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# Optimizing Methods to Design Photoredox Catalysts

The design and discovery of photoredox catalysts is accelerated by computational prediction of key properties. Optimizing the methods used to simulate molecules can improve the accuracy without increasing the cost of a calculation.

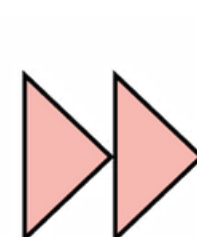
PHOTO REDOX CATALYSIS



Light changes the **energy** of electrons

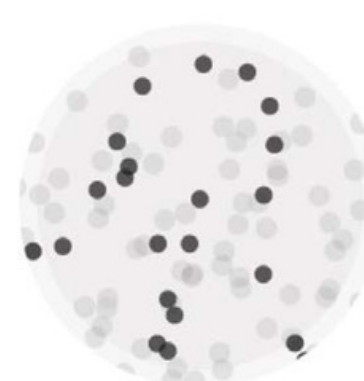


Energy changes the **location** of electron

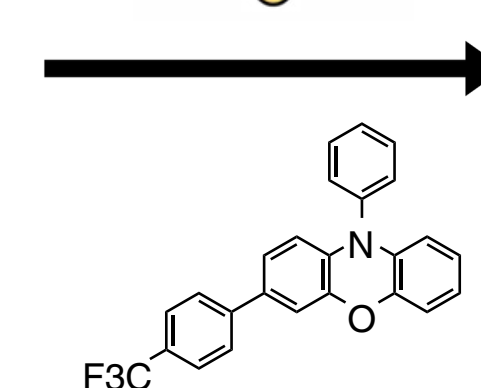


Molecule changes the **speed** of reaction

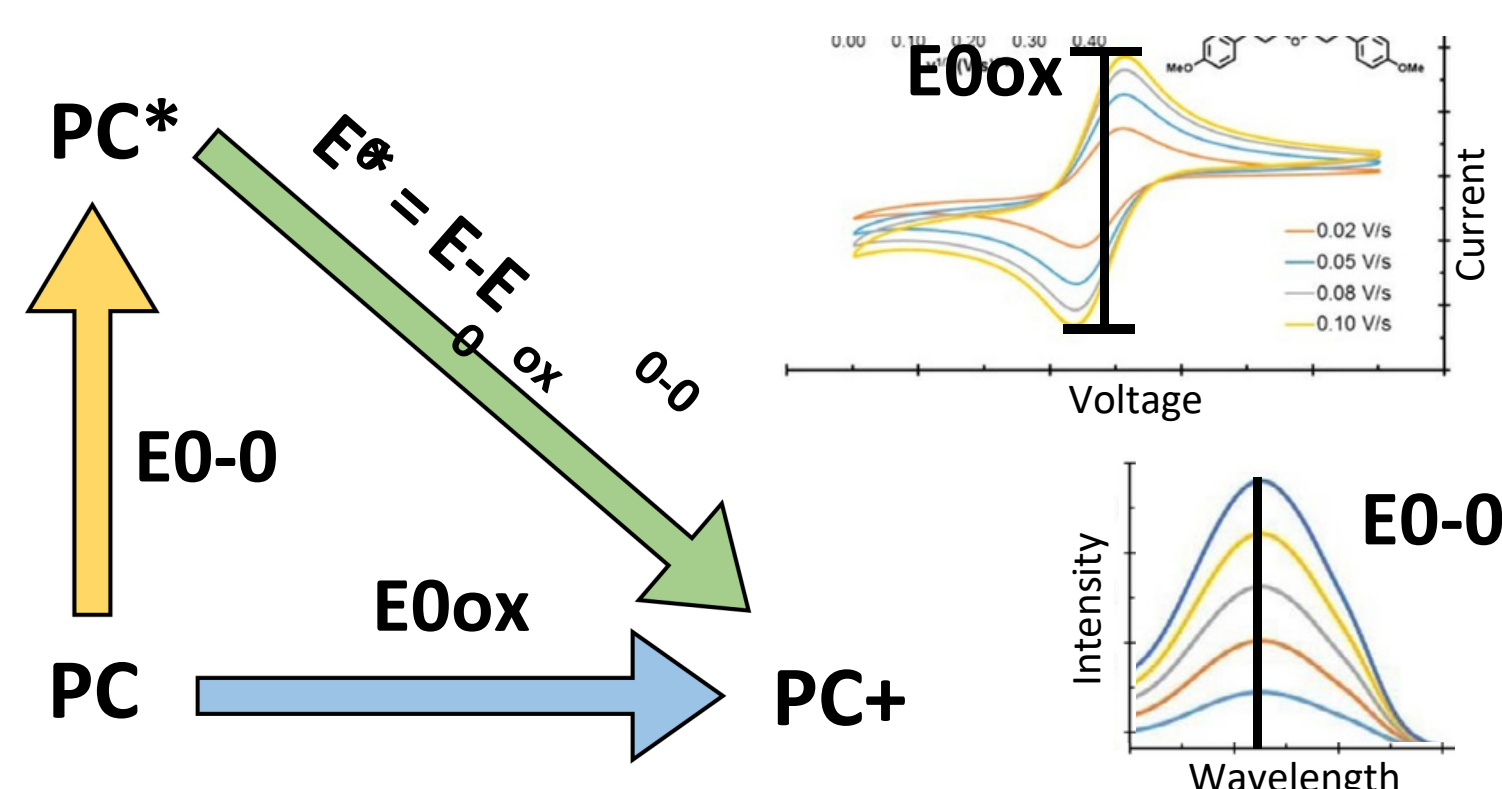
MONOMERS



POLYMER

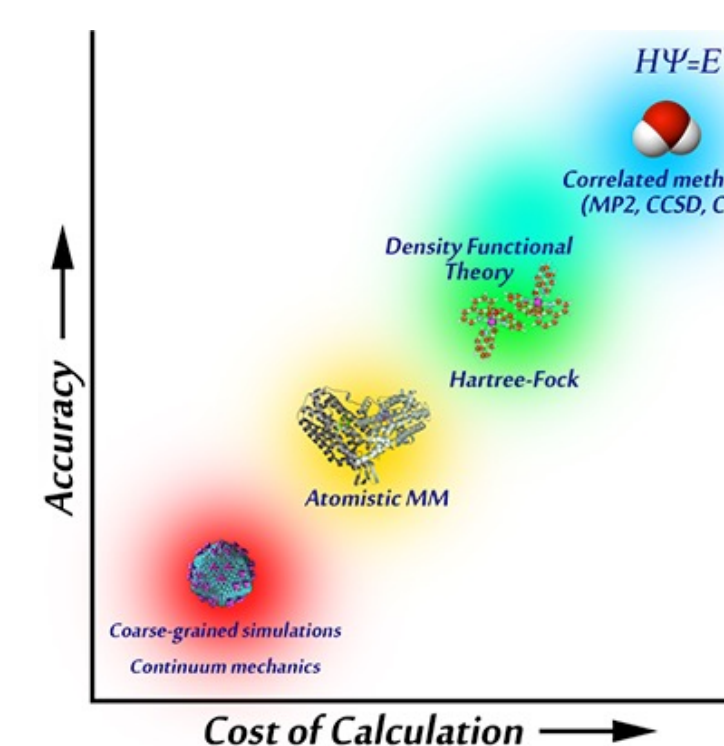


The catalyst allows the monomers to link together under visible light and form a polymer.

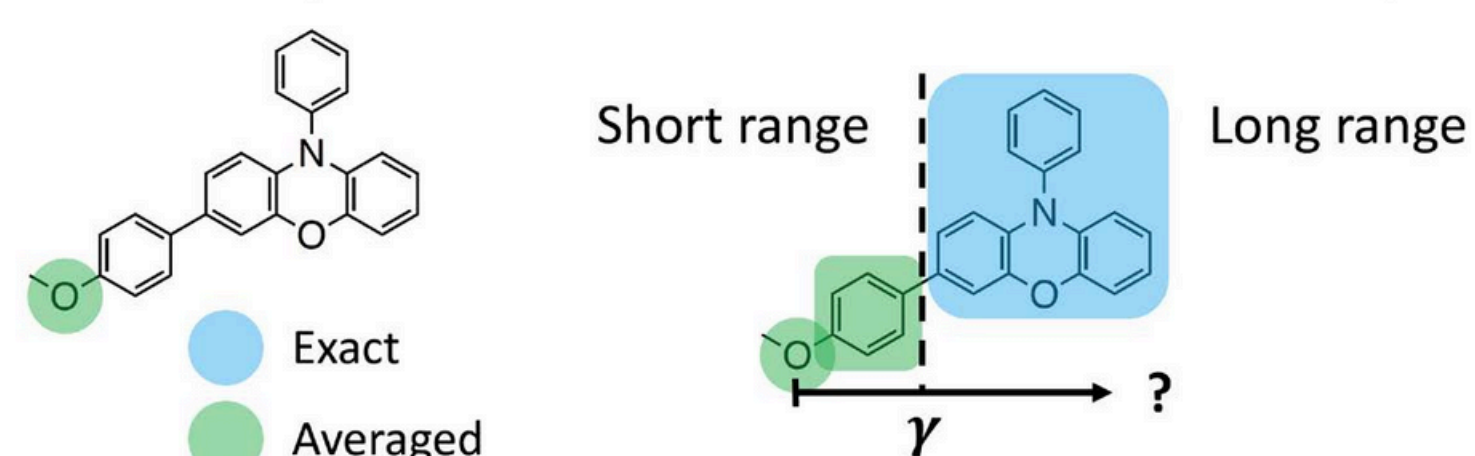


Computer simulations can replace chemistry experiments!

How accurate are they?

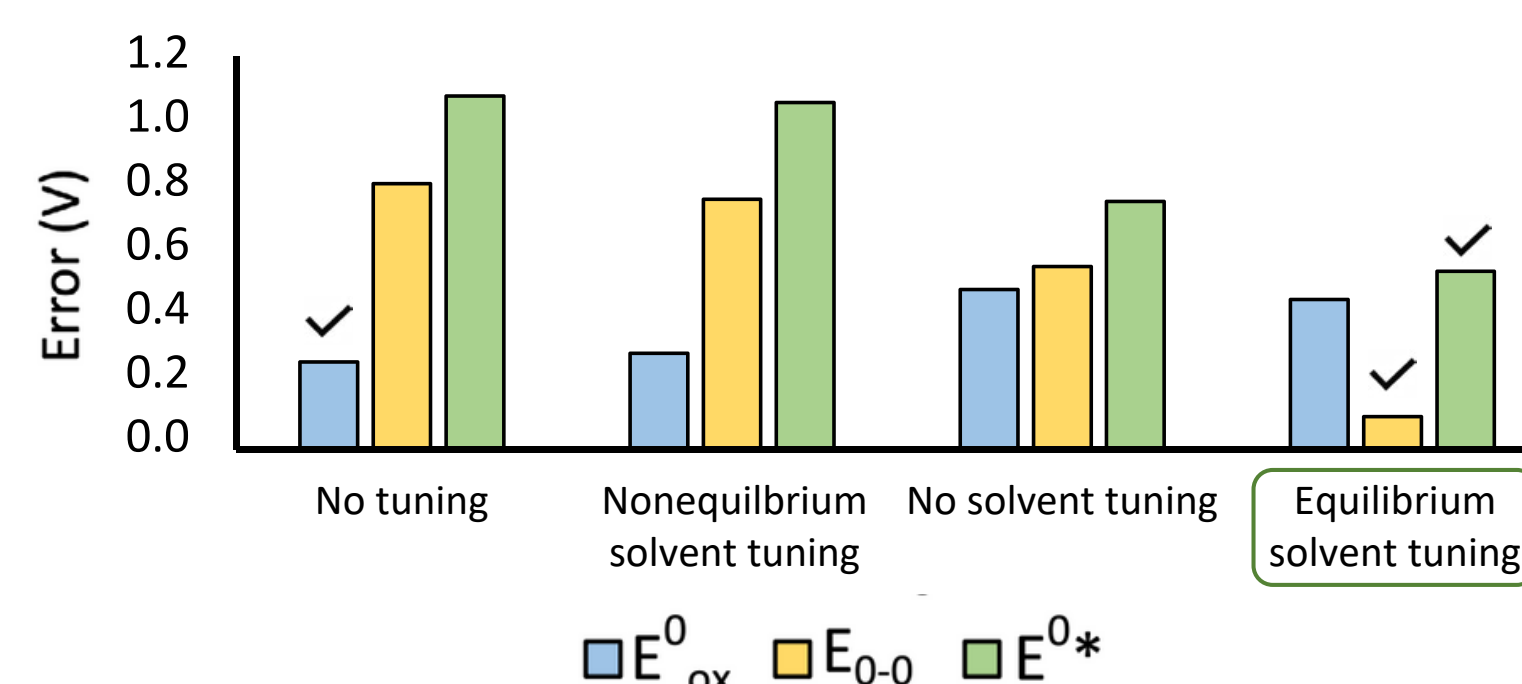


Density Functional Theory is a popular low-cost option that uses quantum mechanics to simulate chemistry.



I test procedures that can **improve the accuracy** of DFT without increasing the cost by **tuning** parameters.

Tuning procedures improve accuracy for light-driven properties but not for redox properties.



Footnotes: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2018, 140, 15, 5088–5101.  
<https://leaping.github.io/forcebalance/doc/html/index.html>.