

Understanding Hydration, One Water Molecule at the Time

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University of California, San Diego

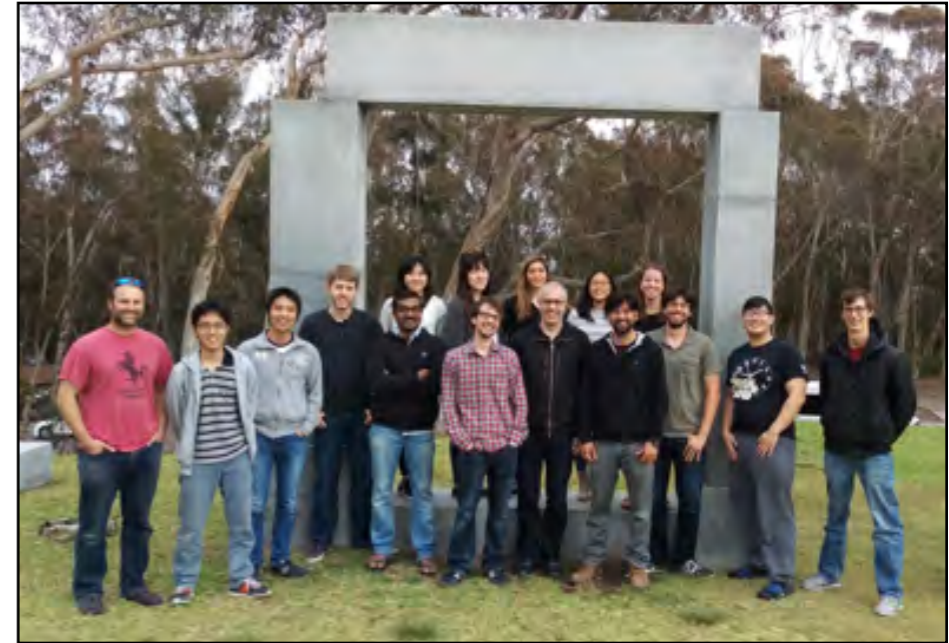
Acknowledgments

Current Members

Pushp Bajaj Marc Riera
Shelby Straight Colin Egan
Sandeep Reddy Daniel Moberg
Huy Pham Gianmarc Grazioli
Santosh Kumar Sandra Brown
Karl Chen Debbie Zhuang
Renee Luo Minyue Fan

Collaborators

Vladimir Mandelshtam (UCI)
Andy Götz (SDSC)
Andrea Zonca (SDSC)
Miguel Morales (LLNL)
Anh Pham (LLNL)
Chris Knight (ANL)

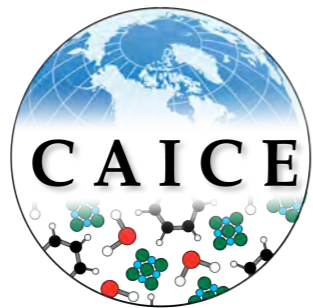


Current Members

Greg Medders (Penn) Volodymyr Babin (Schrödinger)



UC San Diego



CCI: Center for Aerosol Impacts on Climate and the Environment



CHE DMR



DOE



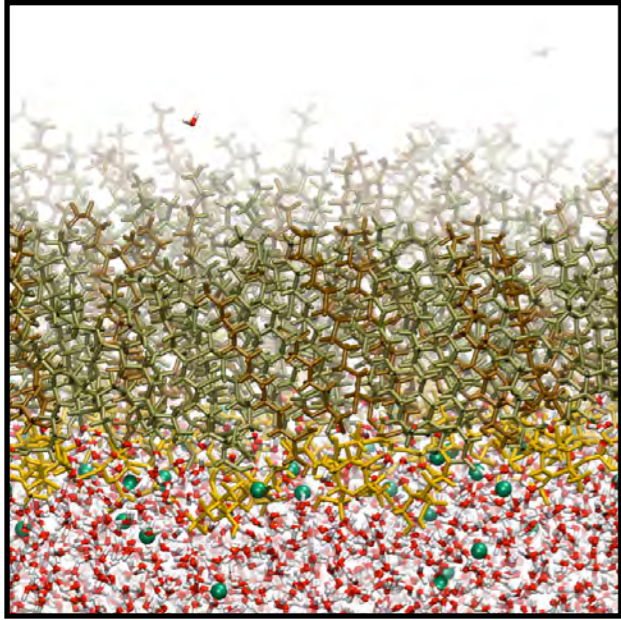
AFOSR



ARO

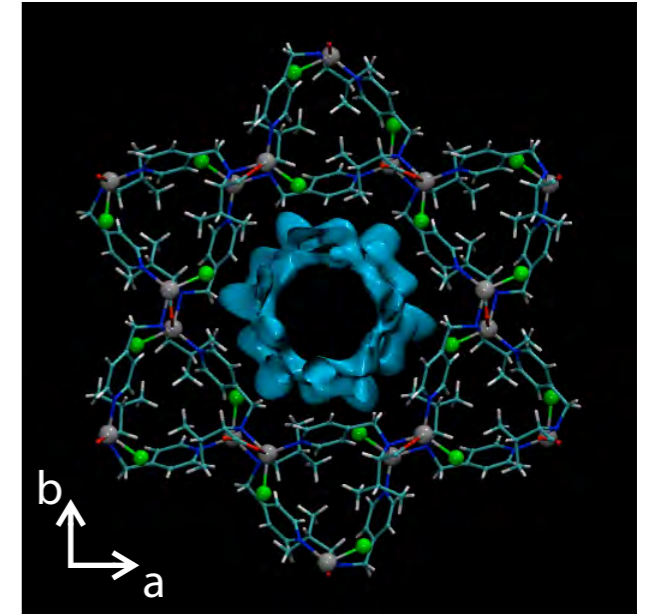


Molecular Dynamics in Complex Systems



**chemistry in
aqueous
environments**

**multifunctional
porous
materials**



Chemistry in Aqueous Environments

many-body effects from the gas to the condensed phase

J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **3**, 3765 (2012)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **9**, 1103 (2012)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **9**, 4844 (2013)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **9**, 5395 (2013)

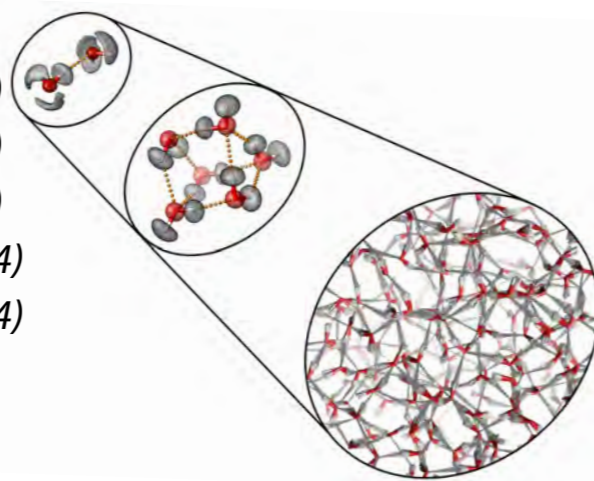
J. Chem. Theory Comput. **10**, 1599 (2014)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **10**, 2906 (2014)

J. Chem. Phys. **143**, 104102 (2015)

Chem. Rev. **116**, 7501 (2016)

Acc. Chem. Res. **48**, 1844 (2016)



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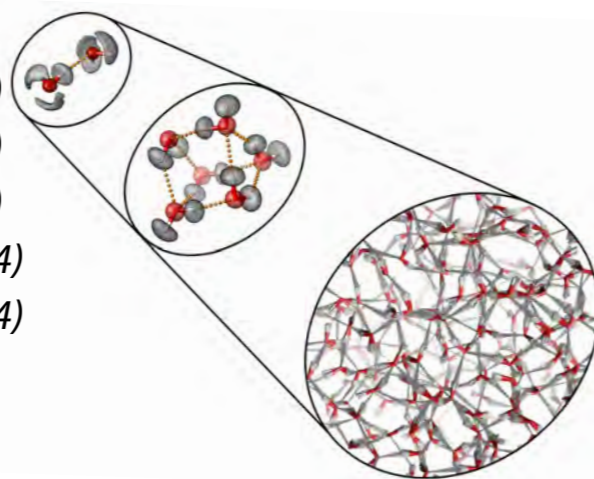
J. Chem. Theory Comput. **10**, 1599 (2014)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **10**, 2906 (2014)

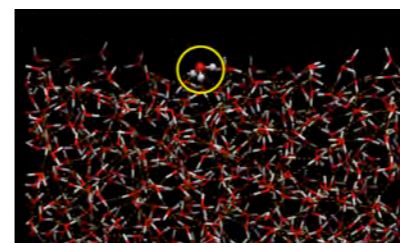
J. Chem. Phys. **143**, 104102 (2015)

Chem. Rev. **116**, 7501 (2016)

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ion hydration: clusters vs. bulk vs. interfaces



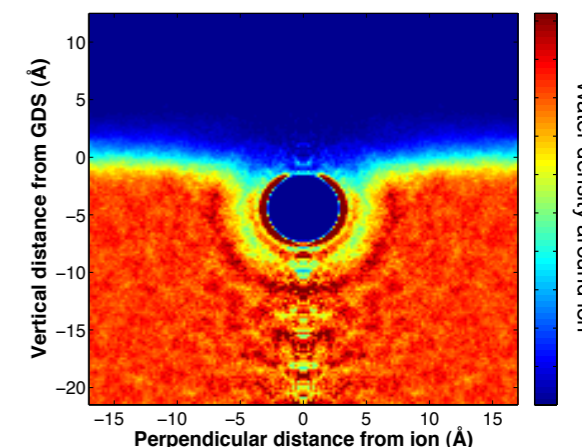
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **4**, 779 (2013)

J. Phys. Chem. A **119**, 1859 (2015)

J. Phys. Chem. B **120**, 1822 (2016)

J. Chem. Theory Comput. **12**, 2698 (2016)

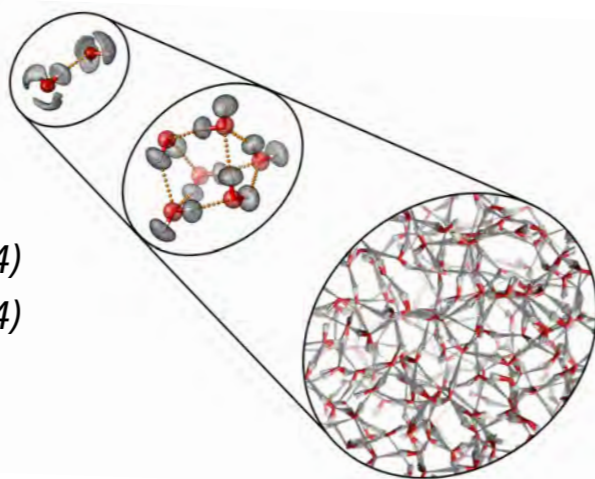
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., in press, DOI: 10.1039/C6CP02553F



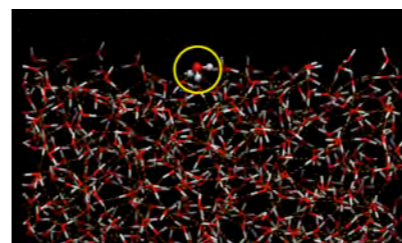
Chemistry in Aqueous Environments

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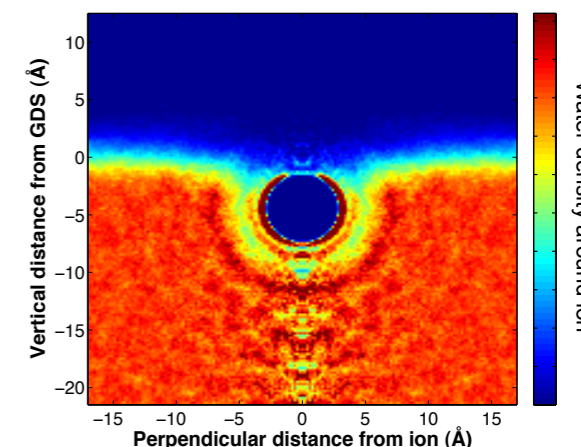
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ion hydration: clusters vs. bulk vs. interfaces

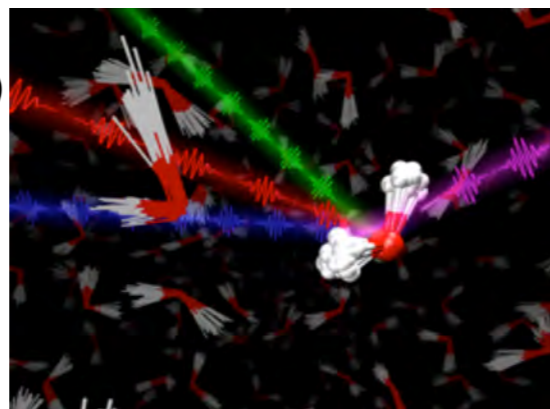


J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **4**, 779 (2013)
J. Phys. Chem. A **119**, 1859 (2015)
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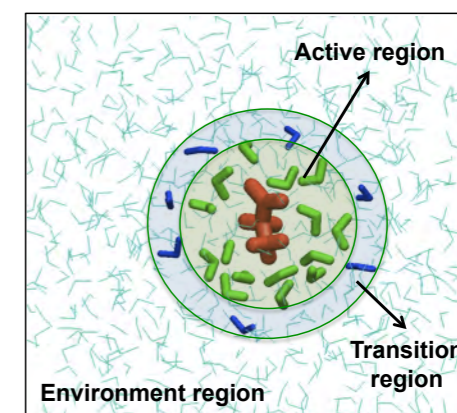
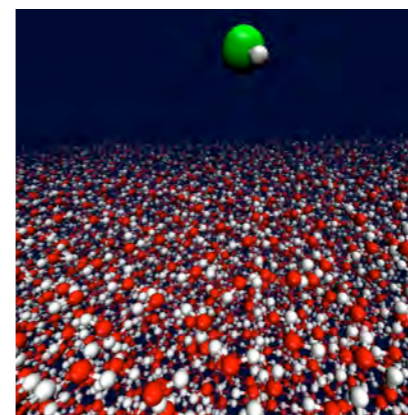


nonlinear multidimensional vibrational spectroscopy

J. Phys. Chem. A **115**, 6861 (2011)
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **13**, 19865 (2011)
J. Phys. Chem. B **116**, 13774 (2012)
J. Chem. Theory Comput. **11**, 1145 (2015)
J. Chem. Phys. **142**, 212411 (2015)
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **138**, 3912 (2016)
J. Phys. Chem. B **120**, 8539 (2016)



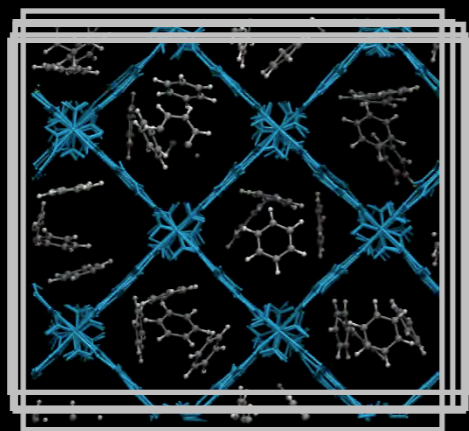
chemical reactions: clusters vs. bulk vs. interfaces



J. Chem. Theory Comput. **8**, 2868 (2012) *J. Phys. Chem. A* **119**, 4450 (2015)
J. Phys. Chem. B **118**, 8081 (2014)

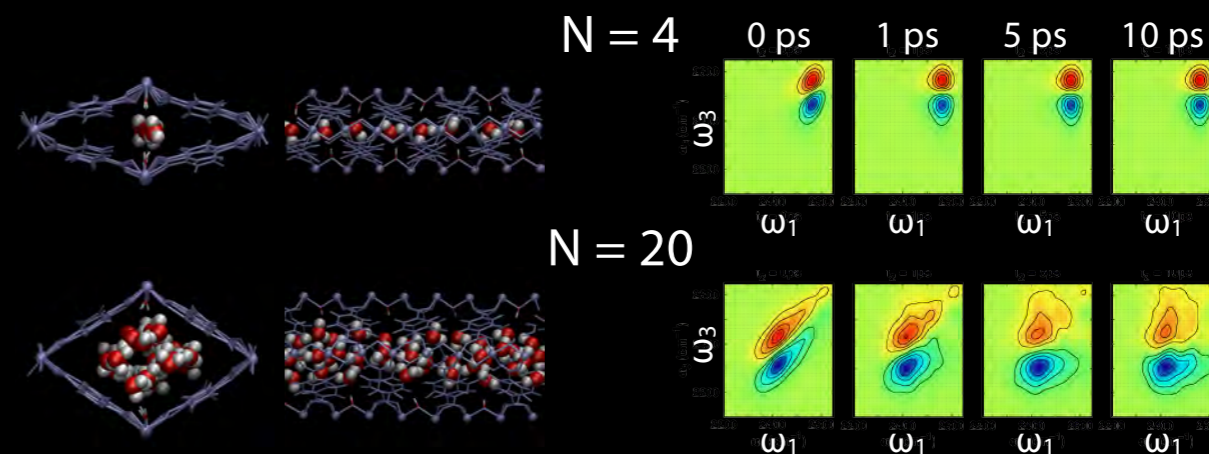
Multifunctional Porous Materials

Breathing effect & cross linking



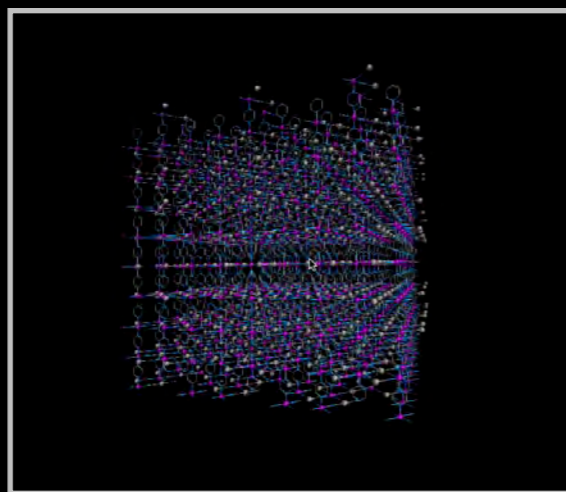
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **134**, 4207 (2012)
Chem. Comm. **49**, 3200 (2013)
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **18**, 8196 (2016)

Guest structure and dynamics



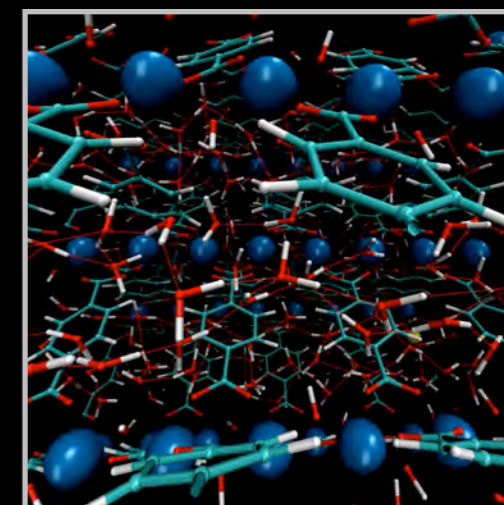
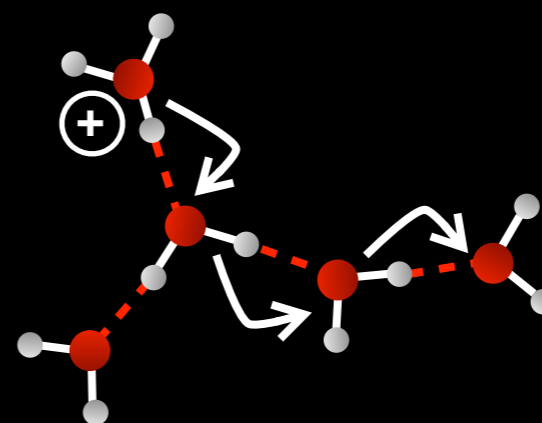
Mol. Simul. **38**, 631 (2012)
J. Chem. Phys. **137**, 054704 (2012)
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **5**, 2897 (2014)
J. Phys. Chem. C **119**, 18239 (2015)

Spin crossover



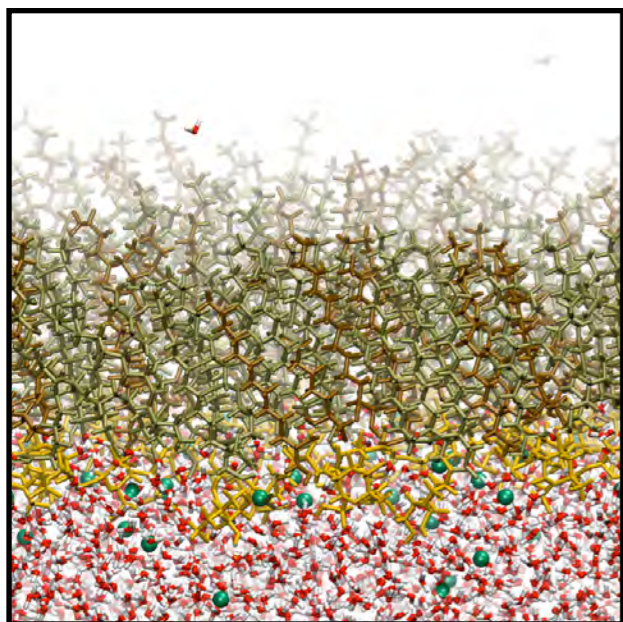
Inorg. Chem. **53**, 11020 (2014)
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **138**, 6123 (2016)
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **7**, 4022 (2016)

Proton conduction



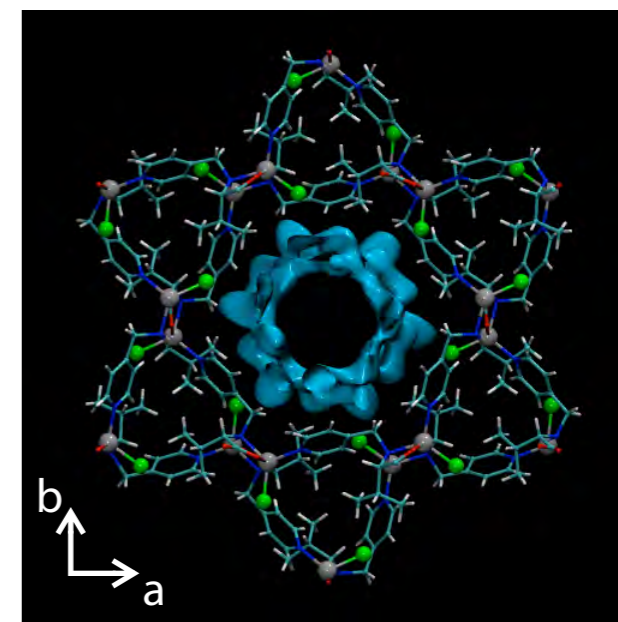
J. Phys. Chem. C **117**, 19508 (2013)
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **55**, 3319 (2016)
Chem. Mater., under review

How Realistic Are the Simulations?

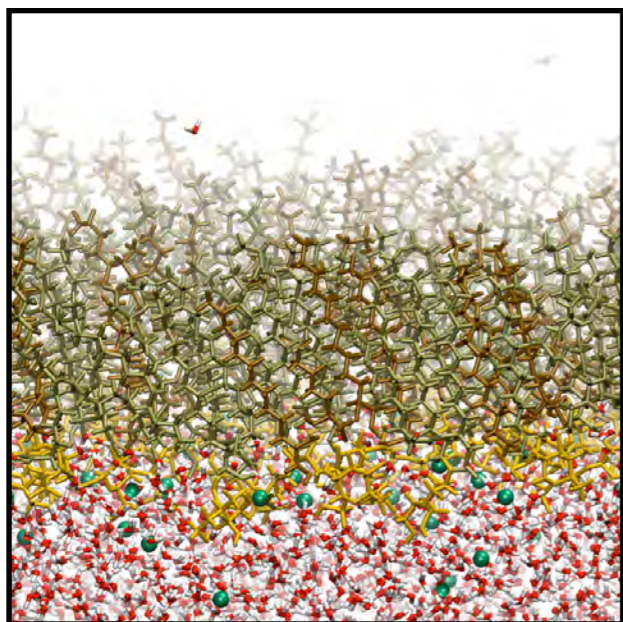


**chemistry in
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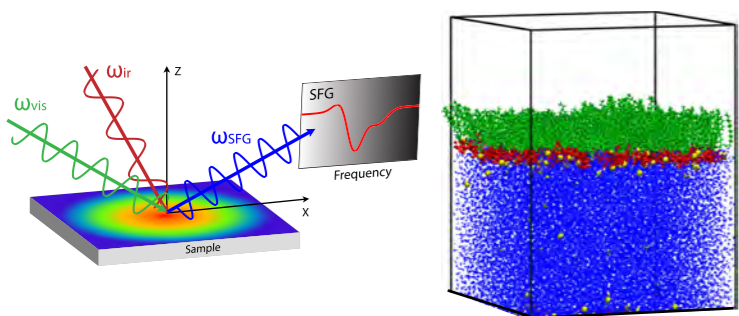
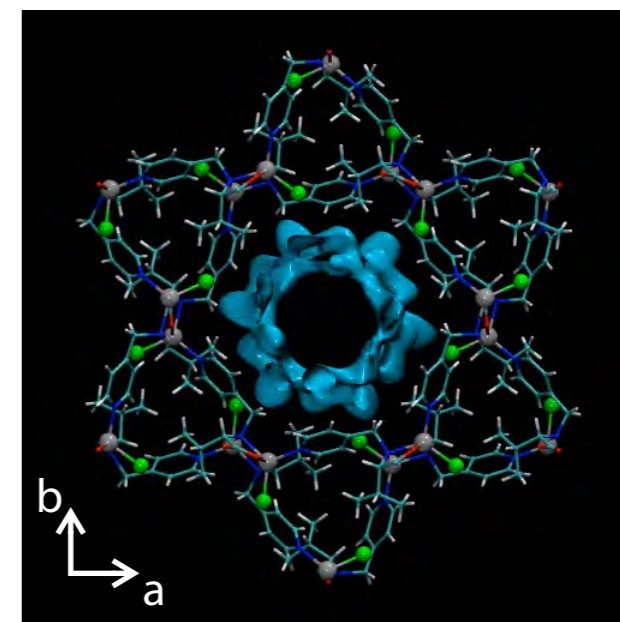


Vibrational Spectroscopy for Reality Check

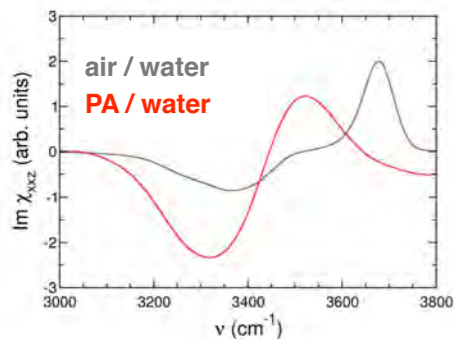


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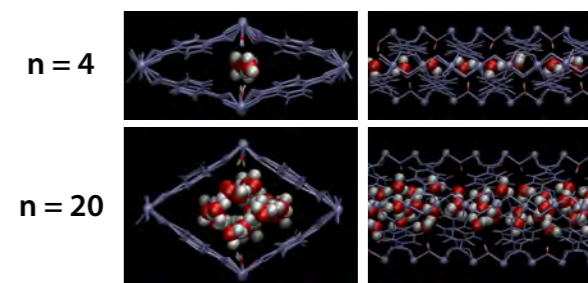


interface &
SFG spectra

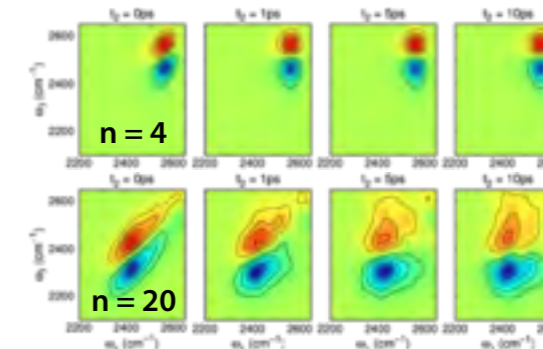


J. Chem. Theory Comput. **8**, 2868 (2012)
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **4**, 779 (2013)
J. Phys. Chem. B **118**, 8081 (2014)
Langmuir **31**, 2147 (2015)
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **138**, 3912 (2016)

adsorption &
2D-IR spectra



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **134**, 4207 (2012)
J. Phys. Chem. C **117**, 19508 (2013)
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **5**, 2897 (2014)
J. Phys. Chem. C **119**, 18239 (2015)
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **138**, 6123 (2016)



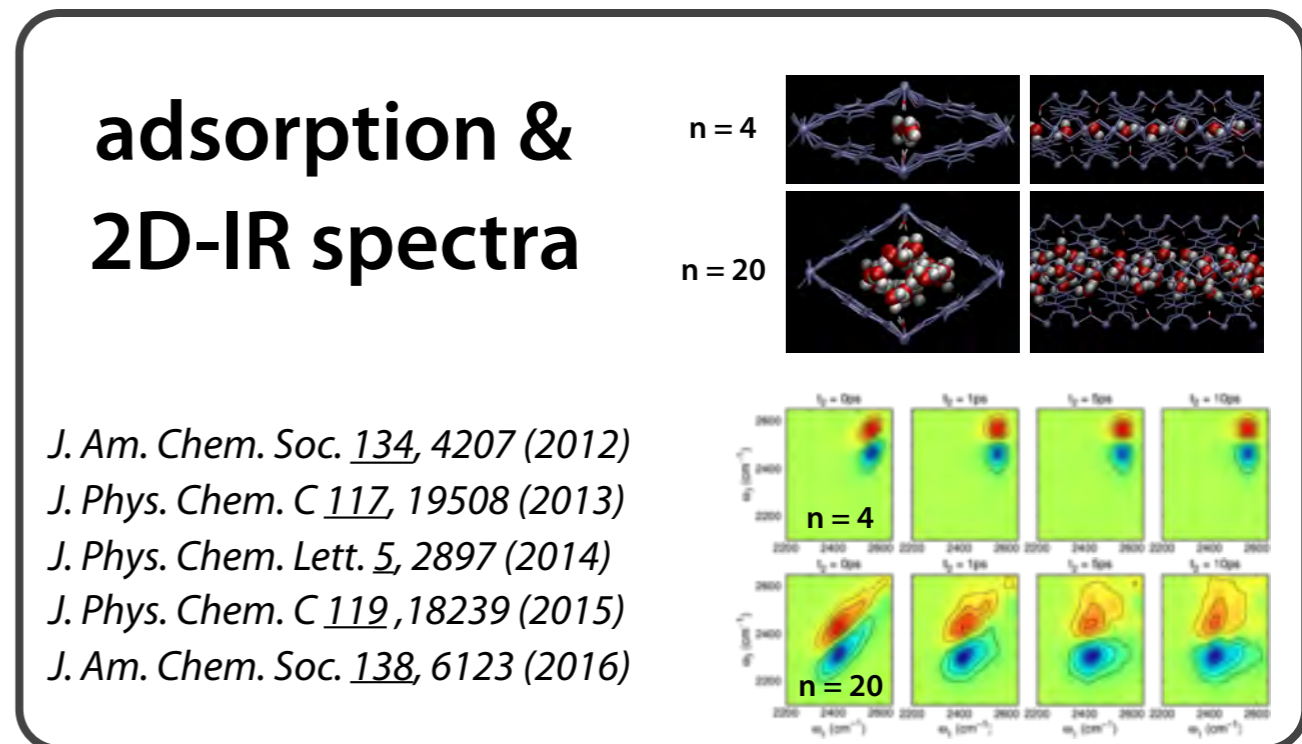
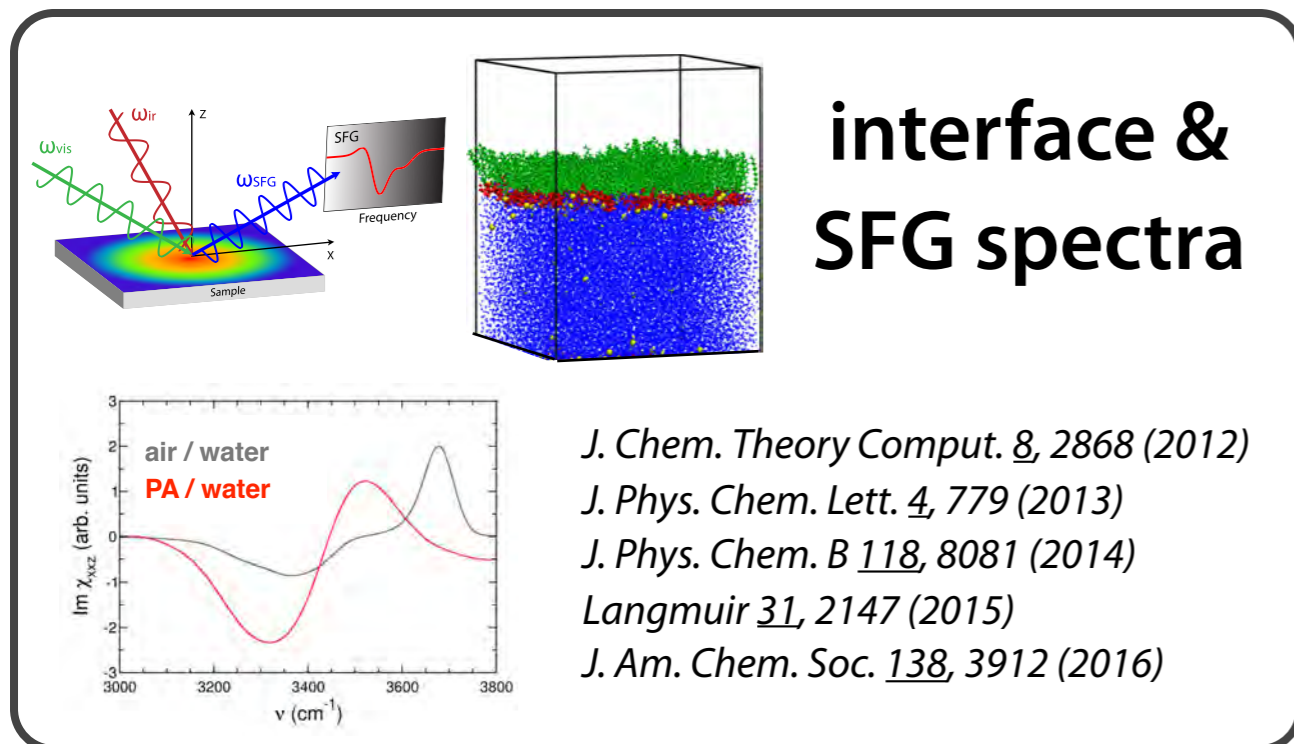
Molecular Simulations & Vibrational Spectroscopy

Infrared: $I_{IR} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \mu(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$

...and nonlinear
multidimensional analogs

Raman: $I_{Raman} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha(t) \alpha(0) \rangle dt$

Sum-frequency generation: $I_{SFG} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$



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What goes into these expressions:

Molecular configurations, dipoles, polarizabilities

Correlation functions

Energy Landscape

Molecular mechanics = Force fields

$$V(\vec{R}^N) = \sum_{bonds} \frac{k_b}{2} (r_b - r_{b,o})^2 + \sum_{angles} \frac{k_a}{2} (\theta_a - \theta_{a,o})^2 + \sum_{torsion} \left[\sum_n \frac{V_n}{2} (1 + \cos(n\omega - \gamma)) \right] \\ + \sum_{i < j} \left\{ 4\epsilon_{ij} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] + \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_{ij}} \right\}$$

Hill, *J. Chem. Phys.* 14, 465 (1946) / Westheimer & Mayer, *J. Chem. Phys.* 14, 733 (1946)

Lifson & Warshel, *J. Chem. Phys.* 49, 5116 (1968)

Energy Landscape

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Hill, *J. Chem. Phys.* **14**, 465 (1946) / Westheimer & Mayer, *J. Chem. Phys.* **14**, 733 (1946)

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Quantum mechanics = Ab initio

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

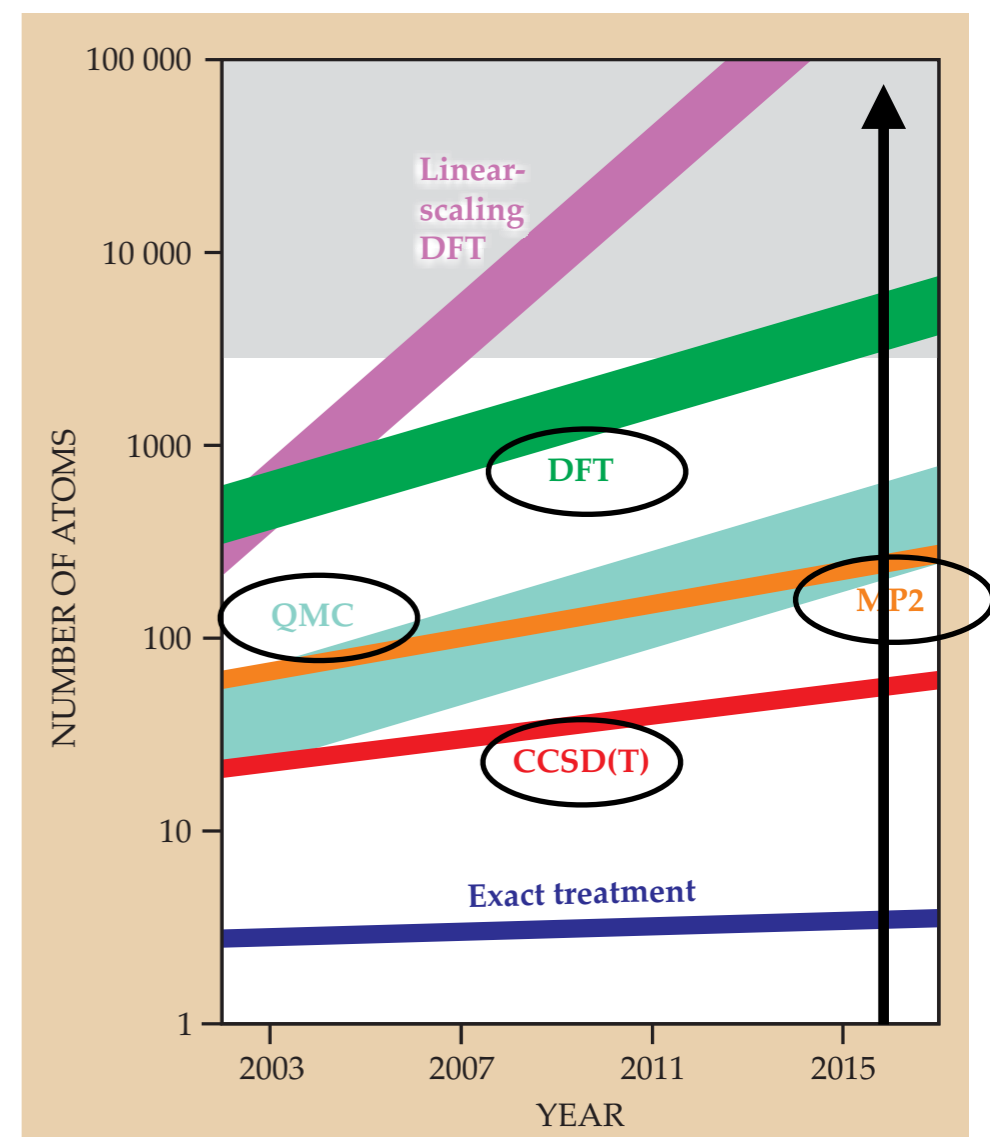
$$E[\rho] = T[\rho] + V_{ee}[\rho] + V_{xc}[\rho]$$

1930: Hartree-Fock equations

1951: Hartree-Fock-Roothan equations

1965: Kohn & Sham equations

1966: Coupled-Cluster equations



Head-Gordon & Artacho, *Phys. Today* **61**, 58 (2008)

Molecular Simulations & Vibrational Spectroscopy

Infrared: $I_{IR} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \mu(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$

...and nonlinear
multidimensional analogs

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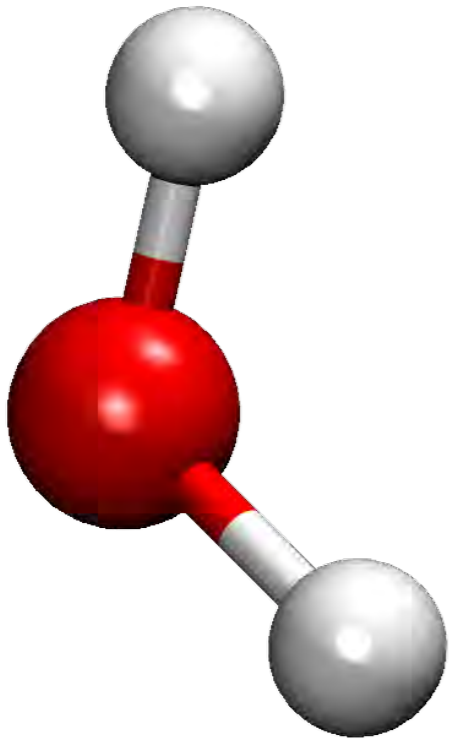
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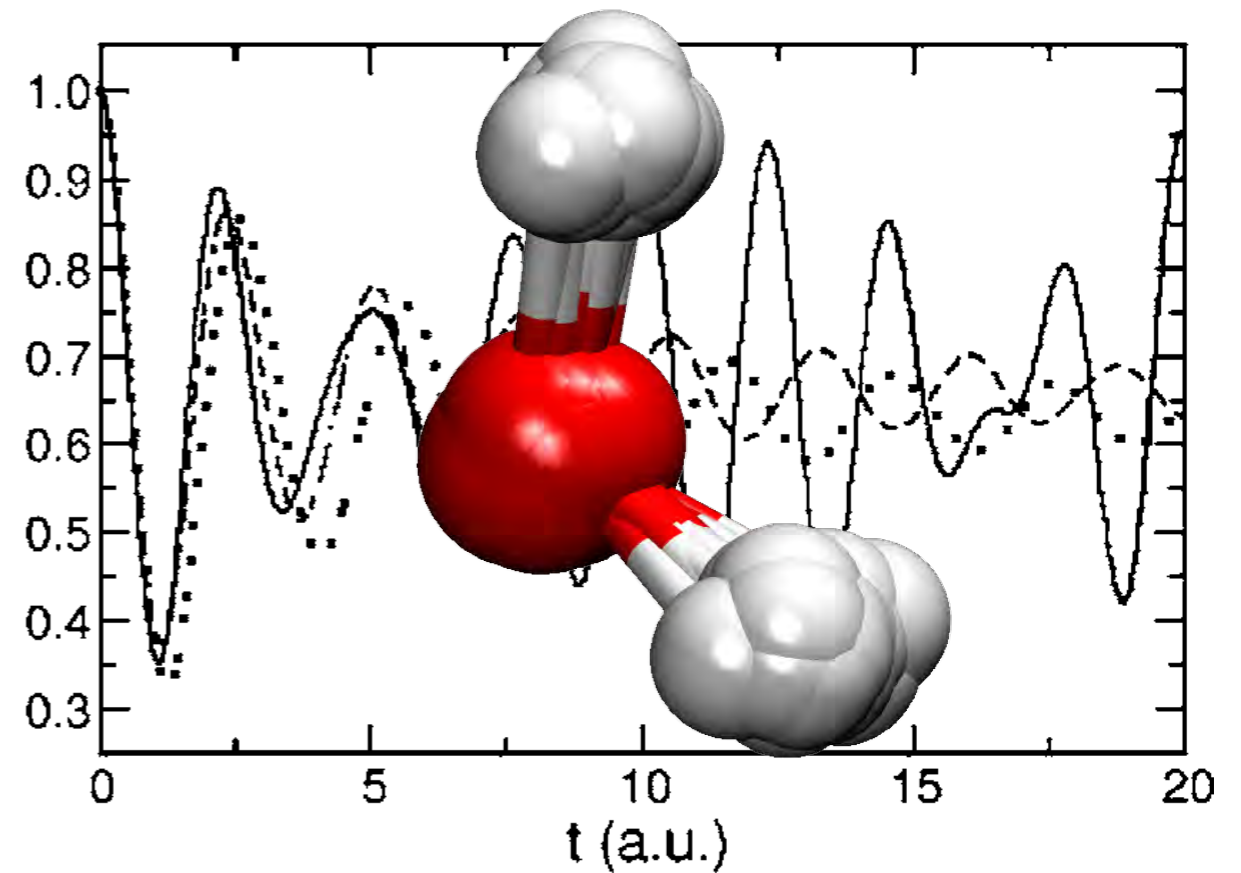
Correlation functions

Molecular Dynamics



classical

Newton equation



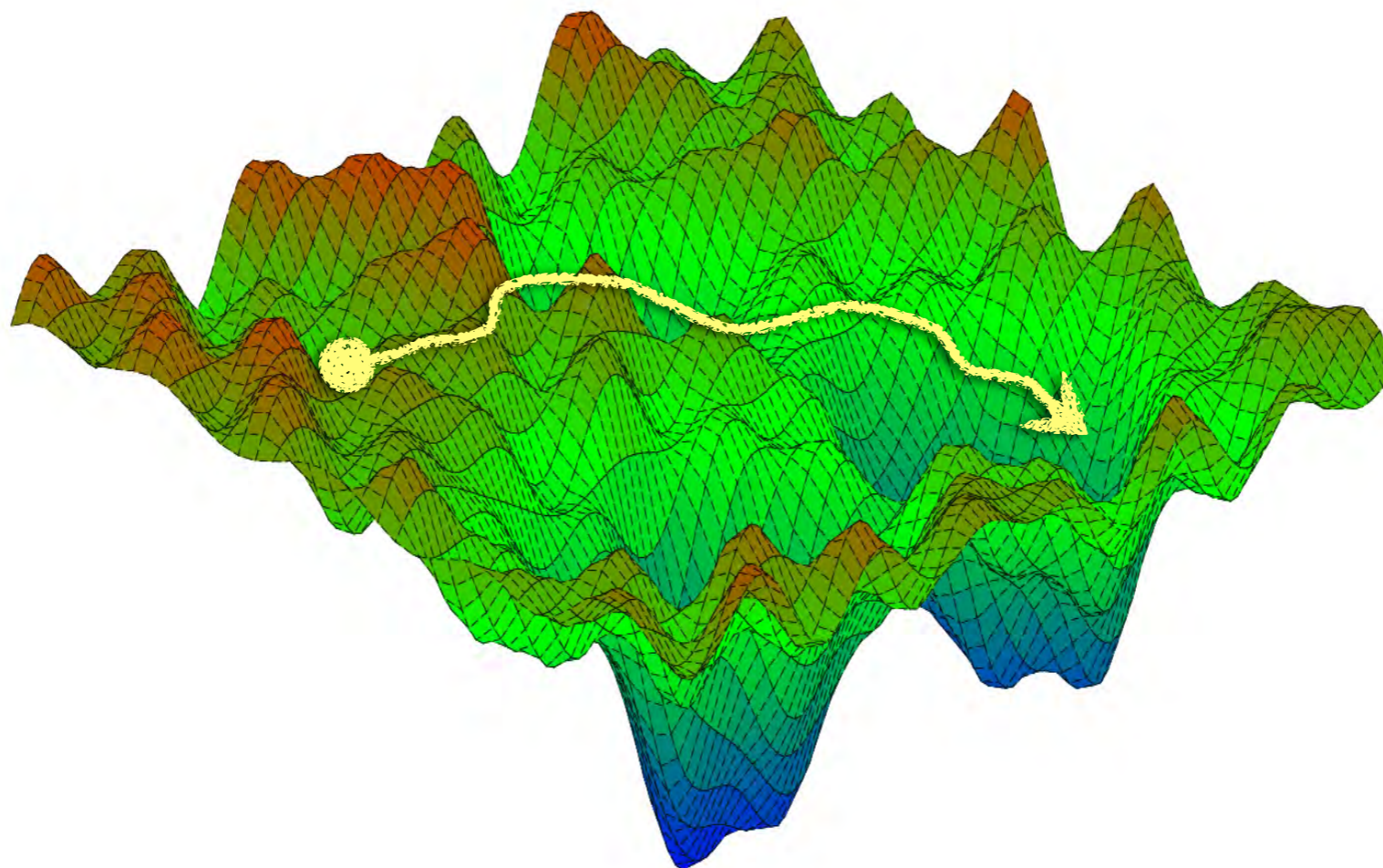
quantum

TD Schrödinger equation

Defining Chemical and Spectroscopic Accuracy

Energy landscape

force fields or **CCSD(T)**



Molecular dynamics

Newton eq. or **TD Schrödinger eq.**

How Can We Do It?

Quantum Chemist:
“It is all about
chemical accuracy”
(what about sampling?)

Statistical Mechanician:
“It is all about
averages and fluctuations”
(what about E_i in $Z = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}$?)

Computer Scientist:
“I don't know
what you are talking about
but I know
how to win at Go”

CCSD(T) only for
10-20 atoms!!!

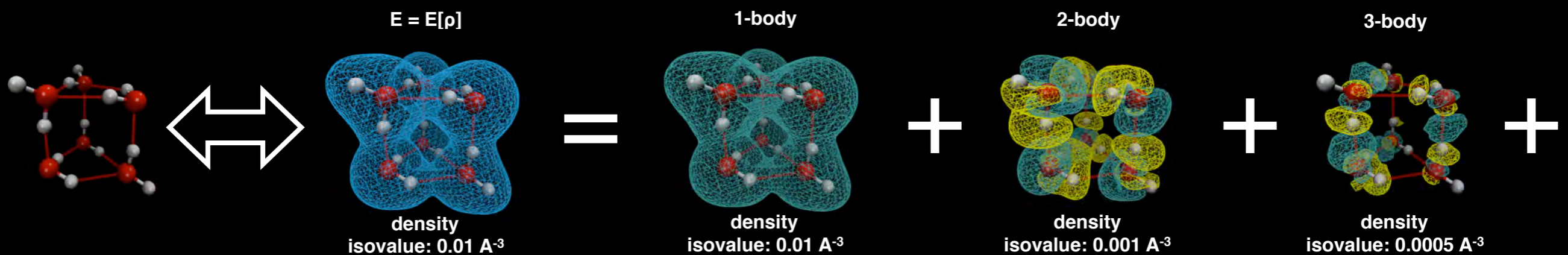
quantum dynamics
is a hard problem!!!

Where We Started: Many-Body Representations

$$\begin{aligned} E_N &= \sum_i^N V^{1B}(i) && \text{1-body} \\ &+ \sum_{i<j}^N V^{2B}(i,j) && \text{2-body} \\ &+ \sum_{i<j<k}^N V^{3B}(i,j,k) && \text{3-body} \\ &+ \dots \\ &+ V^{NB}(1, \dots, N) && \text{N-body} \end{aligned}$$

Hankins, Moskowitz & Stillinger, *J. Chem. Phys.* 53, 4544 (1970)

Popkie, Kistenmacher & Clementi, *J. Chem. Phys.* 59, 1325 (1973)



Where We Started: Many-Body Representations

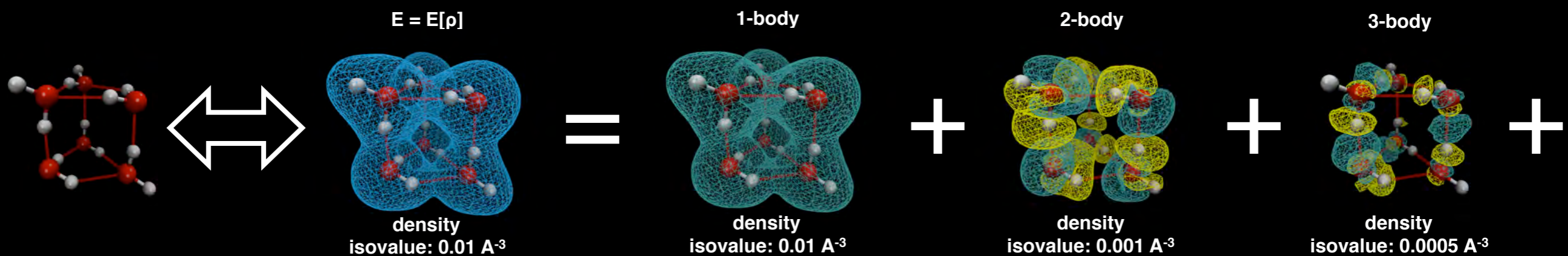
$$E_N = \sum_i^N V^{1B}(i) \quad \text{1-body } \sim 100 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$
$$+ \sum_{i < j}^N V^{2B}(i, j) \quad \text{2-body } \sim 10 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$
$$+ \sum_{i < j < k}^N V^{3B}(i, j, k) \quad \text{3-body } \sim 1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$
$$+ \dots \quad \text{4-body } \sim 0.1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$
$$+ V^{NB}(1, \dots, N) \quad \text{N-body}$$

**MB expansion
for insulators (like water)
converges quickly**

*see: Clementi, Stillinger, Xantheas, Jordan,
Szalewicz, Bowman, ...*

Hankins, Moskowitz & Stillinger, J. Chem. Phys. 53, 4544 (1970)

Popkie, Kistenmacher & Clementi, J. Chem. Phys. 59, 1325 (1973)



Neither the First Nor the Only Ones

1973 - Clementi: 2B from HF data (rigid)

1976 - Clementi: 2B + (3B + 4B) polarization (rigid)

1989 - Clementi: 2B + 3B from MP4 and HF data (rigid)

1992 - Stone: ASP potential from intermolecular perturbation theory (rigid)

2000 - Szalewicz & van der Avoird: SAPT potentials (rigid)

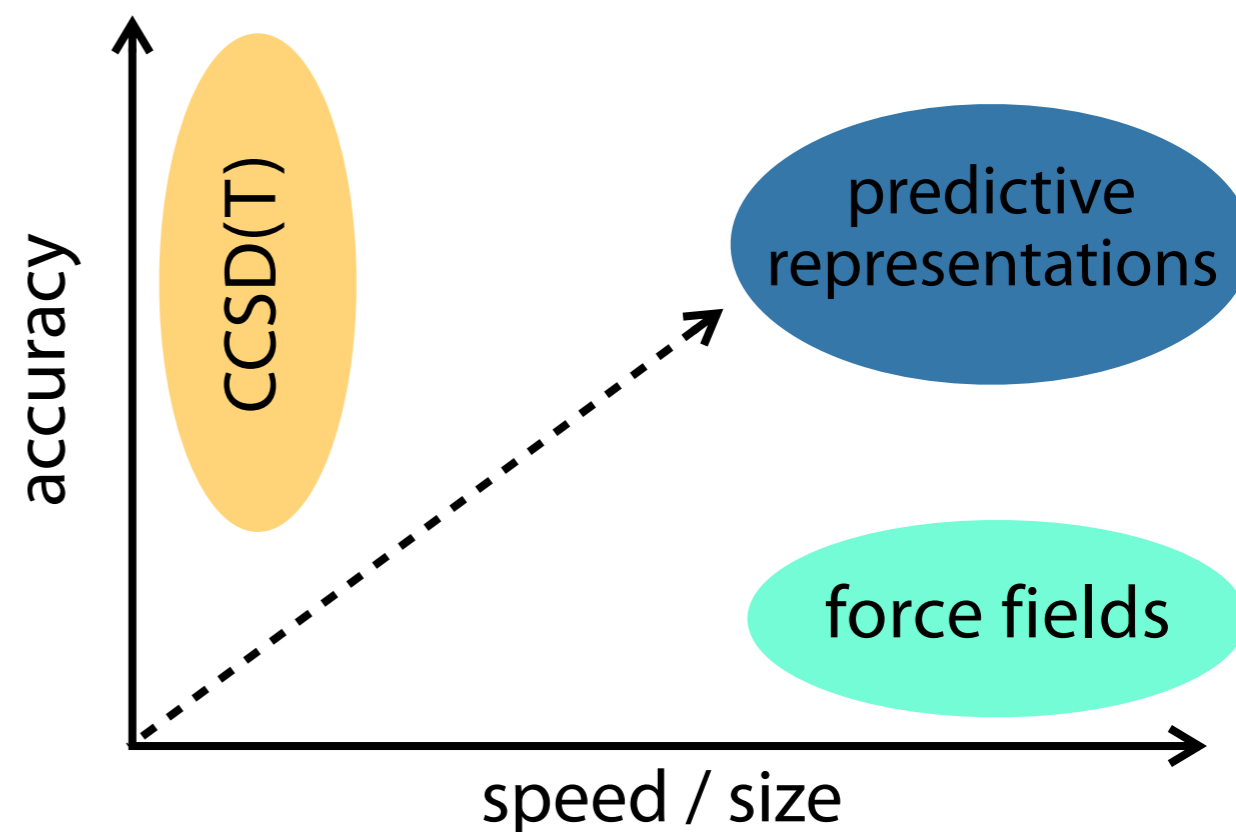
2007 - Szalewicz & van der Avoird: CC-pol (1B + 2B + 3B + NB) from MP2/CCSD(T) and SAPT (rigid)

2008 - Xantheas / Burnham: TTM3-F / TTM4-F (1B + NB) from MP2 data (flexible)

2011 - Bowman: WHBB (1B + 2B + 3B) from CCSD(T) and MP2 data (flexible)

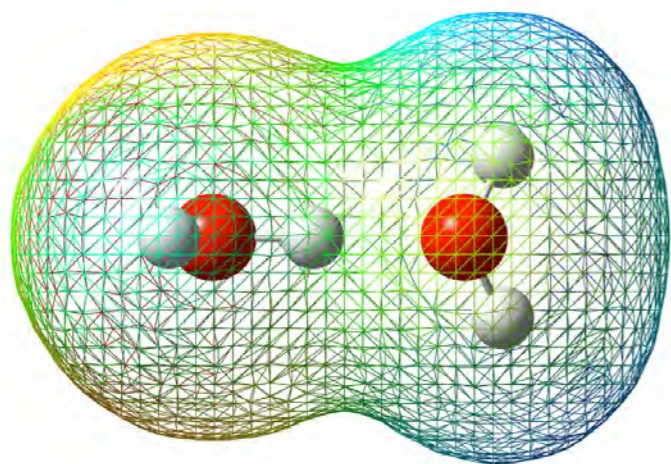
2012/2014 - Our group: HBB2-pol & MB-pol

20XX - ...



Molecular Interactions & Electronic Structure

Interactions depend on the density overlap



Multidimensional fits to highly-correlated ab initio data

Suhm

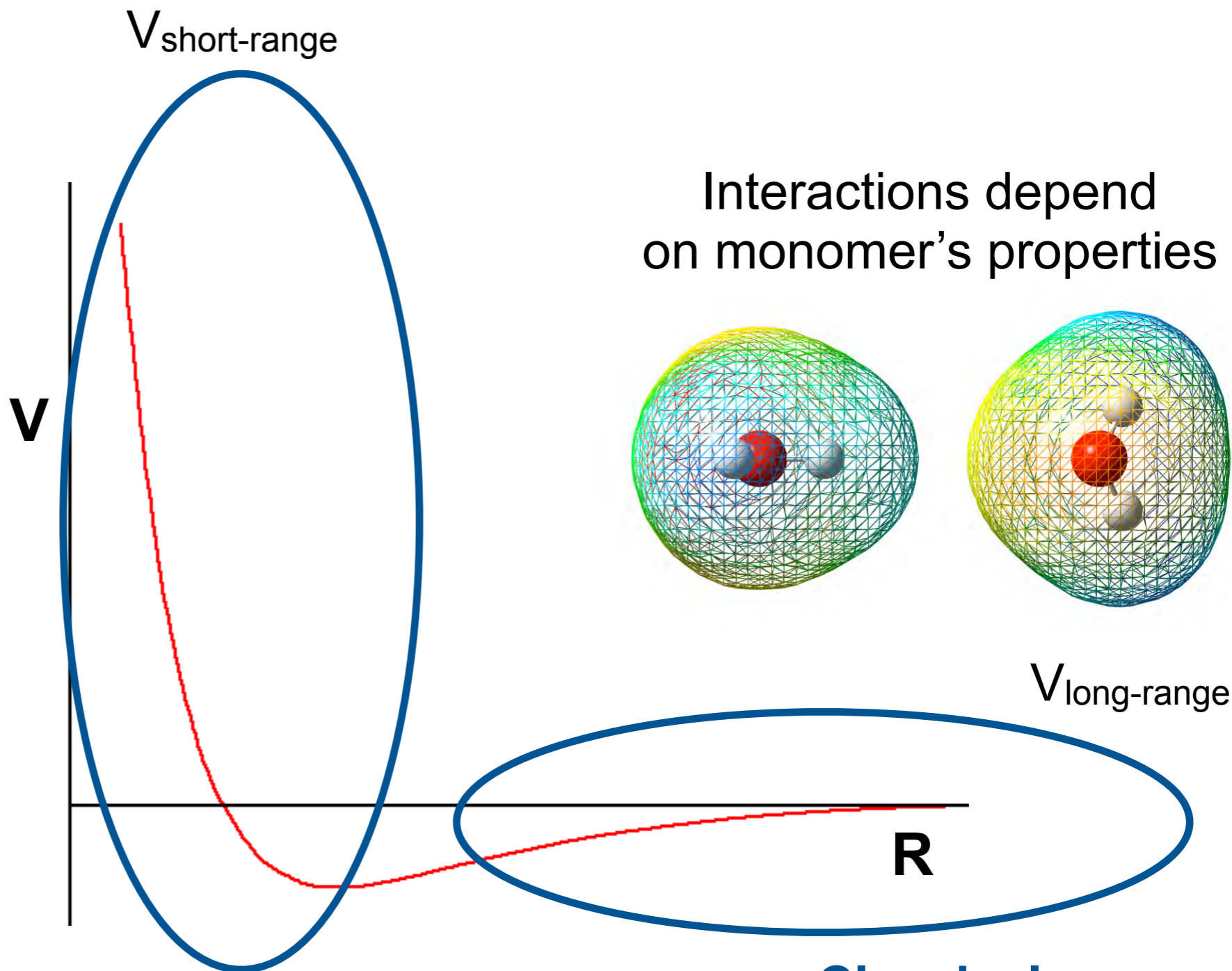
Chem. Phys. Lett. **223**, 474 (1994)

Marquardt & Quack

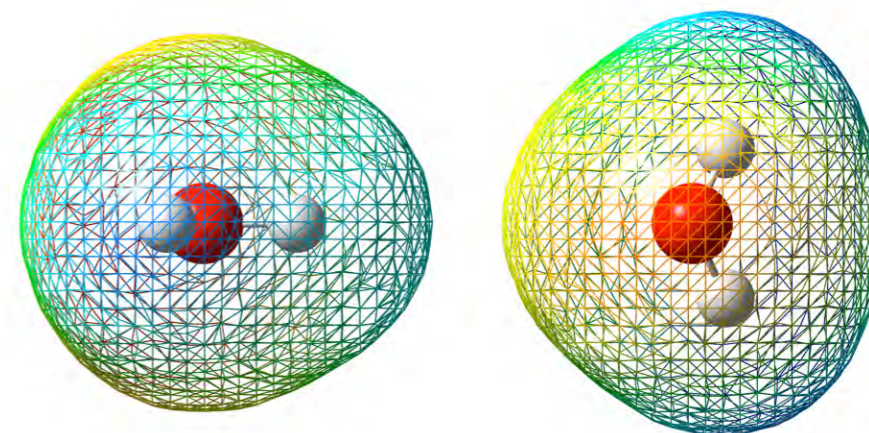
J. Chem. Phys. **109**, 10628 (1998)

Braams & Bowman,

Int. Rev. Phys. Chem. **28**, 577 (2009)



Interactions depend on monomer's properties

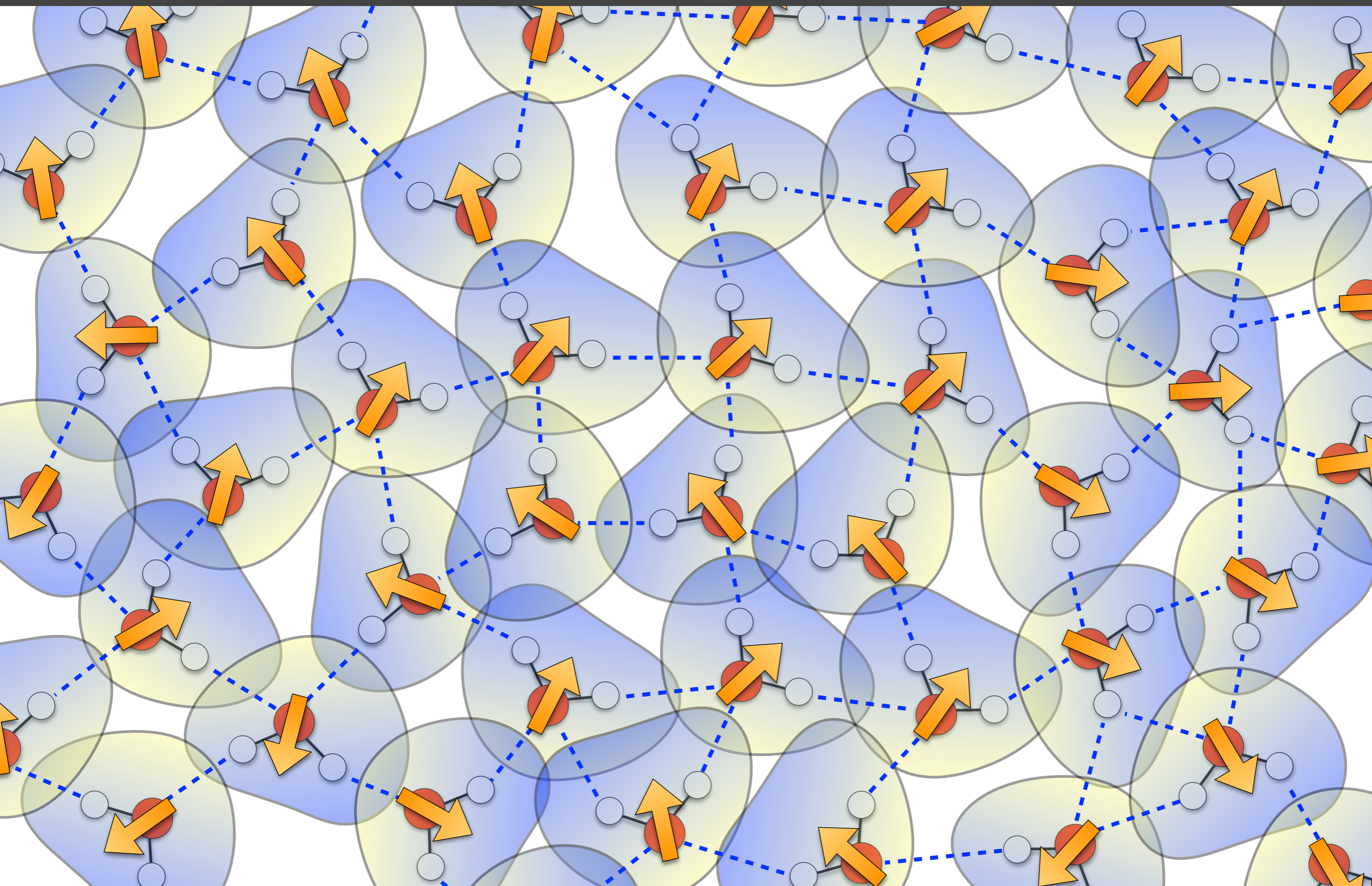


$V_{\text{long-range}}$

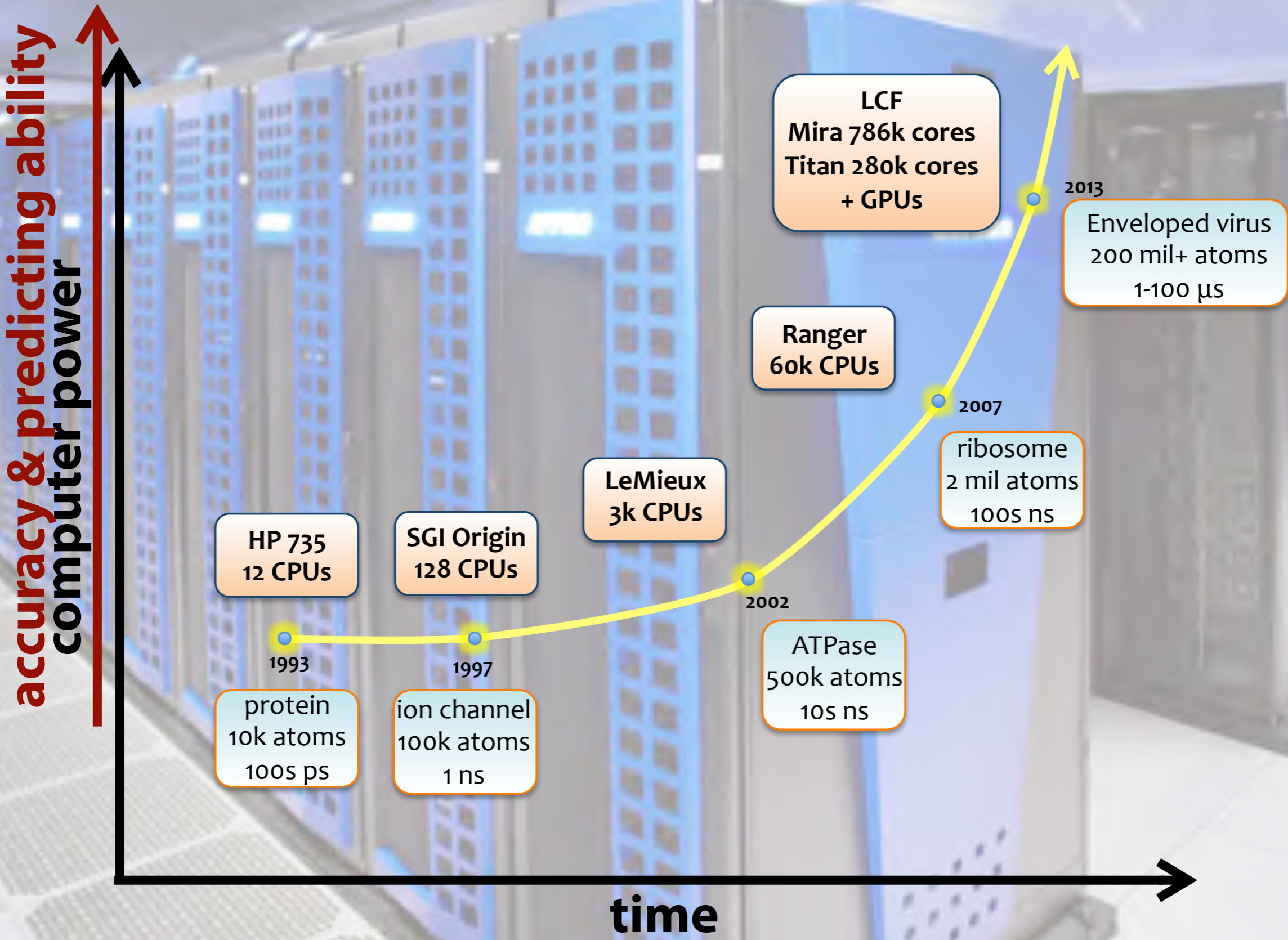
Classical electrostatics

Stone, "Intermolecular Interactions"

Molecular Interactions & Electronic Structure

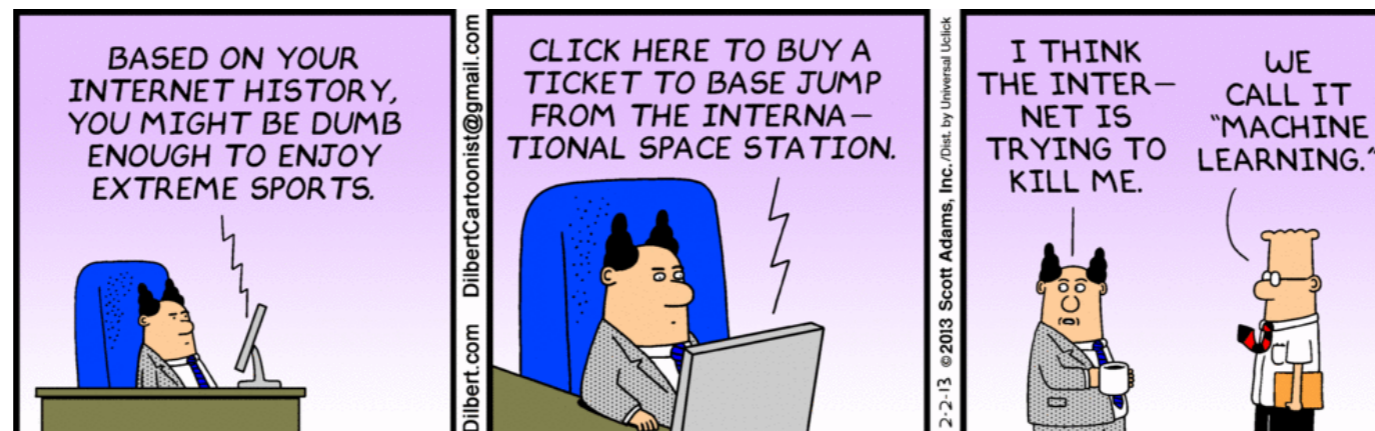


Molecular Interactions & Scientific Computing



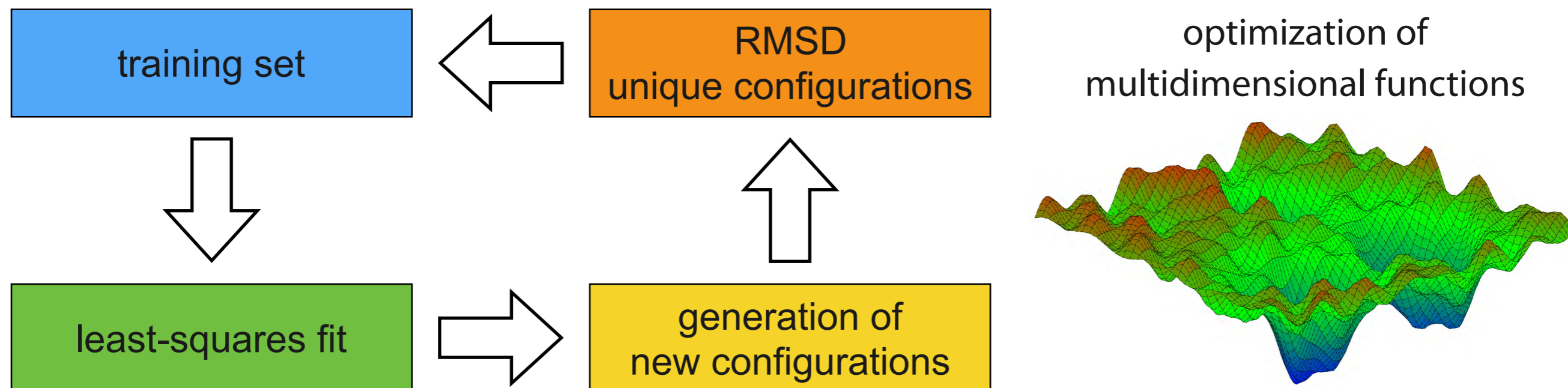
Molecular Interactions & Big Data

Machine learning



- Google
- Amazon
- Facebook
- LinkedIn

Supervised learning



MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential

$$E_N = \sum_i^N V^{1B}(i) \quad \text{1-body}$$

$$+ \sum_{i < j}^N V^{2B}(i, j) \quad \text{2-body}$$

$$+ \sum_{i < j < k}^N V^{3B}(i, j, k) \quad \text{3-body}$$

+ ...

$$+ V^{NB}(1, \dots, N) \quad \text{N-body}$$

explicit 1B term

+

N-body polarization

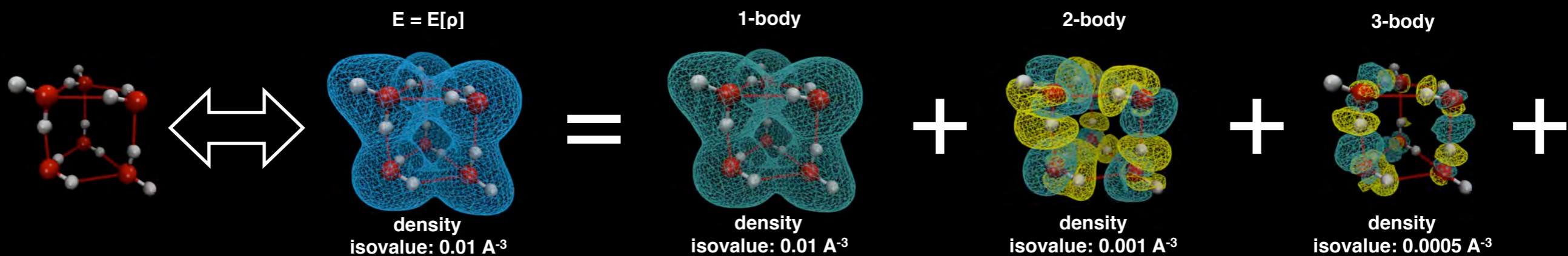
+

explicit 2B and 3B terms
from CCSD(T)/CBS

- *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* 3, 3765 (2012)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 9, 1103 (2013)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 9, 4844 (2013)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 9, 5395 (2013)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 10, 1599 (2014)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 10, 2906 (2014)
- *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 11, 1145 (2015)

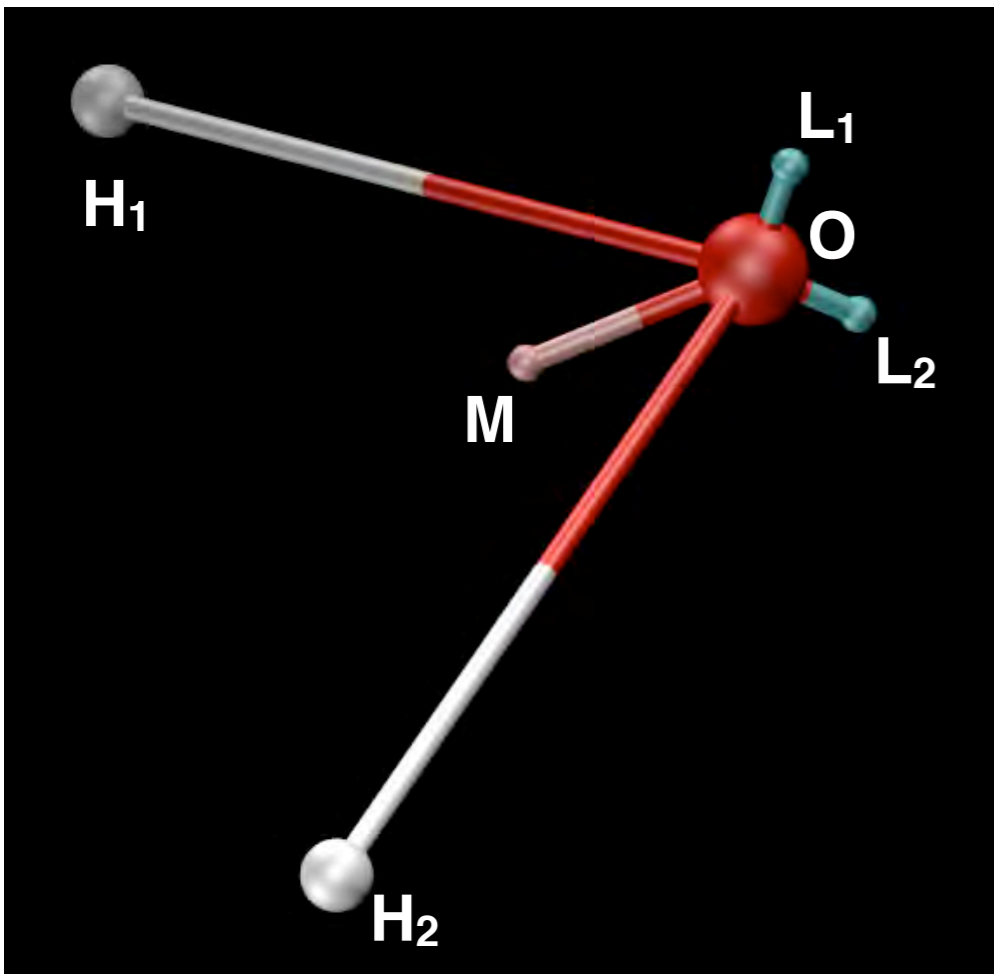
Hankins, Moskowitz & Stillinger, *J. Chem. Phys.* 53, 4544 (1970)

Popkie, Kistenmacher & Clementi, *J. Chem. Phys.* 59, 1325 (1973)



Cisneros, Wikfeldt, Ojamäe, Lu, Xu, Torabifard, Bartók-Pártay, Csányi, Molinero & FP, *Chem. Rev.* 116, 7501 (2016)

MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential



$$V^{1B} = V_{PS}^{1B} \quad \text{Partridge \& Schwenke, J. Chem. Phys. } \underline{106}, 4618 (1997)$$

permanent electrostatics

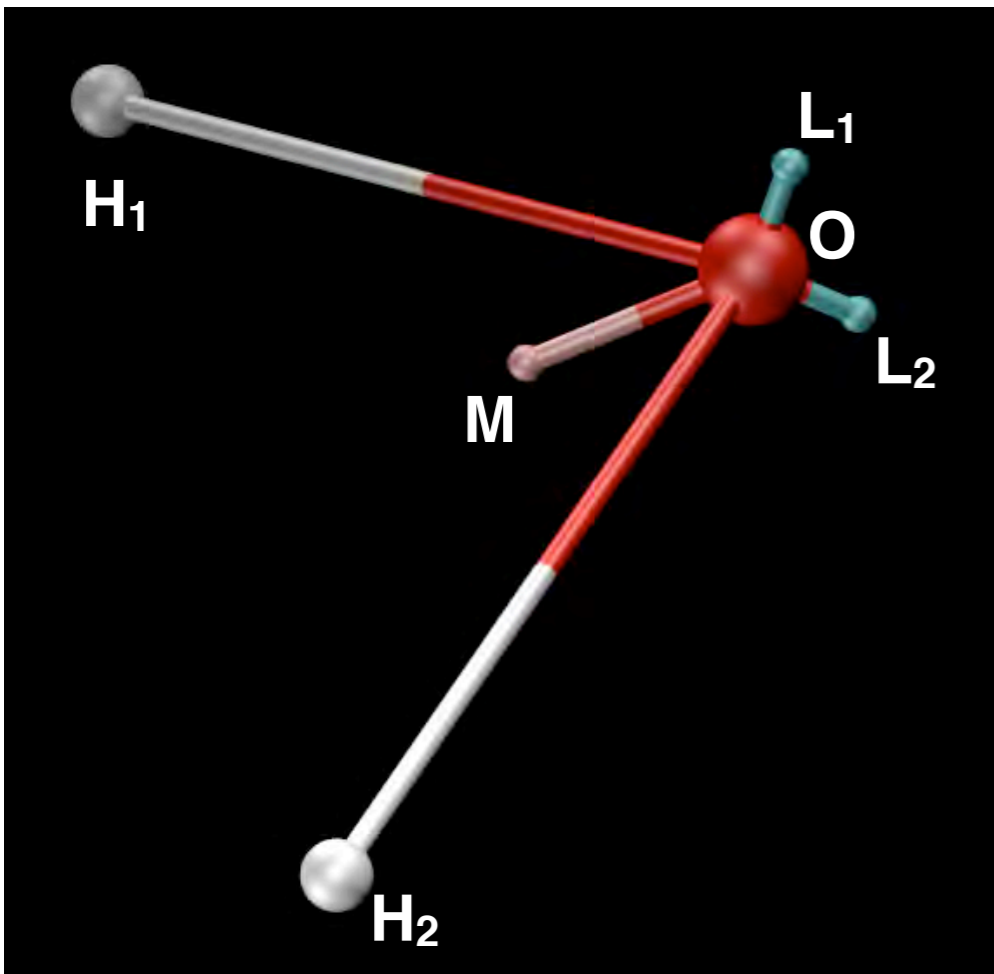
$$V^{2B} = s_2 V_{poly}^{2B} + V_{elect}^{2B} + V_{ind}^{2B} - \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}$$

2B dispersion

$$V^{3B} = s_3 V_{poly}^{3B} + V_{ind}^{3B}$$

$$V^{>3B} = V_{ind}^{>3B} (1, \dots, N)$$

MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential



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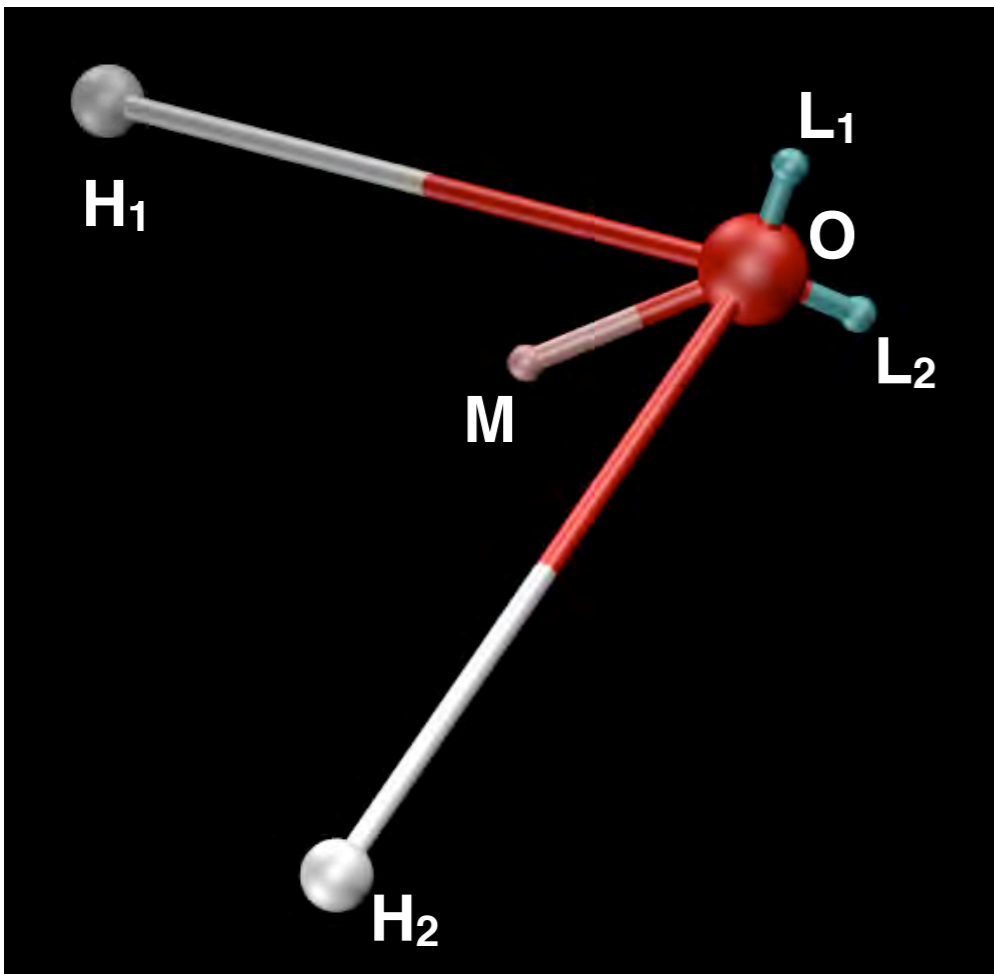
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MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential



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$$V^{2B} = \underbrace{s_2 V_{poly}^{2B}}_{\text{short-range interactions}} + \underbrace{V_{elect}^{2B}}_{\text{permanent electrostatics}} + \underbrace{V_{ind}^{2B}}_{\text{NB induction}} - \underbrace{\sum_{i<j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}}_{\text{2B dispersion}}$$

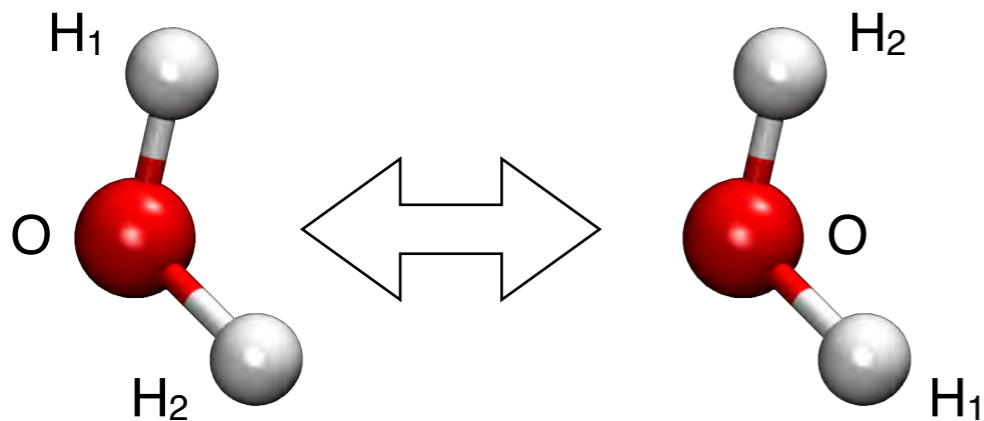
$$V^{3B} = \underbrace{s_3 V_{poly}^{3B}}_{\text{short-range interactions}} + \underbrace{V_{ind}^{3B}}_{\text{NB induction}}$$

$$V^{>3B} = V_{ind}^{>3B} (1, \dots, N)$$

Permutationally invariant polynomials

Marquardt & Quack, J. Chem. Phys. 109, 10628 (1998)

Braams & Bowman, Int. Rev. Phys. Chem. 28, 577 (2009)



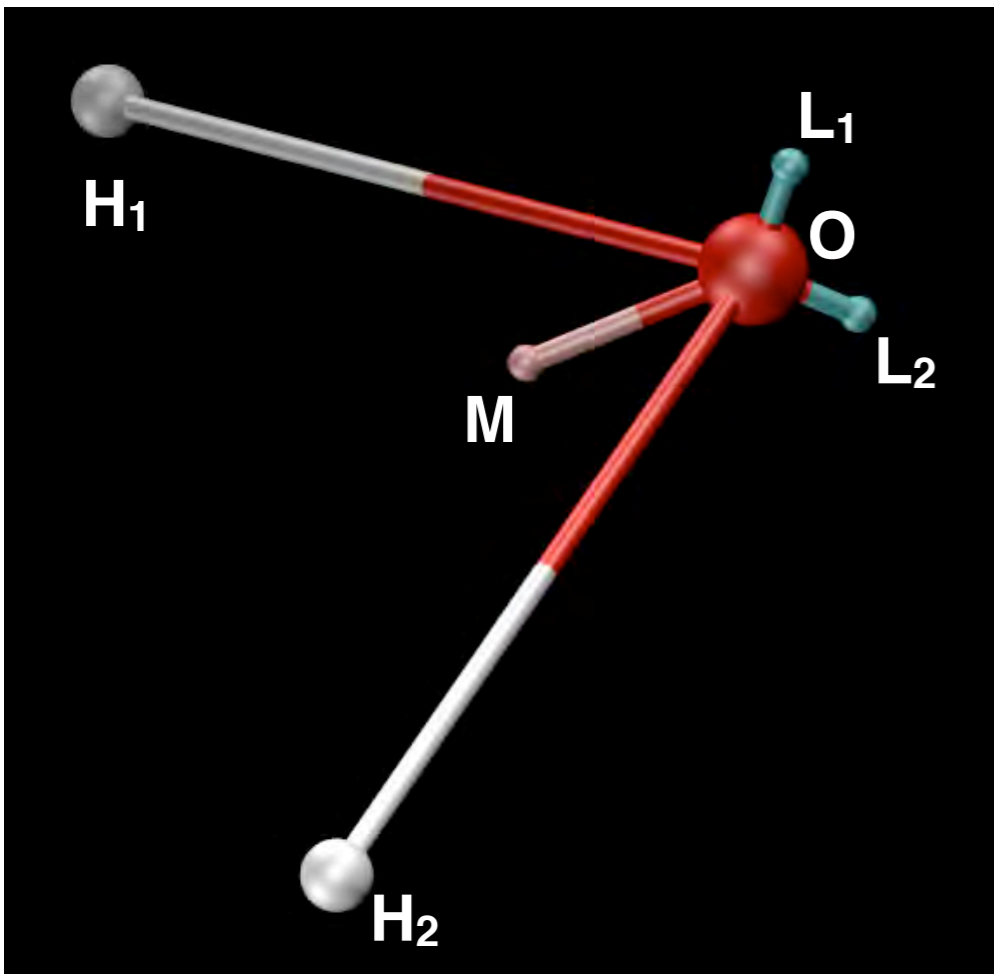
$$V = \sum_{m=a+b+c=0}^M D_{abc} \{ y_{12}^a [y_{13}^b y_{23}^c + y_{13}^c y_{23}^b] \}$$

Morse variables

$$y_{ij} = e^{-kr_{ij}}$$

$$y_{ij} = \frac{e^{-kr_{ij}}}{r_{ij}}$$

MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential



$$V^{1B} = V_{PS}^{1B} \quad \text{Partridge \& Schwenke, J. Chem. Phys. 106, 4618 (1997)}$$

$$V^{2B} = s_2 V_{poly}^{2B} + V_{elect}^{2B} + V_{ind}^{2B} - \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}$$

permanent electrostatics

short-range interactions

2B dispersion

$$V^{3B} = s_3 V_{poly}^{3B} + V_{ind}^{3B}$$

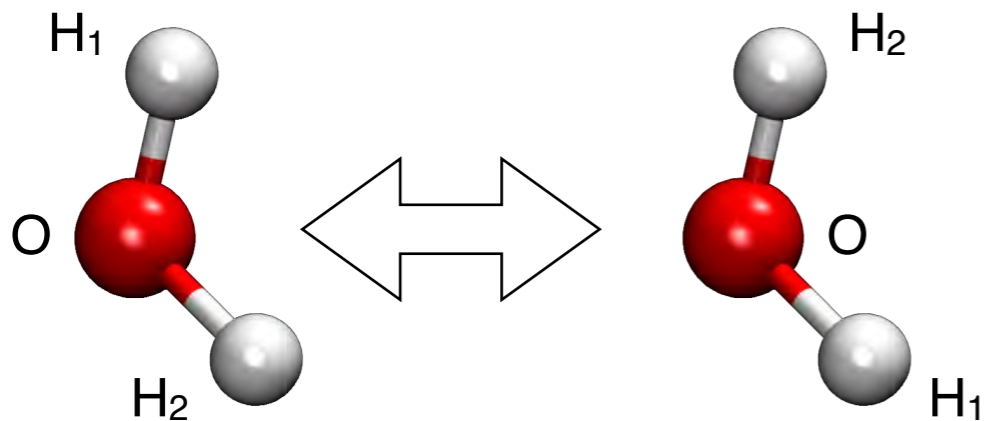
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Permutationally invariant polynomials

Marquardt & Quack, J. Chem. Phys. 109, 10628 (1998)

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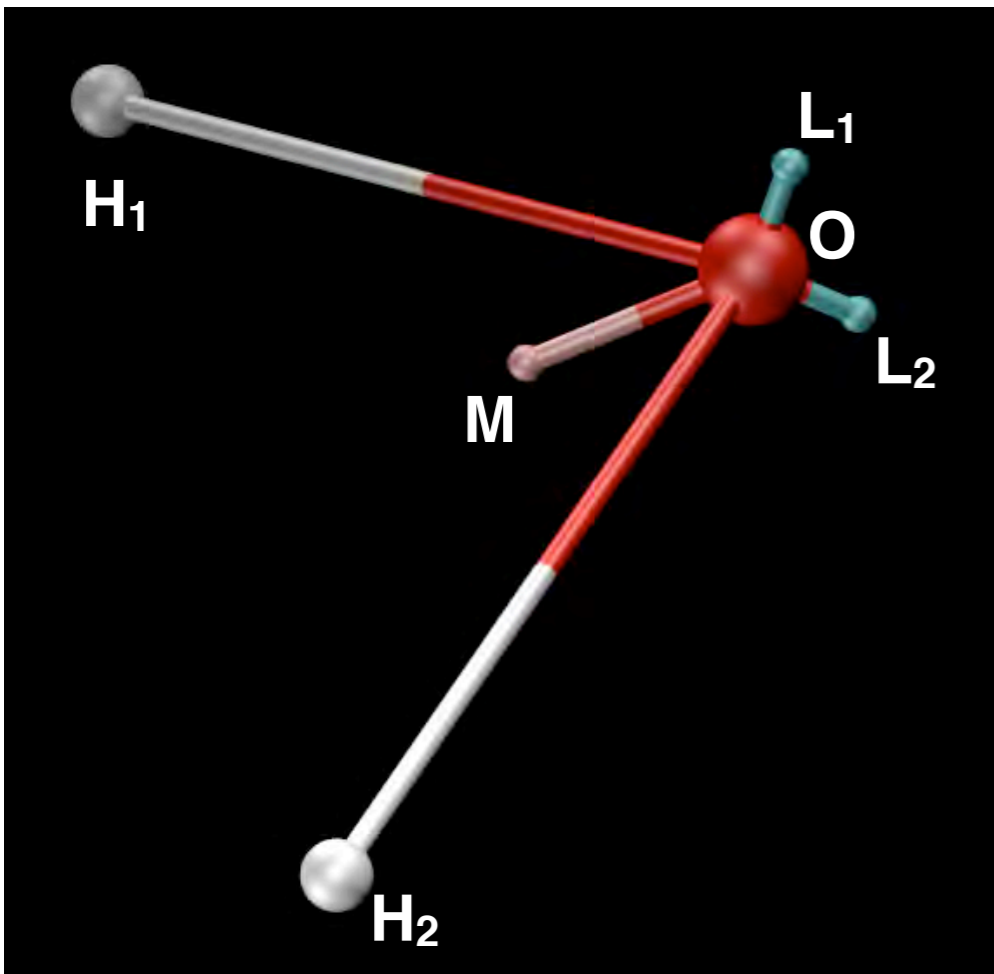


Alternative basis functions

Gaussian approximation potentials

Bartok, Payne, Kondor & Csanyi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 136403 (2010)

MB-pol: A "CCSD(T)" Many-Body Water Potential



$$V^{1B} = V_{PS}^{1B}$$

Partridge & Schwenke, *J. Chem. Phys.* 106, 4618 (1997)

permanent electrostatics

$$V^{2B} = \underbrace{s_2 V_{poly}^{2B}}_{\text{short-range interactions}} + \underbrace{V_{elect}^{2B}}_{\text{permanent electrostatics}} + \underbrace{V_{ind}^{2B}}_{\text{NB induction}} - \underbrace{\sum_{i<j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}}_{\text{2B dispersion}}$$

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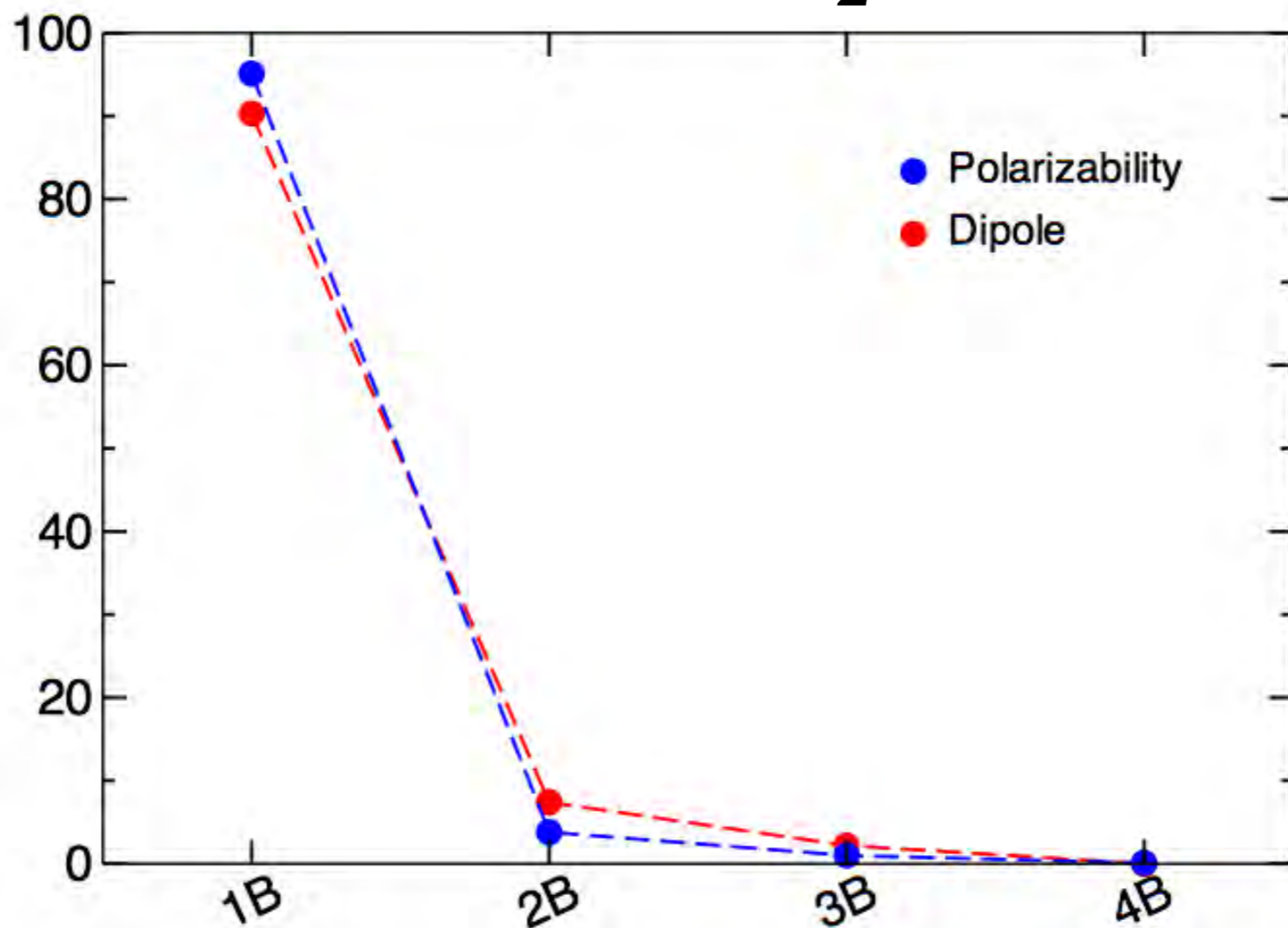
V^{2B} and V^{3B} from CCSD(T)/CBS data
supervised learning & Tikhonov regression

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{S}} w_n [V_2^{\text{model}}(n) - V_2^{\text{ref}}(n)]^2 + \Gamma^2 \sum_{l=1}^{1153} c_l^2 \quad w(E) = \left(\frac{\Delta E}{E - E_{\min} + \Delta E} \right)^2$$

Electrostatic Properties from Many-Body Expansions

Energy of a molecular system in an external field

$$E = E_0 - \mu_\alpha F_\alpha - \frac{1}{2} F_\alpha \alpha_{\alpha\beta} F_\beta$$



More than 95% of both dipole moment and polarizability are recovered at the two-body level

Molecular Simulations & Vibrational Spectroscopy

Infrared: $I_{IR} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \mu(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$

...and nonlinear
multidimensional analogs

Raman: $I_{Raman} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha(t) \alpha(0) \rangle dt$

Sum-frequency generation: $I_{SFG} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$

What goes into these expressions:

Configurations, dipoles, polarizabilities \longrightarrow many-body representations

Correlation functions

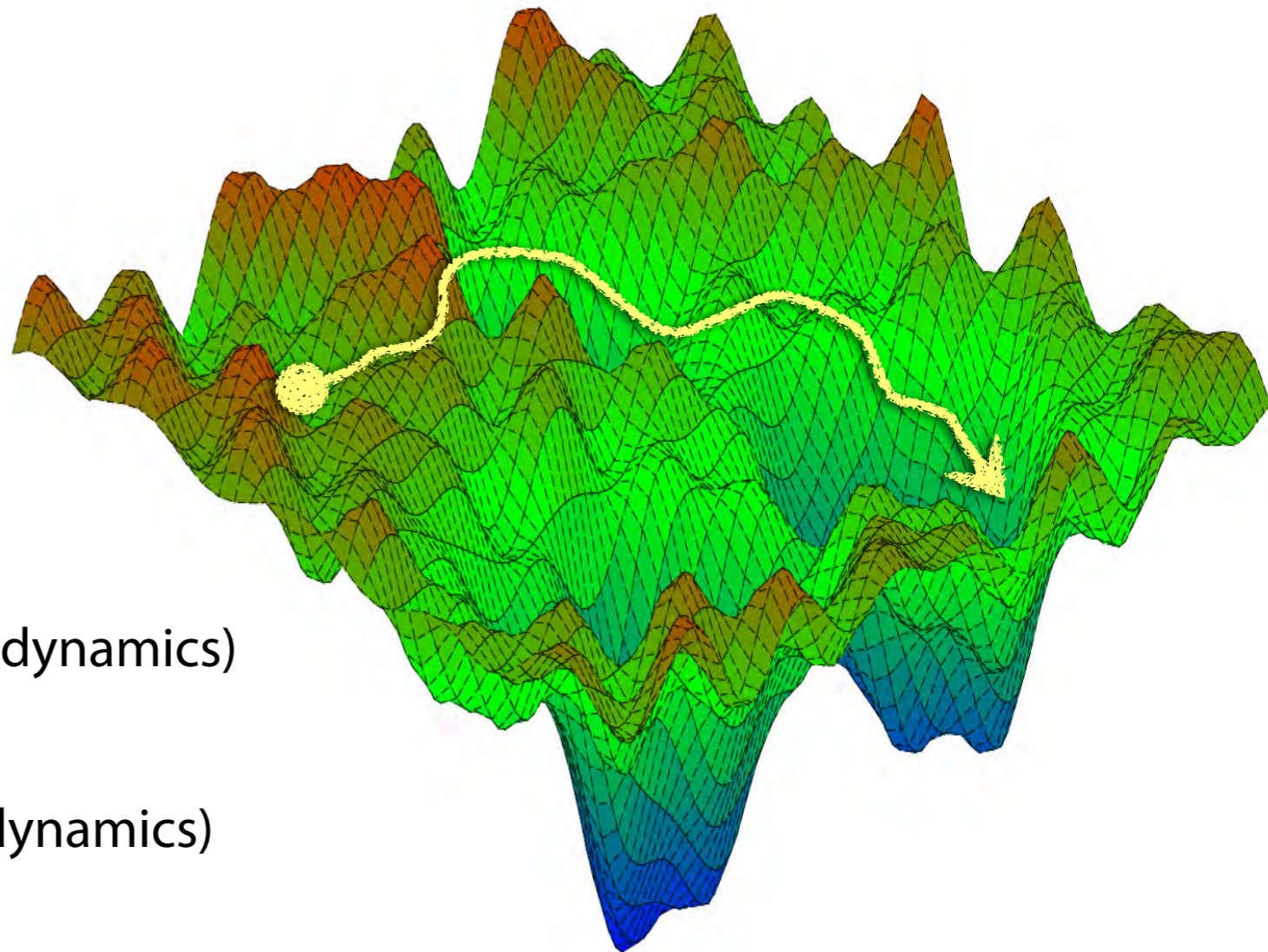
Quantum Dynamics: It's a Hard Problem!

MB-pol \Leftrightarrow Born-Oppenheimer potential energy surface

Nuclear quantum effects must be included explicitly in molecular simulations

Methods based on:

- **Basis set expansions**
with Leforestier, Wang & Carrington, Steele
(clusters: vibrational spectra)
- **Self-Consistent Phonons**
with Brown & Mandelshtam
(clusters: structure, thermodynamics, and dynamics)
- **Path-integral molecular dynamics**
(condensed phase: structure and thermodynamics)
- **Centroid molecular dynamics**
(condensed phase: dynamics)



Molecular Simulations & Vibrational Spectroscopy

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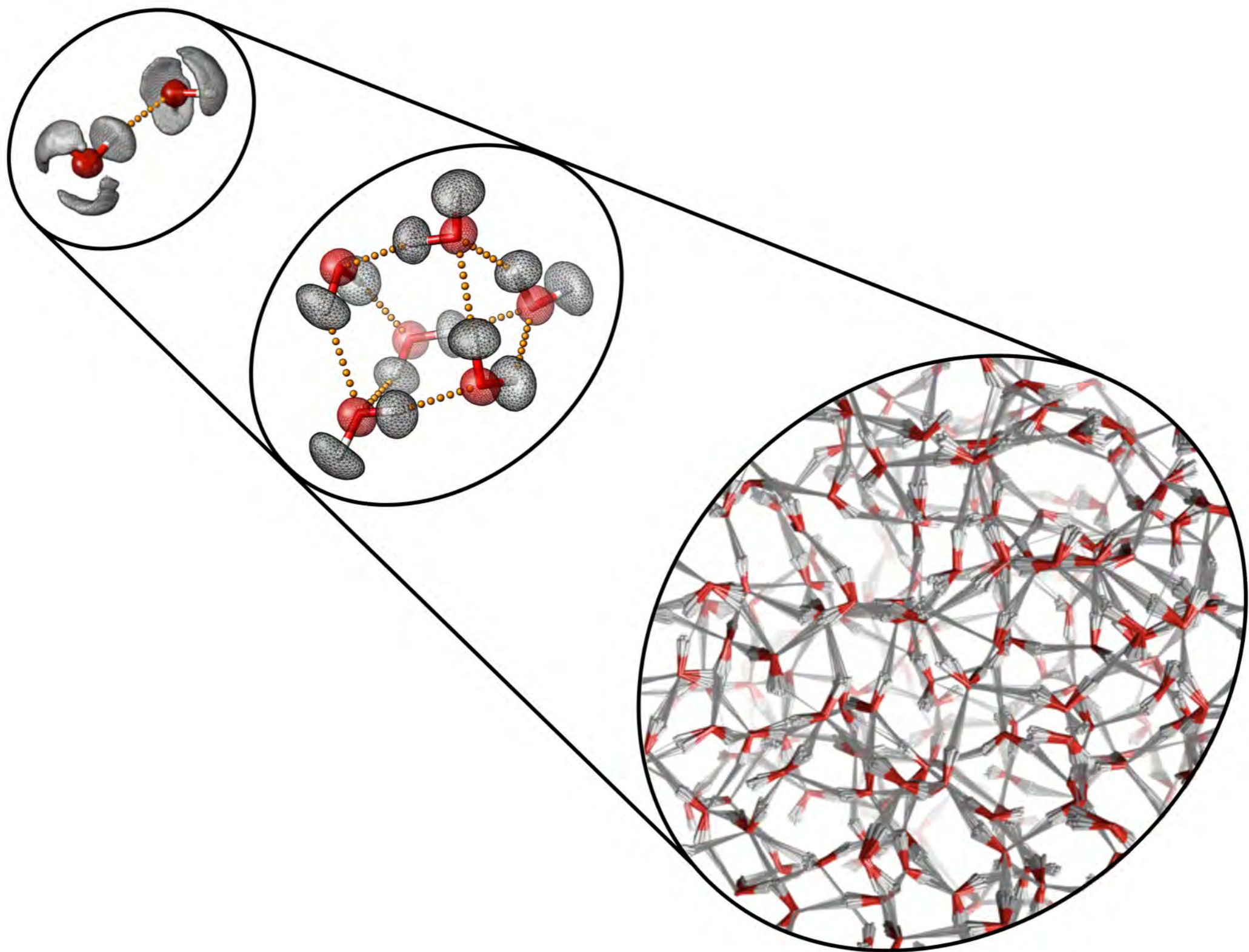
Sum-frequency generation: $I_{SFG} \propto \int e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha(t) \mu(0) \rangle dt$

What Goes Into These Expressions (MB-MD)

Configurations, dipoles, polarizabilities \longrightarrow many-body representations

Correlation functions \longrightarrow path-integral methods

Chemical Accuracy Across Phases

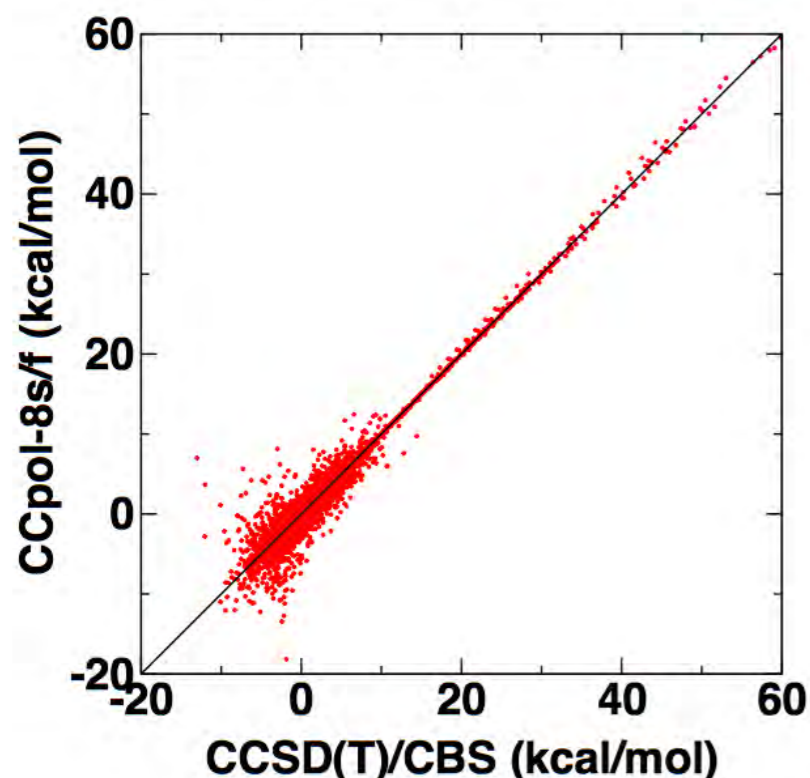


Water Dimer: Energies

Many-body potentials

CCpol-8s/f

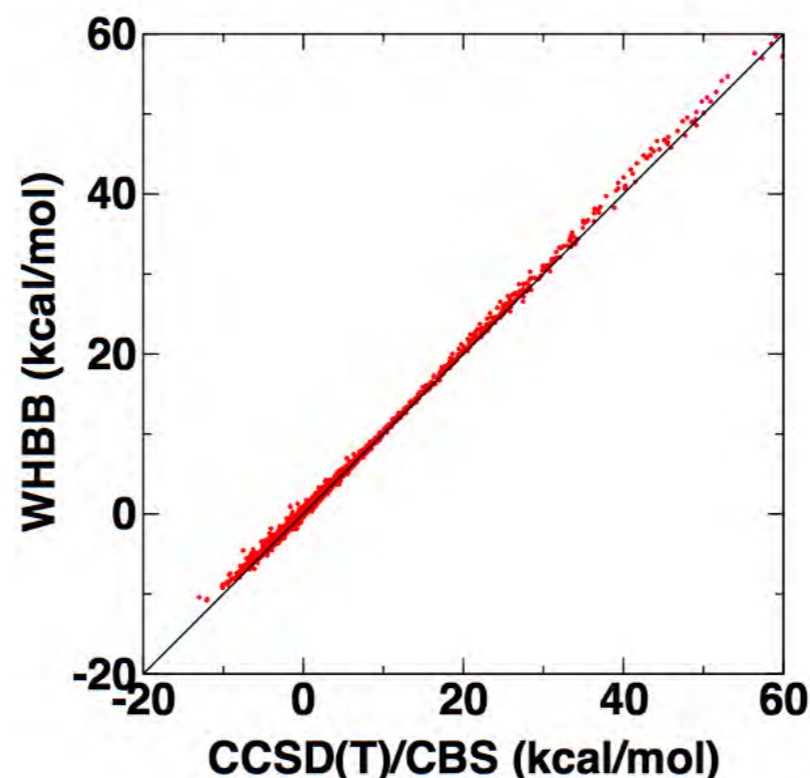
Leforestier, Szalewicz & van der Avoird,
J. Chem. Phys. 137, 014305 (2012)



RMSD = 0.42 kcal/mol
for $E_{\text{tot}} < 25$ kcal/mol
RMSD = 0.18 kcal/mol

WHBB

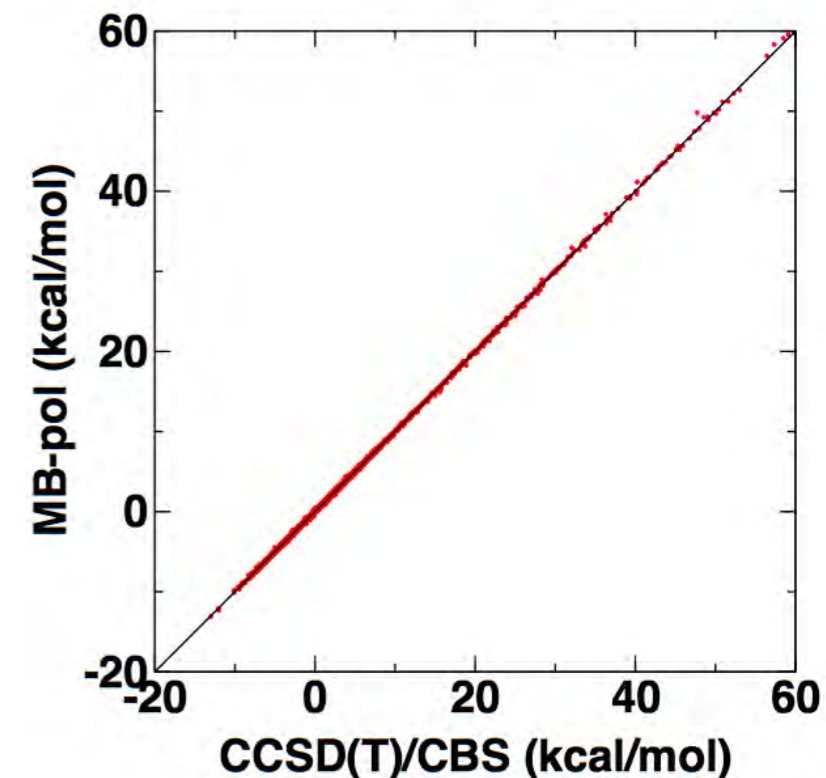
Wang, Shepler, Braams & Bowman,
J. Chem. Phys. 131, 054511 (2009)



RMSD = 0.15 kcal/mol
for $E_{\text{tot}} < 25$ kcal/mol
RMSD = 0.07 kcal/mol

MB-pol

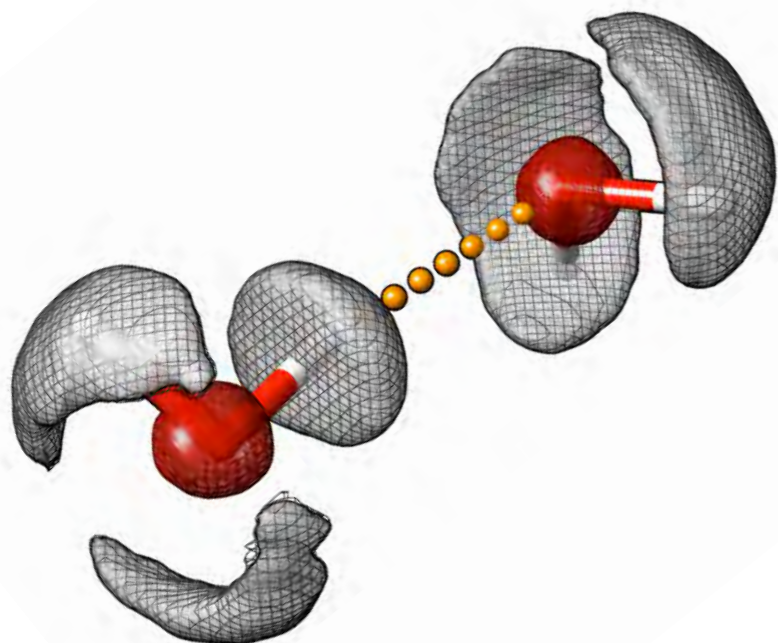
Babin, Leforestier & FP
J. Chem. Theory Comput. 9, 5395 (2013)



RMSD = 0.05 kcal/mol
for $E_{\text{tot}} < 25$ kcal/mol
RMSD = 0.03 kcal/mol

Water Dimer: Vibration-Rotation Tunneling Spectrum

Collaboration with Leforestier, Wang & Carrington

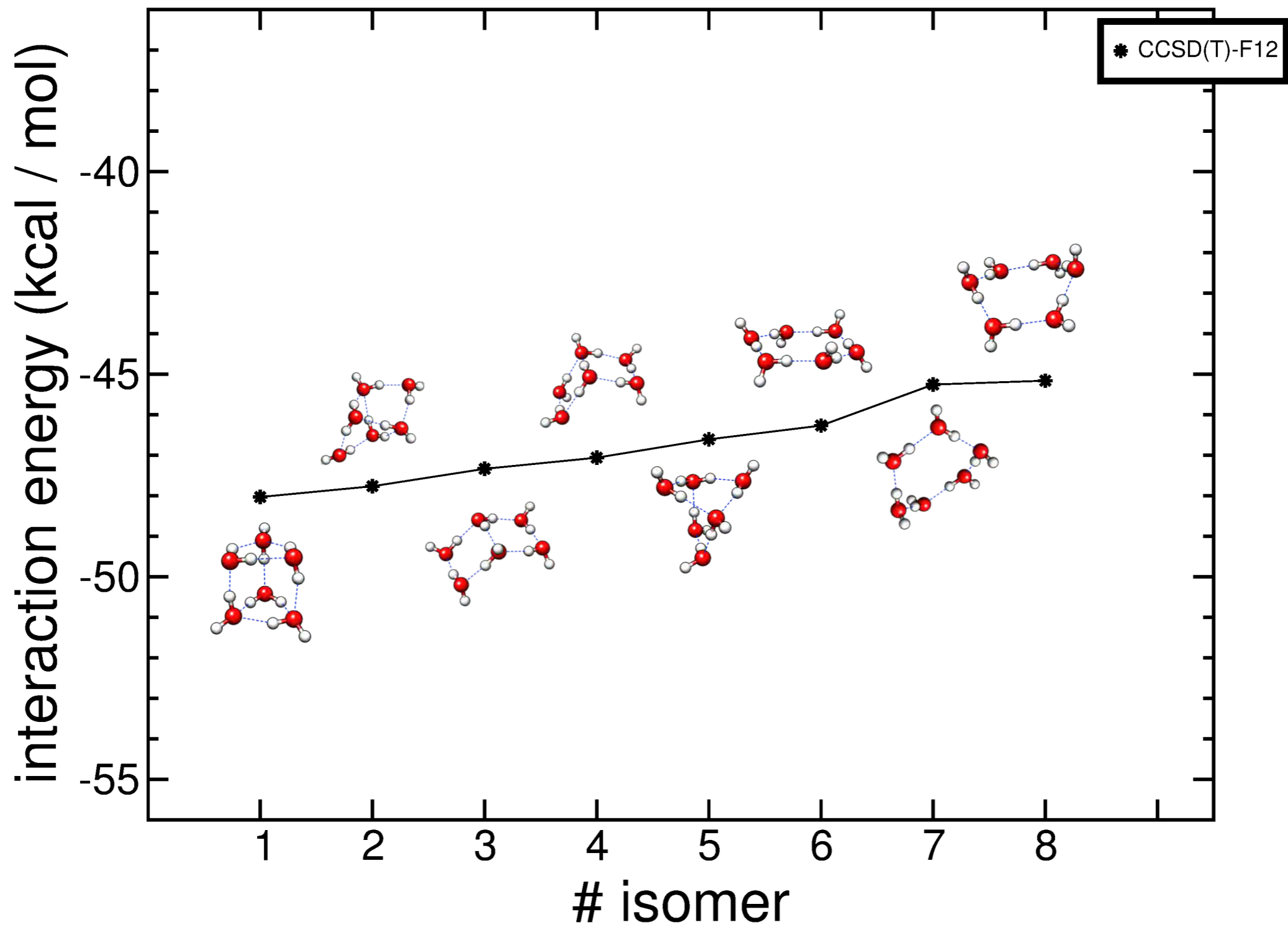


- hydrogen tunneling
- energy level splitting

Mode		Experiment (cm ⁻¹)	MB-pol (cm ⁻¹)
intermolecular stretch	2	153.62	154.77
	1		149.05
acceptor twist	1		129.49
	2	120.19	119.23
acceptor wag	2	108.89	109.14
	1	107.93	108.76
donor torsion	1		113.18
	2	64.52	61.24
ground state	2	11.18	11.88
	1	0	0

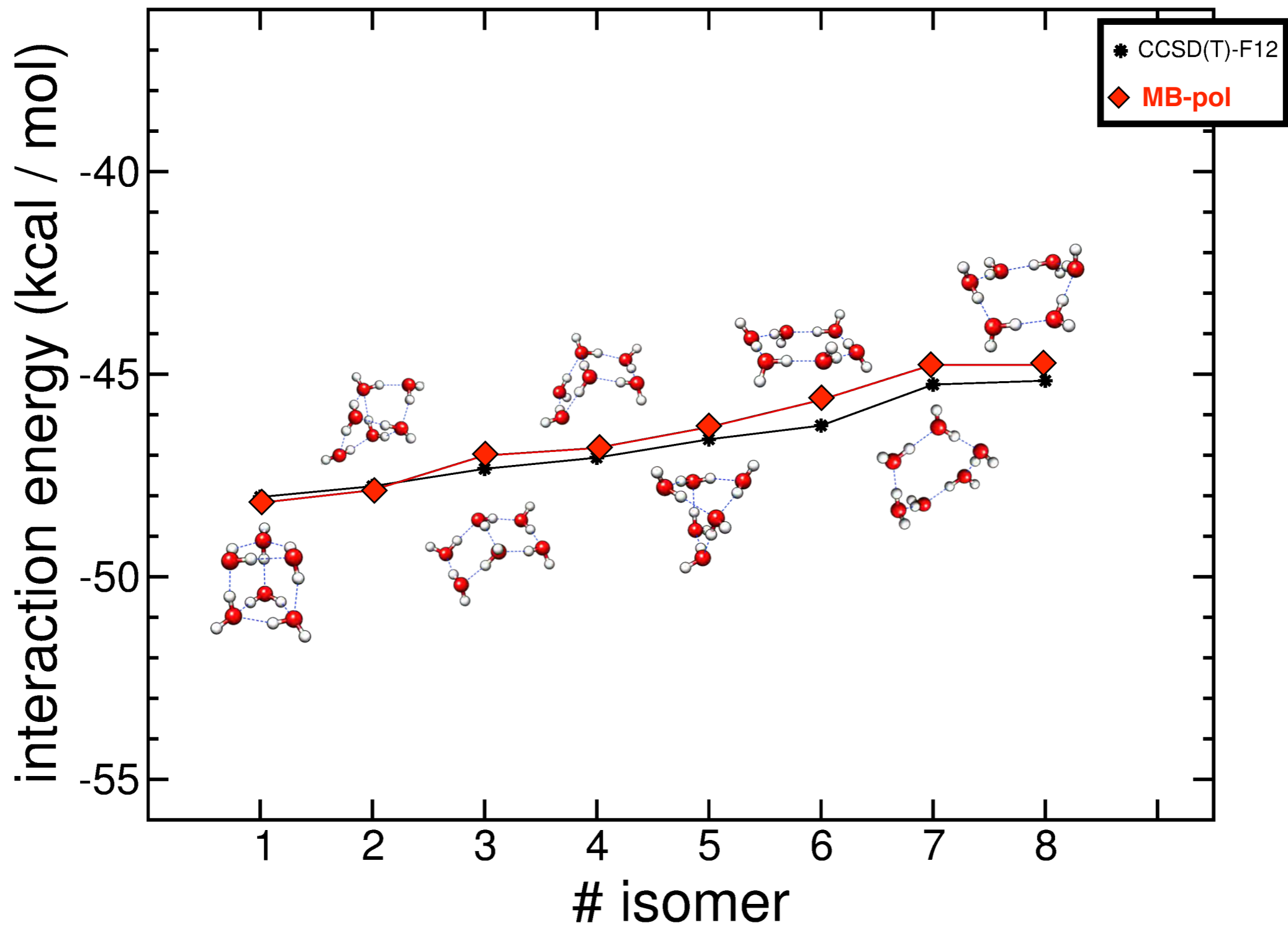
Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: MB-pol vs. CCSD(T)-F12/VTZ-F12



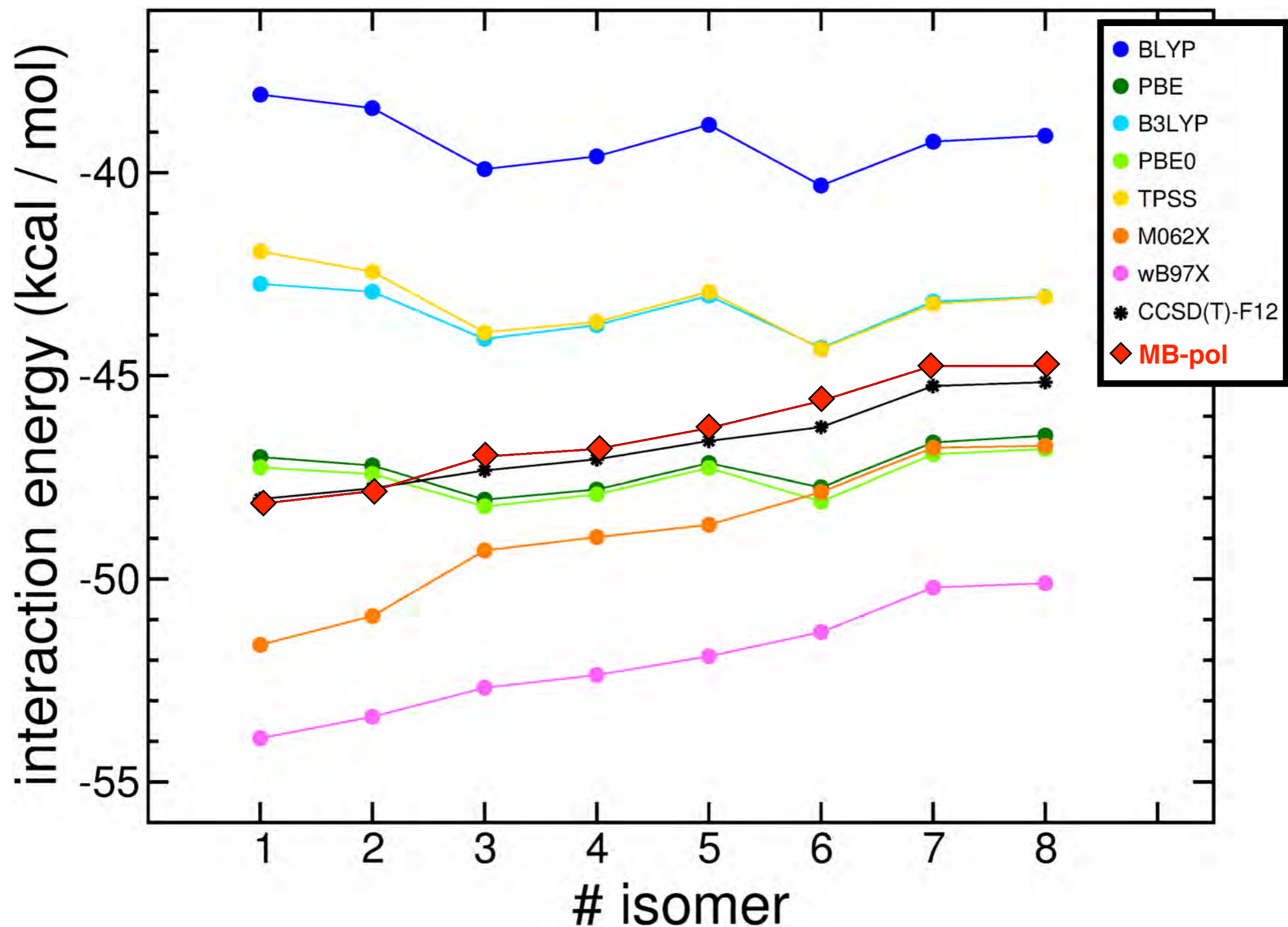
Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: MB-pol vs. CCSD(T)-F12/VTZ-F12



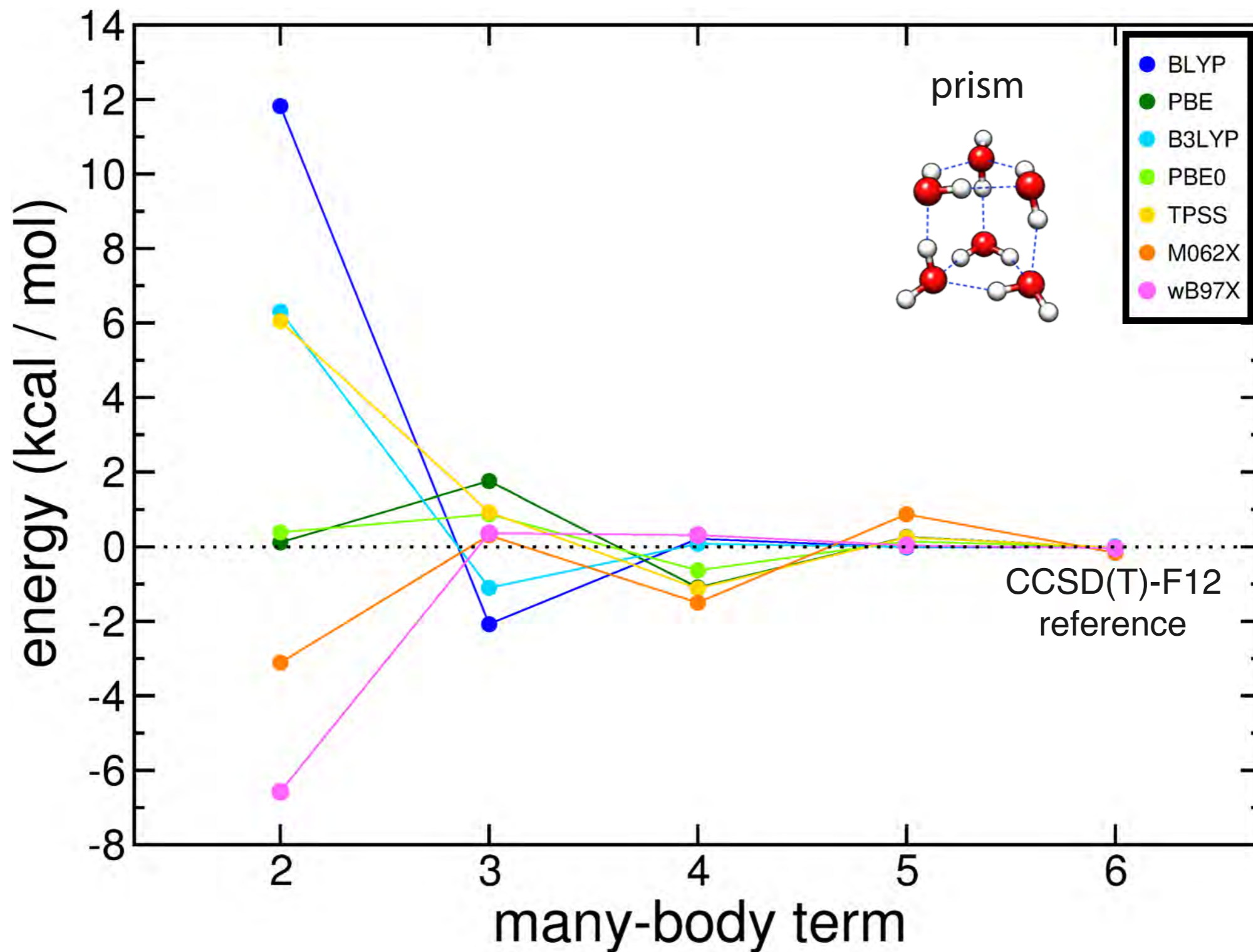
Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: DFT vs. MB-pol



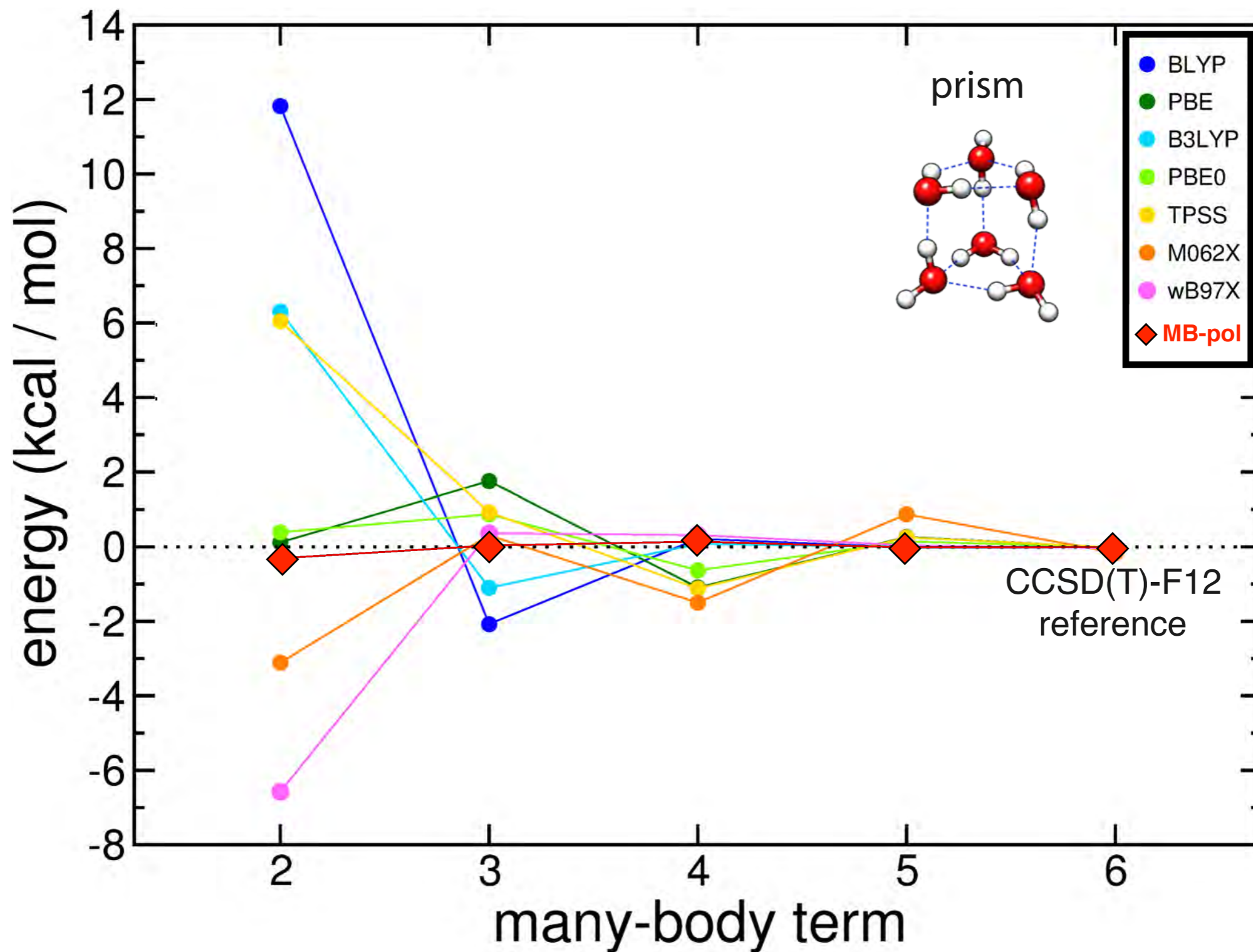
Water Hexamer: Energies

Many-body decomposition: DFT vs. MB-pol



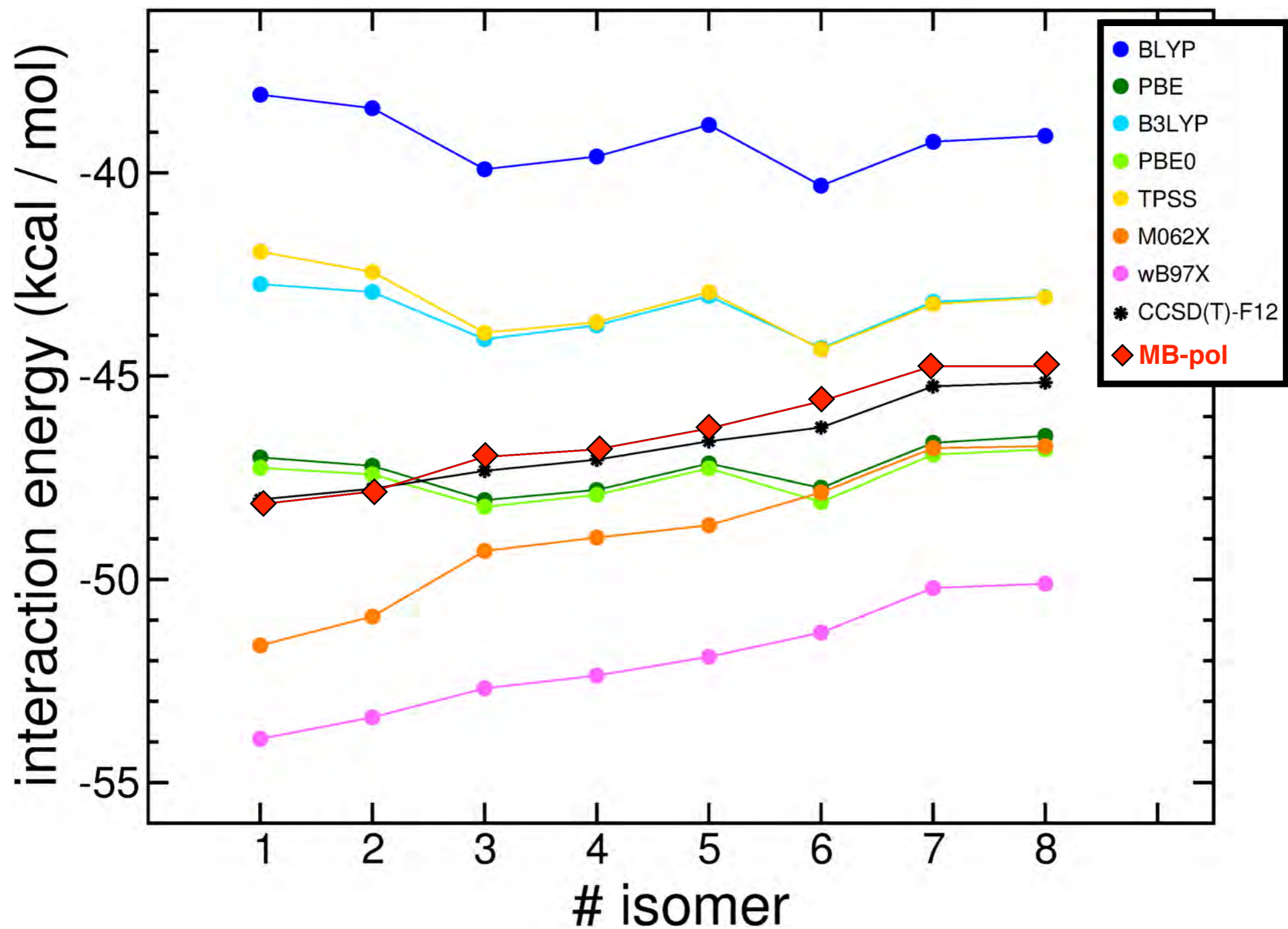
Water Hexamer: Energies

Many-body decomposition: DFT vs. MB-pol



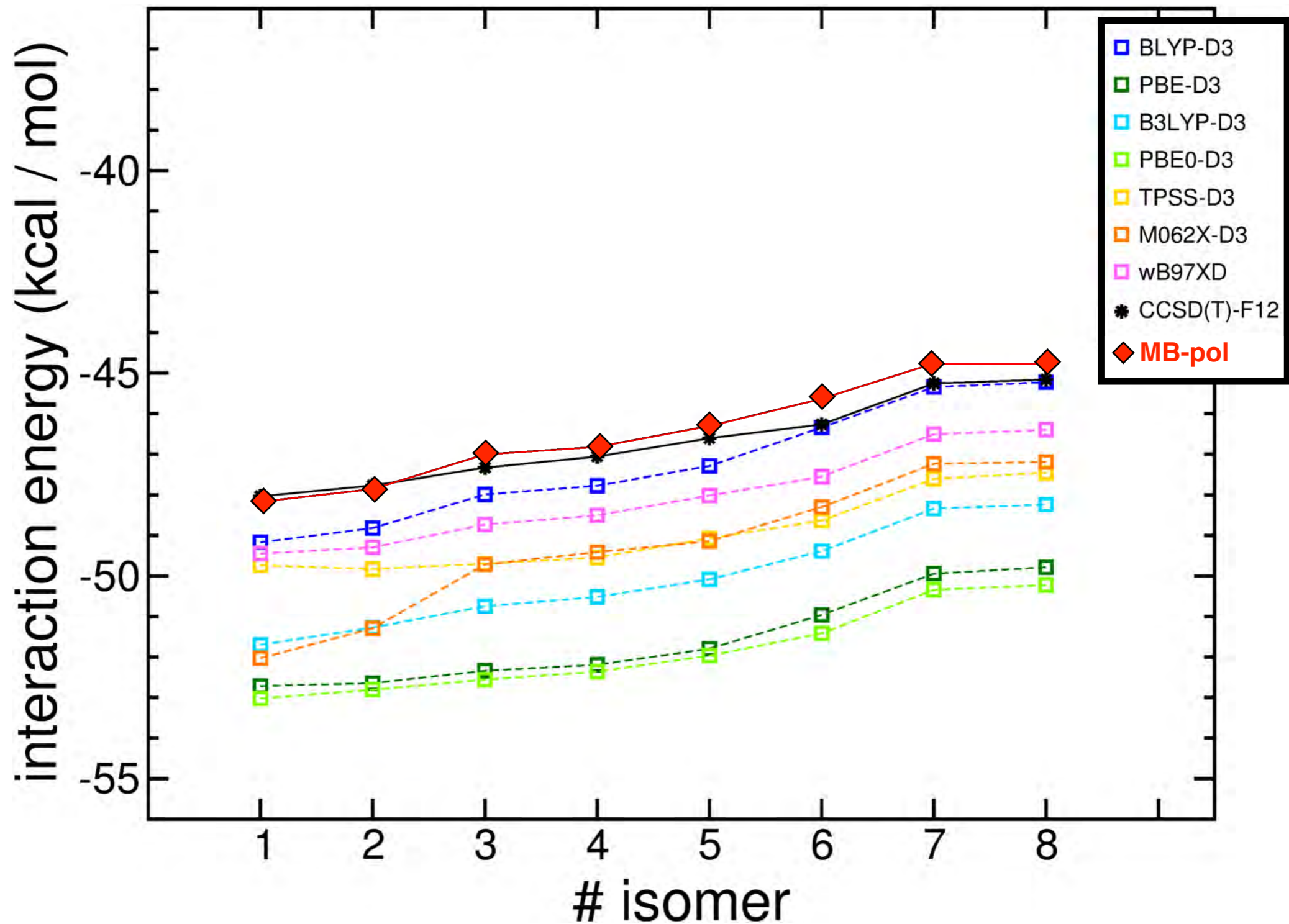
Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: DFT vs. MB-pol



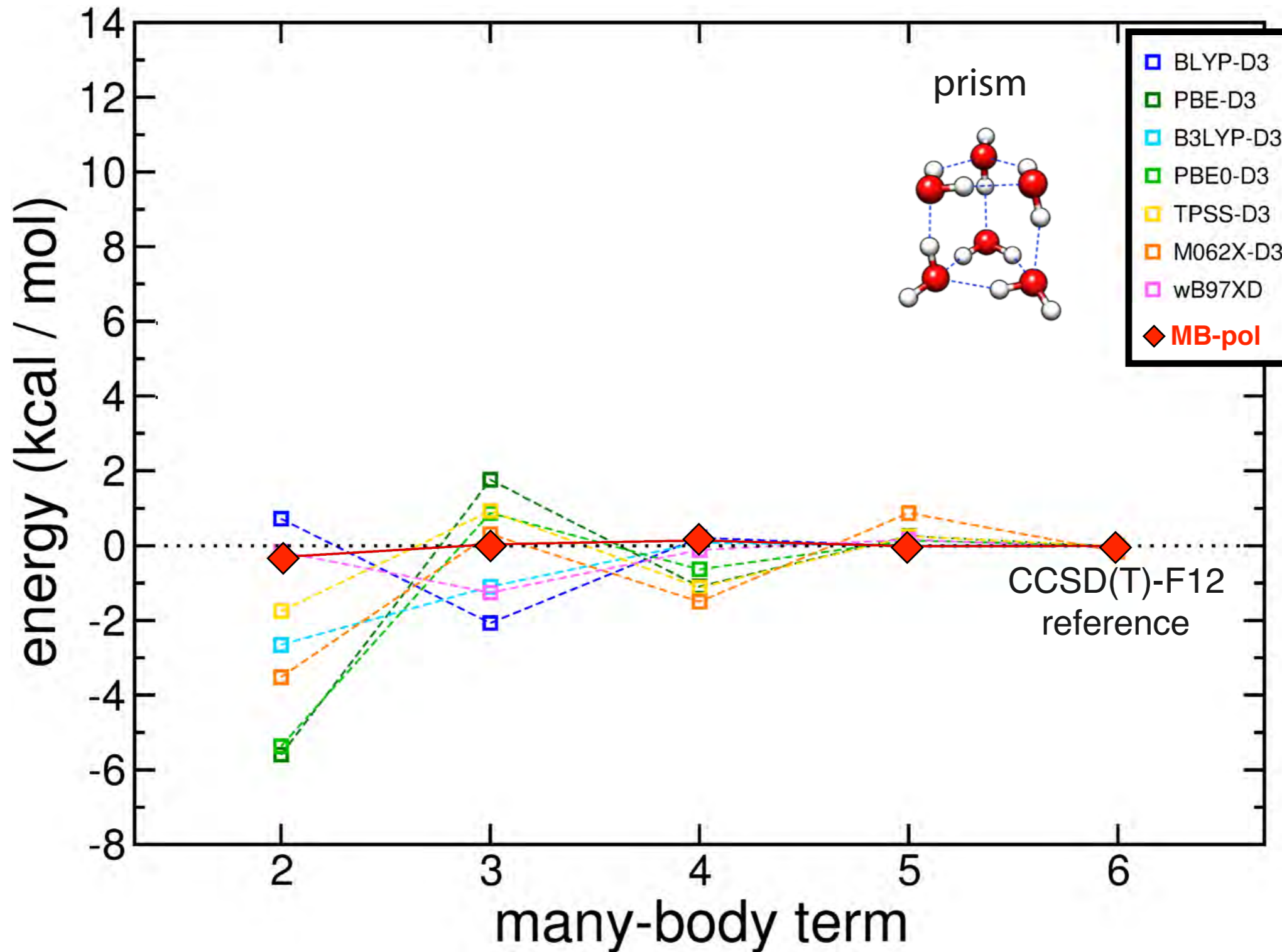
Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: DFT-D3 vs. MB-pol



Water Hexamer: Energies

Interaction energies: DFT-D3 vs. MB-pol

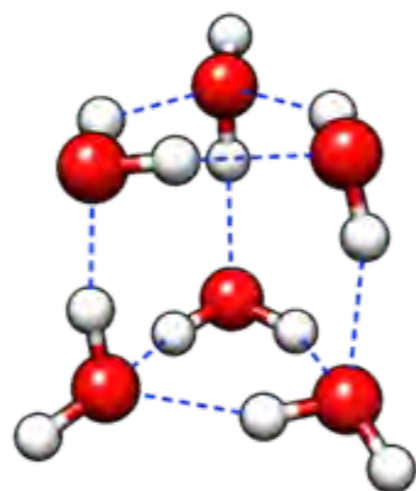
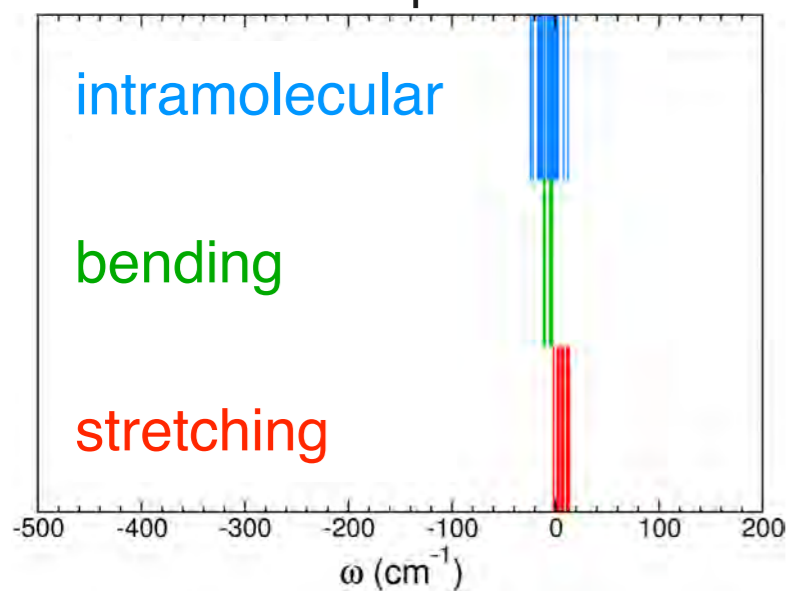


Hexamer: Infrared Spectra

Harmonic frequencies relative to CCSD(T):MP2 prism isomer

Howard & Tschumper, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **11**, 2126 (2015)

MB-pol

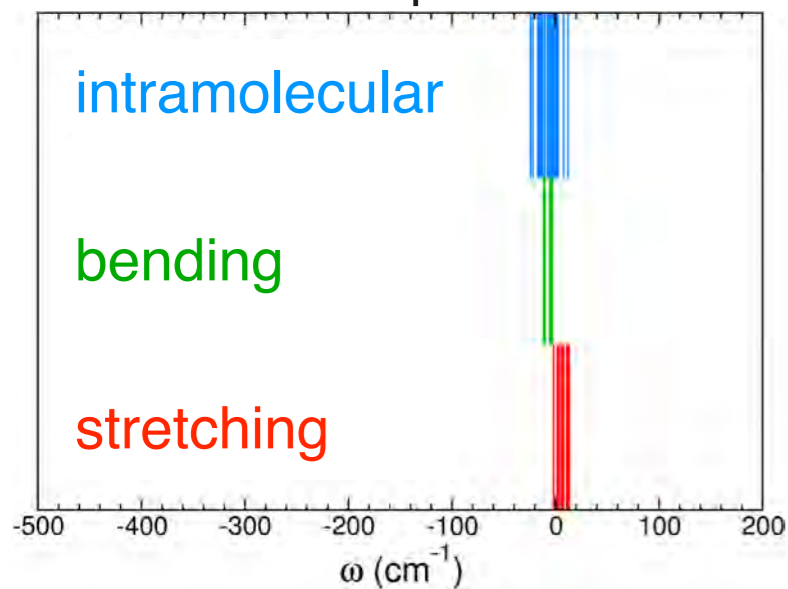


Hexamer: Infrared Spectra

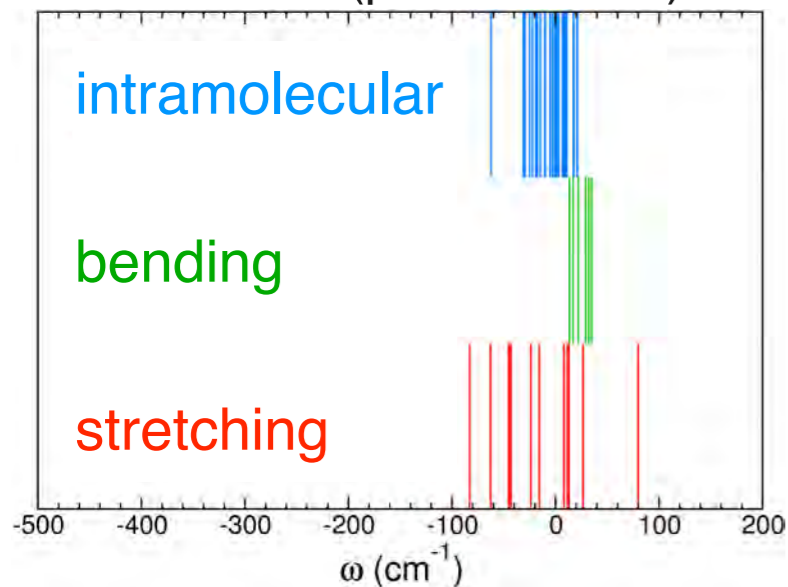
Harmonic frequencies relative to CCSD(T):MP2 prism isomer

Howard & Tschumper, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **11**, 2126 (2015)

MB-pol



POLI2VS (polarizable ff)

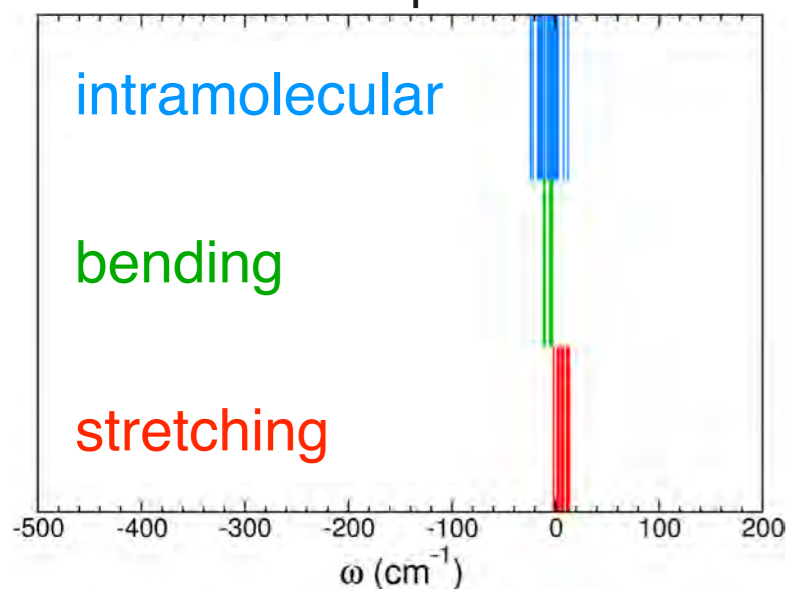


Hexamer: Infrared Spectra

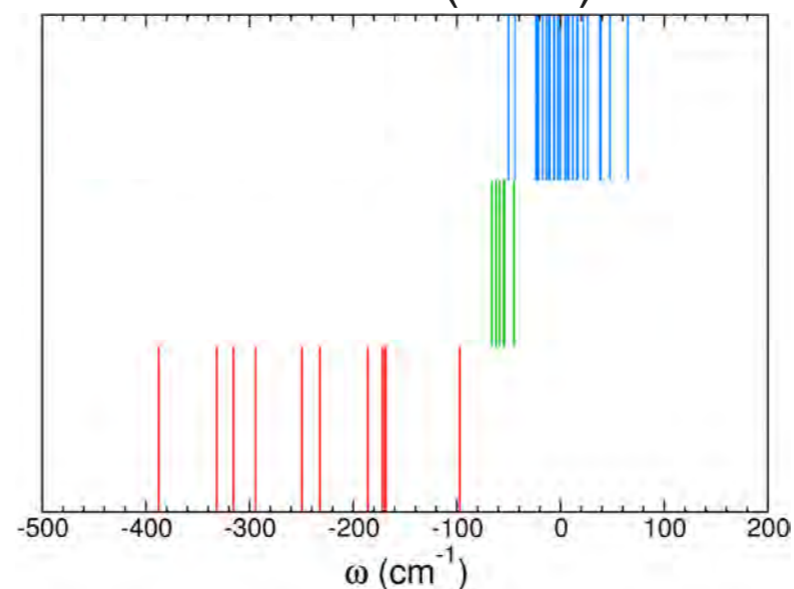
Harmonic frequencies relative to CCSD(T):MP2 prism isomer

Howard & Tschumper, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **11**, 2126 (2015)

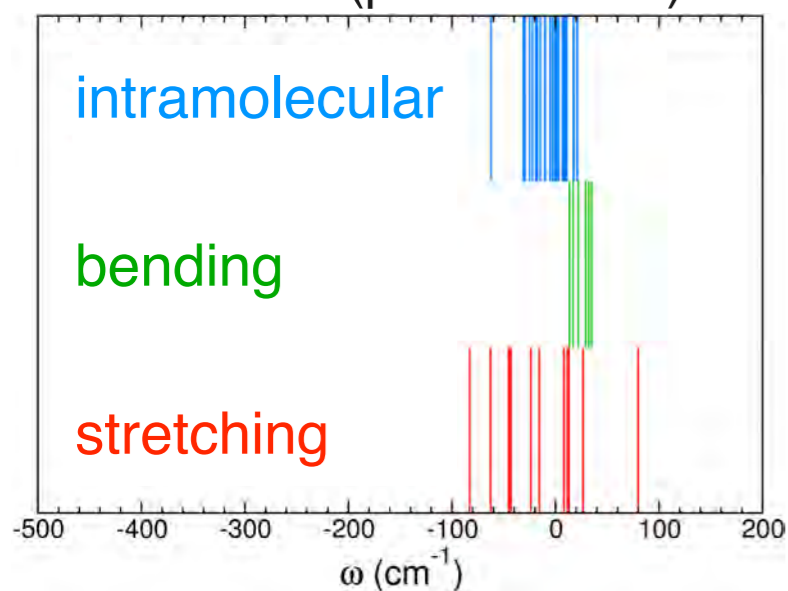
MB-pol



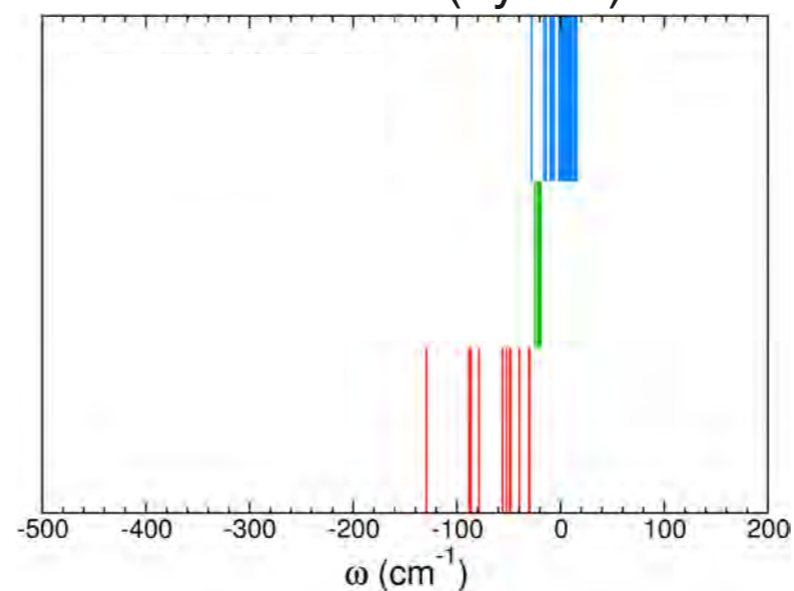
BLYP-D3 (GGA)



POLI2VS (polarizable ff)



B3LYP-D3 (hybrid)

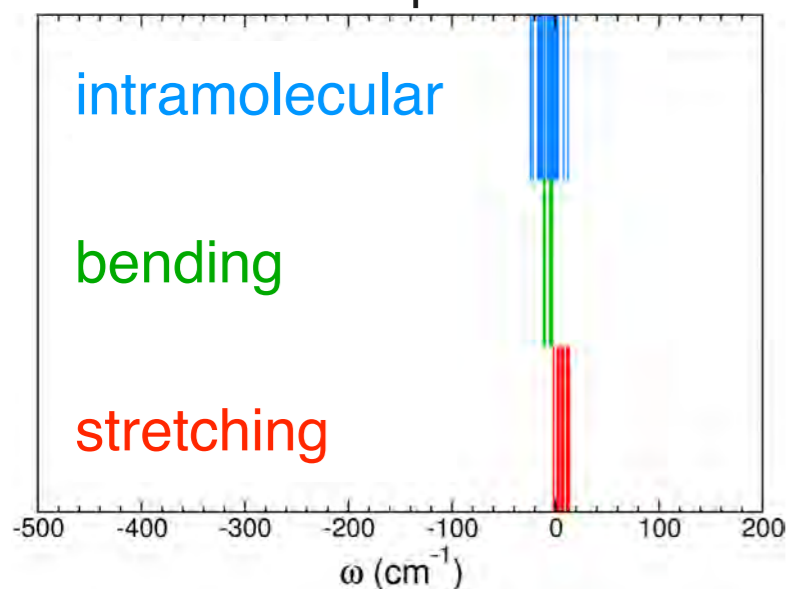


Hexamer: Infrared Spectra

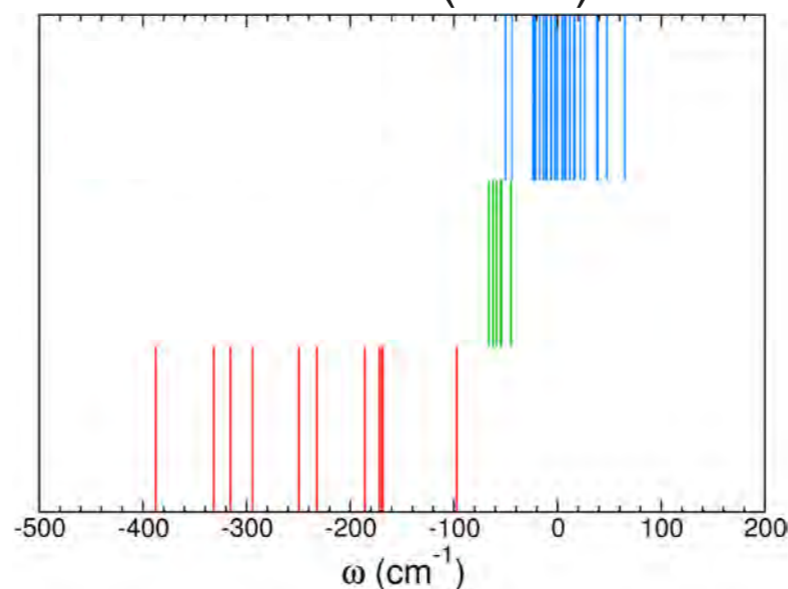
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Howard & Tschumper, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **11**, 2126 (2015)

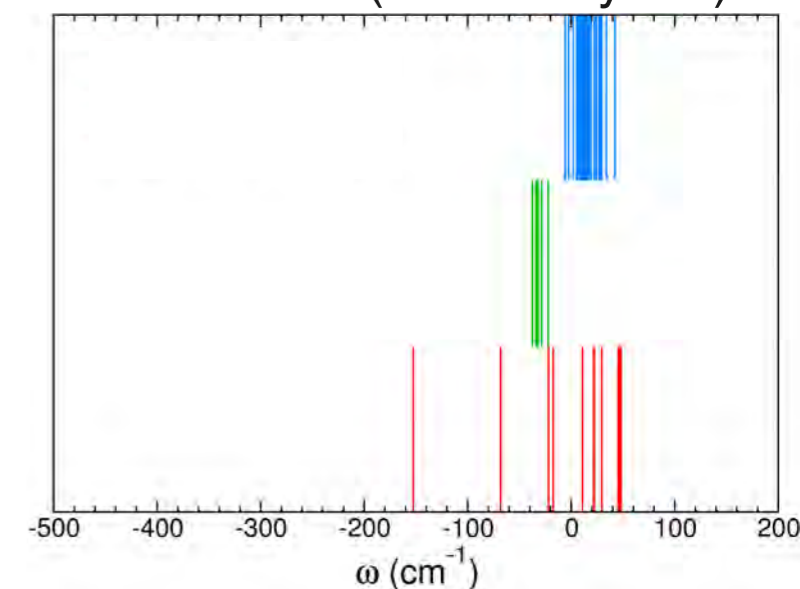
MB-pol



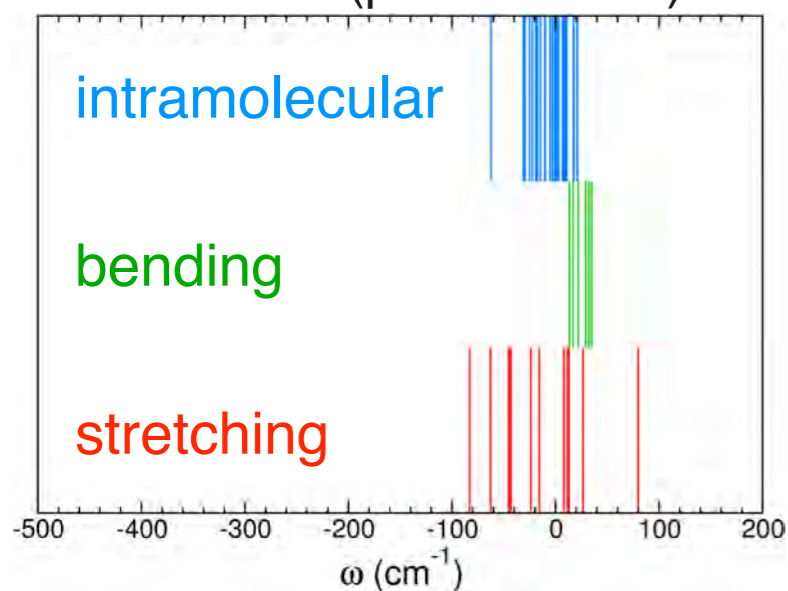
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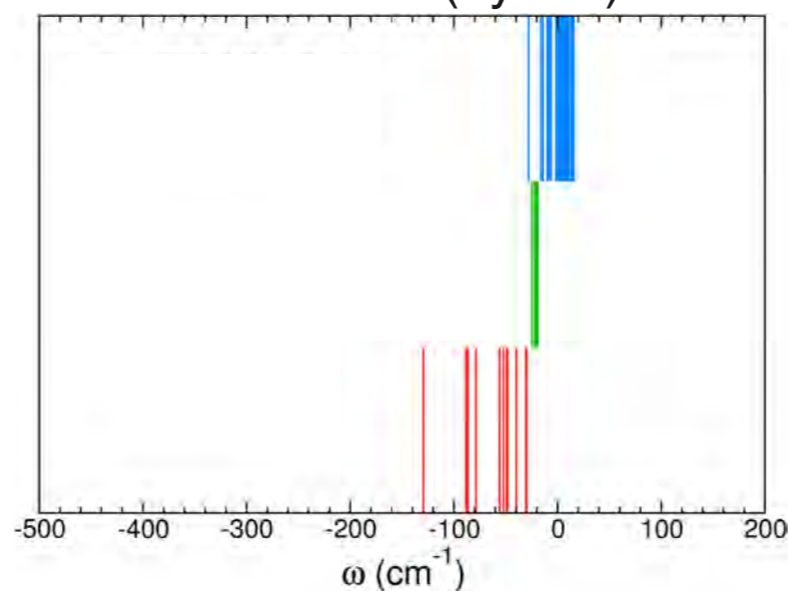
M062X-D3 (meta & hybrid)



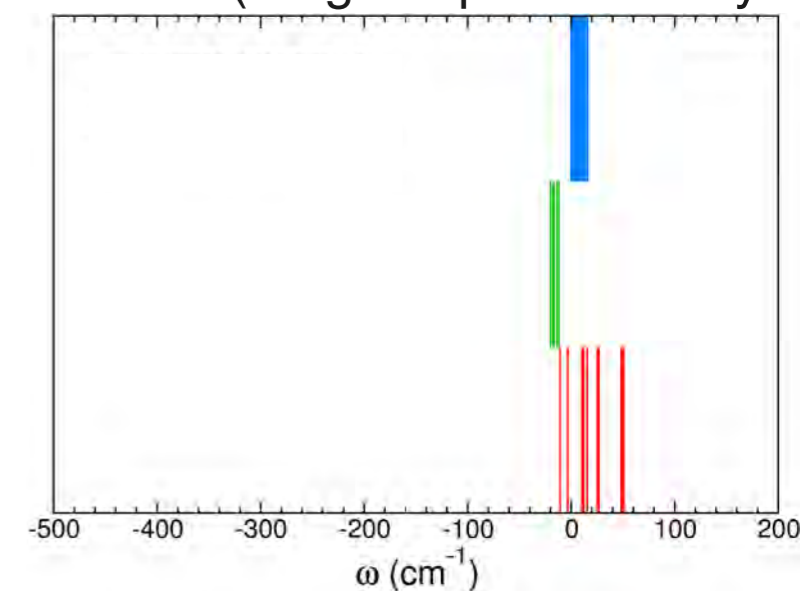
POLI2VS (polarizable ff)



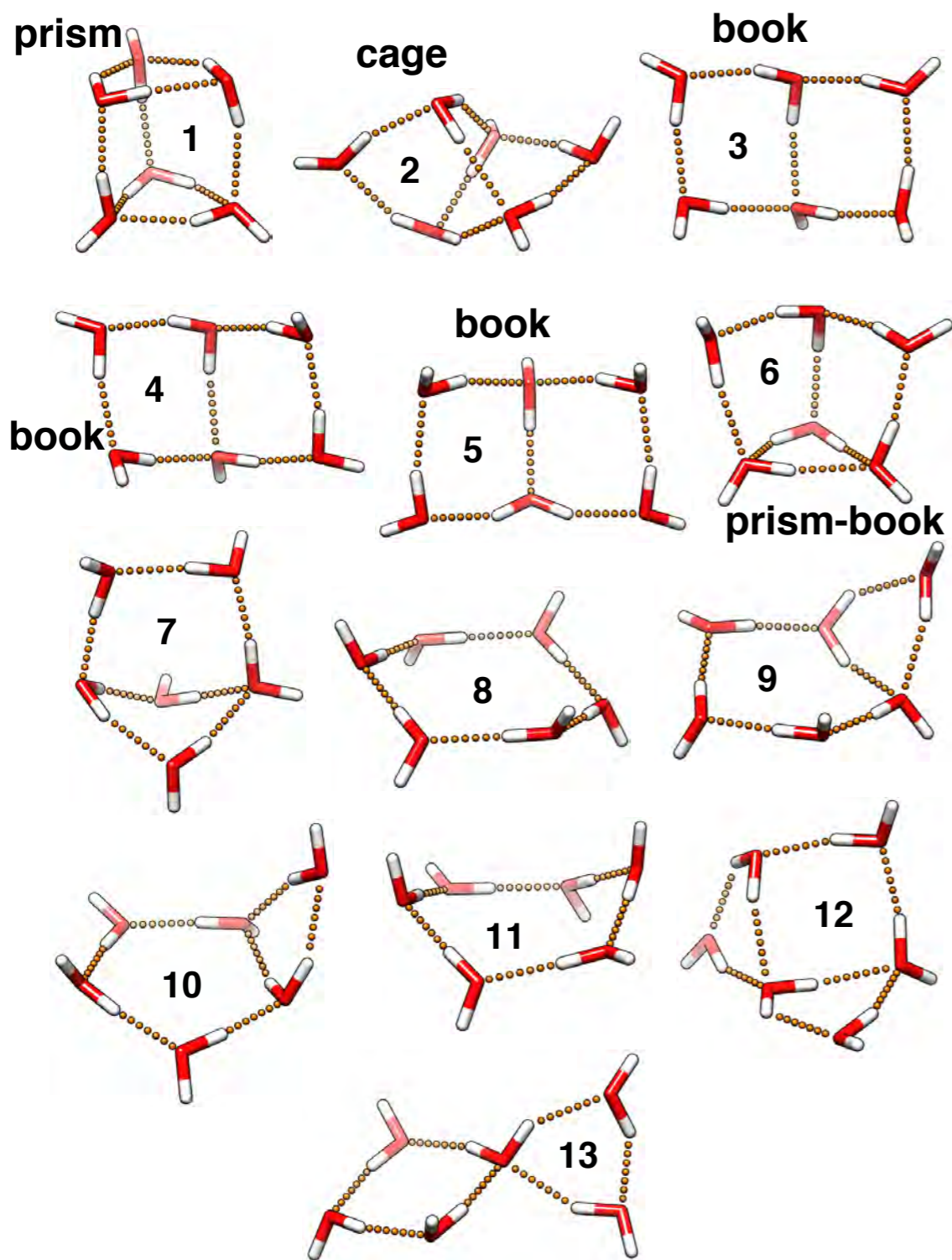
B3LYP-D3 (hybrid)



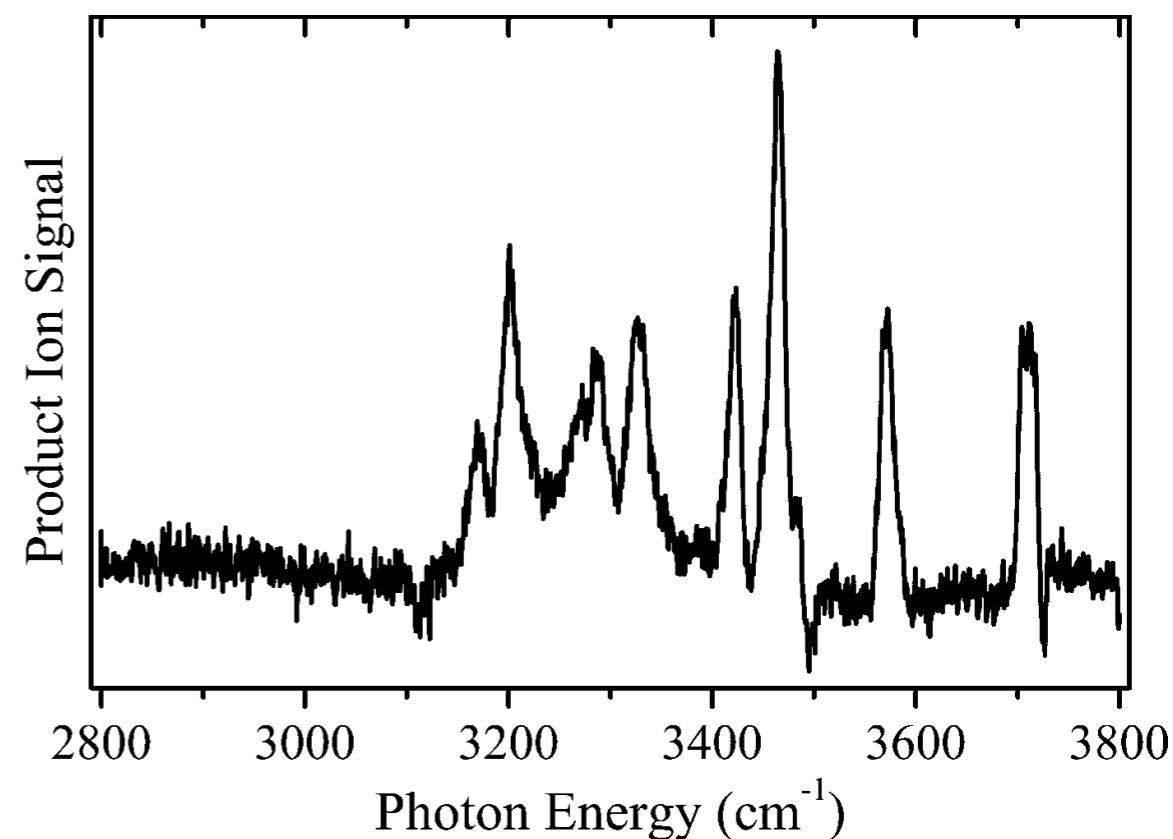
ω B97XD (range-separated & hyb.)



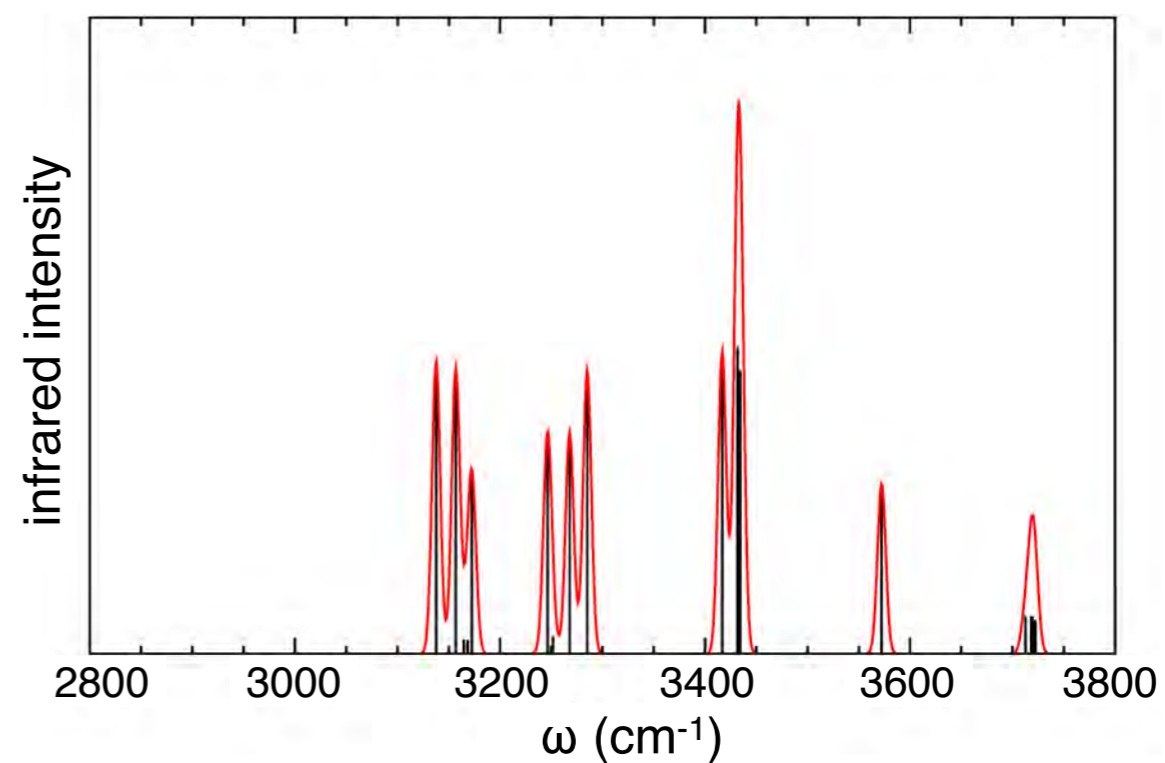
Hexamer: Infrared Spectra



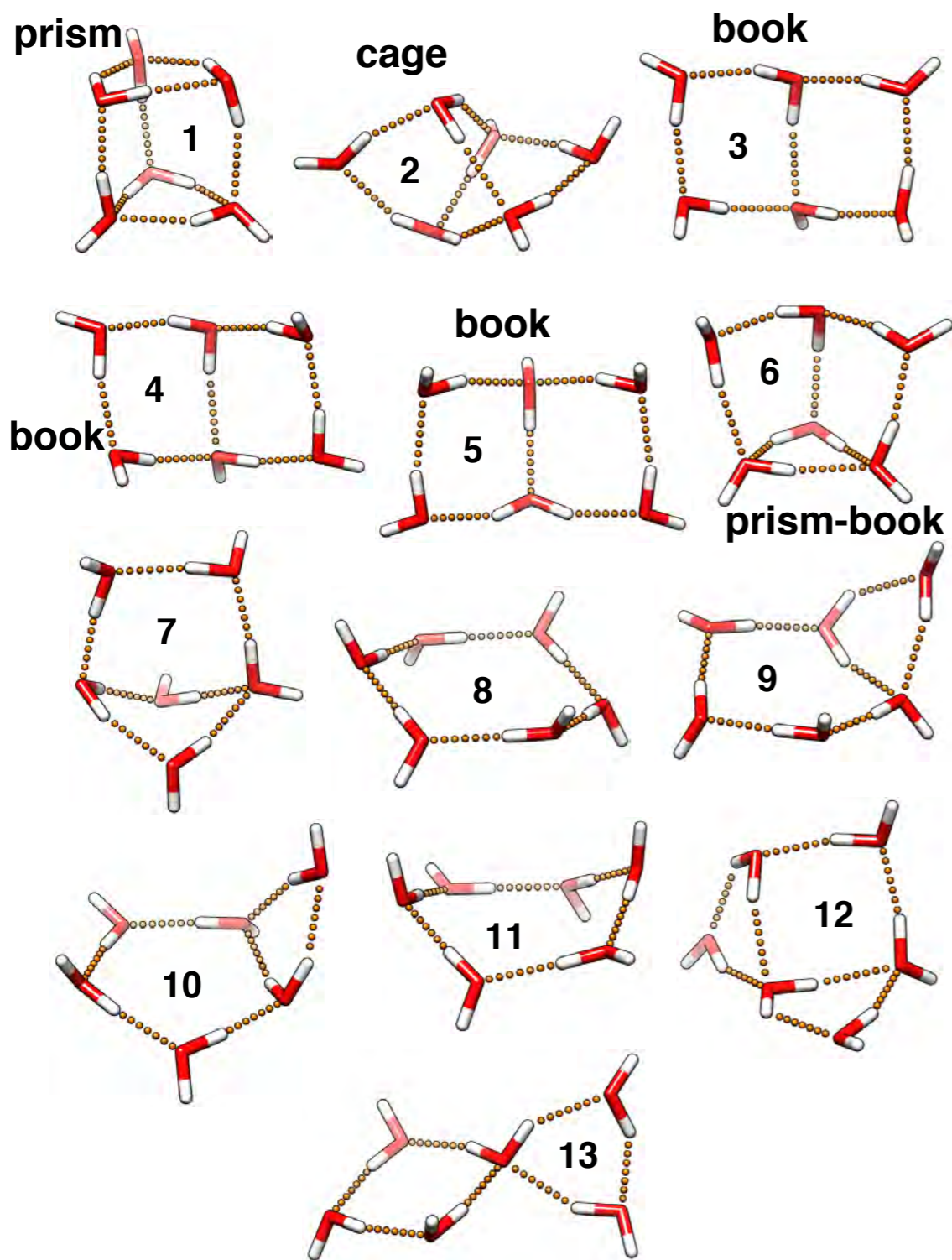
13 isomers within 4 kcal/mol



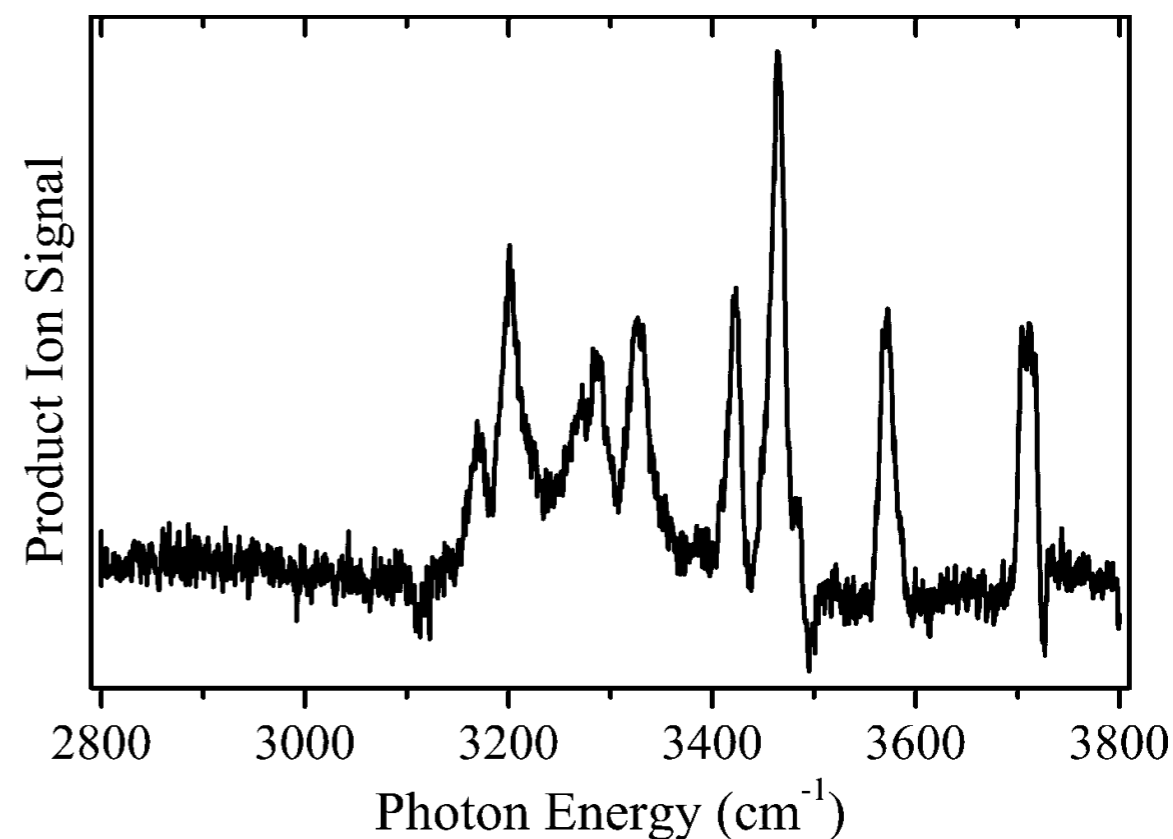
Diken, Robertson & Johnson, J. Phys. Chem. A 108, 64 (2005)



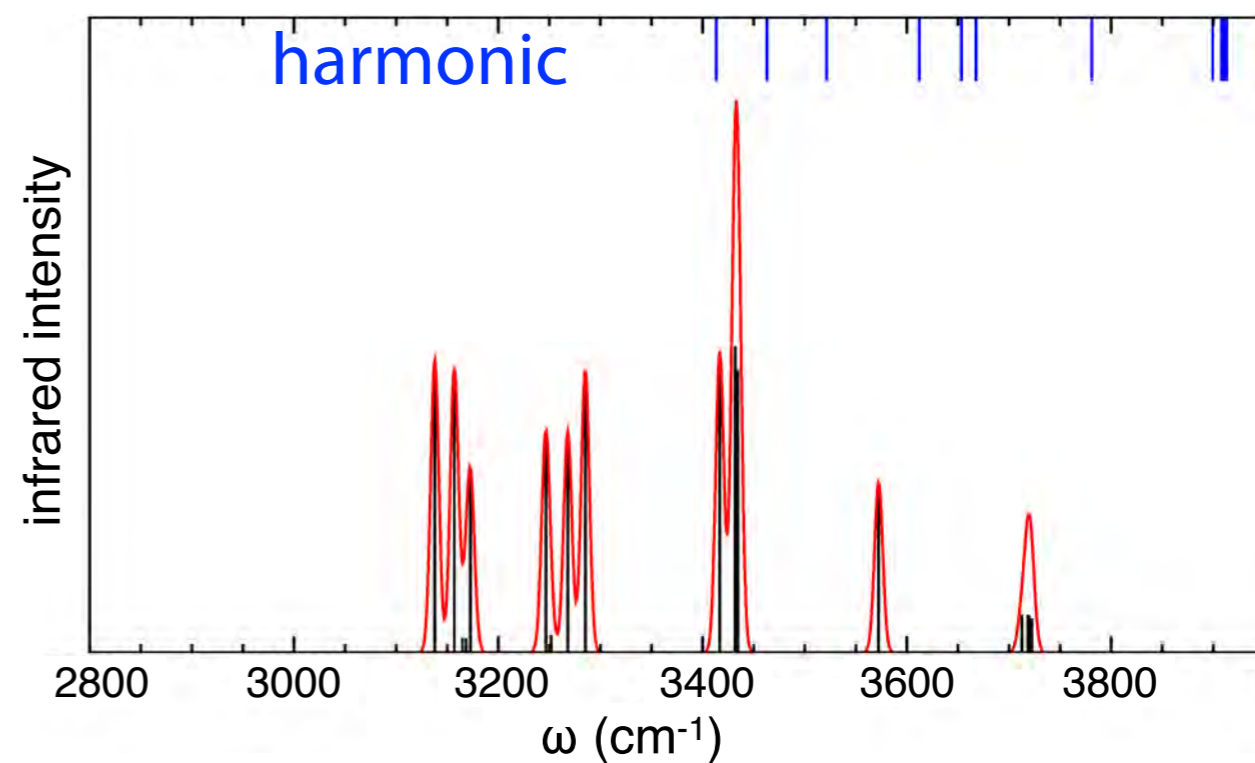
Hexamer: Infrared Spectra



13 isomers within 4 kcal/mol



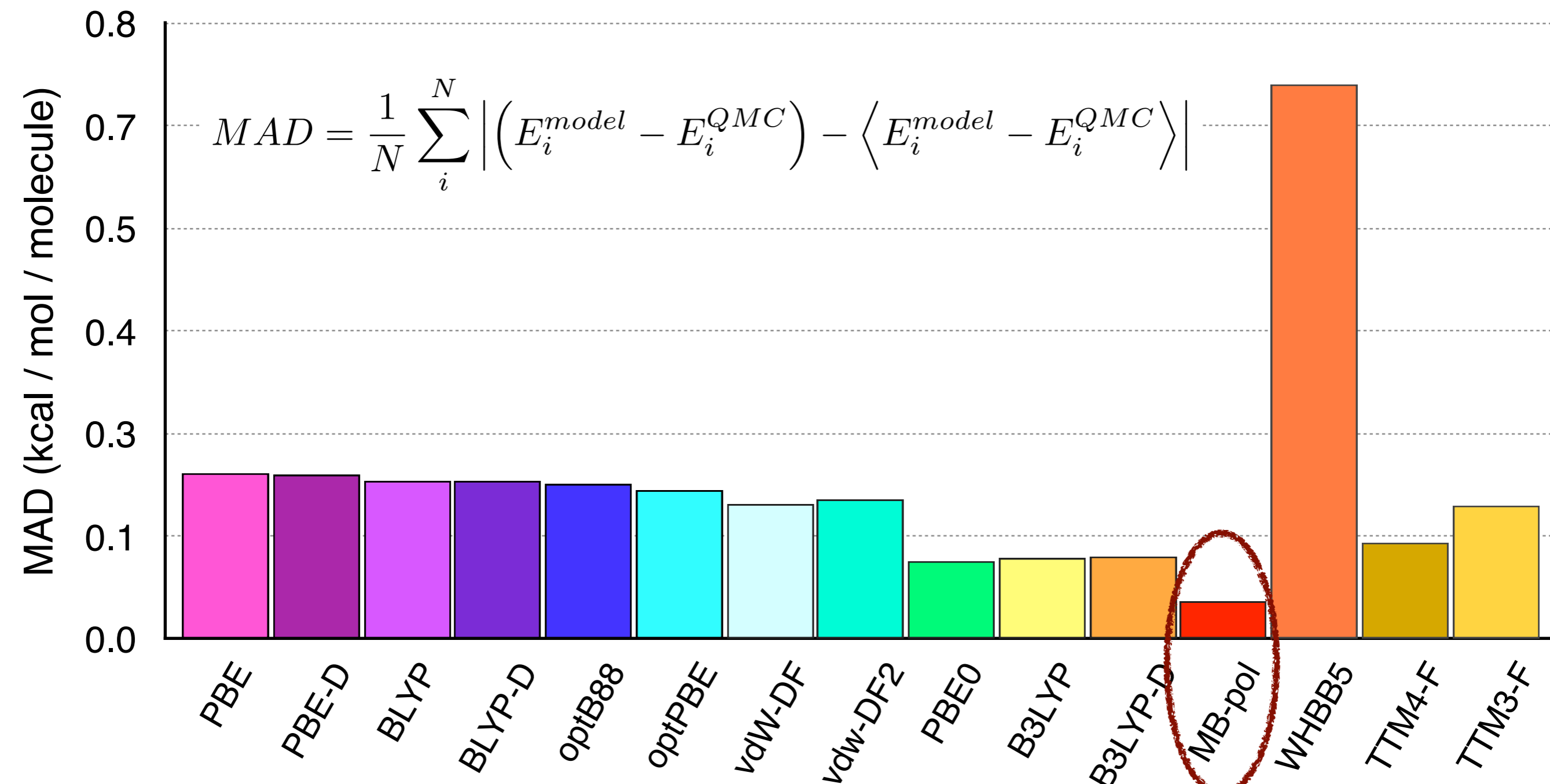
Diken, Robertson & Johnson, J. Phys. Chem. A 108, 64 (2005)



Liquid Water: Energies

Mean absolute deviations relative to Quantum Monte Carlo

Molecular configurations from MD simulations with vdW-DF and vdW-DF2

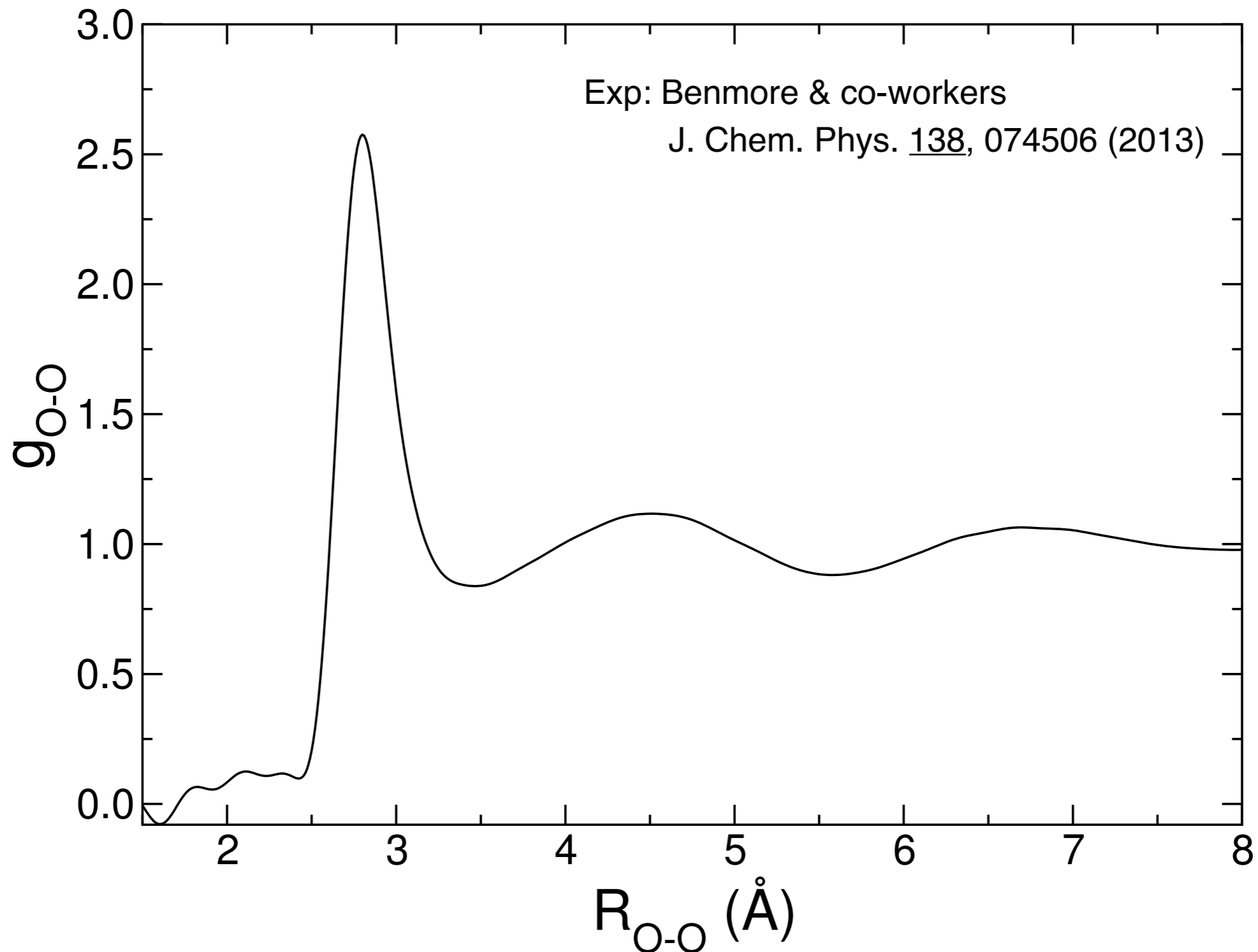


QMC: Morales, Gergely, McMinis, McMahan, Kim & Ceperley, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 10, 2355 (2014)

Medders, Götz, Morales, Bajaj & FP, *J. Chem. Phys.* 143, 104102 (2015)

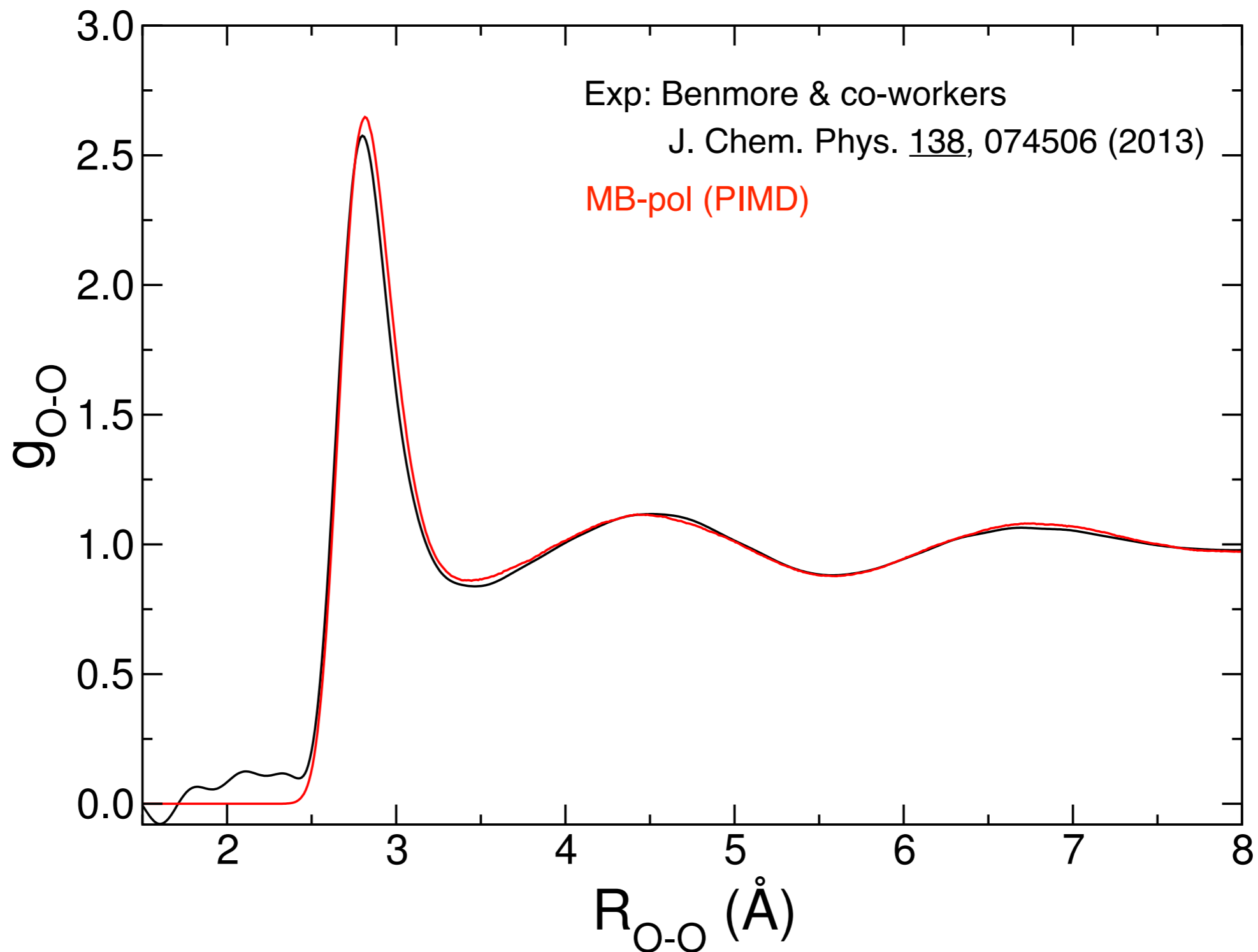
Liquid Water: Structure

Oxygen-oxygen radial distribution function



Liquid Water: Structure

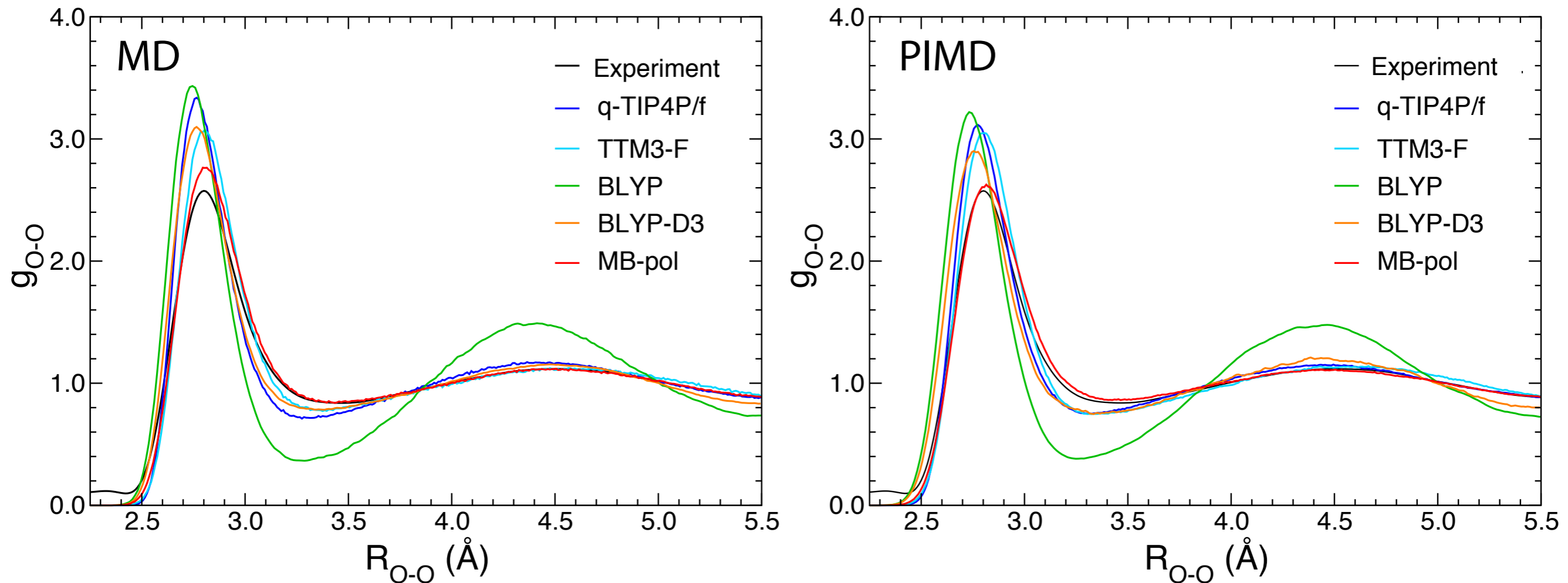
Oxygen-oxygen radial distribution function



Liquid Water: Some Insights

Oxygen-oxygen radial distribution function

Nuclear quantum effects and model dependence

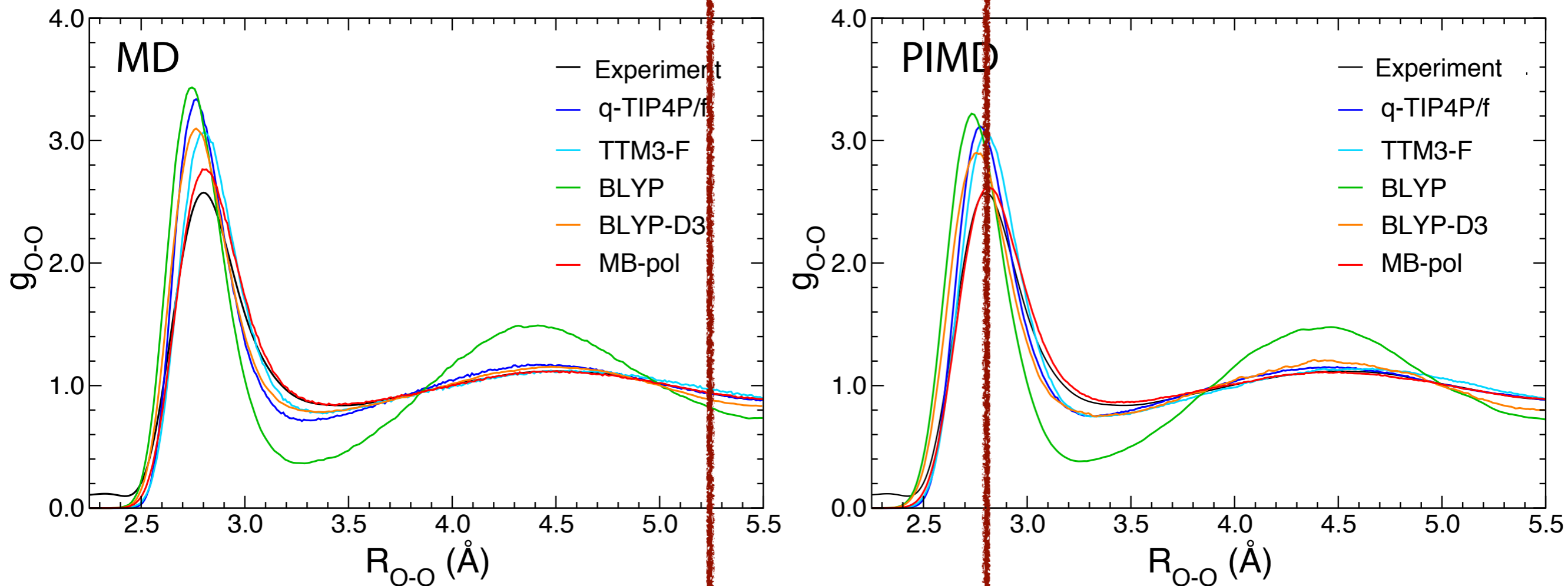


BLYP & BLYP-D3: Wang, Ceriotti & Markland, *J. Chem. Phys.* 141, 104502 (2014)

Liquid Water: Some Insights

Oxygen-oxygen radial distribution function

Nuclear quantum effects and model dependence

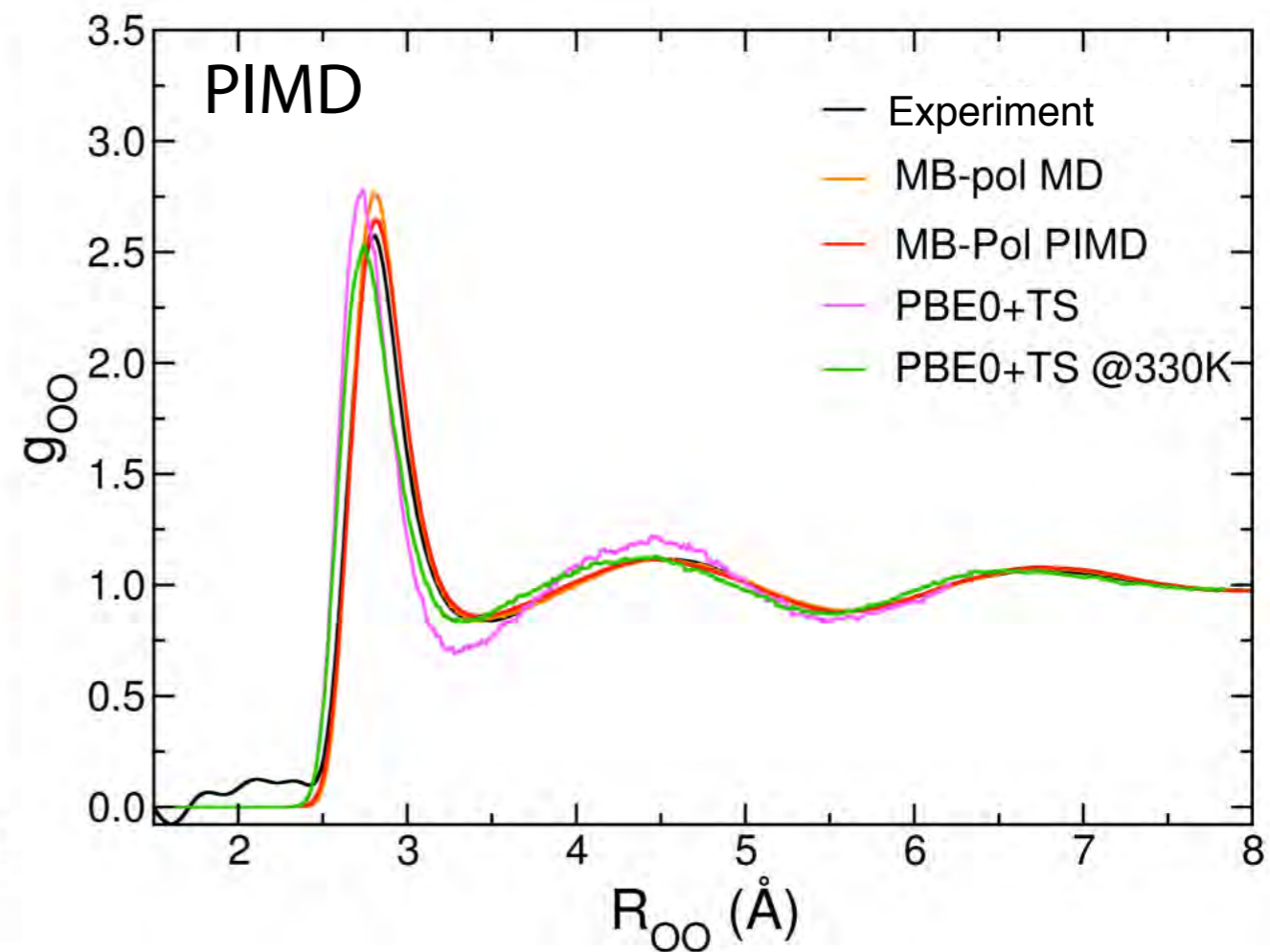
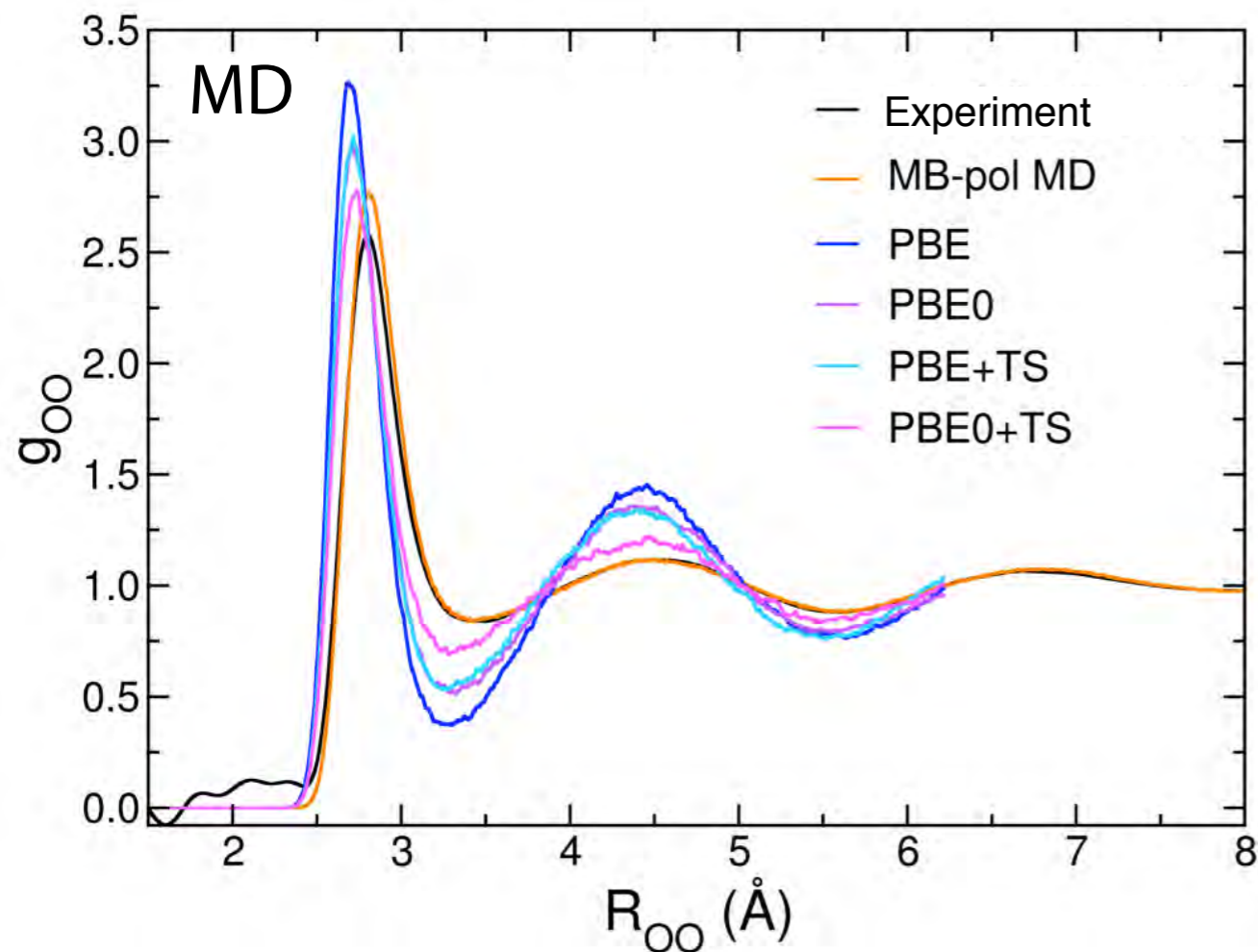


BLYP & BLYP-D3: Wang, Ceriotti & Markland, *J. Chem. Phys.* 141, 104502 (2014)

Liquid Water: Some Insights

Oxygen-oxygen radial distribution function

Nuclear quantum effects and model dependence



PBE & PBE0: *DiStasio, Santra, Li, Wu & Car, J. Chem. Phys.* 141, 084502 (2014)

Liquid Water: Thermodynamics & Dynamics

T = 298.15 K and P = 1 atm

Density

Experiment: 0.997 g cm⁻³

MD: 1.004 ± 0.001 g cm⁻³

PIMD: 0.999 ± 0.002 g cm⁻³

Diffusion

Experiment: 0.23 Å² ps⁻¹

MD: 0.23 ± 0.01 Å² ps⁻¹

CMD: 0.22 ± 0.02 Å² ps⁻¹

Enthalpy of vaporization

Experiment: 10.52 kcal / mol⁻¹

MD: 10.9 ± 0.1 kcal / mol⁻¹

PIMD: 10.1 ± 0.4 kcal / mol⁻¹

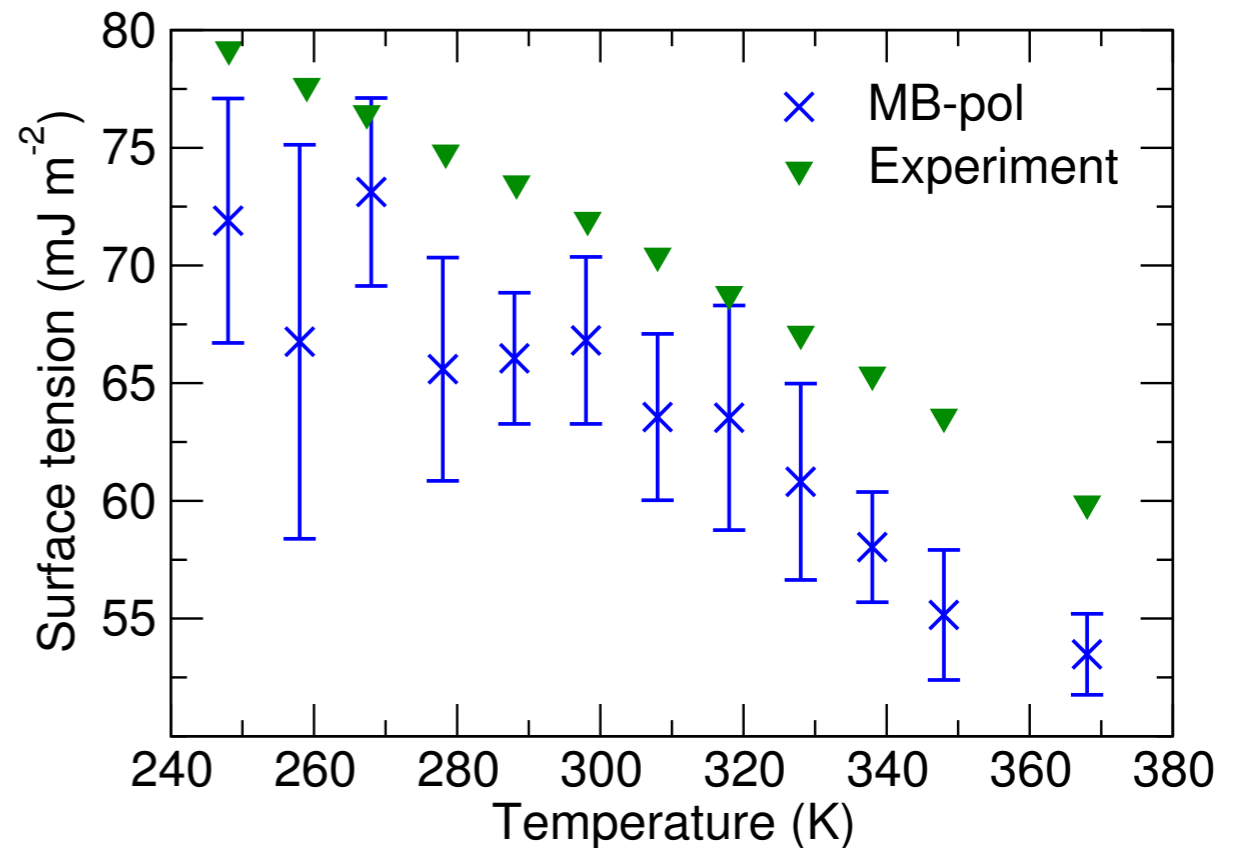
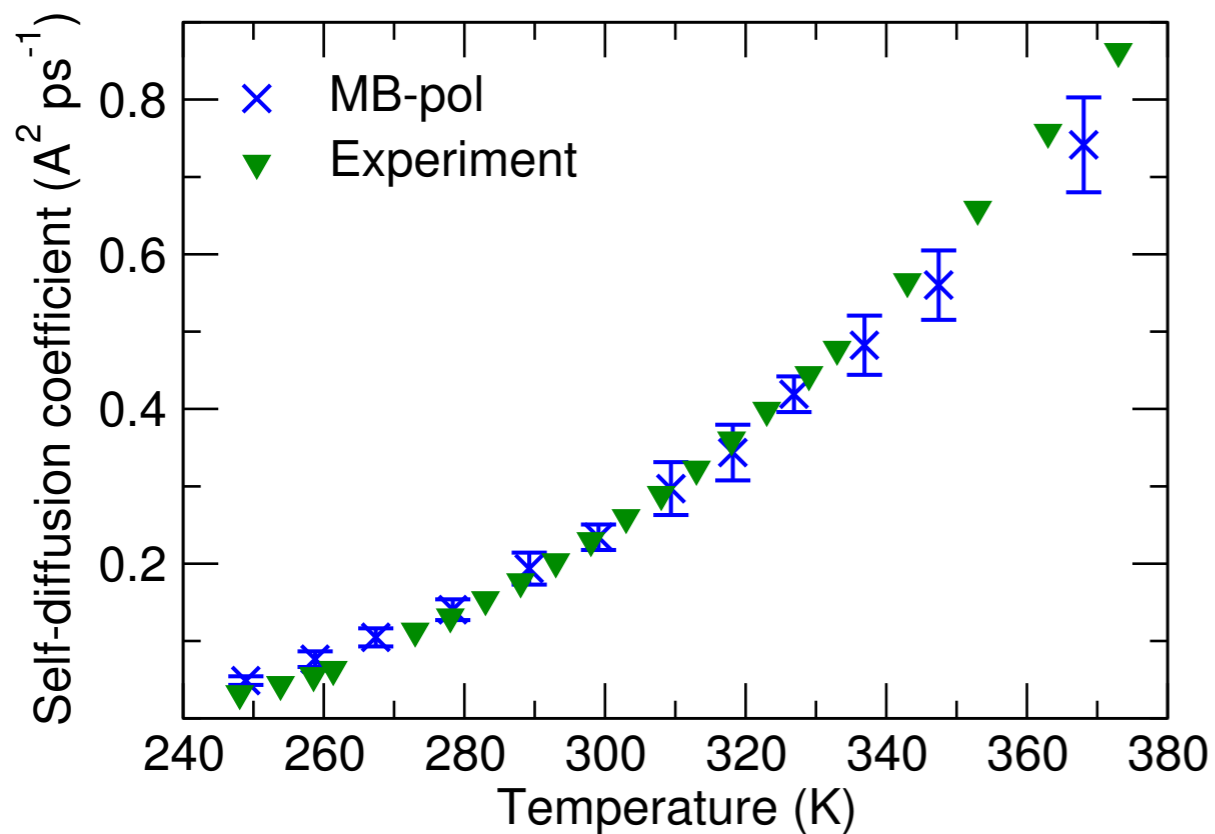
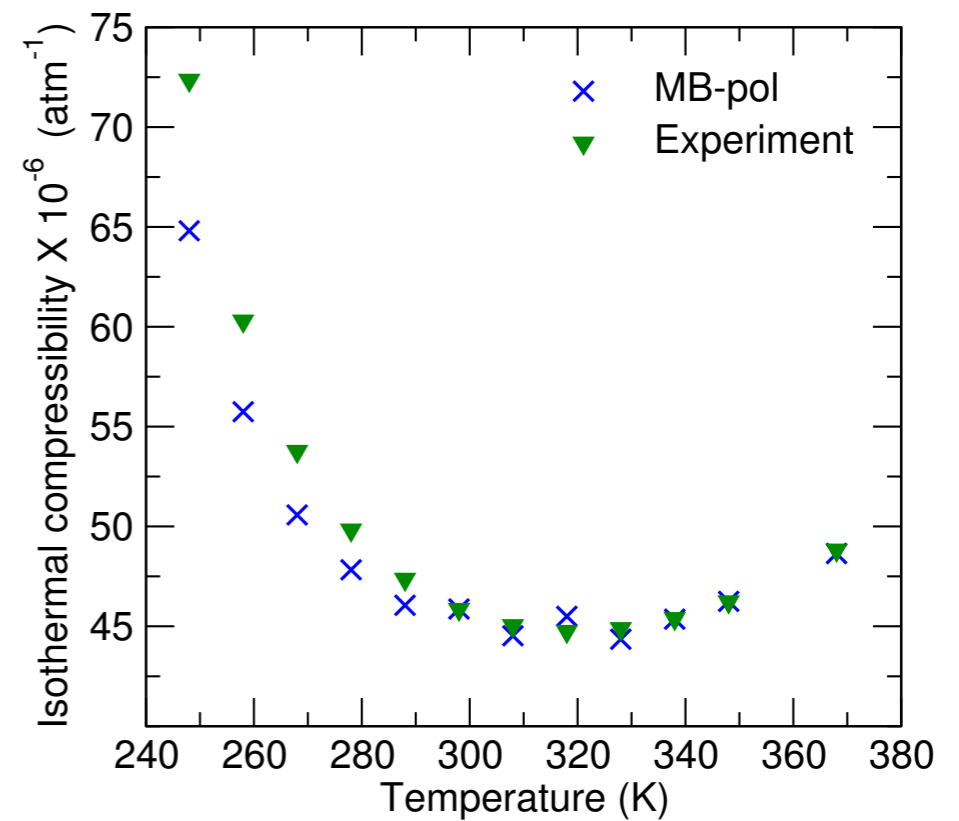
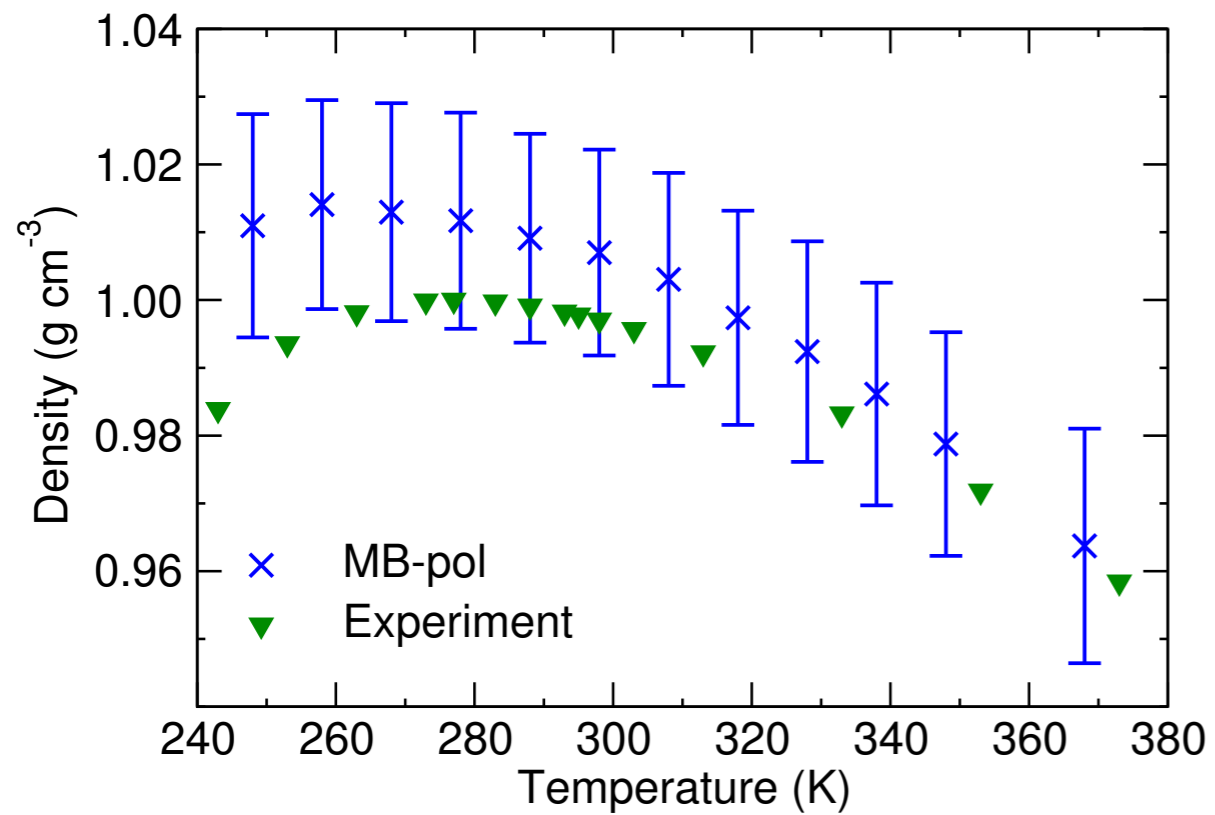
Orientational relaxation

Experiment: 2.5 ps

MD: 5.3 ± 0.1 ps

CMD: 2.6 ± 0.2 ps

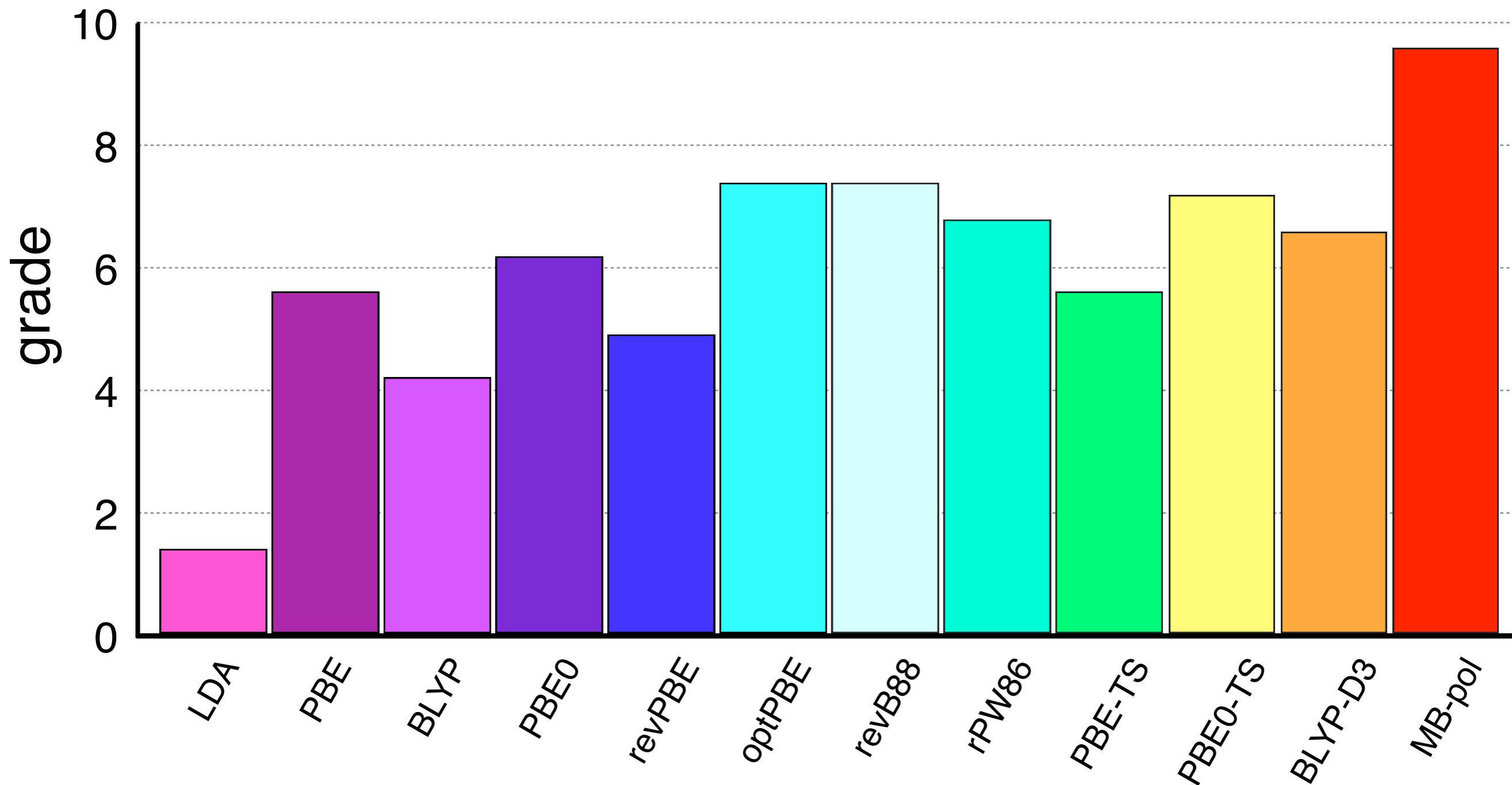
Liquid Water: Thermodynamics & Dynamics



MB-pol: "CCSD(T) Accuracy" Across Phases

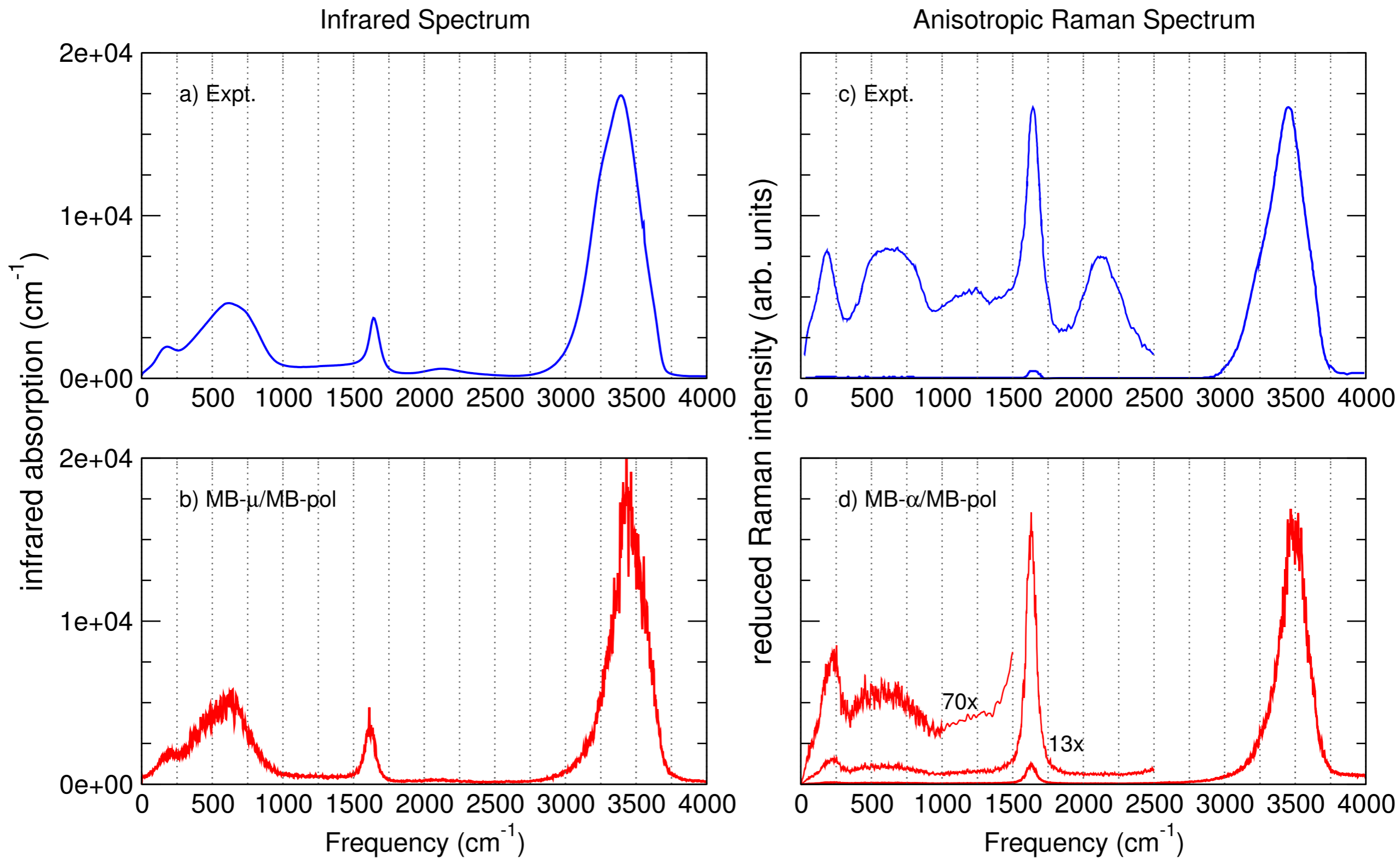
Reference data from monomer, dimer, hexamer, and ice

Gillan, Alfé, Michaelides, "Perspective: How Good Is DFT for Water?", J. Chem. Phys. 144, 130901 (2016)

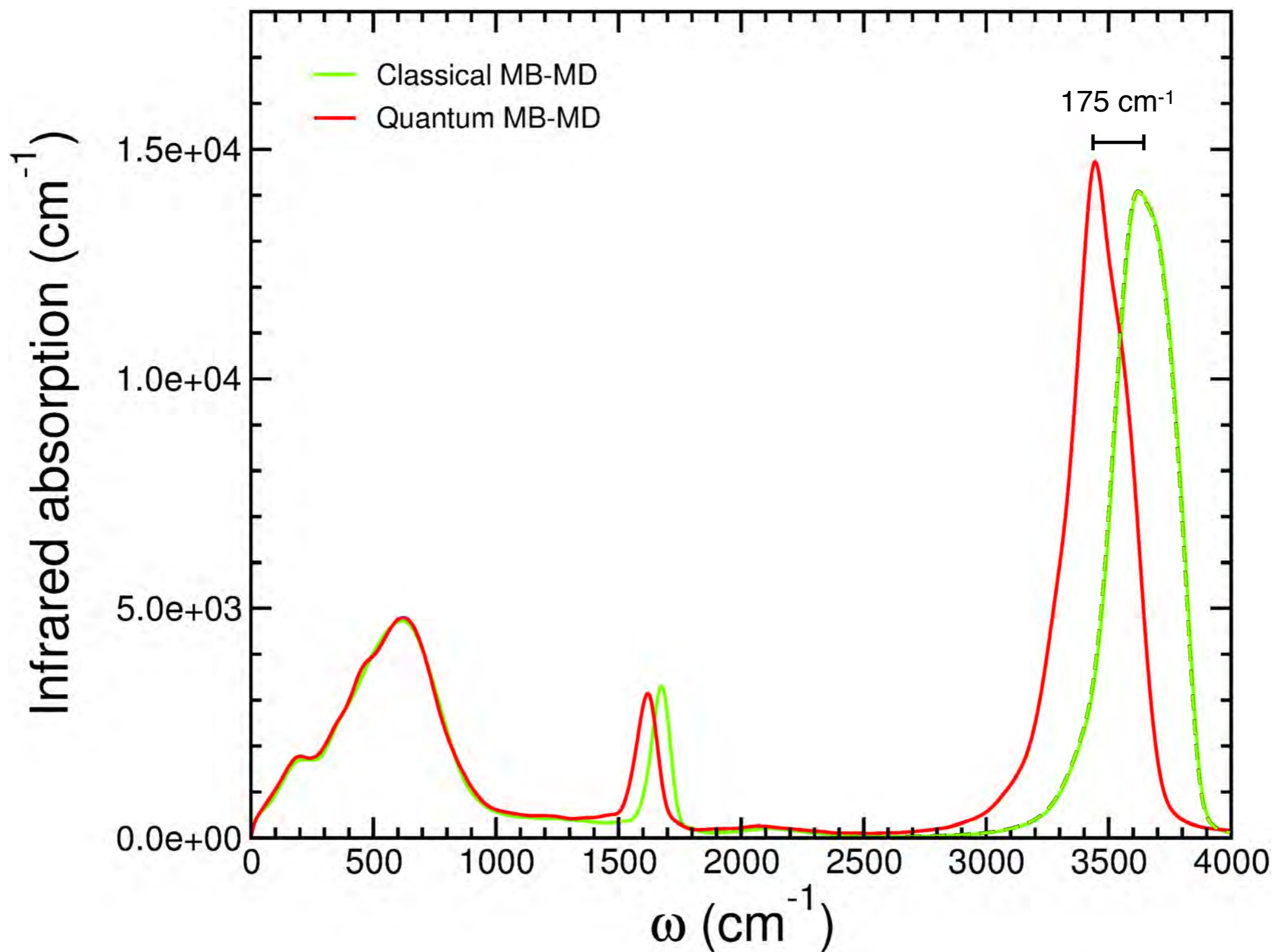


Cisneros, Wikfeldt, Ojamäe, Lu, Xu, Torabifard, Bartók-Pártay, Csányi, Molinero & FP, Chem. Rev. 116, 7501 (2016)

Liquid Water: Infrared & Raman Spectra



Liquid Water: Classical vs. Quantum IR Spectrum



A New Look at the Air/Water Interface

Vibrational sum-frequency generation spectrum

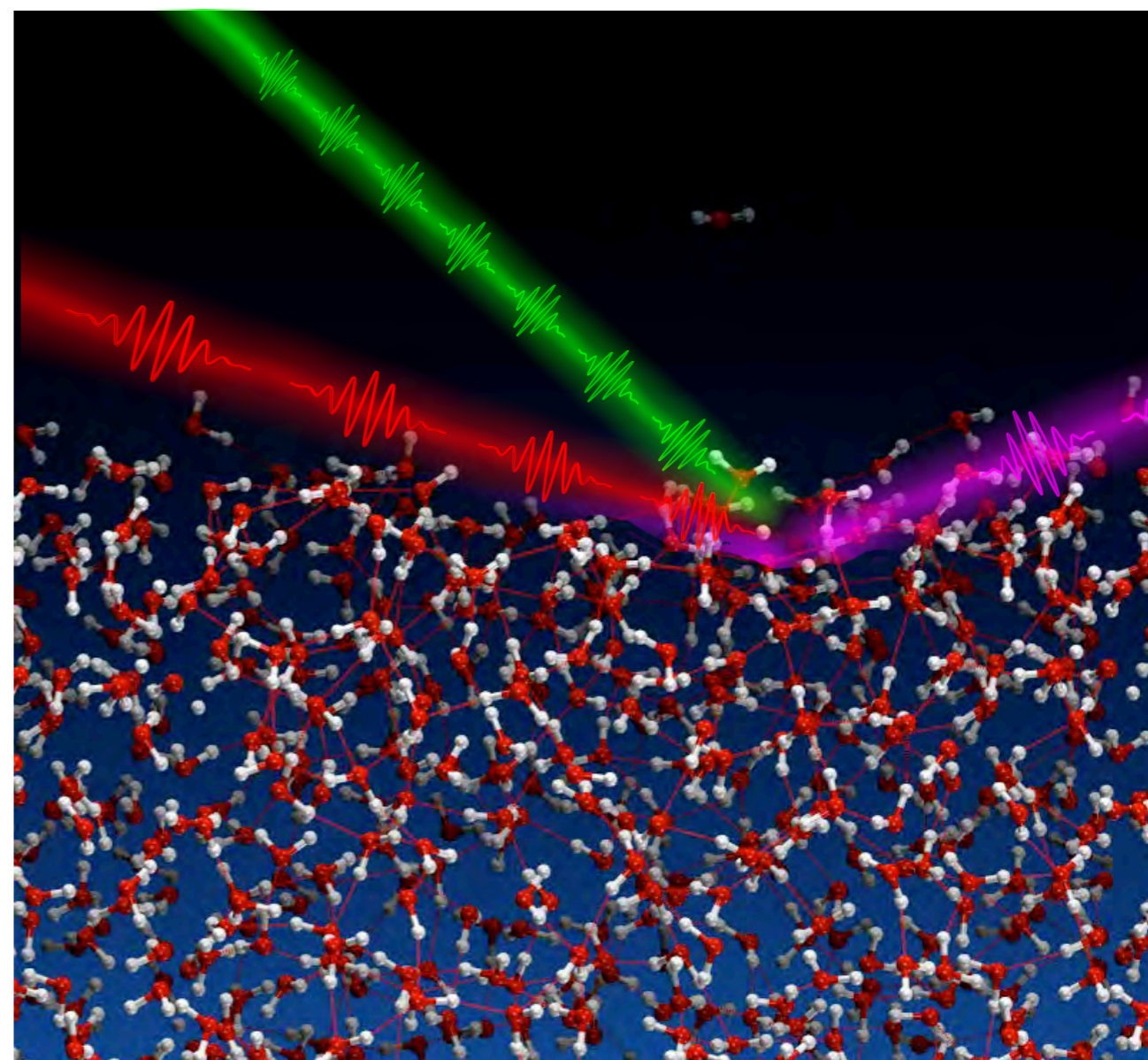
$$\text{Im}[\chi_{ijk}^{\text{R},(2)}(\omega)] = \text{Im} \left[\frac{i\omega}{k_B T} \int_0^\infty dt e^{-i\omega t} \langle \alpha_{ij}(t) \mu_k(0) \rangle \right]$$

i = polarization of sum-frequency beam

j = polarization of visible beam

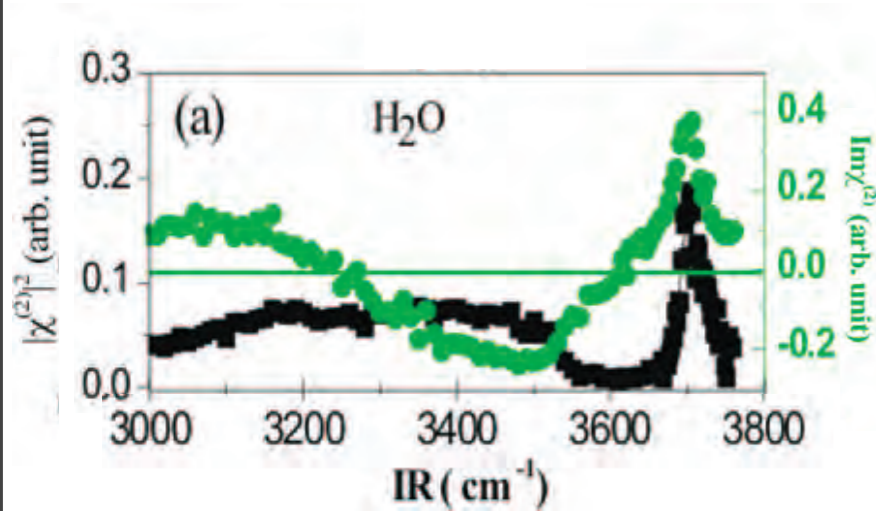
k = polarization of infrared beam

SSP combination: $i = x; j = x; k = z$



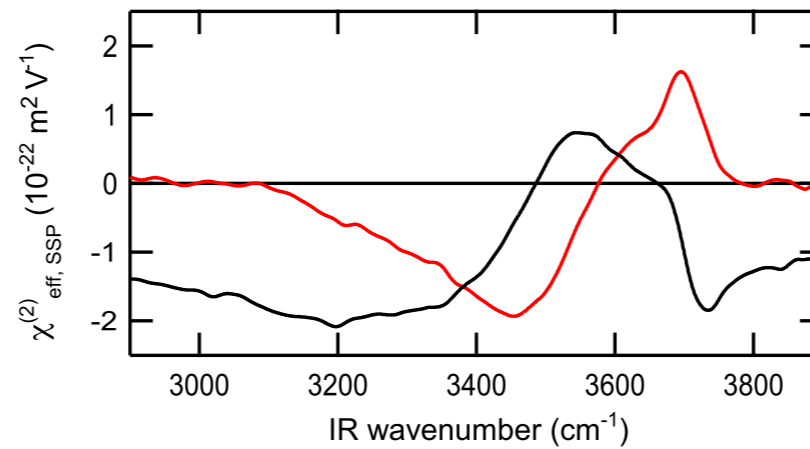
A New Look at the Air/Water Interface

Experiment

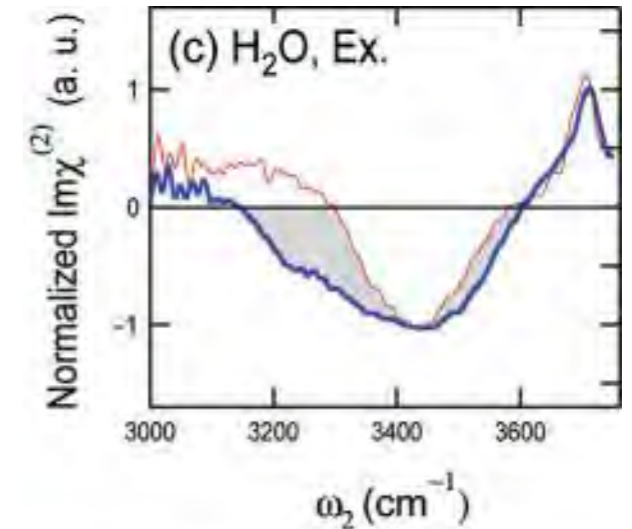


Tian & Shen

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 31, 2790 (2009)



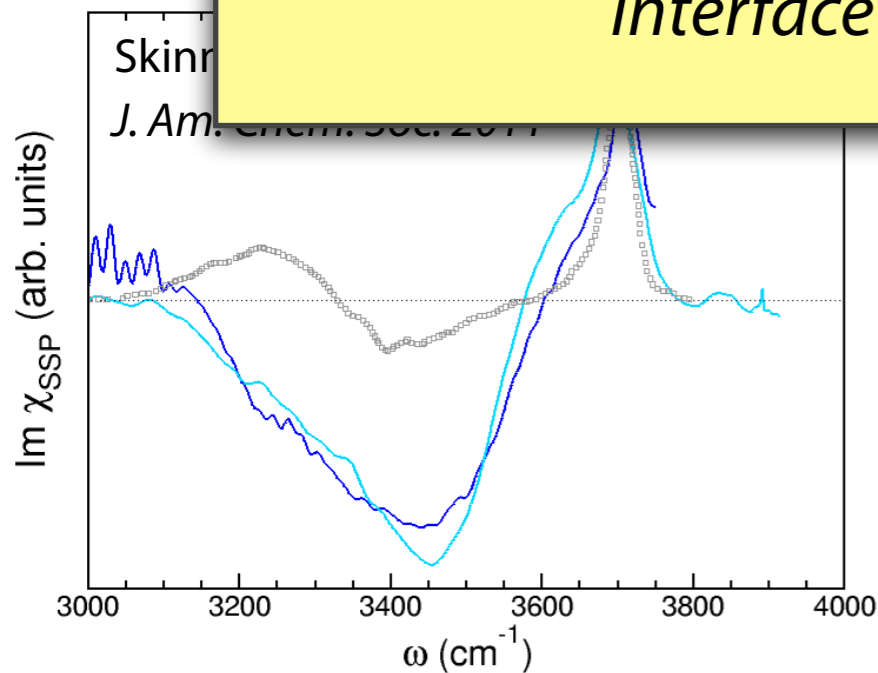
Nihonyanagi, Kusaka, Inoue, Adhikari,
Yamauchi & Tahara



Nihonyanagi, Ishiyama, Lee, Yamaguchi,
Bonn, Morita & Tahara

5 (2011)

"This result urges us to reconsider the structure of the air/water interface based on the accurate $\chi^{(2)}$ spectrum."

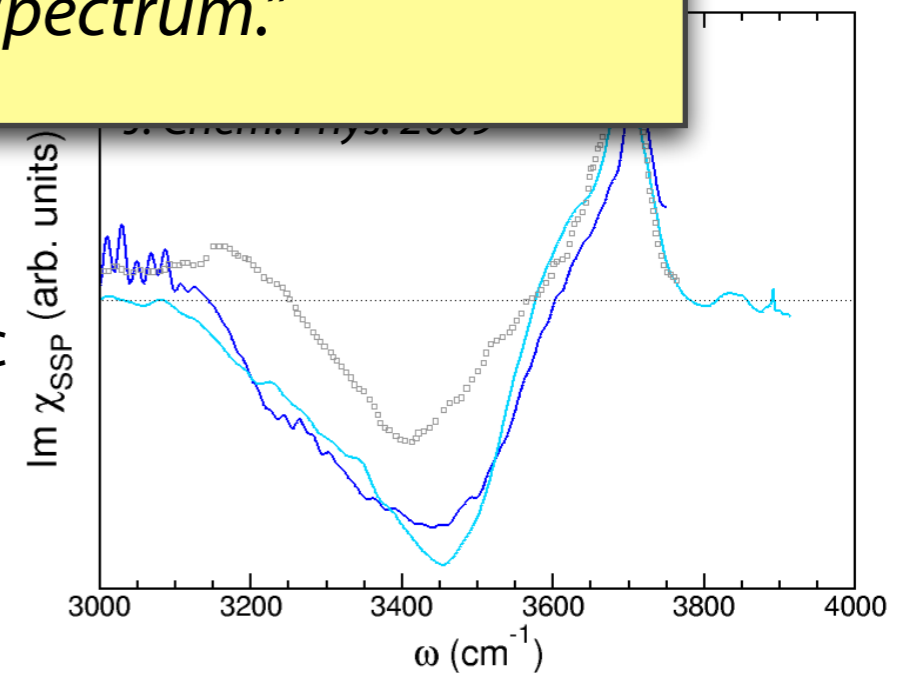


E3B model

↓
3B effects

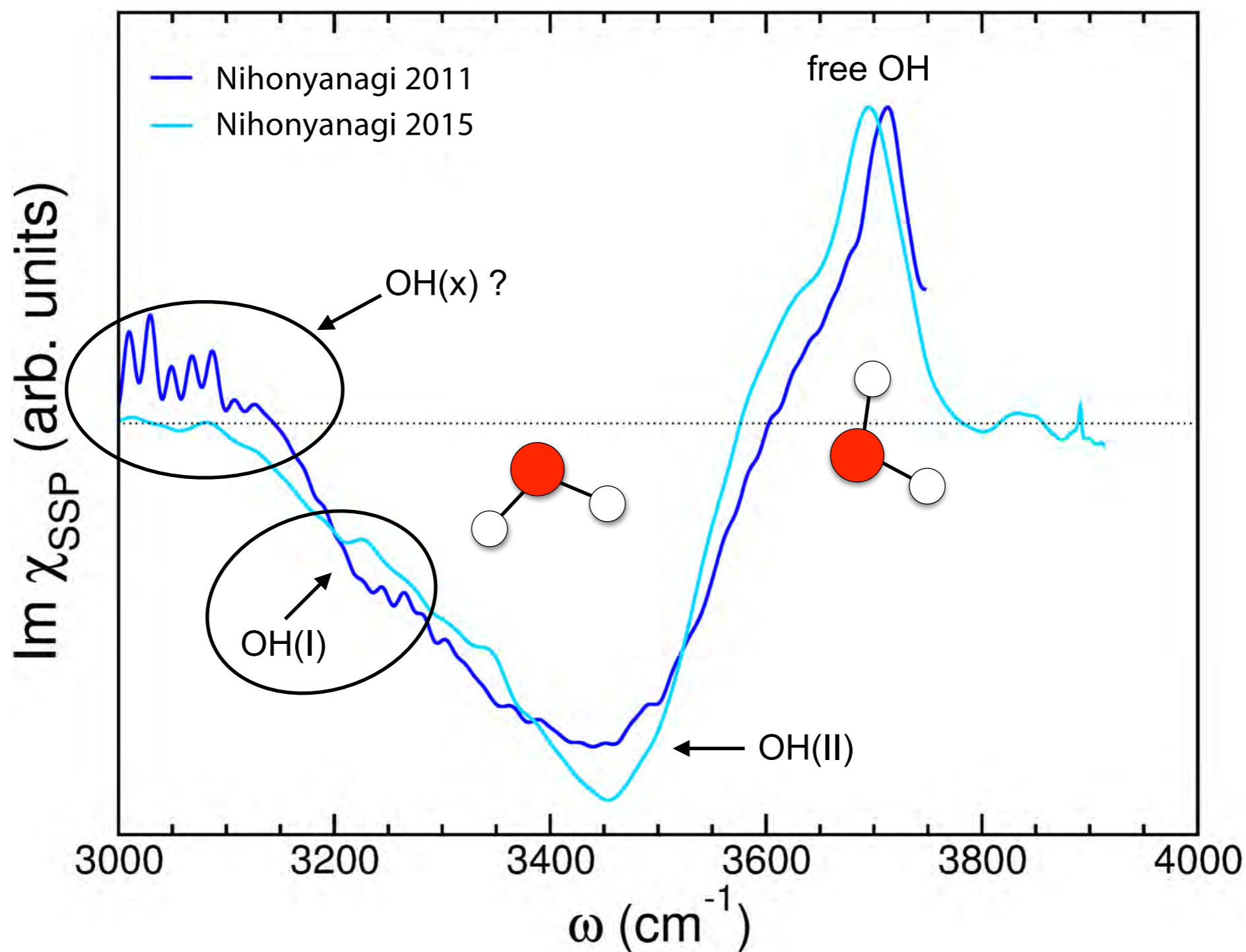
PD model

↓
anisotropic
local field



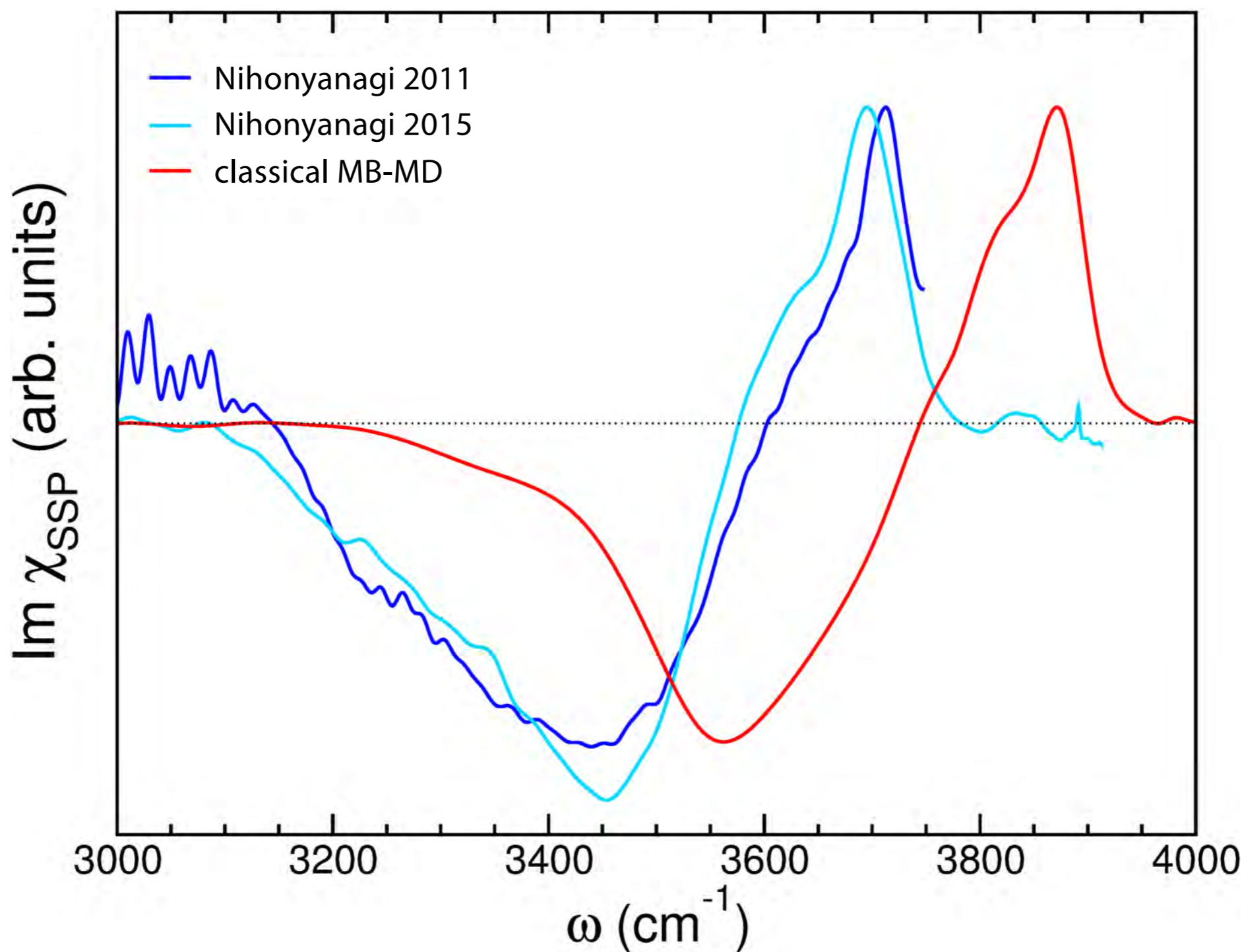
A New Look at the Air/Water Interface

Experiments



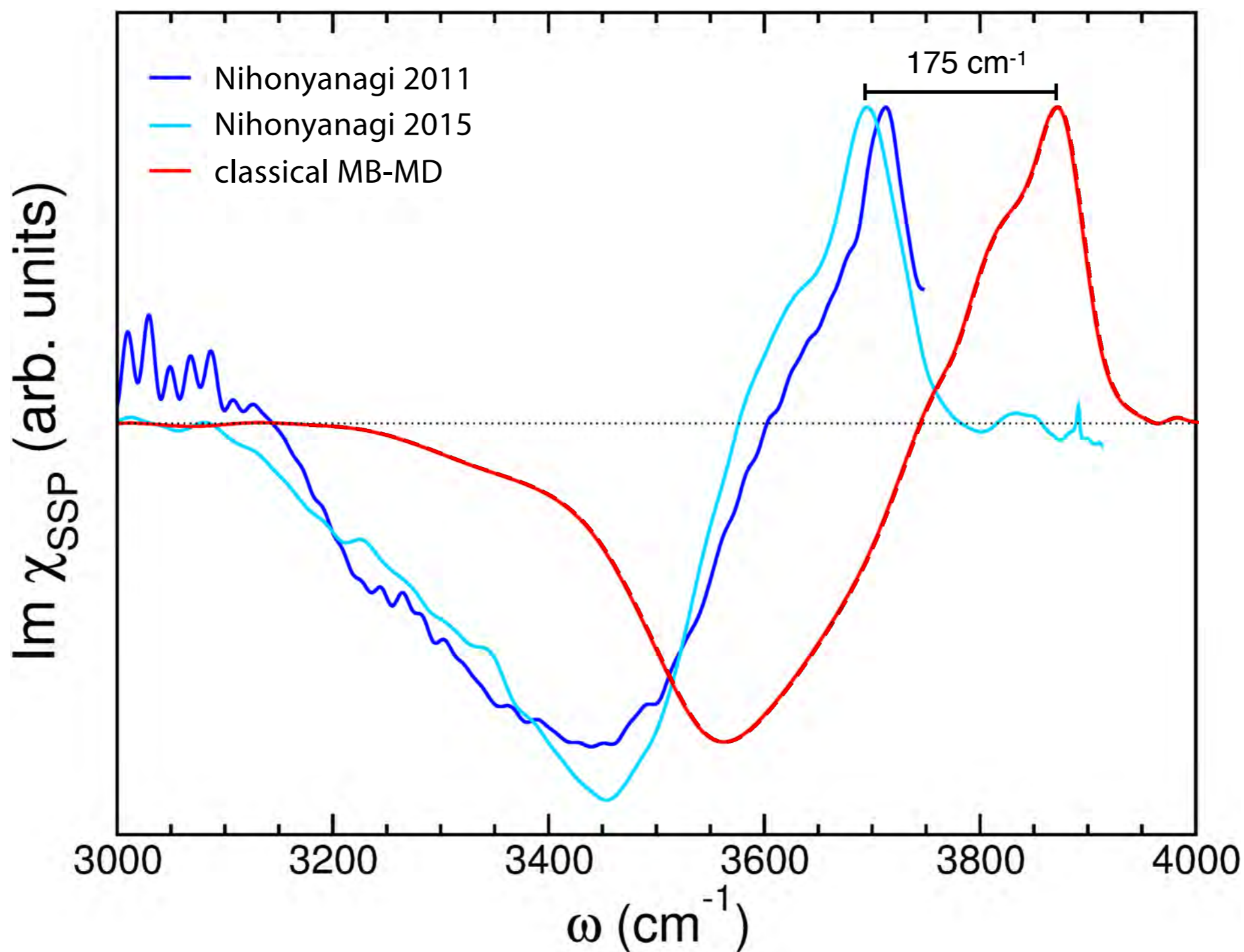
Dissecting the SFG Spectrum: Classical Response

Classical MB-MD



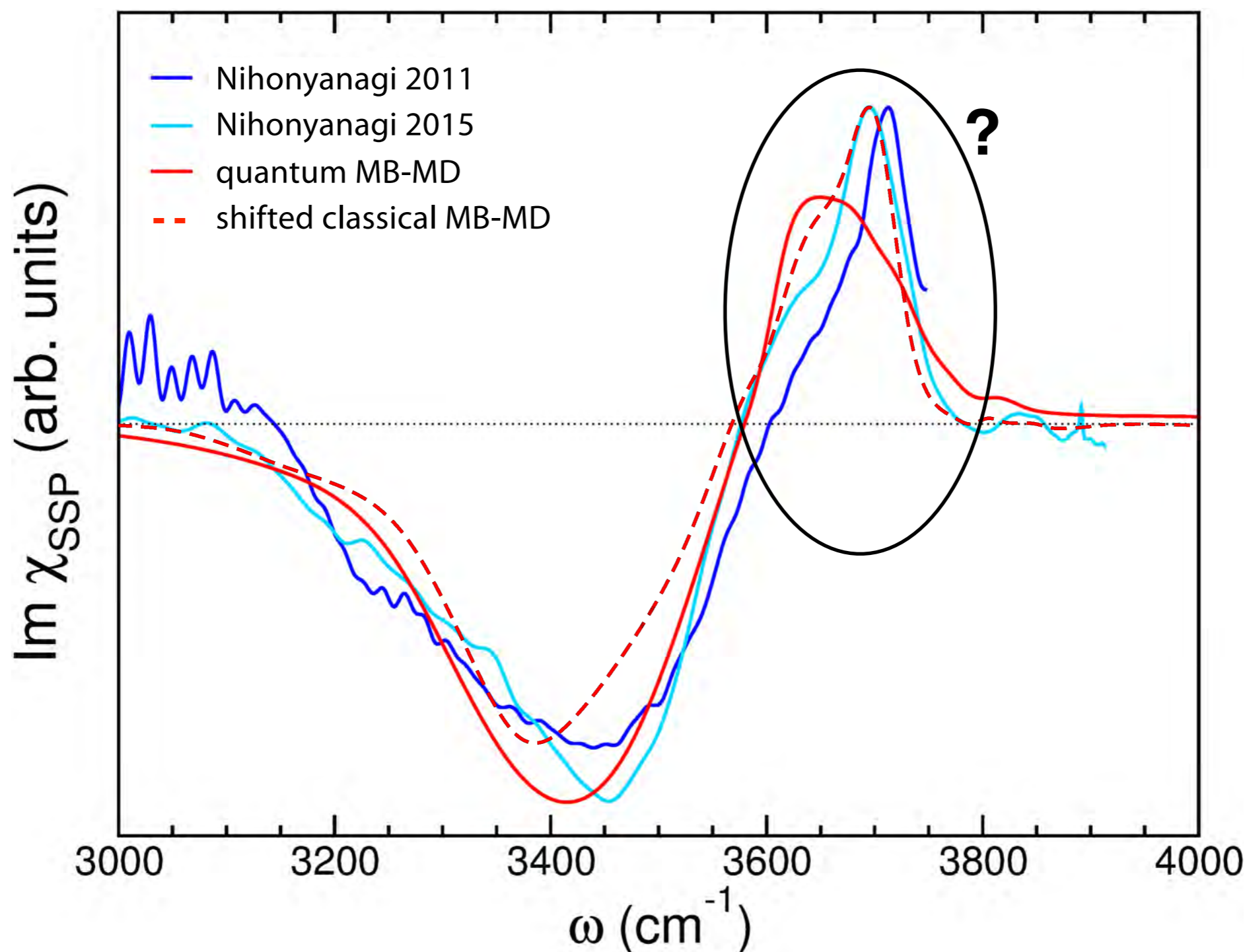
Dissecting the SFG Spectrum: Classical Response

Classical MB-MD

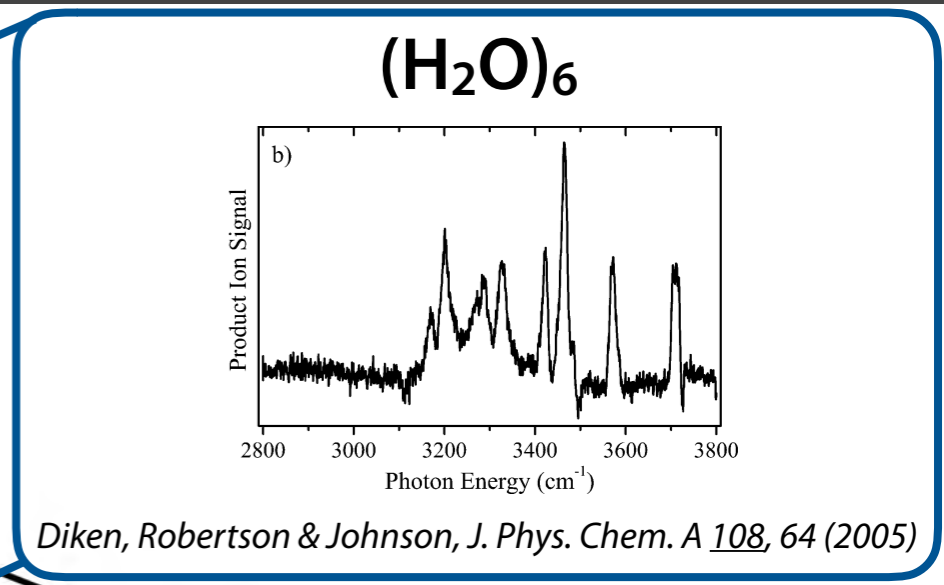
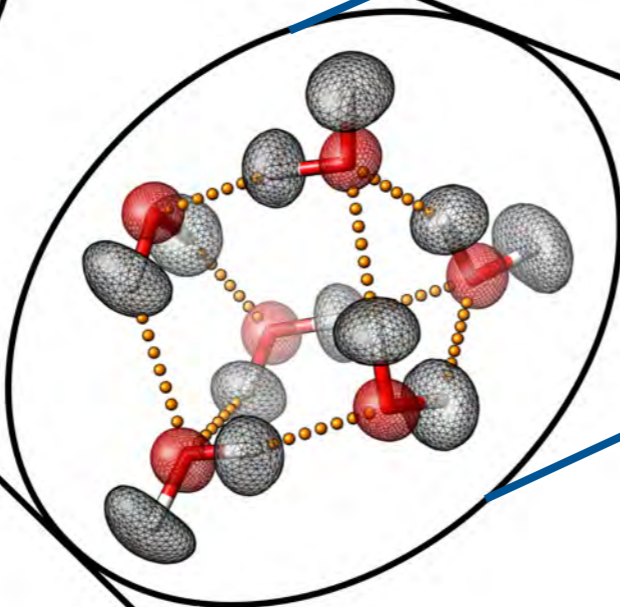
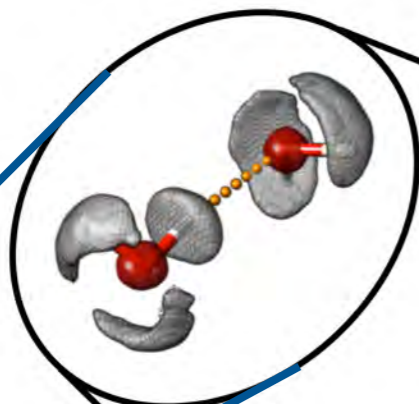


Dissecting the SFG Spectrum: Quantum Effects

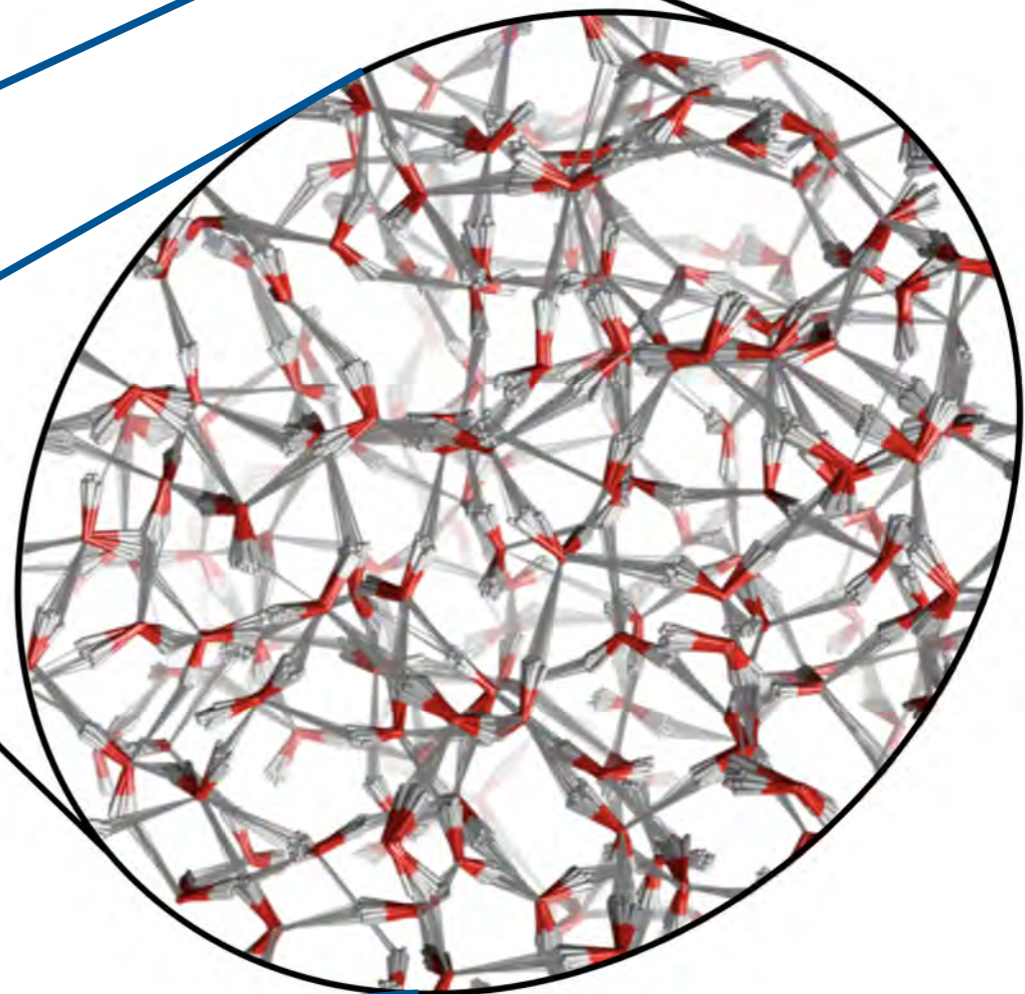
Classical vs. Quantum MB-MD



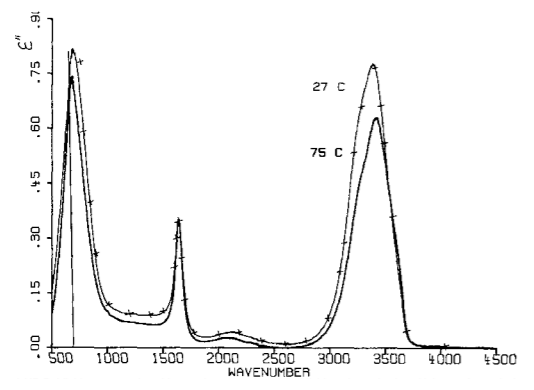
Chemical and Spectroscopic Accuracy Across Phases



Experiment (cm ⁻¹)	MB-pol (cm ⁻¹)
153.62	154.77
	149.05
	129.49
120.19	119.23
108.89	109.14
107.93	108.76
	113.18
64.52	61.24
11.18	11.88
0	0

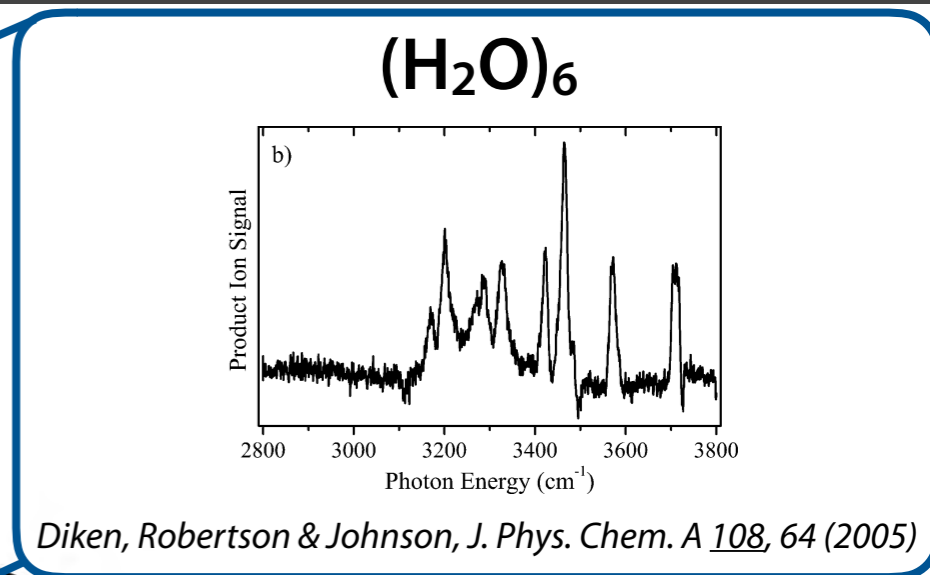
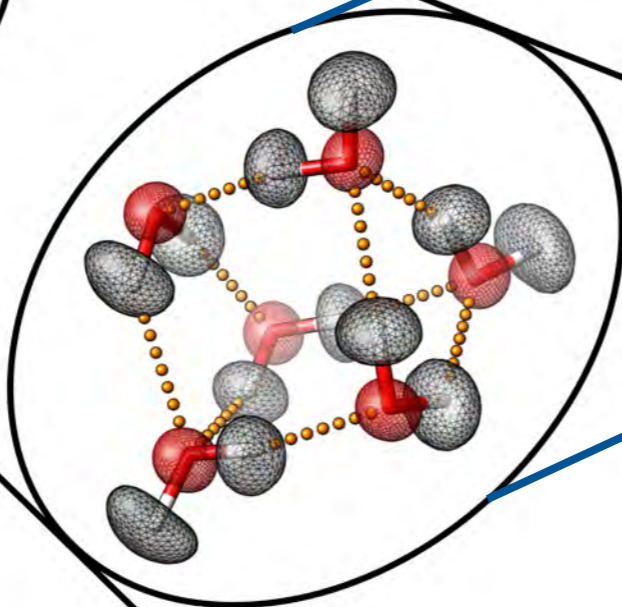
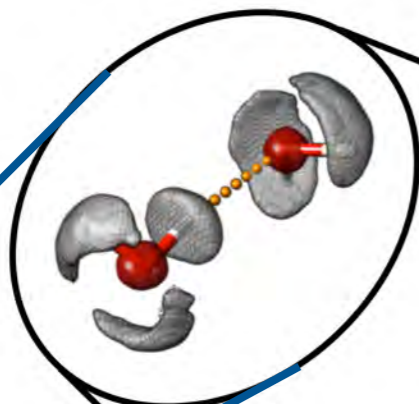


bulk water

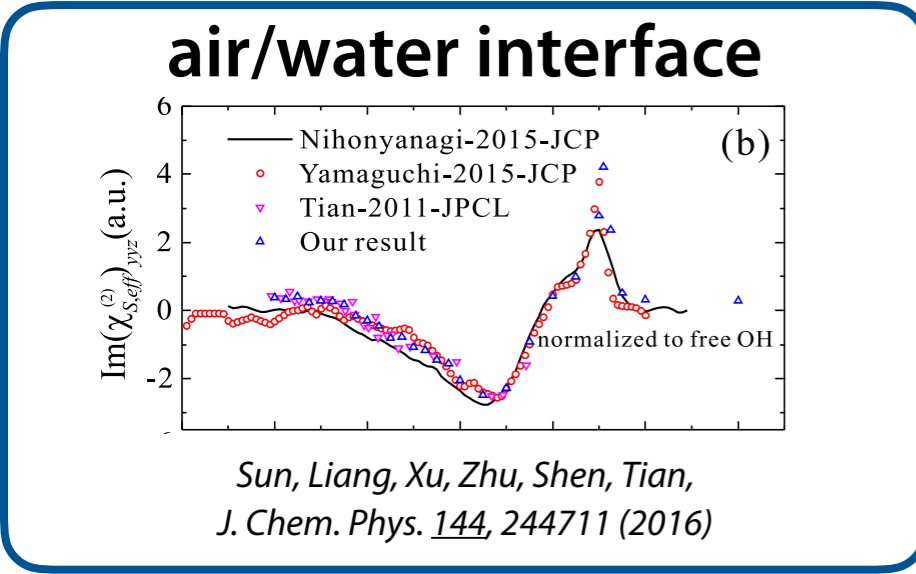
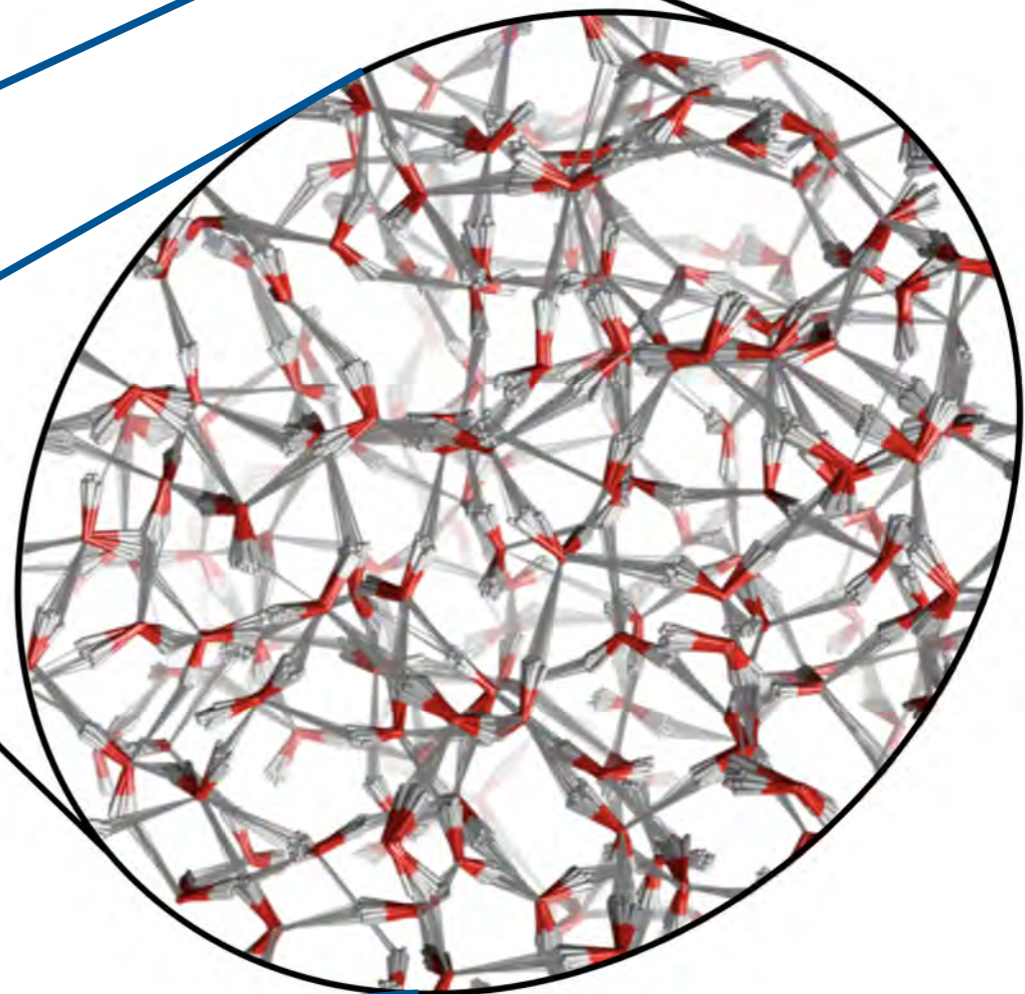


Marechal J. Chem. Phys. 95, 5565 (1991)

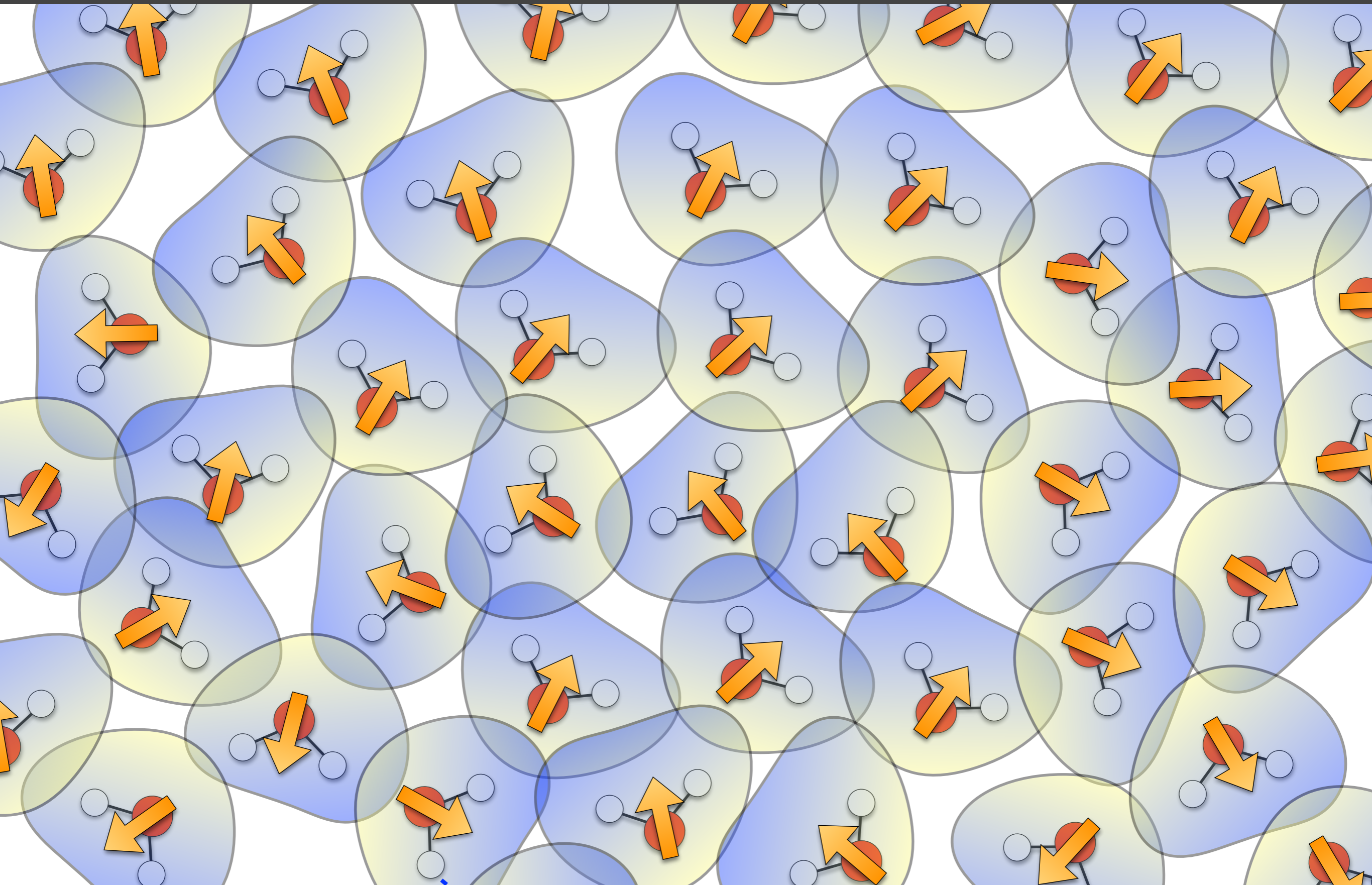
Chemical and Spectroscopic Accuracy Across Phases



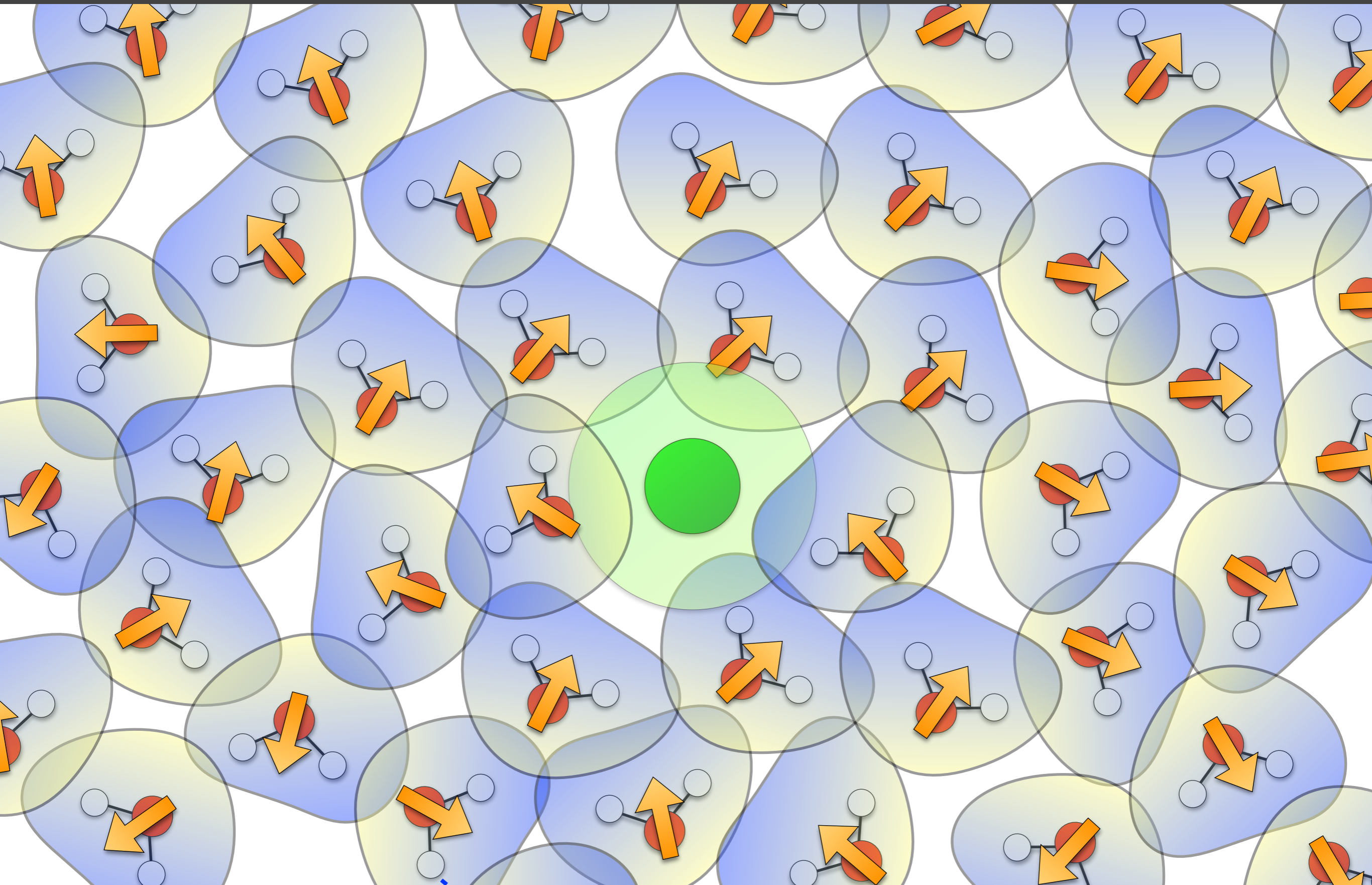
Experiment (cm ⁻¹)	MB-pol (cm ⁻¹)
153.62	154.77
	149.05
	129.49
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64.52	61.24
11.18	11.88
0	0



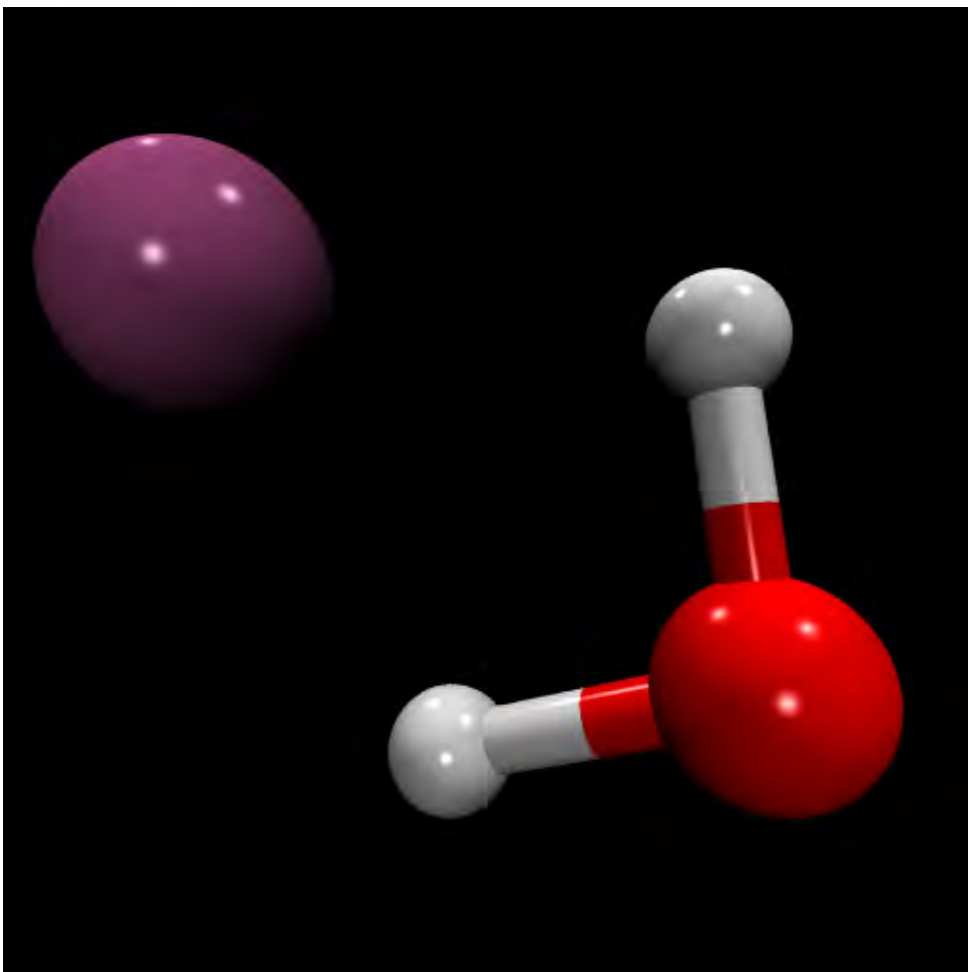
MB-MD: Quo Vadis?



From Water to Electrolyte Solutions



From Water to Electrolyte Solutions



X-(H₂O) explicit many-body potentials

permanent electrostatics

$$V^{2B} = \sum_i V_i^{rep} + V_{elect}^{2B} + V_{ind}^{2B} - \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}$$

pairwise short-range interactions

NB induction

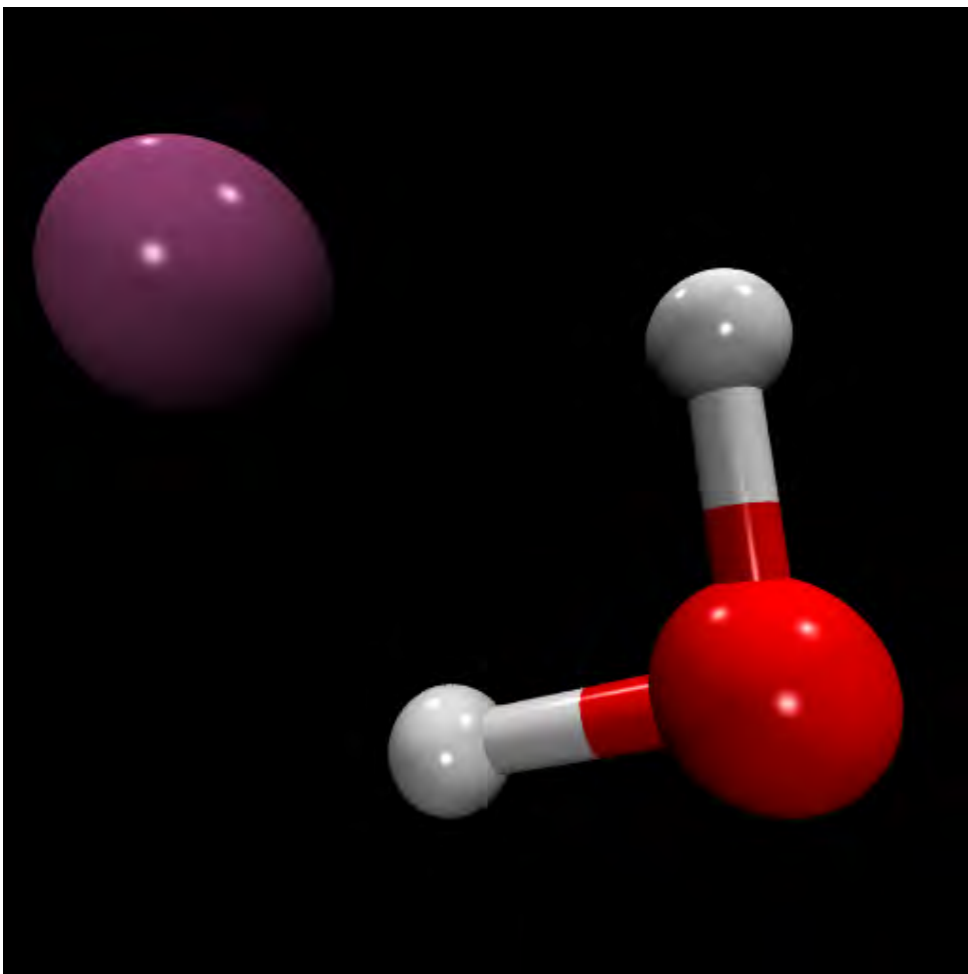
2B dispersion

$$V^{>3B} = V_{ind}^{>3B}(1, \dots, N)$$

$$V^{i-TTM} = V^{TTM,elec} + V^{TTM,ind} + \sum_{i=1}^n (V_i^{rep} + V_i^{disp})$$

$$\sum_i V_i^{rep} = A_{OX} e^{-b_{OX} R_{OX}} + A_{H_1X} e^{-b_{H_1X} R_{H_1X}} + A_{H_2X} e^{-b_{H_2X} R_{H_2X}}$$

From Water to Electrolyte Solutions



X-(H₂O) explicit many-body potentials

permanent electrostatics

$$V^{2B} = \underbrace{s_2 V_{poly}^{2B}}_{\text{short-range interactions}} - \underbrace{V_{elect}^{2B}}_{\text{permanent electrostatics}} + \underbrace{V_{ind}^{2B}}_{\text{NB induction}} - \underbrace{\sum_{i<j} f_{ij} \frac{C_{ij,6}}{R_{ij}^6}}_{\text{2B dispersion}}$$

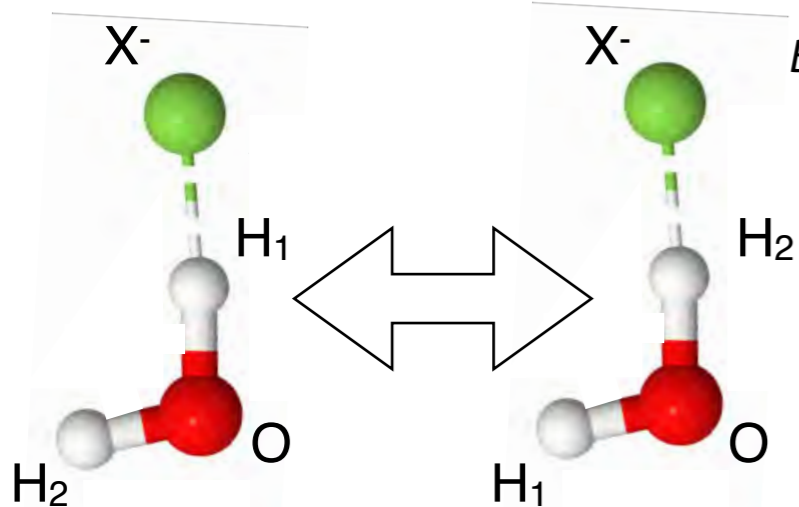
$$V^{3B} = \underbrace{s_3 V_{poly}^{3B}}_{\text{short-range interactions}} + \underbrace{V_{ind}^{3B}}_{\text{NB induction}}$$

$$V^{>3B} = \underbrace{V_{ind}^{>3B}}_{\text{NB induction}}(1, \dots, N)$$

Permutationally invariant polynomials

Marquardt & Quack, *J. Chem. Phys.* **109**, 10628 (1998)

Braams & Bowman, *Int. Rev. Phys. Chem.* **28**, 577 (2009)



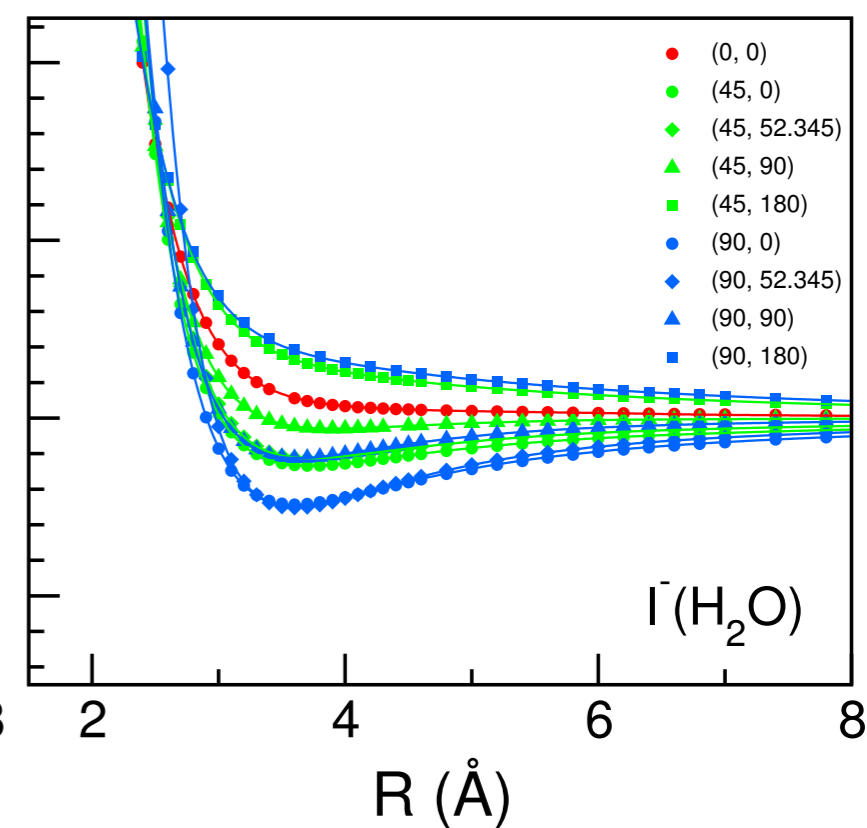
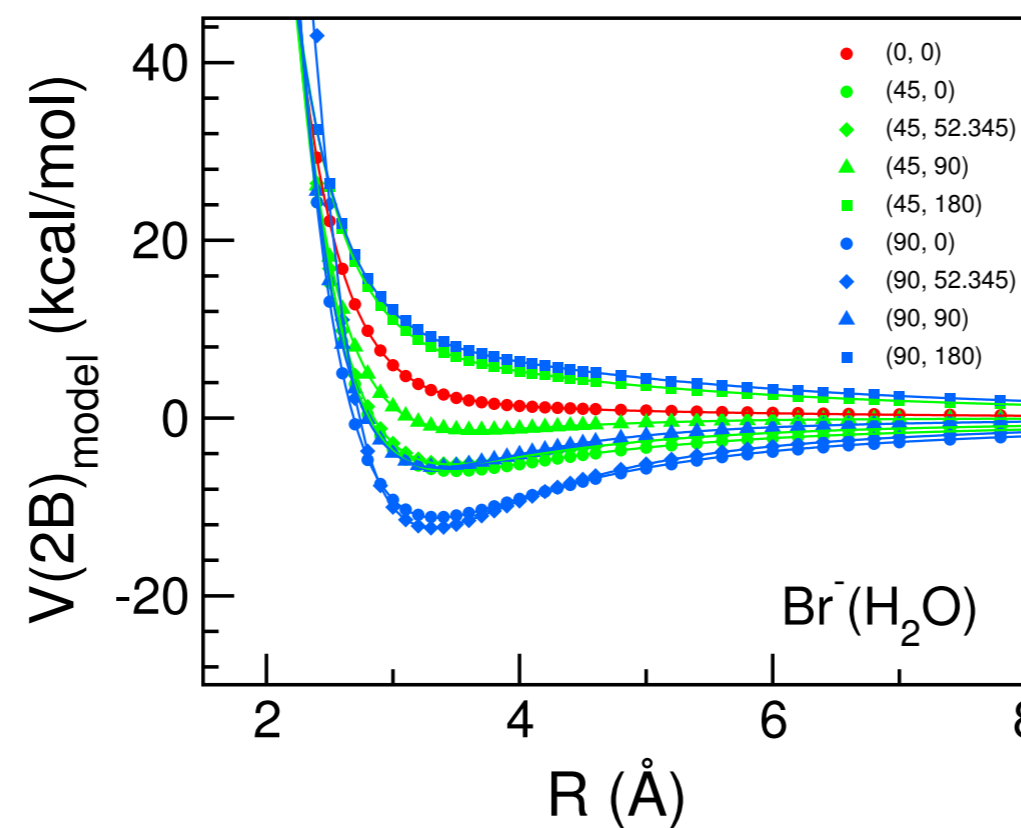
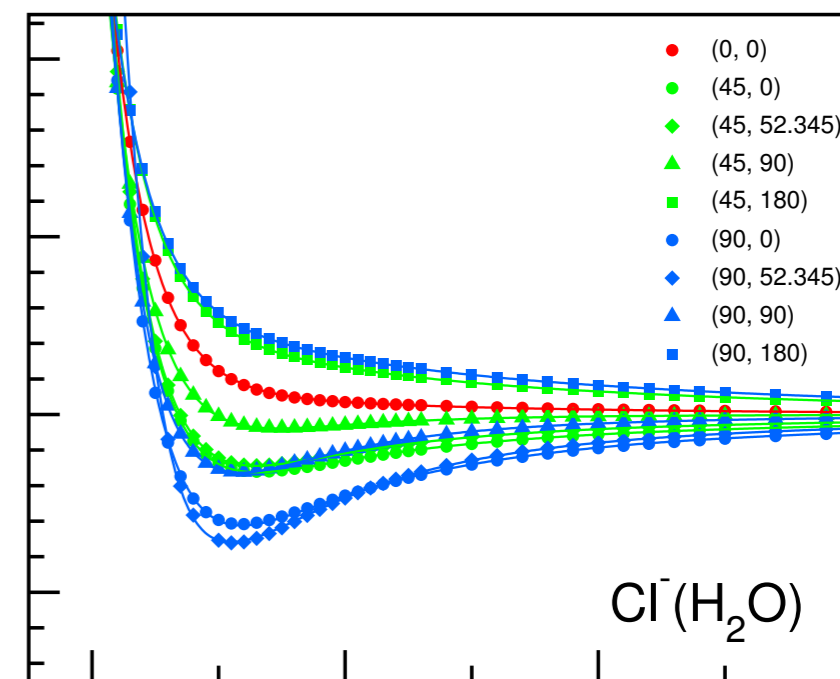
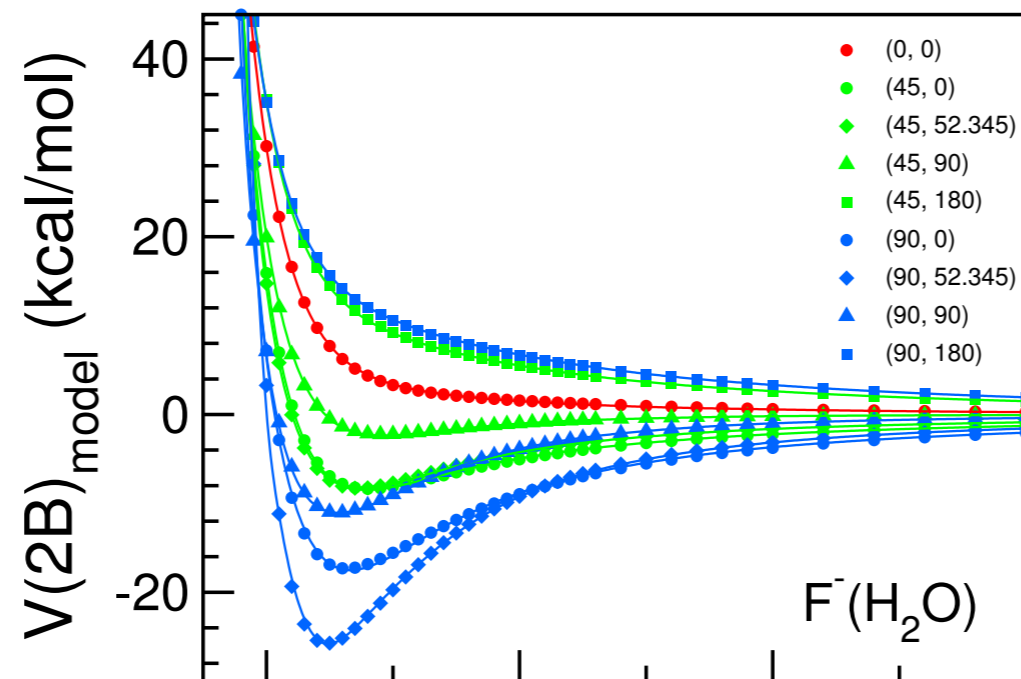
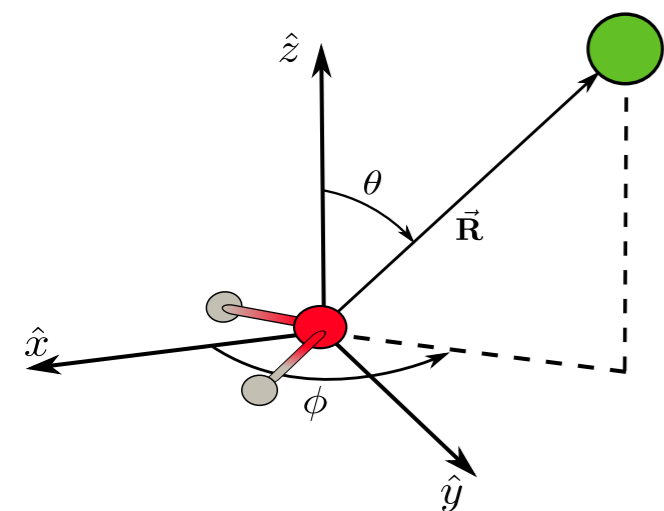
$$V = \sum_{m=a+b+c=0}^M D_{abc} \{ y_{12}^a [y_{13}^b y_{23}^c + y_{13}^c y_{23}^b] \}$$

Morse variables

$$y_{ij} = e^{-kr_{ij}} \quad y_{ij} = \frac{e^{-kr_{ij}}}{r_{ij}}$$

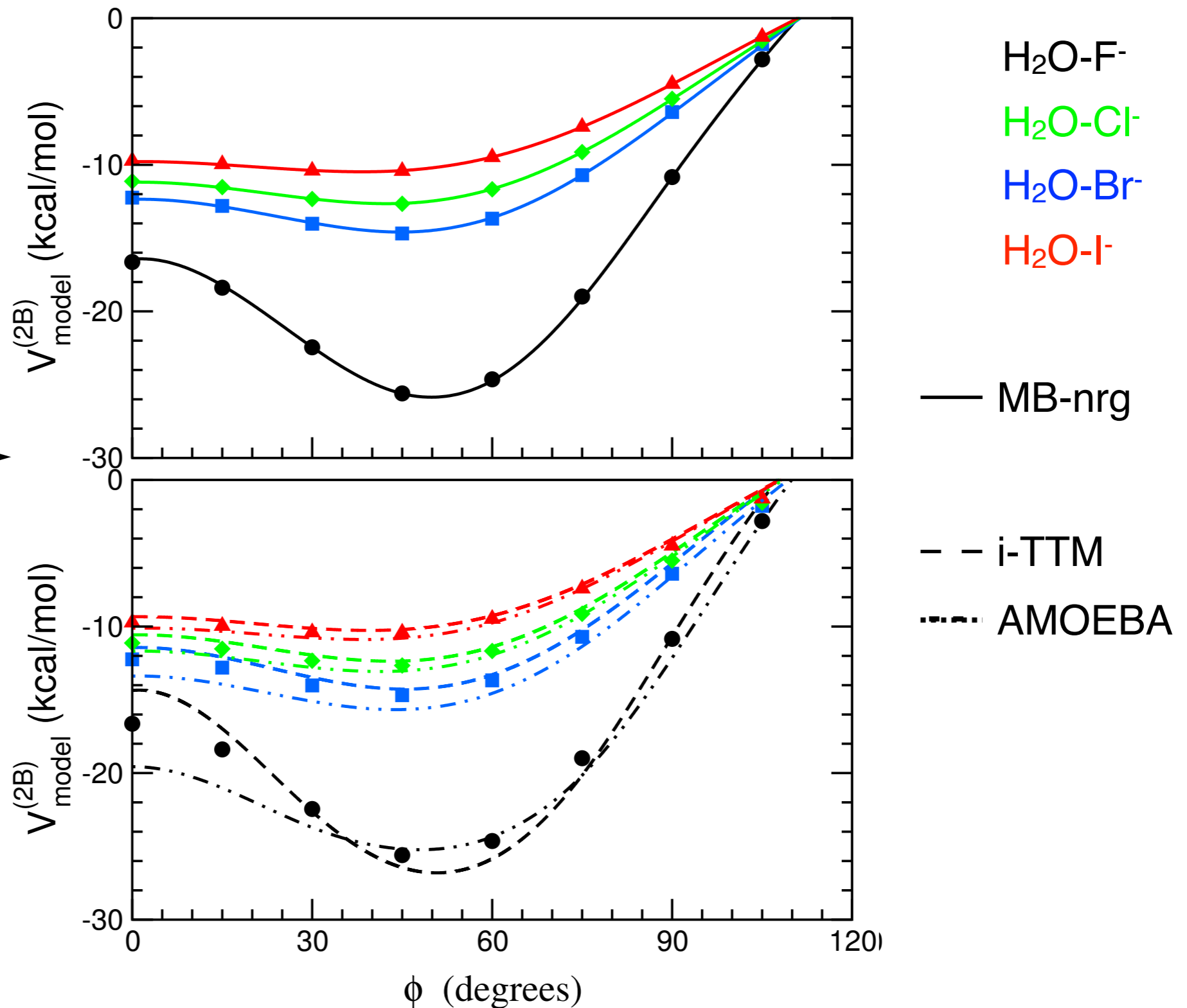
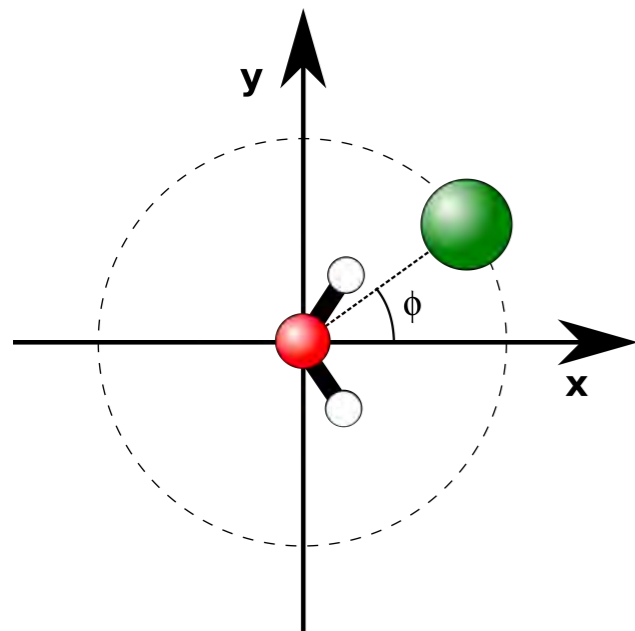
MB-nrg: Halide-Water Interactions

Dimer potential energy surfaces



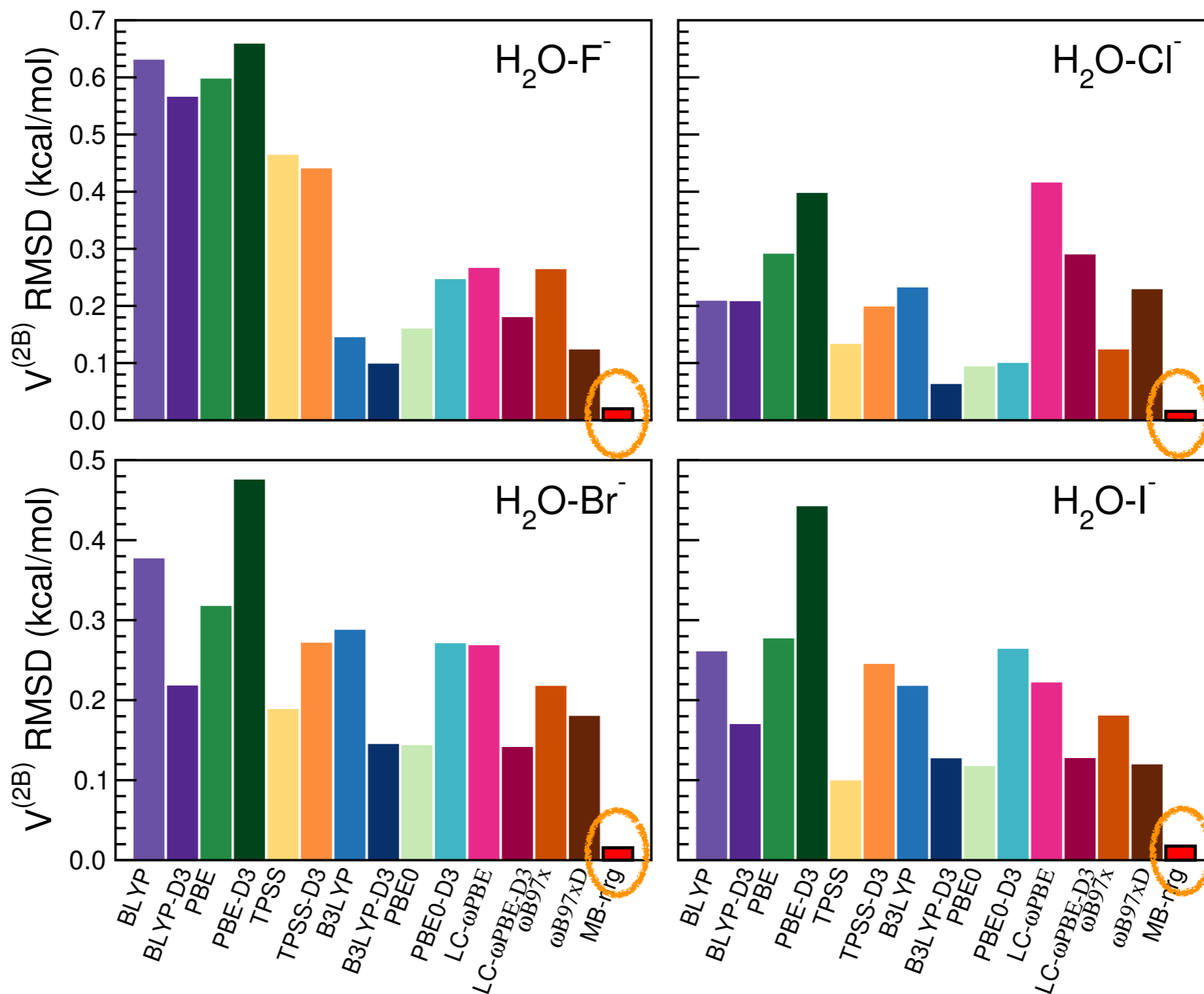
MB-nrg vs. Polarizable Models

Dimer potential energy surfaces



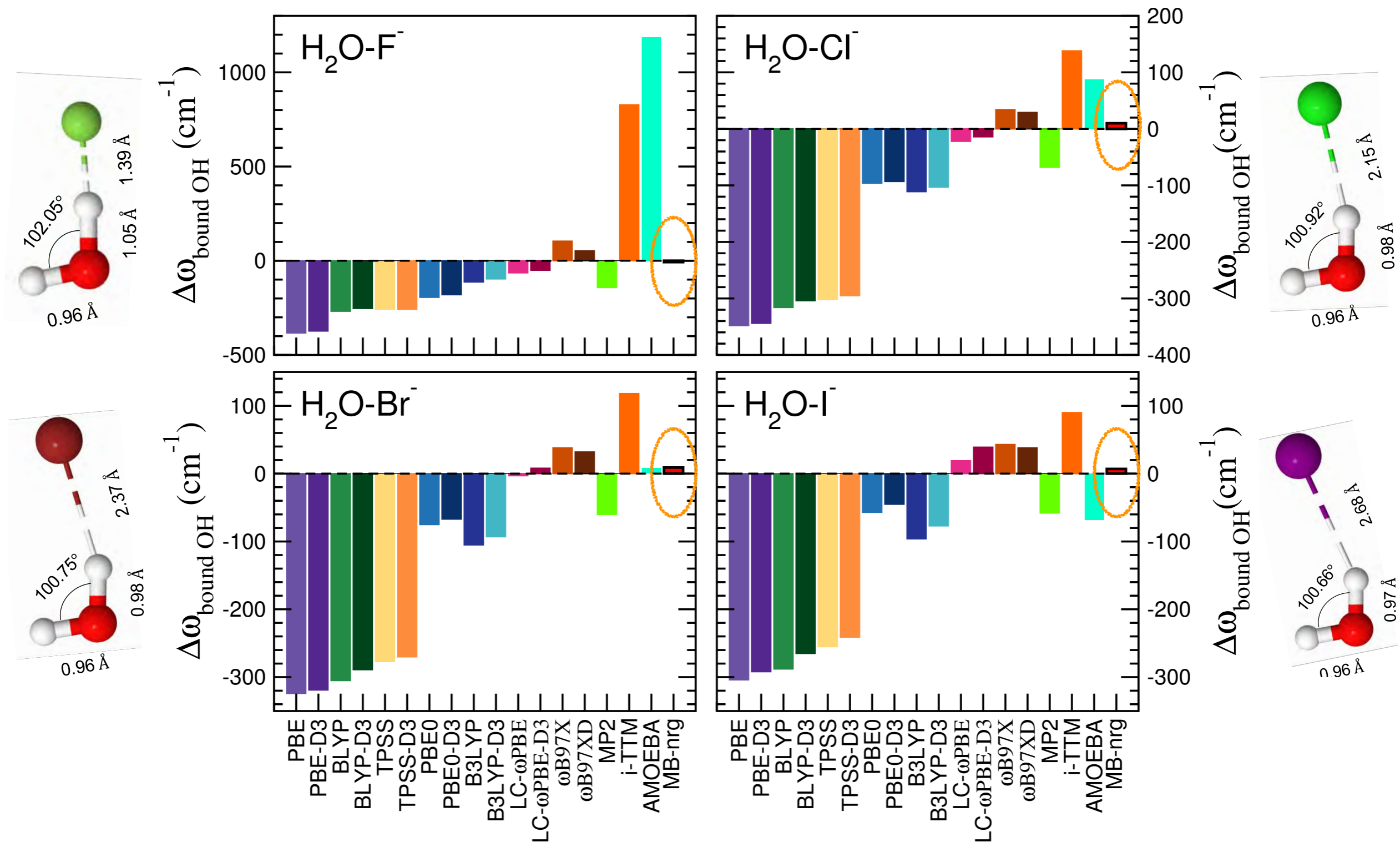
Putting Things in Perspective: MB-nrg vs. DFT

RMSD for more than 2000 dimers relative to CCSD(T)-F12



Putting Things in Perspective: MB-nrg vs. DFT

Vibrational frequencies



X-(H₂O): Vibrational Spectra

		bound OH	free OH
F⁻ (H₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	1523	3687
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	1586	3731
Cl⁻ (H₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	3146	3123
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	3697	3704
Br⁻ (H₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	3296	3297
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	3695	3698
I⁻ (H₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	3393 / 3422	3440
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	3392 / 3406	3452

Collaboration : Tucker Carrington and Xiaogang Wang, Queen's University

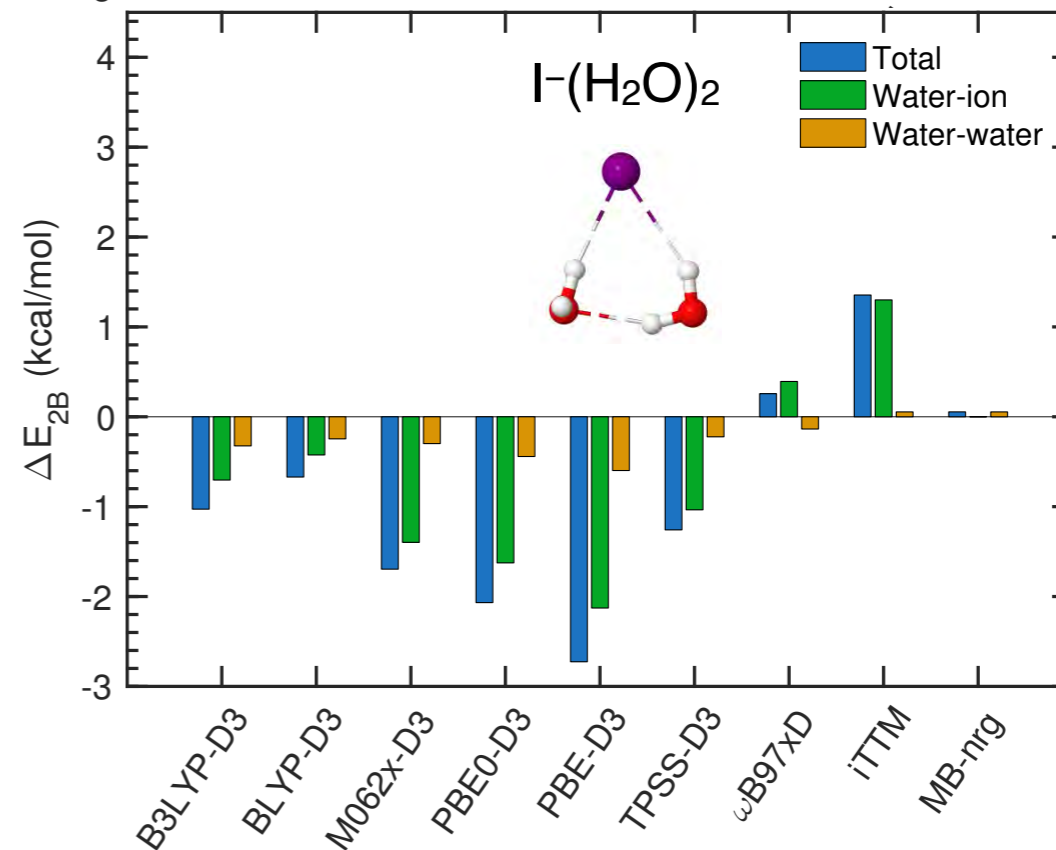
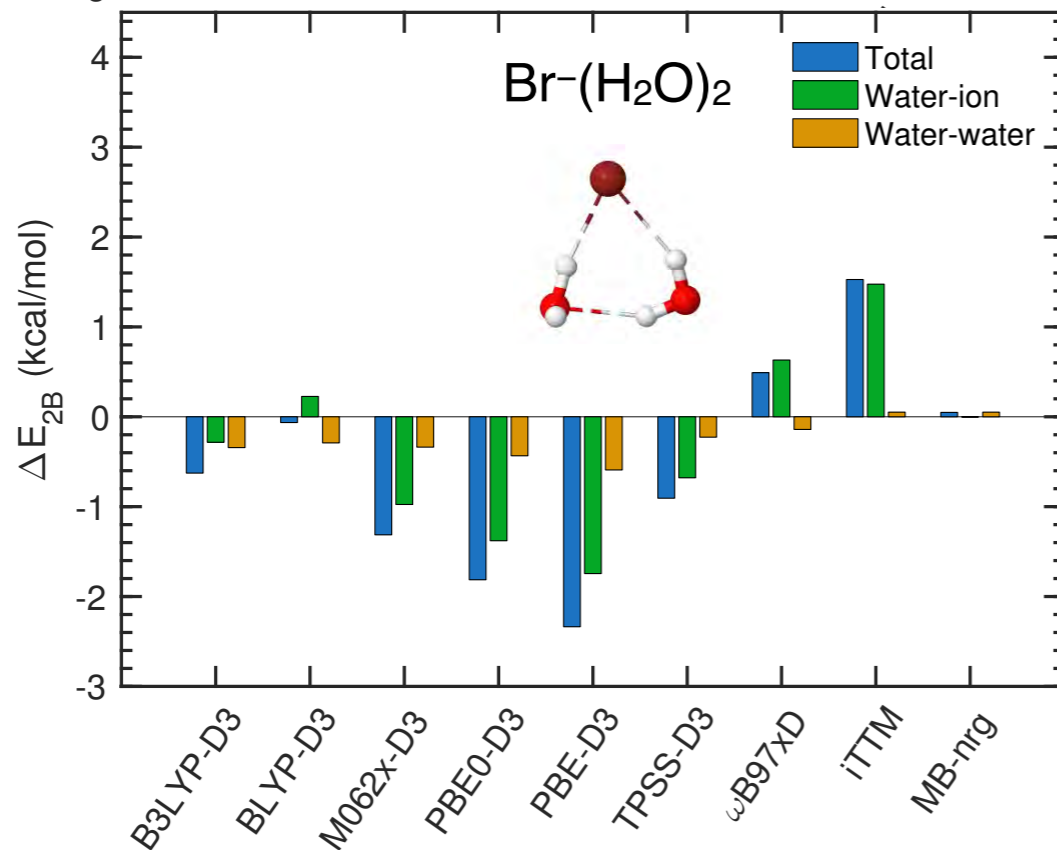
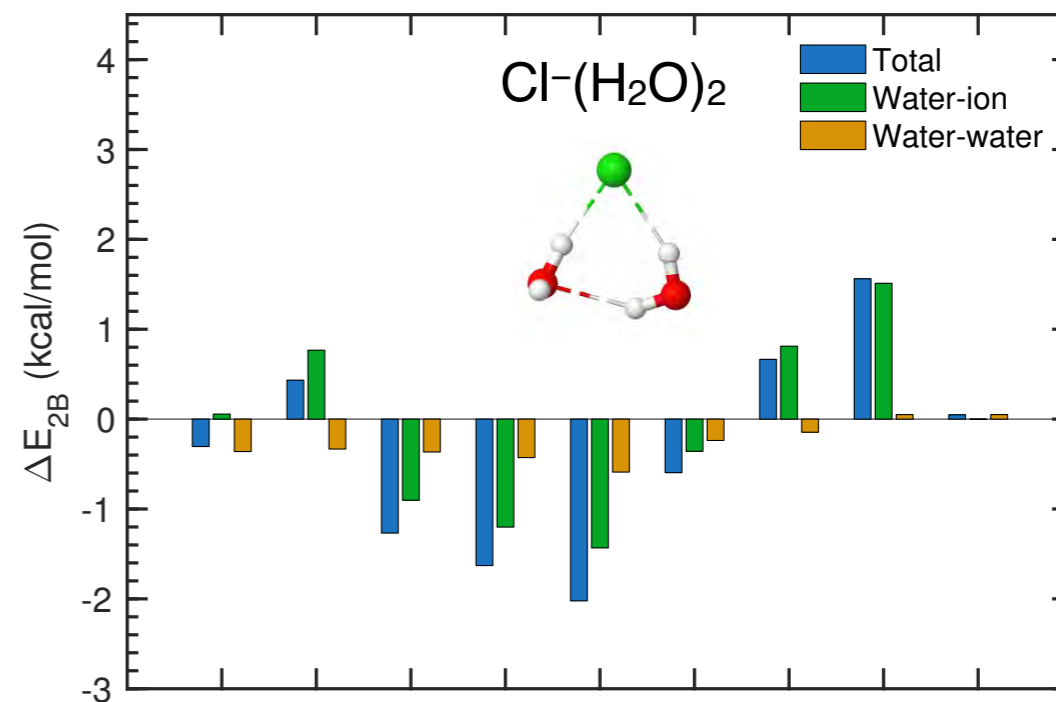
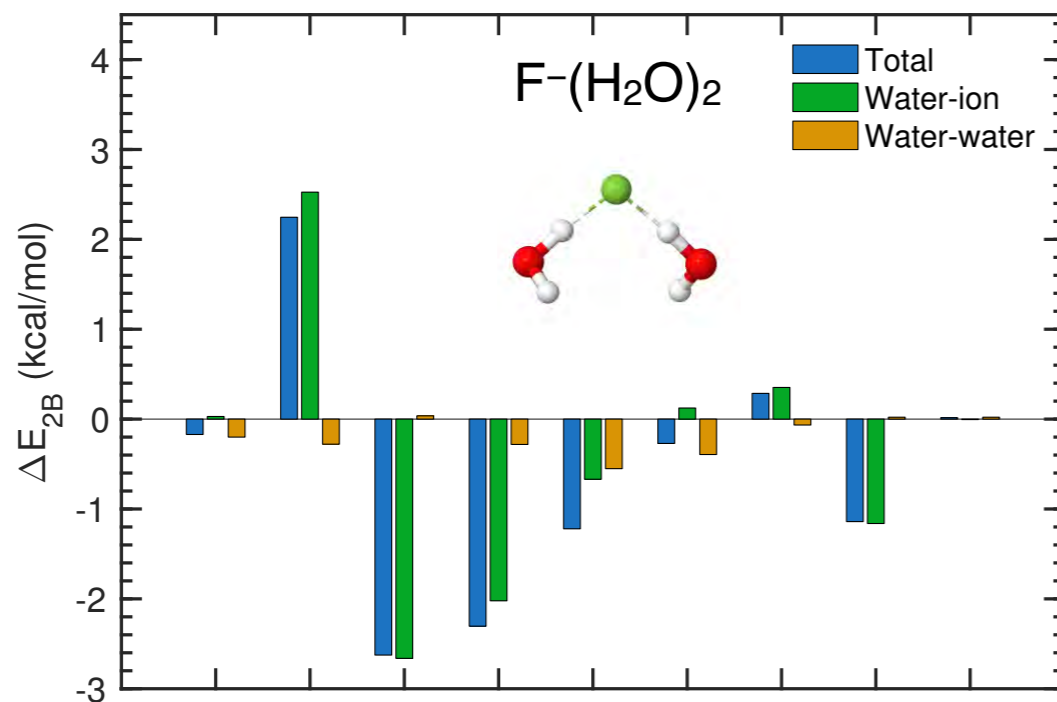
X-(D₂O): Vibrational Spectra

		bound OD	free OD
F⁻ (D₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	—	—
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	1274	2730
Cl⁻ (D₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	2341	2737
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	2328	2729
Br⁻ (D₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	2451	2726
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	2441	2737
I⁻ (D₂O)	<i>Experiment</i>	2511 / 2527	2728
	<i>MB-nrg</i>	2531	2725

Collaboration : Tucker Carrington and Xiaogang Wang, Queen's University

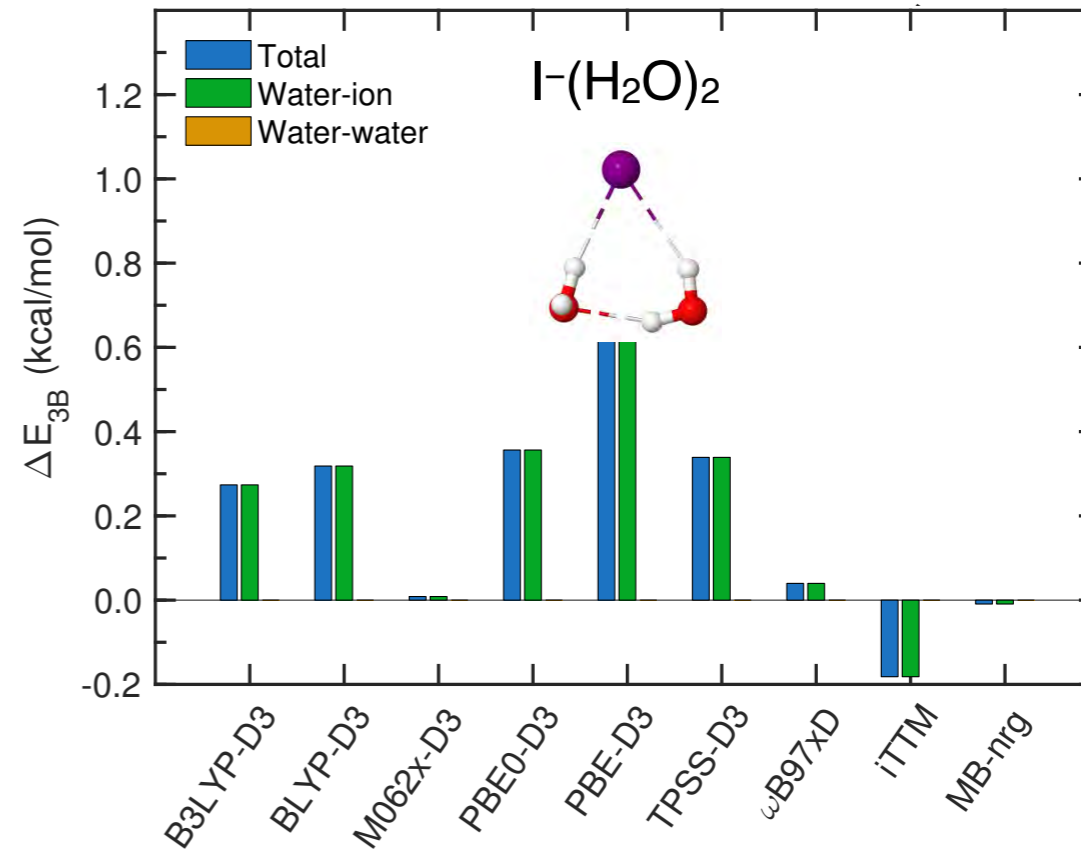
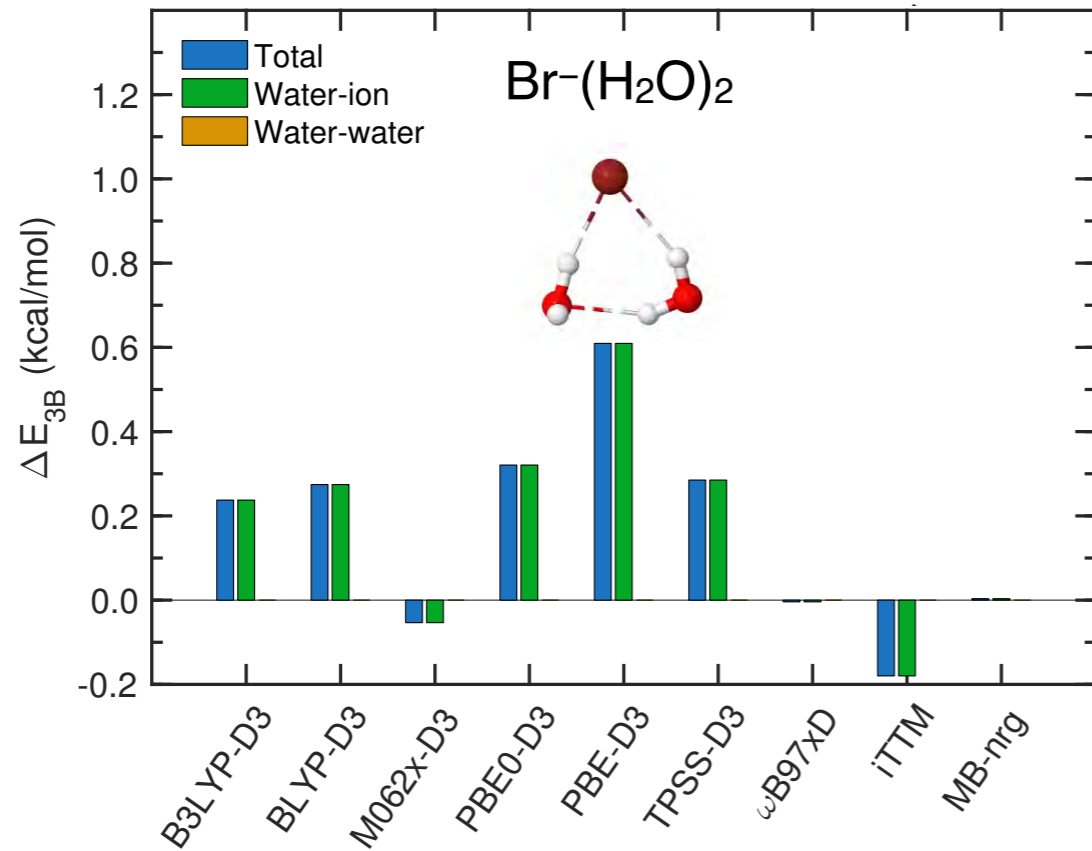
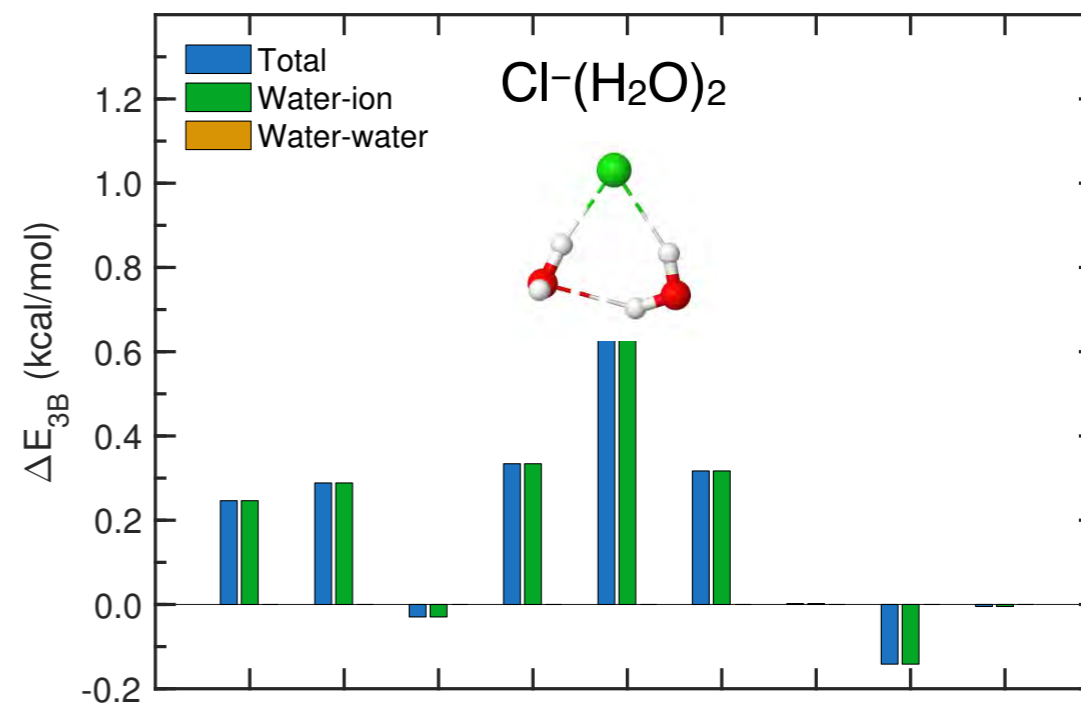
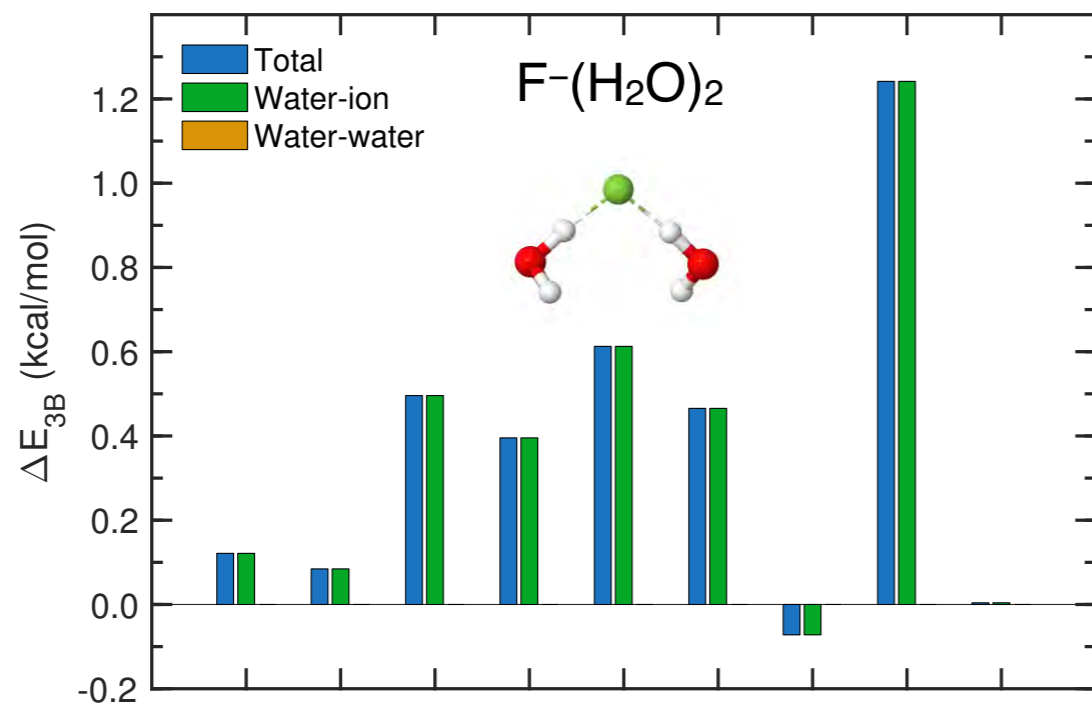
X-(H₂O)₂: Many-Body Contributions

2B interactions



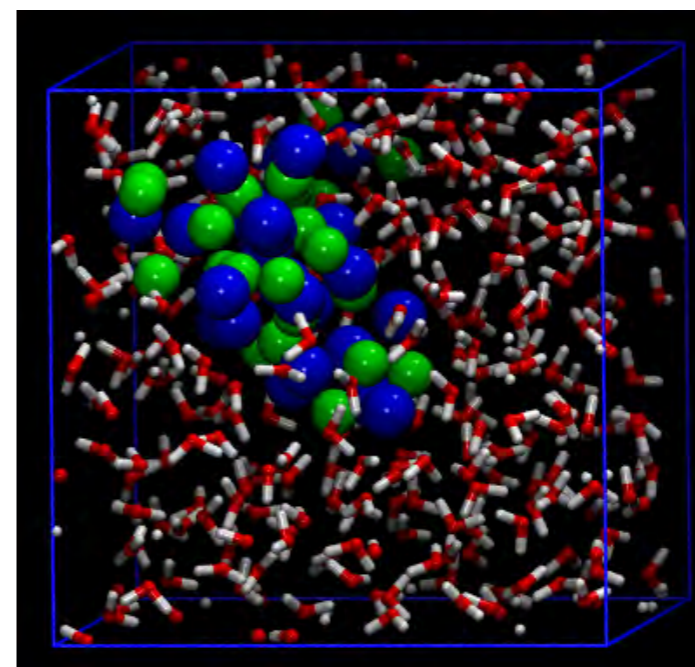
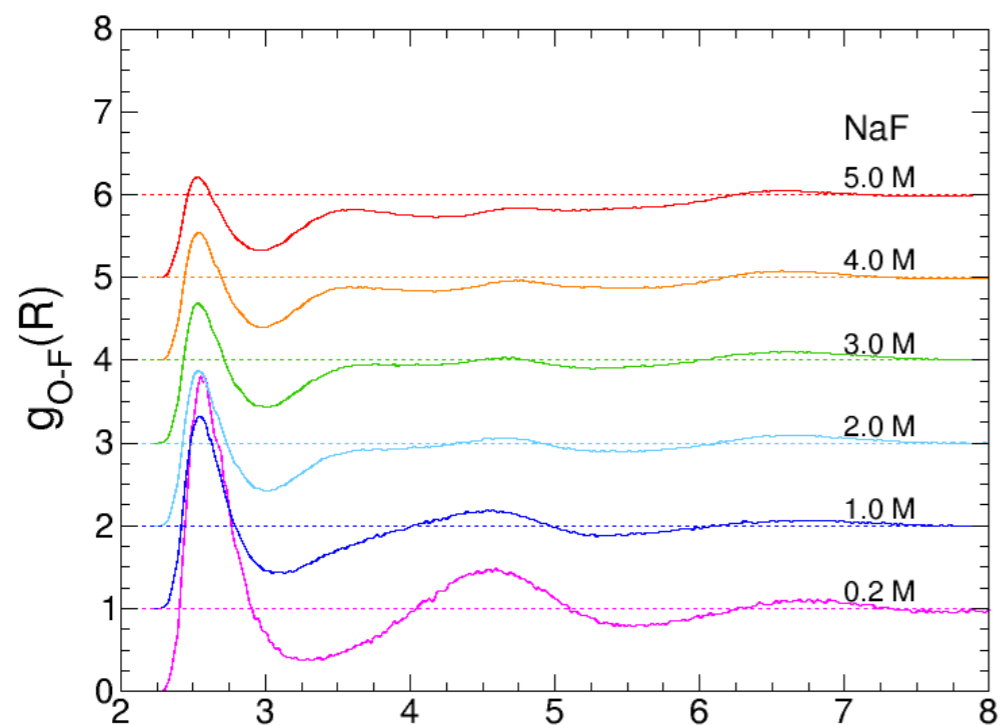
X-(H₂O)₂: Many-Body Contributions

3B interactions

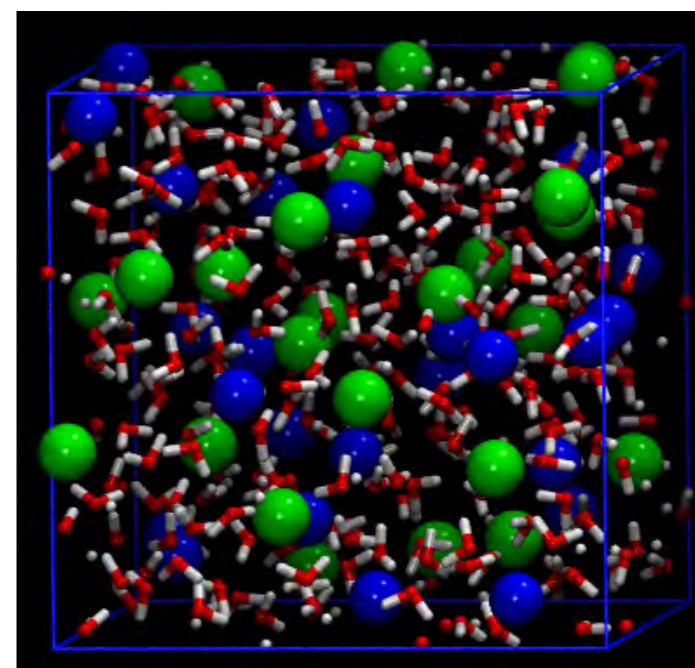
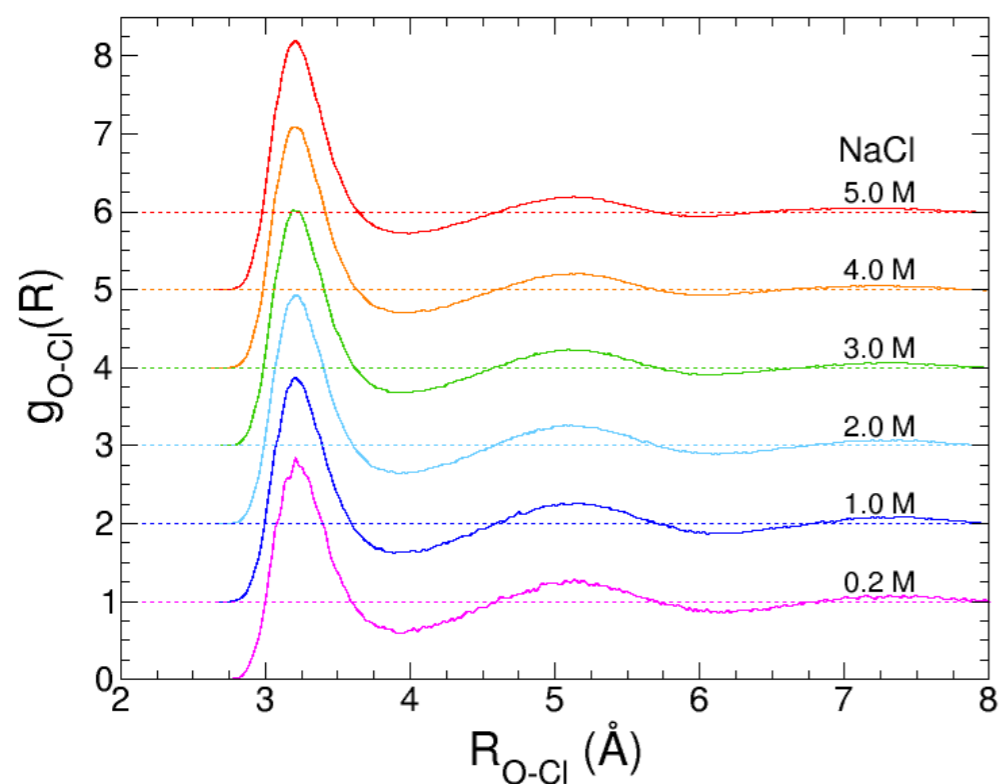


From Water to Electrolyte Solutions

X-O radial distribution functions



low solubility
(~ 1 M)



high solubility
(~ 6 M)

Summary

- **MB-pol = TAP water aka: Would you drink MB-pol water?**
 - No! MB-pol (currently) provides an accurate and physically correct representation of the interactions in water in the limit of $pK_w \longrightarrow \infty$
 - MB-pol is systematically improvable (e.g., explicit higher-order terms)
 - Work to include autoionization is ongoing
- **What is needed to accurately represent the water interactions?**
 - An accurate description of many-body effects (i.e., CCSD(T) work!)
 - MB-pol provides an accurate reference for both force fields and DFT models
see Fritz, Fernandez-Serra, Soler, J. Chem. Phys. 144, 224101 (2016)
- **Can MB-pol be extended to generic aqueous solutions?**
 - Yes! Studies of electrolyte solutions are underway
 - More complex systems? Likely, but it will require a “community effort” and synergistic collaborations with computer scientists
- **Better quantum dynamics methods for the condensed phase are needed!**
MB-pol is interfaced with:
OpenMM: http://paesanigroup.ucsd.edu/software/mbpol_openmm.html
i-PI: http://paesanigroup.ucsd.edu/software/mbpol_ipi.html