Synthesis of C_1 - and $C_{3\nu}$ -Symmetric Porphyrin Trimers Based on Triphenylmethane Cores

Cyril A. Papamicaël^{1,*}, Olivier Mongin², and Albert Gossauer³

² Synthèse et ElectroSynthèse Organiques (CNRS, UMR 6510), Université de Rennes 1, Institut de Chimie,

Campus Scientifique de Beaulieu, Rennes Cédex, France

³ Institut für Organische Chemie der Universität, Fribourg, Switzerland

Summary. This work describes the synthesis of a new class of tripodaphyrin derivatives with a triphenylmethane core. Both C_1 - and $C_{3\nu}$ -symmetric tetrahedral large molecules with covalently linked rigid elements were obtained.

Keywords. Porphyrines; Alkynes; Nanostructures; Chirality; Tripodaphyrin.

Introduction

The design and construction of novel porphyrin architectures with well-defined geometries is an area of increasing current interest [1]. Multi-porphyrins macrorings have attracted enormous interest because porphyrins provide rigid frameworks with relatively easy synthesis approaches [2]. Their biological importance, as it was found that the antenna chlorophylls in photosynthetic bacteria are arranged into macrorings to absorb and transfer solar energy with great efficiency, makes them one of the attracting research targets. In preceding papers [3, 4] we described the synthesis of tripodaphyrins, a new class of porphyrine derivatives. Tripodaphyrins are pyramidal assemblies in which a porphyrin macrocycle, situated on the top of the molecule, is "supported" by three "legs" consisting of linear arrays of covalently linked rigid constitutives elements. Our principal aims of applications of tripodaphyrins are both studies of these molecules as light-harversting systems arrays and molecular-based information storage. Indeed, one can envisage that multiple bits of information could be stored through the positioning of (\pm)-chiral tripodaphyrins by means of scanning probe microscopy (STM/AFM). In the present work, we describe the full synthetic details of C_1 - and $C_{3\nu}$ -symmetric tripodaphyrin derivatives.

Results and Discussion

As a starting point for the design of a $C_{3\nu}$ -symmetric tripodaphyrin derivative, we choose readily available 4,4',4"-methylidynetrisphenol [5] skeleton **1**. Its reaction with a threefold excess of trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride afforded the expected compound **2** in 80% yield. Substitution of all three triflate groups by ethynyl groups was achieved in 95% yield on reaction of **2** with triisopropylsilylacetylene under Pd(0)-catalyzed conditions using copper iodide (Scheme 1). Thereafter, cleavage of both trialkylsilyl protecting groups gave the core molecule **4** (70%), which was reacted with [5-(4-iodophenyl)-10,15,20-triphenylporphinato(2-)]zinc [4] to afford the desired $C_{3\nu}$ -symmetric porphyrin trimer **6** in 49% yield.

¹ UMR 6014 IRCOF, CNRS, Université et INSA de Rouen, Mont-Saint-Aignan Cédex, France

^{*} Corresponding author. E-mail: cyril.papamicael@insarouen.fr



49%

TfCI DMAP ΩН Et₃N 0°C 80% 1











The strategy devised for the synthesis of a (\pm) chiral tripodaphyrin derivative (C_1 -symmetry) was based upon the use of pure [6] tris(4-iodophenyl)methane (8), which was prepared in 89% yield starting from 7. Then, successive replacement of the iodine atoms of triphenylmethane 8 by Sonogashira coupling reactions with ethynyltrimethylsilane and compound 10 [8] was possible yielding 9 (41%) and 11 (40%). Thus, a (\pm) -chiral triphenylmethane core was obtained (Scheme 2).

As a precursor of the (\pm) -chiral tripodaphyrin derivative, compound 13 was prepared in 88% yield by coupling 11 and [5-(4-ethynylphenyl)-10,15,20triphenylporphinato(2-)]zinc (12) [4] using triphenylarsine as a ligand of the palladium catalyst instead of triphenylphosphine [7]. The porphyrin trimer 16 with three "arms" of different lengths (C_1 -symmetry) was synthesized after cleavage of both trialkylsilvl protecting groups in 85% yield and coupling with tetraphenylporphyrine 15 elongated with an iodotolane [4] unit (18%) (Scheme 3).

In conclusion, we developed a synthesis to obtain a new class of tripodaphyrins derivatives designed for nanofabrication. On one hand, we synthesized a $C_{3\nu}$ -symmetric triphenylmethane in which three porphyrin macrocycles are attached to each phenyl ring. On the other hand, by using successive substitution of the three iodine atoms of tris(4-iodophenyl)methane,



Scheme 2

a trimer with three "arms" of different length was also obtained.

Experimental

All air- or water-sensitive reactions were carried out under Ar. Solvents were generally dried and distilled prior to use. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography on E. Merck silica gel $60F_{254}$ (0.2 mm) precoated aluminum foils. Column chromatography (CC): E. Merck silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Melting points (m.p.) were determined with a hot stage apparatus (Thermovar, C. Reichert AG, Vienna) equipped with a digital thermometer. UV/VIS spectra were recorded on a Hewlett-Packard-8452A diode-array spectrophotometer; $\lambda_{\rm max}$ in nm (log ε in mol⁻¹ dm³ cm⁻¹). NMR: Varian Gemini 200 (¹H: 200.00 MHz; ¹³C: 50.30 MHz), Bruker-AM 360 (¹H: 360.14 MHz), or Bruker Avance DRX 500 (¹H: 500.13 MHz; ¹³C: 125.76 MHz); ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to TMS as internal standard, J values in Hz. Mass spectra: Vacuum Generators Micromass 7070E instrument equipped with a data system DS 11-250, FAB (fast atom bombardment): in 2-nitrobenzyl alcohol with Ar at 8 kV. Elemental analysis (C, H, N) were conducted by Ciba Specialities Mikrolabor, Marly, Switzerland, their results were found to be in good agreement $(\pm 0.2\%)$ with the calculated values. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (Pd₂dba₃), triphenylarsine and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) were purchased from Aldrich; dimethylformamide (DMF), tetrahydrofuran (THF), trimethylsilvlacetylene (TMSA), triisopropylsilvlacetylene, and other reagents from Fluka.

Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid methylidynetri-4,1phenylene ester (**2**) [10]

Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride $(0.178 \text{ cm}^3, 1.68 \text{ mmol})$ was slowly added under an Ar atmosphere to a stirring mix-

ture of 149 mg 4,4',4"-methylidynetrisphenol [5] (0.51 mmol), 0.348 cm³ *Et*₃N (2.5 mmol), and 6.2 mg *DMAP* (0.051 mmol) in 4.3 cm³ dry acetone at 0°C. After being stirred for 3 h at 0°C, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by CC (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane = 1/4) to yield 280 mg (80%) **2**. M.p.: 82°C; ¹H NMR (200.00 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 5.64 (*s*, 1H, CH), 7.15 and 7.25 (AA'XX', 2 × apparent *d*, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 12H, H-2, H-3) ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 54.7 (CH), 118.7 (*q*, *J* = 321 Hz, CF₃), 121.7 (C-2), 131.0 (C-3), 142.5 (C-4), 148.5 (C-1) ppm; FAB-MS: *m*/*z* (%) = 687 ([M – H]⁺, 19), 555 (25), 463 (100).

[*Methylidynetris*(4,1-phenylene-2,1-ethynediyl)] tris(triisopropylsilane) (**3**, C₅₂H₇₆Si₃)

Air was removed from a soln. of 82.5 mg **2** (0.12 mmol) in 7 cm³ *DMF/Et*₃N (5:1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then 41.7 mg Pd(*PPh*₃)₄ (0.036 mmol), 13.8 mg CuI (0.072 mmol), and 0.134 mm³ ethynyltriisopropylsilane (0.6 mmol) were added, and deaeration was continued for 10 min. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 45°C for 18 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by CC (*n*-hexane) to yield 89.6 mg (95%) **3**. M.p.: 167°C; ¹H NMR (200.00 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.12$ (*m*, 63H, Sii-*Pr*₃), 5.49 (*s*, 1H, CH), 6.99 and 7.39 (AA'XX', 2 × apparent *d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 12H, H-2, H-3) ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 11.3$ (SiCH), 18.7 (CH(*C*H₃)₂), 56.3 (CH), 90.6 (C≡*C*-Sii-*Pr*₃), 106.8 (*C*≡*C*-Sii-*Pr*₃), 121.9 (C-1), 129.2 (C-3), 132.1 (C-2), 143.3 (C-4) ppm; FAB-MS: *m/z* (%) = 786 (M, 57), 742 (100).

Tris(4-ethynylphenyl)methane (4, C₂₅H₁₆)

To a solution of 23.7 mg **3** (30.2 μ mol) in 8 cm³ *THF*, 18 mm³ *TBAF* (1*M* in *THF*, 18 μ mol) were added at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 10 min. A few grains of CaCl₂ were added and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by CC (gradient from *n*-hexane to CHCl₃/*n*-hexane = 9/1) to yield 6.7 mg (70%) of **4**. ¹H NMR





Pd₂(dba)₃ AsPh₃ DMF/Et₃N 15 35°C



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 $(360.14 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3): \delta = 3.05 (s, 3H, C \equiv CH), 5.52 (s, 1H, C \equiv CH), 5.52 (s,$ CH), 7.02 and 7.42 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.1 Hz, 12H, H-2, H-3) ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 56.3$ (CH), 77.3 (C≡C-H), 83.3 (C≡C-H), 120.5 (C-4), 129.3 (C-2), 132.3 (C-3), 143.6 (C-1) ppm; FAB-MS: m/z (%) = 317 (M⁺, 31), 215 (100).

$C_{3\nu}$ -Symmetric Triporphyrin (**6**, C₁₅₇H₉₄N₁₂Zn₃)

Air was removed from a soln. of 2.2 mg 4 (7 μ mol) and 22.7 mg [5-(4-iodophenyl)-10,15,20-triphenylporphinato (2-)]zinc (5) [4] (28.2 μ mol) in 4.8 cm³ *DMF*/*Et*₃N (5/1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then $0.79 \text{ mg Pd}_2(dba)_3$ (0.86 μ mol) and 2.11 mg AsPh₃ (6.89 μ mol) were added, and deaeration was continued for 10 min. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 35°C for 6 h. At that time, the same amount of $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and $AsPh_3$ was again added and the stirring continued for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by two successive CC (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane: gradient from 3/2 to 3/1) to yield 8.1 mg (49%) 6. UV/VIS (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{max} (log ε) = 298 (4.94), 420 (6.10), 548 (4.69), 578 (3.96), 586 (4.14), 594 (3.69) nm $(mol^{-1} dm^3 cm^{-1});$ ¹H NMR (360.14 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 5.72$ (s, 1H, CH), 7.28 and 7.70 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.4 Hz, 12H, Hphenylene), 7.72-7.81 (m, 27H, m- and p-H-phenyl)), 7.96 (apparent d, $J = 8.0 \,\text{Hz}$, 6H, H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.19-8.26 (m, 24H, o-H-phenyl and H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.95 (s, 12H, β -H on porphyrin ouside), 8.98 (s, 12H, β -H on porphyrin inside) ppm; ES⁺-MS (in CHCl₃/

HCOOH): m/z = 1078.0 ([M-3Zn + 8H]²⁺), 719.2 ([M-3Zn + 9H]³⁺) (calc. avg. mass for C₁₅₇H₉₄N₁₂Zn₃: 2344.69).

Tris(4-iodophenyl)methane (8) [6]

A soln. of 162.4 mg tris(4-iodophenyl)methanol (0.25 mmol) was refluxed in 98% HCOOH for 22 h. Thereafter, the soln. was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and water. The mixture was neutralized with solid NaHCO₃, extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂, dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. The crude product was purified by CC (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane = 1/19) to yield 140.4 mg (89%) **8**. ¹H NMR (200.00 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 5.35$ (*s*, 1H, CH), 6.80 and 7.61 (AA'XX', 2×apparent *d*, J = 8.2 Hz, 12H, H-phenylene) ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 55.4$ (CH), 92.3 (C-4), 131.2 (C-2), 137.6 (C-3), 142.3 (C-1) ppm.

[[4-[[Bis-(4-iodophenyl]]methyl]phenyl]ethynyl]trimethylsilane (9, C₂₄H₂₂I₂Si)

Air was removed from a soln. of 130.3 mg tris(4-iodophenyl)methane (8) [6] (0.21 mmol) in 7.4 cm^3 pyridine/Et₃N (1/1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then, 8.3 mg Pd(PPh₃)₄ $(7.2 \,\mu\text{mol})$, 4.4 mg CuI (23 μ mol), and 26 mm³ TMSA (0.187 mmol) were added, and the mixture was stirred at 35°C for 2 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by CC (CH₂Cl₂/n-hexane = 1/19) to yield 45.4 mg (41%) 9. ¹H NMR (360.14 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.24$ (s, 9H, SiMe₃), 5.39 (s, 1H, CH), 6.79 and 7.60 (AA'XX', $2 \times \text{apparent} d$, J = 8.6 Hz, 8H, H-iodophenyl), 6.97 and 7.38 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H, Hphenylene) ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -0.05$ $(SiMe_3)$, 55.6 (central CH), 92.2 (C-4'), 94.5 (C=C-SiMe_3), 104.6 (C=C-SiMe₃), 121.6 (C-1), 129.1 (C-3), 131.3 (C-2'), 132.1 (C-2), 137.6 (C-3'), 142.5 (C1'), 143.0 (C-4) ppm; FAB-MS: m/z (%) = 592 (M⁺, 24), 591 ([M – H]⁺, 46), 577 $([M - CH_3]^+, 69), 419 ([M - H - I - 3CH_3]^+, 95), 389 (100).$

Air was removed from a soln. of 32 mg 9 (54 μ mol) and 18.8 mg [[4-[(4-ethynylphenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]ethynyl]triispropylsilane (10) [8] (49 μ mol) in 3 cm³ pyridine/*Et*₃N (1/1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then, $3 \text{ mg Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (2.6 μ mol) and 2.2 mg CuI (12 μ mol) were added, and the mixture was stirred at 35°C for 2 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by CC (gradient from *n*-hexane to CH_2Cl_2/n -hexane = 2/23) to yield 16.7 mg (40%) **11**. M.p.: 73°C; ¹H NMR (360.14 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta =$ 0.24 (s, 9H, SiMe₃), 1.13 (m, 21H, Sii-Pr₃), 5.47 (s, 1H, CH), 6.82 and 7.61 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H, Hiodophenyl), 7.00 and 7.39 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J =8.3 Hz, 4H, H-2, H-3), 7.03 and 7.44 (AA'XX', 2× apparent d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H, H-2', H-3', 7.45 (m, 4H, H-2''', H-3'''), 7.49(*m*, 4H, H-2", H-3") ppm; ¹³C NMR (50.30 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -0.05$ (SiMe₃), 11.3 (SiCH), 18.7 (CH(CH₃)₂), 56.0 (central CH), 89.2, 90.9, 91.0, 91.1 (C=C), 92.2 (C-4 iodophenyl), 93.0 (C \equiv C-Si*i*-Pr₃), 94.4 (C \equiv C-SiMe₃), 104.7 (C \equiv C-SiMe₃), 106.6 (C=C-Sii-Pr₃), 121.4, 121.6 (C-1, C-4'''), 122.8 (C-1",

C-4"), 123.2, 123.5 (C-4', C-1'"), 129.2, 129.4 (C-3, C-2'), 131.4 (C-2 iodophenyl), 131.5, 131.6, 131.8 (C-3', C2", C-3", C-2"), 132.0, 132.1 (C-2, C-3"), 137.6 (C-3 iodophenyl), 142.6 (C-1 iodophenyl), 143.2, 143.3 (C-4, C-1') ppm; FAB-MS: m/z (%) = 847 (M⁺, 100), 803 (53).

[10,15,20-Triphenyl-5-[4-[[4-[[4-[[4-[[4-[[4-[(triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]ethynyl]-phenyl]-[4-[(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]porphinato(2-)]zinc (13, C₉₇H₇₈N₄Si₂Zn)

Air was removed from a soln. of 6.0 mg **11** (7.1 μ mol) and 20 mg [5-(4-ethynylphenyl)-10,15,20-triphenylporphinato(2-)]zinc **12** [4] (28.5 μ mol) in 2.4 cm³ of *DMF/Et*₃N (5/1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then 0.41 mg Pd₂(*dba*)₃ $(0.45 \,\mu\text{mol})$ and $1.09 \,\text{mg As}Ph_3$ $(3.56 \,\mu\text{mol})$ were added, and deaeration was continued for 10 min. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 40°C for 4 h. At that time, the same amount of $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and $AsPh_3$ was again added and the stirring continued for 3h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by CC (CHCl₃/ *n*-hexane: gradient from 2/3 to 11/9) to yield 8.9 mg (88%) **13**. UV/VIS (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{max} (log ε) = 336 (4.86), 360 (4.72), 422 (5.68), 548 (4.34), 588 (3.84) nm (mol⁻¹ dm³ cm⁻¹); ¹H NMR (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.26$ (*s*, 9H, Si*Me*₃), 1.13 (s, 21H, Sii-Pr₃), 5.60 (s, 1H, CH), 7.09 and 7.45 $(AA'XX', 2 \times apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, H-trimethylsily$ lethynylphenyl), 7.12 and 7.50 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, H-phenylene-CH in big "leg"), 7.15 and 7.61 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H, H-phenylene-CH in porphyrin "leg"), 7.46 (m, 4H, H-triisopropylsilylethynylphenyl), 7.51 (m, 4H, H-central phenylene), 7.73-7.80 (m, 9H, m- and p-H-phenyl), 7.92 (apparent d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H, H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.21-8.23 (m, 8H, o-H-phenyl and H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.96 (m, 8H, β -H on porphyrin) ppm; FAB-MS: m/z (%) = 1420.9 (calc. avg. mass for C₉₇H₇₈N₄Si₂Zn: 1421.26).

[5-[4-[[4-Ethynylphenyl]-[4-[[4-Ethynylphenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]methyl]phenyl]ethynyl]phenyl]-10,15,20-triphenylporphinato(2-)]zinc(14, C₈₅H₅₀N₄Zn)

Compound 14 was obtained in 85% yield (6.4 mg), as described for 4, from 8.9 mg 13 (6.3 μ mol) for 8 min, after purification by CC (CHCl₃/n-hexane = 11/9). UV/VIS (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{max} (log ε) = 334 (4.79), 354 (4.62), 420 (5.62), 548 (4.19), 590 (3.47) nm (mol⁻¹ dm³ cm⁻¹); ¹H NMR (360.14 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 3.09$ (s, 1H, C=CH), 3.18 (s, 1H, C=CH in big "leg"), 5.61 (s, 1H, CH), 7.12 and 7.48 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, H-phenylene-CH), 7.13 and 7.50 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, H-phenylene-CH), 7.16 and 7.62 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H, Hphenylene-CH in porphyrin "leg"), 7.48 (m, 4H, H-phenylene in big "leg"), 7.51 (m, 4H, H-central phenylene in big "leg"), 7.72-7.80 (m, 9H, m- and p-H-phenyl), 7.92 (apparent d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H, H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.20–8.23 (m, 8H, o-H-phenyl and H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.96 (m, 8H, β -H on porphyrin) ppm; FAB-MS: m/z (%) = 1193.1 (calc. avg. mass for C₈₅H₅₀N₄Zn: 1192.74).

C₁-Symmetric Triporphyrin (16, C₂₀₅H₁₁₈N₁₂Zn₃)

Air was removed from a soln. of $11 \text{ mg } 14 (9.2 \,\mu\text{mol})$ and 28.4 mg [5-[4-[[4-[(4-iodophenyl)ethynyl]phenyl]ethynyl]phenvl]-10.15.20-triphenvlporphinato(2-)]zinc (15) [4] $(28.2 \,\mu\text{mol})$ in 6.4 cm³ *DMF/Et*₃N (5:1) by blowing Ar for 20 min. Then 2.08 mg Pd₂(dba)₃ (2.28 µmol) and 5.5 mg AsPh₃ (18 μ mol) were added, and deaeration was continued for 10 min. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 40°C for 4 h. At that time, the same amount of $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and $AsPh_3$ was again added and the stirring continued for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified after two successive CC (CHCl₃/n-hexane: gradient from 1/1 to 3/1) to yield 4.8 mg (18%) 16. UV/VIS (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{max} (log ε) = 354 (5.15), 420 (6.06), 548 (4.69), 586 (4.14) nm (mol⁻¹ dm³ cm⁻¹); ¹H NMR (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 5.65$ (s, 1H, CH), 7.18 and 7.54 (2×AA'XX', $4 \times \text{apparent } d, J = 8.3 \text{ Hz}, 8 \text{H}, \text{H-phenylene on central CH}$ in medium and big "legs"), 7.20 and 7.65 (AA'XX', $2 \times$ apparent d, $J = 8.0 \,\text{Hz}$, 4H, H-phenylene on central CH in small "leg"), 7.52-7.57 (m, 16H, H-phenylene in medium and big "legs"), 7.61 and 7.68 ($2 \times AA'XX'$, $4 \times$ apparent d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H, H-phenylene on porphyrin in medium and big "legs"), 7.73-7.81 (m, 27H, m- and p-H-phenyl), 7.94 (m, 6H, H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.23 (m, 24H, o-H-phenyl and H-phenylene on porphyrin), 8.96 (s. 12H, β -H on porphyrin outside), 8.97 (*m*, 12H, β -H on porphyrin inside) ppm; ES⁺-MS (in CHCl₃/ HCOOH): m/z (%) = 1378.7 ([M - $3Zn + 8H]^{2+}$, 919.3 ([M - 3Zn + 9H]^{3+}) (calc. avg. mass for C₂₀₅H₁₁₈N₁₂Zn₃: 2945.41).

Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by the Swiss National Science Foundation. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker

Avance DRX 500 instrument by *F. Fehr*; mass spectra were recorded by *F. Nydegger* and *I. Müller*.

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