

**Final Report
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**Post-Marcus Theory and Simulation of Interfacial Charge Transfer
Dynamics in Organic Semiconducting Materials**

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Margaret S. Cheung¹, Barry D. Dunietz², Eitan Geva³

1. University of Washington, WA; 2. Kent State University, OH; 3. University of Michigan, MI

The goal of the research program is to develop, validate and apply predictive computational protocols for calculating charge transfer (CT) rates in complex molecular systems, including molecular dyads and triads in liquid solution and solid-state organic semiconducting (OSC) materials. We have established a transformative computational scheme, that goes beyond widely used simplifications, to achieve realistic descriptions of CT processes. The approach properly addresses the effects of molecular environment at ambient conditions on CT processes. Our approach achieves unique insight on CT processes in relevant experimental efforts.

The investigated processes span multiple scales in space and time, a challenge that we have overcome by developing an integrative approach. The collaborative team includes three principal investigators (PIs), with complimentary expertise in classical molecular dynamics (MD) simulations and data science (Cheung), state-of-the-art electronic structure calculations (Dunietz), and cutting-edge theory and simulation techniques for modeling energy, charge and coherence transfer dynamics in molecular systems (Geva). The computational efforts are pursued in collaborations with relevant experimental studies of material design, device fabrication and spectroscopy studies. See the general framework of the collaborative activity introduced in Figure 1.

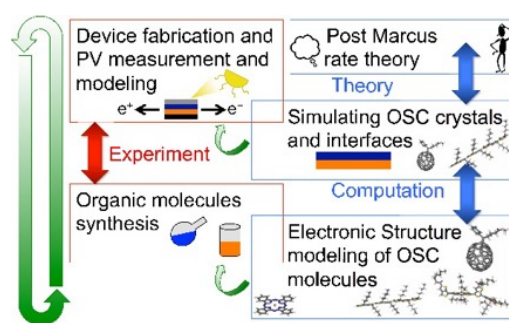


Figure 1: A multiscale and multi PI computational program to investigate charge transfer and transport in experimentally relevant molecular interfaces. Our program combines state-of-the-art electronic structure calculations, molecular dynamics simulations in the framework of quantum dynamical hierarchy of approaches with direct interpretation of experimental efforts pursued by external collaborators performing spectral studies, material design and synthesis and optoelectronic device measurements.

Our framework to calculate rates is guided by the working hypothesis that a detailed understanding of the relationship between CT rates and the underlying molecular and electronic structure is key to improving the efficiency in derived applications. The level of complexity and inherent heterogeneity of OSC materials necessitates a multiscale approach. More specifically, we combine MD simulations for determining interfacial structures and the distributions of donor-acceptor (D-A) geometries they give rise to, electronic structure calculations for determining ground and excited state energies, charge distributions, and electronic coupling coefficients, and feasible, robust and transferable rate theory and simulation techniques for calculating CT rates from ab-initio and MD inputs. Here we briefly outline several advances achieved by our computational research program:

In one thrust, we developed a polarization consistent electronic structure framework, where we combine range-separated hybrid (RSH) functionals with polarizable continuum model (PCM). Our approach achieves physically relevant frontier orbitals with electron removal and addition energies that reproduce well measured energies in the condensed phase. The success stems from invoking the same

dielectric screening in the long-range part of the functional as invoked in the PCM treatment. In Figure 2 we demonstrate the success of our approach by following averaged energies over a benchmark set of molecular crystals, where our screened RSH-PCM (SRSH-PCM) frontier orbital energies are in excellent agreement with the measured ionization potentials (IPs) and electron affinities (EAs). *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **14** (2018) 6287). SRSH-PCM was benchmarked in studying CT (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **15** (2019) 4305), and triplet (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **16** (2020) 3287) excitations and in several spectral studies of various chromophores. Recently it was employed successfully in the context of quantum embedding in studying the optical gap of cis-trans isomers of solvated azobenzene derivative (*J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **13** (2022) 4849).

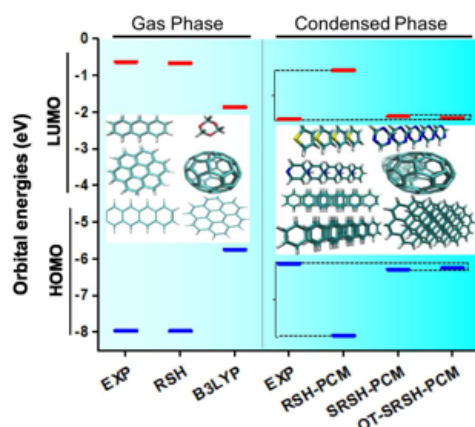


Figure 2: Averaged frontier orbital (HOMO and LUMO) energies, in eV, calculated in the gas phase and in various combinations with a PCM compared to the averaged benchmark IP and EA energies in gas and thin-film forms (Exp.). The SRSH-PCM and OT-SRSH-PCM present excellent agreement with the measured values in the crystal phase (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **14** (2018) 6287). Followup benchmark studies show the success of the SRSH-PCM framework in calculating charge transfer states (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **15** (2019) 4305), and triplet excitations (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **16** (2020) 3287).

In the second thrust, we develop and implement a hierarchy of approximations based on the linearized semiclassical (LSC) method for CT rate constants in complex molecular systems. In particular the triad system is used to test our LSC hierarchy of methodologies that range from a semi-classical (Marcus-like approach) to a Fermi-Golden rule level, where the molecular environment is probed by MD simulations. Our approach combines all-atom molecular dynamics simulations with explicit solvent and electronic-state-specific force fields. The validity of the second-order cumulant approximation, which leads to a Marcus-like expression for the rate constant is established by comparing the rate constants calculated with and without resorting to this approximation. We also studied the CT process in the triad with a non-equilibrium extension of the Fermi golden rule rate expression introducing an instantaneous Marcus expression to describe evolving rates following a perturbation representing electronic state population induced by photoexcitation (*J. Phys. Chem. B*, **124**, (2020) 9579). See the results summarized in Figure 3.

We reported several additional new tools for modeling quantum dynamics that go beyond the perturbative equilibrium Fermi's golden rule level. One such tool is the generalized quantum master equation (GQME), which allows to simulate the CT dynamics for electronic

coupling of arbitrary strength (*J. Chem. Phys.*, **160** (2019) 034101). Another such tool is based on representing the electronic degrees of freedom in terms of mapping variables with a well defined classical limit and simulating the dynamics of the overall (electronic + nuclear) system within the framework of LSC. (*J. Chem. Phys.*, **151** (2019) 074103.)

In the third research thrust, we developed and implemented the computational framework to study CT processes in systems related to actual experiments. For example, in considering the interface of SubPC and C₆₀, D-A materials that are widely studied, we resolve the molecular interfaces and describe their effect on CT rates using the newly developed computational framework. (*Phys. Rev. App.* **13** (2020) 054075). In Figure 4 we introduce the algorithmic workflow as implemented by CTRAMER an open source software package that takes as input atomic coordinates of the considered materials and generates a distribution of CT rates in the condensed phase consisting of thin films made of the same organic materials (*J. Chem. Phys.* **154** (2021) 214108).

Using the computational tool, we benchmarked the choices of the density functional and of the force field, finding that a range-separated hybrid functional provides superior performance in reproducing experimental CT rates, whereas employing B3LYP appears to overstate the importance of selecting a polarizable force field to represent the molecular environment (*J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, **16** (2020) 6481).

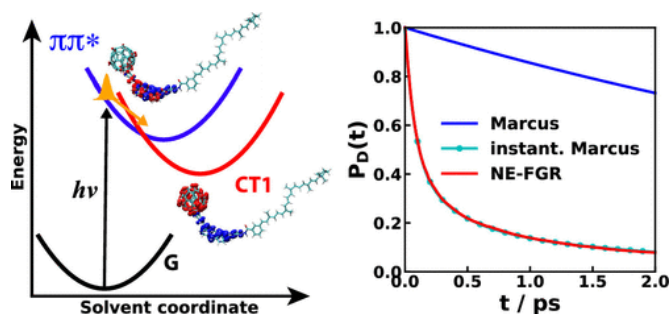


Figure 3: In earlier work a Marcus-like expression, based on the second order cumulant approximation, was validated for an experimentally-relevant triad system. Strong dependence of CT dynamics on the triad's conformation is demonstrated, where the bent→linear conformational change is found to be the rate-determining step for CT in this system. The CT in the solvated molecular triad was found to be driven by the solvent, which highlights the important role that interactions with the host can have on CT kinetics. (*J. Phys. Chem. C.* **122** (2018) 11288-11299). Here we extend the formulation to non-equilibrium form of Fermi Golden rule and introduce an instantaneous Marcus rate expression.

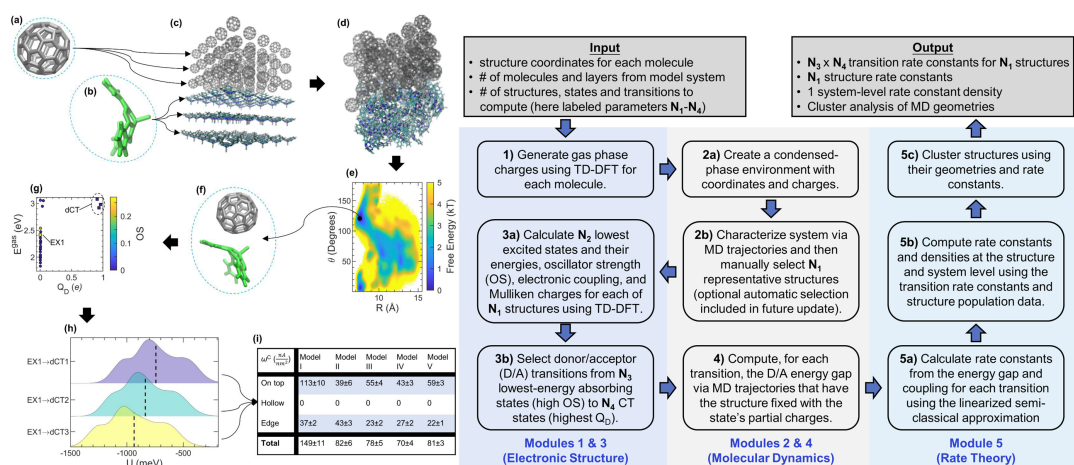


Figure 4: CTRAMER: A software package to calculate the interfacial charge transfer rates demonstrated on thin films consisting of SubPC-C₆₀.

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Postdoc(s): Alexander Schubert, Atsushi Yamada, Qinguo Feng, Arun Manna, Huseyin Aksu, Buddhadev Maiti, Jaebeom Han, Pengzhi Zhang, Xing Gao, Chandrima Chakrabarty, Bikash Mandal

Student(s): Srijana Bhandari, Jacob Tinnin, Ellen Mulvihill, Yudan Liu, Khadiza Begam

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<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jctc.2c00275>
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