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An Efficient Approach to the Synthesis of Novel Pyrene-Fused Azaacenes

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ABSTRACT

An efficient synthetic approach for functionalization of both the active sites (1,3-) and the K-region (4,5,9,10-) of pyrene was accomplished by bromination and oxidation with considerable yield. These novel pyrene-fused azaacenes were thoroughly investigated by X-ray diffraction studies, electrochemistry and DFT calculations.

The rational design and synthesis of organic π-conjugated molecules with potential applications in electronics and optoelectronics (e.g. organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) and organic photovoltaics (OPVs), etc.) has been the focus of much attention.1,2 n-Acenes show excellent charge mobilities and lower band-gap with increasing numbers of fused rings.3 However, the stability and solubility of the higher acenes (n >5) also gradually decrease, and those make their applications somewhat limited. Only a few examples of higher acenes (5 ≤ n ≤ 9) have been synthesized and isolated, and in some cases stable derivatives are known.4,5 On the other hand, the properties of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) depend on their molecular sizes and structures.6 An example is the system reported by Wudl et al., who introduced a non-propeller twisted topology, and found that strategically located phenyl substituents greatly improved the stability of heptacene for the preparation of light-emitting diodes.7 Another approach is the replacement of the CH moieties by nitrogen atoms in PAHs, which can also enhance the stability.

Azaacenes are formed by using imine nitrogen atoms (−N=) in the place of the CH group of acenes, and have been shown to possess enhanced electron affinity, high stability and good solubility with less negative reduction potential (compared to acenes), not only by experiment, but also by theoretical investigations.2 The electron affinity of the resultant compounds is noticeably higher than those of analogous PAHs, which are promising candidates for n-type organic semiconductors.8,9
Pyrene is a classical member of the family of PAHs, and possesses high thermal stability, photoluminescence efficiency, and enhanced hole-injection ability. Much recent efforts have been devoted to the synthesis of pyrene-based materials for organic electronics. There are two strategies to effectively functionalize the pyrene core to control geometry. One way is direct electrophilic substitution of the pyrene at the active sites, namely, 1-, 3-, 6-, and 8-positions, or directly to attack at the 4-, 5-, 9- and 10-positions by employing sterically bulky tert-butyl groups at the 2- and 7-positions. Recently, our group has reported a novel 1,3,5,9-tetrabromo-7-tert-butylpyrene; bromopyrenes are pivotal intermediates for functionalizing the pyrene core by Suzuki/Sonogashira cross-coupling reactions or nucleophilic substitution. The resulting substitution compounds can effectively avoid passive aggregations, which allow them to be used as emitters in OLEDs. Another strategy is to oxidize the K-region of the pyrene using ruthenium chloride as a catalyst. This involves expansion of the conjugation of the linear aromatic backbone using additional aromatic rings via condensation reactions with diamines; in the case of N-PAHs this occurs in surprisingly good yields. N-PAHs type structures exhibit planar conformations, which result in larger delocalization of electrons with higher charge carrier abilities and lower energy band-gap, as required in n-type organic semiconductors. It is also noteworthy that Müllen et al. recently reported the first example of direct bromination and oxidation at the K-region of the pyrene without the employment of the sterically tert-butyl groups for utilization in OFETs devices with high hole mobility.

The excellent prospects of the previous examples based on pyrene have motivated researchers to further explore new and facile synthetic routes for the synthesis of pyrene-fused acenes or azaacenes. Bodwell et al. reported a regioselective synthesis of 4,5-dialkoxy-1,8-dibromopyrenes with an effectively protective procedure. Recently, Mateo-Alonso et al. reported an synthetic route for the preparation of 1,3,6,8-tetraoctylypyrene-4,5,9,10-tetraone by an indirect method. Indeed, it is seemingly impossible that both bromination and oxidation of the pyrene is a straightforward and simple method. The main reason is that the solubility of the bromopyrene would decrease as the number of bromine atoms increase. Recently, Müllen et al. reported the latest results on 2,7-dibromo- and diido-pyrene-4,5,8,19-tetraones, however, pyrene has a nodal plane passing through the C2 and C7 carbon atoms in the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), and thus the substitutions at those positions have less perturbation on the electronic properties of the pyrene core than the substitutions at the active positions of 1-, 3-, 6-, and 8-positions and other positions. On the assumption that the stable bromopyrene can dissolve in common organic solvents for oxidation, we explored a convenient synthetic route for preparing new pyrene derivatives as promising organic semiconducting materials. Firstly, bromination at the active 1,3-positions of the pyrene afforded the 1,3-dibromo-7-tert-butylpyrene (2), using the tert-butyl group as a protective group. Compound 2 was then oxidized at the K-region using ruthenium chloride based catalysis (Scheme 1).

The key intermediate, 1,3-dibromo-7-tert-butylpyrene-4,5,9,10-tetraone 3 was easily prepared by the bromination and successive oxidation in considerable yield. Herein, the bulky tert-butyl group in this system could play a significant role, not only in suppressing π–π stacking interactions and preventing excimer formations, but also in substantially improving the solubility.

Compound 2 was chosen because the solubility is considerable, and the symmetrical structure is easy to confirm by 1H NMR following oxidation. The novelty of this system is: 1) This is a feasible example of both bromination at the active sites of 1,3-positions and successive oxidation at the K-region of 4,5,9,10-positions in the pyrene ring using a simple experimental procedure;
The decomposition temperatures (

solubility in common organic solvents, and exhibited high acids gave we also followed the Mateo-Alonso strategy, i.e.

All synthesized pyrene-fused azaacenes framework that contributes to enhanced thermal stability.

4 coupling reaction of 1,2-diamine to afford classical methods in two steps (condensation reaction of as a starting material, compounds The K-region of 4,5,9,10-positions can offer an effective strategy to expand the π-conjugations for pyrene-fused N-PAHs via condensation reactions. Using 3 as a starting material, compounds 7 were synthesized by classical methods in two steps (condensation reaction of 3 with 1,2-diamine to afford 4 (83%) and Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of 4 with p-substituted phenylboronic acids gave 7 in good yields, Scheme 1). As a comparison, we also followed the Mateo-Alonso strategy, i.e. oxidation of 7-tert-butyl-1,3-dimethoxyphenyl-pyrene (5) afforded the tetraketone 6 (28%), and then reacted with the 1,2-diamine in acetic acid solution yielded 7b (80%). All synthesized pyrene-fused azaacenes 7 possessed good solubility in common organic solvents, and exhibited high decomposition temperatures ($T_d$) of up to 416 °C for 7a, 435 °C for 7b and 391 °C for 7c, which are much higher than those of reported n-acence analogues (5 < n < 7);22 this is thought to be due to the –C=N– in the molecular framework that contributes to enhanced thermal stability.

### Figure 1

X-ray structure of pyrene-fused azaacene 7c: (a) top view, (b) side view, (c) face-to-face π-π stacking (top view) and (d) side view.

A single crystal of 7c (CCDC 923414) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies was obtained from a mixture of CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and hexane (1:1). The structure is shown in Figure 1. Analysis of the packing reveals that a linear, azaacene unit is arranged in a trapezoid-type alignment with face-to-face π-π stacking (d = 3.58 Å). The distance is longer than the value (d = 3.48 Å) reported by Wang et al.,15 and is attributed to both the tert-butyl group at the 7-position and the terminal formylphenyl moieties located at active sites of 1,3-positions, which prevent the close approach of neighboring pyrene molecules. The twist angles (57.50(4) & 53.27(5)°) between the formylphenyl groups and the pyrene core are larger than our recent reported value (43.6°).21b This is explained in terms of a steric hindrance effect controlling the π-π stacking interactions. Clearly, the distance associated with the π-π stacking interactions would be altered though introduction of bulky moieties at the 1,3-sites of pyrene for optical material applications.

As shown in Figure 2, as for the diphenyl-quinoxalines, all pyrene-fused azaacenes 7 exhibited well-resolved spectra with clear vibronic structures in the near UV and visible region; the short wavelength of 300–350 nm was consistent with the π-π transitions and the longer wavelength of 375–450 nm was attributed to the n-π* transitions with less intensity than that of the former. The lowest energy bands of 7 range from 391–420 nm, with molar absorption coefficient of 2.00 × 10$^{-4}$, 5.91 × 10$^{-4}$ and 2.62 × 10$^{-4}$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ L. The optical band gaps were estimated from UV absorption at 2.80 eV for 7a, 2.72 eV for 7b and 2.85 eV for 7c, respectively.

Due to rigid profiles azaacenes 7 contain the same π-conjugated pyrene-azaacenes fragments but in the relative position with different terminal substitutions, which showed indistinctive absorption spectra both in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ solutions and in the solid state. Although the exact aggregation behavior of 7 in thin film is not clear from the absorption spectra, bathochromic shifts (≤ 10 nm) were observed arising from intermolecular interactions.

### Table 1. Physical and electrochemical properties of compounds 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>$\lambda_{abs}$</th>
<th>$\lambda_{edge}$</th>
<th>$E_{HOMO(CV)}$</th>
<th>$E_{gap(exp)}$</th>
<th>$E_{HOMO(cal)}$</th>
<th>$E_{gap(cal)}$</th>
<th>$T_d$</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7a</td>
<td>397,419</td>
<td>409,424</td>
<td>-5.86</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>-5.71</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7b</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>-5.72</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>-5.33</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7c</td>
<td>395,418</td>
<td>408,424</td>
<td>-6.02</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>-6.04</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Measured in CH$_2$Cl$_2$. $^b$ Measured in a film. $^c$ CV measured in 0.1 M Bu$_4$NClO$_4$/DCM with a scan rate of 100 mV s$^{-1}$ and the values are calculated using the HOMO levels of ferrocene from the empirical formula: HOMO = (−4.8 + $E_{onset}$(Fc) − $E_{onset}(ferrocene)$). $^d$ Calculated from $\lambda_{edge}$. $^*\text{DFT/B3LYP/6-31G}^*$. $^\dagger$ Obtained from TGA analysis.
The redox behaviors of 7 were investigated in CH₂Cl₂ solution by cyclic voltammetry (CV) (see Supporting Information). Electrochemical irreversible redox waves were observed for 7, the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) energy levels derived from the onset of oxidation potentials are −5.86 eV for 7a, −5.72 eV for 7b and −6.02 eV for 7c. It is noteworthy that the electron-withdrawing nature of the −CHO group had a remarkable effect on the redox properties of these azaacenes. The presence of the −CHO moiety is beneficial in terms of increasing the π-conjugation of the entire molecular structure, and leads to a lower HOMO level.

The geometries and electronic structures associated with 7 were evaluated by the density functional theory (DFT; B3LYP/6-31G*), the HOMO-LUMO gaps (3.51 eV for 7a, 3.18 eV for 7b, 3.56 eV for 7c) are in consistent with the experimental observations. As expected, the LUMO of 7 were mostly located on the azaacene core, however, it is notable that the HOMO of 7 were significantly different, in that they spread from mainly terminal methoxyphenyl groups and partially the pyrene core in 7b, to the entire pyrene-azaacene molecular framework in 7a, and just to the azaacene core in 7c (Figure 3 and SI), indicating that the electron-donating/accepting groups located at the para-positions could significantly influence the HOMO distributions by conjugating with the pyrene core in these azaacene systems.

In summary, a novel synthetic route to new pyrene-fused azaacenes 7 was explored starting from the 1,3-dibromo-7-tert-butylpyrene-4,5,9,10-tetraone, which is the first example of both bromination at the active sites (1,3-positions) and oxidation at the K-region (4,5,9,10-positions) of the pyrene. All these pyrene-fused azaacenes 7 exhibited good solubility and high stabilities. The experimental (crystal packing, UV/Vis, and CV) and theoretical (DFT calculations) results indicated that these azaacenes might be promising candidates for n-type organic semiconductors. This work offers an available/facile method to functionalize the pyrene core at six positions (1,3,4,5,9,10-) and provides a strategy to prepare new pyrene-fused azaacenes.

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Supporting Information Available Details of experimental procedures, 1H/13C NMR spectra, X-ray crystallographic data, photophysical data, TGA analysis and computational plot. This materials is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.