

Chiral Electroactive Precursors and Materials

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Conferinta Diaspora Stiintifica, Bucuresti, 21-24 Septembrie 2010

Current research topics in the group

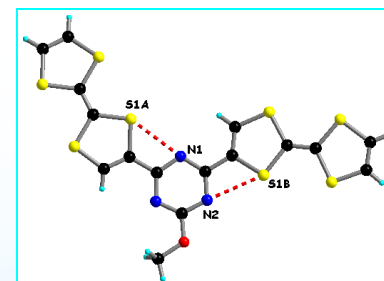
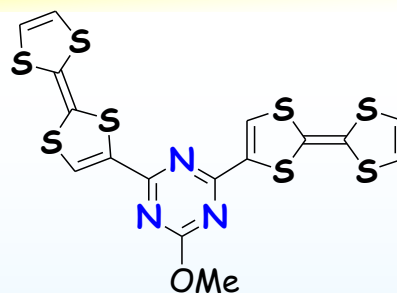
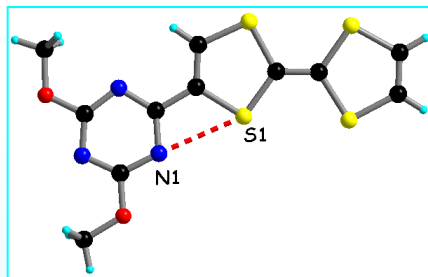
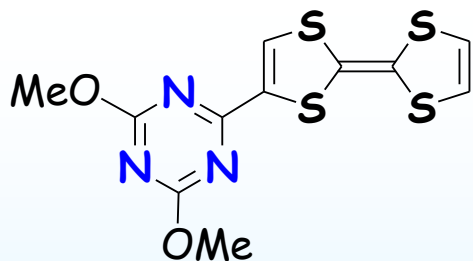
1. Chirality in tetrathiafulvalenes (TTF)

2. Electroactive ligands: TTF-pyridines, -phosphines, -oxazolines

- multifunctional materials
- enantioselective catalysis

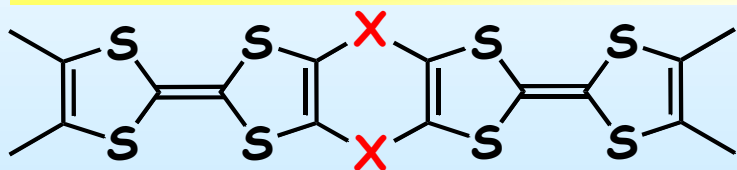
D. Lorcy, N. Bellec, M. Fourmigué, N. Avarvari, *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *253*, 1398-1438.

3. Covalent donor-acceptor compounds: TTF-triazines



Chem. Eur. J. **2009**, *15*, 380.

4. Intramolecular mixed valence species



X = PPh, SiMe₂, GeMe₂
X = P=O, P=S, P[M]

Chem. Commun. **2004**, 2794.

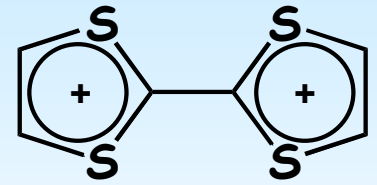
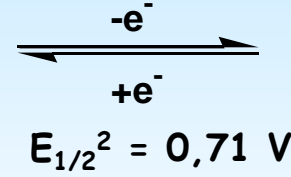
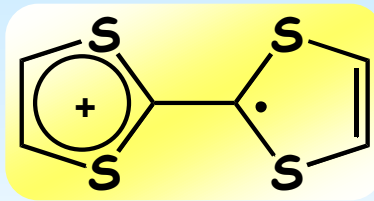
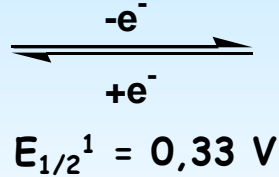
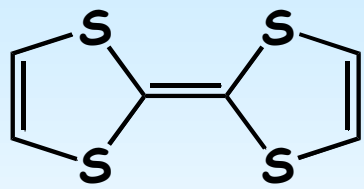
Chem. Eur. J. **2007**, *13*, 5394.

Organometallics **2009**, *28*, 3691.

5. Functional phosphonate ligands

New J. Chem. **2010**, DOI : 10.1039/CONJ00204F

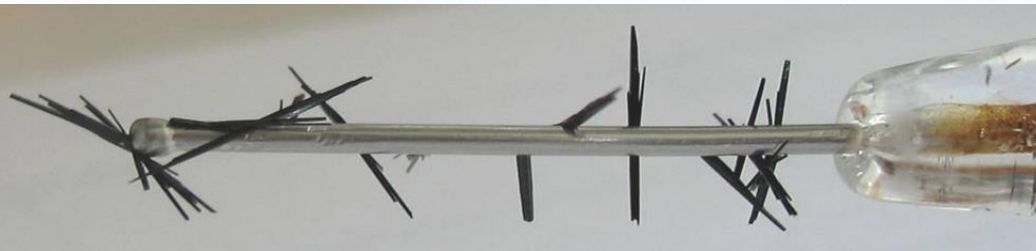
Tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and Derivatives



Electrocrystallization
Chemical oxidation

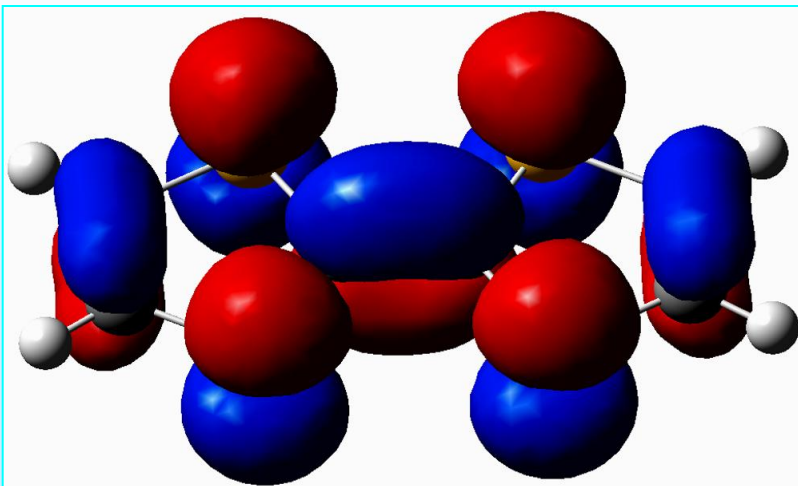


salts and charge transfer compounds with conducting and/or magnetic properties determined by the solid state organization



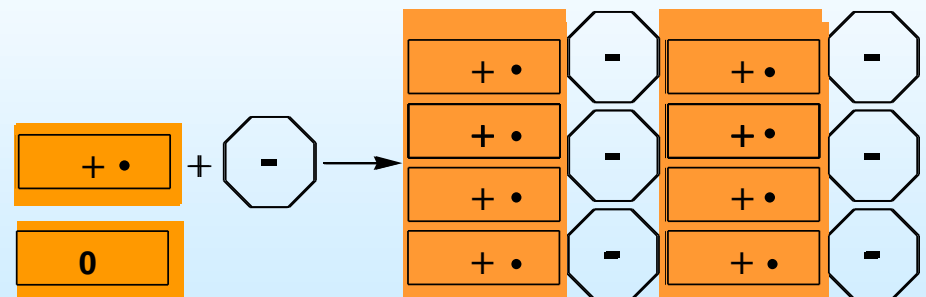
Pt electrode

HOMO TTF and SOMO TTF^{+•}



- crystallization in the presence of anions

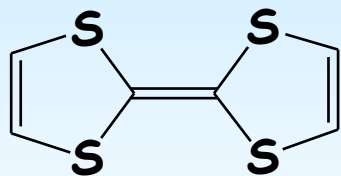
organic-inorganic segregation



mixed valence

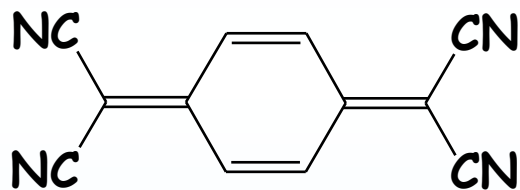
Tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and Derivatives

Chemical oxidation



TTF, $E_{ox} = 0.33$ V

+

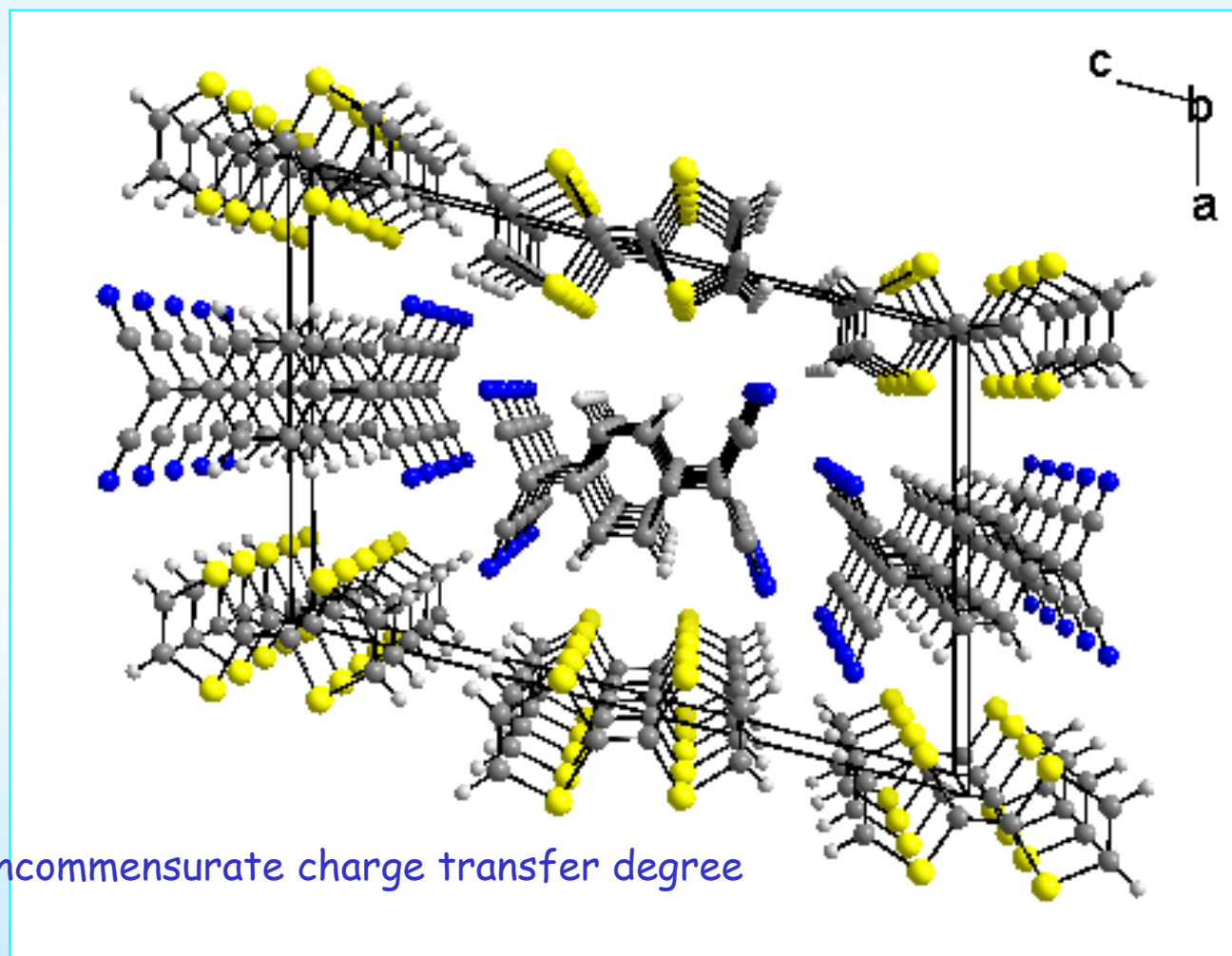


TCNQ, $E_{red} = 0.17$ V



TTF^{δ+}-TCNQ^{δ-}

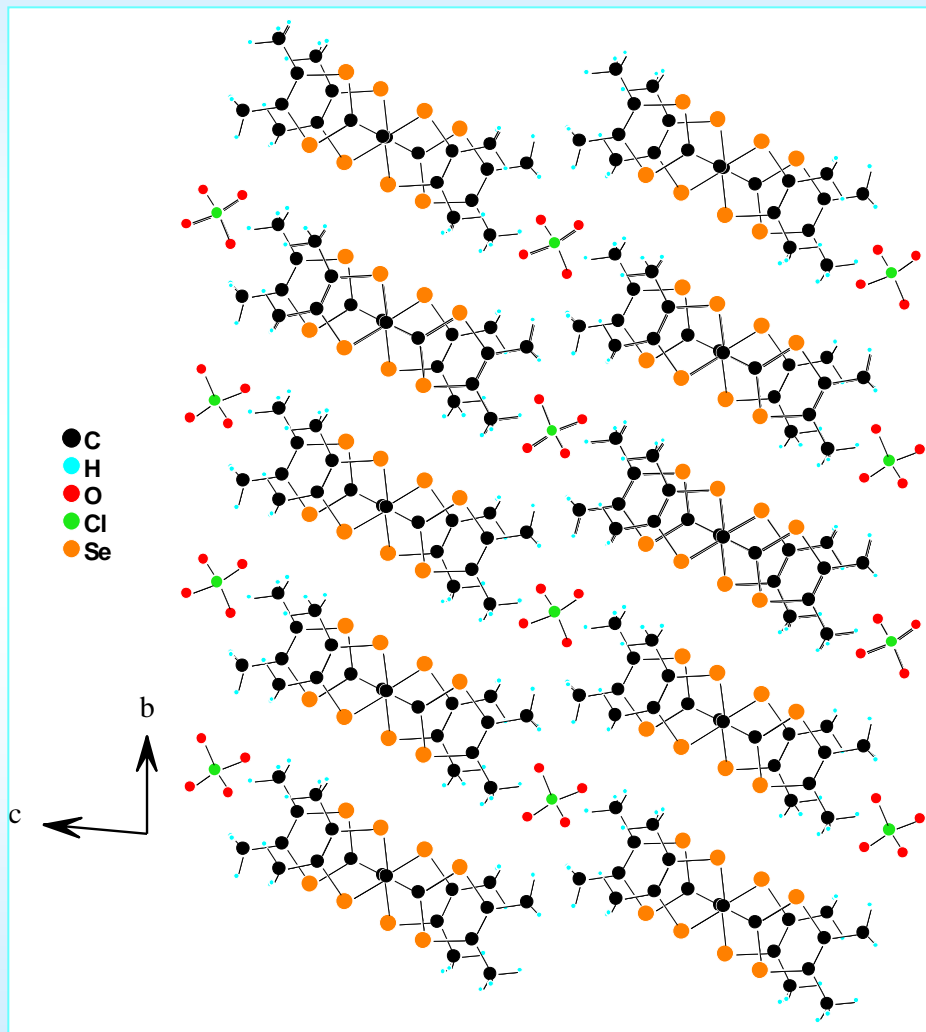
TTF-TCNQ, an organic metal



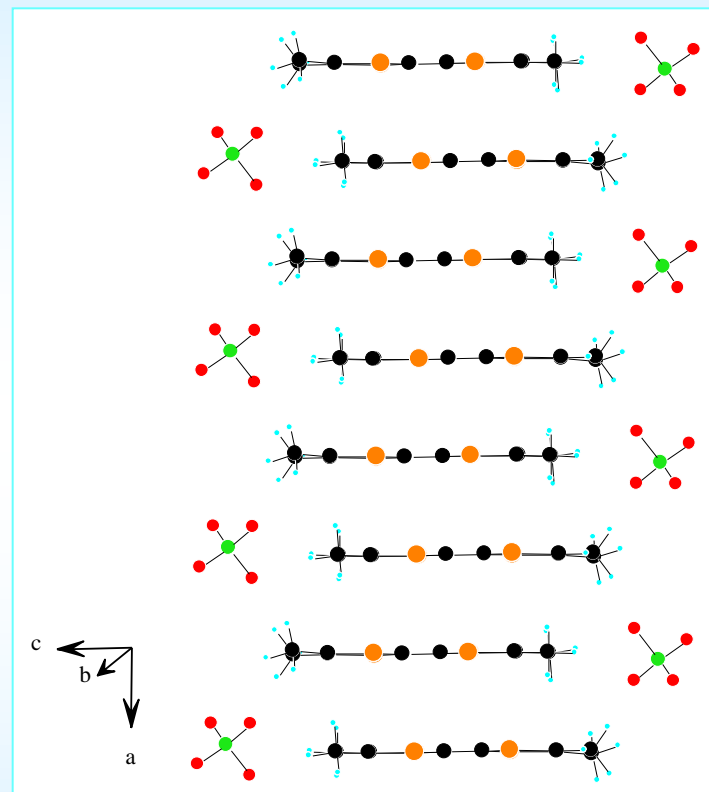
Tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and Derivatives

Electrocrystallization

$(\text{TM-TSF})_2\text{X}$ ($\text{X} = \text{PF}_6^-, \text{ClO}_4^-, \text{ReO}_4^-$) : a series of superconducting salts



View along a of $(\text{TM-TSF})_2\text{ClO}_4$



Stacking in $(\text{TM-TSF})_2\text{ClO}_4$

D. Jérôme, A. Mazaud, M. Ribault, K. Bechgaard, *J. Phys. Lett.* **1980**, *41*, L195.

K. Bechgaard et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103*, 2440.

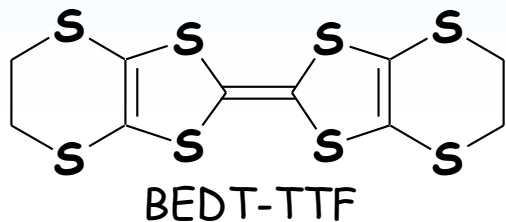
Tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and Derivatives

Current trends in TTF chemistry

Multifunctional Materials

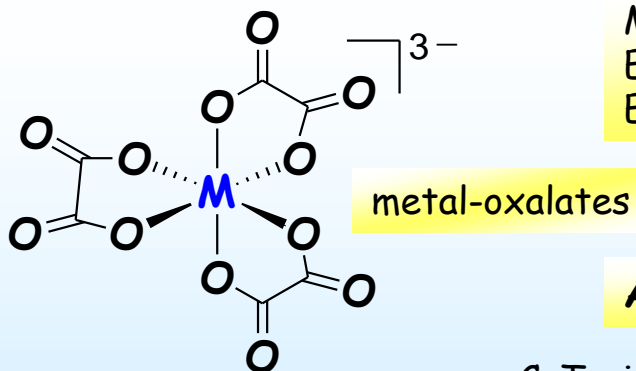
Coexistence or interplay of two or more physical properties within the same material

- magnetic anions in mixed-valence TTF-based salts \Rightarrow Magnetic conductors



And Fe(III), Cr(III), Mn(II), Cu(II), etc.
based anions

M. Kurmoo, P. Day *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1995**, *117*, 12209.
E. Coronado, C. J. Gómez-García *et al.* *Nature* **2000**, *408*, 447.
E. Coronado, P. Day *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, *104*, 5419.



M = Fe(III), Cr(III)

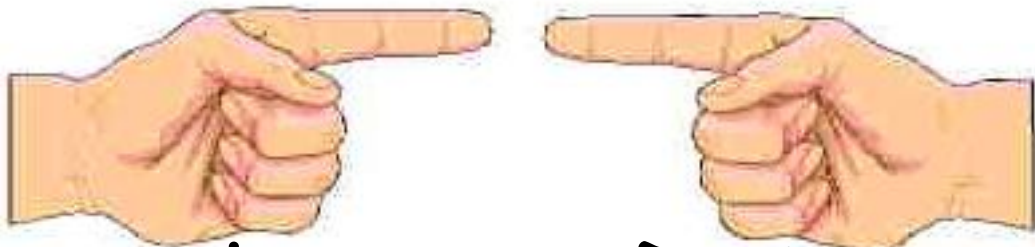
Also chiral magnets: magneto-chiral dichroism

C. Train, R. Gheorghe, V. Krstic, L.-M. Chamoreau, N. S. Ovanesyan,
G. L. J. A. Rikken, M. Gruselle, M. Verdagner *Nature Mater.* **2008**, *7*, 729.

... chiral conductors?

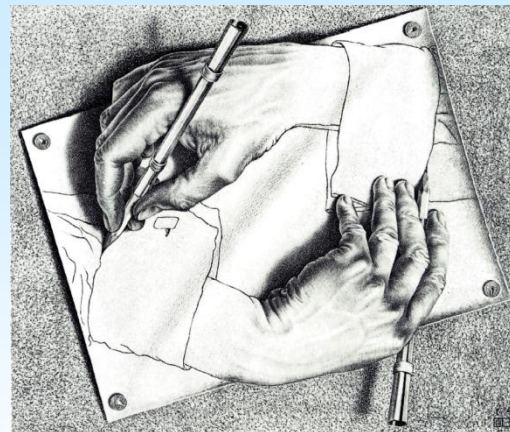
Chirality

(χειρ = hand)



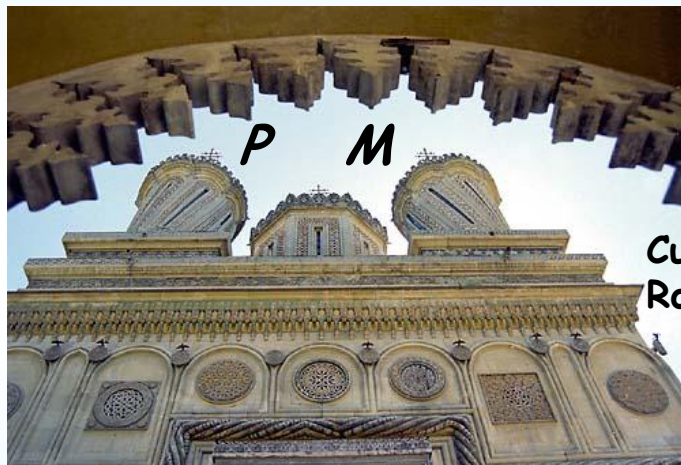
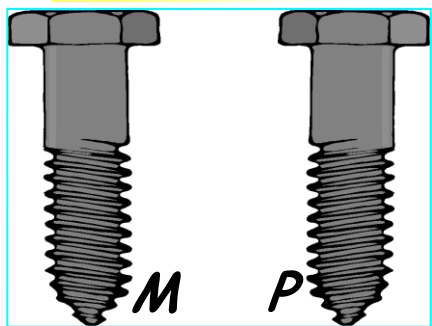
Laevo

Dextro

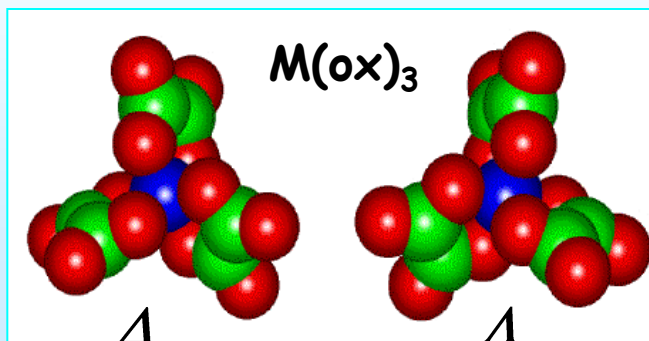
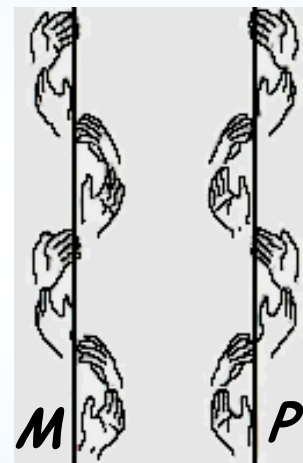


ESCHER

Examples:



Curtea de Arges
Romania



Chiral TTFs

N. Avarvari and
J. D. Wallis,
J. Mater. Chem.
(feature article)
2009, 19, 4061

Chiral tetrathiafulvalenes - Interests

I. Synthetic challenge

II. Chiroptical redox switches, chiral recognition

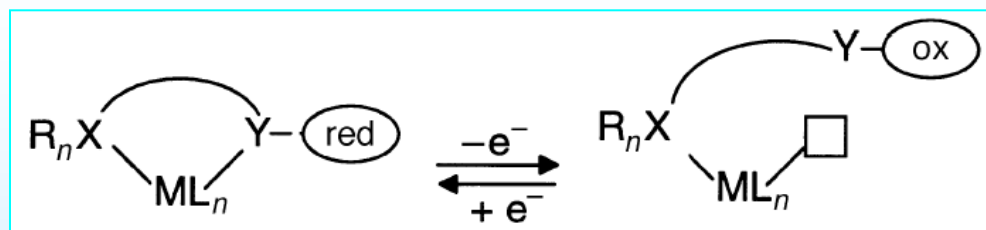
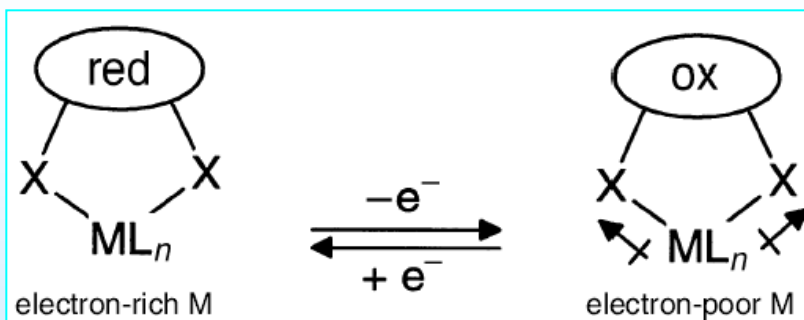
III. Chiral redox active ligands for enantioselective catalysis

The control of the metal complexes reactivity upon oxidation - reduction

Influence on the catalytic processes?

substitutionally inert redox-switchable ligands

redox-switchable hemilabile ligands



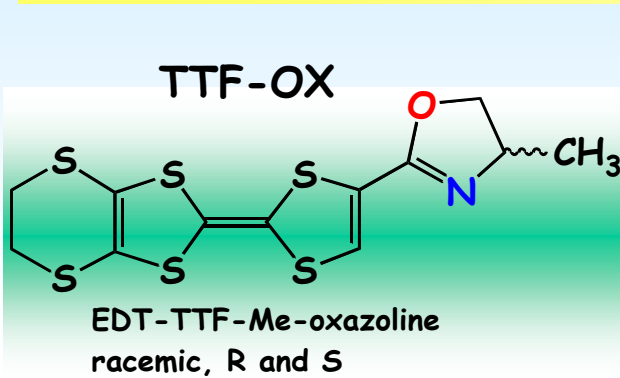
C. A. Mirkin et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1998**, *37*, 894

IV. Chiral molecular conductors

Chiral molecular conductors

1. Optical activity + Electrical conductivity Multifunctional materials

2. Enantiopure forms are inherently less disordered in the crystalline state



Influence on the conducting properties

C. Réthoré, M. Fourmigué, N. Avarvari *Chem. Commun.* 2004, 1384.

C. Réthoré, N. Avarvari, E. Canadell,
P. Auban-Senzier, M. Fourmigué *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, 127, 5748.

A. M. Madalan, C. Réthoré, M. Fourmigué, E. Canadell, E. B. Lopes,
M. Almeida, P. Auban-Senzier, N. Avarvari *Chem. Eur. J.* 2010, 16, 528.

3. Reports by Rikken et al. on electrical magneto-chiral anisotropy (eMChA) effects

Chiral SWNT

Krstić, Rikken et al. *J. Chem. Phys.* 2002, 117, 11315

Electrical resistance

$$R^{D/L}(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) = R_0 \{1 + \beta B^2 + \chi^{D/L} \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{B}\}$$

$$\chi^D = -\chi^L$$

handedness of the chiral conductor

$$R(\vec{H}, \vec{I}) \neq R(\vec{H}, -\vec{I})$$

eMChA effect (very weak)

4. Superconductivity in non-centrosymmetric systems

R. Roy, C. Kallin, *Phys. Rev. B* 2008, 77, 174513.

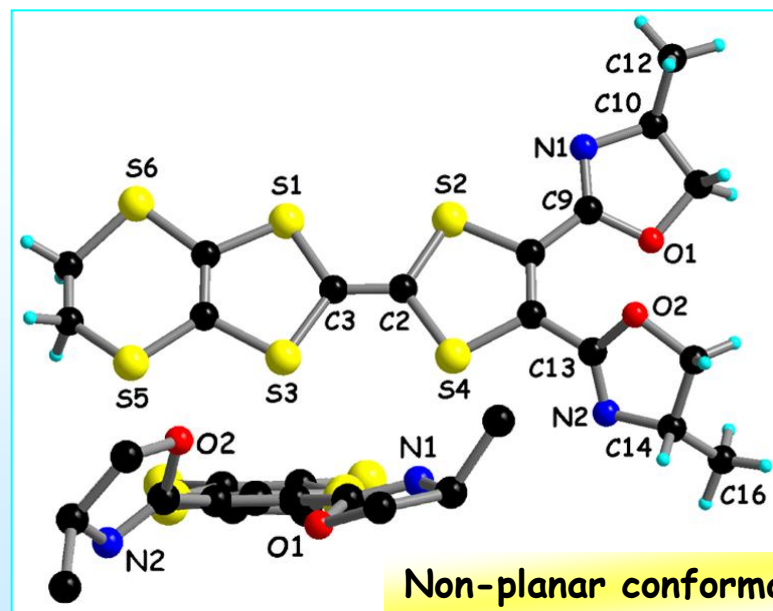
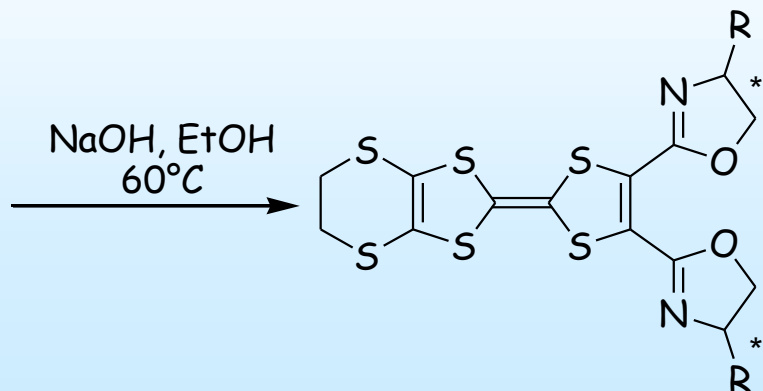
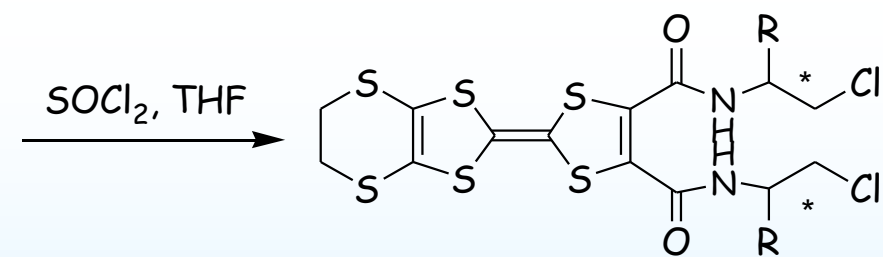
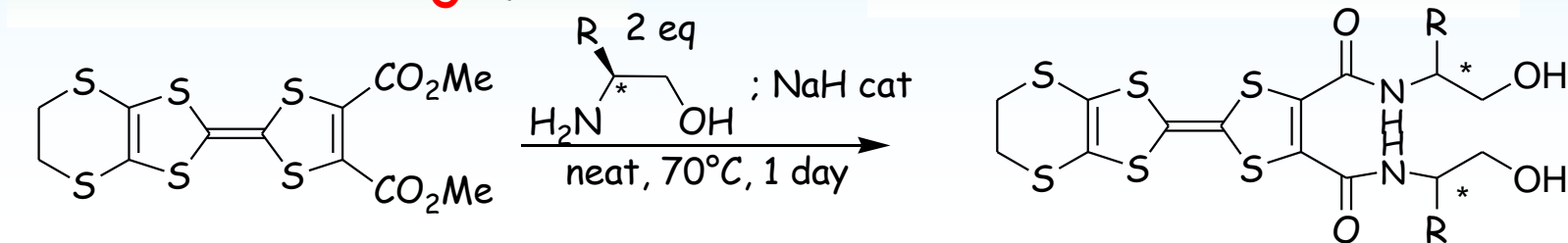
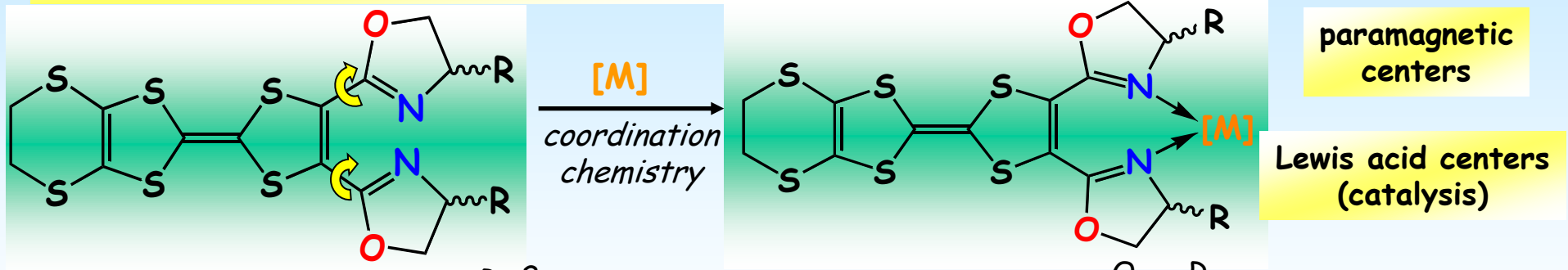
need of a library of chiral precursors in which the chiral information is addressed in different ways



Several strategies are envisaged

C₂ symmetric chiral tetrathiafulvalenes

I. TTF-bis(oxazolines) TTF-BOX



F. Riobé, N. Avarvari, *Chem. Commun.* 2009, 3753.

C_2 symmetric chiral tetrathiafulvalenes

TTF-BOX: conformational issues

Theoretical calculations DFT/B3LYP/6-31+G(d): four energy minima

1. *s-trans/s-trans*

ΔE 0 kcal/mole

2. *s-cis/s-trans*

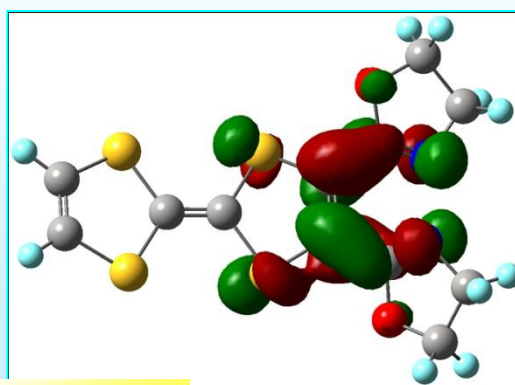
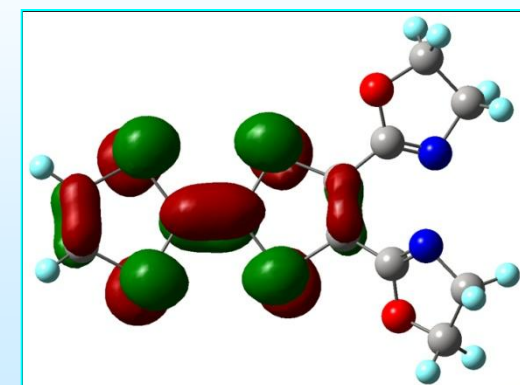
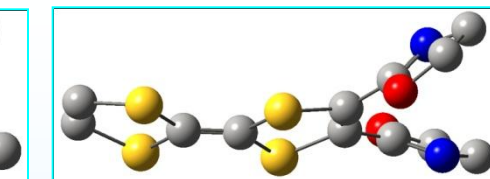
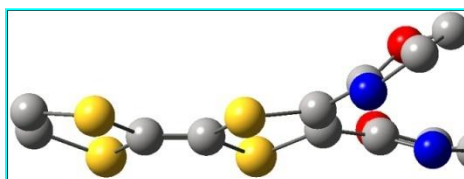
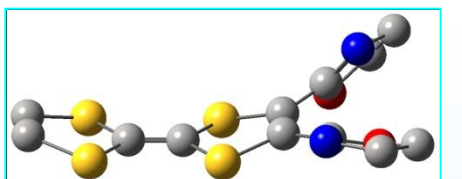
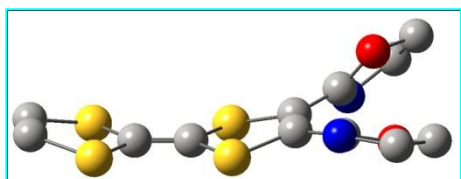
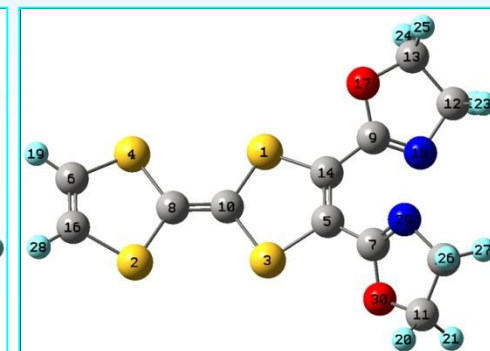
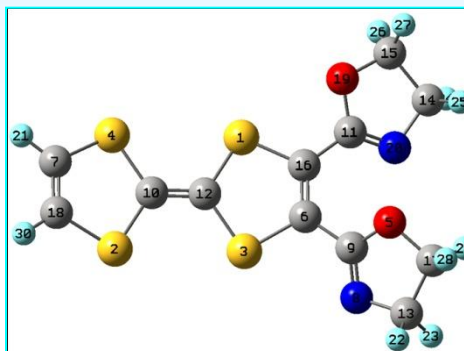
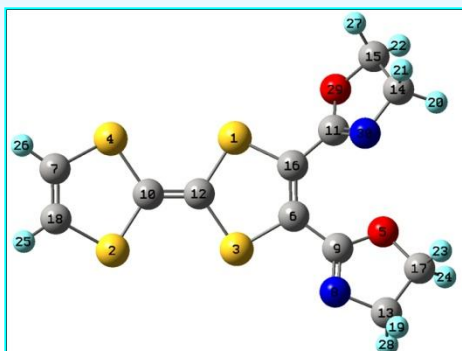
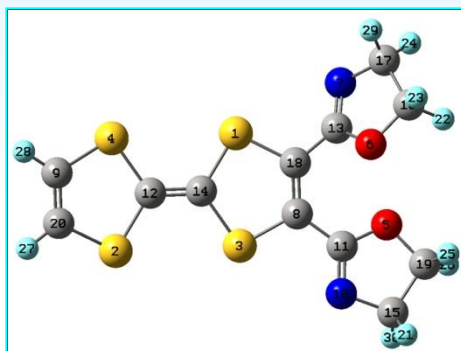
ΔE 0.52 kcal/mole

3. *s-cis/s-trans*

ΔE 0.74 kcal/mole

4. *s-cis/s-cis*

ΔE 1.78 kcal/mole



HOMO

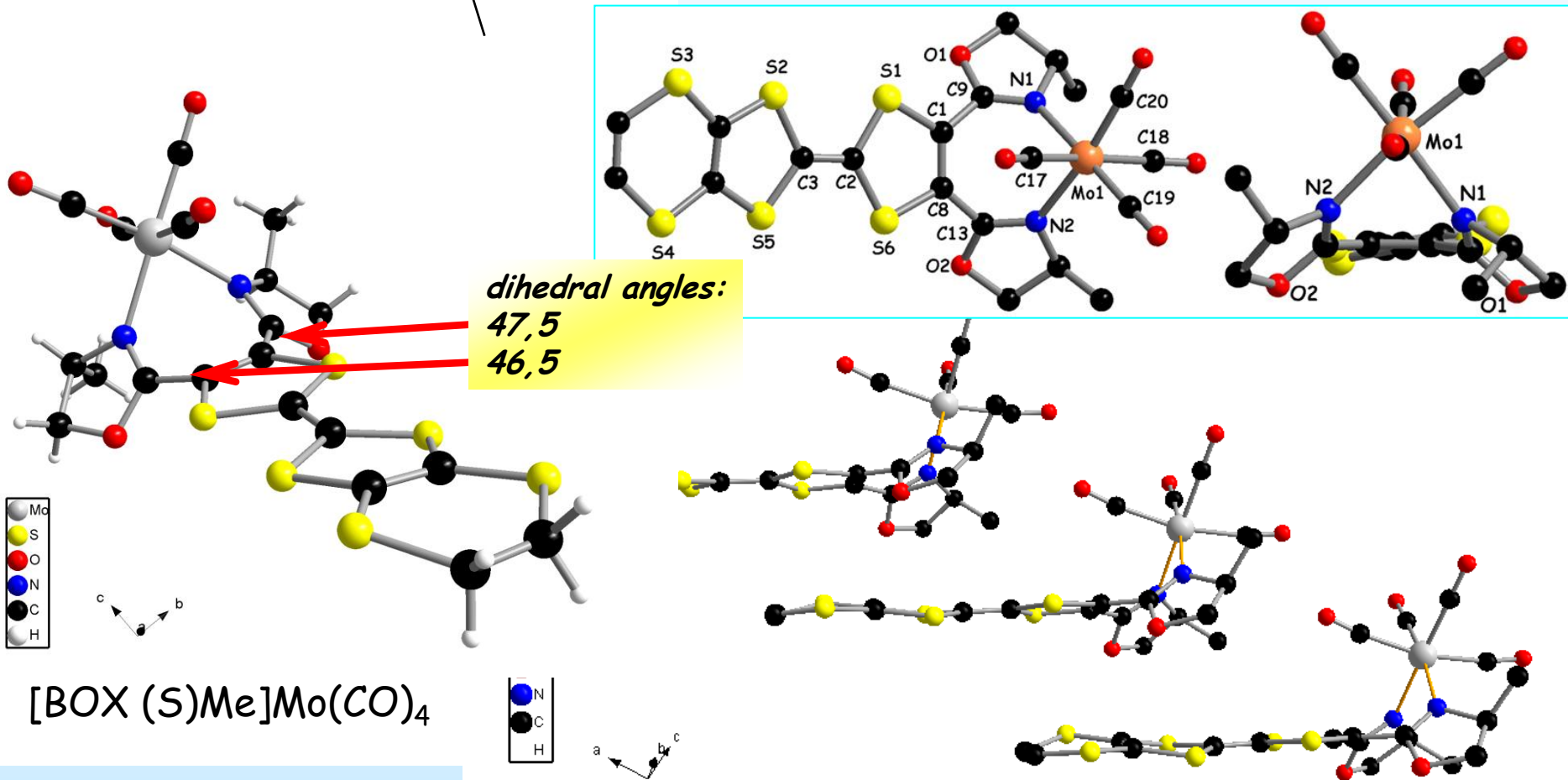
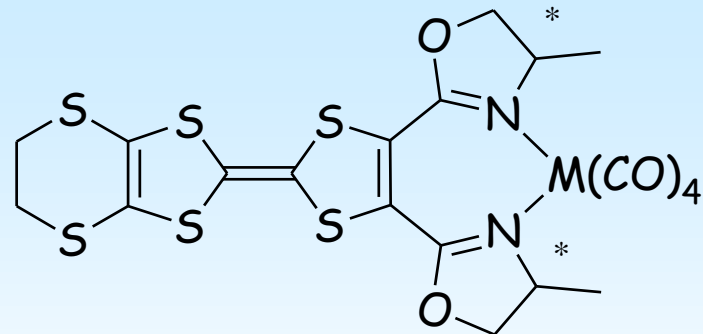
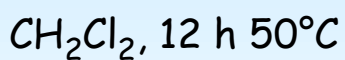
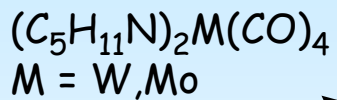
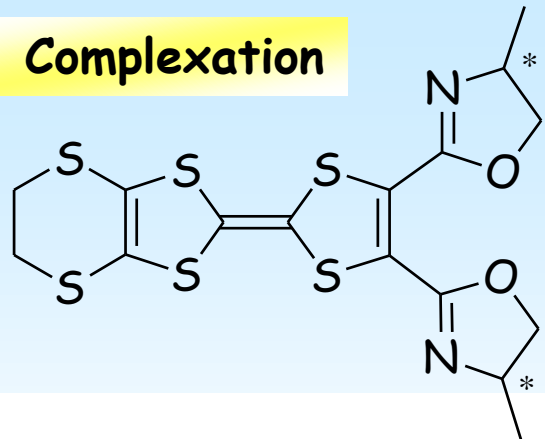
ΔE 2.83 eV

LUMO

How to increase the rigidity and/or the planarity?

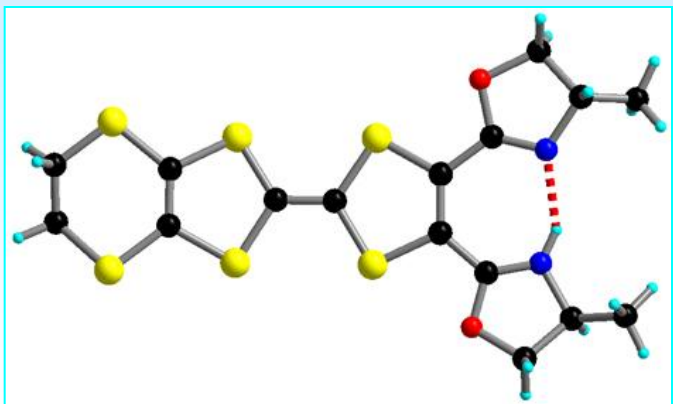
I. Complexation

TTF-BOX

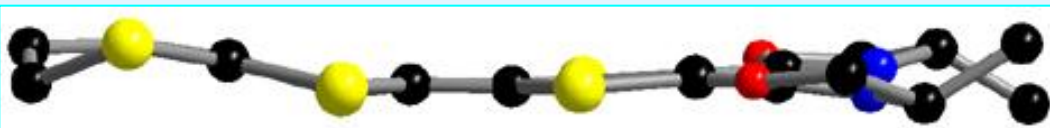


TTF-BOX

II. Protonation

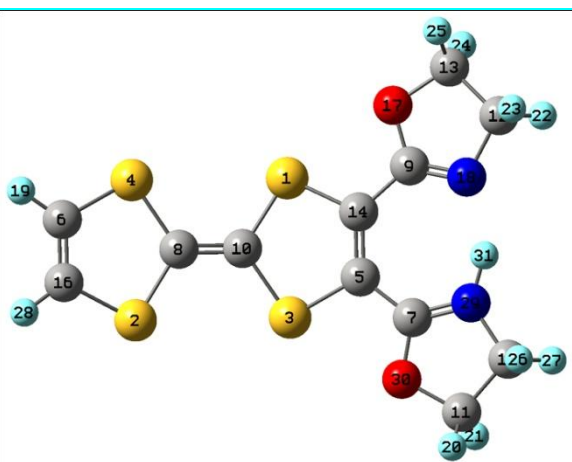


Monoprotonated TTF-BOX, TTF stays neutral

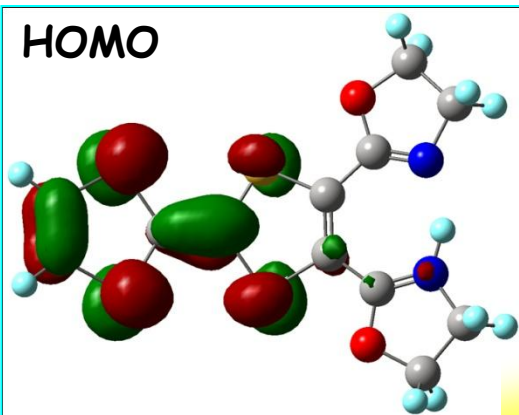


Rigid planar [bis(Me-Ox)H]⁺ motif

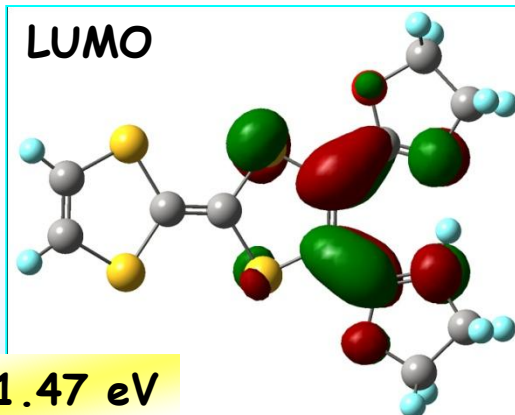
DFT/B3LYP/6-31+G(d)



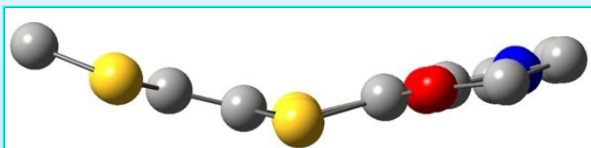
HOMO



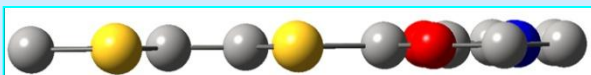
LUMO



ΔE 1.47 eV



TTF⁰



TTF²⁺

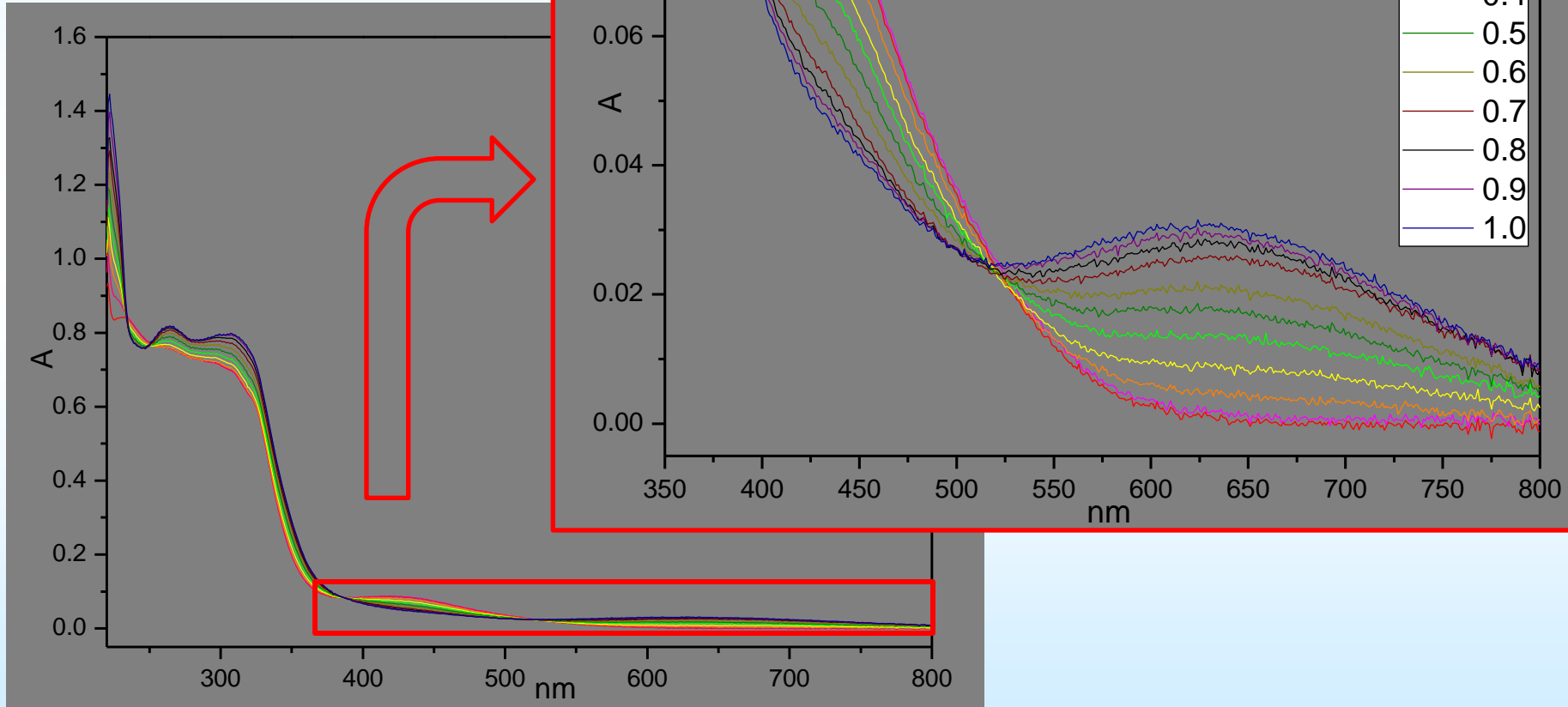
*Electrocrystallization
New donor-acceptor system*

F. Riobé, N. Avarvari, unpublished

TTF-BOX

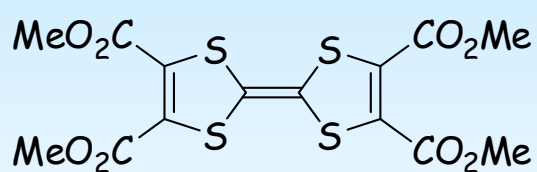
Chiral Donor-Acceptor system modulated by pH

UV-visible spectroscopy



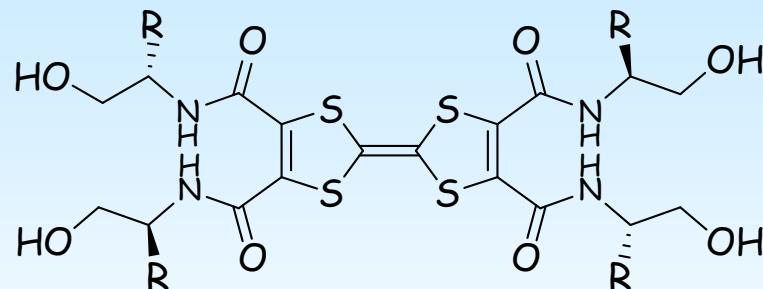
*EDT-TTF-Me-BOX in solution of $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ 1:1 ($C = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}$)
+ increasing amounts of APTS*

TTF-Bis(BOX)

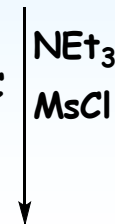


(S)-Alaninol/(S)-Valinol
70°C, 1 night

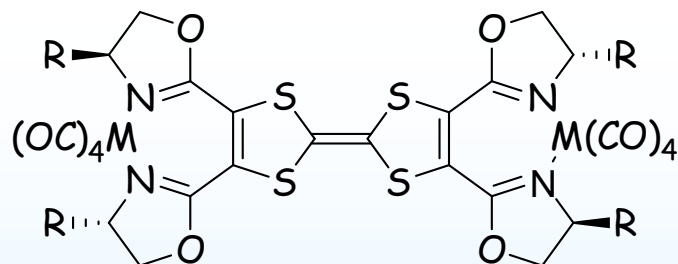
R=Me, iPr
77%



24h
70°C
THF

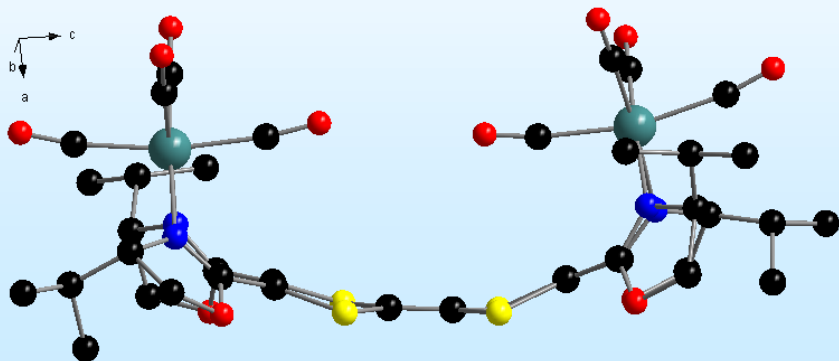
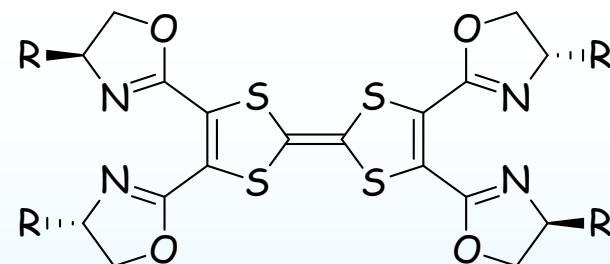


85%



Coordination
M=Mo, W

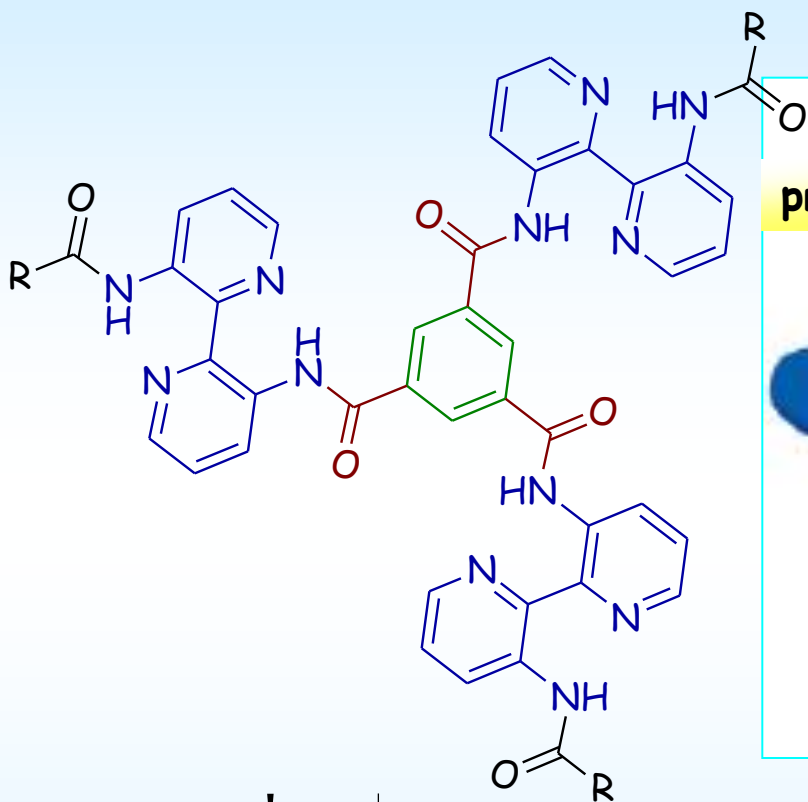
CH₂Cl₂
90%



[W(CO)₄]₂[TTF-tetrakis-(S)-(iPr-Ox)][CHCl₃]

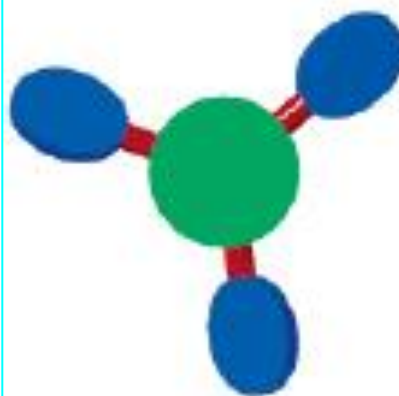
C_3 symmetric tetrathiafulvalenes

II. Using a C_3 symmetric platform

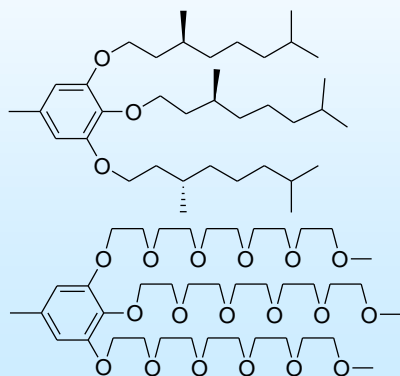
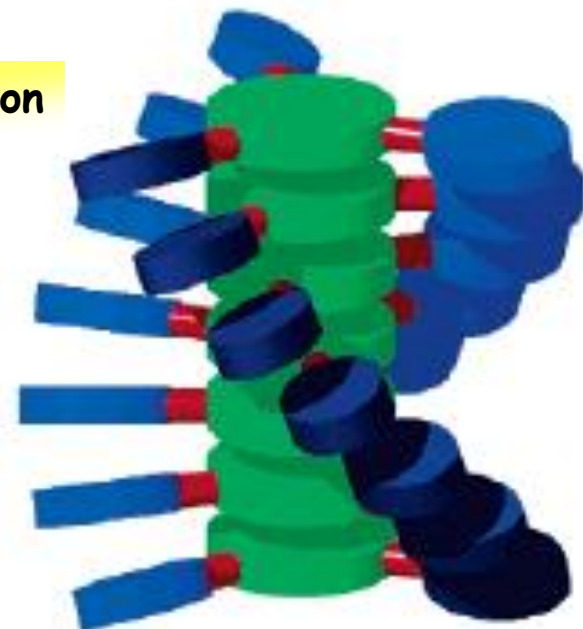


helical chirality

propeller like conformation



π - π stacking
hydrogen bonds

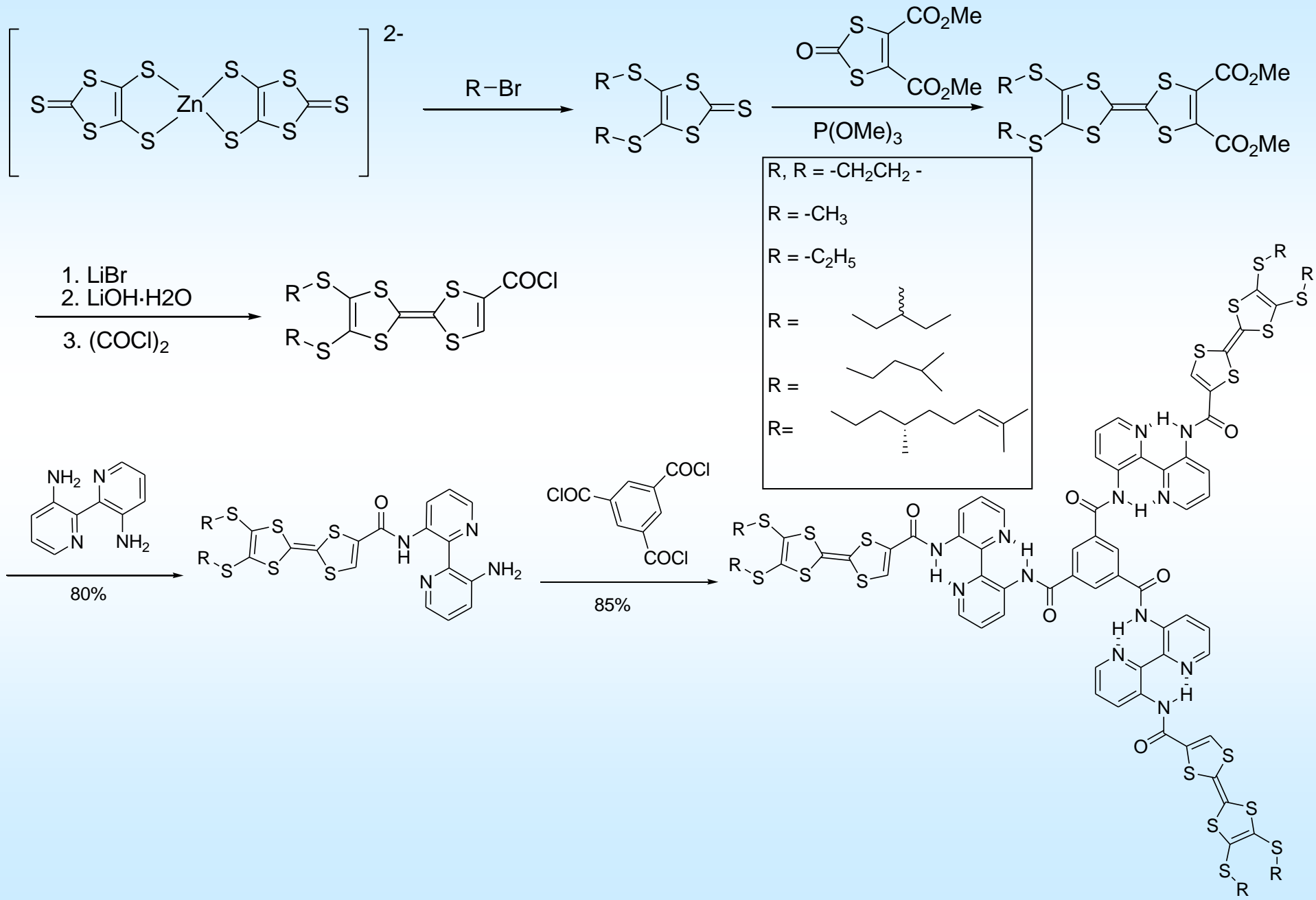


A. R. A. Palmans, J. A. J. M. Vekemans, E. E. Havinga, E. W. Meijer
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. **1997**, *36*, 2648

L. Brunsveld, H. Zhang, M. Glasbeek, J. A. J. M. Vekemans, E. W. Meijer
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2000**, *122*, 6175.

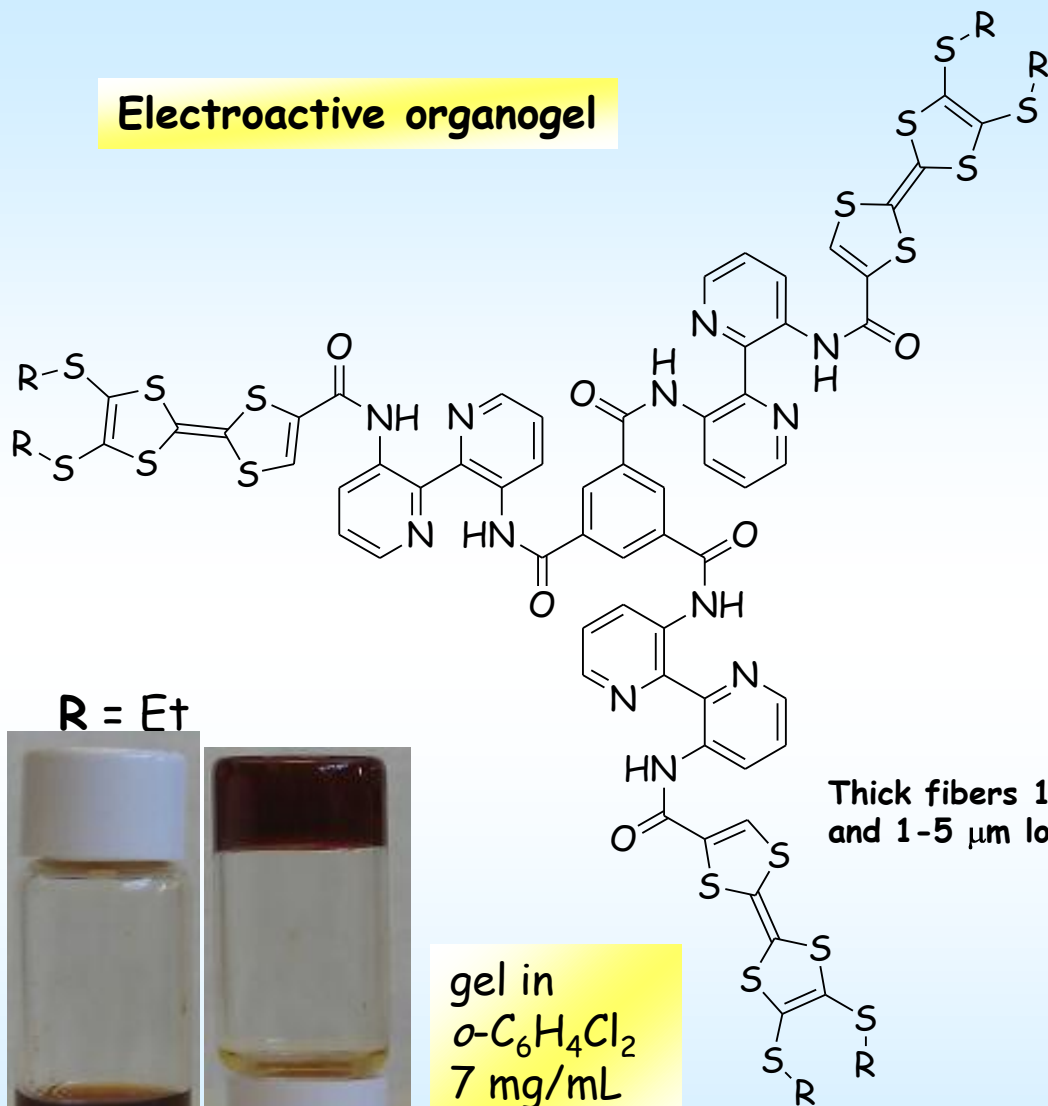
J. van Gestel, A. R. A. Palmans, B. Titulaer, J. A. J. M. Vekemans, E. W. Meijer
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2005**, *127*, 5490.

C_3 symmetric TTFs: convergent synthesis



C_3 symmetric TTFs: conducting supramolecular wires

Electroactive organogel



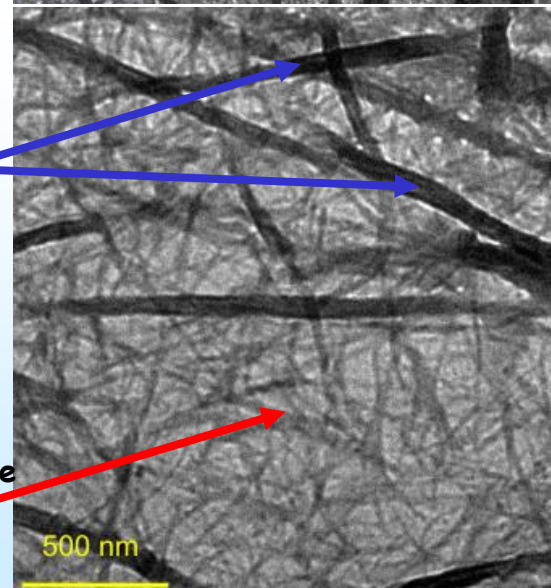
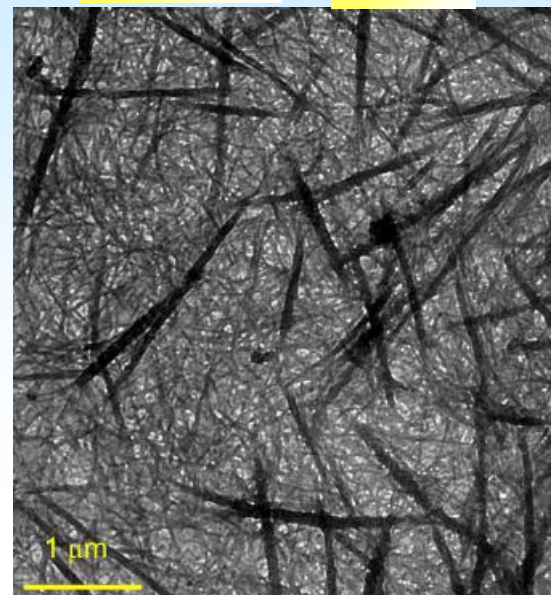
gel in
 $o-C_6H_4Cl_2$
7 mg/mL
 $3.8 \cdot 10^{-3} M$

Thick fibers 100 nm wide
and 1-5 μm long

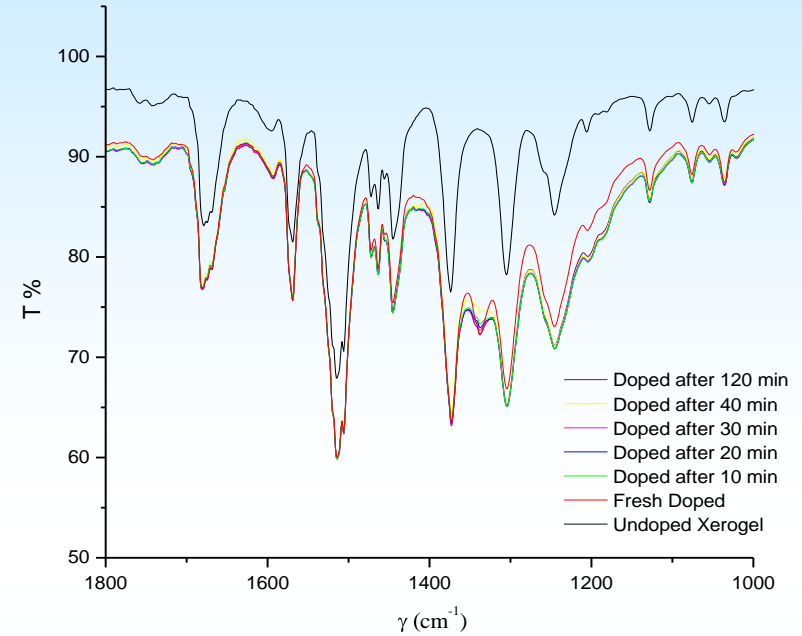
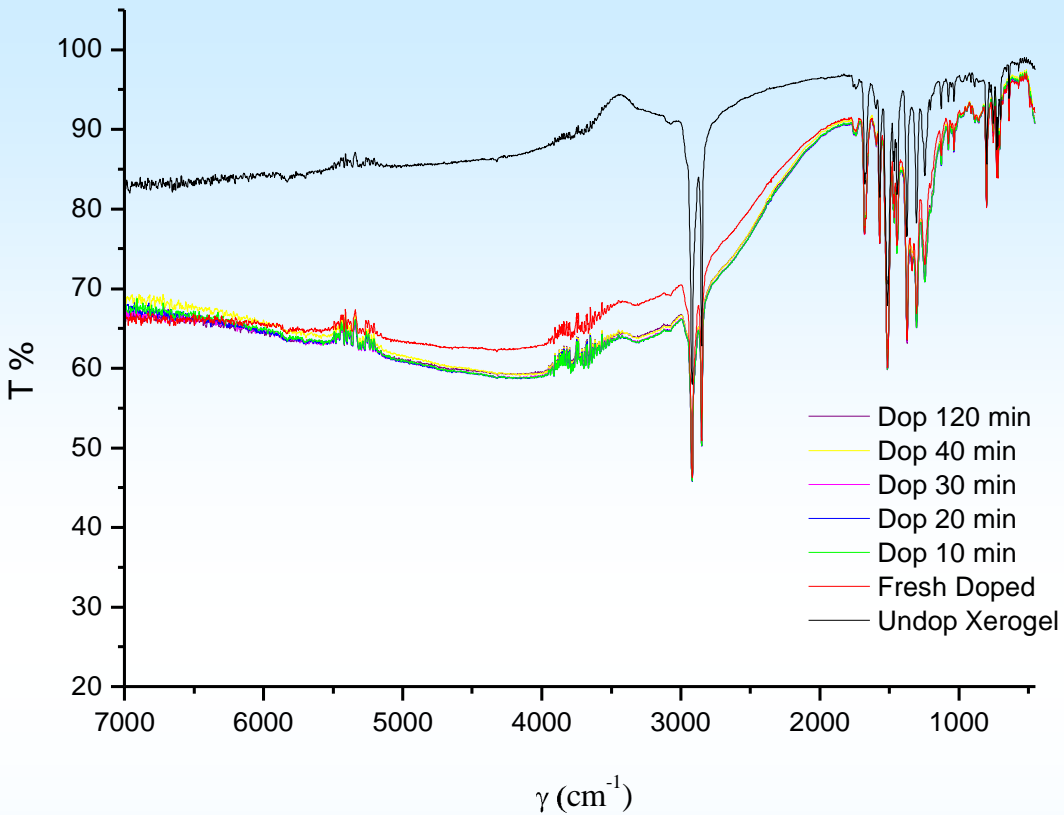
Thin fibers 12-18 nm wide
and 50-500 nm long

xerogel

TEM



Doping with iodine

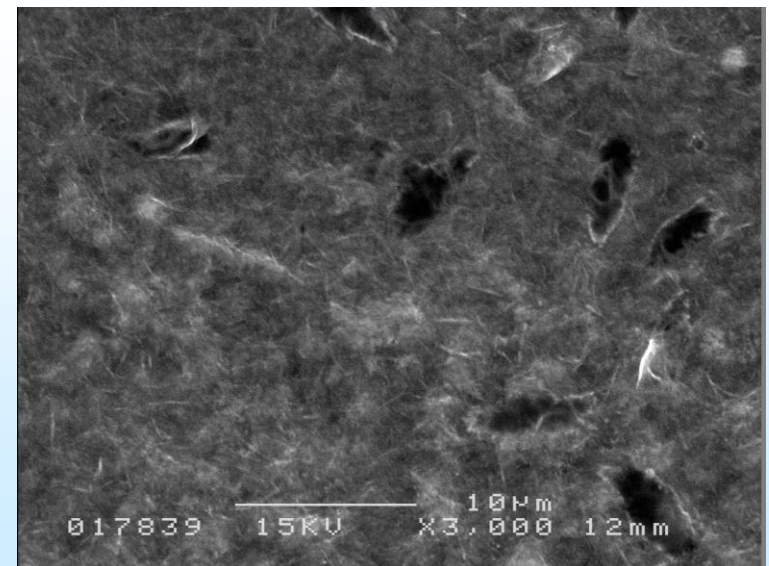


Content in atomic %	S	I
After doping	83,11	17,28
6 days later	90,49	9,52

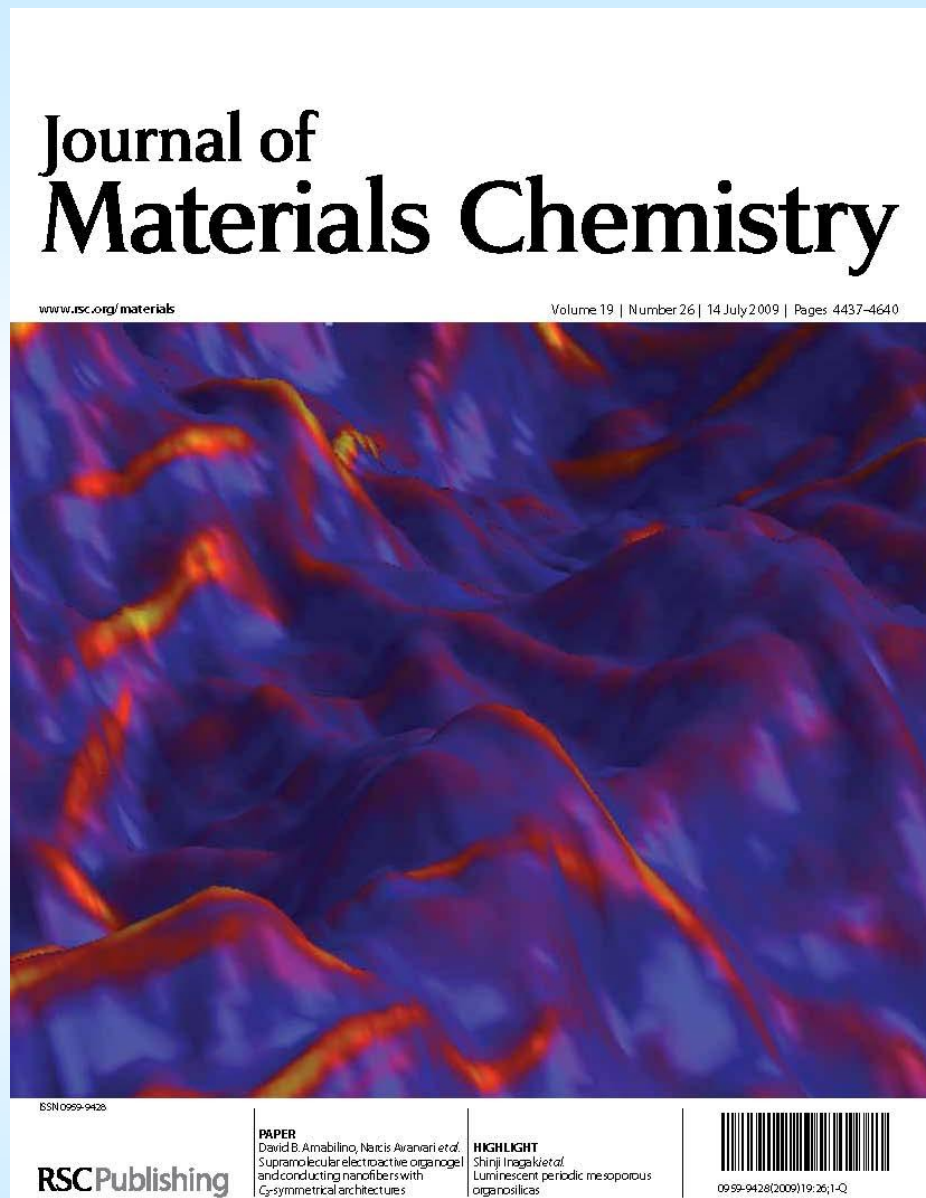
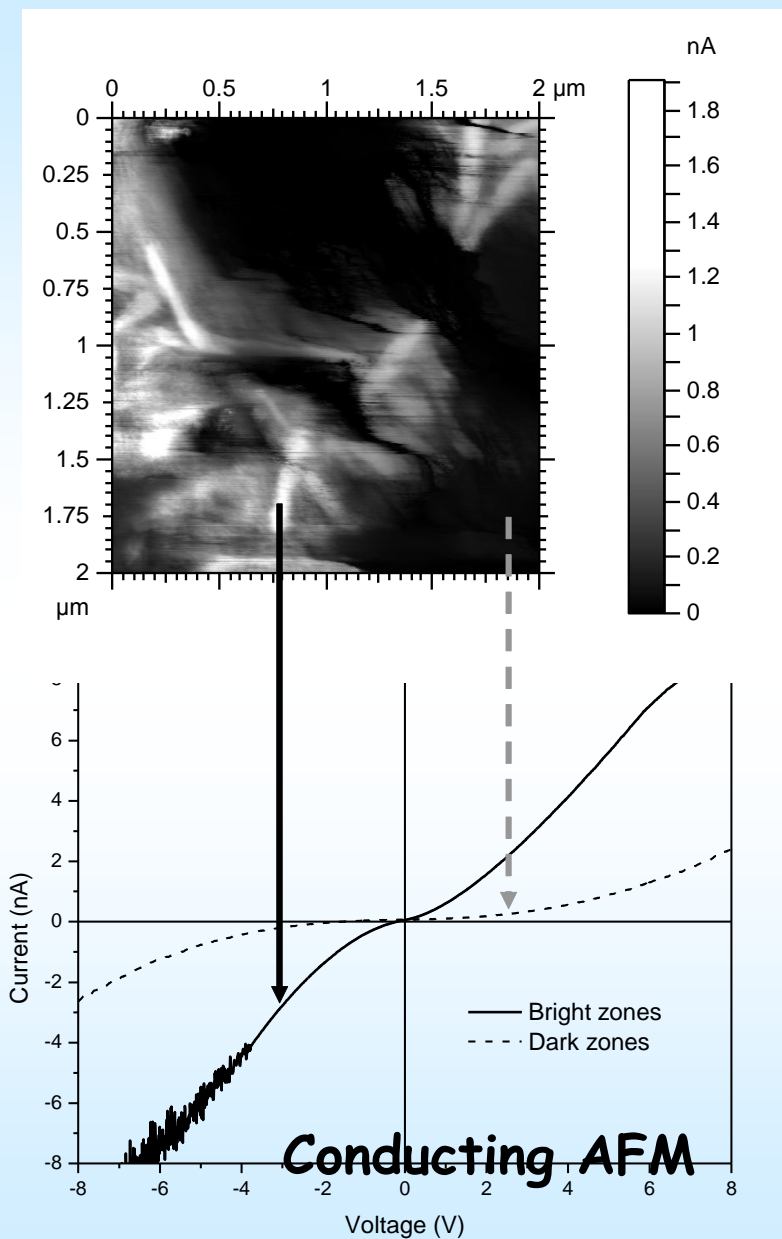
SEM/EDX measurements

= >

Ratio TTF/I₃⁻
2,4/1



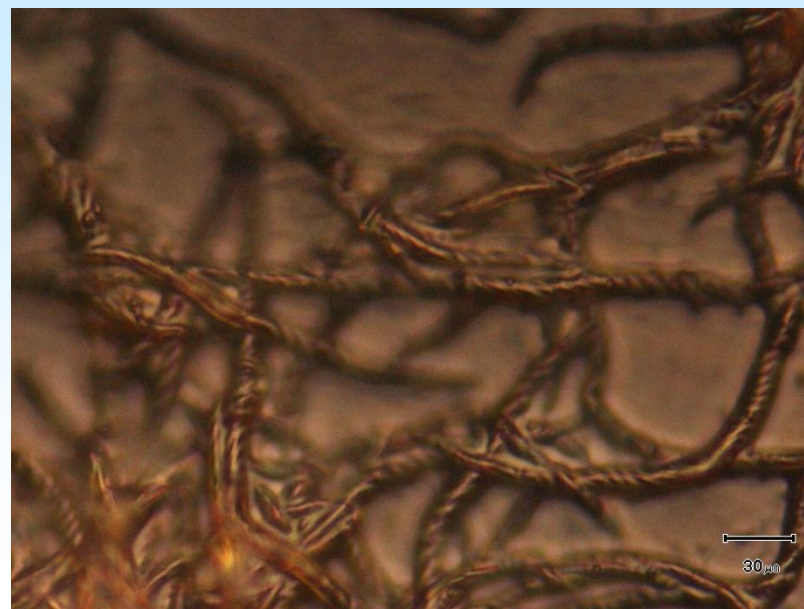
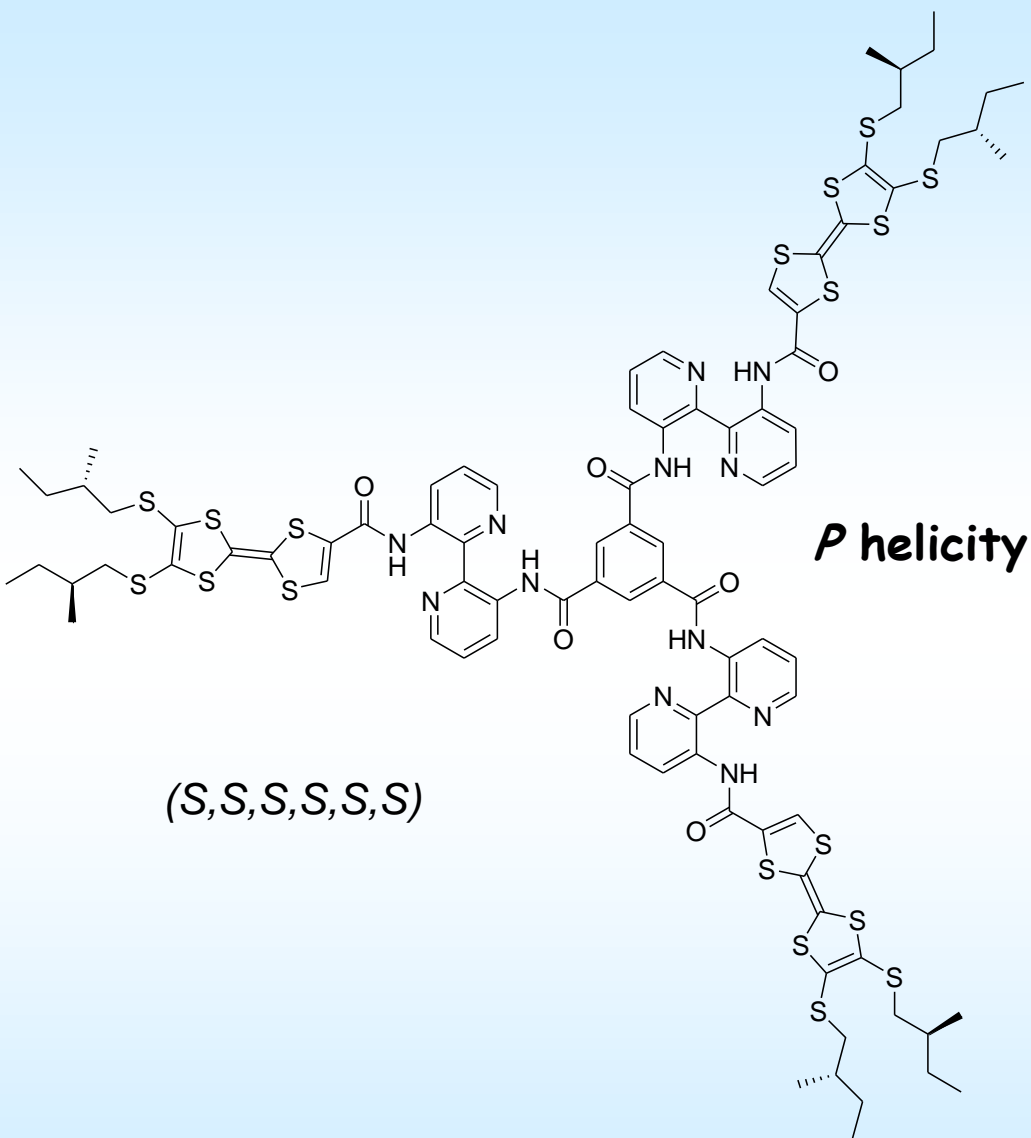
Doping with iodine



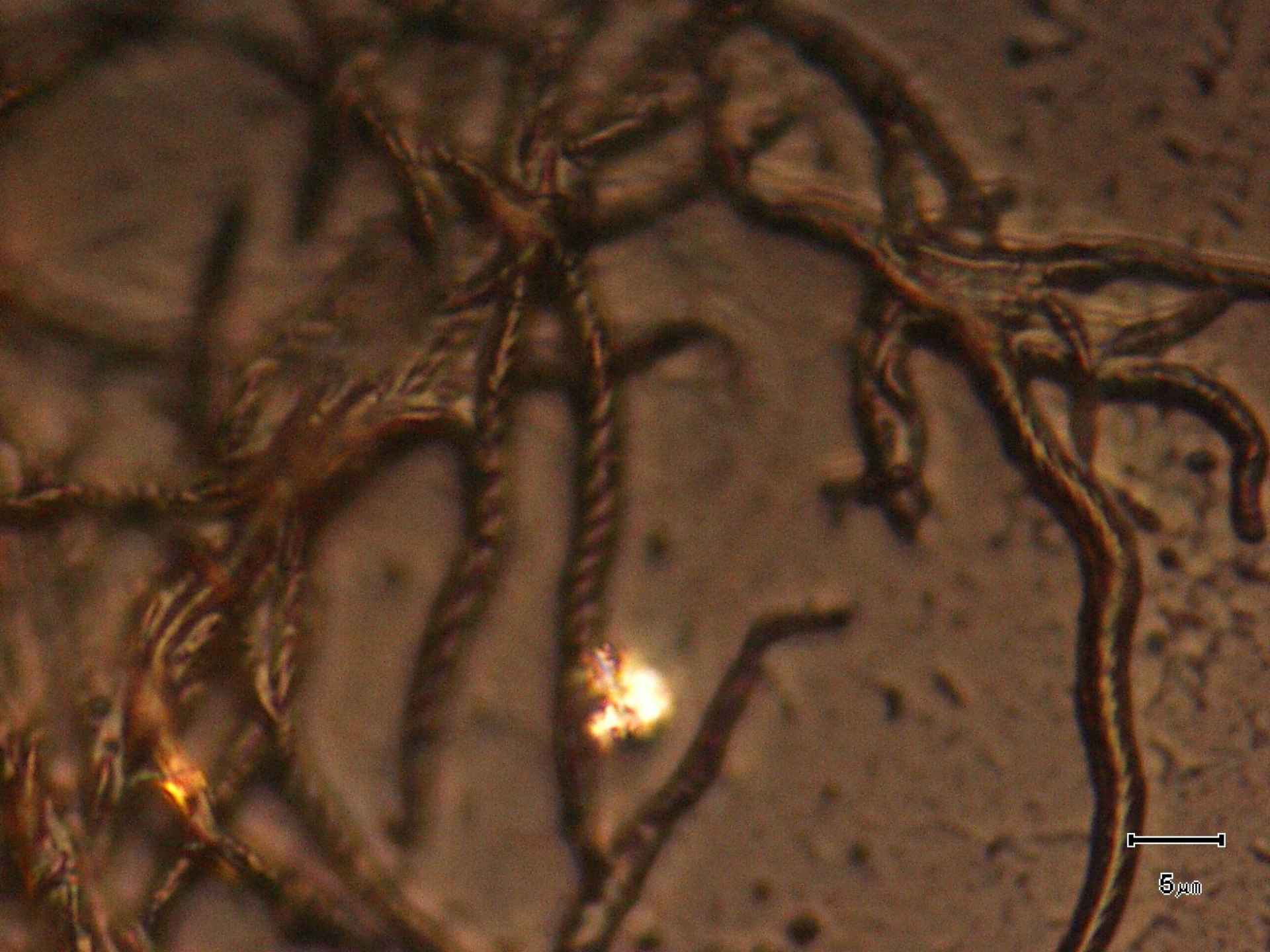
Superposed current and topographic measurements

I. Danila, F. Riobé, J. Puigmarti, A. Pérez del Pino, J. D. Wallis, D. Amabilino, N. Avarvari, *J. Mater. Chem.* 2009, 19, 4495.

Supramolecular chirality

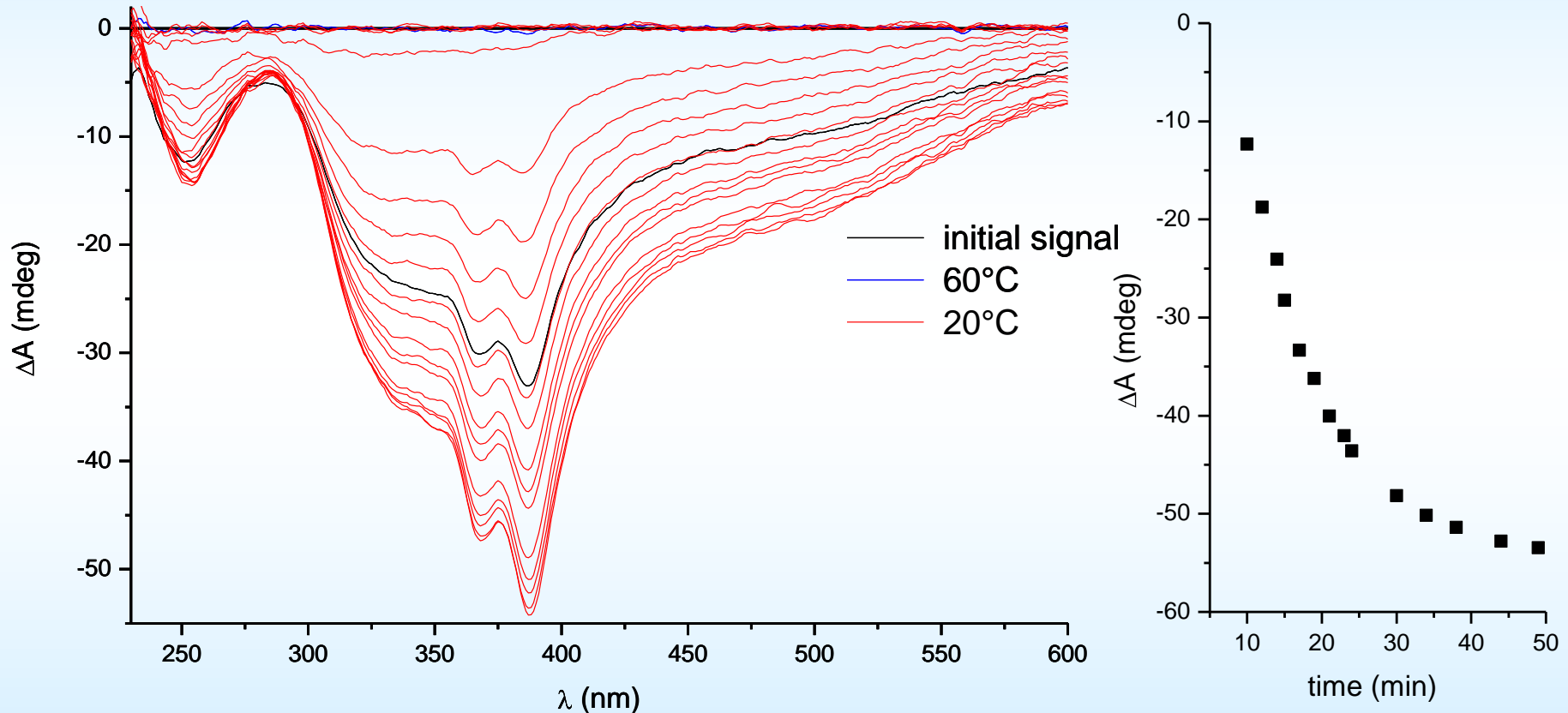


Optical images



Supramolecular chirality

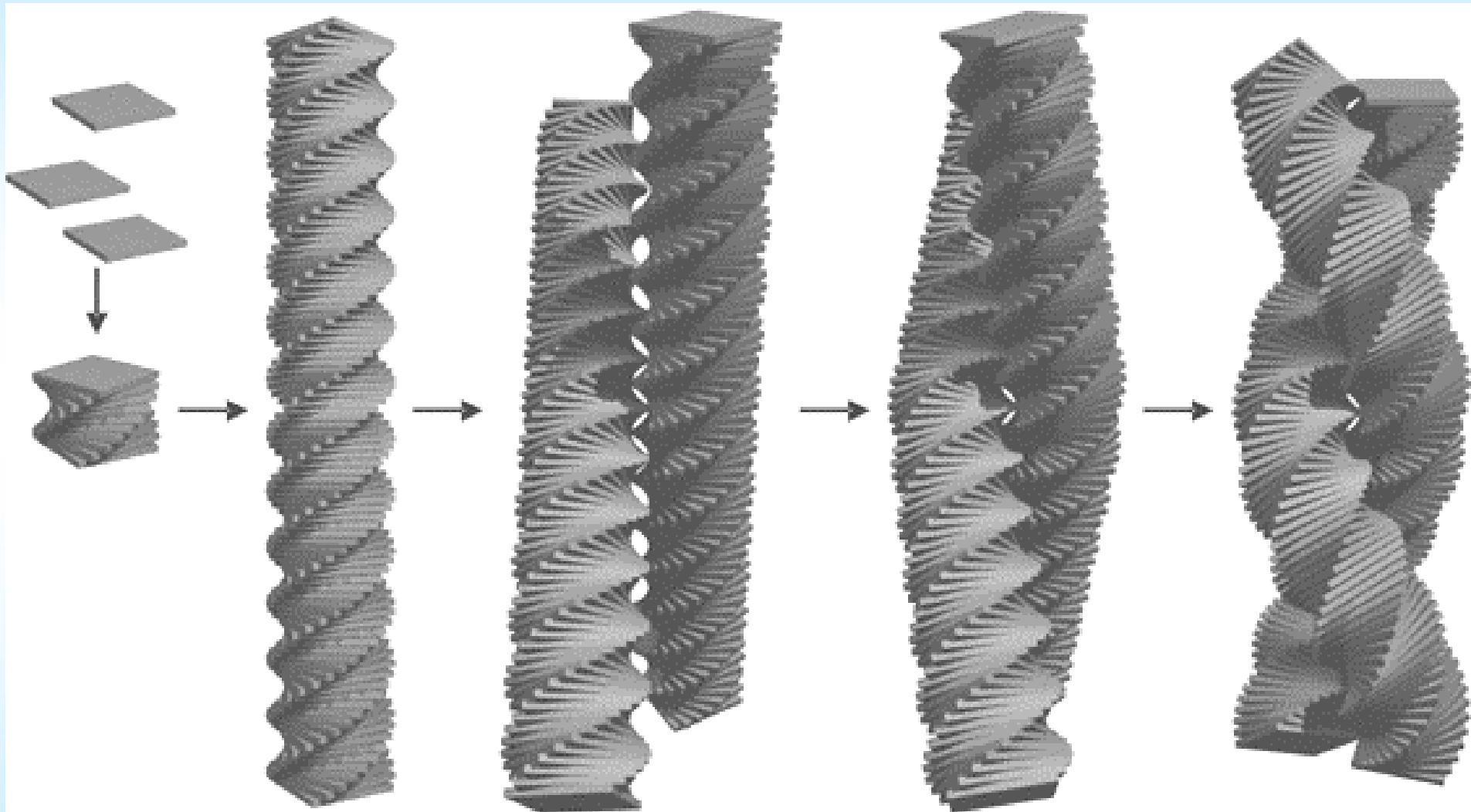
Circular dichroism measurements



CD spectra and evolution of the signal at 387 nm in dioxane

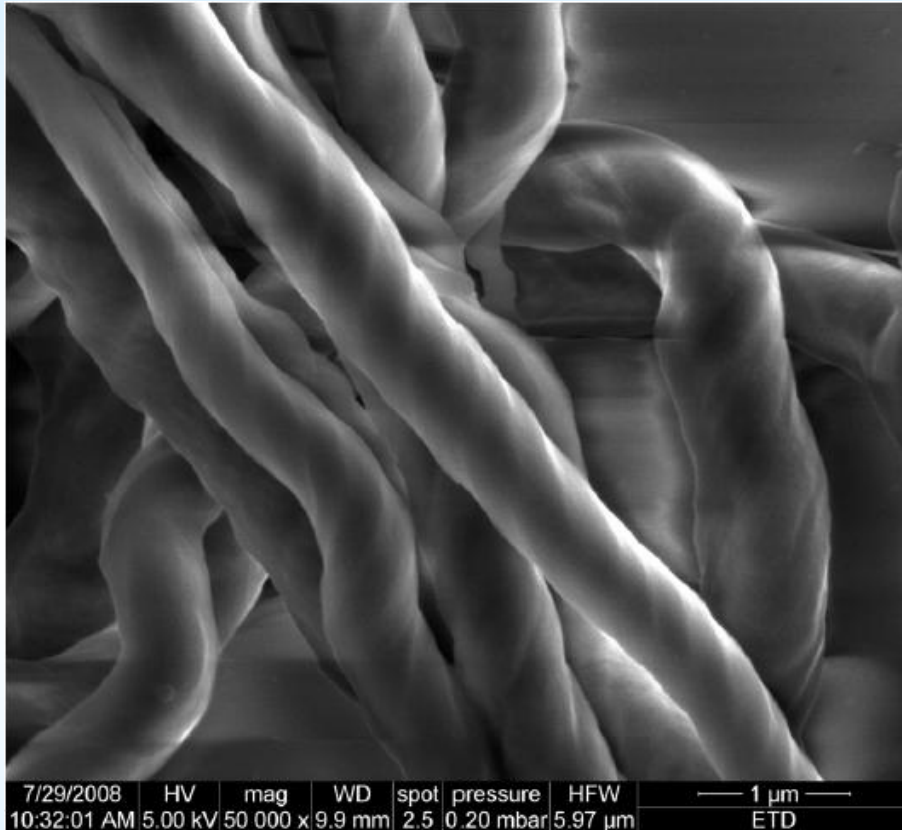
***M* helicity in solution for the primary fibers!**

Formation of fibres



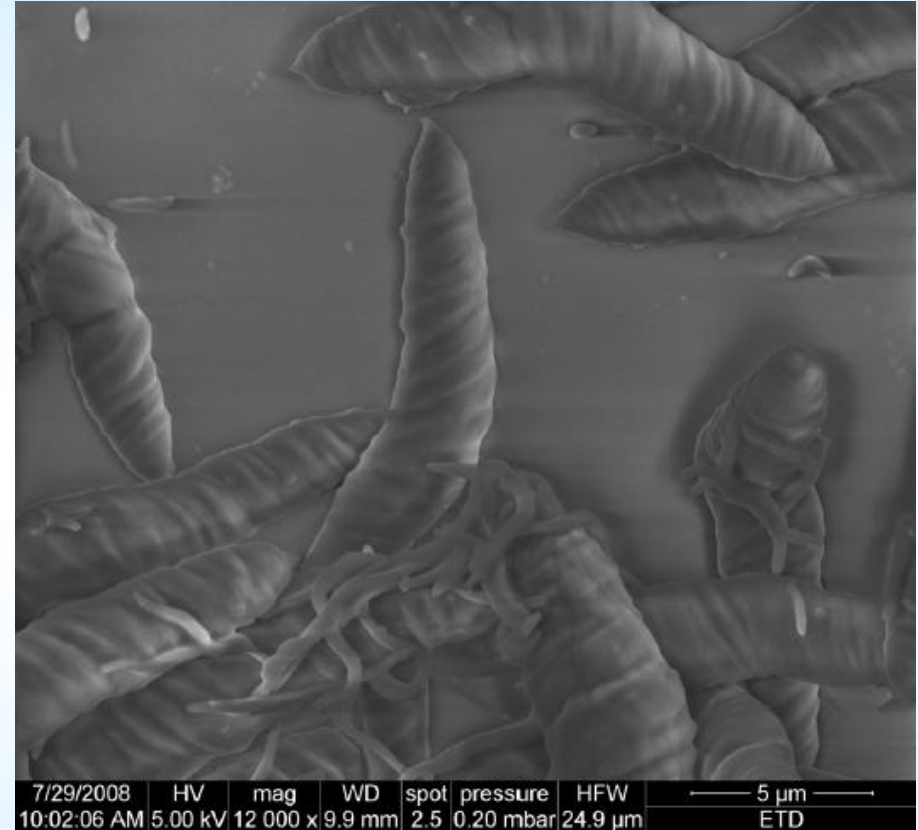
A sensitive system

Fibres



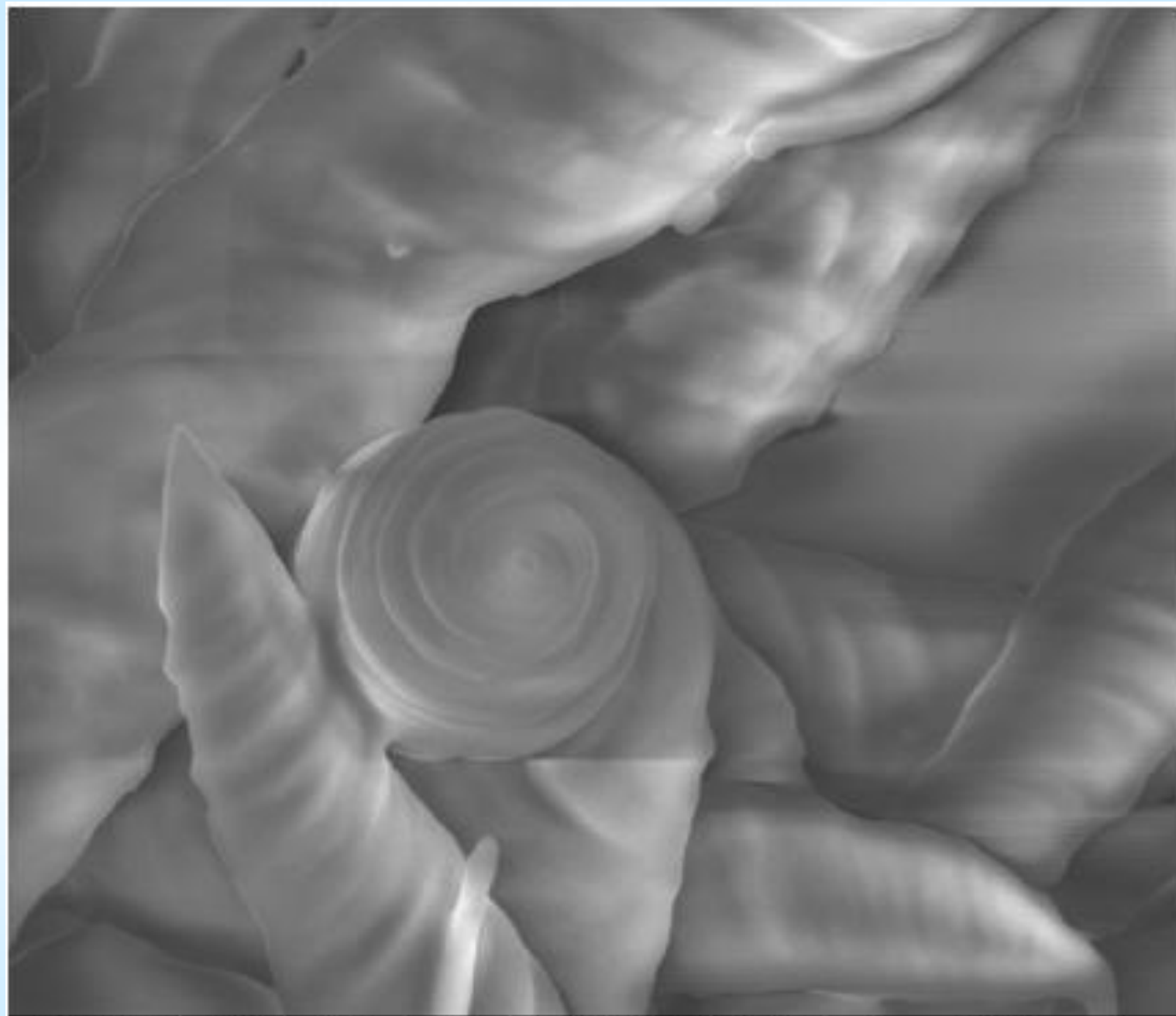
Obtained with a heatgun

Microcroissants !



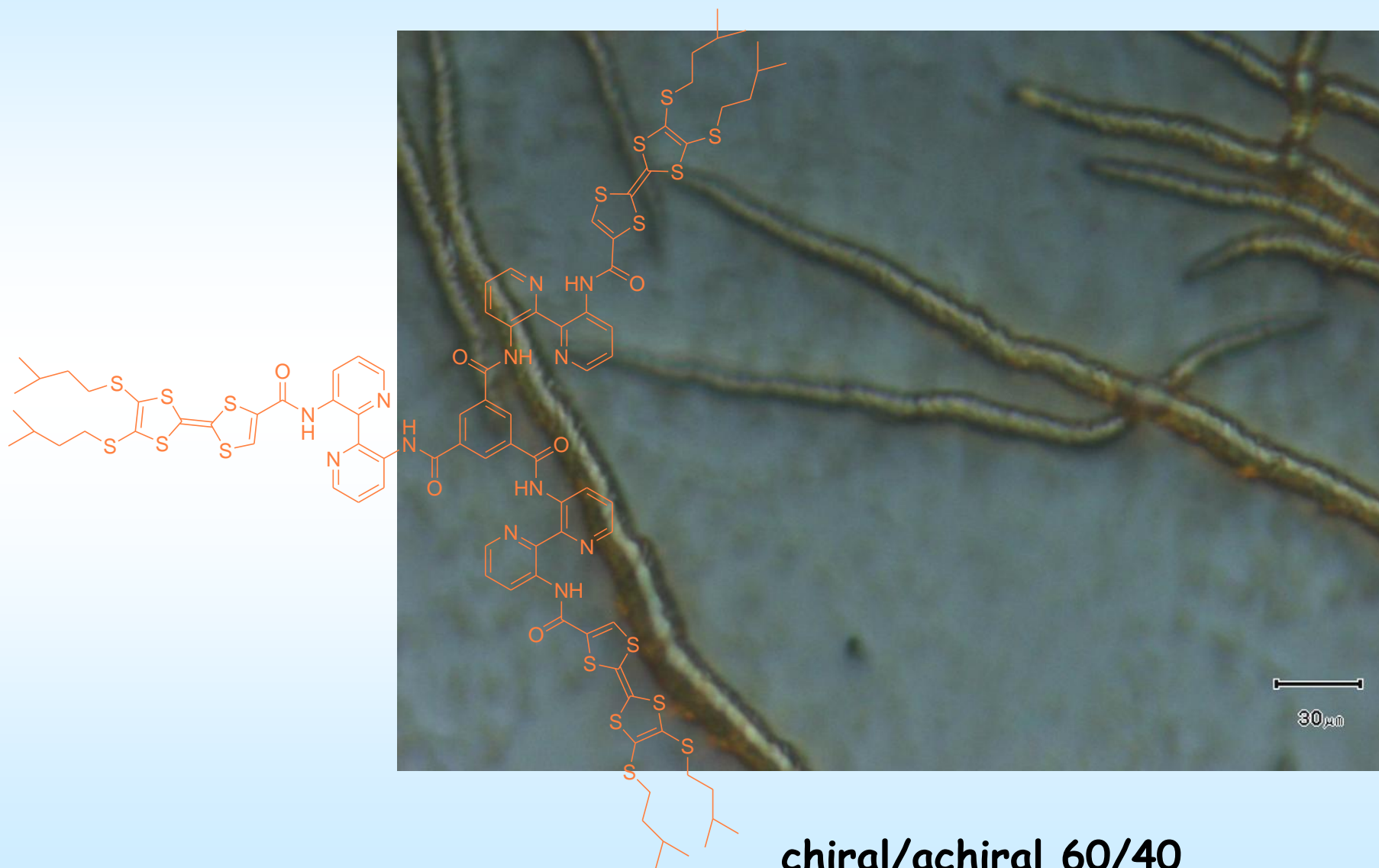
Obtained with a hotplate

SEM images



7/29/2008	HV	mag	WD	spot	pressure	HFW	—— 2 μ m ——
10:21:40 AM	5.00 kV	30 000 x	9.9 mm	2.5	0.20 mbar	9.95 μ m	ETD

Sergeants and soldiers?



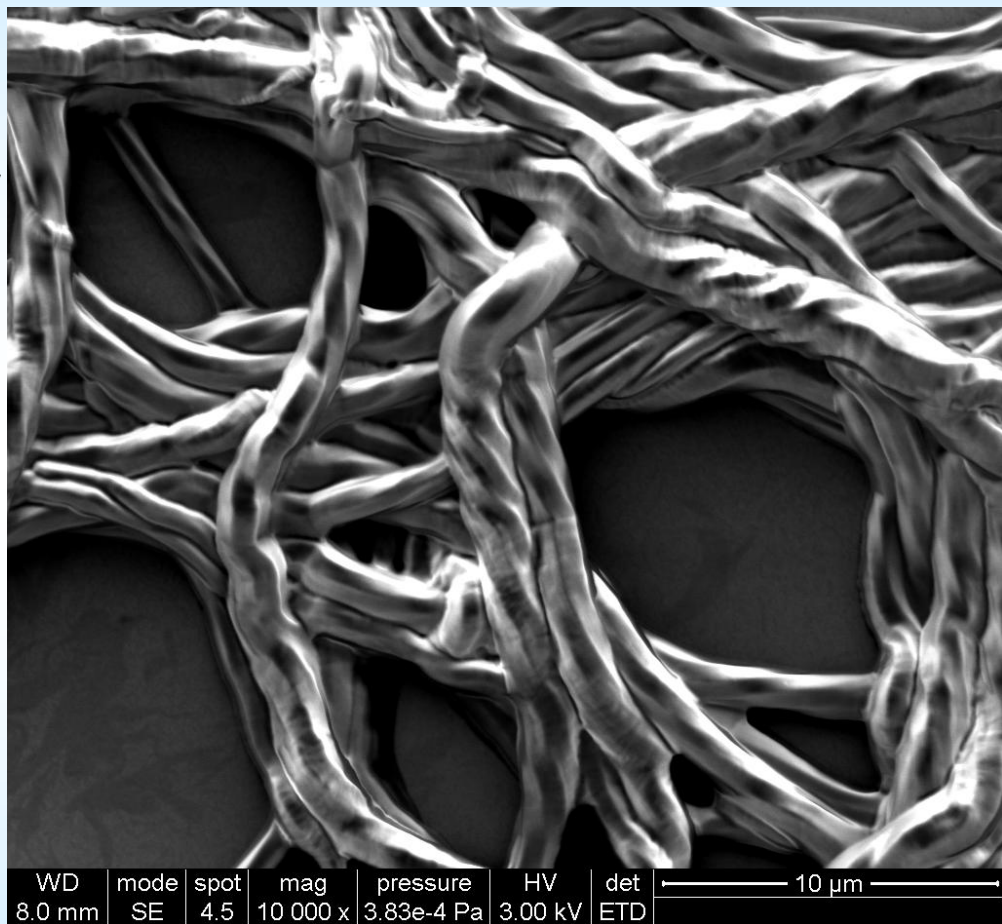
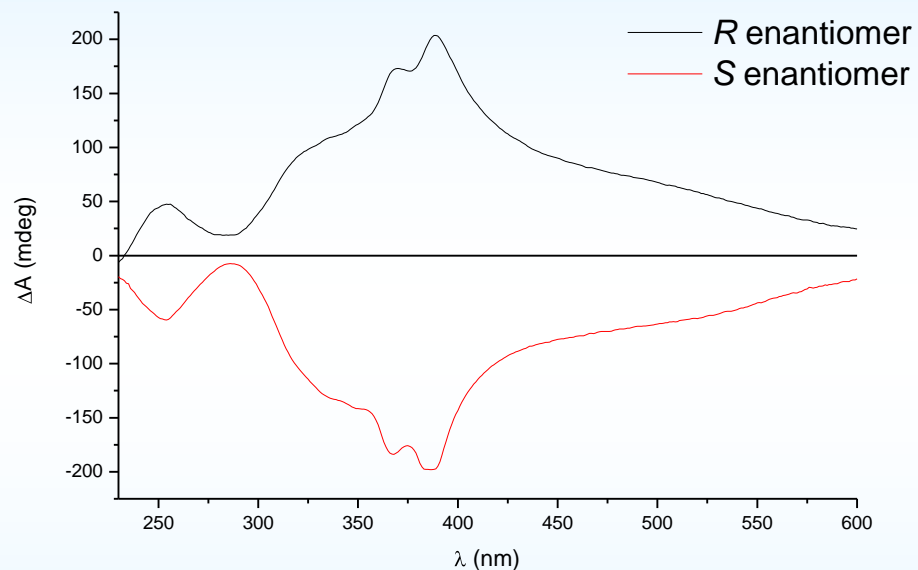
chiral/achiral 60/40

Supramolecular chirality

(R,R,R,R,R,R) enantiomer

M helicity

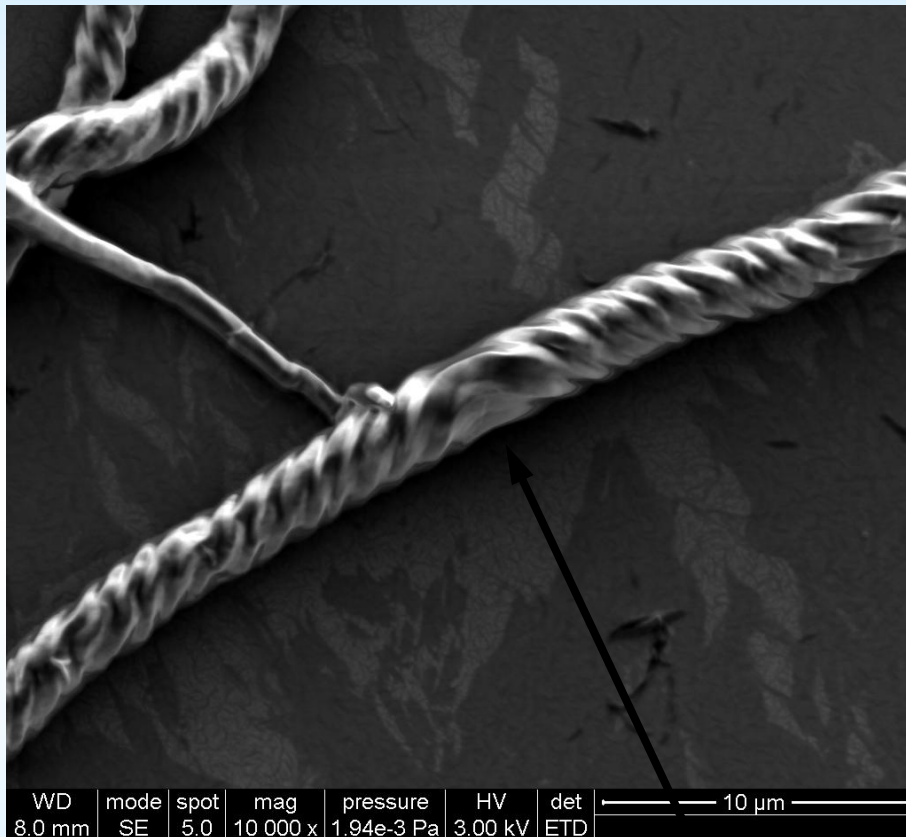
CD measurements



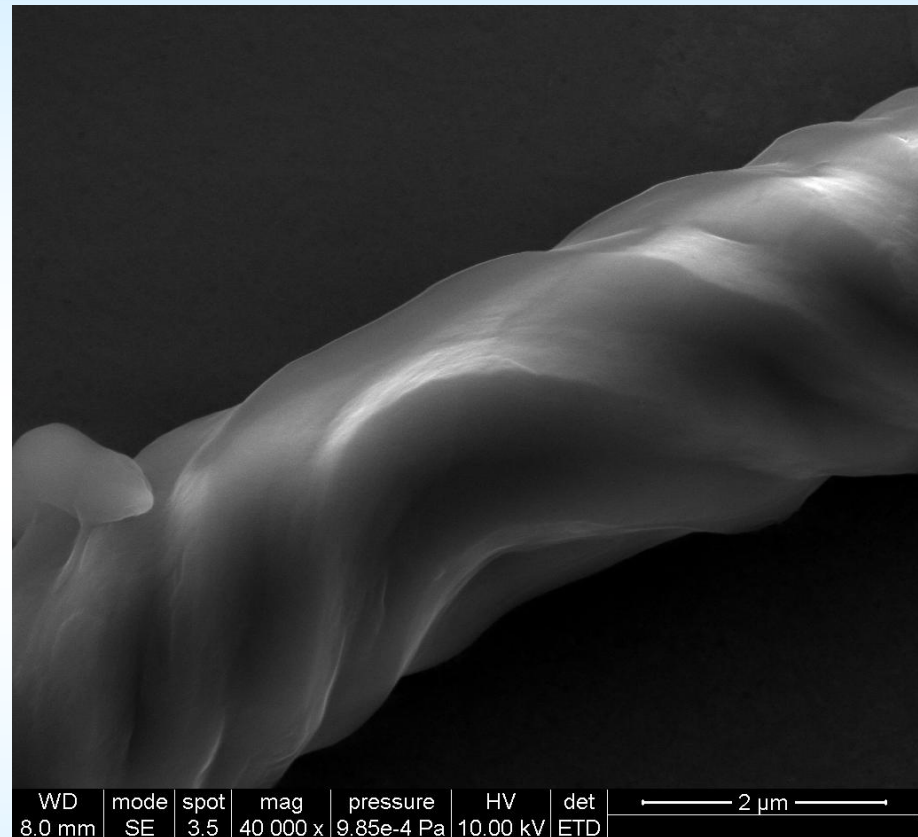
SEM image

Supramolecular chirality

Fibres from the racemic mixture



SEM images



Inversion of helicity!



WD	mode	spot	mag	pressure	HV	det	← 20 μm →
7.9 mm	SE	5.0	5 000 x	5.74e-4 Pa	3.00 kV	ETD	

CONCLUSIONS and PERSPECTIVES

1. Chiral TTF-oxazolines (TTF-OX), -bis(oxazolines) (TTF-BOX) and -bis(BOX)

- chiral conducting radical cation salts upon oxidation
- coordination chemistry: paramagnetic centers - multifunctional materials
Lewis acidic centers - homogenous catalysis
- tuning the chiroptical properties upon oxidation and protonation

2. C_3 -symmetry and supramolecular chirality

- electroactive organogel and conducting nanofibers
- formation of homochiral helical fibers
- induction of chirality: sergeants-and-soldiers and majority rules

Acknowledgements

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Thomas Biet

Dr. Diana Branzea

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Dr. M. Linares Univ. of Mons, Belgium **Molecular dynamics, CD calculations**

Dr. D. Beljonne

CNRS - Université d'Angers, Région Pays de la Loire

ANR Project CHIRAFUN (2009-2012)

COST D 35

PHC Picasso (Angers-Barcelona)



City of Angers

