

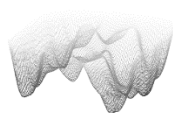
Механизъм на образуване на фулерено-подобни наночастици от агрегати на въглеродни атоми в космоса

Добромир Антонов Калчевски

Лаборатория Мултифункционални Материали

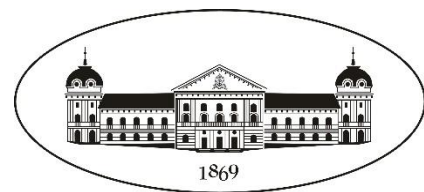
Институт по Електроника, БАН

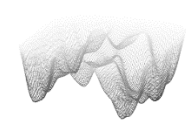
MFM



Глава на лабораторията и научен ръководител

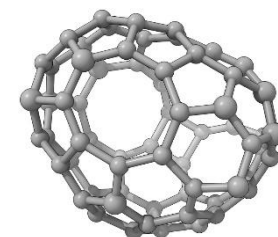
Проф. Теодор И. Миленов

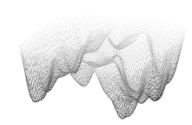




Въведение

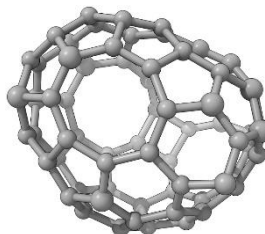
- Произход на първичните въглеродни кълъстери и наночастици в космоса
 - Пре-реакционни атомни агрегати
 - Размер
 - Междуатомна ориентация
 - Плътност
 - Характеризация на кълъстерите
 - Структурни мотиви
 - Хибридизация
 - Реакции между кълъстери и малки молекули
 - Хидрогениране
 - Амниране
 - Формиране на фулерено-подобни наночастици
 - Механизми
 - ИЧ спектър + сравнение с известни фулерени

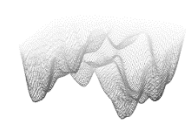




Методи

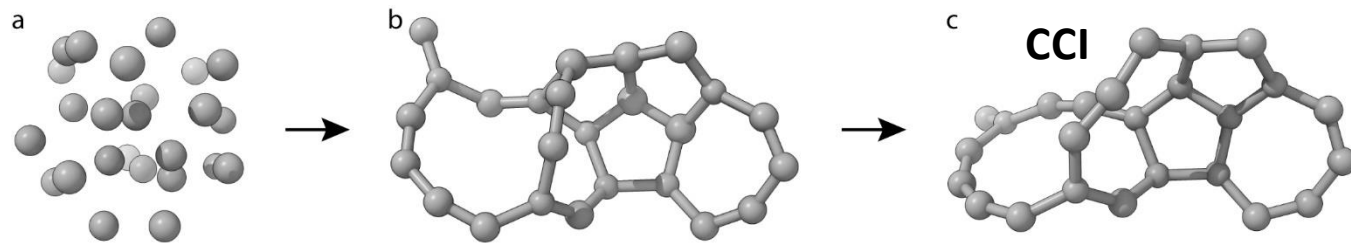
- Методи
 - DFTB2
 - Динамика
 - Метадинамика
- Изчислителни стъпки
 - Клъстери
 1. Оптимизация
 2. Динамика: NPT, 400K, 20ps
 3. Оптимизация
 4. Метадинамика: NVT, 400K
 5. Оптимизация
 6. ИЧ спектър
 - Наночастици със затворена клетка
 - Постъпкова Метадинамика





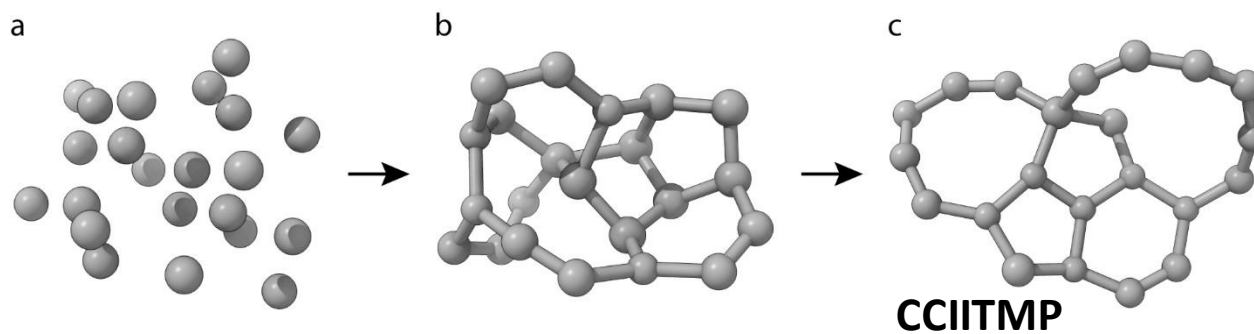
Клъстери

Висока плътност
Случайна ориентация



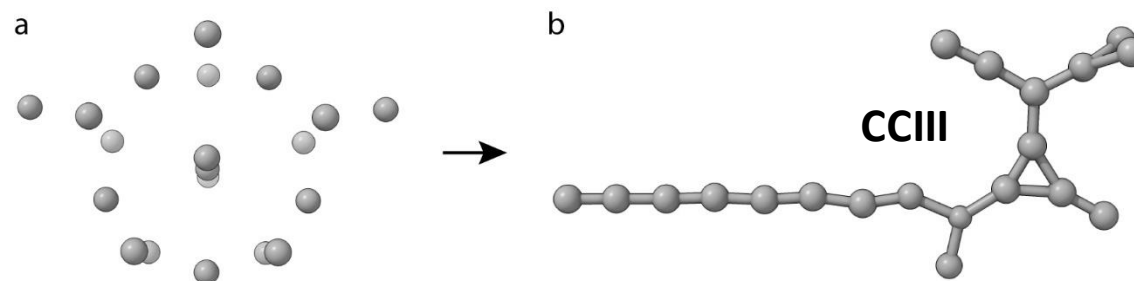
Оплетена полициклична
Главно sp^2
Градивен блок за затворена
клетка

Висока плътност
Тетраедрична
ориентация



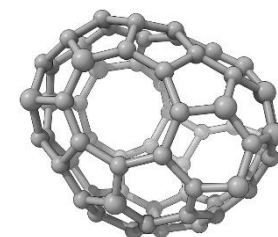
Оплетена полициклична
Главно sp^2
Градивен блок за затворена
клетка

Ниска плътност
Случайна ориентация



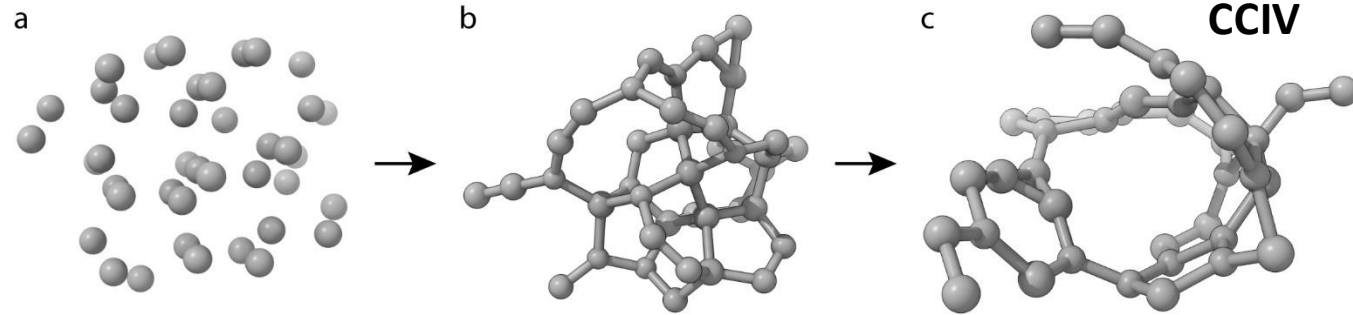
Разклонена линейна
3-атомни пръстени
 sp и sp^2 , по равно; [3]

Открити аморфни C и
HC молекули в космоса
[1,2]

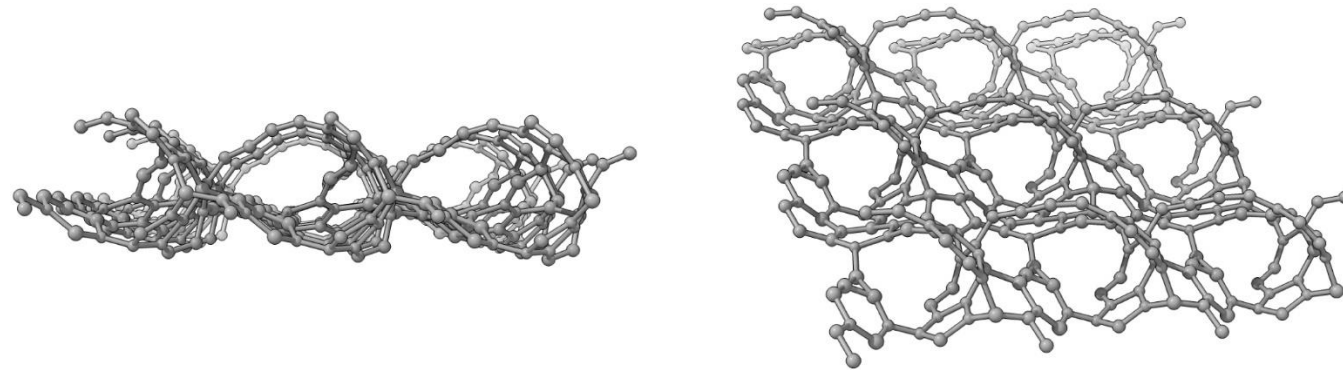


Полимер

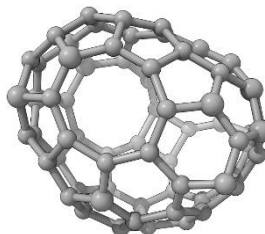
РВС за полимеризация
Висока плътност
Тетраедрична
ориентация

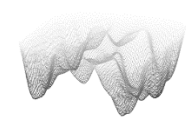


1D порест полимер
Главно sp^2
Наподобява CNTs

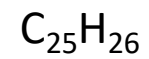
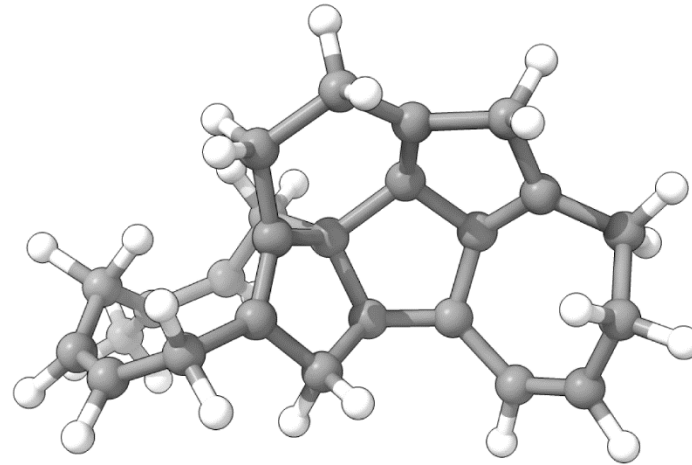


Няколко-клетъчен изглед

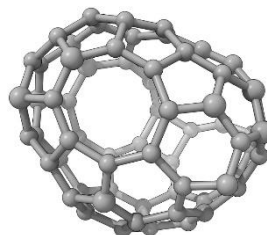


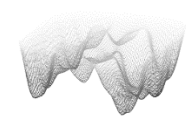


Присъединително хидрогениране

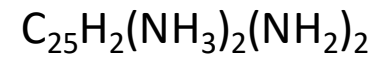
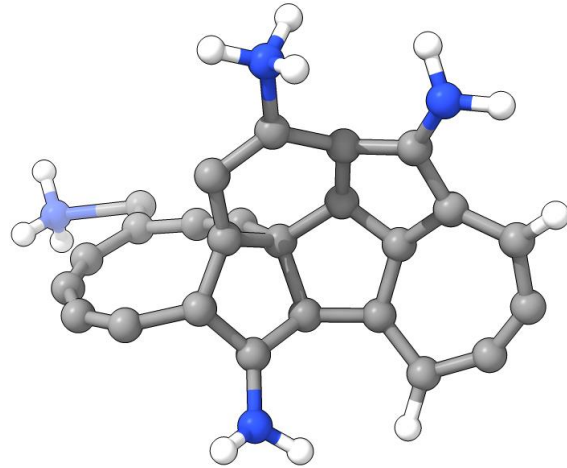


- 3 механизма
- Допълнителни реакции: вътрешномолекулна циклизация
- Висока реактивоспособност на С-кълъстера

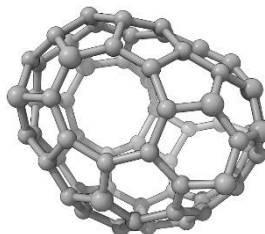




Присъединително аминиране

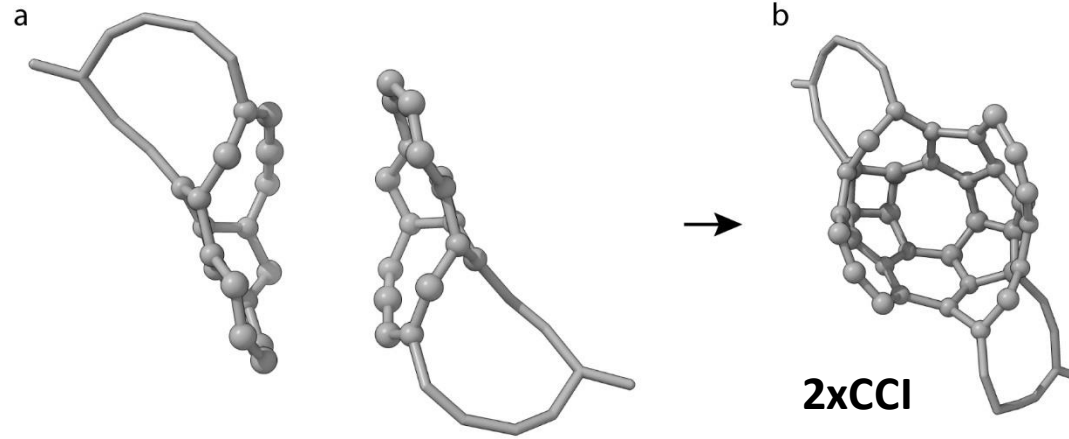


- 1 механизъм
- Допълнителни спонтанни реакции: Н-трансфер и вътрешномолекулна циклизация
- Аминиране – автоинхибиращ се процес, но първоначално (трикратно) е безбарьерен
- Висока реактивоспособност на С-кълъстера
- Четвърто аминиране – бариерно, ендотермично, силно нестабилен продукт



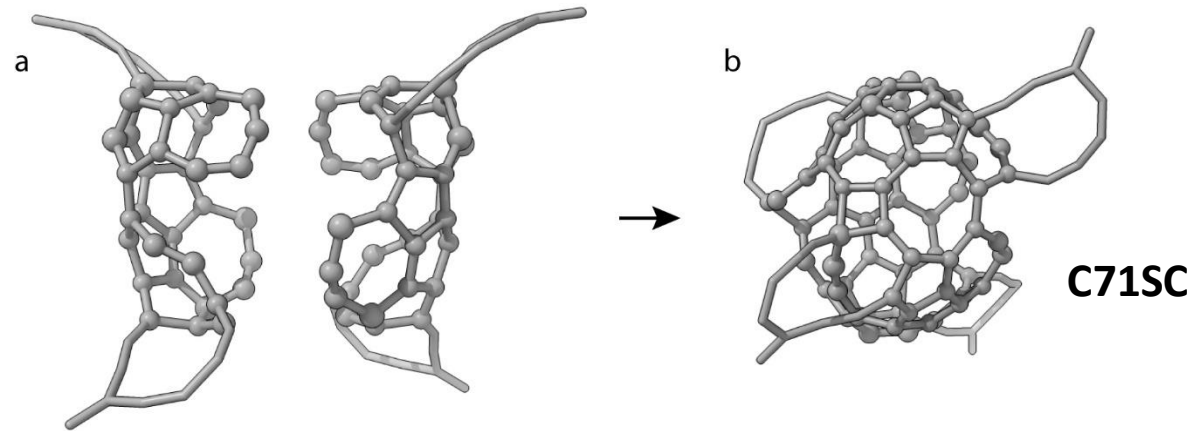
Насочени симулации на асемблиране

2 x CCI

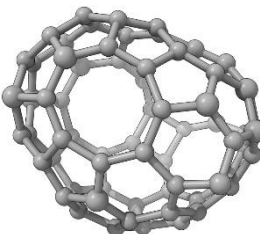


Полу-сферични

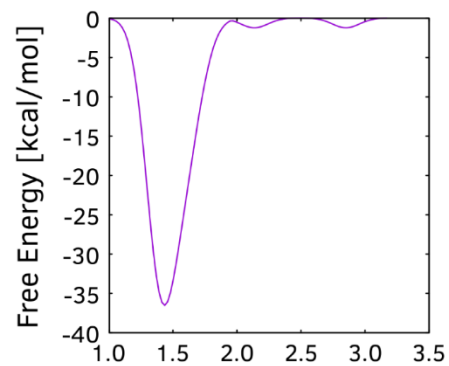
2 x 2xCCI



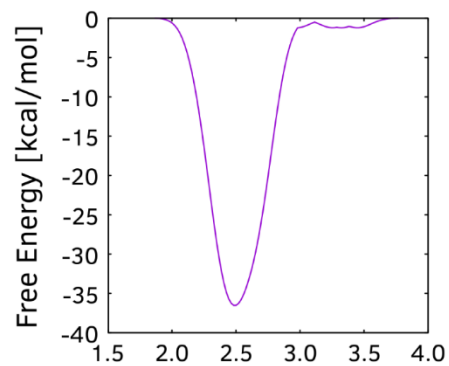
Сфероидни /
Затворена клетка



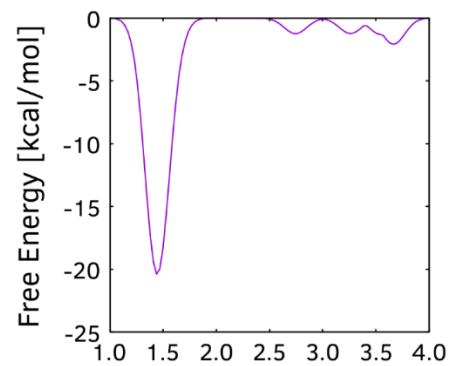
Енергетични профили на асемблиране



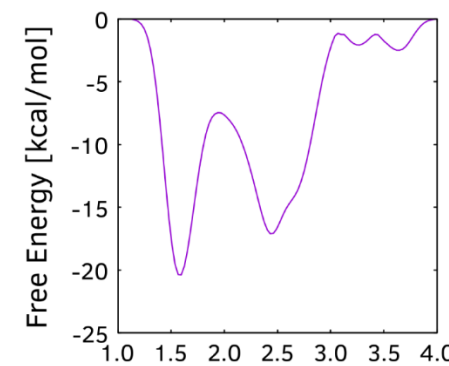
a CV1



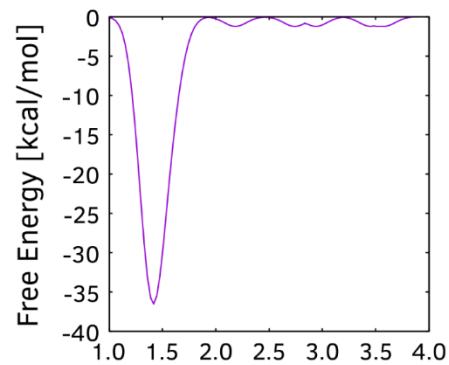
b CV2



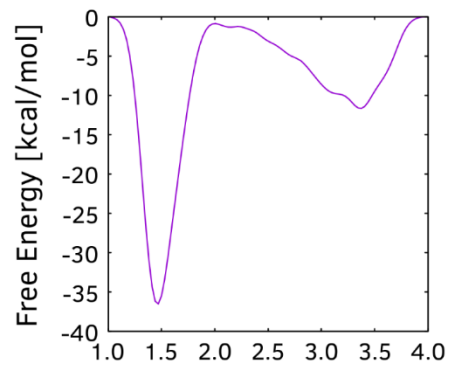
a CV1



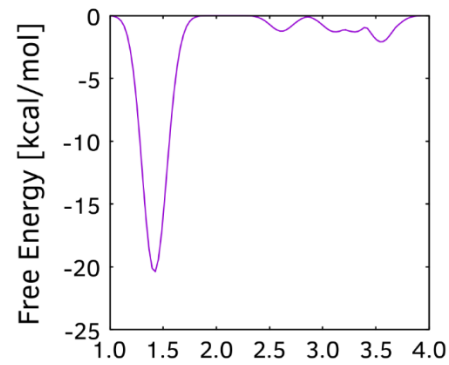
b CV2



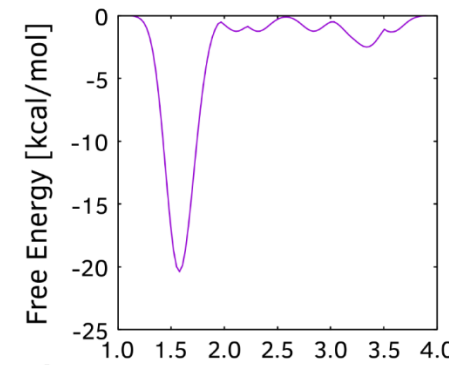
c CV3



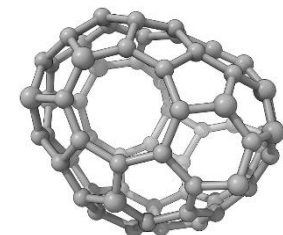
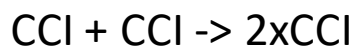
d CV4

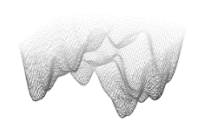


c CV3

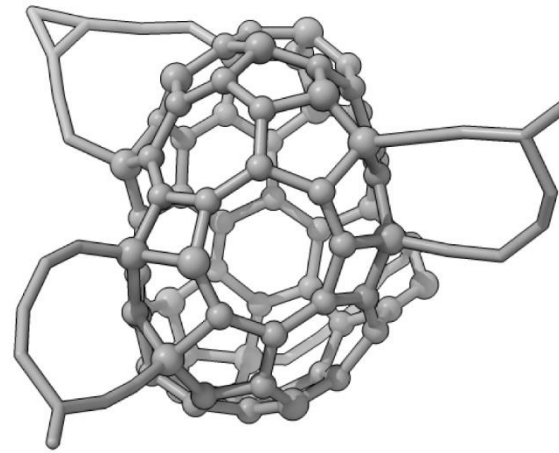


d CV4



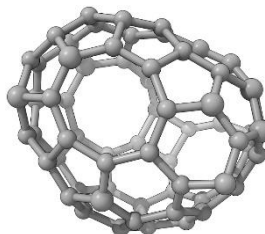


Насочена симулация на закърпване



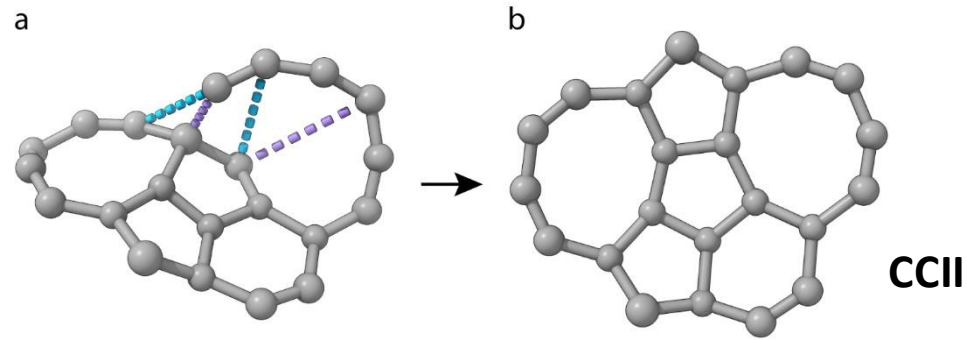
C72SC

C72[4,5,6,7,8,10]fullerene

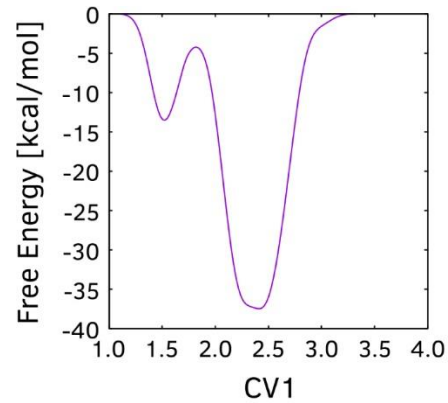


Насочена реформация: C₅₁TMP -> C₅₁

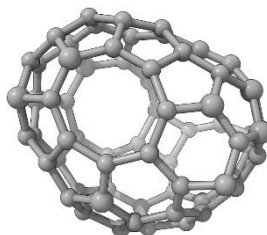
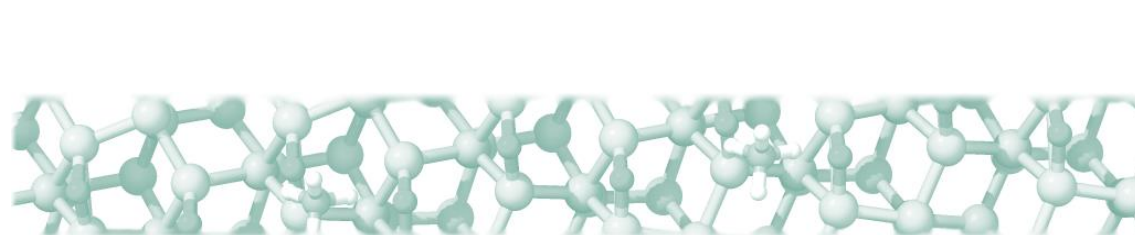
CV разстояния
 Реактивни разстояния



Изцяло sp²
 Градивен блок за затворена клетка

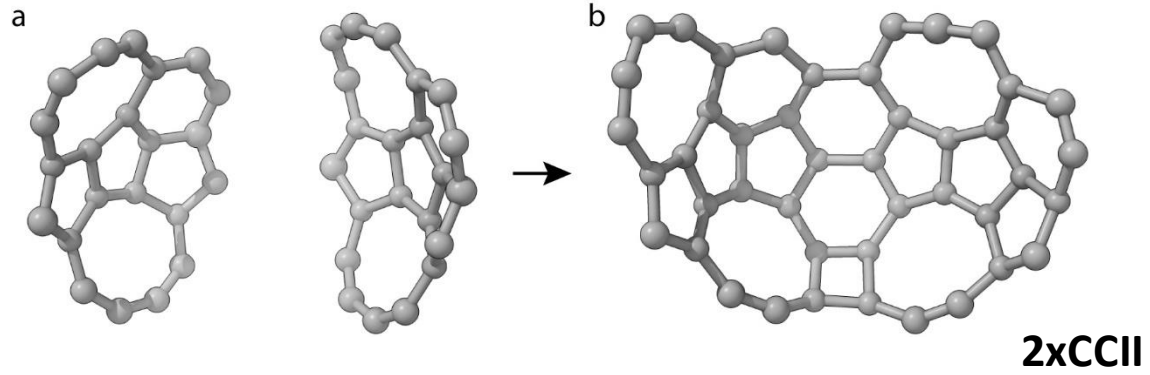


Профил на свободната енергия
 Значително екзотермична



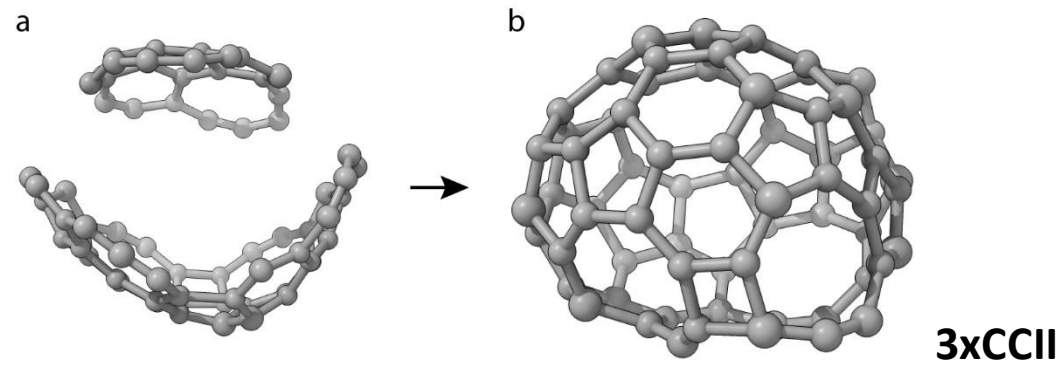
Насочени симулации на асемблиране

2 x C₅₀H₁₂

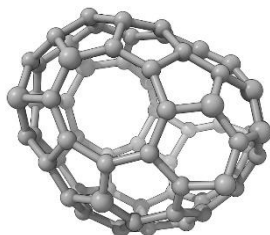


2/3 сферична

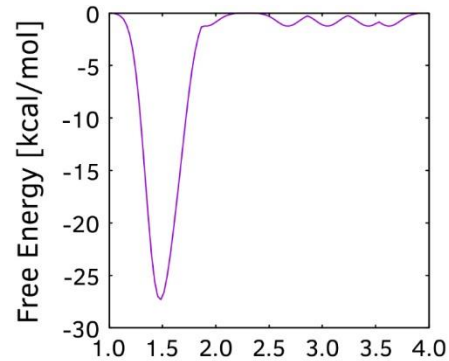
2 x 2x C₅₀H₁₂



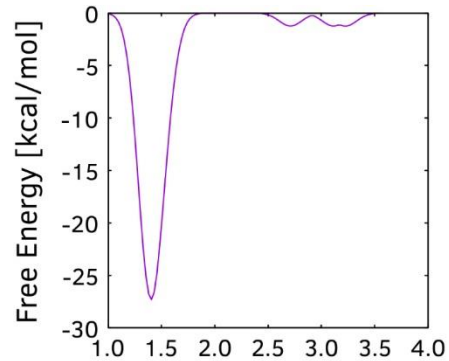
Сфероидна /
Затворена клетка



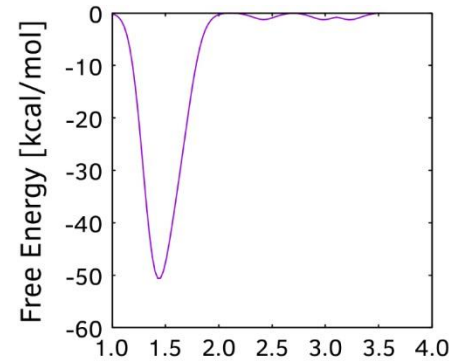
Енергетични профили на асемблиране



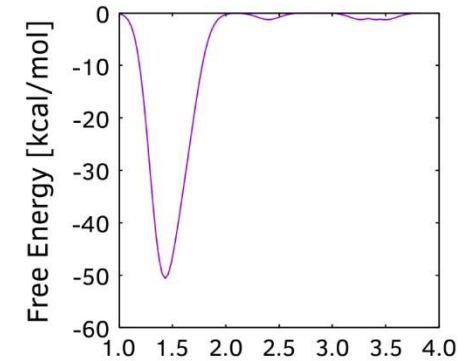
a



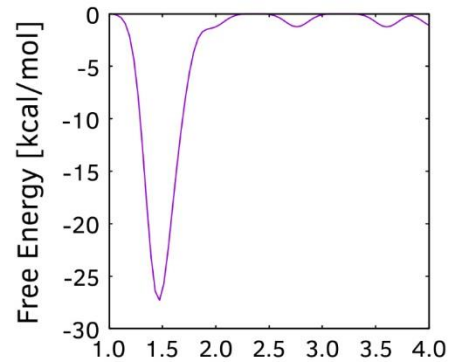
b



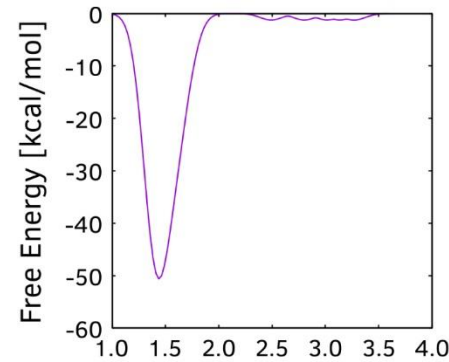
a



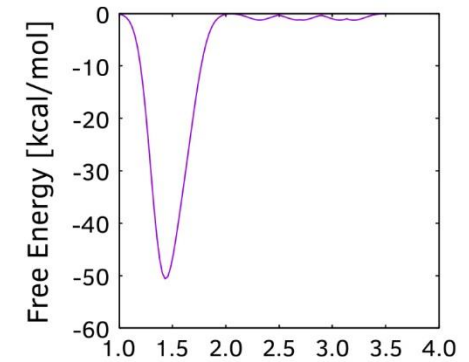
b



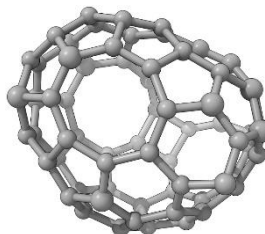
c



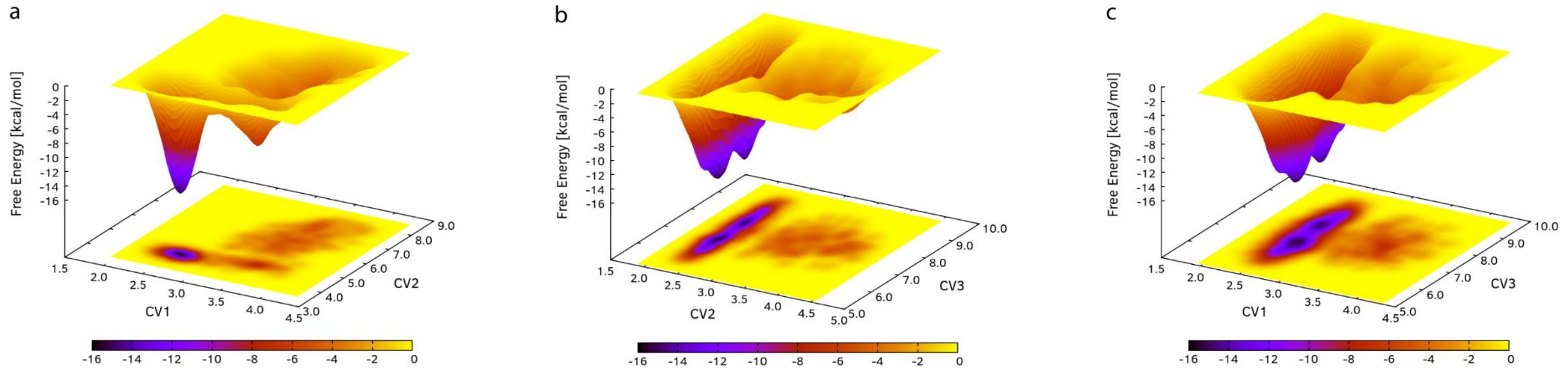
c



d

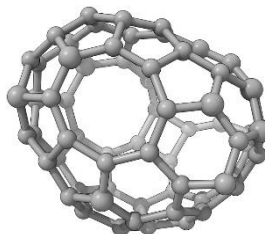


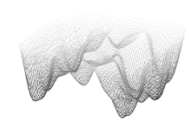
FES на закръпване



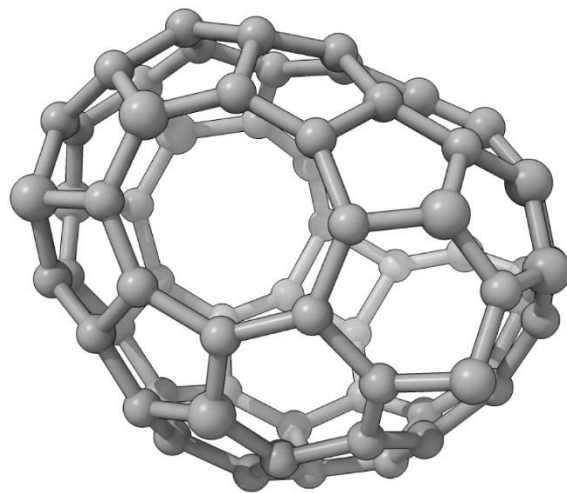
2 x 2 CV FES на насочени реакции на „закърпване“

- Бариери на закръпване: единствена над 10 kcal/mol
- *Хипотетично спонтанно реформиране до C60 и C70 - „острови на стабилност“ [4]*



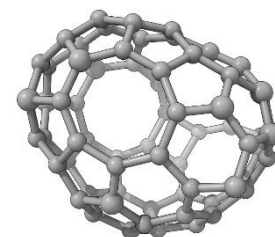


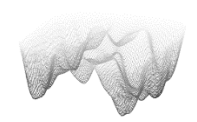
Насочена симулация на закърпване



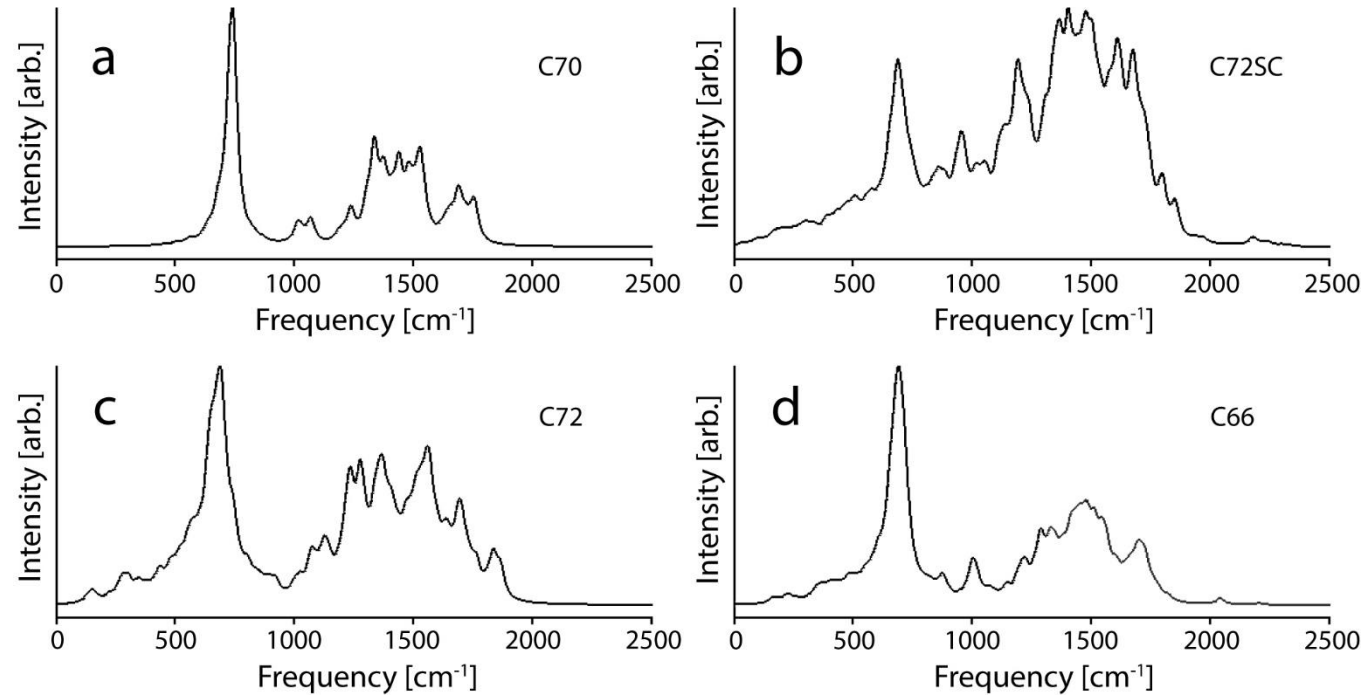
C66

C66[4,5,6,7,8,13]fullerene

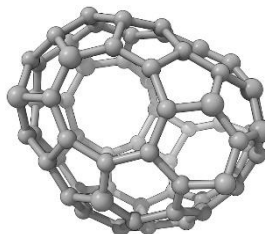


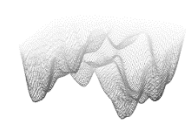


ИЧ спектри



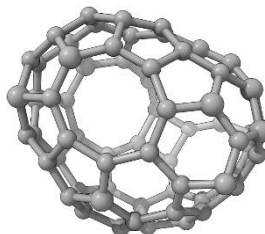
C72 и C66 могат да бъдат съркани с C70

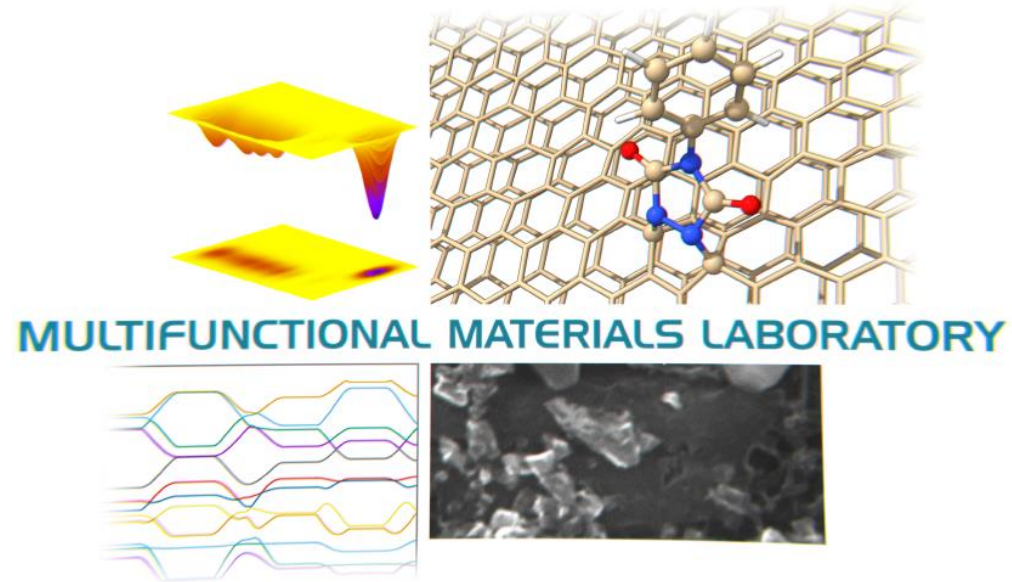




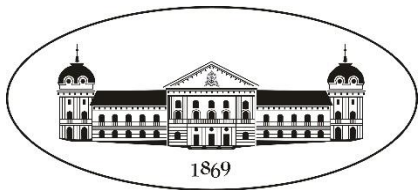
Заклучения и причини

- Не се минава през малко вероятният графен
- Процеса не спира с оплетени полициклични
- Първият цял теоретичен модел за образуване на въглеродни НЧ със затворена клетка
- Какви са най-първите въглеродни съединения във Вселената
- Какви интересни структури могат да се получат от тях





<https://mfmmaterials.com>



Литература

- [1] Amorphous carbon grains and PAH molecules in space.
 - Blanco, A.; Borghesi, A.; Fonti, S.; Orofino, V.; Bussoletti, E.; Colangeli, L.; *Memorie della Societa Astronomica Italiana*, **1987**, Vol. 58, p. 315-319.
- [2] The evolution of amorphous hydrocarbons in the ISM: dust modelling from a new vantage point.
 - Jones, A. P.; Fanciullo, L.; Köhler, M.; Verstraete, L.; Guillet, V.; Bocchio, M.; Ysard, N.; *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, **2013**, Vol. 558, A. N. A62.
- [3] Ab Initio Calculations for Detectable New Isomers of Interstellar Carbon-Chain Radicals C_n ($n=2-8$).
 - Takahashi, J.; *Publications of the Astronomical Society of Japan*, **2000**, Vol. 52(3), p. 401-407.
- [4] Formation of buckminsterfullerene (C_{60}) in interstellar space.
 - Berné, O.; Tielens, A. G. G. M.; *Journal of Crystal Growth*, **2011**, Vol. 109, p. 401-406.

