



# *Photoactive nanoscale devices and machines*

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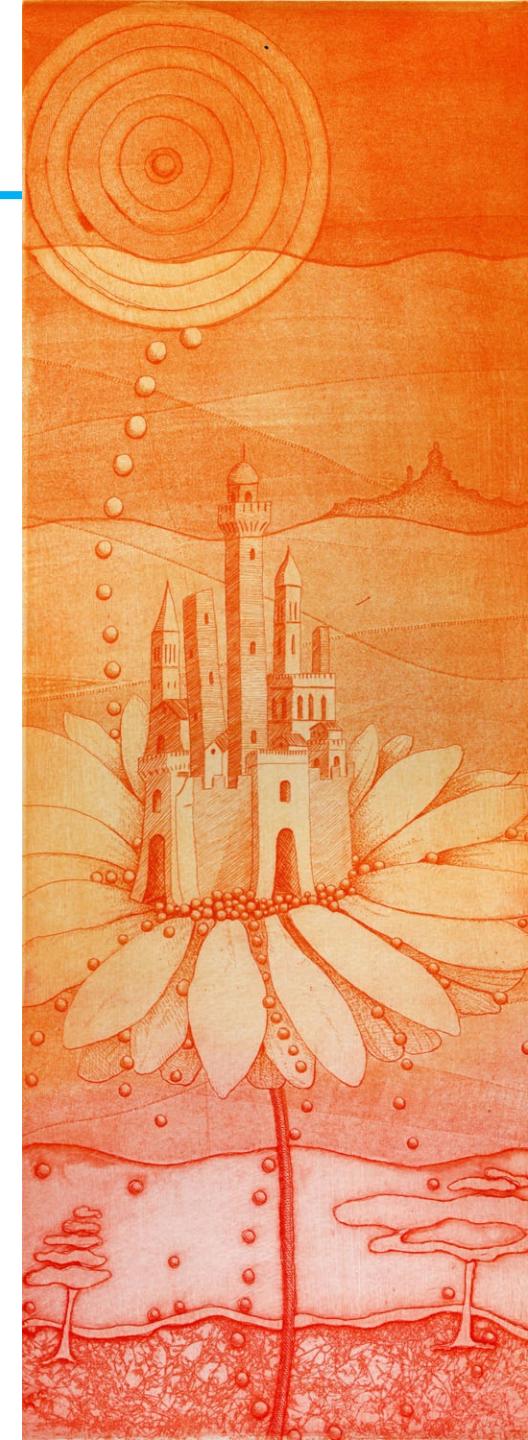
[www.credi-group.it](http://www.credi-group.it)

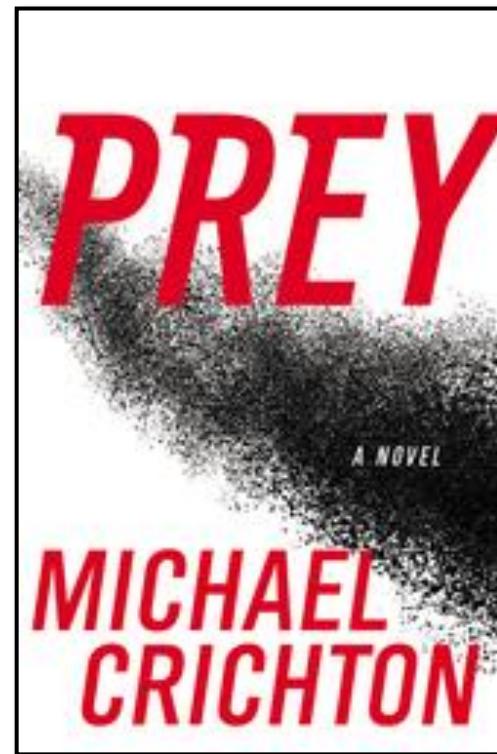
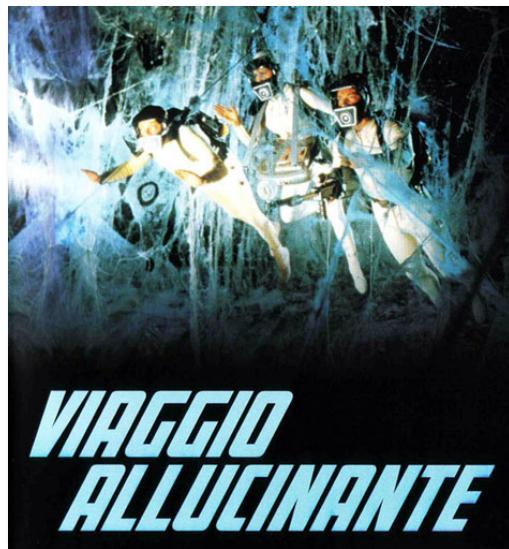
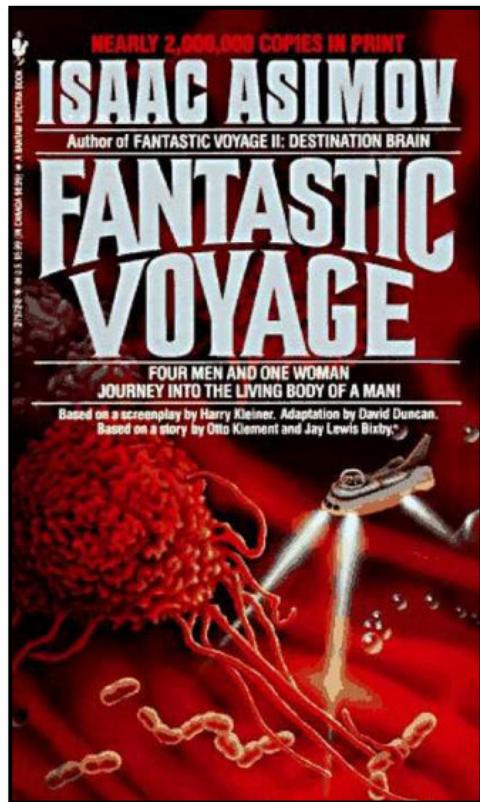


ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
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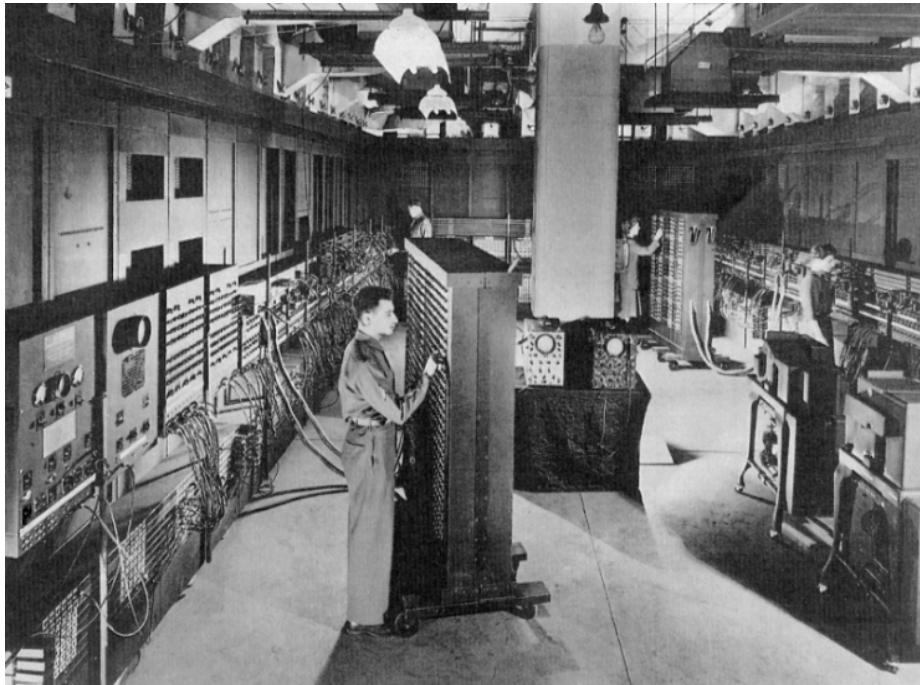
Consiglio Nazionale  
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# Why miniaturization?

ENIAC: the first electronic computer (1944)



*Weigth:* ca. 30 t

*N. tubes:* 19000

*Power consumption:* 200 kW

Integrated microprocessor (today)



*Weigth:* ca. 2 kg

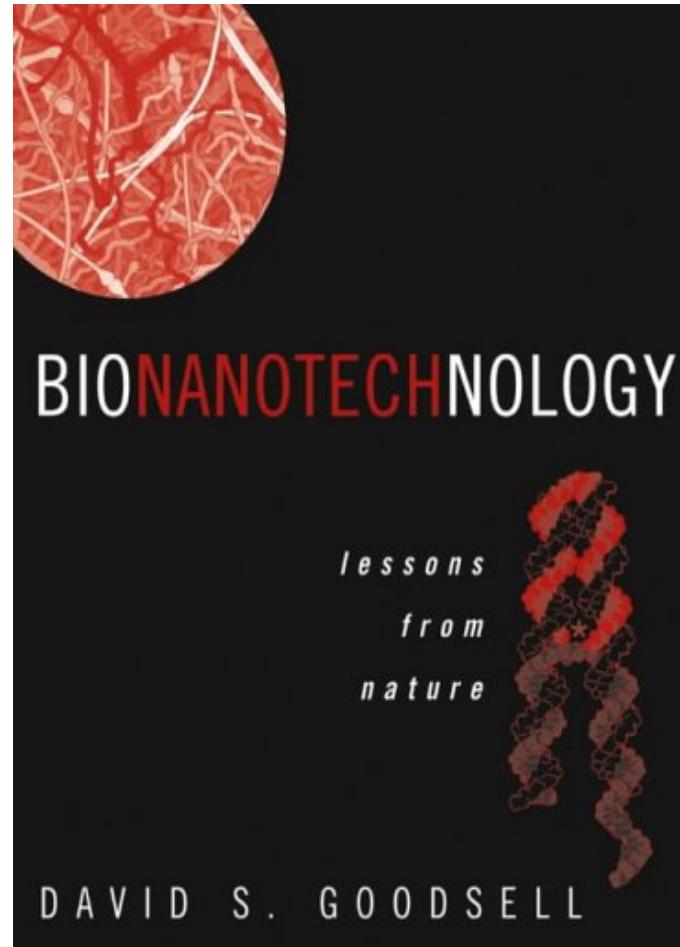
*Power consumption:* ca. 60 W (CPU)

*N. transistors:* 1.4 billions\*

*Elements size (min):* 25 nm\*

\* Intel i7 quad core processor (22-nm lithography), released Q3 2013. See <http://ark.intel.com>

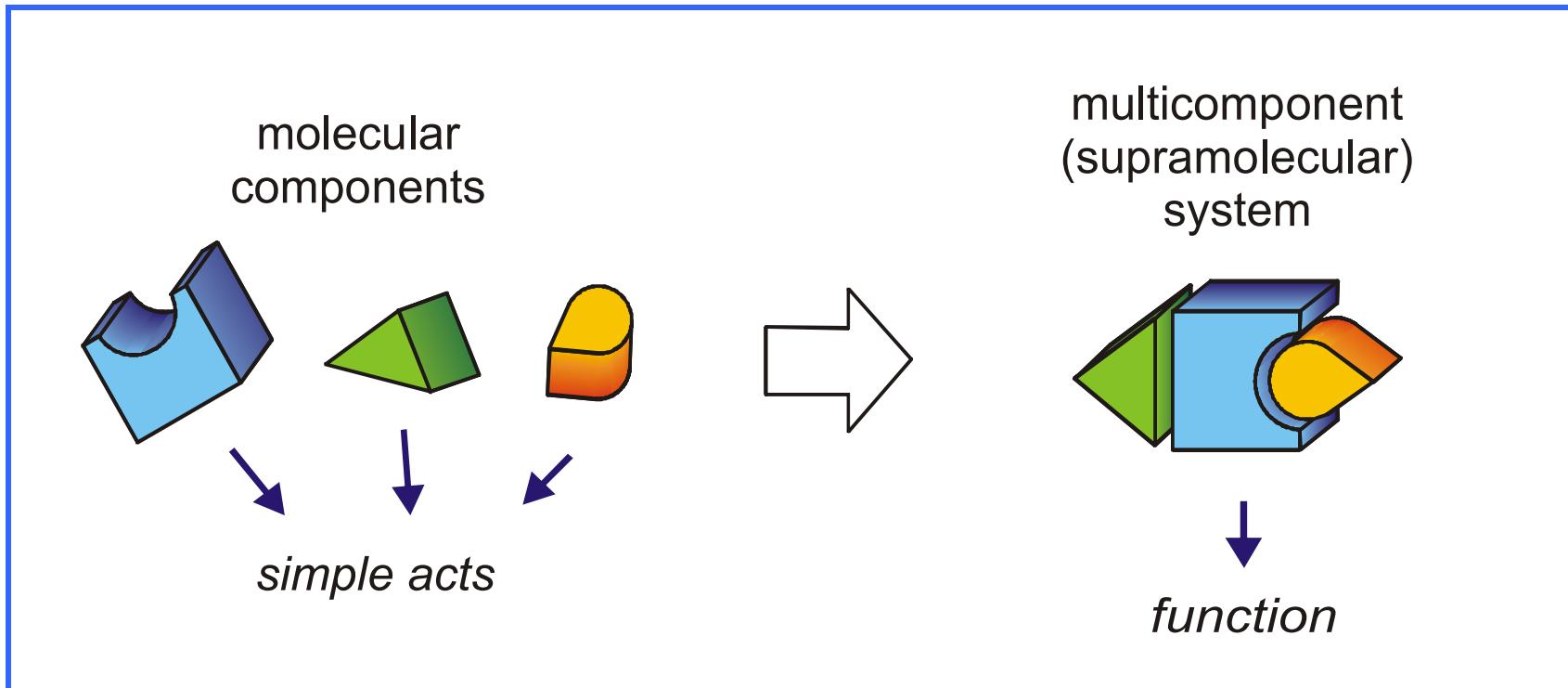
## Naturally occurring molecular machines



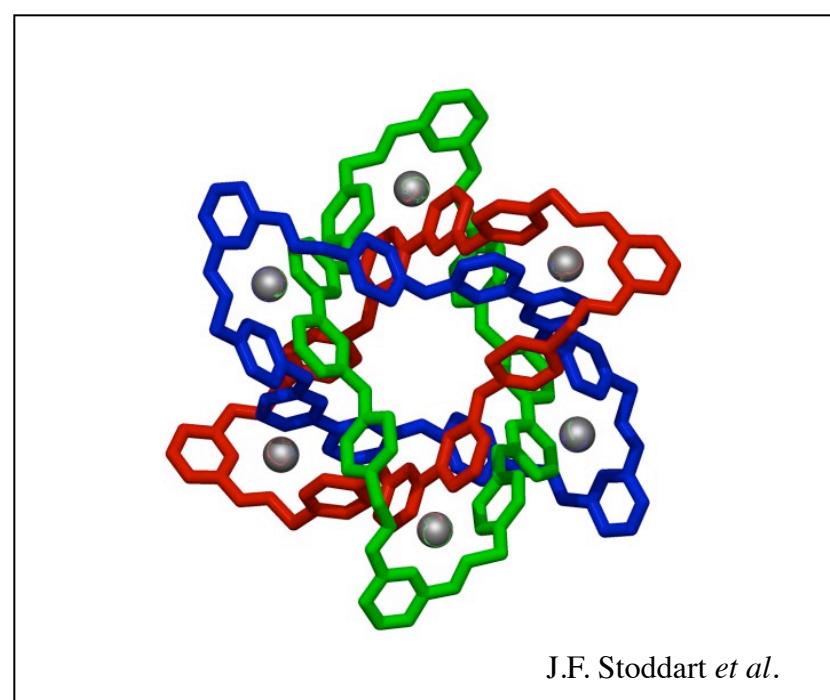
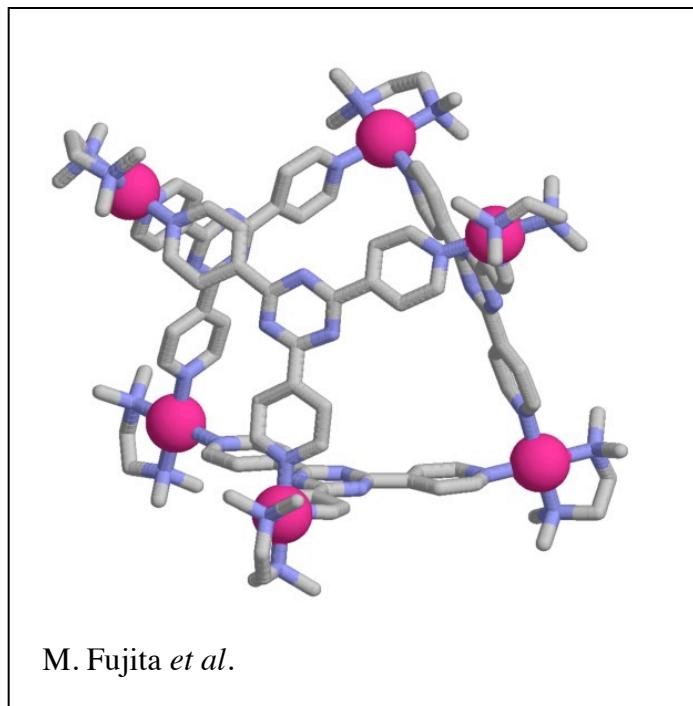
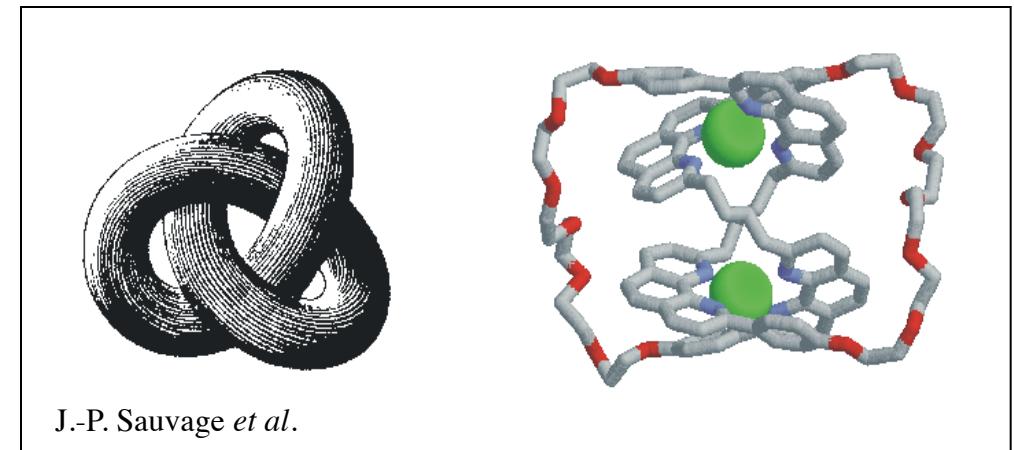
Wiley, New York, 2004

Cells have hundreds of different types of molecular motors, each specialized for a particular function. Many biological motor-like proteins have been discovered and characterized in recent years.

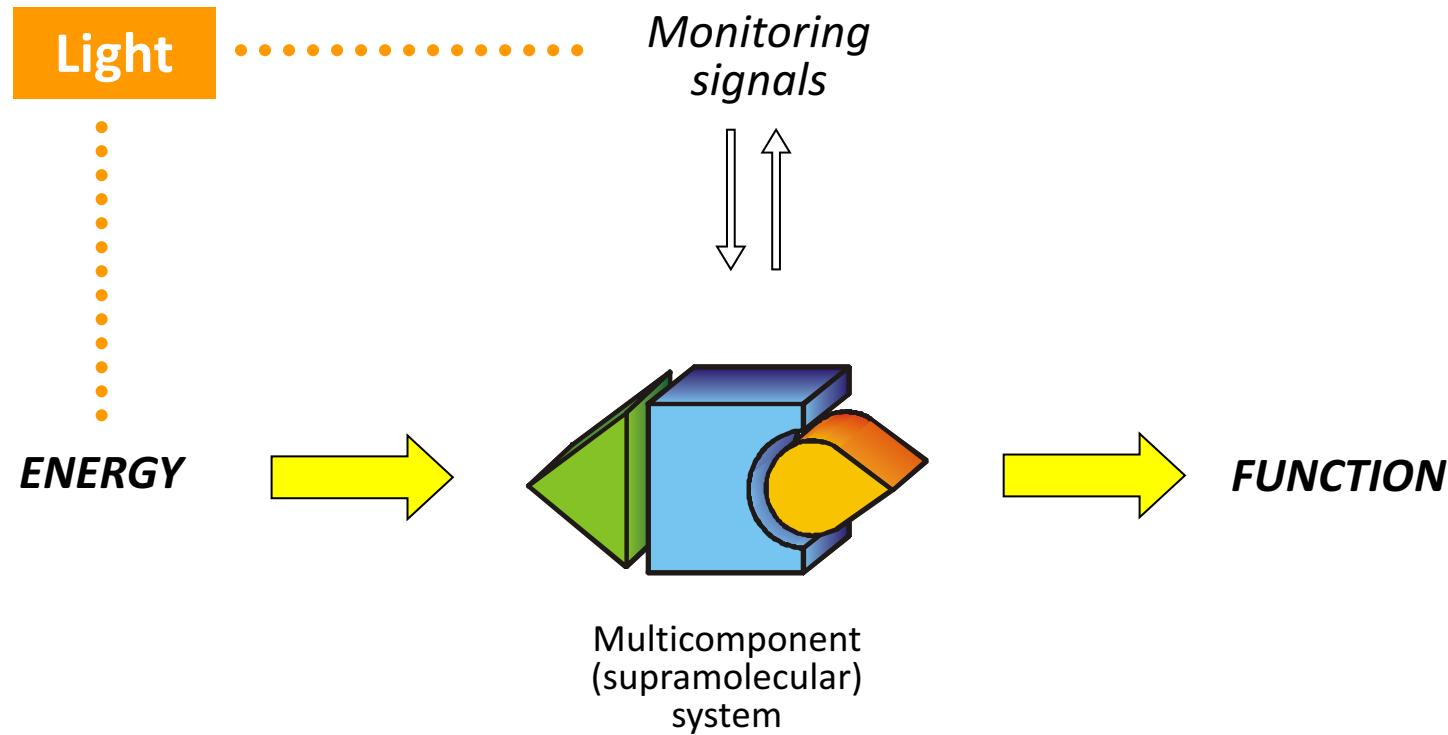
## Artificial molecular devices

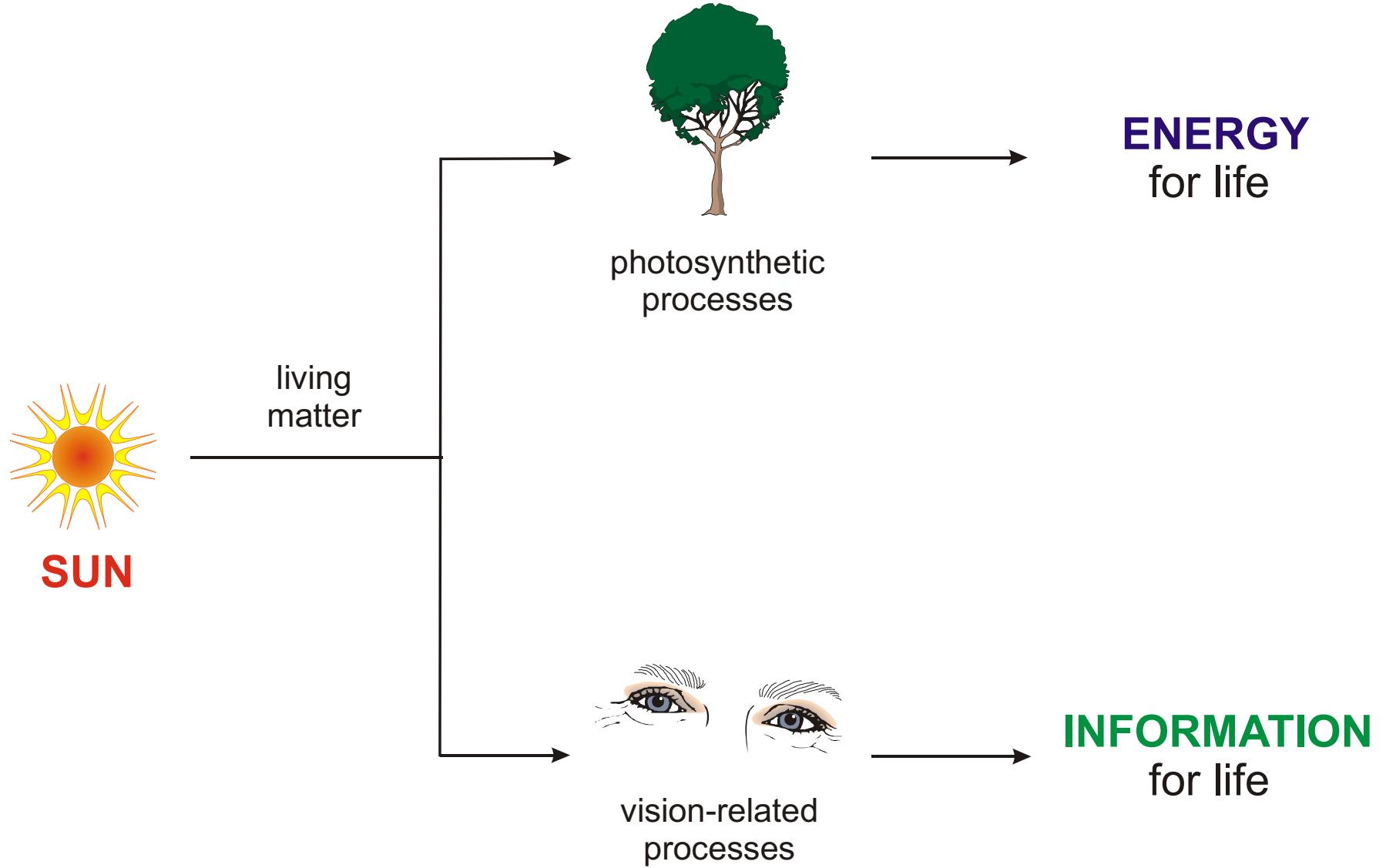


# Complex synthetic structures



## Artificial molecular devices: the role of light





# **Artificial molecular devices**

- Devices for signal (information) processing**

Wires, plug/socket devices, electrical extension cable systems, antennas, sensors, switches, logic gates,...

- Devices for harvesting and converting light energy**

Light harvesting antennas, wires, charge-separation devices, ...

- Mechanical devices (molecular machines)**

Tweezers, shuttles, muscles, valves, rotary motors, ...

# Artificial molecular devices

## Information processing devices

A.P. de Silva, S. Uchiyama, *Nature Nanotech.* **2007**, *2*, 399

K. Szacilowski, *Chem. Rev.* **2008**, *108*, 3481

V. Balzani, A. Credi, M. Venturi, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2008**, *14*, 26

A. P. de Silva, *Molecular Logic-based Computation*, RSC Publishing, Cambridge, **2012**.

## Mechanical molecular machines

D.A. Leigh *et al.*  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 72  
*Chem. Rev.* **2015**, *115*, 10081

S. Silvi, M. Venturi, A. Credi, *J. Mater. Chem.* **2009**, *19*, 2279;  
*Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 2483 (feature articles)

C. Bruns, J. F. Stoddart, *The Chemistry of the Mechanical Bond – From Molecules to Machines*, Wiley, New York, **2016**

Vincenzo Balzani, Alberto Credi,  
and Margherita Venturi

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## Molecular Devices and Machines

Concepts and Perspectives for the Nanoworld  
Second Edition

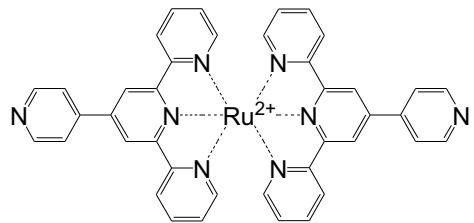


Wiley-VCH, Weinheim,  
Germany, **2008**

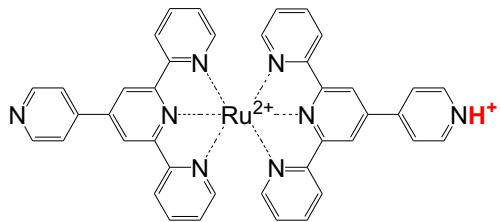
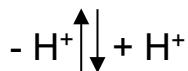
# **Information processing devices based on transition metal complexes**

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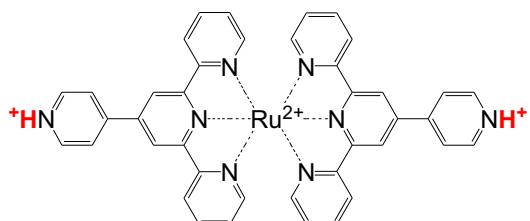
# An acid-base controlled luminescent switch



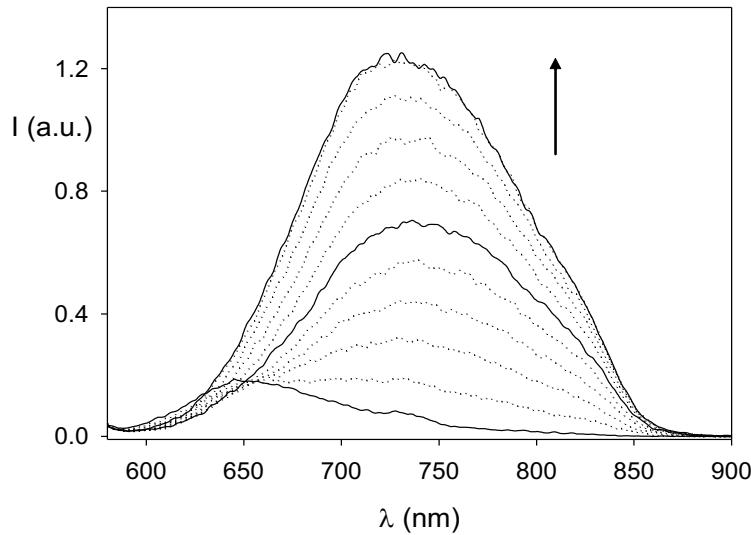
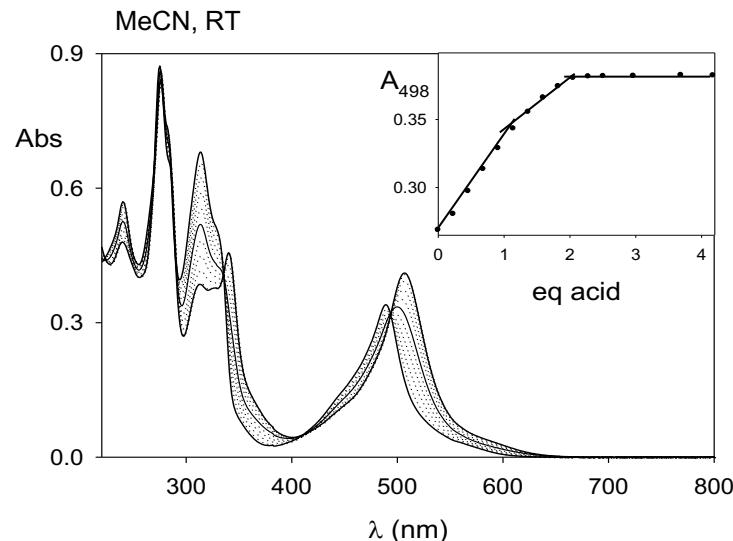
Ru

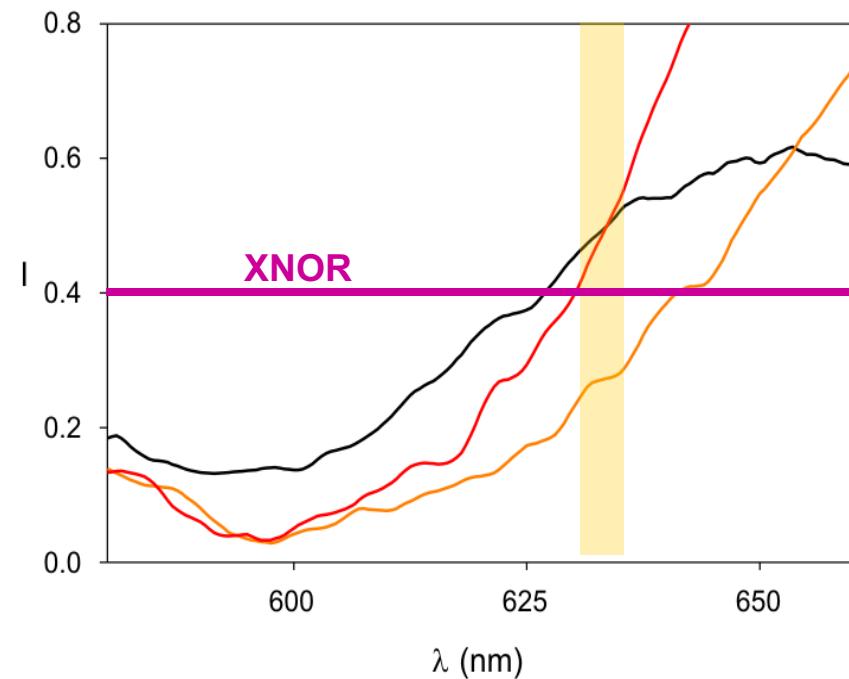
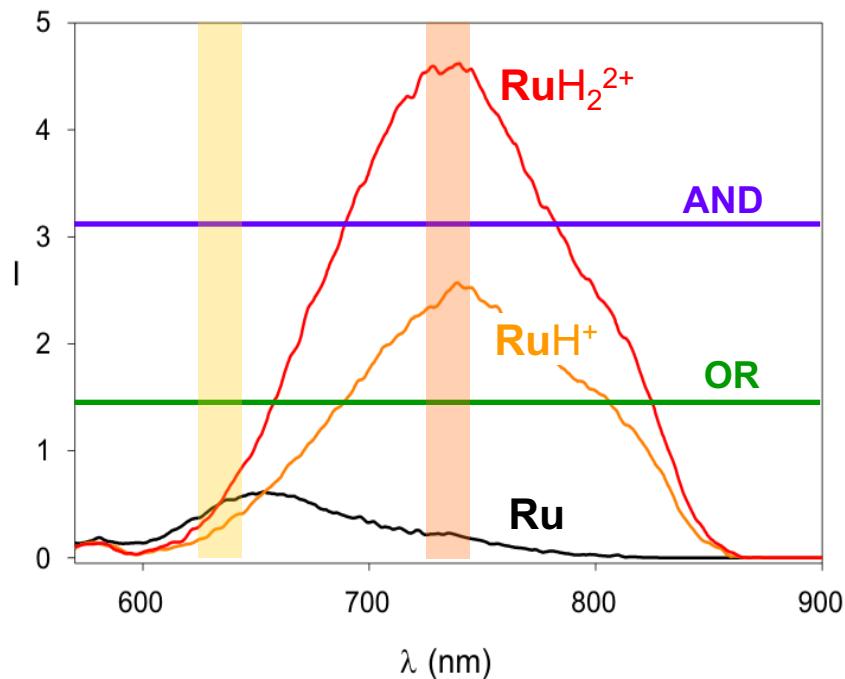


RuH<sup>+</sup>



RuH<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>





$$\text{In}_1 = \text{H}^+$$

$$\text{In}_2 = \text{H}^+$$

$$\text{Out} = h\nu$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{In}_1 & \text{In}_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad \boxed{\text{Out}_{740}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Out}_{740}}$$

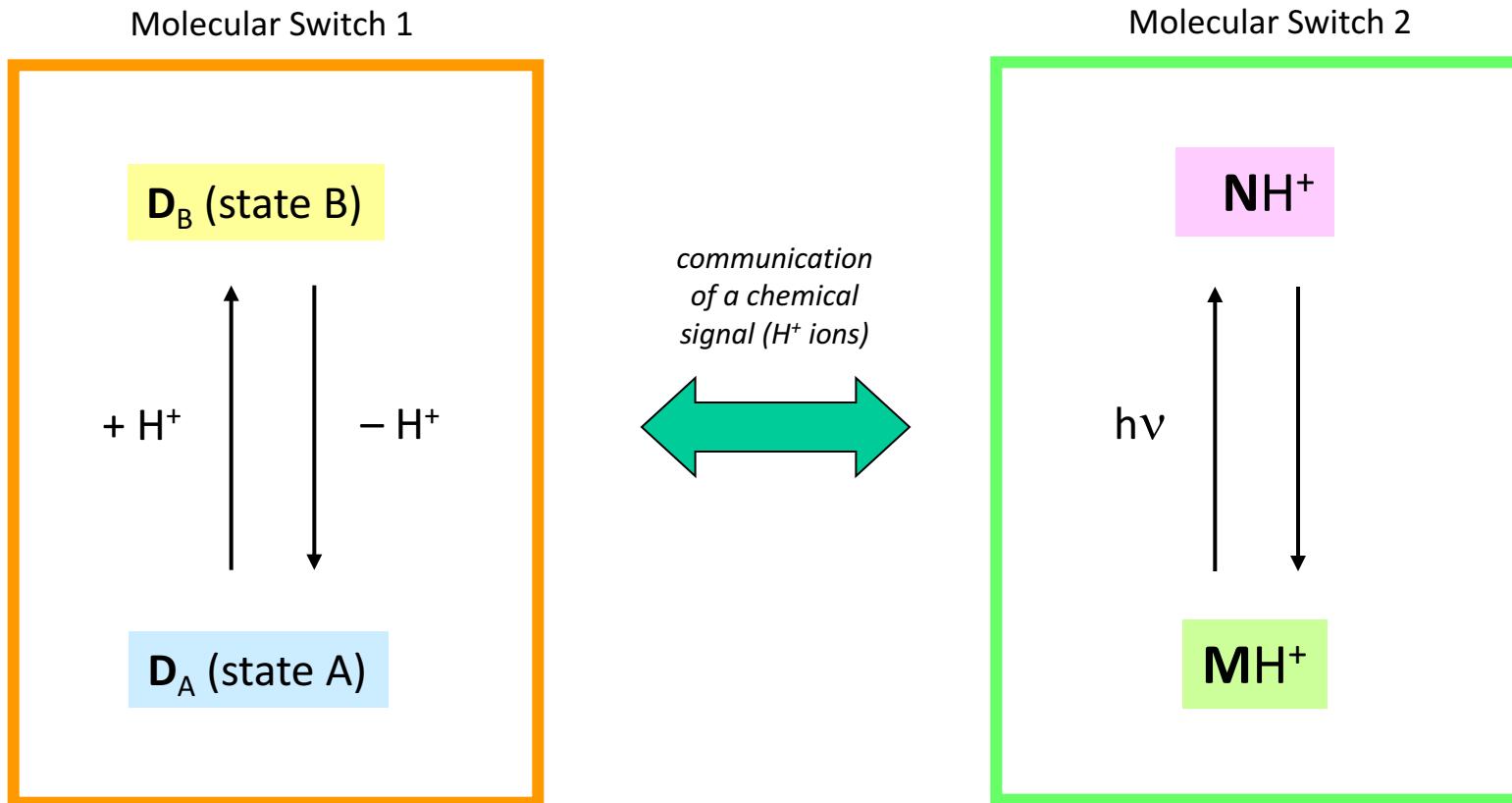
$$\boxed{\text{Out}_{630}}$$

**AND**

**OR**

**XNOR**

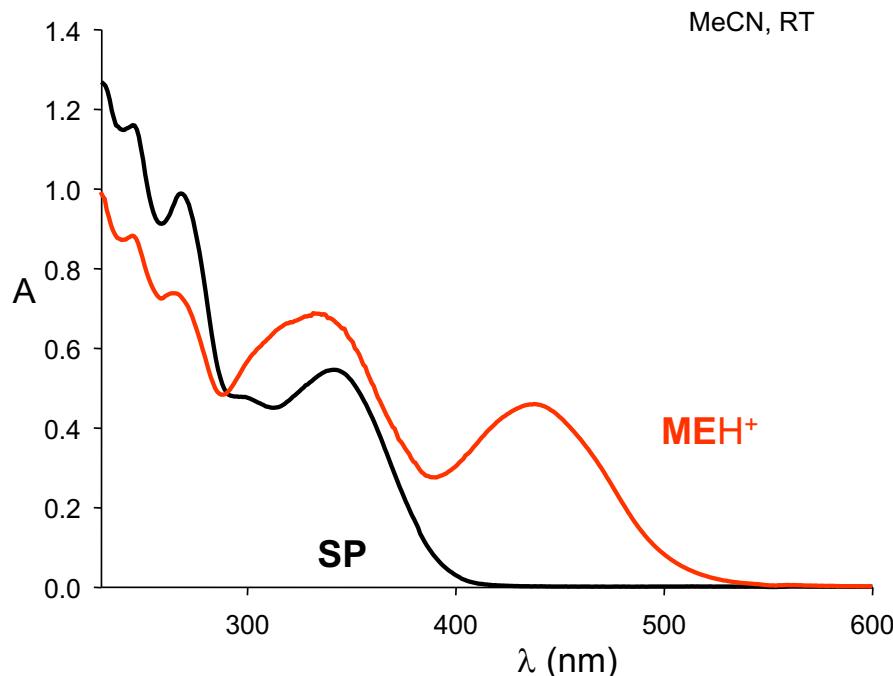
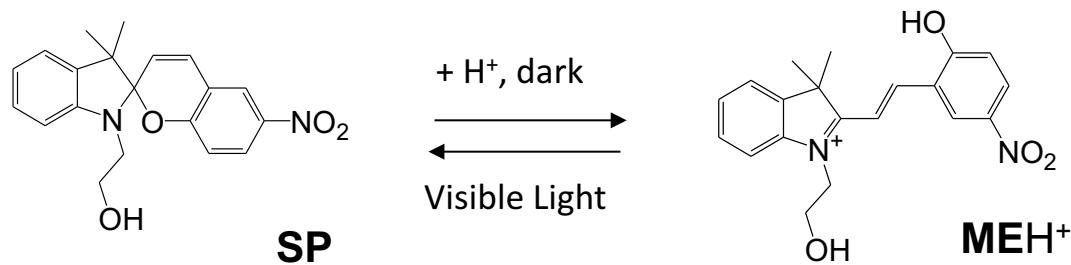
# Photochemical operation of pH-controlled molecular switches



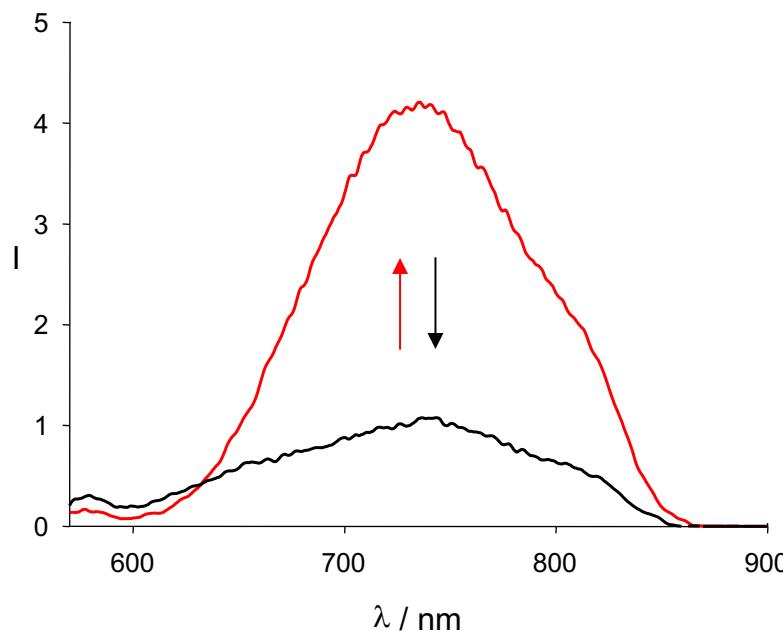
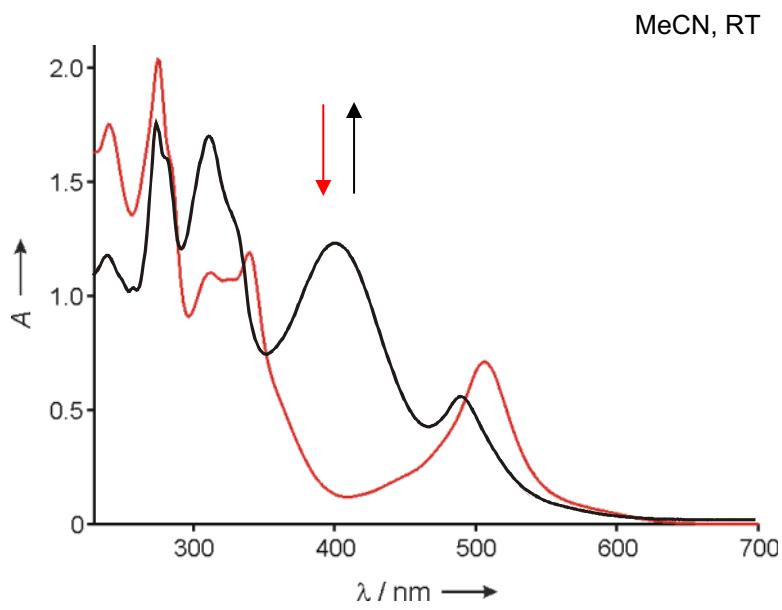
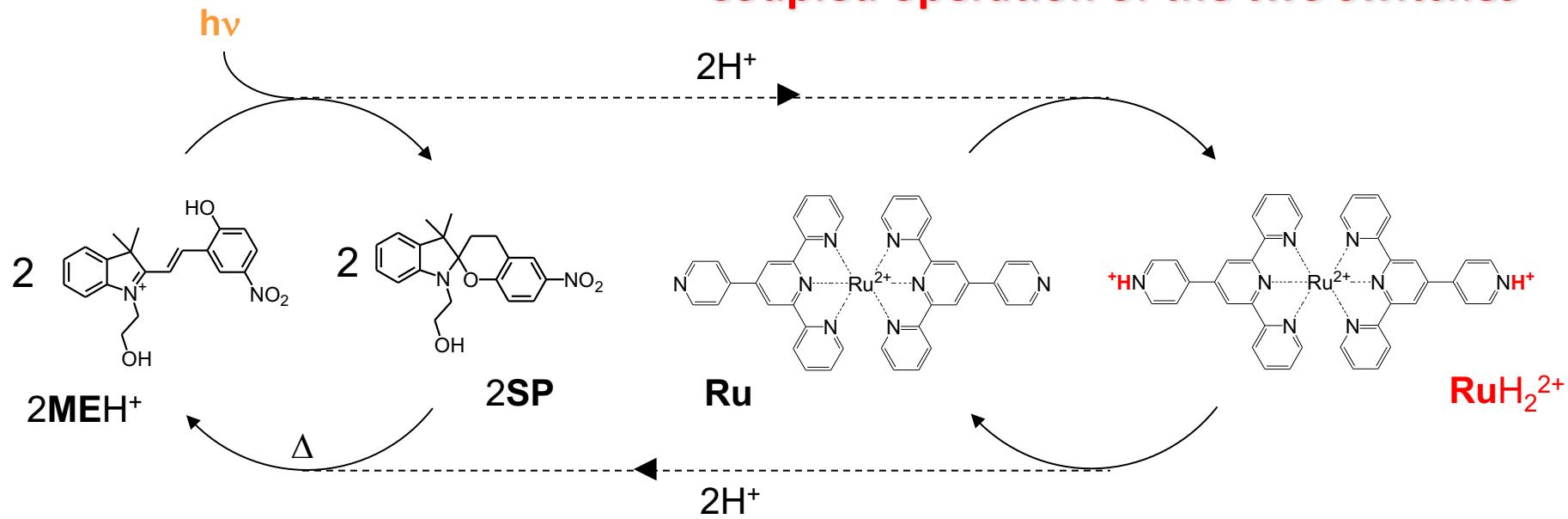
- compatibility of conditions
- no further chemical interactions between MS1 and MS2

- no interference of input/output signals
- correct timing of the switching processes
- $pK_a(NH^+) < pK_a(D_A) < pK_a(MH^+)$

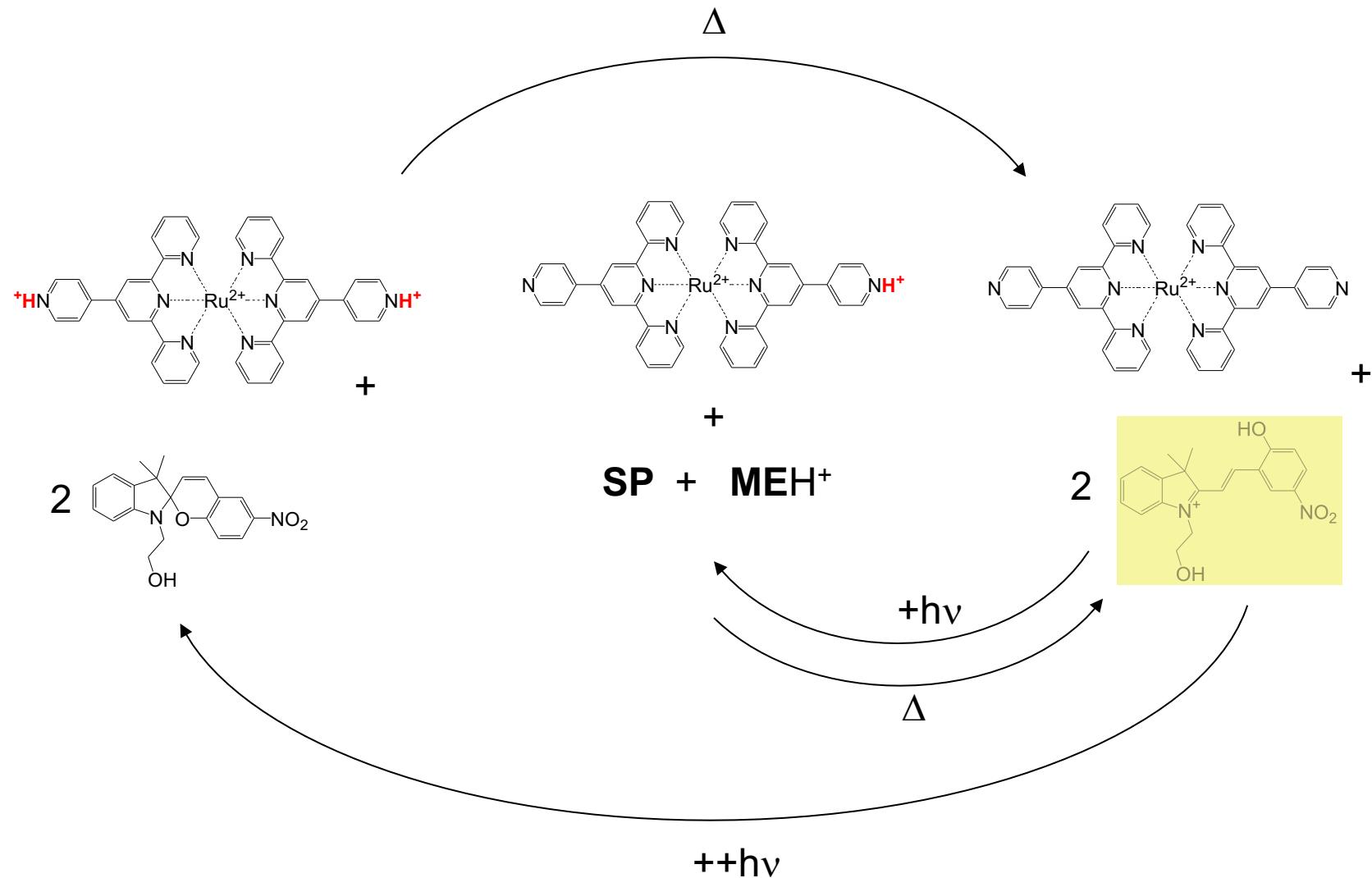
# The spirobopyran/merocyanine photochromic system



# Coupled operation of the two switches



# Photocontrol of molecular logic gate operation

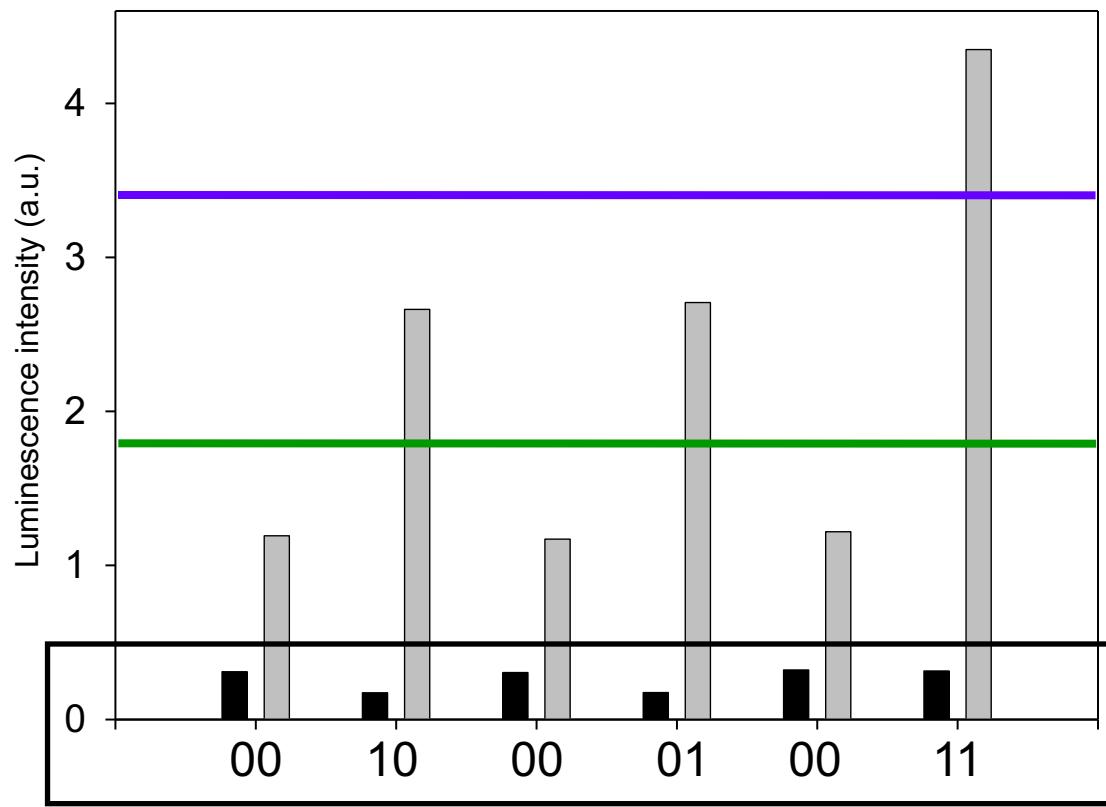




630 nm



740 nm

**AND**    **OR**

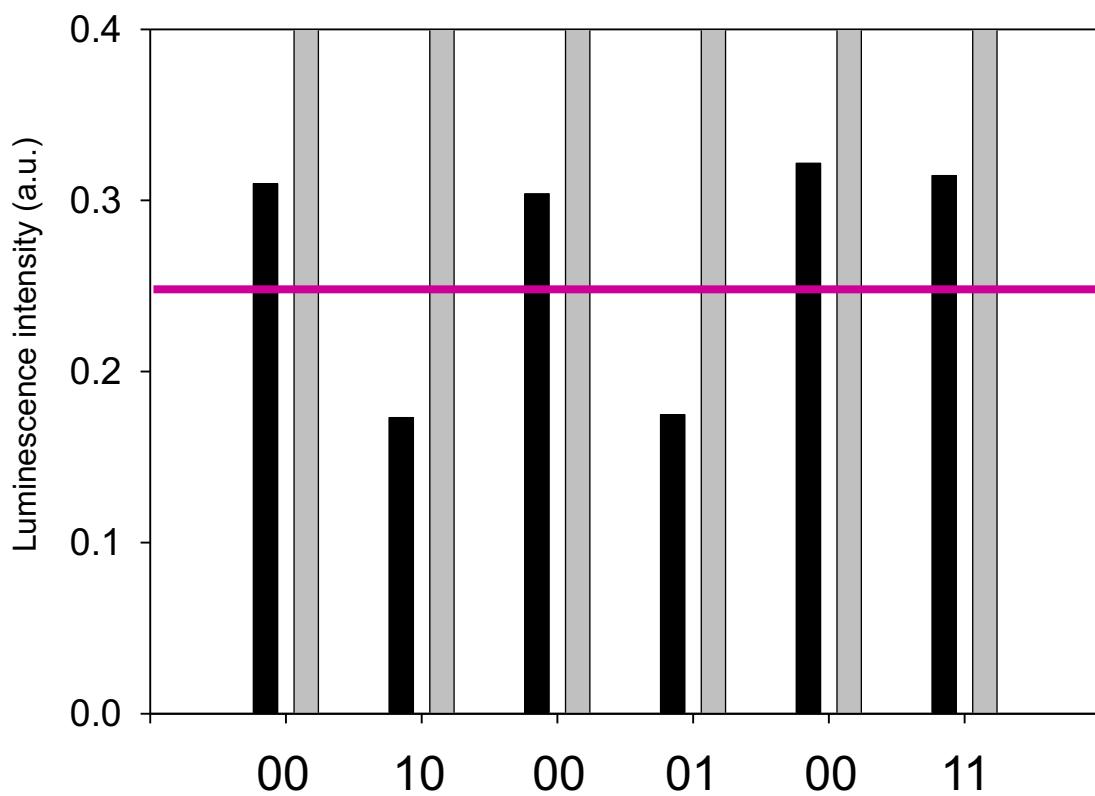
$In_1$	$In_2$	Out	Out
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1



630 nm



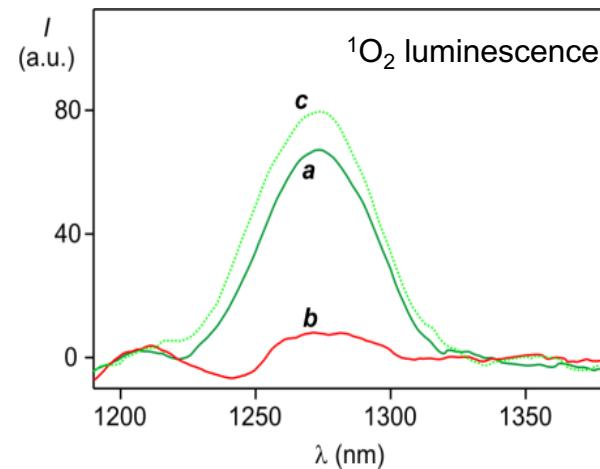
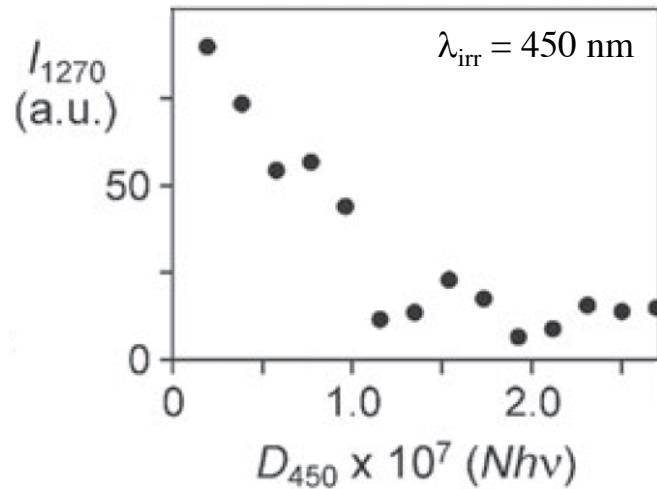
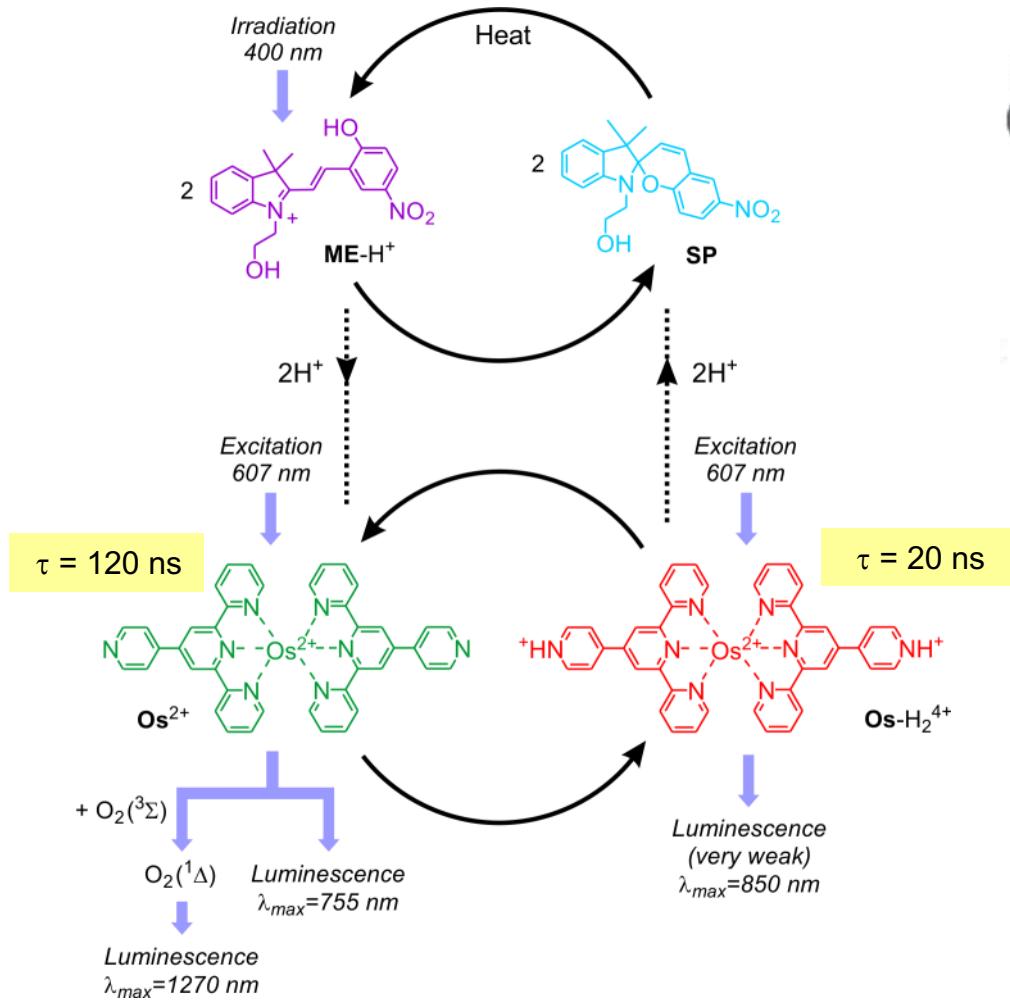
740 nm



XNOR

In <sub>1</sub>	In <sub>2</sub>	Out
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

# Photochemical switching of luminescence and ${}^1\text{O}_2$ generation



**Nanoscale devices based on  
semiconductor nanocrystal quantum dots**

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