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# Infrared matrix- isolation and theoretical study of interactions between CH<sub>3</sub>I and water

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## OUTLINE



- >> Objectives
- Experimental strategy for matrix isolation infrared spectroscopy
- > DFT calculation for spectral interpretation
- Results and discussions
- Conclusion and perspectives









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# Reactivity of CH<sub>3</sub>I in the atmosphere

 $\rm CH_3 I$  homogenous reactivity



S.ZHANG, , Thèse de Doctorat, Aix-Marseille Université, 2012 C. FORTIN, These de Doctorat, Lille université, 2019 Bai et al., RSC Adv., 2015,5, 88087

#### CH<sub>3</sub>I heterogeneous reactivity

 Quantitative determination of CH<sub>3</sub>I uptaken by carbonaceous aerosols

> W. Wang, Chem. Phys. Lett. 440 (2007) 348–351 , Y. Shi, Chinese Sci. Bull. 53 (2008) 733–738

#### Mechanism is not known

 CH<sub>3</sub>I adsorption on ice and influence on photochemistry

> A.B. Alekseyev et al., J. Chem. Phys. 126 (2007) G. Li, et al., J. Phys. Chem. A. 109 (2005)

#### Interaction of CH<sub>3</sub>I with atmospheric aerosols is not investigated

#### CH<sub>3</sub>I interaction with water in the atmosphere is not well known





Influence of water on the reactivity of  $CH_3I$  in gas phase:

- Cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) formation
- $\succ$  Photolysis of CH<sub>3</sub>I

Investigation of intra and inter-molecular interactions by Matrix Experiments coupled with Fourier transform spectroscopy (FTIR)

# Ar-Matrix Experiments: CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar





# **DFT calculation methodology**

# <u>Objective</u> : To help in identifying the IR bands of (CH<sub>3</sub>I)n clusters and (CH<sub>3</sub>I)n-(H<sub>2</sub>O)m complexes

- Prediction of the isomers for (CH<sub>3</sub>I)<sub>n</sub> and molecular complex (CH<sub>3</sub>I)<sub>n</sub>-(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub> (n = 1, 2, 3 and m= 1, 2, 3)
- Optimisation of the geometry by Gaussian 16 program , using ωB97XD with the base aug-cc-pVTZ for H, O, C and aug-cc-pVTZ-PP + ECP28 for I (see methodology in <sup>[1]</sup>)
- **Calculation of**  $\Delta G^{\circ}_{10K}$  (not shown).
- Calculation of the vibrational frequencies ,  $\Delta\nu$

Summary of stable geometries					
Structure	Number of stable geometries				
2CH <sub>3</sub> I (Dimer)	2				
3CH <sub>3</sub> I(Trimer)	2				
1CH <sub>3</sub> I-1H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	2				
1CH <sub>3</sub> I-2H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2)	2				
2CH <sub>3</sub> I-1H <sub>2</sub> O (2:1)	5				
1CH <sub>3</sub> I-3H <sub>2</sub> O (1:3)	4				
2CH <sub>3</sub> I-2H <sub>2</sub> O (2:2)	10				

[1]: Villard, A. et al.. Int. J. Quantum Chem. 119, 1–11 (2019).



### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar:1/1000, Deposition at 10 K

- CH<sub>3</sub>I monomer (M) and dimer (D) bands are consistent with literature <sup>1</sup>
- Trimer (T) bands assignment cannot be excluded
- Dimer (D) and trimer (T) frequencies are very close to those of monomers (M) because of the weak interaction



#### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar:1/1000, Annealing 10-35 K

#### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar in dry conditions (CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar:1/1000) at 10 K



CH<sub>3</sub>I stable isomers dimers and trimers:

H: Head T: Tail

Ito, F., *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **343**, 185–191 (2001).

## Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/H<sub>2</sub>O/Ar: 1/24/1500 at 10 K



- New bands formation (•)at 1257, 1256 and 1254 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- New bands are blue shifted with respect to 1245 cm<sup>-1</sup> (M)



• New bands are blue shifted with respect to 882 cm<sup>-1</sup> (M)

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### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/H<sub>2</sub>O/Ar: 1/24/1500 at 10 K

The new bands shifts in CH, deformation and rocking region match stable isomers of hetero-complexes and aggregates:



#### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/H<sub>2</sub>O/Ar: 1/24/1500 at 10 K

**O–H symmetrical stretching** 



Observation of water polymers

e

Red and blue shifts which match: 1CH<sub>3</sub>I-1H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1a), 1CH<sub>3</sub>I-2H<sub>2</sub>O (1:2b), 2CH<sub>3</sub>I-1H<sub>2</sub>O (2:1a -2:1e), 1CH<sub>3</sub>I-3H<sub>2</sub>O (1:3a, 1:3c ), and 2CH<sub>3</sub>I-2H<sub>2</sub>O (2:2i)

#### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar in humid conditions (CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O: 1/24/1500) at 10 K

The new bands shifts in H<sub>2</sub>O region match stable isomers of hetero-complexes and aggregates:



#### Experimental results for CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar in humid conditions (CH<sub>3</sub>I/Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O) at 10 K

Comparing the CH<sub>3</sub>I and H<sub>2</sub>O regions

- We have identified  $1CH_{3}I-1H_{2}O(1:1a)$ ,  $1CH_{3}I-2H_{2}O(1:2a)$ ,  $1CH_{3}I-3H_{2}O(1:3a, 1:3c)$
- The other complexes such as 2:1 and 2:2 cannot be completely excluded but appear as minor species



#### **Conclusion and perspectives**

- Dimers and trimers of CH<sub>3</sub>I are observed despite the high water amount in the initial mixture that may be explained by the low affinity of CH<sub>3</sub>I with water
- $\blacktriangleright$  Formation of hetero aggregates of CH3I and water rather than  $(CH_3I)_n (H_2O)_m$  complexes
- Atmospheric implications :
- 1- CH3I will stay in the gas phase rather than be involved in the CCN process
- 2- CH<sub>3</sub>I is not soluble (Henry's constant  $\sim$ 3 10<sup>-3</sup> mol.m<sup>-3</sup>.Pa), then not in the water droplets

**BUT** hetero aggregate CH<sub>3</sub>I-H<sub>2</sub>O may influence the photoreactivity of CH<sub>3</sub>I in gaseous phase  $\rightarrow$  investigation of the photoreactivity of CH<sub>3</sub>I – H<sub>2</sub>O

What about the interaction with iced particles? (cryogenic experiment is then relevant)

#### Nuclear safety implications :

CH<sub>3</sub>I will likely stay in the gas phase but as hetero aggregates with water – that has to be taken into account in the IRSN simulation code

#### Under review for J. Phys Chem A

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# Thank you

Vibrati onal Mode	CH <sub>3</sub> I monomer	CH <sub>3</sub> I-H <sub>2</sub> 0	Δν	tentative assignements
ν <sub>1</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> I	2965	2976	11	CH <sub>3</sub> I
		2968	3	dimer HT
		2965	0	monomer / trimer THT
		2961	-4	dimer HT / dimer HH / trimer THT
		2925		
		2868		
		2855		
		2846		
		2825		
		2819		
v, CH <sub>3</sub> I	1246	1257	12	CH <sub>3</sub> I-3H <sub>2</sub> O (1 :3a)
	1245	1256	11	CH <sub>3</sub> I-3H <sub>2</sub> O (1 :3a)
		1254	9	see text
		1250	5	CH <sub>3</sub> I-2H <sub>2</sub> O (1 :2a)
		1248	3	dimer HT / trimer THT / CH <sub>3</sub> I-H <sub>2</sub> O
				(1:1a)
		1246	1	dimer HT / trimer THT
		1245	0	monomer / dimer HT /
		1243	-2	dimer HH/ trimer THT
		1240	-5	CH <sub>3</sub> I
v <sub>6</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> I		909	27	CH <sub>3</sub> I-2H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2a) / CH <sub>3</sub> I-3H <sub>2</sub> O
				(1:3c)
	882	903	21	CH <sub>3</sub> I-H <sub>2</sub> O(1 :1a)
	881	899	17	$CH_{3}I-2H_{2}O(1:2a)/CH_{3}I-3H_{2}O$
				(1:3a)
		896	14	$CH_3I-3H_2O(1:3a)$
		891	11	$CH_3I-H_2O(1:1a)$
		888	6	see text
		886	4	dimer HT / dimer HH / trimer THT /
				$CH_3I-3H_2O(1:3a)$
		882	0	monomer / dimer HH
		881	-1	monomer/ dimer HH
		879	-2	dimer HH

H <sub>2</sub> O monomer and	H <sub>2</sub> O	CH <sub>3</sub> I-H <sub>2</sub> O	Δν	tentative assignements
dimer <sup>29</sup>	4:1000			
3776	3777	3777		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_3$
3757	3756	3756		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_3$
		3753		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_3$
		3752	16	see text
		3749	13	see text
3739				$\rm H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $\nu_3$
3738	3738	3738		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PA
3736	3736	3736		$H_2O$ v <sub>3</sub> (nrm)
	3731	3731		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_3$
3725	3721	3721		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_3$
		3720	-16	$CH_{3}I-3H_{2}O(1:3c)$
3716	3716	3716		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
3711	3711	3711		$H_2O$ rovibrationnal band $v_2$
10 31 31 31 41		3713	-23	$CH_{2}I-H_{2}O(1:1a)/CH_{2}I-3H_{2}O(1:3c)$
3708	3708			H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
3670	3670	3670		$H_{a}O$ dimer PD/ $H_{a}O$ rovibrationnal band v.
5010	50,0	5070		1170 uniter 1157 1170 Tottorutioniur outier vi
	3662	3662		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
3654	3654	3654		$H_2O$ dimer PD / $H_2O$ rovibrationnal band v.
5051	2021	2021		
	3648	3648		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
	3647	3647		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
		3642	4	see text
	3640	3640		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
3638	3638	3638		H <sub>2</sub> O V. (nrm)
3633	3633	3633		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PA
5055	3630	3630		H O dimer PD
	3628	3628		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
3623	5020	5020		H-O rovibrationnal hand v.
0000	3617	3617		H.O. dimer PD
	3612	3612		H <sub>2</sub> O dimer PD
	5012	3609	-29	CH-L-H-O (1:1a)
3607	3607	3607	-31	H.O. rovibrationnal hand v. / see text
5007	5007	3603	-35	see text
		3582	-56	see text
3574	3576	3574		H O dimer PD
5574	3567	3567		H O trimer
	3564	3567		$H_2 \odot$ trimer
	3553	3553	85	$(1)_{2} \circ (1)_{2} \circ (1)_$
	2540	2540	-0.5	H O trimer
	3549	3549		H <sub>2</sub> O trimer
	3528	3578		H O trimer
	3515	3515		H O trimer
	3313	3463	-175	$CH L_{2}H \cap (1, 32)$
	3//15	3445	-175	H O tetramer
	3402	3402		
	3402	2202		
	3373	3373		H O tetramer
	3332	3332		H <sub>0</sub> pentamer
	3332	2225		H <sub>2</sub> O pentamer
	2200	2200		ILO Hick polymon (2), how and
	5209	3209		$\pi_2 \cup \pi_2 \cup \pi_2 $ narmonic