

Salt-induced thermochromism of a conjugated polyelectrolyte[†]

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We report here the photophysical properties of a water-soluble conjugated polythiophene with cationic side-chains. When dissolved in aqueous buffer solution (PBS, phosphate buffered saline), there is ordering of the polymer chains due to the presence of the salts, in contrast to pure water, where a random-coil conformation is adopted at room temperature. The ordering leads to a pronounced colour change of the solution (the absorption maximum shifts from 400 nm to 525 nm). Combining resonance Raman spectroscopy with density functional theory computations, we show a significant backbone planarization in the ordered phase. Moreover, the ratio of ordered phase to random-coil phase in PBS solution, as well as the extent of intermolecular interactions in the ordered phase, can be tuned by varying the temperature. Femtosecond transient absorption spectroscopy reveals that the excited-state behaviour of the polyelectrolyte is strongly affected by the degree of ordering. While triplet state formation is favoured in the random-coil chains, the ordered chains show a weak yield of polarons, related to interchain interactions. The investigated polyelectrolyte has been previously used as a biological DNA sensor, based on optical transduction when the conformation of the polyelectrolyte changes during assembly with the biomolecule. Therefore, our results, by correlating the photophysical properties of the polyelectrolyte to backbone and intermolecular conformation in a biologically relevant buffer, provide a significant step forward in understanding the mechanism of the biological sensing.

Introduction

Conjugated polymers, and in particular polythiophene derivatives, have emerged as important materials for organic electronics, including applications in photovoltaics, light-emitting diodes and field effect transistors.^{1–7} At the basis of this success, their favourable optoelectronic properties are of high scientific interest. P3HT (poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl)), a state-of-the-art solar cell material, has been extensively investigated in organic solvents and in solid-state thin films. It was shown that the absorption and emission spectra, as well as the excited-state properties, are strongly determined by the intrachain polymer conformation

and by interchain aggregation.^{7–22} Conjugated polymers can be synthesised with ionic side-chains, yielding conjugated polyelectrolytes (CPEs), which combine the optoelectronic properties of π -conjugation in the backbone with solubility in highly polar solvents and the electrostatic behaviour of polyelectrolytes.²³ CPEs provide the unique opportunity to manipulate the conformation of conjugated polymers in water and to correlate this to their photophysical behaviour. Besides the effects of solvent and temperature that have been thoroughly studied in non-ionic conjugated polymers,^{7–9,11,19,24} additional questions related to the variability in their optical properties with the nature and sign of the charged side chains, the solution pH and ionic strength in the aqueous medium can be addressed in CPEs.

Understanding the photophysical processes operative in CPEs associated with a certain backbone conformation is not only of high fundamental significance, but is also important both for optoelectronic as well as biological applications. Indeed, beyond their use in electronic devices,^{23,25} the water-solubility and biocompatibility of CPEs has been exploited in biological applications, for bioelectrochemistry,²⁶ biosensing,^{27–29} cell imaging,^{30,31} drug delivery,³² as well as for anticancer and antimicrobial activity.^{33–35} The photophysics of CPEs play a key role in the action mechanism of those applications. In optoelectronic devices, CPEs can be used as thin injection layers between the electrodes and

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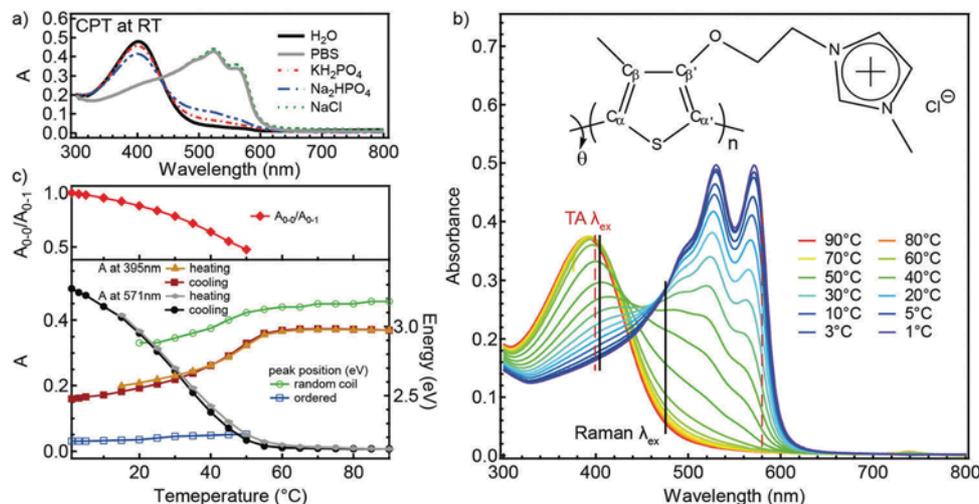


Fig. 1 (a) Absorption spectra of CPT (7.3×10^{-5} M, monomeric basis) in pure water, in PBS buffer and in different salt solutions at the relevant concentration of PBS (KH₂PO₄ 1.06 mM, Na₂HPO₄ 2.97 mM and NaCl 155 mM) at room temperature. (b) Absorption spectra of CPT in PBS at different temperatures between 1 °C and 90 °C. Excitation wavelengths for TA (red dashed lines) and RR (black solid lines) measurements are also shown. Inset: Chemical structure of CPT. (c) Spectral characteristics of CPT in PBS as a function of temperature: A_{0-0}/A_{0-1} ratio (top), absorbance upon heating and cooling extracted at 395 and 571 nm (bottom, left axis) and peak position of the broad random-coil red-shifted absorption and of the 0–0 peak of the structured blue-shifted absorption of the ordered chains (bottom, right axis).

highly emissive neutral conjugated polymers³⁶ or in hybrid devices with perovskites,³⁷ therefore investigation of charge transfer states and their lifetimes is central to the operation of such devices. The detection of the triplet excited state of CPEs is crucial for the generation of singlet oxygen and subsequent light-activated antibacterial activity,³⁸ while polaron formation and extension of their lifetime is an important target for cationic CPEs employed in artificial photosynthesis.³⁹ CPE-based biosensing, which promises the development of simple biological assays,^{23,27–29} relies on strong changes in the optical properties of the CPE following selective assembly with the biomolecule of interest *via* electrostatic, π -stacking and H-bonding interactions. For instance, the cationic polythiophene derivative **1** (inset of Fig. 1), to which we will refer to as CPT, forms well-defined complexes with anionic single DNA strands.^{40–44} Upon addition of the complementary DNA strand, hybridization is selectively transduced *via* a colour change, induced by conformational modifications in the CPT backbone.

Interestingly, assembly with DNA affects the photophysics of CPT in a sequence-dependent way,⁴⁰ but a precise understanding of the DNA-induced conformational changes that lead to the observed optical effects is currently missing. Working towards this aim, we present here a spectroscopic study of CPT in the aqueous solution of interest, *i.e.* in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), a buffer commonly used when working with DNA and other biomolecules. In order to correlate the photophysical properties of CPT to chain conformation and aggregation, we have manipulated the structural aspects using salt and temperature effects. Even though the temperature range we use in our study extends outside the one suitable for biological applications, we consider temperature here as a stimulus that changes the polymer conformation to simulate the situation upon binding with different DNA sequences, focusing on understanding the photophysics of the polymer alone before delving into a more complicated system.

Temperature-controlled order–disorder transitions have been previously studied in solutions of non-ionic polymers such as polythiophenes^{9,45} and analogues of PPV (poly(*p*-phenylene vinylene)),^{46,47} confirming that the intra- and interchain electronic coupling resulting from the molecular conformation and aggregation can be tuned with temperature.⁴⁶ Some reports of thermochromic behaviour have appeared about CPEs,^{48,49} however, those are limited to the stationary optical properties. Using stationary absorption, resonance Raman (RR) and femtosecond transient absorption (TA) spectroscopy, together with density functional theory (DFT) computations, we show that CPT adopts two types of conformations in PBS solution (random-coiled and ordered), the ratio of which can be controlled by temperature. We find that the conformation of CPT has a significant impact on the excited-state behaviour of the polyelectrolyte. Indeed, the dis-ordered phase of CPT leads to triplet state formation, while the ordered phase shows a weak yield of polarons following photo-excitation.

Experimental methods

Materials

Cationic poly(1*H*-imidazolium,1-methyl-3-[2-[(4-methyl-3-thienyl)oxy]ethyl], chloride), abbreviated here as CPT (cationic polythiophene), was synthesised as previously described.^{43,44} It has a molecular weight (M_w) of 22 kDa ($M_n = 11$ kDa), with a polydispersity index (PDI) of 2.0. Each monomer unit of 262.8 g mol⁻¹ contains one positive charge on the ionic side-chain, compensated by a Cl⁻ counter ion. A stock solution of CPT (monomeric concentration of 2×10^{-3} M) was prepared in water (purified through a Synergy water purification system) and stored in the freezer. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) was purchased from Thermo Fisher

Scientific (catalogue number: 10010-031, pH 7.4, KH_2PO_4 1.06 mM, Na_2HPO_4 2.97 mM, NaCl 155 mM) and was used to dilute the CPT stock solution to a monomeric concentration of 7.3×10^{-5} M for stationary absorption measurements and of 1.5×10^{-4} M for TA and RR experiments. The different concentrations had a negligible effect on the shape of the absorption spectrum (Fig. S1 of the ESI⁺).

Temperature control

Temperature control during absorption and TA measurements was achieved using a stand-alone Peltier-based temperature-controlled cuvette holder (Flash300/E, Quantum Northwest). The cuvette was placed inside the holder, set to the required temperature and the temperature was allowed to stabilize for 5–10 min. A small magnetic stir bar was placed in the cuvette and the stirring speed could be controlled with the cuvette holder. Below 10 °C, nitrogen was flushed inside the cuvette holder in order to avoid condensation on the cuvette.

Stationary absorption spectroscopy

Absorption spectra were recorded with a UV/VIS/NIR Lambda 900 spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer). A quartz cuvette with an optical path length of 10 mm (Starna Cells Inc.) was placed inside the temperature-controlled holder.

Transient absorption spectroscopy

Transient absorption (TA) spectra were recorded using femto-second pulsed laser pump-probe spectroscopy. The solutions were placed in a quartz cuvette with an optical path length of 2 mm (Starna Cells Inc.) placed inside the temperature-controlled holder and held by a piece of aluminium. Pump excitation at 400 nm (200 fs resolution) was achieved by frequency doubling the fundamental 800 nm laser output (from a Ti:sapphire laser system with regenerative amplification providing 35 fs pulses at a repetition rate of 1 kHz, Astrella, Coherent). As an alternative, an excitation beam at 580 nm (<100 fs resolution) was generated with a commercial optical parametric amplifier (OPerA Solo, Coherent). The pump diameter was about 1 mm and the pump intensity was varied between 150 and 1500 nJ to keep the number of absorbed photons constant. The probe beam consisted of a white light continuum (~450–1200 nm) generated by passing a portion of the 800 nm amplified Ti:sapphire output through a 5 mm thick sapphire window. Either 720 nm low pass filters or 850 nm long pass filters were used to remove the remaining fundamental intensity from the white light, when the visible and the near-infrared (NIR) parts of the spectrum were recorded separately. The probe intensity was negligible compared to the pump intensity and the spot size was much smaller (probe energy of <5 nJ, probe diameter of about 160 μm). The probe pulses were time delayed with respect to the pump pulses by means of a computer-controlled translation stage. The probe beam was split before the sample into a signal beam (transmitted through the sample and overlapped with the pump beam) and a reference beam. The signal and reference beams were detected separately using a pair of spectrographs (home-built prism spectrometers) equipped with 512×58 pixels back-thinned CCDs (Hamamatsu S07030-0906) and

assembled by Entwicklungsbüro Stresing, Berlin. The pump beam was chopped at half the amplifier frequency to improve the sensitivity of the set-up. The transmitted intensity of the signal beam was recorded shot-by-shot and it was corrected for laser intensity fluctuations using the reference beam. The single shot TA spectra were averaged 3000 times at each time delay and the entire range of measured time delays (between –4 ps and 1 ns) was scanned 5 times, without any noticeable signs of degradation. Wavelength calibration was accomplished with a series of 10 nm bandpass filters. To avoid polarization effects, the relative polarization of the probe and pump pulses was set at the magic angle. All spectra were corrected for the chirp of the white-light probe. MATLAB and IgorPro software were used for data analysis.

Resonance Raman spectroscopy

The samples were excited at 405 and 473 nm with CW diode lasers (MonopowerTM 405-50-MM, Alphalas, and Ultralasers, 473 nm, 50 mW OEM DPSS Laser). The excitation light was focused into a spinning cell consisting of an EPR fused silica tube (diameter: 4 mm) attached to a rheostat-controlled motor for choice of rotation speed. Use of the spinning cell prolonged the lifetime of the samples. Very modest excitation powers (2.3 mW) were employed to avoid decomposition of the sample. For temperature-dependent measurements, the tube was placed in a thermal mantle that was thermostated by a water bath at the desired temperature. The Raman scattered light was collected in a backscattering geometry and delivered to a 0.75 m focal-length Czerny–Turner spectrograph (SpectraPro, SP2760i, Princeton Instruments), equipped with a 1200 grooves per mm UV-enhanced holographic grating. The slit width was set to 100 μm providing for 5 cm^{-1} spectral resolution at the wavelengths used in this work. The scattered light was detected by a LN₂-cooled 2048×512 pixel, back-illuminated UV-enhanced CCD detector (Spec10:2KBV/LN, Princeton Instruments). Each spectrum presented here is the accumulation of 12×5 min spectra. Frequency calibration of the spectra was accomplished with the use of cyclohexane. MATLAB and ORIGIN software were used for spectral treatment and analysis.

Computational details

The effects of the polymer backbone planarity on the Raman spectra and absorption energies were investigated using a set of geometries of substituted quaterthiophenes optimized under constrain. The geometries were based on the scan of the wobble $[0, 180^\circ]$ torsion mode of the three \angle SCCS dihedral angles (θ). Chlorine anions were added at 3 Å from the geometric center of each charged imidazole ring, located in the side chain. Geometries were optimized in gas phase at the B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31G(d) level, keeping the three \angle SCCS angle frozen at the same θ value. Raman spectra were computed at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level;⁵⁰ peaks were broadened with a full width at half maximum of 30 cm^{-1} , and the spectra were scaled according to $I_{\nu_{C\alpha=C\beta}} = 1.0$. Absorption energies were computed at the

CAM-B3LYP/6-311G(d) level.⁵¹ All computations were performed in the Gaussian09 code.⁵²

Results

Temperature-dependent absorption spectra

The stationary absorption spectra at room temperature (25 °C) for CPT in pure water and in PBS buffer solution are shown in Fig. 1a. In water, CPT displays an unstructured broad absorption band peaking at 402 nm (3.08 eV), in agreement with a previous report.⁵³ A similar broad absorption (with maximum in the 440–450 nm region) is typically observed at room temperature for dilute P3HT solutions in good organic solvents such as chloroform, tetrahydrofuran or chlorobenzene.^{7,9,11,14,19,21} In analogy to the P3HT data, we ascribe the absorption of aqueous CPT solution to an intrachain π - π^* transition in polymer chains having disordered random-coil conformations. The blue-shift of the CPT absorption in water compared to P3HT in solvents such as chlorobenzene is mostly due to solvatochromic effects, which are dominated by dispersion interactions between the polyelectrolyte backbone and the solvent (Fig. S2 of the ESI† shows the dependence of the CPT absorption on the solvent refractive index).⁵³ When CPT is dissolved in the PBS buffer solution, the broad absorption band around 402 nm is much less pronounced; instead the spectrum is dominated by a red-shifted absorption band with clear vibronic structure and peaks at 565 nm (2.19 eV, 0–0 transition), 525 nm (2.36 eV, 0–1 transition) and ~495 nm (2.50 eV) (Fig. 1a). The maximum at room temperature is at the 0–1 peak, and the spacing between the 0–0 and the 0–1 transitions corresponds to ~168 meV (1355 cm⁻¹), which can be attributed to the symmetric C=C stretching and C–C intra-ring vibrational modes of the thiophene units (see description of the Raman modes below). Again by comparison to P3HT, where a similar red-shifted structured absorption is present in poor solvents or solid-state thin films (with the 0–0 transition typically above 600 nm),^{7,10,14,16,19,21} the structured absorption band for CPT in PBS solution is assigned to more ordered polymer chains, having more planar and extended backbone conformations, and possibly showing interchain interactions in aggregates, as further elaborated in the Discussion. Inspection of the absorption spectra of CPT in solutions of the separate salts present in PBS at the relevant concentration shows that mainly the Cl⁻ anions, which are present at a high concentration of 155 mM, are at the origin of the important spectral changes in the presence of the buffer (Fig. 1a). As shown in Fig. S3 of the ESI,† a much weaker ordering effect was achieved at low NaCl concentration (1.06 mM) or at high Na₂HPO₄ concentration (155 mM), showing that it is specifically the high concentration of Cl⁻ (and not of Na⁺ or total ionic strength) that induces the observed spectral changes.

To gain more insight to the conformation-induced optical properties of CPT in PBS buffer solution, we carried out temperature-dependent absorption measurements (from 1 °C to 90 °C). The spectra are shown in Fig. 1b (for clarity, different temperature ranges are depicted separately in Fig. S4, ESI†). Data was recorded upon cooling the solution, but any hysteresis

with respect to the prior heating is negligible (Fig. 1c and Fig. S5, ESI†). At the higher investigated temperatures, *i.e.* between 90 °C and 70 °C, only the broad signature of the disordered random-coil polymer chains is seen. In this range, there is a small red-shift (from 390 nm to 392 nm) and increase in intensity (<1%) of the absorption band with decreasing temperature. Based on previous work, we assign this mainly to a decrease of torsional disorder of the polymer chains in the random-coil phase (leading to an increase in conjugation length),⁹ and to temperature-induced changes in the solvent refractive index.¹¹ Below 70 °C, the red-shift of the structureless absorption band continues to ~430 nm at 20 °C (yielding a total shift of 296 meV between 90 °C and 20 °C, Fig. 1c). At the same time, the intensity of this absorption band (representative of the random-coil conformations) decreases and the intensity of the structured absorption band above 450 nm (due to the more ordered polymer chains) concomitantly increases. A clear isosbestic point between the two spectral signatures is only visible below 20 °C, because it is masked by the spectral red-shift of the high-energy (random-coil) band that takes place down to 20 °C, in parallel to the conversion between the random-coil and more ordered conformations, and by the high polydispersity of the polymer (see Discussion).⁹ The temperature evolution of the absorption intensity at 395 nm (random-coil) and 571 nm (ordered chains) in Fig. 1c reveals that the conversion occurs over a broad temperature range (between 55 °C and 5 °C). At the lowest measurable temperature of 1 °C the CPT chains are essentially in the more ordered conformations, and even the absorption around 400 nm has a predominant contribution of more ordered species (as further shown by the TA data below). Interestingly, we observe changes in the shape of the low-energy absorption band corresponding to the ordered CPT chains, when the temperature is decreased. At 50 °C the 0–0 vibronic peak is suppressed, but as the temperature is further reduced, there is a weak red-shift of the 0–0 band (by ~50 meV between 45 °C and 1 °C) and an important increase of the relative intensity of the 0–0 peak with respect to the 0–1 peak (Fig. 1b and c). At 1 °C, the 0–0 to 0–1 peak ratio is close to 1. The observed spectral shifts for both the disordered and ordered species and the changes in the 0–0 to 0–1 peak ratio of the ordered phase hamper deconvolution of the spectra into the contributions of random-coil and ordered polymer chains, as has been reported in previous studies.^{9,16} In pure water (Fig. S6, ESI†), the red-shift and increase of intensity (by 12%) of the broad ~400 nm absorption band due to an increase of the conjugation length in the random-coil polymer chains with decreasing temperature is very pronounced. However, the signature of the low-energy structured absorption band only appears very weakly below 15 °C, indicating that the conversion from the random-coil conformation to more ordered species does not efficiently take place in the accessible temperature range (above freezing), as chain ordering is not favoured without PBS.

Resonance Raman studies

We have explored the conformational changes of CPT in PBS buffer solution as a function of temperature using resonance Raman spectroscopy. We have excited the polymer at two

different wavelengths (405 and 473 nm, see Fig. 1b), in order to probe the disordered coiled and more ordered CPT conformations, respectively. We begin with the room temperature RR spectra of CPT in PBS in the fingerprint region excited at 405 nm (top of Fig. 2a and Fig. S7, ESI[†]). Two intense bands are observed at 1498 and 1405 cm^{-1} , while weaker bands are observed as shoulders at 1365, 1454, and 1534 cm^{-1} , and in the lower wavenumber region at ~ 800 , 885 and 965 cm^{-1} . We have carried out DFT computations in a gas phase model of a CPT tetramer (see Computational details), in order to assign the Raman bands, as most of the Raman literature on oligothiophenes and polythiophenes has focused on non-substituted thiophenes or alkyl substituted thiophenes, such as P3HT, but not on polythiophenes with cationic side-chains. In agreement with this previous literature,^{54–60} the computed Raman spectra, shown at the bottom of Fig. 2a for different conformers, are dominated by two main vibrational bands (ν_2 and ν_6), which originate from the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}$ thiophene ring bond stretch and the $C_{\beta}-C_{\beta'}$ ring stretch mixed with the $C_{\alpha}-C_{\alpha'}$ inter-thiophene stretch, respectively, with participation of C-H bending in the side chains (see Table 1 and Fig. S8.1–S8.6 for detailed spectra). Small differences in the computed features and the band

frequencies reported in previous work on P3HT emerge from steric hindrance and the strong coulombic interactions between the side chains, which induce distortions of the thiophene backbone (see optimized structures in Fig. S8.7, ESI[†]). Previous reports show that alkoxy substitution at the 3 position of the thiophene causes splitting of the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}$ symmetric stretch band to one assigned to the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}(\text{H})$ and one to the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}(\text{O})$ stretch, with the latter at lower frequencies than the former, which remains at similar frequencies as in alkyl-substituted polythiophenes.^{56,57} This vibration is visible in the computed spectra and is associated with the ν_3 band (see Fig. S8.1–S8.6 (ESI[†]) for more resolved and detailed spectra). Based on the computations, the 1498 and 1405 cm^{-1} bands in the experimental spectra are, therefore, assigned to the thiophene $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}(\text{H})$ symmetric stretch and the intra-ring $C_{\beta}-C_{\beta'}$ stretch, respectively. The shoulder observed at 1454 cm^{-1} is assigned to the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}(\text{O})$ stretch and the weak band at 1534 cm^{-1} corresponds to the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}$ asymmetric stretch. The low frequency modes at 885 and 965 cm^{-1} are assigned to ring C-S stretching and ring- CH_3 rocking, respectively, in agreement with previous work on a methyl-substituted polythiophene.^{61,62} Similar RR spectra have been reported for another polythiophene polyelectrolyte

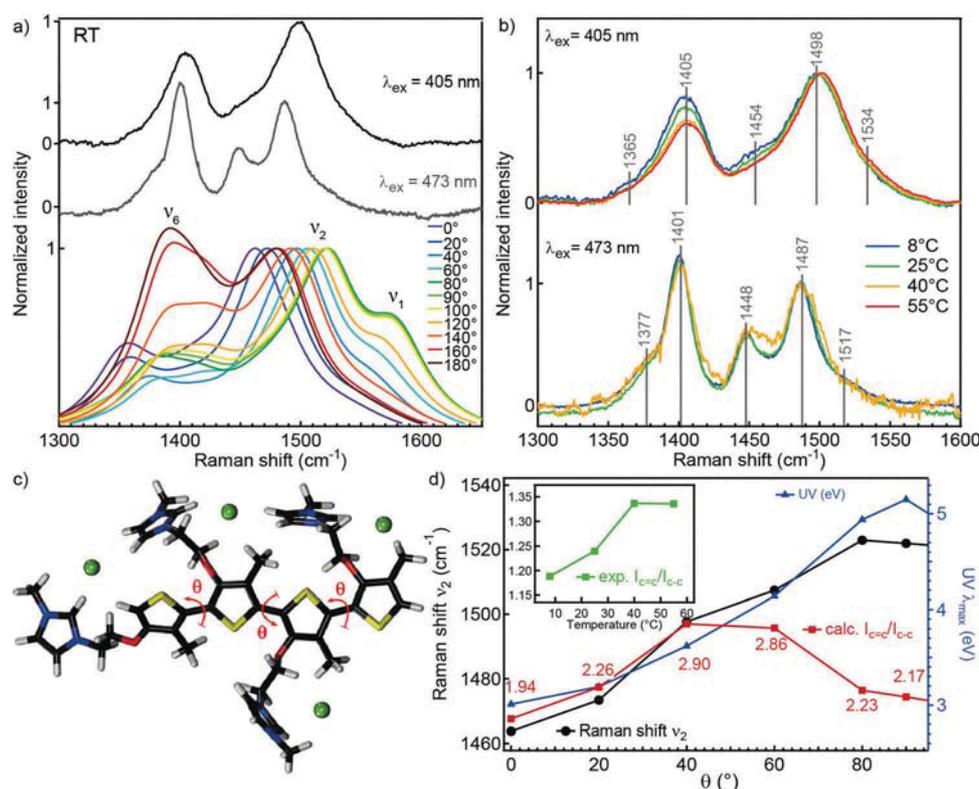


Fig. 2 (a) Top: Experimental Resonance Raman spectra of CPT in PBS solution (1.5×10^{-4} M, monomeric basis) at room temperature excited at 405 nm and 473 nm. Bottom: Raman spectra of the “wobble” structures of the CPT tetramer computed at the B3LYP/6-31G* level; energies corrected using an empirical scaling factor for B3LYP (0.97).⁶⁵ Geometries were optimized at the B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31G* level, keeping the three SCCS dihedral angles (θ) frozen at the color coded value. (b) RR spectra of CPT in PBS solution at different temperatures at both excitation wavelengths. (c) Geometry optimized at $\theta = 160^\circ$ with the “wobble” torsion mode indicated. (d) Dihedral angle dependence of the computed ν_2 band maximum, of the computed $I_{\nu_{C=C}}/I_{\nu_{C-C}}$ Raman intensity ratio and of the vertical excitation energies (computed at the CAM-B3LYP/6-311G* level). The inset shows the experimental $I_{\nu_{C=C}}/I_{\nu_{C-C}}$ ratio as a function of temperature (for the full range from 0 to 180°, see Fig. S9, ESI[†]).

Table 1 Band assignment of the experimental RR peaks of CPT recorded at room temperature with different excitation wavelengths (405 nm, 473 nm), according to the computations on model tetrameric conformers obtained at the B3LYP/6-31G* level, on geometries optimized at the B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31G* level, keeping the three SCCS dihedral angles (θ) frozen at 0°, 90° and 180°, respectively. Computed frequencies refer to individual vibrational modes, and are corrected using the empirical scaling factor for B3LYP (0.97)⁶⁵

Label	Assignment	Frequency (cm ⁻¹)				
		Computed			Expt.	
		$\theta = 0^\circ$	$\theta = 90^\circ$	$\theta = 180^\circ$	405 nm	473 nm
ν_1	C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ ring stretching (anti)	1545, 1531	1577	1566, 1543	1534	1517
ν_2	C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ (H) ring stretching	1460	1523	1485	1498	1487
ν_3	C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ (O) ring stretching	1454	1507	1461	1454	1448
ν_4	C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ ring stretching	1419	1420	1443	—	—
ν_5	C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ ring stretching	1403	1407	1413	—	—
ν_6	Mixed C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ and C $_{\alpha}$ -C $_{\alpha'}$ stretching	1352	1384	1383	1405	1401

with an alkoxy cationic side chain, the cation being a tertiary amine.⁶³

Upon excitation at 473 nm, the RR spectrum of CPT in PBS significantly changes, with the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ stretch band downshifted to 1487 cm⁻¹, and the relative intensity between the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ and the C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ stretch modes reversed with the latter being more intense at this wavelength (middle of Fig. 2a, at room temperature). A significant narrowing of the vibrational bands is observed here, with the ν_3 band at 1448 cm⁻¹, assigned to the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ (O) stretch, becoming more pronounced. The change in relative intensity of the C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ to the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ mode has been reported previously as an indicator of the planarity of the polymer backbone.^{60,64} The effect of the dihedral angle variation on the Raman spectrum is evaluated computationally here for the CPT tetramer through a scan of the \angle SCCS dihedral angle (θ). As for pure polythiophene, the frequency of the CPT C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ stretching band strongly varies with the planarity of the thiophene cores (see Fig. 2a and d): the lower the planarity ($\theta \rightarrow 90^\circ$), the higher the ν_2 frequency. This effect is caused by the lower inter-ring electronic conjugation when adjacent thiophene rings become non-planar, thus reinforcing the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ bond and increasing its associated frequency (ν_2). Hence, a broad experimental band is expected in disordered structures, whereas sharper ν_2 bands should be present at lower frequencies in case of highly planar structures.

Besides, the $\frac{I_{\nu_{C=C}}}{I_{\nu_{C-C}}}$ Raman intensity ratio decreases at high planarity ($\theta \rightarrow 0^\circ$ or 180° , see Fig. 2d and Fig. S9 (ESI[†]) for the whole range of θ from 0° to 180°), in agreement with computations for P3HT by Tsoi *et al.*⁶⁰ In addition, the shoulder observed experimentally at 1448 cm⁻¹ (ν_3 vibration), which is strongly enhanced at $\lambda_{ex} = 473$ nm, is increasing for the more planar computed systems (see detailed spectra in Fig. S8.1–S8.6, ESI[†]). In light of these computations, we conclude that excitation of CPT in PBS at 473 nm probes a subset of the polymer population consisting of more planar conformers, as evidenced from the increased relative intensity of the C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ to the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ band, the narrower bandwidths and the ~ 10 cm⁻¹ frequency downshift of the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ band. Based on the computations in Fig. 2d and Fig. S9 (ESI[†]), we estimate an average dihedral angle change of 20–30° compared to 405 nm excitation, making the backbone almost completely planar.

Fig. 2b presents the temperature-dependent RR spectra of CPT in PBS in the range 8–55 °C with excitation at 405 nm. The spectra were normalized with respect to the 1498 cm⁻¹ band for comparison. With increasing temperature, a decrease is observed in the intensity of the 1405 cm⁻¹ mode (ν_6) relative to the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ symmetric stretch (ν_2), indicative of an increase in torsional disorder. A slight increase in the frequency of the C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ symmetric stretch and decrease in the magnitude of ν_3 (C $_{\alpha}$ =C $_{\beta}$ (O) stretch) are seen as well, which agrees with the increase in torsional disorder. This conformational change is relatively small, with a change in the average planarity between thiophene units of less than 10° according to our computations (Fig. 2d and Fig. S9, ESI[†]). We also computed the vertical transition energies in the model tetramer as a function of θ , confirming the red-shift of the stationary absorption spectrum with increasing planarity, which we observed experimentally for both the random-coil and ordered steady-state absorption bands (Fig. 1a). An energy shift of ~ 0.3 eV is observed on the UV peak maxima (random-coil phase) when passing from 8 to 55 °C, which corresponds to a change of $\sim 8^\circ$ in polymer planarity, when taking the linear regime of the computational plot (Fig. 2d and Fig. S9, ESI[†]). The stationary absorption points thus to a similar conformational change as the RR results. Excitation of CPT at 473 nm becomes difficult with an increase in temperature due to the increased fluorescence background caused by emission of the random-coil chains. We can see, however, that the spectrum remains almost unaltered up to 40 °C, with only a slight decrease in the C $_{\beta}$ -C $_{\beta'}$ band intensity (Fig. 2b). This corroborates the conclusion that at this excitation wavelength, a subset of particularly planar and extended polymer chains is excited independently of the temperature.

Transient absorption studies

400 nm excitation. A selection of TA spectra for CPT in PBS buffer solution at 5 °C and 55 °C at different time delays following excitation at 400 nm is shown in Fig. 3a. At high temperature, the 400 nm excitation falls into the unstructured high-energy absorption band (Fig. 1b) and therefore excites the random-coil conformations of CPT. As we will show below, at low temperature, the more ordered phase is contributing significantly to the TA spectra even with excitation at 400 nm. Let us start by considering the data at 5 °C (Fig. 3a, top part).

The structured negative band in the 450–600 nm region is attributed to the ground state bleaching (GSB) because of the similarity with the stationary absorption spectrum (black curve), with vibronic peaks at 571 nm, 528 nm and a shoulder at ~ 490 nm. This structured GSB is present within the 200 fs time resolution of our experiment, providing a strong indication that the ordered conformations of CPT are populated at 400 nm. Significant presence of any random-coil conformations remaining at 5 °C would, on the other hand, lead to an unstructured, blue-shifted GSB. The 571 nm peak is not only due to the GSB, but also due to some overlap with stimulated emission (SE). Indeed, the ratio between the 0–0 and 0–1 vibronic peaks in the stationary absorption spectrum (0.98) is significantly lower than the corresponding ratio in the TA spectra (1.26 at 0.2 ps), showing that the SE enhances the negative intensity in the region of the 0–0 peak. Similarly, the small “negative” indent in the TA spectra at ~ 650 nm, overlapping with a broad positive band, is the 0–1 peak of the SE. The broad positive band reaching from 600 nm to 1250 nm and centred at ~ 1050 nm is present immediately after excitation and corresponds to the excited state absorption (ESA) of the S_1 singlet excited state. A similar broad feature has been observed for P3HT in solution and thin films with the maximum situated between 1000–1200 nm, depending on the degree of order and on the conjugation length (see Discussion section).^{15,18} We note that the small oscillations around 850 nm are an artefact in the white light generation near the fundamental 800 nm laser output. At longer time delays, the ESA and SE signatures

decrease and completely disappear, concomitantly with a partial decay of the GSB. The normalised dynamics of the ESA at 1150 nm is shown in the inset of the upper part of Fig. 3a and decays with time constants of 2.1 ps, 37 ps and 450 ps. Such multiphasic excited-state decay, entangled with early relaxation processes, is typical for P3HT and other conjugated polymers.^{14,15,66} After about 500 ps, only weak signals of the GSB and of a new positive absorption band, which is relatively flat above 600 nm and slightly peaks at ~ 955 nm, remain in the TA spectra. This is also evident by the long-lived offset in the dynamics probed in the GSB (530 nm) and at 955 nm, as shown in the upper inset of Fig. 3a. Based on the similarity of the spectral shape of the long-lived absorption with the one reported for positively charged polythiophene chains in P3HT and P3HT:fullerene films,^{15,67–69} we assign the long-lived signature to polarons formed in CPT.

Let us now turn to the TA spectra for CPT in PBS recorded at 55 °C with 400 nm excitation, where mainly the random-coil phase is excited (Fig. 3a, bottom part). We note that the pump fluence was adjusted to maintain the number of absorbed photons constant at all temperatures. The TA spectra below 600 nm are dominated by a negative band that is red-shifting with time, with the maximum moving from 490 nm (at 0.2 ps) to 530 nm (at 100 ps), which corresponds to a difference in energy of 190 meV. This feature is ascribed to SE, since the stationary fluorescence spectrum of CPT in aqueous solution at 55 °C is known to be centred at 530 nm.⁴⁴ The stationary absorption spectrum is however mainly outside the TA window

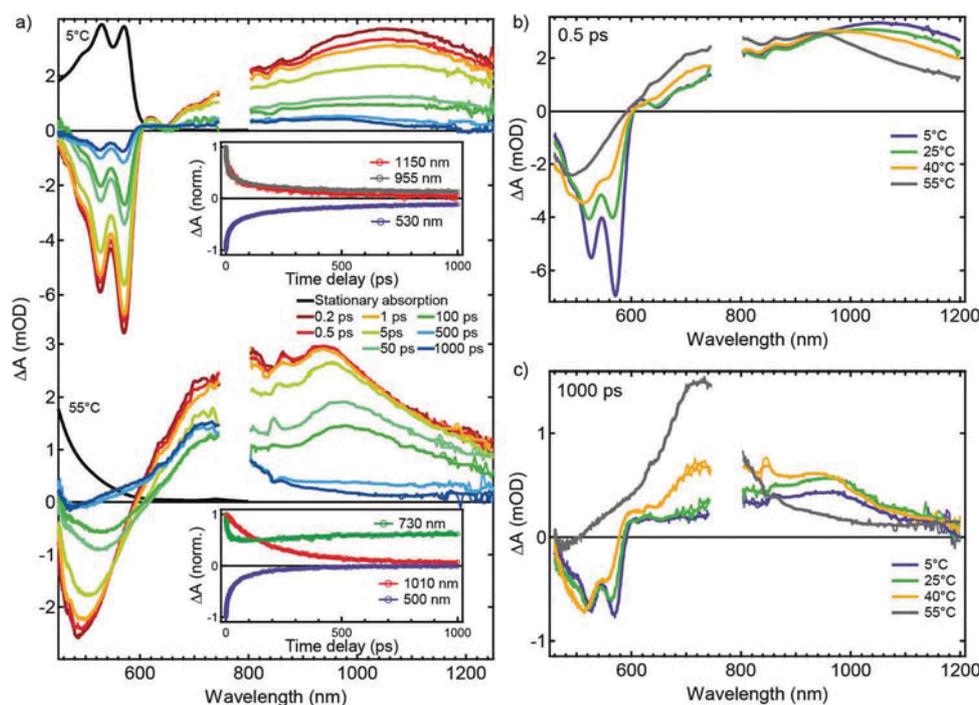


Fig. 3 TA data for CPT in solution following excitation at 400 nm (1.5×10^{-4} M on a monomeric unit basis in PBS). (a) TA spectra recorded at selected time delays for CPT at 5 °C (top) and 55 °C (bottom) with the corresponding stationary absorption (black curves). The two insets show the TA dynamics probed at selected wavelengths. (b) TA spectra at four temperatures (5, 25, 40 and 55 °C) at 0.5 ps after photoexcitation. (c) TA spectra at the four temperatures at 1000 ps after photoexcitation.

(at around 400 nm, Fig. 1b), so that only the tail of the GSB weakly contributes to the negative TA feature. The broad positive band between ~ 600 nm and 1250 nm is due to ESA from the singlet excited state. This band is also red-shifting with time, from 940 nm (at 0.2 ps) to ~ 980 nm (at 100 ps), which corresponds to a difference in energy of ~ 54 meV. A red-shift of the time-resolved fluorescence, SE and ESA on this time scale is typical for conjugated polymers and has been extensively studied for various polythiophene solutions and thin films.^{11,14,20,70} It is caused by excitation energy transfer from the shorter to the longer polymer segments and by torsional relaxation. Indeed, CPT in the random-coil conformation consists of an inhomogeneous ensemble of conjugated segments of different lengths and energies, leading to a gradual down-energy migration of the excitation. At the same time, there is slow torsional planarization of the backbone towards a more conjugated, lower energy structure. The spectral relaxation in CPT at 55 °C leads to fast dynamics with time constants of 0.9 ps, 6.6 ps and 44 ps in the SE (probed at 500 nm), entangled with slower decay of the feature within tens to hundreds of picoseconds, as shown in the bottom inset of Fig. 3a. We note that the red-shift of the SE and ESA is not observed for CPT at 5 °C, which reflects the more homogeneous conjugation length and lower torsional disorder at low temperature. At longer time delays, the SE and ESA signatures entirely disappear for CPT at 55 °C and a new slightly narrower band rises, extending from ~ 500 –1100 nm with a pronounced peak at 730 nm (bottom of Fig. 3a). Based on previous work on polythiophenes, it is attributed to the T_1 triplet state of CPT formed from the singlet state by intersystem crossing.^{15,18,71,72} Judging from the slow decay component of the SE at 500 nm, the decay of the ESA probed at 1010 nm and the concomitant rise of the triplet at 730 nm, a time constant of 378 ps is assigned to the intersystem crossing (bottom inset of Fig. 3a). We note that the fast decay at 730 nm is caused by the red-shift of overlapping SE and ESA features as discussed above. As elaborated in the Discussion, triplet formation is generally observed in disordered polythiophene systems where the singlet excited state is intrachain localized.

The early TA spectra at 0.5 ps for CPT at four different temperatures (5, 25, 40 and 55 °C) are compared in Fig. 3b. They are dominated by the signatures of the singlet excited state. All the TA features (GSB, SE and ESA) at high temperature are blue-shifted compared to the ones at low temperature. Indeed, the GSB is gradually blue-shifting, becoming less structured, and the 0–0/0–1 ratio is decreasing with increasing temperature, which reflects what was discussed above for the stationary absorption spectra. The overlapping SE also blue-shifts and becomes structureless at high temperature. As mentioned above, mainly the SE is seen at 55 °C, the GSB being outside the spectral window. Finally, the broad positive ESA band is situated at 1050 nm at 5 °C and progressively shifts towards higher energy with temperature to end with a sharper peak at 940 nm at 55 °C. The amplitude of the ESA and GSB bands is the highest at 5 °C, although the number of absorbed photons was kept constant. This indicates higher oscillator strength for those transitions in the more ordered conformations at low temperature, which we will

discuss in terms of exciton delocalization. On the other hand, the SE at the lower temperatures (especially 25 °C and 40 °C) is less pronounced compared to 55 °C. A similar reduction of the SE was observed in regioregular P3HT films compared to regiorandom ones, and is explained by interchain interactions (see Discussion).⁷¹ In Fig. 3c, the spectra of CPT 1000 ps after excitation at 400 nm are compared for the different temperatures. Only the GSB and either the signature of the polarons (at low temperature) or of the triplet state (at high temperature) are visible, since the singlet excited state with the SE and ESA signatures has decayed at this long time scale. The GSB associated with the ordered phase that forms polarons (at 5–40 °C) has a similar amplitude at the different temperatures and varies only slightly in shape (stronger 0–0 band and slight red-shift at low temperature). The triplet state band is very intense for 55 °C, but also clearly visible at 40 °C and 25 °C (where it co-exists with the polaron signature), in contrast to the situation at 5 °C where no peak is visible at ~ 730 nm. This shows that at the intermediate temperatures of 25 °C and 40 °C, both the random-coil and ordered CPT conformations are populated at 400 nm. Given that there is a mixture of conformations, there is inhomogeneity in the triplet state energy, and the triplet band shifts progressively from about 780 nm to 730 nm as the temperature is increased. On the other hand, the position of the polaron band is nearly the same between 5–40 °C. This is a further indication that polarons are formed only from the ordered phase, which shows less inhomogeneity. The polaron band seems slightly more intense at the higher temperatures, but this is only due to the superposition with the triplet state band.

580 nm excitation. Fig. 4a shows selected TA spectra for CPT in PBS buffer solution at 5 °C and 40 °C following excitation at 580 nm. For both temperatures, this wavelength excites exclusively the more ordered phase of CPT, because it falls into the red side of the 0–0 vibronic absorption peak (see Fig. 1b). According to the RR measurements, particularly planar chains are excited at higher wavelengths. To keep the number of absorbed photons constant in spite of weak absorption at the higher temperatures, a high excitation fluence was used at 40 °C, so that a portion of the spectrum around 580 nm is obscured by scattering of the pump. Since the fluence and scattering were even higher at 55 °C, this data is not shown here. The TA spectra of CPT at 5 °C show a negative GSB feature below 600 nm, with a well-defined vibronic progression at 574 nm, 530 and ~ 493 nm. The 0–0/0–1 ratio in the GSB (1.8) is enhanced compared to the stationary absorption spectrum (0.98). Similarly to what was observed with 400 nm excitation at 5 °C, the signal at 574 nm can be partly ascribed to overlapping SE, together with the small indent at 653 nm. The broad positive feature from 670 nm to 1250 nm observed at early times after photoexcitation is attributed to ESA from the singlet excited state. This excitonic band decays to zero with time constants of 0.7 ps, 9.4 ps and 147 ps (see dynamics at 1150 nm in the upper inset of Fig. 4a). There is a concomitant complete decay of the SE and partial decay of the GSB, as shown in the dynamics at 500 nm. At 1000 ps, only some GSB and a weak band (quite flat with a peak at ~ 965 nm) are visible. This band, resembling the one observed with 400 nm excitation, is

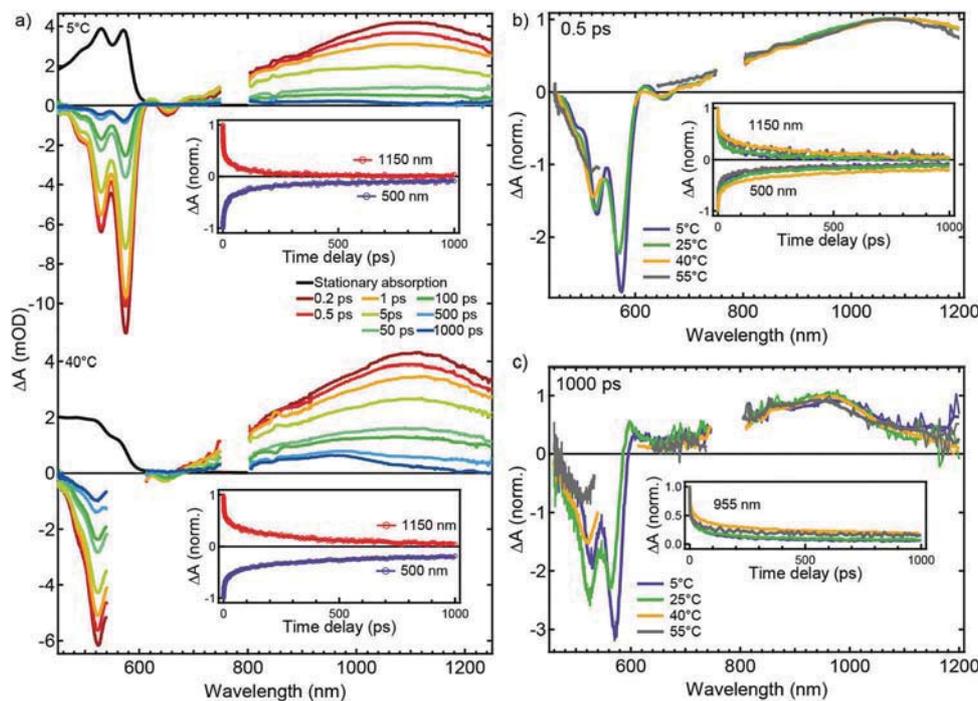


Fig. 4 TA data for CPT in solution following excitation at 580 nm (1.5×10^{-4} M on a monomeric unit basis in PBS buffer). (a) TA spectra recorded at selected time delays for CPT at 5 °C (top) and 40 °C (bottom) with the corresponding stationary absorption (black curves). The two insets show the TA dynamics probed at selected wavelengths. (b) Normalized TA spectra at four temperatures (5, 25, 40 and 55 °C) at 0.5 ps after photoexcitation. The inset shows the TA dynamics probed at 500 and 1150 nm. (c) TA spectra at the four temperatures at 1000 ps after photoexcitation. The inset shows the TA dynamics probed at 955 nm.

ascribed to long-lived polarons. In contrast to excitation at 400 nm, the TA spectra of CPT recorded with 580 nm excitation at 40 °C are not significantly different from the low temperature case (bottom of Fig. 4a), in agreement with the similar RR spectra excited at different temperatures at 473 nm. As above, the structured negative band is due to overlapping GSB and SE, the broad positive band is due to ESA, and at long time delays, the features of the polarons are seen. The ESA band centred at ~ 1100 nm is identical at all four investigated temperatures at 0.5 ps (Fig. 4b), and decays in a comparable way (inset of Fig. 4b, at 1150 nm). The TA spectra were normalized at 1100 nm for better comparison, since there was some uncertainty in their absolute amplitude due to the large range of fluences used to keep the number of absorbed photons constant. As seen for the data at 5 °C and 40 °C in Fig. 4a, the absolute amplitude at the different temperatures is nevertheless approximately similar. The comparison of the positive polaron absorption at 1000 ps in Fig. 4c (normalized at ~ 955 nm) reveals no significant difference in the shape at the four temperatures, either. However, the amplitude of the polaron band at 40 °C is higher than at 5 °C (Fig. 4a), which is also reflected in a long-lived offset in the dynamics at 955 nm and in the GSB at 500 nm (insets of Fig. 4b and c). Although partly masked by scattering, there seems to be a decrease of the relative intensity of the 0–0 vibronic peak in the GSB with increasing temperature, as in the stationary absorption spectra.

Finally, we compare the behaviour of CPT in PBS when it is excited at the two excitation wavelengths of 400 nm and 580 nm (Fig. 5 and Fig. S10, ESI†). We have seen that at 5 °C, the ordered phase is populated in both cases (leading to polaron

generation), but the RR measurements suggest higher backbone planarity with excitation at lower energy. Therefore, there are some differences in the TA spectra with the two excitation wavelengths, as shown in Fig. 5 (top). At the early time delay of 5 ps, the GSB is narrower and slightly more intense at 580 nm, with a larger 0–0/0–1 peak ratio, which partially also reflects an enhanced intensity of the SE. Moreover, the ESA at 580 nm is slightly red-shifted (~ 1100 nm *versus* ~ 1050 nm). Similar remarks can be made for the GSB and polaron features at 1000 ps. The top inset of Fig. 5 compares the normalized TA dynamics with the two excitations at various probe wavelengths, showing that they are overall very similar. Only the slightly larger long-lived offset at 955 nm indicates favoured polaron formation with higher excitation energy at 400 nm. For CPT at 40 °C (Fig. 5, bottom), more differences can be noticed between the two excitation wavelengths. Here, only the ordered phase is excited at 580 nm, while both the random-coil and ordered phases are excited at 400 nm. The signature of the GSB is in both cases dominated by the ordered phase, since the GSB of the random-coil conformations is outside the spectral window of the TA. Nevertheless, the GSB at 400 nm is much broader, reflecting the shape of the corresponding band in the stationary absorption spectrum of CPT at 40 °C (Fig. 1b), while the GSB at 580 nm is clearly much narrower. The corresponding ESA is also red-shifted to ~ 1100 nm (580 nm excitation) compared to ~ 1000 nm (400 nm excitation). At long time delays, one can observe how the position of the polaron absorption is almost unchanged between the two excitation wavelengths, while the presence of the triplet state is evident only at 400 nm, where a

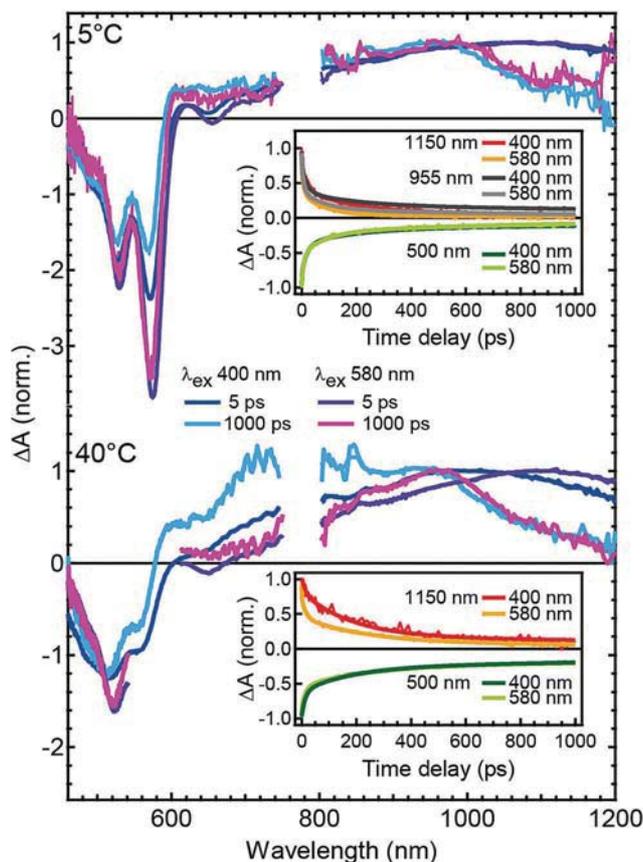


Fig. 5 Normalized TA spectra for CPT at 5 °C (top) and at 40 °C (bottom) at 5 ps and 1000 ps after photoexcitation at 400 nm and 580 nm. The two insets show the normalized TA dynamics probed at 1150 nm (ESA), 955 nm (ESA and polaron absorption) and at 500 nm (GSB).

mixture of random-coil and ordered conformations is excited. The dynamics at 500 nm (mainly GSB) are similar at the two excitation wavelengths, while the ESA at 1050 nm decays more slowly at 400 nm. This is probably due to the contribution of intersystem crossing and spectral relaxation of the random-coil polymer chains excited at this wavelength.

Discussion

Polythiophene photophysics

The photophysics of conjugated polymers and in particular polythiophenes has been thoroughly investigated. Experimental and theoretical studies have shown that the optical properties of polythiophenes are determined by a delicate balance of intrachain coupling, interchain coupling, coupling to vibrational modes, and disorder.^{10,13,14,21,60,69} The intrachain coupling refers to the possibility of electron delocalisation along the polymer backbone and is thus closely related to the conjugation length. This is strongly linked to the chain conformation, *i.e.* the planarity between thiophene units (torsional order) and the overall chain extension. It has been shown that intrachain coupling leads to J-aggregate type behaviour in the optical transitions.^{10,12,73} The interchain coupling refers to the possibility of through-space delocalization across polymer

chains that are aggregated or folded, and which are closely packed to allow molecular orbital overlap. This can be modelled as H-aggregate type behaviour.^{10,12,73} Again, good packing is favoured by order in the polymer backbone (planarity, extension), but also requires ordering of the side chains. Therefore, the regioregularity of the side chains plays an important role in determining the photophysics of polythiophenes, as has been shown for regioregular and regiorandom P3HT thin films and even single chains.^{15,67,74} In more ordered polythiophene systems, there is competition between inter- and intrachain coupling, and the overall photophysical properties are governed by subtle changes in the packing and chain conformation, which shift the system towards the H-aggregate or J-aggregate limit.^{12,73}

Stationary absorption spectra allow distinguishing between the disordered phase of polythiophenes (blue-shifted, broad absorption band without vibronic structure) and the ordered phase (red-shifted absorption band with clear vibronic structure).⁷⁻⁹ Moreover, the shape of the vibronic structure in the ordered phase gives information about the extent of inter- versus intramolecular coupling. For example in P3HT, the ordered chains in low-temperature solutions and thin films are typically described as weakly coupled H-aggregates, leading to suppression of the 0-0 vibronic peak in the absorption spectrum and allowing the calculation of the interchain coupling from the 0-0 to 0-1 peak ratio.^{9,10,13,16,17,19} RR spectra show the vibrational modes that couple to the absorption transition and provide insight to the ground-state chain conformation, in particular about the planarity between thiophene units and thus the extent of torsional order. Finally, in TA spectroscopy, the properties of the excited state are explored. This includes the nature, delocalization and relaxation of excitons, as well as the population of triplet or polaron states. As discussed below, all those properties depend strongly on intramolecular backbone conformation, intermolecular packing and disorder. It must be noted however that nuclear relaxation occurs in the excited state away from the ground state geometry in the Franck-Condon region, and that local structural changes (leading amongst others to self-localization of the excitons) can occur even before the earliest measurable times of 100-200 fs.^{14,20,75}

Salt effect on CPT

We have shown here for the CPT polyelectrolyte, that the presence of Cl⁻ anions in PBS buffer solution leads to increased order at room temperature compared to CPT in pure water, as can be seen by the appearance of the stationary absorption band related to the ordered polythiophene phase. The salt effect for a related cationic polythiophene (poly(3-alkoxy-4-methylthiophene, PMNT)) has been investigated previously at comparable polymer concentration.⁶³ It was found that anions, especially less hydrated (more hydrophobic) ones on the chaotropic side of the Hofmeister series, affect the polymer conformation *via* two effects: first, by interacting with the cationic polymer side-chains and thus reducing electrostatic repulsion between the side chains, and second, by interacting directly with the backbone increasing its solubility and preventing hydrophobic collapse into a

disordered structure. In the RR spectra measured for CPT in PBS solution at room temperature, we have observed significant changes when exciting the disordered phase at 405 nm or the ordered phase at 473 nm. With the help of DFT calculations and based on existing literature, we could relate these changes to a decrease of 20–30° of the average torsional angle between thiophene units in the ordered chains, *i.e.* to a decrease in torsional disorder. This is in line with previous work on the effect of salts on the conformation of a water-soluble cationic polythiophene, which shows a shift in the $C_{\alpha}=C_{\beta}$ band from 1493 to 1484 cm^{-1} upon going from water, to KF, down the halogen group to KI and KSCN.⁶³ Molecular dynamics simulations indicated that in water and KF, the polymer assumes a more random-coil conformation, while in KI and KSCN the polymer is more rod-like (ordered).

Ordered and disordered phase of CPT

The torsional and conformational disorder in the random coil phase of CPT leads to a broad distribution of relatively short conjugation lengths, explaining the broad blue-shifted absorption without vibronic structure that we have observed in pure water or in PBS at the higher measured temperatures. In the TA data with excitation of the disordered conformations, this inhomogeneity is further evidenced by the gradual red shift of the SE and ESA features due to excitation energy transfer from shorter to the longer polymer segments. We have not seen this effect when exciting the ordered phase, showing that it does not only have a more planar backbone, but also a more homogeneous distribution of conjugation lengths. The higher homogeneity of the ordered phase is confirmed by the presence of the vibronic progression in the corresponding stationary absorption band,^{14,71} and by the narrower bands in the RR spectrum excited at 473 nm. Our TA measurements have shown further differences in the excited-state behaviour of the disordered and ordered phase of CPT. While only excitons are directly generated in the disordered conformations, both excitons and polarons appear within the time resolution of the experiment for the ordered phase (*vide infra*). Moreover, the ESA in the NIR region is systematically more blue-shifted and has lower oscillator strength for the disordered chains. This can be explained by the shorter conjugation length in the random-coil phase, leading to more intrachain localized excitons with higher energy, in contrast to the more (intrachain and/or interchain) delocalized excitons with lower energy of the ordered phase. The same tendency has been previously observed by Cook *et al.* when comparing P3HT in solution (random-coil) *versus* in thin films (ordered), where the ESA band shifted from 1000 to ~1240 nm,¹⁸ or by Ito *et al.* who compared regiorandom P3HT films (amorphous) with regioregular P3HT films (semi-crystalline) and observed a shift of the ESA from 1000 to 1200 nm.¹⁵ We have also observed that intersystem crossing to the triplet state occurs only in the random-coil conformations. In contrast, the excitons in the ordered phase decay to the ground state. It has been demonstrated with quantum-chemical calculations that spin-orbit coupling, which favours triplet state formation, increases with increasing dihedral angle between the thiophene rings for

oligothiophenes.^{72,76} Since we have shown by RR spectroscopy that the average torsional angle between thiophene units in CPT is higher in the random coil phase, triplet formation is indeed favoured for the disordered conformations. The triplet state was also identified by Cook *et al.* at 870 nm for P3HT in room-temperature solution.¹⁸ In the solid state, the long-lived triplet state was identified in regiorandom P3HT films, which are known to be less ordered than regioregular P3HT.^{15,71}

Thermochromism of CPT

We have controlled the ratio between the disordered and ordered phase of CPT in PBS solution by changing the temperature. As discussed below, the temperature also affects the extent of inter- *versus* intrachain coupling in the ordered phase. A qualitatively similar temperature-dependence to CPT in aqueous PBS solution has been reported for the absorption spectrum of P3HT in tetrahydrofuran and methylcyclohexane.^{9,11} The conversion from random-coil to ordered chains typically takes place at lower temperature (< -10 °C) than what we observe for CPT in PBS, and over a narrower temperature range. It was described as a first order disorder-to-order phase transition, whereby the transition temperature depends on the polymer concentration and molecular weight. Therefore, a broad range in transition temperature is typical for polymers with high polydispersity (for example CPT, where PDI = 2.0).⁹ It was reported for P3HT that when decreasing the temperature, the polymer chains first planarize, then extend and finally collapse into ordered aggregates upon ordering of the side chains. For CPT, we have shown by RR and TA spectroscopy that the ordered phase at low temperature consists of more planar chains with a more homogeneous distribution of conjugation lengths. This situation could in principle be due to isolated extended chains that are stabilized by the ions present in the dilute PBS solution. Nevertheless, we show in the following that, similar to the P3HT solutions at low temperature, interchain packing also occurs in the ordered phase of CPT. Although we did not notice any concentration dependence within the investigated range in the absorption spectra of CPT at different temperatures (Fig. S1, ESI[†]), dynamic light-scattering measurements revealed that particles with a diameter up to 120–150 nm persist even in the most dilute and ultrasonicated solutions at room temperature (Table S1 and Fig. S11, ESI[†]). This is consistent with a report revealing supramolecular assemblies in aqueous CPT solutions.⁵³ We note that those extremely large clusters, which we will refer to as loose agglomerates, do not necessarily have any spectroscopic significance, since they do not imply any close packing of the polymer backbones. Loose agglomerates with random-coil chain conformations also exist for P3HT at low concentration in good organic solvents.⁷⁷

Although the agglomerates of CPT in PBS are not necessarily associated with order, their presence implies that the CPT chains are not isolated, so that they can potentially form interchain aggregates when the backbones planarize in the ordered phase, especially since the electrostatic repulsion of the cationic side-chains is reduced at the high salt

concentration. In the stationary absorption spectrum at room temperature, we have seen indeed a suppressed 0-0 band for CPT in PBS buffer, confirming the presence of H-aggregates in the ordered phase. However, we have also observed an increase of the relative 0-0 intensity as the temperature was further decreased below room temperature. At 1 °C, the 0-0 to 0-1 peak ratio is close to 1, showing that the polymer chains are no longer in the H-aggregate limit. This is in clear contrast to the reported results for P3HT in tetrahydrofuran, where there was no pronounced change in the 0-0 to 0-1 peak ratio and the relative intensity of the 0-0 peak remained suppressed at the lowest measured temperatures.⁹ For CPT in PBS buffer, our results thus show that below 10 °C, the ordered phase has predominant J-like behaviour, with a subsequent increase of the 0-0 vibronic band, and reduced interchain coupling. A similar J-aggregate behaviour has been observed in highly ordered P3HT nanofibres.¹² It points to significant backbone extension in the ordered phase of CPT at low temperature. The remaining electrostatic repulsion between the charged side-chains helps to reduce the relative contribution of interchain coupling and to shift the system towards the J-aggregate limit. Also, the regioregularity of CPT is not as high as in typical regioregular P3HT, which reduces the interchain packing.⁷⁸

Intermolecular vs. intramolecular coupling

The extent of inter- *versus* intramolecular interactions could be confirmed by TA spectroscopy and correlated to the 0-0 to 0-1 peak ratio of the stationary absorption spectra. The RR spectra with excitation of the ordered phase of CPT at 473 nm did however not show any significant temperature dependence, showing that very weak changes in torsional angle are sufficient to affect the extent of intermolecular coupling. For the TA, we have found that a higher H-aggregate character of the ordered phase leads to polaron formation and reduced stimulated emission. Various mechanisms for the generation of polarons in neat polythiophene or other conjugated polymer films have been suggested, including intrinsic free charge generation,⁷⁹ dissociation of excitons at defects,⁸⁰ at ordered/amorphous interfaces,⁸¹ ultrafast hot exciton dissociation,¹⁵ or exciton-exciton annihilation.^{82,83} For CPT, we can exclude annihilation based on the absence of any fluence-dependence in the TA dynamics and polaron yield (Fig. S12, ESI[†]). Given that there is no sign of a slowly rising polaron signature in the TA data, we can also conclude that the polarons are formed within the time resolution of the experiment (<200 fs) and co-exist with a separate population of excitons.¹⁸ The generation of long-lived polarons in P3HT is typically linked to the presence of the ordered phase in regioregular thin films, and almost no polarons are observed for P3HT dissolved in good solvents or in regiorandom P3HT films, where random-coil polymer conformations are adopted.^{15,18} We therefore directly relate the formation of polarons for CPT in PBS buffer to the excitation of the ordered phase. Either J-type intrachain delocalization along the ordered backbone could lead to charges within the same polymer chain, or charges could be generated across neighbouring backbones thanks to interchain H-aggregation.⁷³

Judging from previous studies with P3HT nanofibres and thin films,^{73,84} the polaron yield is generally much higher in the latter case, providing evidence that aggregation of CPT in the ordered phase enhances the observed polaron generation. In line with this we have observed that, with excitation of the ordered phase at 580 nm, polaron formation is slightly favoured at higher temperature (40 °C compared to 5 °C), where the stationary absorption spectra with reduced relative 0-0 intensity suggest that the interchain H-aggregate character is enhanced. When exciting at 400 nm (where the ordered phase is increasingly excited at lower temperature), we have also seen a reduction of the SE at the intermediate temperatures (40 °C and 25 °C), where the ordered phase is more H-type, making the 0-0 emission forbidden. The more pronounced SE at 5 °C confirms a larger contribution of intrachain *J*-coupling at the lowest measured temperature. At this temperature, the polaron yield (seen as the long-lived offset in the TA data) is higher with 400 nm excitation than with 580 nm excitation. This agrees with the narrower GSB features, the enhanced SE and the red-shifted ESA at 580 nm, which all point to excitation of more extended CPT chains having a higher degree of intrachain delocalization and J-aggregate behaviour, and thus weaker polaron yield. In the RR spectra, the higher degree of torsional order with excitation at 473 nm compared to 405 nm at 5 °C is even more pronounced. Indeed at 405 nm, the temperature dependence of the band intensity points to a decrease of the average torsional angle between the thiophenes by about 10° at 5 °C compared to higher temperatures. This is enough to significantly affect the excited-state behaviour in the TA data, promoting interchain packing (H-aggregate character) and polaron formation. We note that there might also be additional backbone planarization in the excited state compared to the ground state, affecting the TA but not RR measurements. Overall, we conclude that there remains a small spread of conformations even in the more homogeneous ordered phase of CPT. When exciting at 400 nm, the ensemble of more ordered conformations contributes to the TA features at the lowest temperatures, while at 580 nm only a subset of the most extended chains is excited.

Conclusion

We have investigated the temperature-dependent stationary absorption, resonance Raman and femtosecond-resolved transient absorption spectra of a conjugated polythiophene with cationic side-chains, dissolved in an aqueous biological environment consisting of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution. We have found that the high concentration of chlorine anions (Cl⁻) contained in PBS favours backbone planarization of the polyelectrolyte, leading to the observation of an ordered phase even at room temperature. In pure water or in PBS solution at high temperature (>50 °C), more disordered and inhomogeneous random-coil conformations are predominant. The ordered phase shows both H-aggregate behaviour due to interchain interactions, and J-aggregate behaviour due to intrachain coupling along the backbone. At the lowest

measured temperature (1 °C), the J-type behaviour dominates due to enhanced chain extension, and the 0–0 vibronic absorption band is no longer suppressed. We demonstrate that photoexcitation of the ordered phase leads to the ultrafast generation of long-lived polarons, similar to what has been reported for regiorandom P3HT thin films. This is assisted by interchain aggregation. On the other hand, increased torsional disorder in the random-coil conformations at high temperature prevents the formation of polarons, and instead there is relatively slow (~400 ps) intersystem crossing to the triplet state. Conjugated polyelectrolytes are commonly used in biological environments to detect macromolecules such as DNA. In order to understand and to optimize the sensing strategies, it is essential to first characterize the photophysical behaviour and its dependence on the polyelectrolyte conformation in the biological solution without the added macromolecules. As a next step, we are currently investigating how assembly of the cationic polythiophene with single DNA strands modifies its conformation, leading to rich optical sensing possibilities.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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