

# SIMULATION OF IR ABSORPTION SPECTRA FOR N-ALKANETHIOL SAM MODELS

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**Antonius Ghanim**

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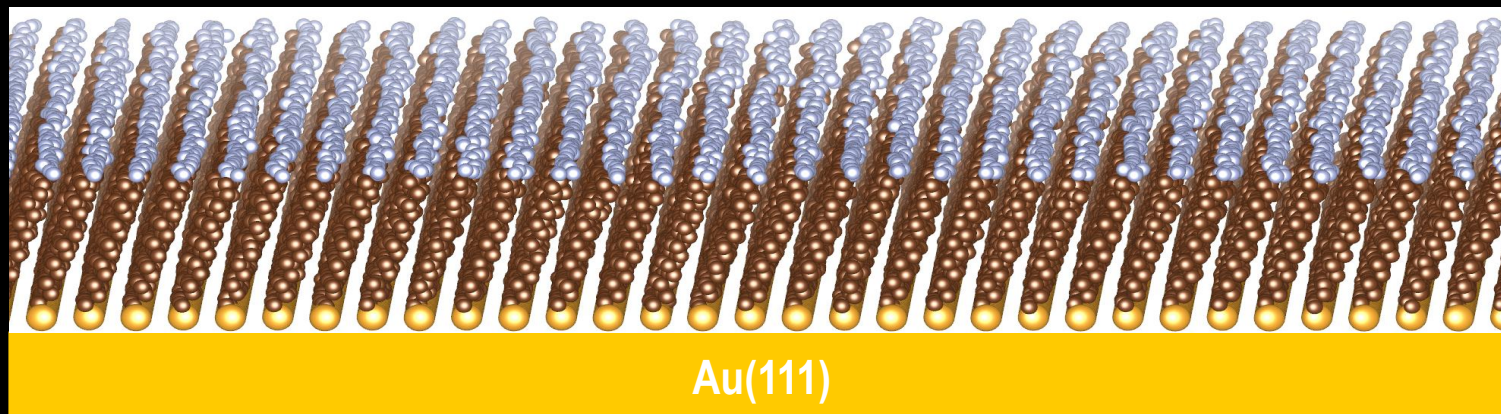
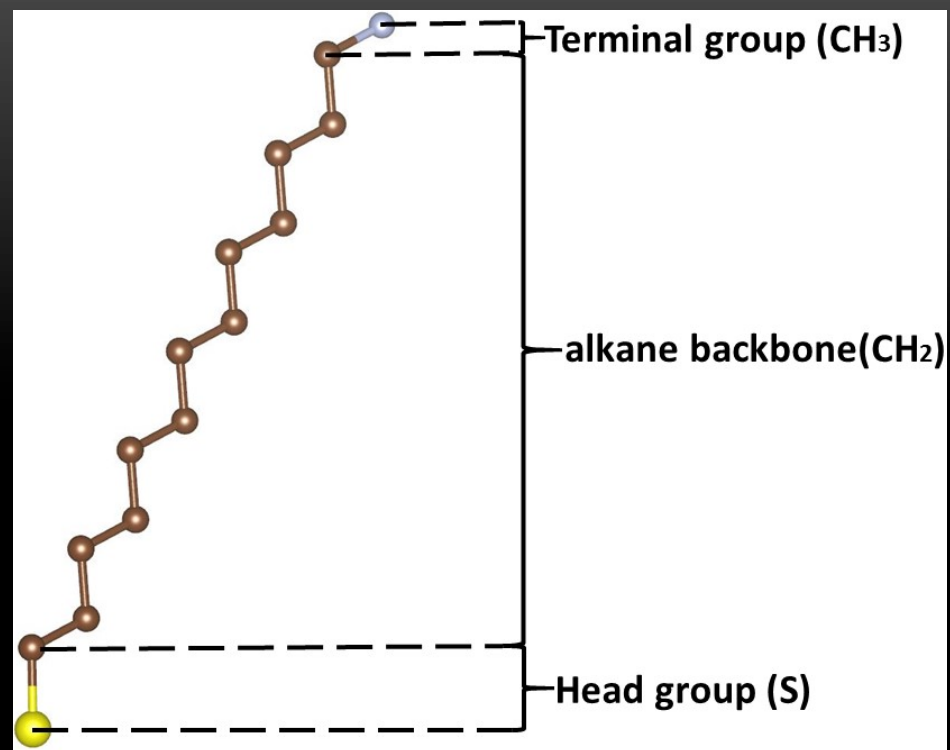
University of Oklahoma

Physics REU

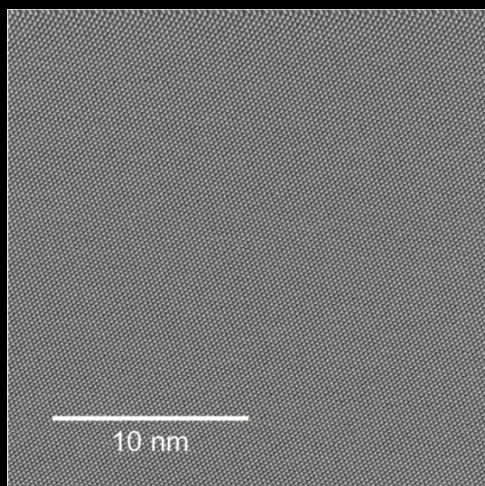
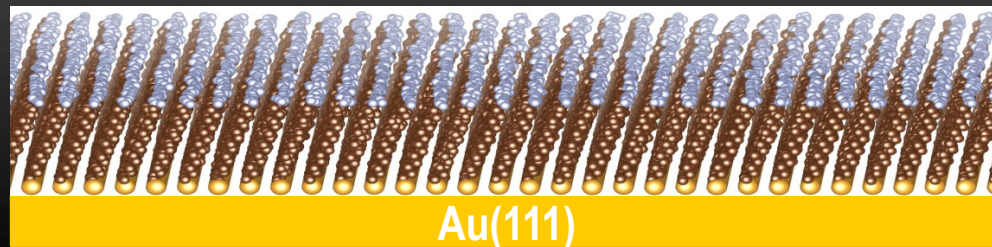
Summer 2017

# SELF-ASSEMBLED MONOLAYERS

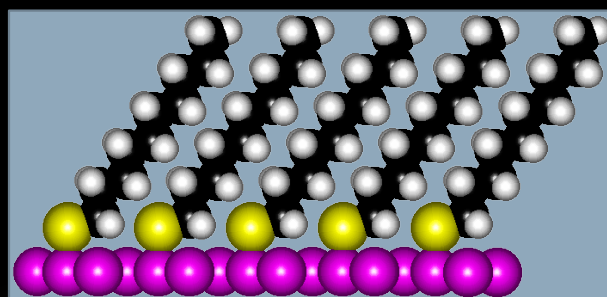
- n-alkanethiol on gold
- Sulfur attracted to gold surface
- Van der Waals interactions form layer



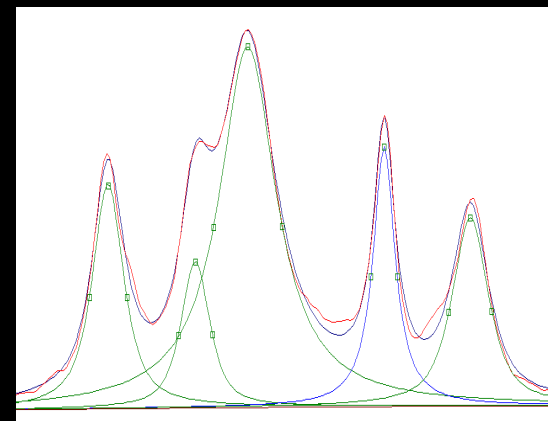
# SYSTEM



STM  
Experiment



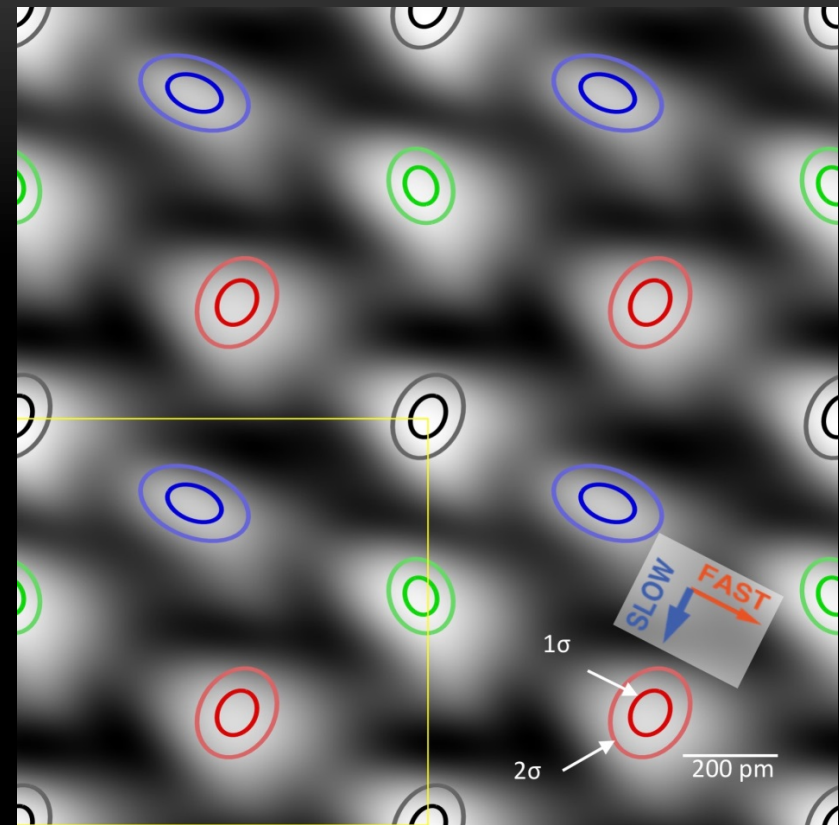
Molecular Dynamics  
Modeling



IR Spectrum  
Simulation

# EXPERIMENT

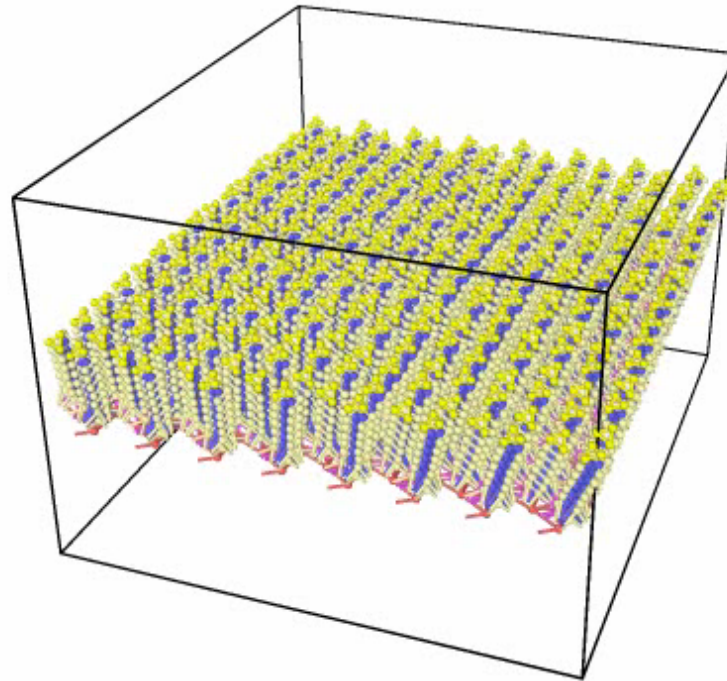
- Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM) topographic image
- Result suggests...
- Purpose: To find an optimized MD model for the 4-molecules basis surface structure



The fig. shows a 4-molecules basis surface structure of 1-decanethiol on Au(111)

# MOLECULAR DYNAMICS

- Uses classical mechanics
- Produces  $x, y, z$  data for each atom for each time step
- To find a reason for the observed pattern



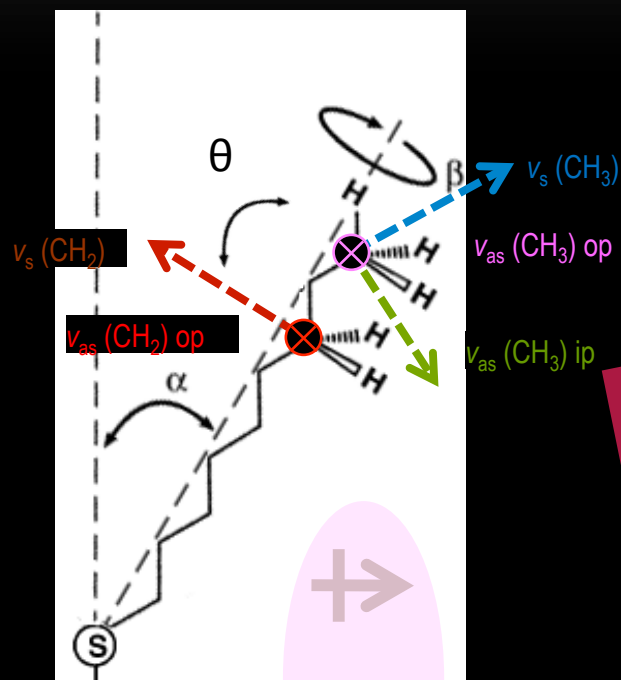


# INFRARED REFLECTION ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY (IRRAS)

$$I \propto \cos^2(\theta)$$

- Mid infrared light ( $600 - 4000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ )
- Probes molecular vibrations (stretching and bending)
- Measures normal component of transition dipole

IR light striking surface at grazing incidence ( $\sim 86^\circ$ )



IR light reflected from surface

perpendicular dipoles reinforced by image dipole

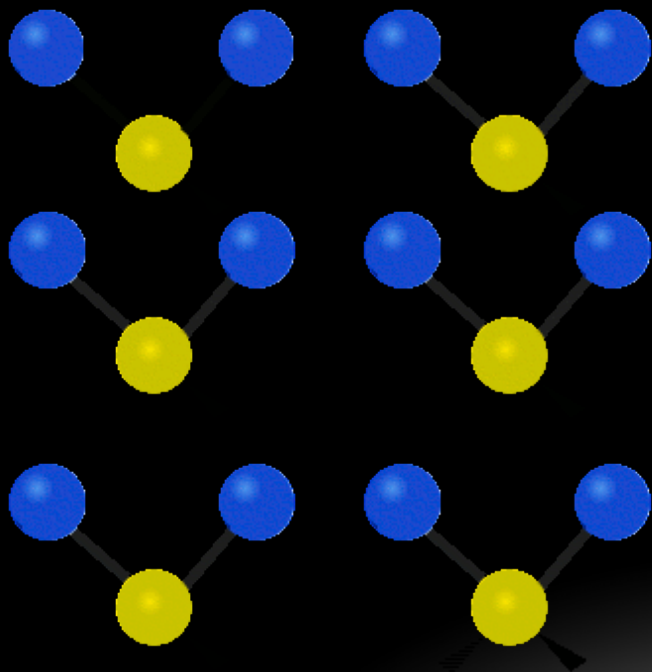
parallel dipoles are suppressed by quadrupole formed with the image dipole

# INTENSITIES

- In-plane symmetric vibration (a)
- In-plane asymmetric vibration (b)
- Out of plane symmetric vibration (c)

Symmetric

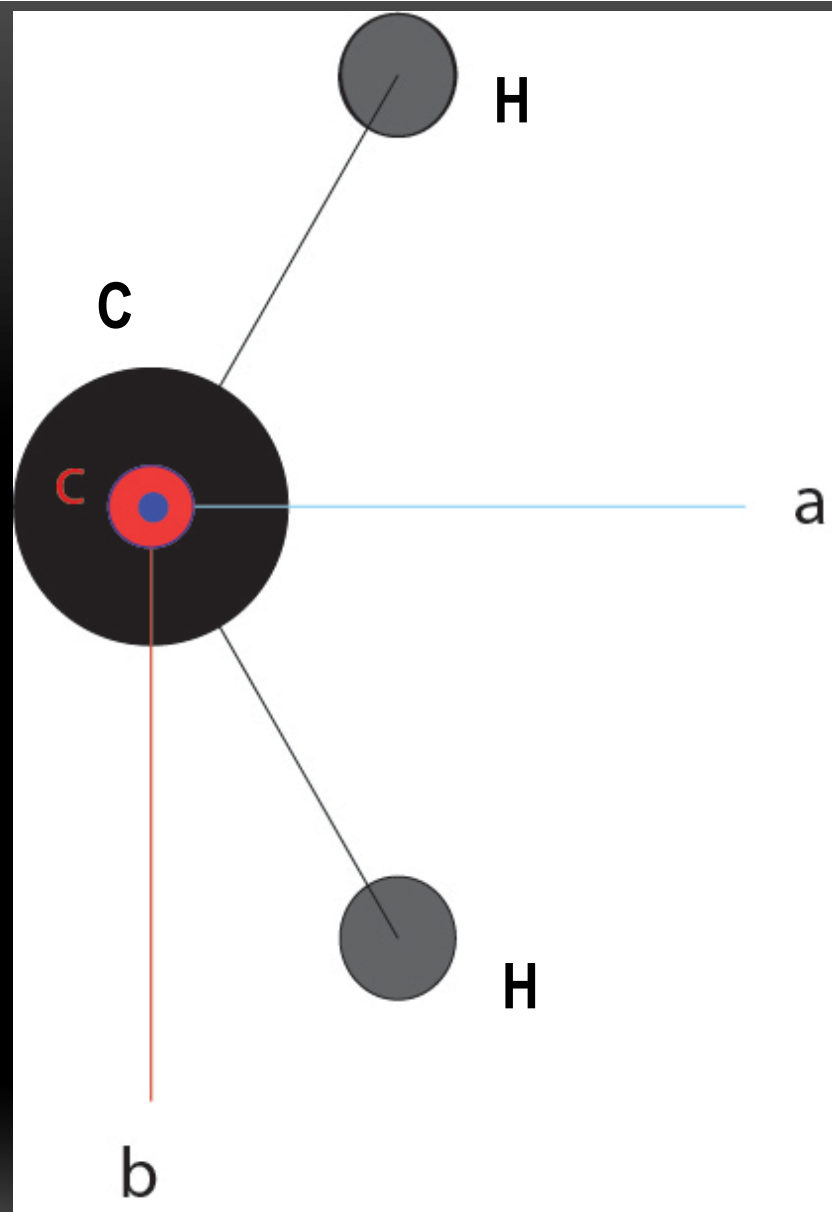
Asymmetric



IP Stretching

OP Wagging

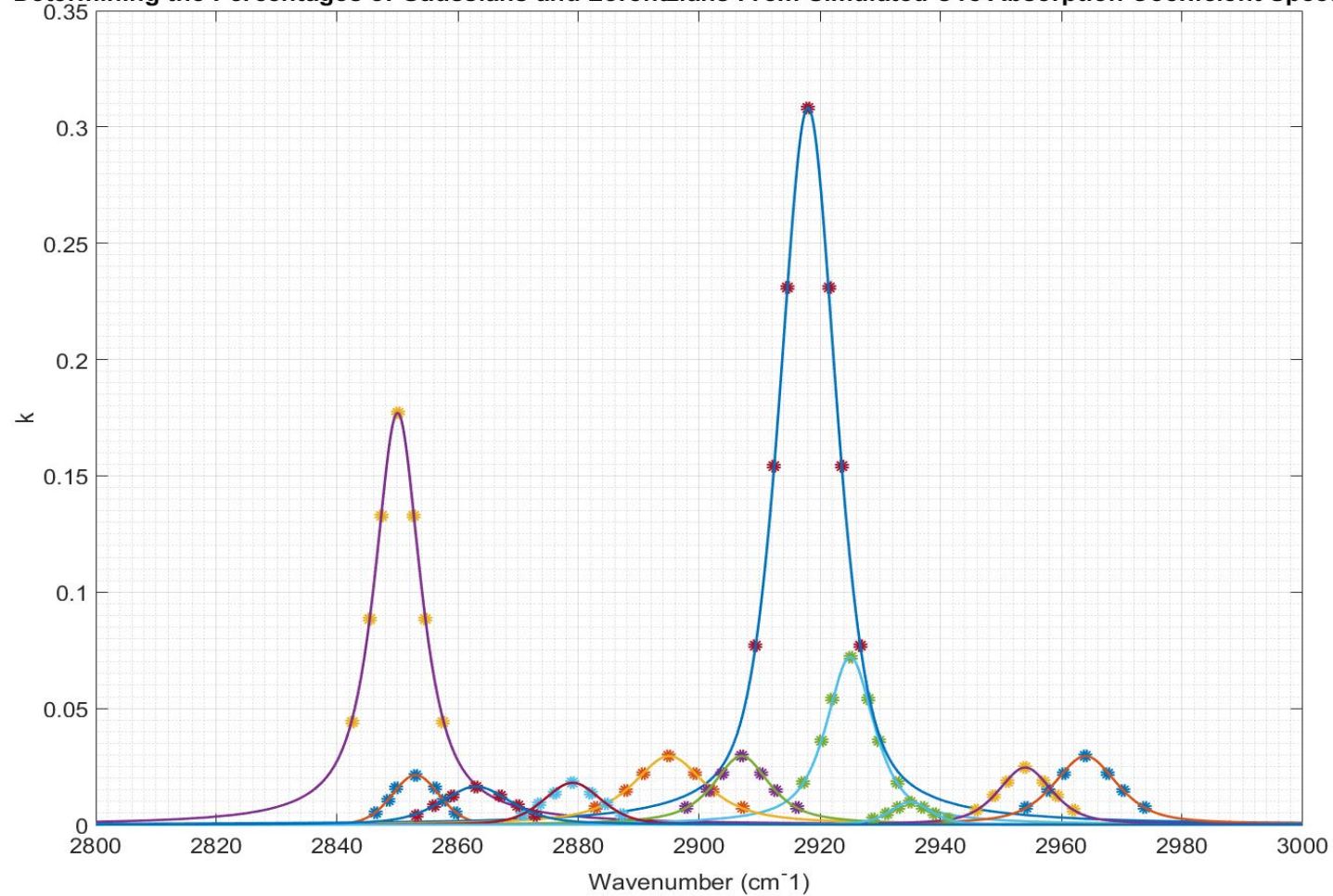
IP Bending



Animation Source: Wikipedia  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular\\_vibration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_vibration)

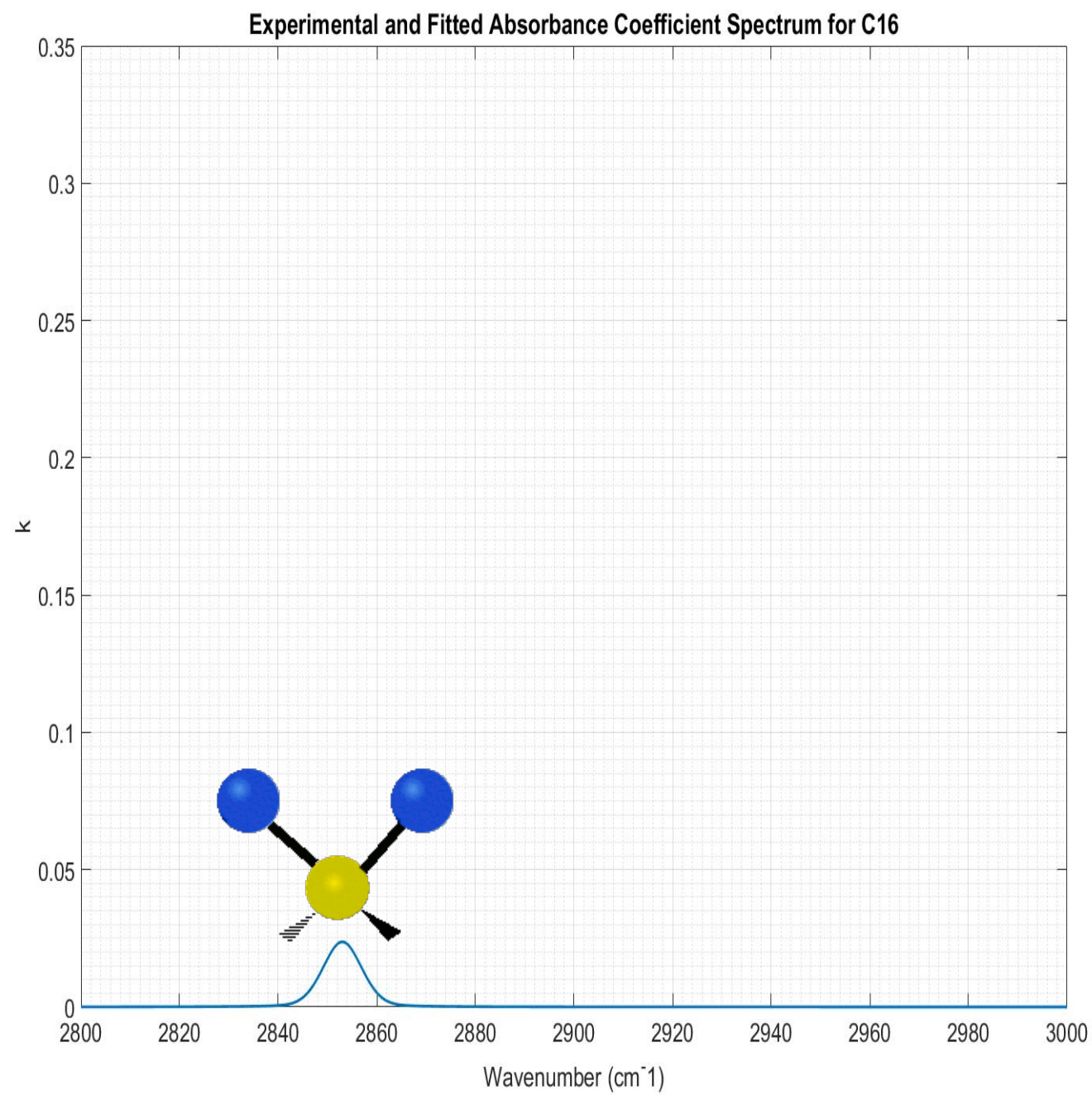
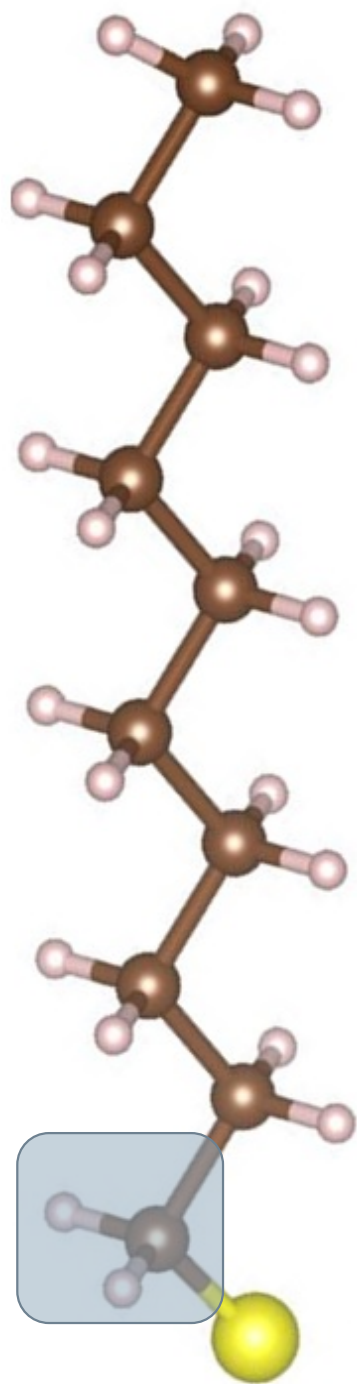
$$I \propto |E \cdot p|^2$$

Determining the Percentages of Gaussians and Lorentzians From Simulated C18 Absorption Coefficient Spectrum

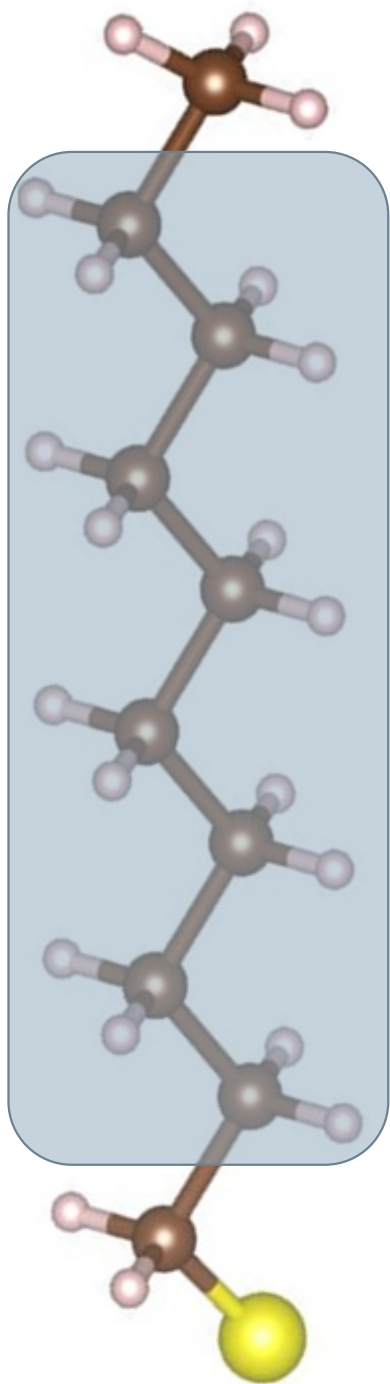
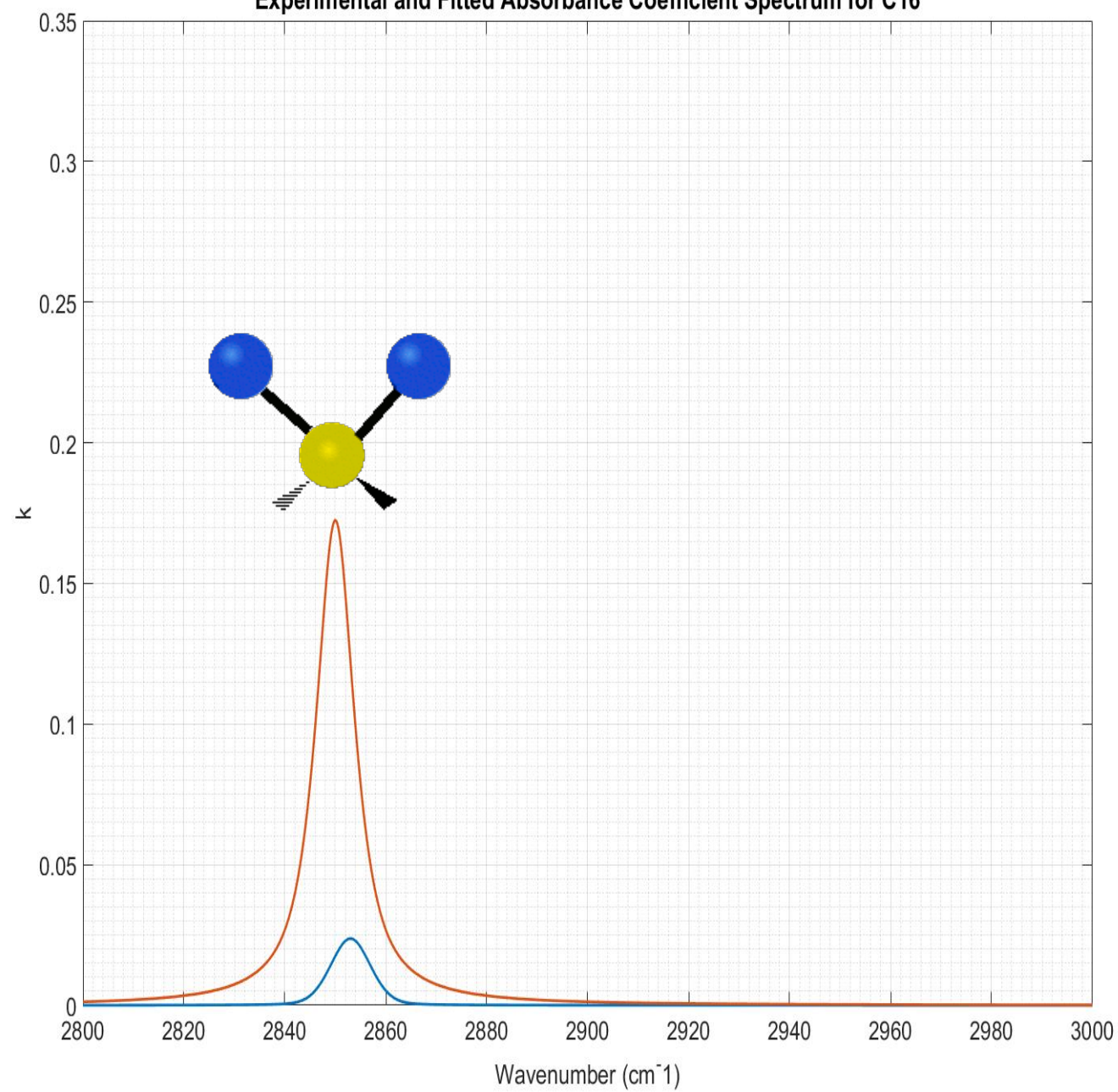


- Measurements of widths at  $\frac{1}{4}$  peak,  $\frac{1}{2}$  peak and  $\frac{3}{4}$  peak.
- Fit a superposition of Gaussian-Lorentzian with percentage as variable.

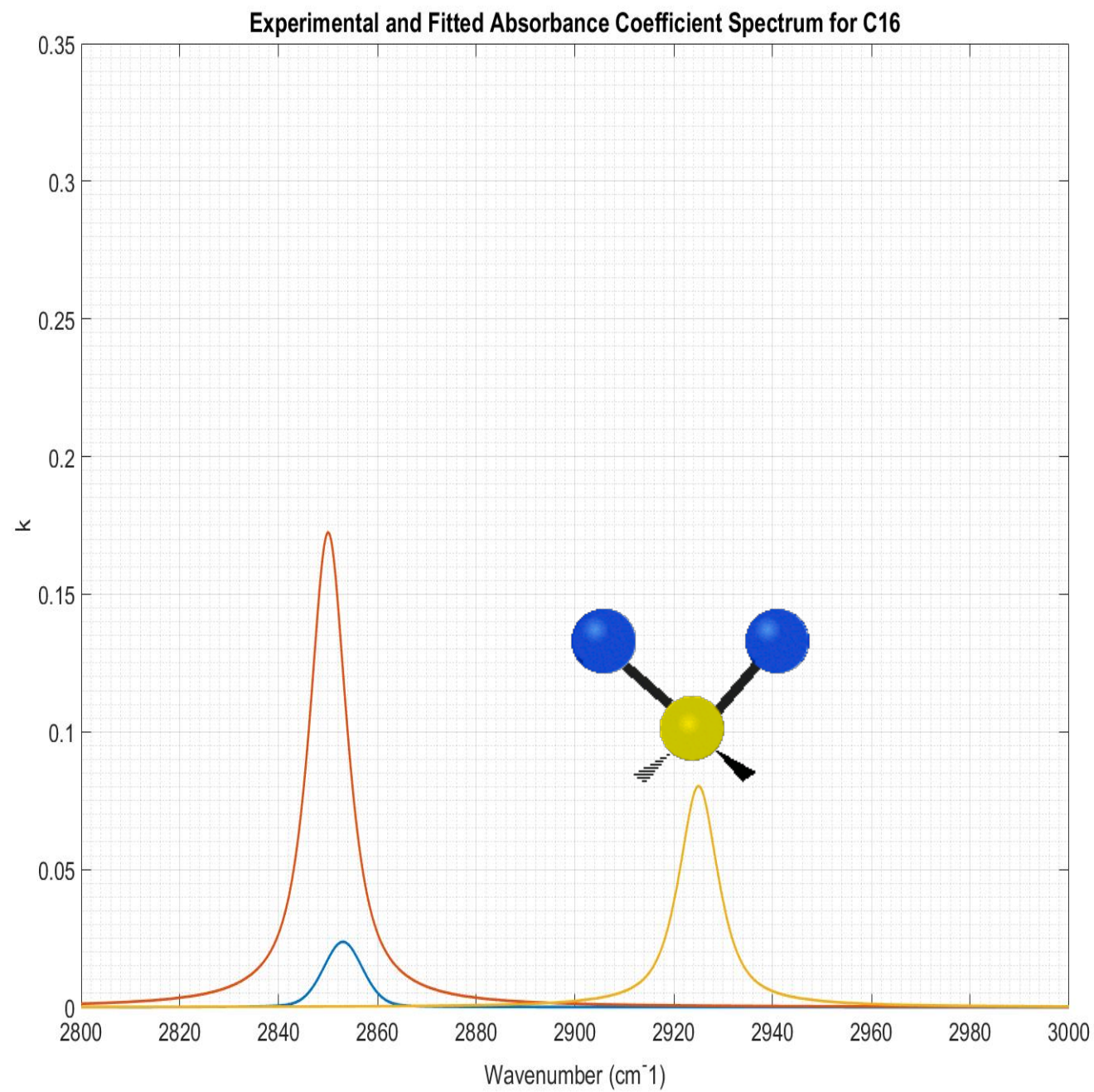
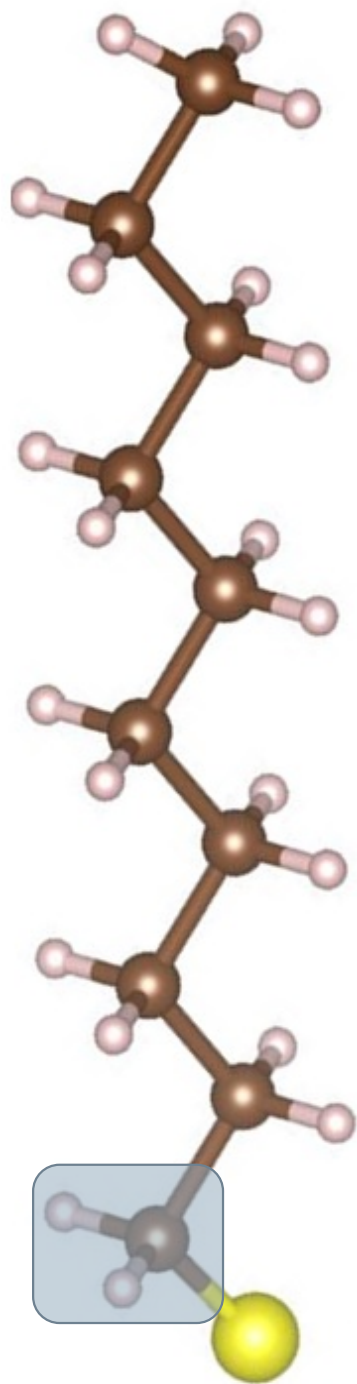




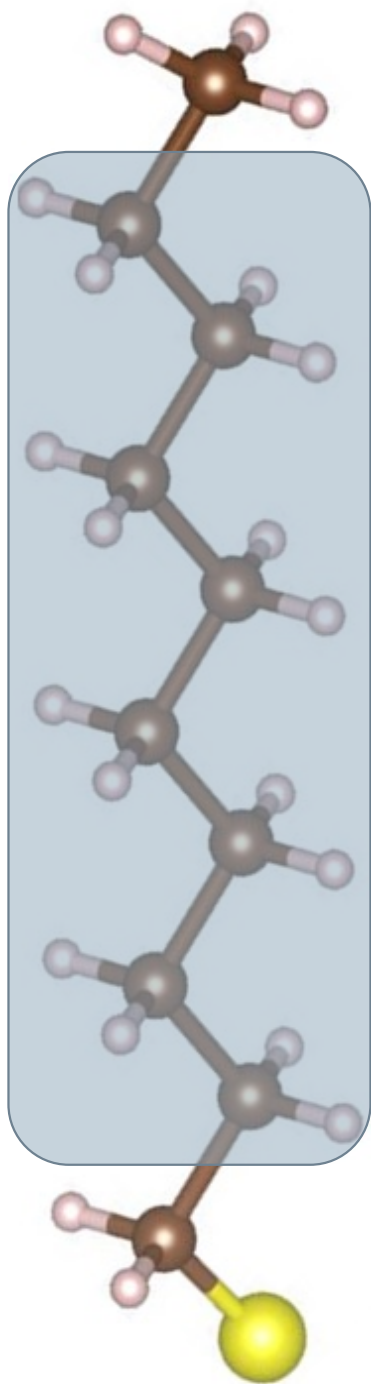
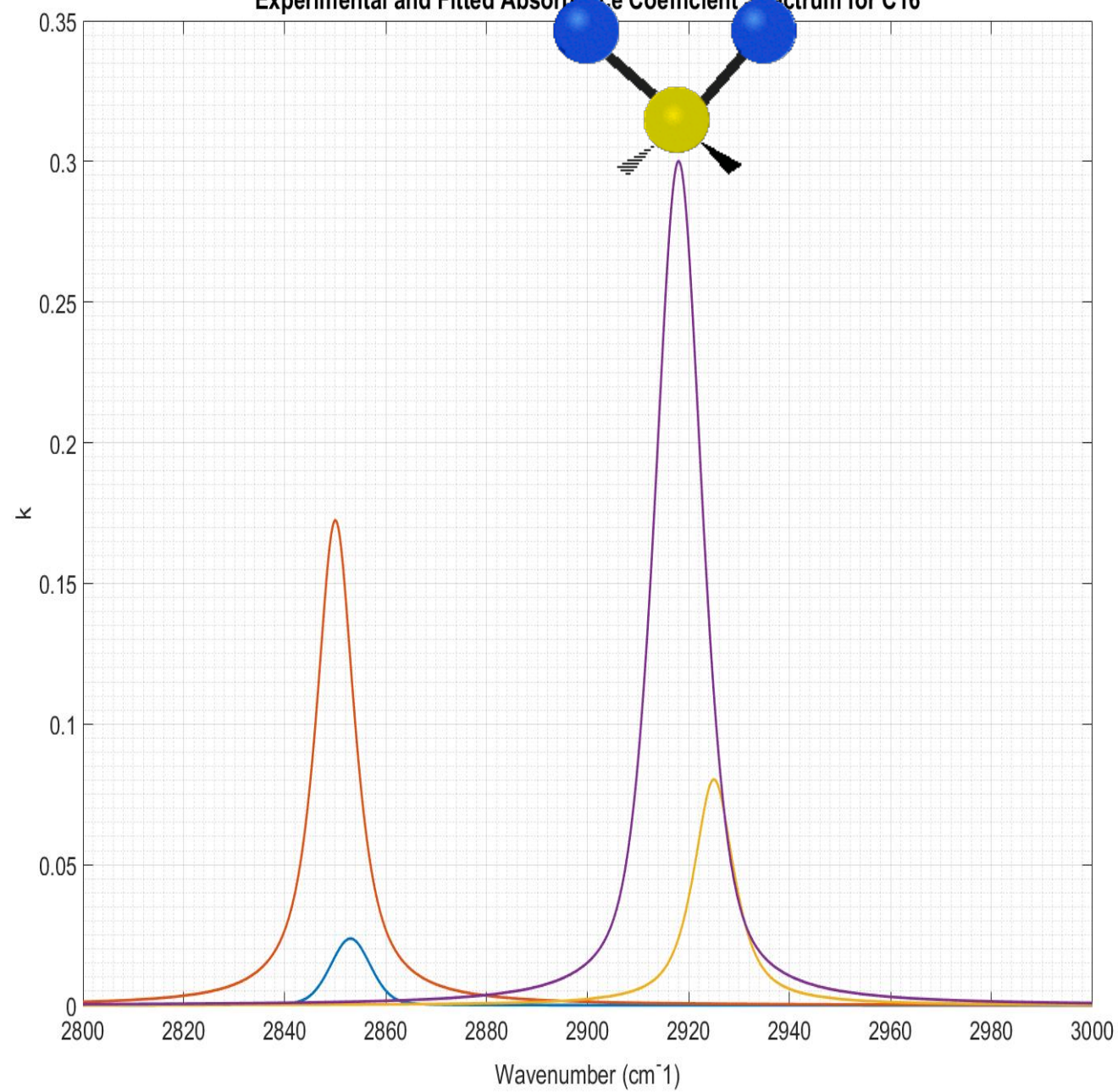
Experimental and Fitted Absorbance Coefficient Spectrum for C16

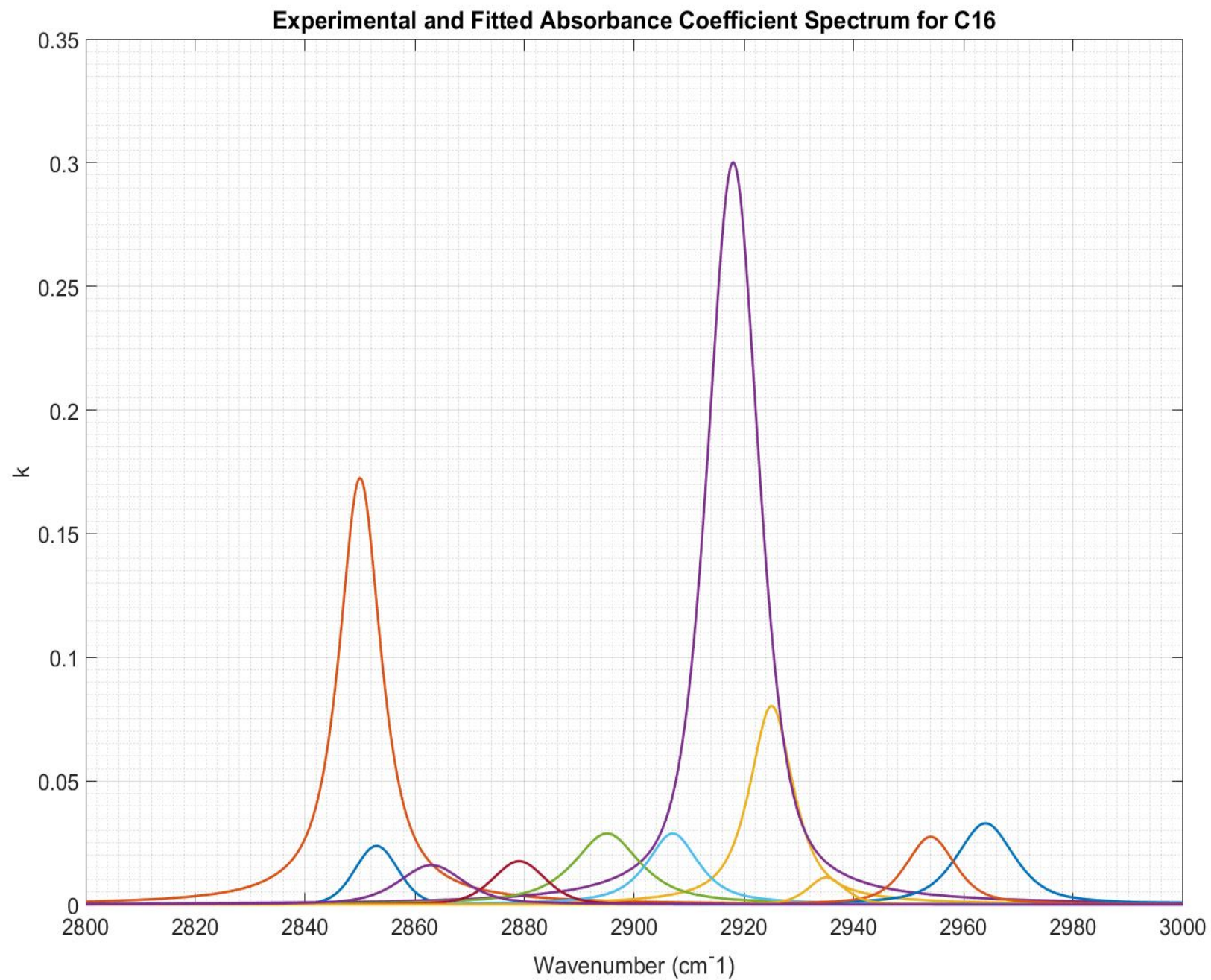






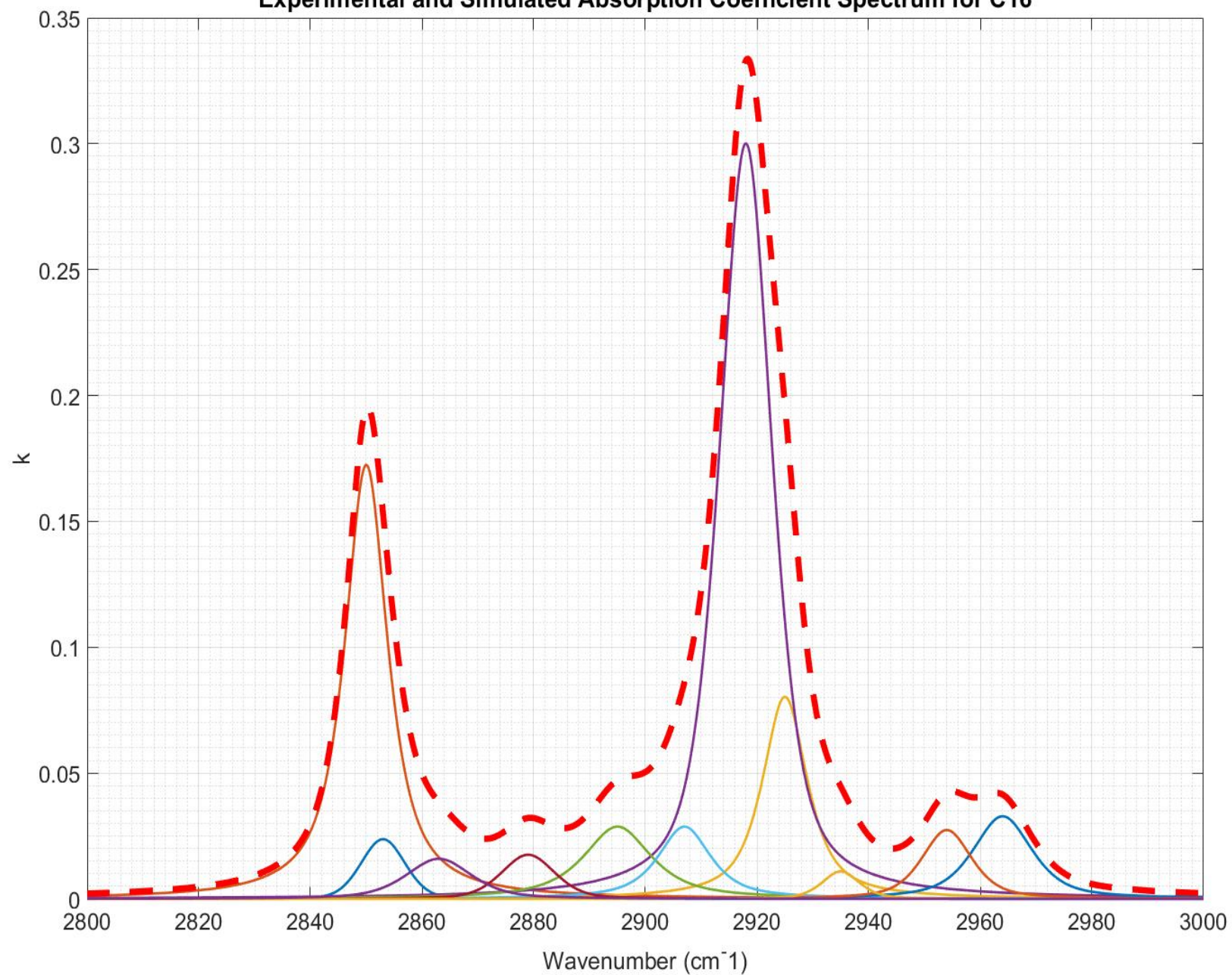
Experimental and Fitted Absorbance Coefficient Spectrum for C16



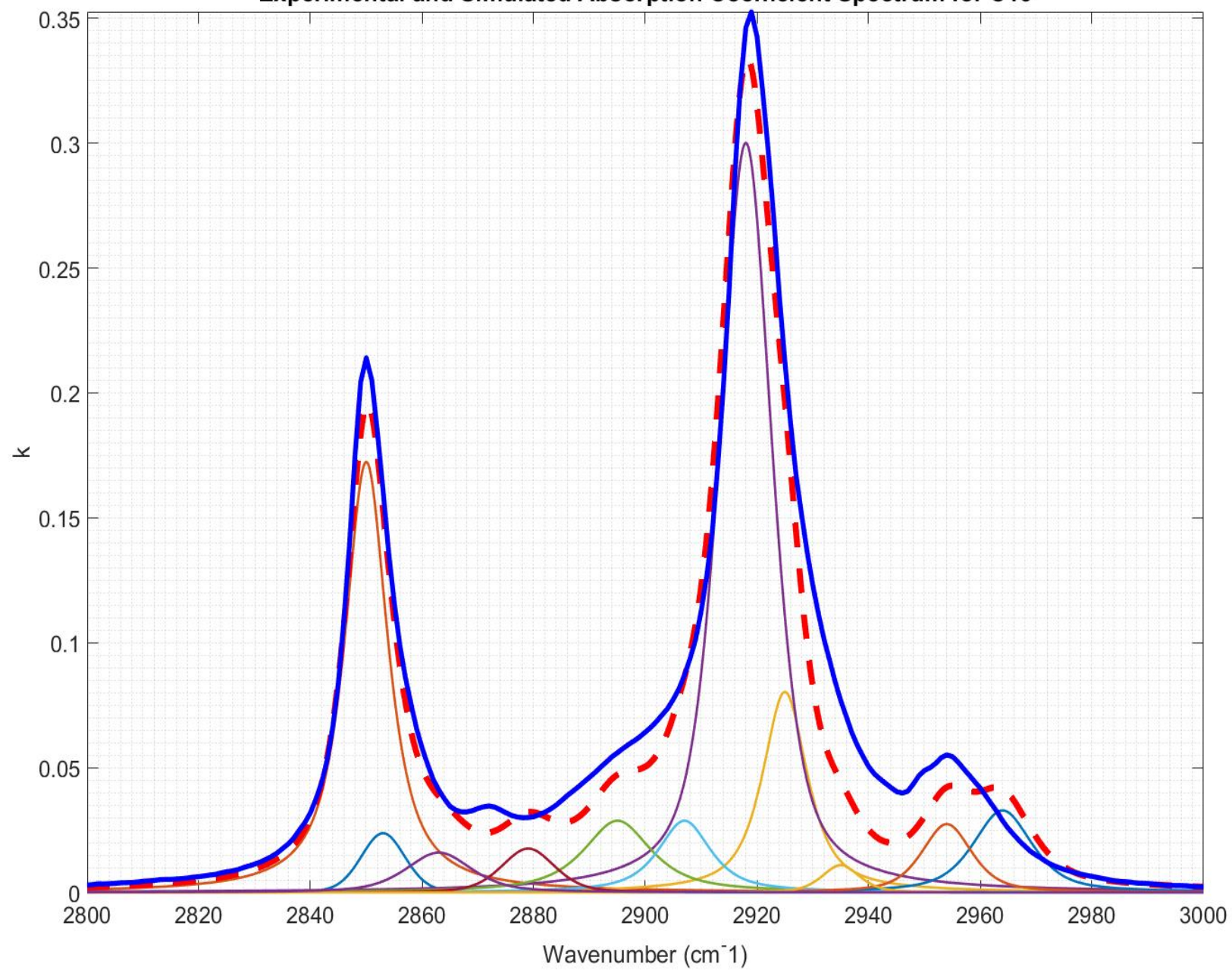


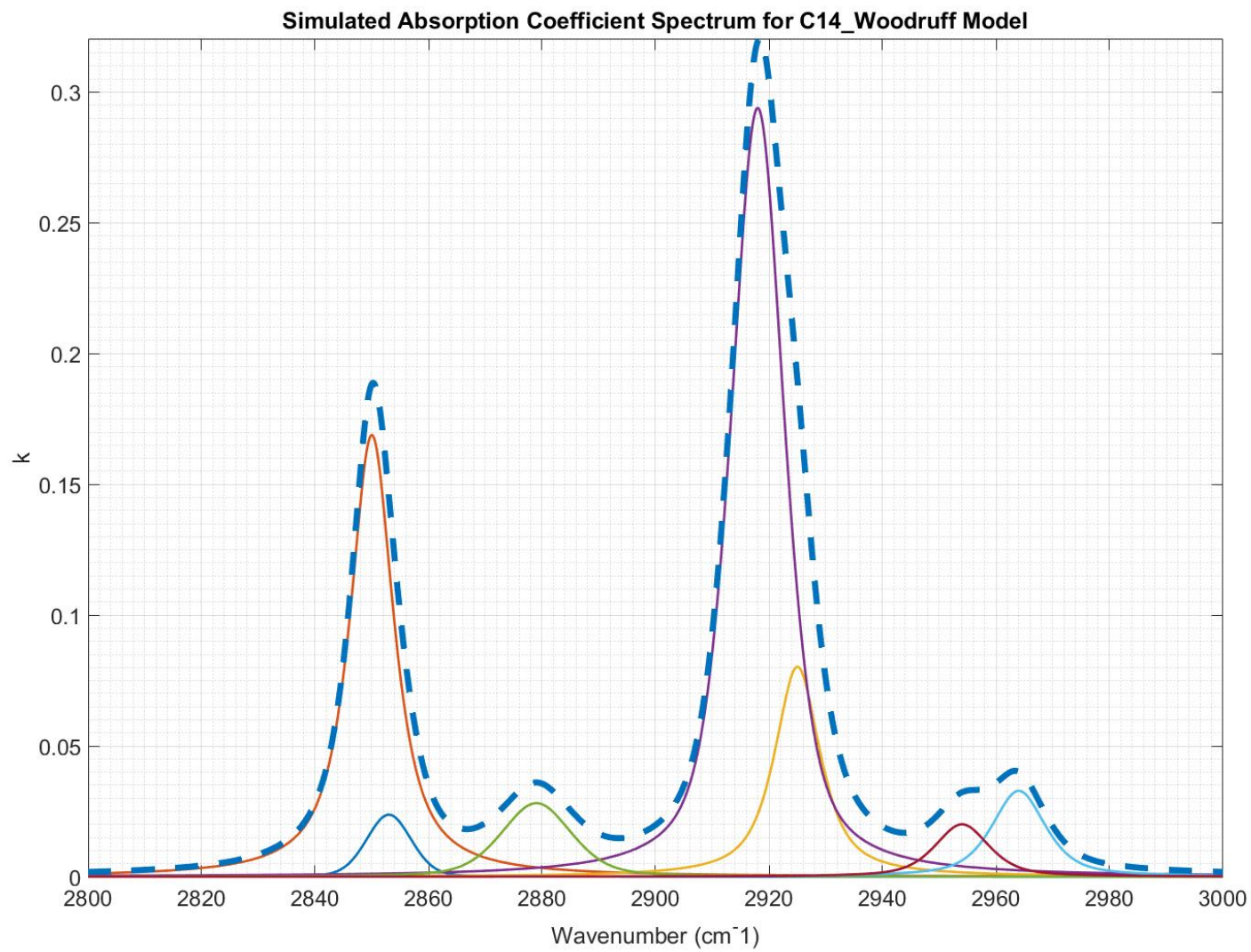


Experimental and Simulated Absorption Coefficient Spectrum for C16



Experimental and Simulated Absorption Coefficient Spectrum for C16



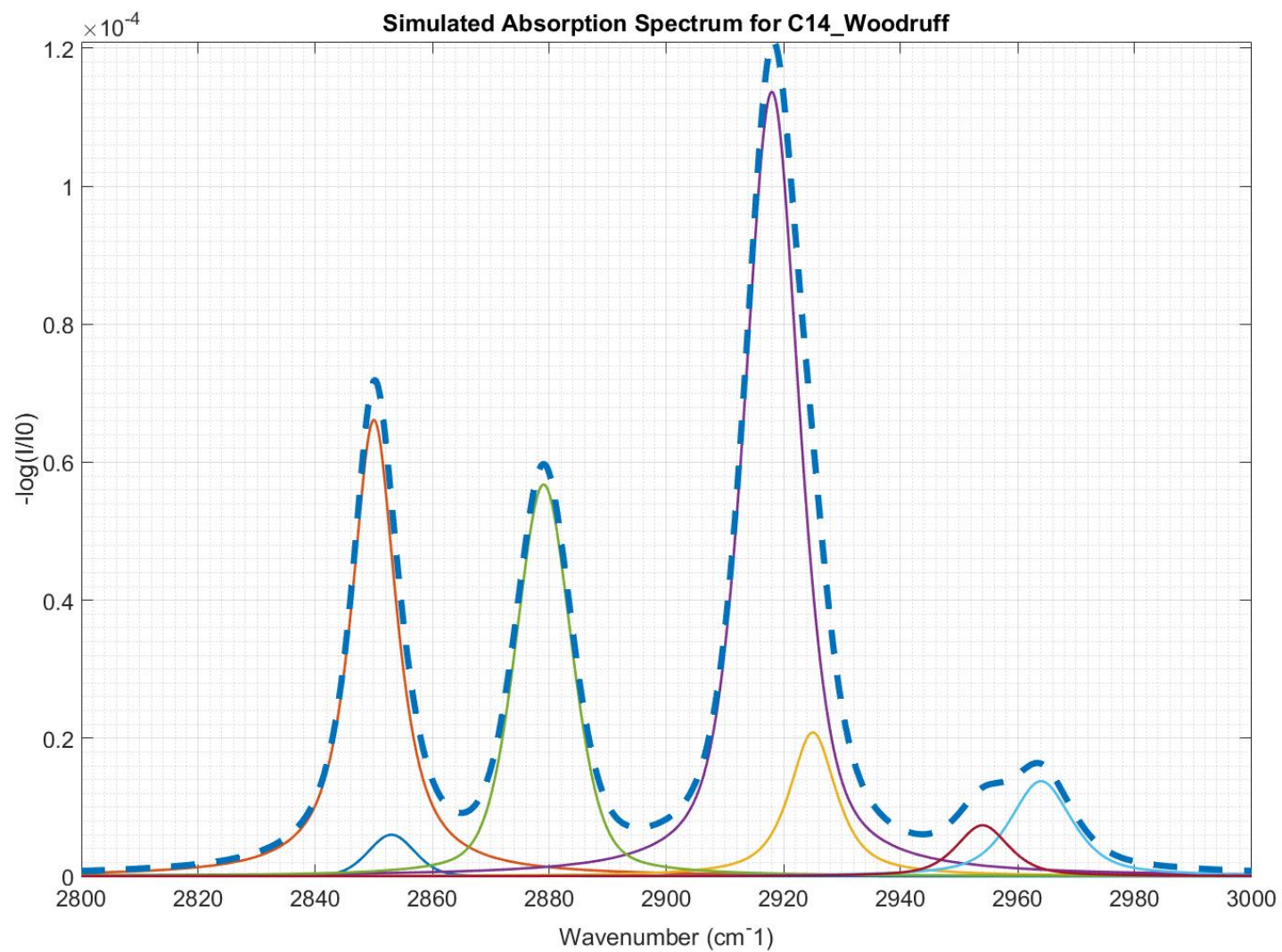


Beer-Lambert Law for  
Isotropic systems

$$A = -\log\left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right)$$

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = e^{-4\pi k\nu t}$$





# CONCLUSION

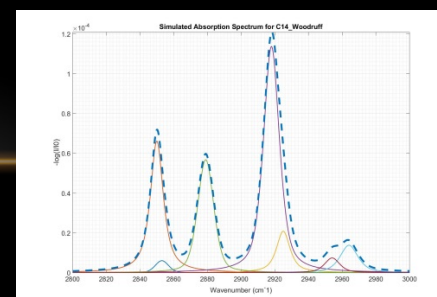
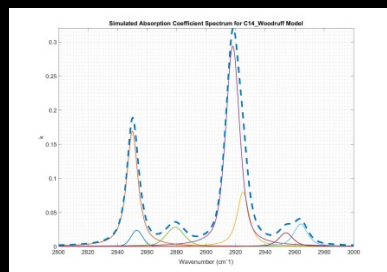
SAM  
Literature

Molecular Dynamics  
data

CODE

Absorption  
Coefficient  
Spectrum

Absorption  
Spectrum

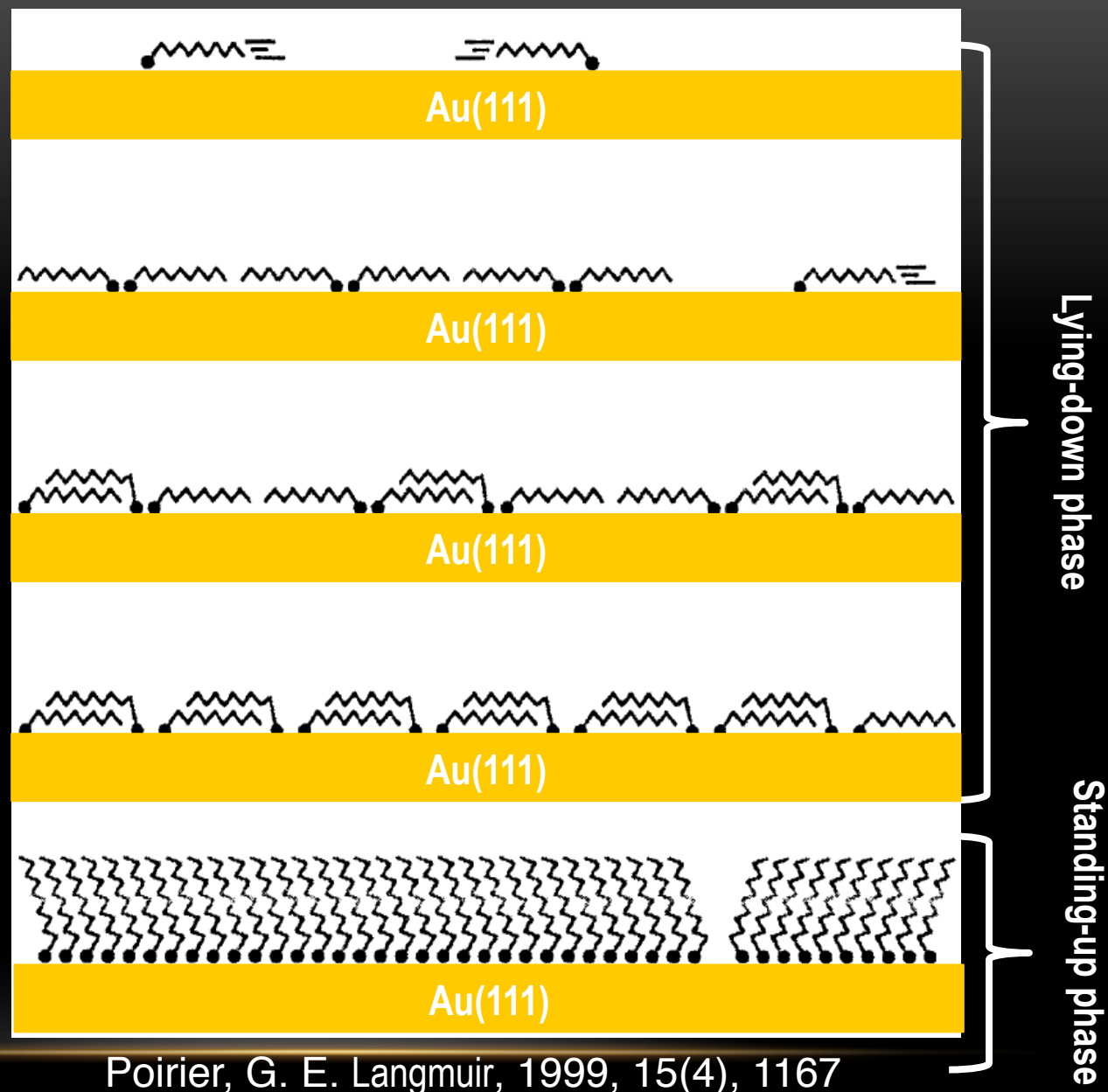




# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- REU Program
- Dr. Strauss, Dr. Abbott and Rishabh
- Chris's mom

Gold  
diggers  
be  
like...



Poirier, G. E. Langmuir, 1999, 15(4), 1167