

Supplementary Information for:

**Anthra- and Pentacenequinone Derivatives: Influence of Structure on the
Formation of Columnar Liquid Crystal Phases**

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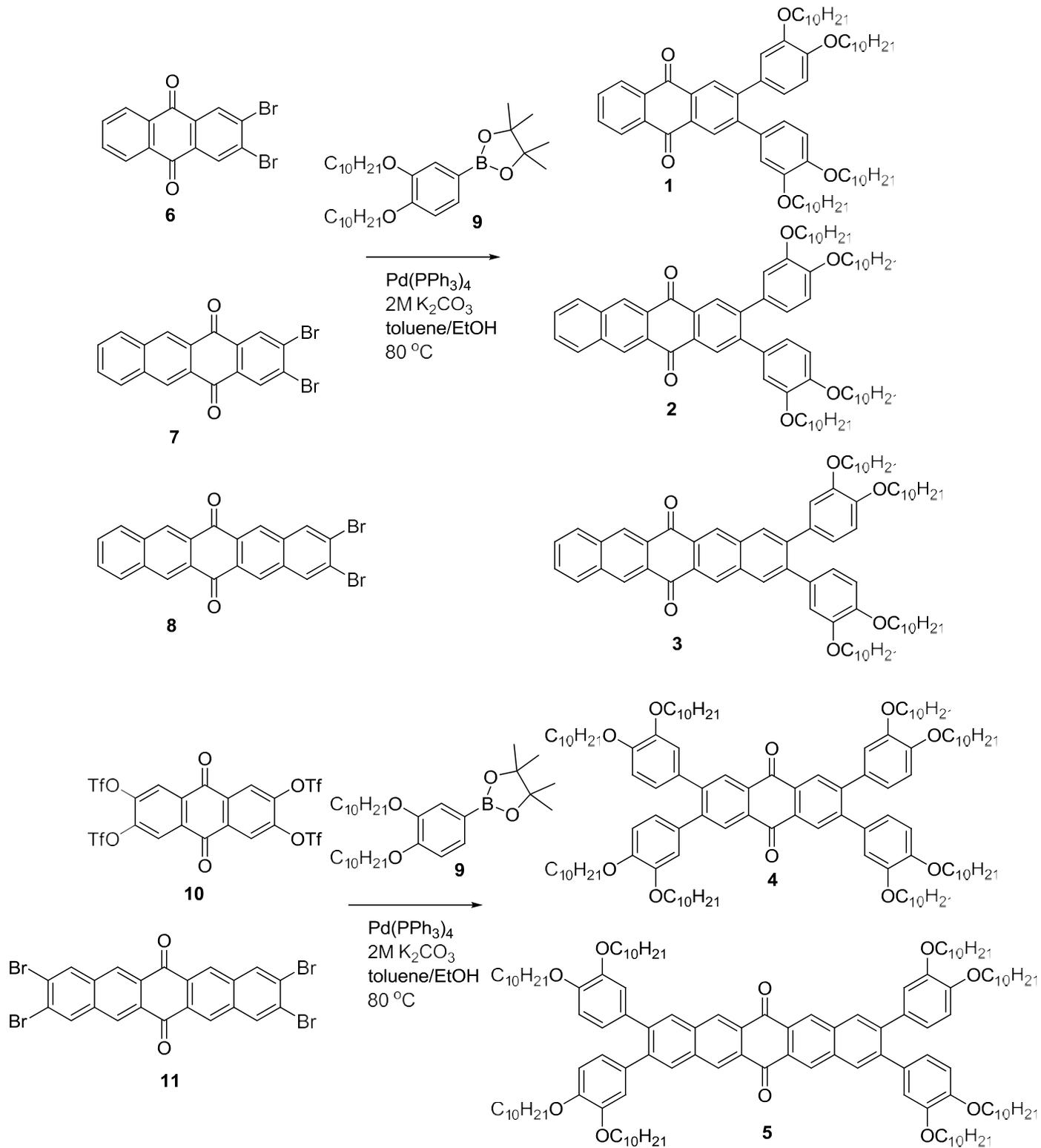
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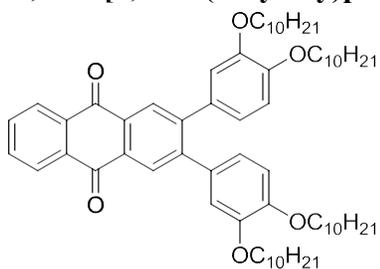
Synthesis



General

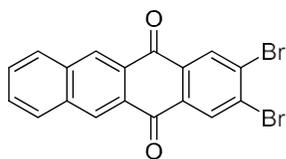
¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR were recorded using a Varian 300 MHz (¹H) Unity Inova NMR or an Agilent Technologies 400 MHz NMR spectrometer, using indicated deuterated solvents purchased from CIL Inc. All chemicals used were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used as received. 2,3-Dibromoanthraquinone (**6**),¹ 2,3-dibromopentacenequinone (**8**),² 1-pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (**9**),³ and 2,3,7,8-Tetrahydroxyanthracene-5,10-dione (**10**)⁴ were prepared according to literature procedures. Anhydrous and oxygen-free solvents were dispensed from a custom-built solvent purification system which used purification columns packed with activated alumina and supported copper catalyst (Glasscontour, Irvine, CA). Oven or flame-dried glassware was used for all reactions. High resolution mass spectra were recorded at the Centre Régional de Spectrométrie de Masse à l'Université de Montréal using an Agilent LC-MSD TOF spectrometer.

2,3-bis[3,4-bis(decyloxy)phenyl]anthracene-5,10-dione (1). A solution of compound **6** (369 mg, 1.01 mmol), 1-pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (1.30 g, 2.52 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) and ethanol (5 mL) was degassed by sparging with N₂ for 10 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (61 mg, 0.052 mmol, 5 mol%) was added, followed by 2M aqueous K₂CO₃ (5 mL). The solution was heated to 80 °C and left it to stir for 4 days under N₂. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted 3 times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, then brine, dried with



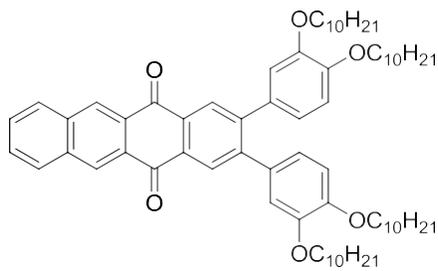
MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography was performed in hexanes/EtOAc (95:5) to give the pure product (0.41 g, 41 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.36-8.33 (m, 2H), 8.34 (s, 2H), 7.84-7.81 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.82 (m, 4H), 6.68 (s, 2H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 3.72 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.83-1.79 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.25 (m, 56H), 0.89-0.86 (m, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.3, 149.2, 148.9, 146.4, 134.2, 134.0, 132.7, 132.1, 129.6, 127.4, 122.4, 115.7, 113.5, 69.5, 69.4, 32.2, 29.92, 29.87, 29.85, 29.83, 29.7, 29.65, 29.63, 29.59, 29.54, 29.36, 26.29, 26.24, 22.91, 14.3. HRMS (MALDI) calc'd for C₆₆H₉₆O₆+H *m/z* 984.7201, found 984.7207.

2,3-dibromotetracene-5,12-dione (7). 2,3-Dibromonaphthoquinone¹ (0.352 g, 1.11 mmol), *α,α,α',α'*-tetrabromo-*o*-xylene (0.470 g, 1.11 mmol), and potassium iodide (1.12 g, 6.75 mmol) were combined in an oven-dried flask that was then purged with N₂. Dry DMF (40 mL) was added via cannula and the reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for three days. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and water (*ca.* 100 mL) was



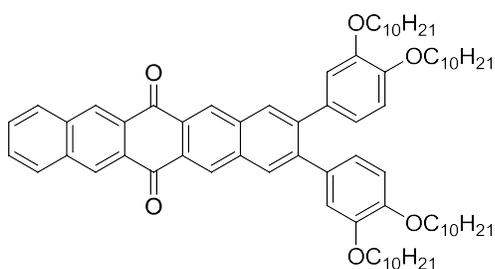
added. The resulting precipitate was collected by suction filtration, washed with water, ethanol, and acetone and then air-dried to yield **7** (0.244 g, 53%) as a light brown solid which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.82 (s, 2H), 8.57 (s, 2H), 8.09-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.9-7.5 (m, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.54, 135.47, 133.96, 132.95, 132.45, 130.47, 130.28, 130.13, 129.42.

2,3-bis[3,4-bis(decyloxy)phenyl]tetracene-5,12-dione (2). A solution of compound **7** (206 mg, 0.495 mmol), 1-



pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (553 mg, 1.07 mmol) in toluene (25 mL) and ethanol (7 mL) was degassed by sparging with N₂ for 10 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (58 mg, 0.050 mmol, 10 mol%) was added, followed by 2M aqueous K₂CO₃ (7 mL). The mixture was degassed for a further 10 minutes and then heated at 80 °C for 3 days under N₂. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted 3 times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were dried using MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (4:1 toluene/DCM) to yield **2** as a yellow solid (308 mg, 60%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.89 (s, 2H), 8.42 (s, 2H), 8.15-8.11 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.70 (m, 2H), 6.86-6.80 (m, 4H), 6.70 (s, 2H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 3.74 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.82 (m, 4H), 1.68 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.28 (m, 56H), 0.89 (m, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.1, 149.1, 148.9, 146.5, 135.4, 133.1, 132.7, 130.35, 130.30, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 122.4, 115.7, 113.5, 69.4, 32.2, 29.94, 29.88, 29.86, 29.84, 29.72, 29.66, 26.64, 29.60, 29.55, 29.36, 26.30, 26.26, 22.9, 14.3. HRMS (MALDI) calc'd for C₇₀H₉₈O₆+H *m/z* 1035.7436, found 1035.7445.

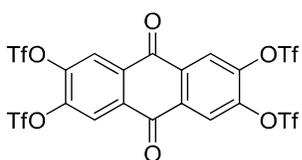
2,3-bis(3,4-bis(dodecyloxy)phenyl)pentacenequinone (3). In a round bottom flask, 2,3-



dibromopentacene-6,13-dione² (785 mg, 1.68 mmol, 1 eq.), 1-pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (2.00 g, 3.87 mmol, 2.3 eq.), toluene (50 mL) and ethanol (15 mL) were combined and degassed for 20 minutes. 2M K₂CO₃ (9 mL) was added to flask and the mixture was degassed further for 15 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (194 mg, 0.168 mmol, 10%) was then added and the solution was

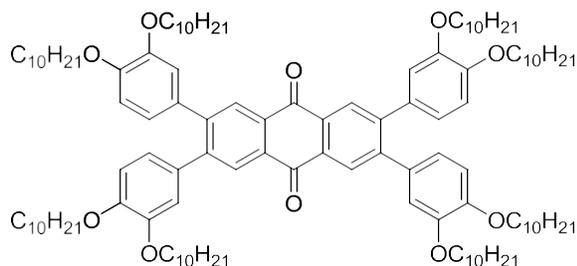
heated to 80°C for 2 days under N₂. The solution was cooled to room temperature and water was added to the mixture. The product was extracted with DCM (100 mL) and washed with water (3 x 100 mL). The organic extract was dried with MgSO₄ and the solvent evacuated under vacuum. The product was purified via column chromatography (8:2 Hexanes:Ethyl Acetate on silica) and further recrystallized in acetone to yield **3** as a yellow solid (75 mg, 5%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.96 (s, 4H), 8.14 (m, 4H), 7.71 (m, 2H), 6.85 (m, 4H), 6.70 (s, 2H), 4.00 (t, *J*=6.6, 4H), 3.74 (t, *J*=6.6, 4H), 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.70 (m, 4H), 1.30 (m, 56H), 0.88 (m, 12 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 183.0, 148.6, 148.5, 142.9, 135.3, 134.4, 133.1, 131.0, 130.7, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 122.1, 115.7, 113.2, 69.2, 31.9, 29.7, 29.65, 29.62, 29.48, 29.42, 29.40, 29.36, 29.33, 29.1, 26.1, 26.0, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS (ASAP) calc'd for C₇₄H₁₀₀O₆+H *m/z* 1085.7598, found 1085.7579.

2,3,6,7-tetrakis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)anthracene-5,10-dione (10). 2,3,6,7-



tetrahydroxyanthraquinone⁴ (0.13 g, 0.514 mmol) was placed under an N₂ atmosphere. Freshly distilled pyridine was transferred via cannula to reaction flask with vigorous stirring. The solution was cooled to -78 °C. Triflic anhydride (0.87 g, 3.01 mmol) was added. The mixture was then warmed to room temperature overnight and then stirred for 2 days. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by column chromatography in

hexanes/EtOAc (90:10) to yield **10** as a white crystalline solid (0.204 g, 50 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.43 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.56, 145.18, 133.70, 123.52, 118.75 (q, *J*C-F = 321 Hz). HRMS (APCI) calc'd for C₁₈H₄O₁₄F₁₂S₄+H *m/z* 800.8371, found 800.8354.

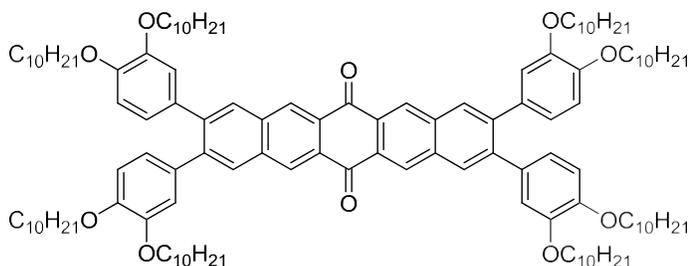


2,3,6,7-tetrakis[3,4-bis(decyloxy)phenyl]-

anthracene-9,10-dione (4): Compound **10** (0.228 g, 0.285 mmol) and 1-pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (0.618 g, 0.618 mmol) were added to 8 mL toluene and degassed with N₂ for 15 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.029 g, 0.033 mmol) was added, followed by 4 mL of degassed 2M K₃PO₄. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C

and stirred for 6 days. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with dichloromethane (40 mL) and washed organic layer with water (40 mL). Performed column chromatography on the crude product with hexanes/dichloromethane (60:40 to 0:100) to yield **4** as a red solid (0.276 g, 55 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.36 (s, 4H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 4H), 6.83 (s, 4H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 4H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 8H), 3.73 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 8H), 1.85-1.79 (m, 8H), 1.71-1.64 (m, 8H), 1.51-1.46 (m, 16H), 1.32-1.27 (m, 96H), 0.90-0.87 (m, 24H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.2, 149.1, 148.9, 146.3, 132.7, 132.3, 129.5, 122.4, 115.7, 113.5, 69.4, 32.2, 31.11, 29.9, 29.8, 29.70, 29.62, 29.58, 29.53, 29.35, 26.3, 26.2, 22.9, 14.3. HRMS (MALDI) calc'd for C₁₁₈H₁₈₄O₁₀+H *m/z* 1762.3962, found 1762.3939.

2,3,9,10-tetrakis[3,4-bis(decyloxy)phenyl]-pentacene-6,13-dione (5). Compound **11** (0.590 g,



0.946 mmol) and 1-pinacolatoboron-3,4-bis(decyloxy)benzene (2.42 g, 4.68 mmol) were added to 50 mL toluene and 10 mL ethanol and degassed with N₂ for 15 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (111 mg, 0.096 mmol, 10 mol%) was added, followed by 5 mL of degassed 2M K₃CO₃. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C and stirred for 5 days.

The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted 3 times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were dried using MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (9:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) and then recrystallized from hexanes/acetone to yield **5** as a yellow solid (660 mg, 38%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.96 (s, 4H), 8.14 (s, 4H), 6.86 (m, 8H), 6.71 (s, 4H), 4.00 (t, *J*=6.6 Hz, 8H), 3.74 (t, *J*=6.6 Hz, 8H), 1.84 (m, 8H), 1.70 (m, 8H), 1.3-1.49 (m, 96H), 0.88 (m, 24H). ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.1, 149.0, 148.9, 143.1, 134.6, 133.5, 131.2, 131.1, 129.6, 122.4, 116.3, 113.7, 69.5, 32.2, 29.93, 29.88, 29.85, 29.72, 29.62, 29.62, 29.59, 29.4, 26.32, 26.28, 22.9, 14.3. HRMS (MALDI) calc'd for C₁₂₆H₁₈₈O₁₀+H *m/z* 1862.4275, found 1862.4193.

Mesophase Characterization

Polarized optical microscopy studies were carried out using an Olympus BX-51 polarized optical microscope equipped with a Linkam LTS 350 heating stage and a digital camera. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) studies were carried out using a TA Instruments DSC Q200 with a scanning rate of 5 °C/min. DSC phase transitions were reproducible over three heating and cooling cycles, with the exception of the first heating, where melting transitions depended on the initial crystalline form. For the DSC traces shown below, only the second heating/cooling cycle is shown.

XRD measurements were run on a Bruker D8 Discover diffractometer equipped with a Hi-Star area detector and GADDS software package. The tube is operated at 40 kV and 40 mA and CuK α 1 radiation (=1.54187 Å) with an initial beam diameter of 0.5 mm is used. A modified Instec hot & cold stage HCS 402 operated via controllers STC 200 and LN2-P (for below ambient temperatures) was used for variable temperature XRD measurements. XRD data were obtained both on heating from the crystalline solid (as obtained by recrystallization) and on cooling from the isotropic liquid.

Electrochemical Methods

Cyclic voltammetry experiments were performed with a Bioanalytical Systems Inc. (BASi) Epsilon potentiostat and analyzed using BASi Epsilon software. Typical electrochemical cells consisted of a three-electrode setup including a glassy carbon working electrode, platinum wire counter electrode, and silver wire pseudo reference electrode. Experiments were run at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹ in dry and degassed dichloromethane solutions of the analyte (~1 mM) and electrolyte (0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate). Cyclic voltammograms were internally referenced against the ferrocene/ferrocenium redox couple (~1 mM internal standard) and corrected for internal cell resistance using the BASi Epsilon software.

Table S1. Summary of Cyclic Voltammetry Data

Compound	E _{ox} onset vs Fc ⁺ /Fc (V)	E _{1/2 red1} vs Fc ⁺ /Fc (V)	E _{1/2 red2} vs Fc ⁺ /Fc (V)
1	0.87	-1.33	-1.71
2	0.80	-1.49	-1.83
3	0.80	-1.49	-1.83
4	0.87	-1.36	-1.78
5	0.81	-1.59	-1.90

References

- 1 D. Bailey and V. E. Williams, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2004, **45**, 2511.
- 2 C. R. Swartz, S. R. Parkin, J. E. Bullock, J. E. Anthony, A. C. Mayer and G. G. Malliaras, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 3163.
- 3 J. A. Paquette, C. J. Yardley, K. M. Psutka, M. A. Cochran, O. Calderon, V. E. Williams and K. E. Maly, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 8210.
- 4 T. S. Balaban, A. Eichhofer, M. J. Krische and J. M. Lehn, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 2006, **89**, 333.

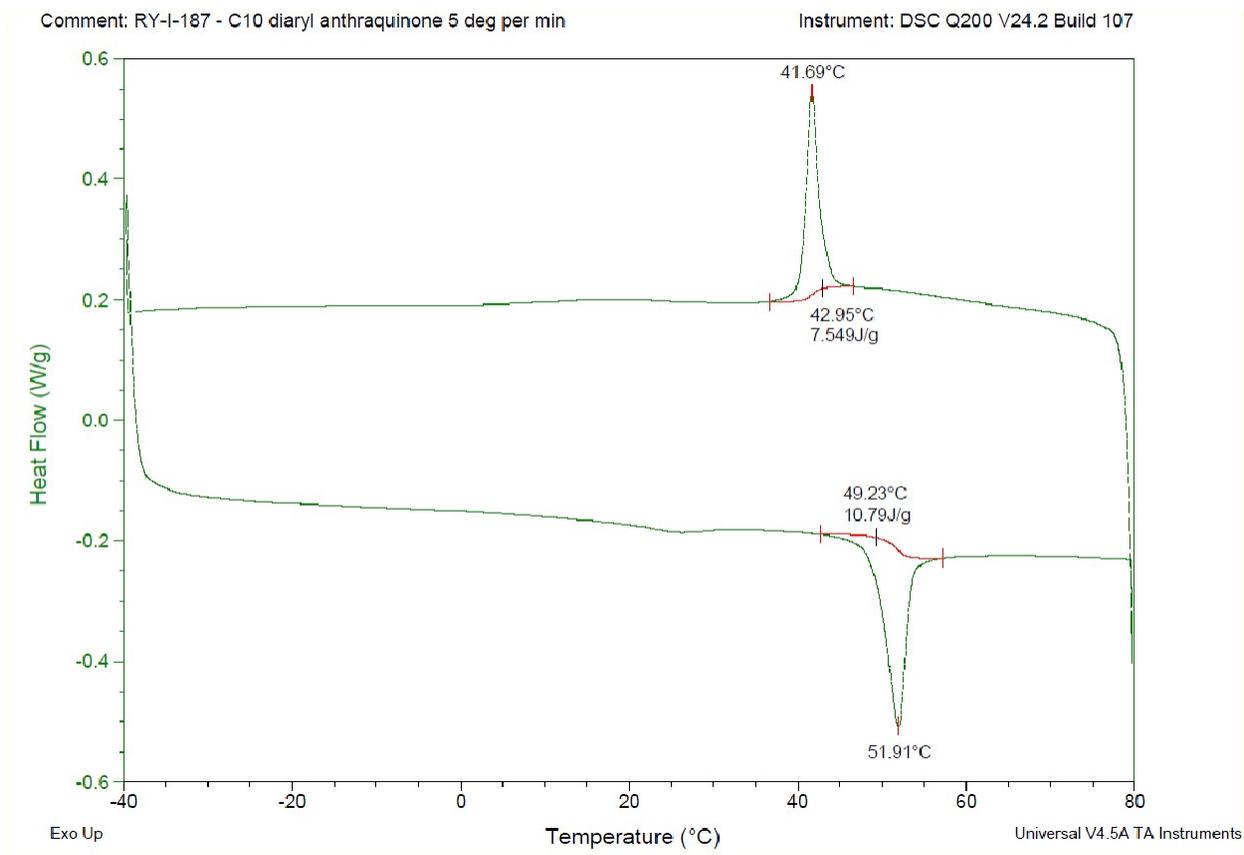
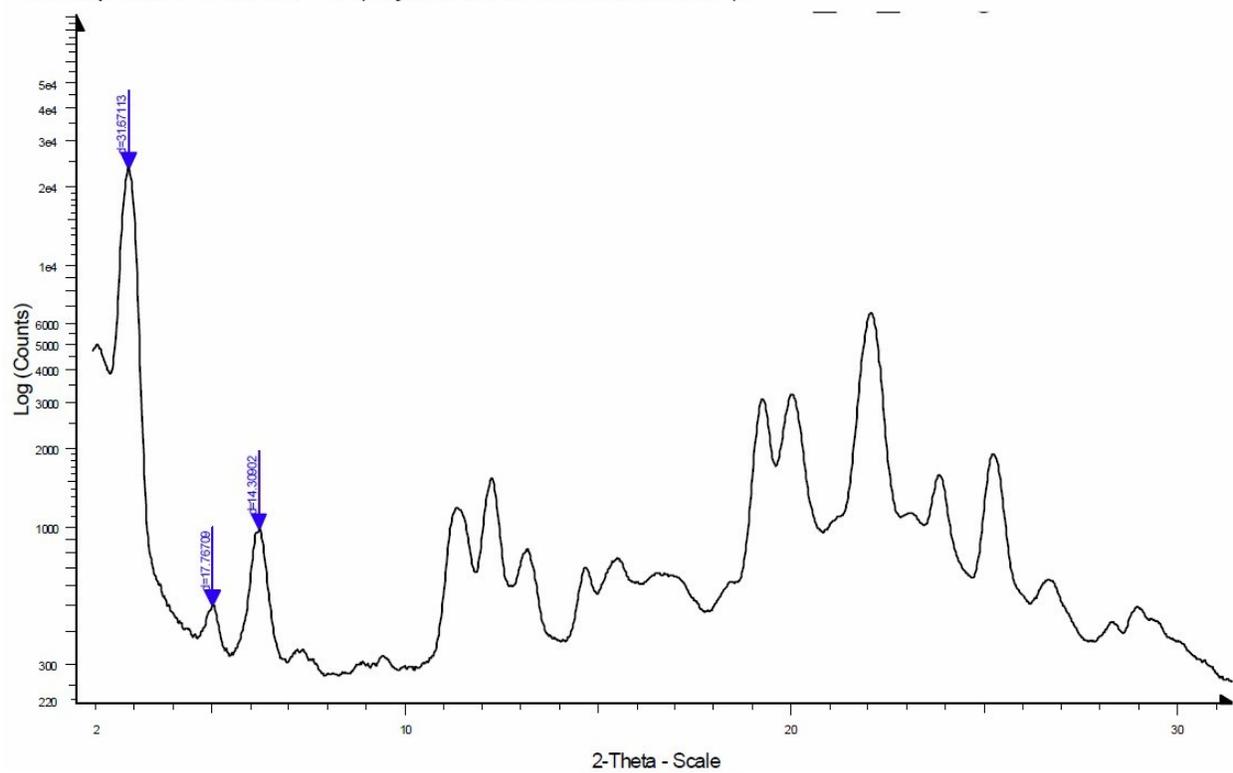
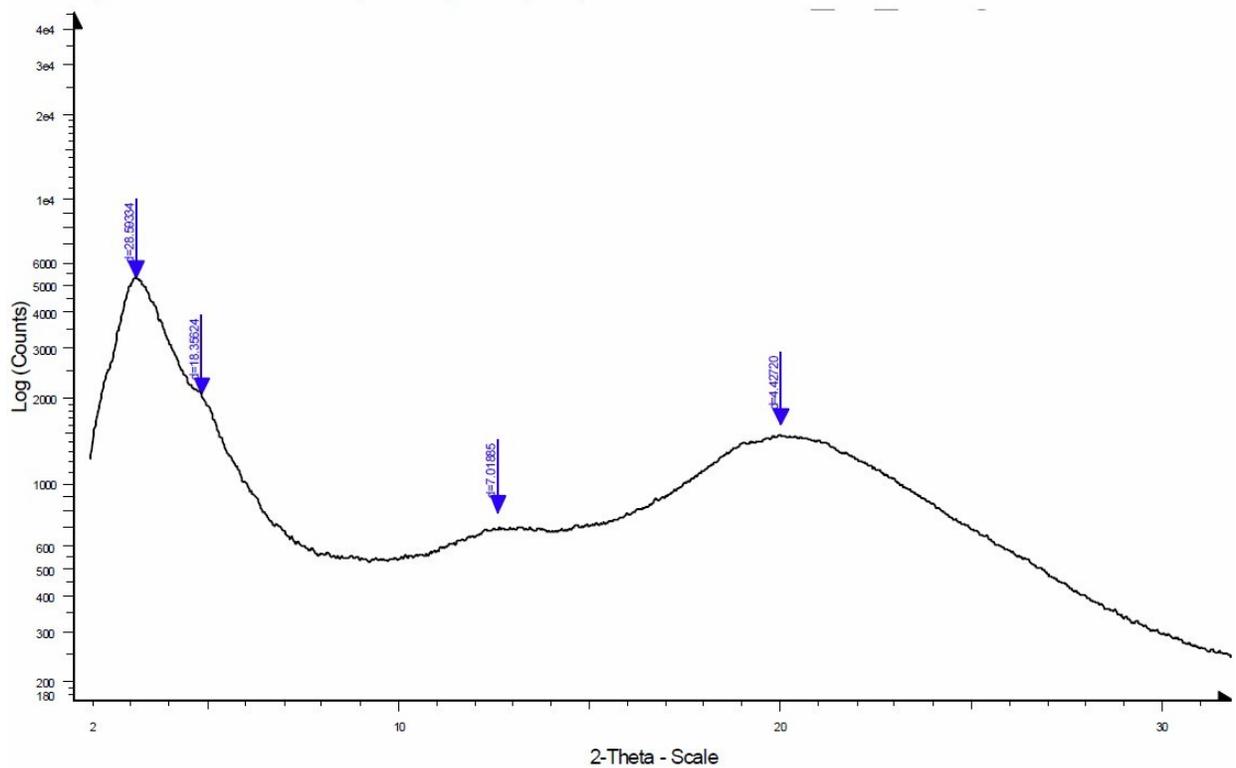


Figure S1. DSC Trace for Compound 1.

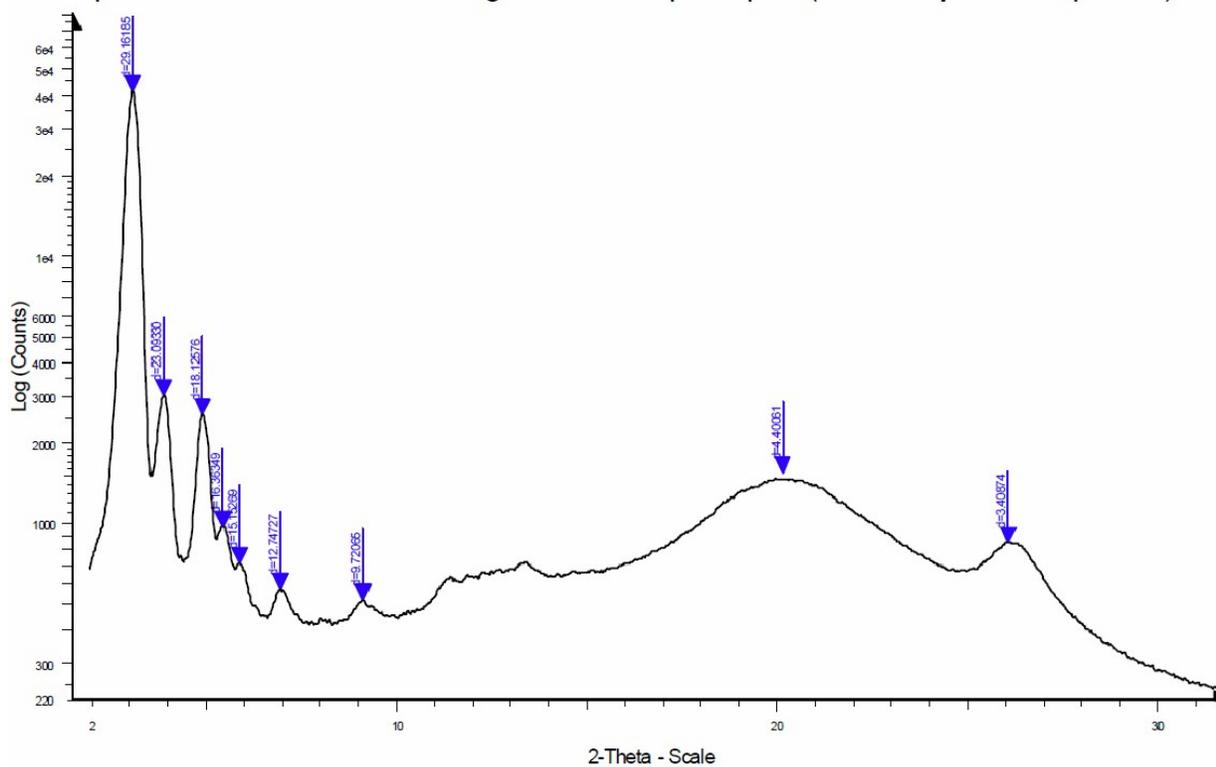
Compound 1 at 36 °C (crystallized from solution)



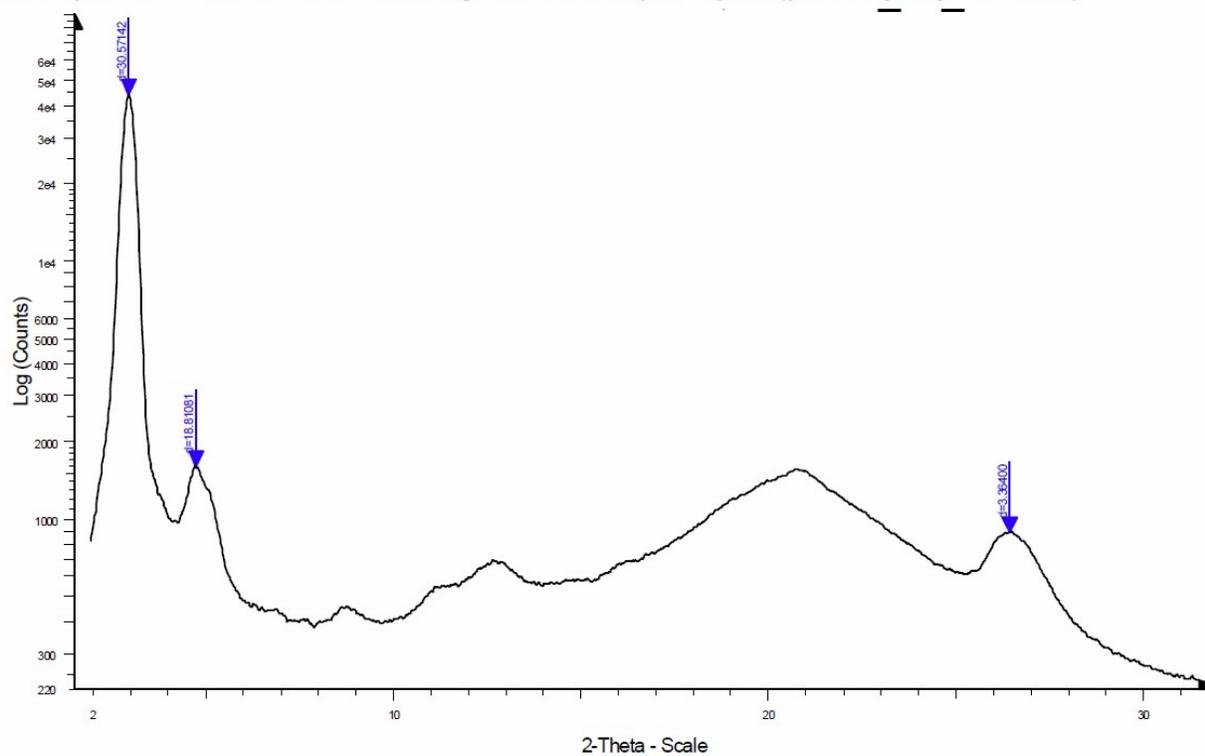
Compound 1 at 58 °C (isotropic liquid)



Compound 1 at 40 °C on cooling from isotropic liquid (monotropic mesophase)



Compound 1 at 22 °C on cooling from isotropic liquid (partially crystallized)



Compound 1 at 20 °C on cooling after 3 days (fully crystallized)

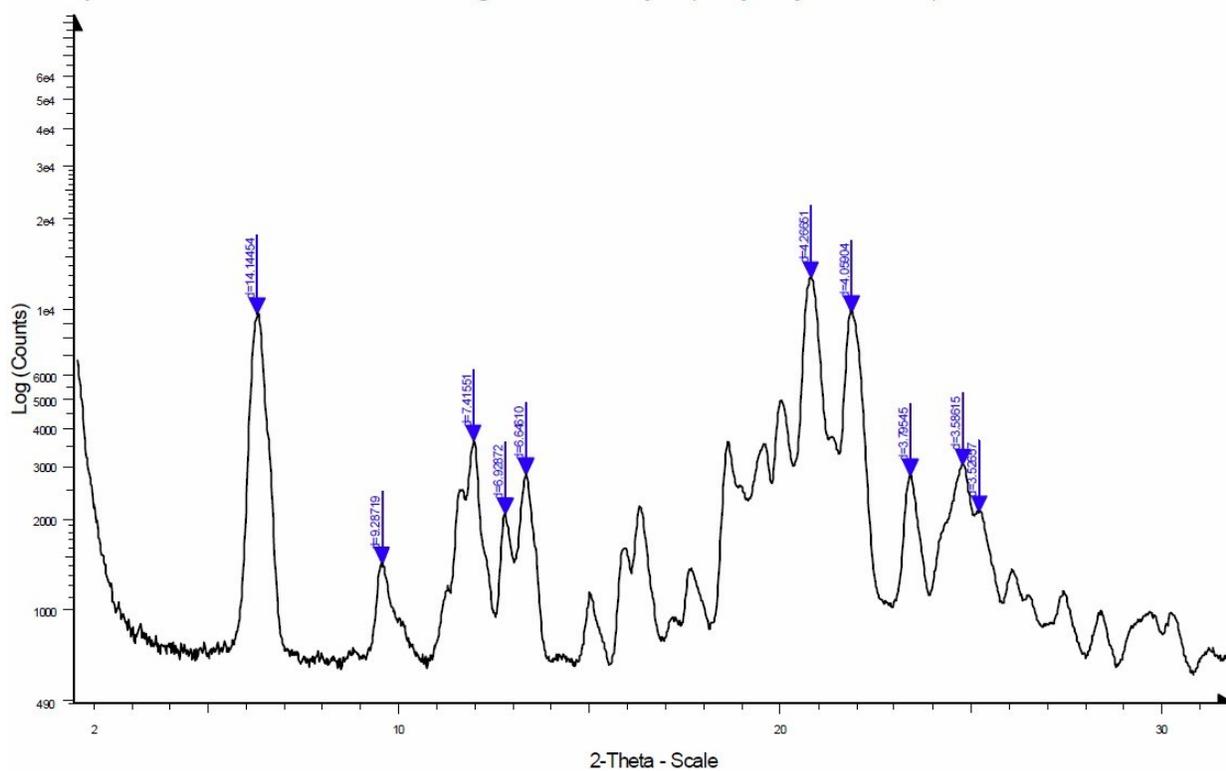


Figure S2. Representative XRD data (Intensity vs. 2θ) for **1** at different temperatures on heating and cooling.

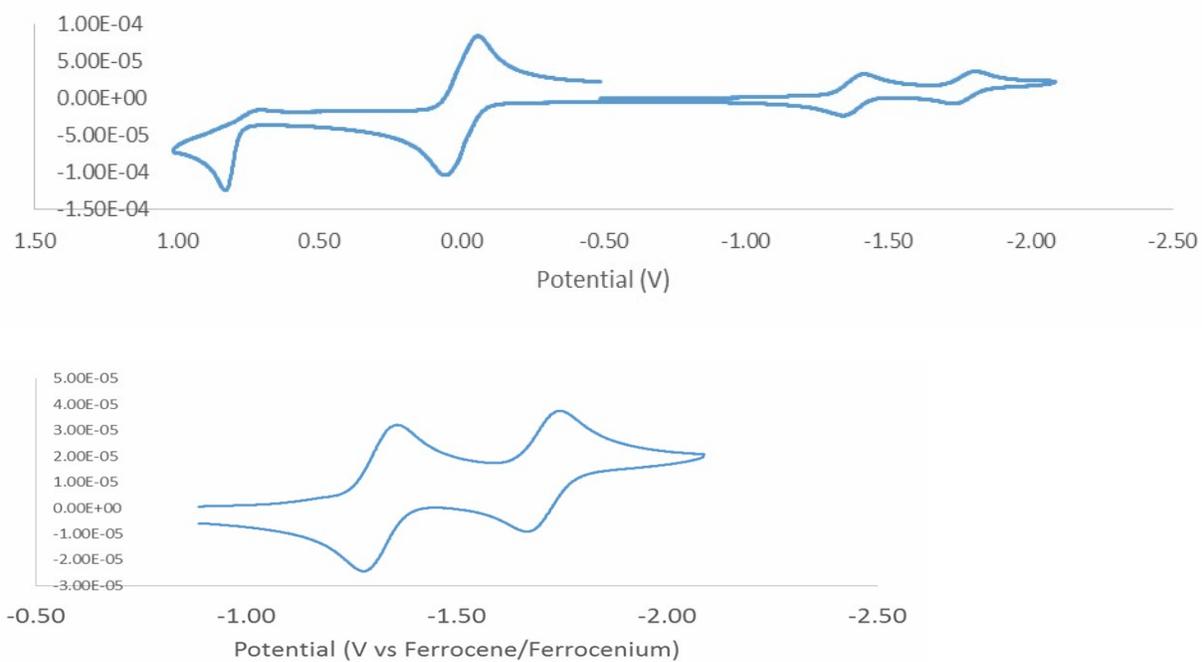


Figure S3. Representative CV traces of **1** in CH₂Cl₂ at 250 mV/s.

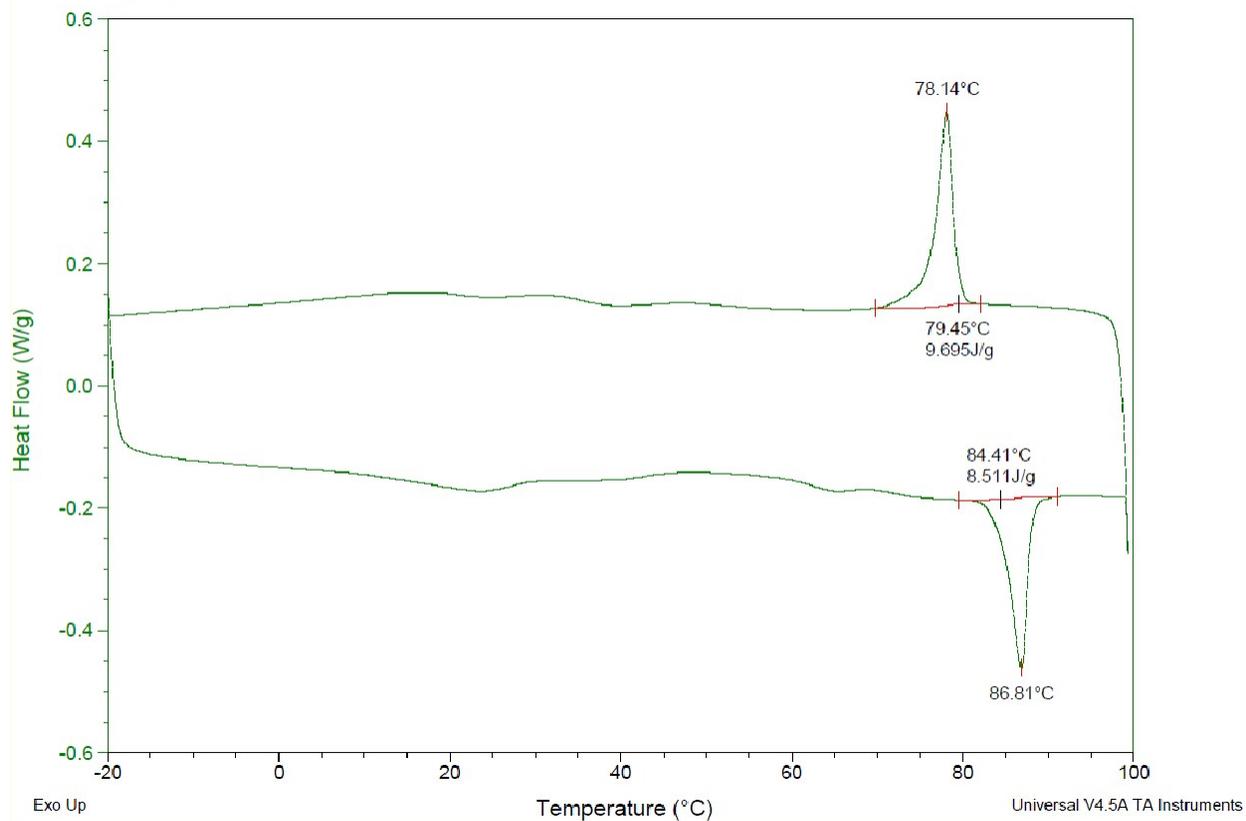
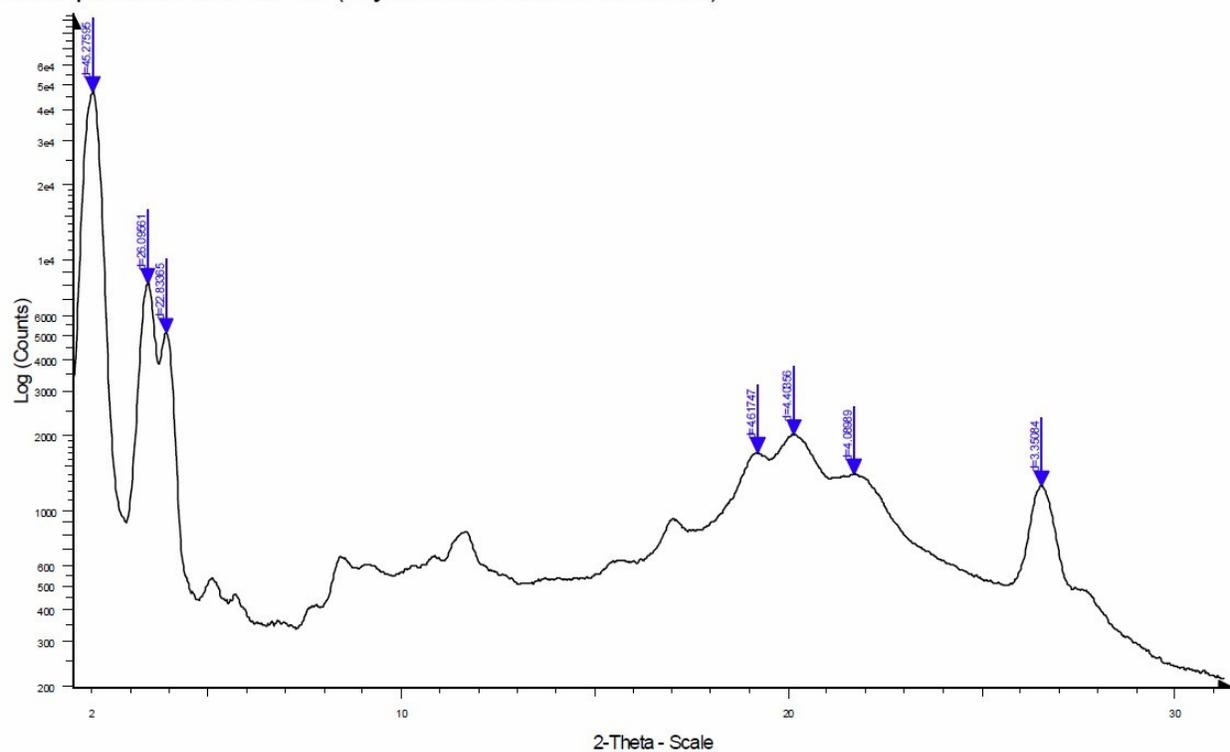
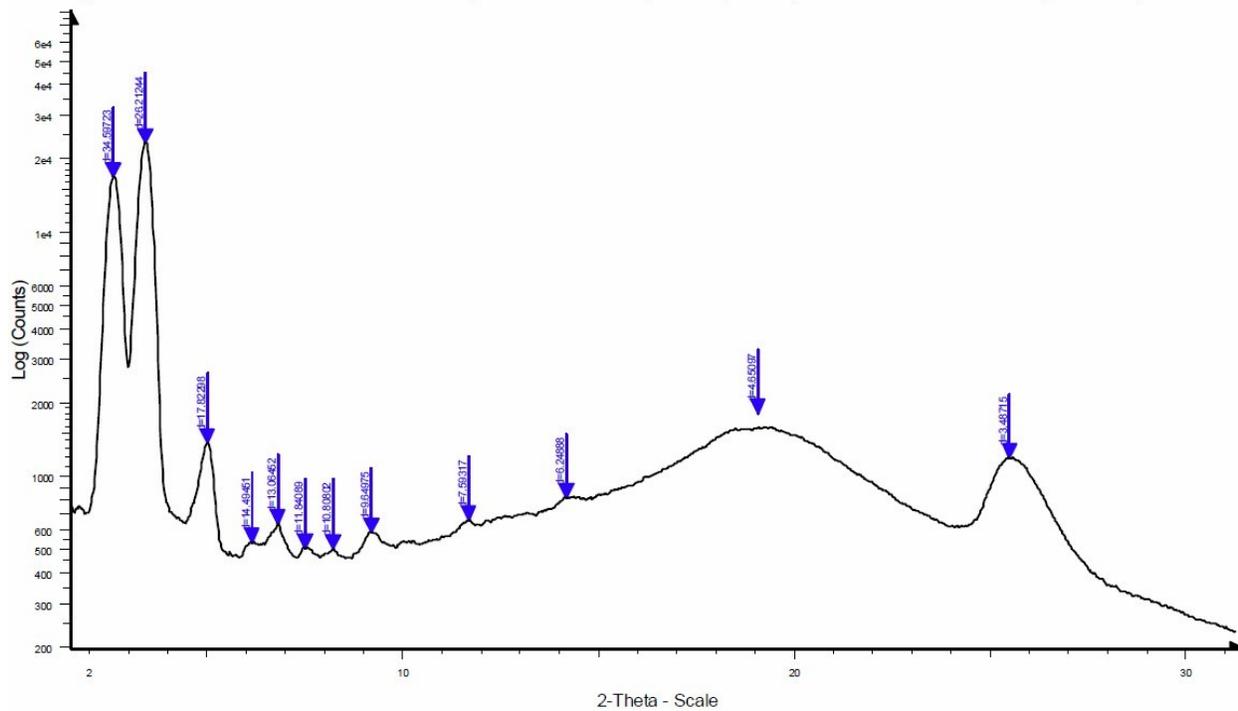


Figure S4. DSC Trace for Compound 2.

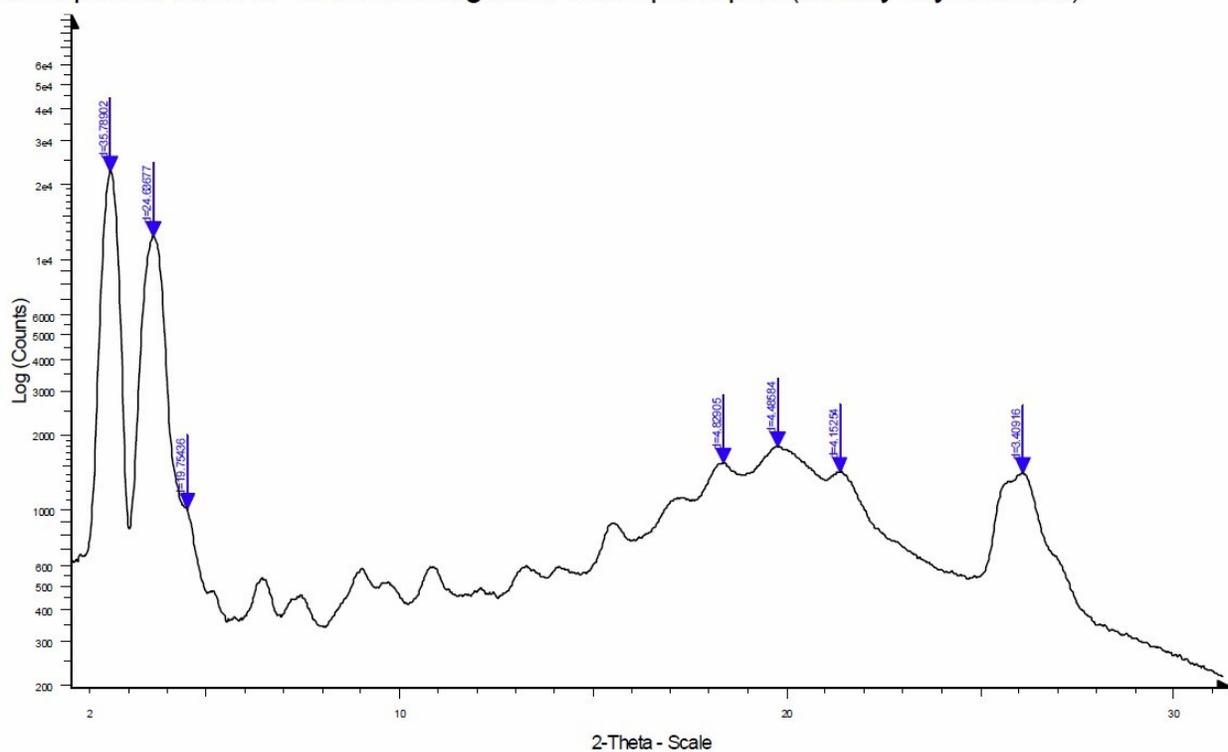
Compound 2 at 25 °C (crystallized from solution)



Compound 2 at 72 °C on cooling from isotropic liquid (metastable mesophase)



Compound 2 at 25 °C on cooling from isotropic liquid (mostly crystallized)



Compound 2 at 75 °C after 6 hours (partially crystallized mesophase)

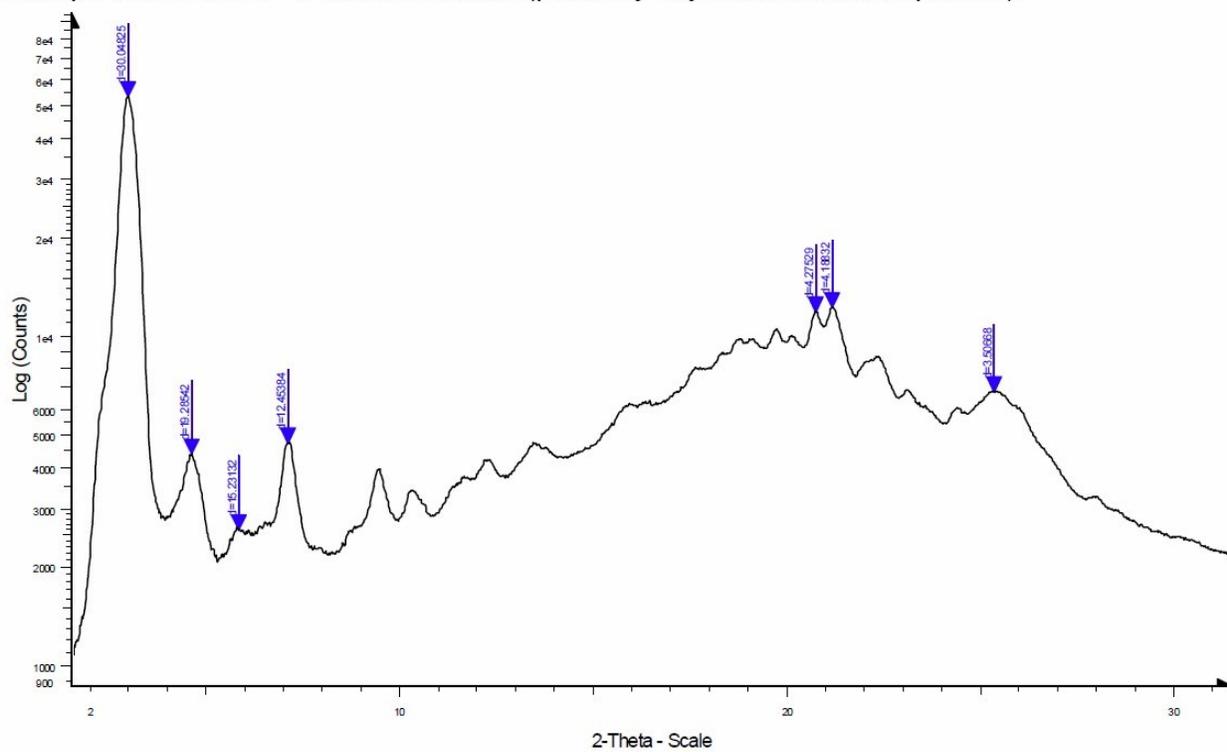


Figure S5. Representative XRD data (Intensity vs. 2θ) for **2** at different temperatures on heating and cooling.

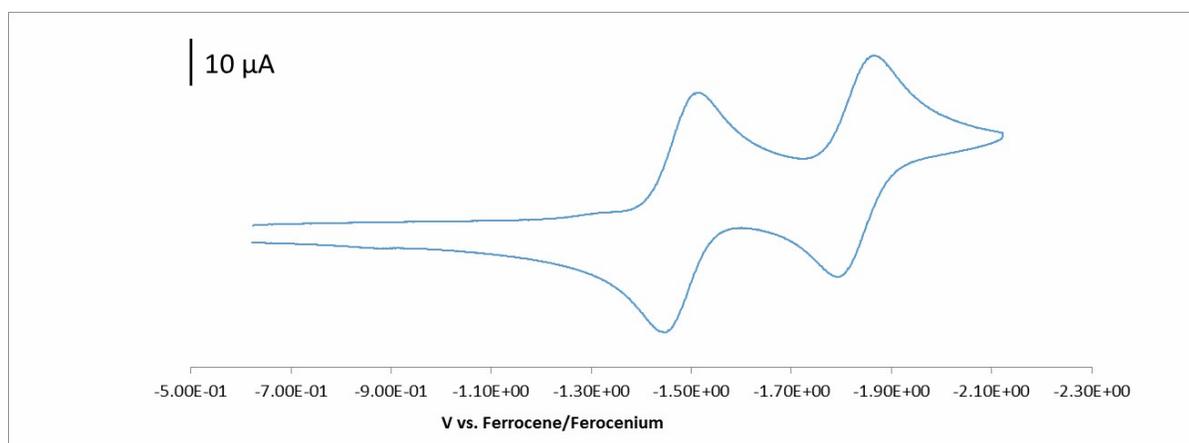
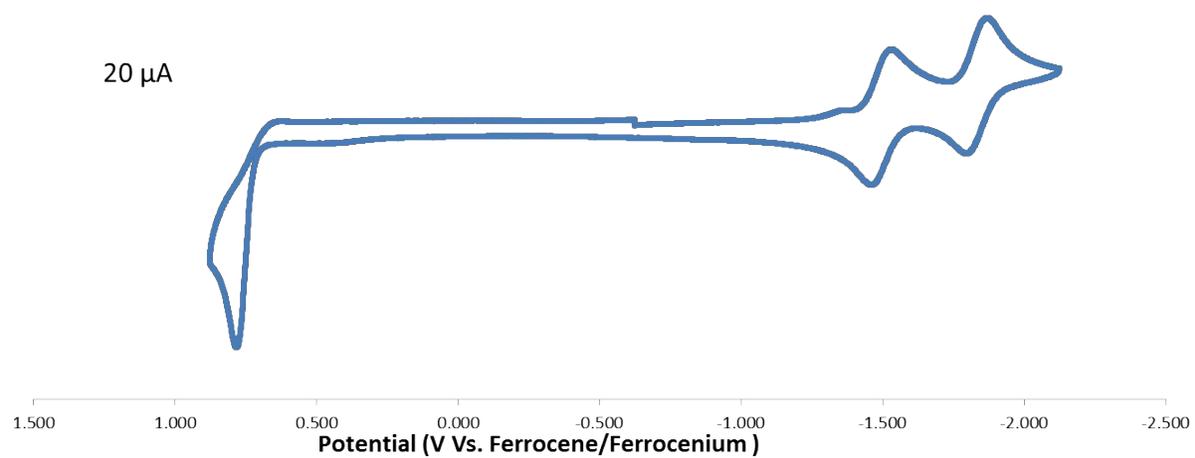


Figure S6. Representative CV traces of **2** in CH_2Cl_2 at 250 mV/s

Comment: RY-II-11 - C10 diaryl pentaquinone 5 deg per min

Instrument: DSC Q200 V24.2 Build 107

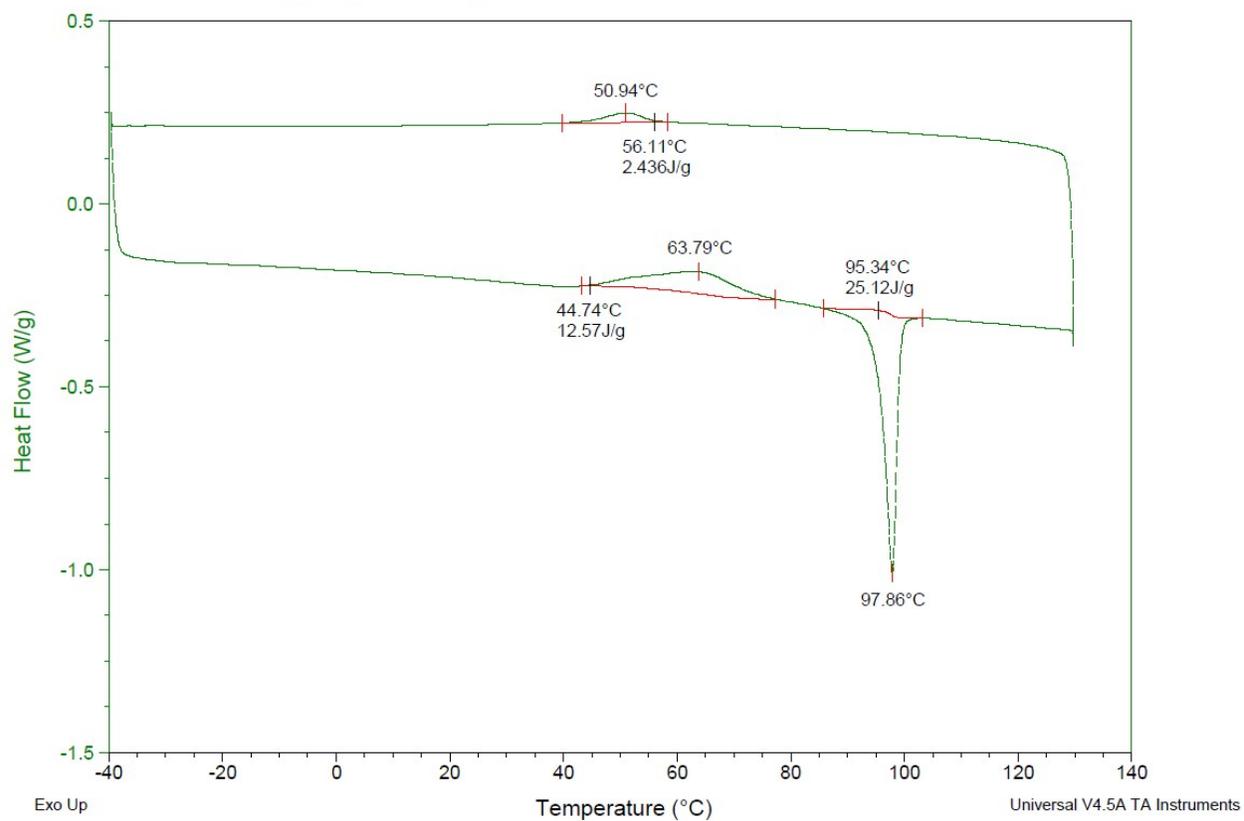


Figure S7. DSC Trace for Compound **3**.

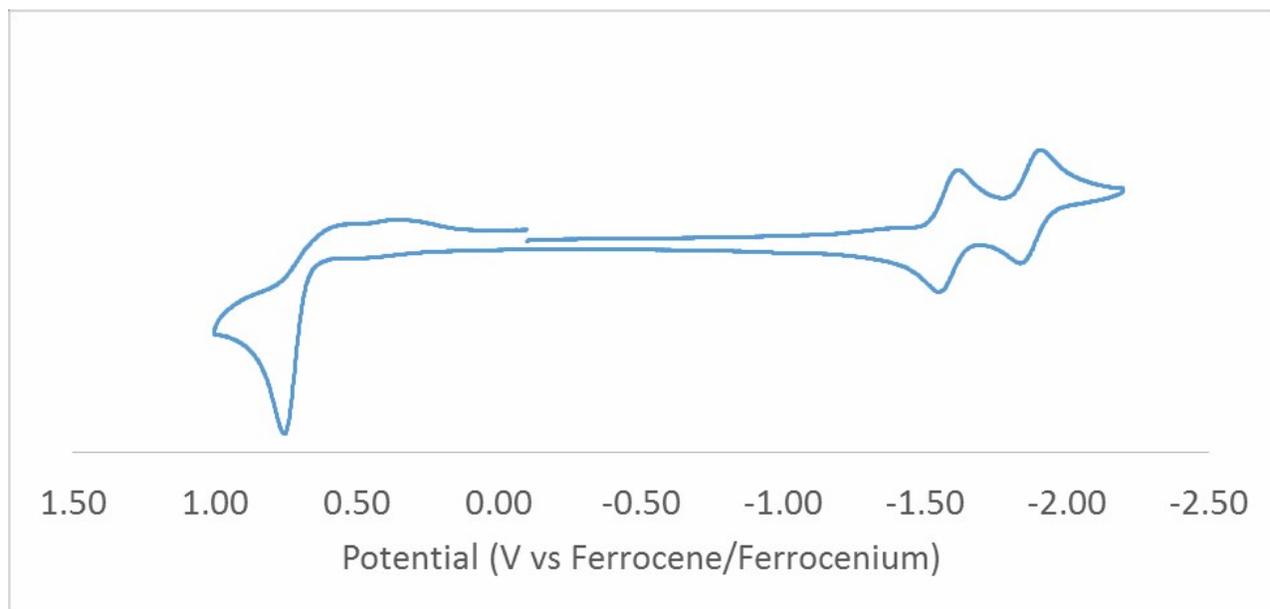


Figure S8. Representative CV trace of **3** in CH_2Cl_2 at 250 mV/s

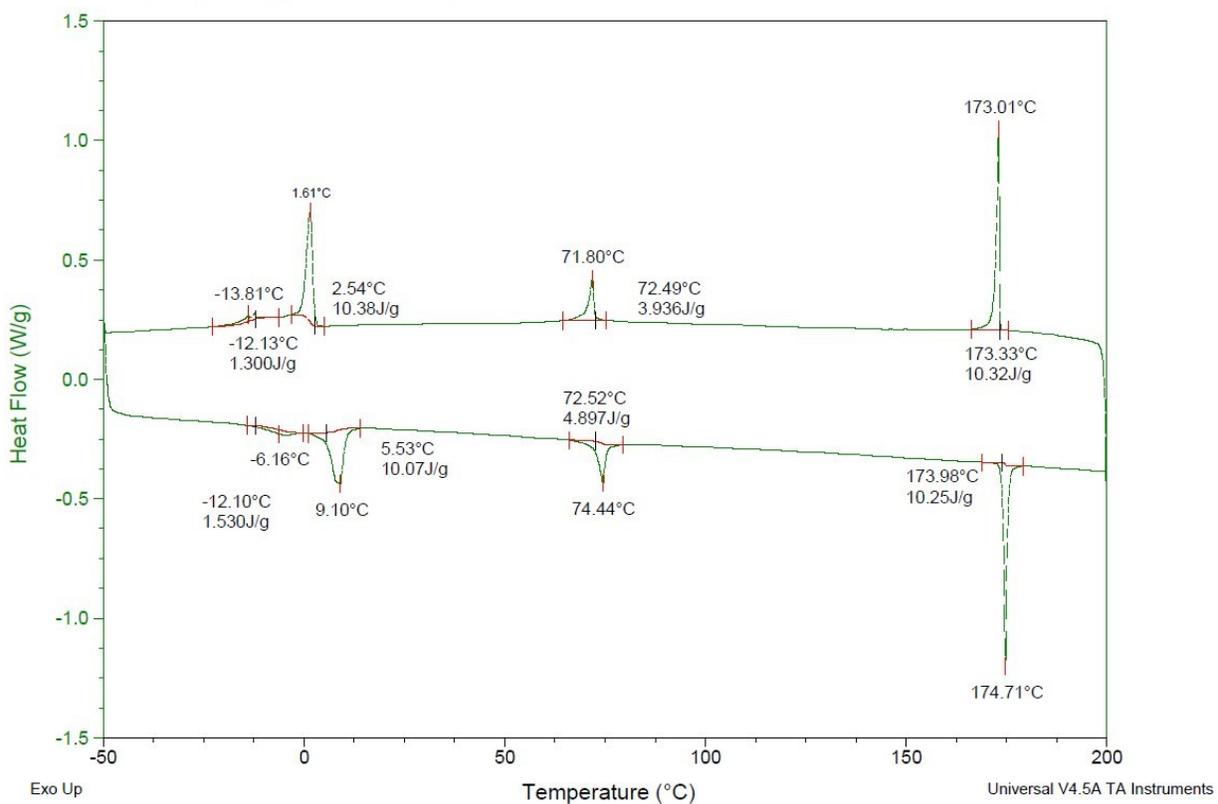
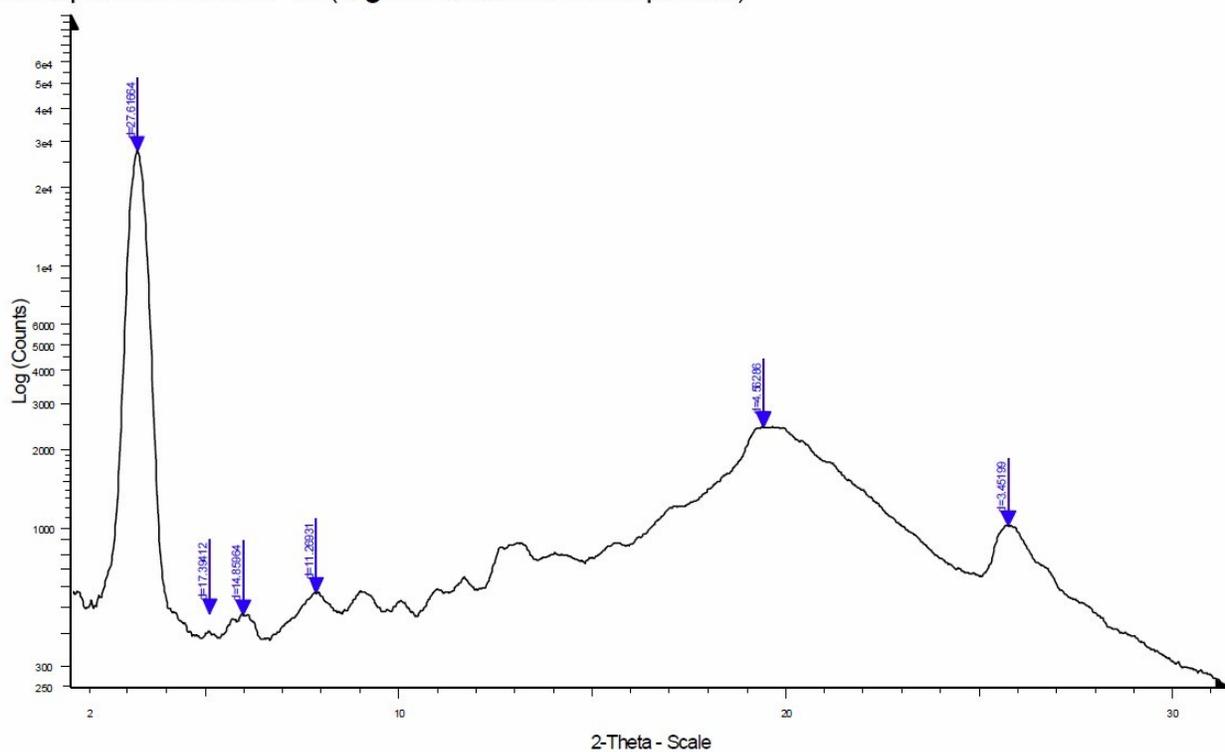
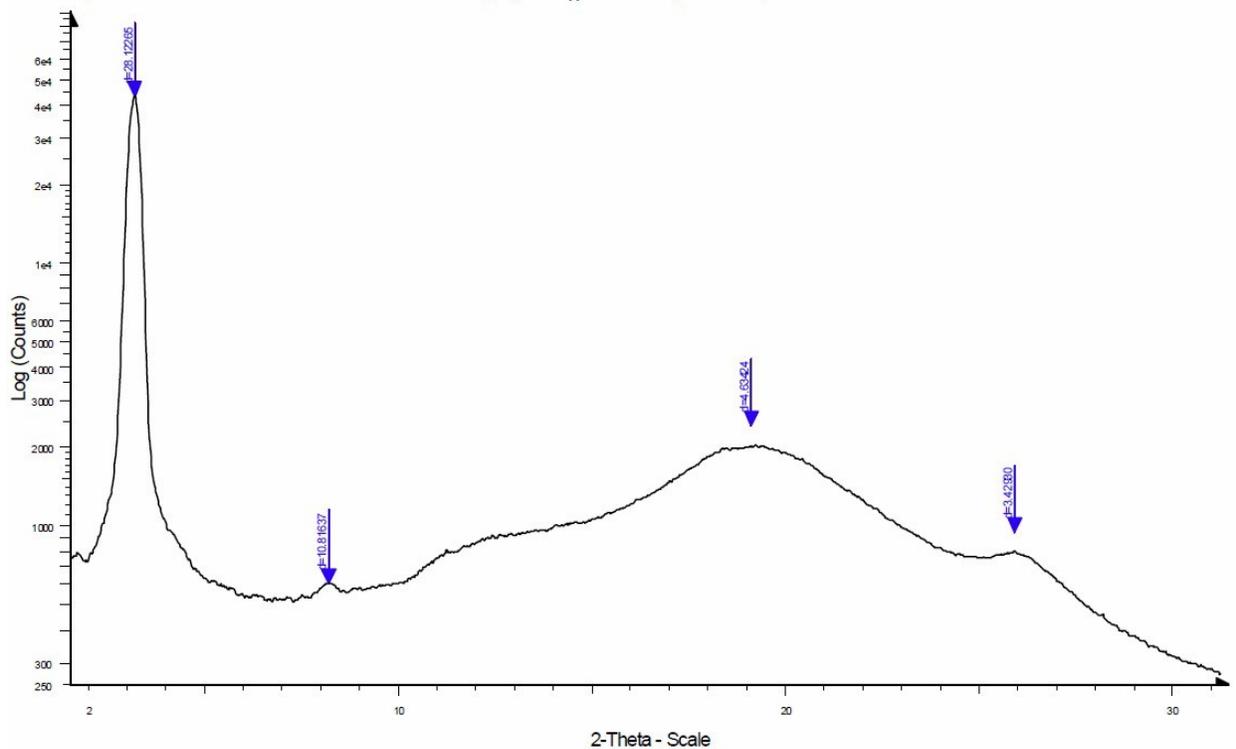


Figure S9. DSC Trace for Compound 4.

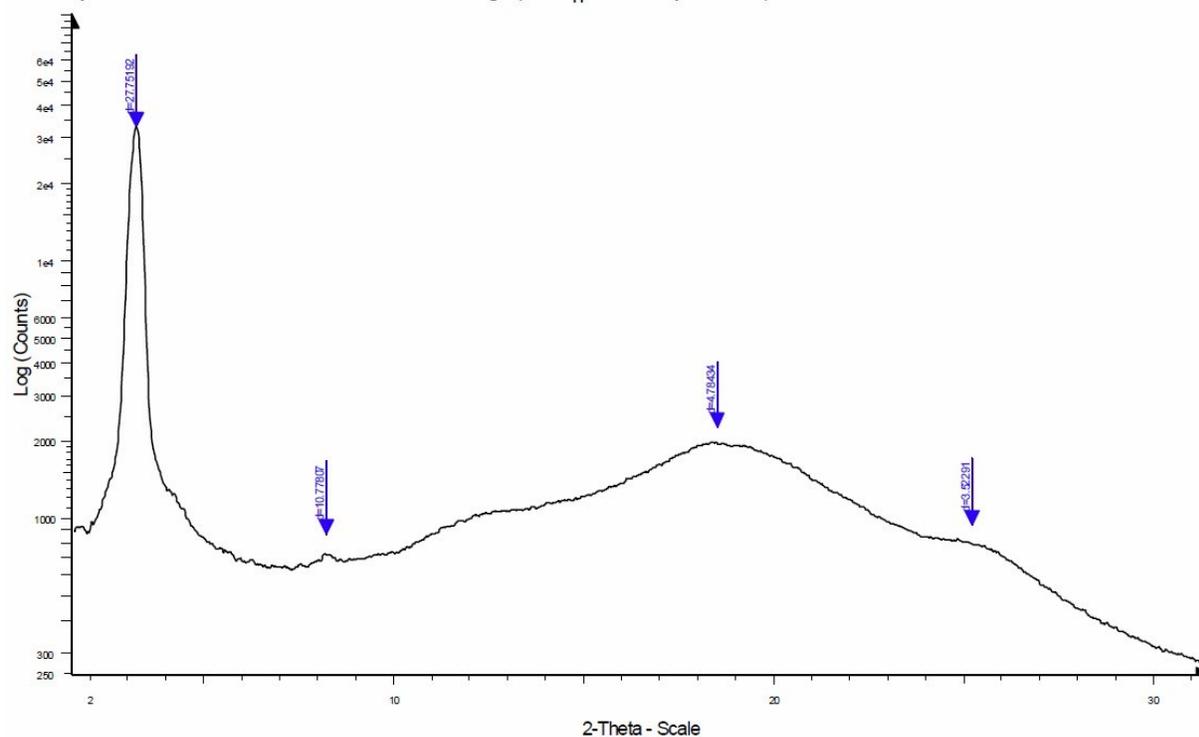
Compound 4 at 25 °C (higher ordered mesophase)



Compound 4 at 90 °C on heating (Col_h mesophase)



Compound 4 at 150 °C on heating (Col_h mesophase)



Compound 4 at 39 °C on cooling (higher ordered mesophase)

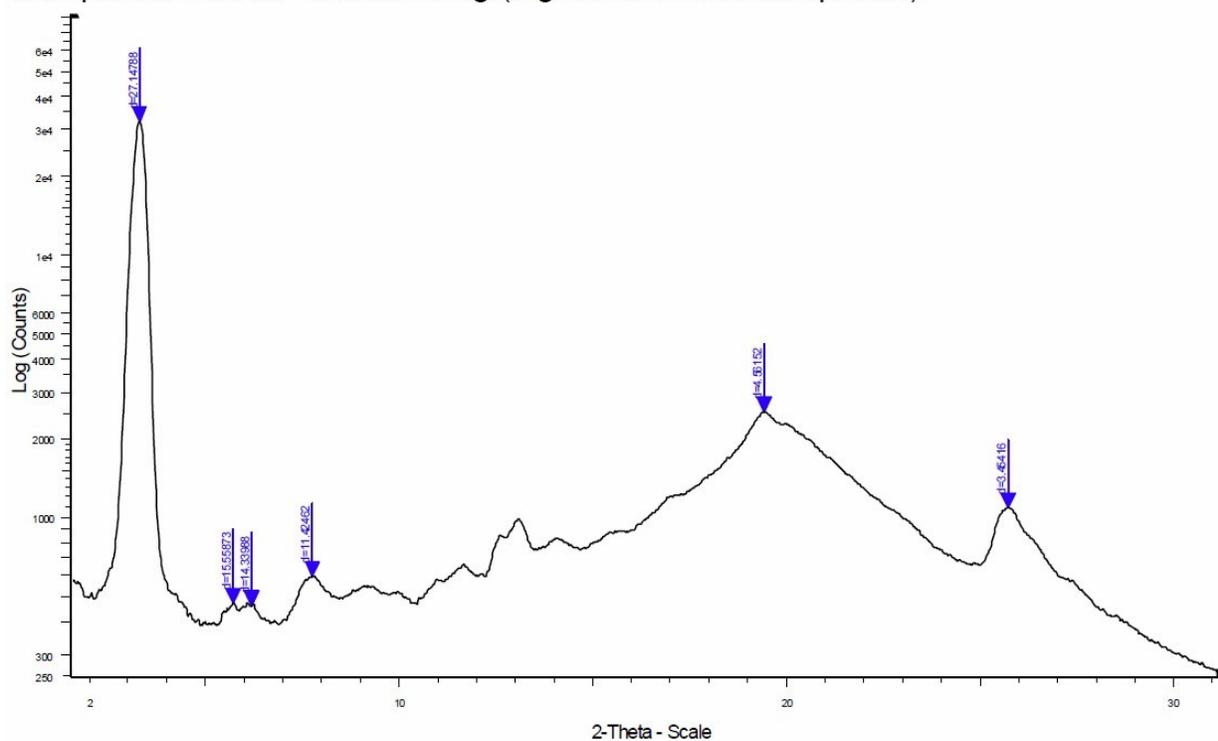


Figure S10. Representative XRD data (Intensity vs. 2θ) for **4** at different temperatures on heating and cooling.

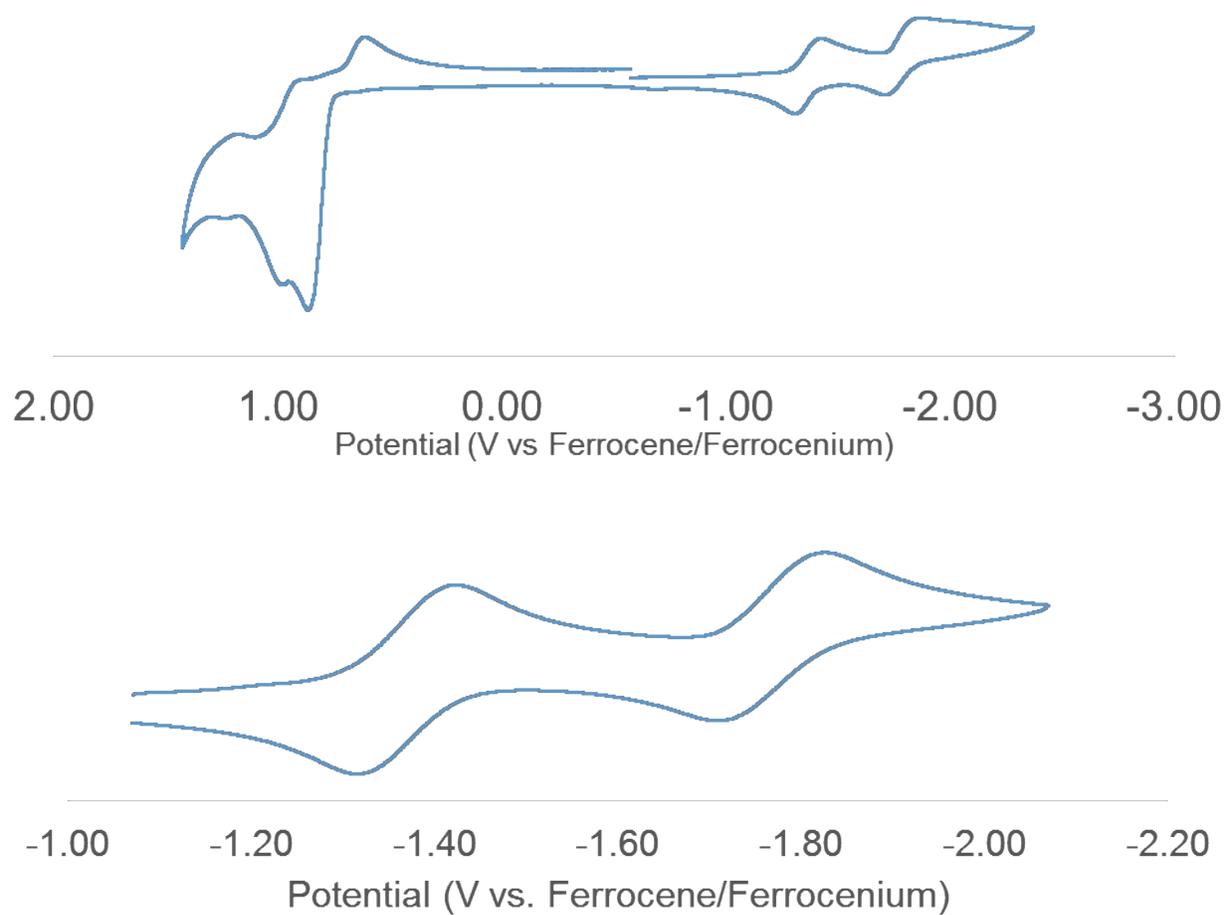


Figure S11. Representative CV traces of **4** in CH_2Cl_2 at 250 mV/s

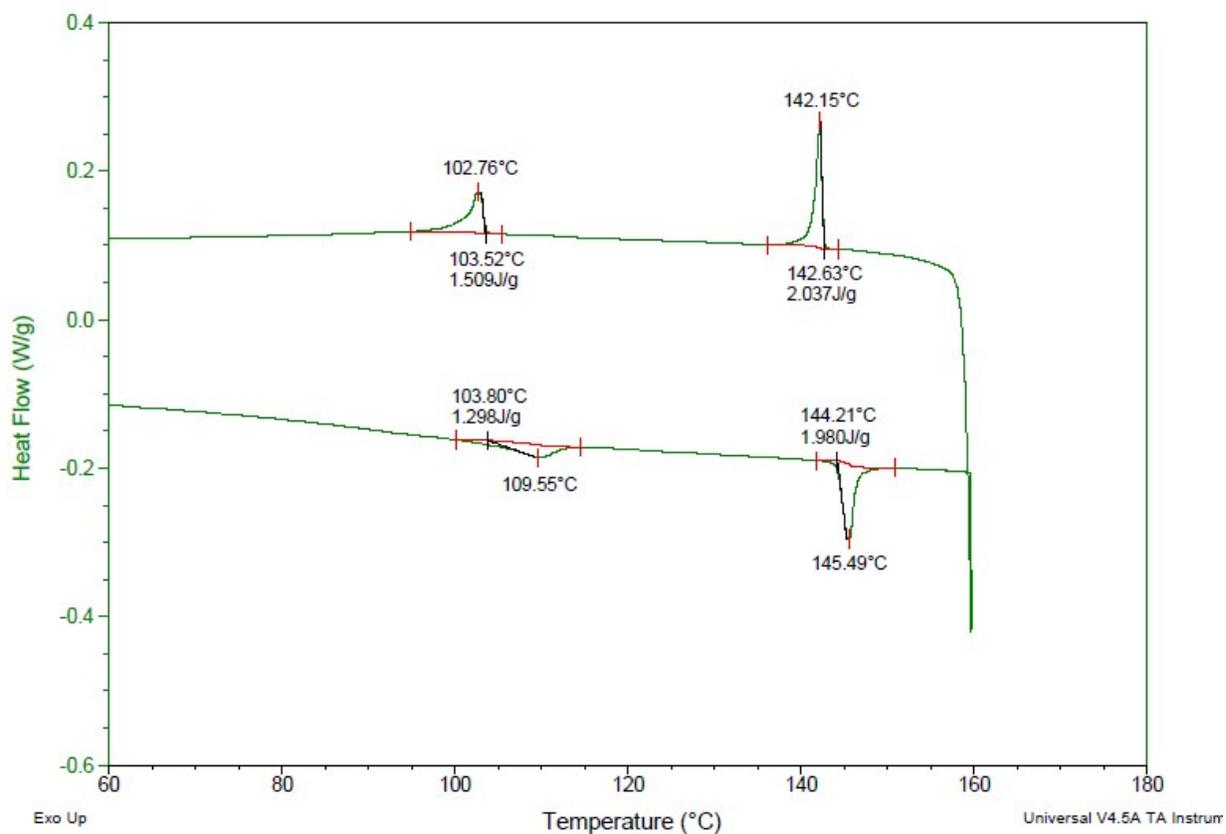
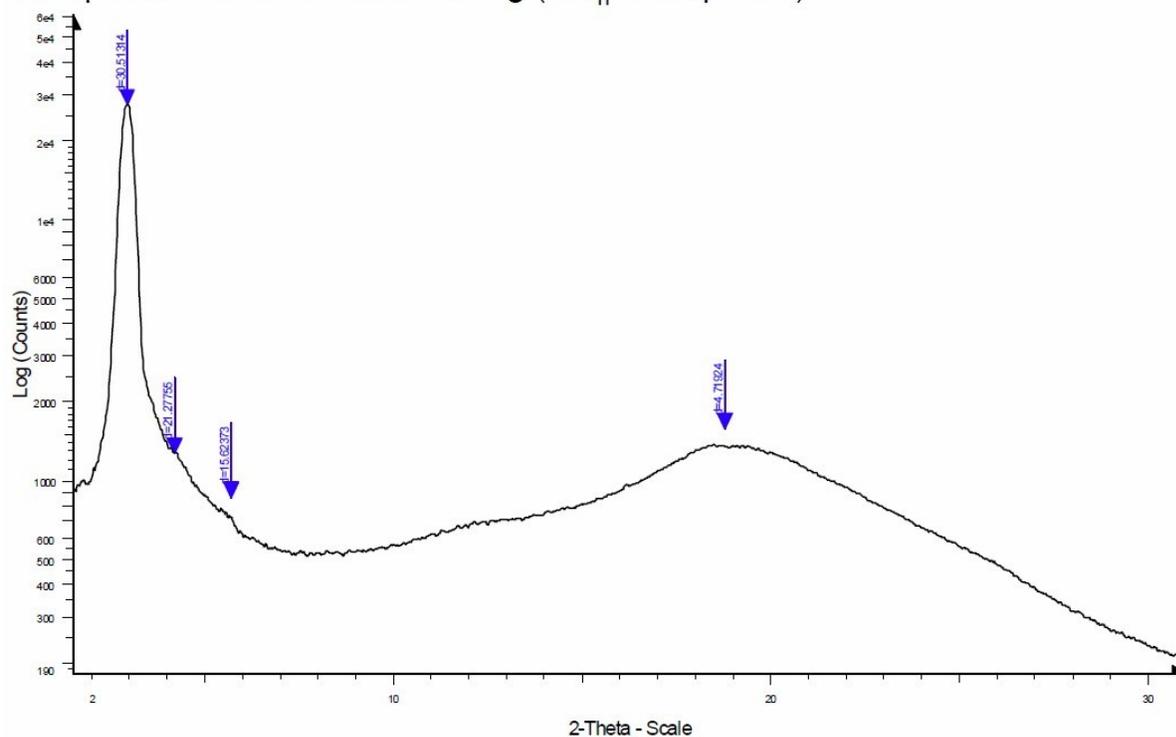


Figure S12. DSC Trace for Compound 5.

Compound 5 at 120 °C on heating (Col_h mesophase)



Compound 5 at 33 °C on cooling (Col_h mesophase)

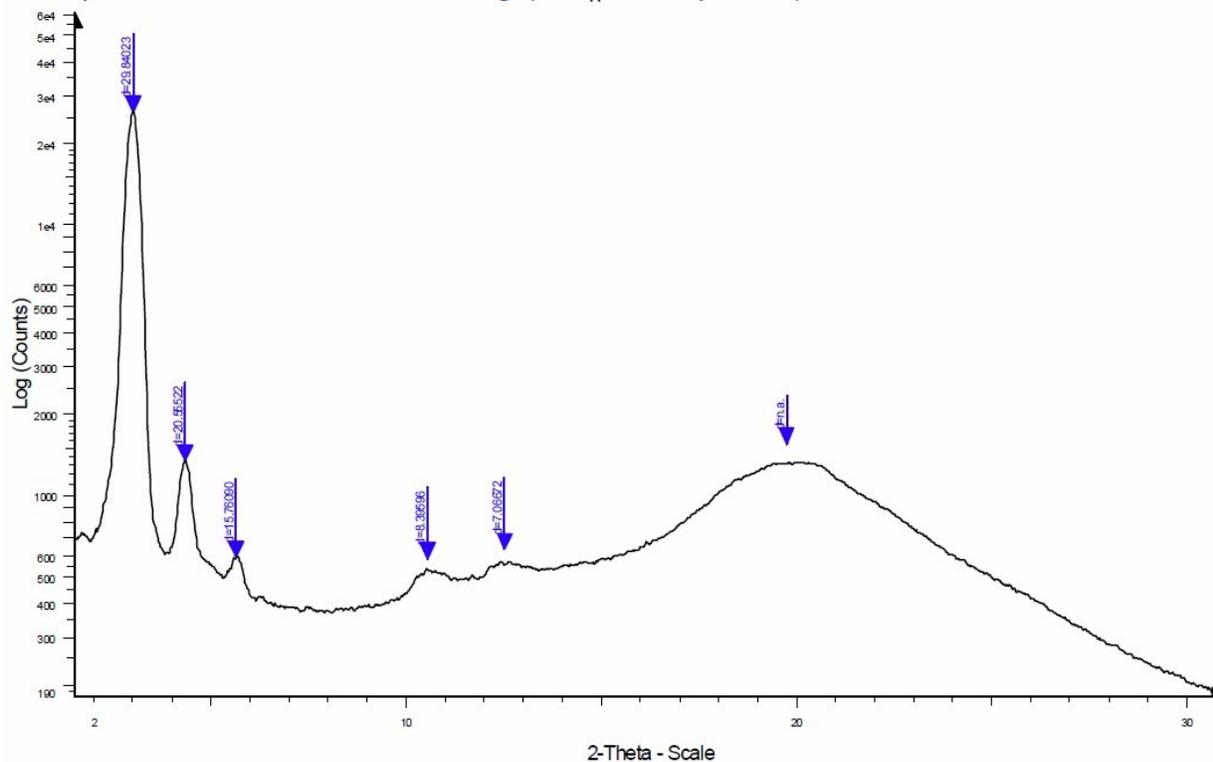


Figure S13. Representative XRD data (Intensity vs. 2θ) for **5** at different temperatures on heating and cooling.

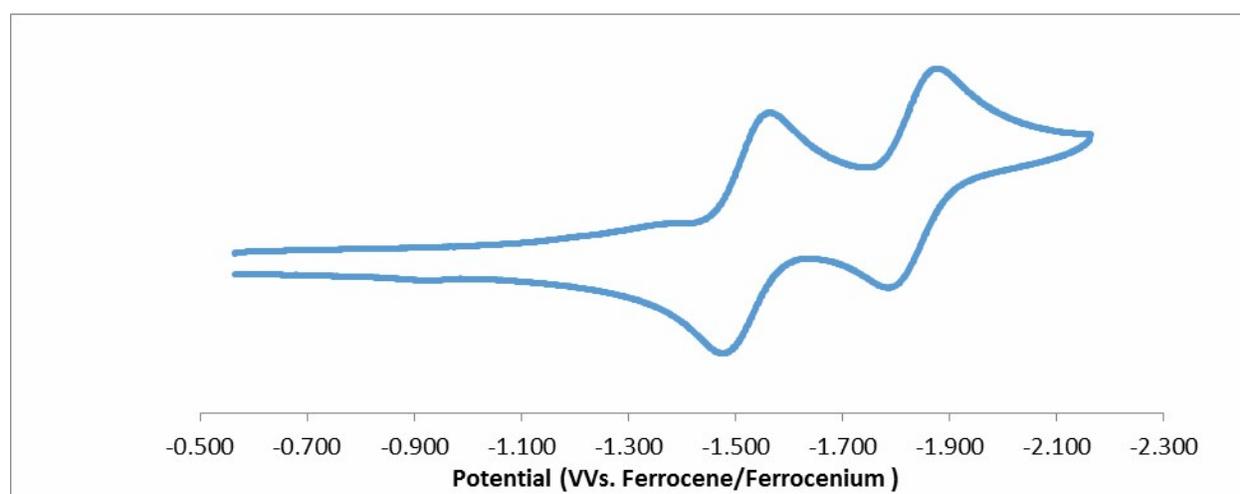
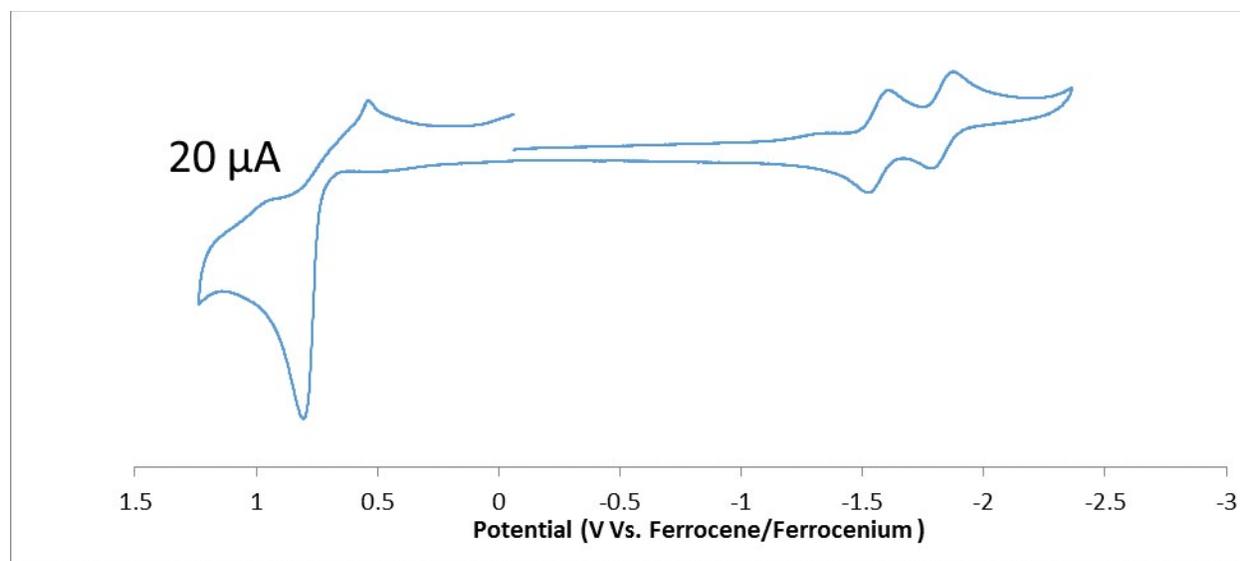


Figure S14. Representative CV traces of **5** in CH_2Cl_2 at 250 mV/s

^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra

