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Synthesis of Spirobenzopyrans Bearing Macrocyclic Dioxopolyamine

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Synthesis of Spirobenzopyrans Bearing Macrocyclic Dioxopolyamine

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Six novel spirobenzopyrans bearing macrocyclic dioxopolyamine were synthesized. Their photochromic, transition metal cations-induced photochromic properties were investigated.

Keywords: macrocyclic dioxopolyamine; photochromic; spirobenzopyran; transition metal cations

Photochromic properties of recently synthesized compounds have been examined extensively to explore their potentiality in optical devices [1]. Spirobenzopyrans are well-known photochromic compounds that isomerize from spiropyran to merocyanine forms by ultraviolet (UV) light and vice versa by visible light or heat [1]. It has been recognized that incorporation of a crown ether moiety into a spirobenzopyran affords ion-responsive photochromic materials, reflecting the metalion binding ability of the crown ether moieties (Scheme l) [2].

We previously reported spirobenzopyrans bearing a monoazocrown ether, of which isomerization to the open colored merocyanines was

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SCHEME 1

induced by recognition of alkali metal cations [3]. It is well known that oxygen atoms prefer hard metal ions such as alkali and alkali-earth metal ions, whereas nitrogen atoms tend to bind with transition metal ions. Therefore, we designed a new type of spirobenzopyran bearing macrocyclic dioxopolyamine (1, 2), in which sensitive and selective recognition of transition metal cation induces the structural change in the spirobenzopyrans to the colored merocyanines.

Spirobenzopyran **3** [3d] and macrocyclic dioxopolyamine **4** [4] were prepared according to literature procedures.

Spirobenzopyran **1** and lariat-type spirobenzopyran **2** (exemplified with la and 2a): A mixture of macrocyclic dioxopolyamine **4**, spirobenzopyran **3a**, and K_2CO_3 in dry acetonitrile was refluxed for 48 h. The product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel; eluent, $AcOEt:Et_3N=20:1$ and $AcOEt:Et_3N:NH_3\cdot H_2O=10:1:0.4$) to give lariat-type spirobenzopyran **2a** and spirobenzopyran **1a** (Scheme 2), respectively [4].

SCHEME 2

The spirobenzopyrans prepared (1 and 2) snowed positive photochromism, and the spirobenzopyrans 2 showed selective coloration with transition metal ions. When transition metal ions (Cu^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+}) were added to the spirobenzopyrans 1 and 2 in EtOH and set in the dark for 1 h, new absorption bands at about 500 nm appeared in absorption spectra of 2. However, no influence in absorption spectra of 1 was observed. These results indicate that transition metal ions (Cu^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+}) induce a structural change in the spirobenzopyrans 2 to the colored merocyanines. Spirobenzopyran 2 showed transition metal cations induced photochromism because the complexed cations in 2 could interact with the two phenolate oxygens of the open merocyanines at the up and down areas perpendicular to the rings [2h].

Compound **1a**: Yield 52.3%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 90 MHz): δ 1.16 (3H, s, CH₃); 1.32 (3H, s, CH₃); 2.60–2.95 (10H, m, NCH₂); 3.10–3.60 (13H, m, ArNCH₂, OCH₂, CH₂NCO, COCH₂CO, NH); 5.60 (1H, d, HC=C-Ar); 6.50–7.15 (9H, m, ArH, C=CH-Ar); 8.00 (2H, br, HNCO). IR(ν_{max}): 3260, 2958, 2927, 2865, 1681, 1606, 1552, l484, 1457, 1311, 1253, 1111, 966, 751 cm⁻¹. MS (m/z): 549 (MH⁺, 100%). Anal. calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₅O₄: C, 67.98; H, 7.55; N, 12.79. Found: C, 68.21; H, 7.50; N, 12.88. Compound **2a**: Yield 10.2%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 90 MHz): δ 1.12 (6H, s, CH₃); 1.30 (6H, s, CH₃); 2.40–2.60 (12H, m, NCH₂); 3.10–3.60 (18H, m, ArNCH₂, OCH₂, CH₂NCO, COCH₂CO); 5.64 (2H, d, HC=C-Ar); 6.50–7.15 (18H, m, ArH, C=CH-Ar); 7.28–7.45 (2H, br, HNCO). IR(ν_{max}): 3293, 2981, 2926, 2867, l654, 1608, l550, 1484, 1456, 1311, 1255, 1111, 967, 747 cm⁻¹. MS (m/z): 882 (MH⁺, 100%). Anal, calcd. for C₃₁H₄₁N₅O₄: C, 72.25; H, 7.32; N, 9.54. Found: C, 72.46; H, 7.27; N, 9.62.

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