



ISSN 1463-9076



Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*,  
2025, 27, 23550

# Understanding contrasting $S_2 \rightarrow S_1$ internal conversion rates in boron-dipyrromethene derivatives *via* multi-configuration time-dependent hartree method

Neethu Anand,<sup>a</sup> Munnyon Kim,<sup>a</sup> Changmin Lee,<sup>b</sup> Jinhyuk Ma<sup>a</sup> and Taiha Joo<sup>id</sup> \*<sup>a</sup>

Internal conversion (IC) dynamics from higher-lying to lower electronic states following photoexcitation are often described as ultrafast, occurring in much less than 1 ps. However, IC processes can exhibit a range of time scales, depending critically on the energetic landscape of excited-state manifolds and the strength of vibronic couplings that drive nonadiabatic transitions. These dynamics play a fundamental role in most photochemical and photophysical applications. A previous time-resolved fluorescence study revealed that two structurally analogous boron-dipyrromethene (BODIPY) molecules, PM650 and PM597, exhibit markedly different IC rates, despite both undergoing ultrafast IC in <100 fs from the  $S_3/S_2$  to the  $S_1$  state. Nuclear wave packets persisting in the  $S_1$  state after the IC were also observed by time-resolved fluorescence. To elucidate the origin of these divergent IC rates and the nature of vibronic interactions among excited states, we performed theoretical simulations using the multiconfiguration time-dependent Hartree (MCTDH) method. Our results reveal nonadiabatic decay pathways mediated by vibronically coupled  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$  potential energy surfaces, with multiple conical intersections (CIs) enabling the IC processes. The IC rates obtained from the MCTDH simulations are in good agreement with the experimental observations, including the contrasting rates for PM650 and PM597. Importantly, the proximity of CIs to the Franck–Condon region was found to significantly influence IC efficiency. As more vibrational modes were incorporated into the model, a consistent acceleration of the IC dynamics was observed, underscoring the role of multimode effects in nonadiabatic transitions through CIs. Additionally, coherent vibrational spectra of the  $S_1$  state, generated from nuclear densities computed *via* MCTDH following excitation to higher states, were found to match experimental results closely, further supporting the conclusions of this study. Overall, these findings advance our understanding of the intricate excited-state dynamics and highlight the critical role of vibronic coupling and CIs in ultrafast IC.

Received 21st July 2025,  
Accepted 29th September 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d5cp02771c

rsc.li/pccp

## 1. Introduction

A molecule excited to electronic states higher than  $S_1$  typically undergoes ultrafast relaxation to the  $S_1$  state in less than 1 ps *via* internal conversion (IC).<sup>1–3</sup> As a result, photoexcitation to a higher-lying state generally leads to emission exclusively from the  $S_1$  state, a phenomenon known as Kasha's rule.<sup>4</sup> The details of these relaxation processes, such as IC rates and associated reaction coordinates, have significant implications for the

photophysical and photochemical properties of molecules and may offer pathways for actively manipulating these properties.

Although IC from  $S_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) to  $S_1$  is generally considered ultrafast, the actual rates can vary significantly, ranging from a few femtoseconds to several picoseconds, depending on the specific molecular electronic couplings.<sup>3,5–16</sup> This process is facilitated by conical intersections (CIs), which provide highly efficient, non-radiative pathways for electronic relaxation.<sup>17,18</sup> It is important to note that nonadiabatic processes *via* CIs in polyatomic molecules are generally not simple one-dimensional phenomena involving a single reaction coordinate. Rather, they require the inclusion of multiple vibrational modes to accurately model the vibronic interactions.<sup>19–22</sup> Thus, a detailed understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying ultrafast IC is crucial

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, 37673, South Korea. E-mail: thjoo@postech.ac.kr

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, Incheon National University, Incheon 22012, South Korea

for both fundamental photophysics and applications involving light–matter interaction.

The IC process is nonadiabatic and inherently involves vibronic interactions, where electronic and vibrational degrees of freedom are strongly coupled. Upon impulsive photoexcitation to an  $S_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) state, coherent nuclear wave packets (NWP) are formed in the Franck–Condon (FC) region. These NWP may survive the IC process and persist in the  $S_1$  state.<sup>10,23–27</sup> During the passage through CIs, the amplitudes and phases of the NWP can be modified. Vibrational modes that are strongly coupled to the IC process may exhibit particularly significant modulation. Therefore, measuring NWP in excited states can yield valuable information about the reaction coordinates of IC and the vibronic couplings between excited electronic states.

Previously, by employing time-resolved fluorescence (TF) with a time resolution high enough to resolve the motion of NWP, we reported IC rates and the formation and evolution of NWP in the  $S_1$  state following photoexcitation to the  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states for two Boron-dipyrromethene (BODIPY) molecules, PM597 and PM650.<sup>12</sup> The molecular structures are shown in Fig. 1. Despite the structural similarity of the two molecules, the  $S_2 \rightarrow S_1$  IC rates were vastly different; in PM650 the IC rate is nearly instantaneous,  $\gg (20 \text{ fs})^{-1}$ , whereas in PM597 it occurs at  $(51 \text{ fs})^{-1}$ . These two molecules, which share similar molecular structures and electronic characters but exhibit contrasting IC dynamics, provide a valuable opportunity to investigate how subtle changes in molecular and electronic structures and delicate vibronic interactions influence nonadiabatic energy relaxation pathways and dynamics. BODIPY is also an excellent model system owing to its favourable spectroscopic properties, including a large extinction coefficient, high fluorescence quantum yield, narrow absorption and emission linewidths in solution, structural tunability, low sensitivity to solvent polarity, and resistance to aggregation.

NWP in the  $S_1$  state following ICs have also been experimentally observed and analysed.<sup>12</sup> In that study, we estimated the displacement between the FC region and the  $S_1$  state, and compared the calculated values with experimental NWP. However, our analysis was based on the assumption of an impulsive IC process, in which the transition from  $S_2$  to  $S_1$  was treated as instantaneous.<sup>28</sup> This approach was partially succeeded in reproducing the experimental observations. A more rigorous approach to calculating NWP and coherent

vibrational spectra (CVS) following photoexcitation and subsequent molecular processes was recently introduced using Born–Oppenheimer molecular dynamics (BOMD) simulations.<sup>29</sup> In this method, nuclear dynamics are obtained by projecting the BOMD trajectories onto the normal modes of the product state. However, this molecular-dynamics-based method, despite incorporating on-the-fly quantum calculations of structure and forces, still treats nuclear motions classically. Therefore, a more rigorous quantum mechanical treatment of nuclear motion is essential for a complete understanding of quantum dynamics, particularly for processes involving CIs such as ultrafast IC.

In this study, we adopt a quantum mechanical approach to describe ultrafast IC, explicitly accounting for the vibronic coupling effects. We employed the multi-configuration time-dependent Hartree (MCTDH) method to perform quantum wave packet simulations, enabling tracing of IC pathways and calculation of the NWP that persist in the  $S_1$  state after IC.<sup>30–35</sup> This quantum nuclear wave packet simulation method not only allows for accurate determination of the IC rates and surviving NWP, but also provides deeper insight into the role of vibrational modes that are strongly coupled to the IC processes. By capturing the intricate interplay between electronic and nuclear dynamics, our study advances the theoretical framework for understanding ultrafast IC and establishes a foundation for future experimental and computational investigations in photophysics and photochemistry.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Linear vibronic coupling Hamiltonian

The quantum wave packet propagation, initiated from the electronically excited  $S_n$  state, is performed using the MCTDH method within the framework of the linear vibronic coupling (LVC) model. The details of the method have been described extensively in the literature. In brief, a diabatic vibronic Hamiltonian is constructed within the LVC framework to avoid singularities at points where potential energy surfaces (PESs) intersect. The Hamiltonian is expressed as<sup>19,32,36</sup>

$$H = H_0(Q)\mathbf{I}_3 + W^{(1)}, \quad (1)$$

where  $H_0$  is the ground-state Hamiltonian,  $\mathbf{I}_3$  is the  $3 \times 3$  unit matrix since three electronic states,  $S_1$  to  $S_3$ , are considered.  $Q$  denotes the mass-weighted dimensionless normal coordinates of the ground state, and  $W^{(1)}$  represents the coupling elements between electronic states. The zeroth-order ground-state Hamiltonian includes the diagonal nuclear kinetic energy operator  $T_N$  and the harmonic approximation of the diabatic potential energy matrix:

$$H_0(Q) = T_N + V_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \omega_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Q_i^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \omega_i Q_i^2, \quad (2)$$

where  $\omega_i$  is the harmonic frequency of the  $i$ th vibrational mode. Within the LVC framework, matrix elements of  $W^{(1)}$



Fig. 1 Molecular structures of (a) PM650 and (b) PM597. The bond lengths and bond angles are indicated.

are given by:

$$W_{mm}^{(1)} = E_m + \sum_i \kappa_i^m Q_i, \quad (3)$$

$$W_{mn}^{(1)} = \sum_i \lambda_i^{mn} Q_i \quad (m \neq n), \quad (4)$$

where  $E_m$  is the vertical excitation energy of the  $m$ th state, and  $\kappa_i^m$ ,  $\lambda_i^{mn}$  are the intrastate and interstate vibronic coupling constants, respectively. These are defined as:

$$\kappa_i^m = \left( \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial Q_i} \right)_{Q_0}, \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda_i^{mn} = \frac{1}{2} Q_i^{-1} \left[ (V_m(Q_i) - V_n(Q_i))^2 - (V_m(Q_0) - V_n(Q_0))^2 \right]^{1/2}, \quad (6)$$

where  $V_m$  and  $V_n$  are the adiabatic potential energies of  $m$ th and  $n$ th electronic states respectively and  $Q_0$  corresponds to the ground-state equilibrium geometry. For nondegenerate electronic state  $m$ ,  $\kappa_i^m$  is nonzero for totally symmetric vibrational modes. Since the BODIPY molecules studied in this work possess  $C_s$  symmetry,  $\kappa_i^m$  is nonzero for the vibrational modes with  $a'$  symmetry across all electronic states. For such modes,  $\lambda_i^{mn}$  is nonzero when both electronic states  $m$  and  $n$  share the same symmetry, whereas for modes with  $a''$  symmetry,  $\lambda_i^{mn}$  is nonzero only when the electronic states have different symmetries.

The stationary points on the PESs and the positions of minimum energy conical intersections (MECIs) are located within the LVC model using standard expressions reported in the literature. The energy and position of MECI along the coupling modes is given by:<sup>19</sup>

$$Q_{\text{CI}}^{mn} = \left( \frac{E_m + E_n}{2} \right) + \frac{\left( \sum_{j=1}^f \frac{\delta_j^{mn} (\kappa_j^m + \kappa_j^n)}{2\omega_j} - \frac{E_m - E_n}{2} \right)^2}{2 \sum_{j=1}^f \frac{(\delta_j^{mn})^2}{\omega_j}} - \sum_{j=1}^f \frac{(\kappa_j^m + \kappa_j^n)^2}{4\omega_j} \quad (7)$$

and

$$Q_{\text{Cl},i}^{mn} = \frac{\delta_i^{mn} \left( \sum_{j=1}^f \frac{\delta_j^{mn} (\kappa_j^m + \kappa_j^n)}{2\omega_j} - \frac{E_m - E_n}{2} \right)}{\sum_{j=1}^f \frac{(\delta_j^{mn})^2}{\omega_j}} - \frac{\kappa_i^m + \kappa_i^n}{2\omega_i}, \quad (8)$$

respectively, where

$$\delta_i^{mn} = \frac{\kappa_i^m - \kappa_i^n}{2}, \quad (9)$$

and  $f$  is the number of totally symmetric vibrational modes.

## 2.2. The MCTDH wave packet propagation method

The details of the MCTDH simulation method are well described in the literature.<sup>30,31,37</sup> In the MCTDH approach, the wavefunction used to solve the time-dependent Schrödinger equation for a system with  $f$  degrees of freedom (DOFs) is represented as a sum of products of single-particle functions (SPFs):

$$\Psi(Q_1, \dots, Q_f, t) = \sum_{j_1=1}^{n_1} \dots \sum_{j_f=1}^{n_f} A_{j_1 \dots j_f}(t) \prod_{k=1}^f \phi_{j_k}^{(k)}(Q_k, t), \quad (10)$$

where  $Q_1, \dots, Q_f$  are the nuclear coordinates,  $n_k$  is the number of SPFs used to represent the motion along the  $k$ th DOF, and  $\phi_{j_k}^{(k)}$  is the SPF for the  $k$ th DOF. The SPFs themselves are expanded in terms of time-independent primitive basis functions:

$$\phi_{j_k}^{(k)}(Q_k, t) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_k} c_{j_k, l}^{(k)}(t) \chi_l^{(k)}(Q_k), \quad (11)$$

where  $N_k$  is the number of grid points (or primitive basis functions) for the  $k$ th DOF. In this study, the harmonic oscillator discrete variable representation was employed as the primitive basis.

For the MCTDH simulations, a subset of 33 vibrational modes was selected out of 114 and 174 modes for PM650 and PM597, respectively, based on their vibronic coupling strength ( $\kappa^2/2\omega^2$ ). The initial ground-state vibrational wave packet was vertically promoted to the  $S_2$  or  $S_3$  electronic state and propagated for 1 ps. To analyse the wave packet dynamics, nuclear density distributions and diabatic electronic state populations were evaluated. Based on the nuclear density projected onto the  $S_1$  state following excitation to  $S_2/S_3$ , CVS were computed.

Wave packet simulations were performed using the Heidelberg MCTDH package (version 8.4, Revision 8).<sup>38</sup> All simulation parameters were obtained from quantum chemical calculations in the gas phase using the Gaussian 16 software package.<sup>39</sup> Ground-state geometry optimizations and frequency calculations for PM650 and PM597 were conducted under  $C_s$  symmetry using density functional theory (DFT) with the CAM-B3LYP functional and the 6-311+G(d,p) basis set. Excited-state properties, including vertical excitation energies and oscillator strengths of low-lying electronic states, were computed using time-dependent DFT (TDDFT) with the same functional and basis set. Transition electron density analysis was carried out using Multiwfn software, version 3.8.<sup>40,41</sup> LVC parameters and details of the normal modes for the MCTDH simulations are listed in the SI Tables S2–S11.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Vertical excitation energies

Vertical excitation energies and oscillator strengths calculated using TDDFT at the CAM-B3LYP/6-311+G(d,p) level are summarized in Table 1. The experimental absorption spectra in cyclohexane exhibit two bands at 2.08 and 2.88 eV for PM650, and at 2.30 and 3.18 eV for PM597. The computed energy gaps

**Table 1** Vertical excitation energies of the singlet states of PM650 and PM597. The numbers in parentheses indicate oscillator strengths

States	PM650 (eV)	PM597 (eV)
S <sub>1</sub> (A'')	2.65 (0.54)	2.89 (0.70)
S <sub>2</sub> (A'')	3.41 (0.08)	3.81 (0.09)
S <sub>3</sub> (A')	3.64 (0.04)	4.05 (0.05)
S <sub>4</sub> (A')	4.99 (0.26)	4.93 (0.00)

between the S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> states are 0.76 eV for PM650 and 0.92 eV for PM597, in good agreement with the experimental values. Alternative DFT methods show less accurate agreement for the S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>2</sub> energy gap, as shown in the SI Table S1, although some functionals yield better estimates of absolute excitation energies.

The transition density isosurfaces corresponding to these excitations are shown in the SI (Fig. S1). For both dyes, the S<sub>0</sub> → S<sub>1</sub> transition is strongly delocalized over the BODIPY π-system, indicating a bright π → π\* excitation with a large oscillator strength. In contrast, the S<sub>0</sub> → S<sub>2</sub> transition exhibits more fragmented and localized lobes, suggesting mixed orbital contributions consistent with a less allowed excitation. The S<sub>0</sub> → S<sub>3</sub> transition shows a similar degree of density localization and is less delocalized than S<sub>1</sub>. Although both dyes display qualitatively similar features in their transition density isosurfaces, the transition density of PM597 is more strongly aligned and appears more coherent, thereby strengthening the transition dipole and yielding the larger oscillator strength values reported. Because S<sub>2</sub> and S<sub>3</sub> are closely spaced in energy and have comparable oscillator strengths, both states are expected to be populated upon photoexcitation. Consequently, three excited states, S<sub>1</sub> to S<sub>3</sub> were included in the MCTDH simulations.

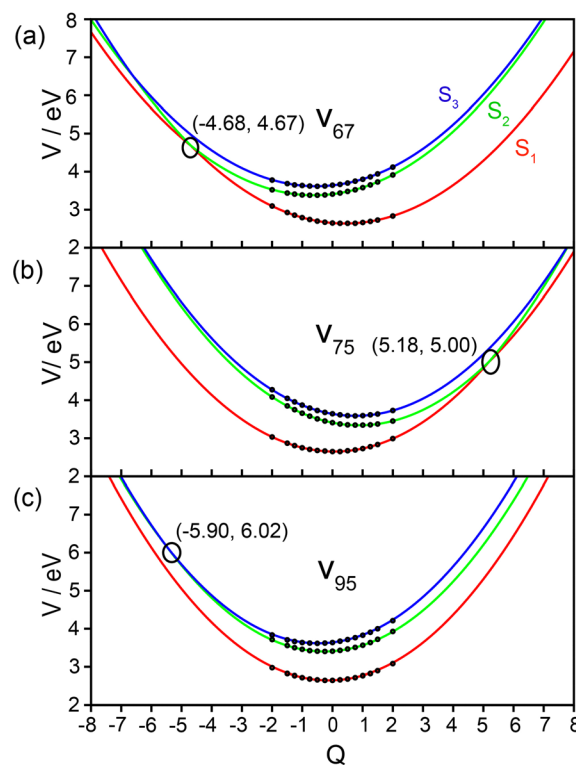
### 3.2. Potential energy surfaces

To identify the vibrational modes that play a dominant role in IC dynamics, we first plotted the adiabatic potential energy curves of S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, and S<sub>3</sub> along all totally symmetric vibrational modes for both PM650 and PM597. From these curves, we selected a few modes that exhibited curve crossing near to the Franck-Condon geometry. Such crossings are indicative of accessible CI that can strongly facilitate ultrafast IC. We have identified several normal modes (promoting modes) that are likely to play significant roles in the ultrafast IC processes. They are depicted in Fig. 2, which are all in-plane vibrations. These modes fall within the 1200–1600 cm<sup>-1</sup> range, indicating that they primarily involve skeletal stretching vibrations and C–H rocking and scissoring motions. In PM650, the dominant displacements involve skeletal stretching of the cyclic core, whereas in PM597, they include C–H scissoring motions of the *tert*-butyl substituents as well. Fig. 3 and 4 show one-dimensional cuts of the PESs of the S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, and S<sub>3</sub> states along these vibrational coordinates. Distortions along these normal modes cause the PESs to converge, leading to curve crossings. The coordinates of the crossings, denoted as (Q<sub>a</sub>, V<sub>a</sub>), are provided in parentheses.

Curve crossings between the S<sub>2</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> states in PM650 are observed at (−4.68, 4.67 eV) and (5.18, 5.00 eV) along the Q<sub>67</sub>



**Fig. 2** Normal modes of (a)–(c) PM650 and (d)–(e) PM597.



**Fig. 3** Adiabatic PESs of the S<sub>1</sub> (red), S<sub>2</sub> (green), and S<sub>3</sub> (blue) states along the (a) Q<sub>67</sub>, (b) Q<sub>75</sub>, and (c) Q<sub>95</sub> vibrational modes of PM650. The small circles represent the calculated *ab initio* energies at displaced geometries, and the large open circles indicate curve crossing points.



Fig. 4 Adiabatic PESs of the  $S_1$  (red),  $S_2$  (green), and  $S_3$  (blue) states along the (a)  $Q_{96}$  and (b)  $Q_{110}$  vibrational modes of PM597. The small circles represent the calculated *ab initio* energies at displaced geometries, and the large open circles indicate curve crossing points.

and  $Q_{75}$  vibrational modes, respectively. Additionally, an  $S_3/S_2$  crossing occurs at  $(-5.90, 6.02$  eV) along the  $Q_{95}$  mode. In PM597,  $S_2/S_1$  curve crossings are located at  $(6.20, 6.27$  eV) and  $(8.75, 9.68$  eV) along the  $Q_{96}$  and  $Q_{110}$  modes, respectively, with an  $S_3/S_2$  crossing at  $(-6.80, 8.07$  eV) also along  $Q_{96}$ . These curve crossings give rise to the well-known multimode effect, which leads to the formation of multidimensional CIs.

A more detailed analysis of CIs was conducted in the multi-mode context using the LVC potentials. This includes identification of electronic state minima and the locations of MECIs in the space of promoting modes, as shown in Fig. 5. Corresponding values are summarized in Table 2. In PM650, the FC point on the  $S_2$  state lies at 3.41 eV with a stabilization energy of



Fig. 5 Schematic of the energetics of FC point on  $S_2$ , PES minima and MECI. Location of  $S_2/S_1$  MECI marked with the dashed line.

Table 2 Energies (in eV) of the various points in  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$  states of PM650 and PM597

	$S_{2,FC}$	$S_{3,FC}$	$S_2/S_1$ MECI	$S_3/S_2$ MECI	$S_{1,min}$	$S_{2,min}$	$S_{3,min}$
PM650	3.41	3.64	2.97	3.22	2.57	2.97	3.22
PM597	3.81	4.05	3.47	4.43	2.82	3.42	3.71

0.44 eV, and the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI is located at 2.97 eV. The energy difference between the  $S_2$  minimum ( $S_{2,min}$ ) and the MECI is practically zero, indicating that relaxation along the  $S_2$  surface inherently involves passing through the MECI. For PM597, the energy difference between the  $S_{2,min}$  and the MECI is 0.05 eV ( $400$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), suggesting that the system should overcome a modest barrier to reach the CI.

The geometries of the MECIs can be approximated by their positions along the promoting modes;  $Q_{67}$  and  $Q_{75}$  in PM650, and  $Q_{96}$  in PM597. For PM650, the coordinate of the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI along  $Q_{67}$  ( $Q_{CI,67}^{21}$ ) is  $-0.57$  and  $Q_{CI,75}^{21} = 0.84$ . In contrast, for PM597,  $Q_{CI,96}^{21} = 0.91$ , indicating that a larger distortion from the FC geometry is required to access the MECI. Thus, the MECI for PM650 is located closer to the FC point, facilitating more efficient IC, whereas in PM597, the MECI lies farther from the FC region, possibly slowing down the IC process.

The geometric parameter  $Q_{CI,i}^{mn}$  provides insights into the degree of distortion along the normal modes from the FC point to the MECI. To evaluate the associated nuclear configurations, distortions corresponding to the  $Q_{CI,i}^{mn}$  values were applied to the vibrational modes using the same procedure employed in determining the vibronic coupling constants. For the vibrational modes  $Q_{67}$  and  $Q_{75}$  in PM650 and  $Q_{96}$  in PM597, we constructed a graph in Fig. 6 that shows the percentage difference of relevant structural parameters. The specific bond lengths and angles used in this analysis are indicated in Fig. 1. In PM650,  $Q_{CI,75}^{21}$  shows substantial deviations ( $>1\%$ ) in  $r_2$ ,  $r_8$ , and  $a_5$  with notable changes also observed in  $r_6$  and  $a_9$ . For  $Q_{CI,67}^{21}$  significant deviations are found in  $r_3$  and  $a_4$ . For PM597  $Q_{CI,96}^{21}$  exhibits prominent structural changes in  $r_2$ ,  $r_3$ , and  $a_4$ .

### 3.3. MCTDH calculation of the nuclear wave packet dynamics

We performed MCTDH simulations within the LVC framework to investigate the excited-state dynamics and NWP's persisting in the  $S_1$  state following ICs. In these simulations, the ground-state vibrational wave packet is vertically excited to either the  $S_2$  ( $A''$ ) or  $S_3$  ( $A'$ ) singlet states of PM650 and PM597 including 33 selected vibrational modes.

The diabatic electronic populations of the  $S_1$ – $S_3$  states following excitation to  $S_2$  or  $S_3$  in PM650 are shown in Fig. 7. Upon excitation to  $S_2$ , PM650 exhibits ultrafast population transfer to the  $S_1$  state in less than 10 fs, accompanied by a minor population in  $S_3$ . By  $\sim 10$  fs, over half of the initial  $S_2$  population is redistributed to  $S_1$  and  $S_3$ . Exponential fit of the population of the  $S_1$  state gives a rise time constant of 9.6 fs (Fig. S2). Experimental and calculated time constants for the  $S_2 \rightarrow S_1$  ICs in PM650 and PM597 upon excitation to  $S_2$  are summarized in Table 3. Since the MCTDH method does not incorporate dissipative mechanisms, a dynamic equilibrium is



Fig. 6 Deviations in the structural parameters of (a)  $Q_{CI,75}^{21}$  and (b)  $Q_{CI,67}^{21}$  in relation to the FC geometry of PM650. (c) Deviations in the structural parameters of  $Q_{CI,96}^{21}$  in relation to the FC geometry of PM597.



Fig. 7 Diabatic electronic populations of the  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states including 33 vibrational modes of PM650 following initial excitations to (a)  $S_2$  and (b)  $S_3$  states. Panel (c) shows the populations of the  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states including 23 vibrational modes following initial excitation to  $S_2$  state.

established between  $S_2$  and  $S_1$  populations, leading to a persistent residual population in  $S_2$ . In actual systems, however, this remaining  $S_2$  population is expected to decay rapidly to  $S_1$  *via* dissipation. The proximity of the CI to the FC point and the near-degeneracy between the  $S_{2,\min}$  and the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI provide favourable conditions for such ultrafast wave packet transfer well within a single vibrational period along the relevant normal mode. Fig. 7(b) displays the population dynamics following excitation to the  $S_3$  state. Due to the negligible energy gap between the  $S_{3,\min}$  and the  $S_3/S_2$  MECI, the wave packet on  $S_3$  quickly transfers to  $S_2$  in less than 10 fs and subsequently to  $S_1$  by  $\sim 20$  fs. This ultrafast IC from both  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  to  $S_1$  is consistent with the experimental observation.<sup>12</sup>

To investigate the collective role of vibrational modes, we performed additional MCTDH simulations with various combinations of vibrational modes. One such case is shown in Fig. 7(c), where nine specific vibrational modes at frequencies of 31.5, 35.5, 40.3, 294.4, 1228.4, 1266.3, 1451.0, 1522.0, and 1629.2  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are selectively excluded from the simulation. A

Table 3 Experimental and calculated time constants for the  $S_2 \rightarrow S_1$  ICs in PM650 and PM597

PM650		PM597	
Exp. (fs)	Calc. (fs)	Exp. (fs)	Calc. (fs)
<20	9.6	51	85

marked slowdown in population decay was observed compared to that in Fig. 7(a). Notably, the exclusion of the 1522.0  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  mode, along with the others, led to a significantly reduced rate of population transfer. This gradual decay highlights the critical role of the collective contribution of multiple vibrational modes to the ultrafast IC in polyatomic molecules.

The population dynamics shown in Fig. 7(a) and (b) exhibit oscillatory features indicative of coherent nuclear motions. The population traces were fit using a tri-exponential function, and the residual was Fourier transformed to obtain the spectra shown in Fig. 8. Distinct peaks appear at 1242 and 1438  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ,

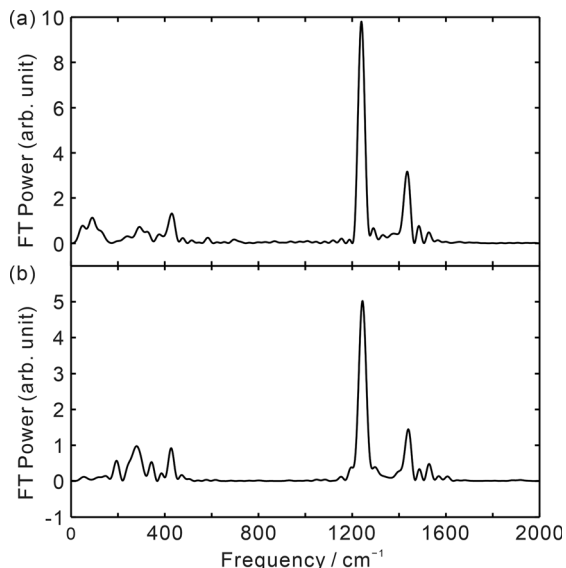


Fig. 8 Fourier transform (FT) power spectra of the oscillation part of the populations of (a)  $S_1$  and (b)  $S_2$  states obtained from the MCTDH simulation following excitation to  $S_2$  state.

corresponding to the vibrational modes of the  $\nu_{67}$  and  $\nu_{75}$  modes, respectively. This suggests that these modes play a significant role in the IC reaction coordinates and contribute strongly to the vibronic coupling between the  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  states.

The analysis of specific vibrational modes involved in the early stages of excited-state dynamics can be performed by tracking the temporal evolution of nuclear density distributions obtained from MCTDH simulations. As an example, Fig. S3 shows the nuclear distributions on the  $S_1$ – $S_3$  states along the  $Q_{67}$  and  $Q_{75}$  vibrational modes at various time intervals following vertical excitation to the  $S_2$  state. As early as 5 fs, substantial nuclear density is already observed in the  $S_1$  state, along with some nuclear density in the  $S_3$  state. By 20 fs, the nuclear density is distributed mostly in  $S_1$  state, as reflected in the population

dynamics in Fig. 7. Since the vibrational periods of the  $Q_{67}$  and  $Q_{75}$  modes are 26 and 23 fs, respectively, the initial nuclear wave packet has traversed nearly a full circle in this 20 fs timeframe.

The diabatic electronic populations of the  $S_1$ – $S_3$  states following excitation to  $S_2$  or  $S_3$  state in PM597 are shown in Fig. 9. In contrast to the nearly instantaneous depopulation of the  $S_2$  state in PM650, the decay of the wave packet in PM597 is substantially slower. The rise time of the  $S_1$  population and the decay time of the  $S_2$  population are both approximately 85 fs (Fig. S2), which is much slower than that in PM650. As discussed in Section 3.2, this difference may be attributed to variations in the energetics and spatial location of the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI within the multidimensional coordinate space. The  $S_2/S_1$  MECI in PM650 lies 0.44 eV below the FC point, while in PM597, it lies 0.3362 eV below. In addition, in PM597, the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI lies slightly above the  $S_{2,\min}$  by 0.05 eV, which could also contribute to the slower IC.

When PM597 is excited to the  $S_3$  state, the  $S_3$  population undergoes ultrafast decay to  $S_2$  within  $\sim 10$  fs, which is similar to the  $S_3 \rightarrow S_2$  IC time in PM650, followed by a much slower transition to  $S_1$  on a timescale similar to that of direct  $S_2$  excitation. Interestingly, the  $S_3 \rightarrow S_2$  IC rates of PM650 and PM597 are comparable, even though the  $S_3/S_2$  MECI lies above both the  $S_3$  FC point and the  $S_{3,\min}$ , whereas it lies below in PM650.

We also performed additional MCTDH simulations for PM597 with various combinations of vibrational modes. One such example is shown in Fig. 9(c), where five vibrational modes with frequencies of 1007, 1147.8, 1271.9, 1427, and 1442.1  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are omitted deliberately. As a result, the IC dynamics for both  $S_2 \rightarrow S_1$  and  $S_3 \rightarrow S_2$  transitions slowed greatly, with little progress observed even after 1 ps.

The temporal evolution of nuclear density distributions for PM597 was also obtained from MCTDH simulations. Fig. S4 presents a series of snapshots of the wave packet density distributions along the  $Q_{96}$  and  $Q_{110}$  vibrational modes following excitation to the  $S_2$  state. At 25 fs, the nuclear density in the



Fig. 9 Diabatic electronic populations of  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states including 33 vibrational modes of PM597 after excitation to (a)  $S_2$  and (b)  $S_3$  states. Panel (c) shows the populations of the  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states including 28 vibrational modes following initial excitation to  $S_2$  state.

$S_2$  state shows minimal change, reflecting the much slower IC dynamics in PM597. The density gradually shifts to the  $S_1$  state over approximately 100 fs, as indicated by the population dynamics in Fig. 9. Since the vibrational periods of the  $Q_{96}$  and  $Q_{110}$  modes are 26 and 23 fs, respectively, the nuclear wave packet in the  $S_2$  state at 25 fs is returned close to its initial position (center) of this two-dimensional space.

### 3.4. Coherent vibrational spectra

NWPs in the  $S_1$  state following photoexcitation to the  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  states of PM650 and PM650 have been previously reported using TF spectroscopy.<sup>12</sup> The frequency range was limited to approximately  $600\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in that work due to the finite time resolution of the experiment. Since the initial NWPs in  $S_2$  or  $S_3$  state evolve on excited-state PESs and survive the ICs through CIs, the consequential NWPs in  $S_1$  carry valuable information about the PESs and may provide insights into vibrational dynamics, relaxation pathways, and vibronic interactions in the excited state.<sup>10,23–27,42</sup>

We calculated the CVS of the  $S_1$  state following excitation to the  $S_2$  or  $S_3$  states, using nuclear densities obtained from MCTDH simulations. The oscillation amplitude of a vibrational mode in a TF signal is proportional to the amplitude of the NWP oscillation multiplied by the vibrational reorganization energy of the corresponding mode in  $S_1$ .<sup>28,43</sup> To compare with the experimental CVS from TF spectroscopy, we first calculated the first moment of the nuclear density in the  $S_1$  state as a function of time for each normal mode  $i$ , denoted as  $\bar{Q}_i$ . The amplitude of the  $i$ th mode in the CVS is then given by:

$$I_i \propto (\bar{Q}_{i,\max} - \bar{Q}_{i,\min}) \cdot \omega_i \tilde{d}_i = (\bar{Q}_{i,\max} - \bar{Q}_{i,\min}) \cdot \kappa_i^1, \quad (12)$$

where  $\tilde{d}_i$  is the displacement of the  $i$ th mode between the ground and  $S_1$  states.

The experimental and theoretical CVS results are shown in Fig. 10 and 11 for PM650 and PM597, respectively, with the vibrational assignments provided in Tables 4 and 5. Calculated CVS up to  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are shown in Fig. S5 and S6 for PM650 and PM597, respectively. For PM650, all major peaks in the experimental CVS are well reproduced by the MCTDH-calculated spectra, whereas the agreement is less satisfactory for PM597. Nonetheless, the overall good agreement between the calculated and experimental CVS corroborates the MCTDH simulations presented in this work.

## 4. Discussion

Although both BODIPY molecules exhibit ultrafast IC from the  $S_2/S_3$  states to  $S_1$  in much less than 100 fs, their IC rates differ significantly. The MCTDH simulations performed in this work successfully reproduce the experimentally observed IC rates. In general, IC rates are determined by the vibronic coupling constants between electronic states and the energetic landscape of the excited-state manifolds. The average magnitudes of the intrastate and interstate coupling constants for the two molecules are summarized in Table 6. The coupling constants



Fig. 10 (a) Experimental CVS of PM650 acquired by linear prediction singular value decomposition method of the TF of PM650 in cyclohexane following photoexcitation to  $S_2$  (and  $S_3$ ) states. For comparison with the calculated CVS, oscillation amplitudes were corrected for the finite experimental time-resolution. Each peak is a Lorentzian with a linewidth of  $5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . (b) Calculated CVS from MCTDH simulation following excitation to  $S_2$  state. Each peak is a Gaussian with a linewidth of  $5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .



Fig. 11 (a) Experimental CVS of PM597 acquired by linear prediction singular value decomposition method of the TF of PM597 in cyclohexane following photoexcitation to  $S_2$  (and  $S_3$ ) states. For comparison with the calculated CVS, oscillation amplitudes were corrected for the finite experimental time-resolution. Each peak is a Lorentzian with a linewidth of  $5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . (b) Calculated CVS from MCTDH simulation following excitation to  $S_2$  state. Each peak is a Gaussian with a linewidth of  $5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

for PM650 are consistently, though only slightly, larger than those of PM597. For example, the  $S_1/S_2$  interstate coupling constants are 0.0969 eV and 0.0907 eV for PM650 and PM597,

Table 4 Peak assignments of the CVS of PM650

Amplitude	Exp. $\omega$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Calc. $\omega$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Mode
2.89	153.3	151.6	$\nu_{13}$
2.62	243.2	250.8	$\nu_{18}$
2.09	292.0	292.0	$\nu_{22}$
0.97	392.6	386.3	$\nu_{28}$
7.06	412.2	427.5	$\nu_{29}$
2.82	547.7	548.5	$\nu_{33}$

Table 5 Peak assignments of the CVS of PM597

Amplitude	Exp. $\omega$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Calc. $\omega$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Mode
1.14	94.5	76.6	$\nu_5$
0.88	140.5	141.1	$\nu_9$
7.06	257.1	271.8	$\nu_{23}$
2.82	489.1	510.6	$\nu_{47}$

Table 6 Average values of the intrastate ( $\kappa$ ) and interstate ( $\lambda$ ) coupling constants of PM650 and PM597. The numbers in superscripts indicates electronic states

Couplings	PM650 (eV)	PM597 (eV)
$\kappa^1$	0.0099 ± 0.014	0.0069 ± 0.008
$\kappa^2$	0.0257 ± 0.035	0.0214 ± 0.026
$\kappa^3$	0.0247 ± 0.032	0.0202 ± 0.023
$\lambda^{12}$	0.0969 ± 0.066	0.0907 ± 0.068
$\lambda^{13}$	0.0498 ± 0.046	0.0364 ± 0.034
$\lambda^{23}$	0.0296 ± 0.032	0.0193 ± 0.023

respectively. While stronger electronic couplings in PM650 may contribute to faster nonadiabatic transitions, the differences in coupling alone may not be sufficient to account for the large disparity in the IC rates.

One of the main reasons for the large difference in IC rates may originate from the different energetic landscapes along the vibrational modes, in particular the promoting modes. The relative energy of  $S_2/S_1$  MECI with respect to the  $S_{2,\min}$  in PM650 is nearly degenerate, whereas  $S_2/S_1$  MECI is located 400 cm<sup>-1</sup> higher than  $S_{2,\min}$  in PM597. For PM650, the negligible energy barrier allows the wave packet to access the MECI shortly after the photoexcitation is initiated. In addition, the  $S_3/S_2$  MECI and  $S_{3,\min}$  in PM650 are nearly degenerate, whereas  $S_3/S_2$  MECI is located 5800 cm<sup>-1</sup> higher than  $S_{3,\min}$  in PM597. In particular, the  $S_3/S_2$  MECI is located even higher than the  $S_3$  FC point. Considering that the diabatic populations in  $S_3$  are significant and that  $S_3/S_1$  interstate couplings are significant, the  $S_3/S_2$  MECI may also affect the overall IC rates to the  $S_1$  state.

Although the coupling constants and the energetics contribute to some extent, the substantial structural deformation inherent to the  $Q_{CT,i}^{mn}$  configuration should also contribute to the difference in IC rates for the two molecules. In PM650, the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI is located close to the FC point, while in PM597, it is more distant. PM650 requires minimum structural reorganization to access MECI due to the close positioning of MECI to FC point. In contrast, PM597 requires more extensive distortion as the MECI located farther away from the FC point. It is

important to note that in this structural relaxation, the multi-mode effect is critical to reach the CI in this nonadiabatic process. The multimode effect is clearly demonstrated in the simulation with reduced DOFs, where the IC is decelerated significantly in both molecules.

All vibrational modes in PM650 that show large amplitude of motion in  $S_1$  state have strong intrastate coupling to  $S_2$  except the 250.8 ( $\nu_{18}$ ) cm<sup>-1</sup> mode. This is natural as these modes are excited strongly by the initial photoexcitation to the  $S_2$  state. The  $\nu_{18}$  mode, however, is not activated by the photoexcitation due to its negligible intrastate coupling, but appear strongly in the experimental CVS indicating that it is activated in the course of the IC process from  $S_2$  to  $S_1$ . Because the IC process is essentially impulsive for all the vibrational modes except the high frequency CH stretching modes, any vibrational modes that has large displacement between the ground (FC) state and  $S_1$  states should be excited strongly. The  $\nu_{18}$  mode indeed has a large displacement (large  $\kappa^1$ ) between the ground and  $S_1$  states. Therefore, the CVS calculated simply from the displacements matches well with the experiment in PM650. In contrast, for PM597, where the IC process is slow and therefore not impulsive, the CVS calculated from the displacement does not match well, because details of the IC process influence the formation of the NWP in  $S_1$ .

Interestingly, the  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  state populations in PM650 exhibit oscillatory behaviour driven by the in-plane promoting modes  $\nu_{67}$  and  $\nu_{75}$ , which are associated with the  $S_2/S_1$  CIs. Due to strong vibronic coupling along these coordinates, the wave packets initially populated in the  $S_2$  state propagate to the  $S_1$  state through the CIs, and a portion of them subsequently return to the  $S_2$  state. This clearly indicates that the  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  PESs are strongly coupled along these two modes, which play a significant role in the ultrafast IC. In contrast, population oscillations are barely observed in PM597, suggesting that there are no dominant vibrational modes facilitating the fast IC. Instead, the IC is likely driven by small contributions from many modes.

## 5. Conclusions

In this work, MCTDH quantum dynamics simulations were used to investigate the evolution of nuclear wave packets and ultrafast IC in BODIPY molecules following excitation to electronic states higher than  $S_1$ . In PM650, rapid population transfer occurs through CIs along a few key vibrational modes, whereas PM597 exhibits significantly slower population transfer. Notably, nuclear wave packet coherence persists in the  $S_1$  state after ultrafast IC, as reflected in the coherent vibrational spectra. This computational study provides a comprehensive understanding of the IC dynamics of BODIPY derivatives PM650 and PM597, with a focus on mechanistic details including MECIs, nuclear wave packet dynamics, and other factors that influence IC rates.

The striking difference in IC rates between these structurally similar derivatives is attributed to several computationally

identified factors. In PM650, the MECI lies close to the Franck-Condon region, with an almost negligible energy gap between the  $S_2$  minimum and the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI. This allows the nuclear wave packet to rapidly access the MECI following photoexcitation, resulting in the ultrafast IC from  $S_2$  to  $S_1$ . Most of the initial population in  $S_2$  transfers to the  $S_1$  state within 10 fs. This ultrafast IC process involves only small structural rearrangement. Furthermore, PM650 exhibits strong vibronic coupling along a couple of dominant vibrational modes, providing efficient channels for population transfer. In contrast, PM597 shows a much slower relaxation process from  $S_2$  to  $S_1$  in approximately 86 fs, substantially slower than that of PM650. This slower decay is attributed to the remote location of the MECI from the FC point and a larger energy gap between the  $S_2$  minimum and the  $S_2/S_1$  MECI. Accessing the MECI in PM597 requires significant structural distortion, and the molecule exhibits weaker vibronic coupling between excited states.

These results extend our understanding of the photophysics of molecules excited to electronic states above  $S_1$ . Identifying vibrational modes that play significant roles in IC may enable fine-tuning of the IC process by modulating vibronic coupling along these key modes.

## Author contributions

Neethu Anand: conceptualization, methodology, validation, investigation, data curation, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing, visualization. Munyon Kim: conceptualization, methodology, data curation, writing – review & editing. Changmin Lee: conceptualization, methodology, data curation, writing – review & editing. Jinhyuk Ma: conceptualization, methodology, data curation, writing – review & editing. T. Joo: conceptualization, methodology, writing – review & editing, visualization, supervision, project administration, funding acquisition.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Input parameters and operator files for the MCTDH simulations are available in the GitHub repositories ([https://github.com/AnaNdNeethu/BODIPY\\_MCTDH\\_DYNAMICS](https://github.com/AnaNdNeethu/BODIPY_MCTDH_DYNAMICS)).

Supplementary information (SI): Contains isosurfaces of transition densities for low-lying excited-states, exponential fits of the populations of  $S_1$  state following excitation to  $S_2$  state, nuclear density contours, CVS calculated from MCTDH simulations, vertical excitation energies of PM650 using different DFT methods, and LVC parameters for the MCTDH simulations. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5cp02771c>.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIT) (no. RS-2020-NR049542).

## Notes and references

- 1 W. Domcke and D. R. Yarkony, *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.*, 2012, **63**, 325–352.
- 2 J. C. del Valle and J. Catalán, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2019, **21**, 10061–10069.
- 3 W. K. Peters, D. E. Couch, B. Mignolet, X. Shi, Q. L. Nguyen, R. C. Fortenberry, H. B. Schlegel, F. Remacle, H. C. Kapteyn, M. M. Murnane and W. Li, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2017, **114**, E11072–E11081.
- 4 M. Kasha, *Discuss. Faraday Soc.*, 1950, **9**, 14–19.
- 5 M. Beer and H. C. Longuet-Higgins, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1955, **23**, 1390–1391.
- 6 S. Murata, C. Iwanaga, T. Toda and H. Kokubun, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1972, **13**, 101–104.
- 7 H. Chosrowjan, S. Taniguchi, T. Okada, S. Takagi, T. Arai and K. Tokumam, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1995, **242**, 644–649.
- 8 G. G. Gurzadyan, T. H. Tran-Thi and T. Gustavsson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1998, **108**, 385–388.
- 9 T. Horio, T. Fuji, Y.-I. Suzuki and T. Suzuki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 10392–10393.
- 10 T. S. Kuhlman, T. I. Sølling and K. B. Møller, *ChemPhysChem*, 2012, **13**, 820–827.
- 11 J. Sung, P. Kim, S. Saga, S.-Y. Hayashi, A. Osuka and D. Kim, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 12632–12635.
- 12 C. Lee, K. Seo, M. Kim and T. Joo, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2021, **23**, 25200–25209.
- 13 D. W. Cho, M. Fujitsuka, J. H. Ryu, M. H. Lee, H. K. Kim, T. Majima and C. Im, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 3424–3426.
- 14 G. J. Hedley, A. Ruseckas, A. Harriman and I. D. Samuel, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 6634–6637.
- 15 P. Toebe, H. Zhang, C. Trieflinger, J. Daub and M. Glasbeek, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2003, **368**, 66–75.
- 16 T. Fujino, S. Y. Arzhantsev and T. Tahara, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2001, **105**, 8123–8129.
- 17 G. Herzberg and H. C. Longuet-Higgins, *Discuss. Faraday Soc.*, 1963, **35**, 77–82.
- 18 M. S. Schuurman and A. Stolow, *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.*, 2018, **69**, 427–450.
- 19 H. Köppel, W. Domcke and L. S. Cederbaum, in *Adv. Chem. Phys.*, ed. I. Prigogine and S. A. Rice, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1984, vol. LVII, pp. 59–246.
- 20 D. R. Yarkony, *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 1996, **68**, 985–1013.
- 21 F. Bernardi, M. Olivucci and M. A. Robb, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 1996, **25**, 321–328.
- 22 B. G. Levine and T. J. Martínez, *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.*, 2007, **58**, 613–634.
- 23 T. Fuji, H. J. Ong and T. Kobayashi, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2003, **380**, 135–140.

- 24 Y.-I. Suzuki, T. Fuji, T. Horio and T. Suzuki, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **132**, 174302–174308.
- 25 J. L. P. Lustres, A. L. Dobryakov, A. Holzwarth and M. Veiga, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 3758–3761.
- 26 M. Liebel, C. Schnedermann and P. Kukura, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2014, **112**, 198302.
- 27 S. Y. Kim and T. Joo, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **6**, 2993–2998.
- 28 C. H. Kim and T. Joo, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **11**, 10266–10269.
- 29 W. Heo, C. Lee, S. H. Sohn and T. Joo, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2025, **162**, 154108.
- 30 H. D. Meyer, U. Manthe and L. S. Cederbaum, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1990, **165**, 73–78.
- 31 M. H. Beck, A. Jäckle, G. A. Worth and H. D. Meyer, *Phys. Rep.*, 2000, **324**, 1–105.
- 32 N. Anand, K. Welke, S. Irle and S. R. Vennapusa, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2019, **151**, 214304.
- 33 S. Mandal and C. Daniel, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2024, **128**, 3126–3136.
- 34 J. A. Green, D. Brey, L. P. Razgatlioglu, B. Ali, B. Błasiak and I. Burghardt, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2024, **20**, 8127–8139.
- 35 U. Manthe, H. D. Meyer and L. S. Cederbaum, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1992, **97**, 3199–3213.
- 36 L. S. Cederbaum, H. Köppel and W. Domcke, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 1981, **20**, 251–267.
- 37 H. Wang and H.-D. Meyer, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2018, **149**, 044119.
- 38 G. A. Worth, M. H. Beck, A. Jäckle and H. D. Meyer, *The MCTDH Package, Version 8.4*, 2007.
- 39 M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, X. Li, M. Caricato, A. V. Marenich, J. Bloino, B. G. Janesko, R. Gomperts, B. Mennucci, H. P. Hratchian, J. V. Ortiz, A. F. Izmaylov, J. L. Sonnenberg, D. Williams-Young, F. Ding, F. Lipparini, F. Egidi, J. Goings, B. Peng, A. Petrone, T. Henderson, D. Ranasinghe, V. G. Zakrzewski, J. Gao, N. Rega, G. Zheng, W. Liang, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, K. Throssell, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. J. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. N. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. A. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. P. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, C. Adamo, R. Cammi, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman and D. J. Fox, *Gaussian 16, Revision C.01*, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2016.
- 40 T. Lu and F. Chen, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 2012, **33**, 580–592.
- 41 T. Lu, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2024, **161**, 082503.
- 42 D. Picconi, *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, 2021, **20**, 1455–1473.
- 43 G. Lee, J. Kim, S. Y. Kim, D. E. Kim and T. Joo, *Chem-PhysChem*, 2017, **18**, 670–676.