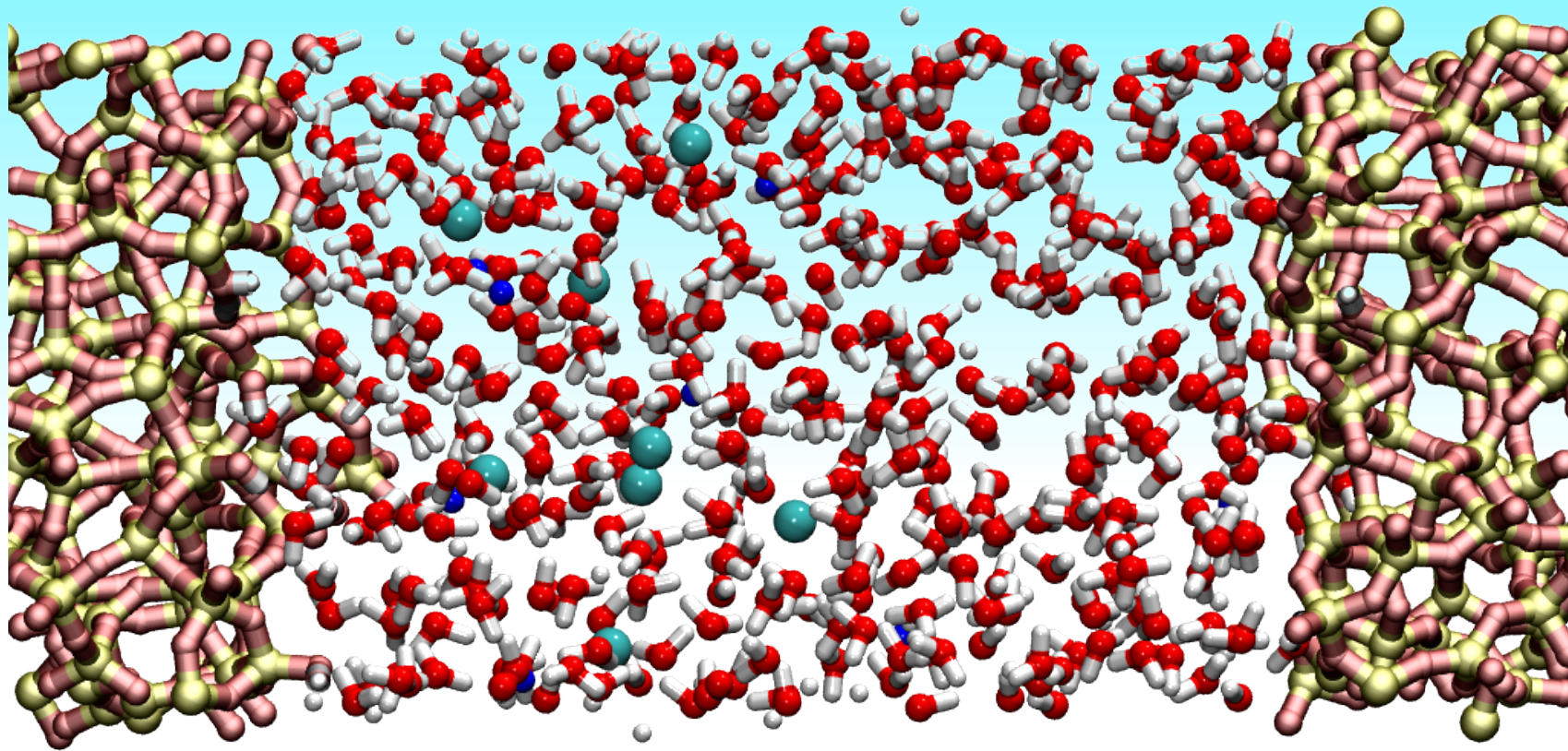


Simulations of vibrational and solvation properties of nano-confined electrolyte solutions

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the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525. JU5525

Electrolytes confined in mesoporous silica

In collaboration with Geochemistry Department of Sandia National Laboratories, NM

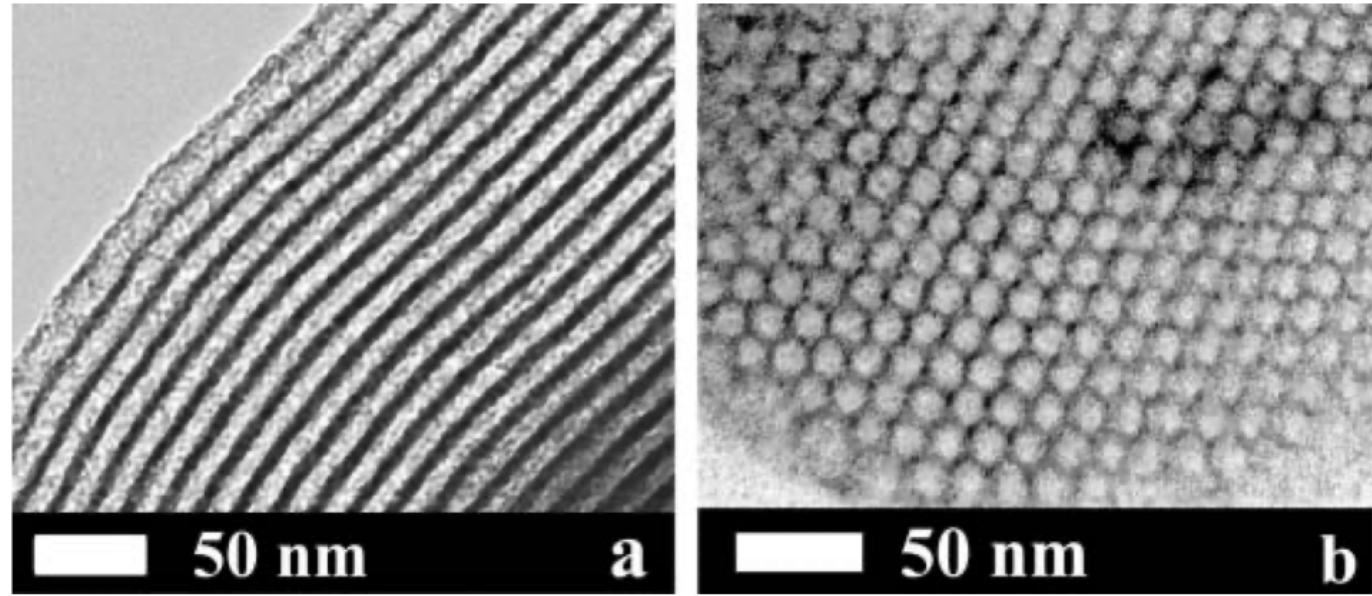
Confined water and electrolytes - soil and sedimentary rocks

Difficult to prepare nanopores from real rocks/minerals

Mesoporous silica - synthetic analogs to look at confinement effects

To predict or control

- contaminant transport
- remove or store material (CO₂, nuclear waste)



Chen et al., *Chem. Commun.*, **42**, 5343-5345 (2005)

Vibrational spectroscopy

An excellent probe of the local structure and dynamics

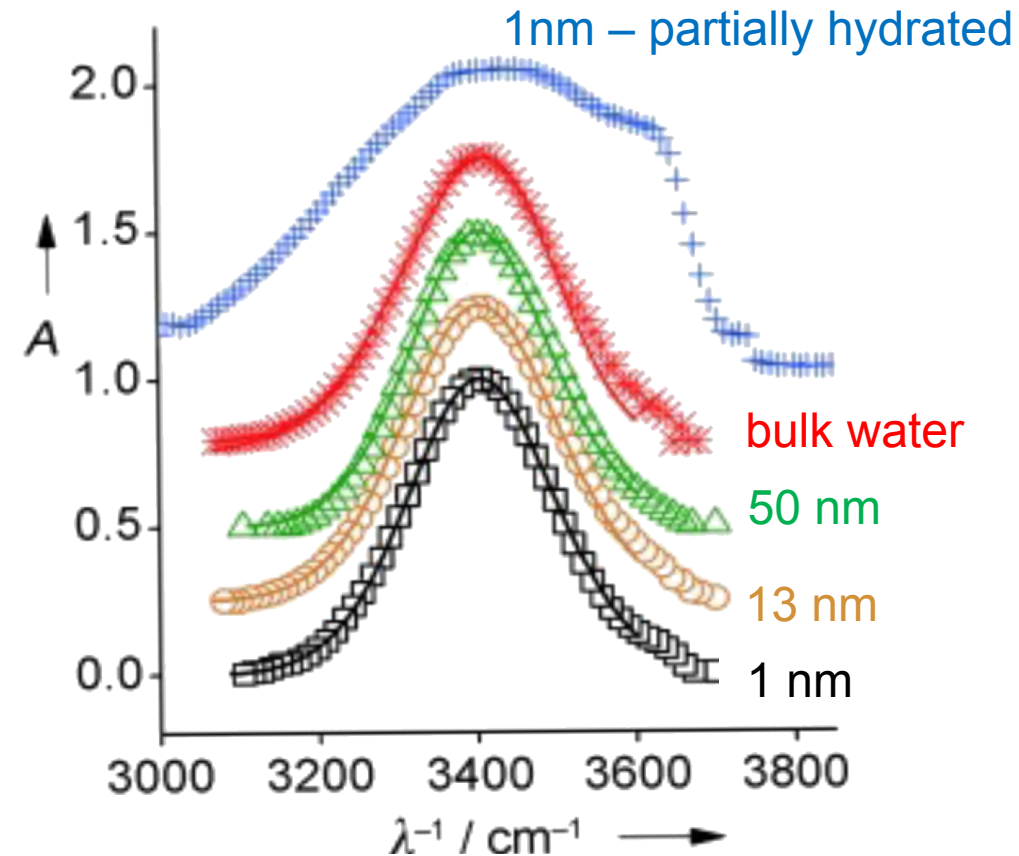
We use classical MD to simulate the spectra

Why simulations of spectra?

Challenging to interpret spectra

Experimental spectra can not do a site-by-site interpretation

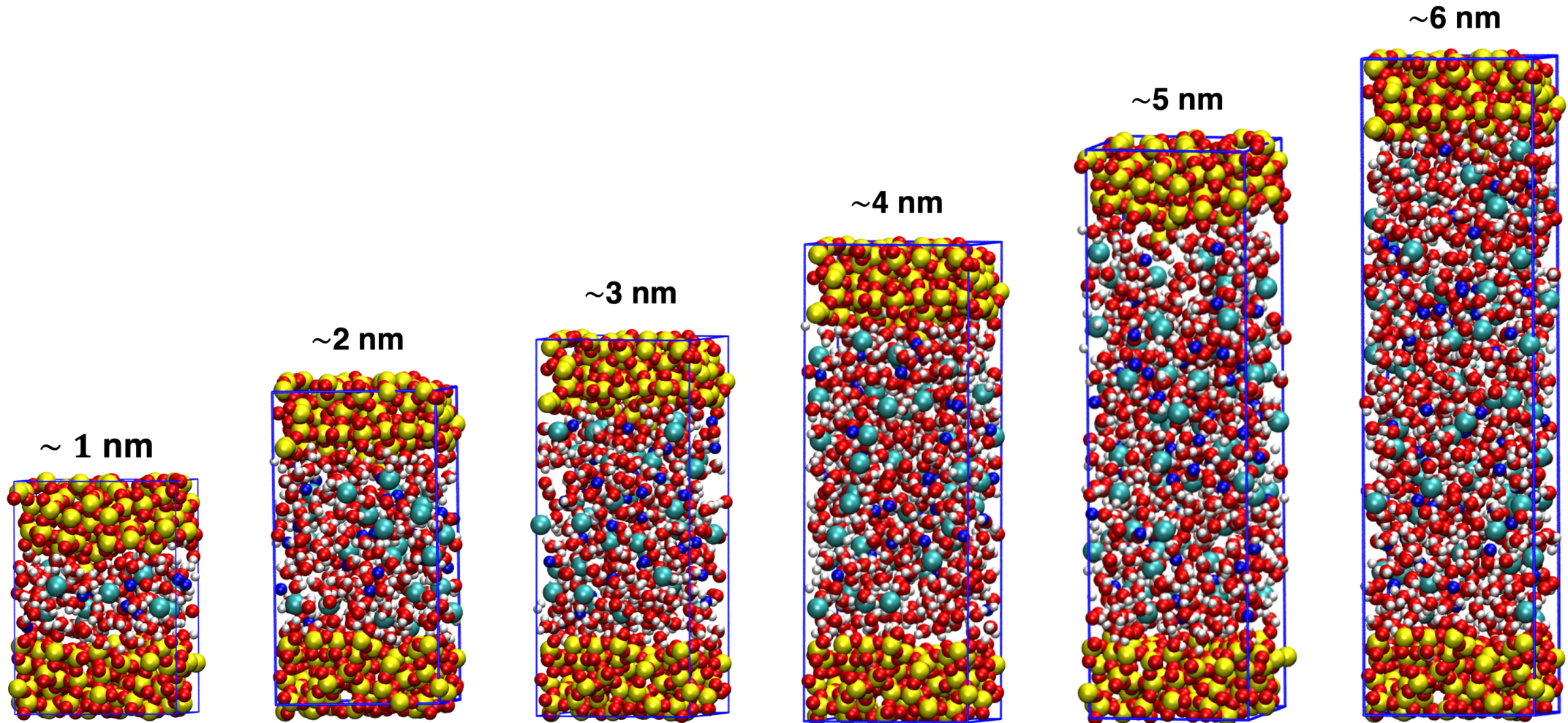
Surface-sensitive spectroscopies can not be applied to porous materials



Musat *et al.*, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **47**, 8033–8035 (2008)

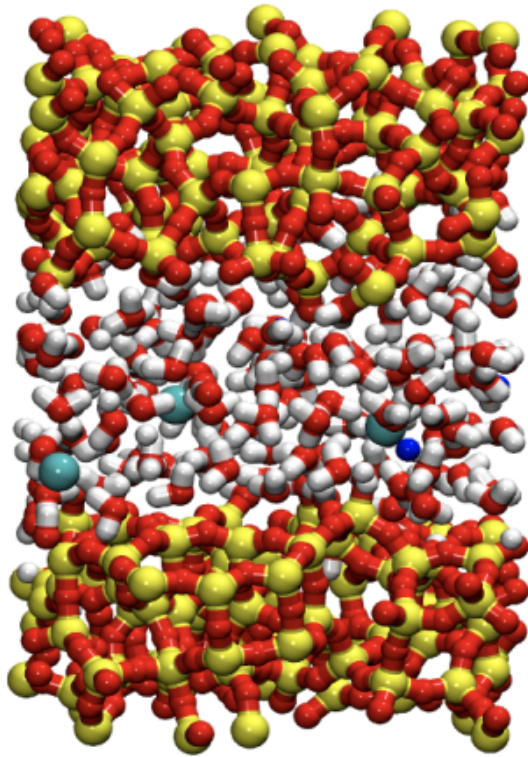
Outline

How water vibrational properties are affected by the slit pore width

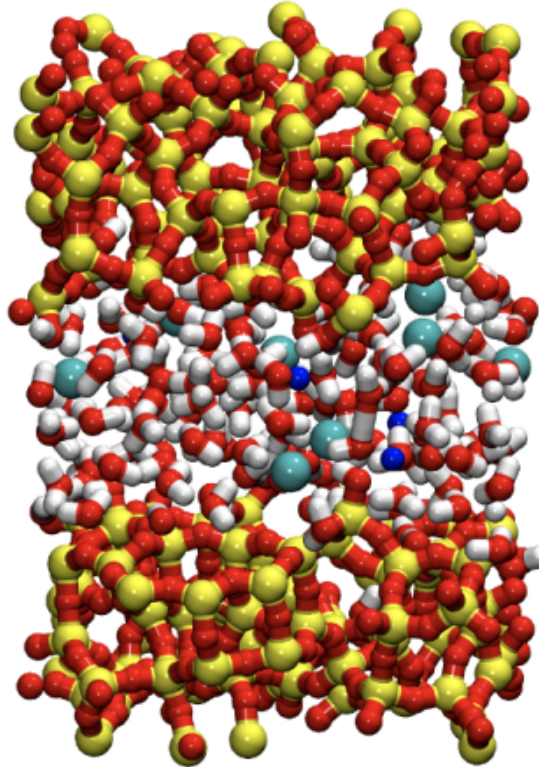


Outline

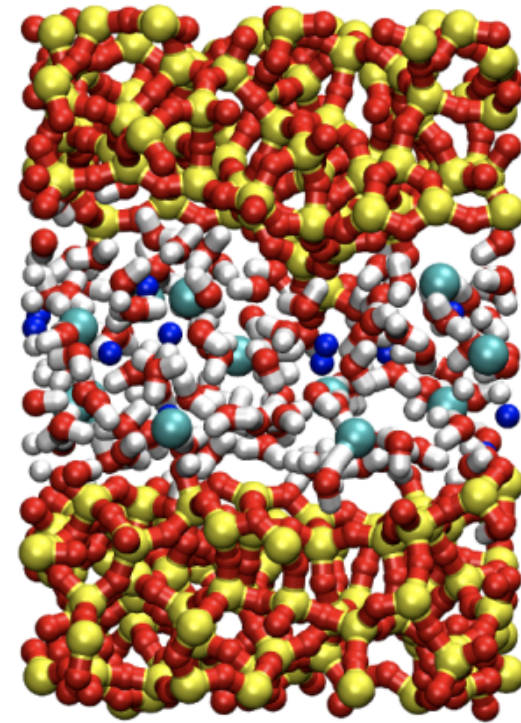
How water vibrational properties are affected by NaCl concentration



NaCl 1 M



NaCl 3 M

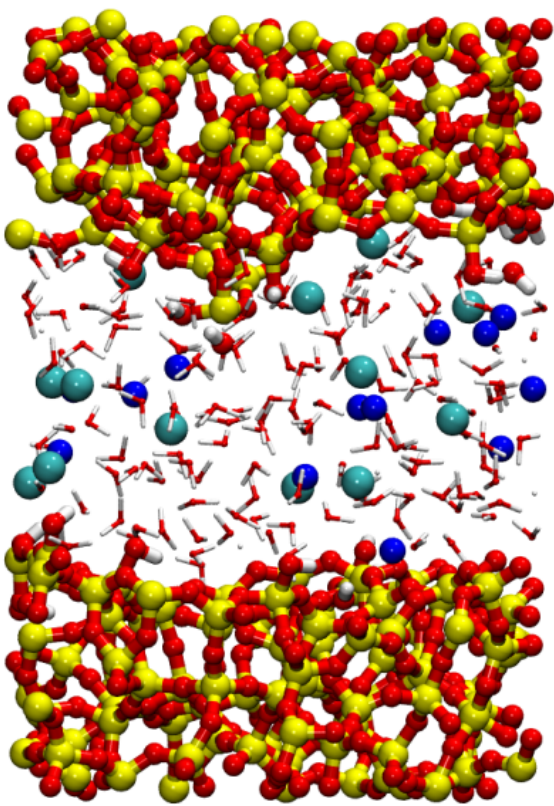


NaCl 5 M

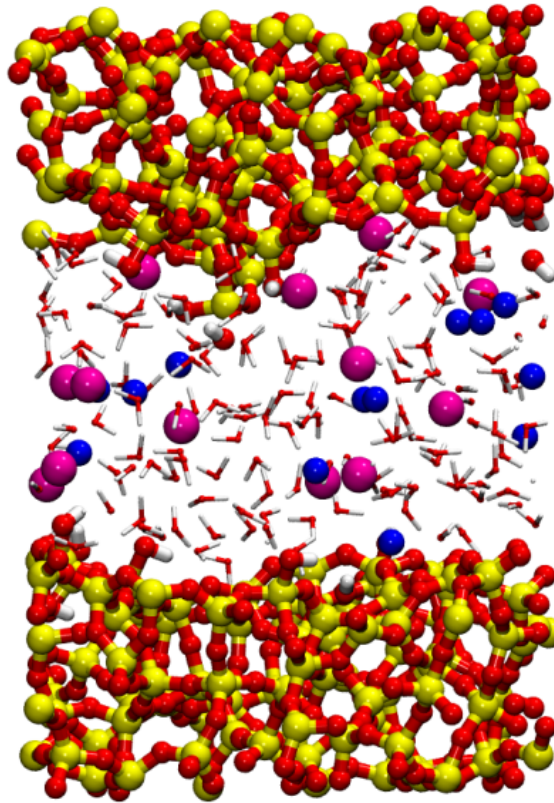
1 nm

Outline

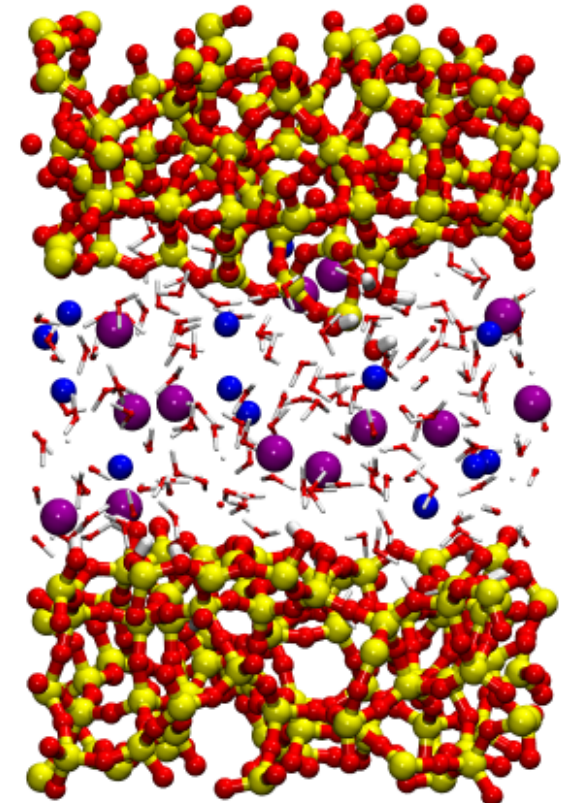
How water vibrational properties are affected by the type of halide



NaCl



NaBr

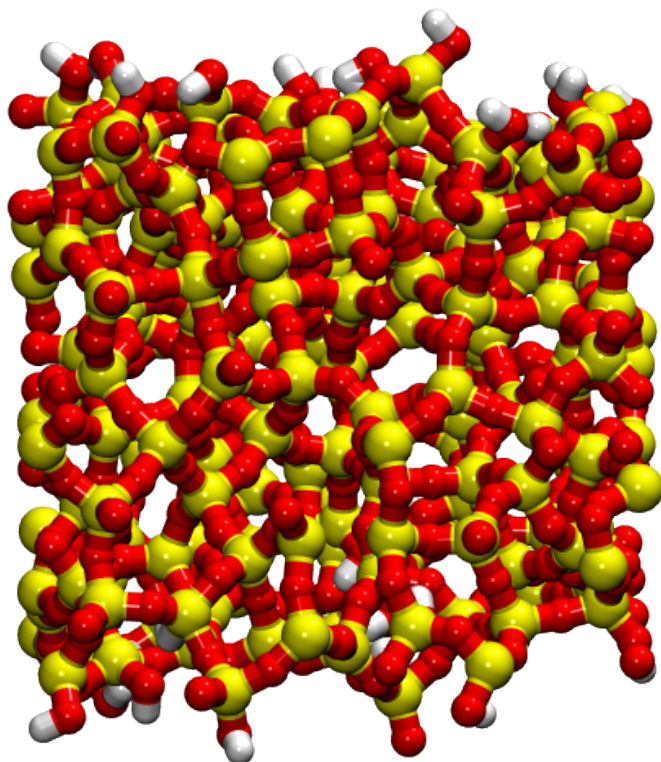


NaI

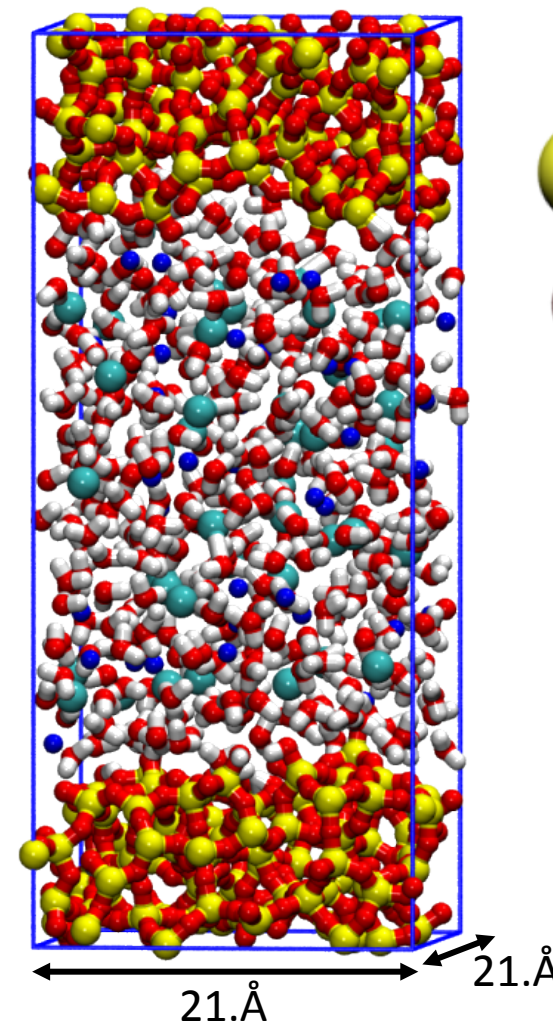
Generation of amorphous silica slit pore models



Dr. Pubudu Wimalasiri



Amorphous silica slab models
hydroxyl density ($2\text{OH}/\text{nm}^2$)



Gulmen-Thompson force field – Silanol and Geminal interactions
SPC/E model - water interactions
Jung-Cheatham model – ion interactions

Senanayake *et al.*, *J. Chem. Phys.* **154**, 104503(2021)

P. N. Wimalasiri, N. P. Nguyen, H. S. Senanayake, B. B. Laird, and W. H. Thompson *J. Phys Chem C* **125** (42), 23418-23434(2021)

How to calculate IR intensity

$$I(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} \phi(t) dt$$

Dipole-dipole response function

$$\phi(t) = e^{-|t|/2T_1} \left\langle \vec{\mu}_{01}(0) \cdot \vec{\mu}_{01}(t) e^{i \int_0^t \omega_{01}(\tau) d\tau} \right\rangle$$

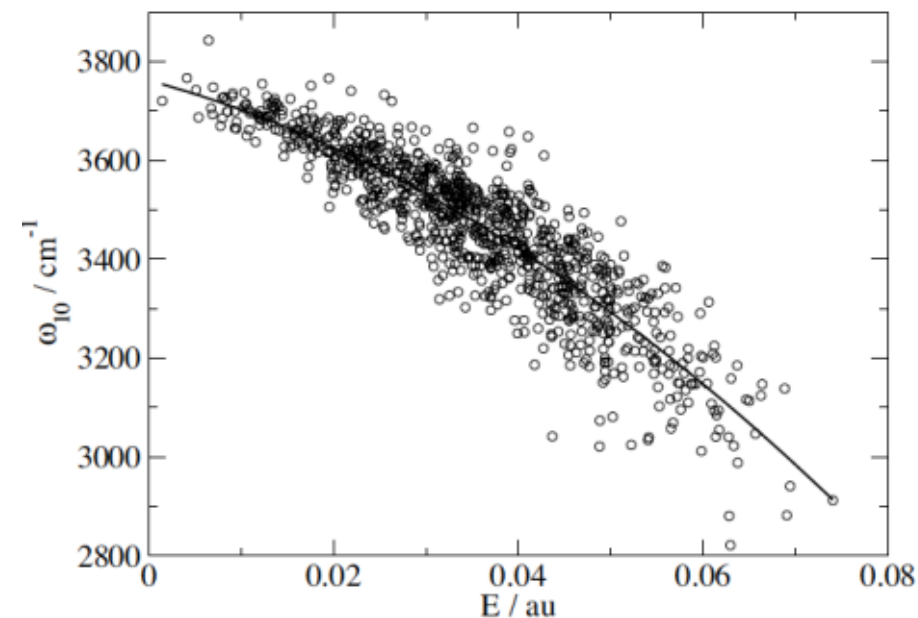
Vibrational
lifetime (Expt.
700 fs)

Transition
dipole vector

Transition
frequency

Empirical (or Electrostatic) mapping

HOD in D₂O – To avoid resonance
vibrational coupling



Calculated OH stretch frequencies versus electric field E .
Solid line is the best quadratic fit

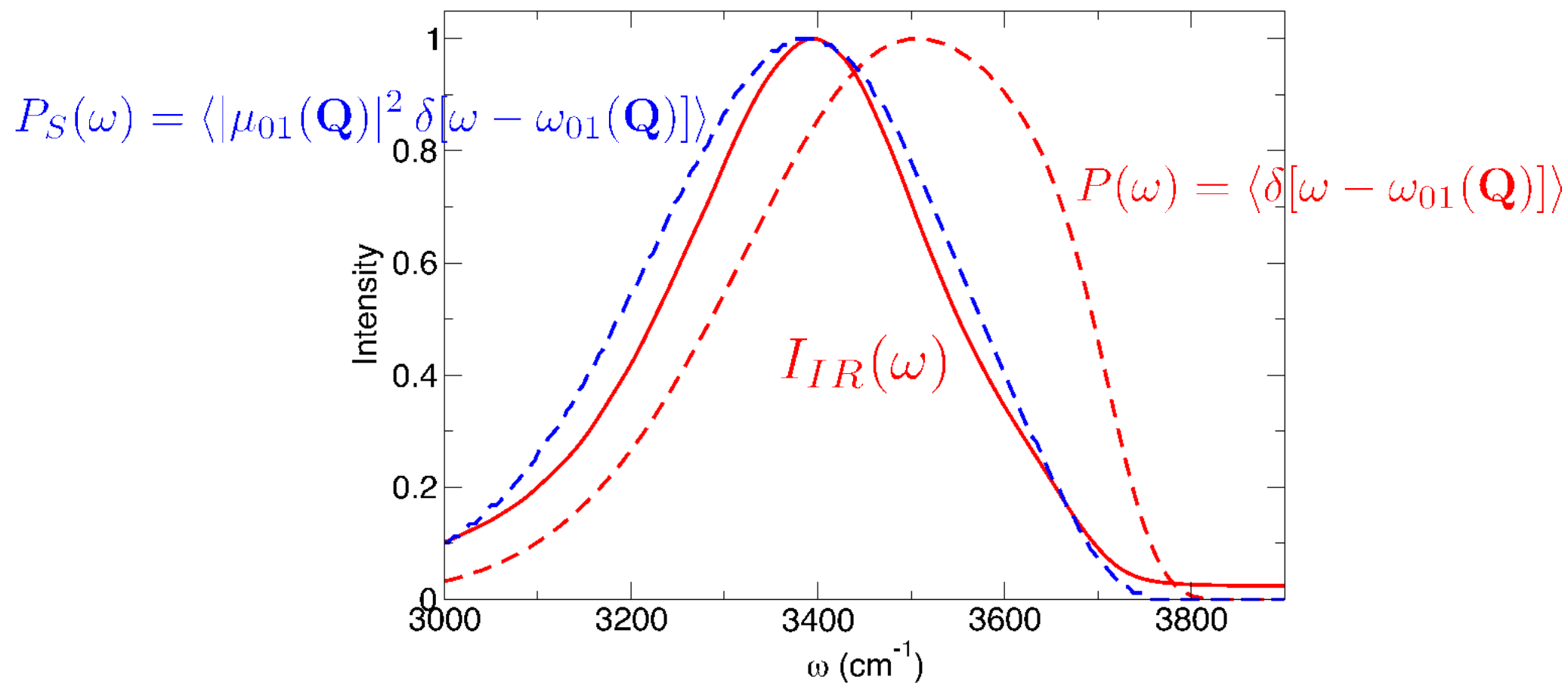
Auer *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci* **104**, 14215 (2007)

Skinner *et al.*, *J. Chem. Phys.* **120**, 8107 (2004)

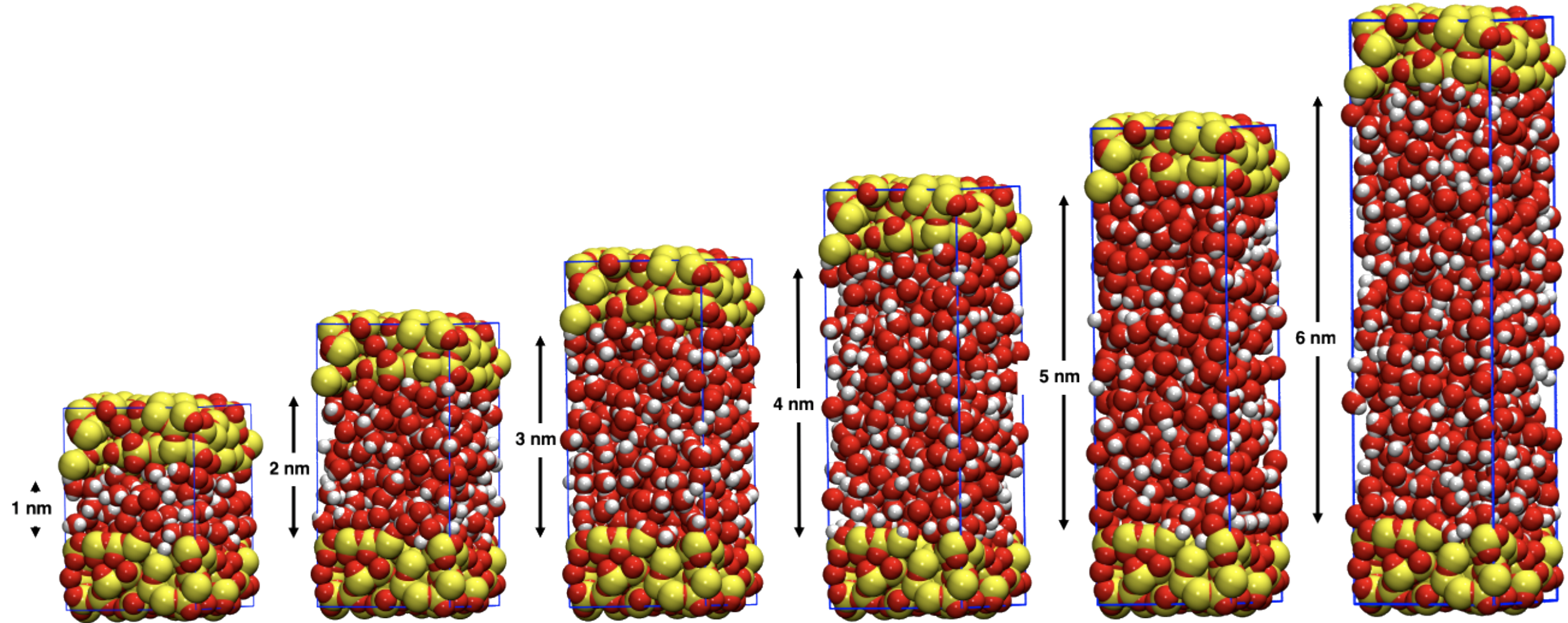
Vibrational spectra of confined water

$$I(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} \phi(t) dt \quad \phi(t) = e^{-|t|/2T_1} \left\langle \vec{\mu}_{01}(0) \cdot \vec{\mu}_{01}(t) e^{i \int_0^t \omega_{01}(\tau) d\tau} \right\rangle$$

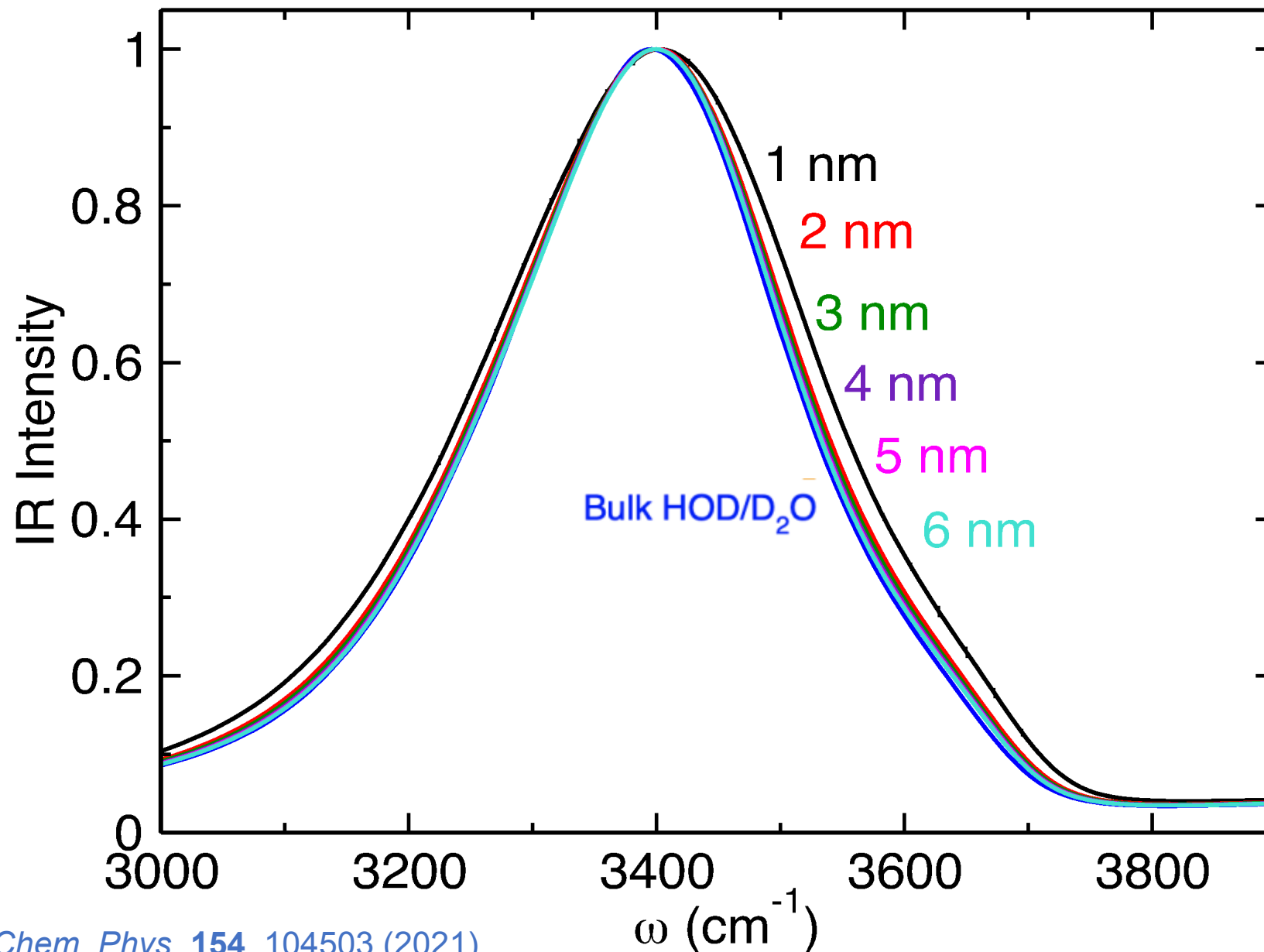
↑
Vibrational
lifetime (Expt.
700 fs)
↑
Transition
dipole vector
↑
Transition
frequency



Effect of pore width on confined water vibrational properties

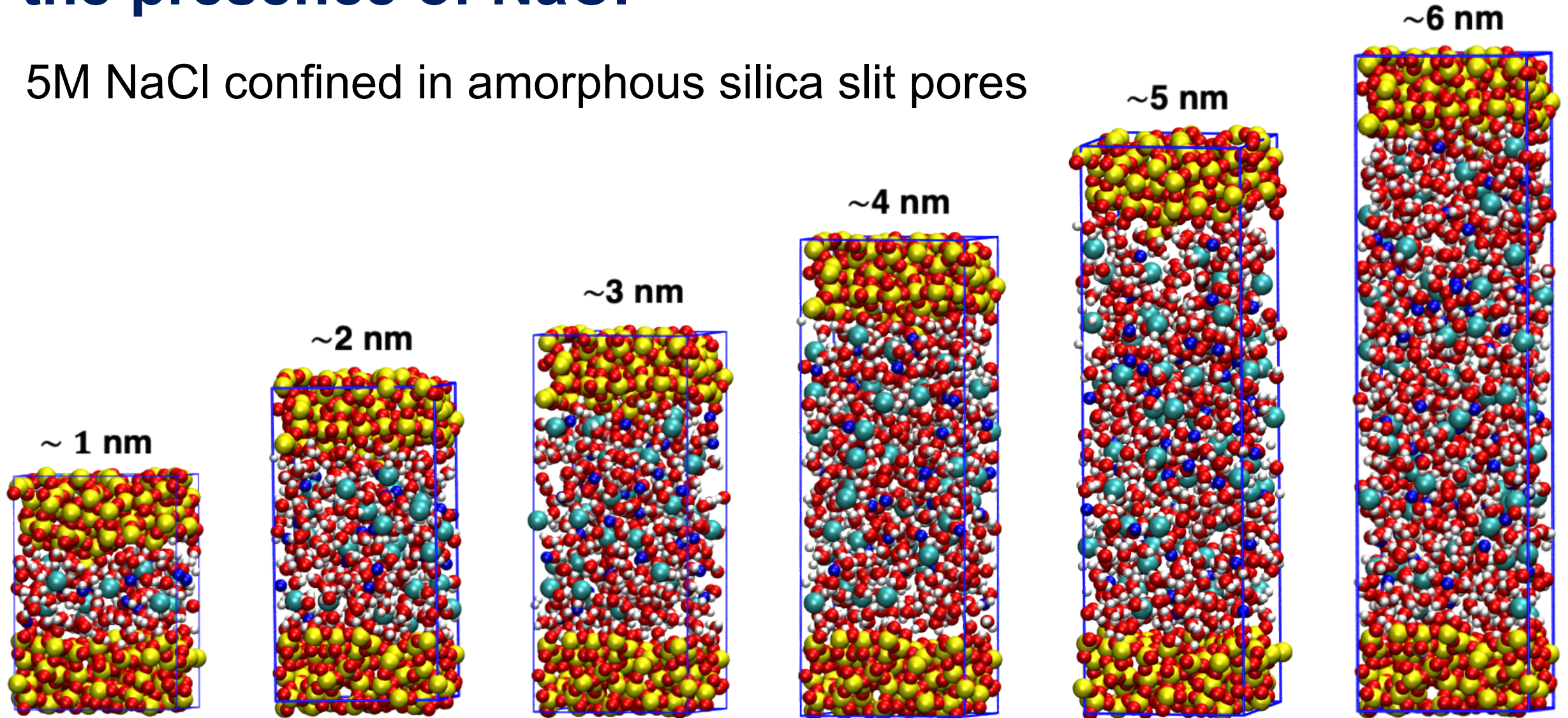


Effect of pore width on confined water IR spectrum

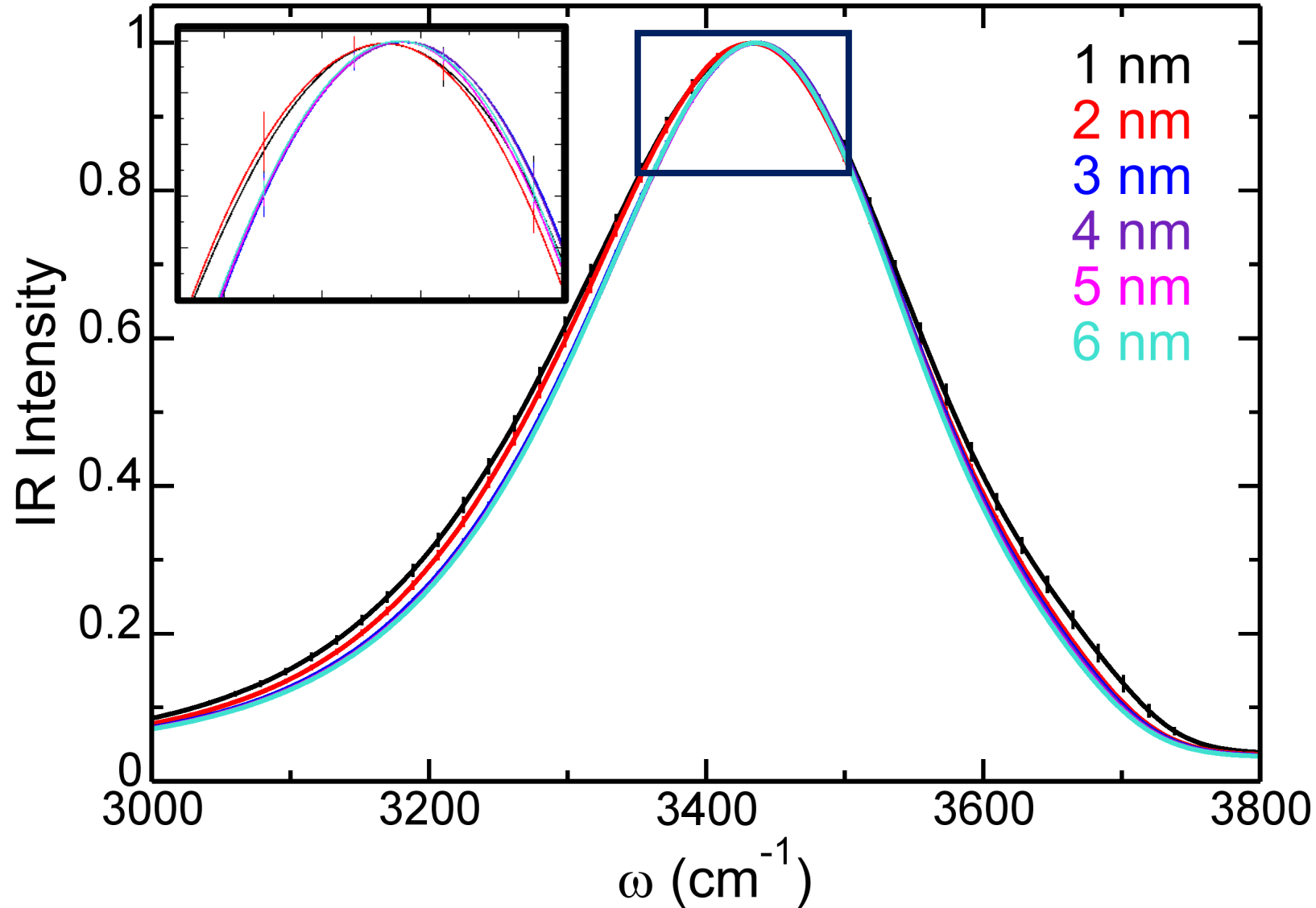


Effect of pore width on confined water IR spectrum in the presence of NaCl

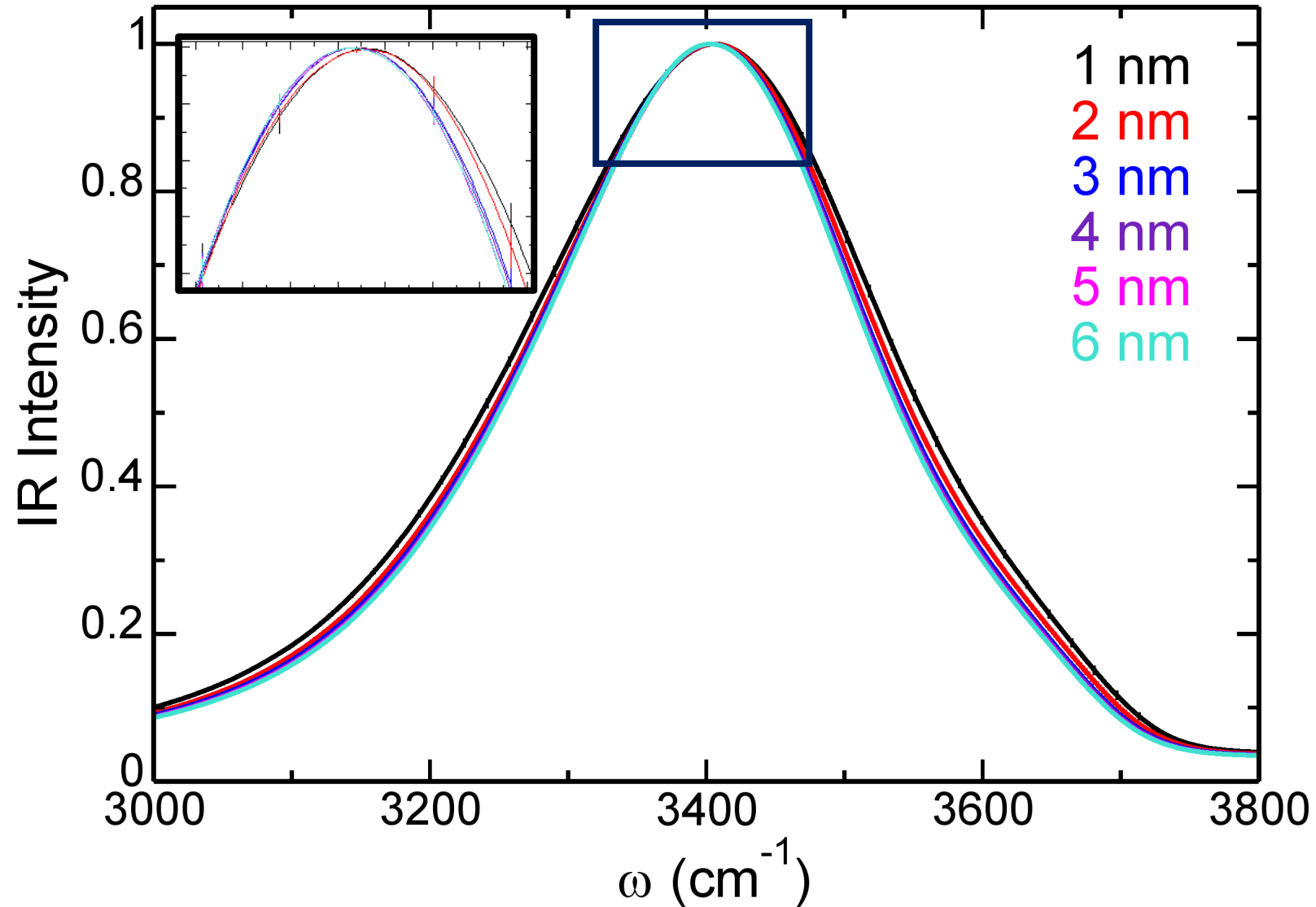
5M NaCl confined in amorphous silica slit pores



Effect of pore width on confined aqueous NaCl (~5M) IR spectrum

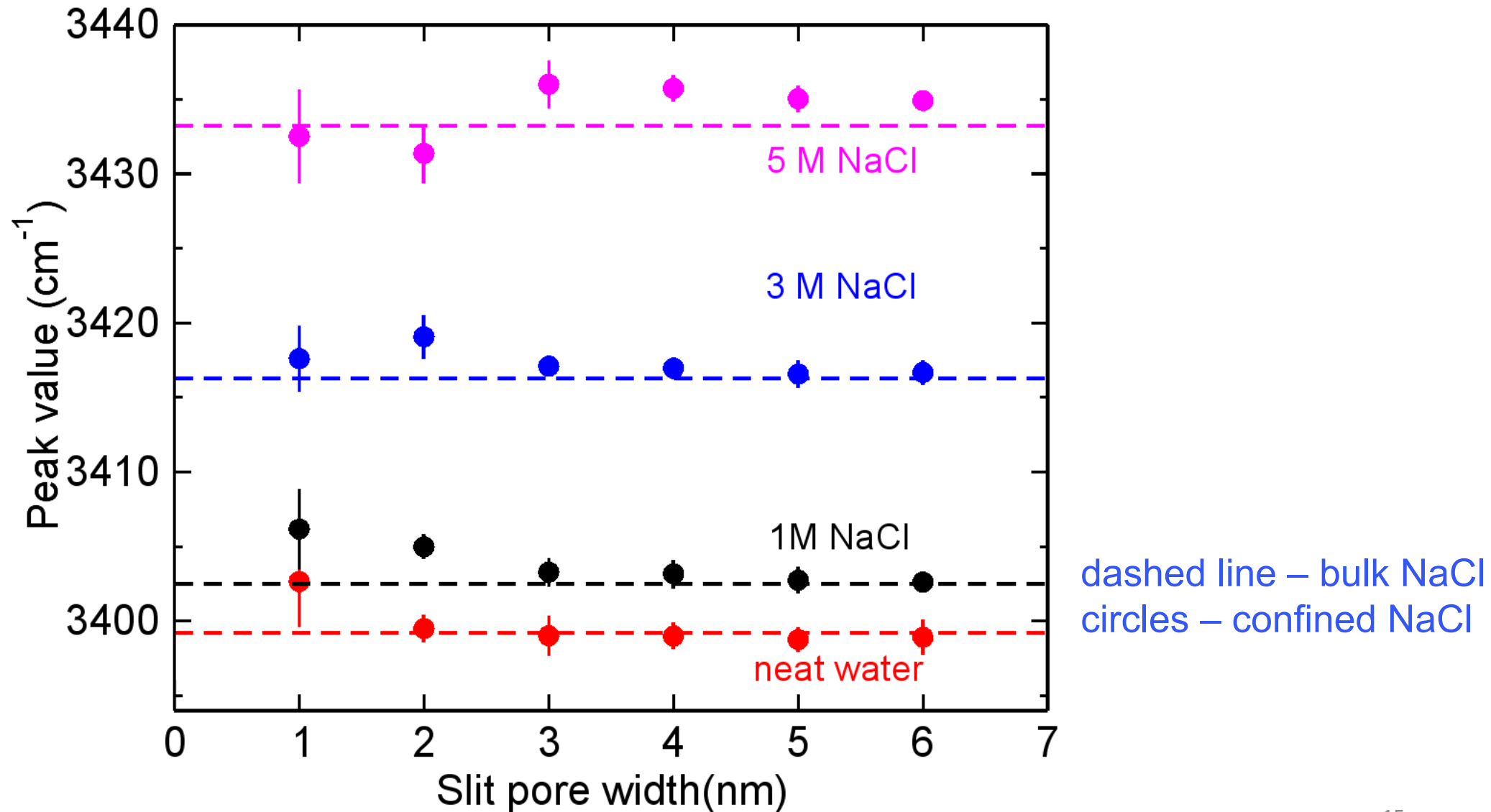


Effect of pore width on confined aqueous NaCl (~1M) IR spectrum



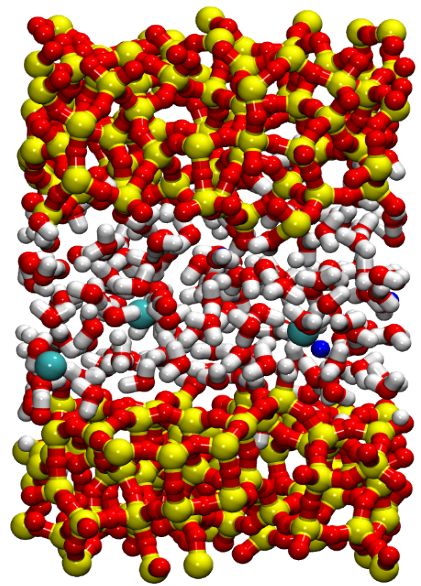
Effect of pore width on confined aqueous NaCl IR spectra

Comparison of peak frequency at different concentrations

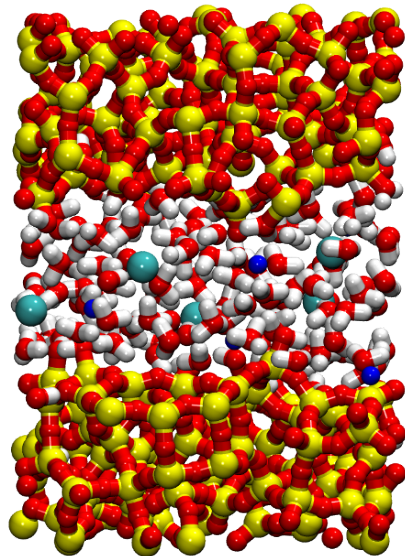


Effect of confined NaCl concentration on water vibrational properties

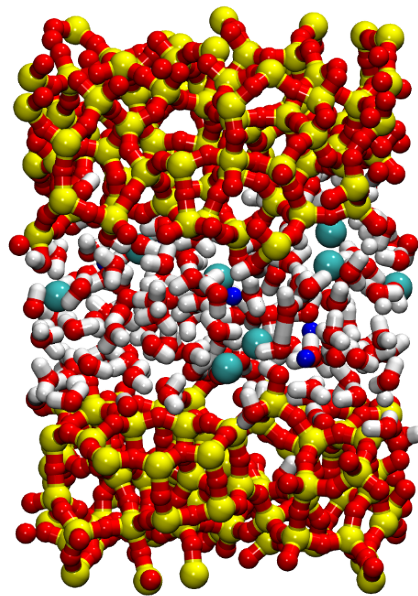
NaCl confined in 1 nm slit pores



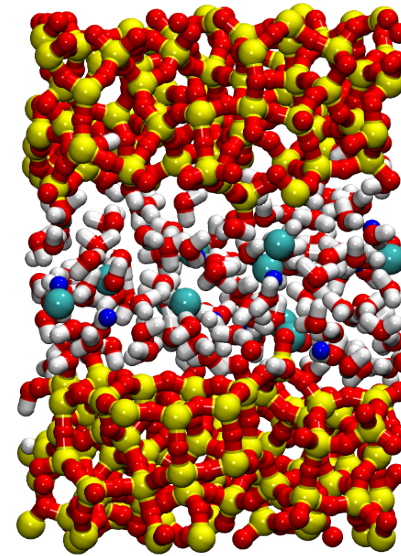
NaCl 1 M



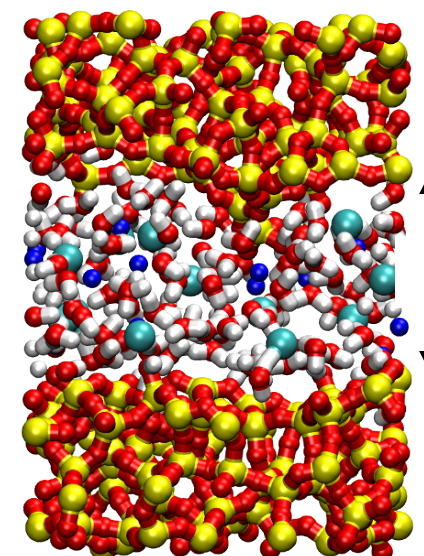
NaCl 2 M



NaCl 3 M



NaCl 4 M

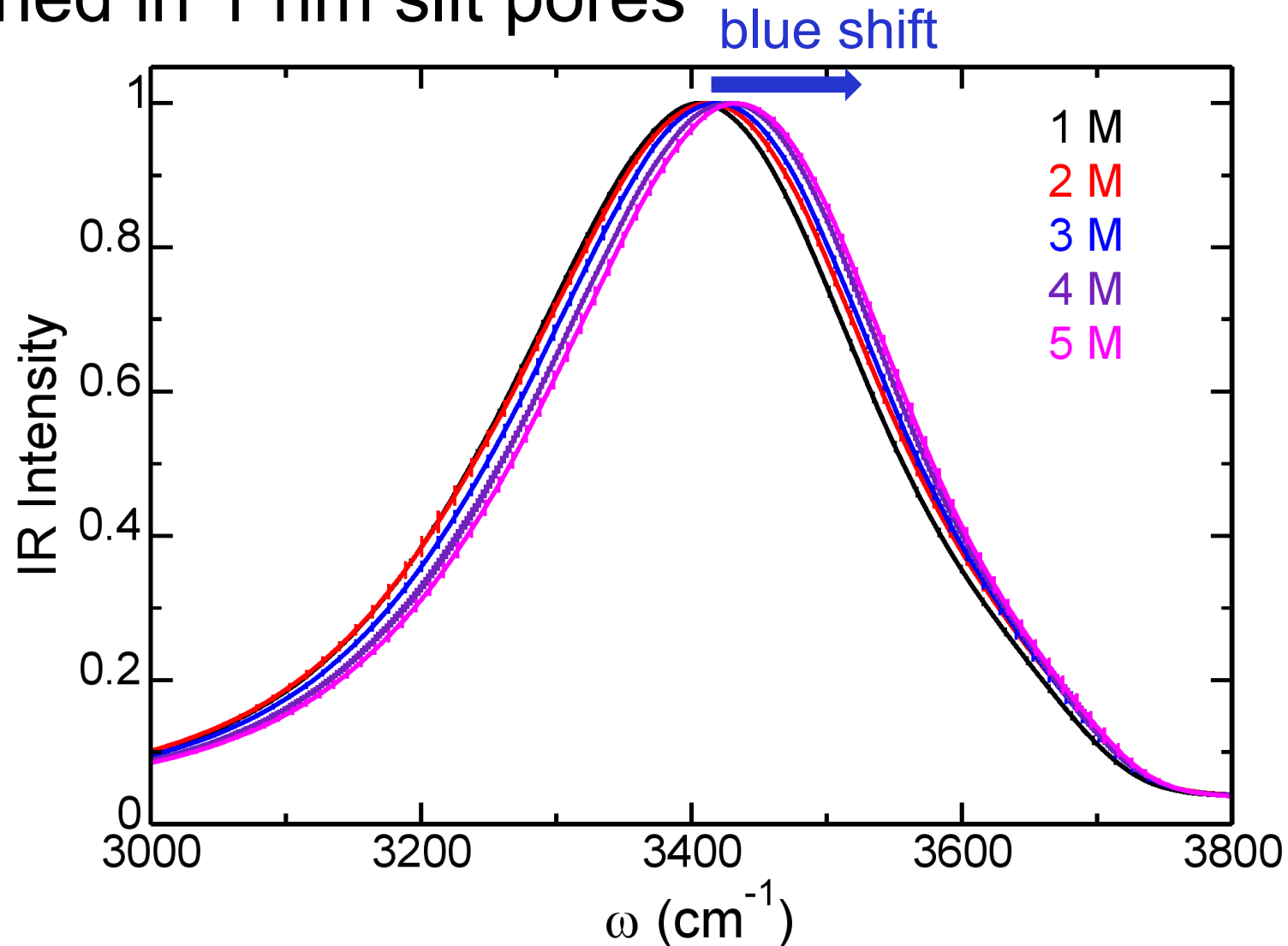


NaCl 5 M



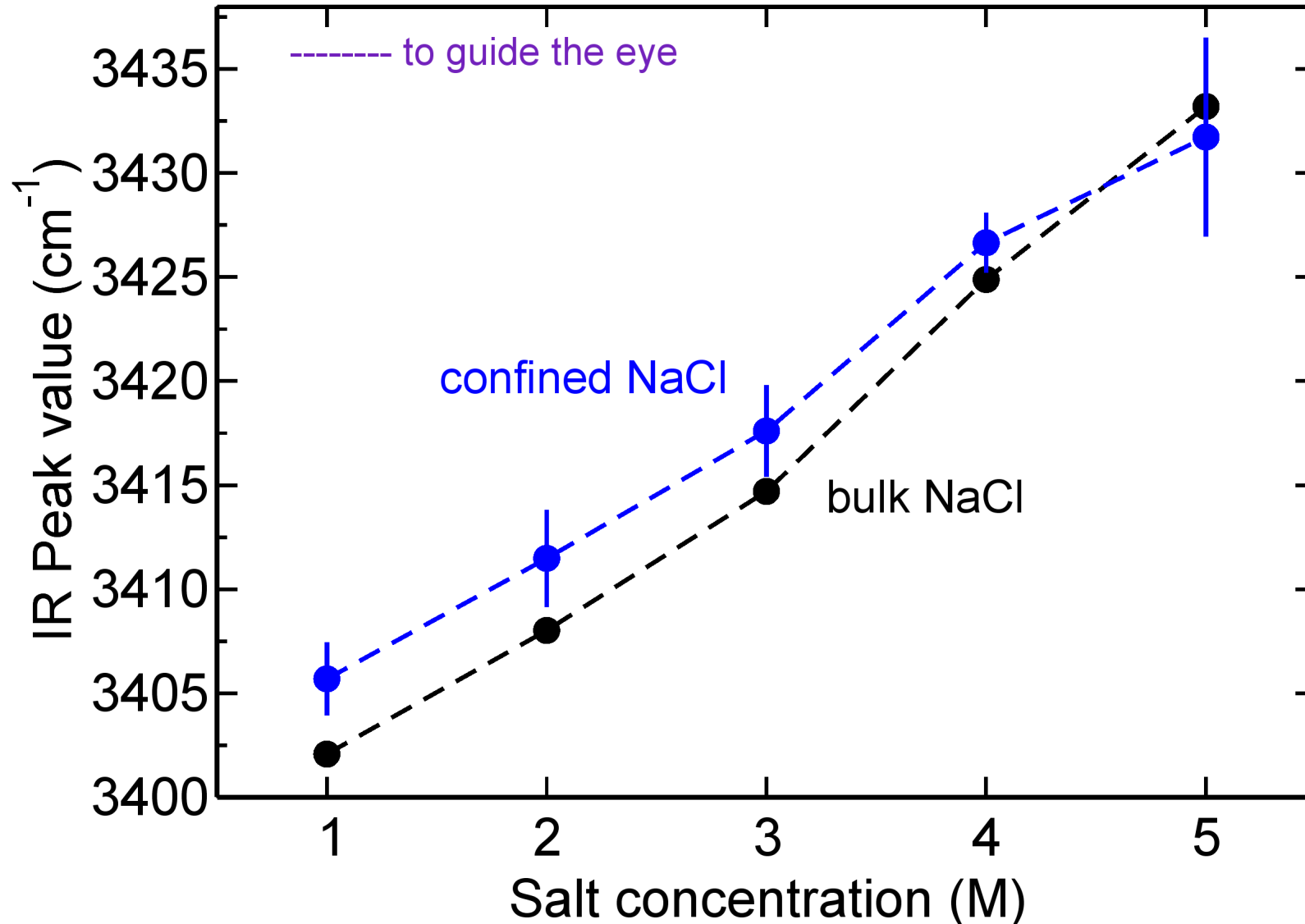
Effect of NaCl concentration on confined water IR spectrum

NaCl confined in 1 nm slit pores



Effect of NaCl concentration on IR spectra

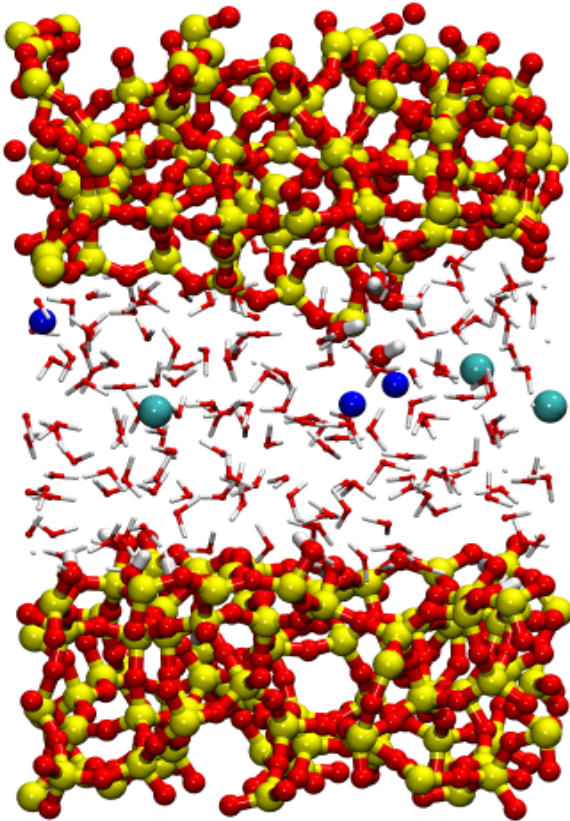
Comparison of peak frequency : NaCl confined in 1 nm slit pore



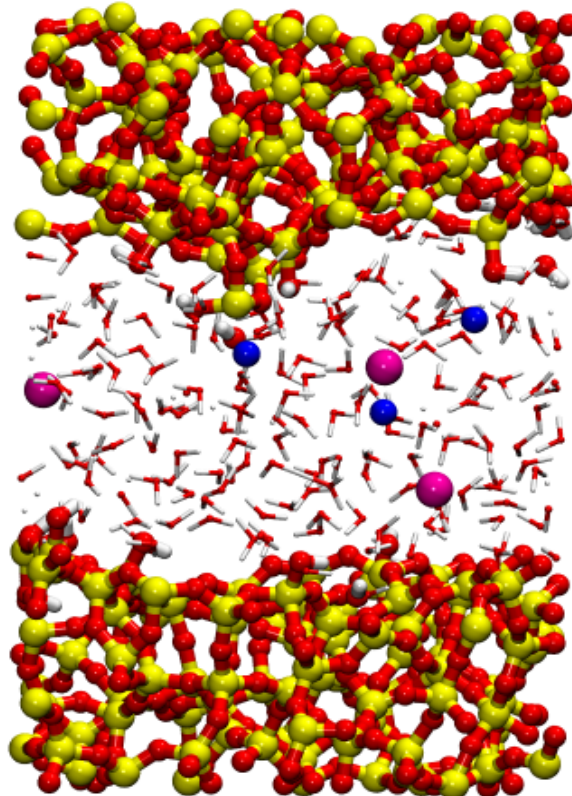
Effect of the type of halide on water vibrational properties

1M solutions confined in 1nm slit pores

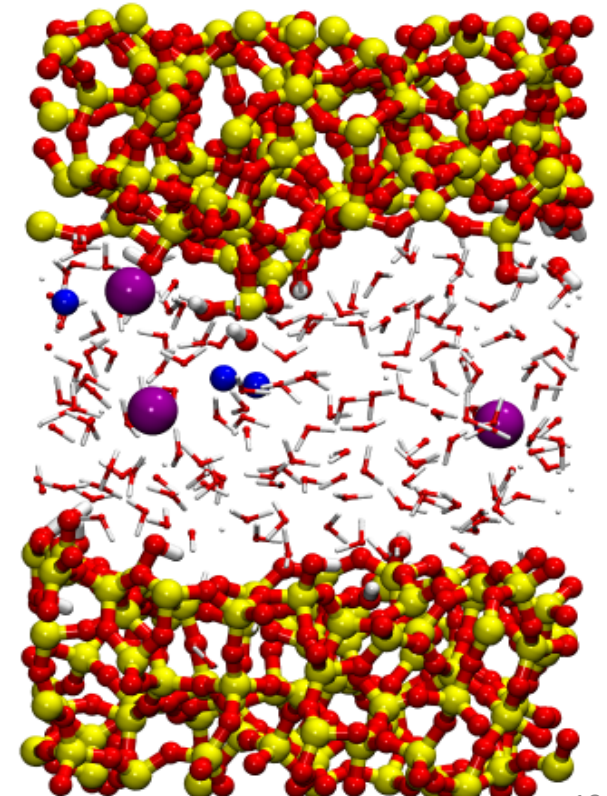
NaCl



NaBr

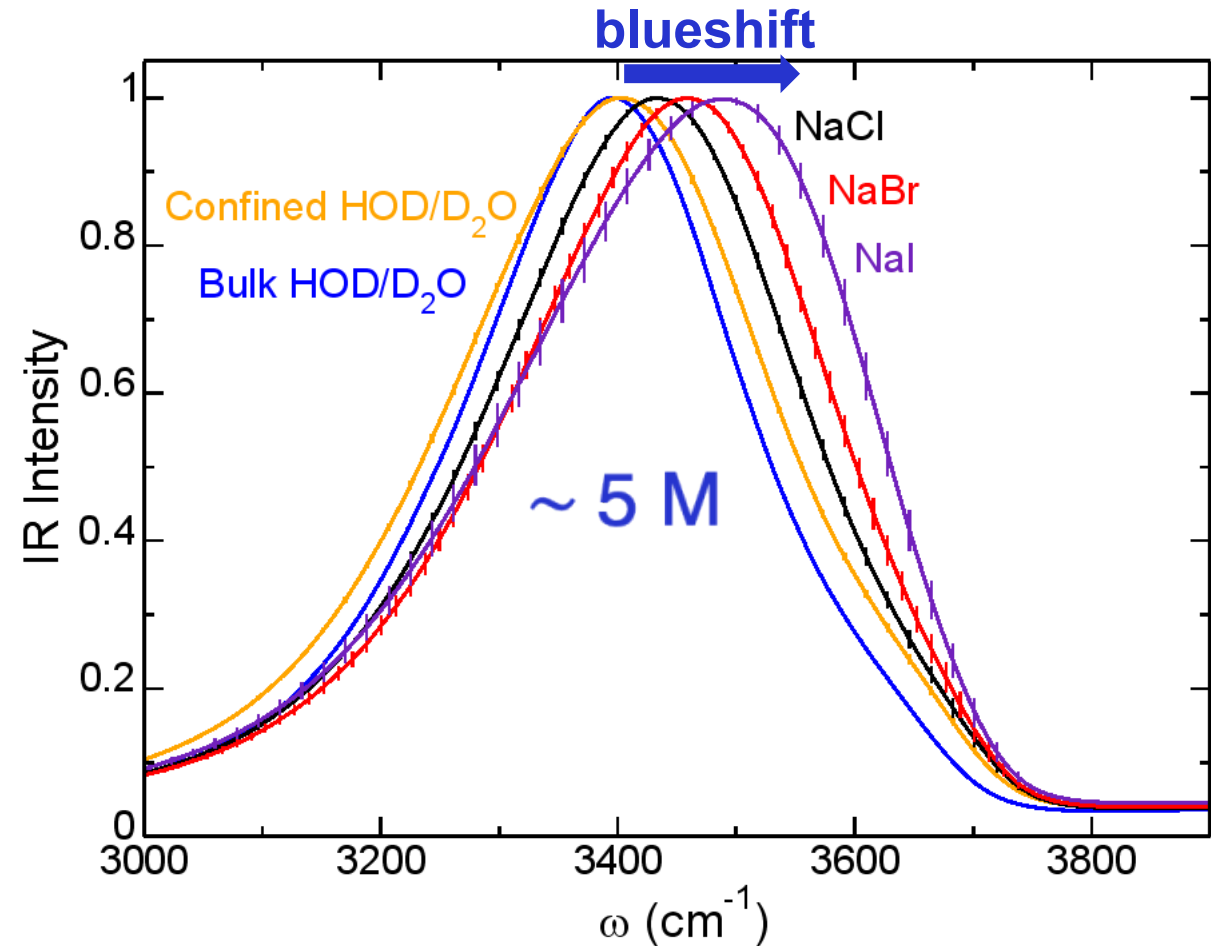
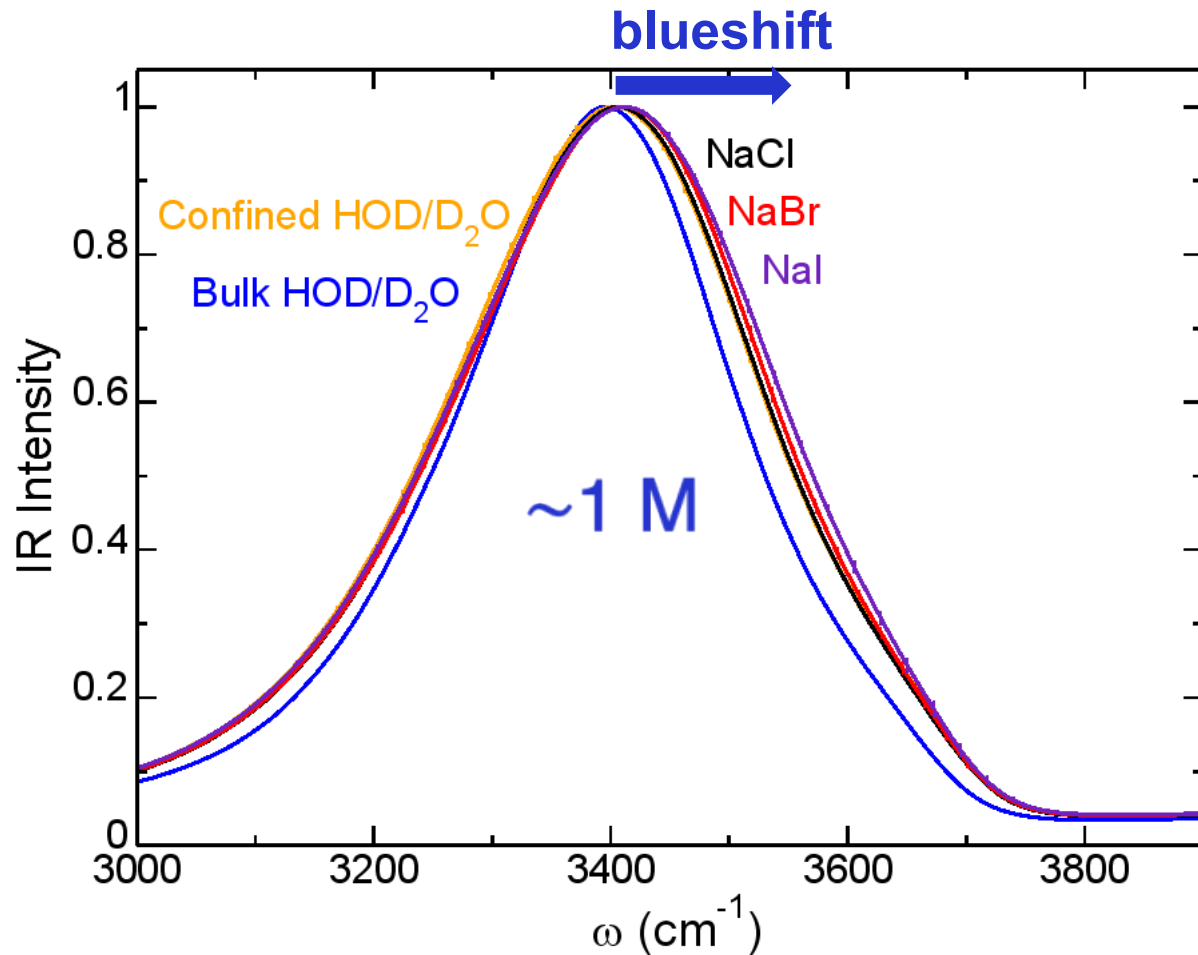


NaI



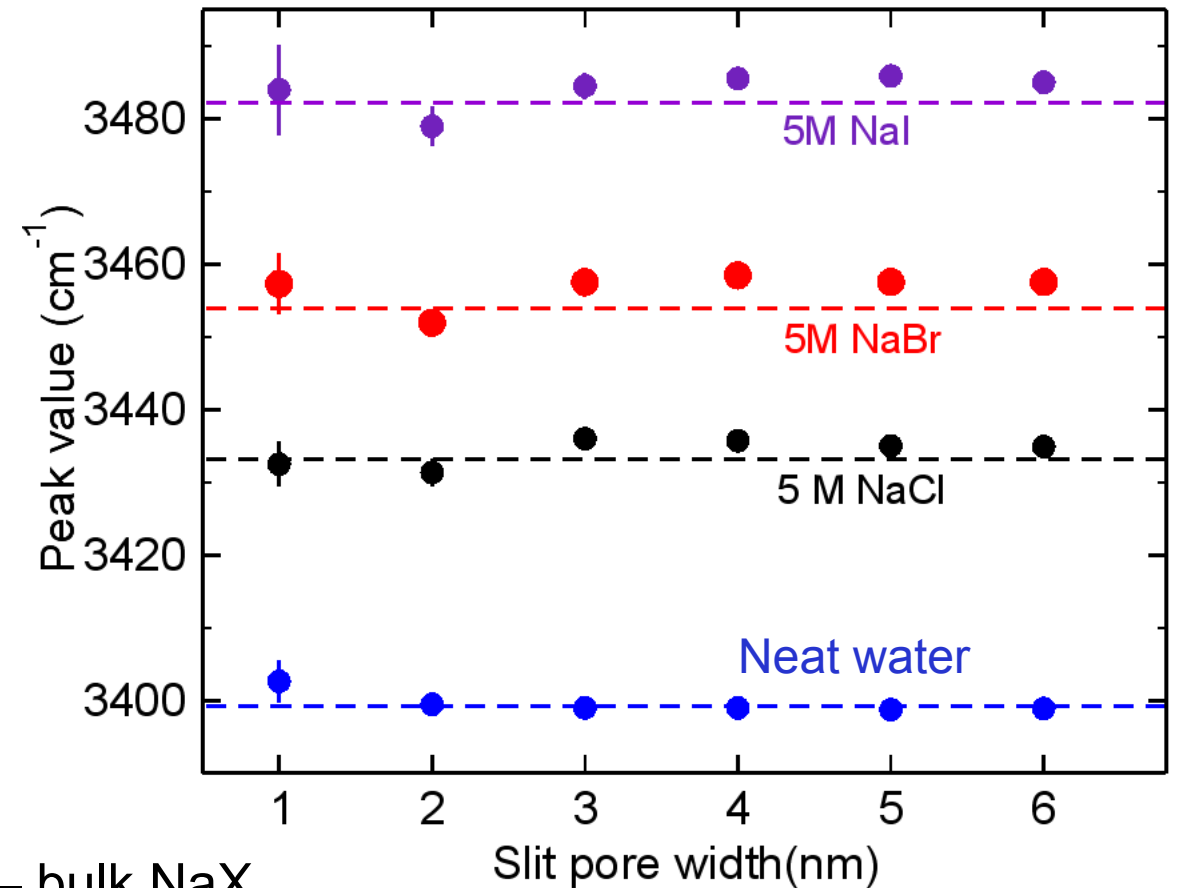
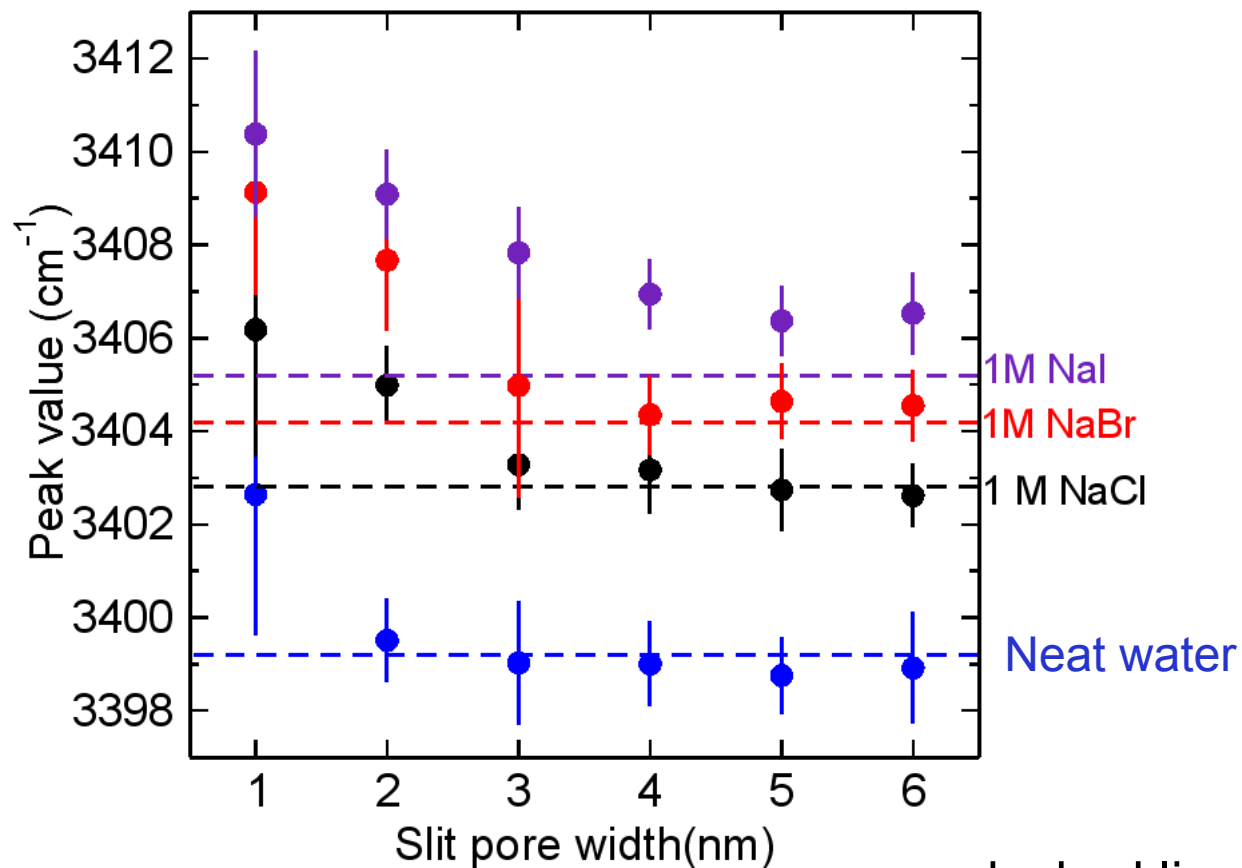
Effect of halide on confined water IR spectrum

NaX confined in 1 nm slit pores



Effect of the type of halide on confined water IR spectra

Comparison of peak frequency

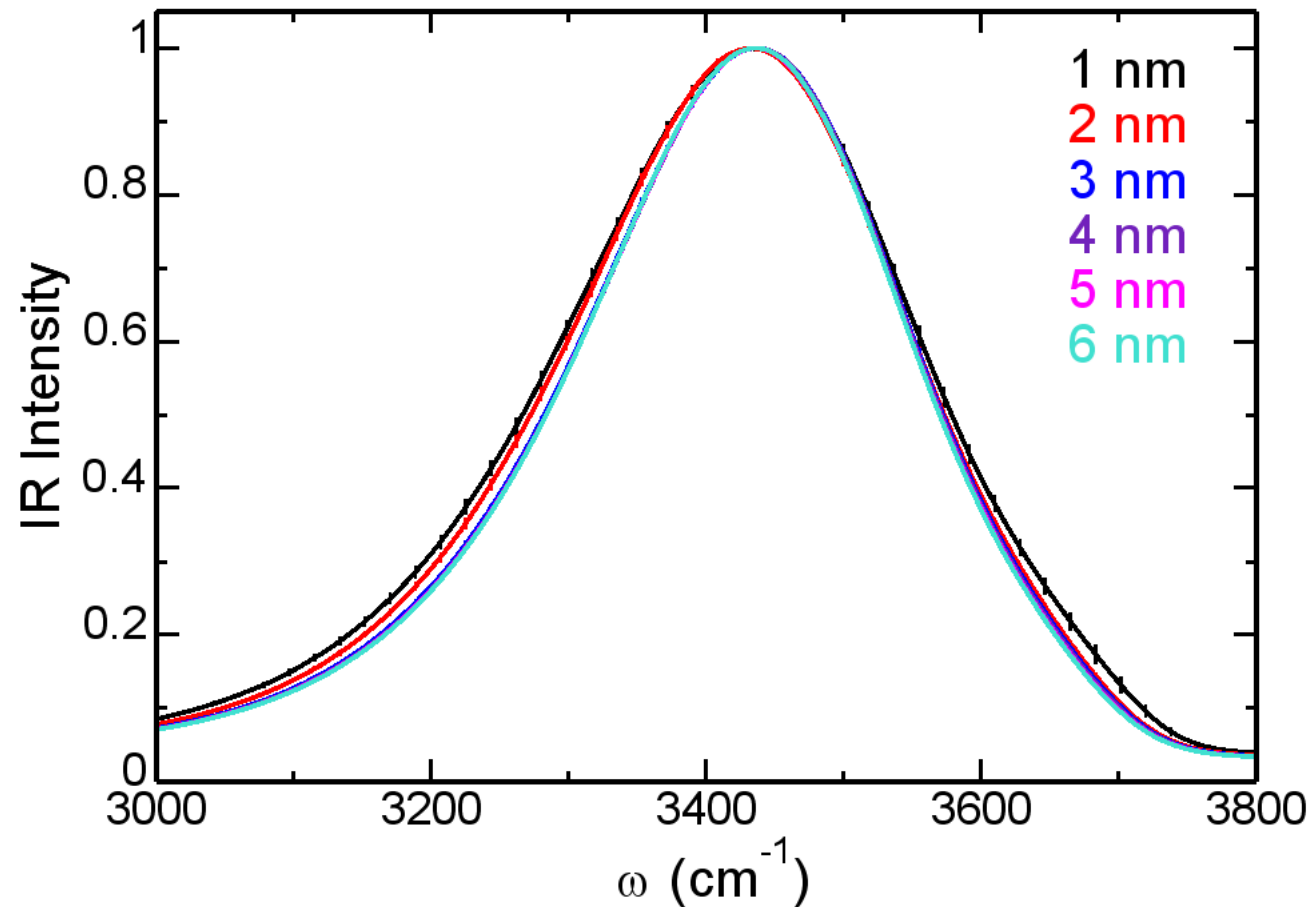


dashed line – bulk NaX
circles – confined NaX

Conclusion

Confined water IR spectra are

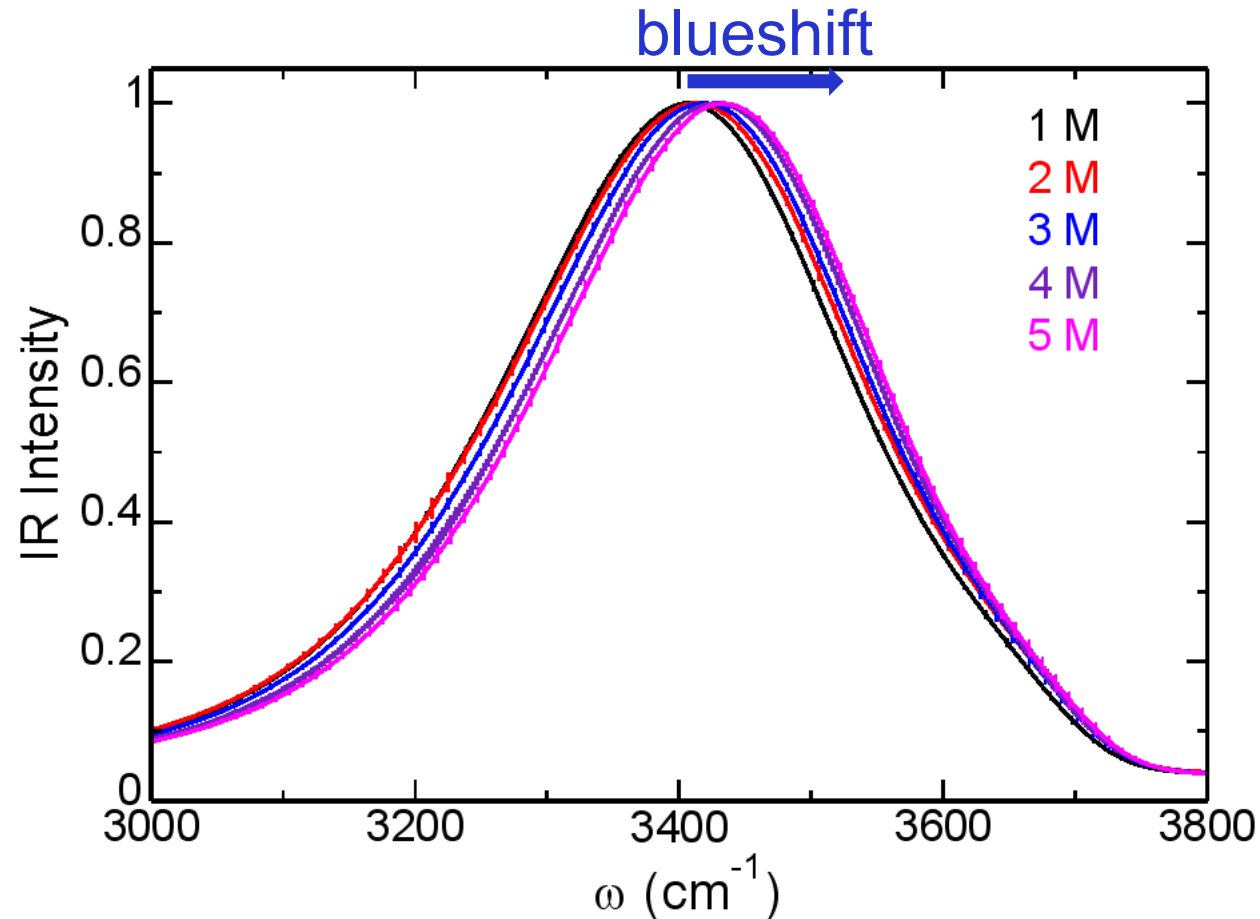
➤ less sensitive to the pore width



Conclusion

Confined water IR spectra are:

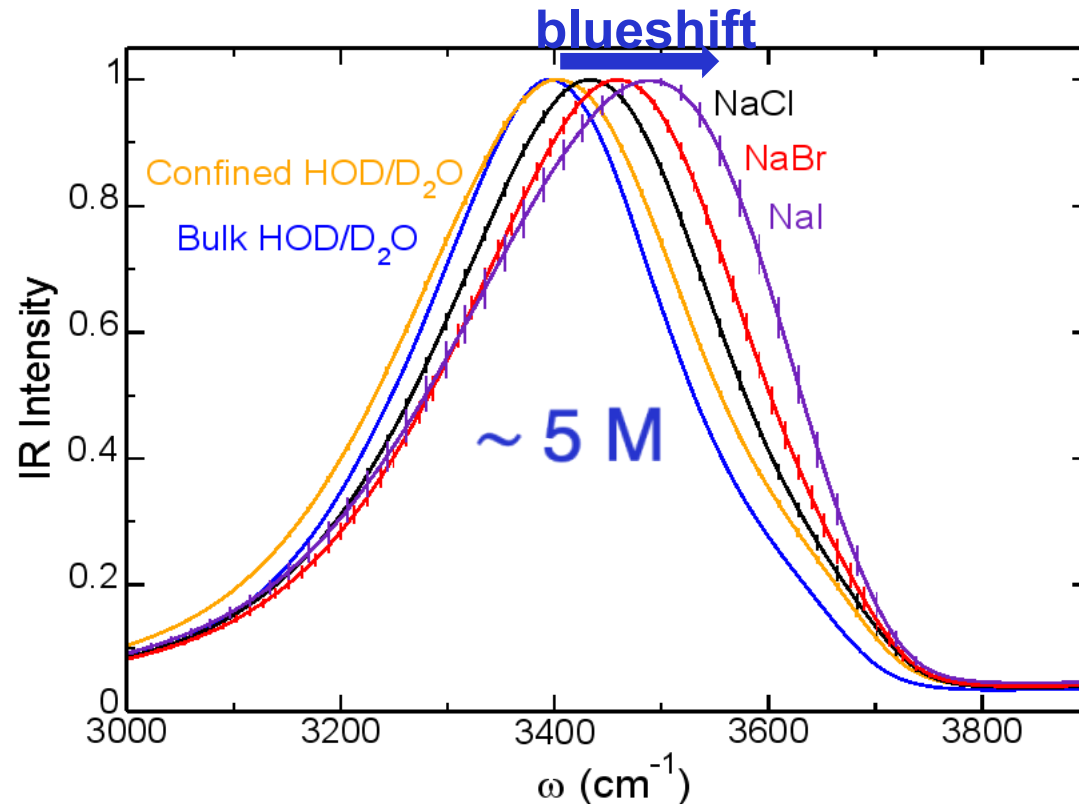
- less sensitive to the pore width
- less sensitive to the halide concentration



Conclusion

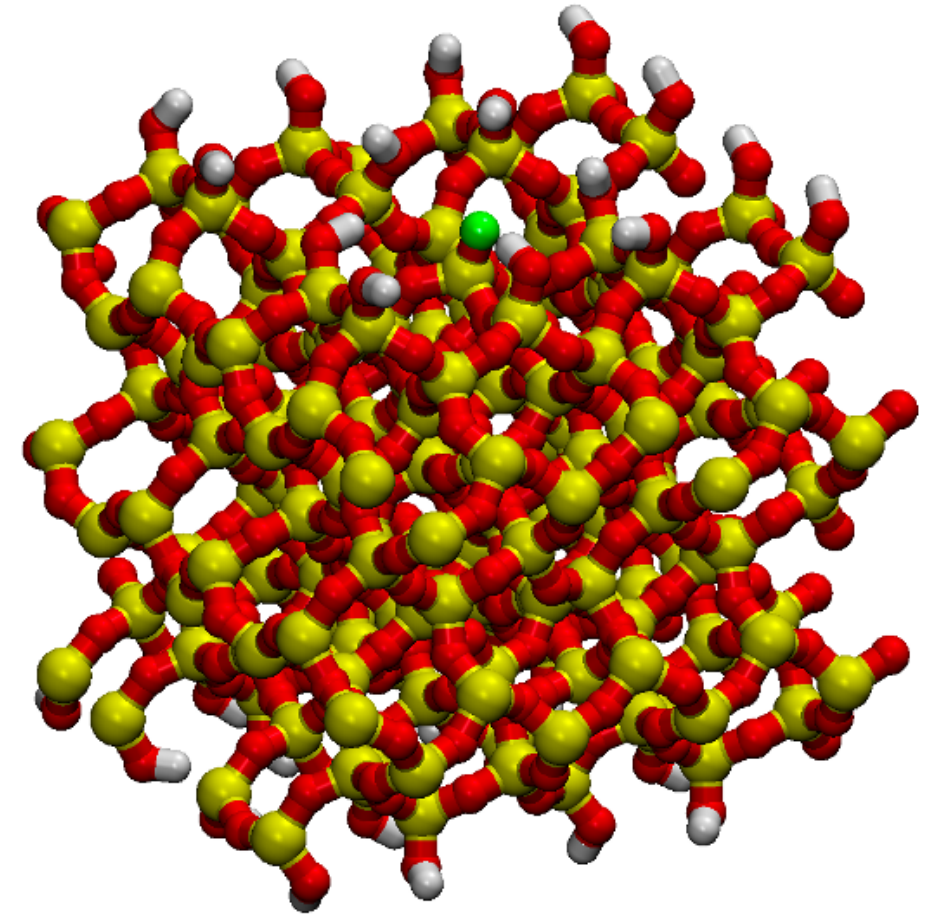
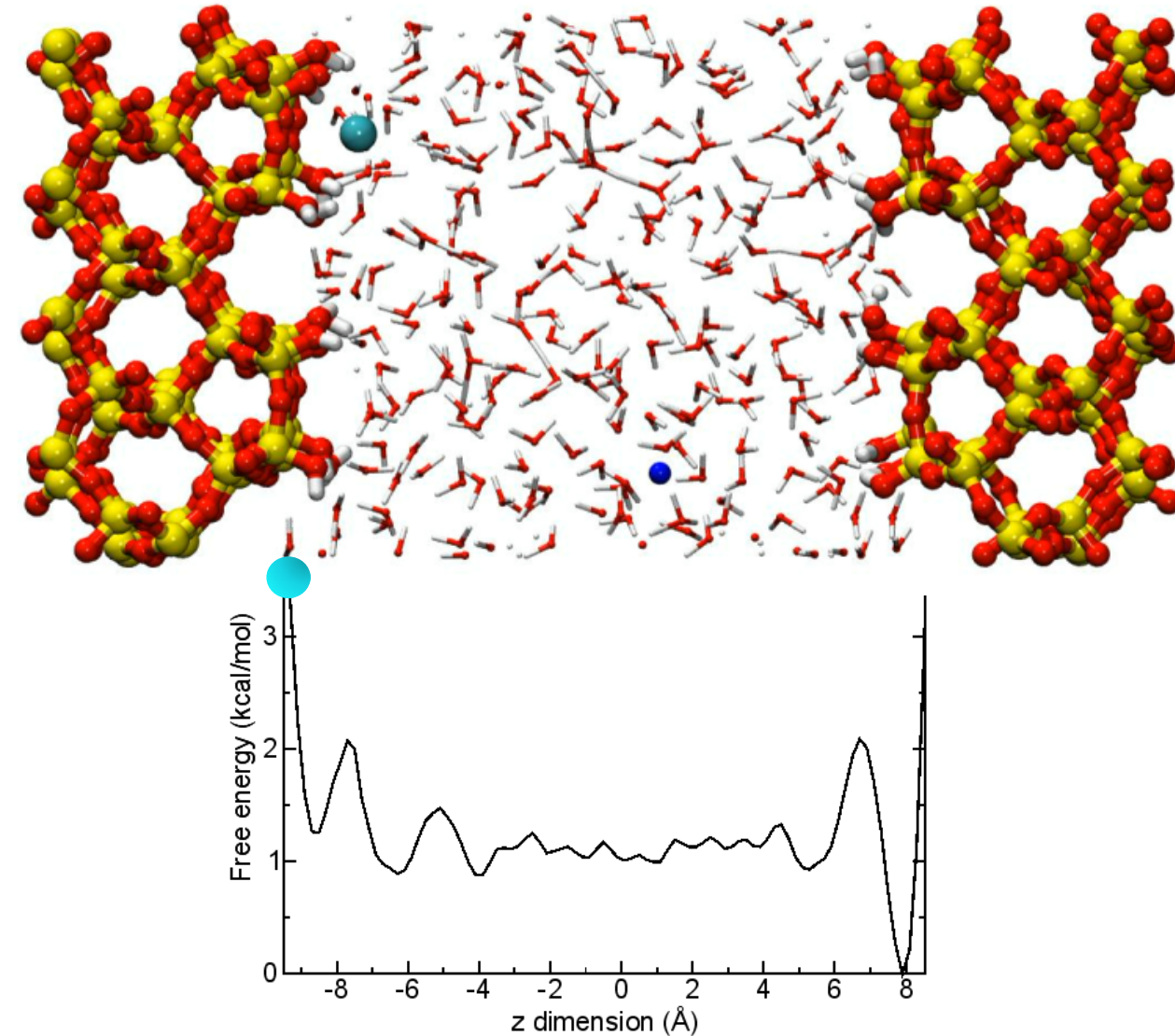
Confined water IR spectra are:

- less sensitive to the pore width
- less sensitive to the halide concentration
- More sensitive to the halide type



Future work

- Understanding the interactions of halides with the surface through solvation free energies
- Effect of pH on water vibrational properties : Charged silica surfaces



Acknowledgments



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