

A Straightforward Access to Photochromic Diarylethene Derivatives via Palladium-Catalysed Direct Heteroarylation of 1,2-Dichloroperfluorocyclopentene

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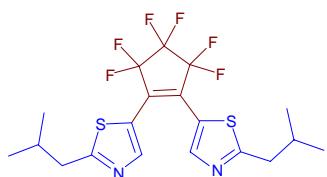
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General. All reactions were performed in Schlenck tubes under argon. CPME analytical grade was not distilled before use. Potassium acetate 99+ was used. Commercial heteroaromatics and 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene were used without purification. ¹H (400 or 500 MHz), ¹³C (100 or 125 MHz) and ¹⁹F (376 MHz) spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ solutions. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (¹H: 7.29 and ¹³C: 77.0). Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel (230-400 mesh) using pentane\ether.

General procedure

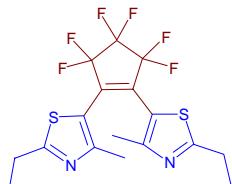
As a typical experiment, the reaction of the 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), thiophene or furan derivative (1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) at 120 °C during 16 h in CPME (3 mL) in the presence of (A): Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) or (B): PdCl(dppb)(C₃H₅) (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol), under argon affords the corresponding coupling product **1-12** after evaporation of CPME and filtration on silica gel (pentane/ether).

(1a)



The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-isobutyl-1,3-thiazole (0.211 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 16 h affords the corresponding product **1a** in 82% (0.186 g) isolated yield as a light green oil, and in 80% (0.181 g) isolated yield when using PdCl(dppb)(C₃H₅) (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol) instead of Pd(OAc)₂/PCy₃. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.01 (s, 2H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 2.18-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 12H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.6, 146.2, 121.8, 42.5, 29.8, 22.2. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -109.8 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4F), -130.6 (quint., *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₁₉H₂₀F₆N₂S₂ (454.50): C 50.21, H 4.44; found: C 50.30, H 4.58.

(2)

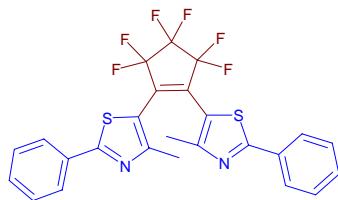


The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-ethyl-4-methyl-1,3-thiazole (0.191 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 16 h affords the corresponding product **2** in 68% (0.145 g) isolated yield as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.99 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 1.99 (s, 6H), 1.37 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.0, 154.8, 116.0, 27.0, 16.7, 13.8. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -109.8 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4F), -131.4 (quint., *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₁₇H₁₆F₆N₂S₂ (426.44): C 47.88, H 3.78; found: C 47.69, H 3.97.

(3a) (3b)

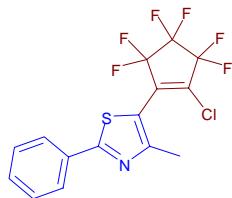
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-Phenyl-4-methyl-1,3-thiazole (0.262 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with PdCl(dppb)(C₃H₅) (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **3a** in 38% (0.099 g) isolated yield as a yellow oil and product **3b** in 43% (0.082 g) isolated yield as a colourless oil.

Compound 3a



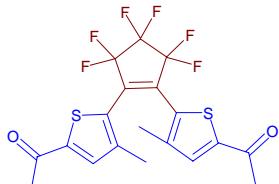
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.96 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H), 7.53-7.42 (m, 6H), 2.17 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 170.7, 156.5, 132.6, 131.1, 129.1, 126.8, 117.0, 17.1. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -109.2 (t, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 4F), -131.1 (quint., $J = 4.6$ Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$ (522.53): C 57.46, H 3.09; found: C 57.57, H 3.01.

Compound 3b



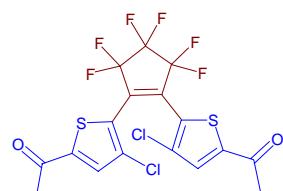
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.98 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.44 (m, 3H), 2.53 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 170.9, 157.0, 132.6, 131.2, 129.2, 126.8, 113.7, 17.5. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -109.4 (bs, 2F), -113.4 (bs, 2F), -130.1 (quint., $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2F).

(4)



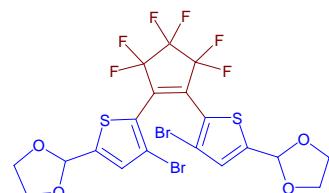
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-acetyl-4-methylthiophene (0.210 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy_3 (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 16 h affords the corresponding product 4 in 45% (0.100 g) isolated yield as a brown solid (mp: 154 °C) and in 69% (0.156 g) isolated yield when using $\text{PdCl}(\text{dppb})(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)$ (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol) instead of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{PCy}_3$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.44 (s, 2H), 2.56 (s, 6H), 1.89 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 190.1, 146.7, 141.9, 134.7, 129.6, 26.9, 15.4. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -109.6 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 4F), -131.3 (quint., $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_6\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$ (452.44): C 50.44, H 3.12; found: C 50.59, H 3.20.

(5)



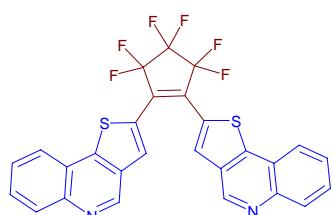
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-acetyl-4-chlorothiophene (0.240 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **5** in 54% (0.132 g) isolated yield as a light pink solid (mp: 183 °C) and in 67% (0.165 g) isolated yield when using PdCl(dppb)(C₃H₅) (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol) instead of Pd(OAc)₂/PCy₃. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 189.2, 146.8, 132.2, 128.9, 128.8, 26.6. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -109.1 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4F), -130.8 (quint., *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₁₇H₈Cl₂F₆O₂S₂ (493.27): C 41.39, H 1.63; found: C 41.50, H 1.80.

(6)



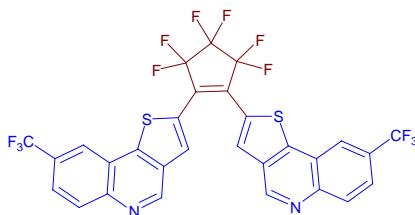
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 4-bromothiophene-2-carboxaldehyde dioxolane (0.352 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **6** in 68% (0.218 g) isolated yield as a yellow solid (mp: 137 °C) and in 80% (0.257 g) isolated yield when using PdCl(dppb)(C₃H₅) (0.015 g, 0.025 mmol) instead of Pd(OAc)₂/PCy₃. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.16 (s, 2H), 4.13-4.04 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.3, 135.4, 128.0, 112.6, 112.4, 98.7, 65.3. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -109.3 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 4F), -130.5 (quint., *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₁₉H₁₂Br₂F₆O₄S₂ (642.23): C 35.53, H 1.88; found: C 35.68, H 1.69.

(7)



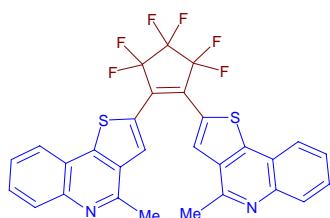
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), [3-4]thienoquinoline (0.277 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy_3 (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 16 h affords the corresponding product **7** in 72% (0.195 g) isolated yield as a yellow solid (mp: 206 °C). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.32 (s, 2H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.07 (s, 2H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.5, 146.8, 144.5, 133.0, 130.5, 129.9, 129.7, 127.8, 127.4, 123.7, 123.4. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -109.6 (t, J = 4.5 Hz, 4F), -130.4 (quint., J = 4.5 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$ (542.52): C 59.77, H 2.23; found: C 59.50, H 2.41.

(8)



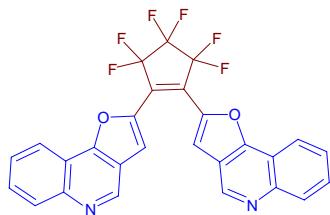
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 8-trifluoromethylthieno[3,2-c]quinoline (0.380 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy_3 (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **8** in 46% (0.156 g) isolated yield as a yellow solid (mp: 225 °C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.43 (s, 2H), 8.38 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.26 (s, 2H), 8.12 (s, 2H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.8, 147.7, 145.8, 133.8, 131.8, 129.7, 129.6 (q, J = 33.0 Hz), 128.2, 125.7 (q, J = 3.0 Hz), 123.7 (q, J = 272.6 Hz), 122.4, 121.4 (q, J = 4.3 Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -62.2 (bs, 6F), -109.7 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4F), -130.4 (quint., J = 4.6 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$ (678.52): C 51.33, H 1.49; found: C 51.48, H 1.40.

(9)



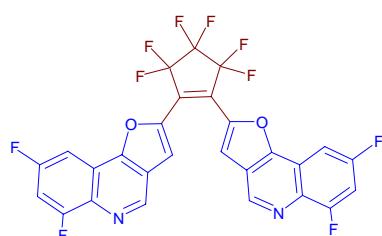
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 4-methylthieno[3,2-c]quinoline (0.298 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **9** in 53% (0.150 g) isolated yield as a yellow solid (mp: 214 °C). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.33 (s, 2H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (s, 2H), 7.78 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.9, 146.9, 145.8, 144.8, 130.2, 130.1, 127.6, 120.6, 120.2, 116.4, 113.2. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -109.0 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4F), -131.3 (quint., *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₂₉H₁₆F₆N₂S₂ (570.57): C 61.05, H 2.83; found: C 61.19, H 2.99.

(10)



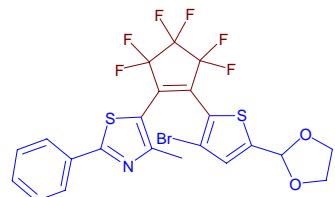
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), furo[3,2-c]quinoline (0.253 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with Pd(OAc)₂ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy₃ (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120°C during 24 h affords the corresponding product **10** in 79 % (0.202 g) isolated yield as an orange solid (mp: 246 °C). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.27 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87-7.83 (m, 3H), 7.78-7.73 (m, 3H), 7.76 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.5, 145.2, 144.0, 142.4, 137.8, 134.5, 132.9, 130.5, 129.1, 127.6, 126.8, 123.8, 123.3, 121.4, 118.5, 112.0. δ -109.0 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4F), -131.3 (quint., *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for C₂₇H₁₂F₆N₂O₂ (510.39): C 63.54, H 2.37; found: C 63.68, H 2.20.

(11)

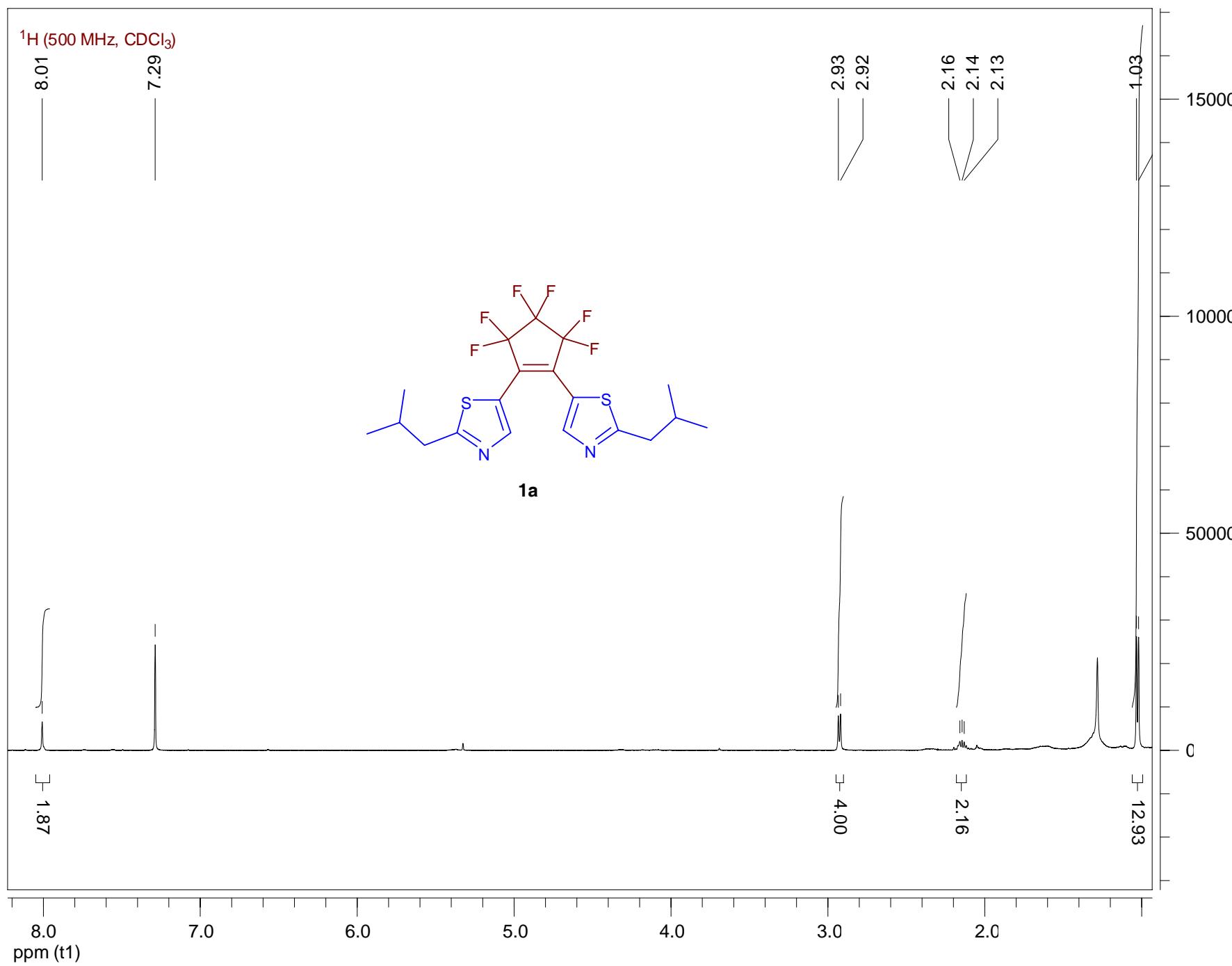


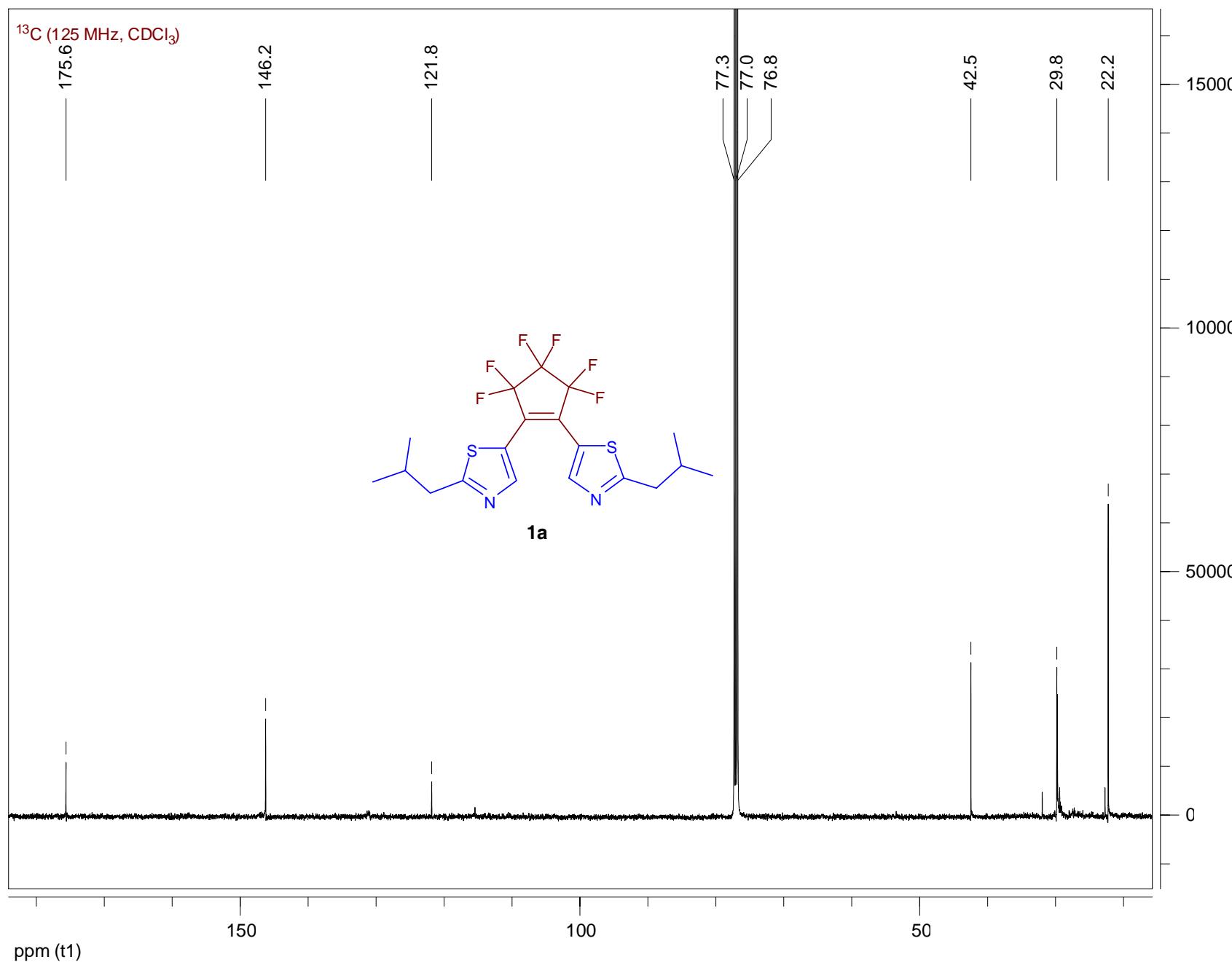
The reaction of 1,2-dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene (0.122 g, 0.5 mmol), 6,8-difluorofuro[3,2-c]quinoline (0.307 g, 1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.147 g, 1.5 mmol) with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.011 g, 0.05 mmol) and PCy_3 (0.014 g, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) at 120 °C during 16 h affords the corresponding product **11** in 59 % (0.172 g) isolated yield as a light brown solid (mp: > 265 °C). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.33 (s, 2H), 7.82 (s, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 160.5 (dd, J = 252.9 Hz, J = 11.5 Hz), 159.5 (dd, J = 262.0 Hz, J = 13.1 Hz), 156.0 (t, J = 5.5 Hz), 145.4, 145.1, 134.1 (dd, J = 11.6 Hz, J = 1.9 Hz), 122.0, 117.7 (dd, J = 11.8 Hz, J = 3.2 Hz), 113.4, 105.9 (dd, J = 28.8 Hz, J = 23.1 Hz), 100.1 (dd, J = 23.9 Hz, J = 4.9 Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -106.5 (q, J = 8.6 Hz, 2F), -109.1 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4F), -115.0 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 2F), -131.3 (quint., J = 4.6 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_8\text{F}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ (582.35): C 55.69, H 1.38; found: C 55.42, H 1.38.

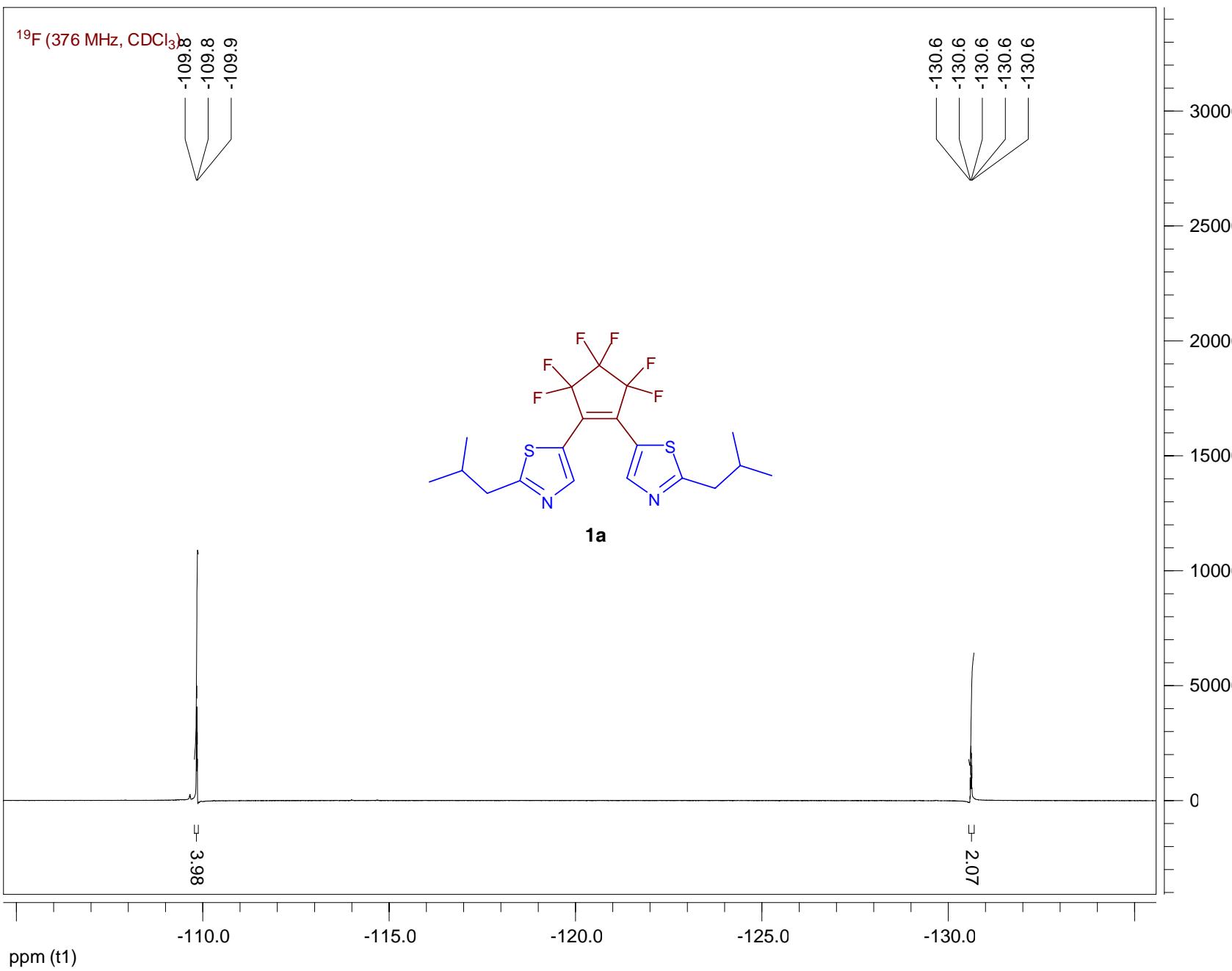
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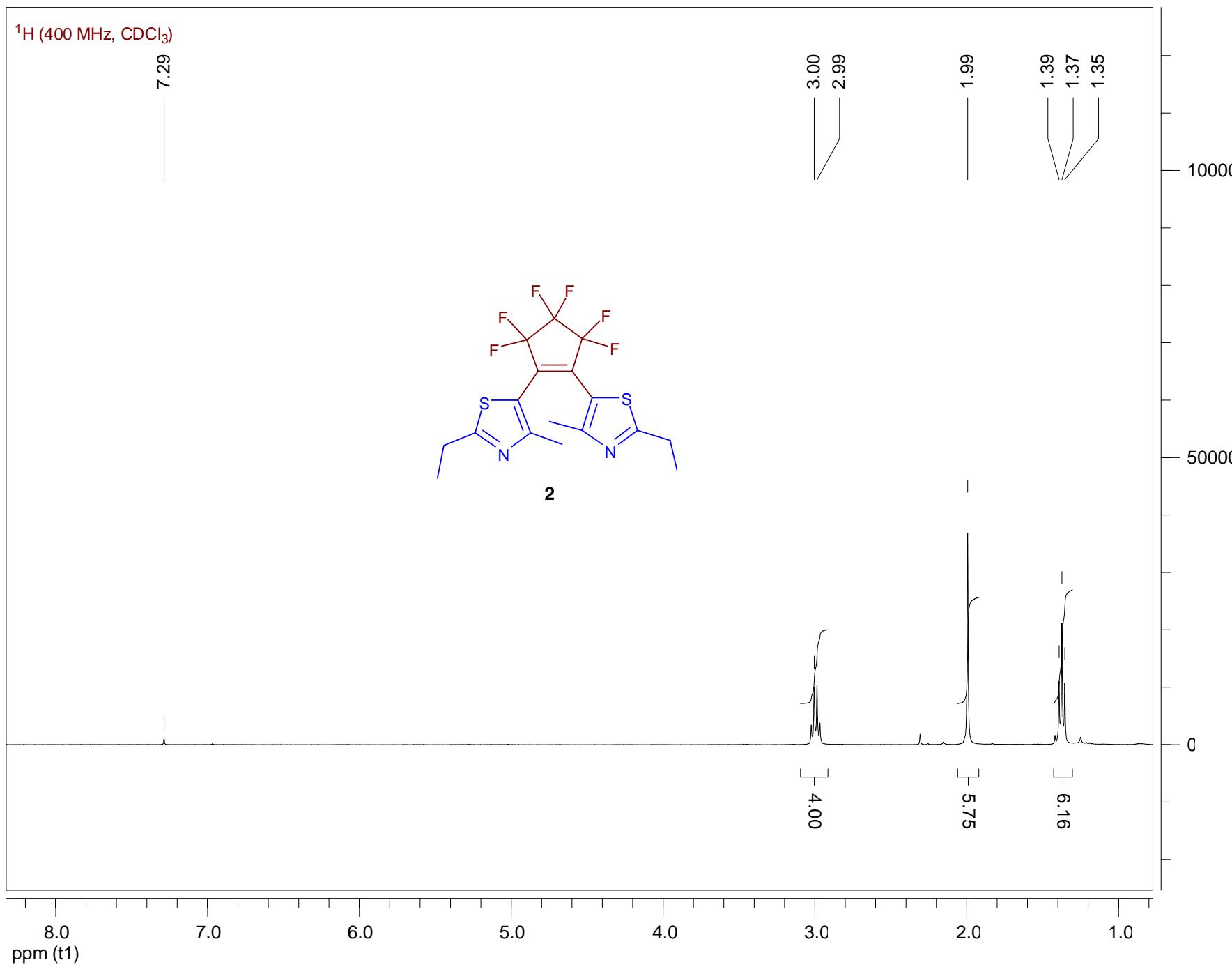


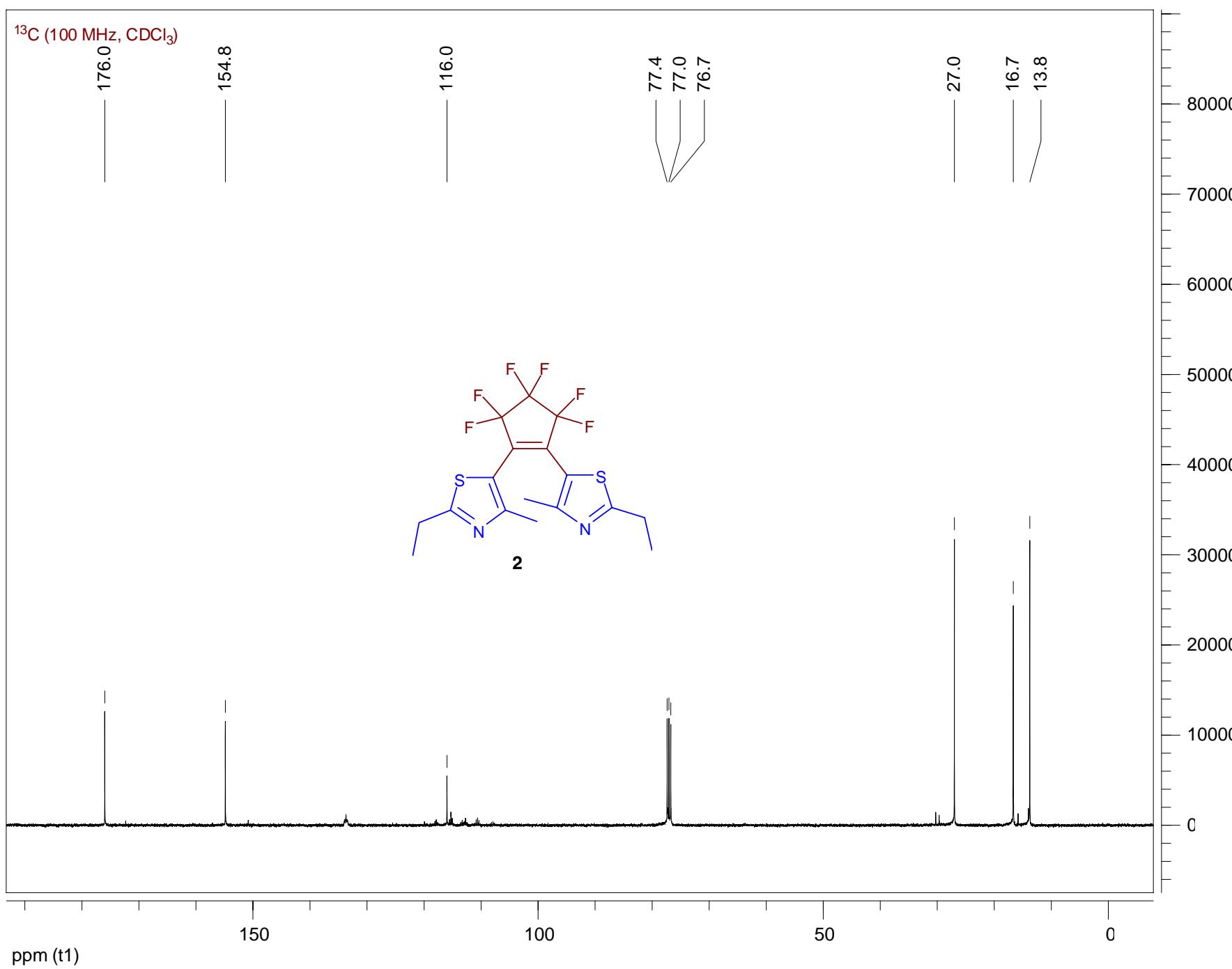
The reaction of **3b** (0.076 g, 0.2 mmol), 4-bromothiophene-2-carboxaldehyde dioxolane (0.141 g, 0.6 mmol) and KOAc (0.059 g, 0.6 mmol) with $\text{PdCl}(\text{dppb})(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)$ (0.006 g, 0.01 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) at 120 °C during 22 h affords the corresponding product **12** in 75% (0.088 g) isolated yield as a brown oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.97 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 4.23-3.98 (m, 4H), 2.13 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.8, 156.6, 149.2, 136.5, 132.5, 131.2, 129.1, 128.4, 126.9, 116.3, 112.9, 112.6, 98.8, 65.6, 17.0. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -108.7 (bs, 2F), -110.1 (bs, 2F), -130.9 (quint., J = 4.6 Hz, 2F). Elemental analysis: calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrF}_6\text{NO}_2\text{S}_2$ (583.32): C 45.37, H 2.42; found: C 45.38, H 2.11.

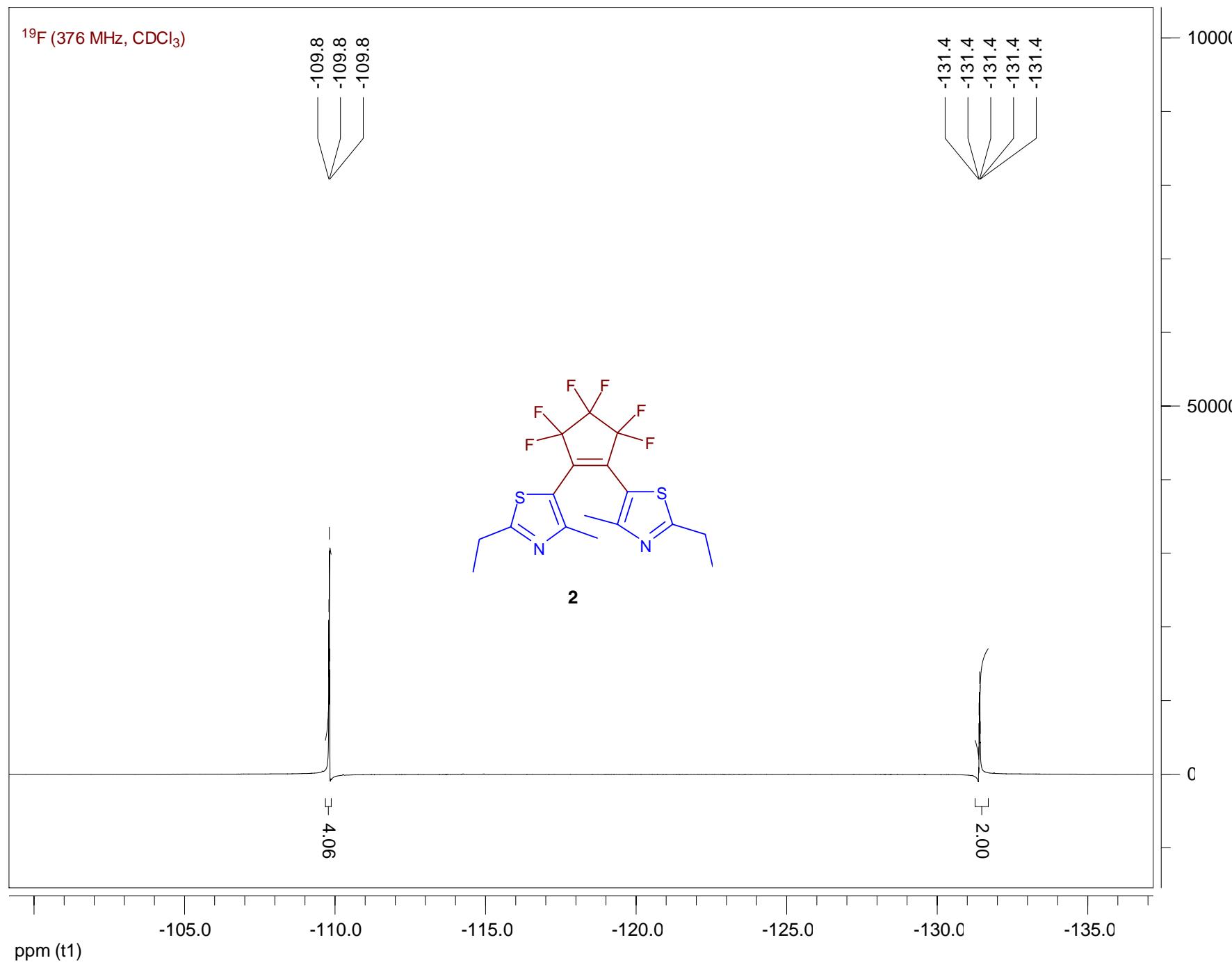


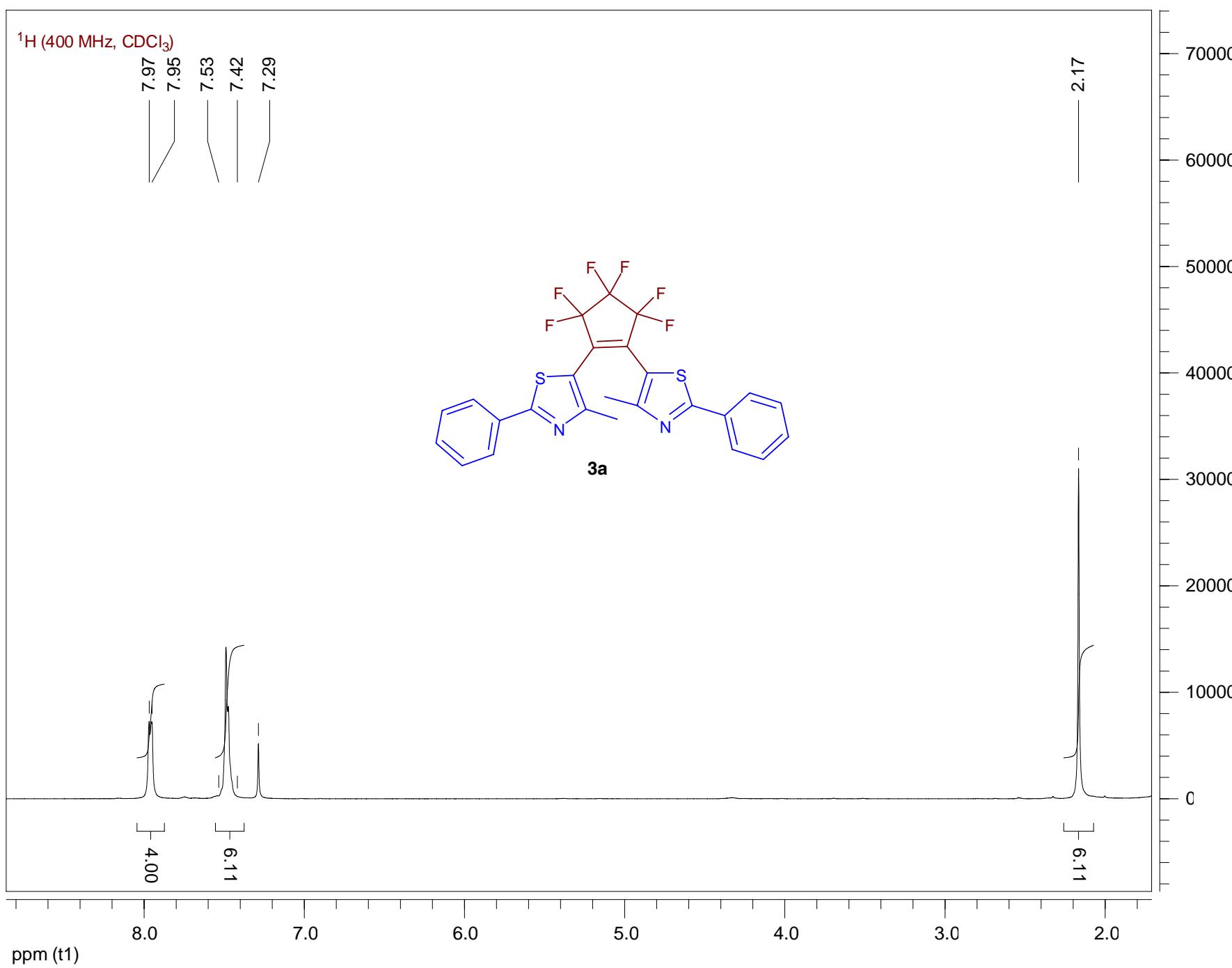


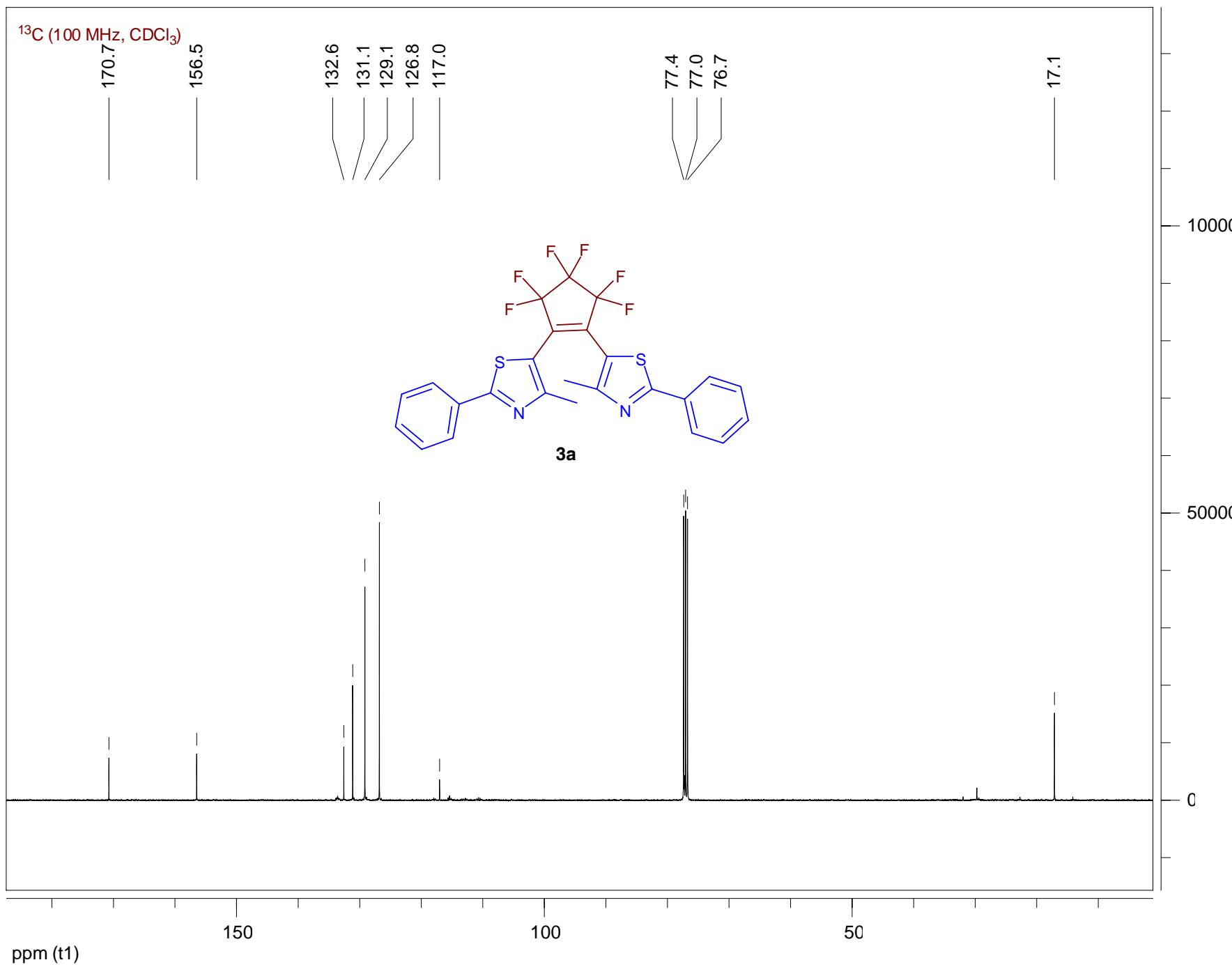


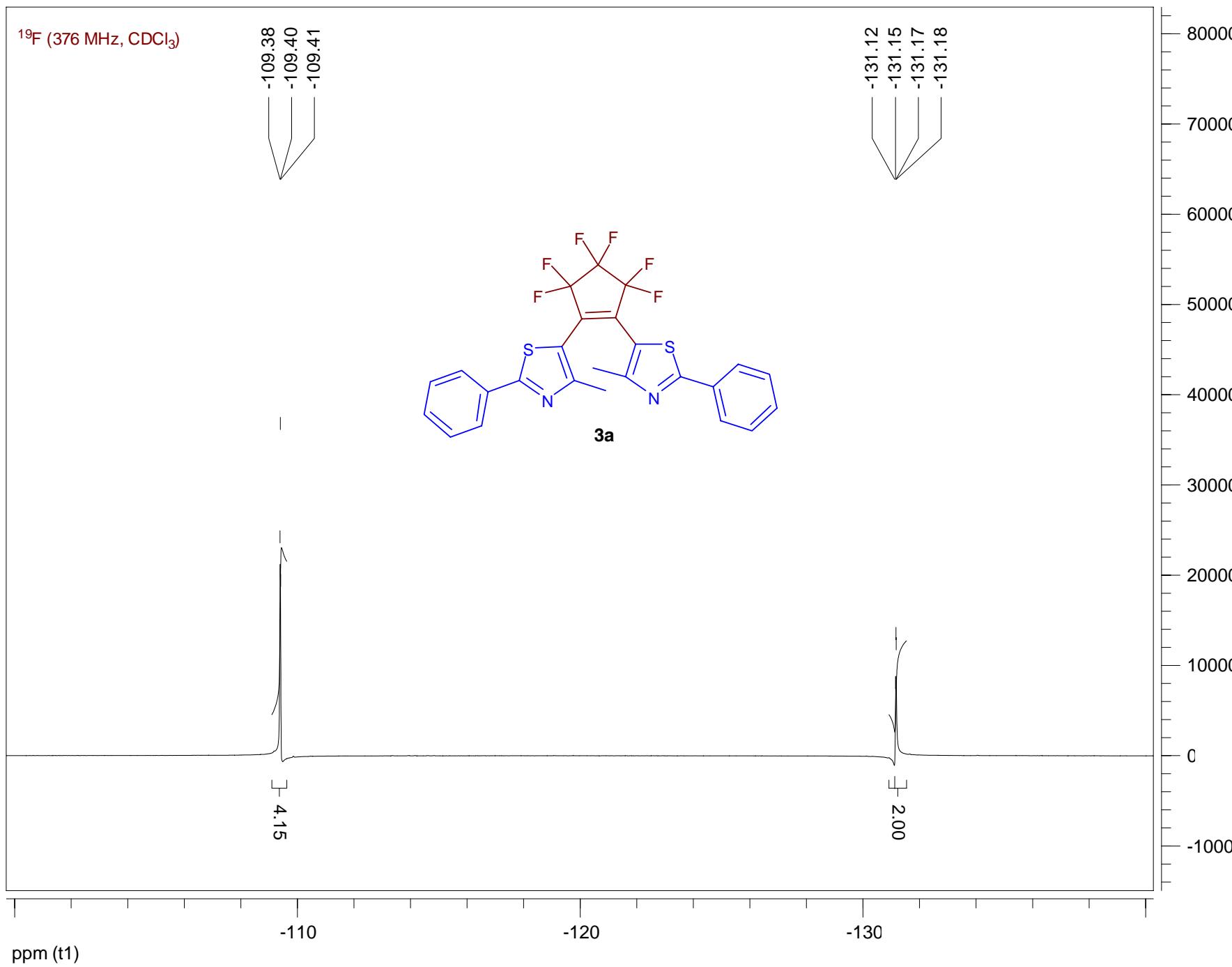


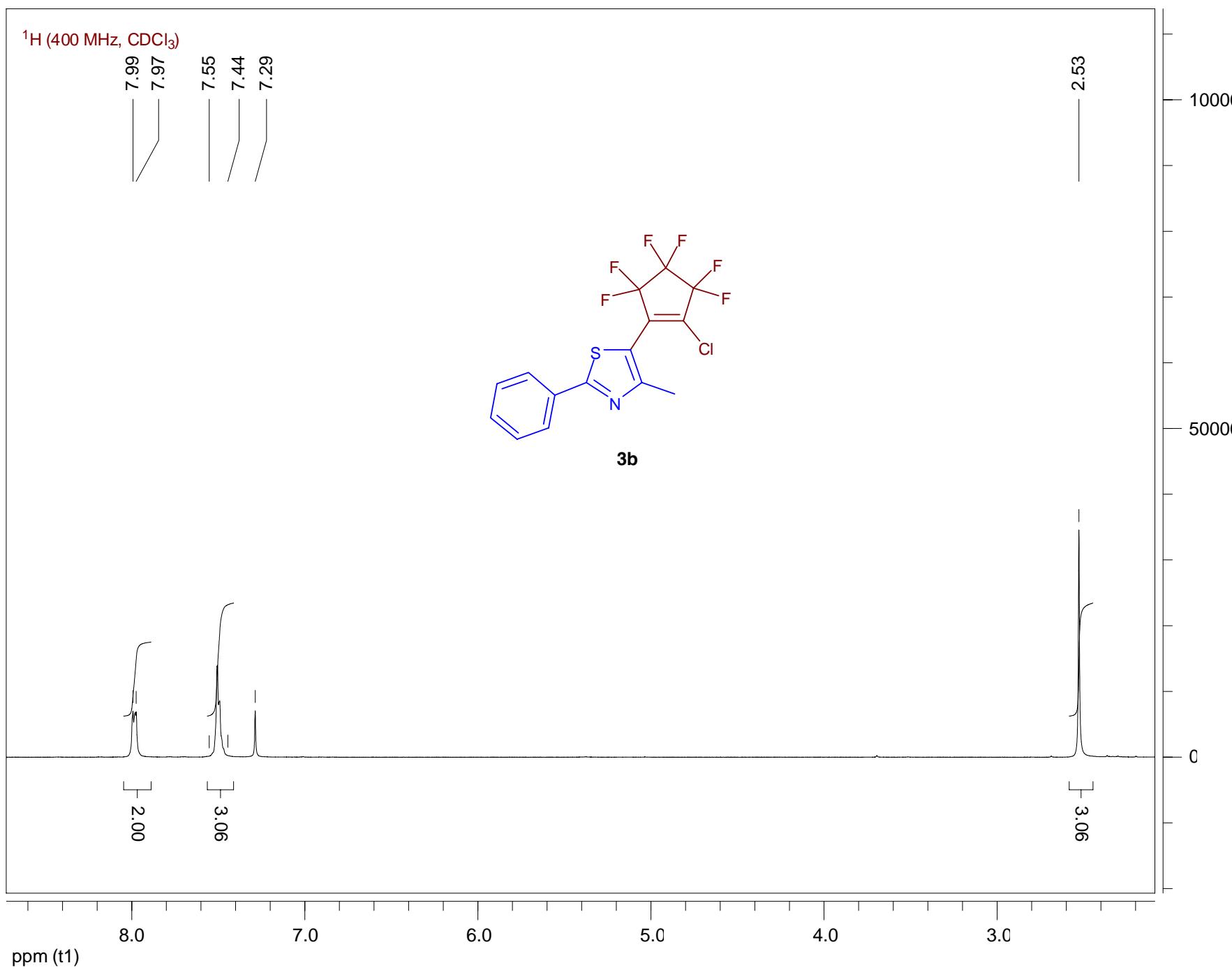


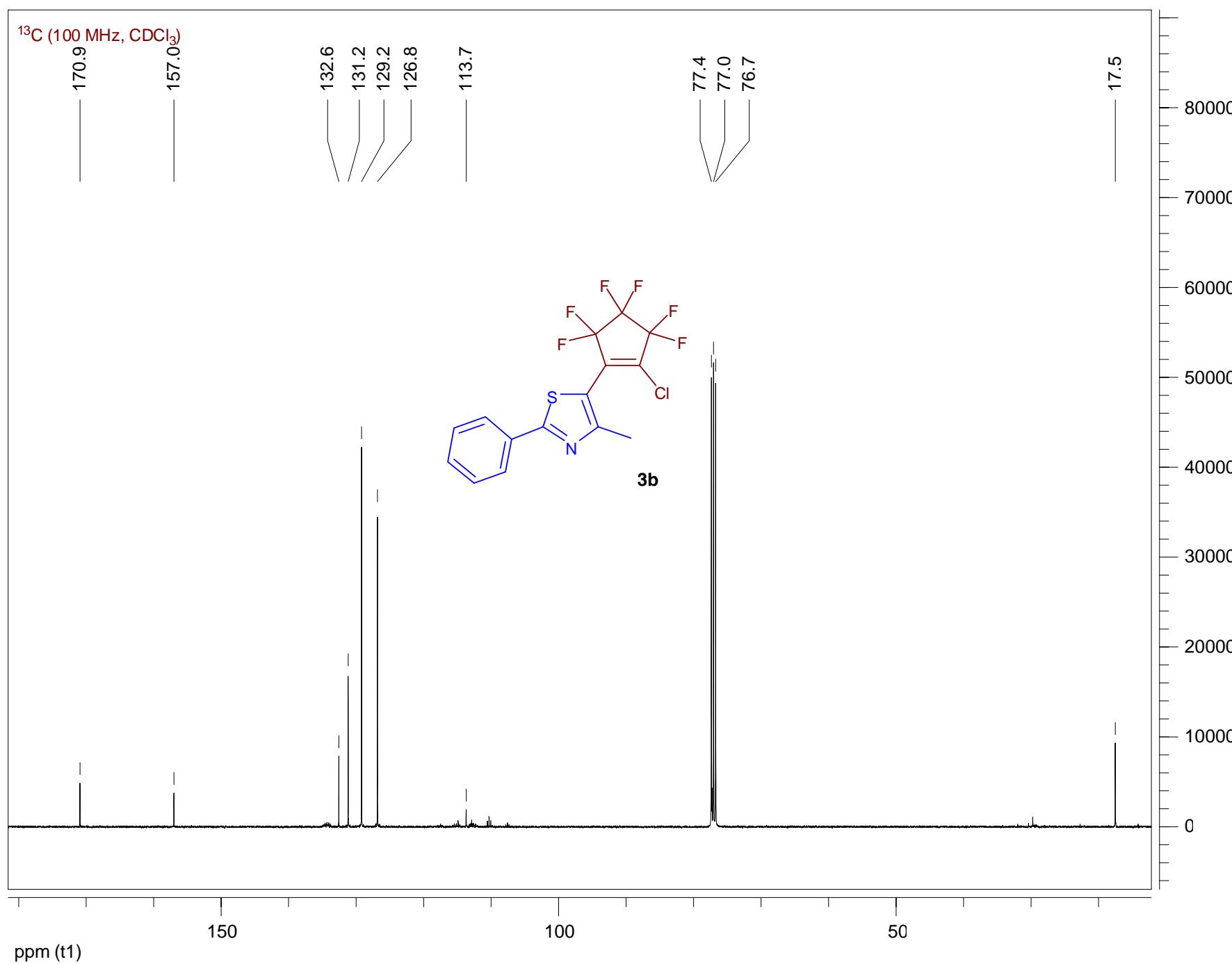


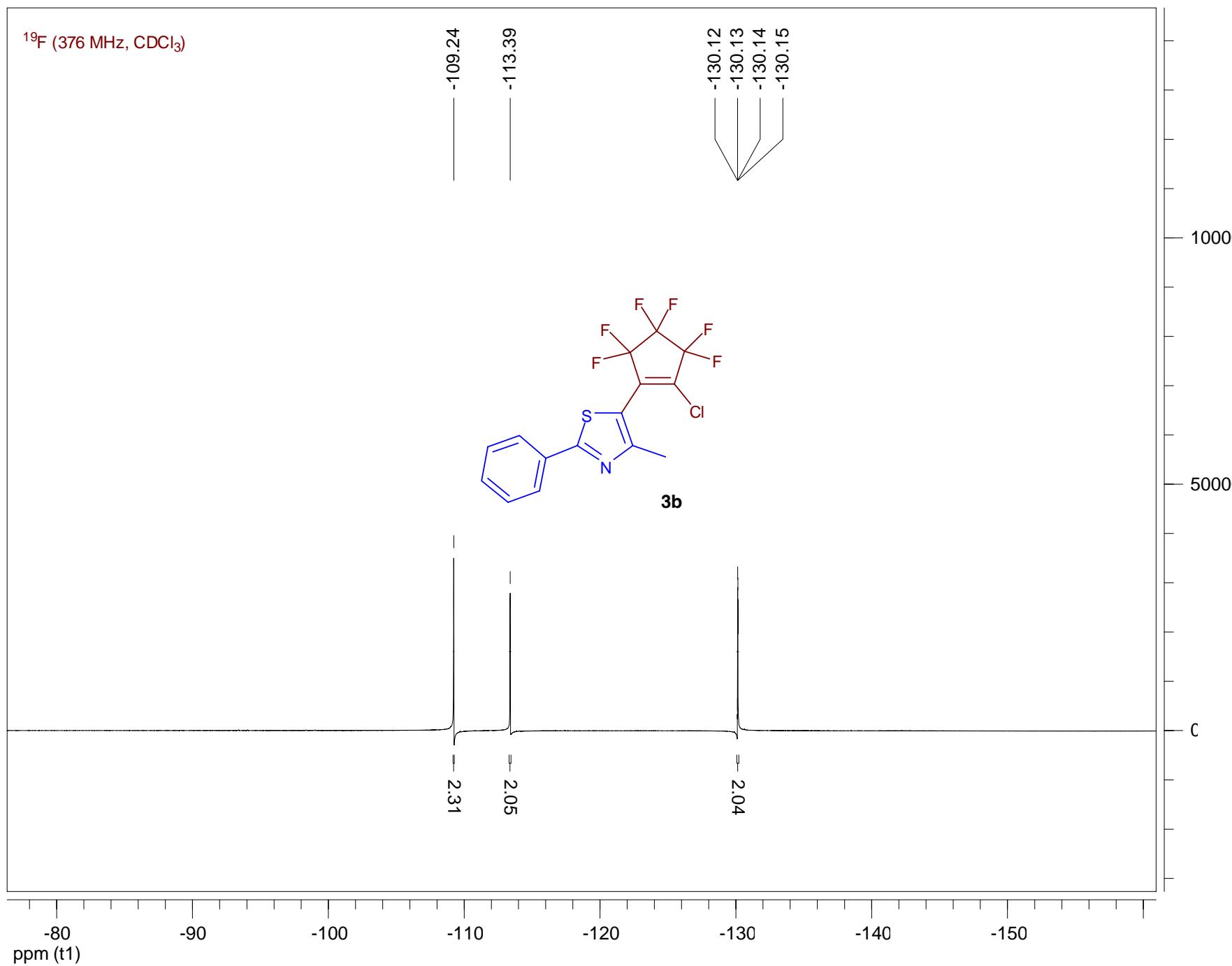


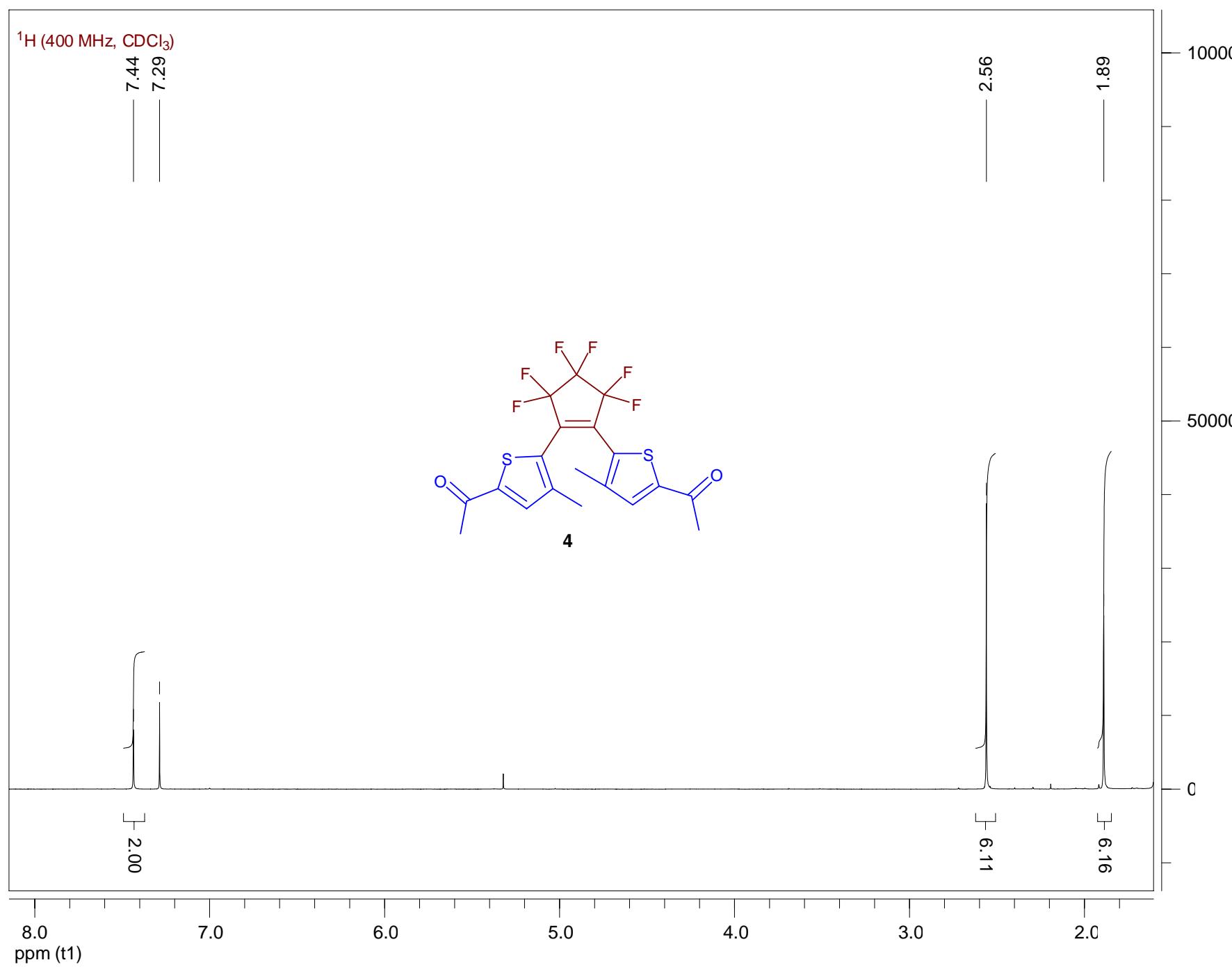


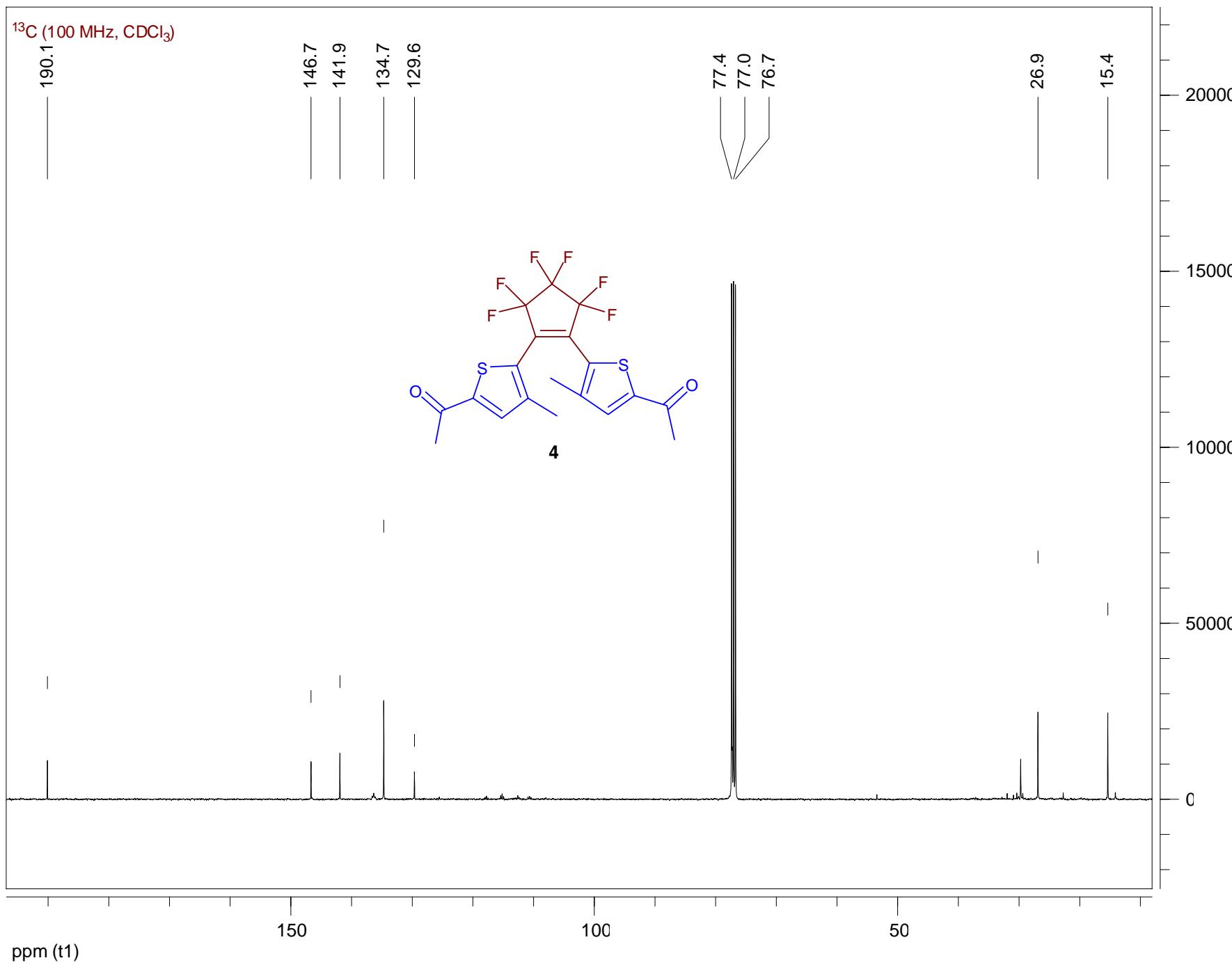


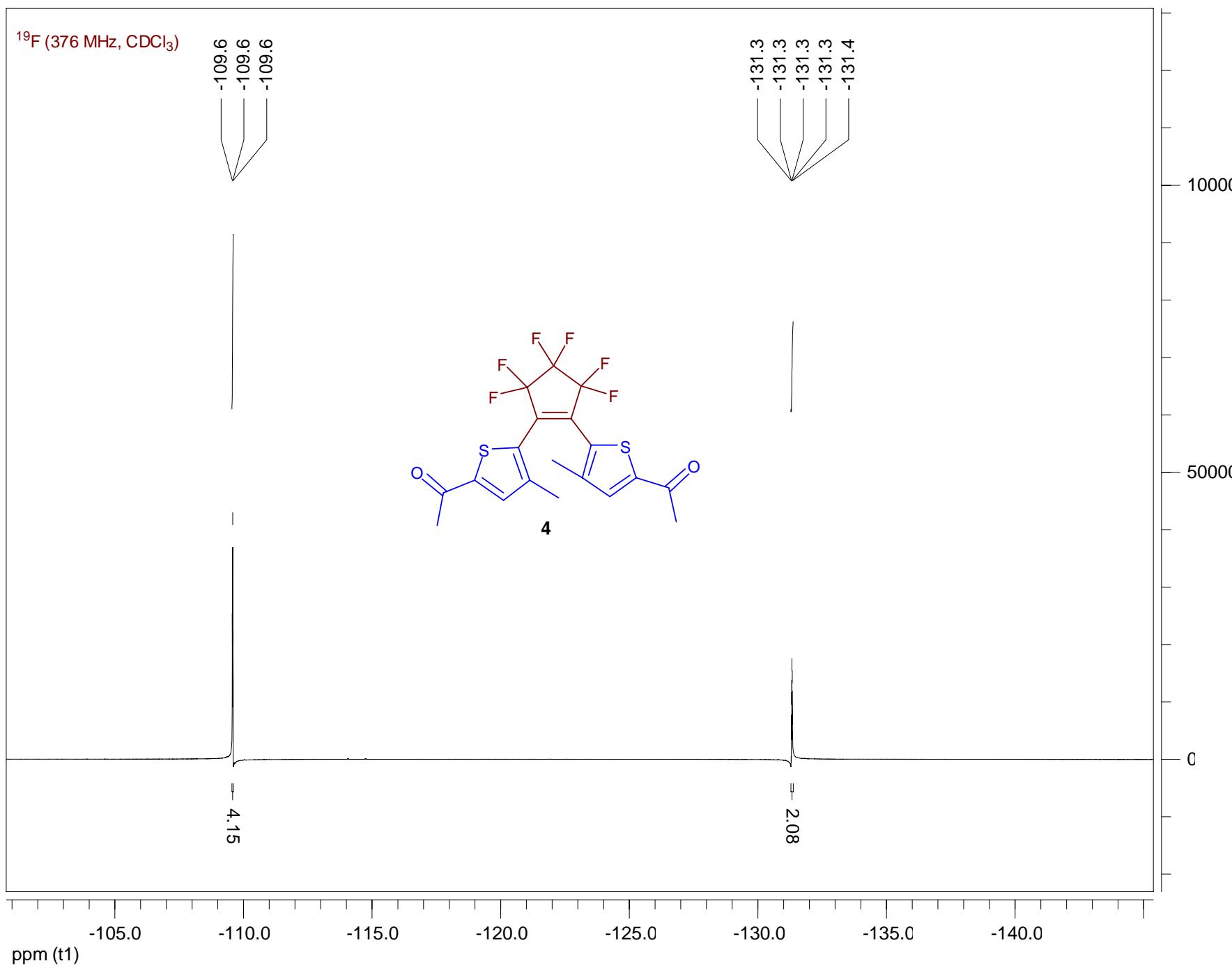


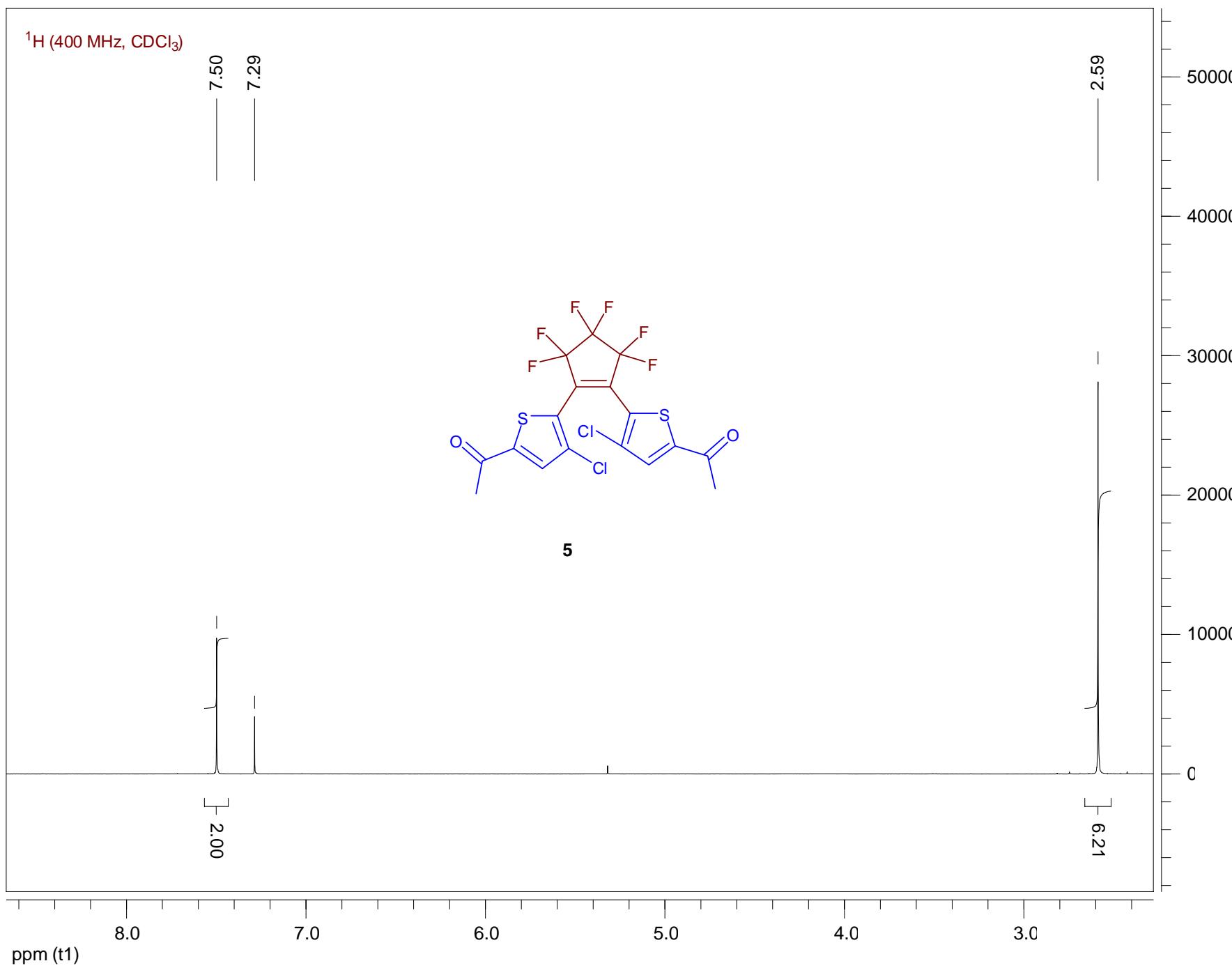


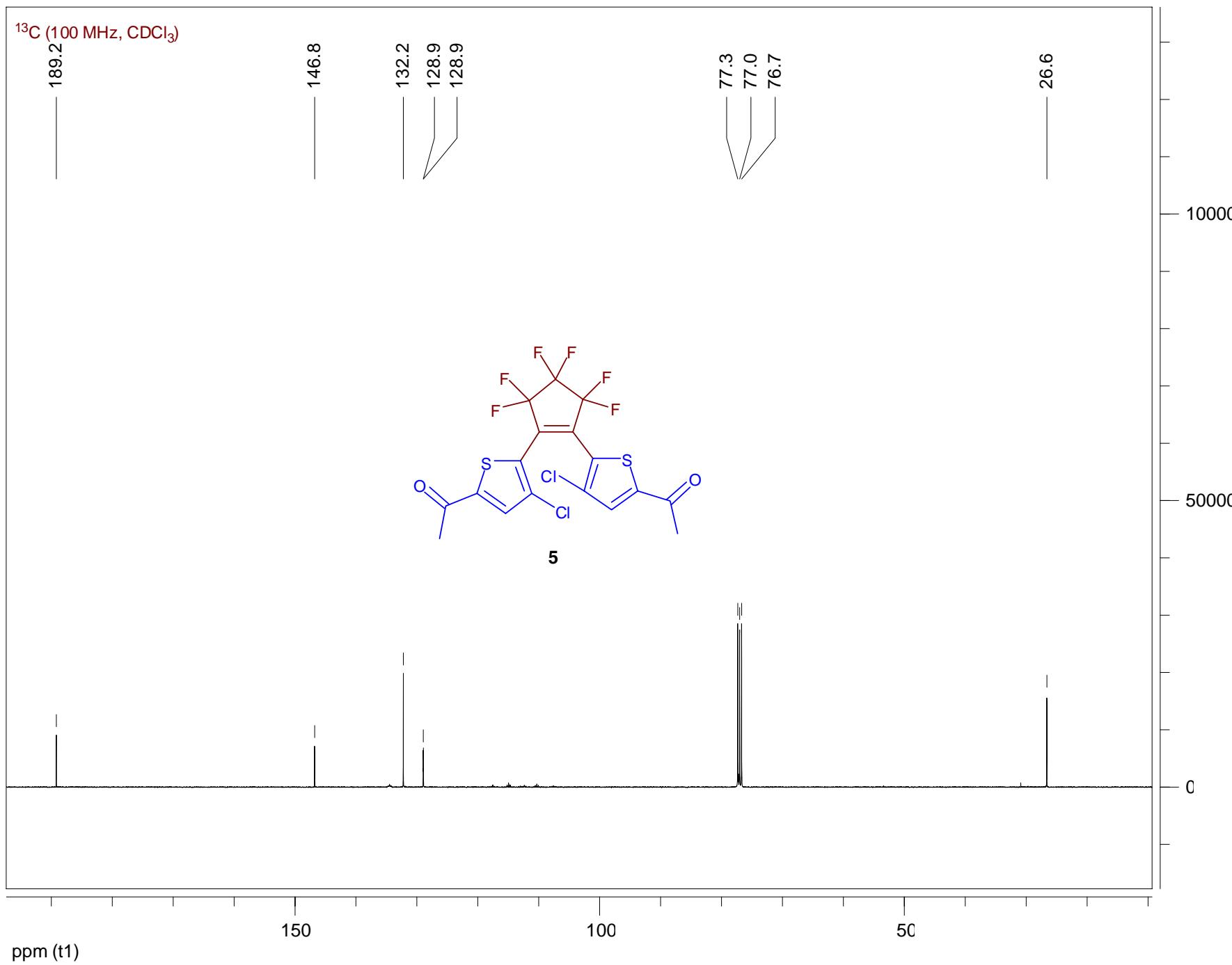


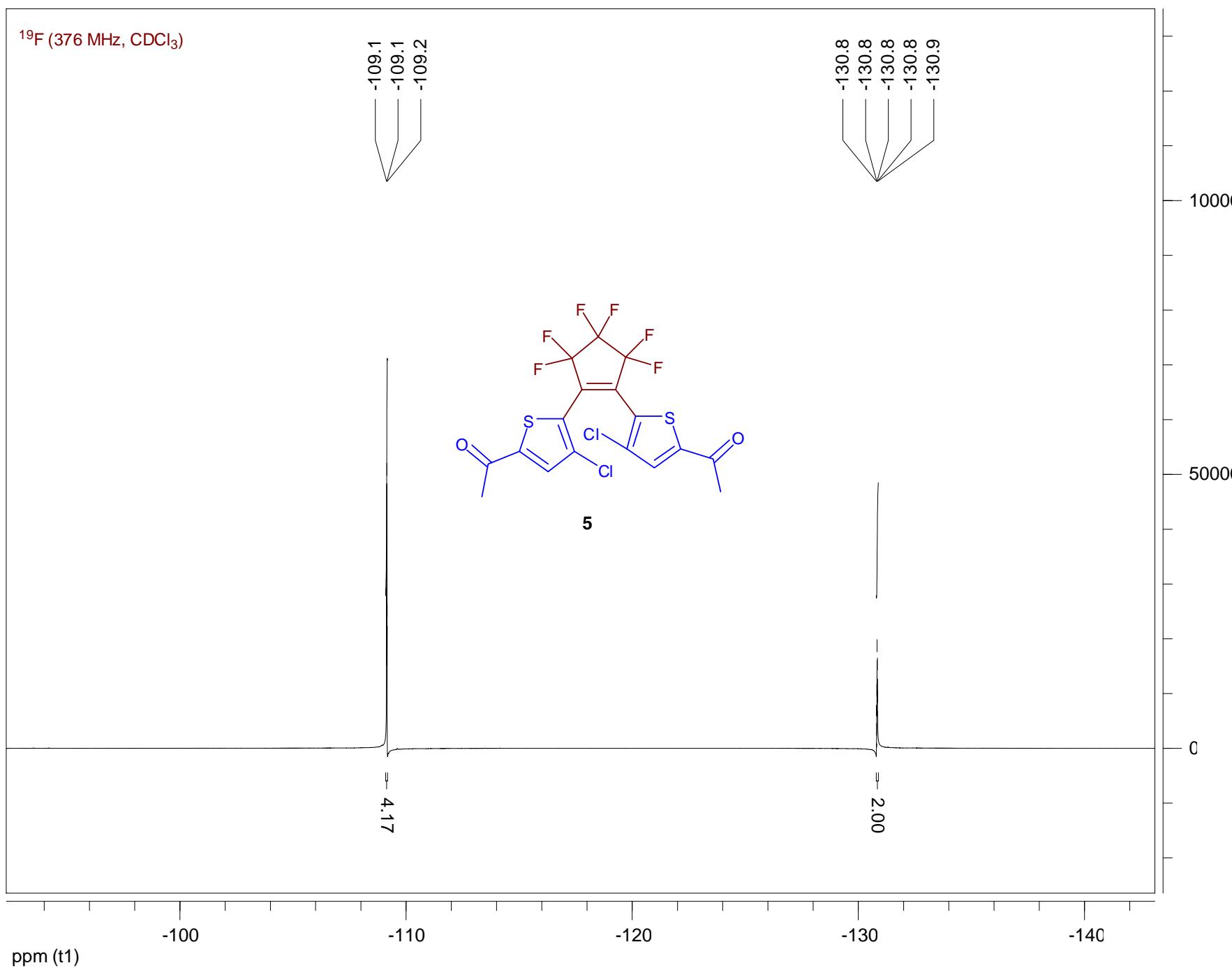


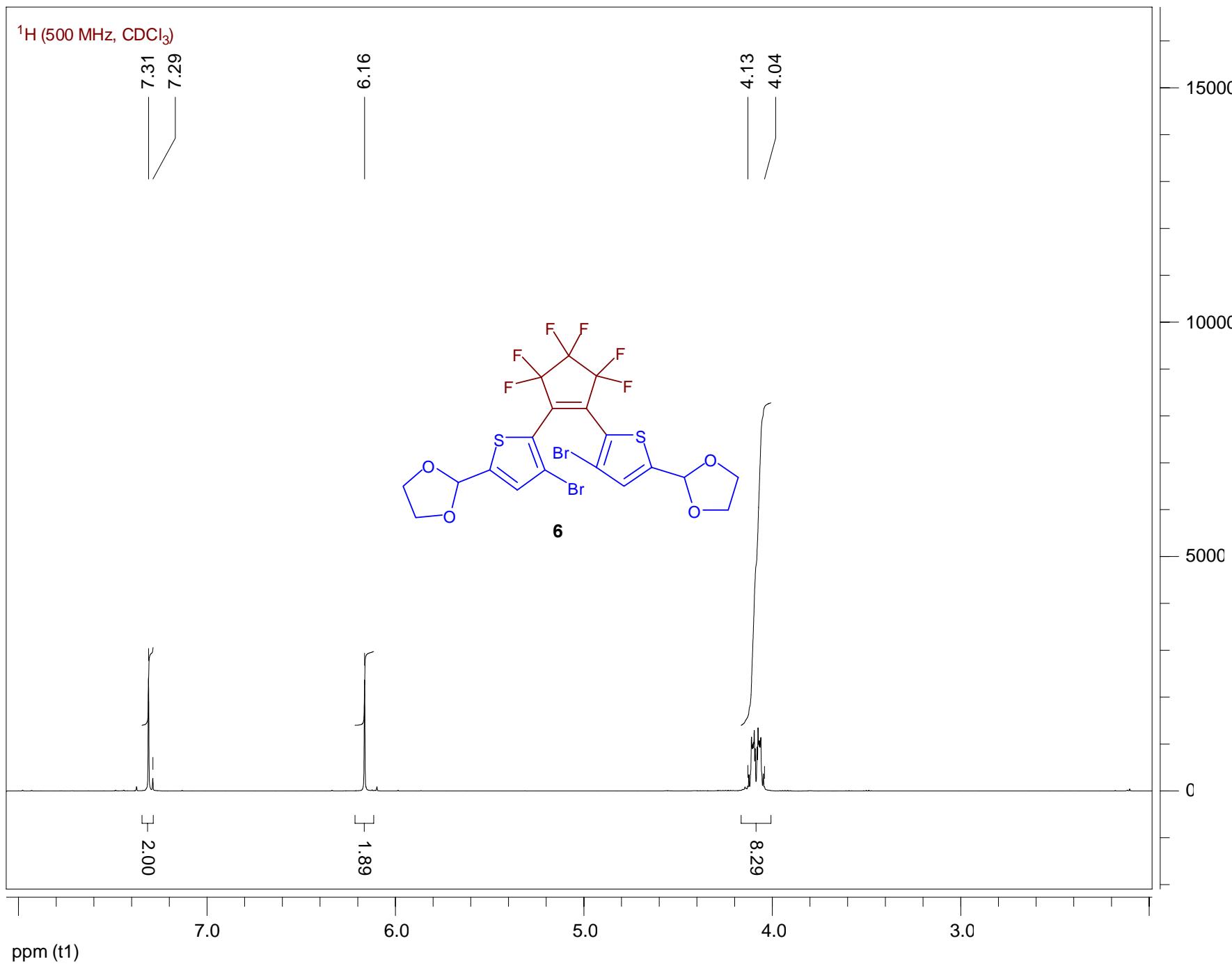


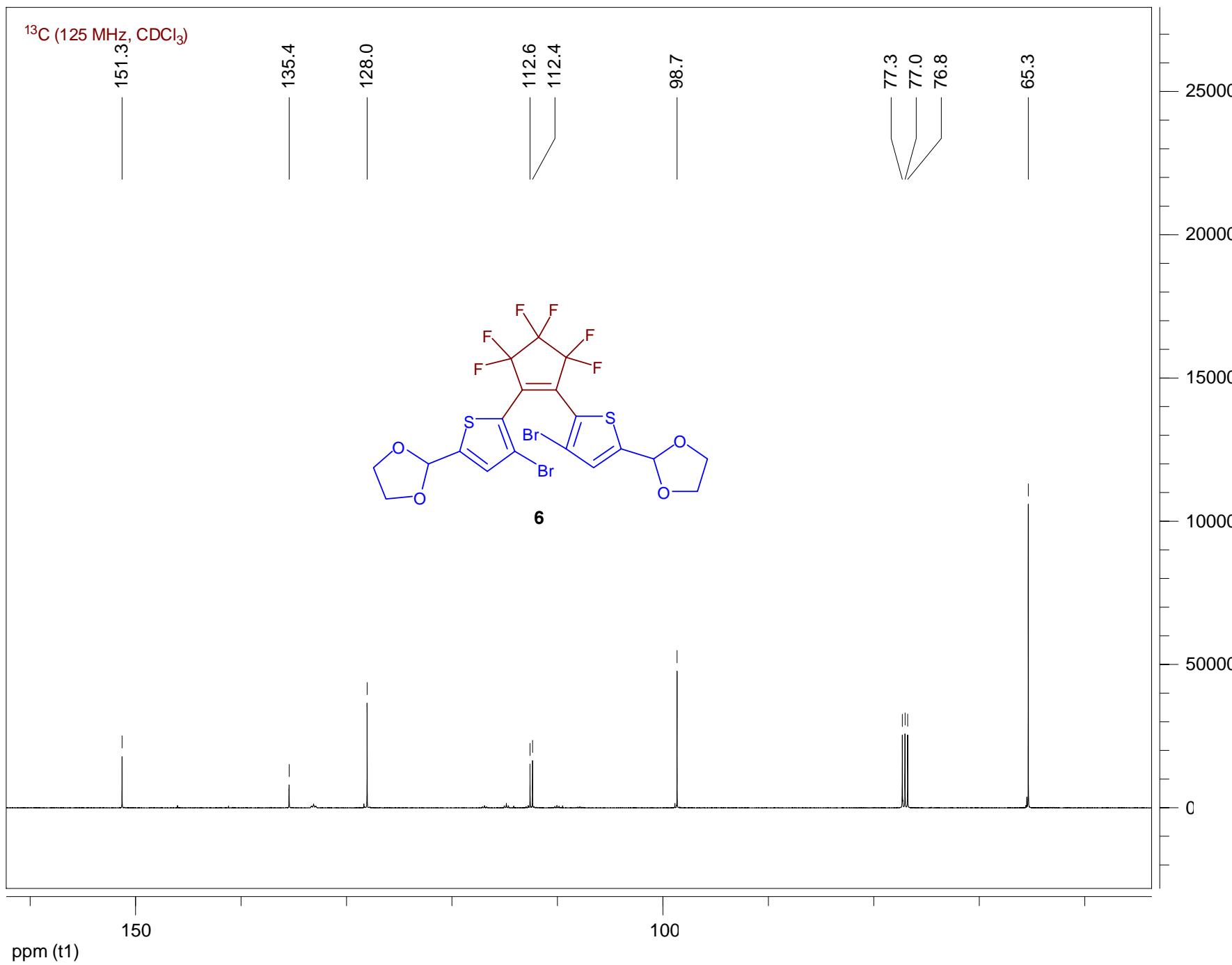


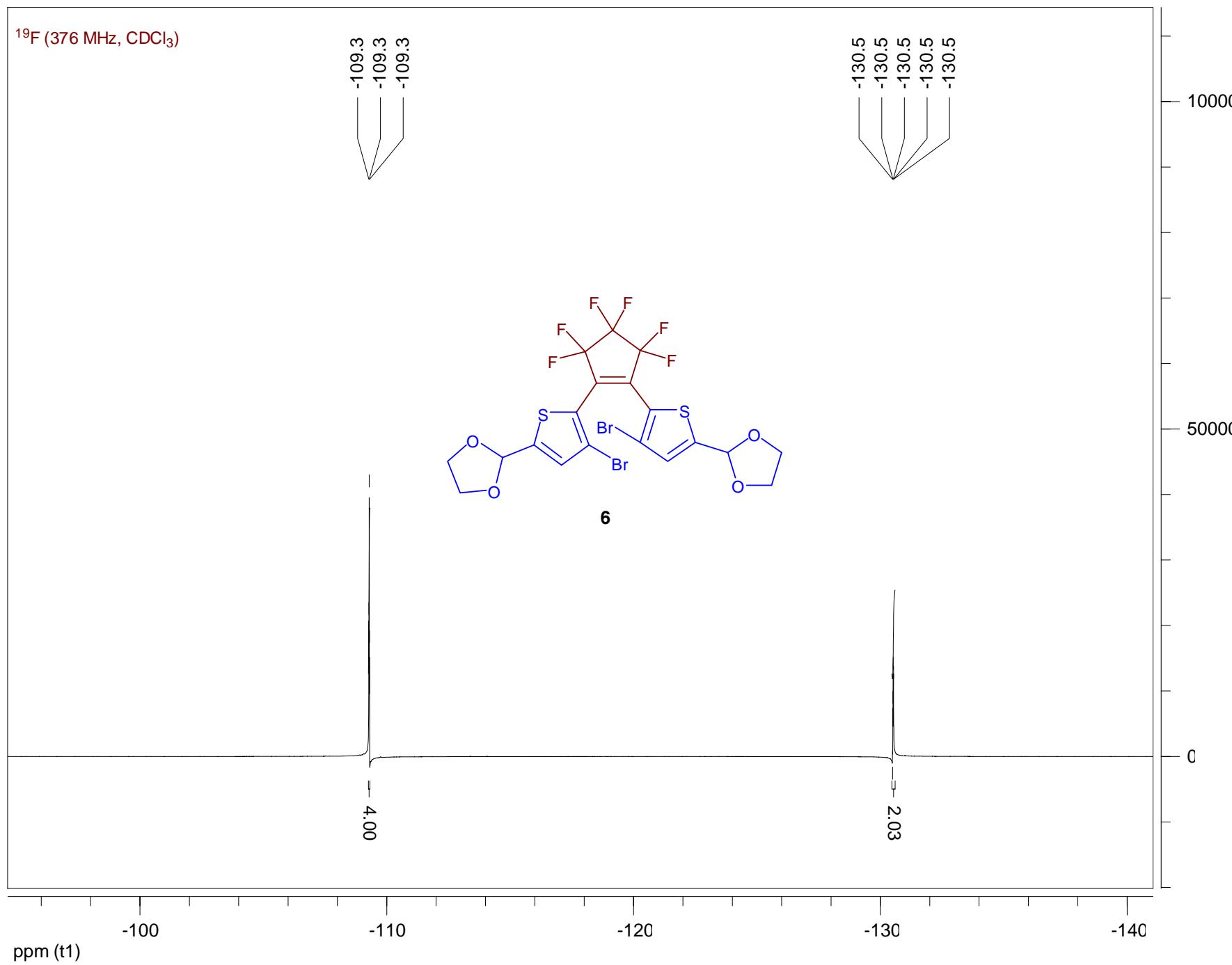


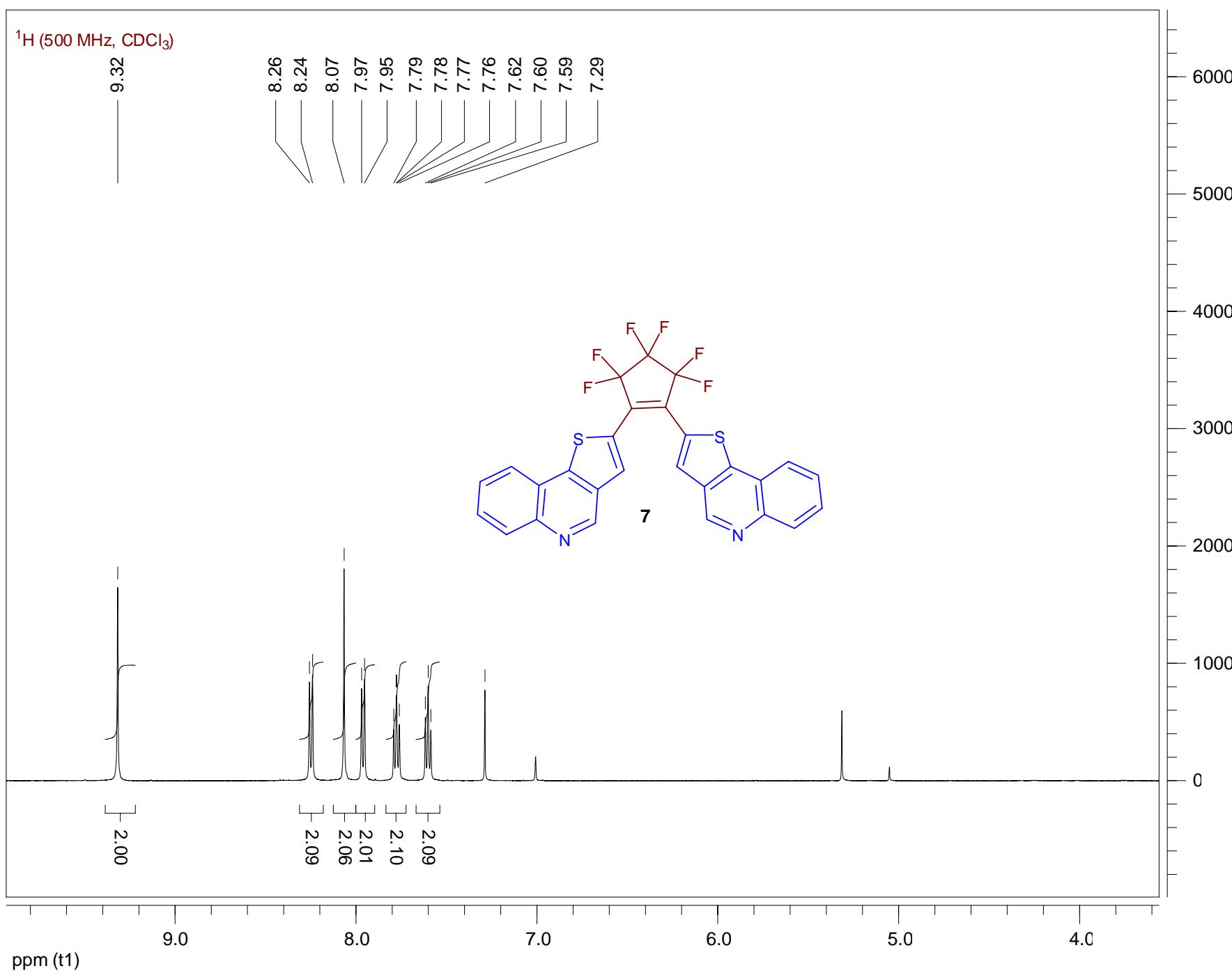


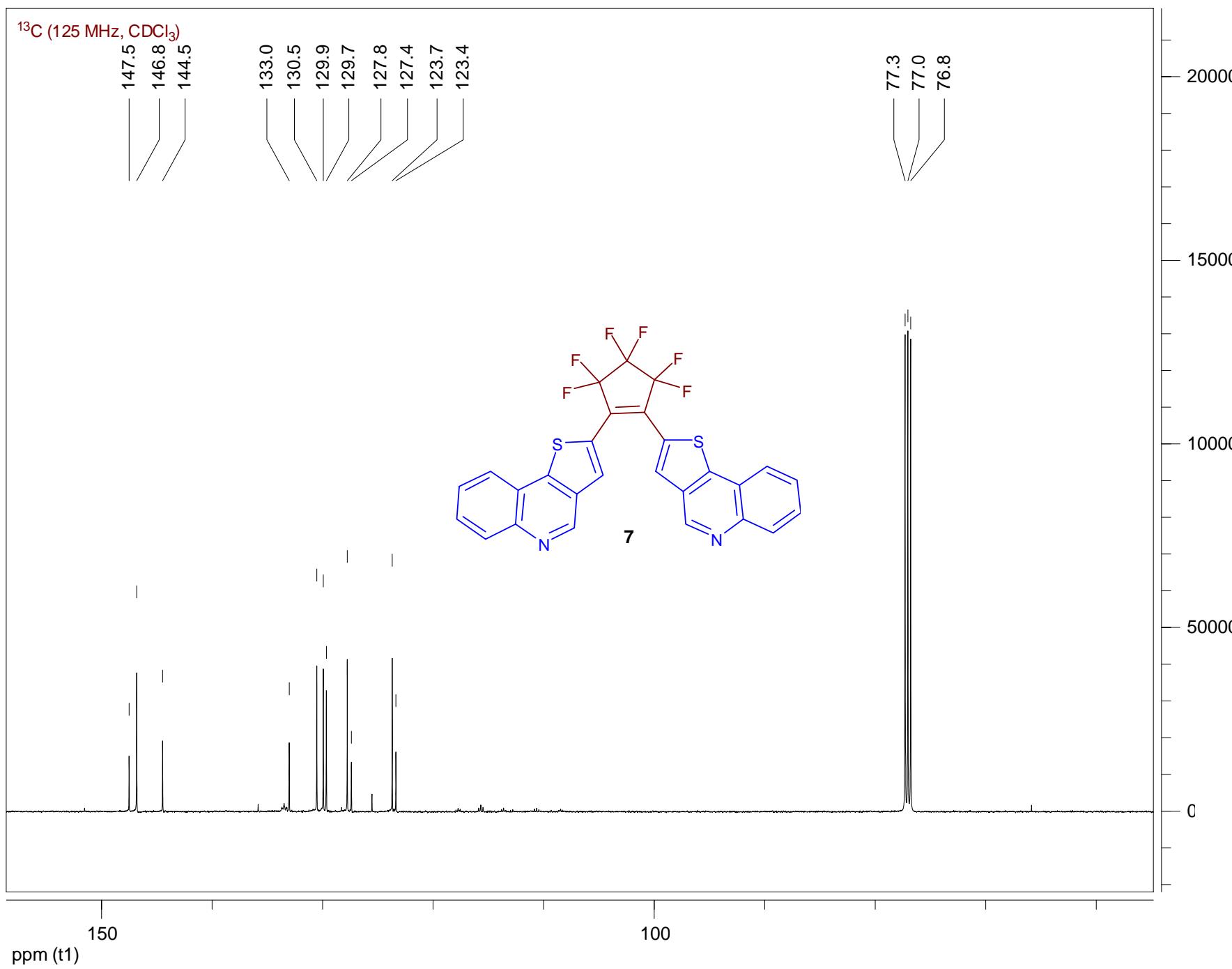


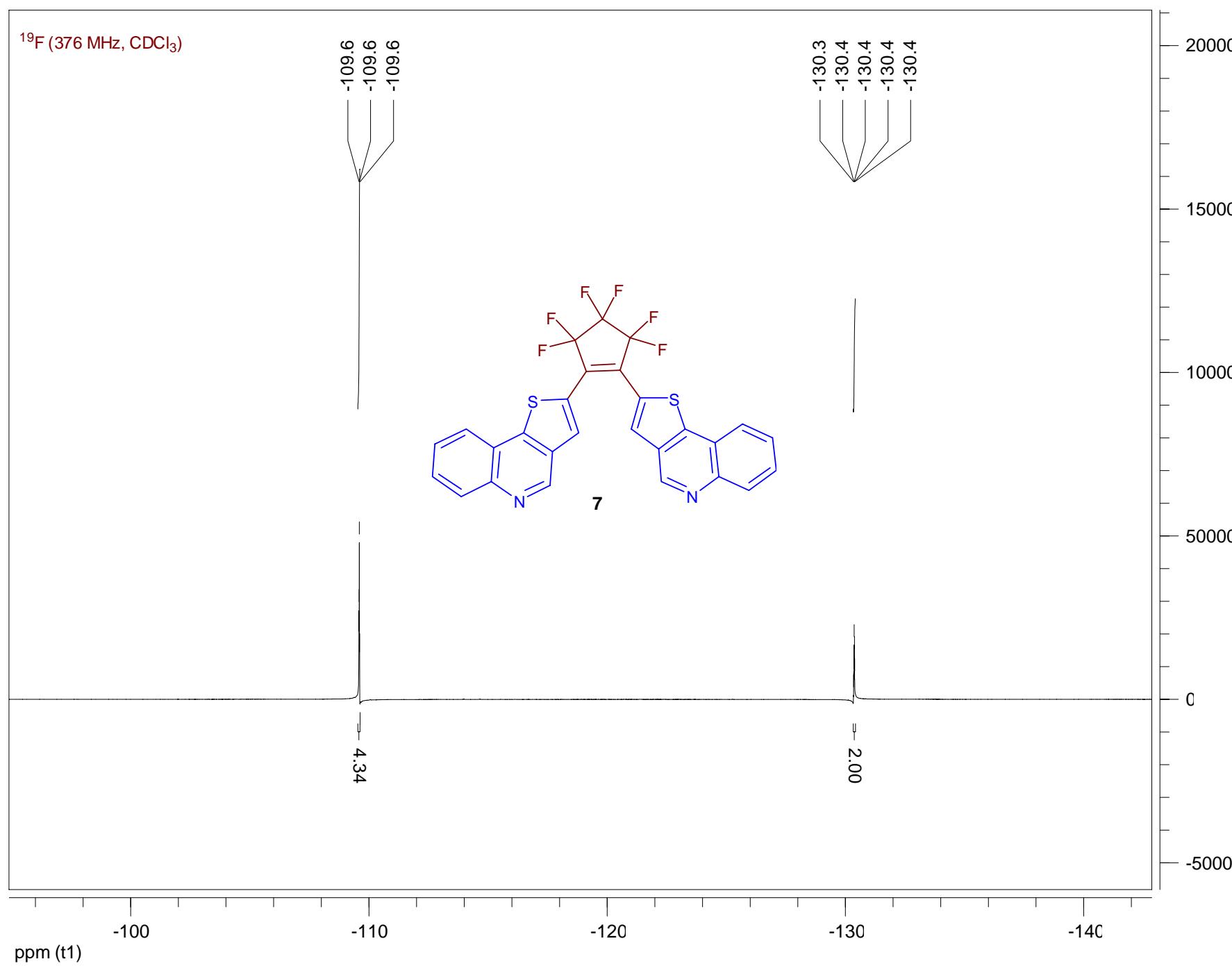


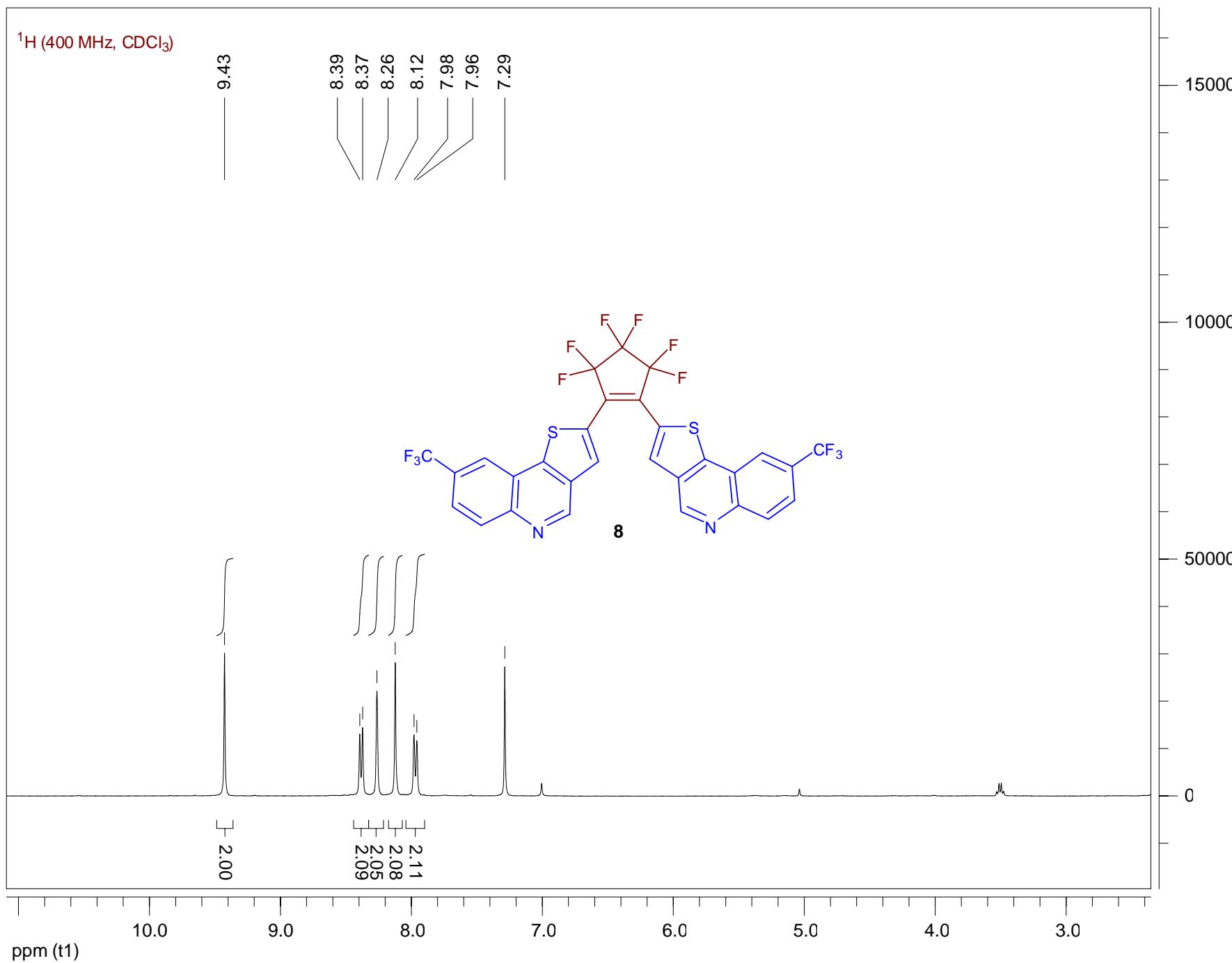


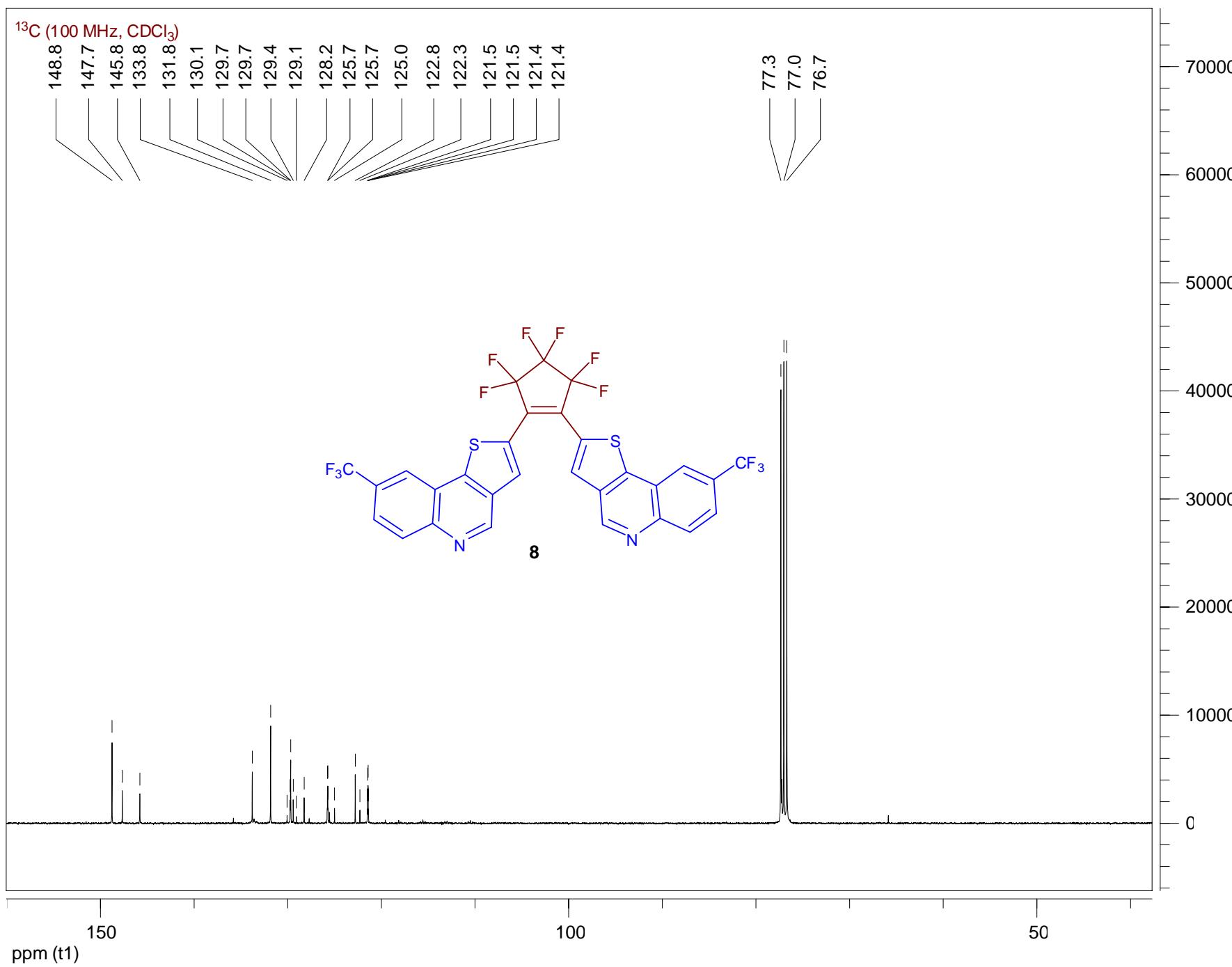


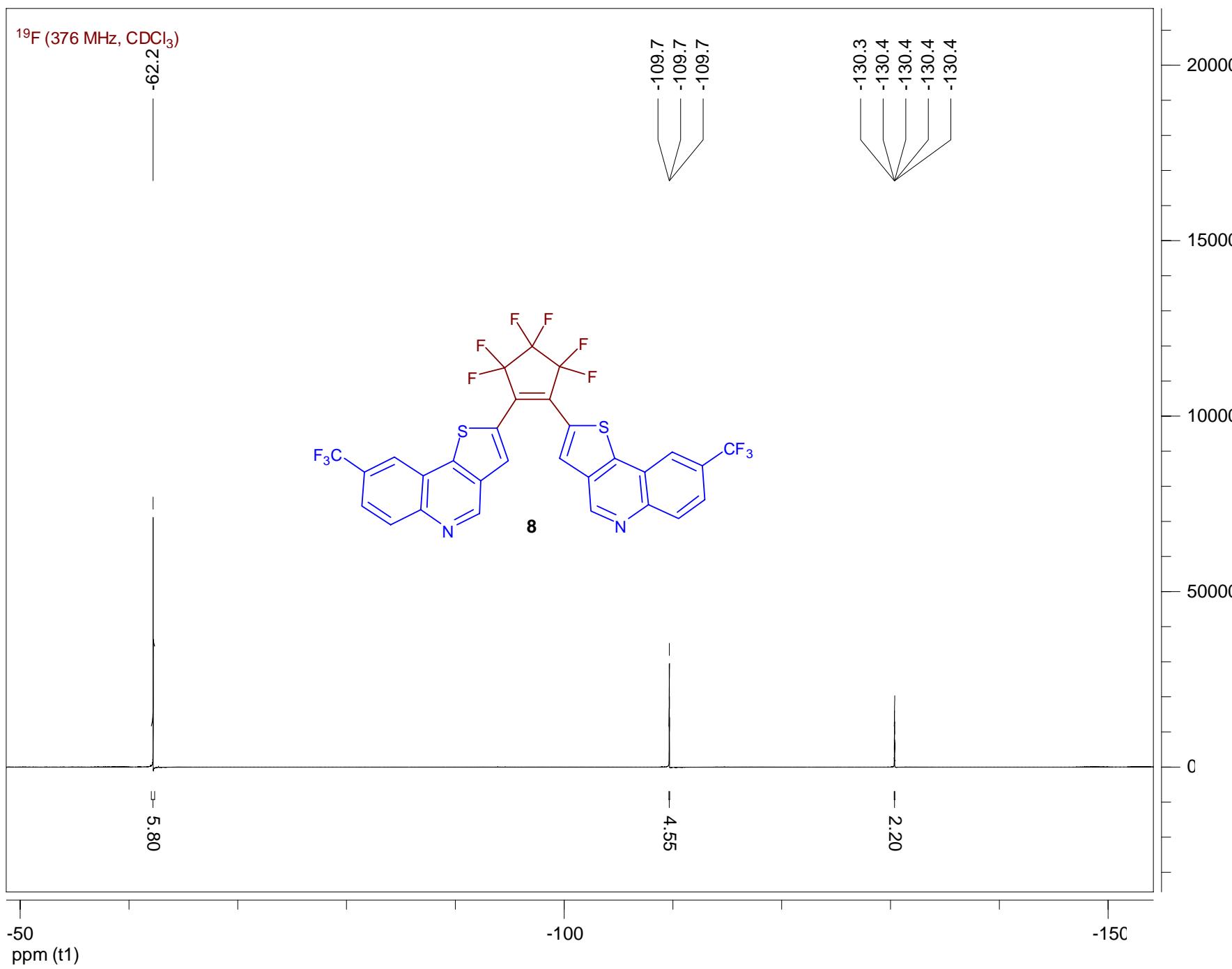


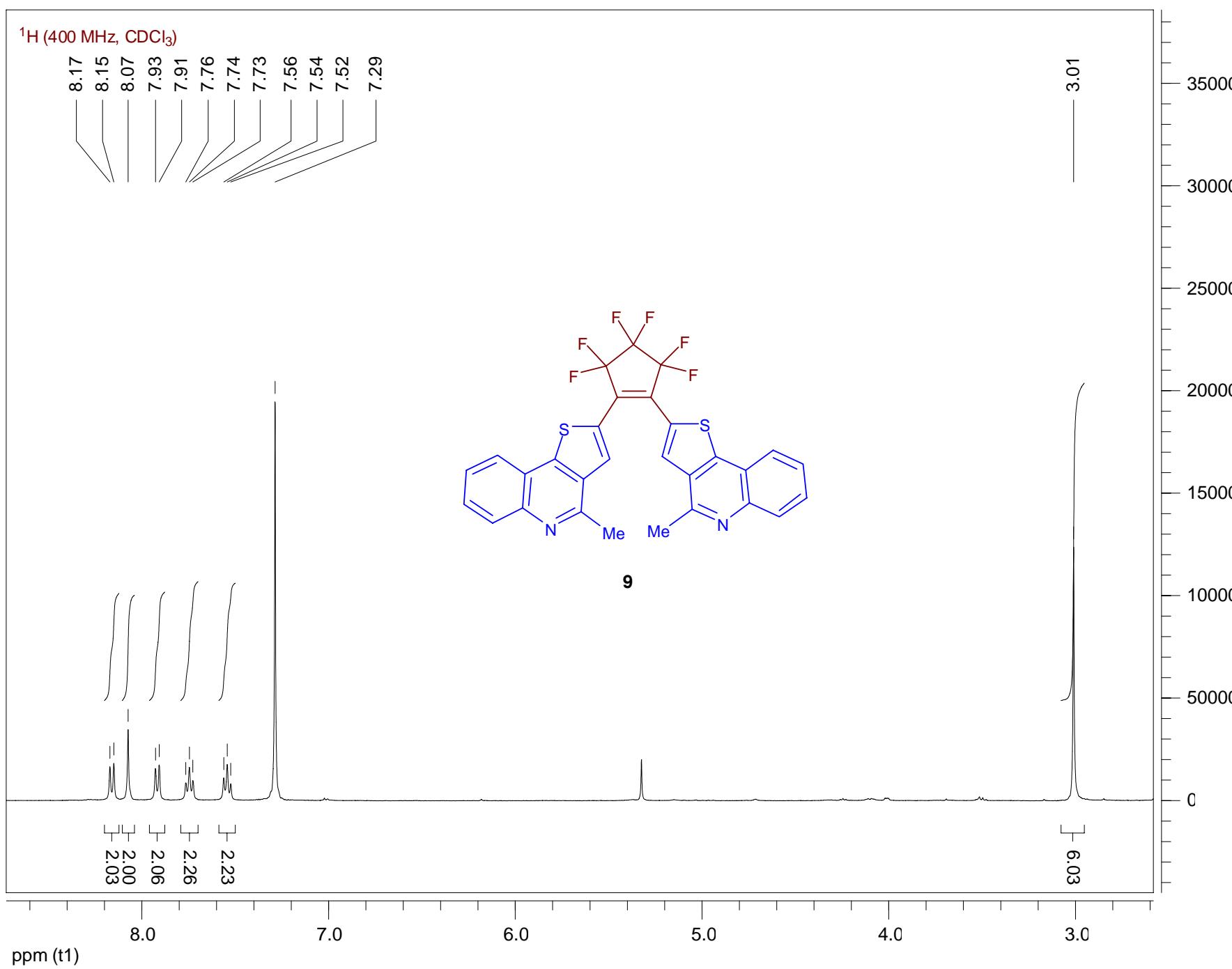


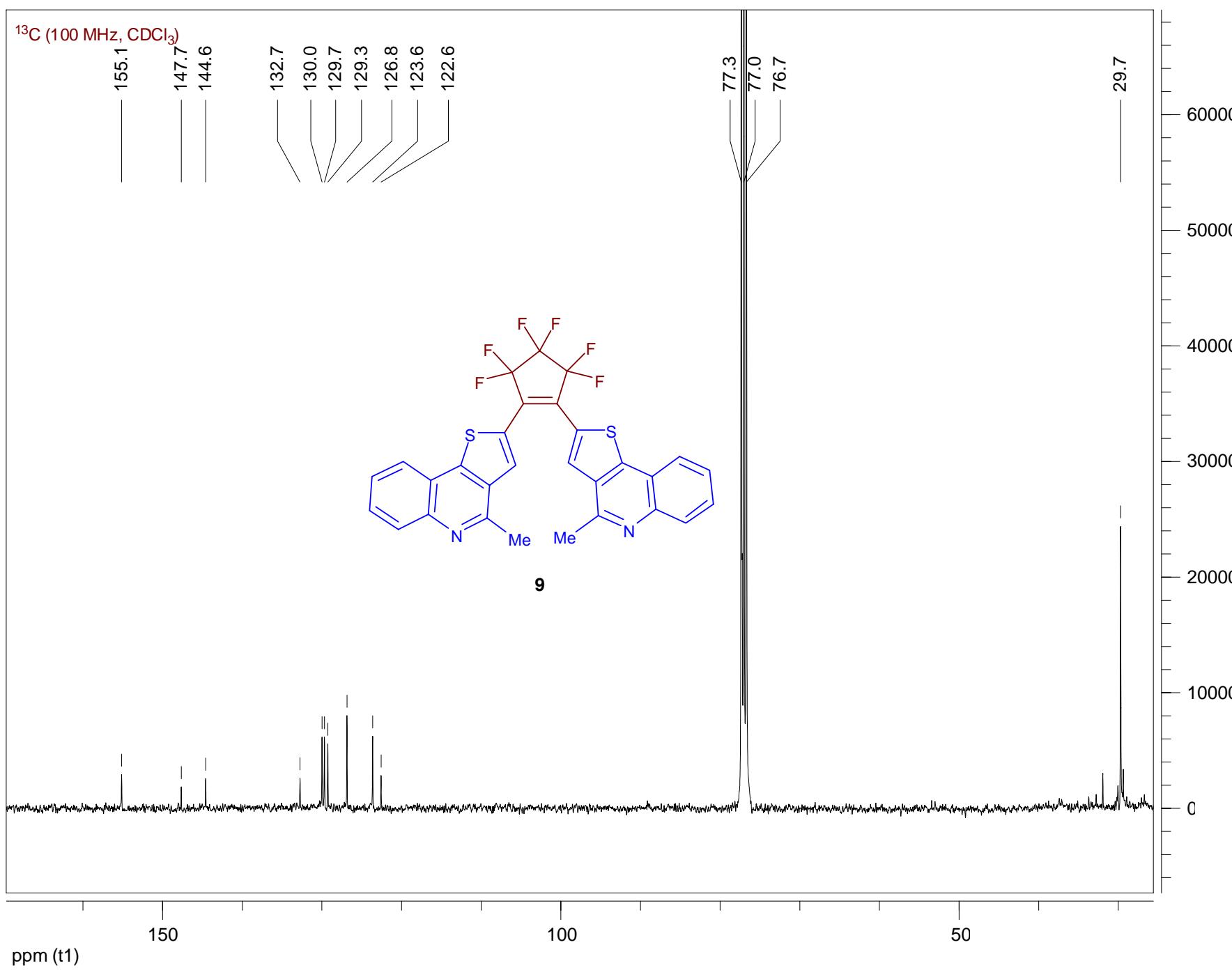


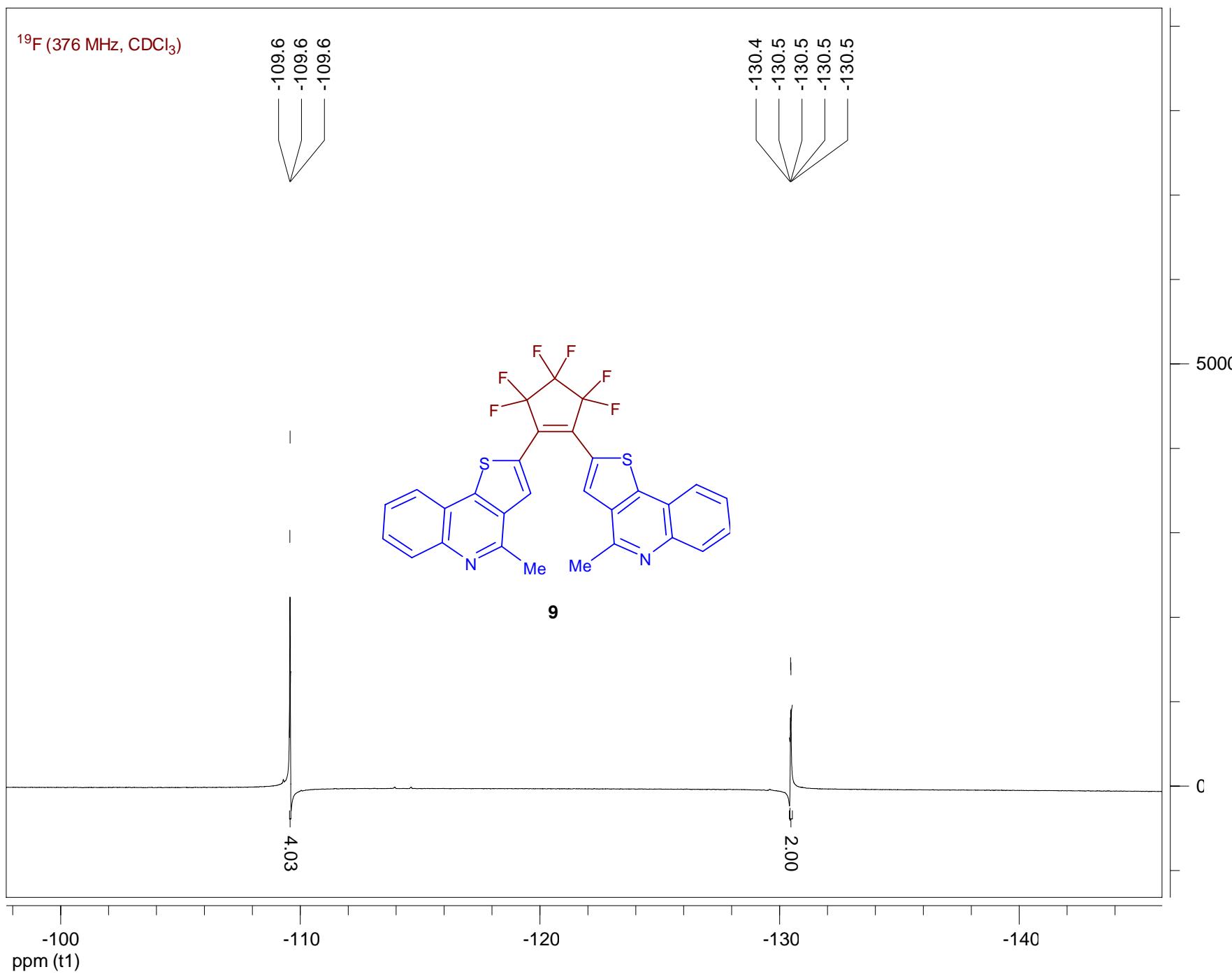


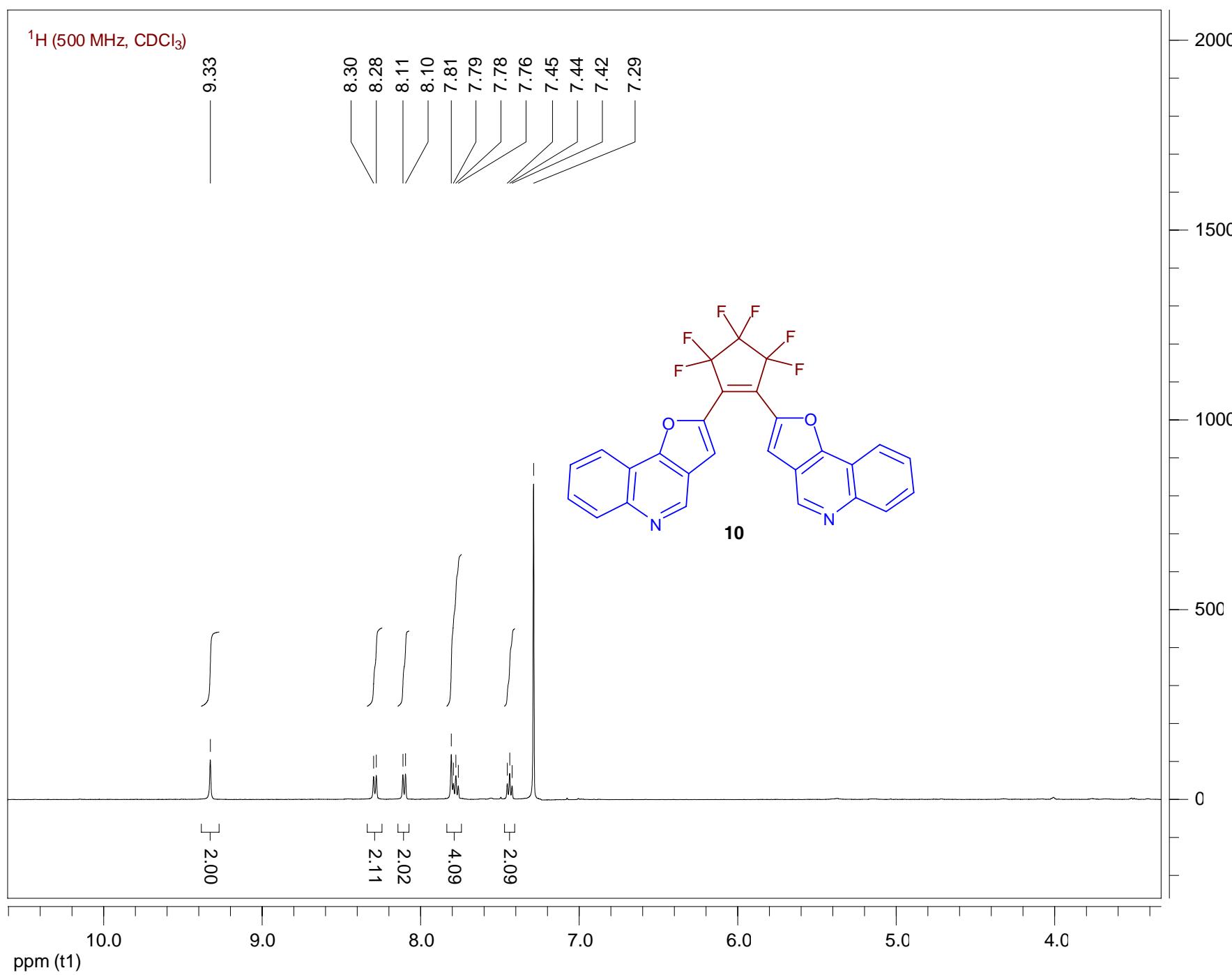


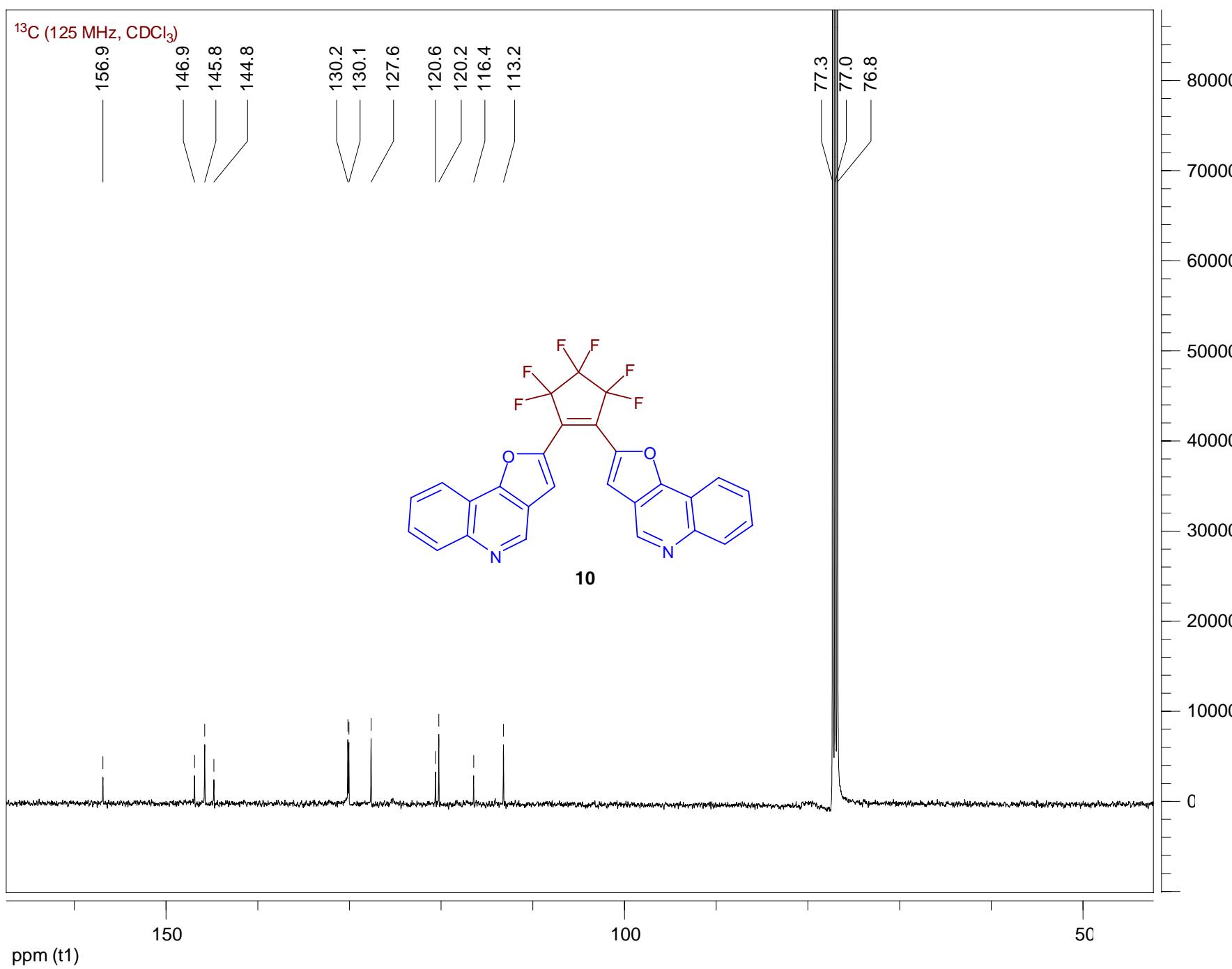


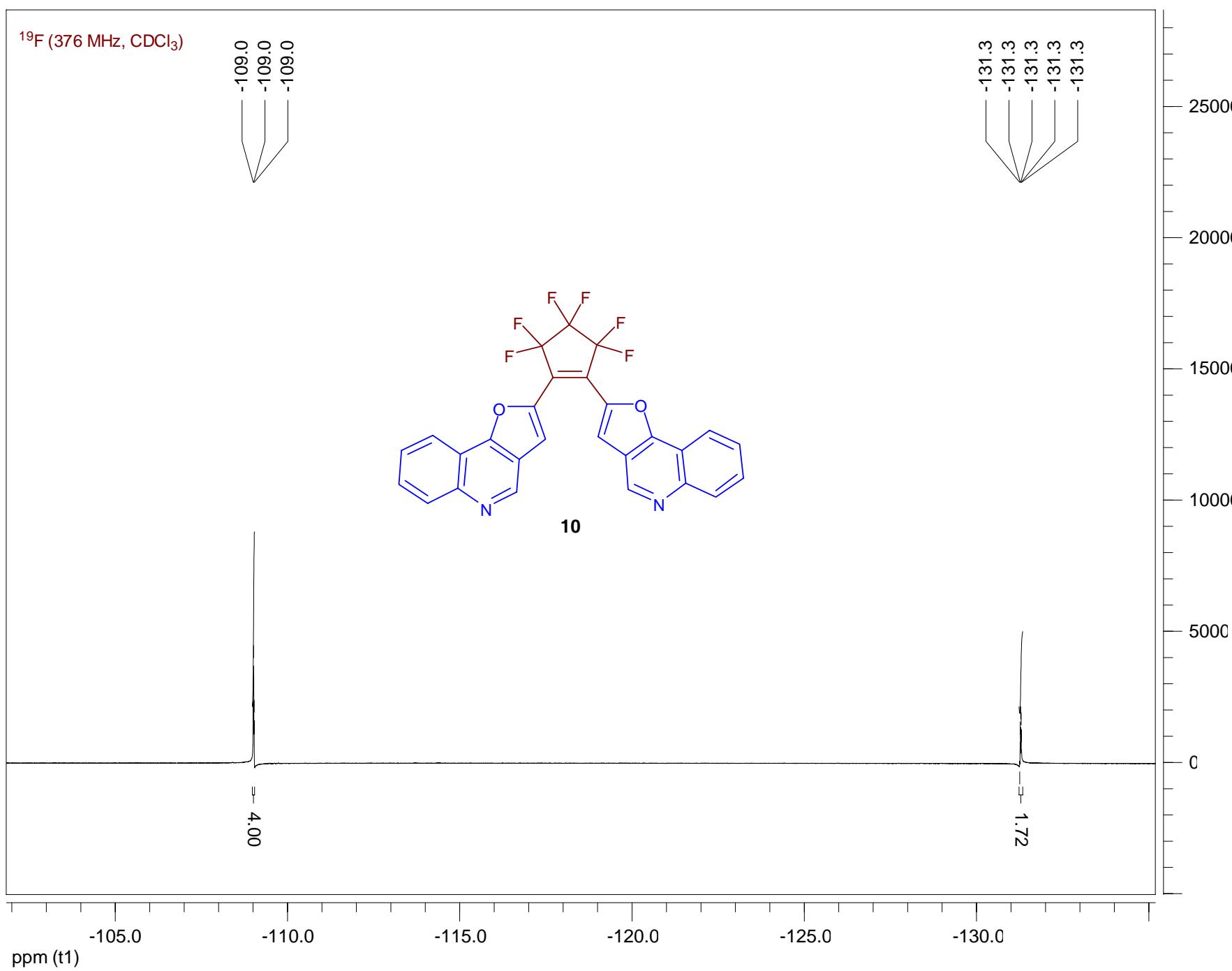


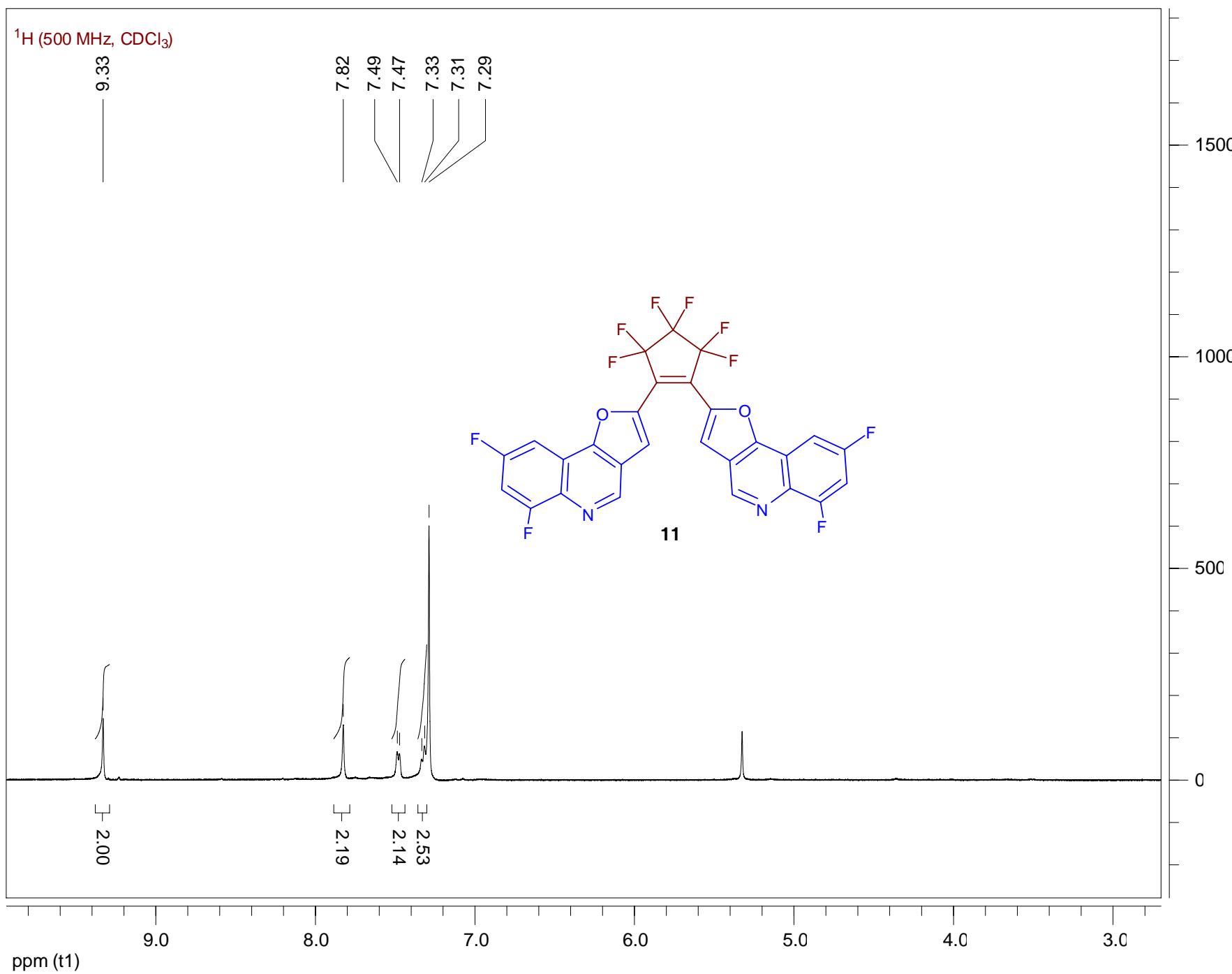


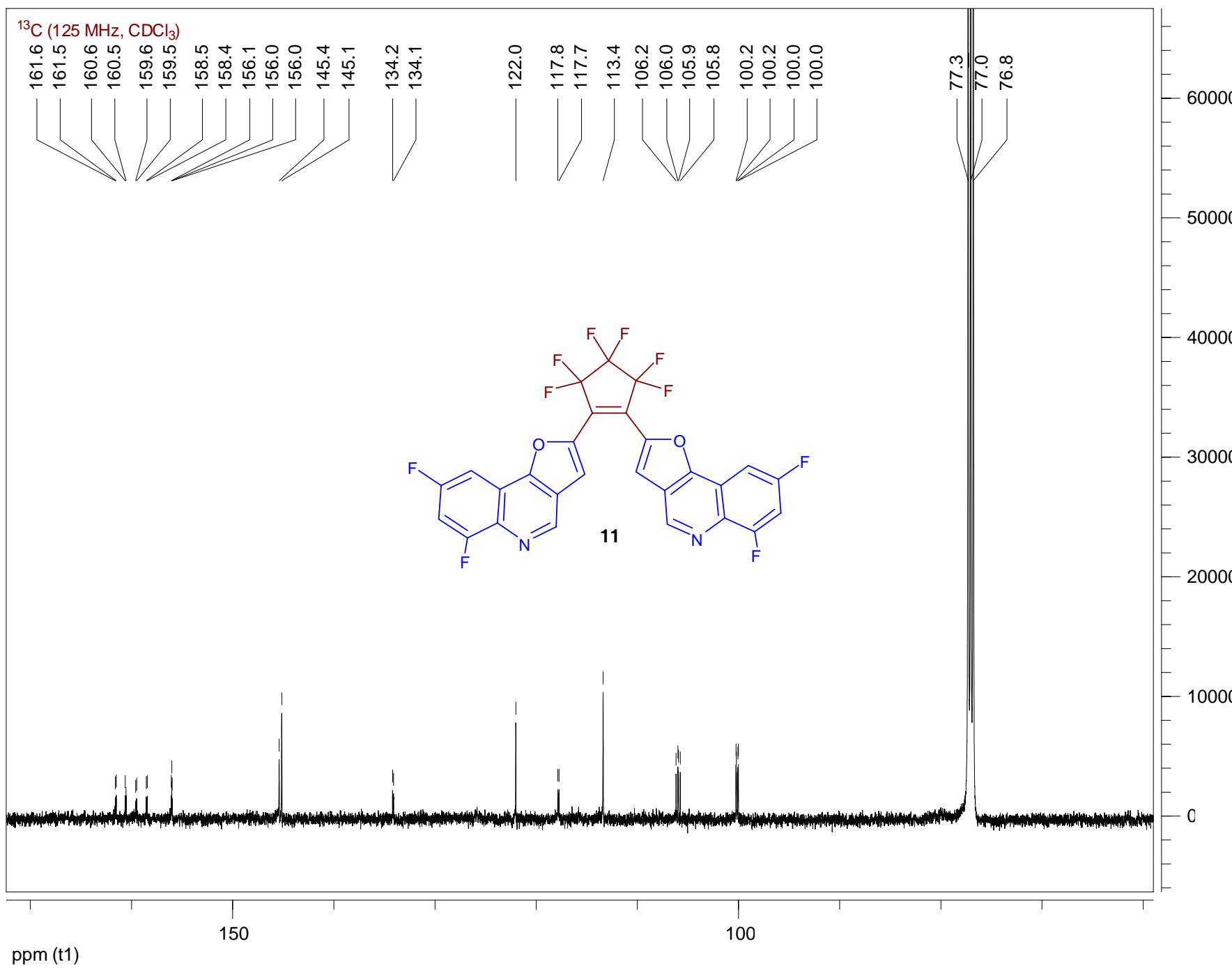


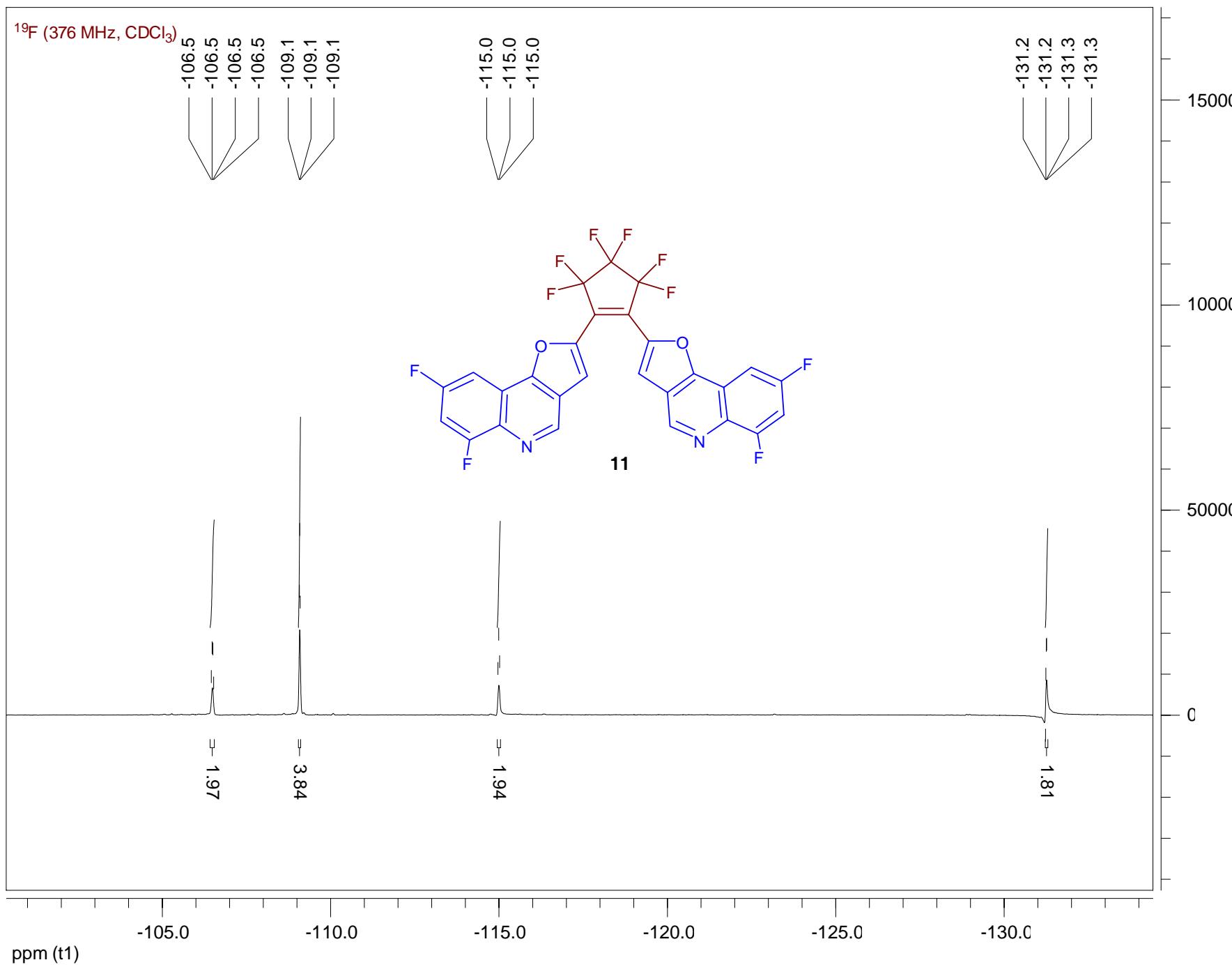


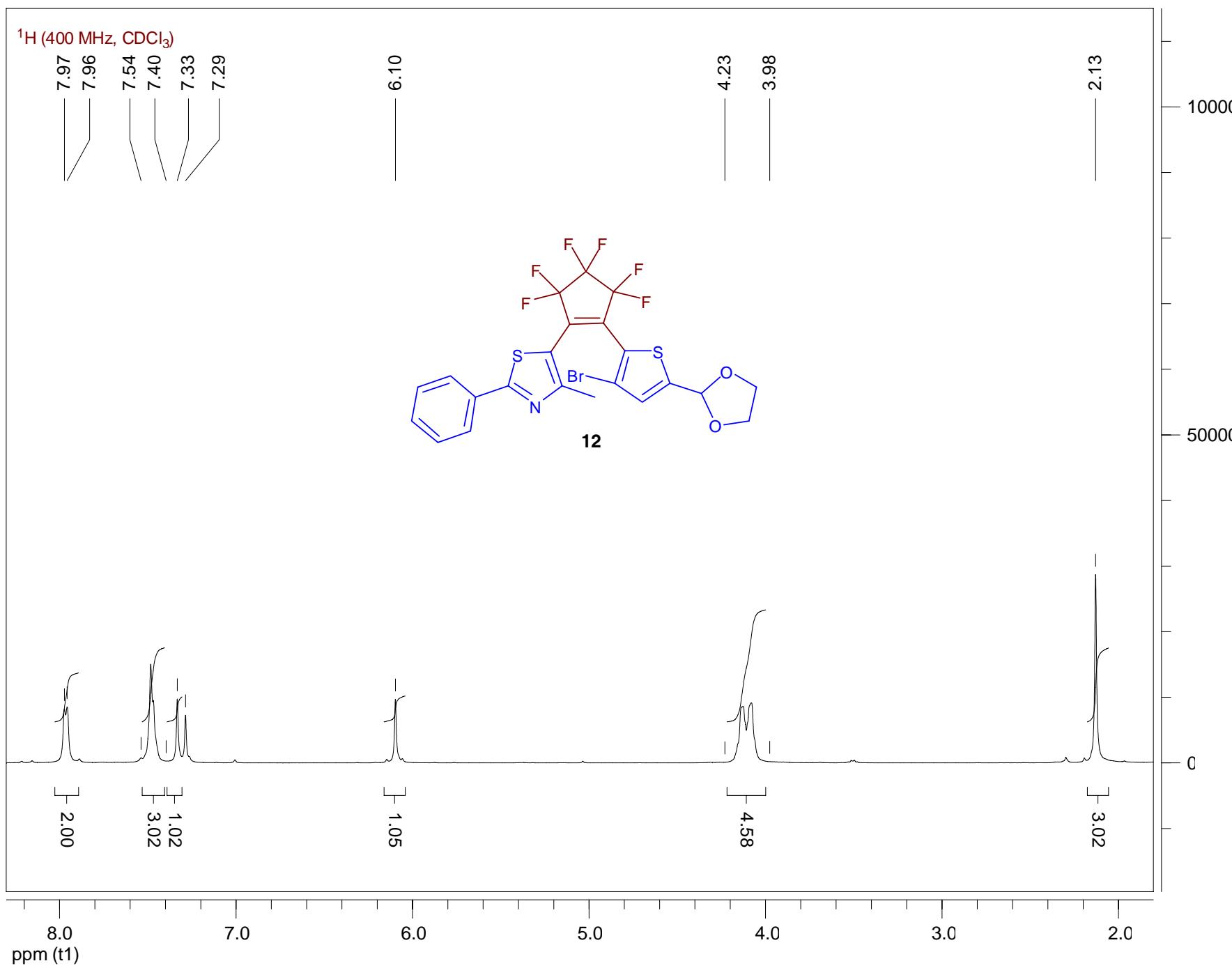


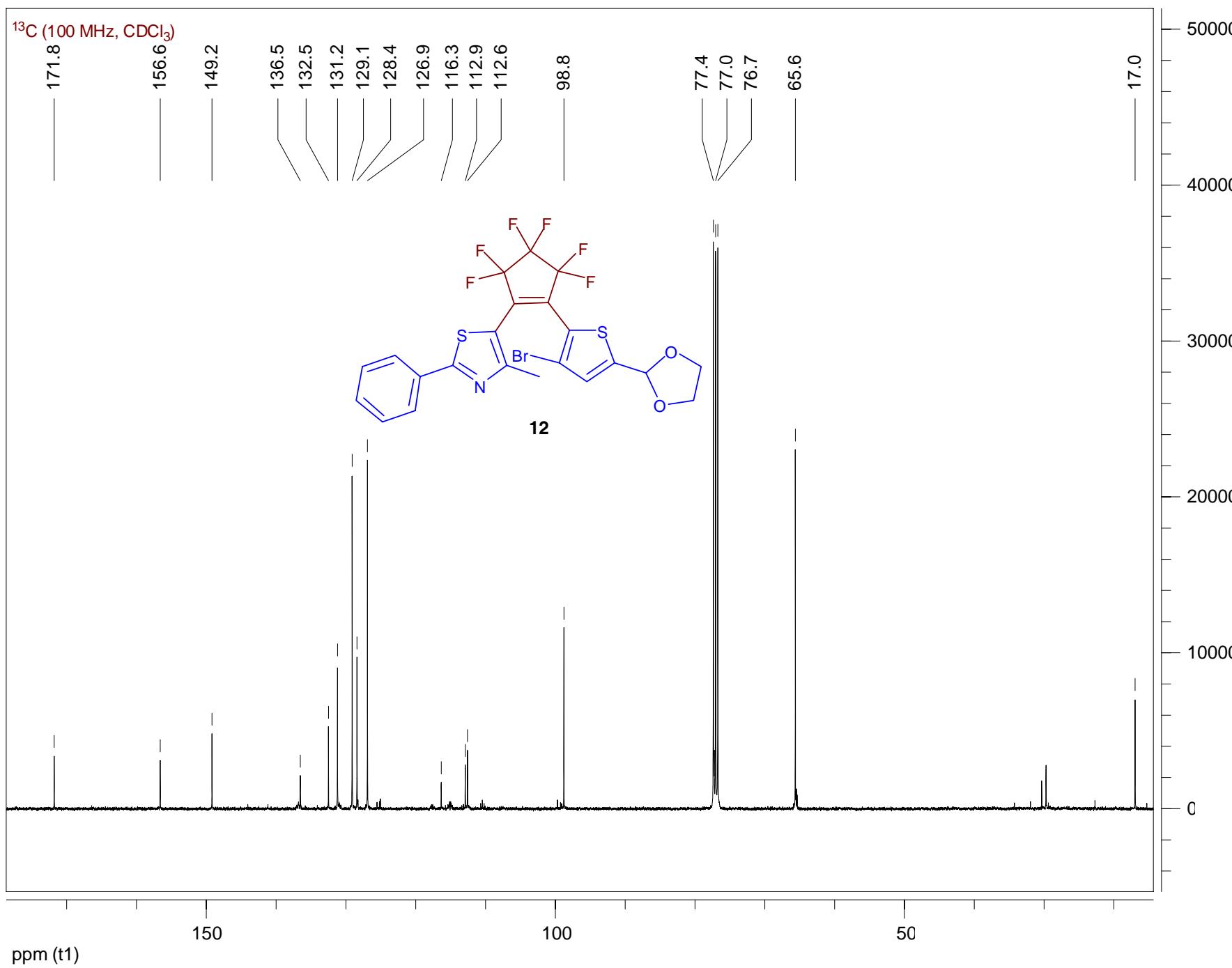


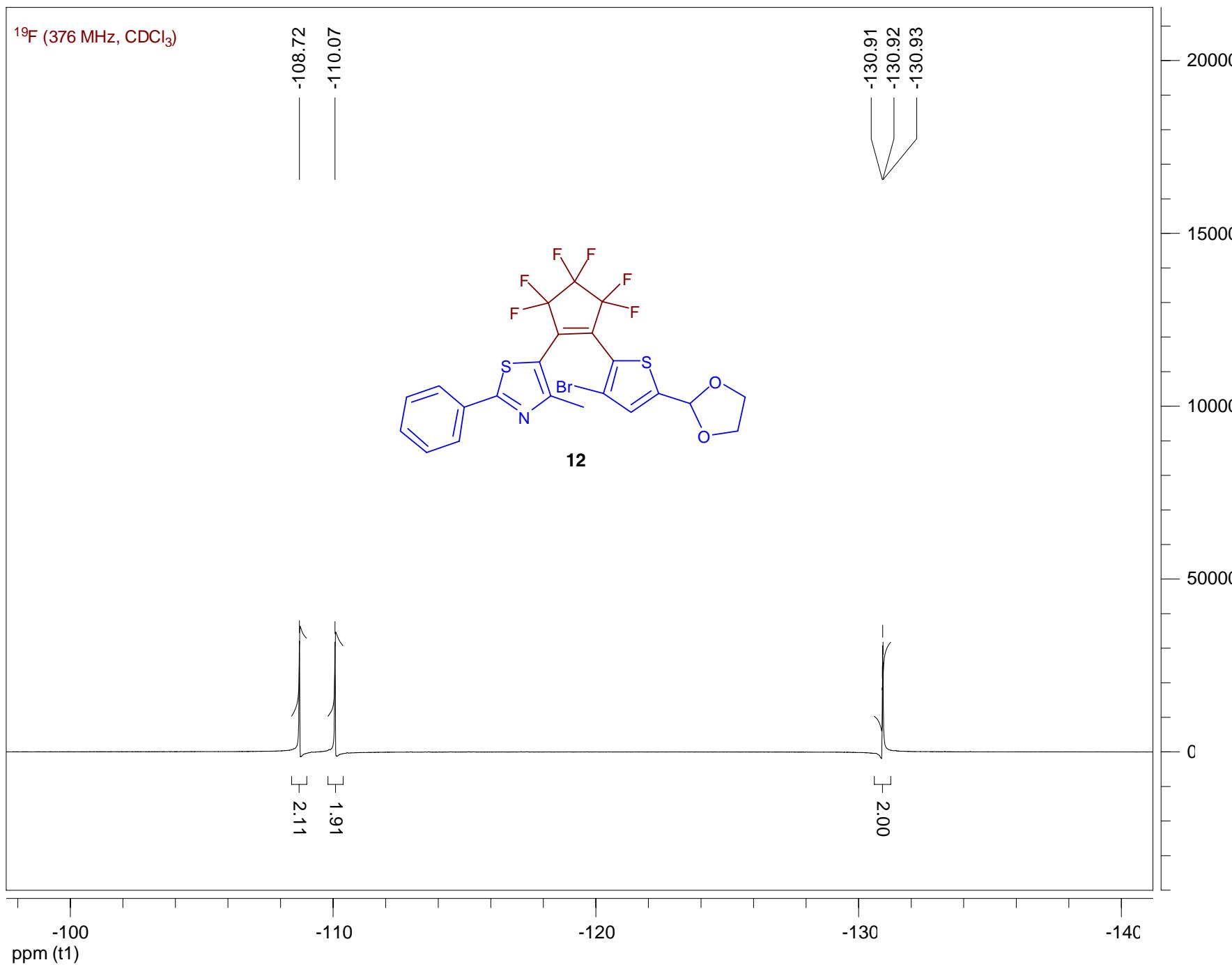












Photochromic studies

UV/vis absorption spectra were recorded using a Specord 205 UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer using quartz cuvettes of 1 cm pathlength. Irradiations of solutions have been made using a LS series Light Source of ABET technologies, Inc (150 W xenon lamp), with single wavelength light filters “350FS 10-25” and “450FS 40-25”.

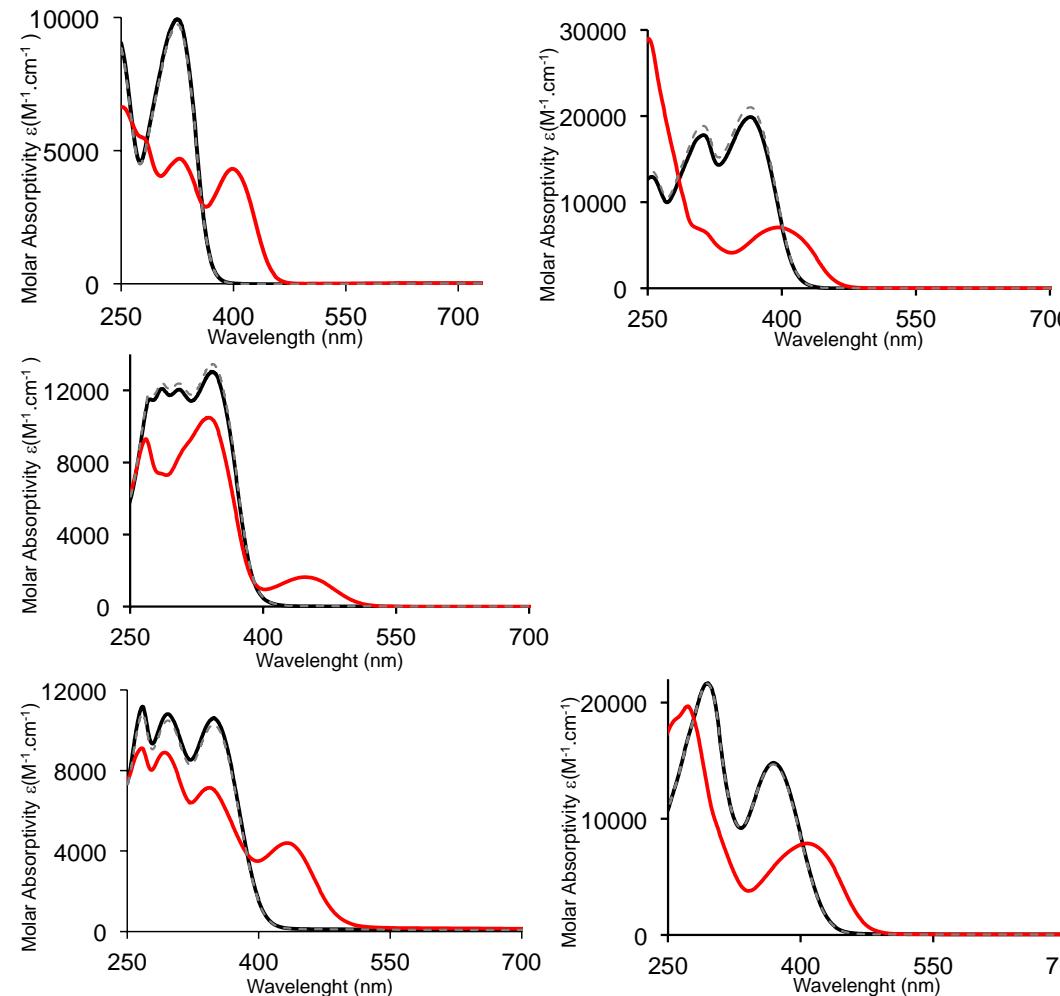


Fig. S1 UV-visible absorption spectrum of a) **2**; b) **3a**; c) **4**; d) **6** and e) **12** in their open form (black line), photostationary state after UV irradiation at 350 nm (red line) and after visible irradiation at 450 nm (dashed grey line).

Table S2 Absorption maximum (λ_{\max}) and molar absorption coefficient at λ_{\max} (ε) of compounds **2**, **3a**, **4**, **6** and **12** in the open and closed (PSS) forms

| Compound | open form | λ_{\max} / nm ($10^3 \varepsilon / M^{-1} cm^{-1}$) closed form (PSS) ^a |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 322 (9.7) | 325, 397 |
| 3a | 260 (13.0), 318 (18.0), 370 (20.5) | 250, 310, 400 |
| 4 | 283 (12.0), 303 (12.0), 340 (12.9) | 265, 336, 446 |
| 6 | 265 (11.0), 294 (10.7), 346 (10.5) | 264, 290, 342, 430 |
| 12 | 300 (21.0), 367 (14.6) | 270, 409 |

^a Irradiation at $\lambda = 350$ nm, in dichloromethane ($C \approx 2.10^{-4}$ M) at 298 K.