Supporting Information

for

Synthesis and Properties of Tetrathiafulvalenes Bearing 6-Aryl-1,4-dithiafulvenes

Aya Yoshimura, Hitoshi Kimura, Kohei Kagawa, Mayuka Yoshioka, Toshiki Itou, Dhananjayan Vasu, Takashi Shirahata, Hideki Yorimitsu, Yohji Misaki

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General Comments.

Unless otherwise noted, all manipulations were performed under an argon atmosphere and all reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Toluene was distilled by standard methods. The products were isolated by silica gel (KANTO KAGAKU Ltd., Silica Gel 60N 100-210µm) or alumina gel (Merck Ltd., Alumina 90, Activated, Neutral, Activity I, 63–200 µm) column chromatography. ¹H, and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Biospin AVANCE 400 spectrometer equipped with a CryoProbe (400 MHz for ¹H, and 100 MHz for ¹³C) using CDCl₃ or C₆D₆-CS₂ solvent. The chemical shifts were referenced to tetramethylsilane for ¹H and ¹³C NMR or the solvent resonances for ¹³C NMR as internal standards (CDCl₃: 77.0 ppm, C₆D₆: 128.0 ppm). MS spectra were determined on JEOL JMS-S3000. Melting points were determined with a Yanaco MP-500D. Cyclic voltammetries (CV) were recorded on ALS/chi 617B Electrochemical analyzer. The CV cell consisted of Pt working electrode, Pt wire counter electrode, and an Ag/AgNO3 reference electrode. The measurements were carried out in benzonitrile with a concentrate 0.1 M nBu₄N⁺PF₆⁻as a supporting electrolyte with a scan rate 50 mV/s at 25 °C. All redox potentials were measured against Ag/Ag⁺ and converted to vs. Fc/Fc^+ .

Preparation of compounds 1–4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 21

Typical procedure for synthesis of 1, 2, and 4: $Pd(OAc)_2$ (6.8 mg, 0.0124 mmol), $PtBu_3$ •HBF₄ (26.3 mg, 0.0906 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (196.1 mg, 0.602 mmol) were placed in a 30-mL reaction flask under an argon atmosphere. 1,4-Dioxane (2 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min at 50 °C, and then, compound **4a** (182.3 mg, 0.502 mmol) and TTF (20.2 mg, 0.0988 mmol) was added. The mixture heated at 110 °C for 36 h. The organic compounds were extracted with dichlorometane three times. The combined organic layer was washed with H₂O, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with a mixture of dichlorometane/carbon disulfide (2/3) as an eluent to yield **1a** as an orange powder (61.3 mg, 46%).

1a: Orange powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.42 (s 12H), 2.43 (s 12H), 6.41 (s, 4H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆-CS₂, 100 MHz) δ 19.2, 19.3, 114.3, 125.1, 127.9, 128.3, 129.1, 129.5, 130.3, 131.3, 134.3, 136.4; Mp 112–113 °C (decomposed); HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₅₄H₄₄S₂₀: 1331.7857; found: 1331.7732.

1b: Red brown powder; ¹H NMR (C₆D₆-CS₂, 400 MHz) δ 1.84 (s 12H), 1.87 (s 12H), 6.18 (s, 4H), 6.95 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆-CS₂, 100 MHz) δ 13.0, 13.8, 111.5, 118.4, 120.3, 121.5, 121.9, 126.5, 126.8, 127.0, 129.0, 129.3, 129.4, 136.0, 137.0; Mp 144–145 °C (decomposed); HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₅₄H₄₄S₁₂: 1076.0091 found: 1076.0004.

2a: Red powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.41 (s 6H), 2.43 (s 6H), 6.40 (s, 2H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.10-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.24-7.25 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 19.9, 20.0, 108.5, 111.9, 114.7, 122.8, 125.4, 126.8, 127.8, 128.6, 129.4, 130.2, 130.7, 134.6, 137.2, 138.0; Mp 104–105 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₃₄H₂₆S₁₂: 817.8683; found: 817.8531.

2b: Red powder; ¹H NMR (C₆D₆-CS₂, 400 MHz) δ 1.82 (s 6H), 1.84 (s 6H), 6.18 (s, 2H), 6.92-6.96 (m, 6H), 7.03-708 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆-CS₂, 100 MHz) δ 13.0, 13.8, 107.2, 111.4, 111.7, 121.5, 121.9, 122.0, 125.9, 126.8, 128.6, 129.1, 129.4, 136.2, 137.1, 137.8; Mp 204–205 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₃₄H₂₆S₈: 689.9800; found: 689.9817.

4: Red brown powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.15 (s 12H), 2.21 (s, 12H), 2.27 (s, 12H), 2.31 (s, 12H), 5.79 (s, 4H), 7.10 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H); Mp 157–158 °C (decomposed).

Typical procedure for synthesis of 3: Compound **10** (15.1 mg, ca. 0.0233 mmol), **11** (43.0 mg, 0.186 mmol), dry-toluene (0.9 mL), and P(OEt)₃ (0.9 mL) were placed in a 50-mL

reaction flask under an argon atmosphere. The mixture heated at reflux for 12 h. After removal of solvent and excess $P(OEt)_3$, the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography with dichlorometane as an eluent. The product **3** was obtained by suction filtration with methanol and hexane in 29% yield from TTF (16.7 mg).

3: Brown powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.42 (s 12H), 2.44 (s 12H), 6.60 (s, 4H), 6.74 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 4H), 7.02 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 4H); Mp 275–276 °C. This compound is too insoluble to record a ¹³C NMR spectrum.

Synthesis of 4 (Scheme 2b): Compound 13 (24.3 mg, 0.017 mmol), 11 (61.2 mg, 0.270 mmol), dry-toluene (0.7 mL), and $P(OEt)_3$ (0.7 mL) were placed in a 50-mL reaction flask under an argon atmosphere. The mixture heated at reflux for 12 h. After removal of solvent and excess $P(OEt)_3$, the residue was washed by methanol, hexane, and acetone in 44% yield from 1a.

Compounds 6 and 7 were synthesized as below;



Typical procedure for synthesis of 6 and 7: To a mixture of **15** (370.3 mg, 2.00 mmol) and **16** (1.151 g, 2.11 mmol) in dry-acetonitrile (10 mL) was added triethylamine (2.5 mL) at 0 °C under an argon atmosphere and the mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. After removal of solvent and excess triethylamine, the residue was purified by suction filtration with cold methanol. The product **6a** was obtained in 86% yield (627.9 mg, 1.73 mmol).

6a: Yellow powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.42 (s 3H), 2.44 (s 3H), 6.41 (s 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.9, 19.0, 113.4,

119.3, 124.2, 127.0, 128.2, 131.6, 133.3, 135.1; Mp 91–92 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for $C_{12}H_{11}BrS_4$: 361.8927; found: 361.8902.

6b: Yellow powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 1.95 (s 3H), 1.97 (s 3H), 6.34 (s 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 12.9, 13.6, 110.1, 118.2, 121.1, 121.2, 127.9, 131.4, 135.5 135.9; Mp 91–92 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₁BrS₂: 297.9486; found: 297.9540.

6c: Orange powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 3.85 (s 3H), 3.87 (s 3H), 6.39 (s 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 53.3, 53.4, 114.2, 120.0, 128.2, 129.0, 131.4, 131.6, 131.7 134.6, 159.6, 160.1; Mp 112–113 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₁BrO₄S₂: 385.9282; found: 385.9268.

6d: White powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 6.49 (s 1H), 7.10-7.16 (m 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.28 (m 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 106.0, 113.4, 119.6, 121.2, 122.0, 125.9, 126.3, 128.5, 131.7 134.0, 134.8, 135.6; Mp 182–183 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₉BrS₂: 319.9329; found: 319.9322.

7a: Yellow powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.43 (s 3H), 2.45 (s 3H), 6.56 (s 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.9, 19.1, 107.6, 110.7, 123.7, 125.1, 127.9, 130.1, 131.6 142.0; Mp 41–42 °C (decomposed).

7b: White powder; ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz) δ 1.93 (s 3H), 1.97 (s 3H), 6.33 (s 1H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 12.9, 13.6,110.1, 118.2, 121.1, 121.2, 127.9, 131.4, 135.5 135.9; Mp 61–62 °C (decomposed).

7d: White powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 6.64 (s 1H), 6.68 (d , *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d , *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 1H) , 7.28-7.32 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 107.4, 110.8, 121.2, 122.0, 124.0, 125.7, 126.2, 130.0, 132.0, 135.2, 136.2, 142.2; Mp 68–69 °C (decomposed).

Synthesis of 9: $Pd(OAc)_2$ (25.5 mg, 0.113 mmol), $PtBu_3 \cdot HBF_4$ (98.5 mg, 0.340 mmol), and Cs_2CO_3 (737.7 mg, 2.263 mmol) were placed in a 30-mL reaction flask under argon. 1,4-Dioxane (2mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min at 50 °C. A solution of compound 8 (516.2 mg, 1.947 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2mL) and TTF (38.4 mg, 0.188 mmol) was added. The mixture heated at 110 °C for 72 h. The obtained solid was washed by dichlorometane and methanol to yield 9 as a dark brown oil. Being identified by ¹H NMR, this compound was used for the next step without further purification.

Synthesis of 10: To a mixture of 9 (300.8 mg) in DMF (10 mL) and distilled water (10 mL) was added PTSA•H₂O (244.0 mg, 0.602 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was

stirred for 1 h. The organic compounds were extracted with dichlorometane three times. The combined organic layer was washed with H₂O, sat. NaHCO₃ aq., and sat. NaCl aq., dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained solid was washed by methanol and hexane to yield **10** as a black solid. Being identified by ¹H NMR, this compound was used for the next step without further purification.

Compound 12 was synthesized as below;



Synthesis of 12: Compound 21 (196.1 mg, 0.501 mmol), 11 (456.0 mg, 2.01 mmol), drytoluene (2.4 mL), and $P(OEt)_3$ (2.4 mL) were placed in a 50-mL reaction flask under an argon atmosphere. The mixture heated at reflux for h. After removal of solvent and excess $P(OEt)_3$, The residue was washed by methanol in 80% yield.

12: Yellow powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.21 (s 3H), 2.32 (s 3H), 2.37 (s 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) 7.52 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.8, 18.8 (2C), 18.9, 111.7, 122.1, 123.2, 126.0, 126.2, 126.5, 127.0, 131.1, 131.2, 132.3, 132.7, 135.5; Mp 133–134 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₇BrS₈: 567.8279; found: 567.8280.

Synthesis of 13: To a mixture of 1a (33.0 mg, 0.025 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added POCl₃ (74 μ L, 0.79 mmol) at 0 °C and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. After the reaction, 1M NaOH aq. (1.2 mL) was added at 0 °C and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was extracted with dichlorometane. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O and sat. NaCl aq. three times, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The product was obtained by suction filtration with dichlorometane and hexane in 44% yield from 1a. Being identified by ¹H NMR, this compound was used for the next step without further purification.

Synthesis of 21: Compound 6a (1.150 g, 3.16 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added POCl₃ (1.2 mL, 12.7 mmol) at 0 °C and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. After the reaction, 1M NaOH aq. (38 mL) was added at 0 °C and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was extracted with dichlorometane. The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O and sat. NaCl aq. Three by suction filtration with dichlorometane and hexane in 77% yield.

21: Yellow powder; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 2.41 (s 3H), 2.56 (s 3H), 7.27 (d , *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d , *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 9.31 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.8, 19.2, 121.3, 122.3, 125.8, 130.2, 132.5, 133.6, 135.5, 160.8, 183.2; Mp 158–159 °C; HRMS (MALDI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₁BrOS₄: 389.8876; found: 389.8856.

Theoretical calculations

The theoretical calculations of compound **3a**, **4** was carried out based on t density functional theory (DFT) using spin-restricted B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory.



Figure S1. (a) Molecular orbitals of **3a** and (b) **4**.

The dihedral angles







4

A'–A	164.3°	B–E	94.7°
A–B	142.5°	B'–E'	84.7°
A–B'	54.4°	C–G	117.0°
A–C	92.7°	C'–G'	81.8°
A–C'	99.9°		
B–D	50.3°		
B'–D'	48.4°		
C–F	50.0°		
C'–F'	129.4°		
D–E	111.6°		
D'–E'	50.1°		
F–G	110.5°		
F'–G'	111.7°		
A–D	92.7°		
A–D'	99.9°		
A'–F	11.0°		
A'–F'	9.1°		
B–E	94.7°		
B'–E'	84.7°		
C–F	50.0°		
C'–F'	129.4°		

Cyclic Voltammograms



Figure S2. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) **2a** and (b) **3a** in PhCN/CS₂ (1/1, V/V) (0.3 mM) solution in designated solvent containing 0.1 m nBu_4NPF_6 .

	-		-			
	E_1/V	E_2/V	E_3/V	E_4/V	E_5/V	E_6/V
2a	-0.05	+0.09		+0.49		
3 a	+0.14		+0.25			+0.52
5 ^b	-0.01	+0.42				
10 ^b	-0.25	+0.60				
22 ^b	+0.00	+0.47				

Table S2. Redox potentials of 2a, 3a, and related compounds^a.

^aIn PhCN/CS₂ (1/1, V/V) containing 0.1 M ^{*n*}Bu₄NPF₆, all potentials measured against Ag/Ag^+ reference electrode and converted to vs. Fc/Fc⁺.

^bIn PhCN containing 0.1 M n Bu₄NPF₆, all potentials measured against Ag/Ag⁺ reference electrode and converted to vs. Fc/Fc⁺.



The results of a digital simulation technique of 1a and 4





(b) **4**



Figure S3. The results of a digital simulations of (a) **1a** and (b) **4**. Black line; disital simulated wave. Green line; observed wave.

Table S2. The following charge-transfer reaction and redox potentials were used for a digitalsimulation of 1a and 4

(a)	1 a
(u)	14

charge-transfer reaction	redox potentials (V)
A + e = B	0.502
B + e = C1	0.285
C + 2e = D1	0.2
D1 + e = D2	0.15
D2 + e = D3	0.1

<u>(b)</u> 4

charge-transfer reaction	redox potentials (V)
A + e = B	0.582
B + e = C1	0.26
C1 + e = C2	0.19
C2 + e = C3	0.184
C3 + e = C4	0.18
C4 + e = D	0.133
D + e = E1	0.129
E1 + e = E2	0.088
E2 + e = E3	0.05
E3 + e = F	0.02





¹³C NMR of **1a**







¹³C NMR of **1b**



¹H NMR of 2a



¹³C NMR of **2a**



¹H NMR of 2b



¹³C NMR of **2b**















¹³C NMR of **6a**







¹³C NMR of **6b**











 1 H NMR of **6d**



 13 C NMR of **6d**







¹³C NMR of **7a**







¹³C NMR of **7b**



 1 H NMR of **7d**



 13 C NMR of **7d**



 1 H NMR of **9**











¹³C NMR of **12**











¹³C NMR of **21**

