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# Palladium-Catalyzed Successive C–H Bond Arylations and Annulations toward the $\pi$ -Extension of Selenophene-Containing Aromatic Skeletons

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A modular approach for the synthesis of planar  $\pi$ -extended selenium containing molecules from selenophene has been developed. Different combinations of Pd-catalyzed desulfurative C–H bond arylations with (2-bromo)arylsulfonyl chlorides and Pd-catalyzed intra- or/and inter-molecular C–H bond arylations with aryl bromides allowed to extend the selenophene-containing aromatic skeleton at the [b]-, [c]- or [b:d]-junctions to give phenanthro[b]selenophenes, phenanthro[c]selenophenes or diphenanthro[b:d]selenophenes

## Introduction

Planar  $\pi$ -extended organic molecules are considered the next generation of charge carrier transporting materials for optoelectronic devices.<sup>1</sup> Several analogues containing a heteroaromatic unit such as thiophene, or pyrrole have been synthesized and have found number of applications as electronic components for the preparation of devices.<sup>2</sup> Despite the recent interest of selenophenes as building blocks for the preparation of optoelectronic organic materials,<sup>3</sup> only scarce examples of planar  $\pi$ -extended molecules containing Se atoms have been prepared.<sup>4</sup> In 2016, Zeni *et al* prepared two phenanthroselenophenes in three steps *via* two electrophilic cyclizations as the key steps.<sup>5</sup> Other methods involved the use of elemental selenium and multi-steps-synthesis, which often prevent the access to well-decorated  $\pi$ -extended selenophene derivatives bearing sensitive functional groups.<sup>6</sup>

Nowadays C–H bond functionalization has emerged as a suitable alternative to other cross-coupling reactions owing its steps and atom economy and its broad functional group tolerance.<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, a more direct strategy enabling C–H bond functionalization coupled with annulation reaction allowed to prepare planar  $\pi$ -extended organic molecules<sup>8</sup> including sulfur-,<sup>9</sup> nitrogen-,<sup>10</sup> or oxygen- analogues.<sup>11</sup> However, to our knowledge, a protocol enabling successive C–H bond arylations for the preparation of selenium-containing  $\pi$ -extended organic molecules was not reported yet.<sup>12</sup> Indeed, only a few reports focused on the reactivity of selenophenes *via* transition metal-catalyzed C–H bond functionalizations. In 2011, Mori, Koumura *et al.* reported the first examples of Pd-catalyzed  $\alpha$ -arylations of selenophenes using aryl iodides for the preparation of new dyes incorporated in photovoltaic cells.<sup>13</sup> Later, Schneider and co-workers succeeded to generalize  $\alpha$ -arylation of selenophenes with other aryl halides (bromides and iodides).<sup>14</sup> The arylation of heteroarenes at  $\beta$ -position is still more challenging.<sup>15</sup> There are four main strategies to control the regioselectivity toward the C3 or C4 arylations of thiophenes: i) using a directing group,<sup>16</sup> ii) using a specific catalytic system,<sup>17</sup> iii) using C2,C5-disubstituted thiophenes<sup>18</sup> or iv) using specific arylating sources (*e.g.*,  $\text{ArB}(\text{OH})_2$ ,<sup>19</sup>  $\text{ArSiMe}_3$ ,<sup>20</sup>  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{Cl}$ <sup>21</sup>). In 2017, our group achieved the first Pd-catalyzed  $\beta$ -arylation of selenophenes using  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{Cl}$ .<sup>22</sup> We also demonstrated that well-decorated tetraarylated selenophenes could be obtained in good yields *via* successive C–H bond

arylations. Besides the switch of regioselectivity, Pd-catalyzed C–H bond arylations with  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{Cl}$  allowed orthogonal transformations owing their chemoselectivity with halogenated substrates.<sup>23</sup> As a continuation of our research program dealing with the synthesis of heteroaromatic analogues of planar  $\pi$ -extended organic molecules,<sup>24</sup> we became interested in the phenanthroselenophene series.

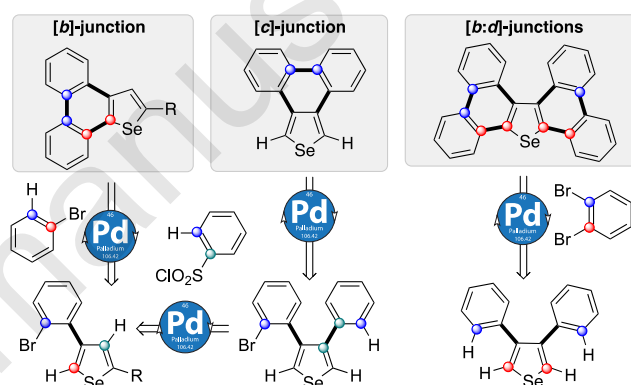


Figure 1. Unified Strategy for the Preparation of Phenanthroselenophenes

Our retrosynthetic analysis is outlined in Figure 2. Firstly, we planned to build phenanthro[b]selenophenes in two-operations *via* Pd-catalyzed desulfurative  $\beta$ -arylation with 2-bromobenzene sulfonyl chlorides, followed by Pd-catalyzed  $\alpha$ -arylation coupled with annulation; while phenanthro[c]selenophenes will be obtained *via* three consecutive C–H bond arylations, namely Pd-catalyzed desulfurative C3-arylation with 2-bromobenzene sulfonyl chlorides of selenophene followed by a second desulfurative C4-arylation and intramolecular C–H bond arylation. Finally, diphenanthro[b:d]selenophenes will be synthesized from 3,4-diarylselenophenes and 1,2-dibromobenzene *via* Pd-catalyzed double Pd-catalyzed  $\alpha$ -arylation coupled with annulation.

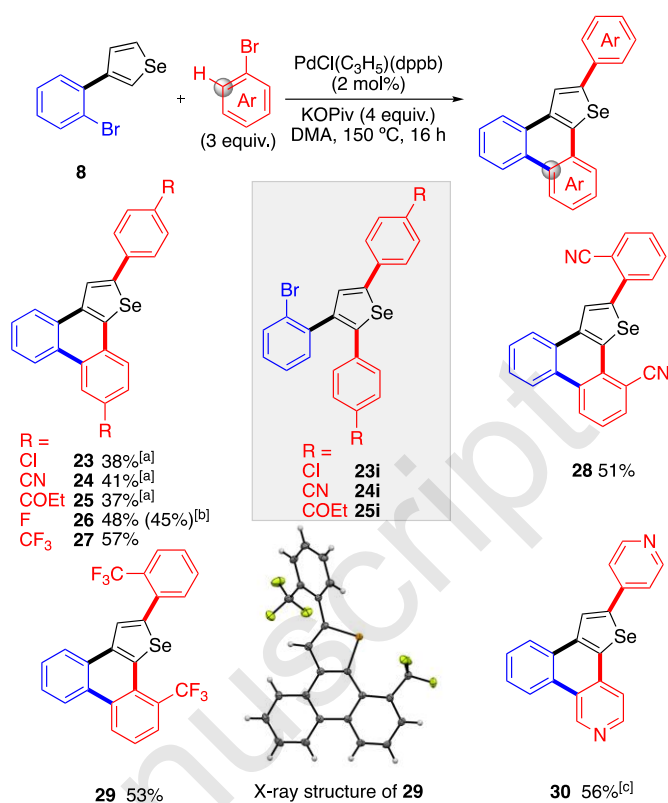
## Results

Using our previous reaction conditions for the  $\beta$  C–H bond arylation of selenophenes,<sup>22</sup> we firstly prepared the 4-(2-bromophenyl)selenophene intermediates **1-7** from 2-arylselenophene derivatives and diversely substituted 2-bromobenzene sulfonyl chlorides (Scheme 1). This unique regioselectivity might be due to Pd<sup>II</sup>/Pd<sup>IV</sup> catalytic cycle rather



**Scheme 2.** Pd-Catalyzed Tandem C5-Arylation – Annulation of 4-(2-Bromophenyl)selenophene Derivatives 1–7 with Aryl Bromides for the Synthesis of Phenanthro[*b*]selenophenes

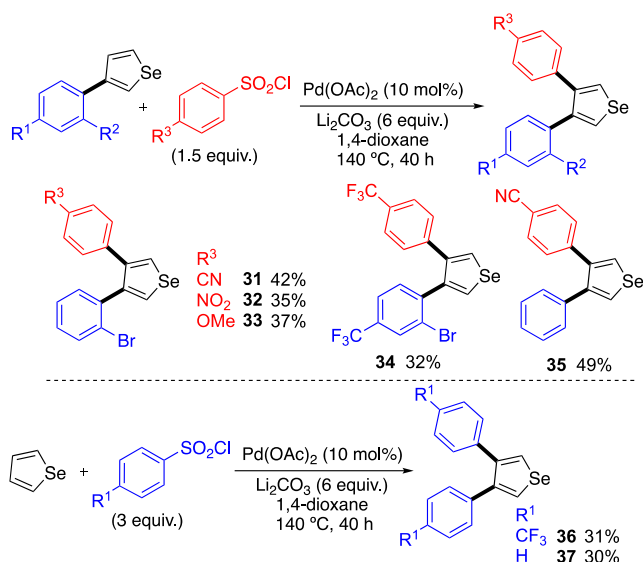
Interestingly we found that using the same catalyst [PdCl(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(dppb)] in the presence of a larger amount of KOPIv (4 equiv.) in DMA at 150 °C, 3-(2-bromophenyl)selenophene (**8**) was diarylated at C2 and C5 positions with aryl bromides and that intramolecular C–H bond arylation also occurred affording a one-pot protocol for the preparation of phenanthroselenophenes *via* a three-fold C–H bond arylation (Scheme 3). From aryl bromides *para*-substituted by chloro, cyano, or propionyl groups, the seleno  $\pi$ -extended compounds **23–25** were obtained in a two-steps procedure after isolation of the non-cyclized 2,5-diaryl-4-(2-bromophenyl)selenophene intermediates **23i–25i**. In contrast, aryl bromides *para*-substituted by fluoro or trifluoromethyl groups underwent Pd-catalyzed three-fold direct arylations to afford the desired phenanthroselenophenes **26** and **27** in one-pot. Moreover, the use of 4-fluoro-1-iodobenzene instead of 1-bromo-4-fluorobenzene gives a lower yield in the desired phenanthroselenophene **26**. Reactions with 1-bromo-4-*tert*-butylbenzene or 4-iodotoluene did not result in the formation of the corresponding phenanthro[*b*]selenophenes. 2-Bromobenzonitrile and 2-bromobenzotrifluoride were efficiently coupled with **8** to afford the fused selenophenes **28** and **29** in 51% and 53% yield, respectively. The structure of **29** was secured by X-Ray analysis.<sup>26</sup> To prepare a  $\pi$ -extended aromatics containing both selenophene and pyridine units, an excess amount of base was required to neutralize the HCl salt of 4-bromopyridine, but the C2,C5-diarylation reaction followed by annulation reaction proceeded in one-pot affording **30** in 56% yield.



[a] Overall yield over two steps, intermediates **23i–25i** were isolated and reacted with PdCl(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(dppb) (2 mol%), KOPIv (2 equiv.) in DMA at 150 °C, 16 h.  
 [b] Using ArI instead of ArBr. [c] 7 Equiv. of KOPIv.

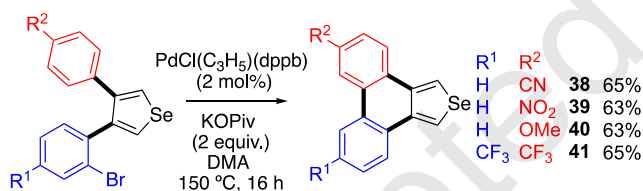
**Scheme 3.** Pd-Catalyzed One-Pot Three-Fold Direct Arylations of 3-(2-Bromophenyl)selenophene **8** with Aryl Bromides for the Synthesis of Phenanthro[*b*]selenophenes

Then, from a mixture of 3-(2-bromophenyl)selenophene (**8**) and 4-CN-, 4-NO<sub>2</sub>- or 4-MeO-benzenesulfonyl chlorides the 3,4-diarylated selenophenes **31–33** were obtained in moderate yields (Scheme 4). The introduction of a second aryl group at C4 position of **9** and 3-phenylselenophene was also achieved to give **34** and **35** in 32% and 49% yield, respectively. The second C4-arylation was more sluggish than the C3-arylation, but could be conducted using the same catalytic system provided that the reaction time was extended to 40 h. Similarly, using this extended reaction time, the one-pot 3,4-diarylation of selenophene has been performed with 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride, benzenesulfonyl chloride or 4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give the symmetrical 3,4-diarylated selenophenes **36** and **37** in low yields.



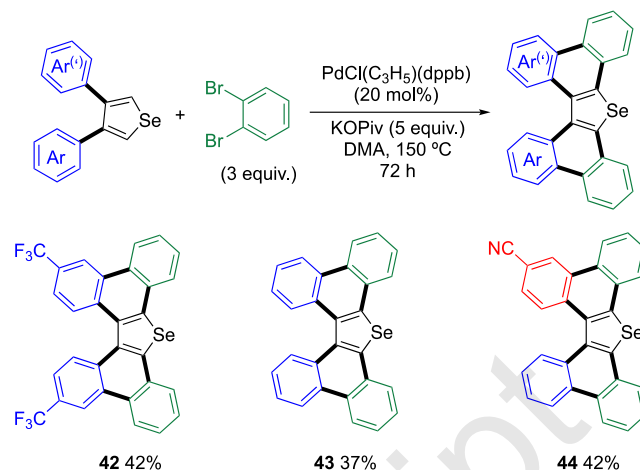
**Scheme 4.** Pd-Catalyzed Direct C4 Arylations of 3-Arylselenophenes (top) or C3,C4-diarylation of Selenophene (bottom)

Having synthesized 3,4-diarylselenophenes, in which one of the aryl groups is a 2-bromoaryl, we investigated the Pd-catalyzed intramolecular C–H bond arylation to access to phenanthro[c]selenophene structures (Scheme 5). The treatment of **31–35** by annulative conditions, namely 2 mol% of  $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{dppb})$  in the presence of KOPIv (4 equiv.) in DMA at 150 °C led to the phenanthro[c]selenophene derivatives **38–41** in good yields *via* a 6-membered ring formation. The reaction tolerated different functional group on the aryl unit such as CN,  $\text{NO}_2$ , OMe and  $\text{CF}_3$ .



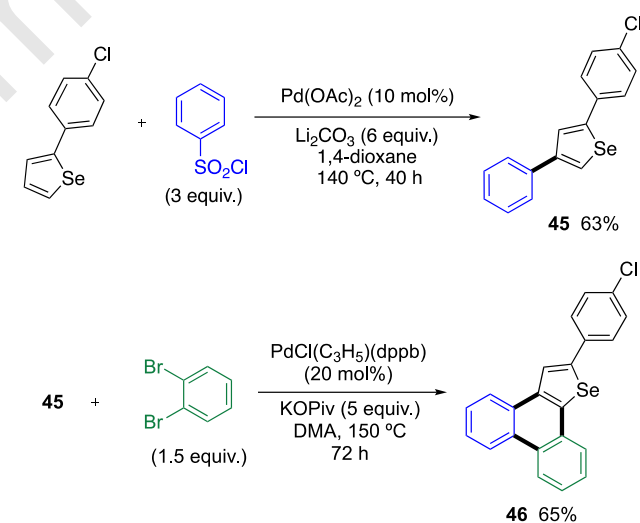
**Scheme 5.** Pd-Catalyzed Intramolecular C–H Bond Arylation of 3-(2-Bromoaryl)-4-arylselenophenes for the Synthesis of Phenanthro[c]selenophene Derivatives

Later, we were pleased to find that diphenanthro[*b:d*]selenophenes could be synthesized in a one-pot operation from 3,4-diarylselenophenes and 3 equivalents of 1,2-dibromobenzene *via* double Pd-catalyzed  $\alpha$ -arylation coupled with C–H annulation. The symmetrical diphenanthro[*b:d*]selenophenes **42** and **43** were isolated in moderate yields from **36** and **37** using 20 mol% of  $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{dppb})$  in the presence of KOPIv (5 equiv.) in DMA at 150 °C. Interestingly, from unsymmetrical C3,C4-diarylselenophene **35**, prepared from selenophene via two successive desulfitative C–H bond arylations, the diphenanthro[*b:d*]selenophene **44** was isolated in 42% yield.



**Scheme 6.** Pd-Catalyzed One-Pot Four-Fold Direct Arylations of 3,4-Diarylselenophenes with 1,2-Dibromobenzene for the Synthesis of Diphenanthro[*b:d*]selenophenes

Finally, we explored the preparation of phenanthro[*b*]selenophenes from 2,4-diarylselenophenes (Scheme 7). From 2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenophene, Pd-catalyzed desulfitative arylation using benzenesulfonyl chloride afforded the 2,4-diarylselenophene **45** in 63% yield. Then, in the presence of 1,2-dibromobenzene, C5–H bond arylation followed by annulation reaction gives the desired phenanthro[*b*]selenophene **46** in 65% yield using 20 mol% of  $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)(\text{dppb})$  associated with KOPIv (5 equiv.) in DMA at 150 °C.



**Scheme 7.** Synthesis of a Phenanthro[*b*]selenophene *via* Pd-Catalyzed C4 Desulfitative arylation followed by One-Pot Two-Fold Direct Arylation of a 2,4-Diarylselenophene with 1,2-Dibromobenzene

## Conclusions

In summary, we have achieved the synthesis of a wide diversity of well-decorated  $\pi$ -extended aromatics containing selenium atom from selenophene using the combination of three to six C–H bond arylations. The key step was the introduction of (2-bromo)aryl group(s) at  $\beta$ -position of selenophenes using Pd-catalyzed desulfitative arylation with (2-bromo)arylsulfonyl

chorides. Then, Pd-catalyzed one-pot tandem C–H direct arylations of selenophene rings at  $\alpha$ -position with aryl bromides followed by annulation reactions afforded phenanthro[b]selenophenes. In contrast, using a second Pd-catalyzed desulfitative arylation at  $\beta'$ -position of selenophenes followed by a cyclization reaction, phenanthro[c]selenophenes were obtained. Rapid construction to exotic scaffolds such as diphenanthro[b:d]selenophenes has also been achieved by double Pd-catalyzed  $\alpha$ -arylation – annulation reaction.

## Conclusions

The conclusions section should come in this section at the end of the article, before the acknowledgements.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare

## Acknowledgements

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