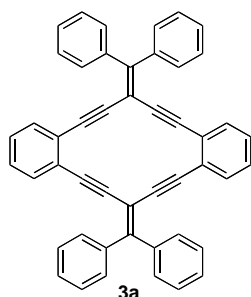


**Supporting Information for:**

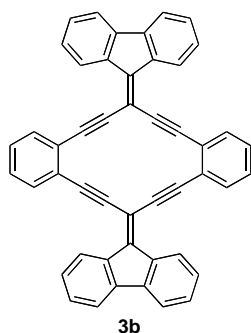
**Radiaannulenes: Synthesis, electrochemistry, and solid-state structure**

*Mojtaba Gholami, Manuel N. Chaur, Myron Wilde, Michael J. Ferguson, Robert McDonald, Luis Echegoyen, and Rik R. Tykwinski\**

Experimental and spectroscopic details for compounds <b>3a</b> , <b>3b</b> , and <b>11</b>	pages 1–3
UV-Vis spectra for compounds <b>3a</b> and <b>3b</b>	page 4
Edge on view for compounds <b>3a</b> and <b>3b</b> from crystallographic analysis	page 5
CV and OSWV for compounds <b>3a</b> , <b>3b</b> , <b>5</b> , and <b>12</b>	page 6
<sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra for <b>3a</b> , <b>3b</b> , and <b>11</b>	page 8–13
References cited	page 14



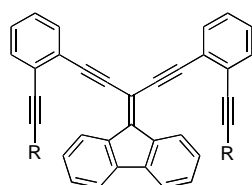
**Compound 3a.** A mixture of compound **5**<sup>1</sup> (107 mg, 0.288 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (8 mg, 0.06 mmol) in THF (1 mL) and MeOH (1 mL) was stirred for 1 h. Et<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O were added, the organic phase separated, washed with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and reduced to 2 mL. This ethereal solution of **6** was deoxygenated\* and added to a deoxygenated mixture of 1,2-diiodobenzene (95 mg, 0.288 mmol), CuI (15 mg, 0.08 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (23 mg, 0.02 mmol), *i*Pr<sub>2</sub>NH (3 mL) in dry THF (5 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere for 18 h. After the reaction was cooled, solvent removal and purification by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 7:1 to 3:1) and then re-crystallization from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> by the addition of hexanes gave **3a** (27 mg, 31%) as a pale yellow solid. Mp >300 °C (decomp.); R<sub>f</sub> = 0.43 (hexanes/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 1:1); UV-vis (THF) λ<sub>max</sub> 413 nm; IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, cast) 3078, 3050, 3022, 2924, 2852, 2194 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) δ 7.59–7.57 (m, 8H), 7.45–7.43 (m, 12H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 4H), 7.08–7.06 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) δ 157.6, 140.7, 132.2, 131.1, 129.3, 128.5, 128.1, 125.4, 102.2, 92.9, 90.7. EI HRMS calcd. for C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>28</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>) 604.2186, found 604.2185. MALDI TOF HRMS calcd. for C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>28</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>) 604.2186, found 604.2185.



**Compound 3b.** Compound **11** (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in ether (8 mL) and the solution deoxygenated.\* The deoxygenated ethereal solution of **11** was added to a deoxygenated mixture of **9**<sup>2</sup> (50 mg, 0.15 mmol), CuI (9 mg, 0.05 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (9 mg, 0.008 mmol), *i*Pr<sub>2</sub>NH (3 mL) in dry THF (5 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere for 20 h. The reaction crude was cooled washed with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2 X 20 mL), H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. After removing the solvent, a solution of hexanes/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL, 1:1) was added resulting in dispersed red solid. The solid was filtered on a fritted funnel (a 10–20 microns), the solid washed with hexanes (~500 mL) on the frit, and then allowed to air dry. This **3b** (81 mg, 90%) as a highly insoluble red solid. Mp >300 °C (decomp.); R<sub>f</sub> = 0.4 (hexanes/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 1:1); UV-vis (THF) λ<sub>max</sub> 345, 446, 472 nm; IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, cast) 3055, 2960, 2925, 2856 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR

\* Solutions were deoxygenated by bubbling N<sub>2</sub> through the solution for ca. 30 min.

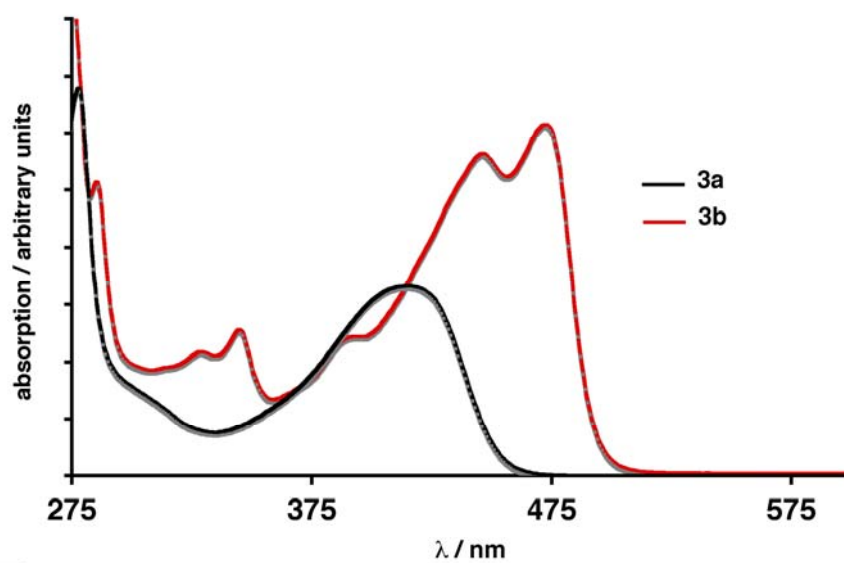
(500 MHz,  $C_2D_2Cl_4$ )  $\delta$  8.85–8.33 (m, 4H), 7.80–7.79 (m, 4H), 7.75–7.74 (m, 4H), 7.56–7.54 (m, 4H), 7.47–7.45 (m, 8H);  $^{13}C$  NMR (125 MHz,  $C_2D_2Cl_4$ , 65 °C)  $\delta$  146.1, 140.3, 137.4, 131.8, 129.8, 128.9, 127.4, 125.54, 125.47, 119.7, 101.1, 96.0, 93.1. MALDI TOF HRMS calcd. for  $C_{48}H_{24}$  ( $M^+$ ) 600.1873, found 600.1870.



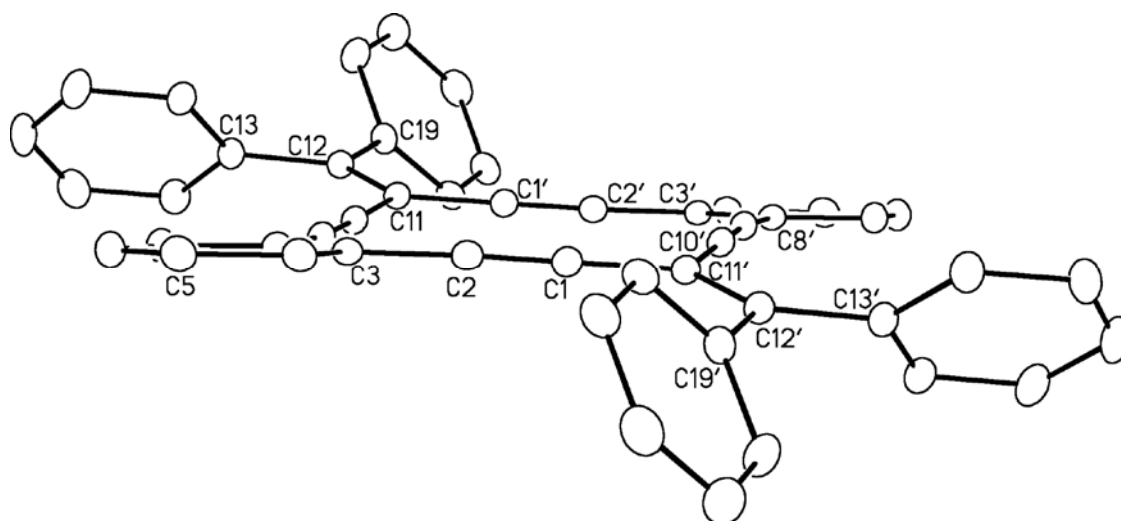
**9** R = Si-Pr<sub>3</sub>i    **10** R = H

**Compound 11.** A mixture of compound **7**<sup>3</sup> (150 mg, 0.423 mmol) and  $K_2CO_3$  (13 mg, 0.09 mmol) in a mixture of THF (2 mL) and MeOH (2 mL) was stirred for 1 h.  $Et_2O$  and  $H_2O$  were added, the organic phase separated, washed with saturated  $NH_4Cl$  (2 x 20 mL), dried ( $MgSO_4$ ), and reduced to 2 mL. This ethereal solution of **8** was deoxygenated\* and added to a deoxygenated\* mixture of **9** (71 mg, 0.21 mmol),  $CuI$  (12 mg, 0.06 mmol),  $Pd(PPh_3)_4$  (24 mg, 0.02 mmol),  $iPr_2NH$  (3 mL) in dry THF (5 mL). The resulting mixture was refluxed under a  $N_2$  atmosphere for 20 h. Solvent removal and purification by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ $CH_2Cl_2$  5:1) afforded **10**<sup>†</sup> as an orange liquid. To a solution of **10** in THF (2 mL) was added TBAF (0.2 mL, 0.2 mmol, 1M in THF) and the mixture stirred at rt for 30 min.  $Et_2O$  and  $H_2O$  were added, the organic phase separated, washed with saturated  $NH_4Cl$  (2 x 20 mL), and dried ( $MgSO_4$ ). Solvent removal and column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ $CH_2Cl_2$  4:1) gave **11** (68 mg, 75%) as a yellow solid. Mp >300 °C (decomp.);  $R_f$  = 0.6 (hexanes/ $CH_2Cl_2$  1:1); UV-vis (THF)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\epsilon$ ) nm 396 (26700), 414 (26200); IR ( $CH_2Cl_2$ , cast) 3289, 3059, 2926, 2181, 2108  $cm^{-1}$ ;  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CD_2Cl_2$ )  $\delta$  8.33 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.03–7.00 (m, 4H), 6.96–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.79–6.70 (m, 6H), 6.64 (td,  $J$  = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (s, 2H);  $^{13}C$  NMR (125 MHz,  $CD_2Cl_2$ )  $\delta$  145.8, 140.7, 137.6, 133.4, 132.9, 130.3, 129.34, 129.25, 127.8, 126.4, 126.0, 124.8, 120.0, 100.9, 97.1, 92.6, 82.5, 82.1. MALDI TOF HRMS calcd. for  $C_{34}H_{18}$  ( $M^+$ ) 426.1403, found 426.1403.

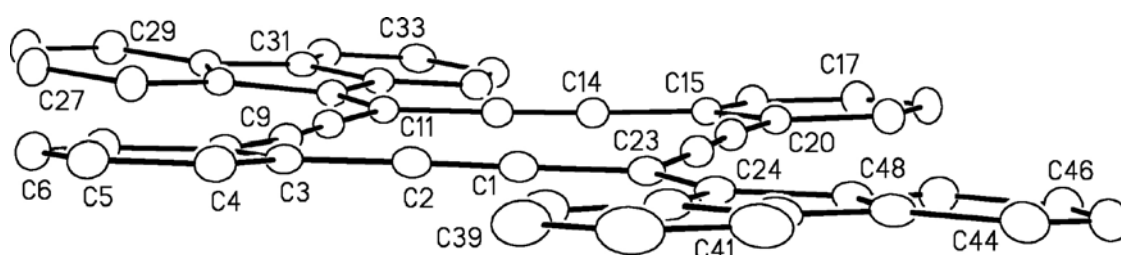
<sup>†</sup> For unknown reasons, compound **10** appears to be unstable to chromatographic separation on either silica gel or alumina oxide supports. It was thus taken on directly to the desilylation step without additional purification.



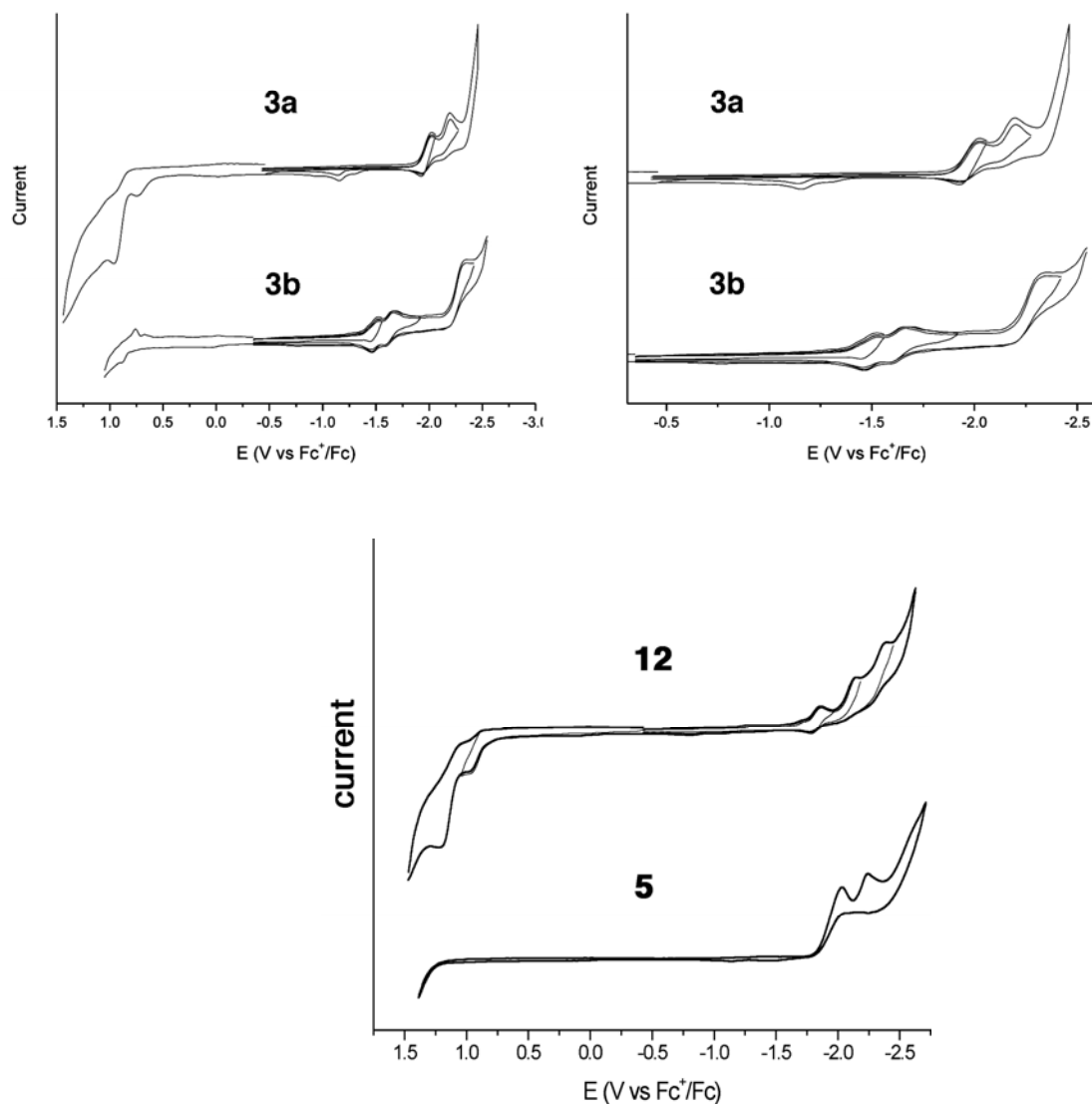
**Figure S1.** UV-Vis spectra of **3a** and **3b** in THF.



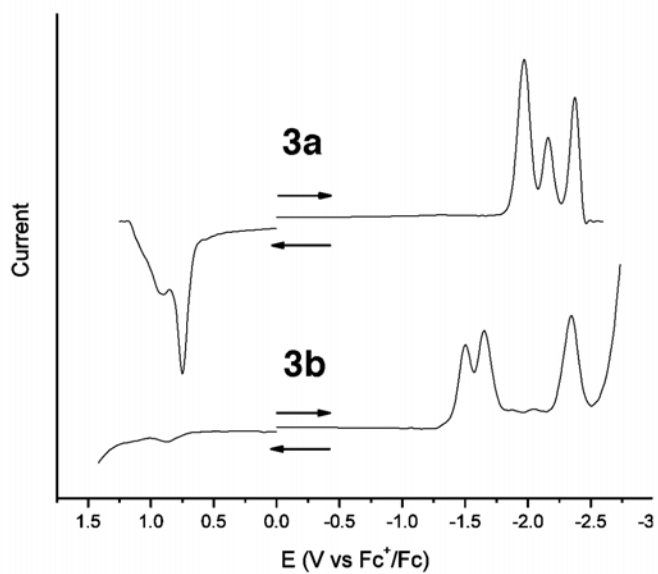
**Figure S2.** Edge on view of **3a** from X-ray crystallographic analysis.



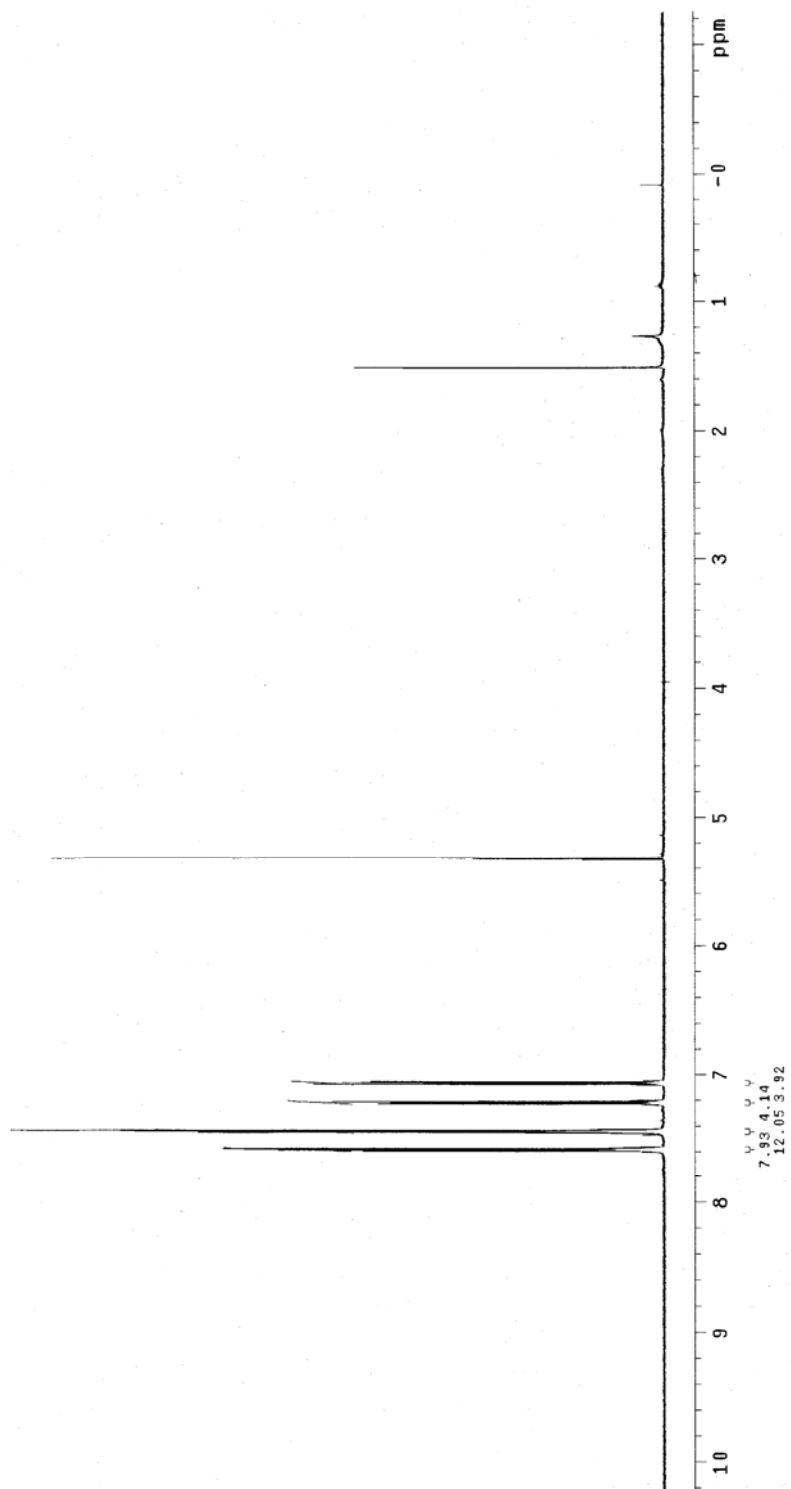
**Figure S3.** Edge on view of **3b** from X-ray crystallographic analysis.



**Figure S4.** Top right) Cyclic voltammograms of radiaannulenes **3a** and **3b**. Top left) Cathodic section of the CV of radiaannulenes **3a** and **3b**. Bottom) Cyclic voltammograms of enediynes **5** and **12**.



**Figure S5.** OSWV of radiannulenes **3a** and **3b**.



**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (500 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) for radiannulene **3a**.



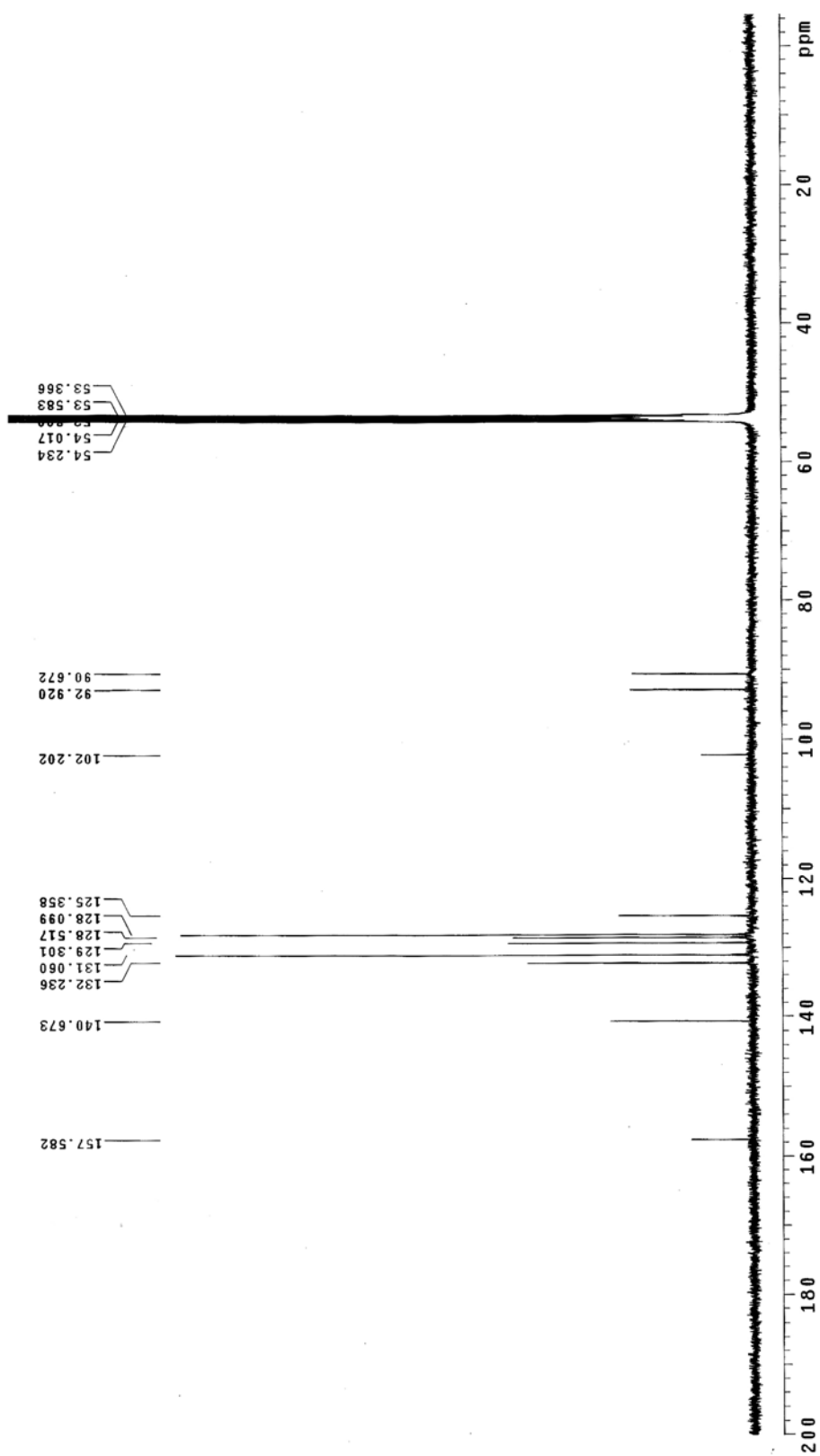
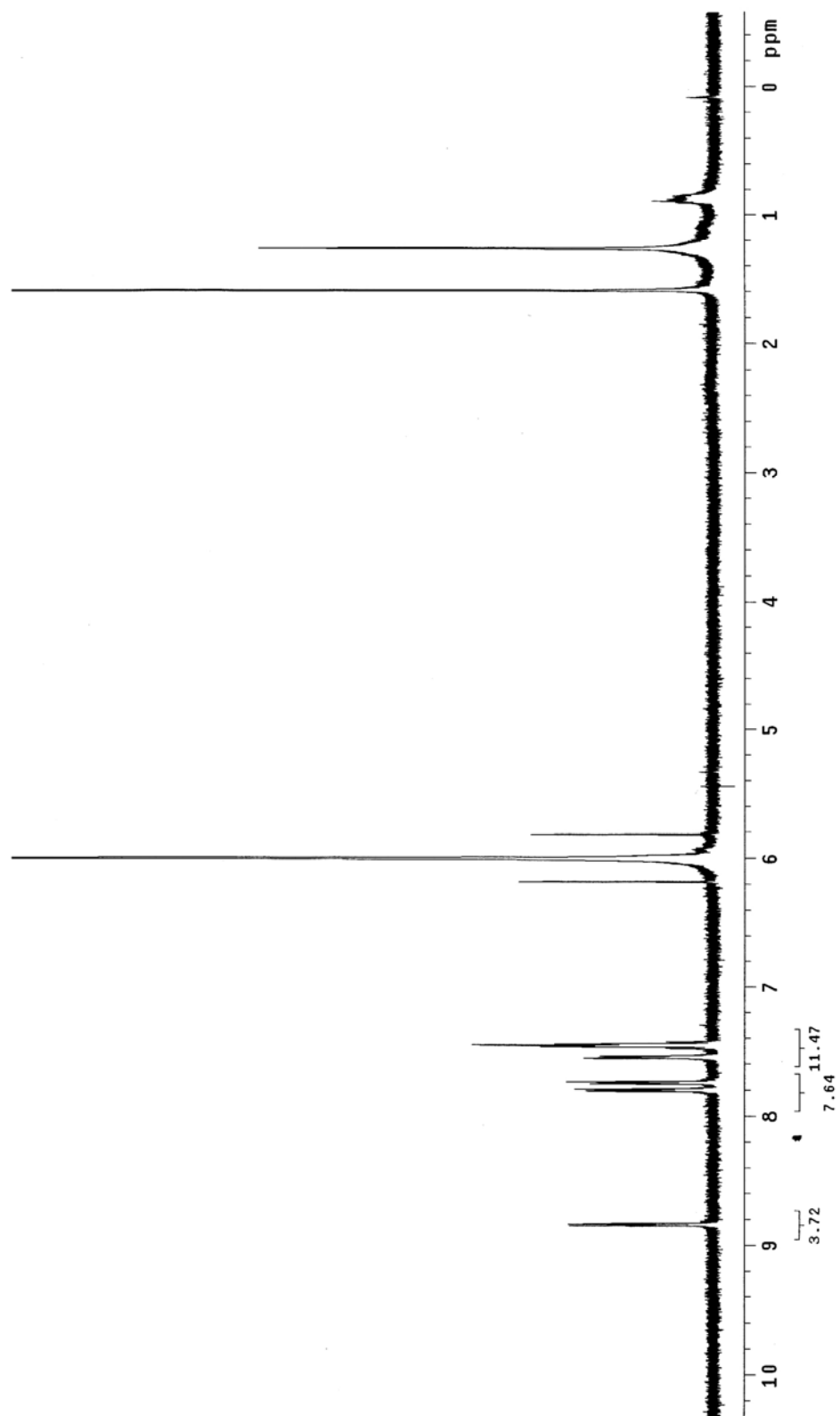
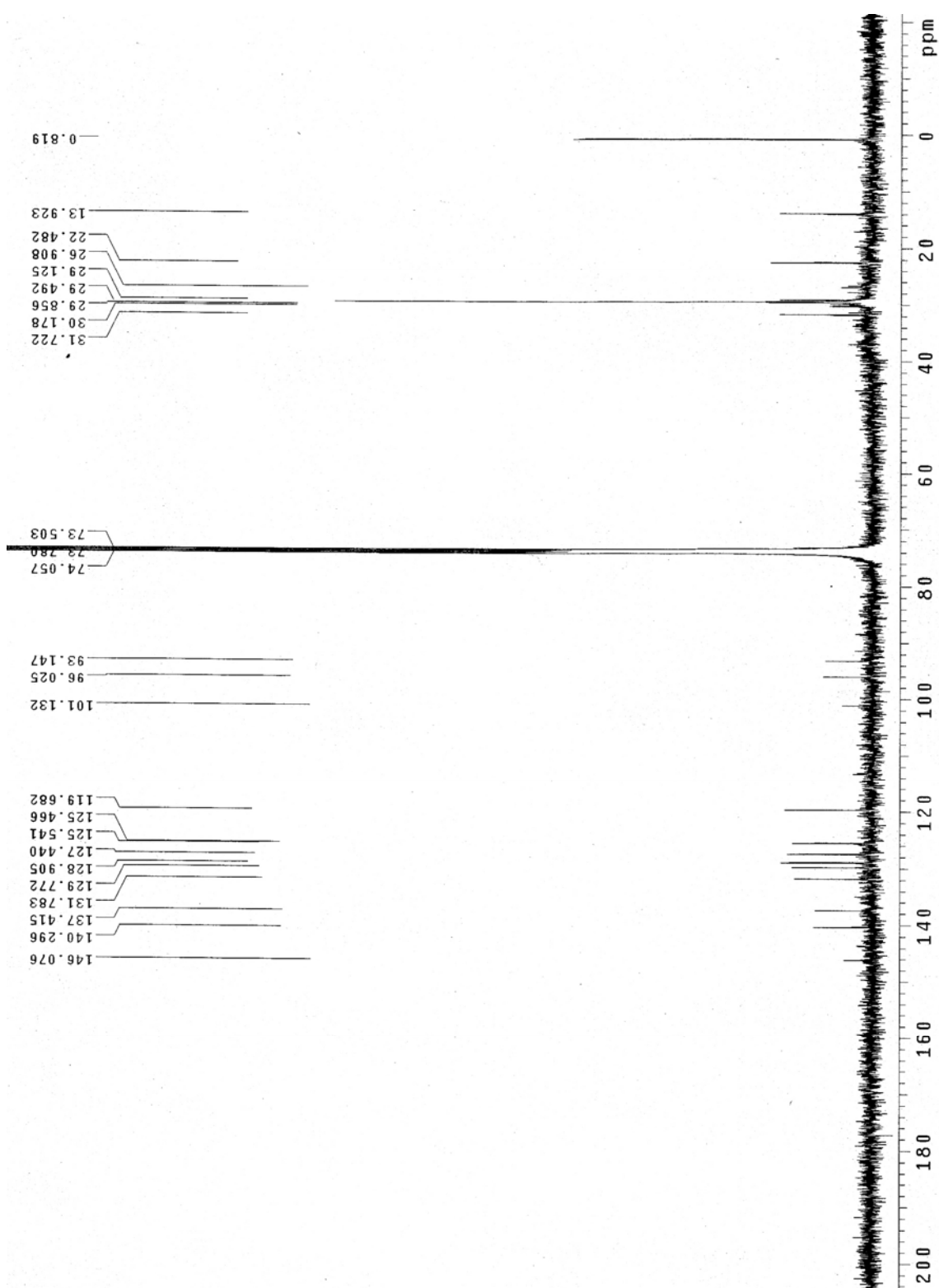


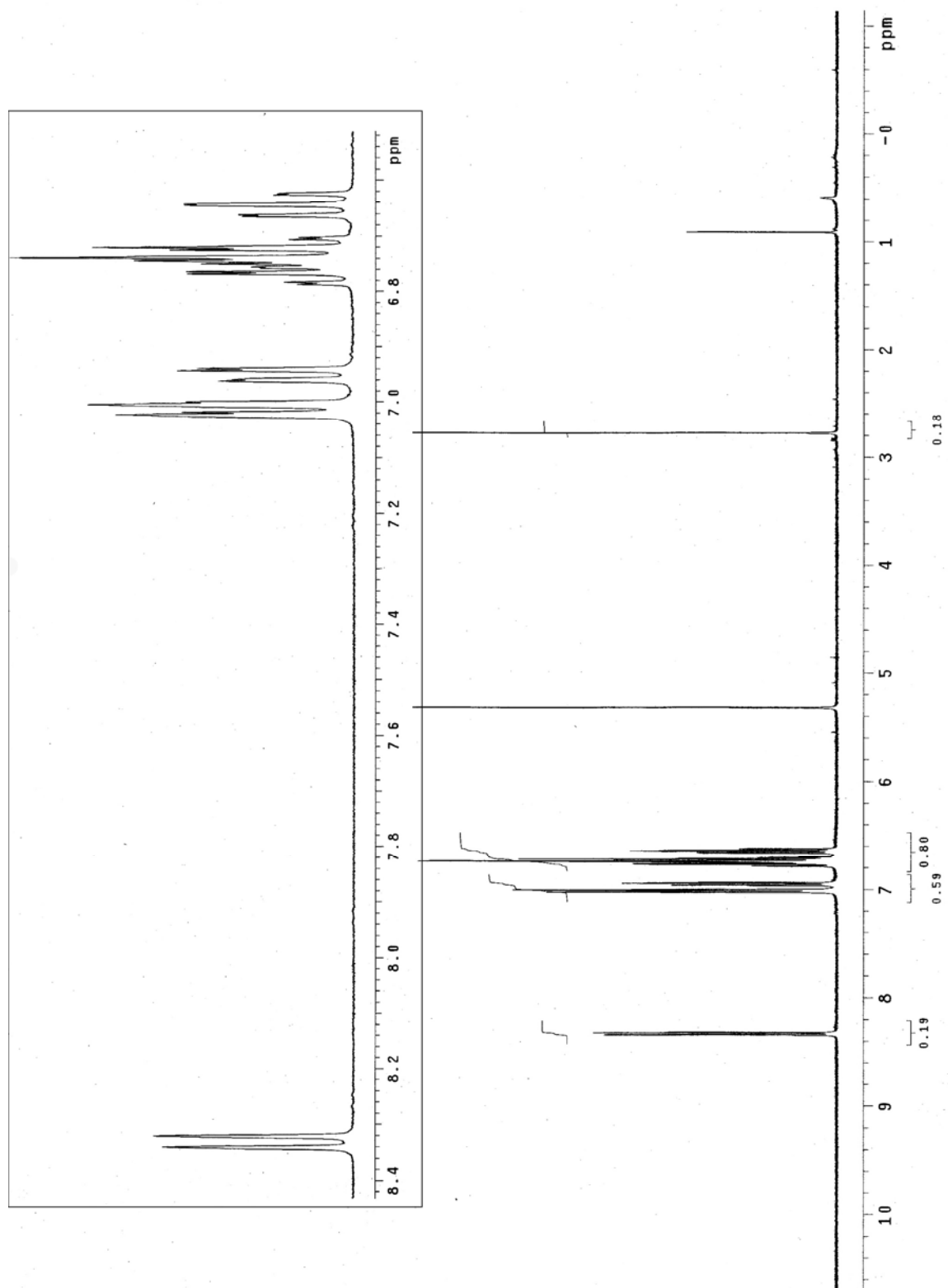
Figure S7.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (125 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) for radiannulene **3a**.



**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (500 MHz,  $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$ ) for radiannulene **3b**.



**Figure S9.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (125 MHz,  $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_4$ ) for radiannulene **3b**.



**Figure S10.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (500 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) for **11**.

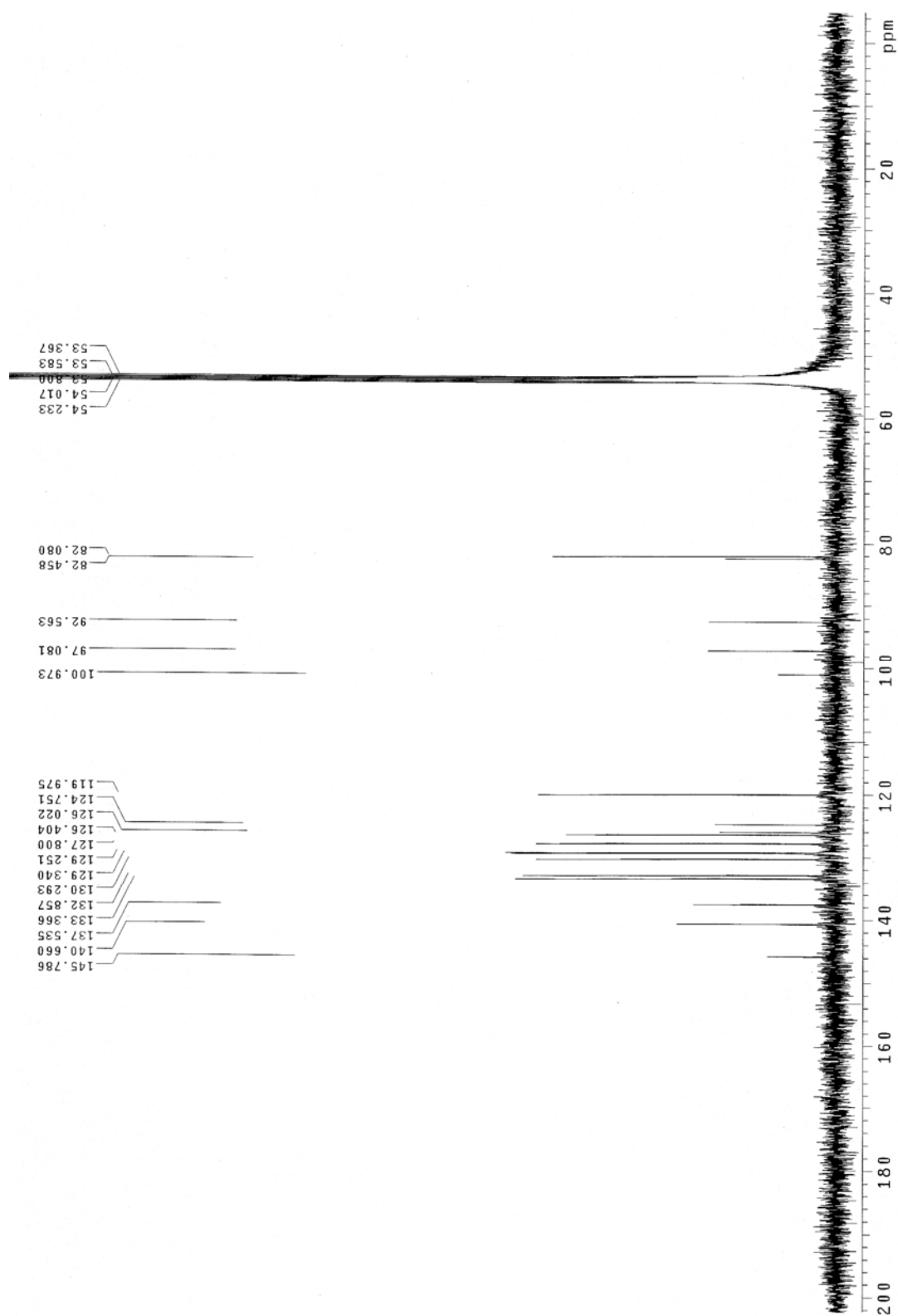


Figure S11.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum (125 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) for 11.

## References:

---

1. N. Treitel, L. Eshdat, T. Sheradsky, P. M. Donovan, R. R. Tykwinski, L. T. Scott, H. Hopf, and M. Rabinovitz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 4703.
2. G. C. Paul and J. J. Gajewski, *Synthesis* **1997**, 524.
3. M. L. Bell, R. C. Chiechi, C. A. Johnson, D. B. Kimball, A. J. Matzger, W. B. Wan, T. J. R. Weakley, and M. M. Haley, *Tetrahedron*, 2001, **57**, 3507.