

Vibrational Solvatochromism from First-Principles: SolEFP Method

Bartosz Błasiak and Minhaeng Cho

Department of Chemistry, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, South Korea

Ab initio theoretical model for simple vibrational probes

Introduction

- Vibrational lineshape and band position is deeply related to molecular dynamics and structural changes
 - Thorough understanding of vibrational solvatochromism is crucial!
- Accurate theoretical model is needed!
 - interpretation of experimental spectra require simulations
 - all of the proposed approaches are **semi-empirical**
 - here we propose **fully first-principles theory** of vibrational solvatochromism
- Frequency shift is described in terms of coarse-grained models[1,2]

$$\Delta\omega_j \approx \left\{ \frac{1}{2M_j\omega_j} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial Q_j^2} - \sum_i \frac{g_{ijj}}{M_i\omega_i^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial Q_i} \right) \right\} U(\mathbf{Q})$$

- Solute-solvent interaction potential $U(\mathbf{Q})$ is approximately partitioned into physically well-defined components[3]

Coulomb electrostatics

Distributed solvatochromic multipole moments (SolCamm)[2]

$$\Delta\omega_j^{\text{Coul}} \approx \sum_x \left\{ l^{(x)}\phi + L_a^{(x)}\phi_a + \frac{1}{3}\Lambda_{ab}^{(x)}\phi_{ab} + \frac{1}{15}\lambda_{abc}^{(x)}\phi_{abc} + \dots \right\}$$

Exchange-repulsion

EFP Repulsion energy

$$E_{\text{ex}} \approx \sum_{i \in A} \sum_{j \in B} \left[-4\sqrt{\frac{-2\ln|S_{ij}|}{\pi}} \frac{S_{ij}^2}{R_{ij}} - 2S_{ij} \left(\sum_{k \in A} F_{ik}^A S_{kj} + \sum_{l \in B} F_{jl}^B S_{li} - 2T_{ij} \right) + 2S_{ij}^2 \left(-\sum_{J \in B} \frac{Z_J}{R_{iJ}} - \sum_{I \in A} \frac{Z_I}{R_{Ij}} + 2 \sum_{l \in B} \frac{1}{R_{il}} + 2 \sum_{k \in A} \frac{1}{R_{kj}} - \frac{1}{R_{ij}} \right) \right]$$

Polarization

Distributed polarizability derivatives wrt normal coordinates

$$\Delta\omega_j^{\text{pol}} \approx -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a}_j \cdot \mathbf{F}, \text{ where}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_j = \mathbf{F}^T \cdot [\mathbf{D}^{-1} \Delta_j \mathbf{D}^{-1}] - \Phi_j^T \cdot [\mathbf{D}^{-1} + (\mathbf{D}^{-1})^T]$$

N-methylacetamide

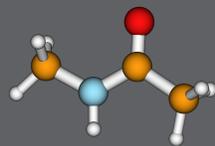


Figure: Probe: amide I mode

Performance of SolEFP

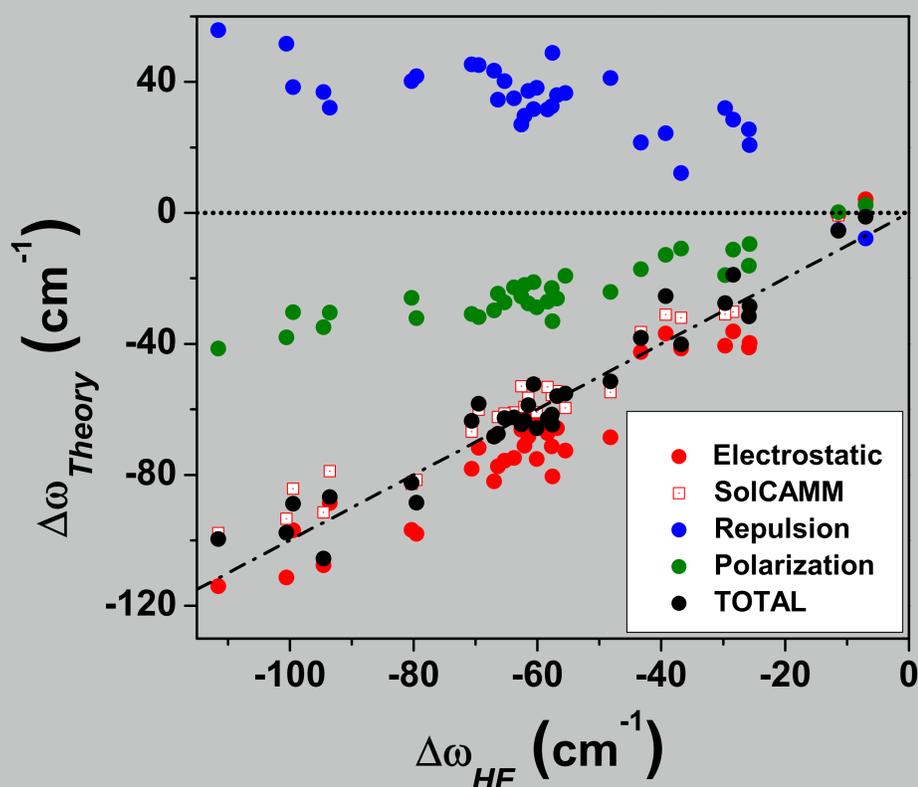
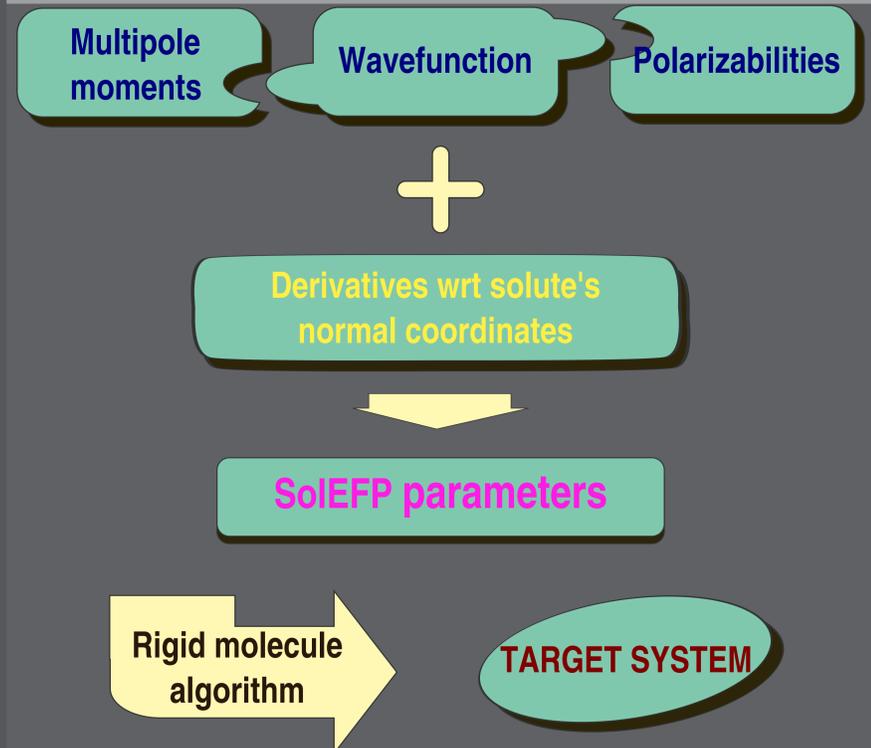


Figure: Amide I mode frequency shifts of N-methylacetamide (NMA) in water clusters

SolEFP model overview



Onsager test of solvatochromic operator

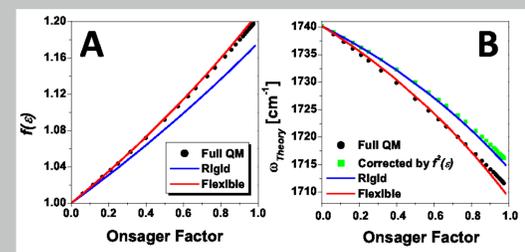


Figure: NMA in spherical cavity

Distance dependence

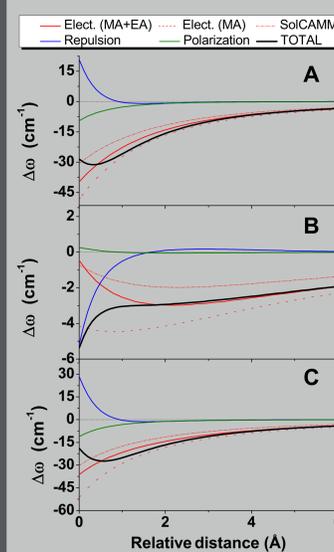


Figure: NMA-water molecule scans

Many-body effects

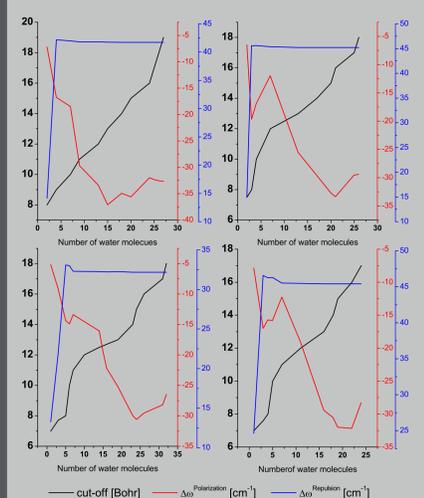


Figure: Polarisation and repulsion: Four NMA-H₂O_{n=27-32} clusters.

Conclusions

- Accurate for NMA-water systems at Hartree-Fock level
- Repulsive potential contributes to **large blue-shift!**
- Polarization is **red-shifting** and highly non-additive!
- Limitation: applicable to small, quite rigid fragments
- Future:** include *electron correlation effects*, apply to MD

References

- [1] M. Cho, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 130, 094505 **2009**
- [2] B. Błasiak, H. Lee, M. Cho, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 139, 044111 **2013**
- [3] M. S. Gordon, L. Slipchenko, H. Li, J. H. Jensen, *Annu. Rep. Comput. Chem.*, 3, 177 **2007**