Calculated UV/VIS Spectra of Two Geometric Isomers

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Comparing calculated electronic spectra of two similar molecules

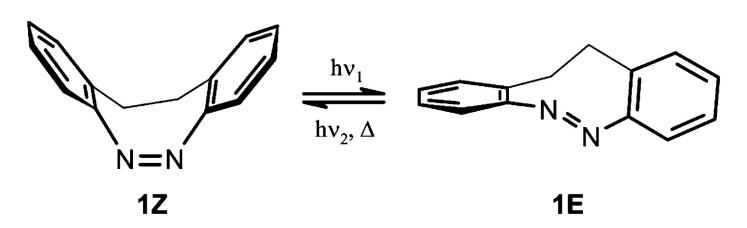
- In this example, we are looking at two isomers of a modified azobenzene.
- The azobenzene modification is a two-carbon atom bridge between the two phenyl groups (ortho to where the azo group bonds).
- We then take the cis and trans configurations (of the azo group double bonded nitrogen's) and perform a geometry optimization of the two molecules.
- This is then followed by a TDDFT calculation to obtain the first 6 excited states of the molecules and the resulting estimated electronic spectra.
- The DFT method used is the B3LYP functional with the triple zeta basis set def2-TZVP.
- The purpose of this is see if we can calculate the excited state energy levels, and get at least similar results to experiment.
- The intent is to demonstrate that we can do similar calculations on molecular qubit candidate molecules to provide their electronic structure and behavior.

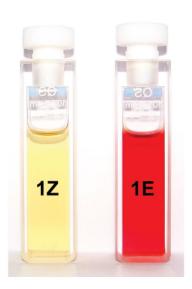
Original References

- The experimental work on the two isomers was reported in J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 9 VOL. 131, NO. 43, 2009 15595
- The paper title was "Highly Efficient Reversible Z-E Photoisomerization of a Bridged Azobenzene with Visible Light through Resolved S1($n\pi^*$) Absorption Bands"
- These molecules are of interest in that they can potentially act as a two
 position molecular photo-switch. They are not a molecular qubit. But this
 example illustrates how we can calculate properties that can be of interest in
 molecular qubits also.
- The link https://www.orcasoftware.de/tutorials_orca/spec/UVVis.html# will take you to a page where they use ORCA to do the spectral calculation using the same DFT functional and basis set as used here employing Spartan-20. They also additionally do the exercise with a higher level of DFT than used here.

Isomer Pair as a Molecular Photoswitch

Scheme 1





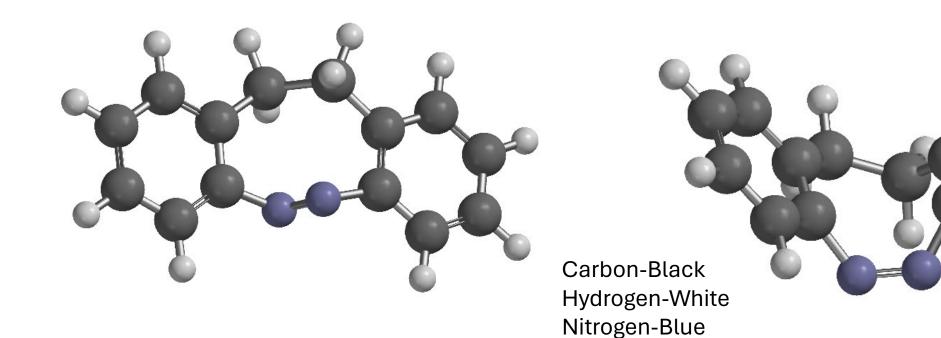
Photon 1 excites the Z-isomer to the E-isomer configuration.

Photon 2 can convert E-isomer to the lower energy state Z-isomer.

The E-isomer can also revert to the lower energy Z-isomer thermally.

Experimentally, the two isomers are observed to have two different colors- yellow and red.

E and Z Isomer Molecular Structure Models



Models generated using Spartan-20

Z-Isomer (cis)

E-Isomer (trans)

Geometry Optimization Job

10

```
    Processing $rem in input file

                                 ... MAXSCF
                                                   500

    ... JOBTYPE OPT

                                 ... VARTHRESH 2 (default DFT)
                                                  TRUE (default DFT)
                                 ... INCDFT

    ... TIDY SYM TRUE

                                 ... GEOM_OPT_HESSIAN
                                                           READ

    ... EXCHANGE B3LYP

                                (main opt)
  ... CORRELATION
                        none
                                 ... EXTERNAL_HESSIAN
 (built-in)
                                             GUI_SPARTAN
                                 ... GUI
• ... BASIS
                  DEF2-TZVP
                                 ... TERSE OUTPUT
                                                         TRUE
• ... THRESH
                  13
                                NAlpha2: 110

    ... SMALL PROD XCMAT
```

NElect 110

Mult 1

TDDFT/TDA Calculation

- Direct TDDFT/TDA calculation will be performed
- Exchange: 0.2000 Hartree-Fock + 0.0800 Slater + 0.7200 B88
- Correlation: 0.1900 VWN1RPA + 0.8100 LYP
- Using SG-1 standard quadrature grid
- Singlet excitation energies requested
- CIS energy converged when residual is below 10e-6

TDDFT Excitation Energies (Z-Isomer)

Excited state 3:

Excitation energy (eV) = 2.8583 Wavelength (nm) = 433.7670Total energy for state 1: -650.29039449 au Multiplicity: Singlet Trans. Mom.: 0.0611 X 0.2149 Y -0.0969 Z Strength: 0.0041530359 X: D(55) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9693 Excited state 2: Excitation energy (eV) = 3.9707Wavelength (nm) = 312.2479Total energy for state 2: -650.24951529 au Multiplicity: Singlet Trans. Mom.: -0.5736 X 0.3513 Y 0.1716 Z Strength: 0.0468731196 X: D(54) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9806

Excited state 1:

Wavelength (nm) = 287.9333Total energy for state 3: -650.23719302 au Multiplicity: Singlet Trans. Mom.: 0.0794 X 0.1940 Y -0.0791 Z Strength: 0.0052934380 X: D(53) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9560 Excited state 4: Excitation energy (eV) = 4.3588Wavelength (nm) = 284.4434Total energy for state 4: -650.23525155 au Multiplicity: Singlet Trans. Mom.: 0.0902 X 0.0311 Y -0.0676 Z Strength: 0.0014597263 X: D(52) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9219 X: D(55) --> V(2) amplitude = -0.3256

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.3060

Excited state 5:

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.5536

Wavelength (nm) = 272.2754

Total energy for state 5:
-650.22809293 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

0.3071 X -0.1805 Y -0.0901 Z

Strength : 0.0150619165

X: D(52) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.3111

X: D(55) --> V(2) amplitude = 0.9209

Excited state 6:

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.6198

Wavelength (nm) = 268.3763

Total energy for state 6:

-650.22566169 au

Trans. Mom.:

Multiplicity: Singlet

0.0683 X -0.0154 Y 0.2597 Z

Strength: 0.0081892247

X: D(51) --> V(1) amplitude = -0.9422

Time for Single Excitation Calculation: 25249.95s (cpu), 3685.70s (wall)

TDDFT Excitation Energies (E-Isomer)

Excited state 1:

Excitation energy (eV) = 2.6233

Wavelength (nm) = 472.6285

Total energy for state 1:

-650.28286403 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

0.2527 X -0.0261 Y -0.0000 Z

Strength: 0.0041470082

X: D(55) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9708

Excited state 2:

Excitation energy (eV) = 3.8169

Wavelength (nm) = 324.8302

Total energy for state 2:

-650.23900013 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

-0.0000 X -0.0000 Y 0.0629 Z

Strength: 0.0003698468

X: D(54) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9893

Excited state 3:

Excitation energy (eV) = 3.9461 Wavelength (nm) = 314.1937

Total energy for state 3:

-650.23425162 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

0.3639 X -0.0117 Y -0.0000 Z

Strength: 0.0128128833

X: D(51) --> V(1) amplitude = -0.3344

X: D(53) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9178

Excited state 4:

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.2821

Wavelength (nm) = 289.5376

Total energy for state 4:

-650.22190247 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

0.0000 X -0.0000 Y -0.1339 Z

Strength: 0.0018822199

X: D(52) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9928

Time for Single Excitation Calculation:

18926.59s (cpu), 2698.13s (wall)

Excited state 5:

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.2896

Wavelength (nm) = 289.0346

Total energy for state 5:

-650.22162866 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

Trans. Mom.:

-0.2493 X 0.0087 Y -0.0000 Z

Strength: 0.0065392647

X: D(51) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.9167

X: D(53) --> V(1) amplitude = 0.3652

Excited state 6:

Excitation energy (eV) = 4.8384

Wavelength (nm) = 256.2491

Total energy for state 6:

-650.20145966 au

Multiplicity: Singlet

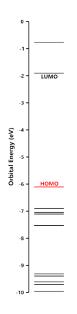
Trans. Mom.:

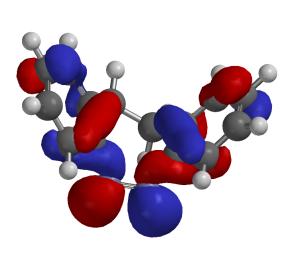
-0.0688 X 0.0172 Y 0.0000 Z

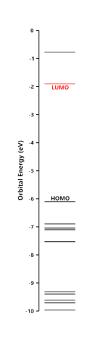
Strength: 0.0005965382

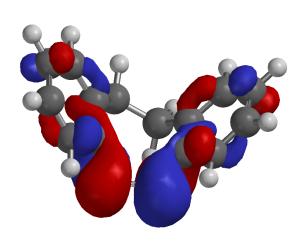
X: D(55) --> V(2) amplitude = 0.9682

Z-Isomer MO's





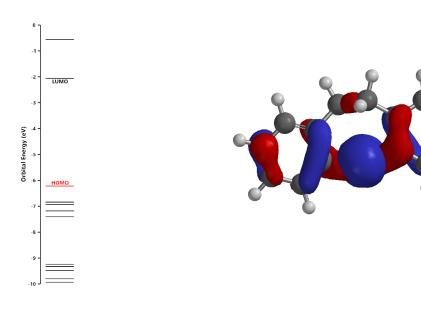


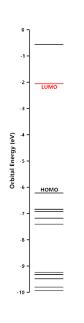


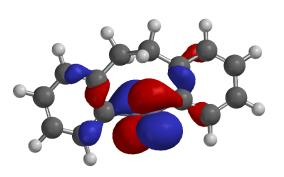
HOMO

LUMO

E-Isomer MO's







НОМО

LUMO

Calculated UV-VIS Spectrum

