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Rapid and facile chemical actinometric protocol for photo-microfluidic systems using azobenzene and NMR spectroscopy†

Nassim El Achi,^a Youssef Bakkour,^b Laëticia Chausset-Boissarie,^a Maël Penhoat^a and Christian Rolando ^{*a}

In this study, the photon flux inside a photomicroreactor was determined using chemical actinometry *via* the photoisomerization of azobenzene at 365 nm. For this purpose, a differential equation, in which the only external data are the tabulated absorption coefficient and the quantum yield of the *E* isomer, was derived enabling the use of concentrated solutions of azobenzene needed for simple NMR spectroscopy analysis. The developed protocol is shown to be efficient when working using different concentrations, light intensities and solvents.

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Introduction

There is a strong revival of organic photochemistry pushed by new photocatalytic systems, new irradiation sources based on light emitting diodes (LEDs) and new experimental designs based on photomicroreactors.^{1–5} Such reactors range between simple transparent and inexpensive FEP tubing to chips that are designed for specific applications. The fundamental parameter to characterize both the irradiation source and the photomicroreactor system is the number of photons received by the flowing liquid per unit of time. An external measurement by a radiometer gives only a coarse approximation due to the incomplete transmission of light by the photomicroreactor's material and to its geometric form.⁶ In batch, the classical way to rule out these uncertainties is to perform *in situ* chemical actinometry measurements. Despite the growing interest for organic photochemistry in flow, only two chemical actinometry protocols have been described. A chemical actinometry method based on the benzophenone-benzhydrol system in benzene was described in the early 90s but has never been revisited.^{1,7} Recently a system based on potassium ferrioxalate has been reported however this system has several drawbacks: it only works in water and the low absorption of ferrioxalate in thin microsystems cannot be overcome by increasing its concentration as the formed ferrous oxalate precipitates following irradiation.⁸ (*E*)-Azobenzene is listed as a “well established”

photochromic actinometer in the IUPAC report on chemical actinometry⁹ as it presents a lot of advantages: (i) it is commercially available and stable on storage; (ii) it may be used from 245 to 440 nm; (iii) it is soluble in a broad range of organic solvents; (iv) it is easily dosed by UV spectroscopy without the need of complexation or titration or any additional treatments and (v) it is reversible and reusable. Its main drawback when using the classical UV measurement is the requirement to determine the photochemical parameters for the *Z* isomer. Herein, we describe the use of (*E*)-azobenzene as a chemical actinometer for photo-flow chemistry using NMR spectroscopy which needs no photochemical information from (*Z*)-azobenzene.

Upon exposure to UV irradiation, (*E*)-azobenzene isomerizes to (*Z*)-azobenzene. However, reverse thermal and photoisomerization of (*Z*)-azobenzene also takes place leading to the regeneration of the (*E*) form (Fig. 1). Thus, an equilibrium state, the photostationary state (PSS) whose composition varies depending on wavelength and solvent, is established.¹⁰ The thermal isomerization, that follows first order kinetics, can be neglected however since it is much slower than photoisomerization.¹⁰ In the standard protocol for batch, UV/Vis spectroscopy is used for monitoring the evolution of the photoisomerization.^{11–15} The photokinetic equations used for measuring the photon flux from these data, depend on the quantum yields ϕ of both forward and reverse photoisomerizations and on the extinction coefficients ϵ of both

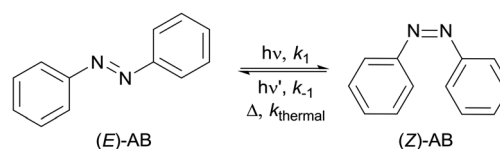


Fig. 1 Photochemical isomerization reaction of azobenzene.

^aUSR 3290, MSAP, Miniaturisation pour la Synthèse l'Analyse et la Protéomique, FR 2638, Institut Eugène-Michel Chevreul, Université de Lille, F-59000 Lille, France. E-mail: christian.rolando@univ-lille1.fr

^bLaboratory of Applied Chemistry, Lebanese University, PO Box 826, Tripoli, Lebanon

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Detailed derivation of the photokinetics equation used, experimental protocol including NMR data, data and graph for all the kinetics measurements (PDF). See DOI: 10.1039/c7ra01237c



isomers. One of the major limitations of this protocol is the need for the quantum yield of the reverse isomerization ϕ_Z and the molar extinction coefficient ε_Z of (*Z*)-azobenzene. Though extensively studied, ϕ_Z is reported in literature for limited wavelengths, solvents and temperatures in contrast to that of the *E* to *Z* isomerization ϕ_E .¹⁶ Furthermore UV/Vis spectroscopy requires the calibration with pure solutions of the two isomers as their spectra are overlapping in both the UV and visible regions and thus need to be deconvoluted.¹⁷ Moreover, (*Z*)-azobenzene is not commercially available, is thermally unstable and obtaining pure (*Z*)-azobenzene to determine ε_Z for specific conditions is challenging. Previously described methods for its purification from an irradiated sample of (*E*)-azobenzene, require working with g scale and involve tedious recrystallizations.¹⁰ ¹H NMR spectroscopy can be used for monitoring the photoisomerization reaction when using more concentrated solutions of azobenzene. Both isomers can be easily distinguished from each other and the fraction of each isomer can be directly determined by integration (ESI Fig. S8 and S9†). So we decided to derive a photokinetic equation that depends on fractions of isomers rather than absorbance, applicable for concentrated solutions and that can provide reliable actinometric measurements without the need of neither the quantum yield nor the extinction coefficient of (*Z*)-azobenzene.

Derivation of the photokinetic equation

When performing chemical actinometry in batch reactors, the photokinetic factor, given in eqn (1), where I is the light intensity, V is the volume and a , b are the path length limits must be estimated:

$$\frac{d[\text{photoisomer}]}{dt} = \int_b^a \phi \frac{dI}{V} \quad (1)$$

This evaluation implies to use very low concentration in batch to minimize the variation of absorption along the path length. However, this is not the case when working with microfluidic devices whose path lengths are less than 1 mm. In our case, for 10^{-2} M of (*E*)-azobenzene ($\varepsilon_E = 95 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and a path length of 500 μm , the absorbance is only 9.5×10^{-3} and the transmission is nearly 100%. The small path length favours homogeneous penetration of light throughout the reaction mixture and thus gives eqn (2):

$$\frac{d[\text{photoisomer}]}{dt} = \phi \frac{\Delta I}{V} \quad (2)$$

Using Beer Lambert's law for (*E*) and (*Z*) isomers (eqn (3) and (4) respectively) and Taylor series expansion of the absorbance and the photokinetic factor (eqn (5) and (2)), eqn (6) that corresponds to the rate of formation of the (*Z*)-azobenzene can be derived.

$$\Delta A_E = \varepsilon_E(1 - Z)C_0l \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta A_Z = \varepsilon_Z Z C_0l \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta I = I_0(1 - 10^{-\Delta A}) = I_0 \ln 10 \Delta A \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = I_{\text{photon}} \ln 10 [\phi_E \varepsilon_E (1 - Z) - \phi_Z \varepsilon_Z Z] \quad (6)$$

Given that Z is the fraction of (*Z*)-azobenzene isomer, $(1 - Z)$ is the fraction of the (*E*)-azobenzene isomer, ε_E and ε_Z are the extinction coefficient ($\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the *E* and *Z* isomers respectively and $I_{\text{photon}} = \frac{I_0 l}{V}$ (ein s m^{-2}) is the intensity of light received by the irradiated solution per surface area.

At the photostationary state, $\frac{dZ_{\text{PSS}}}{dt} = 0$ thus giving eqn (7):

$$I_{\text{photon}} \ln 10 [\phi_E \varepsilon_E (1 - Z_{\text{PSS}}) - \phi_Z \varepsilon_Z Z_{\text{PSS}}] = 0 \quad (7)$$

By rearrangement, ϕ_Z can be expressed as in eqn (8)

$$\phi_Z = \frac{\phi_E \varepsilon_E (1 - Z_{\text{PSS}})}{\varepsilon_Z Z_{\text{PSS}}} \quad (8)$$

Substituting eqn (8) in (6) will give eqn (9)

$$\frac{d[Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z]}{dt} = \frac{I_{\text{photon}} \ln 10 \phi_E \varepsilon_E}{Z_{\text{PSS}}} [Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z] \quad (9)$$

So plotting the graph of $\ln(Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z)$ vs. time will exhibit a linear relationship whose the slope is used to determine the value of I_{photon} and thus to calculate the irradiance (Fig. 3). The variation of (*Z*)-azobenzene and (*E*)-azobenzene with time is determined from kinetic eqn (10) which leads to eqn (11) after integration respectively having k_1 the rate constant of (*E*) \rightarrow (*Z*), k_{-1} the rate constant of (*Z*) \rightarrow (*E*) and K_{PSS} the equilibrium constant where $K_{\text{PSS}} = \frac{[Z_{\text{PSS}}]}{[E_{\text{PSS}}]} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}$.

$$\ln \frac{[Z]_{\text{PSS}} - [Z]_t}{[Z]_{\text{PSS}} - [Z]_0} = -(k_1 + k_{-1})t \quad (10)$$

$$[Z]_t = [Z]_{\text{PSS}}(1 - e^{-(k_1+k_{-1})t}) \quad (11Z)$$

$$[E]_t = [E]_{\text{PSS}}(1 + K_{\text{PSS}}e^{-(k_1+k_{-1})t}) \quad (11E)$$

Similarly, the evolution of the thermal isomerization was translated into kinetic equations that follow first order with a rate constant k_{thermal} (eqn (12)). The ESI† contains all the details of the settings of the equations derived and used.

$$\ln \frac{Z_t}{Z_0} = -k_{\text{thermal}}t \quad (12)$$

Experimental section

Reagents

(*E*)-Azobenzene (98%) and dry isooctane, methanol and acetonitrile were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) and used as received.



Microfluidic set up

The microfluidic set up is composed by an injection system, delivering the studied solution to a Mikrogas Dwell Device® [1.15 m × 2 mm × 0.5 mm, Invenios Europe, Langen, Germany, ESI Fig. S1†] made of Foturan® glass¹⁸ as micro-photoreactor illuminated by high power UV LEDs-A [18 HP UV LEDs assembled on an electronic printed board, 10 × 5.5 cm, 365 ± 15 nm, Roithner Lasertechnik, Vienna, Austria, ESI Fig. S2†] or HP UV LEDs-B [365 nm, Omnicure® AC475 equipped with an optical adaptor, Excelitas Technologies, Waltham, MA, USA, ESI Fig. S3†] as light source. The injection system can be either a Smartline pump 100 [Knauer, Berlin, Germany] connected to a 6 port medium pressure injection valve [V-451, IDEX, Illinois USA] equipped with a ten meters FEP tubing loop [800 μm ID] or a syringe pump [Harvard Apparatus, Holliston, MA, USA]. To avoid any deviation caused by the natural light the flow microreactor system was enclosed in a box. The Dwell device® was kept at a constant temperature of 20 °C by circulating a cooled fluid in the dedicated Dwell Device channel using a cryostat (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA, USA).

Photoisomerization experiment

A solution of (*E*)-azobenzene of concentration 6.4×10^{-4} M in isooctane was injected into the microphotoreactor and irradiated at various flow rates (Fig. 2). The flow rates were chosen depending on the desired irradiation times ranging between 9 s and 140 s. The solvent of irradiated samples was evaporated and the residue was then dissolved in 500 μl of CDCl₃ for analysis by ¹H NMR spectrometry (Bruker AVANCE 300 MHz, Wissembourg, France). The degree of conversion was calculated by integrating the peaks that correspond to the (*Z*)-azobenzene and (*E*)-azobenzene isomers in the ¹H spectrum (ESI Fig. S9†).

The obtained results were then used to determine the photon flux inside the microreactor. More concentrated solutions of (*E*)-azobenzene (0.01 M) in isooctane, acetonitrile and methanol were also assessed. The same protocol with 0.01 M of

(*E*)-azobenzene was then performed in isooctane but with changing the HP UV LEDs-A source to UV LEDs-B (365 nm, Omnicure® AC475) at 30% ($Q_{\text{emitted}} = 70 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$) and 100% ($Q_{\text{emitted}} = 230 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$) power. The composition at the photostationary state was determined by the irradiation of a sample for an extended time (around 2 h).

Thermal isomerization

A photostationary state sample was kept in the dark at room temperature and the variation in its composition was then monitored by ¹H NMR during the following 48 hours. This experiment was done to determine the value of k_{thermal} to verify the exclusion of this factor in the calculations mentioned in the kinetics section.

External irradiance

An X9-2 radiometer coupled with an irradiance detector (Gigahertz-Optik, Türkenfeld, Germany, ESI Fig. S4†) was used to measure the irradiance of light delivered to the microreactor. The light detector is placed in contact to the surface of the reactor that was illuminated by different UV LEDs and the corresponding irradiances ($Q_{\text{emitted radio}}$) were directly recorded.

Physical constants

Refractive indices and quantum yields were obtained from literature (ESI Table S1†).^{10,16} The absorption coefficients of (*E*)-azobenzene in isooctane (ESI Table S2, Fig. S5†), acetonitrile (ESI Table S3, Fig. S6†) and methanol (ESI Table S4, Fig. S7†) were determined using Beer Lambert's law in a 1 cm cuvette on a UV/Vis spectrometer (PerkinElmer). The transmittance (T_x), needed to determine the experimental Q_{emitted} to compare it to that given by the radiometer, was calculated using Fresnel's law of reflectance (R) (eqn (13), $T = 1 - R$ and total transmittance $T_{\text{total}} = T_1 \times T_2$) (Table 1).¹⁹ Given that n_x is the refractive index of medium (x).

$$R = \left[\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right]^2 \quad (13)$$

Results and discussion

The calculations will be exemplified referring to the results of a solution of 6.4×10^{-4} M of (*E*)-azobenzene in isooctane injected in the photomicroreactor at various flow rates and irradiated by HP UV LEDs-A (90 mW cm^{-2}) (ESI, Table S5†). The

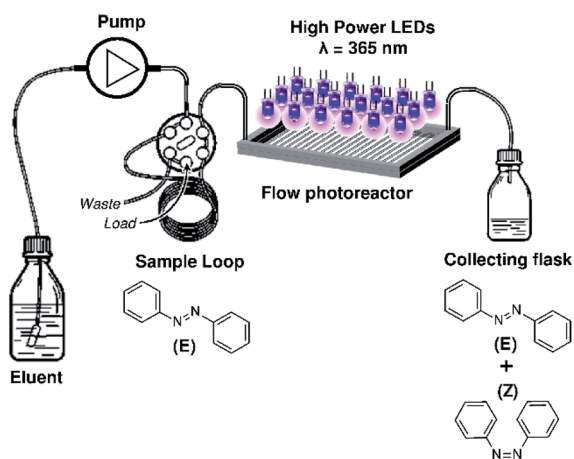


Fig. 2 Experimental set-up of the photoisomerization of azobenzene under flow conditions. It comprises an injection system, a photomicroreactor and a light source.

Table 1 The total transmittance of light in the used solvents

Solvent	$T_{\text{air-Foturan}}$	$T_{\text{Foturan-solvent}}$	T_{total}
Isooctane	0.958	0.998	0.956
Acetonitrile	0.958	0.996	0.955
Methanol	0.958	0.996	0.954



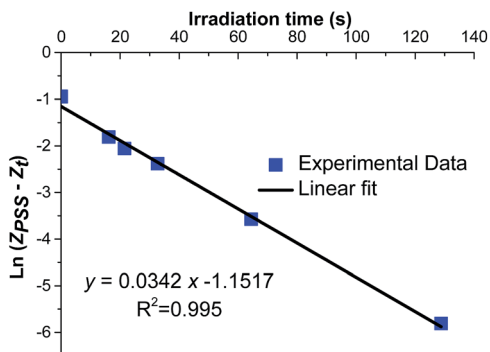


Fig. 3 Graph of $\ln(Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z_t)$ vs. time (s) for a 6.4×10^{-4} M of (*E*)-azobenzene in isooctane injected within the microfluidic system irradiated by 365 nm HP UV LEDs-A ($Q_{\text{emitted}} = 90 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$).

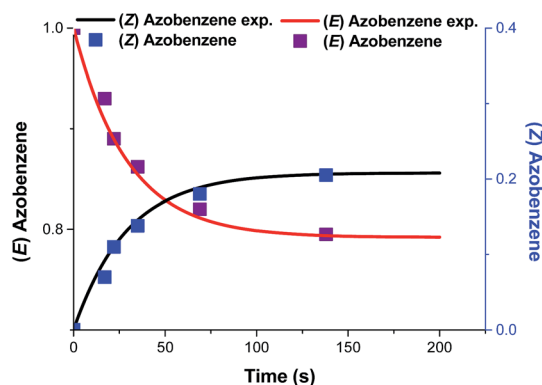


Fig. 4 Evolution of (*E*)-azobenzene and (*Z*)-azobenzene with the time of irradiation by 90 mW cm^{-2} UV LEDs in flow square: experimental points, line fitted values.

given data was then used to plot the graph of $\ln(Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z)$ vs. time (Fig. 3).

The corresponding graph exhibits a linear relationship with a good squared correlation coefficient ($R^2 = 0.995$) which was maximized using Z_{PSS} as a parameter. The slope of the graph (0.0342 s^{-1}) corresponds to that represented in eqn (9). Substituting the values of Z_{PSS} (0.208), ϕ_E (0.12)¹⁵ and ϵ_E in isooctane at 365 nm ($95 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) affords I_{photon} ($2.71 \times$

$10^{-3} \text{ ein s m}^{-2}$). The experimental photon flux $Q_{\text{inside exp.}}$ (W m^{-2}) is obtained by multiplying I_{photon} by the energy of 1 mole of photons: $2.71 \times 10^{-3} \times 327\,500 = 887.4 \text{ W m}^{-2} = 88.7 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$. In order to compare our experimental values to those given by the radiometer, $Q_{\text{emitted exp.}}$ that corresponds to the experimental value for the photon flux outside the reactor is determined by dividing the Q_{inside} by the total transmittance T (Table 1). Using the eqn (10) and (11), $K_{\text{PSS}} = 0.208/0.792 = 0.263$, $k_1 = 0.008 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $k_{-1} = 0.030 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and the plots of Fig. 4 are obtained.

Table 2 includes all of the experimental data for the chemical actinometry of azobenzene at two different concentrations 6.4×10^{-4} M (entry 1) and 1.0×10^{-2} M (entries 2–6). HP UV LEDs-A (90 mW cm^{-2}) was used to irradiate entries 1–4 whereas entries 5 and 6 were irradiated using HP UV LEDs-B regulated to provide 30% (70 mW cm^{-2}) and 100% power (230 mW cm^{-2}) respectively. All data are fitted with good linear correlation coefficients ($R^2 > 0.99$) which is not easily achievable when working under batch conditions (ESI Fig. S10 to S14†). It must be noted that Z_{PSS} may be estimated from the data without reaching the photostationary state by maximizing the standard deviation. The k_{-1} values of all entries in Table 2 were greater than those of k_1 which is justified by the fact that the (*Z*) to (*E*) isomerization more favored as the (*E*) isomer is more stable. The experiment described in entry 2 was realized in triplicate and gave very close (Z_{PSS})-azobenzene isomer photostationary state amount (0.192, 0.188, 0.195) and slope values (3.43, 3.50, 3.28×10^{-2}) which demonstrates the stability of the actinometric measurement. Furthermore, when working in isooctane (entries 1, 2a, b, c, 5 and 6), the photostationary state had approximately the same amount of the (*Z*)-azobenzene isomer (0.208, 0.192, 0.188, 0.195, 0.203 and 0.210) in very different conditions. So the same K_{PSS} was obtained regardless the azobenzene concentrations or the irradiation source which confirms the stability of the actinometric measurement over a broad range of conditions. When using the same light source and the same concentration of azobenzene (entries 2–4) but in different solvents, varying from strongly apolar (isooctane) to dipolar aprotic (acetonitrile) and protic (methanol), very different photostationary states were obtained. Nevertheless the $Q_{\text{inside exp.}}$ values are almost equal (80 to 85 mW cm^{-2}). By comparing entries 1 and 2, only a slight variation between the

Table 2 Results of chemical actinometry assessment using (*E*)-azobenzene in flow

Entry ^a	[<i>E</i>]-Azobenzene] mol L ⁻¹	Solvent	Z_{PSS}^b	Slope ^c $\times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	K_{PSS}^d	$k_1^e \times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k_{-1}^e \times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$Q_{\text{inside exp.}}^f$ mW cm ⁻²	$Q_{\text{emitted exp.}}^g$ mW cm ⁻²	$Q_{\text{emitted radio}}^g$ mW cm ⁻²
1	6.4×10^{-4}	Isooctane	0.208	3.42	0.263	0.71	2.71	88.7	92.8	90
2	1.0×10^{-2}	Isooctane ^h	0.192	3.41	0.237	0.66	2.75	87.1	91.5	90
3	1.0×10^{-2}	CH ₃ CN	0.315	7.42	0.459	2.33	5.09	80.1	83.9	90
4	1.0×10^{-2}	MeOH	0.382	7.03	0.618	2.69	4.34	81.6	85.5	90
5	1.0×10^{-2}	Isooctane	0.203	2.55	0.255	0.52	2.03	64.6	67.5	70
6	1.0×10^{-2}	Isooctane	0.210	7.99	0.266	1.68	6.31	209.0	218.9	230

^a Solution of (*E*)-azobenzene was injected within the Mikroglas Dwell Device® whose temperature was kept at $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and the composition of the irradiated mixture was determined by ¹H NMR. ^b Obtained following 2 h of irradiation in flow. ^c Slope of plot $\ln(Z_{\text{PSS}} - Z_t)$ vs. t . ^d Ratio $Z_{\text{PSS}}/E_{\text{PSS}}$. ^e Refer to eqn (10). ^f Refer to eqn (9). ^g Refer to eqn (S34). ^h Experiment realized in triplicate, mean value for Z_{PSS} and slope; refer to Table S6 and Fig. S10a–d.



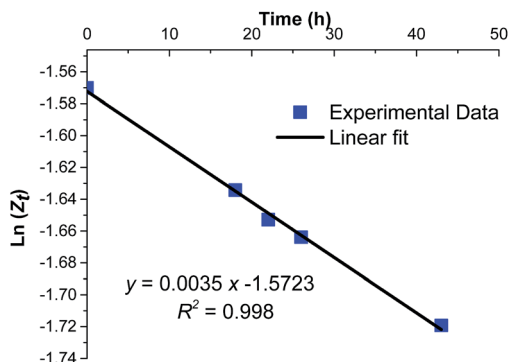


Fig. 5 Evolution of the thermal isomerization of a solution of azobenzene at photostationary state.

two experimental photon fluxes $Q_{\text{inside exp.}}$ was observed (88.7 vs. 84.6 mW cm^{-2}). This shows that the approximation taken when using Taylor series expansion is valid even when working with relatively concentrated solutions (entry 2: 1.0×10^{-2} M) due to the small path length and the small absorption coefficient of (*E*)-azobenzene. This method provides an advantage of using the rapid and straightforward ^1H NMR for monitoring the experiments rather than using UV spectrometry followed by data deconvolution which is complicated by the overlapping of the (*E*) and (*Z*)-azobenzene spectra. The impact of the intensity of the light source is seen in the difference in the values of the slopes, k_1 and k_{-1} between entries 2, 5 and 6 (Table 2). By increasing the power of the light source, the system reached the plateau more rapidly (entry 2 ≈ 60 s vs. entry 6 ≈ 25 s). This can lead to a limitation, as a full kinetic assessment cannot be performed when working at elevated light intensity. For example in our case, the maximum flow rate that could be used was 14 mL min^{-1} that corresponds to a residence time of 5 s. Experiments which require data at shorter irradiation times cannot be performed.

Thermal isomerization

By plotting $\ln Z$ vs. time (h), the linear graph with a squared correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.998$, was obtained (Fig. 5). The slope of this straight line corresponds to $k_{\text{thermal}} = 0.0035$ h^{-1} or 0.97×10^{-6} s^{-1} . Comparing the values of k_1 and k_{-1} of Table 1, entry 2 to that of k_{thermal} validates the assumption of neglecting the thermal isomerization effect in the actinometric calculations ($k_1 = 7.8 \times 10^{-3}$ s^{-1} , $k_{-1} = 2.98 \times 10^{-2}$ s^{-1} vs. $k_{\text{thermal}} = 0.97 \times 10^{-6}$ s^{-1}).

Conclusions

The photon flux received in a photomicroreactor was measured by actinometry using azobenzene. Different solvents and irradiation powers were assessed showing that this method is general, accurate and rapid especially when using a concentration of azobenzene suitable for a rapid ^1H NMR analysis. Due to its nearly ideal geometry the photomicroreactor allowed us to compare internal actinometric measurement with external

measurement. The two measurements were in agreement whatever the solvents and the irradiation powers used, validating the use of this new method for flow system with more complex geometries. Once established by NMR, these measurement can be performed by HPLC coupled with UV detection since the (*E*) and (*Z*)-azobenzene isomers are easily separated on a reverse phase column.²⁰ This work can be further extended by assessing the same protocol at different irradiation wavelengths in the visible region and even in the red using newly developed azobenzene sensors.^{21,22}

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