# ARTIFICIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS: PORPHYRIN-C<sub>96</sub> FULLERENE MOLECULAR COMPLEX

Sorana D. BOLBOACĂ & Lorentz JÄNTSCHI



Chemistry

putational (

Computational

Virtual Conferen



# OUTLINE



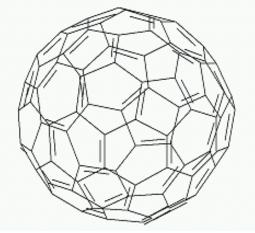
- AIM
- MATERIAL & METHOD
- RESULTS
- CONCLUSION

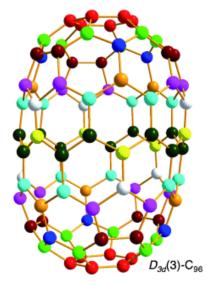


## BACKGROUND

- C<sub>60</sub> fullerene:
  - stable form (Kroto et al., 1985)
  - photo-, electro-chemical and physical properties (Bosi et al., 2003)
- C<sub>82</sub> and C<sub>96</sub> are members of fullerene family reported in 1992 (Kikuchi et al., 1992)







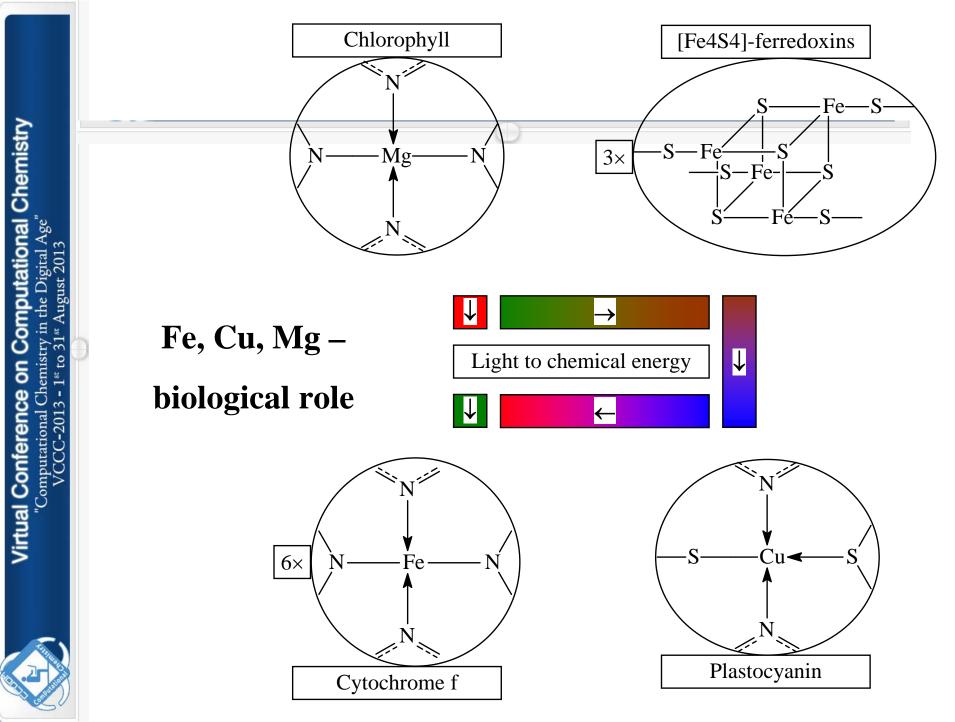
- Photodynamical studies on porphyrin and analogsfullerene linked systems have been studied (Imahori, 2004) and some efficient photo-voltaic cells constructed on semiconductor nanoparticle have been reported (D'Souza and Ito, 2012).
- In this context, a new porphyrin-fullerene system is proposed as a new complex able to absorb better the light in the range of wavelengths of visible spectrum and was investigated.





# **MATERIAL & METHOD**

- 2 porphyrins linked together through a C<sub>96</sub> fullerene ↔ minimum torsion of the bind
- Spartan '10: structural optimization of the investigated structures - *ab initio* package - at the restricted (post) Hartree-Fock (HF) level of theory with STO-3G refinement
- Two version of the obtained structure were investigated - with and without an Mg and Fe pair. The usefulness of the Mg-Fe pair has been derived from (Jäntschi et al., 2011)

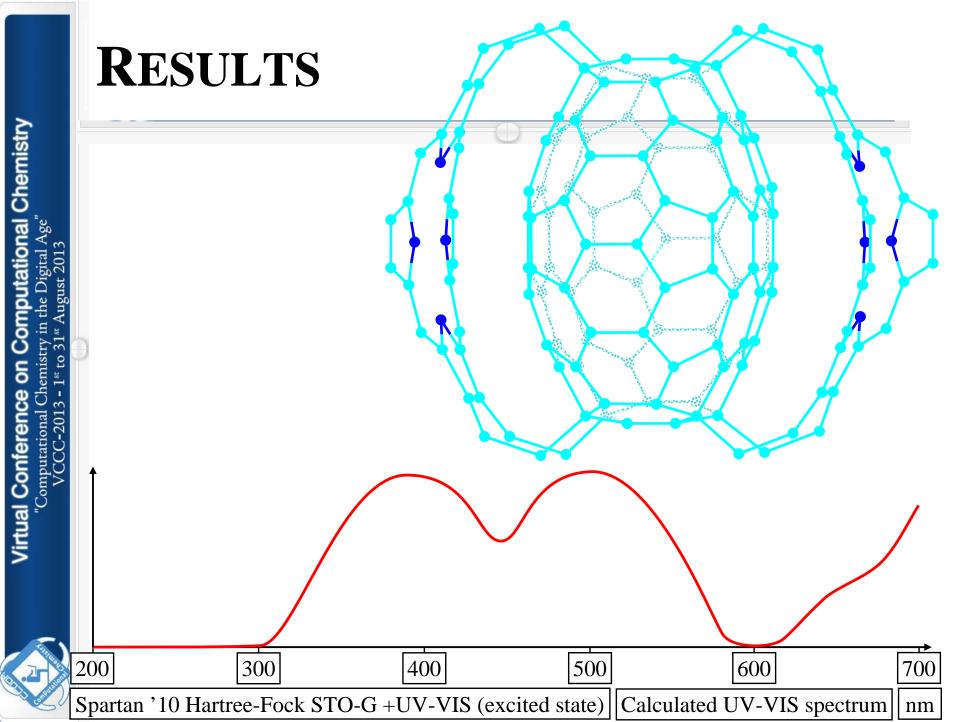


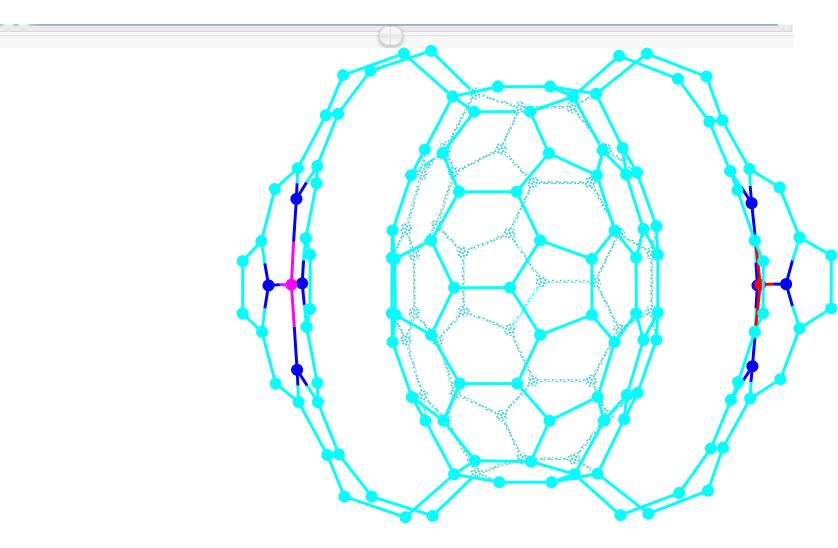
#### RESULTS

Formula	$C_{28}H_{52}N_4$	C <sub>152</sub> H <sub>48</sub> FeMgN <sub>8</sub>
Weight (amu)	444.752	2066.264
Area (Å <sup>2</sup> )	1134.04	1104.75
Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1731.94	1715.47
$PSA (Å^2)$	65.508	23.094
Ovality	1.63	1.59
E-HOMO (eV)	-2.49	-2.68
E-LUMO (eV)	2.11	1.90
Dipole moment (debye)	2.55	2.99
Polarizability	40.29	40.29

Virtual Conference on Computational Chemistry "Computational Chemistry in the Digital Age" VCCC-2013 - 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2013









too huge to perform accurate calculations for UV-VIS spectrum

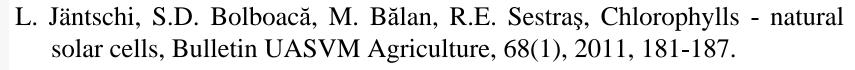
## CONCLUSIONS

- The obtained results provide important information regarding the possibilities of these new complexes
- The results obtained open a gate for the development of photo-initiated molecular devices



#### REFERENCES

- H.W. Kroto, J.R. Heath, S.C. O'Brien, R.F. Curl, R.E. Smalley, C60: buckminsterfullerene, Nature, 318, 1985, 162-163.
- S. Bosi, T. Da Ros, G. Spalluto, M. Prato, Fullerene derivatives: an attractive tool for biological applications, European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry., 38(11-12), 2003, 913-923.
- K. Kikuchi, N. Nakahara, T. Wakabayashi, M. Honda, H. Matsumiya, T. Moriwaki, S. Suzuki, H. Shiromaru, K. Saito, K. Yamauchi, I. Ikemoto, Y. Achiba, Isolation and identification of fullerene family: C76, C78, C82, C84, C90 and C96, Chemical Physics Letters, 188(3-4), 1992, 177-180.
- H. Imahori, Porphyrin-fullerene linked systems as artificial photosynthetic mimics, Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry, 2(10), 2004, 1425-1433.
- F. D'Souza, O. Ito, Photosensitized electron transfer processes of nanocarbons applicable to solar cells, Chem Soc Rev., 41(1), 2012, 86-96.





# Thank you for your attention!



E-mail me: lorentz.jantschi@gmail.com

