

Supporting Information for

Kinetic Study of the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ Reaction using Ring Polymer Molecular Dynamics and Quantum Dynamics

Yang Liu,¹ Hongwei Song,^{2,*} and Jun Li^{1*}

*¹School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering & Chongqing Key Laboratory of
Theoretical and Computational Chemistry, Chongqing University, Chongqing 401331,
China*

*²State Key Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance and Atomic and Molecular Physics,
Wuhan Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Innovation Academy for Precision
Measurement Science and Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430071,
China*

*: Corresponding authors, emails: hwsong@wipm.ac.cn, jli15@cqu.edu.edu

To get proper overlap between neighboring windows, suitable force constant k_{ufc} and interval should be selected in the umbrella sampling. In the asymptotic and product regions, the neighboring windows overlap well by choosing k_{ufc} as $2.72 (T/K)$ eV. However, the overlap is not sufficiently large in the region near the barrier when the same $k_{\text{ufc}} = 2.72 (T/K)$ eV is used, especially at low temperatures. Consequently, larger k_{ufc} and smaller interval are used to make the overlap sufficiently large.

At $T = 300$ K, in the asymptotic region ($\xi \in [-0.05, 0.97]$) and the product region ($\xi \in [0.99, 1.1]$), the intervals are both 0.01 and the force constants are chosen to be 2.72 and 4.08 (T/K) eV, respectively. However, in the region near the barrier ($\xi = 0.98$ and 0.985), the force constants are selected to be 5.44 (T/K) eV. At $T = 400, 500, 1000$ and 1300 K, the intervals are 0.01 for the whole region, but different force constants are used for different regions. At $T = 400$ K, the force constant of 2.72 (T/K) eV is used in the region ($\xi \in [-0.05, 0.97]$). For the region near the barrier ($\xi = 0.99$), $k_{\text{ufc}} = 4.08 (T/K)$ eV. But, in the product region, the force constants are 4.90 and 4.08 (T/K) eV at $\xi \in [1.00, 1.03]$ and $[1.03, 1.10]$, respectively. At $T = 500$ K, the force constant is 2.72 (T/K) eV for $\xi \in [-0.05, 0.98]$ and $[1.04, 1.1]$. While in the rest region ($\xi \in [0.99, 1.03]$), larger k_{ufc} (1.2 ~ 1.8 times) values are used. At $T = 1000$ K, for $\xi \in [-0.05, 0.99]$ and $[1.03, 1.1]$, the force constant is 2.72 (T/K) eV. While in the rest region, it becomes larger (3.26 (T/K) eV at $\xi = 1.00$ and 1.02 and 4.08 (T/K) eV at $\xi = 1.01$). For $T = 1300$ K, $k_{\text{ufc}} = 2.72 (T/K)$ eV is used for the whole region ($\xi \in [-0.05, 1.1]$).

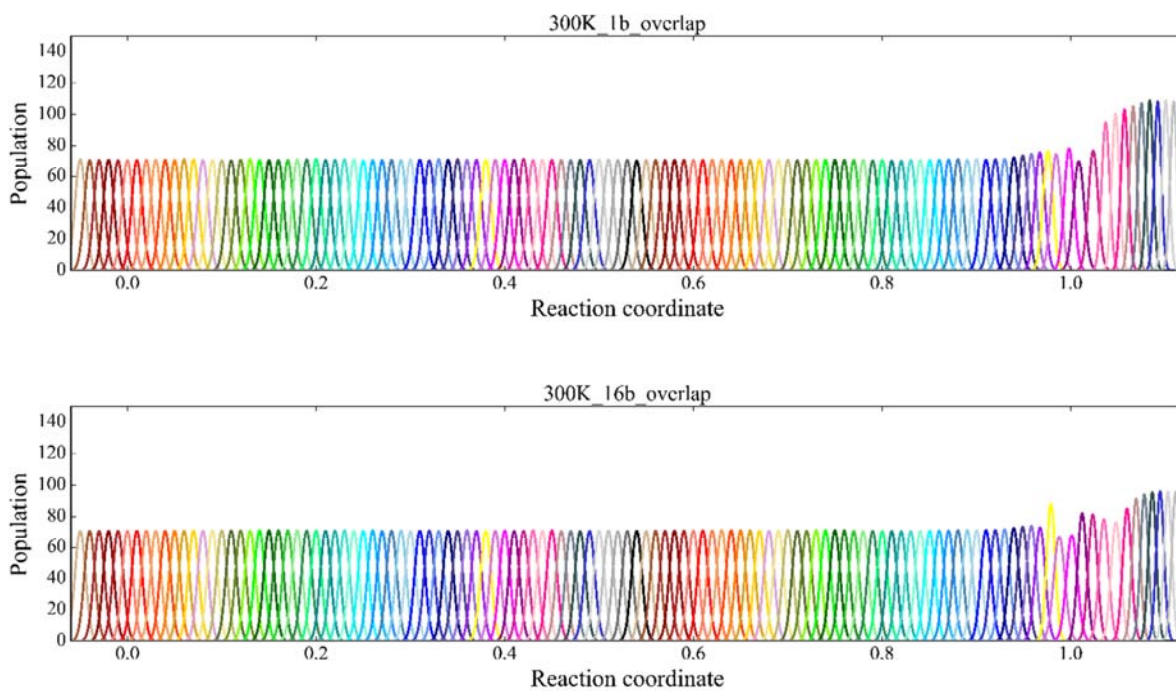


Figure S1. The overlaps between windows with different numbers of beads for the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 300 K.

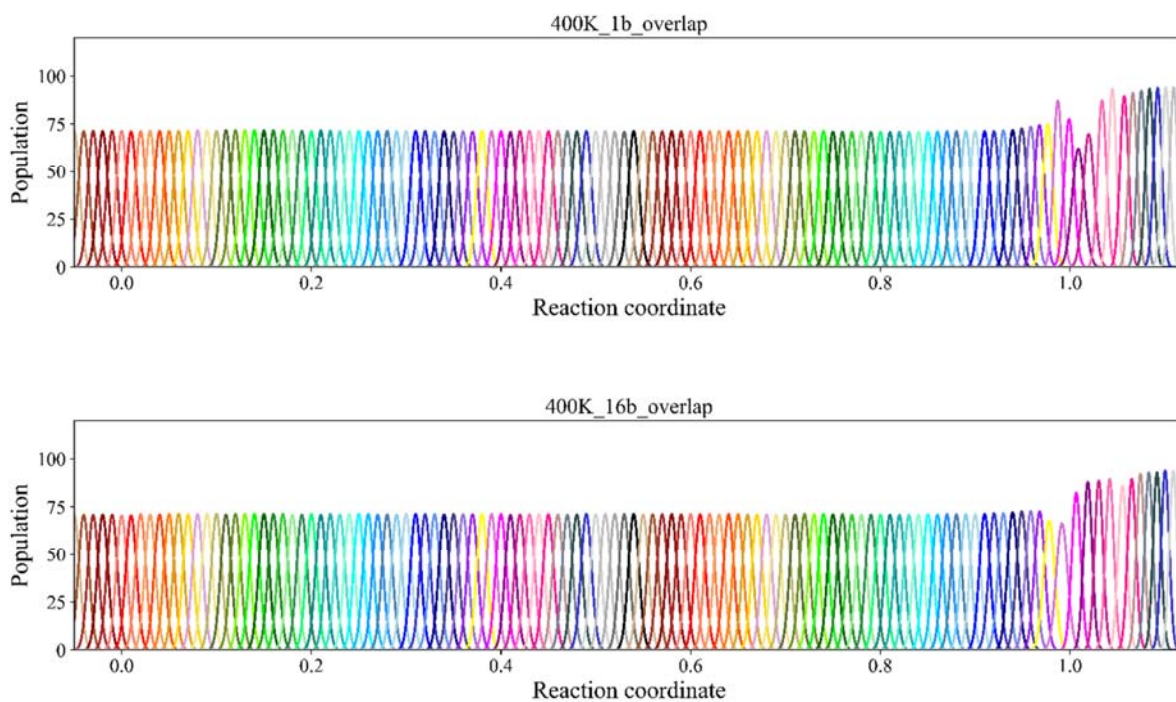


Figure S2. The overlaps between windows with different numbers of beads for the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 400 K.

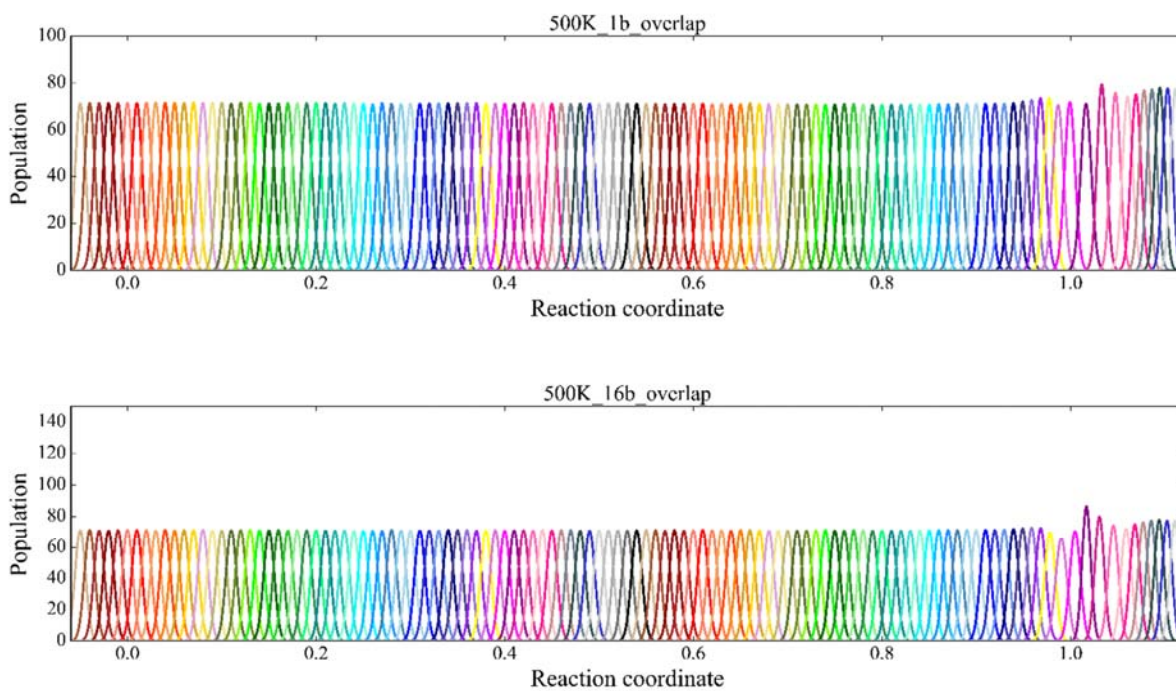


Figure S3. The overlaps between windows with different numbers of beads for the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 500 K.

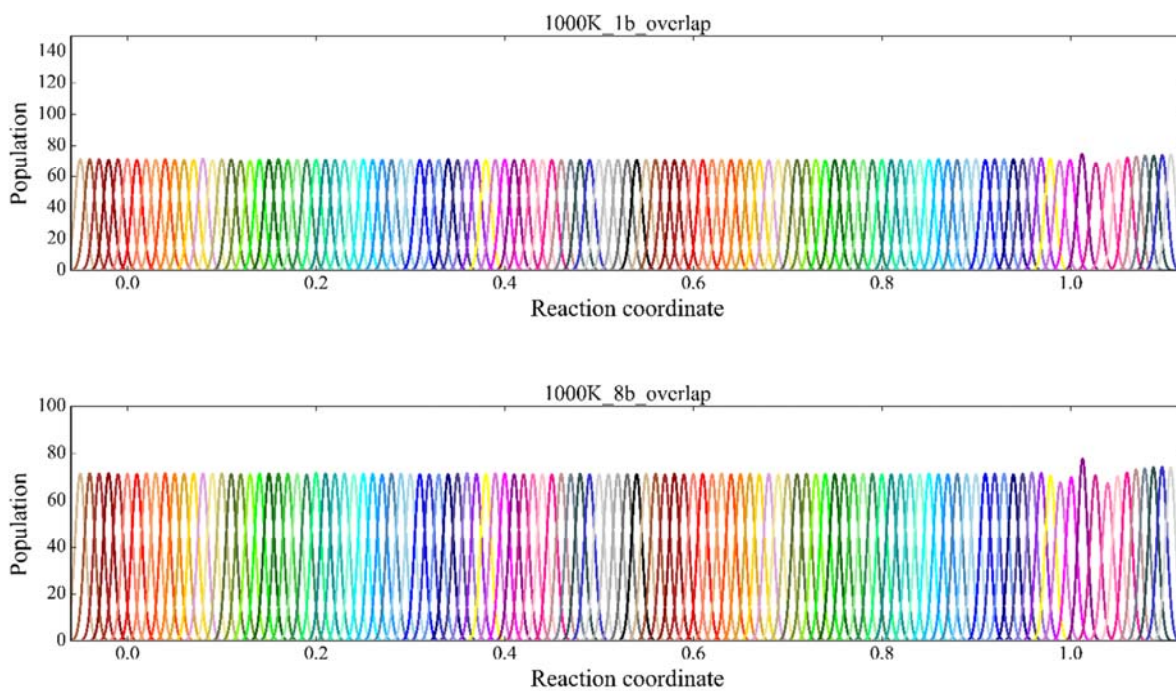


Figure S4. The overlaps between windows with different numbers of beads for the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 1000 K.

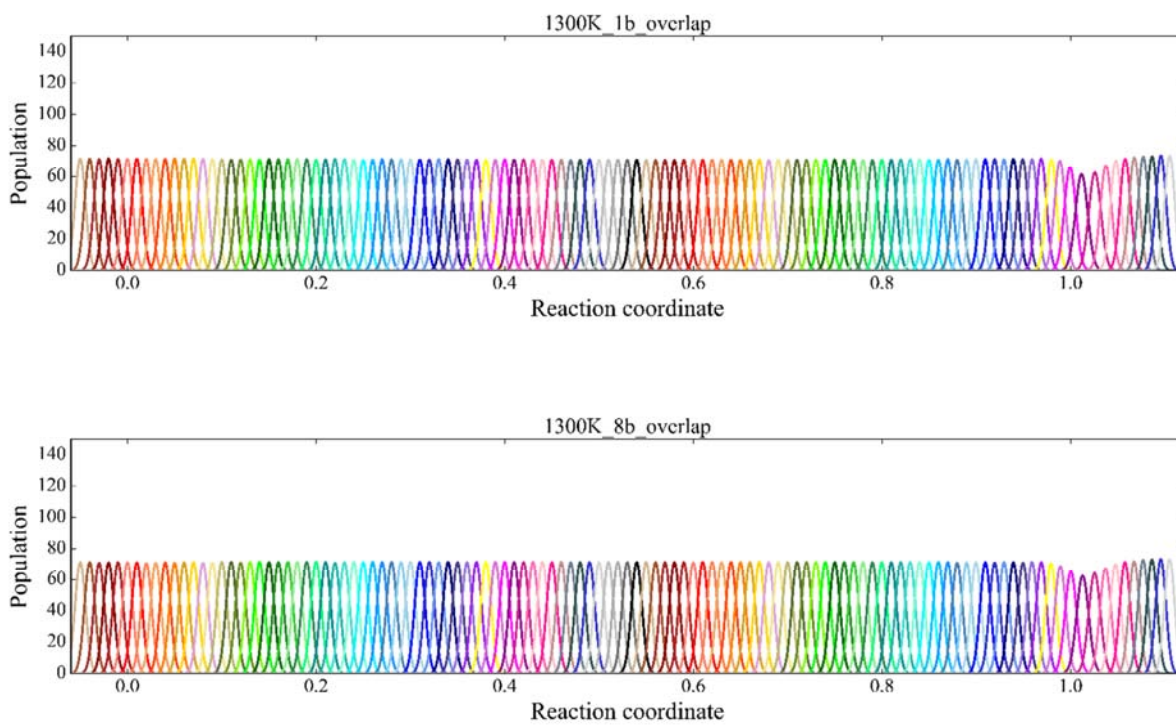


Figure S5. The overlaps between windows with different numbers of beads for the $\text{OH} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ at 1300 K.

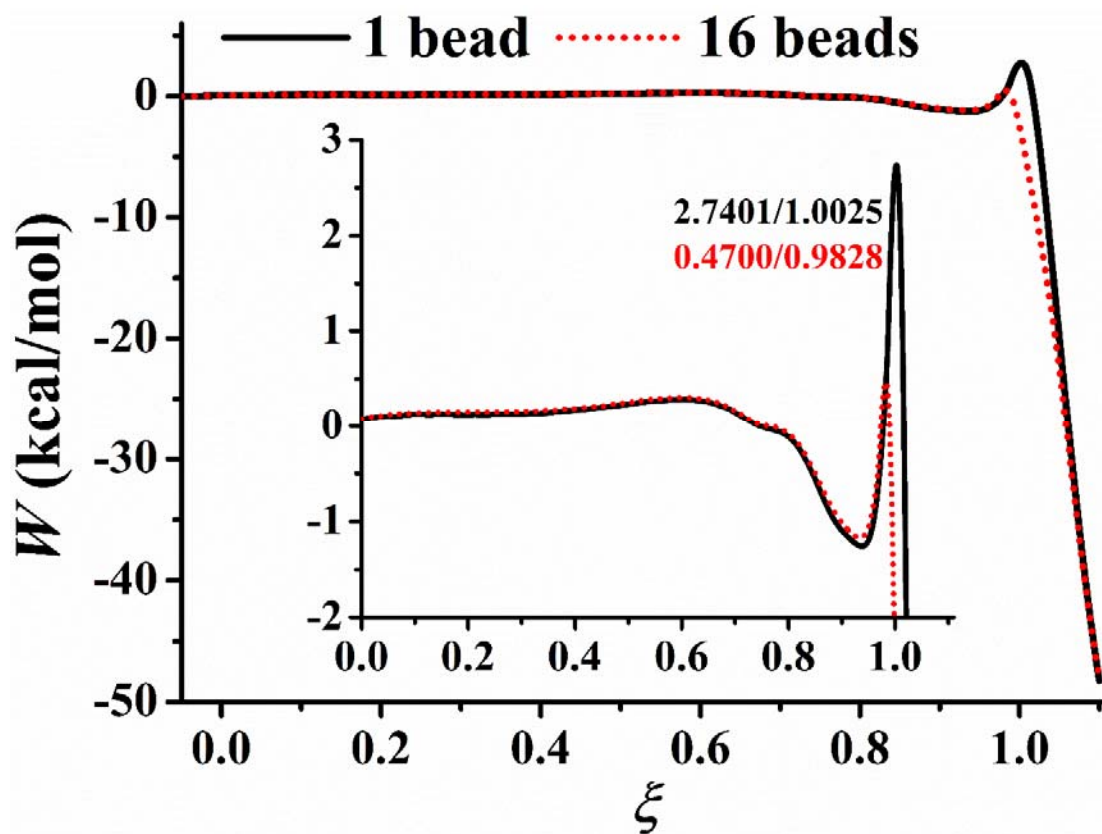


Figure S6. Potential of mean force (PMF, in kcal mol⁻¹, relative to the reactant asymptote OH + HO₂) along the reaction coordinate at T = 300 K.

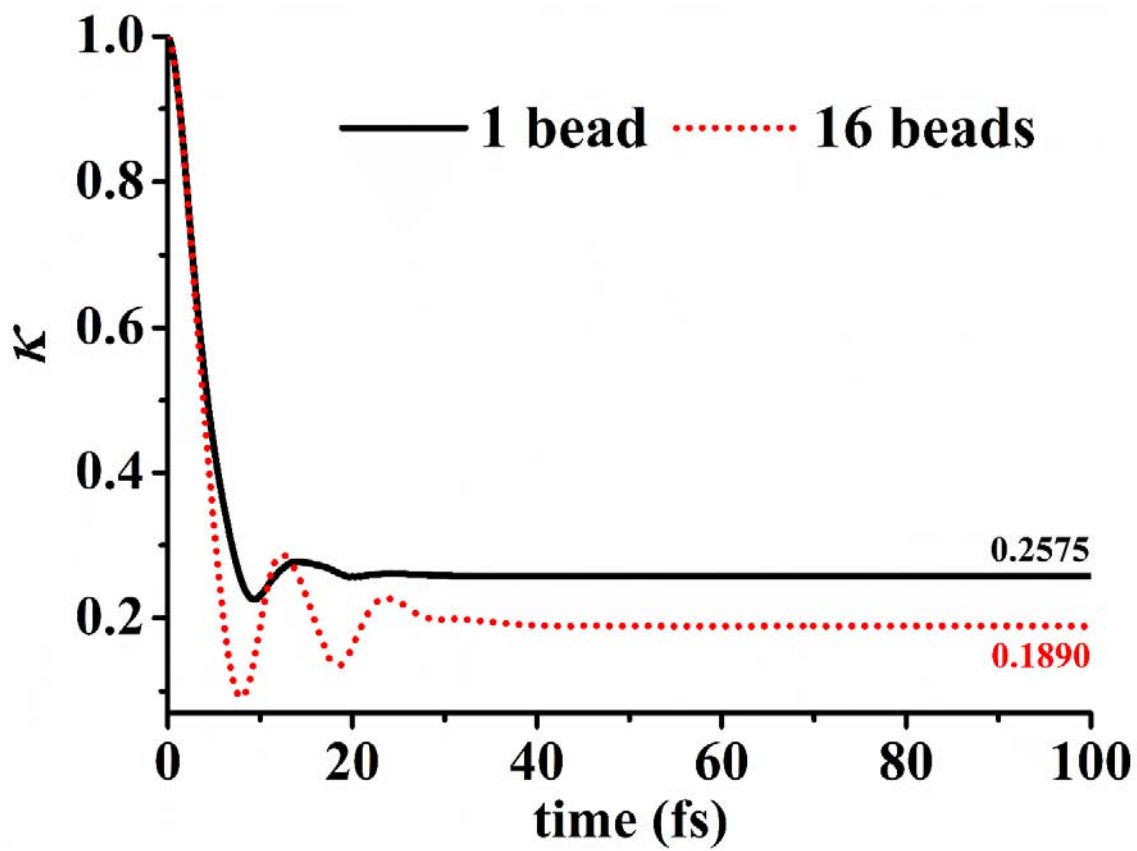


Figure S7. Transmission coefficients at 300 K.