



# Heptamethine Cyanine Dyes in the Design of Photoactive Carbon Nanomaterials

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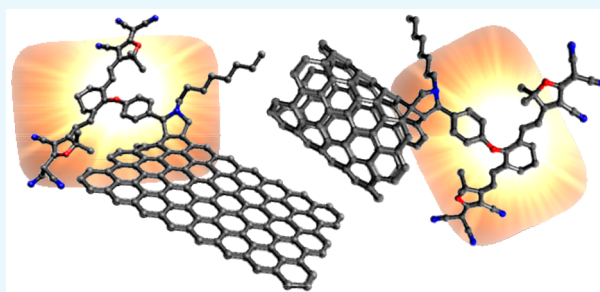
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## Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** Near-infrared (NIR) absorbing nanomaterials, built from anionic heptamethine cyanine dyes and single-walled carbon nanotubes or few-layer graphene, are presented. The covalent linkage, using 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions, results in nanoconjugates that synchronize the properties of both materials, as demonstrated by an in-depth characterization study carried out by transmission electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy, thermogravimetric analysis, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. UV–vis–NIR and Raman spectroscopies further confirmed the unique electronic structure of the novel photoactive nanomaterials.



## INTRODUCTION

The field of carbon nanostructures has attracted tremendous research interest over the last few years because of the fascinating properties and potential applications of these materials, which have stimulated scientists of different areas of knowledge.<sup>1</sup> In particular, fullerenes, carbon nanotubes, and graphene have become extraordinarily popular nanomaterials because of their unique mechanical, electronic, and thermal properties.<sup>2</sup> However, it is often desirable to further modify their properties, and, in this sense, the use of a great variety of chemical methodologies has allowed the fine-tuning of carbon nanomaterial performance.<sup>3</sup>

The chemical modification of carbon nanotubes and graphene is critical to improve their processability for any practical application. Functionalization schemes that confer an additional element of control over the nanomaterial properties are particularly attractive, and, in this regard, the combination of carbon nanostructures with photo- and electroactive molecules or polymers attracts considerable attention for their potential as electron-donor/-acceptor systems for artificial photosynthesis,<sup>4</sup> in photovoltaics,<sup>5</sup> or as optical sensors.<sup>6</sup>

Interactions of carbon nanotubes and graphene with several photo- and electroactive molecules/macromolecules that operate in ultraviolet/visible regions of the spectrum, such as anthracene,<sup>7</sup> pyrene,<sup>8</sup> tetrathiafulvalenes,<sup>9</sup> polymers,<sup>10</sup> and other chromophores,<sup>11</sup> have been studied. However, the near-infrared (NIR) region, which constitutes a significant portion of

the solar spectrum, is very promising for fluorescence detection and imaging and has been largely unexplored. In this regard, only a few examples combine carbon nanotubes and graphene with quantum dots<sup>12</sup> and metalomacrocycles such as porphyrins and phthalocyanines.<sup>13</sup> In particular, porphyrins are characterized by remarkably high extinction coefficients and tailor-made carbon nanohybrids endowed with porphyrins offer valuable new systems in the field of nano-optoelectronic devices for energy conversion, sensing, and biological applications.<sup>14</sup>

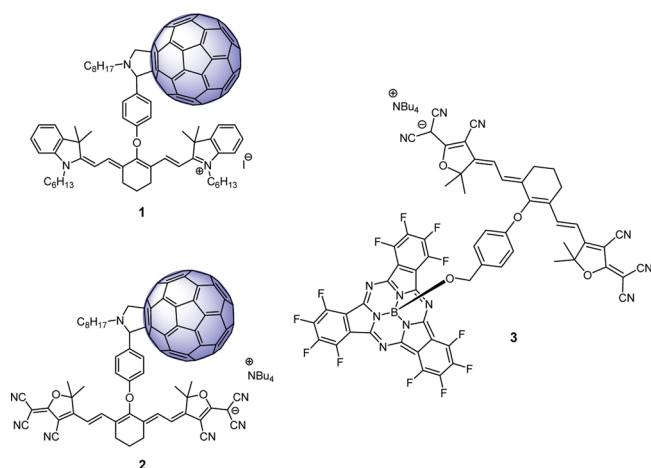
Anionic heptamethine cyanines represent another interesting class of ionic light harvester dyes showing an intense NIR absorption that spans from 750 to 900 nm.<sup>15</sup> Stimulated by the aforementioned results on porphyrinoid systems, we succeeded in preparing heptamethine cyanine molecular nanoconjugates 1–3 as NIR light harvesters in donor–acceptor systems (Figure 1).<sup>16–18</sup> Here, we extend the methodology effectively used in the functionalization of [60] and [70]fullerenes<sup>16</sup> with heptamethine cyanines to single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) and few-layer graphene (FLG) in an effort to increase the light-absorption capabilities of these carbon nanomaterials in the NIR region.

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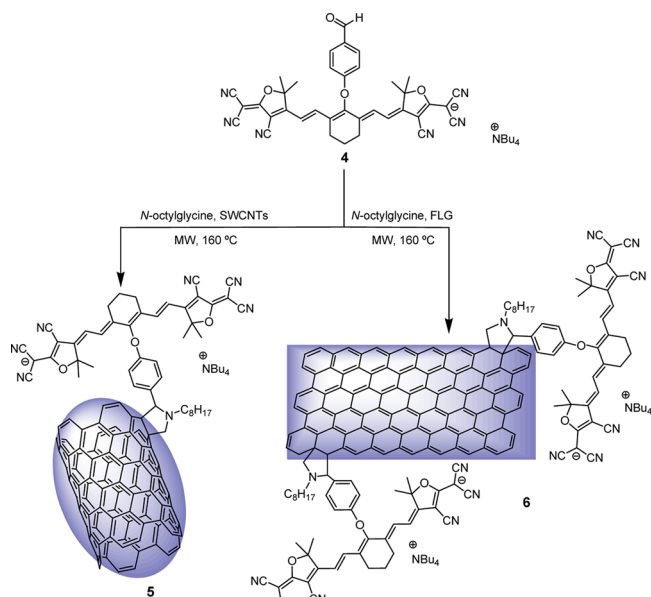


**Figure 1.** Cationic heptamethine cyanine-[60]fullerene **1**,<sup>16b</sup> anionic heptamethine cyanine-[60]fullerene **2**,<sup>16a</sup> and panchromatic light harvester **3**.<sup>18</sup>

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Synthesis of Cyanine-Based Nanomaterials.** The synthesis of the SWCNT–cyanine (**5**) and FLG–cyanine (**6**) nanoconjugates is described in Scheme 1. Formylcyanine **4** was

**Scheme 1.** Synthetic Approach Used for the Preparation of Carbon Nanomaterials **5** and **6**



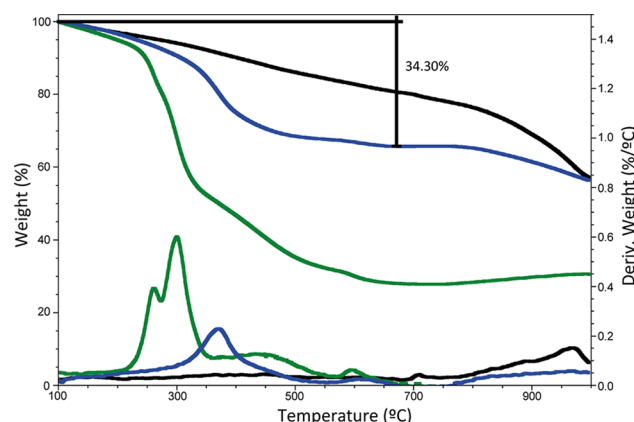
obtained following a previously reported procedure<sup>16a</sup> and subsequently used in the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction<sup>19</sup> with SWCNTs or FLG, and *N*-octylglycine–amino acid selected in an attempt to increase the solubility of these nanocarbons. The commercial SWCNTs were used without any treatment in the reaction, whereas FLG was obtained through graphite exfoliation in *ortho*-dichlorobenzene (*o*DCB) following Coleman's procedure.<sup>20</sup> Such a FLG suspension in *o*DCB was immediately reacted.

The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction was carried out under microwave irradiation in a closed quartz tube at 160 °C. After cooling to room temperature, the solid was washed by filtration over a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE) membrane

several times with *o*DCB,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and MeOH (sonicated, centrifuged, and filtered) until the filtrate solution remained colorless, thus affording functionalized nanocarbons **5** and **6**.

The obtained nanoconjugates were studied by a number of characterization techniques, including thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), atomic force microscopy (AFM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and UV–vis–NIR spectroscopy, to obtain fully detailed information about the structural, electronic, and chemical properties of the functionalized SWCNTs and FLG.

**Structural Characterization.** A first indication of the covalent attachment of the heptamethine cyanine to SWCNTs and FLG was obtained from TGA under an inert atmosphere (Figures 2 and S1, respectively). As anticipated, considering the

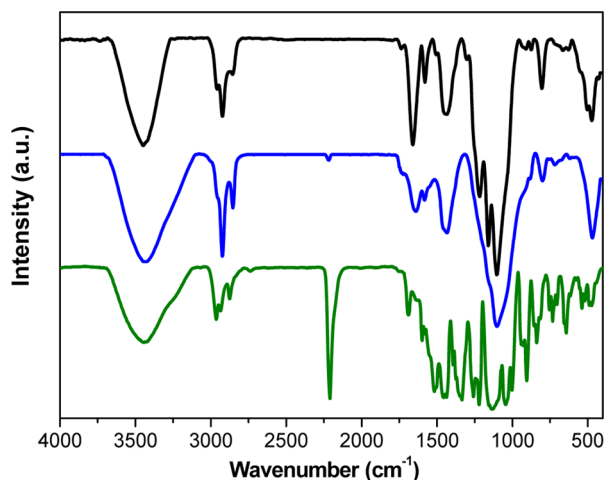


**Figure 2.** TGA analysis and first derivate curves of **5** (blue), **4** (green), and HiPco SWCNTs (black), recorded under nitrogen atmosphere.

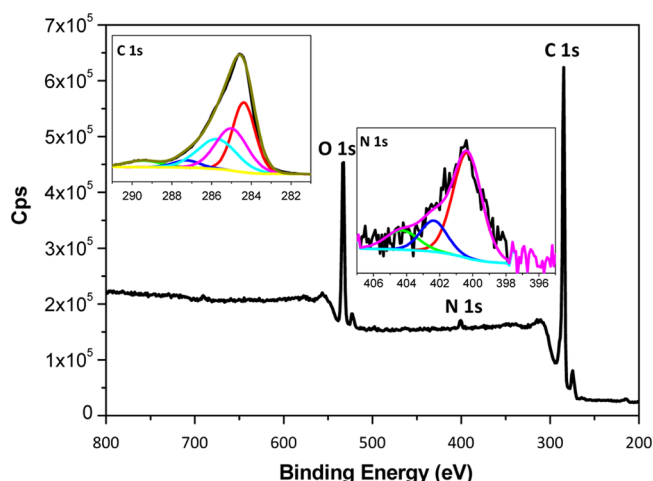
different curvature and reactivity of the carbon nanostructures investigated,<sup>21</sup> a slightly higher degree of functionalization was observed for SWCNTs (34%) as compared to that for FLG (31%) considering the mass loss of the materials at 650 °C. From this data, we estimated 1 functional group per 140 carbon atoms in the case of nanoconjugate **5** and 1 functional group per 171 carbon atoms in the case of nanoconjugate **6**. As expected, **5** and **6** maintain the decomposition pattern of the heptamethine cyanine, although with a small increase of the temperature decomposition maxima (see derivate curves in Figures 2 and S1), which indicates a thermal stabilization of the whole system due to the covalent linkage of heptamethine cyanine to SWCNTs or FLG.

Additional support of the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction taking place on SWCNTs and FLG was obtained by FTIR (Figures 3 and S2). The appearance of the stretching vibrations of the cyano groups at 2221  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for **5** and at 2218  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for **6** corroborates the existence of these groups on the surfaces of the nanoconjugates formed. Furthermore, the existence of other characteristic bands of heptamethine cyanine, such as those at ca. 1100–1096  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , confirms the presence of heptamethine cyanine molecules in nanomaterials **5** and **6**.

XPS provided a semiquantitative analysis of the elements found on the surface of **5** and **6**, giving, in addition, information about the relative abundance of those elements within the material surface (Figures 4 and S3).<sup>22</sup> Interestingly, in the XPS survey of nanocarbons **5** and **6**, in addition to the core-level contributions of C 1s at 284.6 eV and O 1s at 532.6 eV,



**Figure 3.** FTIR spectra of **6** (blue) relative to **4** (green) and FLG (black).



**Figure 4.** XPS analysis of FLG–cyanine nanoconjugates **6**. The inserts show the C 1s and N 1s core-level spectra deconvolution.

photoelectrons collected from the N 1s core level are also observed at 399.5 eV.

The XPS C 1s core-level spectrum of **6** can be deconvoluted into five peak components with binding energies of 284.4, 285.1, 285.8, 287.2, and 289.5 eV, which, similar to previous reports on covalently functionalized carbon nanomaterials,<sup>23</sup> are assignable to C=C, C–C, C–N, C–O, and C=O bonds, respectively (Figure 4). For **5**, the same contributions to the C 1s core-level spectrum are found (Figure S3).

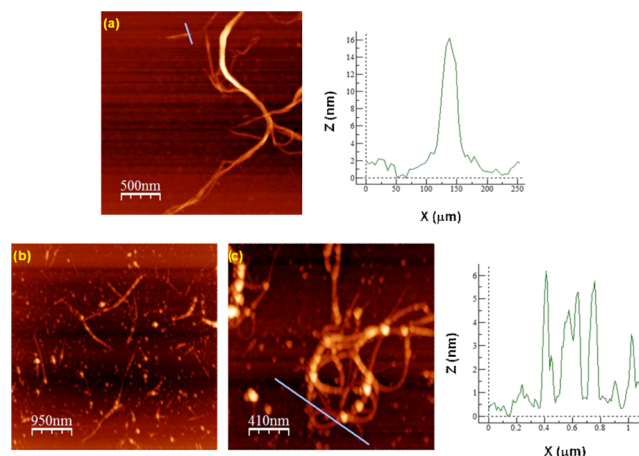
The analysis of the high-resolution N 1s core-level spectra of **5** and **6** furnished three different contributions. The first deconvoluted peak, observed at 404.3–403.5 eV, could be attributed to the quaternary ammonium salts, and the other two contributions found at lower binding energies could be attributed to the different types of cyano groups of the heptamethine cyanine core, which have slightly different binding energies, in the range from 399.5 to 402.4 eV, because they are differently involved in the stabilization of the negative charge density of the dye.<sup>24</sup>

Considered as a whole, XPS analysis of nanomaterials **5** and **6** demonstrates the presence of different nitrogenated functional groups (cyano, ammonium salts, and pyrrolidines) and,

ultimately, the covalent linkage of heptamethine cyanine to SWCNTs and FLG.

To complement the characterization of nanoconjugates **5** and **6**, AFM and TEM investigations were employed to study their morphologies.<sup>25</sup>

From TEM, the disaggregation and dispersion of SWCNTs induced through covalent functionalization in nanoconjugates **5**, when compared with a sample of commercial HiPco SWCNTs, are clearly observed (Figure S4). Furthermore, AFM reveals topographic images of commercial HiPco SWCNTs that present most of the SWCNTs stacked in aggregates of diameters up to 16 nm, whereas in nanomaterial **5**, smaller aggregates, with diameters of 2–6 nm and typical lengths that range from 500 nm to 2  $\mu$ m, are observed (Figure 5).

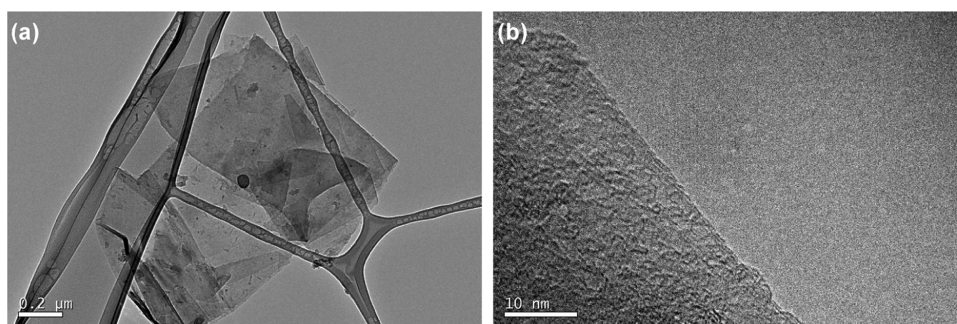


**Figure 5.** AFM images of: (a) commercial HiPco SWCNTs and (b, c) nanoconjugate **5**. On the right, the height profile of each sample is displayed.

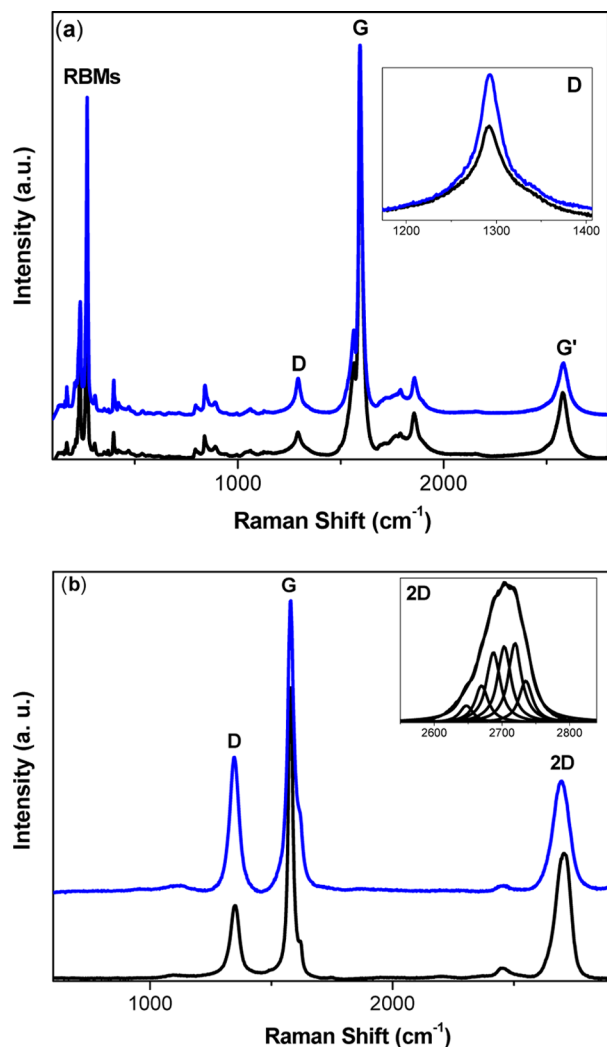
Similar to previous results,<sup>26</sup> graphite exfoliation in oDCB showed FLG nanosheets of less than five layers stacked with smaller flakes on their surface. The reaggregation of graphene flakes prior to functionalization was, to some extent, prevented by keeping the sample in solution because TEM analysis of nanoconjugate **6** reveals a nanomaterial that is uniformly disintegrated and with regular flakes that are randomly stacked onto each other (Figure 6).

**Electronic Properties.** Raman spectroscopy provides evidence of the covalent functionalization of SWCNTs and FLG at the time that allows to obtain valuable information about the structural and electronic characteristics of the nanomaterials.<sup>27</sup>

The Raman spectrum of nanoconjugate **5** at 785 nm excitation is characteristic of a SWCNT-based nanomaterial, showing radial breathing modes (RBMs) between 170 and 310  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , the D band, attributed to the disorder of the carbon hexagonal lattice on the SWCNT sidewalls ( $\text{sp}^3$  carbons) at 1293  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and, the G mode or manual torque-tangential mode, which corresponds to the stretching mode in the graphite ( $\text{sp}^2$  carbons), at 1593  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (Figure 7a). On the basis of the comparison with the starting SWCNTs, several important conclusions are made: (i) RBM resonance signals reveal a pattern similar to that of the reference material and thus the reaction proceeds without preference for metallic or semi-conducting tubes;<sup>28</sup> (ii) the D band increases its intensity,  $I_D/I_G = 0.1$  for **5** versus  $I_D/I_G = 0.06$  for the starting SWCNTs, which



**Figure 6.** TEM images of nanoconjugate 6. (a) Scale bar 200 nm and (b) scale bar 10 nm.



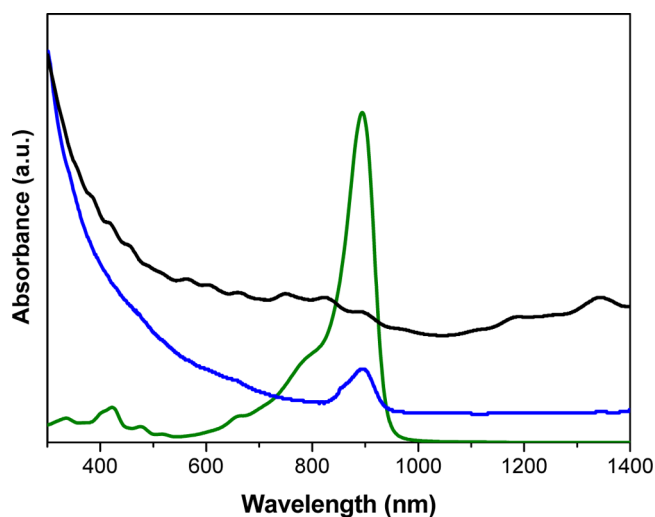
**Figure 7.** (a) Raman spectra of commercial HiPco SWCNTs (black) and 5 (blue) recorded under 785 nm excitation wavelength. The inset shows a comparison of D band intensities. (b) Raman spectra of 6 (blue) and exfoliated FLG (black) in oDCB under 532 nm excitation wavelength. The inset shows the deconvolution of the two-dimensional (2D) FLG band.

proves that the functionalization occurs through covalent bonding with the sidewall carbon atoms, which convert some  $sp^2$  bonding into  $sp^3$ ;<sup>29</sup> and (iii) no appreciable shifts are observed in the G or  $G'$  modes of nanoconjugate 5 versus the starting SWCNTs and therefore a negligible electronic

interaction seems to be operating in the ground state between heptamethine cyanine and SWCNTs.<sup>30</sup>

For nanoconjugate 6, the typical Raman bands of exfoliated graphite, namely, the D band at  $1347\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , the G band at  $1578\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and the 2D band at  $2694\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , are observed by excitation at 532 nm.<sup>31</sup> Upon the formation of nanoconjugate 6, the intensity of the D band increases compared to that for the exfoliated FLG because of the rehybridization of the carbon atoms from  $sp^2$  to  $sp^3$  (Figure 7b). Thus, the  $I_D/I_G$  ratio increases from 0.25 for FLG to 0.46 for 6, indicating the covalent anchoring of the heptamethine cyanine moiety to FLG. The 2D bands of both the exfoliated FLG and nanoconjugate 6 are highly symmetric and could be fitted by a single Lorentzian, which allows to determine the presence of FLG of around three sheets in the Raman study.<sup>32</sup> Moreover, the G band, which is very sensitive to doping effects, does not experience any shift from exfoliated FLG to nanoconjugate 6, which, similar to the Raman analysis of 5, indicates a weak or inexistent ground-state interaction between FLG and the dye.

Finally, the UV–vis–NIR analysis of 5 and 6, as well as that of formylcyanine 4, permits to corroborate the NIR absorption increase of FLG and SWCNTs with the covalent anchoring of heptamethine cyanine (Figures 8 and S5). All of the materials display the characteristic absorption peak of the dye at ca. 896 nm. For nanoconjugate 5, the absorption spectrum reflects the loss of the van Hove singularities of SWCNTs, an observation



**Figure 8.** UV–vis–NIR spectra of 5 (blue) relative to 4 (green) and commercial HiPco SWCNTs (black) in oDCB.

that once again supports the covalent attachment of the heptamethine cyanine dye to the sidewalls of SWCNTs.<sup>33</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have carried out the synthesis of a new type of NIR absorbing nanomaterials, anionic heptamethine cyanine-based SWCNTs (**5**) and FLG (**6**) nanoconjugates, using 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions. The systematic and meticulous analyses through thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), FTIR spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), atomic force microscopy (AFM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) unambiguously confirmed the covalent attachment of the heptamethine cyanine moiety to the nanocarbons. Furthermore, the electronic characteristics of the nanoconjugates have been investigated considering Raman and UV–vis–NIR spectroscopies, which also confirmed the covalent linkage between the electroactive species. The new hybrid nanomaterials reveal appealing absorbance in the NIR region, thus paving the way to a variety of optoelectronic applications.

## EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

**Materials.** HiPco SWCNTs were purchased from Carbon Nanotechnologies (lot: P0261, purity > 82, <18% remaining iron particles, length = 100–1000 nm, diameter = 0.8–1.4 nm) and used without any further purification treatment. Graphite from TIMCAL (TIMREX SFG15,  $\rho = 2.26 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , particle size =  $8.80 \mu\text{m}$ , specific surface =  $9.50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , ashes  $\leq 0.100\%$ , interlamellar distance =  $3.354\text{--}3.358 \text{ \AA}$ ) was used for the synthesis of few-layer graphene (FLG). Graphite flakes (200 mg) were dispersed in anhydrous oDCB (200 mL) and sonicated in a low-power sonication bath for 150 min under an inert atmosphere to obtain FLG. The dispersion was centrifuged at 500 rpm for 45 min, and the supernatant was decanted and stored in solution.

Organic solvents and reagents used in this work were purchased from commercial suppliers and used as received, unless stated otherwise. Formylcyanine **4** (Scheme 1) was synthesized following the previously reported method.<sup>16a</sup>

**Instruments.** TGA analyses were carried out under air and nitrogen in a TA-TGA-Q500 apparatus. The sample ( $\sim 0.5 \text{ mg}$ ) was introduced inside a platinum crucible and equilibrated at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , followed by a  $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$  ramp between 100 and  $1000^\circ\text{C}$  and by an isotherm of 30 min. FTIR spectra were recorded in Bruker TENSOR 27 using a spectral range of  $4000\text{--}400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , with a resolution of  $1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and in pellets of dispersed samples of the corresponding materials in dried KBr. Raman spectra were recorded on Renishaw inVia (SWCNTs) or NT-MDT (FLG) microscopes at room temperature and at 785 or 532 nm wavelength, respectively. XPS analyses were carried out using a SPECS GmbH (PHOIBOS 150 9MCD) spectrometer operating in the constant analyzer energy mode. A nonmonochromatic aluminum X-ray source ( $1486.61 \text{ eV}$ ) was used with a power of 200 W and voltage of 12 kV. Pass energies of 75 and 25 eV were used for acquiring both survey and high-resolution spectra, respectively. Survey data were acquired from kinetic energies of  $1487\text{--}400 \text{ eV}$  with an energy step of 1 eV and 100 ms dwell time per point. The high-resolution scans were taken around the emission lines of interest with 0.1 eV steps and 100 ms dwell time per point. SpecsLab version 2.48 software was used for spectrometer control and data handling. The semiquantitative analysis was

performed from the C 1s ( $284.3 \text{ eV}$ ) signal. The samples were introduced as pellets of 8 mm diameter. UV–vis–NIR spectra were recorded in a UV-3600 Shimadzu spectrophotometer. TEM micrographs were obtained using a JEOL 2100 microscope operating at 200 kV. The samples were dispersed in oDCB and dropped onto a holey carbon copper grid (200 mesh), and the solvent was removed in a vacuum oven for 48 h. AFM was performed on an SPM Nanoscope IIIa multimode microscope working in tapping mode with an RTESPSS tip (Veeco) at a working frequency of  $\sim 235 \text{ kHz}$ . The samples were prepared by spin-coating on mica.

**Synthesis of SWCNT–Cyanine Nanoconjugate 5.** Formylcyanine **4** (20 mg) and *N*-octylglycine (20 mg) were added to pristine SWCNTs (20 mg) suspended in oDCB (10 mL). The mixture was sonicated for 10 min and heated under microwave irradiation at  $160^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h. The final product was separated from the reaction mixture by filtration over a poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE) membrane ( $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ ). The black solid was purified by successive washing in membrane with oDCB,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and MeOH. FTIR (KBr):  $\nu = 2922, 2854, 2221, 1718, 1659, 1601, 1422$  (broad), 1260, 1096, 1021, and  $800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . TGA: weight loss and temperature desorption (organic anchoring groups): 34.3%,  $650^\circ\text{C}$ . Raman:  $I_D/I_G = 0.1$ . XPS: % atomic: C ( $284.6 \text{ eV}$ ) = 93.4, O ( $532.6 \text{ eV}$ ) = 5.5, and N ( $399.5 \text{ eV}$ ) = 1.1. UV–vis–NIR (oDCB)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 896 nm.

**Synthesis of FLG–Cyanine Nanoconjugates 6.** The exfoliated FLG in dry oDCB was utilized as produced for further covalent modification. To a suspension of 25 mL of FLG in oDCB were added formylcyanine **4** (5 mg) and *N*-octylglycine (5 mg). The reaction mixture was submitted for 12 microwave cycles following the sequence specified in Table 1.

Table 1. Irradiation Steps Used with the Microwave Reactor

step	<i>T</i> ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	hold time
1	130	1
2	160	5
3	50	1

After cooling to room temperature, the resulting modified FLG was separated from the reaction mixture by filtration over a PTFE membrane ( $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ ). The black solid was purified by subsequent washing in membrane with oDCB,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and MeOH. FTIR (KBr):  $\nu = 2924, 2854, 2218, 1726, 1641, 1581, 1460, 1433, 1157, 1100$ , and  $800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . TGA: weight loss and temperature desorption (organic anchoring groups): 20.3%,  $400^\circ\text{C}$ ; 10.8%,  $650^\circ\text{C}$ . Raman:  $I_D/I_G = 0.45$ . XPS: % atomic: C ( $284.6 \text{ eV}$ ) = 81.0, O ( $532.6 \text{ eV}$ ) = 18.0, and N ( $399.5 \text{ eV}$ ) = 1.0. UV–vis–NIR (oDCB)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 896 nm.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acsomega.7b01499.

Additional TGA and first derivative curves; FTIR spectra; XPS analysis; TEM images; and UV–vis–NIR spectra (PDF)

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## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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