

Enhancement of Luminescence Dissymmetry Factor in Nano-Segregated Phase Generated by Phase Separation between Helical Nanofilaments and Liquid-Crystalline Smectic A Phase

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Abstract: Although several methods exist for the synthesis of circularly polarized luminescent (CPL) materials, the methods are extremely complex and tedious. In recent years, the chiral host-achiral luminescent guest method and the achiral host-achiral luminescent guest method have been employed to fabricate CPL materials; however, the main disadvantage of the latter is the small luminescence dissymmetry factor (g_{lum}) that limits the practical applications of the method. Therefore, this study reports on the enhancement of g_{lum} in a nano-segregated phase system, generated by the phase separation between helical nanofilaments (HNFs; originating from an achiral bent-core molecule) and a liquid-crystalline (LC) smectic A (SmA) phase (originating from an achiral rod-like mesogen). The observed g_{lum} value in the nano-segregated phase between the HNFs and LC SmA phase was larger than that in the nano-segregated phase between the HNFs and LC nematic (N) phase. The enhancement of the g_{lum} value was attributed to the order parameter (S) of the dye molecules in the SmA phase being larger than that in the N phase. Therefore, we concluded that the S value of the fluorescent dye molecules, doped into the embedded LC phase between the HNFs, strongly influenced the g_{lum} value.

Keywords: liquid crystals; bent-core molecules; rod-like mesogens; circularly polarized luminescence; helical nanofilaments; smectic A

1. Introduction

The synthesis of circularly polarized luminescent (CPL) materials is extremely complicated [1]. Furthermore, the process itself is long and arduous, and cannot ensure circularly polarized emissions from the synthesized materials. In recent years, another method has been employed as a general and versatile approach for fabricating CPL materials, termed the chiral host-achiral luminescent guest method [1–3], wherein achiral luminescent guest molecules are embedded into chiral molecules that form chiral aggregates. The luminescent guest molecules are influenced by the chiral aggregates, resulting in the emission of circularly polarized light.

A mixed system, consisting of an achiral bent-core (BC) molecule and rod-like nematogen, has been reported as a promising chiroptic material [4–8]. In this system, nano-sized phase separation—between helical nanofilaments (HNF) originating from the BC molecule and the calamitic liquid-crystalline (LC) nematic (N) phase originating from rod-like nematogen—shows high chiropticity, such as optical rotatory power or circular dichroism [5,9,10]. A recent study reported on an intriguing method to fabricate CPL materials using the aforementioned nano-segregated phase. The latter was blended with a fluorescent molecule (guest dye), and the CPL material was successfully obtained [11]. This was

attributed to the helix of the HNF affecting the structure of the embedded N phase doped with the guest dye, thereby forming self-assembled chiral aggregates associated with the helix of the HNF phase, despite having a mixed system consisting of only chemically achiral molecules. The calamitic guest dyes generally obey the orientational ordering of the rod-like mesogen while mixing with rod-like mesogenic molecules [11]. An N phase that is blended with the guest dye molecule and segregated from the HNFs forms chiral aggregates; therefore, circularly polarized luminescence, attributed to the dye molecules in the chiral aggregates, can be observed [11]. Because both the host and guest in the system are chemically achiral, this method can be regarded as an achiral host-achiral luminescent guest method. The advantage of this method is the elimination of the complicated chiral molecular design necessary to fabricate CPL materials. However, this method yields an insufficient luminescence dissymmetry factor (g_{lum}) that restricts its practical applications. Although the g_{lum} value observed in this study was comparable with the values reported for low-molecular-weight chiral organic compounds in the solution phase [12], further enhancement of g_{lum} is desirable for the utilization of this system in practical applications.

Therefore, to enhance the g_{lum} value in the aforementioned nano-segregated phase system, (<HNF/N>) formed by the phase separation between the HNFs and LC N phase, we explored another nano-segregated phase, <HNF/SmA>, generated by the phase separation between the HNFs and the liquid-crystalline (LC) smectic A (SmA) phase. The g_{lum} value observed in this nano-segregated <HNF/SmA> phase was larger than that in the nano-segregated <HNF/N> phase. This was because the order parameter (S) of the guest dye molecules, doped into the embedded LC phase between the HNFs, was strongly related to g_{lum} . Particularly, the enhancement of the g_{lum} value was attributed to the increasing S value of the dye molecules in the SmA phase.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

A mixture of 34.6 wt% BC molecules (P-7, synthesized by our group), 64.4 wt% rod-like mesogen (8OCB, Sigma-Aldrich, Seoul, Korea), and 1 wt% fluorescent dye (PM580, Exciton) was prepared. The mixture was dissolved in an organic solvent (chloroform) and mixed via sonication for 1 h. Subsequently, the mixture was thoroughly dried by heating (80 °C, 30 min) to remove the solvent. The absence of residual solvent in the sample was examined via phase-transition temperature measurement using polarized optical microscopy (POM). In the mixture system, unique phases found in the BC molecule, such as B2 and B7, readily disappeared upon mixing of the rod-like mesogen [8,13,14]. Instead, the aforementioned nano-sized separation phases, such as <HNF/N>, <HNF/SmA>, and <HNF/Iso> were observed. The latter also denotes a nano-segregated phase, wherein the BC molecule is in the HNF phase and the rod-like molecule is in the Iso phase in the mixture. These nano-segregated phases were verified using POM, differential scanning calorimetry, and circularly polarized luminescence measurement. The phase-transition temperatures of P-7, 8OCB, and the mixture are summarized in Table 1, and the chemical structures of P-7, 8OCB, and PM580 are depicted in Figure 1.

Table 1. Phase-transition temperatures of P-7, 8OCB, and the mixture.

Materials	Phase and Phase Transition Temperatures
P-7	Iso-170 °C-B2-155 °C-B7-144 °C-HNF
8OCB	Iso-80 °C-N-67 °C-SmA-54 °C-Cryst
Mixture	<HNF/Iso>-80 °C-<HNF/N>-67 °C-<HNF/SmA>-54 °C-Cryst

2.2. Cell Preparation

Two types of cells were fabricated herein: (a) 2 μ m thick cells consisting of two quartz substrates without surface treatment (such as rubbing) to prevent the large birefringence that often impedes the circularly polarized luminescent measurement, and (b) 4 μ m thick planar cells consisting of two

quartz substrates coated with a homogenous aligned layer, with unidirectional rubbing treatment, for polarized emission intensity observations to determine the S value of the guest dye molecules doped into the LC phase. The mixture was inserted into the cell in an isotropic state and the cell was slowly cooled to room temperature.

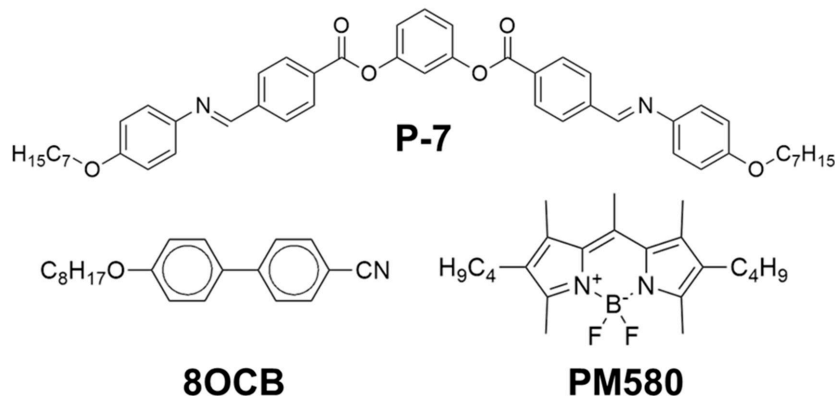


Figure 1. Chemical structures of P-7, 8OCB, and PM580.

2.3. Circularly Polarized Luminescence Measurement

Light (wavelength of 525 nm) was used as the optical pumping source and the emission output was modulated using a photoelastic modulator (PEM). The polarization-modulated signal was passed through a linear polarizer and was thereby converted into an intensity-modulated signal. Subsequently, it was detected using a photomultiplier tube (PMT). The AC component of the PMT output was analyzed using a lock-in amplifier, which was locked with the reference frequency signal from the PEM. The CPL spectra were calculated from the wavelength dependence of the AC and DC components and the phase of the modulated signal. The details are provided in References [4,10,15]. The g_{lum} value was evaluated using the following correlation:

$$g_{lum} = 2(I_{left} - I_{right}) / (I_{left} + I_{right}), \quad (1)$$

where I_{left} and I_{right} are the magnitudes of the left- and right-circularly polarized components, respectively. If a material emits completely left- or right-circularly polarized light, the value of g_{lum} would be maximized (equal to 2).

2.4. Polarized Emission Intensity Observations

Absorption intensities of the cell containing the mixtures were measured as a function of the sample rotation angle at a given temperature. The S value of the dye was calculated using the following equation:

$$S = ((A_{para}/A_{perpen}) - 1) / ((A_{para}/A_{perpen}) + 2), \quad (2)$$

where A_{para} and A_{perpen} represent the absorption maximum ($\lambda_{max} = 570$ nm) of the guest dye for the light that was polarized parallel and perpendicular to the rubbing direction, respectively.

3. Results and Discussion

Figure 2a shows the typical CPL spectra of <HNF/SmA> (58 °C), <HNF/N> (75 °C), and <HNF/Iso> (90 °C). The g_{lum} value (at 570 nm), as a function of temperature, is shown in Figure 2b. The evaluated g_{lum} values exhibited distinct changes near phase-transition temperatures of 54 °C (from crystalline to <HNF/SmA>), 67 °C (from <HNF/SmA> to <HNF/N>), and 80 °C (from <HNF/N> to <HNF/Iso>). This was consistent with the phase-transition temperatures of pure 8OCB, indicating that the nanoscale phase segregations occurred between P-7 and 8OCB. The evaluated g_{lum} values in <HNF/N> in the P-7

and 8OCB mixtures were 6×10^{-3} – 8×10^{-3} , comparable to those in a similar $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{N} \rangle$ mixed system reported previously [11]. Meanwhile, the g_{lum} value in $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{SmA} \rangle$ was relatively larger than that in $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{N} \rangle$. The evaluated g_{lum} values in $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{SmA} \rangle$ were 1.0×10^{-2} – 1.1×10^{-2} . This result indicated that the g_{lum} value strongly relied on the polymorphism of the rod-like mesogen in the mixture. This was because the fluorescent dye molecules residing in LC phases (N or SmA) segregated from the HNFs of the BC molecules. Particularly, the N or SmA phase blended with the dye molecules and segregated from the HNFs, resulting in a chiral superstructure; therefore, circularly polarized luminescence, originating from the dye molecules confined in the chiral superstructure was observed.

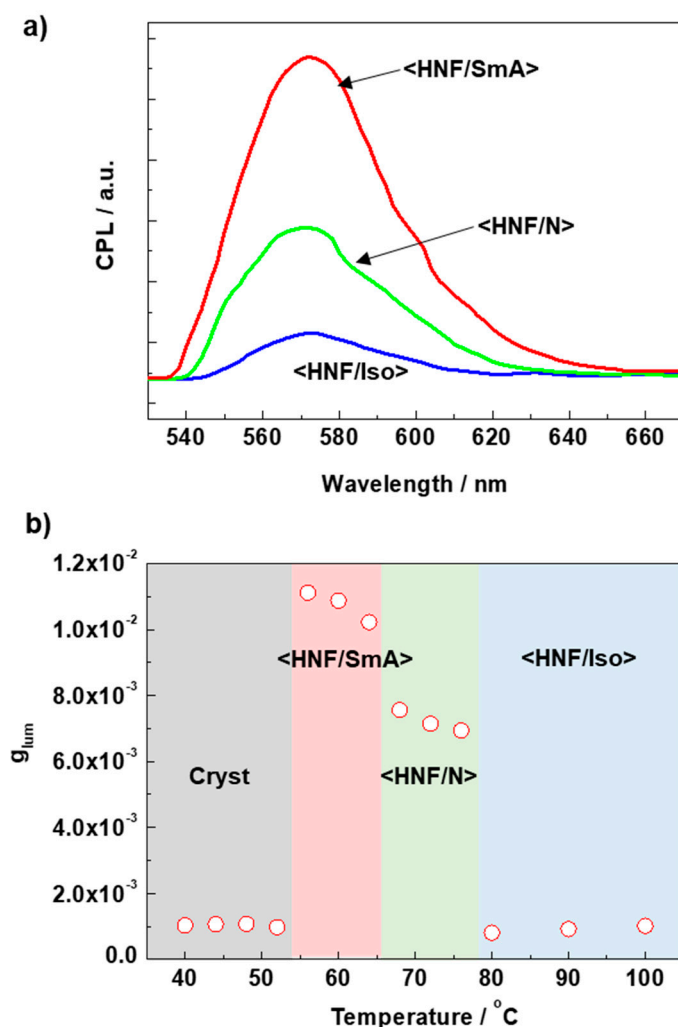


Figure 2. (a) Typical circularly polarized luminescence spectra of $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{SmA} \rangle$ (58 °C), $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{SmA} \rangle$ (75 °C) and $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{Iso} \rangle$ (90 °C). (b) g_{lum} values (at 570 nm) at different temperatures. HNF = helical nanofilaments.

To explain the enhancement of g_{lum} in $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{SmA} \rangle$ compared to that in $\langle \text{HNF}/\text{N} \rangle$, we evaluated the degree of alignment (i.e., S) of the guest dye in the host N and SmA phases [16]. Figure 3 shows the polar plots of the absorption intensities for the 8OCB blended with 1 wt% dye, as a function of the sample rotation angle at the N (65 °C) and SmA phase (75 °C) in the planar LC cells. The perpendicular direction corresponds to the rubbing direction. The evaluated S value of the dye molecule blended into the N and SmA phase was 0.4 and 0.55, respectively (i.e., the S value of the dye molecule that blended into the SmA phase was larger than that of the dye molecule blended into

the N phase). Therefore, the enhancement of g_{lum} could be attributed to the increasing S value of the dye molecules in the SmA phase.

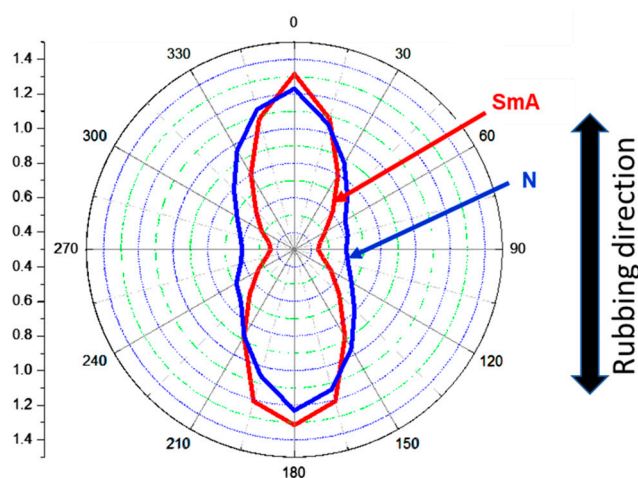


Figure 3. Polar plot of the polarized absorption intensity of the blended dye molecule (PM580; 1 wt%), as a function of the sample rotation angle in the LC N (75 °C) and SmA (58 °C) phases in the planar liquid-crystalline (LC) cells.

However, preferential circularly polarized luminescence, with left- or right-handedness, was randomly observed due to degeneracy of the helical handedness of the nanofilaments which originated from the achiral BC molecules. This was because the achiral BC molecules self-organized into two chiral domains, comprising of HNFs, which possessed an opposite helical handedness owing to a lack of chirality at the molecular level. Several methods have been implemented to overcome this disadvantage, including an extrinsic chiral platform method, the details of which will be reported in a future study.

4. Summary

In this work, we observed an enhancement in the g_{lum} value in a nano-segregated phase system, generated by the phase separation between HNFs (originating from an achiral BC molecule) and a LC SmA phase (originating from an achiral rod-like mesogen). The g_{lum} value observed in the nano-segregated phase <HNF/SmA> was larger than that in the nano-segregated <HNF/N> phase. This is because g_{lum} was closely related to the S value of the dye molecules doped into the LC phase. Particularly, the S value of the dye molecule blended into the SmA phase was larger than that of the dye molecule blended into the N phase. Therefore, the study findings provide a practical method to fabricate CPL materials in an achiral host-achiral luminescent guest system.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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