**Bundle formation of supramolecular fibers of amphiphilic diarylethene by depletion force and photoinduced submillimeter-scale shrinking**

Kenji Matsuda

Department of Synthetic Chemistry and Biological Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering,

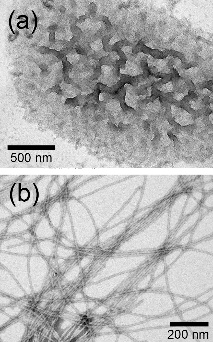
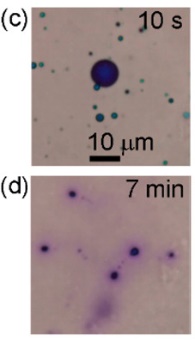
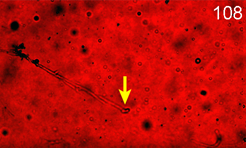
Kyoto University, Katsura, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8510, Japan

Email: kmatsuda@sbchem.kyoto-u.ac.jp

In order to apply photochromic diarylethene in practical use, especially in molecular electronics, assembly and arrangement of the molecules are very important. Therefore, supramolecular chemistry in two- and three dimensional assemblies is attracting interest.

Self-assembled microstructures of an amphiphilic diarylethene showed a photoinduced reversible morphological change in water [1-5]. Photoisomerization of the core diarylethene gave rise to a morphological transformation between colorless microspheres and colored fibers. This system showed reversible morphological change also by temperature change. These behaviors can be interpreted as a photoinduced LCST transition (Figure 1a-d).

Supramolecular nanofibers composed of the closed-ring isomer formed bundles in methylcellulose aqueous solution by depletion force while the spheres composed of the open-ring isomer were not coagulated [6]. Upon irradiation with UV light to the suspension of the open-ring isomer, the fibers were found to be generated and the formed submillimeter-sized bundles showed photoinduced shrinking over than 100 m by the visible light irradiation (Figure 1e).

(e)

**Figure 1.** Sphere-fiber phase transition of diarylethene **1**: TEM image of (a) open-ring isomer **1a**, (b) closed-ring isomer **1b**; optical microscope image (c) immediately after UV irradiation and (d) after 7 min of UV irradiation; (e) shrinking of a long bundle upon irradiation with visible light for 108 s.

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|  | **Kenji Matsuda (**松田建児**),** U of Tokyo (B.S. 1992; M.S. 1994, Ph. D. 1997), Assist. Prof., U of Tokyo (1994-1995), Assist. and Assoc. Profs., Kyushu U (1995-2008), Visiting Scholar, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (2001-2002), Professor, Kyoto U (since 2008). Research interests: physical organic chemistry in a broad sense. The corner stone of our scientific philosophy is that we would like to design an ideal experimental system that envisions a revolutionary scientific concept. |