

**MS29-2-5 Co-crystallization of organic chromophore roseolumiflavin and effect on its optical characteristics**  
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**Abstract**

Recent advances on organic solid-state chromophores have led to several potential applications in diverse fields like organic or polymeric light-emitting diodes (OLEDs/PLEDs)<sup>1,2</sup>, solid-state lasers<sup>3,4</sup> or fluorescent chemosensors<sup>5</sup>, promising great interest from a broad range of research. Moreover, tunability, flexibility and low cost characterize and add to a great advantage for potential usability of organic chromophores<sup>6</sup>. A substance group of interest is alloxazine including its isomer isoalloxazine, the latter being the basis for flavins. While their important role in biological processes has been established<sup>7,8</sup>, flavins also act as chromophores. Mainly considered in solution, their solid-state characteristics, especially structural characterization remains almost unstudied. With the isoalloxazine derivative roseolumiflavin we were able to successfully design three robust binary co-crystals with hydrogen and halogen bonding motives<sup>9</sup>. The co-crystals further exhibit altered optical properties in the solid state confirming easily accessible luminescence modification via a crystal engineering approach. Structural characterization of roseolumiflavin and its multicomponent crystals display differences in crystal packing with rearranged  $\pi \cdots \pi$  stacking motifs being noticeable as a result of the co-crystal formation. Our findings thus render new possibilities to investigate on flavins in the aspect of crystal engineering to tune optical properties of organic chromophores.

**References**

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