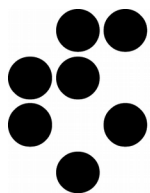


Molekulsko modeliranje kot komplementarno raziskovalno orodje eksperimentom

Anton Kokalj in Matic Poberžnik



Odsek za fizikalno in organsko kemijo
Institut "Jožef Stefan", Ljubljana, Slovenija



5. konferenca učiteljev/-ic naravoslovnih predmetov – NAK 2019
IZOBRAŽEVANJE ZA SEDANJOST IN PRIHODNOST



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST IN ŠPORT



Modeliranje in simulacije



Znanstvene paradigme:

1) eksperiment

2) teorija

Newtonova mehanika, termodinamika, Maxwellova elektrodinamika, relativnostna teorija, kvantna mehanika ...

3) modeliranje in simulacije

gre za »virtualne eksperimente«

- napovedi
- interpretacija in razlaga eksperimentalnih opažanj
- »*merimo teorije*« kot pojave merimo z eksperimenti



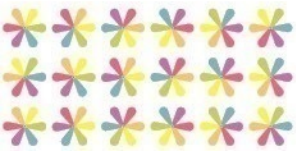
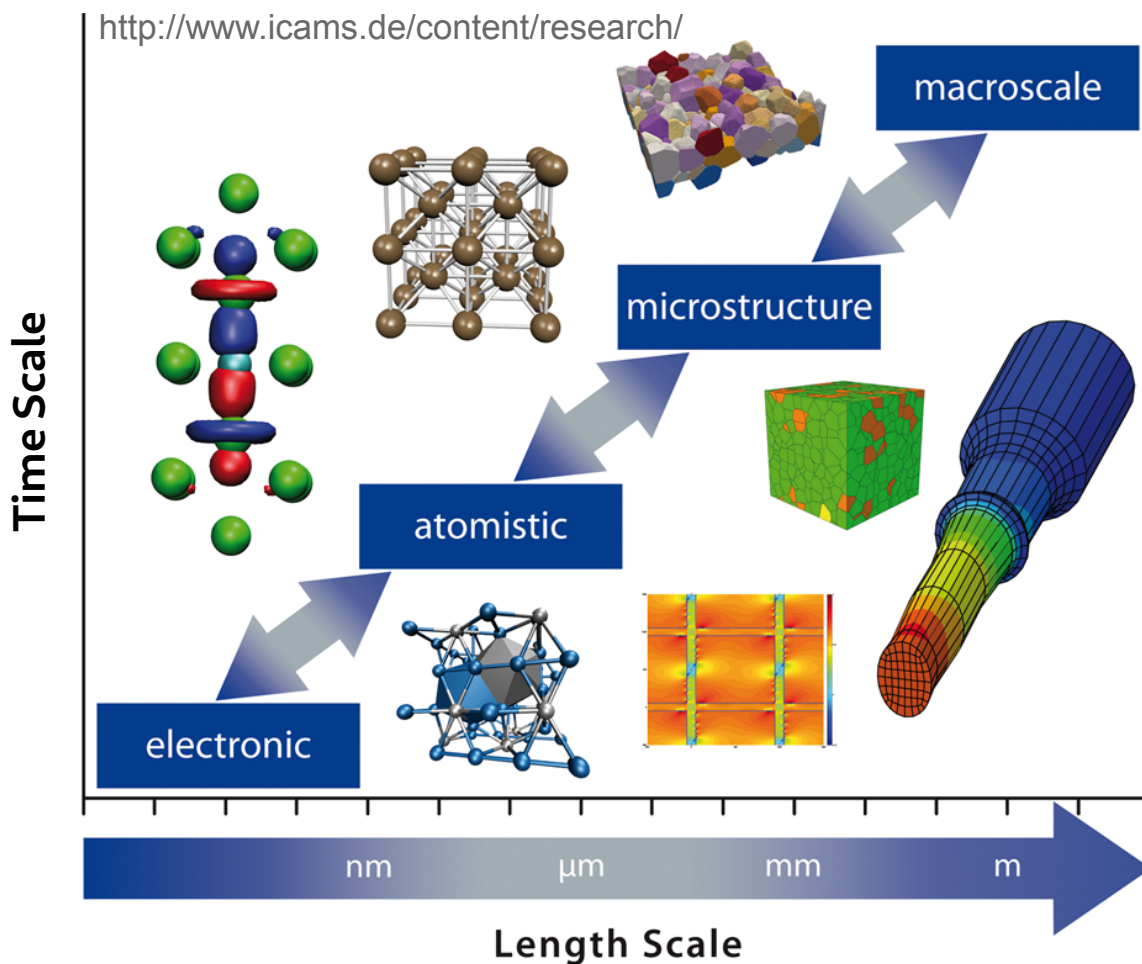
Modeliranje in simulacije



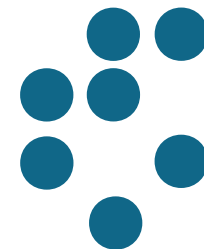
- evolucija vesolja ($l = 10^{26}$ m, $t = 10^{17}$ s)
- planetarna dinamika ($l = 10^{12}$ m, $t = 10^8$ s)
- napoved vremena ($l = 10^6$ m, $t = 10^5$ s)
- ...
- **molekularno modeliranje** ($l = 10^{-10}$ m, $t = 10^{-13}$ s)
- modeliranje in simulacije subatomske delce



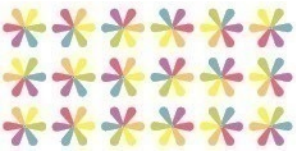
Modeliranje in simulacije



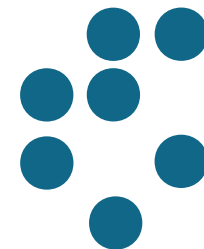
Molekulsko modeliranje



- osnovni delci pri molekulskem modeliranju:
 - elektroni
 - atomska jedra } (masa, naboj)
- ampak ...



Molekularno modeliranje



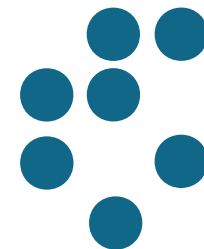
- osnovni delci se obnašajo »drugače«
- te opisuje kvantna-mehanika

»Things on a very small scale behave like nothing that you have any direct experience about. They do not behave like waves, they do not behave like particles, they do not behave ... like anything that you have ever seen.«

Richard Feynman



Molekulsko modeliranje

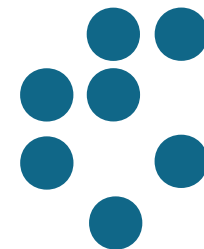


- osnovni delci se obnašajo »drugače«
- molekulsko modeliranje – trije nivoji:
 1. **empirični**: polje sil in Newtonova mehanika (npr. kemijska vez = Hookova vzmet, $\mathbf{F} = -k\mathbf{x}$)
 2. **semiempirični**: kvantno-mehanski, vendar z uporabo empiričnih podatkov
 3. **»ab initio«** (iz osnovnih principov): kvantna-mehanika, brez uporabe empiričnih podatkov

računsko bistveno zahtevnejši



Molekulsko modeliranje – »ab initio«



časovno neodvisna Schrödingerjeva enačba



Born-Oppenheimerjev približek
(ločimo gibanje jeder in elektronov)



eno-delčni približek

Hartree-Fock

DFT (Kohn-Sham)

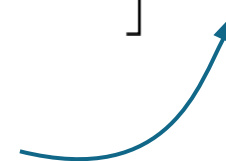
Density-Functional-Theory

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + \hat{V}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

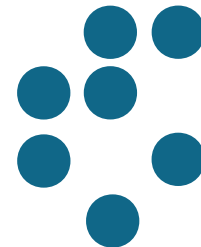
$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{KS}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$



molekulske orbitale



Molekulske orbitale

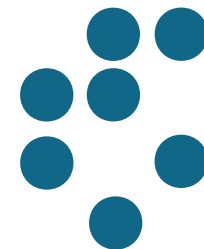


- molekulska orbitala = linearna kombinacija atomskih orbital (MO) (LCAO)

$$\psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mu} c_{\mu,i} \phi_{\mu}(\mathbf{r})$$

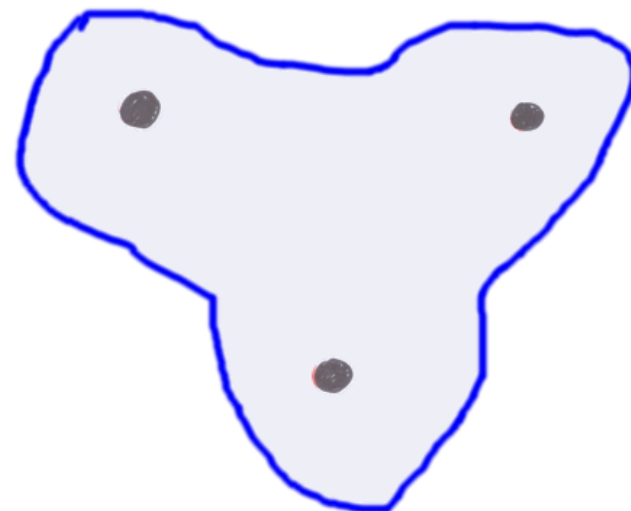


Molekulske orbitale

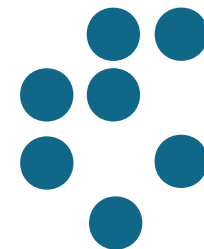


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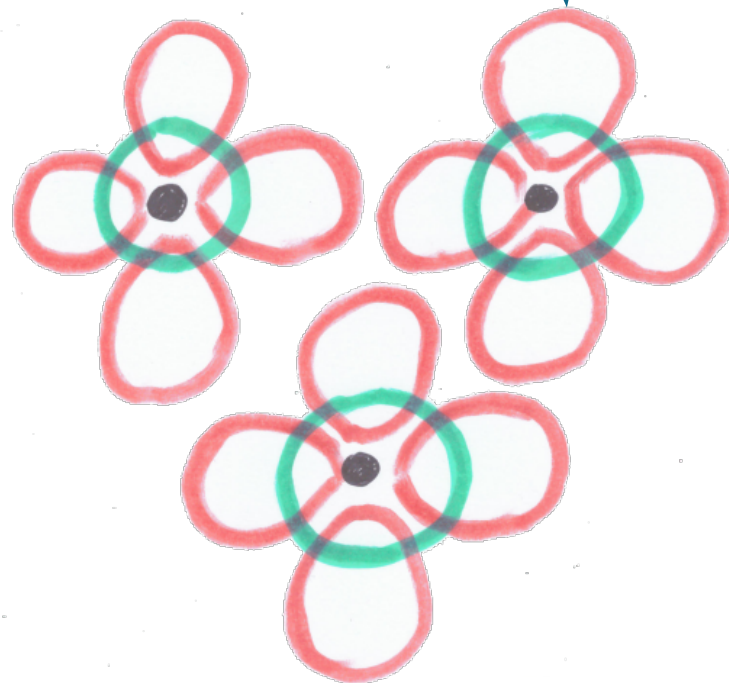


Molekulske orbitale

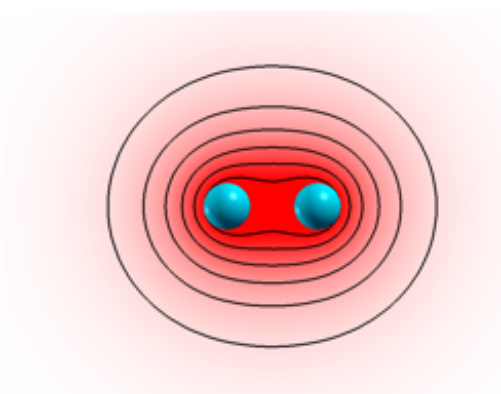
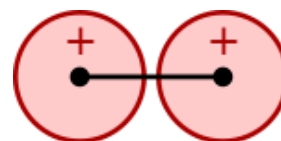
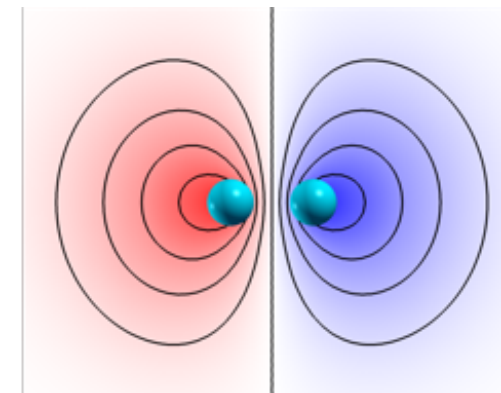
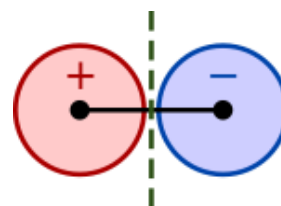
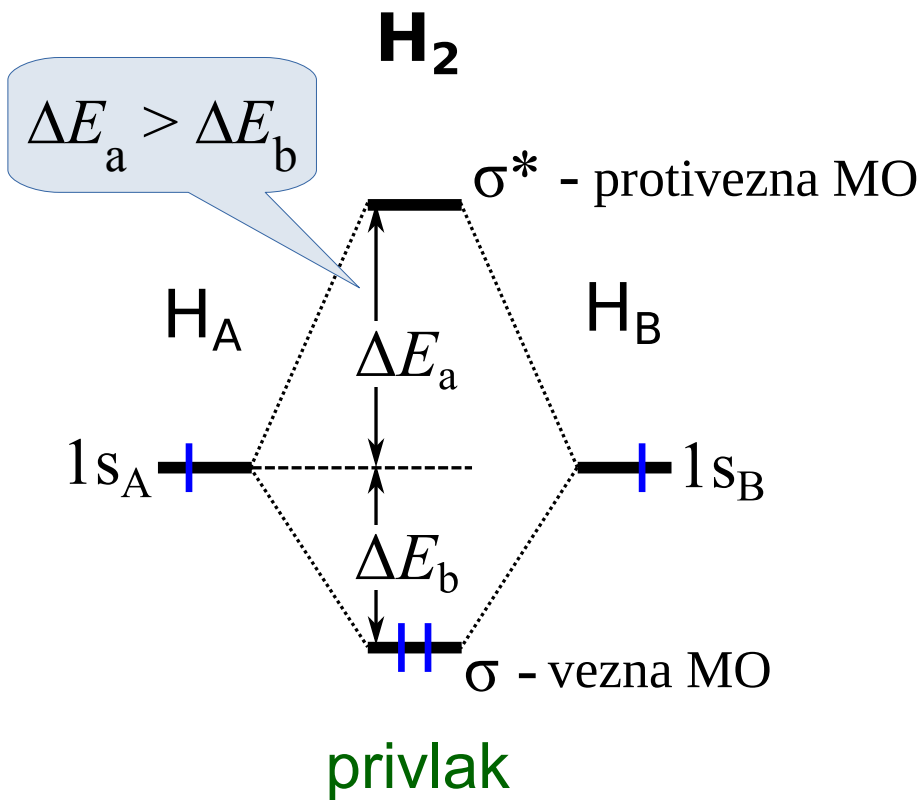
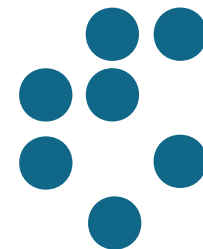


- molekulska orbitala = linearna kombinacija atomskih orbital (MO) (LCAO)

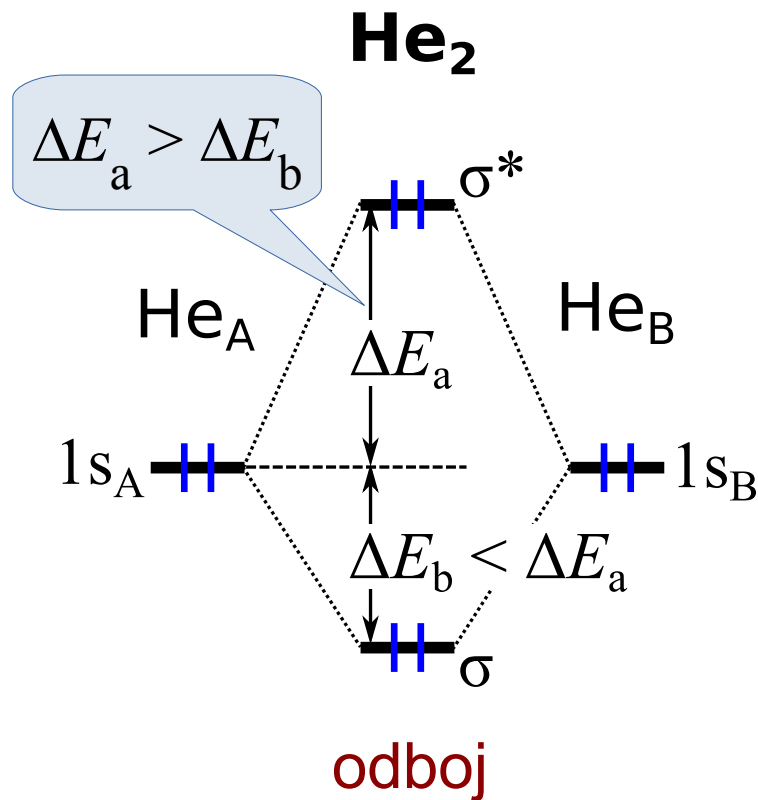
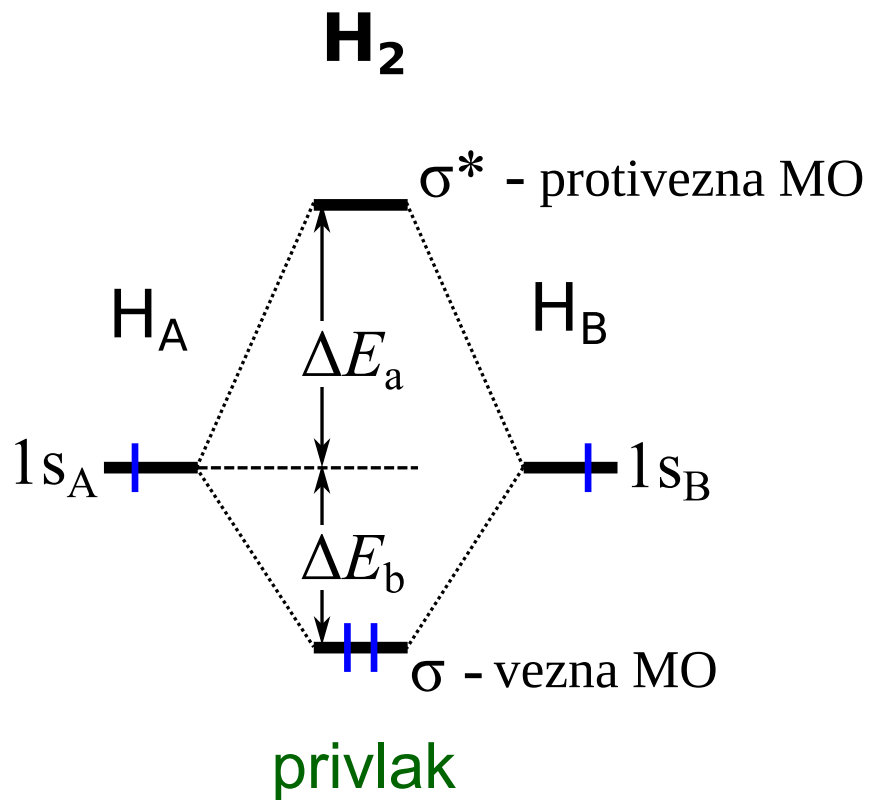
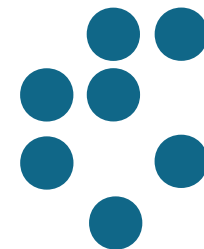
$$\psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mu} c_{\mu,i} \phi_{\mu}(\mathbf{r})$$



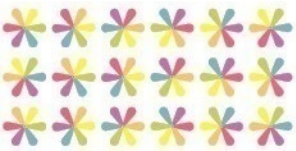
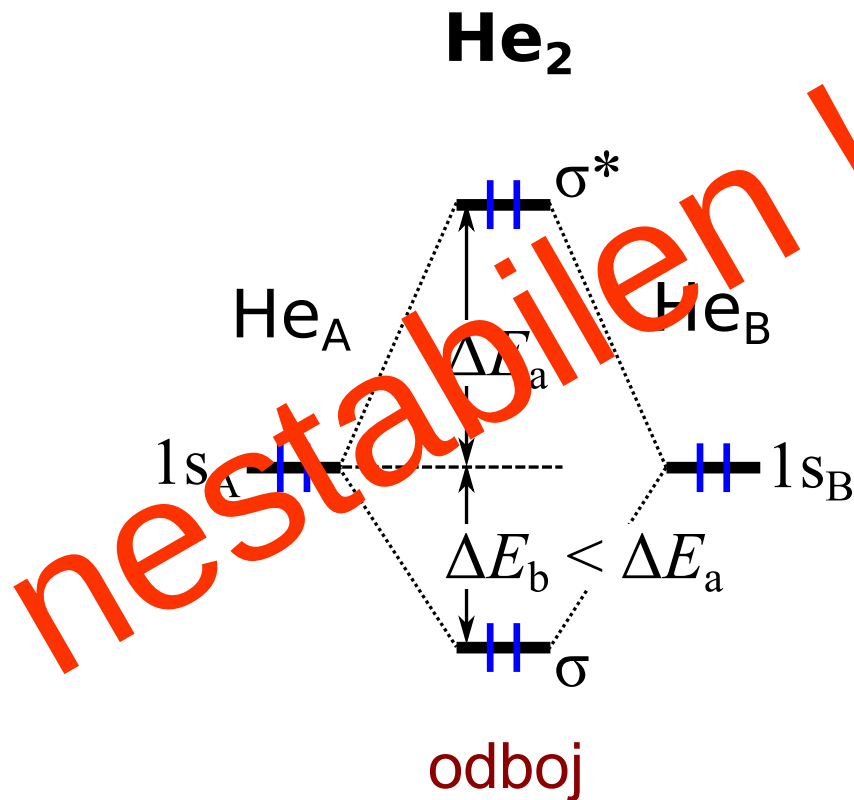
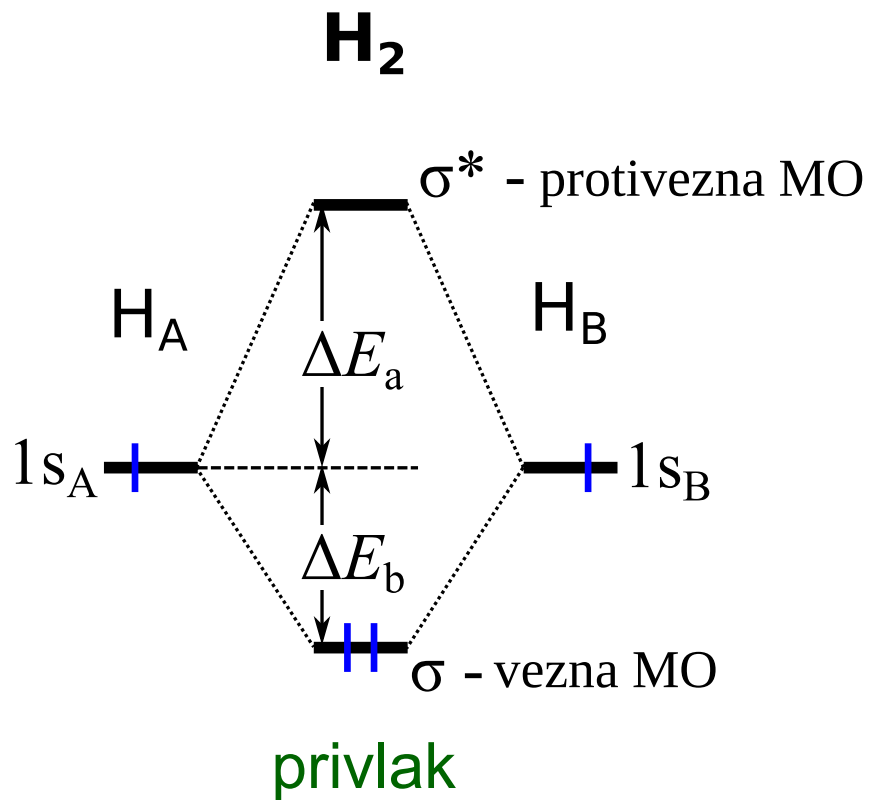
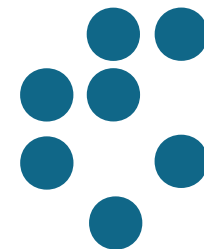
Teorija molekularskih orbital



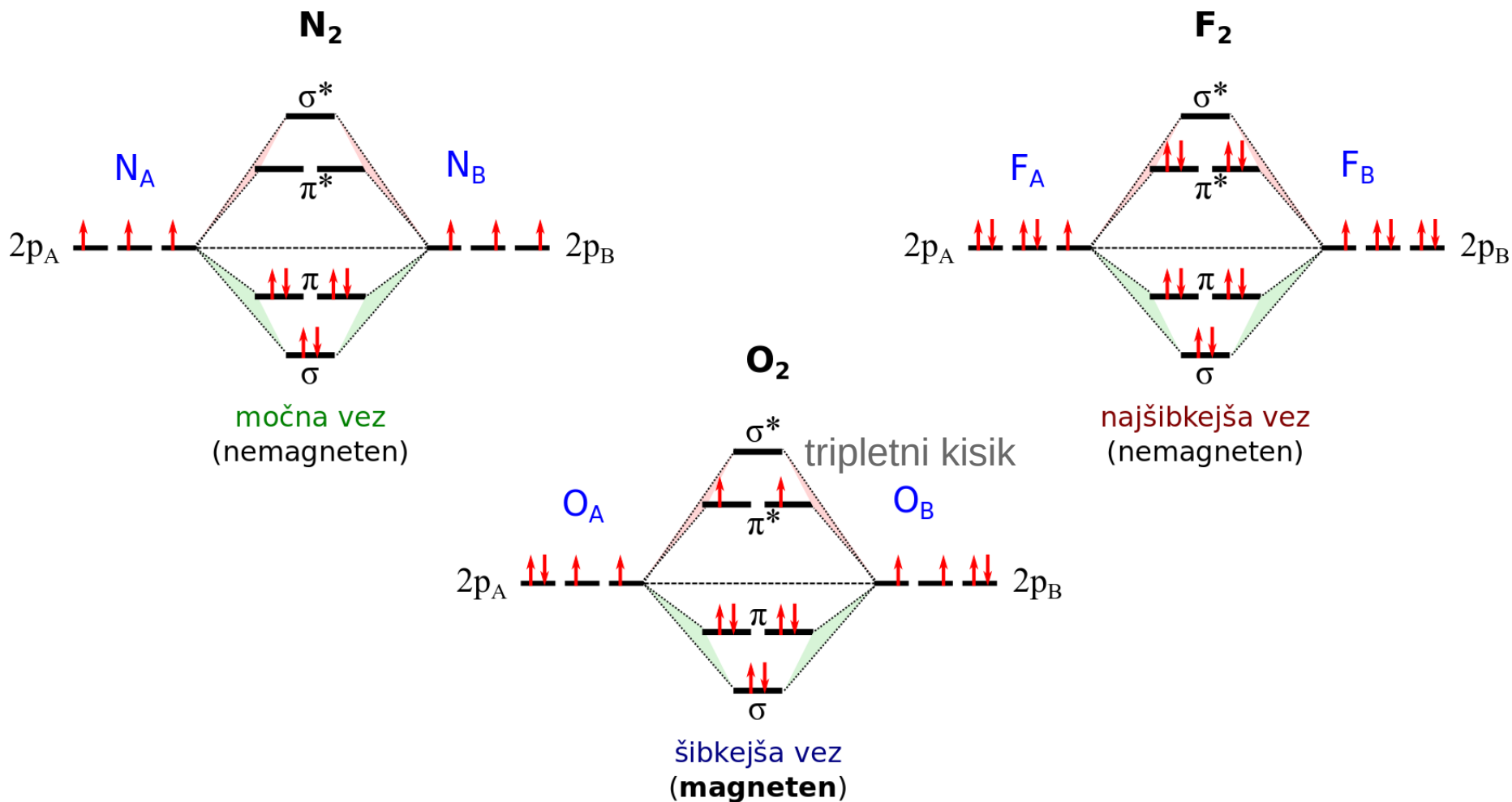
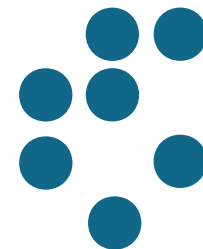
Teorija molekularskih orbital



Teorija molekularskih orbital

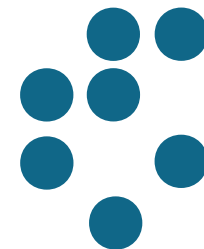


Teorija molekularskih orbital



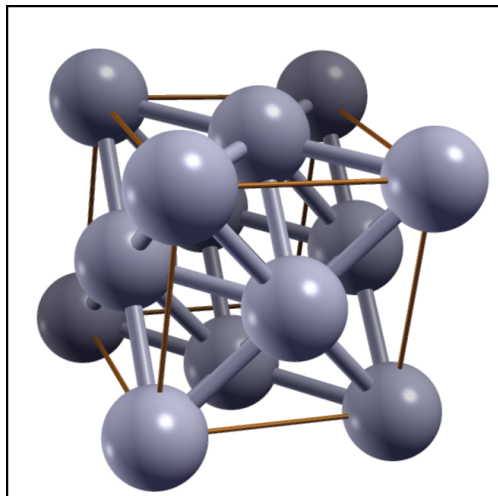
Opazka: prikazan diagram za N₂ ni povsem pravilen, saj ima zaradi korelacijskih učinkov π stanje nižjo energijo kot σ stanje (vendar prikazan diagram zadostuje namenu)

Molekulsko modeliranje – »ab initio«

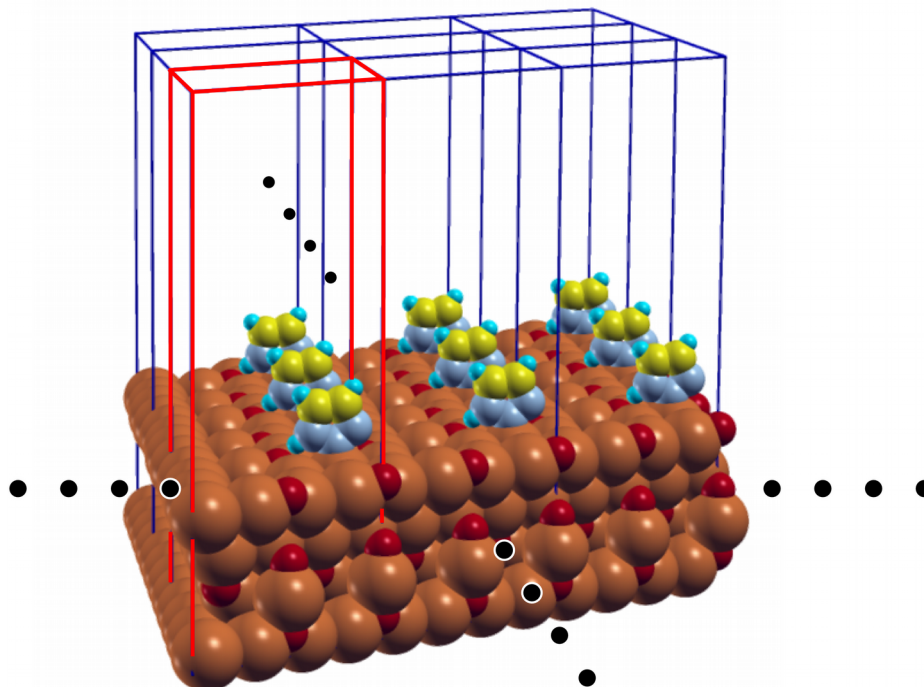


- z metodo DFT lahko na superračunalnikih modeliramo velike molekule z več 100 atomi
- modeliramo lahko tudi »kristalinične« trdnine in površine

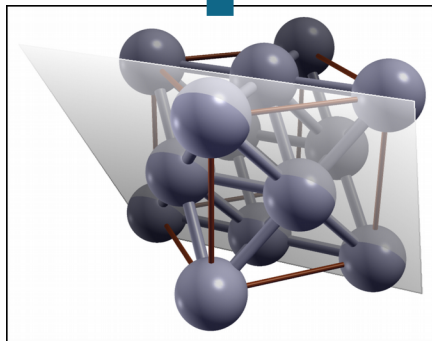
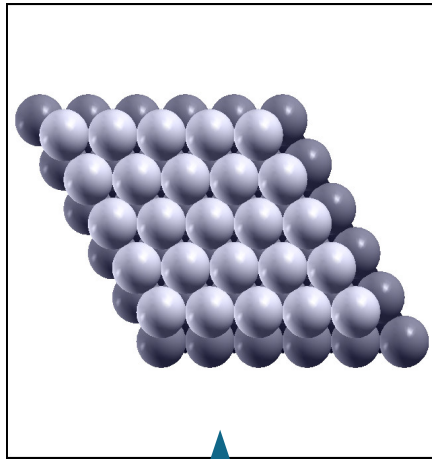
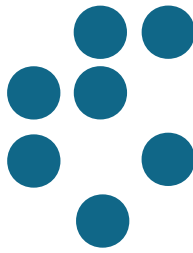
ploskovno centrirane kocka



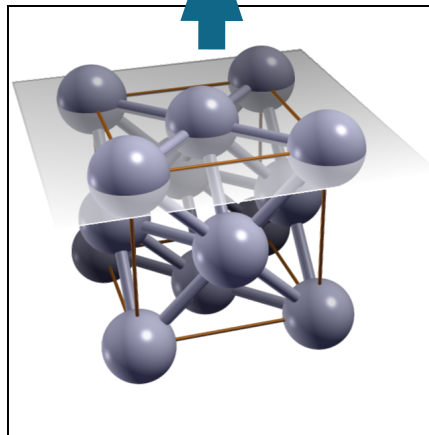
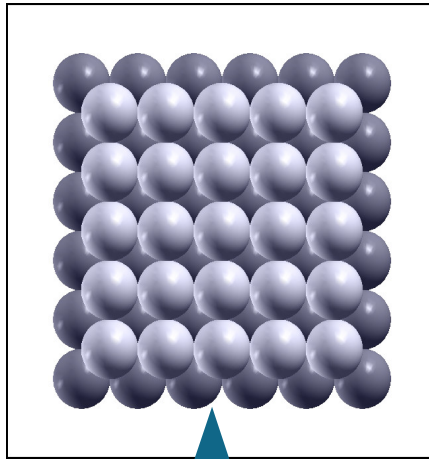
fcc – face centered cubic



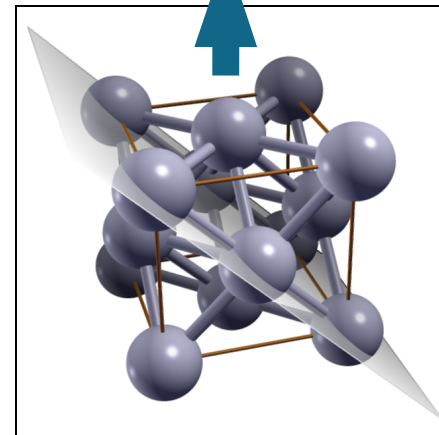
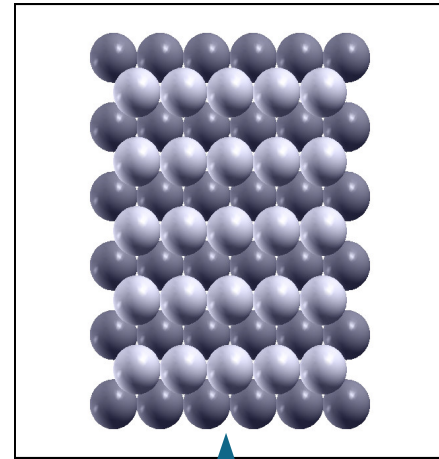
Oznake površin – Millerjevi indeksi



fcc (111)

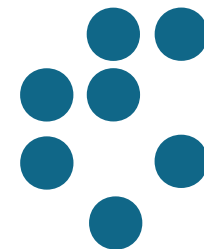


fcc (100)

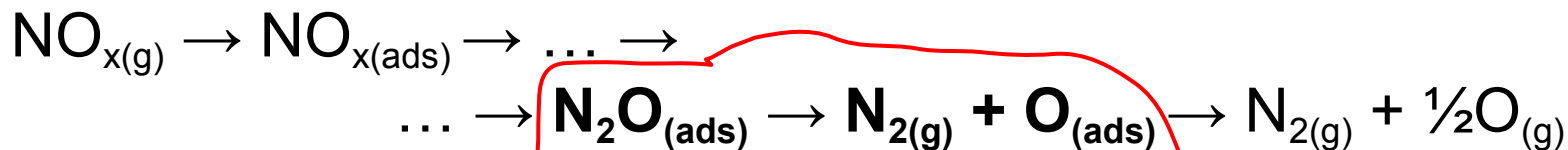


fcc (110)

Redukcija dušikovih oksidov (NO_x)



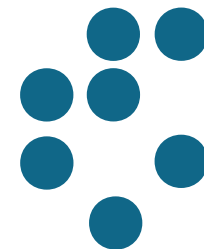
- tripotni katalizatorji v avtomobilu:
 - 1) oksidacija CO v CO₂
 - 2) oksidacija neizgorelih ogljikovodikov v CO₂ in H₂O
 - 3) redukcija NO_x do N₂ in O₂
- potek NO_x redukcije na katalizatorju:



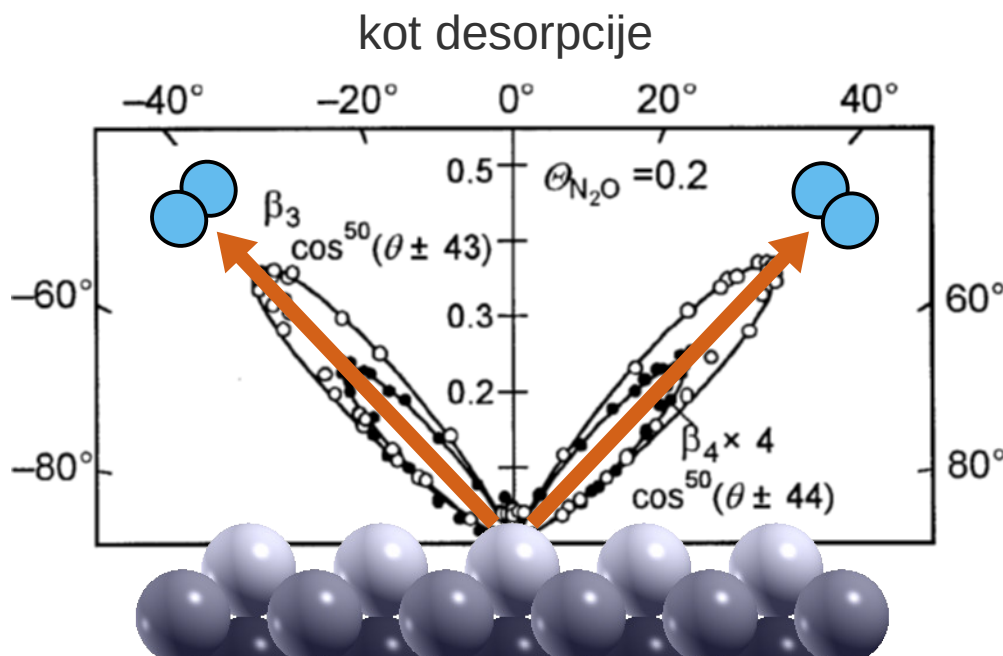
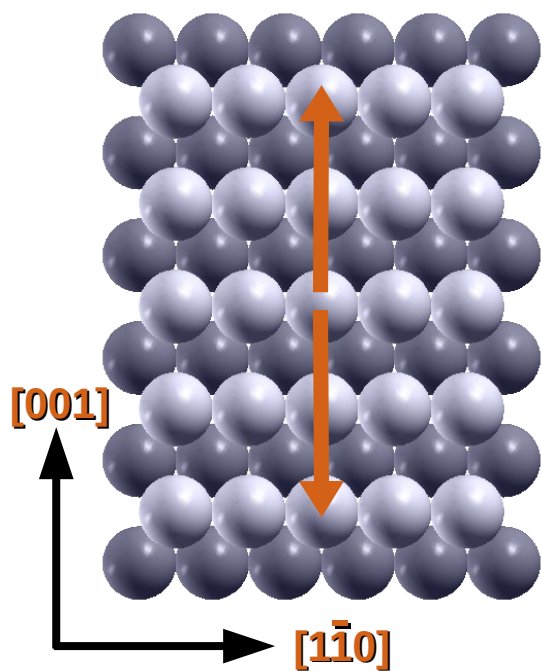
hipoteza Japonskih kolegov
Matsushima *et at.*



Razpad molekule N₂O na Pd(110)



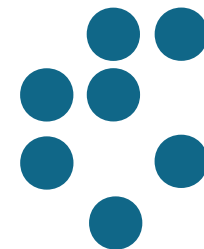
molekula N₂ se poševno »izstrelí« s površine



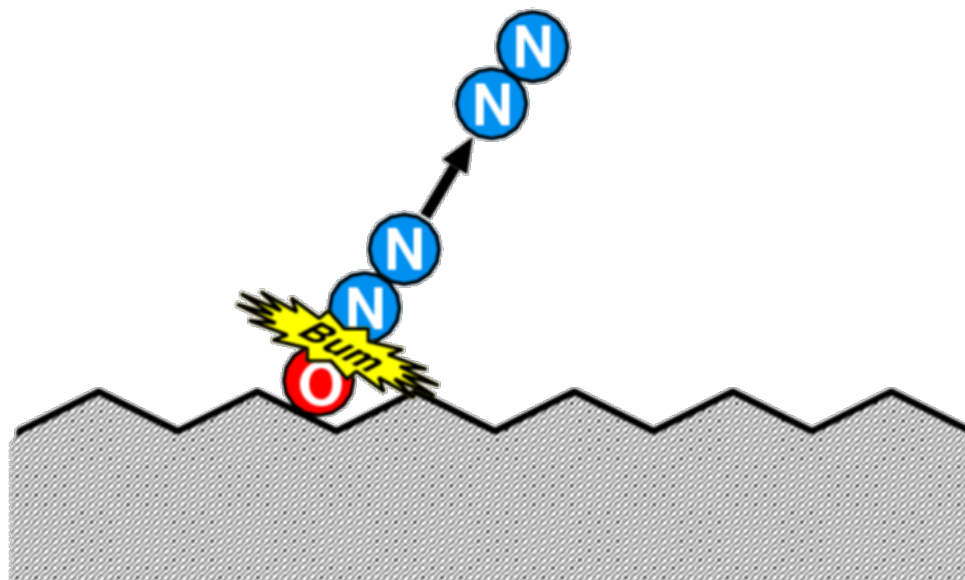
H. Horino *et al.*, Chem. Phys. Lett. **341**, 419 (2001)



Mehanizem poševne desorpcije N₂



- predlagan mehanizem desorpcije (pred modeliranjem in simulacijam)



I. Kobal *et al.*, Surf.Sci. **445**, 472–479

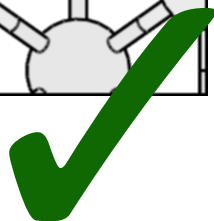
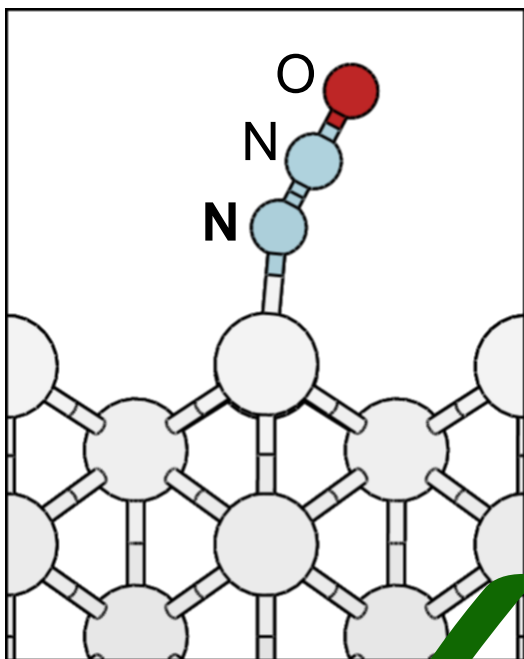


Adsorpcijske strukture N₂O

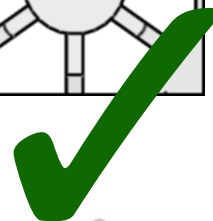
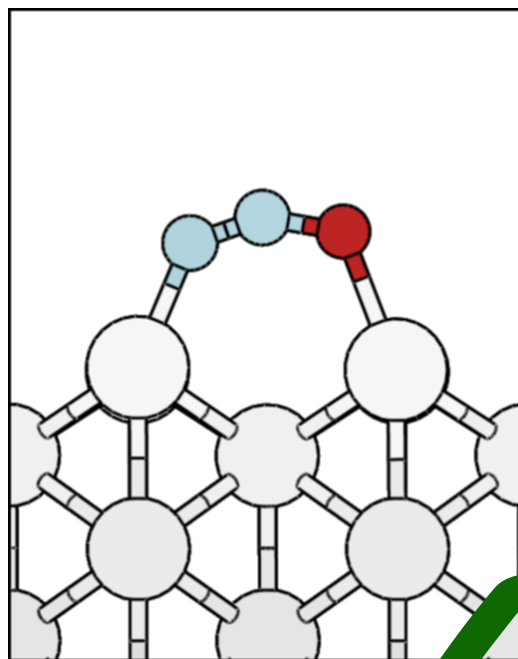


Rezultati modeliranja:

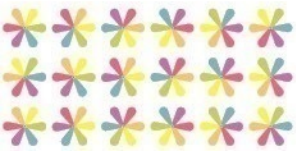
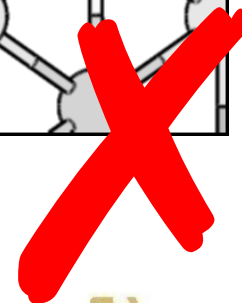
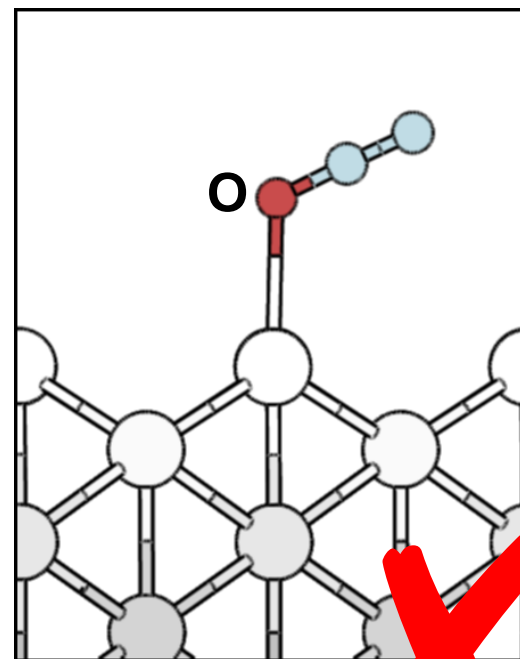
N-linearna – poševna



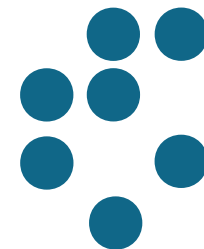
upognjena – ležeča



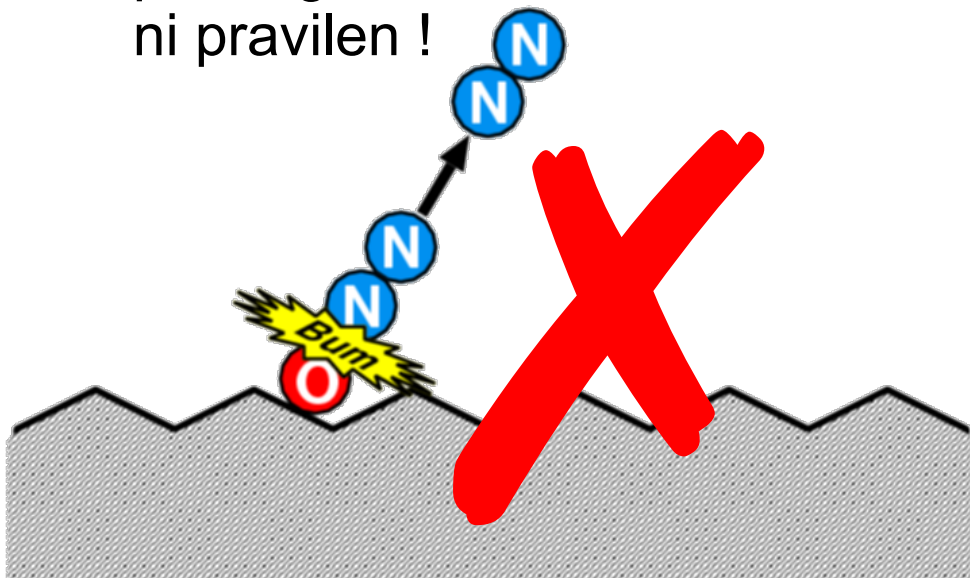
O-linearna – poševna



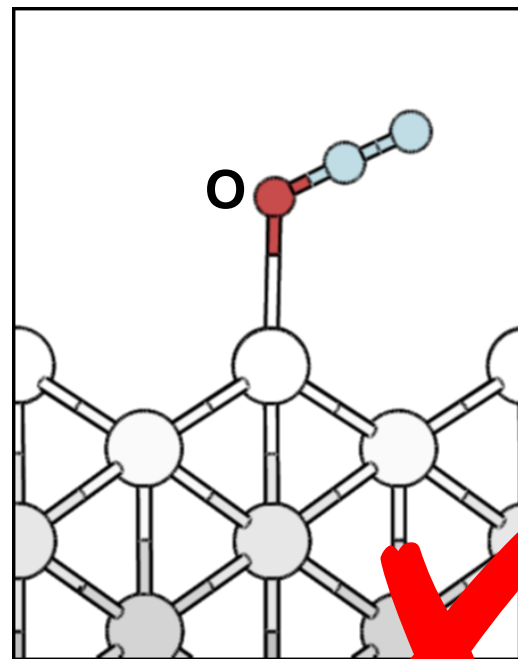
Predlagan mehanizem desorpcije ...



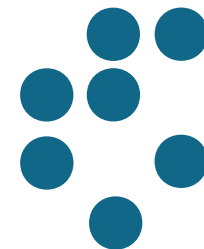
predlagan mehanizem
ni pravilen !



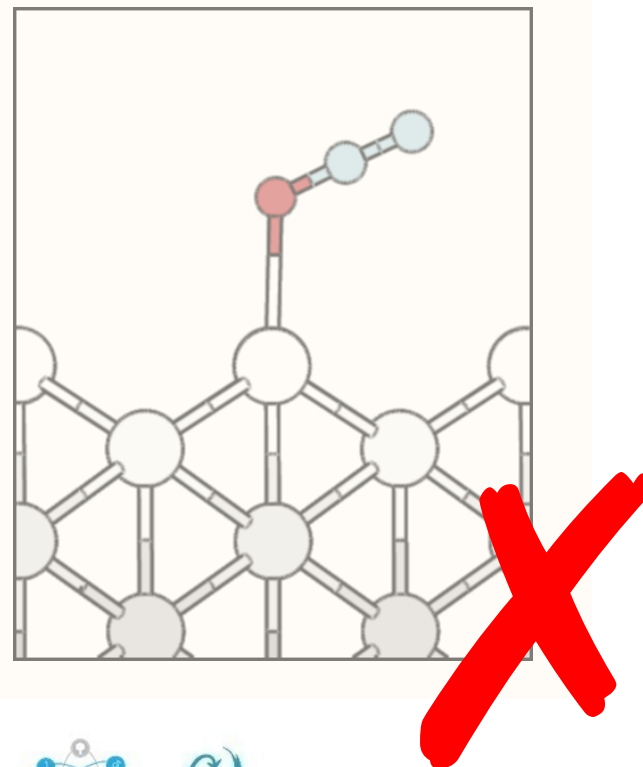
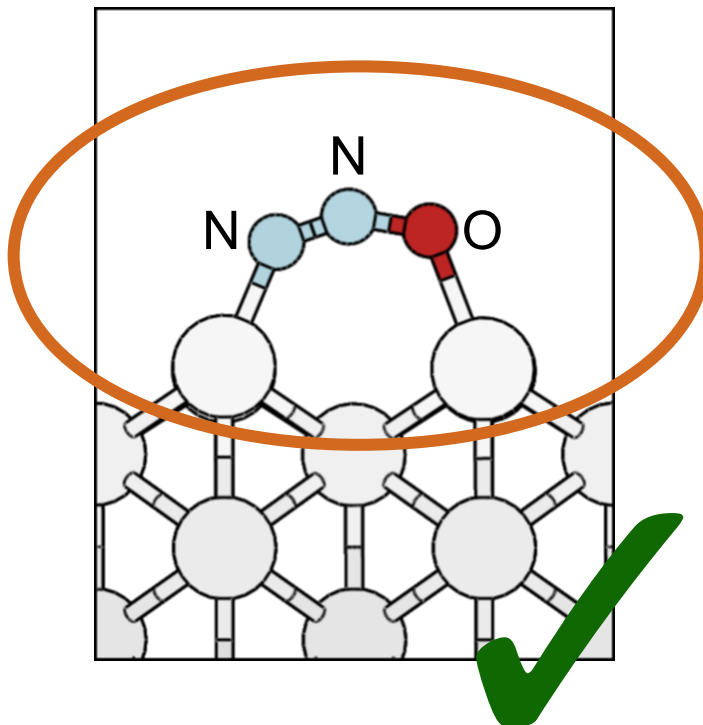
O-linearna – poševna



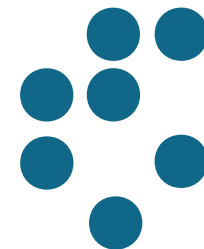
Nov mehanizem poševne desorpcije



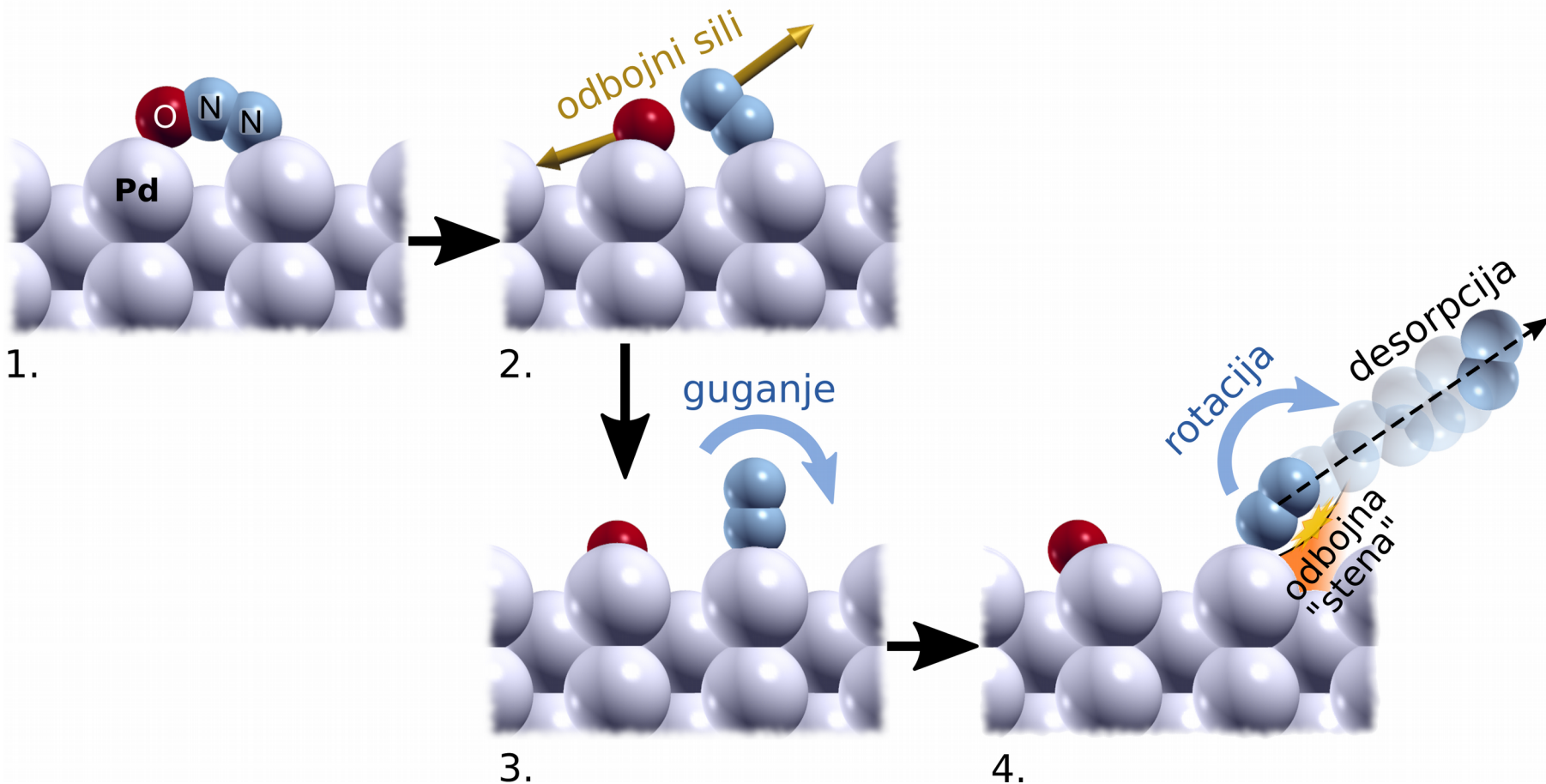
- modeliranje in simulacije: nov mehanizem poševne desorpcije N_2 na osnovi ležeče molekule N_2O



Mehanizem poševne desorpcije N₂



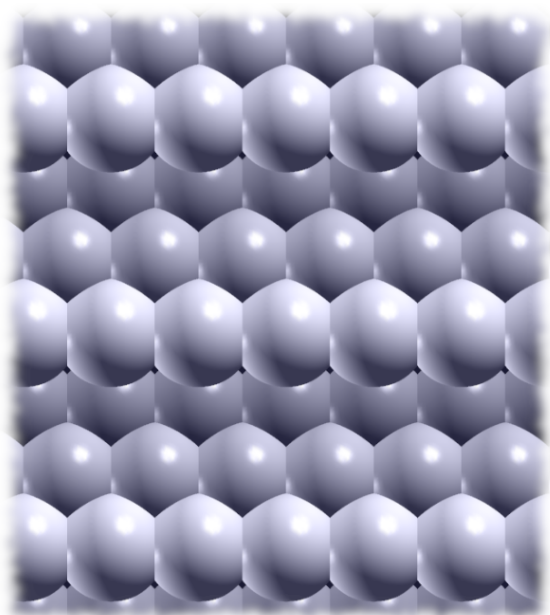
desorpcijski model "gugalnice"



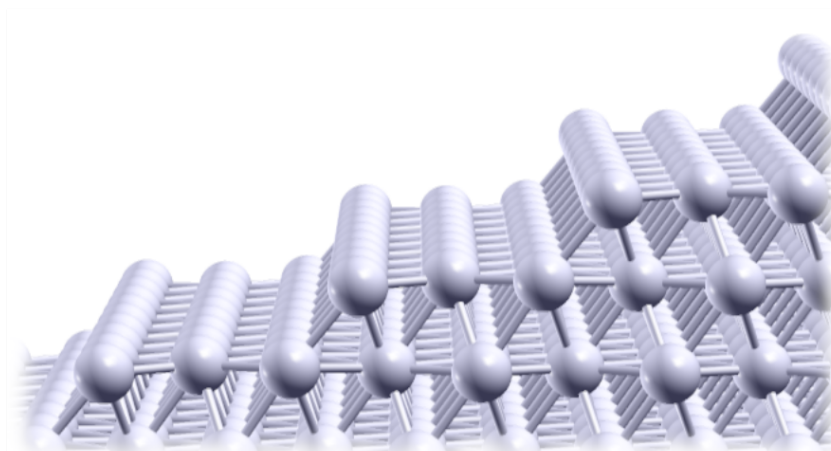
Mehanizem poševne desorpcije N₂



- Ali je »desorpcijski model gugalnice« pravilen?
- **Test:** reakcija na stopničasti površini Pd(211)



pogled z vrha



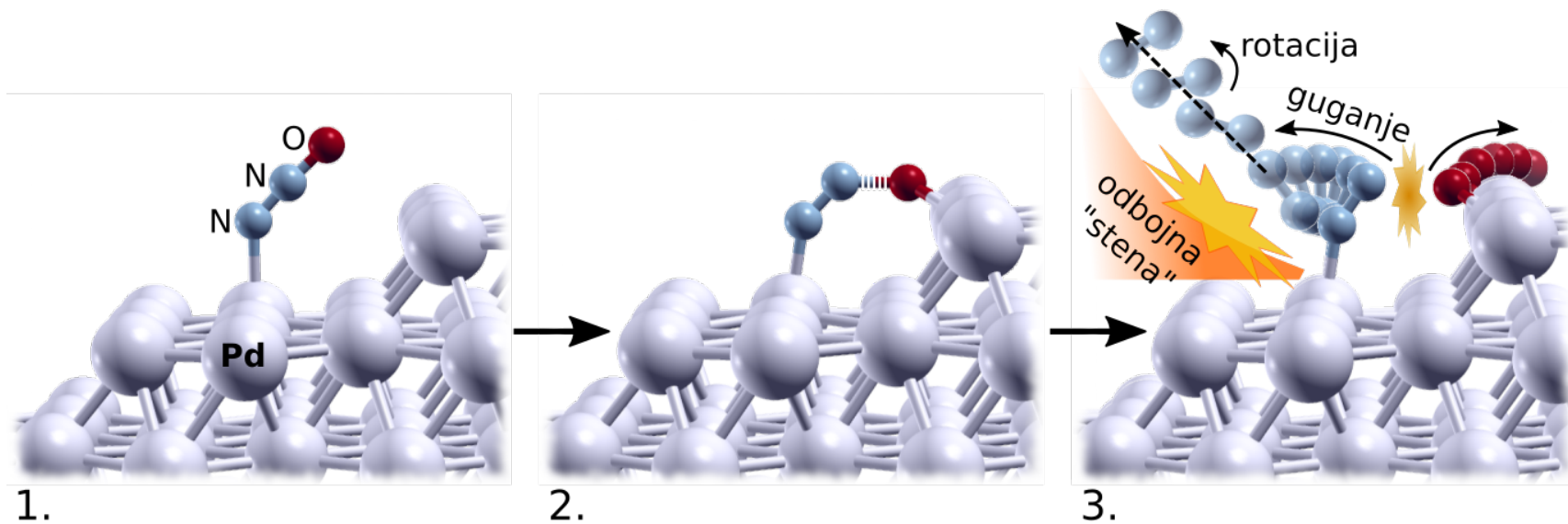
stranski pogled



Mehanizem poševne desorpcije N₂



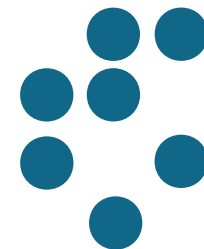
- **Test:** reakcija na stopničasti površini Pd(211)



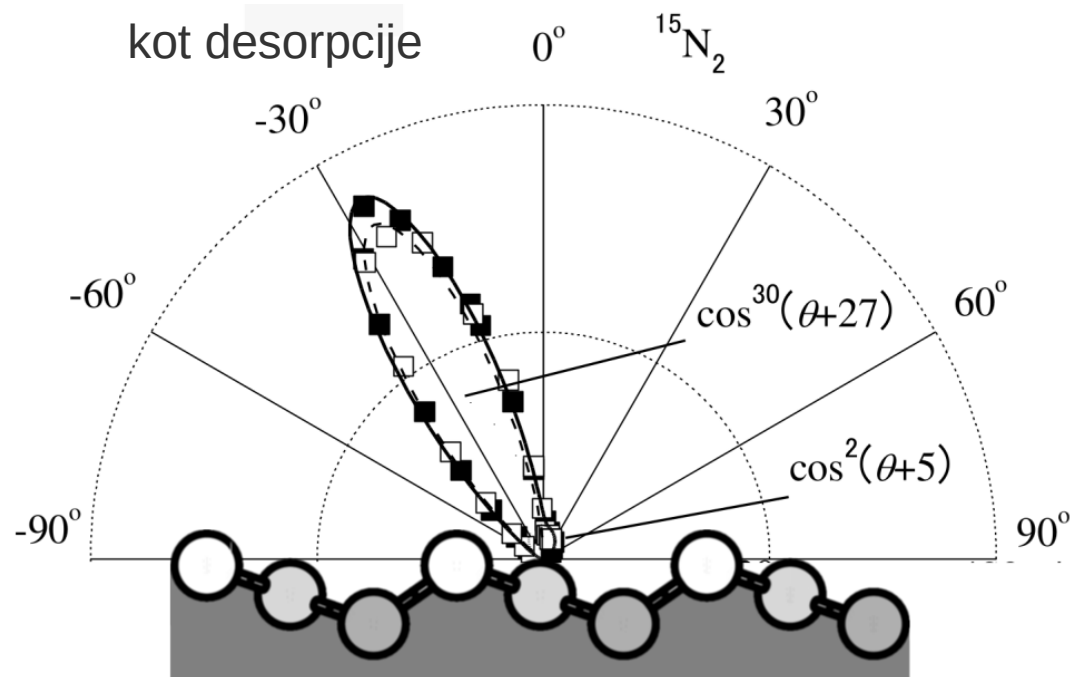
model napove desorpcijo samo v eno smer



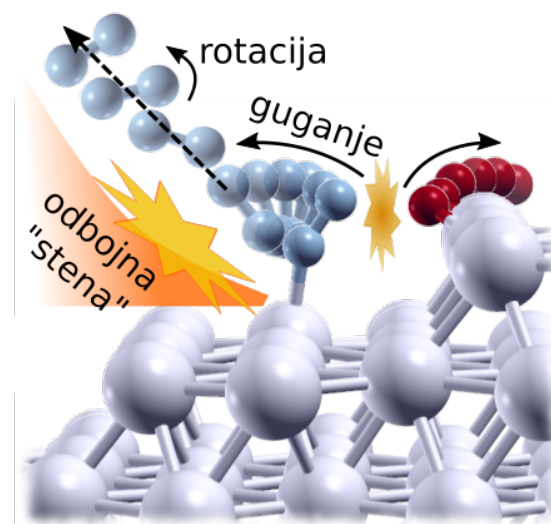
Mehanizem poševne desorpcije N₂



- **Test:** reakcija na stopničasti površini Pd(211)



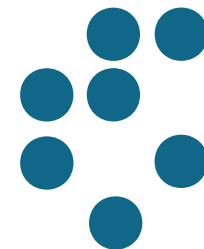
eksperimentalna potrditev modela



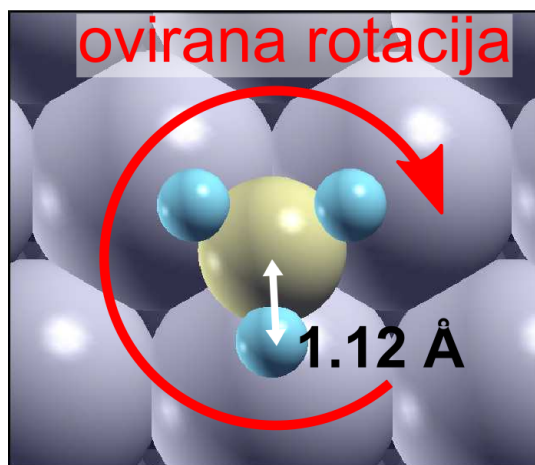
3.



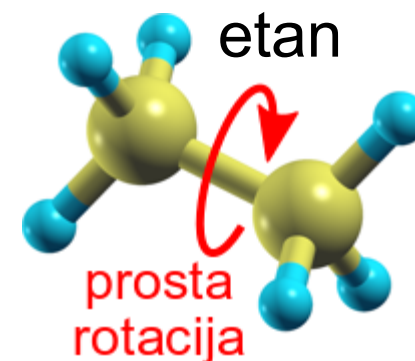
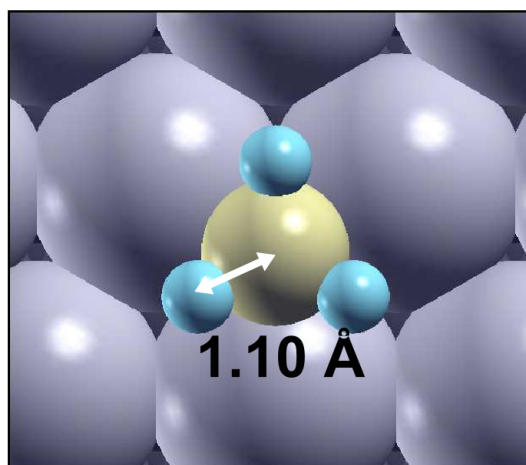
CH₃ na površini Rh(111)



bolj stabilen



manj stabilen



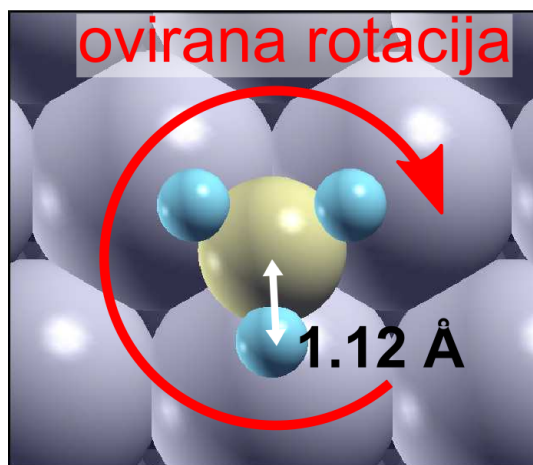
razlika: **40 kJ/mol**



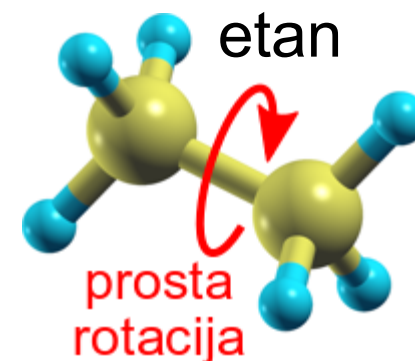
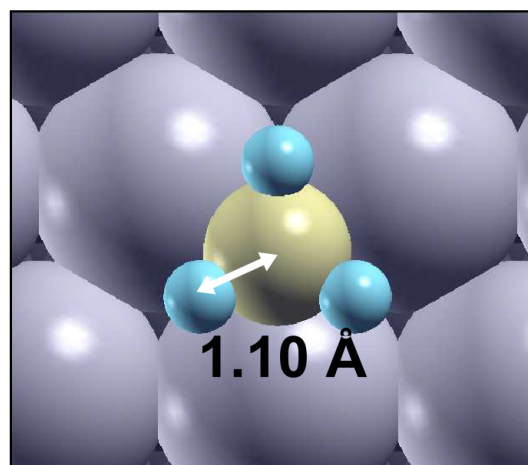
CH₃ na površini Rh(111)



bolj stabilen



manj stabilen

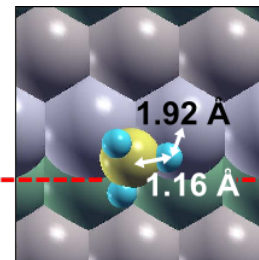
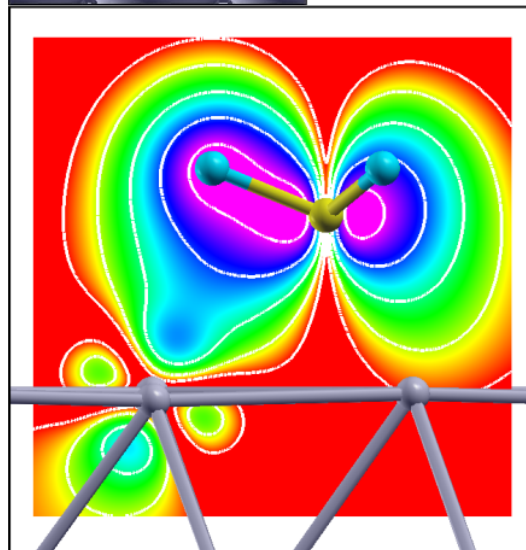
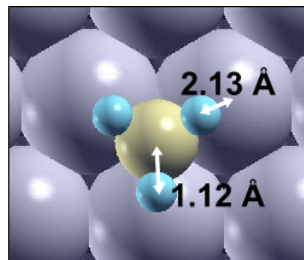
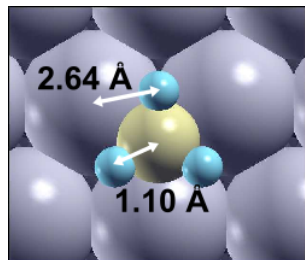


razlika: **40 kJ/mol**

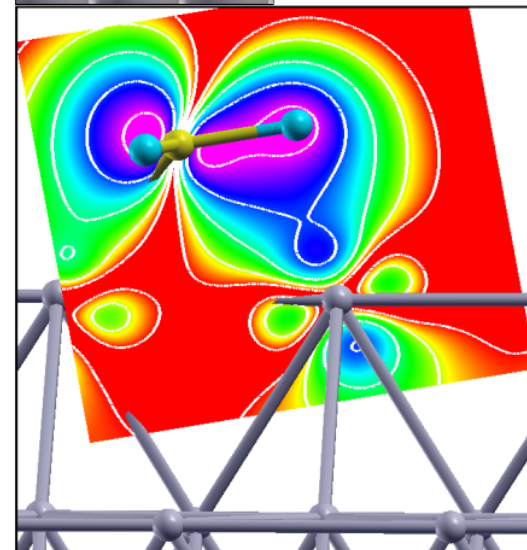
ZAKAJ?



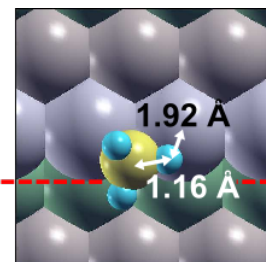
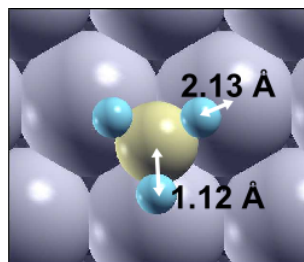
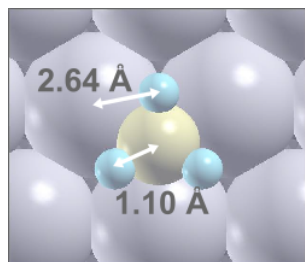
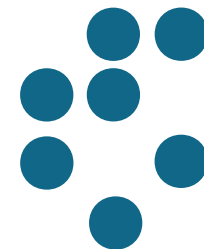
CH₃ na površini Rh(111)



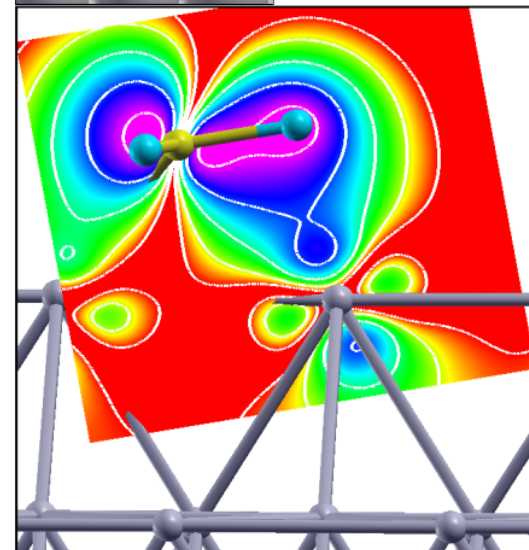
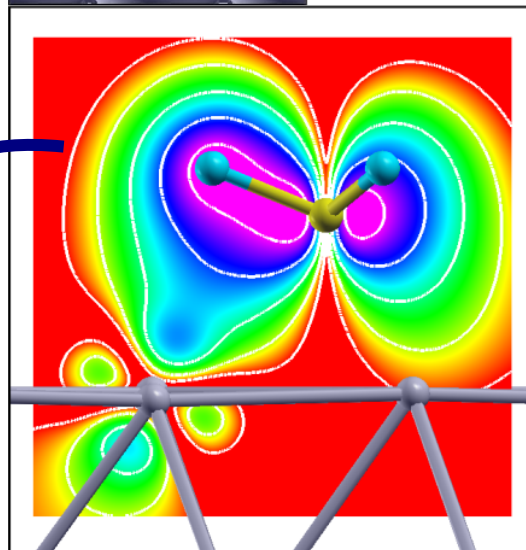
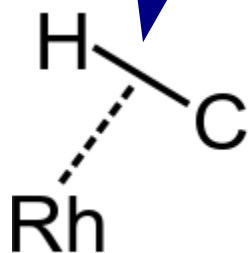
stopnica na površini



CH₃ na površini Rh(111)



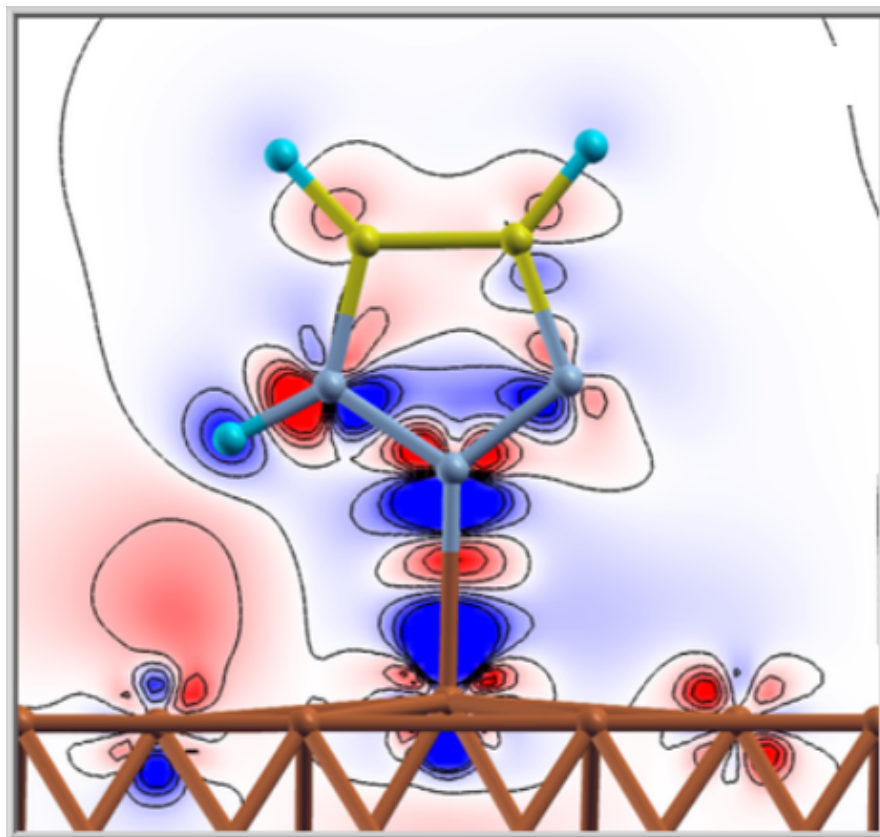
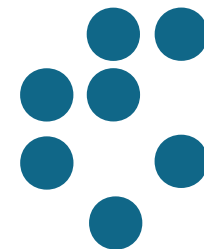
stopnica na površini





agostična vez C–H···Rh

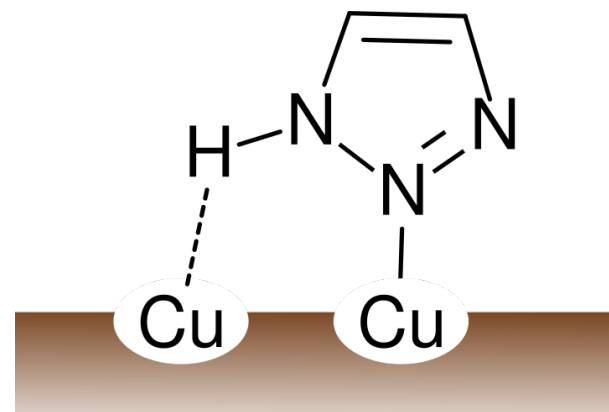


Vodikova vez s površino kovine



 presežek elektronov
primanjkljaj elektronov 

triazol @ Cu(111)



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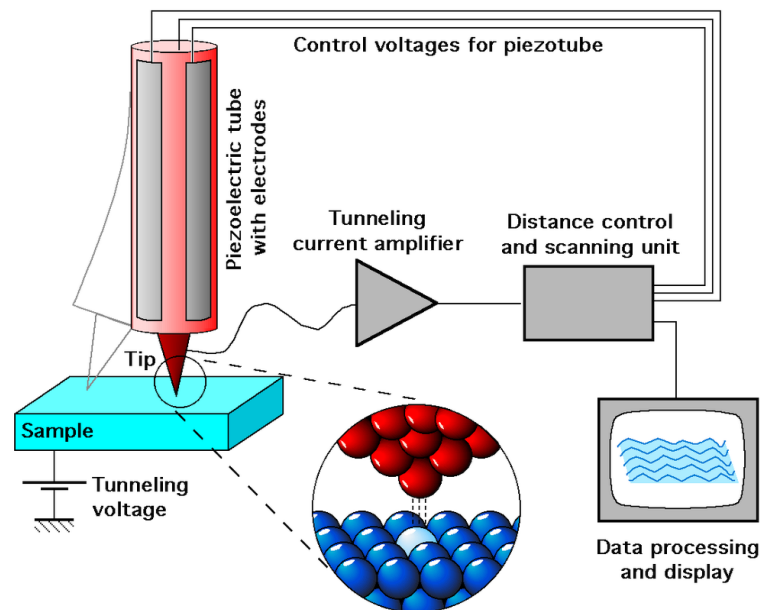
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Ali lahko vidimo atome?



- **Lahko, a ne na običajen način!** vidimo jih lahko na površini
- **Tehnika, ki to omogoča:** vrstični tunelski mikroskop (STM, *scanning tunneling microscope*)
- **STM** ne »vidi« atomov, ampak »vidi« elektronsko strukturo



vir: Wikipedia

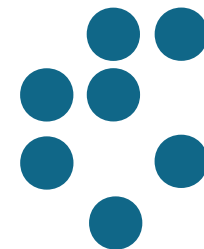
razumevanje je ne-trivialno

pomagamo si s simulacijami

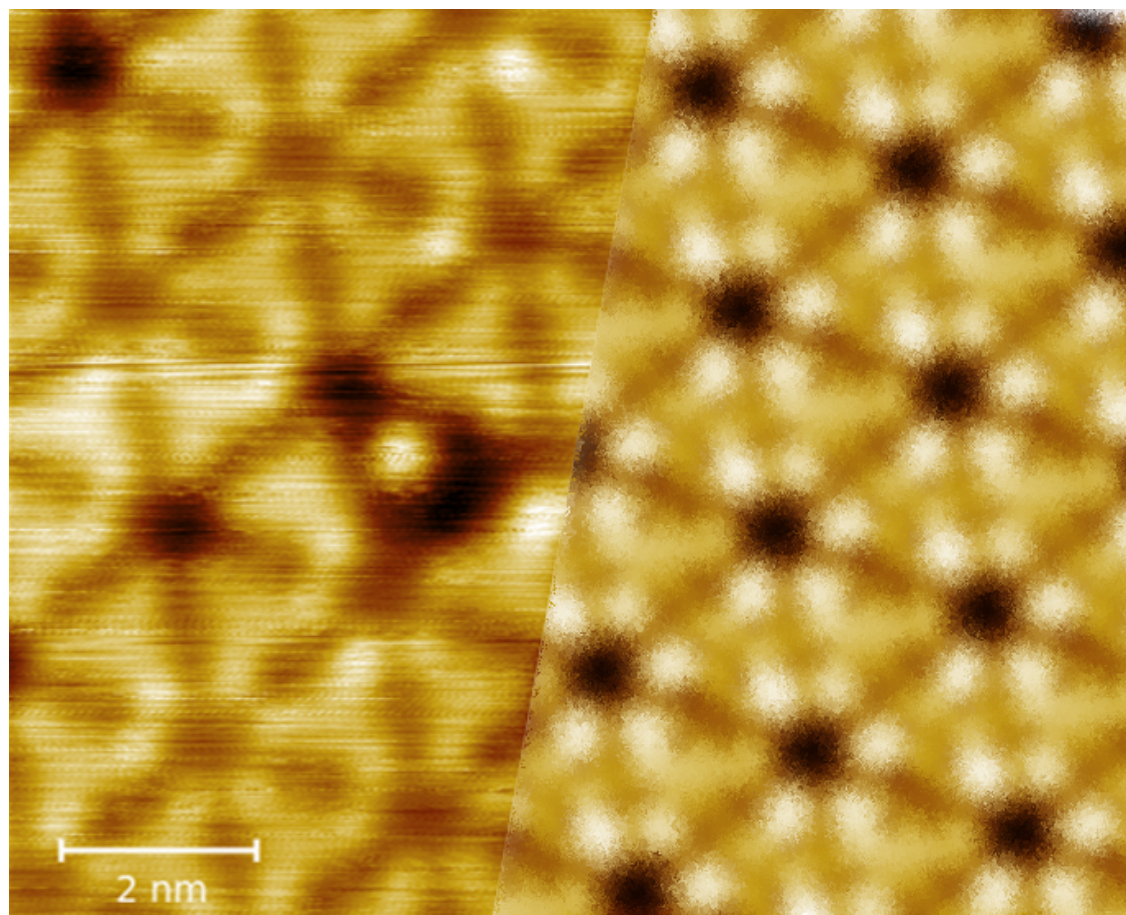
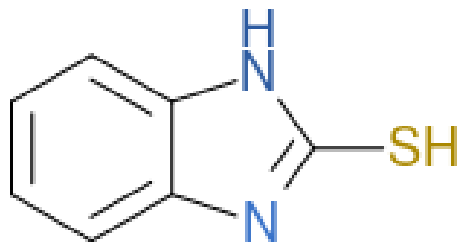
primerjamo eksperimentalno in simulirano sliko



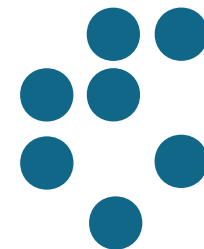
Merkaptobenzimidazol @ Cu(111)



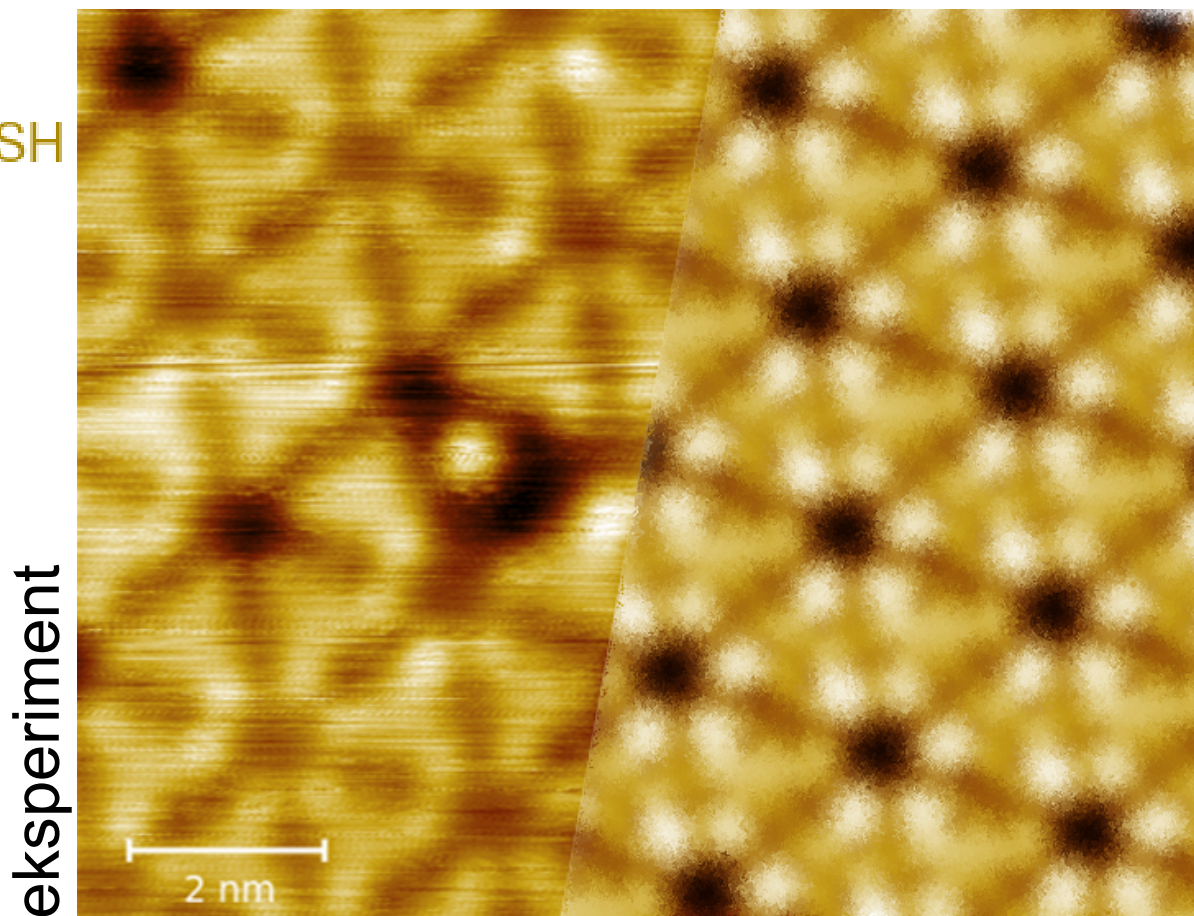
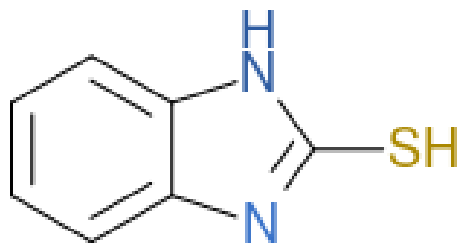
STM slika



Merkaptobenzimidazol @ Cu(111)



STM slika

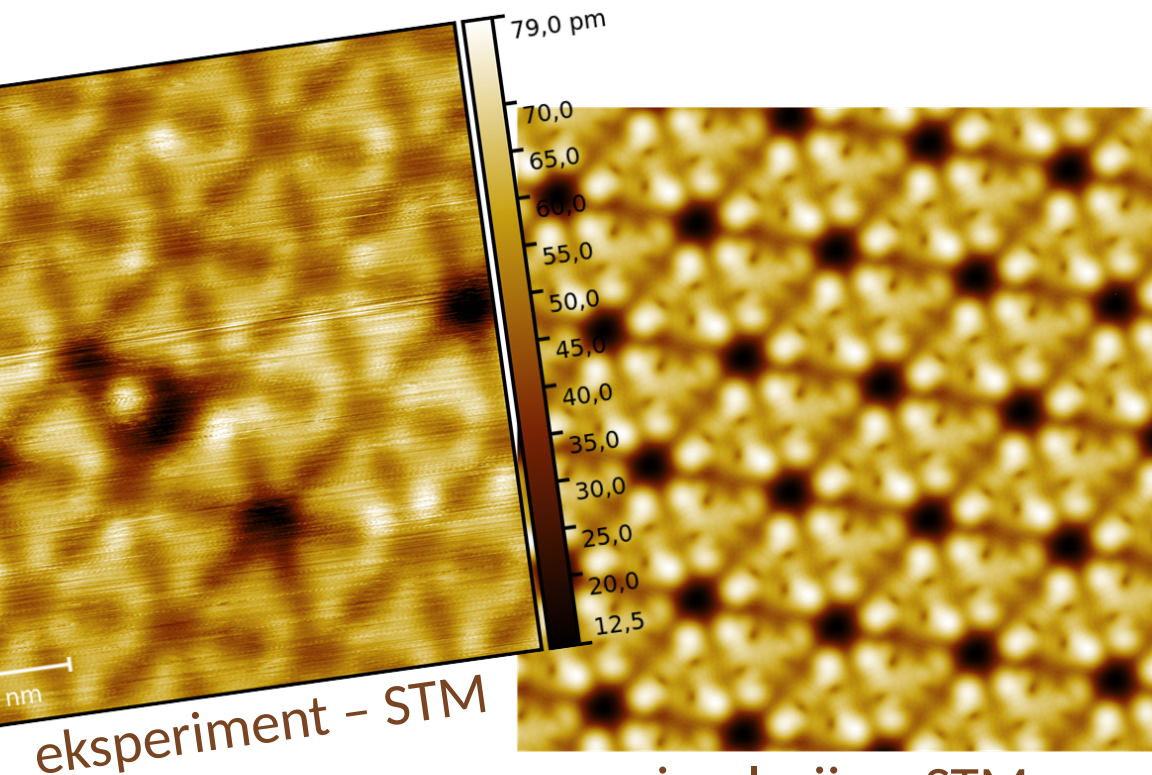
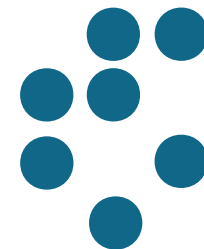


eksperiment

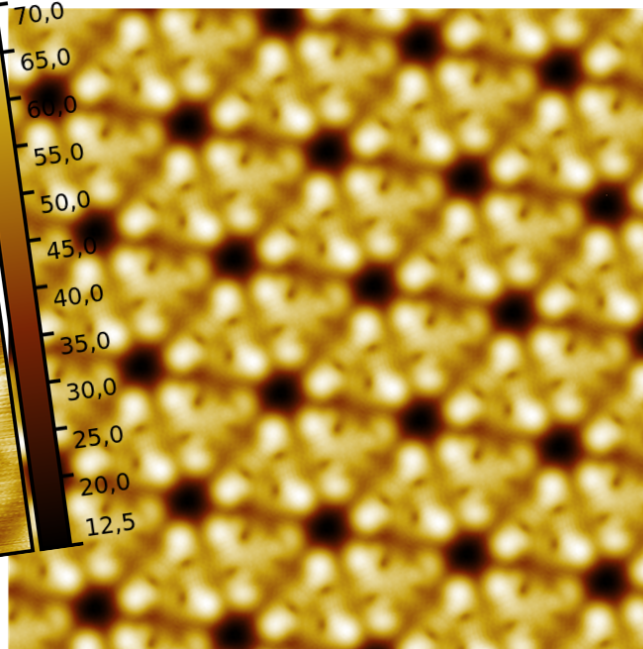
simulacija



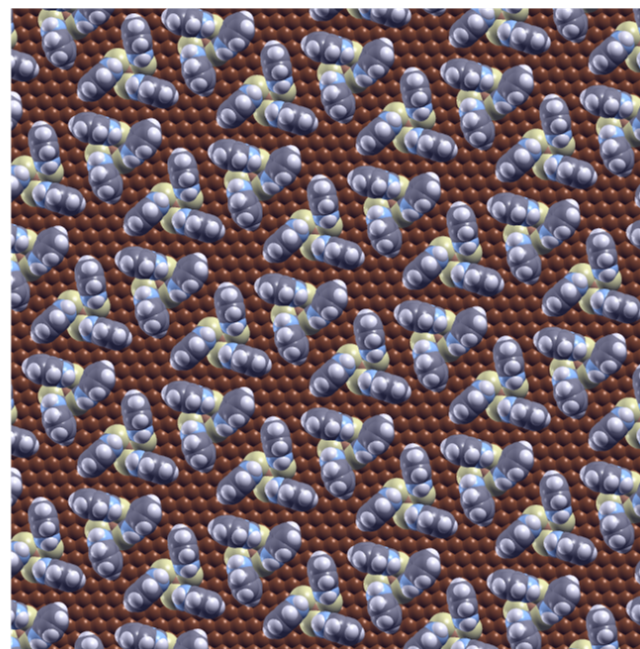
Merkaptobenzimidazol @ Cu(111)



eksperiment – STM



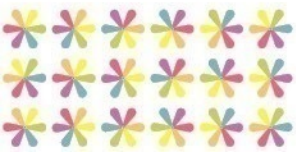
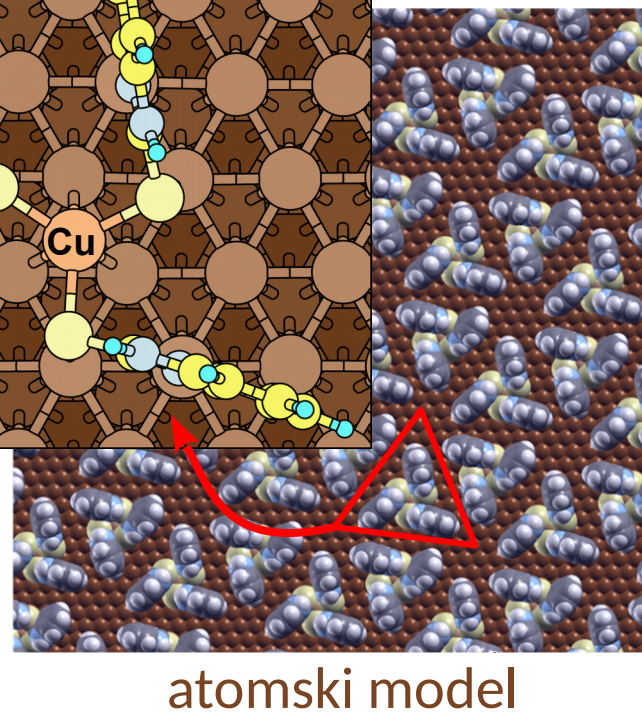
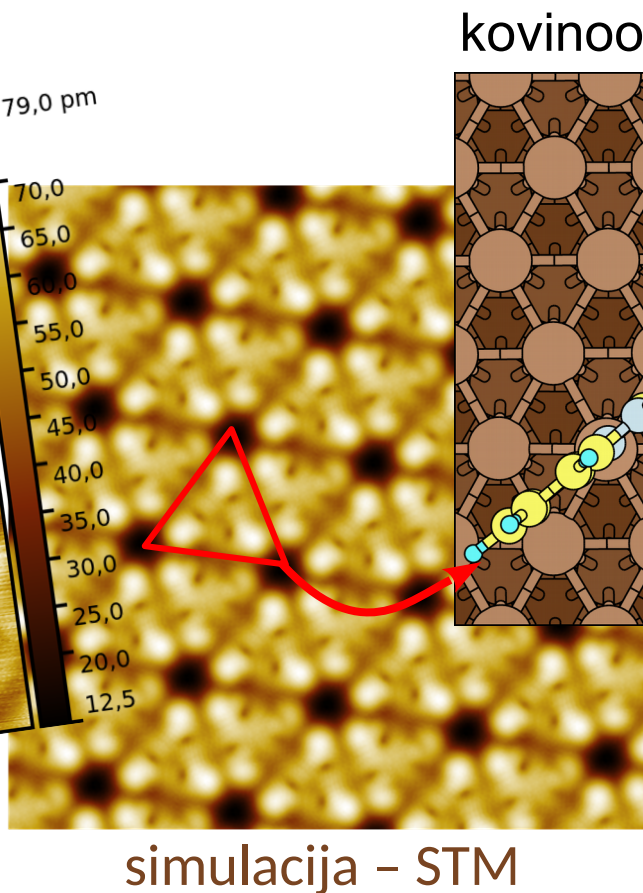
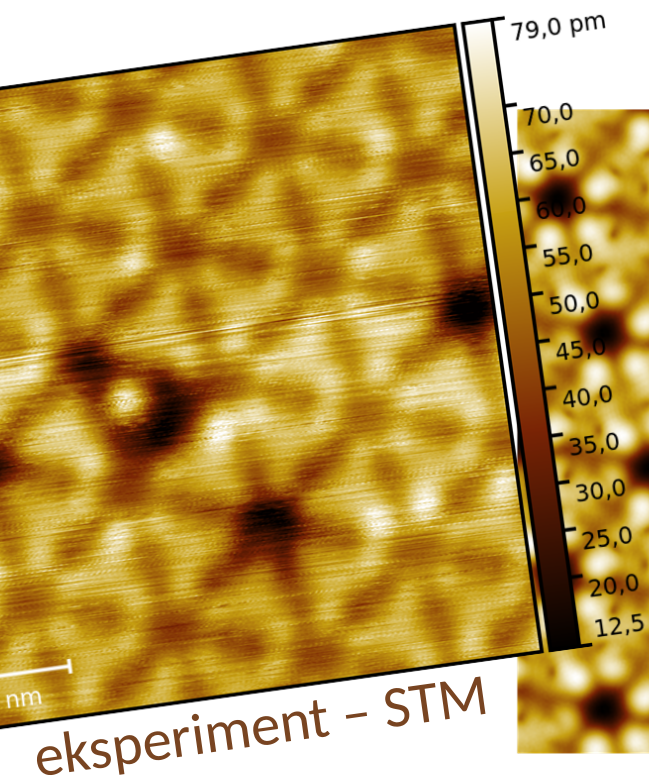
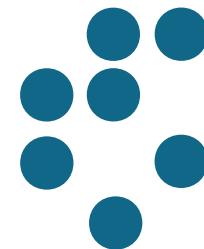
simulacija – STM



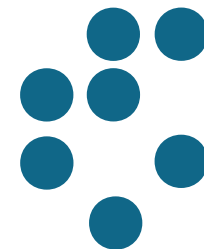
atomski model



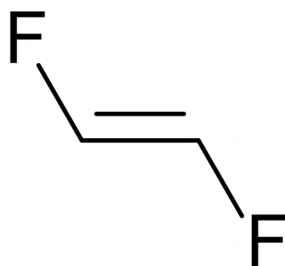
Merkaptobenzimidazol @ Cu(111)



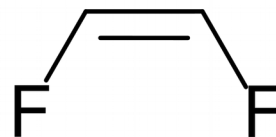
Kaj bomo delali na delavnici?



- napravili 3D modele molekul (računalniška grafika)
- izračunali in narisali molekulske orbitale
- modelirali relativno stabilnost izbranih molekul
- **Vprašanje:**
Kateri izomer 1,2-difluoroetena je stabilnejši?



trans-1,2-difluoroeten

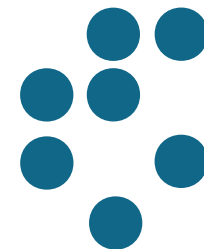


cis-1,2-difluoroeten

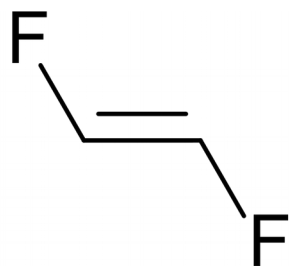
Lepo
vabljeni !



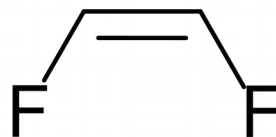
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trans-1,2-difluoroeten



cis-1,2-difluoroeten

Lepo
vabljeni !



Zaključek



- Namen je bil pokazati ...

... da je molekulsko modeliranje na osnovi prvih principov pomembno in uporabno komplementarno orodje fizikalno-kemijskim eksperimentom.



Zahvala

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Dolores Zimerl
Stojan Stavber, ...

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Catalysis research center, Sapporo, Japonska

Tatsuo Matsushima



Odsek za fizikalno in organsko kemijo
Institut »Jožef Stefan«



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Hvala za pozornost!



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