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Highly efficient electrogenerated
chemiluminescence of an oligofluorene-truxene
star-shaped compound incorporating 2,1,3-
benzothiadiazole units†Zahera Mohsan,^a Alexander L. Kanibolotsky,^{ab} Alasdair J. Stewart,^a Anto Regis Inigo,^a
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The incorporation of 2,1,3-benzothiadiazole units within the arms of a trigonal quarterfluorene–truxene star-shaped system leads to a monodisperse material with stable multi-electron p- and n-doped states and highly efficient yellow electrogenerated chemiluminescence (ECL). The quantum yield for ECL is 7 times greater than that of the common blue ECL emitter 9,10-diphenylanthracene (DPA).

Electrogenerated chemiluminescence (ECL) involves a unique type of electron transfer that generates excited states, namely by the reaction of radical ions.¹ When these excited states relax to a lower-level state, the emission of a photon is detected at a particular wavelength which is determined by the energy gap between the two states.² An ECL response by the ion annihilation pathway is achieved only if the compound being investigated is able to electrochemically produce a sufficient amount of stable radical cations and anions.³ The produced radical ions are annihilated by the oppositely charged radical ions to generate the excited state of the compound, and depending on the energy available in an ion annihilation, the generated excited state can either be the singlet state species (energy sufficient system) or populate the triplet state species (energy deficient system).¹ Another way to achieve an ECL response is by the co-reactant pathway,⁴ which requires the addition of a strong oxidizing or strong reducing agent that reacts with the intermediate, to generate ECL. Usually this method is employed if cations or anions of the compound are unstable or if there is a limitation of the potential window. The use of the co-reactant pathway has also been utilised for many sensor applications, in basic terms, by detecting the presence of the co-reactant.^{5–7} Over the conventional phenomenon of chemiluminescence, ECL is a

remarkable, versatile, highly sensitive and selective technique that has emerged in various research fields.^{4,8,9} Particularly fascinating ECL properties have been discovered for various conjugated oligomers with fluorene derivatives as emitters.¹

Oligofluorene-truxene trigonal systems **T1–T4** (Fig. 1, $x = m = 0$, $n = 1–4$) are a fascinating class of the efficient blue emitters with a virtually “no core” star-shaped structure.^{10,11} The 2-D architecture of these molecules provides excellent film-forming properties upon solution processing, giving an amorphous morphology of the film and a high PLQY in the solid phase. Being trapped in an isotropic amorphous state with glass-

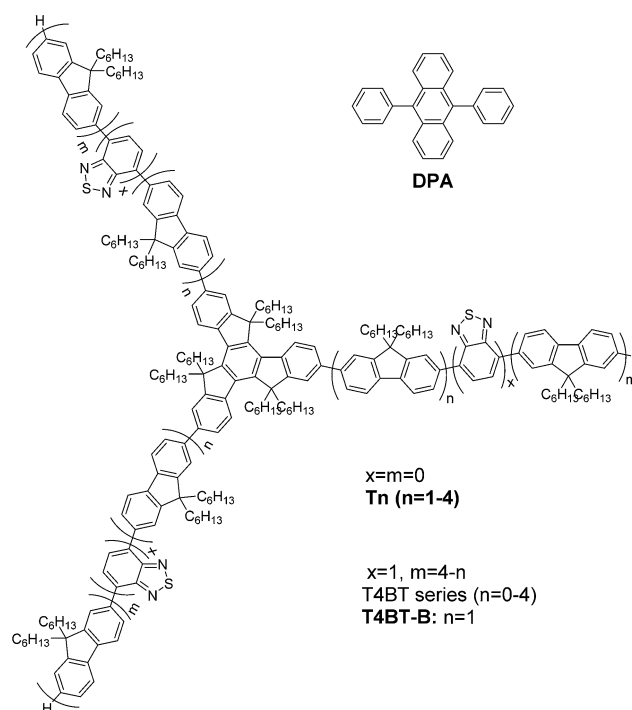


Fig. 1 Structure of DPA and the generic structure of truxene-quar-terfluorenes (Tn) and T4BT series; $x = 1$, $n = 1$, $m = 3$ for T4BT-B.

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transition temperatures above 100 °C, the T4 and T3 members of the series prove to be efficient optically pumped lasing media with low lasing thresholds¹² and wide emission wavelength tunability.¹³ The C_3 symmetry of these star-shaped molecules provides an interesting example of electronic communication between the arms in the excited state.¹⁴

The OLED application of the star-shaped systems is also considered to be promising.¹⁵ ECL studies of monodisperse oligofluorene-truxenes **T1–T4** have been reported previously.¹⁶ Within this series, **T4** demonstrated an ECL efficiency of 80% of the common standard 9,10-diphenylanthracene (DPA). The compound in this study differs from the original **T4** structure, in that there are additional 2,1,3-benzothiadazole (BT) units inserted in the middle of each of the oligofluorene arms. We note here that BT-containing conjugated linear^{17–19} and polymer²⁰ materials have been studied previously for their ECL properties. For our choice of star-shaped BT-containing material for ECL studies, we excluded **T4BT-E** due to the comparatively low PLQY of this compound.²¹ The quantum yields for all other members are essentially the same within the error of the experiment, so we would not expect any significant differences in ECL efficiencies for **T4BT-A–T4BT-D** members. Besides, the choice of **T4BT-B** was based on the position of the BT unit which provides better isolation of both the LUMO and HOMO within the arms, leading to true multi-electron electrochemical behaviour.

The locations of the BT units have a fundamental influence on the optical characteristics of the compound and a series of isomers has been synthesised and studied, in which the BT units are incorporated at each of 5 possible positions in the structure (see Fig. 1).²¹

We report here for the first time the electrochemical, spectroelectrochemical and photophysical characterisation as well as the ECL of a compound (**T4BT-B**) from the T4BT series shown in Fig. 1.

The synthesis of **T4BT-B** has been described in our previous paper.²¹ All cyclic voltammetry (CV) and ECL studies were carried out in a mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%) in order to have conditions similar to those used for the ECL quantum yield determination of DPA.²² For comparison the results of CV measurements in dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) are reported in the ESI (Table S1, Fig. S1†).

The CV studies of **T4BT-B** carried out in acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%), at a scan rate of 0.1 V s^{-1} , showed three oxidation waves (Fig. 2). The first oxidation wave at $\sim +0.81$ V is reversible and is followed by two quasi-reversible waves. Reduction of **T4BT-B** shows a single reversible wave centered at -1.85 V vs. Fc/Fc^+ . All anodic and cathodic peak potentials, E_{pa} , E_{pc} , are highlighted in Table 1. The cyclic voltammograms of **T4BT-B** and DPA in CH_2Cl_2 are very similar to those in the mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%) and they are presented in the ESI section (Fig. S1 and Table S1†).

The diffusion coefficient, D , of **T4BT-B** was determined using the cathodic peak of the reduction wave by plotting the peak current (i_p) versus the square root of the scan rate ($\nu^{1/2}$) (see ESI Fig. S2†) and applying the Randles–Sevcik equation:^{23,24}

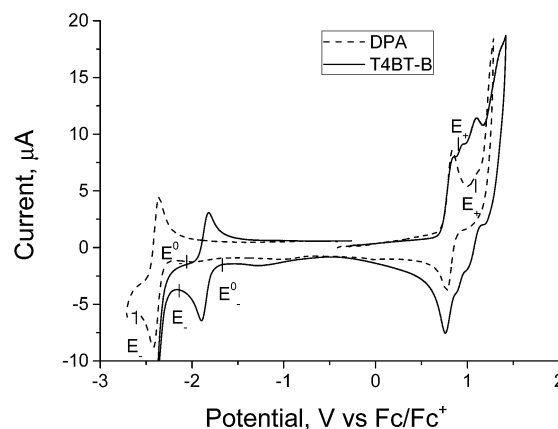


Fig. 2 Solution-state cyclic voltammograms of DPA (dashed line) and **T4BT-B** (solid line). Experimental conditions: scan rate 0.1 V s^{-1} , solvent acetonitrile (50%), benzene (33%), toluene (17%), supporting electrolyte 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate ((TBA) PF_6), 2 mm platinum disc working electrode. We have annotated the positions of the potentials between which the ion annihilation ECL experiments were performed.

$$i_p = 0.4463nFAC \left(\frac{nFvD}{RT} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where D is the diffusion coefficient in $\text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$, ν is the scan rate in V s^{-1} , A is the area of the electrode in cm^2 which was calibrated by a scan rate experiment on Fc ($D_{\text{Fc}} = 2.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ see Fig. S2†), F is the Faraday constant in C mol^{-1} , R is the gas constant in $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$, T is the temperature in K and C is a molar concentration in mol cm^{-3} .

It was shown previously²¹ that the LUMO in molecules of the T4BT series were localised mostly on the BT units. Therefore, the interactions between anion radical sites on different arms of the molecule is expected to be minimal which allows the reduction of different arms to be at the same potential. On the basis of this argument, the number of electrons n is assumed to be 3 for the single reduction wave of **T4BT-B**. A similar situation was observed for 2- and 4-fold anthracene functionalised bimesitylenes that showed 2- and 4-electron transfer for both reduction and oxidation waves.²⁶ The value of the diffusion coefficient (Table 1) estimated for this value of n was found to be within the range of the D values reported for the parent T3 and T4 compounds.¹⁶ The three successive one-electron reduction steps with close values of reduction potential are assumed, so using Randles–Sevcik equation with $n = 3$ gives the lowest estimate for the value of D .

Star-shaped oligofluorenes with truxene cores (**T1–T4**) are known to be efficient blue fluorescent emitters in the solution state.^{10,27} The absorption and emission spectra of **T4BT-B** (Fig. 3) were taken in the same solvent used for electrochemical experiments. The corresponding spectra of DPA are shown in Fig. S3.† The absorption-emission data are summarised in Table 2. In contrast to the parent compound **T4**, which exhibited blue fluorescence and ECL, the luminescence of **T4BT-B** was observed in the green/yellow region of the spectrum, which is



Table 1 Summary of electrochemical data^a

	Oxidation peaks (V vs. Fc/Fc ⁺)				Reduction peaks (V vs. Fc/Fc ⁺)		
	First oxidation peak	Second oxidation peak	Third oxidation peak	HOMO ^b eV	First reduction peak	LUMO ^b eV	Diffusion coefficient ^c <i>D</i> (cm ² s ⁻¹)
T4BT-B	<i>E</i> _{pa} +0.85	+0.96	+1.10	5.6	−1.82	2.95	—
	<i>E</i> _{pc} +0.76	+0.89	+1.01	—	−1.89	—	2.78 × 10 ⁻⁶
	<i>n</i> —	—	—	—	3	—	—
DPA	<i>E</i> _{pa} +0.84	—	—	5.6	−2.36	2.4	2.99 × 10 ⁻⁵
	<i>E</i> _{pc} +0.78	—	—	—	−2.42	—	—
	<i>n</i> 1	—	—	—	1	—	—

^a All electrochemical measurements were performed with a 2 mm Pt disc electrode in a mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%). The system was purged with argon for 15 minutes prior to taking measurements. *E*_{pa} is the anodic peak potential, *E*_{pc} is the cathodic peak potential and *n* is the number of electrons involved in the electron transfer. ^b HOMO and LUMO levels are calculated from the *E*_{1/2} of the first peak of the corresponding redox wave and referenced to ferrocene. ^c The active area of the electrode, which was used for diffusion coefficient calculations, was estimated by calibration with Fc in acetonitrile and assuming *D*_{Fc} = 2.28 × 10⁻⁵ cm² s⁻¹.²⁵ (see ESI, Fig. S2).

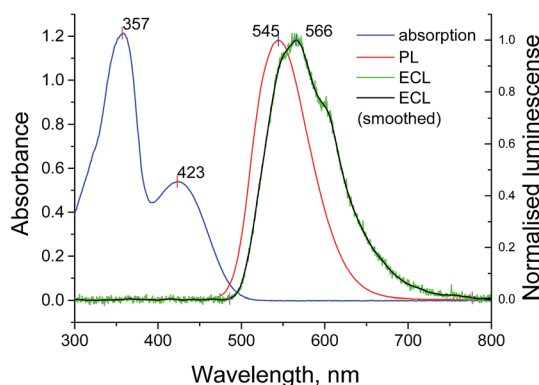


Fig. 3 Absorption (blue), normalised PL (red) and ECL (green and black for smoothed spectrum) spectra of **T4BT-B** in a mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%). The concentration of the sample for absorption is 8.4 × 10⁻⁷ M.

attributed to the presence of the BT units.²¹ The corresponding spectra in CH₂Cl₂ are very similar and are presented in Fig. S4.†

The ion annihilation ECL was generated by continually pulsing the Pt working electrode between the positive *E*₊ (+1.19 V for **T4BT-B** and +1.45 V for **DPA** vs. Ag wire pseudo-reference) and negative *E*₋ (−1.85 V for **T4BT-B** and −2.25 V for **DPA** vs. Ag wire pseudo-reference) potentials with a pulse width of 0.1 s and under the same conditions as those used for the electrochemical studies.

The positions of the step potential are shown in Fig. 2. In the case of **T4BT-B**, the oxidation CV comprises 3 closely positioned waves. In order to avoid the formation of deeply oxidised species (*i.e.* dication or higher), which can change the distribution between peak intensities on the anodic and cathodic pulses of ECL transients,¹⁷ the potential of the positive pulse was chosen very close to the first oxidation wave (~50 mV higher than its anodic peak potential). In the case of **DPA** the *E*₊ potential was ~250 mV higher than the anodic peak potential of its oxidation wave. Both for **DPA** and for **T4BT-B** the *E*₋ potential was ~240 mV more negative than the cathodic peak potential of the reduction wave. The ECL emission of **T4BT-B** was easily observed with the naked eye in ambient conditions and is shown in the ESI section (Fig. S5†). An ECL spectrum of **T4BT-B** was taken with a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera and is shown in Fig. 3. The ECL maximum at around 566 nm was red-shifted compared to that of the fluorescence spectrum (*λ*_{max} = 545 nm). This shift of the ECL maximum in comparison to the fluorescence spectrum is due to the multiple sequences of reabsorption/re-emission processes in a more concentrated solution used for ECL studies.²² A similar red shift of ECL, compared to fluorescence, was observed in the case of a ruthenium-containing polymer immobilised on the surface of an electrode.²⁸ It is interesting to note that in CH₂Cl₂ (Fig. S4†) the bathochromic shift of the ECL peak (*λ*_{max} = 560 nm) compared to the emission maximum of the PL spectrum (*λ*_{max} = 551 nm) is not so pronounced. The more substantial shift of the

Table 2 Comparison of electrochemical and spectroscopic data of **T4BT-B** with **DPA**

	Emission, <i>λ</i> _{max} (nm)	Absorption, <i>λ</i> _{max} (nm)	Optical HOMO–LUMO gap, <i>E</i> _g (eV)	Electrochemical HOMO–LUMO gap (eV)	ECL, <i>λ</i> _{max} (nm)	ECL efficiency ^a , <i>φ</i> _{ECL} (%)
T4BT-B	545	357, 423	2.54	2.52	566	19.3
DPA	412, 429	339, 355	2.99	3.04	430	2.8
	—	374, 394	—	—	—	—

^a The ECL efficiency of **DPA** was obtained from the literature.¹⁶



ECL peak in acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%) mixture is attributed to the higher degree of self-absorption in this solvent system due to a greater overlap between absorption and emission profiles. The ECL spectra for DPA are shown in the ESI section† for solutions in both CH₂Cl₂ (Fig. S4,† top panel) and the mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%) (Fig. S3†). The latter solvent system was used for a comparison of the **T4BT-B** ECL efficiency with that of DPA. The results are summarised in Table 2.

The ECL intensity – time behaviour was monitored by a photomultiplier tube (PMT) within a time interval of 32 s (160 cycles). The transient of DPA ECL comprises only peaks from cathodic pulses, which can be due to the unstable nature of the DPA anion-radical. The change in the peak intensity with time is shown in the ESI section (Fig. S6†). The ECL behaviour of **T4BT-B** is much more interesting. Fig. 4 presents different time intervals for one of the ECL intensity–time experiments. At the beginning of an ECL transient both anodic and cathodic cycles reveal ECL peaks with growing intensity. The intensity of the peaks on anodic cycles are higher, reaching a maximum at ~1 s (Fig. 4a) and decreasing after that. At ~2.8 s the peak values of the PMT response on cathodic and anodic cycles become equal (Fig. 4b). At ~10 s ECL intensity on the cathodic cycles becomes dominant and reaches its maximum (Fig. 4c). After this it subsides until the end of the experiment up to 66% from its maximum value. The ECL response at anodic cycles almost disappears after 20 s. The dynamics of the change in values for peak maxima of ECL transients for **T4BT-B** and DPA are shown in Fig. S6.†

The ECL of **T4BT-B** decreased notably after 100 s of pulsing, perhaps due to the deposition of **T4BT-B** on the working electrode. However, upon cleaning the Pt electrode and purging the system with argon, the ECL emission was restored. The relative ECL efficiency of **T4BT-B** (ϕ_{T4BTB}) was obtained by using the following equations:^{22,29}

$$\phi_{\text{T4BTB}} = \frac{k_L}{k_Q} \phi_{\text{DPA}}$$

$$k_L = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{\text{DPA}}}{\bar{\phi}_{\text{T4BTB}}} \frac{\int I_{\text{T4BTB}}(t) dt}{\int I_{\text{DPA}}(t) dt}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}} = \frac{\int \phi_{\text{PMT}}(\lambda) I_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int I_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

$$k_Q = \frac{\int i_{\text{T4BTB}}(t) dt - \int i_{\text{T4BTB}}^0(t) dt}{\int i_{\text{DPA}}(t) dt - \int i_{\text{DPA}}^0(t) dt}$$

where k_L is the ratio of photons produced upon ion annihilation during ECL of **T4BT-B** and DPA, k_Q is the ratio of the number of electrochemical events that produced anion-radicals for **T4BT-B** and DPA, ϕ_{DPA} is the ECL efficiency of DPA, $I_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}(t)$ is a PMT current response upon ion annihilation ECL of **T4BT-B** (DPA), $\bar{\phi}_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}$ is the quantum efficiency of the PMT averaged across the ECL spectrum of **T4BT-B** (DPA) and found to be 16.21% for **T4BT-B** and 14.45% for DPA, $\phi_{\text{PMT}}(\lambda)$ is a PMT spectral response quantum yield function (see ESI Fig. S7†), $I_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}(\lambda)$ is an ECL spectrum of **T4BT-B** (DPA), $i_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}(t)$ is the cathodic current from negative pulses for **T4BT-B** (DPA), $i_{\text{T4BTB(DPA)}}^0(t)$ is the non-Faradaic cathodic current from negative pulses for **T4BT-B** (DPA) estimated by performing potential steps between the aforementioned positive potential (E_+) and the “foot” of the reduction wave (E_-^0) (Fig. 2) as described in the literature.²² The potential E_-^0 was chosen to be −1.38 V for **T4BT-B** and −1.7 V for DPA (vs. Ag wire pseudo-reference electrode).

For integration over wavelength, we used the following ranges: from 398 to 600 nm for DPA and from 481 to 800 nm for **T4BT-B**. The whole time range from 0 to 32 s was used for integration over time in order to estimate an average value of efficiency. The ECL efficiency of **T4BT-B** was found to be almost 7 times higher than that of DPA, as shown in Table 2.

The ECL results are consistent with a greater difference between ΔH_{ann} and E_s for **T4BT-B** than that of DPA (see Table 3). The general constant, ΔG_{ann} (Gibbs free energy) is specific to ion annihilation. E_s is the singlet energy which is calculated from the emission spectra. Immediately after the ion annihilation reaction, the emission spectrum of the same solution was taken and was found to be identical to the spectrum taken before the ECL experiment, suggesting there were no side reactions to

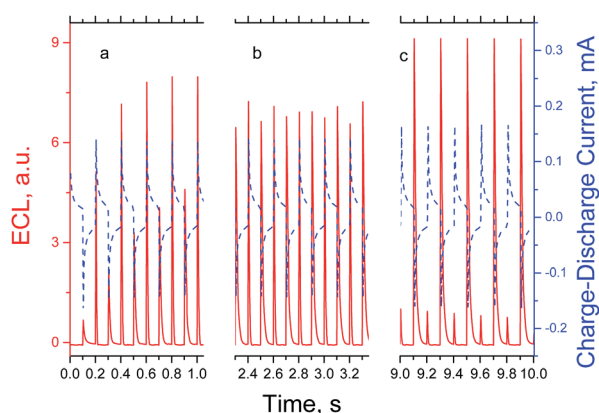


Fig. 4 Transient of annihilation ECL (red-solid line) and charge-discharge current (blue-dashed line) of **T4BT-B**.

Table 3 Physical data of the ion annihilation reaction for ECL

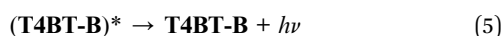
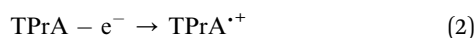
	$E_{\text{pa}}^{\text{ox}}$	$E_{\text{pc}}^{\text{red}}$	$-\Delta G_{\text{ann}}^a$ (eV)	$-\Delta H_{\text{ann}}^b$ (eV)	E_s^c (eV)
T4BT-B	+0.85	−1.89	2.75	2.65	2.27
DPA	+0.84	−2.42	3.26	3.16	3.01

^a $-\Delta G_{\text{ann}} = E_{\text{pa}}^{\text{ox}} - E_{\text{pc}}^{\text{red}}$ from the literature.¹ ^b $-\Delta H_{\text{ann}} = -\Delta G_{\text{ann}} - T\Delta S$ (where $T\Delta S$ is ca. 0.1 eV). ^c $E_s = 1239.85/\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{PL}}$ (nm) from the literature.¹



produce any fluorescing by-products, which is consistent with good stability of the radical ions of **T4BT-B**.

ECL can also be generated by reduction or oxidation alone by using a co-reactant, a compound that is able to produce strong oxidising³⁰ or reducing agents from a reaction that follows the electrochemical electron-transfer reaction.¹ These agents must be energetic enough to react with the cation radicals of the emissive compound to produce excited states, eqn (1)–(4). Light emission is triggered by this energetic electron-transfer reaction. The co-reactant used for oxidation was tri-*n*-propylamine (TPrA), which oxidises to produce a strong reducing agent. This type of co-reactant has a wide range of applications because the generated ECL lasts longer since one only requires the application of positive potentials and the generation of potentially unstable anion-radicals is avoided.



T4BT-B and DPA are able to generate ECL by this method, however the light intensity for **T4BT-B** is much greater, as shown in Fig. 5.

In summary, the oligofluorene-truxene compound with 2,1,3-benzothiadazole units shows good electrochemical behaviour both in CH_2Cl_2 and a solvent mixture of acetonitrile (50%): benzene (33%): toluene (17%), with excellent stability of both the anion and cation radicals. The single reversible 3-electron reduction wave allowed for the reliable determination of the diffusion coefficient. **T4BT-B** shows intense yellow emission that is visible to the naked eye under ambient conditions when generated by ion annihilation, by pulsing potentials between the first oxidation and reduction potentials, and also by using TPrA as a co-reactant, that generate upon

oxidation the strong reducing agent, TPrA.⁴ The ECL spectra produced were similar to those of standard fluorescence. All experiments carried out with **T4BT-B** were compared to the well-known ECL emitter, DPA, under the same conditions. The results of the paper allow us to claim **T4BT-B** as a promising candidate for future ECL sensing applications due to its unique electrochemical and optical properties. The reversible multi-electron redox behaviour of **T4BT-B**, the highly luminescent nature of the oligofluorene-BT conjugated system and the greater difference between ΔH_{ann} and E_s lead to high ECL efficiency, almost 7 times higher than that of DPA. Moreover, the beneficial position of the **T4BT-B** ECL spectrum which is close to the maximum spectral sensitivity of most PMTs can further decrease the detection limit in future ECL sensing applications ($\bar{\phi}_{\text{T4BTB}} = 16.21\%$ vs. $\bar{\phi}_{\text{DPA}} = 14.45\%$ for the PMT used in this work). The small degree of ECL instability mentioned above (deposition of material on the electrode), might be circumvented by the introduction of solubilising groups that will allow the use of the material in more polar solvents, thereby avoiding its deposition on the electrode.

Given the high ECL efficiencies observed for the **T4BT-B** compound, there are numerous opportunities for ECL applications. Within the current system this would most likely take the form of film based applications, detecting the presence of a specific target molecule thereby allowing for extremely low levels of detection, without the need for enhancement strategies.^{31–33} This can also open up the opportunity for multiplexed systems either combining the **T4BT-B** molecule with other ECL-active materials or other truxenes that emit at different wavelengths. Such strategies open up promising paths for the development of highly sensitive ECL sensors and ultimately multiplexed sensors.

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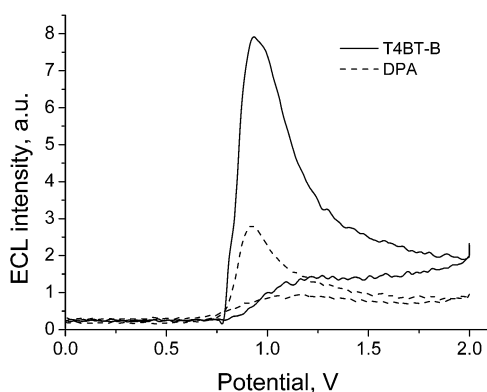


Fig. 5 Intensity–potential curve for co-reactant ECL for compound **T4BT-B** (continuous line) and DPA (dashed line). Same experimental conditions as solution-state CV with additional 2 mM of co-reactant.



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