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Direct population of triplet excited states through singlet–triplet transition for visible-light excitable organic afterglow†

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Invoking efficient afterglow in metal-free organic molecules represents an important material advancement. However, organic afterglow suffers from low intensity and efficiency and generally needs to be excited by UV light owing to its spin-forbidden phosphorescent nature that essentially requires facile intersystem crossing (ISC). Here, we propose a strategy to bypass the traditional ISC through facilitating singlet–triplet transition to directly populate triplet excited states from the ground state by combining synergetic effects of both heavy/hetero-atom incorporation and aromatic aggregation. Verified by systematic experimental and computational investigations, this unique singlet-to-triplet absorption results in a much improved organic afterglow quantum efficiency up to 9.5% with a prolonged lifetime of 0.25 s under visible-light irradiation. Fundamentally, this work illustrates for the first time the great potential of the direct population method to red-shift the excitation wavelength and improve the afterglow efficiency, offering important clues for the development of triplet-state involved organic optoelectronic technologies.

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Introduction

The triplet-state properties of metal-free organic materials have recently attracted broad attention because of their great potential for the development of low-cost and new featured luminescent materials, which may revolutionize current optical and electronic applications.^{1,2} Among various triplet-state involved optoelectronic phenomena, organic afterglow with an emission lifetime of over 100 milliseconds (ms) at room temperature is a unique example.^{3–6} Tremendous efforts have been devoted to revealing the mechanism of this extraordinary organic luminescence and various molecular design strategies have been proposed for the development of high-performance organic afterglow materials.⁷ Typically, afterglow appears when the photoexcited organic singlet excitons at the lowest singlet excited state (S_1) transform effectively into triplet excitons *via* intersystem crossing (ISC), followed by exciton trapping (ET) in H-aggregation and radiative relaxation of the trapped triplet excitons to the ground state (S_0) of organic small molecules

(Fig. 1a).³ And, it has been widely acknowledged that organic afterglow is a kind of phosphorescence at room temperature due to the radiative decay of triplet excited states (T_n) to induce organic ultralong room-temperature phosphorescence (OURTP) for afterglow emission, and efficient $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC is essentially needed to transform photoexcited single excitons into triplet ones.^{8,9} Nevertheless, OURTP is essentially different from the thermally activated delayed fluorescence, which is fluorescence due to the radiative decay of S_1 , although the delayed part generated by facile reverse ISC from the lowest triplet excited state (T_1) shows a lifetime up to several microseconds.^{10,11}

To facilitate the ISC ($S_1 \rightarrow T_n$) process for efficient spin-flipping of the excitons, tentative manipulation of the highly active singlet and triplet excited states to fulfil the basic requirements of both the energy gap law and El-Sayed rule is mandatory.^{12,13} The energy gap law requires matched energy levels of S_1 and T_n with small singlet–triplet splitting energy (ΔE_{ST}) to promote ISC, while the El-Sayed rule suggests that the $^1(\pi, \pi^*) \rightarrow ^3(n, \pi^*)$ transition is faster than that of $^1(\pi, \pi^*) \rightarrow ^3(\pi, \pi^*)$ and $^1(n, \pi^*) \rightarrow ^3(\pi, \pi^*)$ is more facile than $^1(n, \pi^*) \rightarrow ^3(n, \pi^*)$.^{5,14} Therefore, it is not an easy task to promote ISC in purely organic optoelectronic materials with a large ΔE_{ST} between S_1 and T_1 for significantly red-shifted organic afterglow; and, only a limited number of organic afterglow small molecules have been reported (Table S1†).^{7,8} Instead of attempting to promote the traditional $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC, we decide to explore alternative methods to populate the triplet excited states of organic optoelectronic materials for organic afterglow (Fig. 1b).

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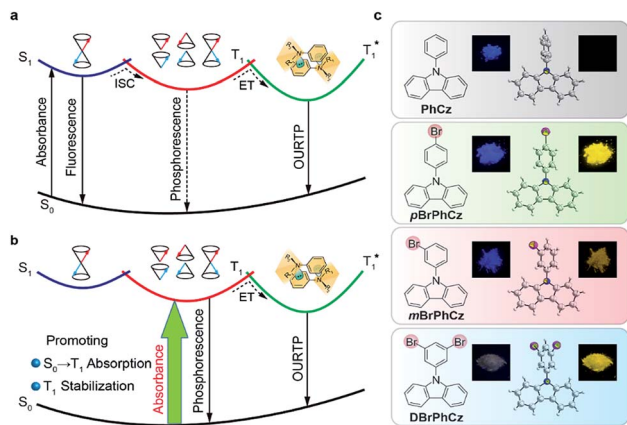


Fig. 1 (a) Traditional mechanism for OURTP. (b) Proposed direct population of T_1 through singlet-to-triplet ($S_0 \rightarrow T_1$) absorption. (c) The $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption enhanced OURTP molecules. Insets show the single crystal structures, PL photographs (left) upon 365 nm excitation, and afterglow photographs (right).

Considering that efficient room-temperature phosphorescence due to the spin-forbidden $T_1 \rightarrow S_0$ transition has been widely recognized,^{15–17} we suppose that the reverse process of $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition may also be applicable to populate T_1 without the participation of the $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC, although its absorption cross section would be significantly lower than the spin-allowed excitation *via* $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transition. Comprehensibly, the direct population of T_1 through $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition, which bypasses the traditional ISC ($S_1 \rightarrow T_n$) process, would red-shift the excitation wavelength to the visible range and improve the phosphorescence quantum efficiency (QE) by excluding the involvement of high-lying excited states and the unwanted relaxation processes.¹⁸ These advantages are even more important for organic afterglow, which is usually weak ($QE < 5\%$) and needs to be excited with UV light (Scheme S1 and Table S1†) that is harmful to living beings. Nevertheless, the direct spin-forbidden excitation *via* $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption is extremely weak in most organic materials, except for some metal complexes^{18–20} and aromatic molecules.^{21–24}

Here, we succeed in designing a series of organic afterglow molecules capable of efficient direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption by introducing heavy atoms of bromine into a heteroatom-containing molecule of 9-phenyl-9H-carbazole (**PhCz**). With the combined and synergetic effects of the heteroatom incorporation and internal and external heavy-atom interactions, enhanced $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition was successfully stimulated in these Br-substituted aromatic molecules. Excitingly, this $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC-free strategy improves afterglow properties significantly with a prolonged emission lifetime to 0.25 s and a high QE up to 9.5% under visible light excitation (400 nm).²⁵ The visible light-excitable organic afterglow with high QE is highly attractive for time-resolved imaging technologies, especially in bio-related applications. These findings illustrate the great feasibility and advantages of $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption in metal-free organic materials to directly populate triplet states in stimulating long-lived and high-efficiency organic afterglow, providing fundamental understanding and important guidelines for the investigations and applications of triplet-state involved organic optoelectronic materials.

Results and discussion

Molecular design and characterization

To efficiently promote the $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, both heteroatom and heavy atom effects should be involved and combined synergistically in optoelectronically active π -conjugated systems with efficient internal interactions in single molecular states and external effects in crystals. Specifically, based on a weak organic afterglow molecule of **PhCz** with significant heteroatom effects of N, various numbers of heavy atoms of Br were introduced as substituents at different sites of benzene in **PhCz** to design various heavy-atom incorporated organic aromatic afterglow molecules of **pBrPhCz**, **mBrPhCz** and **DBrPhCz**, respectively (Fig. 1c). Their synthesis is convenient and efficient using a one-step Ullmann reaction in high yields (80–64%).²⁶ Detailed synthetic procedures, molecular structure characterization, single crystal X-ray analysis, and thermal stability and electrochemical activity tests are presented in the ESI (Fig. S1–S10, Tables S2 and S3†).

Photophysical property investigation

The Br-substituted **PhCz** compounds have very similar UV-vis absorption spectra to **PhCz** in dilute solutions, thin films, and crystals (Fig. S11 and Table S4†). The characteristic fluorescence emission bands of the carbazole moiety in these compounds were observed in their PL spectra in both solution (Fig. 2a and b) and films (Fig. 2c and d). Interestingly, when these molecules are in crystals, extraordinary OURTP for organic afterglow emission appears; accompanied by the fluorescence bands, the OURTP emission peaks around 550 and 597 nm can even be observed in the steady-state photoluminescence (PL) spectra (Fig. S12 and S13†). More interestingly, the lifetime of the emission reaches 0.20 s in **pBrPhCz** crystals under the UV-light (295 nm) excitation (Fig. 2e and f), but when these crystals are excited at 400 nm, stronger afterglow emission with a longer lifetime in the Br-substituted compounds is observed, exhibiting an OURTP lifetime up to 0.25 s and a QE of 9.5%. To our knowledge, this is the highest efficiency upon visible-light excitation and also among the best results of UV-light excited organic afterglow ever reported.^{7,25}

Excitation spectra of the OURTP peaks (Fig. 3) were investigated to explore the extraordinarily efficient visible-light excited afterglow emission with a prolonged lifetime up to 33% and an enhanced QE (6.3 fold) compared to the 295 nm excited OURTP emission.²⁷ The afterglow emission of **PhCz** crystals can be hardly excited at 400 nm with a weak excitation shoulder, while that of the brominated compounds is effectively photoexcited with visible light at room temperature and the wavelength can range from 350 to 470 nm in **mBrPhCz** crystals at 77 K, although the absorbance in the visible range is relatively very low (Fig. 3 and S14†). From the steady-state excitation–emission mapping (Fig. 4a), afterglow emission around 550 and 597 nm is very weak in **PhCz** crystals, while after the Br-substitution, the afterglow enhances significantly and can be excited more facily by the visible light; this is especially obvious in **mBrPhCz**



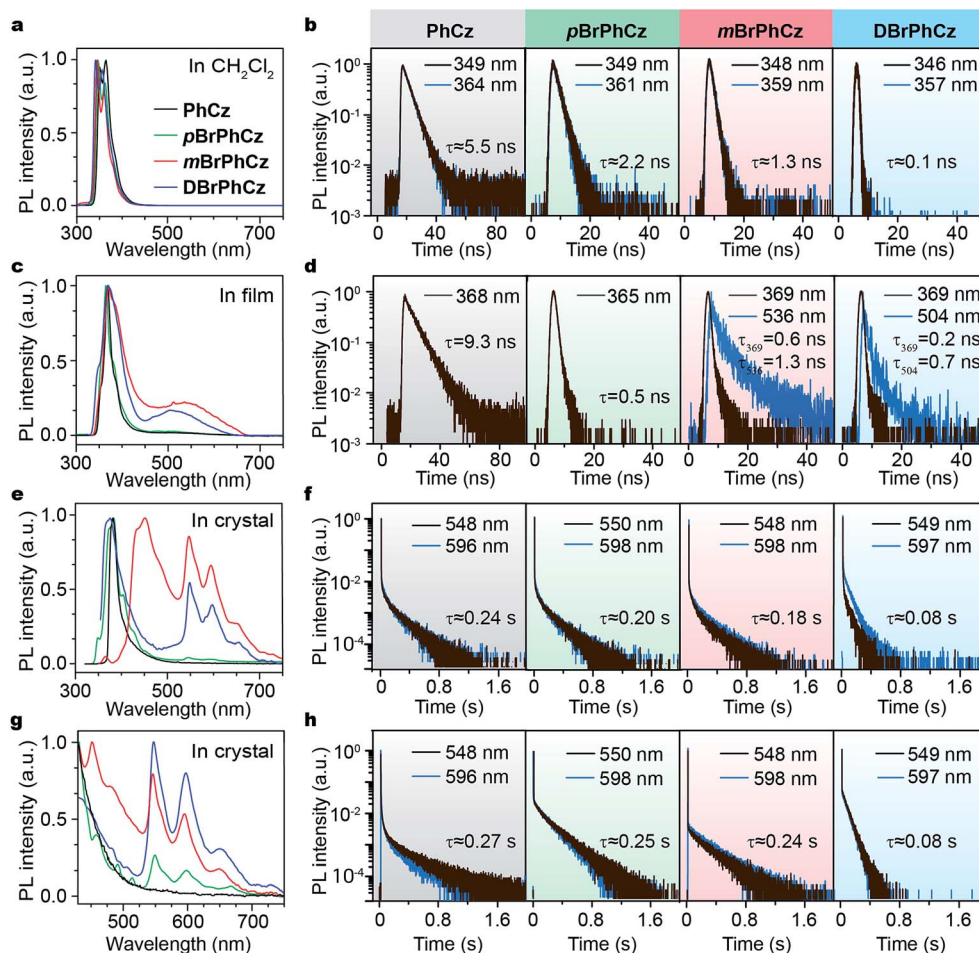


Fig. 2 (a–h) Room-temperature steady-state emission spectra and lifetime decay profiles in dilute CH_2Cl_2 solution (a and b), a thin film (c and d), and a crystal (e and f) excited at 295 nm, as well as in a crystal excited at 400 nm (g and h).

crystals, showing significantly strengthened afterglow peaks when the excitation wavelength is longer than 350 nm at room temperature.

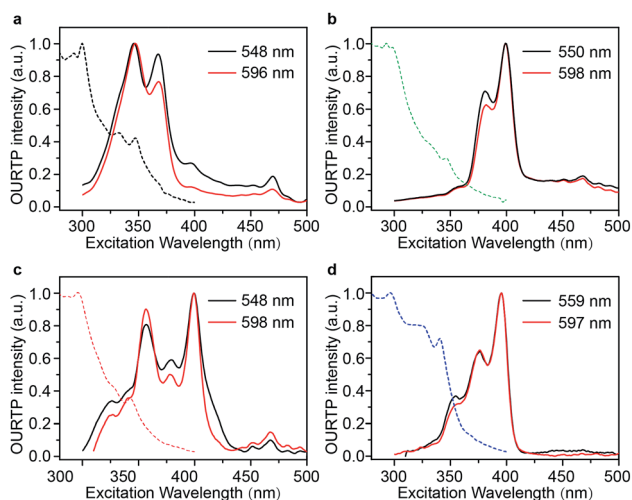


Fig. 3 UV-vis absorption (dotted line) and excitation (solid line) spectra for OURTP peaks of PhCz (a), pBrPhCz (b), mBrPhCz (c) and DBrPhCz (d) crystals at room temperature.

Time-resolved spectroscopy techniques were further applied to study the unexpected visible-light excited organic afterglow. With a delay time of more than 40 ms, short-lived fluorescence in ns and phosphorescence in ms can be effectively eliminated, leaving only long-lived OURTP emission.²⁸ Therefore, identical yellow afterglow with three resolved emission bands at 549, 597, and 650 nm of these brominated molecules in crystals was observed, when excited with either 295 or 400 nm light at room temperature (Fig. 4b and c). At a low temperature of 77 K, their OURTP spectra vary significantly after 295 nm excitation, showing newly emerged OURTP peaks with a shorter emitting wavelength; this blue-shifted OURTP band is suppressed after 400 nm excitation, suggesting that different photophysical processes are involved when excited with UV-light (295 nm) and visible light (400 nm). Furthermore, time-resolved excitation–emission mapping with a 5 ms delay also shows strong and dominated afterglow emission in crystals of Br-substituted PhCz compounds, when excited with visible light at room temperature (Fig. 4d). These observations confirm the significantly enhanced afterglow emission after visible light excitation, when heavy atoms of Br are introduced into PhCz.

How can the afterglow emission be effectively excited by the 400 nm visible light, which is even longer in wavelength than



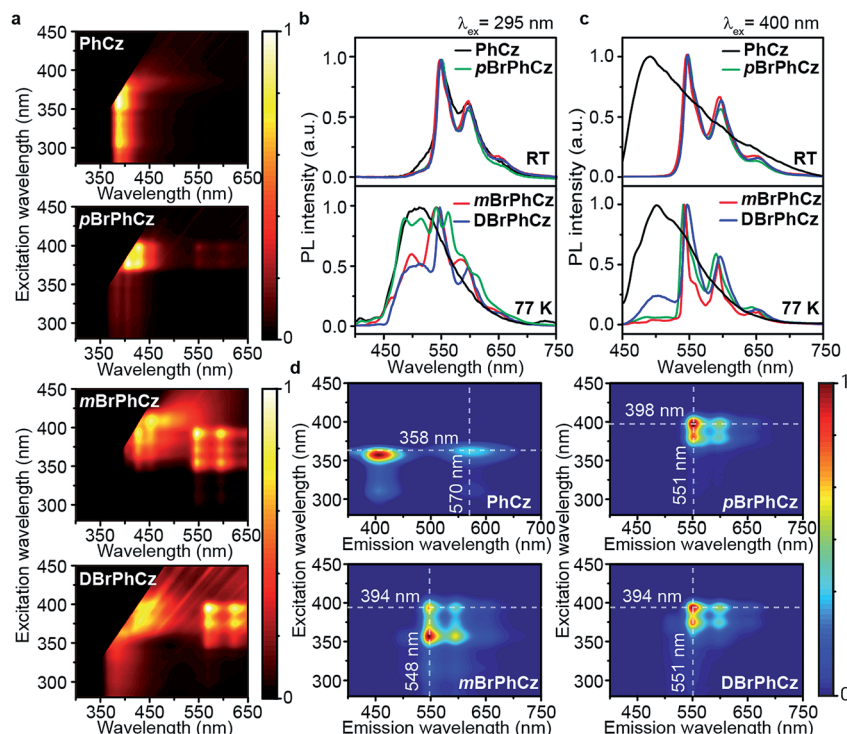


Fig. 4 UV and visible-light excited organic afterglow of PhCz, pBrPhCz, mBrPhCz and DBrPhCz crystals. (a) Steady-state excitation–emission mapping at room temperature. (b and c) OURTP spectra under 295 (b) and 400 nm (c) excitation with a delay time of 40 ms at room temperature (RT) and 200 ms at 77 K. (d) Excitation–phosphorescence mapping with 5 ms delay at room temperature.

their fluorescence peaks (345–365 nm)? To understand this phenomenon, phosphorescence spectra of these compounds were investigated in dilute solution at 77 K with a delay time of 10 ms (Fig. S15†).²⁹ Under the UV-light excitation at 295 nm, very similar phosphorescence spectra showing typical triplet features of carbazole with similar T_1 energies (~ 3.03 eV) for these compounds were observed. With the 400 nm visible-light excitation, almost identical phosphorescence spectra were obtained, suggesting that T_1 can be populated by 400 nm photo-excitation even at the single molecular state in dilute solution, since the 400 nm excitation and 408 nm phosphorescence are very close in energy. Moreover, the OURTP intensity of pBrPhCz crystals at room temperature (Fig. S16†) increases linearly to the 400 nm excitation strength with constant QEs (Fig. S17†), ruling out the possibility of multiphoton processes in the photoexcitation for OURTP. Therefore, we propose that the T_1 could be directly populated under visible-light excitation through $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption.

The OURTP emission of these heavy-atom substituted and heteroatom incorporated molecules can be excited with either 295 or 400 nm light with varied intensities and irradiation times and is very stable in both strength and lifetime in different atmospheres of nitrogen, air and oxygen (Fig. S18–S21†). Therefore, two excitation ways are suspected to work here to populate T_1 for both phosphorescence and OURTP emission (Table 1). The first way is traditional, through spin-allowed photoabsorption to populate S_1 , followed by $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC to populate T_1 for phosphorescence and energy trapping (ET) to

form stabilized T_1^* in aggregated structures for OURTP.³⁰ The other possible way is directly through $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, followed by ET to produce T_1^* for OURTP.

Take pBrPhCz crystals as a typical example. At room temperature, only weak OURTP peaks with strong fluorescence can be observed in the steady-state PL spectrum under 295 nm excitation; when excited at 400 nm, both strong phosphorescence peaked at 430 nm and OURTP at 550 and 598 nm appear (Fig. 5a). It should be noted that these phosphorescence peaks in the crystals are very close to those in dilute solution (Fig. S15†) and their phosphorescence nature was further confirmed by their long lifetime (26 ms, Fig. S22†). When the temperature drops to 77 K, the non-radiative relaxation processes of the excited states are significantly suppressed, leading to enhanced, refined and prolonged fluorescence, phosphorescence and OURTP emissions (Fig. 5b). However, a new broad emission band emerges around 482 nm under 295 nm excitation at 77 K. Transient PL decay images show that this emission band has a long lifetime (0.41 s), which confirms its phosphorescent nature with significantly different afterglow emission profiles at 77 K in comparison to that at room temperature (Fig. 5c and d). Since this long-lived broad emission appears only at low temperature under 295 nm excitation but is absent under 400 nm excitation even at 80 K (Fig. S23†), we ascribe it to the radiative decay of the high-lying triplet excitons stabilized in aggregated structures (T_n^*);³¹ the low temperature blocks, to some extent, the internal conversion (IC) between triplet excited states. Under 400 nm excitation, almost



Table 1 Luminescence properties under UV (295 nm) and visible light (400 nm) excitation at room temperature

Compd.	Fluorescence ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 295 \text{ nm}$)						OURTP ^c ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 295 \text{ nm}$)			OURTP ^c ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 400 \text{ nm}$)	
	λ^a (nm)	τ^a (ns)	λ^b (nm)	τ^b (ns)	λ^c (nm)	τ^c (ns)	λ (nm)	τ (s)	η_p (%)	τ (s)	η_p (%)
PhCz	349/364	5.5	368	9.3	380	11.2	548/596	0.24/0.23	1.5	0.27/0.26	1.8
pBrPhCz	349/361	2.2	365	0.5	385	3.9	550/598	0.20/0.20	1.5	0.25/0.23	9.5
mBrPhCz	348/359	1.3	369	0.6	432	6.6	548/598	0.18/0.17	3.3	0.24/0.23	6.6
DBrPhCz	346/357	0.1	369	0.2	375	8.5	549/597	0.08/0.07	1.6	0.08/0.08	8.2

^a In CH_2Cl_2 . ^b In a thin film. ^c In a crystal.

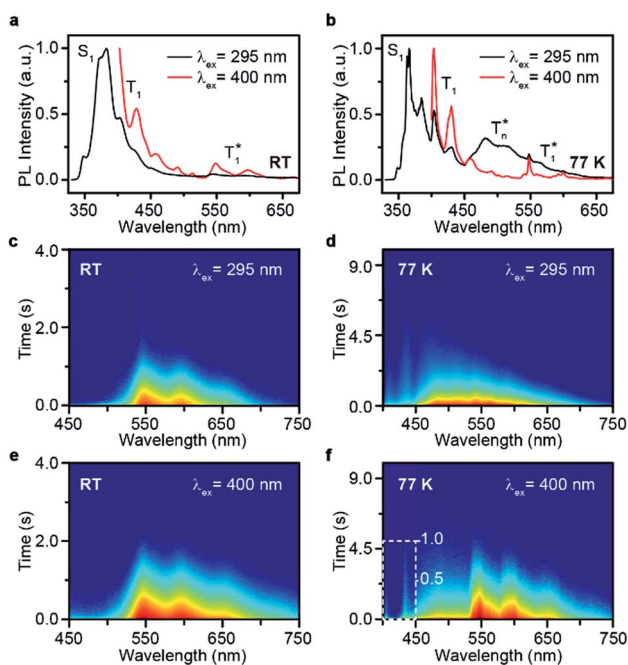


Fig. 5 (a–f) Steady-state PL spectra (a and b) and transient PL decay images (c–f) of pBrPhCz crystals excited with 295 (a, c, and e) and 400 nm (b, d, and f) light at room temperature (RT) and 77 K.

identical OURTP emission profiles were observed at either room temperature or 77 K to those under 295 nm excitation (Fig. 5e and f). Again, the phosphorescent nature of the 548 and 600 nm emission bands becomes more evident at 77 K. Therefore, it can be inferred that both 295 and 400 nm light can excite the molecule to triplet excited states for the same phosphorescence and OURTP spectra but in different ways with different quantum efficiencies and lifetimes at either room temperature or 77 K.

Proposed mechanism in direct population of T_1

Besides the 400 nm excitable phosphorescence (Fig. 6a) to verify the direct population of T_1 , photodegradation of anthracene-9,10-diyl-bis-methylmalonate (ADMA) in the presence of OURTP molecules and oxygen was also performed (Fig. S24, Section 6.1†).³² The characteristic absorption peaks (359, 378 and 399 nm) of ADMA in DBrPhCz solution gradually decrease in intensity with prolonged irradiation time, directly indicating

the existence of triplet excited states upon 400 nm photoexcitation; and, the more rapidly decreased ADMA absorption peaks in DBrPhCz solution indicate more efficient direct formation of triplet excited states with the aid of multiple heavy atom effects of DBrPhCz (Fig. 6b). Control experiments were also performed to check the unique $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption in these heavy atom and heteroatom incorporated molecules; the previously reported afterglow molecule of DNCzP, which has a similar phosphorescence spectrum to pBrPhCz, cannot be excited by the visible light for either phosphorescence or afterglow emission (Fig. S25†).³

To theoretically understand the direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, we performed first-principles time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) investigations on these molecules (Fig. 6c).³³ The calculated S_1 energy levels are considerably close ($<0.3 \text{ eV}$) to several triplet excited states (T_n), supporting

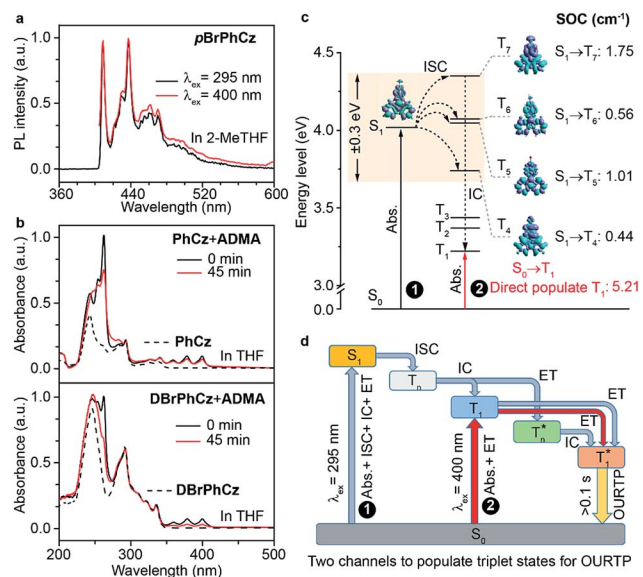


Fig. 6 (a) Phosphorescence spectra of pBrPhCz in 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran (2-Me THF) at 77 K with a delay time of 10 ms after the 295 (black line) and 400 nm (red line) excitation. (b) absorption spectra of PhCz (20 μM , upper, dashed line), DBrPhCz (20 μM , below, dashed line) and their mixtures with ADMA (50 μM , solid line) in THF after the excitation at 400 nm for 0 (black line) and 45 min (red line). (c) TD-DFT-calculated energy levels, EDD, and SOC values of the singlet and triplet excited states of pBrPhCz. (d) OURTP through two pathways.

facile ISC channels for $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ transitions according to the energy gap law. Moreover, high spin-orbital coupling (SOC) values with similar electron density difference (EDD) iso-surfaces further indicate the efficient ISC of these transition channels according to the El-Sayed rule (Fig. S26†). Notably, these SOC values are significantly larger than those of heteroatom-free or heavy atom-free organic molecules ($<0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).³⁴ Thus, the 295 nm excited S_1 can be transformed into T_n via these ISC channels, and the T_n can be relaxed to T_1 for phosphorescence and OURTP in the traditional path to populate triplet states. It should also be noticed that wide energy gaps (up to 0.5 eV) between the different T_n energy levels may hinder the IC of T_n to reach T_1 , especially at low temperatures; the radiative decay of T_n^* in crystals could be responsible for the new emission bands ($\sim 480 \text{ nm}$) upon UV-light excitation at 77 K (Fig. 5b).³¹ More importantly, very high SOC values of $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition, which are even much higher than those of $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ transitions, were revealed in these heteroatom and heavy atom modified molecules, offering computational evidence for the direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption. It should be noted that the SOC calculation is based on isolated single molecular states, which may overlook the intermolecular heavy atom effects in promoting SOC. Indeed, apparent weak interactions between Br and the aromatic moiety of its adjacent molecule can be figured out through non-bonding covalent interaction (NCI) analysis (Fig. S27†).^{35,36} Therefore, even more efficient $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition can be expected in the condensed solid states of these brominated molecules.

On the basis of these experimental and theoretical evidence, a two-way OURTP mechanism for visible-light excitable OURTP can be proposed (Fig. 6d). The first way is traditional, containing four steps of photoabsorption, $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC, IC between T_n , and triplet exciton trapping (ET). H-aggregation, which is important in trapping and stabilizing the triplet excited states for efficient OURTP,³ can be figured out clearly in these Br-substituted afterglow molecules by positive exciton splitting energy according to the molecular exciton theory (Fig. S28–S30 and Table S6†).³⁷ The second way to populate T_1 for afterglow is through direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, which bypasses the traditional ISC ($S_1 \rightarrow T_n$) and IC processes. Since it is spin-forbidden with a large geometry difference between S_0 and T_1 , the $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption is weak and slow, and needs more time to populate T_1 for the steady emission of OURTP according to the Franck-Condon principle. Nevertheless, this way for OURTP involves only two excited states of T_1 and T_n^* , while the radiative and non-radiative decays of other excited states needed in the first way are completely avoided. Therefore, significantly improved OURTP quantum efficiencies up to 9.5% under 400 nm excitation were achieved by direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, showing a 6.3 fold enhancement in comparison with that traditionally achieved under UV-light excitation.

Lifetime-resolved and color-encoded flexible pattern encryption

In light of the extraordinary high-efficiency visible-light excitable OURTP emission by direct $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption, lifetime-

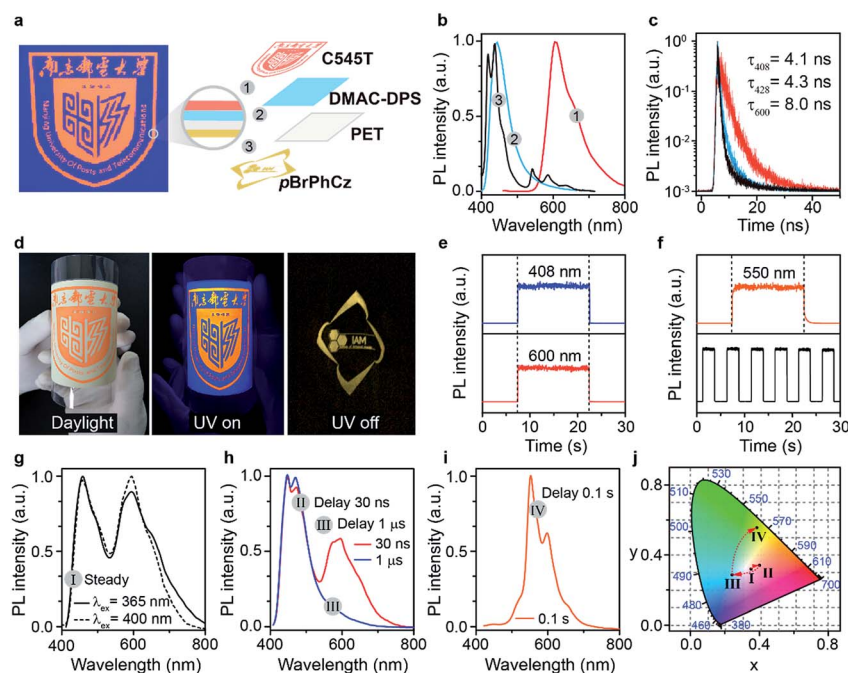


Fig. 7 (a) Device structure of the flexible pattern encryption. (b and c) Steady state PL spectra (b) and fluorescence lifetime decay curves (c) of the red, blue, and yellow layers under 395 nm irradiation. (d) Photographs of the device under daylight (left) and 365 nm irradiation (middle), as well as after the removal of the excitation light (right). (e and f) Time-dependent intensity profiles of the 408 and 600 nm fluorescence (e) and OURTP emission (f) at 550 nm. (g–j) PL spectra (g–i) and color coordinates (j) of the device at a steady state (I, g) and after different delay times of 30 ns (II, h), 1.0 μs (III, h), and 0.1 s (IV, i) under 400 nm excitation.



resolved and color-encoded pattern encryption^{16,38} becomes possible using these heavy atom and heteroatom incorporated OURTP molecules and commercially available fluorescent compounds on flexible polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrates (Fig. 7). The 'NJUPT' logo pattern was painted in red using the fluorescent dye of 10-(2-benzothiazolyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1,1,7,7-tetramethyl-1*H*,5*H*,11*H*-(1)benzopyrroprano(6,7-8-*I*,*j*)quinolizin-11-one (C545T) on the surface of a blue emitting layer of bis-4-(9,9-dimethyl-9,10-dihydroacridine)phenylsulfone (DMAC-DPS) on one side of a PET substrate; on the other side of the substrate, an 'IAM' logo was painted using the OURTP molecule of **pBrPhCz** (Fig. S31†). The fluorescent and OURTP emitters show a similar steady state emission color so that the bottom pattern of the 'IAM' logo is well encrypted, showing only the reddish 'NJUPT' logo under a 365 nm UV lamp; once the excitation lamp was turned off, the 'IAM' logo in yellow afterglow emission can be clearly observed with the naked eye (Fig. 7a–d). This convenient time-resolved encryption technology containing short-lived blue (408 nm) and red (600 nm) emission channels and a long-lived yellow (550 nm) OURTP channel (Fig. 7e and f) also contains color-encoded pattern encryption,^{28,39} when the luminescence spectra evolve after the switching-off of the excitation (Fig. 7g–j).

Conclusion

In summary, we succeed in developing a series of organic afterglow molecules capable of direct triplet excited state population upon photoexcitation through efficient singlet-to-triplet absorption by incorporating both heteroatoms and heavy atoms synergistically in aromatic organic crystals. The facilitated $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ transition, verified by combined experimental and theoretical investigations, brings about unique features of organic afterglow, including visible-light excitability, prolonged emission lifetime and significantly improved QE under ambient conditions, in contrast to traditional ISC-involved OURTP emission under UV-light irradiation. Moreover, based on the strong and efficient afterglow, a lifetime-resolved and color-encoded flexible pattern encryption device can be successfully fabricated. Importantly, the direct population of triplet excited states by $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$ absorption represents a significant concept advancement in constructing triplet-state involved materials, breaking the traditional belief that $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ ISC is mandatory to populate T_1 upon photoexcitation. These findings with new insights into the population of triplet excited states of metal-free organic optoelectronic molecules would promote significantly the development and applications of triplet-state involved organic materials.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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