



**A three-level model for two-photon absorption
A combined VB and ELF approach?**

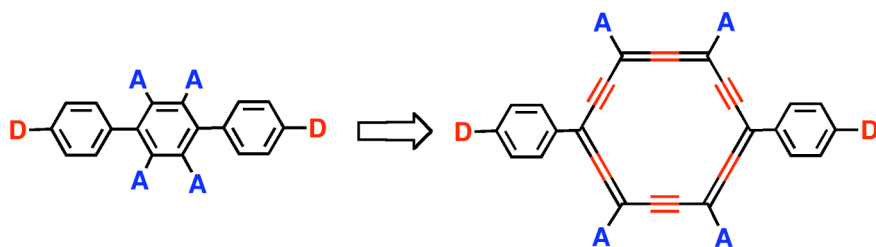
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***Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination - UPR 8241 CNRS
Toulouse - France***

Paris 2012 Workshop on *ab initio* Valence Bond theory

Experimental targets

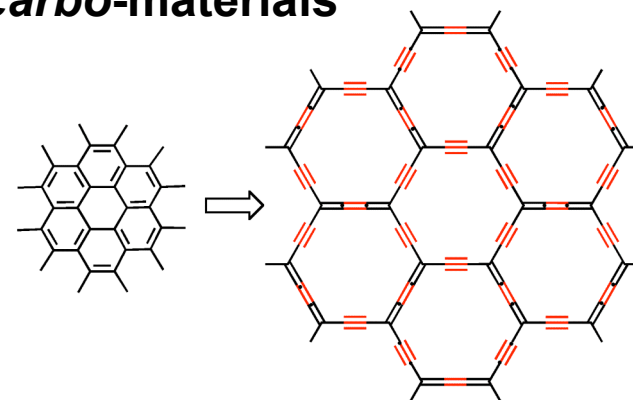
• Carbo-chromophores and carbo-materials



Donor = OR, NR₂,... **Acceptor** = F, CF₃, COOR,....

Quadrupolar carbo-benzenes

⇒ *Nonlinear optical properties*

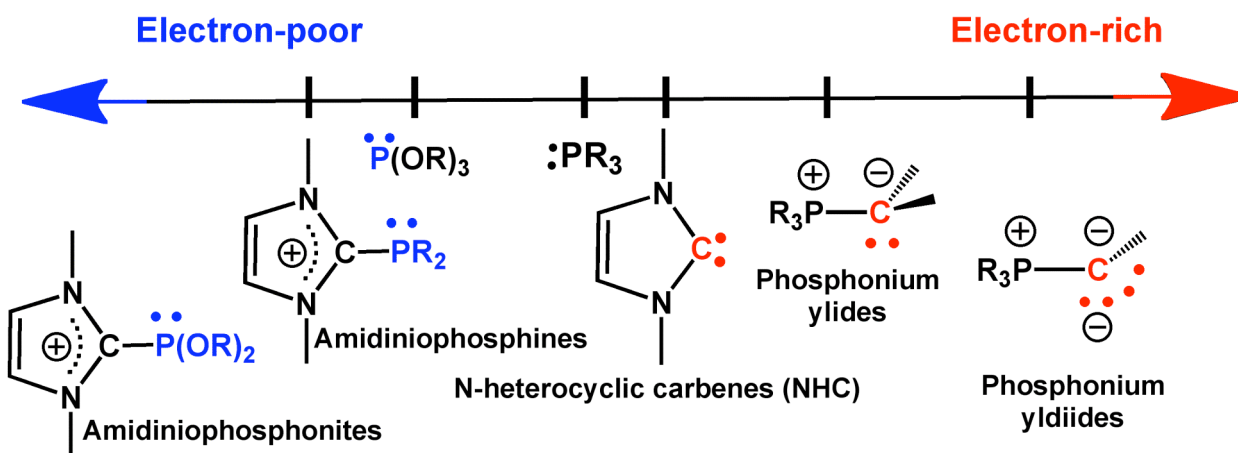


Carbo-graphene

⇒ *Optical, mechanical, conducting properties*

Valérie Maraval

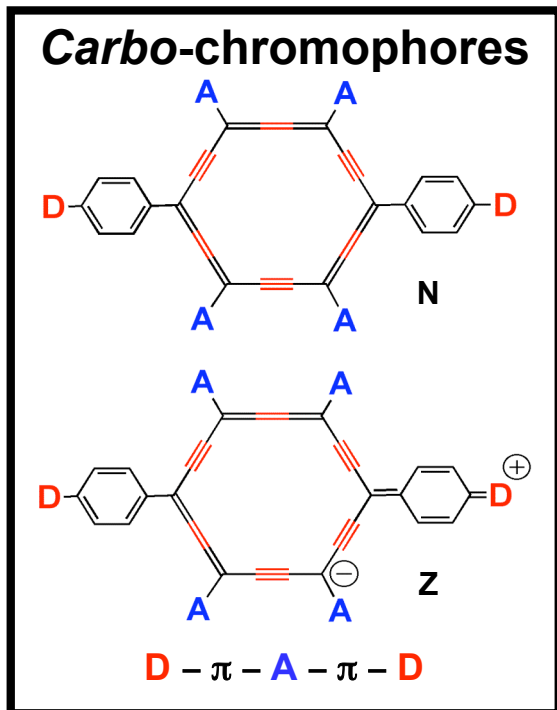
• Ligands for extending the scale of electron donation ⇒ *Catalysis*



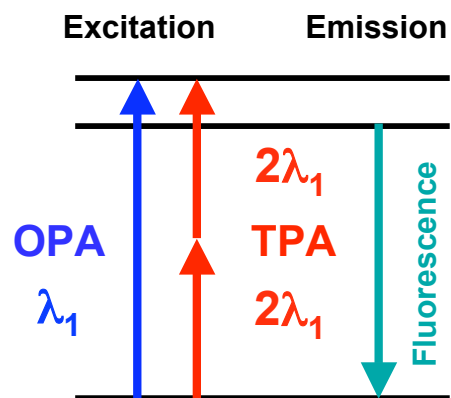
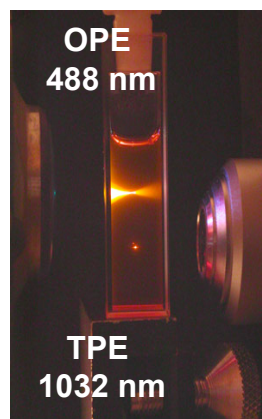
Yves Canac

Two-photon absorption (TPA)

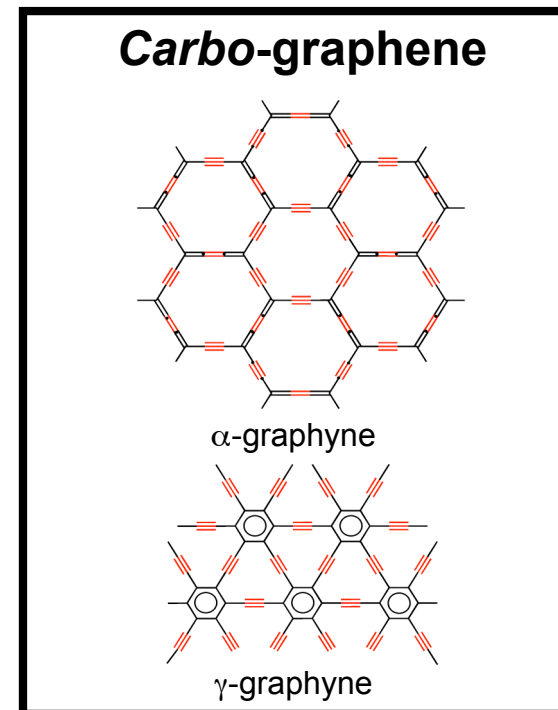
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Confined excitation, NIR radiation
⇒ biomedical applications

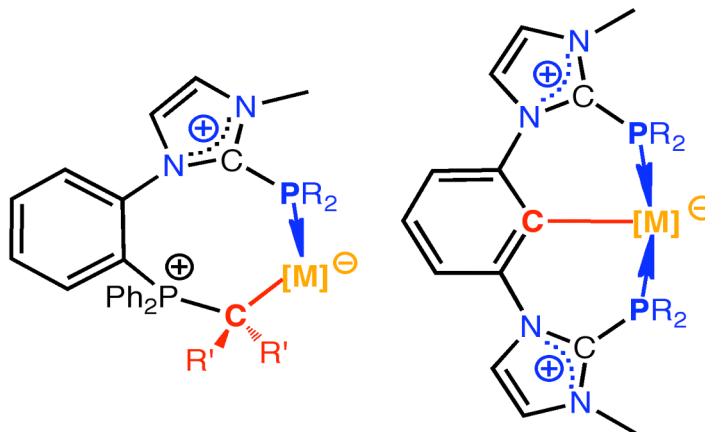


⇒ VB model : $\sigma_{\text{TPA}} \propto N, Z$



Screening

Hybrid « rich » - « poor » complexes



Understanding

TPA cross-section calculation

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$$\mu = \mu_0 + \alpha E + \beta E^2 + \gamma E^3 + \dots$$

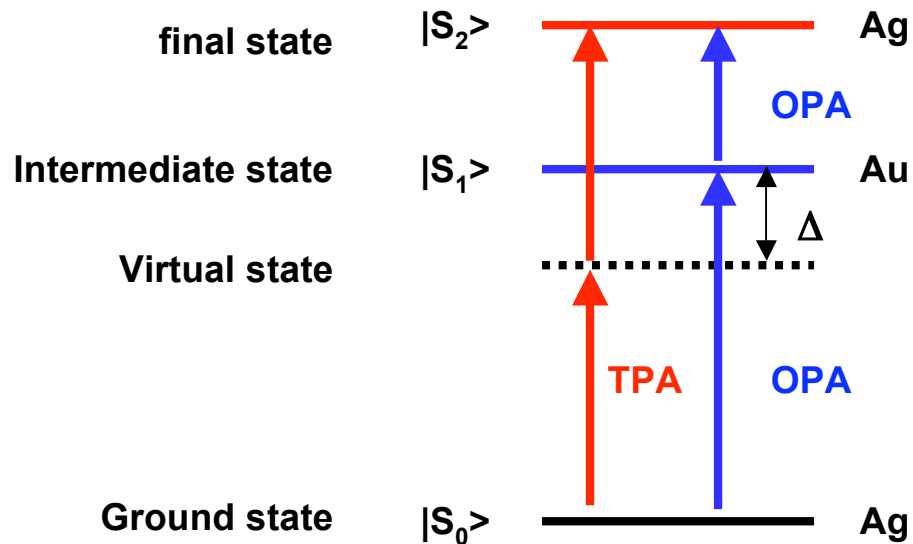
$\sigma_{TPA} \propto$ **third-order nonlinear optical response γ**

Sum-over-state approach

$$\delta_{TPA} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} [F \times S_{\alpha\alpha} S_{\beta\beta}^* + G \times S_{\alpha\beta} S_{\alpha\beta}^* + H \times S_{\alpha\beta} S_{\beta\alpha}^*] \quad S_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_i \left[\frac{\langle 0 | \mu^\alpha | i \rangle \langle i | \mu^\beta | f \rangle}{\omega_i - \omega_f / 2} + \frac{\langle 0 | \mu^\beta | i \rangle \langle i | \mu^\alpha | f \rangle}{\omega_i - \omega_f / 2} \right]$$

\Rightarrow **Excited states**

Three-level model



Centrosymmetric chromophore

$$\sigma_{TPA} \propto \frac{\mu_{01}^2 \mu_{12}^2}{(2E_{01} - E_{02})^2 \Gamma}$$

$$\sigma_{TPA} \propto \frac{\mu_{01}^2 \mu_{12}^2}{\Delta^2}$$

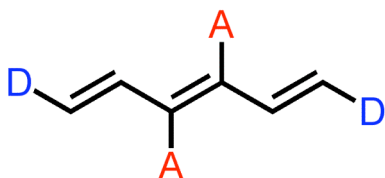
Three-form three-state VB model

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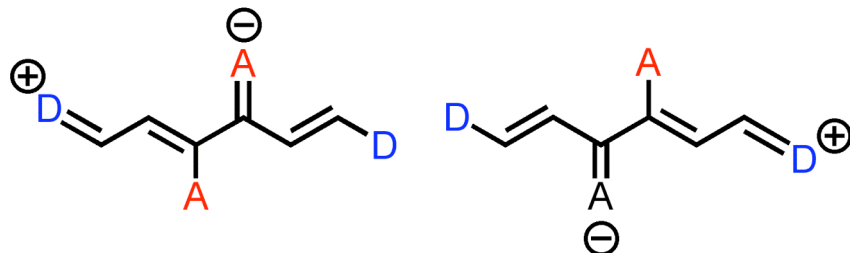
Centrosymmetric chromophore

VB structures

Covalent form (N)

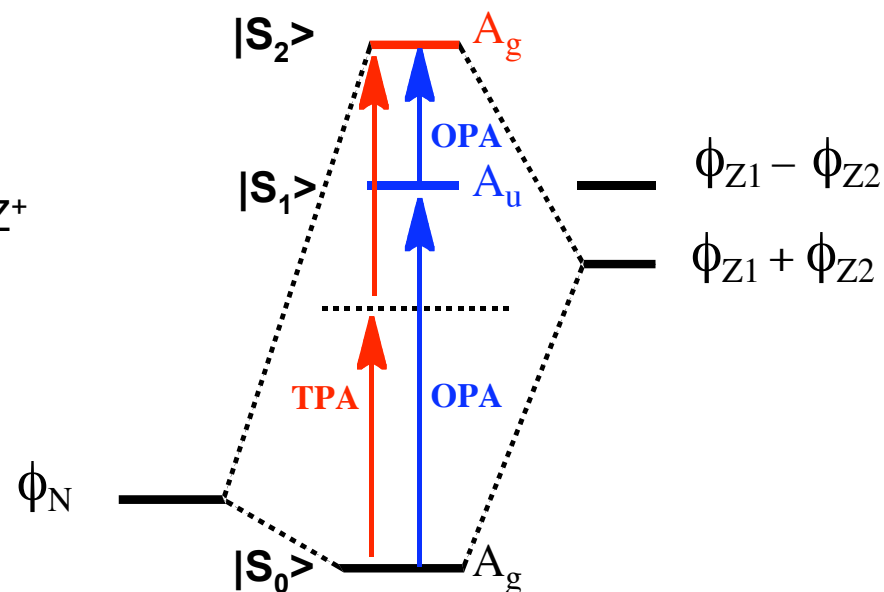


Zwitterionic forms (Z_1 , Z_2)



$$MIX = N - Z^+$$

VB mixing diagram

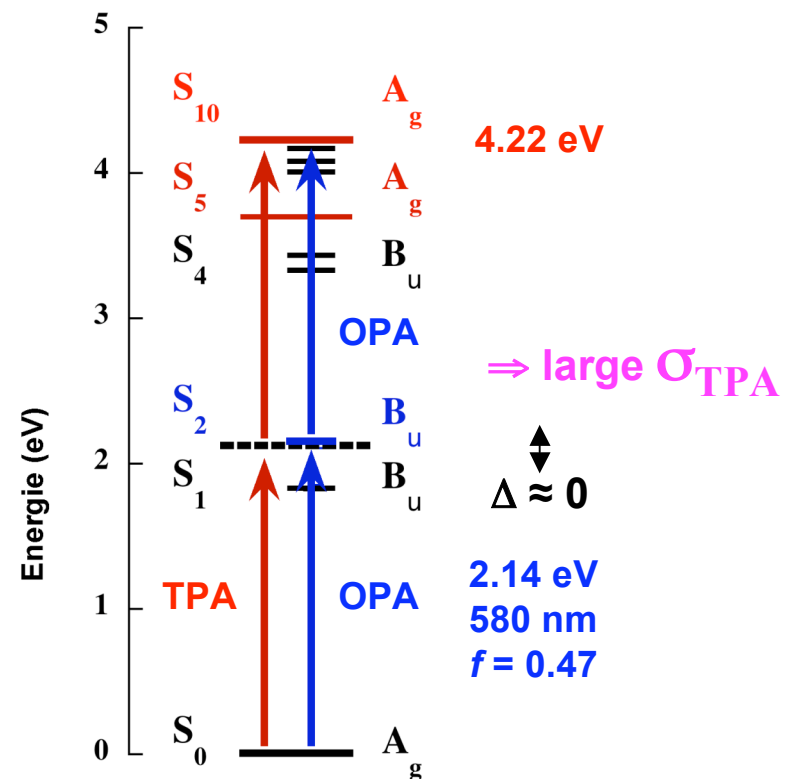
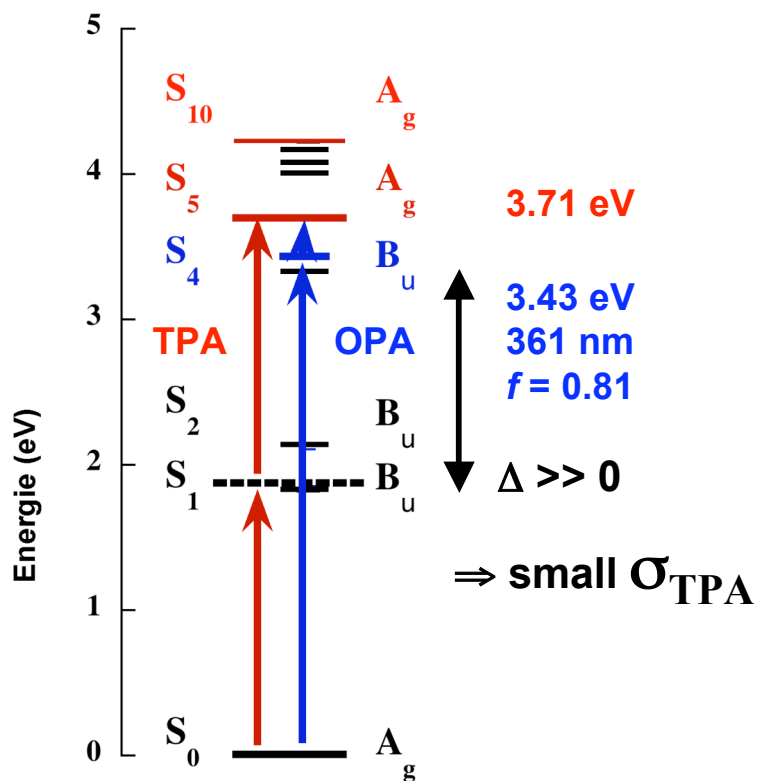
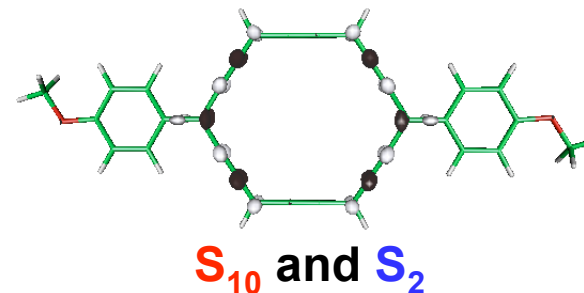
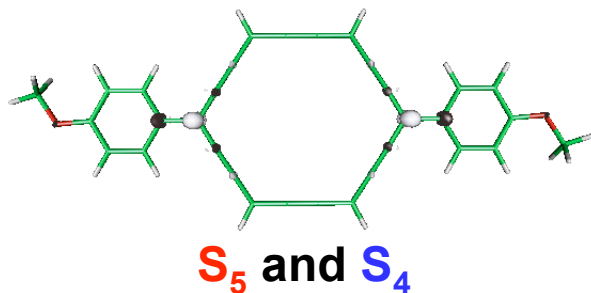


$$\sigma_{TPA} \propto \frac{3\mu_z^4}{4t^2\Gamma} \frac{(1 - MIX^2)^2}{MIX^2}$$

Optimal TPA efficiency : $MIX = 0$

Essential states of *p*-dianisyl-carbo-benzene

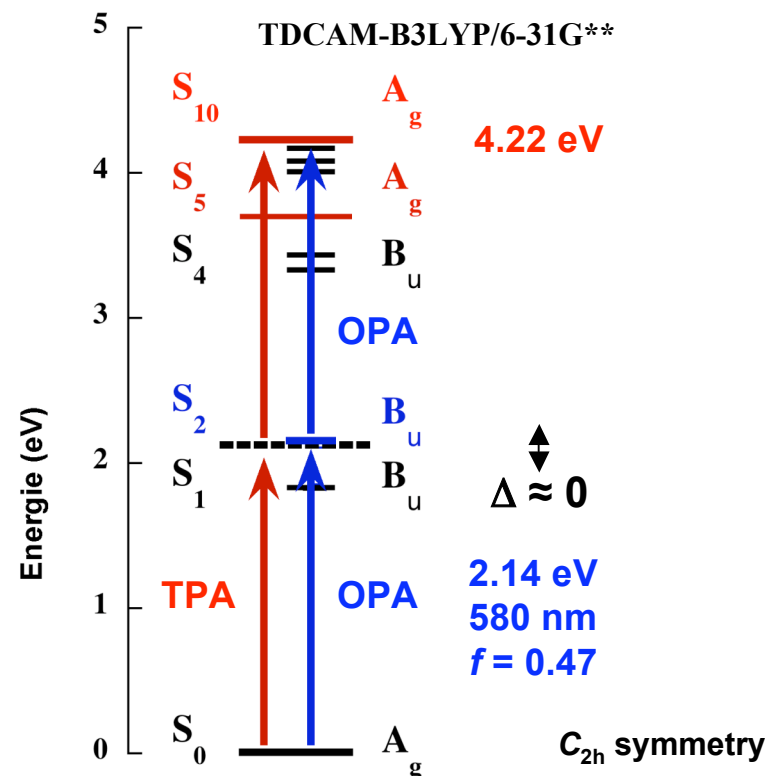
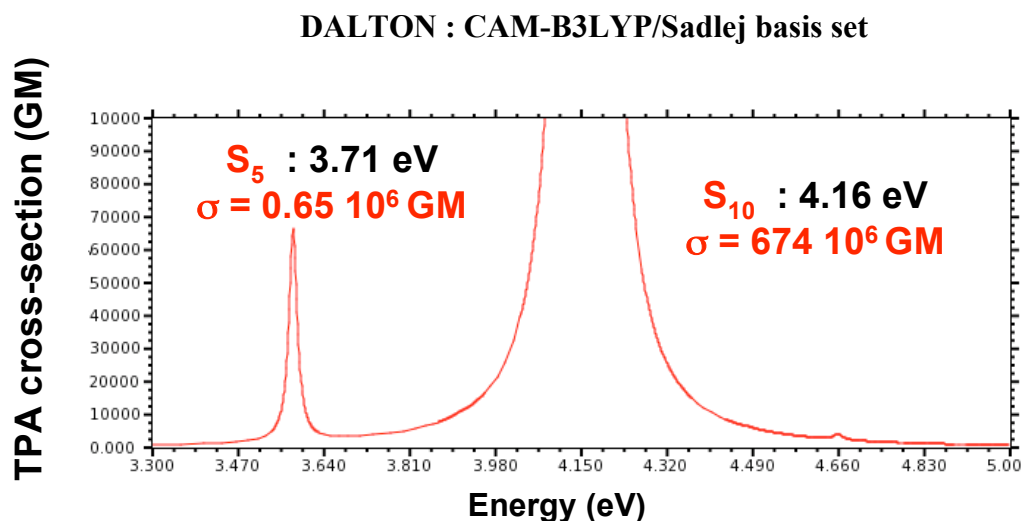
Excited states of same transition density



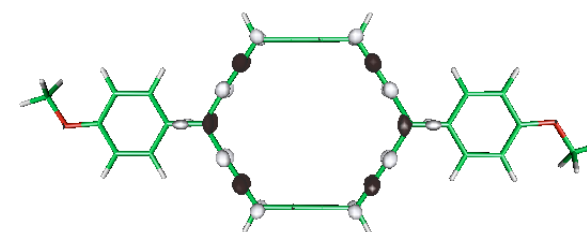
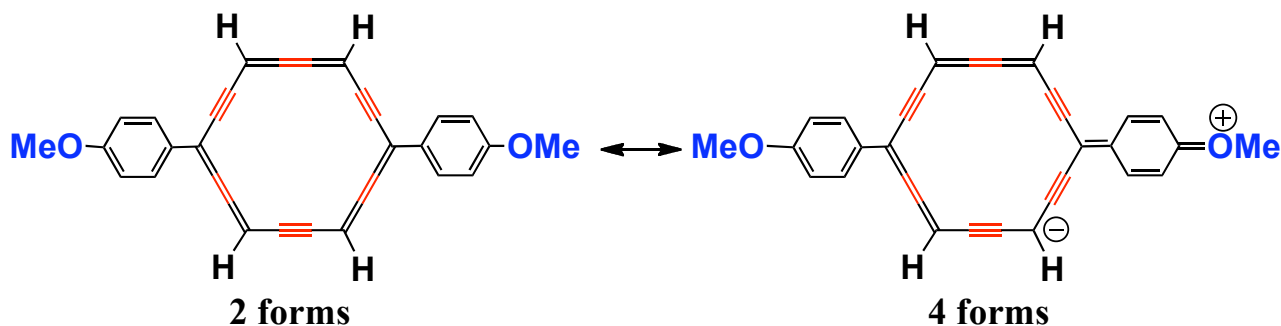
TDCAM-B3LYP/6-31G**

TPA efficiency of *p*-dianisyl-carbo-benzene

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Intramolecular charge transfer

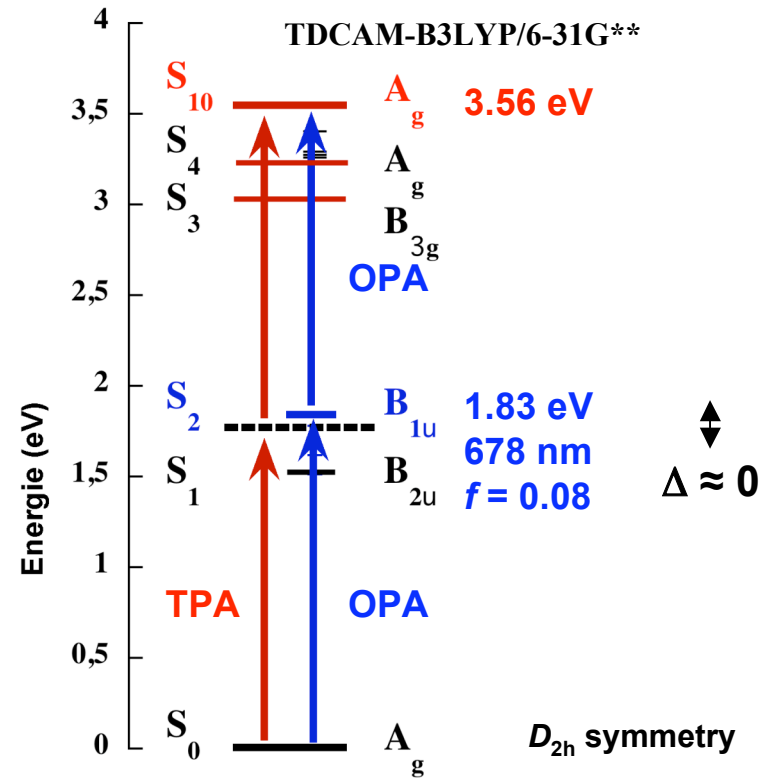
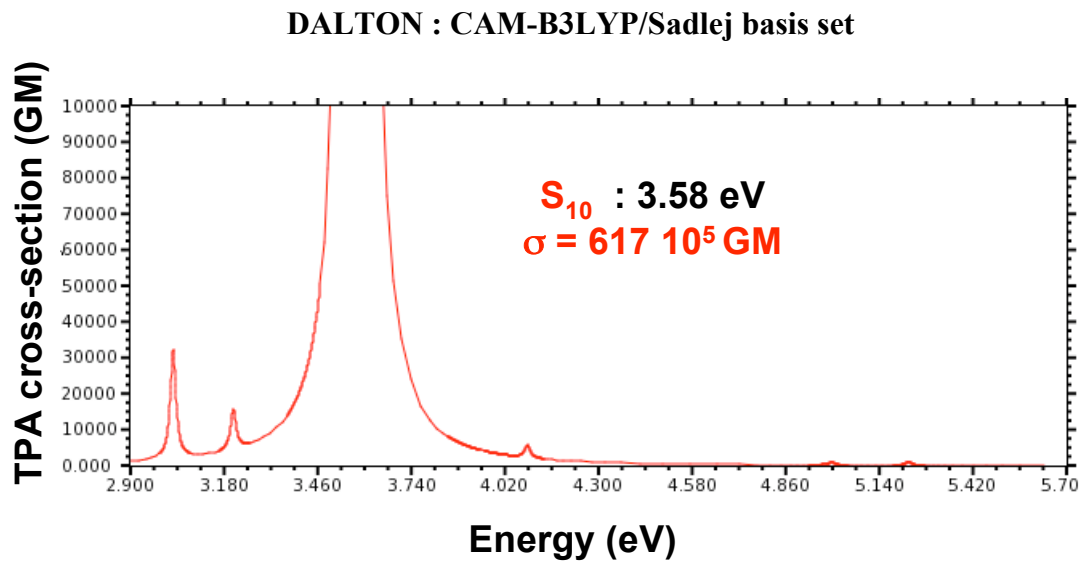


Transition density

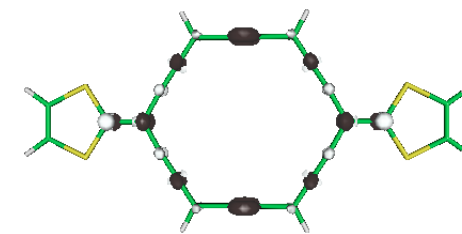
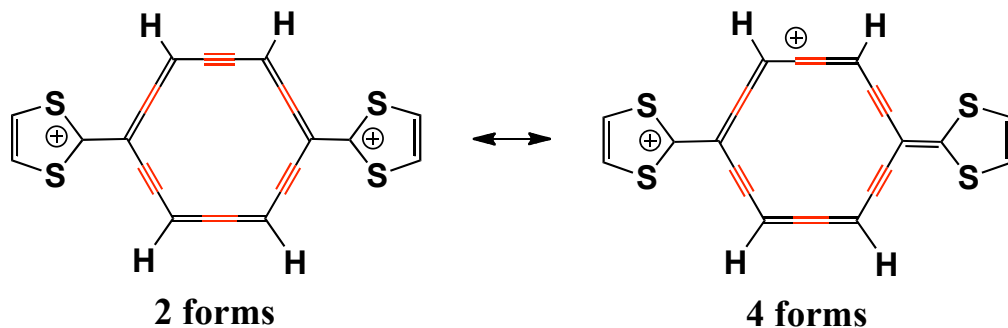
Larger TPA cross-sections : \Rightarrow Accepting side groups on the macrocycle

p-dithiafulvene-carbo-benzene dication

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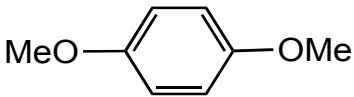
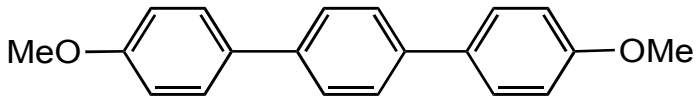
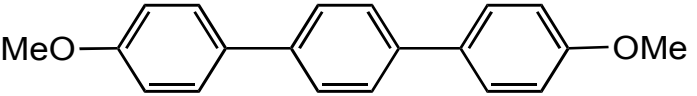
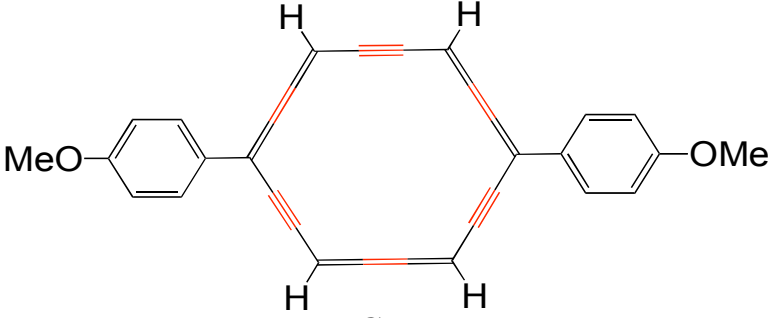
Intramolecular charge transfer



Towards larger TPA cross-sections :

- \Rightarrow Donor substituents on the macrocycle
- \Rightarrow Accepting groups on dithiafulvenes

Carbo-mer effect on TPA efficiency

	Excited state symmetry	E (eV)	σ_{TPA} (GM)
	A_g	5.23	14.1
	A_g	4.99	20.8
	A_g	5.33	1940
	A_g	5.35	88.3
	A_g	4.77	38.4
	A_g	5.11	3180
	A_g	3.58	$647 \cdot 10^3$
	A_g	4.16	$674 \cdot 10^6$

$\times 2 \cdot 10^5$

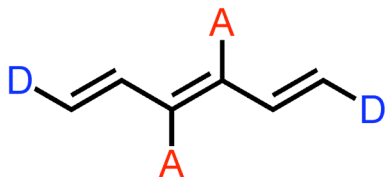
CAM-B3LYP/Sadlej basis set

Three-form three-state VB model for TPA

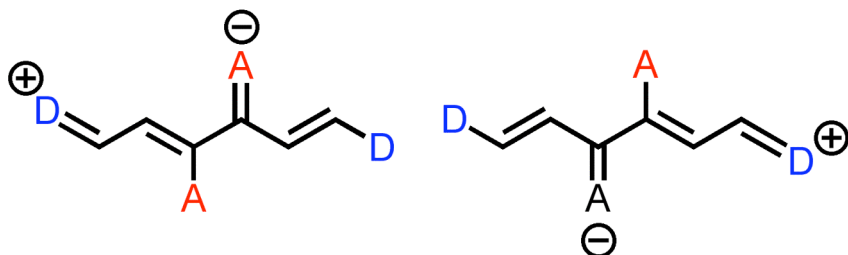
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Transition densities \Rightarrow VB structures

Covalent form (N)



Zwitterionic forms (Z_1, Z_2)



$$\sigma_{TPA} \propto \frac{3\mu_z^4}{4t^2\Gamma} \frac{(1 - MIX^2)^2}{MIX^2}$$

$$MIX = N - Z^+$$

Most suitable weights ?

- VB weights ?
- Natural Resonance Theory ?
- ELF topological analysis ?
- *ELF + EDF* ?
-

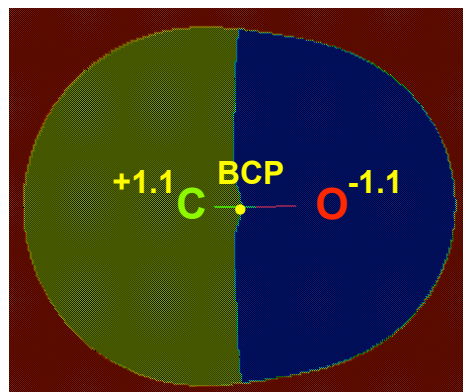
\Rightarrow **Reliable**

\Rightarrow **Large size systems**

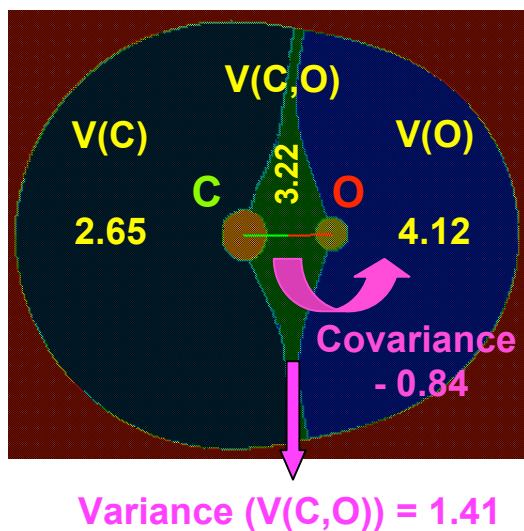
\Rightarrow **Systematic comparison**

\Rightarrow **CO, C₂H₂, ...**

AIM



ELF



AIM partition

Atoms in Molecules

Topological analysis of the electron density ρ

- Atomic basins and atomic charges
- Bond critical points and sign of $\nabla^2\rho$

R. F. W. Bader *et al.* 1990.

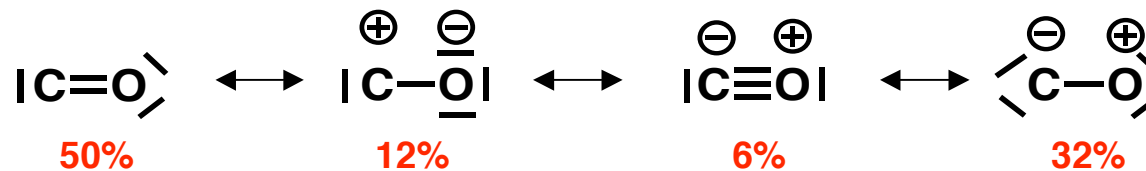
ELF partition

Electron localization function

$$\nabla^2 P_{cond}^{\sigma\sigma}(r,r')|_{r'=r}$$

- Valence basins \Leftrightarrow bonds and lone pairs
- Populations and (co)variances of valence basins

\Rightarrow **Weights of mesomeric forms**

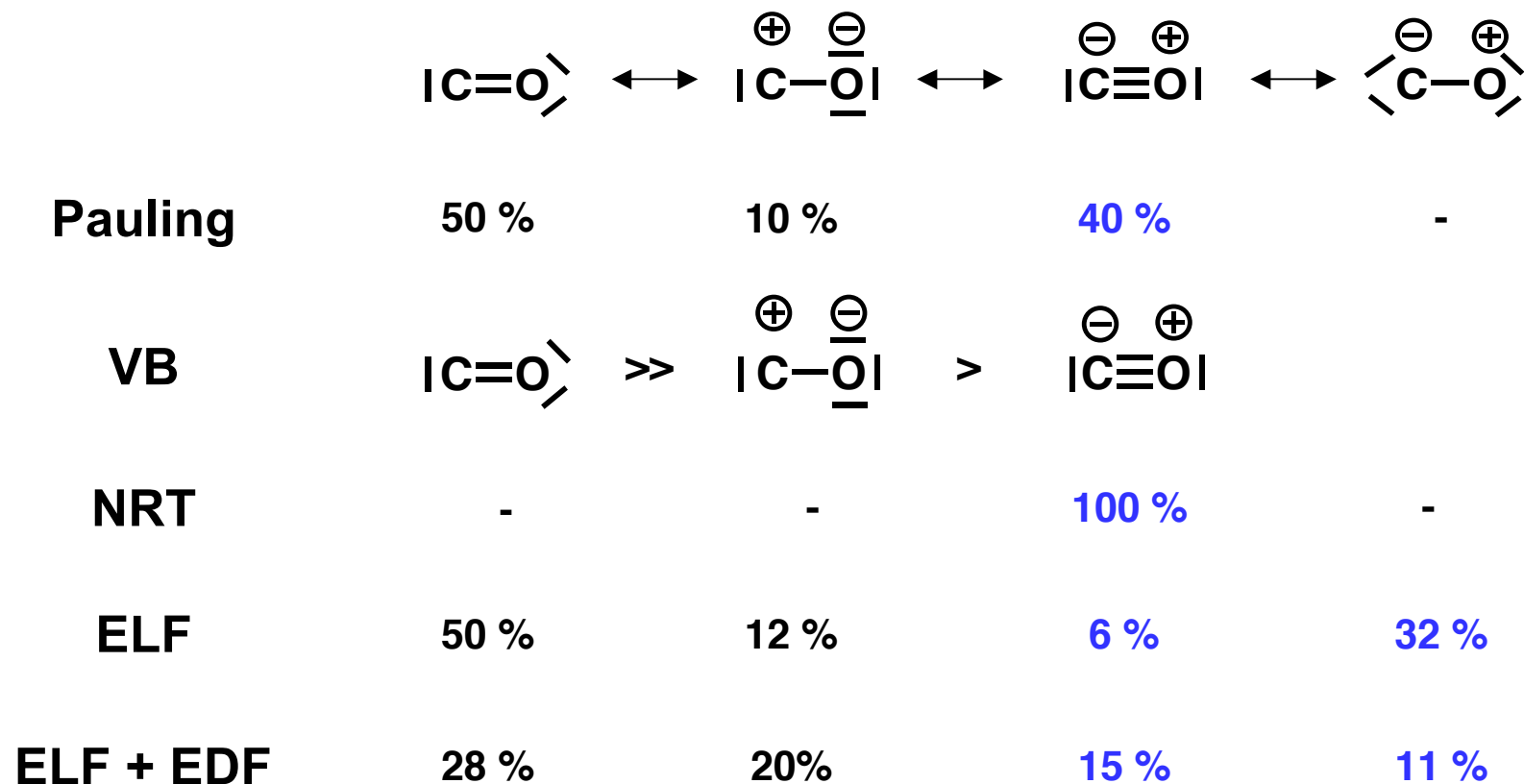


J. Phys. Chem. A **2003**, 107, 4647.

B. Silvi, A. Savin, *Nature* **1994**, 371, 683.

Electronic exchanges between ELF basins : electron delocalization

Most representative forms of carbon monoxide



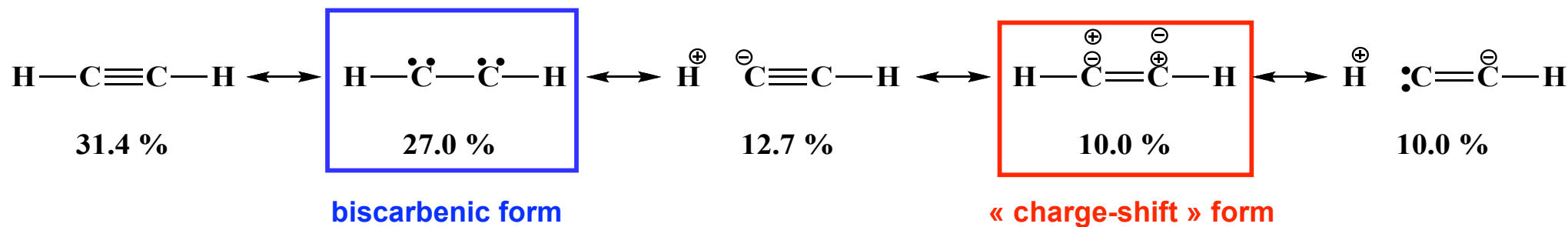
EDF : Electron number Distribution Functions

Collaboration B. Silvi and A. M. Pendas

Most representative forms of acetylene

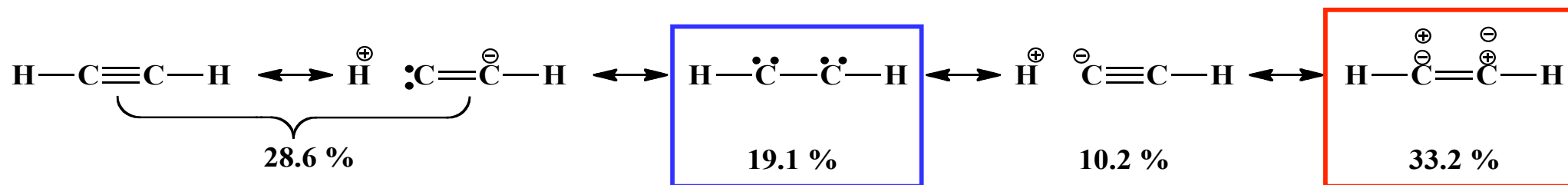
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VB description



M. Raimondi and M. Simonetta *Mol. Phys.* **1977**, *34*, 745.

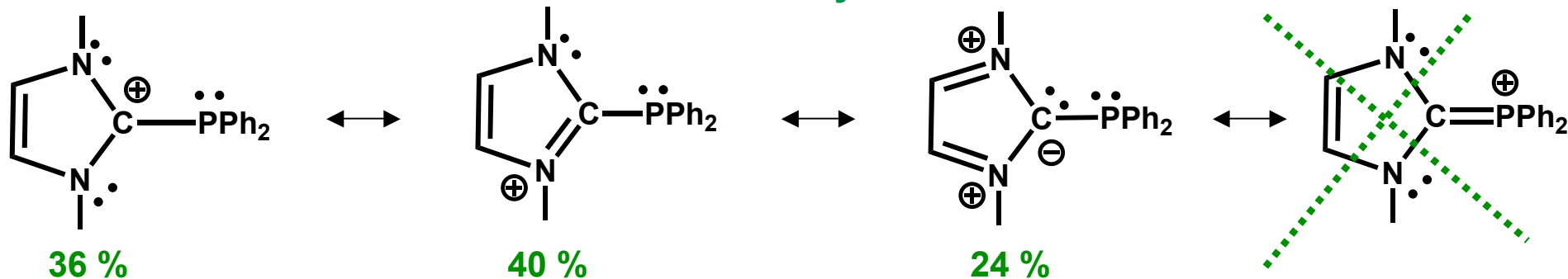
« ELF + EDF » description



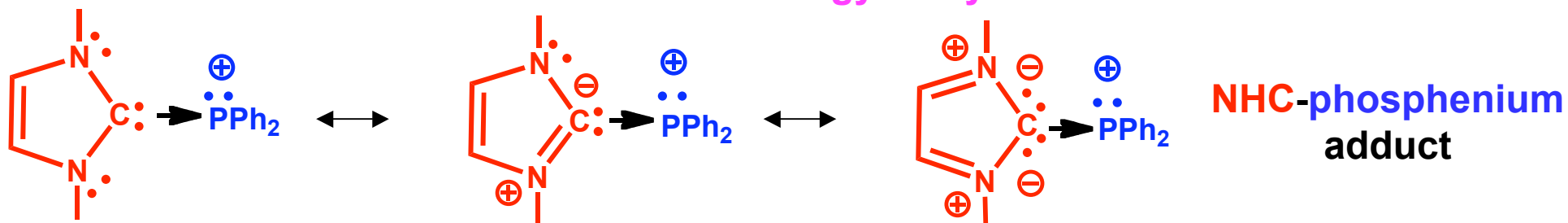
Collaboration B. Silvi and A. M. Pendas

Amidiniophosphines

ELF analysis



Dissociation energy analysis



Donor	Acceptor	$\Delta G_{\text{homol}} - \Delta G_{\text{heterol}}$
Ph ⁻	⁺ PPh ₂	-55.3
NHC	⁺ PPh ₂	8.4
H ₃ N	BH ₃	106.4

$$\Delta G_{\text{heterol}} < \Delta G_{\text{homol}}$$

ΔG in kcal/mol (PCM-(U)B3PW91/6-31G**) - acétonitrile

covalent C-P bond \Leftarrow Triphenylphosphine

Amidiniophosphine \Rightarrow Dative C-P bond

Conclusions

- ***Three-form three-state model for two-photon absorption***
 - ***Transition densities***
 - ⇒ Essential excited states and corresponding intramolecular charge transfer (ICT)
 - ⇒ Validation of TDDFT calculations of excited states (N. Benamor, S. Hoyau - Toulouse)
 - ⇒ Estimation of σ_{TPA} from the weights of the mesomeric forms related to the ICT
- ***Comparison and significance of the weights obtained from various methods***
- ***Design of a weighting method suitable for large size chromophores***

Aknowledgments

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Collaborations

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Jean-Louis Heully, Nadia Ben Amor,

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Bernard Silvi : LCT - Paris VI

Angel Martin Pendas : Oviedo



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