

Mag-Walking Simulated Annealing Monte Carlo Study of Nano-solvated Ammonium Chloride

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I. Motivation – Atmospheric Nanoparticles

Research Area:

In Topper's research group, we study atmospheric nanoparticles using theoretical and computational tools.

Today's Focus:

Nano-solvated ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl) in water clusters ($\text{N}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

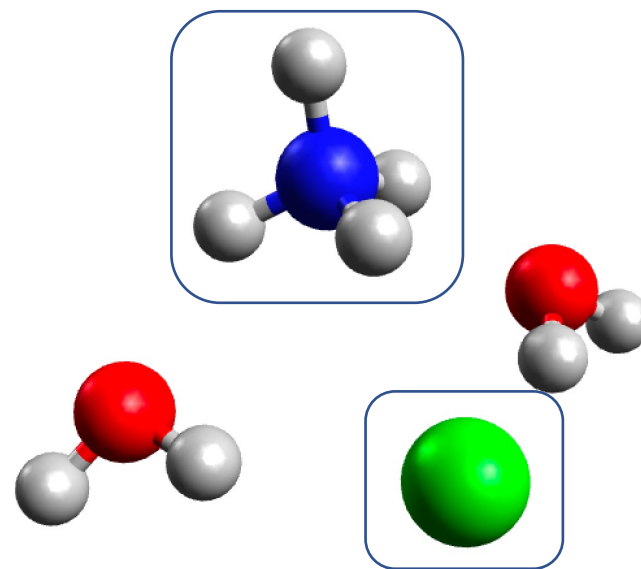


Figure 1. Solvated NH_4^+ and Cl^- in $\text{N} = 2$ water molecules

I. Motivation – Why Ammonium Chloride?

Ammonium chloride appears to be associated with air pollution and haze.



Ammonium Chloride Associated Aerosol Liquid Water Enhances Haze in Delhi, India

Ying Chen*, Yu Wang, Athanasios Nenes, Oliver Wild, Shaojie Song, Dawei Hu, Dantong Liu, Jianjun He, Lea Hildebrandt Ruiz, Joshua S. Apte, Sachin S. Gunthe*, and Pengfei Liu*

Chen et al. *ACS Environmental Science and Technology* (2022)

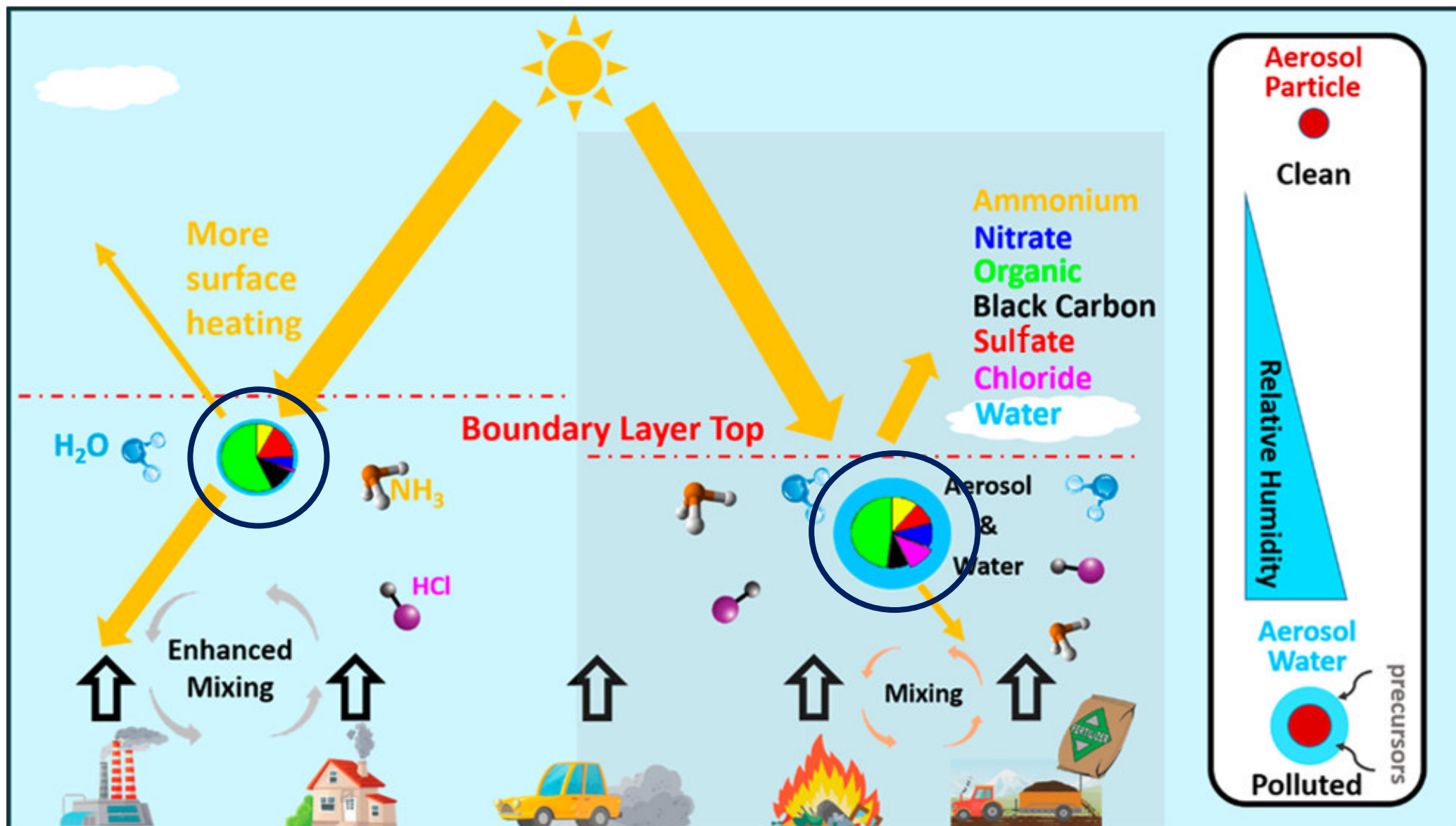


Figure 2. Nano-solvated ammonium chloride and haze production

I. Motivation – Research Goal

Goal: To understand the formation process of ammonium chloride solvated in aerosol (N = 2 to 8) water clusters.

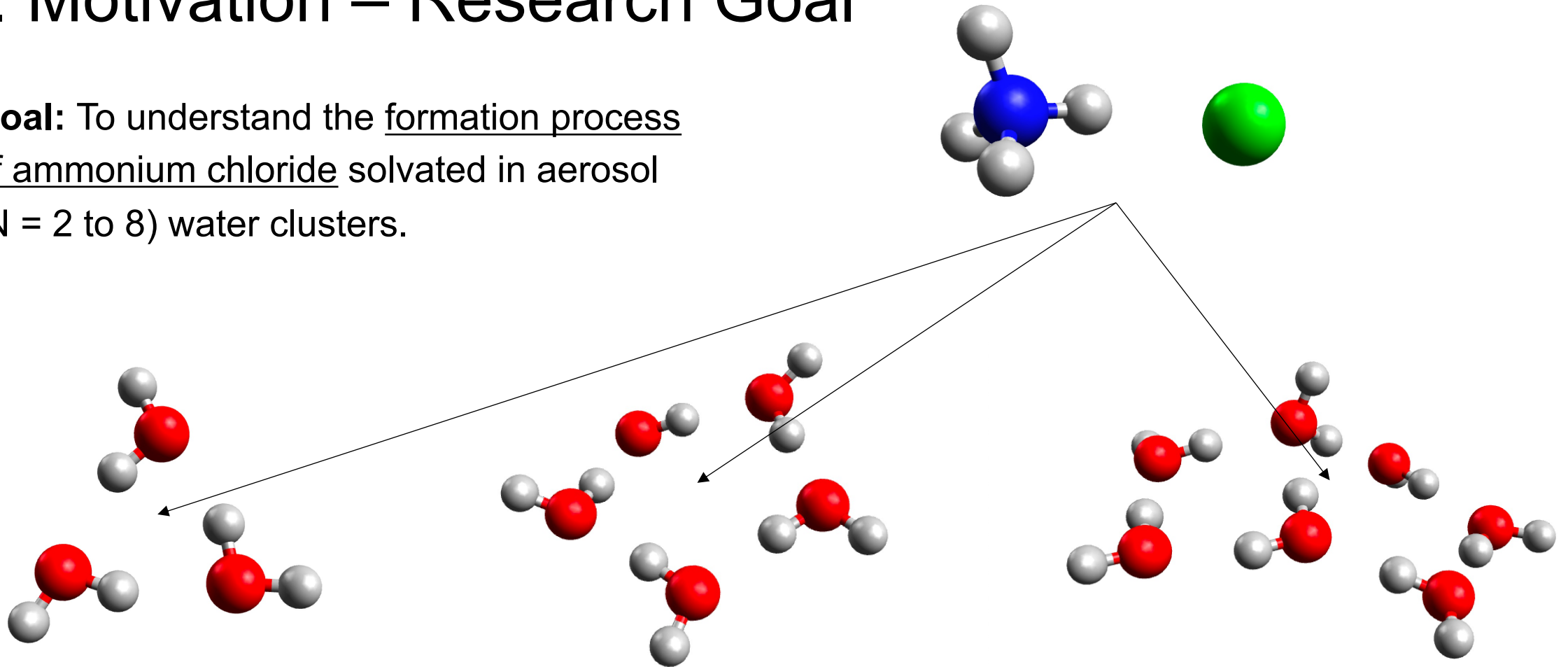


Figure 4. Solvated ammonium chloride and water clusters with N = 3, 5, 7 water molecules (left to right)

II. Method – Challenge

Model:

Interaction Potential to assess molecule structures.

$$V = \sum_i \sum_{j>i} \left[\frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} + A_{ij} \exp(-\alpha_{ij} r_{ij}) + \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right]$$

BOSS 4.9 (Jorgensen et al.)

Challenge:

Identifying the global minimum due to the exponentially increasing number of local minima.

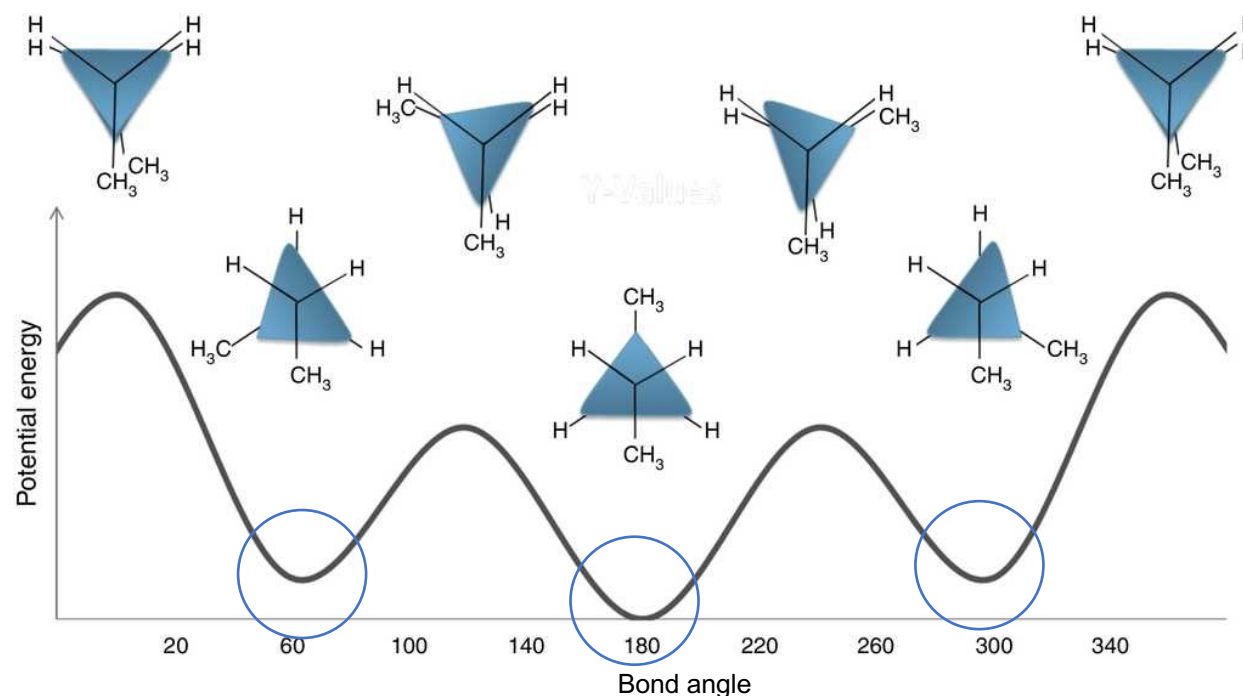


Figure 5. Newman projections and 3 local minima for butane

Khalilian et al. *Educación Química* (2016)

II. Method – Strategy

Computational Strategy

Step 1. Mag-Walking Simulated Annealing Monte Carlo Method to find the lowest energy structures. Software) TransRot

Step 2. Quantum Mechanical calculations to determine thermodynamic properties and energetics. Software) SPARTAN

II. Method – Introducing Monte Carlo

Original Metropolis Monte Carlo

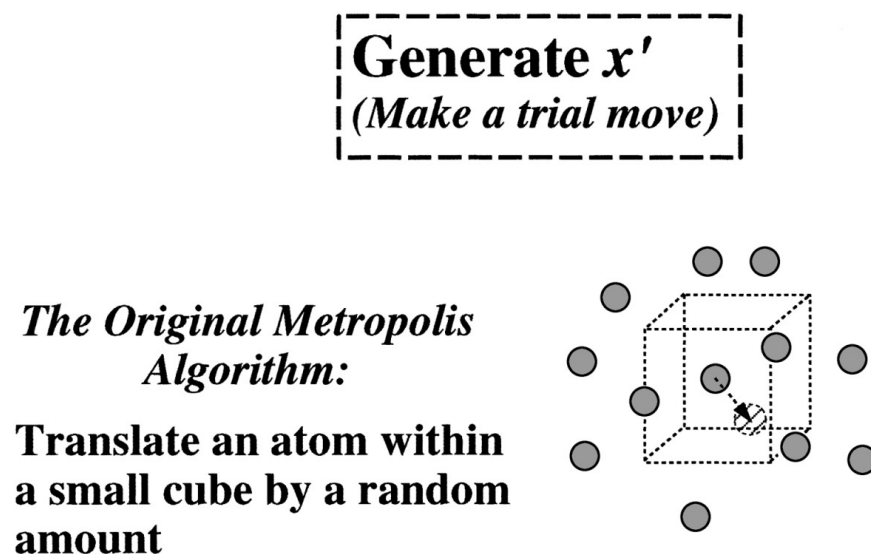


Figure 6. Illustration of Metropolis Monte Carlo

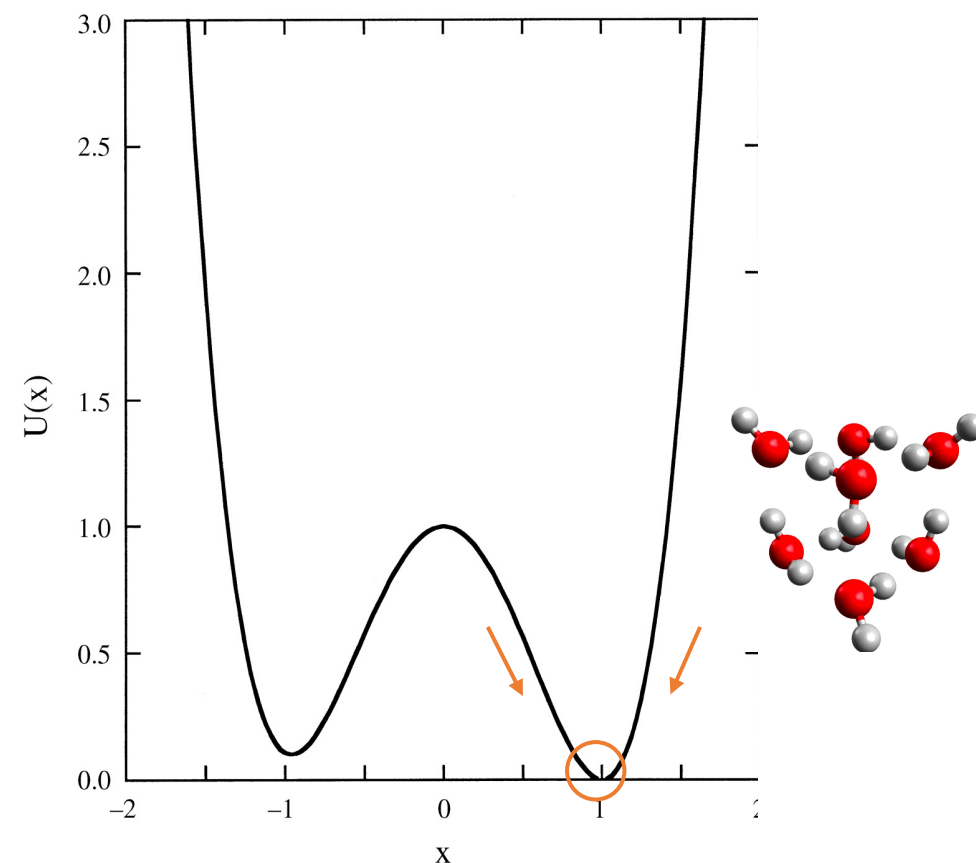


Figure 7. Asymmetric double-well potential

II. Method – Mag-Walking Simulated Annealing

Significant **improvements** were made in locating the global minimum by

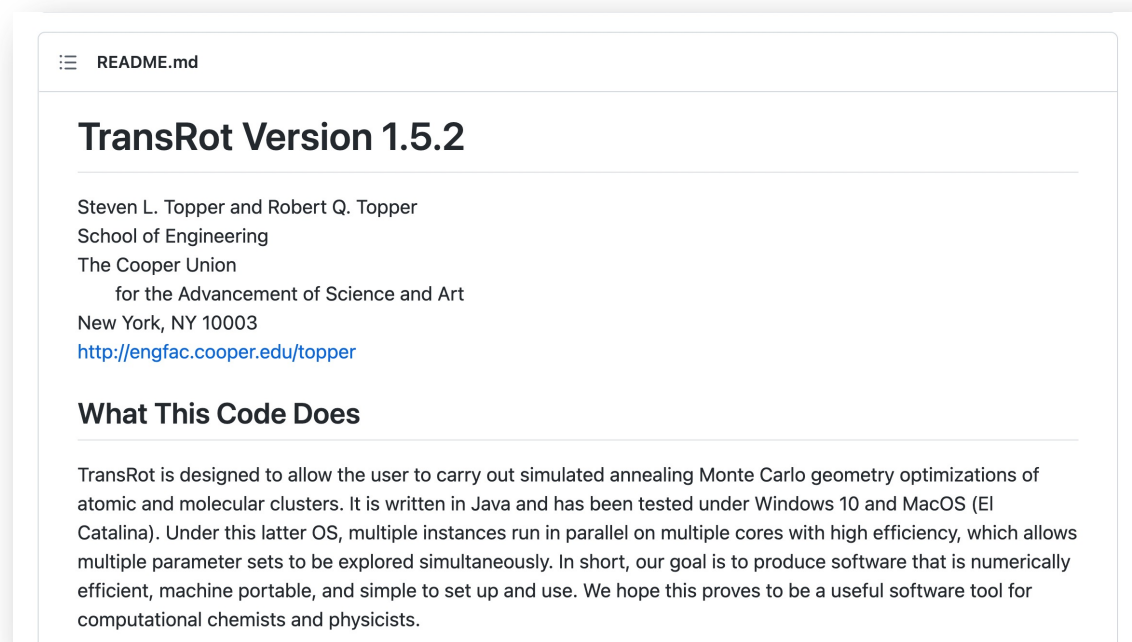
1. Varying step size: Optimized random translational and rotational movements.

2. Annealing: System is cooled, reheated and re-cooled.

Frantz, Freeman, Doll JCP (**1990**)

Topper et al. *Reviews in Computational Chemistry* (**2003**)

TransRot is open source!



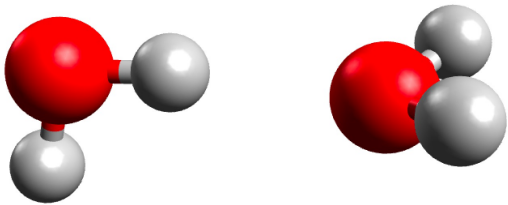
Github link: github.com/steventopper/Transrot

(Developed by Steven. L. Topper)

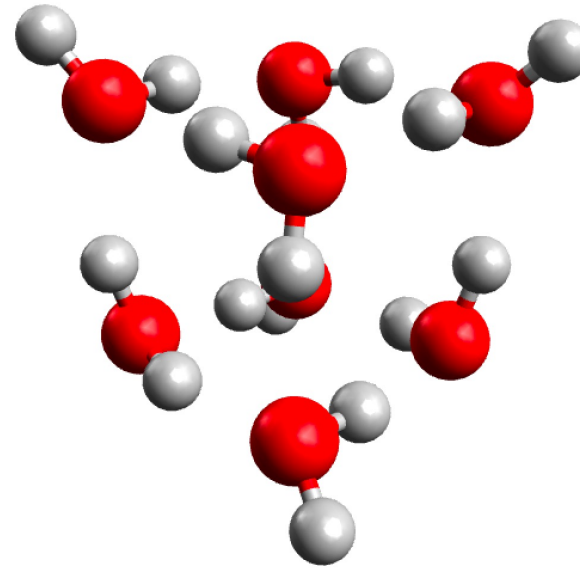
II. Method – Test TransRot

Test Criteria:

Compare TransRot's global minimum of water clusters (N = 2 to 8) with literature values.



N=2



N=8

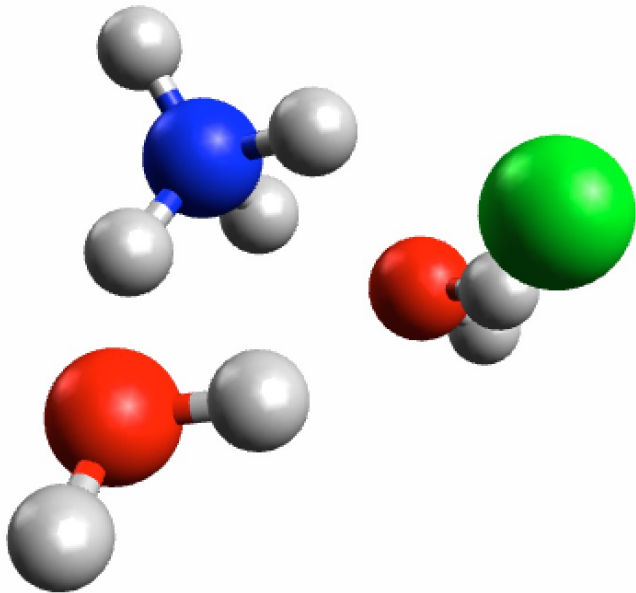
II. Method – Test TransRot

Table 1. Comparison of TIP4P Water Clusters Global Minima Energy Values between TransRot and Literature (**kJ/mol**)

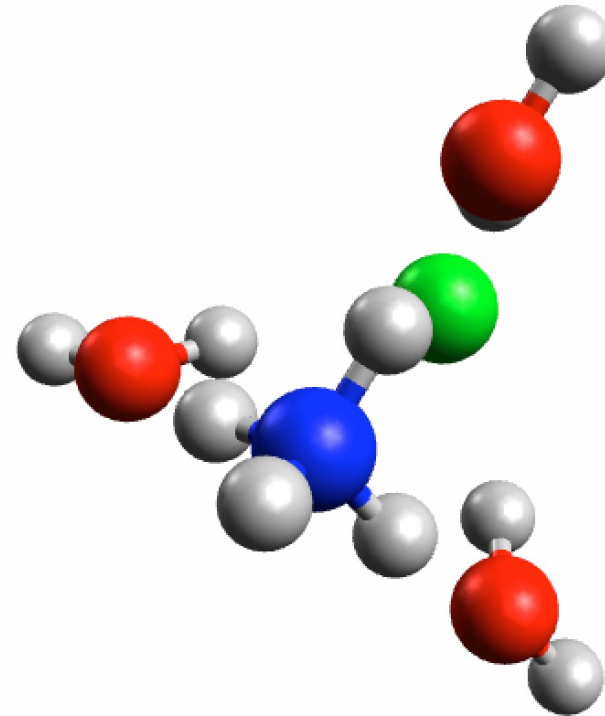
N	TransRot	Cambridge Cluster Database	Difference (Cambridge - TransRot)
2	-26.08713	-26.08757	-0.0004
3	-69.99271	-69.99387	-0.0012
4	-116.58841	-116.59042	-0.0020
5	-152.10631	-152.10900	-0.0027
6	-197.77712	-197.78053	-0.0034
7	-243.56793	-243.57240	-0.0045
8	-305.51275	-305.51832	-0.0056

III. Results – TransRot Calculations

After geometry optimization, one minimum was found for $N = 2, 3, 5, 6$



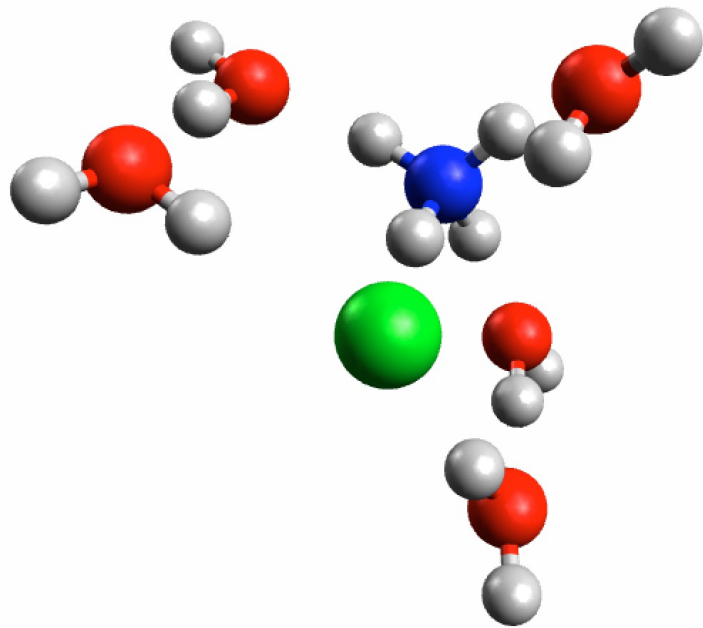
$N = 2$



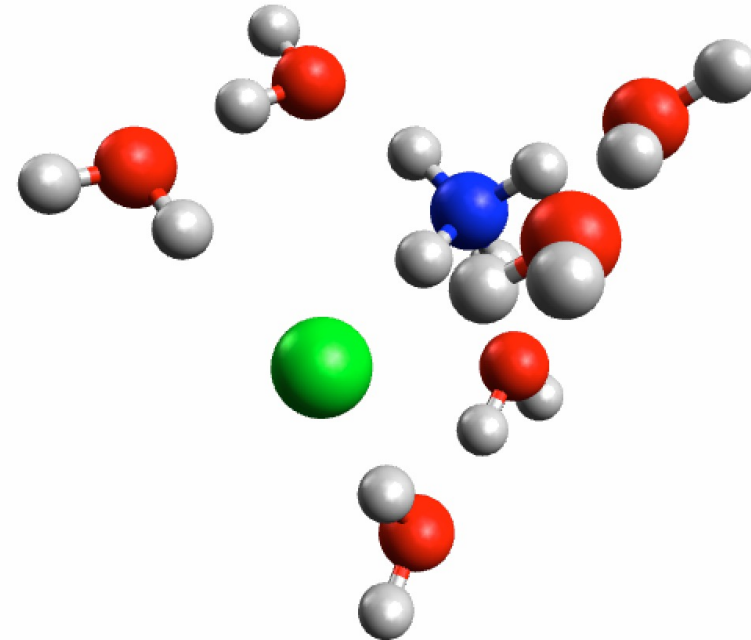
$N = 3$

III. Results – TransRot Calculations

After geometry optimization, one minimum was found for $N = 2, 3, 5, 6$



$N = 5$

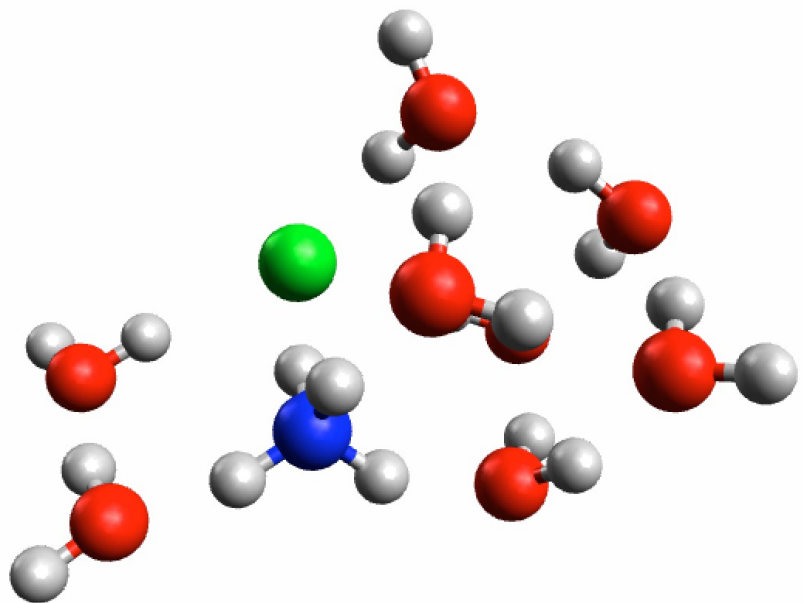


$N = 6$

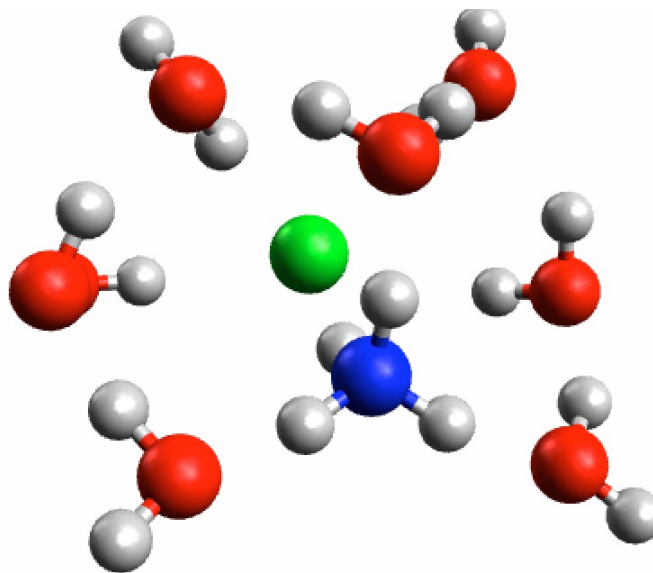
III. Results – TransRot Calculations

After geometry optimization, two minima were found for $N = 7, 8$

$N = 7$



Structure 1
(Lower E)

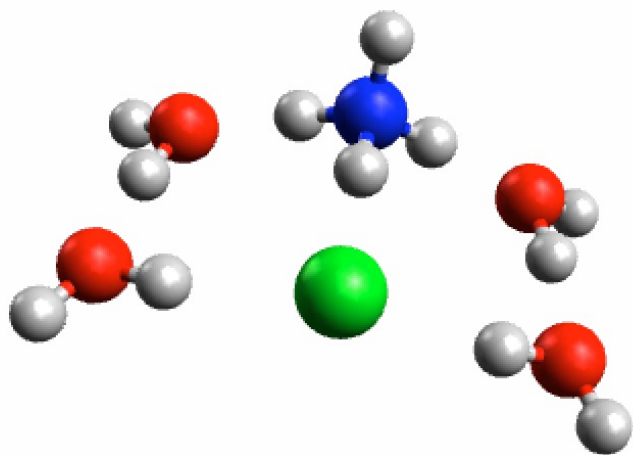


Structure 2
(Higher E)

$$\Delta E_{12} = 10.6 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

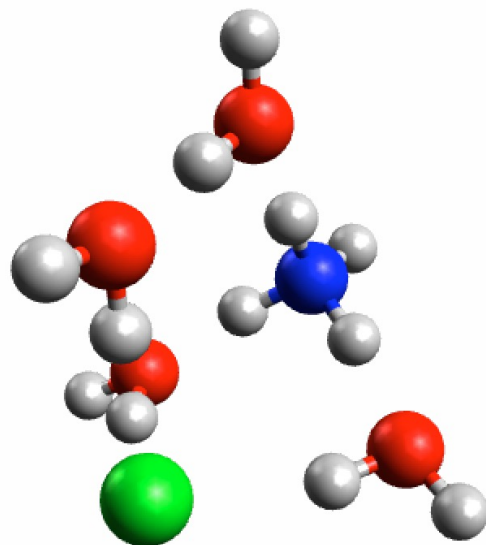
III. Results – TransRot Calculations

After geometric optimization, three minima were found for N = 4



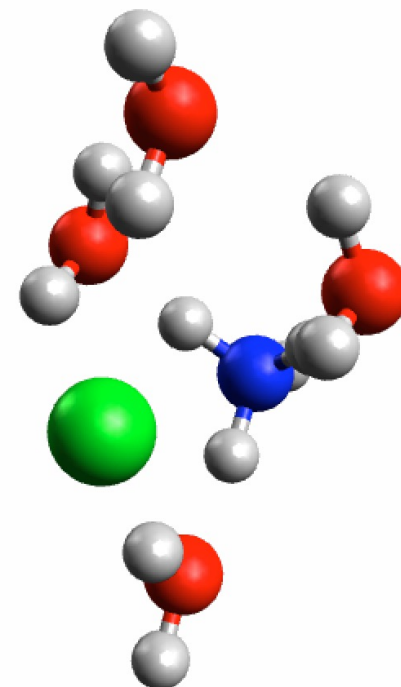
Structure 1
(Lowest E)

$$\Delta E_{12} = 9.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



Structure 2

$$\Delta E_{13} = 17.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



Structure 3
(Highest E)

$$\Delta E_{23} = 8.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

III. Result – QM Calculations

Two sets of QM calculations method/basis set were used

Set 1:

Møller-Plesset: RI-MP2/6-31+G*

Set 2:

Density Functional Theory: wB97M-V/6-31+G*

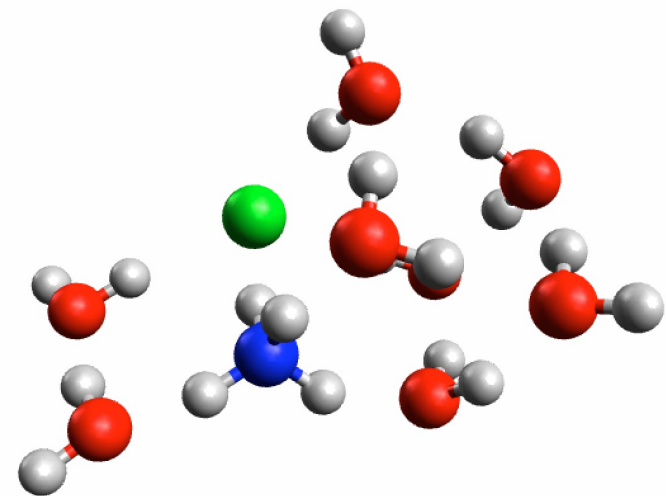
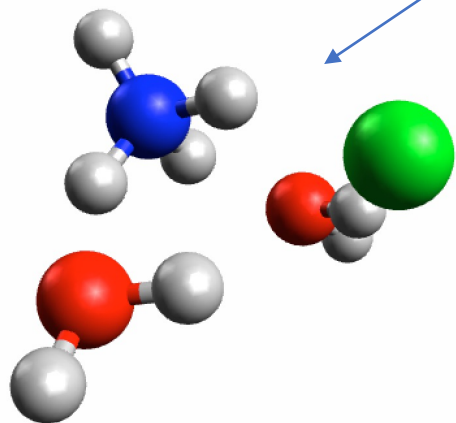
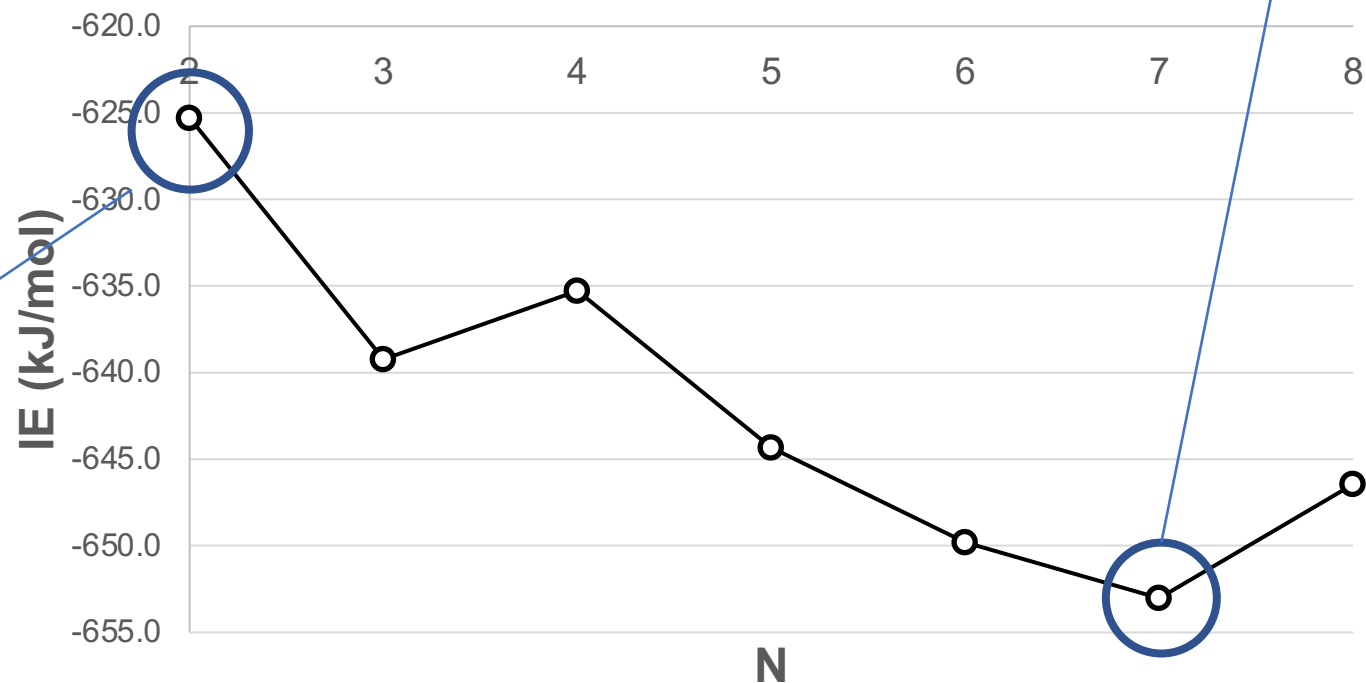
Lomboy and Topper. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry A* (2021)

III. Result – QM Calculations

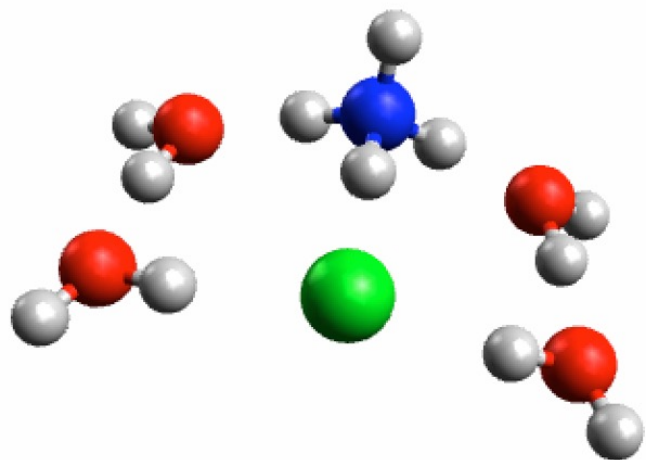
IE was calculated for each cluster formation.

Reaction: $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{Cl}^- + \text{N} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{Cluster}$

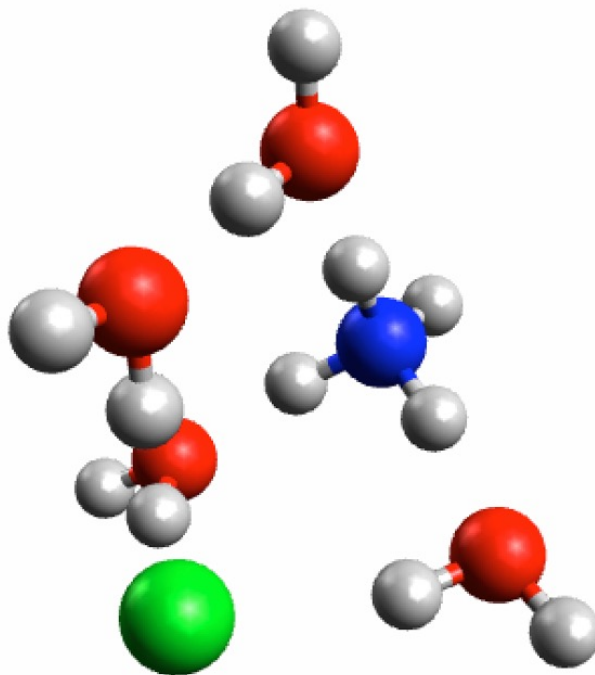
Figure 1. IE with wB97M-V / 6-31+G* (Set 1)



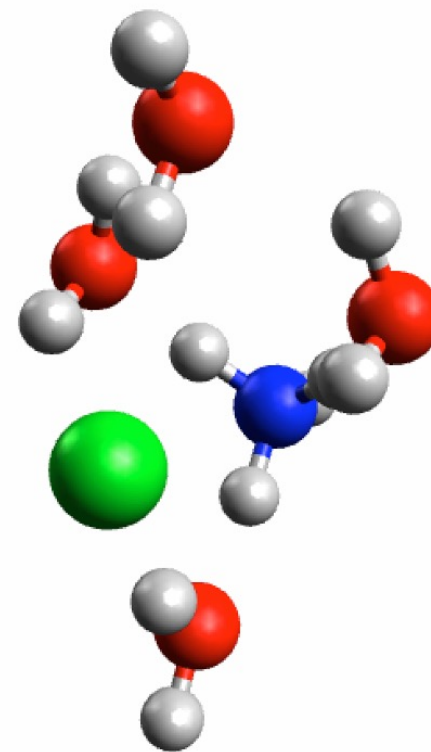
$N = 4$



Structure 1



Structure 2



Structure 3

IV. Future Work

Next Step:

- Use larger basis sets (aug-cc-pVTZ, etc.)
- Try Coupled Cluster methods (CCSD(T))
- Determine ΔG , ΔH , ΔS , etc., and spectra during formation.

V. Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude towards



Dr. Robert Q. Topper
Professor of Chemistry
Advisor

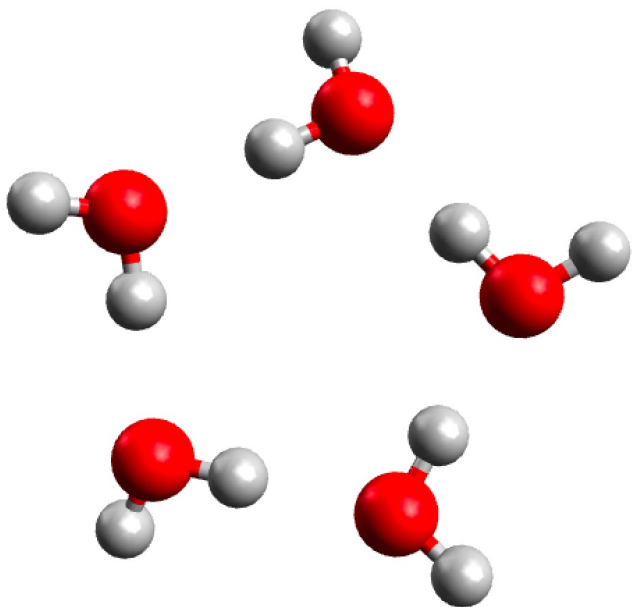


Steven L. Topper
Developer of TransRot



Department of Chemistry
Cooper Union

Thank you!



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