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Pengfei Hao, Lifang Zhang, Junju Shen, Yunlong Fu



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Dimethylbenzotriazolium Iodoargentate Hybrid Materials

Pengfei Hao, Lifang Zhang, Junju Shen and Yunlong Fu*

Key Laboratory of Magnetic Molecules, Magnetic Information Materials Ministry of Education, School of Chemical and Material Science, Shanxi Normal University, Linfen 041004, China

*Corresponding author. Tel: 0357/2053716; Fax: (+86) 357 2053716.

E-mail address: yunlongfu@sxnu.edu.cn.

ABSTRACT: Using *in situ* methylated benzotriazolium as structural directing agent and moderate electron acceptor, three iodoargentate hybrids, [DMBTz][AgI₂] (**1**), [DMBTz][Ag₄I₅] (**2**) and [DMBTz]₂[Ag₅I₇] (**3**) (DMBTz⁺ = dimethylbenzotriazolium), have been solvothermally synthesized. Three compounds present a regularly structural variation from 1-D polymeric chain (**1**), 2D layer (**2**) to 3D open framework (**3**) and structure-dependent electron transfer photochromism.

Keywords: Dimethylbenzotriazolium; iodoargentate; organic-inorganic hybrid; photochromism; intermolecular electron transfer

1. Introduction

Since the photochromic tetracene was reported by Fritsche in 1867 [1], photochromism have received considerable attention and photochromic materials based on diverse compositions and mechanism have been widely investigated due to their potential applications in ophthalmics, cosmetics, actinometry and heat measurement, optical memories (data storage, filters, optical switches, displays, etc.), and so on [2]. Especially, photochromic organic-inorganic hybrids composed of electron donor-acceptor units have attracted intense interest owing to their tunable electron transfer (ET) [3]. Among these numerous photochromic hybrids are mainly formulated as chlorometallates [4], carboxylates [5], zeolites [6], and phosphates [7], which exhibit excellent compositional and structural dependence, as well as potential synergistic effect. To ensure efficient ET and sufficient stability of resulted organic

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