

Synergistic Enhancement of Luminescence and Ferroelectricity Driven by (Z)-Clipping of a Tetraphenylethene

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References

S-1. Synthesis and characterization

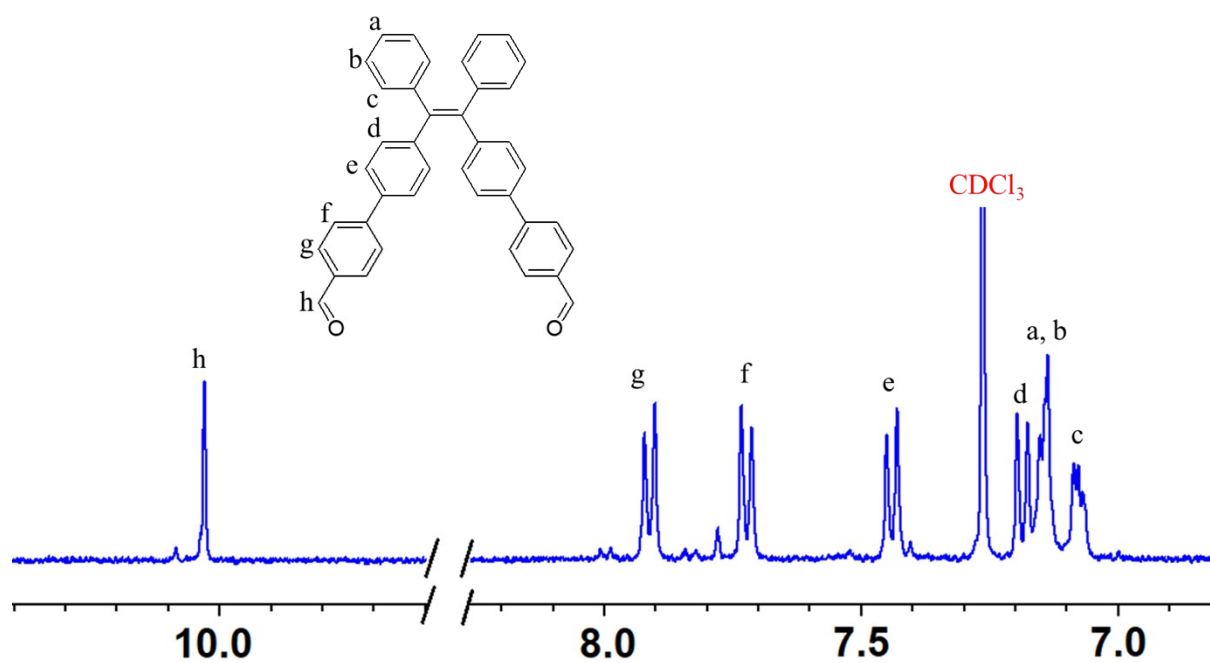


Figure S1. (a) ¹H NMR spectrum of TPE2PhCHO-(Z) and comparison with previously reported result.

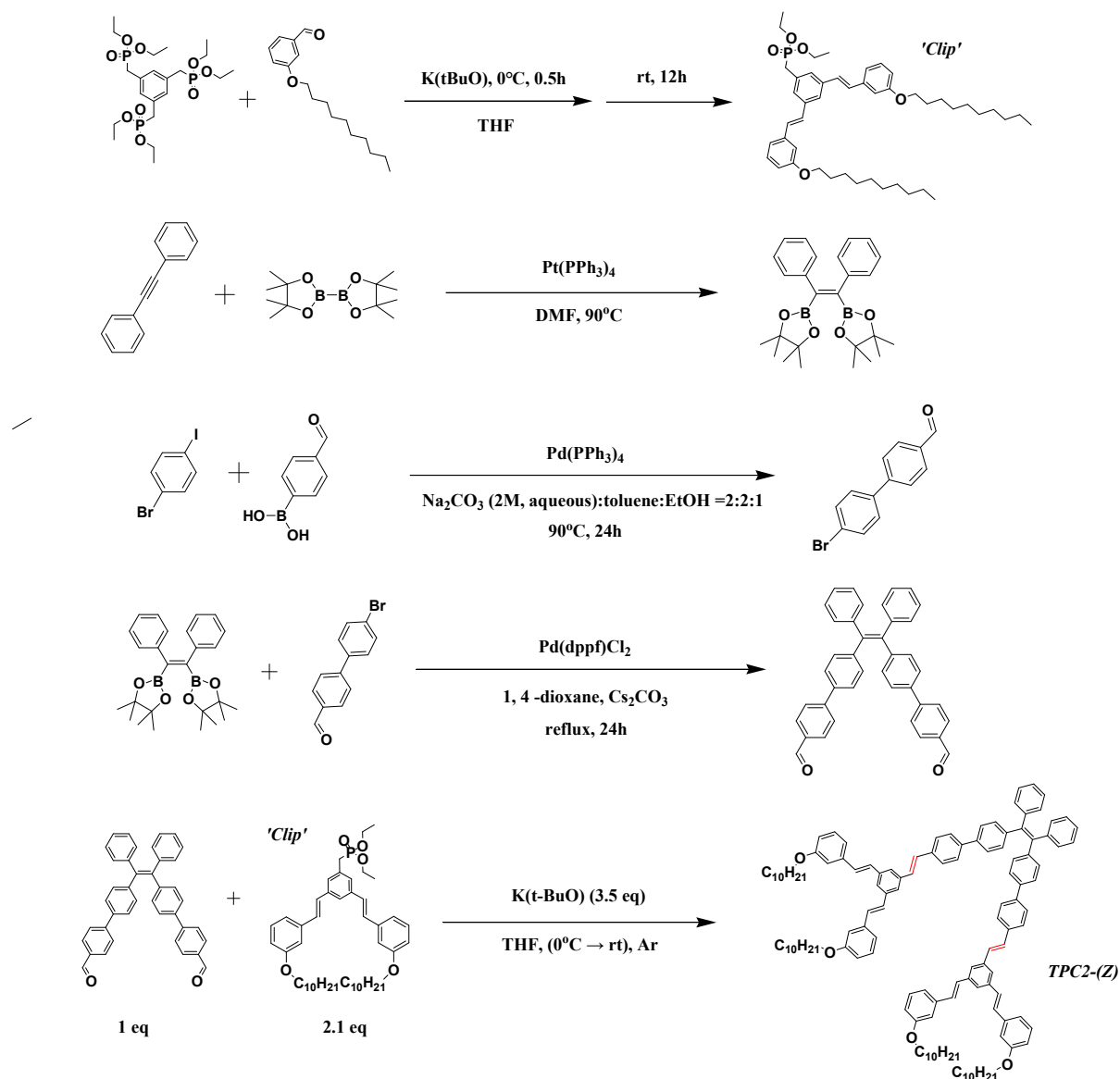


Figure S2. Synthesis schemes of Clip and TPC2-(Z)

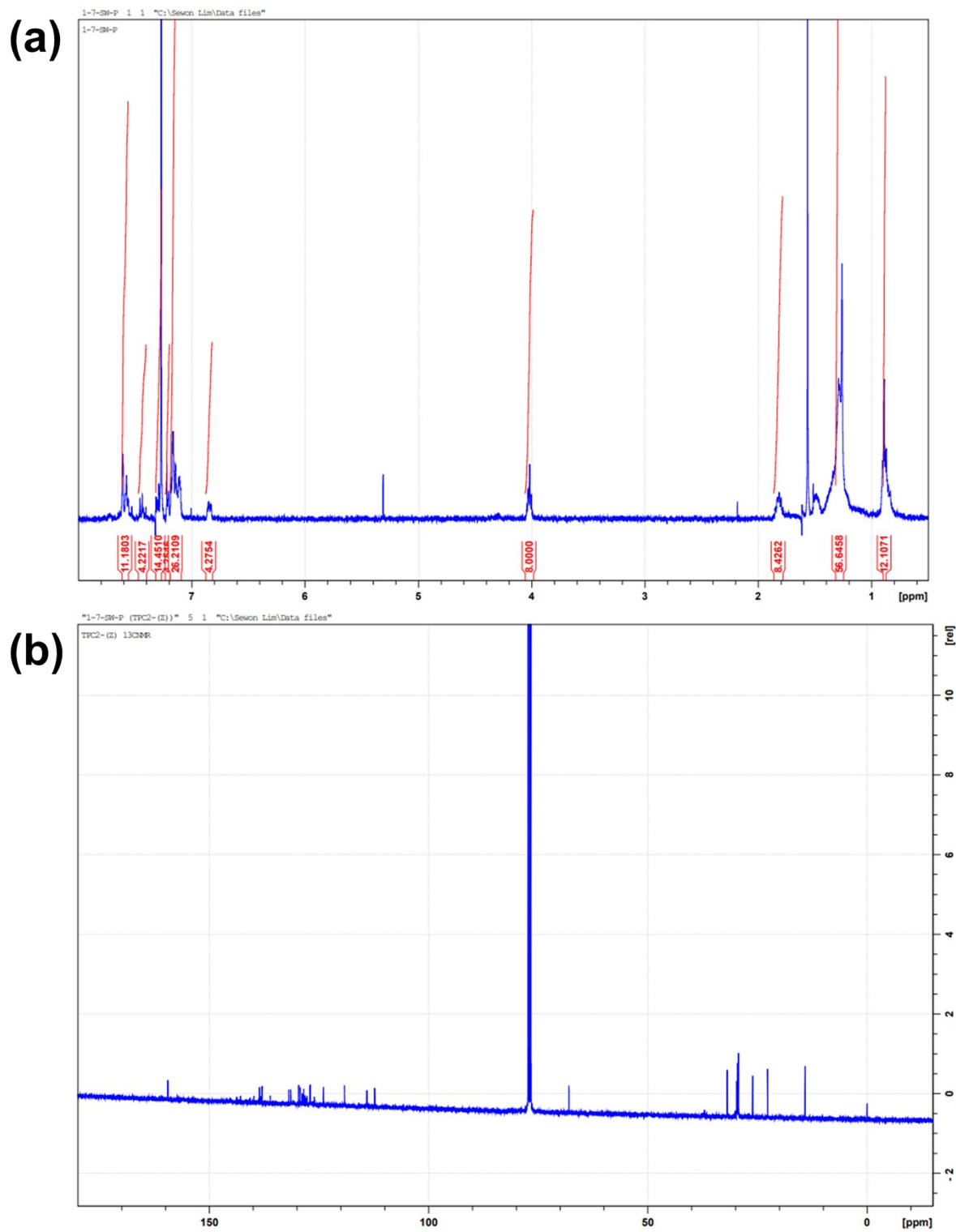


Figure S3. (a) ^1H NMR and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of TPC2-(Z) on 400 MHz NMR spectrometer

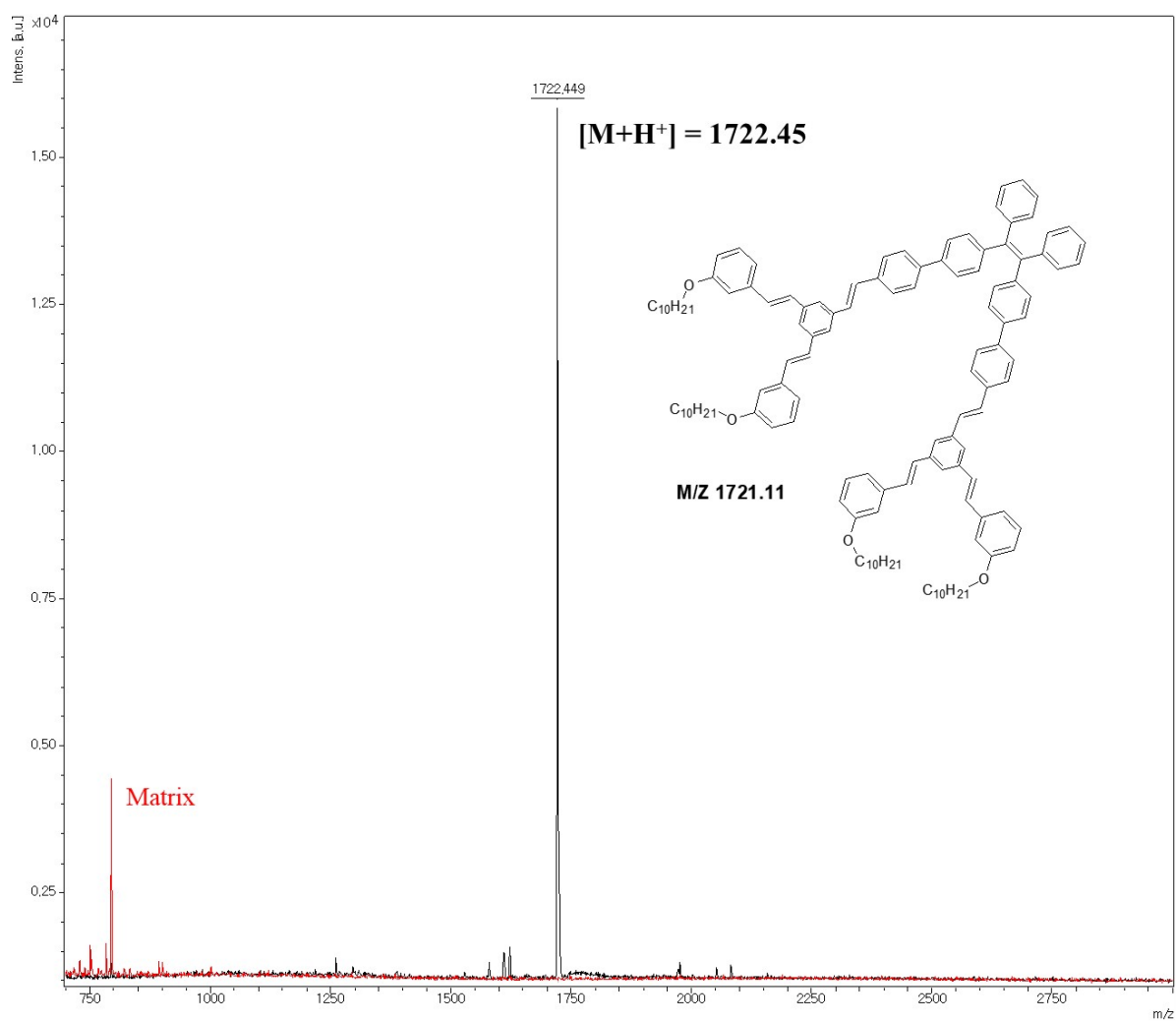


Figure S4. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF/TOF) mass spectra of TPC2-(Z)

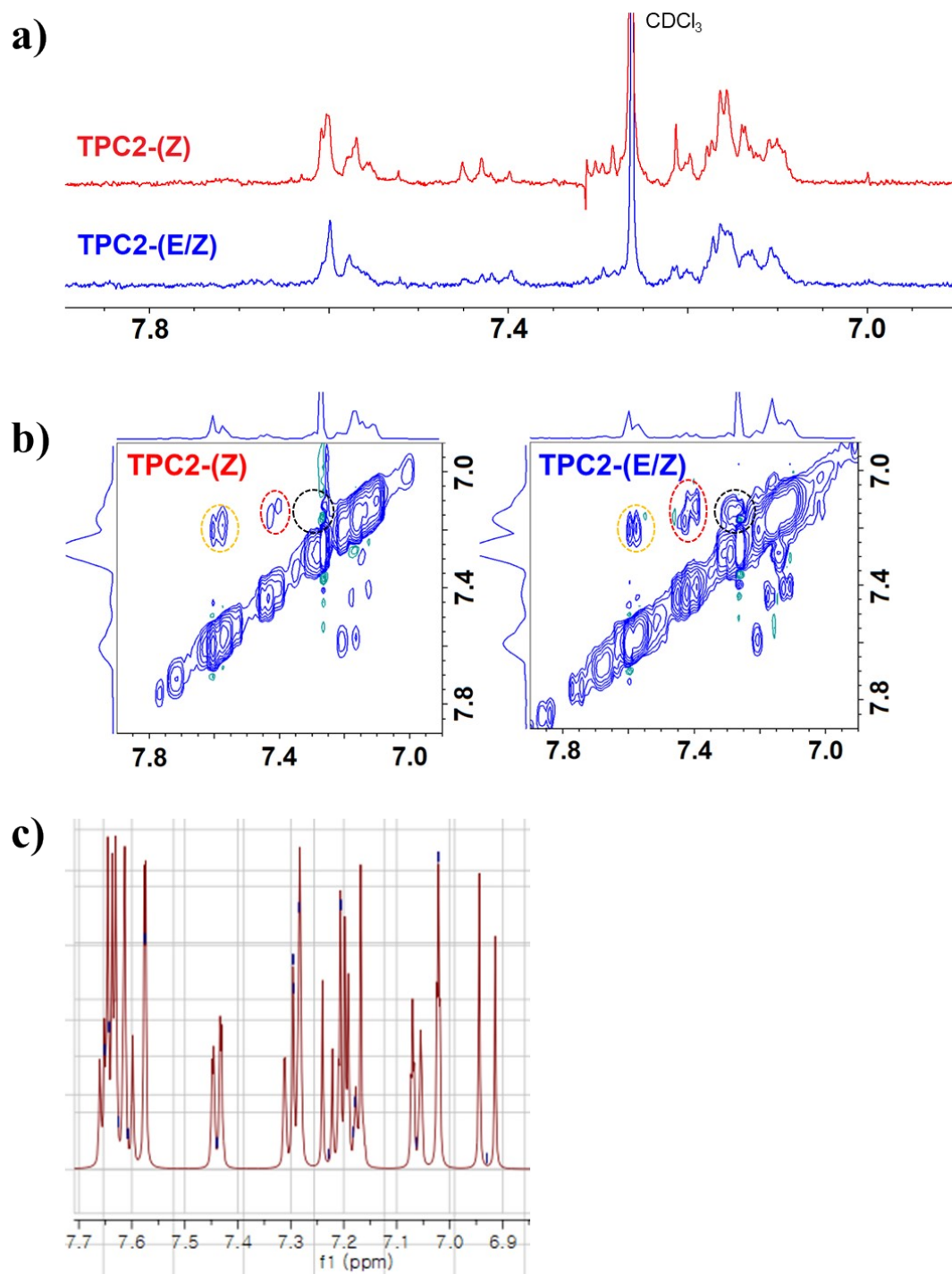


Figure S5. a) ¹H NMR Comparison of TPC2-(Z) and TPC2-(E/Z). b) 2D-NOESY ¹H NMR of TPC2-(Z) and TPC2-(E/Z) between 6.9~7.9 ppm on 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. c) MestReNova ¹H NMR prediction simulation of TPC2-(Z).

S-2. Thermal and electrochemical properties of TPC2-(Z)

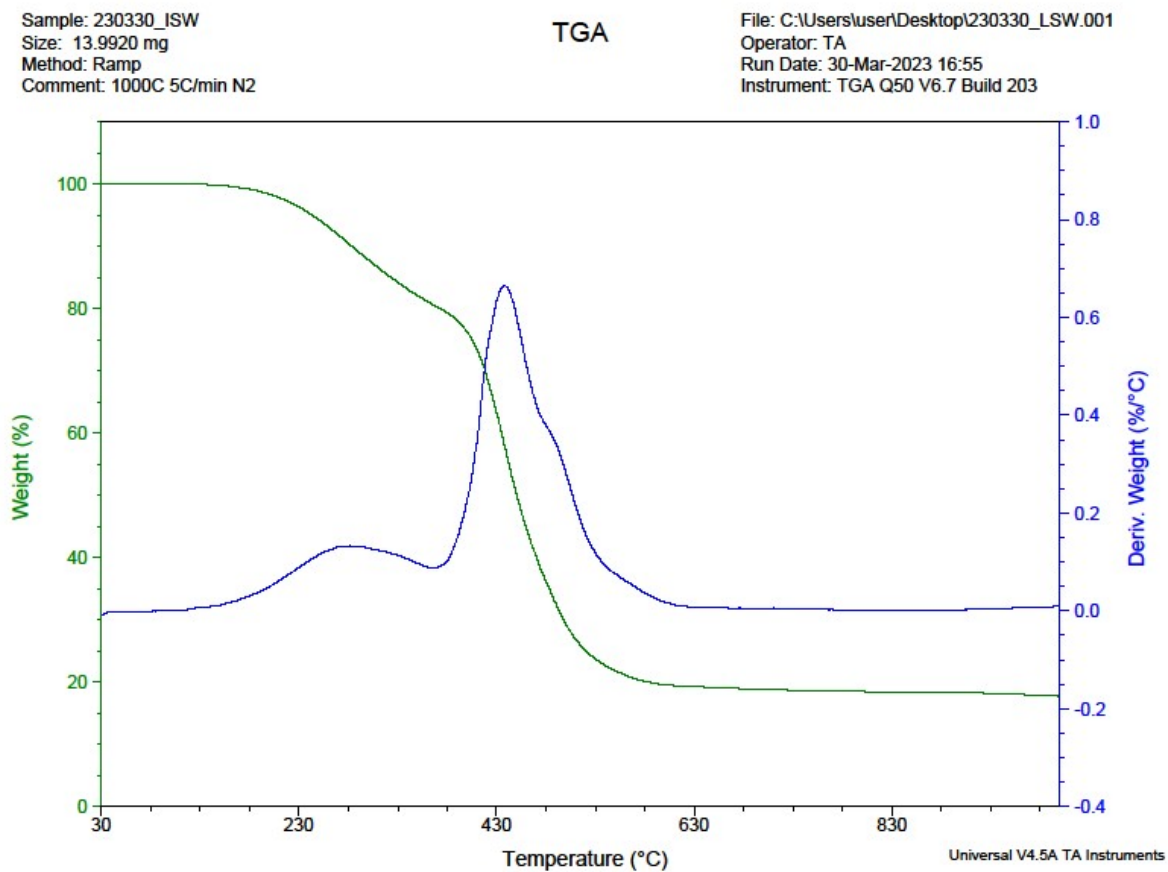


Figure S6. Thermalgravimetric analysis (TGA) measurements of TPC2-(Z)

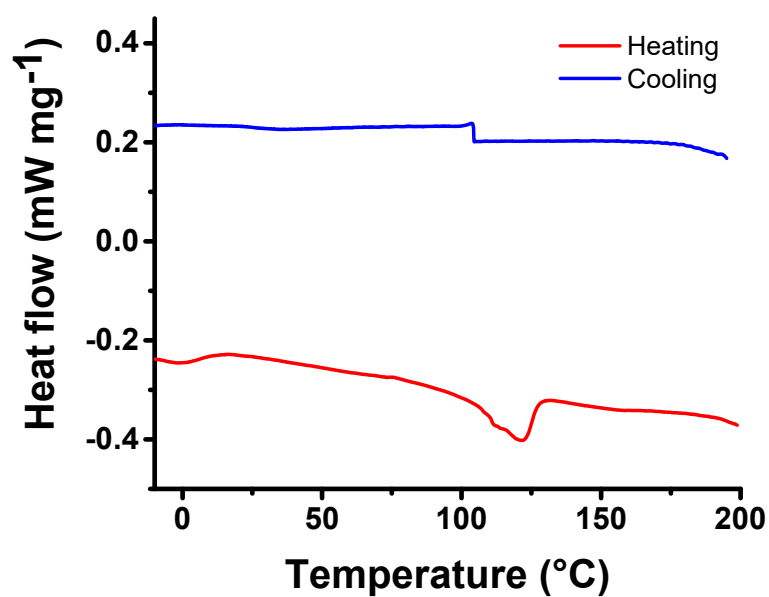


Figure S7. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements of the crystalline powder under nitrogen at 10K min⁻¹ of TPC2-(Z).

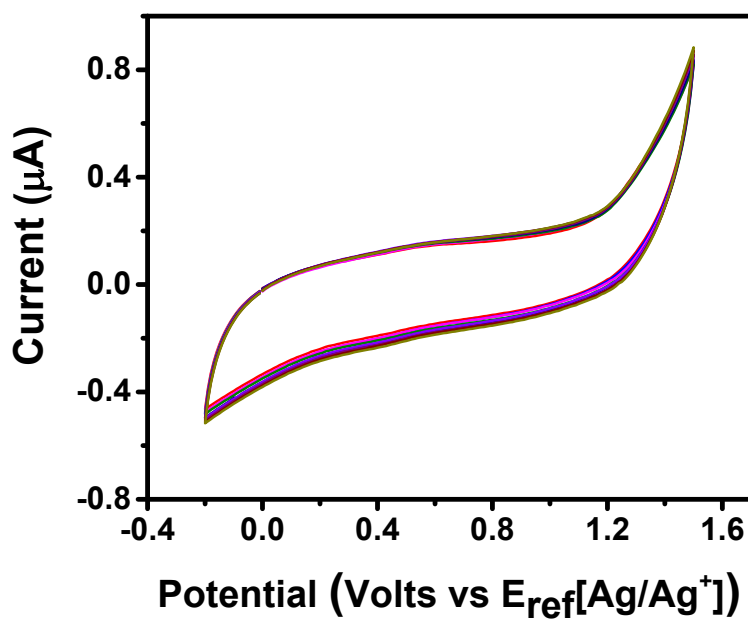


Figure S8. Cyclic voltammograms (CV) of TPC2-(Z) in chloroform with 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate as electrolyte, a platinum disk as working electrode, a platinum wire as counter electrode and an Ag/AgCl reference electrode. The scan rate was 100 mV/s.

S-3. Optical and structural characterization of TPC2-(Z)

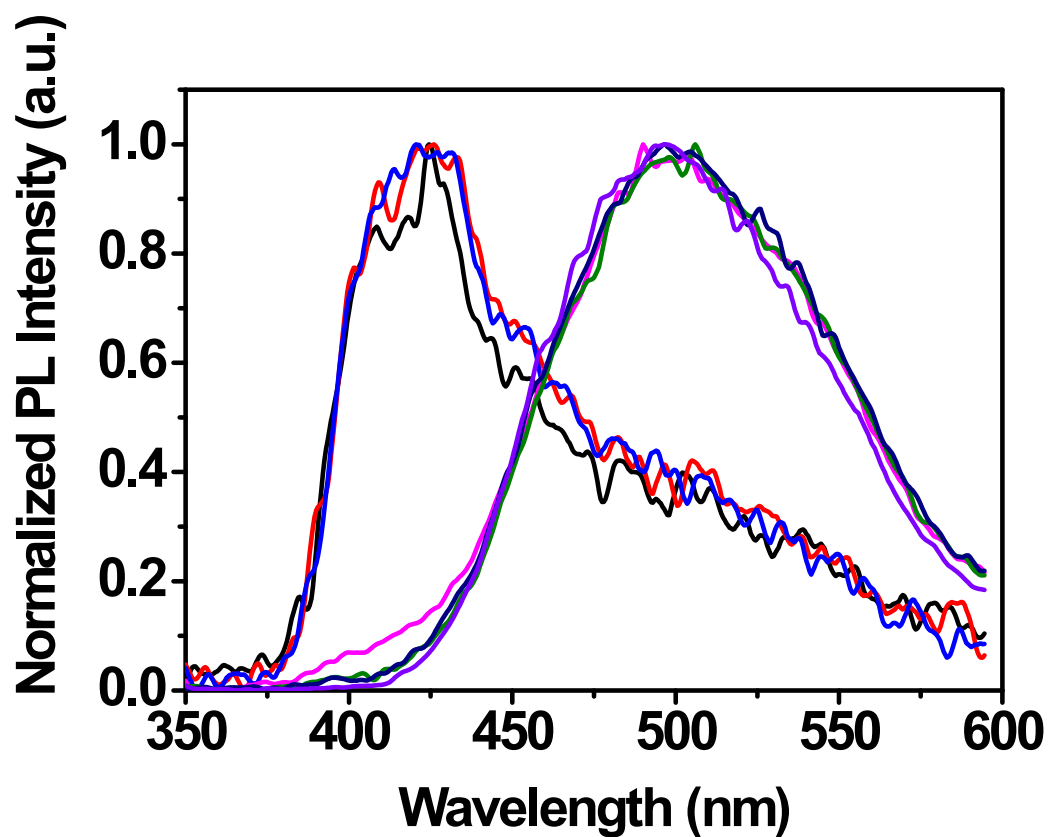


Figure S9. Normalized PL spectra of TPC2-(Z) with different water fractions (0% (black dotted), 10% (red), 30% (blue), 50% (magenta), 70% (green), 80% (navy), 90% (purple) at excitation wavelength 330 nm; at concentration 10^{-5} M).

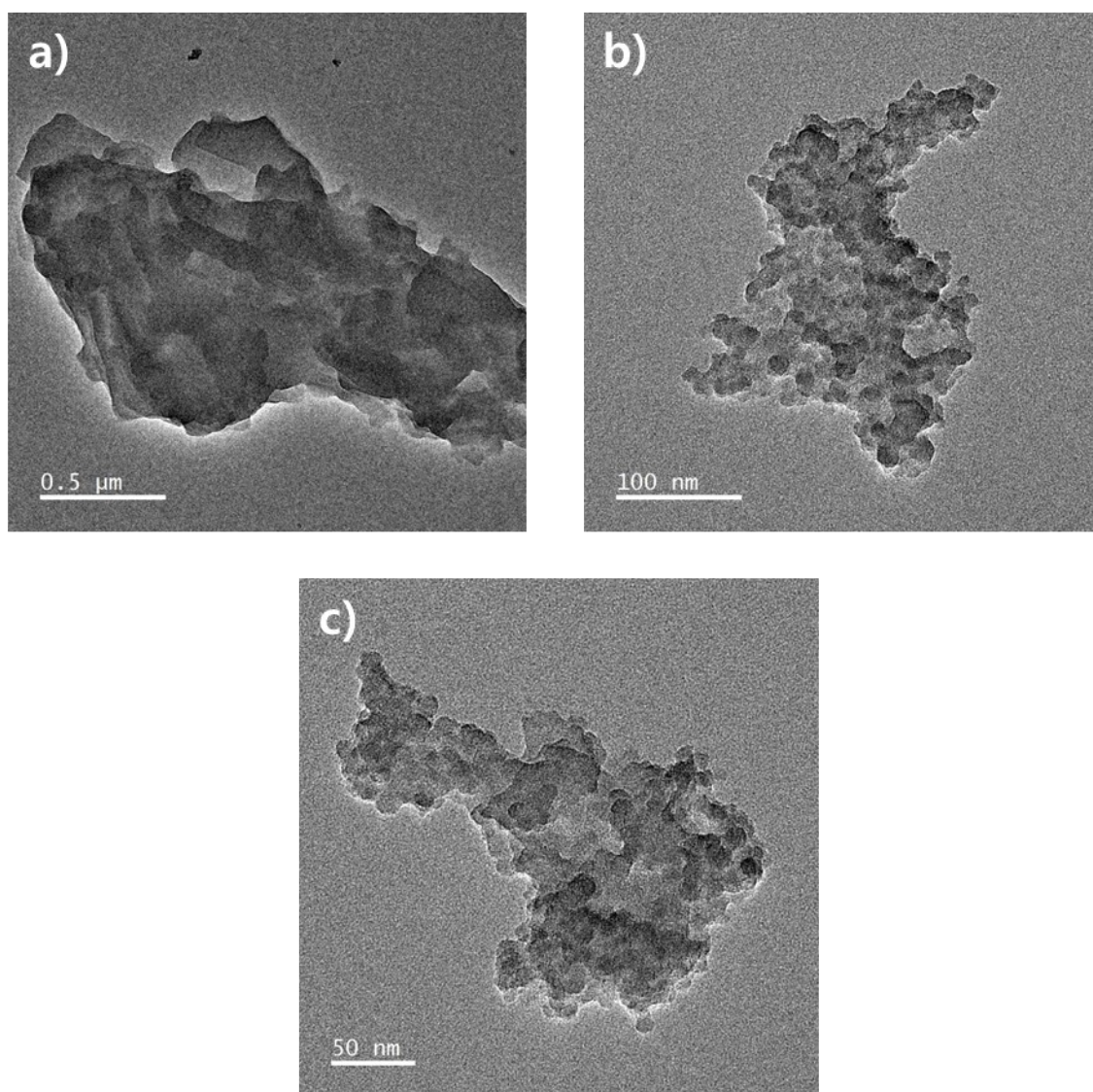


Figure S10. TEM images of TPC2-(Z) under various magnifications.

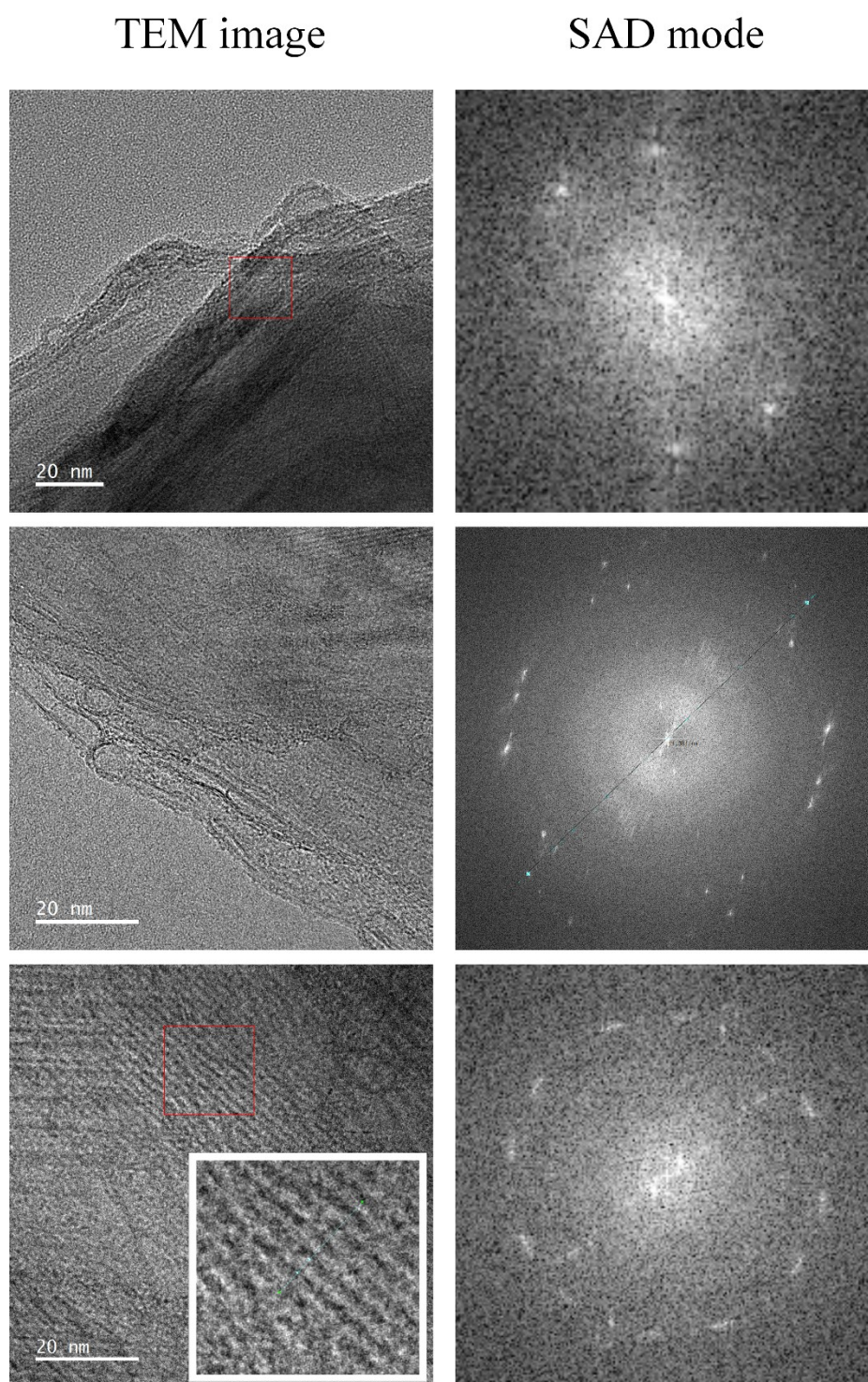


Figure S11. TEM and SAD (selected area diffraction) mode images of TPC2-(Z) in DW/THF ($f_w = 90\%$). Magnified regions are encircled red. The inset in the lower most is the magnification of red encircled region.

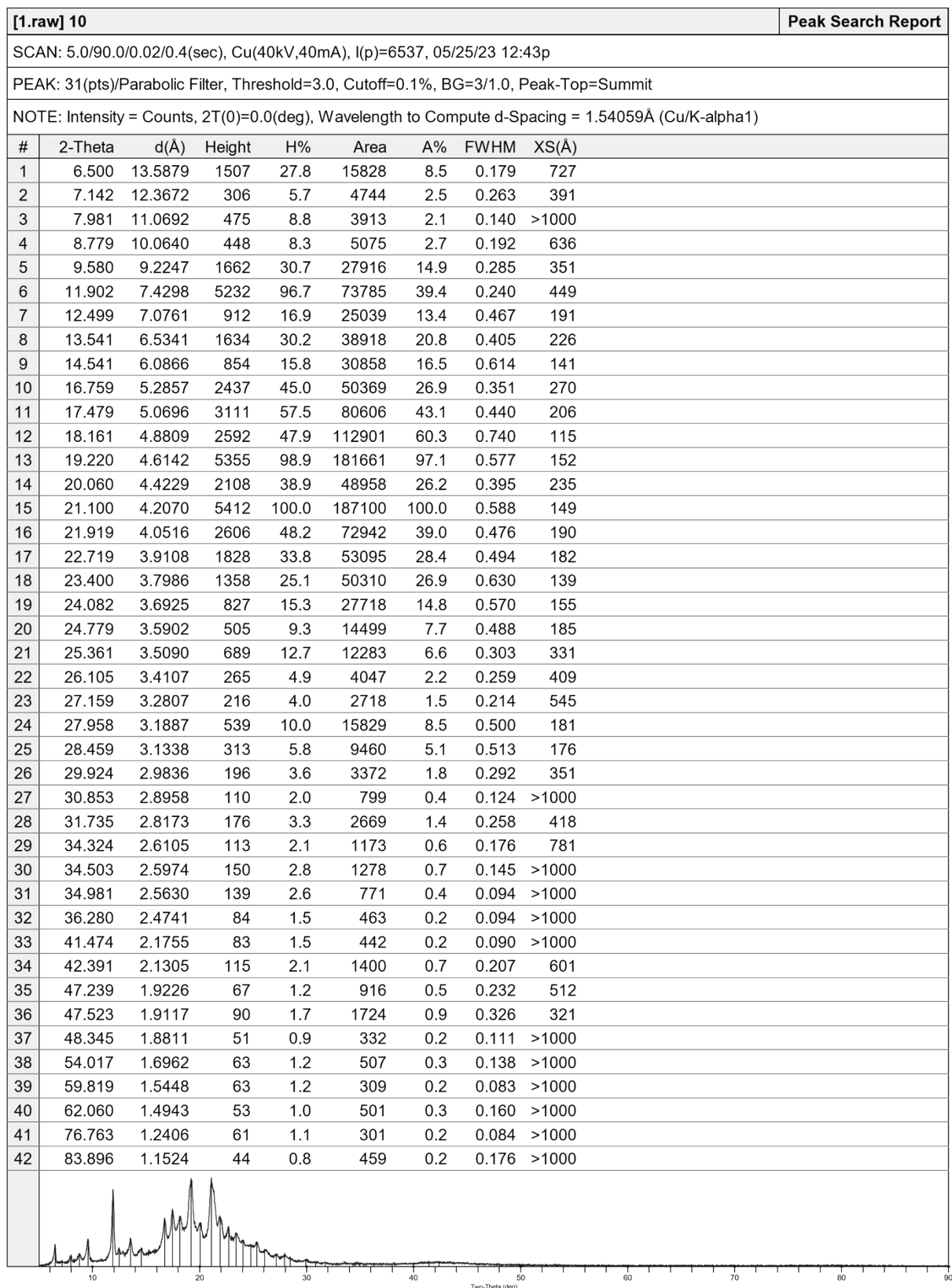


Figure S12. Powder XRD result of TPC2-(Z) peak analysis.

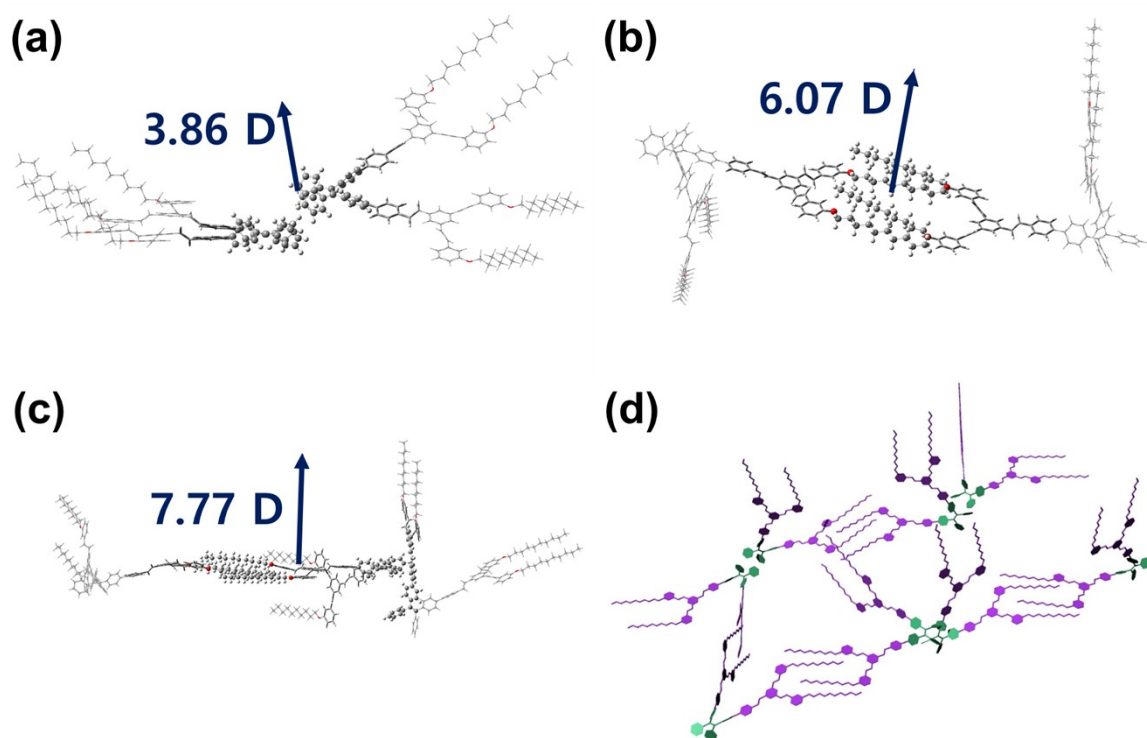


Figure S13. Energy minimized optimized structures of TPC2-(Z) and dipole moments having a) TPE-TPE interaction, b) clip-clip (DOS) interaction, c) both interactions and d) a combined structure on the interaction between molecules via TPE aggregation (olive) and DOS unit clipping (purple), based on DFT calculations.

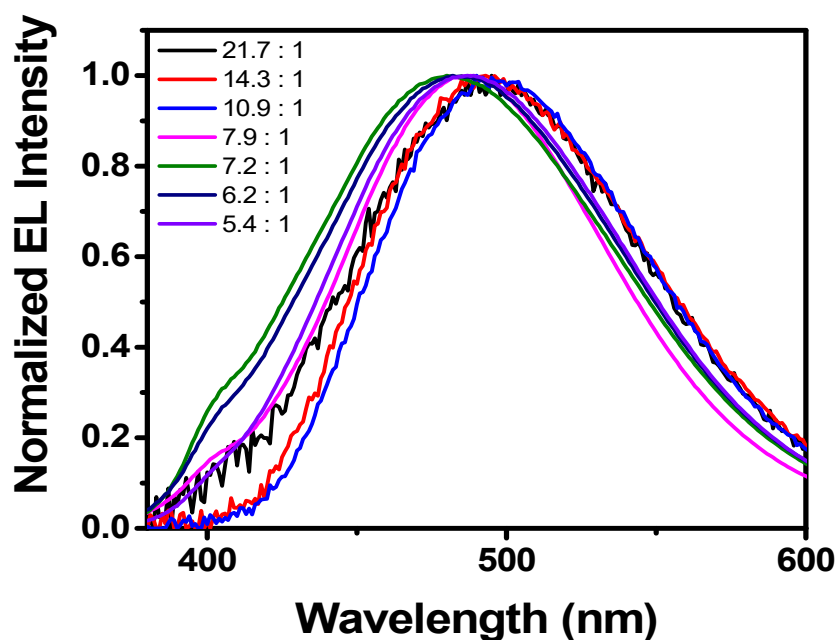


Figure S14. Electroluminescence spectra of TPC2-(Z) at different (host : guest) molar ratio compositions at maximum luminescence under a VCL driving measurement. Detailed LEC performances are listed in Table S3.

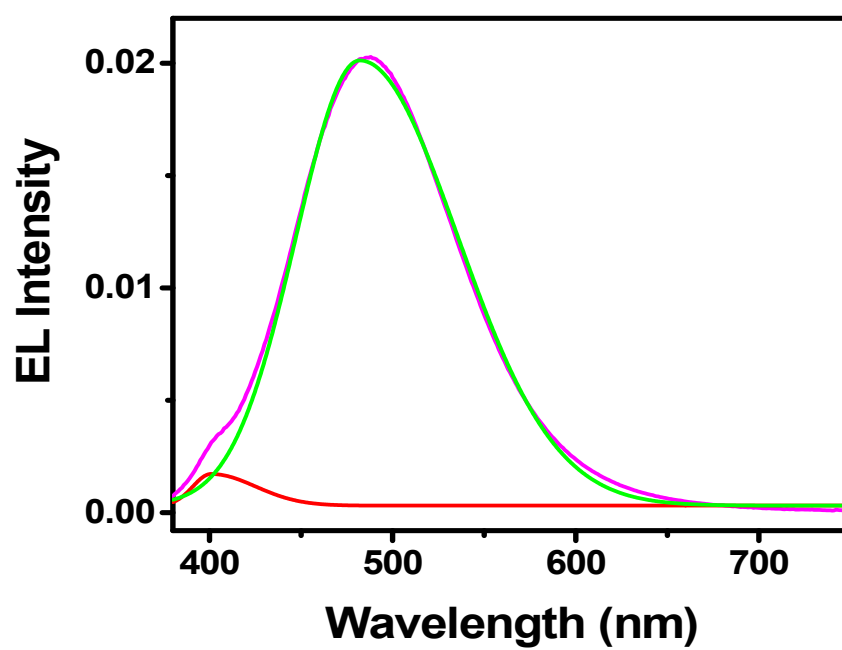


Figure S15. Peak deconvolution of EL spectra Figure 3b, 11.1V (magenta – original peak, green and red – deconvoluted).

S-4. Ferroelectric and piezoelectric characterization of TPC2-(Z)

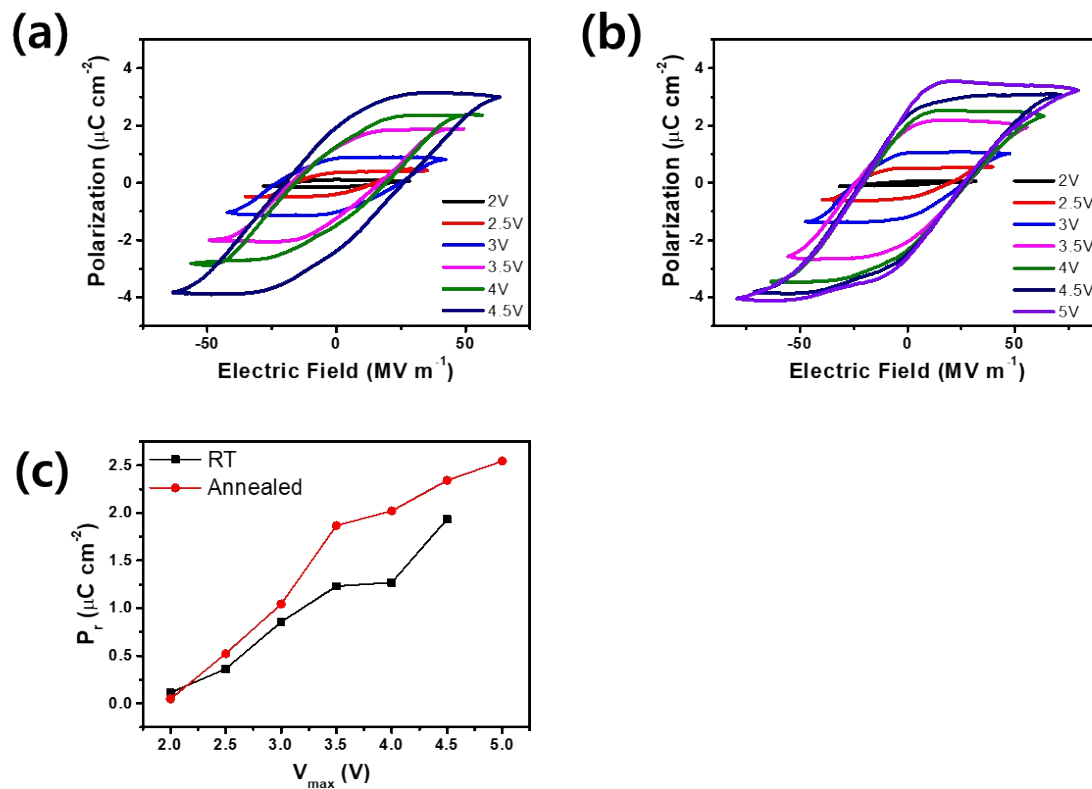


Figure S16. a) Polarization – electric field loops of TPC2-(Z) thin film and b) result of annealed film. c) Remnant polarization (P_r) with varying V_{max} value.

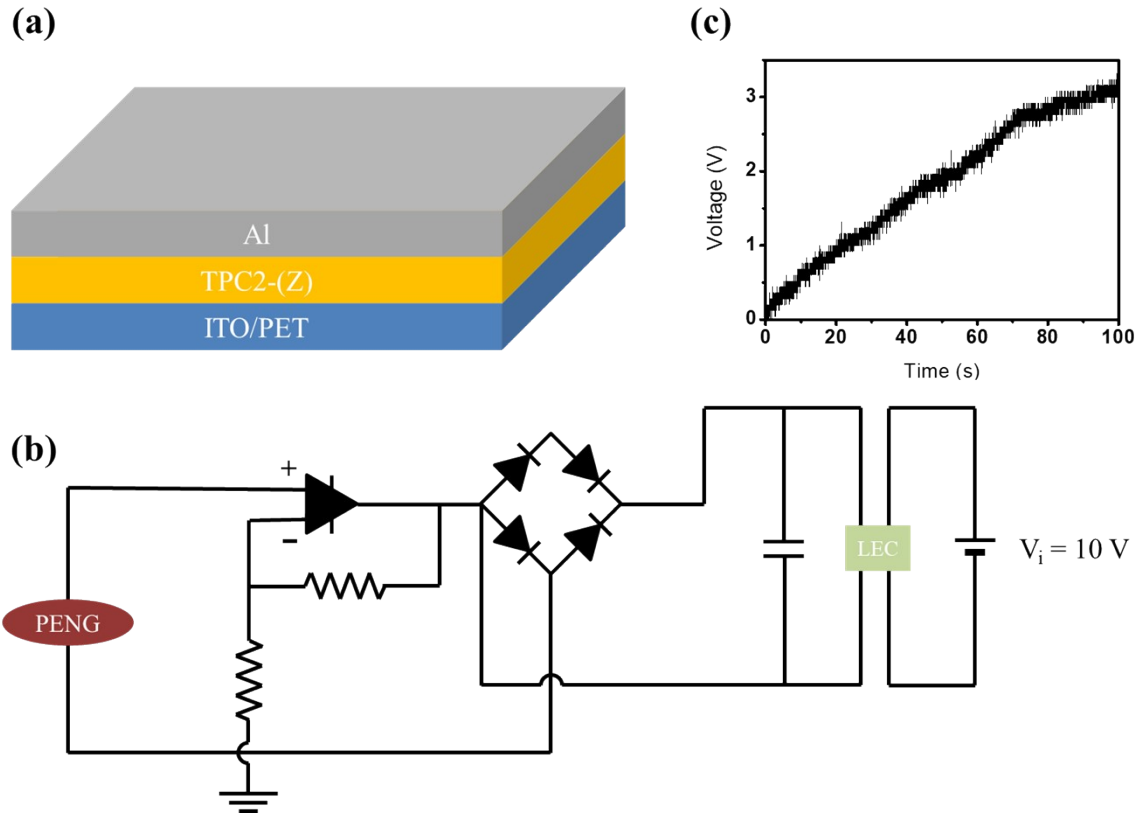


Figure S17. a) Structure of PENG. b) The circuit diagram of piezoelectrically operated EL device, and c) the curve of the storage voltage by physical bending of PENG at a frequency of 1 Hz.

Determination of longitudinal piezoelectric coefficient (d_{33}^*)

Longitudinal piezoelectric coefficient (d_{33}^*), was obtained from equation S1 and S2,¹

Equation (S1):

$$\text{Piezoelectric Amplitude [m]} = \frac{3 \cdot \text{PFM Amplitude [V]}}{\text{Sensitivity [V/m]} \cdot \text{Gain Correction Factor}}$$

Equation (S2):

$$d_{33}^* [\text{m/V}] = \frac{\text{Piezoelectric Amplitude [m]}}{\text{Tip Bias [V]}}$$

where PFM amplitude is measured in voltages (V) from the lock-in amplifier. Sensitivity (V/m), the calibration factor that converts voltage signals to displacement was determined from the PFM amplitude data. Gain correction factor, an instrument-dependent amplification factor, which is related to signal to noise ratio during PFM experiments. Tip bias (V) is the AC voltage applied during PFM measurements. Using these values, the PFM amplitude data in mV unit was converted into pm unit (figure 4c), which showed four linear regions. The slopes for the linear region corresponds to the longitudinal piezoelectric coefficient as reported before.^{2, 3, 4} From the PFM amplitude data in the figure 4c, we obtained four distinct slopes in the linear regions, which were averaged to yield $d_{33} = -23.8 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$.

Table S1. d-spacing distances of TPC2-(Z) by various experimental methods.

XRD			Assignment	DFT	DFT (optimized)	Interaction ^{a)}	
2 θ [°]	d [nm]	Intensity [counts]		d [nm]	d [nm]		
6.50	13.59	1507	d ₁	13.80	13.84	Clip-Clip	C(π B)-C(decyl)
7.98	11.07	475	d ₂	11.58	11.55, 11.02	Length of Clip unit, TPE-TPE	C(decyl)-C(decyl), C(π B)-C(π T)
9.58	9.22	1662	d ₃	9.58	10.28	TPE-TPE	ethene-ethene
11.90	7.43	5232	d ₄	7.29	7.82	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
12.50	7.08	912	d ₅	7.07	6.39	Clip-Clip	Self-assembly (C-C)
13.54	6.53	1634	d ₆	6.65	6.55	Clip-Clip	Self-assembly (C-C)
16.76	5.29	2437	d ₇	5.38	-	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
				5.31	5.41	Clip-Clip	Self-assembly (C-C)
17.48	5.07	3111	d ₈	5.06	5.02	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
19.22	4.61	5355	d ₉	4.40	4.81	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
20.06	4.42	2108	d ₉	4.14	4.27	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
			d ₉	4.26	4.37	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)
			d ₁₀	4.05	4.08	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
22.72	3.91	1828	d ₁₁	3.85	3.89	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
23.40	3.80	1358	d ₁₂	3.89	-	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)
25.36	3.51	689	d ₁₃	3.66	-	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π T)
27.16	3.28	216	d ₁₄	3.39	3.65	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-H(T)
29.92	2.98	196	d ₁₄	3.06	3.37	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-H(T)
30.85	2.90	110	d ₁₄	3.00	3.04	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-H(T)
31.74	2.82	176	d ₁₄	2.85	2.94	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-H(T)
			d ₂₀	19.31	18.53	Clip-Clip	C(π B)-C(π B)
			d ₂₁	64.71	64.18	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)
			d ₂₂	58.14	57.00	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)
			d ₂₃	12.62	12.98	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)

d_{24}	14.77	13.44	TPE-TPE	C(π T)-C(π T)
d_{25}	21.59	23.19	TPE-TPE	C(π B)-C(π B)

Table S2. Comparison of organic ferroelectric materials.

Organic ferroelectric material	P_r [$\mu\text{C cm}^{-2}$]	d_{33}^* [pm V^{-1}]	d_{33} [pC N^{-1}]
TPC2-(Z)	2.54	-23.8	
TPC1 ¹	1.93	-9.3	-8.1 $\pm$ 1.9
TPC4 ¹	2.27	-17.4	-15.5 $\pm$ 2.4
BTA ²	6	20	
4,5-dibromo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole ⁵	-	2.6	
croconic acid ^{6, 7}	$\sim$ 30	7.6	
3-hydroxy-1 <i>H</i> -phenalen-1-one ^{6, 7}	5.6	3.1	
Phenylmalonaldehyde ^{6, 7}	9	4.3	

Piezoelectric amplitude [m] = 3 · PFM amplitude [V] / sensitivity [V/m] / gain correction factor

Piezoelectric coefficient (d_{33}^*) [m/V] = piezoelectric amplitude [m] / tip bias [V]

Table S3. Compositions of LEC fabrication trials.

Trial^{a)}	CBP (μmol)	TPC2-(Z) (μmol)	Molar ratio^{b)}
1	18.00	0.83	21.7 : 1
2	16.78	1.17	14.3 : 1
3	15.77	1.45	10.9 : 1
4	14.45	1.82	7.9 : 1
5	14.01	1.95	7.2 : 1
6	13.29	2.15	6.2 : 1
7	12.63	2.34	5.4 : 1

a) The amount of THABF₄ electrolyte is fixed to 2.36 mg

b) Total weight of CBP and TPC2Z is maintained to 10.14 mg

Table S4. List of TPC2-(Z) LEC performances in VCL mode.

(Host : Guest) molar ratio	V _{on} [V]	Lv _{max} [Cd·m ⁻²]	V _{max} [V]	CE [cd·A ⁻¹]	J [mA·cm ⁻¹]	λ _{EL} [nm]	Reference
11.9 : 1 (TPC2-(E/Z))	7.5	445.4	10.4	0.23	205.7	483	¹
21.7 : 1	14.1	7.6	14.8	0.0045	169.0	495	-
14.3 : 1	14.1	15.5	15.2	0.012	126.5	493	-
10.9 : 1	14.6	21.2	17.1	0.030	70.1	491	-
7.9 : 1	9.9	627.1	11.2	0.33	192.4	487	-
7.2 : 1	11.9	709.1	12.2	0.26	269.9	480	-
6.2 : 1	11.7	526.3	12.2	0.35	148.8	482	-
5.4 : 1	11.9	723.8	12.2	0.34	211.4	487	-

Table S5. List of TPC2-(Z) LEC performances in PCL mode.

(Host : Guest) molar ratio	V _{on} [V]	Lv _{max} [cd·m ⁻²]	V _{max} [V]	CE [cd·A ⁻¹]	J [mA·cm ⁻¹]	λ _{EL} [nm]	Reference
11.9 : 1 (TPC2-(E/Z))	4.3	685.8	7.3	-	1.9	483	¹
21.7 : 1	6.3	14.3	9.3	-	20.0	489	-
14.3 : 1	8.7	22.0	9.9	-	72.2	491	-
10.9 : 1	8.5	75.9	9.3	-	24.4	492	-
7.9 : 1	3.9	890.7	7.4	-	120	486	-
7.2 : 1	6.2	337.9	10.1	-	236.7	480	-
6.2 : 1	7.4	1007.0	9.1	-	248.9	486	-
5.4 : 1	6.3	458.5	6.3	-	140	481	-

Reference

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