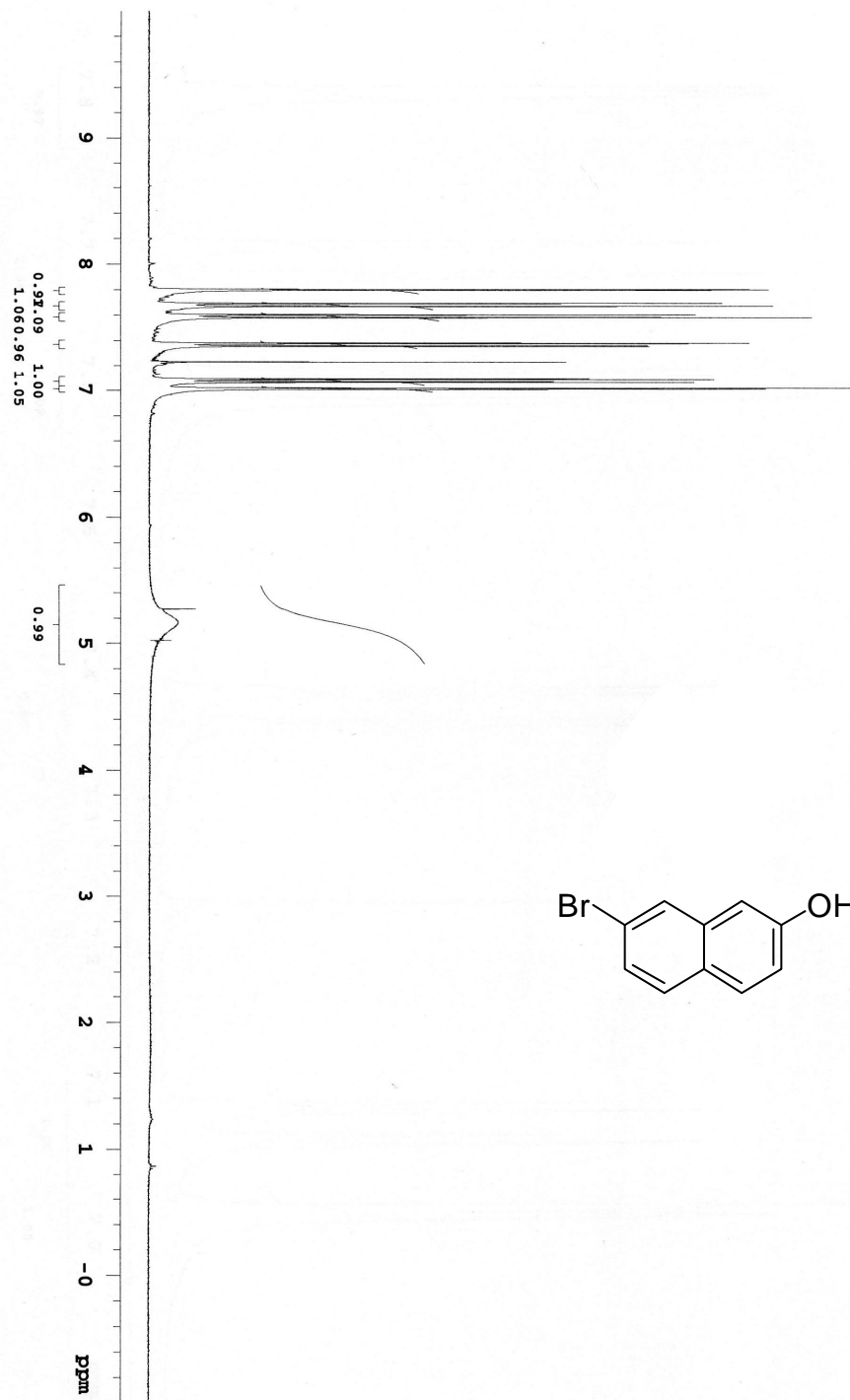


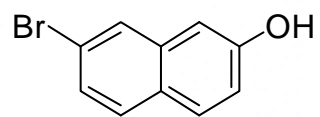
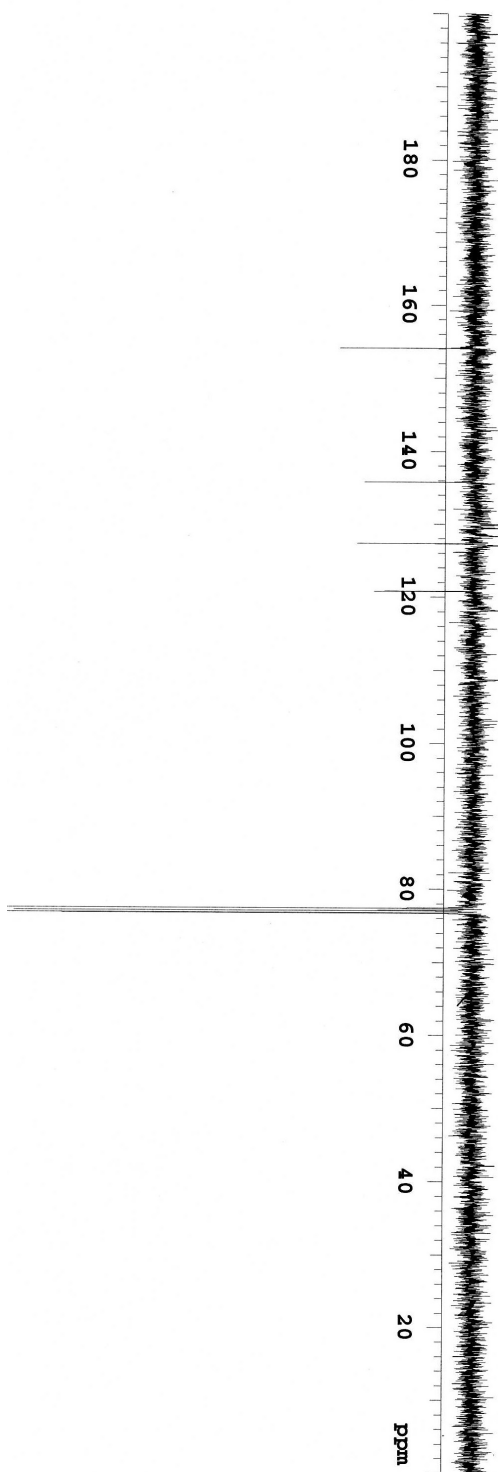
Light-Controlled Supramolecular Helicity of a Liquid Crystalline Phase Using a Helical Polymer Functionalized with a Single Chiroptical Molecular Switch.

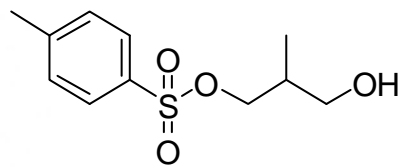
Dirk Pijper, Mahthild G. M. Jongejan, Auke Meetsma and Ben L. Feringa*

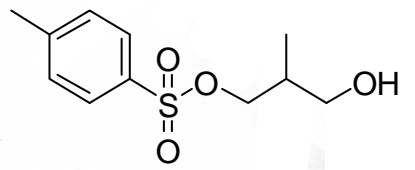
Department of Organic and Molecular Inorganic Chemistry, Stratingh Institute,
University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG, Groningen, The Netherlands

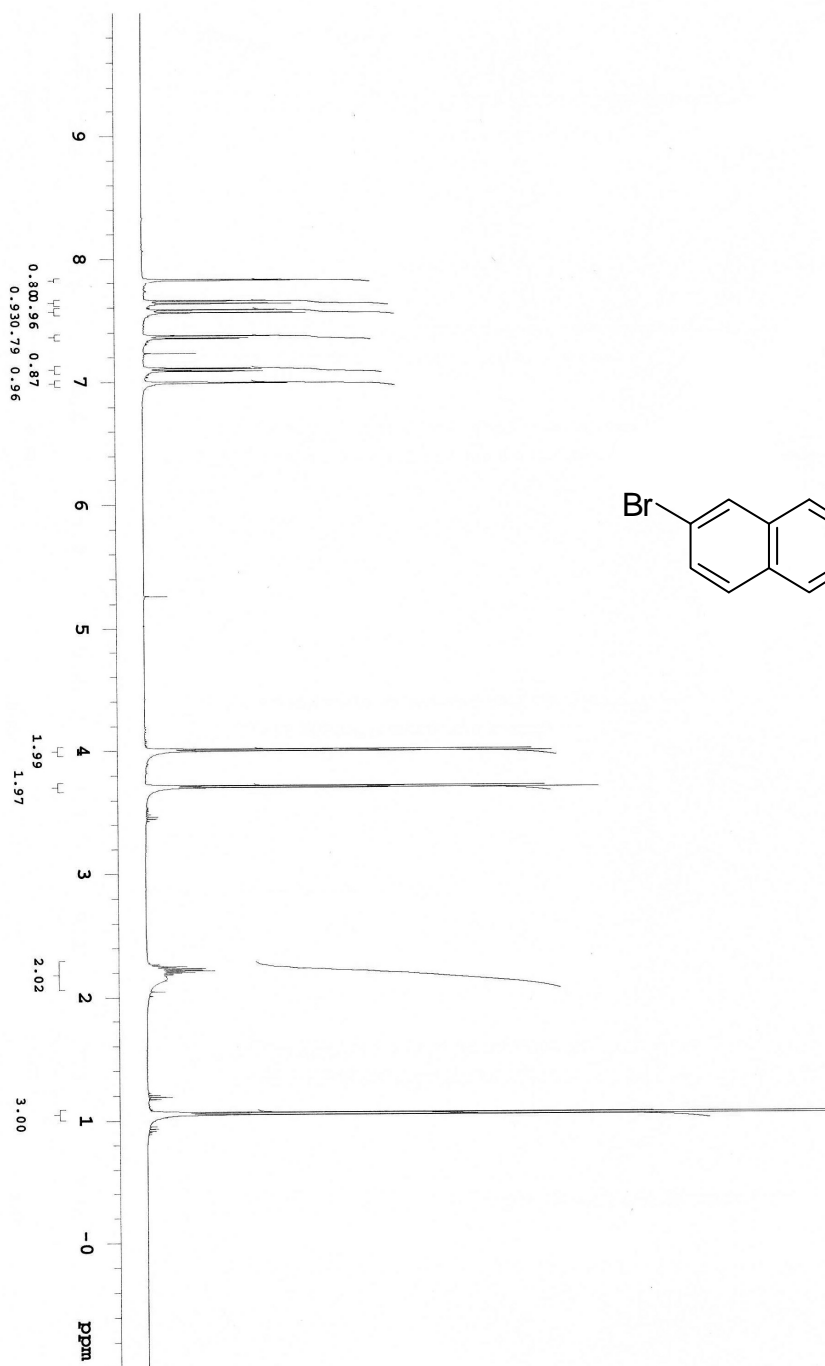
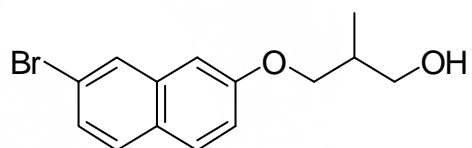
Fax: (+31)50-363-4296 E-mail: b.l.feringa@rug.nl

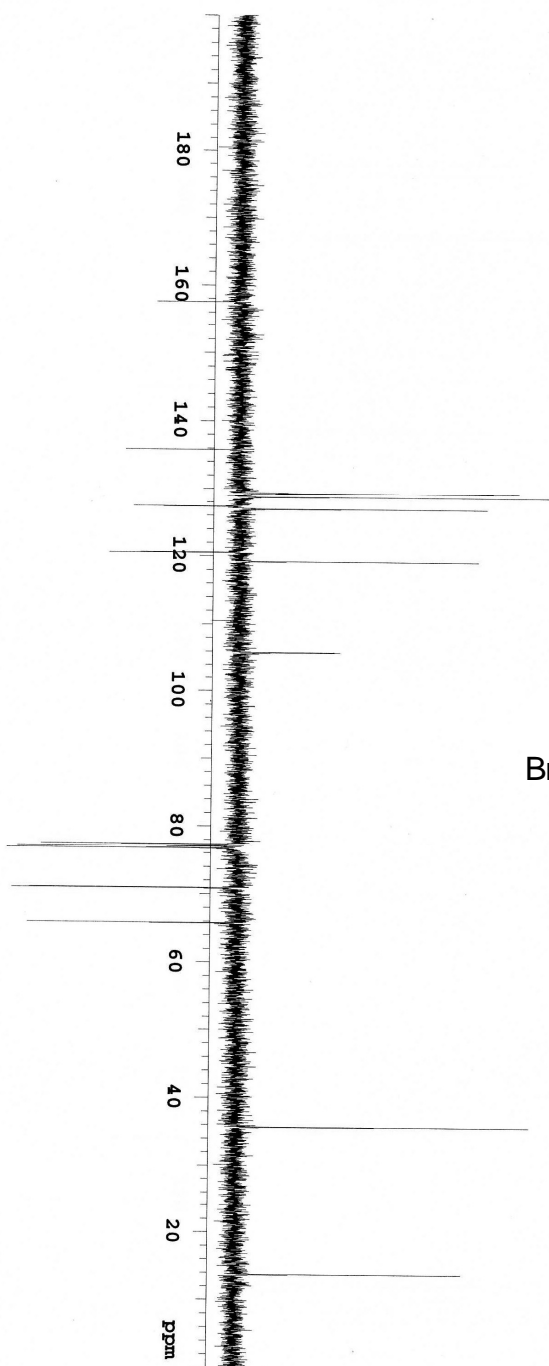
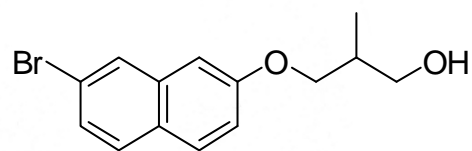


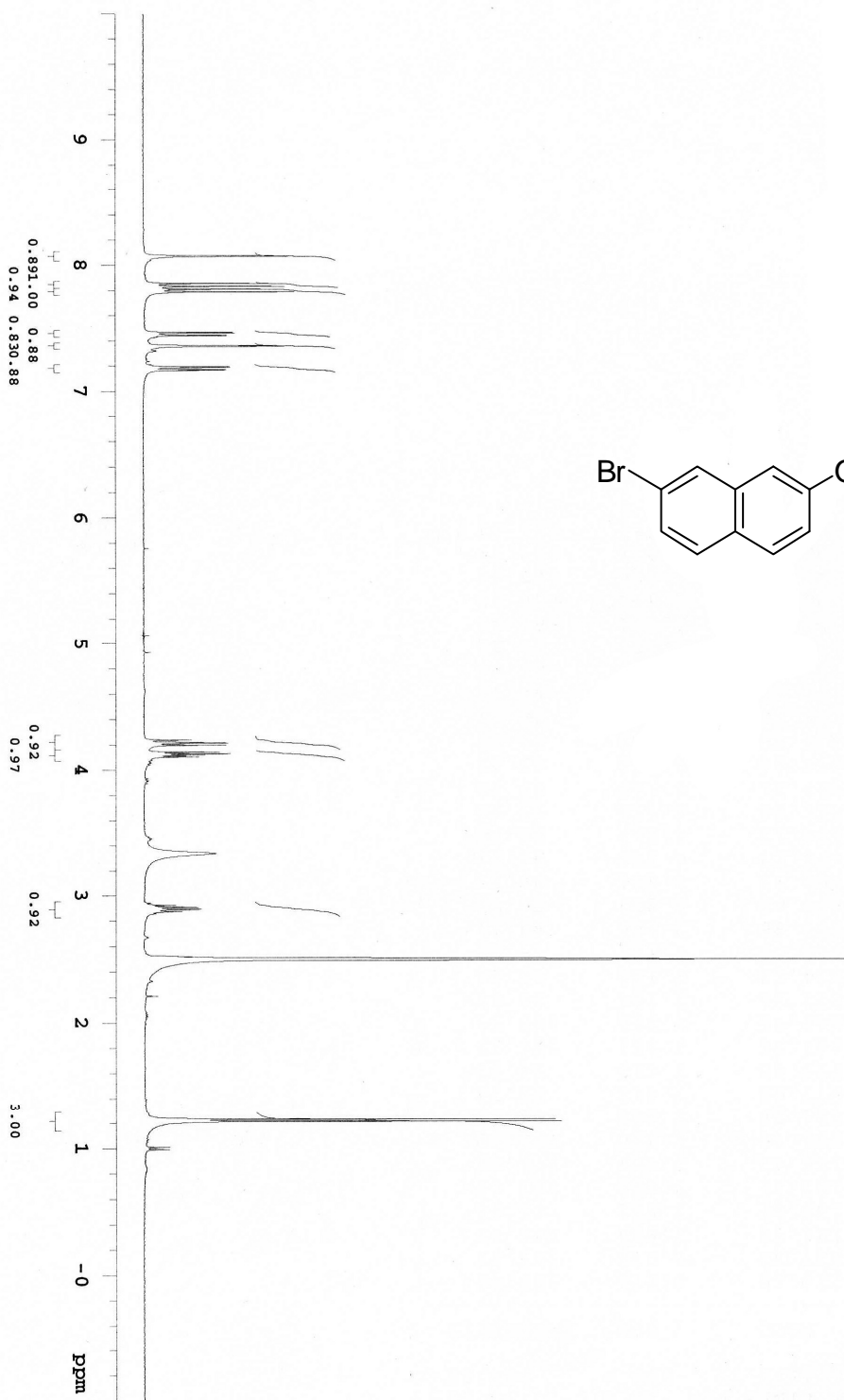
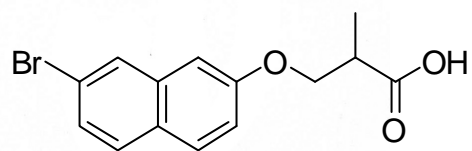


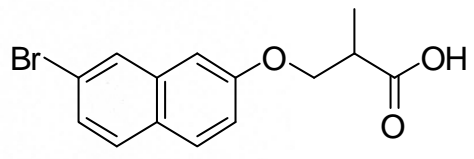
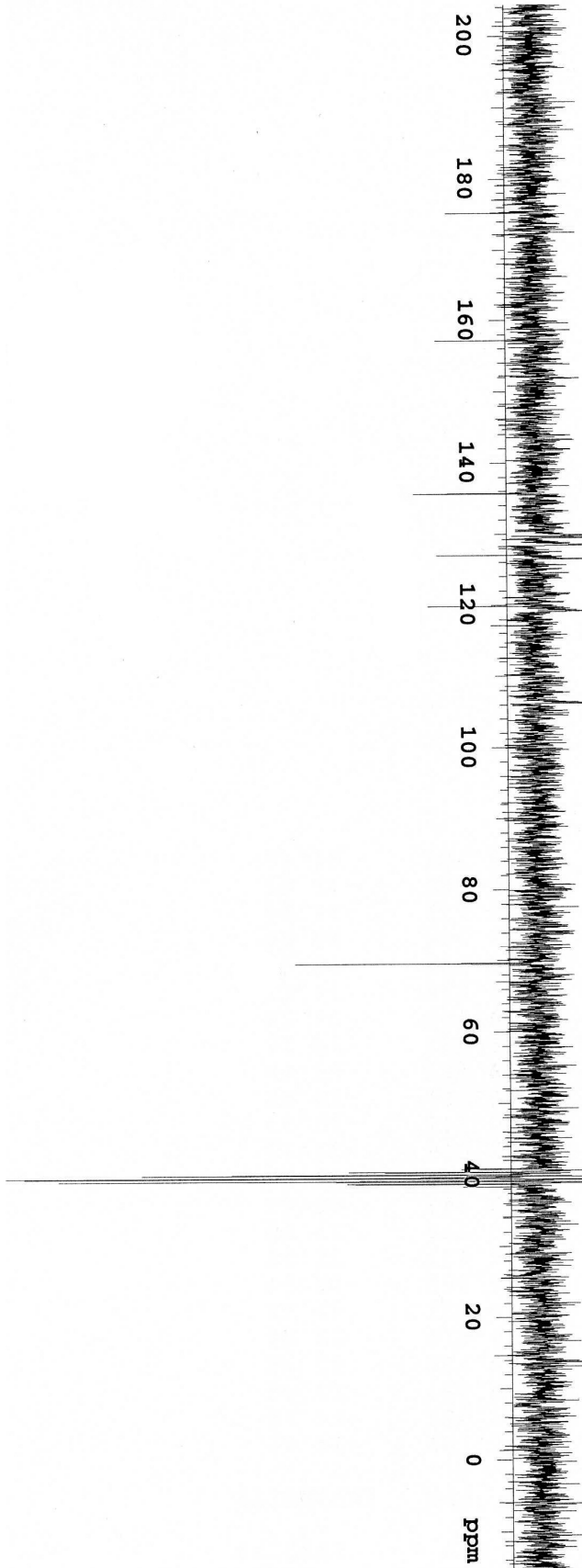


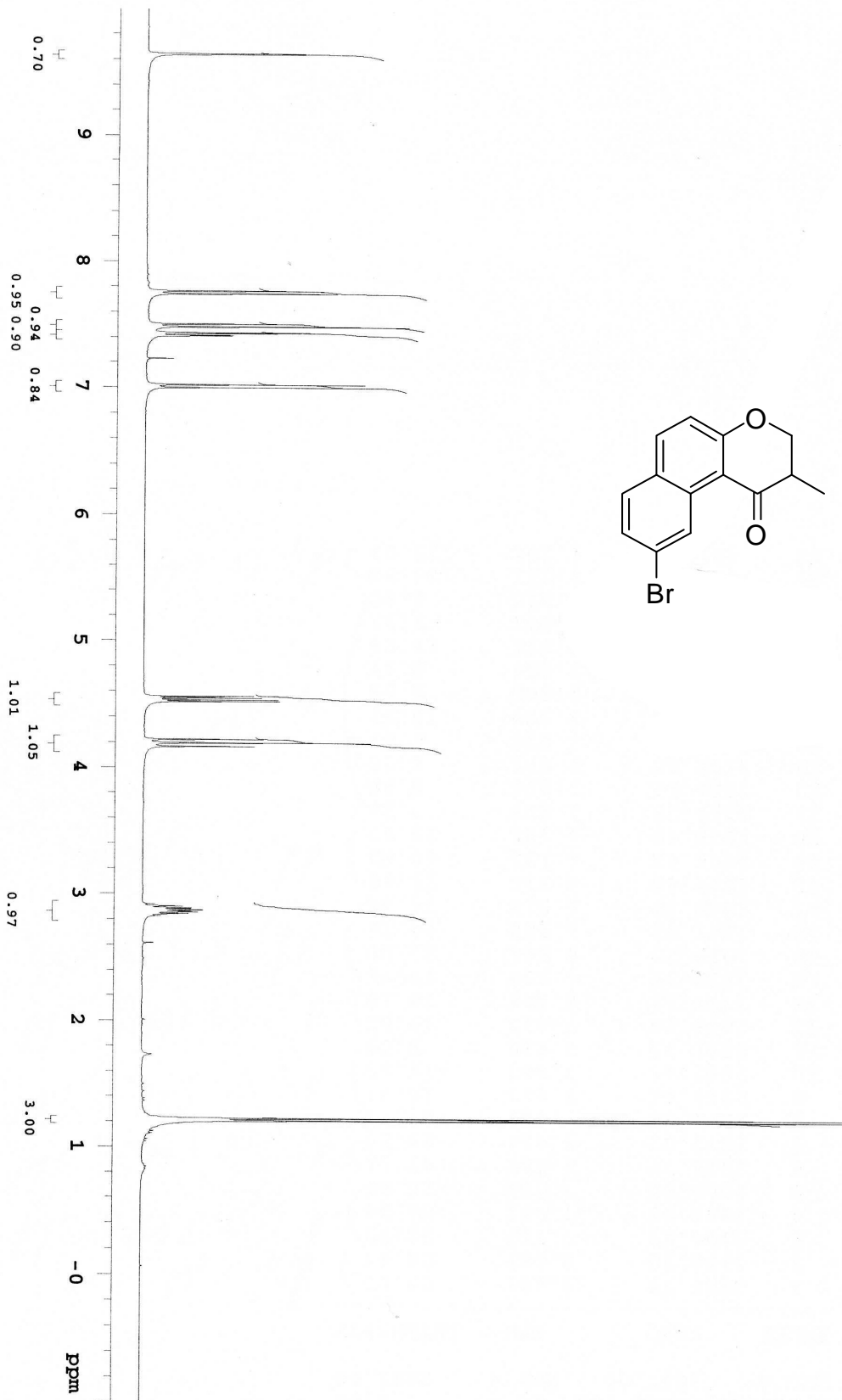
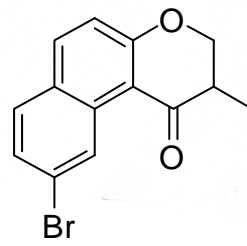


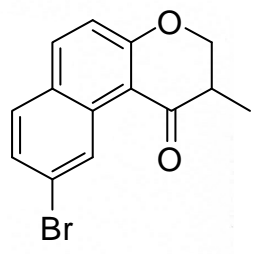
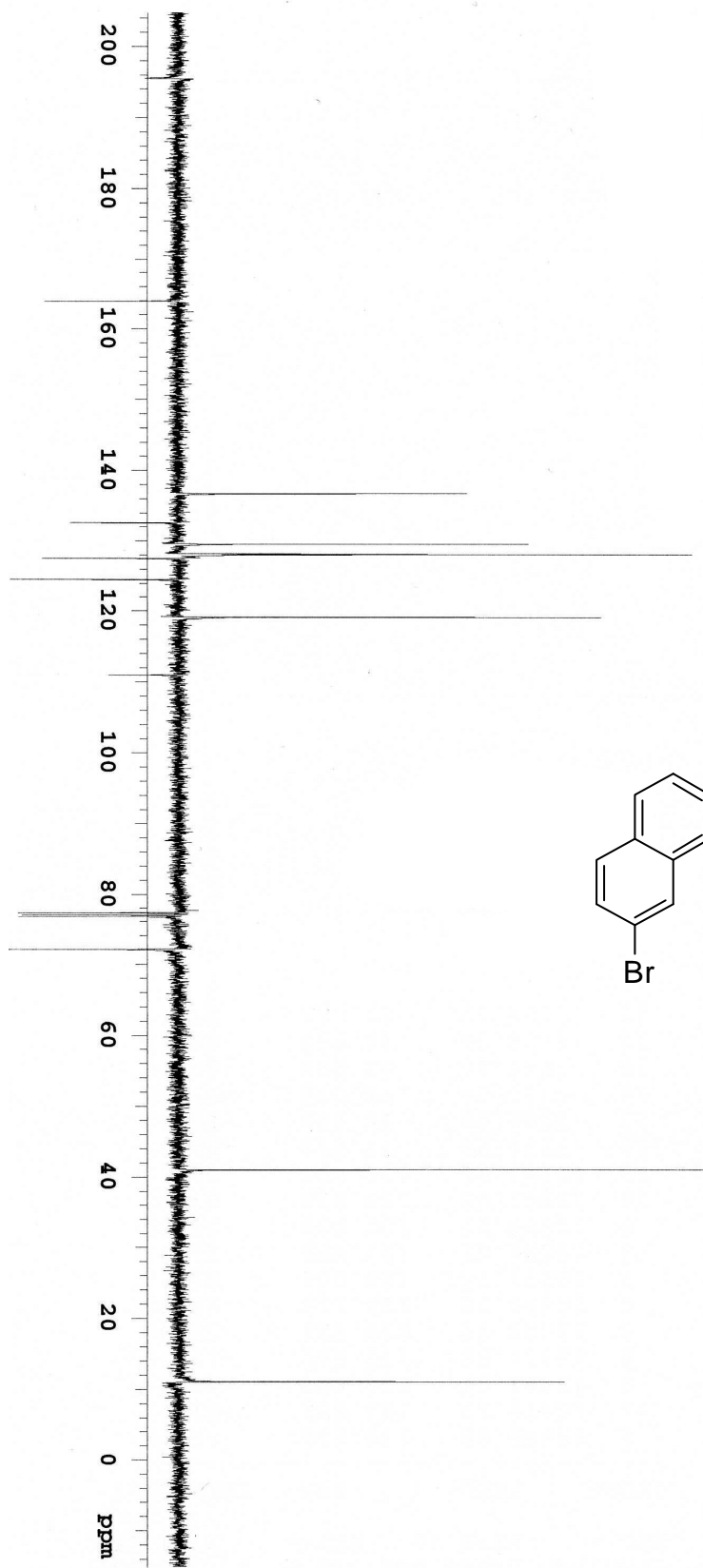


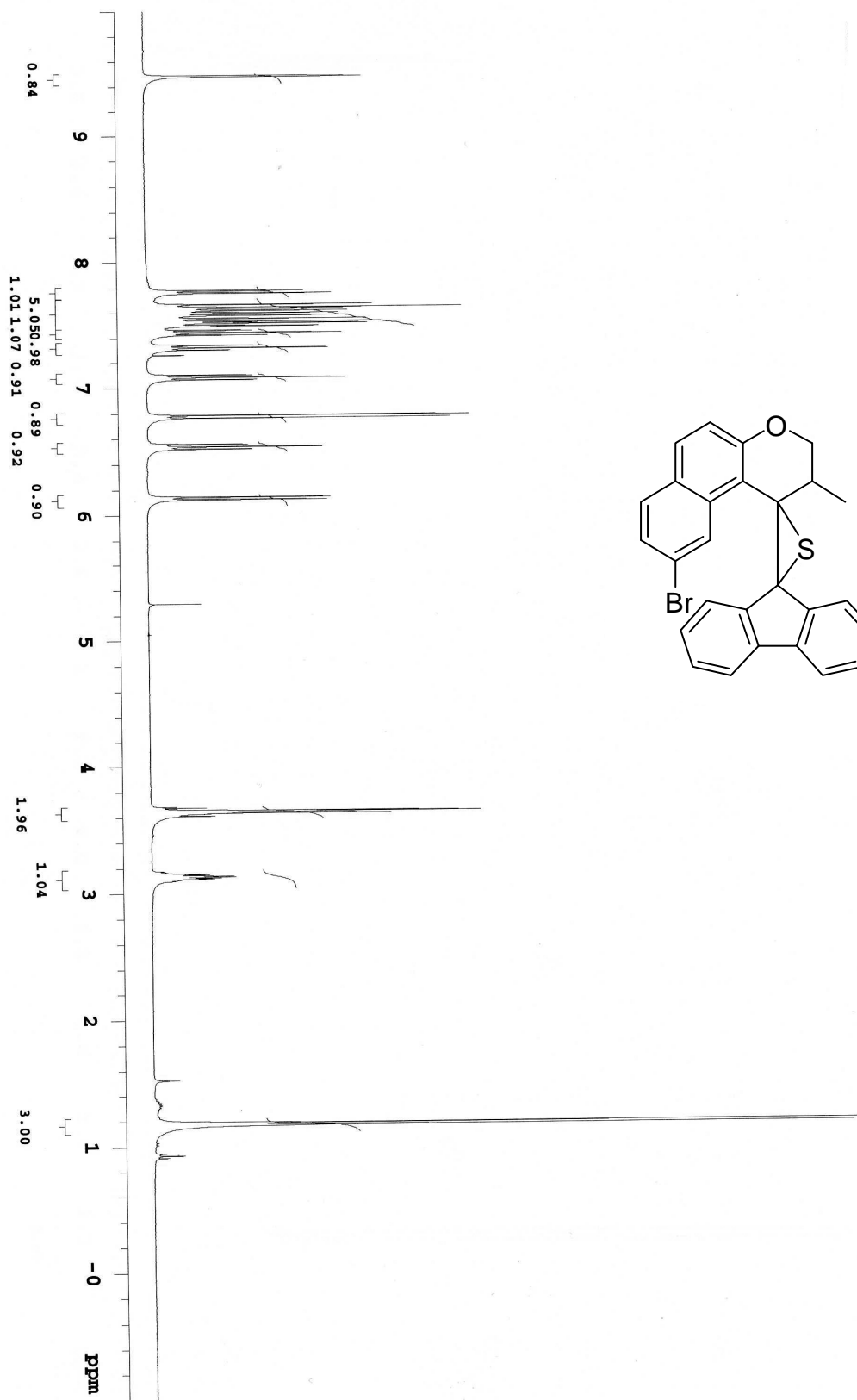


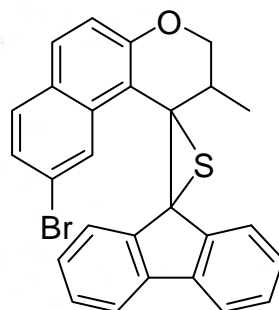
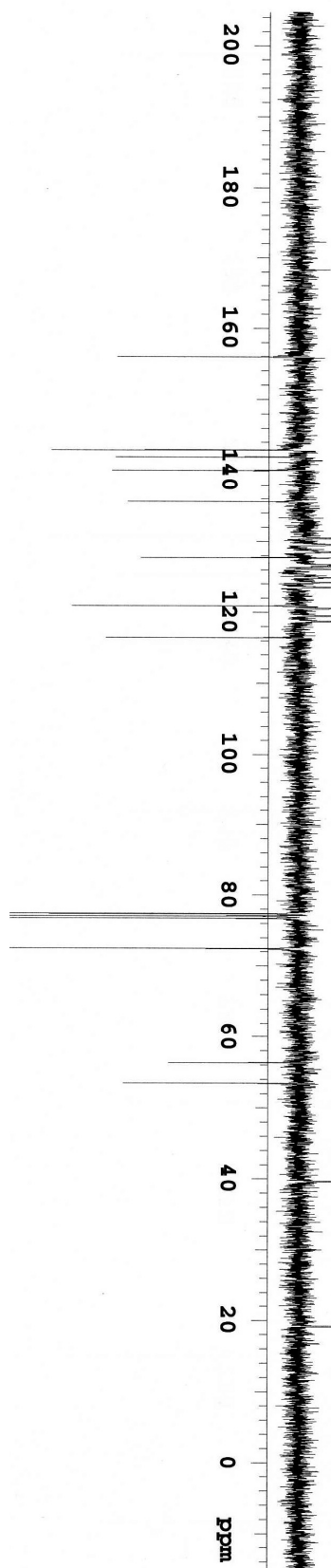


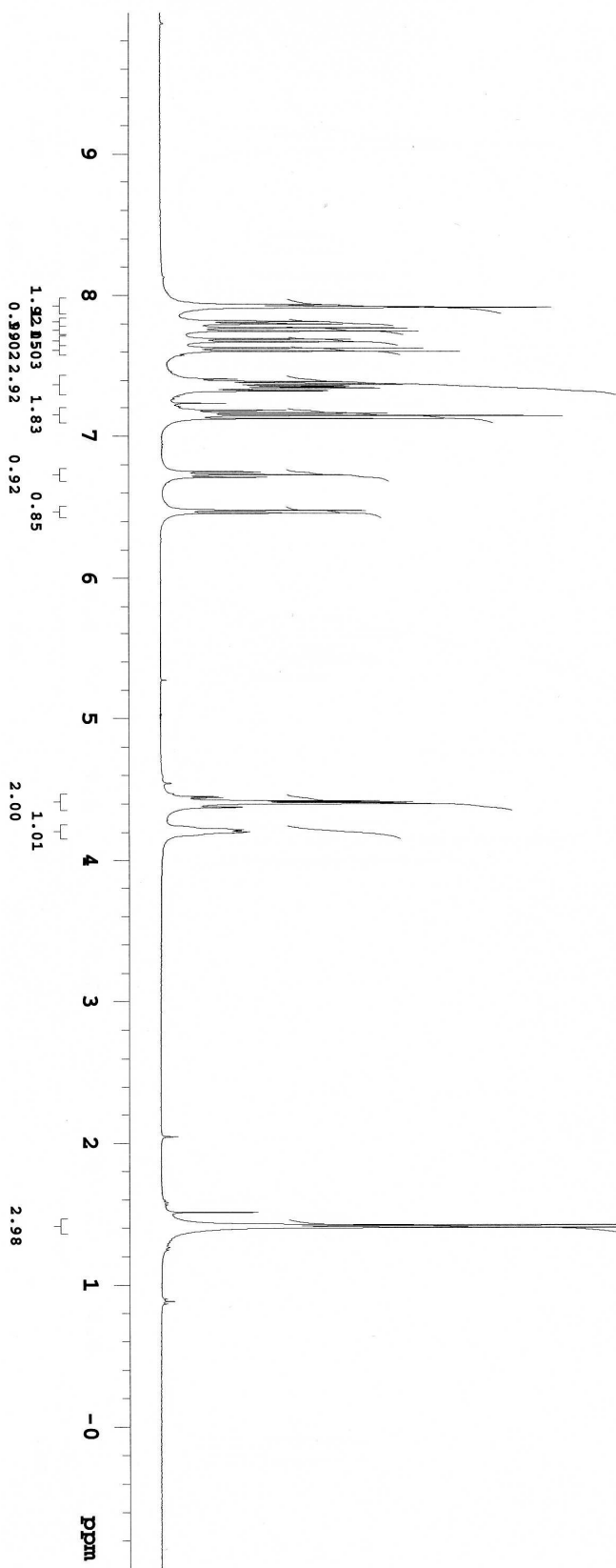
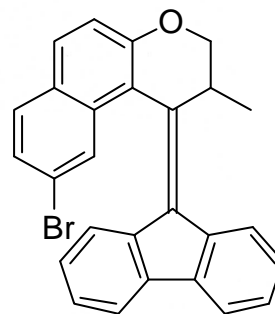


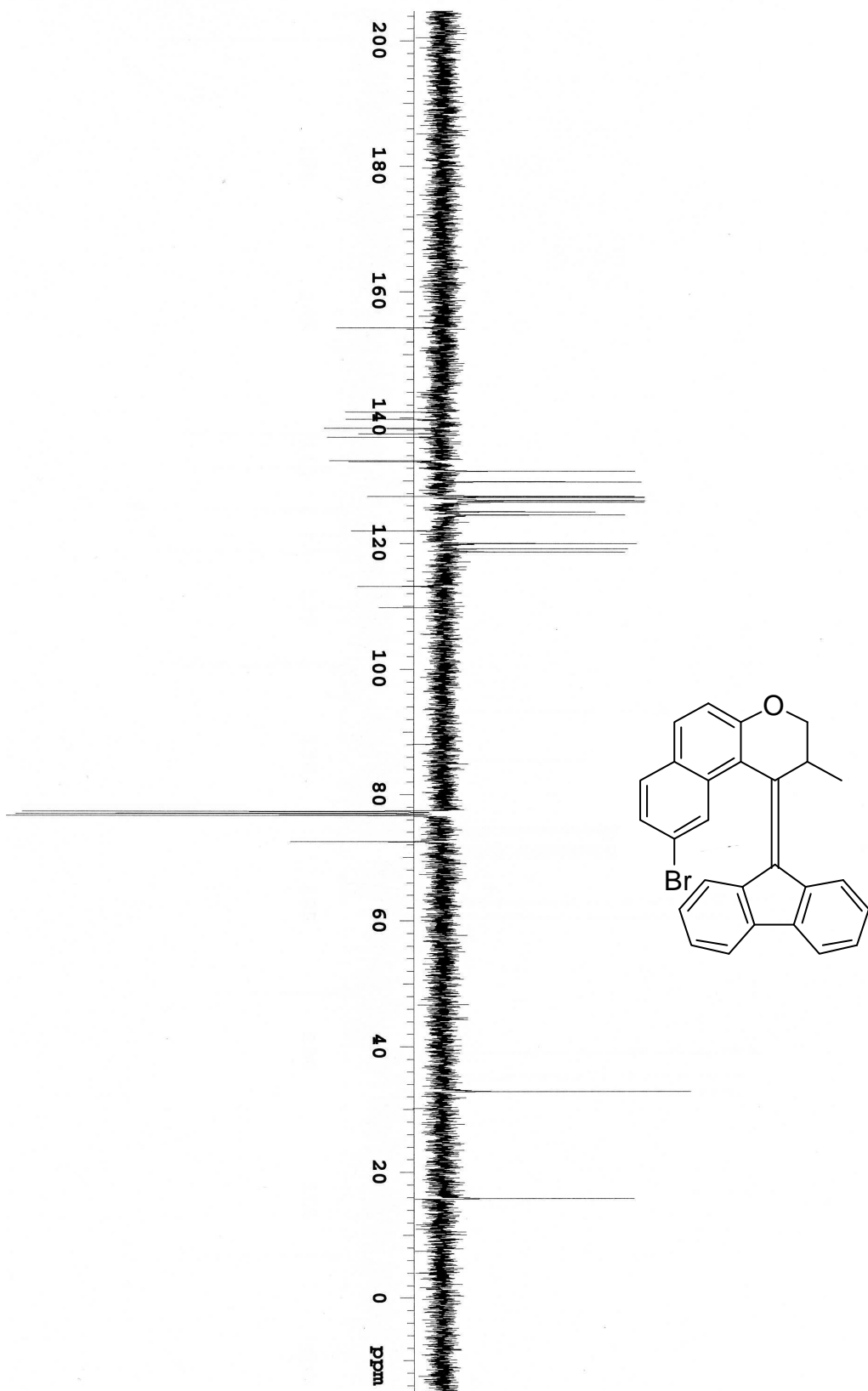


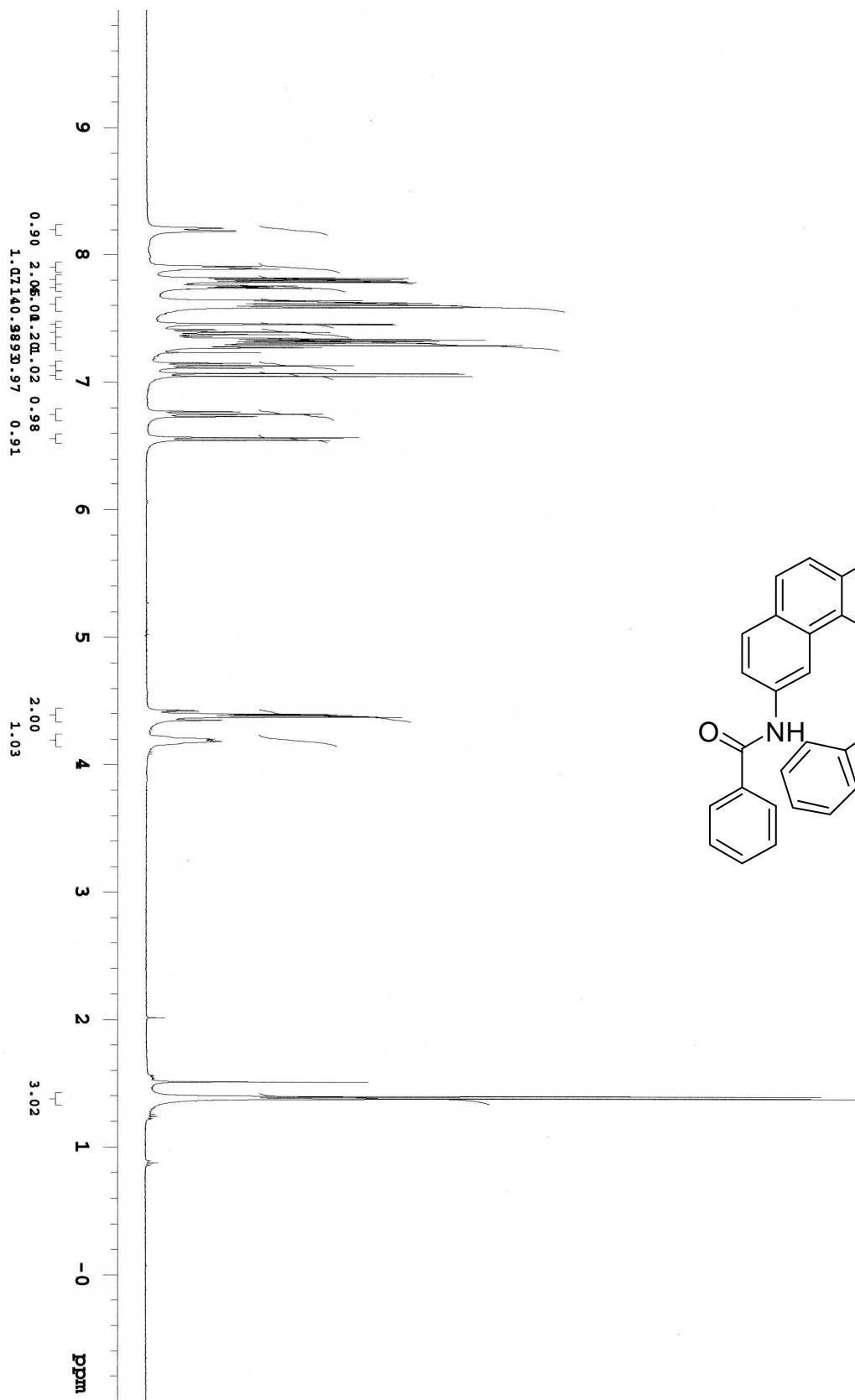
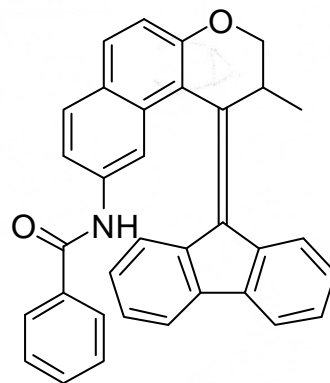


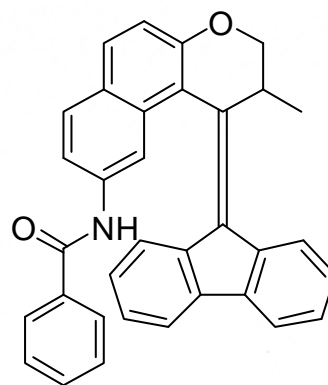
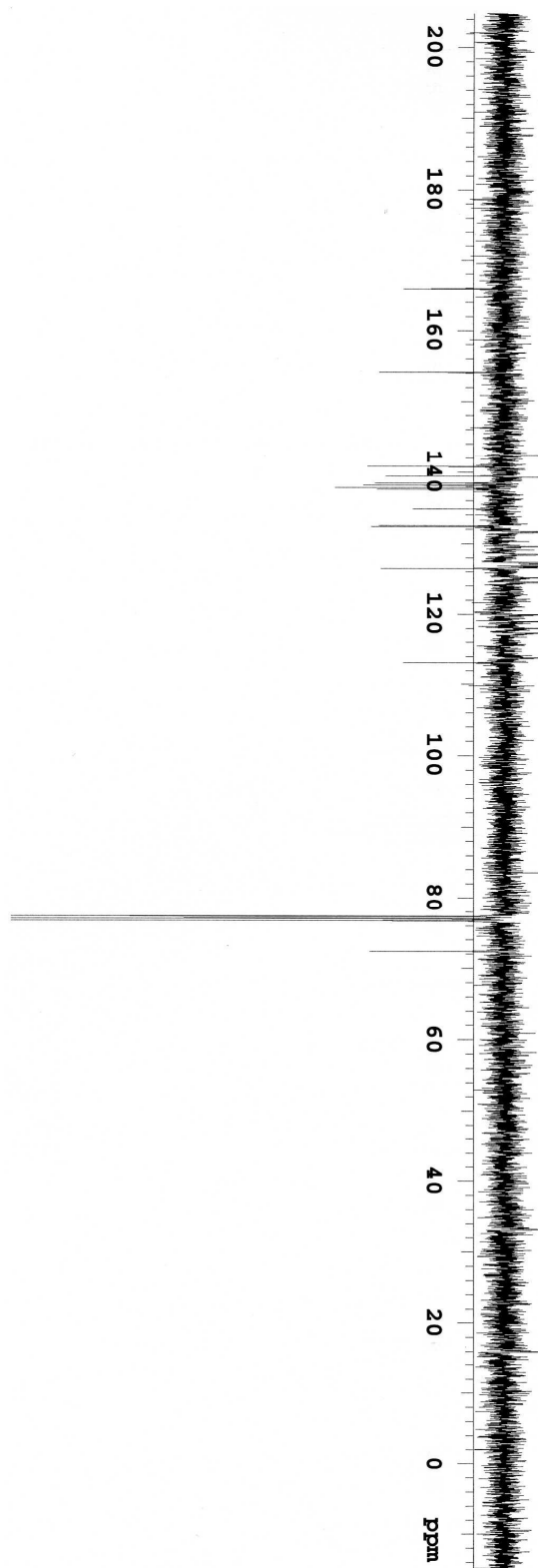


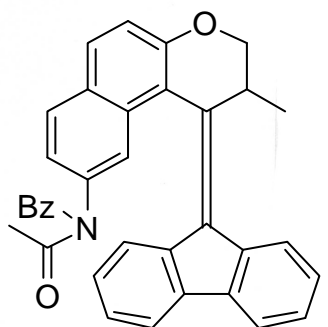
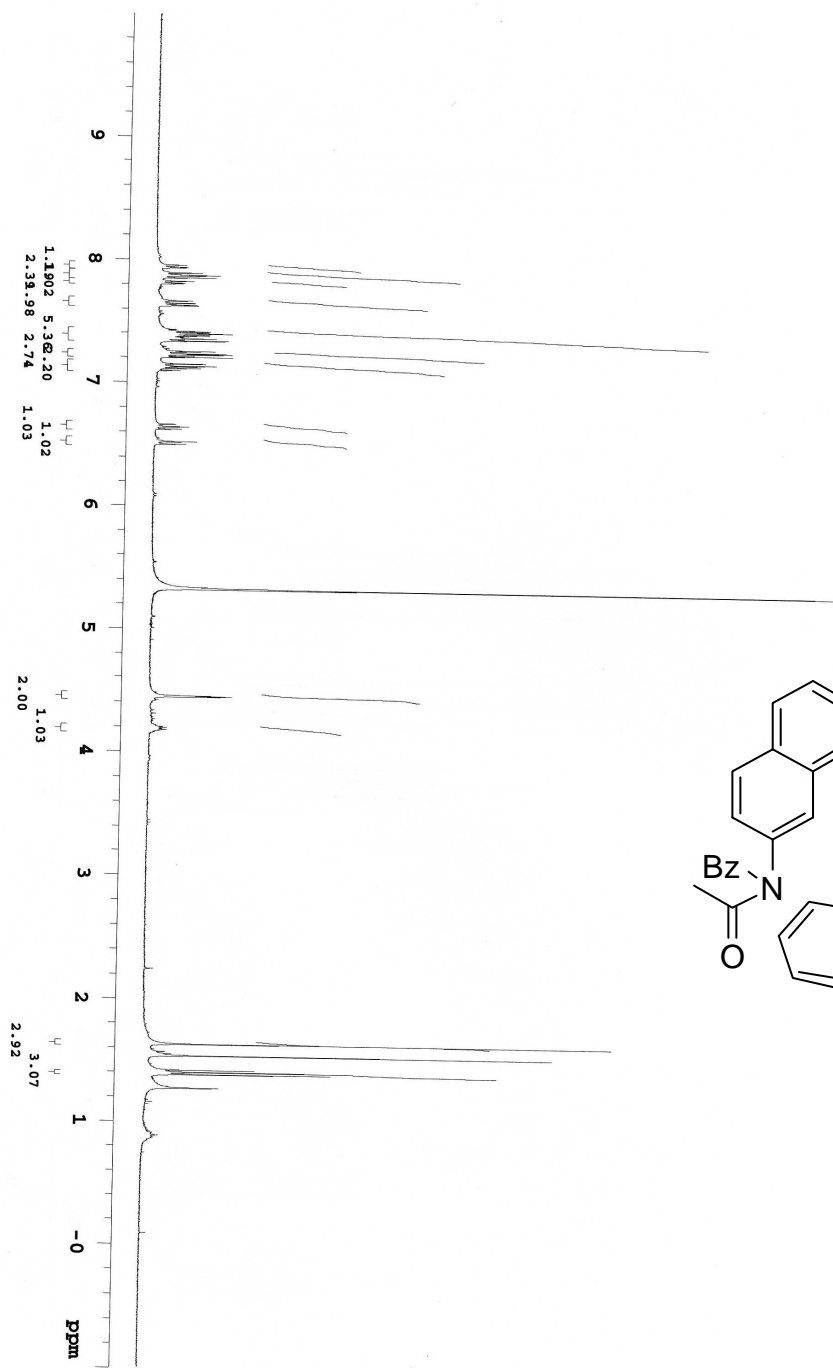


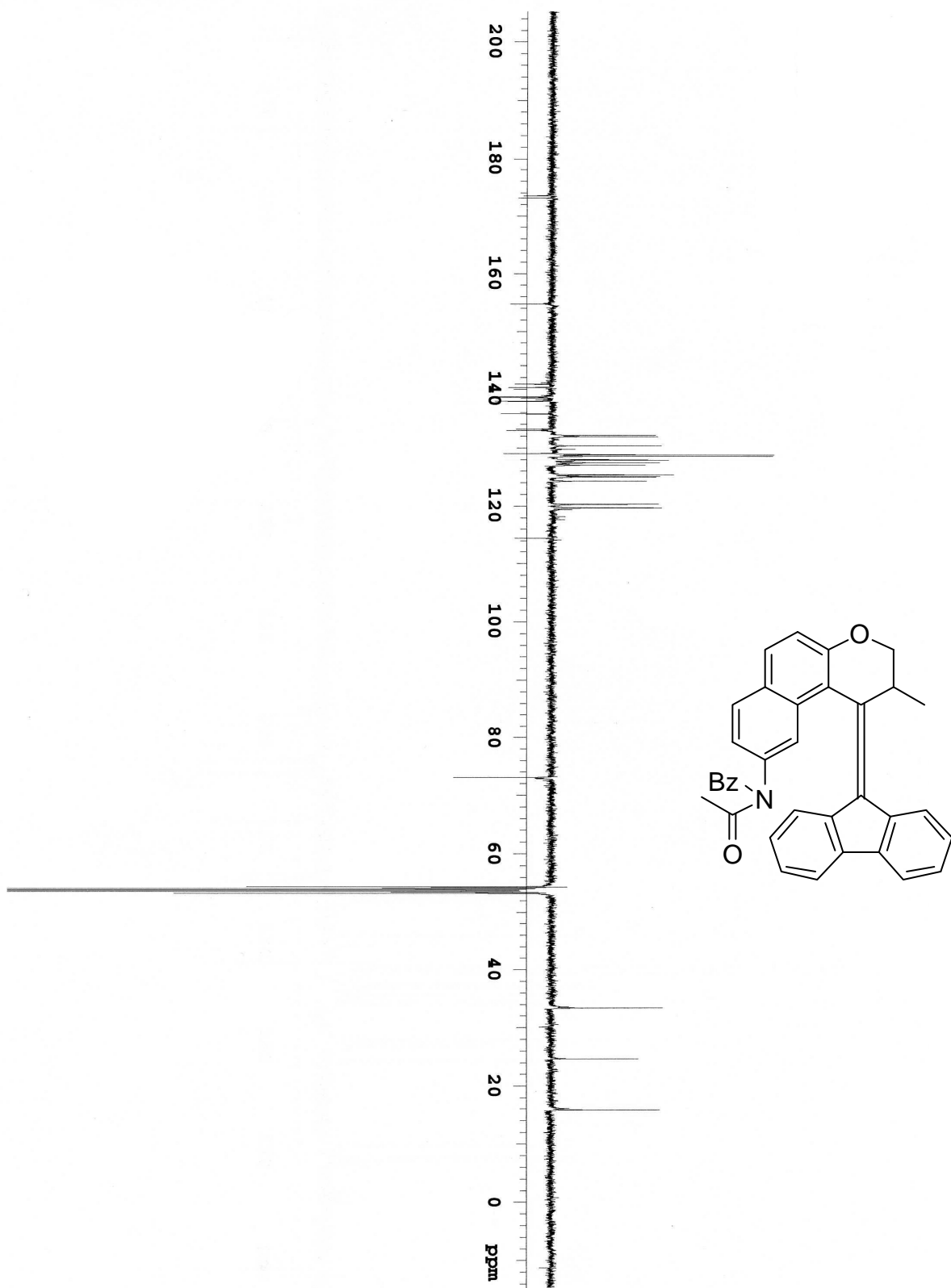


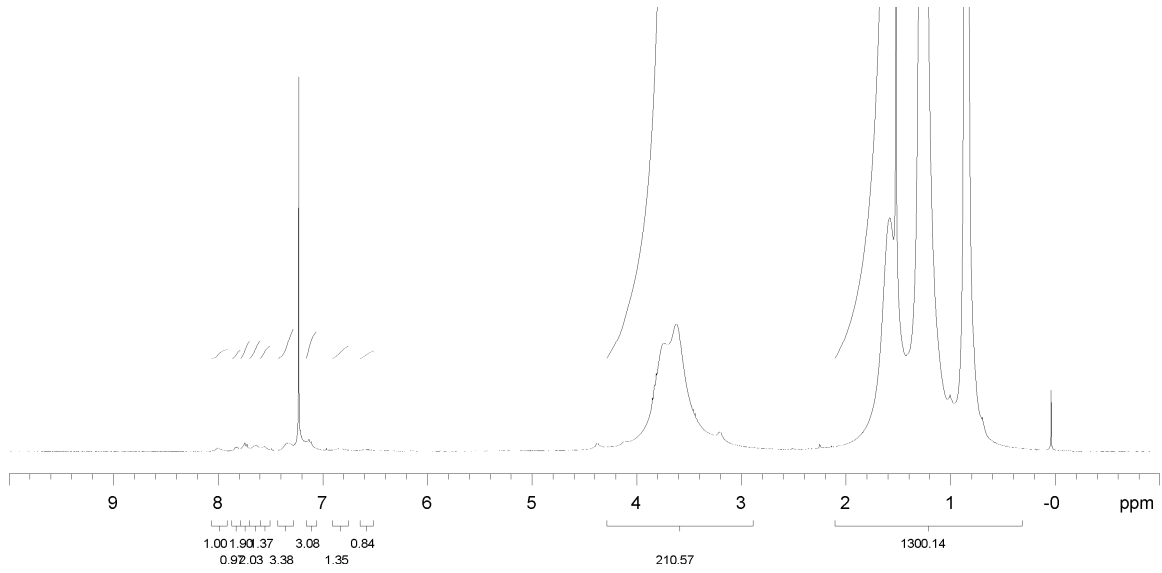
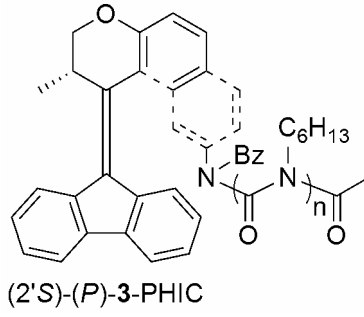


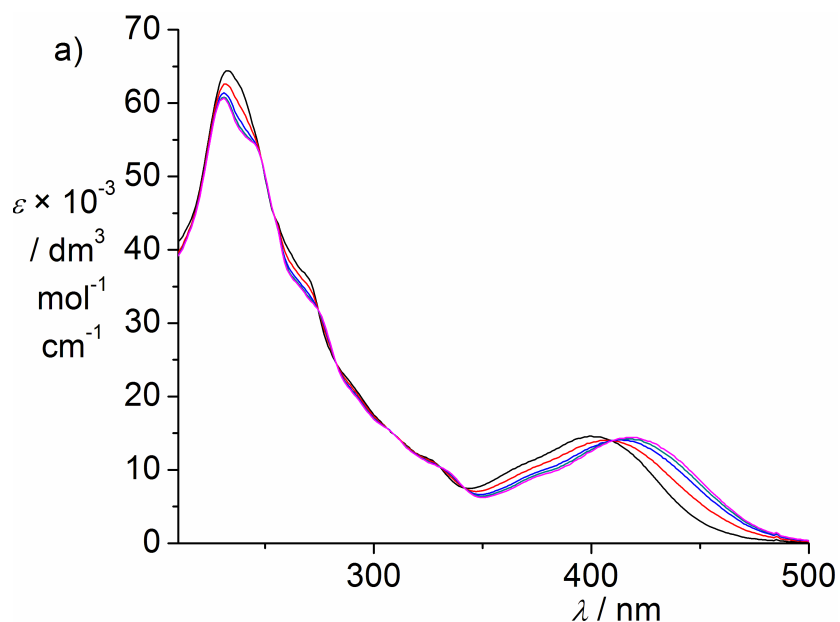




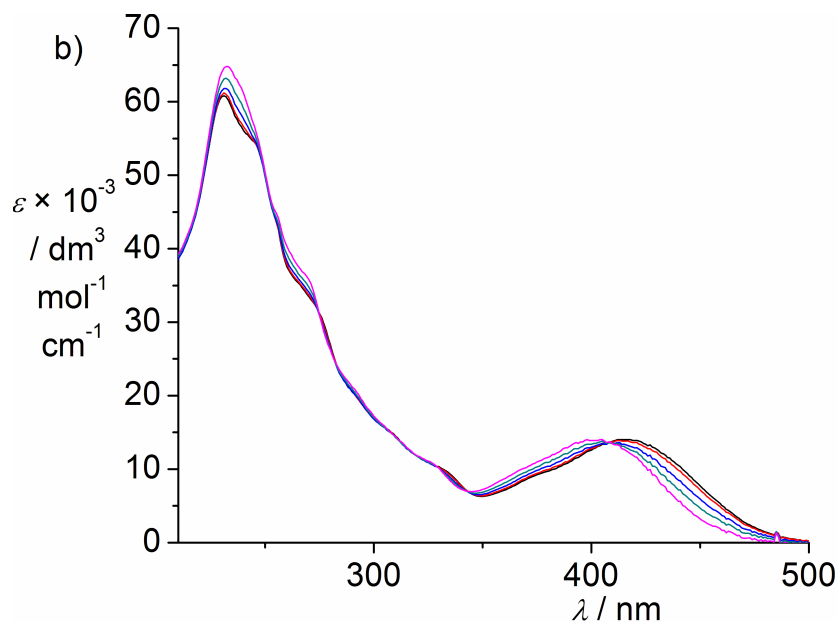








UV/vis spectra (Et_2O , 20°C) of (2'S)-(P)-**2** (black line), the mixture with (2'S)-(P)-**2** and (2'S)-(M)-**2** after 1 min (red), 2 min (blue), 3 min (green), and the PSS mixture after 10 min (magenta) of UV irradiation ($\lambda = 365 \text{ nm}$); clear isosbestic points are observed at 274, 342 and 409 nm.



UV/vis spectra (Et_2O , 20°C) of the PSS mixture with (2'S)-(P)-**2** and (2'S)-(M)-**2** after 10 min of UV irradiation ($\lambda = 365 \text{ nm}$) (black line), the mixture after 45 min (red), 90 min (blue), 150 min (green), and the PSS mixture after 300 min (magenta) of visible light irradiation ($\lambda > 480 \text{ nm}$); clear isosbestic points are observed at 274, 342 and 409 nm.

Crystal data and details of the structure determination of (2'S*)-(P*)-2 and (2'S*)-(M*)-2.

Moiety_Formula	C ₃₄ H ₂₅ NO ₂
Formula_Weight, g.mol ⁻¹	479.58
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group, no.	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁ , 19
<i>a</i> , Å	9.1089 (13)
<i>b</i> , Å	13.2614 (18)
<i>c</i> , Å	19.958 (3)
<i>V</i> , Å ³	2410.9 (6)
Θ range unit cell: min.-max., deg; reflections	2.55 - 27.31 ; 6046
Formula_Z	4
SpaceGroup_Z	4
Z' (= Formula_Z / SpaceGroup_Z)	1
ρ _{calc} , g.cm ⁻³	1.321
<i>F</i> (000), electrons	1008
μ(Mo K $\bar{\alpha}$), cm ⁻¹	0.81
Color, habit	orange, block
Approx. crystal dimension, mm	0.37 x 0.14 x 0.12

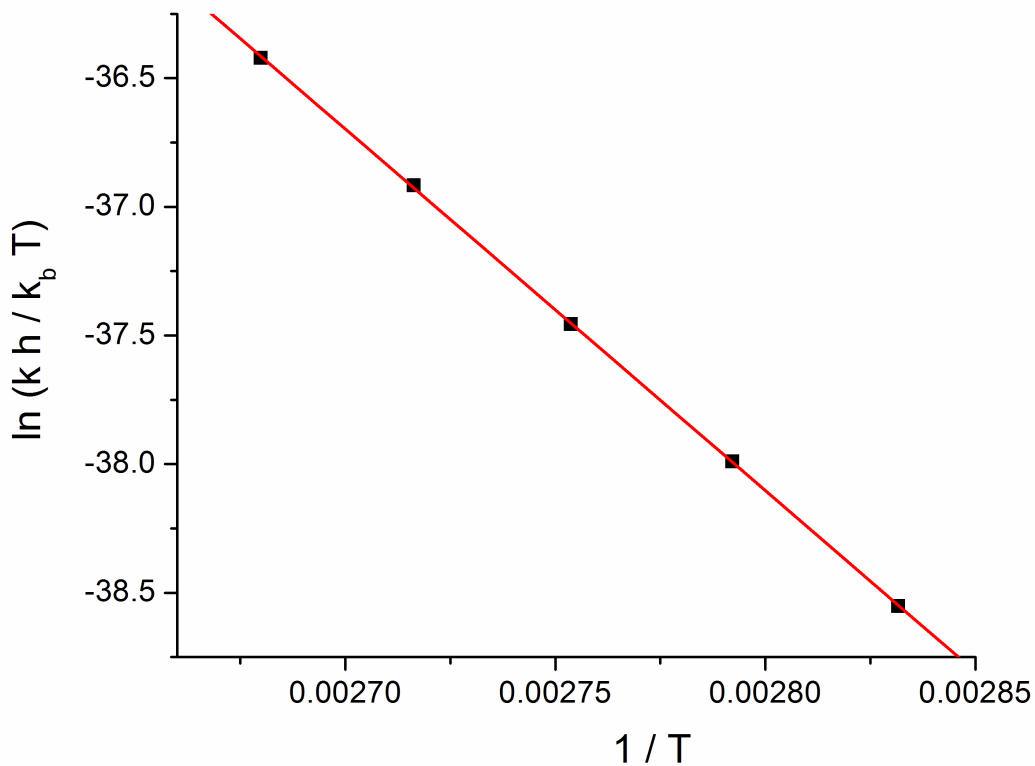
a. Data collection.

λ(Mo K $\bar{\alpha}$), Å	0.71073
Monochromator	Graphite
Measurement device type	Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
Detector Area resolution (pixels / mm)	4096 x 4096 / 62 x 62 (binned 512)
Temperature, K	100 (1)
Measurement method	φ- and ω-scans
θ range; min. max., deg	2.46, 25.34
Index ranges	h: -10→10; k: -15→14; l: -22→23
Min.- Max. absorption transmission factor	0.9603 – 0.9903
X-ray exposure time, h	16.6 (30 sec / frame)
Total data	15811
Unique data	2495
Data with criterion: (F _o ≥ 4.0 σ (F _o))	2145
R _{int} = Σ [F _o ² - F _o ² (mean)] / Σ [F _o ²]	0.0701
R _{sig} = Σ σ(F _o ²) / Σ [F _o ²]	0.0645

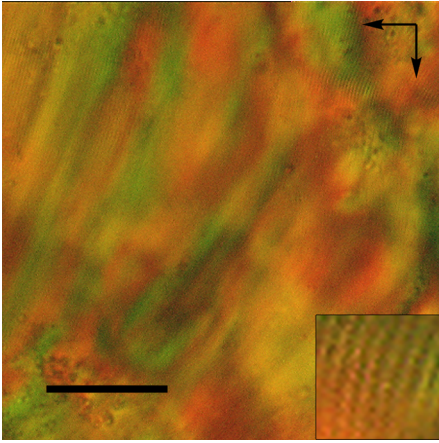
b. Refinement.

Number of reflections	2495
Number of refined parameters	431
Final agreement factors:	
$wR(F^2) = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$	0.0997
Weighting scheme: a, b	0.0, 1.4636
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (aP)^2 + bP]$	
And $P = [\max(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2] / 3$	
$R(F) = \sum (F_o - F_c) / \sum F_o $	0.0461
For $F_o > 4.0 \sigma(F_o)$	
$GooF = S = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / (n-p)]^{1/2}$	1.068
n = number of reflections	
p = number of parameters refined	
Residual electron density in final	
Difference Fourier map, $e/\text{\AA}^3$	-0.40, 0.36 (4)
Max. (shift/ σ) final cycle	<0.001
Average (shift/ σ) final cycle	<0.001

Eyring plot for the thermal conversion of (2'S)-(M)-2 to (2'S)-(P)-2:

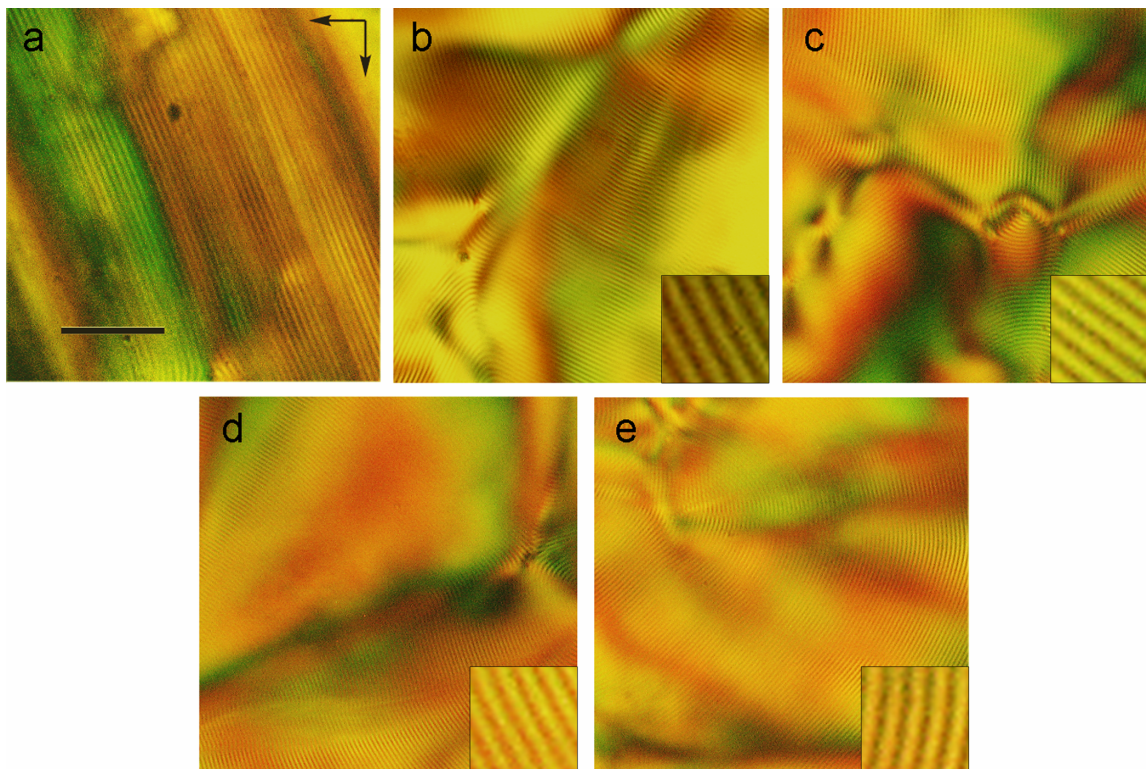


Increase in concentration of a LC film from 30 wt% to 40 wt% of (2'*S*)-(*P*)-**3**-PHIC in toluene, leading to a decrease in pitch length from 6.0 μm to 2.9 μm :



Optical micrograph of a thin film (thickness:200 μm) of (2'*S*)-(*P*)-**3**-PHIC in toluene (40 wt%), $p = 2.9 \mu\text{m}$. Scalebar, 50 μm . The arrows indicate the directions of the crossed polarizers.

Multiple UV ($\lambda = 365 \text{ nm}$) / visible light ($\lambda > 480 \text{ nm}$) irradiation cycles, leading to approximately the same final pitch distance after prolonged visible light ($\lambda > 480 \text{ nm}$) irradiation. The final pitches are much shorter than the initial pitch distance obtained before irradiation: 4.0-4.4 μm compared to an initial 6.9 μm :



Optical micrograph of a thin film (thickness: 200 μm) of a) (2'S)-(P)-3-PHIC in toluene (~30 wt%, the concentration is slightly lower than that of the sample used earlier, causing the slightly longer pitch observed, $p = 6.9 \mu\text{m}$), b) after a first cycle of 1 h of UV ($\lambda = 365 \text{ nm}$) and 20 h of visible light ($\lambda > 480 \text{ nm}$) irradiation ($p = 4.4 \mu\text{m}$), c) after a second ($p = 4.1 \mu\text{m}$), d) a third ($p = 4.0 \mu\text{m}$) and e) a fourth irradiation cycle ($p = 4.2 \mu\text{m}$). Scalebar, 50 μm . The arrows indicate the directions of the crossed polarizers. Insets show a selection under 5x higher magnification.