

Different Aggregation Behaviors of Tetra- (4-hydroxyphenyl) Porphyrin (THPPH₂) in the Inner Core and on the Surface of CTAB Micelles

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Abstract: The UV-Vis spectra of THPPH₂ in CTAB micelles at pH7.2 and pH11.0 were analyzed to study the effect of micellar environments on the aggregation behaviors of this porphyrin.

Keywords: THPPH₂, CTAB micelles, aggregation, UV-Vis spectra.

It is hard to study the effects of different microenvironments on porphyrin aggregation because of its complex substituted groups. A trans-membrane process was realized by controlling bulk pH values for an amphiphilic porphyrin from the inner core to the surface of CTAB micelles¹. Thus it is possible to study the different aggregation actions of the porphyrin in the inner core and on the surface of micelle.

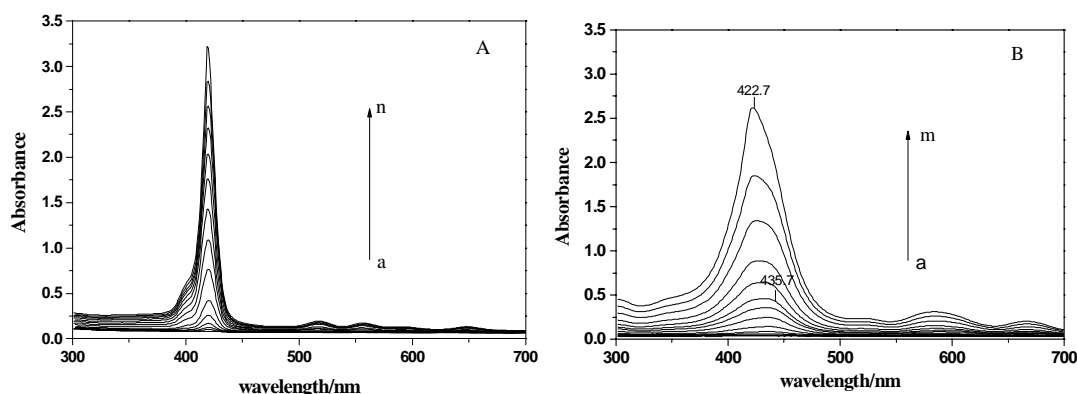
Results and Discussion

The absorption spectra of THPPH₂ at pH 7.2 have four Q bands at 516.8nm, 555.7nm, 589.7nm and 649nm in **Figure 1(A)**, with the maxima of the Soret band (λ_{\max}) at 420.4nm. When the porphyrin concentration is below $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$, the half band width of the Soret band is 14.3nm, which is reduced to 12.3nm above $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$. THPPH₂ follows Beer's law in **Figure 2**, indicating that THPPH₂ is solubilized in the inner core of CTAB micelles¹, the absorbance vs concentration plot does not follow Beer's law above $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$, indicating the occurrence of porphyrin aggregation². The effect of aggregation on the absorption spectra often exhibits a change of the half band width³ and a shift of the Soret band⁴. There is no shift of the Soret band in **Figure 1(A)**, but the narrowing of the half band width suggests the formation of highly ordered porphyrin aggregate³. This aggregate may be some kind between H- and J-aggregate, in which the monomeric molecules arrange in a dimension that the angle between the transition moment and the line joining the molecular centers is 54 degrees in **Figure 3 (A)**, resulting in the constant gap of the energy level of the Soret band³.

THPPH₂ has two Q bands at 585nm and 667nm in **Figure 1 (B)**, suggesting that the two N atoms on the pyrrole rings are also deprotonized, and the porphyrin molecules have transferred from the inner core to the outer surface of CTAB micelle¹. λ_{\max} is 435.7nm at lower porphyrin concentrations. At $1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$, there is a plateau of the Soret band, and $A_{422.7}$ is slightly higher than $A_{435.7}$, suggesting the aggregate formation although it still seems to follow Beer's law (**Figure 2**). At higher concentrations, the Soret band has gradually shifted to 422.7nm, and the plot does not

follow Beer's law, which consistent with an aggregation of THPPH₂ on the outer surface of CTAB micelles. This aggregate might be considered a face-to-face H-aggregate³ from the narrowing and the blue shift of the Soret band in **Figure 3** (B).

Figure 1. UV-Vis spectra of THPPH₂ in CTAB solutions



(A) at pH 7.2, 10^{-7} c[THPPH₂]/(mol.L⁻¹): a. 1; b. 2; c.4; d. 8;e. 16; f. 32; g. 48; h. 64;i. 80;j. 96; k. 104;l. 112; m.120; n.128, and (B) at pH11.0, 10^{-7} c[THPPH₂]/ (mol.L⁻¹):a. 1; b. 2; c. 4; d. 8; e. 16; f.32;g.48; h. 64; i. 96; j. 128; k. 192; l. 256; m. 320.

Figure 2. Dependence of THPPH₂ concentration at pH7.2 (■, λ_{\max} =420.4nm) and pH11.0 (▼, λ_1 =422.7nm; □, λ_2 =435.7nm)

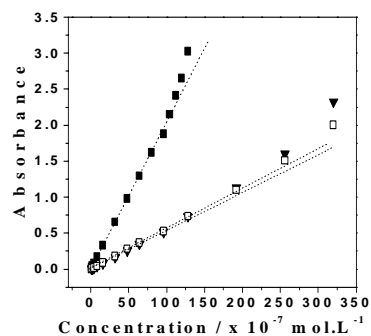
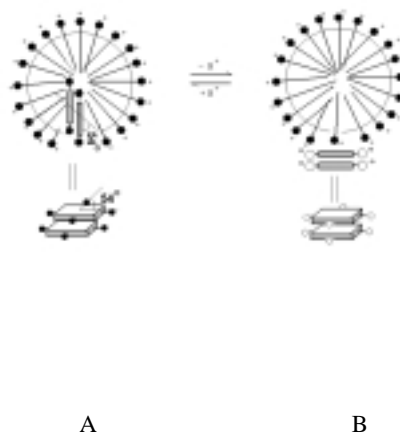


Figure 3. Aggregation behaviors of THPPH₂ in the inner core (A) and on the surface (B) of CTAB micelles



References

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