TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
ABBREVIATIONS	X
INTRODUCTION	1
LITERATURE REVIEW	19
METHODS OF CALCULATIONS	27
Methodologies	27
Conformational Analysis	27
Spectroscopy, Photophysics and Photochemistry	31
Computational Details of Calculations	41
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	50
The Torsional Potential for Bicarbazole and Bifluorene at High-	
Level <i>ab initio</i> and DFT Results	50
Conformational Analysis	50
Structure and Excitation Energy of Bicarbazole and	
Bifluorene	65
Theoretical Investigation of Structural and Electronic Properties of	
Conjugated Polymers Based on Fluorene, Carbazole, Dibenzofuran	
and Dibenzothiophene Oligomers	72
Geometries and Electronic Properties of Monomer	72
Structural Geometries of Oligomers	84
HOMO-LUMO and Lowest Excitation Energies	88
Theoretical Investigation on Electronic Transition of Carbazole-	
Based Molecules by TD-DFT Methods	94
Conformational Analysis of Carbazole-Based Molecules	94
Excitation Energy of Carbazole-Based Molecules	99

i

TABLE OF CONTENTS (con'd)

Page

Understanding on Absorption and Fluorescence Electronic	
Transition of Carbazole-Based Conducting Polymers	108
Ground and Excited States Structural Properties	108
Absorption and Fluorescence Transitions	113
CONCLUSIONS 1	116
LITERATURE CITED 1	120
APPENDIX 1	138
Appendix A: Theoretical Background	139
Appendix B: Oral Presentation and Poster Contributions to	
Conferences 1	186
Appendix C: Publications	208
CURRICULUM VITAE	232

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Energetic of stationary points in biphenyl relative to the planar	
	anti conformers	52
2	Fitted potential parameters for single-bond torsional potential	
	of biphenyl	53
3	Energetic of stationary points in bicarbazole and bifluorene	
	relative to all conformers	57
4	Fitted potential parameters for single-bond torsional potential	
	of bicarbazole and bifluorene	58
5	Equilibrium geometrical parameters of bicarbazole in the	
	ground state obtain form B3LYP and BH&HLYP methods at	
	several basis sets	63
6	Equilibrium geometrical parameters of bifluorene in the ground	
	state obtain form B3LYP and BH&HLYP methods at several	
	basis sets	64
7	Excitation energy (E_{ex}) and oscillator strength (f) of bicarbazole	
	molecule as obtained by TD-B3LYP/6-311G(2d,2p), based on	
	B3LYP and BH&HLYP geometry using the several basis	
	sets	67
8	Excitation energy (E_{ex}) and oscillator strength (<i>f</i>) of bifluorene	
	molecule as obtained by TD-B3LYP/6-311G(2d,2p), based on	
	B3LYP and BH&HLYP geometry using the several basis	
	sets	67
9	Calculated and experimental first excitation energies of	
	fluorene (FL), carbazole (Cz), dibenzofuran (DBZF) and	
	dibenzothiophene (DBZTh) monomers from B3LYP	
	optimized	75

iii

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table		Page
10	Calculated and experimental first excitation energies of	
	fluorene (FL), carbazole (Cz), dibenzofuran (DBZF) and	
	dibenzothiophene (DBZTh) monomers from BH&HLYP	
	optimized	76
11	Excitation energies (E(eV)), oscillator strengths (f), and wave	
	function composition (wf) for the low singlet electronic states	
	of of fluorene (FL), carbazole (Cz), dibenzofuran (DBF) and	
	dibenzothiophene (DBTh) monomers computed by ZINDO	
	//B3LYP/6-311++G(2d,2p)	78
12	Excitation energies (E(eV)), oscillator strengths (f), and wave	
	function composition (wf) for the low singlet electronic states	
	of of fluorene (FL), carbazole (Cz), dibenzofuran (DBF) and	
	dibenzothiophene (DBTh) monomers computed by	
	TD(B3LYP/6-311++G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-311++G(2d,2p)	79
13	Energetic of stationary points in dimer structures of fluorine	
	(FL) ₂ , carbazole (Cz) ₂ , dibenzofuran (DBZF) ₂ , and	
	dibenzothiophene (DBZTh)2 molecules relative to the planar	
	anti conformers	85
14	Equilibrium geometrical parameters of oligomers (N=4) in the	
	ground state	87
15	Lowest TD-B3LYP/6-311G(2d,2p), ZINDO excitation energies,	
	the negative of HOMO energies (- ϵ_{HOMO}) and HOMO-LUMO	
	gaps of all oligomers based on /B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) geometry,	
	all in eV	91
16	Excitation energies (E(eV)), oscillator strengths (f), and wave	
	function composition for the low singlet electronic states of	
	(FL) ₄ , (Cz) ₄ , (DBZF) ₄ and (DBZTh) ₄ molecules computed by	
	TD-B3LYP/6-311G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-311G(d,p)	92

iv

LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Table		Page
17	Energy (kcal/mol) of stationary points of the torsional energy	
	curves for carbazole-based molecules relative to the lowest	
	energy conformation. (Values in parentheses are torsional	
	angles in degrees at the local minimum)	97
18	Fitted torsional parameters, obtained by various methods for	
	carbazole-based molecules	98
19	Excitation energy (E_{ex}) and oscillator strength (f) of carbazole-	
	based molecules as obtained by different TD-DFT calculations	
	using the 6-311++G(2d, 2p) basis set, based on B3LYP/6-	
	311G(d,p) geometry. (Values in parentheses represent the	
	difference to experimental data	101
20	Excitation energies (E_{ex}/eV), oscillator strengths (<i>f</i>), and wave	
	function composition (wf) for the low singlet electronic states	
	of carbazole-based compounds, obtained from TD-(PBE1PBE	
	/6-311++G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-311G(d,p)) calculations	102
21	Optimized geometries in electronic ground (GS) and lowest	
	excited state (ES) for the (Cz) ₂ , Cz-co-Fl and Cz-co-Th	
	molecules. All distances are in Å	110
22	Excitation energies ($E_{ex}(eV)$), oscillator strengths (f), and wave	
	function composition for the low singlet electronic states of	
	(Cz) ₃ , Cz-co-Fl and Cz-co-Th molecules computed by	
	TDDFT(B3LYP/SV(P))	115

Appendix Table

A1	Schematic summary of the differences of the SAC expansion	
	from the conventional cluster expansions	170

v

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	(a) Hideki Shirakawa, (b) Alan MacDiarmid and (c) Alan	3
	Heeger	
2	Overlap of hydrogen atom orbitals to form (a) a bonding	
	orbital, and (b) an antibonding orbital, with energies as shown	
	in (c)	5
3	(a) sp^3 hybrid orbitals of carbon atom and the molecular	
	structure of ethane molecule	6
4	(a) sp^2 hybrid orbitals of carnon atom and the molecular	
	structure of ethylene	7
5	(a) sp hybrid orbitals, and the molecular structure of	
	(b) acetylene	7
6	Alternative structures of polymers formed with sp-hybridised	
	orbitals, (a) polygne and (b) polycarbene. Overlap of the π -	
	electron orbitals, shown by the off-axis lines, gives an	
	interatomic π -bond. The σ -bonds are shown by on-axis	
	lines	8
7	Chemical structure of some commonly used conjugated	
	polymers. Hydrogen atoms are not shown and can be replaced	
	by different sidegroups	10
8	Schematic representation of a polymer LED (a) and energy-	
	band diagram of a PPV-based LED (b)	12
9	(a) Poly- <i>p</i> -phenylene, (b) poly(2,7-fluorene), (c) polytetrahy-	
	dropyrene, (d) ladder-poly- <i>p</i> -phenylene and (e) poly(2,7-	
	carbazole)	16
10	Schematics of the polymerization of carbazoles from (a)	
	Yamamoto, (b) Suzuki, (c) Stille coupling reactions	21
11	Examples of alternating and random copolymers derived from	
	carbazoles and other aromatic monomers	22

LIST OF FIGURES (cont'd)

Figure		Page
12	Variation in the energy of pentane with the two torsion angles	
	indicted and represented as a contour diagram and isomeric	
	plot	28
13	Potential energy surface (PES)	29
14	Generalized Jablonski diagram	32
15	Idealized absorption spectrum	35
16	Schematic representations of the origins of UV-Vis absorption	
	(bottom) and fluorescence (top) spectra	38
17	Illustration of the Franck-Condon principle for vertical	
	electronic transitions	39
18	Relationship between the broad electronic absorption and	
	fluorescence bands of liquids and solid	40
19	Molecules discussed in this work, biphenyl, bicarbazole and	
	bifluorene	42
20	Schemetic structure of oligomers: (a) biphenyl and (b) oligomer	
	of fluorene (FL) _N (R=>CH ₂), carbazole (Cz) _N (R=>NH),	
	dibenzofuran (DBZF) _N (R=>O) and dibenzothiophene	
	$(DBZTh)_N (R=>S)$	45
21	Chemical structures of carbazole-based molecules: carbazole	
	combined with (a) Carbazole (Cz-dimer), (b) Phenyl (Cz-co-P),	
	(c) Fluorene (Cz-co-Fl), (d) Thiophene (Cz-co-Th) and (e)	
	Furan (Cz-co-F)	47
22	Torsional potential of bicarbazole, as calculated at various	
	GGA levels with the 6-31G and 6-31G(d) basis sets	52
23	Fourier potential parameters for biphenyl calculated by B3LYP,	
	BH&HLYP at several basis sets and MP2/aug-cc-pVTZ basis	
	set	58

LIST OF FIGURES (cont'd)

Figure		Page
24	Fourier potential parameters for bicarbazole calculated by	
	B3LYP, BH&HLYP level of theory at several basis	
	sets	63
25	Fourier potential parameters for bifluorene calculated by	
	B3LYP, BH&HLYP level of theory at several basis	
	sets	64
26	Structure and numbering scheme of (a) bicarbazole and (b)	
	bifluorene models	65
27	Bond lengths difference of (a) bicarbazole and (b) bifluorene	
	from B3LYP and BH&HLYP calculations at several basis	
	sets	69
28	Numbering of bond distance of (a) biphenyl and (b) fluorene	
	$(R=>CH_2)$, carbazole $(R=>NH)$, dibenzofuran $(R=>O)$ and	
	dibenzothiophene (R=>S) monomers	73
29	Comparison geometrical parameters of (a) fluorene, (b)	
	carbazole, (c) dibenzofuran and (d) dibenzothiophene	
	monomers in the ground state from BH&HLYP methods	74
30	Comparison geometrical parameters of fluorene, carbazole,	
	dibenzofuran and dibenzothiophene monomers obtain from (a)	
	B3LYP and (b) BH&HLYP methods	75
31	Calculated HOMO and LUMO of fluorene, and carbazole.	
	Depicted are two isosurfaces of equal values but opposite sign	82
32	Calculated HOMO and LUMO of dibenzofuran, and	
	dibenzothiophene. Depicted are two isosurfaces of equal values	
	but opposite sign	83
33	Torsional potential of fluorene (FL) ₂ , carbazole (Cz) ₂ ,	
	dibenzofuran (DBZF) $_2$ and dibenzothiophene (DBZTh) $_2$ dimers	
	as obtained from B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) calculation	86

LIST OF FIGURES (cont'd)

Figure		Page
34	HOMO and LUMO of fluorene (FL) ₄ , carbazole (Cz) ₄ ,	
	dibenzofuran (DBZF) ₄ and dibenzothiophene (DBZTh) ₄	
	oligomers as obtained from B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) calculation	93
35	Torsional energy curves of carbazole-based molecules as	
	obtained by B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) calculations	95
36	HOMO-LUMO energy diagram of (a) Cz-dimer and (b) Cz-co-	
	Fl, calculated by TD-(PBE1PBE/6-311++G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-	
	311G(d,p))	105
37	HOMO-LUMO energy of Cz-co-P, calculated by TD-	
	(PBE1PBE/6-311++G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-311G(d,p))	106
38	HOMO-LUMO energy diagram of (a) Cz-co-Th and (b) Cz-co-	
	F calculated, by TD-(PBE1PBE/6-311++G(2d,2p)//B3LYP/6-	
	311G(d,p))	107
39	Structure and numbering scheme of (a) bicarbazole and	
	carbazole-co-fluorene and (b) carbazole-co-thiophene	109
40	HOMO and LUMO of $(Cz)_2$, $(Cz-co-FL)_1$ and $(Cz-co-Th)_1$	
	oligomers	111
41	Comparing of optimized geometries in ground state (green	
	color) and lowest excited state (red color) for the (a)	
	bicarbazole, (b) carbazole-co-fluorene and (c) carbazole-co-	
	thiophene molecules	112

Appendix Figure

A1	Schematic view of a Hartree-Fock self consistent field		
	calculation	148	
A2	Excited Slater determinants generated from a HF reference	160	

ABBREVIATIONS

E _{ex}	=	Excitation energy
f	=	Oscillator strength
AM1	=	Semiempirical austin model 1
B3LYP	=	Becke 's three parameter hybrid functional using the LYP
		Correlation functional
BH&HLYP	=	Half-and-half functionals $0.5 \times E_X^{HF} + 0.5 \times E_X^{LSDA} + 0.5 \times \Delta E_X^{Becke88} + E_C^{LYP}$
CASPT2	=	Second-order perturbation theory
CASSCF	=	Complete active space self-consistent field
CC	=	Couple cluster
CCSD	=	Singles and doubles couple cluster
CIS	=	Singles configuration interaction
CISD	=	Singles and doubles configuration interaction
CISDT	=	Singles, doubles and triples configuration interaction
CISDTQ	=	Singles, doubles, triples and quadruples configuration
		Interaction
(Cz) _N	=	Carbazole oligomers
(Cz-co-F) _N	=	Carbazole combined with furan oligomers
(Cz-co-Fl) _N	=	Carbazole combined with fluorine oligomers
(Cz-co-P) _N	=	Carbazole combined with phenyl oligomers
$(Cz\text{-}co\text{-}Th)_N$	=	Carbazole combined with thiophene oligomers
(DBZF) _N	=	Dibenzofuran oligomers
(DBZTh) _N	=	Dibenzothiophene oligomers
DFT	=	Density functional theory
Eg	=	Energy gap
-E _{HOMO} =	=	Negative of HOMO energies
(FL) _N	=	Fluorene oligomers
$\Delta_{\text{H-L}}$	=	HOMO-LUMO gaps
HF	=	Hartree Fock theory
НОМО	=	Highest occupied molecular orbital
INDO/s	=	Intermediate neglect of differential overlap

LEDs	=	Light-emitting diodes
LUMO	=	Lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
MRCI	=	Multireference configuration interaction
МО	=	Molecular orbital
OLED	=	Organic light emitting diode
PA	=	Polyacetylene
PLEDs	=	Polymer light-emitting diodes
PPP	=	Poly(para-phenylene)
PPV	=	Poly(para-phenylenevinylene)
RPA	=	Random-phase approximation
RCIS	=	Restricted configuration interaction
RHF	=	Restricted Hartree-Fock
S ₀	=	Ground state
S_1	=	First excited state
S_2	=	Second excited state
S ₃	=	Third excited state
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	=	Absorption transition
$S_1 \rightarrow S_0$	=	Fluorescence transition
SAC	=	Symmetry adapted cluster
SAC-CI	=	Symmetry adapted cluster-configuration interaction
TD-DFT	=	Time-dependent density functional theory
wf	=	Wave function composition
ZINDO	=	Zerner 's intermediate neglect differential overlap