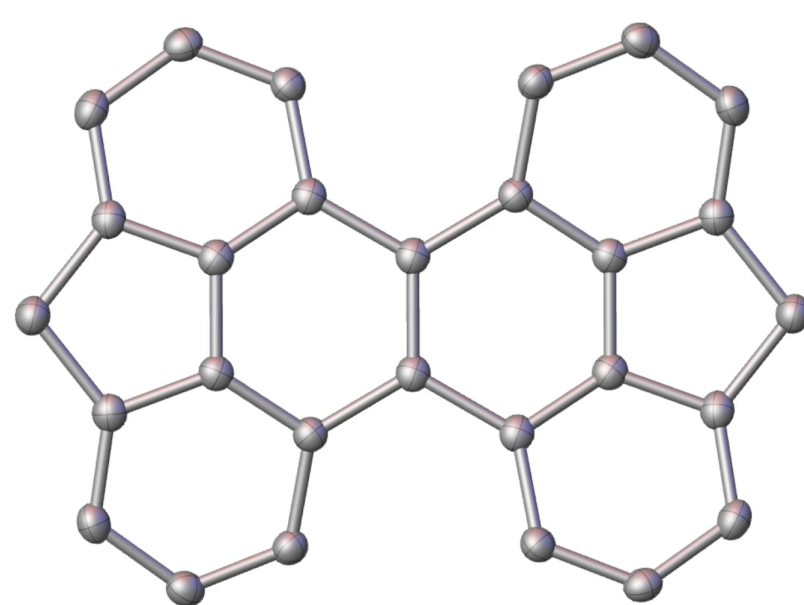
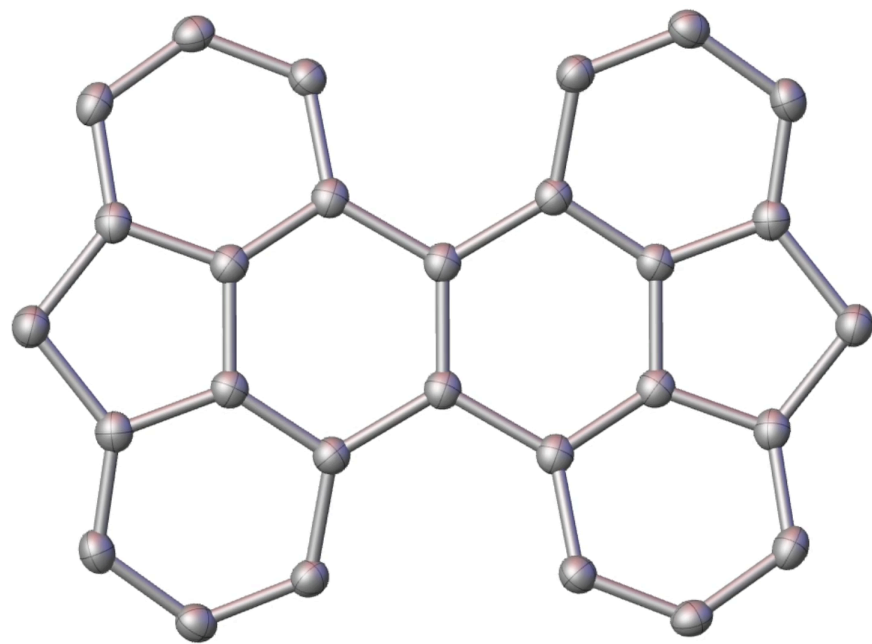
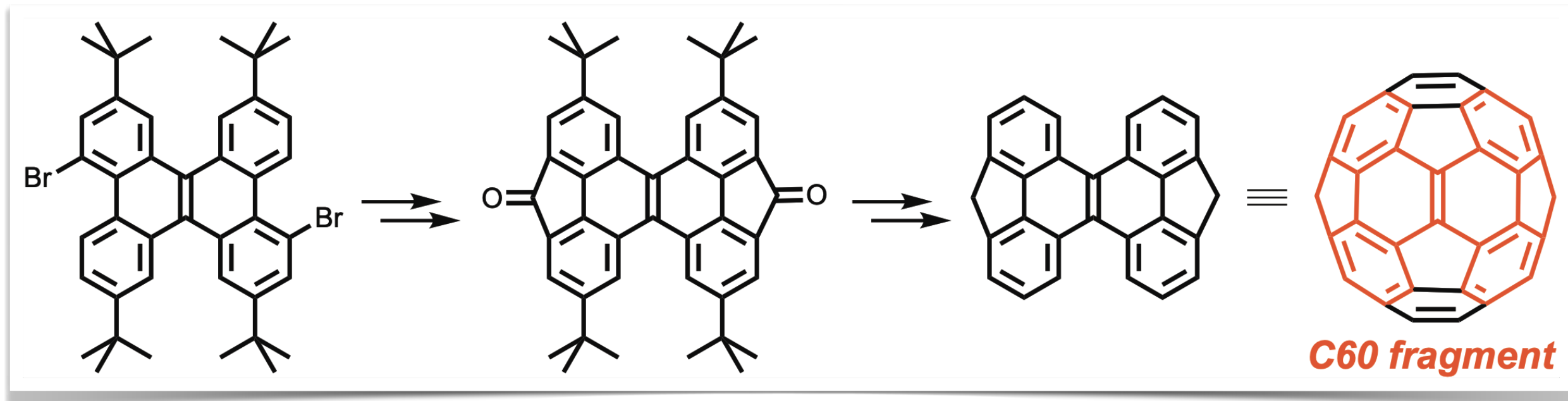
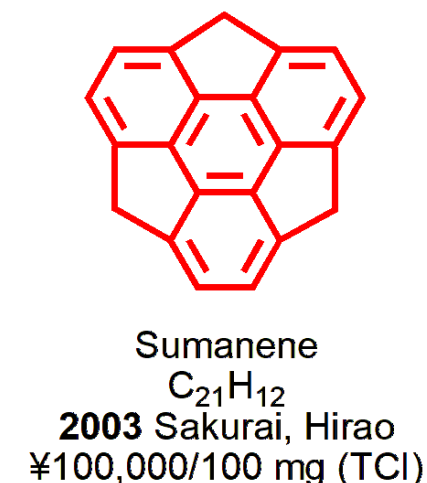
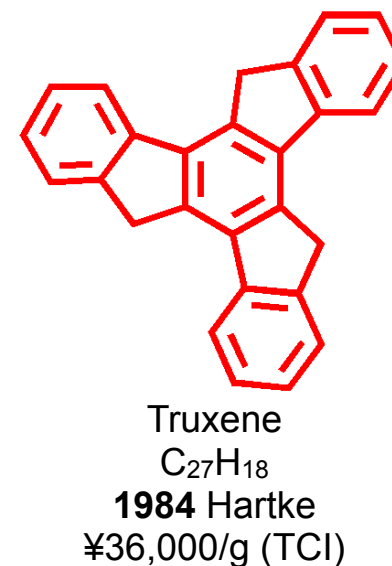
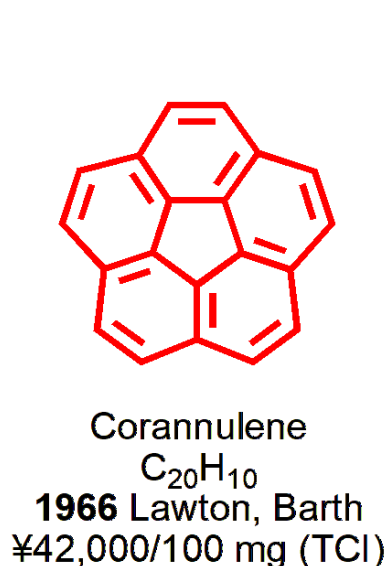
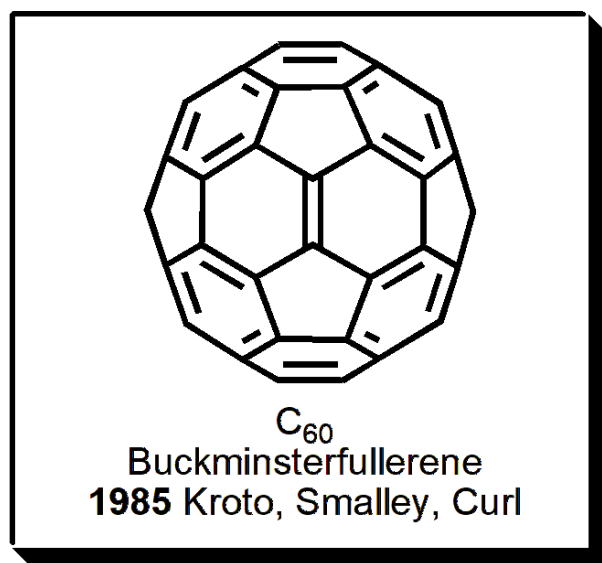


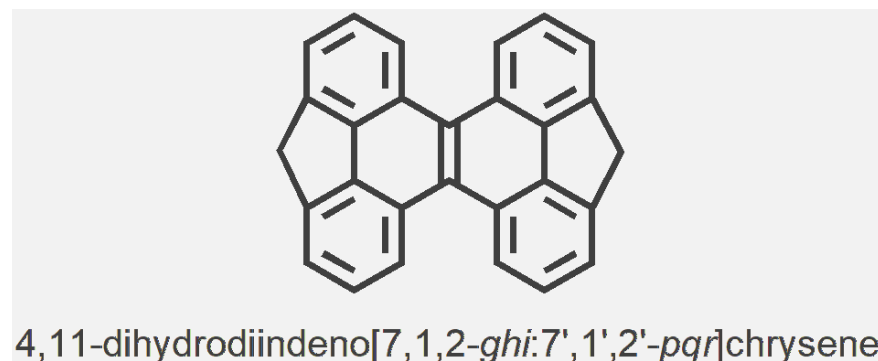
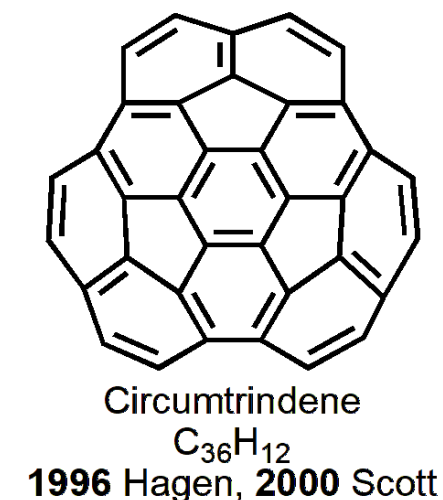
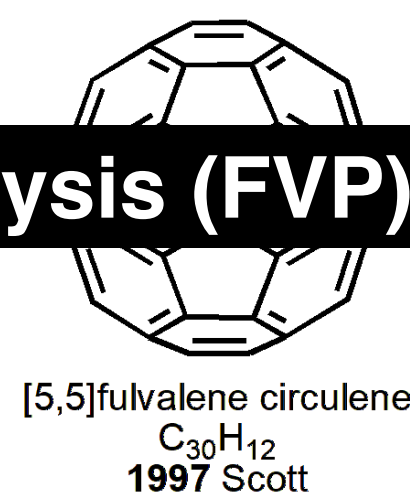
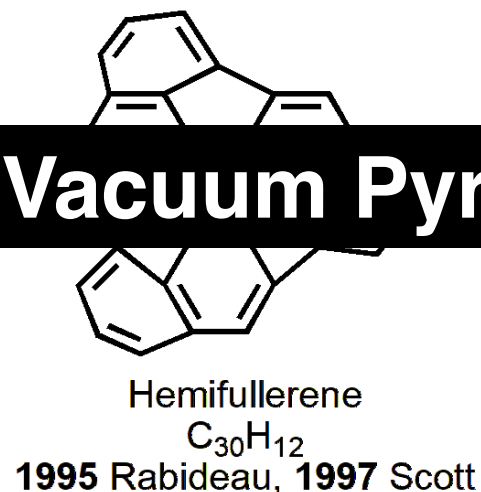
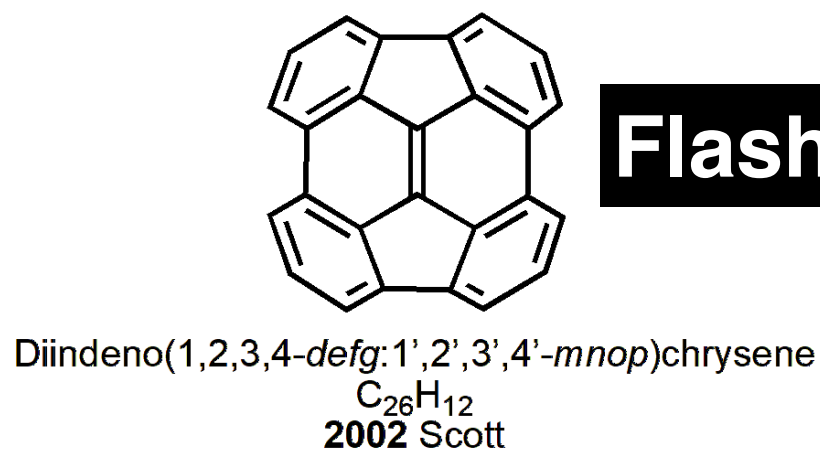
Solution-Compatible Synthesis of C_{60} Fragmentary Octacycles



General background: C60-fragments include the monumental *Corannulene*, *Sumanene*, and *Truxene*, those three have served as leading molecules in ongoing research for curved, fused, and pi-extended polyaromatic molecules.

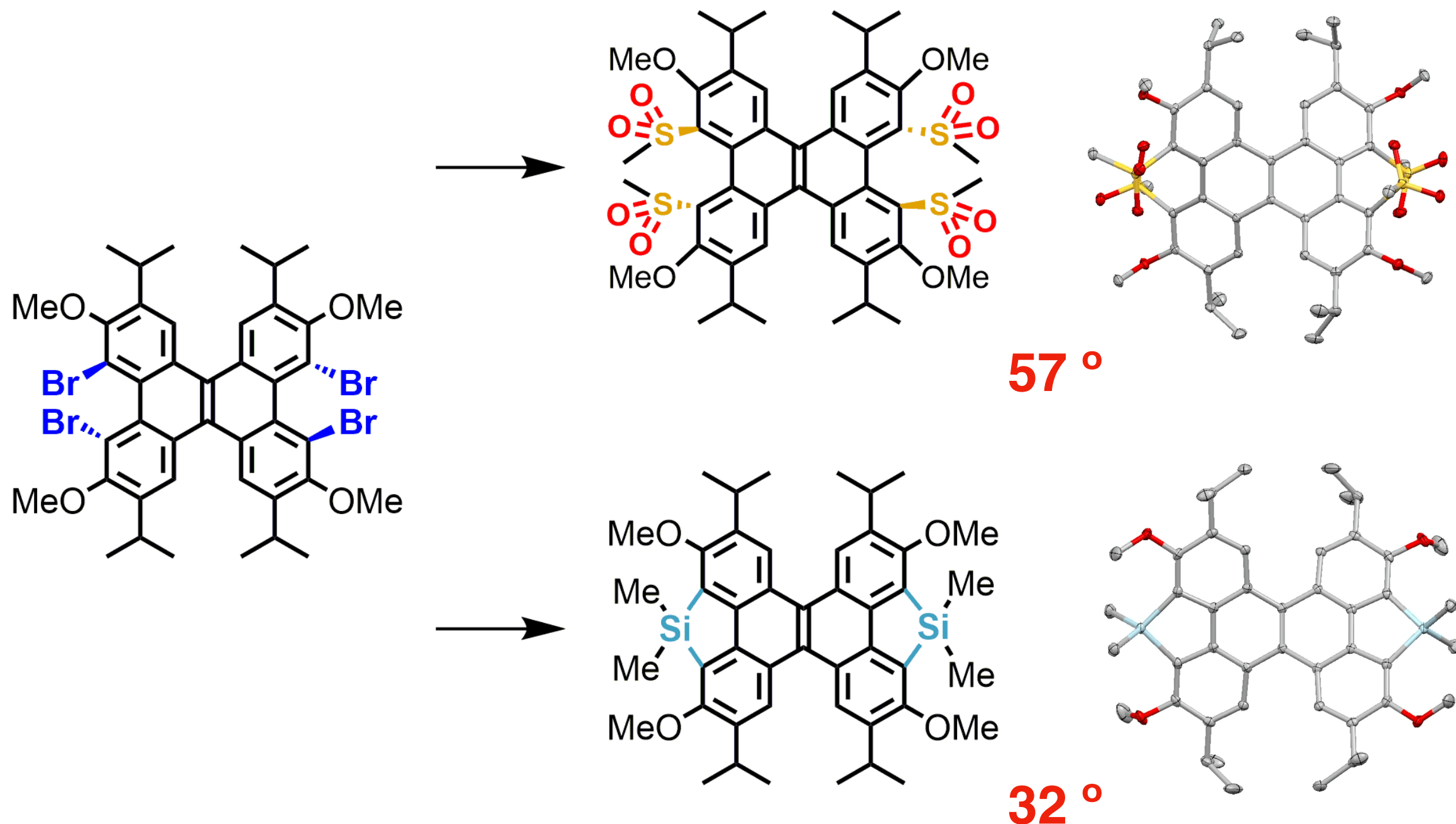


Flash Vacuum Pyrolysis (FVP)



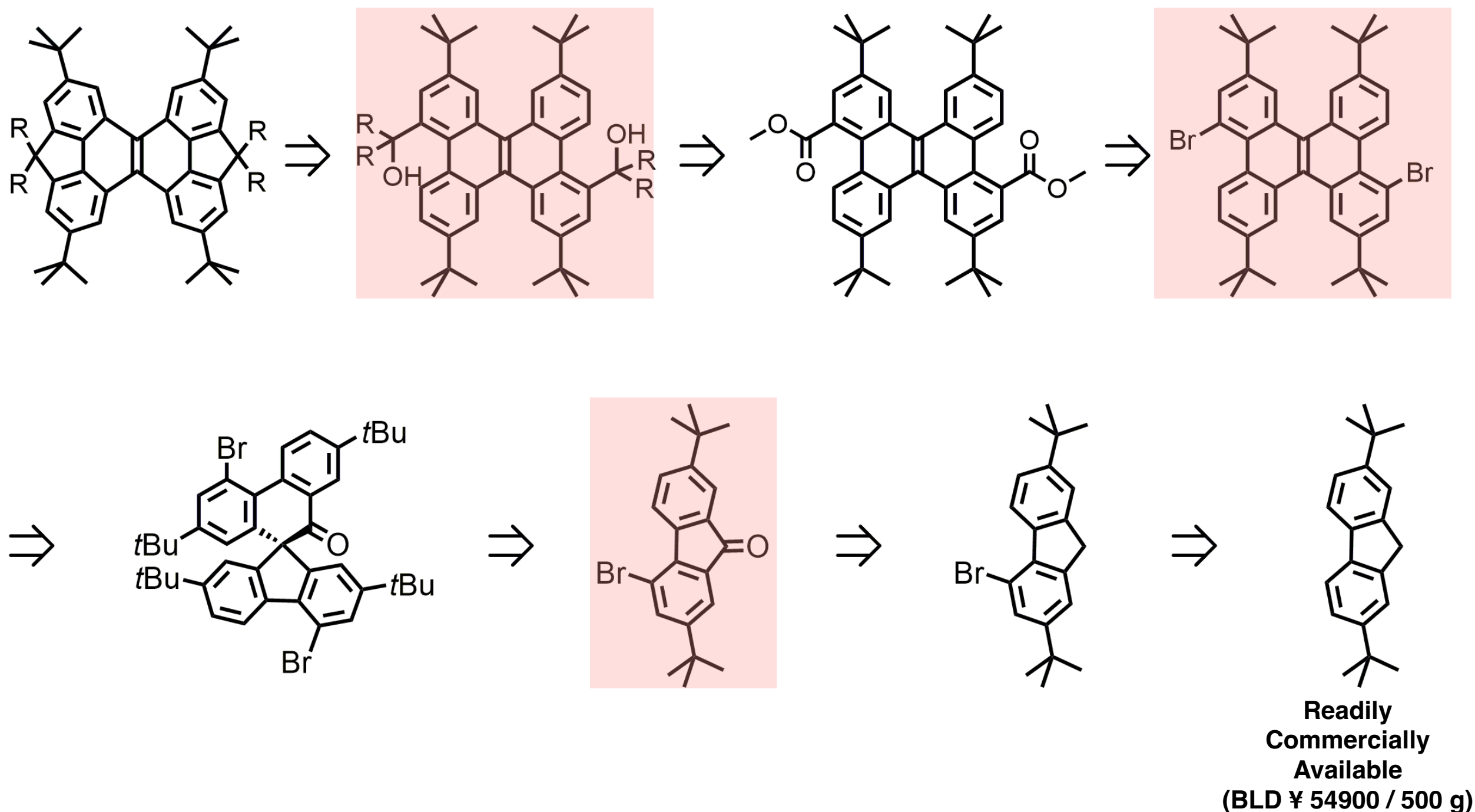
**Simple yet
unachievable
octacycle**

Our background: Relevant synthesis to manipulating non-planarity in dibenzo[*g,p*]chrysene was studied, and the hexacycle was flexibly movable in a range of 25°. **Can carbon atoms bridge over the Bay?**

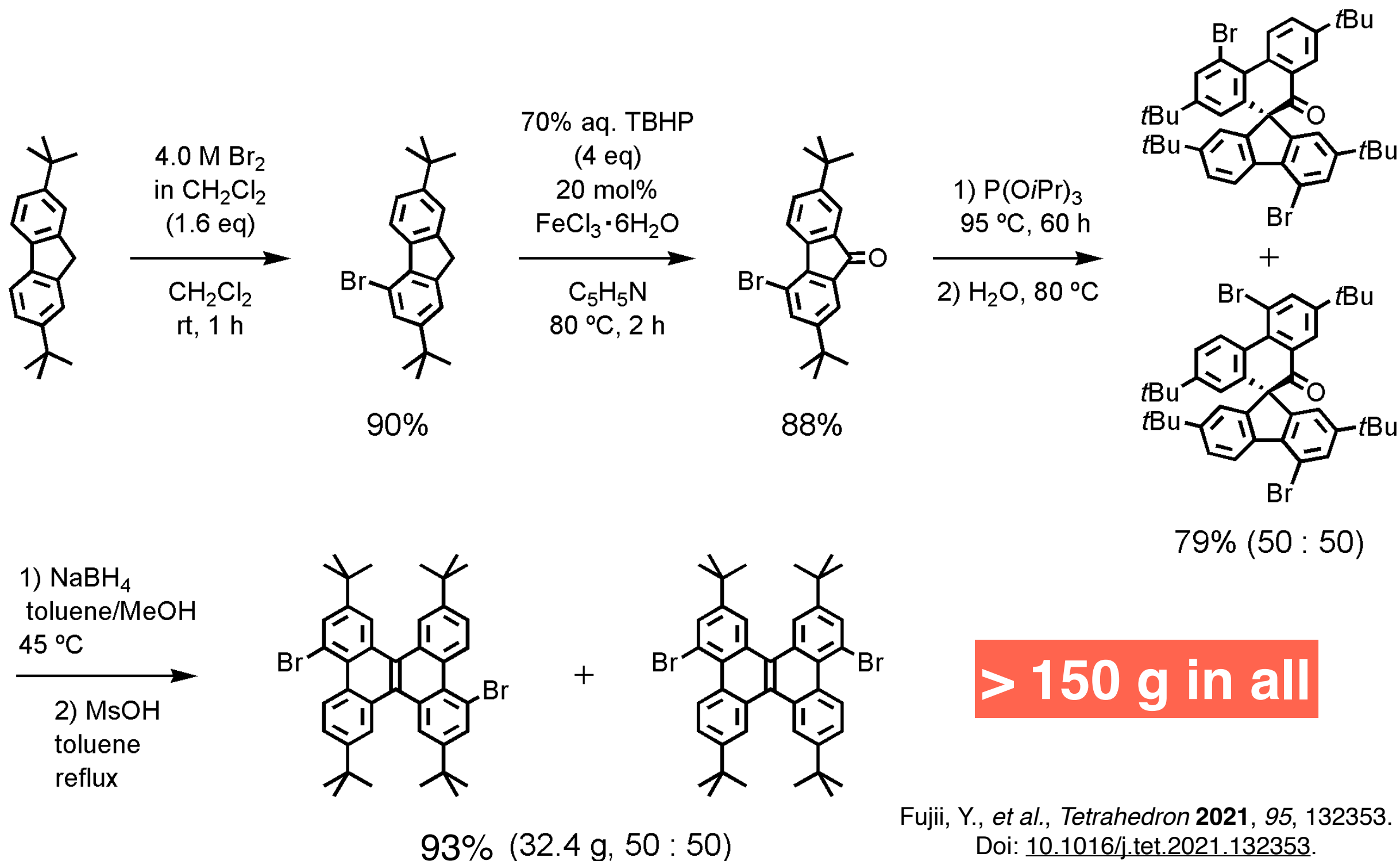


S. Kamiguchi, et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2022**, 92, 153664.

Can carbon atoms bridge over the Bay? : Our strategy lies in solution-phase bottom-up approach, in which Friedel-Crafts intra-molecular cyclization gives an opportunity of forming a C₆₀ fragmentary octacycle.

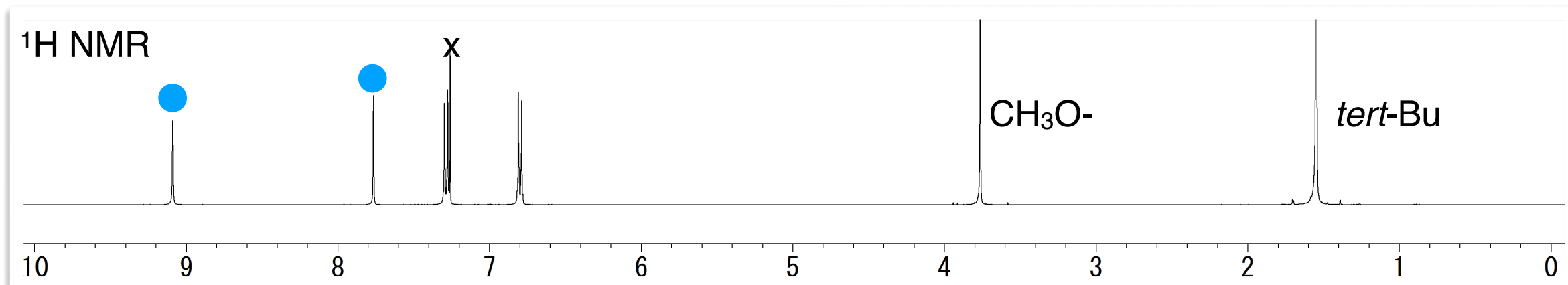
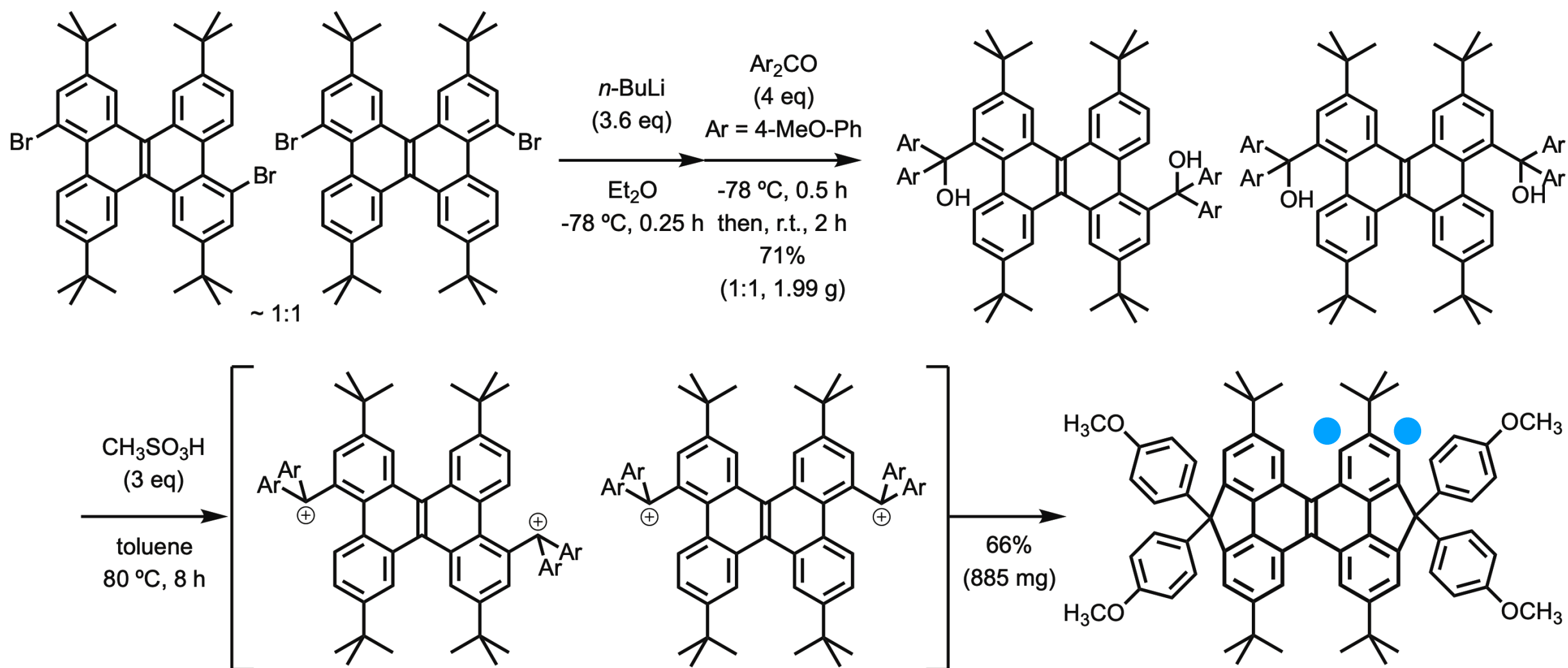


Scalable preparation of starting dibromo-DBC's: The readily commercially available 2,7-di-*tert*-butyl-fluorenes were employed, and four steps achieved more than 100 grams of the isomers.

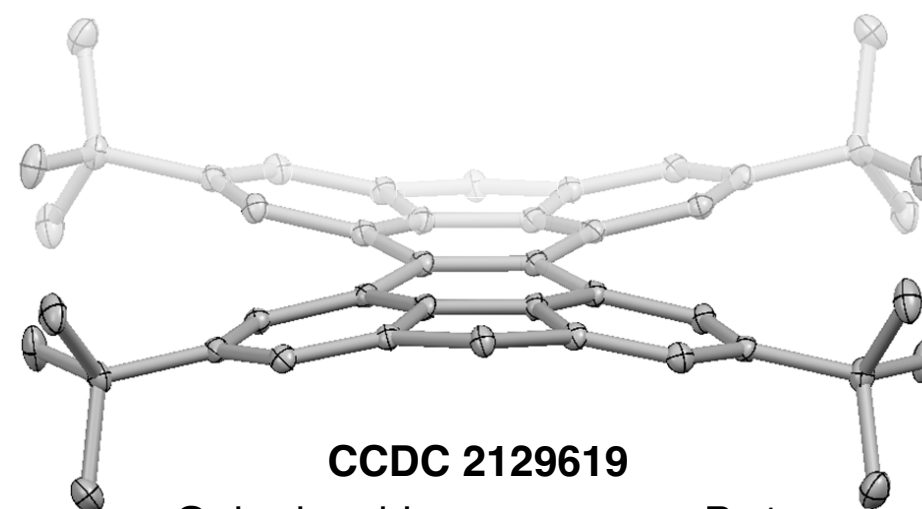
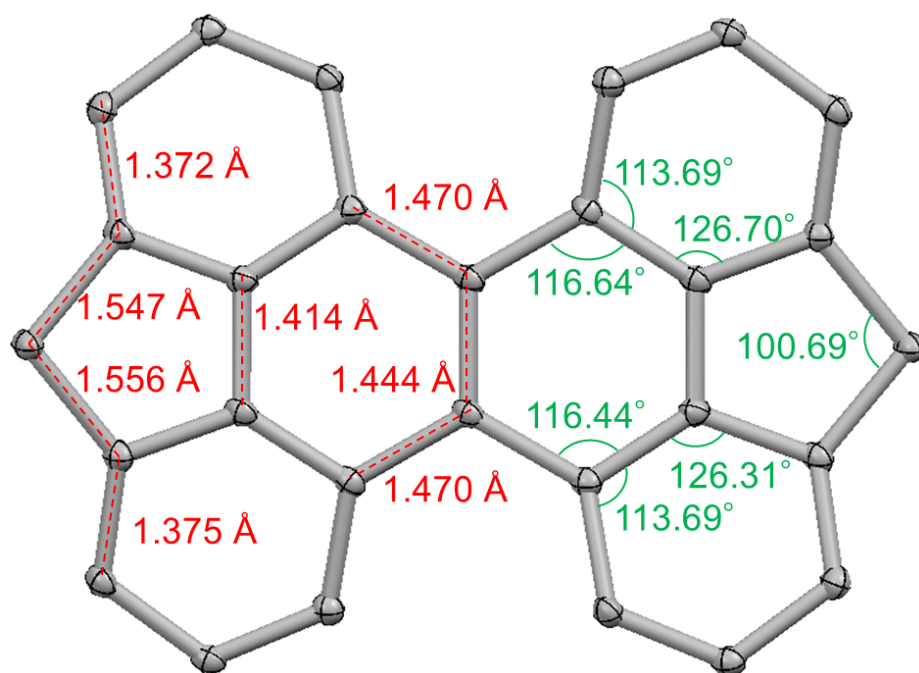
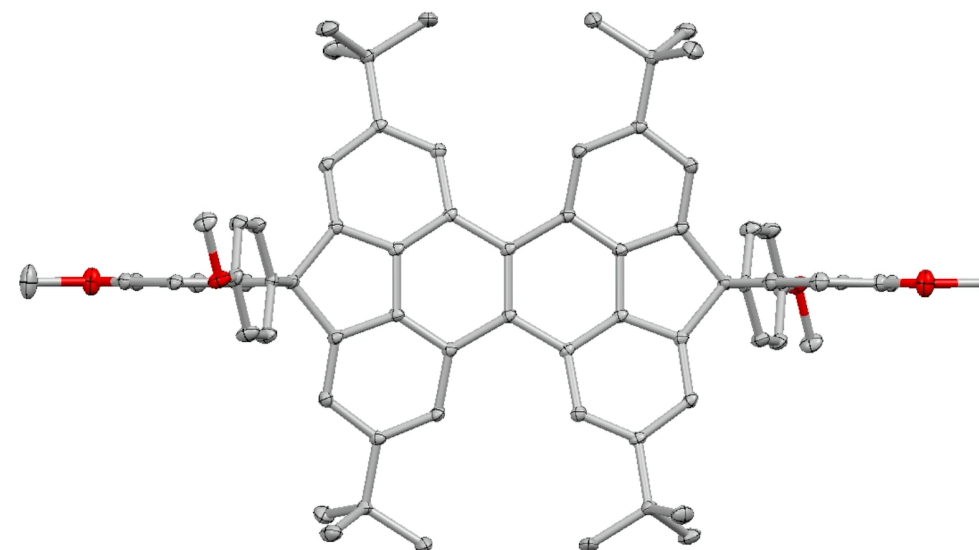
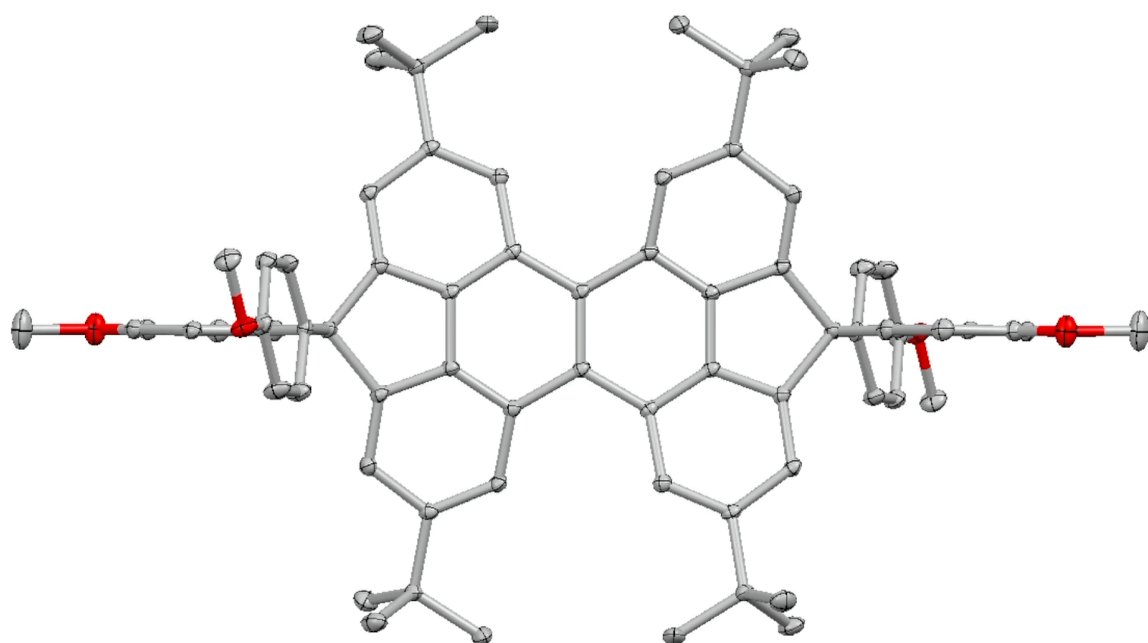


Fujii, Y., *et al.*, *Tetrahedron* **2021**, *95*, 132353.
Doi: [10.1016/j.tet.2021.132353](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tet.2021.132353).

The first synthesis of a C₆₀ fragmentary octacyclic framework: Conventional Friedel-Crafts alkylation was successfully carried out.



X-ray structure, result of a *saddle*-shaped octacycle: Indeed, we were very happy to confirm sp^3 -carbons tying two *Bay*-aryls.



CCDC 2129619

Orthorhombic, space group P -1

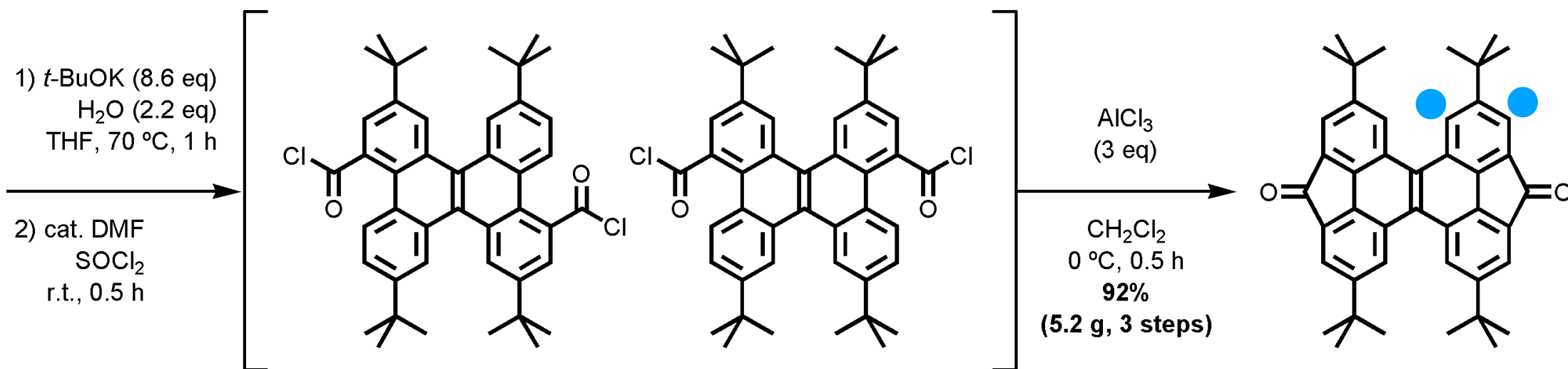
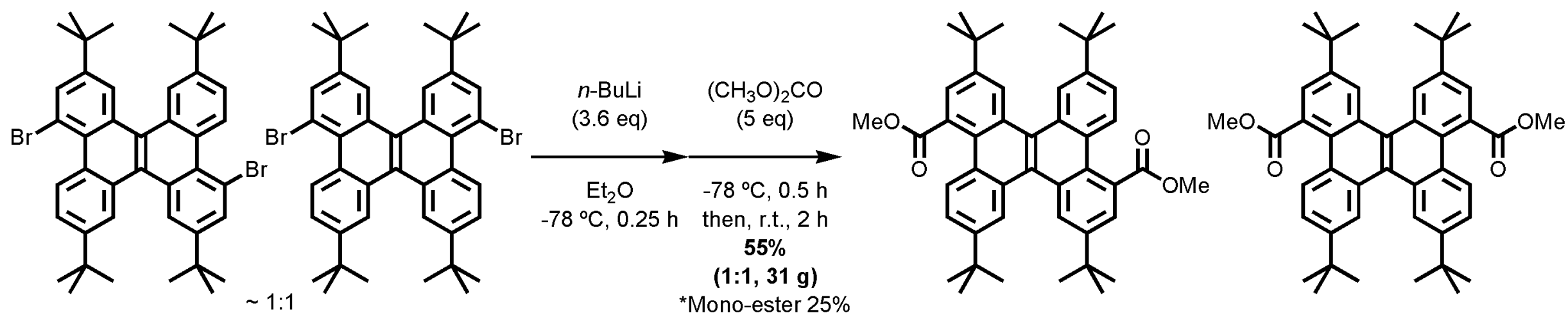
$R_1 = 0.0721$, $wR_2 = 0.2178$, GOF = 1.086

Torsion angle, $20.03(11)^\circ$

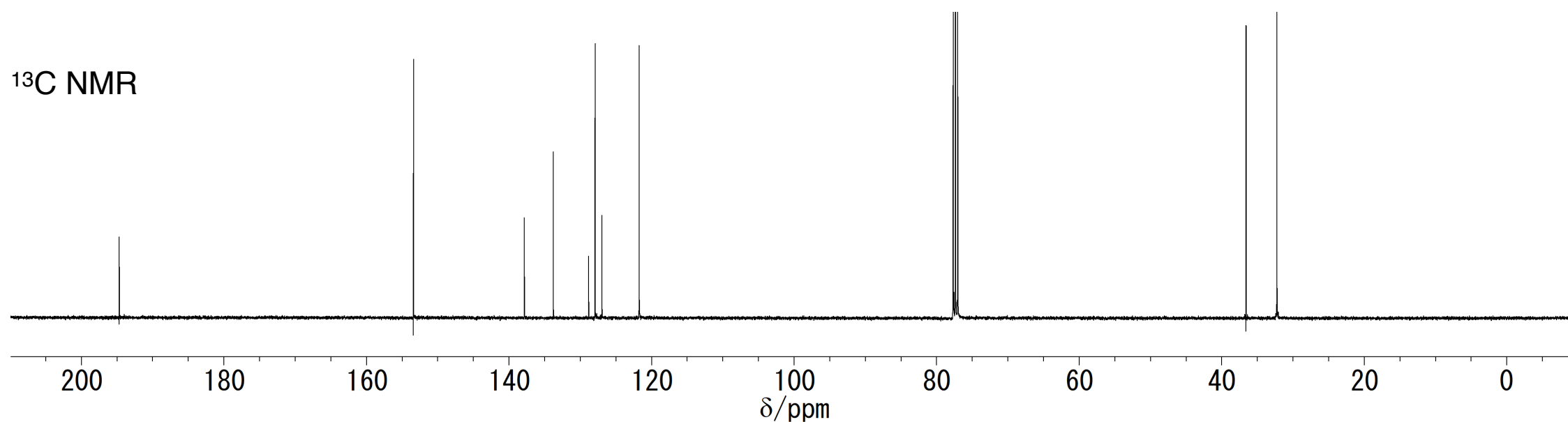
(Computational, 21.56°)

Can sp^2 -carbons tie the two Bay-aryls?

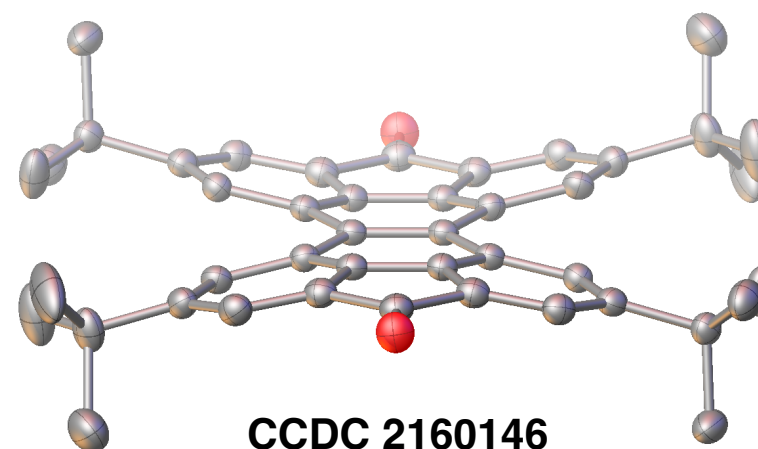
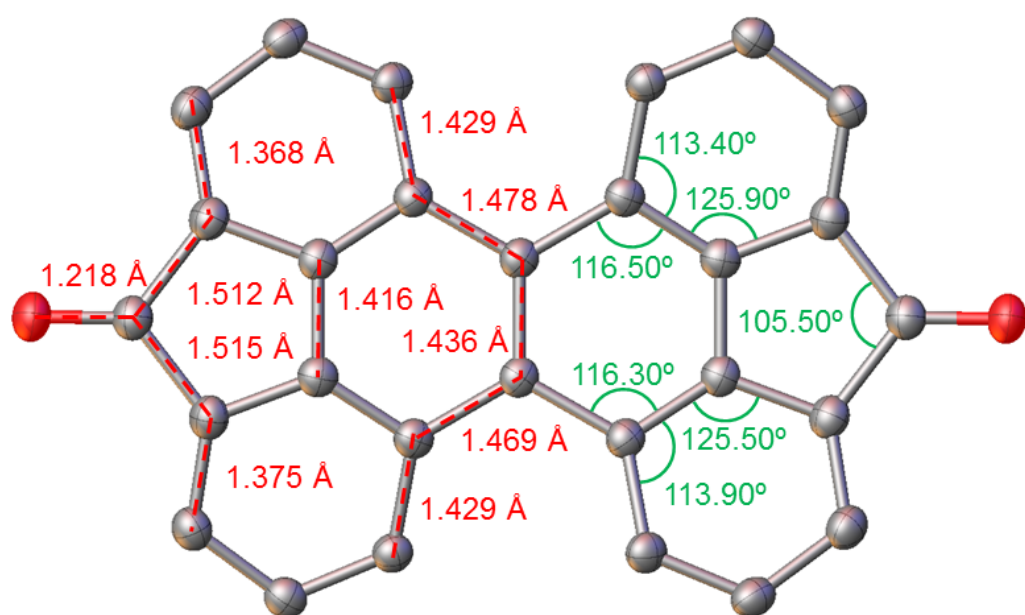
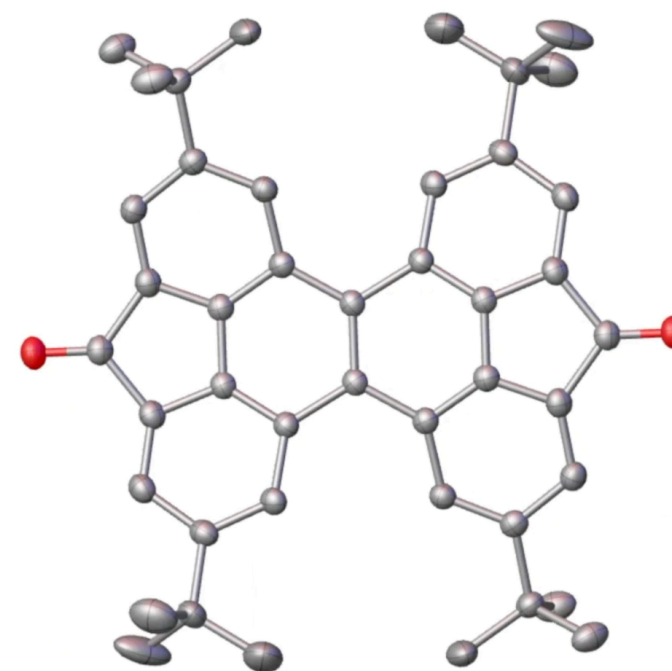
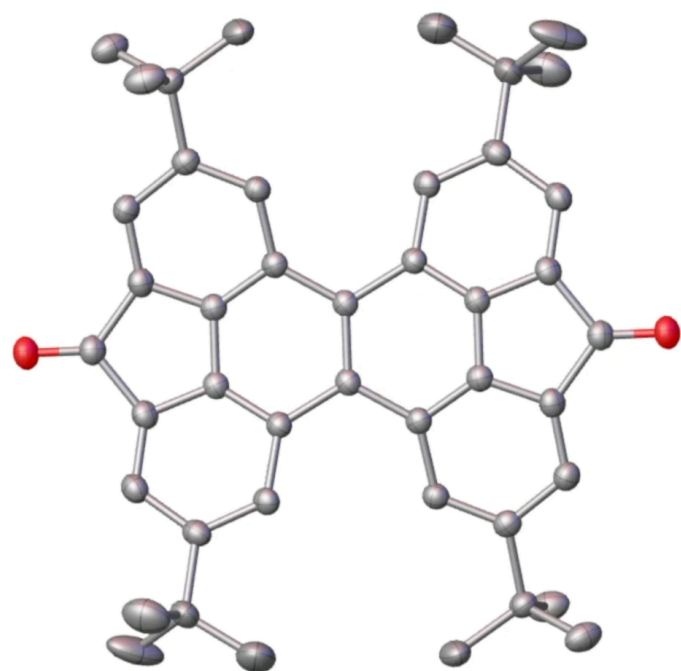
— Yes, carbonyls can bridge across the *Bay*-regions.



^{13}C NMR



X-ray structure, result of a saddle-shaped octacycle: Indeed, we were glad to confirm *carbonyls* tying the two *Bay*-aryls.



CCDC 2160146

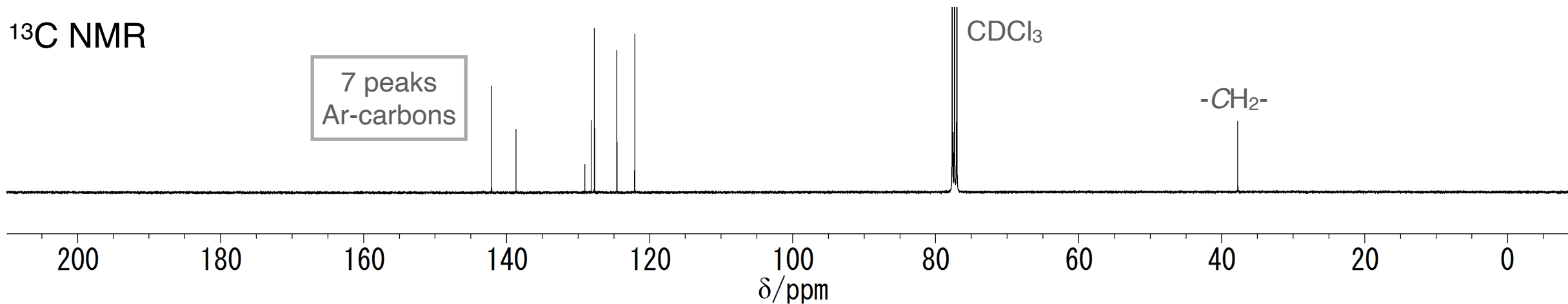
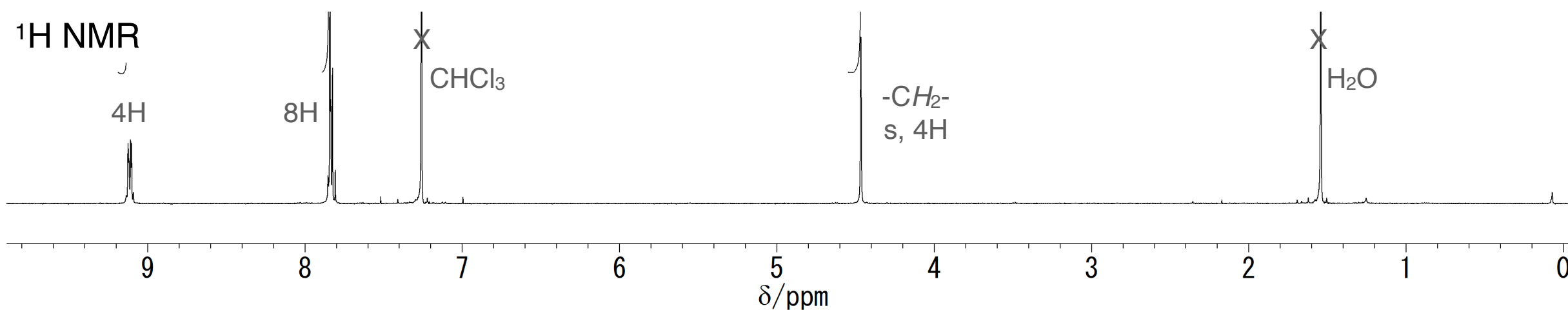
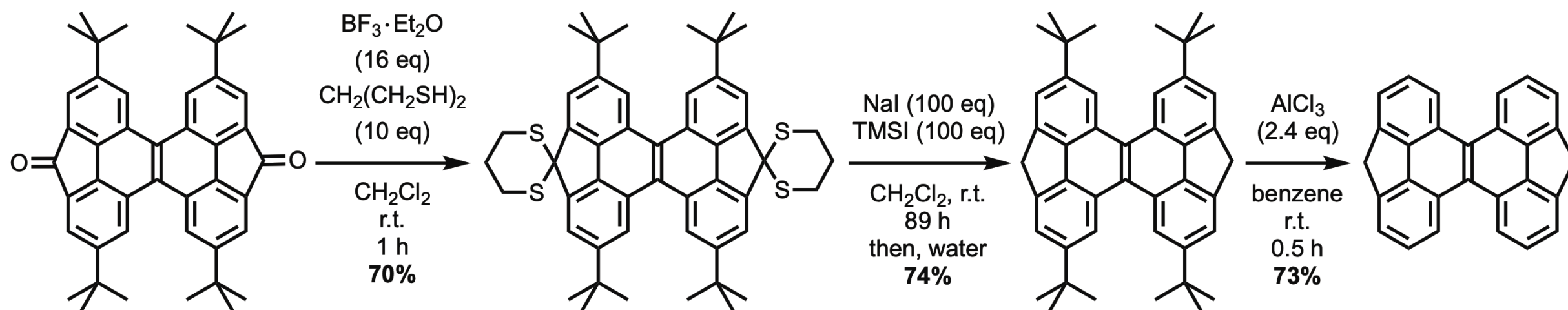
Monoclinic, space group P 1 2/c 1

$R_1 = 0.0733$, $wR_2 = 0.2156$, GOF = 1.067

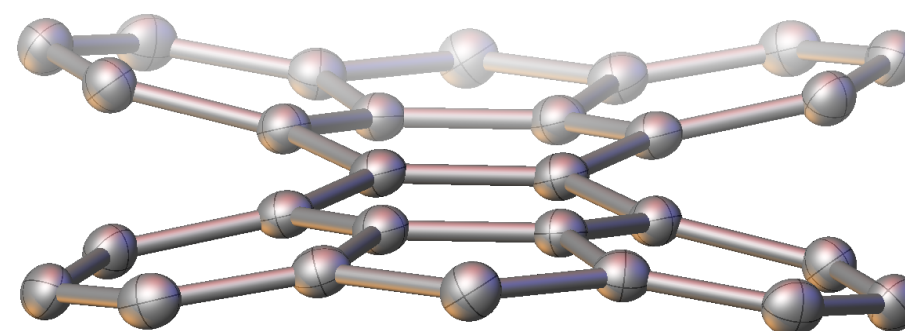
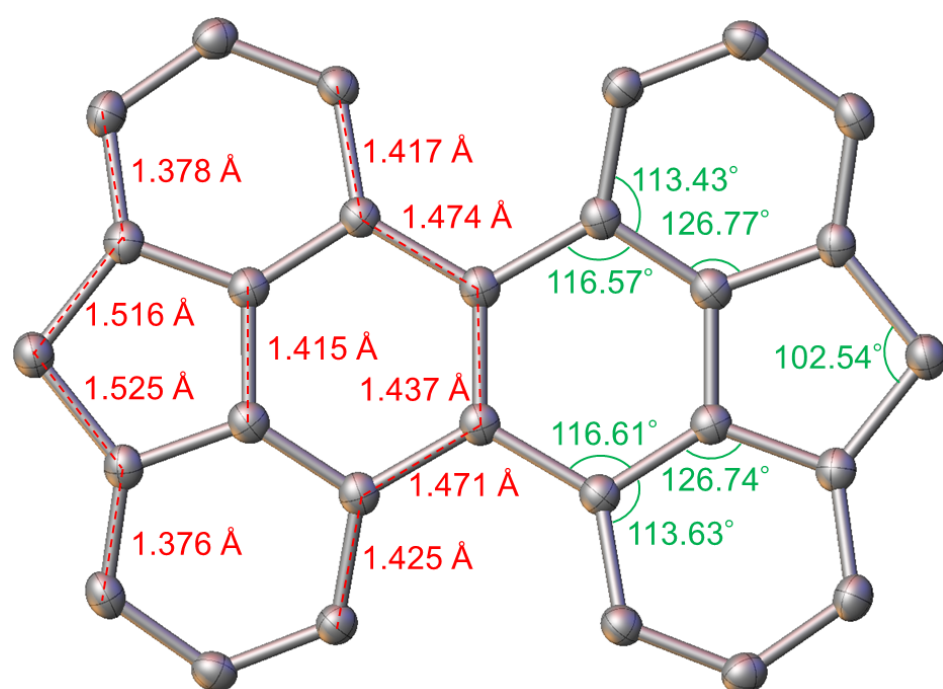
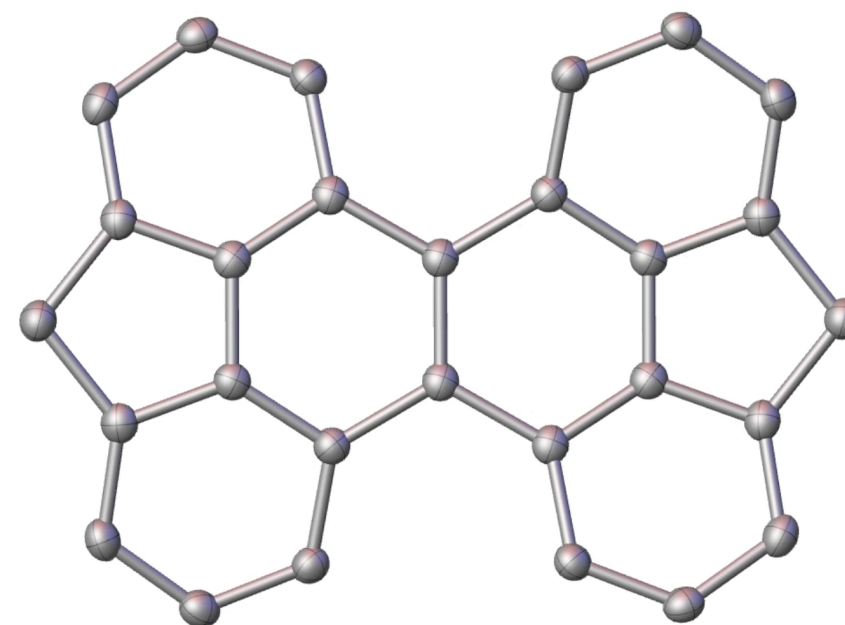
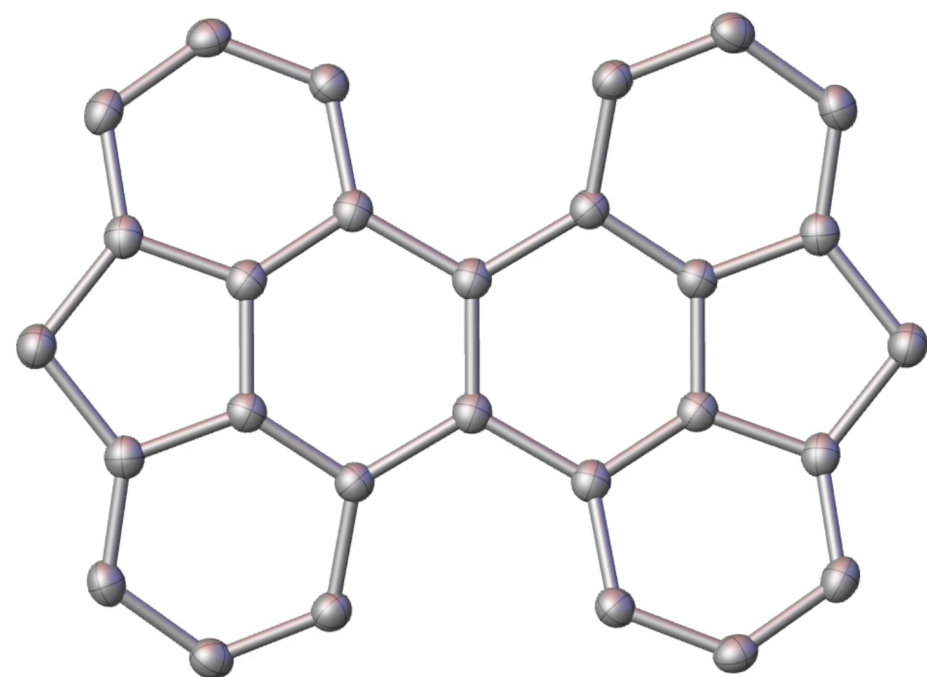
Torsion angle, 20.83(12)°

(Computational, 20.90°)

Deprotection of two carbonyls and fourfold alkyls: Synthesis of 4,11-dihydrodiindeno[7,1,2-ghi:7',1',2'-pqr]chrysene was achieved.



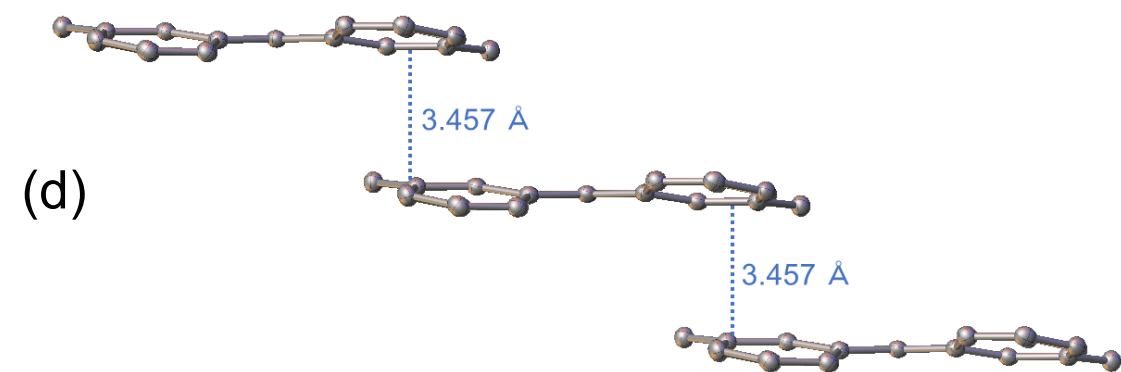
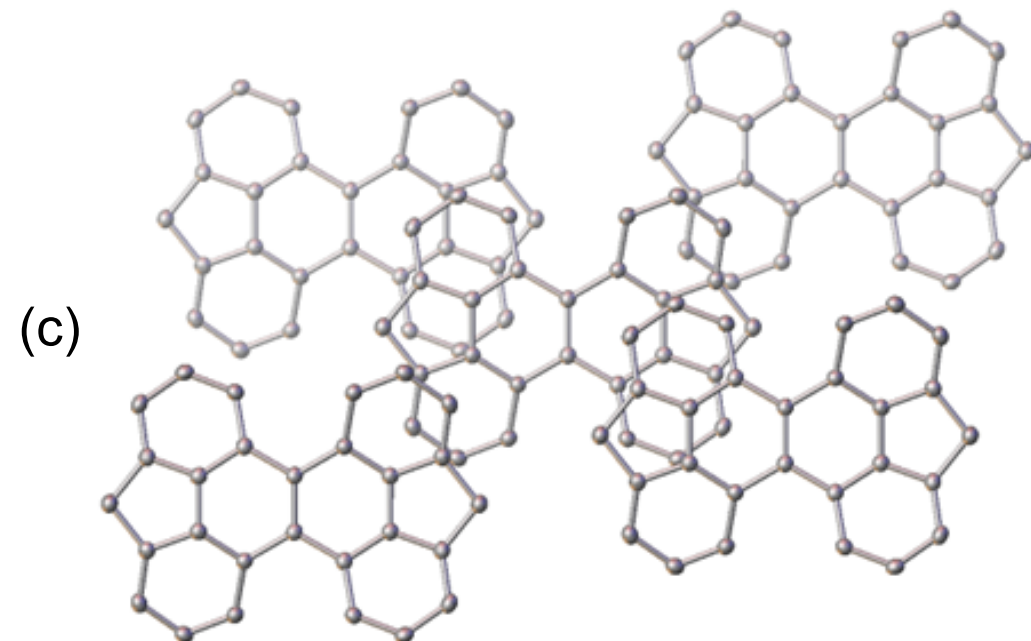
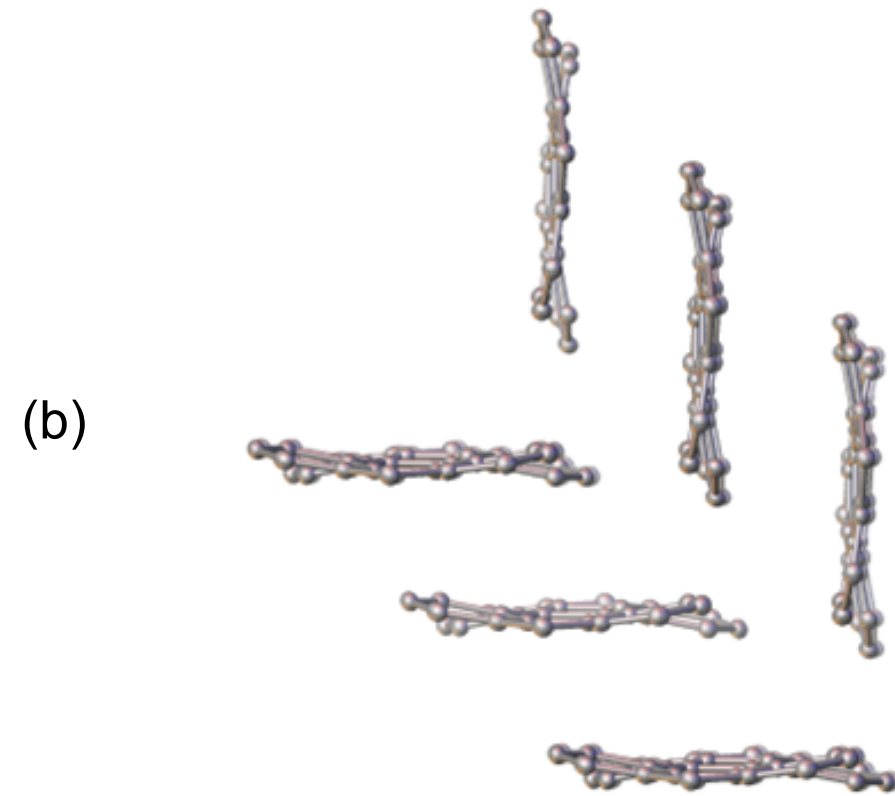
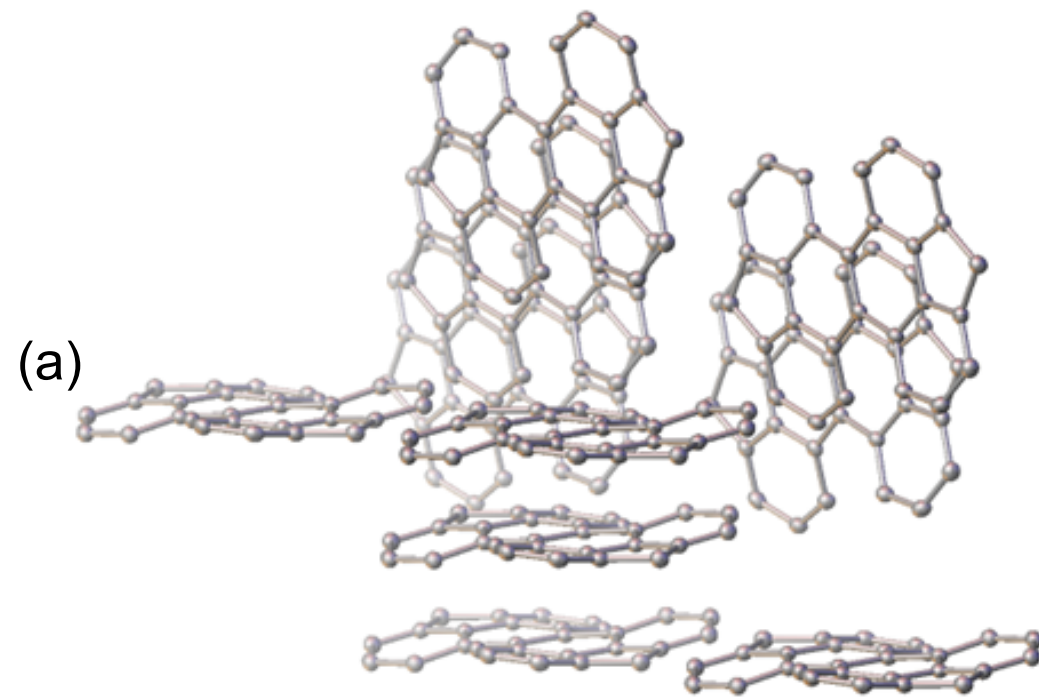
X-ray structure, a result of gently curved saddle-shape: Prepared by slow evaporation of CH₃CN (6 mL) solution of the sample (3 mg).



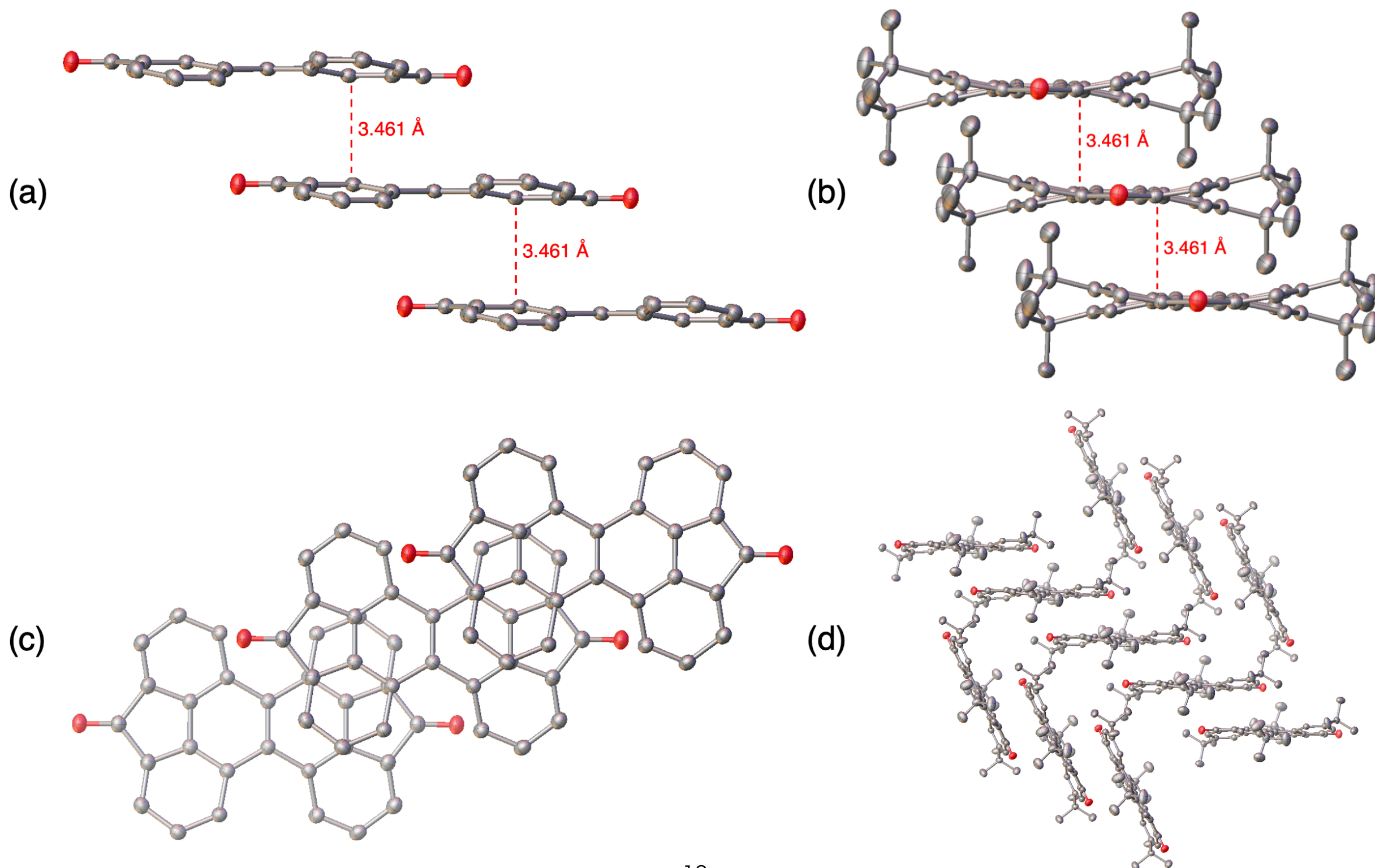
CCDC 2207864

Monoclinic, space group $P 1 2/c 1$
 $R_1 = 0.0450$, $wR_2 = 0.1329$, GOF = 1.134
Torsion angle, $19.89(6)^\circ$
(Computational, 18.56°)

Packing views of an unsubstituted octacycle: The *unsubstituted* is totally and interestingly square to each array.



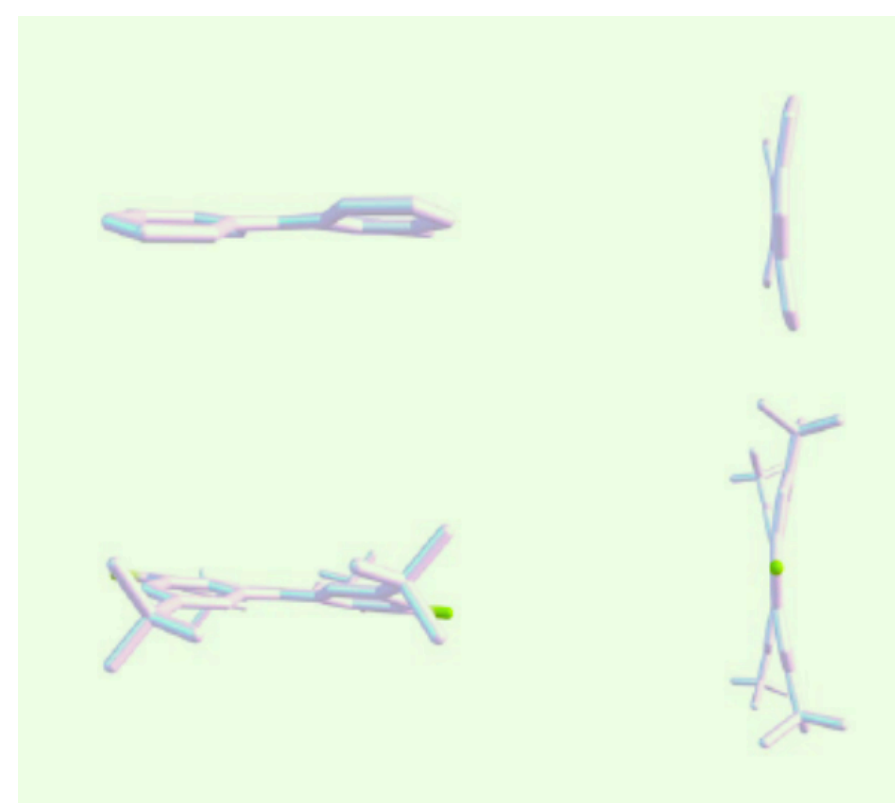
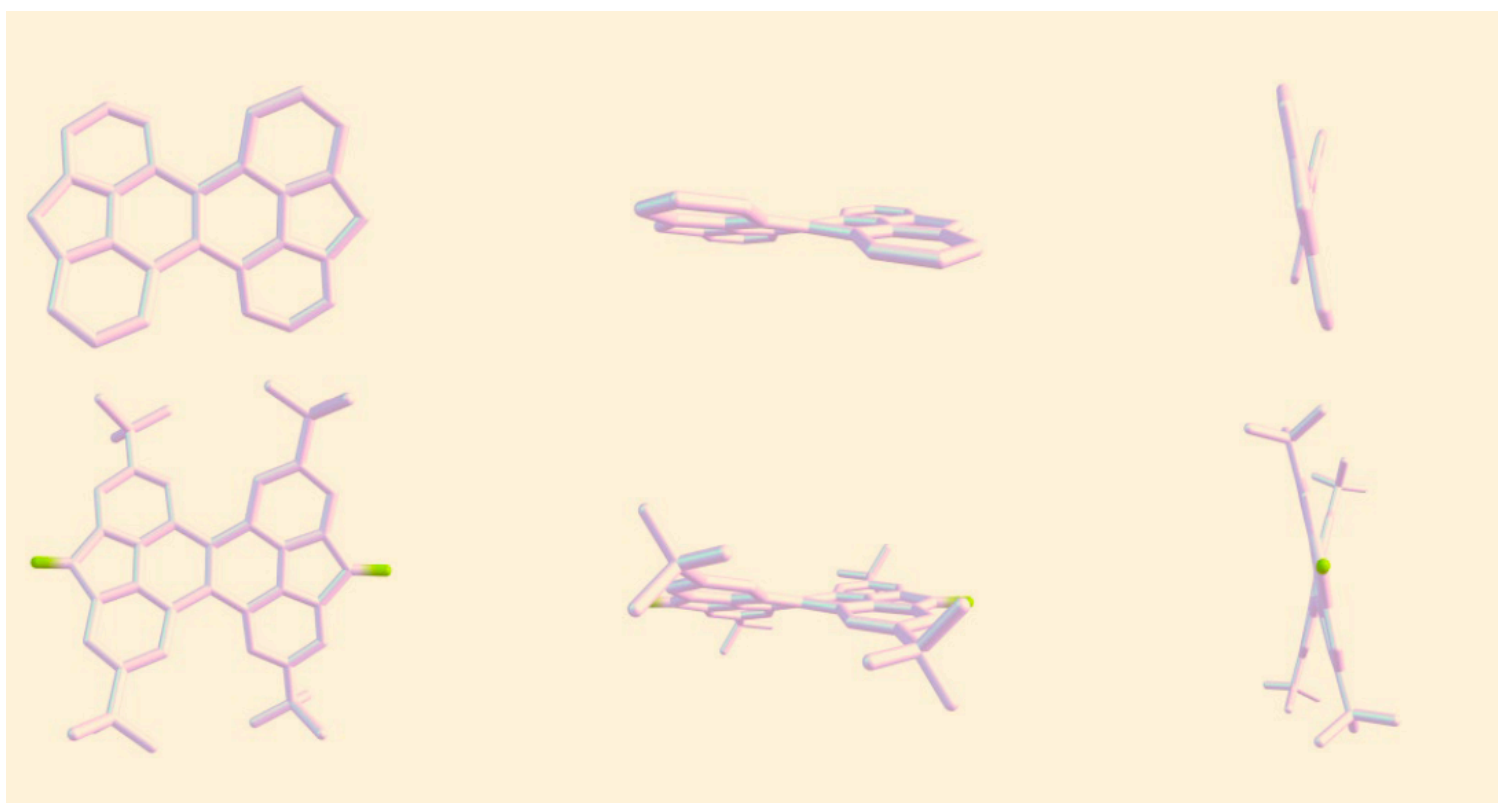
Packing views of the octacycle: The diketone is formed in a zig-zag. The interlayer distance is the mostly same as that of the unsubstituted.



Energy difference between D_2 (twisted) and C_{2h} (saddled) symmetry of the DFT-optimized ones: The twisted form is 1.9 kcal/mol stable as compared to the saddle shape (a hydrogen bonding, 2 ~ 7 kcal/mol).

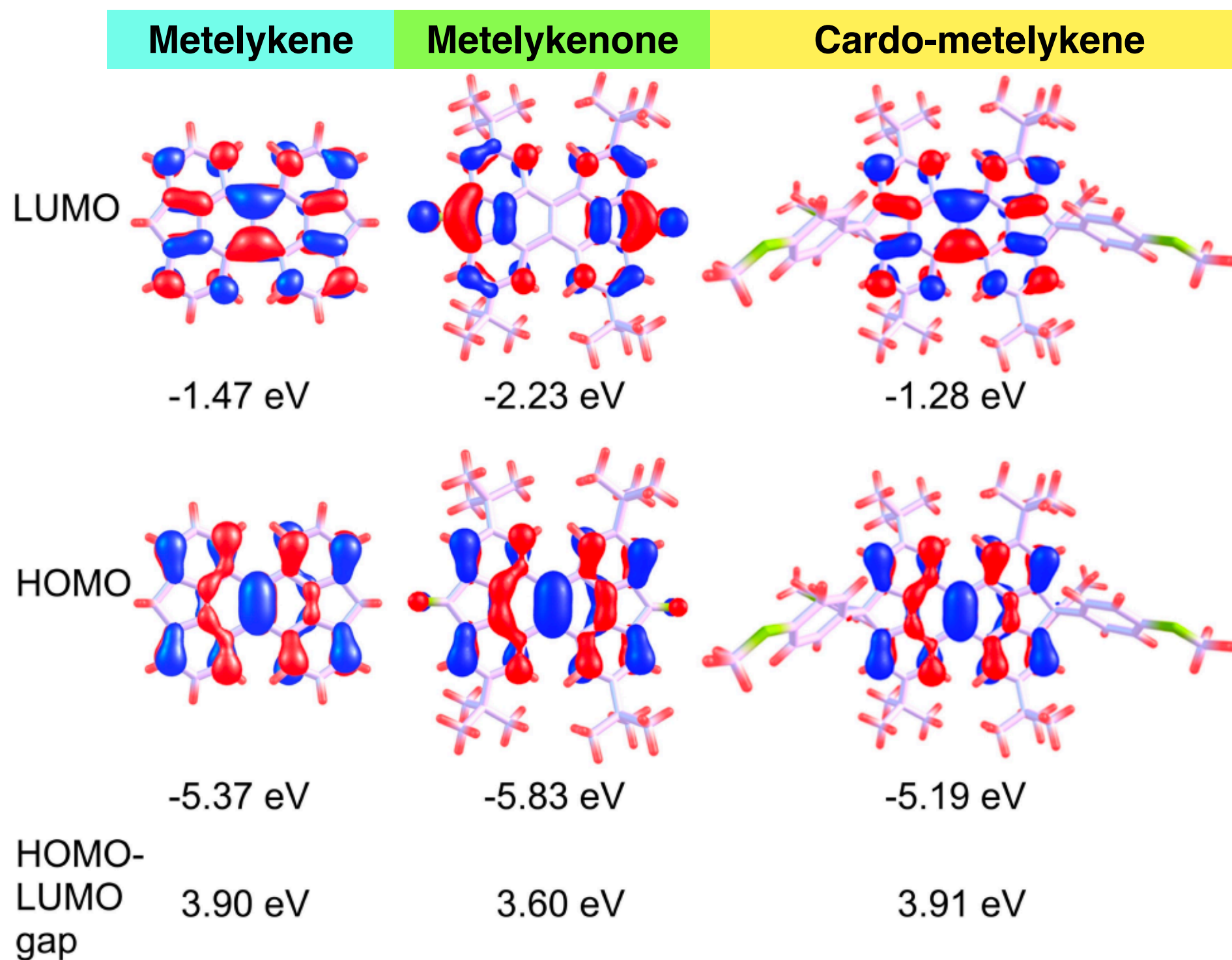
D_2 (Twisted)

C_{2h} (Saddle)

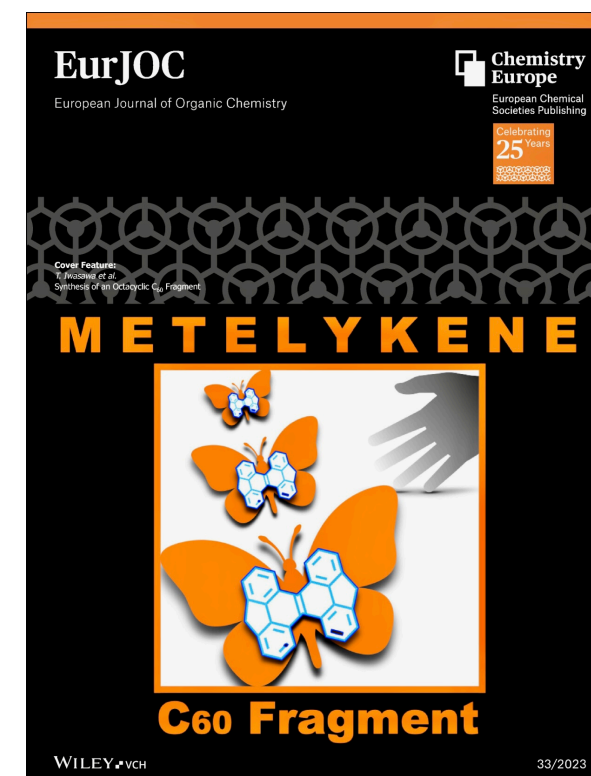
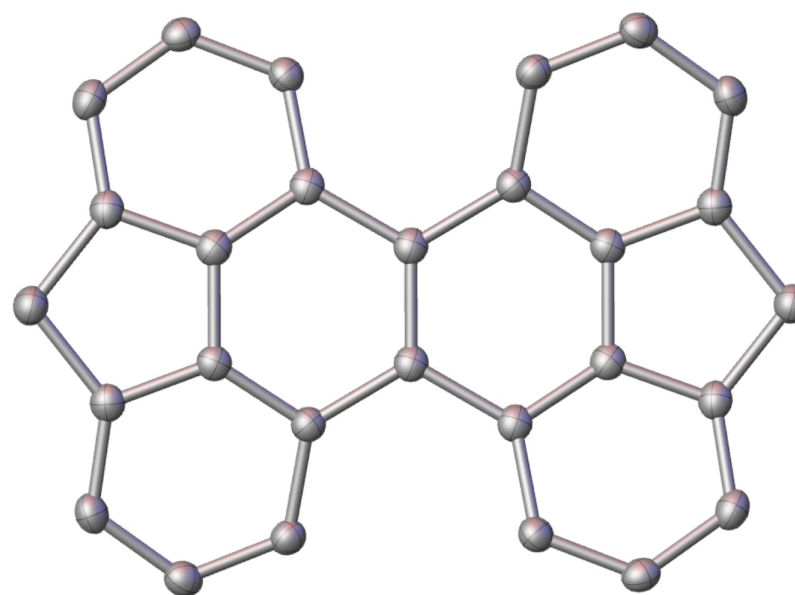
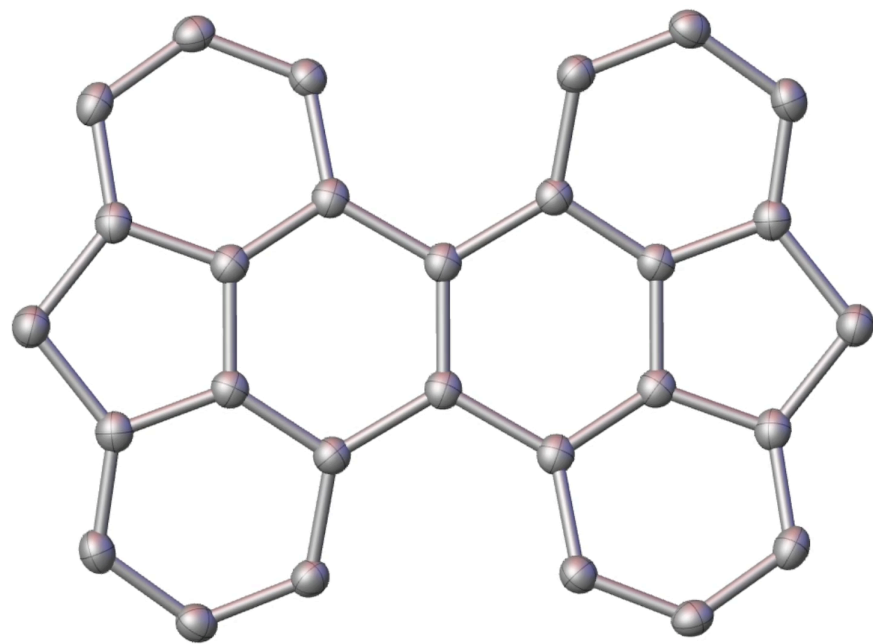
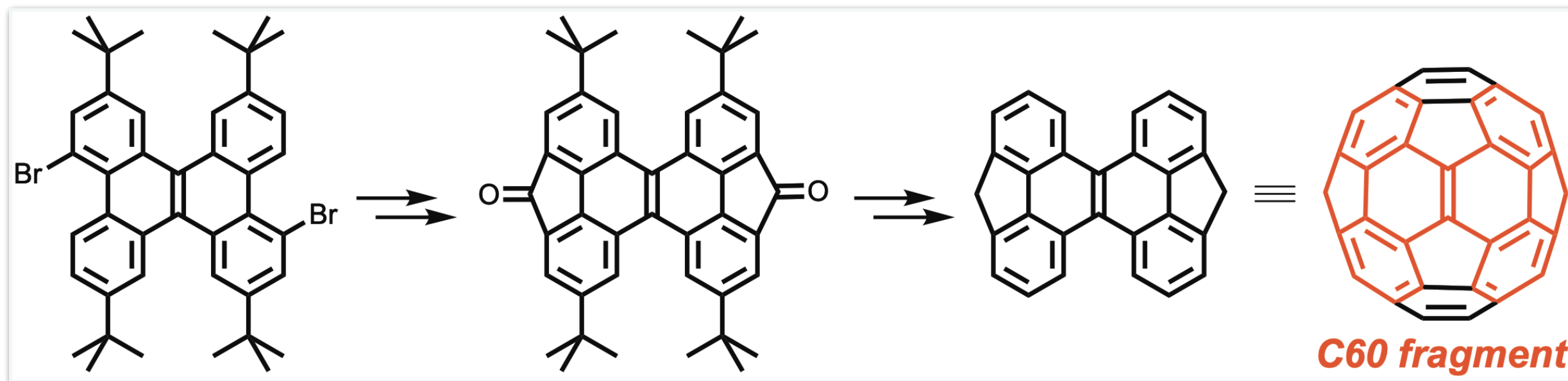


Point group	Energy difference [kcal/mol]	
	Metelykene	Metelykenone
D_2 (Twisted)	-1.87	-1.94
C_{2h} (Saddle)	0	0

Frontier orbitals mappings and energies, calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory.



Summary: The straightforward synthesis of C₆₀ fragmentary octacycles has been achieved. The formation of two five-membered rings along with crystallographic analyses stands alone in the area of synthetic chemistry.



N. Yoshida, *et al.*, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2023**, e202300407. Doi: [10.1002/ejoc.202300407](https://doi.org/10.1002/ejoc.202300407)