Molecular switches in nature and technology: An introduction

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F. Leyssner, PhD thesis, 2011

What are molecular switches?

"[Molecules, which] exist in two different states that can be reversibly switched from one to another [...]."





• Two stable/meta-stable states

- Reversibly switchable
- Switch is activated by an outside stimulus

=> Azobenzene simple example for a photochromic switch

Reaction Coordinate

Mechanically interlocked switches



- Rotation (catenane) or linear movement (rotaxane) of the macrocyclic component
- Switching induced by chemical, electrochemical or photochemical stimuli
- Components are held together mechanically and additional non-covalent bonding interactions
- Catenane can be built up to a [n+1]-part chain as well as rotaxane can have [n] compounds cycling the linear part

The retinal molecule







- Cis-trans-isomerisation triggered via the influence of visible light
- Conformation change activates the rhodopsin, in which it is embedded
- Rhodopsin breaks down into several compounds and forms metarhodopsin (activated rhodopsin)
- Protein is able to send electrical impulses to the brain

From solution to the surface

Opportunities

- Benefiting from geometrical properties
- Allowing charge transport
- Self-assembly



trans-form of immobilized 1

cis-form of immobilized 1

Difficulties

- Conformation change due to moleculesurface-interaction ranging from physisorption (e.g. van-der-Waals-forces) to strong chemical bonds
- Energy levels can be shifted significantly
- Switching ability is no longer guaranteed

Azobenzene revisited (adsorption on coinage metals)



- Cu(111)-Surface induces strong bond with azo-bridge
- Phenyl-rings get bent out of the surface plane
- Trans-isomer is now 0.3eV higher in energy



Diarylethene derivates



- Ring opening/closing mechanism
- Switching exhibits colorization/decolorization
- Thermally irreversible (P-type chromophore)
- High durability (up to 10⁴ repetitions possible)
- Photoisomerization leads (besides a geometrical change) to a change in electronic structure and the refractive index



Photoelectrochemical switching



- Pyridinium-ion-groups are electrically separated from each other in the open isomer
- Ring-closing leads to delocalized π-electrons connecting the ions
- Voltammogram exhibits switched behavior of electric current
- Realization of molecular electrical switch

Spiropyran



- Spiropyran is built up from on indoline and one benzopyran molecule with an additional NO₂
- Drastic difference in reactivity as well as dipole moment
- Due to the large change in molecular properties various applications are proposed

Photoswitching of fluorophores



- Special spiropyran derivates with a flurophore donor are synthesized
- Fluorescence wavelength matches the absorption wavelength of the merocyanine
- Radiation-less Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) instead of emission
- Successful construction of an optical molecular switch

Logic operations with molecular switches



- The purple merocyanine exhibits strong absorption at 563 nm and can completely block an incoming signal
- The colorless spiropyran allows the beam to pass through

- Building logic operations possible
- Attractive foundation for digital processing at the molecular level

Simple logic operations

Not-gate

Nor-gate





Research in the Sfb 856

- Azobenzene
 AG Weinelt / AG Tegeder:
 Switching abilities of azobenzene
 derivates on noble metals
- Spiropyran AG Franke / AG Kuch / AG Tegeder: Thermal stability of nitrospiropyran an a gold surface

AG Reich/Setaro: Investigating the switching dipole moment of spiropyran on carbon nano tubes



