A giant porphyrin disc ($M_n = 15$ kDa) has been synthesized and its self-assembly behaviour at an interface studied by liquid STM which reveals the presence of huge domains ($> 400 \times 400$ nm$^2$) of very well ordered and molecularly resolved columnar stacks.

Nowadays, one of the most appealing topics in the field of supramolecular chemistry is the (non-covalent) synthesis of multi-porphyrin arrays. These arrays are ideal model systems, not only for the study of energy transfer mechanisms and as mimics of the natural photosynthetic system, but they can also be foreseen as functional components in nanodevices. We have been working on the construction of a family of disc-like porphyrin arrays via a covalent synthesis, which can further self-assemble into well-defined nanometre-sized aggregates in solution and at solid/liquid interfaces. Their aggregation behaviour is governed by strong intermolecular π–π-interactions. In order to create columnar porphyrin arrays with an even higher stability and definition, we here present the design, synthesis, and self-assembly behaviour of a novel disc-like porphyrin dodecamer 3 (Scheme 1). This molecule, in which 12 porphyrins are arranged in a circular fashion around a rigid central core, has an extended π-surface with a diameter of 4 nm.

Dodecamer 3a was prepared by a 12-fold nucleophilic substitution of 2 with porphyrin 1 in hot DMF and was obtained in a remarkably high yield of 55%, which suggests that a significant templating occurs involving favoured coupling of a porphyrin molecule to the core when other porphyrin moieties are already attached. Zinc derivative 3b was synthesized by reaction of 3a with zinc acetate in a mixture of chloroform and methanol (2:1 v/v). MALDI-TOF MS ($m/z = 14895$ for 3a and 15721 for 3b) and elemental analysis confirmed the identity and purity of both 3a and 3b.

The resonances in the $^1$H-NMR spectra of 3a and 3b are severely broadened as compared to the spectra of 1 and 2. The considerably upfield shifted resonances of the cis-phenyl protons ($\Delta \delta = -1.2$ ppm for H4, $-0.7$ for H6, $-1.0$ for H5 and $-0.6$ for H7, respectively, see Fig. 1) and of the OCH$_2$ protons of the cis-alkyl substituents ($\Delta \delta = -0.9$ ppm for H32 and $-1.43$ for H18, respectively), as compared to 1, indicate strong shielding of these protons by a neighbouring porphyrin plane. In contrast, the signals of the core-phenyl protons and link-alkyl protons are shifted downfield ($\Delta \delta = +0.9$ ppm for Ha, +1.4 for Hc and +1.3 for Hb, respectively) compared to the dodecahismethoxy derivative of 2. Based on the 1D and 2D $^1$H-NMR experiments (COSY, NOESY), molecular modeling indicated that in solution both 3a and 3b adopt a unique ‘yo-yo’-like shape, in which two disks each of 6 porphyrin moieties are stacked in an off-set fashion (Fig. 1).

UV/Vis spectroscopy of 3a in chloroform revealed an overall broadening, but not a shift of the Soret absorption (at 423 nm) as compared to a monomeric reference porphyrin. This indicates that at micromolar concentrations there is no apparent aggregation of the molecules. From a concentrated solution in 1-phenyloctane, however, the disc-like molecules appeared to self-assemble at a solid/liquid interface. Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) studies revealed that 3a forms stable monolayers at the HOPG/lipid interface (Fig. 3a) in which the individual dodecamers, despite their large diameter (4–8 nm), could be clearly distinguished. The observation that the molecules on the surface are ‘edge-on’ oriented and not parallel, which is the most common orientation observed for porphyrins on HOPG, indicates the presence of strong intermolecular π–π-interactions. Surprisingly, molecules of zinc derivative 3b did not form stable adlayers at the solid/liquid interface. This is tentatively attributed to the axial coordination of water molecules to the zinc ions as a result of which stacking is inhibited. We have shown previously that aggregation of zinc porphyrin hexamers can be induced by the addition of the bidentate ligand 1,4-diaz[a2.2.2]biclooctane (DABCO) to the solution of these porphyrins. The binding of DABCO to 3b was

**Scheme 1** Synthesis of porphyrin dodecamers.

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: experimental procedures and characterization data, NMR- and UV/Vis-titration data. See http://www.rsc.org/suppdata/cc/b4/b401324g/
investigated by UV/Vis and NMR titrations in chloroform. Upon binding of DABCO, the Soret band shifted from 424 to 427 nm, indicative of the formation of a DABCO : 3b complex (Fig. 2a). In the spectra one isosbestic point was present (Fig. 2b, inset) which suggests the formation of only one distinct porphyrin species during the titration. The titration curve displayed an inflection point at the addition of ~6 equivalents of DABCO, a stoichiometry at which a sandwich-like DABCO : 3b complex is most feasible, and leveled off after the addition of ~12 equivalents (Fig. 2b). 1H-NMR titrations of DABCO and 3b showed a resonance of the DABCO protons at ~4.9 ppm (Fig. 2c, top), which indicates that the ligand molecules bind in between two porphyrin moieties in a sandwich-like geometry, either in an intra- or intermolecular fashion (Fig. 2a). Both the peak width (at half height) and the upfield shift of the DABCO protons are minimal when ~6 molecules of DABCO are bound (Fig. 2c, bottom). In addition, the 1H-NMR resonances for the porphyrins and tails became more symmetric, indicative of a change in the porphyrin arrangement from an offset to a cofacial geometry. After the addition of more than 6 equivalents of DABCO, it was expected that the excess ligands would compete with the ones bound in the sandwich complex. The peak at ~4.9 ppm indeed broadened, but remained visible, even after the addition of a 500-fold excess of DABCO or chloroform. (c) Top: part of the 1H-NMR spectrum of 3b (0.14 mM) in chloroform. (b) U/NV/Vis titration curve of the amount of DABCO to 3b (0.14 mM) in chloroform. (c) Top: part of the 1H-NMR spectrum of 3b with 6 equivalents of DABCO present. Bottom: peak width at half height and chemical shift upon the addition of DABCO to 3b (0.69 mM) in chloroform.

Fig. 3 (a) STM topography of a monolayer of 3a at the interface of 1-phenyloctane and HOPG where the molecules are positioned perpendicular to the surface in columnar arrays with a measured lamellar distance of 47 Å and at a mutual distance of 6.3 Å. The bright spots are domain boundaries. (b) STM topography of 3b with excess DABCO. The measured lamellar distance is 44 Å and the distance between the molecules 8.2 Å. Insets: high-resolution images. **v**<sub>bias</sub> = −225 mV; **i**<sub>set</sub> = 1 pA.

### Notes and references


