

Near-infrared Light Induced Mechanical Motions of Organic Crystals Coated with Photothermal Conversion Materials

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Mechanically responsive crystals are expected to be applicable to actuators and soft robots.^{1,2} In the past two decades, many photomechanical crystals have been developed based on photoisomerization³ and the photothermal effect.⁴ However, previously reported crystal motions were mostly driven by ultraviolet (UV) and visible light irradiation,² and near-infrared (NIR) light-induced crystal actuation has not been reported. Here we have achieved that the *p*-chlorosalicylideneaniline (enol-1) crystals⁵ exhibit bending behavior using UV, visible, and NIR light, by coating the photothermal conversion material Ti₃C₂T_x.⁶

Ti₃C₂T_x was coated only on the top surface of crystals by Ti₃C₂T_x solution drop-casting (Fig. 1a). Comparing to the pristine enol-1 crystal absorption spectrum (blue, Fig. 1b), the fully Ti₃C₂T_x-coated crystal had the large and broad absorption in visible and NIR region (red, Fig. 1b). Upon UV (365 nm), blue (455 nm), red (660 nm) and NIR (810 nm) light irradiation to the top surface of the fully Ti₃C₂T_x-coated crystal (7560 × 914 × 256 μm³) at the same intensity (200 mW cm⁻²), all the wavelengths could induce bend-down motion by the photothermal effect, reaching 0.8°, 0.6°, 0.7° and 0.8° in 10 s, respectively (Fig. 1c).

Surprisingly, when the crystal was flipped over, the crystal exhibited the bend-up motion by red and NIR light irradiation (Fig. 1d). Finally, the difference of bending behavior among four wavelengths was successfully simulated in both non-flipped and flipped states.

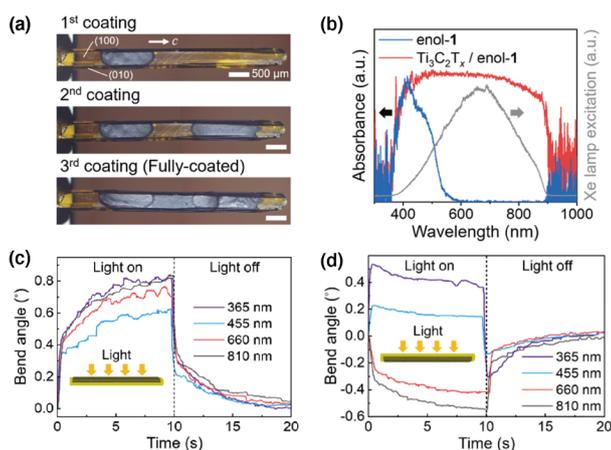


Fig. 1 (a) The coating process of the Ti₃C₂T_x on the enol-1 crystal by three-step Ti₃C₂T_x nanosheet solution drop-casting. (b) Absorption spectra of the pristine enol-1 crystal and the Ti₃C₂T_x-coated enol-1 crystal under excitation with Xenon (Xe) lamp light. (c, d) Time profiles of bend angles of the Ti₃C₂T_x-coated enol-1 crystal in non-flipped (c) and flipped (d) states.

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