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Enhanced piezoresponse and nonlinear optical properties of fluorinated self-assembled peptide nanotubes

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ABSTRACT

Self-assembled L,L-diphenylalanine (FF) nanostructures offer an attractive platform for photonics and nonlinear optics. The nonlinear optical (NLO) coefficients of FF nanotubes depend on the diameter of the tube [S. Khanra et al. Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 19(4), 3084–3093 (2017)]. To further enhance the NLO properties of FF, we search for structural modifications. Here, we report on the synthesis of fluorinated FF dipeptides by replacing one ortho-hydrogen atom in each of the phenyl groups of FF by a fluorine atom. Density-functional theoretical calculations yield insights into minimum energy conformers of fluorinated FF (Fl-FF). Fl-FF self-assembles akin to FF into micron-length tubes. The effects of fluorination are evaluated on the piezoelectric response and nonlinear optical properties. The piezoelectric $d_{15}$ coefficient of Fl-FF is found to be more than 10 times higher than that of FF nanotubes, and the intensity of second harmonic generation (SHG) polarimetry from individual Fl-FF nanotubes is more than 20 times that of individual FF nanotubes. Furthermore, we obtain SHG images to compare the intensities of FF and Fl-FF tubes. This work demonstrates the potential of fluorine substitution in other self-assembled biomimetic peptides for enhancing nonlinear optical response and piezoelectricity.

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chemical and thermal stabilities,\textsuperscript{11,12} nonreversible phase transition,\textsuperscript{13} wave guiding,\textsuperscript{14} and chiroptical activity.\textsuperscript{14,15} Self-assembled FF microstructures/nanostructures have been utilized in various applications such as biosensing,\textsuperscript{16–18} drug delivery,\textsuperscript{19} mechanical reinforcement,\textsuperscript{19,20} energy generation,\textsuperscript{21,22} organic electronics,\textsuperscript{23,24} and photodynamic therapy.\textsuperscript{25} The nonlinear optical properties of as-synthesized FF nanotubes are attributed to the material’s $P6_1$ noncentrosymmetric space group,\textsuperscript{12} which further gives rise to ferroelectricity\textsuperscript{26–28} and piezoelectricity.\textsuperscript{29}

A key question concerns possibilities for chemical modifications of FF which may allow for an enhancement of the SHG and piezoelectric responses while still maintaining the self-assembly process. Such an approach may substantially advance the area of nanophotonics and open a new realm of self-assembled photonic metamaterials. In this work, we take a cue from fluorinated polymers, where the outstanding piezoelectric and ferroelectric properties of poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) have stimulated numerous studies over five decades.\textsuperscript{30–32} The introduction of the copolymer poly(vinylidenefluoride-co-trifluoroethylene), P(VDF-TrFE), where one methylene-H atom is replaced by F in the TrFE unit, results in a strong ferroelectric response due to the all-trans conformation.\textsuperscript{33} The difference in bond dipole moments of the C–H and C–F bonds on opposite sides of the polymer chain leads to a large dipole moment. In these cases, the fluorine atom is both part of the NLO chromophore and also directly responsible for the polar alignment of the polymer chains.

Here, self-assembled Fl-FF nanotubes are fabricated using the liquid vapor phase method in analogy to the self-assembly process.

![Chemical structure of a FF macrocycle with water molecules in the core.](image1)

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**FIG. 1**. (a) Chemical structure of a FF macrocycle with water molecules in the core. (b) A segment of the FF macrocycle with one FF zwitterion highlighted by the green shading. (c) The SMD(B3LYP/6-31G*) optimized structure of FF zwitterion contains a “frustrated Lewis pair” consisting of a Lewis acid (ammonium group) and a Lewis base (carboxylate) functionality. (d) The SMD(B3LYP/6-31G*) optimized structure of FF zwitterion with a water molecule bridging between the Lewis acid and Lewis base functionalities. (e) SEM image of a self-assembled FF tube. (f) Molecular models of water-bridged Fl-FF zwitterion determined at the SMD(B3LYP/6-31G*) level for aqueous solution. The row below the figures contains the following information: number of the conformer (energy relative to the most stable structure and distance between the F atom and the proximate ammonium-H atom in Å).
of FF nanotubes. Detailed SHG polarimetry from FF nanotubes was conducted in Ref. 9, which forms the basis for a comparison of the nonlinear optical properties of FF and Fl-FF nanotubes. The fluorination of FF in this work involves a function-based design and chemical synthesis. Individual FF and Fl-FF tubes were isolated for SHG polarimetry and piezoelectric force spectroscopy.

The SHG setup is based on a Q-switched YAG:Nd^3+ laser operating at a wavelength of 1064 nm and was configured either in the transmission geometry with a spot size of 100 μm or in a reflection geometry using a micro-SHG imaging setup. The transmission geometry was discussed in detail in Ref. 9. The SHG imaging in the reflection mode uses a long working distance 20× microscope objective along with a cooled EMCCD camera (Photometrics Evolve 512) for capturing images. The contact mode of the scanning probe microscope (Model: Park-NX10, Park Systems) was used to characterize the surface topography of the samples and the piezoresponse force microscopy (PFM) mode for obtaining the piezoresponse images.

The self-assembly of FF has been discussed in several articles. It starts with the packing of six FF dipeptides into a hexagonal macracycle, where the ammonium and carboxylate groups constitute the inner core of the cycle. An aqueous environment is necessary for the self-organization process, and water remains confined in the interior channel, as shown in Fig. 1(a). Theoretical calculations predict a minimum binding energy with 21 water molecules enclosed within the FF hexamer. The elemental building block of the FF crystal is the FF zwitterion. These FF zwitterions aggregate by intermolecular interactions between positively charged ammonium moieties and negatively charged carboxylate groups, and two such ion pairing contacts are highlighted by the orange shading in Fig. 1(b). This crystal architecture results in chiral helices with six (S,S)-enantiomers of FF zwitterions per turn and allows the parallel alignment of the carbonyl groups within the amide functional groups of every one of the FF zwitterions.

Density-functional theory (DFT) calculations employing the SMD solvation model result in several nearly isoenergetic conformations of the benzyl moieties, and two such optimized structures calculated at the SMD(B3LYP/6-31G∗) level are shown in Figs. 1(c) and 1(d). The key structural motif is the placement of the Lewis acidic ammonium group and of the Lewis basic carboxylate group in relative proximity but not close enough to form an effective Lewis pair. This “frustrated Lewis pair” motif causes the tight binding of water molecules to bridge the frustrated Lewis pair [Fig. 1(d)]. The bridging water molecule, which acts as a Lewis acid toward the FF’s Lewis base and as a Lewis base to the FF’s Lewis acid, guides the preparation of materials and serves as the basis for the design of responsive materials. An SEM image of an FF microtube/nanotube is shown in Fig. 1(e).

The NLO response of FF self-assembled tubes likely is the result of the unsymmetrical arene chromophores. In FF itself, the unsymmetrical arenes are of the type peptide–CH₂–C₆H₅, that is, they are monoalkyl substituted benzenes with the polar axis closely aligned with the C₆H₅–C₆H₅ axis (C₁–C₄). The most obvious way to enhance the intensity of this chromophore would involve the placement of an electron-acceptor in the para-position to afford a standard donor-acceptor substituted benzene. However, such a modification would drastically alter the interaction between the helical columns in the FF nanotubes. In contrast, we analyzed the crystal structure of FF in search for the positions of aromatic H atoms that could be replaced by F atoms with the least consequences for the overall crystal architecture. Hence, our focus turned to H/F replacements in the ortho position and the difluorinated FF (Fl-FF) is one of the possible implementations.

Details of Fl-FF synthesis and the synthesis scheme are provided in the supplementary material. In Fl-FF, one ortho-hydrogen atom in each of the phenyl groups of FF is replaced by a fluorine atom. In Fig. 1(f), the four conformers are shown of water-bridged Fl-FF calculated at the level of SMD(B3LYP/6-31G∗) for aqueous solution. The most important result becomes immediately obvious in that the structure of water-bridged FF [Fig. 1(d)] is essentially retained in all conformers of water-bridged FF. In the FF structure [Fig. 1(d)], there are four ortho-positions in the two benzene rings that may be occupied by fluorine in Fl-FF and we label these from left to right as 1–4 (see the synthesis scheme in the supplementary material). The names of the FF-FF conformers formally indicate the two ortho-positions that were substituted by fluorine atoms in FF. The most stable structure of Fl-FF is conformer 13 (with fluorine atoms in the 1 and 3 positions of the FF structure), and the relative energies of conformers 23, 14, and 24 are shown in kilocalories per mole. Benzene-benzene T-contacts are observed in all of the conformers. Structures 13 and 14 benefit from hydrogen bonding between the fluorine atom in the 1-position and a proximate ammonium-H.

Figure 2 shows the electron microscopy images from FF-FF. Selected area diffraction from a high resolution transmission electron microscope image shows the crystalline nature of FF-FF [Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)]. Figures 2(c) and 2(d) show SEM images of a single Fl-FF tube and multiple tubes. The lengths of the tubes may reach a couple of 100 μm.
To characterize the piezoelectric properties of the FF and Fl-FF samples, we collected the PFM images as well as spectroscopy data. Since the nanotubes are on a surface, it is easier to measure the shear deformation by PFM. For optimal comparison of their piezoresponses, FF and Fl-FF nanotubes with similar diameters were chosen. Figure 3 shows the PFM imaging data of FF and Fl-FF nanotubes. Since the entire nanotube is piezoelectric, the piezoelectric image follows the topographical features. Details of the PFM setup are provided in the supplementary material. Figures 3(a)–3(c) show the topography, phase, and amplitude images of the FF nanotubes, and Figs. 3(d)–3(f) show the analogous images of the Fl-FF nanotubes. We infer the tube diameters (outer) of both FF and Fl-FF to be approximately 2 μm from the topography images. Large phase as well as amplitude differences in the tube region compared to the nontube region clearly indicates that both tubes are piezoelectric. To compare the $d_{15}$ value (shear response) of FF and Fl-FF, piezoforce spectroscopic measurements were carried out. Figures 3(g) and 3(h) show the PFM amplitude as a function of the applied dc voltage. The background is plotted as black symbols. In both samples, the amplitude increases with voltage. The measurements were carried out such that the sample response is perpendicular to the cantilever and, hence, our measurements yield the $d_{15}$ component of the piezoelectric tensor. The $d_{15}$ components, deduced from the slopes, are 50 pm/V and 600 pm/V for FF and Fl-FF nanotubes, respectively.

Figure 4(a) shows the tube orientation during SHG measurements in the transmission geometry, where the fundamental electric field was incident normal to the sample, and its polarization at an angle $\Psi$ relative to the laboratory axis was rotated by a half wave plate from 0° to 180°. The SHG parallel ($p$ polarization) and perpendicular ($s$ polarization) polarizations with respect to the tube axis were measured using a linear polarizer. For selecting individual Fl-FF and FF tubes, a long working distance microscope with a CCD camera was used.

Figures 4(c) and 4(d) show the SEM images of Fl-FF and FF nanotubes, respectively, where the parameters of the tube size may be used for SHG comparison. The SHG intensity is known to increase with the tube diameter, as was observed in FF nanotubes. Figure 4(b) plots the SHG intensity for two varying FF nanotubes with diameters 8 μm (circles) and 13 μm (squares). To compare the SHG intensity of Fl-FF with FF, we consider a Fl-FF tube with a diameter approximately 3.5 times lower compared to the diameter of the FF tube.

![Image](image_url)
Figure 4(e) compares the SHG intensity (s polarization) between FF and Fl-FF. The SHG intensity of the Fl-FF (for a 5 μm tube) is six times higher than the SHG intensity of the FF (for an 18 μm tube). Scaling the SHG intensity to account for the difference in the tube diameter yields a factor of 20 by which the intensity of Fl-FF is higher compared with FF. If we compare the p polarization (Fig. S3) data from Fl-FF with Fl-FF, we observe a different SHG polarimetry pattern. The p polarization data from the Fl-FF nanotube has only two peaks as compared to the four peaks from FF nanotubes. This suggests that either Fl-FF has a different symmetry compared to the P6₁ symmetry of FF nanotubes or has different nonlinear optical coefficients compared to FF. Determining the exact symmetry of Fl-FF nanotubes is the subject of our future work. We discuss a few possible symmetry considerations based on the SHG signature of Fl-FF in the supplementary material.

We have also obtained SHG images from FF and Fl-FF tubes using a microscope objective and a cooled CCD camera. The spot size of the fundamental beam is much smaller than the length of the nanotubes. Hence, the SHG is seen to originate only around the region of excitation and not from the entire tube. Figures 5(a) and 5(b) compare the bright-field image and the SHG image for the same tubes of the Fl-FF sample. The SHG image was captured in 5 s; it clearly shows the edge of the tubes. In order to compare the SHG images from FF and Fl-FF, we chose tubes of similar diameters. The bright-field and SHG images are superimposed in Figs. 5(c) and 5(d). The blue rectangle depicts the tube that was illuminated, and
the yellow region shows the SHG intensity. The SHG image for FF-FF in Fig. 5(c) was obtained in 5 s compared to the SHG image of FF in Fig. 5(d), which is very weak and was obtained in 60 s. These SHG images are again a direct proof that FF-FF has a higher SHG efficiency compared to only FF.

In summary, fluorination of dipeptides that self-assemble into microstructures/nanostructures may have a significant impact in the area of nonlinear optics and piezoelectricity. The fluorinated FF dipeptide, FF-FF, which was synthesized by replacing H with F in the ortho position, self-assembles into tubular structures, similar to FF microtubes/nanotubes, opening up a path for probing nonlinear optical and piezoresponse properties. The piezoresponse coefficient (d_{33}) of a FF-FF tube of outer diameter close to 2 μm was found to be 600 pm/V. A similar diameter tube of FF yields a piezoresponse of only 50 pm/V. Similarly, SHG polariometry from FF-FF tubes show at least 20 times higher intensity compared to only FF. DFT calculations were performed to find evidence of a higher FF-FF efficiency for the fluorinated sample compared to only FF. DFT calculations were performed to find the minimum energy conformations of FF-FF. This work not only demonstrates the potential of fluorinated self-assembled biological nanostructures in enhancing nonlinear optical and piezoresponse properties but also provides a critical test for the future development of improved first principles approaches for guiding synthesis of such peptide molecules.

See the supplementary material for Synthesis, PFM, NMR spectra, and fitting of the SHG polariometry data.

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