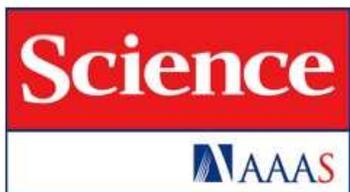


Surface excess of halide anion at charged surface

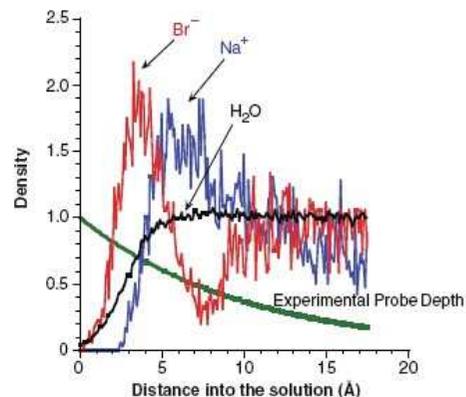
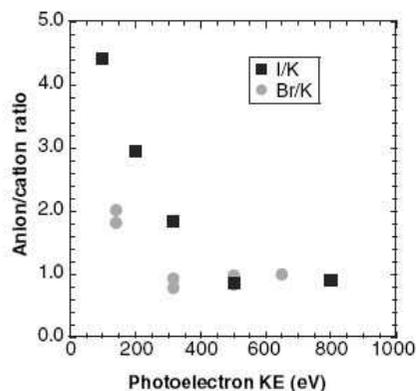
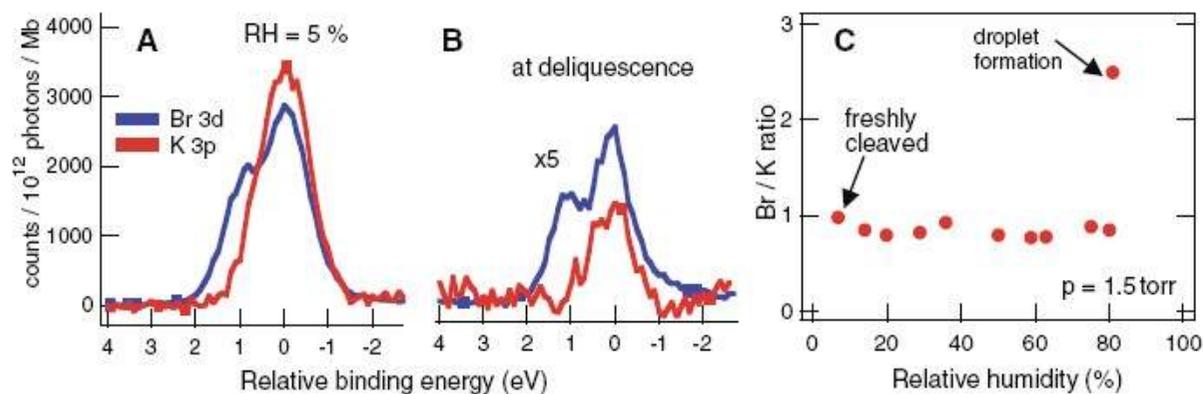


Electron Spectroscopy of Aqueous Solution Interfaces Reveals Surface Enhancement of Halides

Sutapa Ghosal, *et al.*

Science **307**, 563 (2005);

DOI: 10.1126/science.1106525



From x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

After aqueous droplet forming, Anion / cation ratio is enhanced

Theoretical modification

PRL 102, 147803 (2009)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
10 APRIL 2009



Polarizable Ions at Interfaces

Yan Levin

Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Caixa Postal 15051, CEP 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil
(Received 17 December 2008; published 8 April 2009)

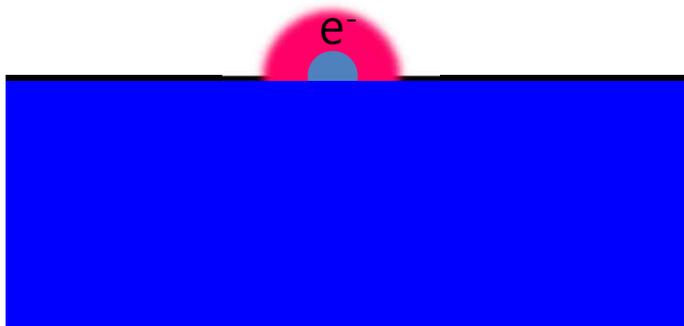
A nonperturbative theory is presented which allows us to calculate the solvation free energy of polarizable ions near water-vapor and water-oil interfaces. The theory predicts that larger halogen anions are adsorbed at the interface, while the alkali metal cations are repelled from it. The density profiles calculated theoretically are similar to those obtained using molecular dynamics simulations with polarizable force fields.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.102.147803

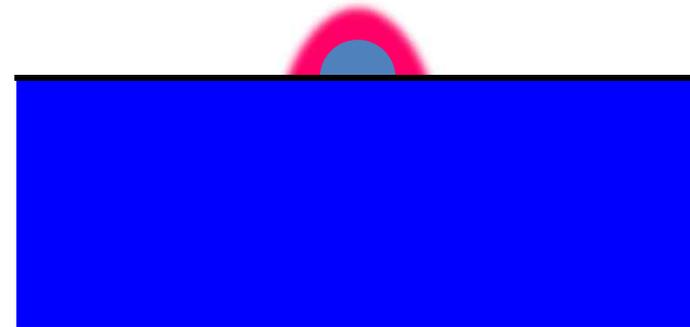
PACS numbers: 61.20.Qg, 05.20.-y, 82.45.Gj

(1) Electron Cloud is more flexible for larger halide ion.  Cost less electrostatic energy

Ex)



$$U_s(a) = \frac{q}{4\epsilon_w a} + \frac{q}{4\epsilon_0 a}$$



$$U_s(a) \sim \frac{q}{2\epsilon_w a}$$

Theoretical modification

(2) Cavitation energy - Energy cost for breaking hydrogen bonding network.

$$U_{\text{cav}}(h) = \begin{cases} \nu a^3 & \text{for } h \geq 2a \\ \frac{1}{4} \nu a^3 \left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^2 \left(3 - \frac{h}{a}\right) & \text{for } 0 < h < 2a \end{cases} \quad \nu \approx 0.3 k_B T / \text{\AA}^3.$$

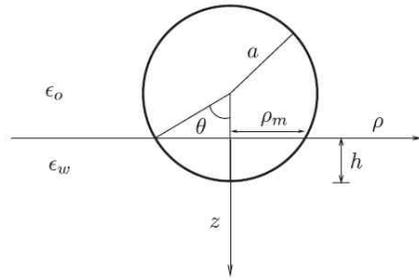


FIG. 1. Ion of radius a at an interface.

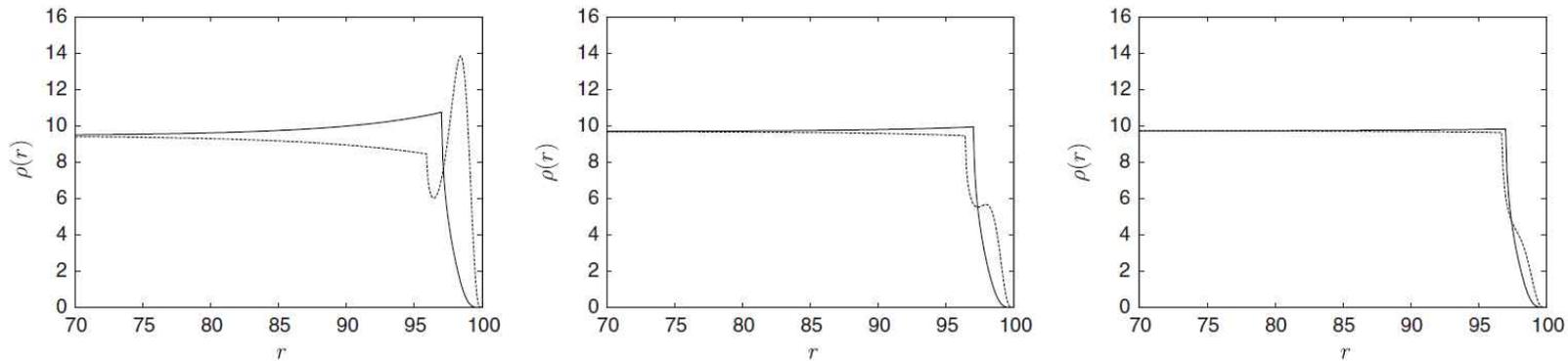
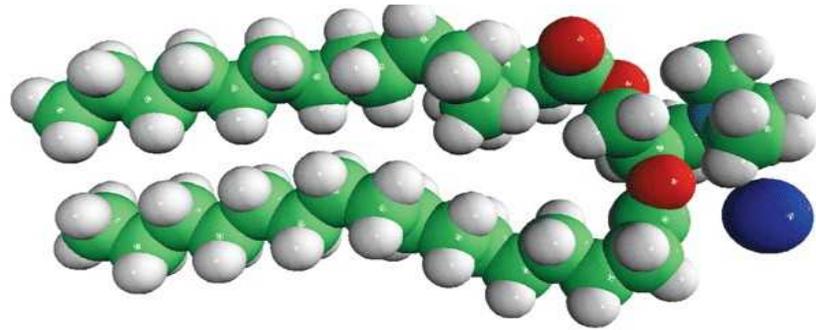
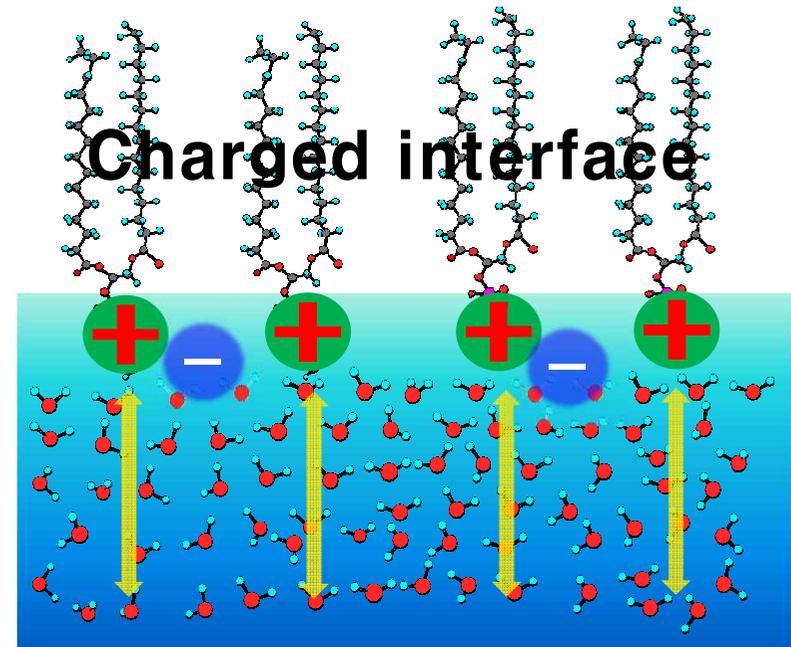
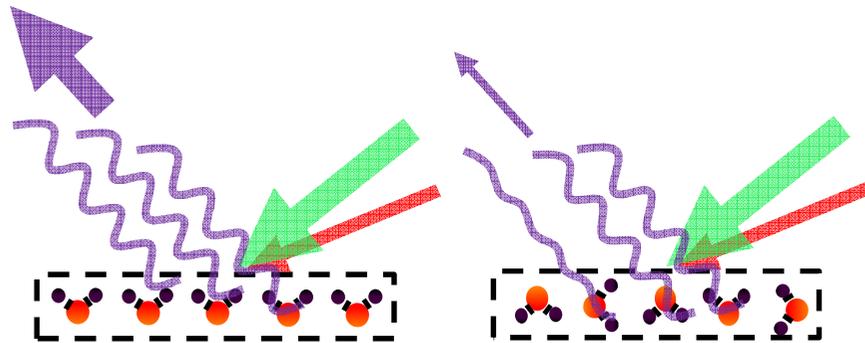
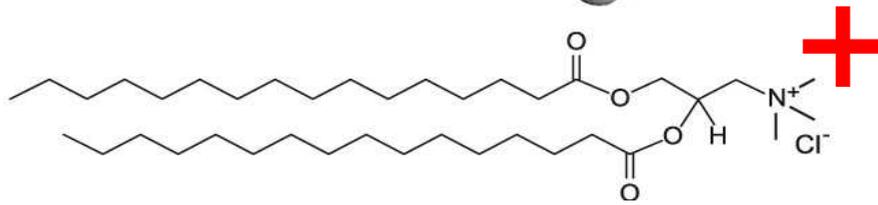


FIG. 2. Density profiles ($\times 10^5$) of KI, KBr, and KCl, from left to right.

Experimental system – adsorption of halide ion at charged surface

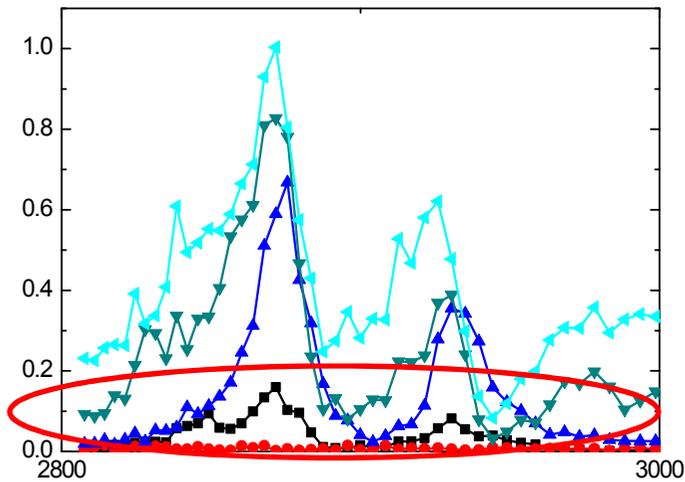
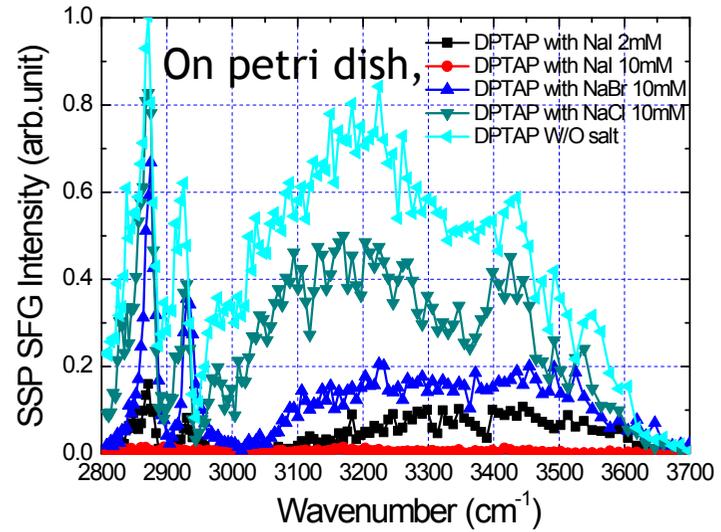
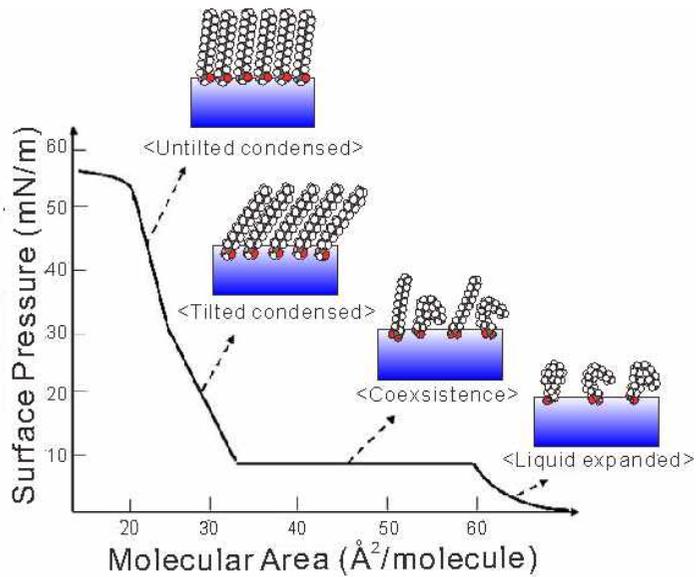


1,2-dipalmitoyl-3-trimethylammonium-propane
(DPTAP)

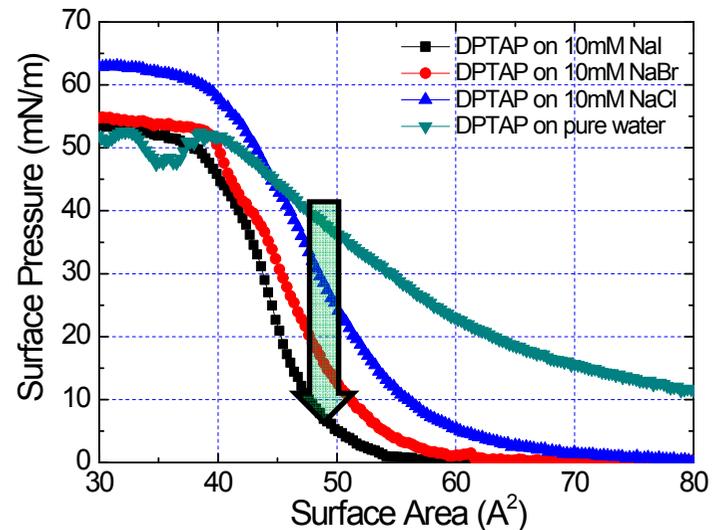


$$\bar{P}^{-(2)} \propto \sum_{i,j,k} N_s \sum_{\xi,\eta,\zeta} \alpha_{\xi\eta\zeta}^{(2)} \langle (\hat{\xi} \cdot i)(\hat{\eta} \cdot j)(\hat{\zeta} \cdot k) \rangle$$

Pressure-Area isotherm

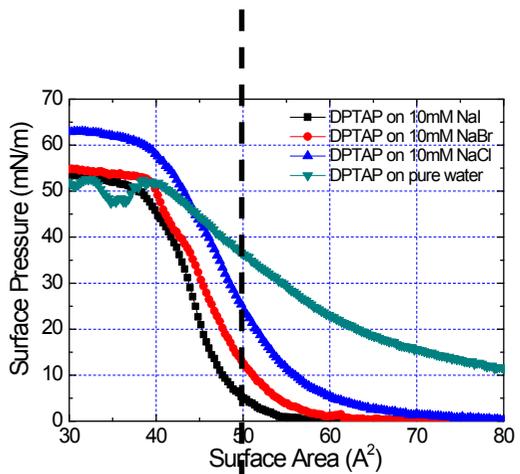
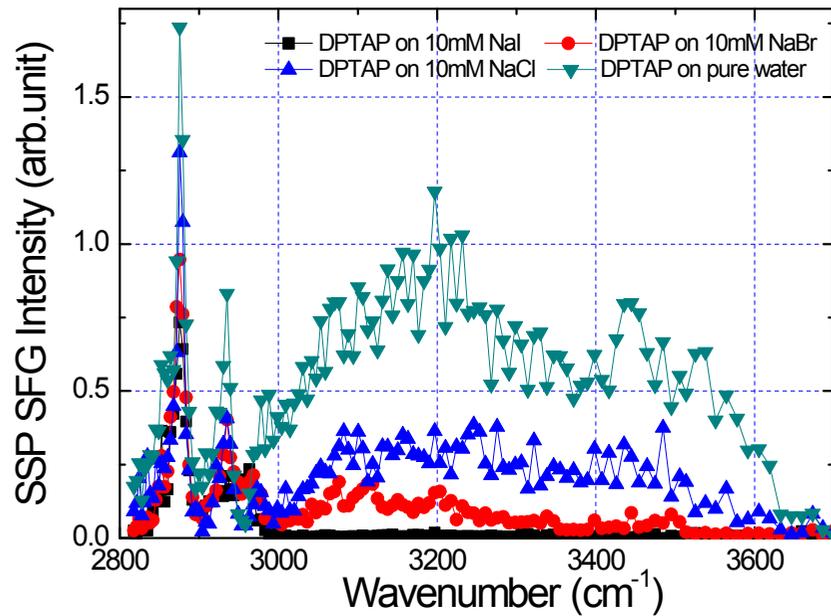


→ dissolved??

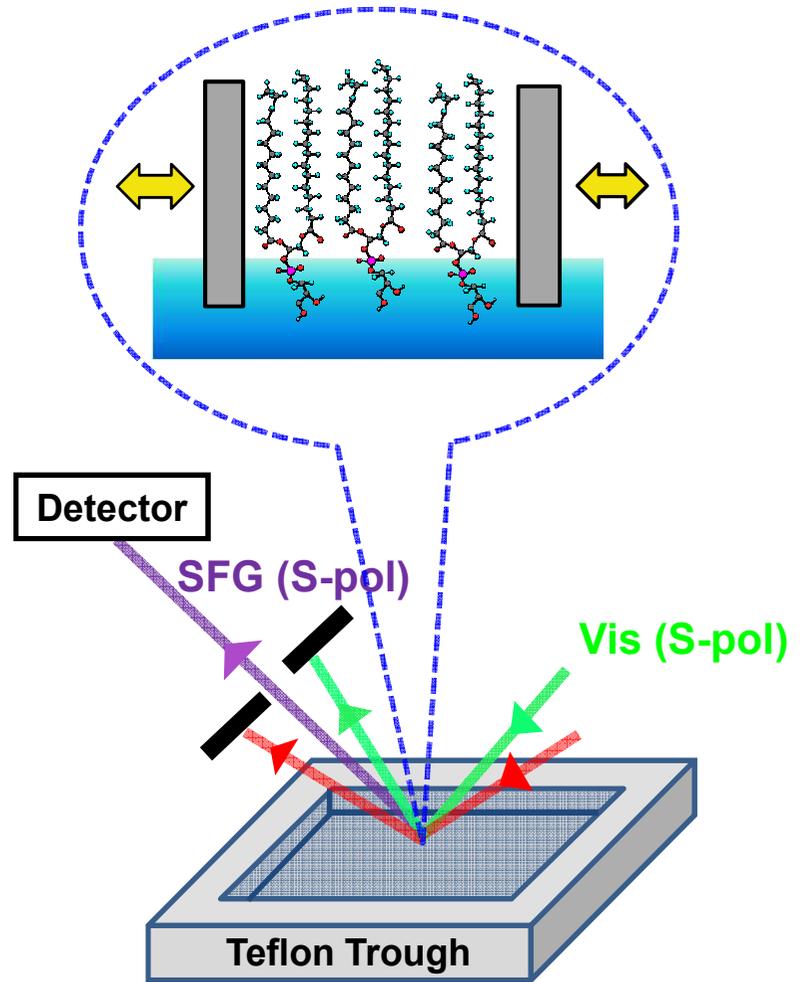


→ Reduction of surface pressure is due to screening of electrostatic repulsion

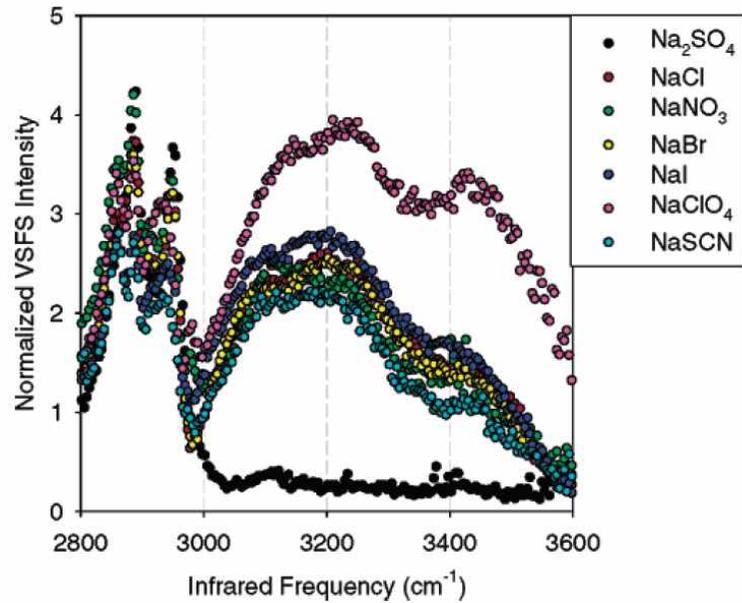
Surface excess of halide anion at charged surface



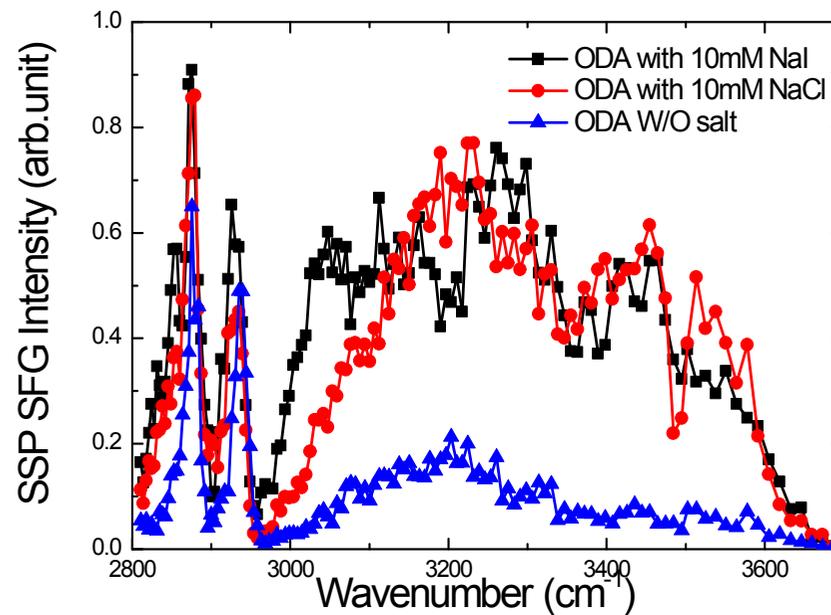
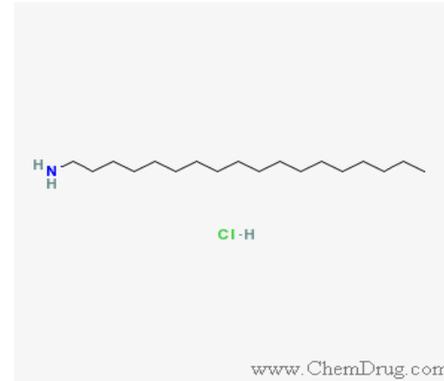
At $50\text{A}^2/\text{molecule}$,



In ODA monolayer.....



10522 ■ J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2004, 126, 10522



Insertion of salt induce ionization of head group??