

Synthesis and Photochromic Properties of Unsymmetry Diarylethene-1-[2-methyl-5-(4-n-amylyl-phenyl)-3-thienyl]-2-[2-methyl-1-phenyl] Perfluorocyclopentene

Fen Xu, Xiaodong Zhang, Xiaorong Dong, & Gang Liu*

Jiangxi Key Laboratory of Organic Chemistry
Jiangxi Science and Technology Normal University,
Nanchang 330013, P. R. China
e-mail: liugang0926@163.com

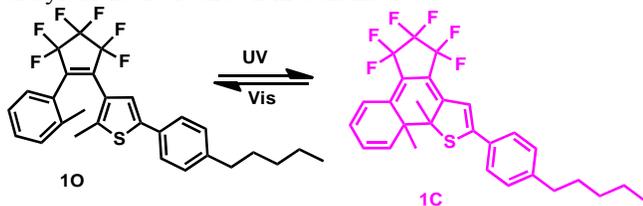
Abstract—An unsymmetrical photochromic diarylethene, 1-[2-methyl-5-(4-n-amylyl-phenyl)-3-thienyl]-2-[2-methyl-1-phenyl] perfluorocyclopentene (**1o**), has been synthesized. Its photochromic properties were examined. The results showed that this compound exhibited reversible photochromism and undergo reversible cyclization and cycloreversion reactions upon alternating irradiation with UV and visible light in solution.

Keywords-diarylethene; photochromism; fluorescence

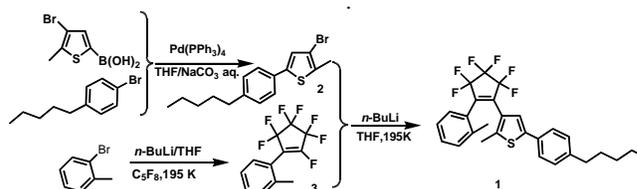
I. INTRODUCTION

Photochromism, a photoinduced reversible reaction between two isomers, is one of the essential photochemical reactions to facilitate the reversible fluorescence switching process in synthetic molecules [1-3]. Photochromic diarylethenes are considered to be among the most promising systems for applications in optical memory media and switching devices due to their excellent photochromic properties coupled with thermal stability, fatigue resistance, and sensitivity [4-6]. To the best of our knowledge, only a few publications concerning the substituent position effect on the optoelectronic properties of diarylethenes have been published [7,8]. Previously, the focus has been on the effect of electron-withdrawing groups, such as fluorine or chlorine atoms, and it has been found that these halide substituents and their positions have a significant effect on the properties of the diarylethene compounds [9,10].

In this work, an unsymmetrical photochromic diarylethene, 1-[2-methyl-5-(4-n-amylyl-phenyl)-3-thienyl]-2-[2-methyl-1-phenyl]perfluorocyclopentene (**1o**) was synthesized and its photochemical properties were investigated in detail. **1o** exhibited good photochromism and fluorescence in acetonitrile. The photochromic reaction of diarylethene **1o** is shown in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1. Photochromism of diarylethene **1o** by light



Scheme 2. Synthetic route for the compound **1o**.

II. EXPERIMENTS

Synthesis of diarylethene **1**. The synthetic route for **1o** was shown in Scheme 2. It was synthesized according to the similar procedure Pu et al. Under an argon gas atmosphere, compound **2** was dissolved in THF and *n*-butyl lithium hexane solution was added at 195 K. Stirring was continued for 30 min at this low temperature, then compound **3** was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at this low temperature. Then through purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether) [11]. The structure of compound **1o** was confirmed by ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 0.89 (m, 3H, CH₃), 1.32 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.61 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.94 (s, 1H, thienyl, 1H), 1.98(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 (s, 1H, thienyl, 1H), 2.58 (m, 2H, CH₂), 7.36 (m, 2H, phenyl, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H, phenyl, 1H).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Photochromism of **1o**.

Figure 1 shows the absorption spectral and color changes of **1** in acetonitrile (2.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) induced by alternating irradiation with UV and visible light. The unsymmetrical diarylethene **1o** exhibits good photochromic properties and can switch between its colorless ring-open and deep pink ring-closed forms with appropriate wavelengths of light in acetonitrile. The absorption maximum of **1o** was observed at 284 nm Figure 1. Upon irradiation with 297 nm light, the colorless solution of **1o** turned to pink (Figure 1), in which the absorption maximum was observed at 539 nm emerged due to the formation of closed-ring isomer **1c**. Reversely, the solution of **1c** could be completely bleached upon irradiation with visible light ($\lambda > 500$ nm).

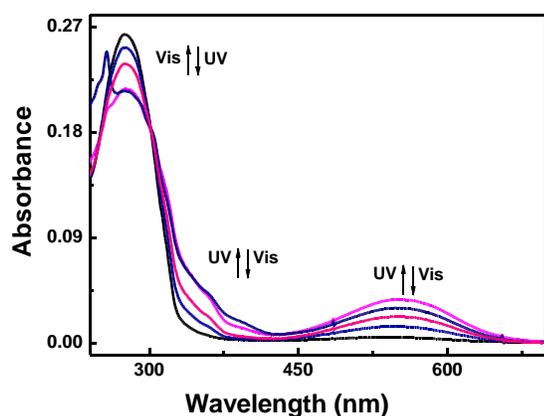
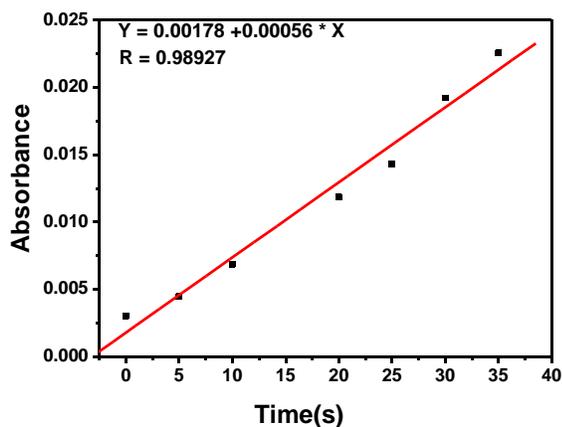


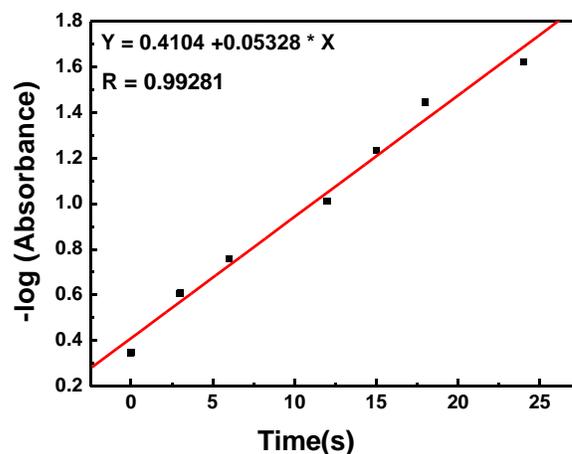
Figure 1. Absorption spectral and color change of *1o* in acetonitrile ($2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$).

B. Photochromic reaction kinetics in acetonitrile solution.

The photochromic cyclization/cycloreversion kinetics of *1* in acetonitrile were determined by UV-Vis spectra upon alternating irradiation with UV and appropriate wavelength visible light at room temperature. The cyclization and cycloreversion curves of *1* were shown in Figure 2. It can be seen that the relationships between the absorbance and exposal time have good linearity upon irradiation with 297 nm UV light demonstrating that the cyclization process of *1o* belongs to the zeroth order reaction when open-ring isomer changed to closed-ring isomer.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. The cyclization/cycloreversion kinetics of *1o* in acetonitrile ($2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$).

C. Fluorescence of *1o*.

The fluorescence properties of *1o* in acetonitrile were measured. Figure 3 showed the fluorescence spectral changes of *1o* in acetonitrile solution upon irradiation with 297 nm light at room temperature. As shown in Figure. 3, the fluorescence emission peak at 371 nm upon irradiation with 297 nm UV light. The fluorescence intensity decreased along with the photochromism from open-ring isomers to closed-ring isomers upon irradiation with 297 nm UV light.

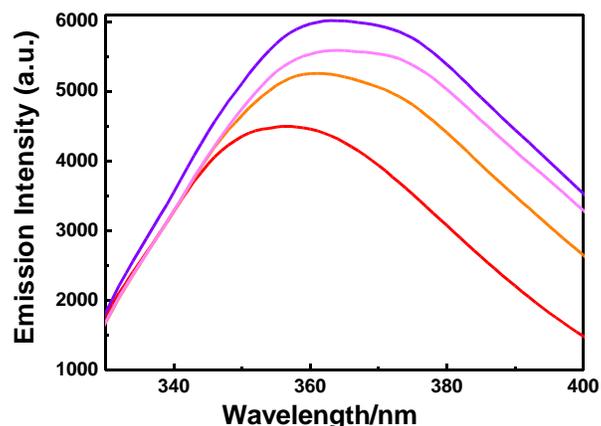


Figure 3. Fluorescent intensity changes of *1o* in acetonitrile.

IV. SUMMARY

In conclusion, an unsymmetrical photochromic diarylethene was synthesized and its photochromic and kinetics properties were investigated. The diarylethene exhibited excellent photochromic and fluorescent switching behaviors with distinctive color changes. The photochromic reaction kinetics in solution was studied too. Their cyclization/cycloreversion processes belong to the

zeroth/first order reaction in hexane. The results will be helpful in designing and the synthesis of new photochromic diarylethene systems with tunable photochromic characteristic for further potential application in optoelectronic devices.

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