Biomimetic studies towards the cardinalins: Synthesis of (+)-ventiloquinone L and an unusual dimerisation.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Experimental

General

All reactions were carried out in oven-dried or flame-dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise stated. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed using 0.2 mm Kieselgel F254 (Merck) silica plates and compounds were visualised under 365 nm ultraviolet irradiation followed by staining with either alkaline permanganate or ethanolic vanillin solution. Infrared spectra were obtained using a Perkin Elmer spectrum One Fourier Transform Infrared spectrometer as thin films between sodium chloride plates. Absorption maxima are expressed in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹). Optical rotations were measured using a Perkin-Elmer 341 polarimeter at $\lambda = 598$ nm and are given in 10^{-1} deg cm² g⁻¹. Melting points were recorded on an Electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded as indicated on either a Bruker DRX-400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for ¹H nuclei and 100 MHz for ¹³C nuclei or on a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer operating at 300 MHz and 75 MHz for ¹H and ¹³C nuclei, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the tetramethylsilane peak recorded as δ 0.00 ppm in CDCl₃/ TMS solvent, or the residual chloroform peak at δ 7.25 ppm. The ^{13}C NMR values were referenced to the residual chloroform peak at δ 77.0 ppm. ¹³C NMR values are reported as chemical shift δ . multiplicity and assignment. ¹H NMR shift values are reported as chemical shift δ, relative integral, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet), coupling constant (J in Hz) and assignment. Assignments are made with the aid of DEPT 135, COSY, NOESY and HSQC experiments. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a VG-70SE mass spectrometer at a nominal accelerating voltage of 70 eV. For all microwave-assisted reactions the CEM Discover system with a circular single mode and focused waves was used, resulting in formation of a homogeneous field pattern surrounding the sample.

4,6-Dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran-1-carbonitrile 3

Prepared from 2,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid¹

(S,E)-6-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)hept-3-en-2-one 4

Prepared from (S)-ethyl 3-hydroxybutanoate²

(S)-1-(3-(2-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)propyl)-1,4,6,8-tetramethoxynaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone 5

To a solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide (35 mg, 0.31 mmol) in distilled DMSO (0.7 mL) was added a solution of 4,6-dimethoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran-1-carbonitrile 3 (58 mg, 0.26 mmol) in distilled DMSO (0.7 mL) followed by a solution of (S,E)-6-(tertbutyldiphenylsilyloxy)hept-3-en-2-one 4 (87 mg, 0.24 mmol) in distilled DMSO (1.1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 min then diluted with diethyl ether (7 mL) and quenched upon addition of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (7 mL). The resulting mixture was partitioned between diethyl ether and ammonium chloride and the aqueous layer extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (3 x 10 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was taken up in THF (4 mL) and water (1.5 mL) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (8 mg, 0.025 mmol) was added. The reaction vessel was evacuated and filled with hydrogen repeatedly. A solution of sodium dithionite (270 mg, 1.55 mmol) in water (1.5 mL) was then added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h under an atmosphere of hydrogen. A solution of sodium hydroxide (215 mg, 5.38 mmol) in water (2.2 mL) was added followed by dimethylsulfate (0.50 mL, 667 mg, 5.28 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 3 h under an atmosphere of hydrogen. Water (4 mL) and ethyl acetate (15 mL) were added and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (95:5) to afford the *title compound* **5** (72 mg, 0.12 mmol, 52%) as a yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +5.6 (c 0.41, CH_2Cl_2); v_{max} (oil)/cm⁻¹ 3378, 2931, 2855, 1693, 1618, 1580, 1464, 1427, 1407, 1380,

1338, 1245, 1208, 1153, 1105; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 0.99 (9 H, s, C(Me)₃), 1.05 (3 H, d, *J* 3.6, Me), 2.42 (3 H, s, Me), 2.79 (1 H, dd, *J* 7.7 and 13.5, C*H*H), 3.02 (1 H, dd. *J* 6.6 and 13.5, CH*H*), 3.68 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.70 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.92 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.97 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.26 (1 H, m, CH), 6.53 (1 H, d, *J* 2.1, Ar-H), 6.91 (1 H, d, *J* 2.1, Ar-H), 7.27 (2 H, m, Ar-H), 7.29 (4 H, m, Ar-H), 7.56 (2 H, dd, *J* 1.4 and 8.0, Ar-H), 7.65 (2 H, m, Ar-H); $\delta_{\rm C}$ (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 19.1 (C-Si), 23.3 (CH*Me*), 27.0 (C(*Me*)₃), 33.1 (C(O)*Me*), 37.2 (CH₂), 55.4 (OMe), 56.1 (OMe), 60.7 (OMe), 63.7 (OMe), 69.5 (CH), 93.3 (CH), 99.1 (CH), 115.2 (C), 125.5 (C), 127.4 (4 x CH), 129.4 (2 x CH), 132.2 (C), 132.9 (C), 134.4 (2 x C), 135.86 (2 x CH), 135.92 (2 x CH), 149.5 (C), 150.3 (C), 157.7 (C), 159.1 (C), 205.8 (C=O); *m/z* (EI+) 586 (12%, M⁺) 529 (100), 514 (32), 512 (15), 330 (10), 313 (30), 282 (19), 199 (75), 197 (34), 181 (12), 135 (90), 77 (13), 57 (21); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 586.2742, calc. for $C_{35}H_{42}O_6Si$ 586.2751.

(1R,3S)-7,9,10-trimethoxy-1,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[g]isochromen-5-ol 7

(S)-1-(3-(2-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)propyl)-1,4,6,8-tetramethoxynaphthalen-2yl)ethanone 5 (150 mg, 0.26 mmol) was taken up in distilled THF (9 mL) and tetra-nbutylammonium fluoride (1 M in pentane, 2.5 mL, 2.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 days at r.t. under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The solvents were removed in vacuo, and the residue flushed through a plug of silica eluting with hexanesethyl acetate (2:3) and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The resulting lactol 6 was taken up in distilled dichloromethane (9 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. Trifluoroacetic acid (0.12 mL, 180 mg, 1.58 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture stirred for 15 min before the addition of triethylsilane (0.24 mL, 173 mg, 1.49 mmol). The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach r.t. over 20 h. Water (40 mL) was added and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (40 mL x 3). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered, concentrated in vacuo and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (4:1) to give the title compound 7 as a cream coloured solid (55 mg, 0.17 mmol, 65%); m.p. 75–76 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +65.6 (c 0.44, CH₂Cl₂); v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 3364, 2967, 2930, 2837, 1735, 1620, 1598, 1580, 1449, 1409, 1380, 1336, 1258, 1203, 1155; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.41 (3 H, d, J 6.0, CH₂CHMe), 1.66 (3 H, d, J 6.3, Me), 2.58 (1 H, dd, J 11.0 and 15.9, CH_{ax}H), 3.04 (1 H, dd, J 2.0 and 15.9, CH H_{eq}), 3.69 (1 H, m, H-3), 3.75 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.87 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.93 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.97 (3 H, s, OMe), 5.22 (1 H, q, J 6.3, H-1), 6.51 (1 H, d, J 2.3, Ar-H), 6.97 (1

H, d, J 2.3, Ar-H); δ_C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.8 (Me), 23.2 (Me), 32.0 (CH₂), 55.3 (CH), 56.1 (CH), 60.6 (OMe), 61.5 (OMe), 69.4 (OMe), 71.2 (OMe), 92.4 (CH), 98.7 (CH), 115.3 (C), 126.5 (C), 127.7 (C),130.4 (C), 147.8 (C), 149.3 (C), 157.4 (C), 158.1 (C); m/z (EI+) 332 (64%, M⁺), 317 (100), 287 (20), 273 (27); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 332.1622, calc. for $C_{19}H_{24}O_5$ 332.1624.

Ventiloquinone L methyl ether 8

To a solution of naphthopyran 7 (110 mg, 0.331 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) and water (2 mL) was added phenyliodine bis(trifluoroacetate) (PIFA, 213 mg, 0.496 mmol) portionwise over 5 min. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h and the whole partitioned between diethyl ether (30 mL) and water (30 mL). The aqueous layer was removed and extracted with diethyl ether (x 2) and the combined organic extracts washed with water, brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (3:1) gave the title compound 8 (81 mg, 0.27 mmol, 81%) as a bright yellow solid, m.p. 147–149 °C (Lit³ 153-154 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +344.4 (c 0.5, CH₂Cl₂) [Lit³ $[\alpha]_{D}^{24}$ +265 (c 0.16, CH₂Cl₂)]; v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 2973, 2937, 1649, 1594, 1566, 1456, 1346, 1320, 1271, 1199, 1158, 827; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.35 (3 H, d, J 8.0, CH₂CHMe), 1.53 $(3 \text{ H}, d, J 8.0, \text{Me}), 2.13-2.24 (1 \text{ H}, ddd, J 18.0, 10.2 and 3.6, <math>H_{ax}\text{H}), 2.75 (1 \text{ H}, dt, J 2.4 and 1.0 m)$ 18.0, HH_{eq}), 3.59-3.60 (1 H, m, H-3), 3.94 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.96 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.81-4.86 (1 H, m, H-1), 6.70 (1 H, d, J 3.2, Ar-H), 7.23 (1 H, d, J 3.2, Ar-H); δ_C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.0 (Me), 21.2 (Me), 30.0 (CH₂), 55.9 (OMe), 56.4 (OMe), 68.7 (CH), 70.3 (CH), 102.9 (CH), 104.2 (CH), 114.8 (C), 135.7 (C), 139.4 (C), 148.8 (C), 161.6 (C), 164.4 (C), 182.5 (C=O), 184.1 (C=O); m/z (EI+) 302 (100%, [M]⁺), 287 (76), 273 (77), 269 (20), 259 (22), 244 (14), 229 (10), 165 (10), 128 (12), 115 (13), 106 (14), 43 (36); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 302.1157, calc. for $C_{17}H_{18}O_5$ 302.1154. Data consistent with literature³

Ventiloquinone L 2

A solution of ventiloquinone L methyl ether **8** (50 mg, 0.17 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was cooled to -78 °C. Boron trichloride (0.33 mmol, 0.33 mL of a 1M solution in dichloromethane) was added dropwise over 5 min. The resulting dark red solution was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min then warmed to r.t and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (30 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts washed with water, brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in*

vacuo. Flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (5:1) gave the *title compound* (41 mg, 0.14 mmol, 84 %) as a bright yellow solid m.p. 120–122 °C (Lit⁴ 126 °C); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +435.2 (*c* 0.01, CHCl₃) (Lit isolation⁴ $[\alpha]_D^{30}$ +387.1 (*c* 0.01, CHCl₃)); v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 2973, 2938, 2848, 1664, 1631, 1596, 1487, 1445, 1386, 1367, 1297, 1273, 1208, 1152, 1128, 1100, 990, 829, 779; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.35 (3 H, d, *J* 6.4, CH₂CH*Me*), 1.57 (3 H, d, *J* 6.4, Me), 2.17-2.25 (1 H, ddd, *J* 4.0, 10.8 and 18.4, H_{ax} H), 2.69-2.75 (1 H, dt, *J* 2.8 and 18.4, H $_{eq}$), 3.54-3.58 (1 H, ddq, *J* 2.8, 6.0 and 9.6, H-3), 3.88 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.81 (1 H, ddq, *J* 2.8, 3.9 and 6.0, H-1), 6.58 (1 H, d, *J* 2.4, Ar-H), 7.12 (1 H, d, *J* 2.4, Ar-H), 12.22 (1 H, s, OH); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.2 (2 x Me), 30.6 (CH₂), 56.0 (OMe), 68.6 (CH), 69.8 (CH), 106.11 (CH), 107.6 (CH), 109.5 (C), 133.2 (C), 143.2 (C), 146.7 (C), 164.2 (C), 165.7 (C),183.0 (C=O), 187.4 (C=O); m/z (EI+) 288 (100%, [M]⁺), 273 (42), 259 (30), 244 (28), 151 (11), 43 (16); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 288.1001, calc. for C₁₆H₁₆O₅ 288.0998. Data consistent with literature^{4,5}

(1R,1'R,3S,3'S,6R)-7,7',9,9'-tetramethoxy-1,1',3,3'-tetramethyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrahydro-1H,1'H-6,6'-bibenzo[g]isochromene-5,5',10,10'-tetraone (10a) and (1R,1'R,3S,3'S,6S)-7,7',9,9'-tetramethoxy-1,1',3,3'-tetramethyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrahydro-1H,1'H-6,6'-bibenzo[g]isochromene-5,5',10,10'-tetraone (10b)

Naphthopyran 7 (48 mg, 0.14 mmol) was taken up in acetonitrile (4 mL) and a solution of cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (245 mg, 0.45 mmol) in distilled water (2 mL) was added. The reaction mixture stirred for 30 min at r.t. and water (12 mL) was then added. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL) and the combined organic layers dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (1:3 then 100% ethyl acetate) to give the *title compound* as an orange solid and a 1:1 mixture of atropisomers; (30.7 mg, 0.051 mmol, 71%). Purification of this mixture by further flash chromatography eluting with hexanes-ethyl acetate (1:1 then 2:3) gave pure (R)-atropisomer 10a (R_f 0.42, ethyl acetate) as a yellow solid (14.1 mg, 0.023 mmol, 34%) and pure (S)-atropisomer 10b (R_f 0.35, ethyl acetate) as a yellow solid (15.1 mg, 0.025 mmol, 36%).

10a m.p. 270–272 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +852.9 (*c* 0.13, CH₂Cl₂); v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 2928, 2851, 1737, 1649, 1634, 1582, 1551, 1456, 1433, 1341, 1300, 1253, 1211, 1149; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.27 (6 H, d, *J* 6.3, 2 x CH₂CH*Me*), 1.56 (6 H, d, *J* 6.6, 2 x Me), 1.97 (2 H, ddd, *J* 3.8, 10.2 and 18.2, 2 x CH_{ax}H), 2.50 (2 H, dt, *J* 2.6 and 18.2, 2 x CHH_{eq}), 3.48 (2 H, m, 2 x H-3), 3.74 (6 H, s, 2 x OMe), 4.05 (6 H, s, 2 x OMe), 4.81 (2 H, m, 2 x H-1), 6.757 (2 H, s, 2 x Ar-H); δ_{C} (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.7 (2 x Me), 21.2 (2 x Me), 29.9 (2 x CH₂), 56.1 (2 x OMe), 56.3 (2 x OMe), 68.8 (2 x CH), 70.3 (2 x CH), 99.6 (2 x CH), 114.8 (2 x C), 120.9 (2 x C), 132.3 (2 x C), 139.8 (2 x C), 148.0 (2 x C), 161.3 (2 x C), 161.6 (2 x C), 182.7 (2 x C=O), 184.8 (2 x C=O); *m/z* (EI+) 602 (100%, M⁺), 587 (10), 260 (10), 43 (80); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 602.2150, calc for C₃₄H₃₄O₁₀ 602.2152.

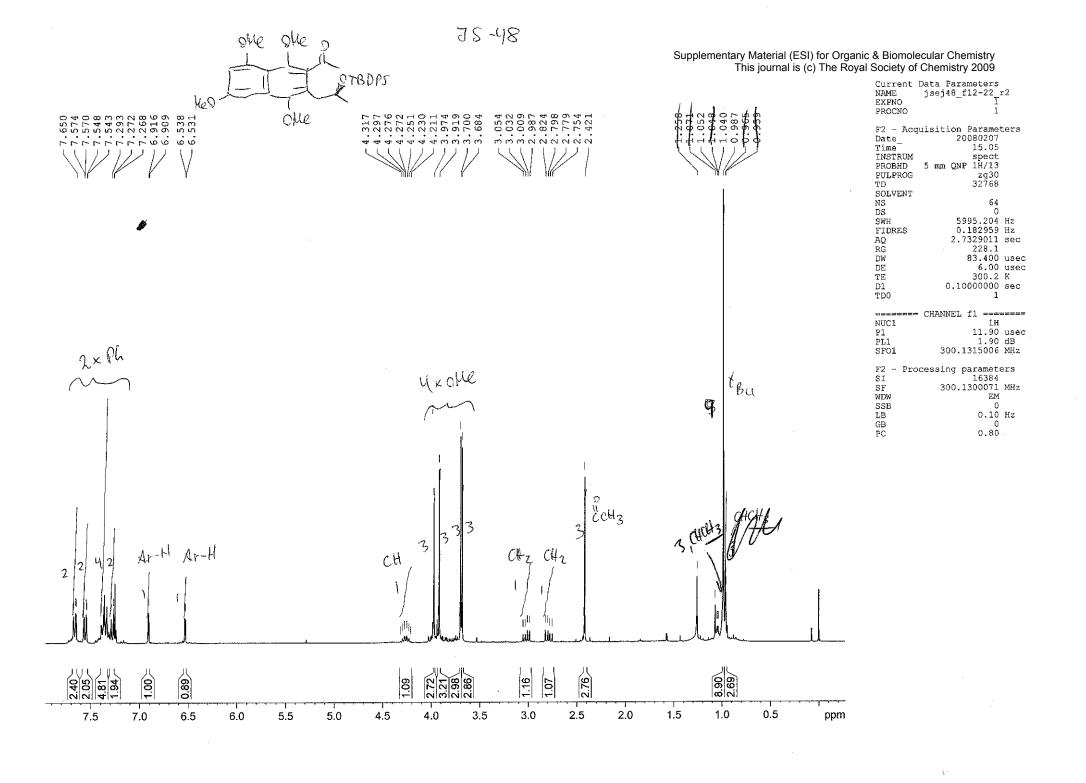
10b m.p. 127–129 °C; [α] $_{D}^{24}$ +108.1 (*c* 0.16, CH₂Cl₂); v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 2928, 2851, 1737, 1649, 1634, 1582, 1551, 1456, 1433, 1341, 1300, 1253, 1211, 1149; δ_H (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.26 (6 H, d, *J* 6.0, 2 x CH₂CH*Me*), 1.53 (6 H, d, *J* 6.6, 2 x Me), 1.94 (2 H, ddd, *J* 3.8, 10.3 and 18.1, 2 x CH_{ax}H), 2.50 (2 H, t, *J* 2.6 and 18.1, 2 x CH_{eq}), 3.49 (2 H, m, 2 x H-3), 3.73 (6 H, s, 2 x OMe), 4.05 (6 H, s, 2 x OMe), 4.82 (2 H, m, 2 x H-1), 6.76 (2 H, s, 2 x Ar-H); δ_C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.6 (2 x Me), 21.2 (2 x Me), 29.8 (2 x CH₂), 56.1 (2 x OMe), 56.3 (2 x OMe), 68.8 (2 x CH), 70.3 (2 x CH), 99.4 (2 x CH), 114.9 (2 x C), 121.4 (2 x C), 131.3 (2 x C), 139.6 (2 x C), 148.2 (2 x C), 161.3 (2 x C), 162.6 (2 x C), 183.1 (2 x C=O), 184.8 (2 x C=O); m/z (EI+) 602 (100%, M⁺), 587 (10), 260 (10), 43 (80); HRMS (EI+, M⁺) found 602.2150, calc for C₃₄H₃₄O₁₀ 602.2152.

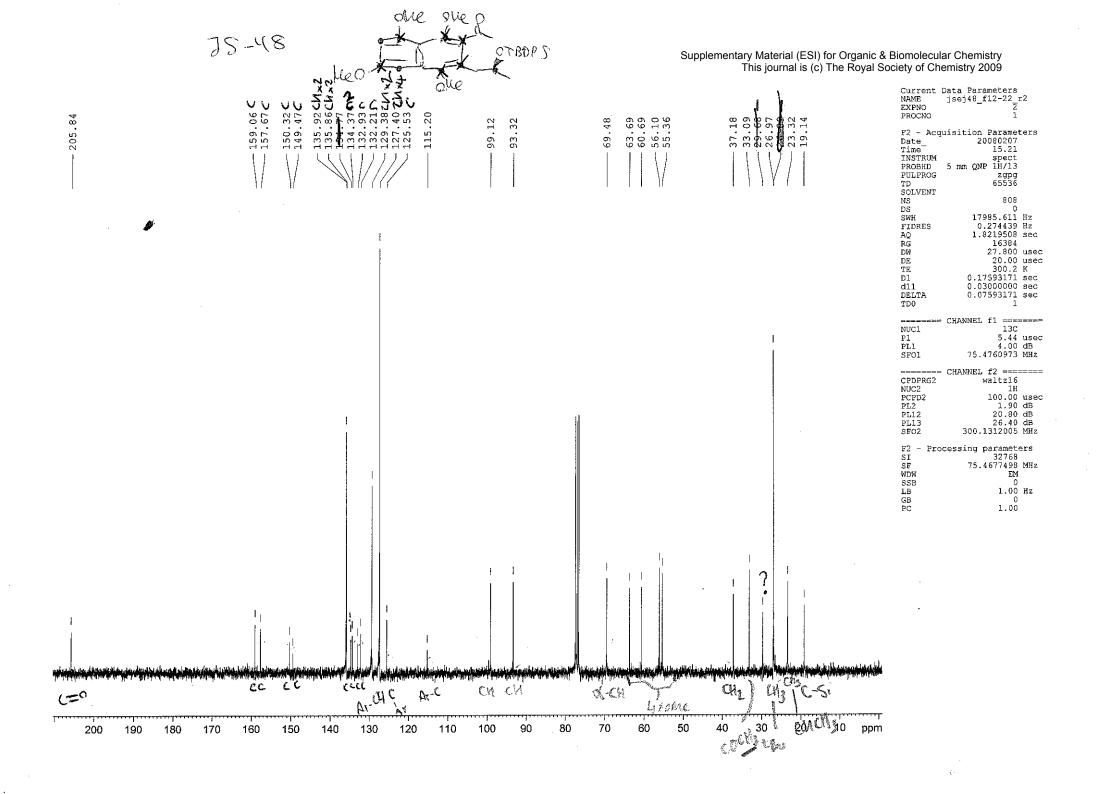
A solution of **10a** and **10b** (1:1, 11 mg, 0.0183 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was cooled to -78 °C. Boron trichloride (0.11 mmol, 0.11 mL of a 1 M solution in dichloromethane) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C. After 3 h a solution of 1 M HCl was added (20 mL) and the mixture extracted with dichloromethane (x 3). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by preparative TLC (ethyl acetate-hexanes, 1:4) gave

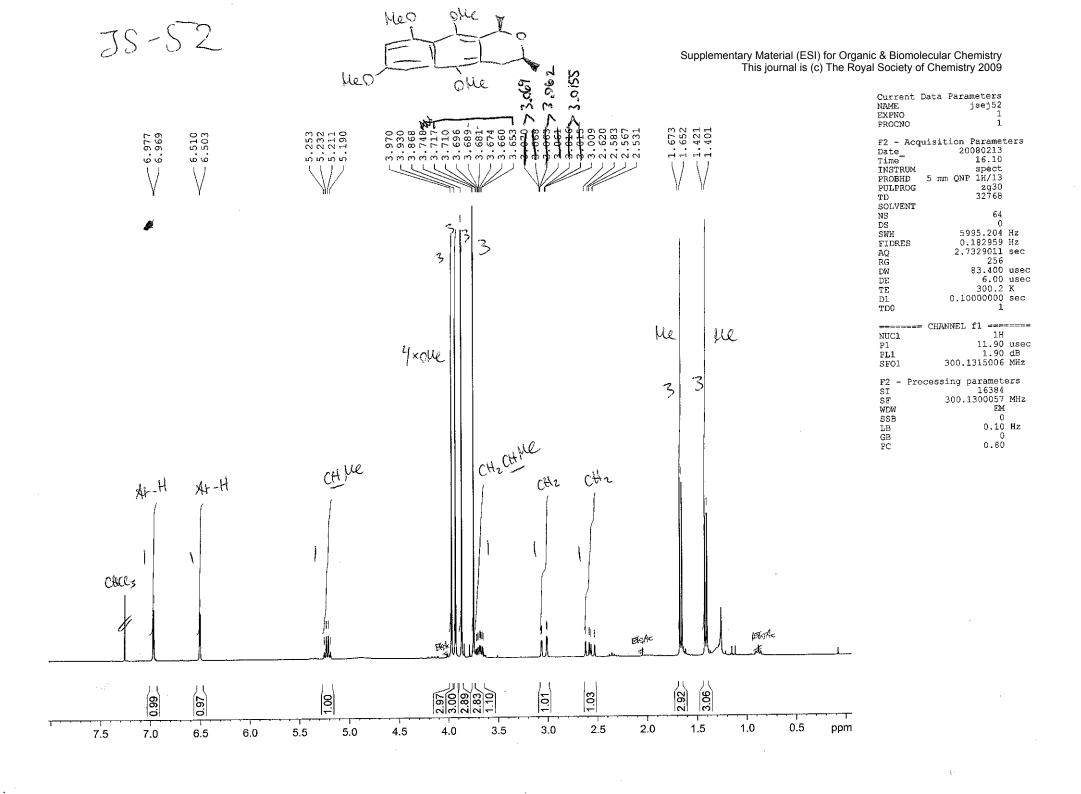
the *title compounds* **12a** and **12b** (7 mg, 0.012 mmol, 68%) as an orange solid and an inseparable 1:1 mixture of atropisomers, m.p. >270 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24} + 22.4$ (c 0.53, CH₂Cl₂); v_{max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 2920, 2852, 1638, 1388, 1284, 1207, 904; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.25-1.43 (24 H, m, 4 x CH₂CHMe + 4 x Me), 1.99 (4 H, m, 4 x CH $_{ax}$ H), 2.44 (2 H, dt, J 2.6 and 18.6, 2 x CH H_{eq} atropisomer a), 2.52 (2 H, dt, J 2.7 and 18.7, 2 x CH H_{eq} atropisomer b), 3.50 (4 H, m, 4 x H-3), 3.71 and 3.72 (4 H, 2 x s, 4 x Me), 4.80 (4 H, m, 4 x H-1), 6.69 and 6.70 (4 H, 4 x s, 4 x Ar-H), 13.09 (4 H, br s, 4 x OH); δ_{H} (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 21.06 and 21.11 (2 x Me and 2 x Me'), 22.6 (2 x Me), 28.88 and 28.91 (2 x CH₂ and 2 x CH₂'), 56.4 (2 x OMe and 2 x OMe'), 69.7 (2 x CH and 2 x CH'), 70.2 (2 x CH and 2 x CH'), 103.83 and 103.87 (2 x CH and 2 x CH'), 116.72 and 116.75 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 118.1 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 129.8 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 130.9 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 162.2 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 168.9 (2 x C and 2 x C'), 182.1 (2 x C=O), 186.6 and 186.7 (2 x C=O and 2 x C'=O) 1 x C not observed; m/z (EI+) 575 (12%, MH⁺), 360 (15), 267 (12), 202 (31), 172 (41); HRMS (EI+, MH⁺) found 575.1908, calc for C₃₂H₃₀O₁₀ + H 575.1912.

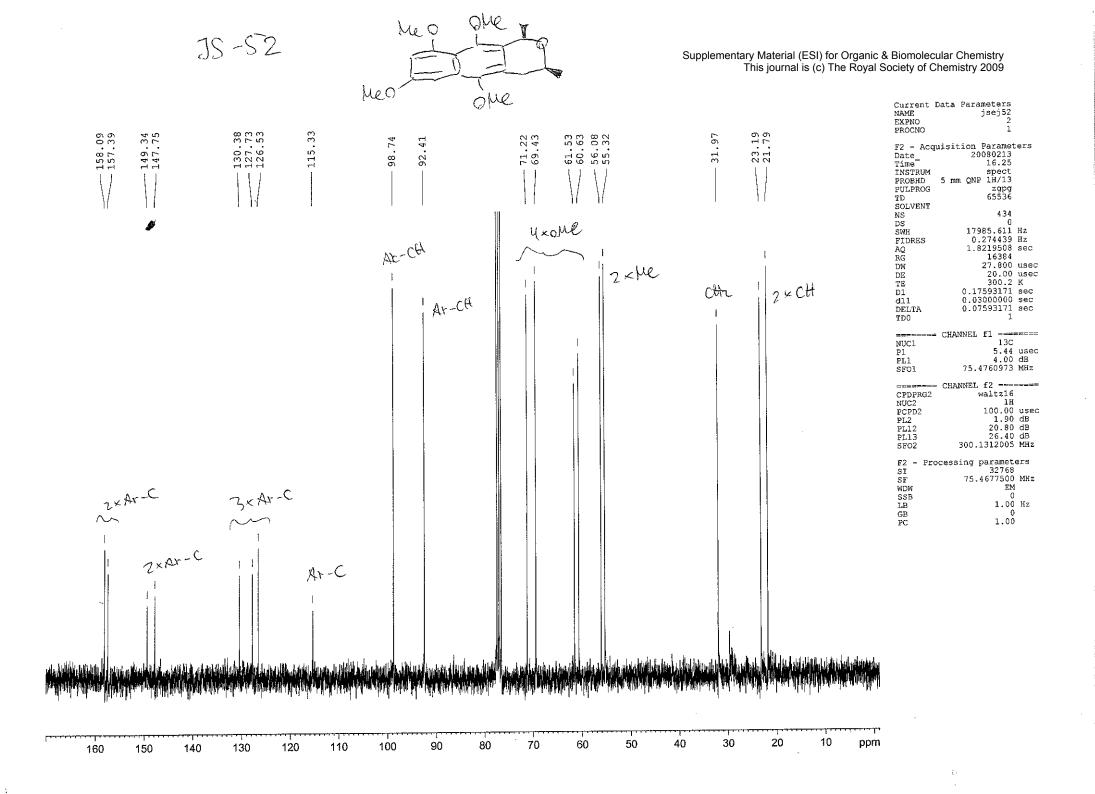
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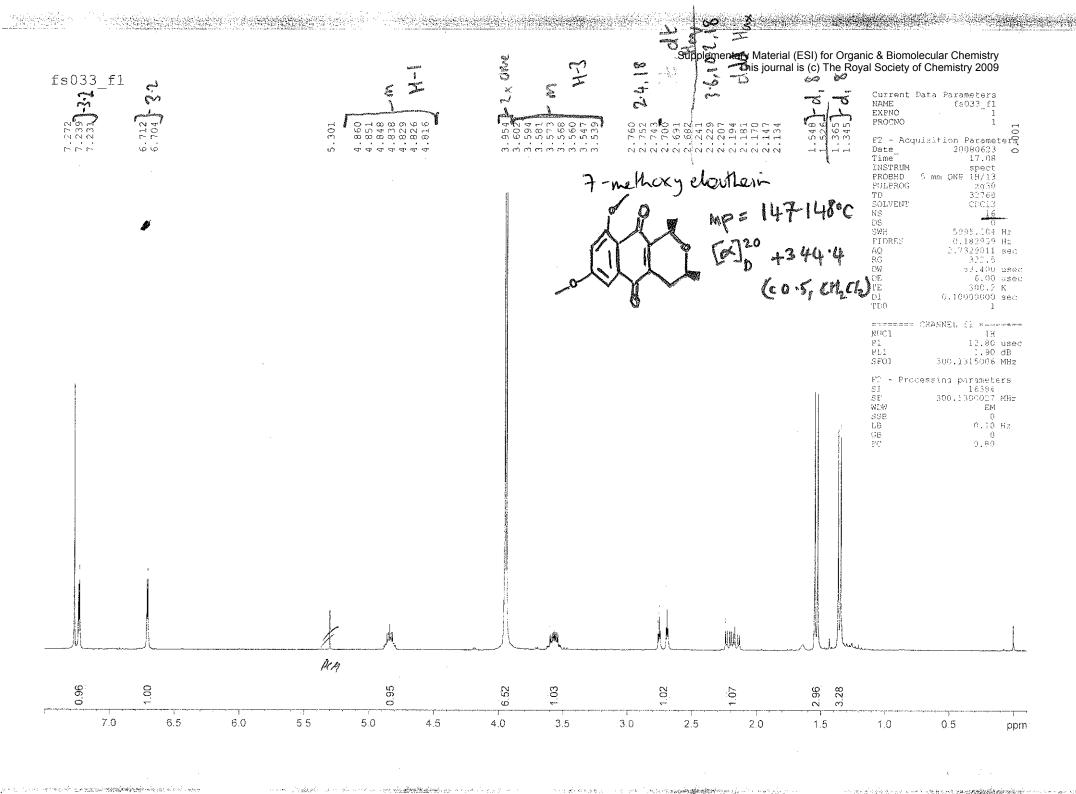
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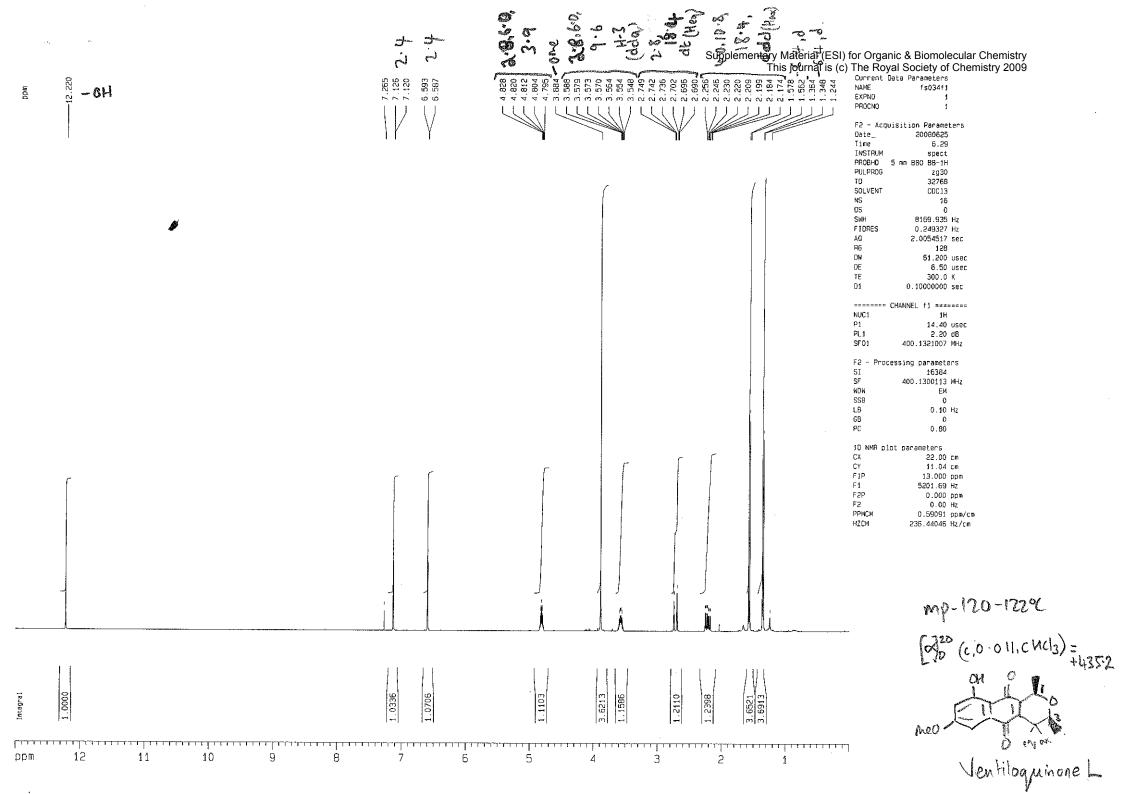


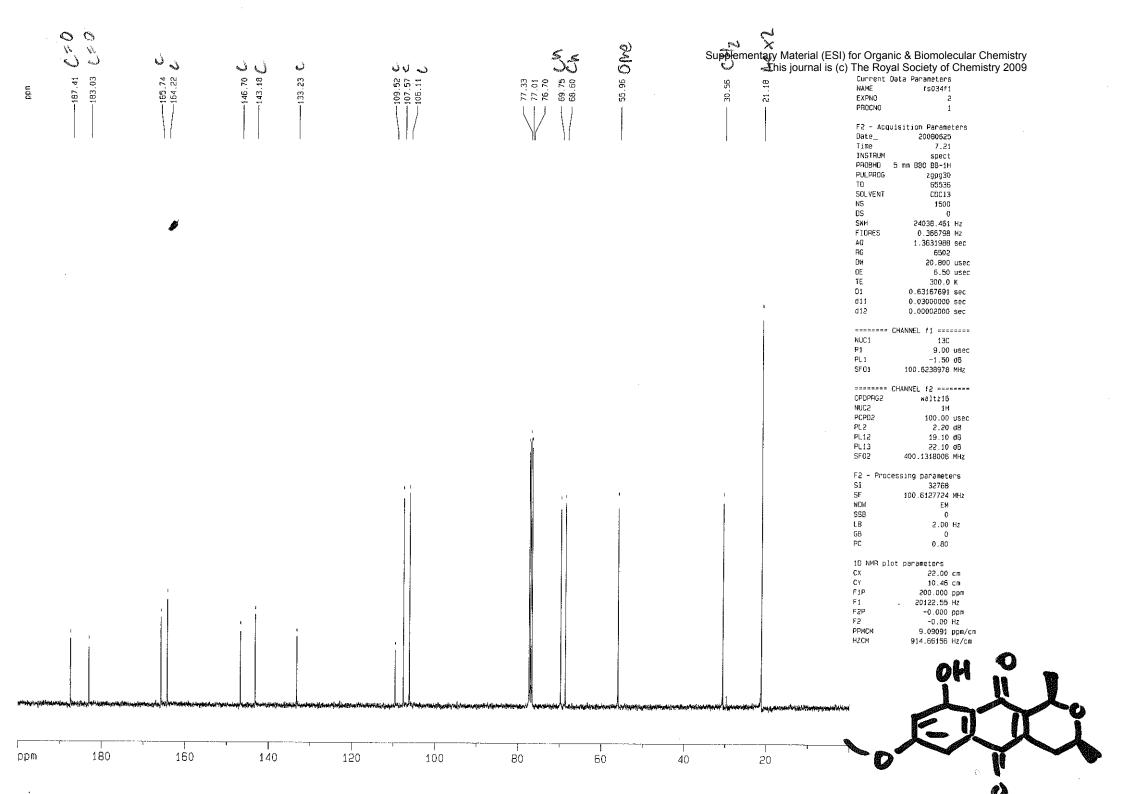


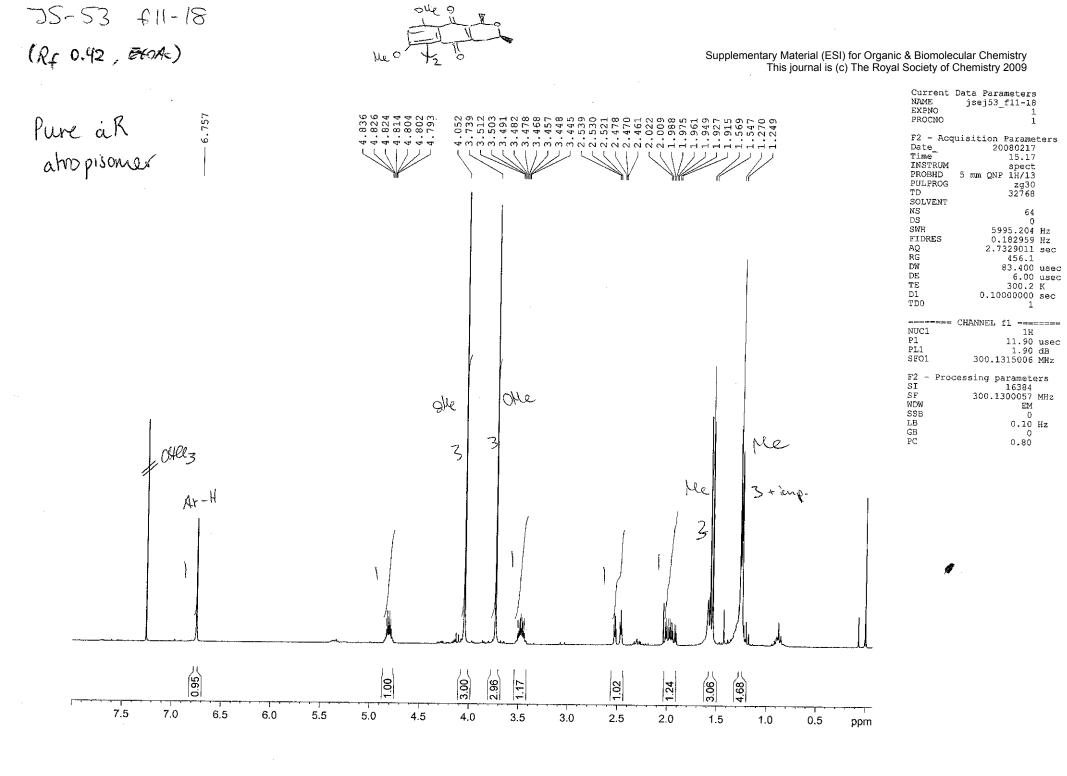












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Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2009

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