Recent Theoretical and Experimental Progress in Circularly Polarized Luminescence of Small Organic Molecules

Naibo Chen 1,2 and Bo Yan 1,2,*

1 Department of Applied Physics, School of Science, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310023, China; chennb@zjut.edu.cn
2 Collaborative Innovation Center for Information Technology in Biological and Medical Physics, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310023, China
* Correspondence: boyan@zjut.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-571-8529-0308

Abstract: Small organic molecules (SOMs) with fascinating chiroptical properties have received much attention for their potential applications in photoelectric and biological devices. As an important research tool, circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) provides information about the chiral structures of these molecules in their excited state, and has been an active area of research. With the development of the commercially available CPL instrumentation, currently, more and more research groups have attempted to enhance the CPL parameters (i.e., quantum yield and dissymmetry factor) of the chiral SOMs from all aspects. This review summarizes the latest five years progresses in research on the experimental techniques and theoretical calculations of CPL emitted from SOMs, as well as forecasting its trend of development.

Keywords: circularly polarized luminescence; small organic molecules; chirality

1. Introduction

Chirality is a property of asymmetry that has been widely studied in the areas of physics [1,2], chemistry [3,4] and biology [5,6]. Molecules having a non-superimposable mirror image are dissymmetric or chiral. They have the ability of interacting differently with left- and right-handed circularly polarized light, and can be utilized to study a wide variety of phenomena. Circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) is one of the chiroptical phenomena originating from chiral luminescence. Different from circular dichroism (CD) defined as the difference between the absorption of left- and right-handed circularly polarized light that provides the structural information about the electronic ground state, CPL gives the complementary information about the chiral characteristics of the excited state. Up to now, CPL has been used in many areas, such as three-dimension optical displays [7], optical information storage and processing systems [8], optical quantum information [9], molecular photoswitches [10], spintronics-based devices [11], biological probes and signatures [12], CPL lasers [13], enantioselective CPL sensors [14], promote asymmetric photochemistry [15], or light-emission systems for asymmetric photosynthesis [16].

Chiral molecules with efficient CPL are very useful for bio-sensing, bio-imaging and optoelectronic applications, such as probing biomacromolecular targeting events by reading the change of CPL signal, and devices for stereoscopic optical information processing, display and storage [17–19]. Before application, however, two key parameters have to be simultaneously optimized. One is the quantum yield ($\phi_F$) defined as the ratio of the number of photons emitted to the number of photons absorbed. The possible value is between 0 and 100%. Another is the dissymmetry factor...
(g_{lum}) defined by the equation of $g_{lum} = 2\Delta I(\lambda)/I(\lambda)$ [20]. Here, $\Delta I(\lambda)$ and $I(\lambda)$, both being a function of wavelength, represent the emission circular intensity differential and the total intensity of the left- and right-handed circularly polarized components, respectively. Therefore, the possible $g_{lum}$ values are within the range of $-2$ (completely right emission) to $+2$ (completely left emission), while 0 corresponds to an unpolarized emission. Moreover, $g_{lum}$ also can be defined theoretically as $4|\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{\mu}| \cos \theta/((|\mathbf{m}|^2 + |\mathbf{\mu}|^2)^{3/2})$ [21], where $m$ and $\mu$ are the magnetic and electric transition dipole moments, respectively, and $\theta$ is the angle between $m$ and $\mu$. The large $|g_{lum}|$ values are only expected for $m$-allowed and $\mu$-forbidden transitions. Nowadays, the values of $|g_{lum}|$ achieved from chiral lanthanide complexes were much larger because of their $f$-$f$ Laporte forbidden transitions [22], and the largest value had been to 1.38 [23]. Due to the involved metal-centered electronic transitions, however, the $\phi_F$ values of these complexes are usually small, hindering their CPL applications. Therefore, more efforts have been devoted to chiral organic molecules for their high emission quantum yields, easy processing, tunable emission wavelengths, easy structure modification, and potential applications in new generation display materials [24].

Small organic molecules (SOMs) exhibit smaller densities, lighter weights and excellent organic-solvent solubility. With the absence of transition metals, CPL spectroscopy based on SOMs has attracted considerable attention during the last several decades. For example, CPL emitters based on SOMs ($\phi_F = 74\%$, $|g_{lum}| = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$) have been used to fabricate circularly polarized organic light emitting diodes (CP-OLED) exhibiting external quantum efficiency of 9.1% in 2016 [25]. Unfortunately, SOMs always exhibit much smaller levels of CPL ($|g_{lum}| \approx 10^{-5}-10^{-3}$) [26], because the molecular sizes are much smaller than the helical pitch of circularly polarized light, and the $\mu$-allowed transitions induce the much larger value of $I(\lambda)$ than that for lanthanide complexes. Only a small number of SOMs can display relatively high performance both in terms of $\phi_F$ and $|g_{lum}|$. Obviously, new structural designs for chiral SOMs, combining together CPL activity and emission, are needed in order to develop usable, smarter, and better CPL characteristics. In this review, we enumerate the theoretical and experimental progress in CPL of chiral SOMs in the latest five years. We also try to analyze the existing situation and prospect the future research direction to help researchers design and apply SOMs to fabricate CPL active materials or devices.

2. Progress on Theoretical Calculations

In order to have more and more SOMs suitable for practical applications, the design of chiral systems endowed with a high $|g_{lum}|$ is desirable. To accomplish this task, quantum mechanical calculations can guide the rational design of efficient CPL by providing insight in the chirality of the excited state, although such theoretical results still scarce in the literatures. Pritchard and Autschbach [27] firstly used density functional theory (DFT) to compute Franck-Condon vibrationally resolved absorption, emission, and CPL bands corresponding to the lowest-energy $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition of the small chiral ketones, d-camphorquinone, (S,S)-trans-\(\beta\)-hydridanone, and (1R,5S)-cis-\(\beta\)-hydridanone, for comparison with well-resolved experimental spectra. Pecul and Ruud [28] also carried out a series of DFT computations of CPL spectra of organic ketones. Moreover, without taking the vibronic contributions into account, CPL spectra can be calculated through the following equations [27,29] in which dipole ($D_{0m}$) and rotational strengths ($R_{0m}$) are evaluated in the excited state geometry optimized by time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) calculations [30]:

$$I = \frac{4E^3 \rho(E)}{3 \cdot \hbar^4 \cdot c^3} D_{0m},$$

(1)

$$\Delta I = \frac{16E^3 \rho(E)}{3 \cdot \hbar^4 \cdot c^3} R_{0m},$$

(2)

where $\hbar$ is the reduced Planck’s constant, $c$ is the speed of light, and $\rho(E)$ is a Gaussian band shape in terms of energy. The above equations can give CPL spectrum for each emitting molecule, but such theoretical spectra are not easy to be used to compare with experimental spectra. The reasons include
that it is difficult to know how many molecules are involved in the emitting state, and the collected
radiation depends on instrumental characteristics. From the above equations, the dissymmetry factor
can be calculated as [31]:

\[ g_{\text{lum}} = \frac{4R_{\text{om}}}{D_{\text{om}}} \]  (3)

In 2014, Abbate et al. [32] prepared four different hexahelicenes, namely 5-aza-hexahelicene,
hexahelicene, 2-methylhexahelicene, and 2-bromohexahelicene. Each type of experimental CPL
spectrum was compared with the corresponding theoretical spectrum. In order to calculate
and interpret CPL spectra, molecular structures were optimized in their first excited states at
CAMB3LYP/TZVP level and transition energies, dipole and rotational strengths were calculated
by TD-DFT. Calculations showed a good correspondence with experimental data, although all of them
had weak CPL spectra. According to the results, CPL spectra were significantly different in the four
cases. 5-aza-hexahelicene exhibited the largest CPL, and in the other cases, CPL was smaller.

In 2015, Crawford et al. [33] carried out the first equation-of-motion coupled cluster singles and
doubles (EOM-CCSD) calculations of CPL rotatory strengths for comparison to the results from TD-DFT
(B3LYP and CAM-B3LYP) using a series of eight chiral ketones as a test set. For most of the cases,
EOM-CCSD and CAM-B3LYP exhibited relatively good agreement. They also compared theoretical and
experimental CPL spectral data for two \( \beta, \gamma \)-enones, (1R)-7-methylenebicyclo[2.2.1] heptan-2-one and
(1S)-2-methylene bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-7-one, which exhibited two conformers on the first excited-state
potential energy surface. EOM-CCSD and CAM-B3LYP provided closer agreement with experiment
for both dipole and rotatory absorption strengths, while B3LYP yielded better agreement for the
corresponding dissymmetry factor due to cancellation of errors.

In 2016, Villani et al. [34] studied two thia-heterohelicenes (a hetero [4]-helicene and a hetero
[6]-helicene) of different length by CPL. In order to predict CPL spectra to determine the origin of
the observed bands, molecular structures were optimized in their first excited states by TD-DFT
calculations at the CAM-B3LYP/TZVP level and transition energies, dipole strengths and rotational
strengths were calculated using TD-DFT. The calculated \( |g_{\text{lum}}| \) for [6]-helicene was about \( 1 \times 10^{-2} \),
agreed well with the experimental one, but for [4]-helicene, the \( |g_{\text{lum}}| \) value (6 \( \times 10^{-2} \)) was much
larger than the experimental value since the enantiomeric excess was not under full control during the
CPL measurement, where degradation and partial racemization occurred.

Boron dipyrrin derivatives (BODIPY, 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene) are famous
fluorophores with high absorption coefficients and high quantum yields. In 2016, Di Bari et al. [35]
studied the circularly polarized emission properties of two quasi-isomeric BODIPY “DYEmers”
differing in the position of the aryl-aryl junction. The calculation procedure was based on the
optimization of the molecule in its first singlet excited state geometry, and on the evaluation of
the excited states obtained thereof. The calculation for compound 1 was run with TD-DFT at the
M06-2X/def2-TZVP level in vacuo, and the predicted sign of the CPL band was in agreement
with the experimental one. The computed value for \( |g_{\text{lum}}| \) was very close to the experimental
value (5.6 \( \times 10^{-3} \) vs. 3.8 \( \times 10^{-3} \)). For compound 2, the CPL spectrum was very weak (4.0 \( \times 10^{-4} \)).
The wrong sign for the CPL band was occurred using TD-DFT, but SCS-CC2 or a DFT functional with
full exact exchange provided the correct sign.

In 2016, Santoro et al. [36] reported their calculations of CPL for the lowest excited state of
hexahelicene, 2-methylhexahelicene, 2-bromohexahelicene, and 5-aza-hexahelicene. All the CPL
spectra were computed by applying TD-DFT combined with Adiabatic Hessian and Vertical Hessian
models. Both Duschinsky and Herzberg-Teller effects were considered. 5-aza-hexahelicene exhibited the
simplest CPL spectrum with a clear positive sign. Computed spectra for 5-aza-hexahelicene were similar
with any of the three adopted models. The experimental CPL spectrum of 2-bromo-hexahelicene
was dominated by noise because of the very low emissive intensity of this molecule. But the
experimental spectrum suggested a negative signal, correctly predicted by the computations. However,
for hexahelicene and 2-methylhexahelicene, the computed peaks appeared less resolved than the experimental ones.

In 2018, Mori et al. [37] aligned two hexahelicenes in various orientations and examined by theoretical calculations to predict the best chiroptical performance for X-shaped and S-shaped double hexahelicenes. The TD-DFT calculations were performed at the M06-2X/def2-TZVP level. Excited-state structures were optimized by the time-dependent, second-order approximate coupled-cluster singles and doubles model at the RI-CC2/def2-TZVPP level. The theoretical results showed the sign and relative intensity of CPL among the single and double helicenes. X-shaped and S-shaped double hexahelicenes could produce more than twice intensified CPL. This conclusion was proven by the experimental results. Combined with the theoretical and experimental results, it was convenient to find how the molecular symmetry and the alignment of chiral elements determine the CPL responses by manipulating electric and magnetic transition dipole moments of the molecule.

The current studies indicate that the theoretical calculation can be used not only to explain the CPL experimental phenomena, but also to provide a reliable guidance for designing novel advanced SOMs with good CPL responses.

3. Progress on Experimental Researches

3.1. Improvement on the CPL Measurement Instrument

CPL spectroscopy is used for characterizing chiral emissive chromophores and is an offset of a branch of spectroscopy known as CD spectroscopy measuring the chirality of the absorption spectrum. CPL of SOMs has been observed for electric dipole allowed $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions either in molecules with intrinsically chiral fluorophores (such as helicenes and helicene-like molecules), in chirally perturbed chromophores (such as monomeric BODIPYs), or in exciton-coupled systems (such as functionalized binaphthyls or BODIPYs dimers). However, unlike CD spectroscopy for which commercial instruments have been available for more than 50 years, the measurement of CPL has mainly performed with homebuilt apparatus by a limited number of research groups [31,38–41]. Nowadays, CPL spectra are usually performed on a commercial instrument, such as JASCO CPL spectrofluoropolarimeter, OLIS DSM, at the room temperature on the basis of the Stokes-Mueller matrix approach. Thus, in the last five years, the CPL research experienced a rapid progress particularly in the study focused on SOMs, due to the much easier access to CPL instrument.

Taking the JASCO CPL 200 spectrometer as an example, the basic composition and principle of the modern chiroptical spectrophotometer [42] can be introduced simply as follows. Without using a laser, a white light from the Xe lamp passes through the flat-field grating monochromator (VF-P0240, Shinkukogaku Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), and is converted into monochromatic light. Then it is collected by the focusing lens, and strikes a right-angle prism (RPSQ-25-10H, SIGMAKOKI Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), deviating the beam normal to the incident face by 90°. After traversing the depolarizer (PDH15, Bernhard Halle Nachfl. GmbH, Berlin, Germany), the light is converted into unpolarized radiation and collected by the following condenser lens to strike the sample. The emitted light from the sample is collected by the collimator lens (SLSQ-25B-120P, SIGMAKOKI Co., Ltd.), and then falls on the photo-elastic modulator (PEM) driven by a piezoelectric transducer to oscillate at 50 kHz. With respect to the horizontal plane, the PEM is fixed at 0° to give the relative phase to the orthogonal component of the transmitted light, while the following analyzer is angled in the optical axis at 45°. Emerging from the analyzer, the light successively passes through the secondary right-angle prism and collimator lens. After impinging on the double-prism monochromator, the light is monochromatic, and is collected by a collimating lens. Then the light strikes a photomultiplier (PM). The output from PM is a DC photocurrent superimposed by modulated AC components. This signal is converted into a voltage by a transimpedance preamplifier. The signal processing is set up to record the ratio of the AC to the DC signals, and are transmitted to a PC.
It can be seen that the optical configuration of the commercial instrument is similar to those of homemade ones except for the fluorescence monochromator being set parallel to the azimuth of the excitation light. This instrument design [42] opens a new field of solid-state CPL measurements applicable to samples in liquid phases, mesophases, and condensed phases because the samples can be placed on a horizontal plane. Additionally, two prism monochromators are used to measure sharp CPL peaks at a high resolution, especially for the visible and the ultraviolet region. Both the emission and excitation monochromators are equipped with continuously variable slit drives, which allow for an appropriate wavelength and band width selection. Moreover, this instrument includes a pulse motor-driven sample rotation holder and a 100 kHz lock-in amplifier to achieve the linearly polarized luminescence measurement to obtain the true CPL signal. With the holder, the maximum possible volume of sample can be excited without excitation light reflecting or refracting off the edges of the sample-air interface, and the maximum possible amount of light can be collected by the collimator lens to enhance the sensitivity. For the light intensity sharply decreases below 250 nm, however, the CPL spectrophotometer still has a limited spectral region of 250–800 nm. Therefore, in future there will be a necessity of a specific improvement that will enable measurements down to 190 nm with high sensitivity.

3.2. Improvement on the CPL Experimental Results

Molecules with CPL properties can be classified into four types [43]: central chiral molecules, axial chiral molecules, planar chiral molecules, and helical chiral molecules. Generally, central chiral molecules have one or more carbon atoms with four different groups attached. Each such tetrahedral carbon or other chiral center can be characterized by a letter $R$ or $S$. Axial chirality arises when four groups sit in a non-planar arrangement, and can be classified as P (or $R$) and M (or $S$). Planar chirality can be regarded as a special case of chirality for two dimensions. It results from the arrangement of out-of-plane groups with respect to a chiral plane, and can be assigned as $R$ or $S$. For helical chirality, a helix, propeller or screw can be twisted left (M) or right (P) around its axis.

3.2.1. Central Chirality

Few molecules have intrinsically central chiral fluorophores. Therefore, embedding organic chromophores in a chiral matrix is one of the important strategies explored recently to increase the circular polarization. As shown in Table 1, naphthyl derivatives (C1 and C2) possessing four 1- or 2-naphthyl groups introduced to the same chiral scaffold derived from tartaric acid were designed by Imai et al. [44]. Although both of them had the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value being in the range of $10^{-3}$, the trivial positional difference in the naphthyl substituent led to the sign inversion in CPL spectra, providing a simple method for switching the CPL signs just by introducing regioisomeric fluorophores. It suggested the organic CPL materials could be designed more freely, and their signs could be manipulated easily. A similar strategy was employed by Cheng et al. [45] to design compound (C3) using four chiral 1,2-diaminocyclohexane-based molecule incorporating 1,8-naphthalimide fluorophores with the high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value of $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$. However, the reversed CPL signals only could be observed in the aggregated state.

Chiral distortion or modification incorporated into achiral dyes (BODIPY or pyrene) is another strategy to design molecules with central chirality. In the visible and near-infrared light region, such highly fluorescent dyes usually have the strong absorption and high quantum yield. By linking C$_2$-symmetric chiral binaphthyl or 1,2-diamino-cyclohexane derivatives to them, molecules with central chirality can emit CPL efficiently. Therefore, a novel chiral BODIPY (C4) with twisted skeleton was synthesized by Nabeshima et al. [46] through oxidation of cyclic biphenyl units at the $\beta$ positions. Using this method, the biphenyl carbons linked by cyclization becomes the asymmetric centers of sp$^3$. Interestingly, the elongated $\pi$-conjugation and the twisted structure make it easy to exhibit a large fluorescence $\Phi_F$ but a low $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ in the red region. Moreover, due to the emission band of pyrene-containing fluorophores is switchable between monomer and excimer emission,
Among them, (1.2 in influence of solvent on the CPL performance and carried out by the group of Imai. In the same solution BODIPY or pyrene organic dyes usually resulted in larger chiral perturbation by embedding organic chromophores in a chiral matrix, linking chiral moieties to chiral perturbation by embedding organic chromophores in a chiral matrix, linking chiral moieties to CPL-switchable luminophores used in security technologies and sensing devices. Compared to the Molecules 2018, 23, 3376

It is obvious that molecules with central chirality are applicable to the future development of CPL-switchable luminophores used in security technologies and sensing devices. Compared to the chiral perturbation by embedding organic chromophores in a chiral matrix, linking chiral moieties to BODIPY or pyrene organic dyes usually resulted in larger $\Phi_F$ values but lower $g_{\text{lum}}$ values.

3.2.2. Axial Chirality

Axial chirality refers to stereoisomerism resulting from the non-planar arrangement of two or four groups in pairs about a chiral axis. Among axially chiral compounds, biaryls, especially binaphthyl compounds, are one of the most important and useful compounds for monitoring steric effects and noncovalent interactions.

For axially chiral molecules, as shown in Table 2, most of the current researches focused on the influence of solvent on the CPL performance and carried out by the group of Imai. In the same solution of CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M), 1,1′-binaphthalen-2,2′-diol (BINOL) (A1), its corresponding derivatives (A2) based on pyrene, and binaphthyl organic fluorophores (A3) had similar CPL performance [48,49]. Among them, A2 corresponding menthylcarbonate had the largest $\Phi_F$ (80.0%) and the highest $g_{\text{lum}}$ (1.2 × 10$^{-3}$). According to the phenomena occurred in A3, the introduction of an alkenyl group as a

| No. | Structure | Solvent | $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$ (nm) | $\lambda_{\text{lum}}$ (nm) | $\Phi_F$ (%) | $g_{\text{lum}}$ (10$^{-5}$) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| C1  | ![Structure](image1) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 410 | 2.0 | 9.40 | [44] | 2014 |
| C2  | ![Structure](image2) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 375 | 2.0 | 3.90 | [44] | 2014 |
| C3  | ![Structure](image3) | (CH$_2$)$_3$O (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | 330 | 450 | - | 14.00 | [45] | 2016 |
| C4  | ![Structure](image4) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 641 | 73.0 | 0.60 | [46] | 2016 |
| C5  | ![Structure](image5) | C$_7$H$_8$ (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 424 | 60.0 | 0.69 | [47] | 2017 |
\( \pi \)-conjugated substituent onto the binaphthyl backbone resulted in the blue-shifted CPL wavelength without inverting the CPL sign. It was different from the CPL sign inversion induced by the introduction of aromatic substituents onto the binaphthyl, and provided a new method for the synthesis of novel chiroptical lumiphore systems. To further verify the effect of different organic solutions on the CPL sign, two open- and closed-type binaphthyl compounds (A4 and A5) were studied in two solvents (CHCl\(_3\) solution and DMF solution) with the same concentration [50]. The values of \( \| g_{\text{lum}} \| \) were close to those of A1–A3. Due to the Ar'-C-C-Ar"' dihedral angle between the phenanthrene rings and binaphthyl, the CPL sign of A5a with phenanthrene as the lumiphore was inverted in DMF. But this inversion phenomenon didn’t emerge in A4a. It demonstrated that choosing proper substituents on the binaphthyl rings as luminophores was an efficient method to control the CPL sign in binaphthyl derivatives. Moreover, binaphthyl derivatives, \( \pi \)-conjugated 2,2'-diphenyl-4-biphenanthrol (VAPOL) (A6) [51] exhibited an efficient CPL properties (1.3 \times 10^{-3}) in CHCl\(_3\) solutions. Its \( \Phi_F \) decreased when the concentration increased, with values of 20\% (1.0 \times 10^{-5} M) > 16\% (1.0 \times 10^{-4} M) > 13\% (1.0 \times 10^{-3} M), and the emission wavelength value was greatly red-shifted as the concentration increased, with values of 376 nm (1.0 \times 10^{-5} M) < 378 nm (1.0 \times 10^{-4} M) < 391 nm (1.0 \times 10^{-3} M). Different to 3,3'-diphenyl-2,2'-bi-1-naphthol (VANOL) exhibiting no CPL or PL, the \( \Phi_F \) values of optically active aryl fluorophores (A7) (VANOL hydrogen phosphate) and (A8) (VAPOL hydrogen phosphate) in CHCl\(_3\) solution were higher, and the CPL signs in solution state and in solid state were successfully controlled by modifying the internal axial chirality and the axial bonding position of the biaryl units [52]. Excitedly, in 2018, two new inherently chiral oligothiophenes (A9 and A10) synthesized by Longhi et al. [53] based on the atropisomeric 3,3'-bi-naphthene scaffold showed the remarkable CPL characteristics, and the highest \( \| g_{\text{lum}} \| \) values reached \(-10^{-2}\) in the CHCl\(_3\) (1.0 \times 10^{-4} M) solution.

Chiral materials can be studied in different solvents, and chiral behaviors in one or two media (organic solvents or solid state) have been reported. In highly polar media, especially in water, their chiroptical behaviors suffer from severe decay, hindering their practical applications. To further study the influence of various solvent states, signals of 2,2'-bis(diphenylyphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthalene (BINAPO) (A11) [54], open-style 3,3'-bis(triphenylsilyl)-1,1'-bi-2,2'-napthol (A12) [55] and closed-style 3,3'-bis(triphenylsilyl)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl hydrogenophosphate (A13) [55] were detected in the CHCl\(_3\) solution, PMMA-film-dispersed, and KBr-dispersed states, respectively. The \( \Phi_F \) values of A11 were larger in both of KBr and PMMA (7\%), while the \( \| g_{\text{lum}} \| \) value was higher in CHCl\(_3\) (1.2 \times 10^{-3}). Both of the CPL wavelengths of A12 and A13 were red-shifted by introducing bulky C\(_3\)-symmetrical triphenylsilyl groups into the binaphthyl unit. The CPL signals of them were opposite but were relatively larger in three solvents. This phenomenon of the sign inversion was attributed to the rotation of the C\(_2\)-axis by the bulky groups. Similarly, the CPL sign of a binaphthylecetic acid organic lumiphore (A14) [56] was successfully controlled by changing the solvent (CHCl\(_3\), CH\(_2\)CN, DMF, MeOH, and PMMA film). The fluorescent modes and signs of CPL of binaphthyl-pyrene organic fluorophore (A15) [57] were successfully controlled by changing from a fluidic CHCl\(_3\) solution to a glassy poly(methyl methacrylate) solid PMMA film. It exhibited the negative CPL sign in the CHCl\(_3\) solution, and the positive CPL sign in the PMMA film. This finding may offer the choice of fluidic solution and glassy solid to control the CPL characteristics of multiple fluorophore molecules in addition to chiral pyrene-based fluorophores. In 2018, using a Newman-Kwart rearrangement reaction, the \( O,O\)-bis(N,N-dimethylthiocarbamate) (CPL-silent) was converted to the S,S-bis(N,N-dimethylthiocarbamate) (CPL-active, A16) at the peripheral positions of chiral 1,1'-binaphthalethane-2,2'-diyl to design a turn-on type CPL-functioning simple molecular emitter [58]. A16 exhibited clear near-mirror-image CPL signals in CHCl\(_3\) with the \( \| g_{\text{lum}} \| \) value about 1.2 \times 10^{-3}. However, due to the unresolved interactions between the polymers and A16, CPL signals failed to occur in PMMA and ARTON films.

Compared to those organic solvents, emitting CPL efficiently in water was rarely reported. Therefore, two different types of amphipathic binaphthyl fluorophores were studied, the open-style A17 [59] and the closed-style A18 [59]. The dihedral angle of the binaphthyl unit could be used to
control the CPL sign in water, although the values of $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ were low. They proved that the signs and wavelengths of CPL signals were significantly affected by the rotation tenability of the internal-axis binaphthyl fluorophore, even in water. In addition, a unique two-tandem fluorophoric molecular system (A19) [60] exhibited a CPL signal at ~410 nm with $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\phi_F$ of 3.0% by chirality transfer from binaphthyl to two terthiophene subunits in the solid state. It seems that chirality transfer from chiral binaphthyl to achiral fluorophores is a new idea for the design of solid-state CPL materials.

Similar to the central chiral molecules, embedding organic chromophores in highly fluorescent (achiral) dyes is another important strategy to design efficient CPL emitters. The first example of a new structural design was O-BODIPY (A20) [61], achieving CPL from an inherently achiral organic chromophore. de la Moya’s group [62] also reported a new structural design (A21), in which the luminescent BODIPY chromophore (1,3,5,7,8-pentamethyl-2,6-diethyl-F-BODIPY) was orthogonally attached to an axially chiral 1,1′-binaphthyl unit (1,1′-bi(2-naphtol) (BINOL)). Although the measured $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ in solution was only $7.8 \times 10^{-4}$, the quantum yield (48.0%) was large and the architecture was simple. Pescitelli et al. [35] measured CPL spectra of the enantiomeric pairs of two quasi-isomeric BODIPY DYEmers (A22 and A23) endowed with axial chirality and dominated by the exciton coupling between the main $\pi-\pi^*$ transitions (550–560 nm) of the two BODIPY rings. Nakano’s group [63] synthesized chiral spiro polycyclic aromatic compounds with thiophene and/or thiophene $S,S$-dioxide. The synthesized chiral spiro compound (A24) exhibited CPL with a $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value < 3.0 $\times 10^{-3}$. The work was the first example of CPL property of spiropolycyclic aromatic compounds with a spiro carbon atom. Ema et al. [64] synthesized a series of oligonaphthodioxepins (A25–A30), revealing a helically arranged octamer, A27, which showed intense CPL both in solution and in solid state. The fluorescence quantum yields in solution and in solid state were 90.0% and 22.0%, respectively, and the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values in solution and in solid state were $2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ and $7.0 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively. This is one of the highest solid-state CPL $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values reported. The increased $\phi_F$ and $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values were due to the rigidity, as well as to the fact that A27 was a non-planar molecule. Moreover, A27 was highly stable both chemically and stereochemically. In 2018, Imai et al. [65] synthesized three chiral rotatable oligonaphthyl fluorophors (A31–A33) through $\pi$-conjugation extension. With the number of naphthyl units increased from two to four, all the wavelengths of CPL signs exhibited in CHCl$_3$ solution and PMMA were red-shifted, and all the quantum yields were increased. The values of $\phi_F$ in solution were higher than those in solid film state. For the value of $|g_{\text{lum}}|$, it decreased with increasing the number of naphthyl units, but the effect of solvent was small.

It is obvious that axially chiral molecules usually result in lower $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values, except for A9 and A10. The fluorescence quantum yields of these compounds are varied in different solvents. Except naphthodioxepin oligomers, the maximum quantum yields were obtained from BINOL derivatives A2 ($\phi_F = 80.0\%$) in CHCl$_3$ and most of the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values were still in the region of $10^{-3}$–$10^{-4}$. It may be due to the reason that the oscillation of axial chirality reduces the rigidity of chiral molecules in the excited state and influence the intensity of CPL. Therefore, designing a relatively rigid chiral skeleton is important to increase the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value in the future.
Table 2. CPL and relevant photophysical properties for molecules with axial chirality.

| No. | Structure | Solvent       | $\lambda_{ex}$ (nm) | $\lambda_{em}$ (nm) | $\phi_r$ (%) | $\phi_{lum}$ (10$^{-3}$) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| A1  | ![Structure](image1.png) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | 320              | 364              | 4.0          | 0.47                     | [48] | 2015 |
| A2  | ![Structure](image2.png) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | a | 340 | 438 | 57.0 | 0.36 | [48] | 2015 |
|     |           |               | b | 300 | 401 | 80.0 | 1.20 | |
| A3  | ![Structure](image3.png) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | a | 280 | 370 | - | 0.79 | |
|     |           |               | b | 340 | 418 | - | 0.73 | |
|     |           |               | c | 280 | 358 | - | 0.67 | [49] | 2018 |
|     |           |               | d | 340 | 412 | - | 0.85 | |
|     |           |               | e | 280 | 365 | - | 0.59 | |
| A4  | ![Structure](image4.png) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | a | 300 | 374 | 2.0 | 0.61 | [50] | 2018 |
|     |           |               | b | 300 | 364 | 4.0 | 0.80 | |
|     | ![Structure](image5.png) | DMF (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | a | 320 | 391 | 38.0 | 0.55 | |
|     |           |               | b | 320 | 363 | 6.0 | 0.87 | |
Table 2. Cont.

| No. | Structure | Solvent            | λ<sub>max</sub> (nm) | λ<sub>em</sub> (nm) | Φ<sub>r</sub> (%) | ΔG<sub>em</sub> (10<sup>-4</sup>) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| A5  |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300                  | 375                | 10.0             | 0.79                          |      | 2018 |
|     |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 300                  | 422                | -                | 1.00                          |      |      |
|     |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300                  | 350                | 22.0             | 1.20                          |      |      |
|     |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300                  | 350                | 29.0             | 1.50                          | [50] | 2018 |
|     |           | DMF (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M)            | 300                  | 373                | 21.0             | 0.32                          |      |      |
|     |           | DMF (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M)            | 300                  | 415                | -                | 0.43                          |      |      |
|     |           | DMF (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M)            | 300                  | 370                | 22.0             | 1.90                          |      |      |
|     |           | DMF (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M)            | 300                  | 361                | 28.0             | 1.90                          | [56] | 2016 |
| A6  |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 282                  | 376                | 20.0             | 1.30                          |      | 2014 |
|     |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-5</sup> M) | 307                  | 372                | 12.0             | 3.50                          | [51] | 2015 |
|     |           | PMMA                             | 320                  | 372                | 13.0             | 1.10                          |      |      |
| A7  |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300                  | 372                | 12.0             | 3.50                          |      | 2015 |
|     |           | PMMA                             | 320                  | 372                | 16.0             | 2.00                          | [52] | 2015 |
| A8  |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 335                  | 373                | 9.0              | 1.30                          |      | 2015 |
|     |           | PMMA                             | 330                  | 376                | 19.0             | 0.79                          | [52] | 2015 |
| A9  |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (2 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | -                    | 520                | 21.0             | 9.30                          |      | 2018 |
| A10 |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (2 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | -                    | 500                | 12.0             | 8.00                          | [53] | 2018 |
| A11 |           | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300                  | 355                | 2.0              | 1.20                          |      | 2015 |
|     |           | PMMA                             | 300                  | 354                | 7.0              | 1.00                          | [54] | 2015 |
|     |           | KBr pellet                       | 330                  | 372                | 7.0              | 0.67                          |      |      |
| No. | Structure | Solvent          | λ<sub>exc</sub> (nm) | λ<sub>em</sub> (nm) | Φ<sub>e</sub> (%) | | | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|-----|
| A12 | [Structure](#) | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 280 | 375 | 18.0 | 1.00 | [58] | 2018 |
|     |           | PMMA             | -                    | 368 | 5.0 | 0.61 | [55] | 2016 |
|     |           | KBr pellet       | -                    | 372 | 8.0 | 0.25 |       |      |
| A13 | [Structure](#) | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 280 | 363 | 35.0 | 1.30 | [58] | 2018 |
|     |           | PMMA             | -                    | 362 | 15.0 | 1.30 | [55] | 2016 |
|     |           | KBr pellet       | -                    | 367 | 29.0 | 0.36 |       |      |
| A14 | [Structure](#) | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 300 | -360 | 25.0 | 0.18 | [58] | 2018 |
|     |           | DMF (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 300 | -375 | 39.0 | 0.19 |       |      |
|     |           | CH<sub>3</sub>CN (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 290 | -370 | 29.0 | 0.03 | [56] | 2016 |
|     |           | MeOH (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 290 | -360 | 32.0 | 0.14 |       |      |
|     |           | PMMA             | 300 | -360 | 11.0 | 0.42 |       |      |
| A15 | [Structure](#) | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 340 | 480 | 20.0 | 0.78 | [57] | 2014 |
|     |           | PMMA             | 340 | -400 | 46.0 | 0.36 |       |      |
| A16 | [Structure](#) | CHCl<sub>3</sub> (1 × 10<sup>-3</sup> M) | 300 | 400 | 2.0 | 1.20 |       |      |
|     |           | PMMA             | 300 | no  | 4.0 | no  | [58] | 2018 |
|     |           | ARTON            | 300 | no  | 2.0 | no  |       |      |
| A17 | [Structure](#) | Water (1 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M) | 300 | 374 | 18.0 | 0.30 | [59] | 2017 |

**Table 2. Cont.**
Table 2. Cont.

| No.  | Structure | Solvent                  | λ_{max} (nm) | λ_{lum} (nm) | Φ (%) | | (10^{-3}) | Ref. | Year |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|----------|------|------|
| A16  |           | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | 300          | 400          | 2.0   | 1.20     | [58] | 2018 |
| A17  |           | Water (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M)   | 300          | 374          | 18.0  | 0.30     | [59] | 2017 |
| A18  |           | Water (1 × 10$^{-4}$ M)   | 310          | 371          | 16.0  | 0.20     | [59] | 2017 |
| A19  |           | KBr pellet               | 297          | ~410         | 3.0   | 0.50     | [60] | 2015 |
| A20  |           | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | 529          | 570          | 45.0  | 0.78     | [61] | 2014 |
| A21  |           | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | 445          | 575          | 69.0  | 0.70     | [62] | 2017 |
| A22  |           | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | -            | 655          | -     | 3.80     | [35] | 2016 |
| No. | Structure | Solvent | \( \lambda_{	ext{max}} \) (nm) | \( \lambda_{	ext{sum}} \) (nm) | \( \Phi \) (%) | \( |\Phi|_\text{sum} \times 10^{-3} \) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------|------|
| A23 | ![Structure A23](image) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (5 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | - | 603 | - | 0.40 | [35] | 2016 |
| A24 | ![Structure A24](image) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (1 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | a | 300 | 368 | 6.0 | 1.50 | | |
| | | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (6 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | b | 330 | 459 | 1.0 | 3.00 | [63] | 2017 |
| | | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (1 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | c | 350 | 444 | 76.0 | 1.50 | | |
| A25 | ![Structure A25](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (1 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | Solid state | 310 | ~360 | 44.0 | 0.68 | [64] | 2017 |
| A26 | ![Structure A26](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (5 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | Solid state | 330 | ~400 | 78.0 | 1.60 | [64] | 2017 |
| A27 | ![Structure A27](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (2.5 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | Solid state | 330 | ~410 | 90.0 | 2.20 | [64] | 2017 |
| A28 | ![Structure A28](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (2.5 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | Solid state | 330 | ~410 | 79.0 | 0.57 | [64] | 2017 |
| A29 | ![Structure A29](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (2.5 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | Solid state | 330 | ~410 | 84.0 | 0.38 | [64] | 2017 |
| A30 | ![Structure A30](image) | C\(_4\)H\(_8\)O\(_2\) (2.5 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | Solid state | 330 | ~410 | 64.0 | 0.31 | [64] | 2017 |
| A31 | ![Structure A31](image) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-4}\) M) | PMMA | 290 | 343 | 7.0 | 0.58 | [65] | 2018 |
Table 2. Cont.

| No. | Structure | Solvent | $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$ (nm) | $\lambda_{\text{lum}}$ (nm) | $\phi$ (%) | $\ell_{\text{fum}}$ | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|------|------|
| A32 | ![](image1) | CHCl$_3$ ($1 \times 10^{-4}$ M) | 300 | 354 | 40.0 | 0.61 | [65] | 2018 |
|     |           | PMMA    | 300 | 354 | 16.0 | 0.51 |      |      |
| A33 | ![](image2) | CHCl$_3$ ($1 \times 10^{-4}$ M) | 290 | 363 | 52.0 | 0.33 | [65] | 2018 |
|     |           | PMMA    | 305 | 358 | 29.0 | 0.49 |      |      |
3.2.3. Planar Chirality

The small molecules with planar chirality have found wide applications in asymmetric catalysis, chiral discrimination, and molecular devices, due to their strong steric hindrance, tunable conformation, and excellent molecular recognition ability. [2.2]Paracyclophane, formed by stacking two adjacent benzene rings, is a unique aromatic compound. One interesting structural characteristics of the [2.2]paracyclophane skeleton is planar chirality produced by the proximal immobilization of benzene rings. Up to date, most of the researches focused on [2.2]paracyclophane.

As shown in Table 3, a propeller shaped macrocyclic compound (P1) was synthesized by Morisaki et al. [66]. Starting from 4,7,12,15-tetrabromo[2.2]paracyclophane, the macrocycle obtained through coupling reactions by a diastereomer method exhibited a large $\phi_F$ of 45.0% and a high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $1.1 \times 10^{-2}$. This research group also investigated the chiroptical properties of planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane-based through-space conjugated oligomers. All the optically active compounds (P2–P5) [67] exhibited relatively large $\phi_F$ values and high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values. Moreover, based on 4,7,12,15-tetrabromo[2.2]paracyclophane, they designed and synthesized optically active X-shaped $\pi$-conjugated dimers (P6–P8) [68], arising from two stacked p-phenylene-ethynlenes functionalized by benzene, naphthalene, and anthracene. Among these compounds, the naphthyl-containing dimer P7 achieved the highest $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$, and the largest $\phi_F$ of 78.0%. Then they reported optically active Frechet-type dendrimers (P69) [69] with a relatively high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$. Containing an X-shaped conjugated core with the planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane moiety, this compound had two p-phenylene-ethynlenes stacked at the central aromatic rings. In 2018, they used chemoselective Sonogashira-Hagihara coupling to achieve another optically active X-shaped compound (P10) [70], composed of two different p-electron systems stacked at central aromatic rings. This compound also exhibited a high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$, and a value of $\phi_F$ larger than 70.0%. Interestingly, they synthesized cyclic compounds with extended $\pi$-conjugated systems still based on planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane [71]. The $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values of 3Ph (P11), 5Ph (P12), and 7Ph (P13) were $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$, $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$, and $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively. And the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values of 3PhC (P14), 5PhC (P15), and 7PhC (P16) were $1.3 \times 10^{-2}$, $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$, and $0.75 \times 10^{-2}$, respectively. Obviously, the values of $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ for P14–P16 were higher than those for P11–P13, but the values of $\phi_F$ for the former were smaller than those for the latter. Moreover, using left- and right-handed double helical structures, a new planar chiral bis-(para)-pseudo-ortho-type 4,7,12,15-tetrasubstituted [2.2]paracyclophane (P17) [72] was synthesized by them. This compound had a large emission ($\phi_F = 62.0\%$) and an excellent chiroptical properties ($|g_{\text{lum}}| = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$). DPh1 (P18) and DPh2 (P19) synthesized by them [73] were optically active phenylethene. Due to the planar chiral, rigid, and stable 4,7,12,15-tetrabromo[2.2]paracyclophane scaffold, P18 exhibited excellent CPL profiles in the diluted solution, while P19 had good CPL profiles in the aggregation state. At the same time, they synthesized enantiopure phenylene-ethynylene dimers with pyridine groups [74]. In the (Sp)-N-Ph (P20) system, a strong negative signal at around 420 nm ($|g_{\text{lum}}| = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$) was derived from the same structure with (Sp)-N-H (P21). But a weak positive signal at around 530 nm ($|g_{\text{lum}}| = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$) might be derived from the $\pi$-$\pi$ interaction of phenylene-ethynylene moieties. According to the above results achieved only by using carbon and hydrogen atoms, the researchers believed that the [2.2]paracyclophane unit would be a general component for the construction of advanced optical materials with multiple functions.
promising CPL emitters that can fulfill such apparently paradoxical requirements. Unequivocally demonstrates that rigid nanoscale cylinders, including SWNT congeners, are molecules with good CPL performance.

| No. | Structure | Solvent | λ_{exc} (nm) | λ_{lum} (nm) | ϕ (%) | | R_{max} (10^{-5}) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| P1  | ![Structure](image1) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 314 | 460 | 45.0 | 11.00 | [66] | 2014 |
| P2  | ![Structure](image2) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 320 | 407 | 50.0 | 1.80 | [67] | 2014 |
| P3  | ![Structure](image3) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 320 | 414 | 47.0 | 2.20 | [67] | 2014 |
| P4  | ![Structure](image4) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 320 | 413 | 64.0 | 2.20 | [67] | 2014 |
| P5  | ![Structure](image5) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 320 | 415 | 60.0 | 2.60 | [67] | 2014 |
| P6  | ![Structure](image6) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 300 | 412 | 60.0 | 1.20 | [68] | 2015 |
| P7  | ![Structure](image7) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 300 | 421 | 78.0 | 1.70 | [68] | 2015 |
| P8  | ![Structure](image8) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 350 | 503 | 42.0 | 0.50 | [68] | 2015 |
| P9  | ![Structure](image9) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | - | 416 | 66.0 | 1.50 | [69] | 2016 |
| P10 | ![Structure](image10) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 280 | 425 | >70.0 | 1.70 | [70] | 2018 |
| P11 | ![Structure](image11) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 300 | 418 | 46.0 | 1.40 | [71] | 2015 |
| P12 | ![Structure](image12) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 350 | 438 | 80.0 | 1.20 | [71] | 2015 |
| P13 | ![Structure](image13) | CHCl₃ (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) | 350 | 443 | 88.0 | 1.00 | [71] | 2015 |
3.2.4. Helical Chirality

Molecules have been proved a valuable structural design for the development of CPL of SOMs. Asymmetrically introducing two alkyl chains onto the quinoxaline unit. The spectra of successfully synthesized optically active hexahelicene in 1956, helicenes have fascinated chemists, clashing of the terminal rings known as steric hindrance. Ever since Newman and co-workers in appreciable amounts. Enantiomeric helicenes also exerted large CPL dissymmetry owing to the contribution reasonably high HOMO energy level. This unique feature is highly attracted the researcher's attention for further improvement in many fields of material sciences including OLED materials, asymmetric catalysis, chiral molecular recognition, molecular machines, liquid crystals and

| No. | Structure | Solvent | $\lambda_{sec}$ (nm) | $\lambda_{sum}$ (nm) | $\Phi_{F}$ (%) | $\left| g_{lum}\right|$ (10^{-3}) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------|------|
| F14 | ![Structure](image) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 314 | 453 | 41.0 | 13.00 | [71] | 2015 |
| F15 | ![Structure](image) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 350 | 471 | 60.0 | 10.00 | [71] | 2015 |
| F16 | ![Structure](image) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 355 | 474 | 70.0 | 7.50 | [71] | 2015 |
| F17 | ![Structure](image) | CHCl$_3$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 379 | 419 | 62.0 | 1.60 | [72] | 2016 |
| F18 | ![Structure](image) | C$_4$H$_8$O$_2$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 350 | 485 | 78.0 | 3.70 | [73] | 2017 |
| F19 | ![Structure](image) | C$_4$H$_8$O$_2$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 350 | 494 | 58.0 | 0.73 | [73] | 2017 |
| F20 | ![Structure](image) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 300 | 421 | 59.0 | 2.80 | [74] | 2017 |
| F21 | ![Structure](image) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (1 × 10^{-5} M) | 300 | 417 | 56.0 | 1.20 | [74] | 2017 |
| F22 | ![Structure](image) | Cyclohexane (1.5 × 10^{-5} M) | 370-380 | 500 | 5.0 | 1.70 | [75] | 2017 |
| F23 | ![Structure](image) | C$_7$H$_8$ (4.90-6.77 × 10^{-6} M) | - | 443 | 80.0 | 15.00 | [76] | 2017 |
| F24 | ![Structure](image) | C$_7$H$_8$ (4.90-6.77 × 10^{-6} M) | - | ~450 | 74.0 | 10.00 | [76] | 2017 |
Yamanoi et al. [75] developed an easily accessible synthetic route to provide disilane-bridged cyclophanes via Pd-catalyzed double arylation. Some of the compounds displayed the inversion at room temperature, but this was controlled by altering the phase (solution vs solid), the bulkiness of substituent, and the inclusion into a host molecule. The CPL properties of optically active molecule (P22) were comparable to those of reported low-molecular-weight organic molecules. These findings of multifunctional tetrasila[2.2]cyclophanes provided a new molecular design strategy for functional organosilanes, donor-acceptor systems, and planar chiral systems. Isobe et al. [76] reported the chirality of nanoscale cylinders (“cylinder chirality”) resulted in chirality of larger dimensions in the form of a double-helix assembly (P23 and P24). Cylinder chirality in solution gave rise to a large dissymmetry factor ($10^{-2}$) of metal-free entities in circular polarized luminescence. This study unequivocally demonstrates that rigid nanoscale cylinders, including SWNT congeners, are promising CPL emitters that can fulfill such apparently paradoxical requirements.

Compared with the axially chiral molecules, planar chiral molecules usually exhibit much larger $\phi_F$ and higher $|g_{lum}|$ values, and their CPL wavelengths are in the range of 400–500 nm. The maximum quantum yield was obtained from P13 ($\phi_F = 88.0\%$) and the maximum dissymmetry factor was obtained from P23 ($|g_{lum}| = 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$). Maybe, planar chiral molecules are the representatives of SOMs with good CPL performance.

3.2.4. Helical Chirality

The most important examples of helical-shaped small molecules are helicenes and their derivatives. Helicene is a compound comprised of planar aromatic molecules such as benzene rings. When many benzene rings bond together, a 3D screw-shaped helical structure is formed to avoid clashing of the terminal rings known as steric hindrance. Ever since Newman and co-workers successfully synthesized optically active hexahelicene in 1956, helicenes have fascinated chemists, and thus many synthetic strategies and methods have been devised for the preparation of helicenes in appreciable amounts. Enantiomeric helicenes also exerted large CPL dissymmetry owing to the strong helical distortion of $\pi$-conjugation systems. The screw-shape of helicene framework is the main reason of its chirality although helicenes do not have any asymmetric carbon centers. Chiral helicene has been proved a valuable structural design for the development of CPL of SOMs.

With respect to their structure, helicenes can be divided into three main categories. Carbohelicenes consist solely of ortho-fused benzene rings. Heterohelicenes have one or more heteroatoms incorporated in their structure. Finally, the helicene-like compounds are not fully aromatic compounds but possess the helical twisted shape. Geometrical properties define whether a molecule is a helicene or not, and also determine which class a helicene belongs to: carbohelicene, heterohelicene or helicenoid(helicene-like) structure.

Carbohelicenes are generally incorporated a helical, distorted, conjugated polyaromatic ortho-fused benzenoid rings system, which is a fundamental molecular characteristics of this class of compounds. They are named as $[n]$helicenes, where $n$ represents the number of rings forming a helix in the ortho-fused fashion. The structures H1–H6 in Table 4 are carbohelicenes, respectively. Sakai et al. [77] designed and synthesized a 1,2-dialkylquinoxaline-fused [7]carbohelicene (H1) by asymmetrically introducing two alkyl chains onto the quinoxaline unit. The spectra of H1 were significantly red-shifted compared to those of [7]carbohelicene. The values of $\phi_F$ and $|g_{lum}|$ were 25.0% and $4.0 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively. Also, they designed and synthesized maleimide-substituted [5]carbohelicene (H2) and methoxy-substituted Helilm (H3) by electron-withdrawing maleimide and electron-donating methoxy [78]. The $\phi_F$ value of H2, 37.0%, was larger than that of H3, 22.0%, but the two examples had the similar $|g_{lum}|$ estimated to be $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ and $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively. In the same year, benzimidazole-fused [5]carbohelicene (H4) and protonated (H5) were synthesized by them [79]. Although H4 and H5 had the similar $\phi_F$ value about 6.0%, the fluorescence color changed from yellow (H4) to red (H5) due to the protonation process, and the $|g_{lum}|$ values were $9.45 \times 10^{-3}$ and $5.92 \times 10^{-3}$, respectively. This was the first observation of red-colored CPL of a
helicene derivative. To further expand the chiroptical properties to the visible and near infrared region spectrum, Crassous et al. [80] reported the synthesis and chiroptical properties of \( \pi \)-conjugated diketopyrrolopyrrole-helicene derivative (H6), without using the traditional methods of metatation or functionalization by electron push–pull groups. The \( |g_{\text{lim}}| \) value was \( 5.92 \times 10^{-3} \), while the \( \Phi_F \) value had been up to 41.0%.

**Table 4.** CPL and relevant photophysical properties for molecules with helical chirality.

| No. | Structure | Solvent | \( \lambda_{\text{exc}} \) (nm) | \( \lambda_{\text{em}} \) (nm) | \( \Phi_F \) (%) | \( |g_{\text{lim}}| \) (10\(^{-3}\)) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------|------|
| H1  | ![Structure](image1) | (CH\(_2\))\(_4\)O | 330 | ~550 | 25.0 | 4.00 | [77] | 2015 |
| H2  | ![Structure](image2) | (CH\(_2\))\(_4\)O | - | ~480 | 37.0 | 2.40 | [78] | 2016 |
| H3  | ![Structure](image3) | (CH\(_2\))\(_4\)O | - | ~480 | 22.0 | 2.30 | [78] | 2016 |
| H4  | ![Structure](image4) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) | - | 550 | -6.0 | 9.45 | [79] | 2016 |
| H5  | ![Structure](image5) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) | - | 650 | -6.0 | 5.92 | [79] | 2016 |
| H6  | ![Structure](image6) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) | - | 610 | 41.0 | 0.30 | [80] | 2018 |
| H7  | ![Structure](image7) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | 375 | 492 | 19.0 | 28.00 | [81] | 2014 |
| H8  | ![Structure](image8) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-6}\) M) | 375 | 454 | 9.0 | 11.00 | [81] | 2014 |
| H9  | ![Structure](image9) | CHCl\(_3\) | - | 590 | 8.0 | 2.90 | [82] | 2015 |
| H10 | ![Structure](image10) | CHCl\(_3\) | - | 421 | 8.0 | 3.20 | [83] | 2015 |
| H11 | ![Structure](image11) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | - | ~550 | 66.0 | 1.20 | [84] | 2015 |
| H12 | ![Structure](image12) | CHCl\(_3\) | - | 482 | 15.0 | 16.00 | [85] | 2015 |
### Table 4. Cont.

| No.  | Structure | Solvent       | $\lambda_{exc}$ (nm) | $\lambda_{em}$ (nm) | $\Phi_F$ (%) | $\Gamma_{abs}$ ($10^{-3}$) | Ref. | Year |
|------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| H13  | ![Structure](image1.png) | CHCl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-4}$ M) | 390 | ~500 | 1.6 | 9.00 | [34] | 2016 |
| H14  | ![Structure](image2.png) | C$_2$H$_6$ | - | ~430 | 27.0 | 0.83 | [86] | 2016 |
| H15  | ![Structure](image3.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | 435 | 595 | 12.0 | 0.40 | [87] | 2016 |
| H16  | ![Structure](image4.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | 442 | 614 | 22.0 | 2.10 | [87] | 2016 |
| H17  | ![Structure](image5.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | 473 | 658 | 31.0 | 1.10 | [87] | 2016 |
| H18  | ![Structure](image6.png) | CH$_3$CN (1 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 654 | 29.0 | 0.50 | [88] | 2016 |
| H19  | ![Structure](image7.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-5}$ M) | - | 436 | 65.0 | 1.70 | [89] | 2016 |
| H20  | ![Structure](image8.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | - | 421 | 8.4 | 8.50 | [90] | 2016 |
| H21  | ![Structure](image9.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 × 10$^{-3}$ M) | - | 480 | 19.0 | 1.30 | [90] | 2016 |
| H22  | ![Structure](image10.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ | 395 | 430 | 21.0 | 0.90 | [91] | 2017 |
| H23  | ![Structure](image11.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ | 405 | 430 | 49.0 | 2.30 | [91] | 2017 |
| H24  | ![Structure](image12.png) | CH$_2$Cl$_2$ | 405 | 442 | 7.0 | 0.70 | [91] | 2017 |
Table 4. Cont.

| No. | Structure | Solvent      | λ_{exc} (nm) | λ_{em} (nm) | ΦF (%) | Φ_{lim} (10^{-3}) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|------|------|
| H25 | ![Structure](image1) | CH₂Cl₂       | 420          | 473         | 7.0    | 1.00              | [91] | 2017 |
| H26 | ![Structure](image2) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) | 380          | 473         | 39.0   | 9.00              | [92] | 2017 |
| H27 | ![Structure](image3) | CH₂Cl₂       |              | 588         | 55.0   | 8.50              | [93] | 2017 |
| H28 | ![Structure](image4) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) |              | 673         | 0.2    | 3.00              | [83] | 2015 |
| H29 | ![Structure](image5) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) |              | 598         | 6.0    | 1.40              | [83] | 2015 |
| H30 | ![Structure](image6) | CH₂Cl₂       |              | 547         | 0.4    | 1.10              | [82] | 2015 |
| H31 | ![Structure](image7) | CH₂Cl₂       |              | 555         | 3.0    | 2.00              | [82] | 2015 |
| H32 | ![Structure](image8) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) | 452          | 648         | 5.6    | 4.50              | [94] | 2014 |
| H33 | ![Structure](image9) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) | 459–469      | 633         | 13.0   | 0.50              | [94] | 2014 |
| H34 | ![Structure](image10) | CH₂Cl₂ (1 × 10⁻³ M) | 452          | 644         | 10.0   | 12.00             | [94] | 2014 |
| H35 | ![Structure](image11) | CH₃CN (3 × 10⁻⁴ M) |              | 715         | 15.0   | 0.30              | [95] | 2017 |
| H36 | ![Structure](image12) | CH₂Cl₂ (5 × 10⁻³ M) |              | 493         |        | 0.90              | [96] | 2017 |
Table 4. Cont.

| No. | Structure | Solvent         | \(\lambda_{exc}\) (nm) | \(\lambda_{em}\) (nm) | \(\phi\) (%) | \(\theta_{enm} (10^{-3})\) | Ref. | Year |
|-----|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| H37 | ![Image](image1.png) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (5 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | - | 530 | 9.0–13.0 | 1.50 | [96] | 2017 |
| H38 | ![Image](image2.png) | CH\(_2\)CN (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | 357 | - | - | -1.30 | [97] | 2014 |
| H39 | ![Image](image3.png) | CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | - | 417 | 39.0 | 3.00 | [98] | 2016 |
| H40 | ![Image](image4.png) | CHCl\(_3\) (2 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | 350 | 473 | 23.0 | 0.95 | [99] | 2017 |
| H41 | ![Image](image5.png) | CHCl\(_3\) (2 × 10\(^{-5}\) M) | 350 | 547 | 18.0 | 1.10 | [99] | 2017 |
| H42 | ![Image](image6.png) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | - | ~570 | 14.0 | 1.00 | [100] | 2016 |
| H43 | ![Image](image7.png) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | - | ~550 | 16.0 | 1.00 | [100] | 2016 |
| H44 | ![Image](image8.png) | MeCN | a | 623 | 65.0 | 4.70 | | |
|     |           | b | 635 | 73.0 | 3.30 | | | [101] | 2016 |
|     |           | c | 637 | 52.0 | 4.30 | | | |
|     |           | d | 675 | 28.0 | 4.20 | | | |
| H45 | ![Image](image9.png) | CHCl\(_3\) (1 × 10\(^{-3}\) M) | 400 | 663 | 58.0 | 9.00 | [102] | 2016 |
| H46 | ![Image](image10.png) | C\(_6\)H\(_{14}\) | - | 622 | 49.0 | 3.70 | [103] | 2017 |
Another class of helicenes is the heterohelicenes, where a heteroatom (e.g., O, S, N, Si etc) inserted into the fused ring system. Heterohelicenes are generally based on five-membered rings such as thiophene, pyrrole, furan, etc., and six-membered rings mostly containing pyridine. Additionally, they can be fused and functionalized. Insertion of heteroatom in fused ring system is expected to contribute reasonably high HOMO energy level. This unique feature is highly attracted the researcher’s attention for further improvement in many fields of material sciences including OLED materials, asymmetric catalysis, chiral molecular recognition, molecular machines, liquid crystals and so on. The structures H7–H27 in Table 4 are heterohelicenes, respectively. Tanaka et al. [81] achieved the enantioselective synthesis of S-shaped double azahelicene (H7) and (H8) via the Au-catalyzed sequential intramolecular hydroarylation of alkynes. Interestingly, the CPL activity of the S-shaped double azahelicene was significantly higher than that of the azahelicenes. And the $|\gamma_{\text{lum}}|$ values had been up to 2.8 $\times$ 10$^{-2}$ and 1.1 $\times$ 10$^{-2}$, respectively. Single azahelicenes, such as 3-(2-pyridyl)-4-aza[6]helicene (H9) [82] and 3-(2-pyridyl)-4-aza[6]-helicene (H10) [83], had the similar $\phi_F$ values to those of H7 and H8, but had the lower $|\gamma_{\text{lum}}|$ values than those of H7 and H8. According to the results of Hiroto and Shinokubo et al. [84], the 1,4-diketones were converted to oxahelicenes (H11), which exhibited strong fluorescence (66.0%) both in solution and solid state as well as chiroptical properties (1.2 $\times$ 10$^{-3}$). Tanaka et al. [85] achieved the first enantioselective synthesis of a sila[7]helicene (H12) through the double [2 + 2 + 2] cycloaddition of a biaryl-linked tetracyne with a silicon-linked bis(propargylic alcohol) as a key step. The obtained 1,1-biphenylene-based sila[7]helicene exhibited a high $|\gamma_{\text{lum}}|$ value of 1.6 $\times$ 10$^{-2}$. To examine whether and to what extent the presence of hetero-atoms in the helicene backbone could promote a CPL response, Villani et al. [34] studied a hetero [6]-helicene (H13) containing two sulfur atoms in the helicene backbone, and its CPL spectra were discussed on the basis of DFT calculation results. Araki et al. [86] synthesized the tetrasulfone[9]helicene (H14) to improve and evaluate its fluorescence and excited-state dynamics through a single-step oxidation reaction of tetrathia[9]helicene. The introduction of sulfone units onto the helicene skeleton contributed to the highly fluorescent characteristic when compared to the fluorescence of the parent thiahelicene, but the $|\gamma_{\text{lum}}|$ value was very low, only 8.3 $\times$ 10$^{-4}$. Vauthery et al. [87] studied the physicochemical properties of cationic dioxa (H15), azaoxa (H16), and diaza (H17) [6]helicenes. The fluorescence of these cationic chromophores was at the range from the orange to the near infrared regions. The $|\gamma_{\text{lum}}|$
values were estimated to be $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$, $2.1 \times 10^{-3}$, and $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ at 595, 614, and 658 nm with the $\phi_F$ values 12.0%, 22.0% and 31.0%, respectively. Similarly, Lacour et al. [88] found the chiroptical switching properties of a water-soluble diaza [4]helicene (H18). This zwitterionic dye displayed pH-dependent absorption and emission properties and this enabled a reversible turn on/off of electronic CD at 300 nm and of CPL in the red region upon protonation/deprotonation. Hatakeyama et al. [89] developed a boron-fused double [5]helicenes (H19) possessing two boronate substructures at the ring junction synthesized from hexabromobenzene in two steps via Hart reaction and demethylative cyclization. The double helicenes showed deep blue fluorescence and CPL activity. Although its $\phi_F$ value had been up to 65.0%, its $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value was still at the level of $10^{-3}$. Crassous et al. [90] synthesized the first bis-helicenic terpyridine ligand (H20) and Zn-complex (H21) acting as a chiroptical switch upon reversible coordination-decoordination of zinc (II). The switching process triggered conformational changes and molecular motion around the Zn center, from a trans (W-shape) conformation in the free ligand to a cis (U-shape) one in the Zn-complex. Compared to H21, H22 increased the $\phi_F$ value to 19.0% but decreased the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value to $1.3 \times 10^{-3}$. Four members of a new class of cycloborylated hexa-, octa-, and decahelicenes (H22–H25) were prepared in enantiopure form [91]. The CPL properties of these new fluorescent organic helicenes were measured and compared with the corresponding organometallic phosphorescent cycloplatinated derivatives. All the examples had the similar $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value of $10^{-3}$, but mono-azabora [n]helicenes had the larger $\phi_F$ values (21.0% and 49.0%). Otani et al. [92] developed a facile two-step synthesis of polyaza-helicenes (H26), which were composed of a 6-5-6-6-6-5-6 system, and showed high CPL activity under both neutral and acidic conditions ($|g_{\text{lum}}|$: up to $9.0 \times 10^{-3}$). Shinokubo et al. [93] synthesized a bisbutadiyne bridged azahelicene dimer with a figure-eight shape (H27), which exhibited a large $\phi_F$ (55.0%) and a high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ ($8.5 \times 10^{-3}$). The enhancement was due to the rigid conformation of the dimer.

Nowadays, grafting metallic ions onto $\pi$-helical structures is not difficult and can produce novel properties. Therefore, transition metal-based helicenes have emerged as novel attractive chiral molecules. For example, organometallic helicenes with a transition metal (Pt, Ir) included in the helical $\pi$-framework as a metal center have been candidates for optoelectronic applications (OLEDs, switches, sensors, etc.). Autschbach and Crassous et al. [83] reported the first examples of rhenium-based phosphors (H28) and (H29) that exhibited CPL. By incorporating a rhenium (ReII) atom in an extended helical $\pi$-conjugated bi-pyridine system, the $\pi$-conjugation pathway was increased and the charge-transfer excitations within the $\pi$-helical ligand were enhanced. Compared with the neutral one H28, the cationic ReI complex H29 exhibited a relatively larger $\phi_F$ (6.0%), but a little bit lower $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ (1.4 $\times 10^{-3}$). They also reported the first examples (H30 and H31) of a helicene-based multiresponsive acid/base chiroptical switch based on the synthesized enantiopure rollover cycloplatinated [Pt(CH3)2(dms)(bipy-H)] complexes [82]. Unfortunately, both the $\phi_F$ and $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ values were smaller. Moreover, they prepared enantiopure mono-cycloplatinated-[8]helicene (H32) and bis-cycloplatinated-[6]helicene derivatives (H33) and (H34) [94]. Through the method of column chromatography and using crystallization of diastereomeric, the obtained H33 and H34 had the similar values of $\phi_F$ (~10.0%), but H34 displayed a higher $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ value of the order $10^{-2}$. In 2017, Avarvari et al. [95] reported the first examples of chiral metal diimine dithiolene complexes. Using a platinum (II) center coordinated by 2,2'-bipyridine and helicene-dithiolene ligands, luminescent Pt(bipy) [6]helicene compound (H35) was synthesized. The complex was emissive in fluid solutions, and the emission band was centered at 715 nm, but the anisotropy factor was only $3 \times 10^{-4}$. Interestingly, the Ir–NHC-helicene complexes (H36) and (H37) [96] displayed very long-lived CP blue-green phosphorescence with unusually long lifetimes and circular polarization. It depended on both the P/M stereochemistry of helical system and the D/L stereochemistry of iridium. Each pair of enantiomers displayed mirror image CP phosphorescence with the $|g_{\text{lum}}|$ of $9 \times 10^{-4}$ for H36 and $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ for H37, respectively.

Helicene-like refers to helical derivatives which include both aromatic or heteroaromatic and partially saturated rings in their $\pi$-conjugated scaffolds. These compounds display extremely
interesting optoelectronic properties and applications in a variety of fields. Up to now, high quantum yields were only reported for helicene-like molecules in which the π-conjugation is not fully extended to the whole molecules. The structures H38–H41 in Table 4 are helicene-like molecules, respectively. A racemic sample of 2,2′,7,7′-tetrahydroxy-1,1′-binaphthyl (H38) was resolved by Muller et al. [97] with (S)-proline and the separated enantiomers were independently converted to atropisomeric bis-oxazines by aromatic Mannich reaction. These chirally pure oxazines were converted to the helicene-like cyclic ethers. The CPL profile was consistent with the isolation of the targeted helical-like molecules in optically pure form, prepared from the achiral primary amines. Nozaki et al. [98] synthesized [7]helicene-like compounds with a fluorene unit (H39) using a platinum-catalyzed double cyclization reaction. Introduction of a fluorene substructure into a helicene framework would be the key for such a high fluorescence property and provide a promising molecular design for emissive helicenes and helicene-like compounds. Tanaka et al. [99] achieved the phenanthrenol-based [9]helicene-like molecules (H40 and H41) via the rhodium-mediated intramolecular [2 + 2 + 2] cycloadditions of 3-phenanthrenol-linked triynes.

It is well known that most BODIPYs are planar and achiral, without the ability of exhibiting CPL signals, but if the BODIPY core is linked by chiral substituents or the structure of the BODIPY is modified, it can be formed into active dye exhibiting chiral properties. de la Moya’s group [100] reported a simple design, and new structures (H42 and H43) were obtained by embedding dihaloBODIPY in a helically labile chiral architecture (such as flexible enantiopure diamine or diol). Knight and Hall et al. [101] reported helically chiral N,N,O,O-boron chelated dipyrrromethenes (H44) emitting solution-phase CPL in the red region (621–663 nm). Nabeshima’s group [102] reported the synthesis of a macrocyclic bisBODIPY (bis(boron-dipyrrromethene)) complex (H45) with a figure-of-eight helicity. The large $g_{\text{lum}}$ of $9 \times 10^{-3}$ proved that H45 was one of the most efficient red-emitting CPL emitter. They also reported a helically chiral BODIPY with a hitherto N,N,O,C-boron-chelation motif (H46) [103]. Synthesized by a one-pot boron metathesis, nucleophilic aromatic substitution (SNAr), Suzuki coupling, boron chelation, cascade reaction, H46 was the first example emitting CPL from a non-C$_2$-symmetric helically chiral N,N,O,C-BODIPY. The above researches provide a valuable benchmark for future developments in this compound series.

Moreover, Chen et al. [104,105] had conveniently synthesized five pairs of optically stable helical aromatic imides H47 containing different electron donating or withdrawing groups. It was found that the enantiomers exhibited medium to high fluorescence quantum yields and full-color emissions, which represented the first examples of chiral organic molecules with full-color CPL. On the other hand, they prepared a series of enantiopure π-extended 1,16-diphenyl-3,14-diaryltetra-hydrobenzo[5]helicenediiod derivatives (Ar-H[5]HOL) (H48) [106] by Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reactions starting from 7-methoxytetralone. Also they synthesized five pairs of helical aromatic esters (H49) [107] with different electron-donating or electron-withdrawing groups. The emission spectra of the enantiomers not only were in the blue-color region, but also exhibited bright blue fluorescence with relatively high fluorescence quantum yields in solution and films. Moreover, the enantiomers all showed intense CPL signals with relatively high $|g_{\text{lum}}|$.

Compared with the other chiral SOMs, more helical chiral molecules have been designed, synthesized and analyzed. They usually exhibit longer CPL wavelengths, even at 715 nm. The maximum quantum yield was obtained from H44 ($\phi_F = 73.0\%$) and the maximum dissymmetry factor was obtained from H7 ($|g_{\text{lum}}| = 2.8 \times 10^{-5}$). Obviously, helical chiral molecules are the representatives of SOMs suitable for the visible and near infrared region CPL spectrum.

4. Conclusions

Recently, the design and synthesis of novel CPL materials has attracted significant attention due to the potential applications of these materials in bio-sensors, liquid crystal lasers, optical storage devices, and 3D optical displays. Organic chiral molecules are some of the most promising candidate materials for uses in advanced electronic CPL devices due to their tailored synthetic feasibility, low
cost, high flexibility and processability. Therefore, it remains a relatively potential field to explore. In this review, we summarized the developments of the CPL researches on small organic molecules in the latest five years.

It can be seen that many studies have been focused on the design and synthesis of the chiral SOMs, controlling their CPL properties. For example, using designs based on chirally-perturbed simple \( \pi \)-extended achiral chromophores, good CPL behavior with high dissymmetry factor and fluorescence quantum yield can be obtained. However, compared with lanthanide complexes, aggregate organic molecules and macromolecules, most non-aggregate small organic molecules still have lower dissymmetry factors. Moreover, there are some difficulties in the practical applications of SOMs, especially in fields where strong CPL signs are required to emit when SOMs are in solid state solvent. Therefore, there are many aspects needing to be studied in the future:

(1) Using helicene-like chromophores, it is easy to obtain the high \( |g_{\text{lum}}| \) values from small organic molecules. However, the preparation of these molecules is usually complex, requiring asymmetric catalysis and/or chiral resolution to obtain pure-enough enantiomers, which results in low overall yields. (2) Two key parameters, the quantum yield and the dissymmetry factor, have to be simultaneously optimized. One of the main difficulties in this field is that these two parameters are intrinsically related: most of the times, the optimization of one property strongly and negatively influences the other one. Modest emission quantum yields have restricted their examination in chiral optoelectronic devices or bio-imaging. (3) For every type of application CPL over the entire visible range is an important requirement. Up to now, however, their spectral responses are mainly in the blue region, and only a few examples have displayed chiroptical properties above 600 nm. It is urgent to further expand the chiroptical properties of SOMs to the near infrared region spectrum. The reason is that the red to near infrared light (650–900 nm) is relatively transparent to biological tissue and thus advantageous to imaging. (4) Most of them were studied in solution phase and were found to have low \( |g_{\text{lum}}| \) values \( (10^{-5}–10^{-2}) \). From solution to condensed phase, the performance becomes even worse because aggregation of chiral luminophores normally populates the nonradiative pathways and thus quenches the light emission to a great extent. Fluorescence of most SOMs almost completely quenched in solid state. Development of new chiral luminescent systems with both high emission efficiency and a large dissymmetry factor in the condensed phase has been a challenging task. (5) Looking beyond the focus of this work, one can speculate to what other applications CPL may be usefully employed. For example, a new generation of chiral luminescent security tags could be created, where an appropriate polarizer could be used to identify an item by the CPL signal generated from the optical excitation of the tag. There is evidently much future promise for the field of CPL research.

Funding: This research was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, grant number 11604295 and 61705197; Zhejiang Provincial Nature Science Foundation of China, grant number LQ17C100002.

Acknowledgments: This research was supported by the State Scholarship Fund of China Scholarship Council, and the Opening Project Program of Collaborative Innovation Center for Information Technology in Biological and Medical Physics, Zhejiang University of Technology.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References
1. Bradshaw, D.S.; Leeder, J.M.; Coles, M.M.; Andrews, D.L. Signatures of material and optical chirality: Origins and measures. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2015, *626*, 106–110. [CrossRef]
2. Yan, B.; Gao, F.; Ma, H.F.; Zhong, K.S.; Lv, B.; Chen, N.B.; Cai, P.G.; Ye, Z.R.; Li, Y.; Sui, C.H.; et al. Chirality-dependent electromagnetically induced transparency based on a double semi-periodic helix metastructure. *Optics Lett.* 2018, *43*, 3722–3725. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
3. Xue, Y.P.; Cao, C.H.; Zheng, Y.G. Enzymatic asymmetric synthesis of chiral amino acids. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2018, *47*, 1516–1561. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
4. Ma, W.; Xu, L.G.; de Moura, A.F.; Wu, X.L.; Kuang, H.; Xu, C.L.; Kotov, N.A. Chiral inorganic nanostructures. *Chem. Rev.* 2017, *117*, 8041–8093. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
28. Pecul, M.; Ruud, K. The optical activity of beta, gamma-enones in ground and excited states using circular dichroism and circularly polarized luminescence. Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 2011, 13, 643–650. [CrossRef]
29. Longhi, G.; Castiglioni, E.; Abbate, S.; Lebon, F.; Lightner, D.A. Experimental and calculated CPL spectra and related spectroscopic data of camphor and other simple chiral bicyclic ketones. Chirality 2013, 25, 589–599. [CrossRef]
30. Autschbach, J. Computing chiroptical properties with first-principles theoretical methods: Background and illustrative examples. Chirality 2009, 21, E116–E152. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
31. Richardson, F.S.; Riehl, J.P. Circularly polarized luminescence spectroscopy. Chem. Rev. 1977, 77, 773–792. [CrossRef]
32. Abbate, S.; Longhi, G.; Lebon, F.; Castiglioni, E.; Superchi, S.; Pisani, L.; Fontana, F.; Torricelli, F.; Caronna, T.; Villani, C.; et al. Helical sense-responsive and substituent-sensitive features in vibrational and electronic circular dichroism, in circularly polarized luminescence, and in Raman spectra of some simple optically active hexahelicenes. J. Phys. Chem. C 2014, 118, 1682–1695. [CrossRef]
33. McAlexander, H.R.; Crawford, T.D. Simulation of circularly polarized luminescence spectra using coupled cluster theory. J. Chem. Phys. 2015, 142, 154101. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
34. Longhi, G.; Castiglioni, E.; Villani, C.; Sabia, R.; Menichetti, S.; Vigliani, C.; Devlin, E.; Abbate, S. Chiroptical properties of the ground and excited states of two thia-bridged triarylamine heterohelicenes. J. Photochem. Photobiol. A 2016, 331, 138–145. [CrossRef]
35. Zinna, F.; Bruhn, T.; Guido, C.A.; Ahrens, J.; Broering, M.; Di Bari, L.; Pescitelli, G. Circularly polarized luminescence from axially chiral BODIPY DYEmers: An experimental and computational study. Chem. Eur. J. 2016, 22, 16089–16098. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
36. Liu, Y.; Cerezo, J.; Mazzeo, G.; Lin, N.; Zhao, X.; Longhi, G.; Abbate, S.; Santoro, F. Vibronic coupling explains the different shape of electronic circular dichroism and of circularly polarized luminescence spectra of hexahelicenes. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2016, 12, 2799–2819. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
37. Tanaka, H.; Ikenosako, M.; Kato, Y.; Fujiki, M.; Inoue, Y.; Mori, T. Symmetry-based rational design for boosting chiroptical responses. Commun. Chem. 2018, 1, 38. [CrossRef]
38. Steinberg, I.Z.; Gafni, A. Sensitive instrument for the study of circular polarization of luminescence. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 1972, 43, 409–413. [CrossRef]
39. Castiglioni, E.; Abbate, S.; Longhi, G. Revisiting with updated hardware an old spectroscopic technique: Circularly polarized luminescence. Appl. Spectroc. 2010, 64, 1416–1419. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
40. Castiglioni, E.; Abbate, S.; Lebon, F.; Longhi, G. Chiroptical spectroscopic techniques based on fluorescence. Methods Appl. Fluoresc. 2014, 2, 024006. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
41. Liu, J.Z.; Su, H.M.; Meng, L.M.; Zhao, Y.H.; Deng, C.M.; Ng, J.C.Y.; Lu, P.; Faisal, M.; Lam, J.W.Y.; Huang, X.H.; et al. What makes efficient circularly polarised luminescence in the condensed phase: Aggregation-induced circular dichroism and light emission. Chem. Sci. 2012, 3, 2737–2747. [CrossRef]
42. Harada, T.; Hayakawa, H.; Watanabe, M.; Takamoto, M. A solid-state dedicated circularly polarized luminescence spectrophotometer: Development and application. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 2016, 87, 075102. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
43. Cahn, R.S.; Ingold, S.C.; Prelog, V. Specification of Molecular Chirality. Angew. Chem. Internat. Edit. 1966, 5, 385–415. [CrossRef]
44. Amako, T.; Nakabayashi, K.; Mori, T.; Inoue, Y.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Sign inversion of circularly polarized luminescence by geometry manipulation of four naphthalene units introduced into a tartaric acid scaffold. Chem. Commun. 2014, 50, 12836–12839. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
45. Sheng, Y.; Ma, J.; Liu, S.; Wang, Y.; Zhu, C.; Cheng, Y. Strong and reversible circularly polarized luminescence emission of a chiral 1,8-naphthalimide fluorophore induced by excimer emission and orderly aggregation. Chem. Eur. J. 2016, 22, 9519–9522. [CrossRef]
46. Gobo, Y.; Yamamura, M.; Nakamura, T.; Nabeshima, T. Synthesis and chiroptical properties of a ring-fused BODIPY with a skewed chiral π skeleton. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 2719–2721. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
47. Ito, S.; Ikeda, K.; Nakanishi, S.; Imai, Y.; Asami, M. Concentration-dependent circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) of chiral N,N′-dipyrenyldiamines: Sign-inverted CPL switching between monomer and excimer regions under retention of the monomer emission for photoluminescence. Chem. Commun. 2017, 53, 6323–6326. [CrossRef]
48. Hassan, K.; Yamashita, K.; Hirabayashi, K.; Shimizu, T.; Nakabayashi, K.; Imai, Y.; Matsumoto, T.; Yamano, A.; Sugiu, K.I. π-expanded axially chiral biaryls and their emissions: Molecular design, syntheses, optical resolution, absolute configuration, and circularly polarized luminescence of 1,1′-bipyrene-2,2′-diols. *Chem. Lett.* 2015, 44, 1607–1609. [CrossRef]
49. Hara, N.; Kaji, D.; Okuda, K.; Shizuma, M.; Tajima, N.; Imai, Y. Substituent-induced Preservation/Inversion of the Sign of Circularly Polarized Luminescence in Binaphthyl Organic Fluorphores. *Chem. Lett.* 2018, 47, 894–896. [CrossRef]
50. Nakanishi, S.; Hara, N.; Kuroda, N.; Tajima, N.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Solvent-sensitive signs and magnitudes of circularly polarised luminescence and circular dichroism spectra: Probing two phenanthrenes as emitters endowed with BINOL derivatives. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2018, 16, 1093–1100. [CrossRef]
51. Kitayama, Y.; Amako, T.; Suzuki, N.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Enhancing circularly polarised luminescence by extending the π-conjugation of axially chiral compounds. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2014, 12, 4342–4346. [CrossRef]
52. Kitayama, Y.; Nakabayashi, K.; Wakabayashi, T.; Tajima, N.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Circularly polarised luminescence of biaryl atropisomers: Subtle but significant structural dependency. *RSC Adv.* 2015, 5, 410–415. [CrossRef]
53. Benincori, T.; Appoloni, G.; Mussini, P.R.; Arnaboldi, S.; Cirilli, R.; Procopio, E.Q.; Panigati, M.; Abbate, S.; Mazzeo, G.; Longhi, G. Searching for models exhibiting high circularly polarized luminescence: Electroactive inherently chiral oligothiophenes. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2018, 24, 12660–12668. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
54. Kono, Y.; Nakabayashi, K.; Kitamura, S.; Kuroda, R.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. A comparison of circularly polarised luminescent BINAP and BINAPO as chiral binaphthyl luminophores. *Tetrahedron* 2015, 71, 3985–3989. [CrossRef]
55. Sato, T.; Tajima, N.; Ueno, H.; Harada, T.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Binaphthyl luminophores with triphenylsilyl groups: Sign inversion of circularly polarized luminescence and circular dichroism. *Tetrahedron* 2016, 72, 7032–7038. [CrossRef]
56. Okazakia, M.; Mizusawa, T.; Nakabayashi, K.; Yamashita, M.; Tajima, N.; Harada, T.; Fujikid, M.; Imai, Y. Solvent-controlled sign inversion of circularly polarized luminescent binaphthylacetic acid derivative. *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A* 2016, 331, 115–119. [CrossRef]
57. Nakabayashi, K.; Amako, T.; Tajima, N.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Nonclassical dual control of circularly polarized luminescence modes of binaphthyl–pyrene organic fluorophores in fluidic and glassy media. *Chem. Commun.* 2014, 50, 13228–13230. [CrossRef]
58. Sato, T.; Hara, N.; Tajima, N.; Sudo, A.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Turn-on circularly polarized luminescent (CPL) molecular system realized by thermo-driven Newman-Kwart rearrangement reaction from CPL-silent O- to CPL-active S-thiocarbamate groups at peripheral position of 1,1′-binaphthyl rings. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2018, 59, 1619–1622. [CrossRef]
59. Kitatobe, T.; Mimura, Y.; Tsujimoto, S.; Tajima, N.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Circularly polarized luminescence from open- and closed-style axially chiral amphipathic binaphthyl fluorophores in water. *Tetrahedron* 2017, 73, 6856–6862. [CrossRef]
60. Taniguchi, N.; Nakabayashi, K.; Harada, T.; Tajima, N.; Shizuma, M.; Fujiki, M.; Imai, Y. Circularly polarized luminescence of chiral binaphthyl with achiral terthiophene fluorophores. *Chem. Lett.* 2015, 44, 598–600. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
61. Sanchez-Carmerero, E.M.; Moreno, F.; Maroto, B.L.; Agarrabeitia, A.R.; Ortiz, M.J.; Vo, B.G.; Muller, G.; de la Moya, S. Circularly polarized luminescence by visible-light absorption in a chiral O-BODIPY dye: Unprecedented design of CPL organic molecules from achiral chromophores. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 3346–3349. [CrossRef]
62. Jimenez, J.; Cerdan, L.; Moreno, F.; Maroto, B.L.; Garcia-Moreno, I.; Lunkley, J.L.; Muller, G.; de la Moya, S. Chiral organic dyes endowed with circularly polarized laser emission. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2017, 121, 5287–5292. [CrossRef]
63. Takase, K.; Noguchi, K.; Nakano, K. Circularly polarized luminescence from chiral spiro molecules: Synthesis and optical properties of 10,10′-spirobi[indeno[1,2-b][1]benzothiophene] derivatives. *Org. Lett.* 2017, 19, 5082–5085. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
64. Takaishi, K.; Yamamoto, T.; Hinoide, S.; Ema, T. Helical oligonaphthodioxepins showing intense circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) in solution and in the solid state. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2017, 23, 9249–9252. [CrossRef]
65. Sato, T.; Hara, N.; Yoshida, K.; Tajima, N.; Tsubaki, K.; Imai, Y. Extensive effect of π-conjugation in rotatable oligonaphthyl derivatives on circularly polarised luminescence in solution and solid films. *Tetrahedron* 2018, 74, 4471–4475. [CrossRef]

66. Morisaki, Y.; Gon, M.; Sasamori, T.; Tokitoh, N.; Chujo, Y. Planar chiral tetrasubstituted [2.2]paracyclophanes: Optical resolution and functionalization. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 3350–3353. [CrossRef]

67. Morisaki, Y.; Inoshita, K.; Chujo, Y. Planar-chiral through-space conjugated oligomers: Synthesis and characterization of chiroptical properties. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2014, 20, 8386–8390. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

68. Gon, M.; Morisaki, Y.; Chujo, Y. Highly emissive optically active conjugated dimers consisting of a planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane showing circularly polarized luminescence. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2015, 7756–7762. [CrossRef]

69. Gon, M.; Morisaki, Y.; Sawada, R.; Chujo, Y. Synthesis of optically active, X-shaped, conjugated compounds and dendrimers based on planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane, leading to highly emissive circularly polarized luminescence. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2016, 22, 2291–2298. [CrossRef]

70. Sasai, Y.; Tsuchida, H.; Kakuta, T.; Ogoshi, T.; Morisaki, Y. Synthesis of optically active π-stacked compounds based on planar chiral tetrasubstituted [2.2]paracyclophane. *Mater. Chem. Front.* 2018, 2, 791–795. [CrossRef]

71. Gon, M.; Morisaki, Y.; Chujo, Y. Optically active cyclic compounds based on planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophane: Extension of the conjugated systems and chiroptical properties. *J. Mater. Chem. C* 2015, 3, 521–529. [CrossRef]

72. Morisaki, Y.; Sawada, R.; Gon, M.; Chujo, Y. New types of planar chiral [2.2]paracyclophanes and construction of one-handed double helices. *Chem. Asian J.* 2016, 11, 2524–2527. [CrossRef]

73. Gon, M.; Morisaki, Y.; Chujo, Y. Optically active phenylethenyl dimers based on planar chiral tetrasubstituted [2.2]paracyclophane. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2017, 23, 6323–6329. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

74. Gon, M.; Morisaki, Y.; Chujo, Y. A silver (I)-induced higher-ordered structure based on planar chiral tetrasubstituted [2.2]paracyclophane. *Chem. Commun.* 2017, 53, 8304–8307. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

75. Shimada, M.; Yamanoi, Y.; Ohno, T.; Pham, S.T.; Yamada, R.; Tada, H.; Omoto, K.; Tashiro, S.; Shionoya, M.; Hattori, M.; et al. Multifunctional octamethyltetrasila[2.2]cyclophanes: Conformational variations, circularly polarized luminescence, and organic electroluminescence. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2017, 139, 11214–11221. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

76. Sato, S.; Yoshii, A.; Takahashi, S.; Furumi, S.; Takeuchi, M.; Isobe, H. Chiral intertwined spirals and magnetic transition dipole moments dictated by cylinder helicity. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 2017, 114, 13097–13101. [CrossRef]

77. Sakai, H.; Shinto, S.; Kumar, J.; Araki, Y.; Sakanoue, T.; Takenobu, T.; Wada, T.; Kawai, T.; Hasobe, T. Highly fluorescent 7-carbohelicene fused by asymmetric 1,2-dialky-substituted quinoloxine for circularly polarized luminescence and electroluminescence. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2015, 119, 13937–13947. [CrossRef]

78. Sakai, H.; Kubota, T.; Yuasa, J.; Araki, Y.; Sakanoue, T.; Takenobu, T.; Wada, T.; Kawai, T.; Hasobe, T. Synthetic control of photophysical process and circularly polarized luminescence of 5-carbohelicene derivatives substituted by maleimide units. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2016, 120, 7860–7869. [CrossRef]

79. Sakai, H.; Kubota, T.; Yuasa, J.; Araki, Y.; Sakanoue, T.; Takenobu, T.; Wada, T.; Kawai, T.; Hasobe, T. Protonation-induced red-coloured circularly polarized luminescence of 5-carbohelicene fused by benzimidazole. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2016, 14, 6738–6743. [CrossRef]

80. Dhhaibi, K.; Favereau, L.; Hooper, M.S.; Jean, M.; Vanthuyne, N.; Zinna, F.; Jamoussi, B.; Bari, L.D.; Autschbach, J.; Crassous, J. Exciton coupling in diketopyrrolopyrrole–helicene derivatives leads to red and near-infrared circularly polarized luminescence. *Chem. Sci.* 2018, 9, 735–742. [CrossRef]

81. Nakamura, K.; Furumi, S.; Takeuchi, M.; Shibuya, T.; Tanaka, K. Enantioselective synthesis and enhanced circularly polarized luminescence of S-shaped double azahelicenes. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 5555–5558. [CrossRef]

82. Saleh, N.; Moore, B., II; Srebro, M.; Vanthuyne, N.; Toupet, L.; Williams, J.A.G.; Roussel, C.; Deol, K.K.; Muller, G.; Autschbach, J.; et al. Acid/base-triggered switching of circularly polarized luminescence and electronic circular dichroism in organic and organometallic helicenes. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2015, 21, 1673–1681. [CrossRef]

83. Saleh, N.; Srebro, M.; Reynaldo, T.; Vanthuyne, N.; Toupet, L.; Chang, V.Y.; Muller, G.; Williams, J.A.G.; Roussel, C.; Autschbach, J.; et al. Enantio-enriched CPL-active helicene-bipyridine–rhenium complexes. *Chem. Commun.* 2015, 51, 3754–3757. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
84. Matsuno, T.; Koyama, Y.; Hiroto, S.; Kumar, J.; Kawai, T.; Shinokubo, H. Isolation of a 1,4-diketone intermediate in oxidative dimerization of 2-hydroxyanthracene and its conversion to oxahelicene. *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, *51*, 4607–4610. [CrossRef]

85. Murayama, K.; Oike, Y.; Furumi, S.; Takeuchi, M.; Noguchi, K.; Tanaka, K. Enantioselective synthesis, crystal structure, and photophysical properties of a 1,1'-bitriphenylene-based sila [7] helicene. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *2015*, 1409–1414. [CrossRef]

86. Yamamoto, Y.; Sakai, H.; Yuasa, J.; Araki, Y.; Wada, T.; Sakanoue, T.; Takenobu, T.; Kawai, T.; Hasobe, T. Controlled excited-state dynamics and enhanced fluorescence property of tetrasulfonate [9] helicene by a simple synthetic process. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2016**, *120*, 7421–7427. [CrossRef]

87. Bosson, J.; Labrador, G.M.; Pascal, S.; Miannay, F.A.; Yushchenko, O.; Li, H.D.; Bouffier, L.; Sojic, N.; Tovar, R.C.; Muller, G.; et al. Physicochemical and electronic properties of cationic [6] helicenes: From chemical and electrochemical stabilities to far-red (polarized) luminescence. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, *22*, 18394–18403. [CrossRef]

88. Pascal, S.; Besnard, C.; Zinna, F.; Bari, L.D.; Guennic, B.L.; Jacquemin, D.; Lacour, J. Zwitterionic [4] helicene: A water-soluble and reversible pH-triggered ECD/CPL chiroptical switch in the UV and red spectral regions. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2016**, *14*, 4590–4594. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

89. Isla, H.; Srebro-Hooper, M.; Jean, M.; Vanthuyne, N.; Roisnel, T.; Lunkley, J.L.; Muller, G.; Williams, J.A.G.; Autschbach, J.; Crassous, J. Conformational changes and chiroptical switching of enantiopure bis-helicenic terpyridine upon Zn²⁺ binding. *Chem. Commun.* **2016**, *52*, 5932–5935. [CrossRef]

90. Otani, T.; Tsuyuki, A.; Iwaki, T.; Someya, S.; Tateno, K.; Kawai, H.; Saito, T.; Kanyiva, K.S.; Shibata, T. Facile two-step synthesis of 1,10-phenanthroline-derived polyaza-[7] helicenes with high fluorescence and CPL efficiency. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 3906–3910. [CrossRef]

91. Otani, T.; Tsuyuki, A.; Iwaki, T.; Someya, S.; Tateno, K.; Kawai, H.; Saito, T.; Kanyiva, K.S.; Shibata, T. Facile two-step synthesis of 1,10-phenanthroline-derived polyaza-[7] helicenes with high fluorescence and CPL efficiency. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 3906–3910. [CrossRef]

92. Ushiyama, A.; Hiroto, S.; Yuasa, J.; Kawai, T.; Shinokubo, H. Synthesis of a figure-eight azahelicene dimer with high emission and CPL properties. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2017**, *4*, 664–667. [CrossRef]

93. Shin, C.; Anger, E.; Srebro, M.; Vanthuyne, N.; Deol, K.K.; Jefferson, T.D.; Muller, G.; Williams, J.A.G.; Toupet, L.; Roussel, C.; et al. Straightforward access to mono- and biscyclolatinated helicenes displaying circularly polarized phosphorescence by using crystallization resolution methods. *Chem. Sci.* **2014**, *5*, 1915–1927. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

94. Patel, P.; Cauchy, T.; Sun, Q.; Ding, J.; Hauser, A.; Oulevey, P.; Burgi, T.; Jacquemin, D.; Vanthuyne, N.; Crassous, J.; et al. Triplet state CPL active helicene–dithiolene platinum bipyridine complexes. *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, *53*, 9210–9213. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

95. Hellou, N.; Pascal, S.; Besnard, C.; Zinna, F.; Bari, L.D.; Guennic, B.L.; Jacquemin, D.; Lacour, J. Zwitterionic [4] helicene: A water-soluble and reversible pH-triggered ECD/CPL chiroptical switch in the UV and red spectral regions. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2016**, *14*, 4590–4594. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

96. Karawajew, A.; Talele, H.R.; Mande, H.M.; Bedekar, A.V.; Tovar, R.C.; Muller, G.; et al. Physicochemical and electronic properties of cationic [6] helicenes: From chemical and electrochemical stabilities to far-red (polarized) luminescence. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, *22*, 18394–18403. [CrossRef]

97. Sundar, M.S.; Talele, H.R.; Mande, H.M.; Bedekar, A.V.; Tovar, R.C.; Muller, G. Synthesis of enantiomerically pure helicene like bis-oxazines from atropisomeric 7,7' -dihydroxy BINOL: Preliminary measurements of the helicene-like molecules. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2014**, *55*, 1760–1764. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

98. Oyama, H.; Akiyama, M.; Nakano, K.; Naito, M.; Nobusawa, K.; Nozaki, K. Synthesis and properties of [7] helicene-like compounds fused with a fluorene unit. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 3654–3657. [CrossRef]

99. Yamano, R.; Haraz, M.; Murayama, K.; Sugiyama, H.; Teraoka, K.; Uekusa, H.; Kawai, T.; Shibata, Y.; Tanaka, K. Rh-mediated enantioselective synthesis, crystal structures, and photophysical/chiroptical properties of phenanthrenol-based [9] helicene-like molecules. *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 42–45. [CrossRef]

100. Ray, C.; Sanchez-Carnerero, E.M.; Moreno, F.; Maroto, B.L.; Agarrabeitia, A.R.; Ortiz, M.J.; Lopez-Arbeloa, I.; Banuelos, J.; Cohovi, K.D.; Lunkley, J.L.; et al. Bis(haloBODIPYs) with labile helicity: Valuable simple organic molecules that enable circularly polarized luminescence. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, *22*, 8805–8808. [CrossRef]
101. Alnoman, R.B.; Rihn, S.; O’Connor, D.C.; Black, F.A.; Costello, B.; Waddell, P.G.; Clegg, W.; Peacock, R.D.; Herrebout, W.; Knight, J.G.; et al. Circularly polarized luminescence from helically chiral N,N,O,O-boron-chelated dipyrromethenes. Chem. Eur. J. 2016, 22, 93–96. [CrossRef]

102. Saikawa, M.; Nakamura, T.; Uchida, J.; Yamamura, M.; Nabeshima, T. Synthesis of figure-of-eight helical bisBODIPY macrocycles and their chiroptical properties. Chem. Commun. 2016, 52, 10727–10730. [CrossRef]

103. Clarke, R.; Ho, K.L.; Alsimaree, A.A.; Woodford, O.J.; Waddell, P.G.; Bogaerts, J.; Herrebout, W.; Knight, J.G.; Pal, R.; Penfold, T.J.; et al. Circularly polarised luminescence from helically chiral “confused” N,N,O,C-boron-chelated dipyrrmethenes (BODIPYs). Chem. Photo. Chem. 2017, 1, 513–517. [CrossRef]

104. Li, M.; Lu, H.Y.; Zhang, C.; Shi, L.; Tang, Z.; Chen, C.F. Helical aromatic imide based enantiomers with full-color circularly polarized luminescence. Chem. Commun. 2016, 52, 9921–9924. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

105. Li, M.; Zhang, C.; Fang, L.; Shi, L.; Tang, Z.Y.; Lu, H.Y.; Chen, C.F. Chiral nanoparticles with full-color and white CPL properties based on optically stable helical aromatic imide enantiomers. ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2018, 10, 8225–8230. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

106. Fang, L.; Li, M.; Lin, W.B.; Shen, Y.; Chen, C.F. Synthesis, structures, and photophysical properties of optically stable 1,16-diphenyl-3,14-diaryl-substituted tetrahydrobenzo [5]helicenediol derivatives: enantioselective recognition toward tryptophan methyl esters. J. Org. Chem. 2017, 82, 7402–7409. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

107. He, D.Q.; Lu, H.Y.; Li, M.; Chen, C.F. Intense blue circularly polarized luminescence from helical aromatic esters. Chem. Commun. 2017, 53, 6093–6096. [CrossRef]

Sample Availability: Not available.