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メタデータ	言語: English
	出版者: Elsevier
	公開日: 2017-06-22
	キーワード (Ja):
	キーワード (En): Mechanochromic luminescence, Emission Color Change, Cellulose Paper
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	http://hdl.handle.net/10258/00009206

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Mechanochromic luminescence of 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes adsorbed onto cellulose papers

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Abstract

We have previously reported that crystalline samples of 1-acetylaminopyrene (AAPy), 1-octanoylaminopyrene (OAPy), and 1-stearoylaminopyrene (SAPy) exhibited mechanochromic luminescence. In the present study, we have found that these 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes adsorbed onto cellulose papers also exhibited mechanochromic luminescence; however, their behaviors were essentially different from those observed for their crystalline samples. In addition, these cellulose papers were found to exhibit reversible emission color change upon alternate exposure to ethanol and water vapors. It was suggested that 1-alkanoylaminopyrene molecules were dispersed in the paper without aggregation or crystallization and that intermolecular distance of 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes in the paper was reduced by either mechanical stress or exposure to ethanol vapor, resulting in increasing the sites where excimers could be formed and/or in enhancing the efficiencies of energy migration to reach the excimer sites.

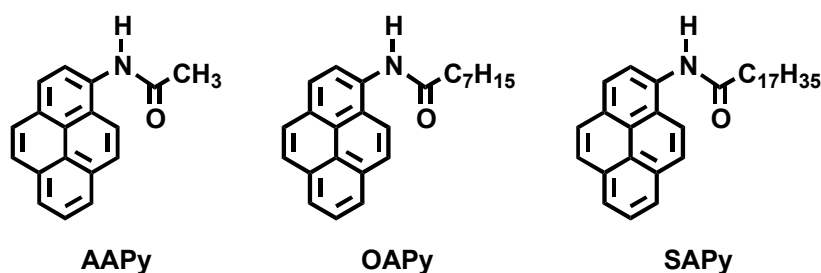
Keywords: *Mechanochromic luminescence; Emission Color Change; Cellulose Paper; 1-Alkanoylaminopyrene; Excimer Formation*

1. Introduction

Photoluminescent materials whose emitting properties are switchable by controlling the environments are of interest from both viewpoints of fundamental sciences and practical applications. Among them, materials that exhibit reversible change in fluorescent color induced by mechanical stress such as grinding have recently been received attention. Such phenomena were often referred to as "mechanochromic luminescence", "mechanofluorochromism", "piezofluorochromism" and so on. In the last decade, a variety of mechanochromic luminescent materials including both organometallic and pure organic materials have been reported [1-28] and the phenomena were generally believed to be due to change in intermolecular interactions caused by altering the molecular arrangements by mechanical stress. Creation of new mechanochromic luminescent systems and elucidation of the mechanism are the subjects of interest from the viewpoints of both fundamental sciences and practical applications.

We have been investigating two series of mechanofluorochromic materials. One of them is a series of amorphous molecular materials based on diarylaminobenzaldehyde analogues, that exhibited mechanochromic luminescence caused by the formation of the amorphous state by grinding their crystalline samples [29-32]. The other is a series of 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes including 1-acetylaminopyrene (AAPy), 1-octanoylaminopyrene (OCPy) and 1-stearoylaminopyrene (SAPy) [33]. Their emission colors in the pristine crystals were found to change from bluish purple to

yellowish green induced by mechanical grinding and to recover by immersing to ethanol. X-Ray crystal structure analysis, electronic absorption and fluorescence spectroscopies, fluorescence lifetime analysis, and powder X-ray diffraction analysis of AAPy suggested that the observed mechanofluorochromism of crystalline samples was caused by increasing of crystal defects by grinding to enhance the excimer emission.



In considering the application of such mechanochromic materials, it is thought that the form of film or paper is preferable for practical use. Thus, AAPy, OAPy, and SAPy were adsorbed onto cellulose papers and their emission properties were investigated in the present study. It was found that such cellulose papers also exhibited mechanochromic luminescence; however the behaviors were essentially different from those observed for their crystalline samples.

2. Experimental

AAPy, OAPy, and SAPy were prepared by the method described in our previous paper [33]. Pyrene (Py) was obtained commercially (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.) and used without further purification. Adsorption of pyrene derivatives into cellulose paper was made as follows: a cellulose paper (No. 4, Kiriya glass Co.) with a diameter of 40 mm was immersed in the toluene solution of pyrene derivatives with given concentration (Cp) for given time (Ti). After the paper was dried at ambient

atmosphere, the resulting paper was exposed to water vapor to initialize and again dried at ambient to obtain the sample paper to investigate. Emission spectra were measured by means of FP-8300 spectrofluorometer (JASCO Co). Thickness of the paper was measured by means of a micrometer (Mitutoyo Co.). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was made by means of JMS-6380A (JEOL Ltd.).

3. Results and discussion

As described above, we have previously reported that crystalline powders of 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes, AAPy, OAPy, and SAPy, exhibited mechanochromic fluorescence [33]. In the present study, we have investigated the mechanochromic fluorescent properties of these 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes adsorbed onto cellulose papers.

First of all, fluorescence emission of the AAPy-adsorbed paper prepared by immersing the cellulose paper into toluene solution of AAPy ($C_p = 6.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) for T_i of 0.5 min was examined. The paper before scratching, the paper was colorless under room light and purple emission was observed under the black light (365 nm) as shown in Fig. 1a. After writing a letter "N" by scratching using a spatula, the emission color was changed to yellowish green at the scratched area so that we could recognize the letter just under the black light as shown in Fig. 1b. When the resulting paper was exposed to water vapor, the emission color recovered to the original purple. Thus, the AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper was confirmed to exhibit mechanochromic luminescence as well as the crystalline sample. Similar mechanochromic luminescence was also observed for OAPy- and SAPy-adsorbed papers prepared by the same conditions as the AAPy-adsorbed paper described above.

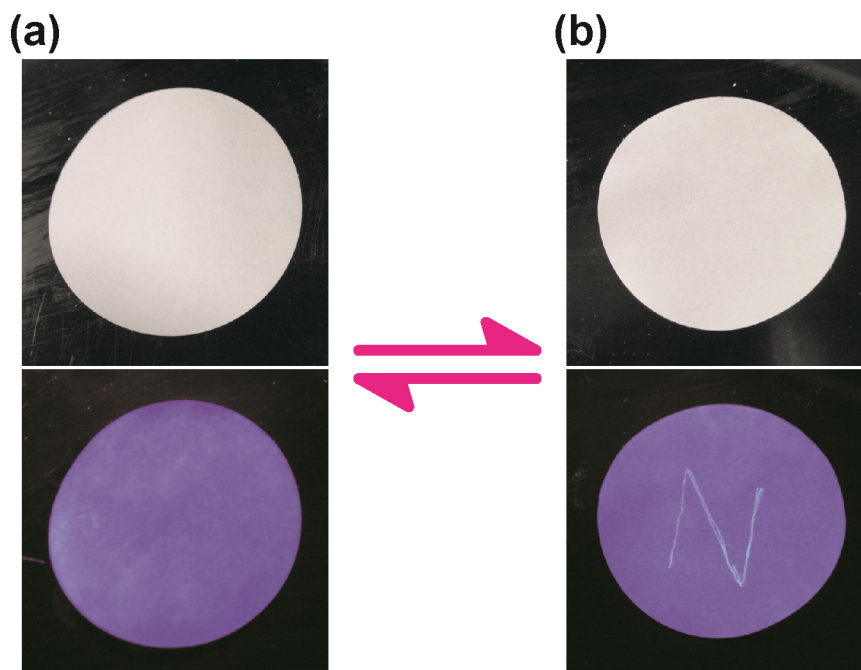


Fig. 1. Photographic images of the AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper under room light (upper) and under the black light (365 nm) (lower). (a) Before scratching. (b) After writing a letter "N" by scratching with a spatula.

Then, the emission spectral change of the AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper was examined. Before scratching, the emission in the region around 400 nm with vibrational structure was observed (Fig. 2a). By scratching the paper, the emission around 480 nm attributable to excimer emission appeared (Fig. 2b). When the resulting paper was exposed to water vapor, the spectrum was recovered to the original. Thus, it was spectroscopically confirmed that the paper exhibit mechanochromic luminescence. It is notable that the spectrum before scratching (Fig. 1a) was similar to that for ethanol solution of AAPy but different from that of recrystallized sample of AAPy (Fig. 2c). We have reported that AAPy molecules were arranged in J-aggregate manner in the crystal of AAPy, resulting in the shift of emission spectrum to longer

wavelength relative to that for the ethanol solution of AAPy [33]. On the other hand, the present AAPy-adsorbed paper before scratching indicated the similar emission spectrum to the ethanol solution. The result suggested that AAPy molecules were dispersed in the cellulose paper without crystallization or aggregation. In addition, recovery of emission color of the scratched paper was found after exposure to water vapor whereas the emission color of ground powder of AAPy crystal could not be recovered by immersing to water. Thus, the mechanochromic fluorescence observed for AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper in the present study was essentially different from that observed for AAPy crystal.

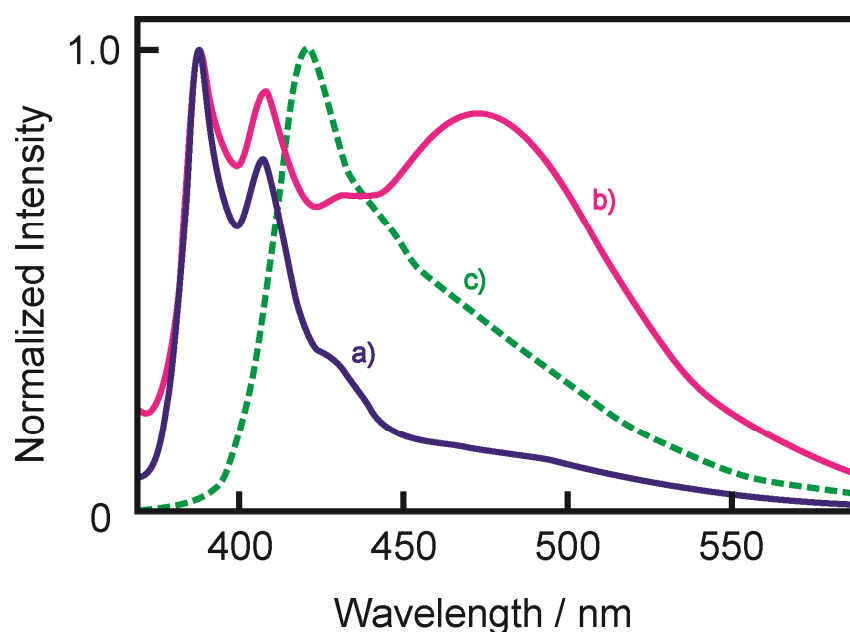


Fig. 2. Emission spectra of AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper (a) before and (b) after scratching, together with (c) that of recrystallized solid of AAPy. λ_{ex} : 350 nm.

As reported in our previous paper [33], emission color of the ground powder of

AAPy crystal was recovered to the original by immersing the sample into ethanol. On the other hand, the emission color of the paper after scratching could not be recovered to the original by exposure to ethanol vapor, but surprisingly the emission color of whole the paper turned to yellowish green by exposure to ethanol vapor as shown in inset of Fig. 3. The emission band around 500 nm attributable to excimer emission was obviously observed after exposure to ethanol vapor as shown in Fig. 3. When the resulting paper was exposed to water vapor, the emission was recovered to the original (Figs. 1a and 2a). It was confirmed that such emission color change could be reversibly induced by alternate exposure to ethanol and water vapors.

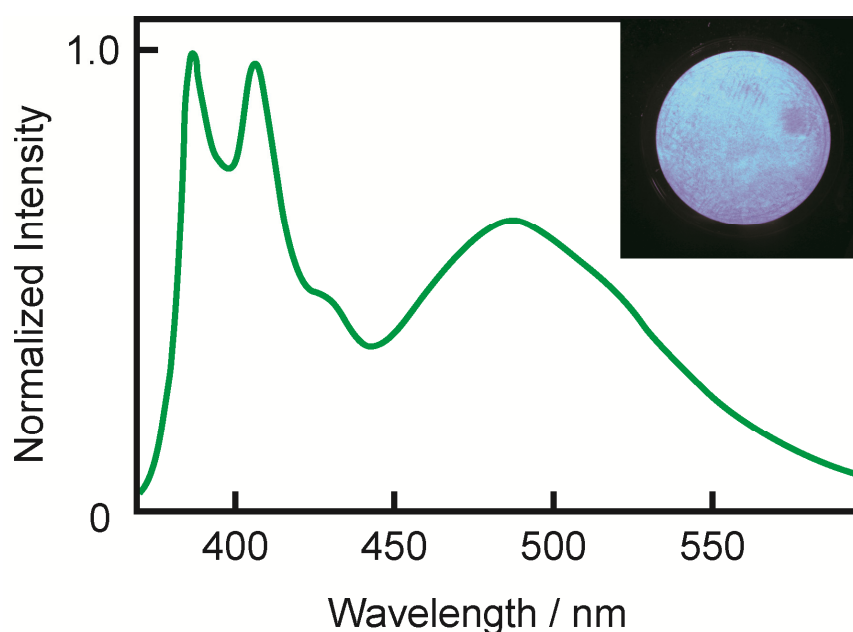


Fig. 3. Emission spectrum of AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper after exposure to ethanol vapor (λ_{ex} : 350 nm). Inset: Emitting image of the paper after exposure to ethanol vapor under the black light (365 nm).

In order to gain information about the phenomena, the change in thickness of the paper was investigated. As shown in Fig. 4, the thickness of the paper was found to decrease after exposure to ethanol vapor and recover after exposure to water vapor. Such change in thickness was reversibly observed.

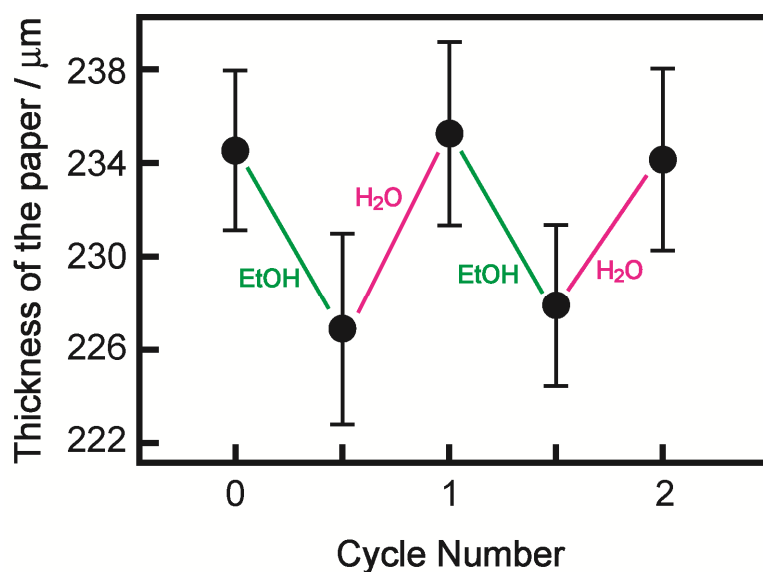


Fig. 4. Change in thickness of cellulose paper by exposure to ethanol (EtOH) and water (H₂O) vapors.

Similar emission color and thickness changes of the AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper were also found upon alternate exposure to tetrahydrofuran (THF) and water vapors. That is, when the paper was exposed to THF vapor, the emission color changed from purple to yellowish green accompanied with decreasing the thickness of the paper, and the emission color and the thickness recovered upon exposure to water vapor as shown in Figs. S1 and S2 in the supporting information.

These results suggested that the intermolecular distances play an important role for

emission. It is conceivable that both scratching the paper and exposure to ethanol and THF vapors reduced intermolecular distances, resulting in increasing the sites where excimers could be formed and/or enhancing efficiencies of energy migration to reach excimer sites. Such effect of exposure to the ethanol vapor was also suggested by scanning electron microscopy of the cellulose papers after exposure to ethanol and water vapors. With regard to the cellulose paper after exposure to water vapor, relatively large voids were found to exist between cellulose fibers (Fig. 5a) whereas the voids seemed to become smaller after exposure to ethanol vapor (Fig. 5b). The result was consistent with the thickness change of the paper by exposure to ethanol and water vapors and suggested that the intermolecular distances of adsorbed molecules became shorter after exposure to ethanol vapor. SEM images of the cellulose paper adsorbed with AAPy after exposure to water and ethanol vapors were quite similar to those for the cellulose paper without AAPy, no aggregation of AAPy molecules being observed by adsorption or exposure to vapors. These results suggested that the effect of water and ethanol molecules to cellulose play an important role for the present emission color changes rather than that to AAPy molecules.

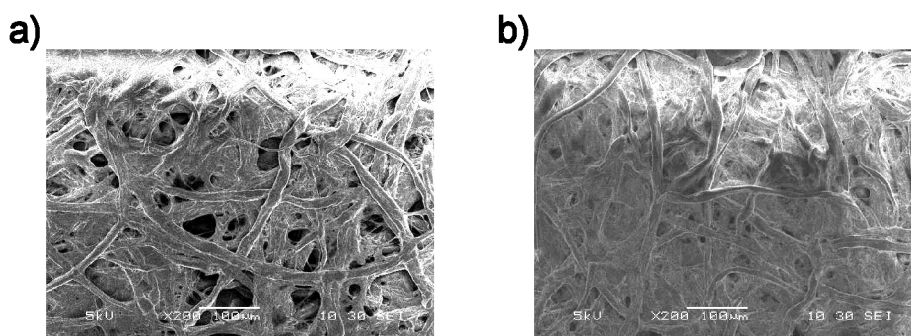


Fig. 5. SEM images of the cellulose paper after exposure to (a) water vapor and (b) ethanol vapor.

In addition, dependence of mechanochromic fluorescence behaviors of AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper upon preparation conditions (C_p and T_i) were examined. All the initial sample papers as prepared exhibited purple emission like as shown in Fig. 1a; however, mechanochromic fluorescence abilities were found to depend upon the preparation conditions. Table 1 summarizes the mechanochromic fluorescence ability of AAPy-adsorbed cellulose paper depending upon the concentration C_p and immersing time T_i . The results indicated that higher C_p and longer T_i are preferable as preparing conditions to obtain mechanochromic fluorescent papers. Since the amount of adsorbed molecules was conceivable to increase with the increases in C_p and T_i , the results suggested that the papers prepared with relatively high C_p and long T_i exhibited mechanochromic fluorescence due to appropriated intermolecular distances in the paper whereas the papers prepared with relatively low C_p and short T_i exhibited just monomeric purple emission without mechanochromic behavior by scratching due to too long intermolecular distances for excimer formation and/or for efficient energy migration. In this consideration, the paper prepared with considerably high C_p with enough long T_i was expected to exhibit excimer emission as prepared; however, we could not obtain such paper due to limited solubility of AAPy into toluene.

Table 1. Mechanochromic fluorescence abilities of AAPy-adsorbed cellulose papers prepared by different conditions.

Cp / mol dm ⁻³	Ti / min		
	0.5	5	10
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁷	n	n	n
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	n	f	f
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁵	n	f	g
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁴	g	g	g

n: No mechanochromic fluorescence could be observed. f: Slight mechanochromic fluorescence could be observed when scratching the paper with sufficient strength. g: Obvious mechanochromic fluorescence could be observed.

Since it was suspected that any fluorescent molecules with excimer-forming ability provide similar mechanochromic fluorescent paper, the papers adsorbed with other 1-alkanoylaminopyrenes, OAPy and SAPy, together with unsubstituted pyrene (Py) were prepared under the condition of a variety of Cp for Ti of 0.5 min, and their mechanochromic fluorescent behaviors were examined. The results were summarized in Table 2. We could obtain mechanochromic fluorescent papers for AAPy, OAPy and SAPy with relatively high Cp; however, the Py-adsorbed papers prepared under the present conditions exhibited just monomeric emission without emission color change by scratching. It is conceivable that interaction between Py molecules and cellulose was relatively small so that the amount of adsorbed Py was too small to form excimer by scratching. Thus, amido groups of AAPy, OAPy and SAPy were suggested to play an

important role for adsorbing to the cellulose paper.

Table 2. Mechanochromic fluorescence abilities of cellulose papers adsorbed with pyrene derivatives prepared under different Cp with Ti of 0.5 min.

Cp / mol dm ⁻³	Py	AAPy	OAPy	SAPy
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁷	n	n	n	n
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	n	n	n	n
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁵	n	n	g	g
6.8 x 10 ⁻⁴	n	g	g	g

n: No mechanochromic fluorescence could be observed. g: Obvious mechanochromic fluorescence could be observed.

4. Conclusion

AAPy-, OAPy-, and SAPy-adsorbed cellulose papers prepared by appropriate conditions were found to exhibit mechanochromic luminescence, being essentially different from those observed for their crystalline samples. These papers were also found to exhibit reversible emission color changes by alternate exposure to ethanol and water vapors. It was suggested that the emission color change was due to change in intermolecular distances by scratching and exposure to vapor. The present study suggested that the molecules with both excimer emitting ability and adsorbing ability to cellulose were promising to provide the mechanochromic fluorescent cellulose papers.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP26107006 in Scientific Research on Innovative Areas "Photosynergetics".

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