

Singlet fission for solar energy conversion A theoretical insight





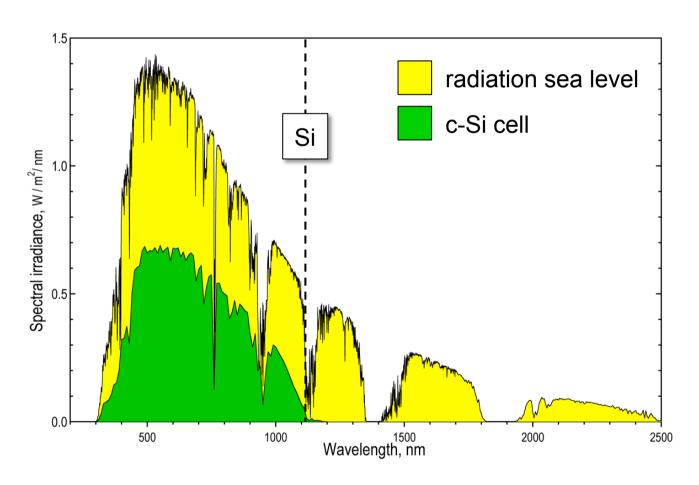
David Casanova

Quantum Days in Bilbao July 16, 2014



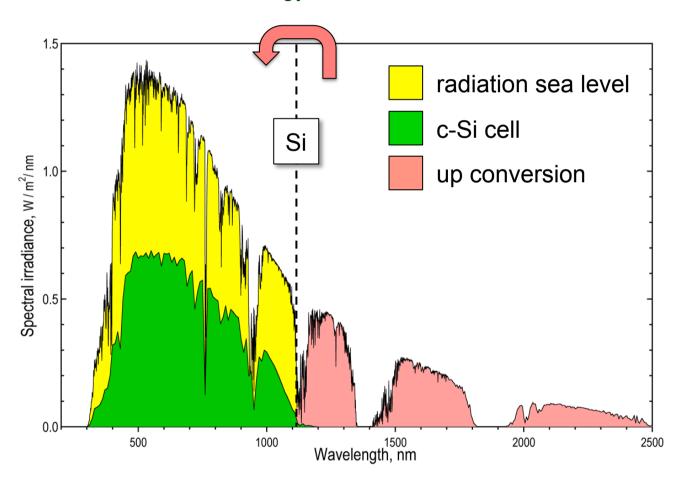
Harvesting Solar Energy

- Solar energy 1h = 1 year human consumption
- We use ~ 0.07% Earth radiation
- ~0.1% world's energy demand



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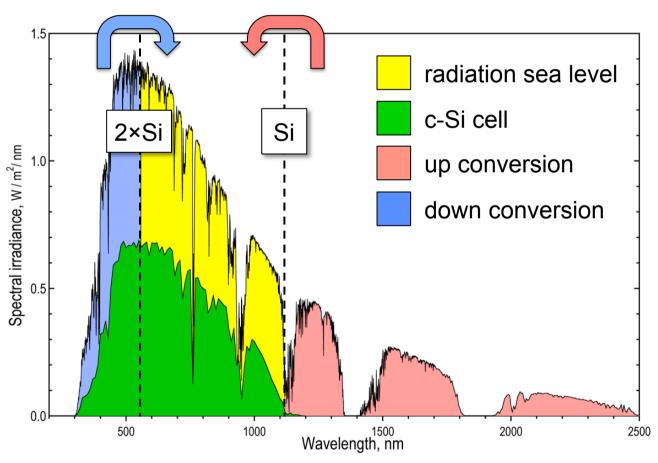


Up conversion

lanthanides ion pairs

Harvesting Solar Energy

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- We use ~ 0.07% Earth radiation
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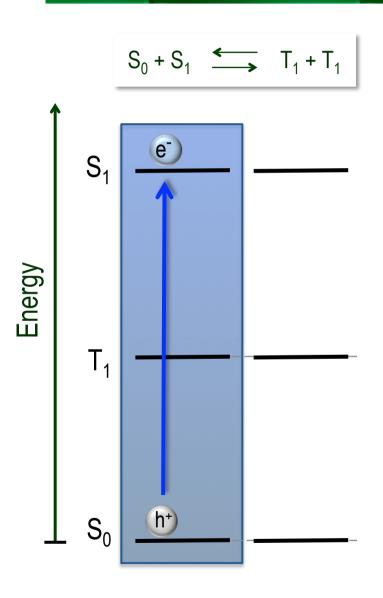


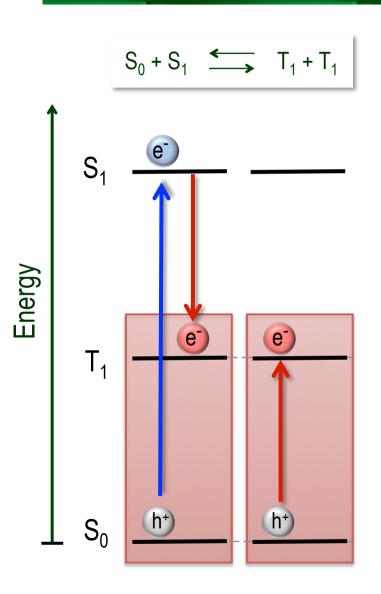
Up conversion

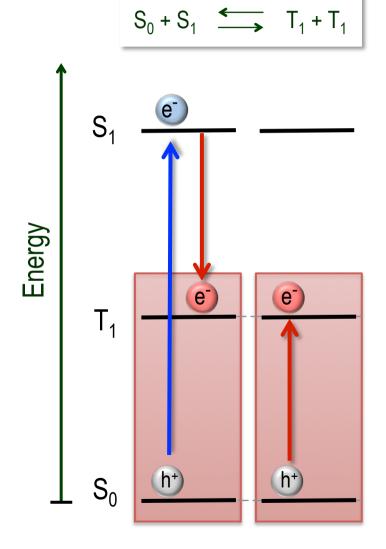
lanthanides ion pairs

Down conversion

- Quantum cutting rare earth glasses
- Multi Exciton Generation inorganic semiconductors
- Singlet Fission organic materials

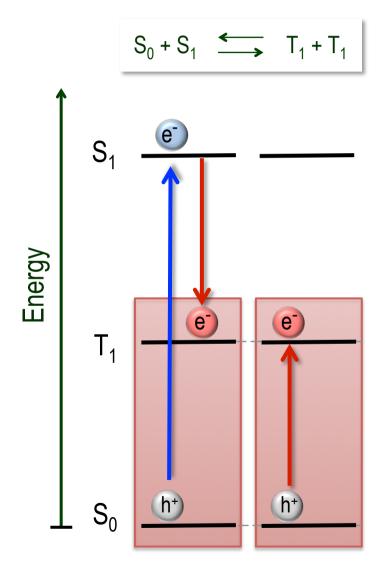






Properties

- organic compounds
- bimolecular process
- spin allowed
- very fast ≤ ps

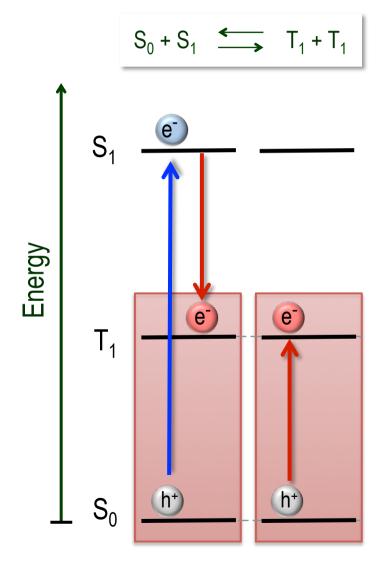


Properties

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Requirements

- $E(S_1) \ge 2E(T_1)$
- $E(T_2) > 2E(T_1)$
- proper coupling



Properties

- organic compounds
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Detecting SF

- triplet generation > 100%
- delayed fluorescence
- magnetic field effects

Singlet Fission: chronology

photophysics of anthracene crystals
low fluorescence in tetracene crystals
carotenoids
conjugated polymer
proposed for photovoltaic applications
theoretical guidelines
new SF materials & development
SF in solar cells

molecular crystals

more materials

theory & experiment energy conversion

Purpose: theory of SF

Computational characterization

electronic structure methods

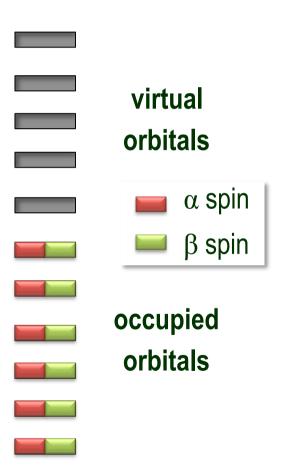
- States involved in SF
- Relative energies
- Mechanisms



- Rates of SF
- Key factors for SF
- Development of computational tools
- Propose/design new SF materials

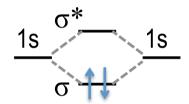
Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

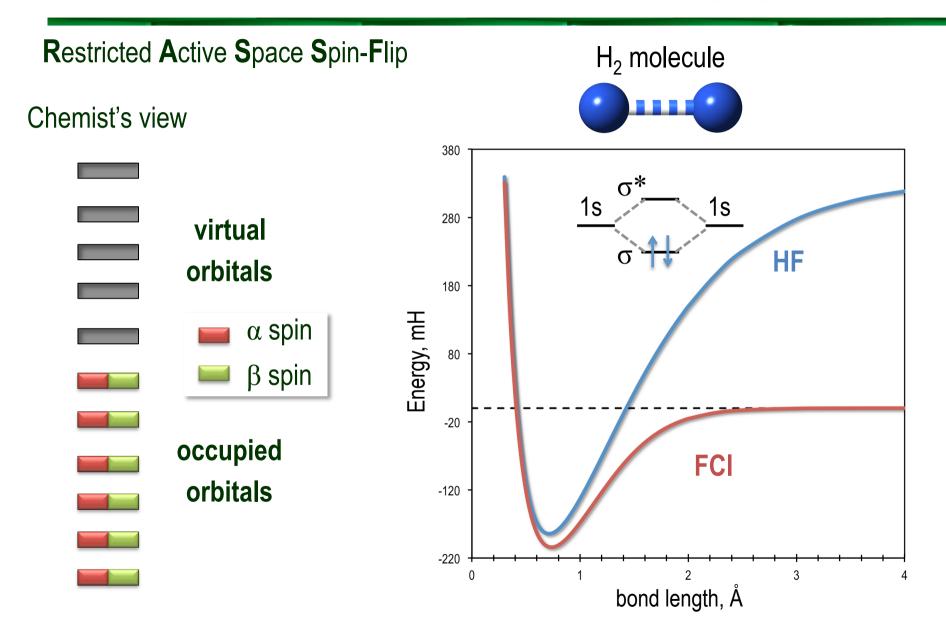
Chemist's view

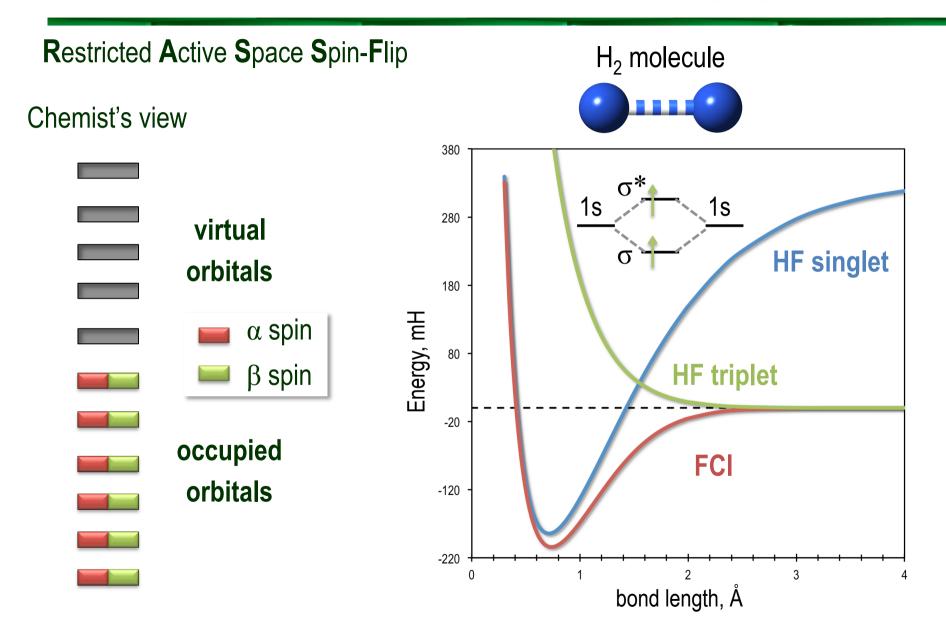


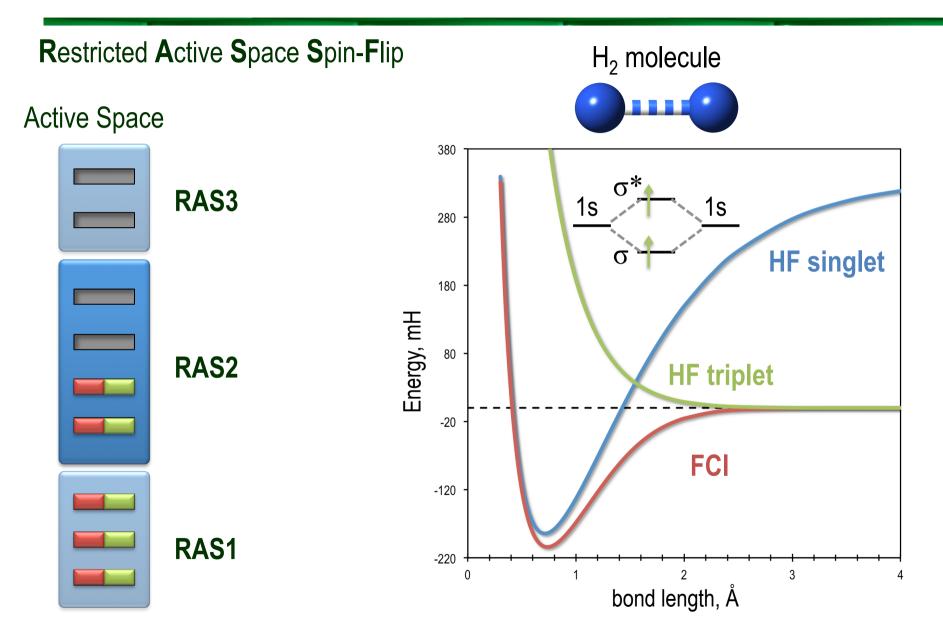
H₂ molecule





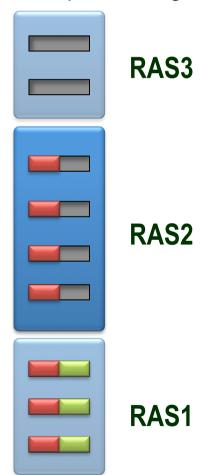


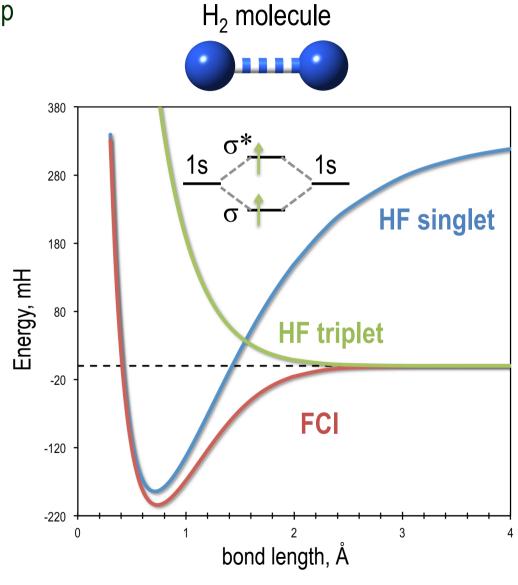




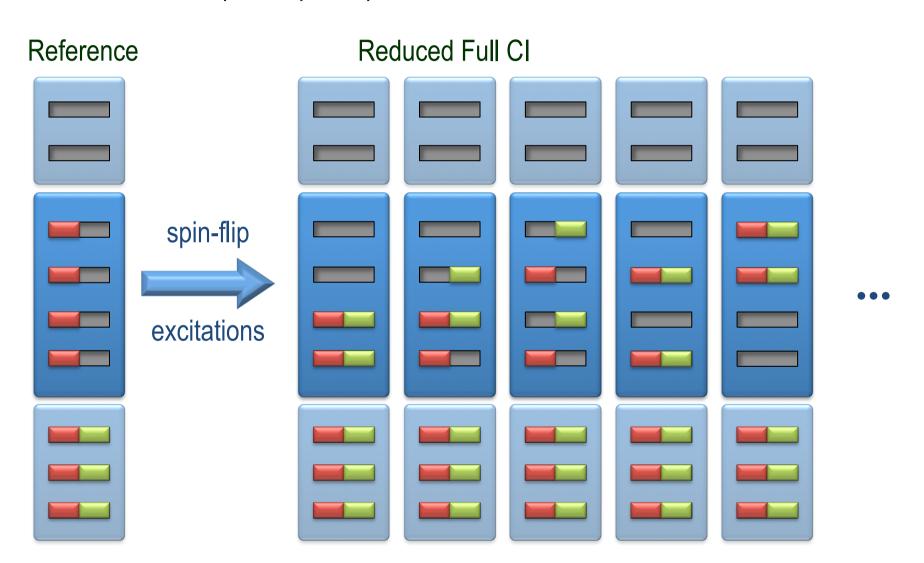
Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

Active Space + High Spin



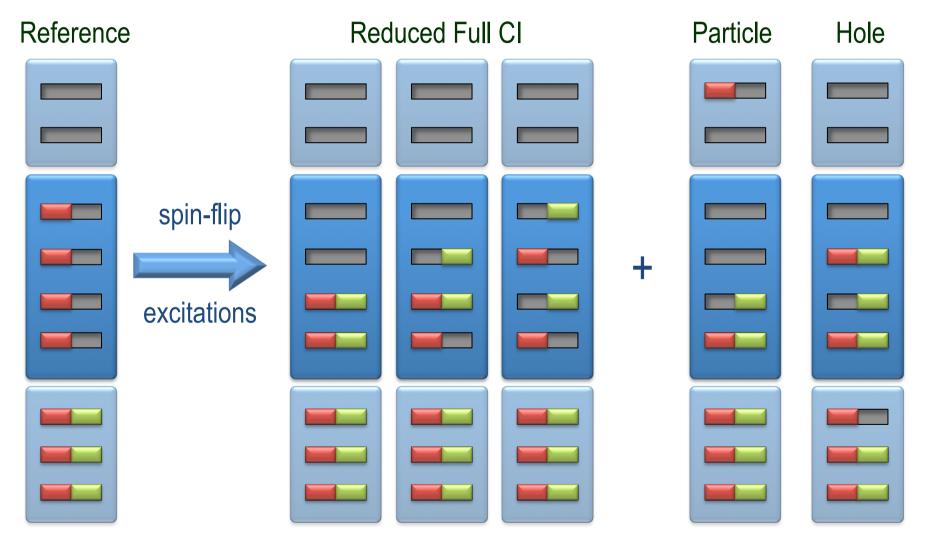


Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip



Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

Casanova, Head-Gordon PCCP 10 2009 324 Casanova, JCP 137 2012 84105; JCC 34 2013 720



Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

Casanova, Head-Gordon PCCP *10* **2009** 324 Casanova, JCP *137* **2012** 84105; JCC *34* **2013** 720

$$|\mathsf{RAS}\rangle = \sum_R C_R |R\rangle$$

configuration		class	occupation	dimensions
		active	1010 1001	$\binom{m}{n}\binom{m}{n}$
$ R\rangle$		hole	h 1110 1001	$20\binom{m}{n+1}\binom{m}{n}$
		part	p 1000 1001	$2V \binom{m}{n-1} \binom{m}{n}$

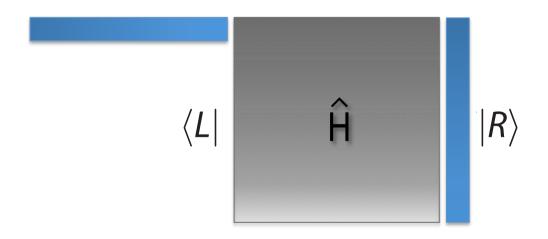
Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

Casanova, Head-Gordon PCCP 10 2009 324 Casanova, JCP 137 2012 84105; JCC 34 2013 720

$$|\mathsf{RAS}\rangle = \sum_R C_R |R\rangle$$

$$\sum_{R} \langle L|\hat{H}|R\rangle C_{R} = E C_{L}$$

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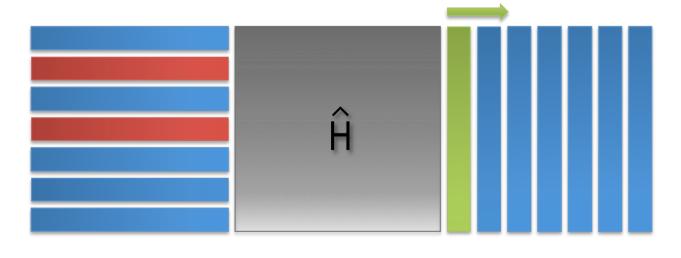
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Algorithm

Configuration driven

TDDFT, CIS

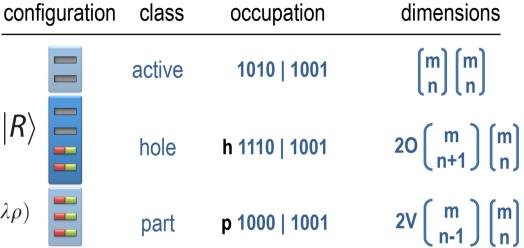
Restricted Active Space Spin-Flip

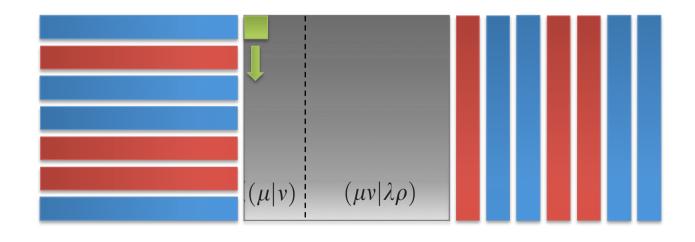
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$$|\mathsf{RAS}\rangle = \sum_R C_R |R\rangle$$

$$\sum_{R} \langle L|\hat{H}|R\rangle C_R = E C_L$$

$$\langle L|\hat{H}|R\rangle = \sum_{\mu\nu} A_{\mu\nu}^{LR}(\mu|\nu) + \sum_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} B_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}^{LR}(\mu\nu|\lambda\rho)$$



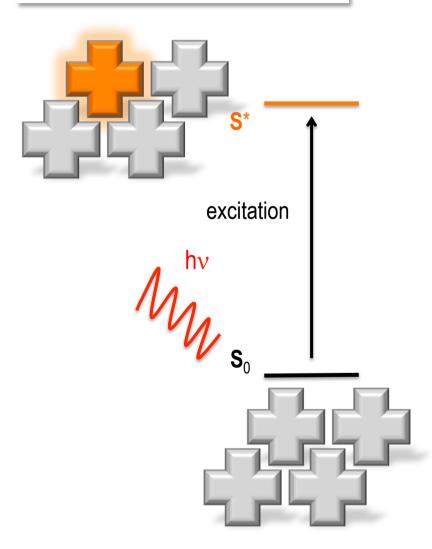


Algorithm

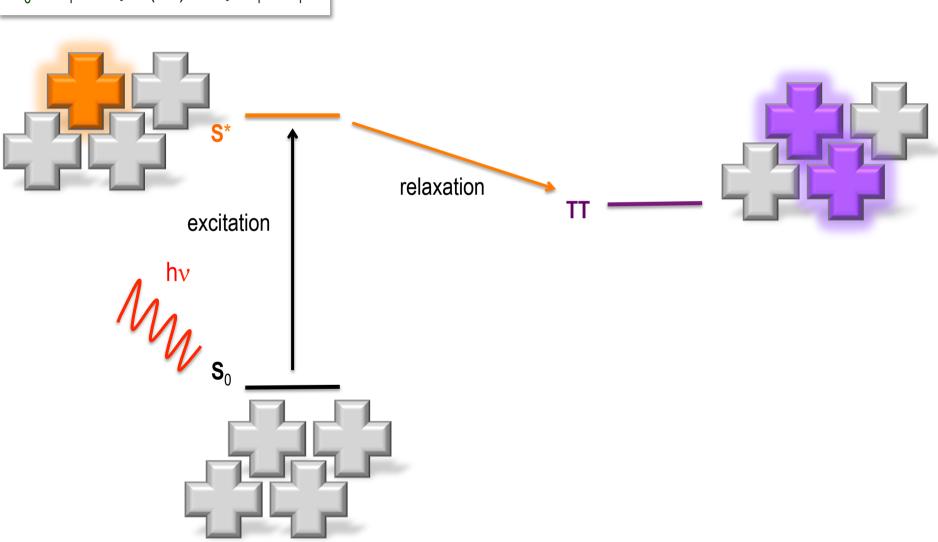
Integral driven

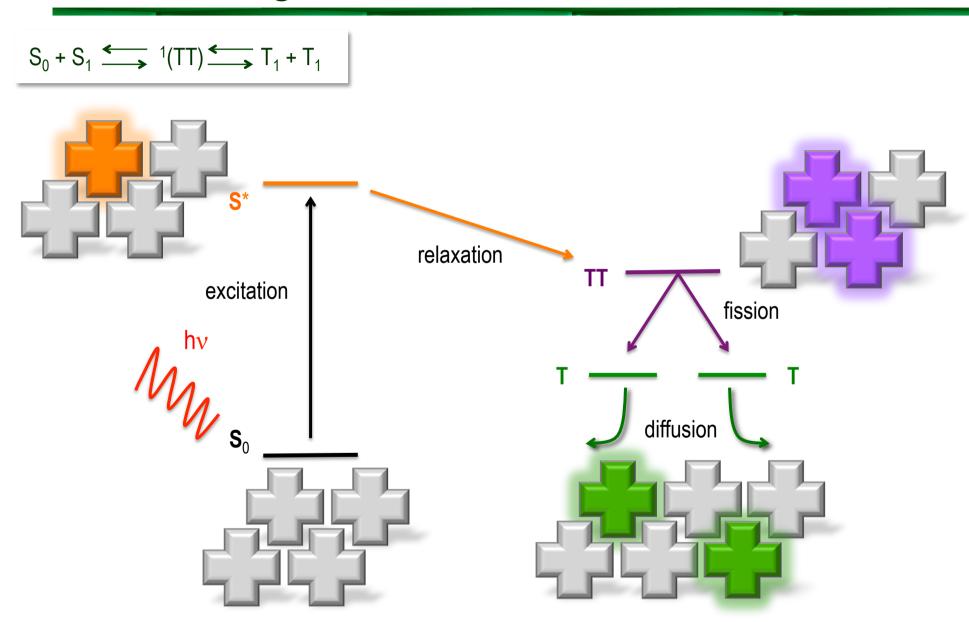
CAS, FCI

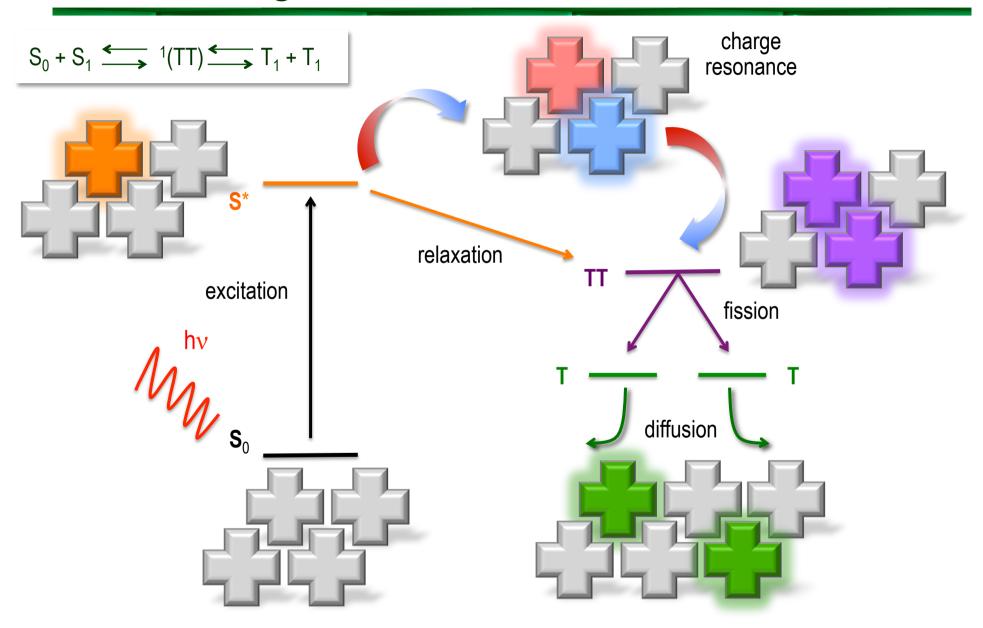
$$S_0 + S_1 \xrightarrow{\bullet} {}^1(TT) \xrightarrow{\bullet} T_1 + T_1$$



$$S_0 + S_1 \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} {}^1(TT) \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} T_1 + T_1$$







Singlet Fission: electronic states

SF precursor
$${}^{1}TT$$
 $\hat{S}^{2} | {}^{1}TT \rangle = s(s+1) | {}^{1}TT \rangle$



Singlet Fission: electronic states

SF precursor ¹TT

$$\hat{S}^2 | ^1TT \rangle = s(s+1) | ^1TT \rangle$$



Reference

Singlet Fission: electronic states

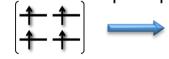
SF precursor ¹TT

$$\hat{S}^2 | ^1TT \rangle = s(s+1) | ^1TT \rangle$$



Reference

5TT double spin-flip







	→ → →	↑ − + + +	++ - - ++	- ↑	— ↑ ↓ ↑
— ↓	→ → →	↑ → →	↑ → + - +	— ↓ + ↓	- † + +
- ↑	→ → →	+ + + + +	↑ ↑ - →	↓ ‡	→ † — †
— ↑↓	+ ++ +	+ ++ ++ +-	↑ → → →	↑ ↓ - †	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
↑ — †	→ —	+ + + + -	++ ++	→ + +	— ↑ ↓
<u></u> + − +	++	↑ ↓ ↓ ↓	++ + +-	+ − + −	11 11 ——

particle

hole



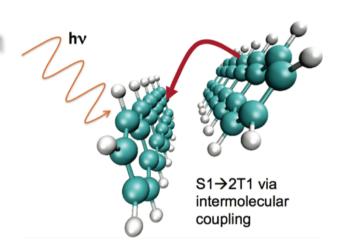
RAS-2SF wavefunction

- single exciton
- multiple exciton
- charge transfer

Intermolecular distortion

Phonon like

Chromophore coupling



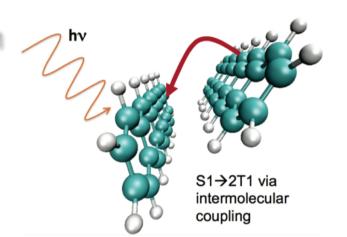
tetracene, pentacene

JACS, 133 2011 19944

Intermolecular distortion

Phonon like

Chromophore coupling



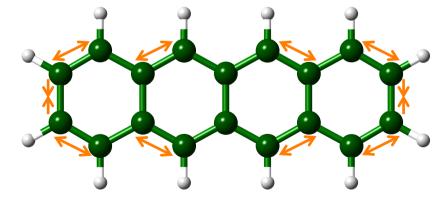
tetracene, pentacene

JACS, 133 2011 19944

Intramolecular distortion

S₁ optimization

Energy levels



 $a_{\rm g}$ "breathing" mode

tetracene, DPT, rubrene

JCTC 10 2014 324

Intramolecular distortion

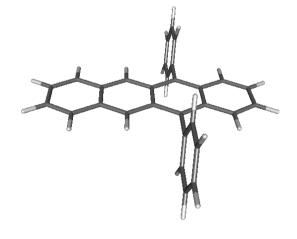
Tetracene



"SF thermally activated"

Jundt et al., CPL (1995)

DPT



"large thermodynamic driving force for SF"

Roberts et al., JACS (2012)

Intramolecular distortion HOMO LUMO Tetracene **DPT**

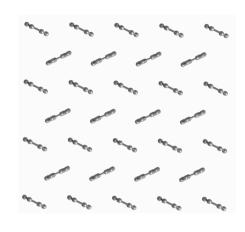
Intramolecular distortion

Crystal structure

Tetracene

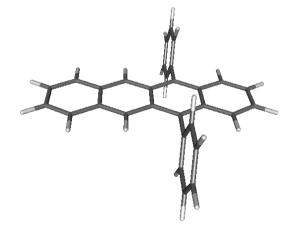


herringbone lattice

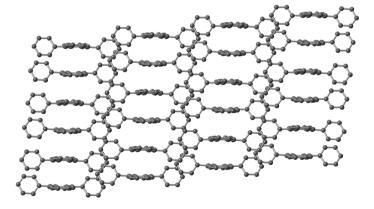


Holmes et al., Chem. Eur. J. (1999)

DPT



slip-stack structure



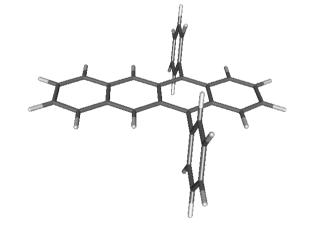
Roberts et al., JACS (2012)

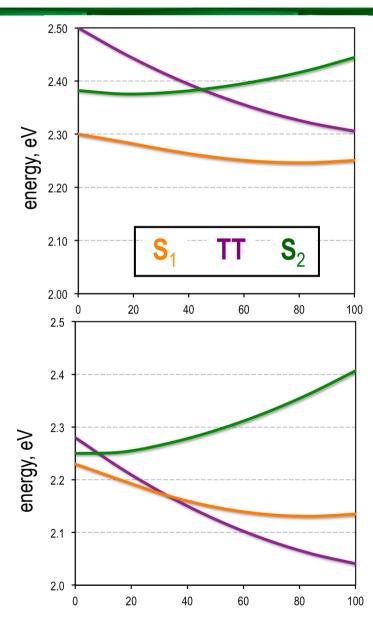
Intramolecular distortion

Tetracene



DPT



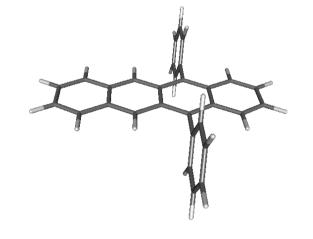


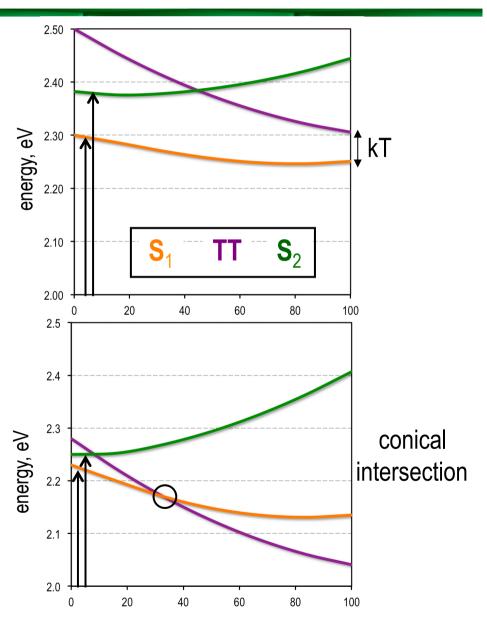
Intramolecular distortion

Tetracene



DPT





SF transition rate

$$S_0S_1 \longrightarrow TT$$

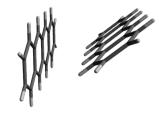
$$\omega(SF) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle TT | \hat{H} | S_0 S_1 \rangle \right|^2 \rho[E]$$

Fermi golden rule

SF transition rate

 $S_0S_1 \longrightarrow TT$

Tetracene dimer



 $\omega(SF) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle TT | \hat{H} | S_0 S_1 \rangle \right|^2 \rho[E]$

Fermi golden rule

small

-2.2 meV

SF transition rate

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Fermi golden rule

Tetracene dimer

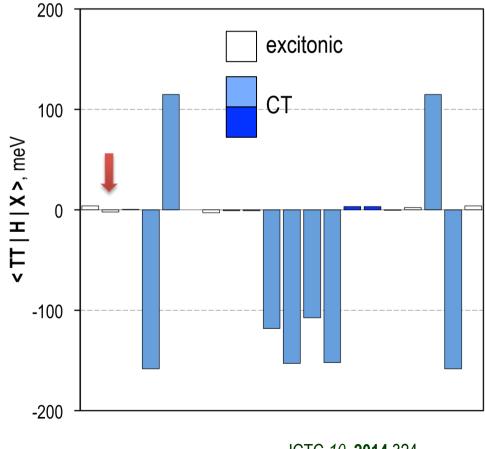


small

-2.2 meV

Findings

- Direct coupling very weak
- Largest couplings to CT states



SF transition rate



$$\omega(SF) = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle TT|\hat{H}|S_0S_1\rangle - \sum_X \frac{\langle TT|\hat{H}|X\rangle\langle X|\hat{H}|S_0S_1\rangle}{\Delta E_X} \right|^2 \rho[E]$$

Tetracene dimer



1st order

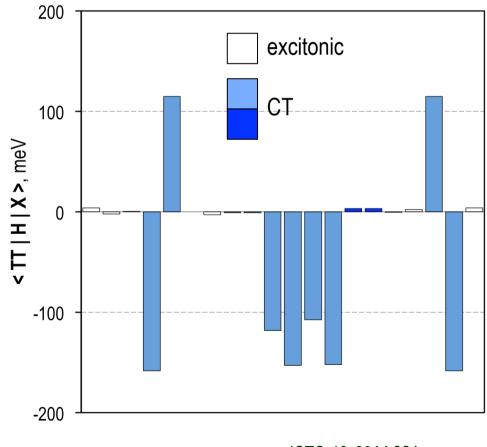
2nd order

direct coupling

mediated coupling

Findings

- Direct coupling very weak
- Largest couplings to CT states

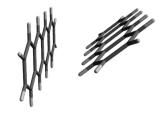


SF transition rate



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Tetracene dimer



1st order

2nd order

direct coupling

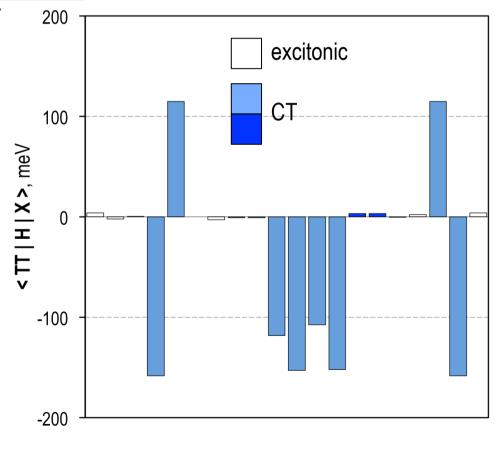
mediated coupling

-2.2 meV

-52.1 meV

Findings

- Direct coupling very weak
- Largest couplings to CT states
- SF mediated by CT states



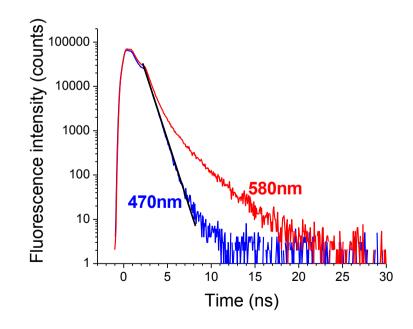
1 molecule
2 chromophores

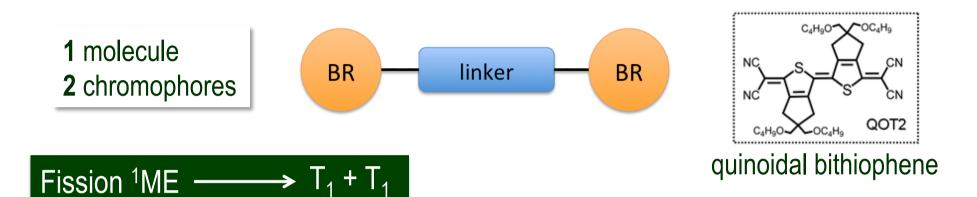
BR linker BR

1 molecule 2 chromophores

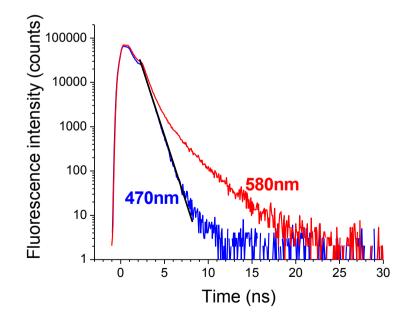
BR linker

BR quinoidal bithiophene





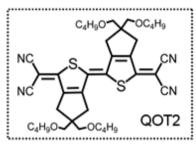
• Energy gap $\Delta E_E = E[^5ME] - E[^1ME] \rightarrow 0$



1 molecule

2 chromophores



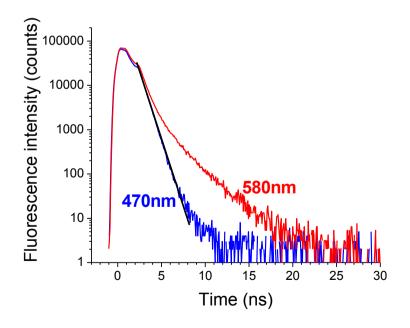


quinoidal bithiophene

Fission ${}^{1}ME \longrightarrow T_1 + T_1$

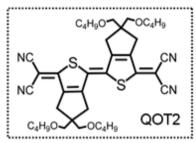
- Energy gap $\Delta E_E = E[^5ME] E[^1ME] \rightarrow 0$
- % ${}^{1}TT$ $\frac{{}^{1}TT]}{{}^{1}ME]} \rightarrow 100\%$

Contribution of ¹TT in the overall ¹ME wavefunction



- 1 molecule
- 2 chromophores





quinoidal bithiophene

Fission ${}^{1}ME \longrightarrow T_1 + T_1$

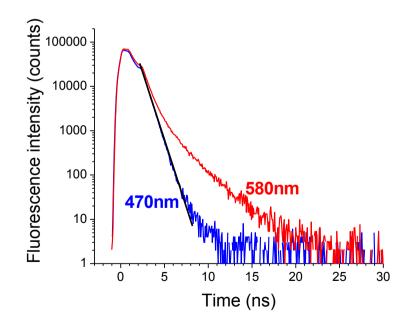
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Contribution of ¹TT in the overall ¹ME wavefunction

Radical character

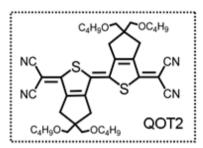
$$N_{U} = \sum_{i} 1 - |1 - n_{i}| \qquad N_{U} \rightarrow 4$$

Number of unpaired electrons of ¹ME



- 1 molecule
- 2 chromophores





quinoidal bithiophene

Fission $^{1}ME \longrightarrow T_1 + T_1$

Energy gap

$$\Delta E_{E} = E[^{5}ME] - E[^{1}ME] \rightarrow 0$$

• % ¹TT

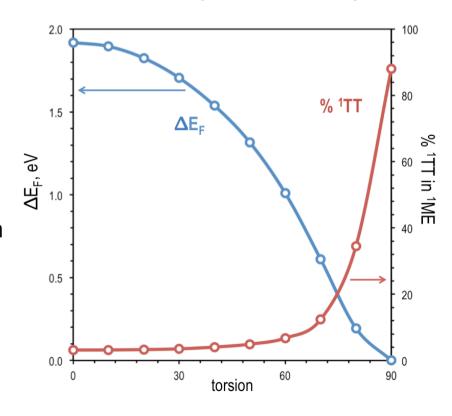
$$\frac{[^{1}TT]}{[^{1}ME]} \rightarrow 100\%$$

Contribution of ¹TT in the overall ¹ME wavefunction

Radical character

$$N_{U} = \sum_{i} 1 - |1 - n_{i}| \qquad N_{U} \rightarrow 4$$

Number of unpaired electrons of ¹ME



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coming...



Collaborations

- Theodore Goodson (U. Michigan)Juan Casado (U. Malaga)

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ikerbasque Basque Foundation for Science

Research Fellowship



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