A Quantum Mechanical Analysis of the Electronic Response of BN Nanocluster to Formaldehyde

Vahid Vahabi¹ and Hamed Soleymanabadi²*

1. Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
2. Young Researchers and Elite club, Shahr-e-Rey Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
*Corresponding author: Tel.: +98-918-3388300; E-mail: soleymanabadi.h@gmail.com

Received July 22nd, 2015; January 25th, 2016.

Abstract. It has been previously demonstrated that the electronic properties of pristine BN nanotubes and graphene-like sheets are not sensitive toward presence of H₂CO gas. Here, the adsorption of H₂CO on the external surface of B₁₂N₁₂ nano-cage is studied using X3LYP and Minnesota density functional calculations. Three different adsorption behaviors were found including physisorption, chemisorption, and chemical functionalization. Gibbs free energy changes at room temperature and 1 atm pressure is in the range of -0.07 to -2.00 eV (X3LYP). The HOMO-LUMO energy gap of the cluster dramatically decreases after the H₂CO chemisorption. Thus, B₁₂N₁₂ nanocluster may be used in gas sensor devices for H₂CO detection.

Keywords: Nanostructures; Surfaces; Ab initio calculations; Electronic structure.

1. Introduction

Formaldehyde (H₂CO) is an important reactive intermediate product in tropospheric hydrocarbon oxidation initiated by the OH radical. Its concentration in the atmosphere is in the range of 1 to 10 ppb [1]. The importance of H₂CO molecule originates from its widely use in many industrial manufacturing processes due to the high chemical reactivity and good thermal stability. On the other hand, it is a well-known pollutant that is emitted through incomplete combustion processes [2]. To date, several methods have been developed to detect the H₂CO concentrations which have been reviewed comprehensively by Vairavamurthy et al. [3-7]. Since the discovery of fullerenes, numerous studies have been focused on the nanotubes, nanoclusters, nanocones, nanocapsules, nanoribbons, etc [8-16]. BN nanostructures are wide band gap materials, expecting to show special electronic, optical and magnetic properties such as Coulomb blockade and supermagnetism [17]. The properties of BN fullerenes are different with those of carbon fullerenes, from the viewpoint of electronic properties and thermal resistance. Geometries and stability of (BN)ₙ (n = 4-30) nano-cages have been previously studied by various research groups [18-20]. B₁₂N₁₂ cluster was theoretically shown to be more stable with the structure based on decoration of truncated octahedrons in which all B vertices remain equivalent, as well as all N, and was successfully synthesized [18].

Recently, Wu et al. have investigated hydrogenation of a B₁₂N₁₂ molecule by calculations using ab initio molecular orbital theory [21]. We have previously shown [22] that B₁₂N₁₂ is the most stable nanocluster among different X₁₂Y₁₂ (X = Al or B and Y = N or P) cages. Nanostructured materials have been invoked more attention as chemical sensors due to high surface to volume ratio and high electronic sensitivity [23-29]. It has been previously demonstrated that the electronic properties of pristine BN nanotubes and graphene-like sheets are not sensitive toward presence of H₂CO gas, and cannot be used as chemical sensors [29, 30]. Here, the interaction between an H₂CO molecule and a B₁₂N₁₂ nanocluster is investigated using density functional theory (DFT) calculations to answer this question that whether there is a potential possibility of BN nanoclusters serving as chemical sensor to H₂CO.

2. Computational methods

Geometries optimizations, natural bond orbitals (NBO), and density of states (DOS) analyses were performed on a B₁₂N₁₂ nanocluster and different H₂CO/B₁₂N₁₂ complexes at the spin unrestricted X3LYP level [31] of theory with 6-31G (d) basis set [32] as implemented in GAMESS suite of program [33]. GaussSum program [34] was used to obtain DOS results.
Vibrational frequency calculations were performed using numerical second derivatives, verifying that all the structures are true minima with positive Hessian eigenvalues. The Gibbs free energy change (ΔG) of H₂CO adsorption at room temperature and 1 atm pressure is defined as follows:

\[ \Delta G = G(B_{12}N_{12}) - G(B_{12}N_{12}) - G(H_2CO) \]  

where \( G(B_{12}N_{12}) \) is the Gibbs free energy of complex, and \( G(B_{12}N_{12}) \) and \( G(H_2CO) \) are the Gibbs free energies of the pristine \( B_{12}N_{12} \) and \( H_2CO \) molecule, respectively. Zero-point and basis set superposition error (BSSE) corrections were included in the ΔG calculations. HOMO-LUMO energy gap (\( E_g \)) is defined as

\[ E_g = E_{LUMO} - E_{HOMO} \]  

where \( E_{LUMO} \) and \( E_{HOMO} \) are energies of HOMO and LUMO. When we evaluate the properties of the sensor, the shift of the \( E_g \) is obtained by:

\[ \Delta E_g = \left[ \frac{(E_{g2} - E_{g1})}{E_{g1}} \right] \times 100 \% \]  

where \( E_{g1} \) and \( E_{g2} \) are, the value of the \( E_g \) for clean \( B_{12}N_{12} \) and the formaldehyde adsorbed state, respectively.

### 3. Results and discussion

The \( B_{12}N_{12} \) (Fig. 1) nanocluster is made of six squares and eight hexagons. There are two types of individual B–N bond among the all 36 B–N bonds; one is shared by two six-membered rings (B₆₆), and another by a four- and a six-membered ring (B₆₄). The B₆₄ bond (average length = 1.48 Å) is somewhat longer than the B₆₆ one (average length = 1.43 Å). NBO population analysis shows a net charge transfer of 0.45 electrons from B to N atom in the surface of the cluster, indicating partly ionic nature of these bonds. Several distinct starting structures were considered for \( H_2CO \) adsorption on the cluster. For example, the oxygen or a hydrogen atom of \( H_2CO \) molecule was placed atop a hexagon or a square ring, or the molecule was located close to B₆₄ or B₆₆ bond so that its O and C or H atoms were close to the B and N atoms of these bonds. However, after careful relax optimization of initial structures four different stable structures (local minima) were obtained which are shown in Figs. 2-4.

The interactions can be divided into three types: (I) Physisorption, in which \( H_2CO \) molecule weakly interacts with the cluster through van der Waals forces and less negative ΔG values (configurations A, Fig. 2). (II) Chemisorption, in which the ΔG value is rather more negative than that of the physisorption, and an insignificant change occurs in the geometrical parameters (configuration B, Fig. 3). (III) Chemical functionalization, including very strong interaction that largely deforms the structure of the cluster with bond cleavages and formations (configurations C and D, Fig. 4). The ΔG values, charge transfer, and electronic properties for all configurations are summarized in Table 1. For the physisorption configuration A, the calculated values of ΔG is about -0.07 eV. Also, the corresponding interaction distances between the N atom of \( B_{12}N_{12} \) cluster and the H atom of \( H_2CO \) molecule is 3.30 Å. The less negative ΔG values and large interaction distances indicate that the \( H_2CO \) molecule undergoes a weak physical adsorption due to van der

![Fig. 1. Structural model, HOMO, LUMO profiles and the electronic density of states (DOS) of the \( B_{12}N_{12} \) cluster. (Bonds are in angstrom and angles are in degree).](image)

| system | ΔG | LUMO | E₀ | HOMO | Eₙ | AEg (%) | aQᵣ (|e|) |
|-------|-----|------|----|------|----|--------|--------|
| cage  | -   | -1.63| -5.14| -8.64| 7.01| -      | -      |
| A     | -0.07| -1.65| -4.77| -7.88| 6.23| 11     | 0.02   |
| B     | -0.59| -2.77| -4.59| -6.4  | 3.63| 48     | 0.21   |
| C     | -2.00| -1.07| -4.23| -7.39| 6.32| 10     | -0.04  |
| D     | -1.55| -1.09| -4.48| -7.86| 6.77| 3      | -0.02  |

\( a \) Qᵣ is defined as the total NBO charge on the formaldehyde
Waals forces. The DOS for this configuration is shown in Fig. 2. It can be found that the DOS of pristine BN cluster (Fig. 1) is slightly affected by the adsorption of H$_2$CO molecule near the Fermi level and $\Delta E_g$ is negligible. The charge transfer from the H$_2$CO molecule to the cluster is very small (about 0.02 e).

As shown in Fig. 3, the distances between the H and O atoms of H$_2$CO, and the N and B atoms of the cluster in the configuration B are about 1.66 and 2.33 Å, respectively. The $\Delta G$ value is about -0.59 eV with a charge transfer of 0.21 e from the H$_2$CO molecule to the cluster. The adsorption induces a slight structural deformation to both the adsorbed molecule and the B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ nanocluster (Fig. 3). Angles of H-C-H and H-C-O of H$_2$CO are changed from 115.2° and 122.3° in their free state to 121.5° and 119.9° in the adsorbed form, and the H$_2$CO-ad sorbed B-N bond is pulled outward from the cluster surface with the bond length increasing from 1.43 Å (pristine cluster) to 1.50 Å. In order to explore the sensitivity of B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ toward H$_2$CO molecule, we plotted the DOS of this structure and compared it with that of free cluster.

As shown in Fig. 3, the DOSs of the configuration B near the conduction level has an appreciate change compared to that of the pristine cluster, so that a local energy level appears after the adsorption of H$_2$CO molecule. Our frontier molecular analysis shows that in consistent with the energy change the LUMO shifts on the H$_2$CO molecule while the HOMO is still remain ed on the cluster (Fig. 3). Fig. 1 indicates that in the pristine cluster the HOMO and LUMO is mainly located on the N and B atoms of the cluster, respectively. However, based on the DOS analysis, the $E_g$ value of the cluster decreases from 7.01 to 3.63 eV (48% change) upon the H$_2$CO molecule chemisorption on the BN cluster, which would result in the electrical conductivity change of the cluster. This phenomenon can be interpreted by the following relation [35]:

$$\sigma = A T^{3/2} \exp(-E_g/2kT)$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)$$

Where $\sigma$ is the electrical conductivity, $A$ (electrons/m$^3$K$^{3/2}$) is a constant, and $k$ is the Boltzmann’s constant. According to the equation, smaller $E_g$ at a given temperature leads to the larger electrical conductivity. It has been previously [36] shown this equation is compatible with the experimental results, and larger $E_g$ at a given temperature leads to smaller electrical conductivity.

However, it seems that the cluster can transform the presence of the H$_2$CO directly into an electrical signal, suggesting...
that, $B_{12}N_{12}$ nanocluster may be a sensitive gas sensor toward the toxic $H_2CO$ molecules. We found that this behavior of the BN nanocluster is in contrast to that of the BNNTs reporting by Zhang et al. [30]. They have theoretically investigated the adsorption of $H_2CO$ molecule on the BNNTs, showing that the electronic properties of pristine types of these nanotubes are not affected by the adsorption of $H_2CO$ molecule. Recovery of the sensor devices is of great importance. Based on the conventional transition state theory, the recovery time, $\tau$, can be expressed as [36]:

$$\tau = \frac{1}{v_0} \exp \left( \frac{-\Delta G}{kT} \right)$$

where $T$ is temperature, $k$ is the Boltzmann’s constant, and $v_0$ is the attempt frequency. According to this equation, an increase in the $\Delta G$, will prolong the recovery time in an exponential manner.

As shown in Table 1, the $\Delta G$ of $H_2CO$ chemisorption is about -0.59 eV which is not too large to prolong the desorption process. Finally, we considered two possible configurations that in which the cluster undergoes a strong chemical functionalization with the $H_2CO$ molecule. To this end, the C-O bond of $H_2CO$ molecule was horizontally located close to a B-N bond of the cluster, and then a full relax optimization was performed. The functionalized structures are shown in Fig. 4, in which the $H_2CO$ molecule strongly adsorbed on the $B_{64}$ (configuration C) or $B_{66}$ (configuration D) bonds. Based on the NBO results and geometry analysis, both the $B_{64}$ and $B_{66}$ bonds are broken after the adsorption process and two new bonds are formed, namely, C-N and O-B. The configurations C and D have $\Delta G$ of -2.00 and -1.55 eV, with rather a small charge transfer about 0.04 and 0.02 e from the cluster to the $H_2CO$ molecule, respectively. Geometric parameters such as the increased C-O bond length of $H_2CO$ molecule (1.42 Å in configurations C and D compared to 1.20 Å in the isolated $H_2CO$), reduced H-C-H bond angle (109° as compared to 115.2° in the isolated $H_2CO$), and deviation of the hydrogen atoms from the original molecular plane, clearly indicate increasing p character of molecular orbitals on the C and O atoms. The NBO analysis shows that the hybridization of C and O atoms of free formaldehyde is about sp$^{2.11}$ and sp$^{1.42}$ which change to sp$^{3.14}$ and sp$^{2.85}$ in D configuration, respectively.

As it is shown in Table 1, the released energy during the chemical functionalization of the $B_{64}$ bond is somewhat larger than that of the $B_{66}$ bond. It can be interpreted by the fact that the $B_{64}$ bond is shared by six- and four-membered rings while the $B_{66}$ by two six-membered ones. Since a four-membered ring is thermodynamically more unstable than a six-membered one due to high strain, its cleavage is energetically easy in comparison to that of the six-membered ring, therefore, chemical functionalization of the $B_{64}$ bond is thermodynamically more favorable than that of the $B_{66}$ one.

The electronic properties of the cluster are not significantly changed upon the formaldehyde adsorption via these configurations. The DOS plots are shown in Fig. 4, indicating that the $E_g$ value of cluster is slightly decreased by 0.69 and 0.24 eV in the C and D configurations, respectively. Despite the thermodynamic feasibility of the chemical functionalization, the process does not occur in room temperature due to obvious activation barriers for structure deformations. Our transition state calculations indicate that the Gibbs free energy barrier is
about 2.5 eV for these configurations. The chemical functionalization is not also an appropriate process for gas detection due to poor recovery of the sensor device which is subjected to a strong chemical functionalization. In spite of the all above-mentioned points, we think that the B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ can detect the H$_2$CO gaseous molecules through its chemisorption on the exterior surface of the cluster as discussed on here earlier (the configuration B).

It is well known that there is not any universal exchange-correlation functional for all purposes. One of the problems of the functionals is the calculation of HOMO, LUMO and $E_g$. However, our main quantity is the changes of $E_g$ and not its absolute value. Here, we studied the effect of functionals on the electronic property results. To this aim, we repeated the calculations for the complex B (Fig. 2) with four Minnesota functionals M06-L [37], M06 [38], M06-2X [38], and M06-HF [39] with 0, 27, 54, and 100% Hartree Fock (HF) exchange, respectively. As shown in Table 2, the energy of HOMO, LUMO and $E_g$ is strongly depends on the kind of functional but all functionals show significant change of $E_g$ upon adsorption of formaldehyde which is responsible to the detection process. By increasing the percentage of HF exchange the LUMO and HOMO shift up and down, respectively, thereby increasing the $E_g$. Also, we have investigated the effect of basis set on the results of $\Delta G$ by repeating the calculations for the complex B at X3LYP level with basis sets 6-31+G(d), 6-31++G(d, p), and 6-311++G(d, p). The corresponding calculated $\Delta G$ values (Zero point and BSSE corrected) are about -0.54, -0.53, and -0.51 eV, respectively, indicating that enlarging the basis set slightly affects the results.

It should be noted that there is a difference between $E_g$ and band gap. Band gap is defined as the energy difference between the top of the valence band and the bottom of the conduction band in the solid state, but the $E_g$ is defined in molecular level. Matxain et al. [40] have shown that when B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ monomers form a solid structure with periodic arrangement, the band gap is somewhat smaller than the $E_g$ of an isolated cluster. Using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA), within the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional, they predicted that the $E_g$ of an isolated B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ cluster is about 6.78 eV, while the band gap of the solid state is about 5.20 eV. This indicates that although the band gap of solid state is somewhat smaller than the $E_g$ of the isolated B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ monomer, it is still large indicating semiconducting character of the solid structure.

### 4. Conclusion

We have studied the H$_2$CO adsorption on the exterior surface of B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ nanocluster, using DFT calculations. It was found that the formaldehyde can be adsorbed on the cluster surface through three different ways including physisorption, chemisorption, and chemical functionalization, with $\Delta G$ in the range of -0.07 to -2.00 eV. We showed that the electrical conductivity of the cluster is dramatically changed upon the adsorption of H$_2$CO molecule. Therefore, it is inferred that the B$_{12}$N$_{12}$ nanocluster may be a potential gas sensor for detection of H$_2$CO molecule.

### References

A Quantum Mechanical Analysis of the Electronic Response of BN Nanocluster to Formaldehyde Vahid Vahabi
