

Topic: π Conjugated Polymers and Charge Transport

1) The π electrons along a conjugated segment of a polymer can be considered as a one-dimensional system of length ℓ , with ℓ being the total length of the segment.

a) How many π type molecular orbitals does one get for a system comprising $2N$ sp² hybridized carbon atoms? How many of these orbitals are occupied by electrons?

b) The energy of the n th molecular orbital of a π conjugated system can be estimated by the "particle in a box" model (infinite potential well model). Here, the energy of the n th level is given by

$$E_n = \frac{h^2 n^2}{8m_e \ell^2}.$$

Please show that the energy gap is defined as

$$\Delta E = \frac{h^2}{16m_e N L^2}$$

where $2N$ is the number of carbon atoms and $L = 1.39 \text{ \AA}$ is the average length of a C–C bond in the conjugated segment. (You may want to use the approximation $N \gg 1$ or $\frac{1}{N} \gg \frac{1}{N^2}$.)

c) What number of carbon atoms is needed to give the lowest absorption wavelength at 510 nm according to that model?

2) Solid PMMA has a refractive index $n_{PMMA} = 1.49$ at a wavelength of 632 nm. Its mass density is $\rho = 1.19 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$ and each repeat unit has a molar mass of $100 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$.

a) Calculate the polarizability per repeat unit.

b) How large is the electric dipole moment induced by an electric field $E = 10^8 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$?

c) How does the polarizability volume compare with the real volume of the monomer unit?