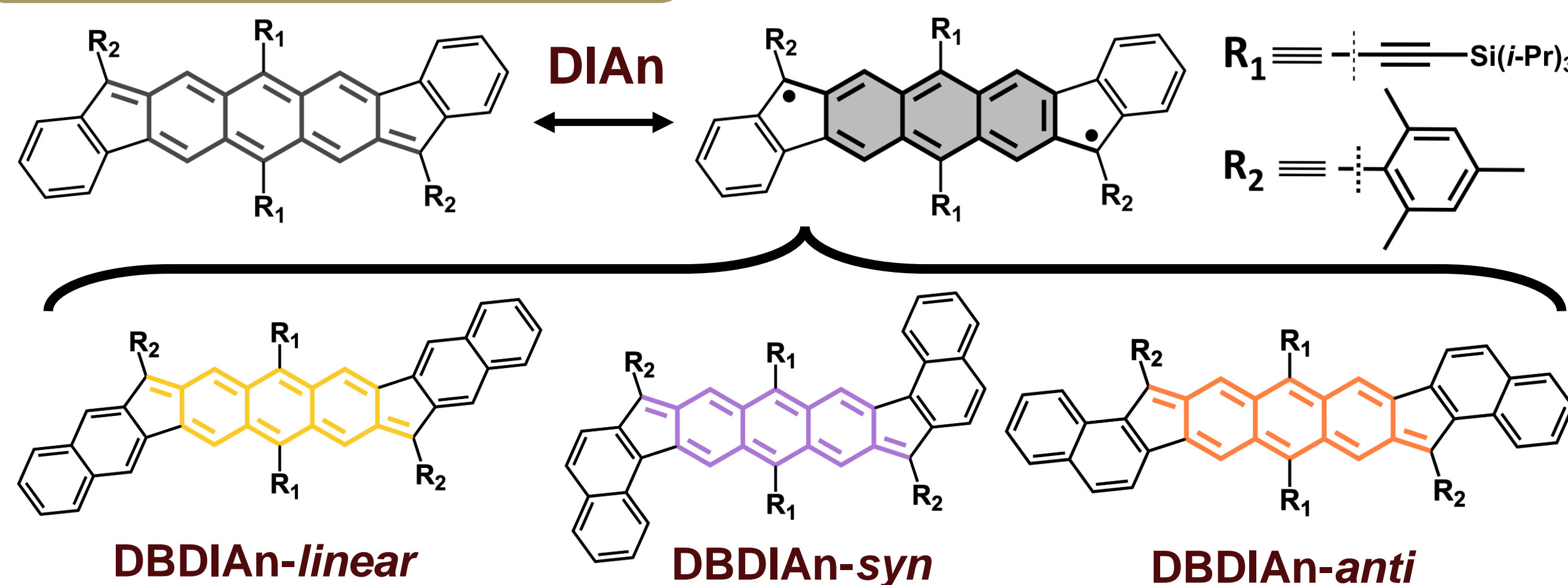




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## INTRODUCTION

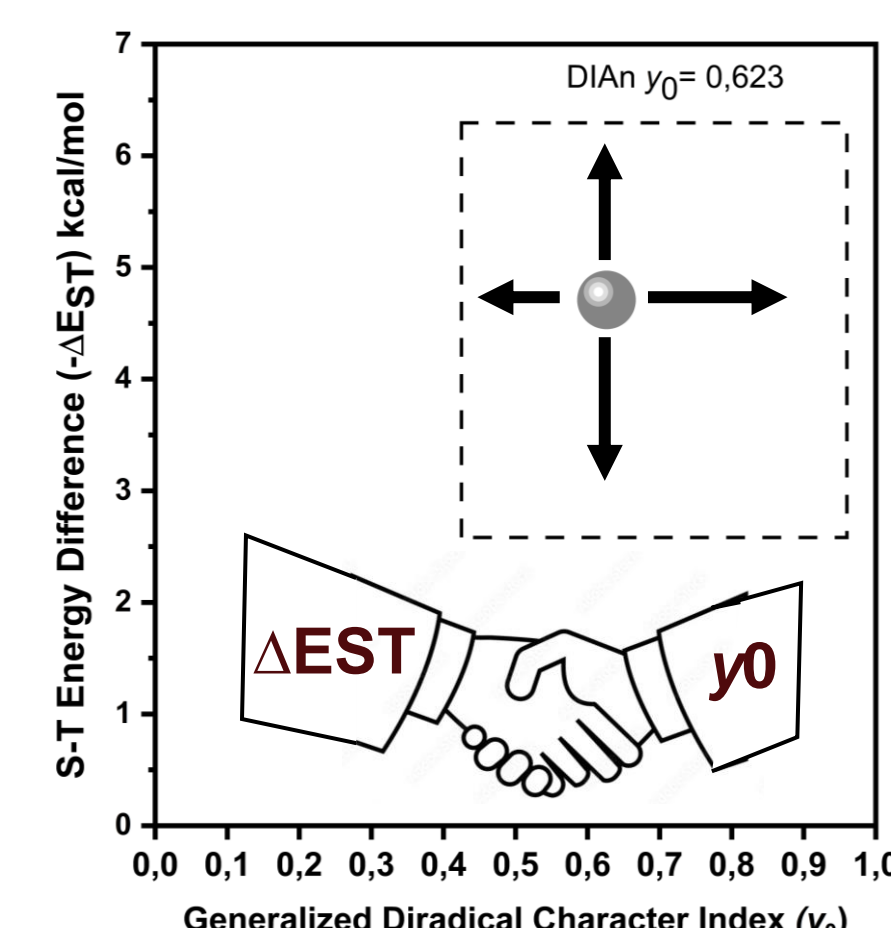


Diradical polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) offer unique properties to be used in organic electronic and magnetic materials. DIAn close shell form has a characteristic antiaromatic moiety. The diradical formation produces the core aromatization that exhibits remarkable stability [1].

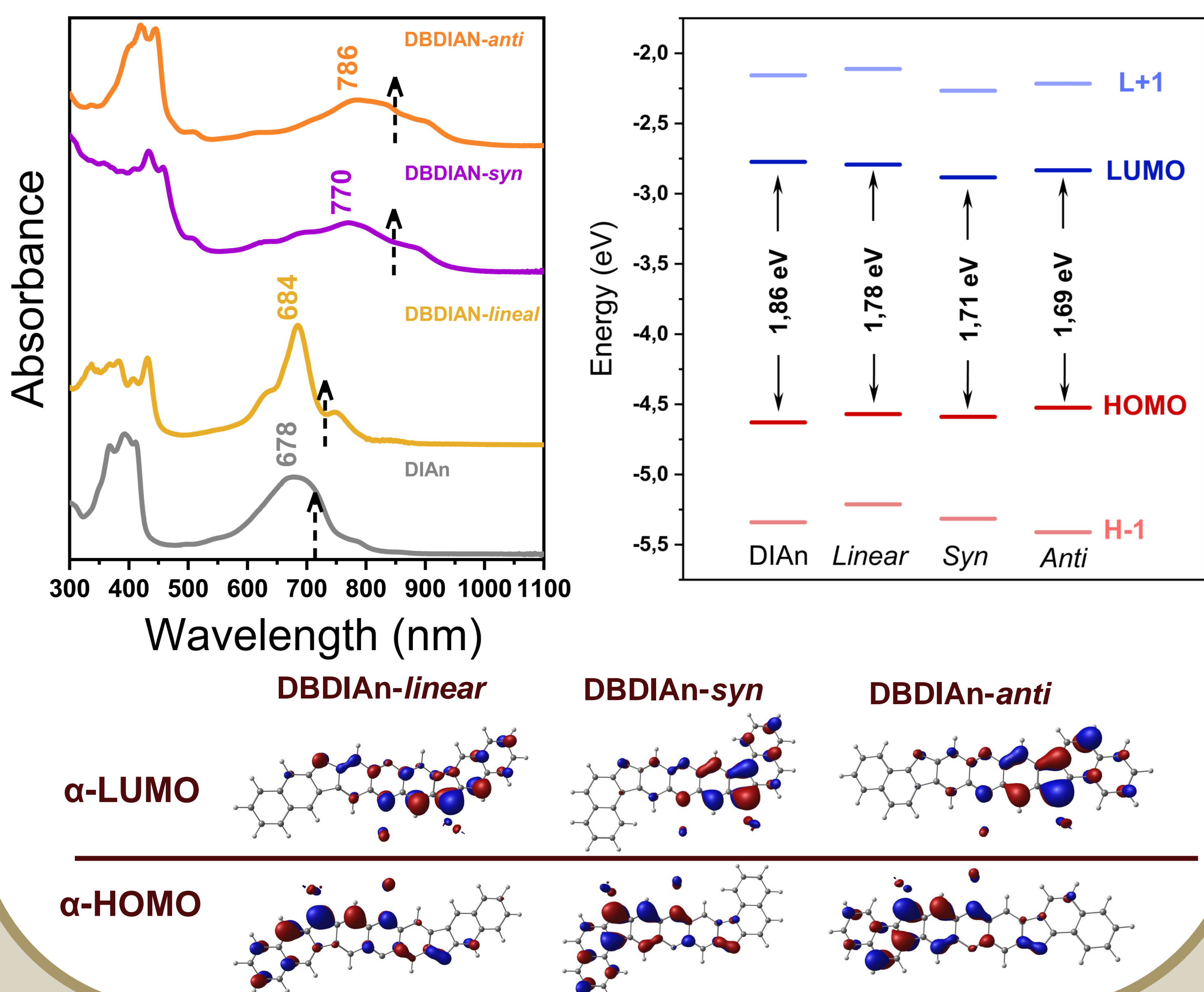
## TARGET

### Modulation of the $\Delta E_{ST}$

- 1) Extension of the molecule with another fused benzene (i.e., forming terminal naphthalenes)
- 2) Isomerization resulting from the fusion topology of these terminal benzenes [2].

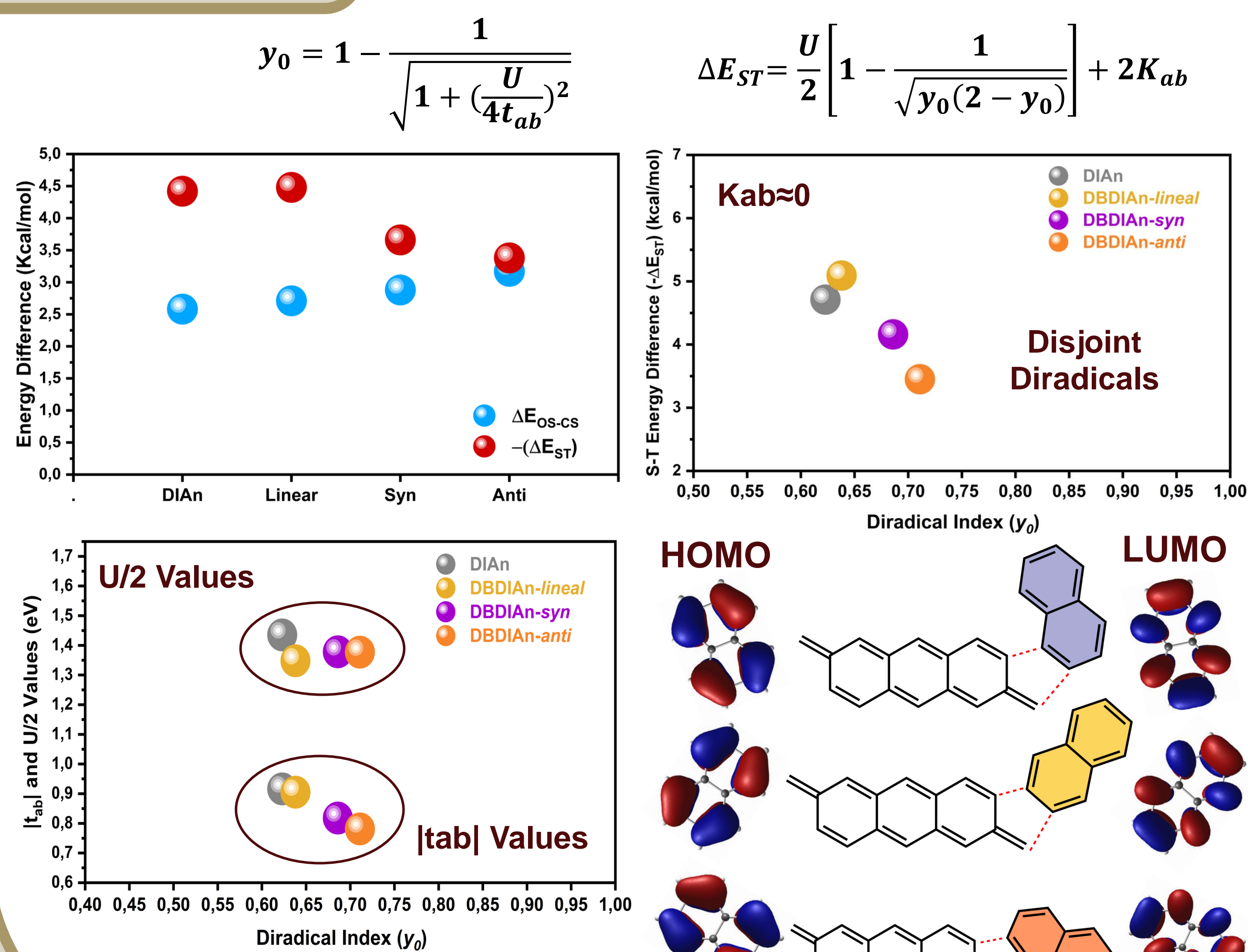


## UV-VIS-NIR ELECTRONIC ABSORPTION, ENERGY DIAGRAM AND TOPOLOGY OF FRONTIER MOLECULAR ORBITALS.

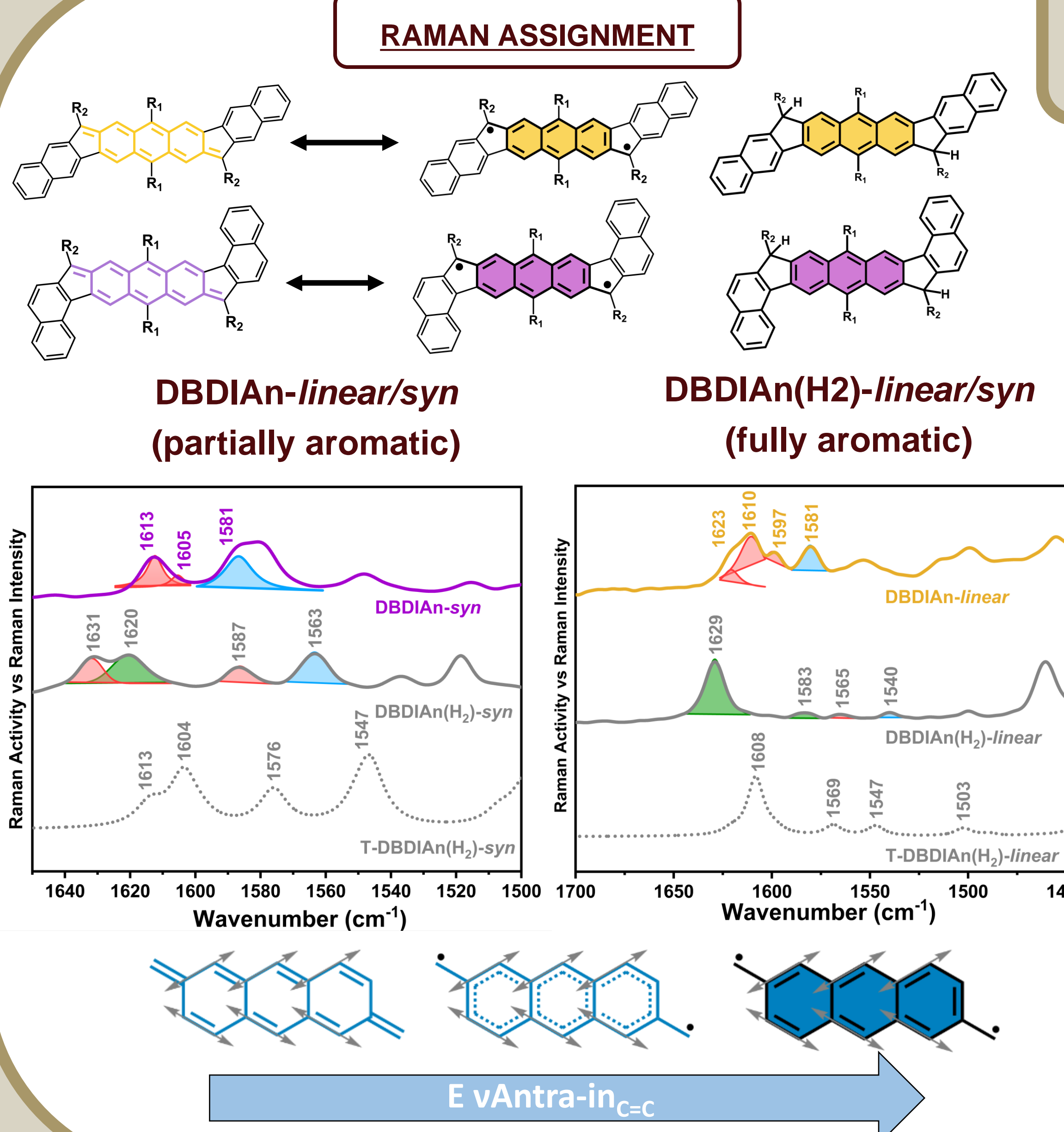


## ELECTRONIC STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION

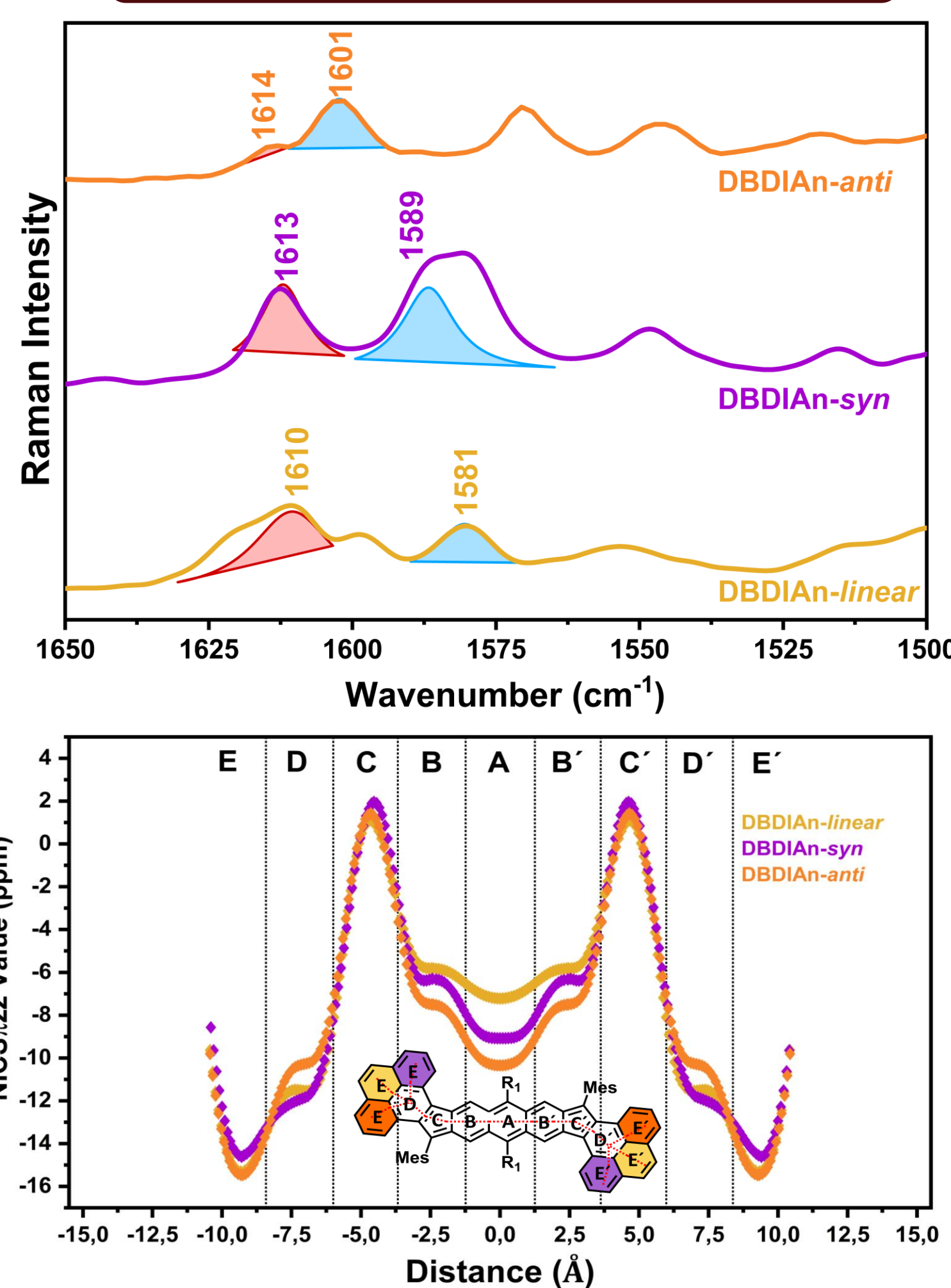
### THE "TWO ELECTRONS IN TWO SITES" MODEL



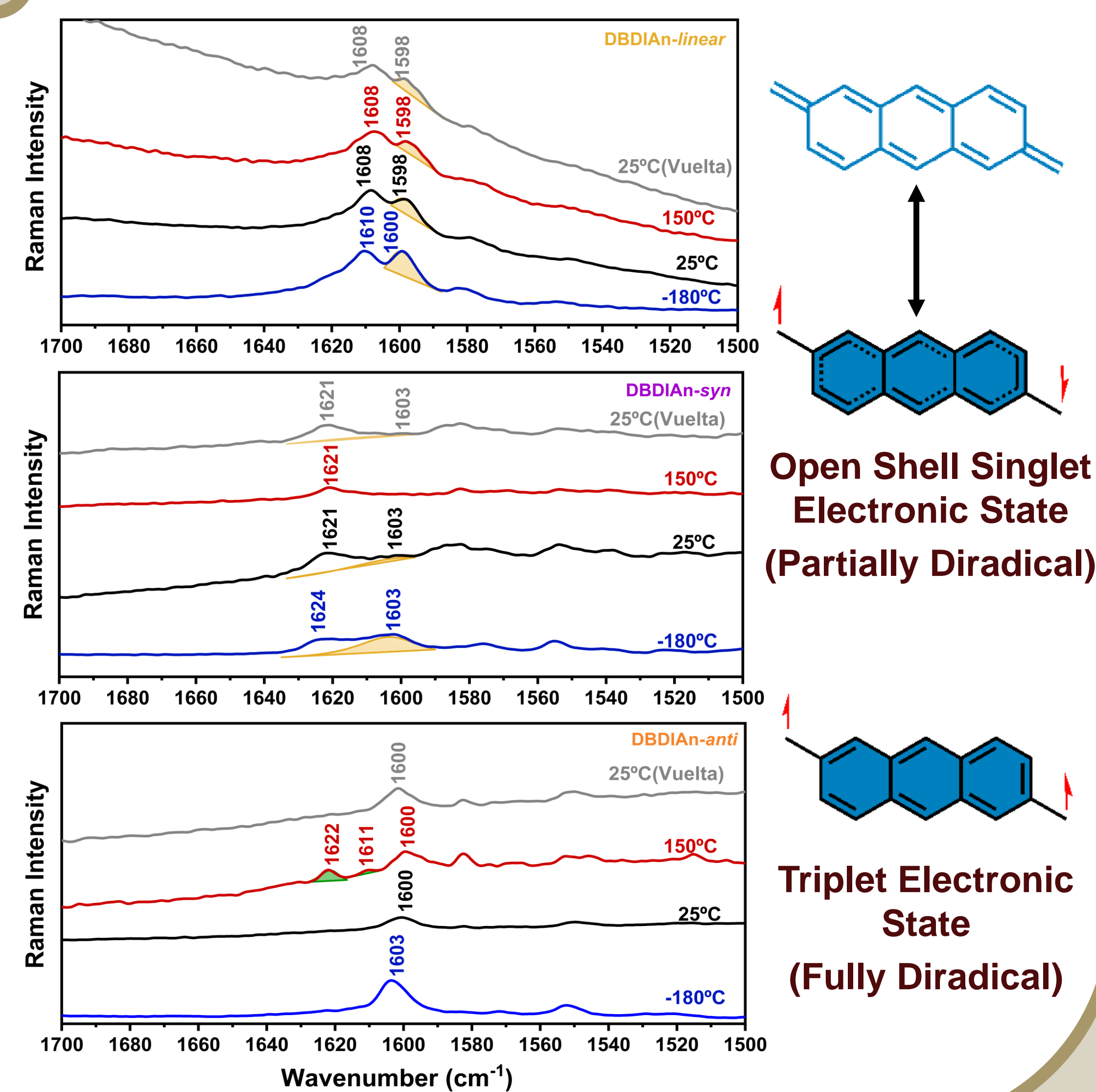
## MOLECULAR STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION



### RAMAN SPECTRA AND NICS VALUES



### TEMPERATURE INFLUENCE IN THE VIBRATIONAL RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY



Open Shell Singlet Electronic State (Partially Diradical)

Triplet Electronic State (Fully Diradical)

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we carry out a complete study of the electronic and molecular structure characterization together with model quantum chemical calculations. Based on the 2 electron in 2 sites model, the diradical character is dictated by two electronic parameters, the repulsion term  $U$  and the transfer integral,  $tab$ . Here, we have shown how to design new diradicals based on the fine-tuning of the transfer integral term using structure refinement of a series of molecules containing a common 2,6-anthracene conjugation of the two radical centers. We were able to incrementally and rationally tune the singlet-triplet energy gap of the DBDIAn series over a narrow 1.6 kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup> range. As demonstrated by this study, we are aiming to produce real, synthesizable compounds with tailored singlet-triplet energy gaps for specific organic electronic applications.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Diindeno-fusion of an anthracene as a design strategy for stable organic biradicals. Gabriel E. Rudebusch, José L. Zafra, Kjell Jorner, Jonathan L. Marshall, Iratxe Arrechea-Marcos, Guzmán L. Ekotaro Fukudaspejo, Rocio Ponce Ortiz, Carlos J. Gómez-García, Lev N. Zakharov, Masayoshi Nakano, Henrik Ottosson, Juan Casado and Michael M. Haley, Nature Chem., 2016.
- [2] Diindenoanthracene Diradicals Enable Rational, Incremental Tuning of Their Singlet-Triplet Energy Gaps, J.J. Dressler, A. Cardenas Valdivia, R. Kishi, G.E. Rudebusch, A.M. Ventura, B.E. Chastain, C.J. Gomez-Garcia, L.N. Zakharov, M. Nakano, J. Casado, M.M. Haley, Chem, 2020, 6, 1353-1368.