



Ambient Phosphorescence from Arylene Mono and Diimides

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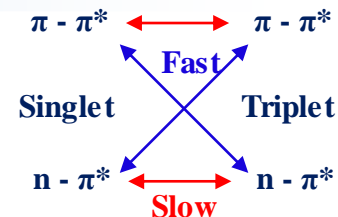
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Introduction and Design Strategy

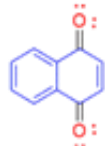
Requirements :-

- High intersystem crossing rate
- High spin-orbit coupling between the singlet and triplet excited state .

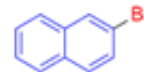


Rate of ISC increases when there is a change in the molecular orbital configuration

Follows El-Sayed's Rule



Heavy-atom Effect



Strong SOC

☐ Traditionally, **organic phosphorescence has been studied in cryogenic temperatures and inert atmosphere.**

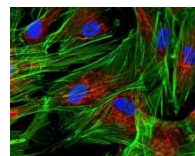
☐ Triplets are easily quenched by molecular oxygen and vibrational dissipation.



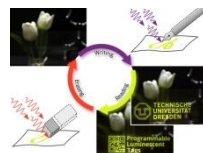
Displays



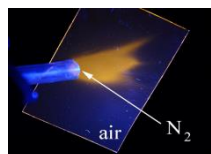
OLEDs



Bio-imaging



Data Security



Optical Sensing

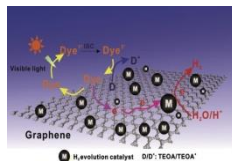
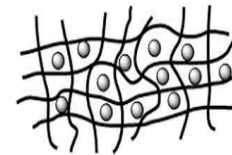


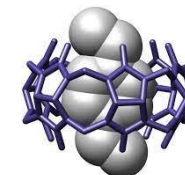
Photo-catalysis



Crystallization



Polymer Matrix

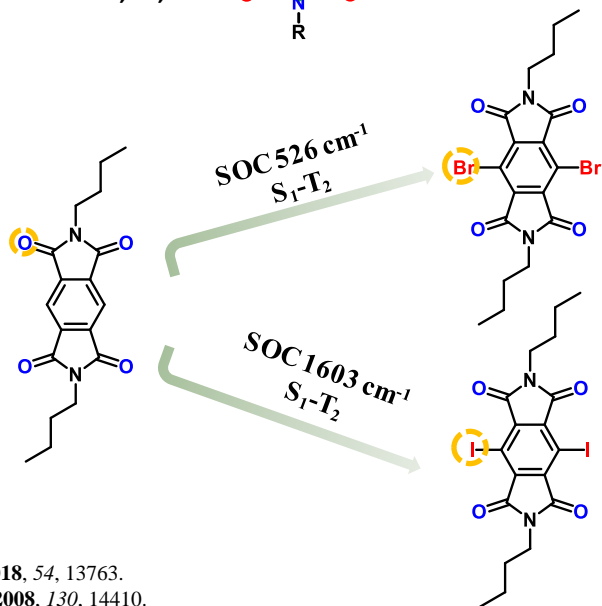
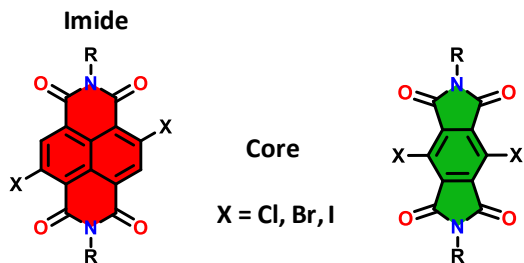


Host-guest

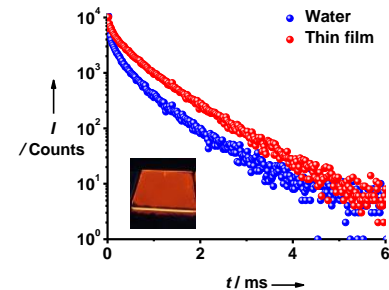
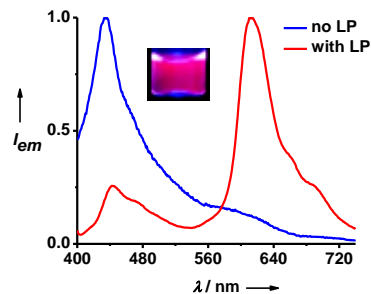
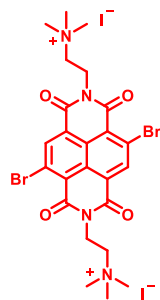
Why Arylenediimides?

Arylene diimides have been extensively investigated for various optoelectronic applications as electron-deficient semiconductors

- Core-substitution with heavy atoms to increase the SOC
- Multiple carbonyl groups in the backbone can increase ISC efficiency

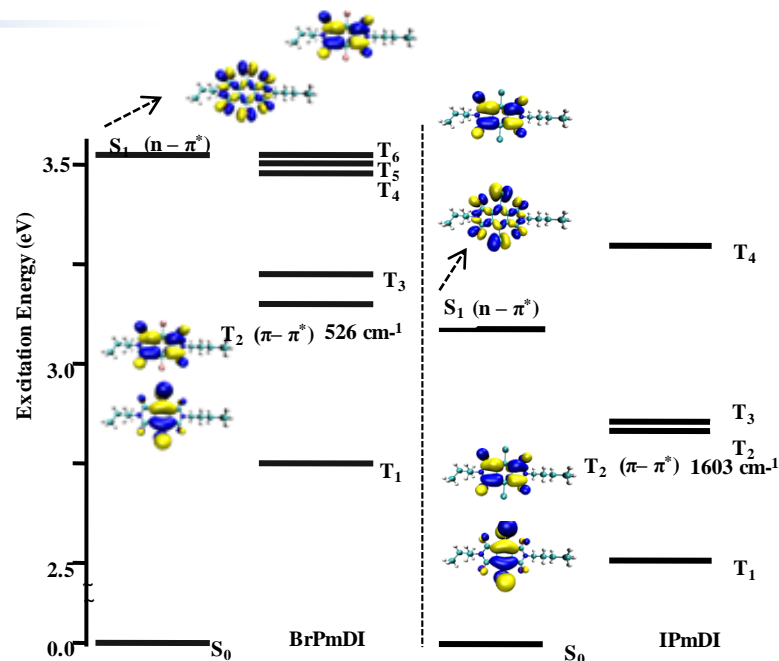


Pyromelliticdiimides

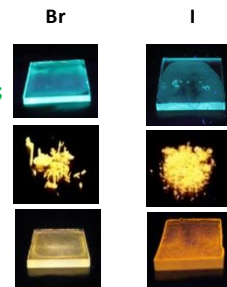
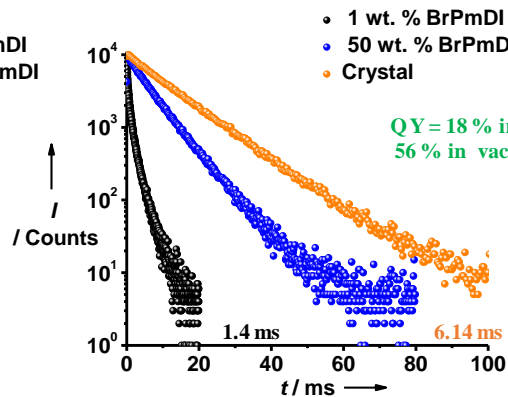
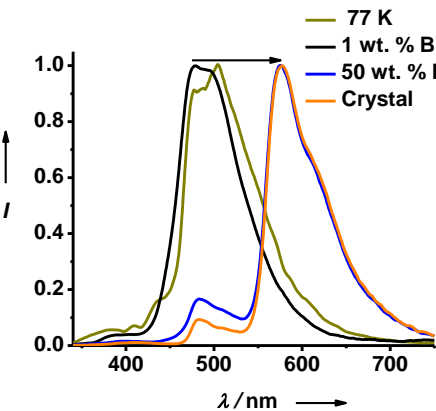
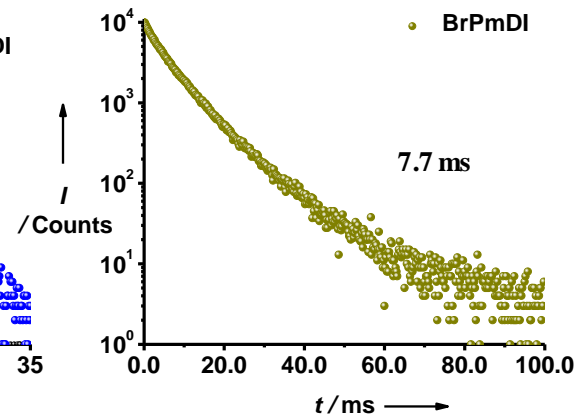
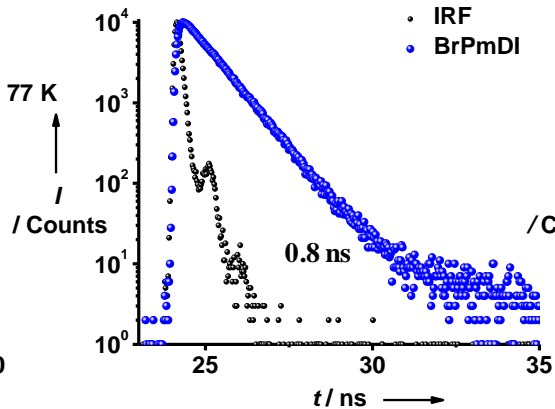
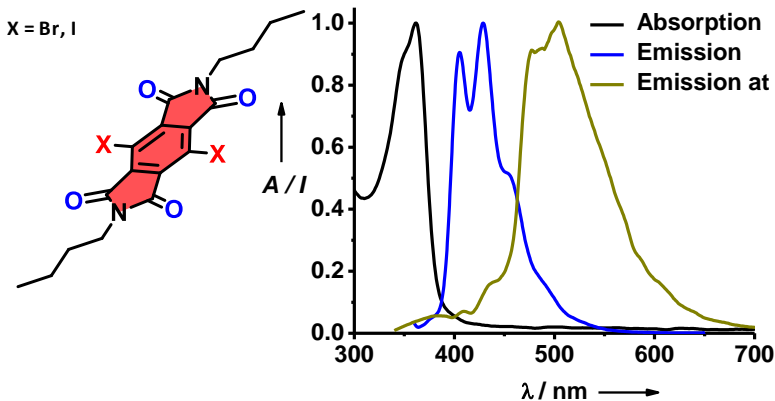


Kuila et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 17115.

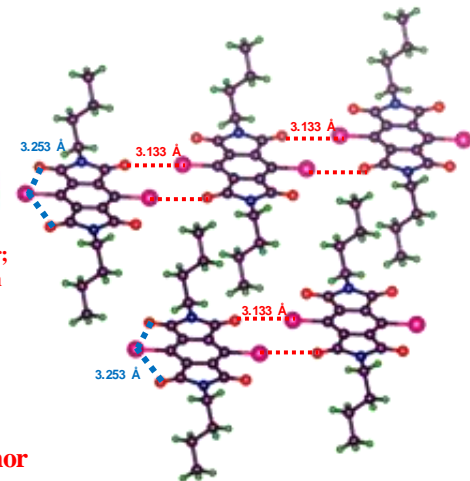
Naphthalenediimide



Twin Phosphorescence of Pyromelliticdiimides

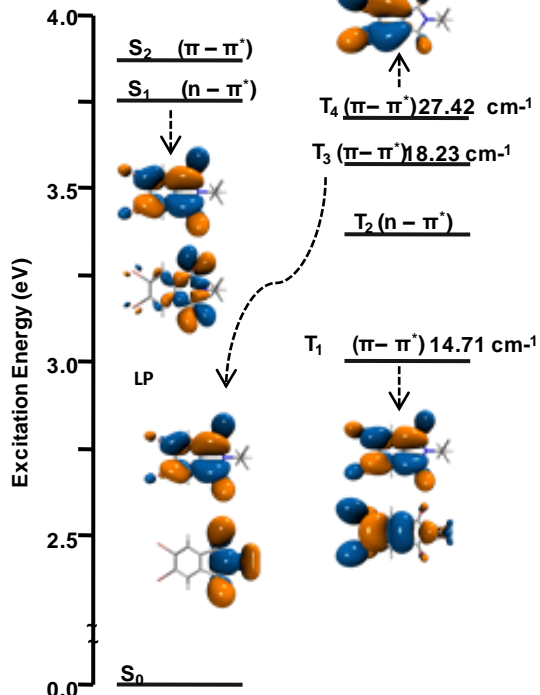
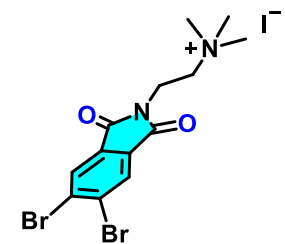


QY = 48 % in air;
68 % in vacuum

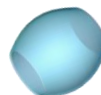
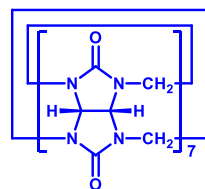


➤ Highest efficient orange-redemitting phosphor

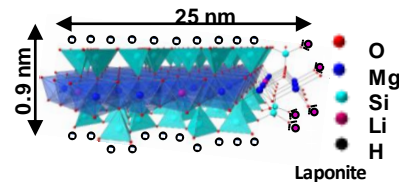
Phosphorescence in Water



➤ Highest efficient solution state phosphor

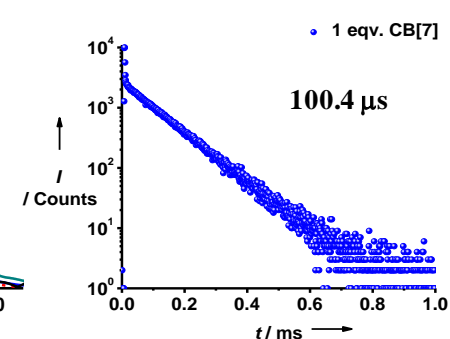
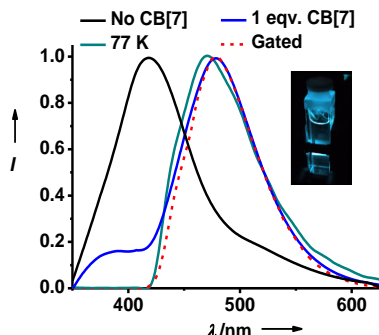
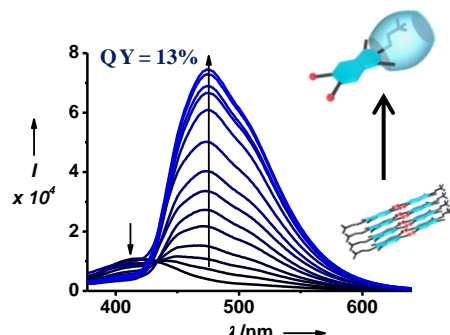


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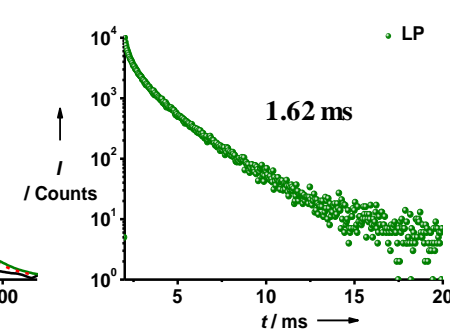
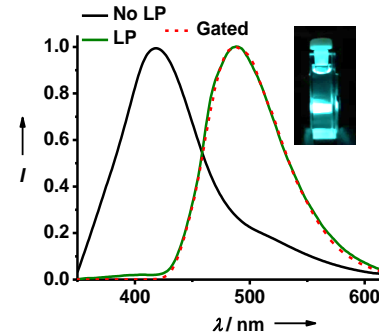
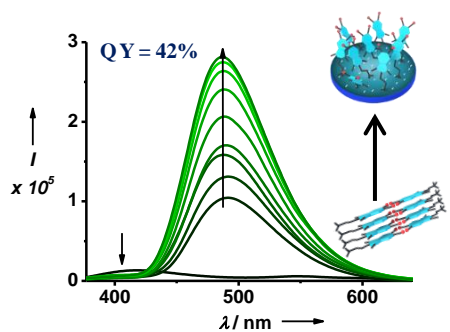


Laponite

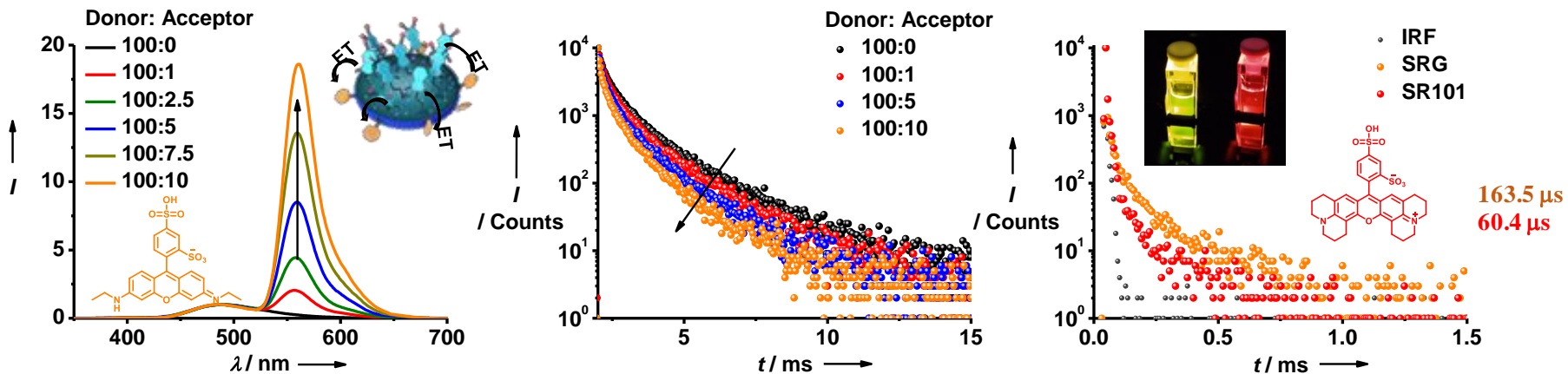
Host-guest Strategy



Supramolecular Scaffolding Approach



Phosphorescence FRET in Water



Conclusion

- We have introduced a new class of small organic molecule based efficient, ambient organic phosphors from the smallest member of arylene mono and diimide family, by a rational “heavy-atom” substitution strategy.
- The derivatives reported here showed high phosphorescence quantum yield (~48 % and ~68 %, in air and vacuum, respectively) with exceptional air stability.
- Highest phosphorescence quantum efficiency in solution (41.8 %) is achieved.
- Triplet-to-singlet energy transfer mediated delayed fluorescence is achieved from fluorescence emitter.

Acknowledgements:

Prof. Subi J. George
CSIR-Govt. of India (Research Fellowship)
JNCASR (Financial assistance)

Thank You