

Literature Report

Reporter: Guangying Wang

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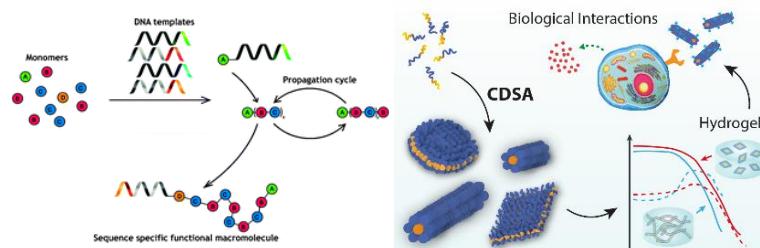
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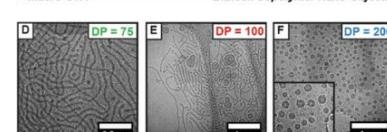
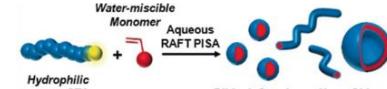
Rigidochromism by imide functionalisation of an aminomaleimide fluorophore†

Jonathan T. Husband, ^a Yujie Xie, ^a Thomas R. Wilks, ^a Louise Male, ^a Miquel Torrent-Sucarrat, ^{bc} Vasilios G. Stavros ^d and Rachel K. O'Reilly ^{*a}

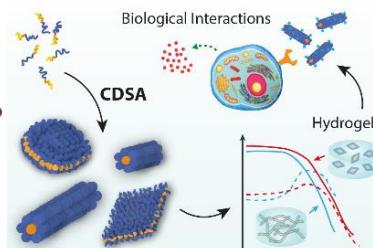
课题组研究领域



仿生纳米技术



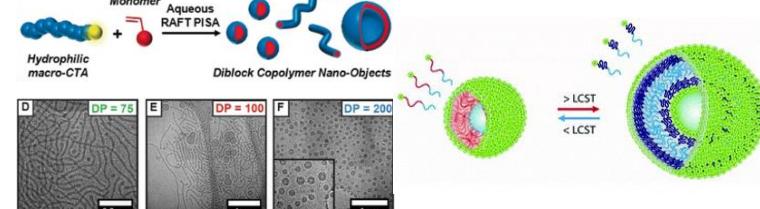
聚集诱导自组装



结晶驱动自组装



荧光探针



响应粒子



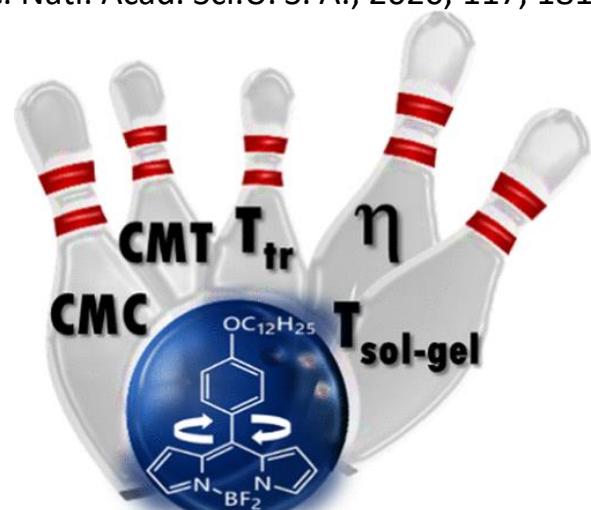
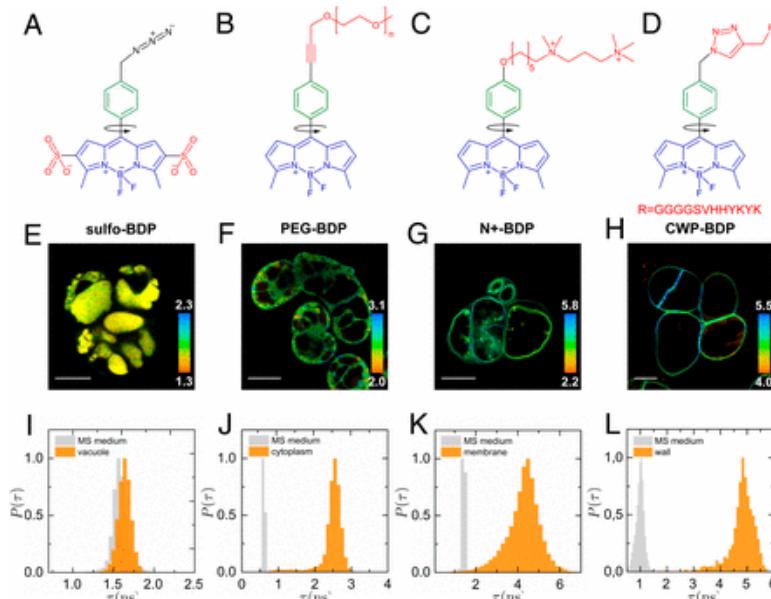
Rachel K. O'Reilly

Rachel O'Reilly是伯明翰大学工程与物理科学学院化学系主任。从2018年8月1日起，她成为化学学院院长。她被公认为英国皇家化学学会的175位化学名人之一。她担任《Science

杂志的评论编辑，并且是她所在领域的主要期刊Macromolecules的副主编。她的团队的工作获得了无数国家和国际奖项，其中包括来自皇家化学学会(RSC)的四项独特奖项，以及来自美国化学学会(ACS)和国际化学联合会的年轻研究员奖章。



Introduction



Macromolecules, 2021, 54, 655–664

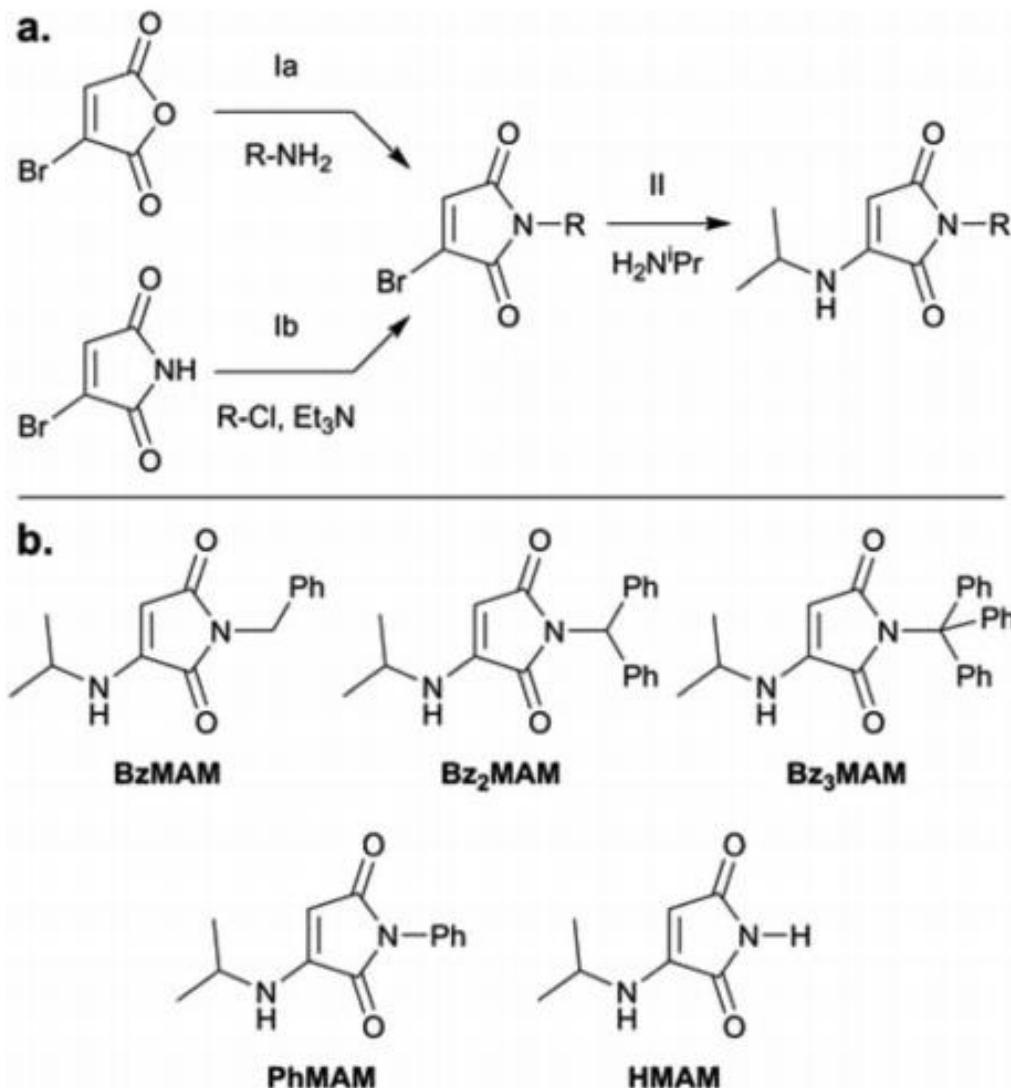


Fig. 1 (a) Synthetic routes for the dye series.
(b) Structures of the series of dyes used in this work



Results and discussion



Table 1 Excitation and emission maxima for the dye series in a range of solvents

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	$\lambda_{\text{ex}}/\lambda_{\text{em}}$ (nm)	MeOH	DMSO	Dioxane	THF	Toluene	Et_2O	Solid state ^b
HMAM	369/489	357/469	346/452	346/447	341/443	341/441	-/486	
PhMAM	— ^a	370/505	361/503	360/501	358/502	359/500	-/488	
BzMAM	370/491	371/490	362/478	361/472	355/471	357/469	-/477	
Bz₂MAM	367/499	370/484	359/464	359/462	355/460	353/456	-/498	
Bz₃MAM	364/488	363/476	352/459	352/465	352/465	348/450	-/472	

^a Not recordable. ^b Solid state excitation spectra were very broad, so extraction of λ_{ex} was not possible.

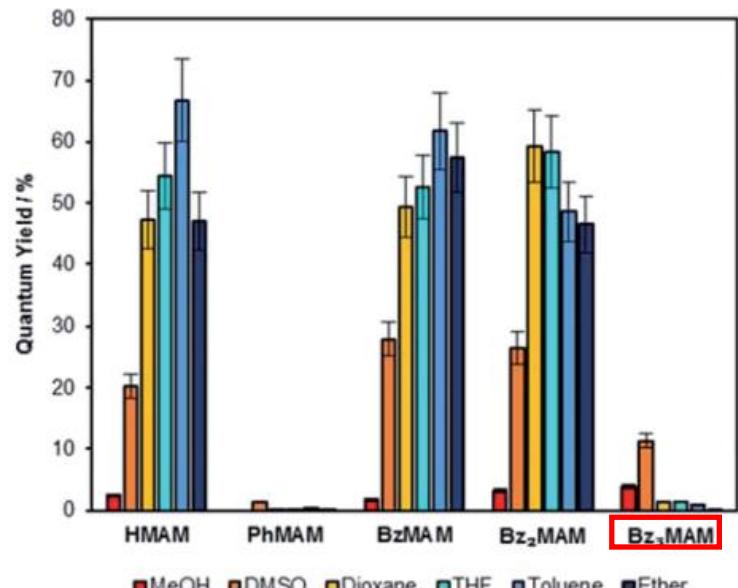


Fig. 2 Solution-state quantum yields for the series of dyes in a range of different solvents, calculated via a reference method.

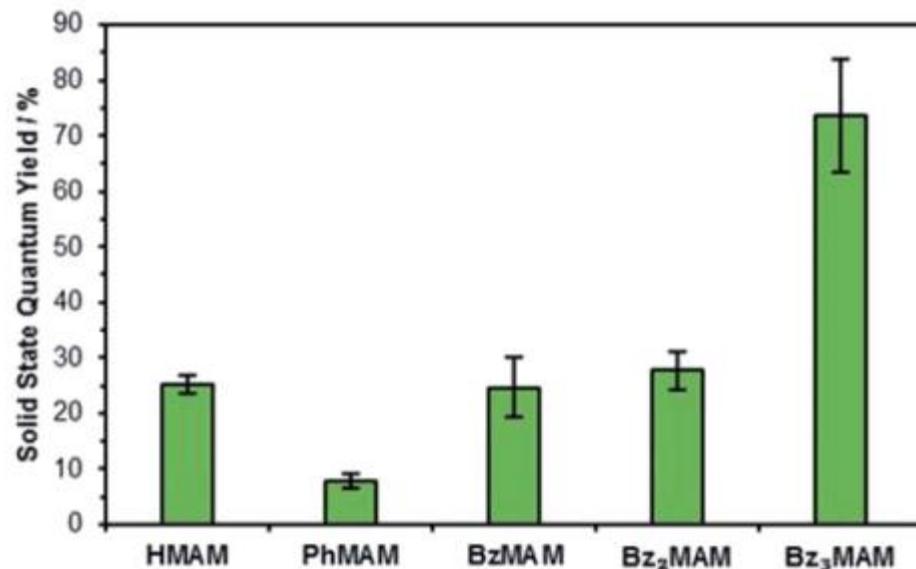


Fig. 3 Solid-state quantum yields for the dye series, measured by an absolute method using an integrating sphere.



Results and discussion



Table 2 Maleimide crystal packing distances and angles for the benzyl MAM series

	Ring plane angle ^a	Ring centroid distance ^a Å ⁻¹	Inter plane distance ^b Å ⁻¹
HMAM	9.8° (±0.14)	3.649 (±0.001)	3.520 (±0.001)
BzMAM	0.0° (±0.07)	4.053 (±0.001)	3.519 (±0.002)
Bz₂MAM (N1O1 etc.)	0.0° (±0.05)	5.042 (±0.003)	2.764 (±0.009)
Bz₃MAM	13.0° (±0.3)	6.464 (±0.004)	5.885 (±0.007)

^a Measured distance and angle between ring centroid of N1C1C2C3C4 and N1,C1_iC2_iC3_iC4_i (**HMAM** $i = 1 - X, +Y, -1/2 + Z$. **BzMAM** $i = 1 - X, 1 - Y, 1 - Z$. **Bz₂MAM** $i = 1 - X, 1 - Y, -Z$. **Bz₃MAM (N1O1 etc.)** $i = -X, 2 - Y, 1 - Z$ **Bz₃MAM** $i = +Y, +X, 1 - Z$). ^b Measured distance between ring centroid of N1C1C2C3C4 and plane of N1,C1_iC2_iC3_iC4_i. See ESI 4.3 for more parameters and further details.

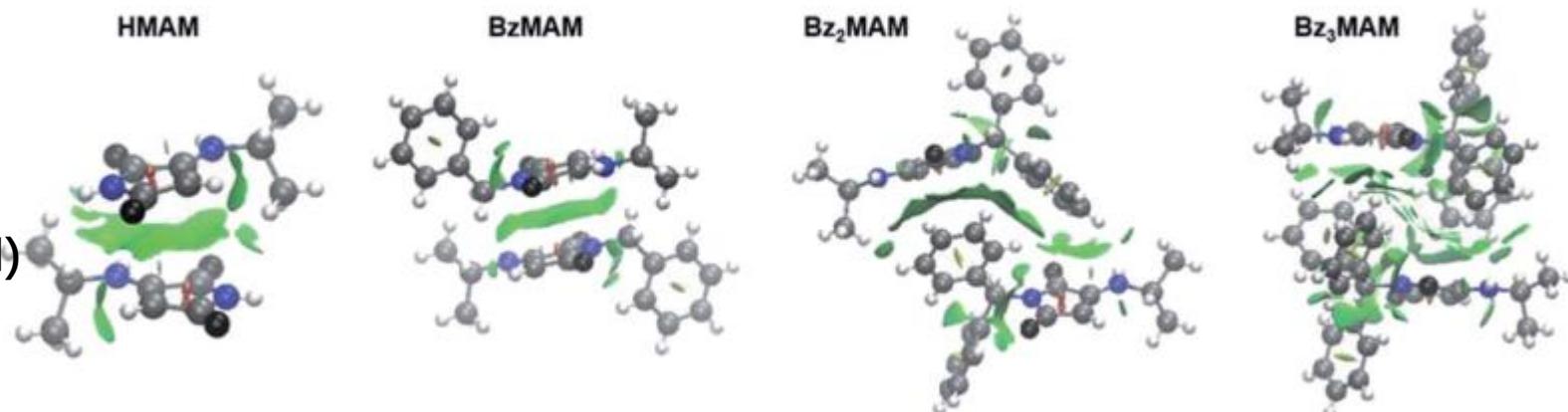


Fig. 4 Crystal structures of HMAM, BzMAM, Bz₂MAM, and Bz₃MAM overlaid with CAM-B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) gradient isosurfaces with $s = 0.5$ and a blue–green–red colour scale from $0.05 < p \text{ sign}(\lambda_2) < 0.05 \text{ au}$



Results and discussion

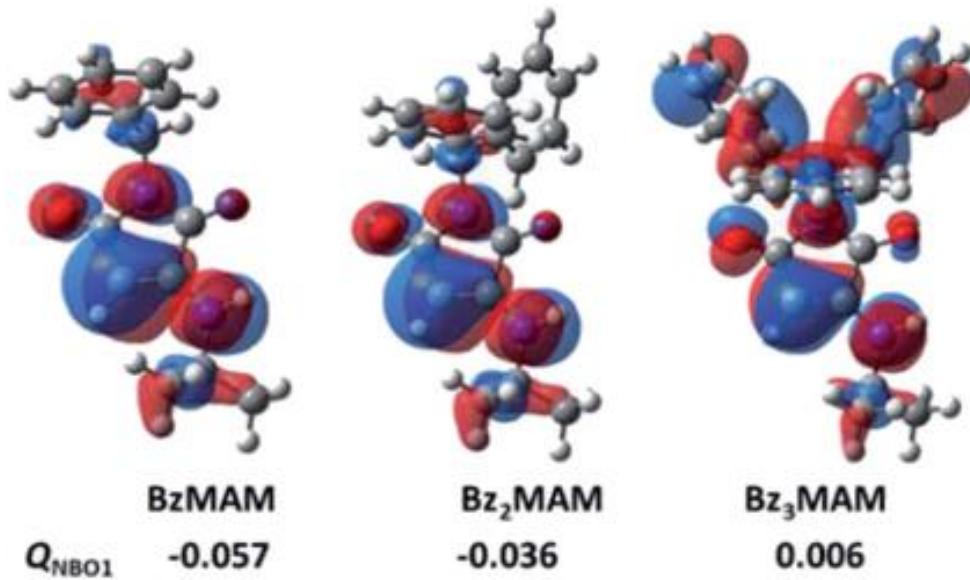


Fig. 5 **HOMO** isosurfaces of the benzyl MAM dye series and the sum of the **natural population charges** of the p-conjugated structure in the aminomaleimide ring (Q_{NBO1}).

三苯甲基电荷密度分布

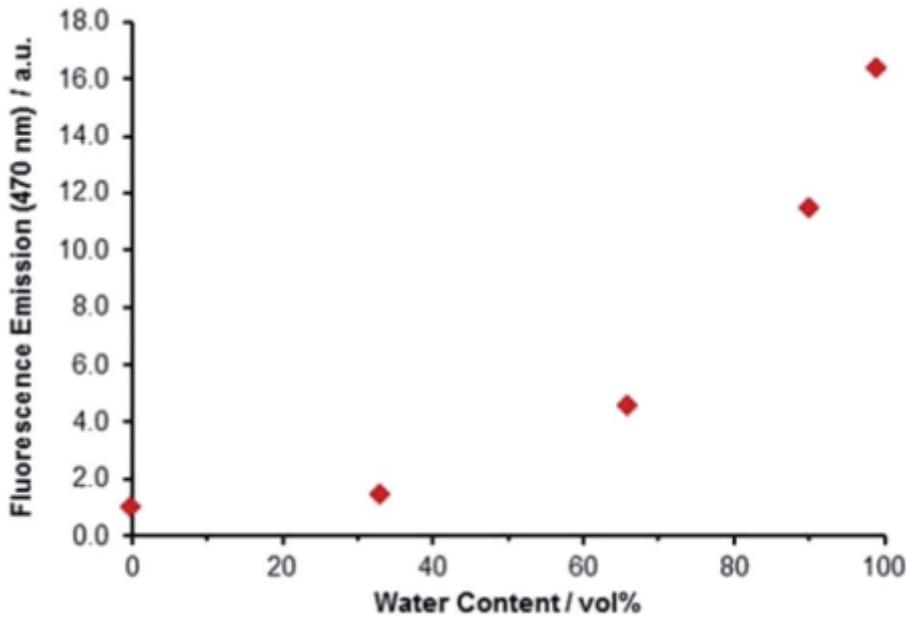


Fig. 6 A solution of Bz3MAM in dioxane was titrated with water, resulting in an increase in fluorescence upon precipitation of the dye molecule.



Results and discussion

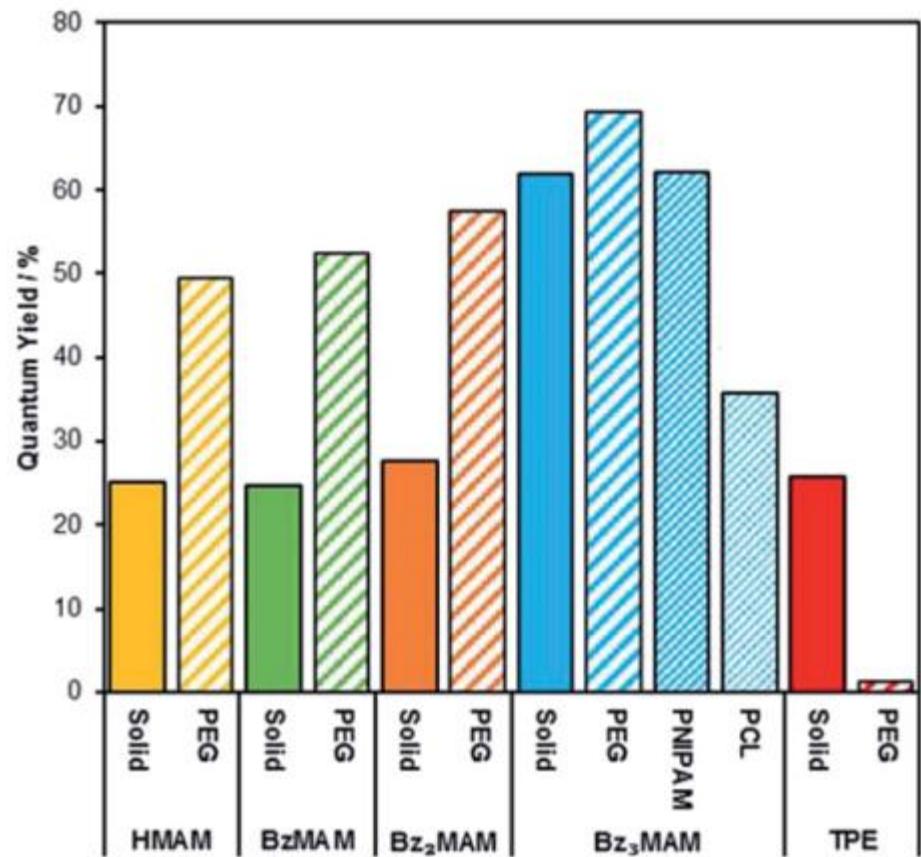


Fig. 7 Solid-state quantum yields of the dyes before and following incorporation into different polymer matrices.

每种染料聚乙二醇 (PEG) 滴铸形成染料掺杂粉末

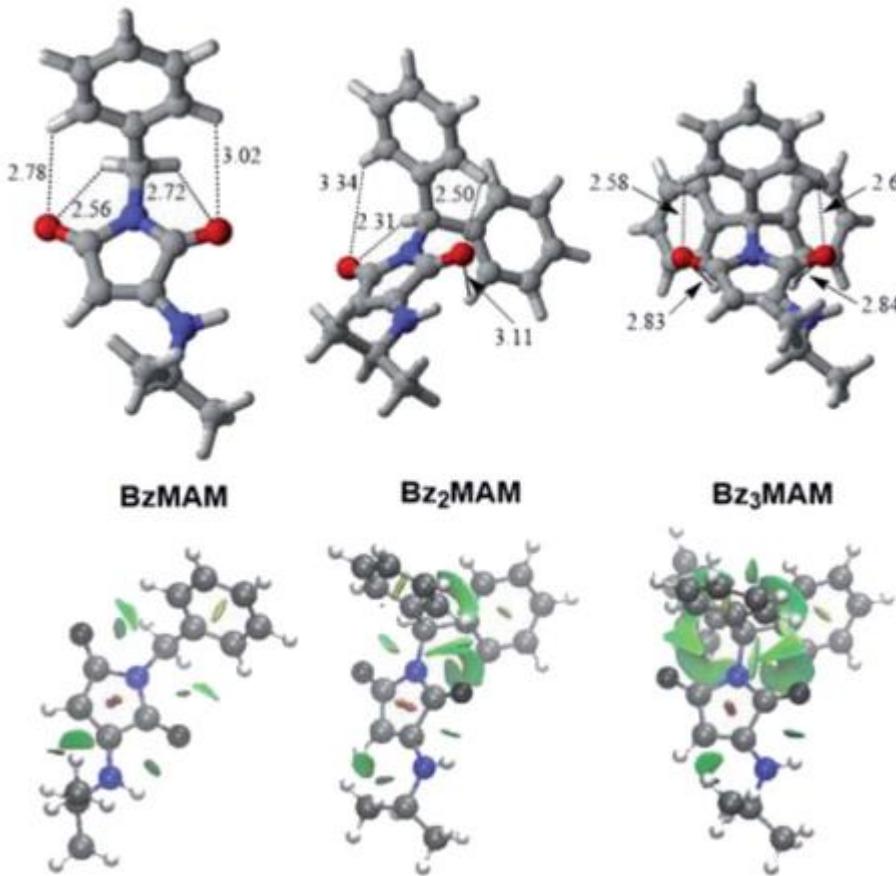


Fig. 8 Visualisations of carbonyl–phenyl interactions for the dye series.



Results and discussion

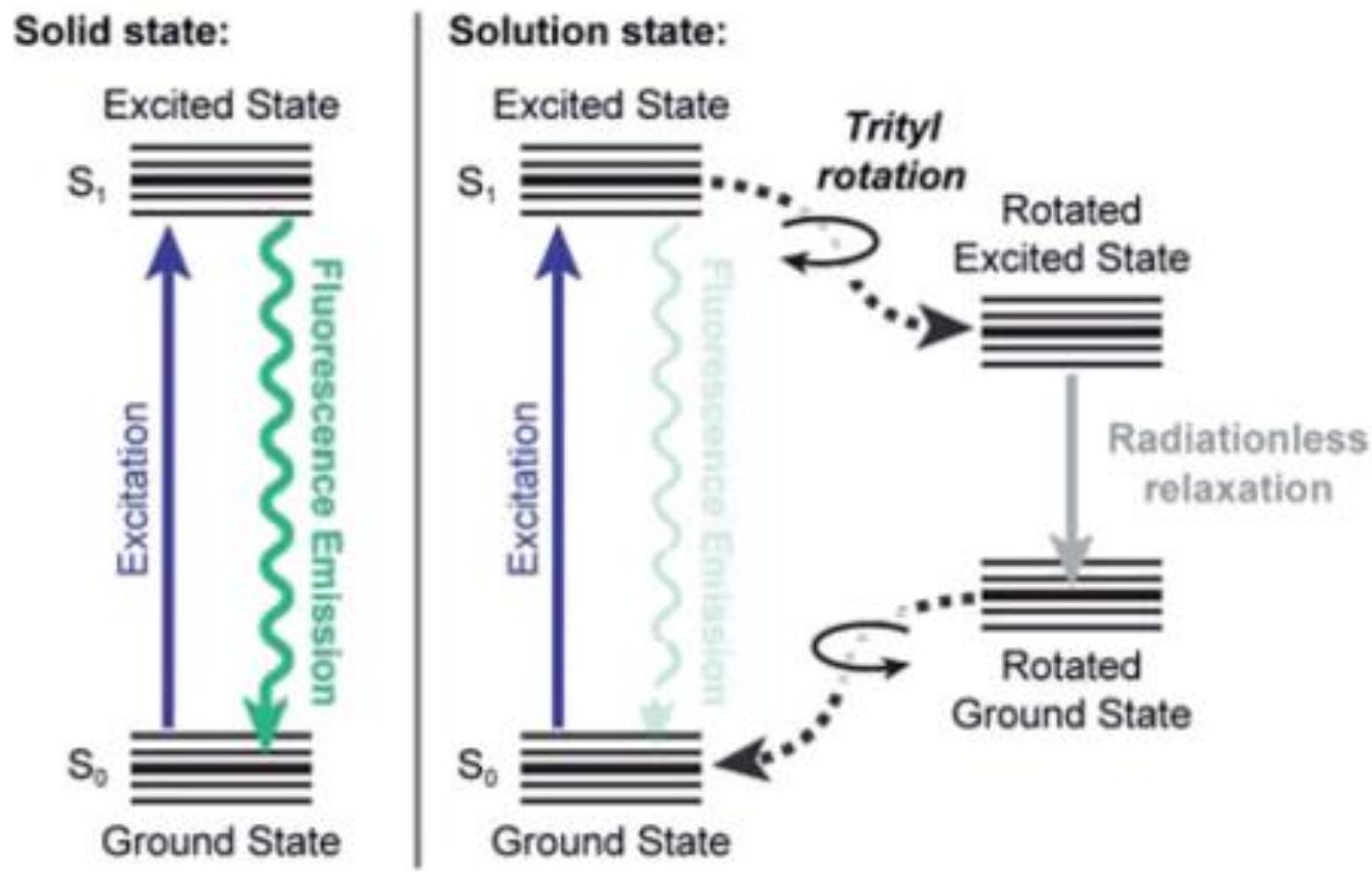


Fig. 9 Jablonski diagram showing proposed mechanism allowing
rigidochromic behaviour in Bz3MAM.



Results and discussion



Thank you!