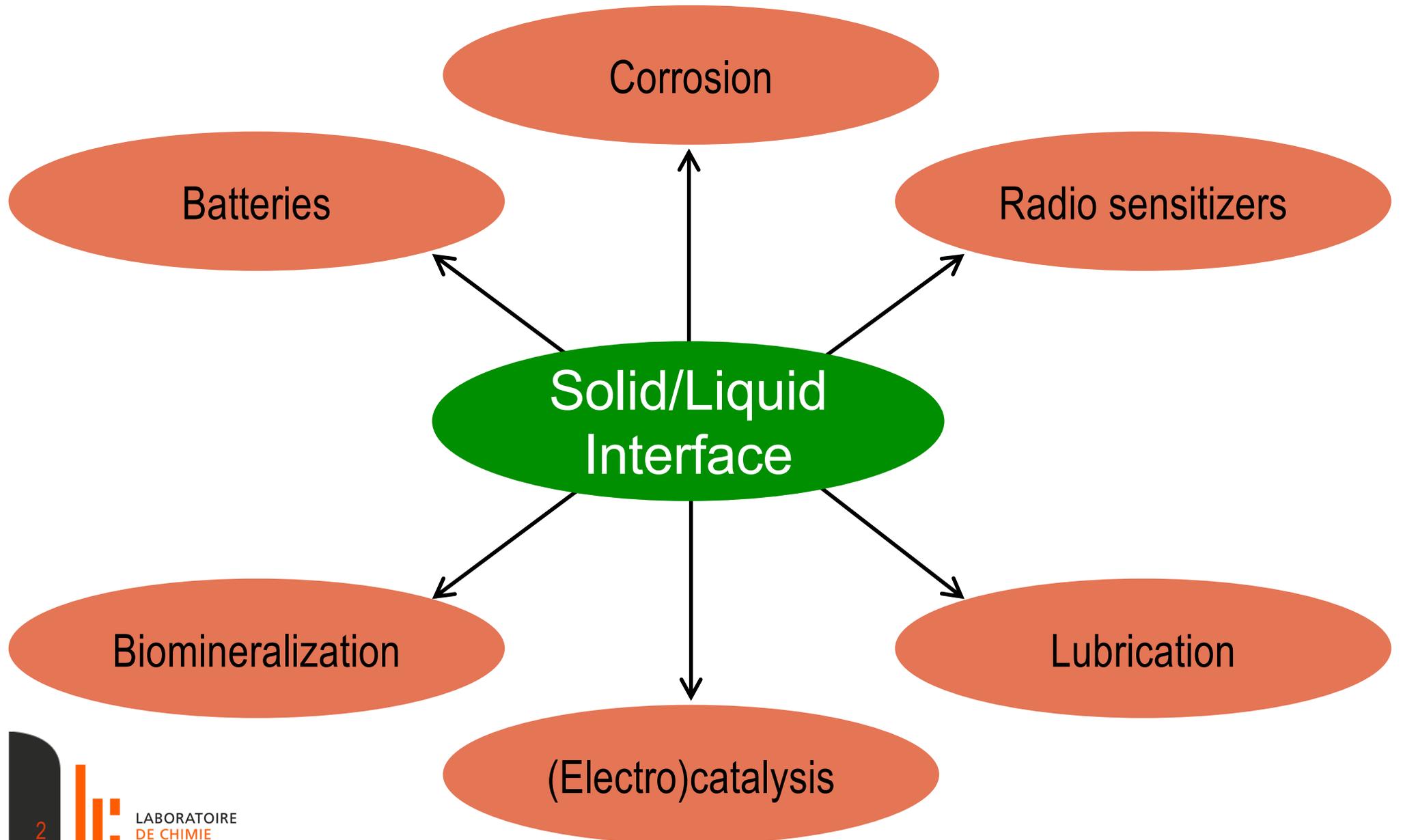
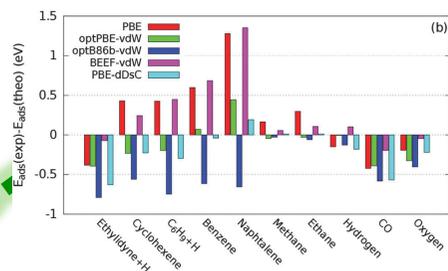


# Modelling Reactive Electrified Interfaces: From DFT to Force Fields

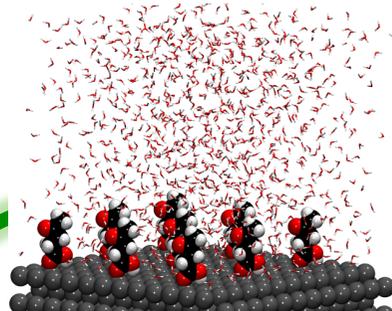
Stephan N. STEINMANN

# Importance of Solid/Liquid Interfaces





Accurate energies



Steinmann, Michel, Sautet *PCCP*, 2016, 18, 31850.

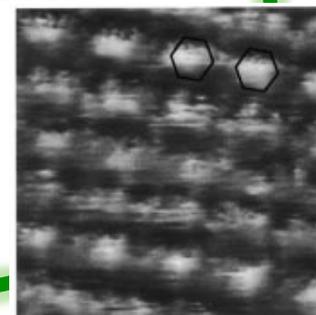
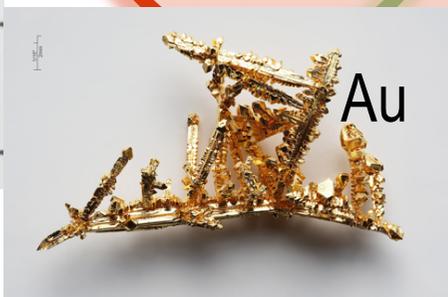
Phase space sampling

Metal surfaces

Solid Liquid

Interfaces

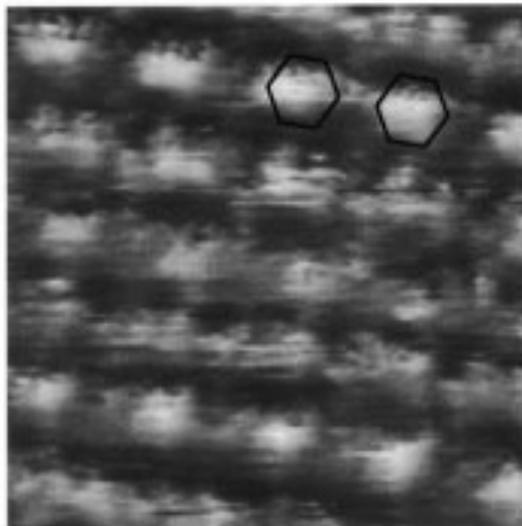
Benchmark data



Osawa and co-workers, *Langmuir* 1998, 14, 6992.

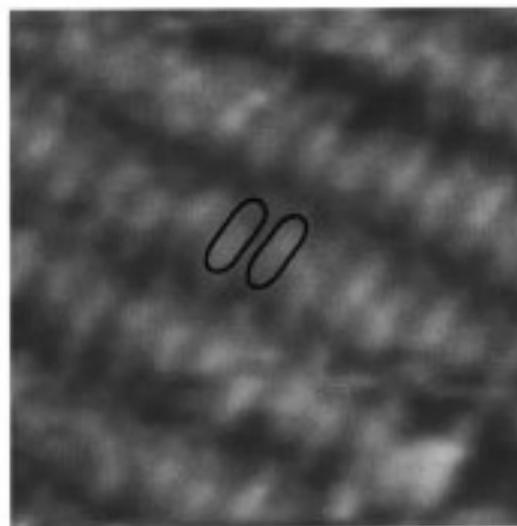
# System for Method Validation: Pyridine@Au(111) Experimental Data

< -0.5 V  
No pyridine<sup>[1,3]</sup> 5x5 nm<sup>2</sup>



0.1 V vs SHE (**flat**)

-0.15 to 0.15 V  
Flat<sup>[1,2,3]</sup>



0.6 V vs SHE (**vertical**)

0.4 to 0.5 V  
Vertical<sup>[1,2,3]</sup>

1.5 V:  
No pyridine<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] Wieckowski and co-workers, *J. Electroanal. Chem.* **1993** 355, 147.

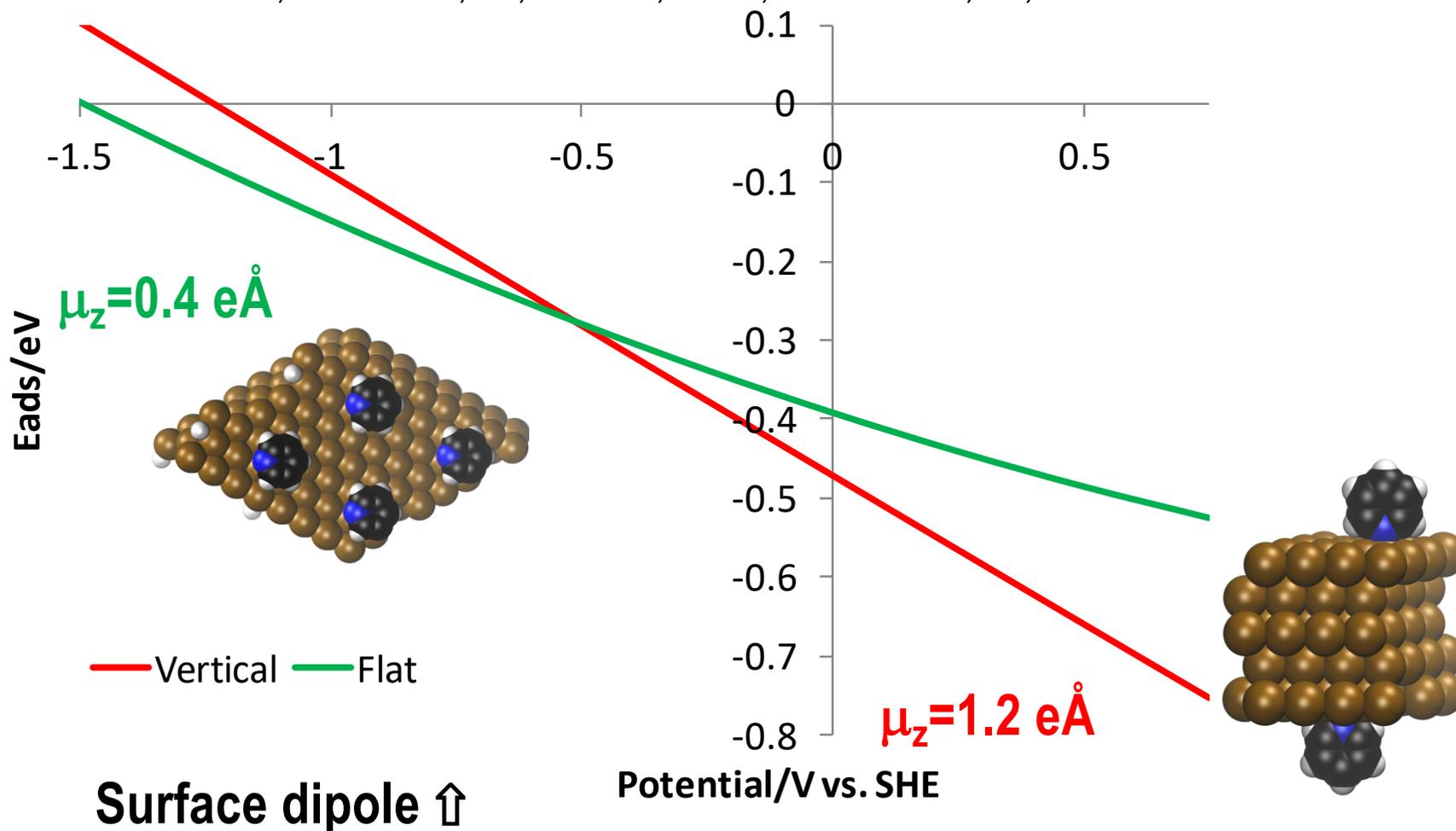
[2] Wieckowski and co-workers, *Langmuir* **1990** 6, 974.

[3] Osawa and co-workers, *Langmuir* **1998**, 14, 6992.

# Pyridine@Au(111)

## Homogenous Background Countercharge

Neurock et al., *PRB* 2006, 73, 165401; Filhol, *PCCP* 2011, 13, 7675.

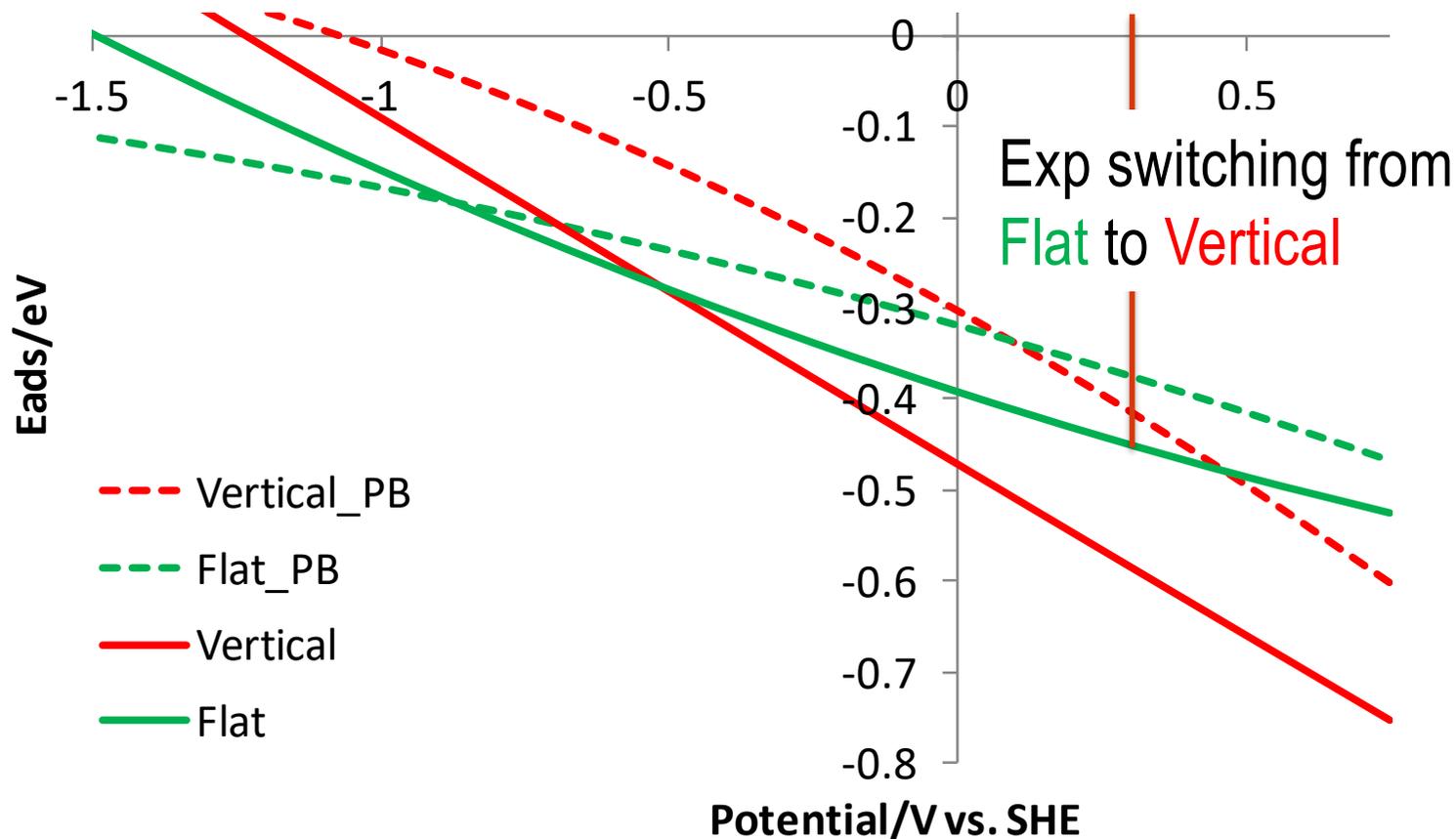


Surface dipole  $\uparrow$   
Potential dependence  $\uparrow$

# Pyridine@Au(111)

Solid: Homogeneous background (SC)

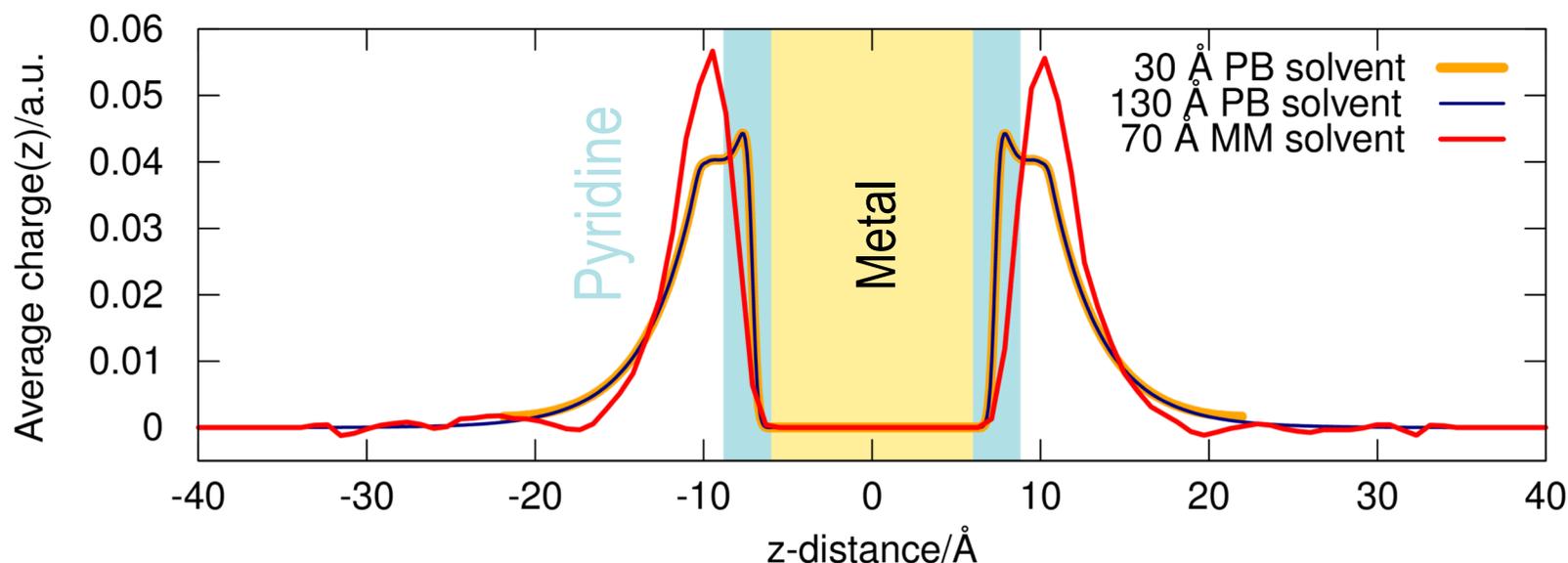
Broken: Boltzmann distribution of an electrolyte (PB)



Electrolyte distribution improves agreement

Steinmann and Sautet, *JPC*, 2016.

QM: Metal surface+adsorbate  
MM: Electrolyte

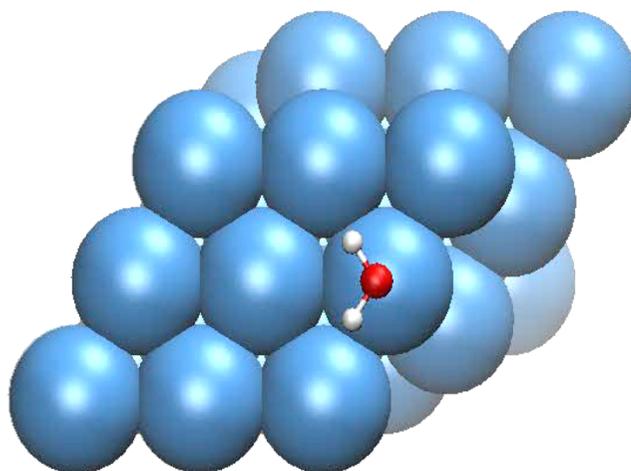


## Comparison of PB with MM Electrolyte (1 M)

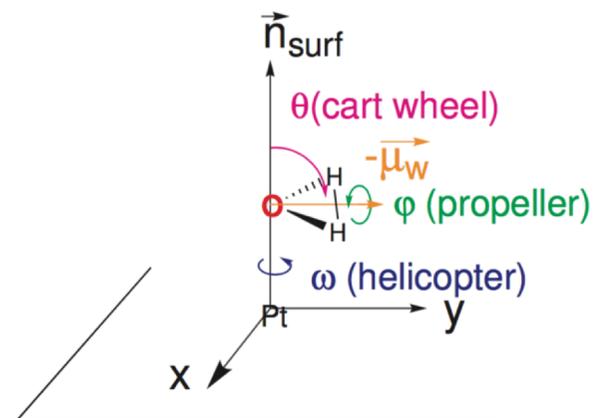
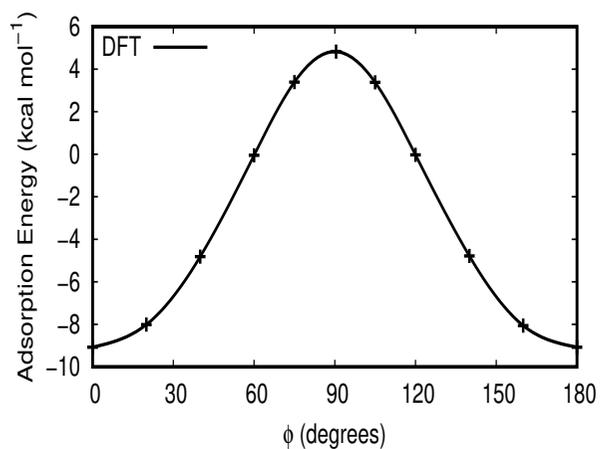
- ✓ Distributions are remarkably similar
- ✗ PB electrolyte loses fine structure and approaches the surface too closely

Accuracy of implicit solvent models for metal surfaces **unknown**

# How to assess different force fields?



propeller



# Which force fields are available?

1987: Spohr-Heinzinger:

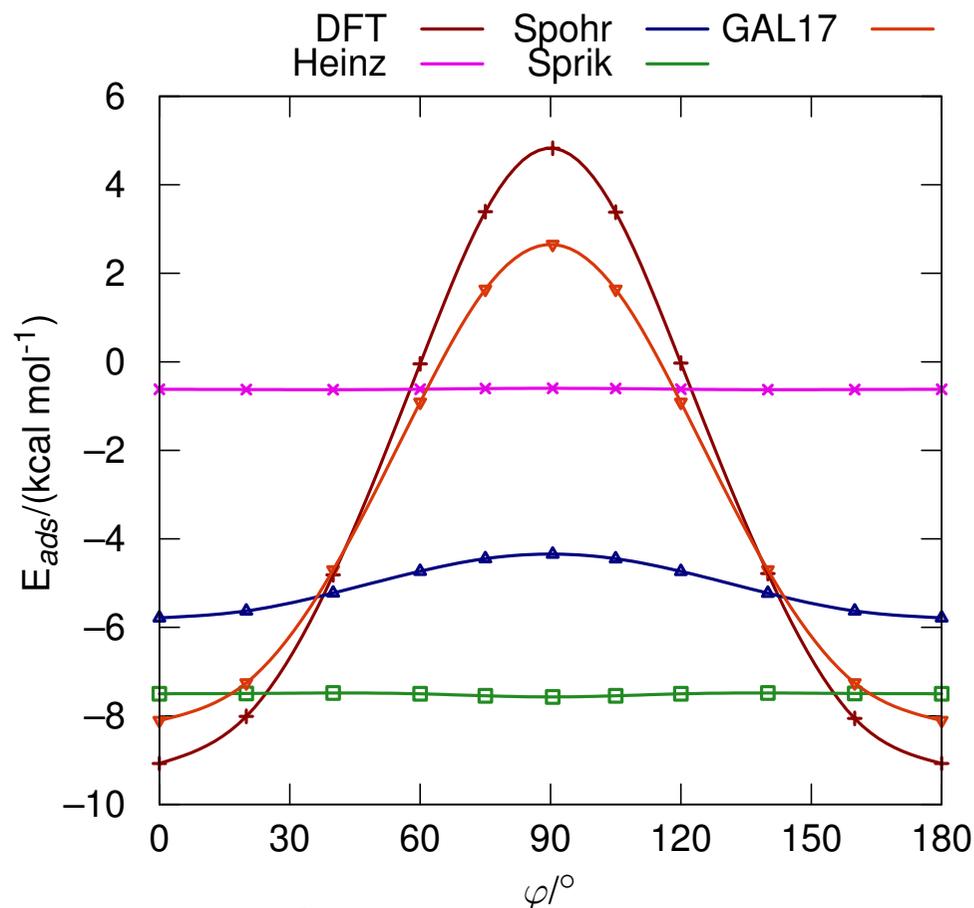
Problem: H-repulsion too weak

1991: Siepman-Sprk

Problem: NO H-repulsion

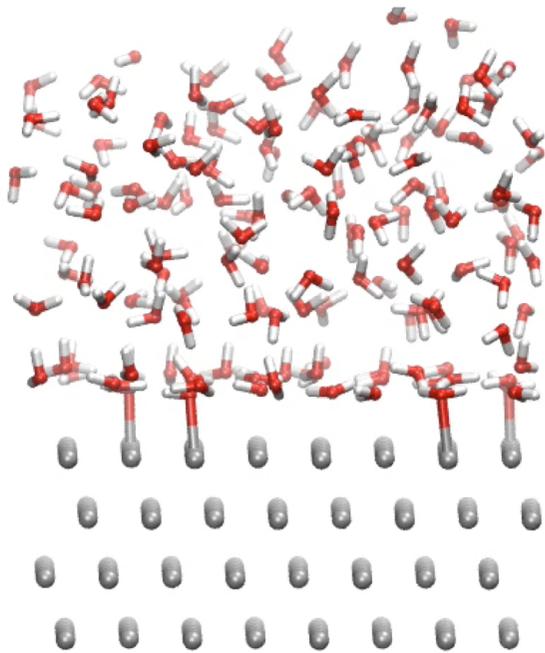
2009: METAL (Heinz)

Problem: NO H-repulsion

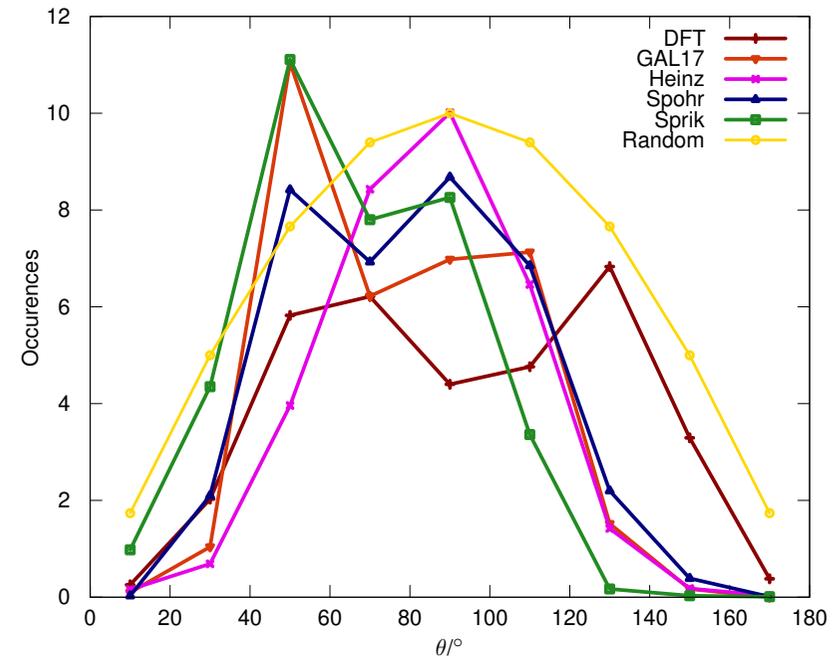


**GAL17 qualitatively correct orientational preference**

# GAL17: Solid/liquid interface



1 ns MM: 2 CPUh  
10 ps QM: 140'000 CPUh  
(2 months real time on 96 CPUs)



Orientations in 1<sup>st</sup> layer (10 ps)

10 ps are not enough for convergence  
Competition between water-water and Pt/water delicate  
No definite answers about the “true” structure (yet)

# Conclusions

Pyridine adsorption: **Electrolyte description is non-trivial**

Standard force fields are inaccurate for Metal/Water

**GAL17** is a novel Water/Pt(111) force field with improved accuracy

Available in AmberTools18

The community needs more  
Method development and validation

# Acknowledgements

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