All-Optical Switching Effect in Novel Chiral Biazobenzene Polymer Films

Shuizhu Wu,*,† Fang Zeng,† Shenglan Yao,† Zhen Tong,† Weilong She,‡ and Duanbin Luo‡

Department of Polymer Science & Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China, and State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou 510275, China

Received September 25, 2003 Revised Manuscript Received October 27, 2003

Introduction. Nonlinear optics has been recognized as a field of research with important potential applications in optoelectronic devices. For nonlinear optics, the material must be noncentrosymmetric on the molecular and macroscopic scales. Noncentrosymmetry on the molecular scale is easy to achieve, for example, by connecting an electron donor and acceptor by a onedimensional conjugated bridge. On the other hand, macroscopic noncentrosymmetry is more difficult. Methods to achieve macroscopic noncentrosymmetry include electric poling, crystal growth, and self-assembly. An alternative approach is to use chiral materials, which are inherently noncentrosymmetric. The use of chirality in nonlinear optics has been theoretically investigated. 1,2 These studies showed that chiral contributions can increase nonlinear optical response.

Fast all-optical switches are crucial components for high-bit-rate time-division-multiplexing optical communication systems or free-space optical-digital computing systems. So far, many types of all-optical switches have been studied; among them, the azobenzene-type optical switches have received great attention recently.3 The azobenzene molecules are well-known to show reversible photoisomerization between the trans and cis forms as well as the birefringent properties upon illumination by linearly polarized light. 4,5 Ideal materials for optical switching should possess a large photoinduced birefringence and long-term stability. By introducing chirality into azobenzene polymer, it will improve the system's macroscopic noncentrosymmetry and nonlinearity, which in turn will increase the system's optical activity including birefringence. In addition, traditional all-optical switching usually requires high driving power (e.g., 1 MW/cm²), thus limiting its applications. To make practical optical switching devices, it is necessary to reduce the optical power requirements and achieve large modulation depth. To increase the magnitude and sensitivity of photoinduced birefringence, new azo polymers including chiral azo polymers are constantly being designed and synthesized.7-9 In this study, we synthesized a novel chiral biazobenzene polymer and studied its photoinduced birefringence and all-optical switching effect. The optical switching devices made herein can be operated with a relatively low driving power, a rising time and a falling time of about 0.4 ms, and a modulation depth more than 90%.

[‡] Zhongshan University.

Experimental Section. a. Synthesis. p-Amino-azobenzene, methacryloyl chloride, and N,N-dimethyl-formamide (DMF) were received from Aldrich Chemicals Co. D-(+)- α -Methylbenzylamine was received from Acros Organics. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was dried over sodium/benzophenone and distilled just before use.

The biazobenzene chromophore was synthesized by diazotization reaction and coupling with $D-(+)-\alpha$ -methylbenzylamine; biazobenzene monomer was obtained through reaction of biazobenzene chromophore with methacryloyl chloride (Scheme 1).

Sodium nitrite (3.1 g) dissolved in water (50 mL) was added into a solution of *p*-aminoazobenzene (7.9 g) dissolved in a mixture of water (50 mL) and 36% aqueous hydrogen chloride (7.2 mL). Then the solution was kept at 0-5 °C for 2 h. D-(+)- α -Methylbenzylamine (4.85 g) dissolved in a mixture of water (125 mL) and 36% aqueous hydrogen chloride (7.5 mL) was added to the above solution over 30 min, and then the solution was stirred for 1 h at 0-5 °C and 4 h at 20 °C. The precipitate was obtained by filtration, washed with a large amount of water, dried, and recrystallized from ethanol to yield the biazobenzene chromophore. Biazobenzene chromophore (2.3 g) and methacryloyl chloride (1.1 g) were dissolved in 100 mL of dry THF. Triethylamine (1.4 g) was added dropwise to the solution. After stirring for 15 h at room temperature, the solution was filtered. Then THF in the filtrate was removed, and the reaction product was washed with 2 N sodium hydroxide, 0.1 N HCl, and distilled water successively. The dark red product (biazobenzene monomer) was dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 72 h. UV-vis in THF (chromophore): $\lambda_{\rm max}=410$ nm. 1H NMR (monomer): δ (ppm), 8.1 (NH), 7.2–7.9 (aromatic H), 5.2–5.9 (C= ČH₂), 2.9–3.0 (CH₂), 1.9 (CH₃). FT-IR (monomer): 3400 cm $^{-1}$ (ν_{NH}), 3075 cm $^{-1}$ ($\nu_{C=CH_2}$), 2950 and 2870 cm $^{-1}$ (ν_{CH} aliph), 1690 cm $^{-1}$ ($\nu_{C=0}$), 1640 cm $^{-1}$ ($\nu_{C=C}$, aliph), 1600 cm⁻¹ ($\nu_{C=C}$, arom), 1500 cm⁻¹ (ν_{C-N-H}), 770 cm⁻¹ (ν_{CH} ,

The synthesized biazobenzene monomer (2 g for sample A and 1 g for sample B) was dissolved in dry DMF; 0.9 g of methyl methacrylate and 0.1 g of butyl methacrylate were added to the solution. The polymerization was carried out in the presence of azobis-(isobutyronitrile) (AIBN, 2 wt %) as an initiator. The polymerization medium was outgassed twice before heating and stirring at 70 °C for 240 h under nitrogen. Then the polymerization mixture was poured into cold methanol. The isolated ternary copolymer was redissolved in THF and precipitated in cold methanol, filtered, and finally dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 72 h: $M_{\rm w}=3.1\times10^4$, polydispersity = 1.63 (sample A); $M_{\rm w}=4.2\times10^4$, polydispersity = 1.66 (sample B). Biazobenzene chromophore content obtained through elemental analysis: 63.0 wt % for sample A and 31.5 wt % for sample B. 1 H NMR: δ (ppm), 8.1 (NH), 7.2– 7.9 (aromatic H), 4.2 (O=CCH₂), 3.6-3.8 (O-CH₃), 1.2-2.2 (CH₂), 0.9 (CH₃). FT-IR (KBr): 3200 cm⁻¹ (ν_{NH}), 2950 and 2870 cm⁻¹ (ν_{CH} aliph), 1730 cm⁻¹ ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1600 cm⁻¹ $(\nu_{\rm C=C}, \text{ arom}), 1500 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\nu_{\rm C-N-H}), 1270 \text{ and } 1150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $(\nu_{C-O-C}),\,770~cm^{-1}$ $(\nu_{CH},\,arom).$ Optical rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +10.5° (CHCl₃, C = 1 g/dL, sample B), $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +16.5°$ (CHCl₃, C = 1 g/dL, sample A).

[†] South China University of Technology.

^{*} To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: shzhwu@scut.edu.cn.

Scheme 1

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{N=N} \\ \text{N=N} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{NaNO}_2\text{/HCI} \\ \text{0-s}^0\text{C} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{0-s}^0\text{C,RT} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{N=N} \\ \text{N=N} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{4} \\ \text{CH}_{5} \\ \text{CH$$

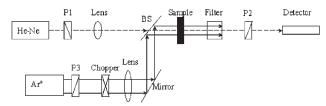


Figure 1. Experimental setup for measurement of optical switching effect and birefringence: P = polarizer; B.S. = beam

b. Film Preparation and Measurement. The biazobenzene polymer was dissolved in THF and filtered through a $0.50 \,\mu\mathrm{m}$ Teflon filter. Before casting polymer solution on the glass slide, the glass slide was cleaned by ultrasonic cleaning and then dried and wiped with lens tissue. The polymer film was prepared by casting the filtered solution on glass slide (film thickness: 41 μm for sample A and 45 μm for sample B). Then the dried film was placed in a vacuum oven at 60 °C for 4 days. FT-IR spectra were measured by using Nicolet Magna 760 FT-IR spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity Inova 500 MHz NMR spectrometer in CDCl₃. The UV-vis spectrum was recorded on a Hitachi U-3010 UV-vis spectrophotometer in THF at room temperature. Optical rotation of the polymer films was measured by using WZZ-2A polarimeter. Molecular weight and molecular weight distribution were measured by a Waters gel permeation chromatograph with 2410 RI detector. Elemental analyses were conducted by using the CHN-O fast speed analyzer (Heraeus Co., Germany). Film thickness was measured on an Alpha-Step 500 profiler.

The all-optical switching effects of the samples were measured by using the experimental setup as shown in Figure 1. An argon laser beam (514 nm) was used as the control beam. The sample was placed between two orthogonal polarizers (P1 and P2) in the path of a He-Ne laser beam (632.8 nm, probe beam). The angle between the polarization direction of polarizers P1 and P3 is 45°.

Results and Discussion. Figure 2 shows the alloptical switching effect of the samples at room temperature at the modulation frequency of 1250 Hz. Figure 3 shows the photoinduced birefringence of the samples at room temperature. It is clear that when the control beam is turned on, the intensity of the probe beam detected increases with a rising time of 0.4 ms, while when the control beam is off, the transmitted intensity of probe beam decreases with a falling time of about 0.4 ms and the modulation depth is close to 100%. Without the control beam, the samples are optically isotropic, and no birefringence can be observed. Under this

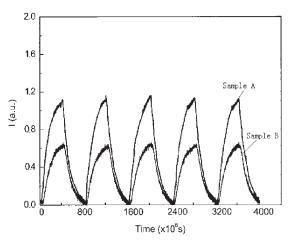


Figure 2. Intensity of the transmitted probe beam as a function of time (modulation frequency = 1250 Hz, control beam power = 12 mW).

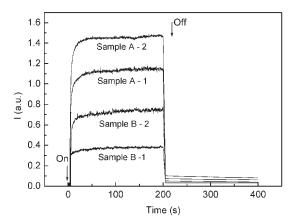


Figure 3. Photoinduced birefringence of the polymer films (on/off control beam). Control beam 1: 12 mW; 2: 9 mW.

condition, the He-Ne laser beam does not undergo any polarization modification when passing through the sample and so is completely stopped by the polarizer (P2). When the control beam is switched on, biazobenzene moieties begin to orientate by photoisomerization and the segments of polymer main chain might orient as well, and then the sample exhibits birefringence. Then the polarization of the probe beam transmitted through the sample is modified, and the probe beam can reach the detector.

From Figure 3, it can be seen that birefringence increases as the biazobenzene content in the sample increases, while birefringence decreases as the control beam power increases. When the control beam is turned off, birefringence quickly decreases; this indicates that it is reversible photoinduced birefringence, which is ideal for good all-optical switching effect. There are two mechanisms in the polymer films which influence the photoinduced birefringence, which in turn determines the optical switching effect. One is the photoisomerization reorientation of biazobenzene moieties, and the other is the rotation of biazobenzene moieties due to thermal agitation. The competition between these two mechanisms can be used to explain the experimental results. Thermal agitation comes from the thermal effect of the control beam illumination owing to the absorption of the sample. As the control beam power increases, the temperature of the sample increases; biazobenzene chromophore moieties which are oriented due to photoisomerization are easier to return to their initial random state. Therefore, with higher control beam power, thermal disturbance which enhances the rotation of biazobenzene moieties and disorders the alignment of the sample becomes stronger, which in turn weakens the photoinduced birefringence.

In summary, chiral biazobenzene polymers have been synthesized. Large birefringence and all-optical switching effect have been realized in the polymer films at low optical driving power. The ability to induce large optical birefringence in the polymer films is expected to find applications in high-speed photonic devices, such as spatial light modulators, filters, polarizers, and beam splitters for optical communication and image processing.

Acknowledgment. This work is supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project No. 50173007 and 59803003), Guangdong Provincial Scientific & Technological Plan of China (Grant No. A1060201 and 980505), Guangzhou Municipal Government (Project No. 2002J1-C0111 and 2002J1-C0051), and the Visiting Scholar Foundation of Key Lab. in University of China.

Supporting Information Available: FTIR spectra, NMR ¹H spectra, and UV-vis spectrum. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

References and Notes

- (1) Verbiest, T.; Kauranen, M.; Persoons, A. J. Mater. Chem. **1999**, *9*, 2005.
- Verbiest, T.; Persoons, A. J. Nonlinear Opt. Phys. 1999, 8,
- (3) Holland, N. B.; Hugel, T.; Nuert, G.; Cattani-Scholz, A.; Renner, C.; Oesterhelt, D.; Moroder, L.; Seitz, M.; Gaub, H. E. Macromolecules 2003, 36, 2015.
- Joo, W. J.; Oh, C. H.; Song, S. K.; Kim, P. S.; Han, Y. K. J. Phys. Chem. B 2001, 105, 8322.
- (5) Lee, H. K.; Doi, K.; Harada, H.; Tsutsumi, O.; Kanazawa, A.; Shiono, T.; Ikeda, T. J. Phys. Chem. B 2000, 104, 7023.
- (6) Digonnet, M. J. F.; Sadowski, R. W.; Shaw, H. J.; Pantell,
- R. H. *Opt. Fiber Technol.* **1997**, *3*, 44. Kozlovsky, M. V.; Lazarev, V. V. *Macromol. Chem. Phys.* **2003**, *204*, 1226.
- (8) Kozlovsky, M. V.; Podgornov, F. V.; Wang, G.; Haase, W. Phys. Status Solidi A 2003, 198, 242.
- Kim, M. J.; Shin, B. G.; Kim, J. J.; Kim, D. Y. *J. Am. Chem.* Soc. **2002**, 124, 3503.

MA0354445