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Chromenes involving a two-photon absorbing moiety: photochromism *via* intramolecular resonance energy transfer†

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New derivatives involving the photochromic 2H-benzo[h]chromene moieties covalently linked to the 2,7-bis(carbazolyl)fluorene-derived two-photon absorbing moiety were designed to enable the possibility of resonance energy transfer from the fluorene donor to the photochromic acceptor. Rapid coloration of colorless solutions was observed upon one- and two-photon absorption.

Photochromism, defined as a reversible transformation of chemical species, induced in one or both directions by electromagnetic radiation¹ attracts considerable interest owing to the potential use of this phenomenon in various applications. Among such applications, the development of optical data storage materials,² optical limiting³, and manipulating supramolecular self-assemblies⁴ should be mentioned. Using two-photon absorption (2PA) instead of one-photon absorption for inducing photochromic transformations offers further advantages and opens new possibilities in data recording and biomedical applications.⁵

Most of the known organic photochromes possess very small 2PA cross section values and the multiphoton-induced photochromic phenomena can be observed in solid state⁶ or in polymer matrix containing 1.3 M of a photochromic material in the presence of gold nanoparticles⁷. Rendering large 2PA cross sections by chemical modification of the photochrome structure, such as attaching a molecule with the large 2PA cross section, is difficult to achieve, as the resulting molecule may exhibit weaker photochromic response or even lose the photochromic properties⁸. Porphyrin–perinaphthothioindigo and azo conjugates can be mentioned as a successful realization of this approach,^{9,10} for a recent review see¹¹.

An alternative approach involves resonance energy transfer (RET) from a 2PA fluorophore as a donor to a photochrome as an acceptor. Previously, we demonstrated that a mixture of a fluorophore and a spiroxazine-derived photochrome absorbs two photons and exhibits RET.¹² A two-fold enhancement in the rate of the photochromic conversion of a diarylethene-derived photochrome in the presence of 2-photon absorbing fluorenes was also demonstrated.¹³

Because of the strong dependence of RET efficiency on donor-acceptor separation, effective RET between separate molecules requires high concentrations of the components and is best suitable for aggregates or polymers.¹⁴ This concentration requirement can be removed when the acceptor and donor are chemically linked. Several derivatives involving both a photochromic and a fluorescent moiety have been reported, targeting fluorescence switching using the RET phenomenon. In this case, however, the colored (open) forms of the photochromes played the role of energy donors, see for instance.¹⁵ Diarylethenes were demonstrated to be the most suitable candidates as 2PA switching molecules so far, although their direct conjugation with the 2PA moiety can lead to relatively low 2PA cross section values.¹⁶

Here we report on the synthesis of a series of new bifunctional molecules involving the 2,7-bis(carbazolyl)fluorene-derived 2PA moiety covalently linked by the (CH₂)₃ bridge to the chromene-derived photochromic moiety (**1a** – **3a**) along with the model derivatives lacking the 2PA fragment (**1b** – **3b**) and give an account of their spectroscopic behavior in solution.

The structures of 2H-benzo[h]chromene (2H-naphtho[1,2-b]pyran) derivatives **1** – **3** are shown in Fig. 1. These derivatives were designed so that the longest wavelength absorption of the photochromic moiety overlaps with the fluorescence band of 9,9'-(9-(3-hydroxypropyl)-9-methyl-9H-fluorene-2,7-diyl)bis-9H-carbazole, and the distance between the photochromic and the 2PA moieties is about 5 – 6 Å to provide efficient RET and to exclude the possibility of through-bond and through-space intermolecular electronic interaction (This distance is calculated from the B3LYP/6-31G(d) geometry optimization. A

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detailed account of DFT calculations on derivatives **1** – **3** will be published elsewhere). At such distance between the donor and the acceptor moieties, both Förster- and Dexter-types of RET may be enabled.¹⁷

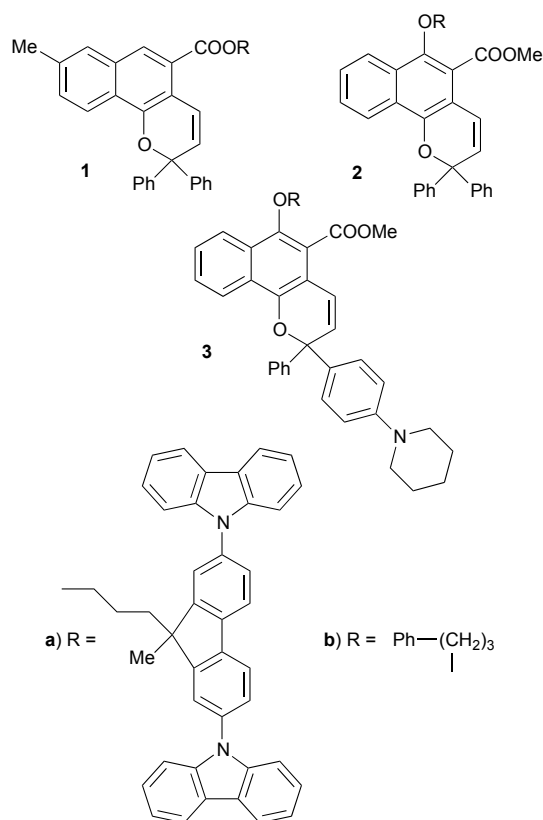
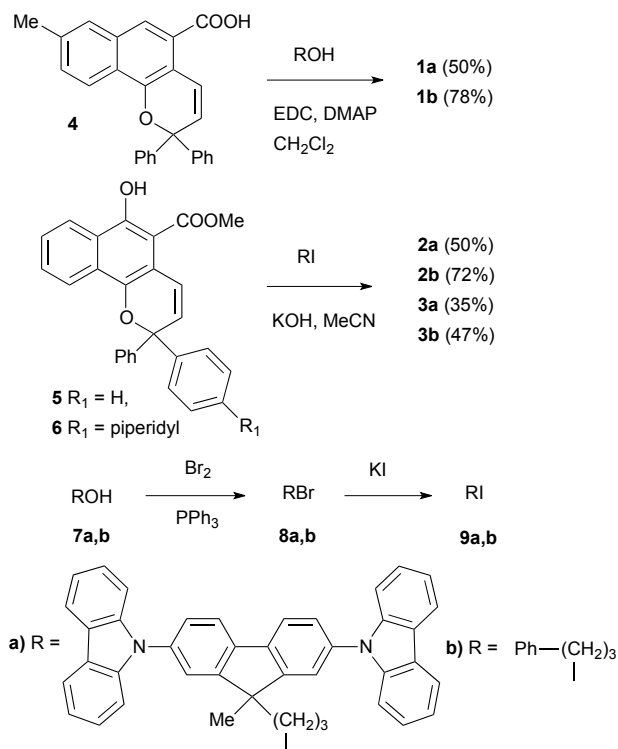


Fig. 1. Derivatives **1** – **3** with the 2PA moiety (**a**-series) and model compound (**b**-series).

The structure variation **2** vs. **1** provides a shorter distance between the two moieties, whereas the variation **3** vs. **2** should give rise to a red shift in absorption of the respective colored form owing to the presence of the amino group in the *para*-position of one of the phenyl groups.

Fluorene derivative **7a**¹⁸ and the respective bromide **8a** and iodide **9a** (Scheme 2) were used for the modifications of the photochromic units **4**¹⁹, **5**²⁰ and **6** (prepared by analogy to²⁰) owing to the high fluorescence quantum yield and relatively large 2PA cross section of the respective 2,7-bis(amino)fluorene derivatives²¹. The synthetic routes toward **1** – **3** are shown in Scheme 2. These compounds were purified by column chromatography and characterized by the NMR and HRM spectra. The best yields of derivatives **2** and **3** were achieved using iodides **9a,b**.

Derivative **1a** crystallizes out of acetonitrile solution as colorless crystals of two different shapes. The X-ray analysis[‡] showed that the rectangular prisms involve one molecule of acetonitrile per molecule of **1a** (Fig. 2), while the hexagonal prisms are solvent free.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of chromenes **1** – **3** and precursors **7** – **9**.

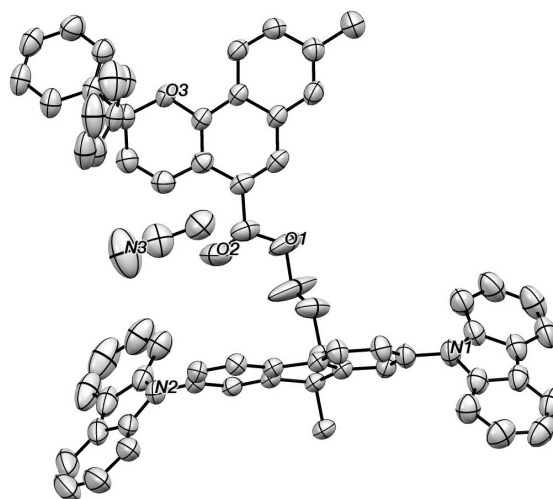


Fig. 2. ORTEP representation of the molecular structure of **1a** with one molecule of acetonitrile (hydrogen atoms are omitted, thermal ellipsoids are presented at 50% of probability).

The molecular geometry of **1a** in the crystals of both types is very similar and is characterized by the ‘unfolded’ conformation with the distance between the photochromic and 2PA moiety of about 7 Å, in contrast to the ‘folded’ configuration produced by the geometry optimization. There

are several short intermolecular distances in the crystal lattice in both types of crystals that may constrain the molecule in this conformation.

The longest wavelength absorption bands of derivatives **1** – **3**, **a** - series in methylene chloride are observed as shoulders between 370 (**2**, **3**) and 380 nm (**1**), (ϵ about 10,000) on the strong absorption bands of the fluorene moiety (340 nm, ϵ about 80,000), overlapping well with the fluorescence band of **7a** (Fig. 3).

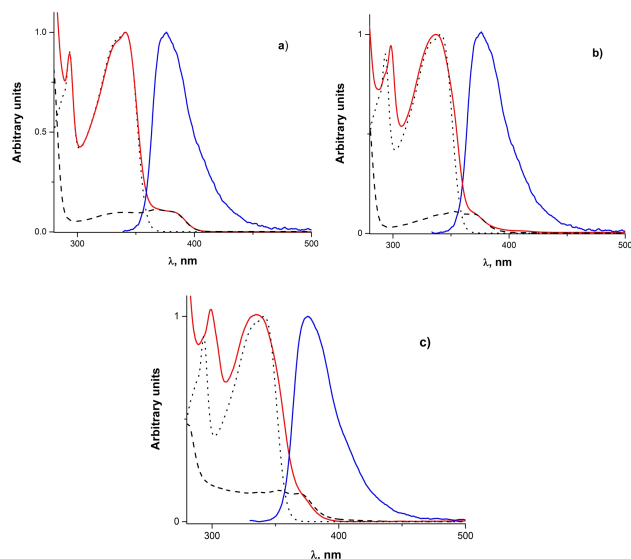


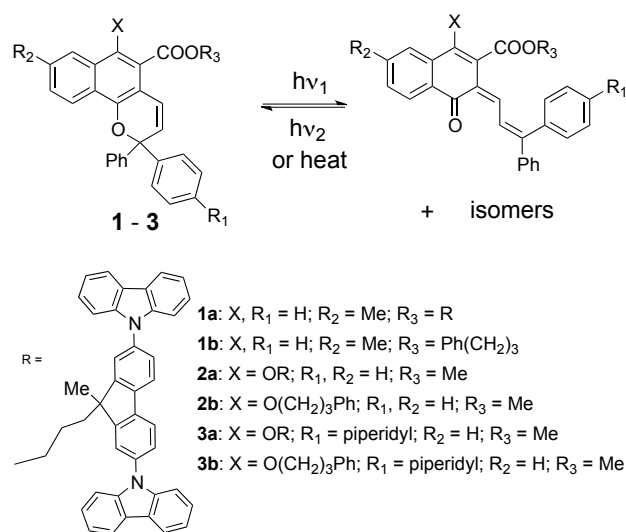
Fig. 3. Normalized absorption spectra in methylene chloride at 2×10^{-5} M: (a) **1**; (b) **2**; (c) **3**. Red: **a** - series; dashed: **b** - series; dotted: **7a**; blue: normalized fluorescence of **7a** ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 330$ nm).

The absorption spectrum of **1a** represents an exact sum of the spectra of **1b** and **7a** indicating the absence of electronic interaction between the photochromic and 2PA moieties. Minor deviations in the absorption band positions and shapes in the spectra of **2a** and **3a** may indicate the presence of weak through-space interaction between the two functional moieties. No concentration dependence of the absorption spectra within the range of 10^{-3} – 10^{-6} M was observed.

Whereas the dicarbazoyl fluorene precursor **7a** is strongly fluorescent (the quantum yield *ca.* 80%), derivative **1a** exhibits only weak fluorescence (the quantum yield *ca.* 1%) at about 380 nm and derivatives **2a** and **3a** are practically non-fluorescent. Such strong fluorescence quenching may indicate the occurrence of the efficient RET process. Irradiation of solutions of all six derivatives at 315, 330 or 350 nm (1PA) brings about rapid coloration owing to the formation of the colored open forms of the photochromes as a mixture of isomers (Scheme 4, Fig. 4), yellow-orange for **1** and **2** and violet for **3**. A hypsochromic shift of the colored forms generated at 330 nm from **3a** is observed (Fig. 5a) during thermal discoloration owing to the different stabilities of the colored form isomers. Only derivatives **1a** – **3a** undergo coloration upon laser irradiation at 620 nm (2PA) (Fig. 5b).

Increasing polarity of the solvent (methylene chloride vs. toluene) brings about small shifts in the position of the

absorption band maxima of the colored forms. The species generated by irradiation of **1a** and **2a** at 315, 330, 350 (1PA) and 620 (2PA) nm show similar absorption spectra (Fig. 5b).



Scheme 2. Photochromism of derivatives **1** – **3**.

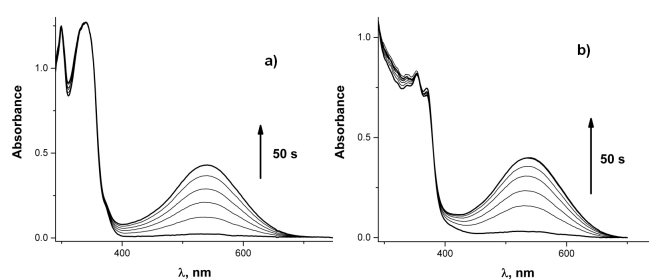


Fig. 4. Irradiation in toluene at 330 nm; (a) **3a** (1.2×10^{-5} M); (b) **3b** (10^{-4} M).

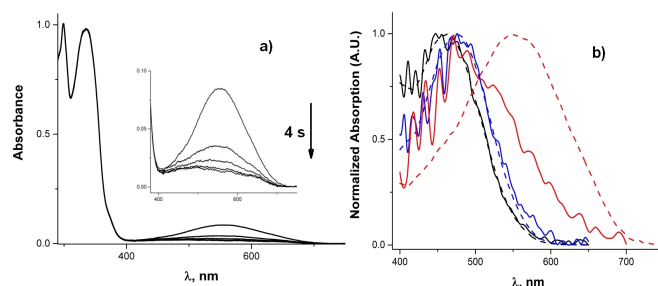


Fig. 5. (a) Thermal discoloration of **3a** irradiated at 330 nm in methylene chloride; (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra of **1a** (black), **2a** (blue) and **3a** (red) irradiated at 620 nm (solid lines) and 330 nm (dashed lines) in methylene chloride.

Table 1. Absorption maxima and the half-life times of the colored open isomers generated from **1**–**3** at 330 nm (1PA) and 620 nm (2PA).

Entry	λ_{max} (nm) ^a	$t_{1/2}$ (s) ^a	λ_{max} (nm) ^b	$t_{1/2}$ (s) ^b
1a	462	17	464 (465) ^c	35
1b	475	77	462	41
2a	472	77	475 (475) ^c	173
2b	475	178	478	173
3a	540	43	556 (480) ^c	2
3b	544	46	550	23

^a in toluene, ^b in methylene chloride, ^c irradiated at 620 nm.

The exception is **3a**: irradiation at 315 – 350 nm gives rise to a very broad absorption band covering all visible range red shifted by 16 nm in methylene chloride compared to toluene. The spectrum of femtosecond pulse at irradiation 620 nm overlaps with the absorption of the colored isomers and gives rise to the band shape distortion owing to photo-discoloration of the longer wavelength absorbing isomers (Fig. 5b). The color fading observed for this derivative is very rapid: the half-life time $t_{1/2}$ in methylene chloride is just 2 seconds.

The half-life times of other derivatives vary in a non-systematic way and the variations can stem from steric rather than from the electronic factors. This phenomenon was observed also in the case of other chromene derivatives.²²

Derivatives **1b** – **3b** do not exhibit coloration under 620 nm laser irradiation. A more detailed quantitative optical characterization of these compounds, including nonlinear properties, is currently under way.

Conclusions

The non-conjugative tethering of the relatively bulky 2PA moiety to the photochromic 2*H*-benzo[*h*]chromenes (the derivatives of **a**-series) does not negatively affect their performance as photochromic materials as compared to the derivatives of **b**-series. All derivatives of the **a**-series undergo coloration under femtosecond laser irradiation at 620 nm and quenching of fluorescence from the 2PA moiety corroborates the occurrence of the efficient RET process, whose exact nature still has to be established.

Notes and references

† Single crystals of **1a** were grown from acetonitrile. X-ray crystallography data were collected on a Bruker-Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer with CCD detector using MoK radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). Crystallographic data for the structures reported in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre: **1a** involving one acetonitrile molecule: CCDC 1033558; solvent-free crystals: CCDC 1033559.

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