

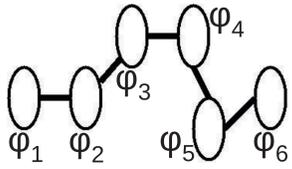
Non-adiabatic simulation of charge transfer in biomolecules

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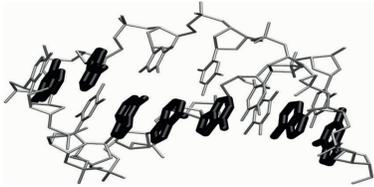
Coarse-graining – charge carriers

in general

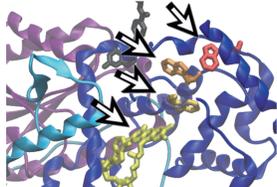


Excess charge (electron / hole) – described with a wave packet
 $\Psi = a_1\phi_1 + a_2\phi_2 + a_3\phi_3 + \dots = (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)$
 Charge on a carrier: $q_i = |a_i|^2 \cdot Q$ Total charge: $Q = \sum_i q_i$

nucleobases



AA side chains



Coarse-grained Hamiltonian

$$\begin{matrix} \varepsilon_1 & T_{12} & T_{13} & \dots & T_{1n} \\ T_{21} & \varepsilon_2 & T_{23} & \dots & T_{2n} \\ T_{31} & T_{32} & \varepsilon_3 & \dots & T_{3n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ T_{n1} & T_{n2} & T_{n3} & \dots & \varepsilon_n \end{matrix}$$

site energy ε_i

- ionization potential (hole xfer)
- electron affinity (electron xfer)

electronic coupling T_{ij}

- approximated by Hamiltonian elements between HOMOs/LUMOs

evaluated with quantum chemistry
SCC-DFTB – efficient approx. DFT

Key ideas

2nd-order expansion of energy in density

$$E = E_0 + E_1 + E_2$$

E_0 – energy of neutral system

$$E_1 = \sum_i a_i^* a_i \cdot \varepsilon_i + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i^* a_j \cdot T_{ij}$$

– includes within ε_i the interaction of charge with environment

$$E_2 = \sum_i q_i^2 \cdot U_i + \sum_{i \neq j} q_i q_j / R_{ij}$$

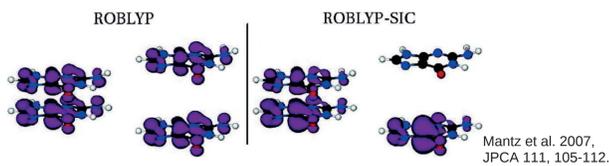
– involves the Hubbard parameter U (chemical hardness of charge carriers)

Self-interaction error

pronounced for radical systems in DFT correction – scaling with a constant < 1

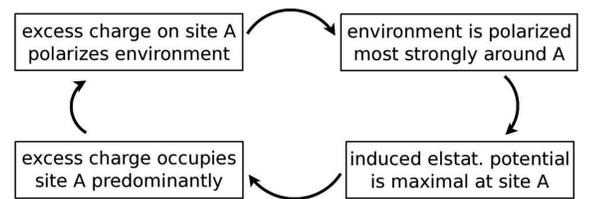
$$E_2' = C \cdot E_2 \quad C \approx 0.2$$

– improves the distribution of charge

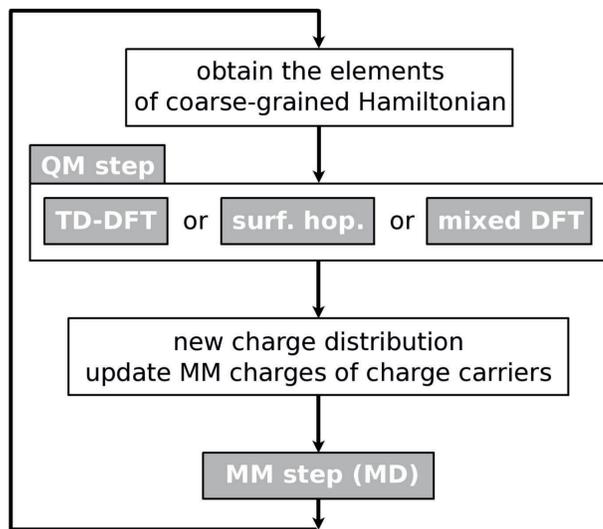


Interaction of charge with environment

Hamiltonian evaluated with QM/MM – environment involved as point charges
 E_1 contains the contribution " $\Delta E_{QM/MM}$ "



Multi-scale simulation scheme



i) Classical MD simulation describes the **entire** molecular system

ii) Quantum chemistry » coarse-grained Hamiltonian

iii) Propagation of excess charge with this Hamiltonian

Propagation – various non-adiabatic schemes:

TD-DFT based – Ehrenfest dynamics:

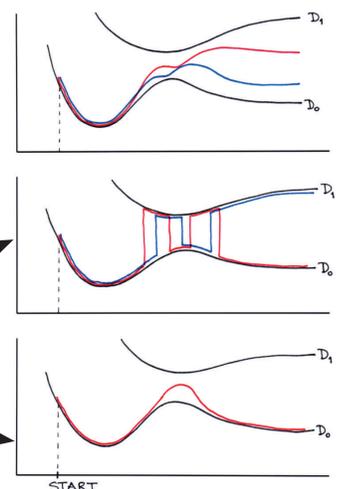
numerical solution of time-dep. Schrödinger eqn.

Surface hopping:

SCF procedure with diagonalization of Hamiltonian + simple diabatic surface hopping

Mixed DFT:

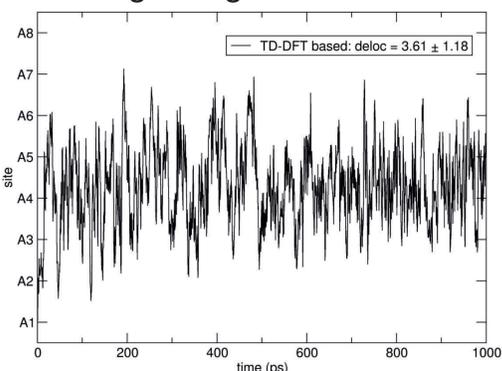
SCF procedure with diagonalization of Hamiltonian + mixing of eigenstates with Fermi–Dirac distrib.



Application – hole transfer in poly(A) DNA

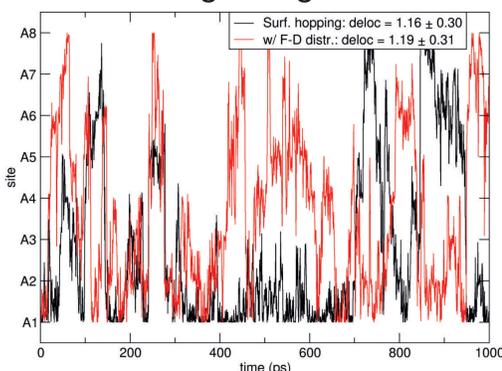
TD-DFT based simulation

Strongly delocalized hole is flowing along the strand



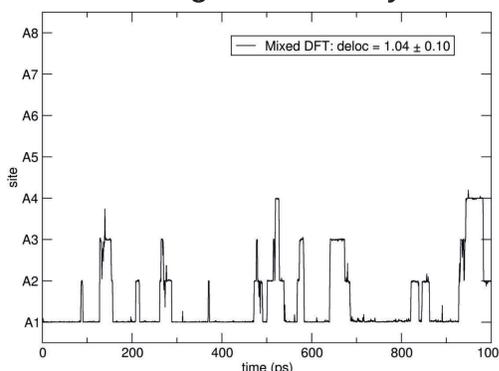
Surface hopping

Spatially confined hole is transferring along the strand



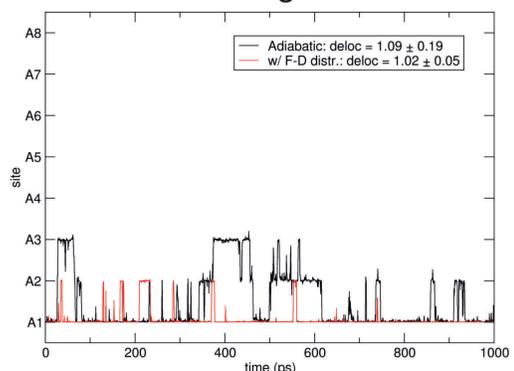
Mixing of states w/ F-D distro

Even more confined hole is transferring more slowly



"Standard" adiabatic QM/MM

Confined hole, slow xfer
 Difficult convergence!



1. TK, ME: Coarse-Grained Time-Dependent Density Functional Simulation of Charge Transfer in Complex Systems: Application to Hole Transfer in DNA. JPCB 114, 11221-11240 (2010).
2. TK, U. Kleinekathöfer, ME: Solvent Fluctuations Drive the Hole Transfer in DNA: A Mixed Quantum-Classical Study. JPCB 113, 13107-13117 (2009).
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5. TK, BW, G. Cuniberti, ME: Efficient calculation of charge-transfer matrix elements for hole transfer in DNA. JPCB 112, 7937-7947 (2008).
6. T. A. Niehaus, D. Heringer, B. Torralva, T. Frauenheim. Importance of electronic self-consistency in the TDDFT based treatment of nonadiabatic molecular dynamics. Eur. Phys. J. D 35, 467-477 (2005).