

# *Design of novel conjugated polymers based on fluorene, carbazole and borafluorene*

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Regroupement québécois sur les matériaux de pointe



# *Outline*

- Motivate the interest in organic material
- Stoke's shift and localized exciton
- Fluorene, Carbazole and Borafluorene
- Ladder Polymers
- Results on non-ladder and ladder polymers
- Interesting candidates...
- Conclusion

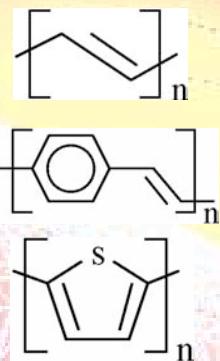
# *Polymers vs Semiconductors*

## The semiconductor industry...

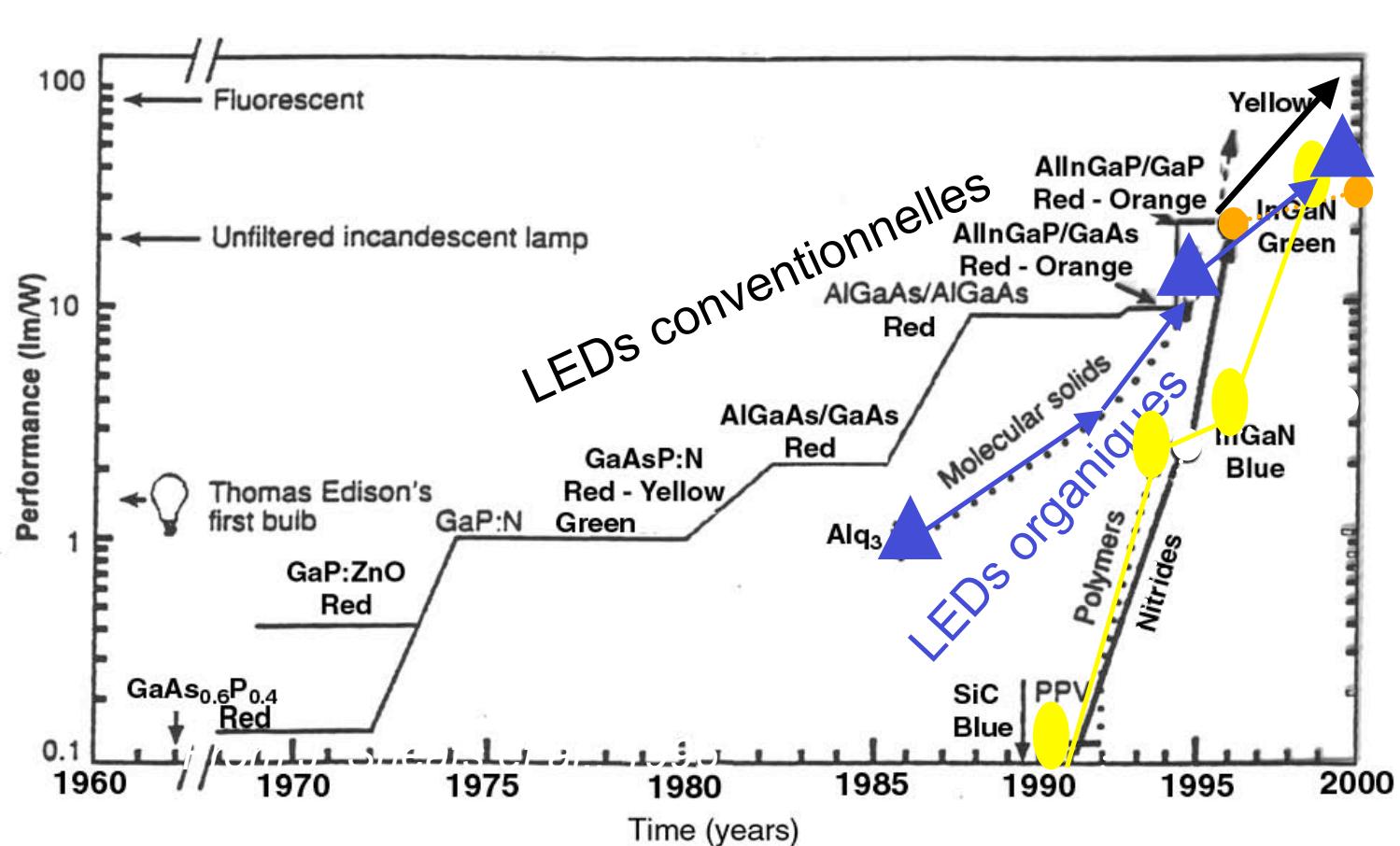
- uses materials with same structure but made out of different elements  
ex: III-V, II-VI,...
- devices are made by combining different materials in order to tailor the electronic properties  
ex: heterostructures, superlattices, quantum wells,...

## Polymers...

- different atomic structures of carbon atoms  
ex: polyacetylene,  
 $p(p\text{-phenylenevinylene})$ ,  
thiophene, ...



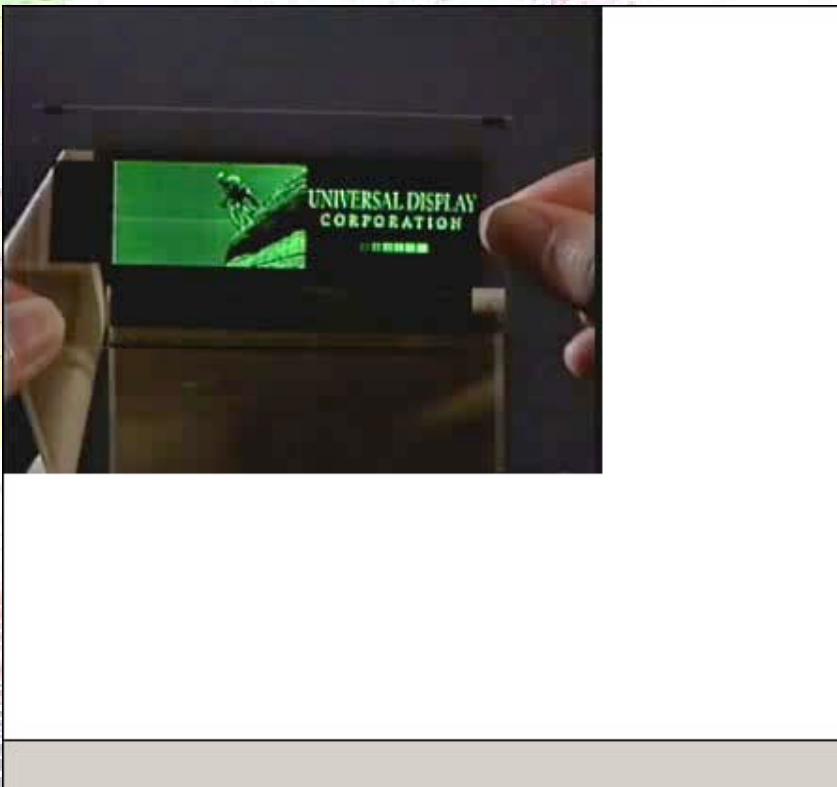
# *Emergence of organic materials*



## *Advantages of OLED*

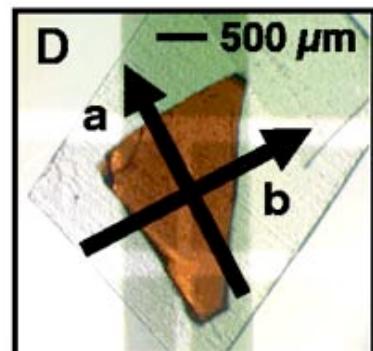
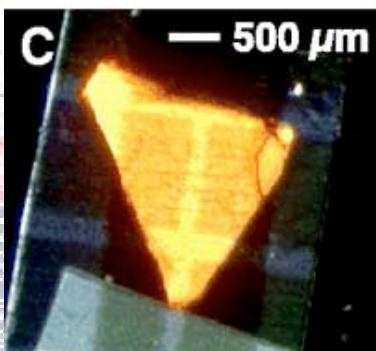
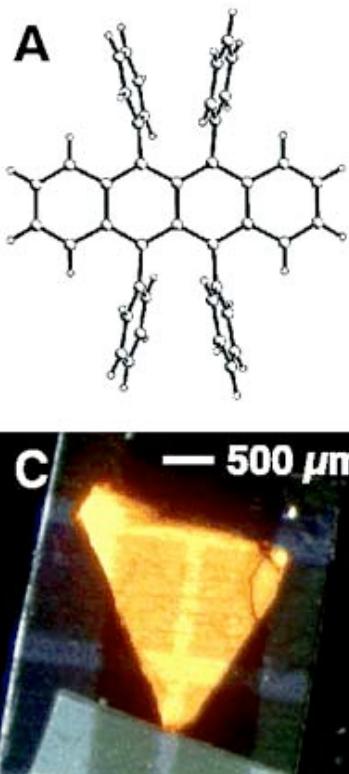
- Wide range of colours
- High performance
- Can cover large surface, low weight
- Low cost of fabrication
- Flexible display
- Still some challenges...life time

# *Flexible display*



*...the next step...*

## Organic Field Effect Transistor (OFTF)



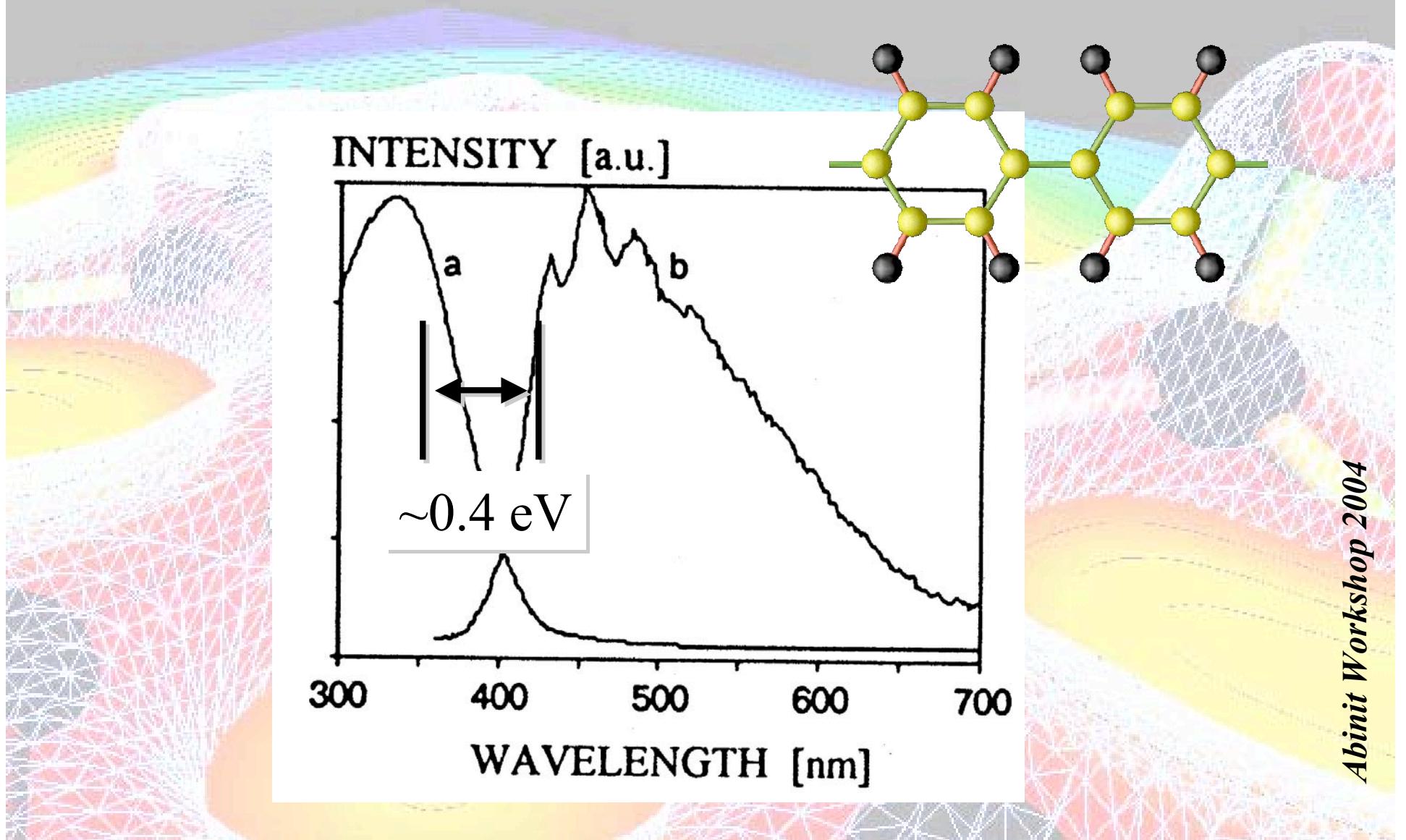
Sundar et al., Science, Vol 303, Issue 5664, 1644-1646 , 12 March 2004

$$\mu \sim 15 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}/\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Si: } \sim 500 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}/\text{cm}^2$$

But mobility  
remains low..

# *Poly(*p*-phenylene) (PPP)*



# *Stoke's shift*

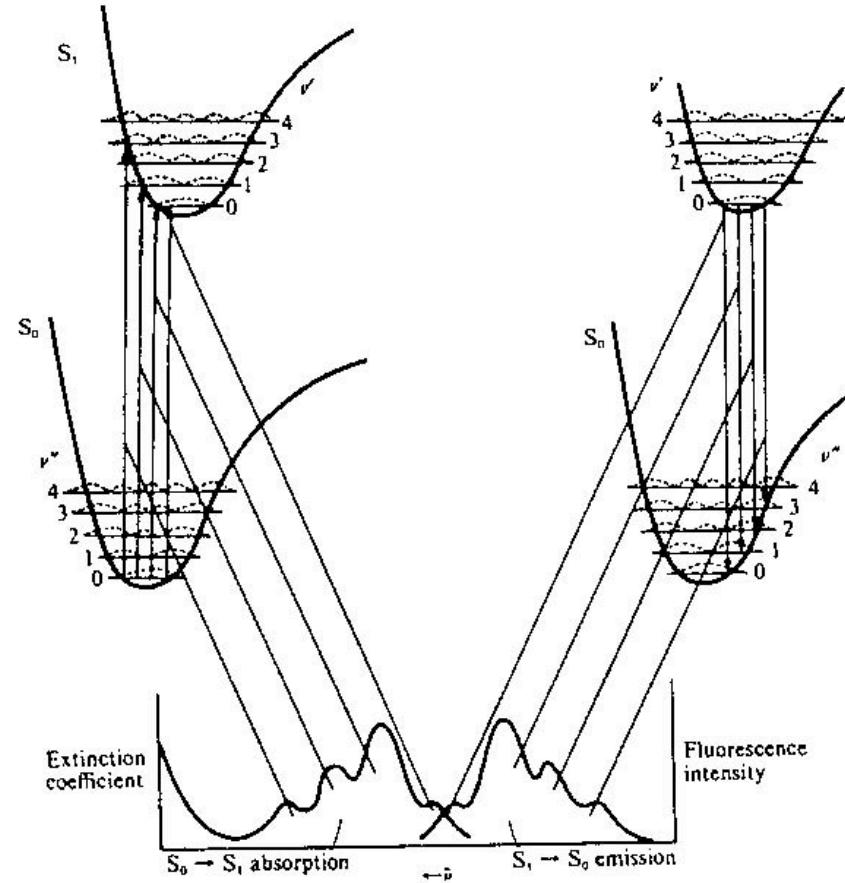
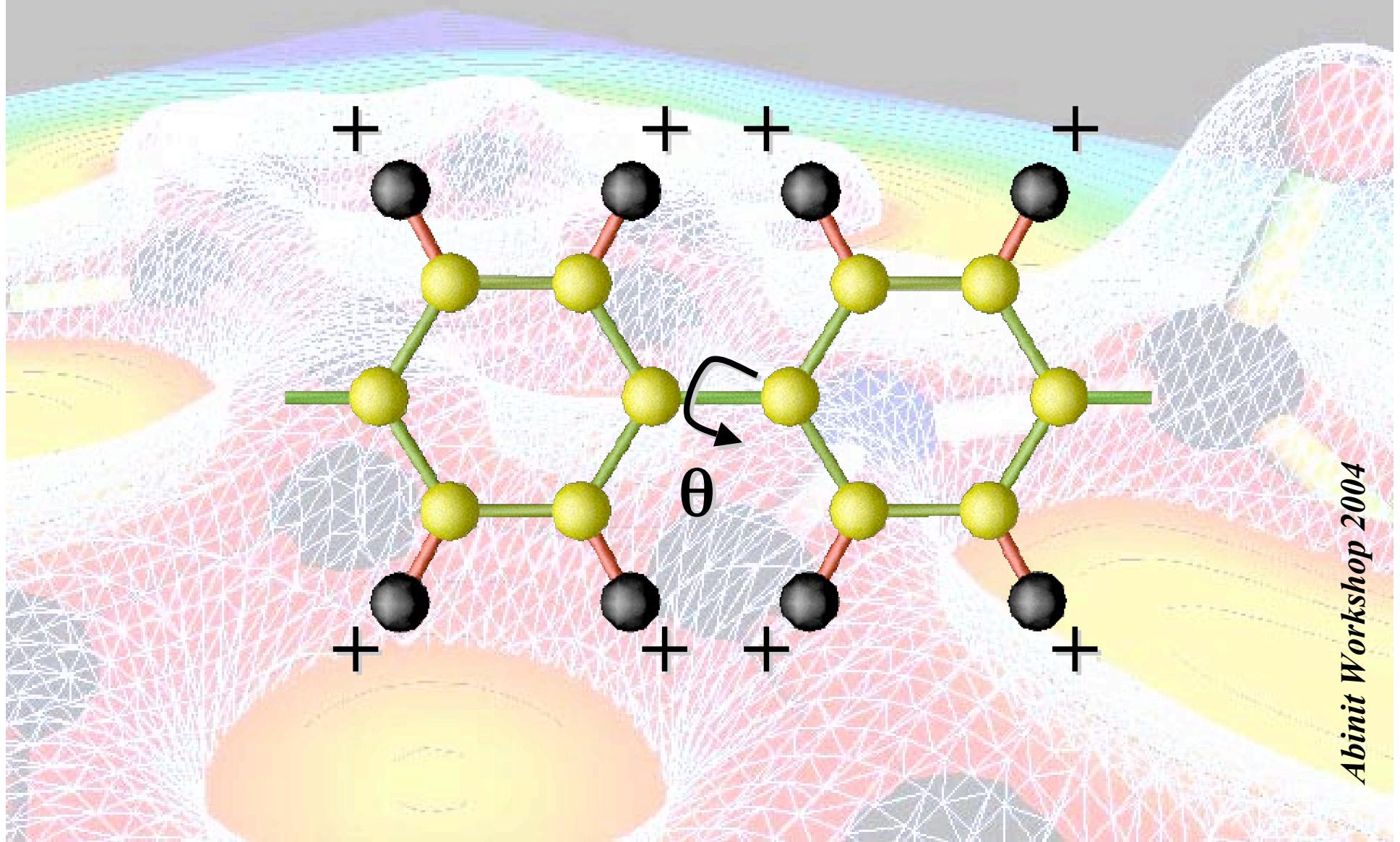
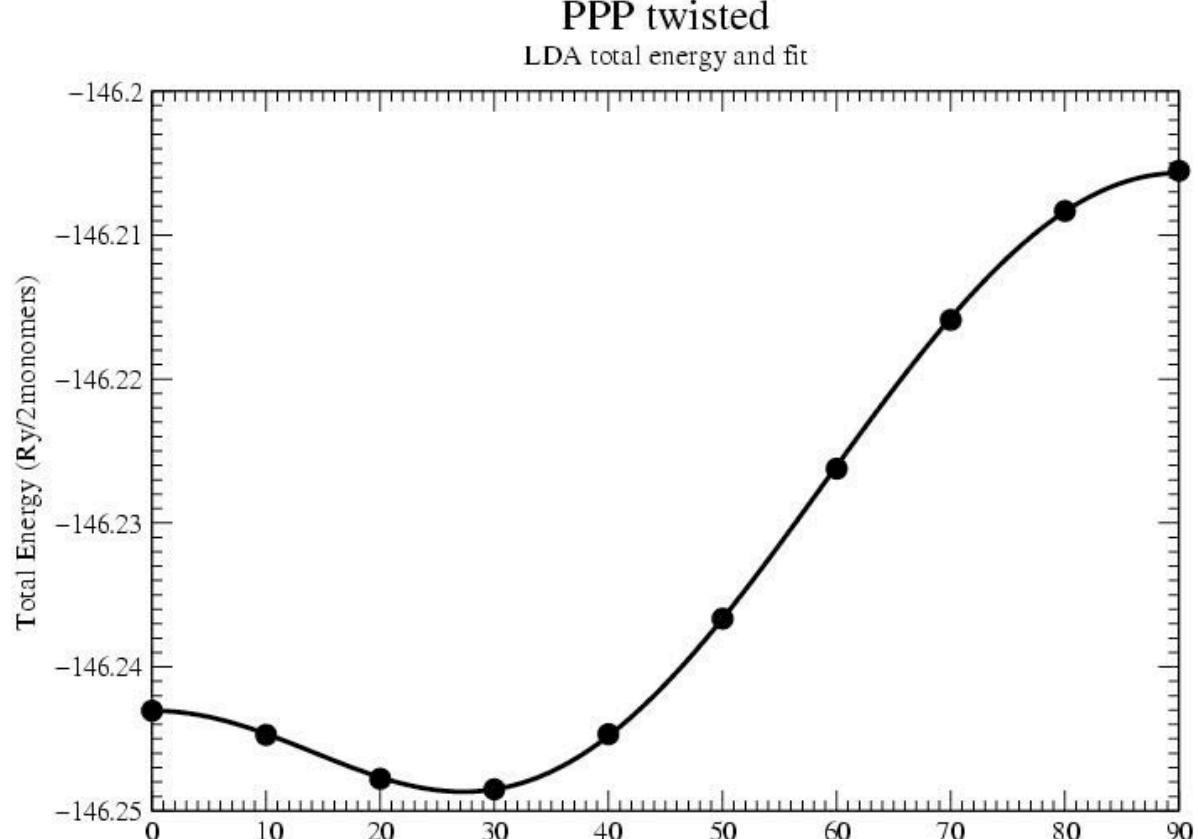


FIG. 26. Absorption and emission processes between the  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  electronic states of an organic molecule. [A. Kearwell and F. Wilkinson, in *Transfer and Storage of Energy by Molecules* (G. M. Burnett and A. M. North, eds.), Vol. 1, Wiley, New York (1969)].

*Where does it comes from...*

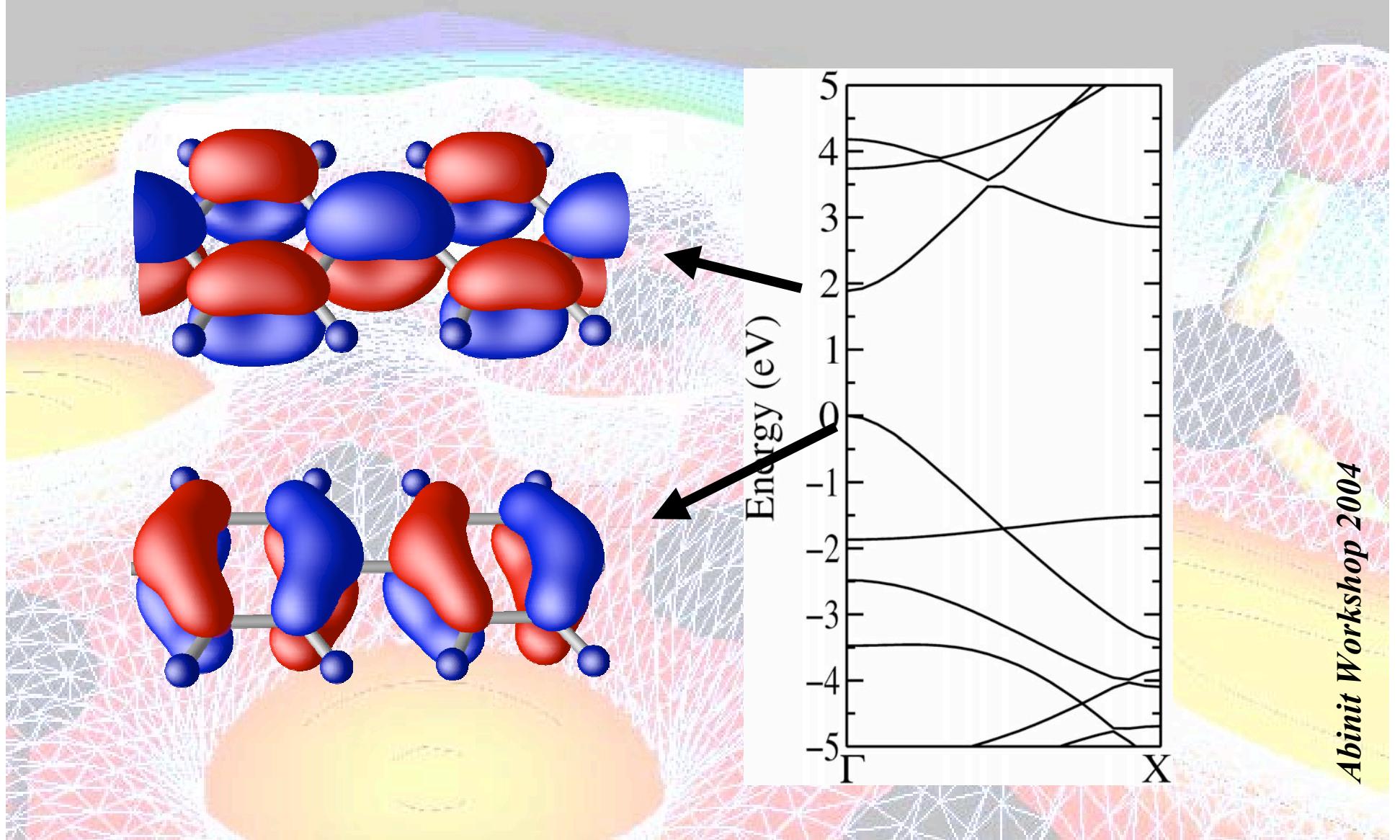


# *DFT calculations*

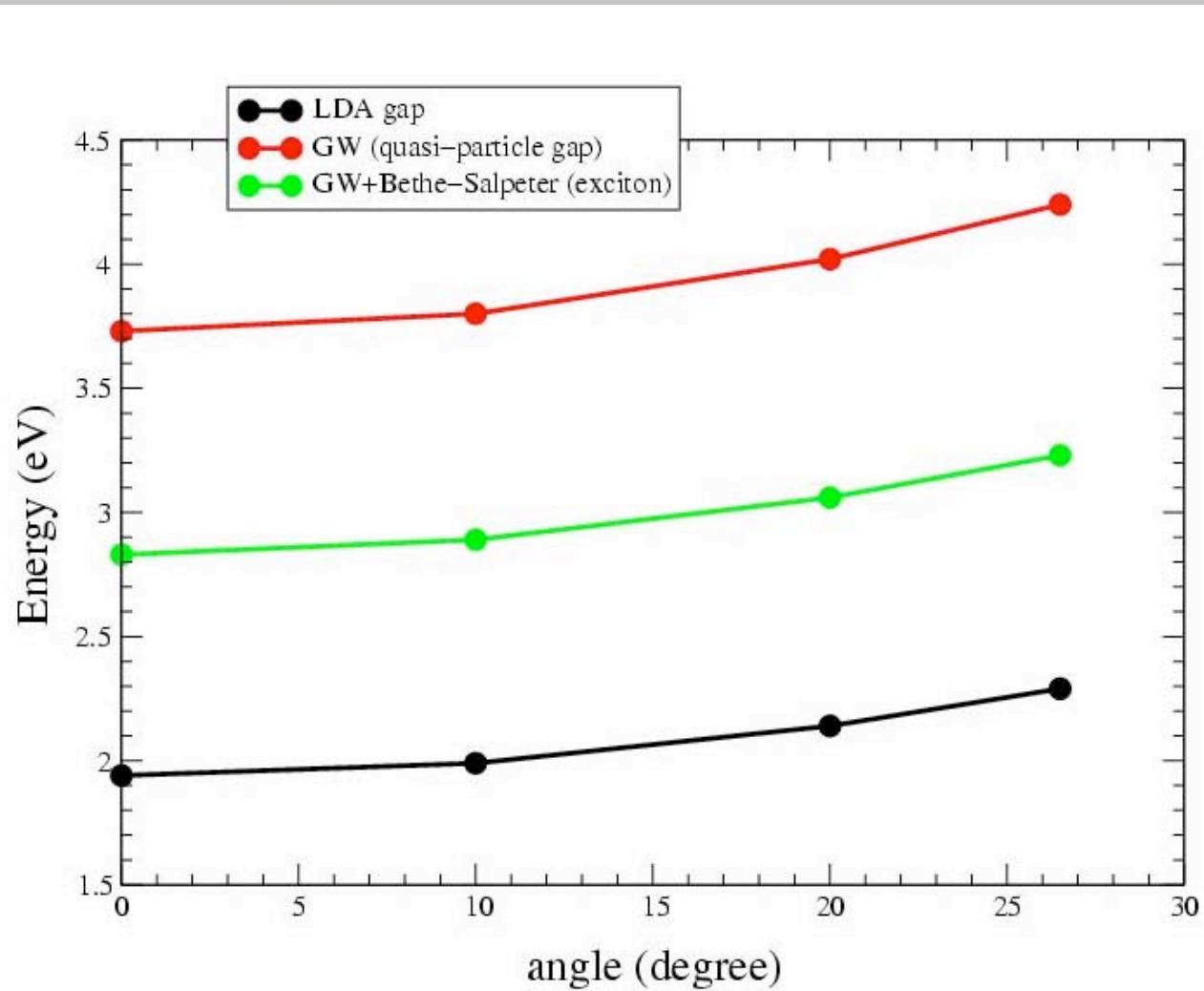


From X-ray on crystal:  $\sim 27$  degrees

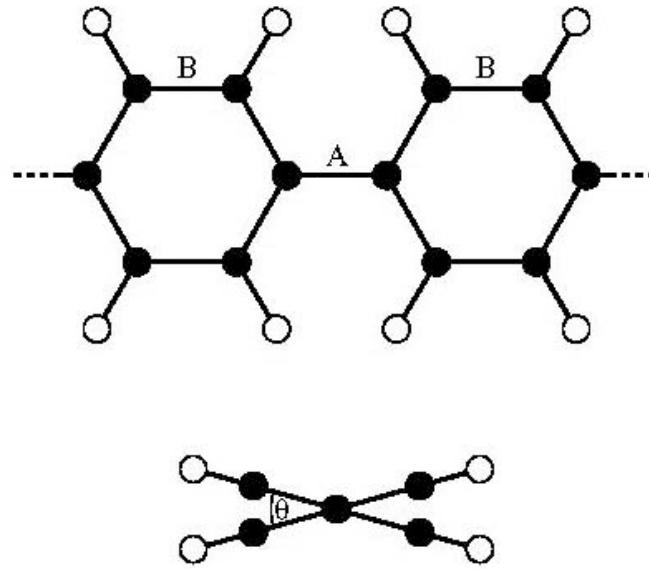
# *Wavefunctions: PPP*



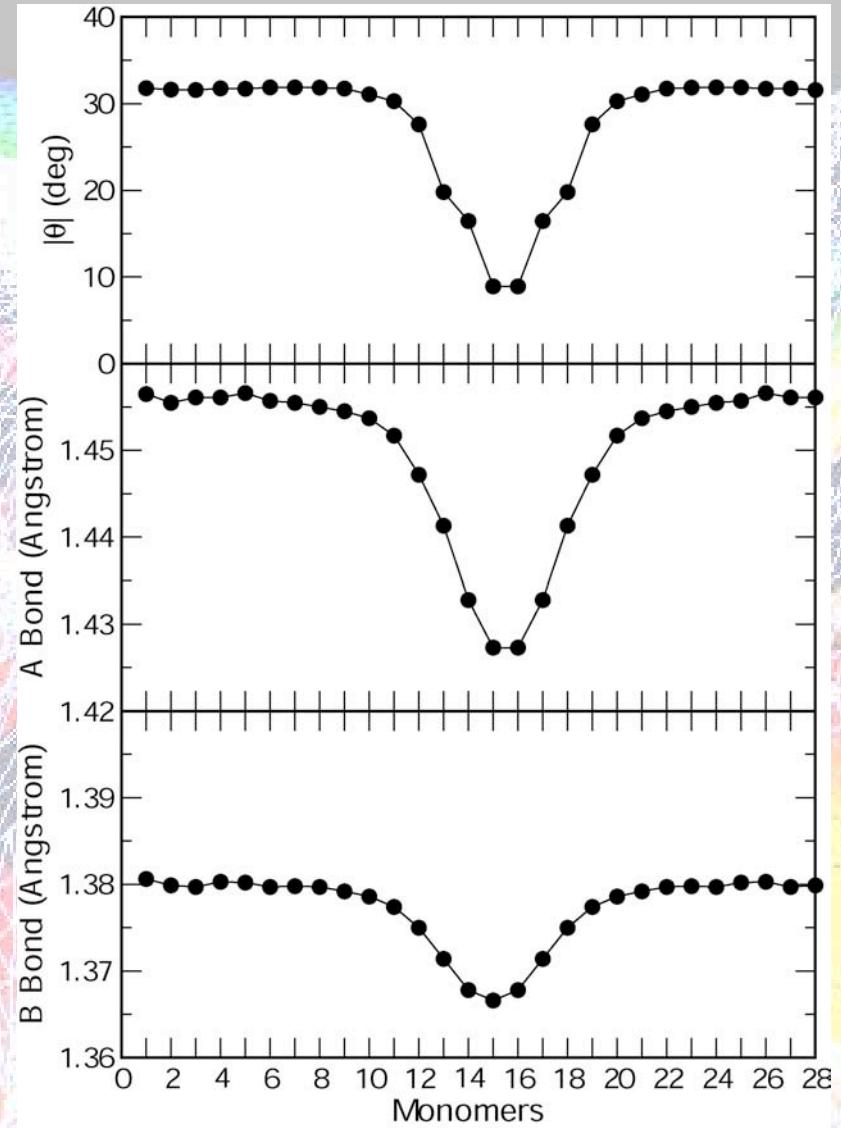
# *Excited state*



# *Bounded exciton*

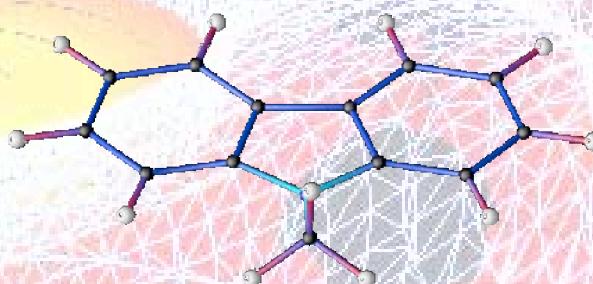


E. Artacho, M. Rohlfing, M.  
Côté, P. D. Haynes, R. J.  
Needs, and  
C. Molteni, submitted  
(cont-mat/0402197)

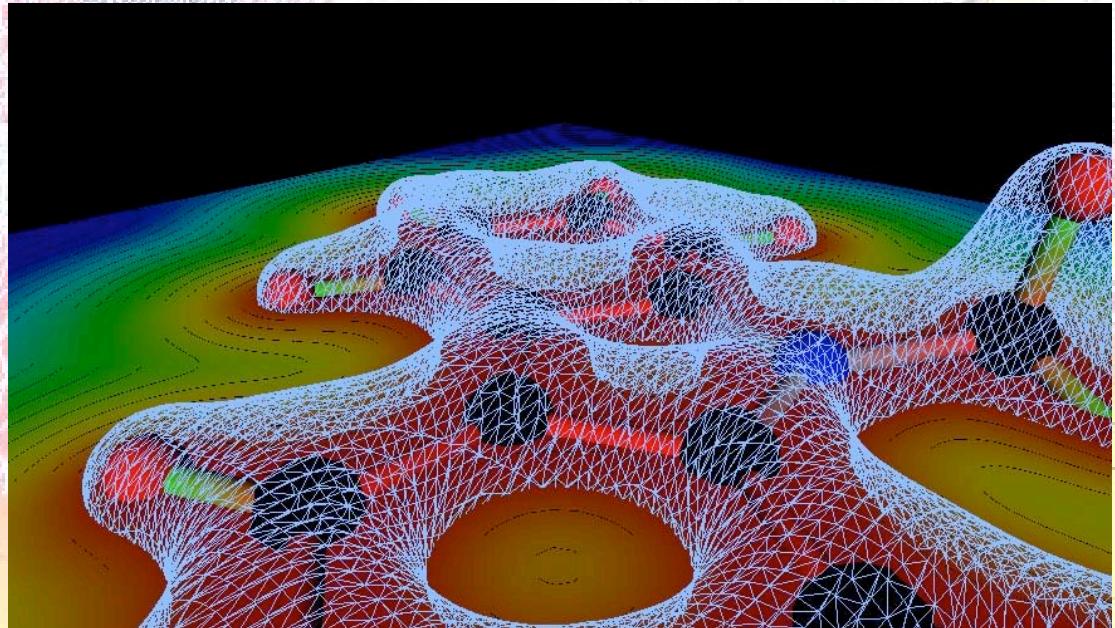


# *Polymers with Carbazole*

- Goal is to fabricate polymers for electronic transports
- In collaboration with the experimental group of Mario Leclerc at the University Laval



Carbazole molecule

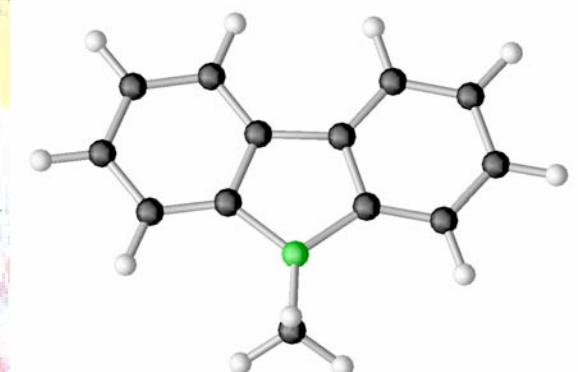
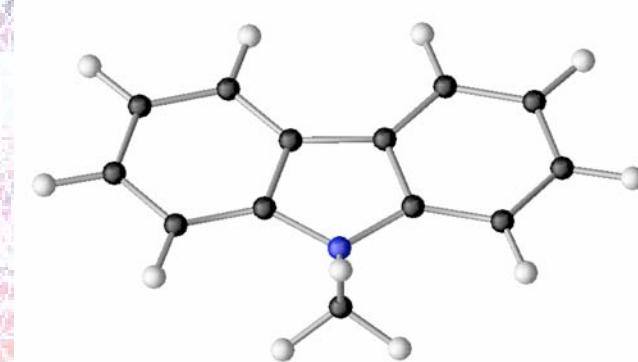
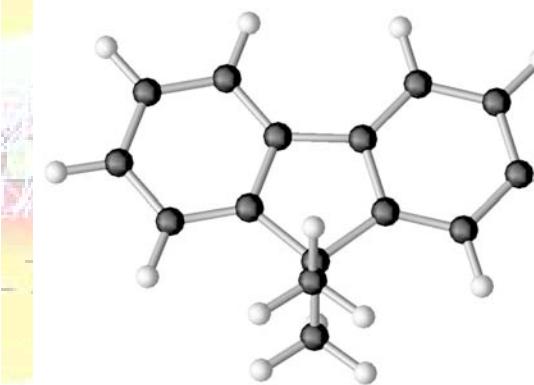


*And other molecules...*

fluorene

carbazole

borafluorene



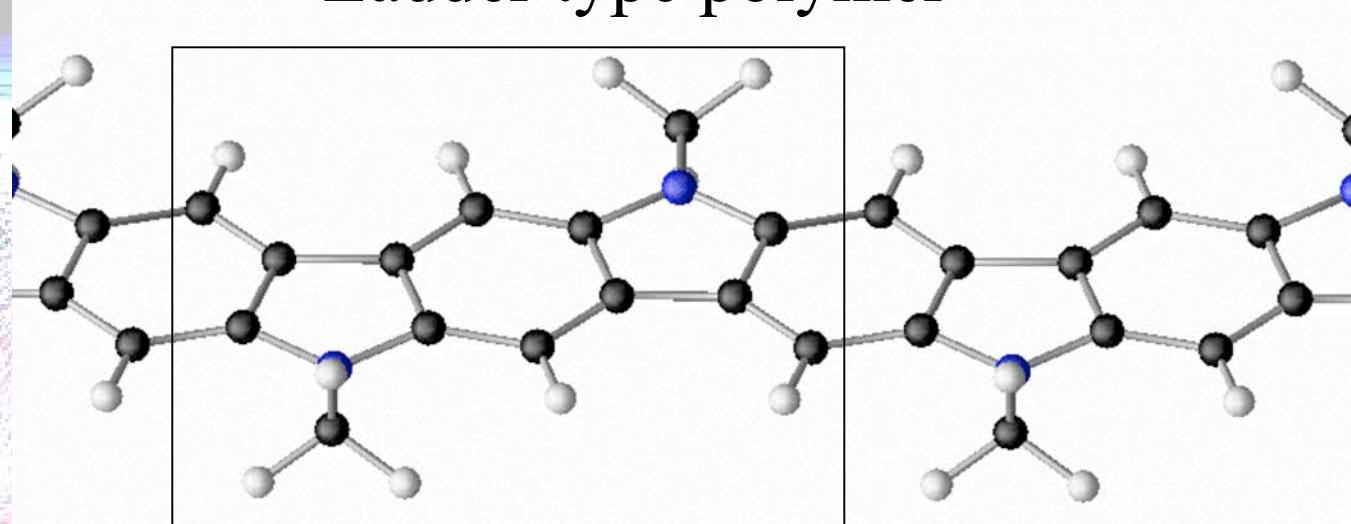
C

N

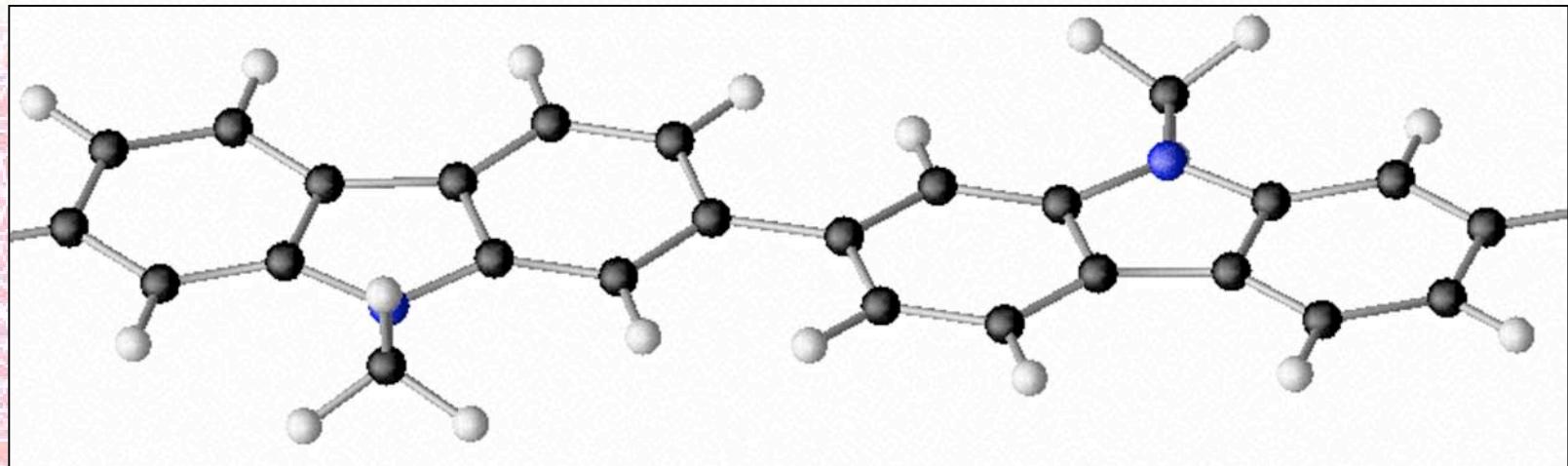
B

# *Ladder polymers*

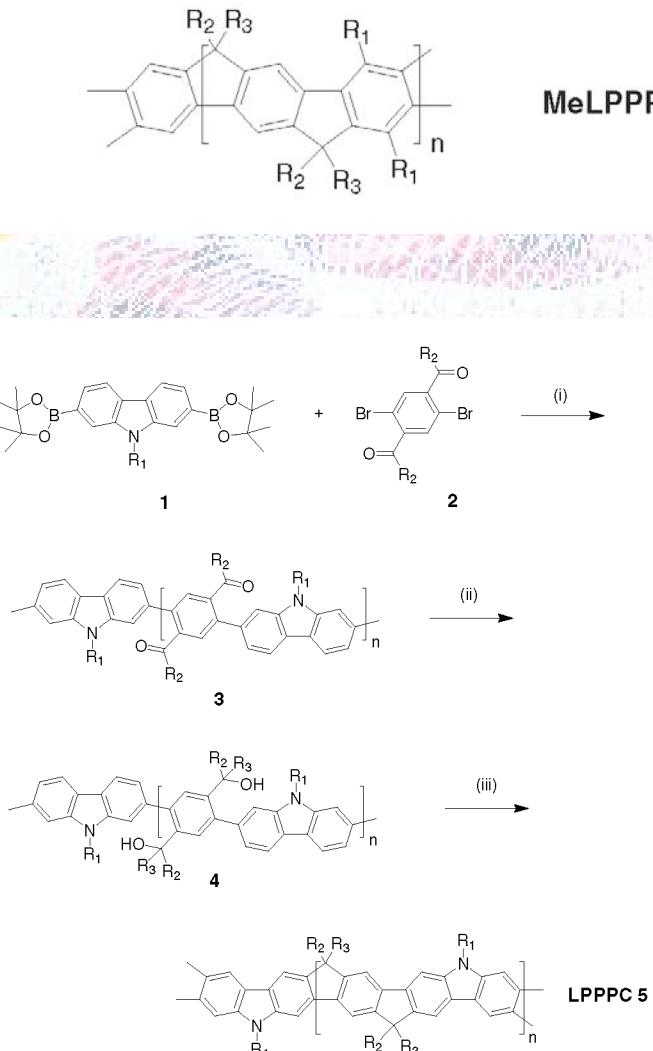
Ladder type polymer



Normal polymer



# *MeLPPP and LPPPC*



Scheme 1. Synthesis of ladder poly(*para*-phenylene carbazole) (LPPPC).

S. A. Patil, U. Scherf and A. Kadashchuk, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 13, no 8, p. 609, 2003

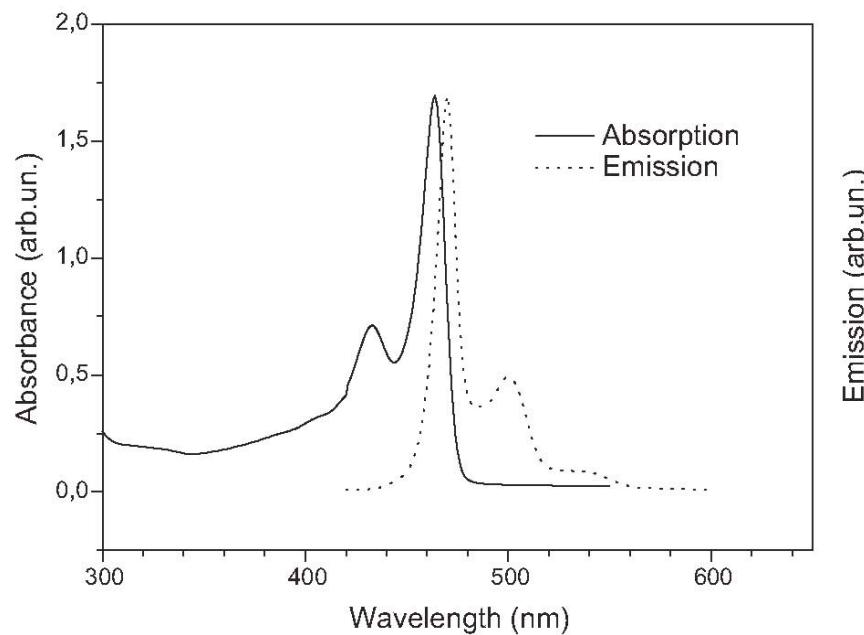
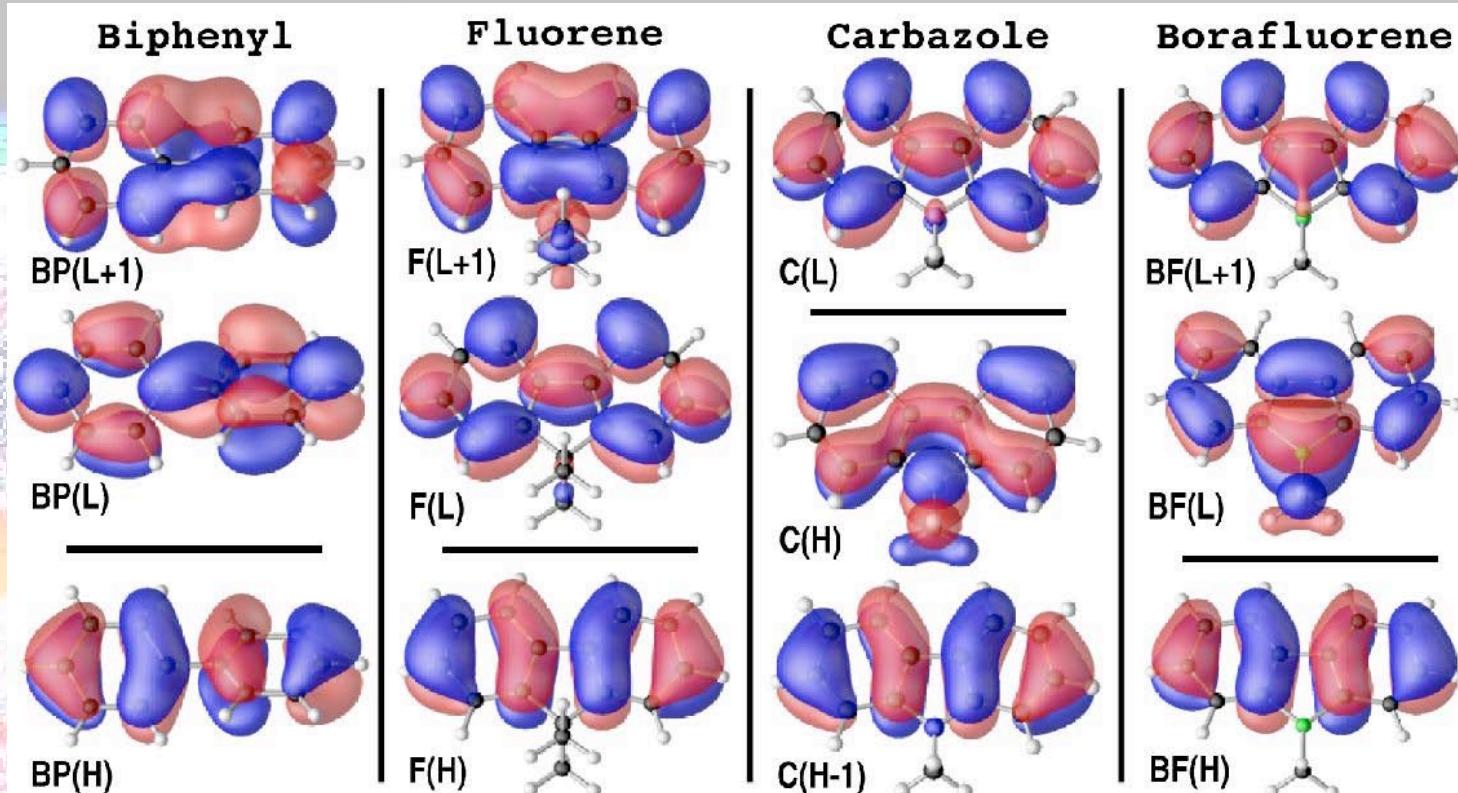


Fig. 1. Absorption and emission spectra of LPPPC (CHCl<sub>3</sub>, dilute solution).

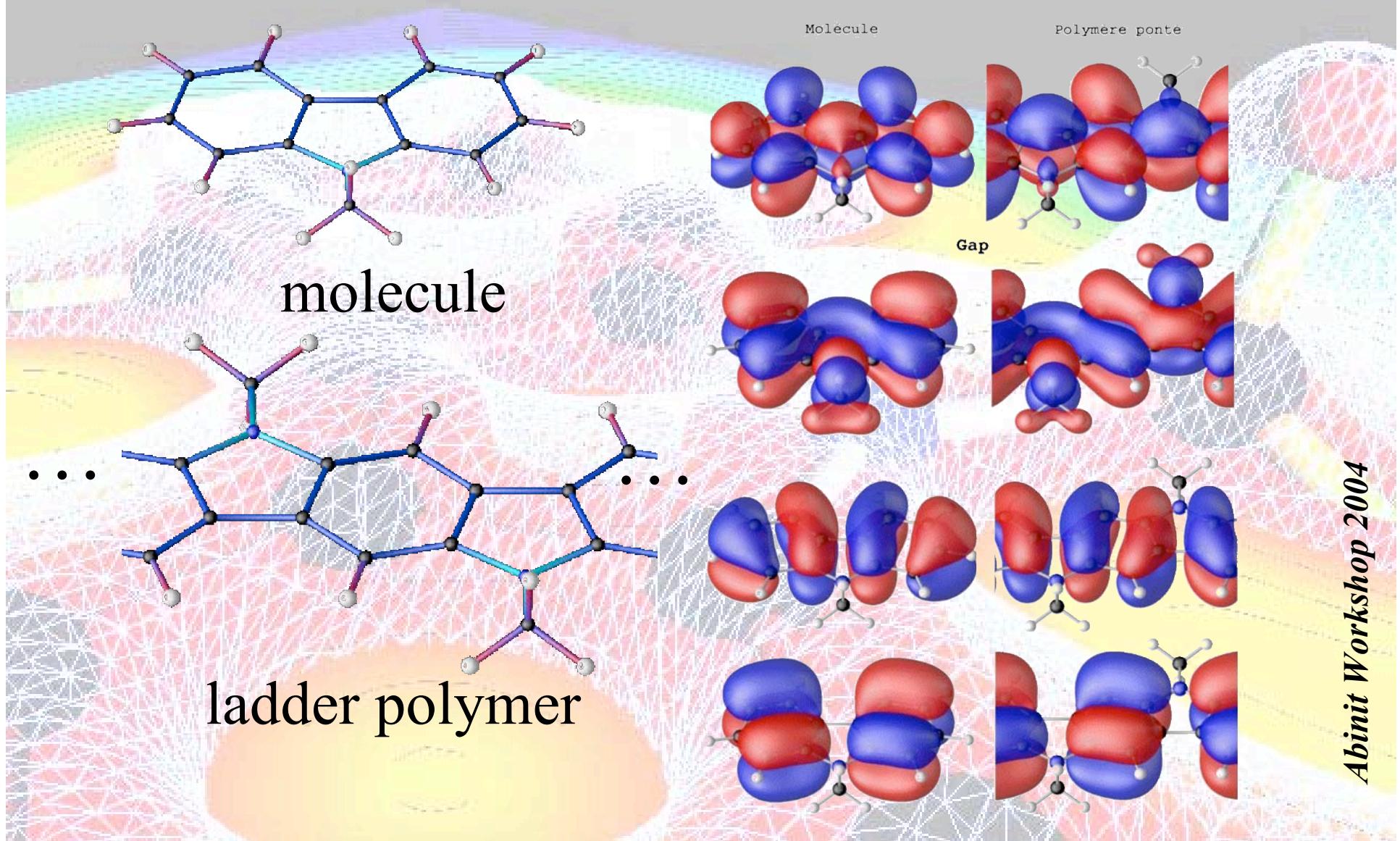
# TDDFT on molecules



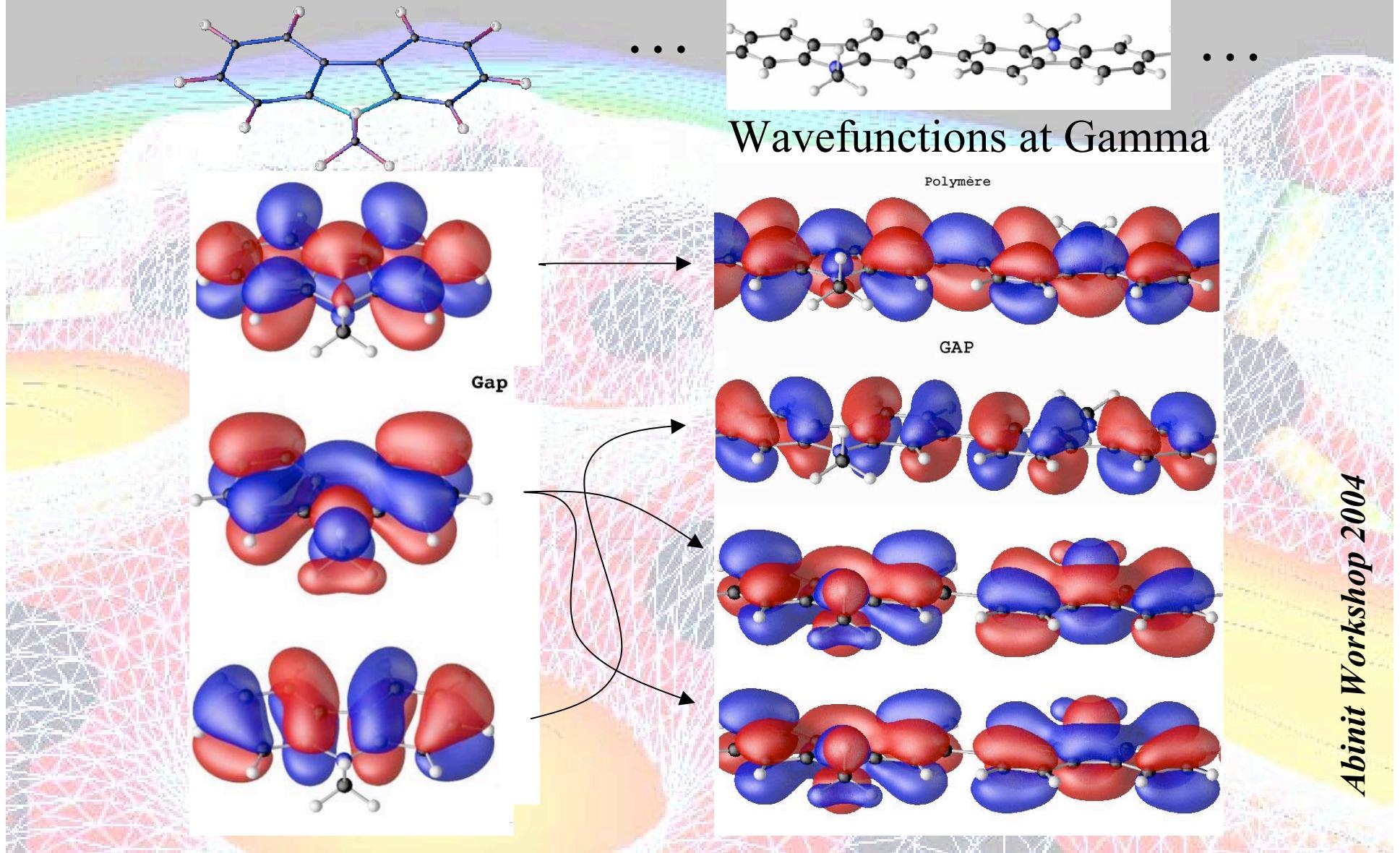
	excitation energy				polarization <sup>h</sup>	
	vapor (eV)	crystal (eV)	DFT (eV)	TDDFT (eV)	exptl	DFT
biphenyl	4.37 <sup>a</sup>	4.11 <sup>b</sup>	3.84	4.46	L <sup>b</sup>	L
fluorene	4.19 <sup>c</sup>	4.07 <sup>d</sup> –4.10 <sup>e</sup>	3.58	4.24	L <sup>d,e</sup>	L
carbazole	3.81 <sup>c</sup>	3.618 <sup>f</sup>	3.22	3.66	S <sup>f</sup>	S
borafluorene	3.02 <sup>g</sup>		2.46	2.78		L

Brière and Côté,  
J. Phys. Chem. B,  
108, p. 3123, 2004.

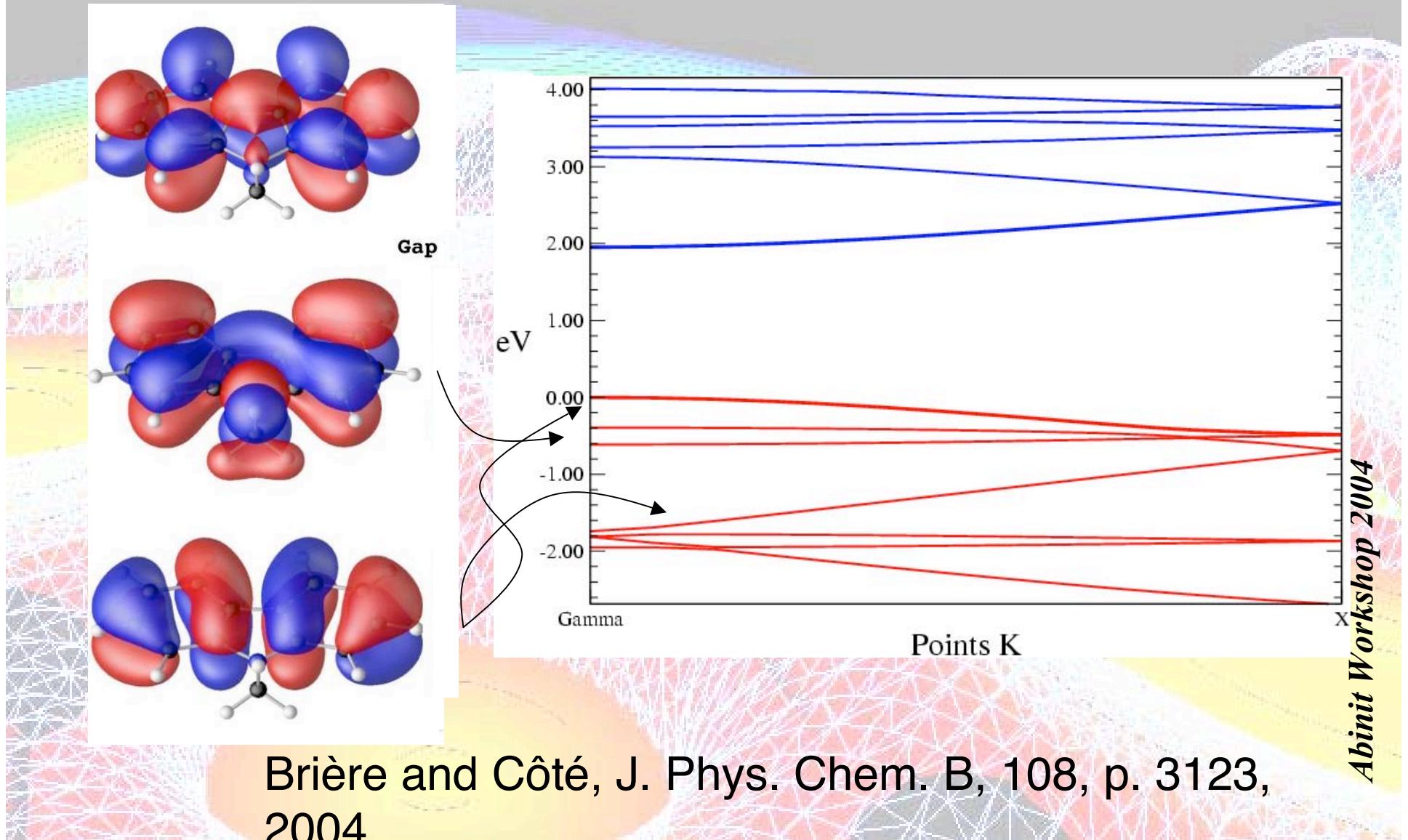
# *Ladder Polymer with Carbazole*



# *Polymer, not ladder*

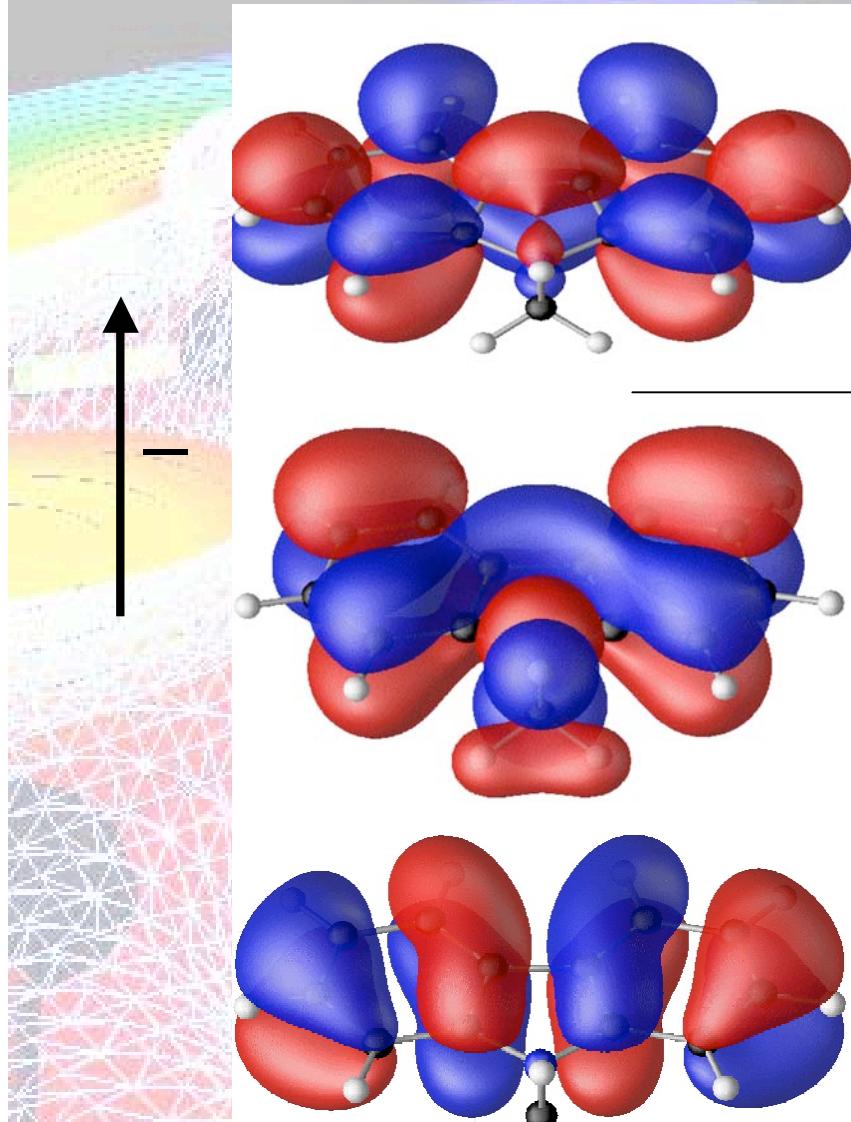


# *Polymer, not ladder(2)*

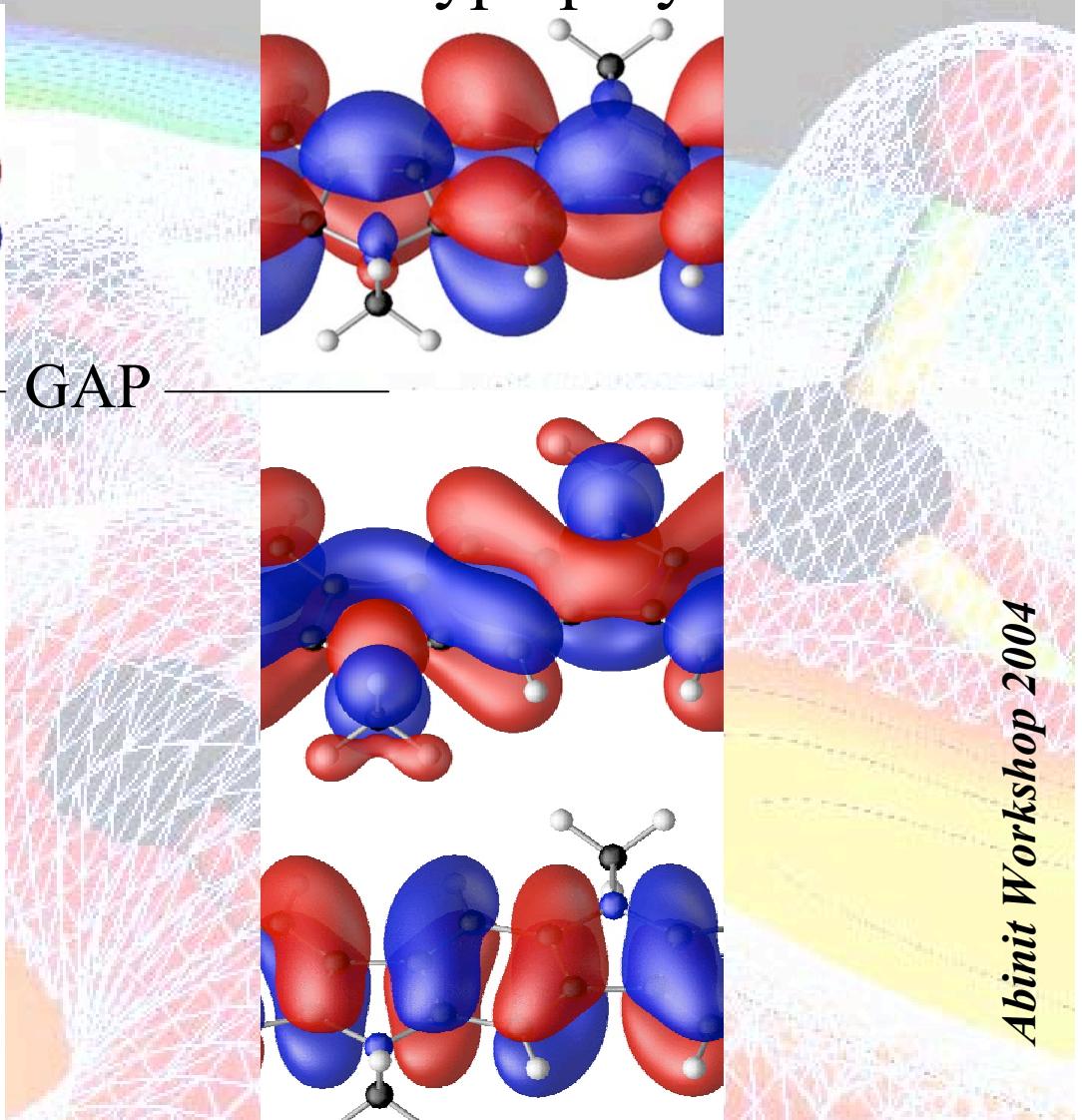


# *Wave functions comparison I*

Carbazole



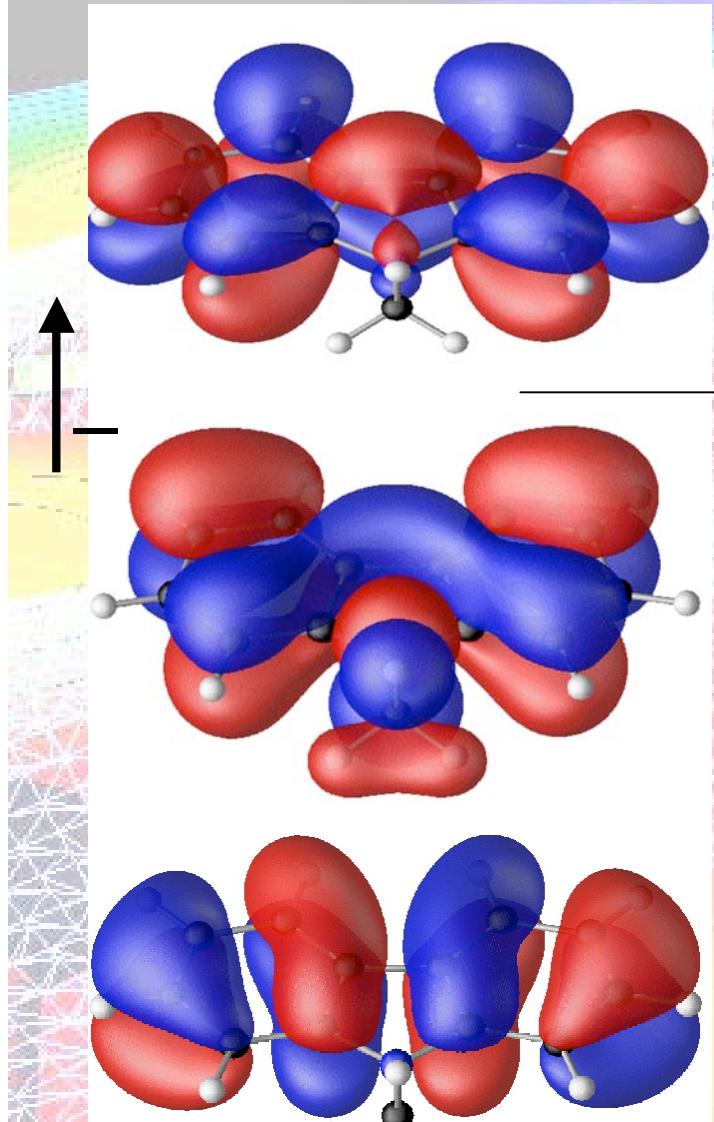
Ladder type polymer



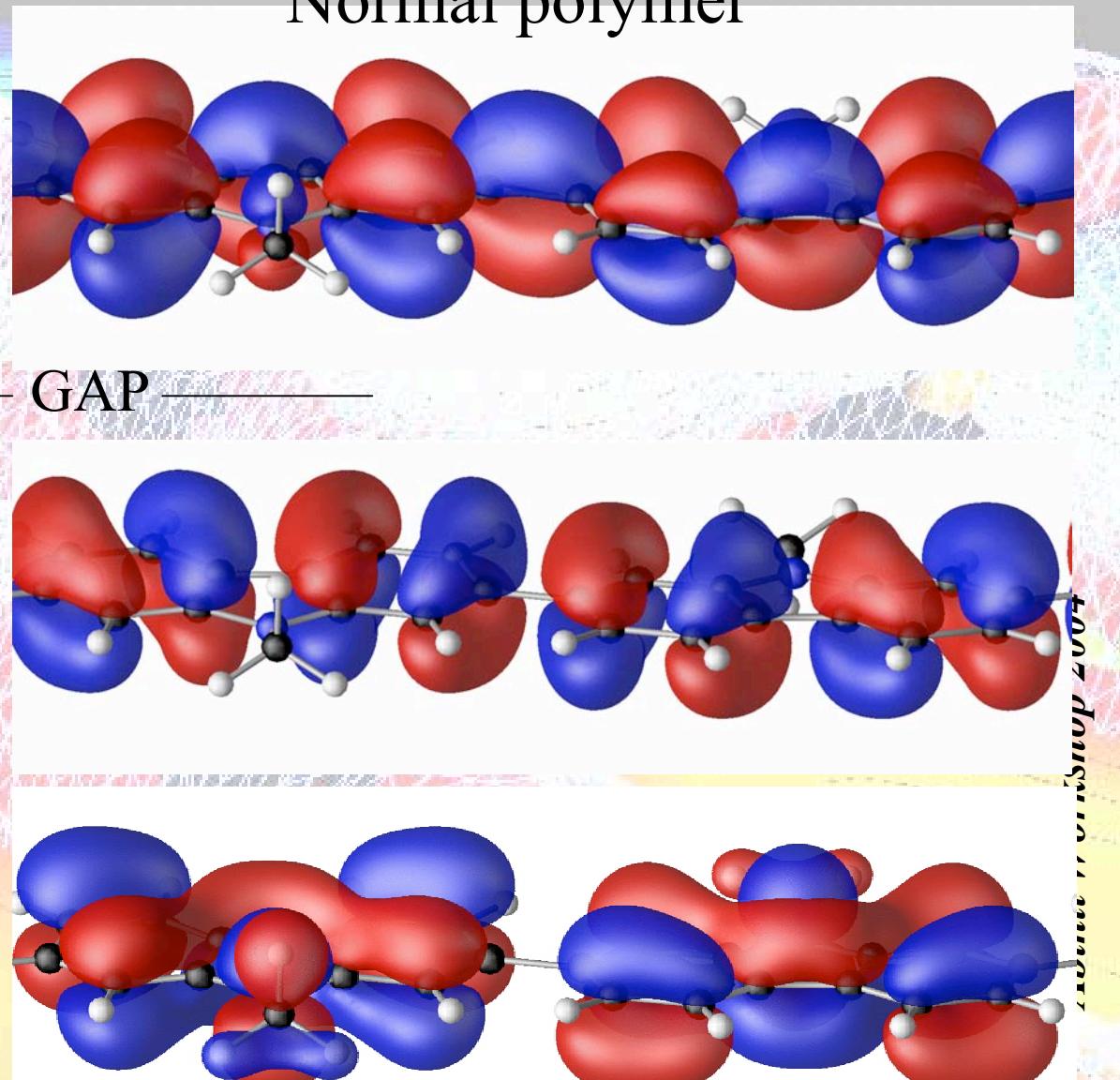
*Ab init Workshop 2004*

## *Wave functions comparison II*

Carbazole



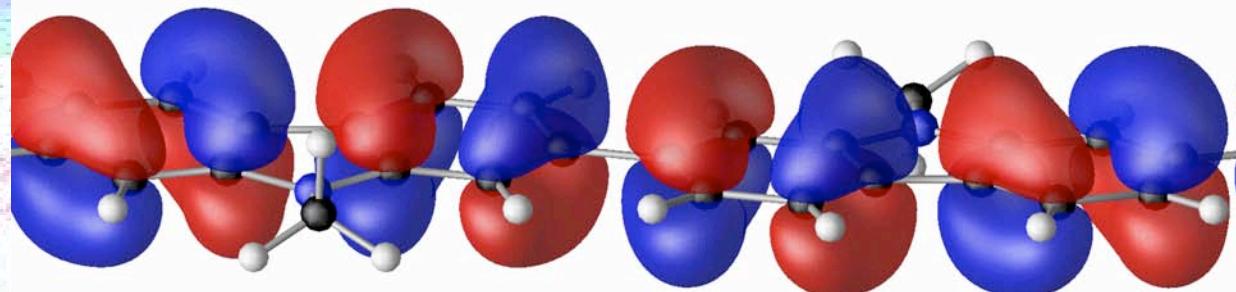
Normal polymer



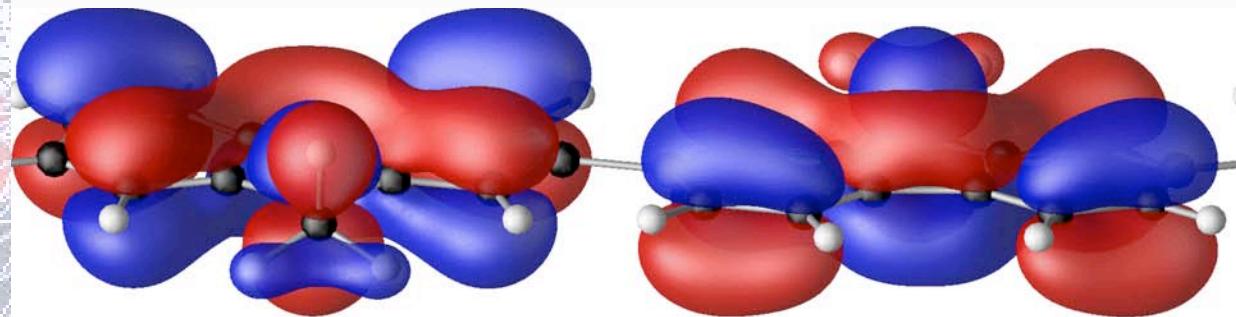
# *Dispersion*

Last valence bands

Strong dispersion



Weak dispersion



Because of the phase difference, there are two ways to write the polymer wave functions using the molecule ones:

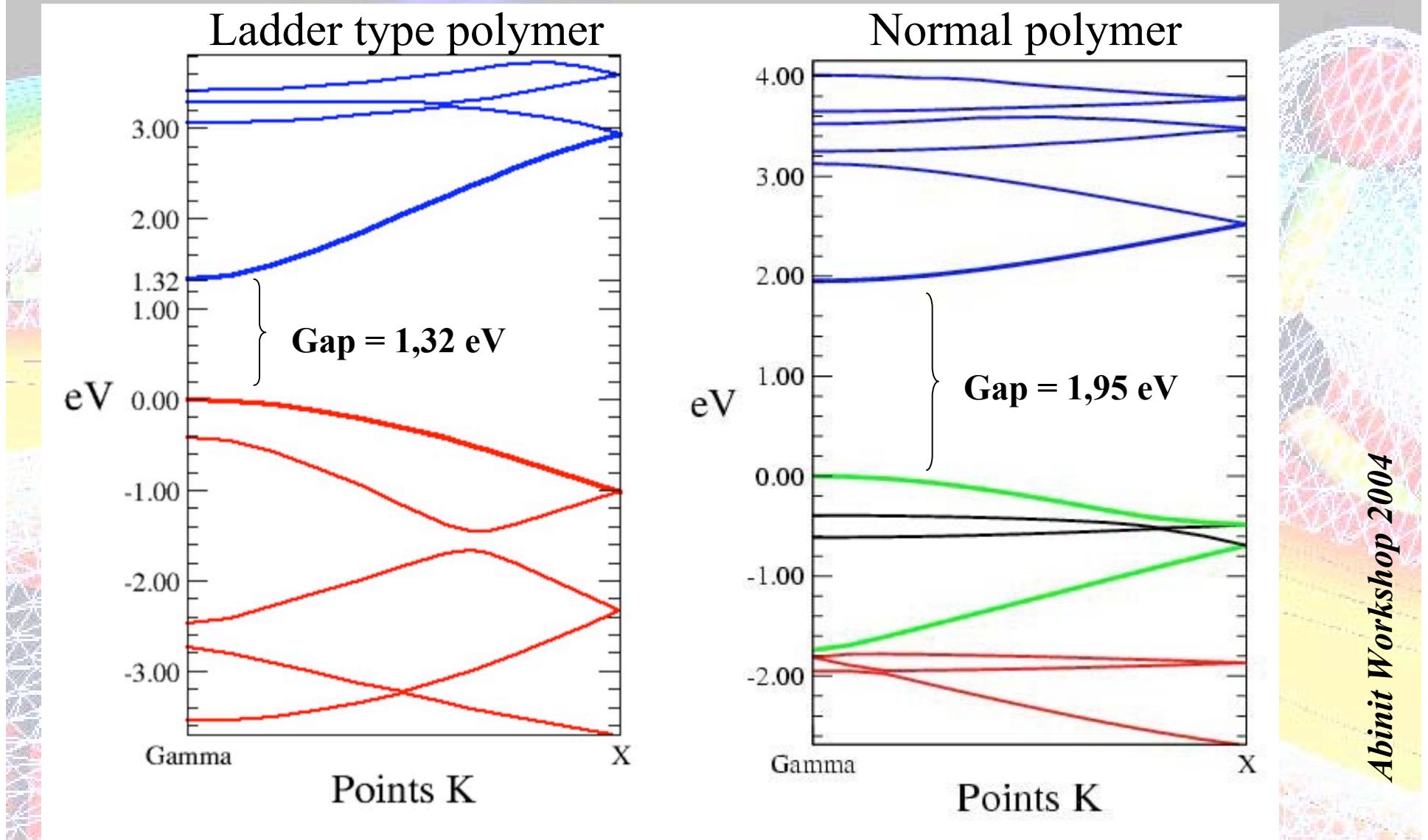
$$\Psi_+ = \varphi_G + \varphi_D$$

Binding state.

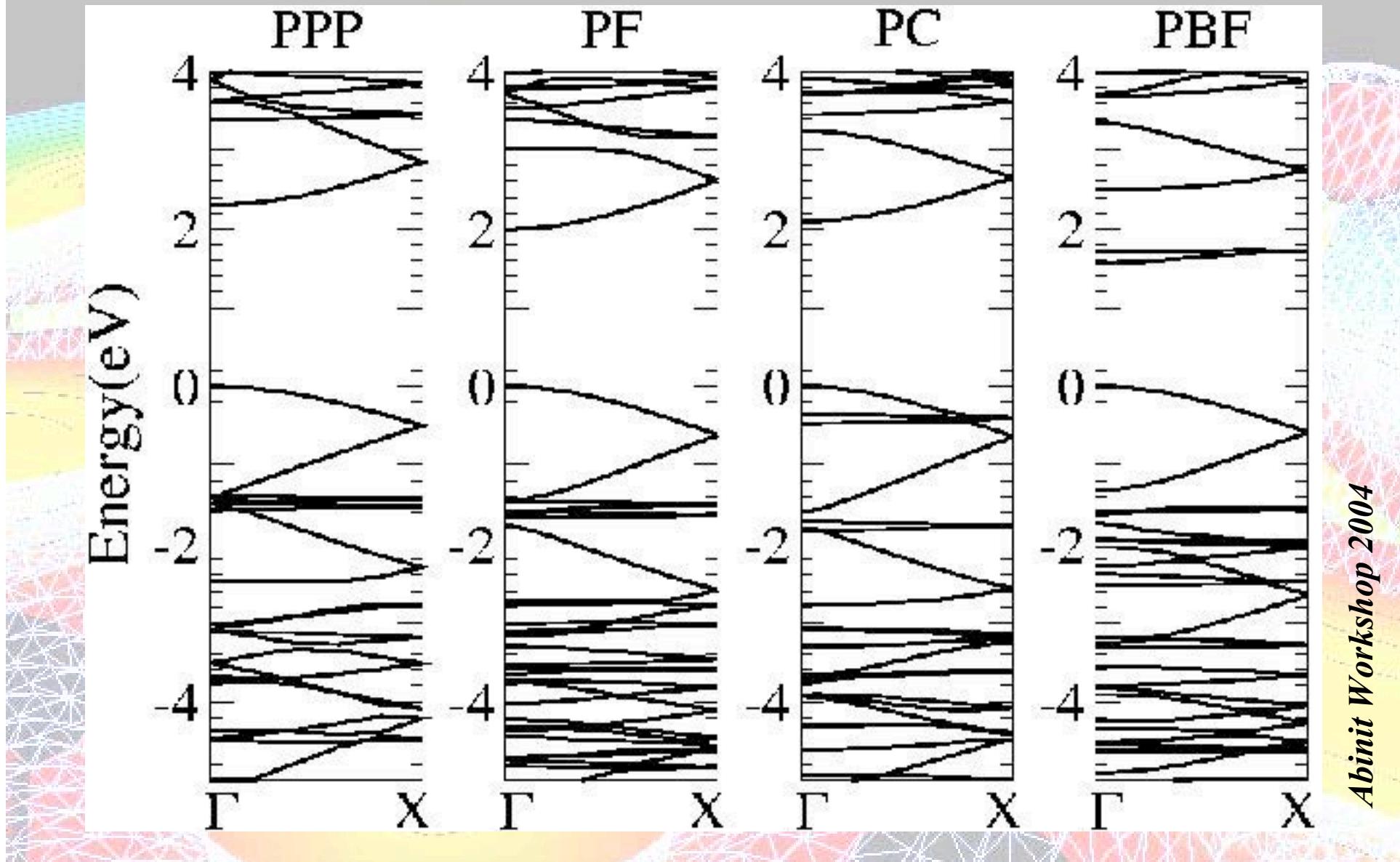
$$\Psi_- = \varphi_G - \varphi_D$$

Anti-binding state.

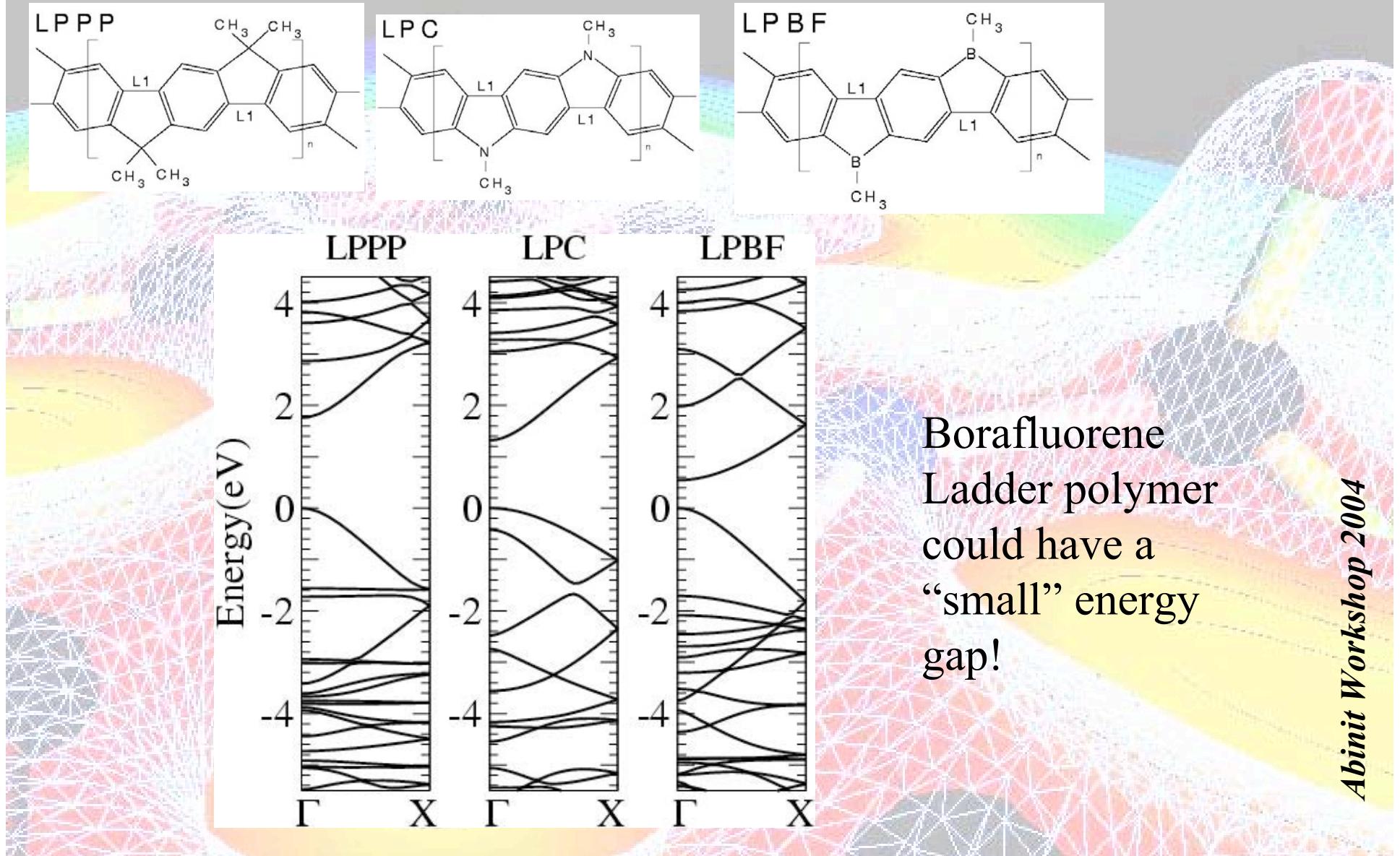
# *Band Structure*



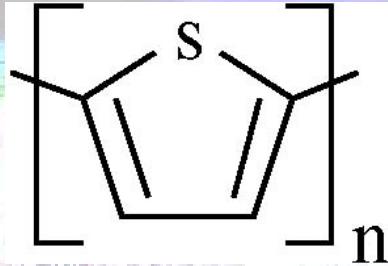
# *Band Structure: Normal Polymers*



# *Band Structures: Ladder Polymers*

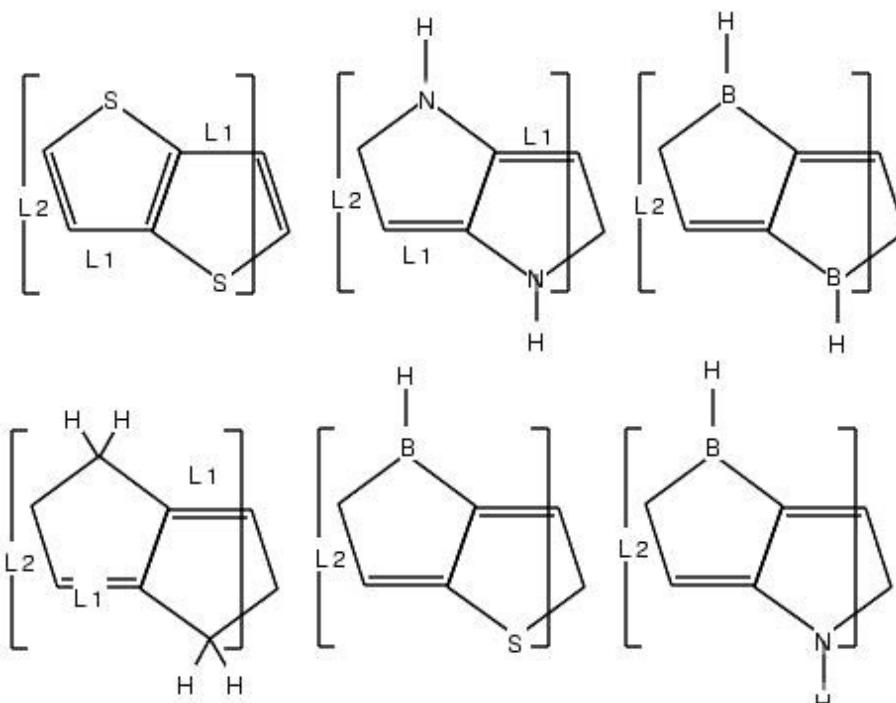


# *The dream: metallic polymers*

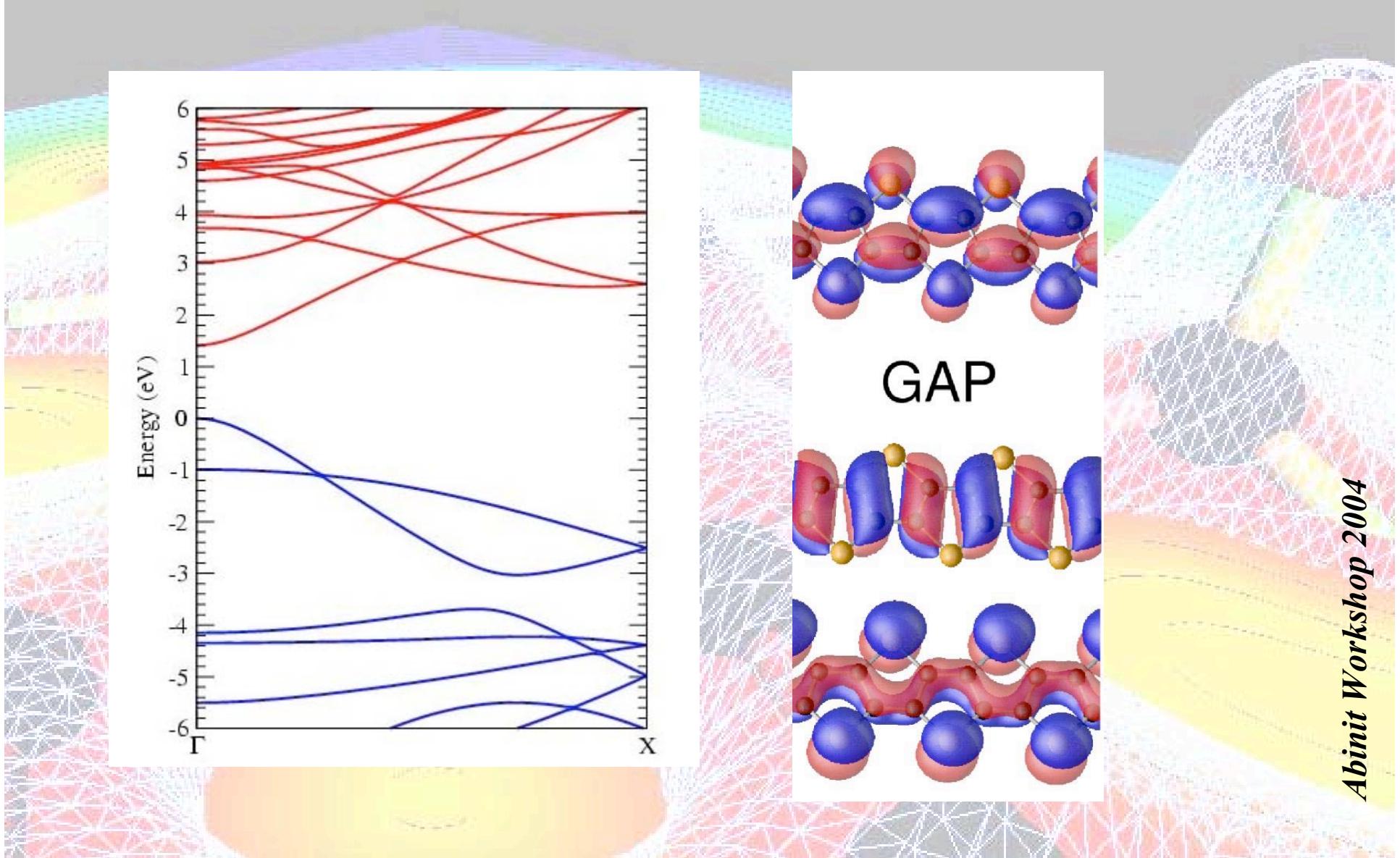


Thiophene ...ladder?

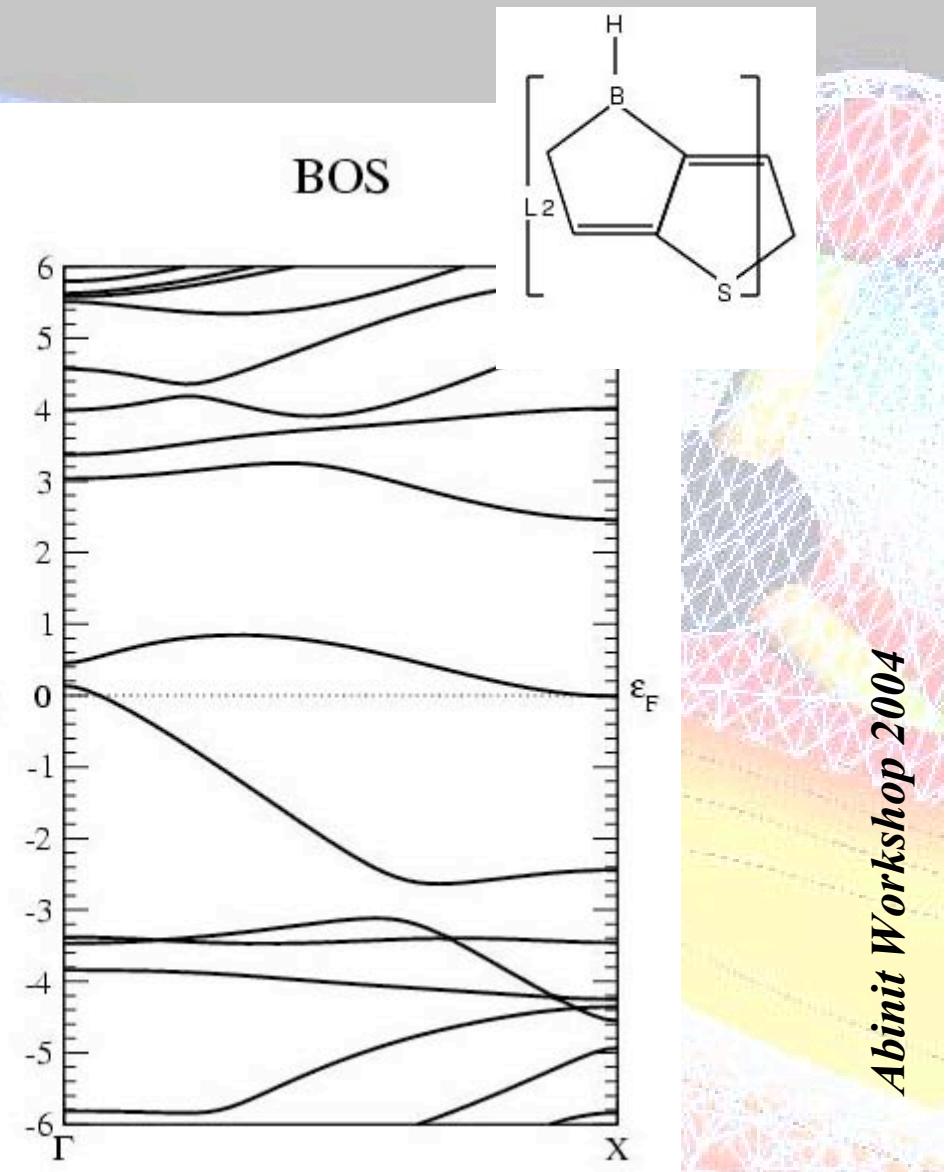
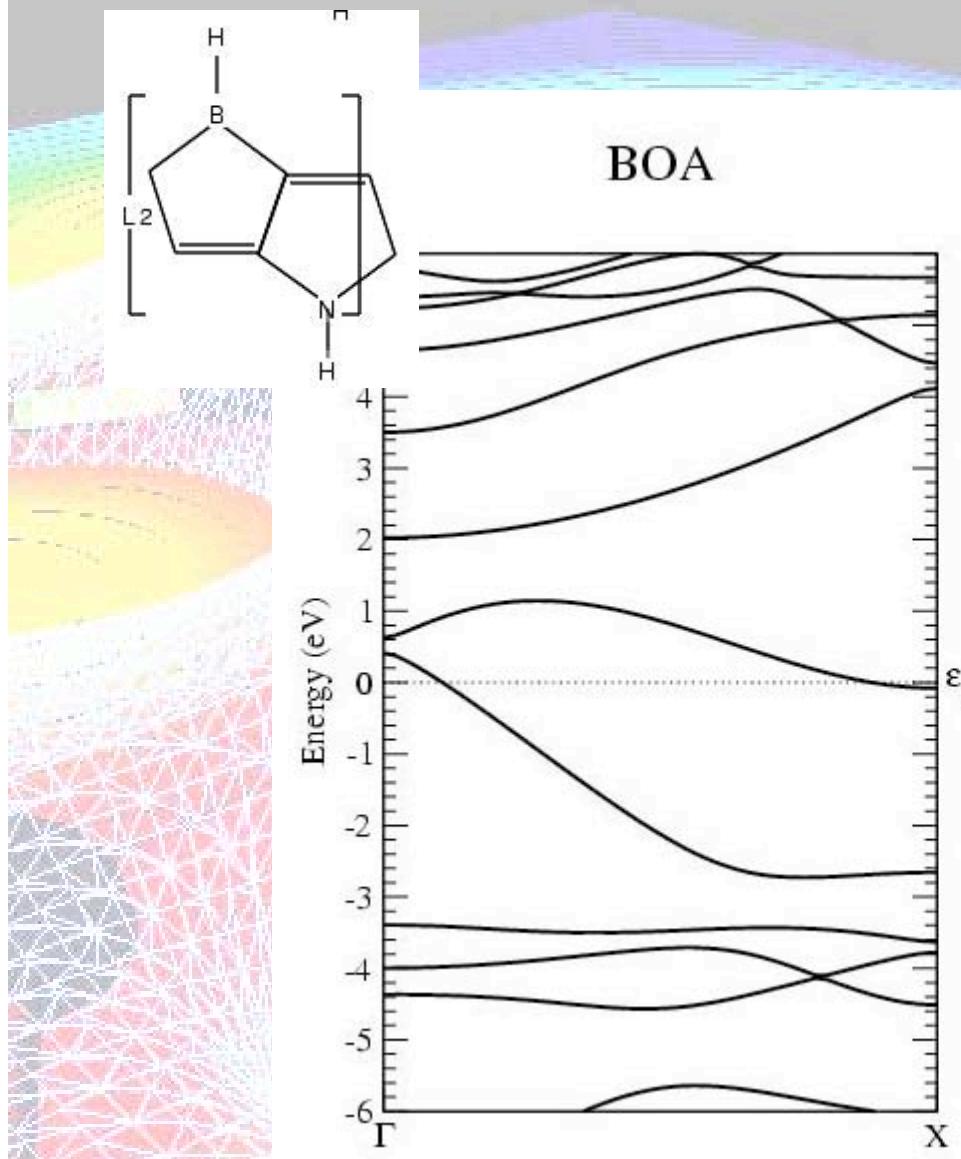
Hypothetical  
Structures...



# *Ladder thiophene...*



*...interesting candidates...*



# *Conclusion*

- Polymers (chemistry) have a lot of possibilities (nanotechnology?)
- We can use Abinit to predict new materials
- Need excited states for extended systems

# *Abinit in Montréal*

- 2 postdoc:
  - Vladimir Timochevskii (Wien2K, Siesta, Abinit)
  - Sébastien Hamel (Abinit, Octopus, Games, ...)
- Graduate students:
  - Jean-François Brière (now at Cornell for Ph.D.)
  - Jean-François Chabot
  - Sébastien Langevin
  - Paul Boulanger (codirection with Matthias Ernzerhof)
  - Simon Pesant
  - Benjamin Tardif



Other professors: Normand Mousseau and Laurent Lewis