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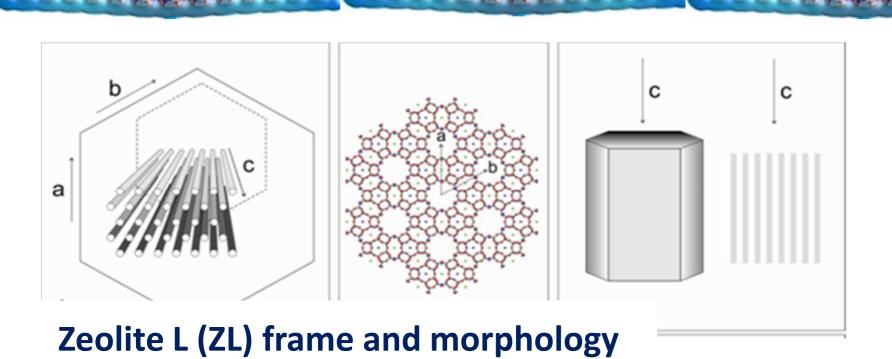
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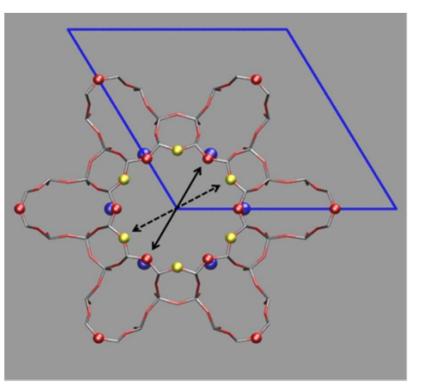
## present:

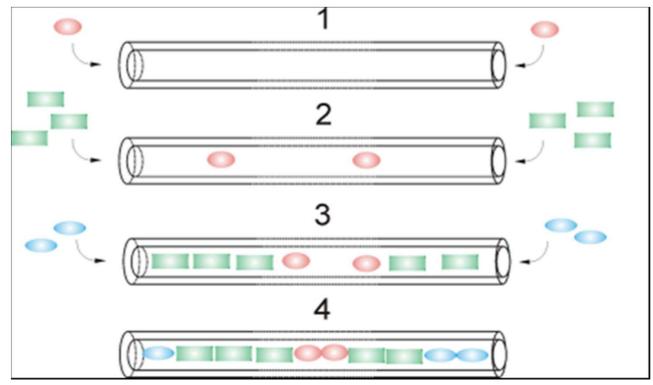
## At the entrance of zeolite nanochannels





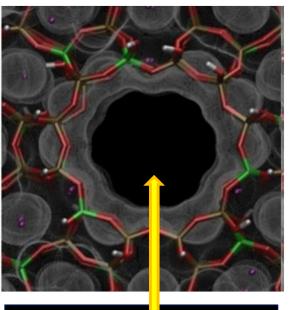
## ZL entrances (2 per channel) are fundamental for ZL/dye assembly

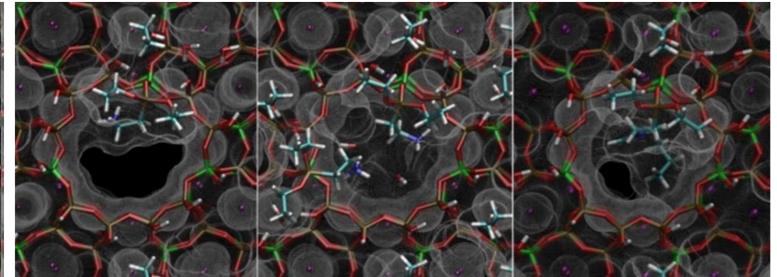




Sequential assembly of 1-D supramolecular structures of dyes: Many Applications!!!

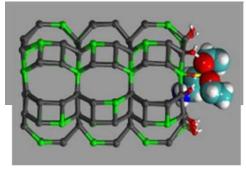
ZL entrances can be functionalized e.g. to prevent (in/out) transit of molecules



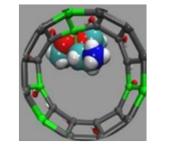


**Available space** at ZL entrance

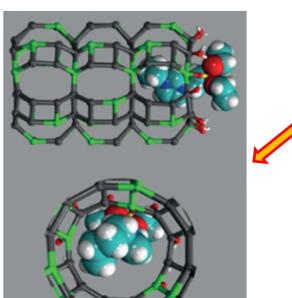
**Covalent binding of alkoxysilane molecular** stoppers allows to resize the ZL channel openings



By condensing with OH groups at the channel entrance, stopper molecules irreversibly modify ZL. The channel entrance may be fully or partially blocked according to the stopper size:



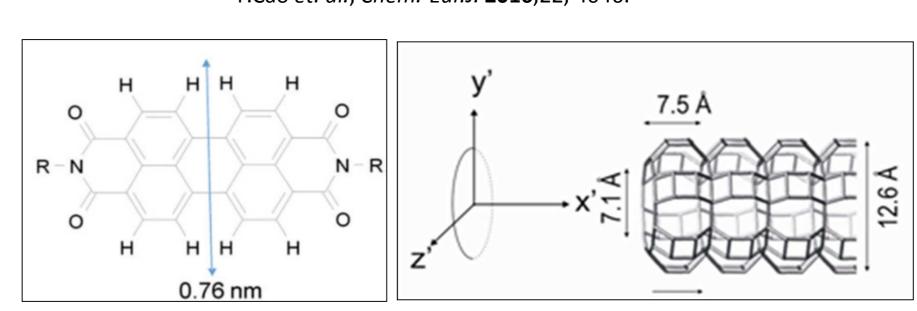
Stoppers with small tail groups behave as partially opened lids. Two stoppers are needed to fully plug the channel entrance.



Stoppers with **bulky tail groups** seal the entrance like a cork: full closure may be achieved with just one single stopper

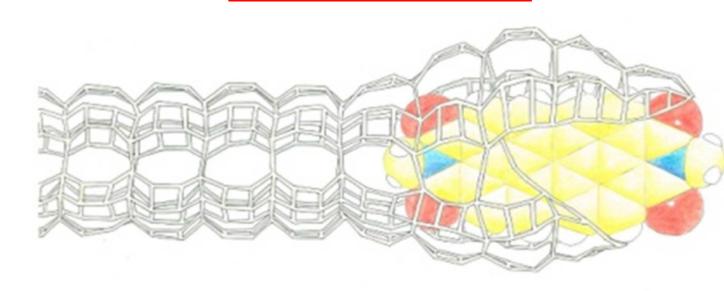
Angew Chem Int Ed 2015, 54, 11112 doi 10.1002/anie.201504745

Even if perylenediimide (PDI) dyes are larger than ZL channel openings, many ZL/PDI hybrids are fabricated under vacuum at T> 180°. P.Cao et. al., Chem.-Eur.J. 2016,22, 4046.

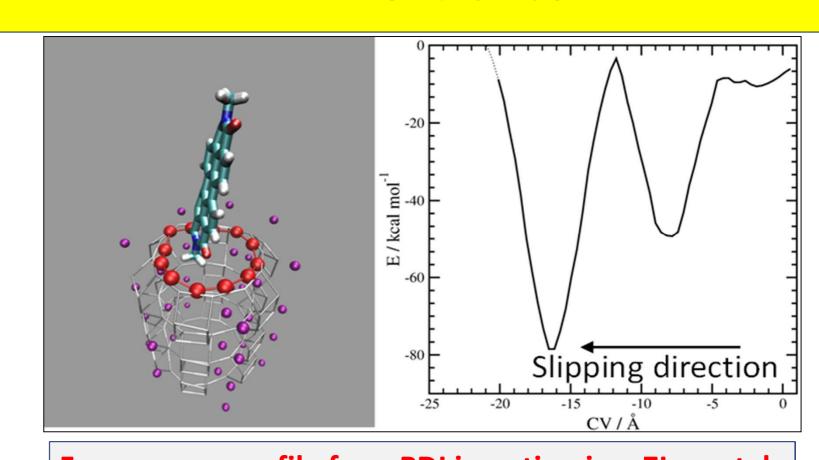


How can this be possible?

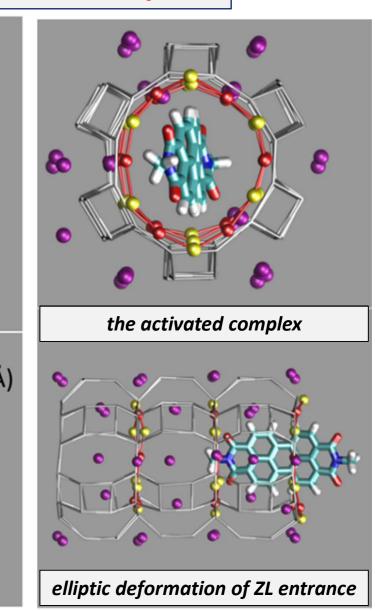
Correlated host-guest motions help bulky molecules to enter pores smaller than their size!



Indeed, like a snake is able to swallow a mouse although the mouse is too large, ZL can «swallow» molecules larger than its entrance!



Free energy profile for a PDI insertion in a ZL crystal (-3.2Å) (-0.6Å) (-5.3Å) (-12.1Å) (-16.3Å)



Why can bulky PDI molecules enter the ZL pores?

- Funnel-like shape of the ZL channel openings
- Stabilizing interaction between PDI carbonyl groups and ZL potassium cations
- Host/guest cooperative vibrational modes
- Asymmetry in the free energy profile (unidirectional motion!)

PDI entrance process favoured over PDI exit