Supporting Information for:

Synthesis of Perylene–Porphyrin Building Blocks and Rod-Like Oligomers for Light-Harvesting Applications

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Note: Compounds 1-6 as found in the main text are hereby referred to as compounds S1-S6, respectively.

Synthesis of porphyrin model compounds and porphyrin building blocks. We sought to prepare porphyrin building blocks that exhibit high solubility in organic solvents such as toluene, THF, CHCl₃ or CH₂Cl₂. High solubility of porphyrin monomeric building blocks is critical in order to achieve soluble oligomers. Many of the porphyrin building blocks we have prepared previously have incorporated mesityl substituents attached at the meso-position of the porphyrin macrocycle (e.g., *meso*-tetramesitylporphyrin, TMP).¹ The mesityl group suppresses cofacial aggregation between porphyrins; thus, TMP has a higher degree of solubility compared to *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP). However, the solubility of multiporphyrin arrays is typically much less than that of the corresponding monomeric building blocks. Indeed, our first attempts at preparing porphyrin light-harvesting oligomers utilized the porphyrin building block **S1**.² However, we were unable to obtain soluble oligomers of sufficient length (>6 porphyrins).

We therefore decided to prepare a porphyrin bearing ethyl substituents at the 2,4,6positions of the meso-aryl ring rather than methyl substituents (as in the mesityl group) in order to determine whether the increased steric bulk of the ethyl groups would further suppress cofacial aggregation and afford increased solubility. Thus, commercially available 1-bromo-2,4,6-triethylbenzene (**S7**) was treated with *n*-BuLi and DMF to yield 2,4,6-triethylbenzaldehyde (**S8**), which has been prepared by a different route.³ The reaction of aldehyde **S8** and pyrrole following the same conditions employed for mesitaldehyde $(BF_3 \cdot O(Et)_2 \cdot ethanol \ cocatalysis^4$ in CHCl₃ followed by oxidation with DDQ) at elevated concentration⁵ afforded the desired *meso*-tetrakis(2,4,6-triethylphenyl)porphyrin **S2** in 9.1% yield (Scheme S1). No effort was made to optimize the yield of porphyrin.

Studies were performed to assess the solubility of porphyrin S2, particularly in comparison to that of TMP (see Experimental Section). The solubility of S2 in toluene (~50-70 mM) is nearly identical to that of TMP. In THF, the solubility of S2 (~5 mM) is approximately 10-times that of TMP. In CHCl₃, the solubility of S2 (~23 mM) is approximately twice that of TMP. In CH2₁₂, roughly comparable solubilities were observed for S2 and TMP though the data by the two measurements varied somewhat. Given the lack of a substantial solubility increase, we did not attempt to prepare porphyrin building blocks using the 2,4,6-triethylphenyl substituent.

We have also prepared several porphyrin building blocks containing the 2,4,6tris(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl substituent⁶ in the hopes that this bulky group may impart the solubility needed to prepare porphyrin light-harvesting oligomers. Scheme S2 shows the synthesis of porphyrin building block **S3**. The first step in the synthesis of this building block is reduction of diacyldipyrromethane **S9**⁷ with NaBH₄ in THF/MeOH (10:1). The resulting dipyrromethane-dicarbinol was condensed with dipyrromethane **S10**⁸ under TFA catalysis, then oxidized with DDQ to furnish porphyrin **S11** in 20% yield. Metalation using Zn(OAc)₂·2H₂O followed by removal of the trimethylsilyl group using TBAF in CH₂Cl₂ afforded zinc porphyrin **S3** in 92% yield.

The synthesis of porphyrin building block **S4** is shown in Scheme S3. The sterically hindered dipyrromethane **S10** was reacted with 4-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]benzaldehyde under

non-scrambling conditions⁹ (condensation in CH_2Cl_2 containing a catalytic amount of TFA followed by oxidation with DDQ), affording porphyrin **S12** in 26% yield. Treatment of **S12** with $Zn(OAc)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ afforded the zinc chelate **S13** in 98% yield. Removal of the two trimethylsilyl groups was achieved using TBAF in CH_2Cl_2 , giving **S4** in 91% yield.

A magnesium porphyrin bearing one carboxylic acid and one ethyne group was prepared as a potential capping unit for the light-harvesting oligomers.¹⁰ The carboxylic acid provides a site for attachment to an electroactive surface. The porphyrin bears two pentafluorophenyl groups at the non-linking meso-positions in order to increase the oxidation potential, as is desired for the terminal unit in the light-harvesting rods. The synthesis of porphyrin **S5** is outlined in Scheme S4. Following a procedure for preparing *trans*-AB₂C porphyrins,⁷ dipyrromethane **S14**¹¹ was treated with phenylmagnesium bromide followed by pentafluorobenzoyl chloride to yield diacyldipyrromethane **S15** in 43% yield. Reduction of **S15** with excess NaBH₄ afforded the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol, which was condensed with dipyrromethane **S16**⁷ under TFA catalysis. Oxidation with DDQ afforded porphyrin **S17** in 15% yield. Metalation of **S17** using MgBr·O(Et)₂ and TEA in CH₂Cl₂¹² gave magnesium porphyrin **S18** in 99% yield. Deprotection of both trimethylsilyl groups was achieved by employing a slight excess (3 eq) of TBAF in DMF to yield porphyrin **S5** in 71% yield.

The first step in the synthesis of a perylene–porphyrin dyad building block is the preparation of 5-(2-ethynylphenyl)dipyrromethane (**S19**) as shown in Scheme S5. Room temperature condensation between 2-ethynylbenzaldehyde and excess pyrrole $(25 \text{ eq})^{13}$ under TFA catalysis afforded dipyrromethane **S19** in 40% yield after column chromatography. Purification by Kugelrohr distillation was not attempted given the reactive nature of the ethyne group.

The synthesis of ethynylporphyrin building block **S21** was attempted under new conditions for the dipyrromethane + dipyrromethane-dicarbinol condensation, which employ a Lewis acid [InCl₃, Sc(OTf)₃, Yb(OTf)₃, or Dy(OTf)₃] in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature.¹⁴ Compared to TFA catalysis (30 mM in CH₃CN at room temperature),⁷ these conditions can provide increased yields of porphyrin accompanied by a simplified purification procedure. We initially chose Yb(OTf)₃ to promote condensation.

Standard reduction of diacyldipyrromethane $S20^{15}$ with excess NaBH₄ yielded the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol as a foam-like solid. The dicarbinol (2.5 mM) was immediately dissolved in reagent-grade CH₂Cl₂ along with dipyrromethane S19 (2.5 mM). A sample of Yb(OTf)₃ (3.2 mM)¹⁴ was then added. Aliquots were removed at 5 and 10 min intervals, treated with DDQ to cause oxidative conversion of the porphyrinogen to the porphyrin, and then analyzed by absorption spectroscopy. A broad and intense peak centered at 489 nm (fwhm ~50 nm) was observed but no Soret peak could be detected. After 15 min, DDQ was added but only traces of porphyrin were detected by TLC.

Attempts to use the standard condensation conditions (30 mM TFA in acetonitrile⁷) were not successful because the dicarbinol was only sparingly soluble in acetonitrile at 2.5 mM. However, the addition of CH₂Cl₂ in small portions to the suspension of **S19** and **S20-diol** in acetonitrile resulted in a homogeneous solution with a 9:1 mixture of acetonitrile/CH₂Cl₂. The addition of TFA (26 mM, due to the dilution factor of the additional CH₂Cl₂) caused an immediate color change. Aliquots were removed after 1 and 2 min, oxidized with DDQ, and analyzed by absorption spectroscopy. The spectroscopic yield of porphyrin at both timepoints was only 8%. After 3 min, DDQ was added to the mixture. LD-MS analysis did not show the formation of any products due to acidolysis and undesired recombination (i.e., scrambling). The absence of scrambling is important given that the dipyrromethane + dipyrromethane-dicarbinol condensation using TFA in neat CH_2Cl_2 typically affords significant scrambling after 1 min.⁷ The solubility of the porphyrin in acetonitrile was poor. After workup, a 23% yield of porphyrin was obtained; nearly three times that calculated by absorption spectroscopy. This discrepancy is likely due to the poor solubility of the porphyrinogen intermediate in the polar reaction medium. The free base porphyrin was then treated with $Zn(OAc)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in $CHCl_3/MeOH$ to afford the zinc chelate **S22** in 98% yield (Scheme S6).

Porphyrin **S22** and bromoperylene **S23**¹⁶ were coupled in a Sonogashira reaction (Scheme S6). The reaction was performed at 2.5 mM using $Pd_2(dba)_3/P(o-tol)_3^{17}$ at 60 °C in toluene/TEA (5:1) for 21 h, which are conditions similar to those used with bromo- and ethynyl-substituted porphyrins.^{10,16,18} Perylene–porphyrin **S24** was obtained in 66% yield. This porphyrin was treated with TBAF in THF at room temperature for 2 h to furnish the perylene–porphyrin building block **S6** in 60% yield. This compound proved to be quite soluble in organic solvents. ¹H NMR spectroscopy revealed upfield resonances of the isopropyl and *N*-aryl hydrogens of the perylene, as expected given that the perylene projects over the face of the porphyrin macrocycle.

Experimental

General. ¹H NMR (300 MHz or 400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were taken in CDCl₃ unless noted otherwise. Mass spectra of porphyrins were obtained by high-resolution fast atom bombardment (FAB) and by laser desorption mass spectrometry (LD-MS). Absorption spectra were collected in toluene at room temperature. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlab, Inc. Melting points are uncorrected. Silica gel (Baker 32-63 µm particle size) and alumina (Fisher, 80-200 mesh) were used for column chromatography. Chloroform contained 0.75% ethanol as stabilizer. **Solubility experiments.** For each porphyrin, a sample of at least 50 mg was measured into each of four 4-mL vials. Four solvents (toluene, THF, CHCl₃, and CH₂Cl₂) were chosen to test the solubility of the porphyrin. An aliquot of each solvent (1.00 mL) was added to each sample at room temperature. The samples were sonicated for 30 min, protected from ambient light, and allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The samples were then centrifuged (~3000 rpm). The solubility was assessed in two ways, by absorption spectrophotometric analysis of the supernatant and by gravimetric analysis of the evaporated solvent. For absorption spectrophotometric analysis, 2.0 μ L of each supernatant (10.0 μ L in the case of TMP in THF) was added to 3.00 mL of the corresponding solvent. Subsequent serial dilution was performed until the absorbance of the Soret band ($\varepsilon_{420} = 427,000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) was around 1 (1-cm pathlength cell). The concentration of the supernatant was extrapolated from this measurement. For gravimetric analysis, 250 μ L of the supernatant was transferred to a pre-weighed vial. The sample was concentrated to dryness and weighed.

Non-commercial compounds: Dipyrromethanes S10,⁸ S14,¹¹ and S16;⁷ diacyl dipyrromethane S9;⁷ and bromoperylene S23¹⁶ were prepared as described in the literature.

Meso-Tetrakis(2,4,6-triethylphenyl)porphyrin (S2). Following a standard procedure,^{4,5} a solution containing S8 (1.91 g, 10.0 mmol) and pyrrole (0.692 mL, 10.0 mmol) in CHCl₃ (137 mL) under argon was treated with BF₃·O(Et)₂ (0.309 mL, 2.44 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 1 h, a sample of DDQ (1.70 g, 7.52 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for 1 h. A sample of TEA (0.340 mL, 2.44 mmol) was added and the crude reaction mixture was passed over a pad of alumina over silica and eluted with CHCl₃. The filtrate was concentrated and chromatographed [silica, hexanes/CHCl₃ (3:1)]. The crude porphyrin sample was concentrated and redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ to which methanol was added. The solution was concentrated and the resulting porphyrin precipitate was collected and washed

with methanol, yielding a purple solid (216 mg, 9.1%); ¹H NMR δ –2.43 (s, 2H), 0.71 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 24H), 1.53 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 12H), 2.16 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 16H), 2.97 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 8H), 7.31 (s, 8H), 8.58 (s, 8H); LD-MS obsd 954.7, calcd avg mass 951.37 (C₆₈H₇₈N₄); λ_{abs} 421, 516, 549, 593, 650 nm.

5-(4-Iodophenyl)-10-[2,4,6-tris(pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-15-mesityl-20-[4-[2-

(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S11). Following a general procedure,⁷ reduction of S9 (416 mg, 0.60 mmol), followed by treatment of the resulting dipyrromethane-dicarbinol with dipyrromethane S10 (486 mg, 0.60 mmol) and TFA (0.580 mL, 7.24 mmol) in CH₃CN (240 mL) for 3.5 min, oxidation with DDQ (408 mg, 1.80 mmol), and standard workup furnished a purple solid (174 mg, 20%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ –2.86 (s, 2H), 0.39 (s, 9H), 1.82 (s, 6H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 4.88 (s, 4H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 7.28 (s, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.63–8.77 (m, 8H); LD-MS obsd 1463.08, calcd avg mass 1467.14 (C₇₃H₄₆F₁₅IN₄O₃Si); λ_{abs} 422, 483, 515, 550, 593, 648 nm.

Zn(II)-5-(4-Ethynylphenyl)-10-[2,4,6-tris(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-

15-mesityl-20-(4-iodophenyl)porphyrin (S3). A solution of **S11** (174 mg, 120 µmol) in CHCl₃ (50 mL) was treated with a solution of Zn(OAc)₂·2H₂O (266 mg, 1.20 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) for 2 h under reflux. The reaction mixture was washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. Column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂/hexanes (1:1)] afforded a purple solid (177 mg, 98%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 0.47 (s, 9H), 1.90 (s, 6H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 4.87 (s, 4H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 6.90 (s, 2H), 7.34 (s, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.70–8.95 (m, 8H); LD-MS obsd 1524.7; calcd avg mass 1530.51 (C₇₃H₄₄F₁₅IN₄O₃SiZn). The solid (128 mg, 84 µmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was then treated with TBAF (125 µL, 125 µmol, 1.0 M in THF) and stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed and the residue was chromatographed (silica, CH₂Cl₂)

yielding a purple solid (113 mg, 92%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 1.83 (s, 6H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 4.86 (s, 4H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 6.87 (s, 2H), 7.28 (s, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.65–8.86 (m, 8H); LD-MS obsd 1454.3; calcd avg mass 1456.09 (C₇₀H₃₆F₁₅IN₄O₃Zn); λ_{abs} 423, 512, 551, 590 nm.

5,15-Bis[2,4,6-tris(pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-10,20-bis[4-[2-

(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S12). Following a general procedure,⁹ a solution of 4-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]benzaldehyde (143 mg, 0.70 mmol) and dipyrromethane S10 (571 mg, 0.70 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (175 mL) was purged with argon for 10 min, then TFA (52.5 μ L, 0.70 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 50 min then DDQ (238 mg, 1.05 mmol) was added. After 2 h the mixture was neutralized with TEA. Two chromatography procedures [silica, CH₂Cl₂ followed by CH₂Cl₂/hexanes (2:1)] afforded a purple solid (178 mg, 26%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ –3.03 (s, 2H), 0.41 (s, 18H), 4.89 (s, 8H), 5.46 (s, 4H), 6.85 (s, 4H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.63 (m, 4H), 8.66 (m, 4H); LD-MS obsd 1981.3, calcd avg mass 1983.58 (C₉₆H₅₂F₃₀N₄O₆Si₂); λ_{abs} 424, 517, 551, 593, 650 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 517 nm) 653, 721 nm.

Zn(II)-5,15-Bis[2,4,6-tris(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-10,20-bis[4-[2-

(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S13). A solution of S12 (177 mg, 89 µmol) in CHCl₃ (50 mL) was treated with a solution of Zn(OAc)₂·2H₂O (38 mg, 173 µmol) in methanol (5 mL) for 2 h under reflux. The reaction mixture was washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. Column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂/hexanes (5:2)] afforded a purple solid (179 mg, 98%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 0.40 (s, 18H), 4.86 (s, 8H), 5.45 (s, 4H), 6.86 (s, 4H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.63 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 4H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 4H); LD-MS obsd 2044.7, calcd avg mass 2046.96 (C₉₆H₅₀F₃₀N₄O₆Si₂Zn); λ_{abs} 428, 514, 552, 591 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 552 nm) 600, 649 nm.

Zn(II)-5,15-Bis[2,4,6-tris(pentafluorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-10,20-bis[4-

ethynylphenyl]porphyrin (S4). A mixture of S13 (120 mg, 58 μmol) and TBAF (200 μL, 200 μmol, 1.0 M in THF) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. The solvent was removed and the residue was chromatographed (silica, CH₂Cl₂) yielding a purple solid (100 mg, 91%): ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 3.33 (s, 2H), 4.87 (s, 8H), 5.45 (s, 4H), 6.87 (s, 4H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.15 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 8.65 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 4H), 8.75 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 4H); LD-MS obsd 1900.9, calcd avg mass 1902.60 (C₉₀H₃₄F₃₀N₄O₆Zn); λ_{abs} 427, 514, 552, 591 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 552 nm) 599, 649 nm.

1,9-Bis(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzoyl)-5-[4-(2-trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]dipyrromethane

(S15). To a solution of dipyrromethane S14 (2.00 g, 6.28 mmol) in toluene (100 mL) was added PhMgBr (31.3 mL, 31.3 mmol, 1.0 M in THF). The solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Then a solution of pentafluorobenzoyl chloride (2.26 mL, 15.7 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) was added dropwise over 5 min. After stirring for 30 min, saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (100 mL) was added followed by ethyl acetate (100 mL). The aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. Column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate (95:5)] followed by precipitation (twice) from CH₂Cl₂/hexanes afforded a white solid (1.92 g, 43%): mp >260 °C (dec.) ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 0.25 (s, 9H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 6.11 (m, 2H), 6.67 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 10.02 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ -0.2, 44.1, 95.3, 103.9, 112.1, 113.6, 122.6, 123.0, 128.2, 131.3, 131.5, 132.5, 135.6, 135.8, 135.9, 136.0, 138.6, 139.1, 139.2, 140.6, 142.0, 142.2, 145.5, 172.3; Anal Calcd for C₃₄H₂₀N₂O₂F₁₀Si: C, 57.79; H, 2.85; N, 3.96. Found: C, 57.75; H, 3.00; N, 3.90.

5,15-Bis(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorophenyl)-10-[4-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]-20-[4-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S17). Following a general procedure,⁷ reduction of **S15** (1.80 g, 2.55 mmol) followed by treatment of the resulting dipyrromethanedicarbinol with dipyrromethane **S16** (0.93 g, 2.55 mmol) and TFA (2.47 mL, 30.8 mmol) in CH₃CN (1.02 L) for 3.5 min, oxidation with DDQ (1.73 g, 7.62 mmol), and standard workup afforded a purple solid. Two additional silica columns [CH₂Cl₂/hexanes, (1:1)] afforded a purple solid (401 mg, 15%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz) δ 0.20 (s, 9H), 0.39 (s, 9H), 1.32 (t, 2H), 4.64 (t, 2H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.31 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.83–8.95 (m, 8H); LD-MS obsd 1033.8; HR-MS (FAB) obsd 1034.2527, calcd 1034.2530 (C₅₅H₄₀F₁₀N₄O₂Si₂); λ_{abs} 420, 512, 546, 590, 645 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 512 nm) 647, 715 nm.

Mg(II)-5,15-Bis(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorophenyl)-10-[4-[2-

(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]-20-[4-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonyl]phenyl]porphyrin

(S18). Following a general procedure,¹² a solution of S17 (229 mg, 221 µmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was treated with triethylamine (1.24 mL, 8.84 mmol) followed by MgBr₂·O(Et)₂ (1.15 g, 4.42 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature under argon for 30 min. Water was then added and the organic layer was washed with brine. Column chromatography (alumina, CHCl₃) afforded a purple solid (230 mg, 99%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-d₈) δ 0.20 (s, 9H), 0.36 (s, 9H), 1.31 (t, 2H), 4.61 (t, 2H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.30 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.41 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.82–8.85 (m, 4H), 8.88 (m, 4H); LD-MS obsd 1059.0; HR-MS (FAB) obsd 1056.2220, calcd 1056.2224 (C₅₅H₃₈F₁₀MgN₄O₂Si₂); λ_{abs} 427, 523, 562, 604 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 562 nm) 609, 663 nm.

Mg(II)-5,15-Bis(pentafluorophenyl)-10-(4-ethynylphenyl)-20-(4-

carboxyphenyl]porphyrin (S5). A sample of S18 (122 mg, 115 μ mol) in DMF (30 mL) was treated with TBAF (300 μ L, 300 μ mol, 1.0 M in THF). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The solvent was removed and CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added. The organic layer was washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 x 50 mL), water (2 x 50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄),

filtered, and concentrated to dryness. Column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (4:1)] afforded a purple solid (72 mg, 71%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 3.33 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.31 (brs, 4H), 8.83 (m, 4H), 8.90 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 2H), 8.95 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 2H); LD-MS obsd 885.0; HR-MS (FAB) obsd 884.1143, calcd 884.1121 (C₄₇H₁₈F₁₀MgN₄O₂); λ_{abs} 427, 521, 562, 605 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} 562 nm) 609, 663 nm.

5-(2-Ethynylphenyl)dipyrromethane (S19). Following a general procedure,¹³ a mixture of pyrrole (43 mL, 0.62 mol) and 2-ethynylbenzaldehyde (2.00 g, 15.4 mmol) was treated with TFA (0.119 mL, 1.54 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. A solution of 0.1 M aqueous NaOH (40 mL) and ethyl acetate (40 mL) were added. The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with additional ethyl acetate (50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. Column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂ followed by silica, CH₂Cl₂/hexanes, (3:2)] afforded a light brown solid (1.51 g, 40%): mp 95–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 3.27 (s, 1H), 5.92 (m, 2H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 6.16 (m, 2H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR δ 41.6, 81.8, 81.9, 107.2, 108.4, 117.1, 121.4, 126.7, 128.2, 129.3, 131.9, 133.1, 144.8; FAB-MS obsd 246.1153, calcd 246.1157; Anal. Calcd for (C₁₇H₁₄N₂): C, 82.90; H, 5.73 N, 11.37. Found: C, 82.84; H, 5.75; N, 11.18.

5-(2-Ethynylphenyl)-15-mesityl-10,20-bis[4-[2-

(triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S21). Following a general procedure,⁷ a solution of diacyl dipyrromethane S20¹⁵ (715 mg, 0.858 mmol) in THF/methanol [33 mL (10:1)] was reduced by portion-wise addition of NaBH₄ (650 mg, 17.2 mmol). After standard workup, the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol and dipyrromethane S19 (211 mg, 0.858 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile/CH₂Cl₂ [383 mL (9:1)]. The concentration of each reactant was 2.2 mM. A sample of TFA (794 μ L, 10.3 mmol, 27 mM) was added dropwise over a period of 30 s. After 3 min,

DDQ (584 mg, 2.57 mmol) was added. After 1 h, TEA (1 mL) was added and the entire reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of alumina using CH₂Cl₂ as eluent. The porphyrin-containing fractions were concentrated. Column chromatography (silica, CH₂Cl₂) afforded a purple solid (195 mg, 23%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ –2.70 (brs, 2H), 1.26 (s, 42H), 1.84 (m, 6H), 2.15 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 7.70–7.74 (m, 1H), 7.76–7.80 (m, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 8.71 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 2H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 8.79 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 8.82 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H); LD-MS obsd 1041.0; FAB-MS obsd 1041.57, calcd 1041.57 (C₇₁H₇₆N₄Si₂); λ_{abs} 422, 480, 515, 550, 592, 648 nm.

Zn(II)-5-(2-Ethynylphenyl)-15-mesityl-10,20-bis[4-[2-

(triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S22). To a solution of porphyrin S21 (190 mg, 182 µmol) in CHCl₃ (75 mL) was added a solution of Zn(OAc)₂·2H₂O (400 mg, 1.82 mmol) in methanol (10 mL). After 2 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Column chromatography (silica, CHCl₃) afforded a purple solid (197 mg, 98%): ¹H NMR δ 1.26 (s, 42H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.71–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.86–7.89 (m, 4H), 7.94–7.96 (m, 1H), 8.13–8.17 (m, 3H), 8.21–8.24 (m, 2H), 8.80 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.82 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.89 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.93 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 2H); LD-MS obsd 1105.2; FAB-MS obsd 1102.47, calcd 1102.47 (C₇₁H₇₄N₄Si₂Zn); λ_{abs} 426, 551, 590 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} = 551 nm) 598, 647 nm.

Zn(II)-5-[2-[2-[4-[9-(4-*tert*-Butylphenoxy)perylene-3,4-dicarboximido]-3,5diisopropylphenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]-15-mesityl-10,20-bis[4-[2-

(triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]porphyrin (S24). A mixture of S22 (100 mg, 90.5 μ mol), S23 (70.0 mg, 98.8 μ mol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (12.4 mg, 13.6 μ mol), and P(*o*-tol)₃ (33.0 mg, 109 μ mol) in

toluene/triethylamine [36 mL (5:1)] was stirred at 60 °C for 21 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and passed over a silica column (CHCl₃). Preparative SEC (THF) followed by column chromatography [silica, CH₂Cl₂/hexanes (1:1)] afforded a purple solid (103 mg, 66%): ¹H NMR δ –0.39 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.26 (s, 42H), 1.36 (s, 9H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74–7.86 (m, 6H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.15–8.29 (m, 9H), 8.38–8.44 (m, 2H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 8.84 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.91 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.95 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H); LD-MS obsd 1731.0, calcd avg mass 1732.70 (C₁₁₅H₁₁₁N₅O₃Si₂Zn); λ_{abs} 426, 510, 547, 591 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} = 510 nm) 599, 647 nm.

Zn(II)-5-[2-[2-[4-[9-(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)perylene-3,4-dicarboximido]-3,5-

diisopropylphenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]-15-mesityl-10,20-bis(4-ethynylphenyl)porphyrin (S6). A sample of S24 (100 mg, 57.7 µmol) in THF (15 mL) was treated with TBAF (127 µL, 127 µmol, 1.0 M in THF) for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then passed through a silica column (CHCl₃) to afford a purple solid (49 mg, 60%): ¹H NMR δ ; -0.38 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 3.29 (s, 2H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.72–7.87 (m, 6H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.16–8.27 (m, 9H), 8.36–8.42 (m, 2H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.81 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.90–8.94 (m, 4H); LD-MS obsd 1421.0, calcd avg mass 1420.02 (C₉₇H₇₁N₅O₃Zn); λ_{abs} 426, 511, 546, 589 nm; λ_{em} (λ_{ex} = 511 nm) 598, 647 nm.

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Scheme S2.







Scheme S5.

сно Ή pyrrole TFA, 0.1 eq rt, 10 min, 40% Н -NH HN







950

a.i.







#	Name	Peaks(nm) Ab	os (AU)
1		427.0 0	.49697
1		541.0 8.78	897E-2
1		589.0 2.3	108E-3











a.i.



#	Name	Peaks (nm)	Abs (AU)
1		427.0	0.41900
1		542.0	7.3269E-2
1		590.0	1.4849E-3







4 T.



#	Name	Peaks (nm)	Abs (AU)
1		429.0	0.86269
1		539.0	0.29049
1		657.0	9.5491E-3
1		625.0	4.0197E-3
1		***	***



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#	Name		Peaks(nm)	Abs (AU)
1 1 1 1 1	RSL269	(toluene)	418.0 539.0 *** *** ***	0.18953 8.5990E-2 *** *** ***









#	Name	Peaks(nm)	Abs (AU)
1	RSL271	435.0	0.94328
1 1		537.0 598.0	0.47447 1.4730E-2



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oligo-22



Page 1





a.i.







2 ppm 9 ន 2 S52

























a.i.


















S73



S74

