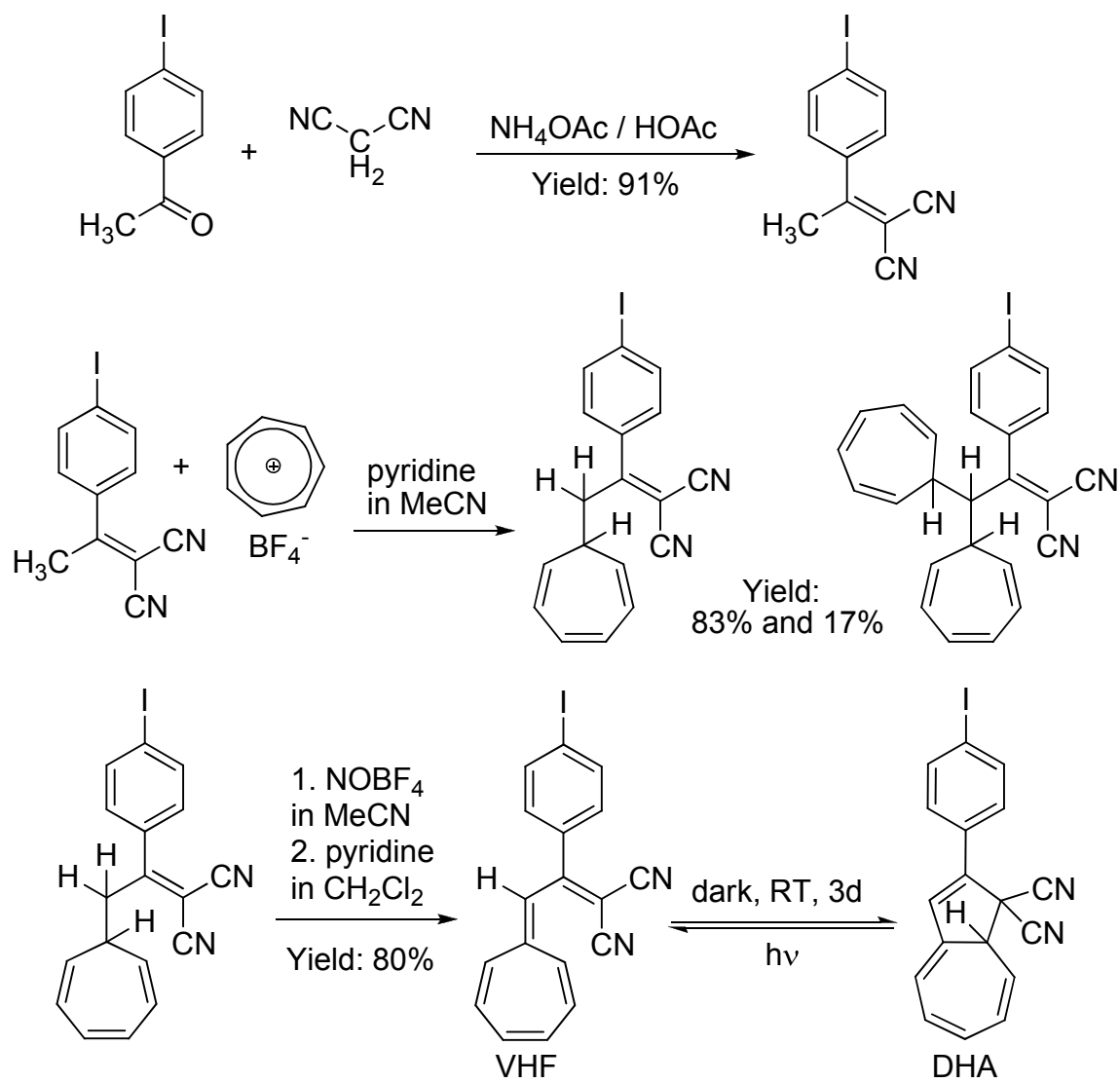


**Synthesis, Spectroscopic Properties, and Electropolymerization of Azulene Dyads**Gilbert Nöll,<sup>\*,†</sup> Jörg Daub,<sup>‡</sup> Michaela Lutz,<sup>‡</sup> and Knut Rurack<sup>\*,§</sup><sup>†</sup> FB 8, Organische Chemie, Universität Siegen, Adolf Reichwein Straße 2, 57068 Siegen, Germany,<sup>‡</sup> Institut für Organische Chemie, Universität Regensburg, Universitätsstraße 31, D-93053 Regensburg, Germany,<sup>§</sup> Div. 1.5, BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und –prüfung, Richard-Willstätter-Str. 11, D-12489 Berlin, Germany**Supporting Information**

|                                                                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| I. Synthesis of DHA (Scheme S-1) .....                                                       | S2 |
| II Synthesis of <b>5</b> (Scheme S-2) .....                                                  | S3 |
| III Supplementary figures for electrochemical polymerization results (Figures S-1 to S-5)... | S4 |
| IV Atom numbering for NMR results in Experimental Section (Charts S-1 to S-5) .....          | S6 |
| V References.....                                                                            | S7 |
| VI Copies of NMR-spectra .....                                                               | S8 |

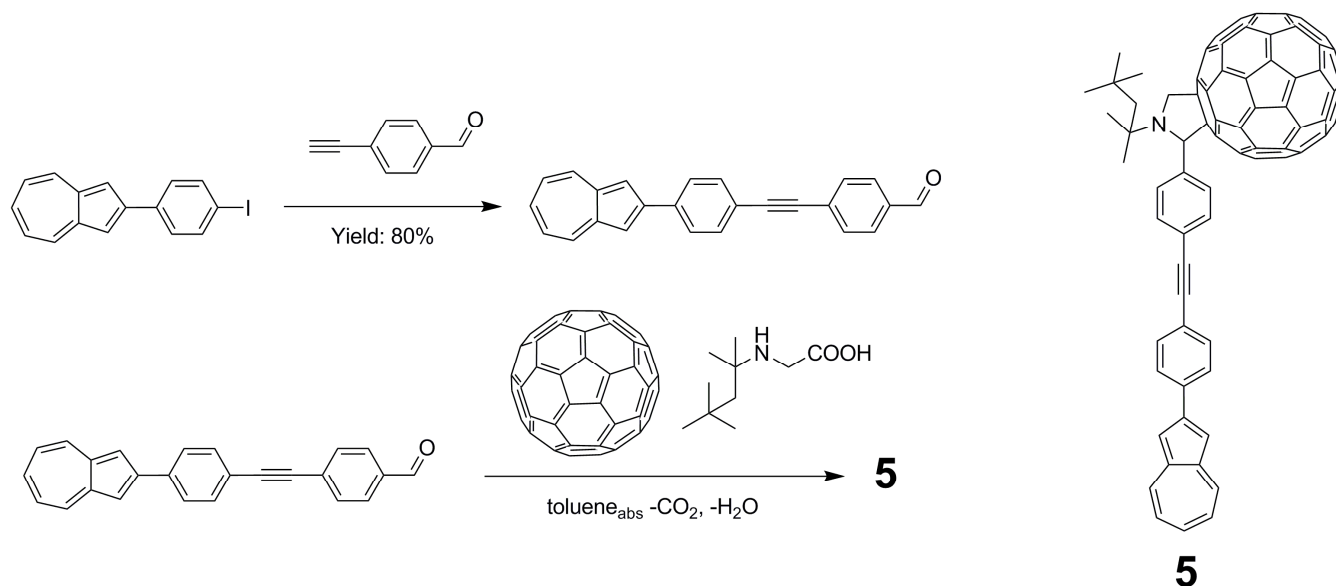
# I Synthesis of DHA



**Scheme S-1.** Synthesis of the photochromic 2-(4-iodophenyl)-dihydroazulene (DHA) intermediate from 4-iodoacetophenone.

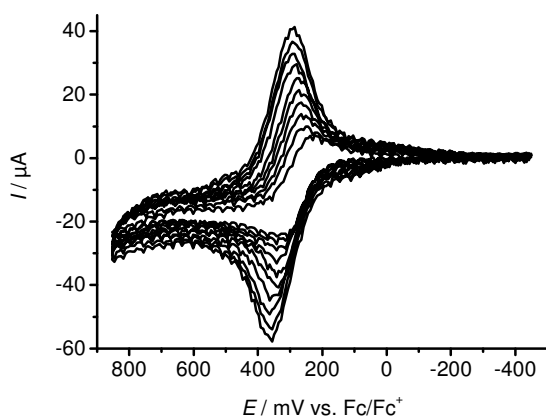
## II Synthesis of **5**

We decided to synthesize the azulene-fulleropyrrolidine dyad **5** as depicted in Scheme S-2 by a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of an azomethine ylide<sup>1</sup> formed from 4-(4-azulen-2-yl-phenylethynyl)-benzaldehyde and *N*-isooctylglycine in order to introduce the fullerene subunit, which might decrease the solubility, in the last step. The precursor 4-(4-azulen-2-yl-phenylethynyl)-benzaldehyde was prepared by Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling of 2-(4-iodophenyl)-azulene and 4-ethynyl-benzaldehyde. The isooctyl group was introduced in order to increase the solubility of **5**. Although we have strong evidence from <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and mass spectroscopy that the synthesis of **5** was successful, we were not able to purify **5** due to its poor solubility. **5** was only soluble in very low concentration in toluene and CS<sub>2</sub>.

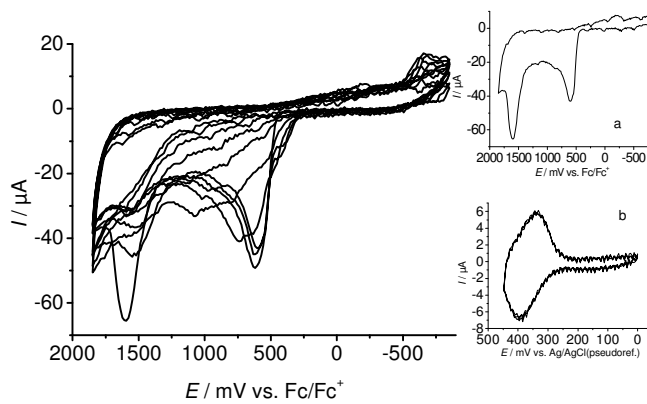


**Scheme S-2.** Synthesis of the azulene-fulleropyrrolidine dyad **5**.

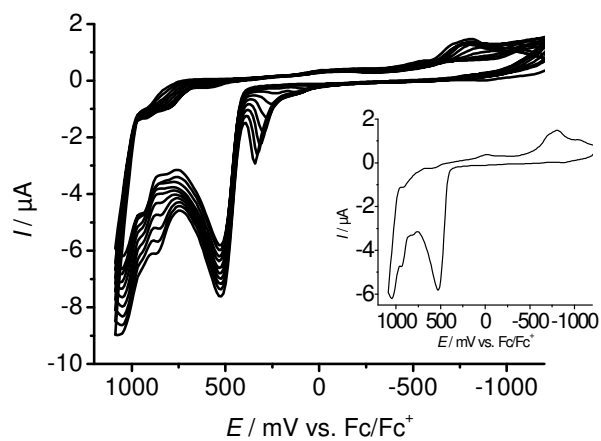
### III Supplementary figures for electrochemical polymerization results



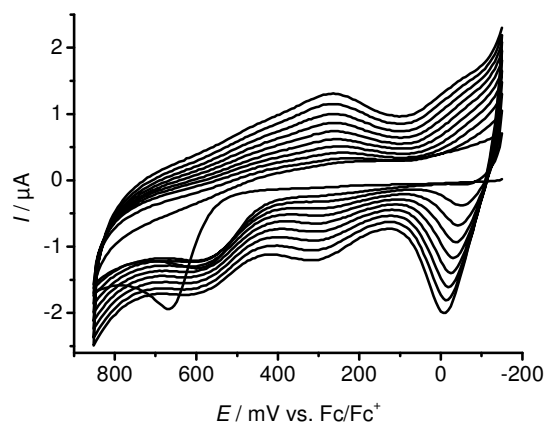
**Figure S-1.** Multi-cycle CV showing the potentiodynamic polymerization of **1** in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  when only the first oxidation is scanned, measured at  $\nu = 20 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S-2.** Multi-cycle CVs showing the potentiodynamic polymerization of **2** in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  measured at  $\nu = 50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Inset a: initial cycle, inset b: multi-cycle CVs of the resulting polymer film in monomer-free solution measured at  $\nu = 20 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

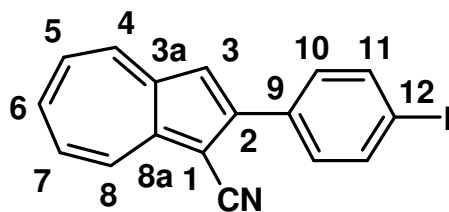


**Figure S-3.** Multi-cycle CVs showing the potentiodynamic polymerization of **3** in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  measured at  $\nu = 20 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Inset: initial cycle.

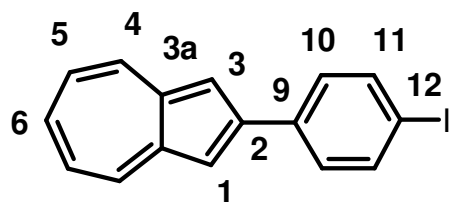


**Figure S-4.** Multi-cycle CVs showing the potentiodynamic polymerization of **4** in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  measured at  $\nu = 50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

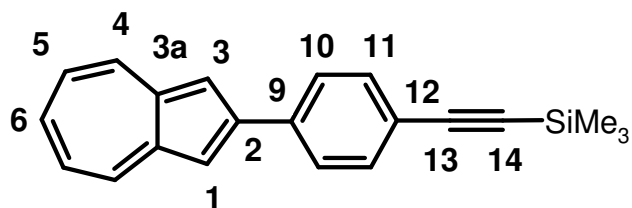
# IV Atom numbering for NMR results in Experimental Section



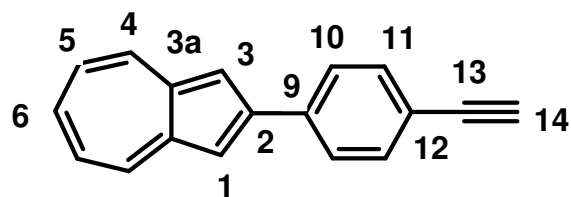
**Chart S-1.** 2-(4-Iodophenyl)-azulene-1-carbonitrile.



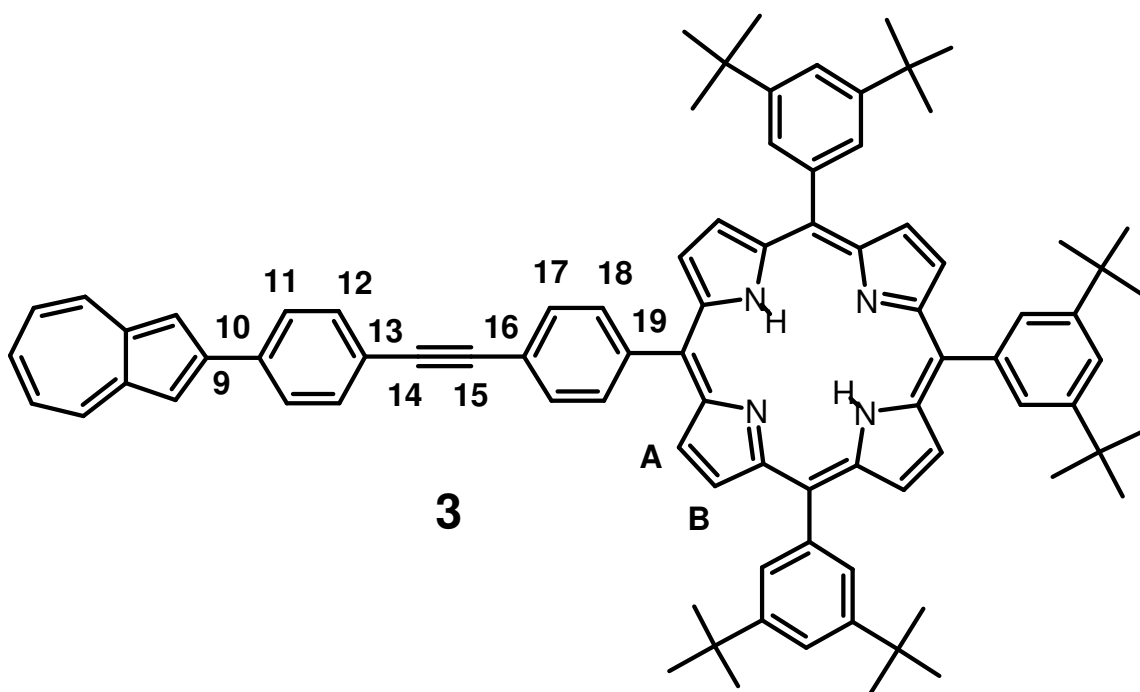
**Chart S-2.** 2-(4-Iodophenyl)-azulene.



**Chart S-3.** (4-Azulen-2-yl-phenylethynyl)-trimethyl-silane.



**Chart S-4.** 2-(4-Ethynyl-phenyl)-azulene (EPA).

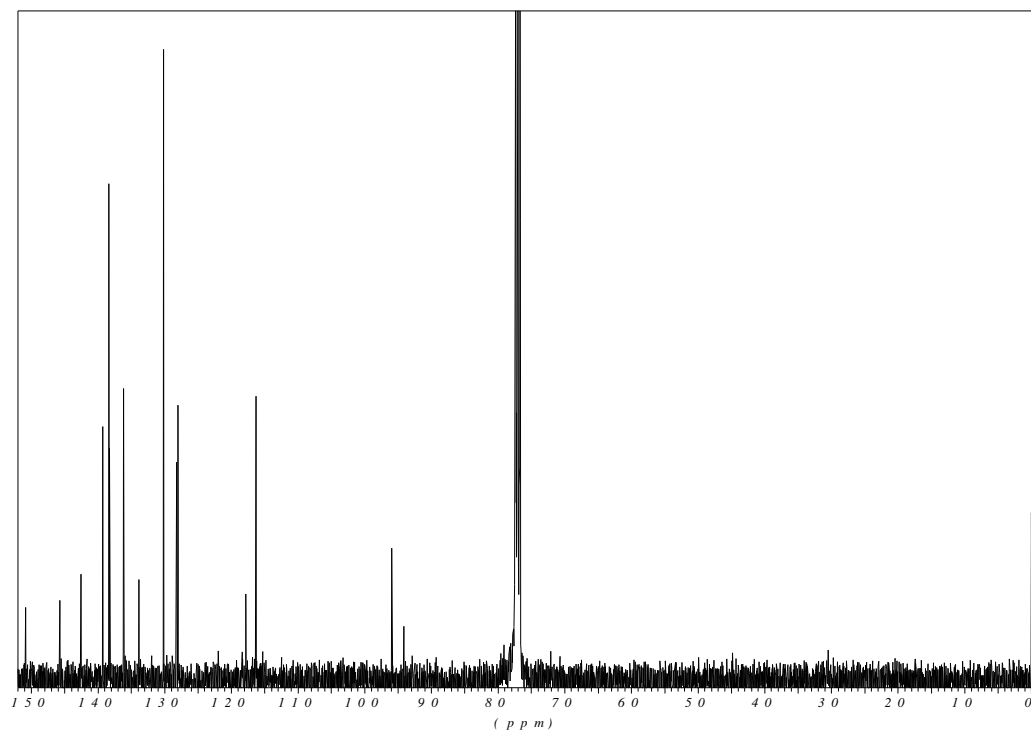
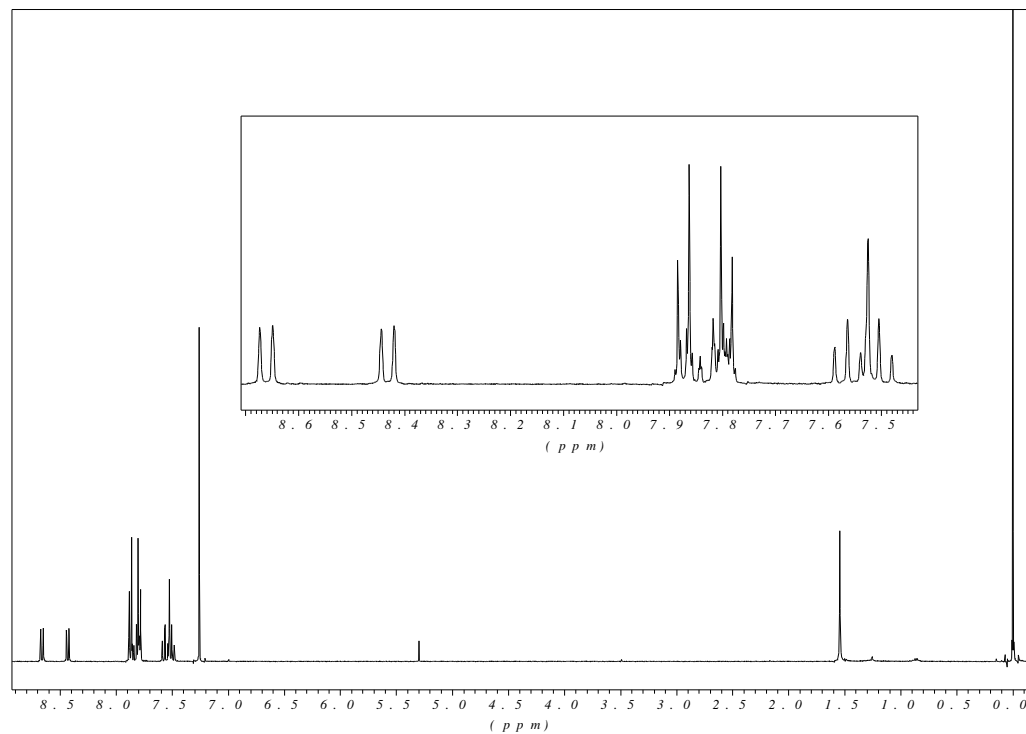


**Chart S-5.** 5-[4-(4-Azulen-2-yl-phenylethynyl)-phenyl]-10,15,20-tris-(3,5-di-<sup>t</sup>butyl-phenyl)-porphyrin (**3**).

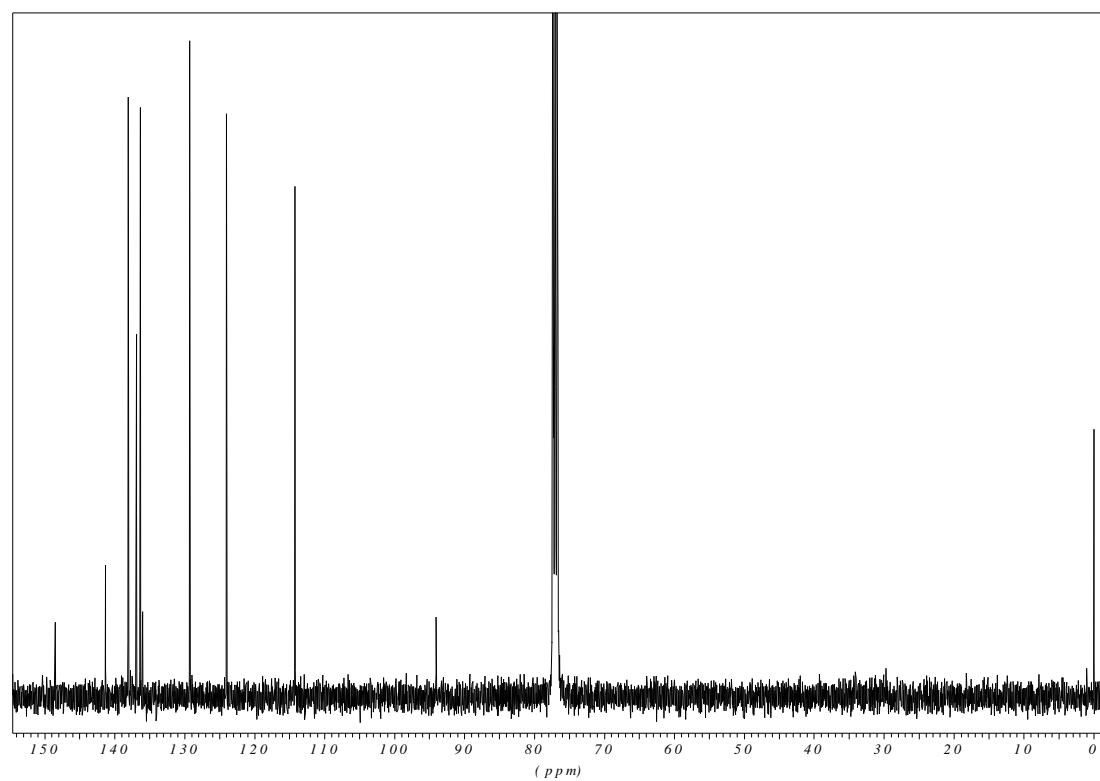
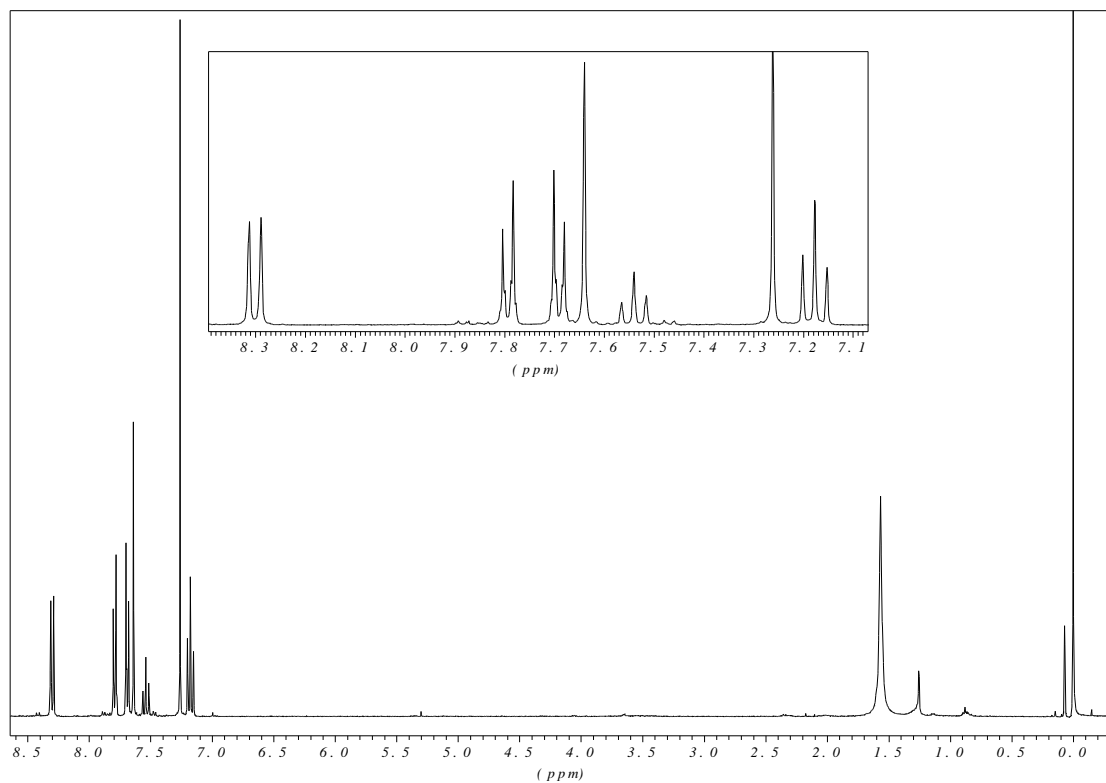
## V References

- (1) Prato, M.; Maggini, M. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1998**, *31*, 519-526.

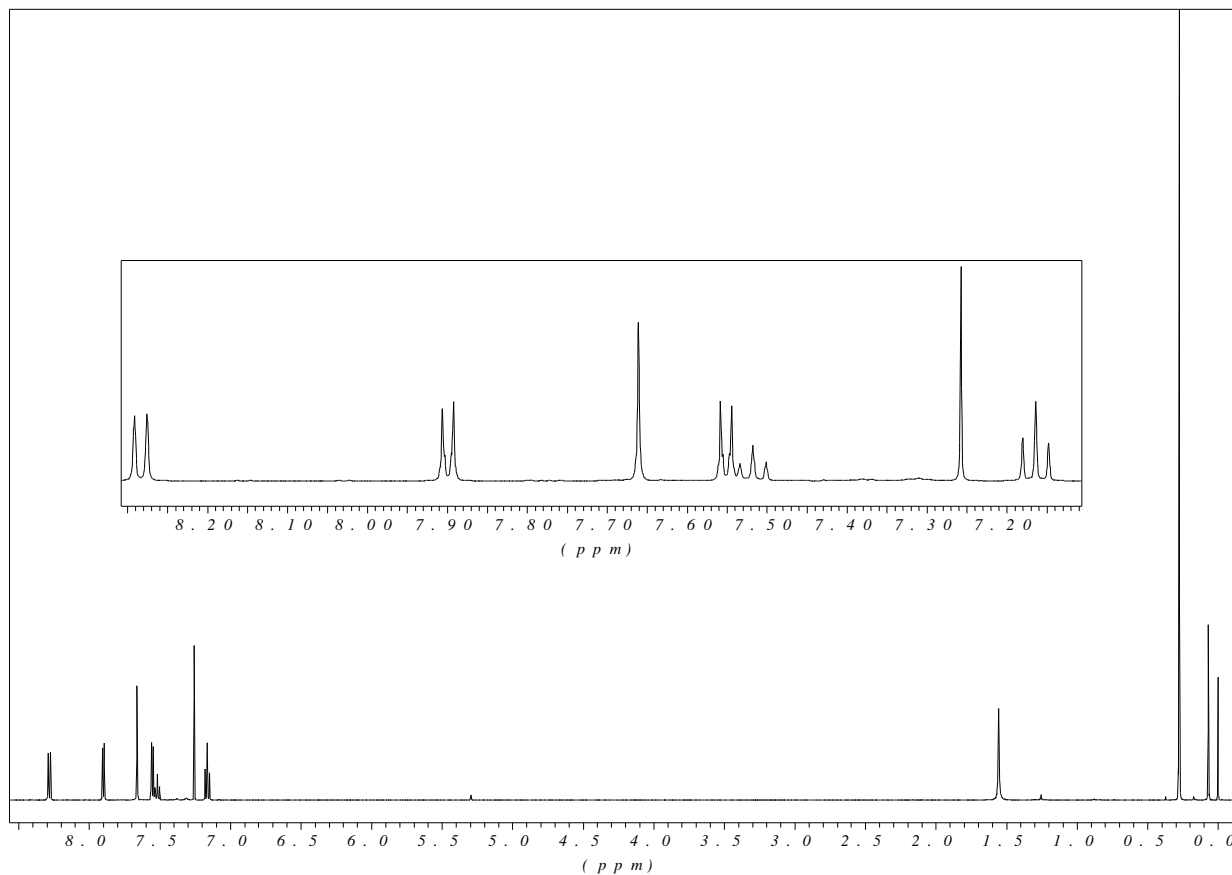
## VI Copies of NMR-Spectra

**2-(4-Iodophenyl)-azulene-1-carbonitrile**



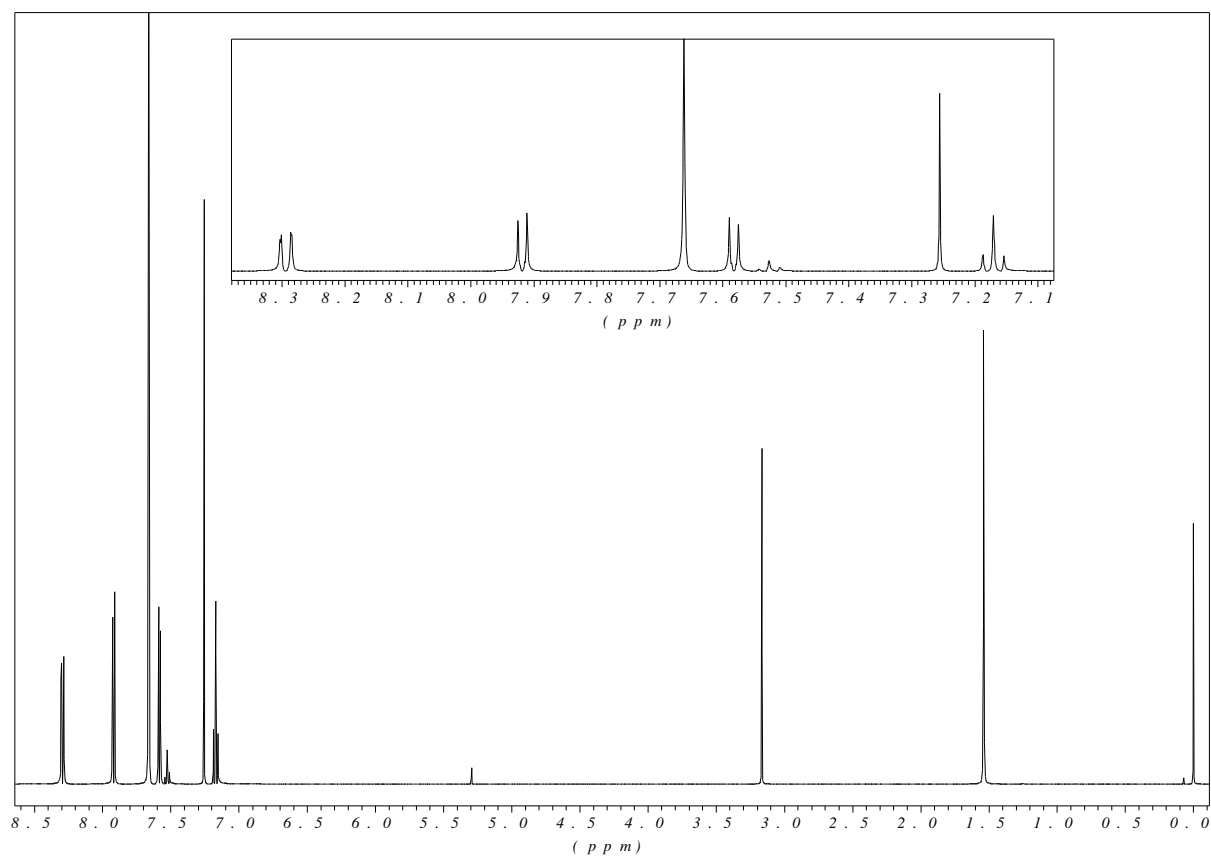


**2-(4-Iodophenyl)-azulene**

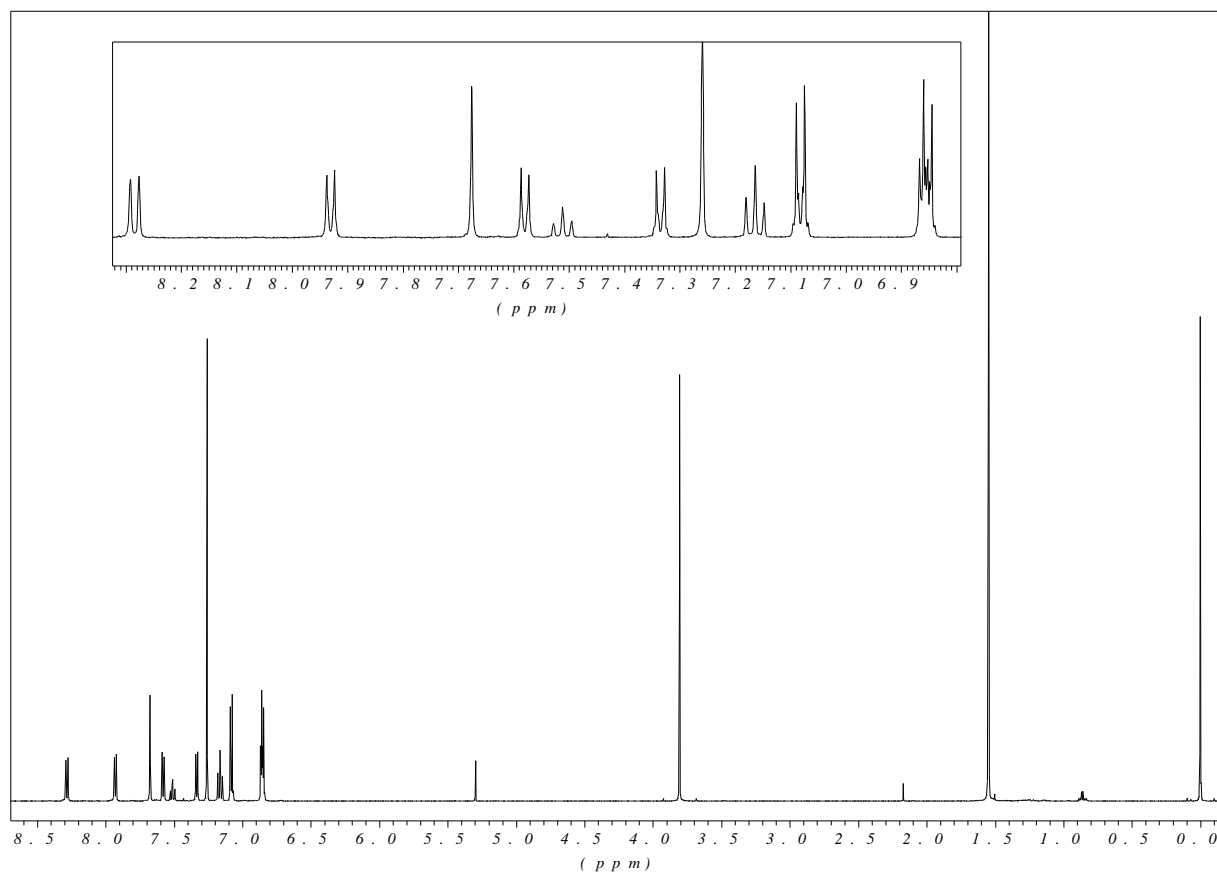


**(4-Azulen-2-yl-phenylethynyl)-trimethyl-silane**

For this compound, no one-dimensional  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum was measured. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  shifts were determined from the HMBC-spectrum.

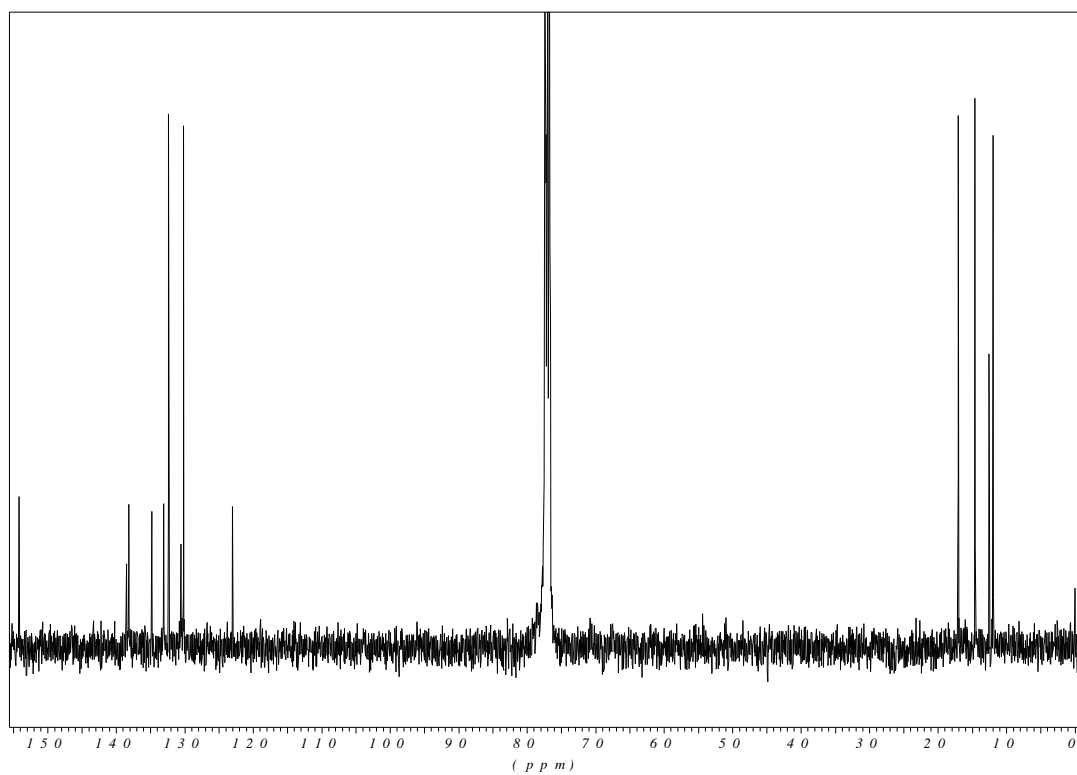
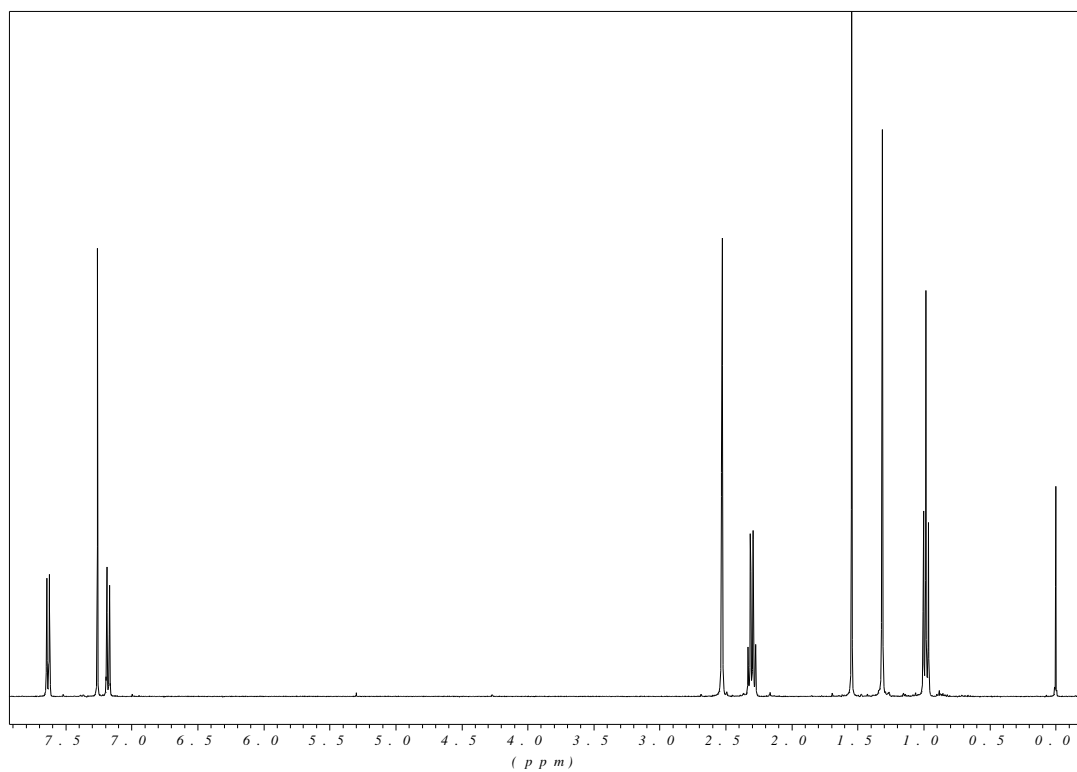
**EPA**

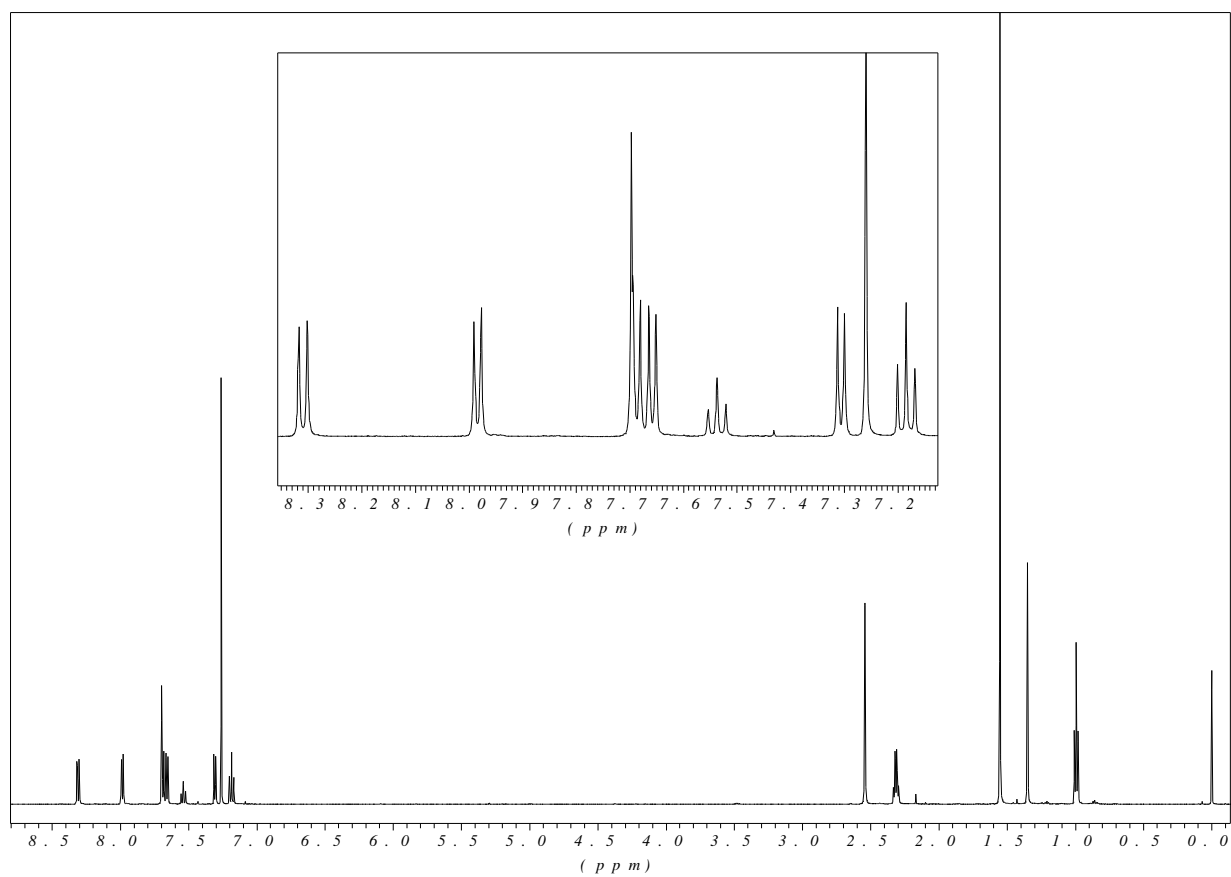
For this compound, no one-dimensional  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum was measured. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  shifts were determined from the HMBC-spectrum.



### Compound 1

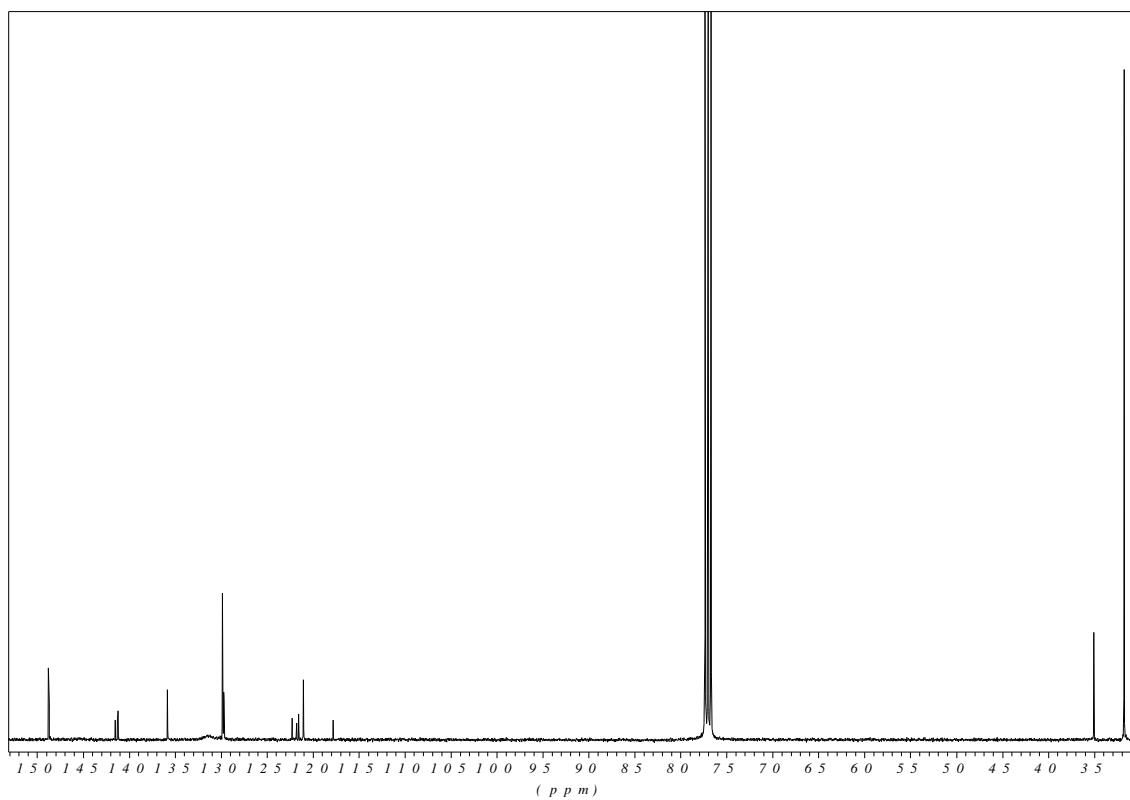
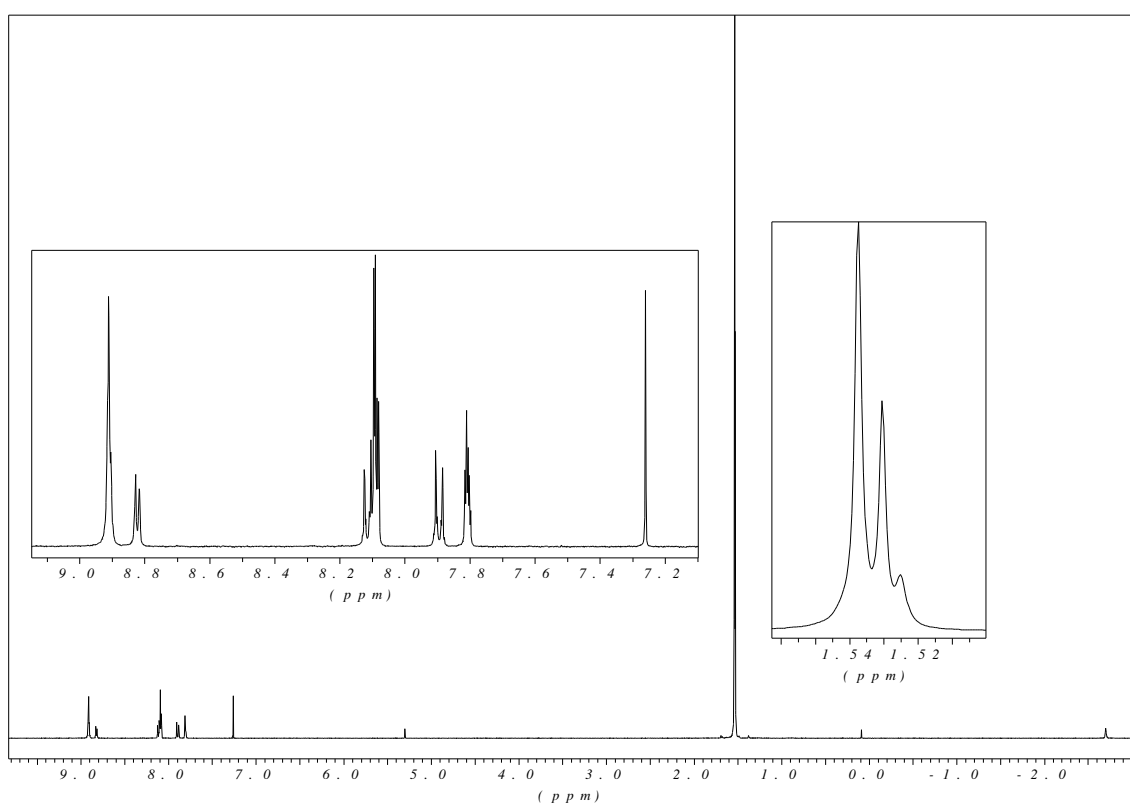
For this compound, no one-dimensional  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum was measured. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  shifts were determined from the HMBC-spectrum.

Compound **2a**

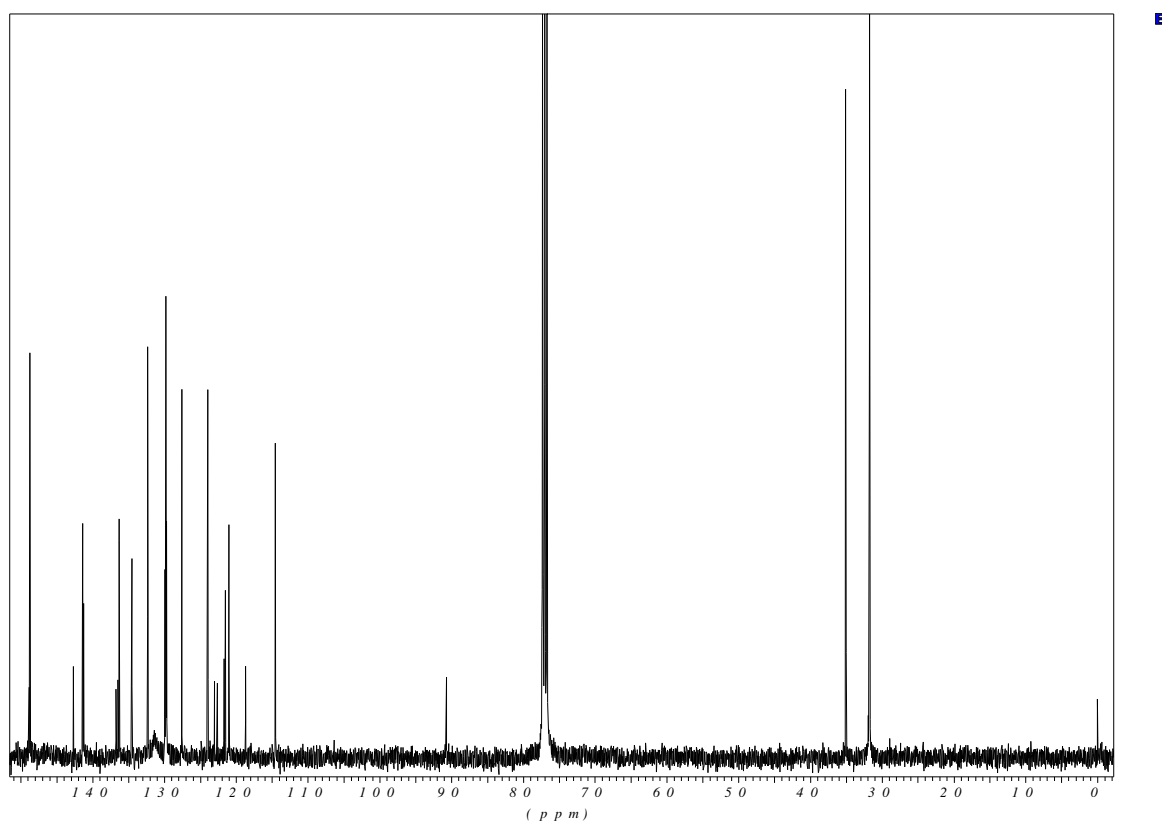
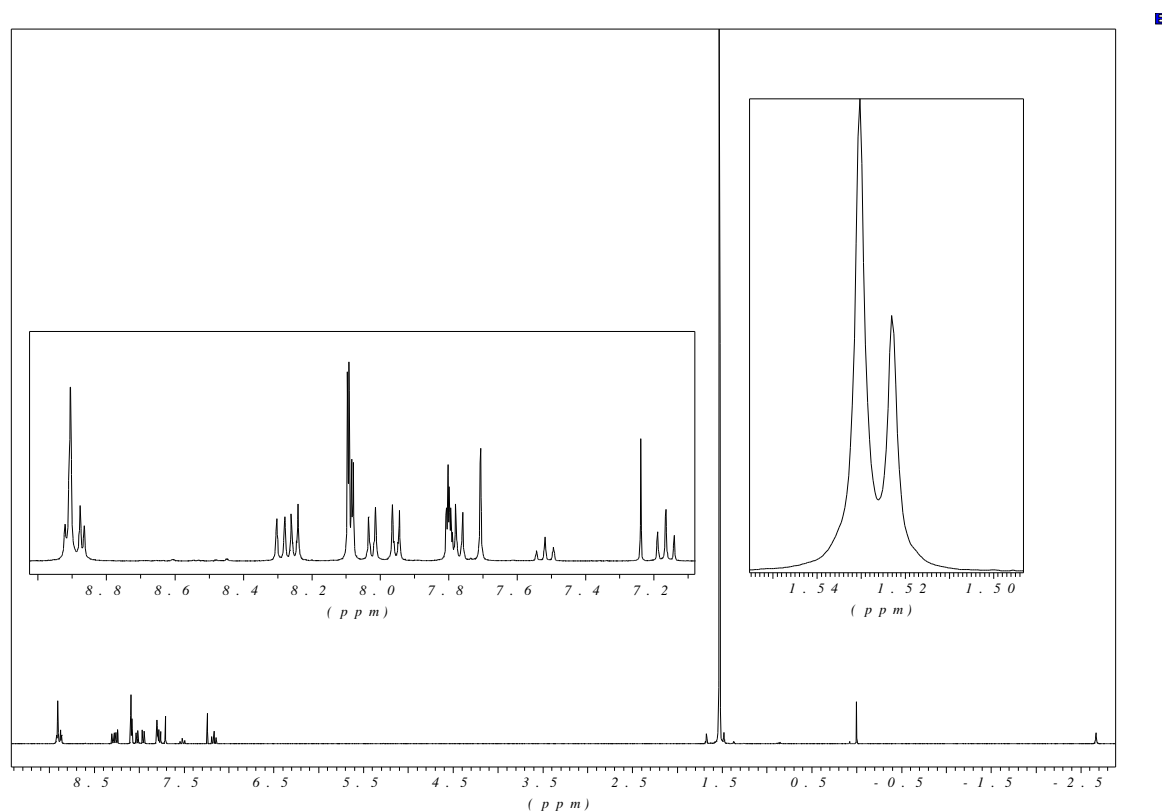


### Compound 2

For this compound, no one-dimensional  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum was measured. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  shifts were determined from the HMBC-spectrum.

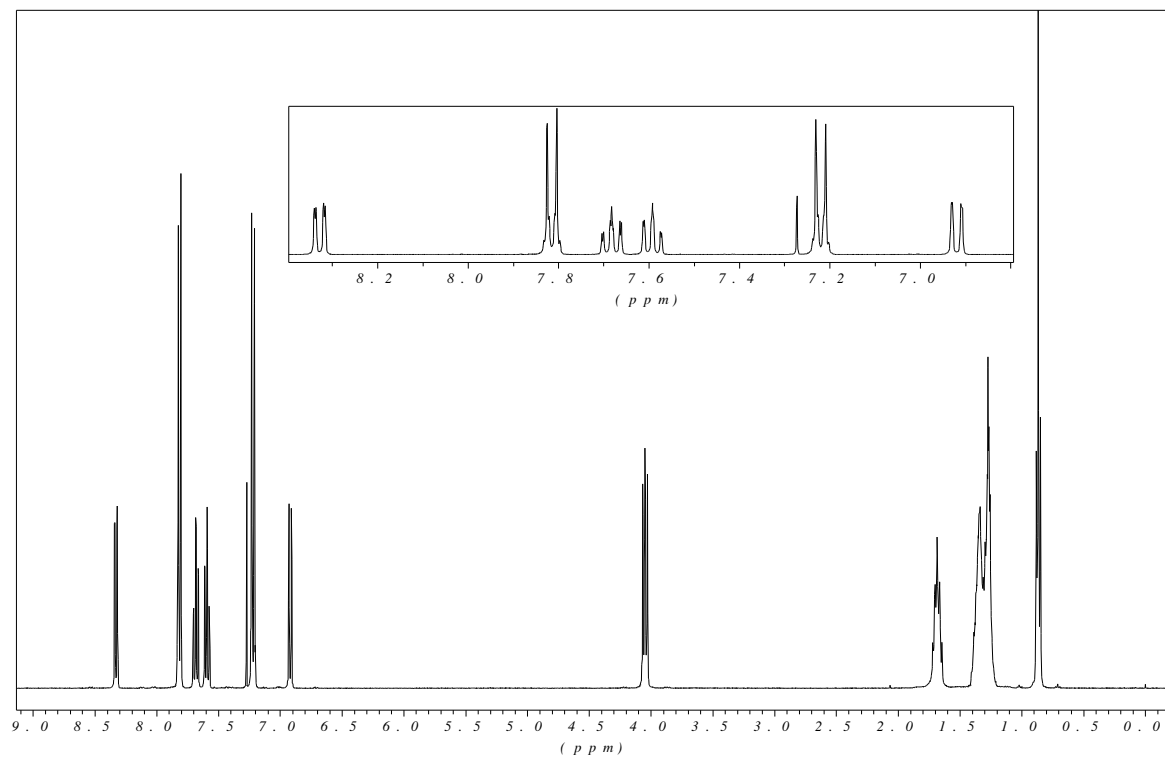


Compound 3a

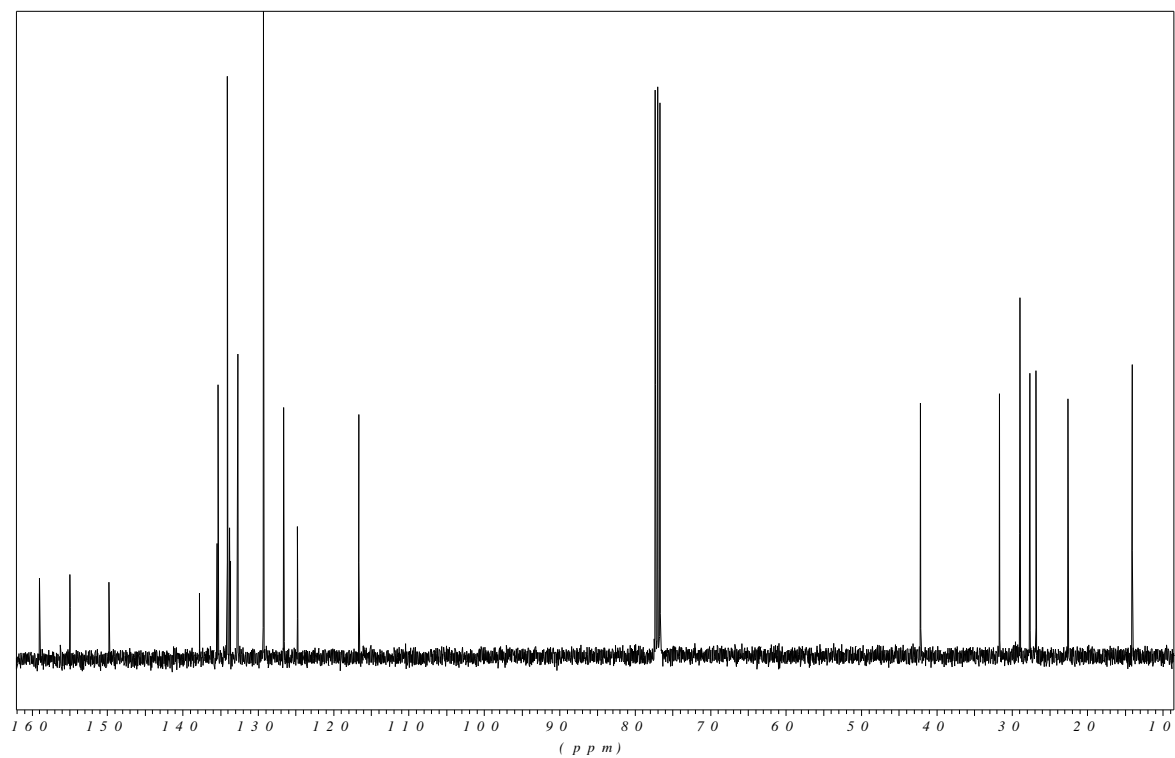
Compound **3**

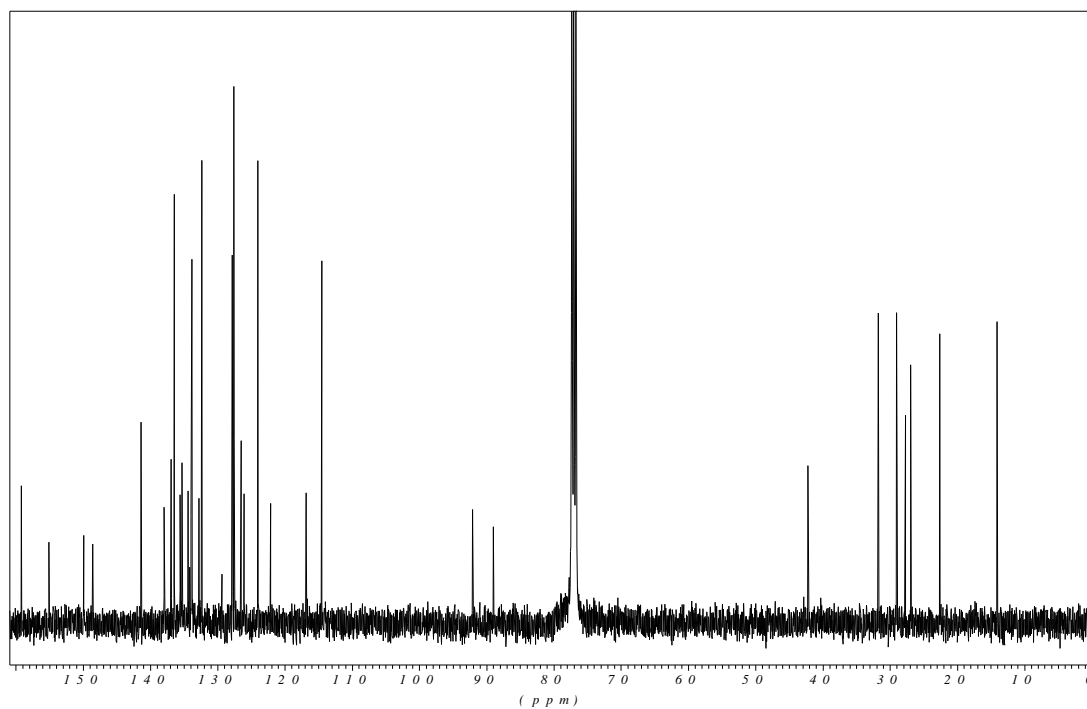
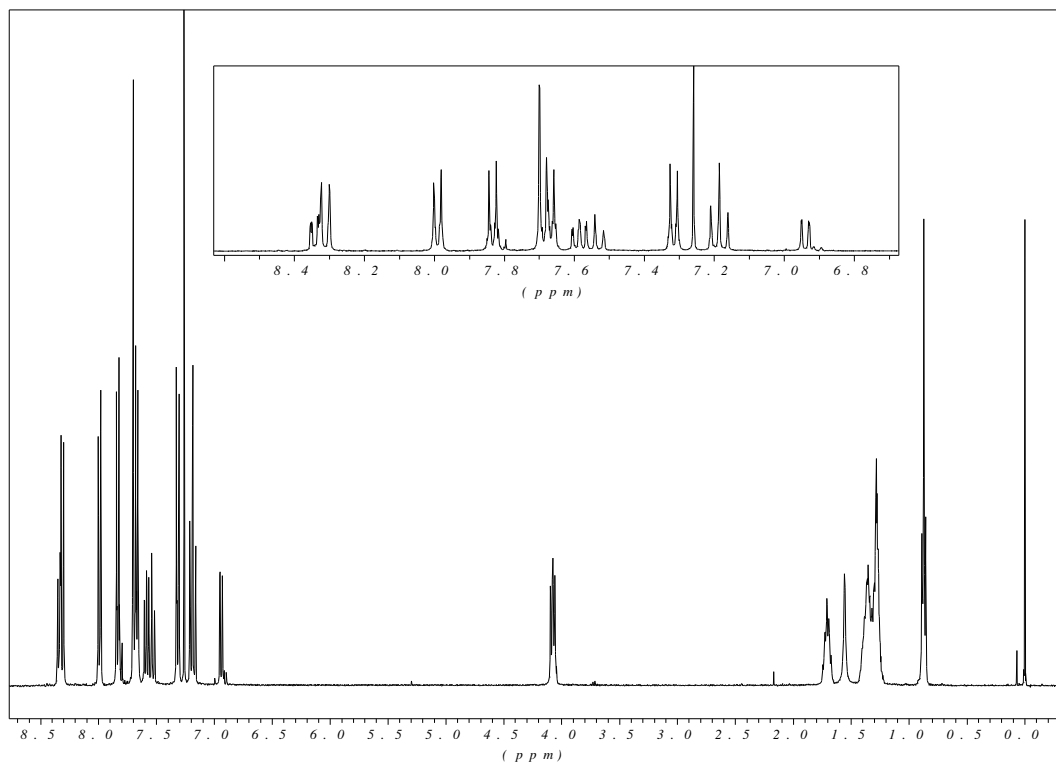


E



E

**Compound 4a**



Compound 4