

Supporting Information for

Negative isotope effect for charge transport in acenes and derivatives – A theoretical conclusion

Yuqian Jiang,^a Qian Peng,^b Hua Geng,^b He Ma,^a and Zhigang Shuai,^{*,a}

^a MOE Key Laboratory of Organic OptoElectronics and Molecular Engineering, Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China

^b Key laboratory of Organic Solids, Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences (BNLMS), Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, People's Republic of China

1. Discussion on the reorganization energy difference between hole and electron transfer contributed by Mode 1.

The normal modes coordinates of two electronic states $\mathbf{Q}_i$ and $\mathbf{Q}_f$ can be related by a Duschinsky rotation matrix $\mathbf{S}_{i \leftarrow f}$ and a coordinate displacement vector $\mathbf{D}_{i \leftarrow f}$:

$$\mathbf{Q}_i = \mathbf{S}_{i \leftarrow f} \mathbf{Q}_f + \mathbf{D}_{i \leftarrow f} \quad (\text{S1})$$

where

$$\mathbf{S}_{i \leftarrow f} = \mathbf{L}_i^T \mathbf{L}_f \quad (\text{S2})$$

and

$$\mathbf{D}_{i \leftarrow f} = \mathbf{L}_i^T \mathbf{M}^{1/2} (\mathbf{R}_{f0} - \mathbf{R}_{i0}) \quad (\text{S3})$$

Here the Duschinsky rotation matrix $\mathbf{S}_{i \leftarrow f}$ is a unitary matrix, whose elements represent the mixing of normal modes in the initial and final electronic states. $\mathbf{D}_{i \leftarrow f}$ is a displacement vector connecting the minima of the parabolas of the two electronic states. $\mathbf{L}_i$ is the eigenvectors of Hessian matrix of the initial electronic state. Therefore, with the eigenvectors of Hessian matrix $\mathbf{L}$ and equilibrium geometry coordinates $\mathbf{R}_{i(f)}$ achieved from Quantum chemistry computation, the displacement along k -th normal mode between the equilibrium positions of

charged state and neutral state ΔQ_k can be obtained.

For most cases in rigid molecules, there is nearly no Duschinsky mixing so that the two electronic states can be characterized by the same force constants,^{1, 2} thus eqn (S3) can be simplified as

$$\mathbf{Q}_i - \mathbf{Q}_f = \mathbf{L}_i^T \mathbf{M}^{1/2} (\mathbf{R}_{f0} - \mathbf{R}_{i0}) \quad (\text{S4})$$

Therefore, the normal mode displacement can be related to electronic state structure displacement by Hessian matrix.

The reorganization energy can also be written as

$$\lambda = \sum_i \lambda_i = \sum_j \frac{V_i^2}{2\omega_i^2} \quad (\text{S5})$$

where V_i is the vibronic coupling constant for mode i :

$$V_i = \left\langle \Psi^\pm(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_0) \left| \left(\frac{\partial H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R})}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{\mathbf{R}_0} \right| \Psi^\pm(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_0) \right\rangle \quad (\text{S6})$$

Here, $\Psi^\pm(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_0)$ is the wavefunction of the cation (anion) state at the optimal geometry ($\mathbf{R}_0$) of the neutral state. By making use of Koopman's theorem approximation, namely by replacing the total energy of the charged molecule with the energy of the relevant frontier molecular orbital, the hole (electron) vibronic coupling constant can be expressed as

$$V_i = \frac{\partial E_{HOMO(LUMO)}}{\partial Q_i} \quad (\text{S7})$$

According to eqn (S4), the contribution to reorganization energy by **Mode 1** is related to the equilibrium geometry difference between neutral and cation/anion states (Fig. S1). It is easy to find that, for that low frequency mode, all the carbon atoms on one side of the σ_{yz} mirror move in the same direction along the x axis, which identifies with the displacement from neutral state to anion state. Since the k -th eigenvector of Hessian matrix $\mathbf{L}_{k,i(f)}$ determines the k -th normal mode coordinates $\mathbf{Q}_{k,i(f)}$, the same/opposite direction between the normal mode displacements $\mathbf{Q}_{k,i(f)}$ and the electronic structure change between two states $\mathbf{R}_{f0}$ - $\mathbf{R}_{i0}$ can lead to the large displacement ΔQ_k along k th normal mode coordinate between charged state and neutral state, and then result in large Huang-Rhys factor and reorganization energy. Thus, **Mode 1** makes a considerable contribution to reorganization energy in electron

transport, and shows nearly no contribution in hole transport.

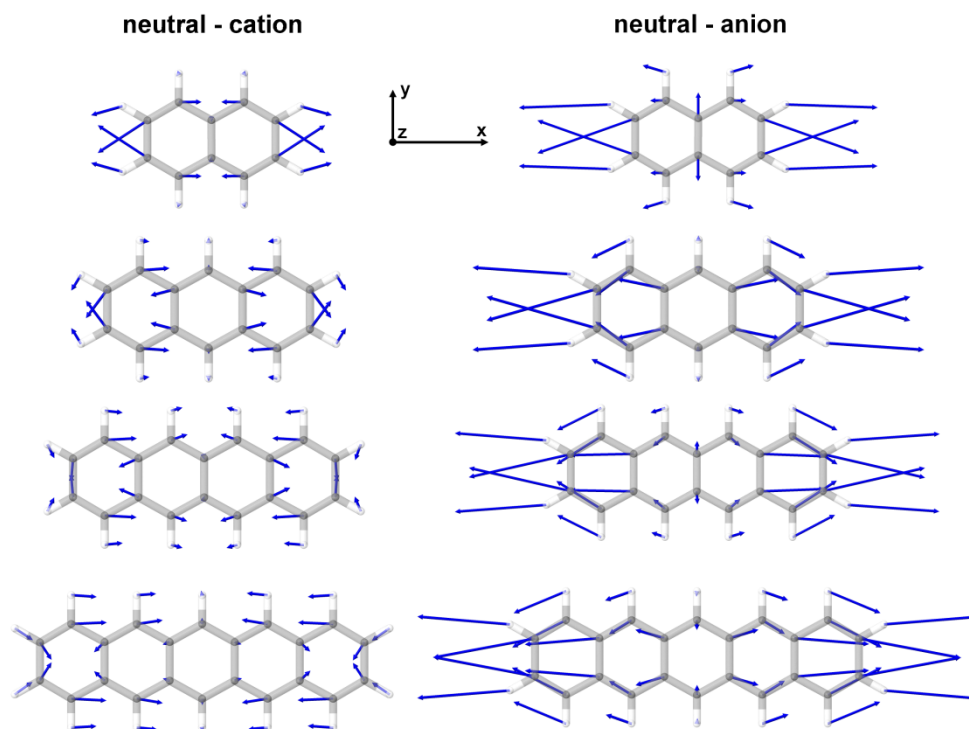


Fig. S1 The displacements from neutral equilibrium geometry to cation (anion) equilibrium geometry for acenes.

Moreover, the hole (electron) reorganization energy contributed by **Mode 1** is directly determined by the electronic distributions of HOMO (LUMO) according to eqn (S5) and (S7).

For one mode, $\lambda_i^e/\lambda_i^h = \left(\frac{\delta E_{\text{LUMO}}}{\delta Q_i} / \frac{\delta E_{\text{HOMO}}}{\delta Q_i} \right)^2$. The numerical calculation results for **Mode 1** listed in Table S1 indicate that **Mode 1** indeed causes much larger change on the electronic structure of LUMO than HOMO. The HOMO and LUMO patterns presented in Fig. S2 can serve a good illustration on that numerical result. For all acenes, the number of nodal planes of HOMO is less than that of LUMO. Therefore, when one acene is distorted along **Mode 1** toward the direction as shown in Fig. 2, the anti-bonding interaction in LUMO become stronger than that in HOMO, and the bonding interaction changes little in both HOMO and LUMO since the bond length is nearly unchanged in **Mode 1**. Thus, LUMO energy changes more than HOMO energy along **Mode 1**, then leading to stronger electron-phonon coupling than hole-phonon coupling.

Table S1 The numerical results of $\left(\frac{\delta E_{LUMO}}{\delta Q_i} / \frac{\delta E_{HOMO}}{\delta Q_i}\right)^2$ for **Mode 1** for acenes.

compounds	naphthalene	anthracene	tetracene	pentacene
$\left(\frac{\delta E_{LUMO}}{\delta Q_i} / \frac{\delta E_{HOMO}}{\delta Q_i}\right)^2$	17.11	200.17	41.74	9.04

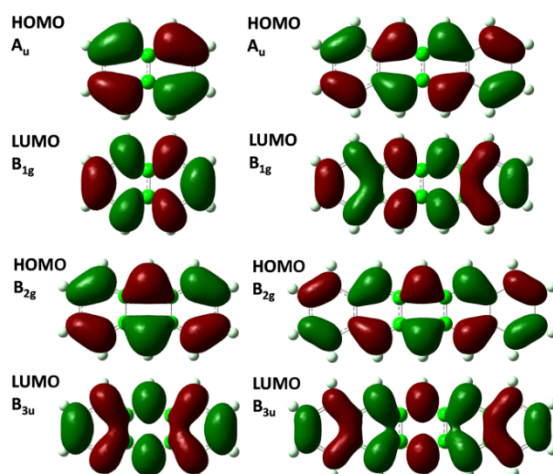


Fig. S2 Orbital patterns of HOMOs and LUMOs of acenes.

2. The normal mode analysis for naphthalene, anthracene, tetracene, pentacene and their corresponding derivatives.

Table S2 The frequencies (ω), Huang-Rhys factors (S), reorganization energies (λ), and vibration types of all vibrational modes with $\lambda > 1$ meV for neutral acenes in both hole and electron transport processes.

Compd.	Hole				Electron			
	ω (cm ⁻¹)	S	λ (meV)	vib. ^a	ω (cm ⁻¹)	S	λ (meV)	vib. ^a
naphthalene	1630.48	0.2676	54.10	i, <u>ii</u>	1417.37	0.3162	55.57	<u>ii</u>
	1417.37	0.1762	30.96	<u>ii</u>	1630.48	0.1911	38.63	i, <u>ii</u>
	1509.40	0.0239	4.47	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	520.61	0.4431	28.60	<u>iii</u>
	1194.16	0.0281	4.16	<u>i</u>	1194.16	0.0440	6.51	<u>i</u>
	520.61	0.0474	3.06	<u>iii</u>	776.52	0.0466	4.49	<u>iii</u>
anthracene	1609.66	0.1984	39.59	i, <u>ii</u>	1444.70	0.1896	33.96	<u>ii</u>
	1444.70	0.0950	17.01	<u>ii</u>	398.90	0.5526	27.33	<u>iii</u>
	1303.56	0.0514	8.30	i, <u>ii</u>	1609.66	0.0975	19.46	i, <u>ii</u>
	1199.56	0.0220	3.27	<u>i</u>	1303.56	0.0655	10.59	i, <u>ii</u>
	1535.11	0.0103	1.96	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1199.56	0.0376	5.59	<u>i</u>
					642.20	0.0298	2.37	<u>iii</u>
tetracene	1593.89	0.1257	24.84	i, <u>ii</u>	318.52	0.5636	22.26	<u>iii</u>
	1428.24	0.0656	11.61	i, <u>ii</u>	1428.24	0.0929	16.45	i, <u>ii</u>
	1239.18	0.0481	7.39	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1442.28	0.0715	12.78	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>
	1442.28	0.0333	5.95	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1593.89	0.0490	9.68	i, <u>ii</u>
	1574.12	0.0282	5.51	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1239.18	0.0604	9.28	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>
	1195.38	0.0108	1.60	<u>i</u>	634.61	0.0485	3.81	<u>iii</u>
	1497.80	0.0077	1.42	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1195.38	0.0211	3.13	<u>i</u>
					1497.80	0.0120	2.23	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>
pentacene	1572.08	0.0903	17.60	i, <u>ii</u>	1426.21	0.1055	18.65	i, <u>ii</u>
	1426.21	0.0750	13.25	i, <u>ii</u>	264.13	0.5490	17.98	<u>iii</u>
	1222.72	0.0496	7.51	<u>i</u>	1222.72	0.0593	8.98	<u>i</u>
	1451.15	0.0130	2.33	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1451.15	0.0349	6.28	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>
	1593.67	0.0115	2.26	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	616.64	0.0449	3.43	<u>iii</u>
	1194.24	0.0088	1.31	<u>i</u>	1572.08	0.0170	3.31	i, <u>ii</u>
					1194.24	0.0164	2.43	<u>i</u>
					765.28	0.0150	1.43	<u>ii</u> , <u>iii</u>
					1593.67	0.0057	1.12	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>

^a Vibration types: (i) in-plane bending vibration of aromatic H (Ar-H); (ii) aromatic ring stretching vibration; (iii) aromatic ring in-plane bending vibration; (iv) C-N stretching vibration; (v) C=O stretching vibration; (vi) out-of-plane bending vibration of Ar-H; (vii) aromatic ring out-of-plane bending vibration; (viii) the rocking/wagging vibrations of -CH₂- and -CH₃ in the side chain (namely, -CH₂- or -CH₃ is vibrating as a whole); (ix) -CH₂- or -CH₃ deformation vibration. The major contributed vibration type of each mode is underlined.

Table S3 The frequencies (ω), Huang-Rhys factors (S), reorganization energies (λ), and vibration types of all vibrational modes with $\lambda > 1$ meV for five neutral acene derivatives in both hole and electron transport processes.

Compd.	Hole				Electron			
	ω (cm ⁻¹)	S	λ (meV)	Vibration types ^a	ω (cm ⁻¹)	S	λ (meV)	Vibration types ^a
1	1671.05	0.0538	11.15	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl)	1656.07	0.1015	20.85	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene), <u>ii</u> (phenyl)
	1656.07	0.0508	10.42	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene), <u>ii</u> (phenyl)	1213.34	0.1096	16.49	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene)
	1601.48	0.0472	9.37	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene)	1456.49	0.0588	10.62	<u>ii</u> (anthracene)
	1213.34	0.0521	7.84	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene)	1671.05	0.0484	10.02	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl)
	144.52	0.4149	7.43	<u>iii</u> (anthracene)	144.52	0.4292	7.69	<u>iii</u> (anthracene)
	1701.85	0.0324	6.83	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl), C=C stretching	1701.85	0.0201	4.25	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl), C=C stretching
	1456.49	0.0330	5.96	<u>ii</u> (anthracene)	1601.48	0.0152	3.01	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene)
	628.86	0.0471	3.68	<u>iii</u> (anthracene), <u>iii</u> (phenyl)	1398.72	0.0163	2.83	<u>i</u> , ii (anthracene)
	426.10	0.0359	1.90	<u>iii</u> (anthracene), <u>iii</u> (phenyl)	1527.33	0.0138	2.62	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene)
	1381.99	0.0110	1.89	i (anthracene), i (phenyl)	209.63	0.0994	2.58	iii (anthracene), <u>iii</u> (phenyl)
	1327.75	0.0111	1.83	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene)	1632.08	0.0123	2.48	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (phenyl)
	1632.08	0.0086	1.73	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (phenyl)	501.70	0.0395	2.46	<u>iii</u> (anthracene), iii (phenyl)
	1356.60	0.0088	1.47	<u>i</u> , ii (anthracene), ii (phenyl), C=C stretching	1381.99	0.0113	1.94	i (anthracene), i (phenyl)
	1160.82	0.0077	1.10	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene)	1304.36	0.0096	1.56	<u>i</u> , ii (anthracene)
	520.51	0.0165	1.07	<u>iii</u> (anthracene), iii (phenyl)	1497.66	0.0081	1.50	<u>i</u> , ii (phenyl)
	1218.02	0.0071	1.07	i (anthracene), i (phenyl)	520.51	0.0220	1.42	<u>iii</u> (anthracene), iii (phenyl)
					876.34	0.0122	1.32	<u>iii</u> (phenyl)
					1327.75	0.0067	1.09	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene)
2	1605.28	0.0798	15.88	i, ii (anthracene)	1258.38	0.1164	18.17	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl)
	1258.38	0.0695	10.84	i, ii (anthracene), ii (phenyl)	2279.85	0.0551	15.57	C≡C stretching
	2279.85	0.0380	10.75	C≡C stretching	398.71	0.2973	14.70	<u>iii</u> (anthracene)
	1352.09	0.0462	7.75	i, ii (anthracene), ii (phenyl)	1605.28	0.0703	14.00	i, <u>ii</u> (anthracene)
	170.32	0.3444	7.27	iii (anthracene)	1352.09	0.0430	7.20	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl)
	1528.59	0.0341	6.45	i, ii (anthracene), ii (phenyl)	1528.59	0.0331	6.27	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (anthracene), ii (phenyl)
	538.33	0.0497	3.32	iii (anthracene), iii (phenyl)	682.27	0.0474	4.01	<u>iii</u> (anthracene)
	1203.40	0.0136	2.03	i (anthracene)	1203.40	0.0228	3.40	<u>i</u> (anthracene)
	1212.11	0.0100	1.50	i (phenyl)	1657.76	0.0161	3.31	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u> (phenyl)
					1081.38	0.0105	1.40	<u>i</u> , ii, <u>iii</u> (anthracene)
					1015.34	0.0089	1.12	<u>iii</u> (phenyl)
3					1051.18	0.0082	1.07	<u>i</u> , ii, <u>iii</u> (anthracene)
	1587.60	0.0924	18.18	<u>i</u> , <u>ii</u>	1400.00	0.1104	19.16	i, ii

	1543.62	0.0665	12.72	<u>i, ii</u>	327.52	0.4530	18.40	<u>iii</u>
	1400.00	0.0408	7.08	<u>i, ii</u>	1418.47	0.0513	9.01	<u>i, ii</u>
	956.13	0.0524	6.22	<u>ii</u> , C-Cl stretching	1587.60	0.0386	7.59	<u>i, ii</u>
	1235.99	0.0350	5.37	<u>i, ii</u>	1282.44	0.0272	4.33	<u>i, ii</u>
	1418.47	0.0305	5.36	<u>i, ii</u>	858.69	0.0388	4.13	<u>iii</u> , C-Cl stretching
	412.12	0.0569	2.91	<u>iii</u>	935.0	0.0320	3.71	<u>ii, iii</u> , C-Cl stretching
	1282.44	0.0142	2.26	<u>i, ii</u>	412.12	0.0668	3.41	<u>iii</u>
	1201.26	0.0144	2.14	<u>i</u>	1201.26	0.0199	2.96	<u>i</u>
	1486.70	0.0098	1.81	<u>i, ii</u>	956.13	0.0198	2.35	<u>ii, iii</u> , C-Cl stretching
					1485.14	0.0110	2.02	<u>i, ii</u>
					1543.62	0.0100	1.92	<u>i, ii</u>
					644.62	0.0237	1.90	<u>iii</u>
					213.87	0.0678	1.80	<u>iii</u>
					1235.99	0.0087	1.34	<u>i, ii</u>
					1486.70	0.0059	1.09	<u>i, ii</u>
	1519.51	0.0949	17.88	<u>i, ii</u>	1357.41	0.1439	24.22	<u>ii</u>
	1357.41	0.0981	16.52	<u>ii</u>	365.09	0.3792	17.17	<u>iii</u> , vii
	1587.02	0.0587	11.55	<u>i, ii</u>	923.11	0.1337	15.30	<u>iii</u> , vii
	990.80	0.0659	8.09	<u>ii</u> , vi	1286.56	0.0402	6.42	<u>i, ii</u>
4	309.88	0.1368	5.25	<u>iii</u> , vii	255.62	0.1723	5.46	<u>iii</u>
	923.11	0.0404	4.62	<u>iii</u> , vii	1587.02	0.0268	5.27	<u>i, ii</u>
	424.60	0.0630	3.32	<u>vii</u>	1205.67	0.0301	4.50	<u>i, ii</u>
	365.09	0.0660	2.99	<u>iii</u> , vii	1519.51	0.0203	3.82	<u>i, ii</u>
	170.28	0.1091	2.30	<u>vii</u>	424.60	0.0344	1.81	<u>vii</u>
	1464.95	0.0088	1.60	<u>i, ii</u>	1464.95	0.0066	1.20	<u>i, ii</u>
	1564.19	0.0635	12.31	<u>i, ii</u>	263.50	0.4596	15.01	<u>iii</u> , viii
	1238.93	0.0695	10.68	<u>i, ii</u>	672.35	0.1183	9.86	<u>iii</u> , C-Si stretching
	672.35	0.0714	5.95	<u>iii</u> , C-Si stretching	1238.93	0.0495	7.60	<u>i, ii</u>
	722.62	0.0610	5.46	<u>iii</u> , C-Si stretching	2221.30	0.0276	7.59	C≡C stretching
	1434.27	0.0277	4.92	<u>i, ii, ix</u>	1434.27	0.0393	6.99	<u>i, ii, ix</u>
	1345.67	0.0189	3.15	<u>i, ii</u>	1432.56	0.0308	5.47	<u>i, ii, ix</u>
5	1432.56	0.0167	2.97	<u>i, ii, ix</u>	1564.19	0.0258	5.00	<u>i, ii</u>
	1594.70	0.0138	2.74	<u>i, ii</u>	802.16	0.0459	4.56	<u>ii, iii</u>
	501.34	0.0371	2.30	<u>viii</u>	618.10	0.0479	3.67	<u>iii</u> , viii
	355.95	0.0460	2.03	<u>viii</u>	1345.67	0.0216	3.60	<u>i, ii</u>
	1194.71	0.0110	1.63	<u>i</u>	722.62	0.0333	2.99	<u>iii</u> , C-Si stretching
	417.81	0.0305	1.58	<u>viii</u>	1194.71	0.0201	2.97	<u>i</u>
	1056.72	0.0116	1.51	<u>ix</u>	501.34	0.0419	2.60	<u>viii</u>
	394.11	0.0301	1.47	<u>iii, viii</u>	355.95	0.0436	1.93	<u>viii</u>

435.09	0.0199	1.07	iii, <u>viii</u>	1056.72	0.0126	1.66	<u>ix</u>
1122.92	0.0075	1.04	i, ii	435.09	0.0305	1.64	iii, <u>viii</u>
				1122.92	0.0115	1.60	i, ii
				394.11	0.0316	1.54	iii, <u>viii</u>
				182.66	0.0652	1.48	<u>viii</u>
				417.81	0.0235	1.22	<u>viii</u>

^a Vibration types: (i) in-plane bending vibration of aromatic H (Ar-H); (ii) aromatic ring stretching vibration; (iii) aromatic ring in-plane bending vibration; (iv) C–N stretching vibration; (v) C=O stretching vibration; (vi) out-of-plane bending vibration of Ar-H; (vii) aromatic ring out-of-plane bending vibration; (viii) the rocking/wagging vibrations of –CH₂– and –CH₃ in the side chain (namely, –CH₂– or –CH₃ is vibrating as a whole); (ix) –CH₂– or –CH₃ deformation vibration. The major contributed vibration type of each mode is underline.

References

1. V. Coropceanu, J. Cornil, D. A. da Silva Filho, Y. Olivier, R. Silbey and J.-L. Brédas, *Chemical Reviews*, 2007, **107**, 926-952.
2. O. Kwon, V. Coropceanu, N. E. Gruhn, J. C. Durivage, J. G. Laquindanum, H. E. Katz, J. Cornil and J. L. Brédas, *The Journal of Chemical Physics*, 2004, **120**, 8186-8194.