Resorcinarene appended octa-substituted alkyl arms: a new strategy to fabricate supramolecular material for liquid crystal and solar-cell application

Vinay S. Sharma^{a#*}, Suryajit L. Rathod^{a#}, Deepak Suthar^b, Anuj S.Sharma^a, Venkata Subha Rao Ganga^c, Vipul Desai^d, Mahendra S. Dhaka, Pranav S. Shrivastav^{a*}

= equally contributed

- a: Department of Chemistry, School of Science, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
- b: Department of Physics, MLSU University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
- ^c: Department of Chemistry, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
- ^d: Department of Chemistry, K.K.Shah Jarodwala Maninagar Science College, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India.

Email address of corresponding author: vinaysharma3836@gmail.com,

<u>pranav_shrivastav@yahoo.com</u>

Contents:

1. Synthesis and Characterization	1
2. Synthetic procedure of Octa-O-methoxy resorcin[4]arene and other	
derivatives	2-6
3. ¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and HRMS	7-21
4. References	22

Synthesis and Characterization

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using silica gel Si 60-F254 (Merck) for reaction monitoring using Dichloromethane: Methanol (9.5:0.5 V/V) as mobile phase and observed under ultraviolet (UV) light. Purifications were carried out by using commercial-grade solvents. Melting points were taken on Opti-Melt (automated melting point apparatus). The FT-IR spectra were recorded on Bruker Alpha (Diamond Crystal) ATR Spectrometer in the range of 4000- 400 cm⁻¹. The texture images were studied on a Nikon Eclipse LV-100 POL optical polarizing microscope (POM) equipped with a LTSE 420 heating plate (Linkam Scientific Instruments, Tadworth, Surrey, UK) and texture were captured by attached digital camera. The mesophase type was identified by visual comparison with known phase standards. The ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker (Ascend 500) 500MHz spectrometer using Deuterochloroform (CDCl₃) as a solvent, TMS as the internal reference. In ¹H-NMR, chemical shifts were reported in δ (ppm), and signals were reported as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), multiplate (m). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Ascend 500 126MHz spectrometer using Deuterochloroform (CDCl₃) as a solvent, TMS as the internal reference. In ¹H-NMR, chemical shifts were reported in δ (ppm).

Preparation of compound (C)

Compound С synthesized refluxing 1.3-dimethoxy and was by benzene 3.4hydroxybenzaldehyde using acid catalyst. 1,3-dimethoxy benzene (3.82 mmol) was stirred in ethanol, then conc. HCl (9.0M, 0.8 mL) was added drop-wise at room temperature.¹ Then dropwise, 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (3.82 mmol) was added to reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 72 h. at refluxing temperature. The reaction was monitored by TLC after that the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and put into ice-water. The obtained product were washed with cold methanol and dry in a 50 °C oven afforded light pink solid of Octa-O-methoxy resorcin[4]arene (compound C). Yield: 73%, M.P.: 390 °C, FT-IR (Dimond crystal) in cm⁻¹; 3462.47 (-OH, phenols), 2930.75 (-C-H, alkane, stretching), 1583, 1505 (-C=C-, Aromatic), 1457 (-C-H, Alkane, bending), 1197, 1022 (-C-O-, ethers), 810 (=C-H, meta-aromatic bending), 621 (-C-C-, alkane). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 9.89 (s, 8H, -OH), 7.20 (s, 4H, ArH), 7.10 (d, 4H, ArH, J=7.9 Hz), 7.6 (d, 4H, ArH, J=7.7 Hz), 6.93 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.88 (s, 4H, ArH), 5.28 (s, 4H, -CH), 3.83 (s, 24H, -OCH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 157.77, 147.04, 145.14, 138.61, 132.02, 122.10, 121.71, 115.00, 114.37, 98.02, 55.51, 31.91. MALDI Tof MS for compound C (M+1) Calculated: 1033.0932 Found 1034.134.

Preparation of 2,4,6,8-tetrakis(3,4-dibutoxyphenyl)- 1^4 , 1^6 , 3^4 , 3^6 , 5^4 , 5^6 , 7^4 , 7^6 -octamethoxy-1,3,5,7(1,3)-tetrabenzenacyclooctaphane (D₁)

Compound C (1.031 mmol) and anhydrous K_2CO_3 were dissolved in DMF, then the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Then butyl bromide (8.8 mole equivalent) were added drop-wise in the mixture and heated in an oil bath at reflux temperature for 24 h. TLC was used to monitor the reaction using dichloromethane: methanol (9.5:0.5 V/V)

mobile phase, to ensure that whole starting ingredients has been consumed.² The RBF then cooled to room temperature, and then quenched in ice-water. The resultant crude residue was refined by using methanol trituration to obtain light brown solid compound **D**₁, Yield: 69%, FT-IR (Diamond crystal) in cm⁻¹: 2913 (-C-H alkane, stretching), 2874 (-C-H alkane, stretching(methoxy), 1578, 1495 (-C=C- Aromatic), 1447, 1399 (-C-H Alkane, bending), 1153, 1051, 1036 (-C-O- ethers), 823 (=C-H Aromatic bending). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.11 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.94 (d, 4H, ArH, *J* =7.8 Hz), 6.90 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*= 7.4 Hz), 6.81 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.62 (s, 4H, ArH) 5.33 (s, 4H, -CH), 4.10 (t, 16H, -OCH₂-) 3.76 (s, 24H, -OCH₃), 1.81 (m, 16H, -CH₂) 1.46 (m, 16H, -CH₂), 0.88 (t, 24H, -CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 157.11, 149.59, 149.23, 135.33, 130.59, 121.59, 119.59, 114.15, 113.29, 99.82, 68.29, 58.05, 34.10, 31.93, 29.67, 29.64, 29.60, 29.56, 26.36, 29.11, 26.34, 25.98, 22.70, 14.13. MALDI Tof MS for compound **D**₁ (M+1) Calculated: 1481.9623 Found 1482.842.

Preparation of 2,4,6,8-tetrakis(3,4-bis(hexyloxy)phenyl)-1⁴,1⁶,3⁴,3⁶,5⁴,5⁶,7⁴,7⁶-octamethoxy-1,3,5,7(1,3)-tetrabenzenacyclooctaphane (D₂)

Brown solid, Yield: 66 %, FT-IR (Diamond crystal) in cm⁻¹: 2912 (-C-H alkane, stretching), 2871 (-C-H alkane, stretching (methoxy), 1580, 1492 (-C=C- Aromatic), 1446, 1397 (-C-H Alkane, bending), 1158, 1049, 1028 (-C-O- ethers), 822 (=C-H Aromatic bending). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.10 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.96 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*=7.7 Hz), 6.91 (d, 4H, ArH, *J* =7.4 Hz), 6.80 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.62 (s, 4H, ArH) 5.31 (s, 4H, -CH), 4.09 (t, 16H, -OCH₂-) 3.75 (s, 24H, -OCH₃), 1.76 (m, 16H, -CH₂) 1.56 (m, 16H, -CH₂), 1.31 (m, 32H, -CH₂), 0.88 (t, 24H, -CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 156.88, 150.91, 149.78, 136.43, 130.59, 121.31, 119.29, 114.14, 113.35, 99.38, 68.29, 58.48, 14.13. MALDI Tof MS for compound **D**₂ (M+1) Calculated: 1706.3943 Found 1707.464.

Preparation of 2,4,6,8-tetrakis(3,4-bis(octyloxy)phenyl)- 1^4 , 1^6 , 3^4 , 3^6 , 5^4 , 5^6 , 7^4 , 7^6 -octamethoxy-1,3,5,7(1,3)-tetrabenzenacyclooctaphane (D₃)

Light yellow solid, Yield: 73 % FT-IR (Diamond crystal) in cm⁻¹: 2914 (-C-H alkane, stretching), 2848 (-C-H alkane, stretching(methoxy), 1576, 1501 (-C=C- Aromatic), 145, 1376 (-C-H Alkane, bending), 115, 1095, 1026 (-C-O- ethers), 826 (=C-H Aromatic bending). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.10 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.94 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*=7.8 Hz), 6.90 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*=7.3 Hz), 6.80 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.62 (s, 4H, ArH) 5.29 (s, 4H, -CH), 4.09 (t, 16H, -OCH₂-) 3.75 (s, 24H, -OCH₃), 1.80 (m, 16H, -CH₂) 1.46 (m, 16H, -CH₂), 1.33 (m, 64H, -CH₂), 0.88 (t, 24H, -CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 157.18, 149.56, 148.20, 135.67, 130.59, 121.81, 120.13, 114.14, 112.73, 96.66, 68.28, 56.36, 34.78, 31.94, 29.71, 29.69, 29.67, 29.60, 29.56, 29.37. 29.11, 26.33, 25.99, 22.70, 14.13. MALDI Tof MS for compound **D**₃ (M+1) Calculated: 1930.8232 Found 1931.943.

Preparation of 2,4,6,8-tetrakis(3,4-bis(decyloxy)phenyl)-1⁴,1⁶,3⁴,3⁶,5⁴,5⁶,7⁴,7⁶-octamethoxy-1,3,5,7(1,3)-tetrabenzenacyclooctaphane (D₄)

Light brown solid, Yield: 78 % FT-IR (Diamond crystal) in cm⁻¹: 291 (-C-H alkane, stretching), 28506 (-C-H alkane, stretching (methoxy), 157, 1501 (-C=C- Aromatic), 1443, 138 (-C-H Alkane, bending), 1184, 1087, 102 (-C-O- ethers), 826 (C-H Aromatic bending). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.10 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.95 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*=7.7 Hz), 6.89 (d, 4H, ArH, *J*=7.6 Hz), 6.80 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.62 (s, 4H, ArH) 5.30 (s, 4H, -CH), 4.09 (t, 16H, -OCH₂-) 3.7 (s, 24H, -OCH₃), 1.82 (m, 16H, -CH₂) 1.46 (m, 16H, -CH₂), 1.34 (m, 96H, -CH₂), 0.88 (t, 24H, -CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 156.29, 149.25, 148.70, 134.84, 130.46, 121.18, 119.82, 114.92, 113.84, 99.68, 68.23, 56.36, 35.39, 31.76, 30.48, 29.89, 29.47, 29.16, 28.88, 25.02, 22.56, 14.43. MALDI Tof MS for compound **D**₄ (M+1) Calculated: 2155.2564 Found 2156.364.

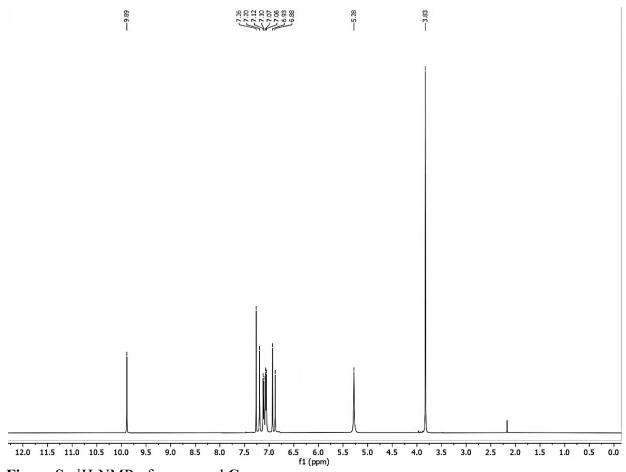


Figure S₁. ¹H-NMR of compound C.

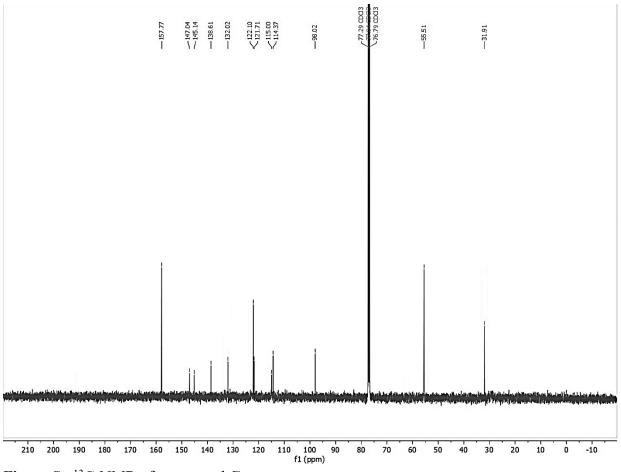


Figure S₂. ¹³C-NMR of compound C.

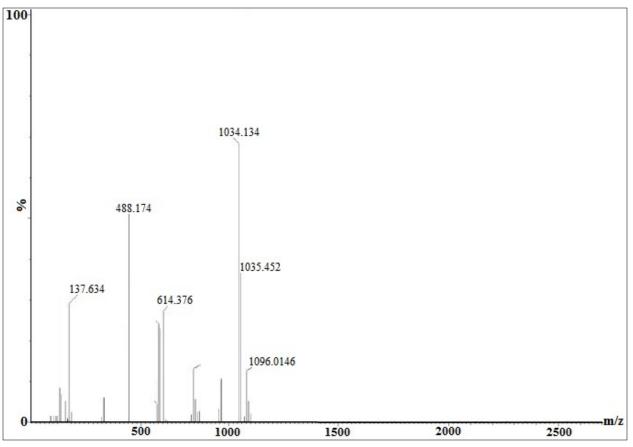


Figure S₃. HRMS of compound C.

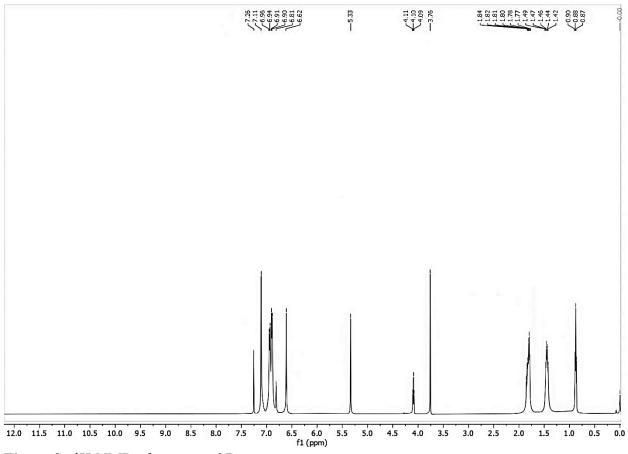


Figure S₄. ¹H-NMR of compound D_1 .

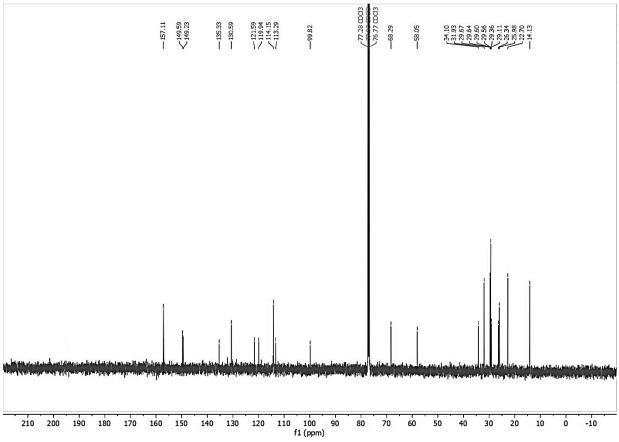


Figure S₅. ¹³C-NMR of compound D₁.

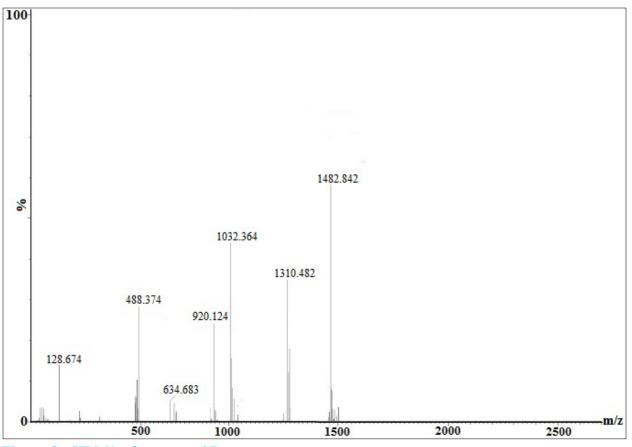
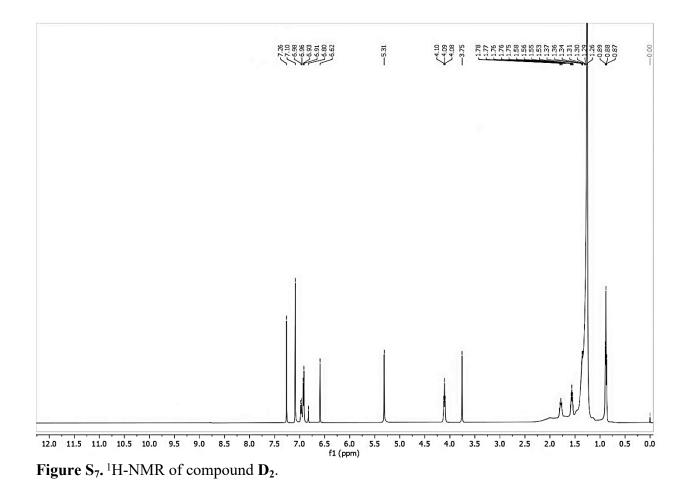


Figure S₆. HRMS of compound D₁.



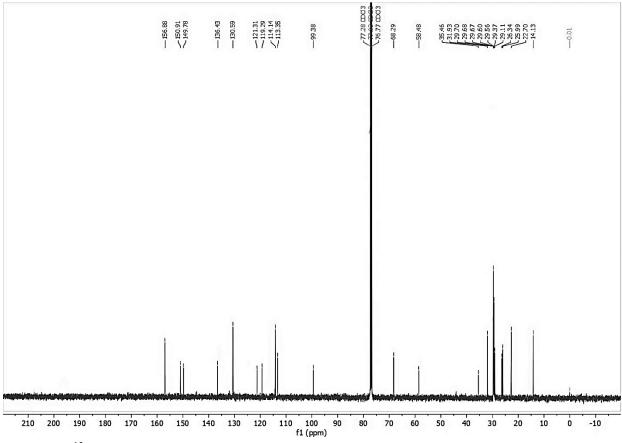


Figure S₈. ¹³C-NMR of compound D₂.

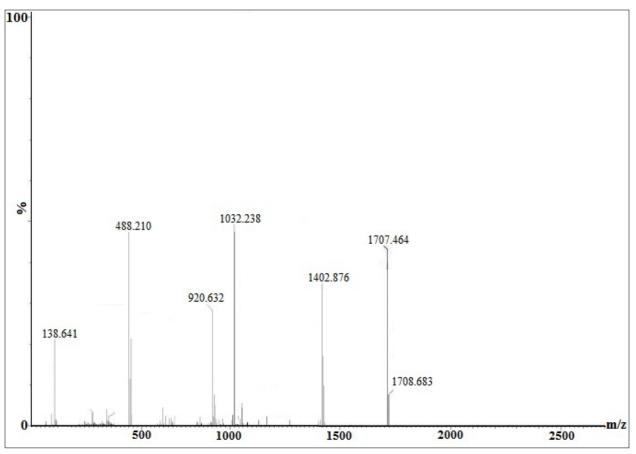


Figure S_9 . HRMS of compound D_2 .

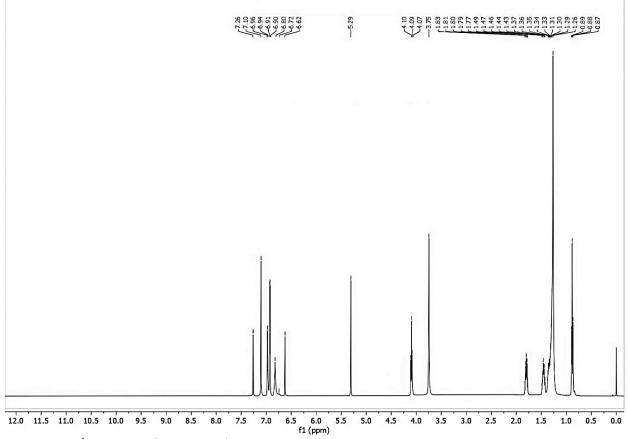


Figure S_{10} . ¹H-NMR of compound D_3 .

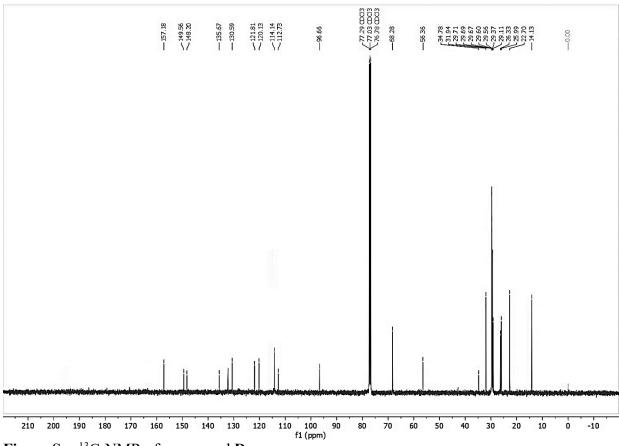


Figure S_{11} . ¹³C-NMR of compound D_3 .

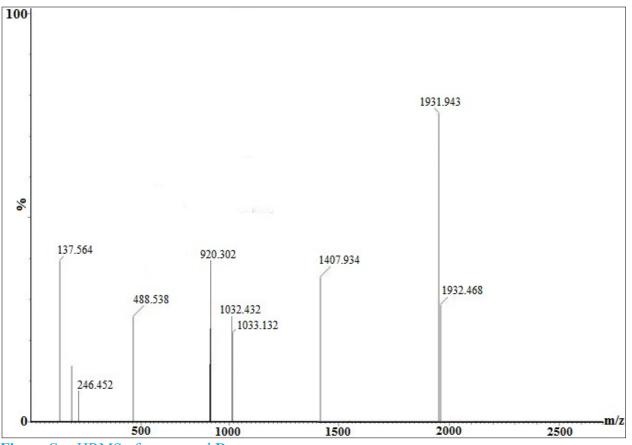
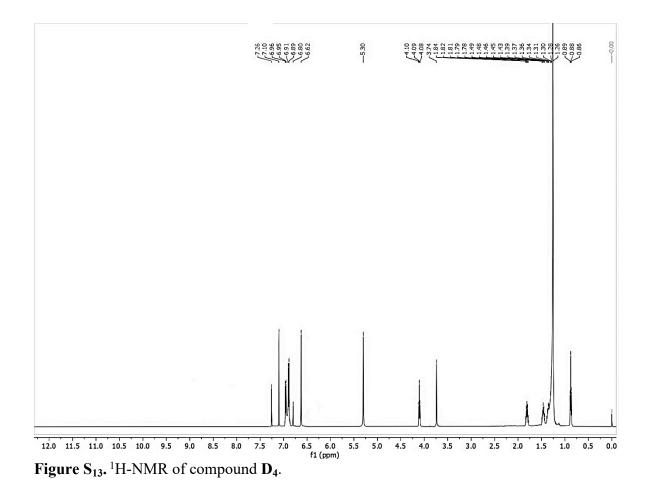


Figure S₁₂. HRMS of compound D₃.



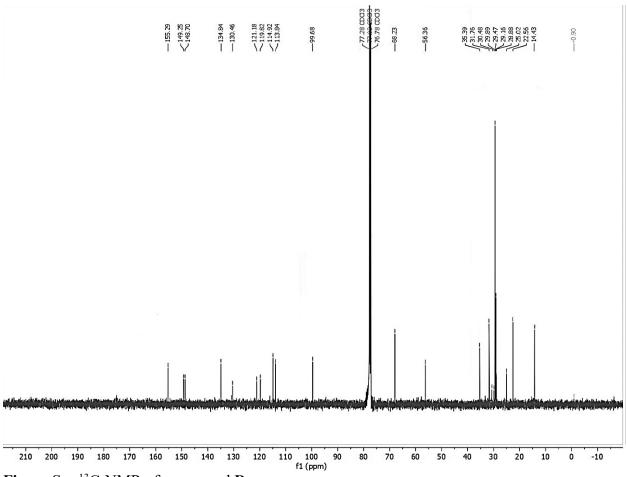


Figure S₁₄. ¹³C-NMR of compound D_4 .

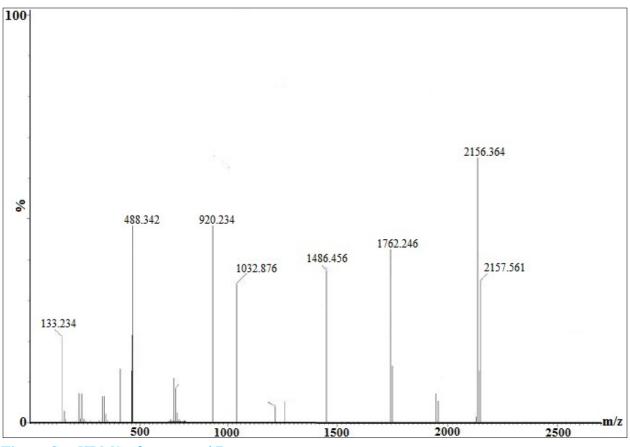


Figure S₁₅. HRMS of compound D₄.

References

- 1. D.Moore, G.W.Watson, T.Gunnlaugsson and S.E.Matthews. New J.Chem., 2008, 32(6), 994.
- 2. F.Potet, A.N.Lorinc, S.Chaigne, C.R. Hopkins et al. J.Bio. Chem., 2012, 287(47), 39613.