

Femtosecond transient absorption spectroscopy of photo- and thermo-switchable organic crystals

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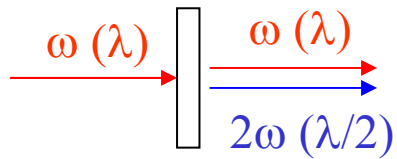


Outline

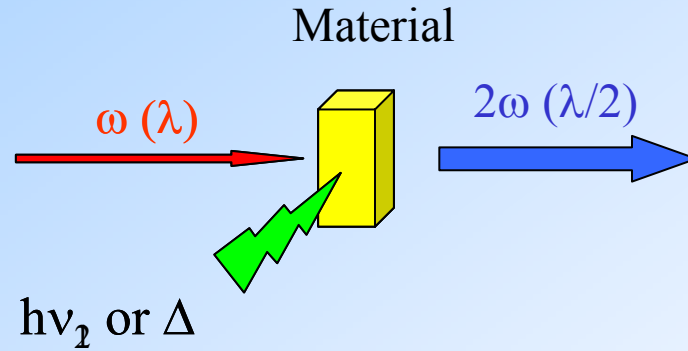
1. Photo/Thermo-chromism and Non Linear Optics (NLO): introduction of our goal, SHG switchable organic compounds
2. Dynamics of the photochromic reaction in solid state for salicylidene anilines
3. Understanding the origin of the modulation in the solid state: structure-properties relation

Non Linear Optical Properties

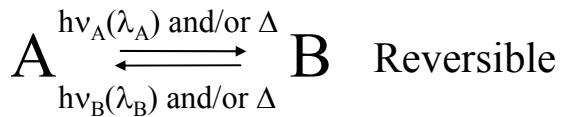
Second Harmonic Generation (SHG)



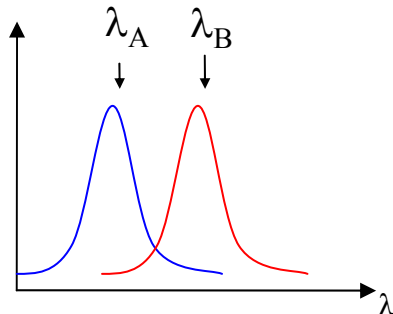
- frequency doubler
- electro-optic modulator



Photo/Thermo-chromism



Absorption



Photo/Thermo-switching of SHG properties
Data Storage

Molecular Crystals

- Photo/Thermo-chromism in solid state
 - Fast reaction
- Non Centrosymmetric Material

Non Linear Optics (NLO)

Molecules

$$\mu = \mu_0 + \alpha \mathbf{E}_1 + \beta \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{E}_1 + \dots$$

E_1 : local electric field

α : polarizability

β : quadratic hyperpolarizability

Material

$$P = \frac{\sum \mu_i}{V} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{P} = P_0 + \chi^{(1)} \mathbf{E}_a + \chi^{(2)} \mathbf{E}_a \mathbf{E}_a + \dots$$

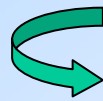
E_a : applied electric field

$\chi^{(1)}$: susceptibility

$\chi^{(2)}$: second order susceptibility

Second Order NLO

$$E = E_0 \cos(\omega t)$$



$$P_{NL}^{(2)} = \chi^{(2)} E^2 = \chi^{(2)} / 2 \{E_0^2 \cos(2\omega t) + E_0^2\}$$

Second Harmonic Generation SHG

SHG-Active Organic Materials

1) Microscopic

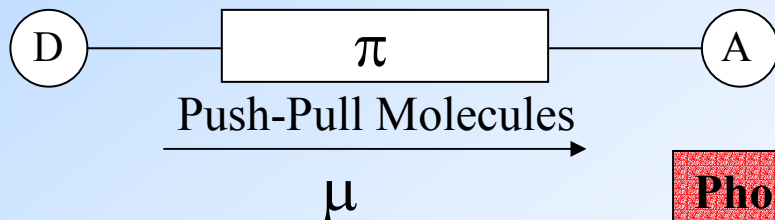
$$\beta \neq 0$$

2) Macroscopic

$$\chi^{(2)} \neq 0$$

→ Noncentrosymmetric molecules

Noncentrosymmetric materials



$$\chi^{(2)} \propto \sum_{\text{Molecules}} \beta$$

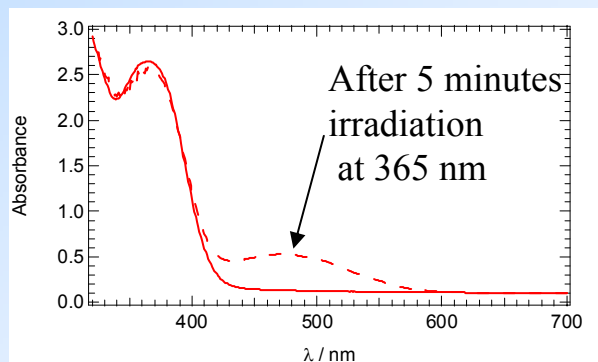
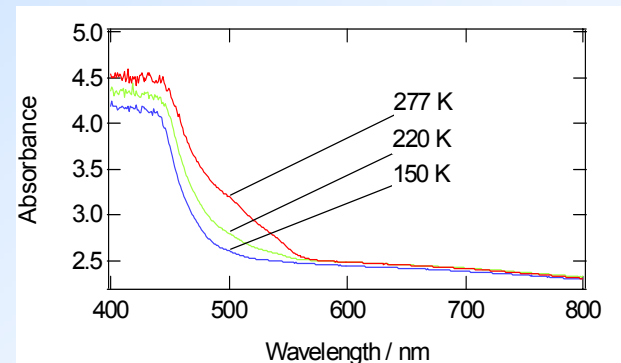
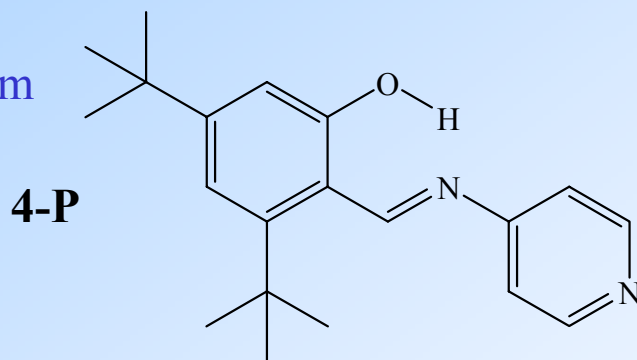
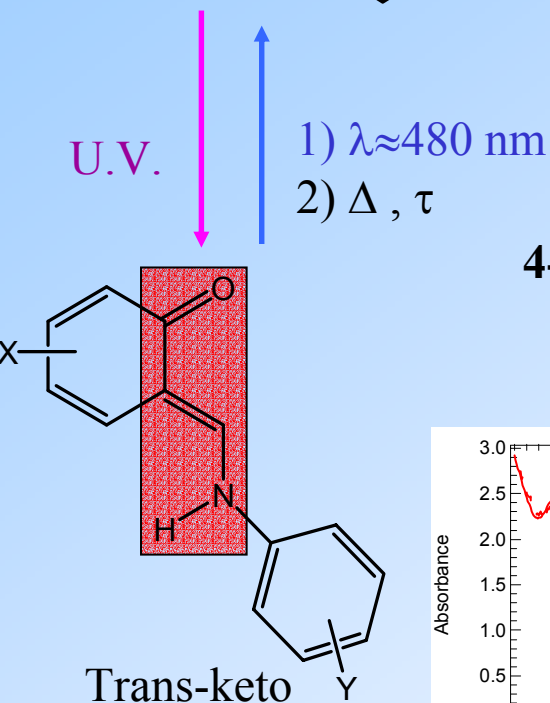
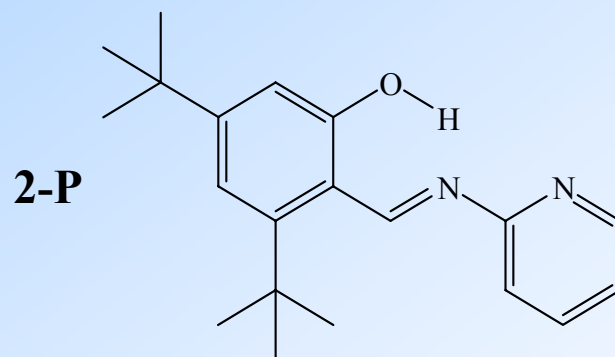
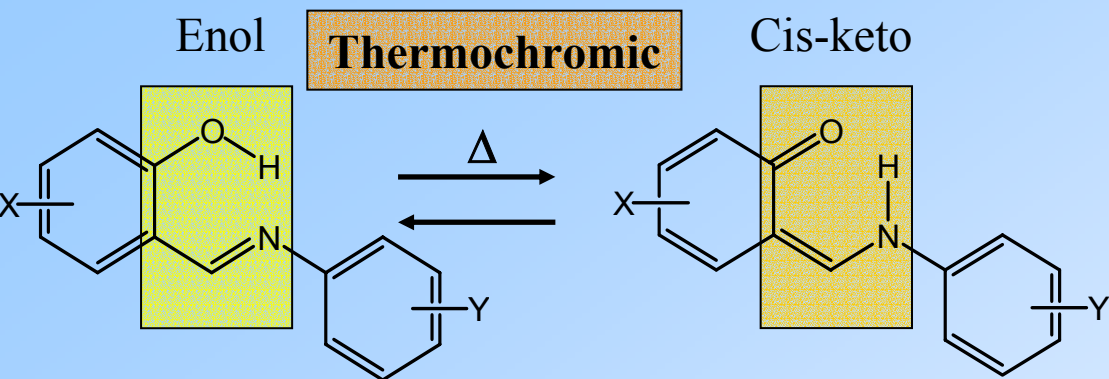
Photo/Thermo-chromic reaction:

Large spectral change rearrangement of the π electron

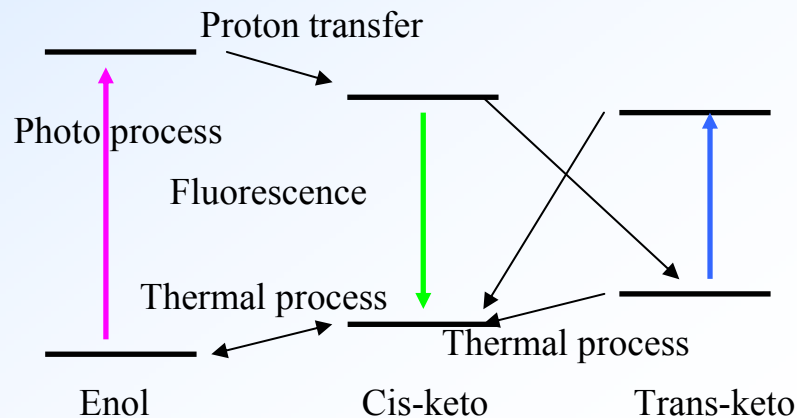
Fast reaction

Photo/Thermo-chromic system in the crystalline state

Proton transfer of Salicylidene anilines (anils)



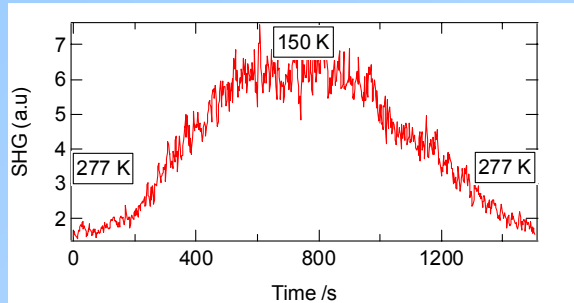
Absorption spectra of a polycrystalline film few μm



Photochromic

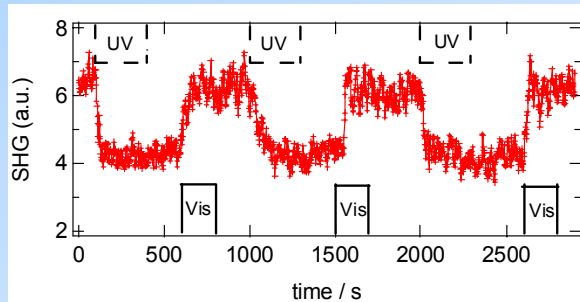
SHG switching at 1907 nm

Thermochromic compound 2-P



SHG (2-P) vs SHG (Urea) at RT: 100
Switching response speed: 500 s

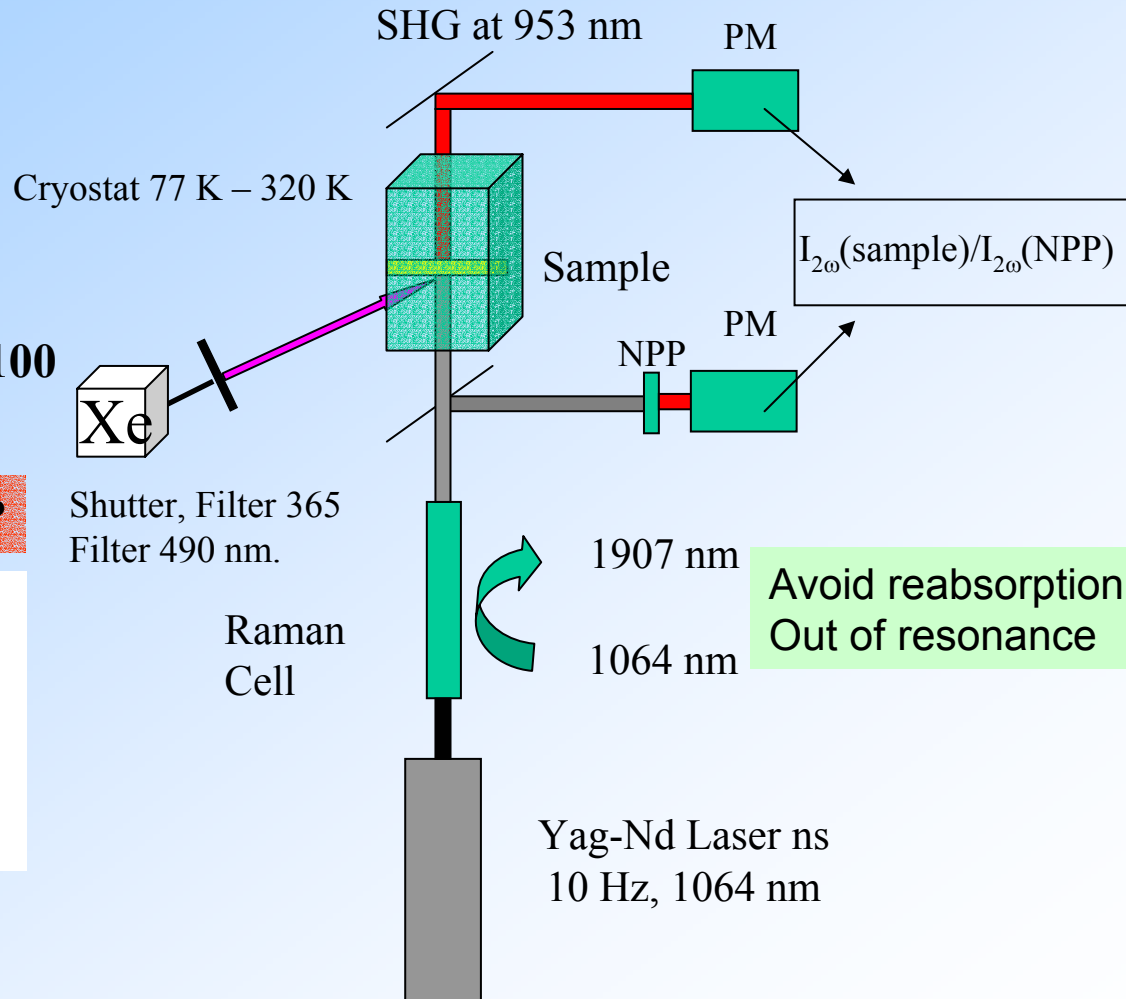
Photochromic compound 4-P



SHG (4-P) vs SHG (Urea): 3
Switching response speed < 2s
Photoproduct half life: 460 days

Slowest back reaction for anil photochromes:
Quasi bistable system

Sample : polycrystalline film, few μm



Photoswitching: Fast switching ?

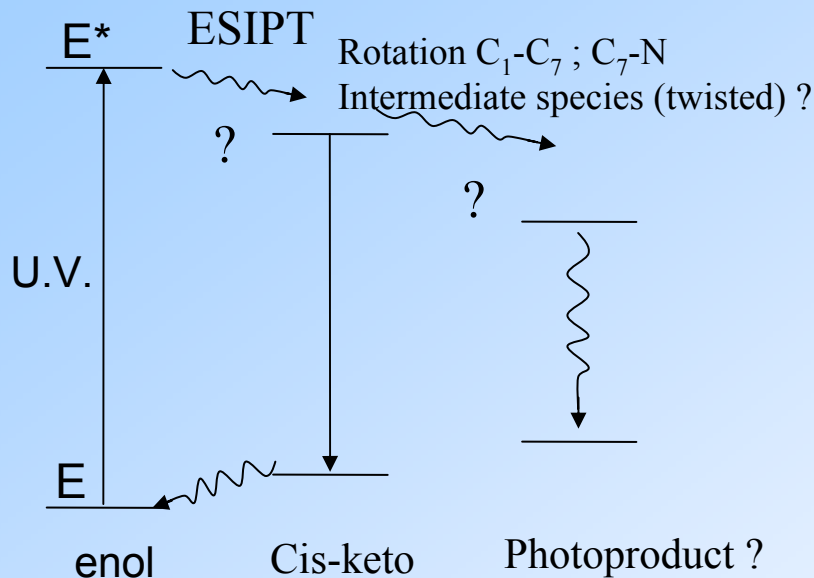
Outline

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2. Dynamics of the photochromic reaction in solid state for salicylidene anilines
3. Understanding the origin of the modulation in the solid state: structure-properties relation

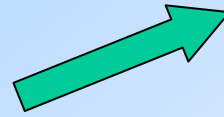
Dynamics of the photochromic reaction

Mitra & Tamai, PCCP 2003

Ziolek et al, PCCP 2004



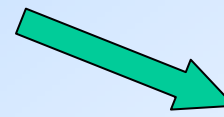
Solution



Solution :

1. ESIPT : 100 fs
2. Photoproduct : $\tau = 10$ ps

Intermediate species ?



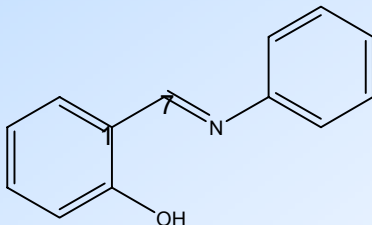
Solid State

?

Compare photochromic dynamics
reaction of 4-P in solution and in
solid state

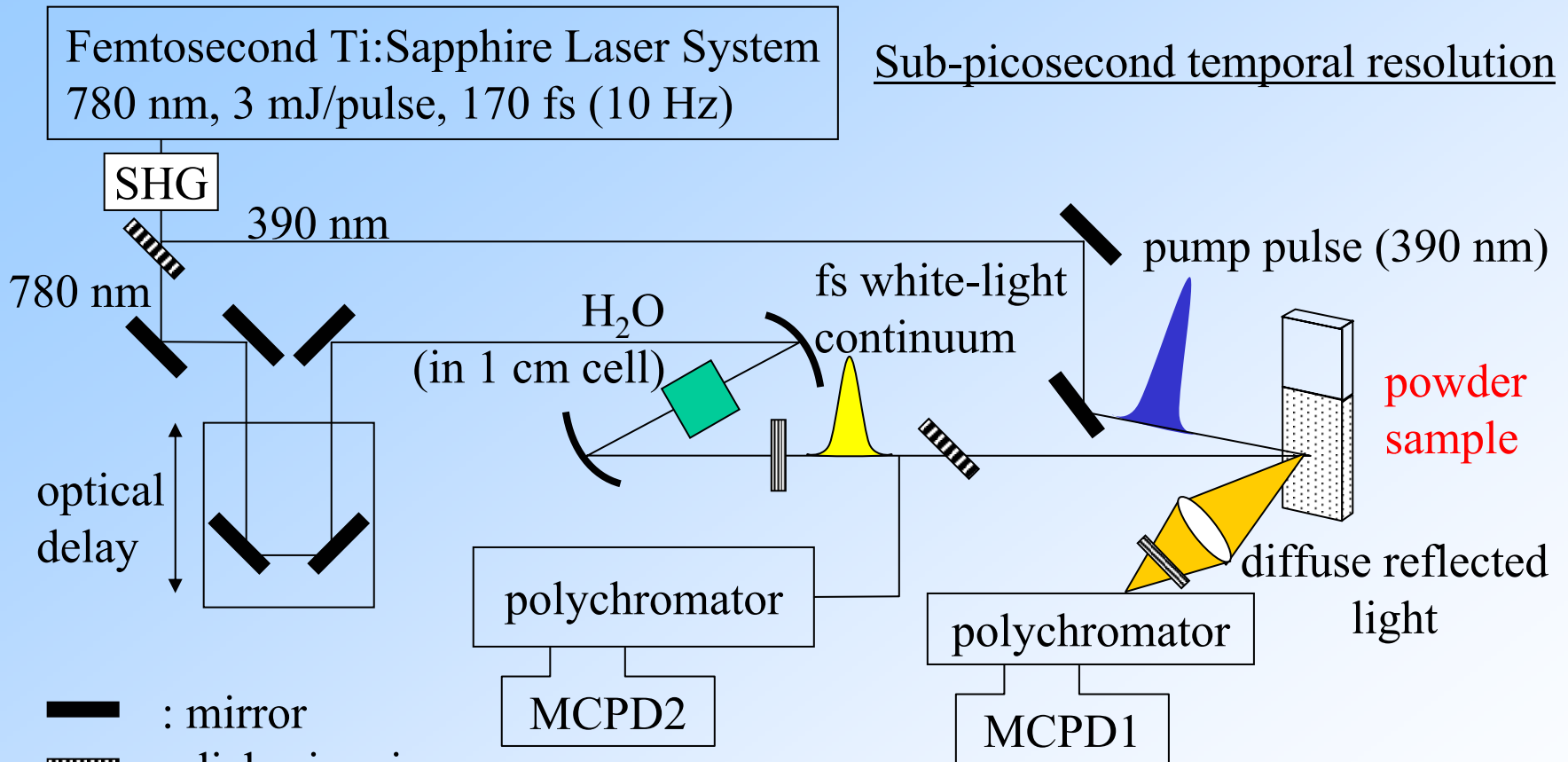
Solid state :

1. ESIPT : ?
2. Photoproduct : ?
3. Intermediate species ?



Limit of the SHG Switching
response speed

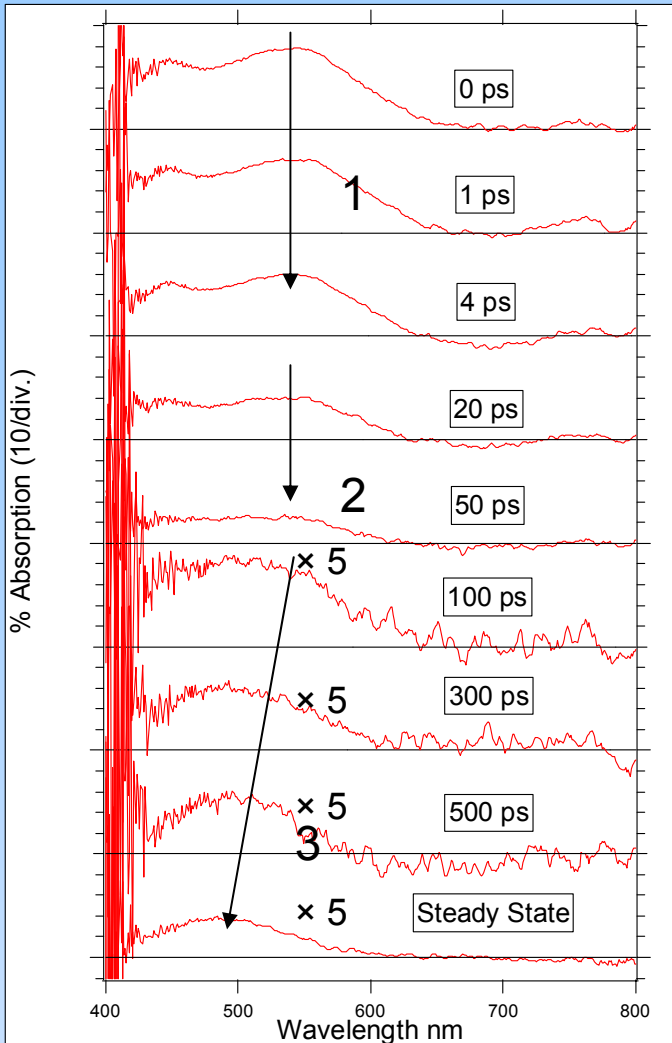
Femtosecond Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy



$$\% \text{absorption} = (1 - R/R_0) \times 100$$

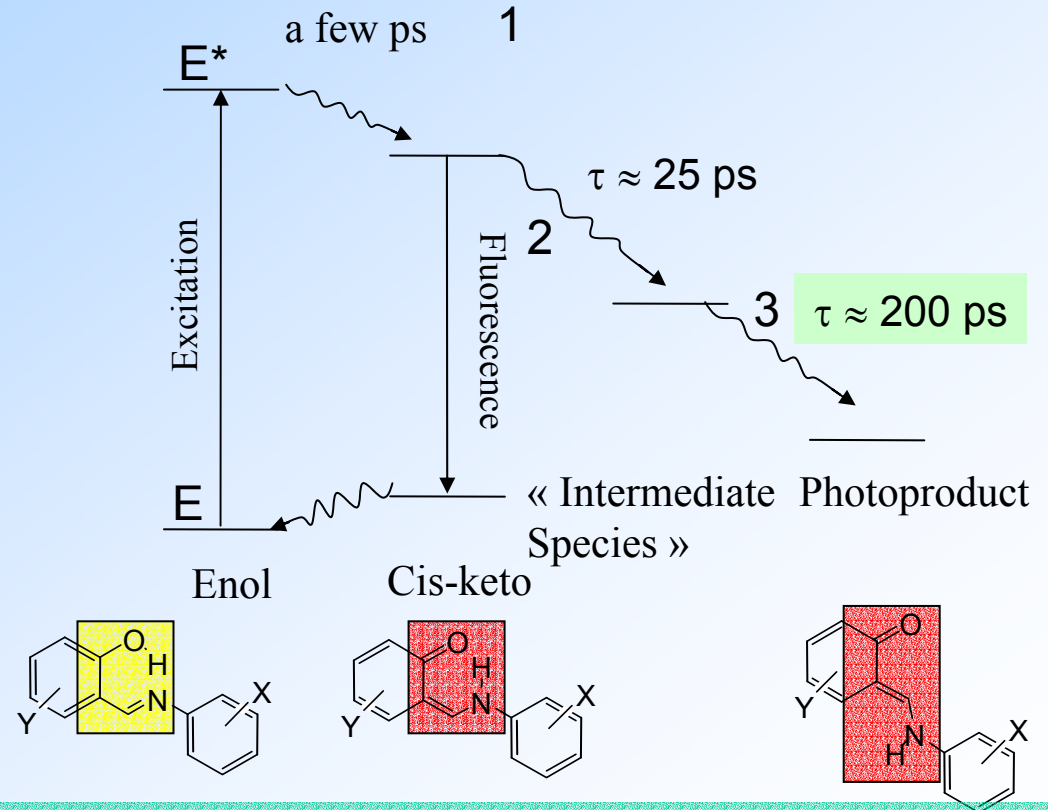
R_0 : diffuse reflected light intensity without excitation
 R : diffuse reflected light intensity with excitation

4-P powder sample



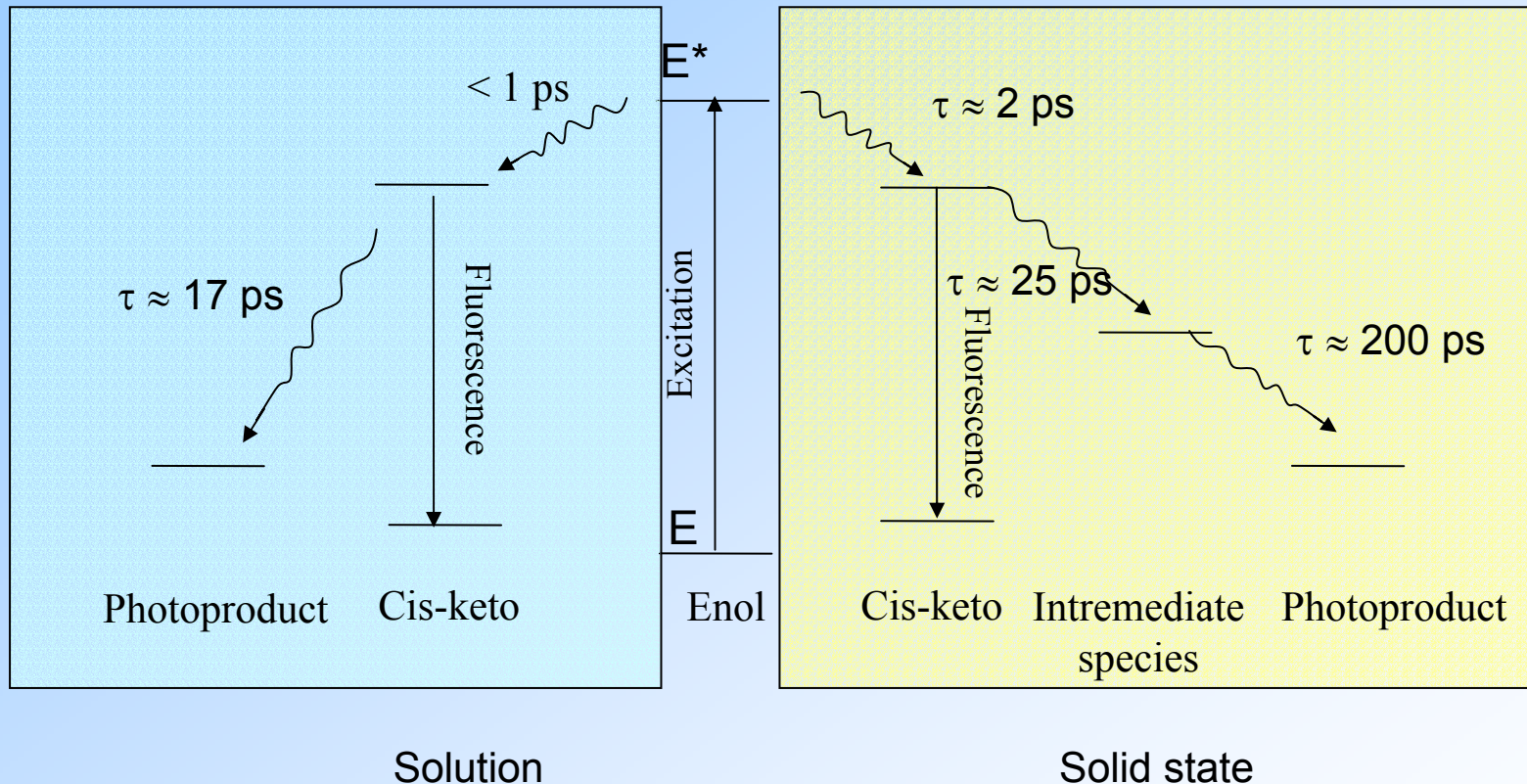
Transient absorption : single shot, Fluence 3 mJ/cm²

Photochromic dynamics reaction of 4-P in solution and in solid state are compared to attribute each band



- Two absorption bands: three-exponential decay with lifetimes of 2, 25 and 200 ps
- Stimulated emission: Increasing in a few ps and single-exponential decay of a 25 ps lifetime
- After 100 ps, broad absorption around 500 nm; temporal peak shifts to the absorption peak of the photoproduct (480 nm)

Photoreaction dynamics of 4-P



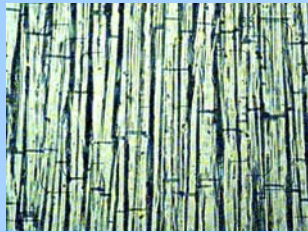
- **Similar photochromic reaction occurs in solid state and in solution**
- **Some intermediate species were observed before the long-lived photoproduct in solid state**
- **Maximum response speed is in an order of 10^{10} s^{-1}**

Outline

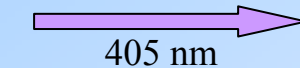
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UNDERSTANDING THE MODULATION

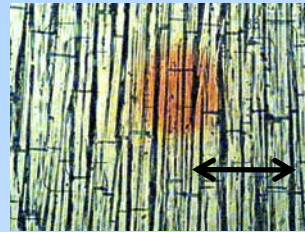
Visible light images using white-light continuum



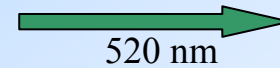
Enol form



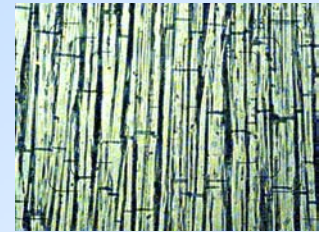
405 nm
(2 min, 75 mW/cm²)



Photoproduct

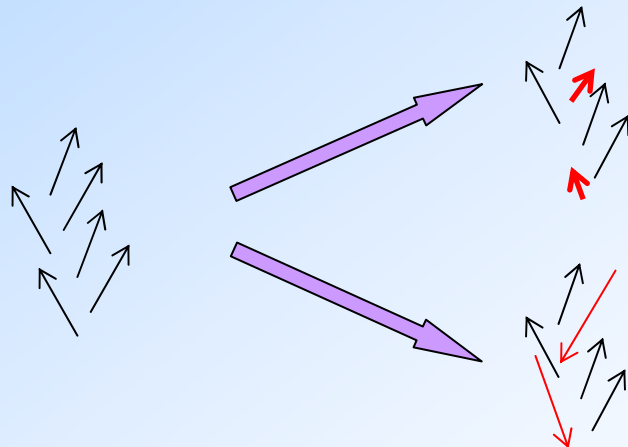
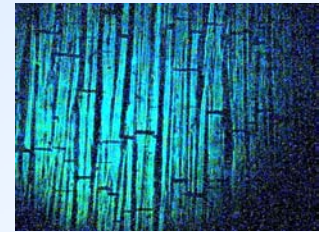
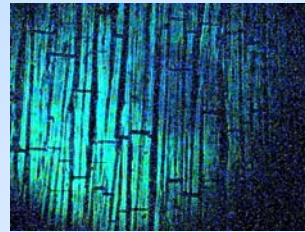
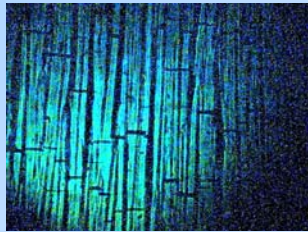


520 nm
(2 min, 270 mW/cm²)



Enol form

SHG images using IR continuum



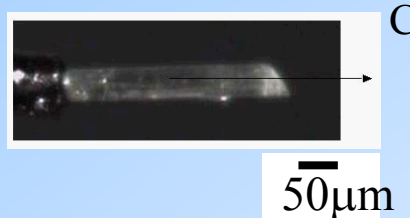
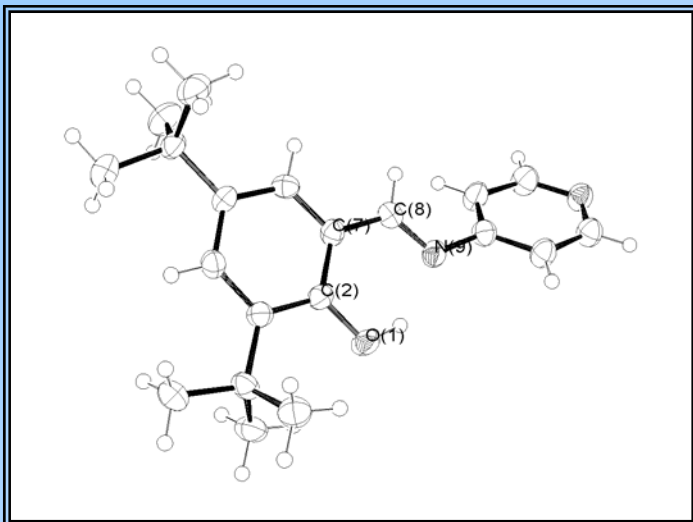
$\beta(\text{keto}) < \beta(\text{enol})$
Absolute value

$\beta(\text{keto})$ and $\beta(\text{enol})$ have a
tendency to mutually cancel
Different direction

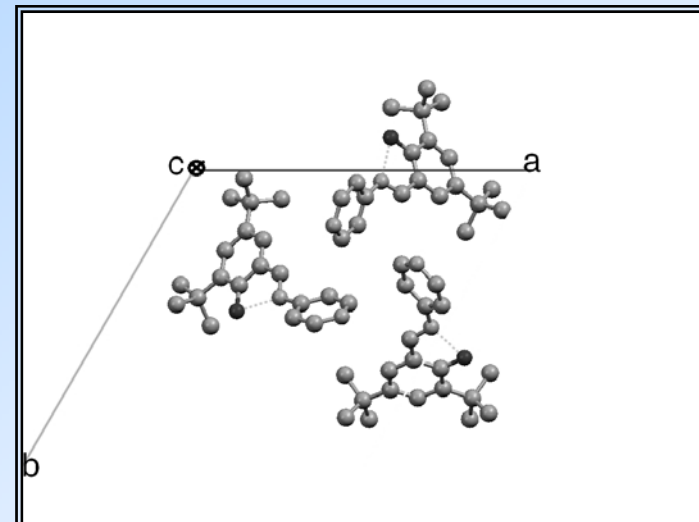
?

X-ray study on single crystal

4-P



Structure: $P3_2$
Needle, helicoidal
arrangement around
the c axis



	(a) before irradiation	(b) after UV irradiation	(c) after visible irradiation
a / Å	15.976(2)	15.963(4)	15.977(2)
b / Å	15.977(2)	15.966(3)	15.977(2)
c / Å	6.027(1)	6.020(1)	6.027(1)

- Reversible structure change
- Keto structure not resolved
Because low yield of enol to keto conversion

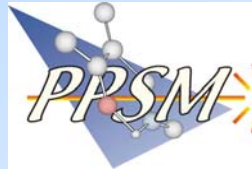
CONCLUSION

- 1 Crystalline salicylidene aniline can be used as a SHG photo/thermo-commutator
- 2 Photochromic dynamics for anils (4-P) in crystalline state :
 - Similar photochromic reaction occurs in solid state and in solution
 - Some intermediate species were observed before the long-lived photoproduct in solid state
- 3 Obtention of a bi-stable SHG photocommutator which has a maximum response speed in an order of 10^{10} s^{-1}
- 4 Reversible structure change demonstrated by X-ray

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