CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)

Cite this: *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2021, **8**, 1719

DOI: 10.1039/d1qo90022f

rsc.li/frontiers-organic

Correction: Reversible fluorescence modulation through the photoisomerization of an azobenzene-bridged perylene bisimide cyclophane

Guanghui Ouyang,^{a,b} David Bialas^a and Frank Würthner ^{*a}

Correction for 'Reversible fluorescence modulation through the photoisomerization of an azobenzene-bridged perylene bisimide cyclophane' by Guanghui Ouyang *et al.*, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/D0QO01635G.

The authors regret that the structure of *cis*-azobenzene was incorrectly presented in Fig. 1b in the original article. The azobenzene is *para*-substituted instead of *meta*-substituted. The corrected Fig. 1 is presented here.

^aInstitut für Organische Chemie and Center for Nanosystems Chemistry, Universität Würzburg, Am Hubland, 97074 Würzburg, Germany.

E-mail: wuerthner@uni-wuerzburg.de

^bCAS Key Laboratory of Colloid, Interface and Chemical Thermodynamics, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, ZhongGuanCun, North First Street 2, 100190 Beijing, China

a) PBI Cyclophane Supramolecular Elements

b) Photo-responsive PBI Cyclophane Supramolecular Element

Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of PBI cyclophane supramolecular elements. (a) Representative PBI cyclophane supramolecular elements with rigid linkers. (b) PBI cyclophane supramolecular element with photoresponsive linkers, which showed reversible structural and fluorescence switching under alternate UV and visible light irradiation. Notes: The bay-position substituents of the PBIs are omitted for clarity. For details of the PBI cyclophane structures illustrated in (a), the original literature reports^{21–25} should be consulted.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.