320. CALCULATIONS OF NLO-PROPERTIES OF DONOR-ACCEPTOR DIPHENYLSILANES
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Highly polar molecules in a polymer matrix are suitable for second harmonics

generation devices since they orient on high voltage poling above $T_g$. Silicon-based

donor-acceptor (DA-) compounds have potential since they are transparent in the

visible spectrum, and have large dipoles and moderate values of the first

hyperpolarizability $\beta$. Our study (synthesis, optical characterization and calculations)

focusses on DA-diphenylsilanes, and their incorporation into polymer. The quantum

chemical calculations (semi-empirical and \textit{ab initio}, finite-field and sum-over-states

(SOS)), are compared mutually and with experimental results. The SOS method yields

useful predictions for $\beta$. Acceptors containing the sulfonyl group prove to be efficient

and retain transparency for the DA-compound. Charge distributions of ground and

excited states show that the silicon chain is a charge buffer and a weak transmitter.

321. SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF 2ND-ORDER NLO-ACTIVE POLYSTYRENE AND AMYLOSE

BASED MATERIALS.
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Second order non-linear optical effects might lead to novel applications as integrated electro-optic devices.
Polymers functionalised with NLO-active groups seem to have good properties for these applications. We have
synthesized a polystyrene based NLO-material that can be poled by corona discharge or contact poling to give a very

good orientation ($\theta = 54.5$). The $\Delta n$ value directly after poing was 12.9 nm/V. The bleachability of the material gives

the possibility to make channel waveguides by exposing the material to UV-light through photomasks. Another way
to order macroscopic systems is the Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) technique. We have synthesized an amyllose derivative
with covalently bound NLO-active groups. This material forms stable monolayers.

322. SECOND HARMONIC GENERATION FROM LB FILMS OF POLY(ISOCYANIDE).
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In this study poly(isocyanides) are used for Langmuir-Blodgett film formation. These rigid and helical polymers can
be obtained either racemic or optical pure. The polymers which contain azabenzenes based side groups with a di-
alkylamino end group do not form stable layers. However mixing these polymers with amyllose-ester derivatives
resulted in stable transferable films. Up to at least 100 layers could be deposited, $Y$-type, with constant transfer ratios.

Thickness and refractive indices were measured by means of ellipsometry. The monolayer thickness showed to
scale linearly with the base mole fraction poly(isocyanide) in the mixed film. Second Harmonic Generation (SHG)
from multilayers was measured and the second harmonic signal showed higher in case of the polymer obtained from
polymerisation of a chiral isocyanide.

323. Silicon-Based Donor-Acceptor Compounds in a Polymer
Matrix.
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For many applications involving nonlinear optical phenomena (e.g. frequency
doubling) transparency in the visible spectrum is a requirement. We have