# Literature Report

# Chemical Science



#### **EDGE ARTICLE**

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Redesigning donor-acceptor Stenhouse adduct photoswitches through a joint experimental and computational study†

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Reporter: Kai An

Date: 2021-01-28

#### **About the Author**



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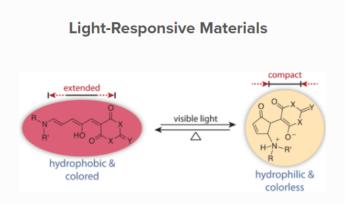
2018 – present, Full Professor, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

2015 – present, Associate Director of California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI)

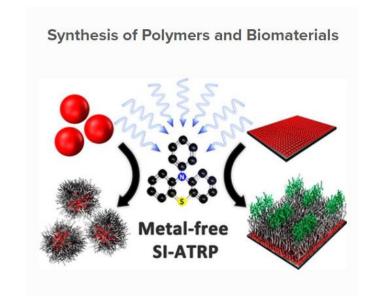
2015 – 2018, Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

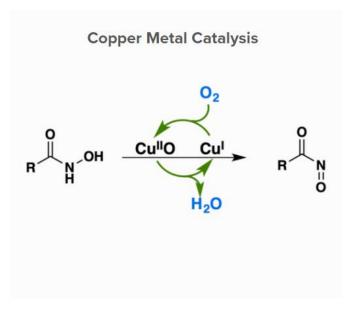
2009 – 2015, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

2006 – 2009, UC California Postdoctoral Fellow, Chemistry, UC Irvine

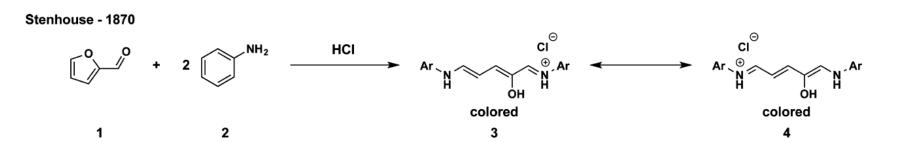


Donor-Acceptor Stenhouse Adducts DASAs





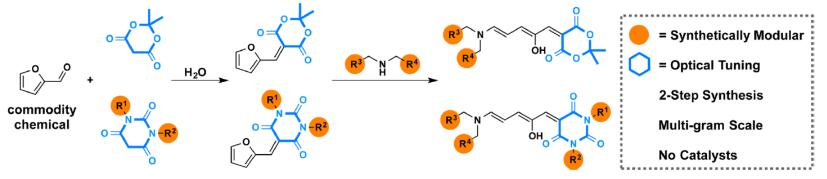
### Donor-Acceptor Stenhouse Adducts (DASAs)



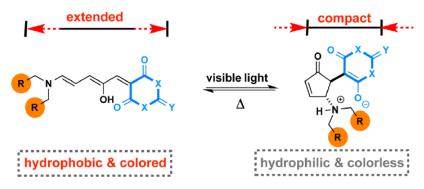


John Stenhous (1809-1880)

#### Design of the donor-acceptor Stenhouse adducts

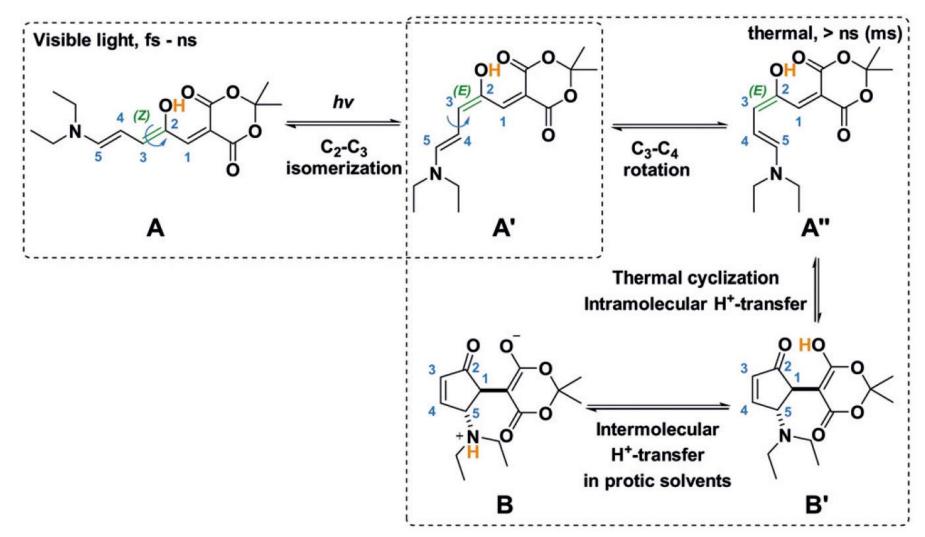


Stenhouse-based organic photochromic material



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 8169–8172J. Org. Chem. 2014, 79, 11316–11329

## **Proposed Photoswitching Mechanism of DASAs**





Ben Feringa

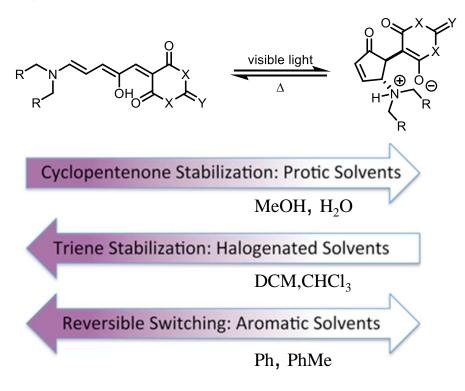
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2016, 138, 6344–6347

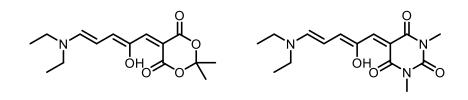
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2018, 57, 8063 –8068

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 7376–7384

## **Donor–Acceptor Stenhouse Adducts (DASAs)**

#### > first generation





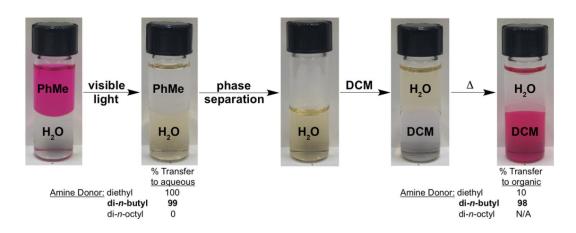
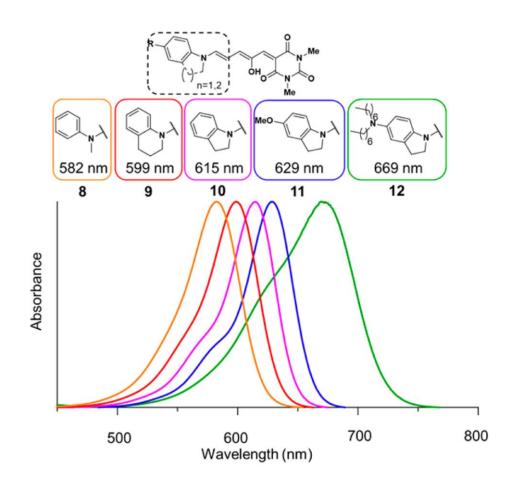
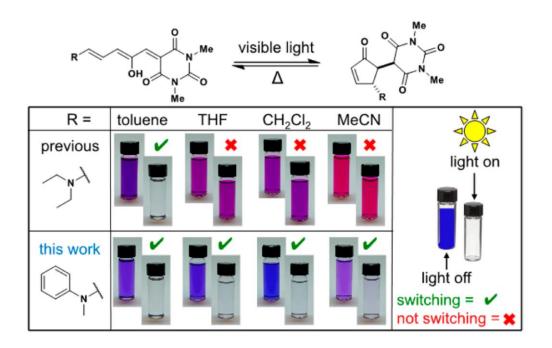


Figure . Schematic representation of DASA dynamic phase transfer and results

## Donor-Acceptor Stenhouse Adducts (DASAs)

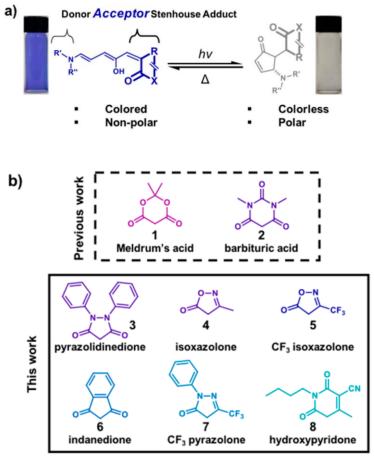
#### > second generation



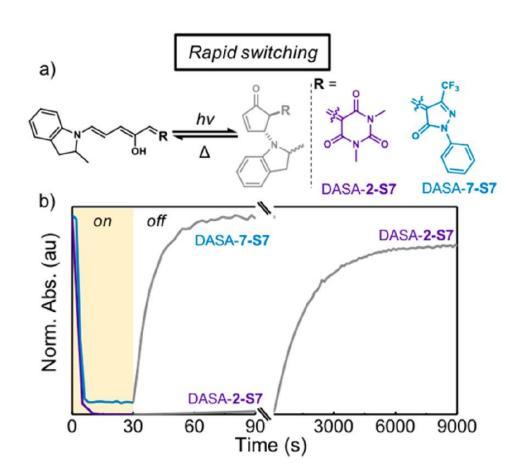


### Donor-Acceptor Stenhouse Adducts (DASAs)

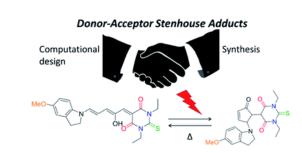
#### > third generation

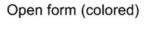


Bathochromic absorption • Enhanced photoswitching properties

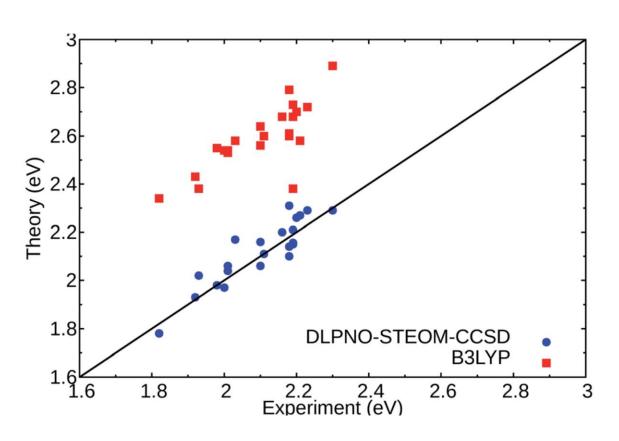


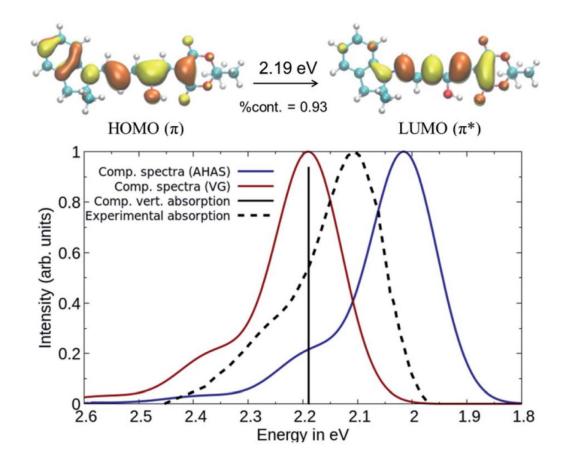
## **Benchmarking the Recommended Protocol**





Closed form (colorless)





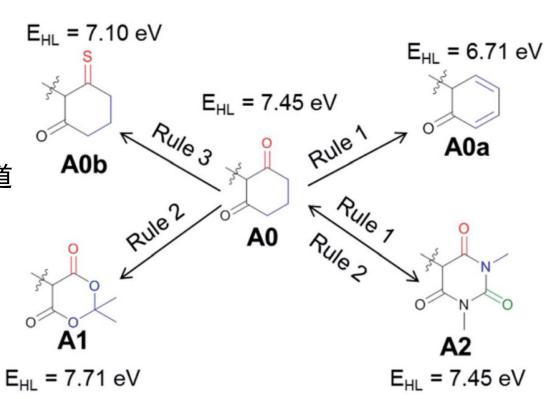
## **Computational Design of New DASAs**

#### 染料光谱红移经验:

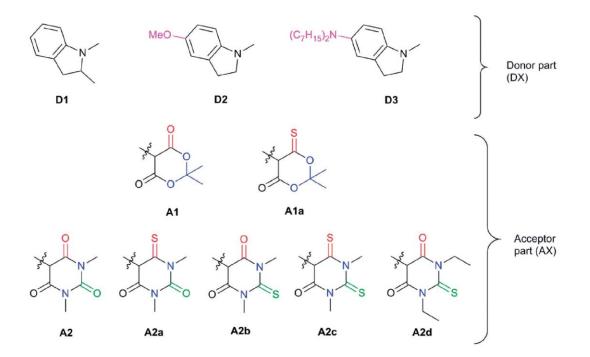
Rule 1.延长共轭体系

Rule 2. 供/吸电子基团不稳定/稳定分子轨道

Rule 3. 同族元素取代氧



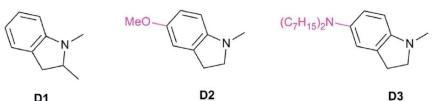
## **Computational Design of New DASAs**

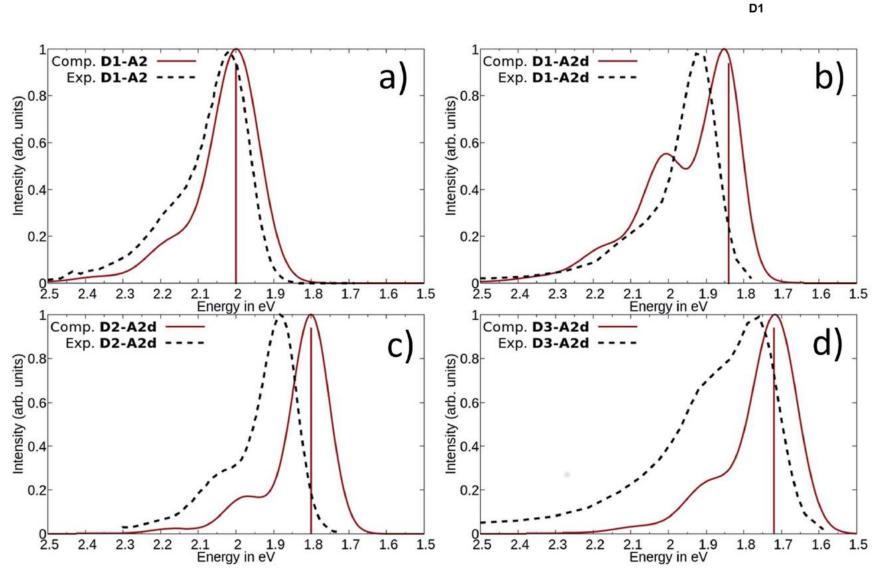


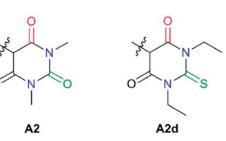
$1A \rightarrow 2A$ transition	Comp. VEE (eV)	Comp. $E_{\text{max}}$ (eV)	Exp. $E_{\text{max}}$ (eV) in $CH_2Cl_2$
D1-A1	2.19	2.18	2.1
			2.1
D1-A1a	1.88	1.89	
D1-A2	2.00	1.97	2.02
D1-A2a	1.75	1.75	<u> </u>
D1-A2b	1.89	1.89	_
D1-A2c	1.64	1.64	<u> </u>
D1-A2d	1.84	1.85	1.92
D2-A2d	1.80	1.80	1.88
<b>D3-A2d</b> <sup>a</sup>	1.72	1.72	<b>1.</b> 77

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> For the computational results  $N(Me)_2$  was considered instead of  $N(C_7H_{15})_2$  in the donor part.

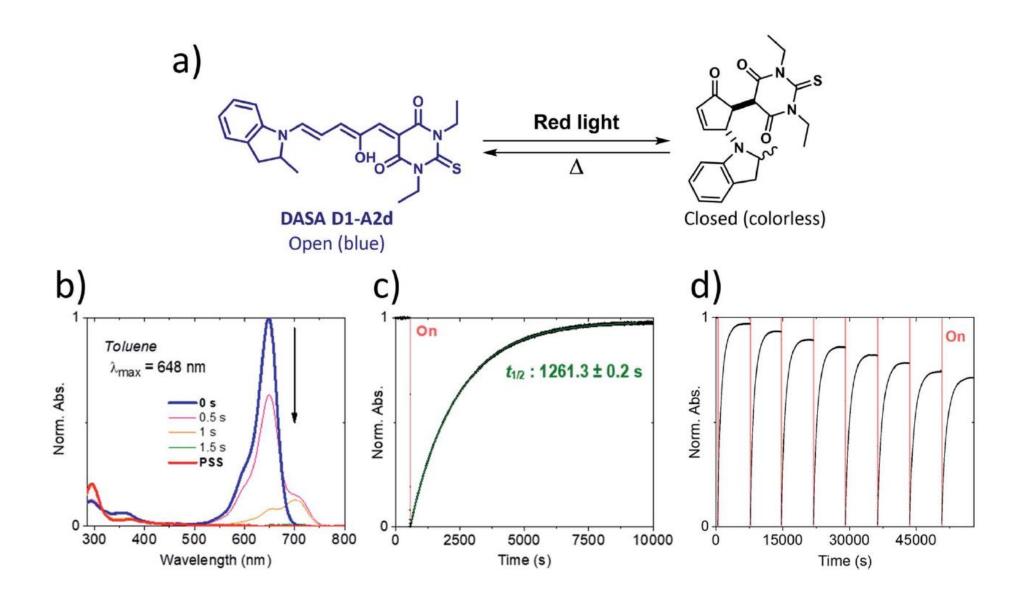
## Comparison between computed and experimental absorption spectra of DASAs







### Photochromism of DASA D1-A2d in Toluene



#### Photochromism of DASA D1–A2d and D3-A2d in Toluene

