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Dimana Nazarova, Lian Nedelchev*, and Svetlana Mintova

Birefringence improvement in azopolymer doped with MFI zeolite nanoparticles

Abstract: Hybrid organic/inorganic materials based on combination of polymers and inorganic nanoparticles (NP) attract considerable attention due to their advantageous electrical, optical, or mechanical properties. Recently it was reported that doping photopolymers with nanoparticles allows to achieve near 100% net diffraction efficiency in case of conventional holographic recording. Thus, we have synthesized novel organic/inorganic composite materials by incorporating MFI (Mordenite Framework Inverted) type zeolite nanoparticles in an amorphous side-chain azopolymer. A considerable improvement of the photoresponse in thin films of these composite materials has been observed compared to the non-doped samples – nearly 25% increase of the saturated value of the birefringence. Moreover the photoinduced birefringence is stable in time which allows these materials to be used as media for diffractive optical elements with high efficiency and unique polarization properties.

Keywords: Azobenzene polymer; MFI zeolite nanoparticles; Nanocomposite materials; Photoinduced birefringence; Polarimetric measurement

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1 Introduction

Since the possibility to record high-efficient polarization diffraction gratings in azobenzene materials has been established in 1984 [1], they became subject of intensive re-

search. As a result, variety of azobenzene materials and particularly azopolymers have been studied. The recording is based on the selective *trans-cis* isomerization and the consecutive reorientation of the *trans* azobenzenes [1–4]. The photoinduced motion of the azobenzene moieties results in formation of relief gratings on the surface [5–8] and chiral structures in the volume of the azo materials [9–13], allows to record polarization holographic gratings and optical elements with unique polarization properties [14–16] and also to use them for reversible optical storage of information [4, 17–21].

The photoresponse of an azopolymer is mainly characterized by the maximal value of the photoinduced linear birefringence: Δn_{max} . As known, the azobenzene materials are optically negative, therefore this parameter is defined as follows: $\Delta n = n_{\perp} - n_{\parallel}$. The magnitude of Δn_{max} is also closely related to the maximal value of the diffraction efficiency, when recording a polarization hologram in the film. Different methods are used aimed to increase the value of the photoinduced anisotropy – specific architectures of the polymers or thermally assisted recording [22] intended to improve the mobility of the azobenzene molecules. An example of the advantages given by the hybrid organic/inorganic materials has been recently reported: photopolymers doped with nanoparticles (NP) make it possible to achieve near 100% net diffraction efficiency in case of conventional holographic recording [23, 24]. Similar effect is observed also by Leite et al. in nanocomposites both for holographic and sensor applications [25].

For this reason, we have investigated organic/inorganic composite materials prepared by incorporating pure silica Mordenite Framework Inverted (MFI) zeolite nanoparticles in an amorphous azopolymer. The *trans-cis* isomerization of azobenzene chromophores requires a free volume and if it is limited, the reorientation of the azobenzenes is impeded resulting in lower Δn_{max} [26]. When inorganic nanoparticles are introduced in the polymer film, the interlacing of the azobenzene molecules close to the surface of the NP is reduced which results in enhanced mobility.

Here we present a study of the photoresponse of the composite films i.e. the value of Δn_{max} depending on the concentration of the doped MFI nanoparticles.

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2 Experimental procedures

2.1 Synthesis and characterization of the MFI zeolite nanoparticles

Pure silica MFI-type zeolite was synthesized through a procedure described in [27–29]. After completing the synthesis, the crystalline suspension was purified by high-speed centrifugation in three subsequent cycles and redispersed in water. The size of the nanoparticles was determined by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) using a JEOL 2010 FEG operating at 200 kV. As seen in Fig. 1, the nanocrystals are rectangular with sizes about 15 x 25 nm and exhibit almost plate-like morphology.

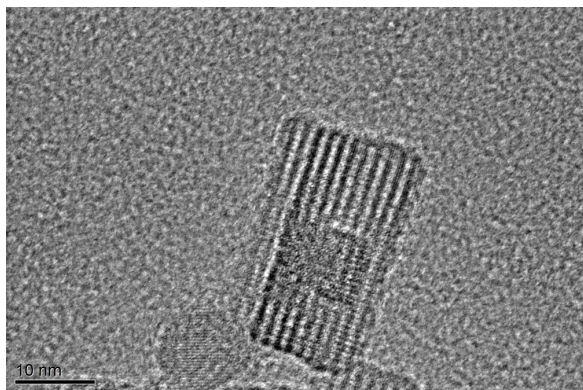


Figure 1: TEM image of a MFI zeolite nanoparticle.

2.2 Chemical structure of the azopolymer matrix and preparation of the thin films

The azopolymer used as organic host in our nanocomposite samples is an amorphous side-chain polymer and its structure is shown in Fig. 2. The polymer is denoted as P_1 and was synthesized according to a procedure described earlier [30]. Three stages can be outlined in this process: (a) synthesis of an azodye; (b) preparation of a chromophore monomers from the azodye and acryloyl chloride; (c) polymerization of the chromophore monomers. During the first stage the azodye 4-(4-hydroxyphenylazo)benzonitrile was prepared by dissociation of 4-aminobenzonitrile and coupling with phenol using standard technology. Then by etherification of the dye with acryloyl chloride the azodye monomer was obtained. Finally, the polymer was synthesized by radical-type polymerization. The molecular weight of P_1 as determined by

GPC is $M_w = 14600$ and its glass transition temperature measured by DSC is $T_g = 106^\circ\text{C}$.

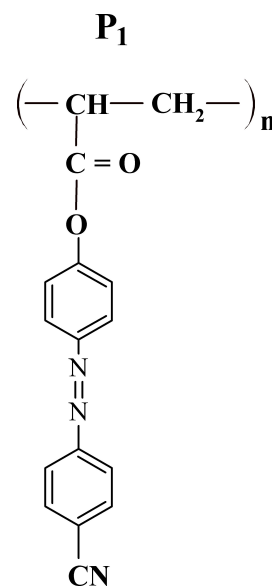


Figure 2: Structure of the azopolymer P_1 .

In order to prepare thin films for optical testing, each polymer was dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane, MFI zeolite nanoparticles were added to obtain the desired concentrations and the solutions were spin coated at 1500 rpm onto glass substrates. Apart from the films made from non-doped (or “pure”) polymers, five other NP concentrations relative to the azopolymer were used – $C = 0.5, 1, 2, 5$ and 10 wt. %. All of the obtained samples are with good optical quality i.e. no scattering or surface defects are visually observed.

2.3 Determination of the samples thickness

The precise value of the samples thickness, denoted as d , is essential to accurately determine their optical properties, namely the absorbance spectra and the birefringence. The thickness is measured by high-precision Talystep profilometer with 1 nm vertical and $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ horizontal resolution, additionally upgraded with a digital recording device connected to a PC. A groove is made on the surface of each sample, inside which the nanocomposite film is removed and the distance between the “plateau” and the bottom of the groove corresponds to the layer’s thickness. In order to ensure that the glass substrate is not affected, we use a tip with hardness lower than the hardness of glass. On the other hand, the obtained profiles clearly show that the

polymer film is completely removed at the bottom of the groove.

In spite of the same conditions during the spin coating of all samples (same amounts of polymer/solvent and also same rotation speed), there are still some variations in the thicknesses of the films and they are in the range 0.5 – 0.7 μm , as seen in Table 1. The uncertainty of the thickness measurement for our samples, quantified by its dispersion, is 5%.

2.4 Spectrophotometric characterization

The samples absorbance spectra were determined using a Varian Cary 5E spectrophotometer. The data directly obtained from the measurement were the spectra of transmittance $T(\lambda)$ which were then transformed to absorbance α using the Beer-Lambert law i.e.

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{d} \log(T). \quad (1)$$

As indicated by Eq. 1, to make a correct comparison of the optical properties of the nanocomposite films, the data about the film thickness d are very important.

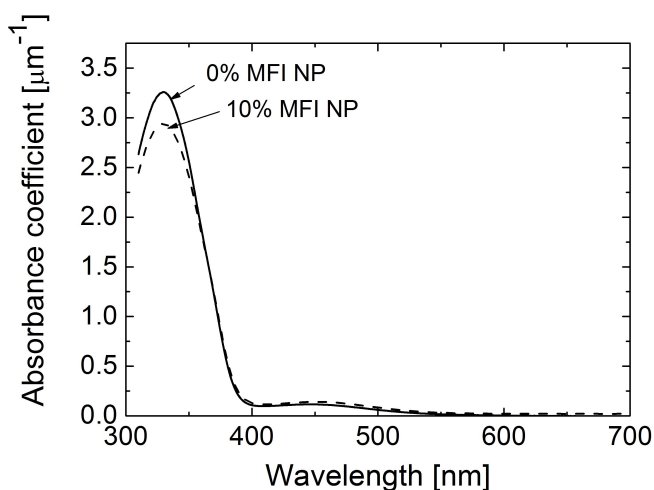


Figure 3: Absorbance spectra of the non-doped azopolymer sample (—) and the sample with highest concentration (10 wt.%) of the MFI NP (---).

Fig. 3 presents the spectra of absorbance for the samples with 0 % and 10 wt.% concentration of the doped nanoparticles. The spectra indicate that the addition of MFI NP does not shift the peak of absorbance and its maximum is at 330 nm. It is also seen that doping even 10 % of NPs does not give raise to scattering outside the absorbance band (beyond 500 nm) i.e. there is no increase

of the absorbance coefficient. This is also confirmed by the visual observation of the films – they are with good optical quality and high transparency.

3 Results

3.1 Polarimetric setup and calculation

The photoresponse was evaluated by classical polarimetric setup where the sample is positioned between two crossed polarizers with axes oriented at $\pm 45^\circ$ with respect to the vertical. Vertically polarized beam from a Diode-Pumped Solid State (DPSS) laser at 473 nm and intensity 400 mW/cm^2 was used to induce birefringence in the film. It was probed with a He-Ne laser at 633 nm and intensity 20 mW/cm^2 , which does not practically influence the recording, as 633 nm is outside the absorbance band of the samples (see Fig. 3). From the intensity I of the probe beam transmitted through the system, the value of the photoinduced birefringence can be easily determined using the following equation:

$$\Delta n = \frac{\lambda_{probe}}{\pi d} \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{I/I_0}, \quad (2)$$

where d is the thickness of the layer and I_0 is the intensity of the probe beam before the start of the recording and at parallel polarizers. The intensity is measured with digital optical power meter (Thorlabs PM100) and recorded on a computer in real time.

3.2 Measurement of the photoinduced birefringence

The experimental results obtained with this experimental setup are presented in Fig. 4a. For each sample the measurement cycle is 600 s (or 10 min) divided into three periods: (i) initial stage of 60 s before the recording is started to evaluate the background noise, (ii) 300 s of irradiation with the pump laser, sufficient to reach saturation of the photoinduced birefringence, and (iii) 240 s of relaxation, after the recording beam has been stopped, to estimate the stability of the recorded birefringence.

It is easier to compare the data for all samples if we define a parameter called “Increase ratio” (IR) in the following way:

$$IR(C) = \frac{\Delta n_{max}(C) - \Delta n_{max}(0)}{\Delta n_{max}(0)} \cdot 100\%, \quad (3)$$

where $\Delta n_{max}(C)$ is the maximal saturated value of the photoinduced birefringence for nanocomposite film with con-

Table 1: Data for the thickness of all investigated samples.

Concentration of MFI zeolite NP relative to the azopolymer, C [%]	0	0.5	1	2	5	10
Sample thickness, d [μm]	0.57	0.47	0.63	0.47	0.51	0.68

centration of the NP relative to the azopolymer C , and $\Delta n_{\max}(0)$ is the maximal saturated value of the photoinduced birefringence for the non-doped (or “pure”) film. For our samples $\Delta n_{\max}(0) = 0.021$, $\Delta n_{\max}(1\%) = 0.026$ and $\Delta n_{\max}(10\%) = 0.022$. As clearly seen in Fig. 4b, the values of Δn_{\max} for all the nanocomposite films exceed the corresponding value for the pure polymer film (i.e. $IR > 0$). The increase of the birefringence is highest ($IR \approx 25\%$) for the sample with concentration of the MFI nanoparticles relative to the azopolymer $P_1 C = 1\%$. The peak in the dependence $IR(C)$ is most likely related to the increase of the mobility of azochromophores caused by the free volume created at the contact surface between the azo molecules and the nanoparticles. At higher concentrations of the dopant though (5 and 10 wt. %), the value of Δn_{\max} starts to decrease. A possible reason for this effect is the fact that the NP themselves are not photoactive and do not directly contribute to the build-up of the birefringence. Evidently, at increased concentrations of the NPs this effect prevails.

Other parameters that describe the response of a photobirefringent material are the response time and the time stability. Response time τ is a parameter defined as the time needed to reach 80% of the saturated birefringence value Δn_{\max} at a given laser intensity [19]. Hence, the response time is a convenient single parameter that allows to compare the time and energy required to record certain value of birefringence in different layers. The time stability is calculated as the percent ratio of the birefringence retained by the sample after certain time of relaxation (in this case 240 s) to the maximal birefringence value Δn_{\max} . Our experimental data indicate that the response time is in the range 18–23 s, the time stability is about 86–88 % and the two parameters are virtually independent on the NP concentration C .

4 Discussion

The present observation of the enhancement of the photoreponse on doping MFI nanoparticles in an amorphous azopolymer confirms our earlier studies where azopolymers were doped with ZnO [31, 32] and SiO₂ nanoparticles [33]. It is also supported by the results published by

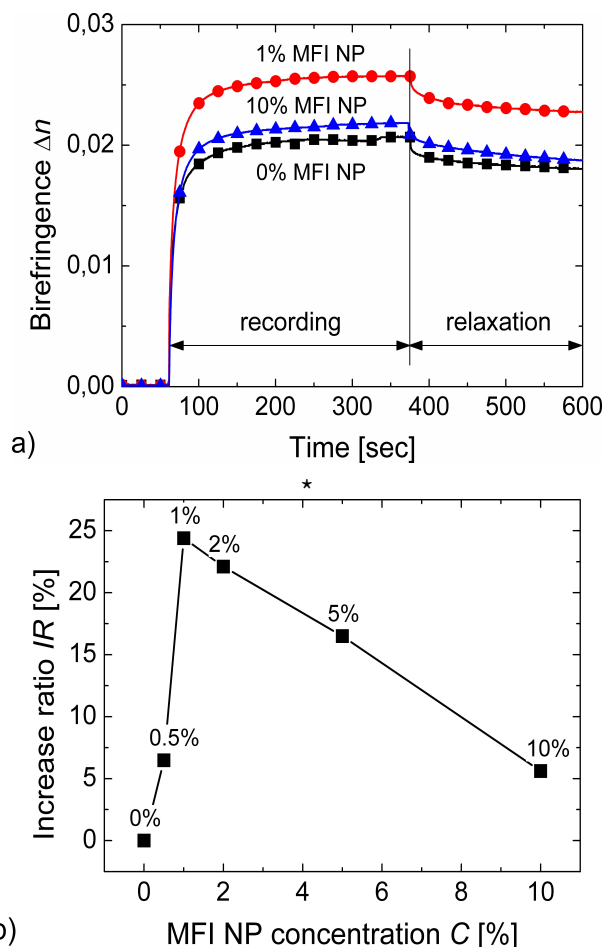


Figure 4: a) Time dependence of the photoinduced birefringence in non-doped and doped samples (1% and 10% concentration of the MFI nanoparticles) based on the amorphous azopolymer P_1 ($I_{\text{recording}} = 400 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, $\lambda = 473 \text{ nm}$); b) Increase ratio IR vs. the concentration of MFI nanoparticles C (the filled squares are experimental data points, the lines are given to guide the eye).

Zhou et al. [34] in polymer containing azo group and MMA doped with silver NPs – it was found that at certain wavelengths, specifically 442 nm, there is a considerable increase in the value of the photo-induced transmittance.

Another interesting point is that MFI zeolite nanoparticles could be used in medicine, in particular in toxicology [35]. It is possible that the nanocomposites of the photoaddressable azopolymer and these nanoparticles can find applications in photoselective disease treatment.

To summarize, we observed a considerable improvement of the photoresponse in composite materials consisting of azopolymer doped with MFI zeolite nanoparticles in relation to the non-doped samples – approximately 25 % increase of the saturated value of the birefringence. These anisotropic nanocomposites can be used as media for polarization holographic storage or recording of diffractive optical elements with high efficiency and unique polarization properties.

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