

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6410633>

Near-Infrared Dyes and Fluorophores Based on Diketopyrrolopyrroles

ARTICLE *in* ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE INTERNATIONAL EDITION · FEBRUARY 2007

Impact Factor: 11.26 · DOI: 10.1002/anie.200604763 · Source: PubMed

CITATIONS

76

READS

62

4 AUTHORS, INCLUDING:



Georg Michael Fischer

University of Oxford

16 PUBLICATIONS 378 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



Ewald Daltrozzo

Universität Konstanz

62 PUBLICATIONS 745 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Near-Infrared Dyes and Fluorophores Based on Diketopyrrolopyrroles

Georg M. Fischer, Andreas P. Ehlers, Andreas Zumbusch, and Ewald Daltrozzo*

Dedicated to Professor Friedrich Dörr on the occasion of his 85th birthday

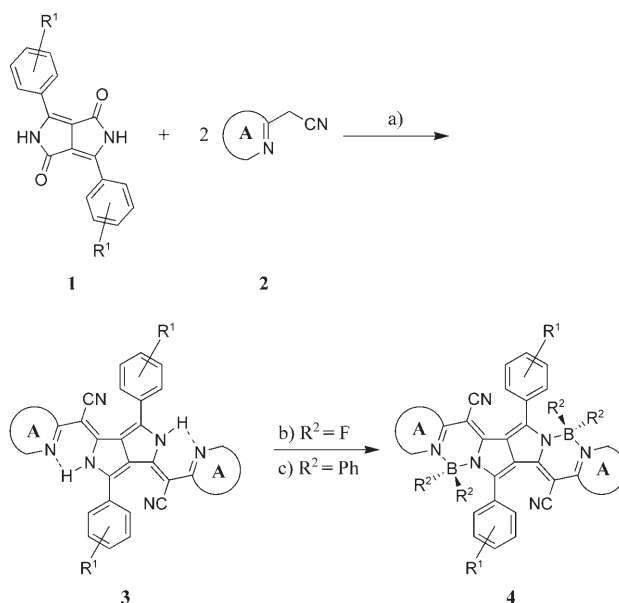
Our research activities over the last few decades have concerned correlations between molecular structure and fluorescence.^[1,2] A central theme of the research has been the synthesis and spectroscopic investigations of near-infrared (NIR) dyes^[3] to get insights into what degree the obtainable fluorescence quantum yields^[4,5] are restricted by the $S_0 \leftrightarrow S_1$ energy gap.^[6,7] Our results^[8] on the condensation of 1,4-phthalazinediones with heteroarylacetonitriles in POCl_3 prompted us to carry out the reaction with diketopyrrolopyrroles (DPPs) **1**.^[9] Herein we report the results of the investigations.

To date, attempts to activate the carbonyl group of DPPs with POCl_3 , and to subsequently convert the intermediates with nucleophiles, only led to monosubstitution or to ring opening.^[9,10] The reaction of **1** and **2** in refluxing toluene with an excess of POCl_3 according to Scheme 1 afforded disubstituted NIR dyes **3**. The progress of the reaction was controlled by recording absorption spectra and stopping the heating as soon as the DPP was used up and/or products absorbing at short wavelengths appeared. Purification was carried out by digesting the product in acetone and subsequent flash chromatography (silica gel/ CHCl_3 or CH_2Cl_2).

The NIR dyes **3a–3h** (the structures and spectroscopic data of **3b–3h** can be found in the Supporting Information) were synthesized according to this procedure (Scheme 1) from the reaction of **1**^[11] and **2**. The course of the reactions was the same in all cases and side-products with strong absorptions below 350 nm were observed. These side-products are most likely compounds formed by the opening of the DPPs pentalene ring system.

Prerequisite for the reactions is a certain solubility of the DPPs.^[12] This is a feature of all of the DPPs used here with the exception of the 4-methoxy derivative **1b**. Remarkably, the 4-(*N*-methyl-*N*-octyl amino) derivative **1e** has a much better solubility than all the other DPPs used. Only in the case of the reaction of **1e** with **2a** were we able to isolate the 1:1 condensation product (13% yield).

The heteroarylacetonitriles **2a** and **2b** substituted with a *tert*-butyl group were used to improve the solubility of the condensation products **3**. In general, satisfying yields were



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: a) absolute toluene/ POCl_3 , reflux; b) 1,2-dichlorobenzene/ $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$, reflux, diisopropylethylamine; c) xylene/chlorodiphenylborane, reflux; DPPs **1**: R^1 = 4-octyloxy (**1a**), R^1 = 4-methoxy (**1b**), R^1 = 4-butyloxy (**1c**), R^1 = 4-(hex-5-enyloxy) (**1d**), R^1 = 4-(*N*-methyl-*N*-octylamino) (**1e**); heteroarylacetonitriles **2**: 2-(6-*tert*-butylquinolin-2-yl)acetonitrile (**2a**), 2-(6-*tert*-butylbenzothiazol-2-yl)acetonitrile (**2b**), 2-(quinoxalin-2-yl)acetonitrile (**2c**), 2-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)acetonitrile (**2d**). A: aromatic ring.

obtained only if the solubility of both condensation partners was improved by having longer alkyl groups (Table 1). From these observations we draw the following conclusion concerning the reaction pathway: DPP reacts with POCl_3 to form a monophosphorylated intermediate,^[9] which reacts with the

Table 1: Yield and spectroscopic data of the first electronic transition ($S_0 \rightarrow S_1$) of **3a–3h**.^[a]

Reactants	NIR dyes	Yield [%]	λ_{00} [nm]	ϵ_{00} [$\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$]	f
1a 2a	3a	33	731	118 000	0.71
1a 2b	3b	39	735	115 000	0.74
1a 2c	3c	7	743	135 000	0.72
1a 2d	3d	2	701	70 000	0.48
1b 2a	3e	4	730	111 000	0.68
1c 2a	3f	74	731	103 000	0.62
1d 2a	3g	41	731	115 000	0.69
1e 2a	3h	58	752	115 000	0.64

[a] In chloroform at room temperature. λ_{00} = absorption wavelength, ϵ_{00} = molar decadic absorption coefficient, f = oscillator strength.

[*] G. M. Fischer, A. P. Ehlers, Prof. Dr. A. Zumbusch, Prof. Dr. E. Daltrozzo
Fachbereich Chemie
Universität Konstanz
Universitätstrasse 10, 78464 Konstanz (Germany)
Fax: (+49) 7531-883043
E-mail: ewald.daltrozzo@uni-konstanz.de

Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under <http://www.angewandte.org> or from the author.

heteroarylacetonitrile to give the 1:1 condensation product. Since the solubility of this product is higher than that of the DPP, it reacts faster with an additional equivalent of POCl₃ and heteroarylacetonitrile to yield **3**.

The NIR dyes **3a**, **3e**, **3f**, and **3g** differ only in the length of the alkyl groups on the alkoxy substituent. Consequently they show identical absorption spectra at room temperature. The effect of DPP substituents and of the nature of the heteroarylacetonitrile on both the yield and first electronic transition (λ_{00} , ϵ_{00} , and oscillator strength f) is summarized in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the first electronic absorption of the dyes obtained from **1a** and **2a–2d**. Whereas the absorption of

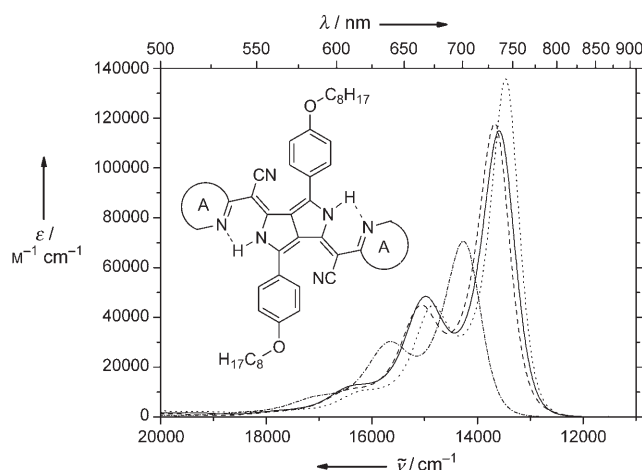


Figure 1. Absorption of the NIR dyes **3a** (—), **3b** (---), **3c** (.....), and **3d** (-.-.) with the DPP core **1a** in chloroform at room temperature.

the quinoline, benzothiazole, and quinoxaline derivative differ only slightly, the absorption of the pyridine derivative is hypsochromically and hypochromically shifted, which agrees with theoretical predictions.

The large intramolecular mobility (high amplitude torsional vibrations of the heteroaromatic terminal groups) of the NIR dyes **3** in solution results in no fluorescence being observed at room temperature. Substitution of the protons in both N–H···N bridges in **3** by a BF₂ or BPh₂ group proved to be the most convenient method to rigidize the chromophore and thus eliminate efficient torsions by radiationless S₁ decay.^[2] The desired difluoroboryl chelates **4** were obtained by the reaction of **3** with boron trifluoride etherate and Hünig's base in refluxing 1,2-dichlorobenzene—for example, **4a** was obtained in 61 % yield from **3a**. Compound **4a** is stable in dichloromethane: the absorption does not change upon illumination for several hours at 366 nm. Analogous results were obtained for **3e** and **3f**. To our surprise, the difluoroboryl derivative of the benzothiazole dye **3b** could not be isolated because of its lability. Heating **3a** in xylene and addition of chlorobiphenylborane afforded the diphenylboryl chelate **4a'** in a yield of 56 %. As expected, all chelates **4** show intense NIR fluorescence at room temperature.

Table 2 gives the characterization data of the first electronic transition and the fluorescence for the boron

Table 2: Spectroscopic data of the first electronic transition (S₀→S₁) of the difluoroboryl chelate **4a** and diphenylboryl chelate **4a'**.^[a]

4	λ_{00}^A [nm]	λ_{00}^F [nm]	$\Delta\tilde{\nu}_{A-F}$ [cm ⁻¹]	ϵ_{00} [M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹]	f	Φ_F
4a	754	773	320	205 000	0.83	0.59
4a'	819	831	180	256 000	0.76	0.53

[a] In chloroform at room temperature. $\lambda_{00}^A/\lambda_{00}^F$ =absorption/emission wavelength, $\Delta\tilde{\nu}_{A-F}$ =Stokes shift, ϵ_{00} =molar decadic absorption coefficient, f =oscillator strength, Φ_F =fluorescence quantum yield.

chelates **4a** and **4a'**. A comparison of the long-wavelength absorptions of **3a**, **4a**, and **4a'** (Figure 2) clearly demonstrates the effects of chromophore stiffening: a) sharpening of the vibronic bands ($\Delta\tilde{\nu}_{1/2}\approx 750$ cm⁻¹ for **3a** versus $\Delta\tilde{\nu}_{1/2}\approx 500$ cm⁻¹ for **4a** and $\Delta\tilde{\nu}_{1/2}\approx 400$ cm⁻¹ for **4a'**), b) increase in the ϵ_{00} and $f(S_0\rightarrow S_1)$ values, c) shift of the Franck–Condon factors in favor of the 00 transition.

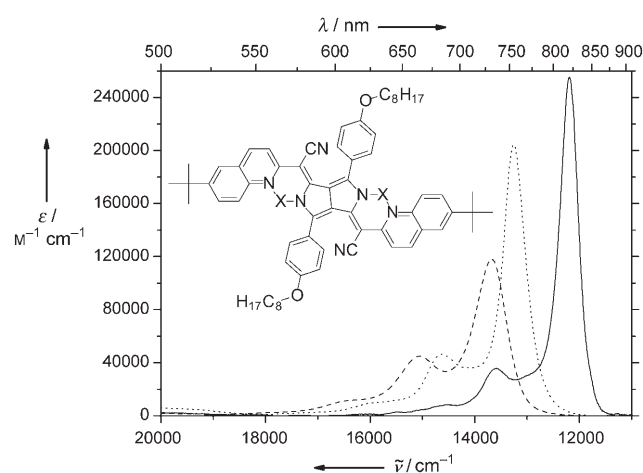


Figure 2. Absorption of **3a**, X = H (---), **4a** (X = BF₂,), and **4a'** (X = BPh₂, —) in chloroform at room temperature.

Compound **4a** has a rigid planar chromophore, whereas **4a'** is somewhat twisted as a result of the steric requirements of the phenyl rings of the BPh₂ group. This finding explains the lower S₀→S₁ transition moment ($f=0.76$ for **4a'** versus $f=0.83$ for **4a**). The smaller half-width of the 00 band^[13] indicates that the asymmetrical torsional potential for **4a'** on the side of the small torsional angle is steeper than the symmetrical torsional potential of **4a**. The bathochromic shift of **4a** to **4a'** is the expected consequence of the different σ -inductive effects of BF₂ and BPh₂ on the chromophoric system.

The room-temperature fluorescence quantum yields of 0.59 and 0.53 for **4a** and **4a'**, respectively (with an error of less than 10 %), in chloroform at emission wavelengths (λ_{00}^F) of 773 nm and 831 nm, respectively, are, to our knowledge, far higher than for any other known fluorophore.

In contrast to the naphthalenediimides^[14] and the rylene-diimides,^[15] there are only small changes in the molecular geometry resulting from the first electronic excitation in our systems, that is, the potential surfaces of S₀ and S₁ are very

similar. Thus, the intensities of the vibrational transitions are strongly shifted towards the 00 transition. This effect combined with the appearance of the 00 band above 800 nm in the spectrum results in **4a'** coming close to being an ideal selective NIR absorber (intense absorption in the near-infrared range, but extremely low absorptions in the visible range from 700 to 380 nm), as is shown by the absorption of **4a'** in methylcyclohexane (Figure 3). Selective NIR absorbers are of technical interest for NIR laser welding of transparent polymers.^[16]

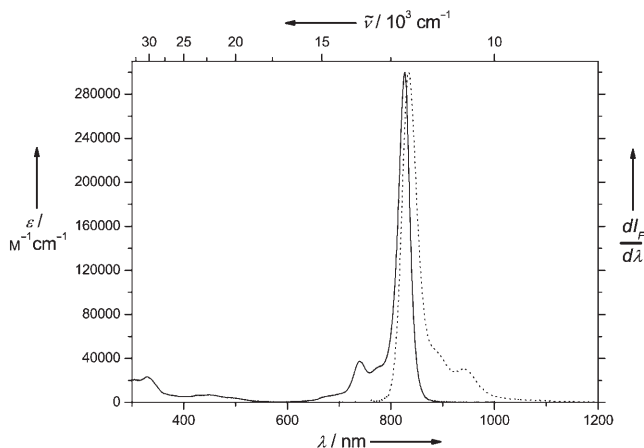


Figure 3. Absorption (—) and fluorescence (.....) of **4a'** in methylcyclohexane at room temperature.

In conclusion, the condensation of sufficiently soluble diketopyrrolopyrroles with 2-heteroarylacetonitriles provides a new approach to dyes **3** with strong NIR absorptions. Stiffening the chromophore affords NIR fluorophores **4** which results in spectacular properties becoming available. Future applications of the dyes as NIR labels could be accomplished by their functionalization. The first steps towards this goal were already achieved by the synthesis of systems with terminal alkene groups.

Experimental Section

The fluorescence quantum yields were determined on diluted solutions ($c < 2 \times 10^{-6}$ M) with a home-made spectrometer.^[7] A HeNe laser or a 804-nm diode laser were used as the excitation sources, and a germanium diode (NORTHCOAST) used as the detector. CZ 144 (= DY-665-X, Dyomics) was used as a reference dye ($\Phi_F = 0.60$ in CH_2Cl_2).^[17]

General procedure for the synthesis of NIR dyes **3**: POCl_3 (8 mmol) was added to a mixture of DPP **1** (1 mmol) and heteroarylacetonitrile **2** (2.5 mmol) in absolute toluene (20 mL) at reflux in a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was monitored by UV/Vis/NIR spectroscopy and thin-layer chromatography. As soon as the DPP was used up or short-wavelength-absorbing by-products increased, the reaction was stopped. After removal of the toluene and excess POCl_3 by vacuum distillation, the crude product was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and neutralized with aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. The organic phase was separated and dried with MgSO_4 . After removing the solvent, the residue was dissolved in acetone in an ultrasonic bath. The remaining

solid was separated by filtration, washed with acetone, and purified by column chromatography.

3a: Column chromatography (silica gel/ CHCl_3) afforded **3a** as a green crystalline powder in 33% yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 14.78 (brs, 2H; N-H), 7.96 (d, $^3J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H; H-4'), 7.77 (m, 8H; AA', H-7', H-8'), 7.65 (d, $^3J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H; H-3'), 7.63 (s, 2H; H-5'), 7.14 (m, 4H; XX'), 4.10 (t, $^3J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H; OCH_2), 1.86 (m, 4H; OCH_2CH_2), 1.6–1.3 (m, 38H; alkyl, *tert*-butyl), 0.92 ppm (t, $^3J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H; CH_3). MALDI-MS: m/z calcd: 957.6 $[M+H]^+$, 979.6 $[M+Na]^+$, 995.5 $[M+K]^+$; found: 956.8, 978.8, 995.7; UV/Vis/NIR (CHCl_3): $\nu_{00} = 13700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{00} = 731\text{ nm}$); $\epsilon_{00} = 118000\text{ M}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $f = 0.71$. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{64}\text{H}_{72}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ [$M = 957.30\text{ g mol}^{-1}$]: C 80.30, H 7.58, N 8.78; found: C 80.36, H 7.67, N 8.37.

4a: $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ (0.98 mL, 1.77 g, 7.38 mmol) was added to a solution of **3a** (500 mg, 0.52 mmol) in *ortho*-dichlorobenzene (15 mL) at reflux in a nitrogen atmosphere. After 10 min, Hünig's base (0.22 mL, 169 mg, 1.31 mmol) was added and the mixture heated at reflux for a further 10 min. The reaction was then stopped. After removal of the solvent and excess $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$, the crude product was dissolved in methanol in an ultrasonic bath and separated by filtration. Column chromatography (silica gel/ CH_2Cl_2) afforded **4a** in 76% yield (420 mg, 0.40 mmol) as a green powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$): δ = 8.42 (m, 2H; H-8'), 8.14 (d, $^3J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H; H-4'), 7.74 (dd, $^3J = 9.5$ Hz, $^4J = 2.2$ Hz, 2H; H-7'), 7.72 (d, 4H; AA'), 7.66 (m, 4H; H-3', H-5'), 7.06 (m, 4H; XX'), 4.08 (t, $^3J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H; OCH_2), 1.85 (m, 4H; OCH_2CH_2), 1.53 (m, 4H; $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.45–1.2 (brs, 16H; alkyl), 1.36 (s, 18H; *tert*-butyl), 0.91 ppm (t, 6H; CH_3). MALDI-MS: m/z calcd: 1053.6 $[M+H]^+$, 1075.6 $[M+Na]^+$; found: 1053.1, 1076.1; UV/Vis/NIR (CHCl_3): $\nu_{00}^A = 13260\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{00}^A = 754\text{ nm}$), $\epsilon_{00} = 205000\text{ M}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $f = 0.83$; $\nu_{00}^F = 12940\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{00}^F = 773\text{ nm}$), $\Phi_F = 0.59$. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{64}\text{H}_{70}\text{B}_2\text{F}_4\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ [$M = 1052.90\text{ g mol}^{-1}$]: C 73.01, H 6.70, N 7.98; found: C 72.51, H 6.95, N 7.83.

4a': A mixture of **3a** (250 mg, 0.26 mmol) and (321 mg, 1.6 mmol) chlorodiphenylborane was refluxed in absolute xylene (15 mL) under nitrogen. After 10 min at reflux, the reaction was stopped, xylene removed, and the residue purified by column chromatography (silica gel/ CH_2Cl_2) to afford **4a'** as a yellow solid in 56% yield (189 mg, 0.147 mmol). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$): δ = 8.18 (d, $^3J = 9.5$ Hz, 2H; H-8'), 7.83 (d, $^3J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H; H-4'), 7.58 (d, $^3J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H; H-3'), 7.34 (m, 10H; H-5', *m*-phenyl), 7.15 (dd, $^3J = 9.5$ Hz, $^4J = 2.2$ Hz, 2H; H-7'), 7.10 (m, 12H; *o*-, *p*-phenyl), 6.52 (d, 4H; AA'), 6.06 (m, 4H; XX'), 4.02 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H; OCH_2), 1.86 (m, 4H; OCH_2CH_2), 1.53 (m, 4H; $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.48–1.25 (brs, 16H; alkyl), 1.16 (s, 18H; *tert*-butyl), 0.93 ppm (m, 6H; CH_3). MALDI-MS: m/z calcd: 1285.7 $[M+H]^+$, found: 1285.5; UV/Vis/NIR (CHCl_3): $\nu_{00}^A = 12210\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{00}^A = 821\text{ nm}$), $\epsilon_{00} = 256000\text{ M}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $f = 0.76$; $\nu_{00}^F = 12030\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\lambda_{00}^F = 831\text{ nm}$), $\Phi_F = 0.53$. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{88}\text{H}_{90}\text{B}_2\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ [$M = 1285.32\text{ g mol}^{-1}$]: C 82.23, H 7.06, N 6.54; found: C 81.59, H 7.11, N 6.49.

Received: November 23, 2006

Revised: January 11, 2007

Published online: April 5, 2007

Keywords: chromophores · dyes/pigments · fluorophores · polymer welding · UV/Vis/NIR spectroscopy

[1] G. Scheibe, E. Daltrozzo, O. Wörz, J. Heiß, *Z. Phys. Chem. N. F.* **1969**, *64*, 97–114.

[2] a) E. Daltrozzo, W. Sulger, 9th International Colour Symposium, Engelberg **1985**, Abstracts p. 26; b) E. Daltrozzo, PhD thesis, Technical University of Munich, **1965**; c) W. Sulger, PhD thesis, University of Konstanz, **1981**.

- [3] J. Fabian, H. Nakazumi, M. Matsuoka, *Chem. Rev.* **1992**, 92, 1197–1226.
- [4] “Methine Dyes for Optical Recording Materials”: E. Daltrozzo, W. Sulger, EP 0217245B1, Int.Cl. C09B 23/10, 611 B7/24, Pat.-blatt, **1992**, 87/15, 1–88.
- [5] “New Fluorescence Dyes and their Use as Fluorescence Markers”: E. Daltrozzo, A. Reiß, US Pat 6,552,199B1, **2003**, 1–40; EP 1054039A1.
- [6] W. Siebrand, *J. Chem. Phys.* **1967**, 46, 440–447.
- [7] C. Vielsack, PhD thesis, University of Konstanz, **1999**, Hartung-Gorre Verlag, Konstanz, ISSN 0930-8105, ISBN 3-89649-400-7.
- [8] a) T. Schlatterer, E. Daltrozzo, J. Bühler, F. Menges, M. Winkler, 37th IUPAC Congress/27th GDCh General Meeting, Poster ORG 2-060, Berlin **1999**, p. 979; b) T. Schlatterer, PhD thesis, University of Konstanz, **2001**, Hartung-Gorre Verlag, Konstanz, ISBN 3-89649-658-1.
- [9] A. Iqbal, M. Jost, R. Kirchmayr, J. Pfenninger, A. Rochat, O. Wallquist, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.* **1988**, 97, 615–643.
- [10] F. Closs, R. Gompper, *Angew. Chem.* **1987**, 99, 564–567; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1987**, 26, 552–554.
- [11] The starting materials **1a–1d** were obtained in 30–40% yields by heating the *para*-substituted benzonitriles with diethyl succinate in sodium 2-methylbutan-1-olate/2-methylbutan-2-ol at reflux as described in the Ref. [9]. By this method, **1e** could be obtained in only 7% yield.
- [12] We are much obliged to Dr. H. J. Metz, Dr. K. Rode, Dr. J. Weber, and Dr. H. Wiezer, Clariant AG, for samples of 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl-, 3,5-dichlorophenyl-, 4-fluorophenyl-, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl-, and 4-butoxyphenyl-DPP for test reactions.
- [13] The smaller half-width over-compensates for the smaller transition moment, thus $\epsilon_{00}(\mathbf{4a}')$ is even higher than $\epsilon_{00}(\mathbf{4a})$.
- [14] F. Würthner, S. Ahmed, C. Thalacker, T. Debaerdemaeker, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2002**, 8, 4742–4750.
- [15] a) N. G. Pschirer, C. Kohl, F. Nolde, J. Qu, K. Müllen, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, 118, 1429–1432; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, 45, 1401–1404; b) H. Langhals, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2005**, 88, 1309–1343.
- [16] a) F. G. Bachmann, U. A. Russek, *SPIE* **2002**, 4637, 505–518; b) K. Y. Law, *Chem. Rev.* **1993**, 93, 449–486.
- [17] P. Czerney, G. Graness, E. Birckner, F. Vollmer, W. Rettig, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A* **1995**, 89, 31–36.