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Absorption spectroelectrochemistry on mixed perylenediimide-based self-assembled monolayers: non-linear dependence of absorbance vs. surface coverage.

Sihame Bkhach, Olivier Alévêque, Yohann Morille, Tony Breton, Piérick Hudhomme, Christelle Gautier, Eric Levillain*

Université d'Angers, CNRS UMR 6200, MOLTECH-Anjou, 2 bd Lavoisier, 49045 ANGERS cedex, France.

** Corresponding authors: Tel.: (+33)241735090; Fax: (+33)241735405; E-mail: eric.levillain@univ-angers.fr*

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Keywords:</i></p> <p>Self-assembled monolayers Spectroelectrochemistry Perylenediimide</p>	<p>The study of mixed self-assembled monolayers of perylenediimide and hexanethiol by cyclic voltammetry and absorption spectroelectrochemistry leads to a non-linearity of absorbance maxima as a function of the surface coverage. This unexpected result is supported by an increasing of the average tilt angle at low coverage, suggesting that the dilution of redox species via an alkanethiol would induce a change of the orientation of immobilized chromophores and, therefore, a modification of the optical properties of the monolayer.</p>

1. Introduction

Electrochemistry is known to be a powerful tool to probe redox-active self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) [1] and establish detailed structure-reactivity relationships for interfacial reactions, especially on mixed SAMs by taking advantage of its high sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and temporal resolution [2–6].

Concerning spectroelectrochemistry on (mixed) SAMs, a few works involving an electrochemical/spectroscopic coupling have been dedicated to this research field. They were essentially performed in potentiostatic conditions (i.e. fluorescence [7,8], PM-IRRAS [9], SERS [10], UV-visible absorption [11,12]). Even rarer still is the monitoring of a spectroscopic signature as a function of an electrical perturbation (potential step or linear scan) on SAMs. Only two recent works have been dedicated to absorption spectroelectrochemistry (A-SEC) coupled to cyclic voltammetry on redox SAMs. They have demonstrated the possibility of monitoring very low absorbance variations of electroactive species (thiophene [13] and perylenediimide) [14]) to extract voltabsorptograms of the corresponding SAMs. These works suggest that SAMs could be seen as highly concentrated solutions.

This communication focuses on the analysis of perylenediimide/alkanethiol mixed SAMs by A-SEC. The work seeks to extend the technical boundaries of A-SEC on SAMs (reproducibility, signal-to-noise ratio, instrument detection limit...) in order to establish structure-property relationships *via* the study of optical properties (*i.e.* absorbance) vs. surface coverage.

2. Experimental

2.1 Chemicals, Au substrate and SAM preparation

The synthesis of the dialkyl disulfide perylenediimide (PDI) **1** (Figure 1) was previously described [14]. We should take into account that the introduction of four chlorine atoms at the 1,6,7,12 positions of the bay

region enforces a considerable twisting close to 35-37° of the PDI skeleton as a result of electrostatic repulsion and steric effects among the substituents [15–17].

Au substrates were prepared as previously described in [18] and were made immediately before use.

SAMs of **1** were prepared on fresh Au substrates (0.2 cm²) by immersion for 15 min in 0.5 mM solution of **1** (i.e. 1 mM per PDI moieties) in dichloromethane at 303 K. Mixed SAMs were prepared using a successive adsorption protocol, by immersing SAMs of **1** in a millimolar hexanethiol solution for the appropriate time to achieve the expected surface coverage (i.e. from 1 min to 12 h).

2.2 Spectroelectrochemical experiments

Electrochemical measurements were carried out with a Biologic SP-150 potentiostat driven by the EC-Lab software including ohmics drop compensation. Experiments were recorded in dry HPLC-grade dichloromethane with tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (nBu₄NPF₆, electrochemical grade, Fluka) as supporting electrolyte.

In order to use commercially available thermostated cell holders, the spectroelectrochemical cell is dimensionally close to the conventional quartz cuvette (outer dimensions = 12.5 mm x 12.5 mm x 45 mm). The inner part of the cuvette (Hellma[®] Analytics) has been specially redesigned in order to insert, parallel to the quartz windows, a home-made interdigitated three Au electrodes with high precision [13]. Spectrophotometric measurements were carried out in direct reflecting mode on the working electrode with a home-made bench composed of Princeton Instruments modules (light sources, fibers, monochromators, spectroscopy camera and software).

From references [19–21], Beer's law for surface-confined species can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Absorbance} = 2 \times 1000 \cdot \epsilon \cdot \Gamma \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} \epsilon, \text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \\ \Gamma, \text{mol cm}^{-2} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Note that the 2 factor is due to our spectroelectrochemical setup which imposes an absorption measurement in reflection mode.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Cyclic voltammetry on mixed SAMs

As expected [14], SAM of **1** exhibits two successive fully reversible one-electron processes in negative direction, at -0.60 V and -0.75 V vs. AgNO₃/Ag (Figure 1). At 298 K, the full steady-state coverage (Γ_{max}) was estimated to $1.5 \pm 0.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ mol.cm}^{-2}$. This value fits with the one assessed in 0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆/CH₃CN and agrees with previous works [22]. The shape of voltammetric waves and the linear dependency between peak intensities and scan rates are characteristic of surface-confined redox species. Estimated by curve fitting from two Generalized Lateral Interactions functions (GLI functions) of equal area on the basis of the procedure from reference [23], the value of full width at half maximum (FWHM) deviates from the expected value (i.e. ~91 mV at 303 K) of an "ideal system", based on a Langmuir model (i.e. all adsorption sites are equivalents and there are no interactions between immobilized electroactive centers).

This effect decreases on mixed SAMs with decreasing surface coverage (Γ), suggesting the presence of interactions between electroactive species only [24–26] (Figure 2). Analysis of the data by curve fitting leads to an estimation of the S and G interaction parameters involved during the first ($S_1 \approx 0$ and $G_1 = -0.94 \pm 0.03$) and second ($S_2 \approx 0$ and $G_2 = -0.10 \pm 0.03$) reduction steps (Figure 2A). These values are consistent with strong attractive interaction between **1** and **1**^{•−} and a tiny lateral interaction during the second process. As previously demonstrated on TEMPO based SAMs, a linear dependence of FWHM vs. Γ traduces a random distribution and a deviation from linearity at low surface coverage suggests a phase segregation [27]. Because the small gap (≈ 150 mV) between the first and the second apparent redox potential leads to uncertainties in estimating the FWHM at low surface coverage, information about the redox sites distribution cannot be precisely assessed (Figure 2B). Nevertheless, the quasi linearity of FWHM vs. Γ seems to indicate that the distribution of redox sites is rather random.

3.2. Absorption spectroelectrochemistry (A-SEC) on mixed SAMs

Mixed SAMs of **1** have been studied by A-SEC between 350 and 1700 nm from $5 \cdot 10^{-12}$ to $1.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mol.cm^{−2} (Figure 3). Note that below $5 \cdot 10^{-12}$ mol.cm^{−2}, raw data are not fully exploitable because of the very low signal-to-noise (i.e. the detection limit of our bench is equal to an absorbance value of 10^{-4}).

According to references [14,28], the absorption bands close to 540, 640 and 755 nm are assigned to **1**, **1**^{2−} and **1**^{•−} species, respectively. These values were found independent of the surface coverage, suggesting that the molecular structure of electroactive species does not change over the successive dilutions. Surprisingly, absorption maxima values at 540, 670 and 755 nm are not linearly dependent on the surface coverage (Figure 4A). Normalized to the absorption maximum at $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\max}$ for each wavelength, the three curves are superimposable, suggesting that the non-linearity would be independent of the redox processes (Figure 4B). Because the surface coverages assessed by curve fitting of CVs corroborates those estimated by quartz crystal microbalance measurement, the extinction coefficient (ϵ) appears to be the only parameter which is likely to vary over the surface coverage (see equation 1).

Via the uniaxial refractive index ellipsoid model and by comparing the theoretical approach with experimental data, previous works [19,20] have established that the transmission spectrum of a Langmuir-Blodgett film or organic thin films depends on the tilt angle (α) of the immobilized chromophores, defined with respect to the surface normal direction. In considering these findings and assuming that all PDI species are oriented in the same direction and randomly distributed in the SAM (i.e. a crude approximation), the anisotropic values of extinction coefficient ϵ_{\parallel} and ϵ_{\perp} (i.e. parallel and perpendicular projections to the surface normal direction, respectively) of **1** could be expressed [20] as

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_{\perp} = \frac{3}{2} \epsilon_{\text{SAM}} \sin^2(\alpha) \\ \epsilon_{\parallel} = 3 \epsilon_{\text{SAM}} \cos^2(\alpha) \end{cases} \quad \text{with } \epsilon_{\text{SAM}}: \text{extinction coefficient in SAM} \quad (2)$$

Note that the angle α represents the angle between the surface normal and the transition dipole moment and the orientation between this transition dipole and the molecule defines the final molecular orientation. In first approximation, the transition dipole direction might coincide with the long molecular axis of PDI [29–31]. In addition, Figure 4b suggests that the orientation of the transition dipole moments for the radical anion at 755

nm and for the dianion at 640 nm are oriented parallel to that of the transition at 540 nm. Even if each should be assigned its own tilt angle, we assume that these three angles are very close.

At this stage, we can also presume that the average tilt angle depends on the surface coverage because the degree of freedom of immobilized redox species increases at low surface coverage [27,2].

Accordingly, the surface coverage dependence of the extinction coefficient could be expressed through ϵ_{\perp} (i.e. due to the reflection mode at normal incidence), leading to an α -based formula of the Beer's law:

$$\text{Absorbance}(\Gamma) = 2000 \cdot \epsilon_{\perp}(\Gamma) \cdot \Gamma = 3000 \cdot \epsilon_{\text{SAM}} \cdot \sin^2[\alpha(\Gamma)] \cdot \Gamma \quad (3)$$

Because ϵ_{SAM} cannot be approximated by the molecular extinction coefficient of species in solution [20], a normalization at $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\text{max}}$ of equation 3 allows to extract an expression of α independent of ϵ_{SAM} :

$$\alpha(\Gamma) = \arcsin \left[\sin[\alpha(\Gamma_{\text{max}})] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\text{Absorbance}(\Gamma)}{\text{Absorbance}(\Gamma_{\text{max}})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\text{max}}}{\Gamma}} \right] \quad (4)$$

Note that $\alpha(\Gamma \rightarrow 0)$ depends on the initial value of $\alpha(\Gamma_{\text{max}})$.

According to the previous works of Brochsztain *et al.* [22] and Saavedra *et al.* [30], the average tilt angle between the PDI molecular axis and the ITO surface normal reaches 30° at the full surface coverage. On the assumption that $\alpha(\Gamma_{\text{max}})$ for 1-based SAM on Au substrate is of the same order, the average tilt angle vs Γ can be assessed from experimental data (Figure 5). The extrapolation of the tilt angle at the nil surface coverage reaches a value of 70° leading to a 40° angle shift at low surface coverage. Such angle changes were previously observed on mixed SAMs [32–34].

4. Conclusion

This work shows that absorption spectroelectrochemical experiments on mixed SAMs afford the identification of electroactive species under different redox states or products arising from redox reactions with an absorbance detection limit close to 10^{-4} .

A-SEC provides an opportunity to probe the structure of the monolayer in order to establish structure-properties relationships. Absorption maxima of a dialkyl disulfide PDI and its reduced forms are not linearly dependent on the surface coverage, probably due to the change of the orientation angle of the electroactive species occurring during the dilution. However, additional data are required to confirm this behavior and understand the impact of the distribution of immobilized chromophores on optical properties.

Acknowledgments

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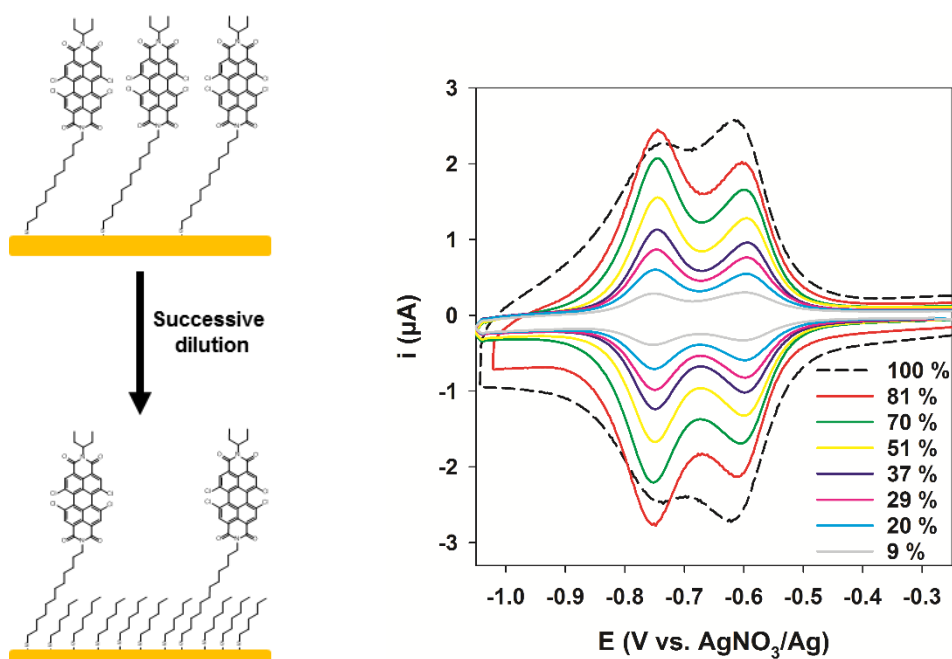


Figure 1. Cyclic voltammetry of mixed SAMs in 0.1 M $\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ at $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and 303 K in glove-box. The surface coverages are expressed as percentage of the full steady-state coverage. It is noteworthy that the reproducible shape of the CV at 100 % (dash line) is different from the ones of mixed SAMs and was previously published in reference 14. Also note that same electrochemical behavior was observed with mixed SAMs prepared from successive dilutions with octa, dodeca and octadeca-nethiols.

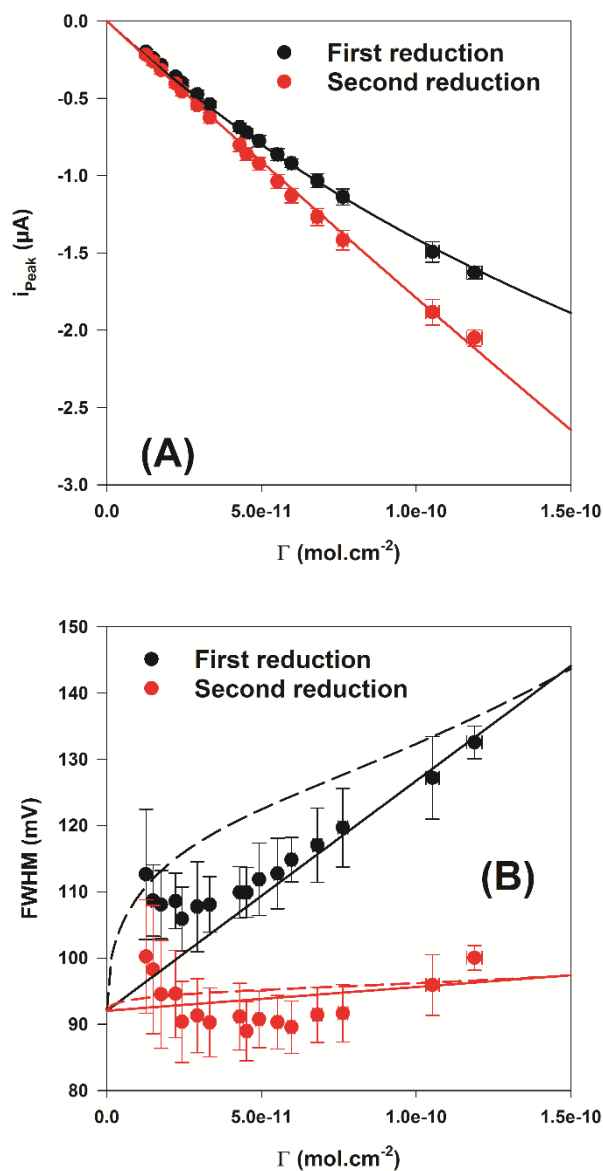


Figure 2. Fitted parameter extracted from CVs of mixed SAMs in 0.1 M $\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ at $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and 303 K.

(A) Peak intensity vs. surface coverage. The solid lines correspond to a random distribution (Laviron's model

$$- i_{\text{Peak}}(\Gamma) = \frac{n^2 F^2 v A}{R T} \frac{\Gamma}{2 \left(2 - G \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_{\text{max}}} \right)} \text{ with } A = \text{area and } v = \text{scan rate) with } G_1 = -0.94 \pm 0.03 \text{ and } G_2 = -0.10 \pm$$

0.03, extracted by fitting of experimental data.

(B) FWHM vs. surface coverage. The solid lines correspond to a random distribution (Laviron's model) and the dash lines to a phase segregation model, which have been simulated with the previous values of G_1 and G_2 .

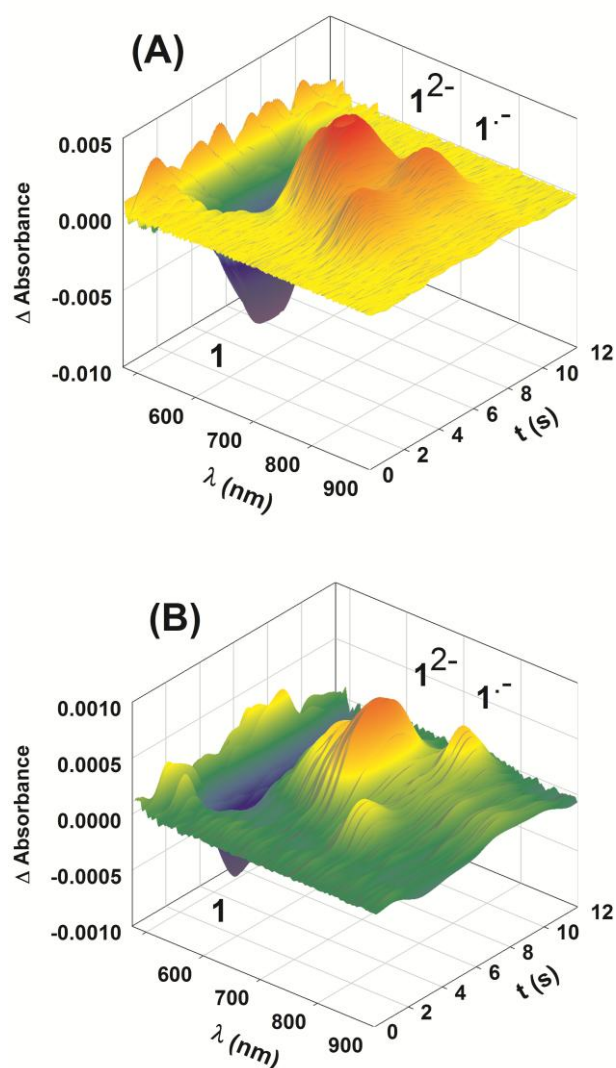


Figure 3: Absorption spectroelectrochemical experiments on mixed SAMs in 0.1 M $\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ at 10 mV.s^{-1} and 293 K. Note that the absorbance at a given potential was determined by comparison with a reference spectrum recorded at the equilibrium potential [14].

(A) $\Gamma = 1.45 \pm 0.06 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ mol.cm}^2$, i.e. 96 % of the full steady-state coverage.

(B) $\Gamma = 5.6 \pm 0.2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol.cm}^2$, i.e. 4 % of the full steady-state coverage.

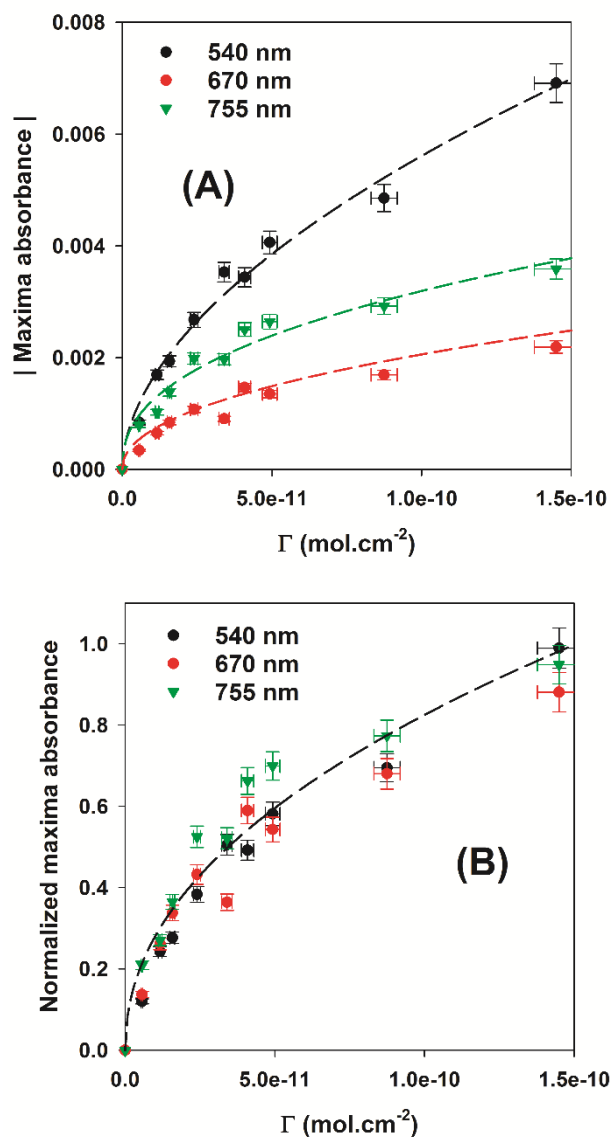


Figure 4. Data processing from A-SEC.

(A) Absorption maxima at 540, 670 and 755 nm extracted from adsorption spectroelectrochemical experiments of mixed SAMs in 0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆/CH₂Cl₂ at 10 mV.s⁻¹ and 303 K. The dash lines are trend curves.

(B) Normalized absorbance maxima (right y-axis) vs. surface coverage. The absorbance values were normalized to 100 % at $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\text{max}}$. The dash line is a trend curve.

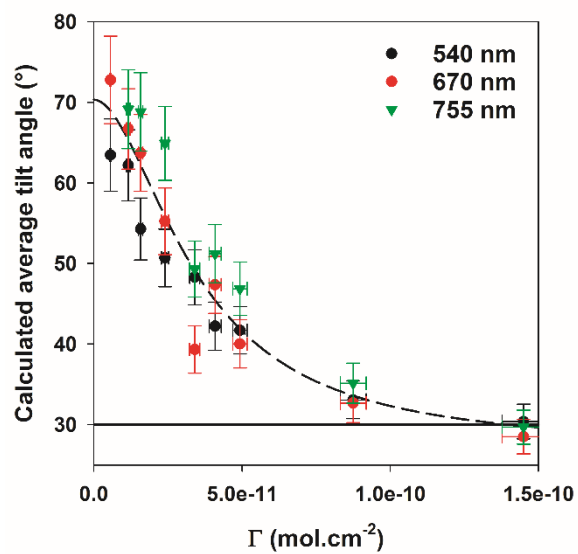


Figure 5. Calculated average tilt angle (left y-axis) vs. surface coverage. The solid line visualizes the arbitrary value of tilt angle at the full steady-state coverage (i.e. 30°). The dash line is a trend curve.