

*Supporting Information for*

## **Synthesis and Properties of the *anti* and *syn* Isomers of Dibenzothieno[*b,d*]pyrrole**

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### **1. Synthesis**

**General:** Chemicals were purchased from Aldrich, Alfa Aesar and used as received. Solvents and other common reagents were obtained from the Beijing Chemical Plant. Diethyl ether and *o*-DCB were dried and distilled immediately prior to use. 2,2'-Bibenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S1</sup> (**2**), 3-bromobenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S2</sup> (**4**) and 3,3'-bibenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S3</sup> (**5**) was synthesized according to the literatures.

Melting points were measured with a WRR melting point apparatus. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400

MHz) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 and 100 MHz) spectra were obtained on a Bruker DMX-400 and DMX-300 NMR Spectrometer using tetramethylsilane as internal standard. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) and EI MS were both recorded on Micromass GCT-MS spectrometer. FT-IR spectra were determined using a Perkin-Elmer Tensor 27 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed on a Carlo Erba model 1160 elemental analyzer.

### **2,2'-Bibenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S1</sup> (2)**

To a stirred solution of benzo[*b*]thiophene (4.15 g, 31 mmol) in 170 ml of anhydrous diethyl ether at room temperature was added dropwise a solution of *n*-BuLi (15.4 ml, 38.5 mmol) under argon atmosphere during 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux with stirring under an inert gas atmosphere for 6 h and then allowed to cool to room temperature. Anhydrous copper (II) chloride (4.16 g, 31 mmol) was then added in four portions and the mixture was again heated under reflux for 4 h. After being allowed to cool to room temperature, the mixture was left to stand for 1h. The dirty brown-green precipitate was filtered off, and the organic layer was washed with dilute HCl solution and water. The precipitate was washed several times with THF and the filtrate combined with the ether phase. The combined organic phases were dried with anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , concentrated, and the residue was purified by recrystallization from toluene to get a light yellow solid 3.01 g (73%) of **2**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$  7.82 (dd,  $J = 17.20$  Hz,  $J = 7.20$  Hz, 4H), 7.51 (s, 2H), 7.38 (m, 4H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$  140.4, 139.6, 137.4, 125.1, 124.9, 123.9, 122.3, 121.6; EI-MS  $m/z$  (%) 266 ( $\text{M}^+$ , 100%).

### **3-Nitro-2-(benzothiophen-2-yl)benzothiophene (3).**

To a solution of compound **2** (1.26 g, 4.7 mmol) in glacial AcOH (150 mL) at 60 °C was added slowly a mixture of fuming  $\text{HNO}_3$  (100%, 0.4 mL) and glacial AcOH (20 mL). On heating the reaction mixture for 30 min at 60 °C, the initially formed precipitate redissolved. The solution was cooled down and poured into  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and then the yellow precipitate was formed rapidly and collected by filtration. The obtained

solid was washed with water and dried in vacuo to get a yellow solid (1.42 g, 97%): mp 133–135 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.27 (d, *J* = 8.36 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 7.96 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (m, 3H), 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 128.3, 127.3, 127.1, 126.5, 125.4, 125.1, 124.1, 122.5, 122.3; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 311 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%); HRMS *m/z* Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: 311.0075, Found: 311.0073; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 61.72; H, 2.91; N, 4.50. Found: C, 61.60; H, 3.03; N, 4.42.

### 3-bromobenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S2</sup> (4)

NBS (4.48 g, 25 mmol) was added in small portions under darkness to a solution of benzo[*b*]thiophene (3.38 g, 25 mmol) in 100 mL of CHCl<sub>3</sub>/glacial AcOH (1:1) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 10 hours before being poured into water. After extraction with methylene chloride, the organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum) to get a colorless liquid 4.35 g (82%) of **4**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.09 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.57 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 139.0, 137.9, 125.7, 125.4, 123.9, 123.5, 123.1, 108.1; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 212 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%).

### 3,3'-bibenzo[*b*]thiophene<sup>S3</sup> (5)

2.5 M *n*-BuLi (8.8 ml, 22.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of **4** (3.78 g, 17.7 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl ether (150 ml) at –78 °C under nitrogen with stirring. After stirring for 1 h at –78 °C, anhydrous copper (II) chloride (2.38 g, 17.7 mmol) was added in three portions. The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The dirty deep gray precipitate was filtered off and washed with diethyl ether three times. The obtained solution was washed with dilute HCl solution and water, and then dried with anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum) to get a light yellow solid 1.60 g (68%) of **5**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.24 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.16 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (s, 2H), 7.41 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75

MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm)  $\delta$ 140.4, 138.8, 131.6, 124.9, 124.8, 124.5, 123.4, 123.0; EI-MS  $m/z$  (%) 266 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%).

### **2-Nitro-3-(benzothiophen-3-yl)benzothiophene (6).**

This compound was prepared from **5** according to the procedure for **3**. The reaction solution was poured into H<sub>2</sub>O and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were washed with water, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum) to get a yellow solid in 95% yield: mp 146–148 °C; <sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.20 (d,  $J$  = 8.17 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d,  $J$  = 7.38 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.75 (t,  $J$  = 7.64 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d,  $J$  = 8.08 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t,  $J$  = 7.22 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t,  $J$  = 8.52 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t,  $J$  = 7.04 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  130.0, 127.5, 127.2, 126.4, 125.3, 125.1, 123.3, 123.1, 122.9; EI-MS  $m/z$  (%) 311 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%); HRMS  $m/z$  Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: 311.0075, Found: 311.0072; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 61.72; H, 2.91; N, 4.50. Found: C, 61.74; H, 3.05; N, 4.51.

### **Dibenzothieno[3,2-*b*:2',3'-*d*]pyrrole (*anti*-1).**

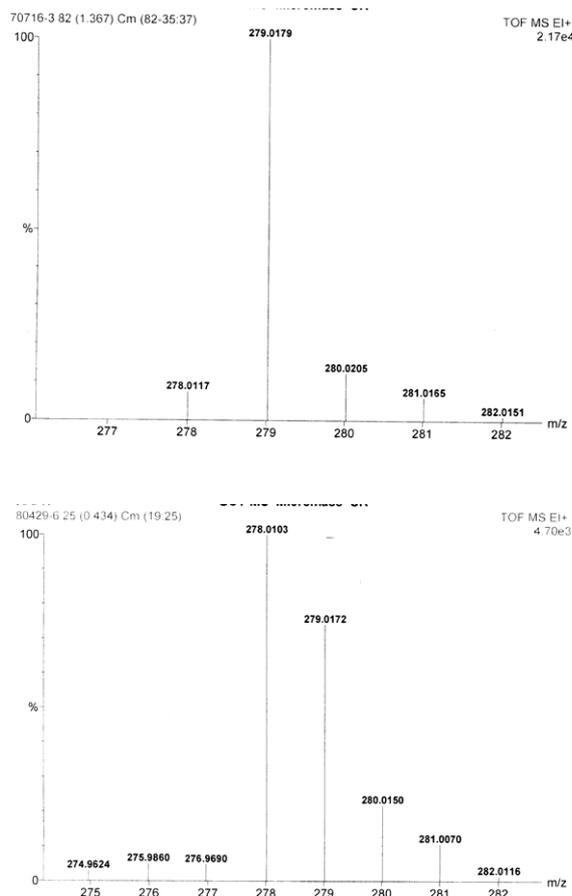
A mixture of compound **3** (280 mg, 0.90 mmol), PPh<sub>3</sub> (590 mg, 2.25 mmol) and *o*-DCB (7 mL) was heated under reflux in an inert atmosphere. After 20 h, the reaction was cooled to R. T. The solvent was distilled off and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:1) to provide 196 mg of the title compound as a light yellow solid (78%): mp 264–268 °C; IR (KBr) 3413, 3049, 1592, 1503, 1463, 1435, 1396, 1292, 1098, 1054, 1018, 851, 746, 720, 441 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.94 (s, 1H), 7.98 (dd,  $J$  = 19.04 Hz,  $J$  = 7.88 Hz, 4H), 7.43 (t,  $J$  = 7.54 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t,  $J$  = 7.60 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>CNMR (75 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  143.3, 139.5, 129.6, 126.5, 126.1, 125.6, 120.9, 116.7; EI-MS  $m/z$  (%) 279 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%); HRMS  $m/z$  Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: 279.0176, Found: 279.0179. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: C, 68.79; H, 3.25; N, 5.01. Found: C, 68.78; H, 3.29; N, 4.96.

### **Dibenzothieno[2,3-*b*:3',2'-*d*]pyrrole (*syn*-1).**

This compound was prepared from **6** according to the procedure for **anti-1**. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 1:1) to get the title compound as a light yellow solid (51%): mp 179–181 °C; IR (KBr) 3061, 2920, 2235, 1577, 1533, 1473, 1433, 1366, 1311, 1260, 1183, 1135, 1097, 1068, 1032, 995, 930, 842, 753, 728, 679, 605, 460, 419 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.04 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 5.63 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>CNMR (75 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 143.3, 139.5, 129.6, 126.5, 126.1, 125.5, 120.9, 116.7, 31.2; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 278 ((M-1)<sup>+</sup>, 100%), 279 (M<sup>+</sup>, 75%); HRMS *m/z* Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: 279.0176, Found: 279.0172. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: C, 68.79; H, 3.25; N, 5.01. Found: C, 68.56; H, 3.21; N, 5.12.

#### ***N*-Hexyldibenzothieno[3,2-*b*:2',3'-*d*]pyrrole (7).**

To a solution of compound **anti-1** (157 mg, 0.56 mmol) in 50 mL of DMF was added KOH (158 mg, 2.82 mmol). After the solution was stirred at 50 °C for 2 h under nitrogen, 1-bromohexane (0.1 ml, 0.71 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 24 h and then quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with diethyl ether. The organic fractions were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent: petroleum) to get a light yellow solid 128 mg (63%) of **7**: mp 134–136 °C; <sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.04 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.04 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.60 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.62 Hz, 2H), 4.98 (t, *J* = 7.42 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 4H), 0.83 (t, *J* = 7.23 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 142.0, 137.6, 127.7, 124.6, 124.5, 123.3, 118.9, 114.7, 47.6, 31.7, 31.3, 26.7, 22.7, 14.1; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 363 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100%); Anal. Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NS<sub>2</sub>: C, 72.68; H, 5.82; N, 3.85. Found: C, 72.53; H, 5.90; N, 4.02.

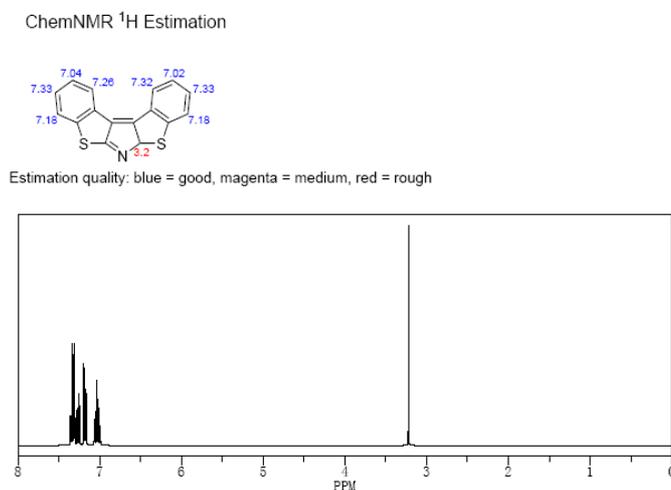


**Figure S1.** High-resolution mass spectra of *anti-1* (top) and *syn-1* (bottom).

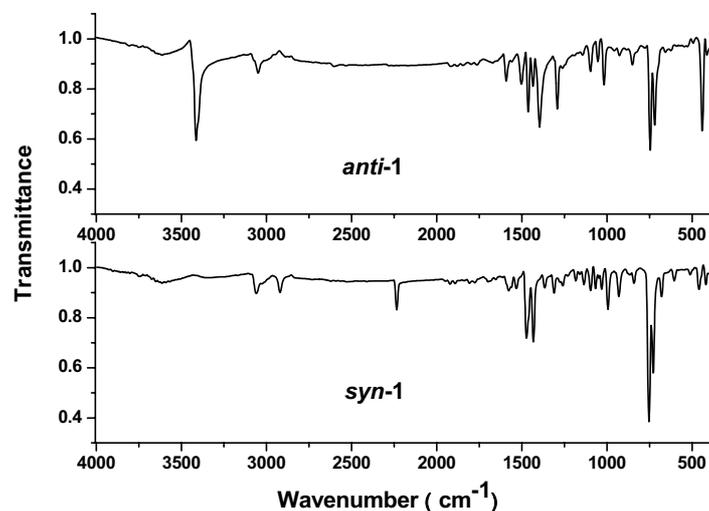
Seen from the conjugated degree of the whole molecule, the conjugated degree of *anti-1* is larger than that of *syn-1*. *anti-1* molecule has stable electronic structure, but *syn-1* molecule is not the most stable structure. To extend the conjugated degree of *syn-1*, it forms the *syn-1'* structure. Seen from Figure S1, we found the difference of their mass spectra. *anti-1* forms the strongest molecular ion peak, while *syn-1* forms the strongest fractional ion peak when a hydrogen atom leaves. This indicates the *syn-1'* structure, because only the hydrogen at the carbon near to the nitrogen is easier to leave in mass spectrum. *syn-1'* without one H atom forms a stable electronic structure, while the *syn-1* structure could not obtain the more stable structure by this way. For *anti-1*, the structure with the H at N atom is most stable and has the largest conjugation, so other forms are all not reasonable.

We simulated the  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of *syn-1'* structure by ChemDraw (Figure S2), and obviously, we can classify four groups of aromatic H atoms ( $[\delta = 7.02(1\text{H})$ ,

7.04(1H)]; [ $\delta$  = 7.18 (2H)]; [ $\delta$  = 7.26 (1H)]; [ $\delta$  = 7.32(1H), 7.33(2H)], which is consistent with our reported result (four groups of aromatic H atoms). Therefore, it can further confirm that the speculated **syn-1'** structure is reasonable.



**Figure S2.** The simulated  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of **syn-1'** structure by ChemDraw.



**Figure S3.** Infrared spectra of **anti-1** and **syn-1**.

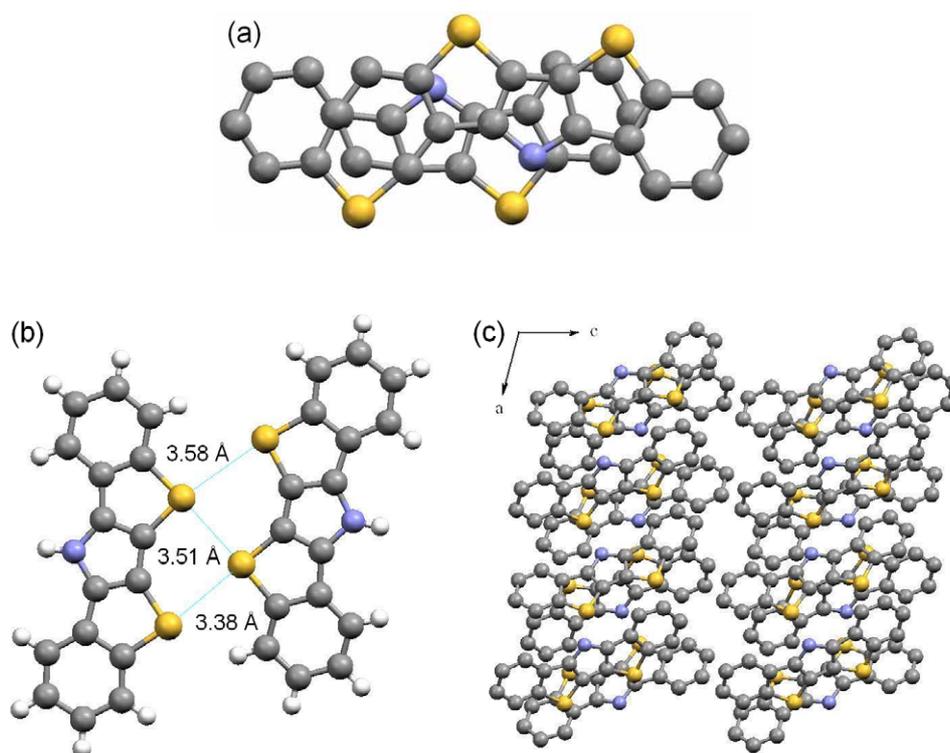
## 2. Single-crystal X-ray analysis of **anti-1** and **7**

The measurement was made on a Rigaku MM-007 diffractometer with Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ). The structure was solved by direct methods and

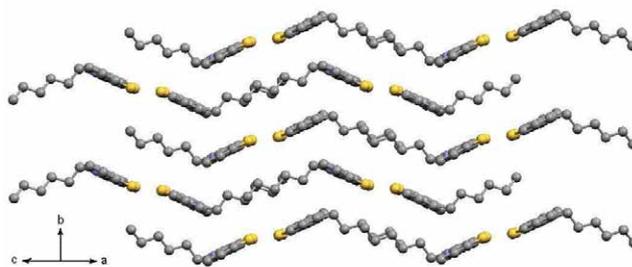
SHELXS-97, and refined by using SHELXL-97. Hydrogen atoms were located at the calculated positions. Absorption correction was applied using semi-empirical from equivalents.

**anti-1**,  $C_{16}H_9NS_2$ ,  $M = 279.36$ , crystal dimension  $0.39 \times 0.36 \times 0.15$  mm, monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/n$ ,  $a = 9.916(2)$ ,  $b = 10.619(2)$ ,  $c = 23.425(5)$  Å,  $\alpha = 90.00$ ,  $\beta = 96.04(3)$ ,  $\gamma = 90.00^\circ$ ,  $V = 2453.0(8)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 8$ ,  $D_c = 1.513$  g·cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $T = 173(2)$  K,  $\mu = 0.415$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\theta$  range  $2.11$ – $25.00^\circ$ , 7940 reflection collected, 4328 of which were independent ( $R_{int} = 0.0199$ ), GOF = 1.168, 343 parameters,  $R_1 = 0.0623$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.0993$  for all reflections. CCDC 697266.

**7**,  $C_{22}H_{21}NS_2$ ,  $M = 363.52$ , crystal dimension  $0.14 \times 0.12 \times 0.04$  mm, monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $a = 11.582(2)$ ,  $b = 8.1596(16)$ ,  $c = 19.770(4)$  Å,  $\alpha = 90.00$ ,  $\beta = 106.89(3)$ ,  $\gamma = 90.00^\circ$ ,  $V = 1787.7(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 4$ ,  $D_c = 1.351$  g·cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $T = 113(2)$  K,  $\mu = 0.302$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\theta$  range  $1.84$ – $27.87^\circ$ , 12637 reflection collected, 4248 of which were independent ( $R_{int} = 0.0717$ ), GOF = 1.033, 227 parameters,  $R_1 = 0.0567$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.1106$  for all reflections. CCDC 697267.



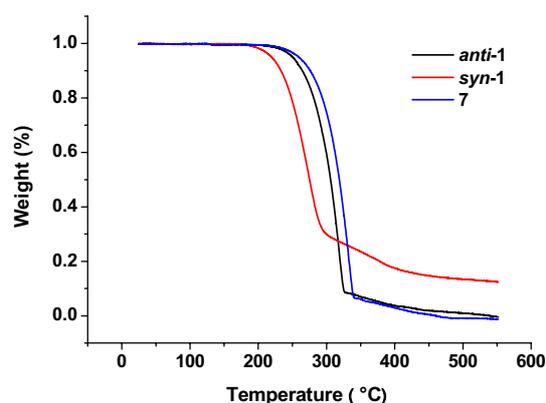
**Figure S4.** The crystal structure of **anti-1**, (a,c) hydrogen atoms removed for clarity.



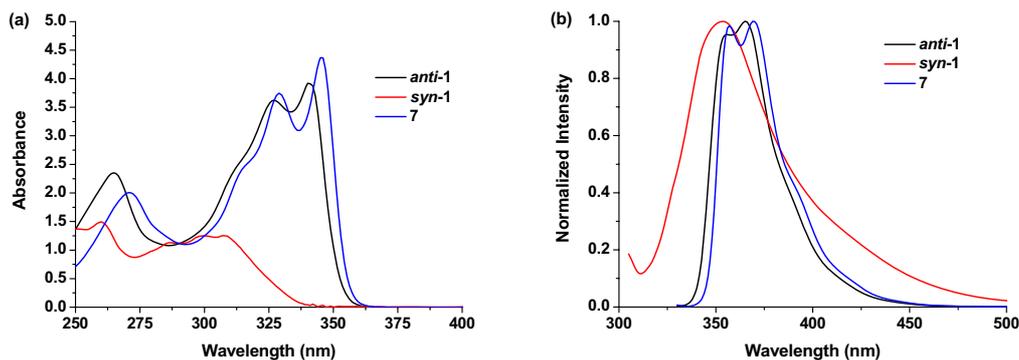
**Figure S5.** The crystal packing structure of **7**, hydrogen atoms removed for clarity.

### 3. Physicochemical properties

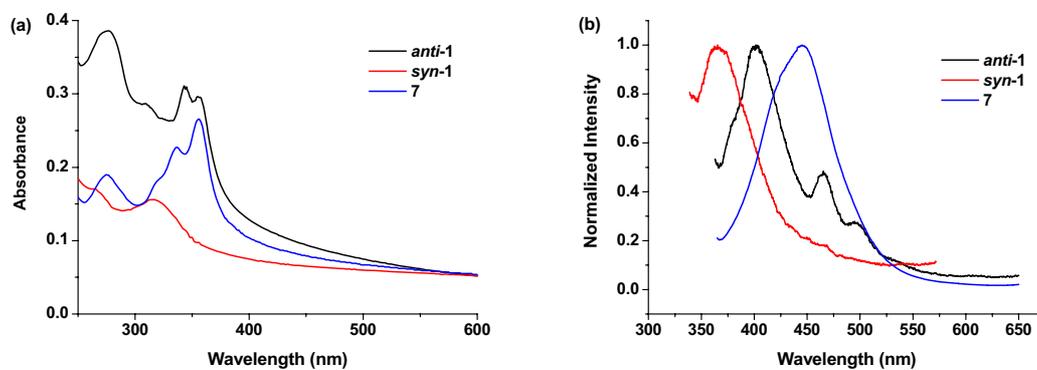
**Methods:** TGA measurements were carried out on a TA SDT 2960 instruments under a dry nitrogen flow, heating from room temperature (R. T.) to 500 °C, with a heating rate of 10 °C/min. Electronic absorption spectra were measured on a Jasco V570 UV-vis spectrophotometer. Emission spectra were recorded on Hitachi F-4500 fluorescence spectrometer. Cyclic voltammetric measurements were carried out in a conventional three-electrode cell using Pt button working electrodes of 2 mm diameter, a platinum wire counter electrode, and a Ag/AgCl reference electrode on a computer-controlled CHI660C instruments at R. T. All the potentials were calibrated with the standard ferrocene/ferrocenium redox couple ( $E^{1/2} = +0.46$  V measured under identical conditions).



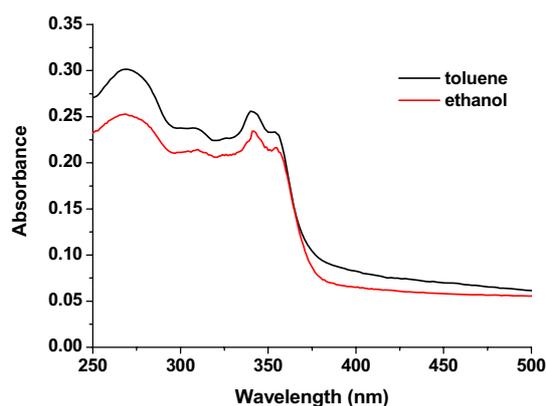
**Figure S6.** TGA scan of *anti-1*, *syn-1* and **7**.



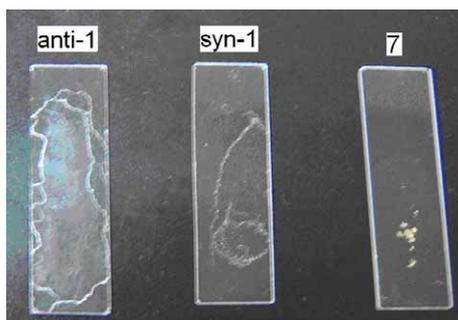
**Figure S7.** Absorption (a) and fluorescence (b) spectra of *anti-1*, *syn-1* and **7** in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .



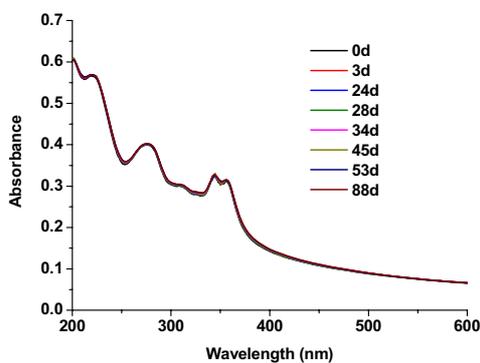
**Figure S8.** Absorption (a) and fluorescence (b) spectra of *anti-1*, *syn-1* and **7** for vapor deposited films on the quartz substrate.



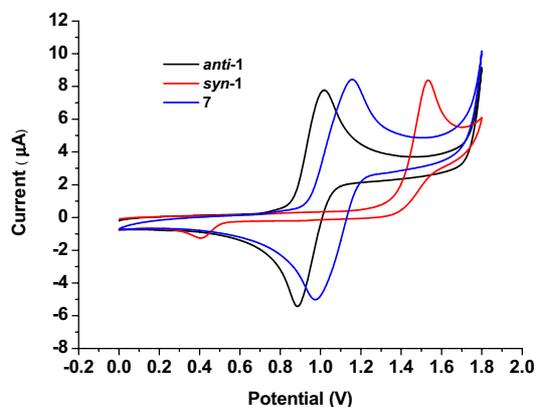
**Figure S9.** Absorption spectra of *anti-1* for drop coating films on the quartz substrate.



**Figure S10.** The picture of *anti-1*, *syn-1* and **7** for drop coating films from toluene solution (1 mg/mL) on the quartz substrate.



**Figure S11.** The photostability of *anti-1* thin film deposited on quartz.

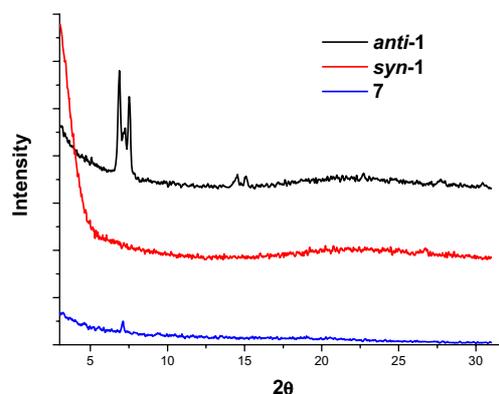


**Figure S12.** Cyclic voltammograms of *anti-1*, *syn-1* and **7** ( $c = 10^{-3}$  M) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  containing  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$  (0.01 M) as supporting electrolyte under nitrogen at room temperature, with a scan rate of 100 mV/s.

#### 4. X-ray Diffraction Studies

X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were carried out with a 2-kW Rigaku x-ray diffraction system. XRD patterns were obtained using bragg-Brentano Geometry

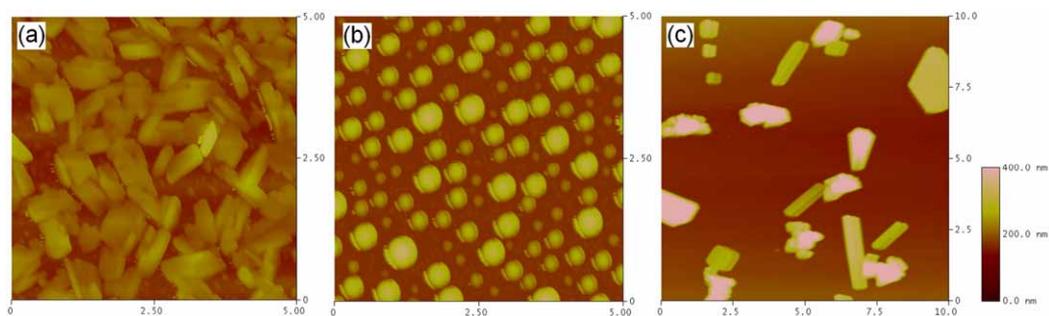
( $\theta$ - $2\theta$ ) with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation as an X-ray source in the reflection mode at 45 kV and 300 mA.



**Figure S13.** X-ray diffraction of thin films deposited on OTS-treated Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate (film thickness: 50 nm).

## 5. AFM Studies

AFM measurements were made in air using a Digital Instruments Nanoscope III in contacting mode.



**Figure S14.** AFM images of thin films deposited on OTS-treated Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate (film thickness: 50 nm): (a) *anti-1*, (b) *syn-1* and (c) *7*.

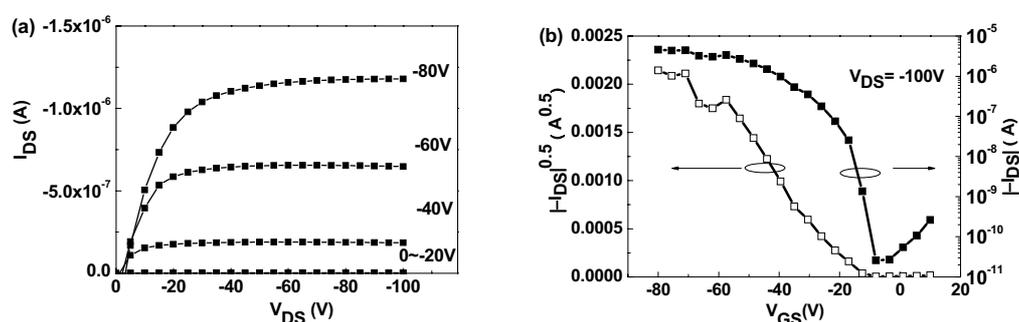
## 6. Device fabrications and evaluations

FET devices were fabricated with a top-contact configuration. A thin film of about 50 nm was vacuum deposited on octadecyltrichlorosilane (OTS) treated Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate at room temperature. An n-type Si wafer with a SiO<sub>2</sub> layer of 500 nm and a capacitance of 7.5 nF cm<sup>-2</sup> was used as the gate, and gold source and drain contacts (50 nm) were deposited on the organic layer through a shadow mask. The channel length ( $L$ ) and width ( $W$ ) were 50  $\mu$ m and 3 mm, respectively. The FET measurements

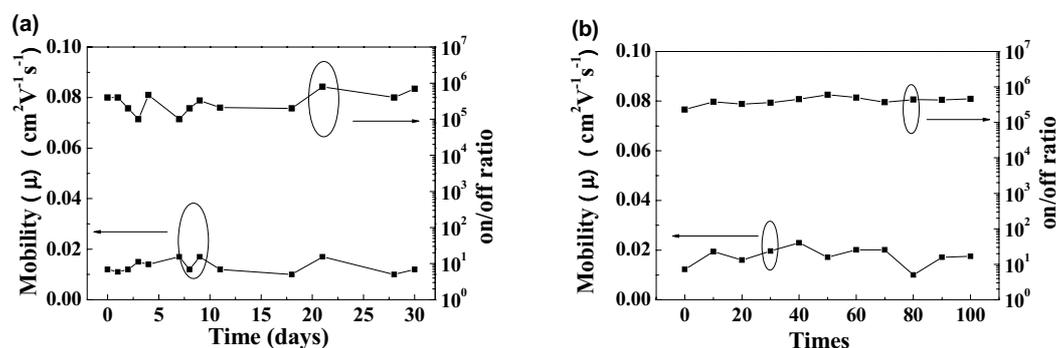
were carried out at room temperature in air using a HP 4140B semiconductor parameter analyzer. The mobility of devices based on *anti-1* was calculated in the saturation regime. The equation was listed as follow:

$$I_{DS} = (W/2L)C_i\mu(V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$$

Where  $\mu$  is the field-effect mobility,  $L$  and  $W$  are the channel length and width, respectively,  $C_i$  is the insulator capacitance per unit area, and  $V_{GS}$  and  $V_{th}$  is the gate voltage and threshold voltage, respectively.



**Figure S15.** FET characteristics of device based on *anti-1* thin film deposited on OTS/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrate under ambient conditions. (a) Output curves at different gate voltages. (b) Transfer curve in the saturated regime at a constant source–drain voltage of –100 V (black squares) and the square root of the absolute value of the current as a function of the gate voltage (white squares).



**Figure S16.** Mobilities and on/off ratios for a FET device based on *anti-1* tested (a) over a period of one month in air; (b) for 100 times.

## 7. References

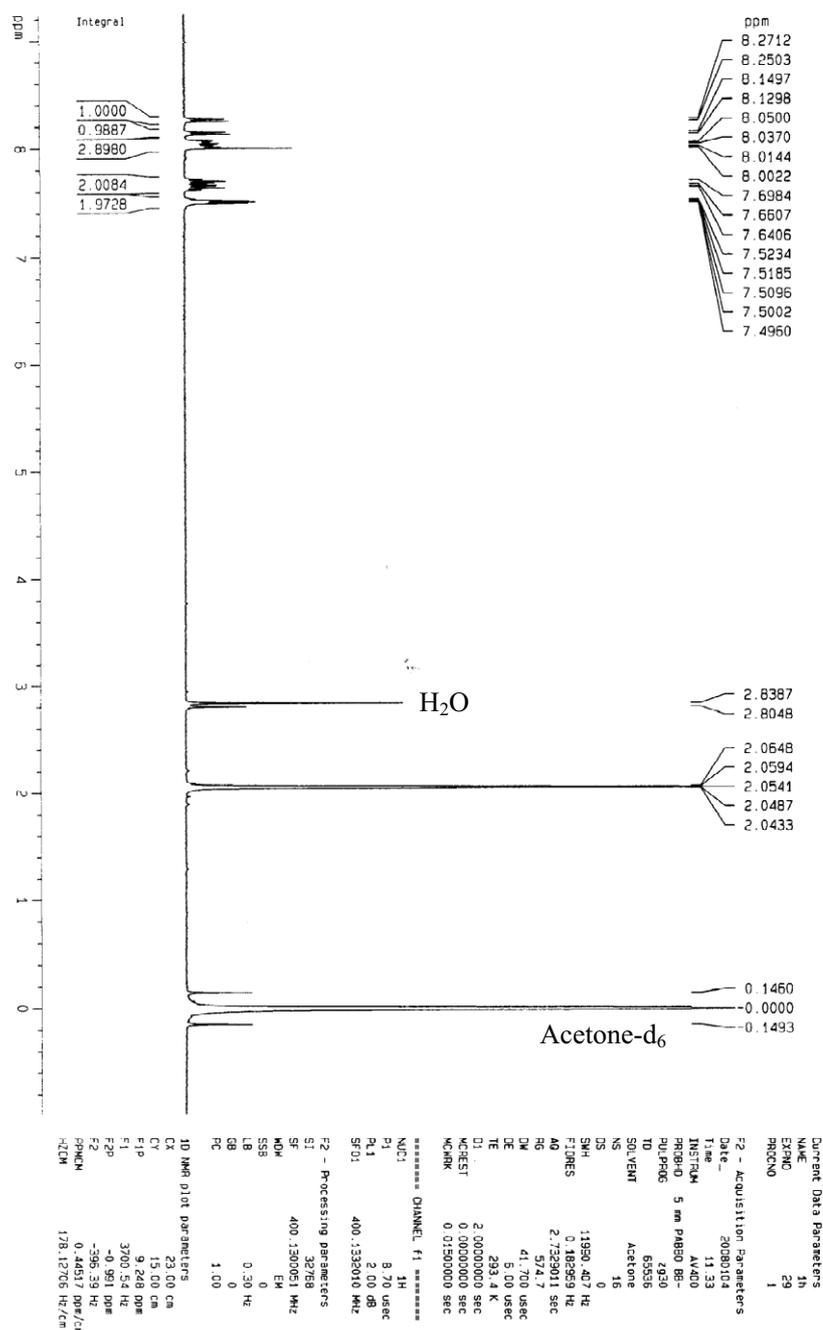
S1. Pandya et al. *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **1959**, *18 B*, 516.

S2. Samusakovics, J.; Modest, E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1950**, *72*, 571.

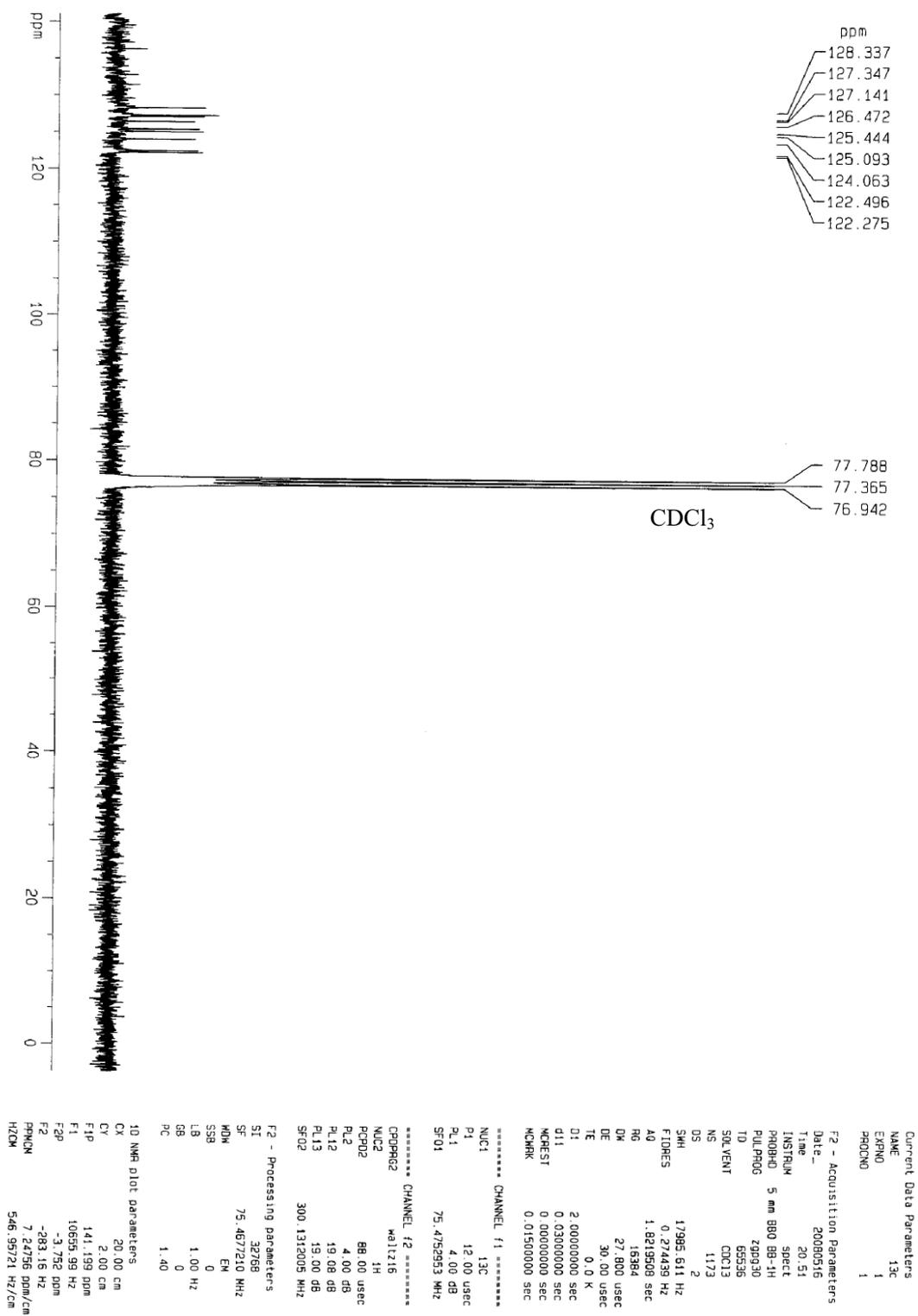
S3. Benincori, T.; Brenna, E.; Sannicolo, F.; Trimarco, L.; Antognazza, P.; Cesarotti, E.; Demartin, F.; Pilati, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 6244.

## 8. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra

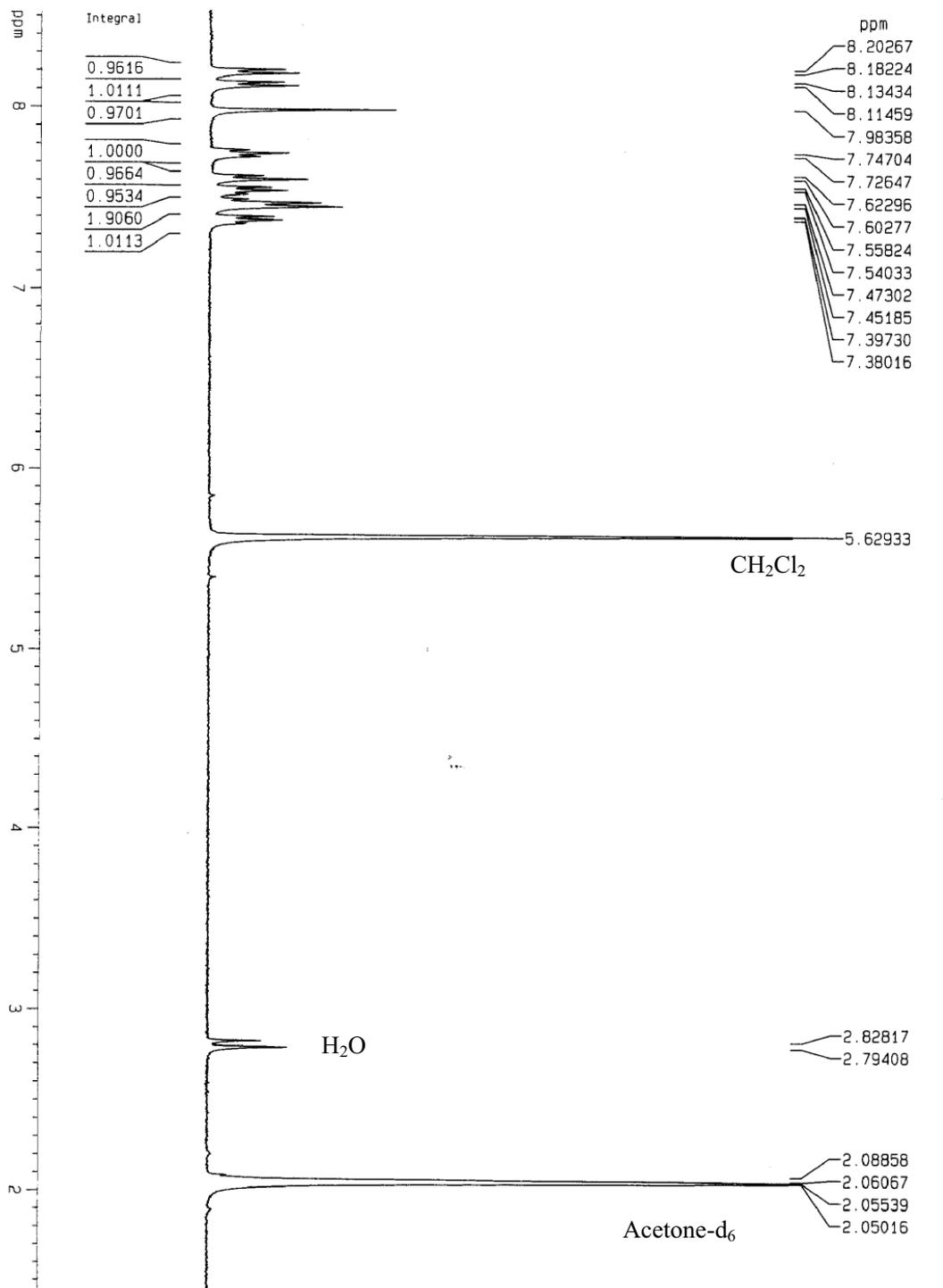
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **3**



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 3



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 6



Current Data Parameters

NAME	1h
EXPNO	22
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_	20071214
Time	17.39
INSTRUM	AV400
PROBHD	5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG	zg30
TD	65536
SOLVENT	Acetone
NS	16
DS	0
SWH	11990.407 Hz
FIDRES	0.182959 Hz
AQ	2.7329011 sec
RG	1149.4
DW	41.700 usec
DE	6.00 usec
TE	295.4 K
D1	2.00000000 sec
MCREST	0.00000000 sec
MCMRK	0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1	1H
P1	8.70 usec
PL1	2.00 dB
SFO1	400.1332010 MHz

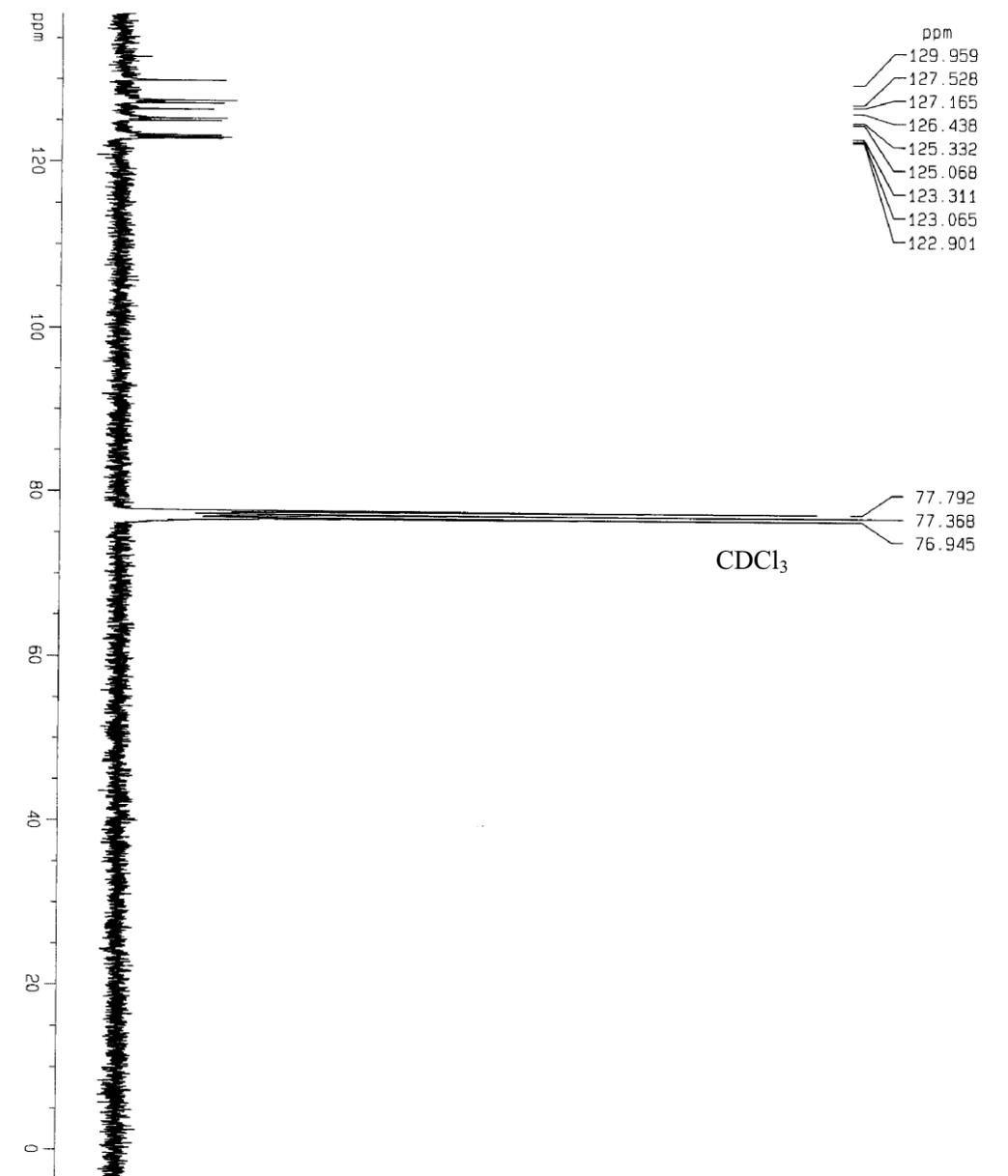
F2 - Processing Parameters

SF	400.1300049 MHz
WDW	EM
SSB	0
LB	0.30 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX	23.00 cm
CY	25.00 cm
F1P	8.528 ppm
F1	3412.43 Hz
F2P	1.442 ppm
F2	577.03 Hz
PPMCM	0.30810 ppm/cm
HZCM	123.27856 Hz/cm

<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **6**



Current Data Parameters  
 NAME 13c  
 EXPNO 1  
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
 Date\_ 20080516  
 Time 22.12  
 INSTRUM spect  
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H  
 PULPROG zgpg30  
 TD 65536  
 SOLVENT CDCl3  
 NS 808  
 DS 2  
 SMH 17985.611 Hz  
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz  
 AQ 1.8219508 sec  
 RG 16384  
 DM 27.800 usec  
 DE 30.00 usec  
 TE 0.0 K  
 D1 2.00000000 sec  
 d11 0.03000000 sec  
 MCHEST 0.00000000 sec  
 MCHMK 0.01500000 sec

\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f1 \*\*\*\*\*  
 NUC1 13C  
 P1 12.00 usec  
 PL1 4.00 dB  
 SF01 75.4752953 MHz

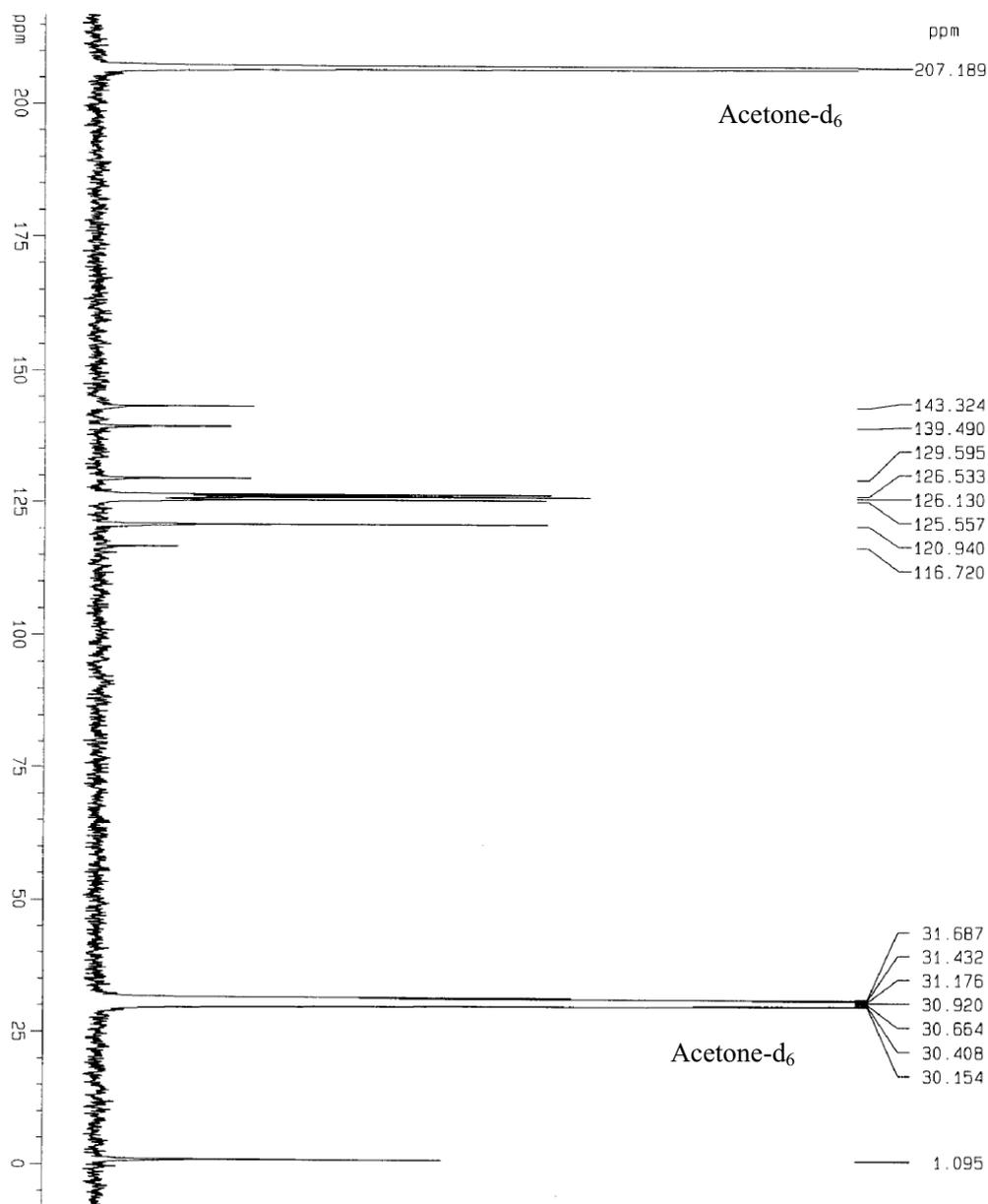
\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f2 \*\*\*\*\*  
 CPDPRG2 waltz16  
 NUC2 1H  
 PCPD2 88.00 usec  
 PL2 4.00 dB  
 PL12 19.08 dB  
 PL13 19.00 dB  
 SF02 300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters  
 S1 32768  
 SF 75.4677210 MHz  
 MDM EM  
 SSB 0  
 LB 1.00 Hz  
 GB 0  
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters  
 CX 20.00 cm  
 CY 2.00 cm  
 F1P 138.095 ppm  
 F1 10421.71 Hz  
 F2P -3.513 ppm  
 F2 -265.14 Hz  
 PPMCM 7.08041 ppm/cm  
 HZCM 534.34210 Hz/cm



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of *anti-1*



Current Data Parameters  
 NAME 13C  
 EXPNO 2  
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
 Date\_ 20080519  
 Time 12.00  
 INSTRUM spect  
 PROBRD 5 mm BBO BB-1H  
 PULPROG zgpg30  
 TD 65536  
 SOLVENT Acetone  
 NS 1448  
 DS 2  
 SMH 18939.395 Hz  
 FIDRES 0.288992 Hz  
 AQ 1.7302004 sec  
 RG 16384  
 DW 26.400 usec  
 DE 30.00 usec  
 TE 0.0 K  
 D1 2.00000000 sec  
 d11 0.03000000 sec  
 MCHRES 0.00000000 sec  
 MCHRK 0.01500000 sec

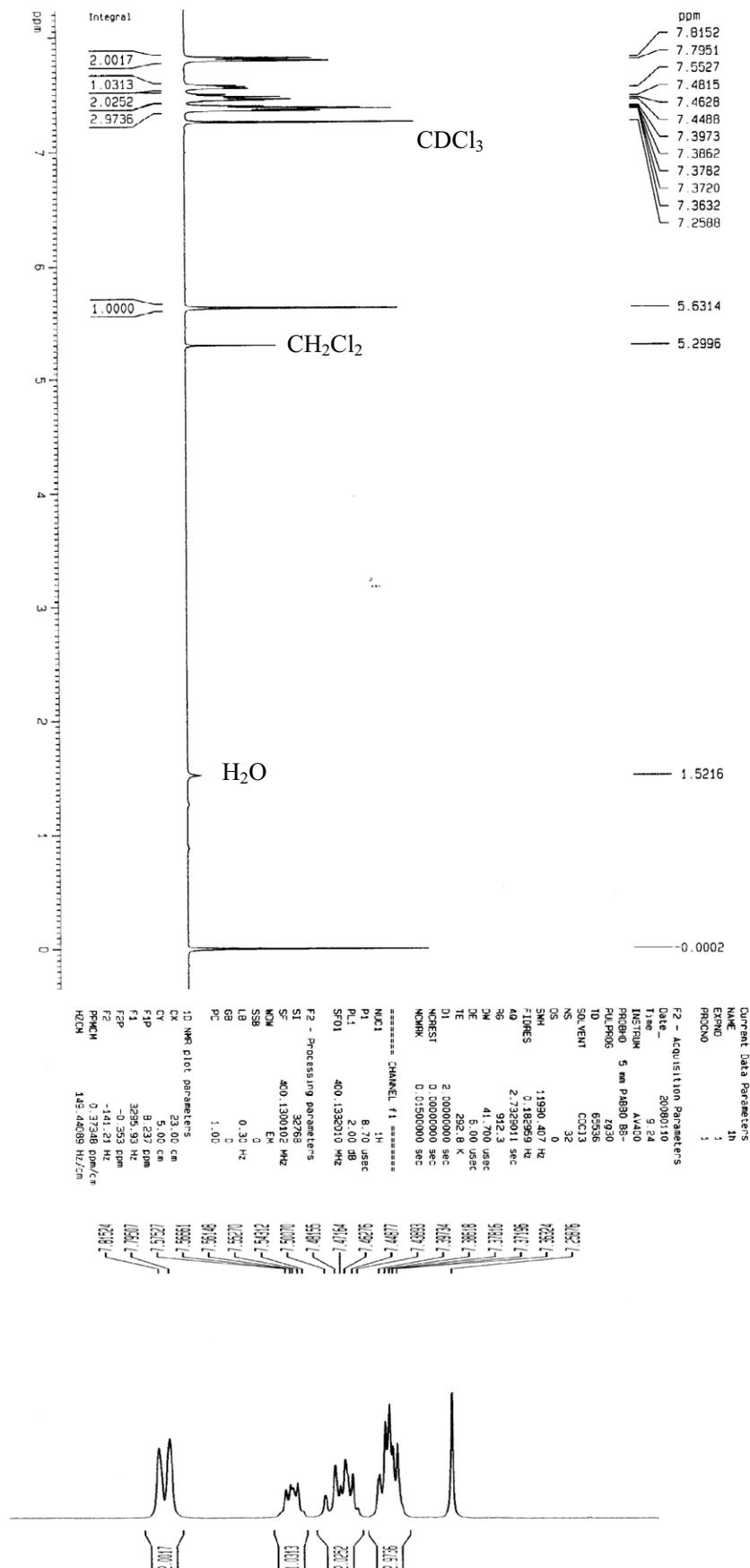
\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f1 \*\*\*\*\*  
 NUC1 13C  
 P1 12.00 usec  
 PL1 4.00 dB  
 SF01 75.4752553 MHz

\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f2 \*\*\*\*\*  
 CPDPRG2 waltz16  
 NUC2 1H  
 PCPD2 88.00 usec  
 PL2 4.00 dB  
 PL12 19.08 dB  
 SF02 300.1312005 MHz

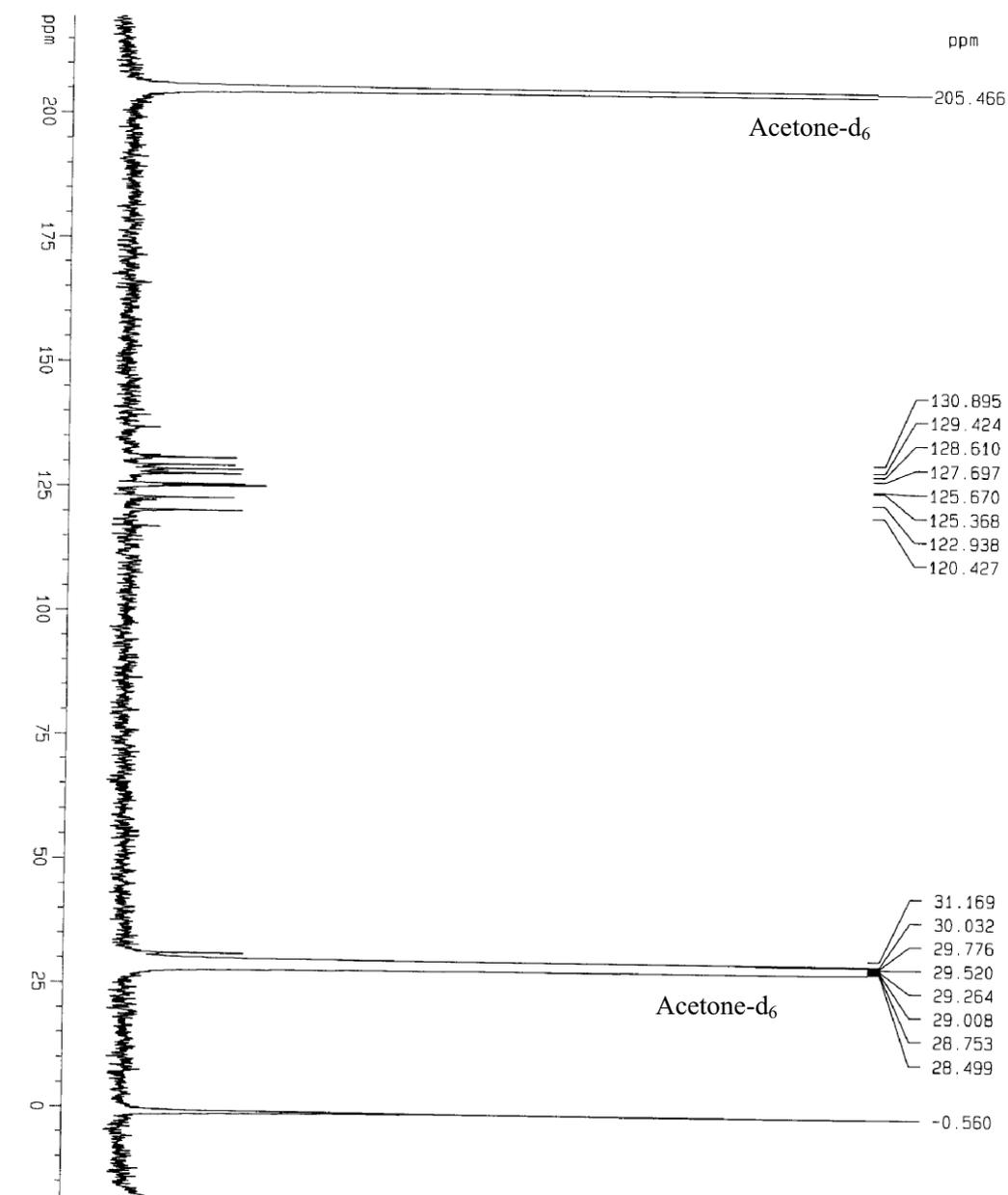
F2 - Processing parameters  
 SI 32768  
 SF 75.4675993 MHz  
 MDW EM  
 SSB 0  
 LB 5.00 Hz  
 GB 0  
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters  
 CX 20.00 cm  
 CY 100.00 cm  
 F1P 216.896 ppm  
 F1 16368.65 Hz  
 F2P -8.415 ppm  
 F2 -636.06 Hz  
 PPKCM 11.26567 ppm/cm  
 HZCM 850.18518 Hz/cm

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *syn-1*



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of *syn-1*



```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      13c
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20080516
Time     23.32
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD   5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  Acetone
NS        8397
DS        2
SWH       17985.611 Hz
FIDRES   0.274439 Hz
AQ        1.8219508 sec
RG        16384
DM        27.800 usec
DE        30.00 usec
TE        0.0 K
D1        2.0000000 sec
d11       0.0300000 sec
MCHRGST  0.0000000 sec
MCHRGK   0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1      13C
P1        12.00 usec
PL1       4.00 dB
SFO1     75.4753953 MHz

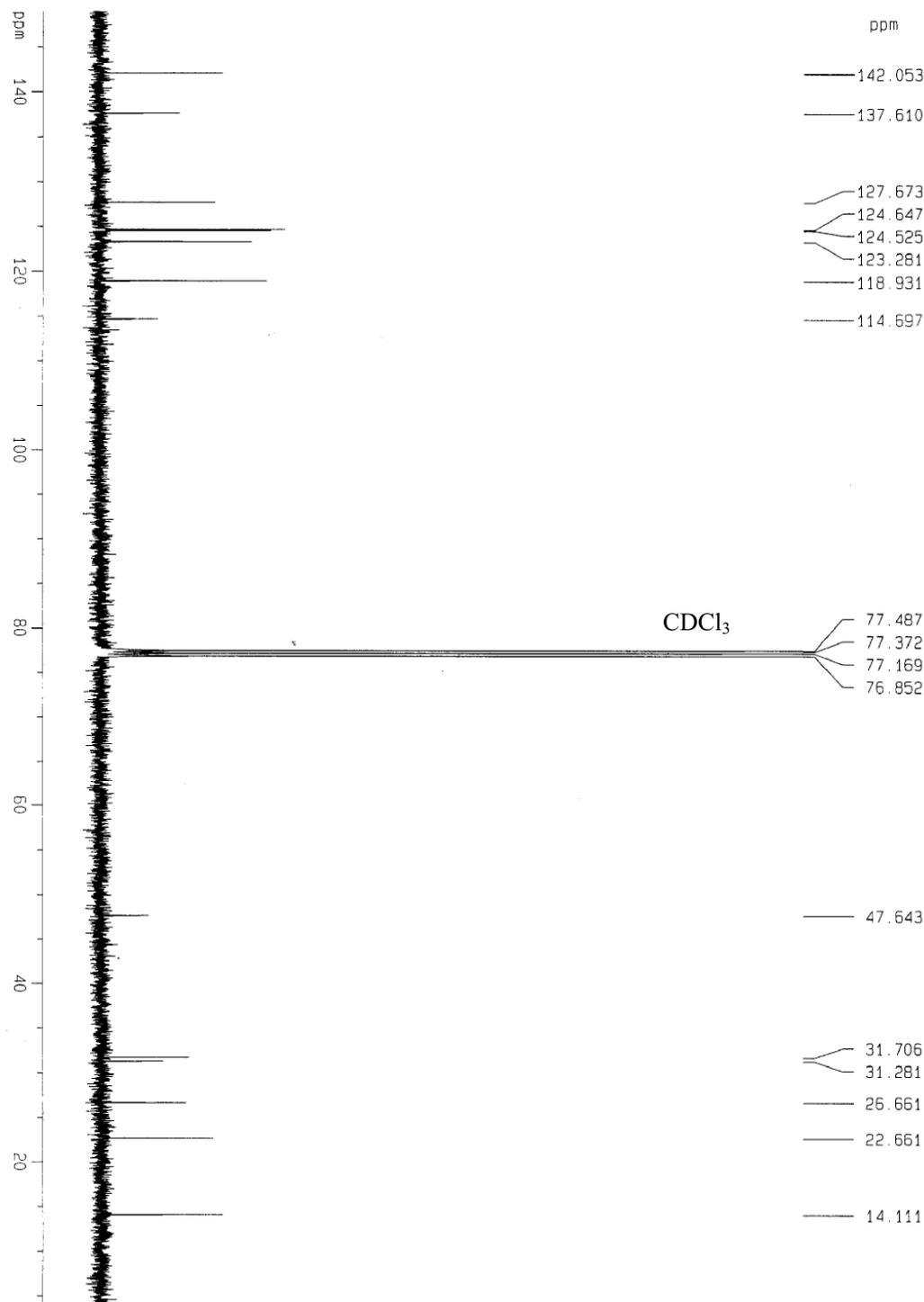
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPRG2  waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2    88.00 usec
PL2       4.00 dB
PL12     19.08 dB
PL13     19.00 dB
SFO2     300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing Parameters
SI        32768
SF        75.4677210 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        5.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
CX        20.00 cm
CY        250.00 cm
F1P       219.525 ppm
F1        16567.09 Hz
F2P       -18.796 ppm
F2        -1418.52 Hz
PRNCM    11.91610 ppm/cm
HZCM     899.28038 Hz/cm
    
```



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 7



Current Data Parameters  
 NAME 13c  
 EXPNO 1  
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters  
 Date\_ 20080731  
 Time 12.15  
 INSTRUM AV400  
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-4H  
 PULPROG zgpg30  
 TD 65536  
 SOLVENT CDCl3  
 NS 370  
 DS 0  
 SWH 25125.629 Hz  
 FIDRES 0.383387 Hz  
 AQ 1.3042164 sec  
 RG 20642.5  
 DM 19.900 usec  
 DE 6.00 usec  
 TE 300.1 K  
 D1 2.00000000 sec  
 d11 0.03000000 sec  
 MCOREST 0.00000000 sec  
 MCHPRK 0.01500000 sec

\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f1 \*\*\*\*\*  
 NUC1 13C  
 P1 12.20 usec  
 PL1 -1.00 dB  
 SFO1 100.628298 MHz

\*\*\*\*\* CHANNEL f2 \*\*\*\*\*  
 CPDPRG2 waltz16  
 NUC2 1H  
 P2 80.00 usec  
 PL2 0.00 dB  
 PL12 17.30 dB  
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters  
 SI 32768  
 SF 100.6127539 MHz  
 MVM EM  
 SSB 0  
 LB 1.00 Hz  
 GB 0  
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters  
 CX 23.00 cm  
 CY 20.00 cm  
 F3P 148.980 ppm  
 F1 14989.30 Hz  
 F2P 3.905 ppm  
 F2 392.86 Hz  
 PPMCH 634.62787 ppm/cm  
 HZCM 634.62787 Hz/cm