



Self Assembly polar molecules: a way to control CT state formation











Cyanine dyes - building blocks for complex matter

Cyanine type dyes are known from 1947 Why interesting: simple electronic structure Easy to model and to synthesize Large dipole moment – complex formation Dipole-dipole interaction







Molecular tweezers



Centrosymmetric dimers

H and J aggregates

Resonance interaction of excited states





H-aggregate formation in liquid phase



- Identical electronic structure.
- Double minimum structure As expected from DLVO theory
- Different packing behaviour for MCT and MH.
- Sidechain induced difference.

Blue shift: H-aggregate



Dipole assisted stacking











Films of MCT and MH



- H-aggregation induced spectral change
- PCBM induced monomer formation



• Aggregation as function of PCBM content

PCBM – MCT interaction is different for MCT and MH

Quantum mechanical theory should reveal the molecular arrangement of MCT:PCBM molecules

PCBM-MCT charge tranfer state



• Indication of a CT state

• CT state decays faster then GB

Activation energy of the CT state in MCT:PCBM



Conclusions

- H-aggregate formation was confirmed experimentally.
- Binding energy 460meV of Aggregates was confirmed.
- Difference in molecular packing of MCT and MH was confirmed.
- CT state observed for MCT:PCBM film with 37meV excitation energy

Sidechains control intramolecular interactions and Charge transfer state formation



