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Citation for final published version:

Kaposi, Tobias, Joshi, Sushobhan, Hoh, Tobias, Wiengarten, Alissa, Seufert, Knud, Paszkiewicz, Matheus, Klappenberger, Florian, Ecija, David, Đorđević, Luka, Marangoni, Tomas, Bonifazi, Davide, Barth, Johannes V. and Auwärter, Willi 2016. Supramolecular spangling, crocheting, and knitting of functionalized pyrene molecules on a silver surface. *ACS Nano* 10 (8), pp. 7665-7674. 10.1021/acsnano.6b02989

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.6b02989>

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Journal:	ACS Nano
Manuscript ID	nn-2016-02989e.R1
Manuscript Type:	Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	Kaposi, Tobias; Technical University Munich Joshi, Sushobhan; Technical University Munich Hoh, Tobias; Technical University Munich Wiengarten, Alissa; Technical University Munich Seufert, Knud; Technical University Munich Paszkievicz, Mateusz; Technical University Munich Klappenberger, Florian; Technical University Munich Ecija, David; Technical University Munich Đorđević, Luka; Università degli Studi di Trieste, Department of Chemistry Marangoni, Tomas; University of Trieste Bonifazi, Davide; Cardiff University, Organic Supramolecular Chemistry Barth, Johannes; Technical University Munich Auwärter, Willi; Technical University Munich,

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Supramolecular Spangling, Crocheting and Knitting of Functionalized Pyrene Molecules on a Silver Surface

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KEYWORDS: supramolecular chemistry, surface science, pyrene, host-guest systems on
surfaces, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, halogens, scanning tunneling microscopy, x-ray
photoelectron spectroscopy

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ABSTRACT: Pyrenes, as photoactive polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), represent promising modules for the bottom-up assembly of functional nanostructures. Here, we introduce the synthesis of a new family of pyrene derivatives peripherally functionalized with pyridin-4-ylethynyl termini and comprehensively characterize their self-assembly abilities on a smooth Ag(111) support by scanning tunneling microscopy. By deliberate selection of number and geometric positioning of the pyridyl-terminated substituents, two-dimensional arrays, one-dimensional coordination chains and chiral, porous kagomé-type networks can be tailored. A comparison to phenyl-functionalized reference pyrenes, not supporting the self-assembly of ordered structures at low coverage, highlights the role of the pyridyl moieties for the supramolecular crocheting and knitting. Furthermore, we demonstrate the selective spangling of pores in the two-dimensional pyrene assemblies by a distinct number of iodine atoms as guests by atomically resolved imaging and complementary X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.

Design of materials for manufacturing molecular-based devices still remains a challenge because of the difficulty to precisely control and manipulate the spatial organization at the molecular level.¹⁻⁴ In this respect, the non-covalent molecular self-assembly⁵⁻⁷ into ordered domains is a very promising methodology for the construction of molecularly organized materials at interfaces since, in principle, it permits the controlled, large scale formation and precise positioning of functional molecules with respect to each other.⁸⁻¹⁵ Moreover, scanning probe techniques¹⁶ have been particularly useful in studying the self-assembly of molecules on metallic and insulating single crystal surfaces, yielding model systems for investigating molecular reactivity¹⁷⁻¹⁸ and catalytic behavior,¹⁹⁻²⁰ nano-patterning,¹¹ charge-transfer processes²¹ and reaction mechanisms²² to name a few.

In recent years, our groups and others have shown that programming organic molecules, through an appropriate geometrical combination of different peripheral recognition moieties, allows the formation of nanostructured surfaces featuring different architectures with various shapes and dimensions.²³⁻²⁸ For example, exploiting the aptitude of pyridyl and cyanophenyl groups to engage in H-bonding, dipole-dipole or metal coordination interactions,²⁹⁻³³ functional porphyrin derivatives³⁴⁻³⁵ featuring programmed geometries could be selectively organized in the presence of metal atoms as supramolecular polymers,³⁶ discrete macrocycles³⁷ or arrays with one³⁸ or two metal atoms.³¹ In this context, photoactive polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are also of great interest due to their relevance in molecular electronics and photovoltaics.³⁹⁻⁴¹ Among the different PAHs, pyrene derivatives⁴² have yet again renewed the interest of the scientific community as they constitute a suitable class of functional molecules for engineering optoelectronic devices⁴³⁻⁴⁴ due to their synthetic versatility^{42, 45-46} and strong emissive properties^{42, 47}. Specific pyrene functionalizations were introduced to promote their self-assembly abilities and to tailor the interaction with carbon supports in solution, including nanotubes, graphene and HOPG.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ *E.g.*, it has been shown that 1,3,6,8-tetrasubstituted pyrenyl-based modules exposing lateral H-bonding recognition motifs provided unambiguous evidence for the formation of multicomponent H-bonded 2D polygonal assemblies (*e.g.* triangles) at the solid-liquid interface on HOPG,⁵¹⁻⁵² the organization of which is solely controlled by the molecular geometry. Strikingly, reports exploring the self-assembly of functionalized pyrenes in a controlled ultra-high vacuum (UHV) environment are very scarce⁵³⁻⁵⁴ and mainly restricted to halogenated pyrene cores that might engage in H-bonding, halogen-bonding, organo-metallic and covalent interactions.^{50, 55} Thus, the pyrene assemblies reported to date consist of either dense-packed arrays or disordered networks. In this study, we address for

the first time a systematic tailoring of low-dimensional supramolecular architectures in UHV *via* pyrene functionalization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here, we present the synthesis and systematic UHV low-temperature scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) study of a family of pyrene derivatives peripherally functionalized with ethynylpyrid-4-yl (**1-3**) termini. The possibility to selectively functionalize the pyrene core with semi-flexible coordinating fragments (derivatives **1-3**) gave the option to obtain molecular modules in which the pyridyl recognition sites are geometrically positioned at different angles with respect to each other. Specifically, 1,3,6,8-tetradentate derivative **1**, which bears four pyridin-4-ylethynyl units, possesses two different angles between the recognition fragments, namely 60° (“longitudinal” relative positions) and 120° (“latitudinal” relative position). In the case of the bis-substituted derivatives, it is possible to position the recognition unit exclusively at 180° (equatorial position, **2**) or at 60° (longitudinal position, **3**). Differently from our previous reports on assemblies based on the pyridyl-metal-pyridyl coordination motifs,^{36, 56} the overall molecular structure of the aromatic core has been maintained completely planar avoiding the introduction of bulky alkylic groups. Driven by N \cdots H bonding interactions, the molecules undergo the formation of different supramolecular patterns, the structure of which revealed to be controlled by the molecular geometry and the number of the pyridin-4-ylethynyl substituents. Reference phenylethynyl-substituted pyrenes (**1a-3a**) have been also prepared, these displaying a peculiar non-collective behavior, where distributed single molecular units are observed on the Ag(111) surface at low coverage.

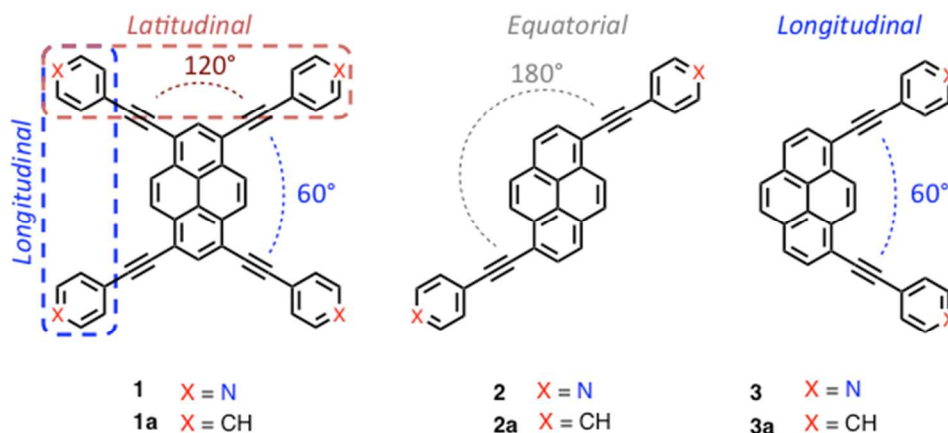


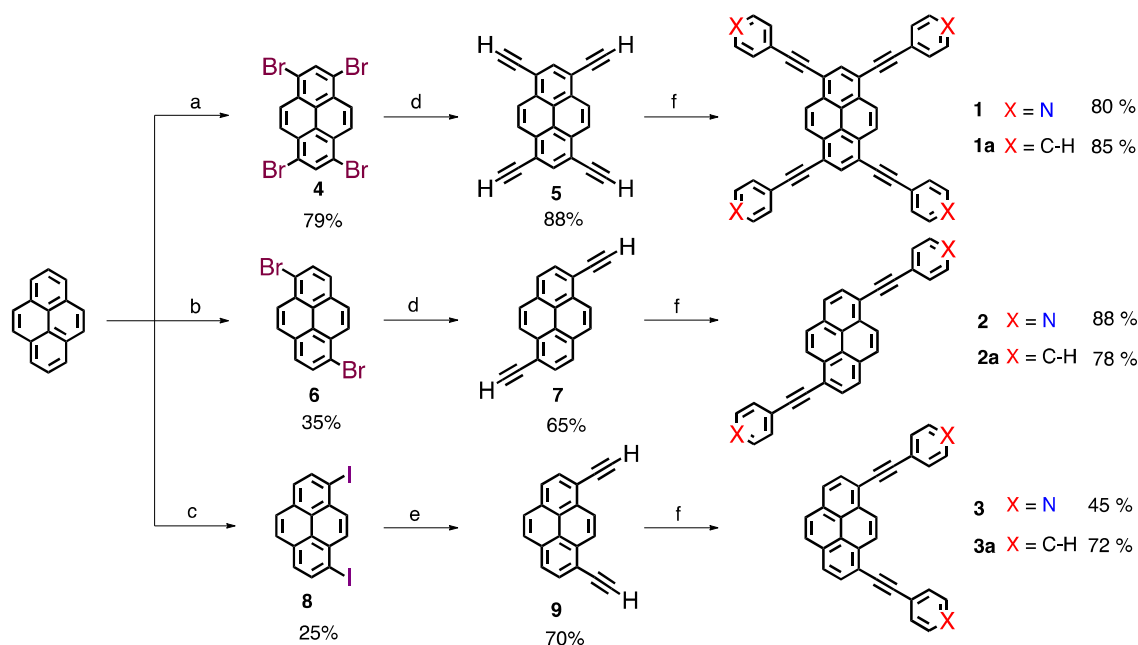
Figure 1. Functionalized pyrenyl modules studied in this work. X = N and X = C-H for the pyridyl- (**1-3**) and phenyl-derived (**1a-3a**) modules, respectively.

Synthesis

The complete synthetic approach is depicted in Scheme 1. Starting from commercially available pyrene, different conditions were employed to introduce a number of halogen atoms at pre-designed positions. For example, following literature conditions,⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ exhaustive bromination of the pyrene moiety in the presence of Br₂ in nitrobenzene at 120 °C afforded 1,3,7,8-tetrabromopyrene **4**. Notably, to obtain 1,6- and 1,8-disubstituted pyrenes **6** and **8**, halogenation reactions with Br₂ in CCl₄ at room temperature or with I₂ and KIO₄ in H₂SO₄ and CH₃COOH at 40 °C were used. Both 1,6-dibromopyrene and 1,8-diiodopyrene could be isolated as pure products crystallization. The halogen-derived pyrenes were subjected to Sonogashira-Hagihara Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction⁶⁰⁻⁶¹ to obtain the relevant TMS-protected ethynyl derivatives, that in the presence of a KOH solution in MeOH/THF (1:1) could be deprotected leading to the terminal acetylene derivatives (**5**, **7** and **9**).⁵¹ Subsequent Sonogashira-Hagihara cross coupling with 4-iodopyridine or iodobenzene afforded ligands **1-3** and reference molecule **1a-3a** in good yields (Scheme 1). Whereas the introduction of the phenyl groups did not pose

particular challenges (compounds **1a-3a**), equipping the pyrene core with the pyridyl moieties proved to be particularly challenging because of the significant insolubility of final conjugates **1** and **2** in classical organic solvents. Compound **2**, with the two pyridyl moieties in position 1 and 8, had a sufficient solubility in pyridine, which allowed its purification by column chromatography. On the other hand, compounds **1** and **2** were prepared in two different methods: i) following conventional protocols^{60, 62} with Pd catalyst and CuI as co-catalyst at room temperature and ii) microwave assisted conditions. While classical conditions afforded precipitates within minutes from the onset of the reaction (that was extensively washed with MeOH, AcCN and toluene) that were hardly processable in common organic solvents, microwave irradiation conditions yielded more soluble (*i.e.*, most likely less aggregated) materials soluble in organic solvents at high temperatures (*e.g.*, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, TCE). Accordingly, it was possible to obtain different materials that were subsequently sublimed on Ag(111): classical conditions yielded pyrene derivatives **1** and **2** contaminated with iodide species, presumably from CuI as co-catalyst, and microwave assisted reaction yielded uncontaminated molecules **1-3** that were thoroughly characterized (see Supporting Information (SI)).

Scheme 1. Synthetic pathways for the preparation of compounds **1-9**.



Reagents and conditions: (a) Br₂, nitrobenzene, 120 °C; (b) Br₂, CCl₄, r.t.; (c) I₂, KIO₄, H₂SO₄, AcOH, 40 °C; (d) 1. TMSA, [Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂], CuI, PPh₃, THF, iPr₂NH, 80 °C; 2. KOH, MeOH, THF, r.t.; (e) 1. TMSA, [Pd(PPh₃)₄], CuI, THF, Et₃N, r.t.; 2. KOH, MeOH, THF, r.t.; (f) 4-iodopyridine or iodobenzene, [Pd(PPh₃)₄], CuI, THF, Et₃N. Note: the best result in order to synthesize compound **1a** has been obtained by reacting compound **4** with phenylacetylene in Pd-cross coupling conditions as reported in the SI.

Self-assembly on Ag(111)

The deposition of a submonolayer coverage of tetrapyrrolyl pyrene derivative **1** on Ag(111) gives rise to the formation of regular, extended islands (Figure 2a), presenting one border always pinned to the bottom side of crystal step edges, which hints to their role as nucleation centers. High-resolution STM data (Figure 2b) reveals the layer organization and submolecular features. Each molecule exhibits a two-fold symmetric shape resembling a St. Andrew's cross, suggesting a flat adsorption on the surface, with a bright central core, attributed to the pyrene core, and four peripheral, dim circular lobes, assigned to the peripheral pyridin-4-ylethynyl functional groups.

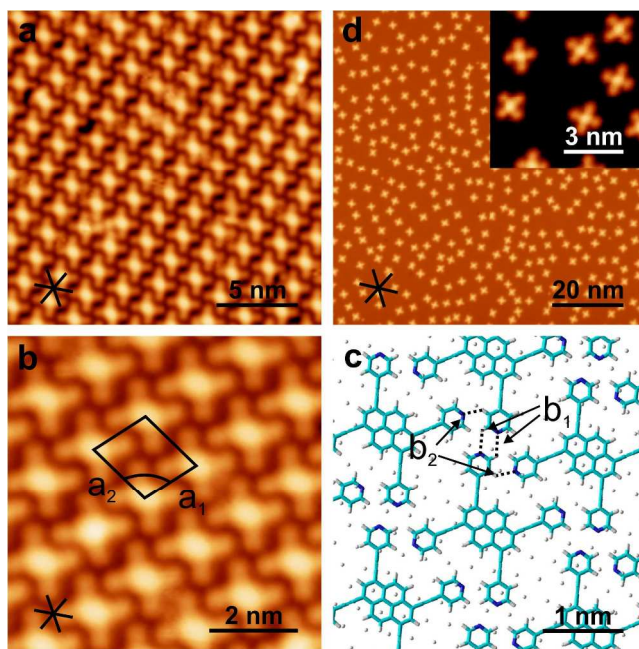


Figure 2. Self-assembled network of tetrapyrrolyl pyrene **1** on Ag(111) as imaged by STM. (a-c) Tetrapyrrolylpyrene species on Ag(111). (a) Overview image (0.1 nA, -0.2 V). (b) High-resolution image displaying the supramolecular assembly with a rhombic unit cell (black lines, lattice vectors a_1 and a_2 , 0.1 nA, -0.5 V). (c) Structural model. Dashed lines indicate N...H interactions with tow projected bond distances b_1 and b_2 . (d) Tetraphenyl species **1a** on Ag(111): overview (0.5 nA, 1 V) and high-resolution insert (0.2 nA, 0.1 V). The stars indicate the dense-packed directions of the Ag(111) lattice.

The molecules are arranged forming a rhombic network defined by the lattice vectors $\mathbf{a}_1 = 15.4 \pm 0.5 \text{ \AA}$ and $\mathbf{a}_2 = 18.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ \AA}$, with an opening angle γ equal to $100 \pm 2^\circ$ (cf. black rhombus in figure 2b). As a result, molecules **1** interdigitate in the short direction a_1 , whereas they form a small rhombic cavity of approximately $6 \times 6 \text{ \AA}^2$ along direction a_2 . A tentative atomistic model of the assembly is depicted in Figure 2c. Within the accuracy of the STM calibration, the architecture appears as a superstructure semi-commensurate with the Ag(111) substrate with matrix:⁶³

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 & 1.5 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

Although the exact binding site cannot be determined from this model, it becomes apparent that every row in a_2 -direction consists of molecules adsorbed on identical binding sites, with binding sites alternating between the rows aligned along the a_1 -direction. The majority of molecules aligns their short axis of symmetry slightly off the close-packed directions of the Ag(111) lattice (cf. Figure 2b, c). Within one island the pyrene molecules present the same orientation. The rhombic network is mainly stabilized by two distinct intermolecular non-covalent N \cdots H bonds (indicated as b_1 and b_2 in figure 2c) between the pyridyl functions of adjacent species, with projected N \cdots H lengths of 3.1 ± 0.3 Å and 2.6 ± 0.3 Å, respectively. Notably, the domains present organizational chirality based on two distinct interdigitation alignments of the achiral pyrene units. Accordingly, mirror domains of derivative **1** are resolved on the surface (SI Figure SI1). A very similar array structure stabilized by N \cdots H bonds is achieved on a hexagonal boron nitride (*h*-BN) monolayer on Cu(111) (SI Figure SI2).

To elucidate the relevance of the pyridine-4-ylethynyl groups, reference tetraphenyl pyrene derivative **1a** (1,3,6,8-tetra(phenylethynyl)pyrene) was also deposited on Ag(111) (Figure 2d). Although the molecules adsorb flat on the surface as pyrene derivative **1**, the absence of the peripheral pyridyl groups prevents the formation of N \cdots H bonds and, despite the possibility of aggregating through VdW interactions, only a scattered distribution of molecules **1a** is clearly observed on the surface. Statistical analysis of next-neighbor distances does not reveal counts at a separation closer than 20 Å (cf. right panel of Figure SI3). This suggests the presence of considerable intermolecular repulsion, possibly caused by molecule-substrate charge transfer.^{53,}

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Molecule **1a** also aligns its short symmetry axis slightly off to the close-packed directions of the Ag(111) lattice, similarly to derivative **1**. The effect is small (about 5°), but comparable for both cases. This suggests that the tilt is primarily induced by interactions between the surface and pyrene core rather than intermolecular interactions through the pyridyl moieties.

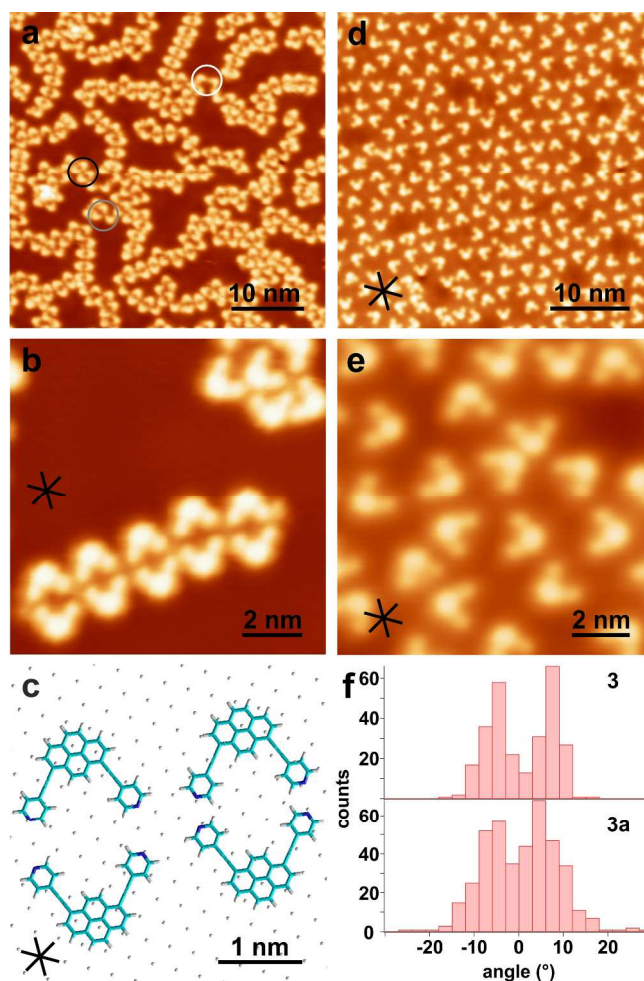


Figure 3. Self-assembly of *cis*-like bidentate pyrene modules **3** and **3a** on Ag(111). (a-c) *cis*-like dipyridyl-pyrene **3** on Ag(111). a) Overview image (0.1 nA, -0.2 V). The circles highlight nodes of different symmetries (see text). (b) High-resolution image (0.15 nA, -0.2 V). (c) Structural model showing two dimer configurations on the Ag(111) lattice. The projected N···N distances are 3.7 Å and 4.8 Å, respectively. (d-e) *cis*-like diphenyl-pyrene **3a** on Ag(111). (d) Overview image (0.09 nA, 0.1 V). No assemblies are formed after room temperature deposition of

reference species **3a**. (e) High-resolution image of **3a** highlighting the restricted number of orientations of the molecule on the Ag(111) lattice (0.1 nA, 0.1 V). (f) Histograms showing the distribution of angular alignment deviation from close-packed lattice directions (equivalent to 0°) for molecules **3** and **3a** (406 and 275 molecules, respectively).

Next, the focus was set on the self-assembly of di-substituted pyrene derivatives **2-2a** and **3-3a**. 1,6-di(pyridin-4-ylethynyl)pyrene (referred to as *cis*-like dipyridyl-pyrene) derivative **3** was sublimated on pristine Ag(111). Figure 3a displays the resulting assembly for a submonolayer coverage, which consists of long chains, coexisting with some disordered two-dimensional agglomerates. A high-resolution image allows us to discern the submolecular features (Figure 3b). Each molecule presents a two-fold V-like shape, exhibiting a bright protrusion attributed to the pyrene core, and two dim peripheral lobes assigned to the pyridin-4-ylethynyl groups. Regarding the molecular organization, two supramolecular motifs are clearly identified: i) head-to-head contacts between oppositely oriented species, giving rise to chains (cf. bottom part of figure 3b) and ii) intermolecular N \cdots H bonds between pyridin-4-ylethynyl moieties and the pyrene core of adjacent molecules with a projected N \cdots H length of 2.3 ± 0.5 Å, giving rise to the formation of agglomerates (cf. top part of Figure 3b). A tentative atomistic model of the molecular chains is depicted in Figure 3c, revealing a non-commensurate adsorption of the molecular species. Again, the axis of symmetry is oriented slightly off the close-packed directions of the substrate. The nature of the head-to-head contacts (motif i) is still under debate and may involve Ag substrate atoms, probably slightly pulled up by the interaction with the pyridyl moieties.⁶⁷ A statistical analysis of nearest neighbor separations for a coverage of 0.23 molecules/nm² reveals a preferred separation of 15 Å (cf. left panel of Figure SI3) that is shorter than the head-to-head distance of roughly 18 Å and thus bases on neighbors along the curved

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3 chains. Besides the regular chains segments where four pyridyl termini of adjacent pyrene pairs
4 meet in a four-fold node (cf. black circle in Figure 3b), three-fold (grey circle) and two-fold
5 (white circle) pyridyl arrangements are observed, introducing some disorder in the chains.
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10 As in the assembly of species **1a**, the deposition of bidentate *cis*-diphenyl-pyrene species **3a** on
11 Ag(111) results in a scattered distribution of molecules over the entire surface (Figure 3d,e).
12 High-resolution STM images show that this molecular species presents a very similar appearance
13 to **3**, *i.e.* they are adsorbed flat exhibiting a central bright core attributed to the pyrene backbone,
14 and two peripheral dim lobes assigned to the phenyl functions. A statistical analysis of the
15 nearest neighbor separations for coverage of 0.18 molecules/nm² (cf. middle panel in Figure SI3)
16 reveals the absence of counts at small separations, pointing to a dominating repulsive molecule-
17 molecule interaction, possibly originating from molecule-substrate charge transfer.⁵³ In addition,
18 a statistical analysis was made pertaining to the orientation of modules **3** and **3a** with respect to
19 dense-packed lattice directions, which shows that both species tend to prefer a slightly tilted
20 orientation of their short symmetry axis of about 5-10° off the closest high-symmetry direction
21 (cf. Figure 3f and model in 3c for comparison). This is in agreement with the distribution of
22 orientations for pyrene module **1a**, corroborating our assumption that the substrate-backbone
23 interactions rather than the interactions between substrate and functional groups are governing
24 the alignment. However, the distribution is slightly narrower in the case of phenyl-terminated
25 module **3a**. We attribute this to a directional influence due to interactions between the pyridyl
26 nitrogen atom and the surface, stabilizing the molecule in orientations with even bigger
27 misalignment with respect to the dense-packed crystal directions. The rather narrow distribution
28 of misalignments leads to an almost uniform distribution of chain orientations for low coverages
29 of pyrene derivative **3**. This is in contrast with other systems where a more rigid alignment
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between neighboring molecules corresponds to directionality in the assembly of one-dimensional structures.³⁶

Remarkably, as depicted in Figures 4a-c, by lateral STM manipulation of a head-to-head link of *cis*-like pyrene **3** one can reversibly convert the motif into an interdigitated dimeric complex (Figure 4c) with a separation of 15 Å, which involves N···H bonds between opposite molecular units.

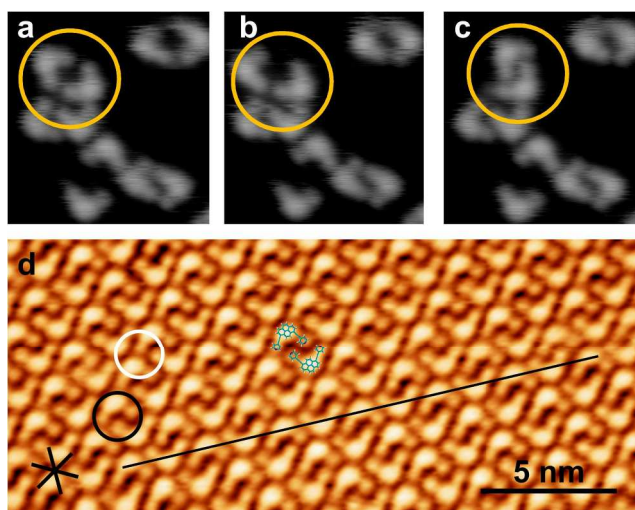


Figure 4. Meta-stability of the head-to-head coupling of *cis*-like pyrene **3** on Ag(111). Transformation of the head-to-head motif (a) to a dense-packed dimer (c) by lateral STM manipulation at 6 K. This process is reversible (0.08 nA, -1 V). (d) An identical packing is achieved at a full coverage of the sample after room temperature deposition (0.1 nA, 0.1 V). The superimposed models represent the dimer motif.

By drastically increasing the coverage up to the monolayer regime, a new phase arises (Figure 4d), which presents a one-dimensional long-range order and consists of parallel rows of two oppositely oriented molecules (cf. black line superimposed on a row in figure 4d). The rows are interlocked with each other by two different N···H H-bonds: i) the interdigitated dimer described

above (cf. black circle in figure 4d), and ii) that between the pyridin-4-ylethynyl moieties and the pyrene core of identically-oriented species (cf. white circle in Figure 4d). Again, as a result of the interdigitated dimer, a surface organizational chirality arises in the form of two different synthons. This duality in turn gives rise to two possible domains within the dense-packed, “crocheted” arrays (Figure 4d just above the black line).

In a further set of experiments, the sublimation of *trans*-like dipyrindyl-pyrene derivative **2** on Ag(111) gives rise to a porous network, featuring a kagomé lattice architecture.⁶⁸⁻⁷⁰ An overview image is presented in Figure 5a, exhibiting cavities of two different diameters, about 6 and 18 Å, respectively. A high-resolution image allows us to discern certain intramolecular features (Figure 5b) in this intricate lattice, reminiscent of a knitted mesh. The molecular species exhibit a bright central lobe and two peripheral dims, again assigned to the pyrene core and pyridin-4-ylethynyl moieties, respectively.

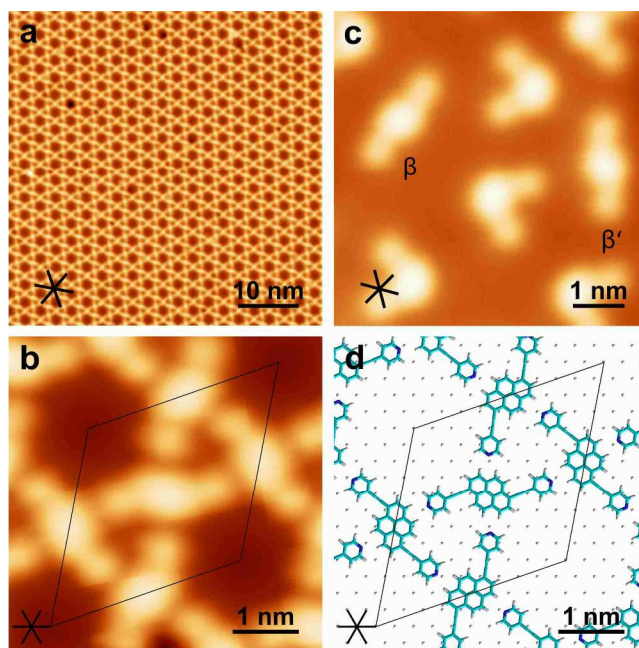


Figure 5. Self-assembly of *trans*-like bidentated pyrenes **2** and **2a** on Ag(111). (a,b) Kagomé lattice formed by molecule **2**. (a) Overview image (0.1 nA, -0.2 V). (b) High-resolution image (0.5 nA, -0.02 V) and superimposed unit cell of the kagomé lattice formed by **2**. (c) Individual **2a** and **3a** reference molecules coexisting on Ag(111) (0.09 nA, 0.1 V). (d) Structural model of the kagomé lattice and its unit cell.

Furthermore, since the *trans*-like isomers have prochiral faces, a specific molecular chirality is exhibited upon adsorption on the metal surface. Hence, the supramolecular network features a chiral arrangement, which manifests in the presence of two enantiopure mirror-symmetric domains of the kagomé network, designated as α -*trans* and α' -*trans* (see SI Figure SI4). A tentative structural model reveals commensurability of both domains with the underlying substrate within the accuracy of the STM calibration (Figure 5d). In this model the unit-cell vectors of the kagomé lattice ($a_1 = a_2 = 30.6 \text{ \AA}$) form an angle of $\pm 19.1^\circ$ (negative for α -*trans*, positive for α' -*trans*) with respect to the close-packed directions of Ag(111). The model geometry is a perfect hexagonal lattice with an inscribed angle of 60° between a_1 and a_2 , the superstructure can thus be designated as $(\sqrt{112} \times \sqrt{112})R19.1^\circ$. Again, the formation of this network is glued by intermolecular $N\cdots H$ H-bonds between pyridyl ligands and adjacent pyrene cores, with a projected $N\cdots H$ bond length of $(2.7 \pm 0.5) \text{ \AA}$. These interactions along with the commensurability lead to the formation of highly regular and extended islands, some of which were found to exceed an area of $0.2 \mu\text{m}^2$.

Finally, *trans*-like diphenyl-pyrene derivative **2a** presents a uniform distribution of single molecules on the Ag(111) surface, again suggesting the presence of repulsive intermolecular interactions. For comparison purposes, Figure 5c shows both molecules of **2a** and **3a**. *Trans*-like

pyrenes **2a** are adsorbed flat on the surface and exhibit similar appearance to that of molecule **2**, presenting a central bright lobe identified as the pyrene core and two peripheral features attributed to the phenyl substituents. Since the molecule also possesses two prochiral faces, two different chiral adsorption modes have been found and labeled as β -*trans* and β' -*trans*, respectively, (see Figure 5c).

Iodine co-adsorption

To explore the hosting capabilities of the porous pyrene networks to monoatomic adsorbates, we analyzed samples of molecules **1** and **2** containing iodide contaminations. Halogens, and specifically the elements iodine and bromine, currently attract considerable interest in self-assembly procedures as halogen-bonds⁷¹⁻⁷² can lead to the formation of surface-anchored molecular networks on the one hand,⁷³⁻⁷⁴ on the other hand halogen-containing byproducts are formed during surface confined Ullmann coupling.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁷

Indeed, after depositing iodine-containing species **1** and **2** we found a majority of the cavities formed by the supra-molecular networks to be spangled by circular protrusions (Figure 6), in brightness and thus apparent height similar to the surrounding molecules. The apparent extension of the protrusions in STM images is consistent with single iodine species. Indeed, XPS experiments yielding chemical sensitivity allow us to conclusively assign these protrusions to adsorbed iodine atoms interacting with Ag, *i.e.*, to iodide species (Figure 6f). In the iodine 3d XP spectra, recorded after depositing a layer of the iodine-containing tetra-pyridyl-pyrene batch on Ag(111), one can clearly observe two signals, reflecting the spin-orbit split $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ components. The most intense feature with binding energy of 618.6 eV corresponds to the $3d_{5/2}$ orbital while the second one is attributed to the $3d_{3/2}$ orbital with a binding energy of 630.1 eV.⁷⁸⁻

⁸⁰ These binding energies are characteristic for iodide and are distinctly different from molecular iodine (I_2) or iodine compounds on Ag(111).⁸¹⁻⁸² Samples containing no iodine, Figure 6f, show no such signature. Accordingly, Ag adatoms that were reported to stabilize organic assemblies on surfaces⁸³ and readily engage in coordination interaction with ethynylene triple bonds in organometallic complexes⁸⁴ are ruled out as origin of the protrusions. Furthermore, carbon 1s signatures of both materials show no differences in chemical species or binding energies between the two cases (cf. SI Figure SI6), confirming the equivalence of the pyrene units.

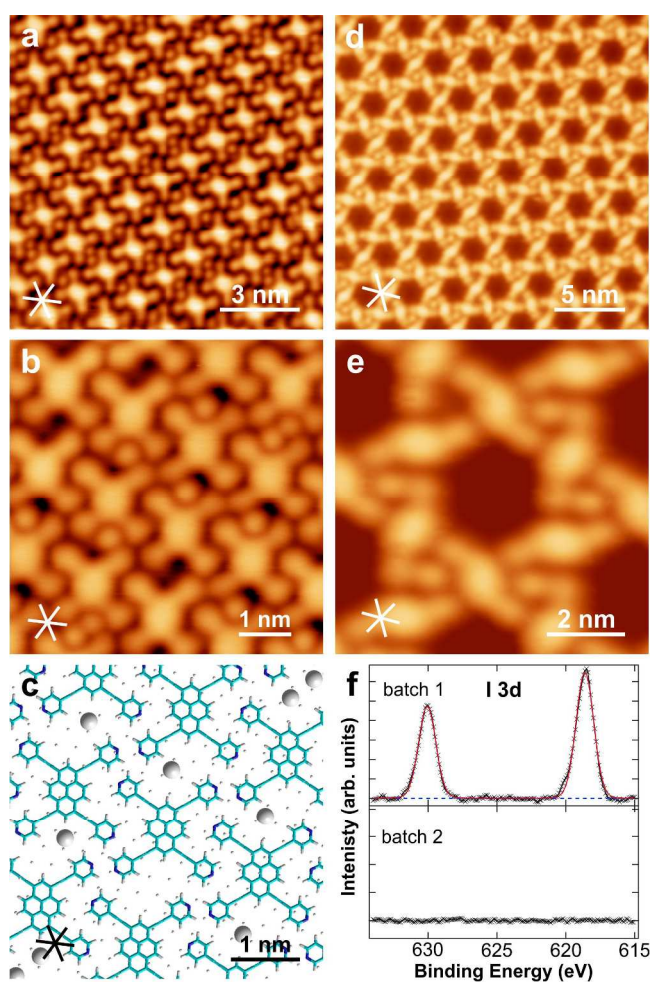


Figure 6. Self-assembly of pyridyl-terminated pyrene species **1** and **2** on Ag(111) showing decoration by co-adsorbed iodide. (a,b,c) Rhombic islands formed by species **1**. (a) Overview image (0.05 nA, 1 V). (b) High-resolution image showing the protrusions attributed to iodide

species (0.05 nA, -1 V). (c) Tentative model of a detail of (b) highlighting the plausible hollow site adsorption of iodide. (d,e) Kagomé lattice formed by species **2**. (d) Overview image (0.1 nA, -0.2 V). (e) High resolution image (0.09 nA, 0.1 V). (f) Iodine 3d XPS signature of the I-contaminated (top) and clean (bottom) samples of molecule **1**.

In the case of tetradentated module **1**, the small voids can be filled with either zero, one or two iodide units (Figures 6a,b), whereas in the case of the kagomé lattice only one iodide is accommodated (Figures 6d,e). The large cavities rarely exhibit a single protrusion tucked into one of the six corners. Island borders are not decorated in any case, which suggests that the iodide maximizes its interaction with adjacent pyrene molecules by occupying the pores. Below the saturation coverage of the small cavities (2 I per **1**; 2/3 I per **2**), the hosted iodide has a minor influence on the porous architectures. While the rhombic network of module **1** shows unit cell vector a_2 to be slightly extended by less than 1 Å, the kagomé's unit cell appears not to be changed. Structural models based on the high-resolution STM data highlight the positions of the iodide atoms relative to the pyrenes (Figure 6c). The substrate registry was chosen in a way to accommodate the iodide on the well-known hollow adsorption sites of the Ag(111) lattice.⁸⁵ The resulting average I...H distance amounts to (2.9 ± 0.5) Å, which is slightly smaller than the sum of the van der Waals radii of the two atoms (3.18 Å), consistent with attractive interactions. Indeed, differences in electronegativity between halogens⁸⁶ or diatomic adsorbates⁸⁷ and hydrogens are known to stabilize supramolecular architectures on surfaces. However, comparing the distances between two adjacent modules **1** separated by zero, one or two iodides, only a minute difference of less than 0.5 Å – well within the error bar of our measurements – is observed. This suggests that the iodide residence in the pore⁸⁸ is determined by the availability of preferred hollow adsorption sites within the voids. As visualized in Figure 6c, due to the non-

commensurate overlayer structure, every pore exposes different bare Ag areas. In most pores, one hollow site is available within the steric constraints, while some pores offer two hollow sites with a separation exceeding twice the van der Waals radius of the iodide units. In the case of the kagomé lattice formed from **2**, the registry is consistent with small pores being centered on hollow sites (Figure 6d), thus hosting a maximum of one iodide each. A further increase of iodine leads to a rearrangement of the architectures featuring iodides on all four sides of the modules **1** (SI Figure SI5). In agreement with the literature discussing the thermal desorption of iodine from Ag(111),⁸⁹ moderate annealing to 180 °C did not induce a significant decrease of the iodide species in the pyrene architectures.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we have introduced the synthesis and the self-assembly abilities of a family of pyrene derivatives peripherally functionalized with pyridin-4-ylethynyl termini. The deliberate geometrical positioning of the pyridyl recognition sites in a *tetra*- (**1**), *trans*- (**2**) or *cis*-like fashion (**3**) allows the tailoring of different supramolecular architectures, giving rise to rhombic arrays (**1**), “knitted” porous kagomé networks (**2**) and “crocheted” chain-like assemblies (**3**). The intermolecular N···H bonds – enabled by the pyridyl termini - proved to be decisive for the formation of the supramolecular structures. For the phenyl-functionalized reference pyrenes (**1a**, **2a** and **3a**), repulsive intermolecular interactions dominate, resulting in individual modules at low coverage. Importantly, our work thus provides two new aspects. First, we introduce programmed pyrene derivative yielding means to position pyrenes in distinct patterns on smooth surfaces. Previous studies based on direct functionalization of the pyrene core, *e.g.*, by halogenation, only report on dense-packed two-dimensional arrays or disordered networks.

Second, by introducing ethynyl links in our new family of pyrenes, the functional characteristics of the pyrene core can be decoupled from the terminal moieties guiding the self-assembly properties. A combination of these two features will be specifically relevant when designing nanostructures with tailored optoelectronic characteristics on insulating supports. Indeed, we provided a proof of principle for the successful formation of regular pyrene arrays on an insulating h-BN monolayer supported on Cu(111). Furthermore, we have exploited the open porous architectures of modules **1** and **2** as templates for the spangling with individual monoatomic iodine guests, identified as iodides by XPS. Their positioning is tentatively assigned to a preferred adsorption on the hollow sites of the Ag(111) substrate, where they do not interfere with the order of the pyrene arrays at moderate coverage. The decoration of supramolecular networks with iodide units that bases on attractive interactions might thus be instrumental in stabilizing the selected organic architectures, displaying exceptional hosting capabilities of the porous network. To conclude, we introduced a new pyrene family *via* a systematic functionalization with pyridyl termini and demonstrated its potential by assembling a variety of distinct supramolecular structures with customized topology. We anticipate that the intermolecular interactions detailed in this study will permit to assemble highly ordered pyrene architectures on advanced substrates, as thin films, hybrid structures or insulators, thus opening up pathways to fully exploit their optoelectronic properties.

METHODS

All experiments were performed using a custom-built ultrahigh vacuum system housing an SPS-CreaTec low-temperature STM operated at 6 K. The base pressure was in the range of $\sim 8 \times 10^{-10}$ mbar during deposition. The Ag(111) single crystal was cleaned by repeated Ar^+ sputtering

cycles at 800 eV and subsequent annealing at 723 K for 10 minutes. Subsequently, the pyrene derivatives were deposited by organic molecular beam epitaxy from a thoroughly degassed quartz crucible held at varying temperatures onto the Ag(111) surface held at ~300 K.

All STM images were acquired in constant current mode using an electrochemically etched tungsten tip prepared by Ar⁺ sputtering at 1 keV and controlled tip-formings into the bare Ag(111) surface. The structural models were generated using the HyperChem 7.5 Software package, whereas the WSxM software was used represent the STM images.

The XP spectra were taken under ultrahigh vacuum conditions with a base pressure in the low 10⁻⁹ mbar regime. The single crystal Ag(111) surface was cleaned by combination of Ar⁺ sputtering (1 keV) and annealing at 720 K. The pyrene derivate was deposited by organic molecular beam epitaxy from a boron nitride crucible held at 590 K onto the substrate, which was held at room temperature. All measurements were performed at room temperature. The spectra were taken in normal electron emission geometry and the pass energy for the hemispherical analyzer was set to 20 eV. The electrons were excited by X-ray emission from a polychromatic Al K_α source. All binding energies were calibrated according to the Ag 3d5/2 line (368.3 eV) of the substrate. The linear background was subtracted from the raw data using either a Shirley background (C 1s) or polynomial functions (I 3d) and afterwards the spectra were fitted using a Voigt function.

Characterizations of compounds **4**,⁹⁰ **5**,⁹⁰ **6**,⁹¹ **7**,⁹² **8**⁹³ and **9**⁹² were in accordance with literature. Melting points are uncorrected. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured using a *Varian* Inova spectrometer at 500 and 125 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) and are referenced to the residual solvent peak. Coupling constants (*J*) are given in Hertz (Hz). IR spectra (KBr) were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 2000 spectrometer.

(HR)-MALDI-MS mass spectrometry was performed by the Centre de spectrométrie de masse at the Université de Mons in Belgium recorded using a Waters QToF Premier mass spectrometer.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. Synthetic procedures and complete characterization of compounds **1-3** and **1a-3a**. Additional STM images and analysis of intermolecular distances. C 1s XPS data of compound **1**. This material is available free of charge *via* the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by the European Research Council Advanced Grant MolArt (n° 247299) and the Munich-Center for Advanced Photonics (MAP). DB gratefully acknowledges the EU through the ERC Starting Grant “COLORLANDS”, the FRS-FNRS (FRFC contracts n°

2.4.550.09), the MIUR through the FIRB Futuro in Ricerca “SUPRACARBON” (contract n° RBFR10DAK6). AW was supported by the International Max Planck Research School of Advanced Photon Science (IMPRS-APS). DE is grateful for financial support from the EU (EC FP7-PEOPLE-2011-COFUND AMAROUT II program) and the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (MINECO) (project RYC-2012-11133). WA acknowledges funding by the DFG via a Heisenberg professorship and by the European Research Council Consolidator Grant NanoSurfs (n° 615233).

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TOC graphic:

