



# SUBSTITUTED DIPHENYLAMINO STYRYL BENZENES AS PROMISSIVE MATERIALS WITH TUNABLE INTENSIVE SOLID STATE FLUORESCENCE – SYNTHETIC APPROACH TO KEY INTERMEDIATE



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## Introduction:

Materials, based on organic conjugated molecules, exhibiting efficient solid-state fluorescence (SSF) have been widely applied in various modern technologies [1-6]. The design of new organic solid-state fluorophores have to bear in mind intermolecular non-radiative decay processes which affect the resulting efficiency of fluorescence in the condensed phase adversely and effective reduction of these processes is essential [7].

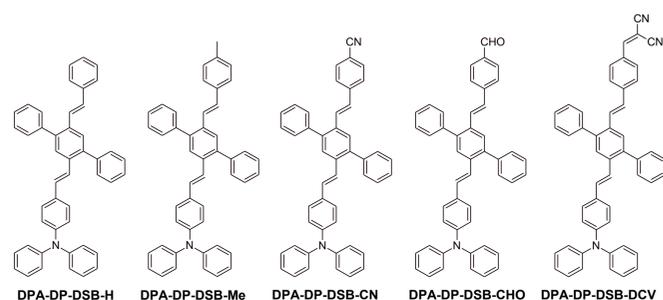
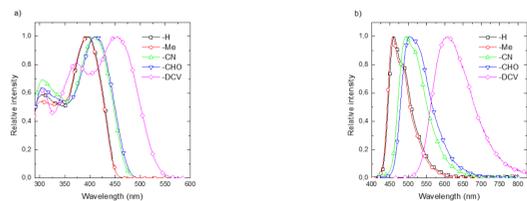


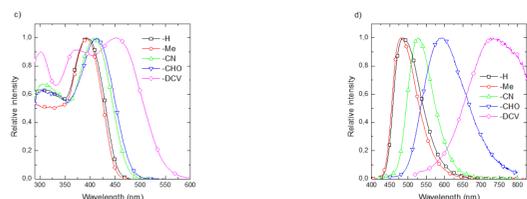
Figure. 1: Series of prepared DP-DSBs.

## Fluorescence of studied materials:

### Excitation in toluene    Emission in toluene



### Excitation in chloroform    Emission in chloroform



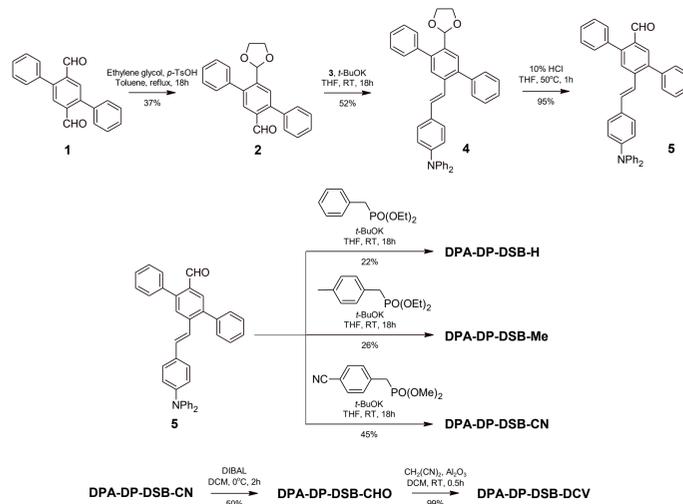
Compound	$\lambda_{ex}^a$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}^b$ (nm)	$\epsilon^c$ (l·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\lambda_{ex}^d$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}^d$ (nm)	$\Phi_{ex}^e$ (%)	$\Phi_{em}^f$ (%)	$\tau^g$ (ns)	$\eta^h$ (%)
DPA-DP-DSB-H	396	395	49 500	461	486	84 ± 5	71 ± 3	1.27	1.53
DPA-DP-DSB-Me	395	394	54 000	458	480	85 ± 3	76 ± 9	1.24	1.54
DPA-DP-DSB-CN	409	408	39 700	494	526	86 ± 4	81 ± 4	1.49	2.01
DPA-DP-DSB-CHO	410	412	49 000	504	593	84 ± 2	60 ± 2	1.55	2.17
DPA-DP-DSB-DCV	454	460	42 300	607	731	79 ± 3	< 1	2.32	1.81

The spectroscopic and photophysical properties of the studied derivatives in toluene (a) and chloroform (b).

## Literature:

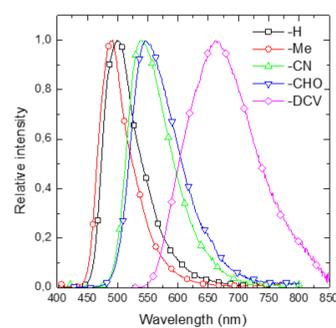
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2. Fang HH, Yang J, Feng J, Yamao T, Hotta S, Sun HB. Functional organic single crystals for solid-state laser applications. *Laser Photonics Rev.* 2014, 8, 687-715.
3. Zhu XH, Peng JB, Caoa Y, Roncali J. Solution-processable single-material molecular emitters for organic light-emitting devices. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2011, 40, 3509-3524.
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6. Wang E, Zhao E, Hong Y, Lam JWY, Tang BZ. A highly selective AIE fluorogen for lipid droplet imaging in live cells and green algae. *J. Mater. Chem. B.* 2014, 2, 2013-2019.
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## Synthesis of target intermediate:



## Synthesis of DPA-DP-Distyrylbenzenes.

## Solid-state fluorescence:

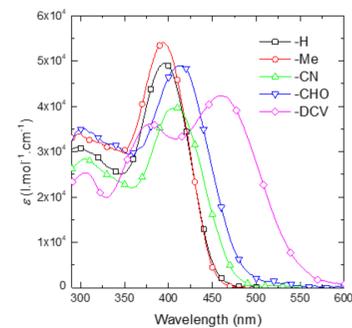


Compound	Daylight	UV lamp	$\lambda_{ex}$	$\Phi_{ex}$	$\eta$	B (%)
DPA-DP-DSB-H			499	15 ± 2	0.91 3.35 17.59 0.25	34 11 24 31
DPA-DP-DSB-Me			492	29 ± 4	0.73 1.54 8.17	39 58 3
DPA-DP-DSB-CN			541	39 ± 4	0.82 1.75 7.03	46 47 7
DPA-DP-DSB-CHO			545	34 ± 4	0.89 2.56 7.79	15 71 14
DPA-DP-DSB-DCV			662	5.0 ± 0.6	0.93 2.81 7.68	33 58 9

Polycrystalline samples under daylight and UV lamp.

The series of all-trans push-pull end-capped side-diphenyl substituted distyrylbenzenes (DP-DSBs) was prepared by Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons coupling and the fluorescence in polar and non-polar solvents and solid-state was studied. The dependence of the excitation energies and reorganization accompanying excitation on the presence and electronic strength of an acceptor substituent were studied theoretically using time-dependent density functional theory.

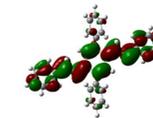
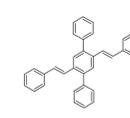
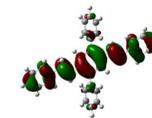
## Absorption in chloroform:



## DFT Calculations:

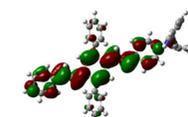
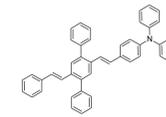
HOMO = -6.753 eV

LUMO = -0.740 eV



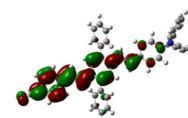
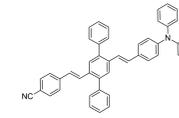
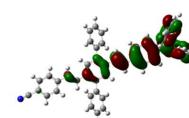
HOMO = -6.255 eV

LUMO = -0.721 eV



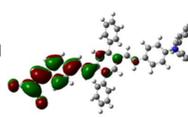
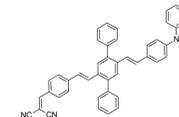
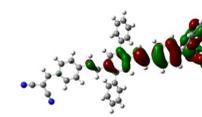
HOMO = -6.372 eV

LUMO = -1.192 eV



HOMO = -6.411 eV

LUMO = -1.995 eV



Energy and electron density distribution of frontier MOs computed using DFT CAM-B3LYP 6-311G(d,p) in vacuum (isovalue = 0.02).