

TD-DFT Studies of Highly Luminescent and Long Lived Cu(I) Complexes

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INTRODUCTION

- Luminescent copper(I) complexes are highly sought after as potential alternatives for more commonly used complexes due to the higher abundance and lower cost of copper.
- Applications include OLEDs¹ or chemical sensing, photosensitizers, and photocatalysis.⁵
- Copper(I) complexes typically exhibit photoluminescence via thermally-activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) when an energy gap between the S₁ and T₁ states (ΔE_{ST}) is small enough and/or phosphorescence induced by large spin-orbit coupling (SOC).

COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

- Software: Gaussian 16
- CAM-B3LYP with basis set def2-TZVP and def2-SVPP was used for geometry optimizations and vibrational frequencies
- SMD solvation model (toluene and acetonitrile)
- TD-DFT (CAM-B3LYP) was used for UV-Vis spectra calculations

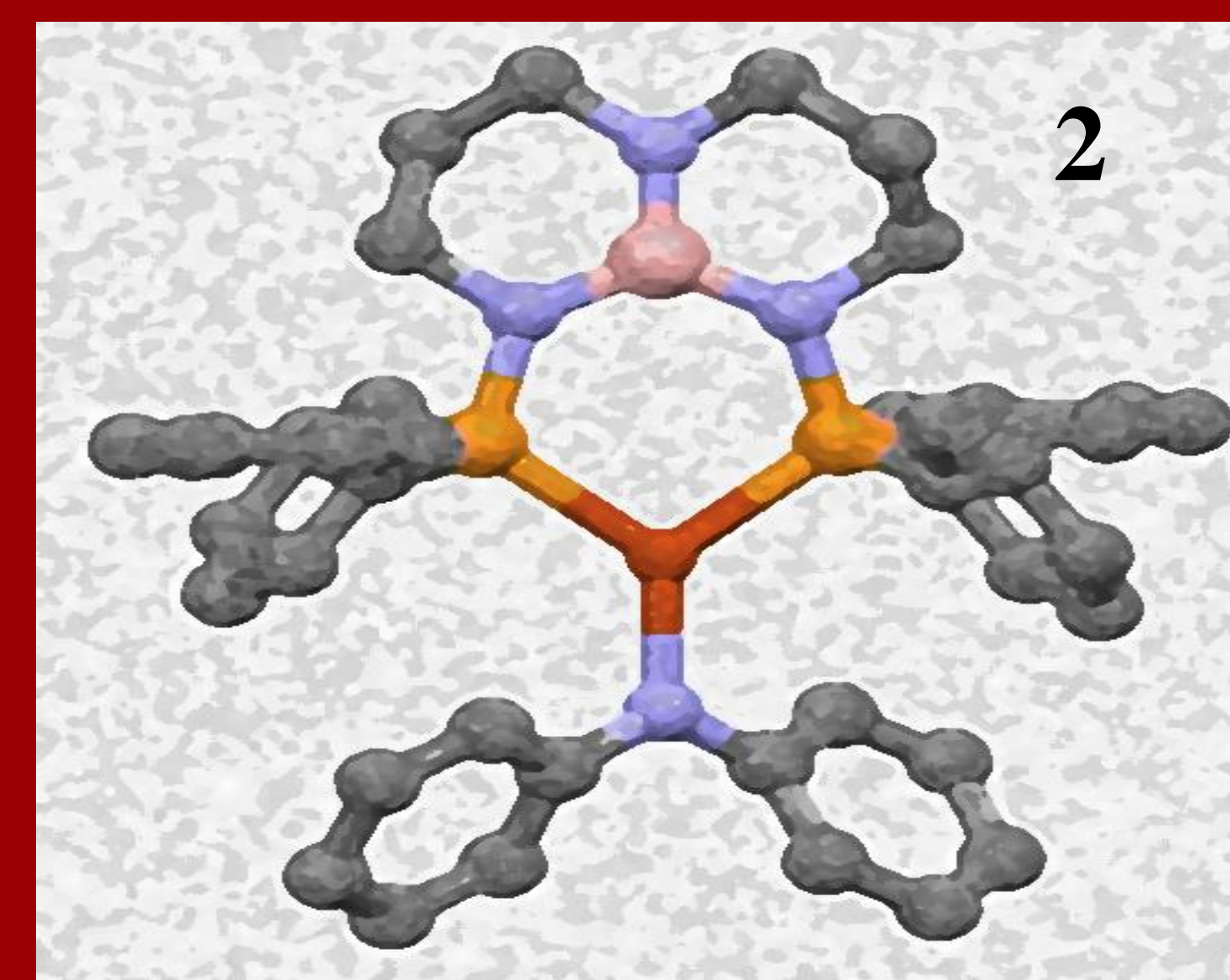
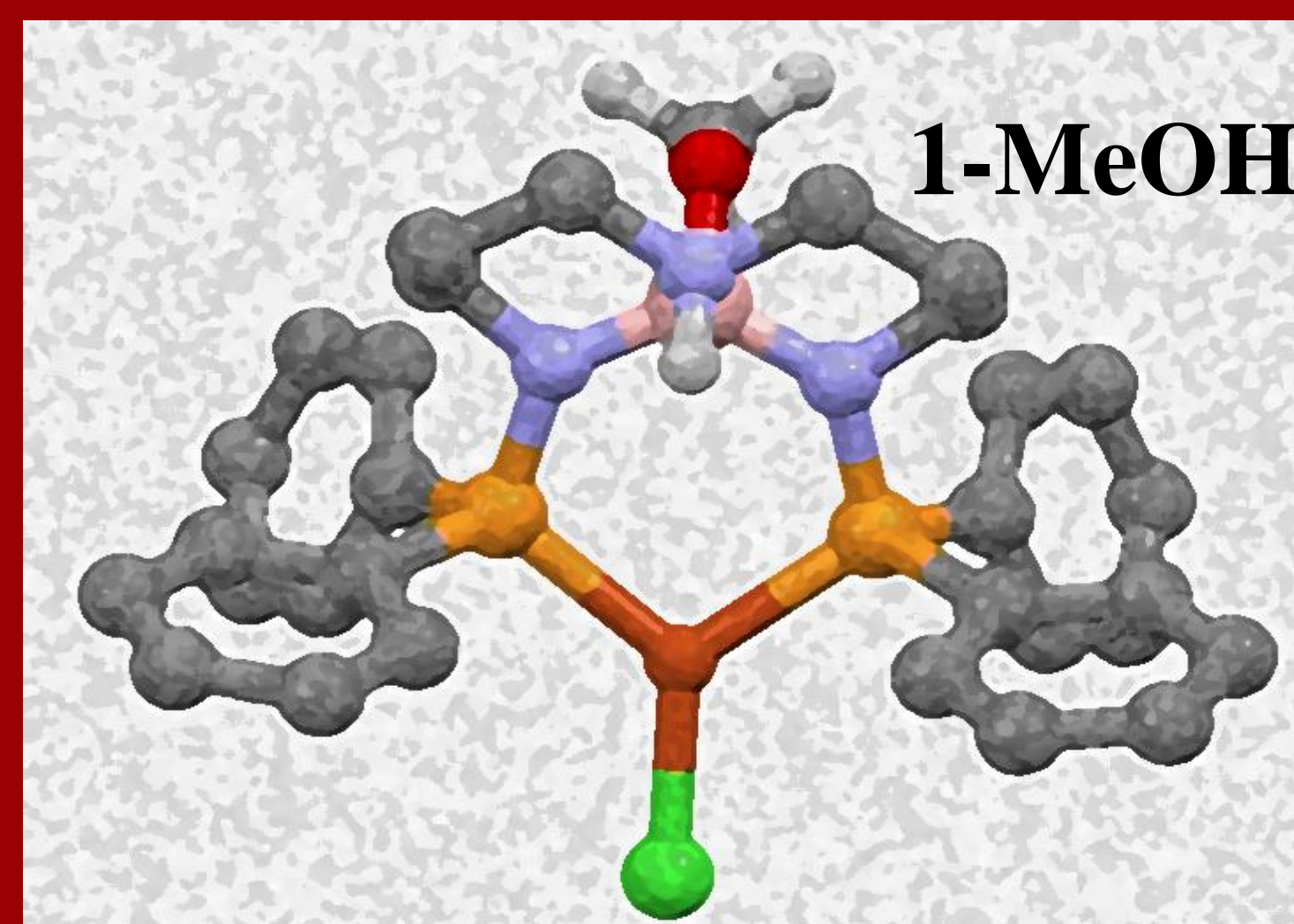
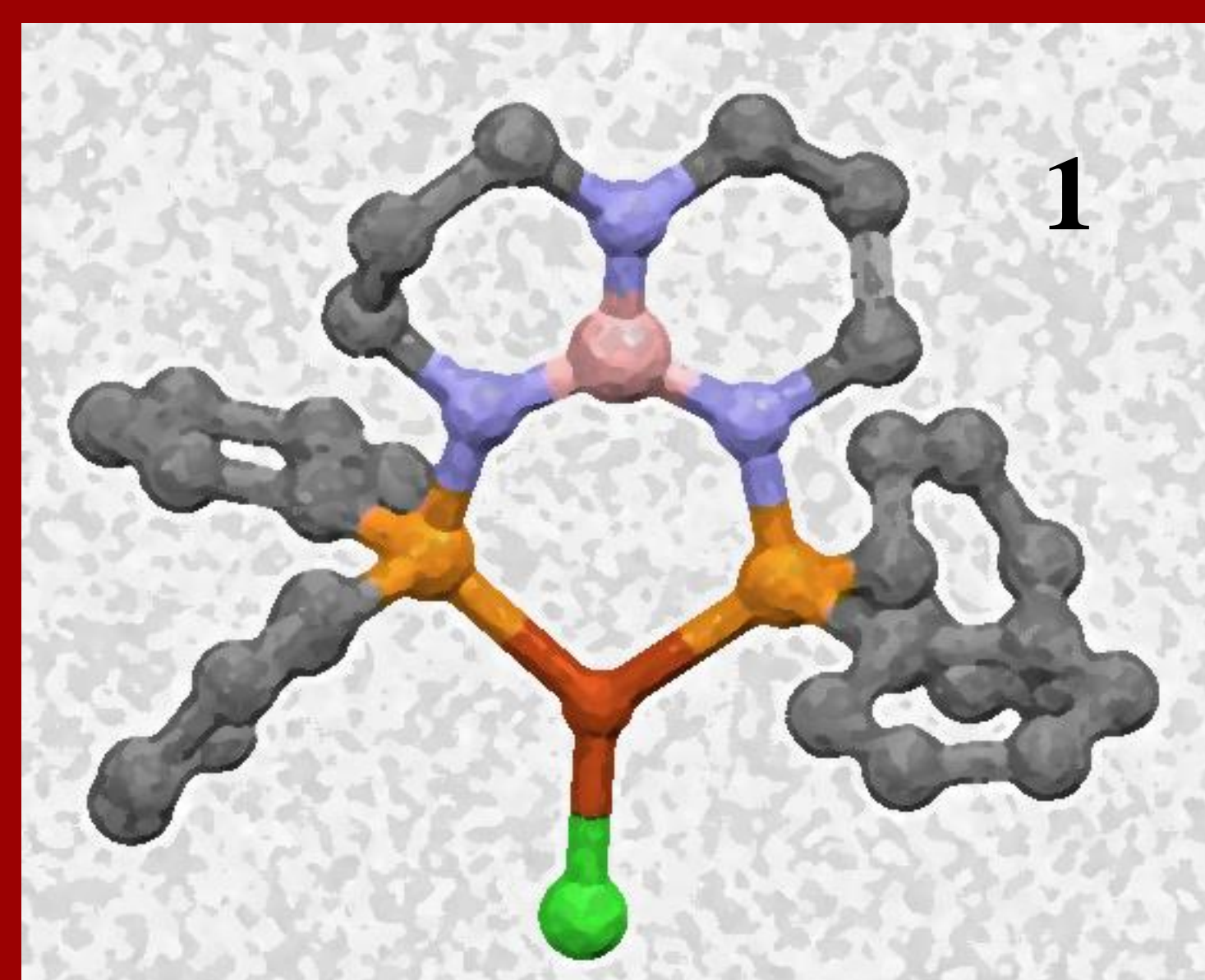
RESULTS

- Geometries of all 3-complexes were optimized with singlet and triplet spin in gas phase and in toluene and dichloromethane solvent.
- UV-vis absorption spectra's were obtained for all 3-complexes and were compared to experiment results.
- Emission energies for Phosphorescence were also calculated and compared with experimental results.

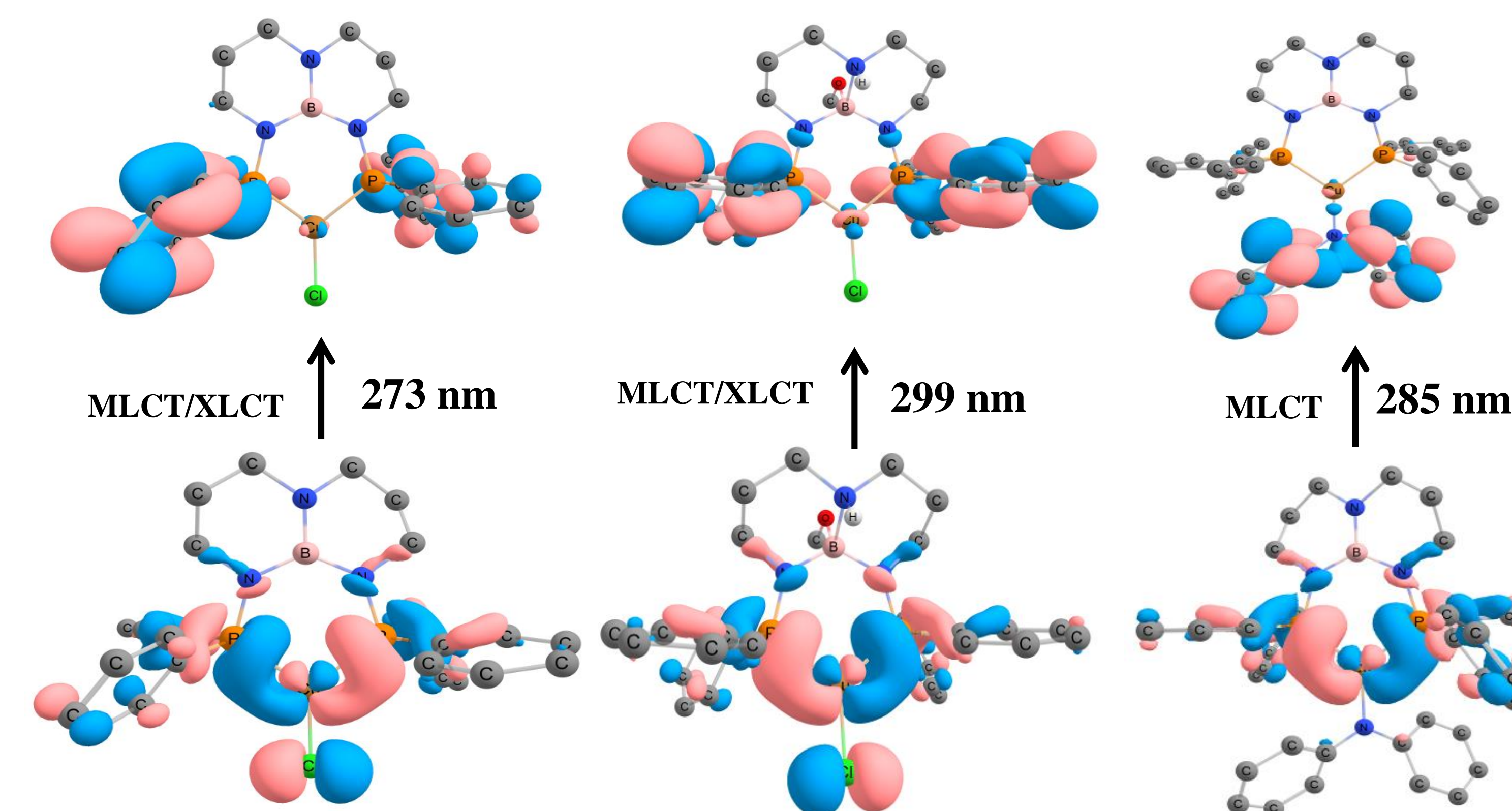
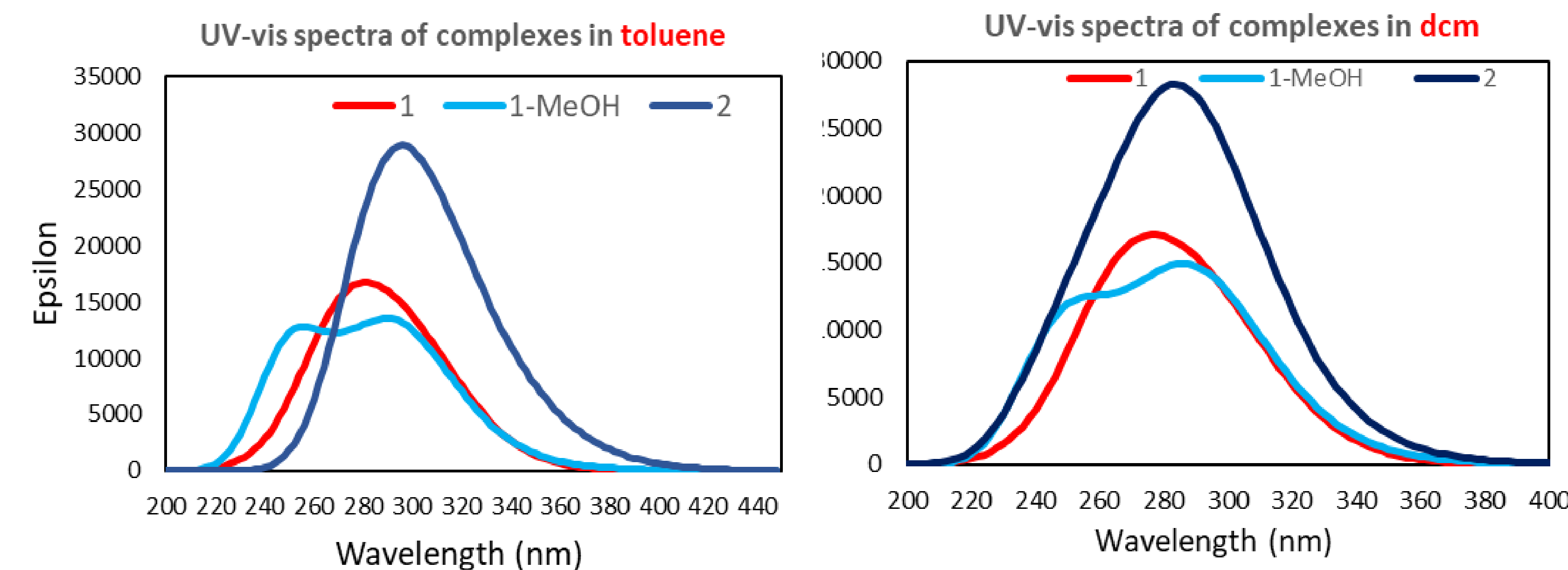
Table. Experimental and theoretical absorption data for 1, 2, and 1-MeOH.

| Complex | λ_{abs} nm ($\epsilon/10^3\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) in toluene | λ_{max} (nm) TD-DFT (toluene) |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 301 (10), 333 (sh, 9.4) | 273(0.29), HOMO→LUMO+3 302(0.23), HOMO→LUMO+1 |
| 1-MeOH | (not soluble) | 299(0.19)HOMO→LUMO 285(0.13) HOMO→LUMO+2 |
| 2 | 287 (17) | 285(0.4)HOMO→LUMO+9 305(0.28)HOMO→LUMO+8 |

DFT OPTIMIZED COMPLEXES



UV-VIS ABSORPTION SPECTRA



EMISSION SPECTRA

| | E (eV) | 1 | 1-MeOH | 2 |
|---------|------------------|------|--------|------|
| GAS | E _{exc} | 3.60 | 3.63 | 3.43 |
| | E _p | 2.18 | 2.07 | 2.20 |
| DCM | E _{exc} | 3.85 | 3.84 | 3.63 |
| | E _p | 2.17 | 2.30 | 2.02 |
| TOLUENE | E _{exc} | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.65 |
| | E _p | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.04 |

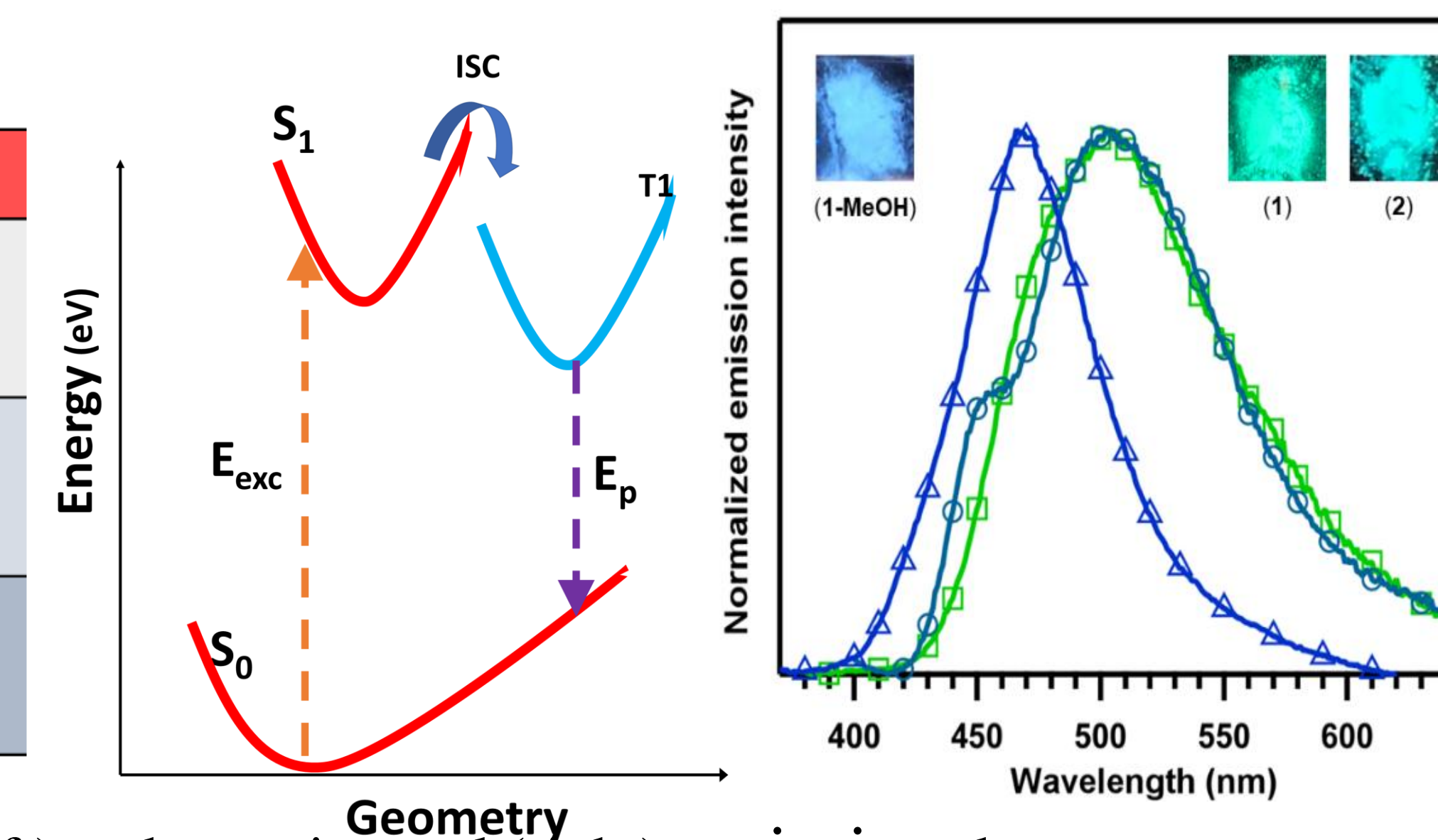


Figure. Comparison of theoretical (left) and experimental (right) emission data.

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