

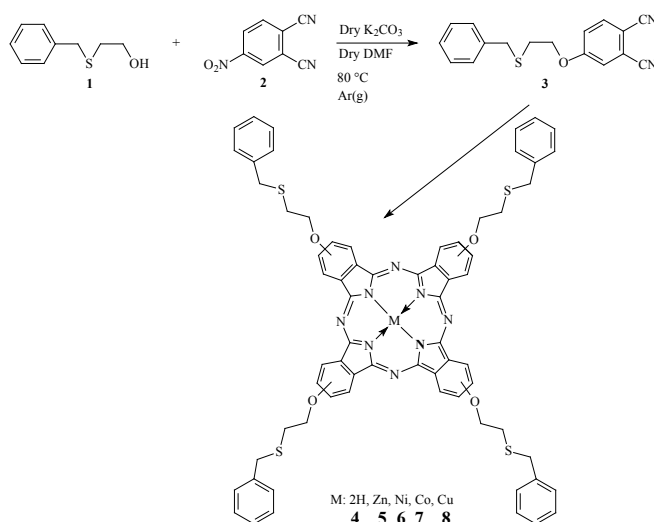
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## Novel organosoluble phthalocyanines bearing 2-(benzylthio)ethoxy units: synthesis and characterization

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Phthalocyanines have been employed extensively as subunits for the construction of functional materials since they exhibit special optical and electronic properties and self-organizing abilities to form columnar mesophases, Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) multilayers and aggregates in solution, or in the solid state.<sup>1,2</sup> Applications of peripherally unsubstituted phthalocyanines are restricted because of their insolubility in common solvents. Phthalocyanines own an extended  $\pi$ -conjugated electron system which allows  $\pi$  stacking between planar macrocycles, provided the distance between the macrocycles is small. By the peripheral attachment of alkyl, alkoxy or alkylthio groups to the macrocycle, metal phthalocyanine complexes can be made soluble in common organic solvents.<sup>3</sup> Heteroatom-functionalized substituents can be introduced onto the periphery of the phthalocyanine nucleus. These peripheral groups are capable of binding soft or hard metal cations and provide donor sites for binding different metal ions. We presented synthesis and characterization of new organosoluble phthalocyanines bearing 2-(benzylthio)ethoxy units in this work. For this purpose 4-[2-(benzylthio)ethoxy]phthalonitrile was prepared with the reaction of 4-nitrophthalonitrile with the hydroxyl end group of 2-(benzylthio)ethanol. Metal-free and metallo phthalocyanines (4-8) were synthesized by cyclotetramerization reaction of the novel phthalonitrile derivative under suitable conditions. Aggregation and metal binding properties of ZnPc (5) was investigated. All the novel compounds have been characterized by FT-IR, NMR, DSC, TGA techniques.



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