ORGANIC LETTERS

2002
Vol. 4, No. 13
2185−2188

Hydrogen-Bonded Charge-Transfer Complexes of TTF Containing a Uracil Moiety: Crystal Structures and Electronic Properties of the Hydrogen Cyananilate and TCNQ Complexes

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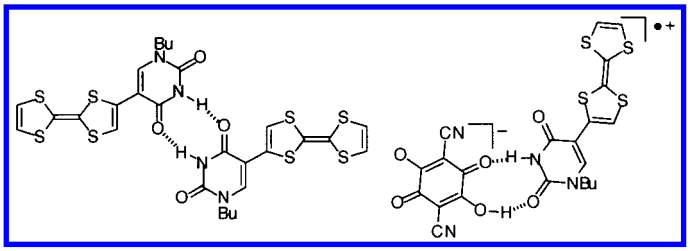
Received April 18, 2002

ABSTRACT



A novel TTF-based donor with a uracil moiety, TTF-(1-*n*-butyluracil-5-yl) (T*n*bU), was synthesized. Crystal structures of both T*n*bU and the charge-transfer complex of T*n*bU–hydrogen cyananilate possess complementary double hydrogen bonds through uracil moieties and π-stacking dimer structures between TTF skeletons. Furthermore, the T*n*bU–TCNQ charge-transfer complex shows a high electrical conductivity underlying the partial charge-transfer accompanied by a hydrogen-bonding interaction, which was substantiated in terms of the measurements of the IR, electronic spectra, and conductivity.

Noncovalent bonds such as the $\pi\cdots\pi$ interaction and hydrogen-bonding (H-bonding) play a fundamentally important role in a wide range of phenomena from the conductivity of organic based materials to sequence-specific DNA recognition.[1] The $\pi\cdots\pi$ interaction for tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) derivatives crucially affects electronic conduction behavior, and numerous organic (super)conductors were synthesized.[2] By using specific H-bonding to control the conducting column structures, solid-state assemblies, and molecular recognition, TTF derivatives with hydroxyl,[3a,b] carboxyl,[3c,d] thioamido,[3e−h] and pyrrole[3i,j] groups and a directly uracil-fused TTF system[4] have been designed and prepared. The effective interplay between charge-transfer (CT) and H-bonding interactions on the molecular assemblies is currently appreciated as an important concept and method in the construction of new molecular materials and fine-tuning of their physical properties, which was first observed in quinhydrone systems.[5] A variety of H-bonded CT complexes can be candidates to realize such cooperative proton−

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(1) (a) For recent overview of H-bonding, see: *The Weak Hydrogen Bond*; Desiraju, G. R., Steiner, T., Eds.; Oxford University Press: New York, 1999; Chapter 1.

(2) *Organic Superconductors*, 2nd ed.; Ishiguro, T., Yamaji, K., Saito, G., Eds.; Springer-Velrag: Berlin; Tokyo, 1998.

10.1021/ol020081z CCC: $22.00
Published on Web 06/01/2002

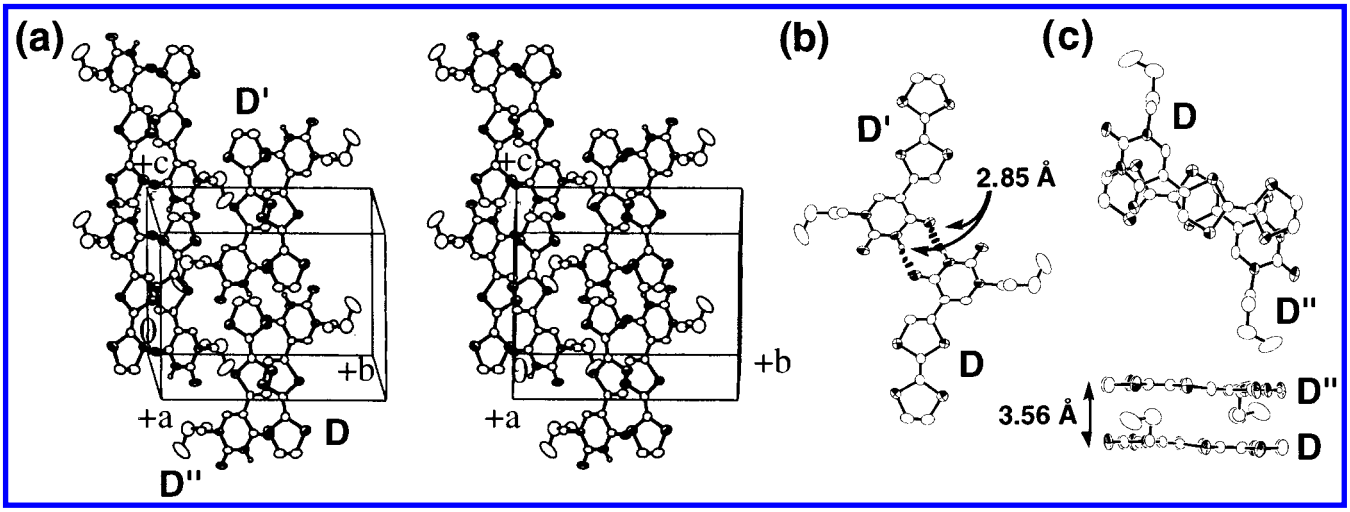
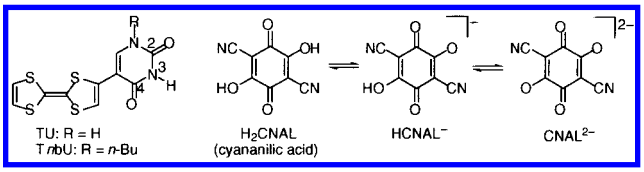


Figure 1. Crystal structure of T*n*bU. **D**, **D′**, and **D″** denote T*n*bU molecules. Stereoview of crystal packing (a), complementary H-bonding of dimer (b). The closest $C^4{=}O\cdots H{-}N^3$ contacts are shown by dotted lines. The overlap mode of π-stacking dimer (c).

electron systems.[6] The recent theoretical studies for the model polymers containing DNA base pairs and a successful synthesis of the TTF derivative with a uracil moiety, TU, have encouraged us to explore the CT complexes of TU-based molecules with electron acceptors.[7] In this Letter, we deal with the synthesis of *n*-butyl-substituted TU, T*n*bU, and its CT complexes with 2,5-dicyano-3,6-dihydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone (cyananilic acid, H_2CNAL)[6e−h] and TCNQ. The H-bonding architecture constructed by uracil moieties and $HCNAL^-$ as well as the electronic properties of the CT complexes are demonstrated in terms of X-ray crystal structure analysis, IR, and electronic spectra.



T*n*bU was prepared by the Stille cross-coupling reaction of the tributylstannyl-substituted TTF derivative[7c] with 1-*n*-butyl-5-iodouracil[8] in the presence of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ in toluene.[9] The cyclic voltammogram of T*n*bU in DMF shows two-stage, one-electron reversible oxidation waves.[10] Interestingly, the slightly negative shift of two oxidation potentials of T*n*bU compared with those of TTF was observed (T*n*bU: E_1, −0.102; E_2, +0.095. TTF: E_1, −0.080; E_2, +0.116), indicating that T*n*bU has a good electron donating ability as well as a high stability of the oxidation states. A single crystal of T*n*bU suitable for X-ray structure analysis was obtained by the vapor diffusion method using hexane−THF.[11] T*n*bU crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ and forms the π-stacking dimers which are connected by the complementary double hydrogen bonds between uracil moieties to make a one-dimensional arrangement along the *c*-axis (Figure 1). The closest O···N contacts within an

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H-bonding dimer is 2.85 Å (Figure 1b). The face-to-face distance between the π-stacking TTF planes is 3.56 Å (Figure 1c). In a solution IR spectra ($ClCH_2CH_2Cl$, 1×10^{-3} M, Figure 2a), T*n*bU shows absorption bands at 1716 and 1693

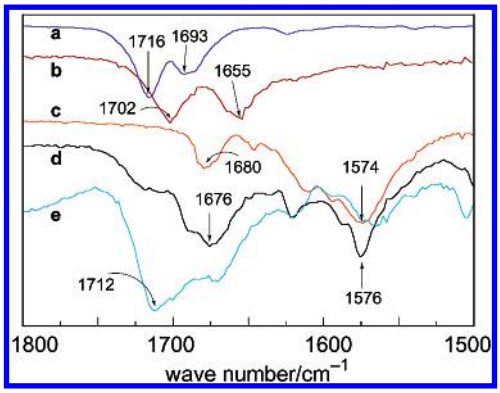

Figure 2. IR spectra of T*n*bU ($ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ solution, a; KBr pellet, b), $Bu_4N^+ \cdot HCNAL^-$ (KBr pellet, c),[15] T*n*bU$^{\bullet+} \cdot HCNAL^-$ complex (KBr pellet, d), and TnbU-TCNQ complex (KBr pellet, e).

cm^{-1}, which can be assigned to $C^2{=}O$ and $C^4{=}O$ stretching vibrations, respectively, by the experimental and theoretical studies of uracil derivatives.[12] In the solid state, the absorption band of the $C^4{=}O$ stretching frequency at 1693 cm^{-1} shifts to a significantly lower frequency (1655 cm^{-1}) due to the complementary H-bonding ($C^4{=}O\cdots H{-}N^3$) (Figure 2b).

The CT complexes of T*n*bU with $HCNAL^-$ and TCNQ were obtained. Diffusion of an ethyl acetate$-CH_3CN$ (1:1) solution of T*n*bU and H_2CNAL in an H-tube gave single crystals of the T*n*bU$^{\bullet+} \cdot HCNAL^-$ complex as green plates.[13] In the crystal structure, the unit cell is composed of **D**, **A**, and CH_3CN in a 1:1:1 ratio (Figure 3).[11] The complementary H-bonding between T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$ and $HCNAL^-$ is constructed through $C^2{=}O\cdots H{-}O$ (2.58 Å) and $N^3{-}H\cdots O{=}C$ (2.84 Å) (Figures 3a and 3e). The H-bonding influences the $C^2{=}O$ stretching to shift to a lower frequency (1676 cm^{-1}) (Figure 2d).[14] The formation of the complementary H-bonding found in the complex represents the first example among the H_2-CNAL-based CT complexes in which all of the hydrogen bonds are between the $HCNAL^-$ molecules themselves.[6e−h] In addition, T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$ forms specific C−H···X type hydrogen bonds with two $HCNAL^-$'s (X represents oxygen and nitrogen atoms of $HCNAL^-$, Figure 3e). The stacking structure of this complex has two types: (i) **AD** type alternated stacking along the *c*-axis and (ii) **ADDA** type stacking along the [011] direction with 3.46 for **DD** and 3.40 Å for **AD** (Figure 3b). In the head-to-tail mode overlap of **DD**, S···S contact is observed (3.36−3.46 Å). The intense absorption band at 12 000 cm^{-1} was assigned to the intermolecular CT transition between the radical cation moieties of T*n*bUs (Figure 4c).[16] The electronic spectrum and the nitrile stretching frequency at 2208 cm^{-1} provide a rationale for a complete ionic complex, giving rise to complex being an insulator (Table 1).

Table 1. Physical Properties of $HCNAL^-$ or TCNQ Complex

CT complexes	CN stretching, cm^{-1}	ionicity	CT band, cm^{-1}	conductivity σ_{rt}, S cm^{-1}
T*n*bU$^{\bullet+} \cdot HCNAL^-$	2208	1[a]	12000	$<10^{-8}$
T*n*bU−TCNQ	2196	0.7[b]	3000	0.07
TU−TCNQ[c]	2196	0.7[b]	3000	0.11

[a] The CN stretching frequencies of neutral $H_2CNAL \cdot 6H_2O$ and $Bu_4N^+ \cdot HCNAL^-$ were 2236 and 2206 cm^{-1}, respectively.[15] [b] The ionicity of TCNQ was estimated by the CN stretching frequency of the IR spectrum on the basis of the Chappell method.[19] [c] See ref 7c.

CT complex of T*n*bU and TCNQ was prepared as a black green microcrystalline solid by mixing an ethyl acetate solution of each compound; molar ratio was estimated to be 1:0.7 by elemental analysis.[17] In the IR spectrum, the carbonyl stretching frequency was observed at 1712 cm^{-1}, which is similar to that of T*n*bU in solution (Figures 2a and 2e). Furthermore, in the nitrile stretching region (2210−2160 cm^{-1}), the lower frequency band near 2167 cm^{-1} (B_{2u} mode) became active and broadened remarkably with decreasing temperature.[6b,c,7c,18] Thus, we infer the formation of a weak H-bonding interaction such as the $CN\cdots H{-}N^3$ type in the T*n*bU−TCNQ complex, although the possibility of $C{=}O\cdots H{-}N$ type H-bonding may not be excluded. The ionicity of TCNQ was estimated to be 0.7 in terms of the

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(9) Mp 221−223 °C (dec); TLC R_f 0.58 (1:1 hexane/ethyl acetate); ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 0.90 (t, 3, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.26 (m, 2), 1.57 (m, 2), 3.74 (t, 2, J = 7.3 Hz), 6.74 (s, 2), 7.36 (s, 1), 7.81 (s, 1), 11.64 (brs, 1); IR (KBr) 3400, 3033, 2956, 1702, 1655 cm^{-1}; EI-MS, *m/z* 370 (M^+, 79%). Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_2S_4$: C, 45.38; H, 3.81; N, 7.56. Found: C, 45.79; H, 3.83; N, 7.33.

(10) Cyclic voltammograms were carried out using the following conditions: 5 mM in DMF with 0.1 M $Bu_4N^+ClO_4^-$ as supporting electrolyte at room temperature versus a Ag/Ag^+ reference electrode at a sweep rate of 100 mV/s. The final results were calibrated with the ferrocene/ferrocenium couple; see also Supporting Information.

(11) A detailed result for X-ray analysis is shown in the CIF file. See Supporting Information.

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(13) Mp 197−199 °C (dec); IR (KBr) 3600−3300, 3190, 3100−2700, 2208, 1676, 1576 cm^{-1}; UV (KBr) 280, 386, 608, 822, 852 nm. Anal. Calcd for $(C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_2S_4)(C_8HO_4)(CH_3CN)$: C, 47.99; H, 3.02; N, 11.66. Found: C, 47.84; H, 3.06; N, 11.38.

(14) The carbonyl stretching frequency of the $HCNAL^-$ moiety (1576 cm^{-1}) was not strongly influenced by the intermolecular H-bonding with T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$ compared with that of $Bu_4N^+ \cdot HCNAL^-$ (Figures 2c and 2d).[15]

(15) Preparation of $Bu_4N^+ \cdot HCNAL^-$ will be reported elsewhere.

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(17) Mp 209−210 °C (dec); IR (KBr) 2196, 2181, 1712 cm^{-1}; UV (KBr) 380, 630, 854, 2096, 2364, 2402, 2516 nm. Anal. Calcd for $(C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_2S_4)$-$(C_{12}H_4N_4)_{0.7}$: C, 52.40; H, 3.30; N, 13.09. Found: C, 52.06; H, 3.19; N, 13.12.

(18) The temperature dependence of the IR spectra (nitrile stretching range) of the T*n*bU−TCNQ complex is shown in the Supporting Information.

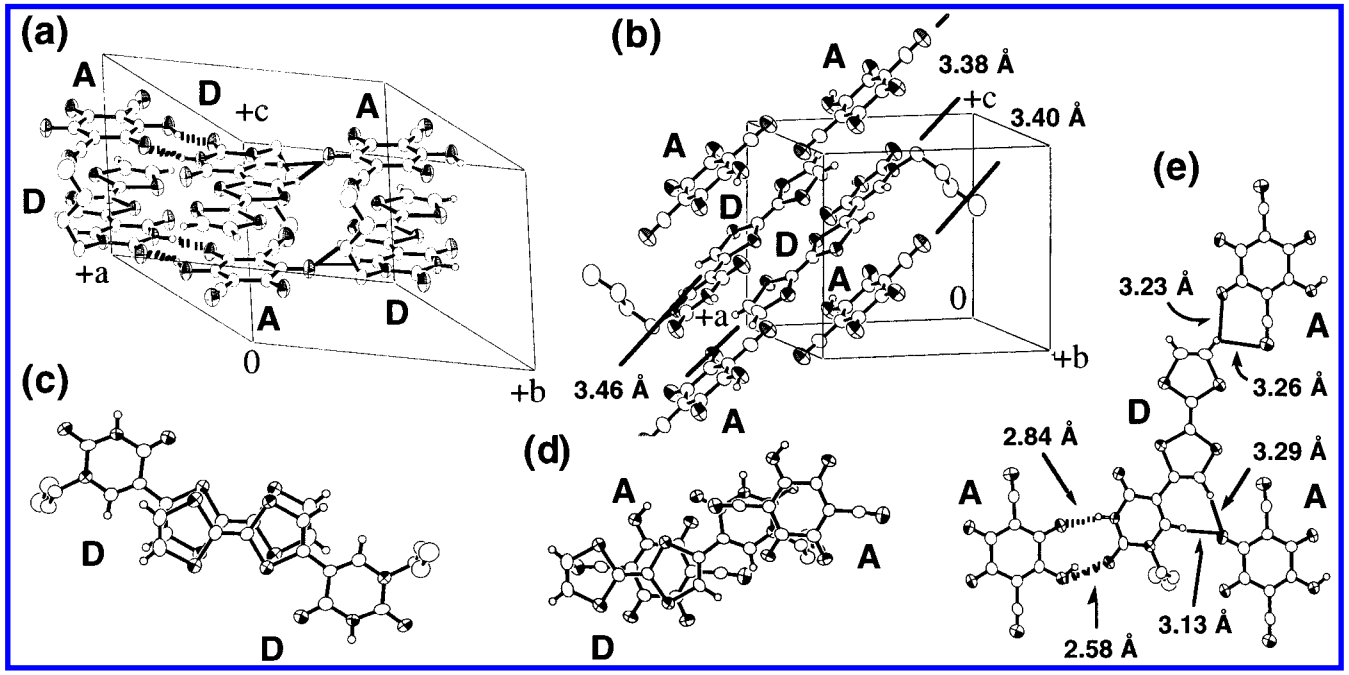

Figure 3. Crystal structure of T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$·HCNAL^{-} CT complex. **D** and **A** denote T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$ and HCNAL^{-} molecules, respectively. CH_3CN molecules are omitted for clarity. The shortest $C^2{=}O\cdots H{-}O$ (O−O length, 2.58 Å) and $N^3{-}H\cdots O{=}C$ (N−O length, 2.84 Å) contacts are shown by dotted lines. Solid lines show C−H···X H-bonding where X represents O and N atoms (the cited length indicates C−X length). H-bonded interaction along the *b*-axis (a), stacking diagram of **ADDA** and **AD** stacks (b), overlap pattern in **ADDA** stack and in **AD** stack, respectively (c and d), intermolecular bond lengths between **A** and **D** on the same plane (e).

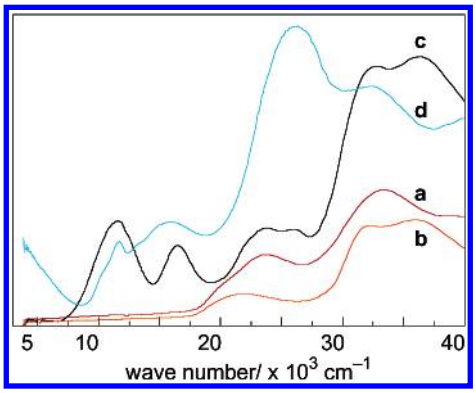

Figure 4. Electronic spectra of T*n*bU (a), Bu_4N^+·HCNAL^{-} (b), ^{15}T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$·HCNAL^{-} complex (c), and T*n*bU−TCNQ complex (d) in KBr pellet.

nitrile stretching frequency of the B_{1u} mode (2196 cm^{-1}).[19] This consideration is consistent with the result from a very low-energy absorption band around 3000 cm^{-1},[20] which can be assigned to an intrastack CT transition in the TCNQ column with a partial ionicity (Figure 4d and Table 1).[16,21] Room-temperature conductivity on a compressed pellet using the four-probe method is evaluated to be 0.07 S cm^{-1} with semiconducting behavior, which is similar to that of TU−TCNQ.[7c] These two CT complexes demonstrate 10−10^4 orders higher conductivity than those of other CT complexes based on TTF derivatives having a variety of H-bonding functionalities (Table 1).[3]

In summary, we have synthesized a new electron donor molecule, T*n*bU, and its CT complexes containing an H-bonding network and substantiated that introduction of a uracil moiety provides a useful and interesting strategy for the construction of H-bonded CT complexes. For the extension of this strategy, the combination of TTF moieties and other nucleic acid bases should give not only a unique opportunity to study the interplay between proton and electron transfers but also synthetic challenges for the creation of conducting polymers based on biomolecules.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Area "Delocalized π-Electronic Systems" (No. 297) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan and by JSPS Research Fellowships for Young Scientists (S.M.).

Supporting Information Available: Detailed experimental procedure, IR spectra, resistivity data, and crystallographic information file (CIF) for T*n*bU and T*n*bU$^{\bullet+}$·HCNAL^{-} complex. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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(20) IR spectrum of this CT complex is shown in the Supporting Information.

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