Received: October 4, 1990; accepted: December 21, 1990

PRELIMINARY NOTE

Synthesis of Fluoro-diacetylene Monomers: 1,4-Bis(2,4,6-Triaryloxy-difluorophenyl) Butadiynes

YADOND ZHANG AND JIANXUN WEN* Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academia Sinica, 345 Lingling Lu, Shanghai 200032 (China)

SUMMARY

New fluoro-diacetylenes. 1,4-bis(2,4,6-triaryloxy-difluorophenyl)butadiynes, were prepared by nucleophilic substitution reactions on 1,4-bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne, using large excesses of nucleophiles, ArOH, in DMF at room temperature and K_2CO_3 as base.

Recent work has shown that polydiacetylenes (structure A) with a linear conjugated backbone [1] are highly interesting polymers due to their unique properties involving electrical conductivity [2.3] and their use as novel organic polymers for nonlinear optical materials [4-6]. In order to obtain polydiacetylenes having π -conjugation between the polymer backbone and side groups, many symmetrical and unsymmetrical fluoro-diacetylene derivatives with polyfluoro-aromatic groups directly bound to the butadiyne moiety have been prepared [7-9]. Among them, the fluoro-diacetylenes with aryloxy groups were found to be polymerizable monomers. Polydiacetylenes with extended π -conjugation have been confirmed to have larger third order

0022-1139/91/\$3.50

© Elsevier Sequoia/Printed in The Netherlands

nonlinear optical susceptibilities than those without [6]. In order to enlarge the π -conjugation of polyfluorodiacetylenes further, the diacetylenes with more aryloxy groups will be suitable candidates. In this paper, we wish to report a method for the synthesis of 1,4-bis(2,4,6-triaryloxy-difluorophenyl)butadiynes from 1,4-bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ I \\ = C - C \equiv C - C \equiv \end{bmatrix}_{n}$$
(A)

1,4-Bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne (1) which was prepared by the method reported previously [8] reacted with aryloxides in THF at room temperature to give 1,4-bis(p-aryloxy-tetrafluorophenyl)butadiynes in high yield [8]. Further study has now shown that 1,4-bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne (1) reacted with large excesses of such nucleophiles, ArOH (a-e), in DMF at room temperature using K_2CO_3 as base to give 1,4-bis-(2,4,6-triaryloxy-difluorophenyl)butadiynes (2a-e) in good yield. Fluoro-diacetylenes (2a-e) were synthesized according to the procedures shown in Scheme 1.

ArOH
$$(a-e)/K_2CO_3/DMF$$
,
 $F - C \equiv C - C \equiv C - F$
 $r.t.$
 $ArO - F - C \equiv C - C \equiv C - F - OAr$
 $ArO - F - C \equiv C - C \equiv C - F - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr - OAr - OAr$
 $OAr - OAr - OAR$

2d, Ar = 3,5-diMe-
$$C_6H_3$$
-; 2e, Ar = 4-Br- C_6H_4 -

Scheme 1.

434

Generally, the diacetylene monomers are colorless, whilst partially polymerized diacetylenes are either blue or red [10]. The reactivities of diacetylene monomers towards solidstate polymerization are simply determined by the color changes of the monomers upon either thermal annealing or exposure to light. We found that the diacetylenes **2b**, **2c** and **2e** partially polymerized in the solid state upon either thermal annealing or exposure to day-light to give blue crystals which were dissolved in THF to give insoluble blue polydiacetylenes. It is noteworthy that the fluoro-diacetylenes with polyaryloxy groups have higher reactivities towards solid state polymerization. The polymerization and nonlinear properties of these fluoro-diacetylenes are now under study.

TABLE 1

Synthesis of 1,4-Bis(2,4,6-triaryloxy-difluorophenyl)butadiynes (2a-e) from 1,4-Bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne (1)

Diacetylene 2a-e	Reaction time (h)	Yield ^a (%)	м.р. ^b (°С)
2a	24	92	205-206
2 b	24	90	195-196
2c	24	95	209-210
2d	26	84	245-246
2e	28	85	250-251

^a Isolated yield.

^b Uncorrected.

435

Synthesis of 1,4-bis(2,4,6-triphenoxy-difluorophenyl)butadiyne (2a); A typical procedure: To a stirred solution of 1,4bis(pentafluorophenyl)butadiyne (1; 100mg, 0.26mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.2 g, 8.7 mmol) in DMF (3 ml) was added phenol (a; 0.8 g, 8.5mmol) dropwise over a period of 10 min. After 24 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with aq. KOH (10 ml, 1.5M). The yellow precipitate was collected. Recrystallization from acetone-water gave white crystals of 1,4-bis(2,4,6-triphenoxy-difluorophenyl)butadiyne (2a) (nc) (199 mg; 92%). M.p. 205-206°C;

IR (KBr): 1589, 1460, 1390, 1297, 1208, 1164, 1114, 1070, 1023, 989, 961, 889, 810, 759, 746, 718, 686 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (acetone-d₆/TMS): 7.00-7.75 ppm (m, H_{arom}); ¹⁹F NMR (acetone-d₆/CF₃COOH): 68.33 ppm (s, F_{arom}); MS m/e 826 (M⁺).

 $C_{52}H_{30}F_4O_6$ Calc. C 75.54 H 3.63 F 9.20 Found C 75.34 H 3.49 F 9.34

Diacetylenes 2d and 2e were purified by recrystallization from THF-water. The chemical structures of diacetylenes 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e were confirmed by IR, ¹H NMR, ¹⁹F NMR and MS spectroscopies.

- 1 H.J. Cantow (ed.), 'Polydiacetylenes, Advances in Polymer Science', 63, Springer-Verlag, 1984.
- 2 H. Nakanishi, H. Matsuda and M. Kato, Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., <u>105</u> (1984) 77.
- 3 K. Lochner, B. Reimer and H. Bassler, Chem. Phys. Lett., <u>41</u> (1976) 388.

- 4 D.J.Sandman (ed.), 'Crystallographically Ordered Polymers', ACS Symp. Ser., 337, Washington, DC, 1987.
- 5 D.J. Williams (ed.), 'Nonlinear Optical Properties of Organic and Polymer Materials', ACS Symp. Ser., <u>233</u>, Washington, DC, 1983.
- 6 S. Okada, M. Ohsugi, A. Masaki, H. Matsuda, S. Takaragi, and H. Nakanishi, Mol. cryst.⁶Liq. Cryst., 183 (1990) 81.
- 7 Y.D. Zhang, J.X. Wen and W.Y. Du, J. Fluorine Chem., <u>49</u> (1990) 293.
- 8 Y.D. Zhang and J.X. Wen, J. Fluorine Chem., <u>51</u> (1991) 75.
- 9 Y.D. Zhang and J.X. Wen, J. Fluorine Chem., 51 (1991) 229.
- 10 G. Wegner, Z. Naturforsch., B, 24 (1969) 824.