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Registry No. 1-Adamantanol, 768-95-6; 2-norborneol, 1632-68-4; tert-butanol, 75-65-0; 1-methylcyclopentanol, 1462-03-9; 1-methylcyclohexanol, 590-67-0; 2-methyl-2-butanol, 75-85-4; 3-methyl-3-pentanol, 77-74-7; 2-methyl-2-norborneol, 5240-73-3; tert-cumyl alcohol, 617-94-7; p-CH3-tert-cumyl alcohol, 1197-01-9; benzhydrol, 91-01-0; trityl alcohol., 76-84-6.

Liquid-Crystalline Cation-Radical Charge-Transfer Systems

F. D. Saeva,* G. A. Reynolds, and L. Kaszczuk

Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Company Rochester, New York 14650

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The effect of molecular ordering on physicochemical properties is receiving increased attention. Of special interest is the study of anisotropic chemical,¹ electrical,² magnetic,³ and optical⁴ properties of ordered molecular species in the solid state. Electronic conductivity, for example, in certain organic and inorganic crystals requires the formation of segregated columns of an electron donor, e.g., tetrathiofulvalene (TTF), and an electron acceptor, e.g., 7,7,8,8-tetracyano-p-quinodimethane (TCNQ), in a single crystal.² The redox behavior of the aligned molecular species and the degree of charge transfer are also important in determining electronic conductivity.5

We have attempted to control molecular stacking of one of the charge-transfer partners by introducing hydrophobic interactions in an electron-donor molecule capable of forming a stable cation radical. We report the first synthesis of discotic liquid-crystalline cation-radical charge-transfer salts of a $\Delta^{4,4'}$ -bi-4H-pyran derivative (1) and describe their mesomorphic behavior as a function of the



counterion. Some charge-transfer properties of the salts will also be described.

The neutral 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenylbipyran-4-ylidene derivative 1 was synthesized in 71% yield from the pyrylium salt 2 and tributylphospine.⁶ The physical properties of 1 agreed with those

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previously reported.⁷ Compound 1 has a discotic mesophase between 90 and 149 °C.7 The discotic-to-isotropic thermal transition in 1 has a larger enthalpy (6.4 kcal/mol) than the crystal-to-discotic and the crystal-to-crystal thermal transitions. This is characteristic of the highly ordered discotic mesophase.⁷ Compound 2 also shows mesomorphic behavior. The pyrylium salt 2 showed smectic mesomorphism between 117 and 139.5 °C.

The formation of a column of disk-shaped molecules is characteristic of discotic mesophases.⁸ In a discotic mesophase the molecular species align to provide the most effective interaction of the hydrocarbon chains. This type of phase is desirable for strong interchromophore interactions⁸ and is the basis for the effects we hope to achieve.

The oxidation potentials for 1, determined by cyclic voltammetry, are $E_1^{\circ} = +0.17$ V and $E_2^{\circ} = +0.56$ V [vs. a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) in methylene chloride solution].9 Cation radicals 1a $(1^+ \cdot BF_4)$ and 1b $(1^+ \cdot ClO_4^-)$ were synthesized electrochemically by constant-potential electrolysis.⁹ The corresponding TCNQ salt (1c) was synthesized by mixing equal molar concentrations of 1 and TCNQ in ethyl acetate at room temperature. The TCNQ charge-transfer salt crystallized from solution as an analytically pure 1:1 complex. All of the cation radicals gave excellent combustion analyses, and their electronic spectral behavior was consistent with that of their dealkylated derivatives.¹⁰ Compounds **1a-c** show discotic mesomorphic behavior over a broad temperature range >90 °C. The extended mesomorphic range of the cation-radical salts suggests that intermolecular interactions in the cation-radical salts are effective at providing stable discotic liquid crystalline phases.

The thermal transitions and mesophases (Table I) were characterized by a combination of optical microscopy and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The degree of supercooling of discotic-to-discotic and crystal-to-discotic transitions is characteristically less than for the crystal-to-crystal thermal transitions.11

The TCNQ salt (1c) is unique among the three charge-transfer salts in that it has very low fluidity in the mesomorphic phase. The mesomorphic phase of 1c resembles the crystalline phase more closely than does that of 1 or even 1a and 1b. In general, the salts **1a-c**, which are stable in the crystalline and mesomorphic phases, chemically decompose at a temperature that seems to correspond to the mesomorphic-to-isotropic thermal transition at \sim 240–262 °C.

Intense charge-transfer absorption is observed for the cation radicals in solution (1030 nm in CH_2Cl_2) and in the solid state (1450 nm for crystalline particles in an ethyl cellulose polymer film),⁴ which suggests a structure with strong intermolecular interactions. There seems to be a direct correlation between mesophase range and the type and degree of intermolecular interaction. In the neutral species 1, hydrophobic interactions are essential for mesophase formation. The tetrafluoroborate 1a and

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Table I. Thermal Transitions for Mesomorphic Compounds 1, 1a-1c, and 2

		∧Hа	$\Delta S,^a$ cal/	
compd	temp, °C	cal/mol	(mol K)	transition ^{a, b}
1	34.5	3690	12.0	$K_1 \rightarrow K_2$
	41	421	1.3	$K_2 \rightarrow K_3$
	46	189	0.6	$K_3 \rightarrow K_4$
	90	1780	4.9	$K_4 \rightarrow D_1$
	149	6390	15.2	$D_1 \rightarrow I$
1a	95	4180	11.3	$K_1 \rightarrow K_2$
	142.5	4340	10.4	$K_2 \rightarrow D_1$
	155	5090	11.9	$D_1 \rightarrow D_2$
	~240 dec			$D_2 \rightarrow I$
1b	106.5	4200	11.1	$K_1 \rightarrow K_2$
	144.5	3820	9.1	$K_2 \rightarrow D_1$
	157	4690	10.9	$D_1 \rightarrow D_2$
	261.5 dec			$D_2 \rightarrow I$
1c	11	3710	13.1	$K_1 \rightarrow D_1$
	34	2860	9.3	$D_1 \rightarrow D_2$
	242.5 dec			D, → I
2	117	4170	10.7	$\tilde{K} \rightarrow S_1$
	137	1090	2.7	$S_1 \rightarrow \dot{S_2}$
	139.5	1330	3.2	$S_2 \rightarrow I$

^b From optical microscopy: ^a Differential scanning calorimetry. K = crystal; S = smectic mesophase; D = discotic mesophase; I =isotropic.

Table II. Type of Attractive Interaction vs. Mesophase Range

compd	mesophase range, °C	type of attractive interaction
1	59	hydrophobic
1a	97.5	hydrophobic, cation- radical CT
1b	117	hydrophobic, cation- radical CT
10	231.5	hydrophobic, cation- radical CT and anion- radical CT

perchlorate 1b cation-radical salts, on the other hand, show hydrophobic as well as cation-radical/cation-radical charge-transfer (CT) interactions. The TCNQ salt 1c can show anion-radical/anion-radical CT¹² in addition to hydrophobic and cationradical/cation-transfer interactions (see Table II).

The cation-radical species also form charge-transfer complexes with 1 in solution. This CT band occurs at 830 nm in CH_2Cl_2 , which corresponds to an activation energy (E_a) for self-exchange, i.e., electron transfer between 1 and 1a, of ~ 9.2 kcal/mol, with the relationship $E_a = \Delta E_{\rm CT}/4.^{13}$

The electronic conductivity of the TCNQ salt 1c is $<10^{-6} \Omega^{-1}$ cm⁻¹.¹⁴ This low conductivity is attributed to the fact that there is complete charge transfer between 1 and TCNQ, as shown by the nitrile stretching frequency¹⁵ (2179 cm⁻¹) in the infrared, and not to the lack of a segregated stacked structure.

In summary, tetraphenyl- $\Delta^{4,4'}$ -bi-4H-pyran cation radicals with four dodecyl groups have a discotic mesophase over the range 97-230 °C, depending on the counterion. In general, the cation radicals have a mesomorphic range that is considerably larger than that of the neutral species, presumably because of enhanced intermolecular interactions of the charge-transfer type. The observed charge-transfer absorption further suggests the formation of columns of disk-shaped molecules. We suggest that the tendency to form mesomorphic structures may provide valuable information for design of molecular crystals with a predictable structure.

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Anion Receptor Molecules. Chain Length Dependent Selective Binding of Organic and Biological Dicarboxylate Anions by Ditopic Polyammonium Macrocycles[†]

M. W. Hosseini and J. M. Lehn*

Institut Le Bel, Université Louis Pasteur 67000 Strasbourg, France Received February 12, 1982

Anion binding by organic ligands has made significant progress in recent years. Macrocyclic and macropolycyclic polyammonium molecules have been shown to complex strongly and selectively a variety of inorganic and organic anions, thus laying the basis for developing a field of anion coordination chemistry.^{1,2} The anion complexation unit of these receptor molecules consists of several positively charged binding sites arranged symmetrically around a cavity defined by the molecular architecture.

Macropolycyclic coreceptors that contain two or more binding subunits may complex two or more substrates, forming di- or polynuclear cryptates;³ on the other hand, the subunits may cooperate for the multiple binding of a polyfunctional substrate. Thus, cylindrical macropolycycles form selective cryptates of diammonium $^{+}H_{3}N-(CH_{2})_{m}-NH_{3}^{+}$ cations, bound by each terminal NH_3^+ group, with a stability and a selectively depending on the complementarity between the length of the substrate and the cavity size of the receptor.^{4,5}

We have now incorporated such polyfunctional substrate binding features in the design of ditopic coreceptor molecules for dianionic substrates. We report here the synthesis of two new hexaazamacrocycles, 1 and 2, as well as preliminary studies of the re-



markable complexation properties of their fully protonated forms 1-6H⁺ and 2-6H⁺ toward dicarboxylate substrates $O_2C-R-CO_2^-$.

The synthesis of 1 and 2 follows a reaction sequence similar to that used earlier for the related macrocycle $3.^{1}$ Tosylation of 1,7-diaminoheptane yields 4 (mp 144 °C, 97% yield), which is

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