

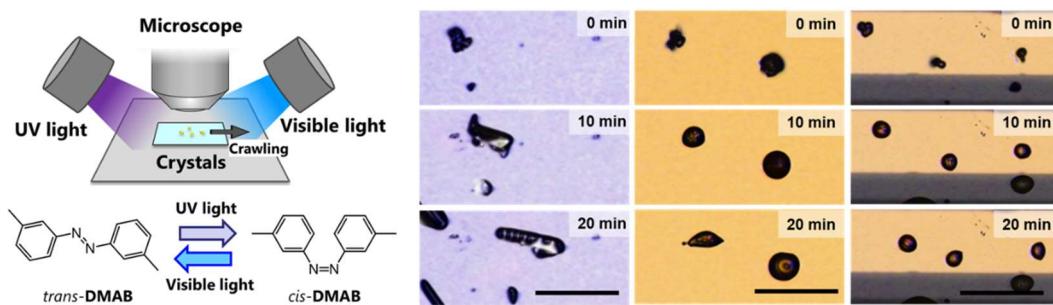
## アゾベンゼン結晶における光誘起結晶移動現象の基板表面の効果とその利用

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 Effect of Substrate Surface on Photo-induced Crawling Motion of Azobenzene Crystals and its Application (<sup>1</sup>AIST, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Science and Technology, University of Tsukuba)  
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Crystals of azobenzenes show crawling motion when crystals on a glass surface are irradiated by light.<sup>1,2</sup> Crystals of 3,3'-dimethylazobenzene (DMAB) crawl by irradiation of two light sources (365 and 465 nm) from different directions.<sup>1</sup> To control the velocity and morphology of crystal, and to apply to carry another substance, understanding the mechanism of the crawling motion is required. In this study, we investigated the effect of substrate surfaces on the crawling motion of DMAB. We found that the velocity and morphology were drastically dependent on the wettability of the surface.<sup>3,4</sup> In addition, we have fabricated patterned surfaces and proved that the crystal motion can be differentiated by the pattern.<sup>4</sup>

*Keywords : Azobenzene; Organic crystal; Photoisomerization; Solid-liquid phase transition*

ガラス基板上に乗せたアゾベンゼン誘導体の結晶は光照射により基板上を移動する<sup>1,2)</sup>。例えば、3,3'-ジメチルアゾベンゼン(DMAB)の結晶に紫外光と可視光を異なる方向から同時に照射すると、結晶が紫外光から遠ざかる方向に移動する<sup>1)</sup>。結晶の移動速度や形態を制御し、さらに他の物質を運搬するシステムに発展させるためには、移動現象の理解が必須である。本研究では、種々の基板上での DMAB の結晶移動挙動を観察し、移動速度と形態は基板表面の濡れ性に大きく依存することを見い出した<sup>3,4)</sup>。また、表面パターニングを施した基板上での結晶移動の制御を行った<sup>4)</sup>。



**Figure 1.** Schematic diagram of the experimental setup (left). Examples of microscopy images of DMAB crystals during the irradiation on various surfaces (right). Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m.

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