Molecular Design of the Carbazole-Carbazole Based Dyes for Dye-Sensitized Solar

Cells: Linker Type Effect

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A series of metal-free organic donor- π -acceptor dyes [1] are assembled as organic sensitizers for application in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) and investigated by means of a combination of density functional theory (DFT) and time-dependent DFT (TDDFT) approaches. In these Carbzole-based dyes, we use Carbazole-Carbazole (CC) and cyanoacrylic acid (A) moieties as double donor and acceptor units, respectively [2]. The varied π -linker units in the designed CCXA dyes are Thiophene(CCTA), Furan(CCOA), Pyrrole(CCNA), Phenyl(CCPA), 2,1,3-Benzothiadiazole (CCBA) and Thieno[3,2b]thiophene(CCTTA). The effects of those different π -linker units on optimized geometries, charge distributions, electronic structures, spectra and electrochemical properties of the designed organic dyes are demonstrated. All of studied systems have similar inter-ring bond lengths and dihedral angles indicate to non-planar conjunction between Carbazole and π linker unit except for CCOA dye that has coplanar linked moieties. In all studied complexes, the HOMO molecular orbital contributions are located on the Carbazole-Carbazole donor and the LUMO contributions are primarily localized on cyanoacrylic acid acceptor. Moreover charge density difference plots also confirm the intramolecular charge transfer as desired in these donor- π -acceptor dves. From the theoretical examination of some additional key parameters including red-shifted maximum adsorption wavelength, oscillator strength and light-harvesting efficiency, CCTTA containing a thieno[3,2-b]thiophene moiety has a balance of those fundamental factors. Among studied dyes, CCTTA is expected to be a promising initiative choice with desirable energetic and spectroscopic parameters in the DSSC field.



Figure 1: HOMO (left) LUMO (middle), and charge density difference (bottom) between the excited and ground states of the CCTTA dye.

References

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