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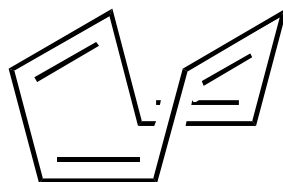
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Cyclic Tetrathiophenes Planarised by Silicon and Sulfur Bridges Bearing Antiaromatic Cycloocatetraene Core: Syntheses, Structures, and Properties

Takeshi Ohmae, Tohru Nishinaga,* Mo Wu, and Masahiko Iyoda*
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2010**, *132*, 1066–1074.

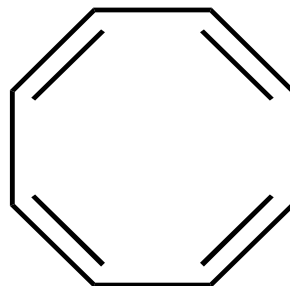
Organic Seminar, 2010-07-05
M1, Tsuyoshi Suzuki
Photoelectric Conversion Chemistry Laboratory

Introduction — Cyclooctatetraene (COT)



Actual COT

Tub-shape (nonplanar)
Nonaromatic



Imaginary COT

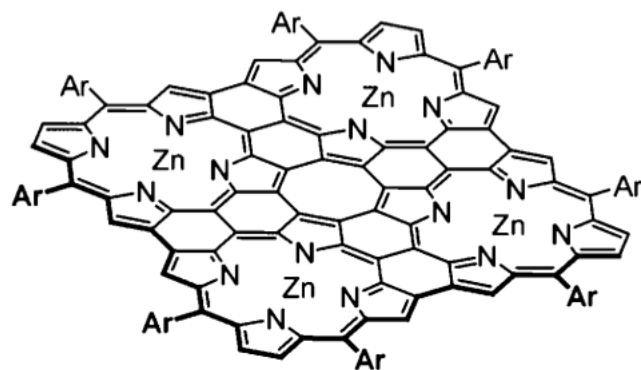
Planarized
Antiaromatic

Theoretical Predictions...
Narrow HOMO-LUMO gap
Antiaromatic–antiaromatic interaction

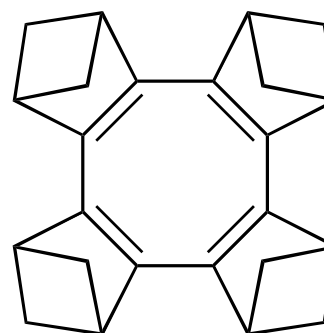
Jenneskens, L. W. *et al.*, *ACIE*, 2002, 41, 1558–1560.

Introduction — Toward Planarized COT

■ Experimental Strategies



Annelation of rigid planar π -system to COT



Annelation of small membered rings to COT

■ Confirmation of Planar COT

Single Crystal Structure

^1H NMR

Characteristic weak absorption at long-wavelength area

Kim, D.; Kobayashi, N.; Osuka, A. *et al.*, *JACS*, 2006, *128*, 4119–4127.

Komatsu, K. *et al.*, *JACS*, 2001, *123*, 1768–1769.

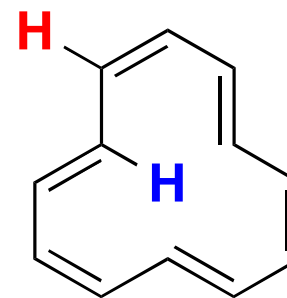
Introduction — Keywords

- Paratropic

$4n\pi$ electron system

Exocyclic H => **upfield**

Endocyclic H => **downfield**

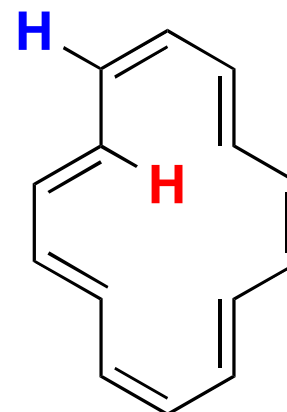


- Diatropic

$(4n+2)\pi$ electron system

Exocyclic H => **downfield**

Endocyclic H => **upfield**

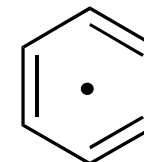


- NICS (Nucleus Independent Chemical Shift)

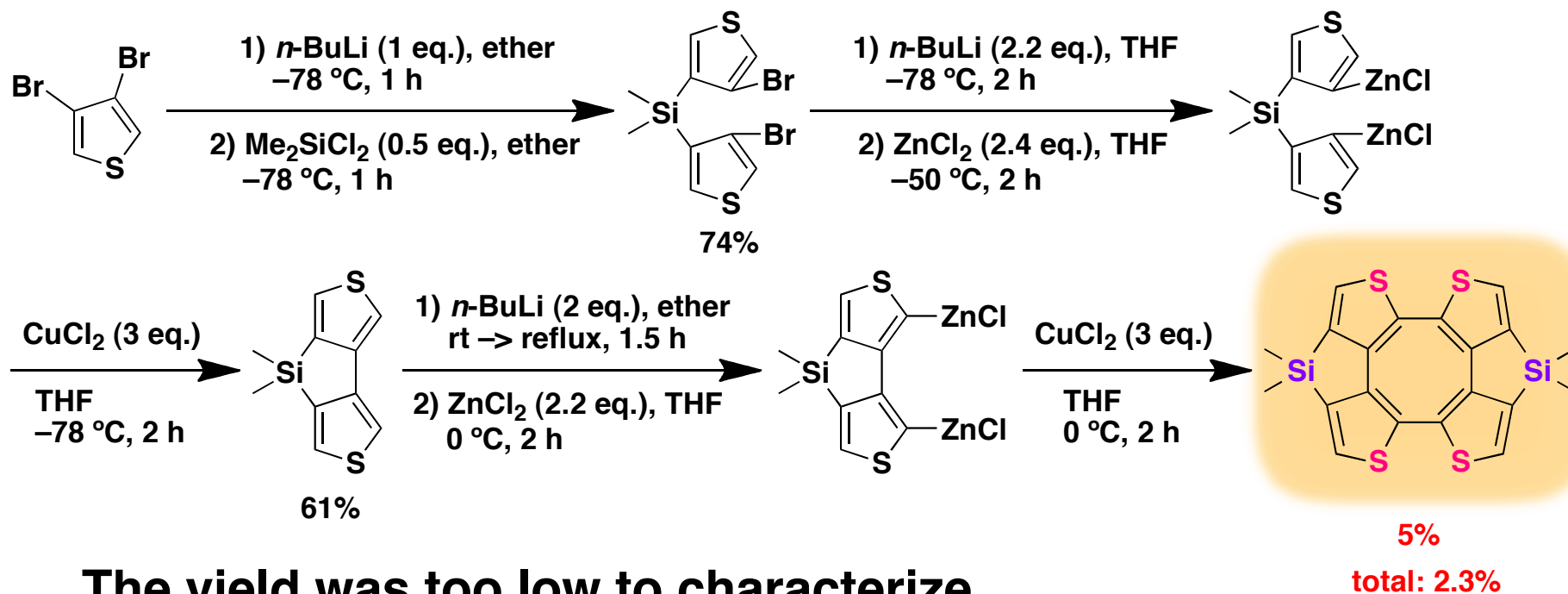
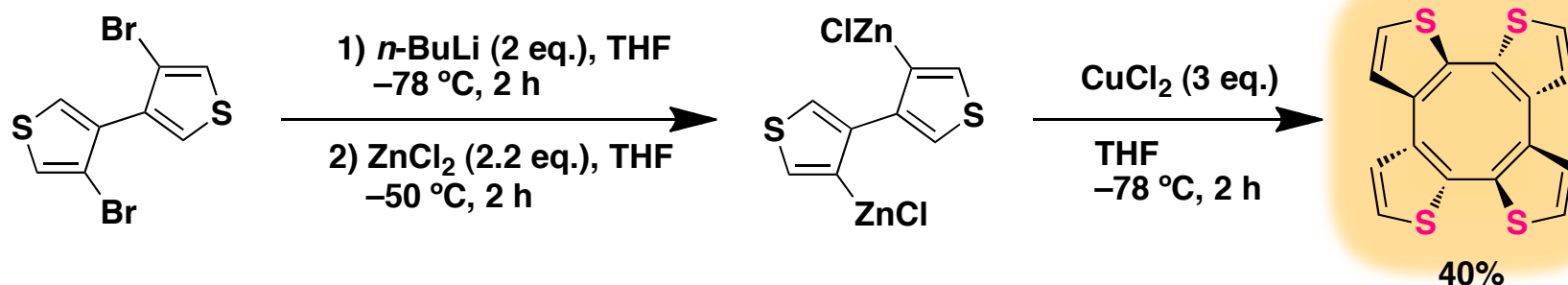
Computing magnetic shielding

Negative value => aromatic

Positive value => antiaromatic



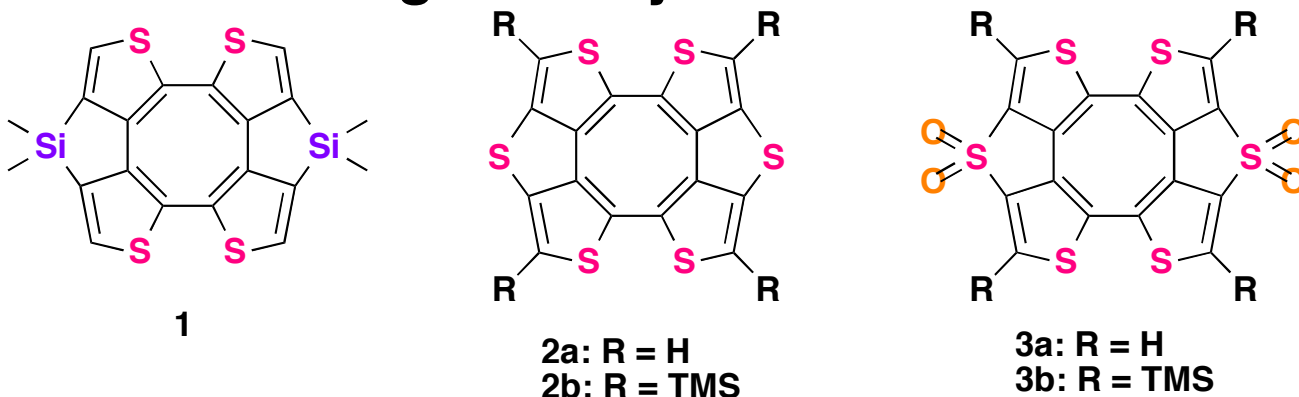
Previous Work



The yield was too low to characterize.

This Work

■ Molecular Design and Synthesis

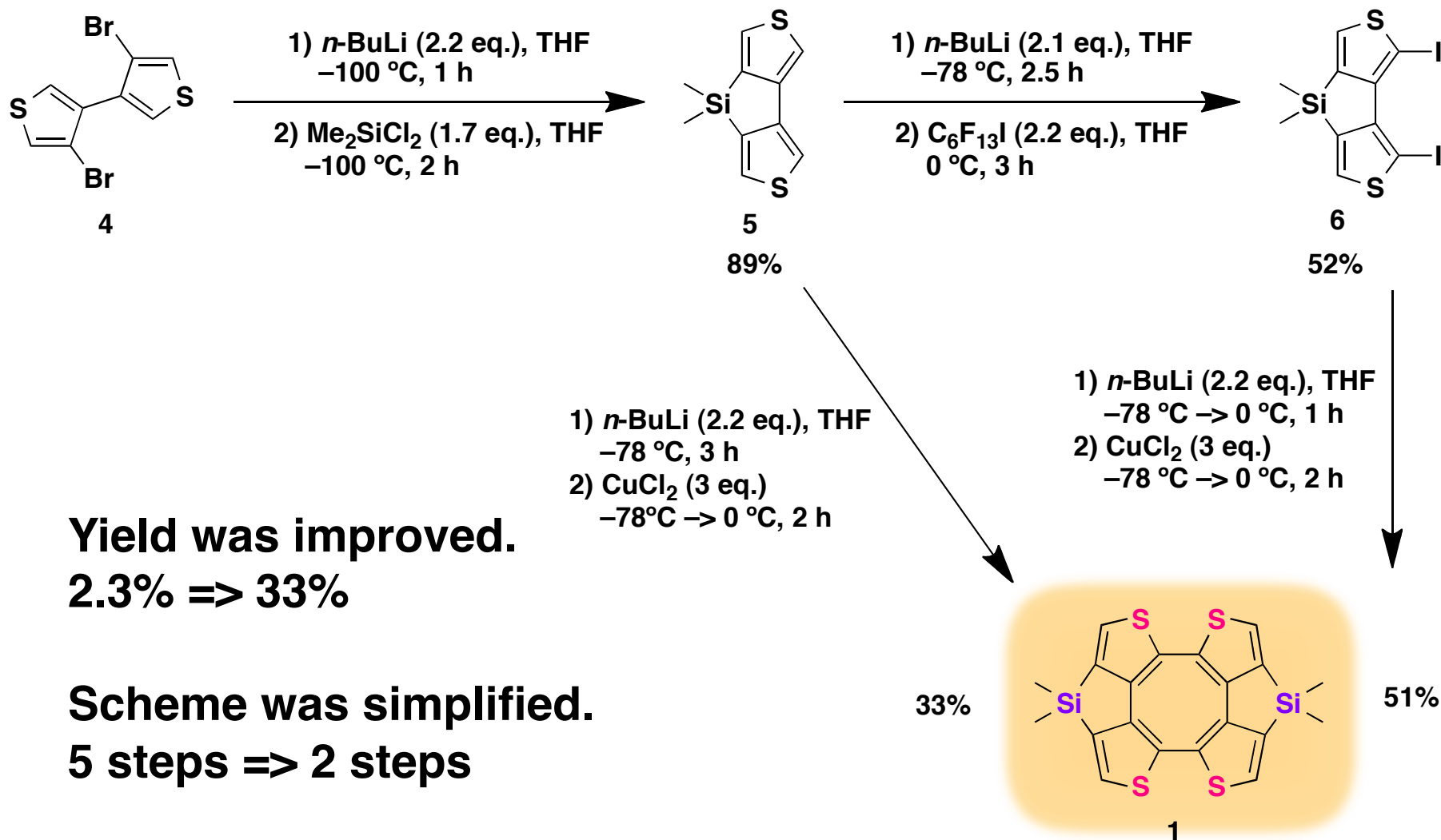


- The yield of compound 1 was improved.
- Small and planar polycyclic thiophene groups were introduced to planarize and stabilize the compounds.

■ Characterization

- Single Crystal → to confirm planarity of COT directly
- Computational Studies → antiaromatic properties
- Thorough NMR Investigation → paratropic behaviors
- UV/vis Absorption Spectra → HOMO-LUMO gap
- Redox Properties → amphoteric property

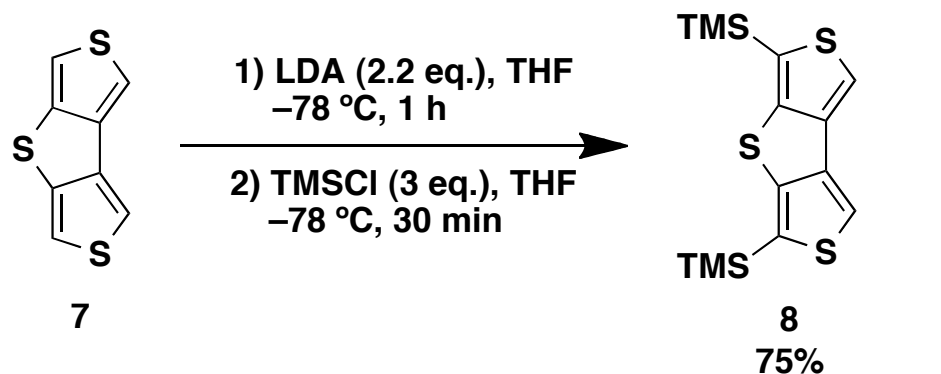
Synthesis 1



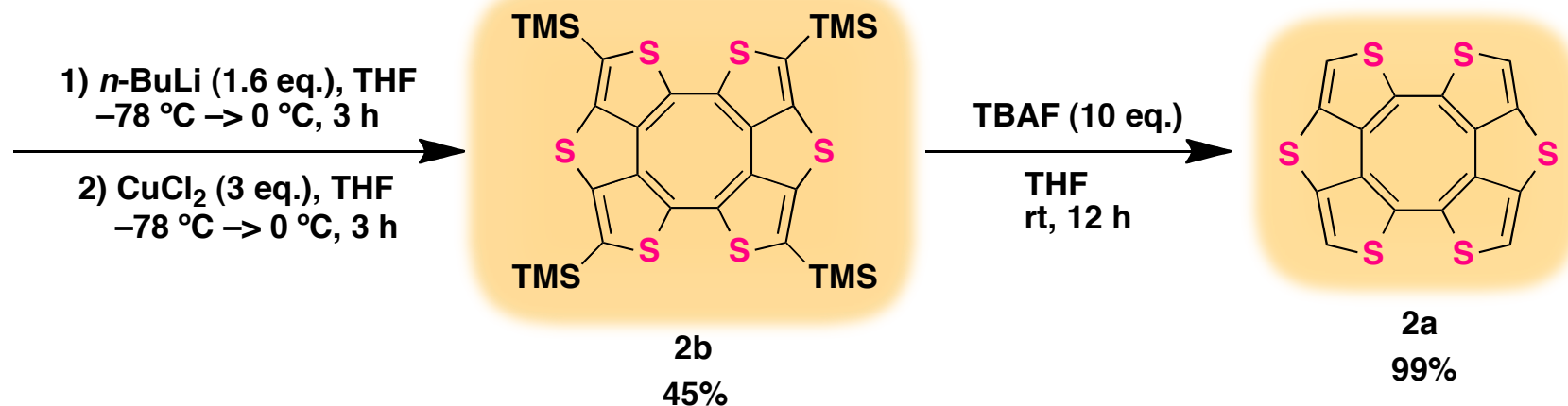
Yield was improved.
2.3% \Rightarrow 33%

Scheme was simplified.
5 steps \Rightarrow 2 steps

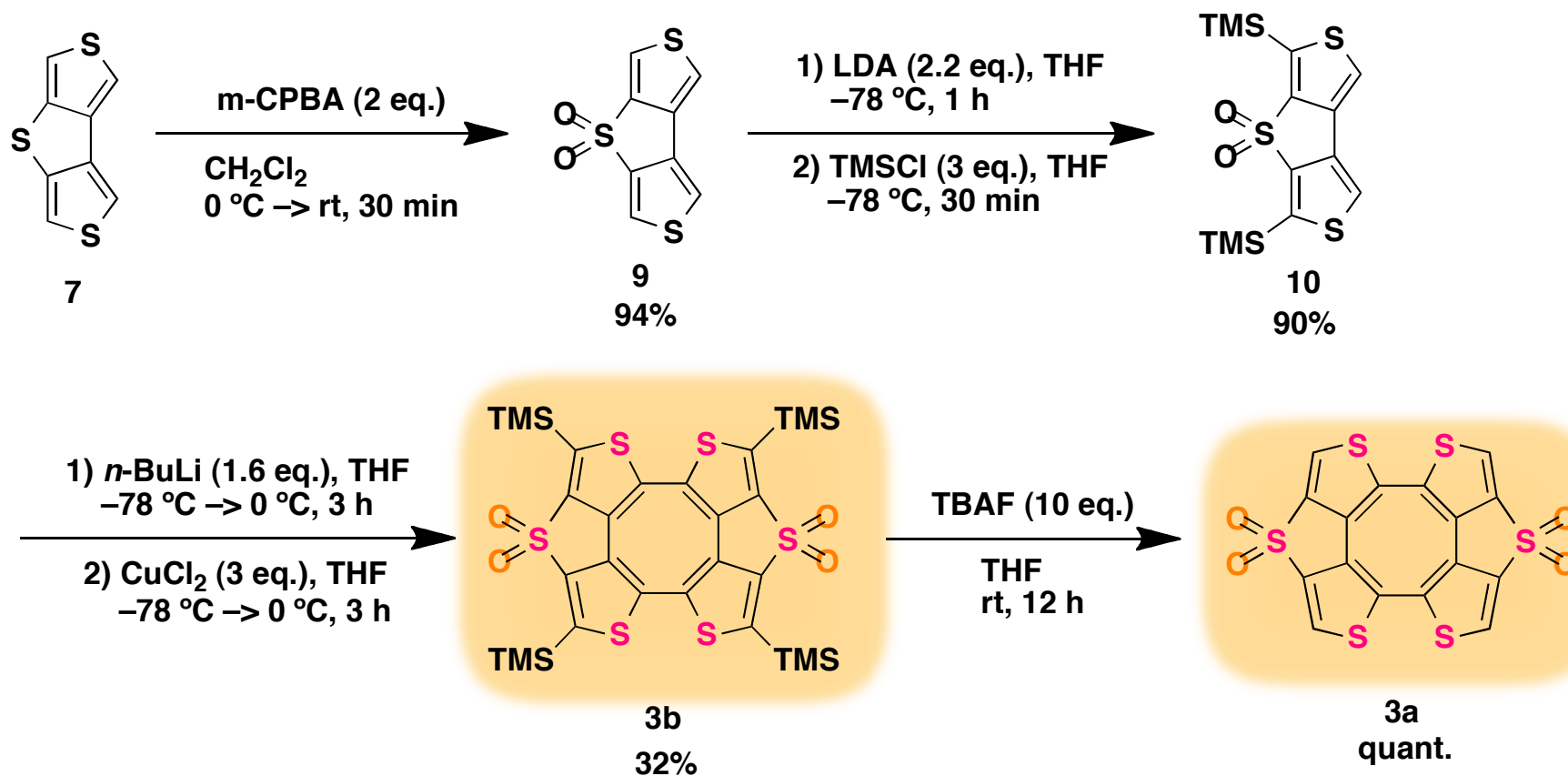
Synthesis 2



**Rigid cycles were
obtained in 2 and 3
steps**

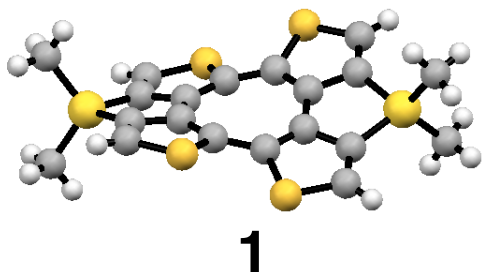


Synthesis 3

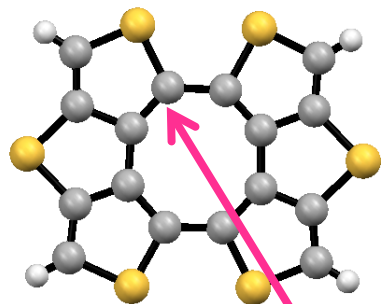
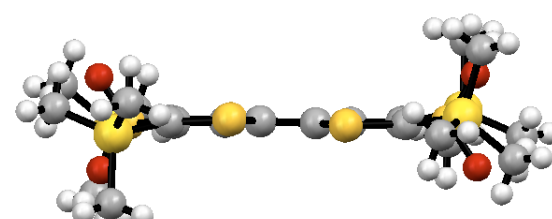
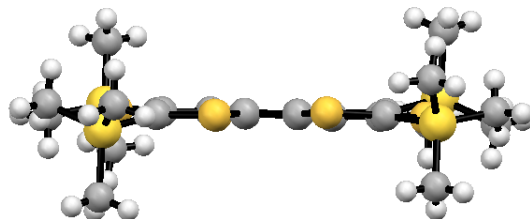
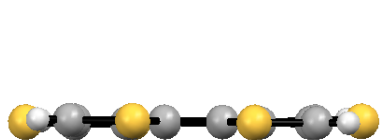


Polycyclic thiophene derivatives were synthesized easily.

Crystal Structure for Observation of Planarity

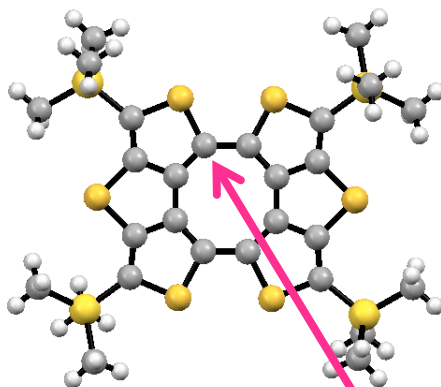


Compound 1 didn't form planar structure.
=> Bridging Si wasn't effective to constrain
COT ring planar.



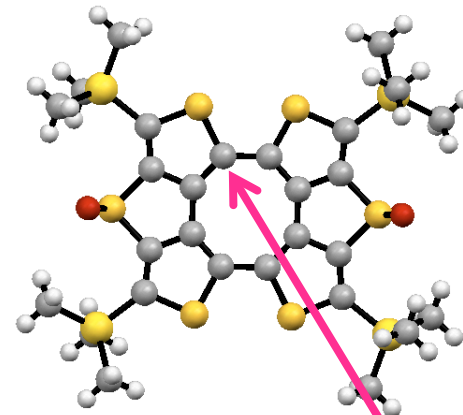
2a

135.0°



2b

135.0°

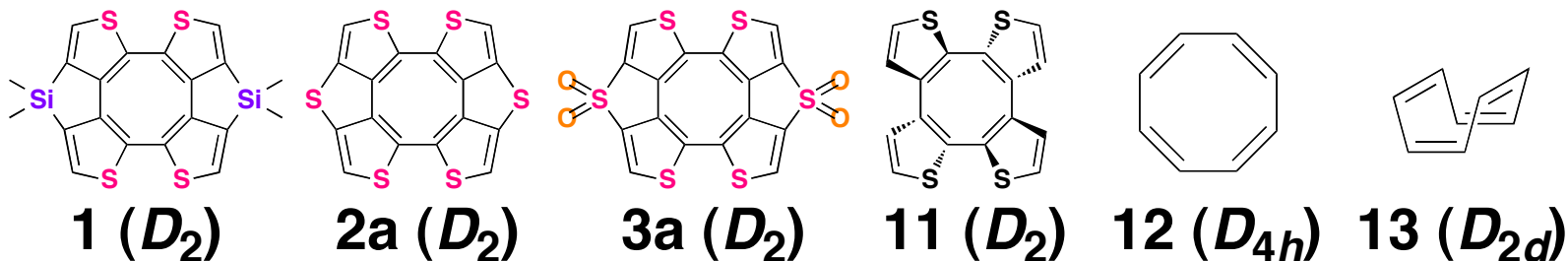


3b

134.7°

Planar COT rings were formed successfully!

Computational Studies to Evaluate Paratropicity



NICS(0) (ppm) ^b	12.7	17.4	15.4	3.8	26.6	2.9
NICS(1) _{zz} (ppm) ^b	33.3	44.8	40.2	13.2	62.5	7.4
HOMO-LUMO gap (eV) ^a	2.87	2.62	2.72	4.04	2.41	4.29

a: Calculated by RB3LYP/6-31G(d,p).

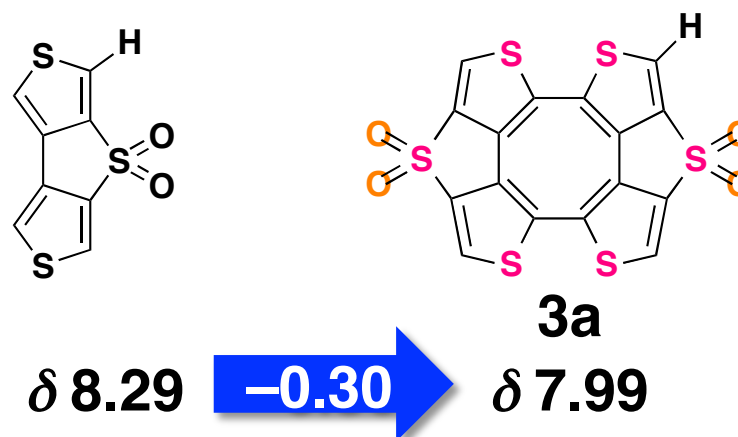
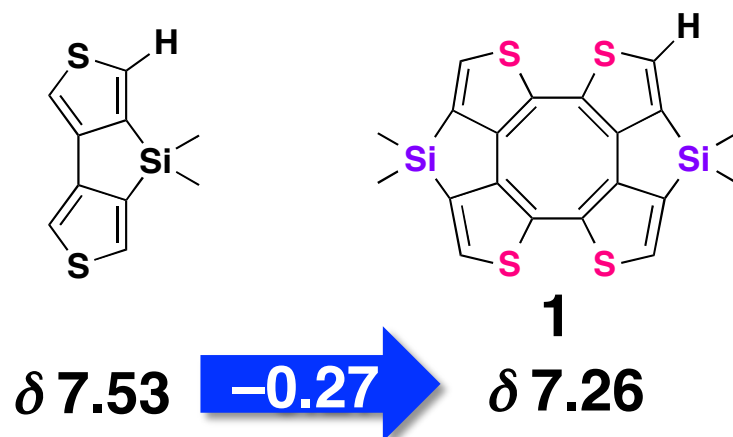
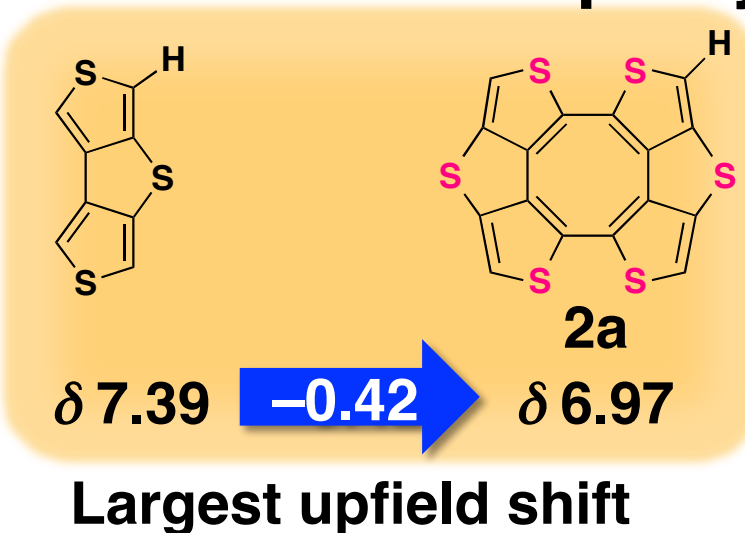
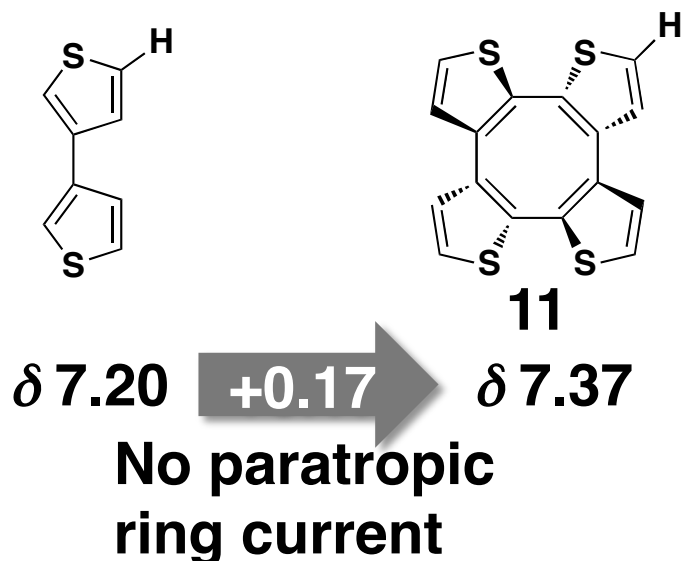
b: Calculated by GIAO/HF/6-311+G(d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)

**Compound 1, 2a, 3a were more paratropic than 11 and 13.
Aromatic thiophene ring caused a bit lower NICS values than 12.**

Nenajdenko, V. G. *et al.*, *ACIE*, 2006, 45, 7367–7370.

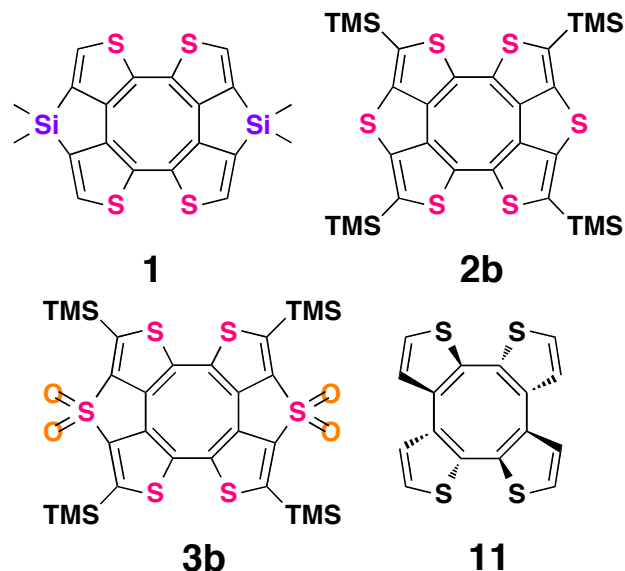
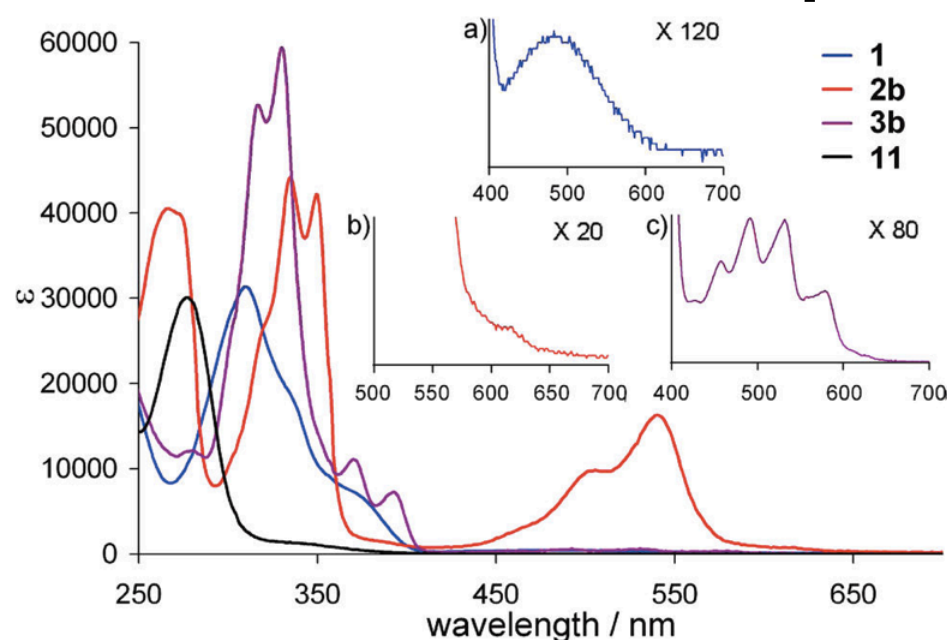
Awaga, K. *et al.*, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2008, 14, 6053–6056.

¹H NMR for Confirmation of Paratropicity

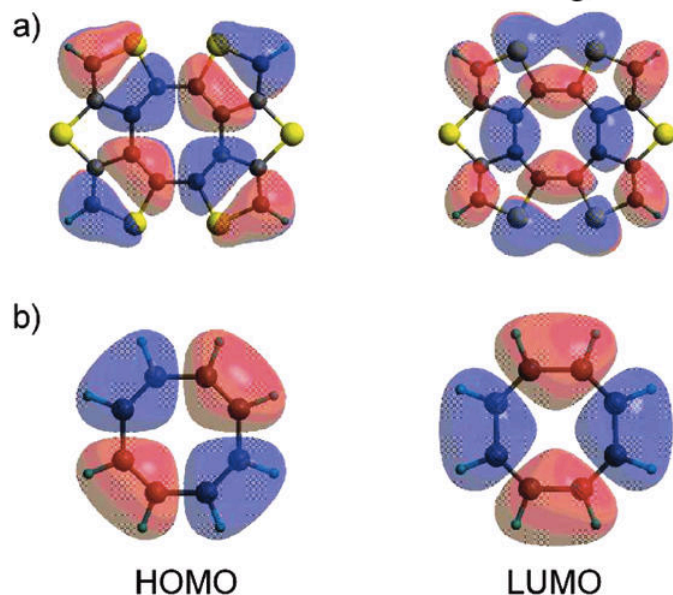


The results also supported that compound 2a was the most planar.

UV/vis Absorption of Planar COT



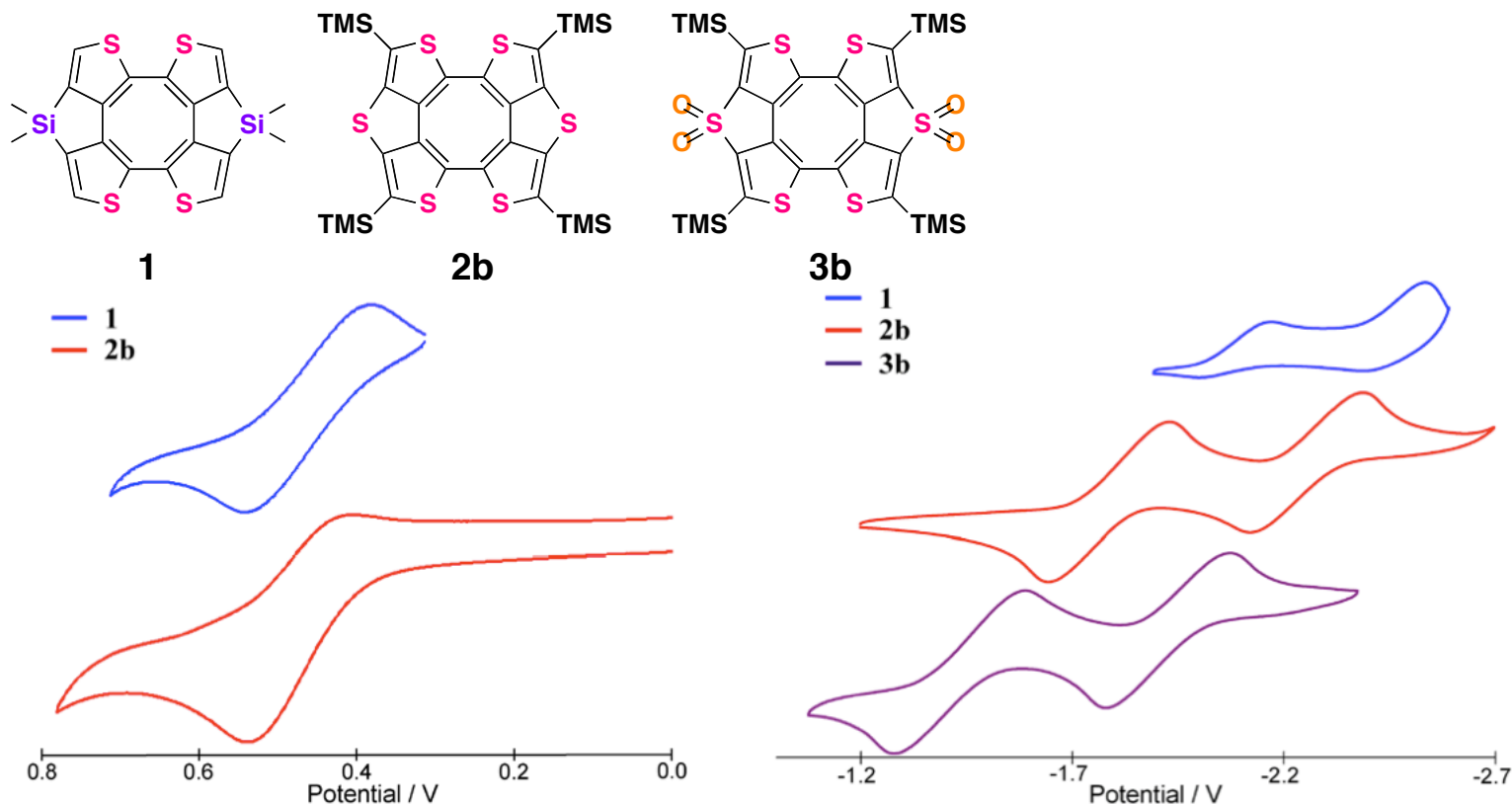
Planar COT has narrow HOMO-LUMO gap.



a) 2a
b) COT (D_{4h})

- Coefficients on sulfurs ~ 0
 - HOMO and LUMO orbital shapes are identical with those of COT (D_{4h})
- \Rightarrow Planar COT is an important factor for long wavelength absorption

Redox Properties — CV



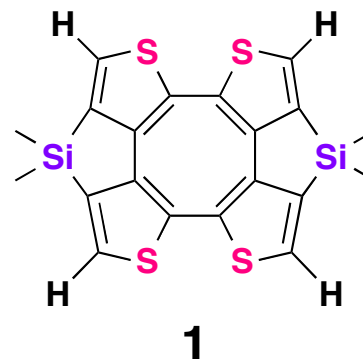
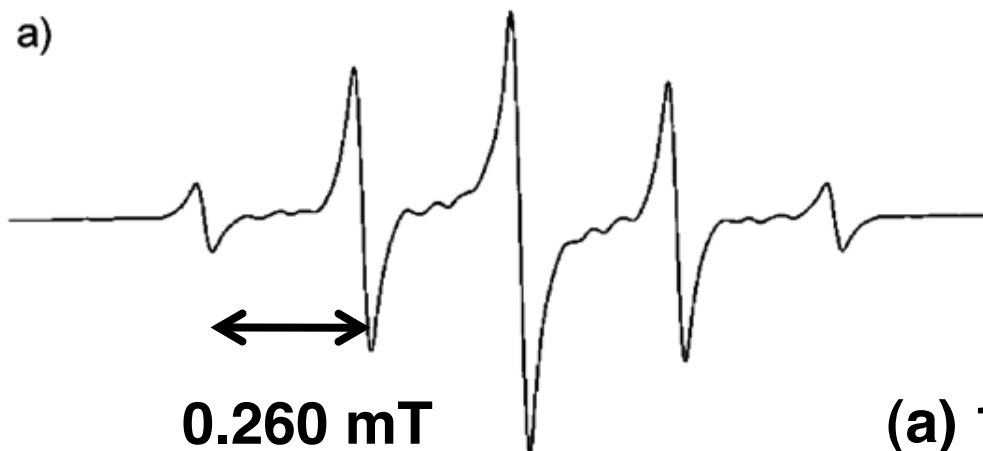
1, 2b ... 2 step reduction waves & 1 step oxidation wave

3b ... 2 step reduction waves & no oxidation peak

=> due to low HOMO level

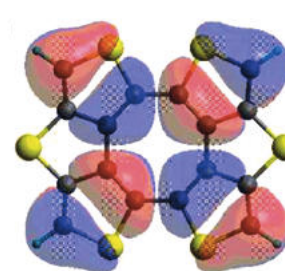
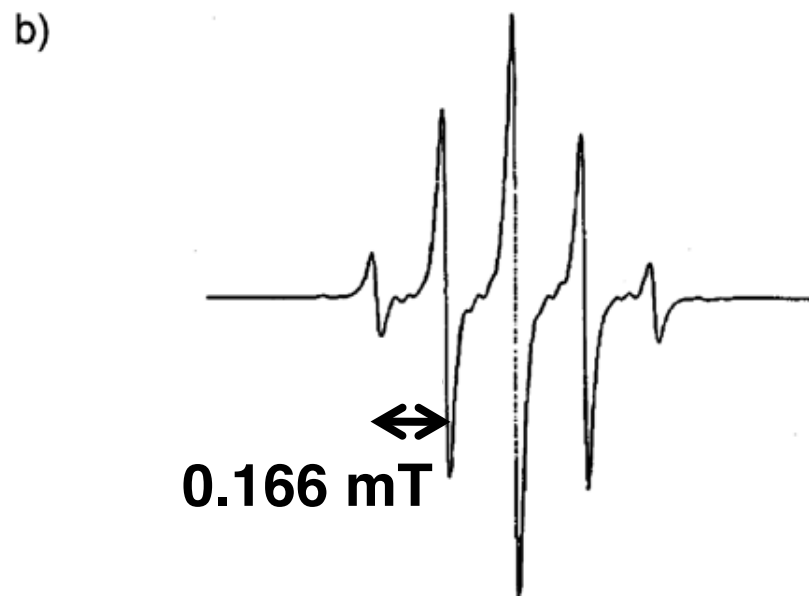
11 ... only 1 irreversible oxidation wave

Redox Properties — ESR

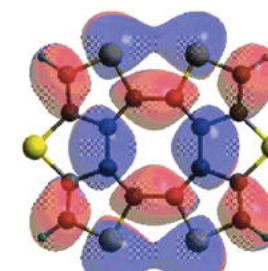


(a) $1^{\cdot+}$ in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \Rightarrow g = 2.0032$

(b) $1^{\cdot-}$ in THF $\Rightarrow g = 2.0049$



HOMO

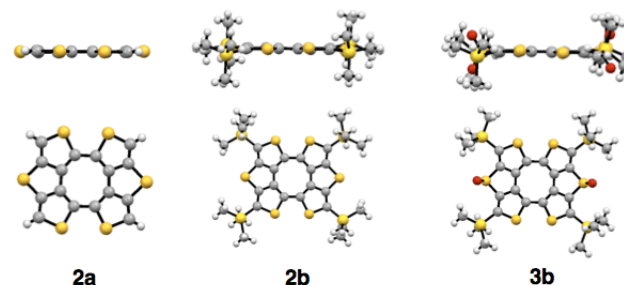


LUMO

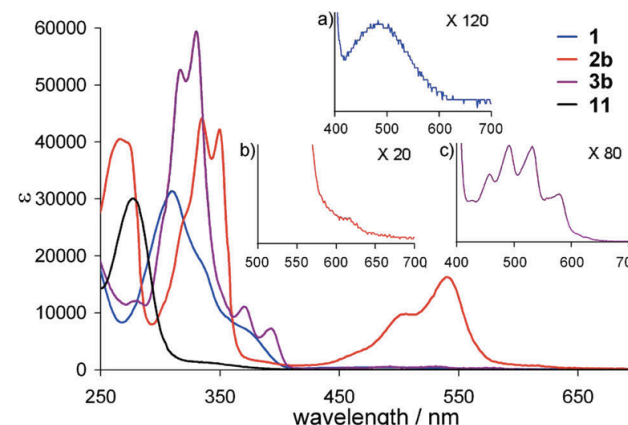
This difference comes from MO coefficients on carbons of C–H in HOMO and LUMO.

Conclusion / Future Views

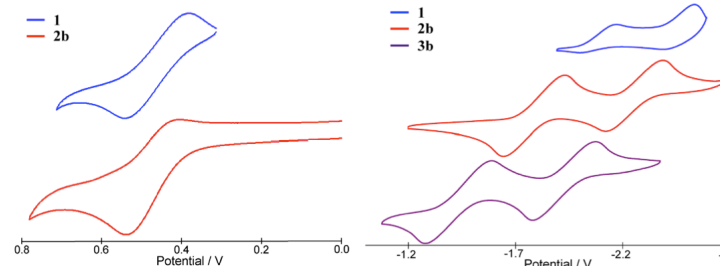
The authors obtained planar COT derivatives successfully.



They have experimentally demonstrated that planarity of COT ring is important for enhancement of antiaromaticity.



They showed amphoteric redox properties of compound 1.

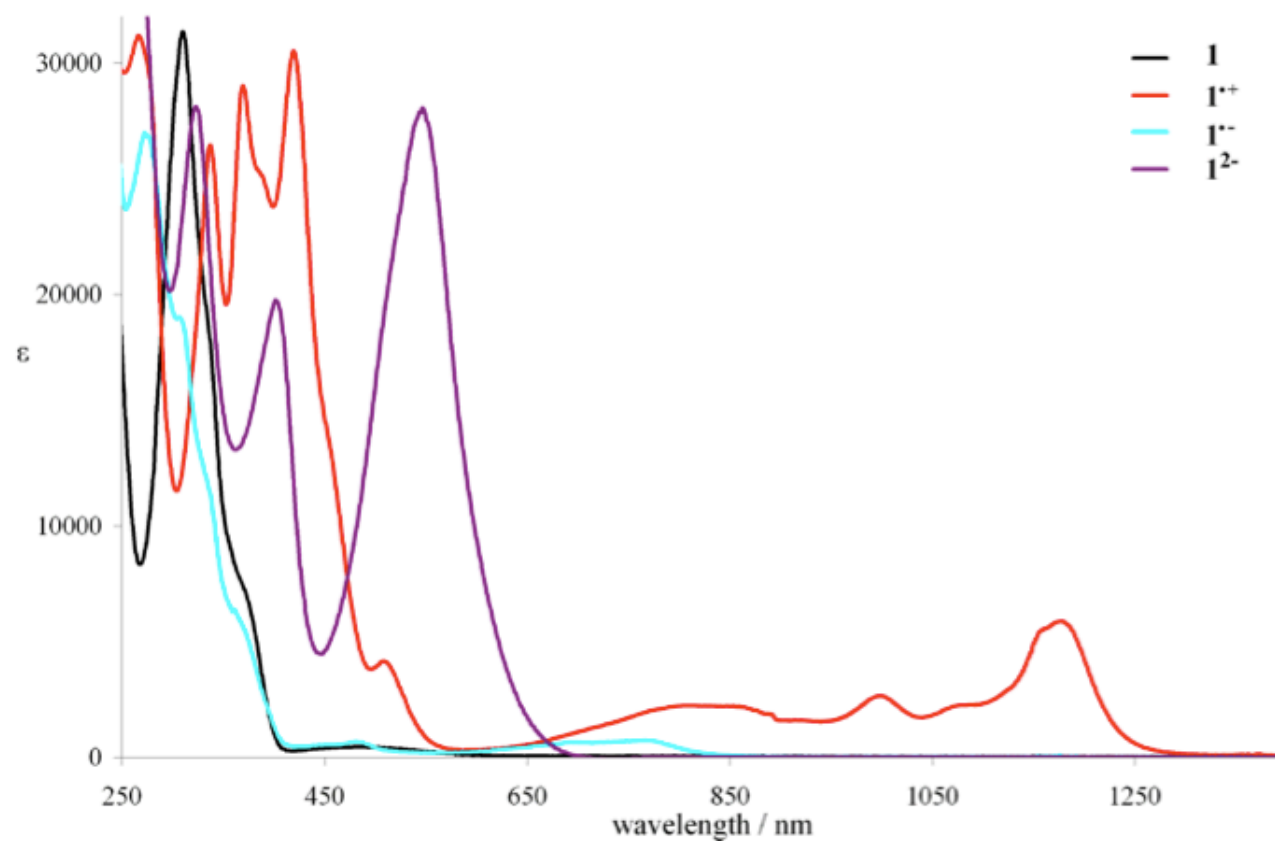


■ Future View...

Intermolecular antiaromatic–antiaromatic interaction
=> Organic semiconductors

Title

Redox Properties — UV/vis/NIR Spectra

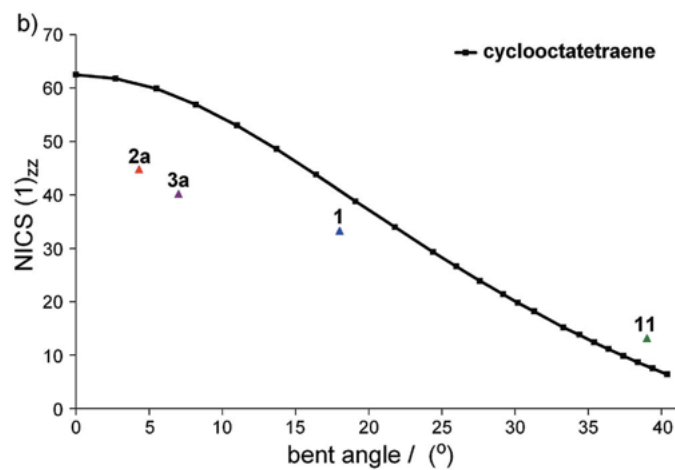
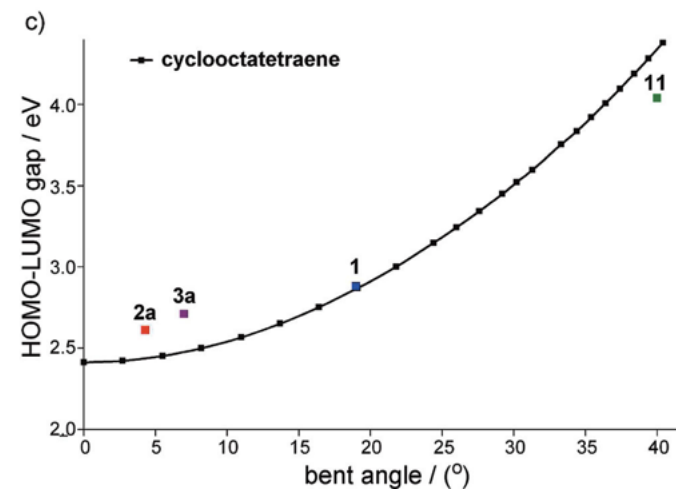
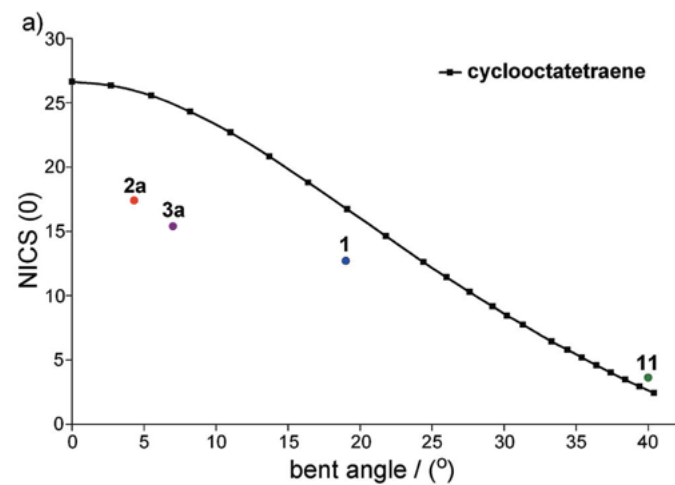


1^{•+} SbCl₆⁻ : black powder, yellow in CH₂Cl₂

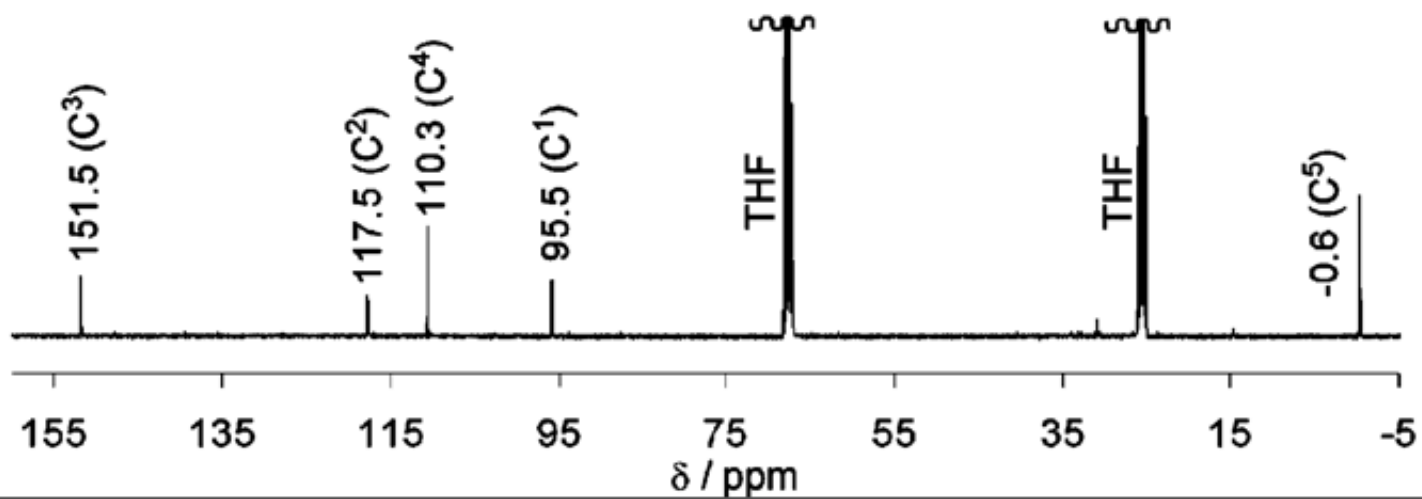
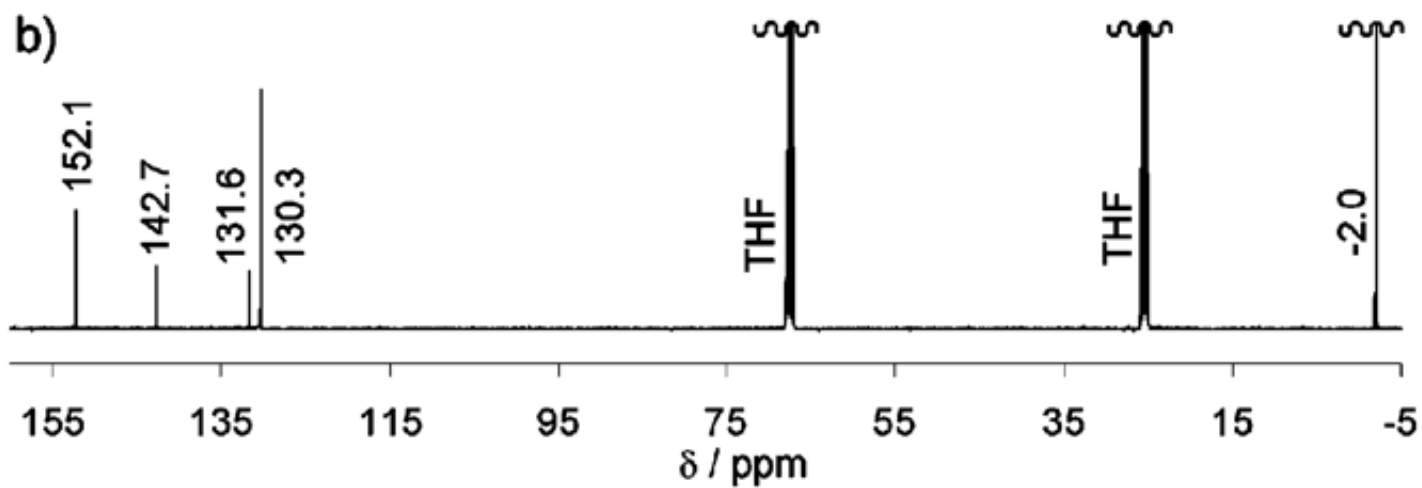
1^{•-} K⁺ : faint green in THF

1²⁻ K⁺

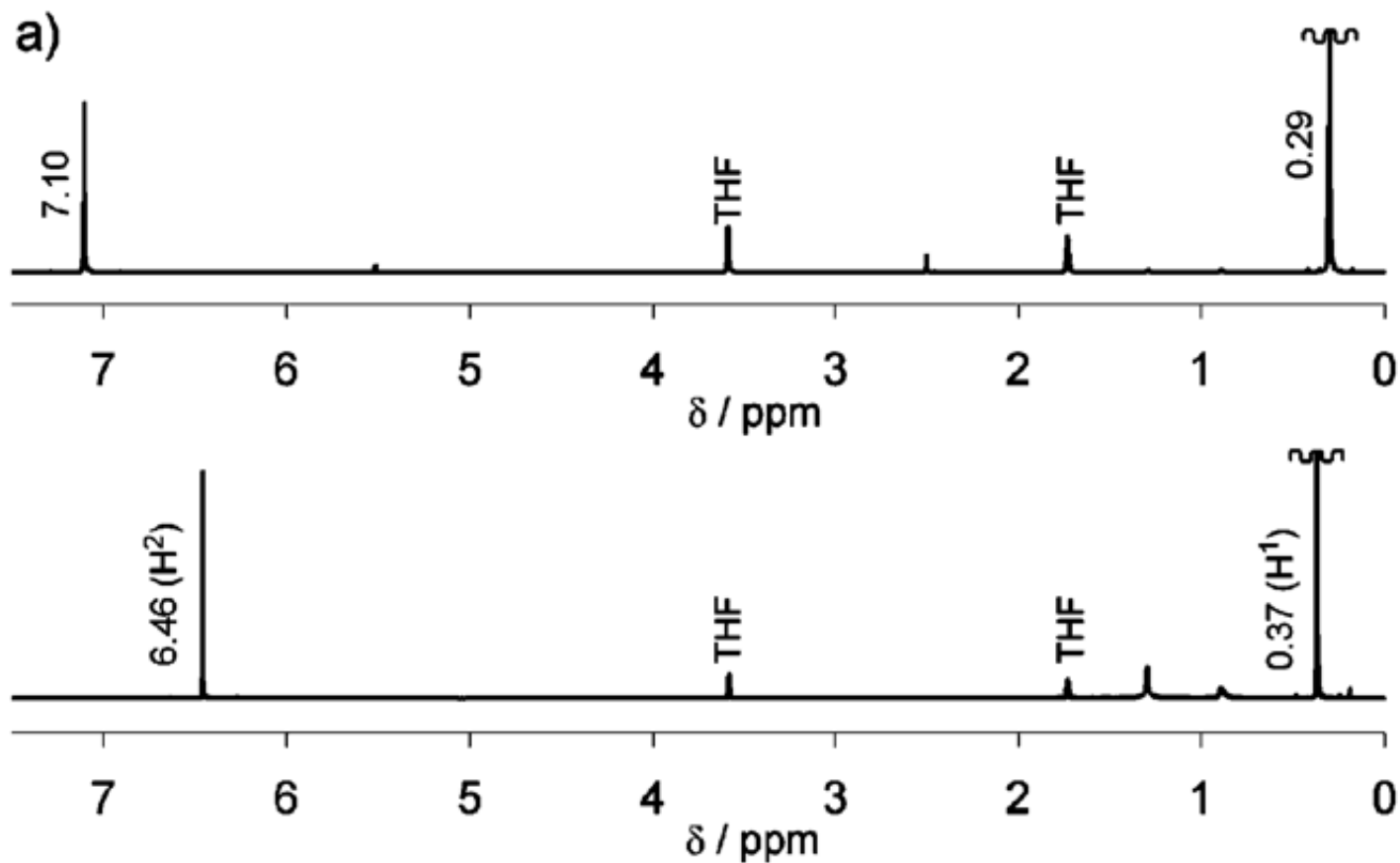
Title



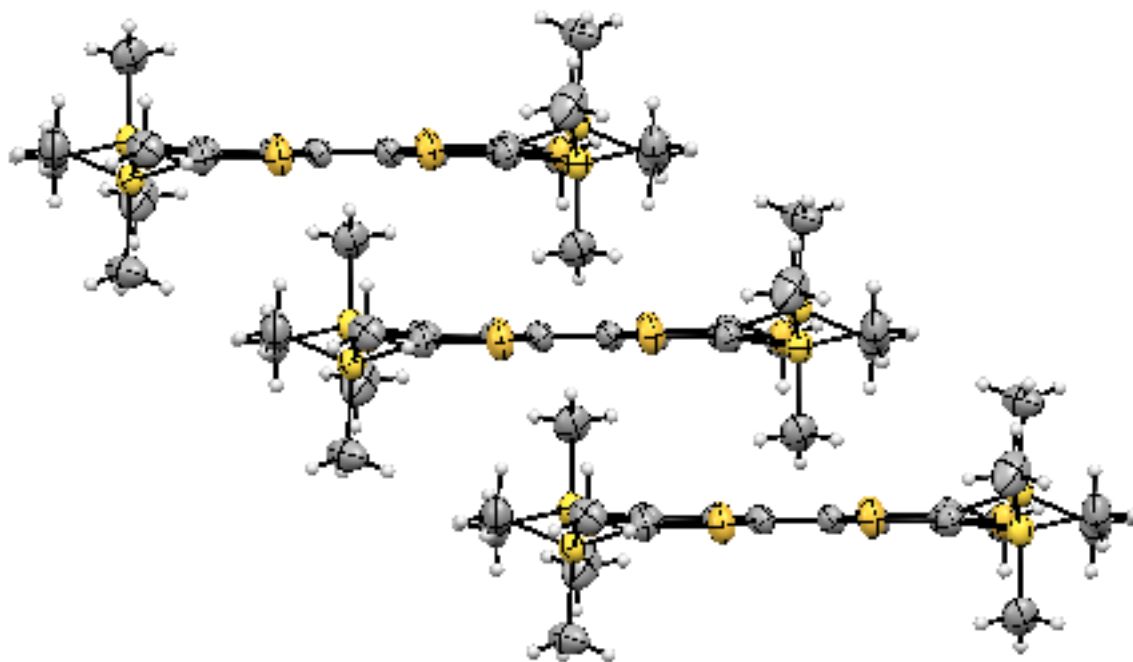
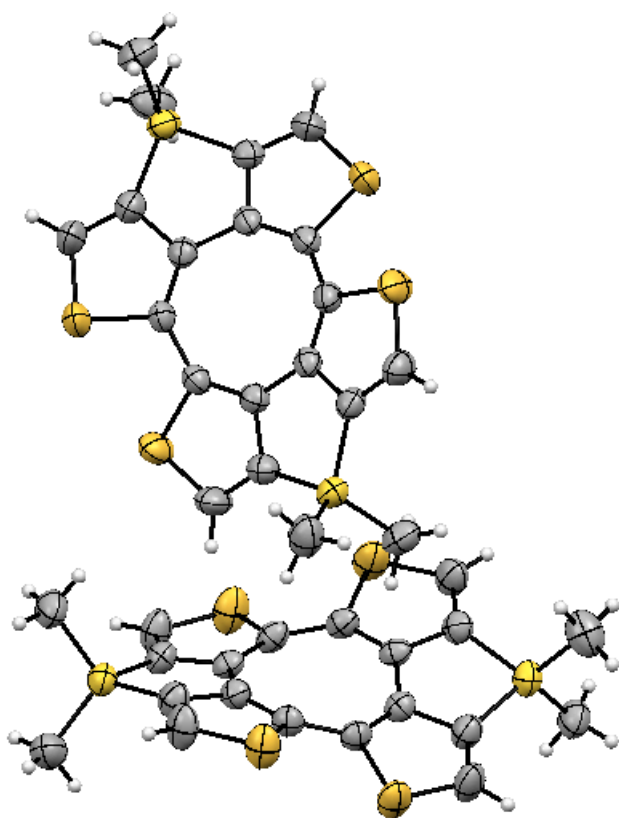
^{13}C NMR of 1 vs 1²⁻



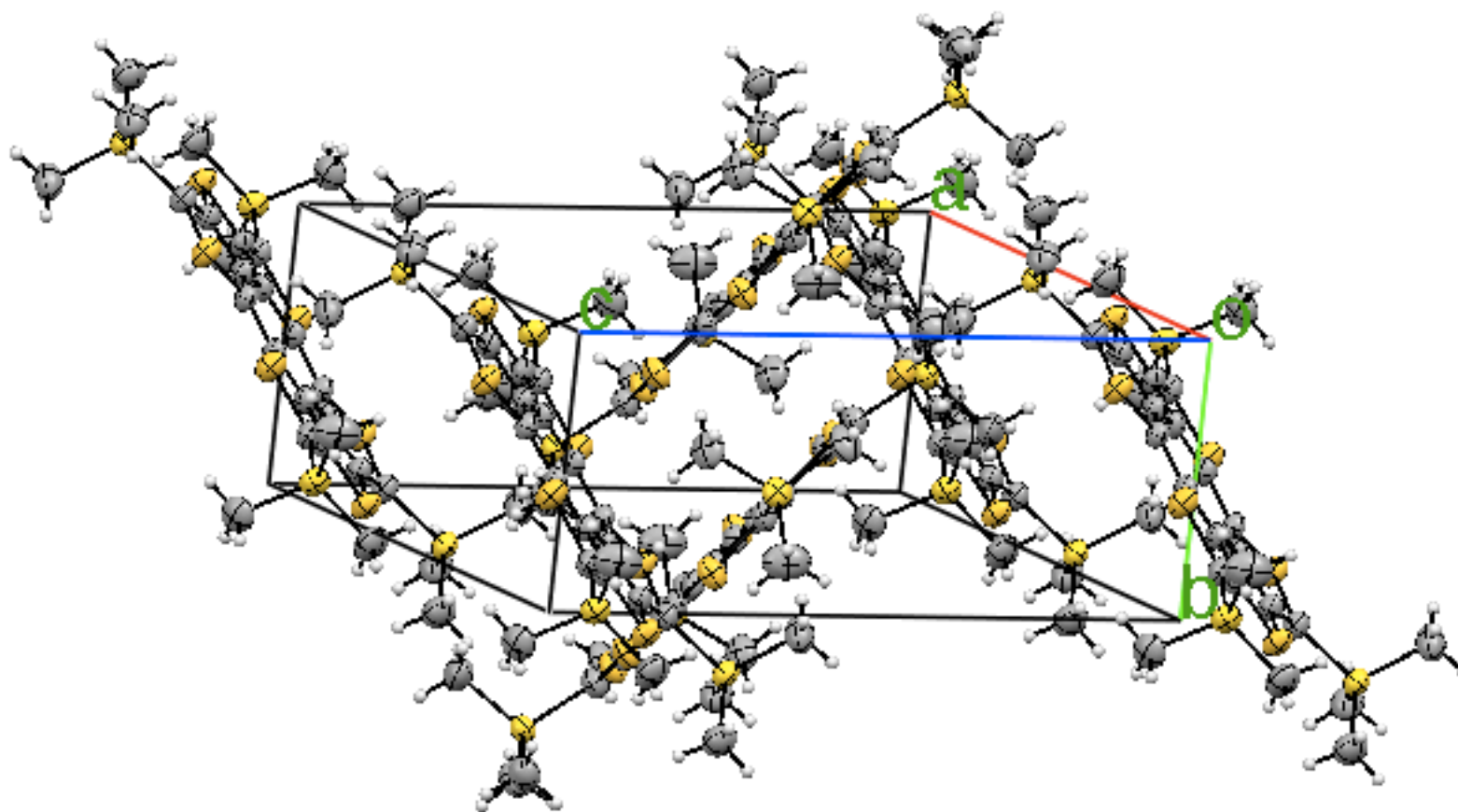
^1H NMR of 1 vs 1²⁻



Packing Structure of 1 vs 2b



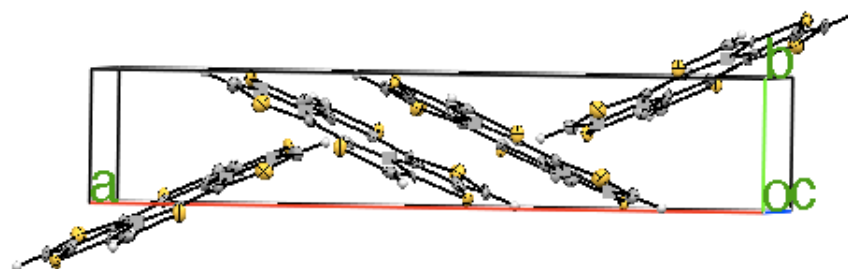
Packing Structure of 2b



herringbone

π - π : 3.710 Å

Packing Structure of 2a



π - π : 3.541 Å

