

Acceptor/Donor End Capped Phenylene-Thiophene Co-oligomers Toward Efficiencies Organic Electronic Devices

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Abstract: In this paper, geometrical (in ground and excited states), electronic, optical and charge transfer properties, (ionization potentials (IP), electron affinities (EA) and HOMO-LUMO gaps (ΔE_{H-L}), as well as the lowest excitation energies (E_{ex}) and reorganization energies) of the phenylene-thiophene oligomers are studied by the density functional theory (DFT) and Time-dependent DFT approaches. Based on the density functional theory (DFT/B3LYP and CAM-B3LYP functional with 6-31G (d,p) basis set), we will highlight the effect of terminal acceptor/donor (CN, NO₂, and CF₃)/OCH₃, N(CH₃)₂ substituents on thiophene-phenylene derivatives. The excited state indicates more planar structures of the co-oligomers, which leads to a decrease in the (HOMO-LUMO) gap compared with the ground state, especially when the acceptor character increases. Furthermore, the vinyl spacer and cyanide ((-CN) functional group (Compound C₈) stabilize the LUMO levels of energy and improve the transport properties of the thiophene-phenylene derivatives. Comparing with the donor groups, the results show that the electron withdrawing substituents are remarkable on the energy levels of the frontier molecular orbitals, and on the transport charge proprieties in these co-oligomers. Thus, the LUMO energy levels become more stabilized for co-oligomers having more acceptor moieties and the HOMO-LUMO energy gap is reduced, therefore, the improvement of the conduction properties of these species is, then, observed. Moreover, the absorption spectra, computed in the presence or not of solvent at PCM model in chloroform, shows that the increase of acceptor character induces a red shift and important absorption intensity. The decrease injection barrier and smaller reorganization energies are revealing that our designed co-oligomers would be an efficient hole as well as electron transfer materials. The predicted values have shown that the designed derivatives would be efficient for the organic field effect transistors, photovoltaics and light emitters.

Keywords: Thiophene-phenylene, DFT, CAM-B3LYP, B3LYP, Optical Absorption, Reorganization Energies

1. Introduction

The oligothiophene-phenylene is considered among the most important semi organic conductors [1, 43, 44]. Indeed their hybridization is a highly desired outcome to expect the benefit properties of this coupling. A significant number of publications [2-5, 45] is focused on these co-oligomers viewing their original and interesting proprieties. These thiophene-phenylene derivates are among the crystalline

organic semiconductor, combining both an efficient charge transport, (a charge mobility $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{V s})$) and a strong luminescence [6]. The forbidden band (gap) is a means of electrical control properties of organic semiconductor, which is strongly governed by the delocalization of π -electrons along the conjugated structure. Thiophene-phenylene co-oligomers cover a gap ranging from 2.00 to 3.50 eV, allowing them a wide operating in opto-electronic devices (OLED, photovoltaic cell, transistors, sensors...) [7, 8, 46]. Several

recent studies [9-11] have investigated the effect of vinylene units appended to an oligo-thiophene chain on electronic and on the charge transfer properties in order to enhance the performance of organic electronic device.

On the other hand, more researches on electronic organic compound are directed towards the preparation of a performant acceptors/donors and transporter materials of electron/hole [12-16]. Consequently, we try to illumine the relationships between the structure and the electronic properties of these co-oligomers as appears in Figure 1.

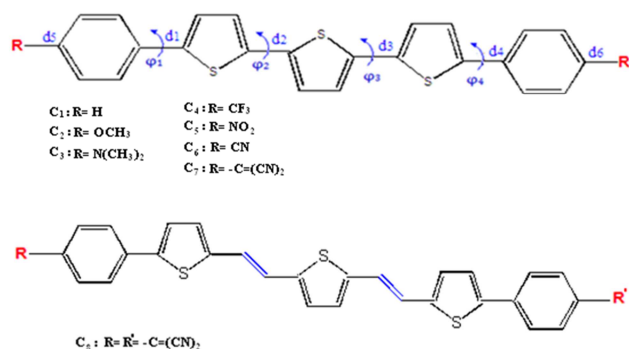


Figure 1. Chemical structures of all compounds.

In fact, in this paper we study the effect of different electron-withdrawing groups ($-CF_3$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$) and donor groups (OCH_3 , $N(CH_3)_2$) attached to both extremities of co-oligomer thiophene-phenylene. Firstly, the fact that the incorporation of electron withdrawing substituents decreases the LUMO energies levels, which facilitates the electron injection and also improves the solubility of compound [17]. Secondly, according to the work of Newman et al. the compounds with electronic affinity (3.0 – 4.0 eV) are considered as good n-type devices for OFETs owing to the efficient electron injection from common gold electrode, and enough ambient stability [18]. Thirdly, the functionalization with donor groups can also enhance the hole injection and solubility.

The substituents allow a shift of the frontier molecular orbital energies that are the key to achieving the electron or hole charge transport. To argue our conclusion based on DFT we compare our theoretical calculations with available experimental observations [19, 3, 45]. We use B3LYP and CAM-B3LYP in both gas and solvent phase to study the electronic transitions of these compounds.

2. Computational Details

All calculations are performed using the Gaussian 09 program package [20]. The geometric optimization of these thiophene-phenylene co-oligomers is carried out at DFT [21, 22] level using the 6-31G(d,p) basis set [23, 47]. The Becke's three parameter gradient-corrected exchange potential and the Lee–Yang–Parr gradient-corrected correlation potential (B3LYP) [24-26] and Coulomb Attenuating Method (CAM-B3LYP) [27] has been used for all the calculations.

The absorption spectra are carried out using the time-

dependent density functional theory [28, 29]. In this study TD-DFT methods with the CAM-B3LYP, B3LYP functionals are used to compute the UV/Vis spectra. The solvent effect on the geometric optimization and the transition energies are considered using the polarized continuum model (PCM) of the self-consistent reaction field (SCRF) theory [30, 31]. The equilibrium structure of the first singlet excited states (S1) has been optimized using the restricted CIS (RCIS) theoretical method with the 6-31G (d,p) basis set [32]. Moreover, the obtained data are transformed using the Swizard program [33] into simulated spectra as described in literature [34].

Finally, to evaluate the reorganization energy of all the co-oligomers, the cationic and anionic geometry are fully optimized by B3LYP / 6-31G (d,p) method and compared to that of the ground state.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Ground and Excited States Geometry

The DFT/B3LYP/6-31G (d,p)-optimized ground-state geometries of the co-oligomers are shown in Figure 2.

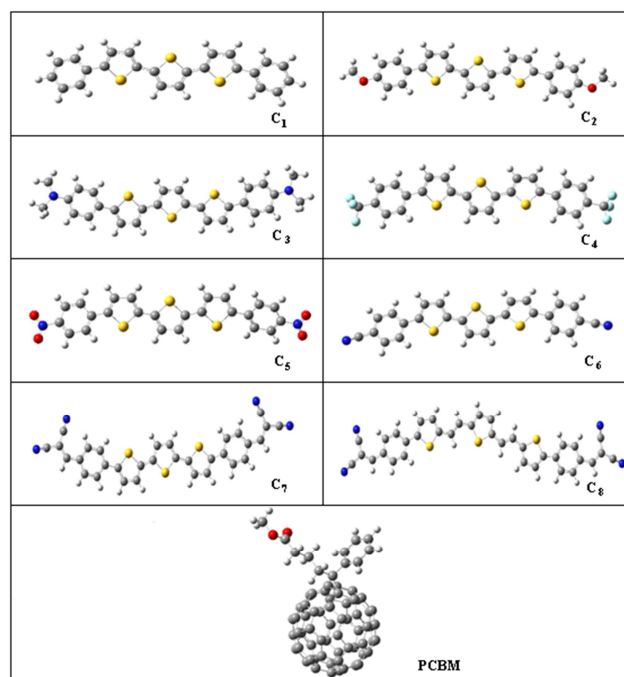


Figure 2. Optimized geometries obtained by B3LYP/6-31G (d, p) of the studied co-oligomers.

In their ground states, dihedral angles ϕ_2 and ϕ_3 are similar also ϕ_1 and ϕ_4 are the same for all compounds. On the other hand, the dihedral ϕ_1 angle between the outermost thiophene units and the terminal, para-substituted phenyl groups are, 25.7° , 21.9° , 23.8° , 20.81° and 16.4° for C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_5 and C_7 , respectively, (we note that $\phi_1 = \phi_4$ for all these compounds). Moreover, co-oligomer C_8 presents the lower dihedral angle $\phi_1 = 13.03^\circ$, and lower inter-ring bond lengths which leads to the most planar of all structures related to the

presence of the vinyl groups in its main chain and the cyano groups in its end chain. Thus, the cyano groups slightly induce more planar structures in the para-cyanophenyl ends of the end-capped terthiophene chains. According to table 1 the electron-withdrawing groups induce more planar structures than the electron-donating groups of the thiophene-phenylene co-oligomers. So, the electronic delocalization

along the chain backbone is improved and, therefore, accompanied with an increase of the conjugation. Furthermore, the increase of the donor ($-H<OCH_3<N(CH_3)_2$) or the withdrawing ($F<NO_2<CN$) character enhances the planarity of the co-oligomers, consequently, the (HOMO-LUMO) gap decreases.

Table 1. Selected bond lengths (Å) and dihedral angle (degree) of ground- and excited state geometries (values in parenthesis) of co-oligomers calculated by B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory.

Oligomers	Bond lengths (Å)			Dihedral angle (degree)	
	d ₁ =d ₄	d ₂ =d ₃	d ₅ =d ₆	φ ₁ =φ ₄	φ ₂ =φ ₃
C ₁	1.465 (1.581)	1.444 (1.400)	1.086 (1.075)	25.7 (18.05)	-11.7 (-0.62)
C ₂	1.464 (1.456)	1.443 (1.400)	1.363 (1.345)	26.2 (17.7)	-13.3 (-0.69)
C ₃	1.461 (1.451)	1.443 (1.401)	1.387 (1.382)	23.7 (11.92)	-11.7 (-0.56)
C ₄	1.464 (1.456)	1.444 (1.400)	1.503 (1.500)	23.8 (15.5)	-14.9 (-0.53)
C ₅	1.460 (1.451)	1.443 (1.401)	1.465 (1.449)	20.8 (10.09)	-12.55 (-0.41)
C ₆	1.461 (1.452)	1.443 (1.400)	1.432 (1.440)	21.9 (11.8)	-13.7 (-0.47)
C ₇	1.456 (1.444)	1.442 (1.404)	1.446 (1.451)	16.4 (-0.02)	-9.2 (0.00)
C ₈	1.455 (1.450)	1.440 (1.414)	1.445 (1.453)	13.03 (7.81)	-

In the excited states oligomer C₇ is perfectly planar (φ₁=φ₄=φ₂=φ₃≈0°). On the one hand, for C₈ the dihedral angle between thiophene units and the terminal para-substituted phenyl is φ₁=φ₄=7.81°. However, C₅ and C₆ are less planar (φ₁=φ₄≈11°), while for co-oligomers C₁, C₂ and C₄ the dihedral angle is high. On the other hand, it can be observed that the dihedral angle decreases to reach φ₂=φ₃≈0° between the consecutive thiophene units for every co-oligomer. As a result, we find out that the excited co-oligomers almost reached planarity. Moreover, we notice that the inter-ring bond lengths are shortened in the excited state S₁.

3.2. Frontier Molecular Orbitals

The electron-accepting properties and the energy gaps of the derivatives are greatly adjusted by the introduction of the terminal groups ($-CF_3$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$). In particular, for compounds (C₄, C₇, C₈ and C₅), we note that the decrease of the energy level of LUMO which is more significant than HOMO after the functionalization of the oligomer C₁ with the electron-withdrawing groups. Moreover, in gaseous ground state, a stabilization of HOMO and LUMO energies levels of structures having terminals acceptor group ($-CF_3$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$) is noted from the table 2.

Table 2. HOMO, LUMO energy level and band gap values of different co-oligomers.

Compound	Gas state			solvated state (chloroform)		
	HOMO ^(g) (eV)	LUMO ^(g) (eV)	ΔE ^(g) (eV)	HOMO ^(s) (eV)	LUMO ^(s) (eV)	ΔE ^(s) (eV)
C ₁	-4.95	-1.87	3.08	-5.03	-2.01	3.01
C ₂	-4.74	-1.71	3.02	-4.87	-1.90	2.96
C ₃	-4.40	-1.51	2.88	-4.54	-1.80	2.74
C ₄	-5.32	-2.90	3.03	-5.22	-2.25	2.96
C ₅	-5.60	-2.88	2.71	-5.38	-2.88	2.50
C ₆	-5.49	-2.57	2.92	-5.30	-2.47	2.83
C ₇	-5.65	-3.24	2.40	-5.38	-3.10	2.28
C ₈	-5.37	-3.23	2.14	-5.11	-3.07	2.03
PCBM	-6.5	-4.30	1.80	-	-	-

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}} \text{ (eV)}$$

However, the results presented in table 2 suggest that the addition of electron-donating groups ($-H$, $-OCH_3$, $-N(CH_3)_2$) to thiophene-phenylene co-oligomer destabilizes LUMO as well as HOMO levels. Also, the increase of the donor character is accompanied with an increase in the HOMO/LUMO energies added to a decrease in the HOMO-LUMO energy gap. Furthermore, The HOMO energies level of C₃ and C₂ are -4.40 eV and -4.74 eV respectively which are the highest among all co-oligomers, indicating that donor groups in terminal thiophene-phenyl derivative have significantly improved the hole-creating properties of the

compound.

On the one hand, the LUMO energies of the studied compounds are predicted in the following order: C₃ (-1.51 eV)>C₂ (-1.71 eV)>C₁ (-1.87 eV)>C₆ (-2.57 eV)>C₅ (-2.65 eV)>C₄ (-2.90 eV)>C₈ (-3.23 eV)>C₇ (-3.24 eV). In fact, the LUMO energy level becomes more stabilized for co-oligomers that have more character acceptor as appears in figure 3.

The lower value of LUMO (corresponds to the largest value of the electronic affinity (AE)) reduces the injection barrier for electrons from the cathode and provides interesting transport properties. On the other hand, it is clear that the radical (CN) cyanide enormously affects energies levels and the gap. The (HOMO-LUMO) gap of C₇ (2.40 eV)

and C₈ (2.14 eV) is the narrowest among all compounds, thanks to the high acceptor character of cyanide (CN) to the increasing of the π -electron density in the backbone related to the presence of the spacer vinyl. This ethylene spacer reduces the steric interactions between neighboring thiophenes, causing a more planar structure [35, 37]. So, it can be said that, the para-cyanophenyl end groups together with the spacer vinyl in C₈ induces the longest effective conjugation length and the smallest band gap in C₈ derivatives. Thus, these compounds present an excellent charge transport properties along the conjugation path.

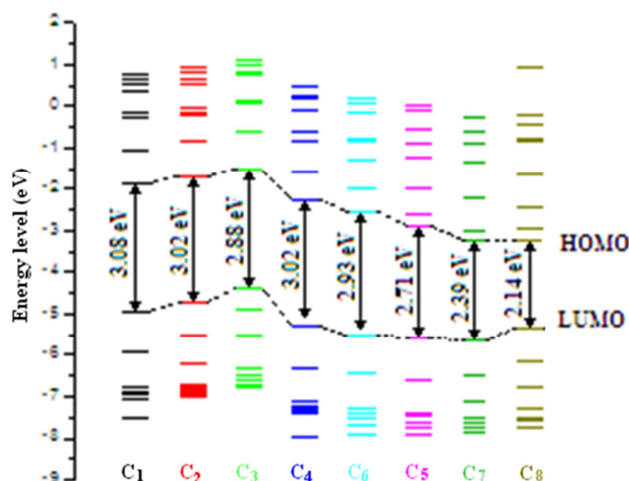


Figure 3. Electronic structure of different compounds under study.

Taking into account the solvent effect, for structures including acceptor groups, there is a destabilization of the two energy levels HOMO and LUMO and a slight decrease in gap between 0.18 and 0.05 eV. On the other hand, for structures C₁, C₂ and C₃, we can observe a stabilization of the energy levels (HOMO and LUMO) induced by solvent effect, leading to a decrease in the gap (HOMO-LUMO). Meanwhile, we note a destabilization of the energy levels (HOMO and LUMO) of C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇ and C₈ in solvent phase.

The contour plots of important frontier molecular orbitals of thiophene-phenyle co-oligomers are plotted in Figure 4.

The electron density of HOMO-n and LUMO+m for all co-oligomer is mainly concentrated in the thienyl-phenyl backbone. For HOMO orbital of C₇ and C₈ in ground state, we observe a high electronic density in vinyl- thiophene unit, a low electronic density localized in the para-cyano-phenyl rings. However for orbital LUMO, there is an intra – molecular charge transfer toward the terminals para-substituted phenyl, and a good distribution of the electron density at all along the aromatic ring moiety of the oligomer.

Table 3. Main transition states, the corresponding assignments, wavelength and oscillator strength, for all compounds, recorded with TD/B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)/method.

Compound	Electronic transition	Wavelength nm /Eg (eV)	Oscillator strength (f)	MO/character + coefficient
C ₁	S ₀ →S ₁	442.7 (2.80)	1.5724	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	276.8 (4.48)	0.1533	H-1→L+1 (+39%) H-2→L+0 (+7%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	222.5 (5.57)	0.0783	H-6→L+1 (+26%) H-1→L+4 (9%)
C ₂	S ₀ →S ₁	450.4 (2.75)	1.7305	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	282.2 (4.39)	0.2788	H-1→L+1 (+63%) H-0→L+4 (+13%)

Concerning the higher excited state (LUMO+m), we note a significant migration of the electronic density from the center of the chain to the end para-substituted phenyl groups in particular for C₈. This phenomenon is more observed in the case of C₈, related to strong π -electron delocalization and to high conduction favored by vinyl units. It is worth noting, that for (HOMO-n) and (LUMO+m) orbital, for structures incorporating electron donating groups (-H, -OCH₃, -N(CH₃)₂), there is a high localization of the electronic density in the thiophene rings of the main chain. Whereas, for other structures incorporating acceptor substituents, an extension of the electronic density distribution toward terminal phenyl ring is observed.

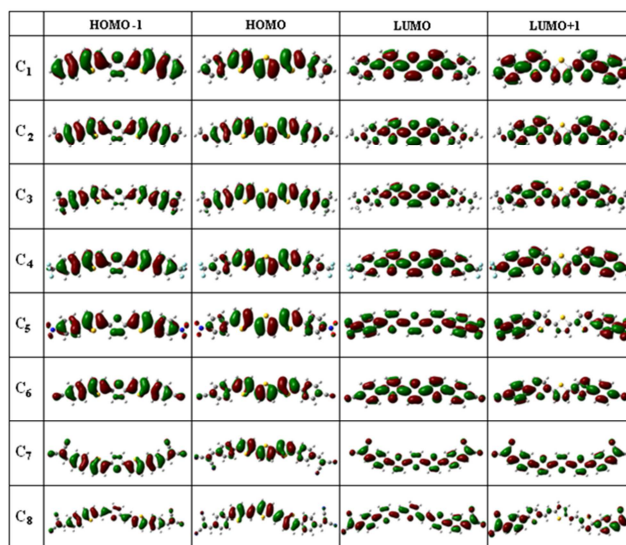


Figure 4. Contour plots of the molecular orbitals (HOMO, LUMO) of different co-oligomers under study in the neutral state.

3.3. Absorption Properties

To gain insights into the electronic transition and excitation properties, the absorption properties are simulated using the TD/B3LYP and TD/CAM-B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) method on the optimized S₀ geometries in the presence or not of the solvent at PCM model in chloroform.

The oscillator strength for S₀→S₁ assigned to HOMO→LUMO transition for all co-oligomers, leading to maximum absorption, while the transitions (H→L+1, H-1→L+1) are obtained with weak oscillator strength. The longest wavelength of absorption spectrum (λ_{\max}), corresponding oscillator strength (f) values, and the vertical S₀→S₁ excitation energies are listed in Table 3.

Compound	Electronic transition	Wavelength nm /Eg (eV)	Oscillator strength (f)	MO/character + coefficient
C ₃	S ₀ →S ₃	231.8 (5.36)	0.0318	H-2→L+0 (+12%) H-4→L+0 (+9%)
	S ₀ →S ₁	477.3 (2.60)	1.8693	H-3→L+1 (+86%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	294.8 (4.22)	0.1793	H-0→L+0 (+99%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	246.5 (5.03)	0.0923	H-0→L+4 (+66%) H-1→L+1 (+9%)
C ₄	S ₀ →S ₁	448.5 (2.76)	1.6857	H-0→L+7 (+32%) H-0→L+5 (+21%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	283.7 (4.37)	0.2348	H-8→L+0 (+20%) H-2→L+1 (+5%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	224.2 (5.53)	0.0701	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₁	506.1 (2.45)	1.6475	H-1→L+1 (+79%) H-4→L+0 (+9%)
C ₅	S ₀ →S ₂	330.9 (3.75)	0.1618	H-6→L+1 (+80%) H-1→L+4 (11%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	283.9 (4.38)	0.0744	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₁	468.3 (2.65)	1.8616	H-1→L+1 (+78%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	299.9 (4.13)	0.2375	H-4→L+1 (+68%) H-0→L+6 (14%)
C ₆	S ₀ →S ₃	228.6 (5.43)	0.0592	H-3→L+0 (9%)
	S ₀ →S ₁	573.5 (2.16)	2.0616	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	400.4 (3.10)	0.6329	H-1→L+1 (+77%) H-0→L+4 (10%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	281.2 (4.41)	0.1891	H-4→L+0 (5%)
C ₇	S ₀ →S ₁	637.4 (1.95)	2.7822	H-6→L+1 (+50%) H-1→L+4 (+41%)
	S ₀ →S ₂	456.2 (2.72)	0.7217	H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₃	305.1 (4.06)	0.2217	H-0→L+2 (+71%) H-1→L+1 (+25%)
	S ₀ →S ₁			H-5→L+0 (+28%) H-0→L+5 (+21%)
C ₈	S ₀ →S ₂			H-1→L+2 (11%)
	S ₀ →S ₃			H-0→L+0 (+100%)
	S ₀ →S ₁			H-0→L+2 (+80%) H-1→L+1 (+15%)
	S ₀ →S ₂			H-3→L+1 (+33%) H-8→L+0 (+36%)
C ₈	S ₀ →S ₃			H-1→L+3 (+15%) H→L+6 (+13%)

On the one hand, from the UV- vis absorption spectra, we observe the similar absorption behavior of all co-oligomers (C₁-C₈). The vertical S₀→S₁ excitation energies based on the TD-B3LYP gas phase calculations for the optimal B3LYP geometries are 1.95 eV to 2.80 eV for all thiophene-phenylene derivatives. The excitation energies obtained from CAM-B3LYP functional are higher by 0.20 to 0.70 eV.

Furthermore, the inclusion of the solvent effect using the continuum model (C-PCM) leads to a red shift with respect to the gas phase calculations. On the other hand, as shown in table 4 a typical difference from 30 to 100 nm between the wavelengths of absorption calculated by the TD- B3LYP and TD-CAM-B3LYP method in gas or solvent phase.

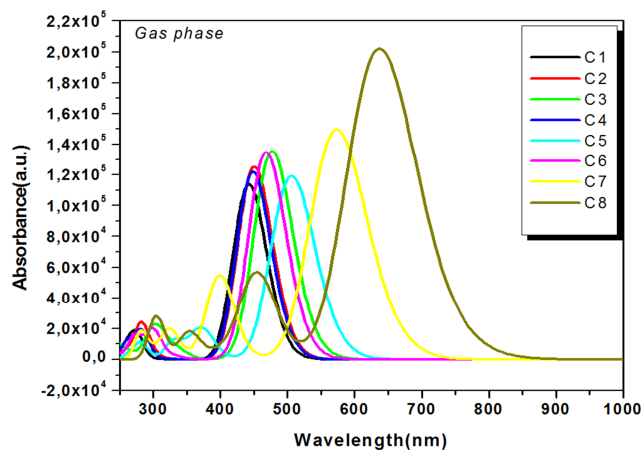
Table 4. The first electronic vertical excitations were calculated using TD-B3LYP/6- 31G (d,p), TD- CAM-B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) method in gas and solvent phase and (b): Experimental absorption wavelength [3, 45].

TD-B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)					TD-CAM-B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)		
Compound		λ_{\max}	E _{ex}	f	λ_{\max}	E _{ex}	f
C ₁	Gas	442.7	2.80	1.5724	392.5	3.16	1.5938
	Solvent	468	2.61	1.742	413 (406 ^a)	3.00	1.7361
C ₂	Gas	450.4	2.75	1.7305	395.8	3.13	1.7747
	Solvent	480	2.58	1.889	419 (405 ^b)	2.96	1.8995
C ₃	Gas	477.3	2.60	1.8693	410.3	3.02	2.0015
	Solvent	519	2.39	2.027	519	2.39	2.0276
C ₄	Gas	448.5	2.76	1.6857	394.4	3.14	1.7290
	Solvent	478	2.59	1.853	419	2.96	1.8538
C ₅	Gas	433.7	2.86	1.4642	354.6	3.50	1.8941
	Solvent	564	2.20	1.827	448	2.77	2.1809
C ₆	Gas	468.3	2.65	1.8616	405.9	3.05	1.9425
	Solvent	500	2.48	2.059	429	2.89	2.1052
C ₇	Gas	573.5	2.16	2.0616	456.7	2.71	2.6257
	Solvent	628	1.97	2.327	489	2.54	2.8339
C ₈	Gas	637.4	1.95	2.7822	498.7	2.49	3.5279
	Solvent	704	1.76	3.023	532	2.33	3.7085

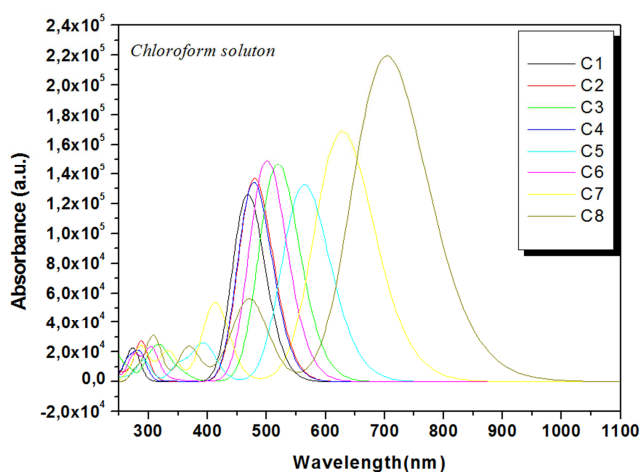
Also, the absorption power of all thiophene-phenylene derivatives increases in the solvent and a shift towards longer wavelength is observed. According to absorption spectra as shown in figure 5 and compared to C₁, the π - π^* absorption peaks of the main chains of C₂-C₈ is shifted, which should be attributed to the different electron-acceptor (donor) ability of the additional substituents groups on the end of oligomers chain.

It is interesting to note that, with the increase of the number and character of the acceptor (donor) end groups on the conjugated side chains, the absorption spectra is shifted. More importantly, the absorbance peak in the visible region increased from C₄ to C₈. This phenomenon indicates that for these co-oligomers the electron-acceptor substituents in their end-chains can also induce an absorption red shift, and a significant increase of the absorption intensity.

We note that, the first vertical excitation energies collected in Table 4 using B3LYP functional are by 0.2–0.8 eV lower than that obtained by CAM-B3LYP. The absorption spectra of co-oligomers (Figure 6) show two major absorption bands. One of them is relatively weak and situated in the near-UV region (250–400 nm) corresponding to the π – π^* electron transition.



(a)



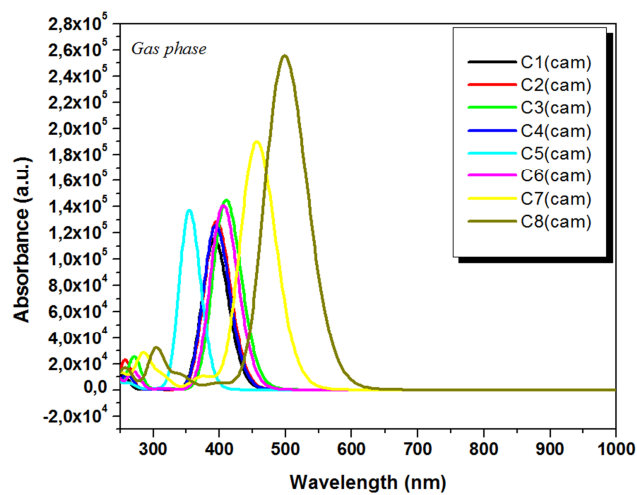
(b)

Figure 5. Absorption spectra of all co-oligomers calculated using TD-B3LYP/6-31G (d,p): (a) in gas phase (b) in solution phase (chloroform).

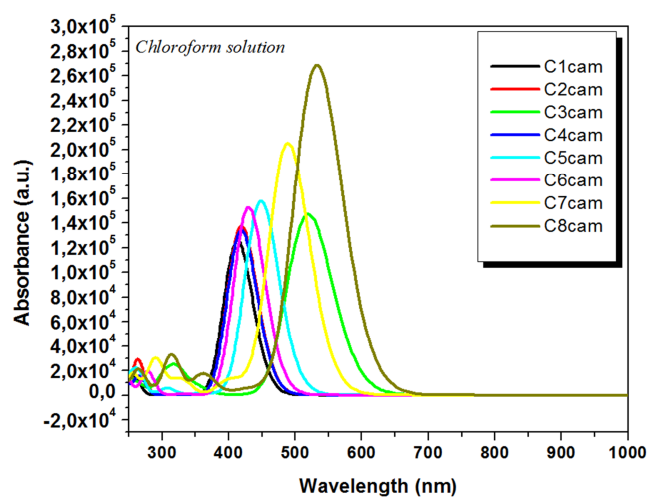
The other one, which is a higher absorption, is located in the visible region (400–700 nm) and can be assigned to an intra-molecular charge transfer (ICT) between the donor unit and the acceptor end group. Except, compound C₈, which presents the absorption bands in the visible region whatever the calculation is.

It has been observed that the increase of the acceptor character leads to red shift and an increase in oscillator values. The absorption spectra depicted in figures 5 and 6 show that the simulated absorption spectra are red-shifted with insertion of π -spacer length from C₇ to C₈. Several studies show that the insertion of spacer groups could enhance the charge carrier's transfer in the polymer [38]. However, increasing the acceptor character with the increase

of the number of the acceptor groups on the conjugated end chains, from C₆ to C₈ increase the conjugation length of molecule and the absorption spectra are shifted. This red shift of the maximum absorption band is significantly observed in solvent phase (chloroform).



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. Absorption spectra of all co-oligomers calculated using TD-cam-B3LYP/6-31G (d,p): (a) in gas phase (b) in solution phase (chloroform).

These results suggest that the optical properties of the designed co-oligomers could be readily tuned by changing the acceptors substituent and the electron-donating substituent on the chain. Thus, these compounds could harvest more light at the longer-wavelength side, which is beneficial to further increase the photo-to-electric conversion efficiency of corresponding solar cell.

3.4. Reorganization Energies

The charge transfer process in organic material can be described using the hopping model where M* represents the neighboring molecule in a neutral state undergoing charge transfer, and M⁺ or M⁻ molecules contain either the hole or electron, respectively.

The charge transport rate could be approximated by the Marcus electron-transfer theory with Equation (2) [39, 40, 48-51].

$$k_{hole/electron} = \frac{4\pi^2}{h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi\lambda_{hole/electron}k_B T}} V^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda_{hole/electron}}{4k_B T}\right) \quad (2)$$

Where T is the temperature, h the Planck constant and k_B the Boltzmann constant. Both parameters of key importance in this charge transfer process are the reorganization energy λ for hole or electron, and the intermolecular electronic transfer integral between neighboring molecules. For efficient charge transport, the reorganization energy has to be small.

E_0^+ (E_0^-) is the energy of the cation (anion) calculated with the optimized structure of the neutral molecule. Similarly, E_+^0 (E_-^0) is the energy of the neutral molecule calculated at the optimized cationic (anionic) state, and E_+ (E_-) is the energy of the optimized cation (anion) structure. Finally, E_0 is the

energy of the neutral molecule at ground state.

$$\lambda_{hole} = (E_0^+ - E_+) + (E_+^0 - E_0) \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_{electron} = (E_0^- - E_-) + (E_-^0 - E_0) \quad (4)$$

The reorganization energy of hole (λ_{hole}) and electron ($\lambda_{electron}$) are calculated by DFT//B3LYP/6-31G (d,p). The λ_e values for molecules C₆ and C₅ as shown in Table 5 (0.262 and 0.269 eV) are slightly lower than that which is found for tris-(8-hydroxyquinolato) aluminum(III) (Alq3) (λ_e = 0.276 eV), which is a typical electron transport material [41].

Table 5. Ionization potentials (IP), electronic affinities (EA) and reorganization energy for hole (λ_{hole}) and electron ($\lambda_{electron}$) values of different co-oligomers.

Compound	IP (eV)	EA (eV)	λ_1 (eV)	λ_2 (eV)	λ_3 (eV)	λ_4 (eV)	$\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 = \lambda_{electron}$	$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda_{hole}$
C ₁	5.29	1.64	0.163	0.566	0.545	0.201	0.746	0.729
C ₂	5.67	0.76	0.176	0.198	0.201	0.160	0.361	0.377
C ₃	5.23	0.61	1.198	0.157	0.171	0.209	0.380	0.350
C ₄	6.34	1.40	0.141	0.174	0.235	0.005	0.240	0.315
C ₅	6.60	2.03	0.144	0.125	0.136	0.165	0.301	0.269
C ₆	6.48	1.71	0.117	0.145	0.201	0.141	0.336	0.262
C ₇	6.56	2.44	0.095	0.106	0.103	0.097	0.200	0.201
C ₈	6.21	2.50	0.108	0.108	0.103	0.105	0.208	0.216

$$IP = (E)_{cation} - (E)_{neutre} \quad EA = (E)_{neutre} - (E)_{anion}$$

E: stabilization energy (eV)

In addition, the λ_e values for the compounds (C₄, C₂, C₇ and C₈) are smaller than the λ_{hole} values, which suggests that the electron transfer rate is better than the hole transfer rate for these co-oligomers. While, the λ_h values for the compounds (C₅, C₁ and C₃) are smaller than the λ_e values, this reveals that the hole transport is better. Furthermore, according to table 5, we note for λ_{hole} (C₁>C₂>C₃), which indicate that the increase in donor character leads to a decrease of λ_{hole} values, indicating an increase in the transport property.

We note the similar values of λ_h and λ_e (0.200 eV) for compounds C₇ and C₈ indicating that the existence of thiophene moiety and vinyl as a bridge also four cyanide (CN) substituents offer up a high acceptor character to the structure, which induces better electron / hole transport. Thus, the increase of conjugation in co-oligomer C₇ and C₈ also improves charge transport ability compared to other compounds.

The compounds having the largest dipole moments are expected to be most soluble in polar solvents, in the fundamental state. The arrangement is: μ (C₁)< μ (C₃)< μ (C₈)< μ (C₄)< μ (C₂)< μ (C₆)< μ (C₅)< μ (C₇). Typically, structures having acceptors substituent (CN, NO₂) have higher dipole moment values than those with electron donating substituent, (-H, -CH₃, -OCH₃). With the

exception of C₈, the dipole moment (1.612 D) is low, due to a high conjugation and a strong delocalization of π -electrons, related to a high planarity of the structure. According to the table 6 $\Delta\mu_{eg}$ for structures C₇ is the highest compared to the other compounds. Consequently, in C₇ the dissociation and charge transfer in donor-acceptor interface is better.

Table 6. Dipole moment μ (Debye) of all compounds, in ground and excited state.

Compound	The dipole moment μ (Debye)		$\Delta\mu_{eg}$
	Ground state	Excited state	
C ₁	0.502	0.731	0.229
C ₂	2.363	2.866	0.503
C ₃	0.664	0.144	0.520
C ₄	1.752	2.121	0.369
C ₅	3.011	3.522	0.509
C ₆	2.847	3.306	0.459
C ₇	9.907	10.767	0.860
C ₈	1.612	2.143	0.531

3.5. Photovoltaic Properties

These results suggest that C₇, C₈ should be used as an active layer in solar cell device. Particularity, we are shown that C₈ as a donor compound exhibit a better optoelectronic properties and balanced electron/hole transport (the lower λ_h and λ_e) performance. For this reason, we select this co-oligomer to be blended with the 1-(3-methoxycarbonyl) propyl-1-phenyl-[6,6]-C61 (PCBM) as an acceptor compound in an organic bulk heterojunction (BHJ) solar cell

(Figure 7).

The Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE) of solar cell increases with the open circuit voltage parameter (V_{oc}). Then, a low HOMO level of the donor is necessary to provide a large V_{oc} . The theoretical values of the V_{oc} are determined from the following expression [42]: $V_{oc} = E |E_{HOMO}^{Donor} - E_{LUMO}^{Acceptor}| - 0.3 = 0.77$ eV. Donor with smaller band gaps is able to absorb more solar photons, therefore, create larger short-circuit current (J_{sc}). The corresponding structure of the photovoltaic devices using ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) and LiF: Al (Lithium Fluoride: Aluminum) as electrodes are schematically depicted in figure 8.

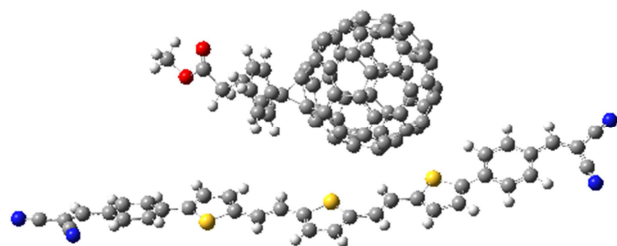


Figure 7. Optimized geometric structure of C_8 : PCBM simulated with B3LYP/6-31G (d, p)/ method.

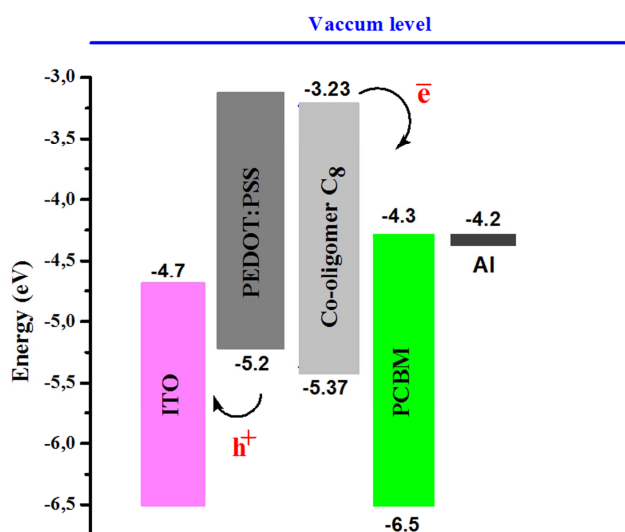


Figure 8. Energy band diagram for co-oligomer C_8 donor with a PCBM acceptor.

4. Conclusion

The electronic structures and optical properties of thiophene-phenylene co-oligomers have been investigated in this study. The absorption spectra are evaluated at the TD/B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) and TD/CAM-B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) level in both gas and solvent phase to study the electronic transitions of these compounds. Thiophene-phenylene co-oligomers with a conjugated PTnP ($n=3$) core and different terminal groups (CF_3 , CN, NO_2 , MeO and $N(CH_3)_2$) are theoretically studied. The co-oligomers C_7 and C_8 are the most coplanar conformation characterized by a more extended conjugated length due to the insertion of vinyl unit. This planarity leads to a bathochromic shift in the

compounds' spectral response. We can conclude that introducing electron donors (such as MeO and $N(CH_3)_2$) to the main backbone significantly increases hole-injection ability but decreases electron-injection ability of the molecule. At the same time, the theoretical results show that the terminals substituents (CN , CF_3 and NO_2) have a remarkable effect on the levels of energies of molecular orbitals as well as the electronic transitions spectra in addition to playing a dominant role in stabilizing the LUMO energy level. Moreover, the incorporation of both vinyl and acceptor end groups on the benzene ring of the main-chains is an effective way to enhance the visible absorption and improve the transport properties of the thiophene-phenylene derivatives.

The calculated results show that their electronic and optical properties are significantly affected by the electron-donating (withdrawing), also by the vinyl bridge for the compounds under investigation. Our results suggest that the co-oligomers C_1 – C_8 are expected to be promising candidates for electronic organic materials.

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