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Enhanced phosphorescence properties of Pt-porphyrin derivative fixed on the surface of nano-porous glass

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The room-temperature phosphorescence chromophore, Pt(II) Coproporphyrin I (PtCP), was fixed on the surface of a 3D network of nanoscale pores in porous glass through ion-exchange reaction. The absorption and phosphorescence spectra indicated that PtCP can be loaded while maintaining monomeric dispersion at concentrations well beyond solubility limits of PtCP in solution. The phosphorescence quantum yield of PtCP bonded on the surface was also found to have double the enhancement of solution. The extended lifetime of phosphorescence of PtCP bonded on the surface compared to solution clearly indicated that suppression of nonradiative deactivation plays a key role in high quantum yield and long triplet lifetime. This hybridization with nano-porous glass provides opportunities for various potential applications.

Introduction

Some chromophores like metalloporphyrins are known to show room-temperature (RT) phosphorescence, which has attracted considerable attention due to various applications such as oxygen¹⁻⁴ and pressure sensors,^{4,5} organic light-emitting diodes (OLED),⁶⁻¹¹ as well as sensitizers for wavelength conversion devices¹²⁻¹⁷ based on triplet-triplet annihilation upconversion (TTA-UC) utilising high triplet quantum yield. Solid materials are preferable for such device applications; however, many RT-phosphorescence chromophores easily aggregate¹⁸ and cause phosphorescence quenching. Therefore, it is important to develop a methodology for achieving molecular-dispersed chromophores at solid state at high concentration, retaining phosphorescence properties at the monomeric level.

One strategy to prevent aggregation is the fixing of chromophores on the surface of a solid platform while maintaining molecular dispersion. By using a rigid fixing process, such as chemical bonding, each chromophore is bonded at a specific point of the solid surface while prohibiting their migration,



which prevents further aggregation on the surface. Moreover, by placing chromophores on the solid surface rather than in the bulk solid, the chromophores are exposed to free space that can be filled with the target matter, i.e. gas, liquid, or solids that can receive excitation energy from the chromophores for sensing and other purposes. Possible solid platforms include glass, oxides such as TiO₂, and also nano-sheet materials like clay. Luminescence properties of chromophores, especially porphyrins, hybridized with such materials have been studied extensively. For example, it was reported that porphyrin derivatives could be fixed on the surface of clay nano-sheets without aggregation and exhibited monomeric fluorescence.¹⁹ Nano-sheet materials however are not suitable for the device applications mentioned above because they are contained in dispersed solution or stacked as solids.

Nano-porous glass²⁰ is a material with unique properties. It has nm-scale pores connected to each other and forms a 3D network of nano-pores, enabling extremely large pore surface area per volume and large free volume into which other materials like gas and fluid can penetrate. Nano-porous glass could be fabricated through phase-separation technology²⁰ from soda borosilicate glass capable of average pore diameters of 30 nm or more. It was considered then that this material held potential as a solid platform for fixing chromophores.

In this work, we use nano-porous glass as a solid platform for fixing RT-phosphorescence chromophores and investigated the phosphorescence properties of chromophores bonded on the solid surface. For the chromophore, we choose Pt(II) Coproporphyrin I (PtCP, Fig. 1a), a tetracarboxylic-acid derivative of Pt(II)-octaethylporphyrin (PtOEP), which is widely used as an oxygen sensor,¹⁻³ red OLED pigment,⁶⁻⁸ and TTA-UC sensitizer.¹²⁻¹⁵ For anionic carboxylic-acid groups, it is possible to bind chromophores to the surface of the nano-pore through ionic interaction after replacing silanol groups on the glass surface with cationic amino groups.²¹ This hybrid material can

be equipped with various features discussed above such as strong absorption due to multiple interfaces along the optical path in the 3D-pore-network like bulk-hetero-junction in organic photovoltaic devices, high loading concentration and possibility of monomeric dispersion due to the large surface

area and free volumes allowing the other materials to penetrate. We found that the chromophores can retain a monomeric nature in the hybrid and show superior properties than those in solution, namely higher phosphorescence quantum yield at higher loading concentration beyond solubility in solution. Phosphorescence lifetime measurements clarify that suppression of nonradiative deactivation due to fixing chromophores on the solid surface is a key to superior phosphorescence properties.

Experimental

Nano-porous glass was prepared by a previously reported method.²¹ Borosilicate glass with a



composition of SiO₂:62.5%–B₂O₃:28.3%–Na₂O:9.2% in weight (Akagawa Glass, 20×20×0.5 mm³) was cut into pieces (10×10×0.5 mm³), and then heated at 600 °C for 72 h in air to induce nanoscopic phase separation between SiO₂ and B₂O₃ in each piece. The B₂O₃ phase was leached from the glass by treatment with 0.5 mol/l sulfuric acid at 99 °C for 96 h, followed by drying at 140 °C for 3 h in vacuum. The pore size distribution was carried out by the mercury porosimetry²² (Thermo SCIENTIFIC Pascal 240) in the pressure range from 0 to 200 MPa. This is the method in which the intrusion of mercury into a porous sample as a function of the applied pressure is analyzed and gives more precise information than the nitrogen adsorption method in the pore range of several 10 nm.²³ The average diameter of the formed nano-pores was 55.6 nm and the surface area was 35.2 m²/g. The nanoporous glass was then refluxed with 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane as a coupling agent and rinsed in toluene at 99 °C for 3 h. PtCP, ((3,8,13,18-tetramethylporphyrin-2,7,12,17-tetrapropionato)platinum(II), Frontier Scientific C40425) was used without further purification. To fix PtCP on the surface of the nano-porous glass, pieces of the glass were dipped into PtCP solution (75 μM) in tetrahydrofuran (THF). In the cases where the loading concentration of PtCP was higher than 1 mM, the solution was additionally refluxed for 3 h. The loading concentration of PtCP was controlled by the dipping (and reflux) time. The glass pieces were then rinsed in THF at 60 °C for several hours to remove the unreacted PtCP. Through this treatment, the surface area was reduced, but remained the same order of magnitude as the original sample. This was followed by optical measurements of the PtCP-fixed porous glass. UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded with a Shimadzu UV3150 spectrophotometer. The phosphorescence spectrum and quantum yield (ΦP) were measured using a spectrometer combined with a calibrated integrating sphere (Hamamatsu Photonics, C9920)²⁴ under air or Ar (99.99%+). Phosphorescence decay was measured with a custom setup using a frequency-doubled ns-Nd:YAG laser (532 nm, pulsewidth of 20 ns, repetition rate of 10–15 Hz) as the light source. The incident pulse energy was 11 μJ or noted otherwise. A piece of the dye-fixed glass placed in a sealed glass tube in either Ar or vacuum was used as the sample. The emission from the sample was collected by a lens and guided to a monochromator (Jobin-Yvon H-10) through an OD4 notch filter to block 532 nm scattering. The signal was detected by a photomultiplier (Hamamatsu R936) and recorded by a digital oscilloscope (500 MHz, 5Gs/s). All the optical measurements were performed at 23 °C.

Results

UV-vis absorption spectrum

The prepared porous glass contained 3D-continuous pores of nm-dimension as seen in the scanning electron microscopic (SEM) image (Fig. 1b). The nano-porous glass before dye-fixing (blank) was snow-white due to light scattering, and pink after the PtCP was fixed (Fig. 1c). UV-vis absorption



spectrum of the blank porous glass showed monotonic increase with decreasing wavelength, which is a characteristic feature of light scattering (Fig. 2a). On the other hand, the spectrum of PtCP-fixed porous glass had a sharp peak overlapping the scattering spectrum. The differential spectrum showed a strong peak at 534 nm and a weak peak at 501 nm (Fig. 2b), assigned to Q (0, 0) and Q (1, 0) bands, respectively, exactly matching the spectral shape and wavelength of PtCP in THF solution. Loading concentrations of PtCP in the nano-porous glass were calculated from the absorbance of the Q(0, 0) band, the thickness of the glass samples, and the molar absorption coefficient of the Q(0, 0) band ($3.7 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ in THF).

As control experiments, (1) non-ionic Pt-porphyrin (Pt-octaethylporphyrin) was used instead of PtCP, and (2) the bare porous glass was treated by silanol coupling instead of amino coupling, while keeping other conditions the same as previously. Both control samples were snow-white and showed no absorption peaks at Q(1,0) and Q(0,0) bands in their UV-vis absorption spectra as shown in Figure S1 in the Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI). These facts clearly show that PtCP was fixed by forming ionic bonds between carboxyl groups of PtCP and amino groups on surface of the glass.

Phosphorescence spectrum

Upon excitation with 532 nm excitation near the Q(0,0) band, the PtCP-fixed porous glass showed vivid deep red emission under Ar atmosphere. The spectrum has a peak at around 649 nm and a shoulder at 713 nm (Fig. 3). In spite of changing the loading concentration of PtCP from 75 μM to 310 μM , 5.1 mM, the spectral shape remained the same with a slightly red-shifted peak wavelength (2 nm) from that of PtCP in THF solution. It is worth noting that the spectra have no dimer emission peaks (770 nm).²⁵ From the good agreement in spectral shapes of the absorption and phosphorescence spectra between the PtCP-fixed porous glass samples and the solution, in addition to the absence of the dimer emission peaks for the glass sample, it can be concluded that most of the PtCP was molecularly dispersed on the surface of the nano-pore of the glass without forming a considerable amount of aggregate. As PtCP cannot dissolve more than 300 μM in THF solution, this material therefore contains a higher PtCP-loading concentration while free of aggregation. Meanwhile, the shoulder around 720 nm of the PtCP-fixed glass with 5.1 mM concentration was slightly higher than glass samples with lower concentration, indicating that there may be a few dimer-like components.

Phosphorescence quantum yield

The phosphorescence quantum yield Φ_P of the PtCP-fixed glasses under Ar atmosphere was found to be around 0.25 at the loading concentration of 75 μM , though it fluctuated somewhat from sample to sample (Fig. 4). Interestingly, the observed Φ_P of the PtCP-fixed samples were much higher than



those in the same concentration of THF solution (0.16 ± 0.018 , shown with triangle in Fig. 4). The Φ_P of the PtCP-fixed glass remained constant or gradually decreased with increase in loading concentration. However, even at the higher loading concentration of 0.64 mM, the value was higher than that of the solution at 75 μM . Meanwhile, Φ_P at concentrations of 4.4 and 5.1 mM is reduced to about 0.1 probably due to selfquenching.²⁶ In contrast to the high Φ_P under Ar atmosphere, the phosphorescence of the glass samples was perfectly quenched ($\Phi_P < 0.005$) in presence of oxygen under the regular atmospheric condition.²⁷ This suggests that oxygen can diffuse in porous glass through the continuous nano-pores.

Phosphorescence lifetime

Phosphorescence of PtCP-fixed glass with 75 μM concentration exhibits a single exponential decay ($\tau = 95 \mu\text{s}$, Fig. 5) under Ar conditions. The lifetime was unchanged after increasing the excitation intensity up to the five times (data not shown). On the other hand, the decays became multi-exponential though the increase of PtCP loading concentration and analysed with a double-exponential function (Fig. 5 and Table 1). At loading concentration of 310 μM , a fast component with a lifetime of 25 μs appeared while the lifetime of the slow component remained unchanged. The relative amplitude of the fast component was small (12%) and the shape of the decay was similar to that of 75 μM . At 5.1 mM, lifetimes of both the fast and slow components were shorter than that of 75 μM and the relative amplitude of the fast component increased (28%). We also measured the lifetime under presence of oxygen with several concentrations (0.4–21% in volume, for the 75- μM sample). The lifetime decreased with increases in concentration (Figure S2 in ESI).

Interestingly, these lifetimes were longer than those of the solution. At the same PtCP concentration of 75 μM , the PtCPfixed glass had twice the phosphorescence lifetime as that of solution in THF (48 μs and 25 μs for the Ar-bubbled sample and $48 \pm 1 \mu\text{s}$ for the freeze-pump-thaw degassed sample, Fig.6).

Radiative and nonradiative rate constants (kr and k_{nr} , respectively) were estimated from the obtained lifetimes, τ , and Φ_P by using the following relations: $kr = \Phi_P \tau^{-1}$ and $k_{nr} = \tau^{-1} - kr$, by assuming that the quantum yield of intersystem crossing of PtCP was unity.²⁸ It was found that the k_{nr} of PtCP on the surface of the nano-porous glass was less than the half of that in solution (THF) while the kr were almost the same (Table 1), suggesting that the nonradiative deactivation pathway was suppressed when the dye molecule was fixed on the solid surface.

Meanwhile, comparison among the PtCP-fixed porous glass samples shows decreasing kr and increasing k_{nr} as the PtCP loading concentration increased. We used the average lifetime defined as $\langle \tau \rangle = \sum i \tau_i^2 A_i / \sum i \tau_i A_i$ (where A_i is relative amplitude)²⁹ for the 310- μM and 5.1-mM samples to obtain kr and k_{nr} as their phosphorescence decays were multi-exponential. The use of



average lifetime blurs the theoretical basis for the estimation of kr and knr ; nevertheless, they indicate the general tendency of acceleration and suppression of radiative and nonradiative decays, respectively, at high loading concentration.

Discussion

To understand the spectroscopic properties of PtCP fixed on the surface of nano-porous glass, we consider the intermolecular distance of two neighboring PtCP molecules, d , from the loading concentration and the surface area of the nano-porous glass (Table 1). For the solution, d was calculated from the inverse cubic root of the number density of molecules. The d for the 75- μM porous glass (27 nm) was the same as that of the solution with the same concentration (28 nm), suggesting that each PtCP molecule on the glass surface has enough space between neighbors to be dispersed on a molecular level as the size of each molecule is around 2 nm (Fig. 1a). This supports the observation that the absorption and phosphorescence spectra are identical to those of the solution and PtCP is fixed while maintaining molecular dispersion. Moreover, the smaller knr obtained from the higher ΦP and the longer τ compared to the solution indicates a suppressed deactivation pathway on the glass surface. The binding of the molecule to the surface by ionic interaction could be a possible cause of suppression from restricted freedom of motion on the surface.

The increase of loading concentration reduced d to 16 nm for 310 μM and 2.9 nm for 5.1 mM. At 310 μM , each molecule has significant intermolecular distance relative to its size, while at 5.1 mM they are comparable thus allowing the neighboring molecules to contact and form aggregates. This scenario

agrees with the observation that ΦP and τ of the 310- μM sample were almost identical to those of the 75- μM sample while decreasing ΦP and shortening τ were observed for the 5.1 mM sample. The decreasing lifetime implies existence of aggregation,²⁷ which can enhance knr through mechanisms such as intermolecular vibration.

Conclusions

Through use of ionic bonds, we successfully fabricated PtCPfixed nano-porous glass in which PtCP is molecularly dispersed on the surface of a 3D network of nano-pores. It is worth noting that the phosphorescence quantum yield and loading concentration are much higher than limits of PtCP in solution. The molecular dispersion of PtCP at 75 and 310 μM loading concentration was demonstrated by monomeric absorption and phosphorescence spectra and supported by the estimated intermolecular distance on the surface. This is consistent with the constant and high quantum yield ($\Phi\text{P} \sim 25\%$) at these loading concentrations. The phosphorescence lifetime measurements clarified that PtCP bonded on glass surface has a much longer lifetime than that in inert solvent, facilitating



the high ΦP by suppressing nonradiative deactivation pathways likely a result of the limited freedom of molecular motion from bonding to the nano-porous surface.

At high loading levels of order 5 mM, it was found that ΦP dropped together with the lifetime, since loading concentration is nearly saturated as intermolecular distance approaches the size of the molecule. The molecular dispersion on the surface was considered to be disrupted by the high density of molecules.

The present results reveal that PtCP fixed on a nano-pore surface has unique properties differing from those in solution, and possesses superior performance as a phosphorescent material for device application. The through-hole network of the nano-pores allows the flow or storage of gases, liquids and solids, which can be applied to oxygen sensors, wavelength-conversion devices based on the TTA-UC mechanism, and other devices. An application study for TTA-UC devices is currently in progress.

Acknowledgements

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Figure Captions

Fig. 1. (a) Chemical structure of PtCP. (b) SEM image of the nano-porous glass. (c) Appearance of PtCP-fixed porous glass.

Fig. 2. UV-vis absorption spectra of (a) PtCP-fixed porous glass with concentration of 77 μM (red



line) and blank porous glass (dashed black line). (b) Normalized UV-vis absorption spectra of PtCP obtained by subtracting the blank porous glass from the PtCP-fixed porous glass (solid black line) and PtCP in THF with concentration of 7.9 μM (solid red line).

Fig. 3. Phosphorescence emission spectra of PtCP fixed in nano-porous glass with different loading concentrations of 75 μM (blue), 310 μM (green), and 5.2 mM (red) together with PtCP solution in THF (75 μM , black). All samples were deoxygenated by Ar-bubbled.

Fig. 4. Phosphorescence quantum yield of PtCP-fixed glasses as a function of PtCP concentration in air (black circle) and under Ar atmosphere (red square). Green triangle shows that of PtCP solution in THF with concentration of 75 μM under Ar atmosphere.

Fig. 5. Phosphorescence decay of the PtCP-fixed glass with different loading concentrations of PtCP: 75 μM (red), 310 μM (green), and 5.1 mM (blue) measured under Ar-atmosphere with their curve fit (solid lines of the corresponding colors) to single- (75 μM) and double-exponential (310 μM and 5.1 mM) functions.

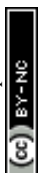
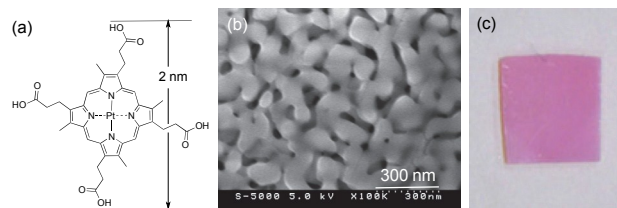
Fig. 6. Phosphorescence decays of PtCP-fixed glass (red) and PtCP solutions in THF deoxygenated by Ar bubbled (green) and by freeze-pump-thaw cycles (orange), together with fitting curves (solid lines, see text). The concentration of PtCP was 75 μM for all samples. Excitation energy was 7.3 $\mu\text{J/pulse}$.

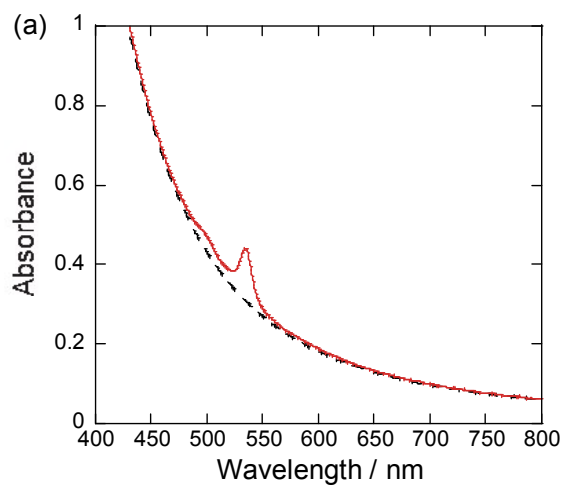
Table

Table 1. Quantum yield, lifetimes, and rate constants of phosphorescence of PtCP-fixed nano-porous glass and the solution, and the average distance between PtCP molecules.

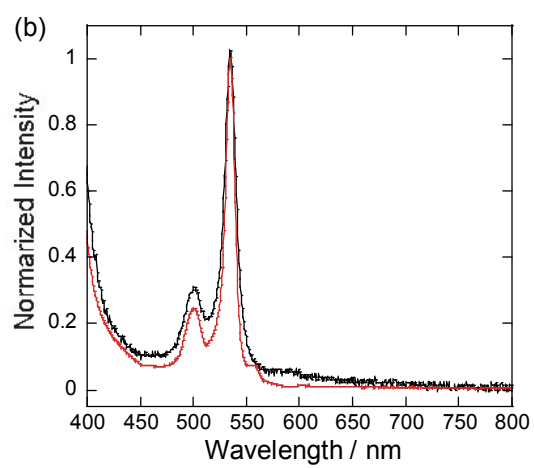
ΦP is phosphorescence quantum yield. τ_i and A_i are the lifetime and relative amplitude, respectively ($i = 1, 2$), of PtCP phosphorescence. $\langle\tau\rangle$ is the average lifetime for the double component decays. kr and knr are radiative and nonradiative rate constants of PtCP triplet excited states (the average lifetime was used to calculate for the double-component decays). d is the average distance between PtCP molecules on the surface for the PtCP-fixed glass calculated from surface area and in volume for the PtCP solution calculated from the concentration.

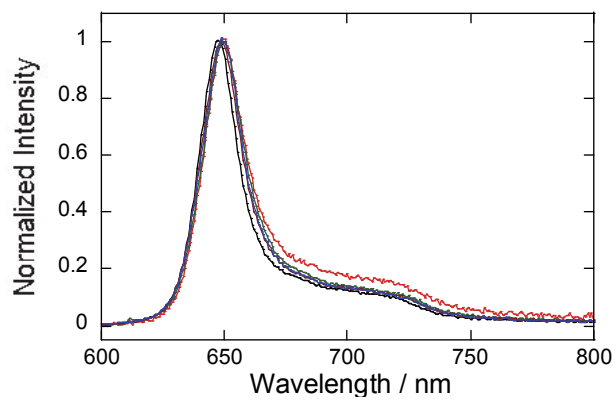


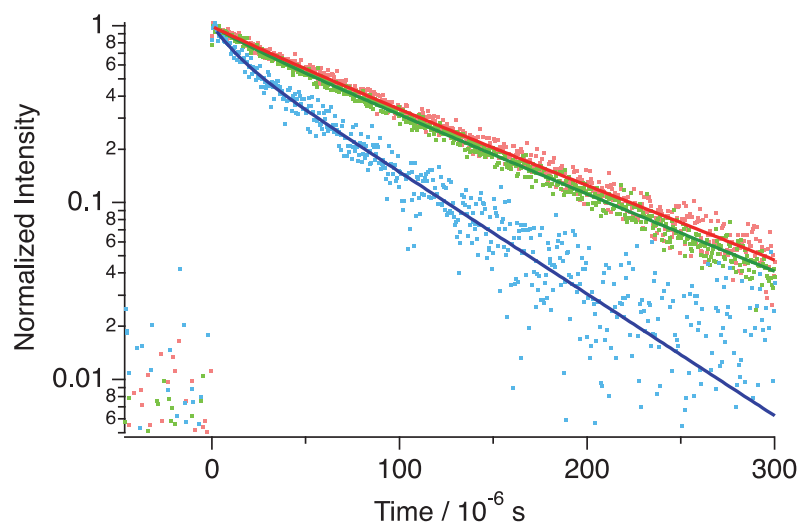




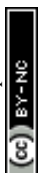
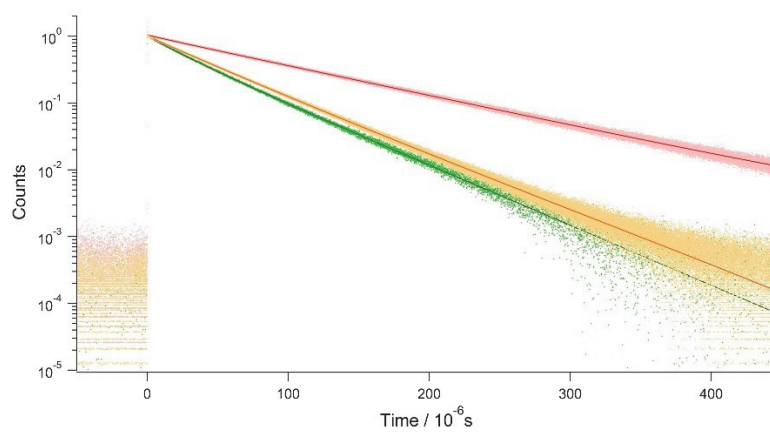
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Graphical Abstract

Room-temperature phosphorescence of Pt-porphyrin derivative was enhanced in the quantum yield and in extended lifetime by fixing it on surfaces of the nanometer-scale pores of porous glass.

