

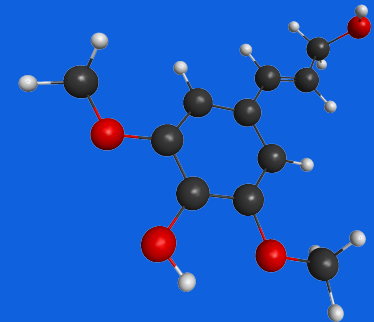
Structure-property insights from fragment-based analysis of interfacial charge-transfer excitons

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ICR, Aix-Marseille Université

April 14th 2021



Molecular Physics
electrons positrons photons

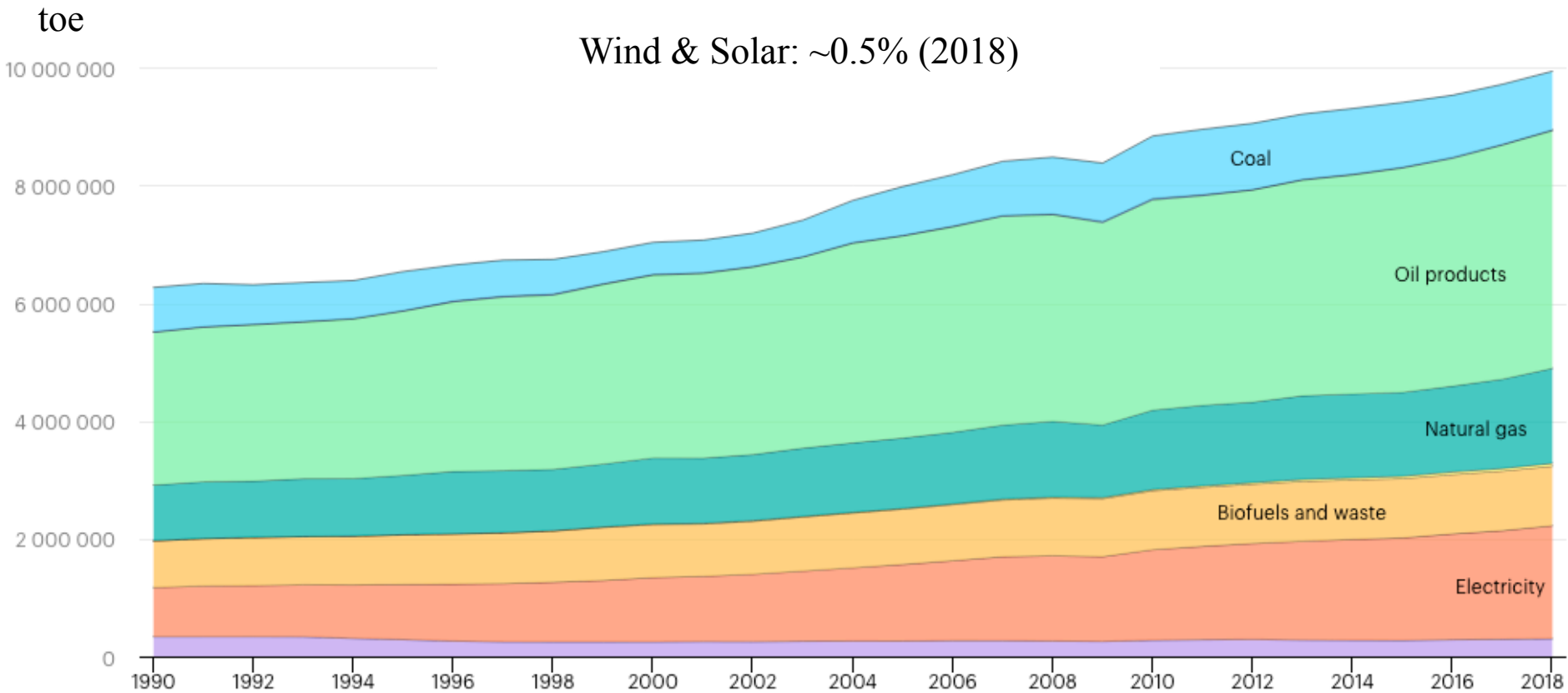
<http://fig.if.usp.br/~mvarella/>

Global Energy Consumption

1 toe (tonne oil equivalent) = 42 GJ

1.0×10^7 toe = 4.2×10^{17} J = 1.8 = 116 TW-h

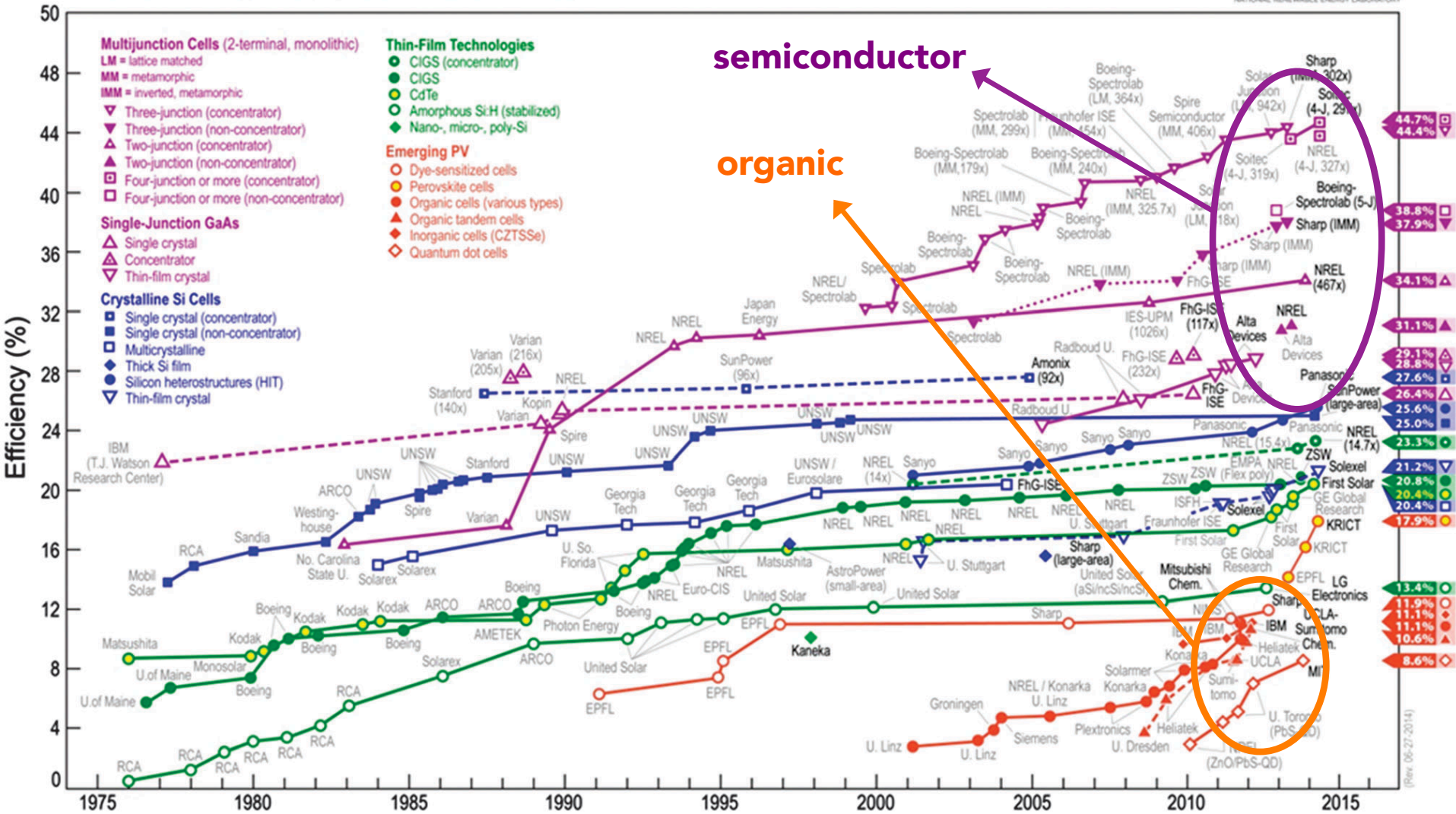
Wind & Solar: ~0.5% (2018)



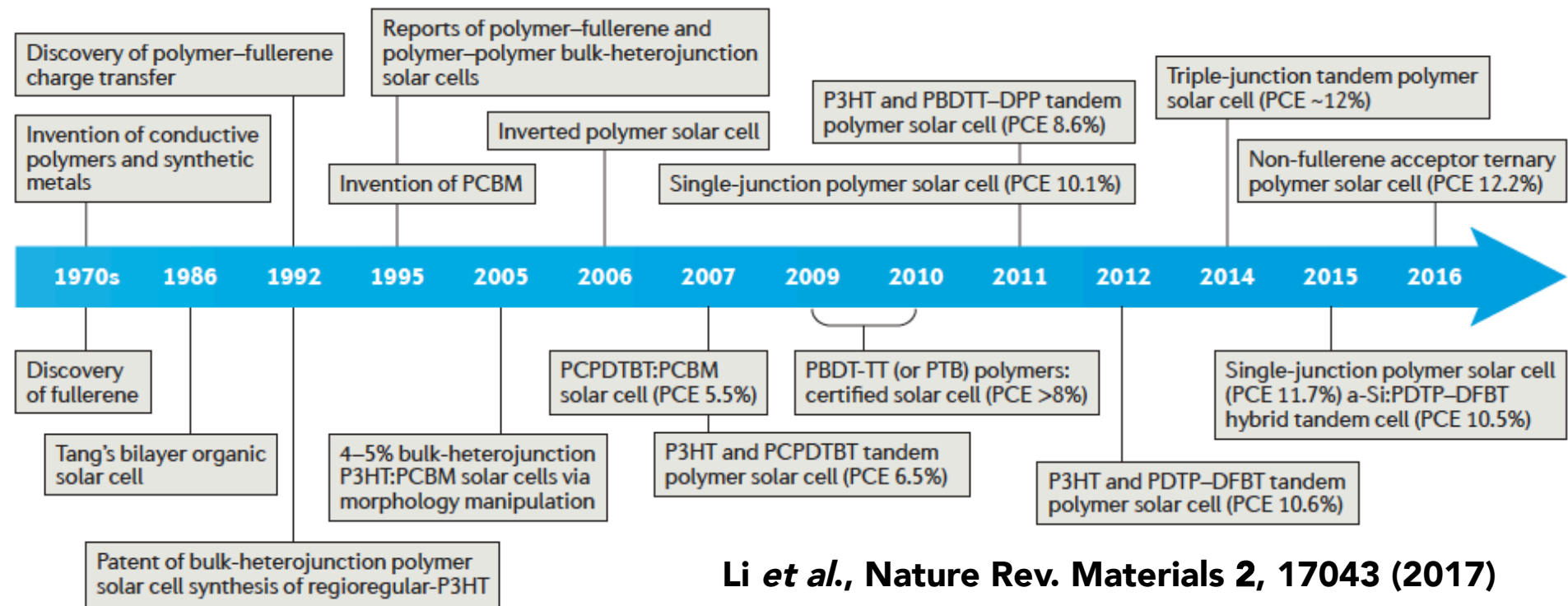
World Energy Outlook 2020

<https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2020>

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) – USA
<https://www.nrel.gov>



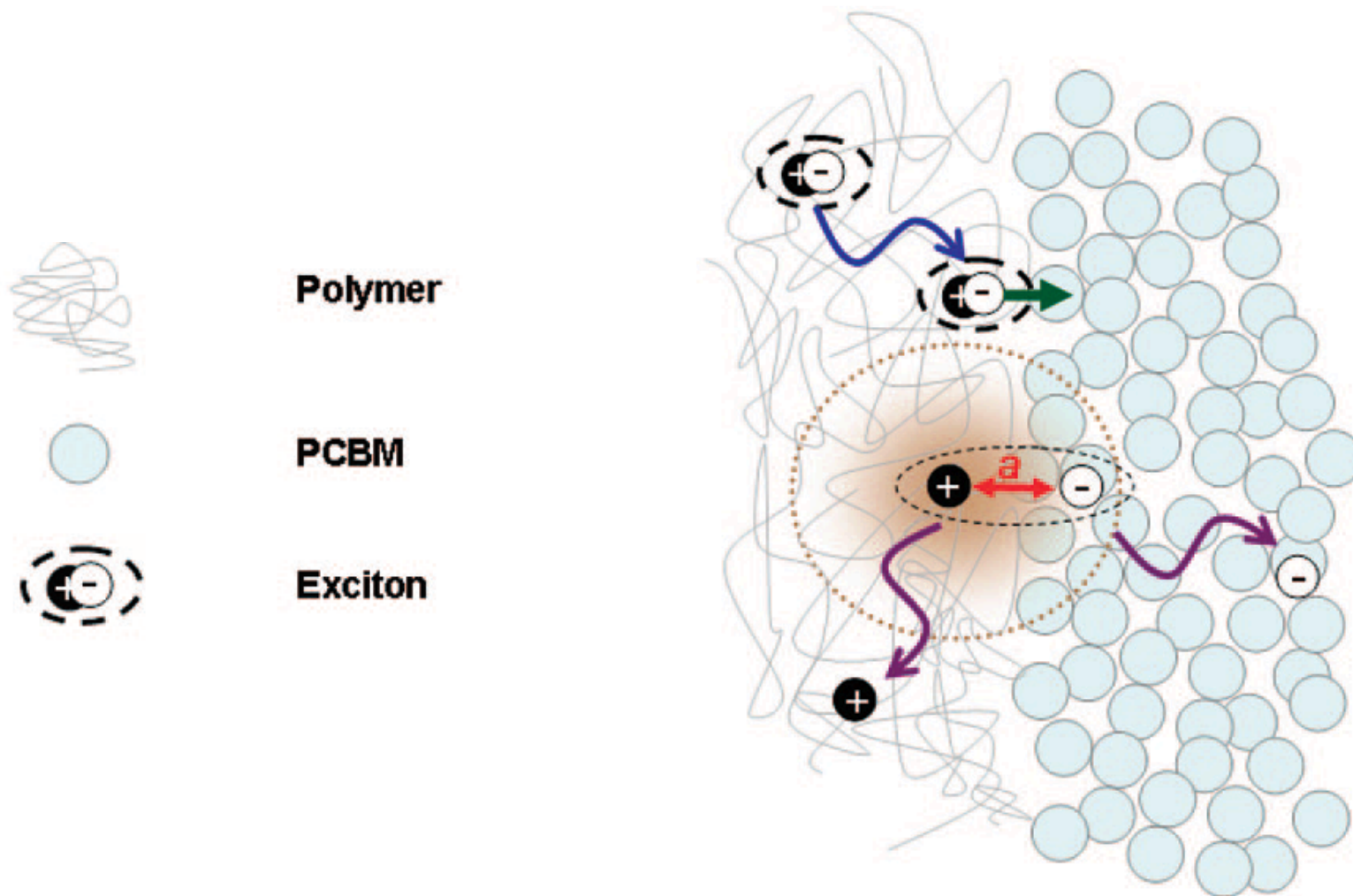
Single-Junction Organic Solar Cell with over 15% Efficiency Using Fused-Ring Acceptor with Electron-Deficient Core

Yuan *et al.*, Joule 3, 1140 (2019)

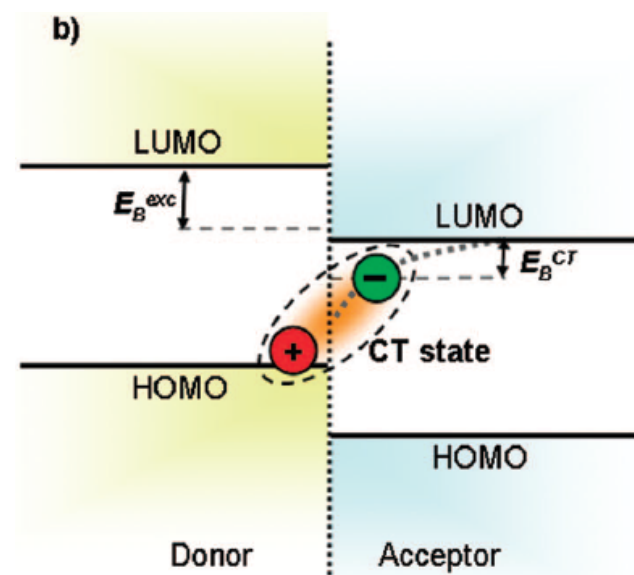
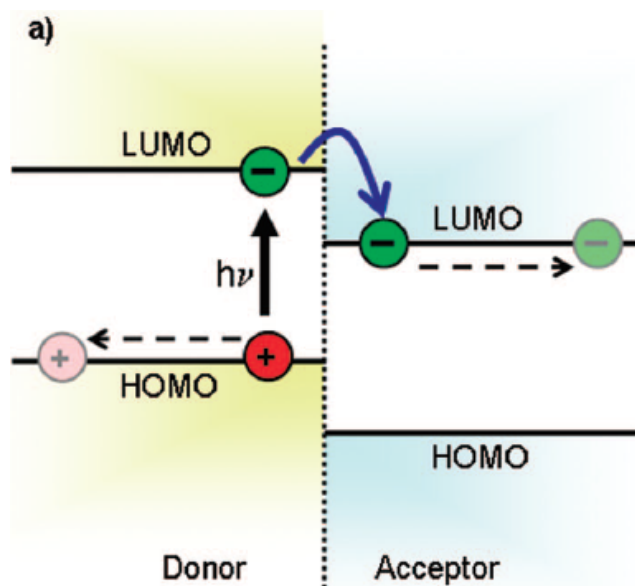
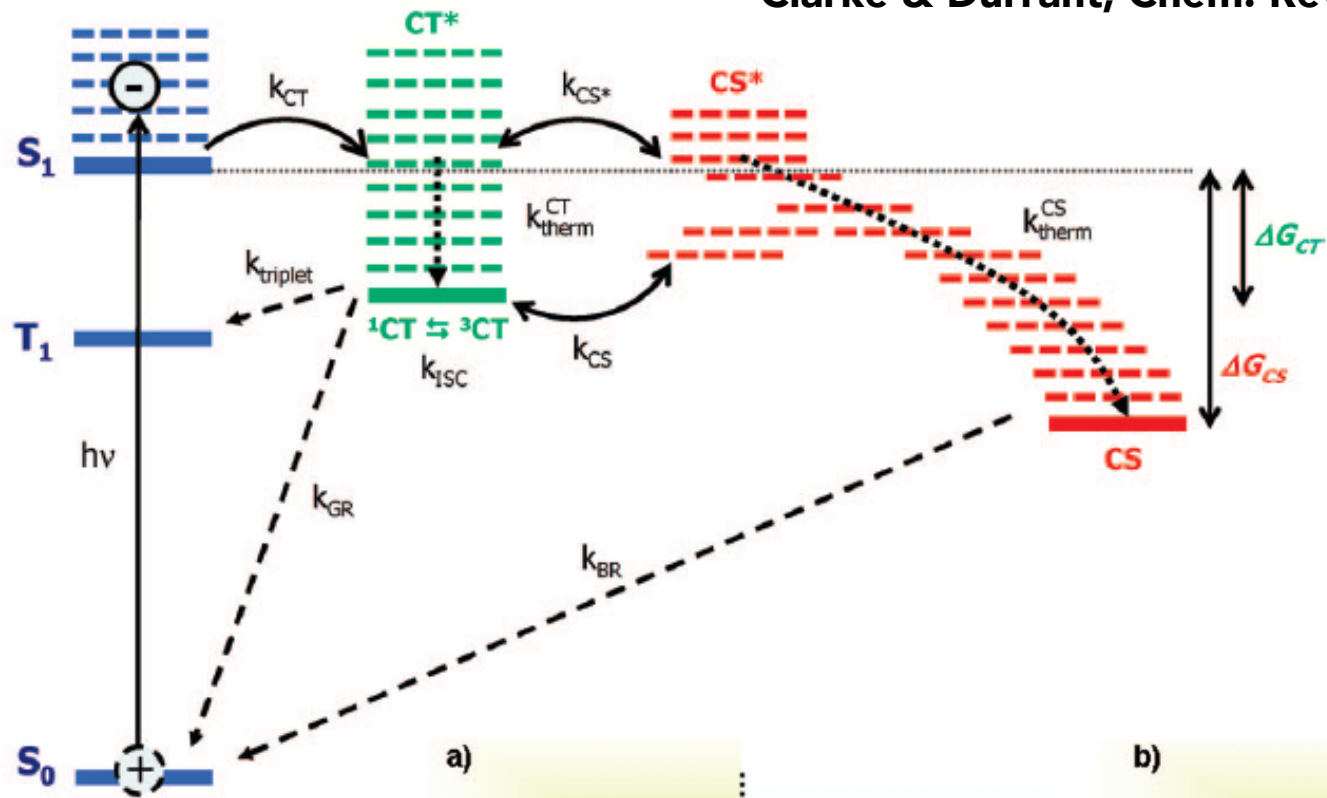
Organic and solution-processed tandem solar cells with 17.3% efficiency

Meng *et al.*, Science 3, 1094 (2018)

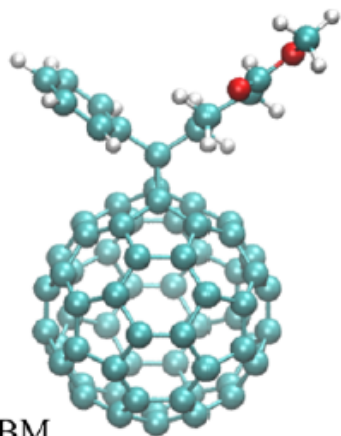
Charge separation in OSCs



Free Energy

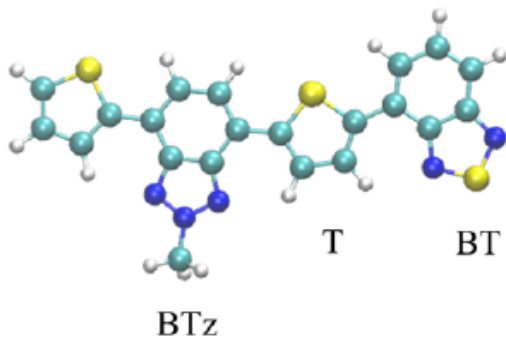


Interface Models



Acceptor: fullerene

PCBM = phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester

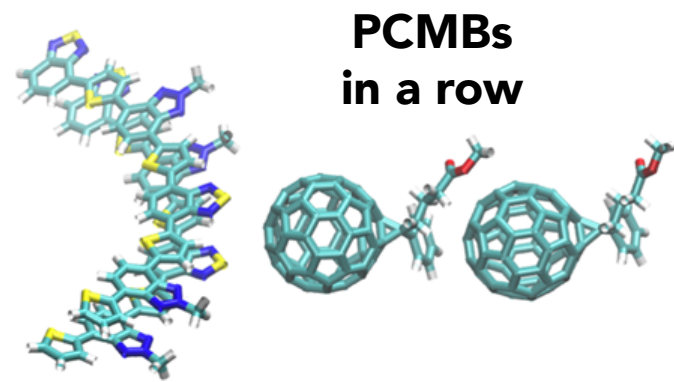
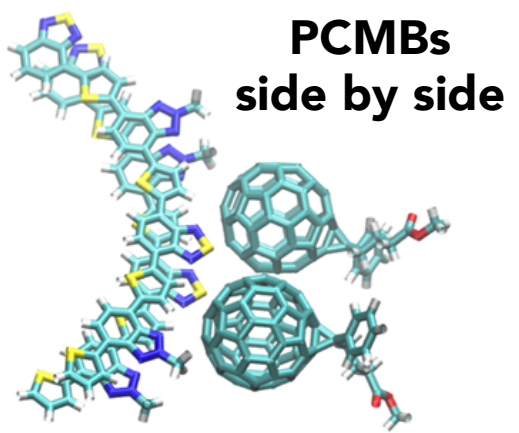
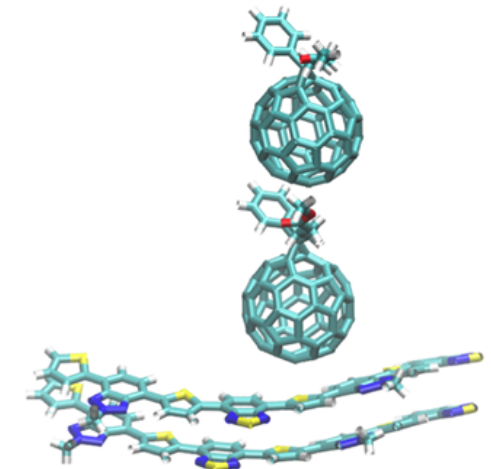
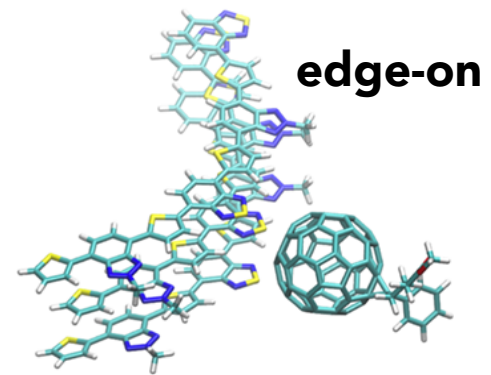
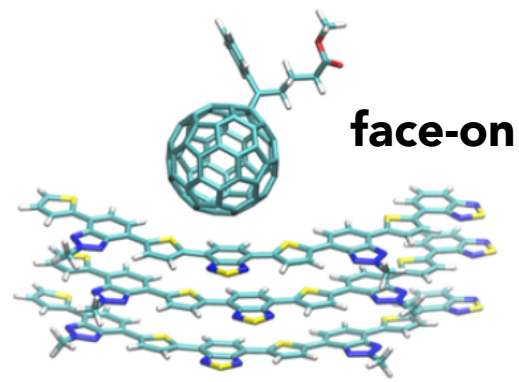
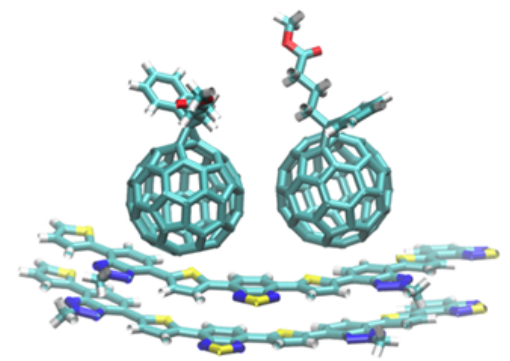
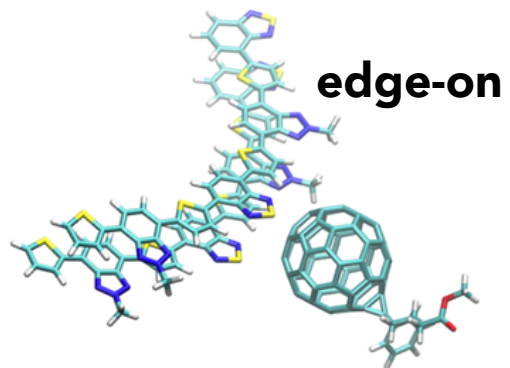
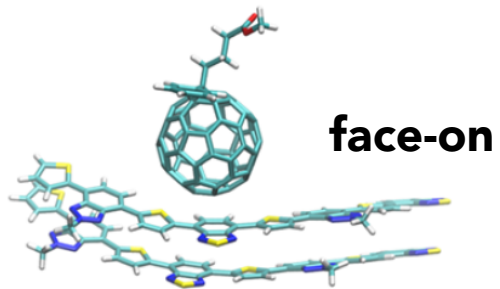


Donor: dual-band polymer PTBTBTz / PT3BTBTz

T = thiophene

BT = benzothiadiazole

BTz = benzotriazole



**17 + 8 models
127 structures
252 to 412 atoms**

Methods

- Excitation spectra obtained with the LC-TD-DFTB method [1] implemented in the DFTB+ package [2].
- Newly optimized OB2 Slater-Koster parameters for H, C, N, O, S
- Partial tuning of the range-separation parameter
- Exciton analysis with the fragment-based one-electron transition density matrix method implemented in the TheoDORE package [3].

[1]. Kranz *et al.*, JCTC 13, 1737 (2017)

[2]. <https://dftbplus.org/>

[3]. Plasser, JCP 152 084108 (2020)

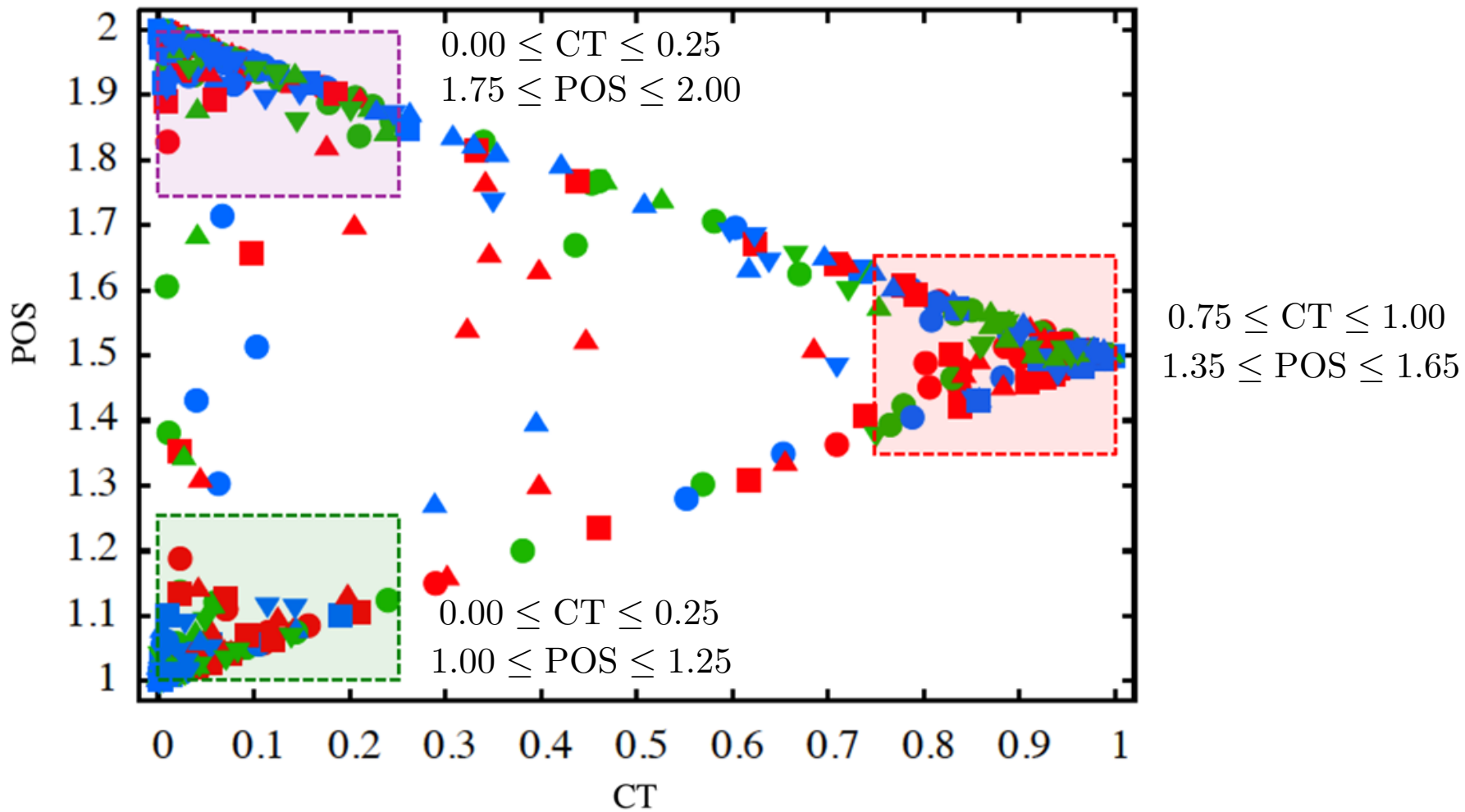
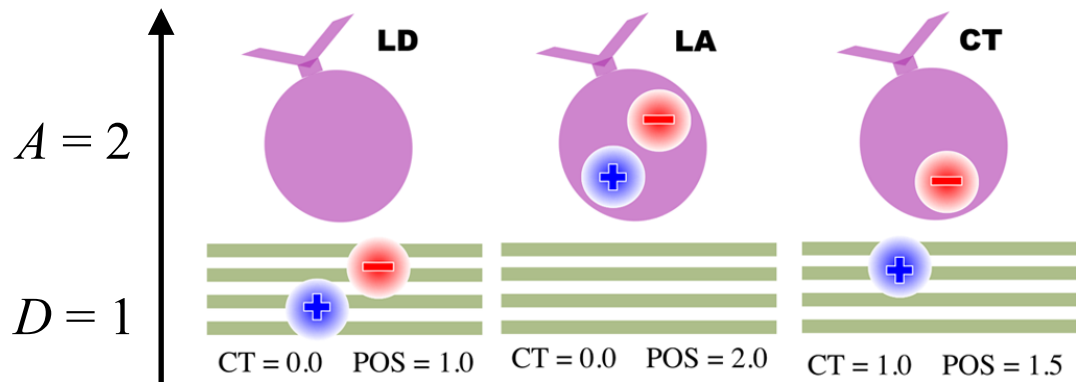
- 1-TDM analysis $\Omega_{AB} = \int_A d\mathbf{r}_h \int_B d\mathbf{r}_e \gamma_{OI}^2(\mathbf{r}_e, \mathbf{r}_h)$

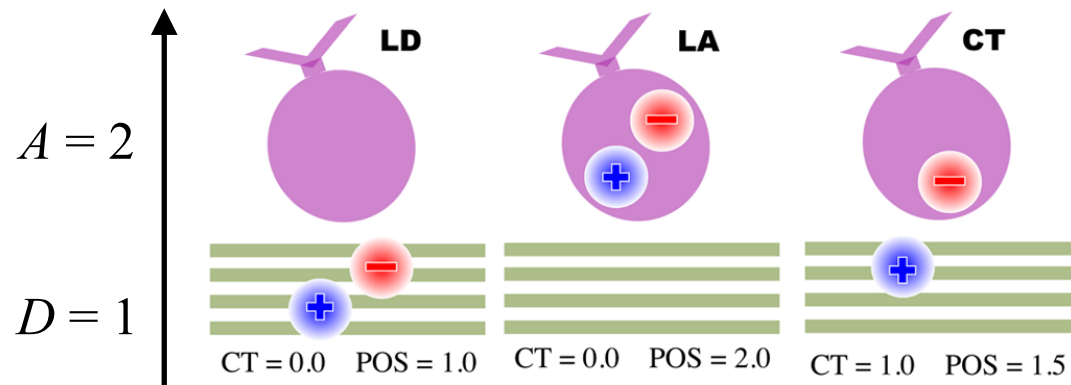
- Charge-transfer number $CT = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_A \sum_{B \neq A} \Omega_{AB}$

- Exciton position

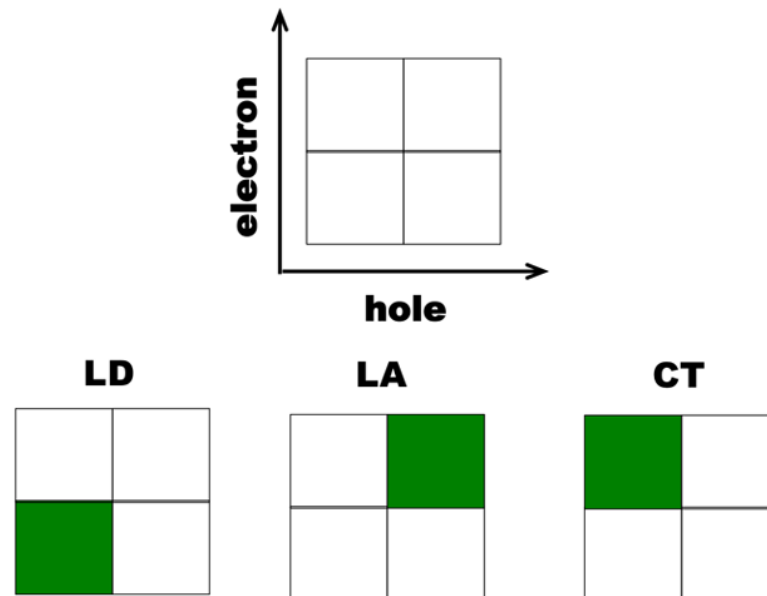
$$POS_h = \Omega^{-1} \sum_A A \left(\sum_B \Omega_{AB} \right)$$
$$POS_e = \Omega^{-1} \sum_B B \left(\sum_A \Omega_{AB} \right)$$
$$POS = \frac{1}{2} (POS_h + POS_e)$$

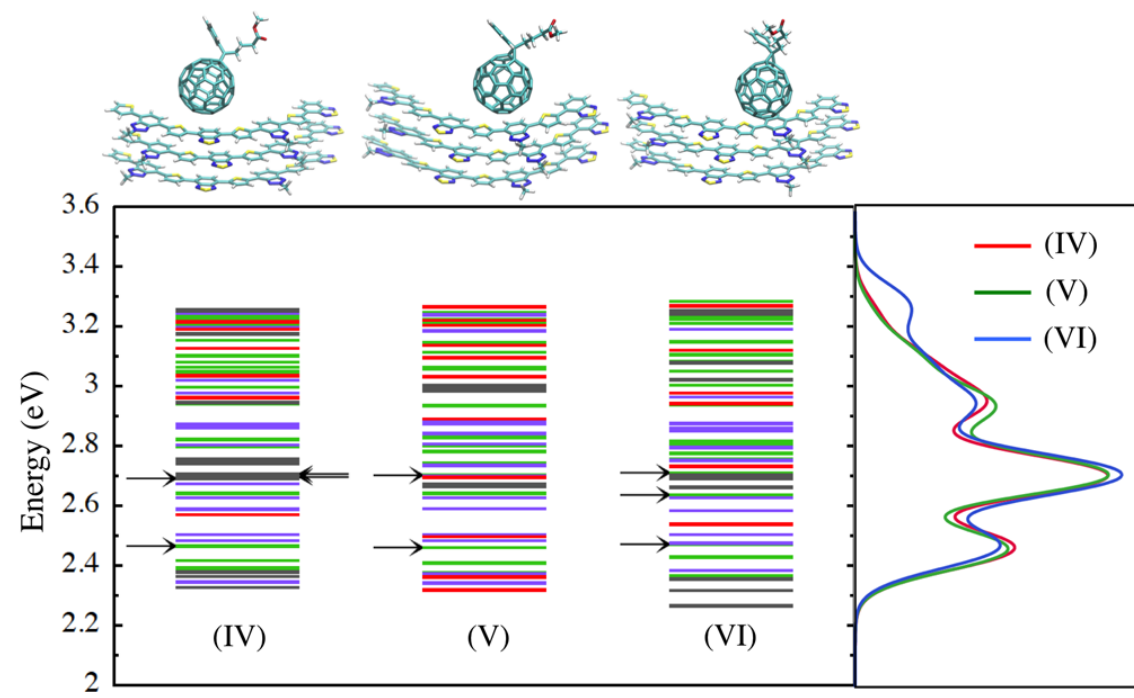
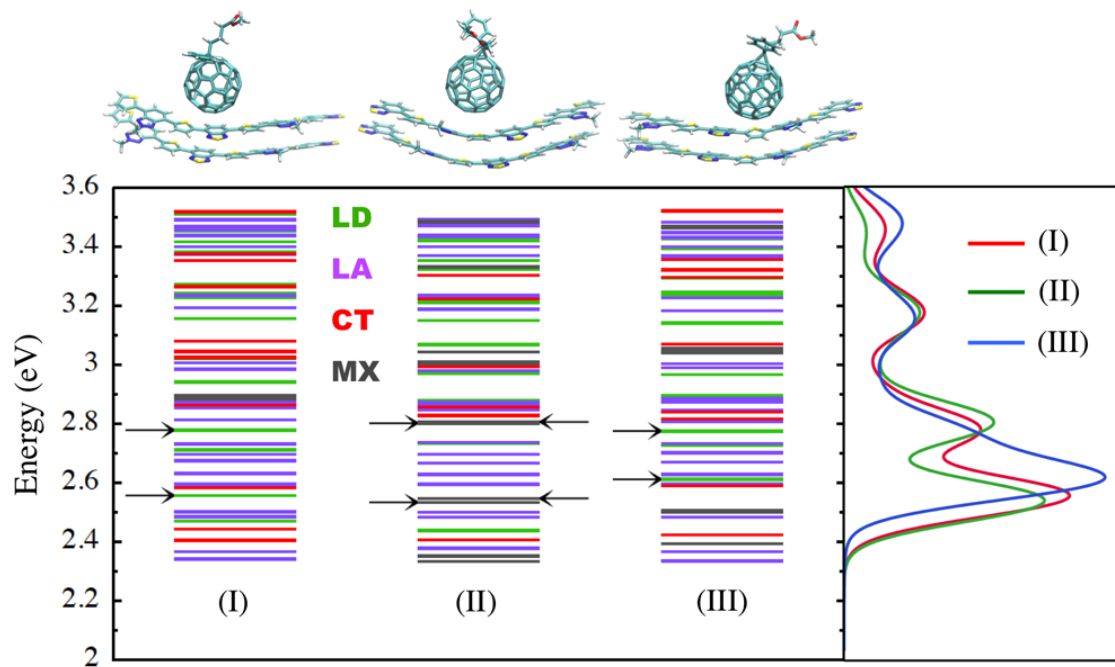
- Exciton size $d_{exc} \approx \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{M,N} \Omega_{MN} d_{MN}^2}$

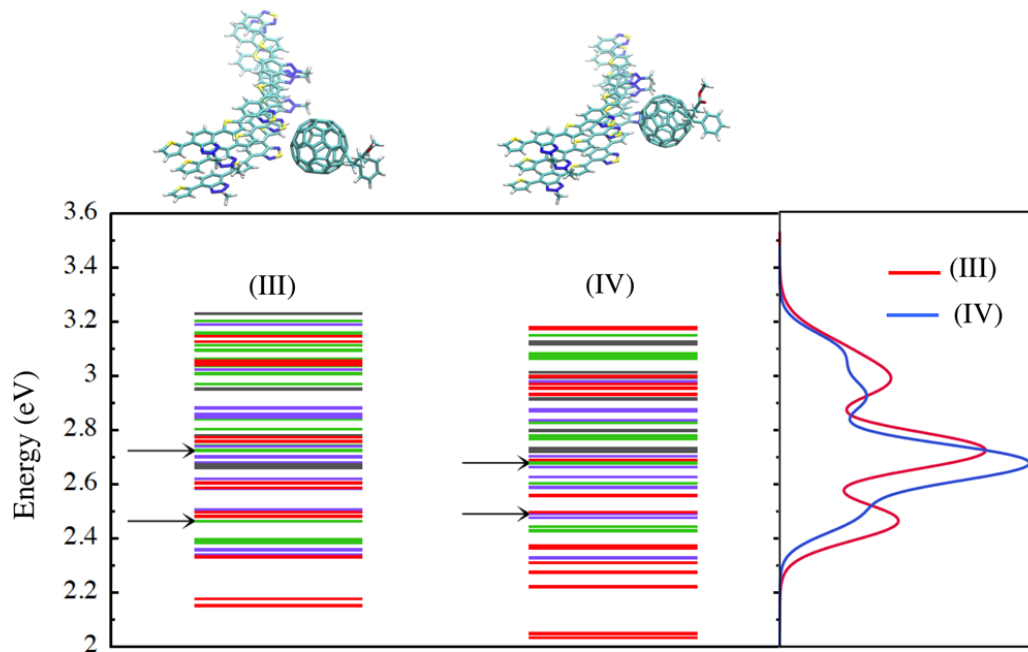




$$\Omega_{AB} = \int_A d\mathbf{r}_h \int_B d\mathbf{r}_e \gamma_{0I}^2(\mathbf{r}_e, \mathbf{r}_h)$$



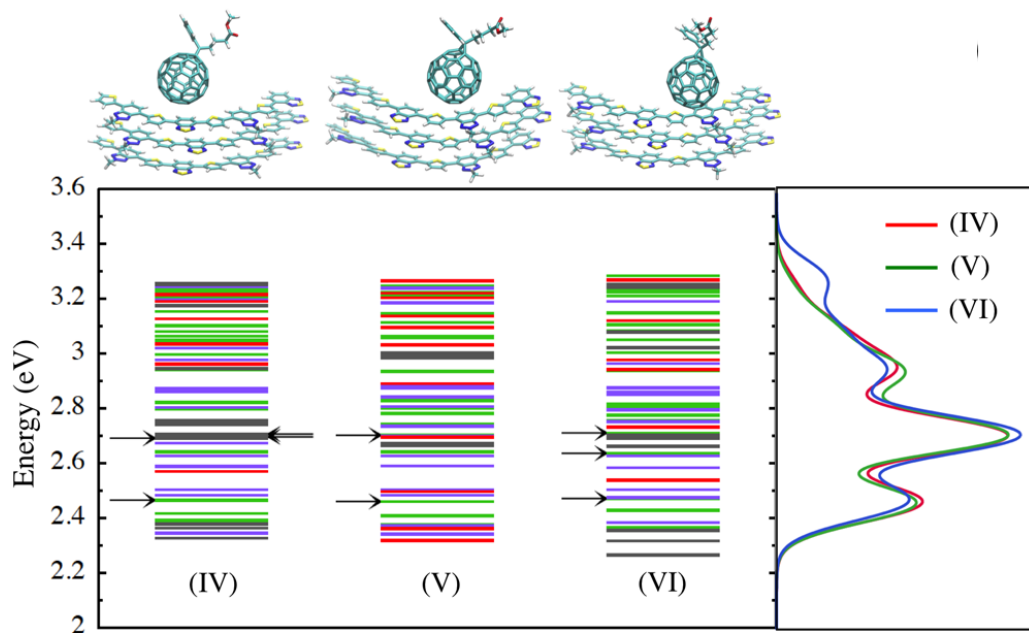




$$\langle n_{\text{CT}}^{\text{low}} \rangle = (8.0 \pm 2.2)$$

$$\langle n_{\text{CT}}^{\text{cold}} \rangle = (2.6 \pm 1.3)$$

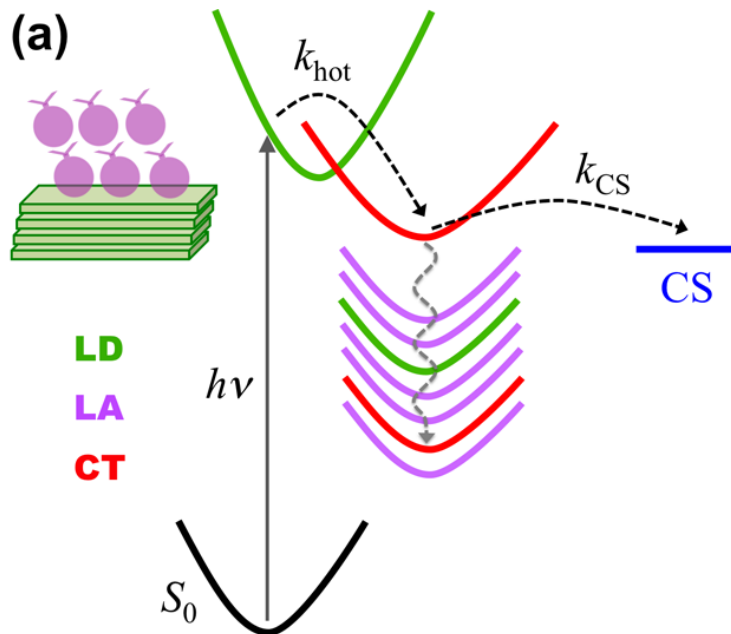
$$\langle \text{CT}_{\text{cold}} \rangle = (0.995 \pm 0.009)$$



$$\langle n_{\text{CT}}^{\text{low}} \rangle = (1.9 \pm 1.1)$$

$$\langle n_{\text{CT}}^{\text{cold}} \rangle = (1.3 \pm 0.5)$$

$$\langle \text{CT}_{\text{cold}} \rangle = (0.89 \pm 0.05)$$

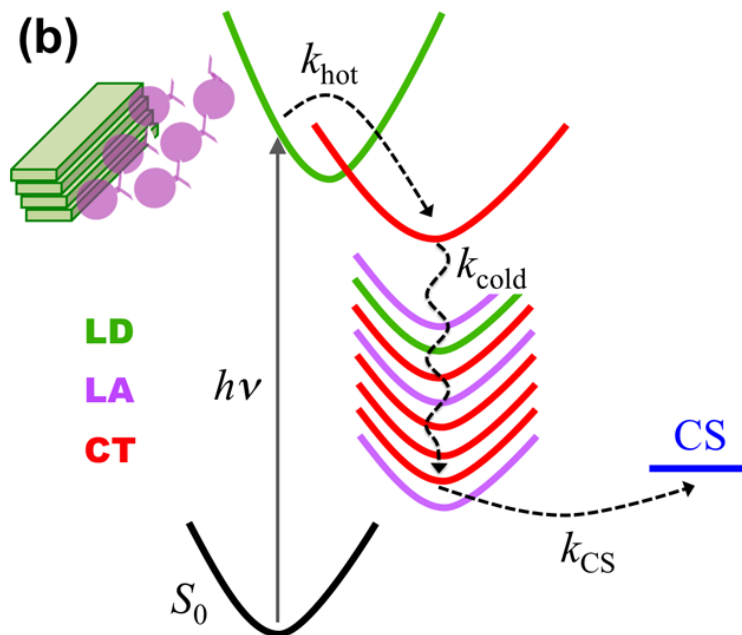


Conclusions in line with TD-DFT studies:

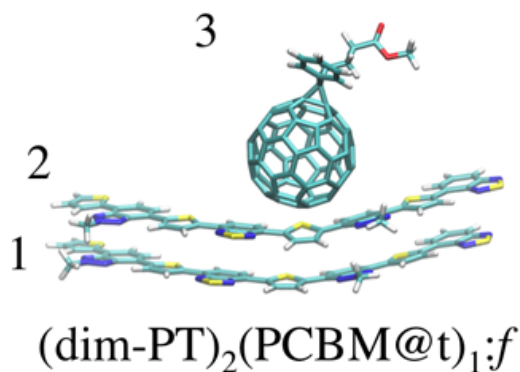
Chen *et al.*, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **6**, 1601325 (2016)

Ran *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.*, **8**, 79 (2017)

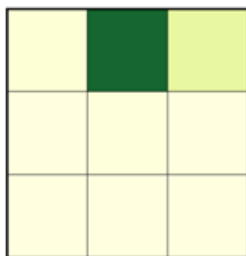
Fazzi *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **8**, 4727 (2017)



Hole delocalization

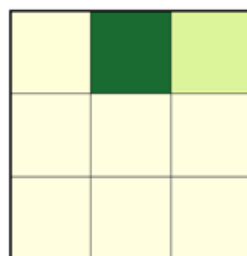


CT = 0.81
 $E = 2.42$ eV



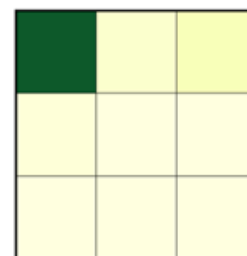
low

CT = 0.92
 $E = 2.82$ eV

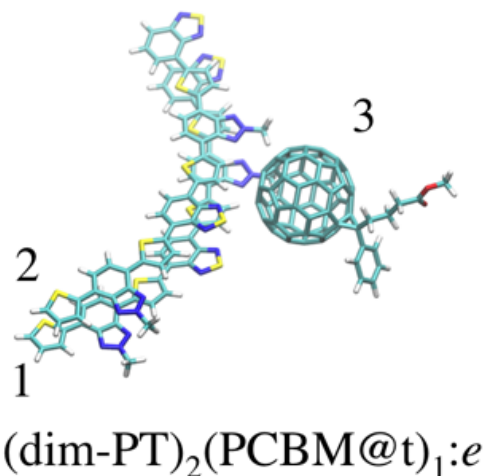


high

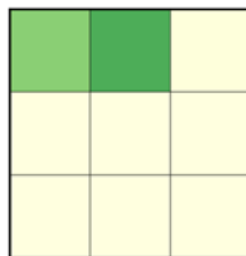
CT = 0.89
 $E = 2.84$ eV



high

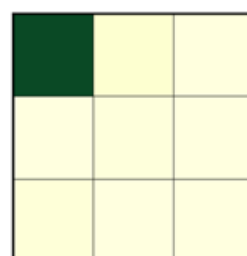


CT = 0.98
 $E = 2.39$ eV



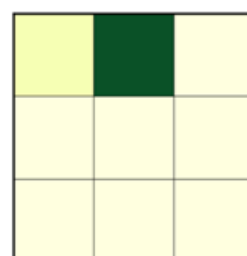
low

CT = 0.96
 $E = 2.46$ eV



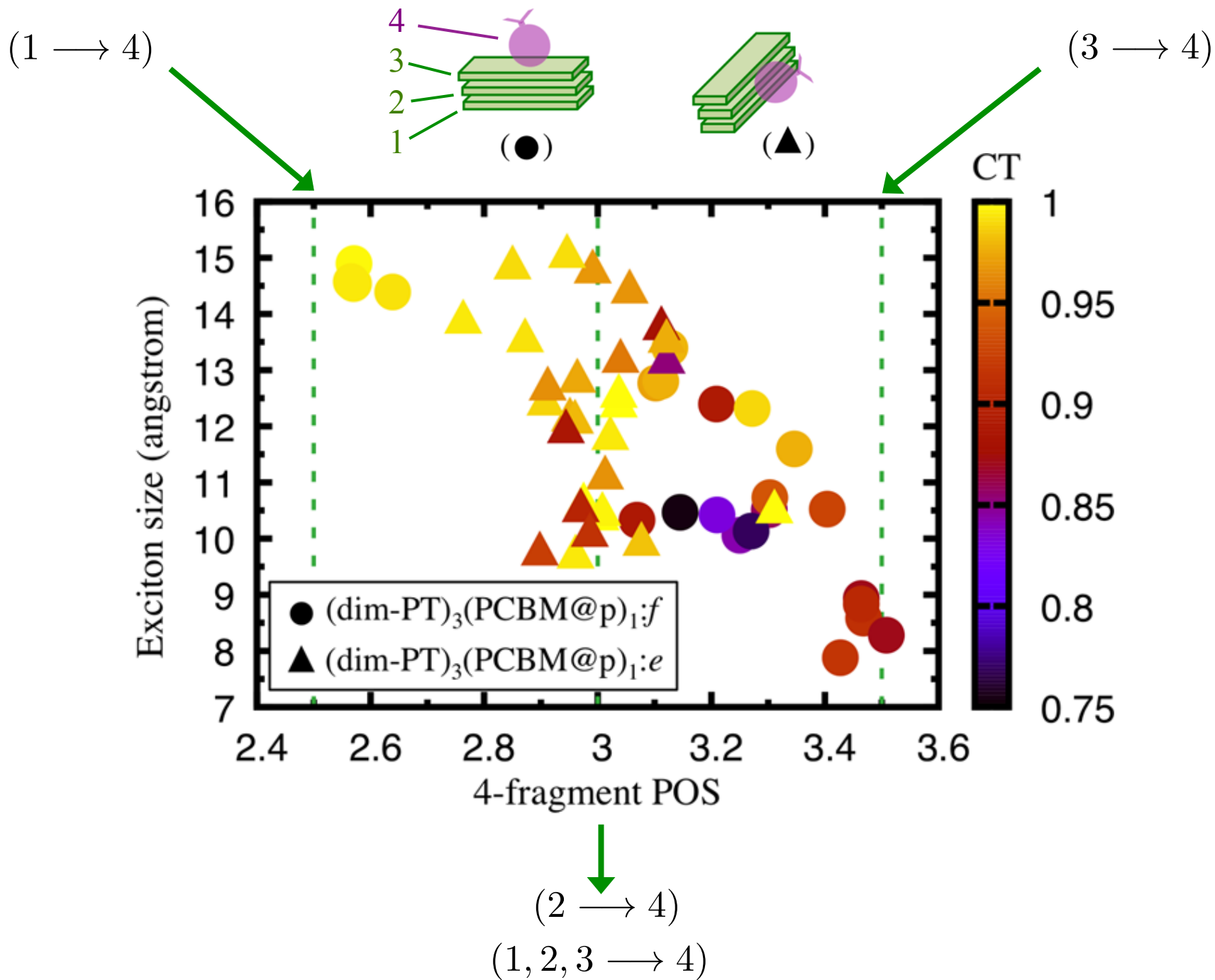
low

CT = 0.99
 $E = 2.57$ eV

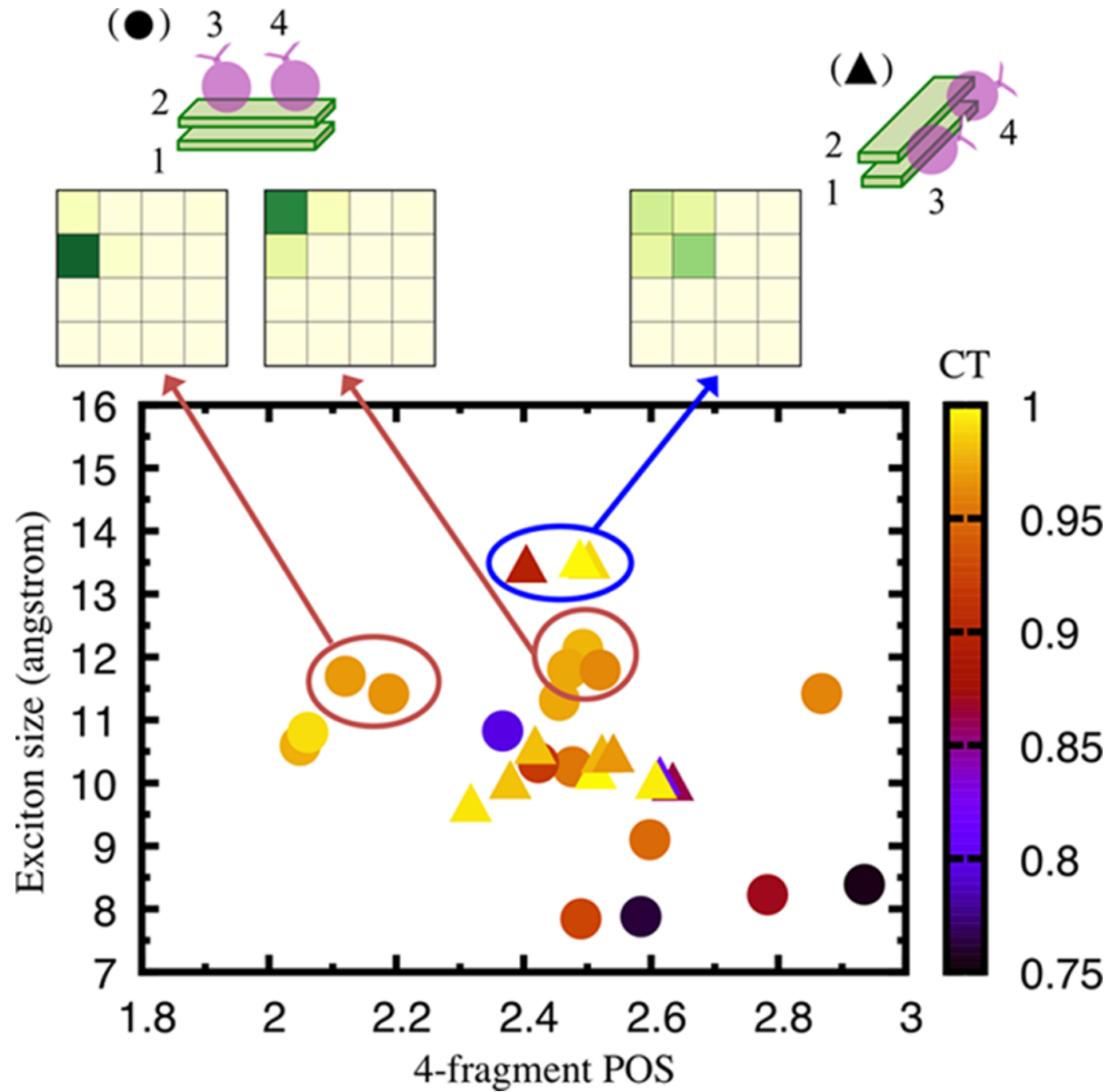


low

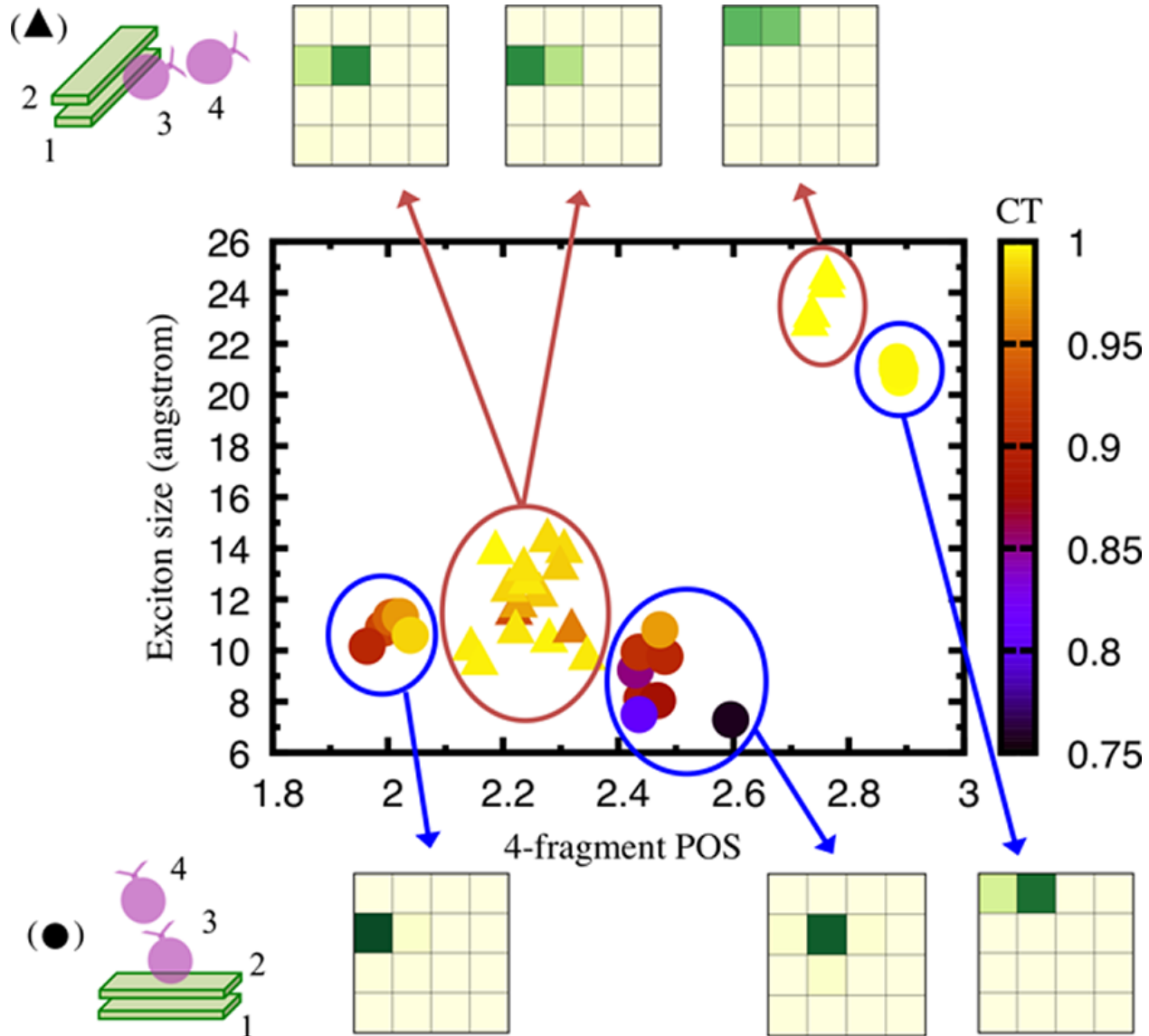




Electron delocalization

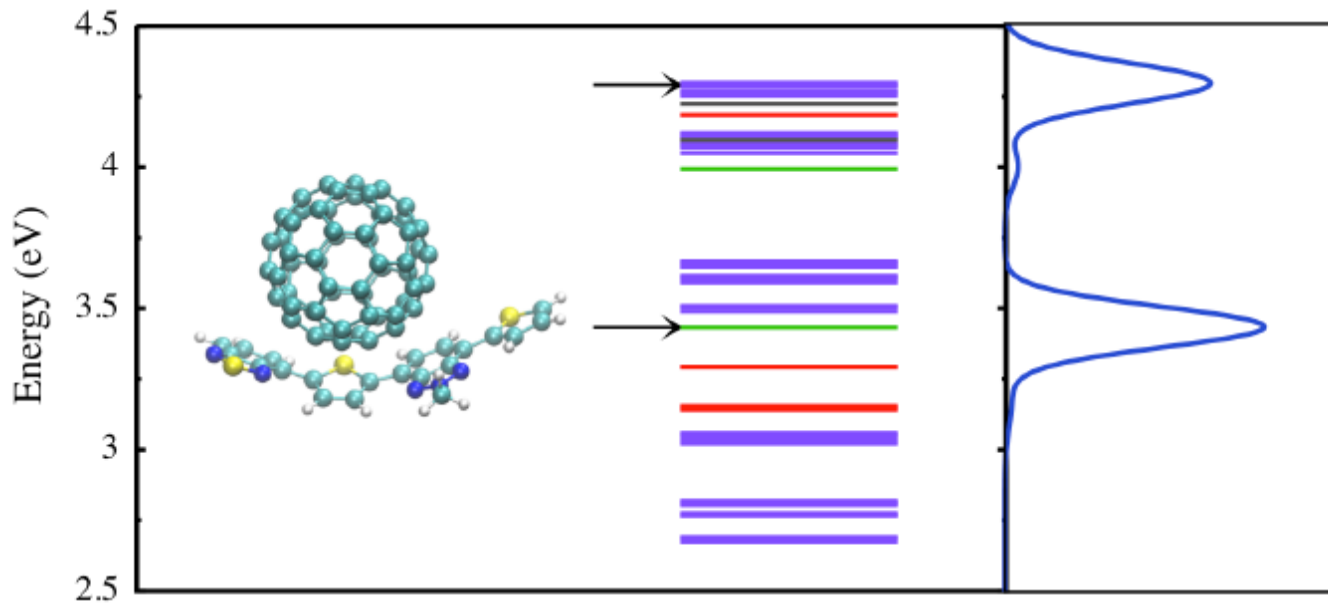


Electron delocalization



Insights Into Exciton Sizes

- **Face-on models:** exciton size increases as the hole lies farthest from the electron
- **Edge-on models:** exciton size increases as the hole delocalizes over the stacked donor chains.
- **Electron delocalization perpendicularly to the interface produces larger excitons.**



**Ongoing :
FSSH dynamics**

Many thanks to

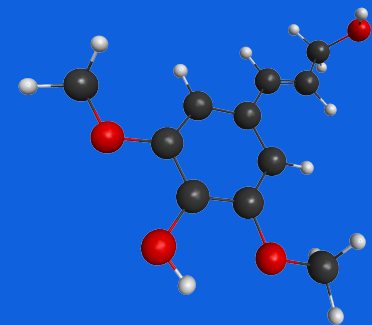
ICR people, especially
Mario Barbatti

Ljiljana Stojanović
Van Quan Vuong
Stepahn Irle
Thomas Niehaus

Support



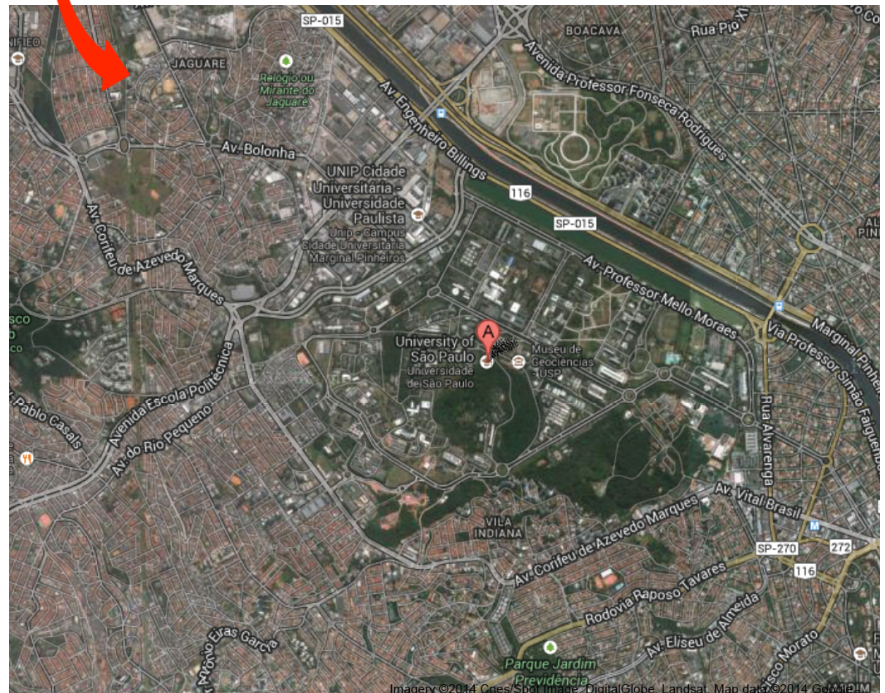
Thanks for your attention!



Molecular Physics

electrons positrons photons

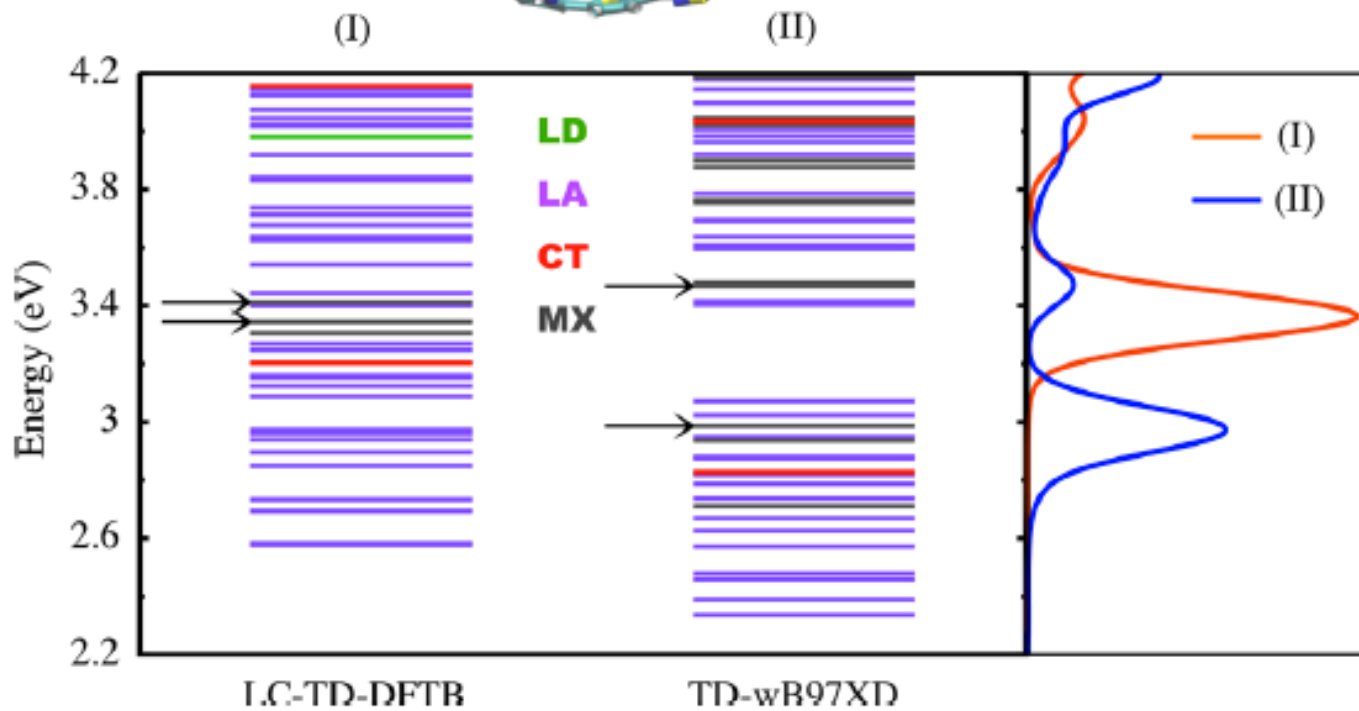
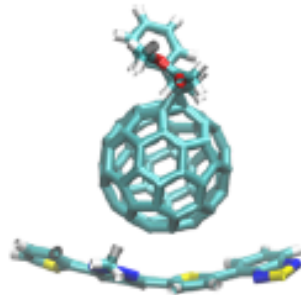
<http://fig.if.usp.br/~mvarella/>



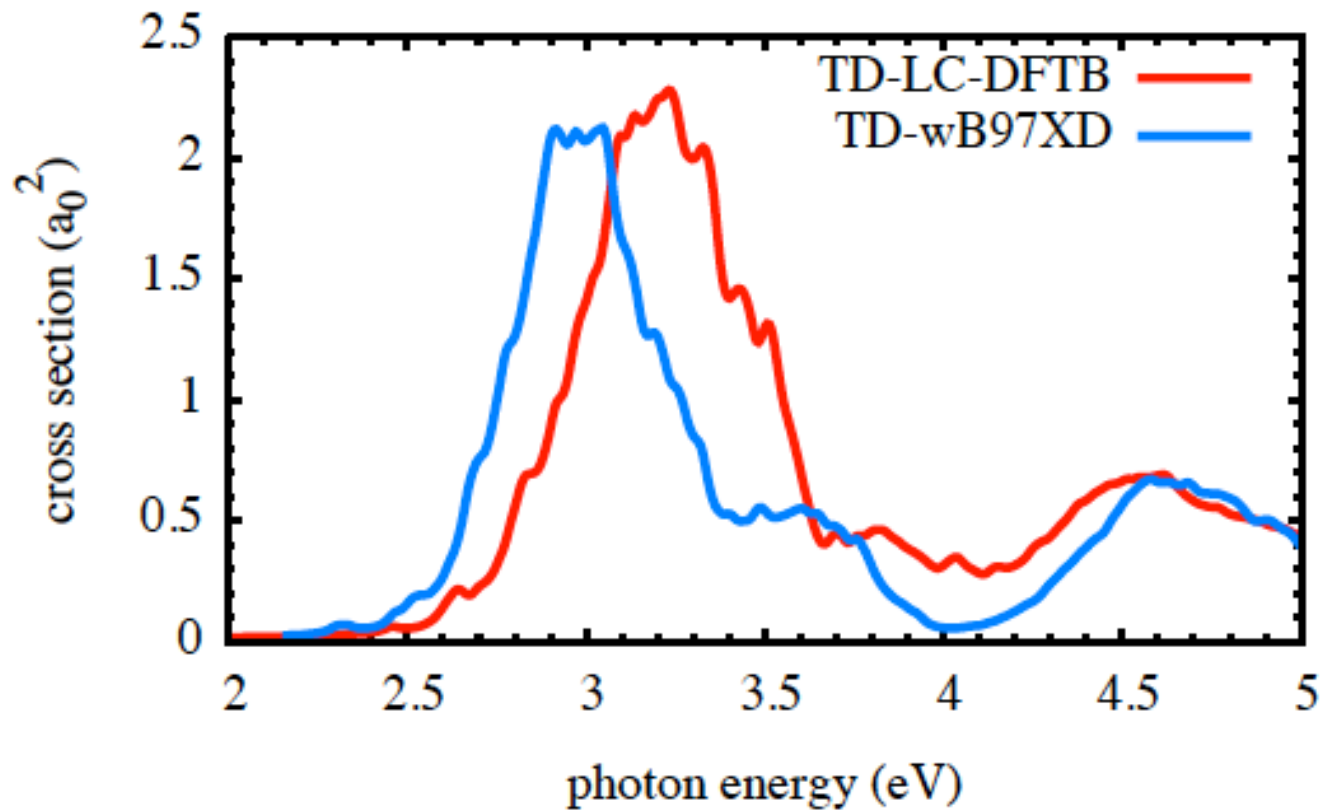
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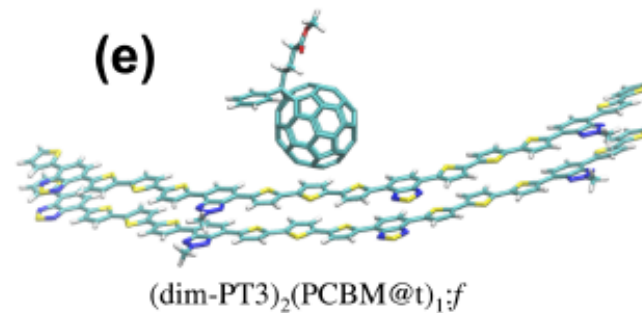
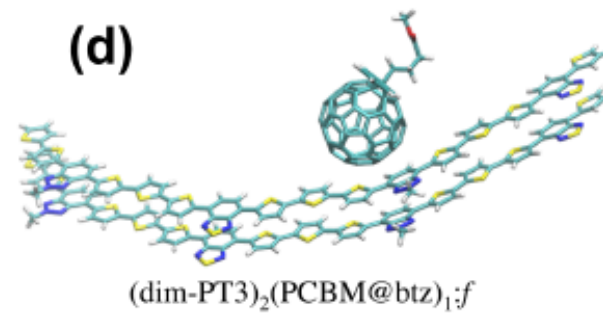
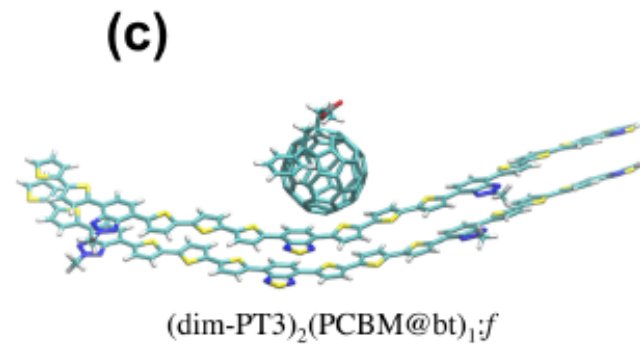
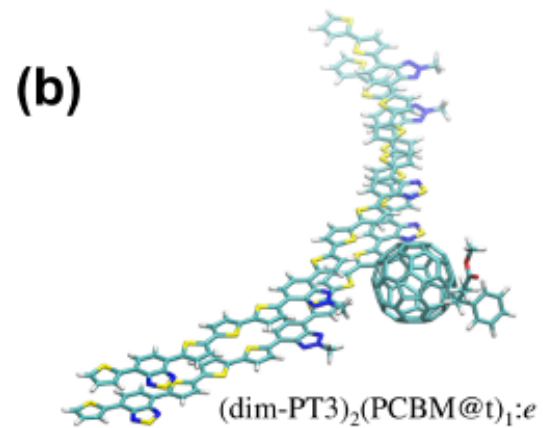
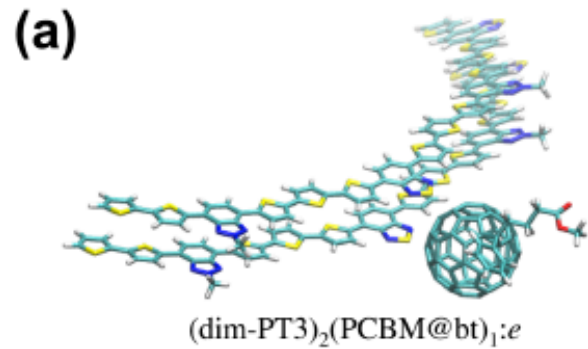
Benchmark



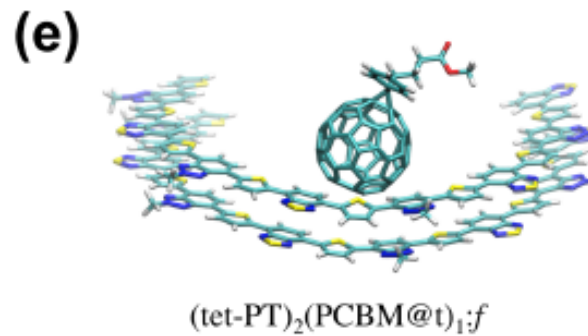
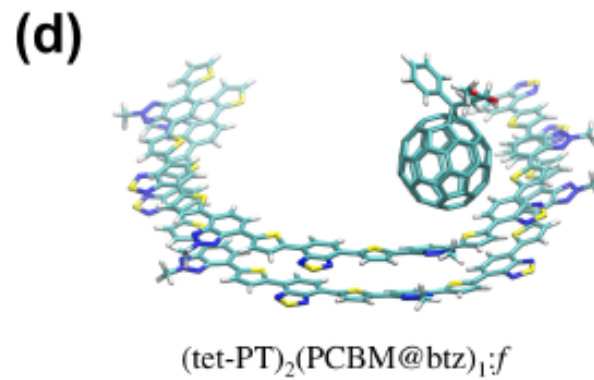
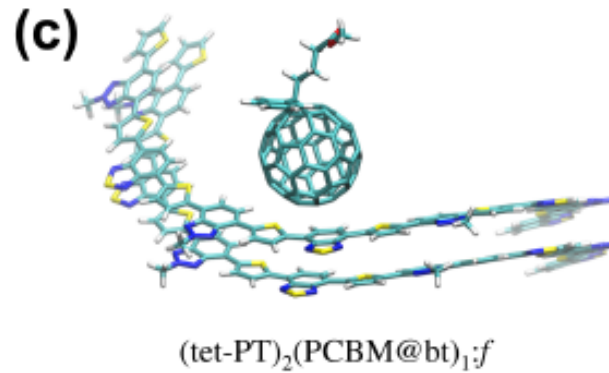
Benchmark



PT3BTBTz models



PTBTBTz tetramers



DFTB

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \rho_0(\mathbf{r}) + \Delta\rho(\mathbf{r})$$

– Second-order expansion of the energy leads to

$$E = \sum_i \sum_{\mu\nu}^{\text{occ basis}} c_{\mu i} c_{\nu i} H_{\mu\nu}^0(R_{\alpha\beta}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{atoms}} \gamma_{\alpha\beta}(R_{\alpha\beta}) \Delta q_{\alpha} \Delta q_{\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{atoms}} V_{\alpha,\beta}(R_{\alpha,\beta})$$

variational coeffs + 2-center $H(\rho_0)$ semi-empirical + SC charges nuclear rep + $E_{xc}(\rho_0)$ terms

– Generalized eigenvalue problem:

$$\sum_{\nu} \left[H_{\mu\nu}^0 + \frac{1}{2} S_{\mu\nu} + \sum_{\sigma}^{\text{atoms}} (\gamma_{\alpha\sigma} + \gamma_{\beta\sigma}) \Delta q_{\sigma} \right] c_{\nu i} = \epsilon_i \sum_{\nu} S_{\mu\nu} c_{\nu i}$$

– Compressed STOs, Slater-Koster files

TD-DFTB

– Linear response formalism:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B}^* & \mathbf{A}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix} = \Omega \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{ia\sigma,jb\sigma'} = \delta_{ij}\delta_{ab}\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}(\epsilon_{a\sigma} - \epsilon_{i\sigma}) + (ia\sigma||jb\sigma')$$

$$B_{ia\sigma,jb\sigma'} = (ia\sigma||bj\sigma')$$

– Generalized 2-electron integrals in terms of transition Mulliken charges:

$$\int \int' \psi_i(\mathbf{r})\psi_a(\mathbf{r}) \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} + f_{xc}[\rho](\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \right) \psi_j(\mathbf{r}')\psi_b(\mathbf{r}') = \sum_{\mu\nu} q_{\mu}^{ia} \tilde{\gamma}_{\mu\nu} q_{\nu}^{jb}$$

$$q_{\mu}^{ia} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\nu} (c_{\mu i} c_{\nu a} S_{\mu\nu} + c_{\nu i} c_{\mu a} S_{\nu\mu})$$

LC-TD-DFTB

- Yukawa ansatz with Bauer-Neuhauser-Livshits (BNL) XC potential:

$$v_C = v_C^{\text{sr}} + v_C^{\text{lr}} = \frac{\exp(-\omega r_{12})}{r_{12}} + \frac{1 - \exp(-\omega r_{12})}{r_{12}}$$

- Modified γ integrals

1-TDM-Analysis

$$\Omega_{AB} = \int_A d\mathbf{r}_h \int_B d\mathbf{r}_e \gamma_{OI}^2(\mathbf{r}_e, \mathbf{r}_h)$$

$$\Omega_{AB}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{a \in A \\ b \in B}} (\mathbf{D}^{0\alpha, [AO]} \mathbf{S}^{[AO]})_{ab} (\mathbf{S}^{[AO]} \mathbf{D}^{0\alpha, [AO]})_{ab}$$

