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Photochemical dynamics simulations for trans-cis photoisomerizations of azobenzene and bridged azobenzene

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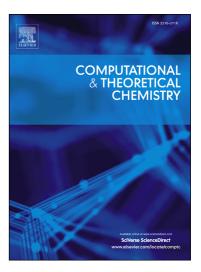
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9 **Abstract**

Surface hopping dynamics simulations based on the Zhu-Nakamura 10 theory were performed to investigate the trans-cis photoisomerization 11 mechanisms of azobenzene and bridged azobenzene excited to S₁ state. In 12 both the two geometry optimization, for compounds. 13 minimum-energy conical intersections between the ground state and the 14 lowest excited state are located. Two conical intersections are confirmed 15 to be decay funnels in the trans-cis photoisomerization processes in 16 azobenzene but only one plays important parts in the photoisomerization 17 of bridged azobenzene. Due to the smaller slope of potential energy 18 surface in the S_1 state, the lifetime of the S_1 state of azobenzene in our 19 work is much longer than that of bridged azobenzene. We show that the 20 torsion around the central N=N bond is the preferred reaction mechanism 21 in the isomerization of two molecules. Rotation around the central N=N 22 bond and twisting of phenyl rings around their N-C bonds allows the 23 molecule to move to a minimum-energy conical intersection, after which 24 surface hopping from S_1 to S_0 occurs. In the ground state, further rotation 25

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