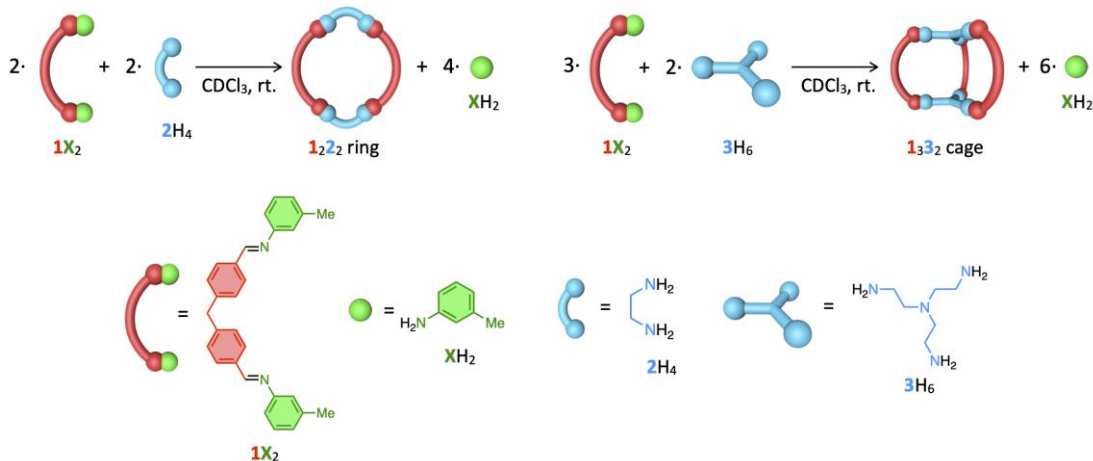


Self-assembly processes of imine-based [2+2] rings and [3+2] cages through imine exchanges

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Imine-based assemblies have attracted much attention in materials science. Imine formation process by mixing aldehyde and amine in the presence of acid catalyst and/or dehydration reagent has often been applied in imine-based self-assembly to produce discrete assemblies by precipitation or under thermodynamic control. Here, we discuss the self-assembly process of [2+2] ring and [3+2] cage assemblies through imine exchange process by QASAP (quantitative analysis of self-assembly process)¹ and NASAP (numerical analysis of self-assembly process)², which have been used to reveal coordination self-assembly processes. *m*-toluidine (XH_2) was chosen as a leaving amine. It was found that the imine exchanges take place in CDCl_3 at room temperature without acid catalyst to produce a thermodynamically stable [2+2] ring, 1_22_2 , and a [3+2] cage, 1_33_2 . The information about average composition of all intermediates produced during the self-assembly was obtained by quantification of all substrates and products in the [2+2] and [3+2] assemblies and model reactions. Numerical fitting of the experimental data in each reaction network model gave a good data set of the rate constants, which enabled us to simulate the self-assembly with the rate constant in the reaction network to find the major self-assembly pathway and the rate-determining step.



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