
Insights into chemiluminescence from ab initio molecular dynamics simulations and machine learning analysis

Morgane Vacher*¹

¹Chimie Et Interdisciplinarité : Synthèse, Analyse, Modélisation – Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR6230 – France

Résumé

Chemiluminescence is the emission of light as a result of a non-adiabatic chemical reaction. One of the simplest molecules with chemiluminescent properties is 1,2-dioxetane. While the yield of the chemiluminescent process is observed to be low in 1,2-dioxetane (0.3%), it increases to 35% by substituting the hydrogen atoms by methyl groups. The reason for this impressive increase has remained an outstanding question. Firstly, we address it using ground-state and non-adiabatic dynamics of the decomposition reaction, and a simple kinetic model. While simulations are key to the understanding of chemical reactions, a current challenge is the in-depth analysis of the large amount of data produced, in order to provide valuable insight. Here, we present machine learning models trained to predict directly a specific outcome quantity of ab initio molecular dynamics simulations of chemiluminescent reactions. Our results show that in order to make accurate predictions, the models evidence empirical rules that are, today, parts of the common chemical knowledge. This paves the way for conceptual breakthroughs where machine analysis would provide a source of inspiration to humans.

Mots-Clés: chemiluminescence, non, adiabatic dynamics, machine learning

*Intervenant