

Calculating Singlet Excited States: Comparison with Fast Time-Resolved Infrared Spectroscopy of Coumarins

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ABSTRACT

In contrast to the ground state, the calculation of the infrared (IR) spectroscopy of molecular singlet excited states represents a substantial challenge. Here we use the structural IR fingerprint of the singlet excited states of a range of coumarin dyes to assess the accuracy of density functional theory based methods for the calculation of excited state IR spectroscopy. It is shown that excited state Kohn-Sham density functional theory provides a high level of accuracy and represents an alternative approach to time-dependent density functional theory for simulating the IR spectroscopy of the singlet excited states.

Introduction

Computational chemistry has impact right across molecular science. While computational methods for determining the structure and properties of molecules in their electronic ground state are well established to the extent that such calculations are often considered as standard practice,¹⁻⁵ a different picture emerges if one considers calculations for molecules in electronically excited states, particularly singlet excited states. Accurate and computationally

expedient methods to calculate excited states would benefit a wide range of research applications, including modeling excited state dynamics and the photochemical activation of molecules and materials.

Various computational approaches have been utilized for calculating excited states, including complete active space self-consistent field coupled with multiconfigurational perturbation theory (CASPT),⁶ multi-reference configuration interaction (MRCI),⁷ coupled cluster methods,^{8, 9} and propagator approaches. However, these techniques quickly become prohibitively expensive as the size of the system increases restricting their use for larger systems. In addition such methods often require an expert user, inhibiting their use by the wider community.

In contrast, adiabatic linear-response time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT)^{10, 11} is relatively straightforward to use and provides a good balance between calculation speed and accuracy and is increasingly used for calculating a wide range of excited state properties for progressively larger molecules.¹²⁻¹⁹ Despite its growing popularity, TDDFT has many associated problems and has been shown to be inaccurate for long-range charge transfer,^{20, 21} Rydberg,^{22, 23} and core excitations,²⁴ when using common forms for the exchange-correlation functional. This has led to the development of range-separated functionals which can rectify many of these problems, albeit with an increase in computational cost.²⁴⁻²⁶ However, in some cases these functionals show larger errors than conventional functionals,²⁷ especially for calculating accurate vibrational frequencies,²⁸ and there is evidence to suggest that TDDFT predicts the potential energy surface less accurately compared to ground state DFT methods.^{29, 30}

An alternative approach to such problems is to apply ground state methods directly to study excited states. While this is straightforward for the lowest energy state of a given multiplicity, for example the lowest triplet excited state (T_1) of a molecule with a singlet ground state, in order to compute other excited states such as the S_1 state, some modifications to the methodology are required to prevent variational collapse to the electronic ground state during the self-consistent field (SCF) process. This has led to the development of excited state DFT techniques (eDFT).³¹⁻³⁷ In this study we use the maximum overlap method (MOM)³⁵ developed by Gill and co-workers in which a non-Aufbau occupancy is maintained during the SCF orbital optimization procedure, without adding significant computational cost compared to an analogous ground state calculation. A recent study that considered the vibrational frequencies of singlet excited states of small molecules demonstrated that more accurate frequencies were obtained using eDFT with the MOM procedure compared to TDDFT,³⁰ and showed that accurate prediction of the vibrational frequencies does not necessarily correlate with accurate prediction of the excitation energy. The comparison of experimental and predicted vibrational frequencies of the singlet excited states reveals how accurately the shape of the potential energy surface is described by the calculations in the vicinity of a geometry minimum. The study of excited state IR spectroscopy of larger systems is also frustrated by the lack of suitable experimental data.

Here, we present the predicted infrared spectra of the S_1 excited states of a range of coumarin dyes obtained by fast time-resolved infrared spectroscopy (TRIR)^{38, 39} and assess the accuracy of computed spectra from TDDFT and eDFT methodologies. These studies demonstrate excellent agreement between experimental and predicted frequencies arising from eDFT calculations at a computational cost sufficiently low to be of potentially wide utility.

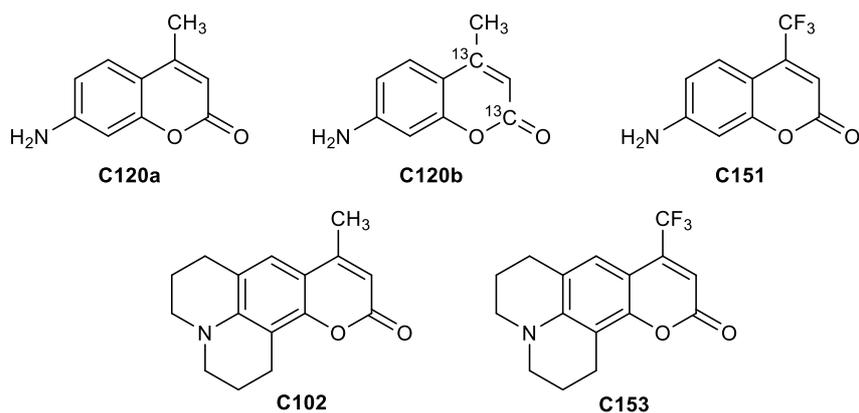


Figure 1. Molecular structures of the 7-aminocoumarins used in this study.

The 7-aminocoumarins that have been used in this study (Figure 1) were selected as they have a number of properties that make for a good theoretical benchmark for TRIR spectroscopy on molecules of this size. 7-aminocoumarins are commonly used as laser dyes due to their high quantum yields of emission and low lying $\pi\pi^*$ excited states of essentially HOMO to LUMO character.⁴⁰⁻⁴⁵ The first excited singlet states of the 7-aminocoumarins exhibit relatively strong solvatochromic behavior, which has been widely attributed to partial intramolecular charge transfer character (ICT) between the nitrogen atom and carbonyl oxygen atom following extensive studies using TDDFT,⁴¹⁻⁴⁵ together with emission and absorption spectroscopy.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ Despite this charge separation, unsubstituted 7-aminocoumarins are too small for the partial ICT character to be considered as a long-range charge transfer excited state in TDDFT, and B3LYP therefore performs adequately for calculating excitation energies.⁴¹⁻⁴⁵ This is important for comparing with TRIR data, as the B3LYP functional is also known to reproduce ground state experimental frequencies well using both scaled harmonic^{49, 50} and anharmonic^{2, 51} techniques, while other commonly used functionals, such as PBE0⁵² or CAM-B3LYP²⁵ and other range corrected functionals often predict frequencies of significantly lower quality.^{50, 53}

Coumarins containing an unsubstituted 7-NH₂ group also show higher fluorescent quantum yields in polar solvents than in non-polar solvents,^{54, 55} attributed to an increase in positive charge on the N-atom and simultaneous flattening of the 7-NH₂ group in polar solvents, leading to suppression of non-radiative decay from the excited state.⁵⁶

Lower fluorescence quantum yields in highly polar solvents have been attributed to the formation of a separate, low-lying, twisted intramolecular charge transfer (TICT) S₁ state in 7-aminocoumarins containing flexible alkyl-substituted 7-NH₂ groups.^{48, 54-57} This has been supported by TDDFT calculations,⁵⁸ and appears to require range-separated functionals for a correct description within TDDFT.⁵⁸ Furthermore, the conformational flexibility of these systems may also influence the IR spectra. Consequently, 7-aminocoumarins substituted with flexible alkyl chains have been avoided in this work so as to provide a more accurate comparison between TDDFT and eDFT vibrational frequencies. Currently, it remains an open question to the importance of range-separated functionals for the prediction of the IR spectroscopy of these states since the shape of the excited state potential energy surface is most relevant and not the energy difference with the ground state surface.

Experimental Details

Coumarin 102, 120a and 153 (Exciton), coumarin 151 (Sigma Aldrich) along with deuterated acetonitrile (Sigma Aldrich) were all used as received. ¹³C labelled coumarin 120b was synthesised using an adapted literature procedure (see Supplementary Material).⁵⁹ The concentrations of the samples were such that the absorbance at 266 nm was *ca.* 0.5. For all of the IR measurements, a transmission IR cell (Harrick Scientific Products, Inc.) with CaF₂ windows (25×2 mm) at a path length of 0.15 mm was used.

FTIR spectra were measured on a Nicolet Avatar 380 spectrometer at 2 cm^{-1} resolution. The ultrafast TRIR experiments were conducted on the ULTRA system at the STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratories, and the apparatus is discussed in detail elsewhere.⁶⁰ Briefly, a cryogenically cooled Ti:sapphire laser amplifier (Thales Laser ALPHA 10000) produces 800 nm laser pulses (0.8 mJ, 10 kHz with a pulsewidth of 50 fs). The laser output is split, with one portion used to generate the 266 nm pump beam by harmonic generation, and the second to produce the probe. For the mid-IR probe, the 800 nm laser output is sent through an optical parametric amplifier (Light Conversion TOPAS) to produce signal and idler pulses. Difference frequency generation is then used on the signal and idler to produce the mid-IR probe.

After passing through the sample, the IR probe is dispersed onto two linear 128 element MCT detector arrays to acquire spectra at 10 kHz. By measuring pump ON and pump OFF, difference spectra are generated.

Computational Details

Ground and excited state DFT calculations were performed using the Q-Chem software package,⁶¹ with the B3LYP functional,^{62, 63} 6-311G(d,p) basis set, and standard SG-1 numerical integration grid.⁶⁴ The calculated species were optimized to minimum energy geometries, followed by a normal mode harmonic frequency analysis using analytical second derivatives of the energy with respect to nuclear displacement. Harmonic frequencies were scaled using a scaling factor of 0.9682.^{2, 50, 65} In principle it would be possible to derive scaling factors for different excited state methods. However, there is currently a lack of experimental data encompassing a wide range of functional groups to make this reliable, and we assume here that scaling factors derived for the ground state can be applied with no

additional modifications following previous excited state frequency benchmarking studies.³⁰ Electronic absorption and emission energies were calculated by taking vertical $S_1 \leftarrow S_0$ and $S_0 \leftarrow S_1$ transitions using the ground state and S_1 excited state optimized geometries, respectively. Open-shell singlet eDFT calculations were performed using unrestricted DFT with the maximum overlap method invoked to prevent the variational collapse to the ground state.³⁵ The molecular orbitals of the ground state were used as the starting point for the eDFT calculations, with a β -electron moved from the HOMO to the LUMO to form the spin-mixed state (eDFTSM). Subsequently, energies, analytic gradients, and Hessian matrices were modified according to the Ziegler post-SCF spin-purification formula of equation (1) to give the spin-purified state (eDFT^{SP}) in order to compensate for the use of a single determinant wavefunction,⁶⁶

$$E = 2E_S - E_T \quad (1)$$

where E is the energy of the true singlet state, E_S is the energy of the single determinant spin-mixed state and E_T is the energy of the corresponding triplet state. These values were calculated by combining energies, gradients and Hessian matrices obtained from separate SCF calculations on the singlet and triplet states. This methodology can be successfully applied for states that are dominated by a single excitation from the ground state wave function, which is the case for the states considered here.

Results and Discussion

Although the intention of this work is to examine the effectiveness of eDFT for predicting the vibrational fingerprint of coumarin excited states in order to assess its potential to provide a

more general tool for predicting and assigning infrared spectra of excited states, the nature of the lowest lying singlet excited state, S_1 , will be discussed before detailed analysis of the infrared data. The highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMOs) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals (LUMOs) (Figure 2) are delocalized over the molecules. All four HOMOs have a significant contribution from the benzene rings and the substituent nitrogen atoms, while the LUMOs are more localized on the cyclic-ester rings and oxygen atoms. This is consistent with an ICT model for the S_1 excited state and high fluorescent quantum yields have been observed for all the coumarins in acetonitrile,⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ indicating an ICT excited state in this polar solvent.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ The trifluoromethyl analogues, C151 and C153, show no significant changes in their HOMOs when compared with their non-fluorinated counterparts, while the LUMO densities are drawn away from the ester rings and onto the CF_3 groups. For ring-substitution at the 7-amino position, there is little change in the LUMOs of C102 and C153, while the HOMOs are extended onto the additional alkyl rings.

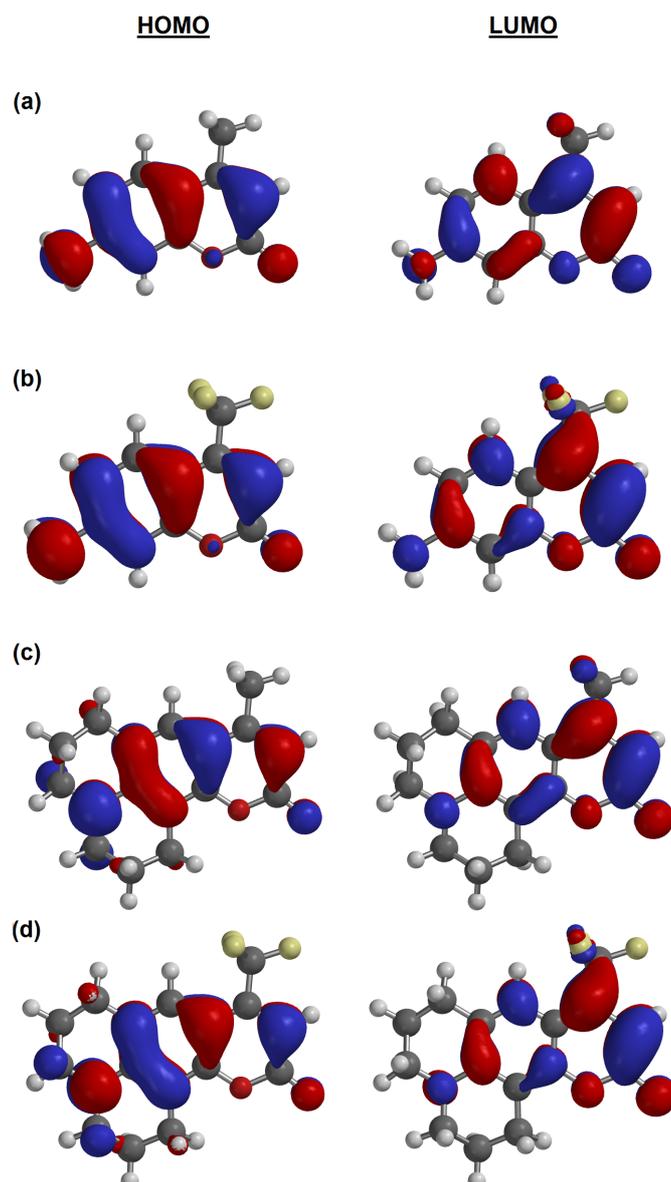


Figure 2. HOMO and LUMO molecular orbital plots for: (a) C120, (b) C151, (c) C102, and (d) C153.

Calculated vertical excitation and emission energies between the S_0 and S_1 states conform with the previously reported values for TDDFT in the literature.⁴³⁻⁴⁵ The calculated absorption and emission vertical transitions are on average 18 and 26 nm lower than experimental absorption and emission maxima recorded in cyclohexane, respectively (Table 1 in the Supplementary Material).^{46-48, 59} Uncorrected eDFTSM vertical excitation energies significantly underestimate the true values for low-lying singlet states.^{30, 35, 67} The spin-

purified eDFT^{SP} vertical transitions are on average 5 nm and 14 nm larger than the experimental maxima for absorption and emission, respectively. The predicted geometries of the coumarins are comparable across all three excited state methods, and can be found in the Supplementary Material.⁵⁹

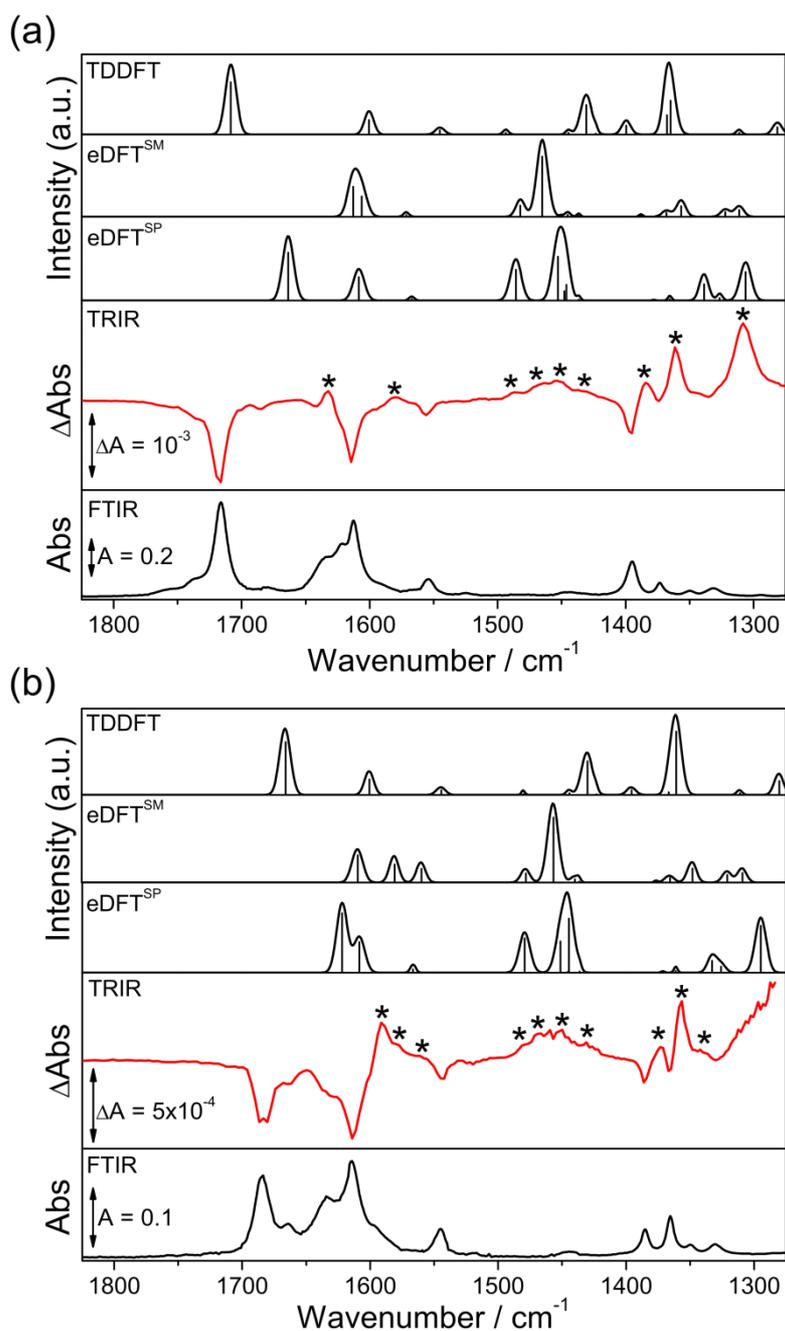


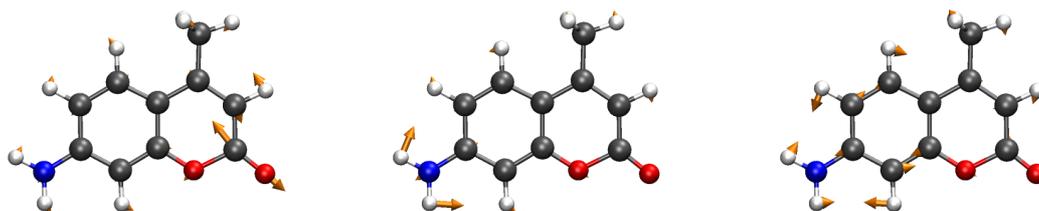
Figure 3. FTIR and TRIR spectra of (a) C120a and (b) 2,4-¹³C₂-labelled C120b obtained 100 ps after excitation at 266 nm in acetonitrile-*d*₃. The S₁ frequency calculations (TDDFT, eDFTSM and eDFT^{SP}) are shown for comparison. The peaks labelled * are assigned to the S₁ excited state.

Figure 3 shows the ground state FTIR and the TRIR spectrum obtained 100 ps following excitation (266 nm) of (a) C120a and (b) 2,4-¹³C₂-labelled C120b in acetonitrile-*d*₃. It is clear that excitation leads to bleaching of the ground state and the production of positive bands which are assigned to the singlet excited state. For the purpose of assessing the quality of the calculations as a tool to aid experimental TRIR spectroscopic assignments, comparisons are initially drawn between the TRIR spectra and the theoretical predictions for C120a and C120b in the S₁ state following excitation at 266 nm. For C120a the highest frequency vibrational band in the spectral region examined shifts from 1716 to 1632 cm⁻¹ (Figure 3), consistent with the assignment of the S₁ state as ¹ππ* with a degree of ICT character. The intensity of this peak is partially masked in the TRIR spectrum by an overlapping ground state bleach. Another small peak is also observed at 1580 cm⁻¹. An accurate description of the highest frequency band is particularly important since it contains a high degree of carbonyl stretching motion, and is therefore a useful band for probing the nature of organic excited states. Both the eDFTSM and eDFT^{SP} calculations reproduce these two high frequency vibrational modes well, with a similar overestimation of the carbonyl band for eDFT^{SP} (31 cm⁻¹) as observed for the ground state (44 cm⁻¹). In contrast, TDDFT overestimates the carbonyl band by 76 cm⁻¹, while the lower of the two modes is reproduced well. Calculations using an explicit solvent model consisting of a single acetonitrile-*d*₃ molecule positioned on the carbonyl group (see Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3 in the Supplementary Material)⁵⁹ further reduced overestimation of the carbonyl mode frequency for all three calculations, bringing the eDFT^{SP} result within 10 cm⁻¹ of the experimental value.

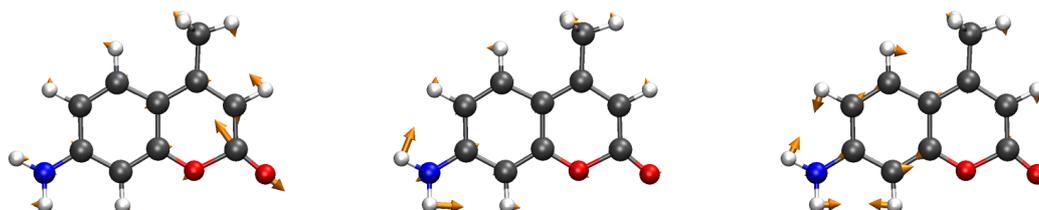
The TRIR spectra also show a cluster of peaks between 1500 and 1420 cm^{-1} related to the S_1 state in addition to intense bands at 1384, 1361 and 1308 cm^{-1} . Again, the two eDFT calculations provide a good match with the experiment, while TDDFT predicts the peaks at *ca.* 1450 cm^{-1} to be much more evenly spread out over the spectral region, rather than overlapping as observed in the experiment. The positions of the low frequency peaks appear to be better reproduced by eDFT, although the predicted intensity of the band at 1361 cm^{-1} from the TDDFT calculations correlates more with the experimental observation. Overall, both eDFT methods produce a more accurate S_1 spectrum than TDDFT for C120a. Spin-purification also offers a slight improvement over the eDFTSM spectrum. However, all three methods struggle to predict the correct intensities for the middle and lower frequency bands.

Normal mode analysis of C120a (Figure 4) shows the three highest frequency vibrational modes to be relatively localized, with the highest frequency mode containing largely carbonyl stretching character. The two modes at lower energies contain a mixture of carbon-nitrogen, and carbon-carbon stretching motion as well as a noticeable degree of NH_2 bending character. TDDFT and eDFT^{SP} predict similar atomic displacements, and while eDFTSM predicts significant delocalization of the carbonyl mode onto the aryl ring system and NH_2 group. This discrepancy is potentially an artefact of the spin-mixed state.

TDDFT



eDFT^{SP}



eDFTSM

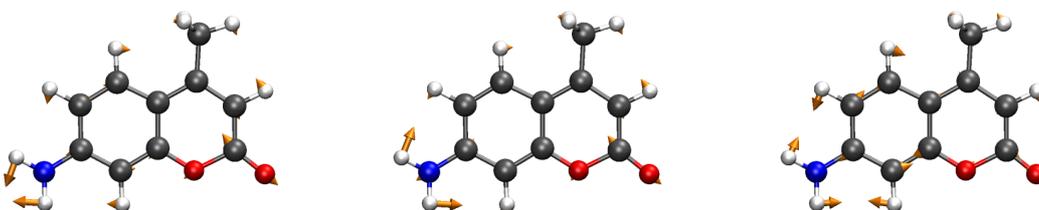


Figure 4. Atomic displacements for the three highest frequency normal modes of the ${}^1\pi\pi^*$ state of C120a in the spectral region examined, shown in descending frequency order from left to right: at 1708, 1600, and 1545 cm^{-1} for TDDFT; 1664, 1608, and 1567 cm^{-1} for eDFT^{SP}; and at 1613, 1606, and 1571 cm^{-1} for eDFTSM.

In the case of C120b with ${}^{13}\text{C}$ at positions 2 and 4 (Figure 1), the ground state carbonyl peak downshifts from 1716 to 1684 cm^{-1} , causing only minor changes to the rest of the spectrum compared to the non-labelled equivalent. The high frequency band in the S_1 spectrum is also better resolved on downshifting from 1632 to 1591 cm^{-1} . This confirms the eDFT^{SP} and TDDFT normal mode assignments for the highest frequency band, as increasing the mass of the carbonyl group is expected to have a large effect on a mode containing a high degree of

carbonyl stretching character. There are also two shoulders on the carbonyl peak of the excited state at 1579 cm^{-1} and 1563 cm^{-1} . Both eDFT methods represent these three peaks reasonably well, whereas the gap between the three modes is too large with TDDFT. In the C120b TRIR spectrum the observation of the excited state peak at *ca.* 1308 cm^{-1} was not clear since it is near the edge of the acquisition window in this experiment. In general though, eDFT provides a good match for the middle and lower parts of the IR spectrum, as expected from the ^{12}C calculations.

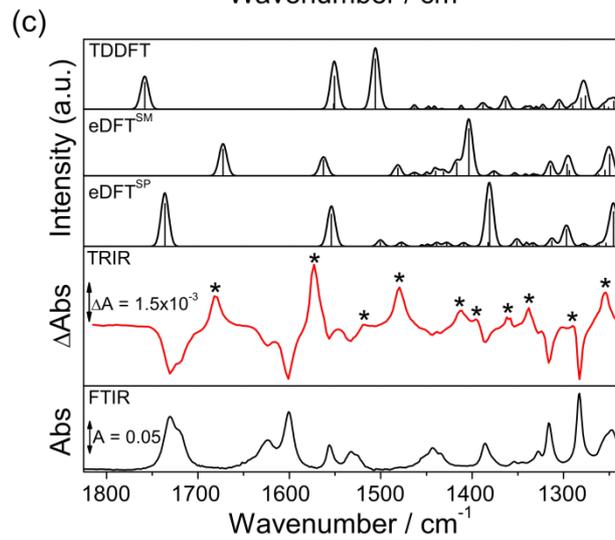
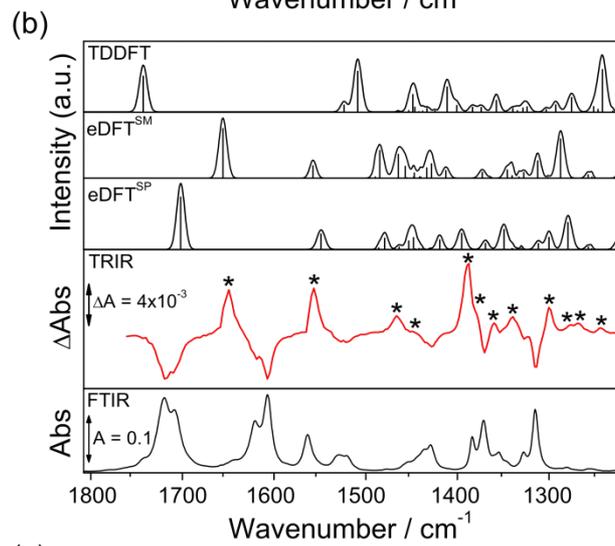
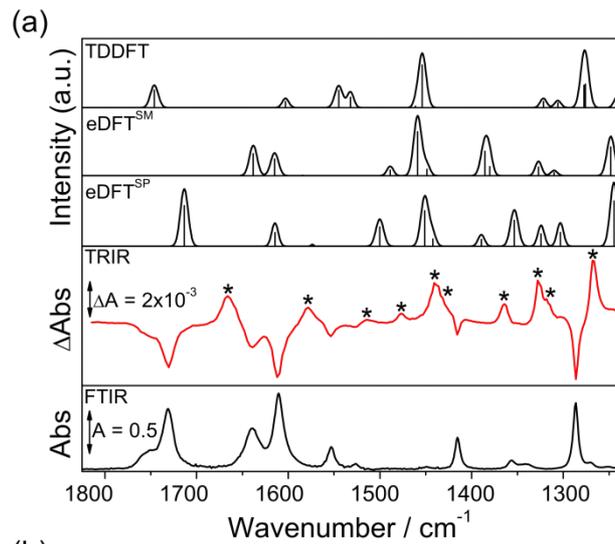


Figure 5. FTIR and TRIR spectra of (a) C151, (b) C102 and (c) C153 in acetonitrile- d_3 100 ps after excitation, compared to S_1 frequency calculations: TDDFT, eDFTSM and eDFT^{SP}. Peaks labelled with a * are assigned to the S_1 excited state.

Having examined both the TRIR spectra of the singlet excited state of C120b and compared to the calculated singlet IR spectra we have extended the analysis to other coumarins namely C151, C102 and C153 (Figure 5). For C151, a similar change was observed for the carbonyl mode following excitation at 266 nm, with the carbonyl band downshifting from 1731 to 1666 cm^{-1} and another S_1 excited state band observed at 1578 cm^{-1} . By comparison with C120a, the carbonyl mode has a higher frequency in both the S_0 and S_1 states and the downshift following excitation is also reduced. Both of these observations follow from a reduction in the electron density at the carbonyl group on fluorination of the methyl substituent, and the changes in vibrational modes are also observed using DFT. The eDFTSM calculation significantly underestimates the gap between the carbonyl and the next highest frequency mode, with eDFT^{SP} correctly predicting the frequency splitting while slightly overestimating the absolute values. Both eDFT predictions provide a good description of experiment compared with TDDFT, which overestimates the carbonyl band by the largest amount. Below 1550 cm^{-1} , both eDFT predictions also match the S_1 peaks better than TDDFT and both predict evenly spread out frequencies, which represent the experimental peaks well. In this part of the spectrum, TDDFT predicts a large region with no vibrational peaks between 1450 and 1325 cm^{-1} , which is not observed in the experimental S_1 spectrum.

The IR spectra of the two coumarins with ring-substituted 7-amino groups, C102 and C153, are shown in Figure 5. A similar increase in the frequencies of the carbonyl bands following fluorination (as in the case of C120 and C151) was observed, as well as a decrease in the downshift upon excitation (see Table 1). C102 and C153 both show highly congested TRIR spectra below 1500 cm^{-1} due to the additional degrees of freedom present following

substitution at the 7-amino position. This makes comparison of the excited state predictions less straightforward in this region, and the analysis is therefore focused on the carbonyl and next highest frequency S_1 band, observed at 1643 and 1553 cm^{-1} for C102, and at 1680 and 1573 cm^{-1} for C153, respectively. For these two bands, eDFTSM provides a good match while eDFT^{SP} still marginally overestimates the frequency of the carbonyl band. Similar to the other molecules, TDDFT overestimates the frequency for the carbonyl mode, especially for C102, where the overestimation is 93 cm^{-1} compared to only 52 cm^{-1} using eDFT^{SP}. The TDDFT spectrum of C102 also shows an underestimation of the peak at 1553 cm^{-1} in the TRIR by *ca.* 34 cm^{-1} and provides a significantly worse visual match when compared to the eDFT methods.

Table 1. Calculated and experimental frequencies (cm^{-1}) for the carbonyl modes of the 7-aminocoumarin states studied.

Coumarin	S_0 DFT	S_0 Exp. ^b	S_1 TDDFT	S_1 eDFT SM	S_1 eDFT ^{SP}	S_1 Exp. ^b
C120a	1760	1716	1708	1613	1664	1632
C120a ^a	1728	1716	1700	1612	1642	1632
C120b	1717	1684	1666	1610	1622	1591
C151	1766	1731	1746	1638	1713	1666
C102	1754	1713	1736	1650	1695	1643
C153	1758	1730	1758	1673	1736	1680

^aCalculations include explicit acetonitrile- d_3 solvent.

^bExperimental values obtained in acetonitrile- d_3 .

Conclusions

TRIR spectra for the S_1 state of a range of coumarin dyes have been reported and compared with calculated spectra from TDDFT and eDFT. For the molecules studied, the results demonstrate that eDFT gives accurate excited state IR spectra, providing an alternative approach to TDDFT. This is particularly the case for states that can be described by a single

excitation from the ground state wave function. The results also show that using hybrid exchange-correlation functionals that are known to be accurate for ground state frequency calculations with standard scaling factors gives a good level of accuracy. For the functional used, the eDFT S_1 spectra predicted for C120a and C151, show a significant improvement over the TDDFT predictions for both molecules. Further comparisons of the eDFT calculations show that the spin-purified and spin-mixed spectra give similar levels of agreement with experiment for the majority of modes tested, but with a slight improvement in both frequencies and visual match following spin-purification.

For C102 and C153, the carbonyl mode is a particularly important spectral feature and highlights the differences between the three methods. eDFT^{SP} provides accuracy comparable to that of the ground state, eDFTSM predicts the carbonyl frequencies accurately but can suffer from artificial delocalization of the normal mode vector, whereas TDDFT tends to overestimate the carbonyl mode by up to 98 cm^{-1} . The more accurate prediction of experimental frequencies and apparent better description of the carbonyl mode provided by eDFT, particularly following spin-purification, makes it especially useful for analysing and predicting the excited state spectra of the four coumarins studied. These results, combined with the increased computational speed of eDFT calculations compared to TDDFT calculations, indicate that eDFT has the potential to be a powerful tool for calculating singlet excited states, particularly for the prediction of excited state vibrational frequencies of large molecules/complex systems.⁶⁸

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