



Automated Computational Thermochemistry  
and Kinetics for Combustion

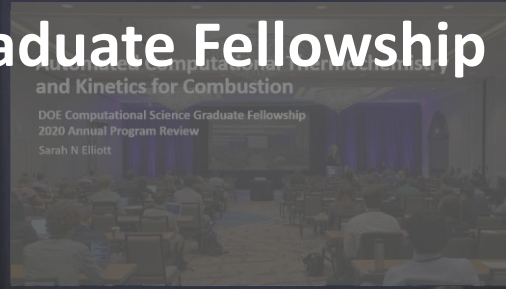
DOE Computational Science Graduate Fellowship  
2020 Annual Program Review  
Sarah N Elliott



# Automated Computational Thermochemistry and Kinetics for Combustion

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2020 Annual Program Review

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# Computational Combustion Chemistry

## Quantum Chemistry

Electronic Energies  
Potential Energy Surface  
Stationary Points  
Rotational Constants  
Vibrational Frequencies

## Thermochemistry

Partition Function  
Enthalpy  
Entropy  
Heat Capacity  
Gibb's Free Energy

## Kinetics

Dividing Surface  
Minimum Energy Path  
Rate Constant  
Branching Ratios  
Merging Temperatures

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

$$\hat{H} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{I=1}^N \frac{h^2}{2m_I} \nabla_I^2 + \sum_{i<j}^n \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}} + \sum_{I<J}^N \frac{Z_I Z_J e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{IJ}} - \sum_I^N \sum_i^n \frac{Z_I e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{Ii}}$$

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Minimum Energy Path  
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$$Q(T) = \sum_i \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon_i}{k_B T}\right)$$

$$Q = Q_T Q_R Q_V Q_E$$

# Computational Combustion Chemistry

## Quantum Chemistry

Electronic Energies  
Potential Energy Surface  
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Rotational Constants  
Vibrational Frequencies

## Thermochemistry

Partition Function  
Enthalpy  
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Gibb's Free Energy

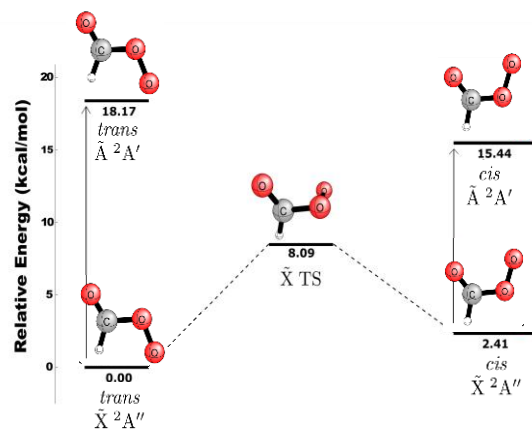
## Kinetics

Dividing Surface  
Minimum Energy Path  
Rate Constant  
Branching Ratios  
Merging Temperatures

$$k(T) = \kappa \frac{k_B T}{h} \frac{Q^\ddagger}{Q_{\text{reacts}}} \exp \frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}$$

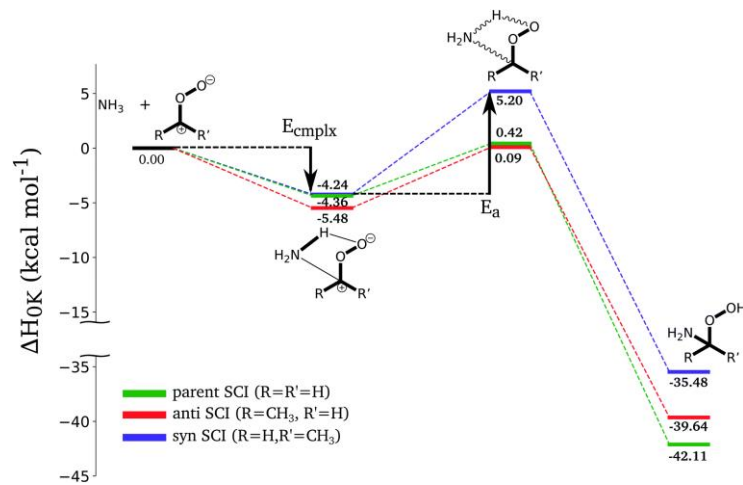
# Computational Combustion Chemistry

## Formylperoxy Radical



Elliott, S. N.; Turney, J. M.; and Schaefer, H. F. 2015. RSC Advances, 5 (130), 107254-107265.

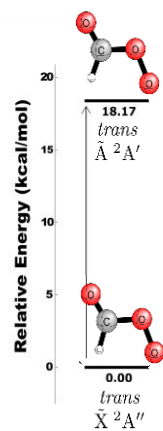
## Criegee Intermediates



Misiewicz, J. P.; Elliott, S. N.; Moore, K. B.; Schaefer, H. F. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2018, 20, 7479-7491.

# Computational Combustion Chemistry

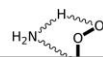
## Formylperoxy Radical



Ref.	Method	Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{tot}}$ ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ )
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{COO} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{OOH}$			
This work	1-D HR	298.15	$(1.2 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-13}$
Ref. [112]	Experimental	295	$(1.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-13}$
Ref. [114]	Experimental	292.6	$(1.04 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-13}$

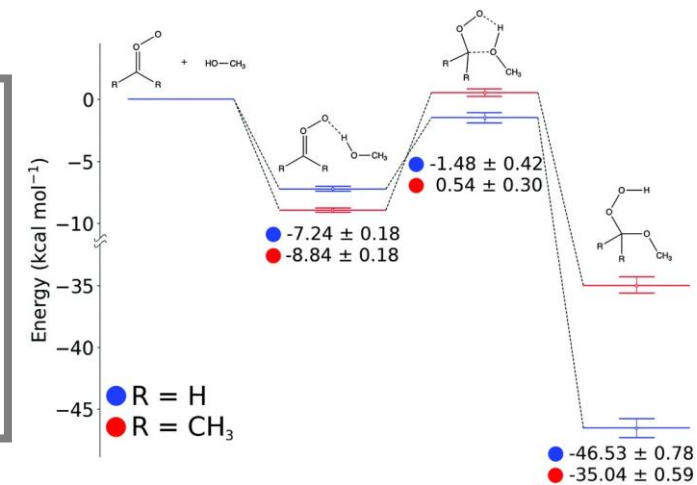
Elliott, S. N.; Turney, J. M.; and Schaefer, H. F. 2015. *RSC Advances*, 5 (130), 107254-107265.

## Criegee Intermediates

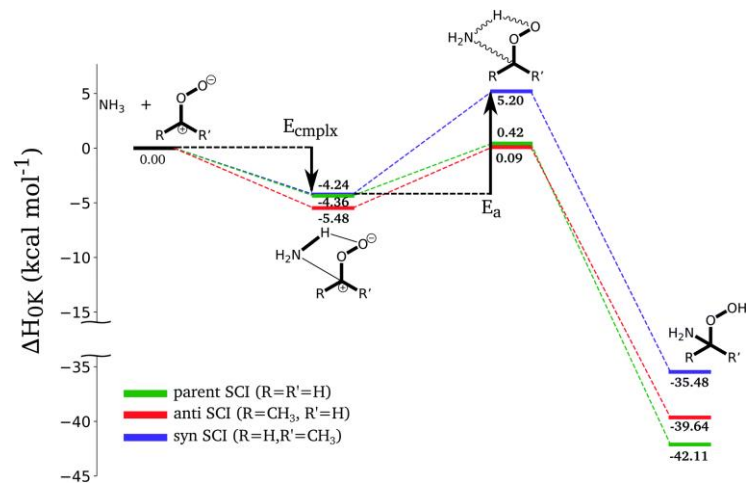


syn SCI (R=H,R'=CH<sub>3</sub>)

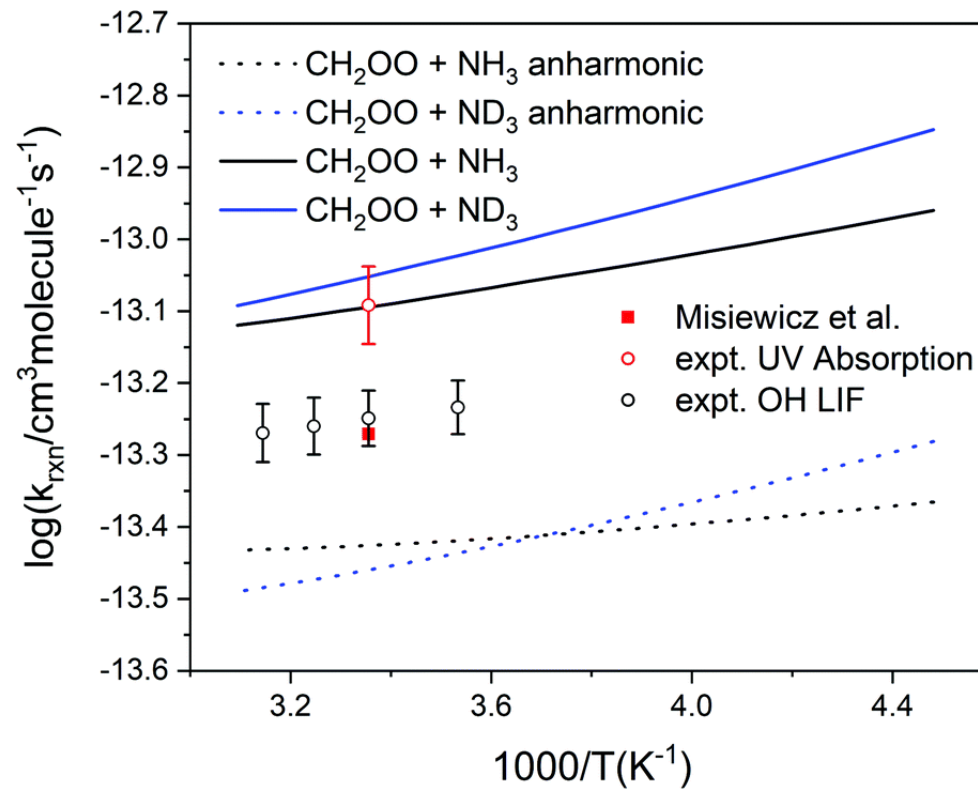
Misiewicz, J. P.; Elliott, S. N.; Moore, K. B.; Schaefer, H. F. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2018, 20, 7479-7491.



Aroeira, G. J. R.; Abbott, A. S.; Elliott, S. N.; Turney, J. M.; Schaefer, H. F. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2019, 21, 17760-17771.



Misiewicz, J. P.; Elliott, S. N.; Moore, K. B.;  
 Schaefer, H. F. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2018,  
 20, 7479–7491.



Y. Liu, C. Yin, M. C. Smith, S. Liu, M. Chen, X. Zhou, C. Xiao, D. Dai, K.  
 Takahashi, W. Dong, et al., *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2018**, 20(47),  
 29669–29676



# Fundamental Properties

Focal Point Approach

CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ

High-Level correction ( $\Delta_{T(Q)}$ )

$$\Delta E_{\text{CCSDT(Q)/cc-pVDZ}} - \Delta E_{\text{CCSD(T)/cc-pVDZ}}$$

Core correlation effects

CCSD(T)/cc-pCVQZ

X2C-1e scalar relativistic effects

AE-CCSD(T)/cc-pCVTZ

Non-adiabatic effects DBOC

HF/ANO0

Zero point vibrational energy

CCSD(T)/ANO1, CCSD(T)/ANO0

SCF	MP2	CCSD	CCSD(T)
cc-pVDZ	cc-pVDZ	cc-pVDZ	cc-pVDZ
cc-pVTZ	cc-pVTZ	cc-pVTZ	cc-pVTZ
cc-pVQZ	cc-pVQZ	cc-pVQZ	cc-pVQZ
CBS	CBS	CBS	CBS

Anharmonic Effects (VPT2)

CCSD(T)/ANO0

Orbit Relaxation Effects (Brueckner)

CCSD(T)/ANO0

Fermi Resonance

Nielson procedure

# Partition functions

$$Q(T) = \sum_i \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon_i}{k_B T}\right)$$

Rigid Rotor  
Harmonic  
Oscillator

$$Q = Q_T Q_R Q_V Q_E$$

$$E_n = h\nu\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$Q_{vib} = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{vib}} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{h\nu_i}{2k_b T}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{h\nu_i}{k_b T}\right)}$$

# Partition functions

$$Q(T) = \sum_i \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon_i}{k_B T}\right)$$

Rigid Rotor  
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$$Q = Q_T Q_R Q_V Q_E$$

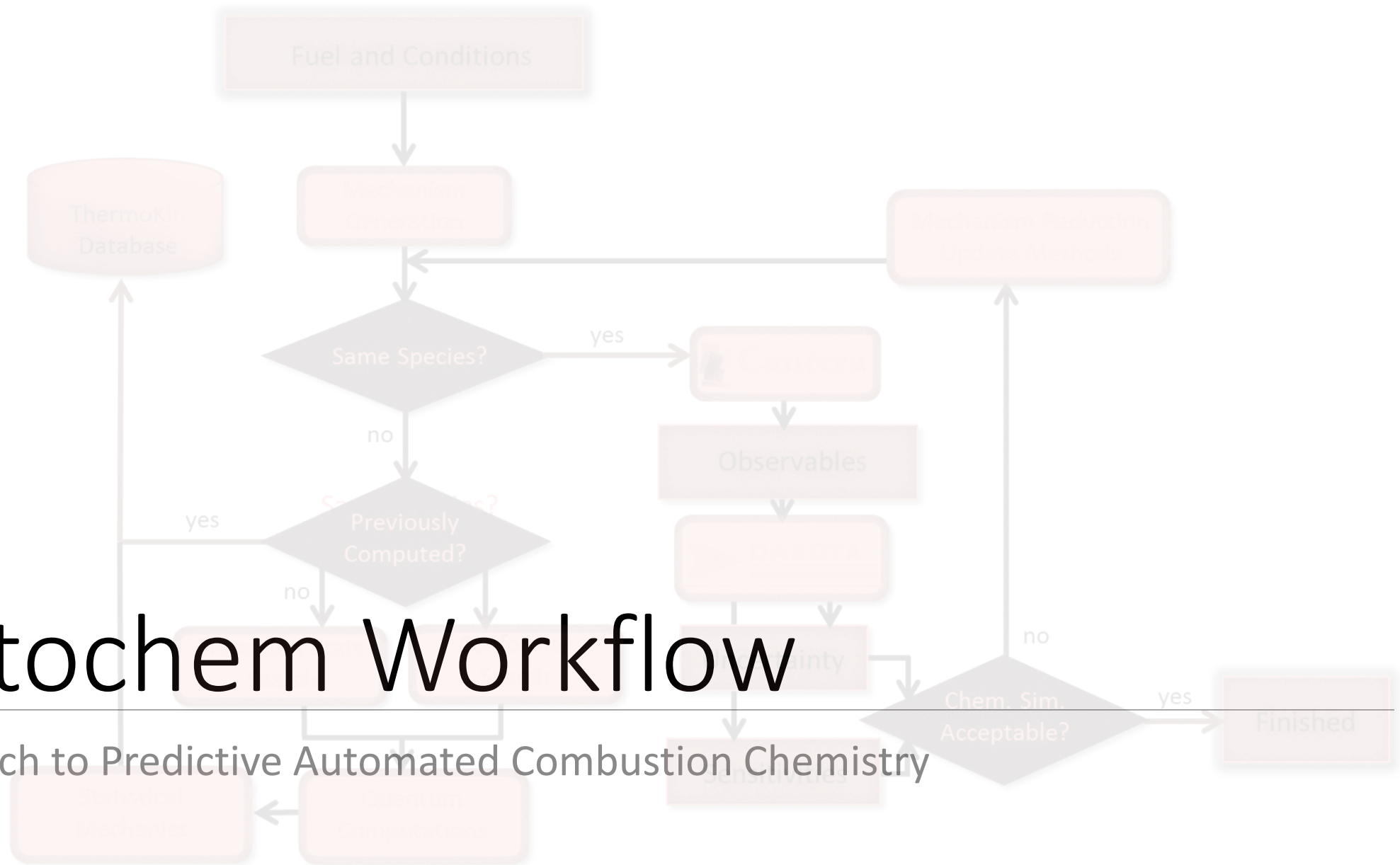
$$E_n = h\nu\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

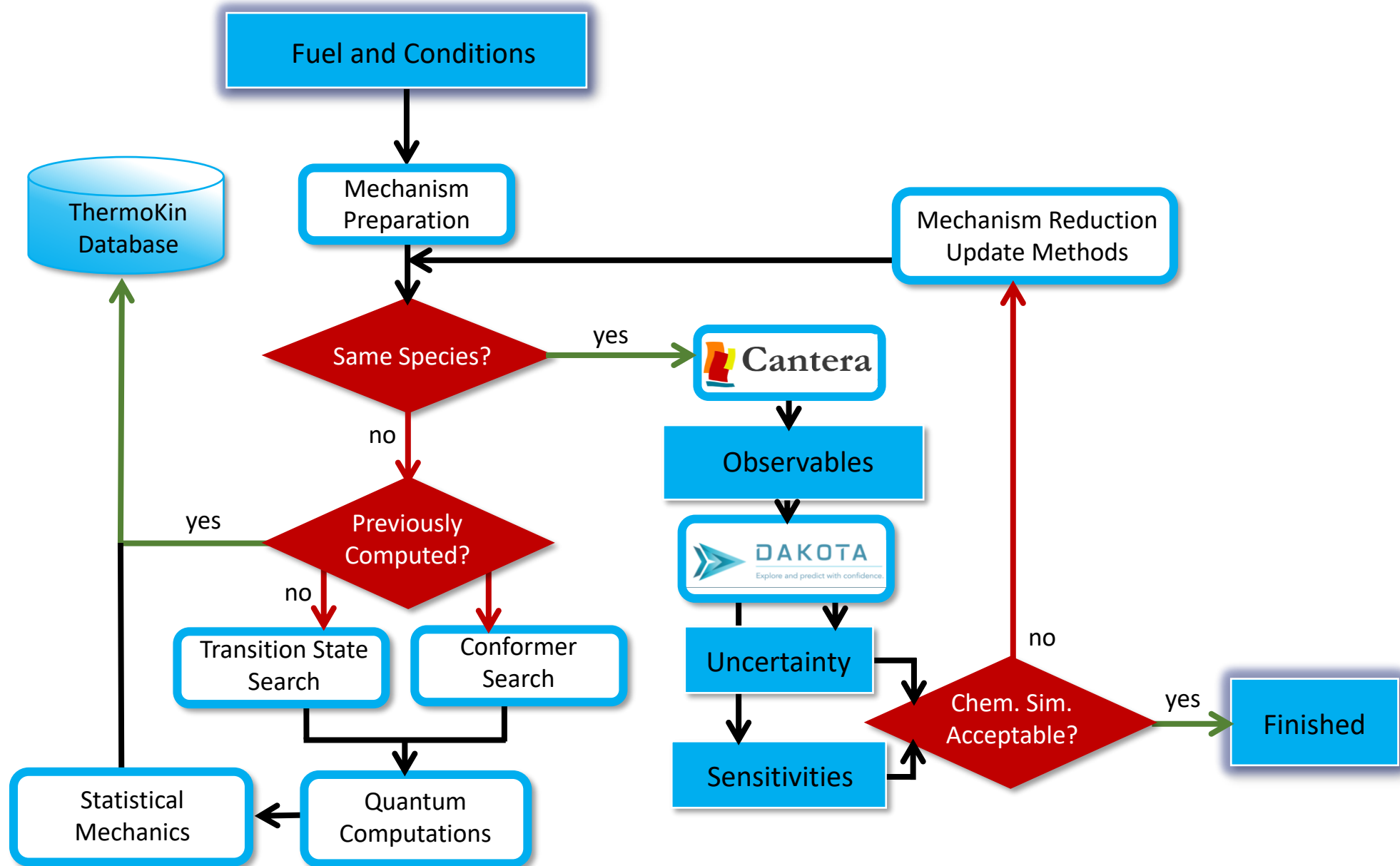
$$Q_{vib} = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{vib}} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{h\nu_i}{2k_b T}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{h\nu_i}{k_b T}\right)}$$

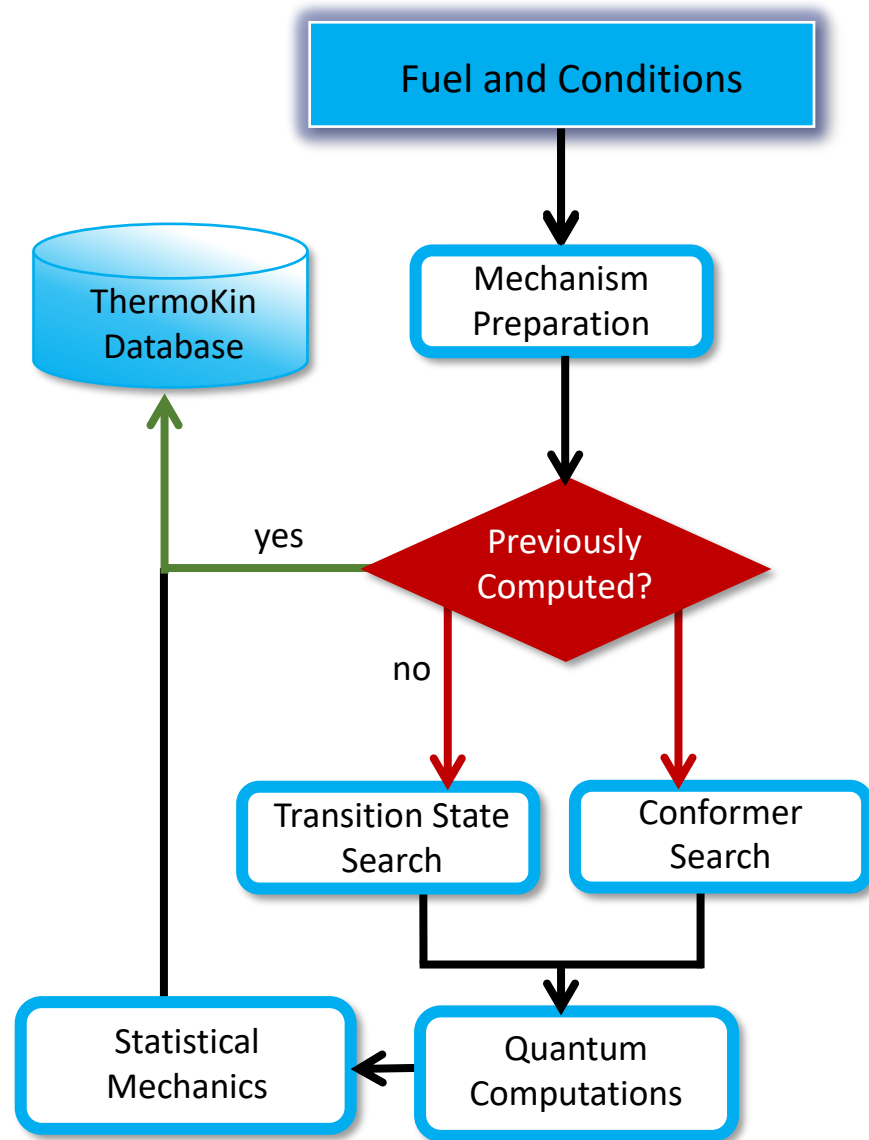
$$Q = \int d\phi \exp\left(-\frac{V(\phi)}{k_B T}\right)$$

# Autochem Workflow

Approach to Predictive Automated Combustion Chemistry

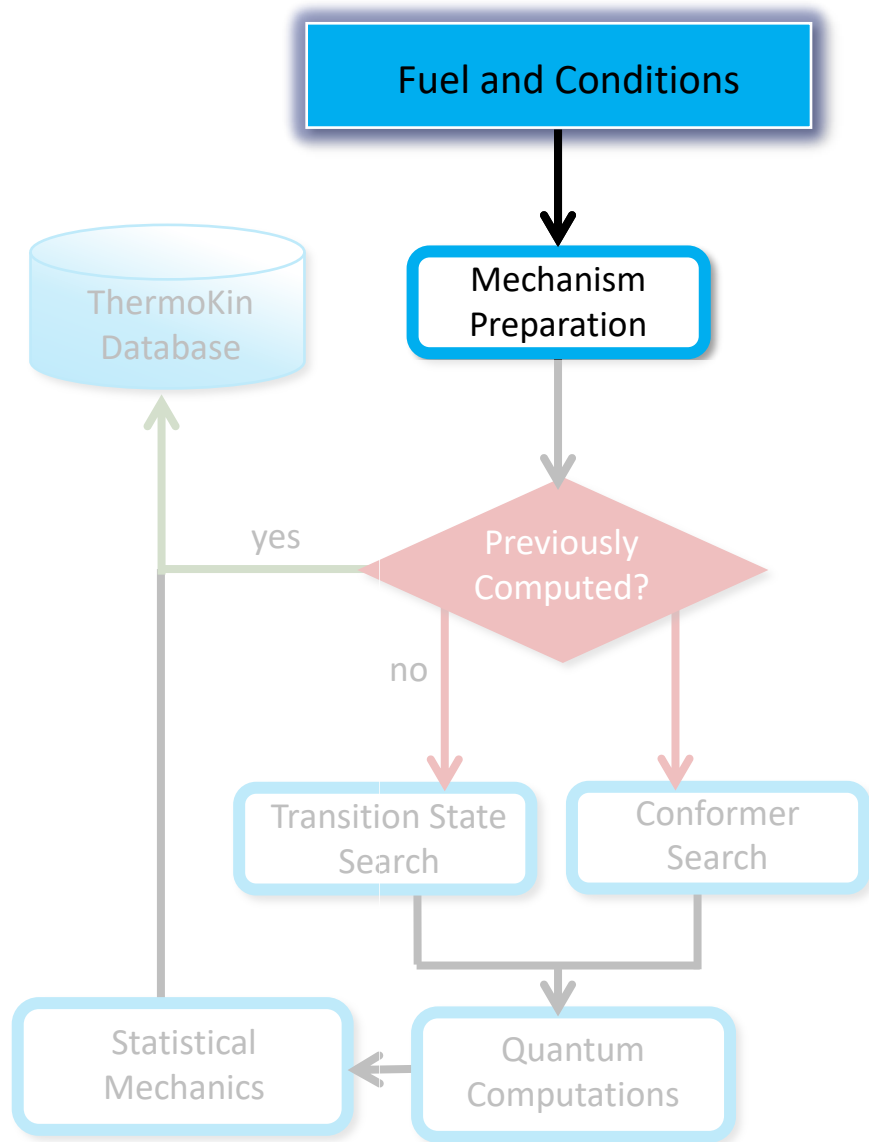


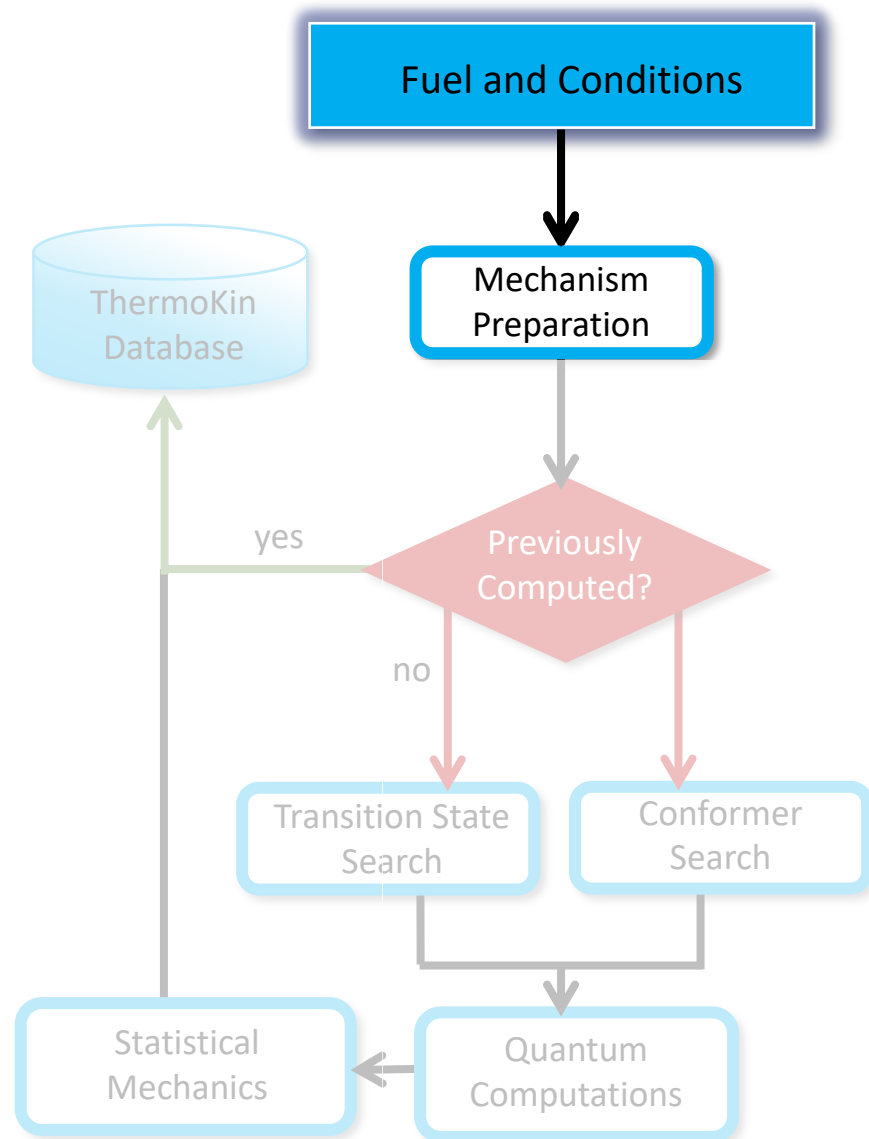




## Overview

Identify all reactions and, for each, build partition functions for all involved species by optimizing their geometries and computing their electronic and vibrational energy levels and use the partition functions to compute thermochemical properties and rate constants





## Obtaining a list of species and reactions

RMG

Full Species and Reaction list

Automol

Reaction list from species list

MechAnalyzer

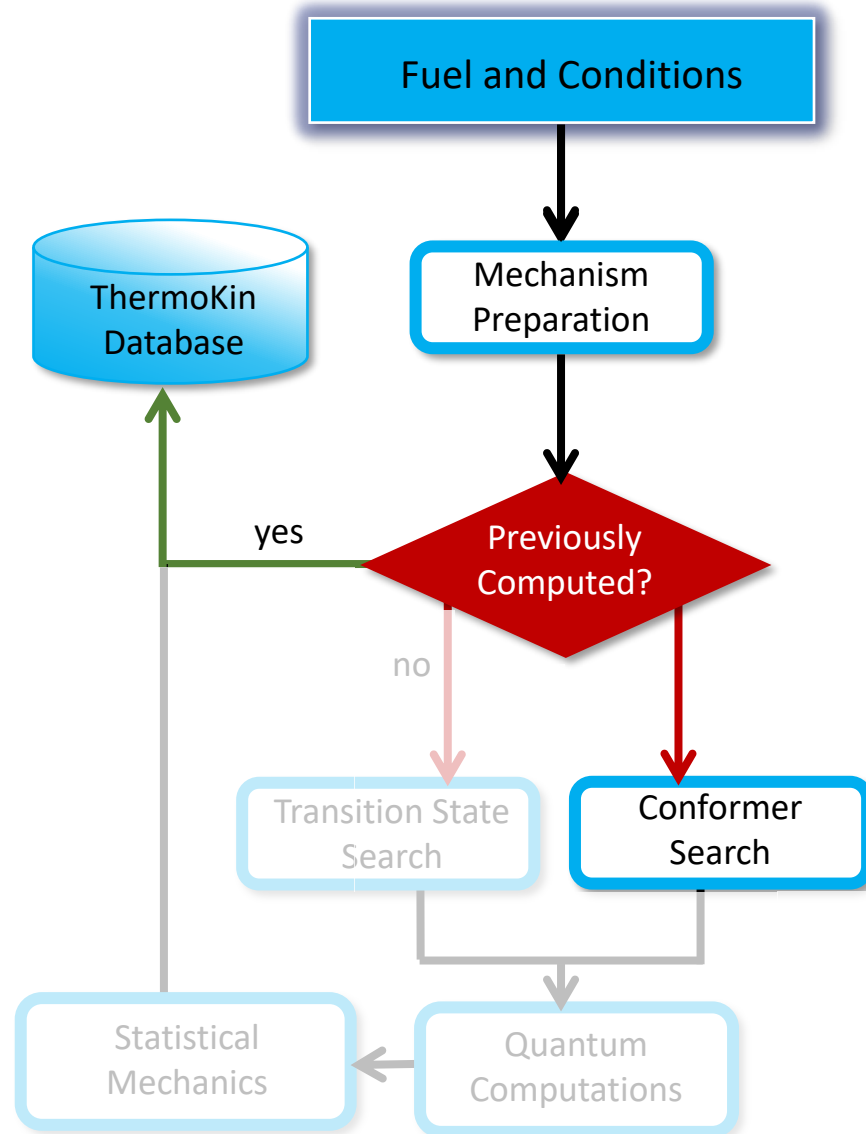
Group into PES, stereochemistry

<https://github.com/ReactionMechanismGenerator/RMG-Py>

<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/automol>



# Establishing preliminary geometries



OpenBabel

X2Z

Elstruct

EStokTP

Classical Force Fields

Coordinate Transformation

Monte Carlo DFT Geometry Optimization

Hindered Rotor Scan (1D or MD)

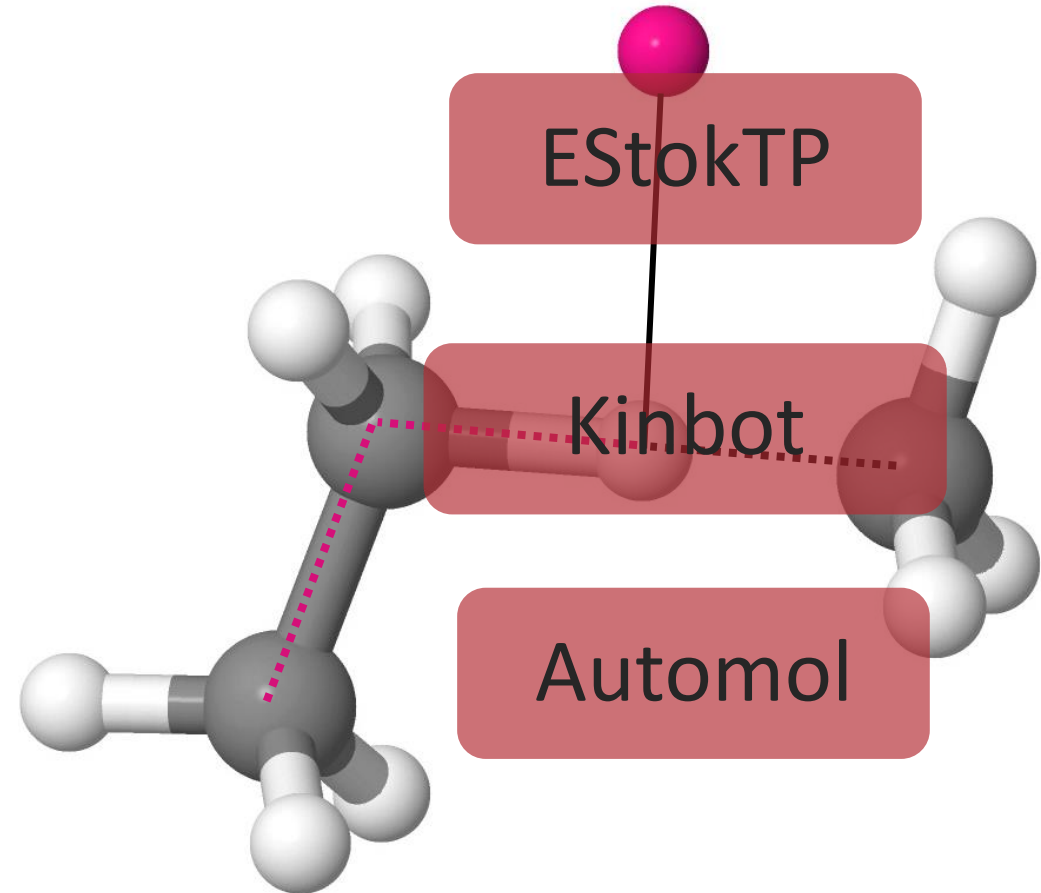
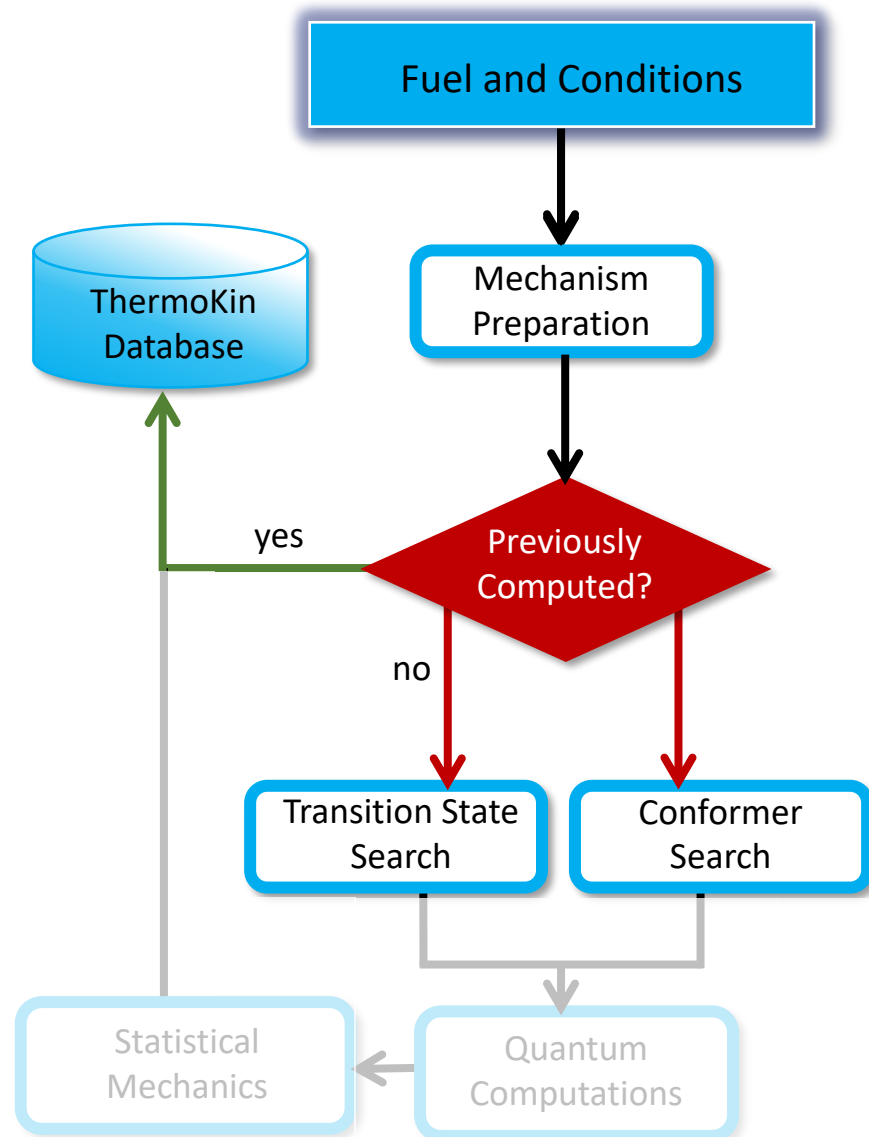
<https://github.com/openbabel>

<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/X2Z>

<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/EStokTP>

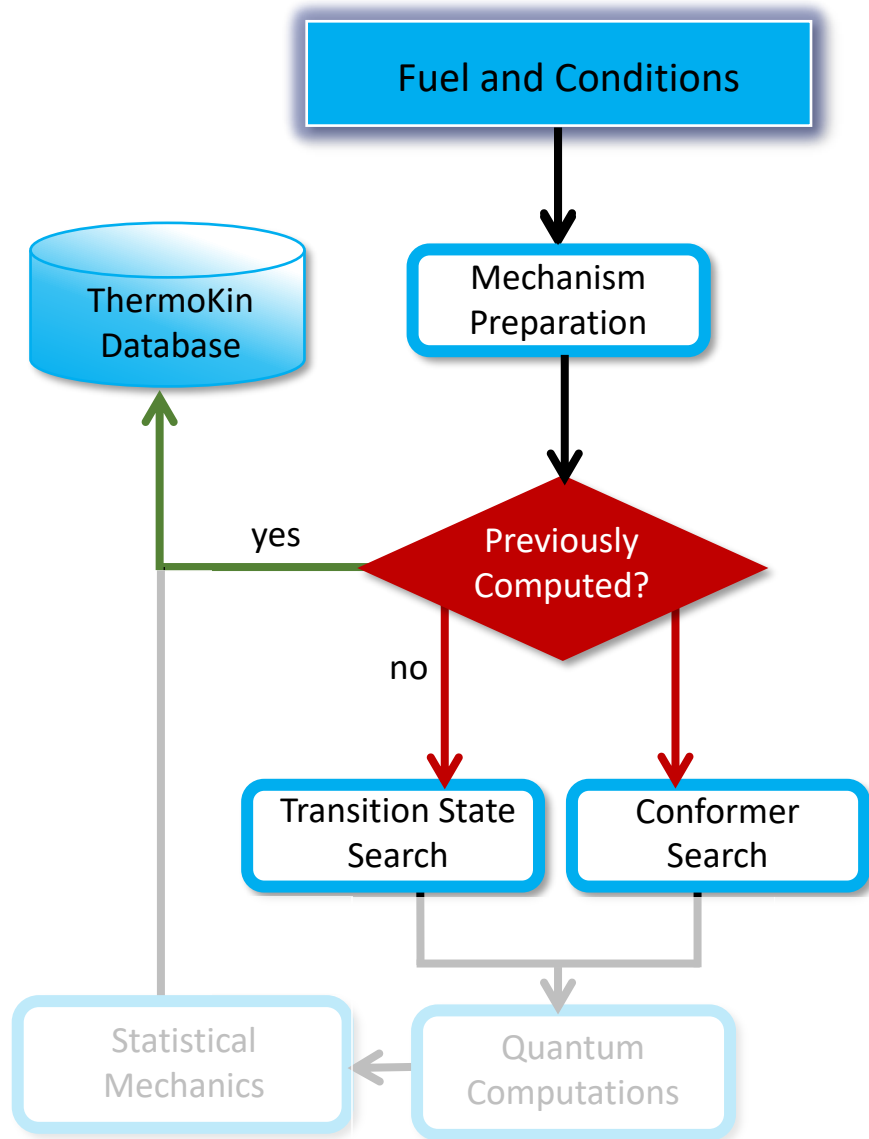
<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/automol>

# Search for Transition States



<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/EStokTP>

<https://github.com/PACChem/KinBot>



# List of Species

.  
 .  
 .  
 HCO  
 HOOH  
 H<sub>2</sub>CO  
 OOH  
 .  
 .  
 .

# Reactants

HCO

HOOH



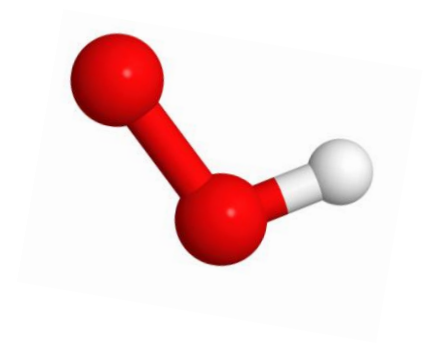
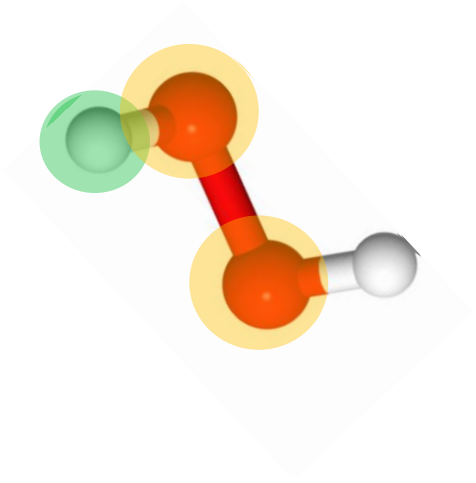
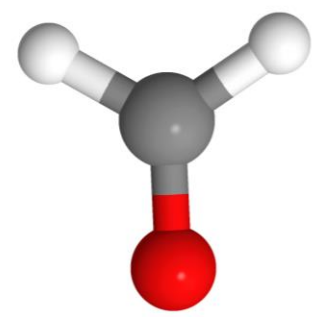
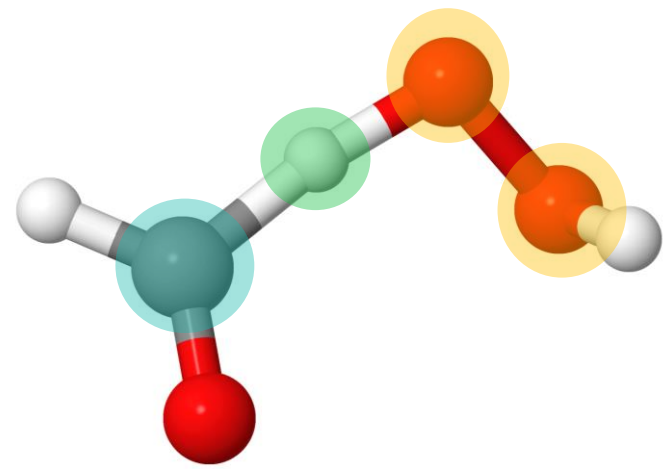
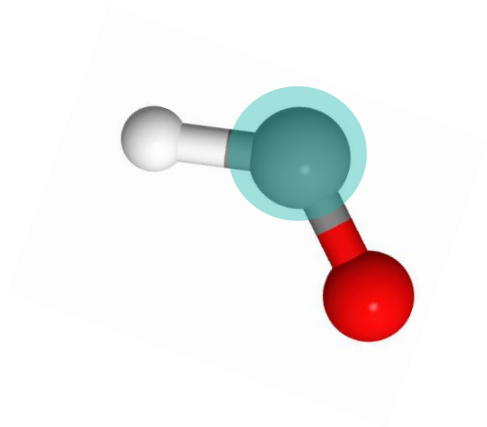
?



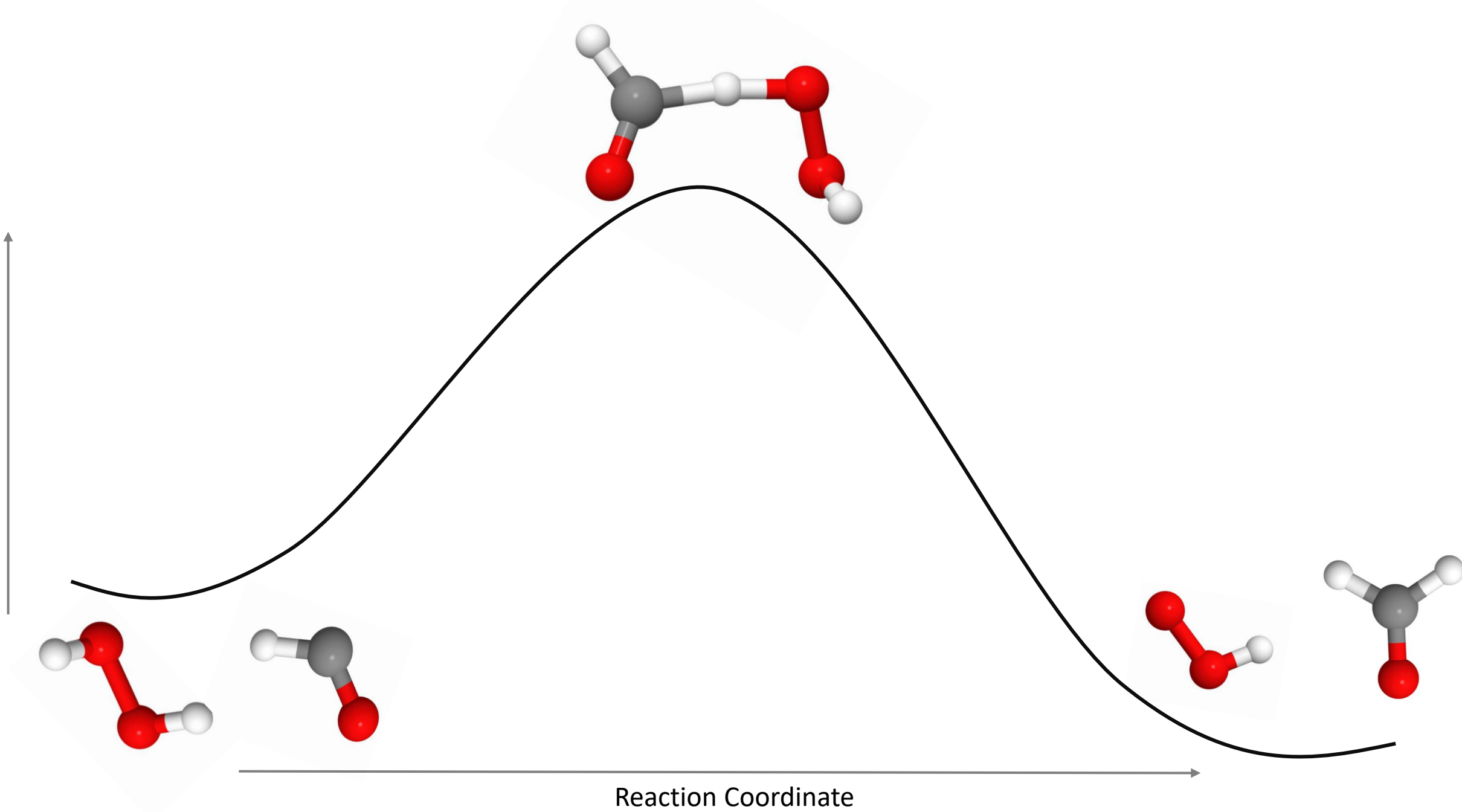
# Products

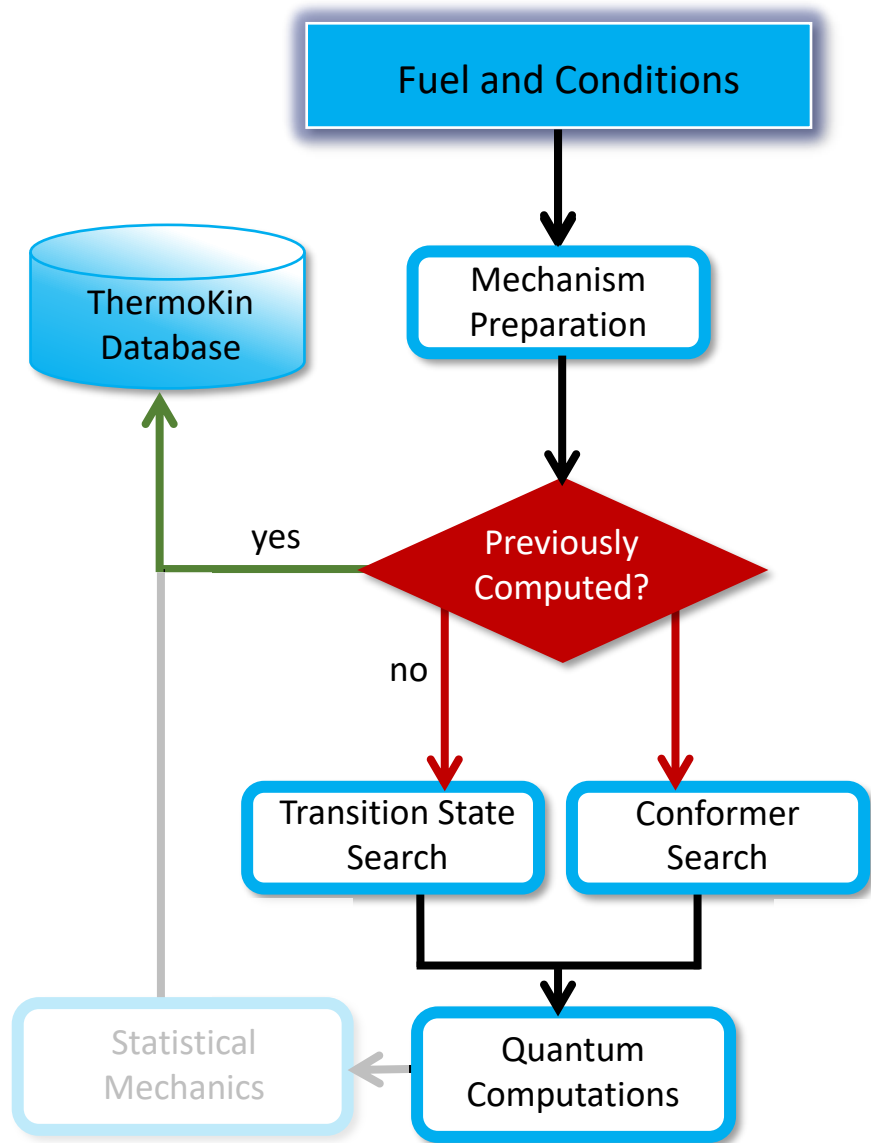
H<sub>2</sub>CO

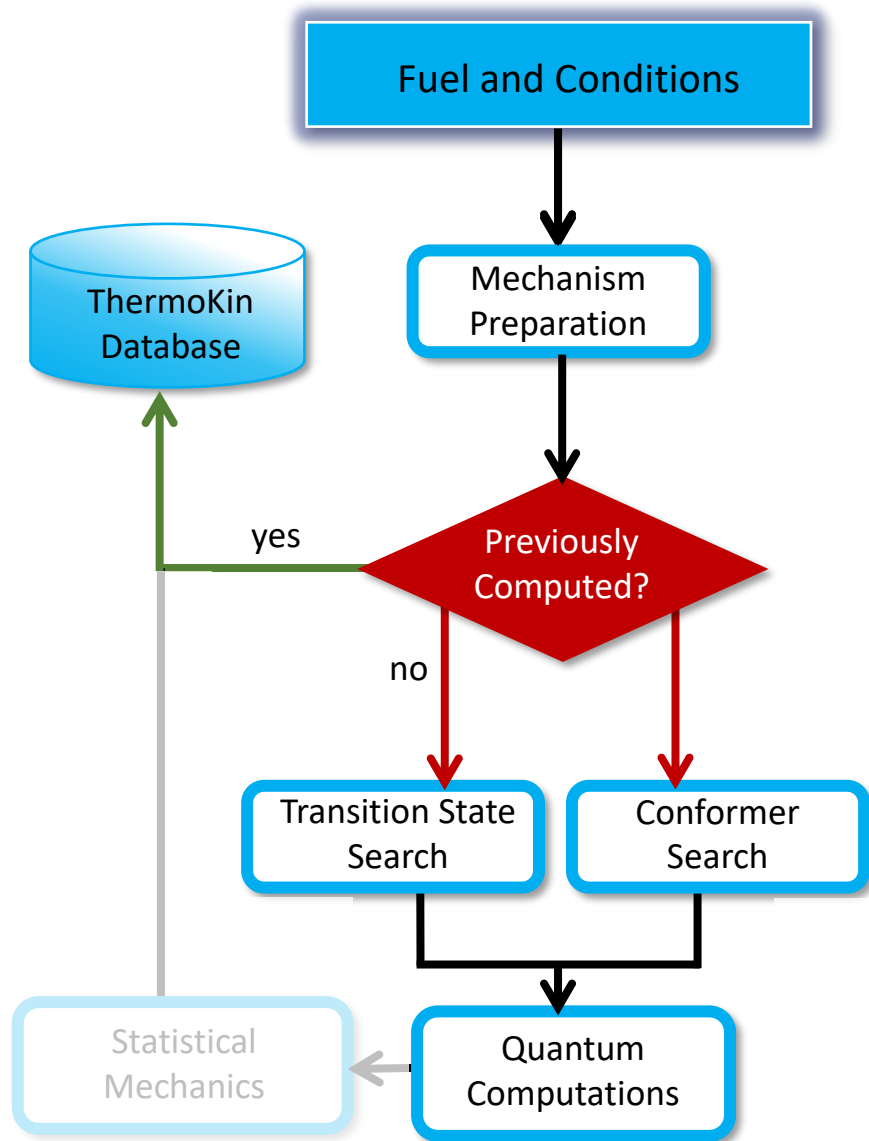
OOH



Energy







## Remaining Quantum Computations

HL Optimization and Frequencies

Composite Energy

Anharmonics

HL Torsional Energy Profiles

Failure Recovery

Locate VDW

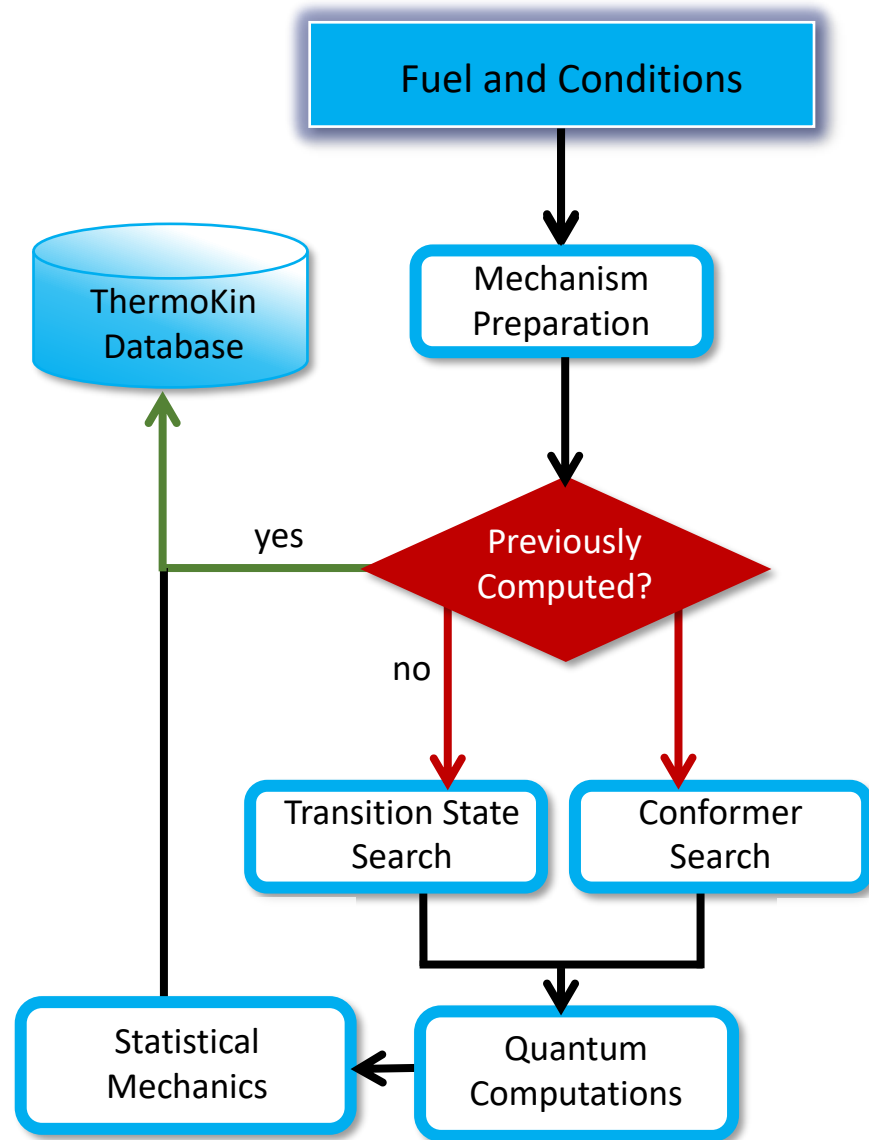
IRC

Variational TST search

Variable Reactant Coordinate TST

MD Tunneling





# Statistical Mechanics Calculations

## Thermochemistry

RRHO

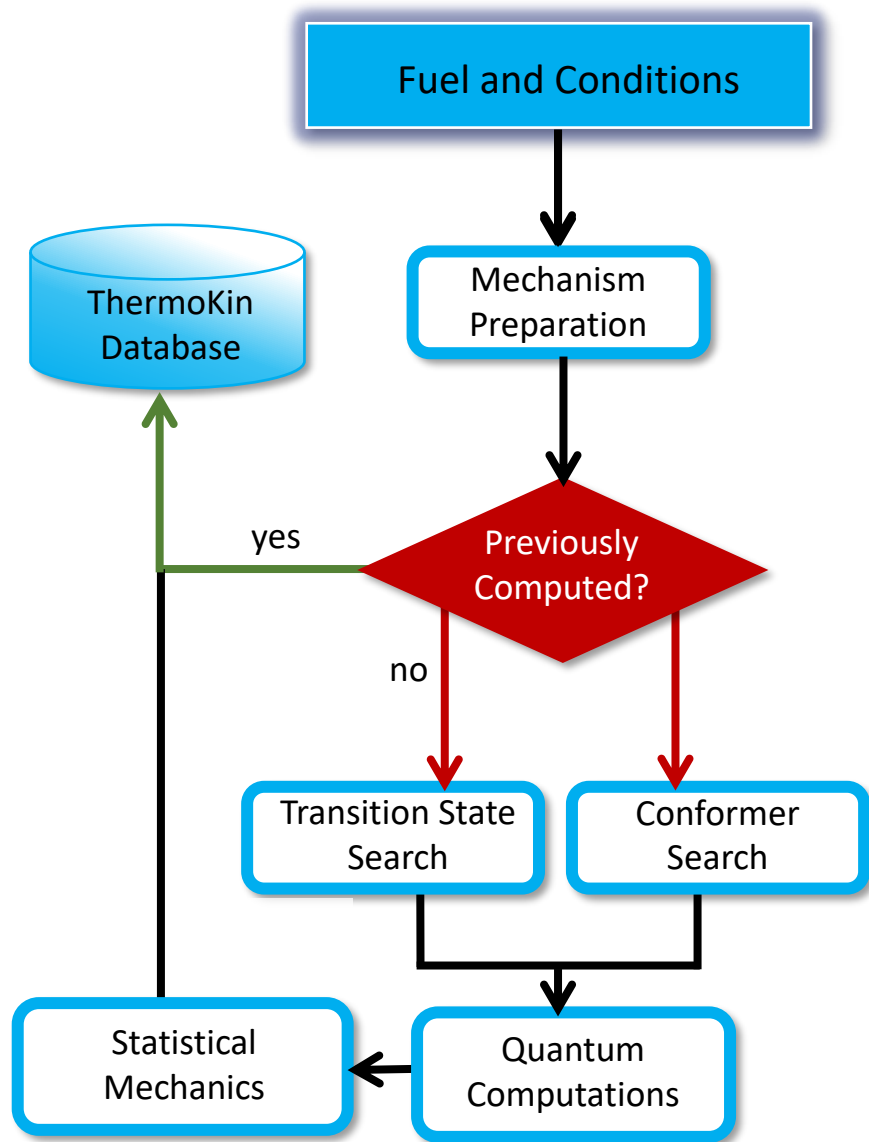
MESS

Solve PF with 1D or MD Torsions, Anharmonicities, Umbrella Modes

PAC99

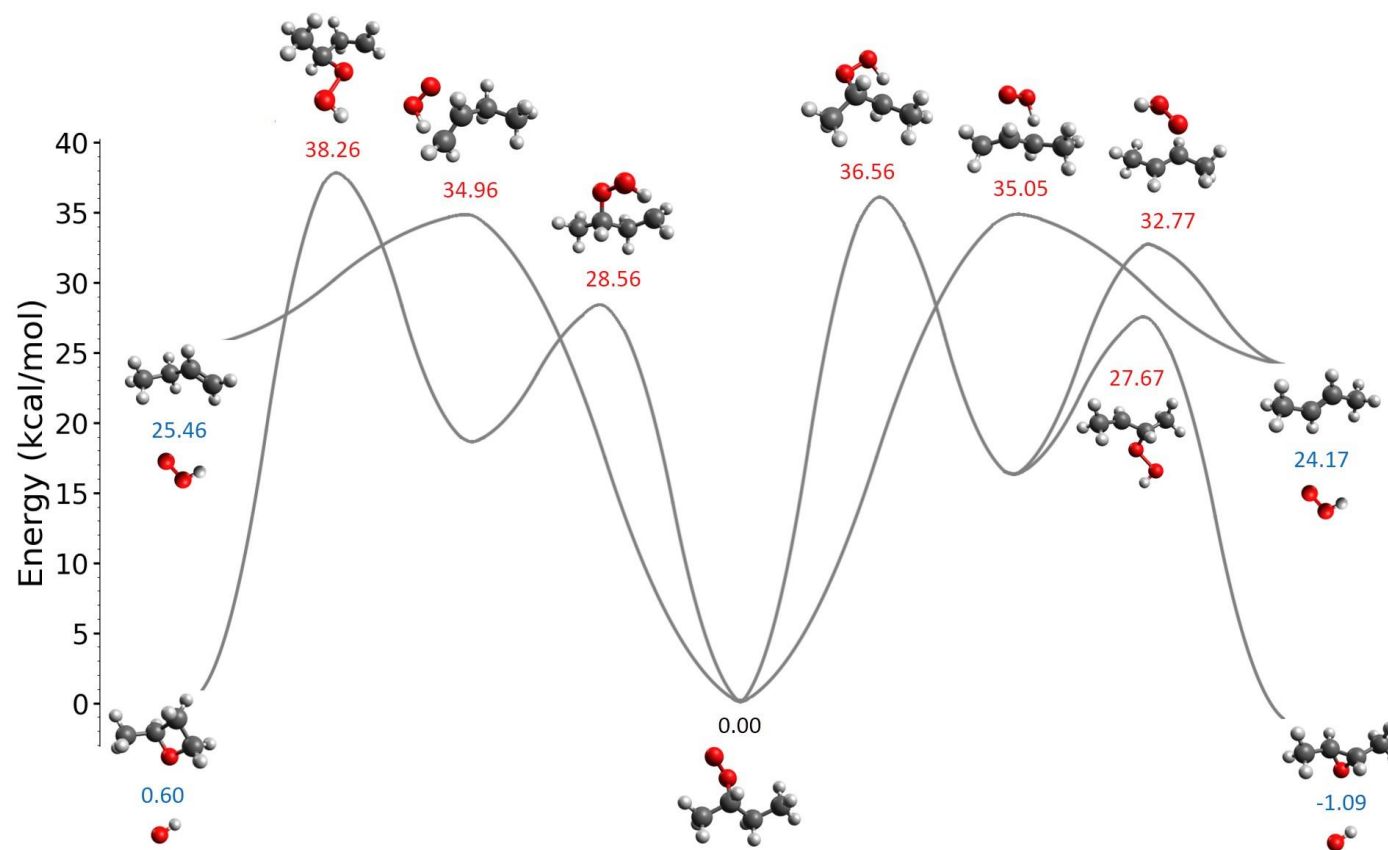
Conversion to NASA Polynomials

<https://github.com/Auto-Mech/MESS>



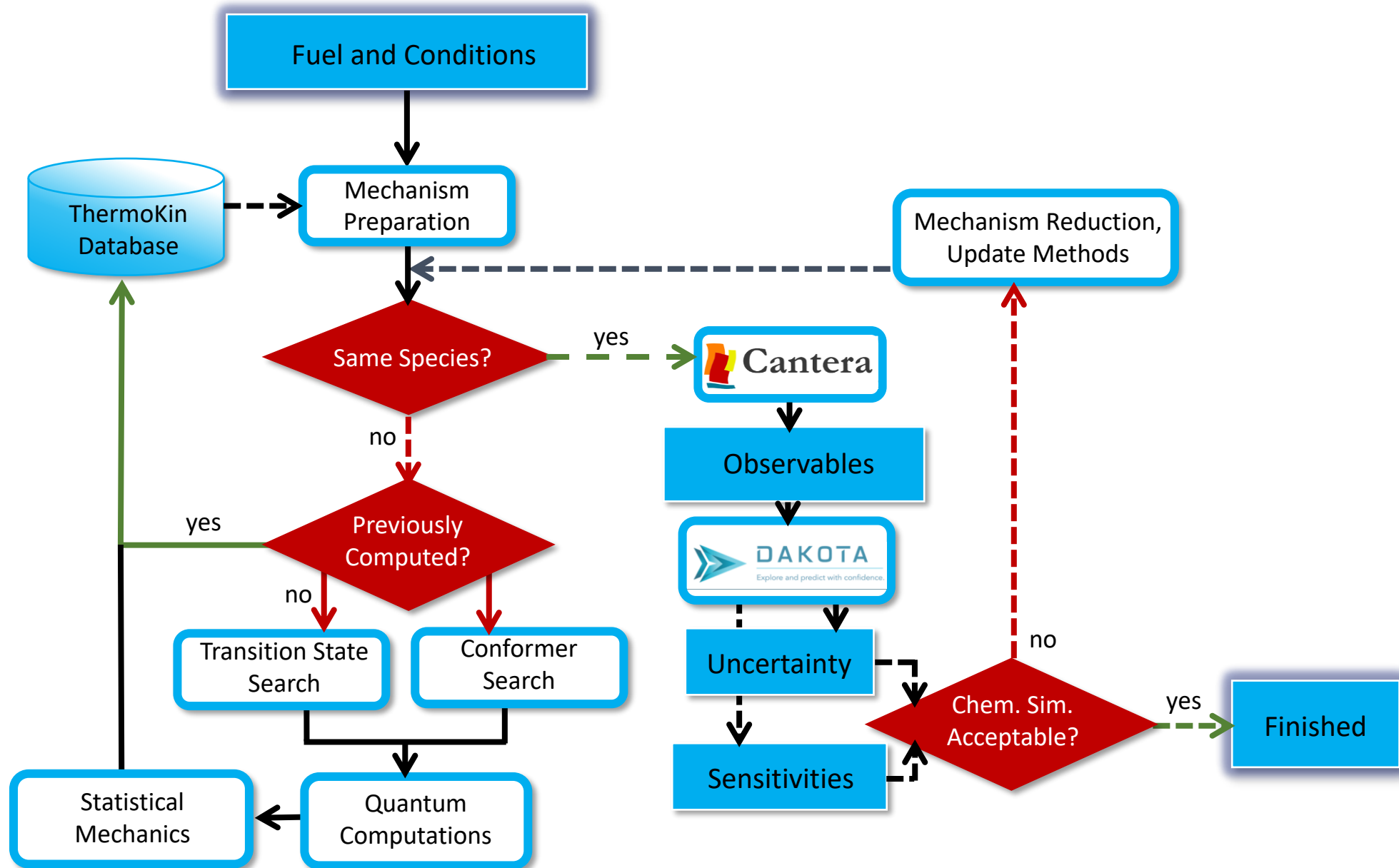
# Statistical Mechanics Calculations

## Kinetics



<https://github.com/AutoMech/1DMin>

<https://github.com/AutoMech/MESS>



# Butane Oxidation

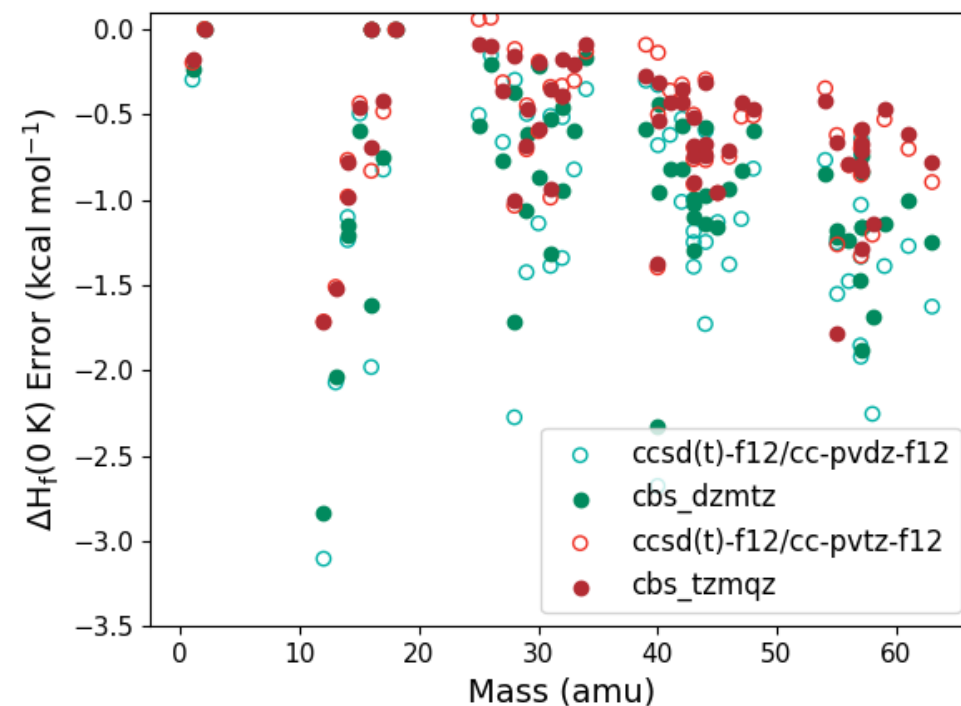
- RMG predicted 173 relevant species
- Thermochemical information for 95% of these
- This took  $\sim 10^5$  CPU hours
- Partition Functions computed with
  - MC ( $5 * 3^{N_{\text{nonmethyl}}}$ ):  $\omega\text{B97X-D/6-31G}^*$
  - 1D Hindered Rotor Scan: M06-2X/cc-pVTZ
  - Geometry: B2PLYPD3/cc-pVTZ
  - Harmonic Frequencies: B2PLYPD3/cc-pVTZ
  - Energy Schemes:

○ CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ-F12

● **cbs\_dzmtz**: CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ-F12 + MP2/cc-pVTZ-F12 – MP2/cc-pVDZ-F12

○ CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ-F12

● **cbs\_tzmqz**: CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ-F12 + MP2/cc-pVQZ-F12 – MP2/cc-pVTZ-F12



# Core Combustion Species

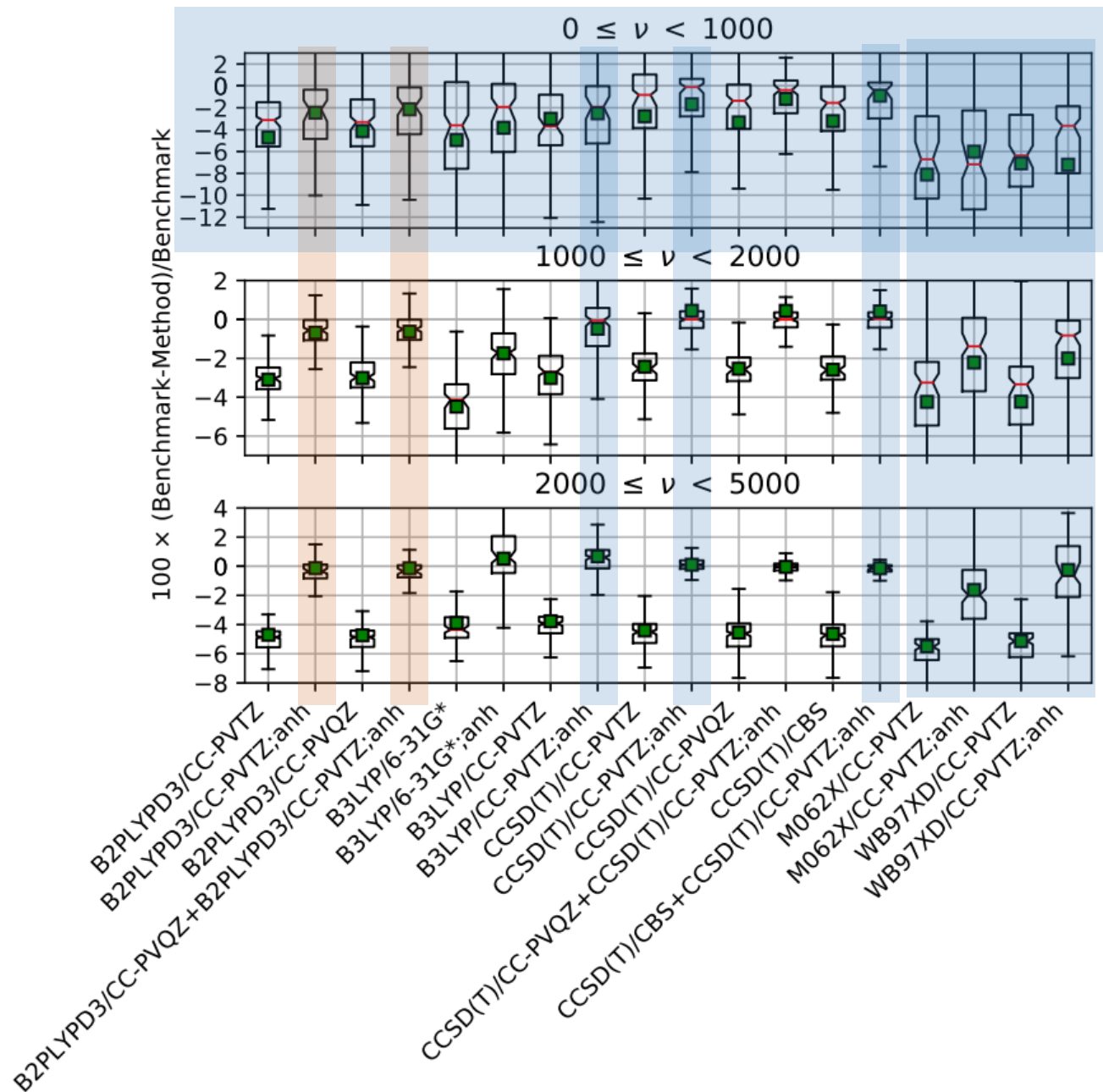
- Base mechanism: H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>
- Core mechanism: C<sub>3</sub> hydrocarbons and oxygenated C<sub>2</sub> hydrocarbons
- Nitrogen will extend applications to NO<sub>x</sub> formation
  
- ANL0 -- 348 species with 34 or fewer electrons with atoms C, N, O, H
- ANL1 -- 150 species with 22 or fewer electrons with atoms C, N, O, H

# Sensitivity Analysis

- Geometries, harmonic, and anharmonic frequencies for ANL1 with:
  - B3LYP/6-31g\*
  - B3LYP/cc-pVTZ
  - $\omega$ b97x-D/cc-pVTZ
  - M06-2X/cc-pVTZ
  - B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVTZ
  - CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ
  - B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVQZ
  - CCSD(T)/cc-pVQZ
- Sensitivity of rotational constants, vibrational frequencies, and electronic energies

# Experimental Frequencies

Percentage errors in harmonic and anharmonic frequencies from various methods relative to **experiment**. The red horizontal lines within each box represent the median error, the green squares represent the mean error, and the grey open circles represent outlying data points. The lower and upper edges of the box represent the 25th (Q1) and 75th (Q3) percentiles of the data. The upper and lower whiskers represent outlier rejection limits, respectively defined as  $Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR$  (lower limit), and  $Q3 + 1.5 \times IQR$  (upper limit)

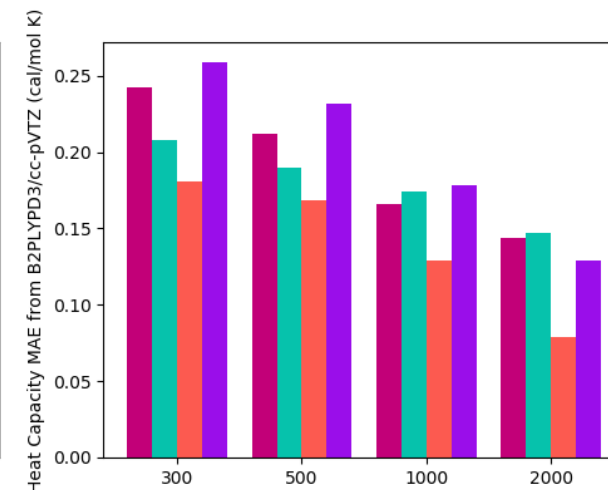
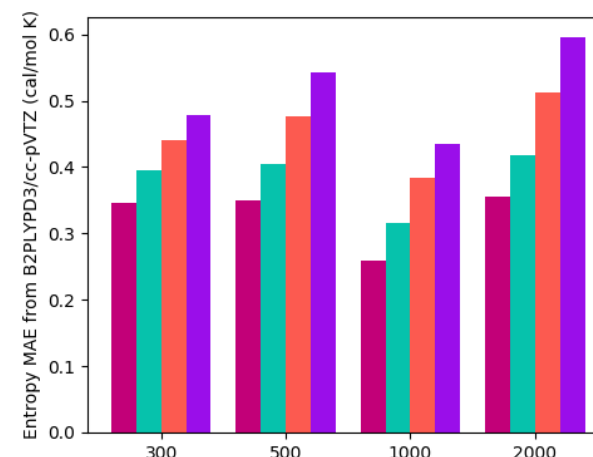
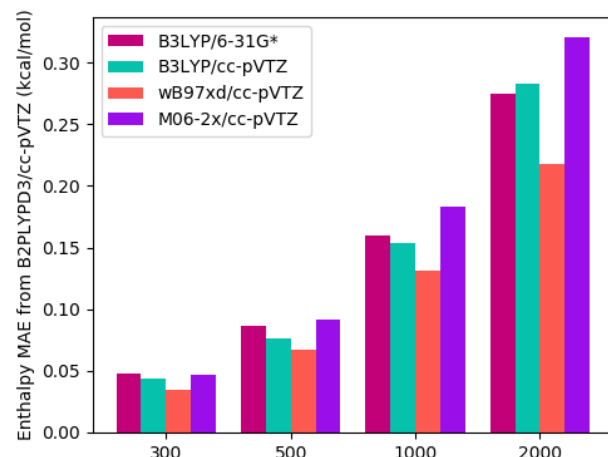
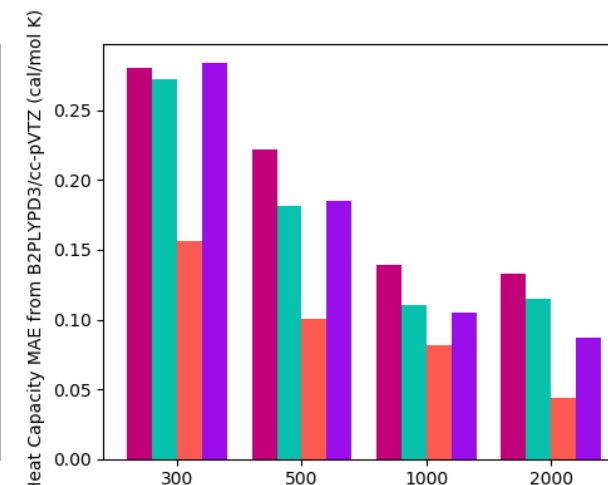
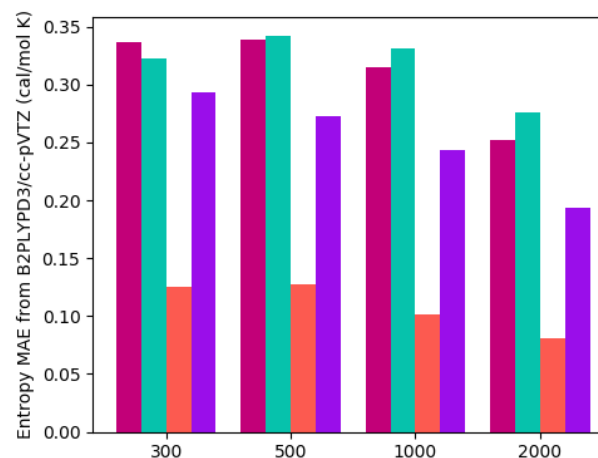
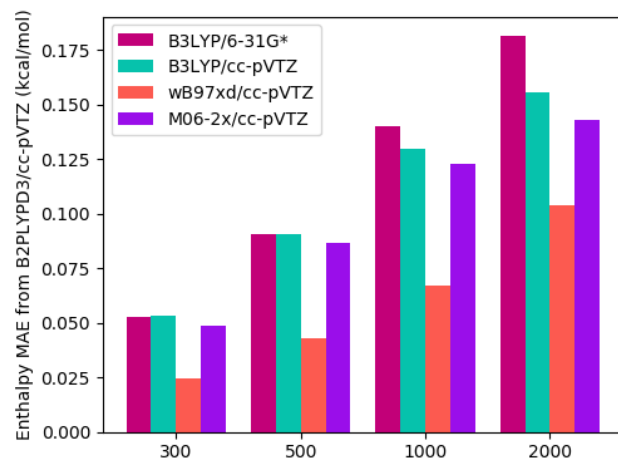


# Thermochemistry

$Q_{RRHO} + 1D$

with various 1D energy profiles

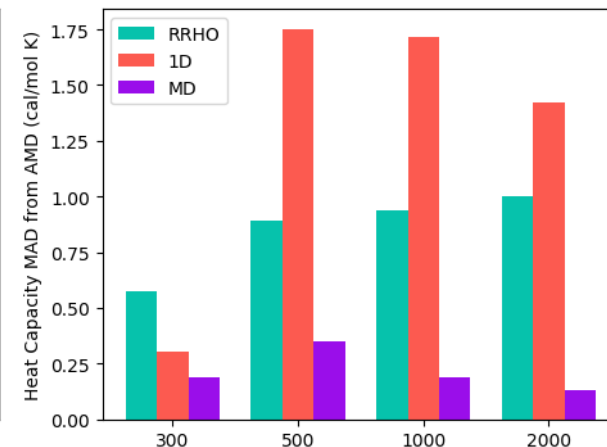
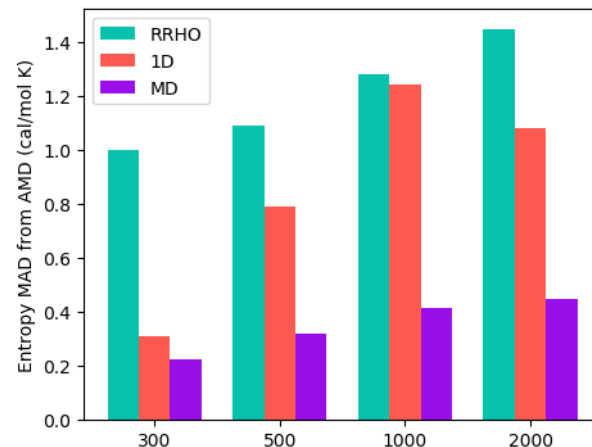
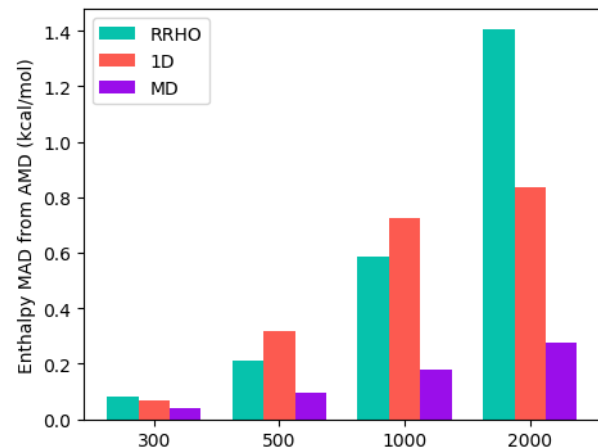
with various rotational constants, frequencies, and 1D energy profiles



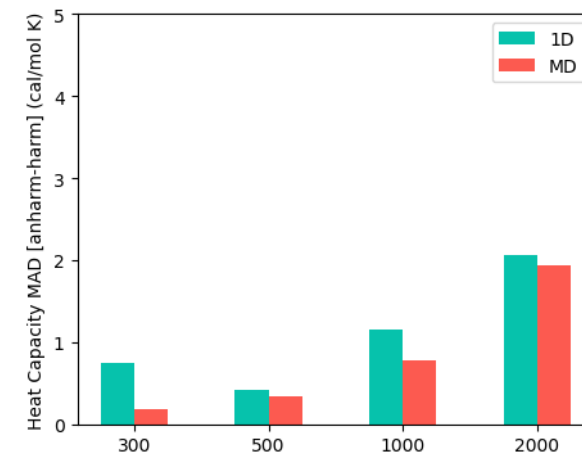
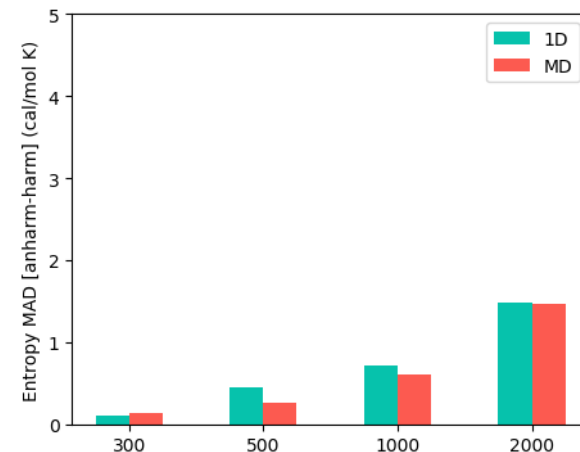
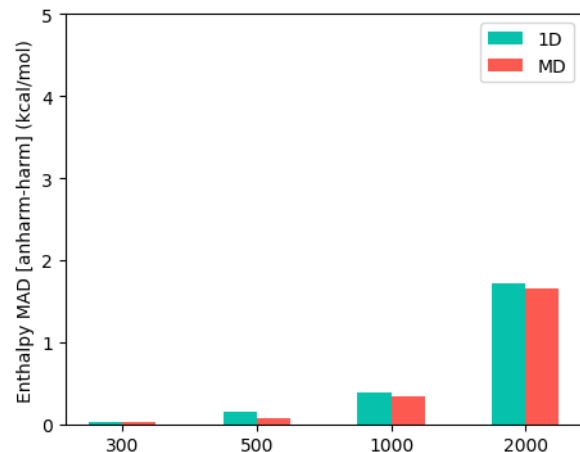


# Thermochemistry

with various hindered rotor treatment

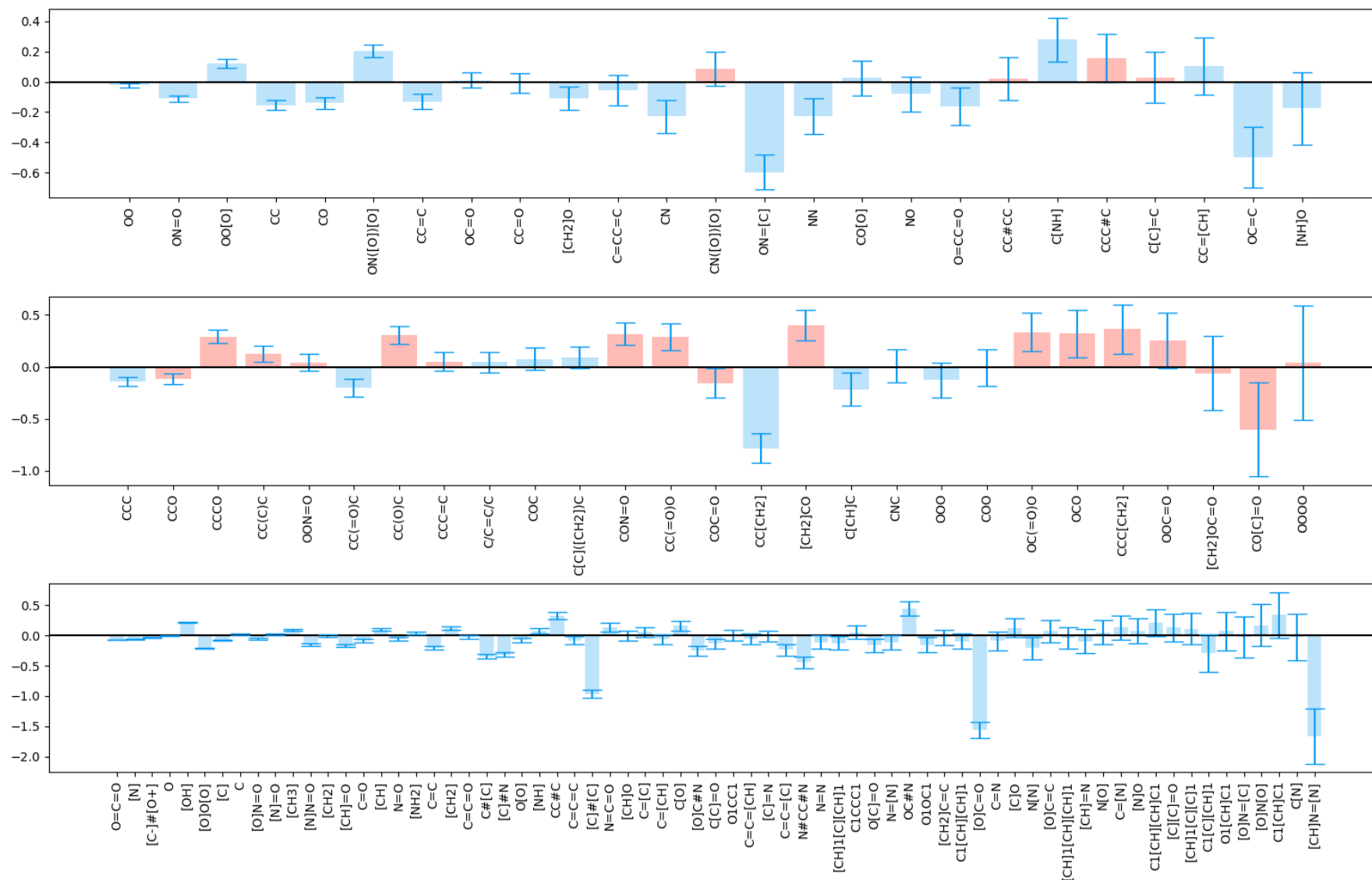


with harmonic or anharmonic treatment



# Reliability

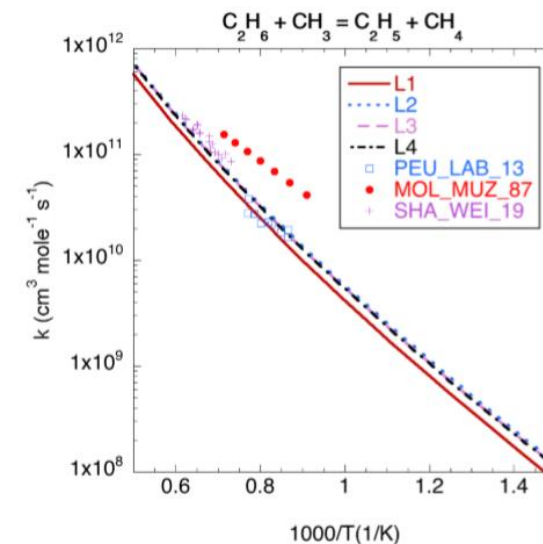
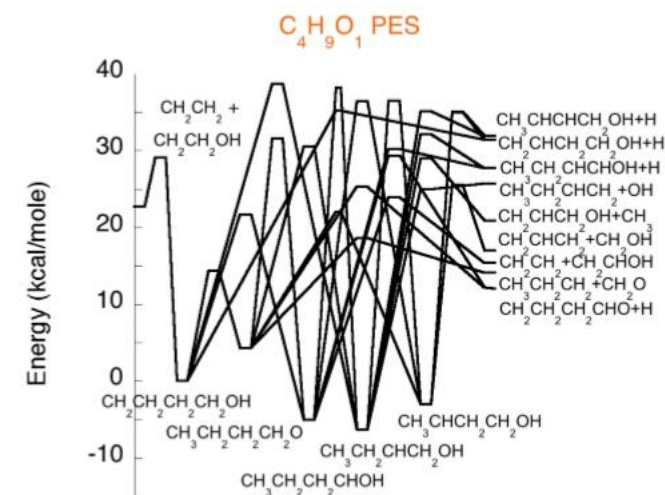
Difference in  
computed 298 K  
heats of formation  
and values in ATcT  
database



Ruscic, B.; Pinzon, R. E.; von Laszewski, G.; Kodeboyina, D.; Burcat, A.; Leahy, D.; Montoy, D.; Wagner, A. F. J. Phys.: Conference Series 2005, 16, 561–570.

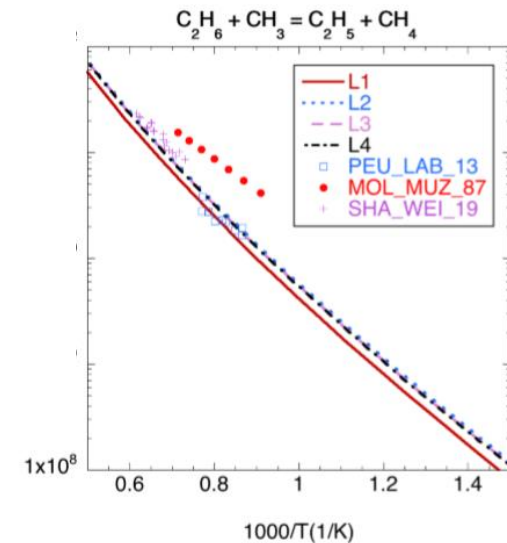
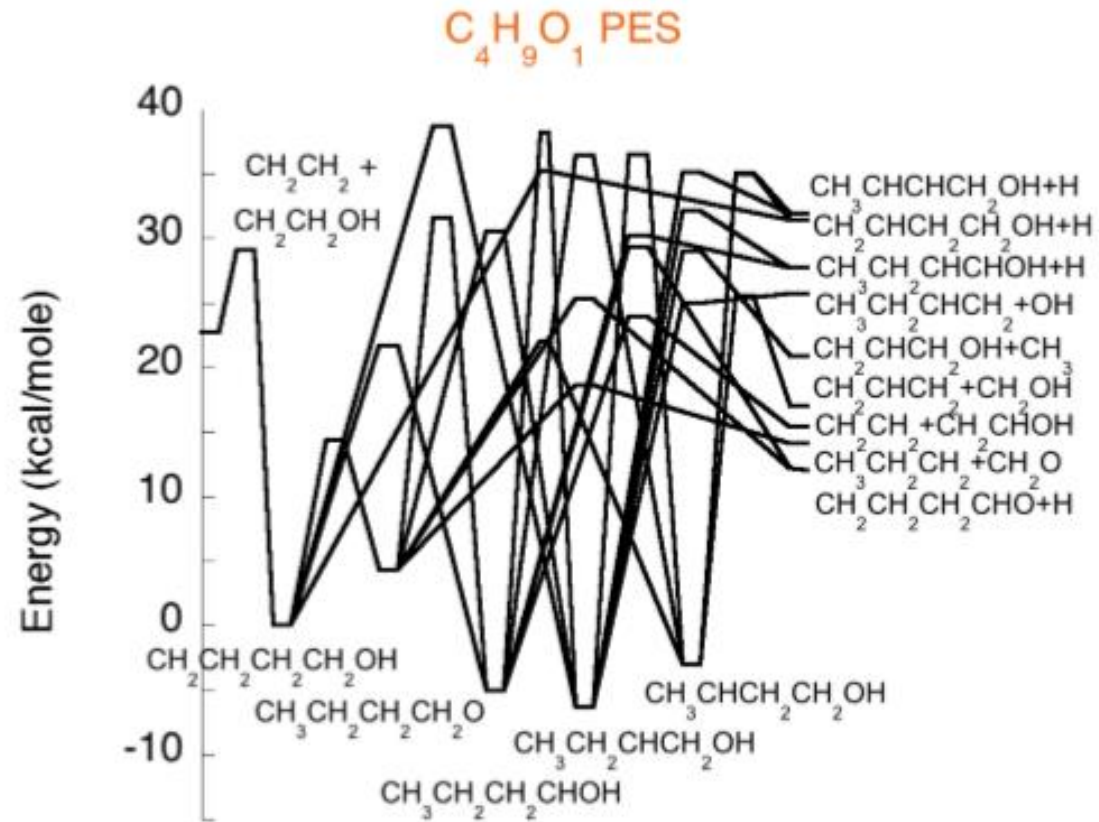
# Kinetics – Pyrolysis

- Pyrolysis with H, CH<sub>3</sub>, and OH as abstractors
  - Alkanes: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
  - Alcohols: CH<sub>3</sub>OH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OH
  - Aldehyde/Ketone: H<sub>2</sub>CO, CH<sub>3</sub>CHO, and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO



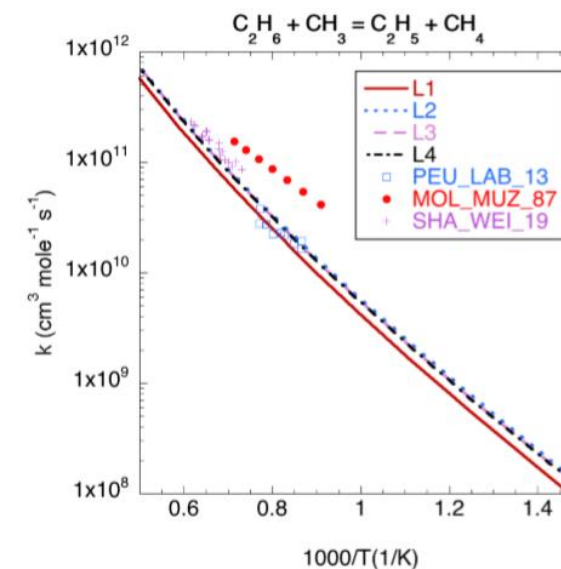
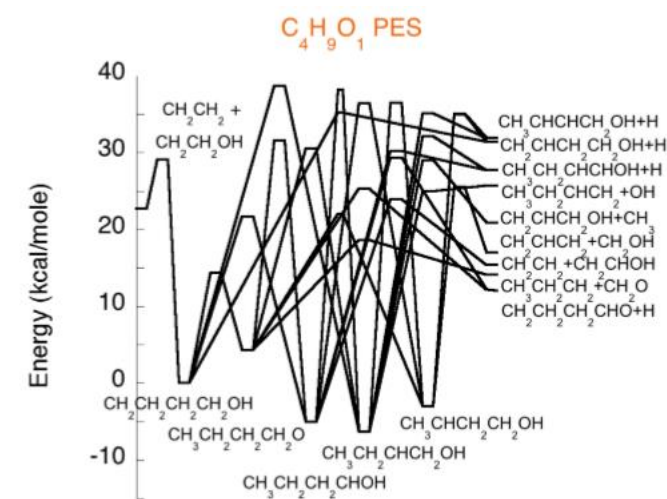
# Kinetics – Pyrolysis

- Pyrolysis with H, Cl
  - Alkanes:  $C_2H_6$ ,  $C_3H_8$
  - Alcohols:  $CH_3OH$ ,  $C_2H_5OH$
  - Aldehyde/Ketone:



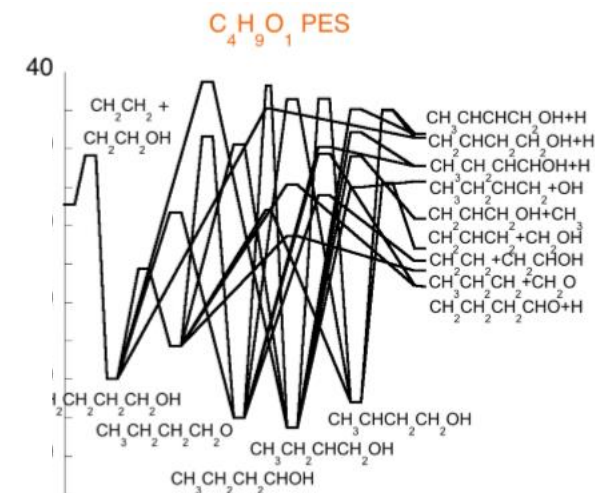
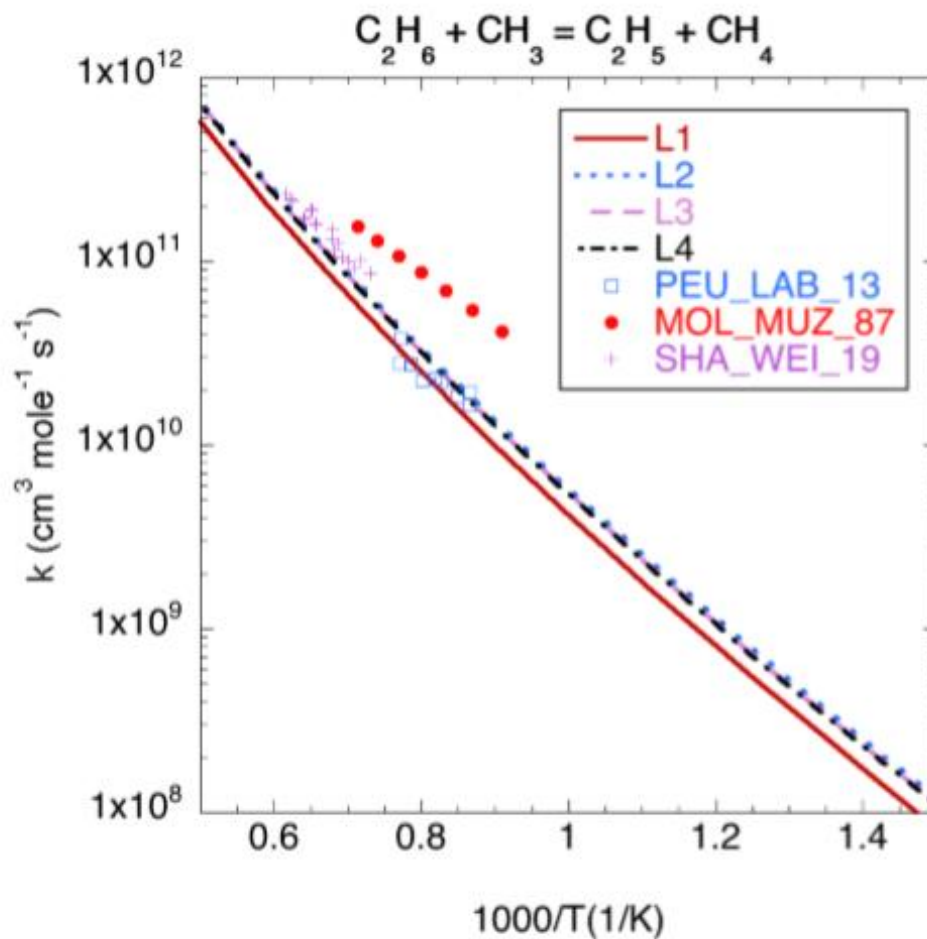
# Kinetics – Pyrolysis

- Pyrolysis with H, CH<sub>3</sub>, and OH as abstractors
  - Alkanes: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
  - Alcohols: CH<sub>3</sub>OH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OH
  - Aldehyde/Ketone: H<sub>2</sub>CO, CH<sub>3</sub>CHO, and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO
- Multi-channel, pressure-dependent rate constants with ME using RRHO + 1D hindered rotor treatments at the following levels
  - CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ-F12//ωb97x-D/6-31G\*
  - CCSD(T)-F12/ cc-pVTZ-F12//ωb97x-D/cc-pVTZ
  - CCSD(T)-F12/ cc-pVQZ-F12//B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVTZ
  - CCSD(T)-F12/ CBS(QZ,TZ)//B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVTZ
- The initial conformational sampling and symmetry factor is with ωb97x-D/6-31G\*



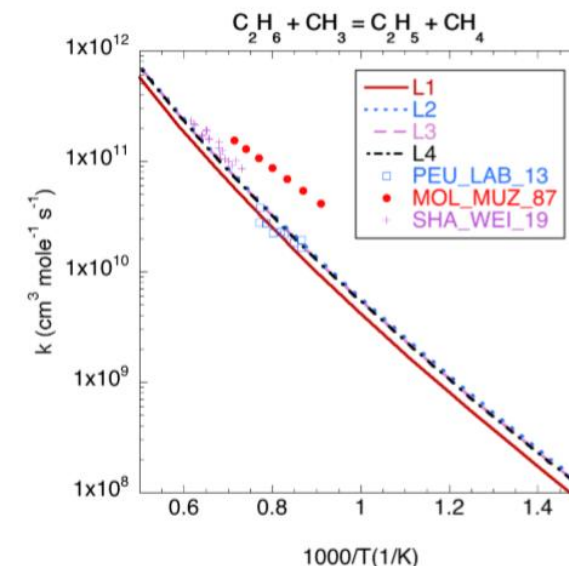
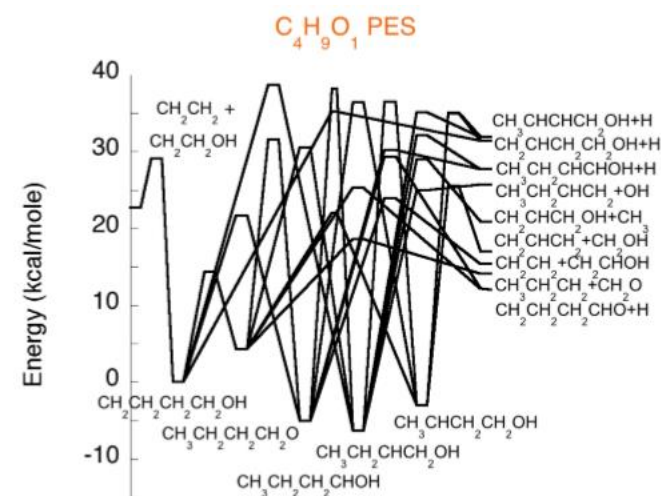
# Kinetics – Pyrolysis

- Pyrolysis with H, CH<sub>3</sub>,
  - Alkanes: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, 1
  - Alcohols: CH<sub>3</sub>OH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
  - Aldehyde/Ketone: H<sub>2</sub>C=O
- Multi-channel, pressure independent, with ME using RRHO at the following level.
  - CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ
  - CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ
  - CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVQZ
  - CCSD(T)-F12/CBS(QZ)
- The initial conformational search with ωb97x-D/6-31G\*

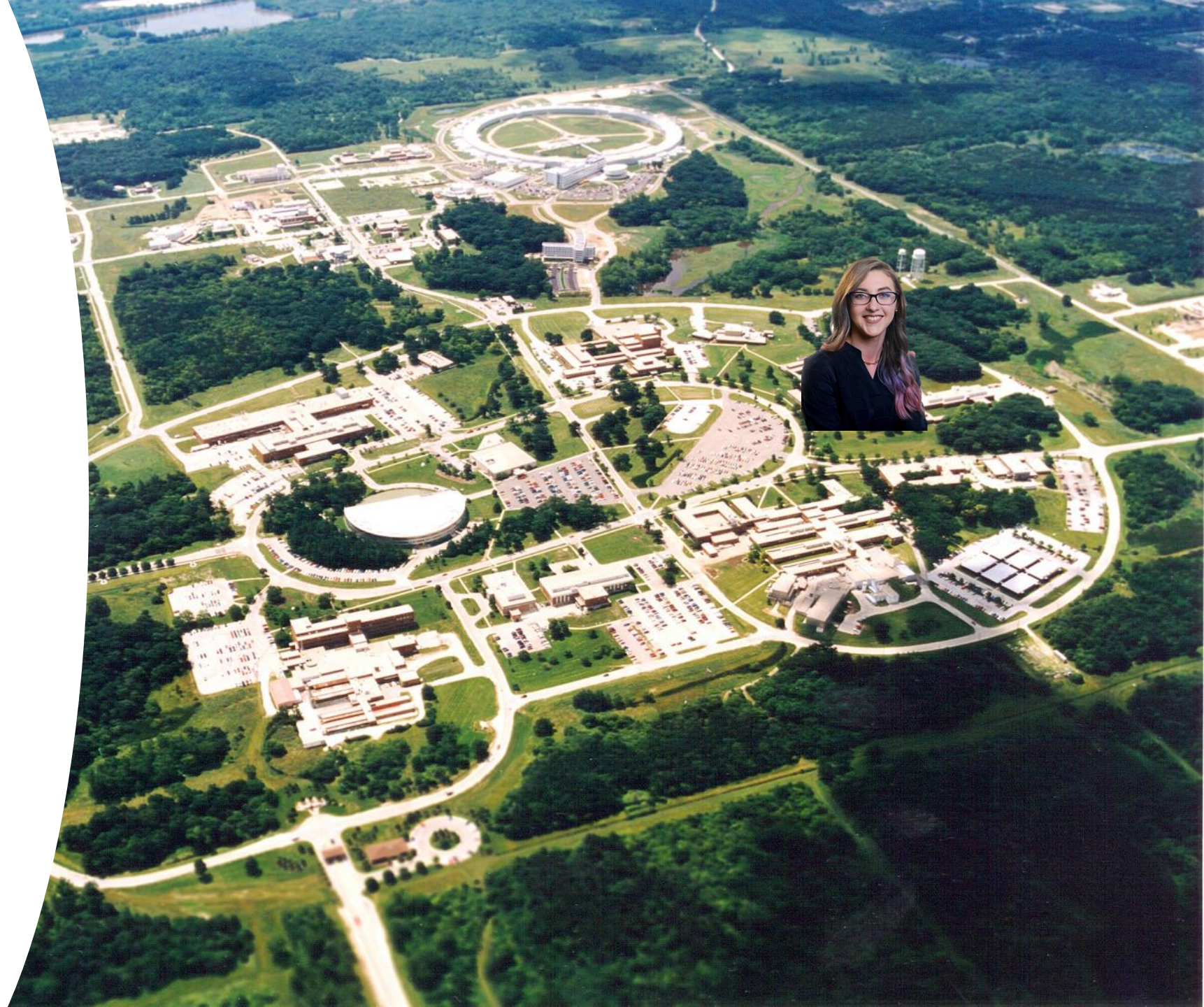


# Kinetics – Pyrolysis

- Pyrolysis with H, CH<sub>3</sub>, and OH as abstractors
  - Alkanes: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
  - Alcohols: CH<sub>3</sub>OH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OH
  - Aldehyde/Ketone: H<sub>2</sub>CO, CH<sub>3</sub>CHO, and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO
- Multi-channel, pressure-dependent rate constants with ME using RRHO + 1D hindered rotor treatments at the following levels
  - L1: CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ-F12//ωb97x-D/6-31G\*
  - L2: CCSD(T)-F12/ cc-pVTZ-F12//ωb97x-D/cc-pVTZ
  - L3: CCSD(T)-F12/ cc-pVQZ-F12//B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVTZ
  - L4: CCSD(T)-F12/ CBS(QZ,TZ)//B2PLYP-D3/cc-pVTZ
- The initial conformational sampling and symmetry factor is with ωb97x-D/6-31G\*

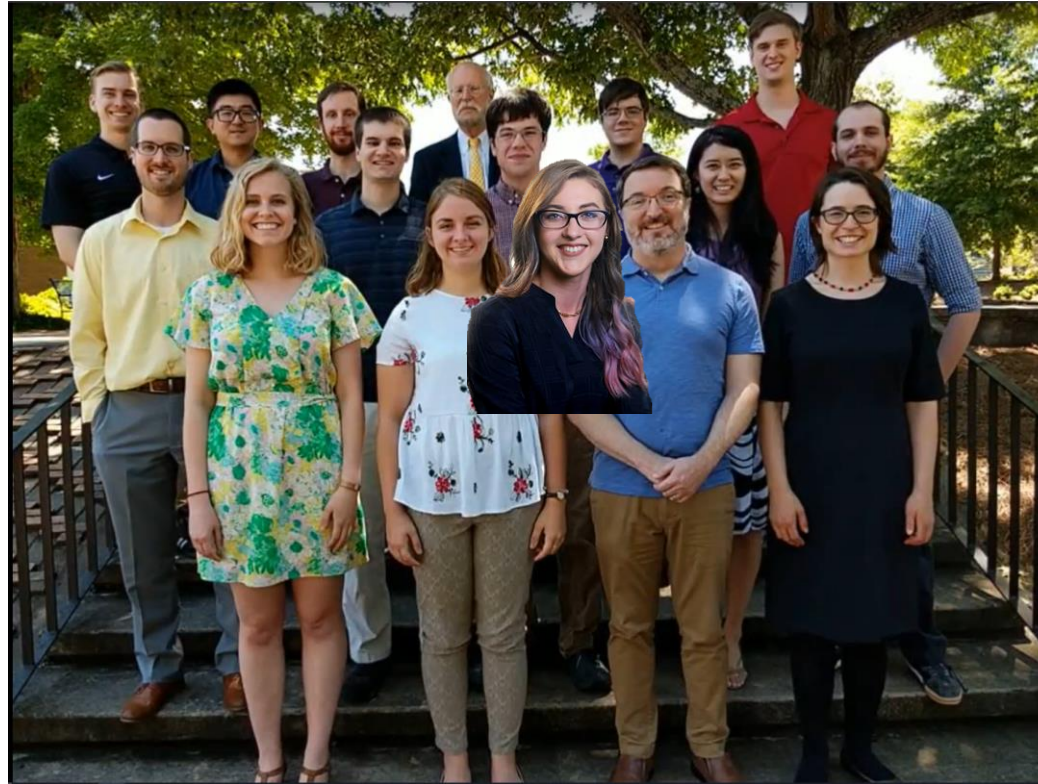


# Future Work





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Questions?