Chemical reaction networks relevant for cold molecules formation



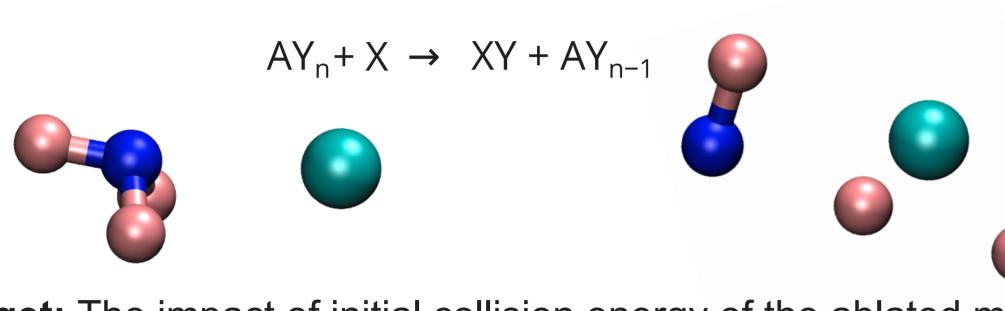
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INTRODUCTION

The impact of donor gas can be strong in collisions between an ablated metal X, in an atmosphere enriched with Y-donor gas



Target: The impact of initial collision energy of the ablated metal atoms on the reaction productivity

METHOD

Traditional transition state theory can not apply - The translational and rovibrational states are absent.

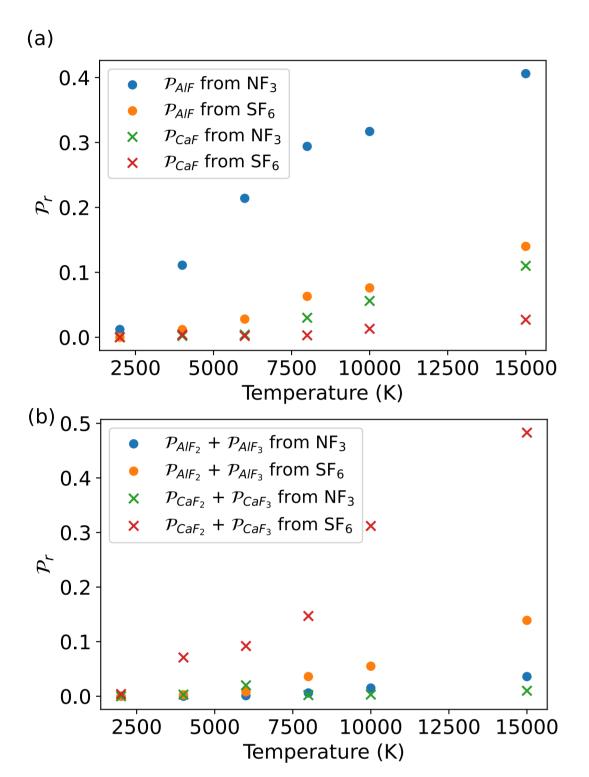
Impractical to construct the potential energy surface for an exact quantum dynamical treatment - The complexity increases drastically with the dimension.

→ In this work: Ab initio molecular dynamics simulations in the microcanonical ensemble at the BHLYP-D3/def2-TZVP level. The productivities of AIF and CaF are calculated from 1000 trajectories at each simulated temperature.

Tree-shaped Bayesian reaction networks have been constructed as directed acyclic graphs with the nodes being reactants, intermediates and products. The transition probabilities are obtained based on Bayesian inference.

RESULT

Dependence of the productivity \mathcal{P} on donor gas and temperature

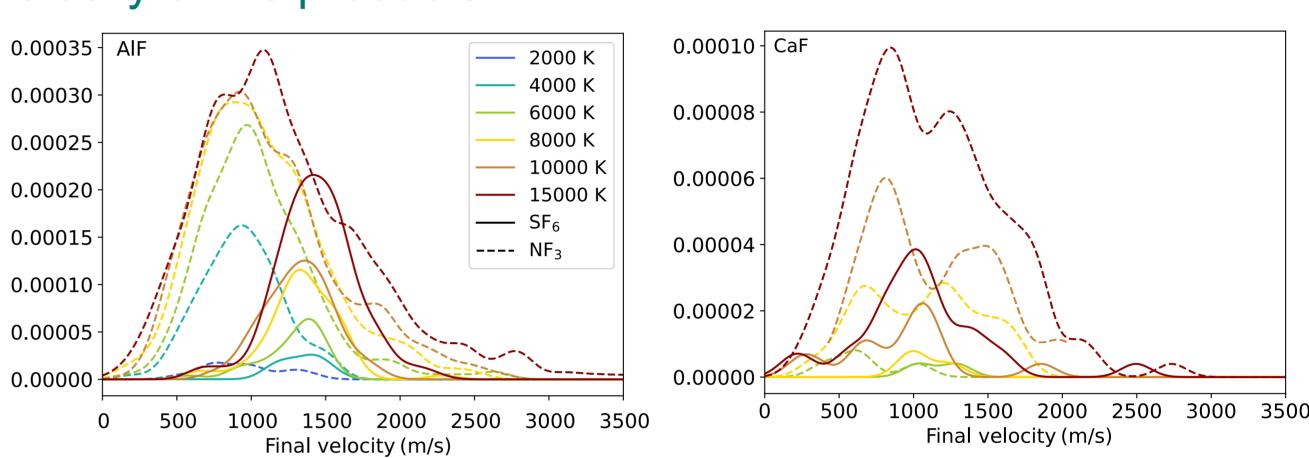


The choice of F-donor gas affects the reaction activity and selectivity.

The productivity and selectivity of AIF are an order of magnitude higher than CaF.

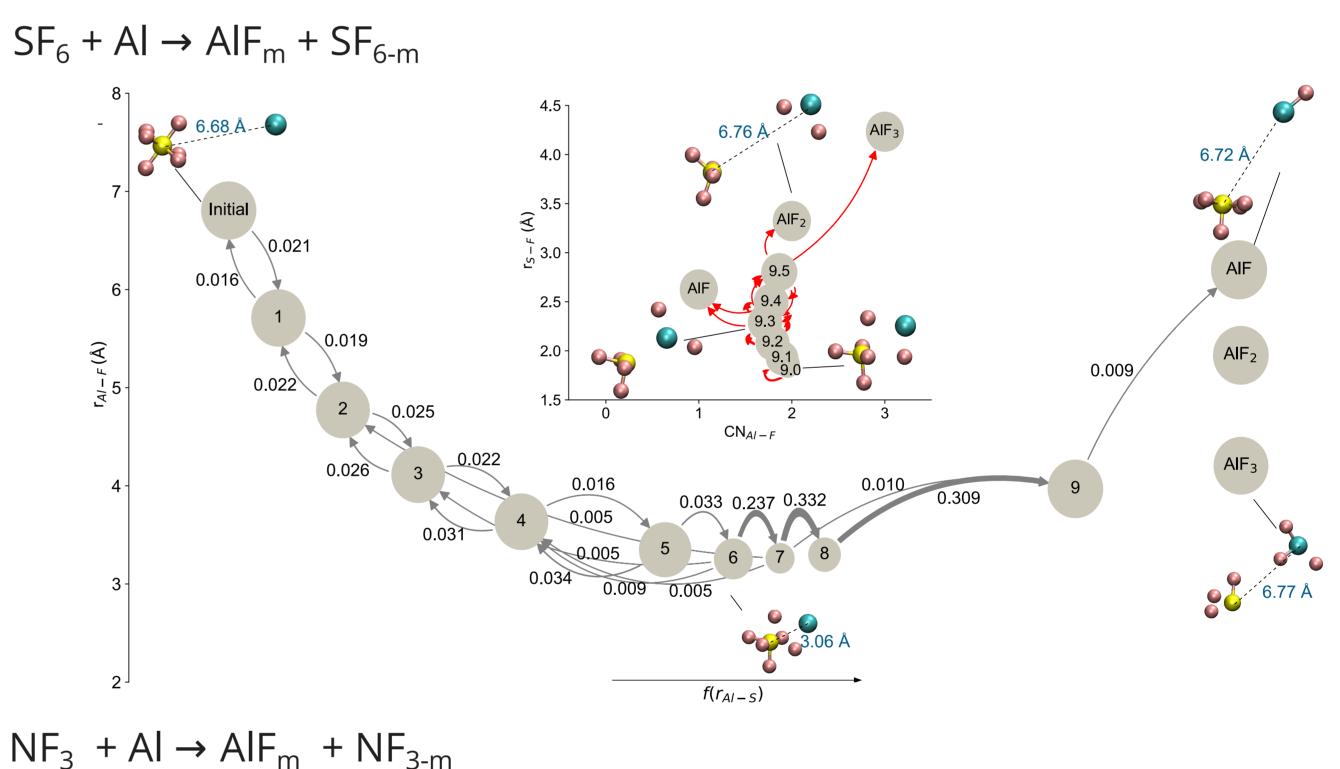
High temperature promotes the reactions forming monofluorides and by-products.

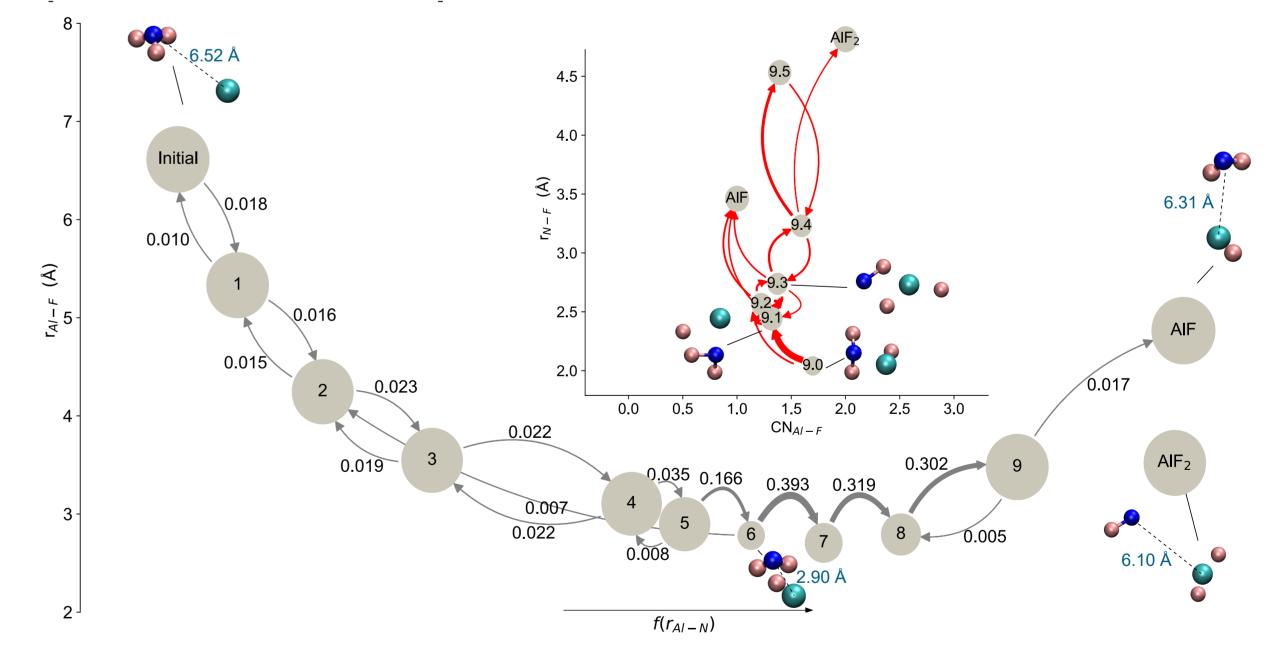
Final velocity of the products

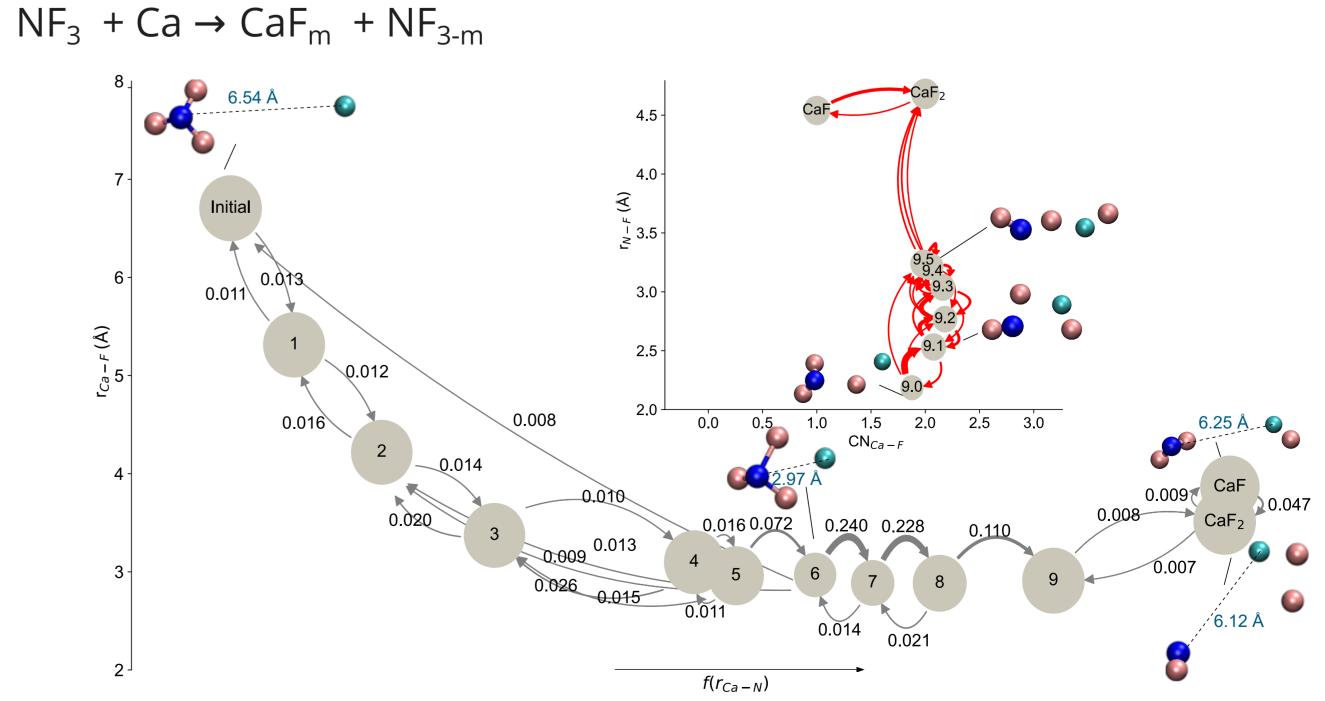


The final velocity of the products can be affected by the choice of F-donor gas. The distribution of final velocity can be influenced by temperature.

Tree-shaped Bayesian reaction networks







Dependence of the productivity \mathcal{P} on initial states

 $-\frac{\mathcal{P}_{CaF}}{\blacksquare}$ 1.0 3.6 $\overline{|CaF_2|}$

2.8

0.8

Initial Ca-N-F angle (°)

8.0

0.6

0.2

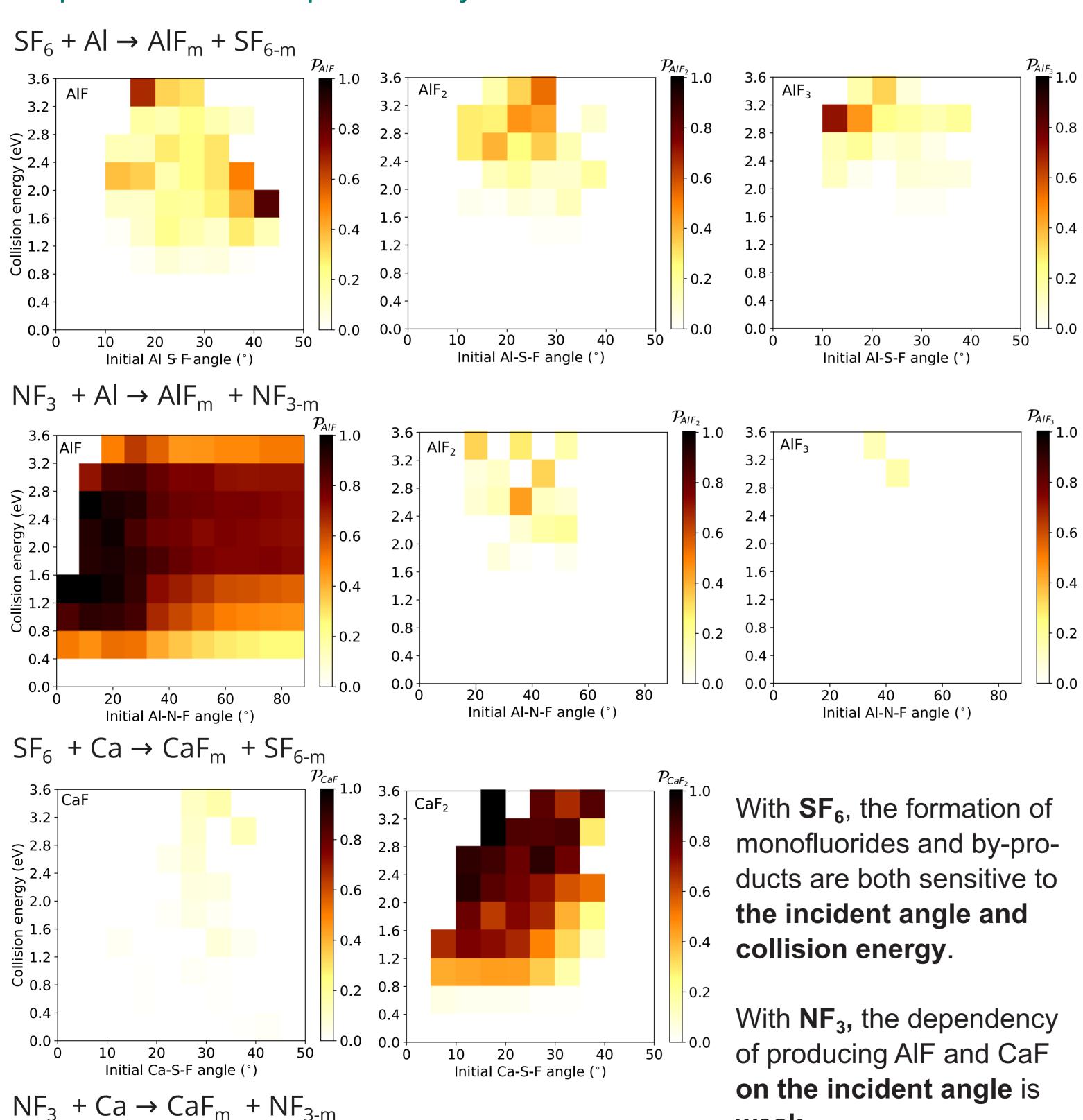
3.6 CaF

3.2

0.4

0.0 [¬] 0

Initial Ca-N-F angle (°)



on the incident angle is weak.

 \mathcal{P}_{CaF_2} 1.0

When NF₃ reacts with AI, AIF can form even if the collision energy is low. However, the formation of CaF requires high collision energy.

REFERENCE

[1] X. Liu, W. Wang, S. Wright, M. Doppelbauer, G. Meijer, S. Truppe, and J. Pérez Ríos, J. Chem. Phys 2022, 157, 074305.

