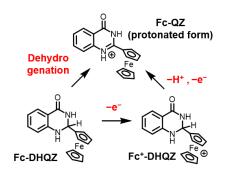
Structures and chemical properties of oxidized forms of ferrocenesubstituted dihydroquinazolinone showing self-complementary hydrogen-bond interactions

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[Introduction] Hydrogen-bond (H-bond) pairs comprising electron donor and acceptor molecules have attracted attention because of correlated phenomena of electron transfer with proton transfer or H-bond vibration, which play important roles in biological activities or unique properties of materials.¹⁾ Among such pairs, self-complement H-bond dimers have been studied in terms of the mixed valeny influenced by H-bond states.²⁾ However, a small number of examples of such H-bond dimers prevents further understanding of relationship between electron self-exchange reactions and proton displacements. Herein, I report that ferrocene-substituted dihydroquinazolinone (**Fc-DHQZ**) is a candidate for mixed valence H-bond dimers, where the charge distribution has an influence on the proton coordination.

[Results and discussion] Fc-DHQZ undergoes sequential oxidation reactions to afford its monooxidized (Fc^+ -DHQZ) and dehydrogenated (Fc-QZ) states (Scheme 1). These molecules form lactamtype H-bond dimers in their crystal structures, that of Fc⁺-DHQZ are shown in Figure 1. Contribution of *d*-orbitals to a spin distribution of Fc^+ -DHQZ was confirmed by magnetic susceptibility measurements and calculations. Electrochemical and optical studies indicate a base-catalyzed disproportionation of Fc^+ -DHQZ to Fc-DHQZ and Fc-QZ in its acetonitrile solution. In an acetonitrile-dichloromethane solvent system, the formation of a H-bond dimer comprising **Fc-DHQZ** and Fc^+ -DHQZ was investigated by measuring infrared and NMR spectroscopies. A spontaneous production of Fc-QZ in the mixed solution would stem from a deprotonation step of Fc^+ -DHQZ, which is a proton transfer from Fc^+ -DHQZ to Fc-DHQZ within the dimer.



Scheme 1. Sequential oxidation of Fc-DHQZ

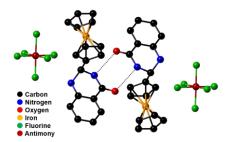


Figure 1. Ortep drawing of Fc⁺-DHQZ. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity.

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