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## **EDGE ARTICLE**

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### Versatile telluracycle synthesis via the sequential electrophilic telluration of $C(sp^2)$ -Zn and $C(sp^2)$ -H bonds<sup>†</sup>

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We report herein a new approach for the synthesis of tellurium-bridged aromatic compounds based on the sequential electrophilic telluration of  $C(sp^2)$ -Zn and  $C(sp^2)$ -H bonds with tellurium(v) chlorides. A combination of transition metal-catalyzed (migratory) arylmetalation of alkynes and sequential telluration allows for the expedient construction of a library of functionalized benzo[b]tellurophenes. Furthermore, a variety of heteroarene-fused benzotellurophenes and other novel tellurium-embedded polycyclic aromatics can be readily synthesized from the corresponding 2-iodoheterobiaryls.

#### Introduction

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Tellurophene has gained growing interest as a structural element of polymeric materials for organic electronics and other applications with features such as narrow band gaps, low LUMO levels, high charge carrier mobilities, the redox capability of Te, and Te-Te interactions.<sup>1,2</sup> Studies of tellurophenecontaining small molecules focused on their redox and photochemical reactivity,<sup>3</sup> photoluminescence properties,<sup>4</sup> and anion



ambient phosphorescence

Chart 1 Examples of tellurophene-based polymers and small molecules.

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recognition ability through chalcogen bonds5 have also emerged (Chart 1). In these studies, the synthesis and functionalization of substituted tellurophenes have been achieved using a variety of methods, such as the cyclization of 1,3-diyne with sodium telluride6 and zirconacyclopentadiene transfer to TeCl<sub>2</sub>·bpy.<sup>2c,7</sup>

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In contrast to the extensive studies on tellurophenes, benzofused tellurophenes and other tellurium-bridged aromatic systems, unlike their sulfur and selenium congeners,<sup>8</sup> have been much less explored.46,9 Indeed, there remains a scarcity of synthetic methods for making such tellurium compounds,10 as the C-S and C-Se bond-forming methods can not always be extended to C-Te bond formation.11 Sashida developed a benzo [b]tellurophene synthetic route via the trapping of ortho-alkynylaryllithium with elemental tellurium and subsequent intramolecular cyclization (Scheme 1a).12 Rivard extended the zirconacycle transfer method to achieve benzo[b]tellurophene synthesis via a zirconaindene intermediate (Scheme 1b).4b However, these methods may not be suitable for the rapid preparation of diversely functionalized benzotellurophenes. Likewise, synthetic methods for making other telluriumbridged (hetero)aromatic systems remain scarce.94,13



Scheme 1 Reported synthetic approaches for benzotellurophenes.

Recently, we developed methods for the synthesis of benzothiophenes and benzoselenophenes based on the cobaltcatalyzed addition of an arylzinc reagent to an alkyne involving 1,4-cobalt migration (migratory arylzincation), which affords an *ortho*-alkenylarylzinc species as a key intermediate (Scheme 2a).<sup>14,15</sup> The iodination of this zinc intermediate is followed by the reaction of the resulting aryl iodide and elemental sulfur or selenium under copper-catalyzed Ullmanntype conditions, allowing for the two-step synthesis of benzothiophene or benzoselenophene (route a). Only when an electron-rich arylzinc reagent is employed can the zinc intermediate be directly converted to the corresponding benzothiophene using stoichiometric CuI and elemental sulfur (route b). Our attempt to synthesise benzotellurophene using elemental tellurium *via* route a or b was futile.

We envisioned that the above limitation in our previous benzochalcogenophene synthesis could be removed using stronger chalcogen electrophiles  $(EX_n)$ , such as  $TeCl_4$ ,  $SeCl_4$ , and SCl<sub>2</sub>, to intercept the zinc intermediate (route c). If successful, the electrophilic trapping of the zinc intermediate might be followed by intramolecular dehydrohalogenative cyclization onto the olefinic moiety to furnish benzochalcogenophene.16 Our study along this line allowed us not just to develop a modular one-pot method for benzotellurophene synthesis, but also to establish the sequential electrophilic telluration of  $C(sp^2)$ –Zn and  $C(sp^2)$ –H bonds as a general approach to tellurium-bridged aromatic systems (Scheme 2b). Being moderately nucleophilic, the C(sp<sup>2</sup>)–Zn bond undergoes selective monosubstitution of TeCl<sub>4</sub>, which is followed by the intramolecular telluration of the proximal alkenyl or (hetero)aryl C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H bond to form a telluracycle. A variety of functionalized benzotellurophenes can be synthesized in a one-pot manner

Cul, **S** b

Ar

EX.

Scheme 2 Approaches to benzochalcogenophenes via cobalt-cata-

lyzed migratory arylzincation (a) and a summary of the telluracycle

only for e-rich A

2) cat. [Cu], E

E = S or Se

1) **TeCl<sub>4</sub>** 2) Na<sub>2</sub>S

no reaction w/ Se or Te

trace when E = Te



#### **Results and discussion**

The feasibility of the sequential telluration of  $C(sp^2)$ -Zn and  $C(sp^2)$ -H bonds was first demonstrated by the one-pot synthesis of benzotellurophenes from arylzinc reagents and alkynes capitalizing on the cobalt-catalyzed migratory arylzincation (Table 1).13 As a typical example, the reaction of a 4-methoxvphenylzinc reagent (1a) and 5-decyne (2a) in the presence of a CoCl<sub>2</sub>-Xantphos catalyst was followed by the treatment of the resulting ortho-alkenylarylzinc species with TeCl4 at 90 °C and then with aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S at room temperature, affording a benzotellurophene 3aa in 58% yield. Na<sub>2</sub>S is considered to reduce Te(IV) to Te(II) in the last step.<sup>13b</sup> The putative Te(IV) intermediate, i.e., the 1,1-dichlorobenzotellurophene derivative, was detected using mass spectrometry (ESI) analysis of the reaction mixture before the addition of Na<sub>2</sub>S. We obtained the product 3aa even without the addition of Na<sub>2</sub>S, albeit in a significantly lower yield (<30% GC yield). It should be noted that the use of a Te( $\pi$ ) electrophile, such as TeCl<sub>2</sub> · bipy instead of TeCl<sub>4</sub>, resulted in an even poorer yield of 3aa (<10% GC yield). It is also worth noting that all of the attempts using other chalcogen electrophiles such as SeCl<sub>4</sub>, SeCl<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, SOCl<sub>2</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in place of TeCl<sub>4</sub> failed to produce the corresponding benzochalcogenophene derivative.18

A wide variety of arylzinc reagents could be employed for the one-pot cyclization with 2a and TeCl<sub>4</sub>, affording the corresponding benzotellurophenes 3ba-3qa in moderate to good vields. In particular, the method allowed for the installation of various functional groups, both electron-donating and electronwithdrawing, to the 6-position of the benzotellurophene core. The benzotellurophenes 3na-3qa were obtained with exclusive regioselectivity as a result of regioselective 1,4-cobalt migration to the less hindered position (for 3na and 3ga) or the position proximal to the ether oxygen or the fluorine atom (for 3oa and 3pa).14 The reactions of 2-quinolinyl- and 3-thienylzinc reagents with 2a allowed for the preparation of the corresponding fused tellurophenes 3ra and 3sa in moderate yields. Besides these 2,3dialkylbenzotellurophenes, series of а 2-aryl-3alkylbenzotellurophenes 3ob-3ok could be synthesized in decent yields from the 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylzinc reagent and the corresponding aryl(alkyl)acetylenes. Furthermore, the use of 1-trimethylsilyl-1-propyne as the alkyne reactant resulted in a loss of the trimethylsilyl group during the cyclization process, thus furnishing 3-methylbenzotellurophenes 3al-3cl. The generally moderate efficiency of the present synthesis of benzotellurophenes and other telluracycles (vide infra) is mainly attributed to the moderate efficiency of the electrophilic trapping of the organozinc intermediate with TeCl<sub>4</sub>, which results in its protonated derivative as the major byproduct. It is worth noting that the crystal packing of the benzotellurophene 3od



synthesis developed in this study (b).



Table 1 One-pot benzotellurophene synthesis based on the Co-catalyzed migratory arylzincation of alkynes  $^{a}$ 

<sup>*a*</sup> The reaction was performed using 0.5 mmol of **2a** as the limiting agent. See the ESI for the detailed procedure. <sup>*b*</sup> The starting arylzinc reagent was protected in the form of *p*-anisidine imine. <sup>*c*</sup> The starting arylzinc reagent was protected with a Boc group, which was removed during the reaction. <sup>*d*</sup> 1-Trimethylsilyl-1-propyne was used as the alkyne.

displayed a rather short Te–Te distance of 3.67 Å, indicating that there were significant Te–Te interactions.<sup>1,19</sup>

Because migratory arylzincation is not applicable to a diarylalkyne due to the substantial E/Z isomerization of the alkenylcobalt intermediate and incomplete 1,4-cobalt migration,<sup>14</sup> the above protocol did not allow for the synthesis of a 2,3-diarylbenzotellurophene. This gap can be filled by a modified protocol employing a normal arylmetalation reaction instead of the migratory arylzincation (Scheme 3). Thus, a one-pot sequence of the nickel-catalyzed arylmagnesiation of diphenylacetylene (**2m**),<sup>17,20</sup> the transmetalation of the resulting alkenylmagnesium species with  $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{TMEDA}$  (TMEDA = N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine), and treatment with TeCl<sub>4</sub> and aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S allowed for the preparation of 2,3diphenylbenzotellurophenes **3am**, **3bm**, and **3jm** in moderate yields. It should be noted that the Mg-to-Zn transmetalation is essential for this protocol. The omission of this step resulted in only a trace amount of the desired benzotellurophene due to multiple substitution reactions on Te(v) with the alkenylmagnesium species, as indicated from the GCMS analysis of the crude product.

The reaction chemistry of benzotellurophene and *n*-BuLi<sup>21</sup> enabled the further transformations of the 3-methylbenzotellurophenes 3al-3cl (Scheme 4). Thus, these benzotellurophenes were amenable to C2-lithiation using n-BuLi in THF, and the resulting 2-lithiobenzotellurophenes were readily transformed into 2-borylated benzotellurophenes 4a-4c. Not unexpectedly, 4a-4c and the other benzotellurophenes (Table 1 and Scheme 3) were not emissive in organic solvents.3a,4,8d Among 4a-4c, only 4c exhibited weak luminescence at 525 nm in a THF/water mixture (1:9), presumably due to aggregationinduced emission.22 This luminescence was found to have a short lifetime in the order of ns (see the ESI<sup>†</sup>), and the relevance of this to the phosphorescent nature of Rivard's borylated (benzo)tellurophenes in the solid state<sup>4</sup> remains to be explored. A treatment of 3bl with excess n-BuLi in hexane resulted in double tellurium-lithium exchange,21 and subsequent trapping with Bu<sub>2</sub>SnCl<sub>2</sub> furnished benzostannole 5 in 60% yield. The success of this conversion would hold promise for the use of benzotellurophenes as versatile precursors for different benzoheteroles,10 such as benzosilole23 and benzophosphole.24

The scope of the sequential  $C(sp^2)$ –Zn and  $C(sp^2)$ –H telluration was further extended to the synthesis of telluriumbridged heterobiaryls starting from 2-iodoheterobiaryls, which can be readily prepared in two steps from 2-bromoaniline and heteroarylboronic acids (Table 2). Iodine–magnesium exchange with *i*-PrMgBr or *i*-PrMgCl·LiCl was followed by Mg-to-Zn transmetalation and sequential treatment with TeCl<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>S, thus furnishing benzotellurophenes fused with (benzo) thiophene, (benzo)furan, indole, or benzoselenophene **6–14** in decent yields. Again, the Mg-to-Zn transmetalation proved to be a crucial step, without which the double substitution on Te(rv)



Scheme 3 One-pot benzotellurophene synthesis based on the Nicatalyzed arylmagnesiation of diphenylacetylene.

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 Table 2
 Conversion of 2-iodoheterobiaryls and related compounds to tellurium-bridged heteroaromatic systems<sup>a</sup>



 $^a$  See the ESI for the detailed procedure.  $^b$  n-BuLi was used instead of i-PrMgBr at -78 °C.

with the arylmagnesium species took place predominantly to afford a diaryltellurium derivative. Although the present protocol failed to convert 2-iodobiphenyl to the parent dibenzotellurophene in an appreciable yield, it allowed for the conversion of 2-(2-iodophenyl)naphthalene to benzo[b]naphtho [2,1-*d*]tellurophene **15** *via* the regioselective telluration of the

naphthalene 1-position. Furthermore, tellurium-bridged heteroarenes **16–18**, which feature non-tellurophene-type telluracycles, could also be synthesized in reasonable yields.

The planar structures of the benzothiophene-fused derivatives **10** and **11** were confirmed using X-ray crystallographic analysis.<sup>19</sup> While **10** adopted a so-called sandwiched herringbone-type packing structure without significant Te–Te interactions (the shortest Te–Te distance being 6.80 Å),<sup>25</sup> **11** assumed a herringbone arrangement with close Te–Te contacts (3.71 Å) between the  $\pi$ -stacks (Fig. 1). This sharp difference suggests the importance of the molecular framework and the peripheral structures in achieving efficient Te–Te interactions in the condensed phase, which may be relevant for the potential application of tellurium-embedded polyaromatic systems in organic electronics.

We measured the UV absorption spectra of selected Tebridged heterobiaryls, *i.e.*, compounds 10-15 and 17, and also calculated their HOMO/LUMO levels and transition energies using TD-DFT calculations for reference (Table 3). The compounds 10, 12, and 14, which can be regarded as Te/ chalcogen-bridged stilbenes, exhibited a trend of increasing  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  (the longest wavelength absorption maxima) upon changing the extra chalcogen atom from O to Se. This trend is in line with the trends observed for related chalcogen-bridged  $\pi$ conjugated systems,25,26 and is also consistent with the trend of the lowest transition energies, which are largely represented by the HOMO-LUMO ( $\pi$ - $\pi$ <sup>\*</sup>) transition (see the ESI<sup>†</sup> for details). Compound 11, the cross-conjugated isomer of 10, showed a distinctly shorter  $\lambda_{max}$ . Unlike the other compounds, the LUMO of **11** was found to be the C–Te  $\sigma^*$ -orbital, with the  $\pi^*$ orbital being located at the LUMO+1 level. The nontellurophene-type compound 17, which is another structural isomer of 10, exhibited absorption in the visible region, that is in agreement with a much lower transition energy. It is worth noting that none of these compounds were emissive in organic solvents.

The utility of the present Te-bridging protocol was further demonstrated using a stepwise synthesis of a bis-telluriumbridged ladder molecule **22** (Scheme 5). The thiophene-fused benzotellurophene **6** was subjected sequentially to bromination, Suzuki–Miyaura coupling with a 2-aminophenylboron reagent, and diazotization–iodination to afford a new 2-iodoheterobiaryl **21**. With **21** in hand, the second tellurium bridge



Fig. 1 Packing structures of 11 in the (a) ac-plane and (b) bc-plane. The dotted lines indicate the Te–Te contacts (3.71 Å).

 Table 3
 UV absorption data and the calculated HOMO/LUMO levels of Te-bridged heterobiaryls

Cmpd	$\lambda_{\max}^{a}$ (nm)	$\varepsilon^a \left(10^4 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{cm}^{-1}\right)$	$E_{\mathrm{HOMO}}^{b}(\mathrm{eV})$	$E_{\text{LUMO}}^{b}$ (eV)	$\Delta E(f)^{c}(eV)$
10	348	0.51	-5.67	-1.55	3.65 (0.0992)
11	321	0.73	-5.71	-1.49	4.08 (0.1116)
12	334	0.85	-5.66	-1.45	3.79 (0.1493)
13	348	0.68	-5.23	-1.21	3.56 (0.1878)
14	356	0.61	-5.66	-1.60	3.58 (0.0902)
15	363	0.25	-5.64	-1.54	3.58 (0.0575)
17	425	0.31	-5.10	-1.71	2.98 (0.1492)

<sup>*a*</sup> The longest wavelength absorption maxima from absorption spectra in MeOH. <sup>*b*</sup> Calculated using DFT at the level of B3LYP/6-311G\* (SDD for Te). <sup>*c*</sup> The lowest significant transition energies determined using TD-DFT calculations (f > 0.05; f = oscillator strength).



Scheme 5 Synthesis of the bis-tellurium-bridged ladder molecule 22.

was constructed using *n*-BuLi instead of *i*-PrMgBr as the metalating agent, thus affording the ladder product **22**, albeit in a modest yield.<sup>27</sup>

#### Conclusions

In summary, we have established the sequential electrophilic telluration of  $C(sp^2)$ -Zn and  $C(sp^2)$ -H bonds as a simple and versatile approach for the construction of tellurium-bridged aromatic systems. The combination of the transition metalcatalyzed (migratory) arylmetalation of alkynes and sequential telluration offers a method for the expedient synthesis of functionalized benzotellurophenes starting from arylmetal reagents and alkynes. The sequential telluration also enables the facile conversion of 2-iodoheterobiaryls into heteroarenefused benzotellurophenes and other Te-bridged aromatics, most of which are unprecedented in the literature and have been synthesized for the first time. We envision that electrophilic aromatic telluration will open access to an even greater variety of novel Te-containing heterocycles, and that the present study will stimulate further studies on the synthesis, properties, and application of such compounds.

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