大连化物所 2007-2008年1101组总结报告 韩克利









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- 副研究员: 4人 (徐大力、孙巨龙、尹鸿鸣、刘建勇)
- 助理研究员: 2人(赵广久、王艳秋)
- 博士后3人,研究生36人



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- 国家自然科学基金重点项目
- 国家自然科学基金创新群体
- 国家自然科学基金面上项目
- 分子反应动力学国家重点实验室项目



卤代芳烃的光解动力学

代表性工作之一

(IF=8.12)



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Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology C: Photochemistry Reviews 8 (2007) 55-66

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Review

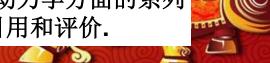
Photochemistry of aryl halides: Photodissociation dynamics

Ke-Li Han*, Guo-Zhong He

State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China

Received 13 September 2006; received in revised form 9 March 2007; accepted 31 March 2007 Available online 8 June 2007

这篇综述文章总结了我们课题组在卤代芳烃光解动力学方面的系列 研究工作,同时总结国际同行对我们这项工作的引用和评价.





Ke-Li Han was born in 1963 in Shandong, China. He received his BS degree in Physics from Shandong University in 1983. He received his PhD degree in Physical Chemistry from Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences in the early time of 1990. Then he was appointed as an Assistant Professor at the same Institute to study the reaction dynamics of alkaline atoms with aryl halides by using laser induced fluorescence in a beam-gas arrangement. He was a post-Doc at University of California at Davis to study the collision dynamics of C₆₀ with electron and noble gas and also

at Emory University to measure the rate constants of the NO+NH₂ reaction in 1993-1995. He was promoted to be an Associate Professor at Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, in 1993 and a Professor of Chemical Physics in 1995. In 1996, he started to study the photodissociation dynamics of aryl halide molecules by using translational photofragment spectroscopy on the universal crossed beam apparatus. His current interests lie in experimental and theoretical reaction dynamics including photodissociation and reactive dynamics in gas phase, ultrafast dynamics in solution phase, nonadiabatic reaction dynamics, and so on.



Guo-Zhong He was born in Nanhai, Guangdong Province in China in May, 1933. Enrolled in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China in 1951, and graduated from Beijing Institute of Petroleum in 1955. He was the Vice Chairman of Scientific Committee of Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (1992–1999) and the first Director of State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics (1990–1996), and the Vice Chairman or Chairman of Scientific Committee of the State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics (1996–2006) in China.

Now he is the Professor. Since 1979, He spent about 6 years as a visiting scholar or visiting professor at the Department of Chemistry, University of California at Berkeley; the Department of Physics, the University of Kaiserslautern at Germany; the Department of Chemistry, the Iowa State University; the Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Chicago; Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at USA; the University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology at Hong Kong. He studied basic properties of solid particle fluidization and fluidized coking of heavy oil, the combustion theory and experiments and the HF chemical laser in his early career. Since 1978, he began his study of the reaction dynamics by using molecular beam. Since 1981, he has published about 180 papers in scientific journals. He was elected as Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1991.

the photoexcitation of the benzene ring leads to a rich variety of reactions. Consequently, now the photochemistry of aryl halides has become a major area [11–49].

Experimentally, the photodissociation dynamics of arylhalides have widely been studied in the gas phase by photofragment translational spectroscopy (PTS) [50-65], in real time by ultrafast pump-probe spectroscopy combined with timeof-flight (TOF) [66-71], by time-resolved Fourier-transform spectroscopy [35,71,72], by resonance enhanced multiphoton ionization (REMPI) technique [73-76], and by multimass ion imaging techniques [36,48,49,77–80]. Fox example, Bersohn and coworkers [50,51] were firstly to study the photodissociation dynamics of the aryl halides at 193 and 248 nm. Their work indicated that the dissociation pathway depends on the competition between intersystem crossing and internal conversion, which is a function of both ring size and halogen substituent. Recently, photodissociation of chlorobenzene and o-, m-, pchlorotoluene at 193 or 248 nm have been reported by Ichimura et al. [54-57]. They suggest that photodecomposition of the C-Cl bond in chlorobenzene or o-, m- and p-chlorotoluene may take place through three different channels, i.e., a direct dissociation channel, a channel via vibrationally excited triplet levels and a channel via highly excited vibrational levels of the ground electronic state. Molecular beam studies [52,53] also indicate that UV photodissociation of iodobenzene can take place via two different types of dissociation processes due to the presence of the π , π^* electronic system in the phenyl ring in addition to the n, σ* electronic system in the C-I bond. Cheng et al. [66] recently performed femtosecond real-time photodissociation dynamical experiments of iodobenzene at 278 nm and directly determined the dissociation times of the two recoil velocity components of the I fragment. Kadi et al. [67-69] have measured the decay time constants of aryl halides in the excited state. Theoretically, quantum chemical calculations of potential energy surfaces have previously been performed for aryl halides [81-85]. All the studies mentioned above predict that photodissociation mechanism of aryl halides is very complicated because multiple dynamical channels are involved.



Energy

Photodissociation of bromobenzene at 266 nm

Hong Zhang, Rong-Shun Zhu, Guang-Jun Wang, Ke-Li Han,^{a)} Guo-Zhong He, and Nan-Quan Lou

State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China

(Received 28 April 1998; accepted 5 November 1998)

S 266nm So

C₆H₅-Br bond distance



代表工作之二: 非绝热量子动力学

International Reviews in Physical Chemistry, Vol. 25, Nos. 1–2, January–June 2006, 201–235





The time-dependent quantum wave packet approach to the electronically nonadiabatic processes in chemical reactions

TIAN-SHU CHU, YAN ZHANG and KE-LI HAN*

State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China

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| Ref | References | | | | |



^{*}Corresponding author. Email: klhan@dicp.ac.cn

Dear Dr Han,

I am pleased to let you know that your article The time-dependent quantum wave packet approach to the electronic ally nonadiabatic processes in chemical reactions, which appeared in Volume 25 issue 1-2 of our journal International Reviews in Physical Chemistry, was one of the most accessed articles of the journal in 2006. I have set up a link in the 'aims and scope' section of the journal website

www.informaworld.com/trpc to the full list of the top 10 most accessed articles, in which your article features.

I do hope that this evidence of appreciation for your work will encourage you to submit more articles to the journal in the future.

Best Regards,

Anna

Anna West - Publishing Editor, Physical Sciences

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Chu TS, Zhang Y, Han KL

The time-dependent quantum wave packet approach to the electronically nonadiabatic processes in chemical reactions

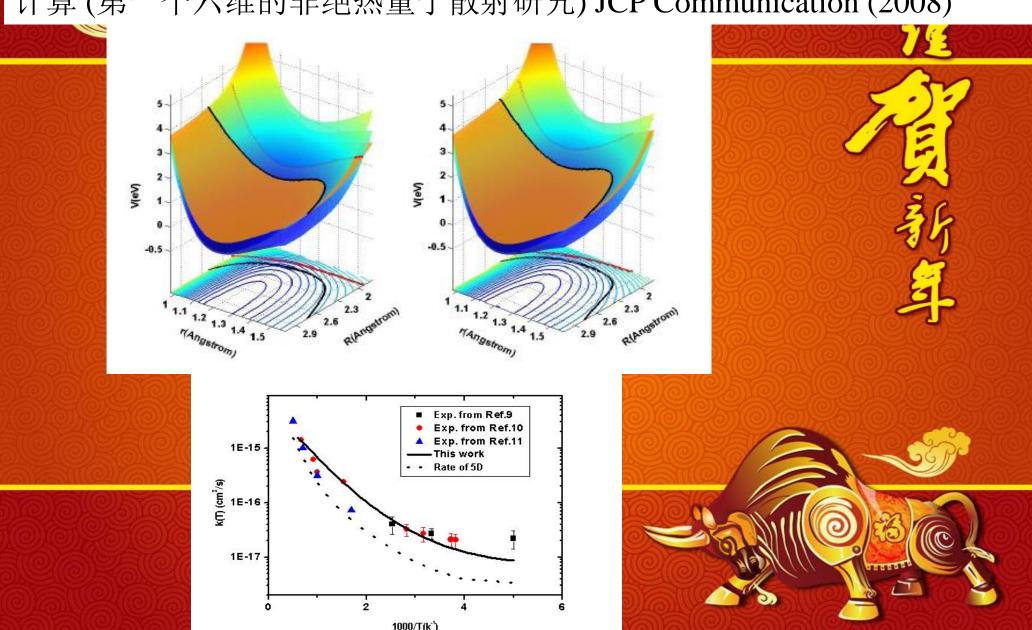
INTERNATIONAL REVIEWS IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY 25 (1-2): 201-235 JAN-

JUN 2006

Times Cited: 34



O2(a 1 Δ)+O2(a 1 Δ) \rightarrow O2(b 1 Σ)+O2(b 1 Σ) 电子传能过程的非绝热动力学计算 (第一个六维的非绝热量子散射研究) JCP Communication (2008)



Effect of Coriolis coupling in chemical reaction dynamics

Tian-Shu Chu^{ab} and Ke-Li Han*^a

Received 2nd October 2007, Accepted 30th January 2008 First published as an Advance Article on the web 5th March 2008 DOI: 10.1039/b715180b





Tian-Shu Chu received her PhD in physical chemistry at the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences under the supervision of Professor Keli Han in 2005. To date, she is a visiting scholar at the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics. Her current research interests focus on studying nonadiabaticity in chemical reactions by quantum dynamics methods.



Ke-Li Han is a professor at the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He received his PhD in physical chemistry at the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1990. In the years 1993–1995, he worked as a postdoctoral researcher at the University of California, USA. In 1995, he became Professor at the Dalian Institute of Chemical

Physics. Research interests of his group include experimental and theoretical studies of nonadiabatic processes in reaction dynamics, investigation on molecular dynamics with attosecond resolution, simulation of enzyme dynamics, and study of hydrogen-bond dynamics in intermolecular electron transfer.

PRL 95, 123001 (2005)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending 16 SEPTEMBER 2005

Correlation Quantum Dynamics between an Electron and D₂ + Molecule with Attosecond Resolution

Jie Hu, Ke-Li Han,* and Guo-Zhong He

State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China (Received 28 April 2005; published 12 September 2005)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_{\mathbf{I}}(\rho, z, \theta, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + V(R, \rho, z, t) \right] \psi_{\mathbf{I}}(\rho, z, \theta, t), \tag{1}$$

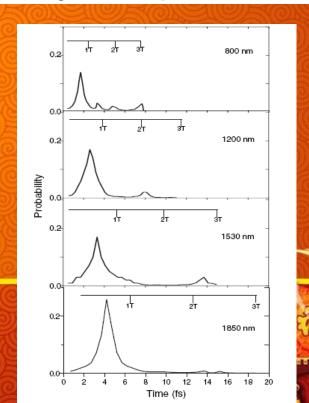
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_{\rm II}(R,t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{m_p} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + V(R,t) \right] \psi_{\rm II}(R,t).$$
 (2)

$$\psi(t + \delta t, \rho, z) = \exp\left(-\frac{iH_1}{2\hbar}\delta t\right) \exp\left(-\frac{iH_2}{\hbar}\delta t\right)$$

$$\times \exp\left(-\frac{iH_1}{2\hbar}\delta t\right) \psi(t, \rho, z) + O(\delta t^3) \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{split} H_1 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \bigg(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \bigg), \\ H_2 &= V_c + V(R,t) - 2\Gamma \hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}. \end{split} \tag{6}$$





Times Cited: 34



Hu J, **Han KL**, He GZ

<u>Correlation quantum dynamics between an electron</u>

<u>and D-2(+) molecule with attosecond resolution</u>

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 95 (12): Art. No. 123001

SEP 16 2005







- >LZH-DICP(Lu-Zhang-Han)
- > Application
- ✓ Hydrogen atom
- ✓ Molecular hydrogen ion
- ✓ Carbon monoxide cation
- ✓ High-Harmonic Generation

Lu, Zhang, Han, Phys Rev E 2008, 77, 066701.

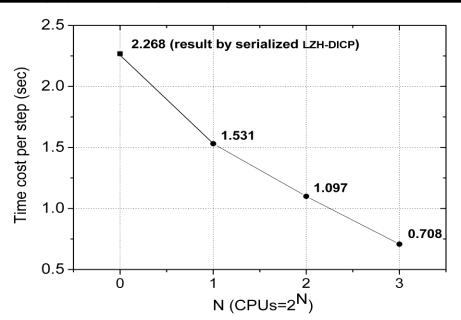




LZH-DICP: Test on 3.20 GHz Pentium 4D

| | H原子 | | | 1D模型H ₂ + | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| | Δr | Δt | T_{CPU} | ΔR | ΔZ | $\Delta t_{ m e}$ | T_{CPU} |
| sine-DVR | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2 h 47 m 29 s | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5 h 2 m 33 s |
| CN | 0.15 | 0.05 | 3 d7 h 20 m6 s | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8 <i>d</i> 12 <i>h</i> 11 <i>m</i> 57 <i>s</i> |

Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU 2.60GHz 四核处理器上并行测试





Molecular Hydrogen ion

Theory

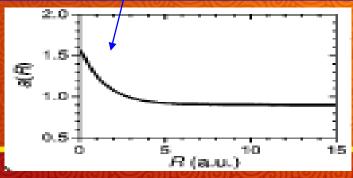
III Dissociation

Tonization

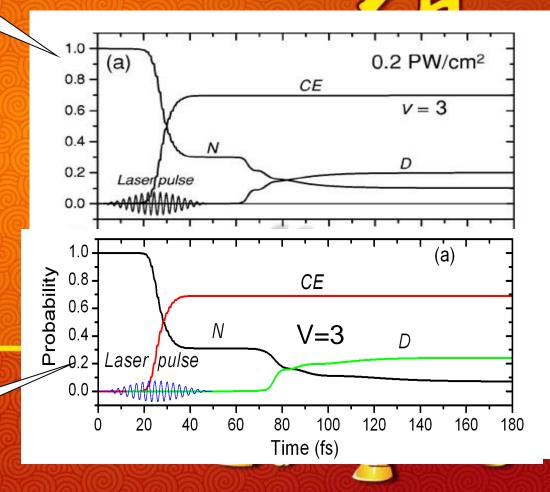
B. Feuerstein and U. Thumm, Phys. Rev. A, 2003, <u>65</u>, 043405

Note: different soft-core Coulomb potential

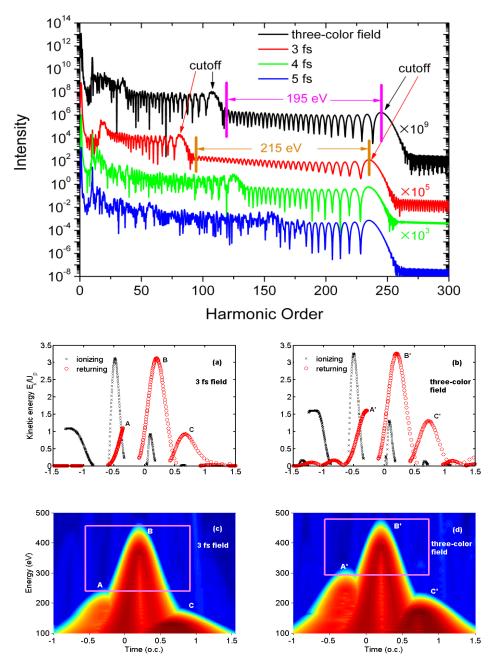
$$\sqrt{(z-\frac{R}{2})^{2}+a(R)} - \sqrt{(z+\frac{R}{2})^{2}+a(R)}$$



Our calculations











Review

Global Dynamics and Transition State Theories: Comparative Study of Reaction Rate Constants for Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

LI-PING JU,1 KE-LI HAN,1 JOHN Z. H. ZHANG2

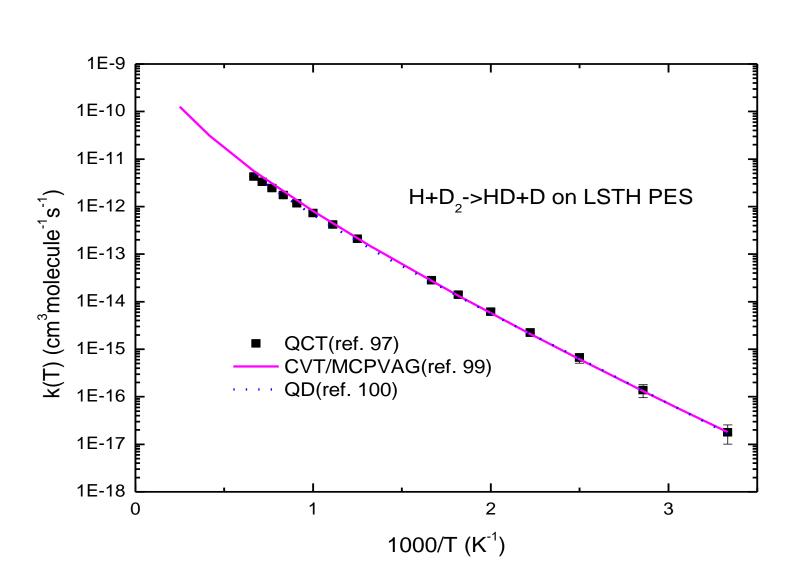
¹State Key Laboratory of Molecular Reaction Dynamics, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China ²Department of Chemistry, New York University, New York, New York 10003

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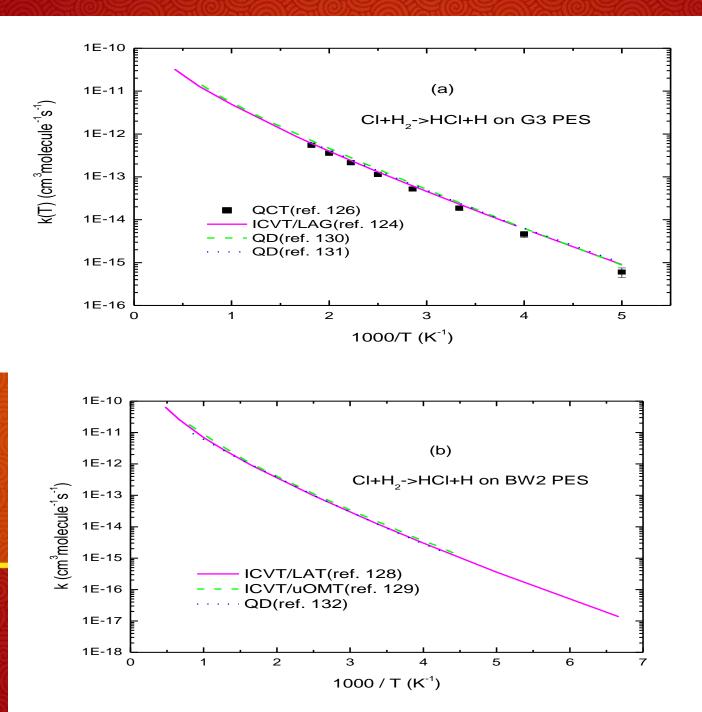






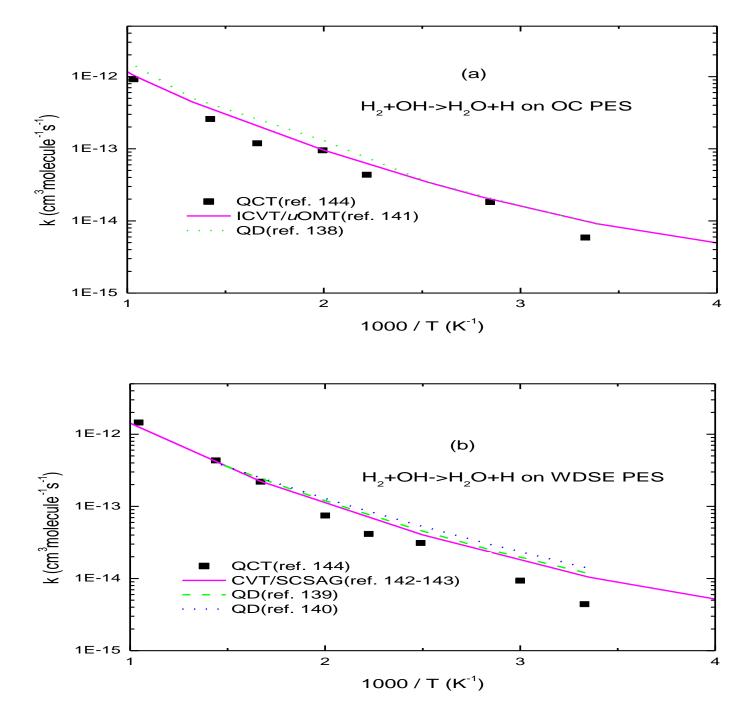




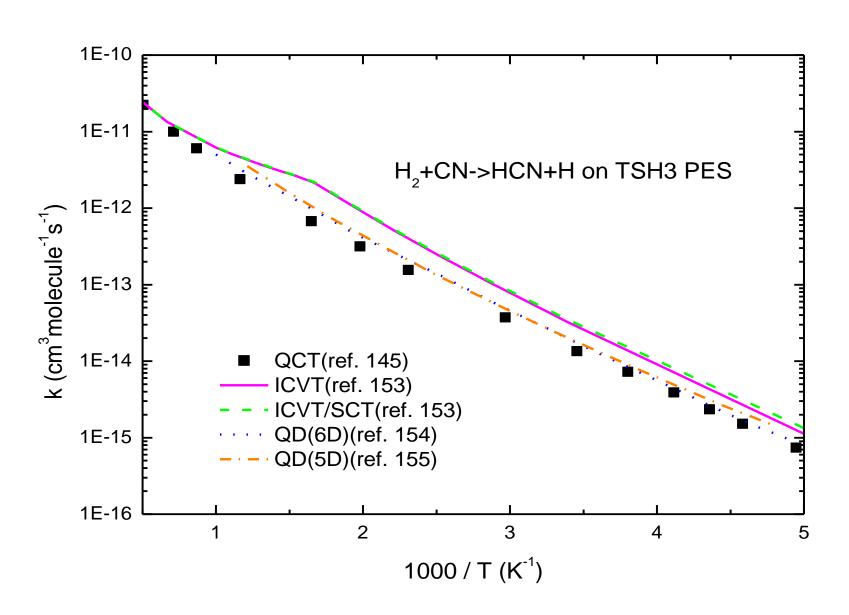


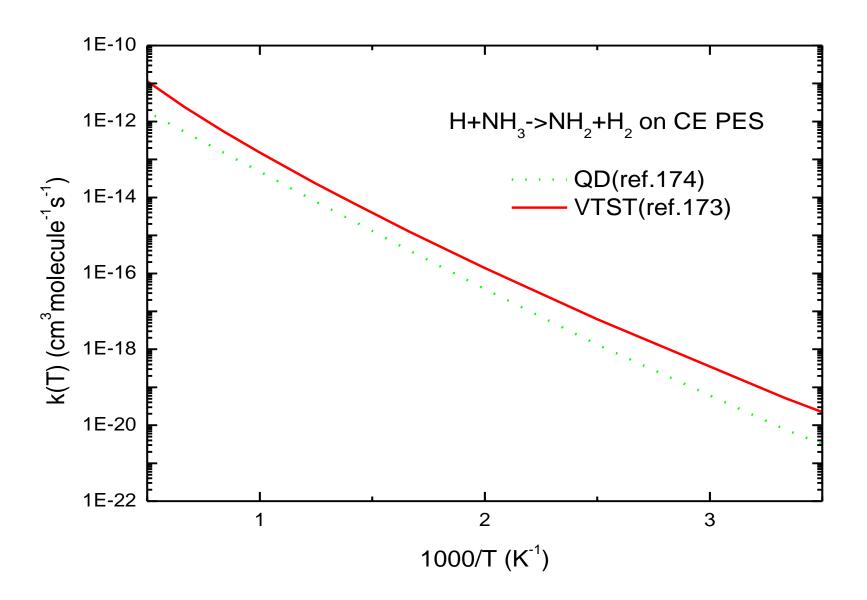


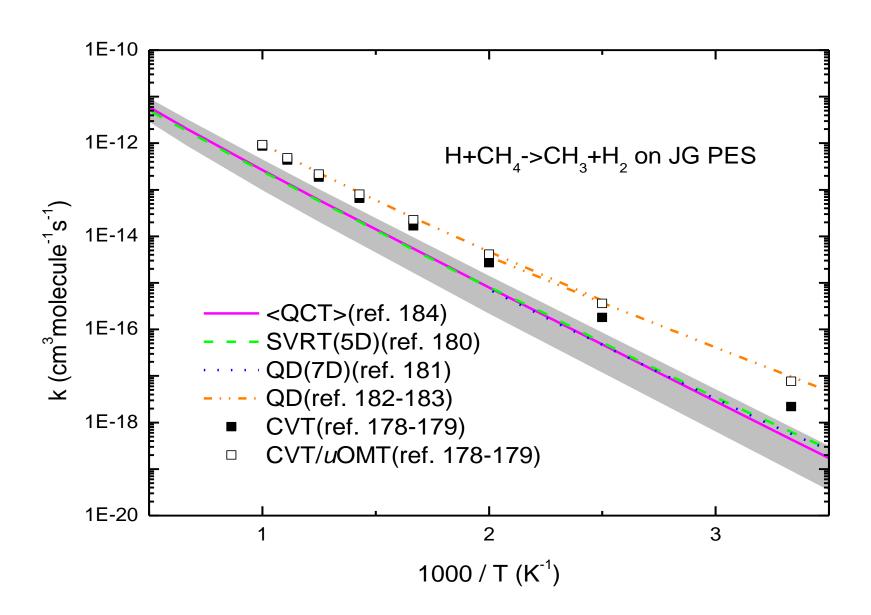






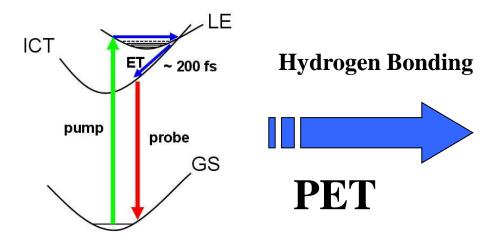


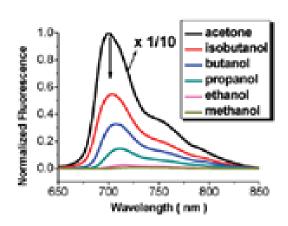






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激发态氢键动力学研究



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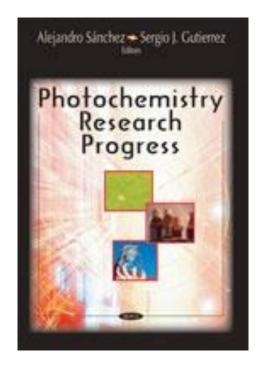
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In: Photochemistry Research Progress

Editor: Alejandro Sánchez and Sergio J. Gutierrez

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Chapter 5

HYDROGEN BONDING EFFECTS ON THE PHOTOCHEMISTRY OF CHROMOPHORES IN SOLUTION

Guang-Jiu Zhao", and Ke-Li Han'

ABSTRACT

Intermolecular hydrogen bonding, as a site-specific interaction between hydrogen donor and acceptor molecules, is a very important type of solute-solvent interactions. It is central to the understanding of the microscopic structure and function in many molecular



叶绿素生物合成酶催化活性研究





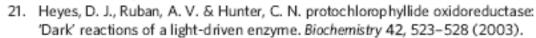
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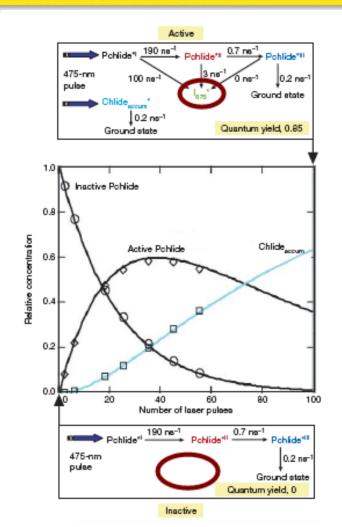
LETTERS

Conformational changes in an ultrafast light-driven enzyme determine catalytic activity

All scans show a negative band that peaks at 640 nm and originates in the laser-excited, enzyme-bound Pchlide substrate. However, in the later scans a significant negative band also appears at ~675 nm, owing to a Chlide-precursor species formed in its excited state (Fig. 2b, c)¹⁷. Recent theoretical studies²² together with preliminary experimental data (Supplementary Fig. 1) suggest that this precursor species (I₆₇₅*) is likely to represent a state in which Pchlide forms a strongly hydrogen-bonded complex with residues in its direct environment and/or NADPH, which is essential for the subsequent hydride and proton transfer steps to proceed on a microsecond time-scale. In the initial scans there is a progressive blue shift of the signal at 640 nm, in combination with a loss of stimulated emission at the red



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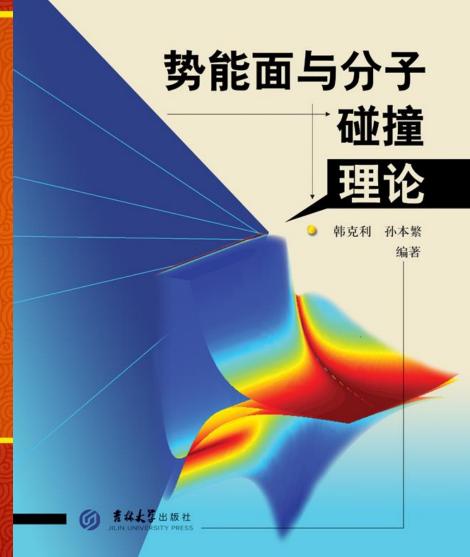
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• 编写专著一本







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