

**Nitrogen K -edge X-ray absorption Spectra of
Ammonium and Ammonia in Water Solution:
Assessing the Performance of Polarizable
Embedding Coupled Cluster Methods.
Supplementary Information.**

Peter Reinholdt,^{†,||} Marta L. Vidal,^{‡,||} Jacob Kongsted,[†] Marcella Iannuzzi,[¶]
Sonia Coriani,^{*,‡} and Michael Odelius^{*,§}

[†]*Institut for Fysik, Kemi og Farmaci, Syddansk Universitet, Odense, Denmark*

[‡]*Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby,
Denmark*

[¶]*Physical Chemistry Institute, University of Zürich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland*

[§]*FYSIKUM, Albanova, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden*

|| These authors contributed equally

E-mail: soco@kemi.dtu.dk; odelius@fysik.su.se

Effect of Including the Polarizable Embedding (PE)

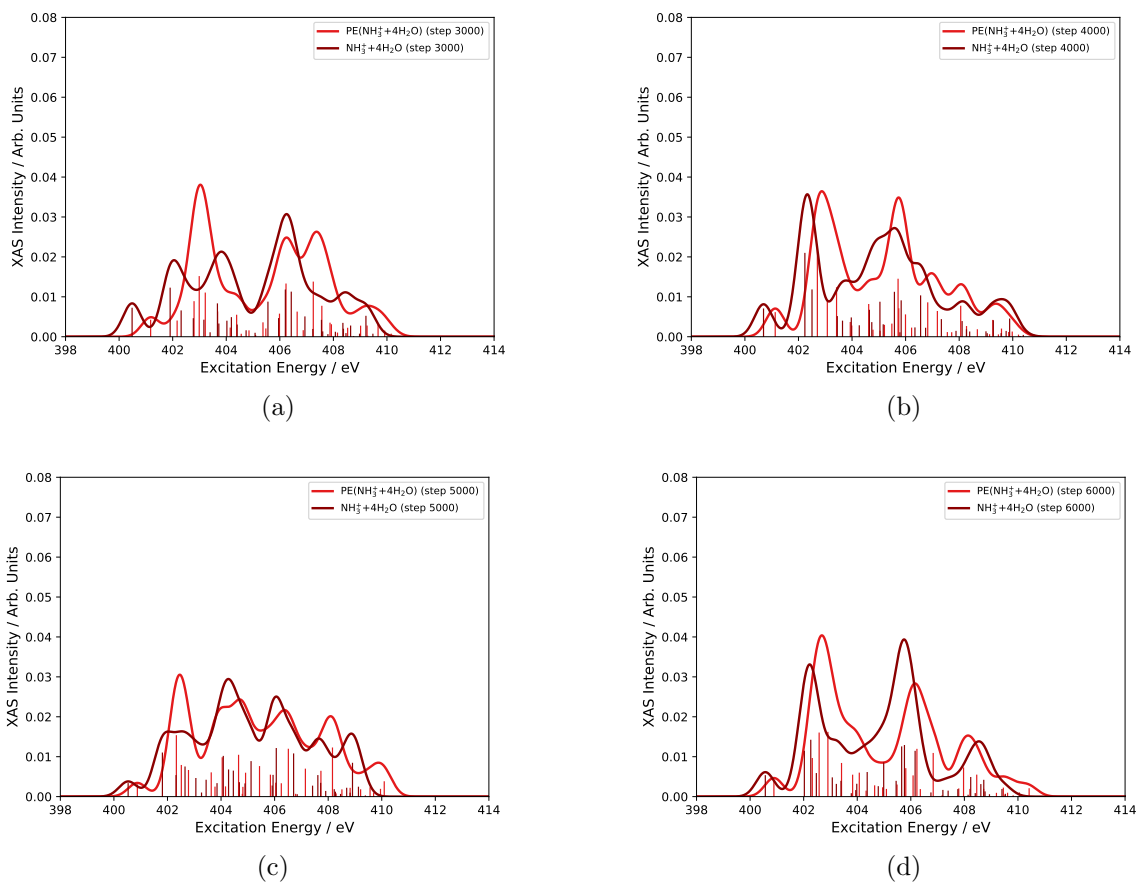


Figure S1: X-ray absorption spectra of ammonia at selected snapshots (3000-6000) surrounded by 4 water molecules with and without polarizable embedding (PE) at the CCSD/6-311++G** level of theory. The spectra have been shifted by -1.95 eV.

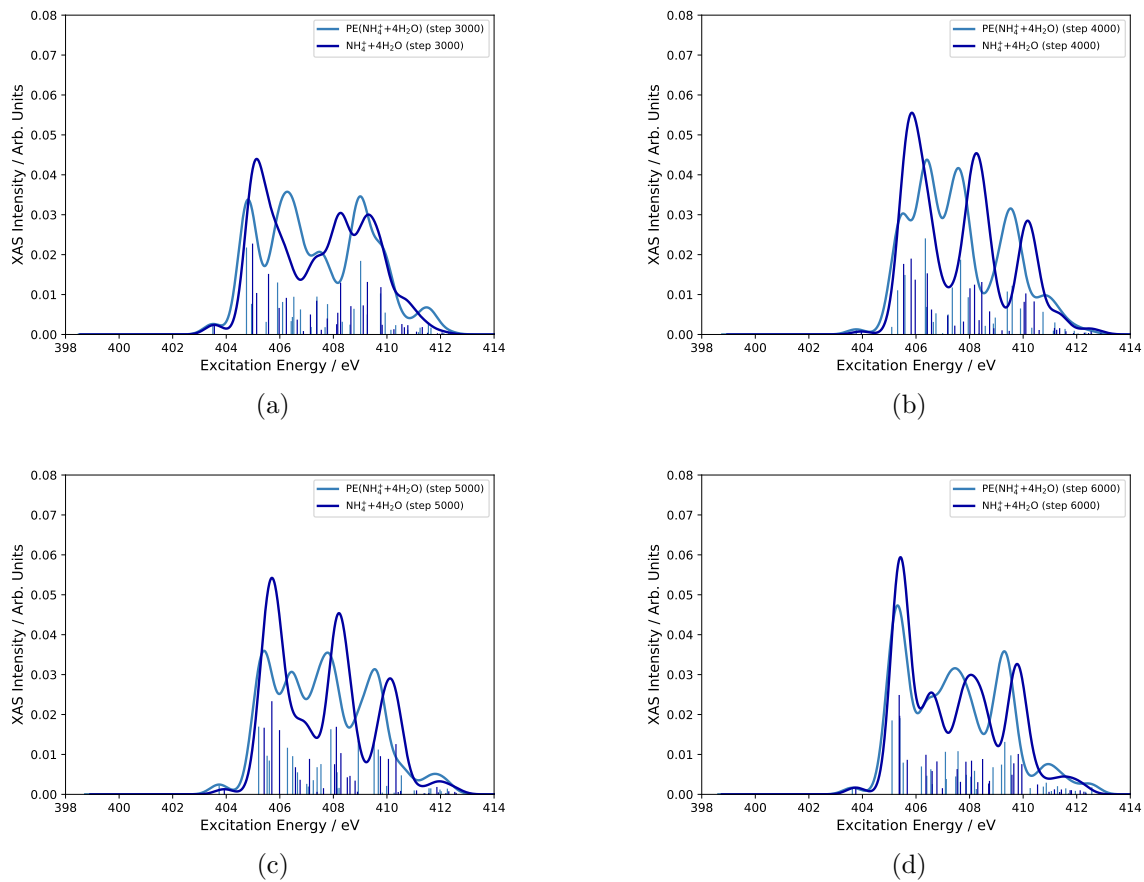


Figure S2: X-ray absorption spectra of ammonium at selected snapshots (3000-6000) surrounded by 4 water molecules with and without polarizable embedding (PE) at the CCSD/6-311++G** level of theory. The spectra have been shifted by -1.95 eV.

Effect of increased flexibility of the basis for the core orbitals

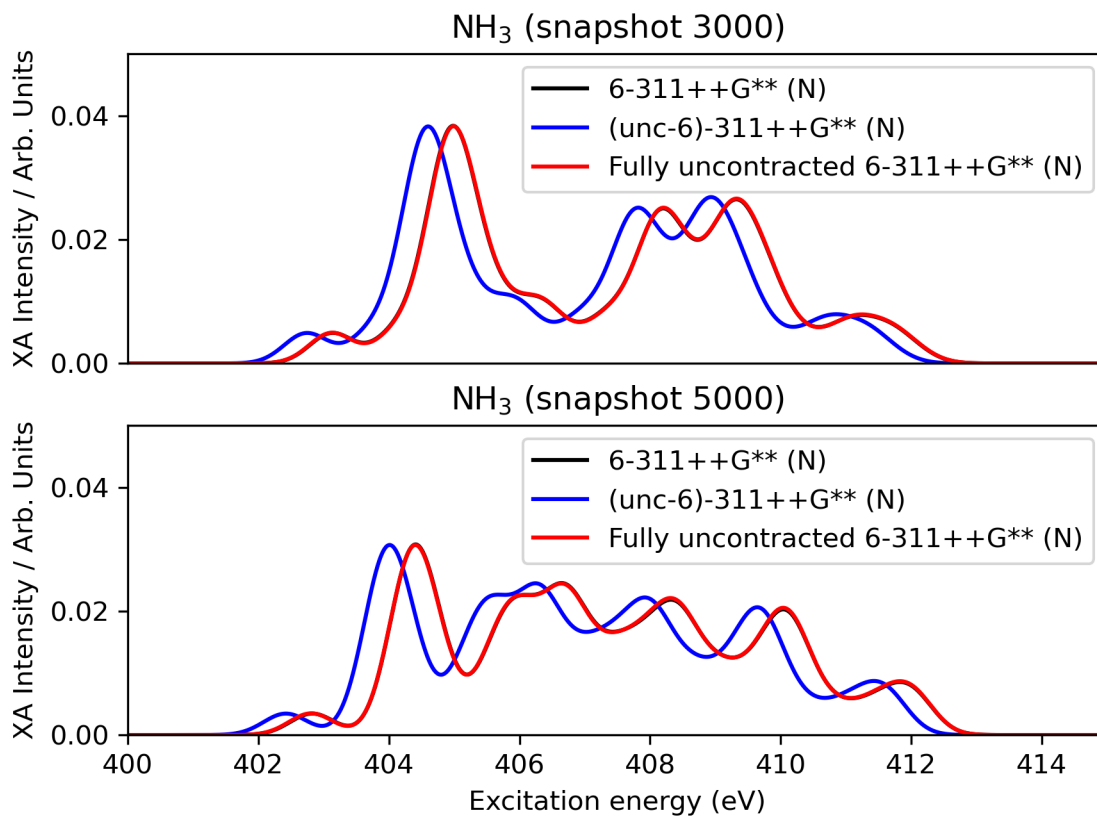


Figure S3: Effect of increasing the flexibility of the basis set to describe the core orbitals on the N atom. Regular 6-311++G** CCSD results are compared for one snapshot of each system with those obtained uncontracting the inner six orbitals as well as uncontracting all orbitals.

Choice of charges parametrization

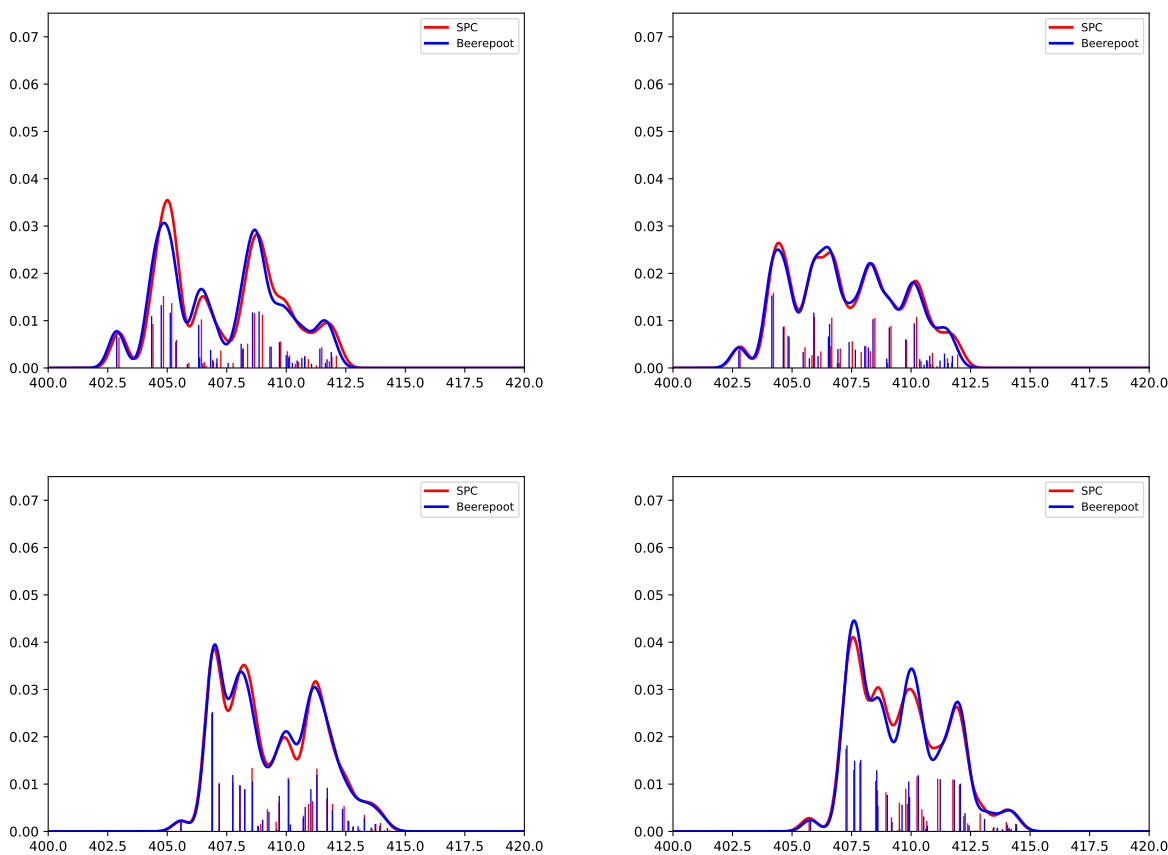


Figure S4: Comparison of different choices of charges in the PE description. The two upper panels are for two random snapshots (step 3000 and 5000, respectively) of the $\text{NH}_3+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ cluster; the two lower panels are for two random snapshots (step 3000 and 5000, respectively) of the $\text{NH}_4^++4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ cluster.

Isotropic versus anisotropic polarizabilities

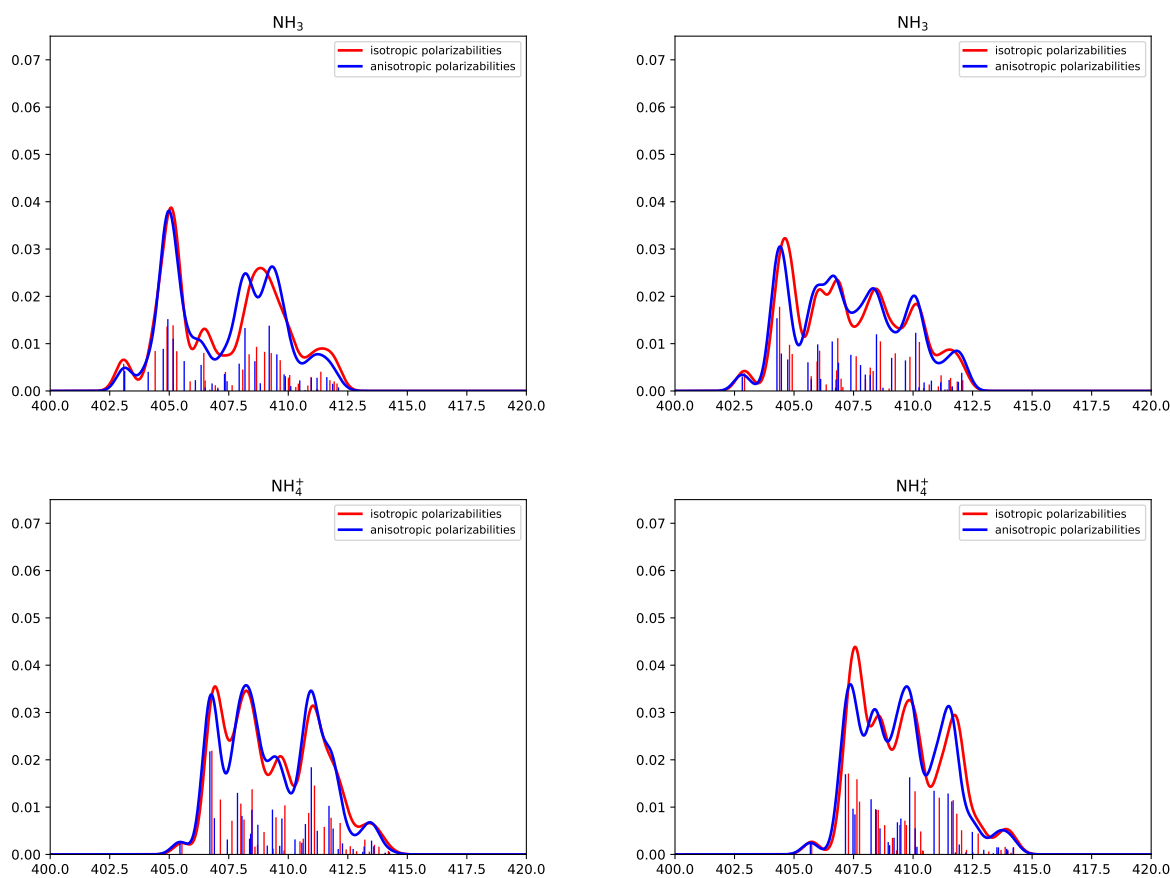


Figure S5: Comparison of different choices of polarizability in the PE description. The two upper panels are for two random snapshots (step 3000 and 5000, respectively) of the $\text{NH}_3+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ cluster; the two lower panels are for two random snapshots (step 3000 and 5000, respectively) of the $\text{NH}_4^++4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ cluster.

Effective external field (EEF) effects

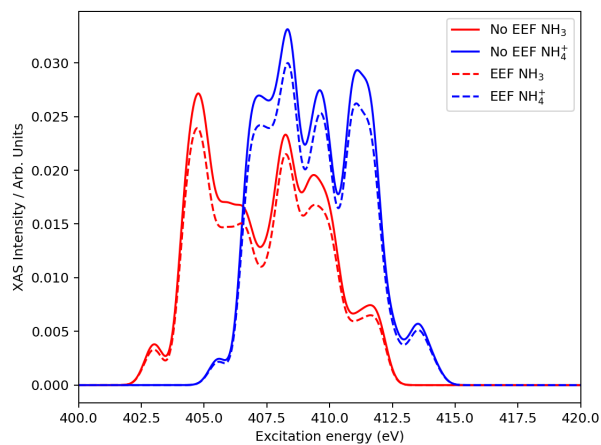


Figure S6: Comparison of the PE-CCSD/6-311++G** XA spectra of $\text{NH}_3+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NH}_4^++4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The spectra are computed with/without inclusion of EEF effects.

Bulk-water effects

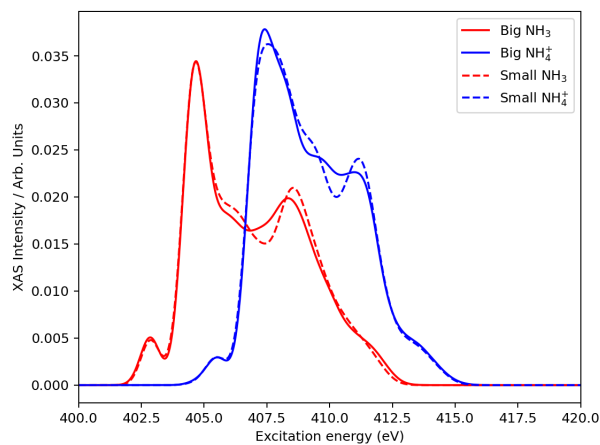


Figure S7: Effect of including larger environments in PE-CCSD/6-311++G** XA spectra calculations. The approach used in the main manuscript (Small) is compared to embeddings in which additional copies of the water in periodic images are included to mimic bulk-water effects (Big). The larger environments contain a QM region with ammonia/ammonium and 4 water molecules, an inner polarizable shell (12 Å) of loprop-parametrized waters, and an outer non-polarizable shell (25 Å) of non-polarizable SPC water. No EEF effects are included.

CC2 versus CCSD - two snapshots

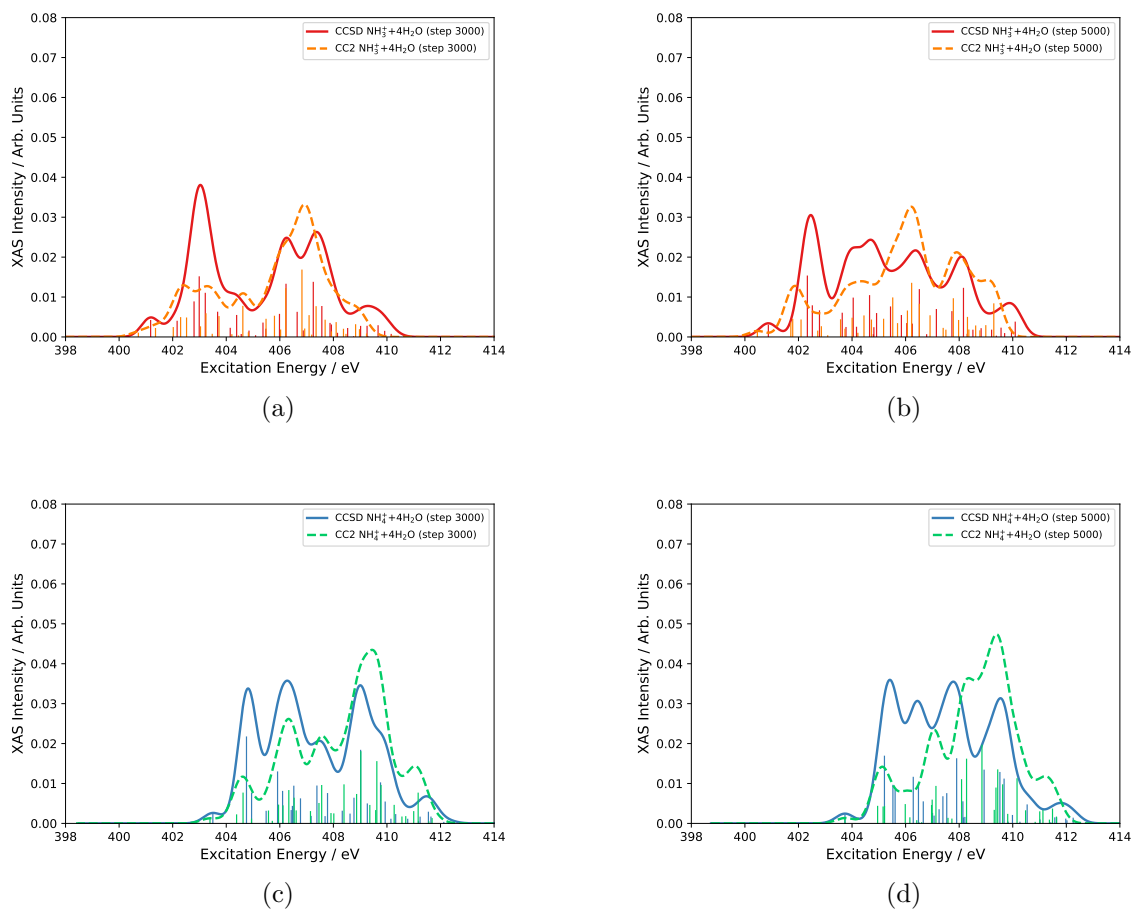


Figure S8: PE-CCSD and PE-CC2/6-311++G** X-ray absorption spectra of ammonia (upper panels) and ammonium (lower panels), both surrounded by 4 water molecules, at selected snapshots (3000 and 5000). The spectra have been shifted by -1.95 eV.

XAS for 4 representative structures

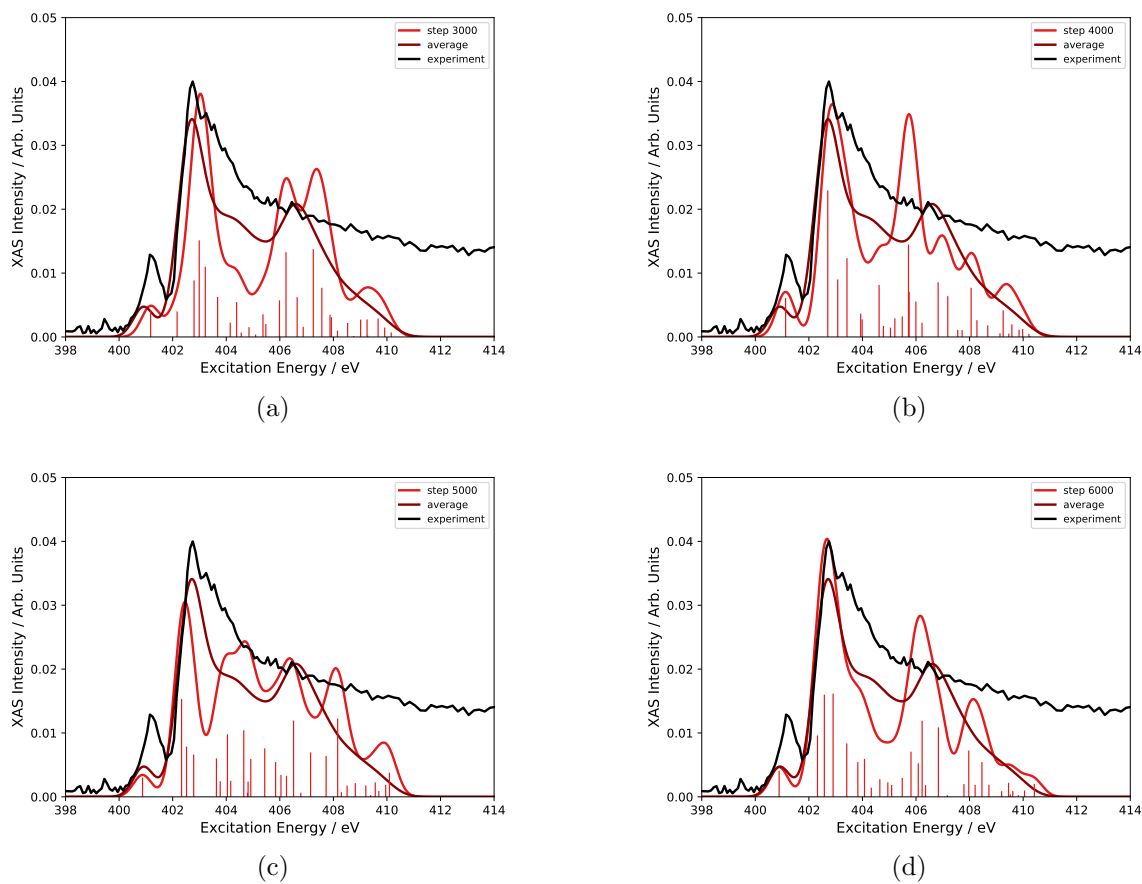


Figure S9: PE-CCSD/6-311++G** X-ray absorption spectra of NH_3 in water at selected (3000-6000) snapshots. The spectra have been shifted by -1.95 eV.

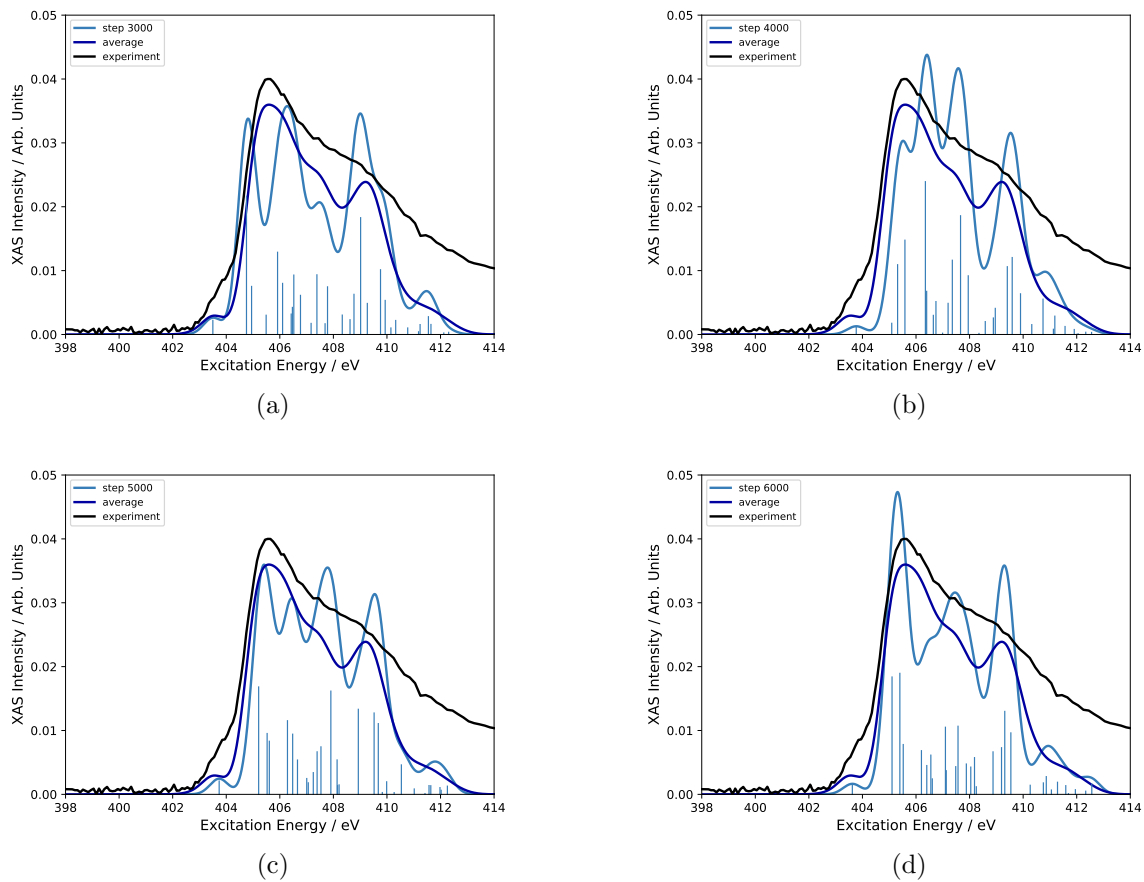


Figure S10: PE-CCSD/6-311++G** X-ray absorption spectra X-ray absorption spectra of ammonium in water at selected (3000-6000) snapshots. The spectra have been shifted by -1.95 eV.

Comparison of different TP-DFT methods, also enlarging the QM space

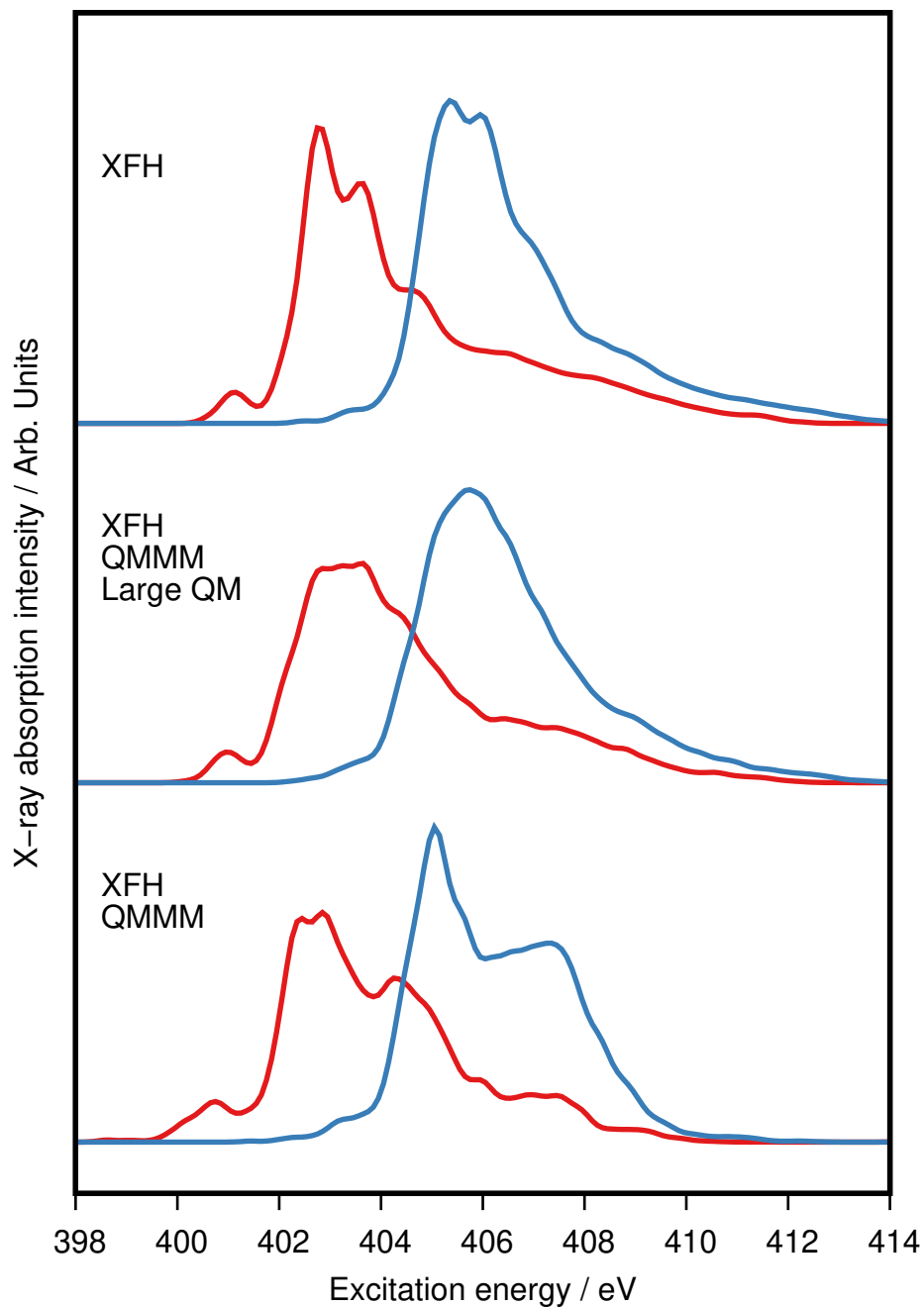


Figure S11: Comparison of the spectra obtained with different TP-DFT methods, and with the same choice of QMMM space (QMMM XFH) and enlarging the QM part to include all water molecules whose O atom is within 5 Å from the N atom (≈ 25 water molecules per snapshot).

Comparison PE-CCSD versus CPP-PE-TDDFT/CAM-B3LYP

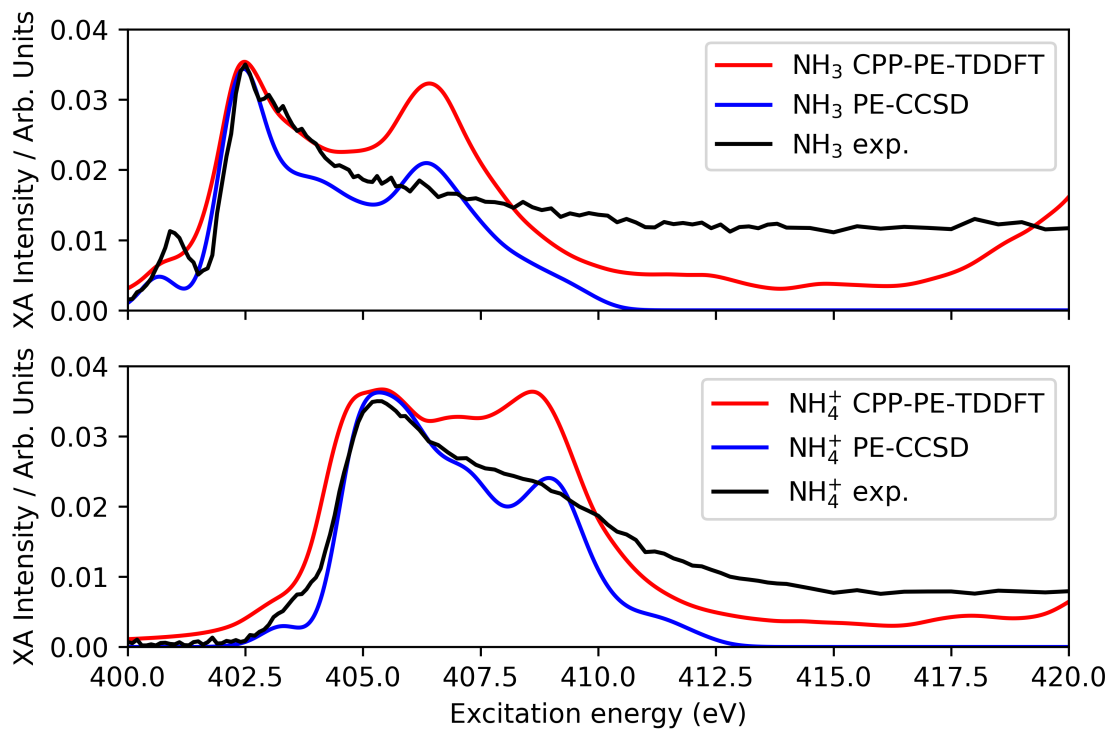


Figure S12: Comparison of the spectra obtained with PE-CCSD and with the PE complex-polarization-propagator time-dependent density functional method (CPP-PE-TDDFT) using the CAM-B3LYP functional. The TDDFT spectra have been shifted by 14.5 eV.

Acknowledgement

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References

- (1) Ekimova, M.; Quevedo, W.; Szyc, L.; Iannuzzi, M.; Wernet, P.; Odelius, M.; Nibbering, E. T. J. Aqueous Solvation of Ammonia and Ammonium: Probing Hydrogen Bond Motifs with FT-IR and Soft X-ray Spectroscopy. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 12773–12783.