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Solvent-dependent amplification of chirality in assemblies of porphyrin trimers based on benzene tricarboxamide†‡

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Self-assembling achiral and chiral porphyrin trimers based on benzene tricarboxamide exhibit amplification of chirality only in solvents in which the assemblies are dynamic enough to rearrange their constituting components.

Amplification of chirality is a well-known phenomenon in solutions of helical supramolecular polymers and of non-covalently bound low molecular weight systems. Initial studies by Green and co-workers distinguished two effects that influence the amplification of chirality and referred to them as the “sergeants and soldiers” principle2 and “majority-rules” effect.3 The “sergeants and soldiers” principle implies the control over the orientation of large number of cooperative achiral units (the soldiers) by a few chiral ones (the sergeants), whereas in the “majority-rules” effect, a slight excess of one enantiomer with respect to the other results in a strong bias toward the helical sense preferred by the enantiomer that is present in majority. Meijer and co-workers have performed systematic research on the chiral amplification of disk-shaped molecules based on benzenetricarboxamide (BTA), and revealed that the magnitude and kinetics of the effect can be strongly influenced by variations in the BTA side-chains,4 temperature5 and the choice of solvent.6 We have previously described the self-assembly of porphyrin trimers based on benzenetricarboxyamide (BTA), 1 and 2 (Fig. 1A), into helical columnar stacks, which are stabilised by a combination of threefold hydrogen bonding between the amide functions and π-π stacking interactions between the porphyrin planes (Fig. 1B).7 While achiral trimer 1 yields a racemate of P- and M-helical stacks, the enantiopure trimer 2 yields stacks with one helical sense.7b Dropcasting micromolar solutions of these compounds in chloroform onto a mica surface yielded extended patterns of equidistant single columnar stacks of molecules, which were spontaneously formed by a fine balance between molecular self-assembly and dewetting.7 In more apolar solvents like n-hexane, self-assembly of these compounds appeared to be much stronger, resulting in the formation of stacks in solution already at very low concentrations (<10⁻⁸ M). Dropcasting these solutions onto mica gave irregular networks of micrometre long single molecule thick fibers.7b

Because of their resemblance to other BTA-based trimers, we expected that the chiral porphyrin trimer 2 would be able to act as a sergeant and dictate the overall helicity of a columnar stack consisting of soldiers of 1. We here present these studies, and will show that a fine balance between the structure of the porphyrin trimers, their concentration, and the choice of solvent is essential for a successful amplification of chirality in assemblies of this type of compounds. In addition, we show that “sergeant and soldier” studies provide direct information about the kinetic stability of a supramolecular assembly in solution.

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amplification was present.component (Fig. 3C), and thus still a complete lack of chiral
likewise, the addition of solutions of
in chloroform and aggregated in
concentrations trimers
(Fig. 1A), which in comparison to trimers
were molecularly dissolved in toluene at concentrations above 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}, presumably as a result of stronger intermolecular interactions in stacks of the latter compounds. The UV-vis spectrum of 3 in toluene (Fig. 3A) is different from both the spectrum of this compound in chloroform, which shows a single intense Soret band at 423 nm corresponding to molecularly dissolved species, and from the spectrum in n-hexane, in which the band at 423 nm has completely disappeared and transformed into a blue-shifted and a red-shifted component. The spectrum of 3 in toluene indicates an intermediate situation, in which molecularly dissolved trimers are in equilibrium with aggregated ones: at 2.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M} concentration, the Soret band of 3 at 423 nm is flanked by a small blue-shifted component at 397 nm and a red-shifted shoulder. The intensity of these bands was strongly dependent on the concentration, which upon increase led to a rapid emergence of the blue- and red-shifted components at the expense of the band at 423 nm (Fig. 3B), indicating self-assembly of the disks. The addition of acetone to the solution caused their disassembly, which is proposed to be the result of the breaking of the hydrogen bonding between the amide groups of the trimers. In toluene, chiral trimer 4 appeared to start aggregating already at even somewhat lower concentration than that of 3, implying that the increased steric bulk of the chiral alkyl chains apparently does not hamper self-assembly but even enhances it.

CD spectra of 4 in toluene showed that in the non-aggregated state ([4] < 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}) no CD-effect is present. At higher concentrations, CD-effects emerge, which is attributed to the formation of homochiral stacks (Fig. 3B). Two Cotton effects, a strong signal centered around 436 nm and a much smaller signal centered around 397 nm, became apparent. When subsequently
The fraction of 4 with respect to 3 versus the maximum intensity peaks in the CD spectra in \( n \)-heptane, after premixing in toluene, at 444 (squares) and 428 (dots) nm.

This observation confirms that in \( n \)-heptane stacks of porphyrin trimers based on BTA are very stable. Once formed, they are kinetically locked and do not allow dynamic interchange of their components anymore. The “sergeant and soldiers” experiments have proven to be an excellent method to reveal this behaviour. We expect that the unique stability of the assemblies of these porphyrin trimers in solution is of great interest for the future application of these systems in catalysis or photophysics devices. Work along these lines is currently in progress.

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Notes and references