

1 Introduction

The most important biological and environmental processes depend on the nature of interfacial water molecules and ions. Only in recent years, and through the development of surface-specific experimental¹⁻⁴ and computational⁵⁻⁸ analytical techniques, have we been able to begin understanding this complex environment of interfacial water and ions. The field has moved from simple water systems in vacuum to studying ever more complex ones such as those near hydrophobic surfaces responsible for ion transport, liquid-liquid extraction, drug delivery, and environmental remediation.

The computational studies presented herein complement a recent experimental study by our group that showed how ions affect the interfacial region between an aqueous ionic solution and hydrophobic liquid carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4).⁹ The computational simulation results provide a microscopic molecular picture of the geometries and interactions occurring within such interfaces that is otherwise inaccessible with experimental methods. The results strongly support the experimental study, and provide the first molecular-level look at these water systems at a CCl_4 interface. Our work builds on years of studies aimed at understanding water's molecular behavior at various interfaces. This work confirms theoretically many of the conclusions we made from experiment, and also provides further microscopic information about aqueous salt systems.

2 Background

Classical molecular dynamics simulations were performed to analyze the interface formed between various aqueous salt solutions and CCl_4 . Three salt solutions were simulated, as well as a reference system consisting of neat- H_2O for comparison to previous computational efforts.^{10–15} The salts used in the simulations were NaCl , NaNO_3 , and Na_2SO_4 . These were chosen for comparison to the recent experimental sum frequency generation (SFG) spectroscopy results for the same systems,⁹ and to supplement those experiments with additional molecular-level information. Analyses were performed on the simulation data to extract ionic and molecular density data across organic interfaces, information about water orientation near the interfaces, and simulated SFG spectra.

2.1 Density Profiles

Density histograms of simulated interfaces have been used in previous publications to show ionic and molecular distribution behavior in various systems.^{11,13,15–20} In this work the density profile of water throughout the interface is fitted to a hyperbolic tangent function^{19,21} as shown here:

$$\rho(z) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1 + \rho_2) - \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1 - \rho_2) \tanh\left(\frac{z - z_0}{d}\right) \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) relates the interfacial density, ρ , as a function of position, z , along a given system reference axis, to the densities of the phases on either side of the location of the Gibbs’s dividing surface (GDS), z_0 . The bulk density ρ_1 and the density within the second phase, ρ_2 are fitted. The interfacial width, d , is related to the “90-10” thickness that is often reported by $t_{90-10} = 2.197d$.

These measures of interfacial thickness provide a means of comparing the depths to which the water phase is affected by ions located at the interface. The density distributions of the salts depict concentration and depletion phenomena throughout the interfacial region, and also serve to illustrate ionic affinity within this region. Previous work has been performed on the air-water interface with ions of different levels of interfacial affinity, with the more polar ions being the most interfacially active.^{3,20,22–27} We present the density distribution results below for the neat- H_2O and salt solutions adjacent to an organic CCl_4 phase.

2.2 Molecular Orientation

Several methods have been used previously to show molecular orientation profiles of water molecules throughout simulated interfacial regions.^{5,10,11,19,28–32} Studies have utilized various internal coordinate definitions and a number of angle definitions, orientational order parameters, and probability distributions to relate molecular, or averaged, orientations. In this work we have chosen to compute the orientation of water using two vectors that intuitively describe the orientation in space, given the locations of the three atoms comprising the molecule. The molecular bisector, a vector that points along the axis of symmetry of the

water molecule from the hydrogen-end to the oxygen, provides directional orientation similar to the water molecule’s dipole. A second vector, that is referred to here as the molecular normal vector, is established as the vector pointing normal to the plane formed by the three atoms of the water molecule and establishes its planar “tilt”. Analyzing the angle made between these two vectors and a given space-fixed reference axis (herein defined as the long-axis of the simulation cells, oriented perpendicular to the interfacial plane and pointing out of the aqueous phase) is a means of finding the orientation of waters within these simulated systems as illustrated in figure 1. The angle formed between the molecular bisector and the reference axis will hereafter be referred to as θ , and the molecular normal vector as ϕ . The analysis in this work reports the cosines of these two angles, and because of the symmetry of the water molecule where the hydrogens are not uniquely identified, the cosines of the two angles are limited as follows: $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \cos \phi \leq 1$. We report the orientation profiles of θ and ϕ as functions of the distance from the GDS of the interface, as found from the fitting in our density profile analyses.

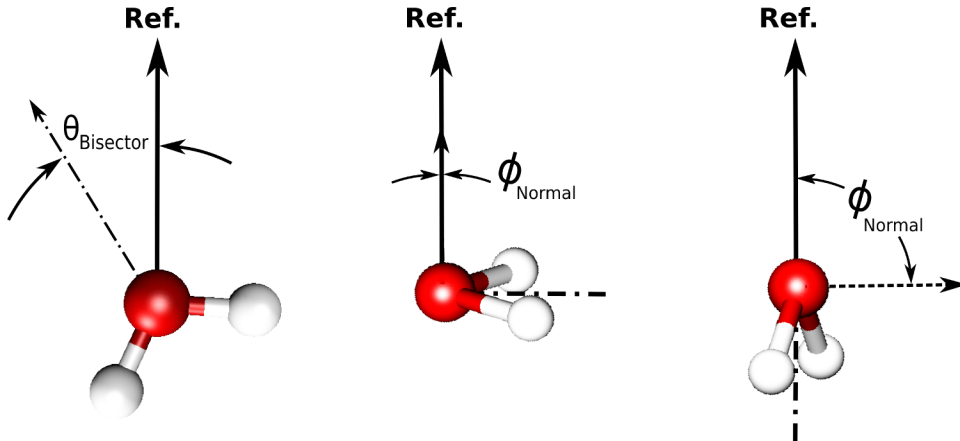


Figure. 1 — Angles used to define molecular orientation. The system reference (Ref.) axis is that which is perpendicular to the plane of the aqueous-organic interface, and points out from the aqueous phase into the organic one. The molecular bisector vector points from the hydrogen-end of the water to the oxygen end, and orients along the axis of symmetry. The angle it forms with the reference axis is either aligned or anti-aligned such that $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$. The angle formed between the vector normal to the molecular plane (formed by the three water atoms) and the reference-axis orients the “twist” of the molecule such that $0 \leq \cos \phi \leq 1$, where the water molecular plane is either laying flat on the interface ($\cos \phi = 1$) or it the water is perpendicular to the interface ($\cos \phi = 0$).

2.3 Computational SFG

A difficult challenge for experimental surface studies is in understanding the vibrational spectroscopy of liquid water. Hydrogen bonding between water molecules causes intermolecular and intramolecular couplings. Simulations provide the analytical capacity to relate the broad lineshapes, and the often difficultly-assessed impact of hydrogen bonding as a function of OH vibrational frequency, to microscopic geometries, forces, and environments. In this work we compute the SFG spectra of the interface between the salt solutions and an organic phase to qualify the conclusions of a previous experimental work by our group,⁹ and to elucidate some of the microscopic phenomena that lead to water’s spectroscopic signatures.

The computational method used in this work is based on that of Morita and Hynes³³ as outlined in a previous study by this group utilizing the same technique.³⁴ The computational SFG technique has been improved in more recent studies by Morita et al,^{35,36} and with other enhanced water models. The technique used in this work has been established to recreate qualitatively the experimental spectra to a sufficient degree such that we may still draw qualified conclusions about lineshape and intensity. The most dramatic short-coming of the current technique is that of reproducing accurately the lower-frequency features of the SFG spectra below the 3200 cm^{-1} region. However, our present analysis is concerned primarily with the overall intensity and response, and thus we still draw qualitative conclusions based on our computed results, and utilize the simpler computational methods of our previous works.

3 Computational Method

The molecular dynamics methods used in this work are similar to those from our previous computational efforts with some modifications described below.^{10,11,13} Simulations were carried out using the Amber 9 software package. The polarizable ion model parameters are taken from previous works on similar systems.^{16,28,37–39} The polarizable POL3 model was used for water molecules.⁴⁰ Fully polarizable models have been used in previous interface simulation studies because they are known to more accurately reproduce interfacial structure and free energy profiles.^{29,41–44}

A total of 4 systems were simulated consisting of aqueous salt and CCl₄ phases. A slab geometry was used to produce two interface regions within each simulation cell.¹⁰ The results of the analyses performed herein on each simulated system made use of the natural symmetry of the two interfaces by averaging the results from the two surfaces. The organic region was formed in a box 30 Å on a side with 169 CCl₄ molecules to reproduce a standard temperature density of 1.59 $\frac{g}{mL}$. The aqueous region was formed in a box 30x30x60 Å³, with the long axis perpendicular to the interfaces. The number of water molecules and ions varied for each system in order to reproduce a concentration of 1.2 M. The specific populations of each molecule are listed in table 3. The organic and aqueous boxes were then joined to form a system 90 Å long with interface areas of 30x30 Å².

System	H ₂ O	Cation	Anion
Neat Water	1800	0	0
NaCl	1759	40	40
NaNO ₃	1732	40	40
Na ₂ SO ₄	1740	86	43

Table 1 — Aqueous molecule and ion numbers. Listed are the populations of each component for the 4 simulated aqueous phases. All systems were simulated at near 1.2 M salt concentrations.

The water, salts, and CCl₄ were each randomly packed into their respective boxes with a minimum packing distance of 2.4 Å. After joining the aqueous and organic phases and forming the two interfaces, the total system was energy minimized using a conjugate gradient method. Following minimization, the system was equilibrated at a constant temperature of 298 K with weak coupling to a heat bath for a period of 10 ns, using a simulation timestep of 1.0 fs. A non-bonded potential cutoff of 9.0 Å was used. Following equilibration the system was simulated with the same parameters for a further 10 ns with atomic position data recorded every 50 fs. This resulted in a total of 200,000 snapshots which were used in the data analysis.

4 Component Densities

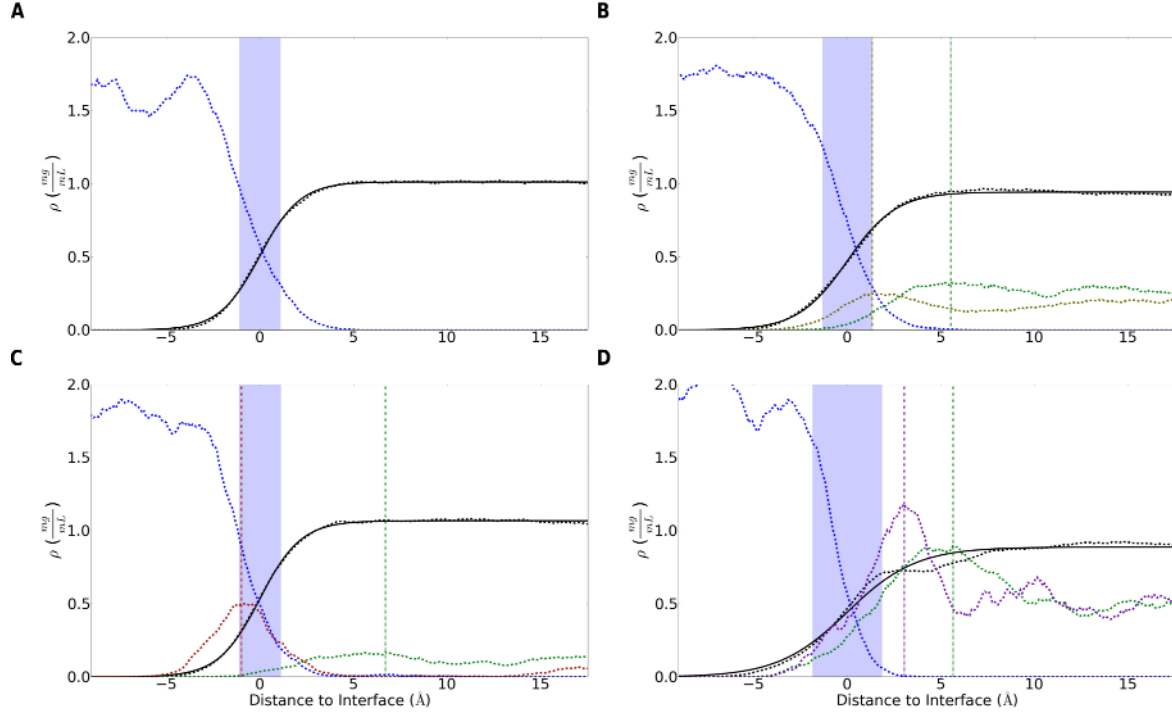


Figure. 2 — 1.2 M Aqueous salt solution and CCl_4 surface density profiles. (A) Neat- H_2O , (B) NaCl , (C) NaNO_3 , and (D) Na_2SO_4 aqueous solution densities are plotted with the water-oxygen density (dashed black) and the corresponding fitted lineshape (solid black). The CCl_4 (dashed blue), Na^+ cation (dashed green, scaled 10x) and respective anion (scaled 5x) densities are also shown for each system. The maxima of the ionic components are marked with dashed vertical lines of the same colors.

The component density profiles of each system were calculated to study the effects of added salts on water's density profile, and to find any deviations from the $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system. The water density profile of each system was fitted to a hyperbolic tangent function (Eq. 1). The resulting plots are shown in figure 2. The profiles were centered about the GDS locations, z_0 , at 0.0 \AA , and all lineshapes are plotted as distances to the GDS. Each interfacial width, d , is designated as a highlighted blue region of width d centered about z_0 . The widths of the interfacial regions for the neat- H_2O (A), NaCl (B), NaNO_3 (C), and Na_2SO_4 (D) systems are 2.16 , 2.62 , 2.20 , 3.69 \AA , respectively. In each of the salt solutions, the anion density profile shows enhancement near the interface, appearing as a peak in the profile. These anion enhancements all occur closer to the interface than the corresponding counter-cation. Various parameters of interest such as the interfacial thicknesses, ionic enhancement locations (taken to be the location of the maxima in the ion profiles near the interface), and relative distances between the peaks of the ion profiles are collected in table

2.

System	d	Anion	Cation	Anion-Cation Distance
Neat-H ₂ O	2.16	-	-	-
NaCl	2.62	1.33	5.53	4.20
NaNO ₃	2.20	-0.99	6.71	7.70
Na ₂ SO ₄	3.69	3.04	5.64	2.60

Table 2 — Aqueous salt system density parameters. Interfacial widths, d , and the locations of the maxima of the density profiles for each ionic component are listed for the simulated salt systems. The relative distances between the anion and cation density peak locations are listed to show how the different anions affect the relative location of their cationic counter-ions.

The oscillations in the surface density profiles of water and the adjoining organic CCl₄ liquid phase have been noted previously and attributed to thermal capillary waves on a larger length-scale than the simulated system size.⁴⁵ The same work also made note that the interfacial thickness is size-dependent on the interfacial surface area. Increasing the surface area dimensions should cause an increase in the interfacial width. Two works on the H₂O/CCl₄ surface offer direct comparison of this.^{11,45} In comparing the interfacial widths from different studies, there is an increase in width as the system cross-sectional area is increased. This phenomenon implies that care must be taken when making quantitative comparisons between widths and locations found in differing simulation studies.

In comparing the three salt solutions studied here, any differences in those systems are anionic in nature because the cation of each system was kept the same. NaCl is the simplest of the three salts with a monatomic and monovalent anion. The peak of the anion density profile is within the aqueous phase (i.e. it is found on the aqueous-side of the interfacial width). The location of the cation density peak is, as mentioned above, deeper into the aqueous phase than the anion by over 4 Å. This layering of ions within the aqueous phase is attributed to the break in the anisotropy of the field of the bulk region upon introduction of the organic phase. The more polarizable and negatively charged anions move towards the interface to effectively screen the induced field from the organic phase and the more highly ordered water structure near to it. The counter-ions then are drawn towards the negative charge built up by the anions to create the second ion density peak deeper into the aqueous phase. The overall shape of the water profile in the NaCl system is relatively unaffected (compared to the neat-H₂O) by the presence of the ions. The bulk water density is unchanged, and the width of the interface is only slightly increased above that of neat-H₂O.

In an MD study of H₂O/CCl₄ interfaces by Wick and Dang,⁴⁶ larger and more polarizable monovalent anions were found to be less solvated and exhibited a smaller density enhancement when compared to the H₂O/air interface. The H₂O/CCl₄ interface was found to be a less favorable solvation environment for the more polarizable anions. A break in the isotropic environment around the ions causes them to be less solvated and come in greater contact with the CCl₄ phase. The ions are thus pushed further into the aqueous bulk than at an air-interface. However, the surface activities and density enhancements of the more polarizable

anions (i.e. I^- , Br^-) remain greater than that of a smaller and less polarizable one (i.e. Cl^-) at both interfaces.

With respect to the surface waters, strengthening of the interfacial hydrogen-bonding structure may allow them to further penetrate into a second, organic phase, thus widening the interface region and enhance SFG intensity from interfacial hydrogen-bonded species. We find this to be true when comparing interfacial widths from our simulations. Those ions that are best known to enhance the strength of hydrogen-bonding produce wider interfaces with greater water penetration into the CCl_4 phase.

The NaNO_3 system introduces the monovalent, polyatomic nitrate anion. The location preference of nitrate is a contentious subject that has been studied much in recent years at the air- H_2O interface,^{28,47} but very little at an organic- H_2O interface. We find a strong surface enhancement of the nitrate anion like other monovalent ions that have been analyzed in the $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ environment.⁴⁶ The nitrate density peak is located the furthest out from the aqueous phase of the three salt systems, as expected by its high polarizability. The location of the sodium cation peak in this system is a significant distance further into the bulk from the anion than in either of the NaCl or Na_2SO_4 systems. The increase in ion-pair distance may be the result of strong screening of the interfacial field by the surface-active anion, and the solvating waters around it. The interfacial width of this system is the narrowest of our study. Water’s ability to extend into the organic phase is affected by its hydrogen-bond network strength. Nitrate acting to break the surface water bonding thus decreases the width of the water penetration into the organic phase.

The widest interface is that of the Na_2SO_4 solution, indicating that the SO_4^{2-} anions act to strengthen greatly the hydrogen-bonding network between the surface waters. The location of the SO_4^{2-} density enhancement is the furthest into the aqueous bulk of the three anions, and the divalent and highly polarizable nature of the anion appears to attract the counter-ion closest for the narrowest sub-surface ionic double-layer. This attraction is likely coulombic, and the charge screening that separates the ion pairs in the NaNO_3 solution is not present in aqueous Na_2SO_4 . Although the greatest concentration enhancement is further into the bulk region, seemingly outside the region designated by the interfacial width, the water hydrogen-bonding network is still greatly enhanced. This has been verified by an increase in SFG response of the surface waters relative to the neat-water system in a recent experimental study by this group.⁹

The neat- H_2O /air system is the acting benchmark and has been simulated and analyzed previously.^{5,11,19} Deviations in width of the interface from the neat- $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system can be attributed to the added ions in the solution. One work used SFG to detect structural changes in the water hydrogen-bonding network at the air interface in the presence of various anions, and found that it affects the SFG signal intensity from the interface, but could not create the anion density profile⁴⁸. The same work found SFG intensity enhancement for hydrogen-bonded water following a trend of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \geq \text{HCl} > \text{HNO}_3$. Comparison with an H_2O /air MD study complements this trend finding that the SO_4^{2-} concentration enhancement was found furthest into the water bulk.⁴⁴ Although the SFG studies stopped short of reporting a concentration profile, a recent X-ray photo-emission spectroscopy study was performed to specifically determine the nitrate concentration profile for the water-vapor interface, and reported the current differences of opinion between experiment and

simulation.⁴⁷ The XPS results showed a surface depletion of the nitrate anion relative to the bulk, similar to previous MD simulations of the same systems. Other works performed on the liquid-vapor interface found similar nitrate surface depletions.⁴⁹ These help to contrast the effect of the presence of an organic phase as in the present work.

Xu, et al, studied this phenomena finding a lack of ion-pairing of various nitrates at the H₂O/air interface.⁵⁰ They found that solvation from an abundance of water at the interface weakens coulombic forces between ions, leading to greater cation-anion separation. They concluded that the surface nitrate is dehydrated, and the water provides adequate shielding of the ionic coulombic interactions. It is reasonable to assume that this same effect may cause the greater cation-anion separation at the interface of the NaNO₃ system, even in the presence of the organic phase.

Behavior of monovalent ions at the H₂O/CCl₄ interface is clearly different than that of H₂O/air systems. Previous simulations found concentrations of small monovalent anions to be lower at the H₂O/CCl₄ interface than at the air-liquid one.⁴⁶ Most of the recent studies on ion concentration near water interfaces have noted that large and polarizable ions will concentrate at the air surface,^{17,42,51,52} while small non-polarizable ions tend to be repelled. The surface enhancement calculated from those MD studies, however, portrays the lower bound of the actual effect because of the reduced polarizability values used in simulations to avoid the so-called “polarization catastrophe.” The enhancement of surface anions is also believed to be the cause of the subsurface cation density increase. The counter-ions are attracted to the concentrations of anions at the surface, which are in turn stabilized by the increased polarization of the water due to the distorted interfacial electric field. The affinity for the surface follows the trend of surface tension increments, $\frac{d\gamma}{dm_2}$, where Na₂SO₄ > NaCl > NaNO₃.⁵¹ This also follows the Hoffmeister series trend for anions found to be the most “structure-making”, and they are found to be density enhanced further into the interface. Our simulations for this work thus provide an interesting comparison to the H₂O/air research, and the analysis shows evidence that an organic phase causes changes in behavior of the surface waters.

5 Water Orientation

Previous studies have provided a detailed overview of water orientation at the interface with both air and organic phases.^{5,9,11,19,30} The topmost water layers are highly disrupted because of their contact with the organic phase, and it has been suggested that ordering of both the organic and water molecules would lead to a field across the boundary of the interface.^{9,11} This can influence charged species, and the ordering and orientation of the H-bond network. Our recent experimental SFG results suggest that the accumulation of charged ions leads to a field-screening that affects the orientation of waters in the topmost layers. This is complemented by the results of the current study.

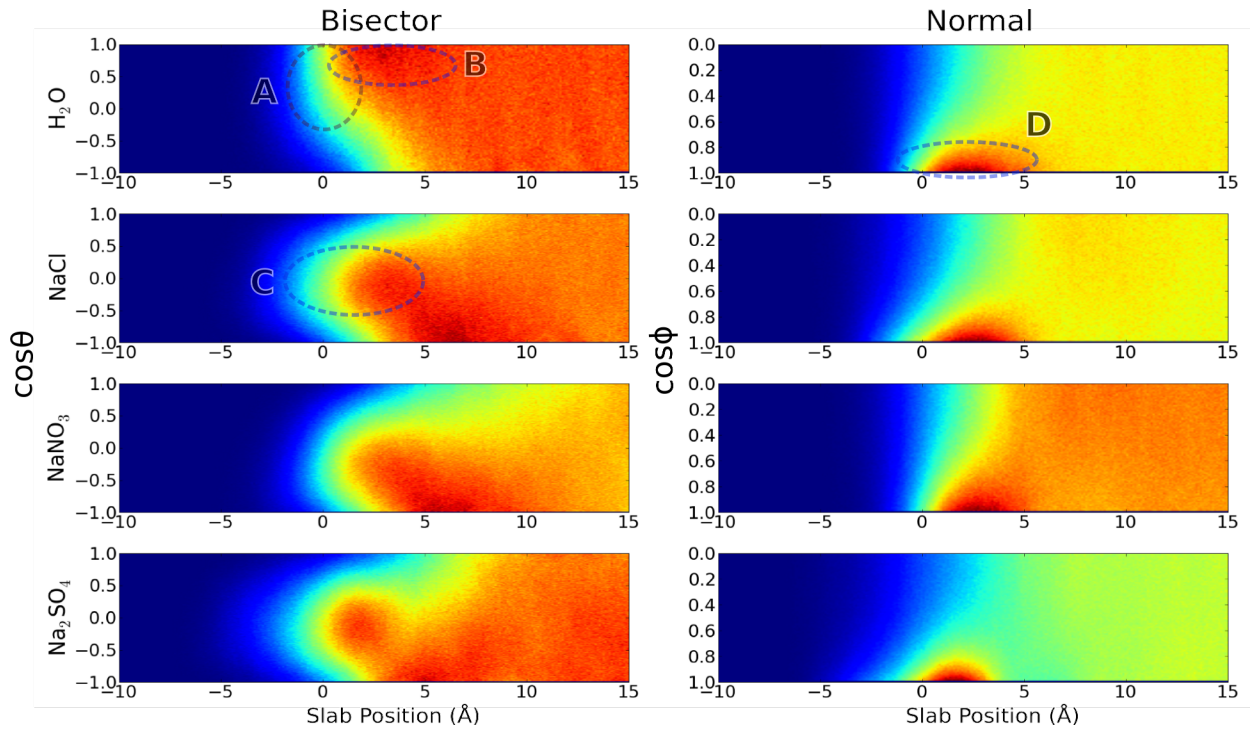


Figure. 3 — Orientation profiles of interfacial water molecules at different depths from the GDS. The molecular bisector profile (left column) and the profile of the molecular axis normal to the plane of the water molecule (right column) are shown. Both angle definitions are depicted in figure 1, and the angle cosines are plotted here. The neat- H_2O , NaCl , NaNO_3 , and Na_2SO_4 system water orientation profiles are plotted from top to bottom row, respectively. Positive position values indicate the aqueous phase, and negative positions are in the CCl_4 phase. Regions labeled in the profile correspond to orientations depicted in figure 4.

The orientation of water within the aqueous/organic interface of the system was defined using the angles formed by molecular axes and the fixed reference axis of the system (perpendicular to the interfacial plane). The two molecular axes used are the water bisector, pointing from the hydrogen side to the oxygen, and the

vector normal to the plane formed by the three atoms of the water molecule, as depicted in figure 1. Figure 3 shows the angle profiles of both the molecular bisector and the molecular plane normal of water molecules relative to the system reference axis at various depths into the aqueous phase. Darker red regions of the plots indicate higher orientational populations, while homogeneous coloring across the angle range indicates orientational isotropy.

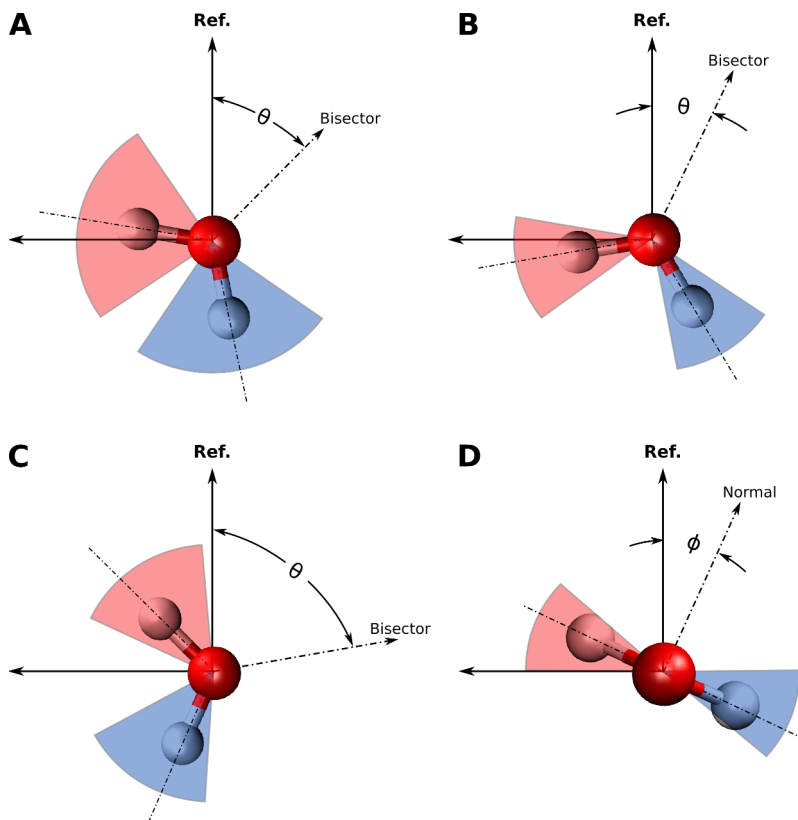


Figure. 4 — Depictions of water orientations ranges spanning varying values of θ and ϕ , as defined in figure 1. The effect of rotating the water within a fixed angle range is illustrated by the shaded (red and blue) regions that bound the OH-bonds. Ranges of θ shown here are (A) $0 < \cos \theta < 1$, (B) $0.7 < \cos \theta < 1$, (C) $-0.5 < \cos \theta < 0.5$. (D) The ϕ range of $0.7 < \cos \phi < 1$ shows the molecular plane of the water mostly flat (i.e. parallel to) the plane perpendicular to the reference axis. Depictions here correspond to those regions labeled in figure 3.

In the left column of figure 3 are the bisector orientation profiles for each of the systems. The far-left dark-blue regions of the plots show the CCl_4 bulk near to the interface where few or no waters are found. The GDS is located at a depth of 0.0 \AA . To the far right in the water bulk, the flat, uniformly-colored profile represents the expected isotropic orientation of the waters. The regions of interest lie around the

GDS within the interface. The top bisector profile is that of the neat-H₂O system, and it shows a transition in the profile beginning a couple Å into the CCl₄ phase, and extending up to 5 Å into the aqueous side, at which point the profile becomes orientationally isotropic. At the GDS most of the waters are oriented between $0.0 < \cos \theta < 1.0$, indicating a range of orientation as depicted in figure 4a. In this range one of the OH-bonds points into the aqueous side, and the other straddles the interfacial plane with a slight affinity towards the organic CCl₄ phase. Just under the water surface, between 2-4 Å into the neat-H₂O phase, a dark-red region spanning approx. $0.7 < \cos \theta < 1.0$ appears. This narrow orientational range is depicted in figure 4b, and is similar to the waters in the topmost aqueous layer nearer to the GDS, but further limited such that one OH bond points into the H₂O side, and one of them only straddling the interfacial plane with a tendency to point into the H₂O phase.

The neat-H₂O bisector orientational profile is comparable to previous simulations of the same neat-H₂O reference system. Using different simulation parameters for the same neat-H₂O /CCl₄ system, Wick and Dang found the free-OH to point slightly into the CCl₄ phase at the GDS with an angle of $\cos \theta_{free-OH} \approx 0.4$. This corresponds to $\cos \theta_{bisector} \approx 0.5$ in the this work’s angle definition. Similarly, deeper into the surface the angle profile diminishes such that $\cos(\theta_{free-OH}) \approx 0.0$ within 5 Å of the GDS, corresponding to $\cos(\theta_{bisector}) \approx 0.8$ in the current scheme. Those results agree with this work’s neat-H₂O profile, further complementing the experimental SFG conclusions performed on the same systems.^{9,53}

Bisector angle profiles for the salt systems show different behavior than that of the reference neat-H₂O system. The profiles of the salt systems at the GDS all center about the $\cos \theta = 0$ region, with a range of approx. $-0.5 < \cos \theta < 0.5$. This indicates a straddling water molecule with the orientational range depicted in figure 4c. The water in that range is clearly oriented such that one OH-bond always points out of the aqueous phase into the CCl₄, and the other always points in to the water bulk. The OH-bond that would straddle the interface in the neat-water system points out of the interface with a greater angle. This orientation, centered about $\cos \theta \approx 0$, extends into the water phase up to 3 Å, at which point the profile shifts to the darker region near $-1.0 < \cos \theta < 0.7$. The sub-surface region of the profile between 4-7 Å in each system corresponds to a flip of the water orientation, as referred to in a recent SFG study as a “flip-flop” model where water orients to counteract the field of charged species at interfaces.⁵⁴ The cation density enhancement in each salt system is within the region of 5-7 Å below the GDS. The waters may be orienting with the negatively charged oxygen end towards those cations, and with the field established by the ion double-layer within the interface. In each of the salt bisector profiles there is a clear depletion of waters oriented towards $\cos \theta = 1$ suggesting that alignment of the bisector with the reference axis is not preferred. The effect is most pronounced in the Na₂SO₄ system where the distance between counter-ion density enhancements is smallest, and the transition in the bisector profile is the most abrupt, changing from a profile mostly in the range of $-1.0 < \cos \theta < 0.5$ to isotropic orientation quickly near 8 Å into the aqueous phase. The NaNO₃ system bisector profile shows the effect furthest into the water bulk, extending almost to 13 Å. Counter-ion density enhancement is most separated in NaNO₃, however, and most of the orientational affinity for $-1.0 < \cos \theta < 0.5$ occurs within the first 10 Å of the surface. The bisector profile

of the NaCl system is broadest with $-1.0 < \cos \theta < 0.7$ starting near the GDS. Also, orientational isotropy is shallowest in the NaCl system starting near 7 Å into the aqueous phase.

It appears that the field established by the anion-cation pairing within the interface affects the depth to which waters are oriented before the bulk isotropic profile begins. Also, the range of orientations beneath the surface is dependent on the properties of the anion. The weakly polarizable Cl^- anion does not restrict the orientational range as much as the more polarizable NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} . Anions also appear to control the depth to which the water orientation is felt, with the most surface-active NO_3^- anion causing the deepest effect. SO_4^{2-} anion shows the strongest restriction on the range of bisector angles, and the sharpest orientational transition to the bulk, which may be attributed to the higher charge of the anion, and thus the stronger field established between the counter-ions in the system.

Orientational profiles for the molecular plane normal of the water molecules (ϕ -profiles) are found in the right-column of figure 3. The range of a ϕ -profile is limited to $0.0 < \cos \phi < 1.0$ because of the inherent symmetry of the plane of the water molecule. More similarity is shared between the ϕ -profiles than the bisector profiles for the different systems. The neat- H_2O profile is typical of the four profiles in appearance with a large clustering of water population in the range of $0.7 < \cos \phi < 1.0$ between the GDS and up to 7 Å into the aqueous phase. This particular ϕ range is depicted in figure 4d, showing the mostly flat (i.e. parallel to the interface) orientation of the molecular plane. It is notable that the ϕ -orientation is affected to the same depth as the first peak (dark-red region) of the bisector profile. However, in the salt systems the second peak near to $\cos \theta = -1.0$ begin at a depth where the ϕ -profile has already become isotropic. Thus, in the salt systems, the first water layer (between the GDS and almost 4 Å into the surface) has a defined ϕ -orientation that is rather flat on the interfacial plane, but the deeper waters (4-7 Å into the interface) are isotropic in ϕ , and oriented with $\cos \theta$ closer to -1.0 (an orientation with oxygen pointing into the water bulk, and hydrogens more towards the interface).

By virtue of the interdependence of θ and ϕ (the bisector is perpendicular to the molecular plane normal at all times) a value of $\cos \phi = 1.0$ implies $\cos \theta = 0$, and vice-versa. However, a broad θ -range allows for a full range of ϕ values. Although the second peak of the salt-system bisector profiles is concentrated near to $\cos \theta = -1.0$, the corresponding ϕ -profile is isotropic. This deeper region (the second water layer) orients with the bisector counteracting the field of the anion-cation double-layer, and the only apparent affinity is that of placing oxygen closer to the cation density enhancement (and hydrogen closer to the anion layer), while the ϕ -profile spans the entire orientational range.

6 Calculated Sum-Frequency Spectra

One of the aims of this simulation study is to provide complementary information to the SFG experimental studies of these systems.⁹ The varied set of anions and their affect on the CCl_4 - H_2O interface is linked from theory to empirical data through the connection of computed SFG spectra. The computed spectra for the SSP polarization are presented in figure 5 along with the experimental spectra (inserts) from our previous work with these same salt solutions interfaced with CCl_4 .⁹ Each of the spectra show both a salt system response (colored traces) overlayed on the reference $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system spectrum (black or dashed-black traces). On first look, the overall computed intensities and lineshapes follow remarkably similar trends as in the experimental systems. All the spectra have a strong feature near 3660 cm^{-1} coinciding with the “free-OH” vibrations as defined previously, and corresponding to one of the uncoupled OH stretch modes from water molecules that “straddle” the interface (figure 1 a, b, and c).⁹ The broad spectral region from 3200 - 3500 cm^{-1} is attributed to the more highly-coordinated OH-oscillators that are solvated at the surface, or just beneath the surface with stronger hydrogen-bonding. Each of the spectra computed for the salt-solutions differ markedly from each other and from the neat $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ spectrum. The monovalent ions (Cl^- and NO_3^-) in solution produce a measurable decrease in intensity of the lower-frequencies of the spectra with very little change to the free-OH mode. Like the experimental counterparts, the decrease is greatest around the 3200 - 3400 cm^{-1} region but shows little change from the neat- $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system above 3500 cm^{-1} . Like in the SFG experiment, the presence of the SO_4^{2-} anion causes an opposite effect by significantly enhancing the spectrum below 3600 cm^{-1} .

The reference CCl_4 - H_2O spectrum reproduces well the lineshape from experiment, but lacks the definition of the two peaks found near 3250 and 3450 cm^{-1} . These lower-frequency features have been attributed to the different H-bonding varieties of water that make up the more highly-coordinated, tetrahedral environments found deeper into the aqueous bulk. We have found difficulty in reproducing the lower-frequency peaks near 3200 cm^{-1} and attribute the slight differences in the lineshape to similar problems reported previously.¹³ However, the neat- $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ lineshape is otherwise quite similar to that of the experiment. The salt solution signals spectra show an overall drop in signal from when Cl^- and NO_3^- are added and an increase in intensity to SO_4^{2-} . This suggests that the methods are sound and justified for experimental comparison in this study.

Our group’s previous conclusions from experiment are that the presence of anions at the interface causes a “field-screening” that decreases the effect of the changing interfacial field further into the aqueous bulk. Water molecules found below the surface in the aqueous side, those giving rise to the lower-frequency (i.e. below 3500 cm^{-1}) OH-stretch features, are thus less oriented by the field and their SFG contribution is decreased. Both the monovalent anions, Cl^- and NO_3^- , show this effect in their SFG spectra. Comparison to the reference neat- H_2O spectrum shows that the added presence of the surface-active anions decreases the lower-frequency intensities, as found in the experimental study. The Cl^- affects a notably smaller decrease in the spectral intensities than the NO_3^- system. This expected result is most likely due to the higher preference for the surface of the larger, and more polarizable nitrate in the presence of CCl_4 . The NO_3^- ion is extremely

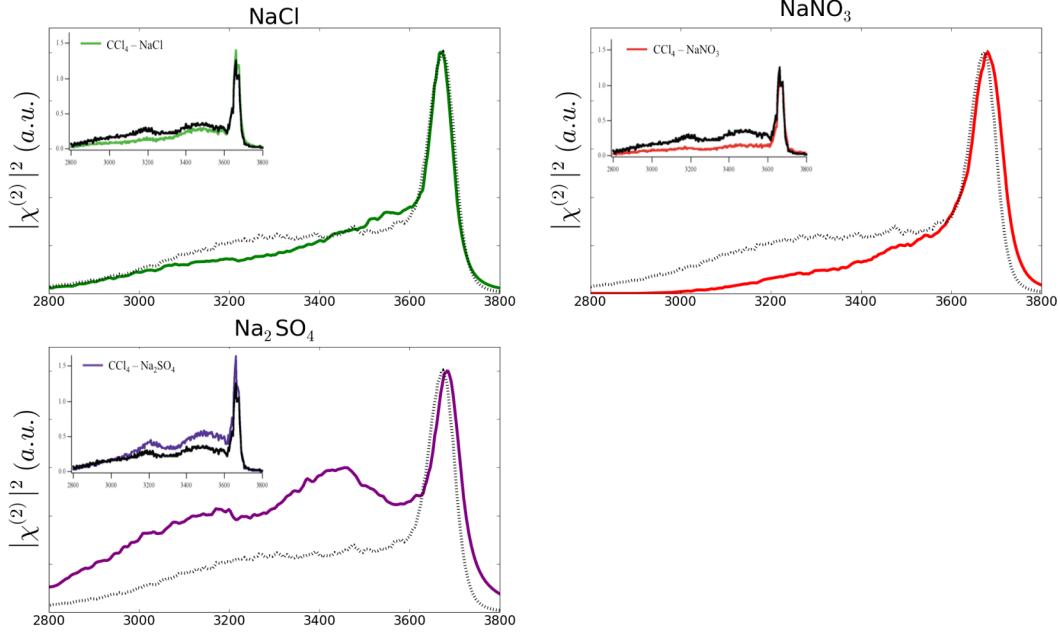


Figure. 5 — Vibrational SFG spectra of the water-OH stretching region for each interfacial aqueous-salt- CCl_4 system. The reference $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ interface spectrum (black-dashed line) is provided on each simulated SFG spectrum for reference. Inserts at the top left of each spectrum are reproductions of the experimental spectra from McFearin et al.⁹ including the reference (black) spectrum from that study. SSP polarization is used for all the spectra.

surface active, as seen in the density profile, and should thus cause the greatest “field-screening” to waters found deeper in the bulk.

The divalent and larger SO_4^{2-} anion accumulates deeper into the aqueous bulk and exhibits the lowest surface affinity of the ions studied. This is likely due to the higher charge of the anion that leads to greater solvation. The sulfate provides little or no screening of the interfacial field from the top-most water layer, and only affects the deeper waters. Lower frequency features of the water OH-spectrum spectrum are notably higher in intensity and both the 3250 and 3450 cm^{-1} features are present, and dominate as compared to the reference water system, in both the simulated and experimental spectra.

As concluded in the previous experimental work, the monovalent anions appear to screen the deeper water molecules from the field produced by the phase change at the aqueous-organic interface. This is supported by the confirmation through our MD simulations here that monovalent ions show a strong surface affinity and interact with surface waters. The large but more highly charged divalent SO_4^{2-} anion experiences stronger solvation and is thus found deeper in the aqueous phase. Deeper anions do not participate as interfacial field

screening agents to the same extent as their monovalent counterparts, but act to strongly orient the waters near the interface, perhaps through the strong field established by the ion double-layering. The distance between the counter-ion density peaks (table 2) follows the inverse of the trend of SFG signal enhancement. As the ionic double-layer size increases, the SFG signal decreases. Similarly, the smallest double-layer size, that of the SO_4^{2-} system, produces the greatest signal enhancement across the lower frequencies of the water OH-stretching SFG spectrum. Although the water density profiles do not change markedly between the different systems, the orientational profiles do show large variation from the neat- $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system, and some slight variation between the salt-solutions. The two factors that may alter the SFG intensity of an experiment are changes in the number of contributing water bonded species, and a change in orientation of various water bonded species. From the water orientation profiles (figure 3) it is clear that the presence of anions at the $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ interface causes a strong orientation change from the reference $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CCl}_4$ system. Thus we find that there appears to be a strong coupling between the presence and size of an ionic double-layer, subsequent reorientation of surface water molecules, and the resulting SFG signal change.

7 Conclusions

The unique environment created by interactions between water and hydrophobic molecules makes ionic adsorption and transport across interfaces possible. Complex interfaces between aqueous media and organic phases enhance chemical reactions, and this motivates further research to understand such environments. This study provides an important step in understanding aqueous-organic surfaces by computationally probing simple aqueous salt solutions interfaced with hydrophobic liquid CCl_4 . Through a combination of simulations and computational analysis, the nature of ionic adsorption and its effect on water hydrogen-bonding, geometry, and orientation at the liquid-liquid boundary is examined.

Analysis of the component density profiles provides a thorough microscopic picture of ionic surface affinity and effect on interfacial size. These analyses show that anion surface affinity is altered in the presence of an organic phase, and consequently affects the ability of water to penetrate into the hydrophobic region. Additionally, anion properties such as size, charge, and polarizability play roles in how the surface water interactions are enhanced. Further orientational analysis shows a stratification of water geometries consistent with the emerging picture of a multi-layered surface region with varied geometries, interactions, and spectroscopic responses.

SFG spectra computed in this study build the necessary bridge to our previous SFG work by offering direct comparison of the computational and experimental results. We have thus moved toward our goal of further strengthening our previous experimental conclusions and developing this important and growing field of study. Our results here serve to motivate additional work on aqueous-hydrophobic interfaces. Such systems are found to be important in many applications ranging from ion transport, chemical remediation, and catalysis, to chemical synthesis at aqueous-organic interfaces. It is now clearer than ever that our quest for understanding these complex chemical environments necessitates further such studies.

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