

Effect of Acetylene Monomers Conjugations upon Electronic, Linear/Nonlinear Optical Properties of Phosphorene Nanoflakes

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Abstract: A virgin trial to boost electronic, linear/nonlinear characteristics of phosphorene-nanoflakes through conjugation with prototype conducting polymer such as polyacetylene has been fulfilled via DFT/B3LYP model. The phosphorene-acetylene (PA) conjugations are speculated via 3 probable conformations (armchair, end-edge, zigzag). The PA-zigzag exhibits a higher reactivity than both armchair and end-edged. PA-armchair & end-edged are preferred for fire-retardant sensories, while PA-zigzag is emerging as potential candidates for solar cells & avalanche photodetectors.

Keywords: density functional theory; electronic structure; optical properties; energy gap; polarization.

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1. Introduction

In the last 10th years, phosphorene (P) 2D-crystals have been recognized as advanced crystallographic models [1, 2] that possess an upgraded plane-in anisotropic character [3]. The surface nature of phosphorene is strongly folded and maintains a huge surface-to-volume ratio characteristic considering sp^3 -crossover [4], which indicates high interaction of phosphorene with nearby molecules [5]. The P-nanoflakes are maintained in a planar configuration to enhance carriers' mobility and chemical reactivity [6]. The electronic characteristics and attributes of the P-nanoflakes can be conveniently altered by specific doping configurations[7]. In the context of gas sensing, the polarity and density of carriers in the P-nanoflakes have been evaluated by adsorbing gases such as O_2 , NO_2 , H_2O , CO_2 and NH_3 onto its surface[8]. Various papers have shed lights on applicability of P-nanostructures as an efficient channel for futured electronic technologies. The P-based FETs featuring ($Ti \sim 20\text{ nm}$ & SiO_2) established *electron/hole* mobilities $\approx 38\text{ cm}^2/Vs$ [10]. Also, nano-green-P doped by S reveals a remarkable shift in $I - V$ plot via NO_2 defiance, showing a prime applicability for chemogas sensing[11]. Manipulation across P-mechanical characteristics may be achieved via superficies sorption of Pt, Pd, Al, Li, Mg flags [12]. In addition, the manufactured Black P-based devices like gas sensing and supercapacitors are widely achnowledged[13]. Moreover, Cycle for water splitting became more efficient upon Blue P-nanoribbons led [14]. A significant interest has been garnered for conducting polymers as a fresh electronic materials that sparked modern ideas for innovative technologies. Such conducting ploymers possess anisotropic quasi-1D configurations, setting them apart from conventional inorganic-based semiconductors. The

prime example of these conducting polymers is polyacetylene, PA. The idea of the present study is based upon conjugation between acetylene monomers and P-nanoflakes through 3 probable configurations (armchair, end-edge, zigzag). The implanted acetylenes are foreseen to boost carriers mobility across P-nanoflakes, towards highly efficient photovoltaics era.

2. Materials and Methods

Theoretical iterations are accomplished by DFT/B3LYP interface considering the exact 6-31G(d,p) set enabled via Gaussian (G09) and GaussView 5.1 softcodes. The conjunctions between P-nanoflakes and acetylene monomers are set in 3 probable forms (armchair, end-edge & zigzag), constructing new PA nanoconjunctions. Imposed PA conjunctions are well optimized at the same level to check their stabilities, as appeared in Figure 1. Based upon Frontier's energies (E_{HOMO} & E_{LUMO}), abundant parameters are computed like $E_{\text{HOMO/LUMO}}$ counterbalanced, ionizing-potential (IP), electronic-affinity (EA), chemical-potential (χ), hardness (κ), electrophile-index (ϕ), delicateness (s), and resultant dipole-moment (TDM) (see Table 1). Moreover, NLO indices like static-polarizability (α) and 1st hyper-polarizability (β) are calculated and embedded in Table 1.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Frontier molecular-orbitals (FMOs) analysis.

Many physical indices are derived from Frontier's energies [38-41], as checked in Table 1. The checked indices identify the electronic change via acetylene conjunction upon P-nanoflakes. Only the zigzag conjunction is associated with TDM (2.64 D), whereas the armchair and end-edged conjunctions have TDMs that equal zero. The later P-conjunctions may be recognized as forthcoming fire-retardant sensories [42]. Based Si & Ge photovoltaics recently have carrier-duplication offsets 3.9 & 2.8 eV, respectively [43]. The $E_{\text{HOMO/LUMO}}$ offsets for P-conjunctions ranged from 3.34 ~ 3.39 eV, indicating potential photovoltaic nominee, especially for P-zigzags. The $E_{\text{HOMO/LUMO}}$ offsets for P-zigzags are 3.34 eV (see Figure 2). Domestically, P-zigzags may be competing rivals for upcoming solar cells [44, 45] and avalanche photodetectors [46-49].

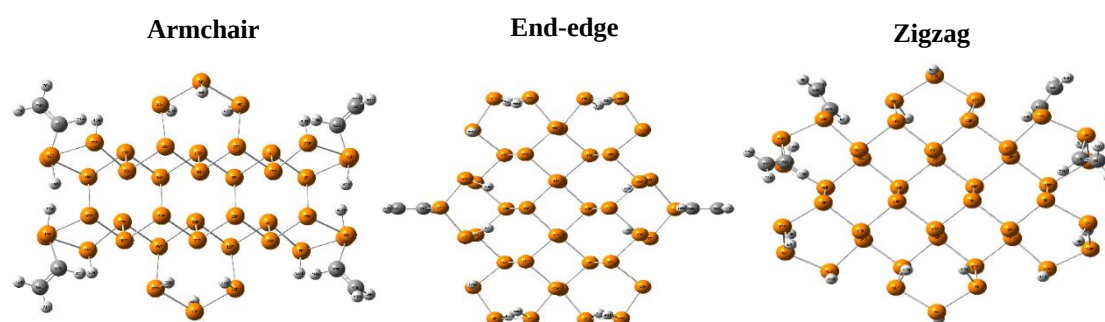


Figure 1. Optimum P-conjunctions via acetylene monomers.

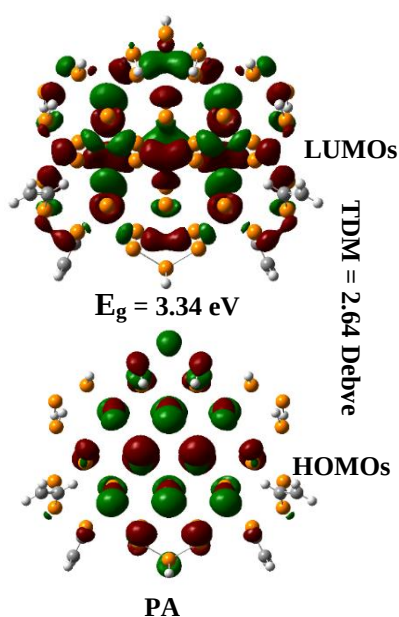


Figure 2. $E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ offsets for PA zigzag.

Table 1. E_{HOMO} , E_{LUMO} , $E_{HOMO/LUMO}$, ionizing potential, electronic affinity, chemical potential, hardenability, electrophile index, plasticity, and overall dipole moment for extrinsic P-nanoflakes.

	<i>PA conjunctions</i>		
	<i>Armchair</i>	<i>End-edge</i>	<i>Zigzag</i>
E_{LUMO} (eV)	-2.48	-2.57	-2.53
E_{HOMO} (eV)	-5.87	-5.89	-5.87
$E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ offset (eV)	3.39	3.32	3.34
$IP = -E_{HOMO}$ (eV)	5.87	0.22	0.22
$EA = -E_{LUMO}$ (eV)	2.48	0.09	0.09
$\chi = \frac{E_{LUMO} + E_{HOMO}}{2}$ (eV)	1.69	1.66	1.67
$\kappa = \frac{E_{LUMO} - E_{HOMO}}{2}$ (eV)	-4.18	-4.23	-4.20
$\phi = \chi^2/2\kappa$ (eV)	5.15	5.40	5.29
$S = 1/\kappa$ (eV ⁻¹)	0.59	0.60	0.60
<i>TDM</i> (Debye)	0.00	0.00	2.64

3.1. NLO responses.

Focusing on P-zigzags, based on selected calculation level, NLO indices including static-polarizability (α_{tot}), anisotropic-polarizability ($\Delta\alpha$), and 1st hyperpolarizability (β_{tot}) are computed via mathematical forms [50-54]:

$$\alpha_{tot} = \frac{\alpha_{xx} + \alpha_{yy} + \alpha_{zz}}{3}$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha_{xx} - \alpha_{yy})^2 + (\alpha_{yy} - \alpha_{zz})^2 + (\alpha_{zz} - \alpha_{xx})^2 + 6\alpha_{yz}^2 + 6\alpha_{xy}^2 + 6\alpha_{xz}^2}{2}}$$

$$\beta_{tot} = \sqrt{(\beta_{xxx} + \beta_{xyy} + \beta_{xzz})^2 + (\beta_{yyy} + \beta_{yzz} + \beta_{yxx})^2 + (\beta_{zzz} + \beta_{zxx} + \beta_{zyy})^2}$$

where (α_{ij}) and (β_{ijk}) are polarizability and hyperpolarizability tensors, respectively. All calculated tensors are collected in Appendix A.

Table 2. Static-polarizability (α_{tot}), anisotropic-polarizability ($\Delta\alpha$), and 1st hyperpolarizability (β_{tot}) for P-zigzag via acetylene conjunctions.

	$\alpha_{\text{tot}} (*10^{-24} \text{ esu})$	$\Delta\alpha (*10^{-24} \text{ esu})$	$\beta_{\text{tot}} (*10^{-30} \text{ esu})$	$\frac{\beta_{\text{tot}}}{\beta_{\text{urea}}} = \frac{\beta_{\text{tot}}}{0.3728 * 10^{-30} \text{ esu}}$
PA Zigzag	193.16	134.62	6.06	~16

Table 2 shows 1st hyperpolarizability (β_{tot}), $\Delta\alpha$ and α_{tot} for P-zigzag. All obtained data are switched into esu scale (α ; 1 a.u. = 0.1482×10^{-24} esu, β ; 1 a.u. = 8.6393×10^{-33} esu). The P-zigzag via acetylene conjunctions has the highest β_{tot} surpass 16 times reference urea; $\beta_{\text{urea}} = 0.3728 \times 10^{-30}$ esu. Such NLO response may be justified due to electron rush reducibility, which reproduces excitonic states inside the conduction domain. Eventually, we may announce P- zigzag via acetylene conjunctions as precious candidates for the future NLO era.

4. Conclusions

For the 1st time, electronic, linear/nonlinear optical responses of PA-nanoflakes are estimated theoretically via the DFT/B3LYP interface. The PA conjugations are designed via 3 probable configurations (armchair, end-edge, zigzag). Up to electronic and NLO response, P-zigzag surpasses armchair and end-edge ones. Both P-Armchairs and end-edges may be approved as the next fire-retardant sensories, while P-zigzag may compete for the next level of efficient solar cells and avalanche photodetectors.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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Appendix A

Calculated polarizability α ($\times 10^{-24}$ esu) and hyperpolarizability β_{tot} ($\times 10^{-30}$ esu) tensors for homo P-zigzags.

	α_{xx}	α_{xy}	α_{yy}	α_{xz}	α_{yz}	α_{zz}	β_{xxx}	β_{xxy}	β_{xyy}	β_{yyy}	β_{xxz}	β_{xyz}	β_{yyz}	β_{xzz}	β_{yzz}	β_{zzz}
P-zigzag	259	0	214	0	4	107	0	2	0	4	-1	0	-1	0	0	0