

# VISTA Seminar

## Seminar 23

**September 16, 2021**

**10:00 am – 11:30 am EDT / 2:00 – 3:30 pm GMT / 4:00 pm – 5:30 pm  
Paris**

### **TOC:**

1. Presenter 1: Prof. Raffaele Borrelli, University of Torino, Italy..... page 2
2. Presenter 2: Mr. Andriy Stelmakh, ETH Zurich, Switzerland.....page 3
3. How to connect..... page 4

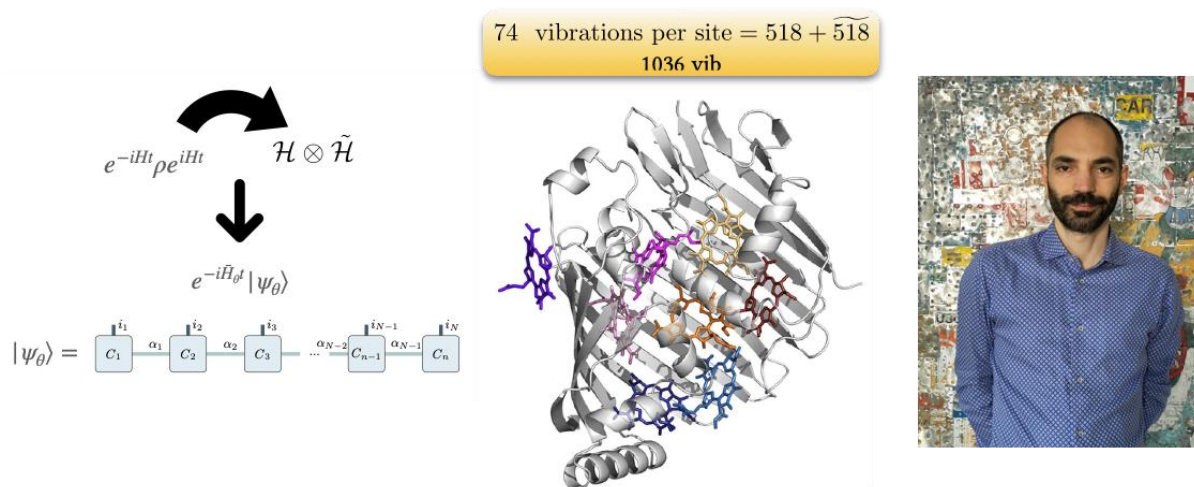
## Non-Equilibrium Thermo Field Dynamics and Tensor-Train Approaches to Closed and Open System Evolution: Theory, Implementation and Application

Raffaele Borrelli<sup>1\*</sup>, Maxim F. Gelin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Torino, Grugliasco I-10095 (Torino), Italy, Email:

[raffaele.borrelli@unito.it](mailto:raffaele.borrelli@unito.it)

<sup>2</sup>School of Science, Hangzhou Dianzi University



Non-Equilibrium Thermo-Field Dynamics (NETFD), is an alternative formulation of quantum statistical mechanics, completely equivalent to the commonly used density matrix approach. In this talk I will present NETFD concepts and show how they can be extended and integrated with Tensor-Train (TT) based numerical tools leading to a novel and powerful theoretical and computational framework for the study of complex quantum dynamical problems.

In addition, NETFD techniques are extended to enable the study of dissipative open systems via a new formulation of the Hierarchical Equations of Motion (HEOM) fully integrated with TT methodologies. The combination of the TFD machinery with computational advantages of TTs results in a powerful theoretical and computational framework for scrutinizing dynamics of complex multidimensional electron-vibrational systems.

The validity and the computational advantages of the developed methodologies is illustrated by applying them to the study of quantum coherence effects in the energy-transfer processes in antenna systems, to the analysis of fingerprints of vibrational modes in electron-transfer and charge-transfer processes in various model and realistic multidimensional molecular systems, as well as to simulation of other fundamental models of physical chemistry.

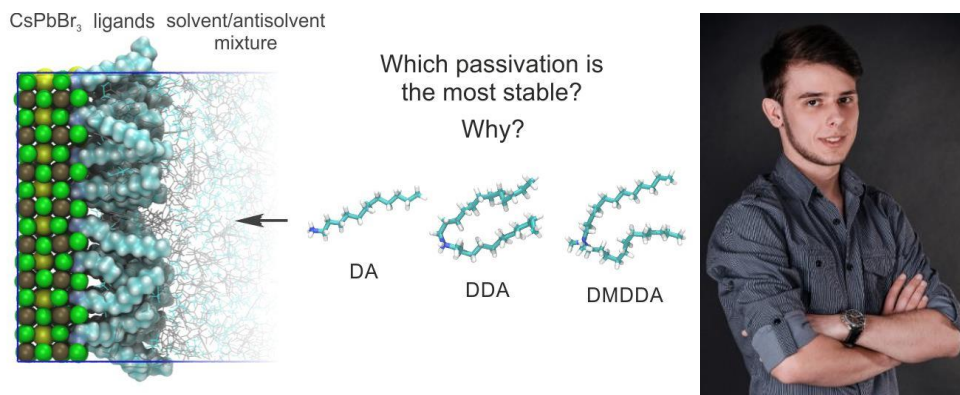
## On the Mechanism of Alkylammonium Ligands Binding to the Surface of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> Nanocrystals

Andriy Stelmakh,<sup>†‡</sup> Marcel Aebli,<sup>†‡</sup> Andrij Baumketner,<sup>§\*</sup> Maksym V. Kovalenko<sup>†‡\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, ETH Zürich, Vladimir Prelog Weg 1, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>‡</sup>Laboratory for Thin Films and Photovoltaics, Empa – Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland

<sup>§</sup>Institute for Condensed Matter Physics, NAS of Ukraine, 1 Svientsitsky, Lviv 79011, Ukraine  
Email: [stelmakh@inorg.chem.ethz.ch](mailto:stelmakh@inorg.chem.ethz.ch)



CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> nanocrystals (NCs) suffer from instabilities caused by the dynamic and labile nature of both the inorganic core and the organic-inorganic interface. Weak and dynamic binding between the NC surface and capping ligands causes rapid ligand desorption upon isolation and purification of colloids, eventually leading to a loss of structural integrity and sintering of NCs into bulk polycrystalline materials. Surface ligand engineering therefore remains an imminent research topic. Much progress in obtaining purifiable and stable colloids was achieved with a recent experimental discovery of new capping ligands, such as dimethyldidodecylammonium halides, alkylphosphonic acids, and long-chain zwitterionic ligands. However, comprehensive understanding of the NC–ligand–solvent interface and the atomistic origins of the observed differences lags behind. In this study, we use classical molecular dynamics simulations to gain insights into the inherent binding properties of three different alkylammonium ligands – primary dodecylammonium (DA), secondary didodecylammonium (DDA) and quaternary dimethyldidodecylammonium (DMDDA) – in a mixture of nonpolar (toluene) and polar (acetone) solvents, the medium which is typically encountered during purification of the NCs. Our simulations uncover three main factors that govern effective ligand–substrate interactions: (i) the ability of the head-group to penetrate into the binding pocket, (ii) the strength of head-group's interactions with the polar solvent, and (iii) higher barrier for ligand adsorption/desorption in the case of multiple alkyl chains. The interplay between these factors causes the following order of the binding free energies: DDA < DA ≈ DMDDA, while surface capping with DDA and DMDDA ligands is additionally stabilized by the kinetic barrier. These findings are in agreement with experimental observations, wherein DDA is found to loosely bind to the CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> surface, while DMDDA capping is more stable than capping with primary oleylammonium ligand. The presented mechanistic understanding of the ligand-NC interactions is then used to design new cationic ligands that are expected to make perovskite NC surfaces more robust. We anticipate that the methodology, which is used in this study, can be extended to other types of inorganic materials with a predominantly noncovalent nature of interactions with capping ligands.

## How to connect

Alexey Akimov is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: VISTA, Seminar 23

Time: Sep 16, 2021 10:00 AM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://buffalo.zoom.us/j/91652584959?pwd=VlkYeUFsMEordm0rbIVHZ2xCVFRodz09>

Meeting ID: 916 5258 4959

Passcode: 502199

One tap mobile

+16465588656,,91652584959#,,,,\*502199# US (New York)

+13126266799,,91652584959#,,,,\*502199# US (Chicago)

Dial by your location

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 916 5258 4959

Passcode: 502199

Find your local number: <https://buffalo.zoom.us/u/ajjxWwzW1>

Join by SIP

91652584959@zoomcrc.com

Join by H.323

162.255.37.11 (US West)

162.255.36.11 (US East)

115.114.131.7 (India Mumbai)

115.114.115.7 (India Hyderabad)

213.19.144.110 (Amsterdam Netherlands)

213.244.140.110 (Germany)

103.122.166.55 (Australia Sydney)

103.122.167.55 (Australia Melbourne)

149.137.40.110 (Singapore)

64.211.144.160 (Brazil)

69.174.57.160 (Canada Toronto)

65.39.152.160 (Canada Vancouver)

207.226.132.110 (Japan Tokyo)

149.137.24.110 (Japan Osaka)

Meeting ID: 916 5258 4959

Passcode: 502199