



***Global Reaction Route Mapping
on the Potential Energy Surface
via the Anharmonic Downward Distortion Following***



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Global Mapping of the World



Ptolemaios's map



Discovery of New Routes

- 1492 Christopher Columbus
- 1498 Vasco da Gama
- 1497 Sebastien Gabbot
- 1499 Amerigo Vespucci
- 1519 Ferdinand Magellan

Captain James Cook

1728-1779



Exploration of the Unknown World!



*How to Explore
the Chemical World?*

Global Map?

Tool for Exploration?

Fundamental Problems of Chemistry?

for a given Chemical Formula, such as $C_N H_M O_L$.

- 1) What kinds of chemical species (isomers) exist?
- 2) How are they converted each other?
- 3) How do they dissociate into smaller species?

To solve These Problems Theoretically,

Global Mapping of Potential Energy Surfaces (PES)
is required to be made.

Minima:

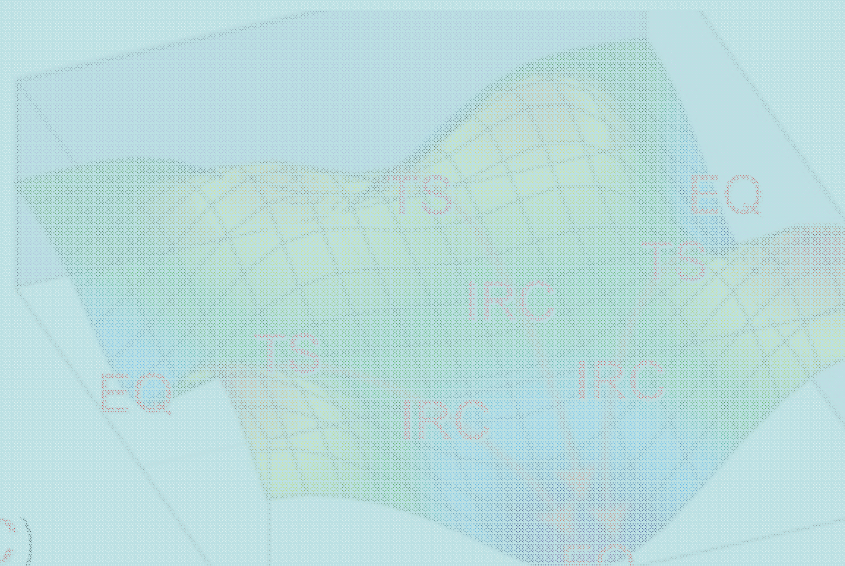
Equilibrium Structures (EQ)

Saddle points:

Transition Structures (TS)

Valleys:

Intrinsic Reaction Coordinates (IRC)



$$H\Psi = E\Psi$$

yields **P**otential **E**nergy **S**urface.

Schrödinger / Heisenberg / Dirac

• Pople / Kohn

• Nakatsuji

PES for an N -atom system

$E = E(3N - 6 \text{ variables})$

In order to study PES,
you need to solve
Schrödinger's equation,
many • • • *times!*

How many Grid points?

How long we need to calculate?

Even for only $N=10$, $3N-6=24$

Grid Search

only 10 points for each variable

(= 10 points for each variable)

(= 10^{24} points)

1 second of ab initio calc.

needs 10^{24} sec = 3×10^{16} year

> > > > > >

the Age of the Universe from the

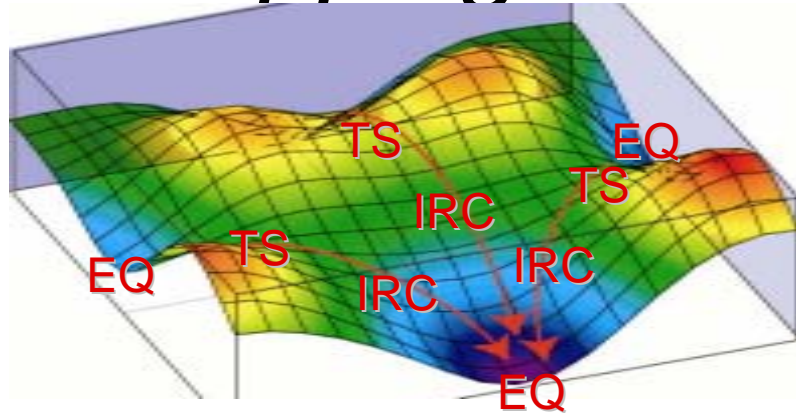
Big-Bang = 1.37×10^{10} year

Grid Points

Algorithms for PES Mapping

EQ: Geometry Optimization

Problem Depend on the initial guess!
Numerous Try-&-Errors!



TS: Transition Structure Search

Eigen Vector Following (**EVF**) : Cerjan & Miller (1981)

SEAM : Jensen (1992)

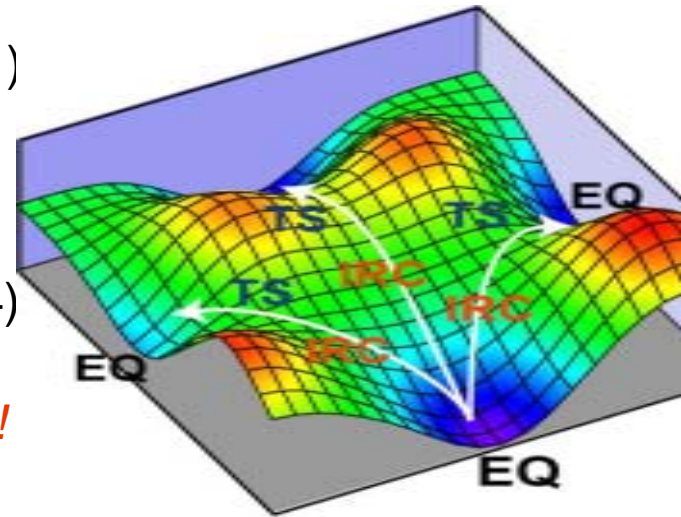
BB : Floudas et al. (1992)

Gradient Extremal (**GE**) : Sun & Ruedenberg (1993)

Sphere Optimization (**SO**) : Abashkin & Russo (1994)

Nudged Elastic Band (**NEB**) : Jonsson et al. (1998)

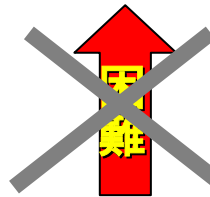
Problem Partially possible, but *generally impossible!*



IRC: Reaction Pathway Search

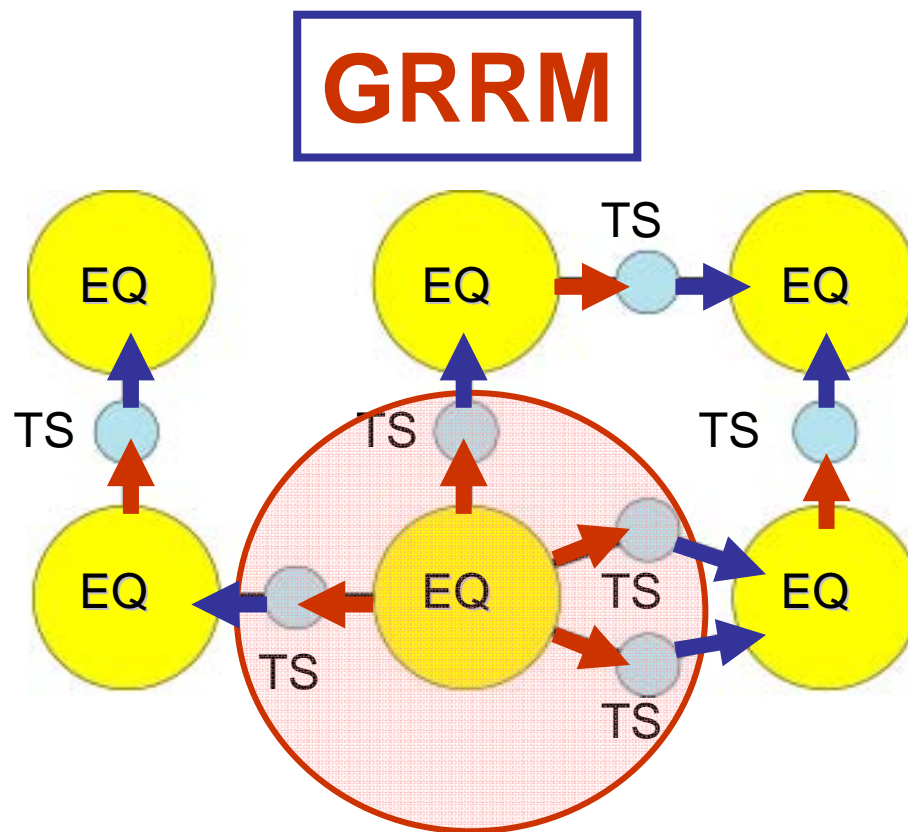
Downhill walks from TS are easy along steepest decent paths!

Problem *Uphill walks along reaction paths are impossible!*

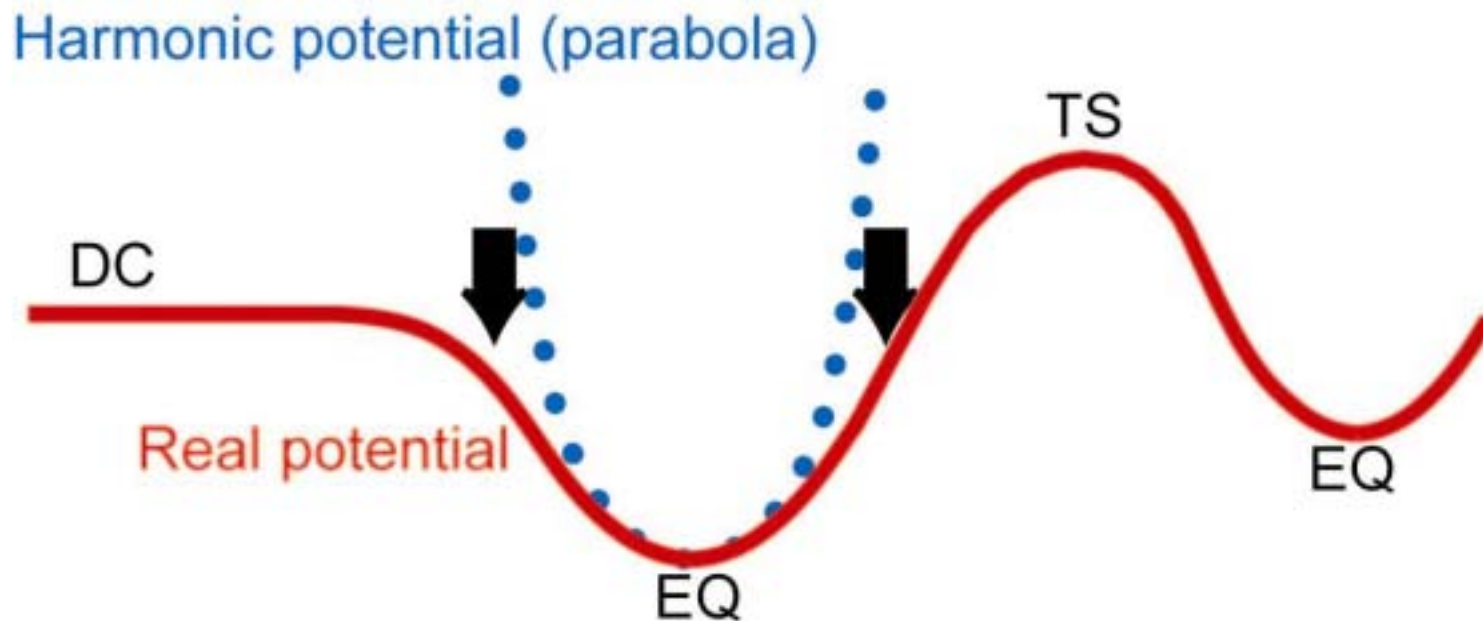


No Algorithm for Uphill Walk along Reaction Path!

*Uphill walks along reaction paths make it possible to perform **Global Reaction Route Mapping** without wondering on PES!*



How to find reaction routes from EQ?

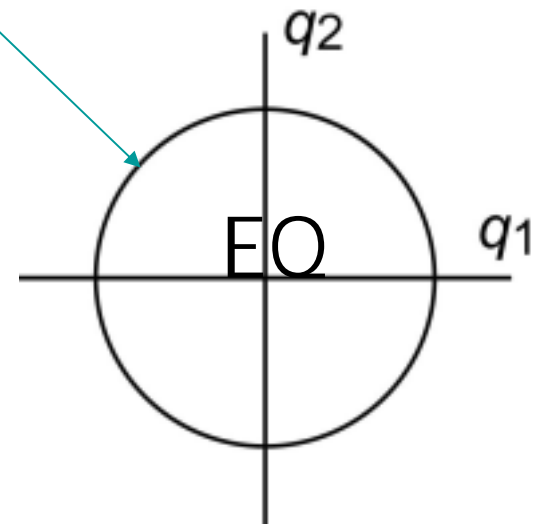
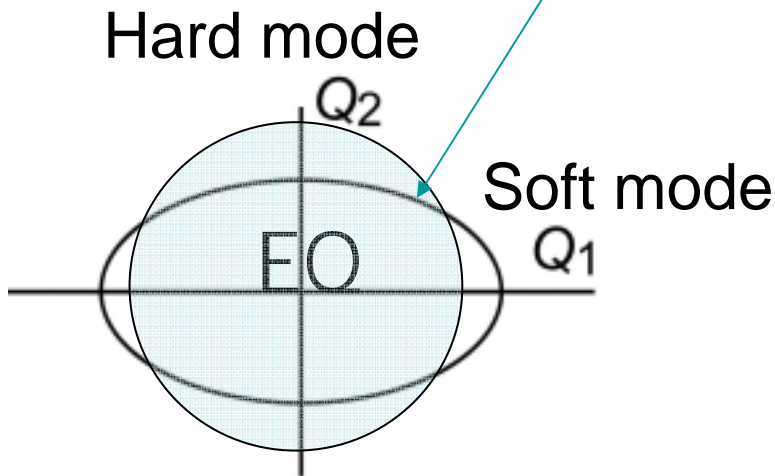


Anharmonic Downward Distortion (ADD)
indicates Reaction Routes!

(**ADD** : Compass to the Unknown Chemical World)

How to Find ADDs?

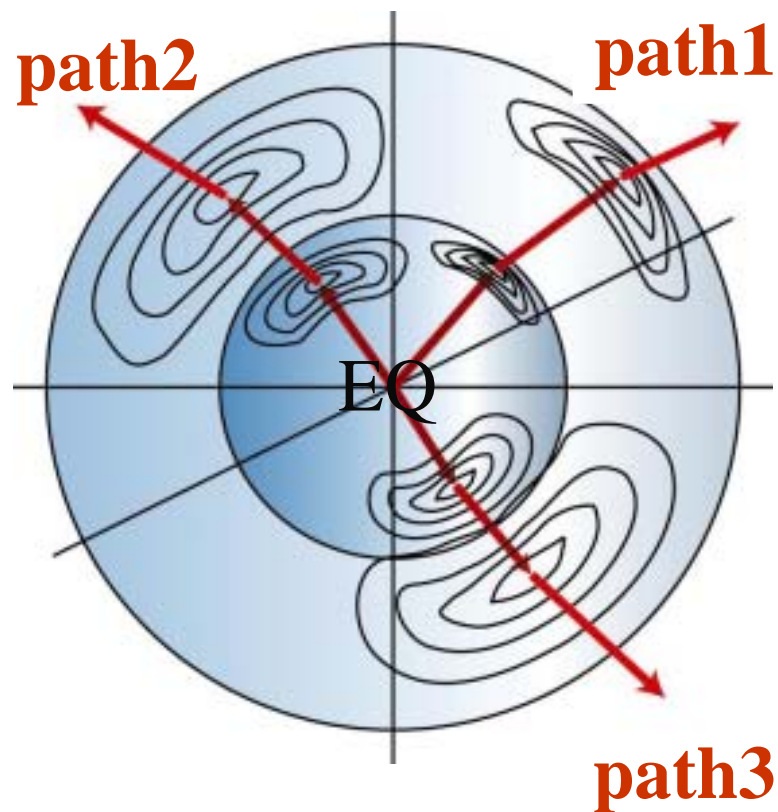
- Use the Iso-Energy Harmonic Hyper-Surface.
- *Scaled Normal Coordinate* : $q_i = \omega_i^{1/2} Q_i$



Optimization on Sphere Surface!

How to Find & Follow ADD?

- ADD can be found as real energy minima on a scaled hyper-sphere.
- Reaction pathways can be followed by expanding the size of hyper-spheres.



Scaled Hypersphere Search(SHS) Method

K.Ohno & S.Maeda, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*384,277(2004).

■ **GRRM1.00** is the first computer program based on the SHS (**ADD following**) algorithm for an **automated exploration** of chemical reaction pathways by using energies obtained from solutions of $H = E$.

■ **GRRM1.00** copes with long standing fundamental problems in chemistry by automated exploration of chemical reaction pathways.

■ **GRRM1.00** automatically explores unknown isomers.

■ **GRRM1.00** automatically explores unknown synthetic routes.

■ **GRRM1.00** automatically explores unknown dissociation channels.

■ **GRRM1.00** develops an unexplored world of chemistry by elucidating unknown chemical reaction networks.

■ **GRRM1.00** is useful for production of the Atlas for the chemical world.

■ **GRRM1.00** is useful for design of new chemical compounds and reactions.

■ **GRRM1.00** is useful for designing new tactics for energy/environment problems.

■ **GRRM1.00** is useful for elucidation of catalysis and design of new catalysts.

■ **GRRM1.00** is an epoch-making program of potential analyses for the following problems.

■ **Normal coordinate analysis** Normal coordinate calculations can be made at arbitrary structures. Optionally, enthalpy and Gibbs energies can also be obtained.

■ **Optimization of equilibrium structures** Equilibrium structures can be optimized by **SIRFO** and **BFGS** methods.

■ **Optimization of transition structures** Transition structures can be optimized by **SIRFO** and **Bofill's** methods.

■ **IRC search** IRC can be traced by **Page** and **McIver** methods.

■ **GRRM search** Global reaction route mapping (**GRRM**) can be made for the potential surface of a given chemical formula.

Starting from an equilibrium structure, automated search of dissociation and isomerization can be performed to explore **GRRM** corresponding to the Atlas of chemical reaction routes. Optionally, exploration of reaction routes can be made for the limited region around a particular structure.

■ **One step TS search** An efficient search of the reaction pathway connecting a reactant and a product can be made to determine the transition structure (**TS**). This procedure can be done automatically without initial guess, and this technique is much more rapid and applicable than any other methods, such as the **NEB** method.

■ **Intermediate search** Intermediates between a pair of isomers can be found, even if they are far apart. The **SHS** method in the hypersphere-contraction-mode enables us to explore multi-step reaction pathways, even if they amount to several tens of steps.

■ **Program Package & Requirement for GRRM1.00**

■ **GRRM1.00** utilizes energies obtained by **Gaussian03**.

■ **GRRM1.00**, a 64-bit or a 32-bit version, can be used under a Linux/Unix environment.

■ **GRRM1.00** can be used for research and education, after application to the following address by E-mail.

■ ohnok@qpcrkk.chem.tohoku.ac.jp

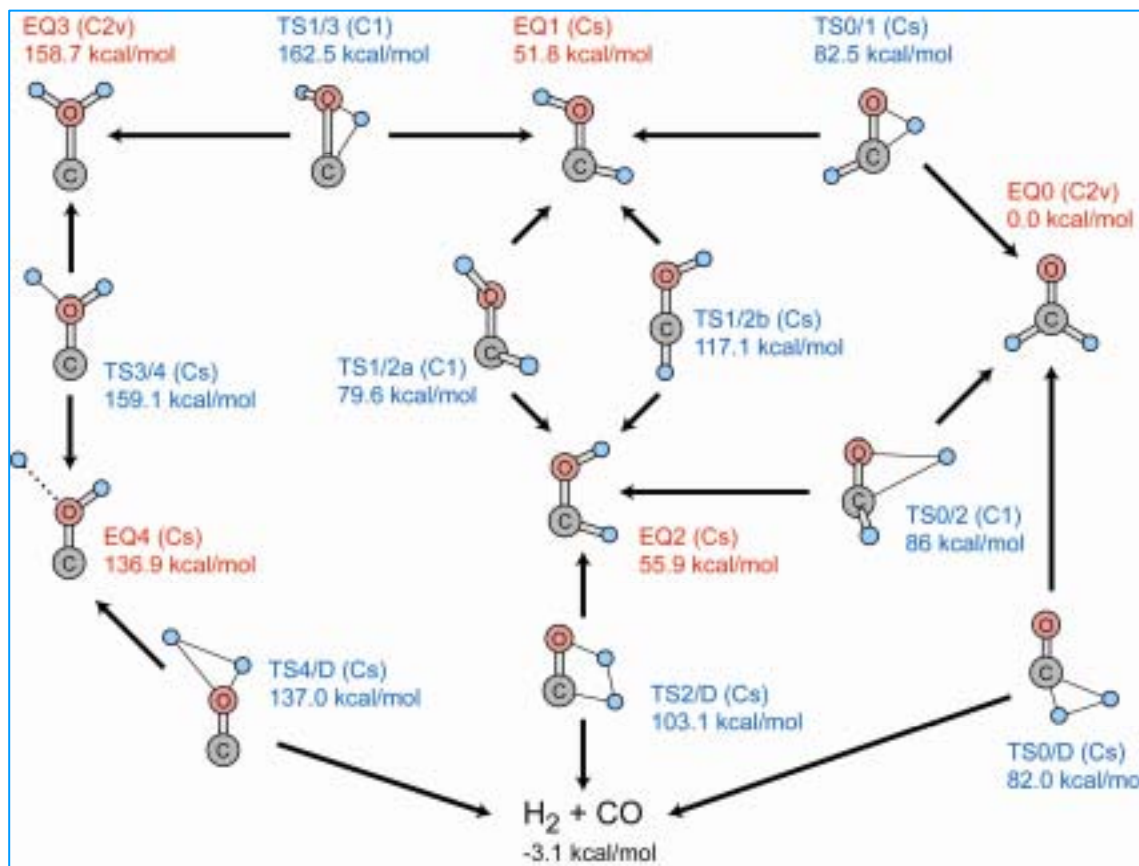
■ Further information for **GRRM1.00** is available at the following page.

■ <http://qpcrkk.chem.tohoku.ac.jp/>

GRRM for H₂CO

5 EQ

9 TS



Gradient Extremal Method(HF/STO-3G): Bodensgard & Jensen, *J.Chem.Phys.*104, 8025 (1996).

Reduced Gradient Following Method(HF/STO-3G): Quapp et al. *J.Compt.Chem.*19,1087 (1998).

Scaled Hypersphere Search Method(MP2/3-21G): Ohno & Maeda, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*384,277(2004).

Scaled Hypersphere Search Method(B3LYP/6-31G): Maeda & Ohno, *J.Phys.Chem.A* 109,5742(2005).

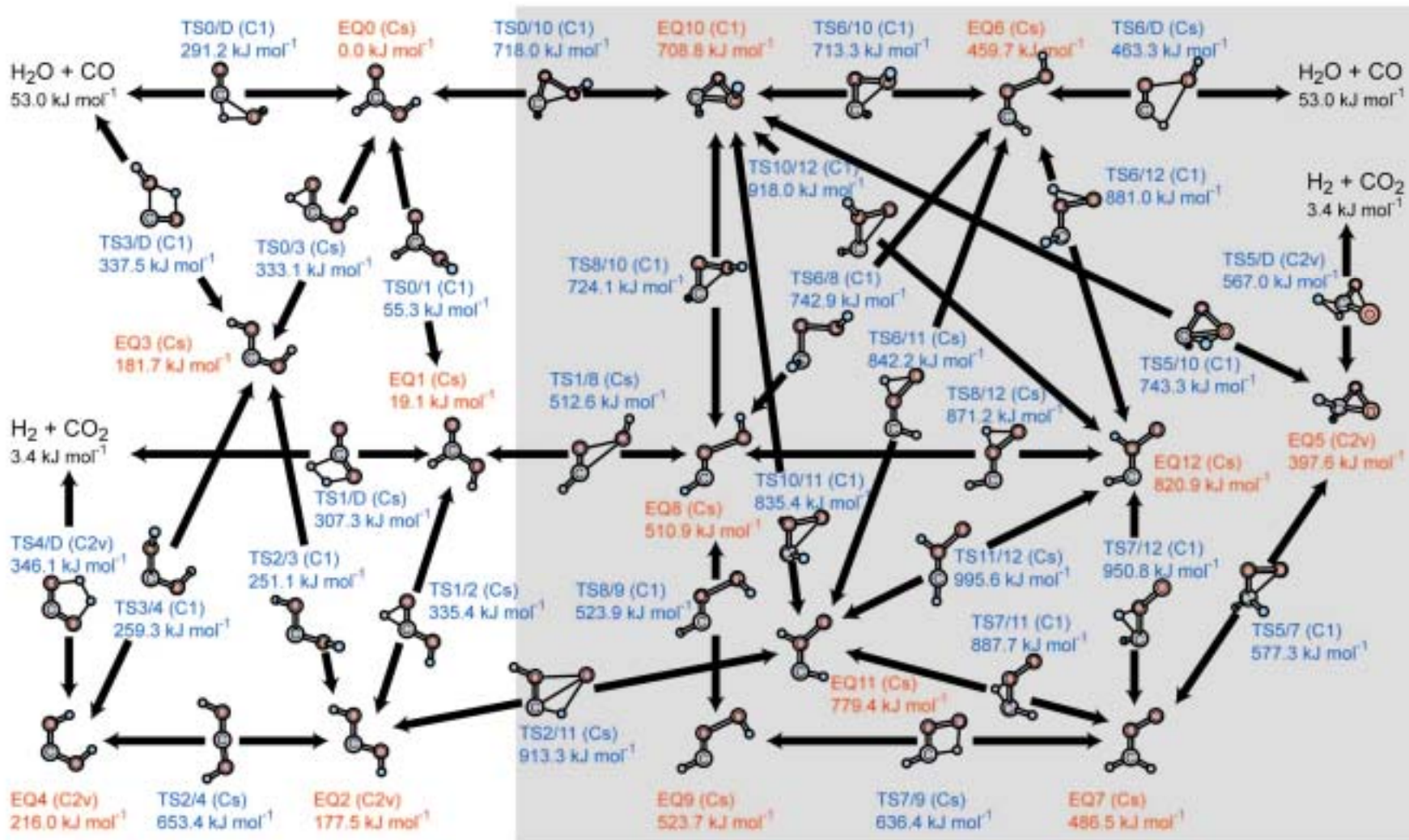
GRRM for H₂CO₂

13 EQ

30 TS

Acid

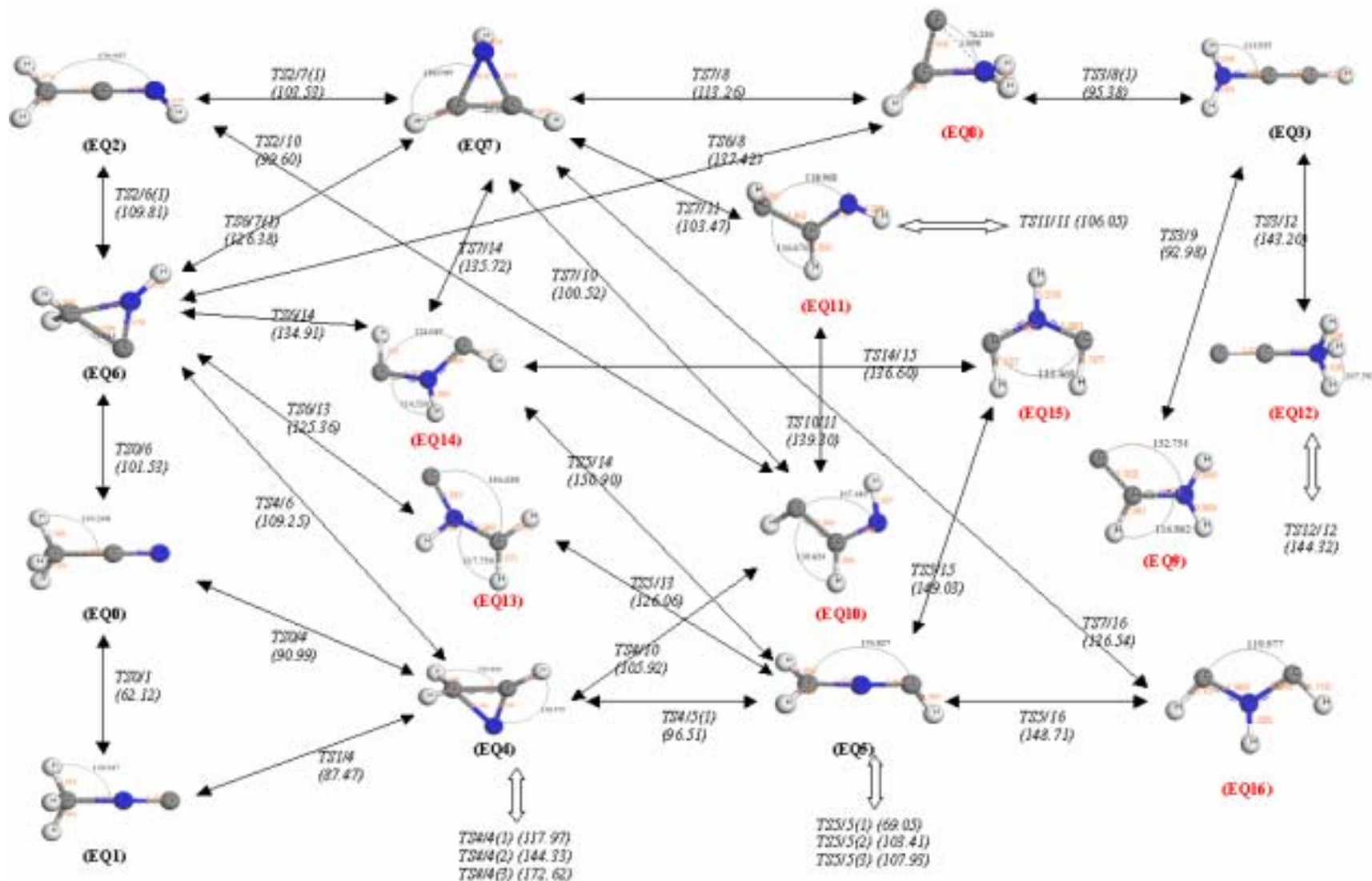
Peroxide



GRRM for C_2H_3N

17 EQ 59 TS

9 EQ & 41 TS were newly found!



Application to finding

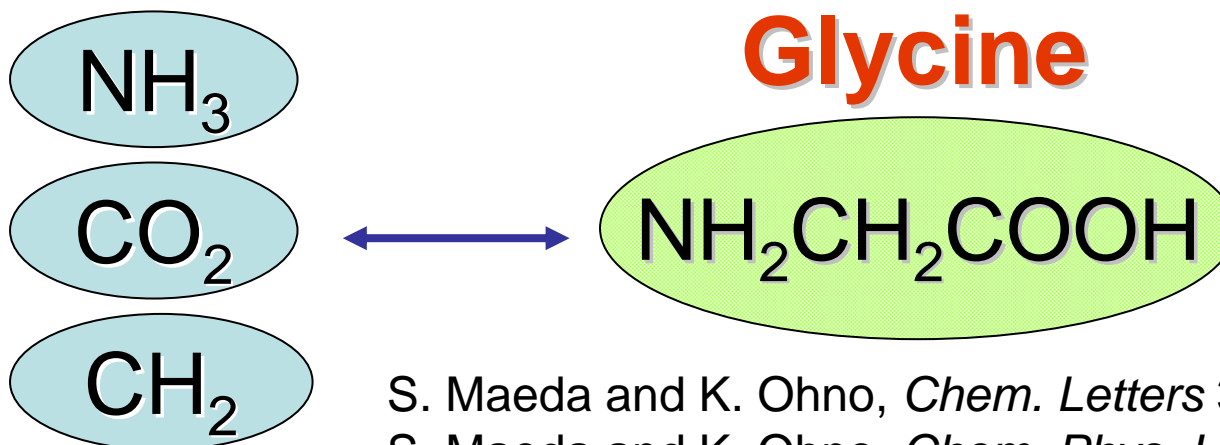
a new synthetic route with no byproducts

recommended by economy and environments

- Find Dissociation Channels starting from the aimed compound (A)



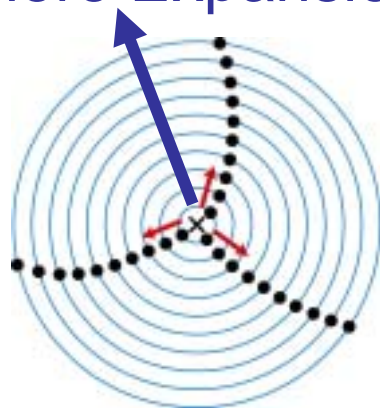
- Trace back to the initial compounds (A) from the dissociation products (B and C)



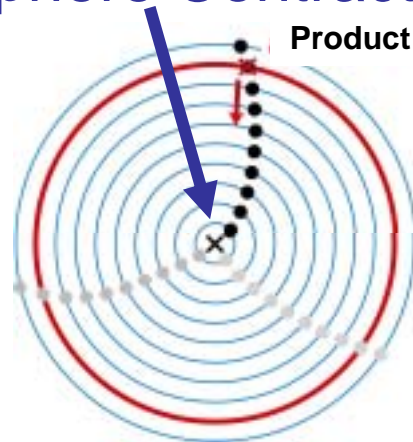
S. Maeda and K. Ohno, *Chem. Letters* 33, 1372 (2004).

S. Maeda and K. Ohno, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 308, 310 (2004).

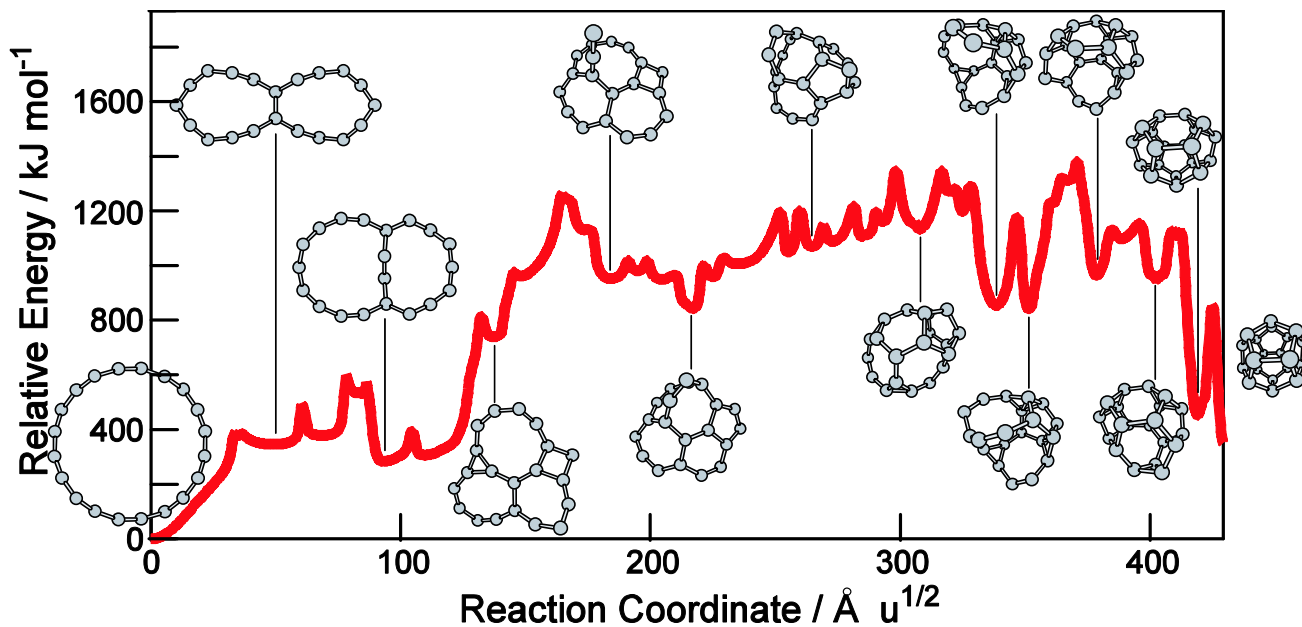
Sphere Expansion



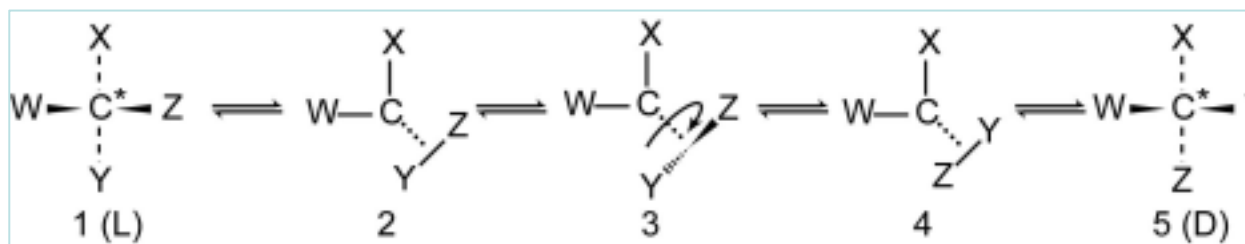
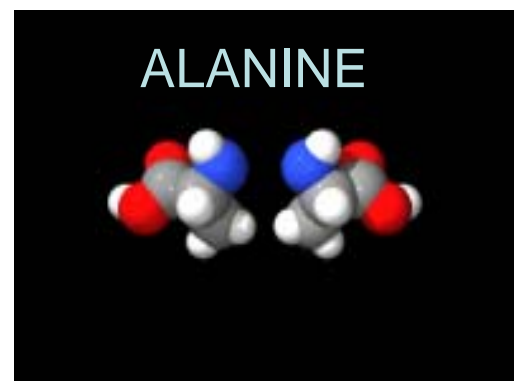
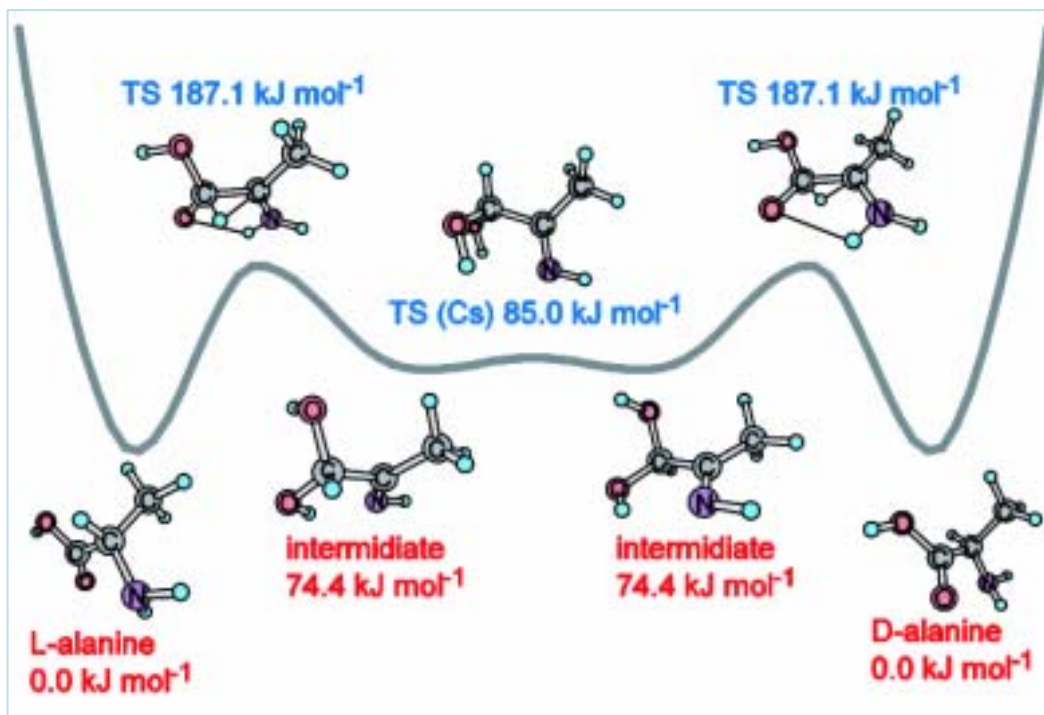
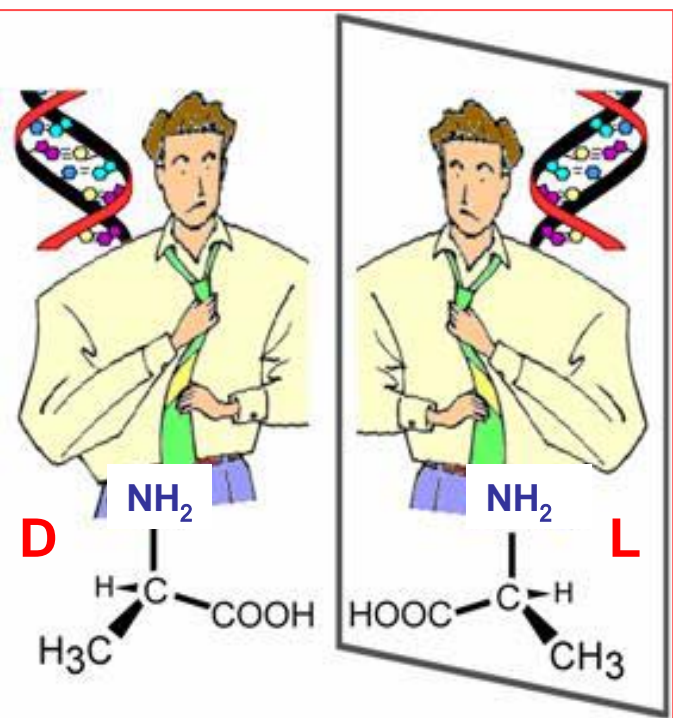
Sphere Contraction



Multi-step Conversion Routes of C₂₀ Clusters



D-L Conversion Routes for Optical Isomers



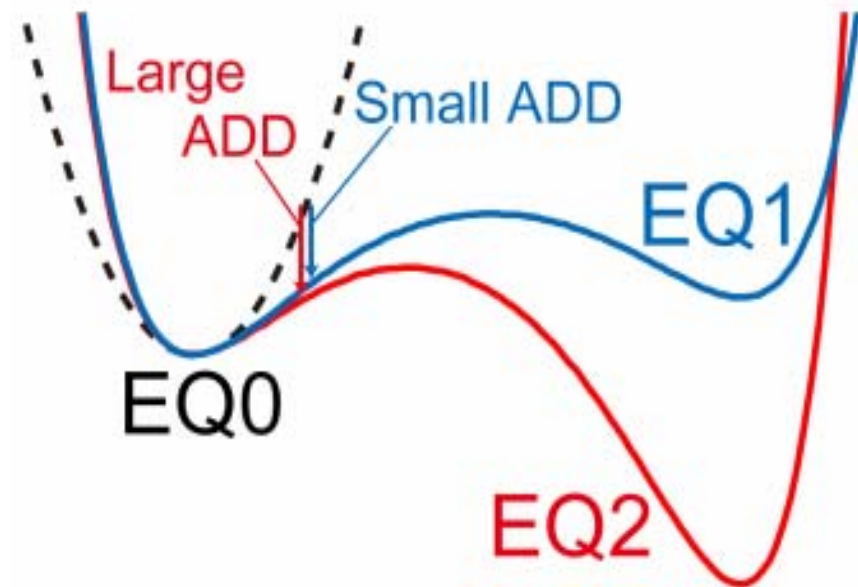
K. Ohno and S. Maeda, *Chem. Letters* 35, 492 (2006)

Large ADD Following

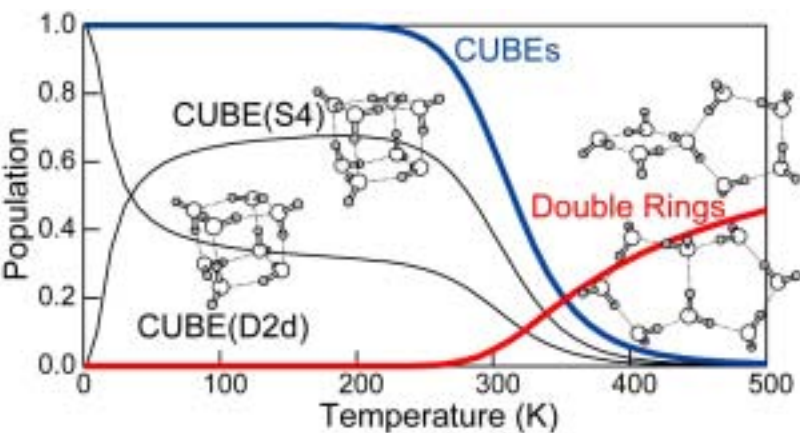
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| • Full ADD (FADD) | Full CI |
| • Large ADD (LADD) | Limited CI |

- Large ADD finds Lower Barrier leading to Lower EQ.

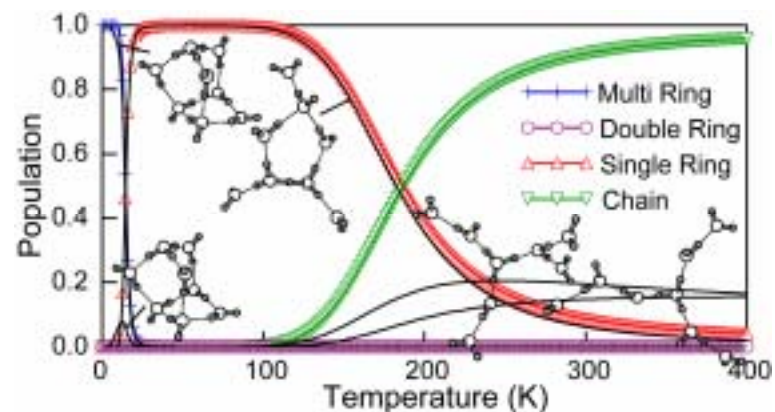
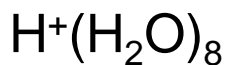
Lower Energy Regions connected by Lower Barriers can be Searched Efficiently.



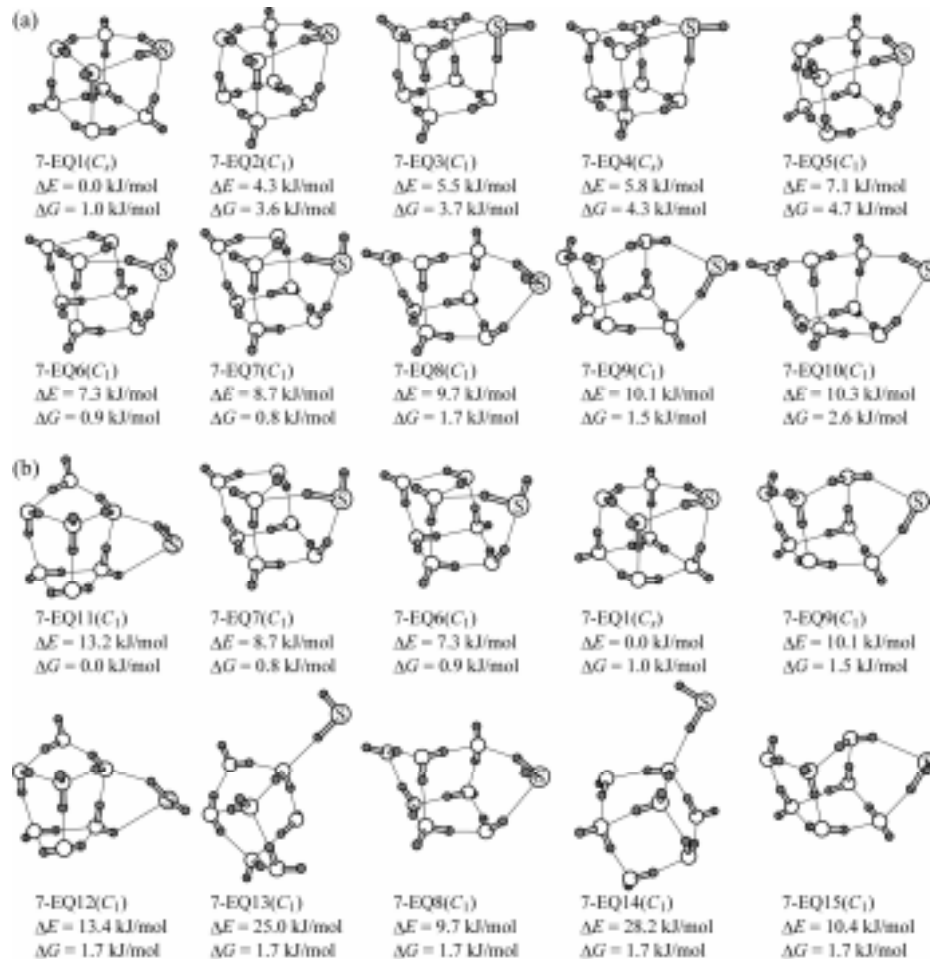
Thermodynamic Analyses for Clusters : $(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8$



S. Maeda and K. Ohno,
J. Phys. Chem. A 111, 4527 (2007)

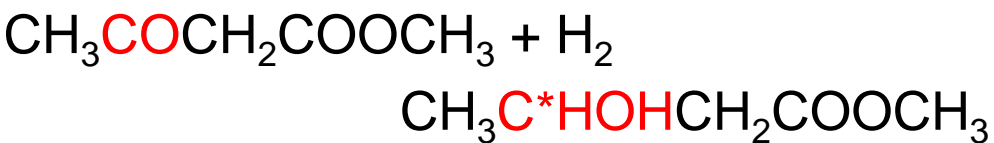


Micro Solvation of H_2S in Water

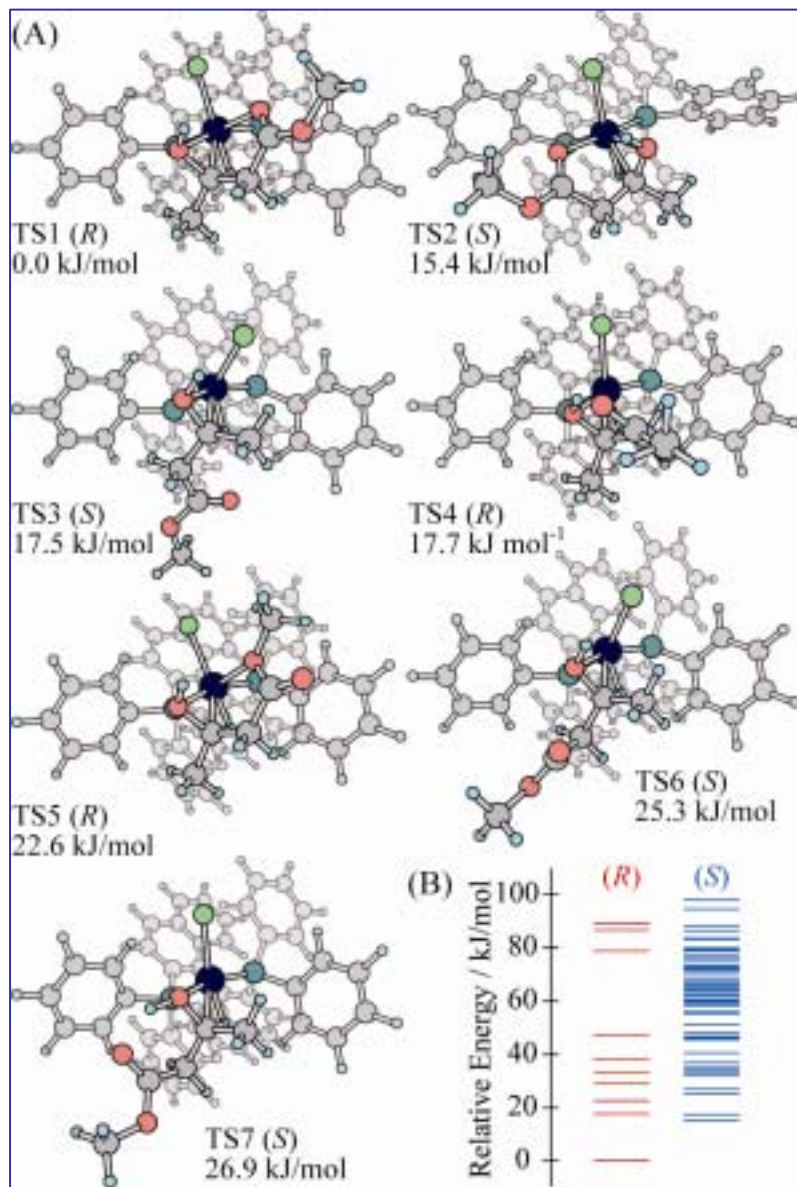
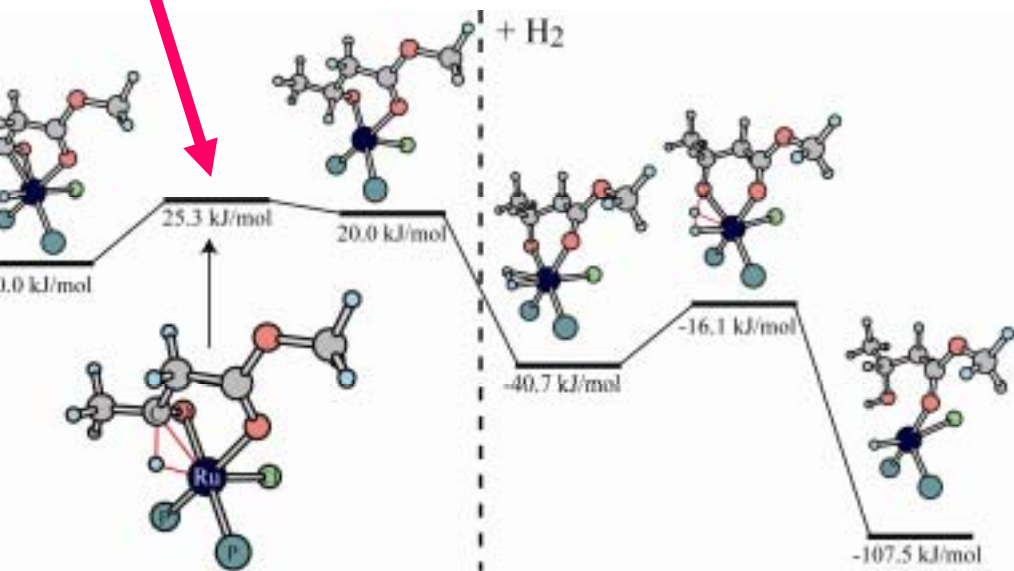


S. Maeda and K. Ohno,
J. Phys. Chem. A 111, 13168 (2007)

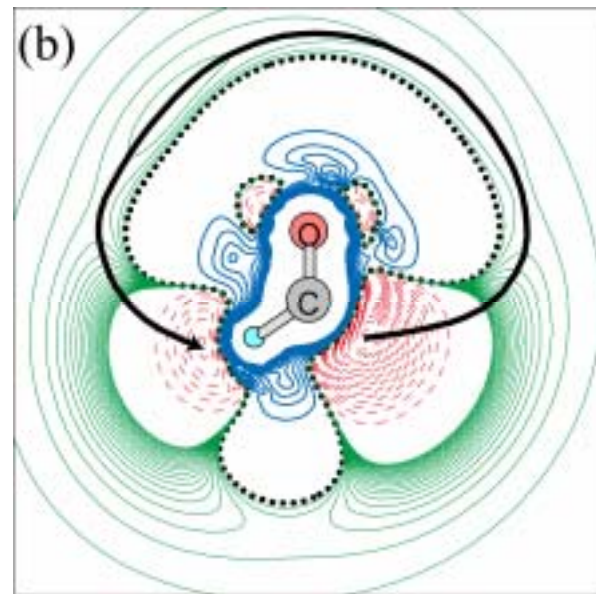
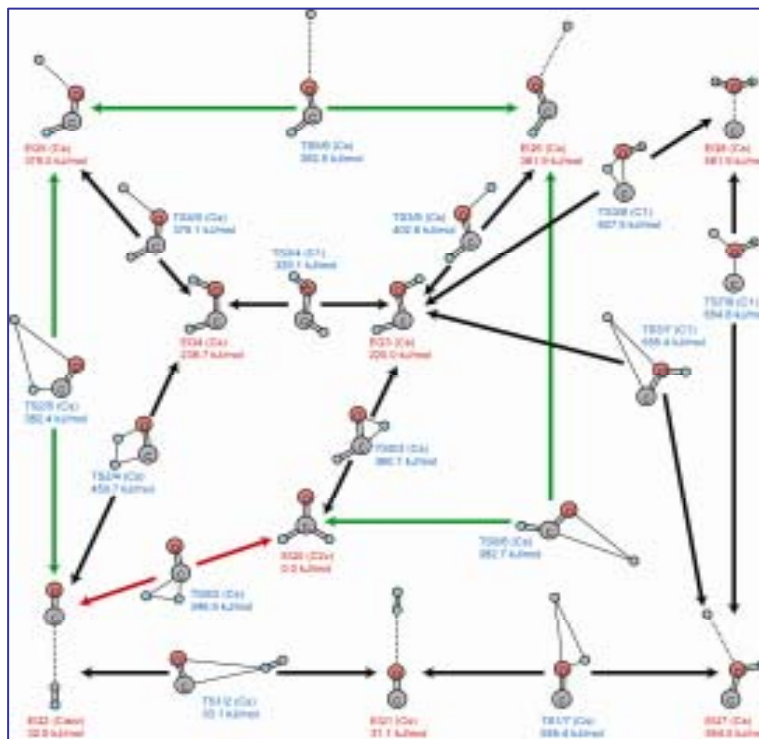
Asymmetric Catalyst : RuHCl-BINAP



Chirality Determining Step



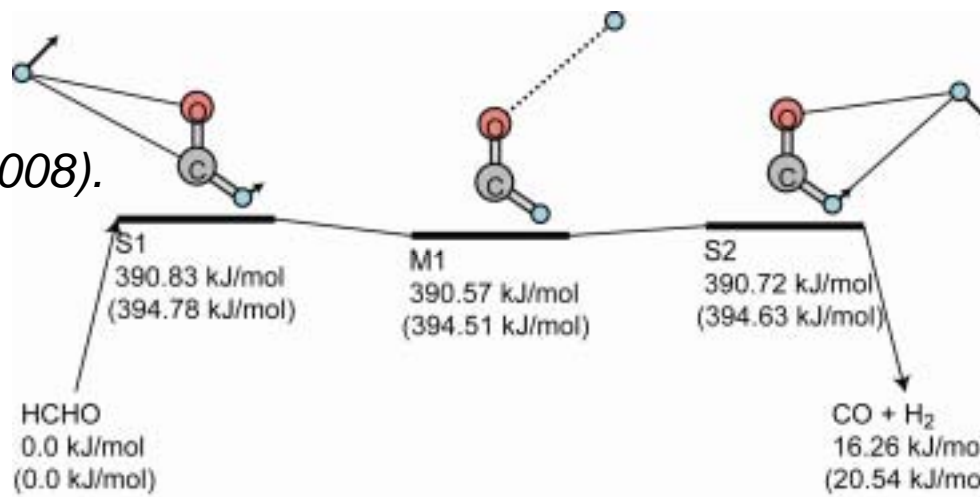
A New GRRM for H₂CO



UCCSD(T)/6-311++G(2df,2p)

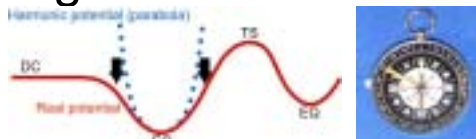
(UCCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ//6-311++G(2df,2p))

S. Maeda and K. Ohno,
Chem. Phys. Lett. 460, 55 (2008).



Summary

Anharmonic Downward Distortion (ADD) has been discovered as a Compass indicating Directions of Reaction Paths.

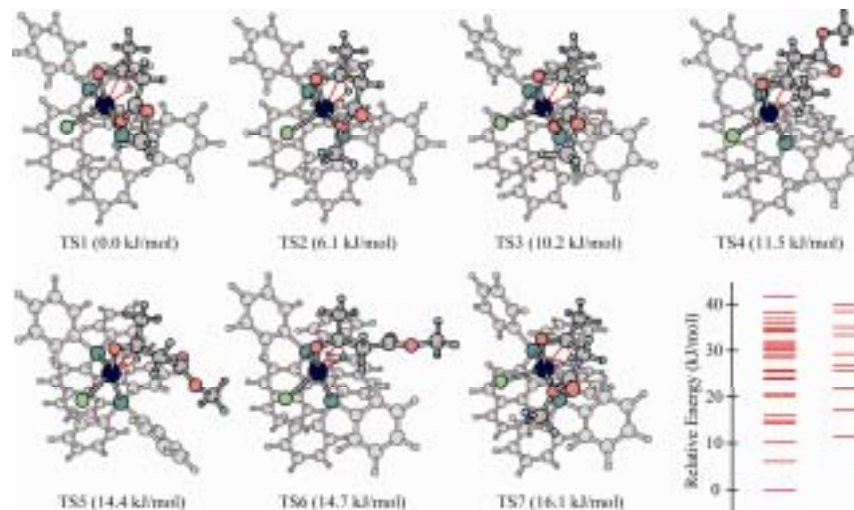
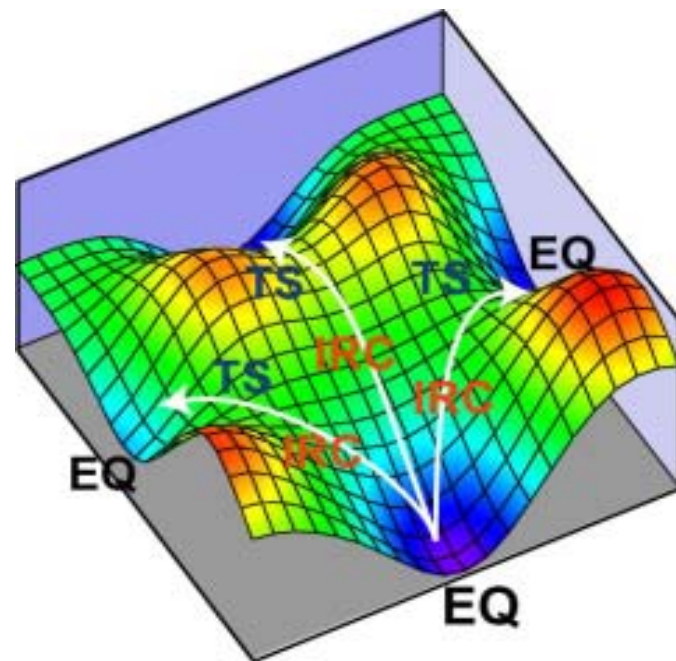


Uphill-Walks along Reaction Paths become possible by following ADD.

Scaled Hypersphere Search (SHS) Algorithm has been developed for Global Reaction Route Mapping on the Potential Energy Surface (PES).



Uphill-Walks on PES enables us to discover Unexplored Chemistry.



Collaborators

○ for this work



*A View of a Saddle Point
near Mt **ZAO** in JAPAN*

