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One pot synthesis of unusual *meso*-dipyrrolyl corrole†

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We have synthesized an unusual *meso*-dipyrrolyl corrole **1** in one pot reaction using 2 + 1 approach, by condensing pentafluorobenzaldehyde with *meso*-free dipyrromethane under TFA catalyzed reaction conditions followed by oxidation with a mild oxidant such as *p*-chloranil. The product was not obtained when we used other aldehydes such as *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde and *p*-cyanobenzaldehyde as well as when we changed the oxidant from *p*-chloranil to DDQ. We elucidated the molecular structure of **1** using detailed 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy. The absorption spectrum showed typical Soret band and three Q-bands with slight shifts in the peak maxima compared to *meso*-free corrole. The *meso*-dipyrrolyl corrole was decently fluorescent and showed emission band at 678 nm. The preliminary study showed that the *meso*-free carbon of *meso*-dipyrrolyl corrole was sufficiently reactive for functionalization but the resulted functionalized *meso*-dipyrrolyl corroles were not stable to isolate. Our attempts to prepare metal complexes of *meso*-dipyrrolyl corroles remained unsuccessful because of the unstable nature of the resulted coordination complexes.

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Introduction

Corroles are tetrapyrrolic aromatic macrocyclic compounds with a direct pyrrole–pyrrole linkage and have one less carbon in their macrocycle compared to tetrapyrrolic porphyrins.¹ These macrocycles have a smaller cavity than porphyrins because of the direct pyrrole–pyrrole linkage. Due to one less carbon present in corroles, their symmetry is reduced from D_{4h} as in porphyrins to C_{2v} . Thus, corroles are aromatic 18- π systems like porphyrins and exhibit intense absorptions in the visible region.¹ Corroles have four nitrogen atoms in their inner ring, out of which three are of pyrrolic type and one is pyridine type nitrogen. Due to presence of three inner –NH hydrogen atoms in the ring unlike porphyrins which have two ionizable NH atoms, corroles are known to stabilize metals in higher oxidation states compared to their counterpart porphyrins.² Corroles uniquely have higher acidity as compared to other macrocycles. Corroles have very interesting spectral, photochemical and luminescence properties³ which have potential applications in various fields such as dye sensitized solar cells,⁴ photodynamic therapy,⁵ energy transfer systems⁶ and organic catalysts.⁷ In spite of their novel features, the chemistry of corroles are relatively less developed compared to their porphyrin analogues because of the difficulties encountered in the synthesis of corroles. However, in recent past the research on the development of corrole chemistry has gained

momentum after the landmark discovery of one pot synthesis of *meso*-aryl corroles independently by Gross,⁸ Smith and Paolesse⁹ and their co-workers in 1999. Although, several methods are available to prepare *meso*-aryl corroles but the synthesis of *meso*-free corroles still remain challenging because of their unstable nature. The *meso*-free carbon of *meso*-free corroles is very reactive and can be functionalized easily to prepare the *meso*-functionalized corroles which are useful building blocks to construct large delocalized π -conjugated systems. This area of research is however less explored as there are scarce synthetic protocols for *meso*-free corroles and these corroles are quite unstable for further chemistry. Herein we report, one pot facile synthesis of *meso*-dipyrrolyl corrole containing one free *meso*-carbon using readily available precursors under simple reaction conditions. The *meso*-free carbon is highly reactive and readily undergoes functionalization but the resulted functionalized *meso*-dipyrrolyl corroles were found to be very unstable to isolate. The metalation of corrole was also led to decomposition of corrole macrocycle.

Experimental section

General

THF and toluene were dried over sodium benzophenone ketyl, $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$, *p*-chloranil and 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) obtained from Spectrochem (India) were used as obtained. All other chemicals used for the synthesis were reagent grade unless otherwise specified. Column chromatography was performed on silica (60–120 mesh). ¹H NMR spectra (δ in ppm) were recorded using Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker operating at 101 MHz.

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TMS was used as an internal reference for recording ^1H (of residual proton; δ 7.26) in CDCl_3 and ^{13}C (of residual carbon; δ 39.51 signal) in DMSO-d_6 . Absorption and steady-state fluorescence spectra were obtained with Varian and PC1 Photon Counting Spectrofluorometer manufactured by ISS, USA instruments respectively. Fluorescence spectra were recorded at 25 °C in a 1 cm quartz fluorescence cuvette. The fluorescence quantum yields (ϕ_f) were estimated from the emission and absorption spectra by comparative method at the excitation wavelength of 440 nm using H_2TPP ($\phi_f = 0.11$) as standard.¹⁰ The time-resolved fluorescence decay measurements were carried out at the magic angle using a picosecond-diode-laser-based, time-correlated, single-photon-counting (TCSPC) fluorescence spectrometer from IBH, UK. All the decays were fitted to single exponential unless specified. The HRMS spectra were recorded with Bruker maxis impact 282001.00081 using electron spray ionization method and TOF analyser.

Synthesis of 1

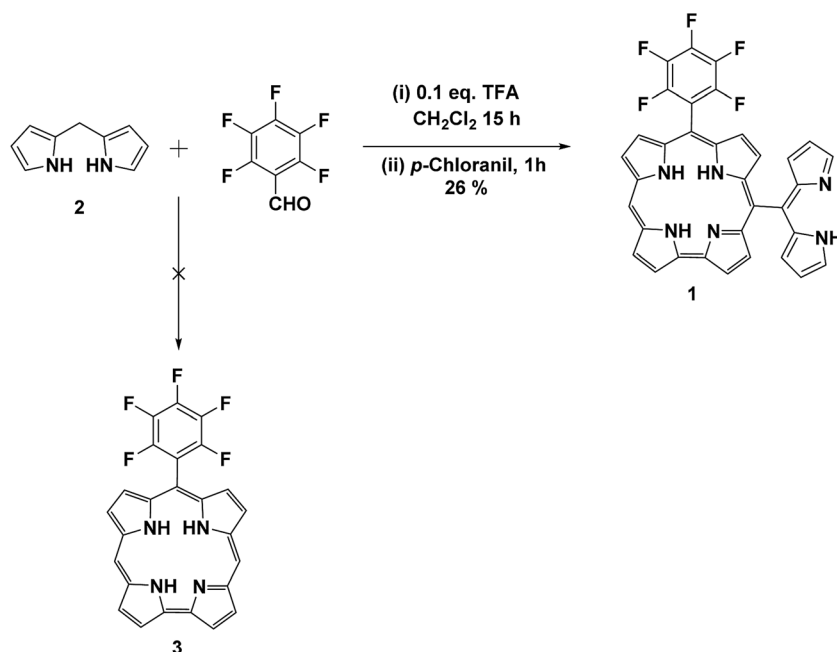
Samples of pentafluorobenzaldehyde (200 mg, 1.02 mmol) and *meso*-free dipyrromethane (596 mg, 4.08 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane and stirred under nitrogen atmosphere for 5 min. Followed by, addition of catalytic amount of TFA (31 μL , 0.41 mmol) and stirring was continued for 15 h in inert atmosphere. The oxidant *p*-chloranil was added and stirring was continued for additional 1 h in open air. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude reaction mixture was subjected to silica gel column chromatographic purification. The compound 1 was eluted using petroleum ether/dichloromethane (1 : 1) as eluent to afford the compound in 26% yield as green solid (161 mg); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform- d) δ 10.24 (s, 1H), 9.36 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 4.7$ Hz, 2H), 9.27 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 4.6$ Hz, 2H), 9.24 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.81 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m,

2H) 6.82 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 144.97, 132.78, 132.34, 131.48, 130.32, 130.08, 121.11, 116.61, 112.49, 109.14, 107.45, 29.00. HRMS (ESI): m/z (%): calculated for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_5\text{N}_6$ is 607.1664 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺, found 607.1651 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺.

Results and discussion

The *meso*-dipyrryn timer corrole containing one free *meso*-carbon 1 is synthesized as shown in Scheme 1. The required precursor, the *meso*-unsubstituted dipyrromethane 2 was prepared in multigram quantity by following the reported method.¹¹

To prepare the *meso*-free corrole 3, we initially carried out the condensation by taking 2.5 equivalents of *meso*-unsubstituted dipyrromethane 2 with one equivalent of pentafluorobenzaldehyde in CH_2Cl_2 in the presence of catalytic amount of trifluoroacetic acid under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 h followed by oxidation with *p*-chloranil in open air for additional 1 h. The TLC analysis and absorption spectroscopy indicated the formation of corrole which we assumed to be the *meso*-free corrole 3. The crude reaction mixture was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and afforded the corrole as green solid in ~5% yield. The high-resolution mass spectrometry showed a molecular ion peak at 607.1651 which does not correspond to the expected corrole 3 but corresponds to the *meso*-dipyrryn timer substituted corrole containing one *meso*-free carbon 1 (Fig. 1a) which we confirmed later by detailed NMR studies (*vide infra*). We repeated the reaction several times under same conditions to check the reproducibility of the product. To optimize the reaction conditions, we also varied the number of equivalents of *meso*-unsubstituted dipyrromethane 2, the acid catalyst and oxidant. The best yields of 26% were obtained when we condensed four equivalents of *meso*-free dipyrromethane 2 with one equivalent of



Scheme 1 Synthesis of *meso*-dipyrryn timer corrole 1.



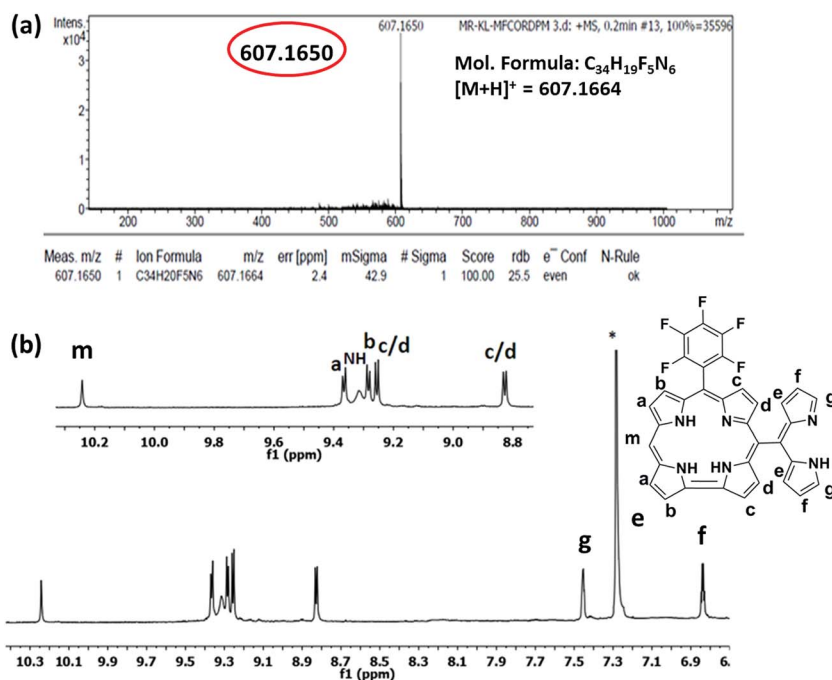


Fig. 1 (a) High resolution mass and (b) ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 recorded in CDCl₃.

pentafluorobenzaldehyde in CH₂Cl₂ in the presence of 0.1 equivalent of trifluoroacetic acid under nitrogen atmosphere followed by oxidation with three equivalents of *p*-chloranil in open air. Interestingly, when we used DDQ as an oxidant, we did not see the formation of corrole 1 indicating that the corrole formed was probably decomposed in the reaction mixture. Thus, only *p*-chloranil as an oxidant resulted in the formation of *meso*-dipyrriyl corrole 1. We also varied the acid catalyst from 0.1 equiv. of TFA to 0.1 equiv. of BF₃·Et₂O and kept the other reaction conditions constant. Under these reaction conditions, the compound 1 was obtained in 6–8% yield along with traces of *meso* free porphyrin which was also formed. Furthermore, we also changed the electron withdrawing pentafluorobenzaldehyde to 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and 4-cyanobenzaldehyde, but we could not isolate the corresponding *meso*-dipyrriyl substituted corrole.

We made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain the crystal structure of compound 1. However, the molecular structure of compound 1 was deduced by detailed 1D and 2D NMR studies. The ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 is presented in Fig. 1 whereas ¹H–¹H COSY and ¹H–¹H NOESY NMR spectra of compound 1 are presented in Fig. 2. The ¹H NMR spectrum showed one singlet in the highly downfield region at 10.24 ppm corresponding to the *meso* proton. The eight β-pyrrole protons appeared as four sets of doublets at 9.36, 9.27, 9.24 and 8.81 ppm. The six protons of the *meso*-dipyrromethenyl moiety appeared as multiplets at 7.44, 7.25 and 6.82 ppm corresponding to two protons each and the NH proton of *meso*-dipyrromethenyl unit appeared as broad resonance at 9.32 ppm. All these protons were identified and assigned based on location, integration, cross-peak correlations in ¹H–¹H COSY and NOESY spectroscopy. The singlet at 10.24 ppm corresponding to

the *meso* proton (type m) showed cross peak correlation with a doublet resonance at 9.36 ppm (Fig. 2a), which we assigned as type a pyrrole protons. The type a protons in turn showed cross peak correlation with a doublet resonance at 9.27 ppm, which we assigned as type b pyrrole protons. The resonance at 9.32 ppm corresponding to NH proton of dipyrromethene moiety showed NOE connectivity with the multiplet at 7.44 ppm (Fig. 2b), which we identified as type g protons.

The type g protons showed cross peak correlation with multiplet at 6.82 ppm, which was assigned as type f protons. The type f showed cross peak correlation with multiplet at 7.25 ppm, which was assigned as type e proton. As we didn't observe any NOE connectivity with the type e proton, out of two doublet resonances observed at 8.81 ppm or 9.24 ppm, we tentatively assigned the doublet at 8.81 ppm as type c resonance, as it is placed nearer to the electron withdrawing *meso*-pentafluoro phenyl group and the resonance at 9.24 ppm was assigned to type d protons. Thus, 1D and 2D NMR helped in deducing the molecular structure of compound 1. We also recorded ¹H NMR spectrum of compound in polar solvent such as DMSO-d₆ in which all protons of compound 1 experienced slight shifts compared to CDCl₃ (Fig. 3). However, the dipyrromethene NH of compound 1 experienced significant downfield shift (3 ppm) in DMSO-d₆ and appeared at 12.4 ppm due to strong hydrogen bonding interaction between compound 1 and solvent. We attempted to record the protonated ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 by adding a drop of trifluoroacetic acid. The resulted protonated corrole 1.2H²⁺ showed broad resonances in ¹H NMR but the number of resonances were remained same and experienced slight shifts. For example, the dipyrriyl NH proton of compound 1 which appeared as broad singlet at 9.3 ppm in CDCl₃ was shifted to downfield and



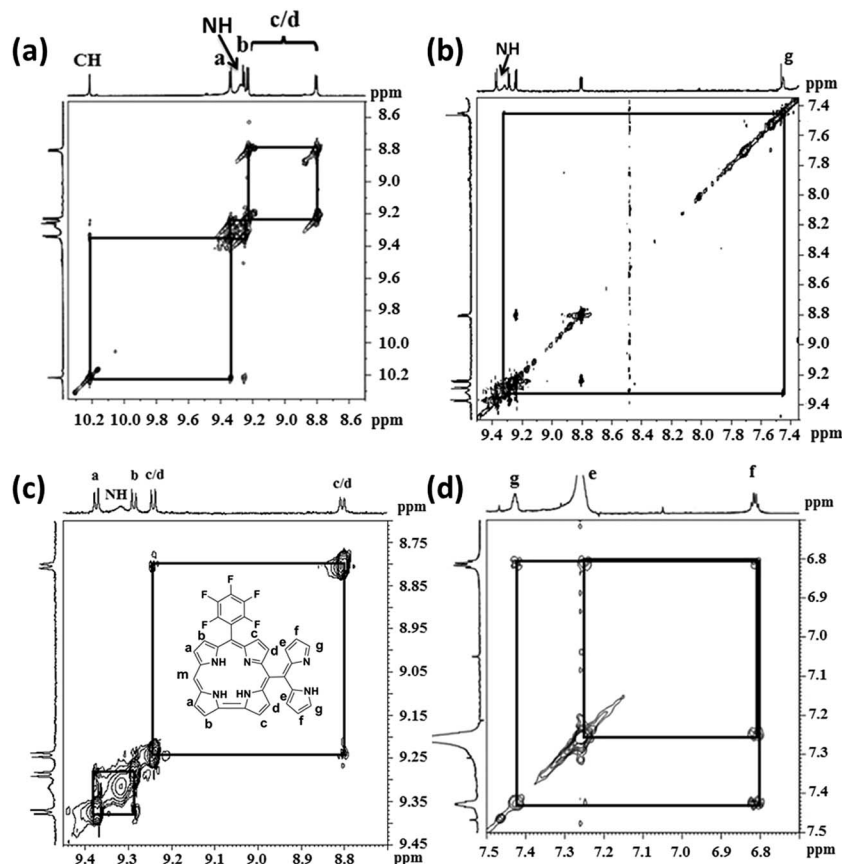


Fig. 2 (a, c and d) ^1H - ^1H COSY and (b) ^1H - ^1H NOESY spectra of **1**, recorded in CDCl_3 .

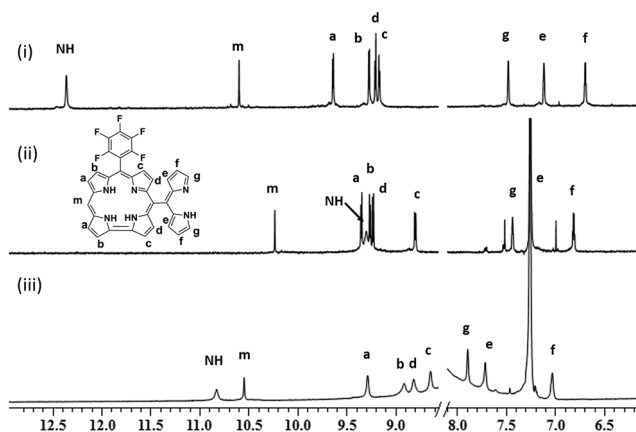


Fig. 3 (i) ^1H NMR spectra of **1** recorded in DMSO-d_6 and (ii) CDCl_3 at RT and (iii) ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** recorded after protonation (with TFA) in CDCl_3 at -40°C .

appeared at 10.8 ppm. However, we did not observe the inner NH protons of corrole ring of **1** and its protonated derivative 1.2H^{2+} in ^1H NMR at room temperature as well as at low temperature (-40°C). We did not record at further low temperature due to lack of facility.

The absorption properties of compound **1** were studied in five different solvents and the relevant data is presented in

Table 1. The comparison of absorption spectra of compound **1** and its protonated derivative 1.2H^{2+} recorded in CH_2Cl_2 is shown in Fig. 4a. The compound **1** showed strong Soret band at 432 nm and three ill defined Q-bands at 516 nm, 567 nm and 667 nm. Upon protonation by addition of dilute solution of TFA to compound **1**, the resulted protonated compound 1.2H^{2+} showed bathochromically shifted Soret band at 472 nm and one broad Q-band at 699 nm (Fig. 4a).

The change of solvent from non-polar to polar, the compound **1** exhibited slight shifts in the peak maxima with decrease in extinction coefficients and maximum effects were observed in DMSO.

The fluorescence properties of compound **1** were studied in different solvents by both steady state and time resolved fluorescence techniques and the relevant data is included in Table 1. The fluorescence spectrum recorded in CH_2Cl_2 is shown in Fig. 4b and the fluorescence decay profile is shown in Fig. 4c. Compound **1** is decently fluorescent and showed one broad emission band at 678 nm with a quantum yield of 0.07. The change of solvent resulted in slight changes in the fluorescence peak maxima and quantum yield. For example, in DMSO, the compound **1** showed one broad emission band at 676 nm with quantum yield of 0.057. The fluorescence decay was fitted to either mono-exponential or bi-exponential and the contribution of second component is less. The observation of two lifetimes for compound **1** in solvents such as DMSO indicates that the



Table 1 UV-Vis absorption and fluorescence data of **1**

Solvent	λ_{abs} in nm (ϵ in L mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)				ϕ_{F}	Lifetime (relative amplitudes)	
						τ_1 in ns	τ_2 in ns
THF	431 (26 544)	513 (2821)	571 (2447)	656 (1385)	0.129	6.57 (100)	—
Toluene	432 (21 297)	514 (2154)	567 (1824)	657 (960)	0.096	5.95 (100)	—
Chloroform	430 (29 022)	514 (3173)	573 (2601)	653 (1524)	0.069	5.52 (82)	1.90 (18)
ACN	426 (21 522)	512 (1912)	568 (1685)	655 (887)	0.059	6.31 (86)	1.30 (14)
DMSO	415 (19 509)	511 (2441)	578 (2183)	656 (1326)	0.057	4.32 (92)	0.52 (8)

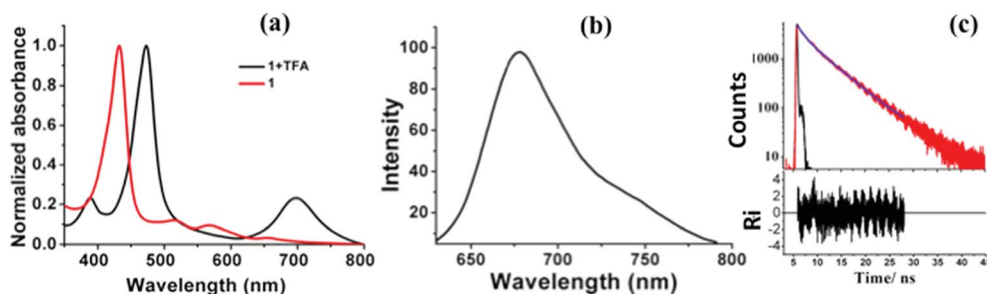


Fig. 4 (a) Comparison of absorption spectra of **1** and **1+TFA**, (b) emission spectrum of **1** recorded in CH₂Cl₂, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 420$ nm and (c) fluorescence decay profile and the weighted residuals distribution fit of fluorescence decays of **1**. The λ_{ex} used was 406 nm and emission was detected at 678 nm.

compound **1** may be existing in two tautomers and one is predominant over the other as described by Gros, Harvey and co-workers.¹² A detailed photophysical studies are required to understand the excited state dynamics of compound **1**.

The reactivity of free *meso* position and the α -positions of the *meso*-dipyrrromethene unit of **1** was tested by carrying out functionalization reactions such as formylation and bromination. In both the cases, the TLC analyses and absorption spectroscopy gave clear indication of the formation of new functionalized products. But we could not isolate the products as the compounds decomposed. Furthermore, we also explored the coordination properties of **1** since the corroles are known to form interesting coordination complexes. We tried phosphorus insertion by reacting compound **1** with POCl₃ in pyridine.¹³ The reaction was completed in 10 min as indicated by color change from green to deep red and the formation was confirmed by mass spectrometry and absorption spectroscopy. However, our attempts to obtain pure phosphorus corrole was unsuccessful as the complex was decomposed. We also tried Pd(II), Co(III) and BF₂ complexation, but in all these cases, we could not isolate the corresponding stable pure compound. Further attempts are underway to prepare the coordination complexes of corrole **1**.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we synthesized an unusual *meso*-dipyrrinyl corrole **1** in good yield by TFA catalyzed condensation of pentafluoro benzaldehyde with *meso*-free dipyrromethane

followed by the oxidation with *p*-chloranil. The unusual *meso* dipyrinyl corrole was formed only when we used pentafluorobenzaldehyde as one of the reactant but using the other aldehydes such as 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and 4-cyanobenzaldehyde, the corrole formation was not observed. We also noted that only *p*-chloranil as an oxidant is compulsory to afford the product whereas the strong oxidizing agent such as DDQ led to decomposition of the product. The *meso*-dipyrrinyl corrole is quite stable and exhibited interesting absorption and fluorescence properties. The reactivity of the free *meso* position was tested by subjecting the *meso*-dipyrrinyl corrole for formylation and bromination reaction conditions. The preliminary results indicated that free *meso* position was sufficiently reactive to introduce the functional groups such as formyl and bromo groups but the resulted functionalized *meso*-dipyrrinyl corroles were not sufficiently stable to isolate. The *meso*-dipyrrinyl corrole also showed an ability to form complexes with metals and non-metals but the resulted complexes decompose during purification or recrystallization. The functionalization and coordination chemistry of such novel unusual *meso*-dipyrrinyl corrole is presently under investigation in our laboratory.

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