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Covalent functionalization of two-dimensional black phosphorus nanosheets with porphyrins and their photophysical characterization†

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Black phosphorus nanosheets (BPNSs) are a rising star among 2D materials and hold applications in a wide range of research areas. However, the poor stability of BPNSs due to chemical degradation in the presence of air and water limits their practical applications. Chemical functionalization is a promising strategy to improve the stability and impart new properties to BPNSs. Herein, functional porphyrin units are attached onto BPNSs through a direct phosphorus–carbon linkage using diazonium chemistry. The porphyrin functionalized BPNSs are characterized using Raman spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), infrared spectroscopy (IR) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analyses. The formation of a P–C bond between BPNSs and porphyrin units is confirmed by the appearance of a new peak at 131.16 eV in the high resolution P 2p XPS spectrum. A control experiment under similar conditions with diazonium free porphyrins further supports the covalent attachment by precluding noncovalent interactions between porphyrins and BPNSs in the hybrid. Furthermore, the photophysical properties of the BPNS–TPP hybrid were investigated in detail using steady state and time-resolved spectroscopic techniques. Importantly, the porphyrin functionalized BPNSs exhibit an improved ambient stability compared to pristine BPNSs, confirmed by UV–Vis absorption and XPS measurements. This study proposes a potential useful route to obtain stable functional BPNSs, holding promising applications in optoelectronic devices such as nonlinear optics and solar energy harvesting devices.

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Introduction

Over the past few years, as one of the post-graphene era two-dimensional (2D) materials,^{1–7} black phosphorus nanosheets (BPNSs) have attracted tremendous attention due to their unique properties such as high charge carrier mobility, thickness dependent tunable direct band gap and strong in-plane anisotropy.^{8–12} 2D BPNSs hold potential applications in the fields of photocatalysis, biomedicine, batteries, supercapacitors, field effect transistors (FETs), optoelectronics and sensing devices.^{13–21} However, the poor ambient stability of BPNSs limits their practical application. It was found that BPNSs undergo chemical degradation to phosphorus oxides in the presence of ambient oxygen and/or water due to the high reactivity of the lone pair of electrons of phosphorus atoms.^{22–25} So far, considerable efforts have been expended in improving the stability of BPNSs through Al₂O₃ protective layer coating, h-BN

encapsulation, hybrid Al₂O₃/BN encapsulation, ionophore coating and chemical functionalization.^{26–36} Among these techniques, chemical modification *via* covalent or noncovalent strategies opens a broad area of interest not only to passivate but also to explore new chemistry on BPNSs. Covalent functionalization is an effective and promising strategy to passivate BPNSs as this method utilizes the lone pair of electrons of phosphorus atoms for bond formation. Compared with the noncovalent approach, covalent functionalization can provide more stable systems. To this end, different types of reactions such as free radical addition,^{30,37} nitrene addition³¹ and nucleophilic substitution^{38–40} have been developed for covalent functionalization of BPNSs. Using the developed functionalization strategies, integration of novel functional molecules onto BPNSs for improved physicochemical properties is highly desirable. In this context, hybrid materials of BPNSs with multifunctional properties are very few and are not well exploited.^{41–43} Porphyrins are well-known functional dyes with extraordinary physicochemical properties holding versatile applications in photomedicine, and photovoltaic and optoelectronic devices.^{44–47} Porphyrins have been chemically attached onto various nanomaterials including carbon nanotubes, graphene and MoS₂ to achieve novel functional hybrid materials.^{48–52} For example, carbon

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nanotube- or graphene-porphyrin hybrid nanomaterials were prepared by covalently attaching porphyrins to carbon nanotubes or graphene oxide *via* amide bonds.^{48,50} The nano-hybrids showed a photoinduced electron and/or energy transfer mechanism and thus, improved optoelectronic performances. In another report, MoS₂ quantum dot (QD)-porphyrin hybrid nanomaterials were achieved by covalently attaching porphyrins to the surface of QDs *via* a direct C-S linkage.⁵¹ Graphene-porphyrin hybrid materials have been prepared using the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition approach on liquid phase exfoliated graphene.⁵² Encouraged by the unique properties of BPNSs and opto-electronically active porphyrins, we designed and synthesized tetraphenyl porphyrin (TPP) functionalized BPNSs (BPNS-TPP) by forming a direct covalent P-C bond using diazonium chemistry. To the best of our knowledge, covalent functionalization of BPNSs with porphyrin molecules and further study of their photophysical properties have not been reported previously.

Experimental

Materials

Black phosphorus (BP) was purchased from Smart Elements (purity 99.998%), and all other chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The bulk BP and solvents were stored in a glovebox. Transfer of solvents and other precursors was carried out in a glovebox, while purification steps after functionalization reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solvents *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), acetonitrile and dichloromethane (DCM) are anhydrous and were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. All the solvents were deoxygenated before the experiments unless otherwise mentioned.

Preparation of BPNSs

Bulk BP (10 mg) was ground and added to anhydrous NMP (20 mL) in a glovebox. The solution was purged with argon for 15 minutes and then sonicated at 10–15 °C in a sonication bath for 6 h under argon protection. After sonication, the mixture was centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 120 minutes and the supernatant was collected to obtain few-layer BPNSs.

Synthesis of TPP-N₂⁺BF₄[−]

TPP-NH₂ (20 mg, 1 eq.) was added to HBF₄ (48 wt% in H₂O, 0.0132 mL, 6.63 eq.) and acetic acid (2 mL) in a three-neck round bottom flask under a nitrogen atmosphere. Isoamyl nitrite (0.0133 mL, 3.13 eq.) dissolved in acetic acid (1 mL) was slowly added into the green solution. After 20 minutes, the reaction mixture was quenched with diethyl ether (2 mL) and was stored at −22 °C for 6 h. The green solid was filtered, washed with an excess amount of diethyl ether and dried in a vacuum (yield: 98%).

Synthesis of BPNS-TPP

BPNSs in NMP (20 mL) were centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 30 minutes and the residue was re-dispersed in acetonitrile

(8 mL). The re-dispersed BPNSs were added into a mixture of TPP-N₂⁺BF₄[−] (2 mg, 0.00275 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium-hexafluorophosphate (1.06 mg, 0.00275 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 mL) in a round bottom flask protected with argon. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under an argon atmosphere in the dark for 36 h. After that, the solid residue was collected by centrifugation and washed with acetonitrile (3 times) and DCM (5 times) until a clear supernatant was obtained. UV-vis absorption of the clear supernatant was checked, confirming the complete removal of TPP-N₂⁺BF₄[−] from the reaction mixture. Finally, the residue was re-dispersed in acetonitrile for further photophysical studies.

Control reaction

BPNSs in NMP (20 mL) were centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 30 minutes and the residue was re-dispersed in acetonitrile (8 mL). The re-dispersed BPNSs were added to a mixture of TPP (2 mg, 0.00324 mmol) and tetrabutylammoniumhexafluorophosphate (1.26 mg, 0.00324 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 mL) in a round bottom flask protected with argon. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under an argon atmosphere in the dark for 36 h. After that, the reaction was stopped, and the mixture was centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 30 minutes. The residue was collected and washed with acetonitrile (3 times) and DCM (5 times) until a clear supernatant was obtained. Finally, the residue was re-dispersed in acetonitrile for further photophysical studies.

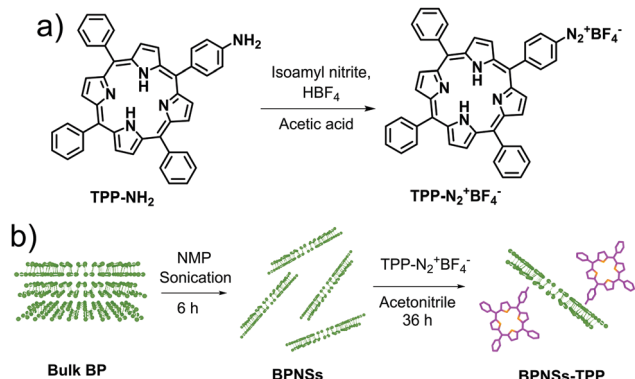
Characterization

Raman analysis was performed on a WITec alpha300 R confocal Raman microscopy system (excitation at 532 nm). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was carried out on a PHI 5000 VersaProbe III Scanning XPS Microprobe and the spectra were processed using the PHI multiPak software. TEM and HR-TEM were performed on a FEI Tecnai T20 instrument at an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. Attenuated total reflectance infrared (ATR-IR) spectra were recorded using a PerkinElmer Frontier Infrared Spectrometer with a GladiATR, diamond crystal design. UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary 50 Bio UV-visible spectrophotometer and fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer. Fluorescence lifetime studies were performed in a time correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) system, EDINBURGH LifeSpec II instrument (excitation wavelength at 405 nm). ¹H NMR spectra of the molecules were recorded using a 400 MHz Varian NMR spectrometer. Exfoliation of BPNSs was carried out in an Elmasonic P 60 H ultrasonic unit at an ultrasonic frequency of 37 kHz.

Results and discussion

The few-layer BPNSs were synthesized by the sonication assisted liquid phase exfoliation method using NMP as the solvent. The diazonium salts of TPP (TPP-N₂⁺BF₄[−]) were synthesized from TPP using a multistep synthetic procedure prior to the functionalization step (Scheme 1a and Schemes S1,





Scheme 1 (a) Synthesis of $\text{TPP-N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$. (b) Exfoliation of bulk BP into BPNSs and covalent functionalization of BPNSs using $\text{TPP-N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$.

S2, ESI[†]). The porphyrin derivatives were characterized using ^1H NMR (Fig. S1 and S2, ESI[†]) and the formation of diazonium salt was unambiguously confirmed by the strong vibrational peak at 2273 cm^{-1} corresponding to the diazo group in the IR spectrum (Fig. S3, ESI[†]). Chemical functionalization of BPNSs was performed by reacting the exfoliated BPNSs with $\text{TPP-N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$ in acetonitrile (Scheme 1b). After functionalization, the reaction mixture was washed with acetonitrile followed by DCM to remove the physisorbed porphyrins. Before each washing step, the mixture was sonicated for 5 minutes, and the process was repeated to obtain a clear supernatant which did not show any absorption and fluorescence signals from the reactant $\text{TPP-N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$. The exfoliated and functionalized BPNSs were then fully characterized by various spectroscopy and microscopy methods.

Mean Raman spectra were obtained by averaging more than 1000 point Raman spectra, recorded using a 532 nm excitation laser. As shown in Fig. 1, the BPNSs show three prominent Raman bands related to the out-of-plane phonon mode A_g^1 at 358 cm^{-1} , in-plane modes B_{2g} at 432 cm^{-1} and A_g^2 at 460 cm^{-1} . After functionalization, the wavenumbers corresponding to B_{2g} and A_g^2 bands were found to be redshifted by 3 cm^{-1} whereas that of the A_g^1 band remains unchanged. The normalized peak intensities (using silicon peak as the reference) of all the three peaks were found to be decreased after functionalization. The decrease of the corresponding Raman intensities of BPNSs is

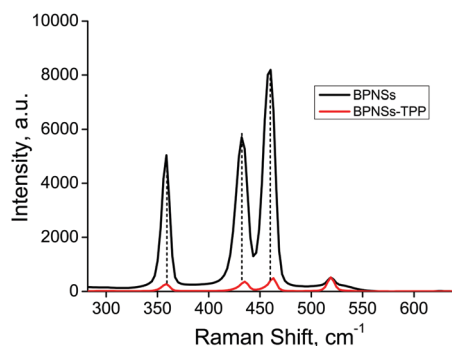


Fig. 1 Mean Raman spectra of BPNSs and BPNSs-TPP measured using a 532 nm laser excitation.

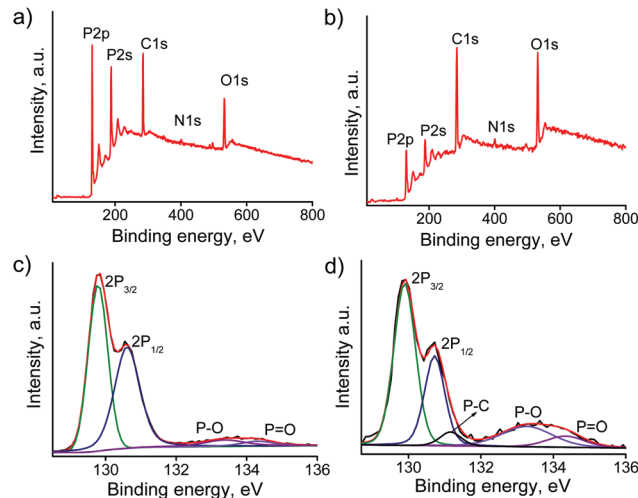


Fig. 2 XPS survey spectra and P 2p HR-XPS spectra of (a and c) BPNSs and (b and d) BPNS-TPP, respectively.

attributed to the disruption of intralayer phosphorus bonding after functionalization.³⁰ Covalent functionalization of BPNSs was confirmed by high resolution X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HR-XPS) in Fig. 2. The P 2p core-level XPS spectrum of BPNSs could be fitted to four peaks at 129.78, 130.61, 133.38 and 134.30 eV , assigned to P $2p_{3/2}$, P $2p_{1/2}$, P-O and P=O functionalities.^{42,53} After covalent functionalization of BPNSs with TPP, the P 2p core level XPS spectrum showed five peaks centered at 129.90, 130.72, 131.16, 133.27 and 134.33 eV , respectively. The new peak at 131.16 eV in the BPNS-TPP is attributed to the formation of the P-C bond between BPNS and porphyrin molecules. The presence of TPP was confirmed by the appearance of two peaks in the N 1s spectrum (Fig. S5, ESI[†]). One peak is at 399.65 eV and the other one is at 400.25 eV , corresponding to $-\text{C}=\text{N}-$ and $-\text{NH}-$ nitrogen, respectively. Based on the fitting of the P 2p spectrum, we can deduce that the degree of functionalization for the BPNS-TPP is 11.6 P atoms each possessing one TPP unit.

Furthermore, we recorded the FTIR spectra of BPNSs and BPNS-TPP using the attenuated total reflectance (ATR) method and compared them with those of TPP (Fig. 3). The BPNS spectra exhibit weak vibrational peaks at 1450 and 1370 cm^{-1} which can be attributed to the PO_x species formed during the sample preparation. Similar peaks were observed in the BPNS-TPP spectra along with clear vibrational signals corresponding to the fingerprint region of porphyrin molecules and a weak absorption at 870 cm^{-1} due to the P-C stretching vibration.^{42,54} The presence of additional peaks in the BPNS-TPP compared to the bare BPNSs and the P-C stretching further confirms the successful covalent modification of BPNSs with TPP. The morphology of exfoliated and functionalized BPNSs was studied using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high resolution TEM (HR-TEM). The exfoliated BPNSs showed a few-layer sheet like morphology. The BPNS-TPP hybrid also showed a similar structure to the bare BPNSs, suggesting that the morphology of the nanosheets was not affected after



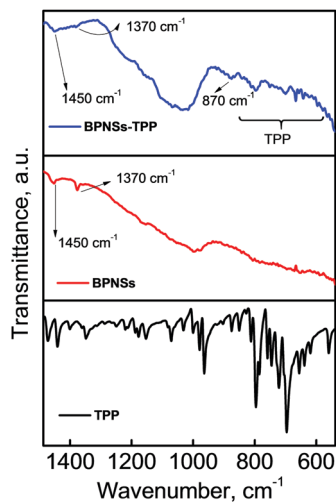


Fig. 3 FTIR spectra of TPP, BPNSs and BPNS-TPP.

covalent functionalization (Fig. 4a, c and Fig. S6a, b and S7a, b, ESI†). In the HR-TEM images, lattice fringes of the (111) plane with a space distance of about 2.5 Å were observed for both BPNSs and BPNS-TPP indicating that the TPP functionalization does not affect the crystallinity of BPNSs (Fig. 4b, d and Fig. S6c, d and S7c, d, ESI†).

The UV-vis absorption of BPNSs and BPNS-TPP was measured in acetonitrile and compared with that of TPP (Fig. 5a). TPP exhibits an intense Soret band at 412 nm and four less intense Q bands from the 500 to 700 nm region. Compared with bare BPNSs, the BPNS-TPP shows an absorption peak at 415 nm corresponding to the Soret band of TPP. The 3 nm redshift of the absorption peak indicates the electronic interaction of

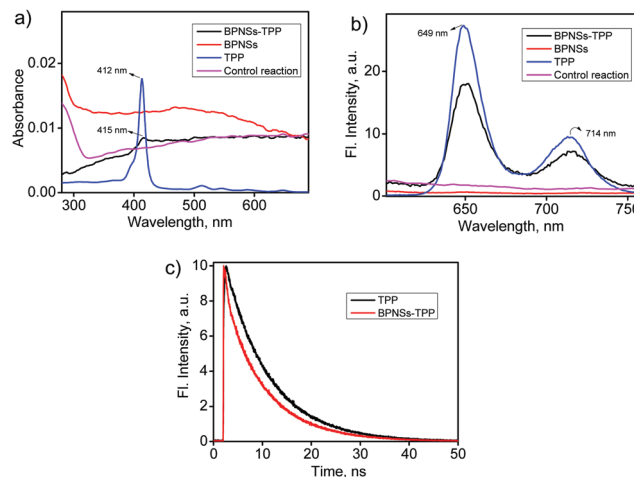


Fig. 5 (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra and (b) fluorescence spectra of BPNSs-TPP, BPNSs, TPP and the control sample in acetonitrile, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 415$ nm. (c) Fluorescence decay profile of TPP and BPNS-TPP in acetonitrile ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 405$ nm).

porphyrin molecules with BPNSs. In order to understand the excited state interactions between TPP and BPNSs, the fluorescence spectra of BPNSs, BPNSs-TPP and TPP in acetonitrile were recorded (Fig. 5b). TPP shows two emission peaks at 649 and 714 nm. The fluorescence spectrum of BPNSs-TPP shows emission peaks at 650 and 715 nm ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 415$ nm), corresponding to the fluorescence peaks of TPP. Importantly, we have observed no absorption and fluorescence peaks from TPP- $\text{N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$ in the functionalized sample, suggesting the successful grafting of TPP onto BPNSs and the complete removal of unreacted TPP- $\text{N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$ from the solution during the washing process. On the other hand, bare BPNSs show no emission in the region of 600–800 nm upon excitation at 415 nm. Furthermore, the fluorescence intensity of BPNS-TPP was found to be significantly quenched compared with that of TPP upon excitation at 415 nm (Fig. S9a and b, ESI†, measurements were performed by keeping the absorbance the same at the excitation wavelength). We have also performed a control reaction in which TPP was used instead of TPP- $\text{N}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$ while the rest of the reaction conditions was kept the same. The UV-Vis and fluorescence spectra of the resultant control sample were recorded in acetonitrile and peaks corresponding to porphyrins were not observed. The control experiment unequivocally confirms that there are no physisorbed porphyrins on the BPNSs and suggests the covalent linkage of BPNSs and TPP in the BPNS-TPP hybrid.

The fluorescence quantum yield of the BPNS-TPP hybrid was calculated in acetonitrile using TPP as the standard. The fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_f) of TPP is 5.9% while that of the BPNS-TPP hybrid was found to be 3.5%.⁵⁵ The observed lower fluorescence quantum yield of the hybrid compared with the bare TPP can be attributed to the electron/energy transfer between the excited porphyrins and the BPNSs. A similar observation was found in the porphyrin attached graphene and carbon nanotubes where the porphyrin acts as an electron donor and the later acts as an electron acceptor.^{48,50,56} A physical mixture of BPNSs with TPP corresponding to the loading amount of TPP in the BPNSs-TPP hybrid showed a

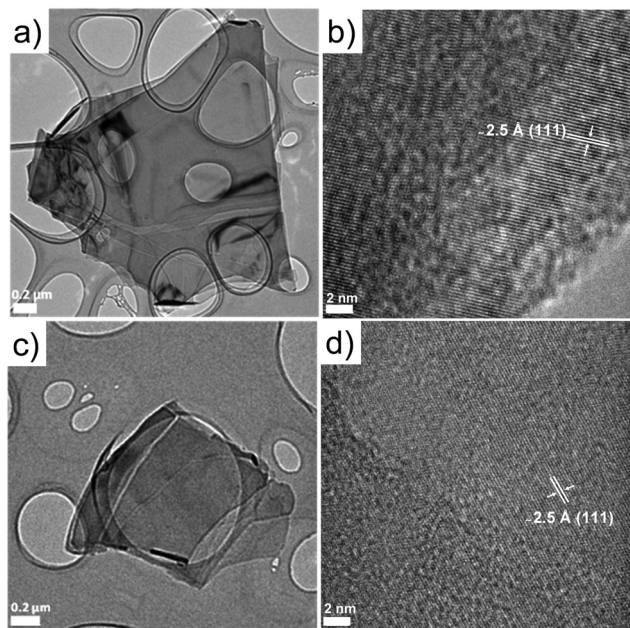


Fig. 4 TEM and HR-TEM images of (a and b) exfoliated BPNSs and (c and d) BPNS-TPP, respectively.



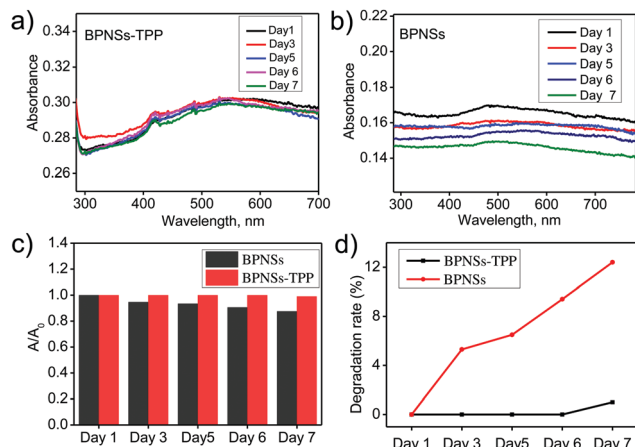


Fig. 6 UV/vis absorption spectra of (a) BPNSs-TPP and (b) pristine BPNSs dispersed in acetonitrile after exposure to air for one week. (c) Variation of the absorption ratios at 480 nm (A/A_0) and (d) degradation rate ($1 - A/A_0$) of the BPNS-TPP and BPNSs after exposure to ambient conditions for one week.

smaller redshift (1 nm) in the absorption spectrum and less quenching in the fluorescence intensity ($\Phi_f = 4\%$) (Fig. S9b, ESI†). Combining the results from the control experiment, the bare BPNSs can have weak noncovalent interactions with TPP which can be destroyed with repeated solvent washing. In order to further support the electronic communication between the TPP units and BPNSs in the BPNS-TPP, fluorescence lifetime measurements were performed by using a time correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) system (Fig. 5c). The fluorescence time profiles showed a biexponential decay kinetics of the photoexcited TPP in the BPNS-TPP, with a lifetime of 8.49 ns (67.6%) and 0.38 ns (32.4%). On the other hand, a larger lifetime of 8.89 ns was found for TPP than the hybrid, indicating the electron/energy transfer process in the BPNS-TPP hybrid.

To evaluate the ambient stability of the functionalized BPNSs, we have recorded the changes in the UV-Vis absorption spectra for both BPNSs and BPNS-TPP in non-deoxygenated acetonitrile under ambient conditions (Fig. 6a and b). The variation of optical absorbance at 480 nm and degradation rates were calculated and are shown in the Fig. 6c and d.³¹ BPNSs showed a gradual decrease in the absorbance at 480 nm because of their instability under ambient conditions and the degradation ratio reaches 12% after exposure to ambient conditions for one week. Interestingly, the BPNS-TPP showed negligible changes in the absorption spectrum and the degradation ratio decreased to 1% even after exposure to ambient conditions for one week. This dramatic difference in the optical absorption confirms that the covalent functionalization of BPNSs with porphyrins can largely improve the stability of BPNSs under ambient conditions. Furthermore, HR-XPS was employed to confirm the improved ambient stability of BPNSs after functionalization. The P 2p core-level XPS spectra for both the BPNSs and the BPNS-TPP were recorded after exposure to ambient conditions for one week and the ratio of peak areas under the P-Ox region to P 2p region (P-Ox/P 2p) was compared with that of day 1 spectra (Fig. 7a and b). The bare BPNSs exhibited ~31% increase in the P-Ox/P 2p ratio whereas the

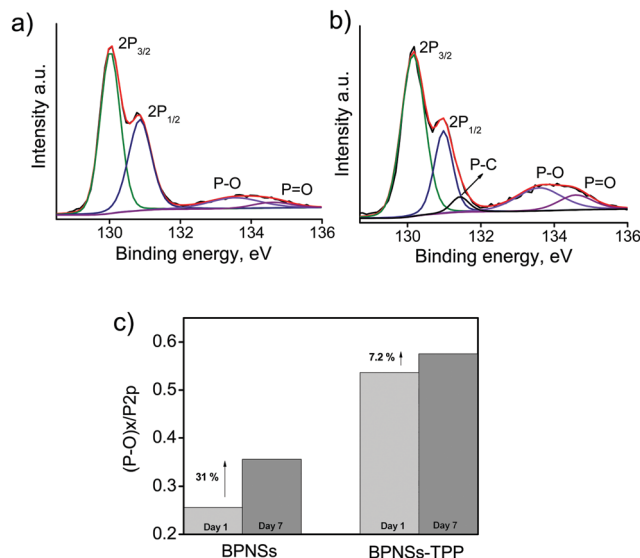


Fig. 7 P 2p HR-XPS spectra of (a) BPNSs and (b) BPNS-TPP after exposure to ambient conditions for one week. (c) Comparison of the ratio of peak areas between the P-Ox region and P 2p region (P-Ox/P 2p) before and after exposure to ambient conditions.

BPNS-TPP showed an increase of only ~7.2% (Fig. 7c). This indicates the effective functionalization and passivation of BPNSs by the TPP molecules.

Conclusions

In summary, porphyrin covalently modified BPNSs were successfully synthesized by employing diazonium reactions on BPNSs. The covalent nature of the hybrid was confirmed using HR-XPS, Raman, and ATR-IR spectroscopy and further by the control experiment. The effective functionalization was further confirmed by investigating the photophysical properties of the BPNSs and the BPNS-TPP hybrid. The observed fluorescence quenching of the BPNS-TPP hybrid and its fluorescence lifetime profile suggests an electron and/or energy transfer between the porphyrin molecules and the BPNSs. Compared with pristine BPNSs, the BPNS-TPP hybrid showed a dramatic improvement in ambient stability. Our results reveal that the covalent functionalization of porphyrin onto BPNSs is a useful strategy to impart new optoelectronic properties and enhance the ambient stability of BPNSs. It is anticipated that the current findings will fuel the search for multifunctional BPNSs with enhanced ambient stability toward optoelectronic applications such as nonlinear optics and solar energy harvesting devices.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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