

# ***In silico* determination of photolysis properties for atmospheric volatile organic compounds**

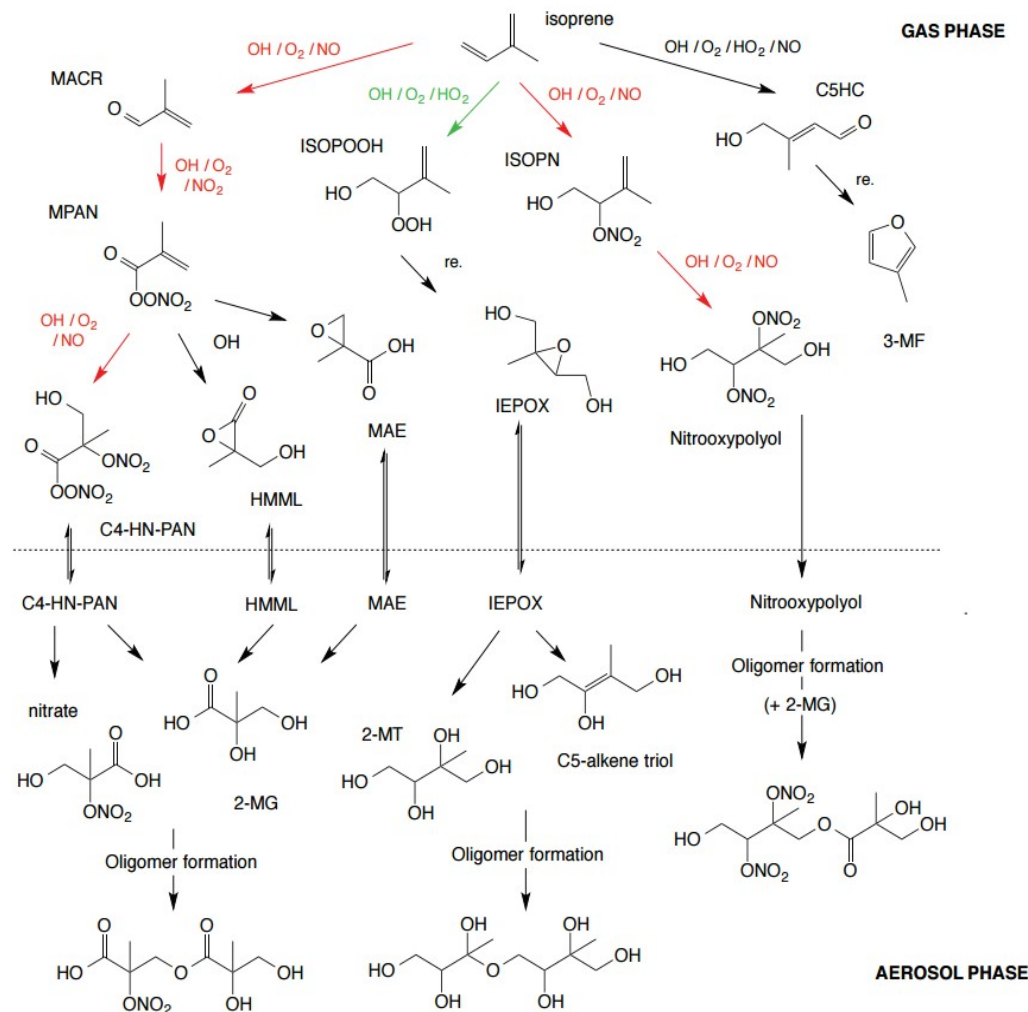
**Antonio Prlj**

**March 17, 2021**

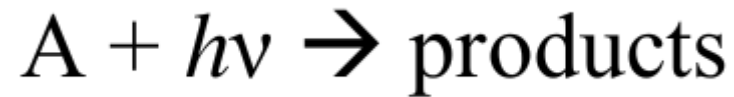
**VISTA**

# Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

- Contribute to air pollution and atmospheric heat balance
- Short lifetime, leading to a complex network of chemical reactions in the troposphere
- Coupled kinetic networks of thousands of chemical reactions, *e.g.* Master Chemical Mechanism
- Many data are missing, while experiments are challenging to conduct *e.g.* photolysis rate constants
- Urgent need to develop reliable “*in silico*” atmospheric chemistry protocols



# Photolysis Rate Constant



$$J = \int \Phi(\lambda) \sigma(\lambda) F(\lambda) d\lambda$$

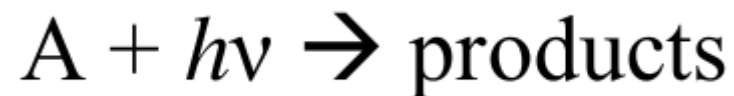


Wavelength dependent  
quantum yield

Absorption  
cross section

Actinic flux *i.e.*  
solar irradiance

# Photolysis Rate Constant



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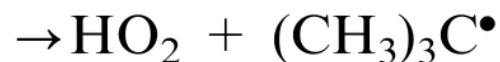
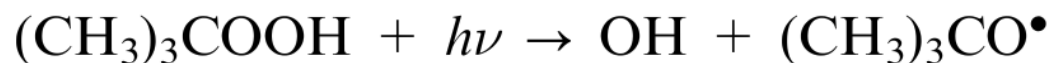
Absorption  
cross section

Actinic flux *i.e.*  
solar irradiance

Calculate *ab initio*

# Peroxide as a Test Case

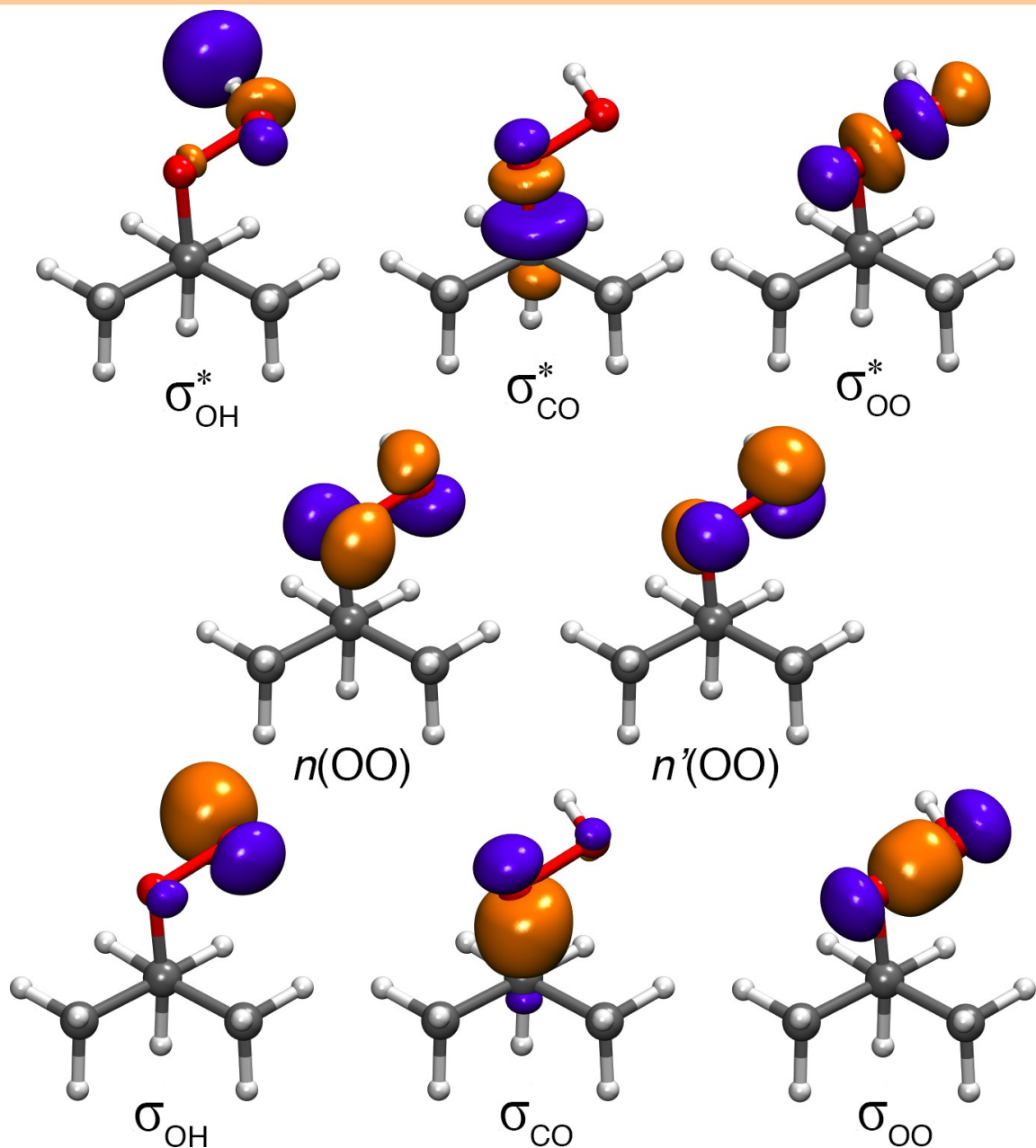
M. Baasandorj et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **12**, 12101-12111.



- Tert-butyl peroxide is relatively stable compared to other peroxides / VOCs
- experimentally available absorption cross section & quantum yield
- Near unity OH quantum yield measured at 248 nm,  $\Phi = 1.04 \pm 0.07$

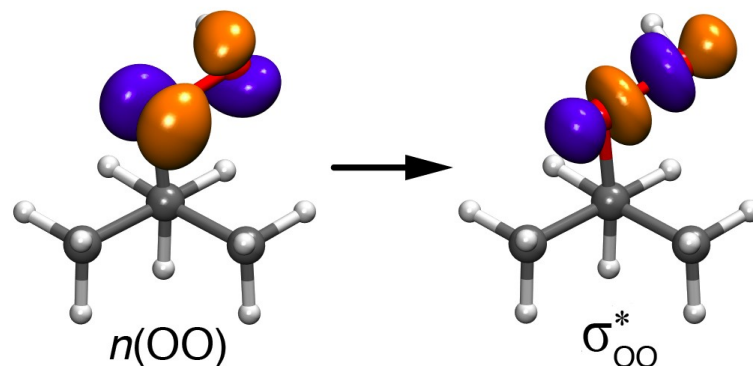
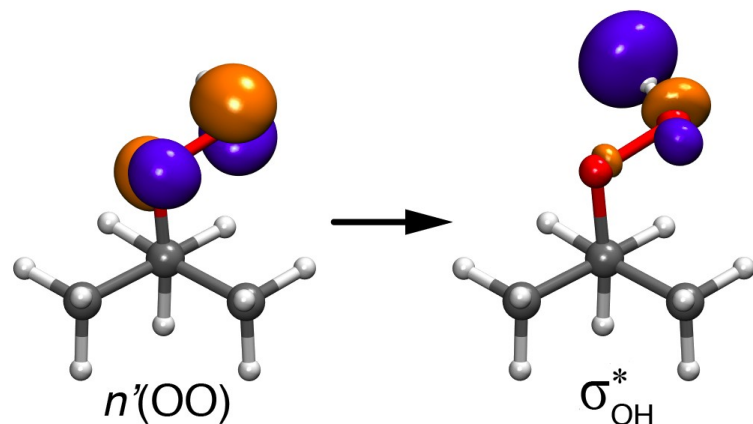
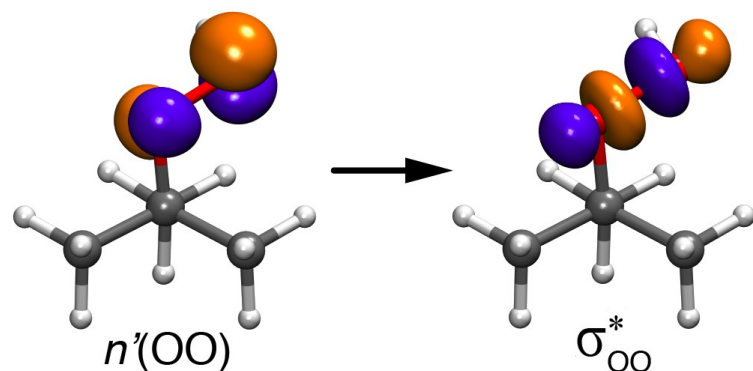
**Which Electronic Structure?**

# Electronic Wavefunction



- XMS-CASPT2(10,8)/def2-SVPD based on SA4-CASSCF(10,8)/def2-SVPD orbitals
- Validation along “dissociation” coordinates – single reference methods not adequate!
- Diffuse excited state character

# Excited States



$S_1$

$S_2$

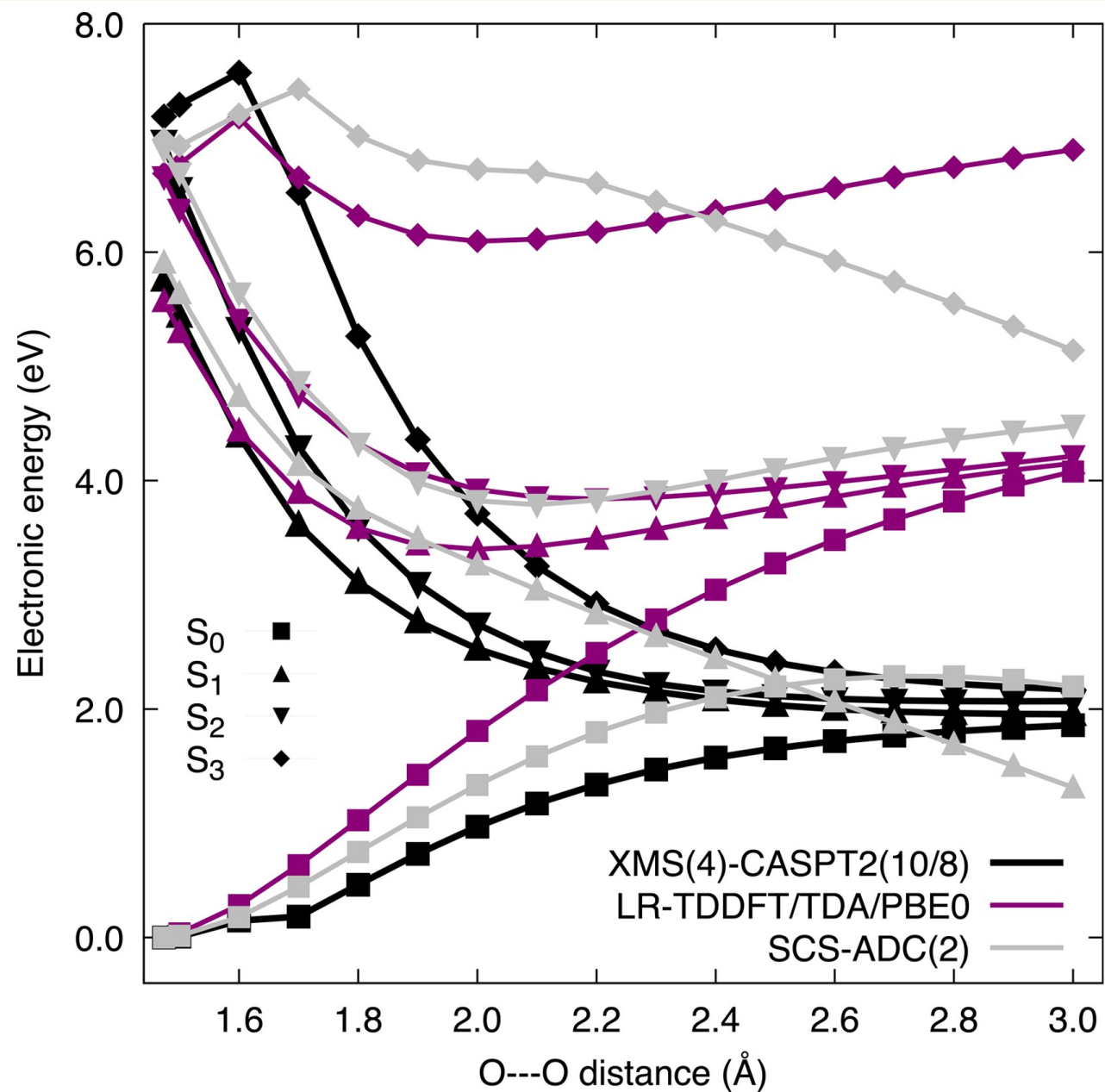
$S_3$

Valence-Rydberg mixing

Mulliken, *Acc. Chem. Res.* 1976, **9**, 7.

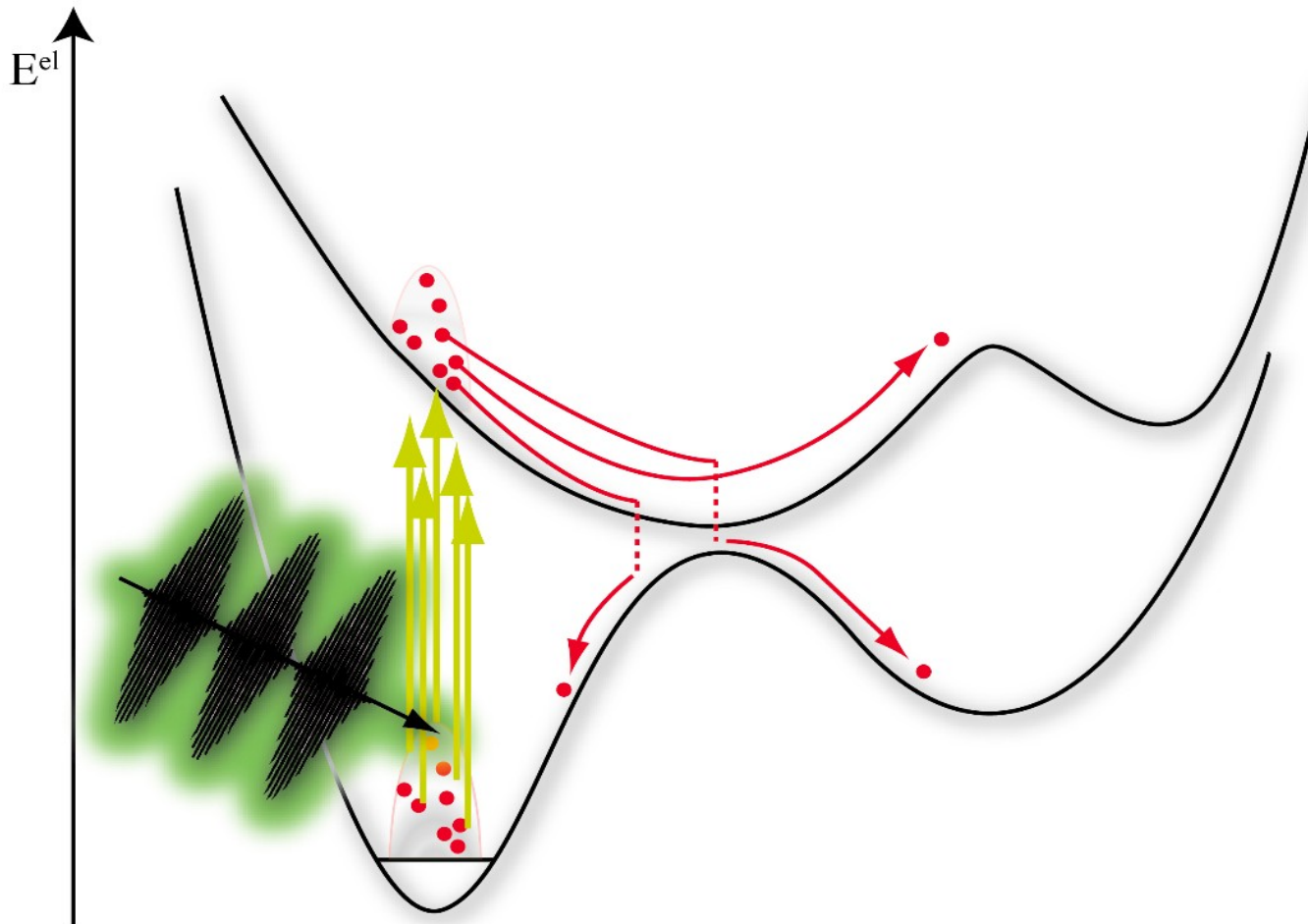


# Excited States

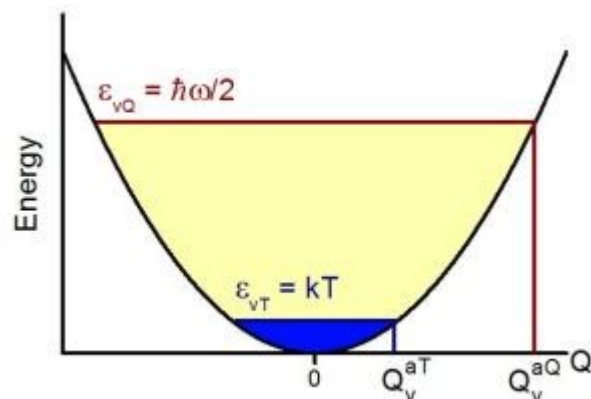


# Initial Conditions and Dynamics

- excited state dynamics – **surface hopping**, multiple spawning
- **Wigner distribution** – convenient way to sample ground state phase space



# Initial Conditions



- Ground state phase space of a molecule is typically sampled by harmonic oscillator Wigner distribution
- **Thermal sampling** does not provide sufficient kinetic energy to account for zero-point vibrations

M. Barbatti and K. Sen, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 2016, **116**, 762-771.

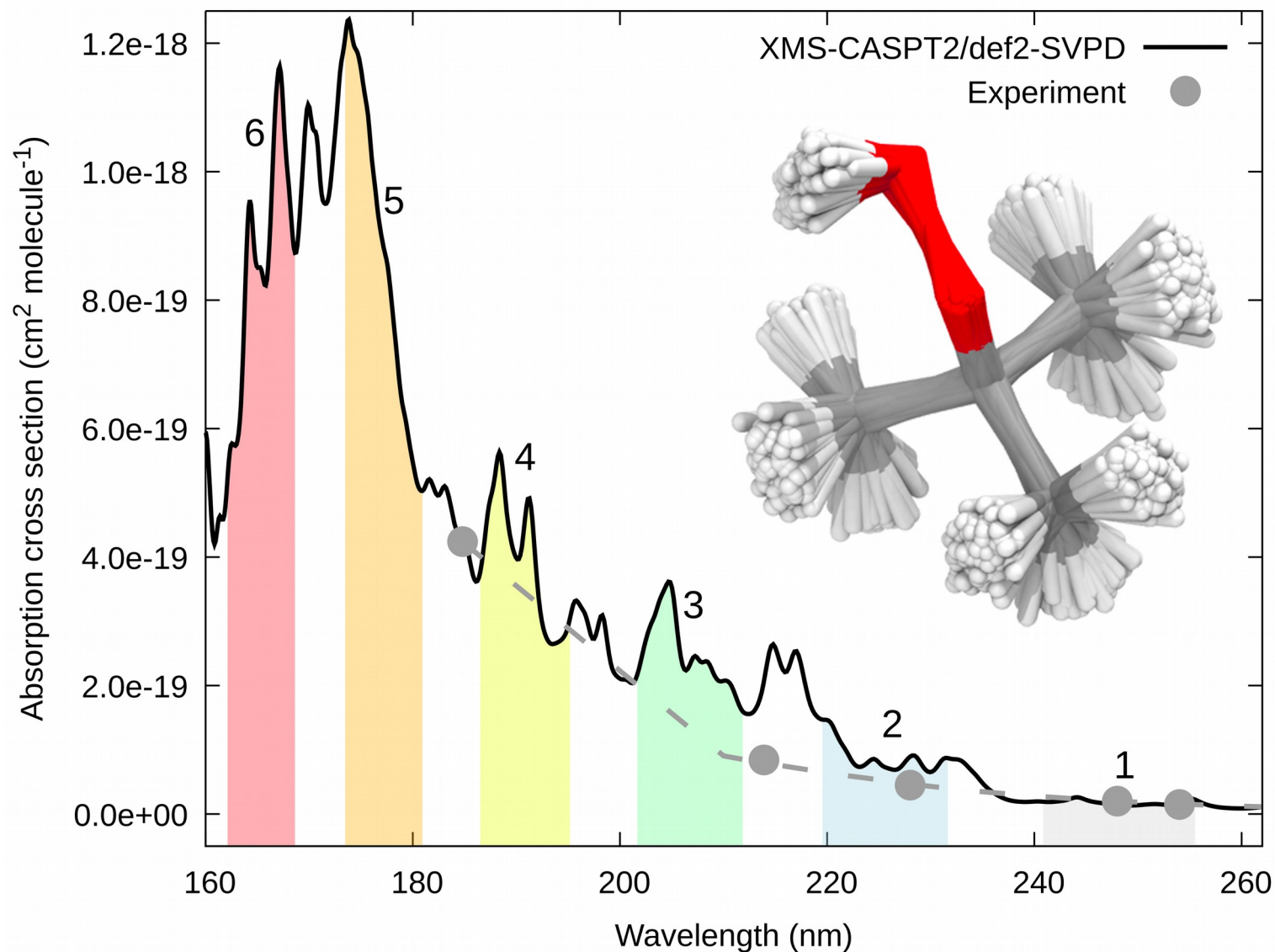
- **Wigner sampling** is not convenient for large and anharmonic systems
- **Quantum thermostat** based on generalized Langevin equation – different temperatures for different normal modes

M. Ceriotti, G. Bussi and M. Parrinello, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2009, **103**, 030603.

# **Absorption Cross Section**

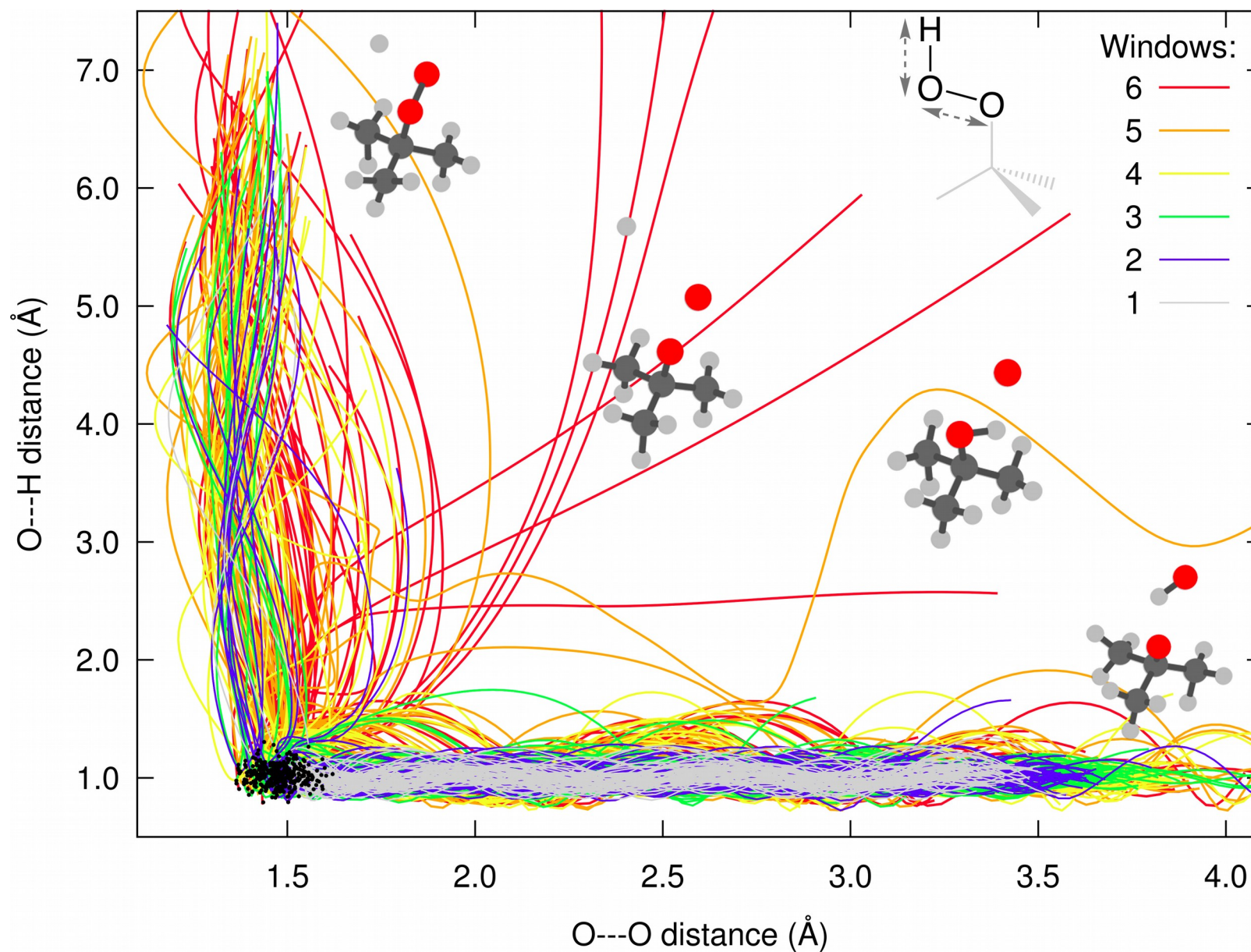
# Absorption Cross Section

- Nuclear ensemble approach (Barbatti *et al.*, *Theor. Chem. Acc.*, 2012, **131**, 1237.)



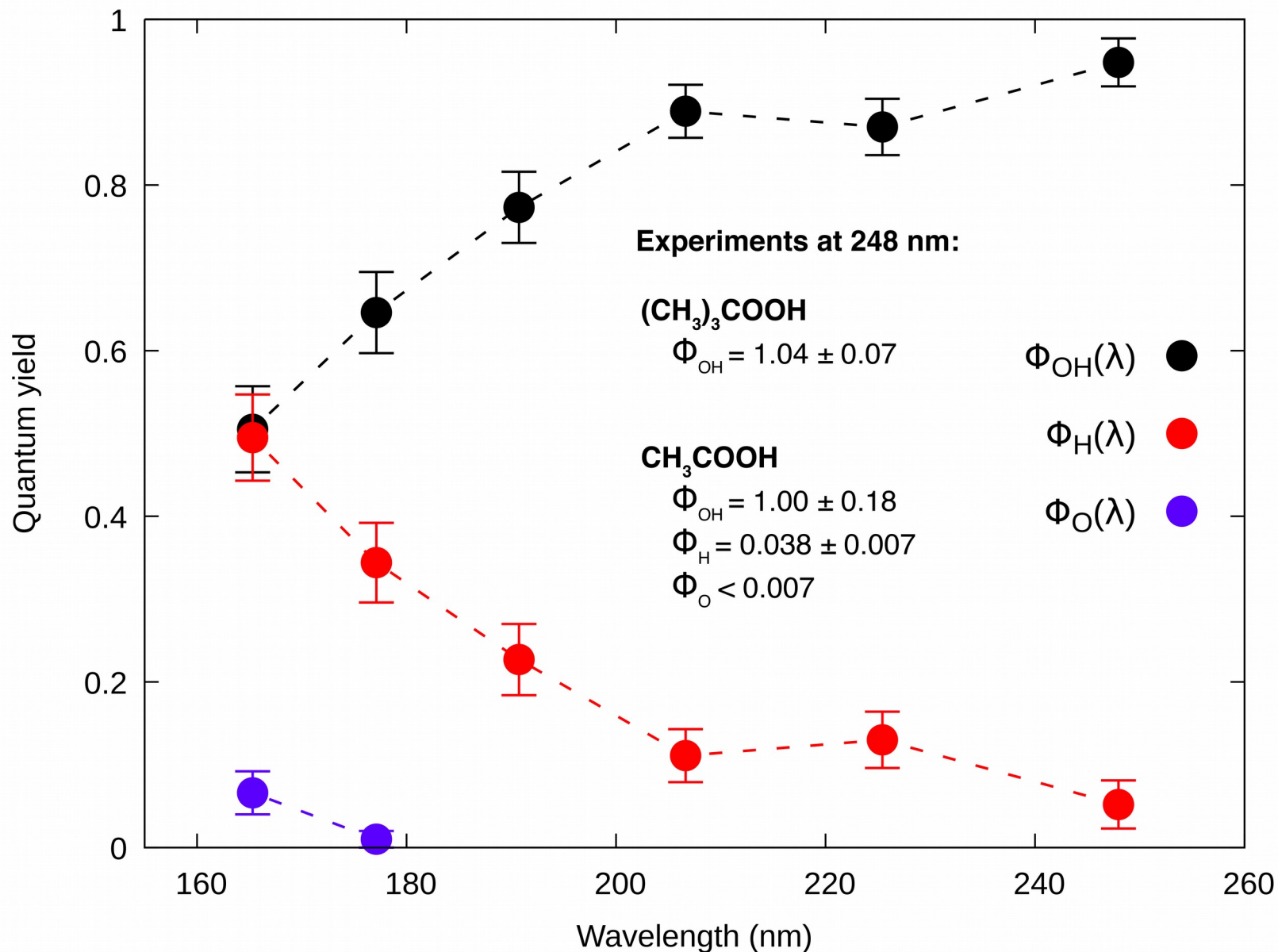


# Analysis of Trajectory Swarms



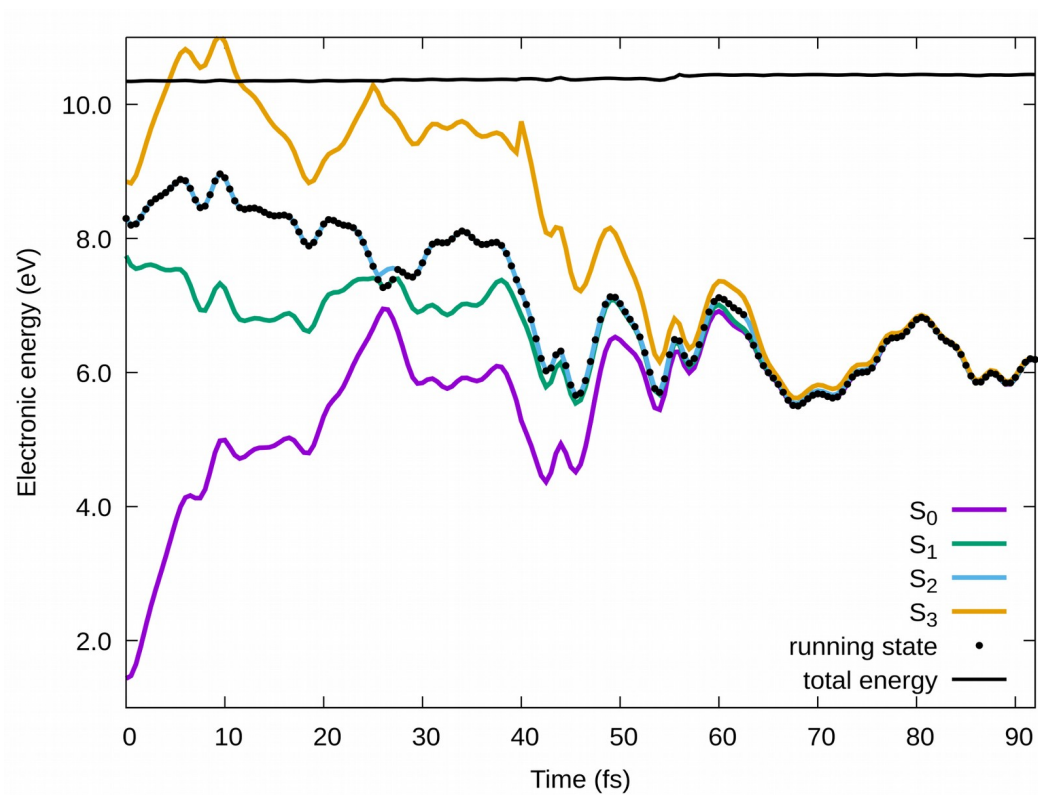
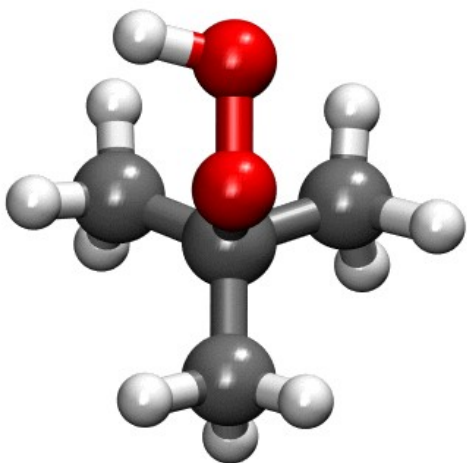
# **Photolysis Quantum Yields**

# Wavelength dependent quantum yield





# H “roaming” and O dissociation



# Conclusion

**Can we predict *in silico* photolysis rate constants?**

- Absorption cross sections – nuclear ensemble approach
- Quantum yields – surface hopping dynamics

We need to be careful about:

1. Electronic structure
2. Sampling of initial conditions

- Applying protocol on other VOCs



# Acknowledgements



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