



Restriction of Twisted Intramolecular Charge Transfer (TICT) Enables the Aggregation-Induced Emission of 1-(N,N-Dialkylamino)-naphthalene Derivatives

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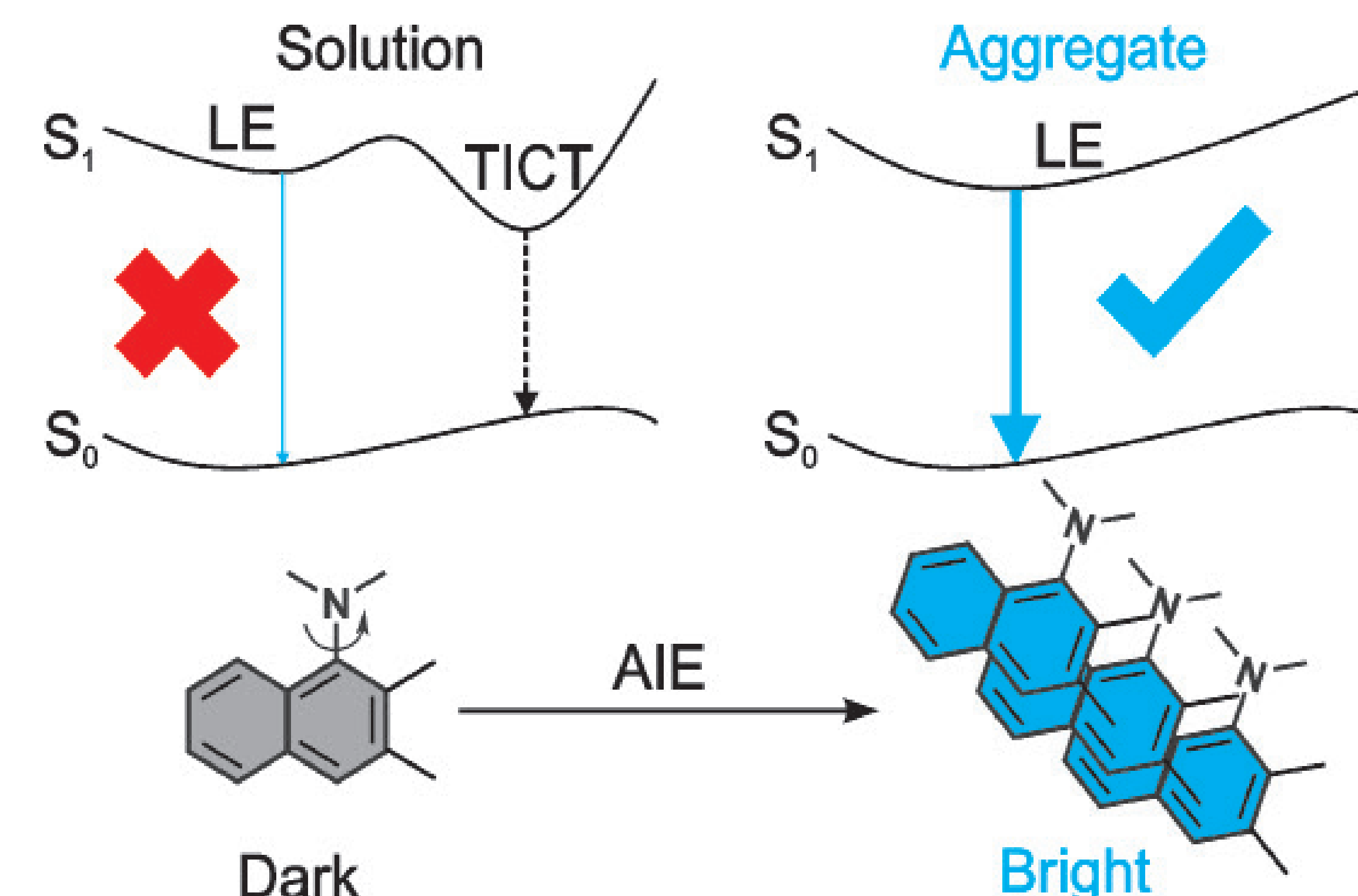
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Introduction

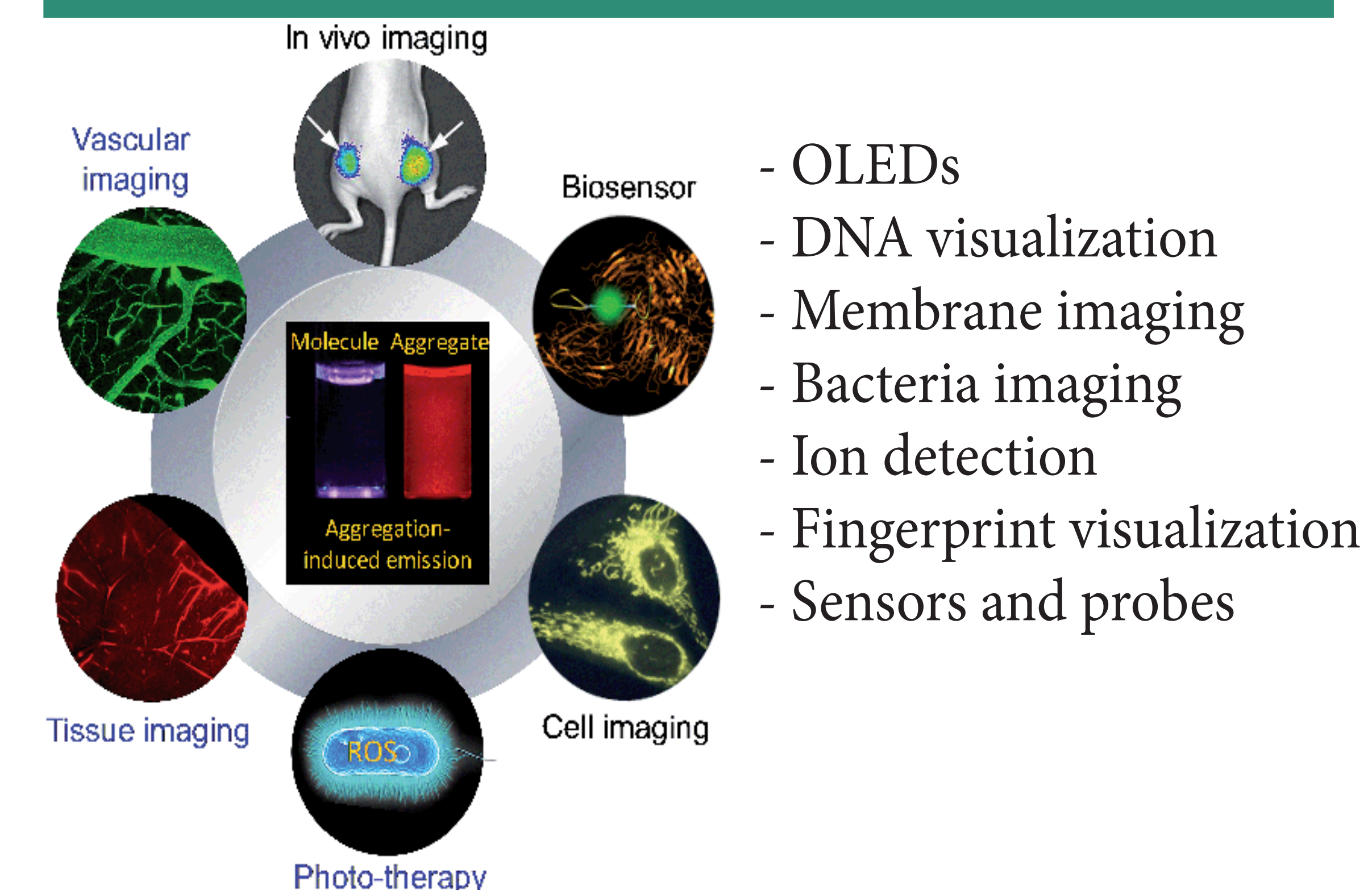
By utilizing detailed quantum chemical calculations, we provide insights toward the Aggregation-Induced Emission (AIE) mechanism of DAN derivatives. Our theoretical analysis, corroborated by experimental observations, leads to the discovery that modulating the formation of the twisted intramolecular charge transfer (TICT) state (caused by the rotation of the amino groups) and managing the steric hindrance to minimize solid-state intermolecular interactions provides a plausible explanation for the AIE characteristics of DAN derivatives. These results will inspire the deployment of the TICT mechanism as a useful design strategy toward AIEgen development.



Computational Strategy



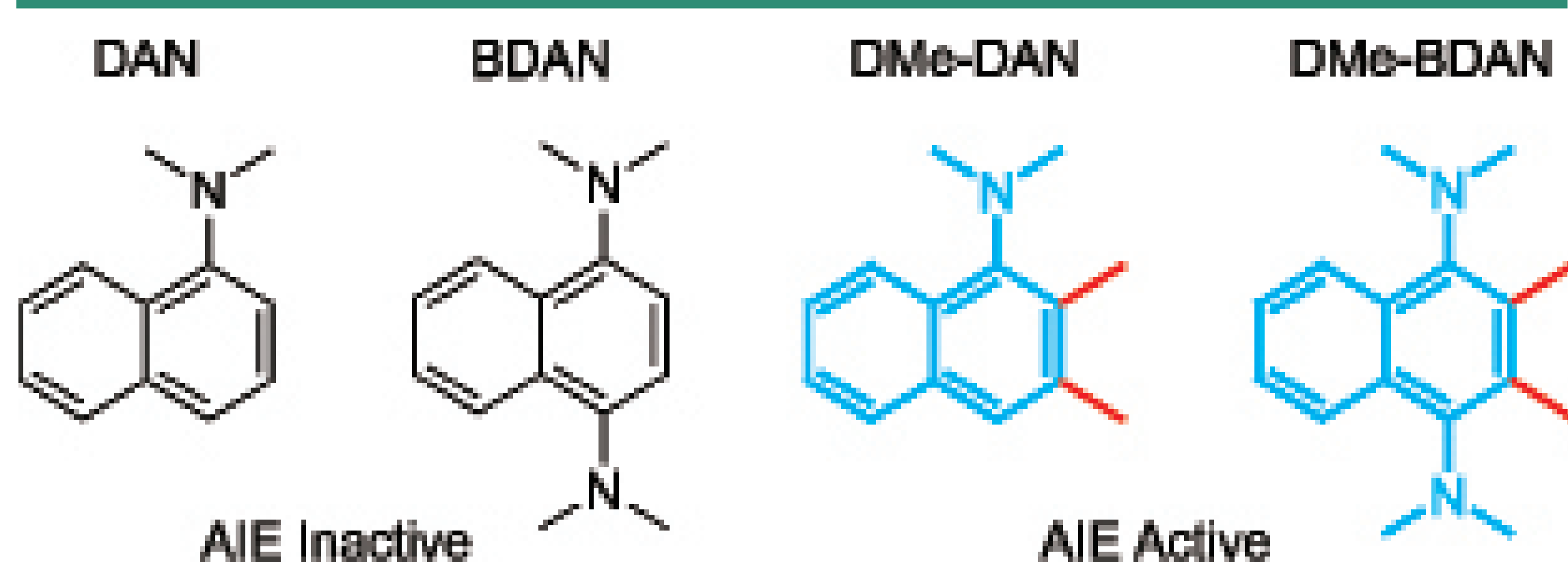
Applications



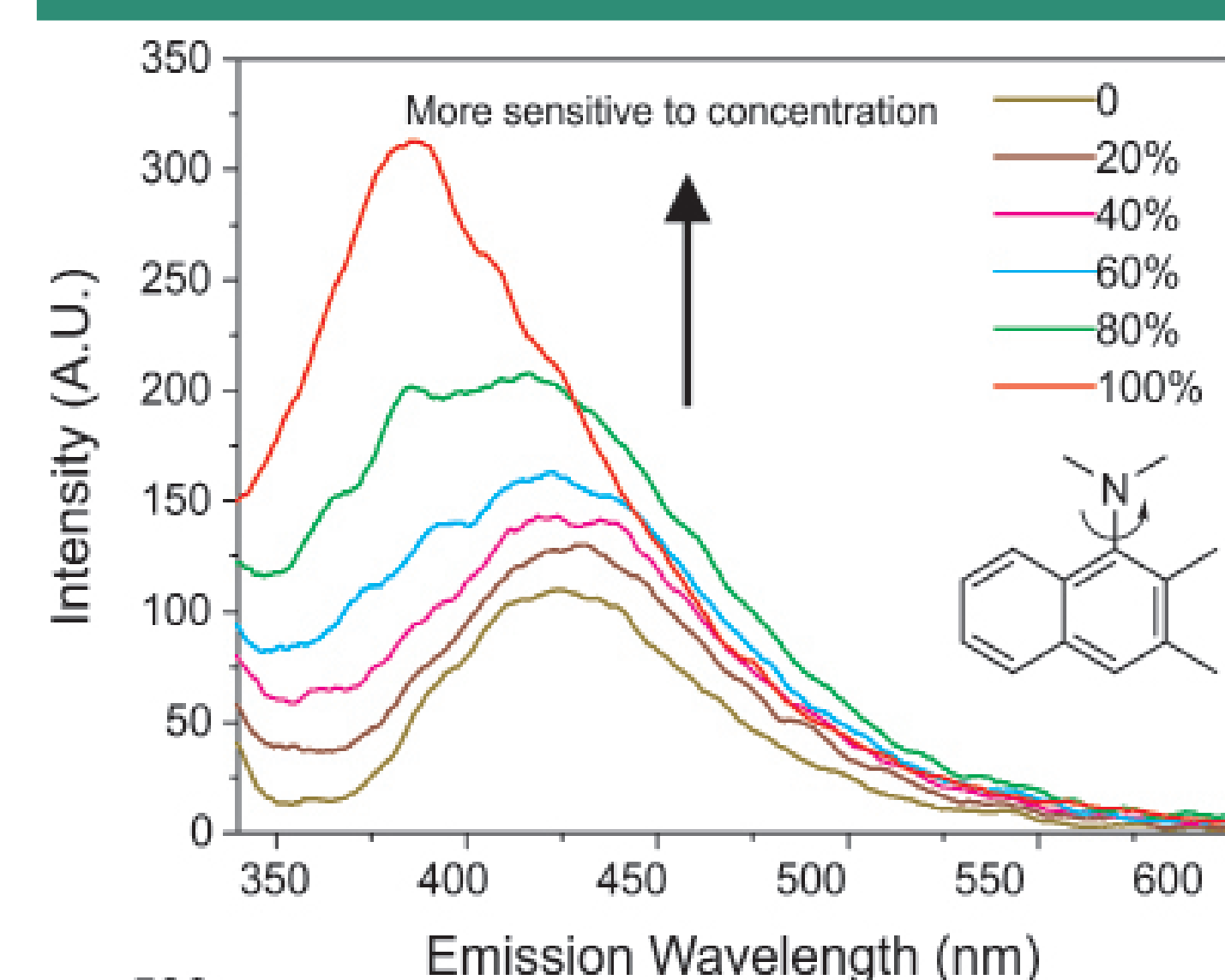
References

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- Faraday Discuss.* **2017**, 196, 461–472
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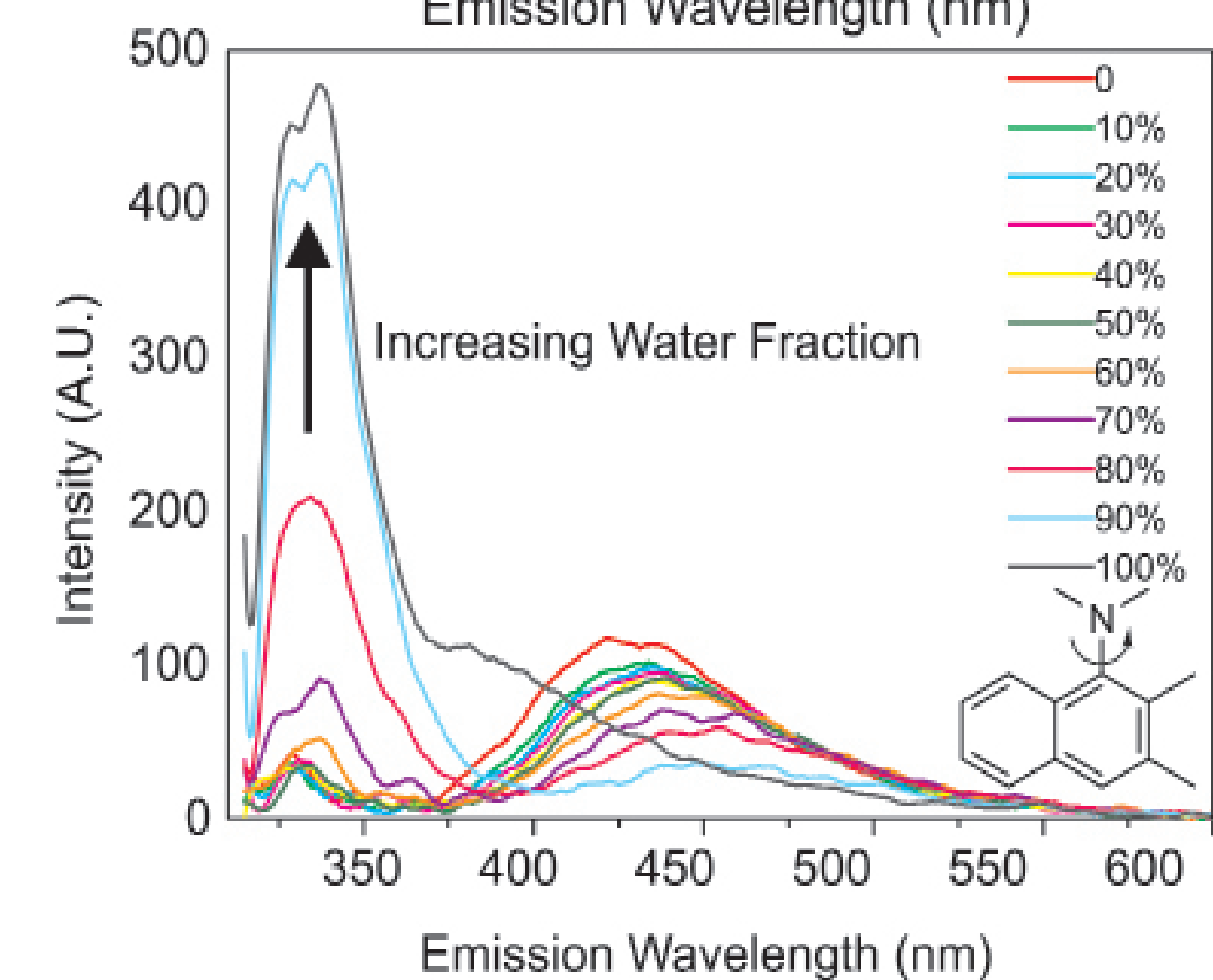
Compounds



Validation of TICT model

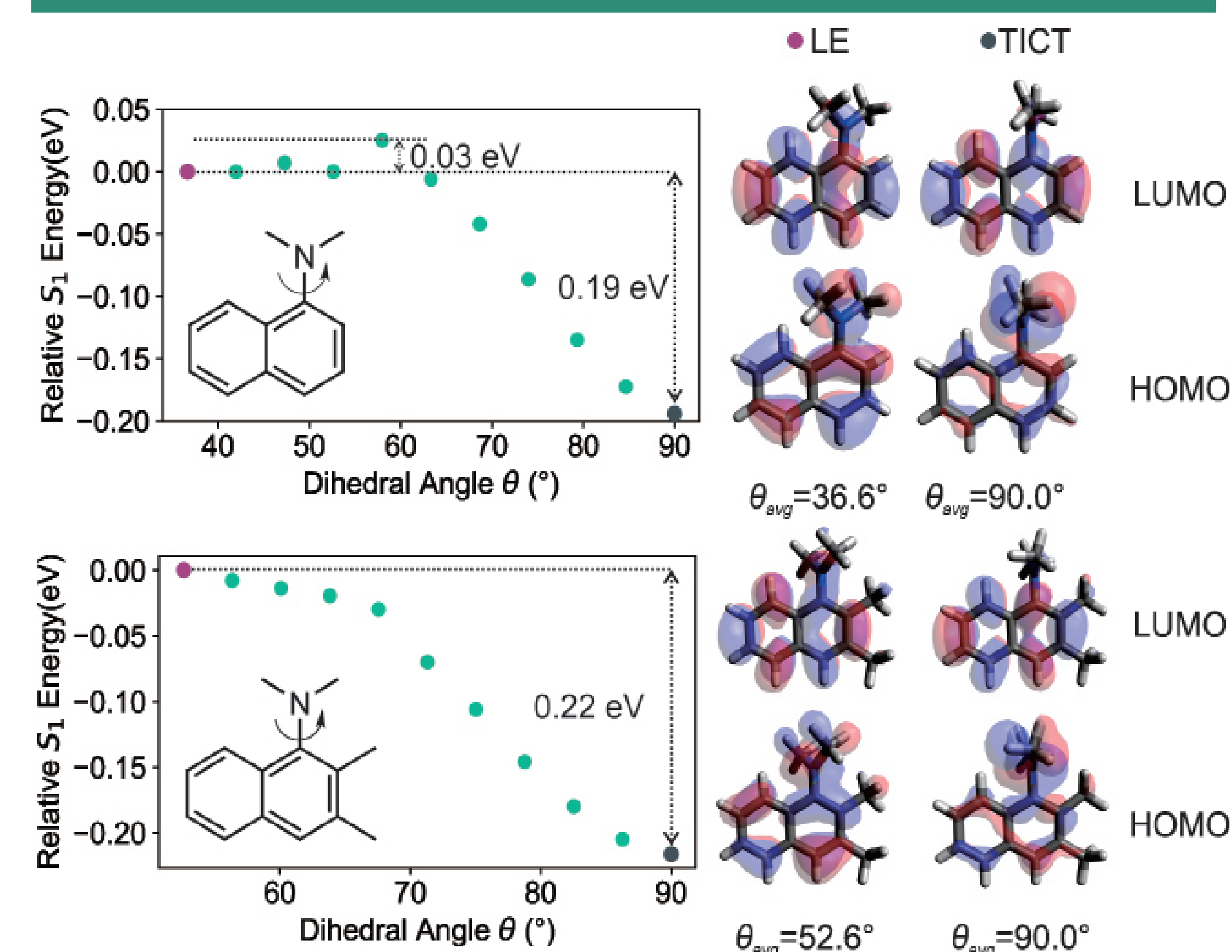


Viscosity test to restrict the rotations of diemethyl amino group in AIE active molecule (DMe-DAN) resulting in the recovery of fluorescence

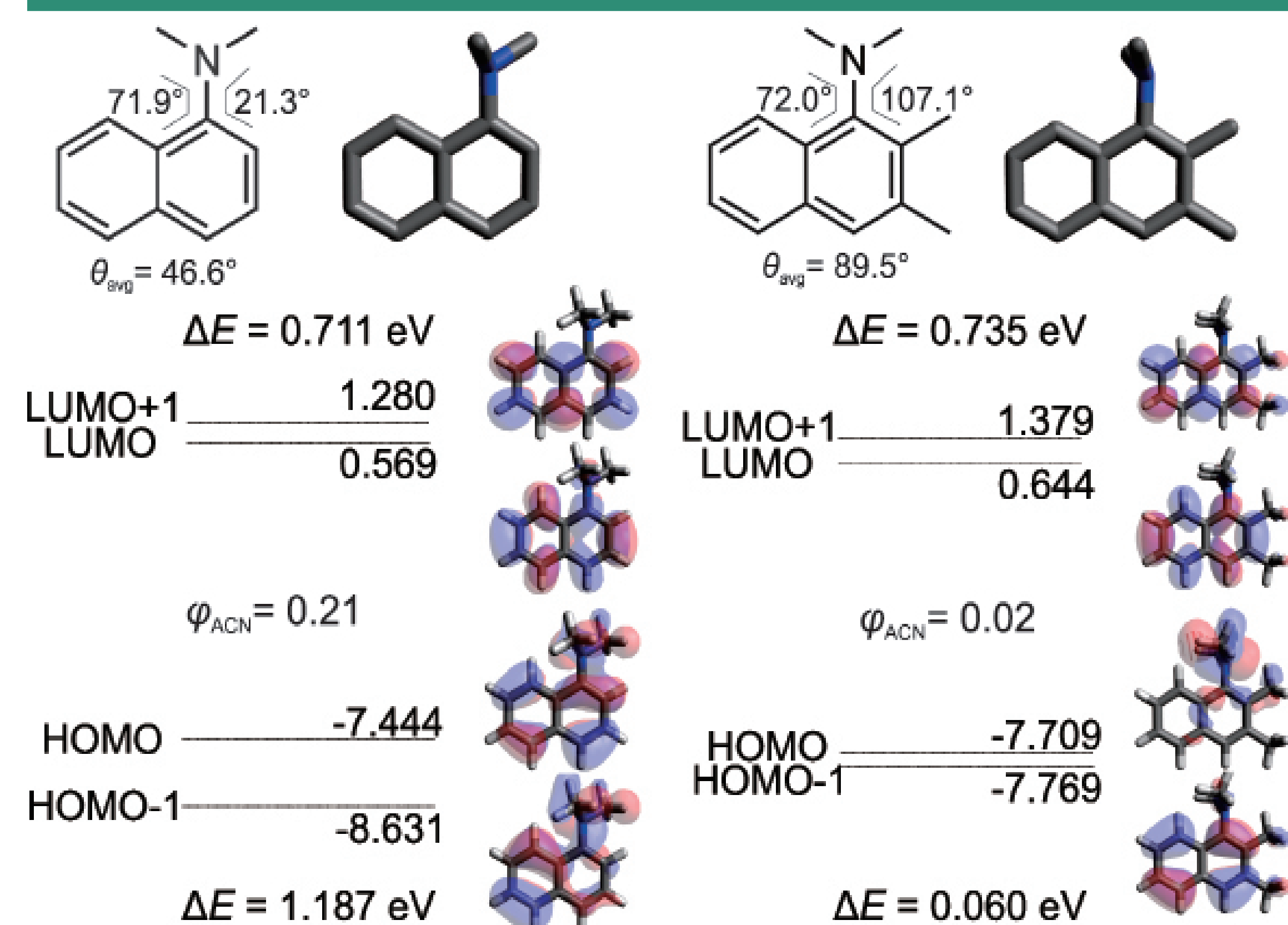


Aggregation test by adding water to the mixture and fluorescence intensity enhancement can be seen in DMe-DAN molecule

Methyl group induced strong TICT



Influence of Steric Hindrance



Conclusion

- Quantum computational chemistry aided to explore the structure-property relationship of fluorophores
- Rationalized AIEgens via TICT mechanism
- Mechanistic understanding could improve the AIEgens design for the future