## conference abstracts

s9.m3.p21 Calixpyrroles and their Complexes. K. Suwinska ${ }^{1}$, B. Turner ${ }^{2}$, Y. Eichen ${ }^{3}$, ${ }^{1}$ Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, ${ }^{2}$ Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel. Keywords: nolecular interactions, supramolecular assemblies.

Calix[n]pyrroles have recently become the subject of intensive research aimed at the development of novel hosts for molecular inclusion of different species.

Calix[4]pyrroles, a class of tetrapyrrolic macrocyclic molecules are effective and selective receptors for anions such as fluoride and neutral guest species such as alcohols and ketones. The results obtained for calix[4]pyrroles inspired researchers to explore the complexation properties of larger calixpyrroles such as calix[5]pyrroles and calix[6]pyrroles. Such extended cavity receptor molecules should allow the selective binding of aromatic guest molecules as well as large anionic species such as I, substrates that can not be recognized and complexed by the smaller calix[4]pyrrole system.

In this work, a number of calix[4]pyrrole and calix[6]pyrrole complexes with various guest species will be reported, and the conformational differences between the uncomplexed and complexed forms of the host molecule will be shown. The host-guest interactions will be discussed.

calix[6]pyrrole
s9.m3.p22 Crystal Structures of Solvated and Unsolvated Decameric Oxomolybdenum(V,VI) Cluster with Coordinated 3-Methylpyridine B. Modec, J.V. Brencic, L. Golic, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Askerceva 5, P.O.Box 537, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Keywords: crystal structures, oxomolybdenum(V,VI) cluster, solvothermal synthesis.
$\left[\mathrm{Mo}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{26} \mathrm{~L}_{8}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Mo}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{26} \mathrm{~L}_{8}\right] . \mathrm{L} \quad(\mathrm{L}=\quad$ 3-methylpyridine) are the products of solvothermal reactions between $(\mathrm{PyH})_{2}\left[\mathrm{MoOCl}_{5}\right]$ dissolved in methanol and 3methylpyridine at $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Compact single crystals were obtained after 104 hours.
X-ray structural analysis confirmed the presence of discrete neutral molecules.
$\left[\mathrm{Mo}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right]^{2+}$ unit is a common structural motif in the cluster. Ten molybdenum atoms are grouped into four $\mathrm{Mo}_{2}{ }^{\mathrm{V}}$ pairs with Mo-Mo single bonds in the range 2.56$2.61 \AA$ and two $\mathrm{Mo}(\mathrm{VI})$ sites. Molybdenum atoms are connected by oxygen atoms which are singly, doubly, triply and quadruply bridging. Mo-O(terminal) bonds are from 1.61-1.71 $\AA$. The shortest Mo-O(bridging) bond is $1.79 \AA$. There is no important difference between bonds in solvated and unsolvated compound.
[ $\mathrm{Mo}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{26} \mathrm{~L}_{8}$ ] is monoclinic: $\mathrm{P} 2_{1} / \mathrm{c}$ with $\mathrm{a}=11.925(3)$, $\mathrm{b}=12.961(3), \quad \mathrm{c}=23.404(7) \AA$ and $\quad \beta=101.56(3)^{\circ}$. $\mathrm{V}=3544(2) \AA^{3}$.
$\left[\mathrm{Mo}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{26} \mathrm{~L}_{8}\right]$. L is monoclinic as well: $\mathrm{P} 2_{1} / \mathrm{n}$ with $\mathrm{a}=12.1956(10), \quad \mathrm{b}=12.7373(10), \quad \mathrm{c}=22.586(10) \AA$ and $\beta=92.791(10)^{\circ} . \mathrm{V}=3504.0(4) \AA^{3}$.

