Stable 2D anti-ferromagnetically coupled fluorenyl radical dendrons†

Jian Wang,a Gakhyun Kim,b Maria Eugenia Sandoval-Salinas,cd Hoa Phana and Jishan Wu*a

We report the first class of stable, two-dimensional (2D) anti-ferromagnetically coupled dendritic polycyclic radicals. A kinetically blocked fluorenyl radical was used to build up the first and second generation dendrons FR-G1 and FR-G2 containing three and seven fluorenyl units, respectively. The neighboring fluorenyl radicals in FR-G1 and FR-G2 show moderate anti-ferromagnetic exchange interaction, resulting in a doublet and quartet ground state, respectively, with a small doublet–quartet energy gap. From FR-G1 to FR-G2, the energy gap decreased and the two-photon absorption was enhanced owing to more extended 2D π-conjugation. Both compounds showed multiple redox waves due to their polycyclic character.

Introduction

Spin–spin exchange interaction in organic diradicals and polycyclic radicals fundamentally determines their magnetic properties and material applications.1 While ferromagnetic (FM) coupling usually leads to a high-spin ground state which is of importance for organic magnets,2 anti-ferromagnetic (AFM) exchange interaction helps to enhance electronic conjugation between the radicals and results in remarkable optical, electronic and magnetic properties as recently demonstrated in many open-shell singlet diradicals and polycyclic radicals.3 Topologically, the radicals can be linked in linear, macrocyclic, star-branched, and even dendritic motifs, and the topological symmetry determines the spin multiplicity of the polycyclics. Among them, dendritic polycyclic radicals are particularly interesting as they provide two-dimensional (2D) multiple spin–spin interactions. Rajca’s group and Iwamura’s group independently developed dendritic polyarylmethyl radicals4 and polycarbenes,5 respectively, both showing strong FM coupling between the neighbouring radicals with a high-spin ground state. However, these dendritic polyaromatics are kinetically unstable and they can only be generated and analysed in situ in an inert atmosphere at low temperature. On the other hand, AFM coupled polycyclic radicals show much better stability due to the bonding interaction between the radicals and recently, stable linear6 and macrocyclic polycyclic radicals7 have been successfully prepared. However, to the best of our knowledge, stable AFM coupled dendritic polycyclic radicals remain unknown. It was previously demonstrated that the fluorenyl radical became stable if the 9-position was kinetically blocked by a bulky anthryl group, such as FR-G0 in Fig. 1.8,9 Therefore, we designed the dendritic triradicaloid FR-G1 and heptaradicaloid FR-G2 (Fig. 1), in which the 3,6-positions of the inner fluorenyl radical are directly linked to the 9-position of the outer fluorenyl radicals. They can be regarded as the first and second generation fluorenyl radical mono-dendron, respectively. The 9-position of the core fluorenyl unit is kinetically blocked by a bulky 9-(3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)anthryl and the 3,6-positions of the outermost fluorenyls are blocked by 4-tert-butyphenyl groups. In addition, the inner fluorenyl unit itself serves as a kinetic blocking group for the outer fluorenyl radicals. Notably, the neighbouring fluorenyl units can form AFM bonding by losing one aromatic sextet ring (the hexagon shaded by blue colour) and generation of a para-quinodimethane unit (Fig. 1). As a result, monoradical and triradical/pentaradical resonance forms can also be drawn for FR-G1 and FR-G2, respectively. These 2D AFM coupled and kinetically protected fluorenyl radical dendrons are supposed to be stable and exhibit interesting physical properties. They are also significantly different from the reported polyphenylene dendrimers8 or polyphenylacetylene dendrimers,9 in which the π-conjugation is usually interrupted at the branch points due to the large distortional angle between the phenyl units or meta-phenyl linkage.
Results and discussion

Synthesis

The key synthetic strategy toward FR-G1 and FR-G2 is to build up the corresponding dendritic precursors with a hydroxy or a methoxy group at the 9-methylene positions, followed by reduction (Scheme 1). A divergent synthetic route was used starting from the 3,6-dibromo-fluorenylether 1. Lithium–bromine exchange of 1 with 2.2 equivalents n-butyllithium followed by quenching with 2.5 equivalents 3,6-bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)-9H-fluoren-9-one11 gave the alcohol precursor 2 in 41% yield. Reduction of 2 by SnCl2 in dry dichloromethane (DCM) at room temperature afforded the targeted compound FR-G1 as a purple solid in 57% yield after purification by normal silica gel chromatography. Compound FR-G1 is stable, and a half-life time of about 143 h was determined in DCM solution upon exposure to the ambient air and light conditions as monitored by UV-vis-NIR absorption spectroscopy (Fig. S1 in the ESI†). On the other hand, addition of 3,6-dibromo-9H-fluoren-9-one into the aryl lithium salt of 1 gave the di-alcohol intermediate, and the hydroxy groups were then protected by methylation with iodomethane to give tri-ether 3. Similarly, lithium–bromine exchange of 3 with 6.0 equivalents n-butyllithium followed by reaction with 8.0 equivalents 3,6-bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)-9H-fluoren-9-one afforded the precursor 4, which was carefully purified by preparative gel permeation chromatography. Treatment of compound 4 with SnCl2 in dry DCM followed by silica gel column chromatography successfully gave the target compound FR-G2 as a purple solid in 40% yield. FR-G2 is also a stable compound but with a slightly shorter half-life time (102 h) in DCM compared to FR-G1 under the same ambient air and light conditions (Fig. S1 in the ESI†). Due to the existence of unpaired electrons, the aromatic resonances in the 1H NMR spectra of FR-G1 and FR-G2 are significantly broadened at various temperatures. However, high-resolution mass spectrometry (Fig. S2 and S3 in the ESI†) and high performance liquid chromatography measurements (Fig. S4 and S5 in the ESI†) clearly confirmed the formation of the target compounds with high purity.

Ground-state electronic structure and polyyradical character

The fundamental electronic structure and radical character of FR-G1 and FR-G2 were theoretically investigated by the restricted active space spin flip (RAS-SF/6-31G*) method,12 a multi-configurational (spin complete) wave function approach...
that has shown very good results in the description of strongly correlated electron systems,\textsuperscript{5,7} and with spin-unrestricted density functional theory (UB3LYP/6-31G*). The calculated electronic energies predict that FR-G1 has a doublet (D\textsubscript{0}) ground state, with several higher-energy doublet excited states (D\textsubscript{n}, n = 1–4) and quartet states (Q\textsubscript{n}, n = 1–4) (Fig. S12 and Table S1 in the ESI\textsuperscript{†}). The energy gap between the ground doublet state and the lowest energy quartet state (∆E\textsubscript{D–Q}) was calculated to be −8.19 kcal mol\textsuperscript{−1} (Table 1). On the other hand, FR-G2 was predicted to have a quartet ground state with a slightly higher lying doublet excited state (∆E\textsubscript{D–Q} = +0.78 kcal mol\textsuperscript{−1}) (Table 1, Fig. S11 and Tables S2 and S4 in the ESI\textsuperscript{†}). This is reasonable considering that there is minimum of one (for FR-G1) or three (for FR-G2) unpaired electrons in their AFM coupled resonance forms (Fig. 1). The calculated electronic structures and spin density distribution maps in their respective ground states are shown in Fig. 2. In all cases, the unpaired electron density is delocalized throughout at least two neighbouring fluorenyl units, with the highest density localized at the 9-position carbon centers, indicating moderate AFM exchange coupling between these fluorenyl units. The spin densities are also delocalized throughout the whole branched fluorenyl backbone, indicating two-dimensional π-conjugation. The radical character of their ground-state structures was evaluated by the number of unpaired electrons (N\textsubscript{U})\textsuperscript{14} according to the equation: N\textsubscript{U} = Σ(1 – abs(1 – n\textsubscript{i})), where \{n\textsubscript{i}\} are the natural occupation numbers from the one-particle density matrix. The N\textsubscript{U} value was calculated to be 1.82 for FR-G1 and 5.23 for FR-G2 (Table 1). Significant electronic occupancies were calculated for the lowest unoccupied natural orbitals (SONO + i, i = 1,2,3,…) of FR-G1 and FR-G2 (Table 1 and Tables S1, S3 in the ESI\textsuperscript{†}), which should directly correspond to Yamaguchi’s polyradical character indices.\textsuperscript{14} Accordingly, FR-G1 has a moderate triradical character (y\textsubscript{0} = 0.37), while FR-G2 has large triradical character (y\textsubscript{0} = 1.0), moderate pentaradical character (y\textsubscript{1} = 0.58), and moderate heptaradical character (y\textsubscript{2} = 0.50). All these calculations suggest a moderate AFM exchange interaction between the fluorenyl units in both dendrons.

### Magnetic properties

Both FR-G1 and FR-G2 showed strong electron spin resonance (ESR) signals in DCM solution with the same g\textsubscript{e} value of 2.0026, and the ESR spectra can be well fitted by considering the spin-nucleus hyperfine coupling (Fig. 3a and c and S6 in the ESI\textsuperscript{†}). Compared with fluorenyl monoradicals,\textsuperscript{5,7} the ESR spectra of both compounds are broadened, indicating a moderate spin–spin exchange interaction between the fluorenyl units. FR-G2

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>∆E\textsubscript{D–Q} (kcal mol\textsuperscript{−1})</th>
<th>N\textsubscript{U}</th>
<th>n(SONO + 1)</th>
<th>n(SONO + 2)</th>
<th>n(SONO + 3)</th>
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<tr>
<td>FR-G1</td>
<td>−8.19</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR-G2</td>
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<td>5.23</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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Fig. 2 Molecular orbital diagrams of dominant electronic configurations (RAS-SF/6-31G*) (a, b) and spin density distribution (UB3LYP/6-31G*) (c) of FR-G1 and FR-G2 in their respective ground states. Subindex A indicates a molecular orbital localized on the anthracene moiety.
region extending up to 850 nm, with maximum (in DCM) shows an intense absorption band in the vis-NIR
FR-G1
Optical and electrochemical properties
between the
FR-G2
peaks at 759 and 831 nm in addition to the intense band
centered at 533 nm, and the absorption is extended up to 1150
nm (Fig. 4b), which can be explained by multiple AFM coupling
among the three radicals. On the other hand, the
fluorenyl radical monomer FR-G0 without intramolecular AFM
coupling exhibits a long and weak absorption band up to 1050
nm. FR-G2 in DCM displays a new moderate-intense band with
peaks at 759 and 831 nm in addition to the intense band
centered at 533 nm, and the absorption is extended up to 1150
nm (Fig. 4b), which can be explained by multiple AFM coupling
between the fluorenyl radicals. The optical energy gap ($E_{\text{g,opt}}$) of
FR-G1 and FR-G2 was estimated to be 1.56 eV and 1.12 eV,
respectively, from the lowest energy absorption onset. Assign-
ments of the absorption bands of FR-G1 and FR-G2 in terms of
orbital transitions can be found in the ESI (Tables S5, S6,
Fig. S13 and S14†).

Open-shell singlet diradicaloids and polyradicaloids having
moderate bonding of the frontier $\pi$-electrons usually show
enhanced two-photon absorption (TPA). Hence, TPA properties
of FR-G1 and FR-G2 were probed by using the open-aperture
Z-scan method in the wavelength range where one-photon
absorption contribution is negligible (Fig. 4a and b and S8 in
the ESI†). FR-G1 exhibited a maximum TPA cross-section value ($\sigma_{\text{max}}$) of 230 GM at 1200 nm, while FR-G2 showed a largely increased $\sigma_{\text{max}}$ value of 620 GM at 1700 nm due to more extended 2D $\pi$-conjugation via multiple intramolecular AFM exchange interactions. Both $\sigma_{\text{max}}$ values are larger than typical closed-shell $\pi$-conjugated systems in a similar size. Femto-
second transient absorption (TA) measurements were con-
ducted to investigate their excited-state dynamics (Fig. S9 in the
ESI†). According to the kinetic plots of ground-state bleaching
wave potential ($E_{1/2}$) of 0.37, 0.62 and 0.93 V (vs. Fc+/Fc) and three
quasi-reversible reduction waves with $E_{1/2}^\text{red} = -1.26$, -1.54 and
-1.72 V during the cyclic voltammetry and pulse voltammetry
measurement (Fig. 4c and S10 in the ESI†). The HOMO and
LUMO energy levels are estimated to be $-5.08$ and $-3.77$ eV
from the onset potential of the first oxidation and reduction

exhibited a broader ESR spectrum compared to FR-G1
presumably due to more extended spin delocalization. Variable-
temperature ESR measurements were conducted for the powder
form, and in both cases, the product of ESR intensity ($I$) and
temperature ($T$ in K) increases with temperature (Fig. 3b and
d and S7 in the ESI†), correlating to a thermal population from
the ground state to higher energy excited states. Fitting of the
ESR data by using a trimer model for FR-G1 and a simplified
pentanuclear model for FR-G2 gave a $\Delta E_{\text{g,F}}$ value of $-3.9$
kcal mol$^{-1}$ and $+0.2$ kcal mol$^{-1}$, respectively (see details in the
ESI†). Therefore, the ground state of FR-G1 is a doublet while
FR-G2 has a quartet ground state, in agreement with the
theoretical predictions.

**Optical and electrochemical properties**

FR-G1 in DCM shows an intense absorption band in the vis-NIR
region extending up to 850 nm, with maximum ($\lambda_{\text{max}}$) at 533 nm
(Fig. 4a), indicating significant AFM exchange interaction (or $\pi$-
conjugation) among the three radicals. On the other hand, the
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Fig. 3 Measured (solid line) and fitted (dash line) ESR spectra of FR-G1 (a) and FR-G2 (b) in DCM at 298 K. Measured (circle) and fitted (solid line) $I$ vs. $T$ curves based on the VT ESR measurements of FR-G1 (c) and FR-G2 (d) in the solid state.

Fig. 4 One-photon and two-photon absorption spectra of FR-G1 (a) and FR-G2 (b) in DCM. TPA spectra are plotted at $\lambda_{\text{ex}}/2$. (c) Cyclic voltammograms of FR-G1 and FR-G2 measured in DCM.
wave, respectively, and the corresponding electrochemical energy gap ($E^C_{2C}$) is 1.31 eV. FR-G2 exhibited two oxidation waves at $E^{ox}_{1/2} = 0.49$ and 0.88 V and four reduction waves at $E^{red}_{1/2} = -1.19, -1.39, -1.72$ and $-2.09$ V (Fig. 4c). The HOMO and LUMO energy levels of FR-G2 were estimated to be $-4.96$ and $-3.93$ eV, with a smaller $E^C_{2C}$ value of 1.03 eV. Therefore, with increasing molecular size, the HOMO increases and the LUMO decreases. The trend of the electrochemical energy gap is in consistent with the observed optical energy gap, and the decrease of band gap from FR-G1 to FR-G2 can be simply explained by more extended 2D π-conjugation in FR-G2. Spectro-electrochemical studies reveal that FR-G1 can be fully oxidized to its trianions with $\lambda_{max}$ at 1088 nm and fully reduced to its trianions with $\lambda_{max}$ at 378 nm (Fig. S11 in the ESI†). FR-G2 can be oxidized to triations ($\lambda_{max} = 1090$ nm) and fully reduced to hepta-anions ($\lambda_{max} = 376$ nm). The multiple redox behaviour is due to their polyradical character and 2D π-conjugation, which can stabilize multiple charges.

**Conclusions**

In summary, stable fluorenyl radical dendrons up to the second generation were successfully synthesized. The moderate intramolecular AFM coupling between the fluorenyl radicals results in two-dimensionally π-conjugated structures with polyradical character. Due to the more extended π-conjugation and polyradical character, the second generation dendron FR-G2 exhibited smaller energy gap, larger TPA cross-section, and shorter excited state lifetime compared to the first generation dendron FR-G1. Both compounds showed small electrochemical energy gaps and multiple accessible redox waves. Our molecules represent the first class of two-dimensionally AFM coupled dendritic polycyradicaloids.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

**Acknowledgements**

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**Notes and references**