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Short Note

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# 2,7-Bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole

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**Abstract:** 2,7-Bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole (**1**) was synthesized by reacting 4-ethynylpyridine hydrochloride with 2,7-dibromo-9H-carbazole. The full characterization of compound **1** is presented, and the crystal structure of its monohydrate was determined by single-crystal XRD analysis.

**Keywords:** 9H-carbazole; polypyridyl donors; SC-XRD

## 1. Introduction

Over the past decades, extensive synthetic efforts have led to the fabrication of innovative building blocks with different fluorophore cores such as fluorene [1], carbazole [2], and thiophene [3] in view of producing supramolecular scaffolds with tunable luminescence properties for applications in optoelectronics [4], sensing [5], and bioimaging [6]. Among the neutral carbazole-based building blocks reported so far, pyridyl derivatives such as the bent 3,6-di(pyridin-4-yl)-9H-carbazole [**3,6-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Cz**] (Scheme 1) have been successfully incorporated into discrete and polymeric supramolecular assemblies showing interesting properties as pH probes [7] and sensors for both cations and anions [8] by exploiting the intrinsic electron-rich properties of the carbazolyl core that resulted in spectroscopically active networks.

By extending the size of **3,6-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Cz** through the inclusion of ethynyl functionalities, 3,6-bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole [**3,6-(4-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Cz**] (Scheme 1) was prepared, showing its value in the formation of rare architectures such as a Solomon link that was recently reported, in which the authors emphasized the role of ethynyl moieties in establishing additional  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions [9].

Passing from the bent 3,6-carbazolyl to the almost linear 2,7-carbazolyl core, the synthesis of 2,7-bis(pyridin-4-yl)-9H-carbazole [**2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Cz**] was also reported, and this compound was used as a donor for the preparation of supramolecular wires and rectangles along with its 9H-fluorene and fluoren-9-one congeners, namely, 2,7-di(pyridin-4-yl)-9H-fluorene [**2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Fl**] and 2,7-bis(pyridin-4-yl)fluoren-9-one [**2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>FO**] (Scheme 1) [10].

Herein, we report on the synthesis of 2,7-bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole (**1**) by following our previous reports on pyridyl-ethynyl derivatives, namely, 2,7-bis(pyridin-3-ylethynyl)thiophene [11] [**2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Tp**], 2,7-bis(pyridin-3-ylethynyl)fluoren-9-one [2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>FO] [12], and 2-(2,7-bis(pyridin-3-ylethynyl)fluoren-9-ylidene)malononitrile [2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Fmnt] [13] (Scheme 1).



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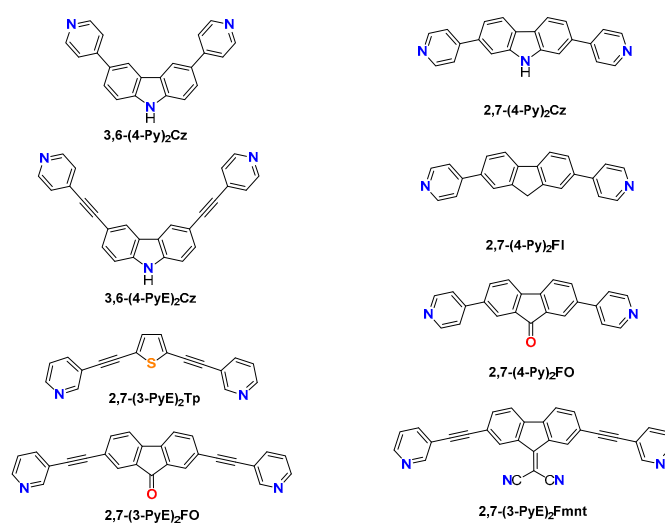
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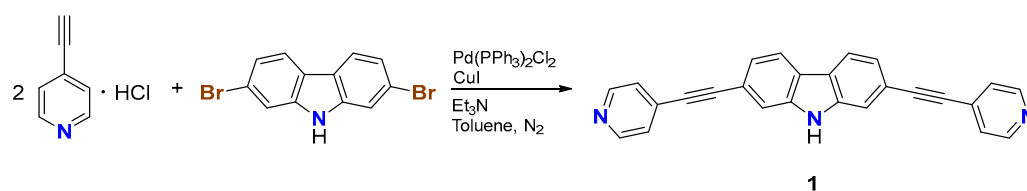
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**Scheme 1.** Selected pyridyl derivatives: 3,6-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Cz [7,8], 3,6-(4-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Cz [9], 2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Cz [10], 2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>Fl [10], 2,7-(4-Py)<sub>2</sub>FO [10], 2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Tp [11], 2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>FO [12], and 2,7-(3-PyE)<sub>2</sub>Fmnt [13].

## 2. Results and Discussion

Compound **1** was synthesized by reacting a slight excess of 4-ethynylpyridine hydrochloride (2.2 eq.) with 2,7-dibromo-9*H*-carbazole in a mixture of dry triethylamine/toluene under an inert atmosphere via the Sonogashira coupling (Scheme 2). After column-chromatographic purification, the product was thoroughly characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR, high-resolution ESI-MS, and NMR techniques (Figures S1–S3). The alkyne stretching vibration was observed at 2208 cm<sup>−1</sup>, similar to other pyridyl-ethynyl derivatives [11–13]. The high-resolution mass spectrum of compound **1** showed the monoprotonated peak at *m/z* 370.1328 as well as the double-charged peak at *m/z* 185.5699 (Figure S4). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **1** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> showed signals in the range of 11.69–7.42 ppm, with the NH proton resonating at 11.69 ppm and the carbazolyl protons centered at 8.25, 7.79, and 7.43 ppm, while the corresponding protons of the *para*-substituted pyridyl moieties were found at 8.66 and 7.57 ppm. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum recorded in the same solvent is consistent with the chemical structure of **1**, with carbon signals distributed over the range 150–87 ppm and the two most upfield signals resonating at 87.1 and 95.5 ppm, respectively, ascribable to the quaternary carbons of the ethynyl groups.

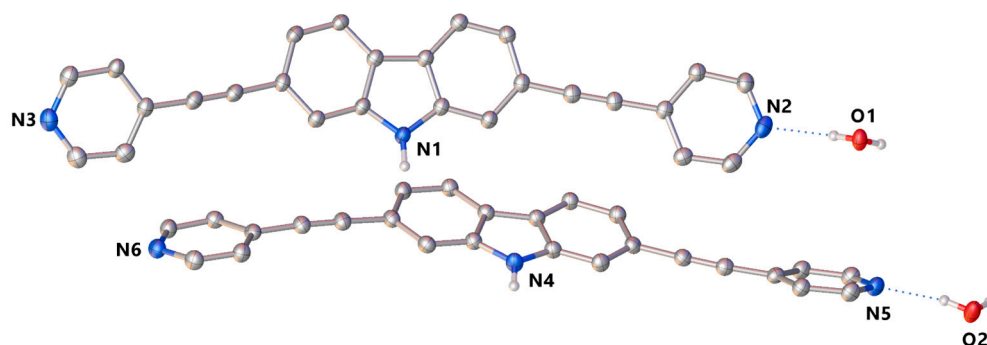


**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of 2,7-bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9*H*-carbazole (**1**).

Crystal data for **1**·H<sub>2</sub>O: C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O (*M*<sub>r</sub> = 387.42 g mol<sup>−1</sup>) monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*n* (No. 14), *a* = 9.0349(3) Å, *b* = 25.4077(7) Å, *c* = 17.7142(4) Å, β = 97.260(3)°, α = γ = 90°, *V* = 4033.8(2) Å<sup>3</sup>, *T* = 100(2) K, *Z* = 8, *Z*' = 2, μ(Cu *K*α) = 0.629 mm<sup>−1</sup>, 37,690 reflections measured, 7385 unique (*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.0562), which were used in all calculations. The final *wR*<sub>2</sub> was 0.2459 (all data) and *R*<sub>1</sub> was 0.0907 (*I* > 2(*I*)).

Compound **1** was recrystallized from a 3:1 DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O mixture as colorless crystals whose structure was unambiguously elucidated by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis as the monohydrate form of **1**. The compound **1**·H<sub>2</sub>O crystallized in the monoclinic *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*n* space group with two crystallographically independent molecules of **1** in the asymmetric

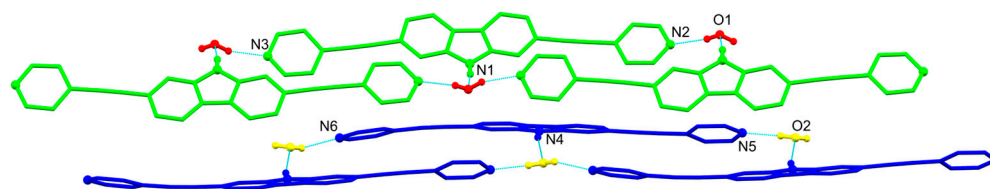
unit coupled with two water molecules that are hydrogen-bonded to pyridyl groups (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** X-ray crystal structure of  $1 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  with thermal ellipsoids drawn at a 30% probability level. Only H-atoms located on heteroatoms and water molecules are shown for clarity.

The two symmetry-independent carbazole molecules are nearly planar, with the terminal pyridyl rings rotated by angles ranging between  $3^\circ$  and  $25^\circ$ . It is worth noting that the rotational barrier for pyridyl groups in similar derivatives was calculated to be a few  $\text{kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  [11,14], suggesting that the overall conformation adopted by the donor in the solid-state is likely to be easily modulated and governed by supramolecular interactions.

The oxygen atoms of water molecules behave as three-connecting nodes between donor units of **1**, acting either as hydrogen bond donors via  $\text{OH} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bonds with pyridyl rings (shortest  $d_{\text{D} \cdots \text{A}} = 2.786(4) \text{ \AA}$ ) or as hydrogen bond acceptors through  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}$  interactions with carbazole protons (shortest  $d_{\text{D} \cdots \text{A}} = 2.789(4) \text{ \AA}$ ). The repetition of the aforementioned interactions within the crystal lattice results in the packing of pairs of waved H-bonded chains running along the  $b$ -axis, as shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** View along the  $c$ -axis of the hydrogen-bonded chains found in  $1 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  with moieties colored according to their symmetry equivalence.

### 3. Materials and Methods

#### 3.1. General

Solvents and reagents were purchased from VWR, TCI, FluoroChem, and Merck. Triethylamine was distilled over  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  and degassed by three consecutive freeze-pump-thaw cycles prior to use. Toluene was distilled over Na and stored with molecular sieves. The synthesis of **1** was carried out under a dry dinitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk equipment.

FT-IR measurements were recorded at room temperature on a Thermo-Nicolet 5700 spectrometer using KBr pellets with a KBr beam splitter and KBr windows ( $4000\text{--}400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , resolution  $4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). NMR spectra were carried out in  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  at room temperature on a Bruker Avance III HD 600 spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) and were calibrated to the solvent residue. Coupling constants  $J$  are given in Hz units. Positive ESI-MS spectra were recorded on a high-resolution LTQ Orbitrap Elite<sup>TM</sup> mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). The solutions were infused into the ESI source at a flow rate of  $5.00 \mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ . Spectra were recorded in the range of  $m/z$  300–600 with a resolution of 240,000 (FWHM). Instrument conditions were as follows: spray volt-

age 3500 V, capillary temperature 275 °C, sheath gas 12 (arbitrary units), auxiliary gas 3 (arbitrary units), sweep gas 0 (arbitrary units), probe heater temperature 50 °C. Elemental analysis was performed with a CHNS/O PE 2400 series II elemental analyzer (T = 925 °C). The melting point was determined on a FALC mod. C apparatus (up to 290 °C).

X-ray diffraction data for **1**·H<sub>2</sub>O were collected at 100(2) K on a Rigaku 007HF diffractometer, equipped with Varimax confocal mirrors, an AFC11 goniometer, and a HyPix 6000 detector. The structure was solved with the ShelXT [15] solution program using dual methods, and the model was refined with ShelXL 2018/3 [16] using full matrix least squares minimization on  $F^2$ . Olex2 1.5 [17] was used as the graphical interface. All crystals screened were twinned; therefore, data were collected on the crystal that showed the least observable amount of twinning. It was not possible to integrate and account for the X-ray diffraction of the minor twin component, thus lowering the quality statistics of the refinement. The water molecules were modeled and refined as ridged bodies with idealized geometries, as they refined to unrealistic geometries.

### 3.2. Synthesis of 2,7-Bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole (**1**)

2,7-Dibromo-9H-carbazole (0.325 g; 1.00 mmol), 4-ethynylpyridine hydrochloride (0.307 g; 2.20 mmol), copper(I) iodide (0.019 g; 0.10 mmol), and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.070 g; 0.10 mmol) were added to a 50 mL three-necked round bottom flask under dinitrogen atmosphere. Freshly distilled and degassed triethylamine (5 mL) and dry toluene (15 mL) were added via cannula, and the mixture was heated to reflux for 48 h. After cooling to 0 °C, the black precipitate was filtered under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using a 2:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ethyl acetate mixture as eluent. The pure product was isolated as an off-white solid (0.072 g; Y = 19%). M.p. = 230 °C. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>: C 84.53, H 4.09, N 11.37. Found: C 84.34, H 3.61, N 11.05. HR-ESI(+)-MS (MeCN solution)  $m/z$ : 370.1328 (calcd. 370.1333) for [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>;  $m/z$ : 185.5699 (calcd. 185.5706) for [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> [M + 2H]<sup>2+</sup>. FT-IR (KBr, 4000–400 cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3427s  $\nu$ (N–H), 2208m  $\nu$ (C≡C), 1628m, 1593m, 1537w, 1479w, 1439mw, 1408mw, 1385ms, 1329m, 1244w, 1209w, 997w, 872mw, 812ms, 808ms, 731w, 633w, 544w, 467w, 418w cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  11.69 (s, 1H, NH), 8.66 (s, 4H, py), 8.26 (d,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Cz), 7.79 (s, 2H, Cz), 7.58 (d,  $J$  = 5.0 Hz, 4H, py), 7.43 (d,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Cz) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 150.4, 140.6, 130.9, 125.9, 123.3, 123.2, 121.7, 119.0, 115.1, 95.5, 87.1 ppm.

## 4. Conclusions

The donor 2,7-bis(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-9H-carbazole (**1**) was successfully prepared, and its monohydrate form was structurally characterized by crystallographic means. Further studies are ongoing in our laboratories to explore the supramolecular chemistry of **1** towards various complementary building blocks.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded, Figure S1: FT-IR spectrum; Figures S2 and S3: <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra; Figure S4: HR-ESI(+) MS spectrum; Table S1: Crystal data and refinement parameters; Tables S2 and S3: Bond lengths and angles.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization: M.C.A. and E.P. Data curation: M.C.A., E.P., A.P., M.A., J.B.O. and S.J.C. Investigation: M.C.A., E.P., M.A., V.L., G.F., S.J.C., J.B.O. and A.P. Writing (original draft): M.C.A. and E.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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