Two Pieces of the Simulation Work: Study of Electronic Structures of Organic Molecules and Correlation between Microstructures and Elastic Response of Organogel Networks

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CONTENTS

- Basic information
- Research work

Part 1: 2005-09.2006 in Shandong University, China study of electronic structures of organic molecules through Quantum Chemical Software Gaussian 98.

Part 2: 09.2006-10.2007 in National University of Singapore, Singapore investigate the correlation between microstructures and elastic response of planar spherulitic networks.

• Recent condition

BASIC INFORMATION



Name: Jinghua Shi

RESEARCH WORK: part 1

Research group of Prof. Tao: Organic light emitting materials.

For example:





TKPVB

DBASVP

Scheme 1 molecule structure of TKPVB and DBASVP

My task:

Simulation of the organic molecules and materials; Calculation their electronic structure

Applications: light emitting diodes (LEDs), organic lasers, photovoltaic cells, etc.

Example: J. Phys. Chem. B 2006, 110, 19711-19716



Scheme 1 molecule structure of TKPVB and DBASVP

Geometries of the two molecules are both optimized at density hybrid functional level (b3lyp/6-31g) using Gaussian98 package

RESULTS

TKPVB: the energy of **HOMO** is -5.96eV, **LUMO** is -2.67eV

DBASVP: the energy of **HOMO** is -5.17eV, **LUMO** is -2.01eV





TKPVB: electron distribution of HOMO and LUMO



DBASVP: electron distribution of HOMO and LUMO

RESEARCH WORK: part 2

Research group of Prof. Liu:

Small-molecule-mass organogels (SMOGs):some low-mass molecules can gel organic solvent at very low concentration (<2 wt%) to form organogel.





Consisting of 3D interconnected fiber networks trapping organic liquid.

Optical micrograph of an organogel network

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS



My task:

investigate the relationship between microstructure of SMOGs and their macroscopic properties.

Aim to:

develop a new idea to design the SMOGs.

FIRST STEP WORK

A finite element method based on ABAQUS



Optical micrograph of an organogel network



Simulation model: planar radial-growth network

Definition of elastic modulus of the network

$$E_{strain} = \frac{1}{2}G \times \gamma^2 \times L_x \times L_y \times 2r$$



*E*_{strain}: strain energy;

G : shear modulus of the network; γ : the applied shear strain;

Lx, Ly: the length and width of the area;

r: the radius of the fiber cross-section.





G increases monotonically with the junction density.

Effect of the junction density on *G*. Black circles are the simulation data, and the red line is to guide the eye.



Effect of the fiber length *I* on G., where *r* is fixed. The inset is the experimental relationship between *G* and ξ (ξ is the correlation length, defined as the distance between two adjacent branching points along one fiber, and is proportional to *I* in the simulations). Simulation: $G \sim I^{-1.71}$.

Experiment: $G \sim \xi^{-0.49}$.

In another study (*J. Phys. Chem. B* 2007, 111, 5558), it gives rise to $G \sim \xi^{-1.5}$







G' vs *l/r* where *r* is varied and *l* if fixed.

I/r<20: G increases
drastically with r ;</pre>

l/r>20: the relation tends to level off.



(a) Stress distribution in networks with a fiber aspect ratio of 16; (b) stress distribution in networks with a fiber aspect ration of 8; (c) stress distribution sequence: from red to blue the stress varies correspondingly from maximum to minimum.

The research results are published in J. Phys. Chem. B 2009, 113, 4549-4554.

RECENT CONDITON

2008: get married and have a baby

2010 with my husband moved to Hamburg. During this time I learn German.



Thanks for your attention!