

Supporting Information

The Kröhnke synthesis of benzo[*a*]indolizines revisited: towards small, red light emitters

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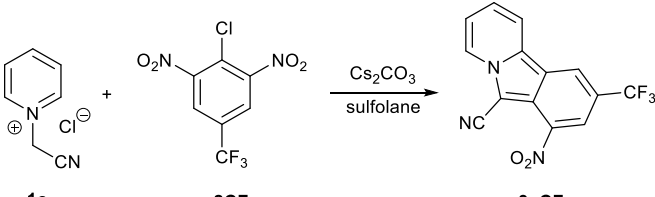
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1. Optimization studies

According to the two-step approach initially proposed by Kröhnke *et al.* two different bases were required (Scheme 1), however 5 years later the same group published an optimized one-pot protocol (Scheme 1). We considered it to be a promising starting point and we focused on a one-step procedure modifying bases and solvents (Table S1). First, Lewis bases were evaluated in DMSO, but unfortunately the yield was not satisfactory, only ca. 20% (Table 1, entries 2-3). Common Brønsted bases were then investigated, but this strategy was also not efficient enough. In fact, the best result was obtained for Cs₂CO₃ (entry 1), so we decided to increase its concentration to 4 mmol which allowed to obtain a 56% yield for the desired product **3cCF** (entry 8). Finally, different aprotic polar solvents were evaluated and sulfolane gave the most gratifying result, increasing the yield to 68% (entry 1). Additionally, we tried increasing the temperature and decreasing the reaction time; but both changes did not enhance the yield; in fact, in some cases it resulted in a yield decrease as well as many side-products, so we set on room temperature and 16 h as optimal conditions. Furthermore, the reactivity of reagents having different leaving groups at position 4 of nitroarenes was compared. The reaction was successful not only when 4-chloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride was used (68%) but also with 4-fluoro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride, though with a slight decrease in yield (60%).

Table S1 First optimization studies of the reaction conditions^a

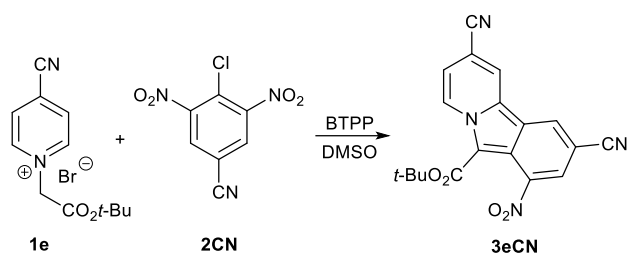


Entry	Deviation from the standard conditions	Yield (%) ^a
1	none	68
2	DBU and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ and sulfolane	17
3	piperidine and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ and sulfolane	20
4	K ₂ CO ₃ and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ and sulfolane	ND
5	KOtBu and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ and sulfolane	trace
6	cesium pivalate and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ and sulfolane	18
7	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (2 mmol) and DMSO instead of Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 mmol) and sulfolane	25
8	DMSO instead of sulfolane	56
9	DMPU instead of sulfolane	44
10	NMP instead of sulfolane	43

^a Reaction was performed using 1 mmol of substrates and 4 mmol of base in sulfolane at RT and overnight. ND = not detected.

Further optimization study. As stated previously, under the previously optimized conditions, dye **3eCN** was obtained in a considerably lower yield (24%) compared to analogous benzo[*a*]indolizines (Scheme 2). First, various Brønsted bases were evaluated, but in line with the first optimization study the yield was even lower (Table S2, entry 3). At this point, our focus moved towards non-nucleophilic Lewis bases. Among those both *tert*-butylimino-tri(pyrrolidino) phosphorane (BTPP) and tetramethylguanidine (TMG) gave better yields (Table S2, entries 1, 5 and 6), BTPP being the best choice. Consistent with the former study, an increase in temperature and a variation in reaction time did not enhance reactivity.

Table S2 Second optimization studies of the reaction conditions^a



Entry	Deviation from the standard conditions	Yield (%) ^a
1	none	58
2	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 mmol) instead of BTTP	24
3	KOAc instead of BTTP	15
4	piperidine (2 mmol) instead of BTTP	Trace
5	TMG (2.5 mmol) instead of BTTP	40
6	TMG (4 mmol) instead of BTTP	Trace

^a Reaction was performed using 1 mmol of substrate and 4 mmol of P1-*t*-Bu-tris (tetramethylene) BTTP = P1-*t*-Bu-tris(tetramethylene)

2. Crystallographic data of 3bCN

Table S1: Summary of crystal data for 3bCN

Chemical formula	C ₁₈ H ₈ N ₄ O ₂
Molecular weight	312.28 g/mol
Crystal size	0.08 × 0.04 × 0.04 mm
Temperature	100 K
Wavelength	0.72880 Å
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space Group	P2 ₁ /n
Unit cell dimension	a/Å 10.6574(7) b/Å 11.6570(8) c/Å 10.8159(7) α/° 90 β/° 98.605(3) γ/° 90
Volume	1328.57(15) Å ³
Z	4
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 with PHOTON-II CPAD detector
Radiation Source	synchrotron (λ = 0.7288)
Reflections collected	3319
Independent reflections	3319 [R _{int} = ?, R _{sigma} = 0.0571]
Tmin, Tmax	0.630, 0.746
Absorption correction	multi-scan
Refinement method	SHELXL using Least Squares minimisation
Data / Restraints / parameters	3319/0/218
Goodness-of-fit on F²	1.074
Final R indices	R ₁ 0.0508 (I > 2σ(I)) R ₂ 0.1401

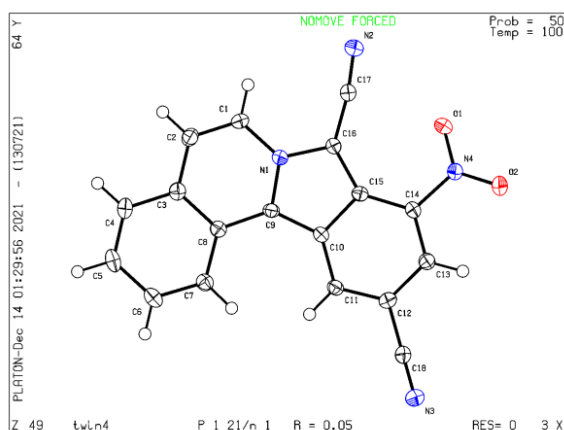
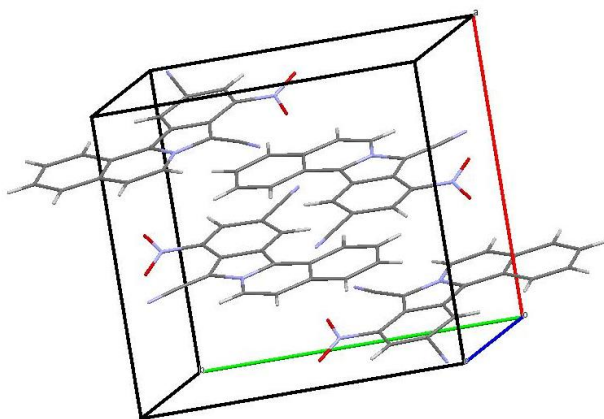
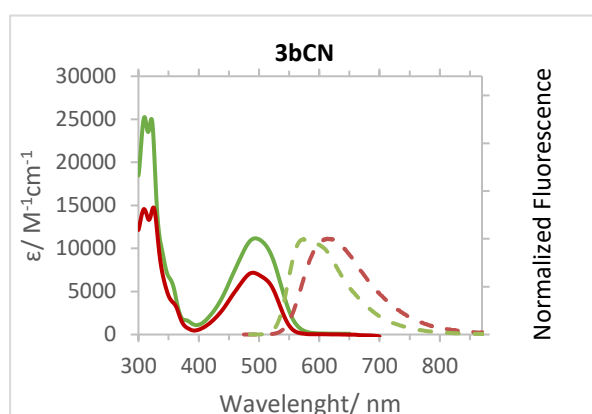
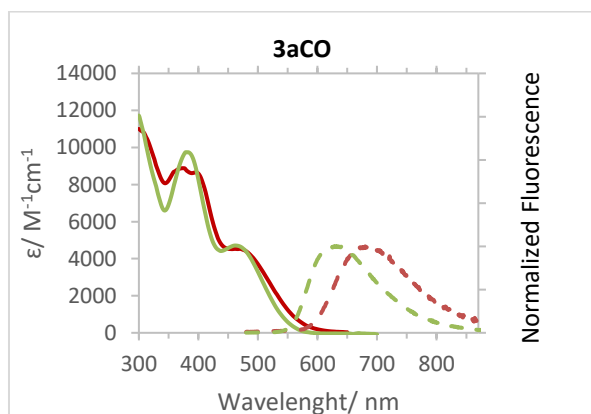
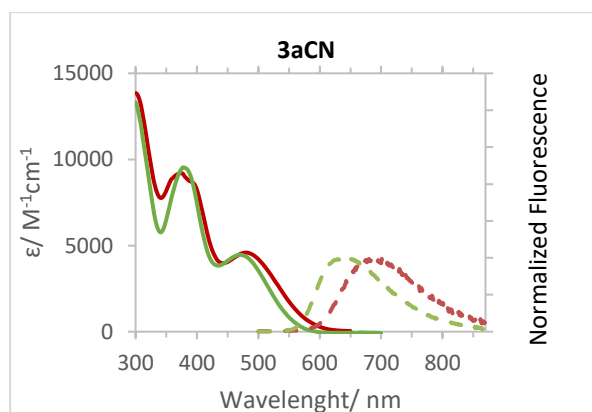
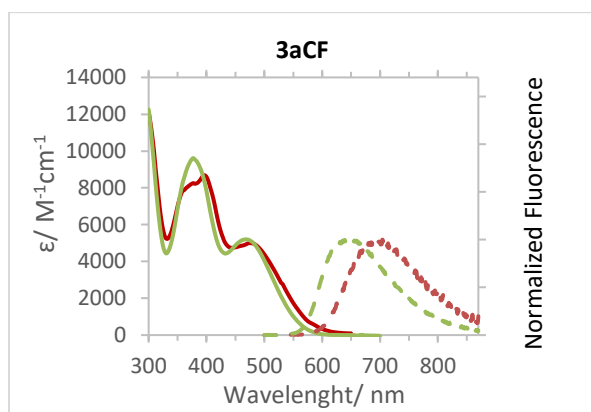
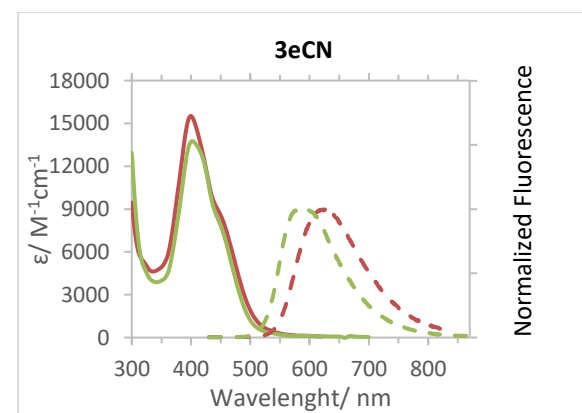
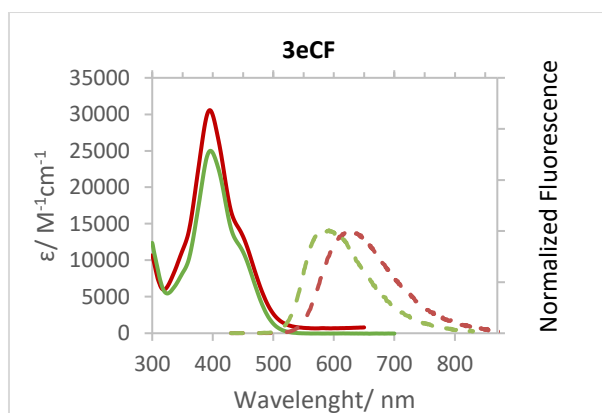
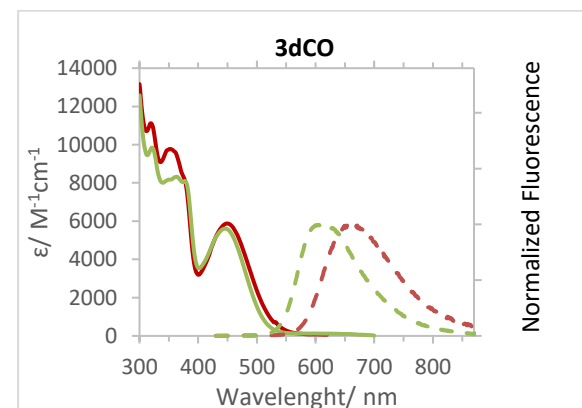
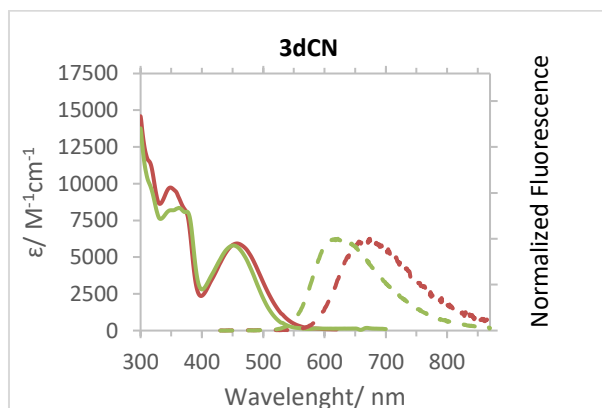
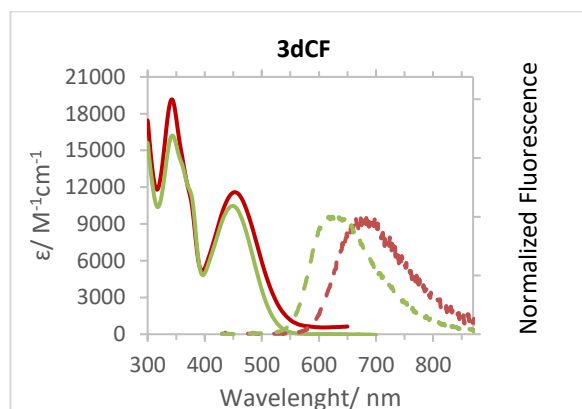
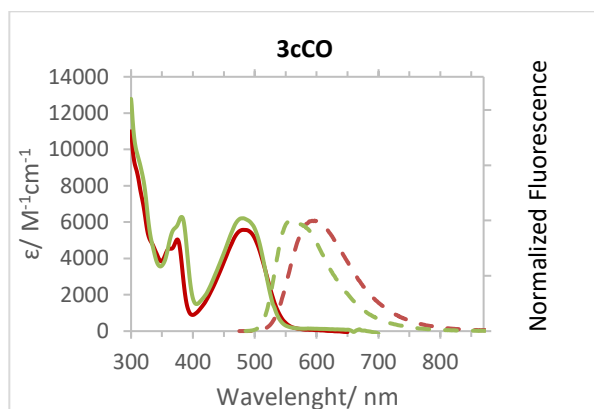
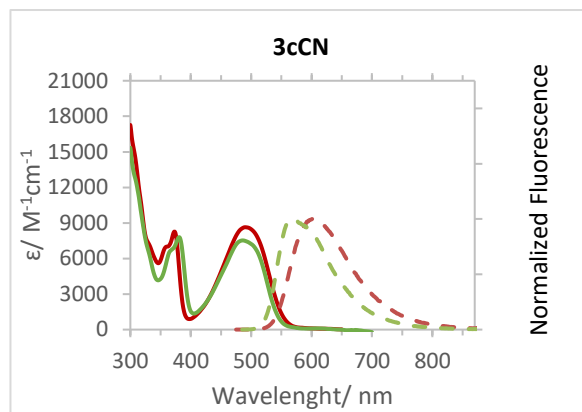
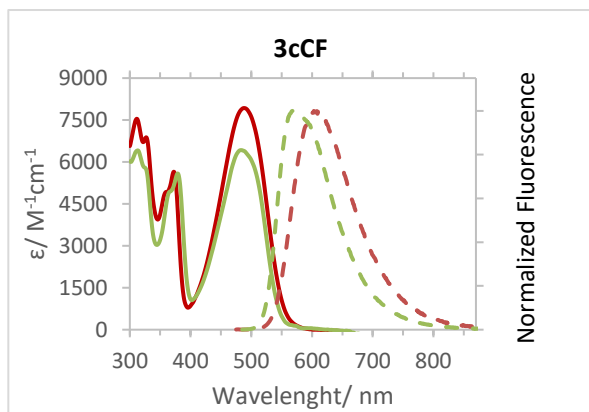


Figure S1: Packing diagram of crystals in elementary cell and thermal ellipsoid plot with 50% probability level of ellipsoid contour

3. Photophysical measurements





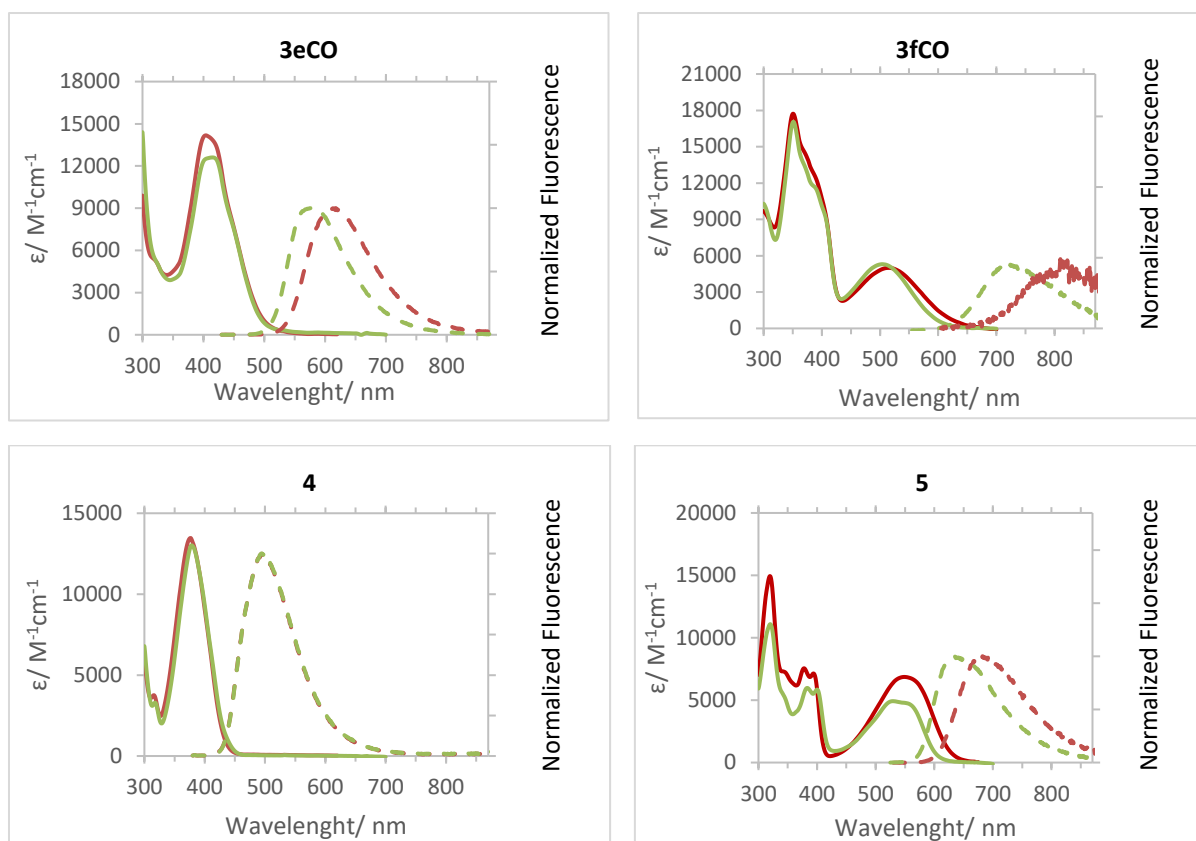


Figure S2: Absorption (solid) and Emission (dashed) of compounds in DCM (red) and Toluene (green)

4. Computational Details

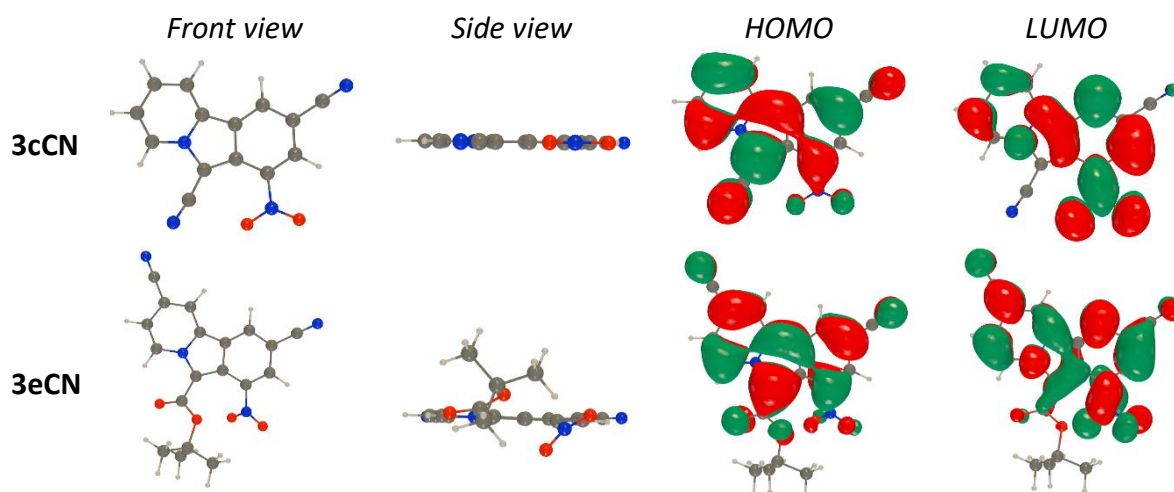


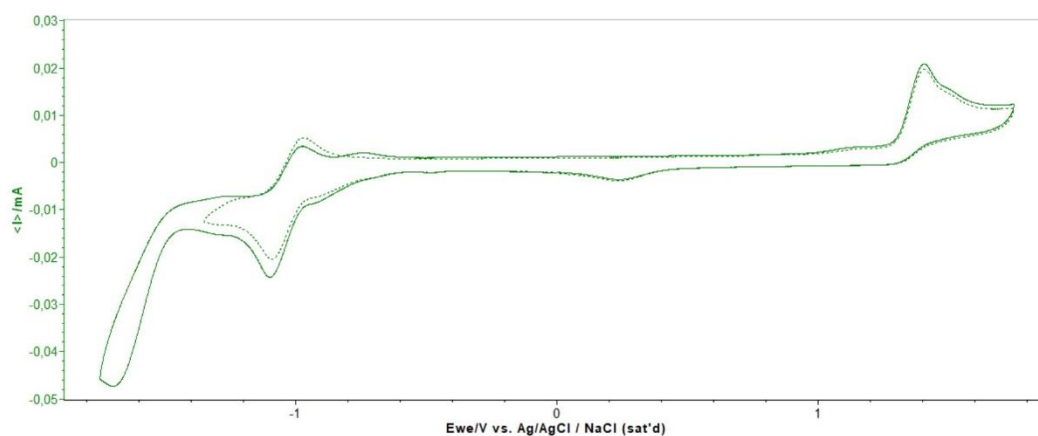
Figure S3: Representation of the optimal ground-state geometries of **3cCN** and **3eCN** in two views, together with the corresponding frontier orbitals. Note the clear twist of the groups at positions 6 and 7 due to the steric clash in **3eCN**

XYZ geometries are available as a separate SI file, in which GS indicate the (DFT) ground-state geometries and ES the (TD-DFT) excited-state geometries.

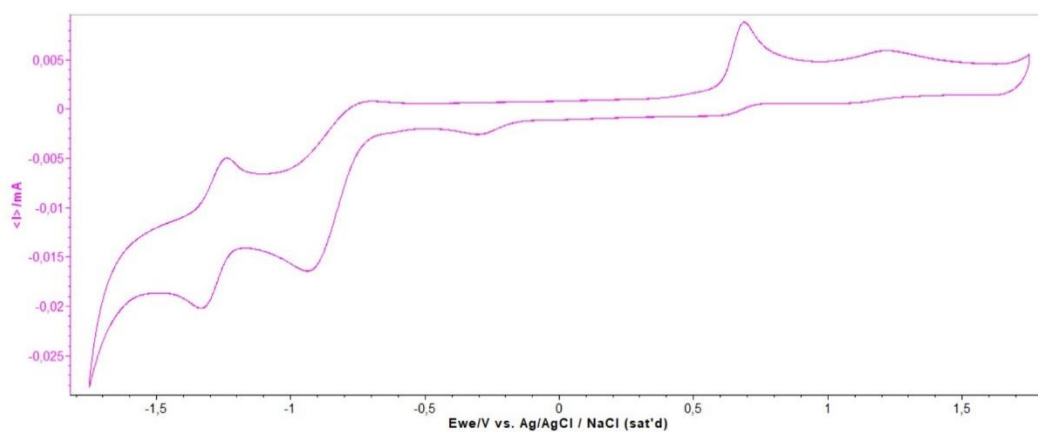
5. Electrochemical Studies

Cyclic voltammograms of compounds (1 mg/mL) were measured at 20 °C, under argon atmosphere, in deoxygenated 0.1 M solutions of tetrabutylammonium perchlorate in anhydrous dichloromethane. A glassy carbon working electrode, a Ag/AgCl / NaCl (sat) reference electrode s, and auxiliary platinum wire were used, while the scan rate was $\nu = 100 \text{ mV}\times\text{s}^{-1}$. All values of E [V] are reported with respect to Fc^+/Fc redox potential.

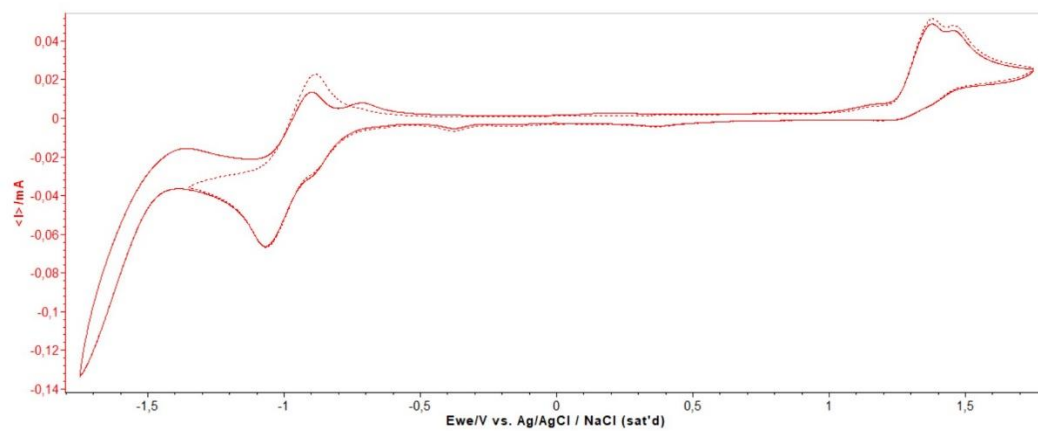
3dCN



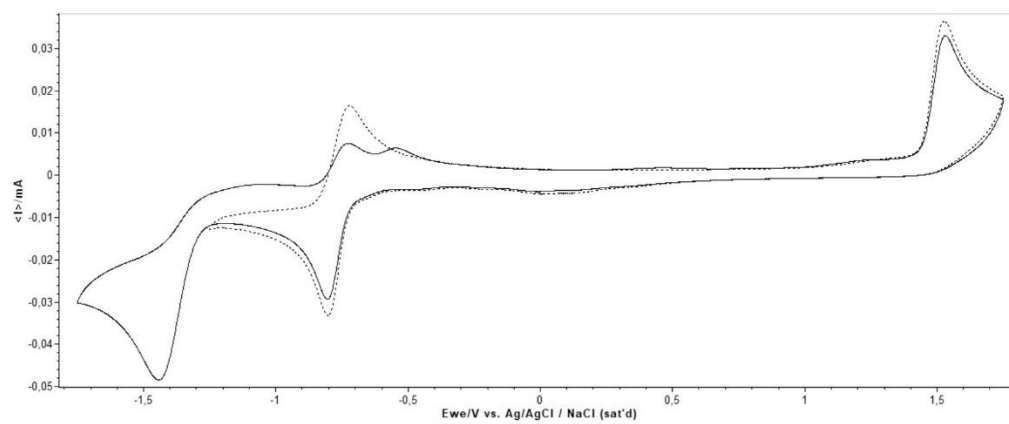
3fCO



3aCF



3cCN



3eCN

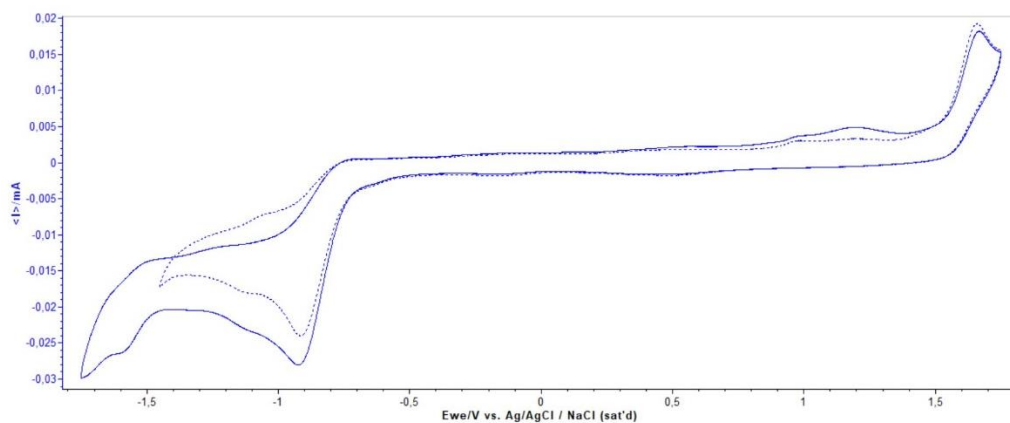


Figure S4: Cyclic voltammograms of compounds

6. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of new compounds

