



sandra.rodriguez@ucl.ac.uk



@quimicafisica1



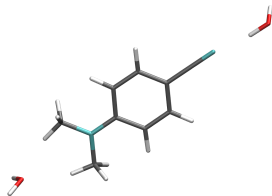
Chemistry
Light &
Dynamics

Quantum trajectories (DD-vMCG) for DMABN non-adiabatic dynamics

Sandra Gómez

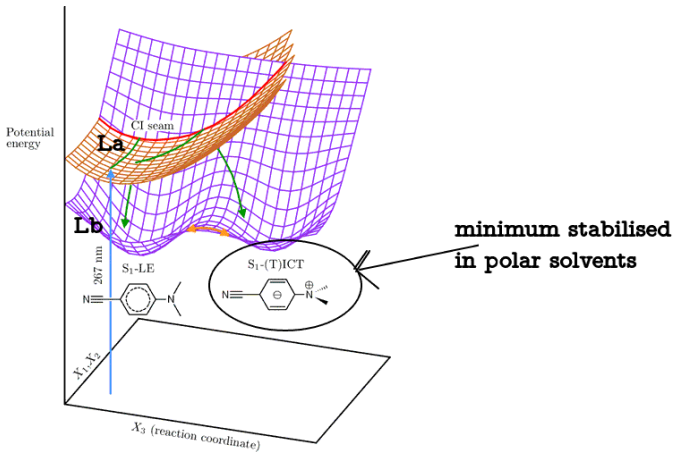
Virtual International Seminar on Theoretical Advancements

May 12, 2021



Why is DMABN interesting?

presents double fluorescence - that does not happen in gas phase

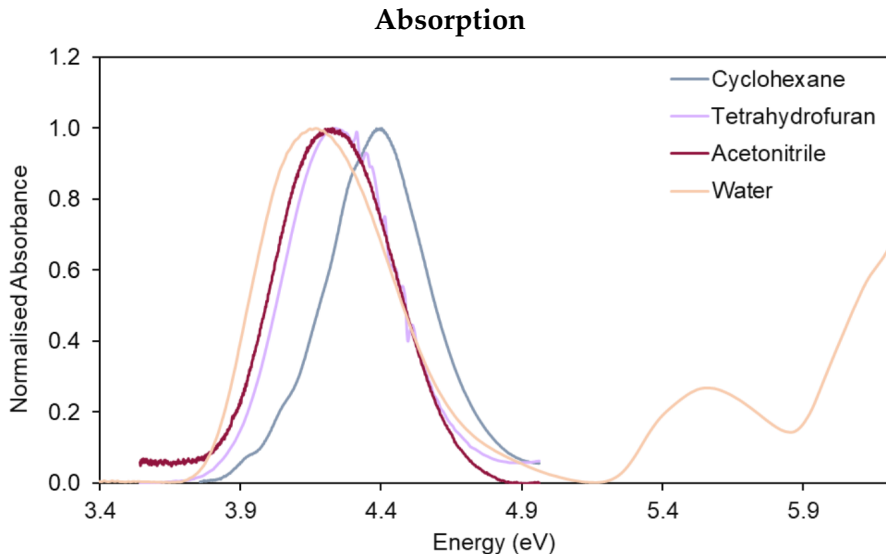


M. A. Kochman, A. Tajti, C. A. Morrison and R. J. D. Miller, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 2015, 11, 1118-1128

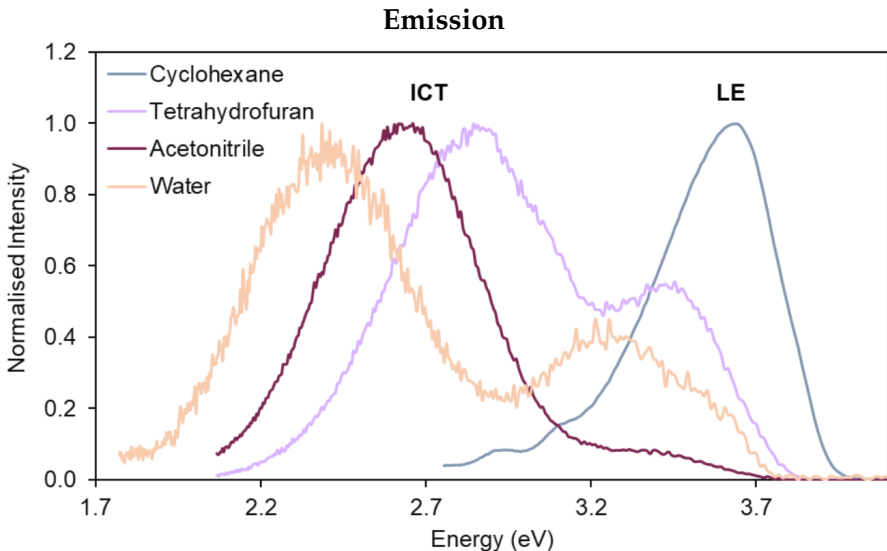
Experimental evidence - we went to the lab!



Experimental evidence - we went to the lab!



Experimental evidence - we went to the lab!



Back to work - no more playing



* frame from the film 300

Questions we would like to answer

- How is the geometry of ICT state minimum? torsionated?
 - How/when is it formed?
 - How the different solvents (gas/THF/acetoN/water) affect this?
-
- Can we theoretically predict the absorption and emission spectra in the different solvents?

Electronic Structure results - Esra's master thesis

- Benchmark TDDFT scans vs CASPT2/EOM-CCSD in gas phase
- Benchmark of many TDDFT functionals and basis sets in solution
- Structure optimisations, LE and ICT in 4 diff solvents

Solvent	Solvent Method	Basis Set	Absorption		Emission	
			1L_b	1L_a	LE	CT
Gas		cc-pVDZ	4.86	5.23	4.51	3.02
Tetrahydrofuran	PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.72	4.79	4.27	3.32
	Two explicit solvent molecules + PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.69 (4.58)	4.73 (4.63)	4.21	2.95
	Two explicit solvent molecules	cc-pVDZ	4.76 (4.64)	4.97 (4.88)		
	One explicit solvent molecule + PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.73 (4.60)	4.77 (4.67)		
	One explicit solvent molecule	cc-pVDZ	4.81 (4.68)	5.05 (4.95)		
Acetonitrile	PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.72	4.78	4.19	3.28
	Two explicit solvent molecules + PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.71 (4.59)	4.74 (4.62)	4.16	3.21
	Two explicit solvent molecules	cc-pVDZ	4.77 (4.63)	4.97 (4.86)		
	One explicit solvent molecule + PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.73 (4.60)	4.75 (4.63)		
	One explicit solvent molecule	cc-pVDZ	4.82 (4.69)	5.03 (4.93)		
Water	PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.72	4.78	4.18	3.27
	Two explicit solvent molecules + PCM	cc-pVDZ	4.71 (4.59)	4.71 (4.59)	4.12 (4.00)	3.15 (3.14)
	Two explicit solvent molecules	aug-cc-pVDZ	4.64	4.88	4.34	3.28

Next: non-adiabatic dynamics with TDDFT/wB97X/cc-pvDZ

DMABN dynamics on the Literature

Paper	Dyn Method	QC Method	InitConds	phase
Lan2015	FSSH	TDDFT/CAM-B3LYP/6-31G*	50 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Kochman2015	FSSH	ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	24 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Martinez2016	AIMS	LR-TDDFT/wPE/6-31G	21 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Subotnik2017	A-FSSH	TDDFT/ ω B97X/cc-pvDZ	200 traj / AIMD / from S2	gas/MECN
Durbeej2020	FSSH	QMMM/TIP3/ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	50 traj / Wigner+MD / from S2	gas/water

DMABN dynamics on the Literature

Paper	Dyn Method	QC Method	InitConds	phase
Lan2015	FSSH	TDDFT/CAM-B3LYP/6-31G*	50 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Kochman2015	FSSH	ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	24 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Martinez2016	AIMS	LR-TDDFT/wPE/6-31G	21 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Subotnik2017	A-FSSH	TDDFT/ ω B97X/cc-pvDZ	200 traj / AIMD / from S2	gas/MECN
Durbeej2020	FSSH	QMMM/TIP3/ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	50 traj / Wigner+MD / from S2	gas/water

Paper	S2→S1 time	torsion needed?	ICT detected?
Lan2015	80 fs	X	X
Kochman2015	25 fs	X	✓ 500fs
Martinez2016	50 fs	X	✓ S1 dyn → 90°torsion at 1ps
Subotnik2017	50fs	X	X
Durbeej2020	30 fs	X	✓ in water, 1ps

- solvent does not influence the early dynamics
- ICT happens on the S1 BO surface at at least 500 fs

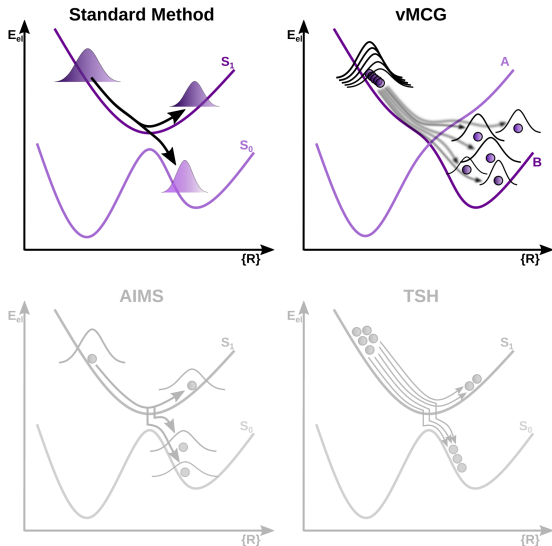
DMABN dynamics on the Literature

Paper	Dyn Method	QC Method	InitConds	phase
Lan2015	FSSH	TDDFT/CAM-B3LYP/6-31G*	50 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Kochman2015	FSSH	ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	24 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Martinez2016	AIMS	LR-TDDFT/wPE/6-31G	21 traj / Wigner / from S2	gas
Subotnik2017	A-FSSH	TDDFT/ ω B97X/cc-pvDZ	200 traj / AIMD / from S2	gas/MECN
Durbeej2020	FSSH	QMMM/TIP3/ADC(2)/cc-pvDZ	50 traj / Wigner+MD / from S2	gas/water

Paper	S2→S1 time	torsion needed?	ICT detected?
Lan2015	80 fs	X	X
Kochman2015	25 fs	X	✓ 500fs
Martinez2016	50 fs	X	✓ S1 dyn → 90°torsion at 1ps
Subotnik2017	50fs	X	X
Durbeej2020	30 fs	X	✓ in water, 1ps

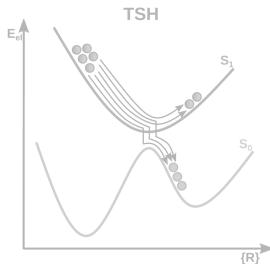
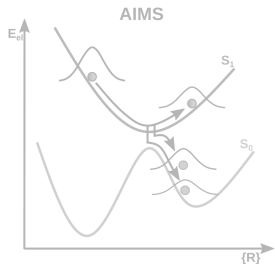
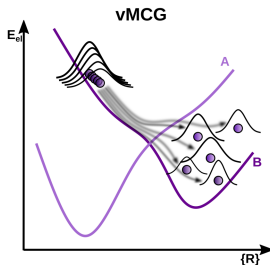
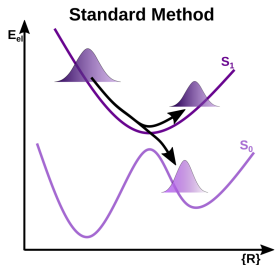
- solvent does not influence the early dynamics
- ICT happens on the S1 BO surface at at least 500 fs

Our dynamics method: DD-vMCG

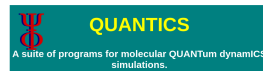


Credit: Lea Ibele

Our dynamics method: DD-vMCG



Credit: Lea Ibele



G.W. Richings, I. Polyak, K.E. Spinlove, G.A. Worth, I. Burghardt & B. Lasorne
International Reviews in Physical Chemistry, 34:2, 269-308 (2015)

G. Christopoulou, A. Freibert, and Graham A. Worth
J. Chem. Phys. 154, 124127 (2021)

What makes DD-vMCG special?

Variational trajectories

from the Dirac-Frenkel
variational principle:

$$i\dot{A}_j = \sum_{lm} [S_{jl}]^{-1} (H_{lm} - i\tau_{lm}) A_m,$$

$$i\dot{\Lambda} = X + C^{-1}Y_R$$

optimal set of gaussian
parameters and coefficients

What makes DD-vMCG special?

Variational trajectories

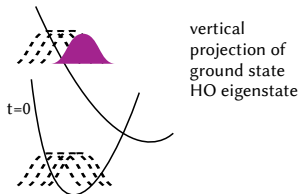
from the Dirac-Frenkel
variational principle:

$$i\dot{A}_j = \sum_{lm} [S_{jl}]^{-1} (H_{lm} - i\tau_{lm}) A_m,$$

$$i\dot{\Lambda} = \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{Y}_R$$

optimal set of gaussian
parameters and coefficients

No sampling of initial conds



What makes DD-vMCG special?

Variational trajectories

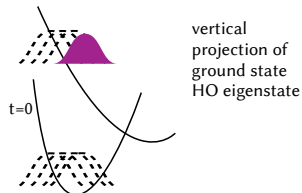
from the Dirac-Frenkel
variational principle:

$$i\dot{A}_j = \sum_{lm} [S_{jl}]^{-1} (H_{lm} - i\tau_{lm}) A_m,$$

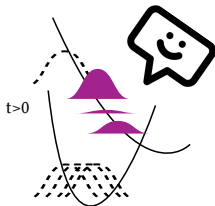
$$i\dot{\Lambda} = X + C^{-1}Y_R$$

optimal set of gaussian
parameters and coefficients

No sampling of initial conds



Not adaptive nor independent gaussian basis



What makes DD-vMCG special?

Variational trajectories

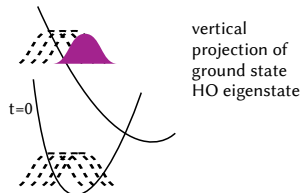
from the Dirac-Frenkel
variational principle:

$$i\dot{A}_j = \sum_{lm} [S_{jl}]^{-1} (H_{lm} - i\tau_{lm}) A_m,$$

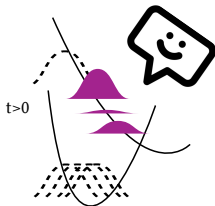
$$i\dot{\Lambda} = X + C^{-1}Y_R$$

optimal set of gaussian
parameters and coefficients

No sampling of initial conds



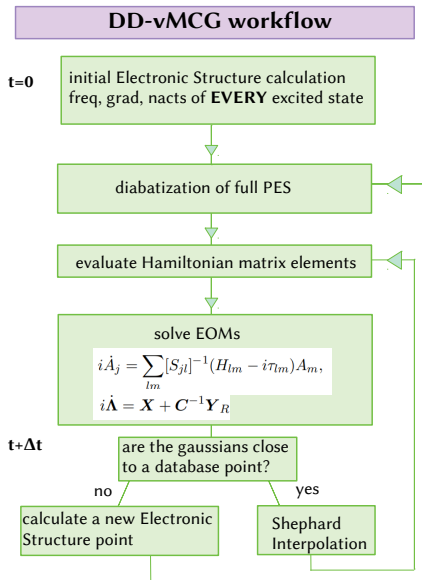
Not adaptive nor independent gaussian basis



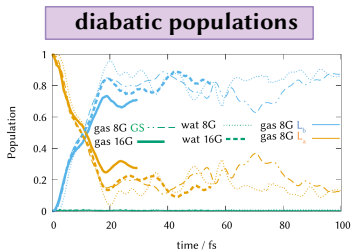
Database of Electronic Structure points

- No need to repeat time-consuming QC calculations
- Interpolation between points, Hessian Update
- Allows faster convergence towards number of gaussians

How does it work in practice?

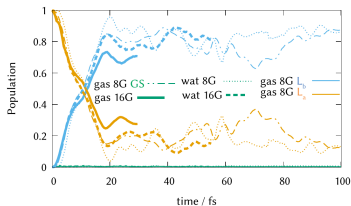


Analysis tools applied to DMABN dynamics

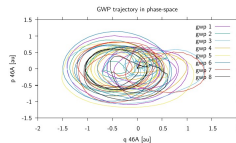


Analysis tools applied to DMABN dynamics

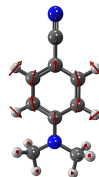
diabatic populations



Evolution of gaussian centers in normal mode basis

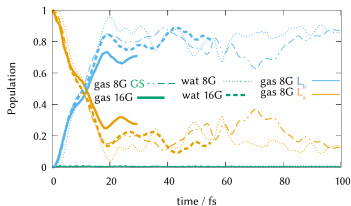


we can still think in symmetry terms!

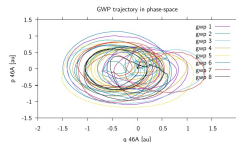


Analysis tools applied to DMABN dynamics

diabatic populations

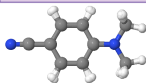


Evolution of gaussian centers in normal mode basis



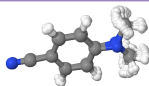
we can still think in symmetry terms!

molecular movies



200 frames,
fairly harmonic
movement

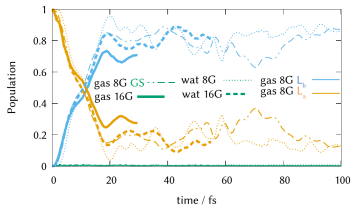
Database geometries



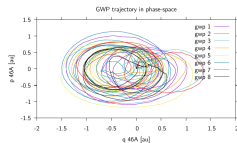
78 points for
gas phase
simulation

Analysis tools applied to DMABN dynamics

diabatic populations

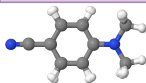


Evolution of gaussian centers in normal mode basis



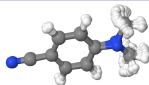
we can still think in symmetry terms!

molecular movies



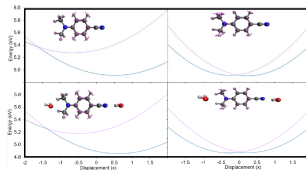
200 frames, fairly harmonic movement

Database geometries



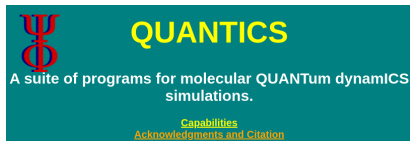
78 points for gas phase simulation

taking a look at full dimensional PES



Summary

- Theoreticians can measure their own spectra
- DD-vMCG can reproduce early non-adiabatic dynamics results in DMABN
- slight differences in gas/water

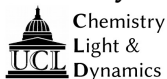


- Quantics is a very powerful tool to run and analyse on-the-fly dynamics

Acknowledgements



Special thanks to: **Esra Soysal**



Mike Parkes



Graham Worth