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Electronic spectra and fluorescence of dithiinodiquinoline compounds. An experimental and theoretical study



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ABSTRACT

Absorption and emission properties of six dithiinodiquinolines 1-6 (composed of 2,3- and/or 3,4-quinolinediyl units fused with 1,4-dithiin moiety) in methanol and cyclohexane solutions were studied. Differences in fluorescence properties of the compounds 1-6 are observed, depending on the type of condensed pattern of quinoline units. Emision bands of 1 and 2 occur at wavelengths over 500 nm are shifted systematically towards shorter waves when coming from 1,2 to 3,4 and 5,6. The compounds 1-6 posses long fluorescence lifetimes of several microseconds, which can be explained by an effective electronic conjugation in the excited state. In particular, the emission spectra of 3-6 in cyclohexane show two peaks characteristic for dual luminescence. The absorption and emission properties of compounds 1-6 were discussed in terms of DFT and TDDFT calculations. The geometry optimization of the excited nstates results in a planar structure as compared to a folded structure in the ground state of ditthiinodiquinolines 1-6.

1. Introduction

Literature data revealed that quinoline, thianthrene (dibenzo-1,4dithiine) and its derivatives exhibit strong fluorescent properties. Some of them were even used as laser dyes [1–3]. Moreover water-soluble quinoline dyes can bind to biomolecules [4,5] and drugs [6]. The molecules marked in this manner can be used in fluorescence-optical determination methods. Polymers containing quinoline units [7,8], can be applied as pH and temperature chemosensors [9,10]. Additionally, quinoline derivatives can be also used for selective detection of Zn^{2+} ions (bouton zinc) in the brain tissues. In the same manner could be measured concentration of Zn^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} and other ions in natural water [11–13].

Similar properties and applications were also found for thianthrene derivatives. They were tested for light emitting polymers [14,15] or polymeric semiconductors [16,17].

Taking this into consideration we turned our attention to the previously reported dithinodiquinolines **1–6** (Scheme 1) as both quinoline and thianthrene derivatives [18–22].

Dithinodiquinolines **1–6** are composed of 2,3- and/or 3,4-quinolinediyl units fused with 1,4-dithiin ring (A, B and C, Scheme 1). Three different pairs of isomeric 1,4-dithinodiquinolines are known, i.g. *non*-linear isomers **1** and **2**, *semi*-linear isomers **3** and **4** and linear isomers **5**

and **6**. In each pair of isomers the quinoline units (B, C) are coupled with 1,4-dithiline ring in 2,3- and 5,6-positions (A) by the same (**2**, **5**, **6**) or opposite (**1**, **3**, **4**) arrangement of the azinediyl unit. Structure assignment of compounds **1–6** was proved earlier using X-ray and NMR technique [18–22].

In this work, absorption and emission properties of dithiinodiquinolines **1–6** are reported. Absorption and emission spectra were interpreted based on DFT and TDDFT calculations.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

1,4-dithiinodiquinoines 1–5 were isolated from quinoline sulfurization products by crystallization - compound 1 or by column chromatography (SiO₂, CHCl₃/CCl₄) - compounds 2–5, as described earlier [21]. Isomer 6 was prepared as reported in [22]. Methanol and cyclohexane were spectroscopic grade.

2.2. Absorption and emission spectra

Electronic absorption spectra for compounds in methanol and cyclohexane solutions were recorded on CARY - 50 UV-vis (Veria)

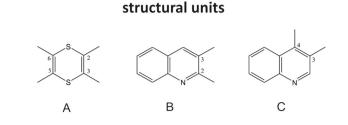
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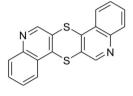
E-mail address: maria.maslankiewicz@us.edu.pl (M.J. Maślankiewicz).

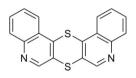
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Scheme 1. Chemical structures of compounds.



non-linear isomers

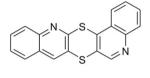


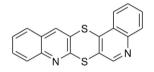


1,4-dithiino[2,3-c;5,6-c']diquinoline Thioquinanthrene

2 1,4-dithiino[2,3-c;6,5-c']diquinoline isothioquinanthrene

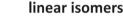
semi-linear isomers





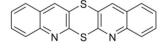
3 1,4-dithiino[2,3-b;5,6-c']diquinoline

4 1,4-dithiino[2,3-b;6,5-c']diquinoline



S N S N





6 1,4-dithiino[2,3-b;6,5-b']diquinoline

spectrometer. Fluorescence measurements were performed for argontreated solutions on a PTI QuantaMaster QM40 system coupled with tunable pulsed optical parametric oscillator (OPO), pumped by a third harmonic of a Nd:YAG laser (Opotek Opolette 355 LD). The luminescence was dispersed by double 200 mm monochromators. The luminescence spectra were recorded using a multimode UVVIS PMT (R928) detector controlled by a computer. Luminescence decay curves were recorded and stored by a PTI ASOC-10 [USB-2500] oscilloscope with an accuracy of $\pm 1~\mu$ s. All measurements were carried out for deoxygenated solutions at room temperature

3. Computational details

The calculations were performed with the use of Gaussian 09 program [23]. The DFT method with B3LYP [24] functional was used in the calculations together with 6-311+G(d,p) basis set [25,26]. The electronic spectra were computed with TD-DFT method. The solvent environment was modeled with the PCM solvent model [27] with methanol and cyclohexane as solvents.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Structural properties

The optimized structures of **1–6** are presented in Fig. 1. Based on crystallographic studies of **1–6** reported previously [19,20,22] it was concluded that the pentacyclic ring system of dithiinodiquinolines **1–6** is folded along the S—S vector. The experimental and optimized folding angles are collected in Table 1.

4.2. Optical properties: experimental studies

4.2.1. Absorption studies

Series of absorption spectra were recorded for solutions of

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