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Elaboration of low-band-gap π -conjugated systems based on thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazines

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Abstract: In order to understand the electronic contribution of the thienopyrazine building block on the electronic properties of π -conjugated systems, small molecules containing thiophene and thienopyrazine moieties are synthesized and jointly studied by theoretical (DFT) and experimental methods (UV-Vis, UPS). Taking advantages of these preliminary attractive results, four low band gap extended structures have been elaborated on the base of Donor-Acceptor-Donor sequences (DAD); these elongated π -conjugated molecules exhibit noticeable electronic and absorption properties spreading from the near UV to NIR regions.

Keywords: π -conjugated systems; low band-gap; organic electronics; POC-17.

Introduction

Since the 90s, π -conjugated materials have attracted a continuous growth of interest due to their large properties scope that can be useful for a wide range of applications and particularly in organic electronics [1–3]. Their optical and electronic properties are used in sensor devices [4, 5], in organic electroluminescent diodes [6, 7], in thin film organic field effect transistors [8–13], in bulk heterojunction organic photovoltaic cells and more recently for near infrared photodetectors [3, 14–17]. In order to reach better transport properties and to favour the production of technologically useful materials, it appears essential to study the relationships between the chemical structures and electronic and optical properties for this goal. The band gap control remains a decisive parameter.

Conversely, among the large diversity of chemical structures, thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazines are well known to be suitable sub-structures to stabilize quinoid resonance moieties.

Therefore, they appear to be good candidates to efficiently reduce the band gap [18, 19]. Consequently, thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine building blocks are appropriate to enhance planarity of sequences leading to fully conjugated segments. Indeed, N-containing heterocyclic aromatics like thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazines are described to behave as relevant electron acceptors; this species are easily tunable and dependant, on the one hand, on the two substituents in the 2 and 5 positions on the thiophene unit and, on the other hand, on the two groups borne on the adjacent carbons to the nitrogen atoms.

This study exhibits the role of the heterocyclic six membered pyrazine condensed on the thiophene ring, relative to the LUMO energy level of small model molecules. A similar process is carried out on slightly longer π -conjugated systems that are finally included in an alternated donor (D)-acceptor (A) sequence in order to build a D-A-D extended conjugated structures.

Results and discussion

Elaboration of parent thienopyrazines 3a–f

Synthesis

Compounds **3** are prepared by condensing 3,4-diaminothiophene with a 1,2-diketone [20]. In this synthesis, 3,4-diaminothiophene was generated in situ from the ammonium salt **1** using triethylamine as a base (Fig. 1).

To vary the Z substituents, two condensation methods were explored using a wide range of 1,2-diketones. In a first methodology, the 1,2-diketones are condensed in refluxing absolute ethanol (Method 1). In those conditions, an optimal yield is obtained under 3 days refluxing. Alternatively, microwave activation [21] (at 150 °C in absolute ethanol) decreases the reaction time to only 10 min (Method 2). Only four compounds **3a–d** are isolated by common extraction methods and purified on silica gel by flash chromatography. Overall, reaction yields vary from low to fair (22–52 %), probably due to the low stability of the deprotonated “diamino” starting material **1**. **3e** cannot be isolated, because of its poor stability; **3f**, bearing an extended flat π system, exhibit a little solubility and is not obtained.

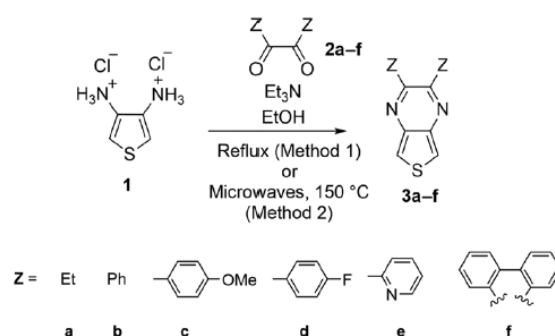


Fig. 1: Synthesis of thienopyrazine series **3a–f**.

Electronic and optical properties of compounds **3a–d**



In a first step, interest was dedicated to better appreciate, in terms of frontier orbitals levels, the role of the pyrazine condensed ring itself on the thiophene moiety to build the thienopyrazine structure: density functional theory (DFT) computational studies were undertaken to evaluate molecular orbitals levels and electronic band-gaps of the systems. Every compound geometries were first optimized with DFT B3LYP functional and 6-31G** basis set. At the minimum energy level, all the thienopyrazines, here reported, prove a planar structure and confirm an extended conjugation as previously reported [10, 11, 22]. Precisely, calculated frontier molecular orbitals levels of the thiophene ring exhibit, in these conditions, HOMO and LUMO ones at -6.35 and -0.23 eV, respectively (Fig. 2), giving an electronic gap E_g of 6.12 eV. Referring to thienopyrazines **3a–d** HOMO and LUMO levels and band gaps calculations which are reported in Table 3, the introduction of the pyrazine ring fused to the thiophene moiety dramatically decreases their LUMO level and consequently contributes to a significant reduction of the gap E_g inducing an extended conjugation. Moreover, the Z substituents of the pyrazine sub-structure impact the LUMO levels values but no correlation can be easily established with the LUMO level and the band gap value in relation with their significant well-known electronic effects: indeed, geometric parameters due to steric hindrances origin a calculated dihedral bond angle of about 40° between the thienopyrazine units and the Z substituent, confirming the Z substituents role on the band gap tuning.

To validate the electronic properties established by the calculations results, ultraviolet photoelectrons spectroscopy experiments (UPS), in the gas phase, have been carried out on **3a–d** compounds. Photoelectrons spectrum of compound **3b** given as an example in Fig. 3a gives the ionization potentials exhibiting three bands at 9 eV, about 10 eV and at 11 eV that can be respectively correlated to the HOMO, HOMO-1 and HOMO-2 levels. These experimental data are in accordance with DFT computational studies, enabling to clearly attribute the band at 9 eV to the HOMO orbitals.

Moreover, experimental electronic and optical properties of compounds **3a–d** are recorded and evidence to value the substituents Z effect on the absorption properties useful to estimate the optical band gap (Table 1). Absorption maxima are in the range of 315–348 nm and emission properties are included in the 450–465 nm region. These experimental data are compared to computational time dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) analysis, dedicated to predict the absorption spectrum. Even if optical band gap does not strictly correspond to the value of the molecular band gap E_g , the two gap values are informative and can be given and compared. Optical gaps deduced from absorption maxima data are in good agreement with the experimental data (Table 1). Comparing the absorption maxima of the four compounds **3a–d**, the lowest one is observed for **3a** when the Z substituents are ethyl groups: ethyl group cannot participate or increase any conjugation. Otherwise, when the substituents

are phenylene groups, they can participate to the thienopyrazine conjugation and play a more significant effect. Comparing **3a** and **3b**, a 30 nm bathochromic effect is recorded and this tendency is confirmed when phenylene rings are para substituted by a methoxy or a fluorine group. As expected, the electronic nature of the methoxy (donnor effect) or the fluorine (acceptor effect) clearly influence the electronic properties of compounds **3c** and **3d**. The phenylene substituent electronic role manages the HOMO and LUMO levels and therefore the electronic gap of the compounds but, surprisingly, does not impact the emission properties.

Table 1: Electronic properties of compounds **3a–d**.

Z	Compound 3	Yield a: method 1 b: method 2	Experimental values λ_{max} (nm)		Calculated values (DFT and TDDFT values)		
			Absorption	Emission	Absorption λ_{max} (nm)	Optical-gap (eV)	$E_{\text{g,AE (LUMO-HOMO)}}$ (eV)
Et	a	51 % ^a	315	450	281	4.40	4.05
Ph	b	26 % ^a 20 % ^b	347	465	357	3.46	3.75
	c	22 % ^a	378	460	398	3.11	3.72
	d	43 % ^a 30 % ^b	348	460	366	3.38	3.13

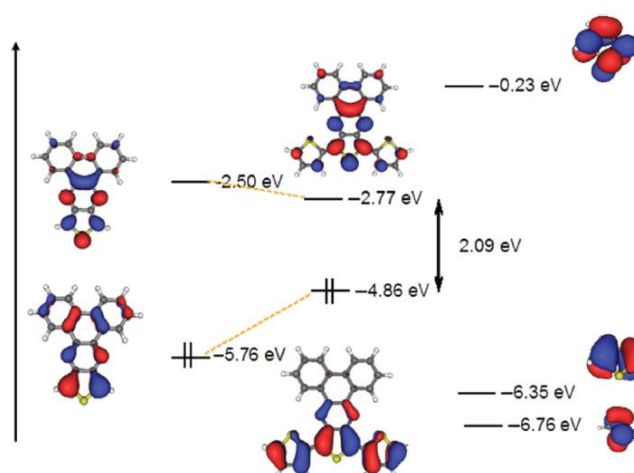


Fig. 2: HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals correlation diagram of **7f** from molecular orbital fragments.

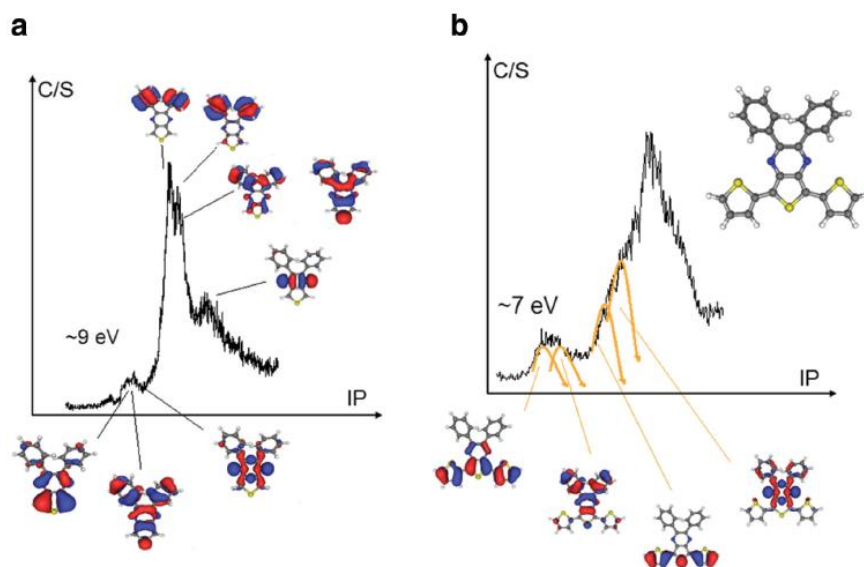


Fig. 3: Gas phase ultraviolet photoelectron spectrum (UPS) of **3b** (a) and **7b** (b).

Elaboration of thiophene disubstituted thienopyrazine compounds **7**

A second class, made by adding two thiophene units on the thienopyrazine structure has been elaborated in order to study if the resulting extended structure follows similar electronic behaviours, concerning the determining parameters on their conjugation properties (Fig. 4).

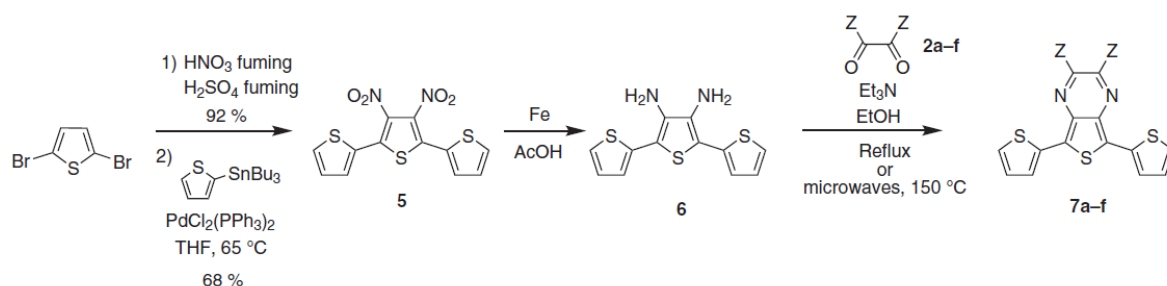


Fig. 4: Synthesis of compounds **7a–f**.

Synthesis

The π -elongated thienopyrazines **7a–f** are prepared following literature procedures [23, 24]. The synthetic route starts with the quasi quantitative dinitration of 2,5-dibromothiophene under strong acidic conditions. Then a double Stille cross-coupling reaction is engaged with

2-tributylstannylthiophene and 4 % of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ as the pre-catalyst to obtain **5** in good yield (68 %). The reduction of the two nitro groups with iron in glacial acetic acid at 60 °C leads after 16 h to the quantitative formation (95 %) of the diamino corresponding compound **6** which was quickly engaged in the next step because it is air sensitive. As previously described for compounds **3a–d**, the condensation of **6** with the appropriate 1,2-diketones **2a–f** was realised under regular heating method or under microwave irradiation. Yields of **7a–f** elaborations are reported in Table 2 and are better for longer compounds **7a–f** (25–65 %) than for **3a–d** products: this can be explained by the better solubility of the longer products compared to the small systems. In this series, diketones **2e** and **2f** can be successfully condensed on the diamino precursor and enabled us to extend our evaluation study.

Electronic and optical properties of compounds **7a–f**

The same methodology involved in the **3a–d** electronic behaviour understanding, is implemented to study the role of the pyrazine condensed ring on the central thiophene moiety of a terthiophene entity to build the thienopyrazine structure. The same computational conditions previously described are used: calculated frontiers molecular orbitals levels of terthiophene located HOMO and LUMO ones at -6.17 and -1.68 eV, respectively, giving an electronic gap E_g of 3.49 eV. This lower value compared to that of thiophene (6.12 eV) is due to the π -conjugated system lengthening.

Considering thienopyrazine derivatives **7a–f**, their LUMO levels and their band gaps E_g are significantly reduced and as it was concluded for compounds **3a–d**, this evolution is due to the pyrazine substructure presence in the chemical conjugated segment. UPS spectra are recorded in the gas phase for compounds **7**, showing two main bands with a poorer resolution: the comparison of the lower energy band (7 eV) of **7b**, taken as an example, with that of **3b** (9 eV) indicates a noticeable extension of conjugation between the two series of compounds. Deconvolution of the bands enables the identification of some molecular orbitals as shown in Fig. 3b.

From molecular orbital fragments of thienopyrazine **7f**, HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals correlation diagram is presented in Fig. 2. This type of analysis has been studied by A. S. Özen with molecules containing thiophene and thienopyrazine building blocks [19]. It appears that the LUMO of compound **7f** comes from almost exclusively the thienopyrazine unit. On the other hand, the HOMO orbital of **7f** is a mix between the thiophene and the thienopyrazine units. As shown in Fig. 2, the HOMO is delocalized on all the three thiophene units.

In all compounds, whereas the HOMO levels appear slightly influenced by the thienopyrazine presence in the conjugated sequence, the geometric and the electronic

properties of the Z substituents on the pyrazine moiety drastically decrease the LUMO level. For this purpose, phenylene substituents and para substituted ones are more efficient than ethyl groups; among these aromatic structures biphenyl structure leading to **7f** reveals to be remarkably efficient to decrease the LUMO level because it freezes the thienopyrazine core in a rigid and planar morphology, consequently enhancing the conjugation of the segment (Fig. 5). Optical properties of compounds **7a–f** indicate absorption maxima in the range of 504–630 nm and emission properties in the 620–725 nm region (Table 2). The experimental results are in accordance with the theoretical calculations tendencies. Conversely, when **3c** and **3d** optical properties are compared to **7c** and **7d** absorption properties, the latter are not influenced by the para substituent (methoxy or fluorine) on the phenylene ring. Among these results, experimental optical data confirm **7f** interesting extended conjugation brought by the resulting planar phenanthrene substructure fused on the thienopyrazine moiety with an absorption maximum located at 630 nm. This result confirms the importance of planarity on the expansion of the π -system [8].

Comparing the two classes of thienopyrazine derivatives, a huge bathochromic shift of around 200 nm is observed between the parent thienopyrazines **3a–d** and the π -elongated thienopyrazines **7a–d** and considering the small increase of the π -system, this red shift is relatively important and indicates how much efficient the thienopyrazine moiety is to improve conjugation of a π -conjugated segment.

Table 2: Electronic properties of compounds **7**.





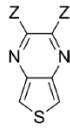
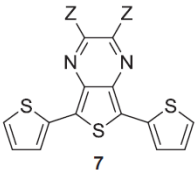



Z	Compound 7	Yield a: method 1 b: method 2	Experimental values λ_{max} (nm)		Calculated values (DFT and TDDFT values)		
			λ_{max} (nm)		Absorption λ_{max} (nm)	Optical-gap (eV)	$E_{\text{g,AE}}$ (LUMO-HOMO) (eV)
			Absorption	Emission			
Et	a	63 % ^b	504	620			
Ph	b	65 % ^a	550	655	604	2.05	2.34
	c	41 % ^a	546	658	595	2.08	2.36
	d	25 % ^b	550	668	611	2.03	2.32
	e	25 % ^a	551	665	–	–	–
	f	53 % ^b	630	725	691	1.79	2.09

Table 3: Calculated HOMO and LUMO levels and electronic band-gap E_{gap} (eV) of compounds **3** and **7**.

<div style="text-align: center;">  3 </div>					<div style="text-align: center;">  7 </div>		
Z	Compound	HOMO	LUMO	E_{gap}	HOMO	LUMO	E_{gap}
Et	a	-5.97	-1.92	4.05	-4.86	-2.42	2.44
Ph	b	-5.96	-2.21	3.75	-4.98	-2.64	2.34
	c	-5.56	-2.03	3.53	-4.77	-2.41	2.36
	d	-6.07	-2.35	3.72	-5.01	-2.69	2.32
	f	–	–	–	-4.86	-2.77	2.09

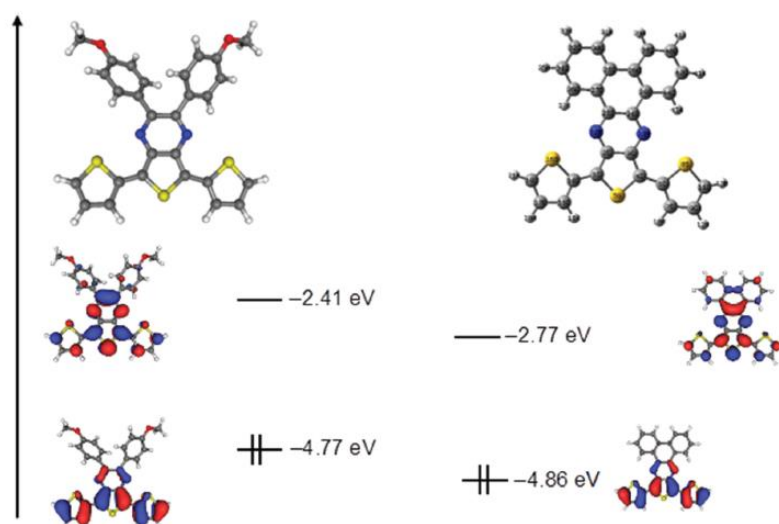


Fig. 5: Molecular orbitals HOMO and LUMO of **7c** and **7f**.

Elaboration of thienopyrazines based DAD sequences 12

As demonstrated above, thienopyrazine sequences are relevant to elaborate fully conjugated systems and can operate as electron acceptors entities having a rather low LUMO level. In order to develop interesting advanced materials for electronic organics, fully conjugated materials are aspired to include requirements concerning their optical properties up to the near infra-red domain. For this purpose, the band-gap needs to be low and a strategy to decrease the gap, described by Roncali [8], is in a first step, the planarization and the rigidification of the π system by covalent and non-covalent bonding. Secondly, this goal can

also be reached by associating π -conjugated donors (D) and π -conjugated acceptors (A) building blocks.

Disubstituted [3,4-*b*]thienopyrazines described above will be the electron acceptors units and will be combined to two π -conjugated electron donors as [bisthiophene 1,4-bis-(2-ethylhexyloxy)phenylene] in order to build DAD sequences [25].

Synthesis

In a first strategy towards the synthesis of the DAD systems **12**, a two steps process is envisaged starting with the direct dibromination on the α position of the thiophene units of **7a–d** (Fig. 6). By following a literature procedure [26, 27], two equivalents of N-bromosuccinimide in chloroform are engaged, but in our hands, the dibrominated compound **8** cannot be isolated, observing the decomposition of the starting material **7**. Changing the experimental conditions such as the temperature or solvents is not successful. Therefore, in order to prepare the dibrominated compounds **8a–f**, a second strategy is carried out starting from the previously described dinitro terthiophene derivative **5**. In the first step, **5** was dibrominated in DMF with two equivalents of N-bromosuccinimide leading to compound **9** in good yield (66 %). In this reaction, choosing a high polar solvent (DMF) proves to be important because of the low reactivity of the terthiophene derivative **8**. The two nitro groups are then reduced using iron in acetic acid at 60 °C, to obtain quantitatively (95 %) and selectively the diamino compound **10**. Condensation with the appropriate 1,2-disubstituted diketone **2** enables to obtain with the [(5-(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)thiophen-2-yl)tributylstannane] **11** leads to the isolated desired DAD π -conjugated segments **12a–d**. Unfortunately, **12f** containing the thienopyrazine fused phenanthrene subunit cannot be isolated because of the very low solubility of the dibrominated intermediate **8f**. Likewise, the low yields in this last Stille coupling reaction (from 10 to 50 %), pushed us to adopt a third strategy where the solubility is carried out upstream from the synthetic route. In this approach, **9** is engaged in a double Stille cross-coupling reaction with the monostannylated donor **11**, leading to the extended dinitro π -system **13**. The two nitro groups are then quantitatively reduced (95 %) using iron in acetic acid and condensation of the diamino corresponding compound **14** with 9,10-phenanthrenedione allowed the formation of **12f** (28 % yield) which could not be isolated using the precedent synthetic strategy. On the whole, the second and the third synthetic strategies here mentioned consist in four steps (from compounds **5** to **12**). The third synthetic route feasibility remains only experimented to obtain compounds **12b** and **12f**. For **12b**, the two synthetic routes are quite identical concerning the elaboration overall yield (Table 4). For **12f**, the only efficient preparative pathway, for solubility reasons, is the third strategy, that gives an overall yield of 5.3 % over the four steps.

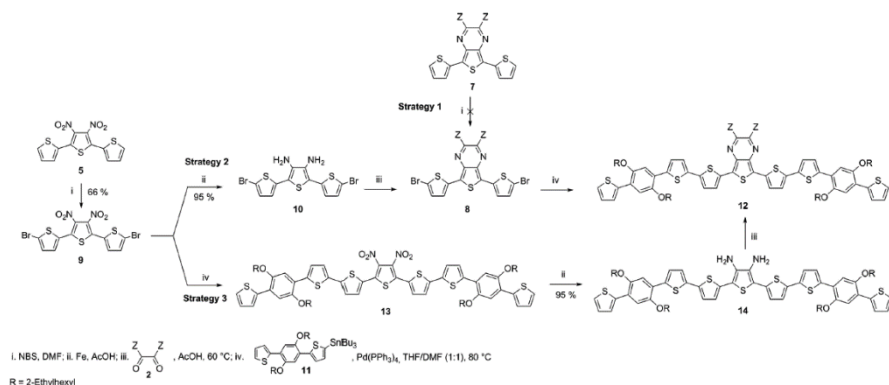


Fig. 6: Two strategies for the synthesis of thienopyrazine based DAD systems.

Table 4: Yields of compounds **12**.

Z	Compound 12	Strategy	Yield	Overall yield (over 4 steps)
Ph	b	2	50 %	17 %
Ph	b	3	52 %	8 %
	c	2	10 %	3 %
	d	2	10 %	5.5 %
	f	2	0 %	0 %
	f	3	28 %	5.3 %

Electronic and optical properties of compounds **12**

The UV-Vis maximum absorption of these thienopyrazine-based compounds highlights a significant increase due to the extended conjugation (Fig. 7a). Concerning **12f** extra conjugation is reached because of the rigidification of the π -conjugated system in a flat conformation thanks to the phenanthrene substructure. The experimental UV-Vis spectrum of **12f** gives an absorption maximum of 742 nm. It reveals that **12f** absorbs in the whole domain of the visible light (from 400 nm to 900 nm), exhibiting their interest to develop organic solar cells (Table 5). The HOMO-LUMO orbital diagrams shown in Fig. 8 demonstrate that the HOMO orbital is delocalized on the five central thiophene rings, while the LUMO orbital is concentrated on the thienopyrazine subunit. As for **7c** and **7d**, absorption properties of **12c** and **12d** are not influenced by the *para* substituent (methoxy or fluorine) on the phenylene ring. To experimentally determine HOMO and LUMO energy levels of compounds **12**, cyclic voltammetry analysis is additionally performed in 0.1 M of TBAPF₆ solution in dichloromethane using a 50 mV/s scan speed.

Experimental and calculated frontiers orbitals levels values are recorded in Table 5 and are in good correlation, indicating the relevance of the DFT method to predict and value the electronic properties of this kind of compounds. In the solid state obtained from drop casted films from CHCl_3 solutions, 30–50 nm red-shifts are recorded for **12b–d** in the absorption spectra compared to the solution ones (Fig. 7b). Interestingly, for **12f**, the bathochromic shift is only 15 nm, probably revealing, its more planar conformation in the solution state compared to the other compounds.

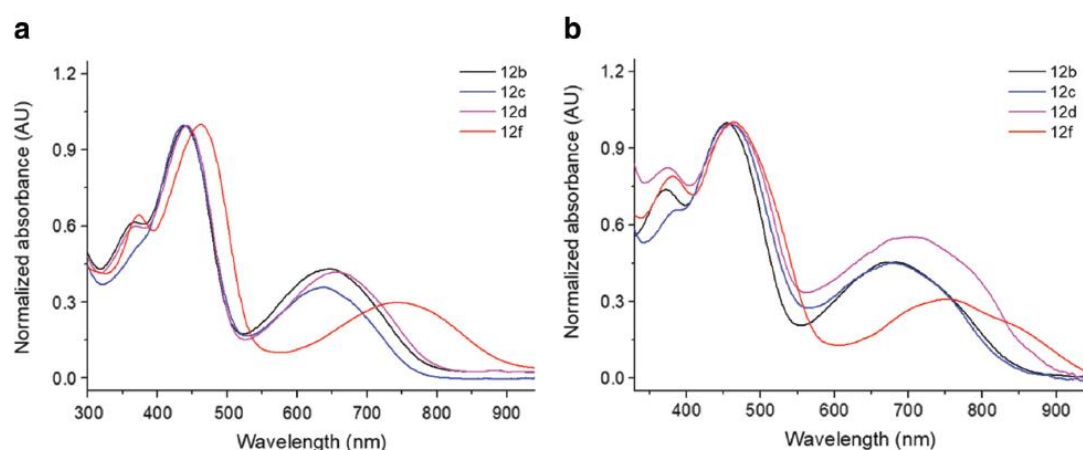

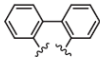


Fig. 7: (a) Absorption spectrum of **12b–d** and **12f** in CHCl_3 . (b) Absorption spectrum of **12b–d** and **12f** drop casted thin films from a CHCl_3 solution.

Table 5: Optical and electronic properties of compounds **12** in solution.

Compound				Energy levels		Electrochemical band gap	Optical band gap
Z	12		λ_{max} (nm)	HOMO	LUMO	E_g (eV)	E_g (eV)
Ph	b	Exp	648	−4.49	−2.67	1.82	1.57
		Calc.	797	−4.46	−2.61	1.84	
	d	Exp	660	−4.57	−2.64	1.93	1.54
		Calc.	783	−4.51	−2.69	1.92	
	f	Exp	742	−4.54	−2.99	1.55	1.36
		Calc.	914	−4.37	−2.77	1.60	

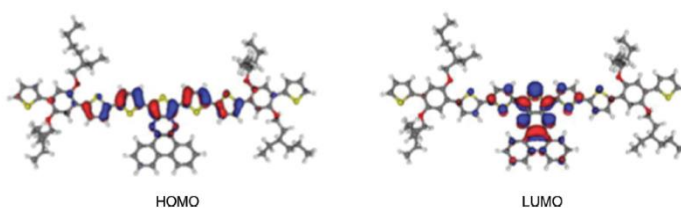


Fig. 8: HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals representation of **12f**.

Conclusion

The strategy here presented to elaborate thienopyrazine based donor acceptor low-band-gap compounds is based on the understanding of the electronic contribution of the building block thienopyrazine. The first step is the synthesis and the characterization of the smallest thienopyrazine models to validate the required electronic properties and the good accordance between experimental data and theoretical calculations. In the second step, the π -conjugated system is elongated and the same methodology is implemented leading to conclude that the thienopyrazine substructure is suitable to build fully extended π -conjugated targets. After these insightful results, we take advantage of thienopyrazine based compounds to lower the LUMO level and to combine it with donor compounds having a high HOMO level in order to elaborate low band gaps systems.

In this way, four soluble extended conjugated targets are elaborated exhibiting absorption properties ranging from the entire visible spectrum to the near infrared region.

Experimental section

Chemicals and instrumentation

Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals were purchased from Aldrich, Alfa-Aesar, Fluorochem, TCI or Acros and used without further purification. TLC were performed using aluminium sheet covered by SiO₂ Silica gel 60F254 (Merck), and column chromatography using Silica gel 60 (particle size 0.063–0.200 mm, Merck).

Microwaves reactions were performed in sealed tubes using a CEM Discover apparatus.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz) were recorded on Bruker Avance 400. Chemical shifts are given in ppm and coupling constants J in Hz. The residual signal of the solvent was taken as internal reference standard.

IR spectra were recorded using a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum 100 ATR spectrophotometer. Absorption spectra were recorded using a Hewlett-Packard 8453 spectrophotometer.

Fluorescence spectra were recorded with a Perkin Elmer LS55.

Cyclic Voltammetry was performed in a three electrodes cell filled with a CH₃CN solution of Bu₄NPF₆ (0.1 M) using EGG 273 potentiostat. Platinum wire electrodes were used as working and counter electrodes. A silver wire was used as pseudo-reference electrode (calculated using a 1.5 mM solution of ferrocene/ferrocinium couple).

EI-HRMS measurements were made on a Waters AutoSpec 6 and MALDI-ToF experiments on a Waters QToF Premier.

Infrared absorption spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 1000 spectrometer.

The photoelectron spectra were recorded on the homemade "PhenixI" instrument equipped with 127° cylindrical analyser and monitored by a micro-computer supplemented with a digital analogic converter. The spectra were calibrated with the known auto-ionisation of helium at 4.99 eV [He(II)/He(I)] and xenon ionisations at 12.13 and 13.44 eV. All the products were vaporised thanks to the beam heat at 10–6 mbar. We maintain a stable temperature of the beam in order to vaporize enough compound and obtain intense spectra. Compounds **5**, **6**, **9** and **10** were prepared following literatures protocols [23, 24].

Computational details

Calculations were performed with the Gaussian 09 suite of programs [28] using the density functional method [29]. The hybrid exchange functional B3LYP [30–32] set were used. All atoms have been described with a 6-31G(d,p) basis set. Geometry optimisations were carried out without any symmetry restrictions, the minimum was verified with analytical frequency calculations. The UV/Visible absorption spectra were calculated within the Time-dependent DFT formalism available in the Gaussian code using B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory.

Experimental procedure and characterization data

General procedures for the preparation of thienopyrazines **3a–d**

Method 1: In a 50 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 3.21 mmol (1.2 eq.) of thiophene- 3,4-diammonium chloride **1** and 2.67 mmol (1.0 eq.) of the 1,2 diketone **2** in 8.0 mL of absolute ethanol. Then, 0.9 mL of triethylamine was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred and refluxed for 3 days. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue is purified by flash chromatography.

Method 2: In an adequate microwaves vessel were added under nitrogen 1.07 mmol (1.2 eq.) of thiophene- 3,4-diammonium chloride and 0.890 mmol (1.0 eq.) of the 1,2-diketone **2** in 7.0 mL of absolute ethanol. 0.7 mL of triethylamine was then added and the reaction mixture was stirred and warmed up at 150 °C for 10 min under microwave radiations (200 W). After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue is purified by flash chromatography.

2,3-Diethylthieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **3a** (**Z** = Et)

The crude product, synthesized by method 1, is purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent (75/25–0/100) to obtain **3a** (260 mg, 51 %) as a brownish powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.77 (s, 2H, HTh), 2.88 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 4H, CH₂ H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H, CH₃ H). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 156.9, 141.7, 115.9, 28.6, 12.0.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3065, 2976, 2935, 2904, 1704, 1503, 1462, 1448, 1376, 1235, 1224, 1181, 1108, 1052, 1004, 967, 877, 845.

UV (CHCl₃) 10⁻⁴ M, λ_{max} : 315 nm.

MS (EI) m/z (%): 192.1 (100, M⁺), 177.1 (75), 81.9 (37), 136.0 (33). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 192.0716; Found 192.0718.

2,3-Diphenylthieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **3b** (**Z** = Ph)

The crude product is purified by flash chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (100/0–75/25) to obtain **3b** (method 1: 300 mg, 26 %, method 2: 60 mg, 20 %) as a brownish powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 8.046 (s, 2H, HTh), 7.45–7.42 (m, 4H, HPh), 7.38–7.28 (m, 6H, HPh). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 153.5, 141.7, 139.3, 129.8 (4C), 128.9, 128.2 (4C), 117.7.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3085, 2965, 2928, 2161, 1980, 1682, 1497, 1442, 1414, 1376, 1357, 1318, 1274, 1227, 1199, 1156, 1127, 1074, 1055, 1023, 970, 919, 859, 839, 815, 770, 725.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 347 nm.
MS (EI) m/z (%): 288.1 (100, M⁺), 81.9 (79), 185.1 (45). MS^{HR} (EI): M⁺ Calculated 288.0716; Found 288.0717.

2,3-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine 3c (Z = *p*-C₆H₄OMe)

The crude product, synthesized by method 1, is purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent (75/25–0/100) to obtain **3c** (430 mg, 22 %) as a burgundy powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.98 (s, 2H, HTh), 7.42–7.38 (m, 4H, HPh), 6.86–6.83 (m, 4H, HPh), 3.82 (s, 6H, HOMe). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 160.3, 153.1, 141.7, 131.8, 131.2 (4C), 117.1, 113.8 (4C), 55.4.

IR (cm^{–1}): 3065, 2834, 1605, 1575, 1513, 1503, 1457, 1438, 1413, 1363, 1303, 1282, 1246, 1173, 1108, 1025, 970, 861, 831.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 378 nm.

MS (EI) m/z (%): 348.2 (100, M⁺), 215.1 (63), 81.9 (62), 200.0 (23). MS^{HR} (EI): M⁺ Calculated 348.0927; Found 348.0924.

2,3-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine 3d (Z = *p*-C₆H₄F)

The crude product is purified by flash chromatography using CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent to obtain **3d** (method 1: 200 mg, 43 %, method 2: 80 mg, 30 %), as a pink powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 8.03 (s, 2H, HTh), 7.43–7.38 (m, 4H, HPh), 7.04–6.99 (m, 4H, HPh). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 163.3 (d, $1J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 249.6 Hz), 152.2, 141.6, 135.2, 131.7 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 8.3 Hz, 4C), 117.9, 115.6 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 21.8 Hz, 4C).

NMR 19F {1H} (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 111.6.

IR (cm^{–1}): 3067, 2162, 1898, 1598, 1507, 1360, 1282, 1262, 1224, 1164, 1156, 1099, 1052, 1014, 972, 862, 838.

UV λ_{max} (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 348 nm.

MS (EI) m/z (%): 324.1 (100, M⁺). MS^{HR} (EI): M⁺ Calculated 324.0527; Found 324.0525.

General procedure for the preparation of thienopyrazines 7a–f

Method 1: In a 25 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 200 mg (0.718 mmol, 1.5 eq.) of diamine **6** and 0.478 mmol (1.0 eq.) of the 1,2-diketone **2** in 6.0 mL of absolute ethanol. The mixture was then stirred and refluxed for 4 days. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography.

Method 2: In an adequate microwaves vessel were added under nitrogen 246 mg (0.886 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **6** and 0.886 mmol (1.0 eq.) of the 1,2-diketone **2** in 4.0 mL of absolute ethanol. The reaction mixture was stirred and warmed up at 150 °C for 20 min under microwaves irradiation (200 W). After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography.

2,3-Diethyl-5,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine 7a (Z = Et)

The crude product, synthesized by method 2, is purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent (75/25 to 50/50) to obtain **7a** (200 mg, 63 %) as a red powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.61 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.36 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.10 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh), 2.95 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H, CH₂ H), 1.49 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃ H). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 156.9, 137.9, 135.0, 127.1, 126.2, 123.9, 123.7, 28.4, 10.9.

IR (cm^{–1}): 3108, 3063, 2968, 2930, 2897, 2578, 2161, 1790, 1706, 1633, 1573, 1537, 1497, 1454, 1443, 1427, 1414, 1374, 1337, 1262, 1240, 1225, 1201, 1160, 1127, 1077, 1053, 1023, 972, 929, 908, 847, 830, 812, 798, 781, 741.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 504 nm.
MS (EI) m/z (%): 355.9 (100, M⁺), 57.0 (39), 71.0 (26). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 356.0470; Found 356.0471.

2,3-Diphenyl-5,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **7b** (Z = Ph)

The crude product, synthesized by method 1, is purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent (50/50 to 0/100) to obtain **7b** (210 mg, 65 %) as a pink powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.68 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.62–7.58 (m, 4H, HTh et HPh), 7.41–7.34 (m, 8H, HPh et HPh), 7.12 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 153.0, 147.4, 139.1, 134.8, 130.2, 129.2, 128.2, 127.5, 126.8, 125.0, 124.8.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3056, 2161, 1979, 1637, 1498, 1442, 1427, 1409, 1355, 1341, 1265, 1246, 1224, 1155, 1086, 1050, 1026, 984, 924, 908, 844.

UV λ_{max} (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 550 nm. MS (EI) m/z (%): 451.9 (100, M⁺), 201.9 (15). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 452.0470; Found 452.0473.

2,3-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-5,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **7c** (Z = *p*-C₆H₄OMe)

The crude product, synthesized by method 1, is purified by flash chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc as the eluent (100/0–25/75) to obtain **7c** (100 mg, 41 %) as a burgundy powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.64 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.58 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 4H, HPh), 7.38 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.11 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh), 6.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 4H, HPh), 3.85 (s, 6H, H_{OMe}). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 160.6, 152.6, 134.9, 131.82, 131.65, 127.4, 126.6, 124.5, 113.7, 105.7, 94.7, 89.7, 55.5.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3073, 2995, 2958, 2927, 2835, 2049, 1600, 1573, 1509, 1456, 1440, 1410, 1354, 1289, 1245, 1170, 1078, 1028, 982, 923, 824. UV λ_{max} (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 546 nm. MS (EI) m/z (%): 511.9 (100, M⁺). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 512.0683; Found 512.0683.

2,3-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)-5,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **7d** (Z = *p*-C₆H₄F)

The desired product, synthesized by method 2, appeared as a pink solid in the reaction vessel, were filtered and washed with cold absolute ethanol and no extra flash chromatography purification was necessary. **7d** was obtained (230 mg, 53 %) as a pink powder.

NMR 1H {19F} (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.66 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.60–7.55 (m, 4H, HPh), 7.40 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.13 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.09–7.03 (m, 4H, HPh). NMR 13C (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 163.5 (d, 1JC-F = 250.0 Hz), 151.6, 137.3, 135.0 (d, 4JC-F = 3.3 Hz), 134.5, 132.0 (d, 3JC-F = 8.4 Hz, 4C), 127.4, 126.9, 125.1, 124.7, 115.46 (d, 2JC-F = 21.8 Hz, 4C). NMR 19F {1H} (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 111.44.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3100, 3069, 1900, 1642, 1601, 1507, 1404, 1353, 1273, 1231, 1154, 1096, 1077, 1056, 1011, 986, 959, 831. UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 550 nm. MS (EI) m/z (%): 487.8 (100, M⁺), 201.9 (24). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 488.0282; Found 488.0281.

2,3-Di(pyridin-2-yl)-5,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **7e** (Z = 2-pyridyl)

The crude product, synthesized by method 2, is purified by flash chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc as the eluent (75/25) to obtain **7e** (100 mg, 25 %) as a dark pink powder.

NMR 1H (CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 8.29–8.23 (m, 4H, HPy), 7.95–7.87 (m, 2H, HPy), 7.70 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.41 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.25–7.21 (m, 2H, HPy), 7.13 (dd, J = 5.1 Hz, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh).

IR (cm⁻¹): 3022, 2091, 2969, 2930, 2161, 1583, 1565, 1497, 1460, 1428, 1415, 1374, 1342, 1301, 1275, 1240, 1226, 1202, 1128, 1090, 1052, 1007, 913, 844, 806, 781, 740. UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 551 nm. MS (EI) m/z (%): 453.8 (100, M⁺).

MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 454.0375; Found 454.0373.

10,12-Di(thiophen-2-yl)dibenzo[f,h]thieno[3,4-b]quinoxaline **7f** (Z = 2,2'-diphenyl)

The crude product, synthesized by method 2, is purified by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent (50/50 to 0/100) to obtain **7f** (210 mg, 53 %) as a green powder.

NMR ¹H (250 MHz, CHCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.51–7.36 (m, 10H, HTh et HPh), 7.25–7.21 (m, 2H, HTh), 7.14–7.11 (m, 2H, HTh). NMR ¹³C (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 153.5, 138.8, 137.7, 136.1, 130.14, 130.01, 129.4, 128.3, 124.37, 124.23, 114.9.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3101, 3063, 2968, 2930, 2897, 2734, 2578, 2161, 1790, 1705, 1633, 1572, 1537, 1497, 1454, 1443, 1427, 1414, 1373, 1337, 1262, 1239, 1225, 1200, 1159, 1127, 1053, 1022, 972, 929, 908, 847, 830, 812, 798, 781, 741.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max}: 630 nm.

MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 449.8 (100, M⁺). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 450.0314; Found 450.0313.

Thienopyrazines **8b–d** and **8f**

5,7-Bis(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-2,3-diphenylthieno[3,4-b]pyrazine **8b** (Z = Ph)

In a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 1.67 g (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **9** and 804 mg (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diphenylethanedione (benzil) **2b** in 95 mL of glacial acetic acid. The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 60 °C for 26 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the pink precipitate was filtered off on büchner, washed with cold absolute ethanol and dried under vacuum. Thienopyrazine **8b** was obtained as a pink powder (1.23 g, 53 %).

NMR ¹H (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.57–7.54 (m, 3H, HPh), 7.40–7.33 (m, 6H, HPh), 7.30 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.04 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, HTh). NMR ¹³C (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 153.5, 138.8, 137.7, 136.1, 130.14, 130.01, 129.4, 128.3, 124.37, 124.23, 114.9.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3050, 1709, 1501, 1426, 1349, 1319, 1271, 1246, 1233, 1208, 1179, 1088, 1062, 1025, 999, 984, 970, 899, 854, 809, 781, 771, 766, 729, 716, 699, 689, 665.

MS (EI) *m/z* (%): 609 (14), 430 (27), 413 (30), 178 (75), 161 (70), 143 (100). MSHR (EI): M⁺ Calculated 607.8680; Found 607.8688.

5,7-Bis(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-2,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine **8c** (Z = *p*-C₆H₄OMe)

In a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 1.67 g (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **9** and 1.03 g (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of 1,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane-1,2-dione **2c** in 95 mL of glacial acetic acid. The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 60 °C for 36 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the burgundy precipitate was filtered off on büchner, washed with cold absolute ethanol and dried under vacuum. Thienopyrazine **8c** was obtained as a burgundy powder (1.21 g, 47 %).

NMR ¹H (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H, HPh), 7.25 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.03 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, HTh), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H, HPh), 3.86 (s, 6H, OCH₃). NMR ¹³C (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 160.8, 153.1, 137.6, 136.2, 131.67, 131.49, 129.9, 123.88, 123.72, 114.6, 113.8, 55.5.

IR (cm⁻¹): 2931, 2836, 2549, 2162, 2050, 1756, 1704, 1604, 1575, 1512, 1454, 1427, 1412, 1362, 1316, 1290, 1247, 1177, 1110, 1078, 1061, 1028, 1012, 984, 899, 835, 813, 782, 759, 735, 694, 652.

MS (APCI) *m/z* (%): 668 (5, M⁺), 647 (50), 470 (55), 288 (100). MSHR (APCI): M⁺ Calculated 668.8970; Found 668.9003.

5,7-Bis(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine **8d** (Z = *p*-C₆H₄F)

In a 100 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 439 mg (1.01 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **9** and 247 mg (1.01 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of 1,2-bis(4-fluorophenyl)ethane-1,2-dione **2d** in 25 mL of glacial acetic acid. The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 60 °C for 36 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the pink precipitate was filtered off on büchner, washed with cold absolute ethanol and dried under vacuum.

Thienopyrazine **8d** was obtained as a pink powder (580 mg, 89 %). NMR ¹H {¹⁹F} (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.56–7.52 (m, 4H, HPh), 7.29 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.10–7.04 (m, 6H, HTh et HPh). NMR ¹³C (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 163.6 (d, *1J*_{F-C} = 250.5 Hz), 152.1, 137.4, 135.8, 134.7 (d, *4J*_{F-C} = 3.5 Hz), 132.0 (d, *3J*_{F-C} = 8.4 Hz), 130.0, 124.4, 124.2, 115.6 (d, *2J*_{F-C} = 21.8 Hz), 115.0. NMR ¹⁹F {¹H} (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 111.05.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3233, 2162, 1654, 1600, 1507, 1429, 1403, 1352, 1315, 1299, 1266, 1248, 1228, 1155, 1096, 1076, 1064, 1012, 983, 968, 832, 815, 798, 777, 751, 728, 687.

MS (APCI) *m/z* (%): 644 (40, M⁺), 413 (20). MSHR (APCI): M⁺ Calculated 644.8570; Found 644.8599.

10,12-Bis(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)dibenzo[*f,h*]thieno[3,4-*b*]quinoxaline **8f** (*Z* = 2,2'-diphenyl)

In a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 1.67 g (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **9** and 797 mg (3.83 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of 9,10-phenanthrenedione **2f** in 95 mL of glacial acetic acid. The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 60 °C for 36 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the green precipitate was filtered off on Büchner, washed with cold absolute ethanol and dried under vacuum.

Thienopyrazine **8f** was obtained as a green powder (1.27 g, 55 %). Due to the poor solubility of the product in common organic solvents, no NMR spectra could be obtained.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3348, 3066, 2162, 1729, 1599, 1499, 1473, 1447, 1425, 1411, 1350, 1316, 1300, 1240, 1229, 1208, 1166, 1128, 1106, 1088, 1065, 1044, 966, 899, 869, 785, 765, 721, 690, 664.

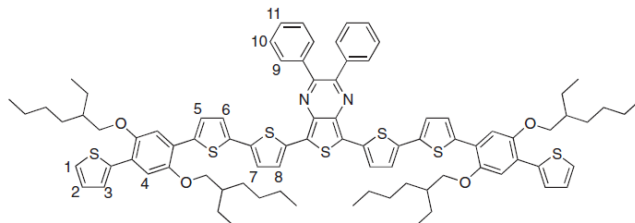
MS (APCI) *m/z* (%): 608 (25, [M + H]⁺), 530 (42), 451 (100). MSHR (APCI): M⁺ Calculated 606.8602; Found 602.8627.

1-(Thiophen-2-yl)-4-(5-(tributylstannyl)thiophen-2-yl)-2,5-bis(2-ethylhexyloxy)benzene **11** [33]

To a solution of 2,2'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-1,4-phenylene)dithiophene (2.23 mmol, 1.11 g) in 20 mL of anhydrous THF was added dropwise at –60 °C under nitrogen *n*-butyllithium (2.23 mmol, 1.4 mL, 1.6 M in hexanes). The mixture was slowly warmed to 0 °C. After cooling to –10 °C, tributyltin chloride (2.29 mmol, 0.62 mL), was added in one portion and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight.

Subsequently, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the medium was dissolved in dichloromethane, filtrated on celite, and then concentrated to give **11** as a brown oil. This product was used in the next step without further purification.

NMR ¹H (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.65 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H, HTh), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 4.0 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H, HTh), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 5.2 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H, HTh), 7.26 (m, 2H, HPh), 7.16 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H, HTh), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 4.8 Hz, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H, HTh), 3.98 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 4H, O-CH₂), 1.85 (quint, 2H, CH), 1.67–1.28 (m, 28H, CH₂), 1.13 (m, 6H, CH₂), 0.97–0.88 (m, 21H, CH₃).



5,7-Bis(5'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylheptyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)-2,3-diphenylthieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine (DAD system **1b**) – Second synthetic strategy

In a 50 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 200 mg (0.327 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of **8b**, 534 mg (0.679 mmol, 2.1 eq.) of the monostannylated derivative **11** and 15 mg (0.013 mmol, 0.04 eq.) of Pd0(PPh₃)₄ in 3.0 mL of dry and degassed solvents (THF/DMF 1/1). The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 80 °C for 48 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, a saturated NH₄F solution was added. The solution was

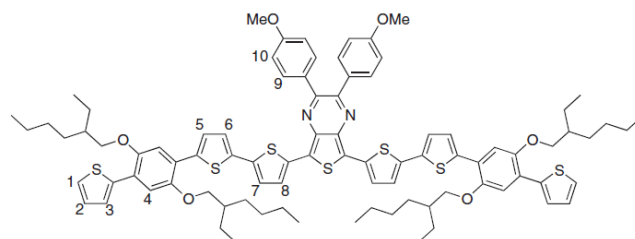
extracted with 3 × 50 mL of diethyl ether; the organic phases were assembled, washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (100/0–50/50) as the eluent. **12b** was obtained as a green powder (240 mg, 51 %).

NMR ¹H (C₆D₆), δ (ppm): 7.62–7.60 (m, 8H, H1 et H9), 7.50 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.39 (s, 4H, H4), 7.24 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.22 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.14–7.11 (m, 6H, H10,11), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 5.2, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H, H3), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 5.2, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H2), 3.86 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 8H, O-CH₂), 1.70–1.53 (m, 8H, CH₂-CH₃), 1.36–1.25 (m, 24H, CH₂ alkyl), 0.99–0.90 (m, 24H, CH₃). NMR ¹³C (151 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 152.5, 149.3, 149.3, 139.3, 139.0, 138.8, 137.9, 137.0, 136.9, 133.6, 130.1, 128.9, 128.0, 126.7, 126.1, 125.8, 125.6, 125.3, 124.8, 124.7, 123.8, 123.7, 123.2, 122.4, 112.5, 111.8, 71.7, 71.6, 39.9, 39.9, 31.0, 30.9, 29.5, 29.4, 24.4, 24.4, 23.5, 23.5, 14.4, 14.4, 11.5, 11.5.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3062, 2954, 2920, 2854, 2160, 2027, 1737, 1603, 1532, 1479, 1462, 1437, 1400, 1378, 1355, 1263, 1209, 1069, 1027, 985, 927, 844, 778, 768, 698.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max}: 648 nm.

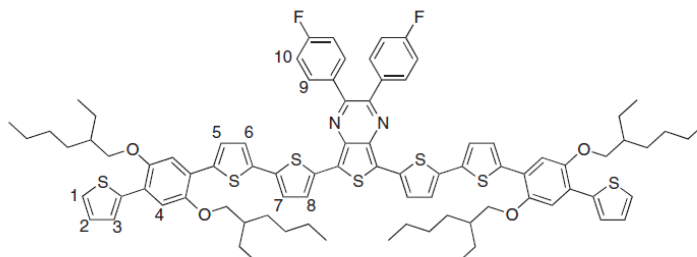
MS (MALDI) *m/z* (%): 1445.5 (100, M⁺), 1030 (8), 949 (7).



5,7-Bis(5'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylheptyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)-2,3-bis(4- methoxyphenyl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine (**DAD system 2c**)

In a 50 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 200 mg (0.298 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of **8c**, 517 mg (0.656 mmol, 2.2 eq.) of the monostannylated derivative **11** and 15 mg (0.013 mmol, 0.04 eq.) of Pd₀(PPh₃)₄ in 3.0 mL of dry and degassed solvent (THF/DMF 1/1). The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 65 °C for 48 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, a saturated NH₄F solution was added (20 mL). The solution was extracted with 3 × 50 mL diethyl ether, the organic phases were assembled, washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (100/0–50/50) as the eluent. **12c** was obtained as a red powder (35 mg, 10 %).

NMR ¹H (C₆D₆), δ (ppm): 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H, H9), 7.63–7.61 (m, 4H, H1), 7.51 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.40 (s, 4H, H4), 7.29 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.26 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.07 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.2 Hz, 2H, H3), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 3.6 Hz, 2H, H2), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H, H10), 3.86 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 8H, O-CH₂), 3.28 (s, 6H, OMe), 1.68–1.51 (m, 8H, CH₂-CH₃), 0.99–0.90 (m, 24H, CH₂ alkyl), 1.32–1.29 (m, 24H, CH₃). NMR ¹³C (151 MHz, C₆D₆), δ (ppm): 161.3, 153.1, 150.6, 150.5, 140.4, 139.5, 139.3, 139.1, 138.3, 134.9, 132.8, 132.4, 128.7, 127.4, 127.2, 126.3, 126.3, 125.0, 124.6, 124.3, 123.7, 114.3, 113.9, 113.1, 72.5, 72.3, 55.2, 40.5, 31.6, 31.5, 30.0, 29.9, 24.9, 24.8, 23.9, 23.8, 14.7, 14.7, 11.8, 11.8.



5,7-Bis(5'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylheptyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)thieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine (DAD system 12d)

In a 50 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 200 mg (0.327 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of **8d**, 534 mg (0.679 mmol, 2.2 eq.) of the monostannylated derivative **11** and 15 mg (0.013 mmol, 0.04 eq.) of Pd0(PPh₃)₄ in 2.0 mL of dry and degassed solvent (THF/DMF 1/1). The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 65 °C for 48 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, a saturated NH₄F solution was added (20 mL). The solution was extracted with 3 × 50 mL diethyl ether, the organic phases were assembled, washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (100/0–50/50) as the eluent. Thienopyrazine **12d** was obtained as a green powder (45 mg, 10 %).

NMR 1H {19F} (C6D6), δ (ppm): 7.61 (dd, *J* = 3.6, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H, H1), 7.55–7.53 (m, 4H, H9), 7.41–7.37 (m, 8H, H4 and H5,6,7,8), 7.27 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.23 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H5,6,7,8), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 5.1, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H, H3), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 5.1, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H2), 6.80–6.75 (m, 4H, H10), 3.86 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 8H, O-CH₂), 1.68–1.49 (m, 8H, CH₂-CH₃), 1.39–1.26 (m, 24H, CH₂ alkyl), 0.98–0.91 (m, 24H, CH₃). NMR 13C (151 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 163.28 (d, 1*J*_{C-F} = 251.0 Hz), 151.1, 149.3 (2C), 139.3, 139.1, 139.0, 137.7, 136.9, 134.9 (d, 4*J*_{C-F} = 3.1 Hz), 132.0 (d, 3*J*_{C-F} = 8.2 Hz), 130.5, 126.7, 126.1, 125.8, 125.6, 125.4, 123.8, 123.6, 123.2, 122.3, 115.2 (d, 2*J*_{C-F} = 21.6 Hz), 115.2, 114.8, 112.5, 111.8, 71.8, 71.6, 39.9, 39.9, 31.0, 30.9, 29.5, 29.4, 24.4, 24.4, 23.5, 23.5, 14.4, 14.4, 11.5, 11.5. NMR 19F {1H} (C6D6), δ (ppm): 111.44.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3066, 2955, 2922, 2856, 2161, 2039, 1711, 1601, 1532, 1508, 1486, 1459, 1441, 1401, 1379, 1355, 1264, 1208, 1157, 1096, 1073, 1029, 986, 836, 816, 781, 728, 691.

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max}: 660 nm.

MS (APCI) *m/z* (%): 1481 (100, M⁺). MSHR (APCI): M⁺ Calculated 1481.5299; Found 1481.5286.

5,5'''-Bis(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-3'',4''-dinitro-2,2':5',2'':5'',2'''-quinquethiophene 13

In a 100 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 1.37 g (2.77 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of dibrominated compound **9**, 4.36 g (5.54 mmol, 2.0 eq.) of the monostannylated derivative **11** and 15 mg (0.111 mmol, 0.04 eq.) of Pd0(PPh₃)₄ in 20 mL of dry and degassed solvent (DMF/THF 4/1). The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the mixture was filtered on celite, washed with 100 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and the filtrate extracted with 2 × 100 mL of CH₂Cl₂. All the organic phases were assembled, washed with brine (3 × 100 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (100/0–70/30) as the eluent. Compound **13** was obtained as a red powder (2.15 g, 30 %).

NMR 1H (C6D6), δ (ppm): 7.61 (dd, *J* = 3.7 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.49 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.39 (s, 4H, HPh), 7.12–7.10 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, 2H, HTh), 7.08–7.04 (m, 4H, HTh), 6.98–6.94 (m, 4H, HTh), 3.87 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 4H, O-CH₂), 3.85 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 4H, O-CH₂), 1.82–1.68 (m, 4H, CH), 1.67–1.40 (m, 16H, CH₂), 1.39–1.22 (m, 16H, CH₂), 0.99–0.84 (m, 24H, CH₃). NMR 13C (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 149.58 (CPh-O), 149.55 (CPh-O), 144.2 (CTh), 140.7 (CTh-NO₂), 139.3 (CTh), 135.5(CTh), 135.2(CTh), 133.4(CTh), 132.2(CTh), 126.9 (CHTh), 126.2 (CHTh), 126.1 (CHTh), 126.0 (CHTh), 125.6 (CHTh), 125.3 (CHTh), 124.0 (CHTh), 123.9 (CPh), 121.9 (CPh), 112.7 (CHPh), 111.9 (CHPh), 72.2 (CH₂-O), 72.0 (CH₂-O), 39.9 (CH), 39.8 (CH), 31.0 (CH₂), 30.8 (CH₂), 29.4 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂), 24.3 (CH₂), 24.2 (CH₂), 23.3 (CH₂), 23.2 (CH₂), 14.28 (CH₃), 14.25 (CH₃), 11.5 (CH₃), 11.4 (CH₃).

IR (cm⁻¹): 2958, 2927, 2871, 1538, 1438, 1389, 1212, 1032, 787, 694.

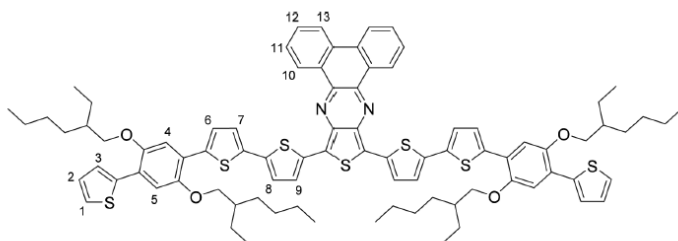
MS (MALDI) *m/z* (%): 1316.4 (M⁺, 100).

=5,5'''-Bis(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2':5',2'':5'',2''':5''',2'''-quinquethiophene]-3'',4''-diamine **14**

In a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 2.15 g (1.60 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of the dinitro compound **13** and 2.30 g (41.0 mmol, 25 eq.) of iron powder in 60 mL of glacial acetic acid. The mixture was then stirred and warmed up at 60 °C for 16 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is filtered on a plug of silica gel using CH₂Cl₂ as the solvent. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, 1.6 g of compound **14** was obtained (78 %) and was directly used in the next step because of its low stability towards air.

5,7-Bis(5'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)-2,3-diphenylthieno[3,4-*b*]pyrazine **12b – Third synthetic strategy**

In a 100 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 636 mg (0.50 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **14** and 115 mg (0.55 mmol, 1.1 eq.) of diphenylethanedione (benzyl) (**2b**) in 25 mL of glacial acetic acid and 10 mL of CHCl₃. The mixture was then stirred and refluxed for 4 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (80/20–60/40) as the eluent. Compound **12b** was obtained as a pink powder (374 mg, 52 %).



10,12-Bis(5'-(2,5-bis((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)dibenzo[*f,h*] thieno[3,4-*b*]quinoxaline **12f**

In a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask were added under nitrogen 1.60 g (1.26 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diamine **14** and 275 mg (1.32 mmol, 1.05 eq.) of 9,10-phenanthrenedione (**2f**) in 25 mL of glacial acetic acid and 10 mL of CHCl₃. The mixture was then stirred and refluxed for 4 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on silica by flash chromatography using cyclohexane/ CH₂Cl₂ (80/20–60/40) as eluent. Compound **12f** was obtained as a dark pink powder (510 mg, 28 %).

NMR 1H (C₆D₆), δ (ppm): 9.03 (dd, J = 1.0 Hz, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H₁₀), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, H₁₃), 7.64 (dd, J = 1.0 Hz, J = 2.5 Hz, 2H, H₃), 7.51 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 2H, H₆), 7.40 (s, 2H, H₄ or 5), 7.39 (s, 2H, H₄ or 5), 7.36 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H₁₁), 7.28 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, H₁₂), 7.22 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H₇), 7.19 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H₈), 7.10 (dd, J = 1.1, 5.1, 2H, H₁₀), 7.00 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H₂), 6.98 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H, H₉), 3.96–3.87 (m, 8H, O-CH₂), 1.91–1.78 (m, 4H, CH), 1.75–1.42 (m, 16H, CH₂), 1.42–1.27 (m, 16H, CH₂), 1.2–0.88 (m, 24H, CH₃). NMR 13C (C₆D₆), δ (ppm): 150.4 (CPh-O), 150.3 (CPh-O), 142.7 (C=N), 140.4 (CTh), 139.2 (CTh), 138.80 (CTh), 138.78 (CTh), 138.5 (CTh), 134.8 (CTh), 132.9 (CTh), 131.4 (CAr), 130.4 (C-H₁₂), 128.5 (CAr), 128.3 (C-H₁₁), 127.5 (C-H₁₀), 127.0 (C-H₆), 126.2 (C-H₃), 125.3 (C-H₇), 124.1 (C-H₂), 124.0 (C-H₈), 123.8 (CPh), 123.6 (CPh), 123.2 (C-H₁₃), 113.4 (CHPh), 112.5 (CHPh), 72.4 (CH₂-O), 72.3 (CH₂-O), 40.4 (2 CH), 31.6 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂), 30.0 (CH₂), 24.83 (CH₂), 24.78 (CH₂), 24.0 (CH₂), 23.9 (CH₂), 14.9 (CH₃), 14.8 (CH₃), 11.94 (CH₃), 11.88 (CH₃).

IR (cm⁻¹): 3067, 2956, 2925, 2858, 1603, 1533, 1490, 1466, 1436, 1402, 1380, 1353, 1295, 1211, 1109, 1033, 846, 783, 760, 722, 693.

MS (MALDI) m/z (%): 1442.5 (M⁺, 100).

UV (CHCl₃) 10–4 M, λ_{max} : 739 nm.

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