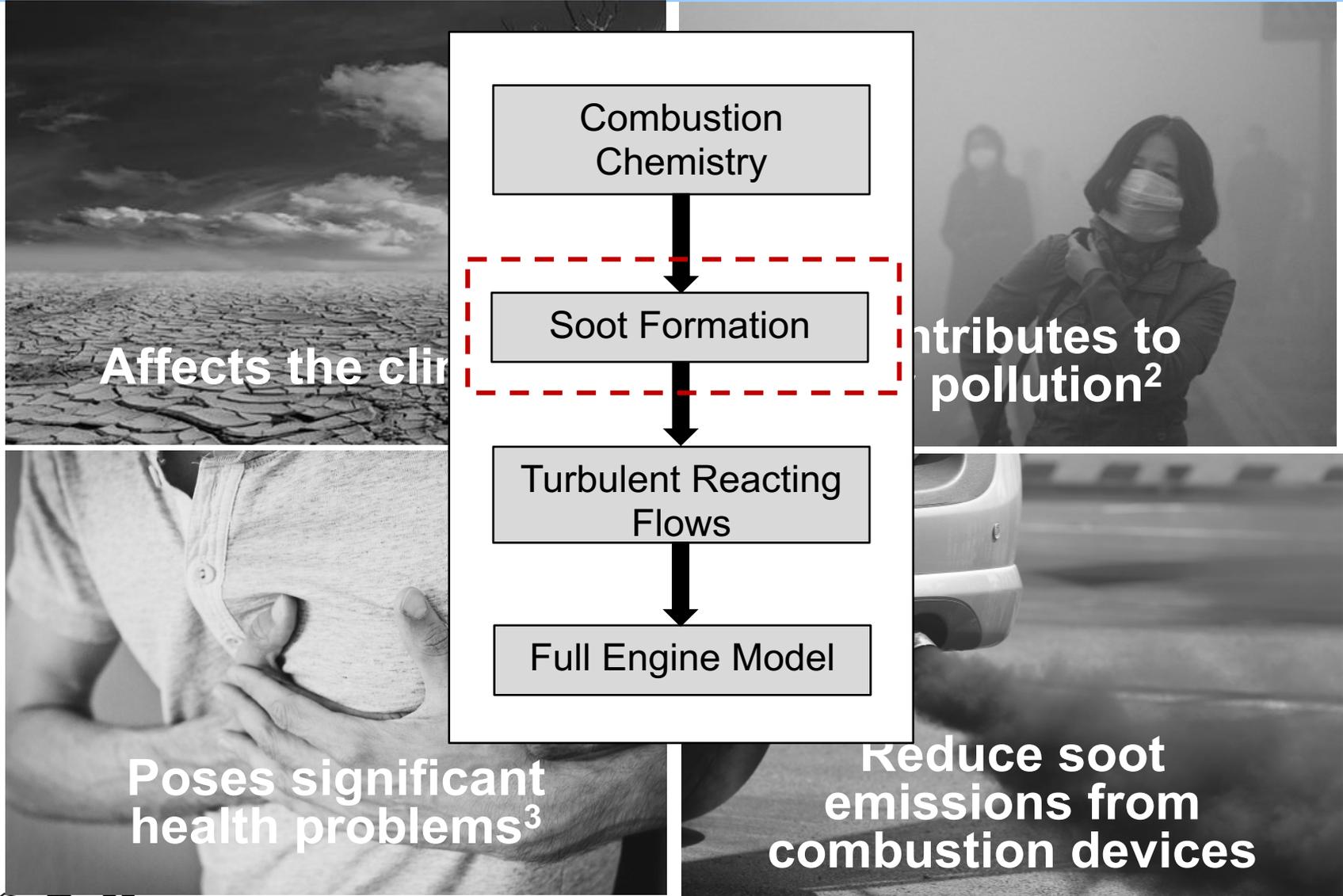


Nucleation and structure of soot particles

*Kimberly Bowal, Jacob Martin,
Laura Pascazio, Markus Kraft*

12/09/2018

Why study soot?



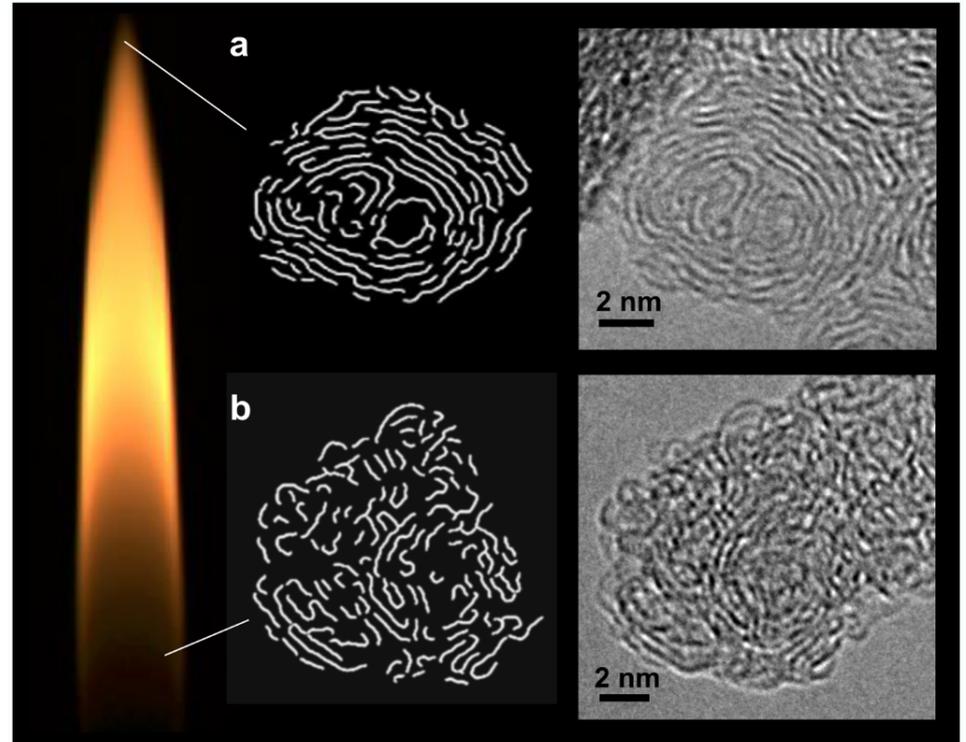
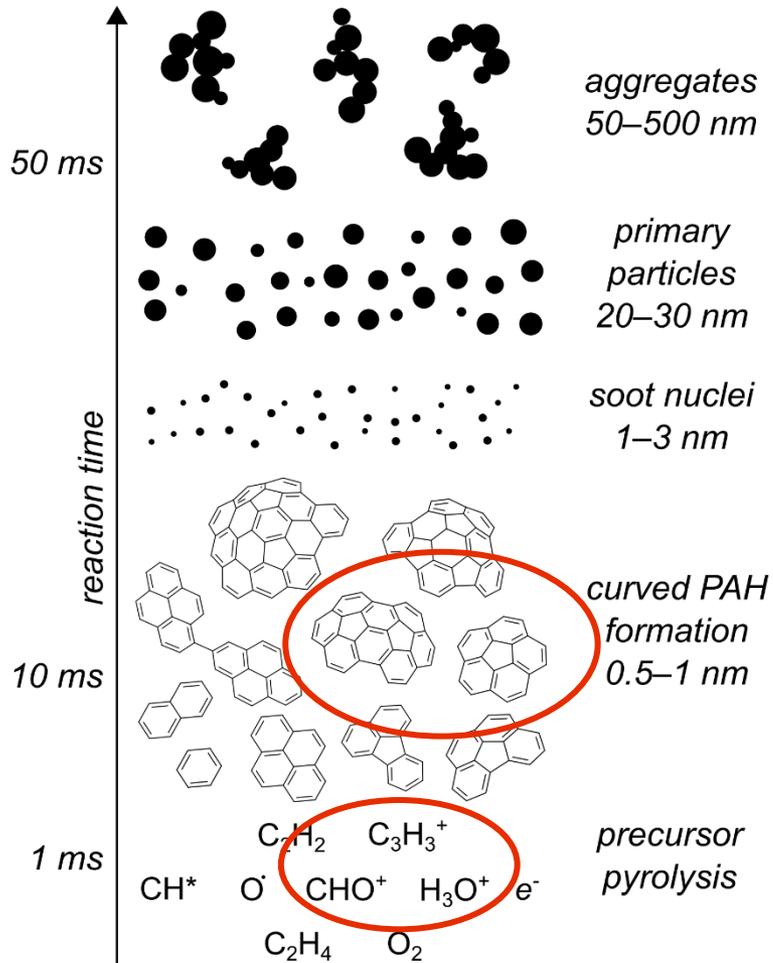
¹Hansen and Nazarenko, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 101 (2004)

²Guarnieri and Balmes, The Lancet 383 (2014)

³IARC Monographs, 35, (1985)



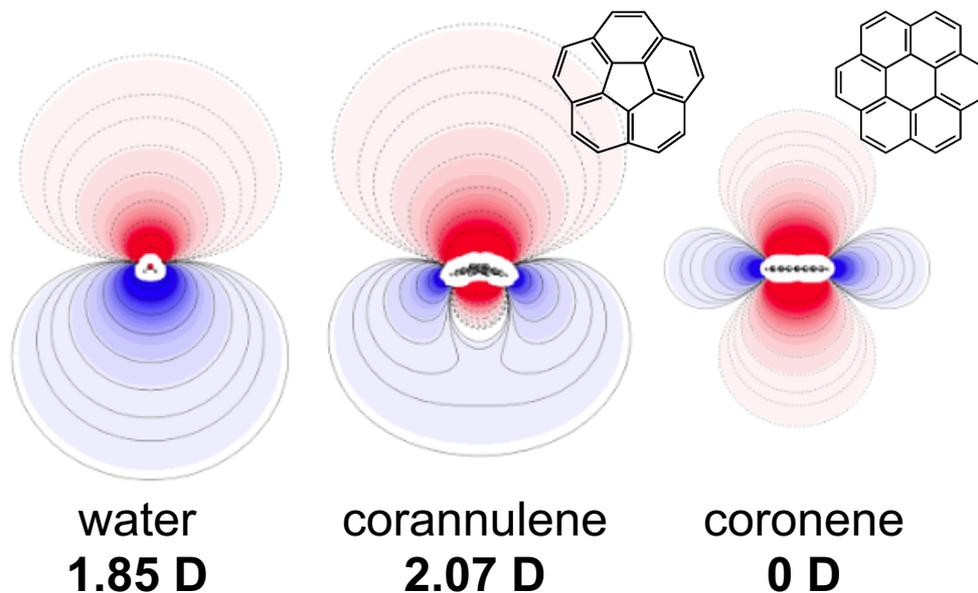
Soot formation



Driving question:

What role do curved PAHs and ions have in soot nucleation?

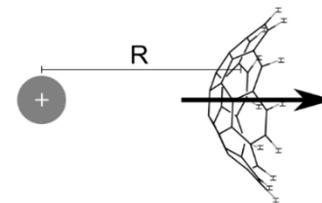
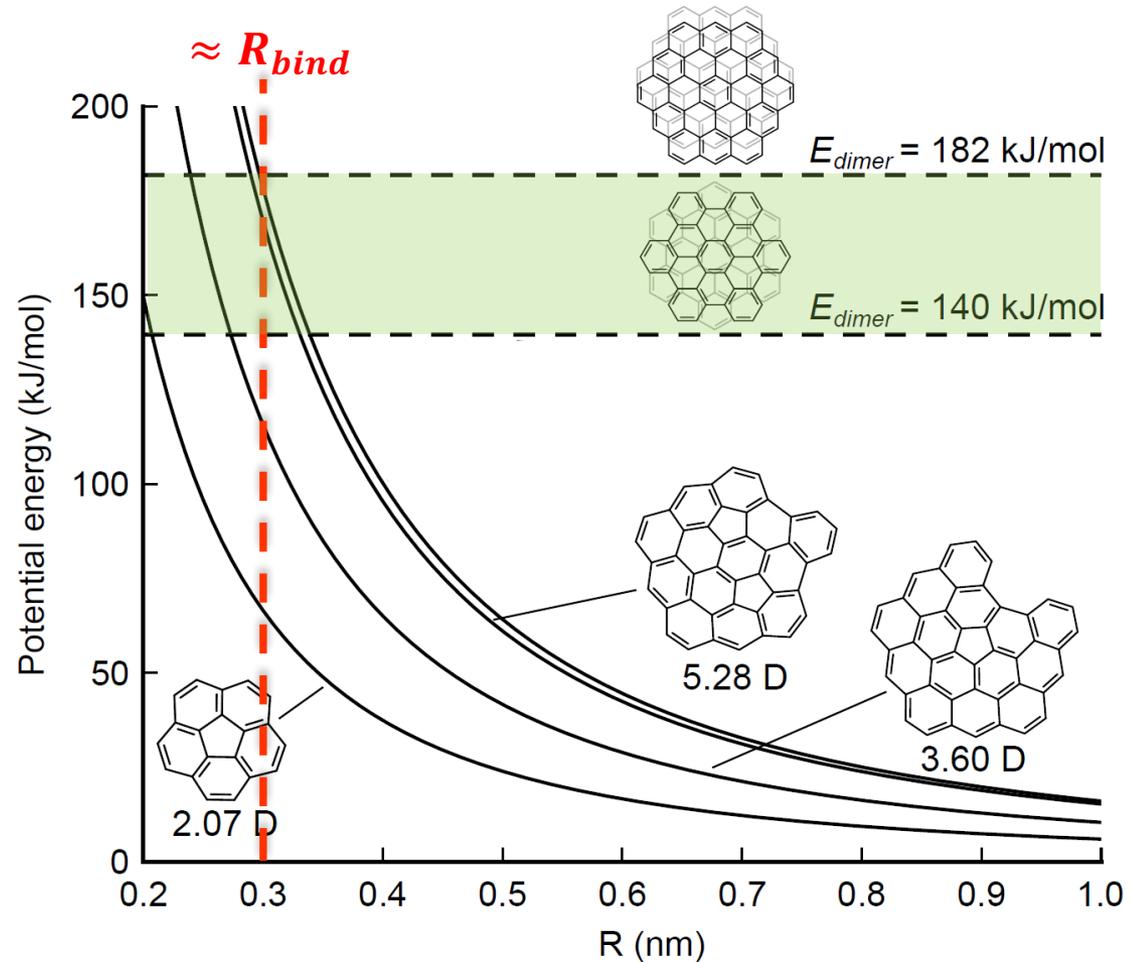
Dipole moment of curved PAHs



Significant dipole moment is due to the polarisation of π electrons from the concave to convex surface upon straining carbons – flexoelectric effect⁵

Interactions with ions

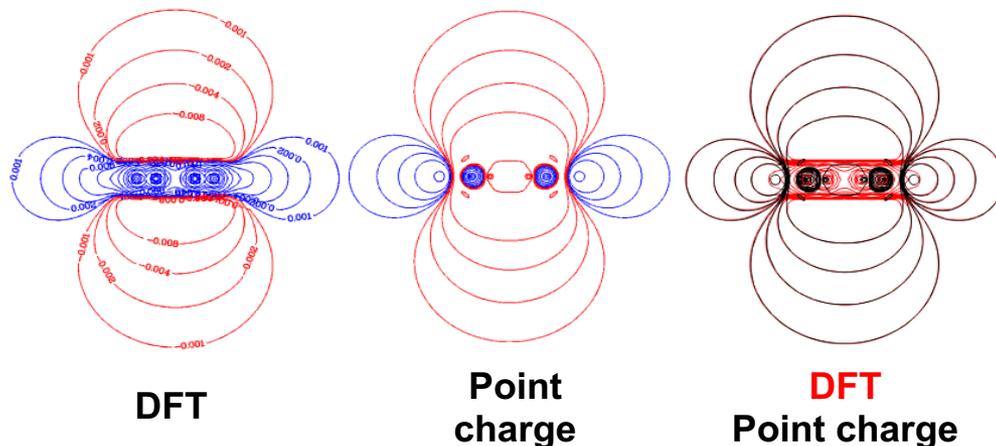
- HRTEM indicates aromatics with 10-20 rings⁶
- Interactions between ions and curved aromatics are strong and long range ($E \propto 1/r^2$)
- Suggests possible soot nucleation mechanism⁷



Flexoelectric dipole in MD

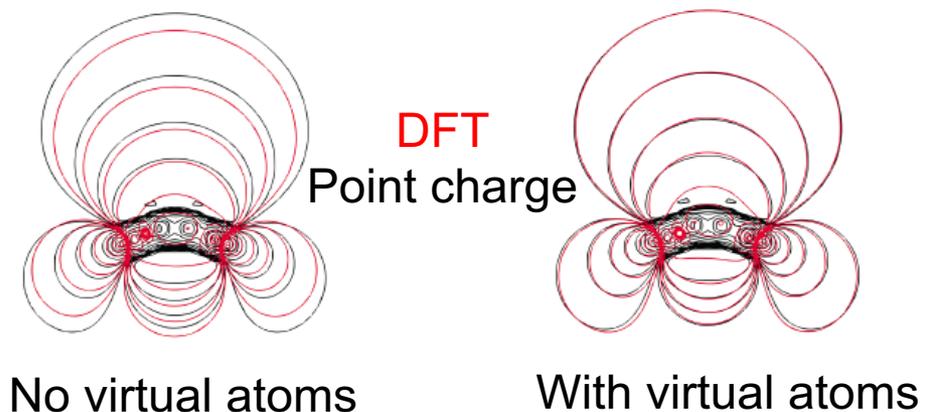
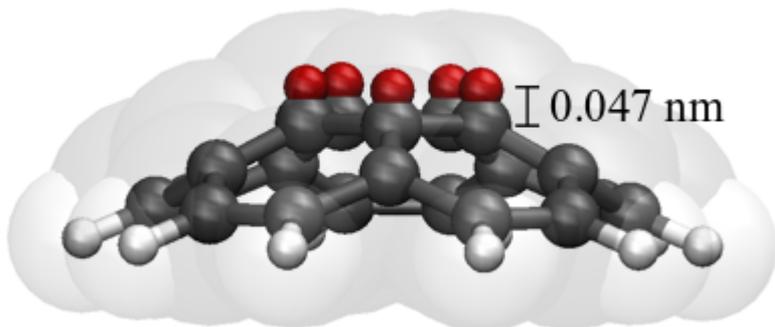
Flat PAHs

- isoPAHAP: Atom-centred point charges can describe the electrostatics⁸



Curved aromatics

- Need virtual atoms (off-site charges) to correctly describe the electrostatics

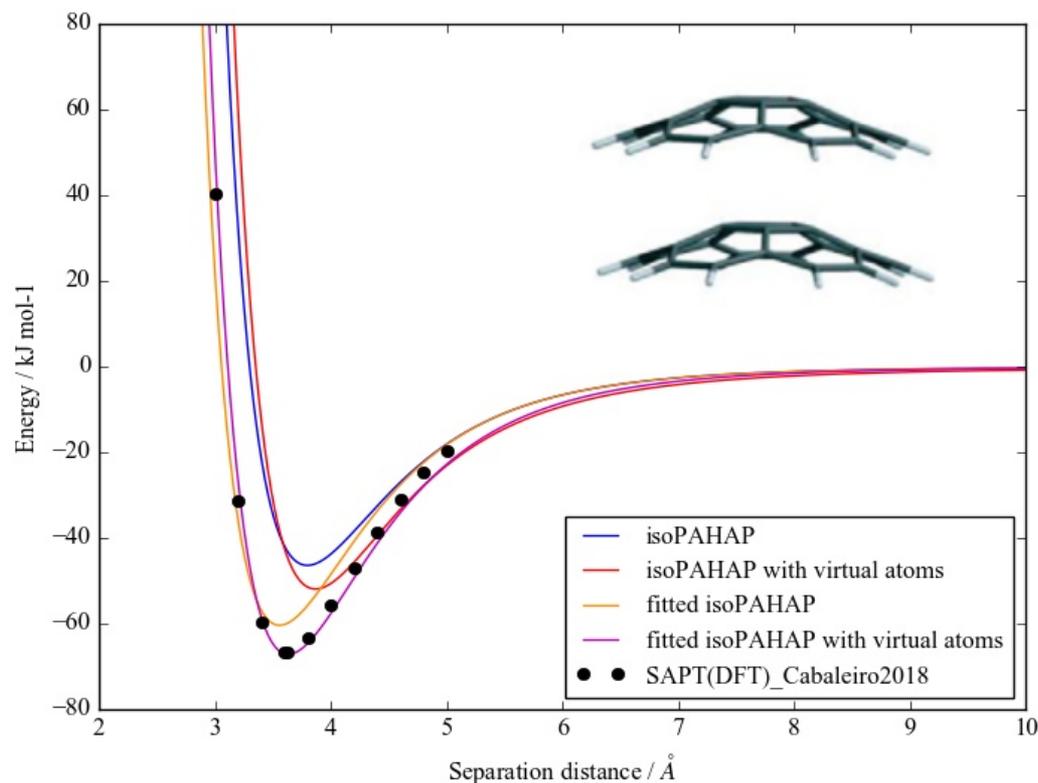


⁸Totten *et al.* J Chem Theory Comput. 6 (2010)



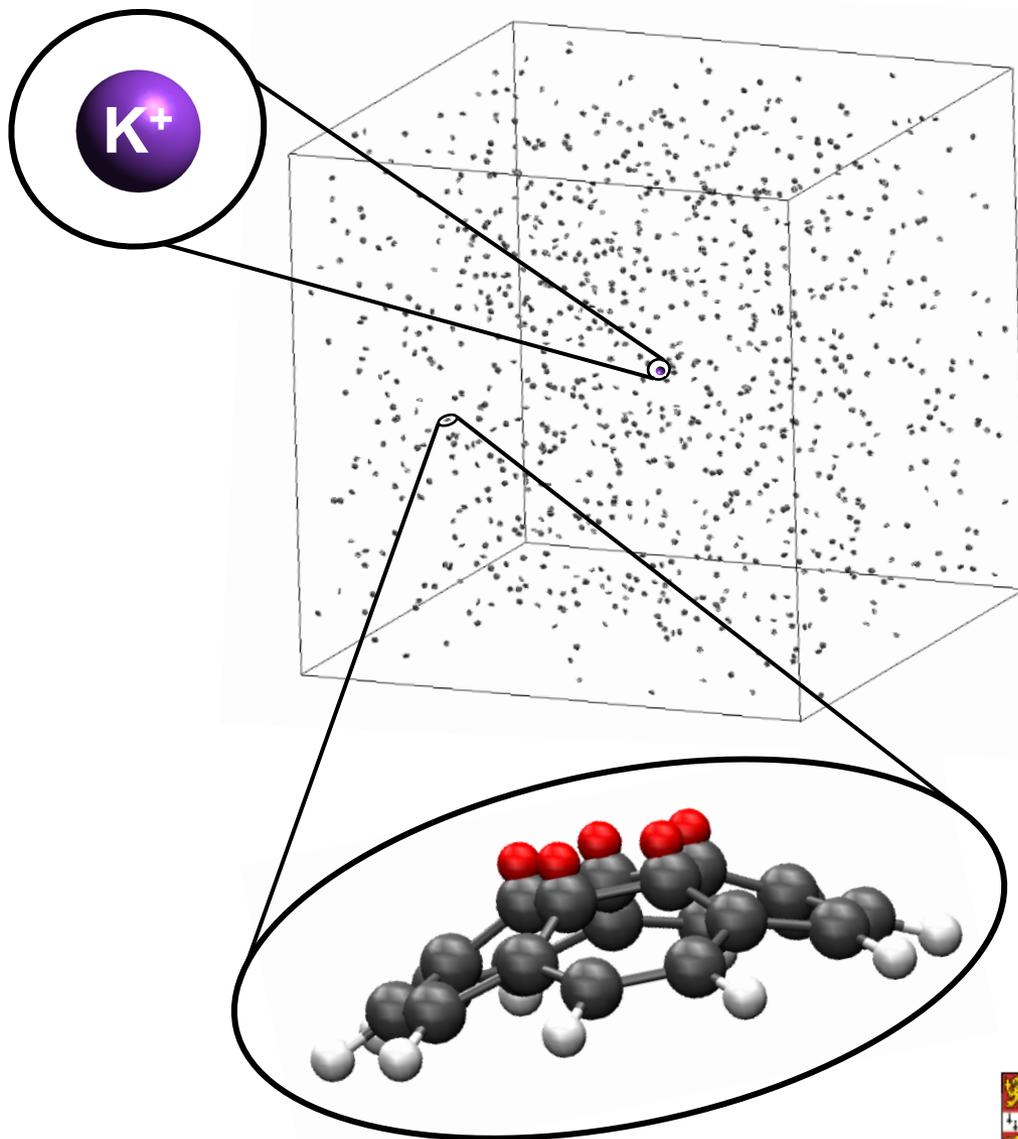
Fitting the isoPAHAP potential

Interaction energy function of corannulene dimers requires improved isoPAHAP parameters (dispersion, shape function) and virtual atoms

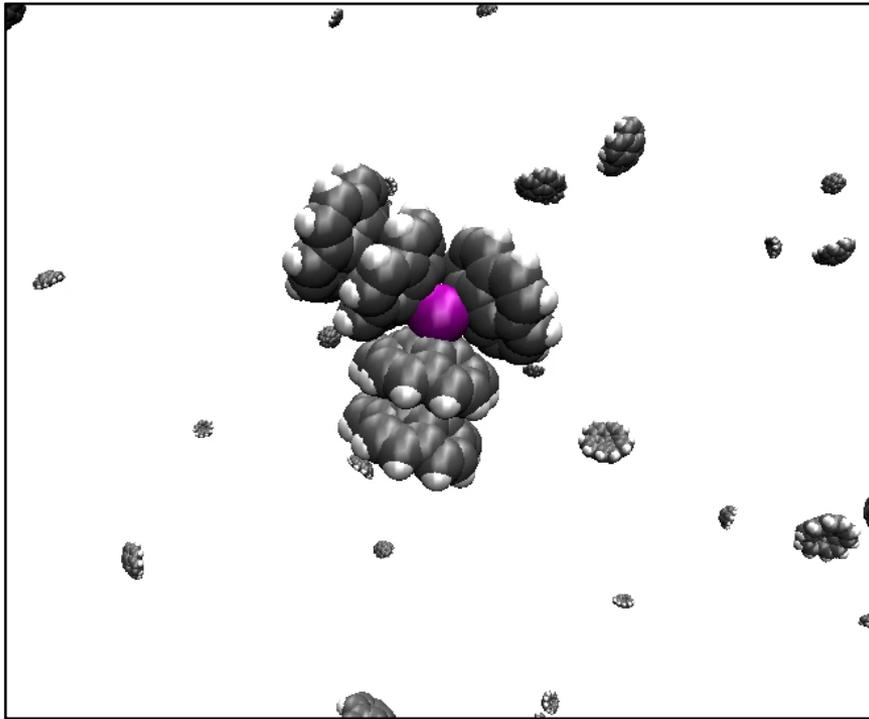


Curved PAHs and K^+ nucleation

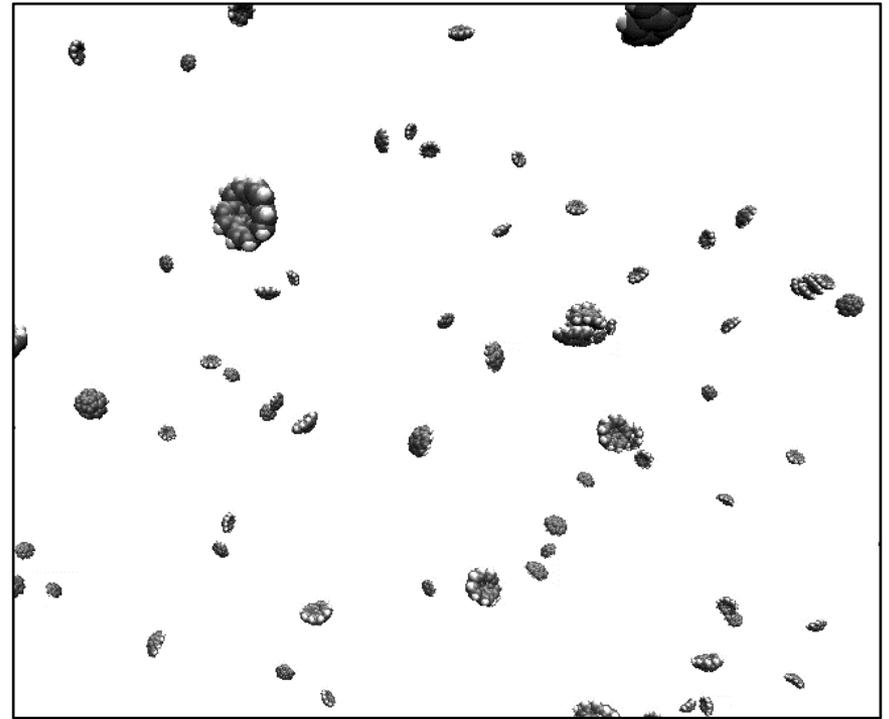
- Large system in molecular dynamics
- New force field: modified isoPAHAP with virtual atoms
- 1000 corannulene molecules
- With and without K^+
- 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500 K



Molecular dynamics simulation videos



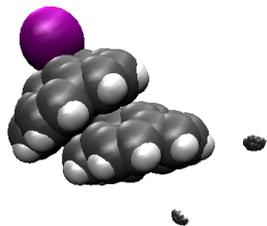
with K+



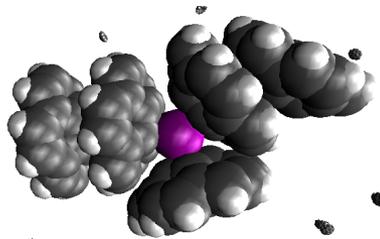
without K+

Molecular dynamics results

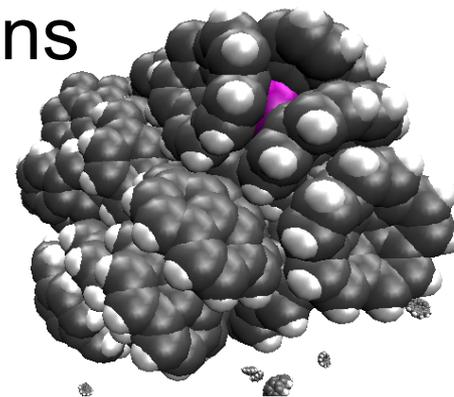
2 ns



3 ns



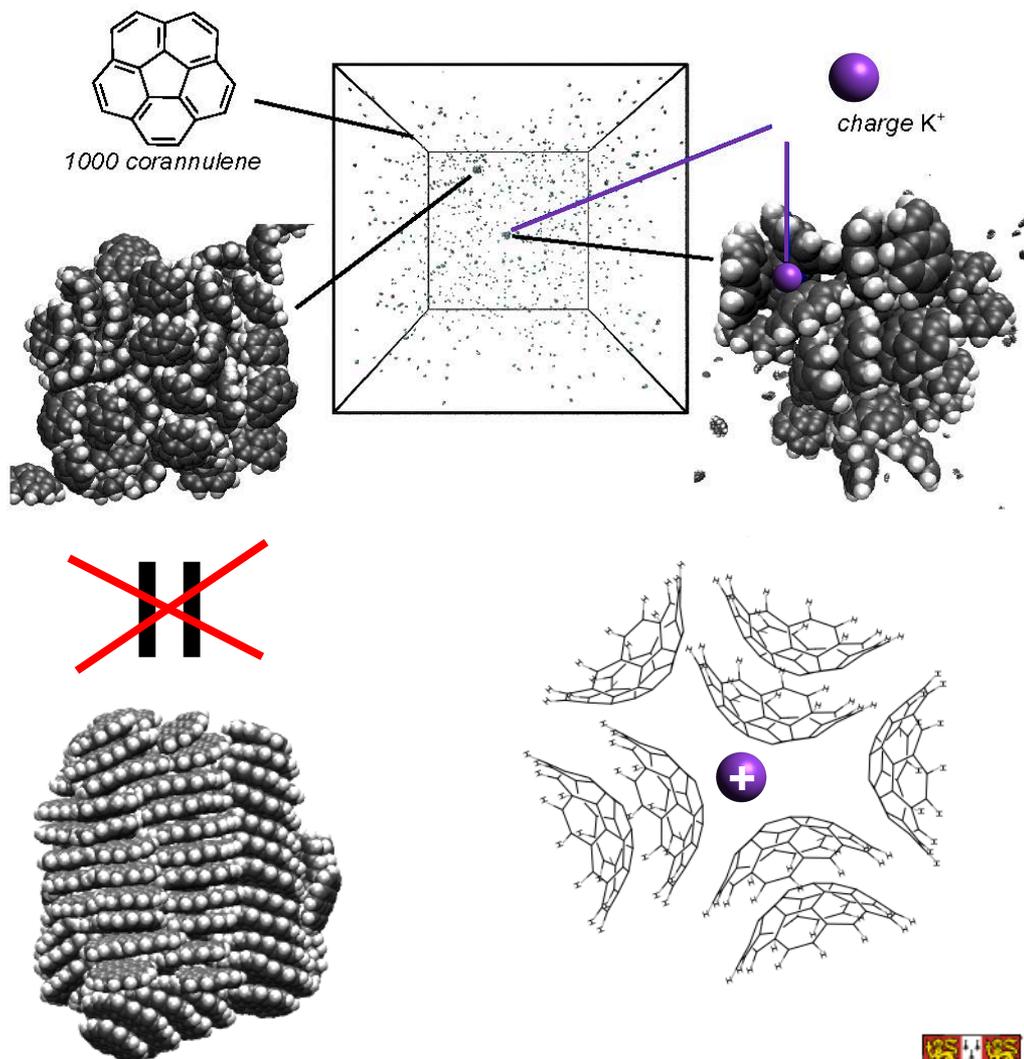
6 ns



- Clusters formed at 500 and 750 K
- Boiling point is 640 K⁹
- Form spherical-like clusters with small molecular stacks around the ion
- Molecular arrangement maximises electrostatic interactions

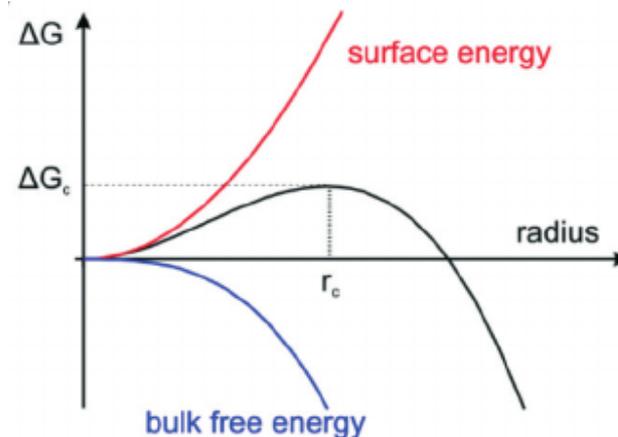
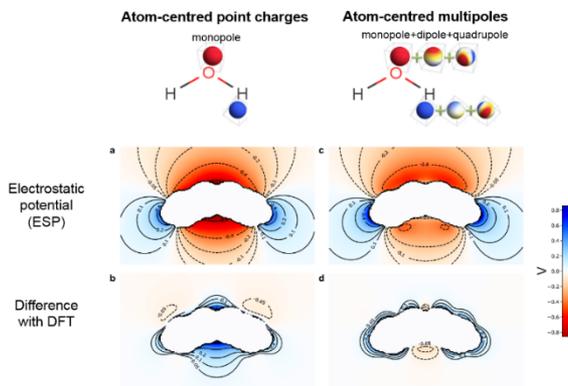
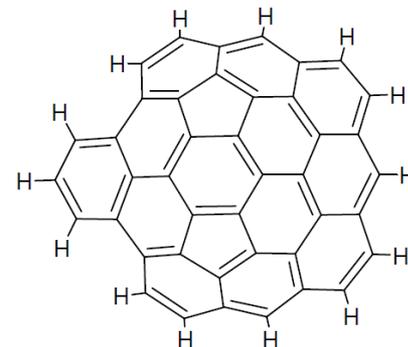
Cluster of curved PAHs

- Morphology different than cluster containing planar aromatics
- Long-range electrostatic interactions play significant role in interactions of curved PAHs

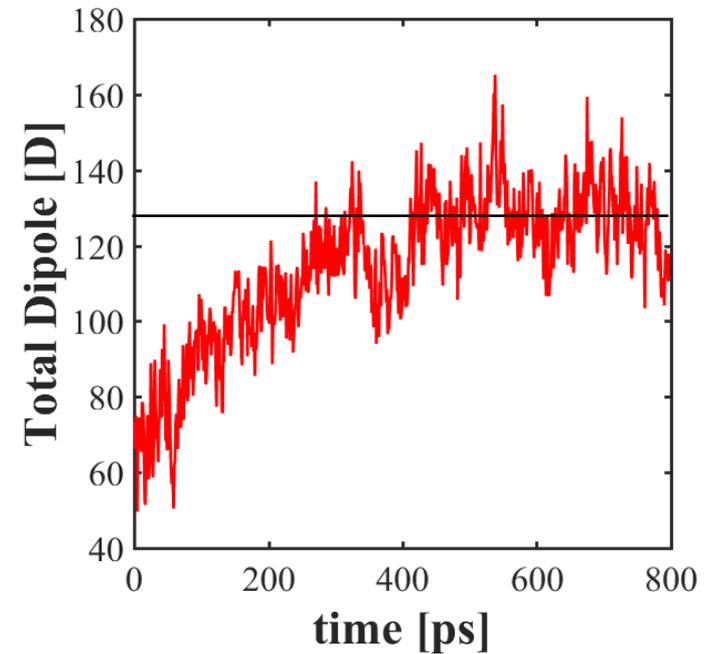
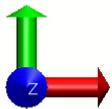
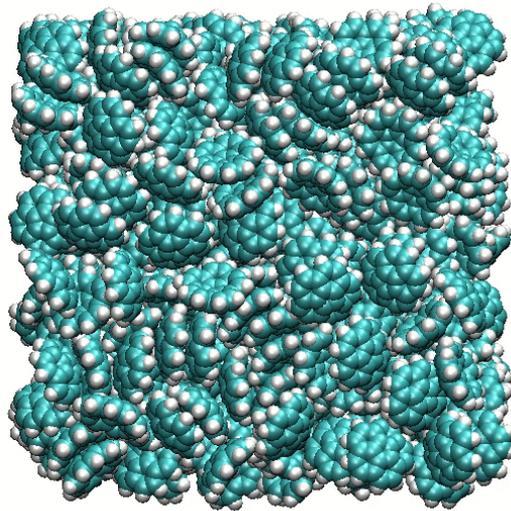


Ongoing / future work

- Extend simulations to larger soot-representative molecule with chemi-ions
- Use advanced MD to determine detailed nucleation properties
- Polarisable molecular dynamics in Tinker-HP



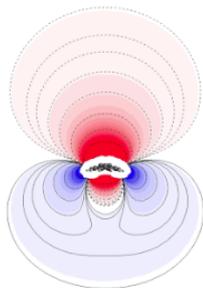
Dielectric constant



$$\varepsilon = 1 + \frac{4\pi}{3Vk_B T \varepsilon_0} (\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2)$$

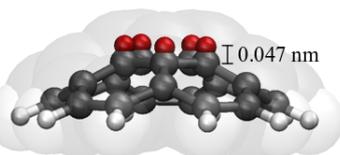
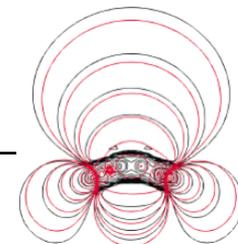
$$\varepsilon \approx 4.3$$

Summary



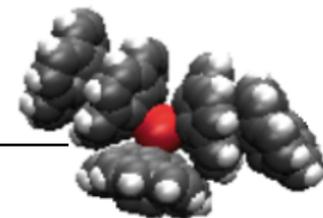
Curved PAHs in soot particles have a significant dipole moment due to the shift of electrons between curved surfaces

Flexoelectric effect cannot be adequately described by an atom-centred charges

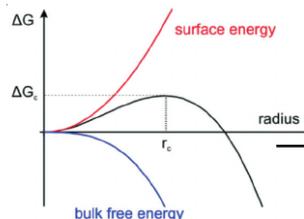


Using off-site point charges and enhanced dispersion interactions allowed description of initial molecular dynamics simulations of large systems

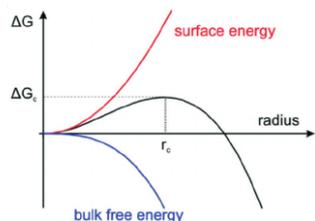
Formation and morphology of cluster around ion showed importance of including enhanced interactions



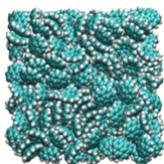
Work ongoing to determine detailed ion induced classical nucleation model



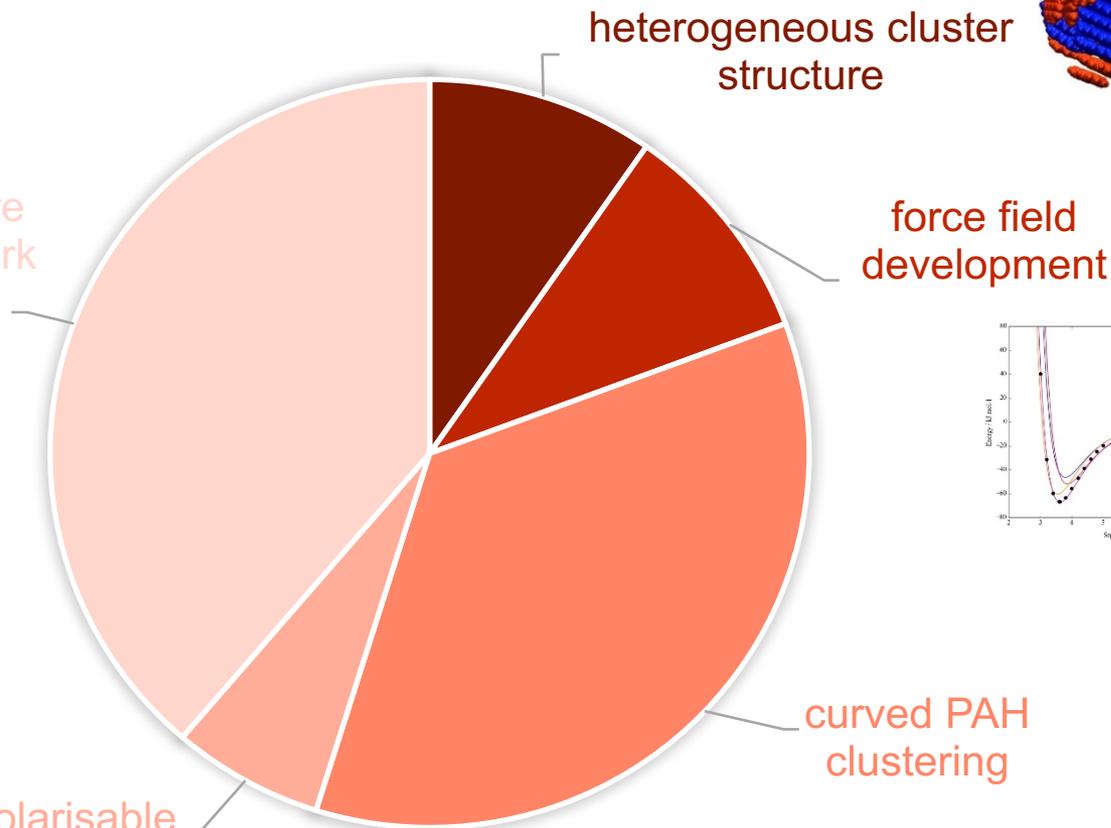
Computer allocation



ongoing/future
nucleation work



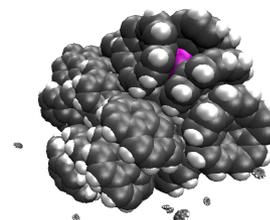
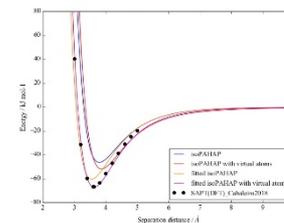
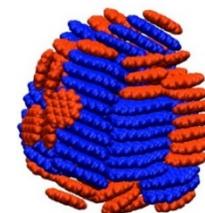
polarisable
force field



heterogeneous cluster
structure

force field
development

curved PAH
clustering



Acknowledgements



**CoMo
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**CAMBRIDGE
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CAMBRIDGE CENTRE FOR ADVANCED
RESEARCH IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY
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