



## Second-order Nonlinearities of Anionic 3-dicyanomethylen-5,5-dimethyle-1-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-cyclohexene

Submitted by Régis Barille on Fri, 03/10/2017 - 09:53

Titre	Second-order Nonlinearities of Anionic 3-dicyanomethylen-5,5-dimethyle-1-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-cyclohexene
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Karakaya, M. [1], Karakas, Asli [2], Taser, M. [3], Wolska, N. [4], Arof, A.K. [5], Sahraoui, Bouchta [6]
Editeur	Elsevier
Ville	Oxford
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2016
Langue	Anglais
Date	25 Fév. 2016
Numéro	S1
Pagination	S12-S20
Volume	3
Titre de la revue	Materials Today: Proceedings
ISSN	2214-7853
Mots-clés	Density functional theory [7], Dipole polarizability [8], First hyperpolarizability [9], nlo [10], one-photon absorption [11], time-dependent Hartree-Fock [12]
Résumé en anglais	<p>Due to the connecting one <math>\pi</math>-conjugated group with the two backside donor and acceptor groups, anionic 3-dicyanomethylen-5,5-dimethyle-1-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-cyclohexene (1) might possess nonlinear optical (NLO) properties. To estimate the potential for second-order NLO behaviour; the electric dipole moments and dispersion-free dipole polarizabilities and first hyperpolarizabilities have been determined by density functional theory (DFT) at B3LYP/6-31++G(d, p) level. Quantum mechanical calculations using time-dependent Hartree-Fock (TDHF) procedure have been utilized to evaluate frequency-dependent second-order nonlinearities of 1. The one-photon absorption (OPA) characterization of 1 has been theoretically obtained by means of configuration interaction (CI) with 6-31G basis set. Our theoretical results on the maximum OPA wavelength, second-order susceptibilities and corresponding microscopic NLO responses are accorded with the previous experimental observations of the investigated compound. The highest occupied molecular orbitals, the lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals and the HOMO-LUMO band gaps for 1 have been also examined by DFT/B3LYP method.</p>
URL de la notice	<a href="http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua15716">http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua15716</a> [13]
DOI	10.1016/j.matpr.2016.01.003 [14]
Lien vers le document	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785316000043?via%3...">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785316000043?via%3...</a> [15]

**Liens**

- [1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=4157>
- [2] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=20813>
- [3] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=20818>
- [4] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=26453>
- [5] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=26454>
- [6] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/bouchta.sahraoui/publications>
- [7] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=4935>
- [8] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=22521>
- [9] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=22520>
- [10] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=6882>
- [11] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=22522>
- [12] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bkeyword%5D=22523>
- [13] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua15716>
- [14] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2016.01.003>
- [15] <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785316000043?via%3Dihub>

Publié sur *Okina* (<http://okina.univ-angers.fr>)