

UV and IR Spectroscopy of Metal Ion-Crown Ether Complexes in the Gas Phase

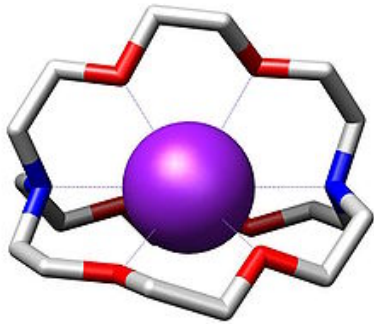
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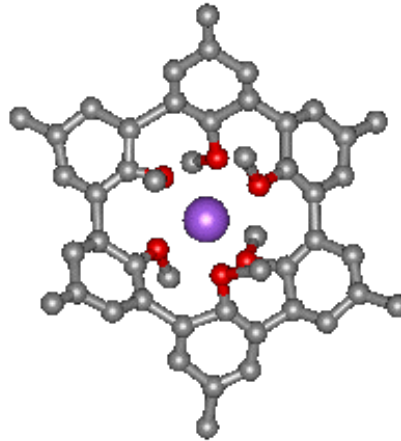
¥¥¥ Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

cf. Inokuchi et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 12256
J. Phys. Chem. A **2012**, *116*, 4057
ChemPhysChem **2013**, *14*, 649

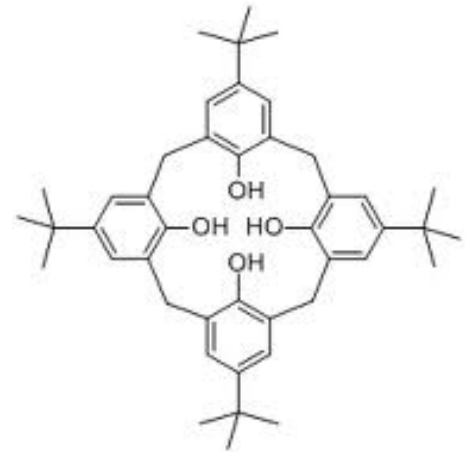
Ionophores



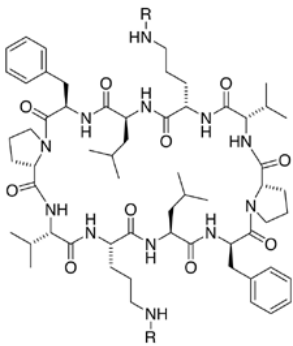
Cryptand



Spherand

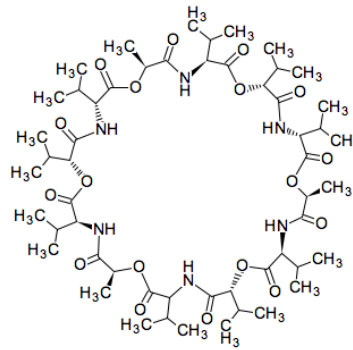


Calixarene



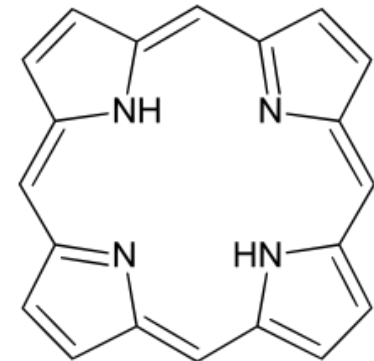
GS: R=H-
AcGS: R=CH₃CO-
TcGS: R=CCl₃CO-
BrGS: R=*m*-Br(C₆H₄)CO-

Gramacidine



C06684

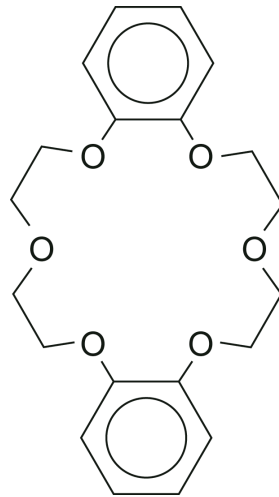
Valinomycin



Porphyrin

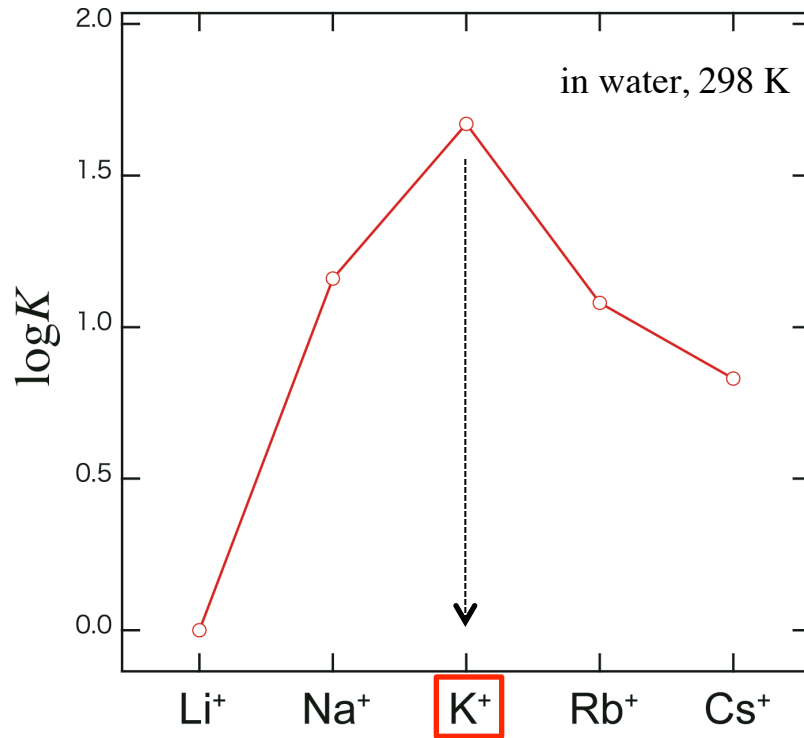
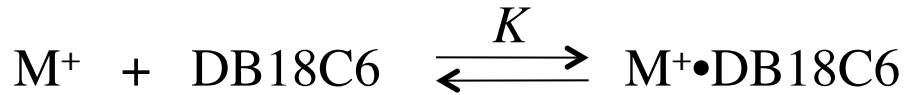
Crown Ethers

- Ionophores
- Used as phase-transfer catalysts
- *Ion selectivity*

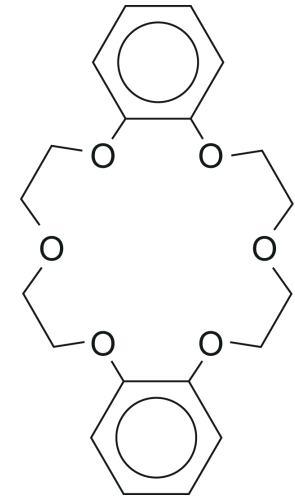


Dibenzo-18-crown-6
(DB18C6)

Ion Selectivity



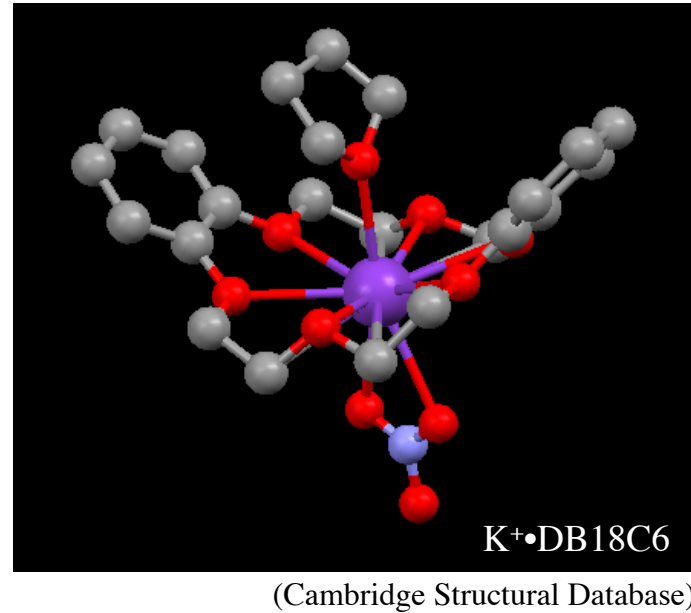
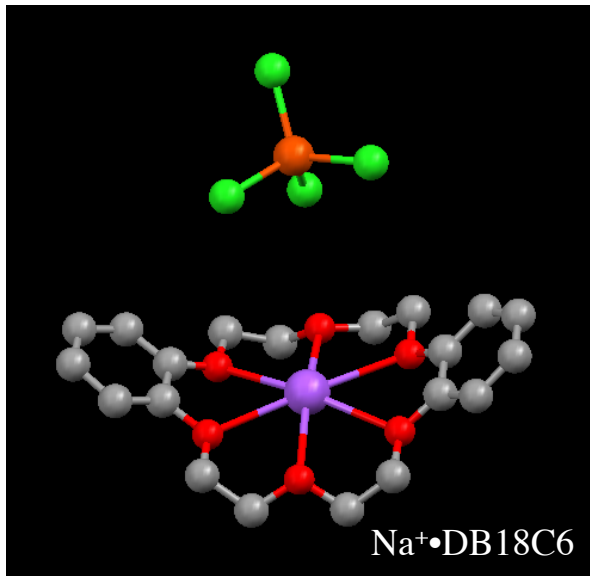
Izatt et al., *Chem. Rev.*,
1985, 85, 271.



DB18C6

DB18C6 captures K⁺ selectively
Due to optimum matching in size?

Crystal Structure



Conformations similar for Na⁺ and K⁺

Counter anions also bonded to M⁺, affecting the structure

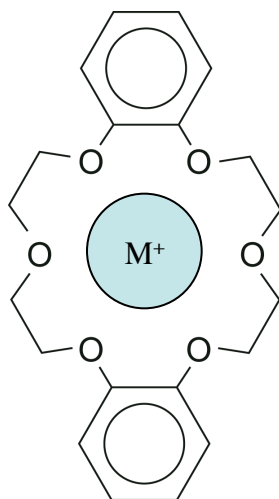


Necessary to study in liquid phase, but spectra are broad...

We study complexes in the gas phase under cold conditions

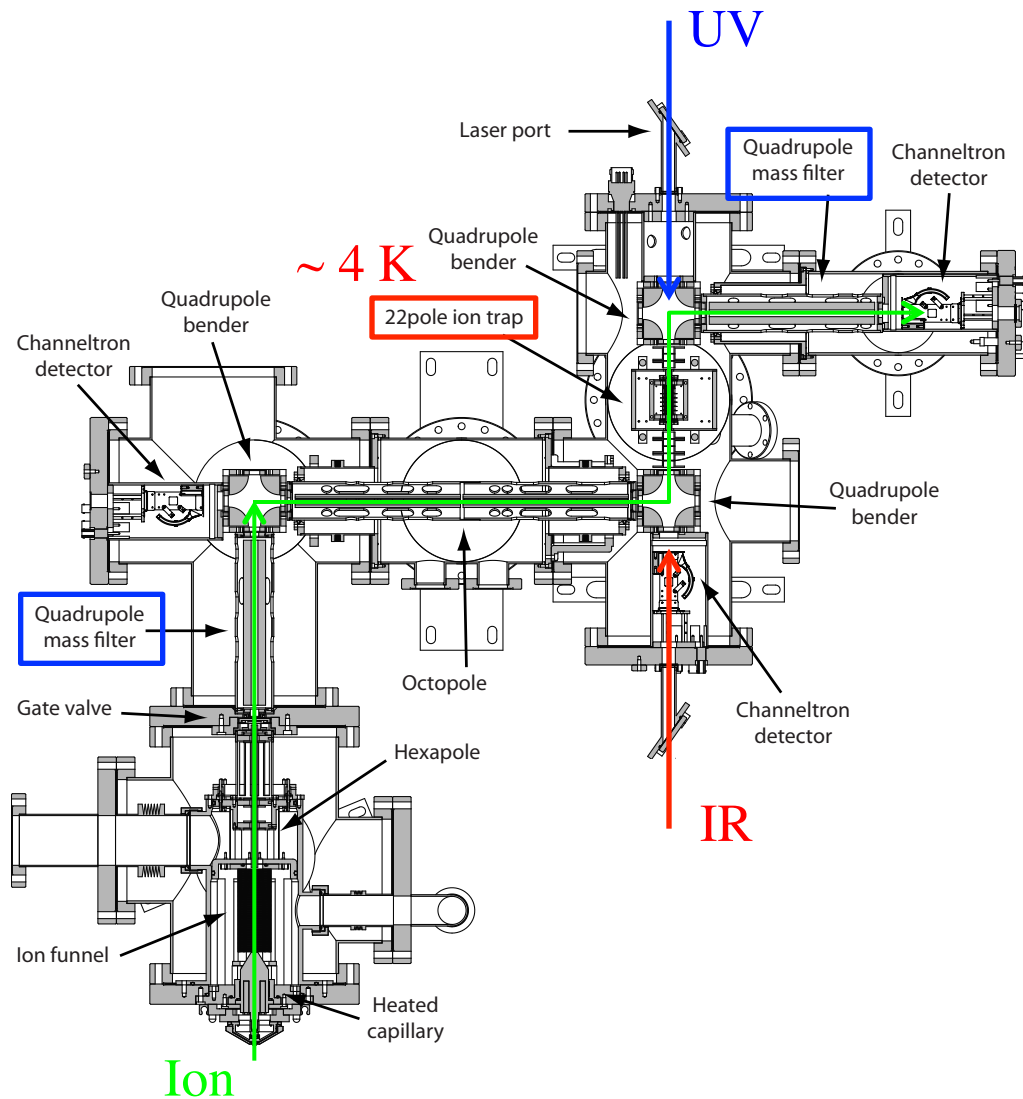
This Study

- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$ with $M^+ = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+, \text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+$
- $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$ ($n = 1-5$)

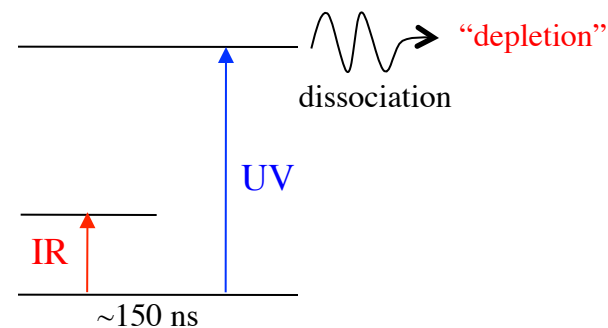


- **UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap**
DFT, TD-DFT
- The number and structure of conformers determined

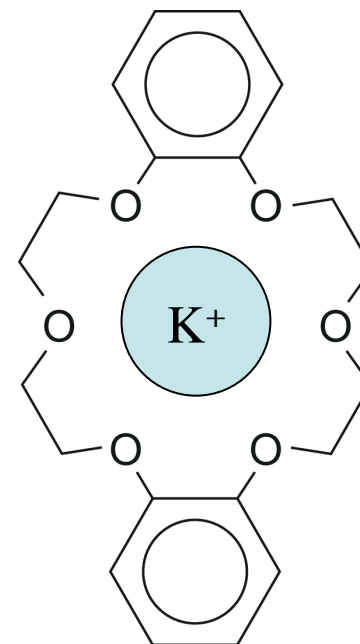
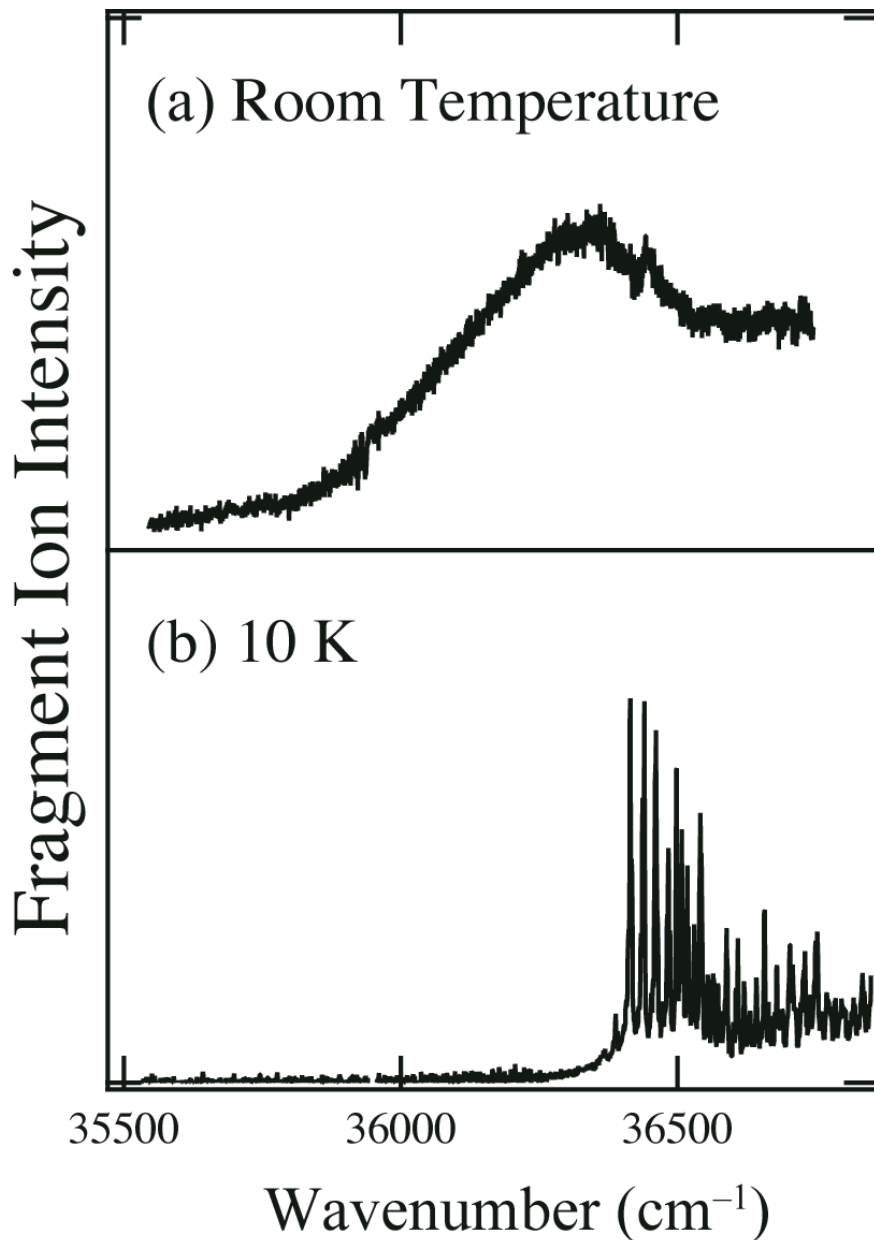
Experimental



- nanoelectrospray
DB18C6
LiCl, NaCl, KCl, RbCl, CsCl
in Methanol
20–200 μM
- UV photodissociation spectroscopy
- IR-UV double-resonance
UV power 1–1.5 mJ/pulse
IR power 4–5 mJ/pulse



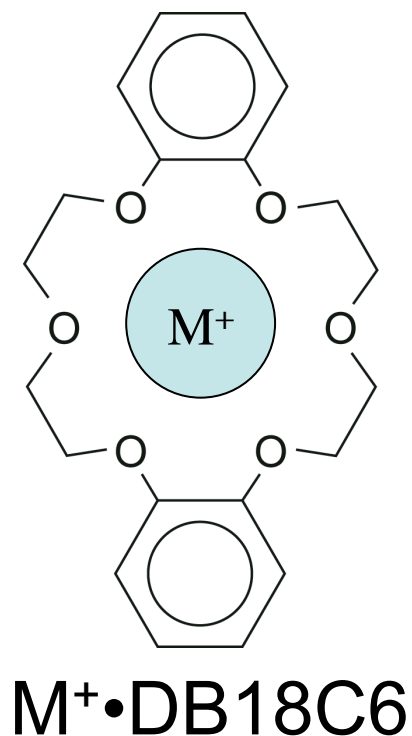
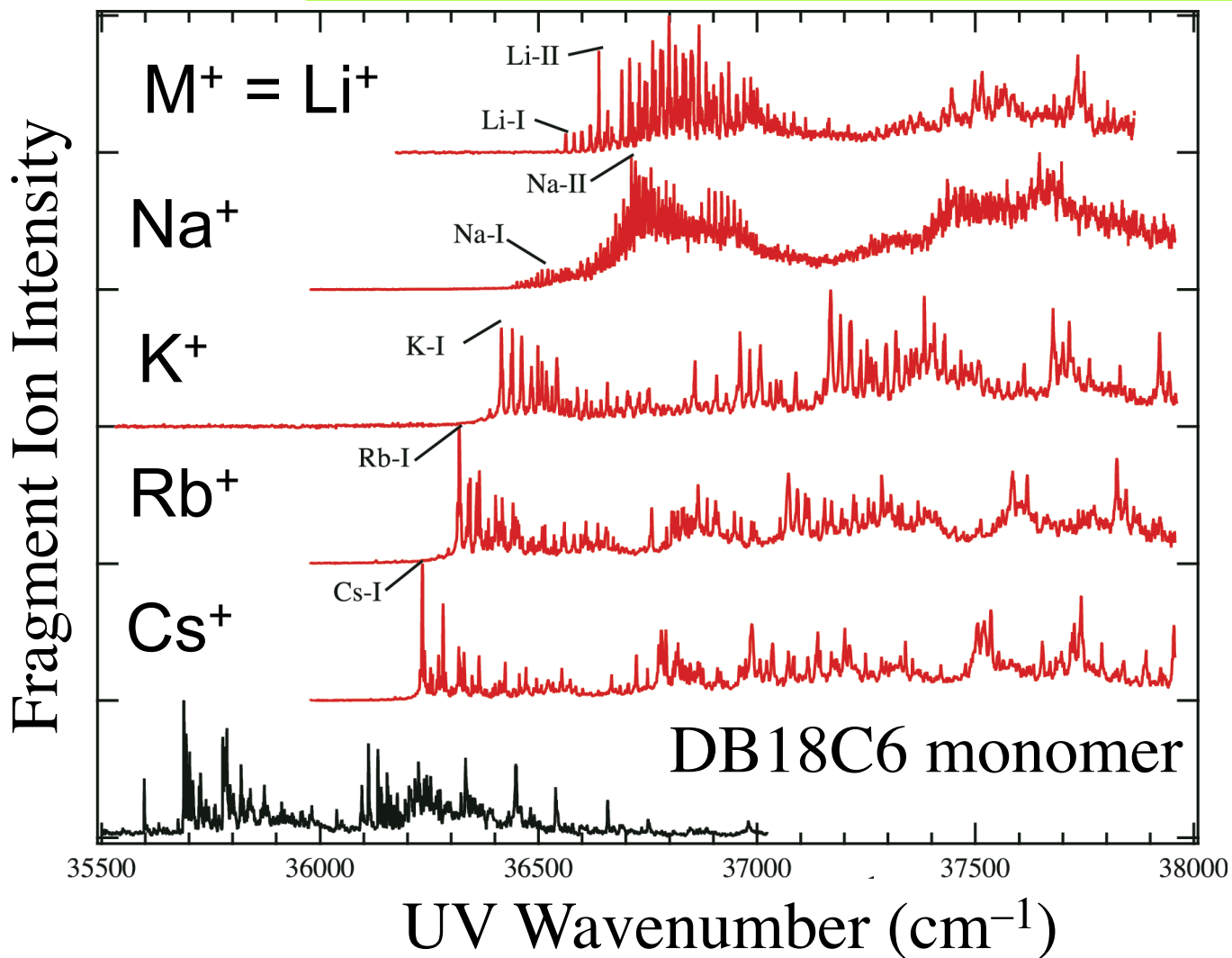
UV Spectra of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6$



$K^+ \cdot DB18C6$

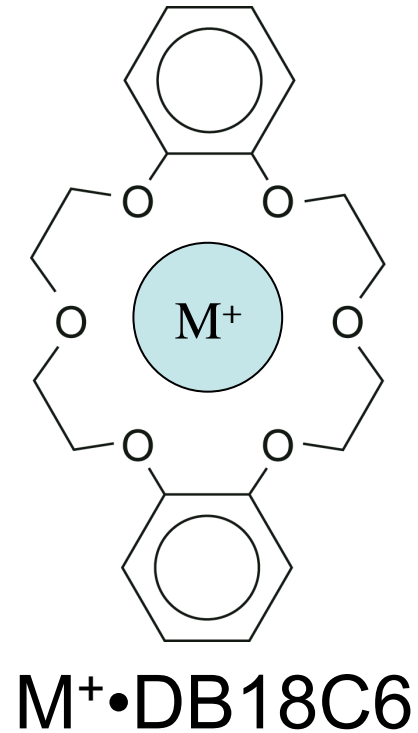
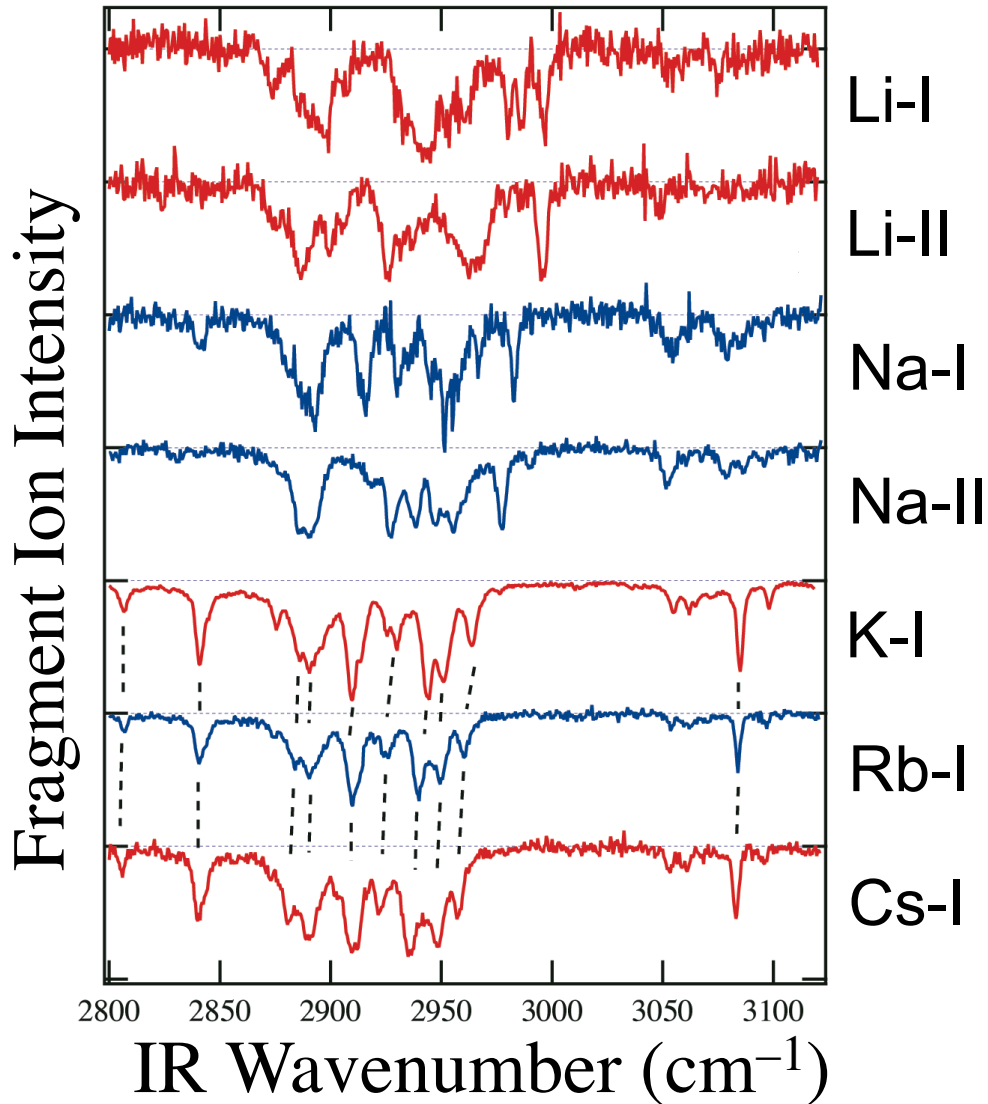
Sharp vibronic bands
are observed
under cold condition

UV Spectra of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$



Sharp vibronic bands;
conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.

IR Spectra of $M^+ \cdot DB18C6$

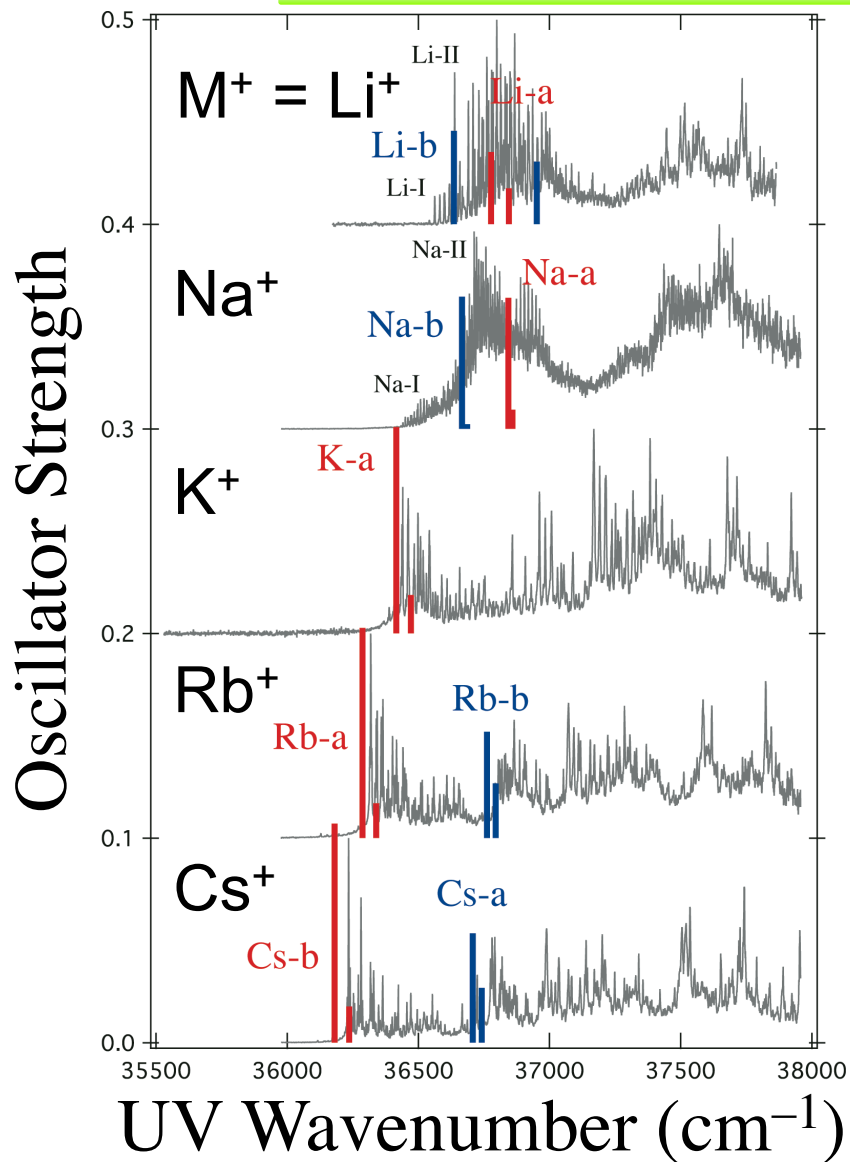


IR spectra similar for $K^+ \sim Cs^+$

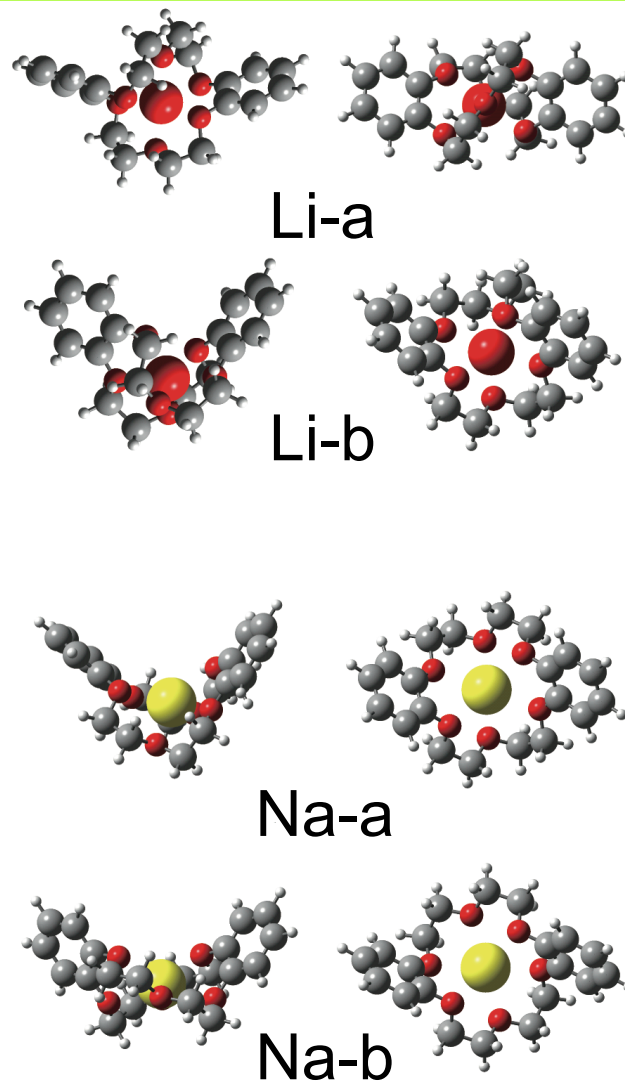


Similar structure

Structure of $M^+ \cdot DB18C6$ ($M = Li, Na$)

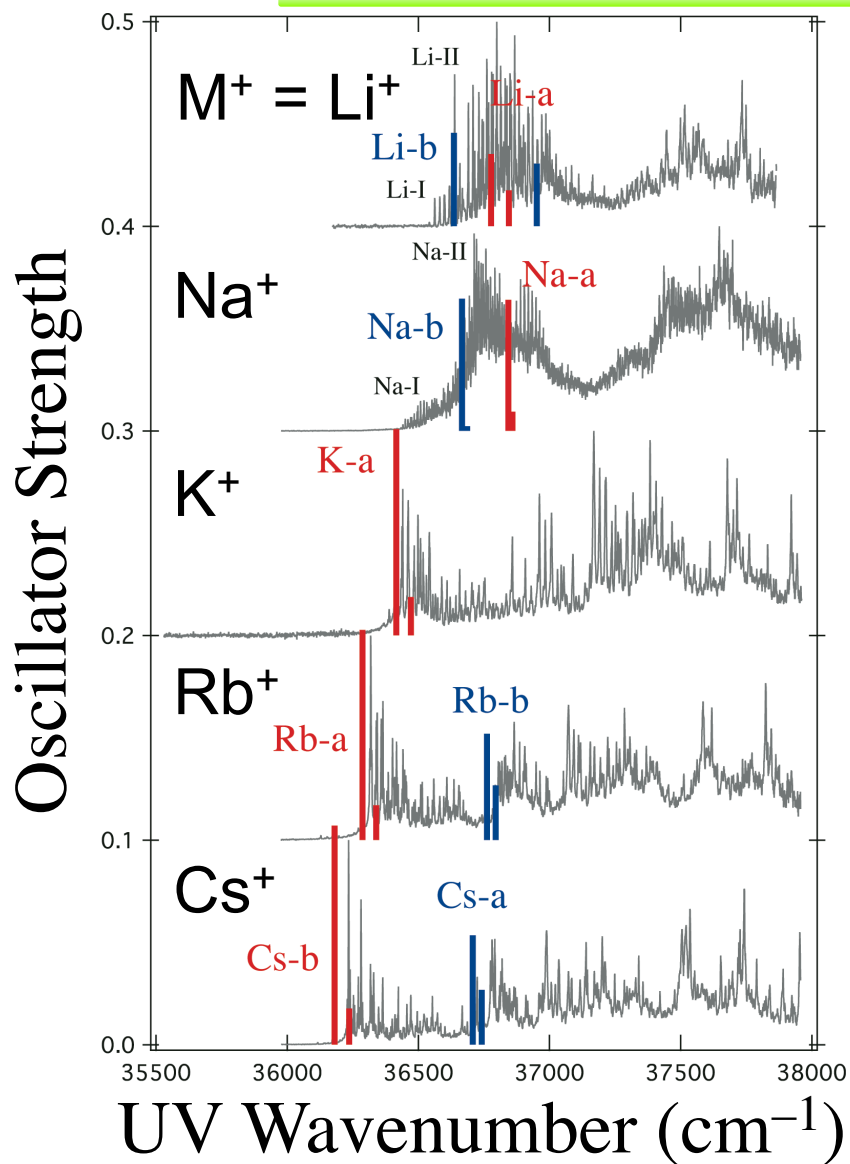


M05-2X/6-31+G(d) with Stuttgart RLC ECP
A scaling factor of 0.8340 is used.

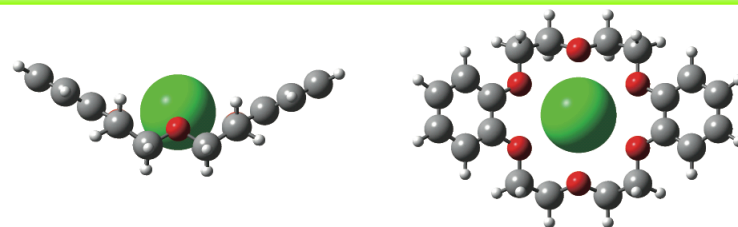


Ether rings distorted
for Li^+ and Na^+

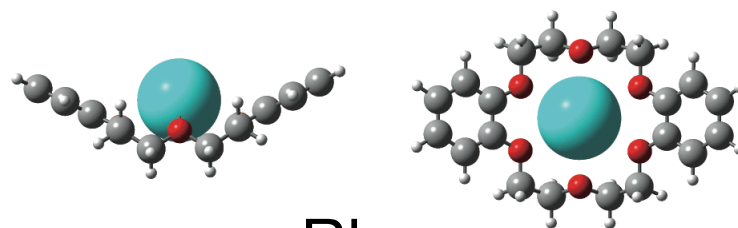
Structure of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$ ($M = \text{Li, Na}$)



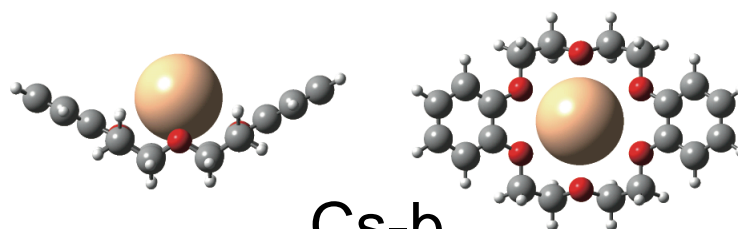
M05-2X/6-31+G(d) with Stuttgart RLC ECP
A scaling factor of 0.8340 is used.



K-a



Rb-a



Cs-b

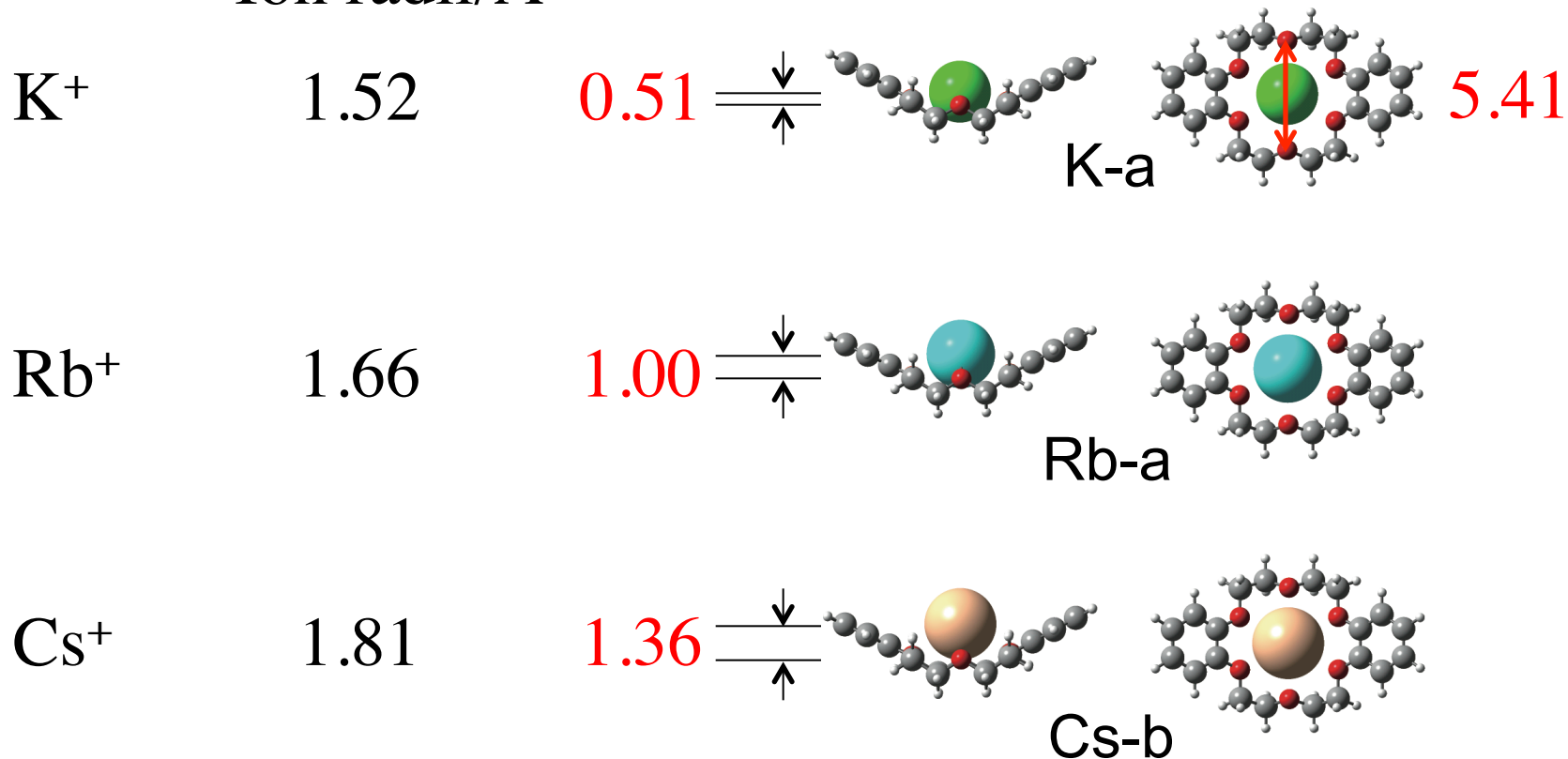
Ether rings largely open

K^+ in the ring

Rb^+, Cs^+ on the ring

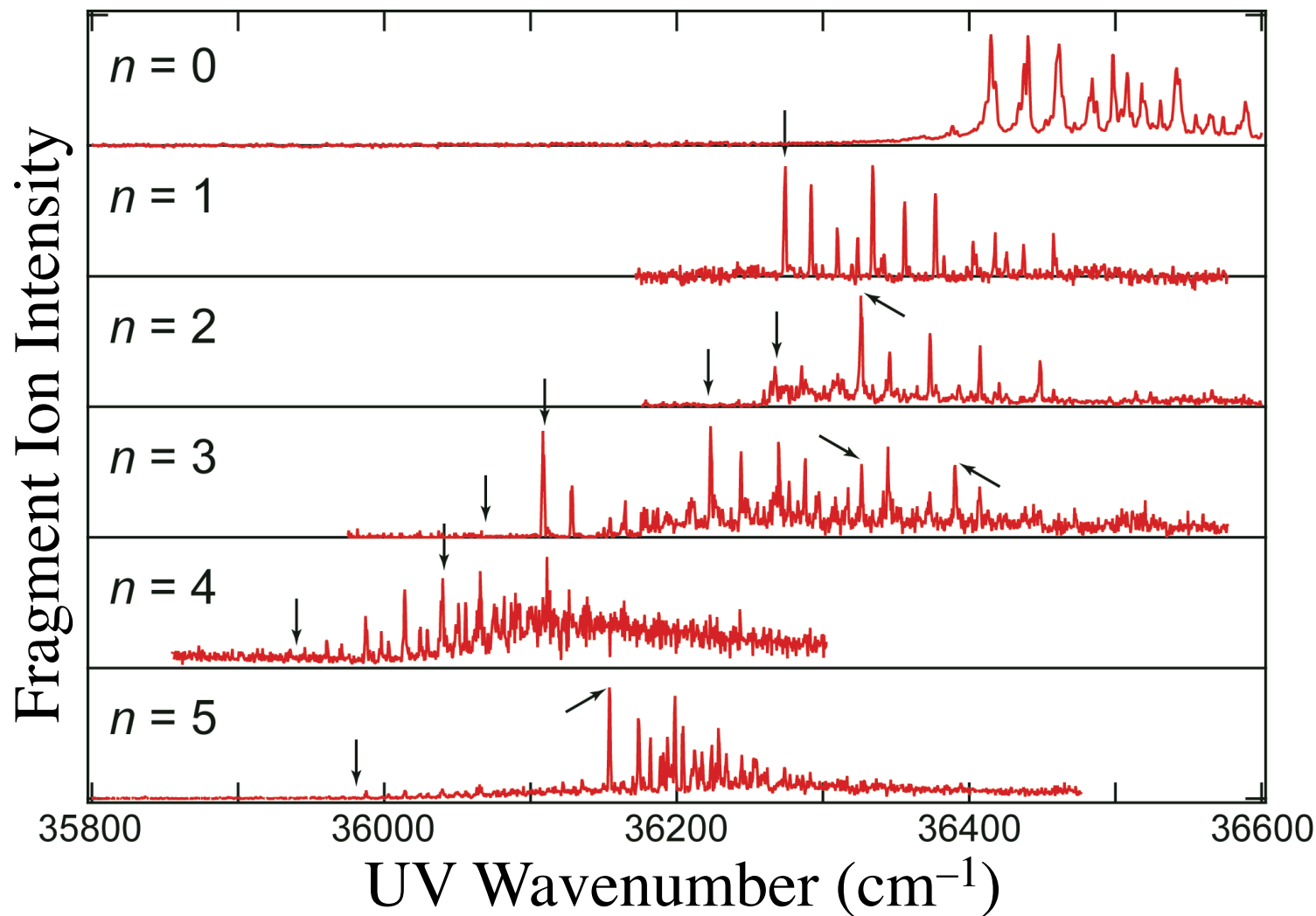
Structure of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$ ($M = \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$)

Ion radii/Å



cf. Li^+ (0.90 Å), Na^+ (1.16 Å)

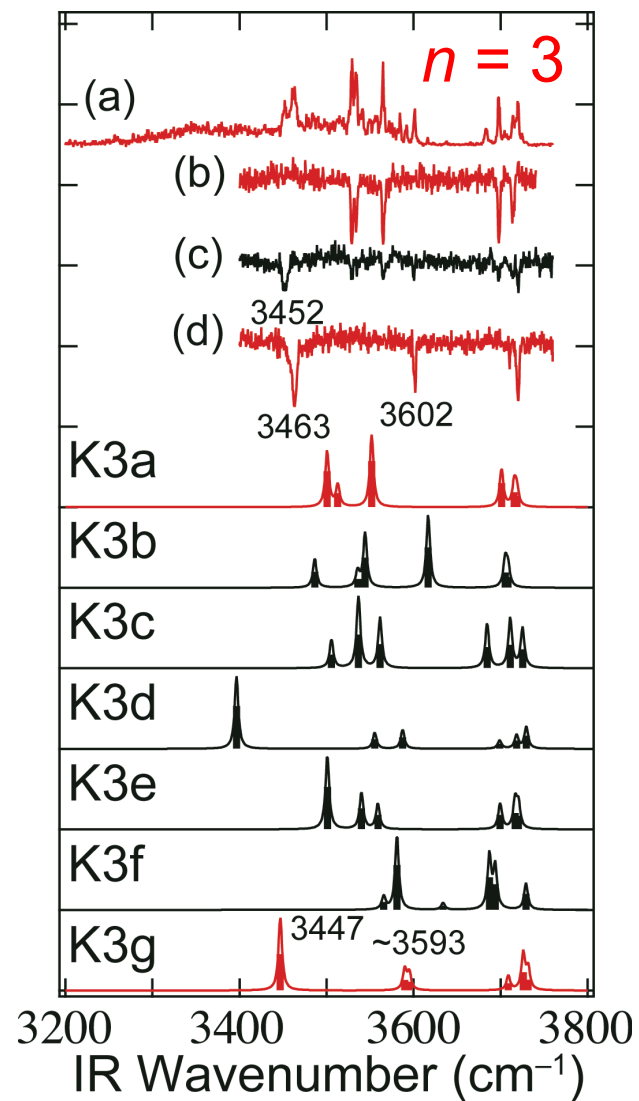
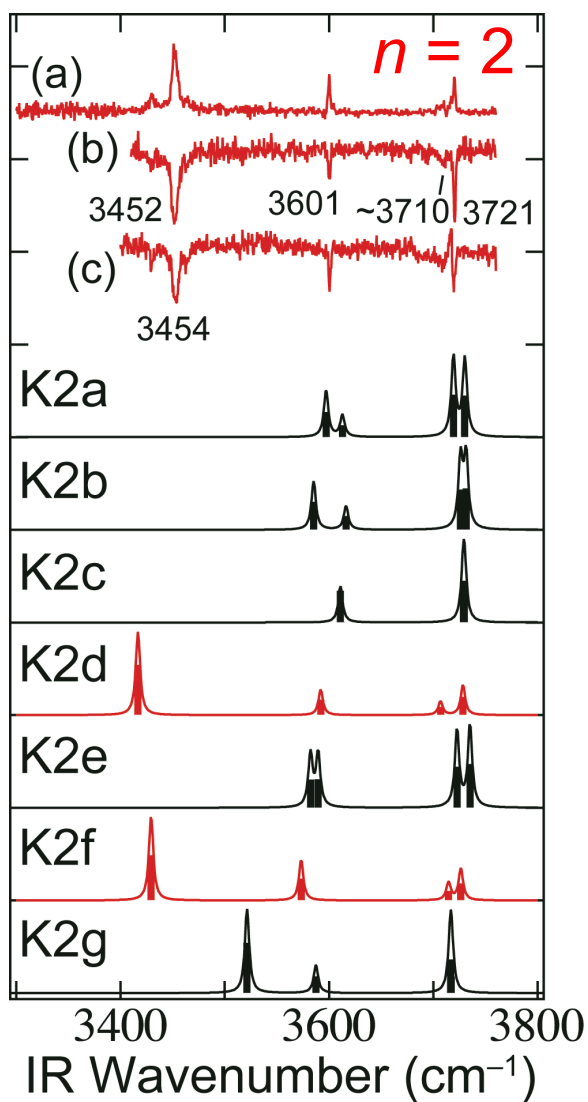
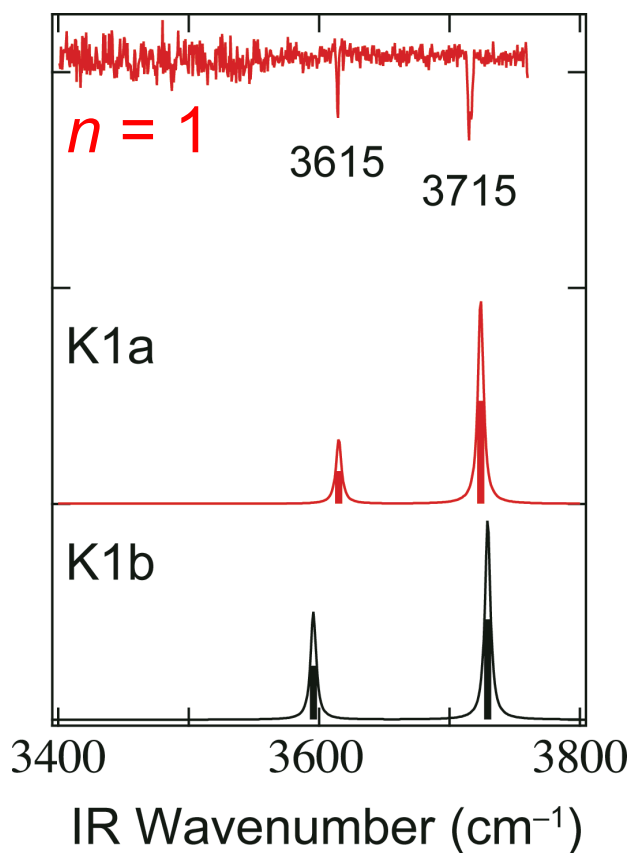
UV Spectra of $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



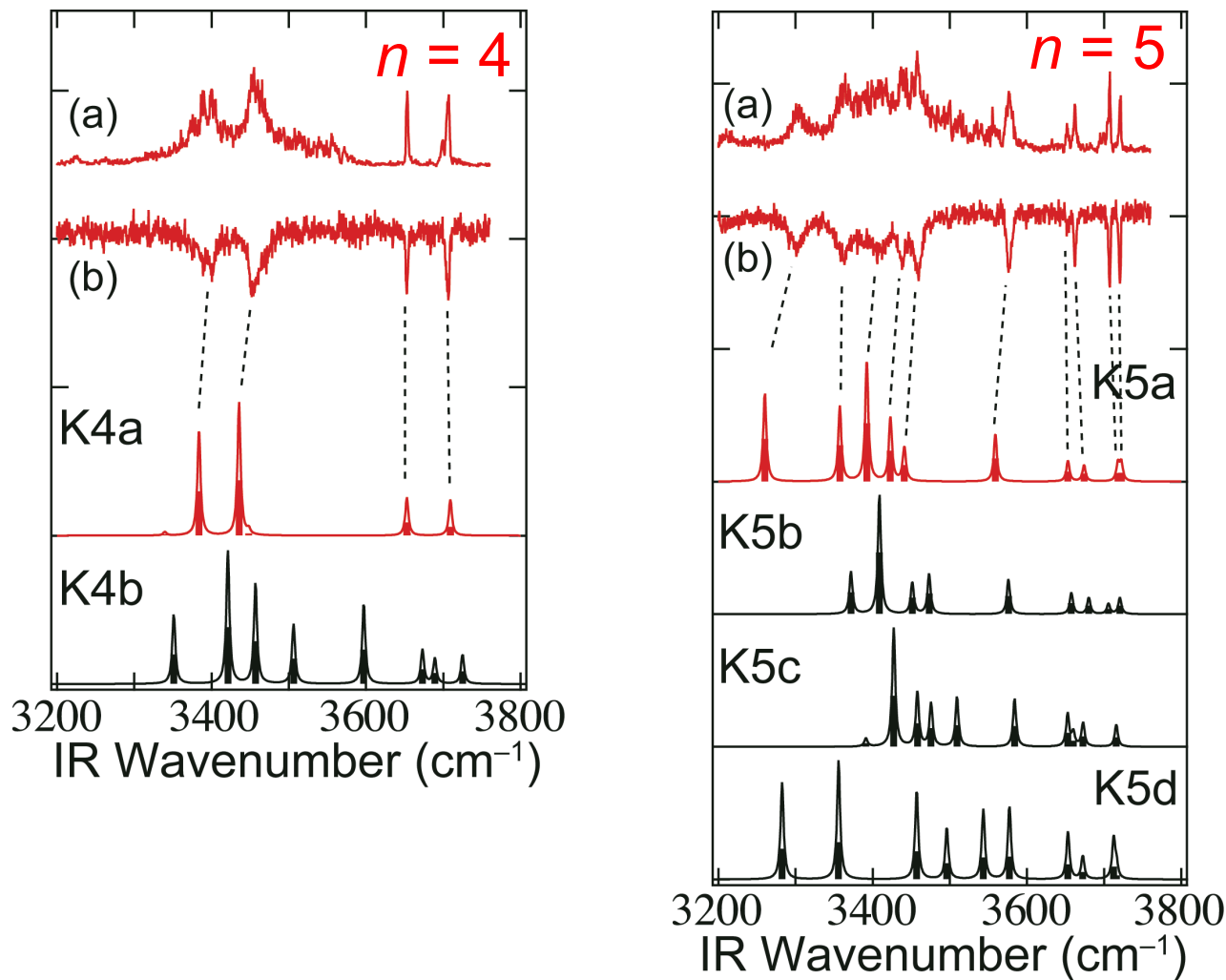
UV spectra also show sharp bands.

→ Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.

IR Spectra of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6 \cdot (H_2O)_n$

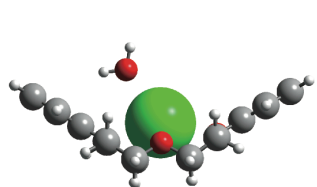


IR Spectra of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6 \cdot (H_2O)_n$

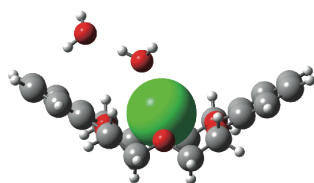


IR spectra in the OH stretch region give clear pictures of hydration structure.

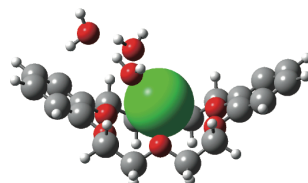
Structure of $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



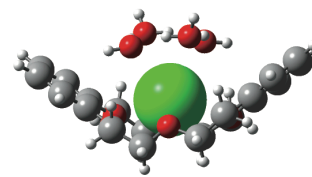
K1a



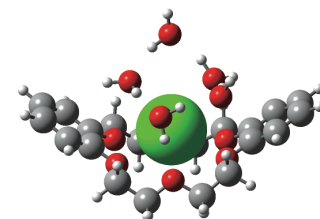
K2d



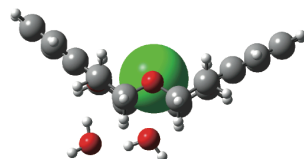
K3a



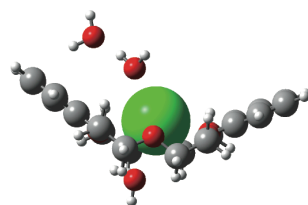
K4a



K5a



K2f



K3g

$n = 1$

$n = 2$

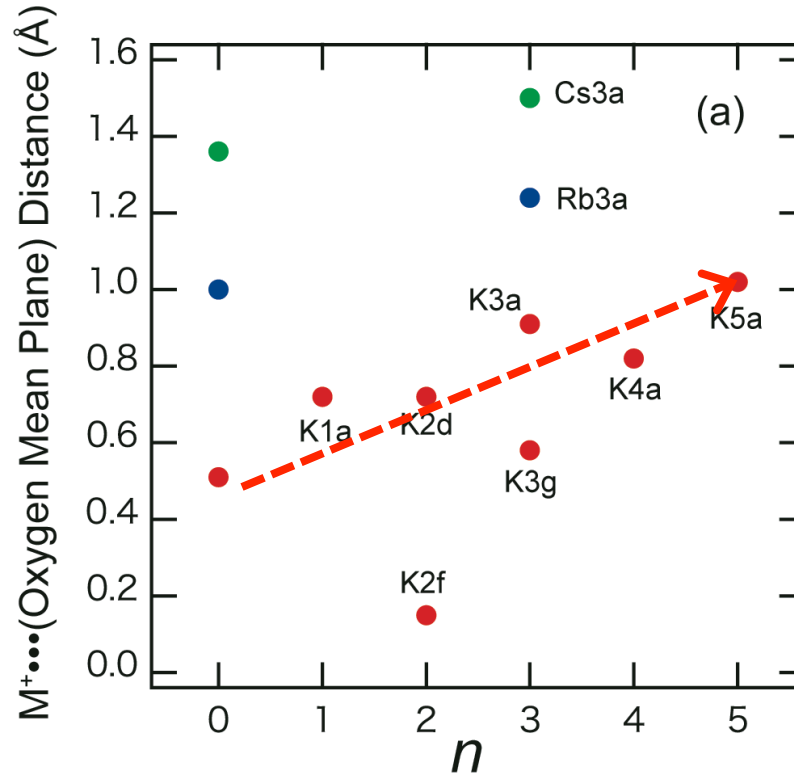
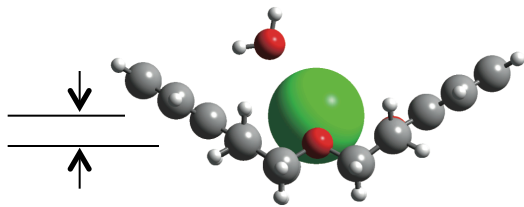
$n = 3$

$n = 4$

$n = 5$

Hydration occurs on one side.

Structure of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6 \cdot (H_2O)_n$

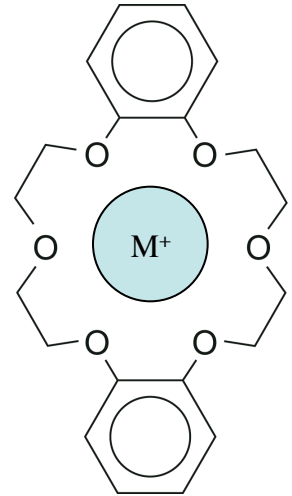


Distance increases for larger n .

continues increasing for $n > 5$?

Summary

- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$ ($M^+ = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+, \text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+$)
- $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$
- UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap



- The number and structure of conformers are determined thanks to the cooling, giving well resolved UV and IR spectra.
- This technique will provide molecular-level insights into “huge” systems in supramolecular chemistry, in biology, etc...
- We may have to extend this to larger solvated systems, $n > 1000$?...
- We need spectroscopy in liquid phase...