

# UV and IR Spectroscopy of Metal Ion-Crown Ether Complexes

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# Acknowledgment

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## ■ Gas-Phase Spectroscopy

Takayuki Ebata (Hiroshima Univ.)

LCPM members (EPFL)

Oleg V. Boyarkin (EPFL)

Thomas R. Rizzo (EPFL)

## ■ Surface-Enhanced Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy

Takahiro Mizuuchi (Hiroshima Univ.)

Yuji Furutani (Inst. for Mol. Sci., Japan)

Takeharu Haino (Hiroshima Univ.)

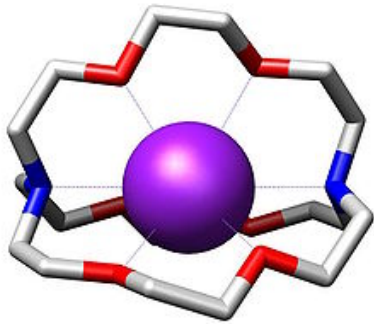
¥¥¥ Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

# (1) Gas-Phase Spectroscopy

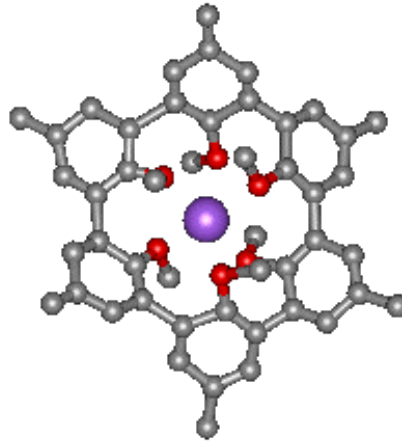
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Inokuchi et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2011**, *133*, 12256  
*Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2012**, *14*, 4457  
*J. Phys. Chem. A*, **2012**, *116*, 4057  
*ChemPhysChem*, **2013**, *14*, 649  
Submitted for publication

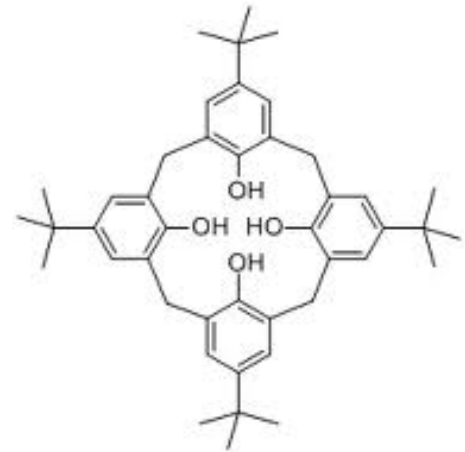
# Ionophores



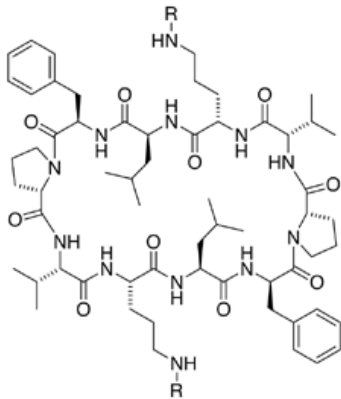
Cryptand



Spherand

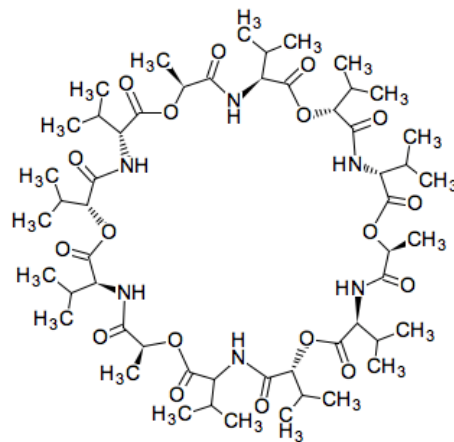


Calixarene



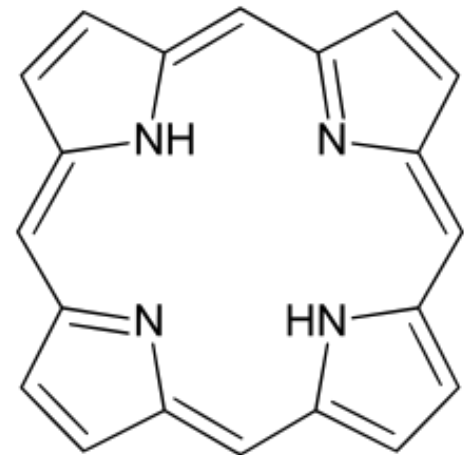
GS: R=H-  
AcGS: R=CH<sub>3</sub>CO-  
TcGS: R=CCl<sub>3</sub>CO-  
BrGS: R=*m*-Br(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)CO-

Gramicidin



C06684

Valinomycin



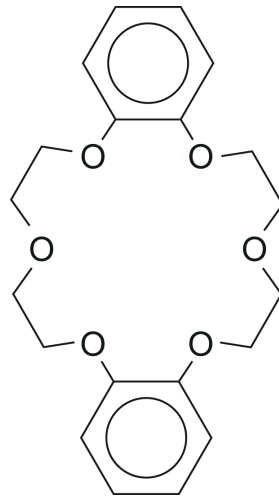
Porphyrin



# Crown Ethers

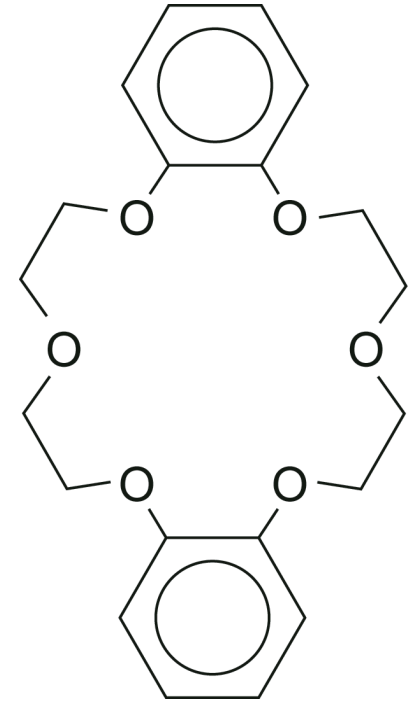
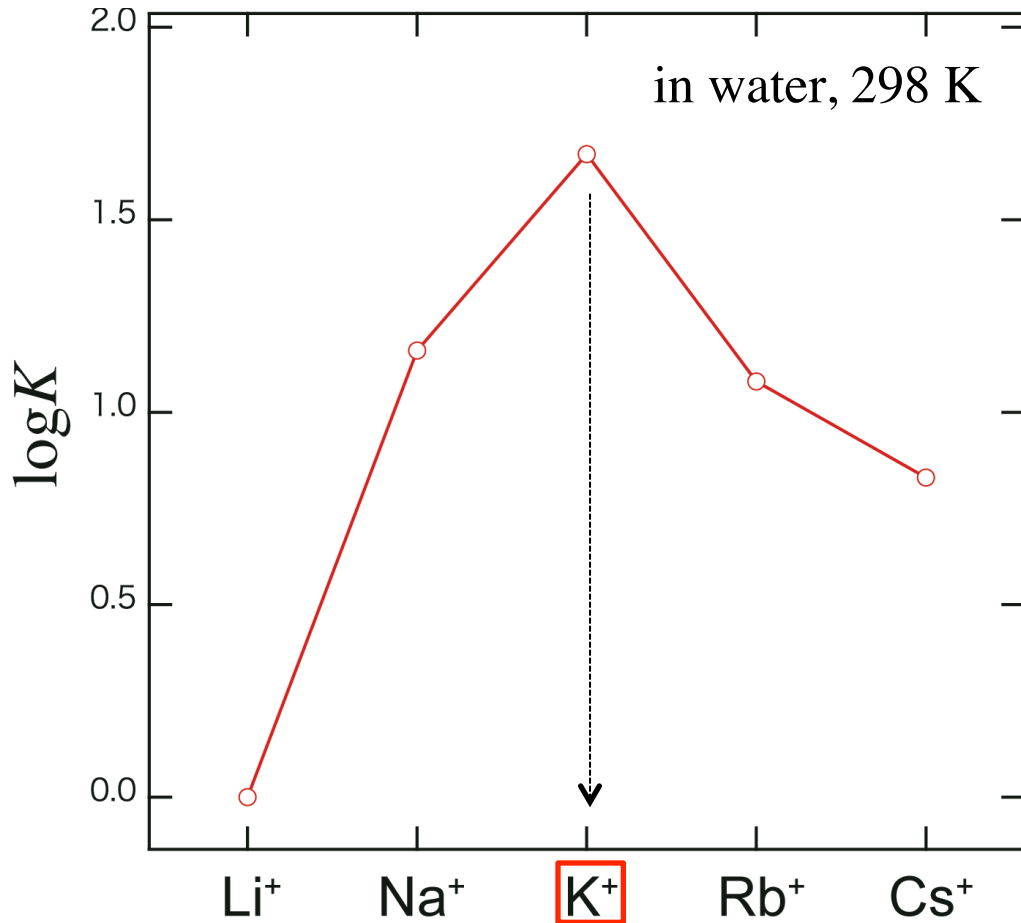
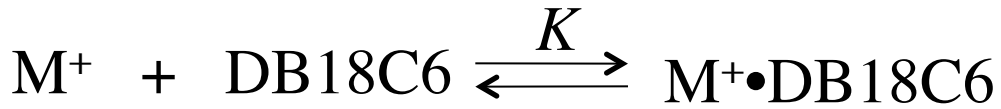
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- Ionophores
- Used as phase-transfer catalysts
- **Ion selectivity**



Dibenzo-18-crown-6  
(DB18C6)

# Ion Selectivity

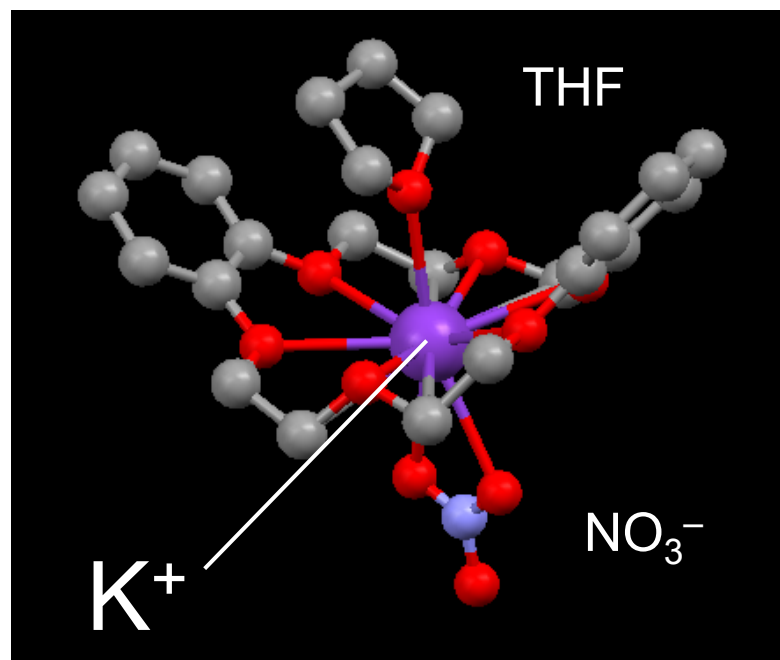
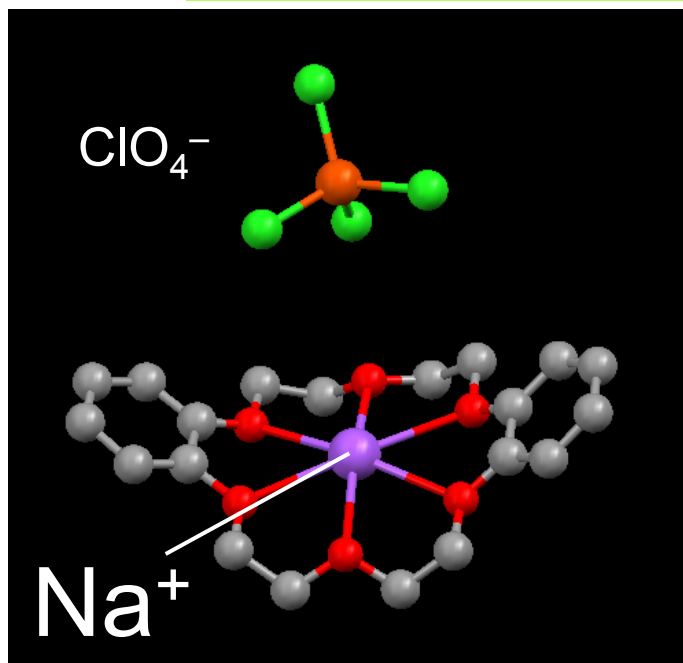


DB18C6

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

DB18C6 captures K<sup>+</sup> selectively  
Due to optimum matching in size?

# Crystal Structure of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$



(Cambridge Structural Database)

Conformations similar for  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$

Counter anions also bonded to  $M^+$ , affecting the structure

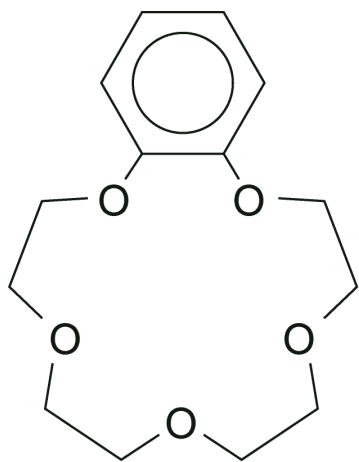


Necessary to study in liquid phase, but spectra are broad...

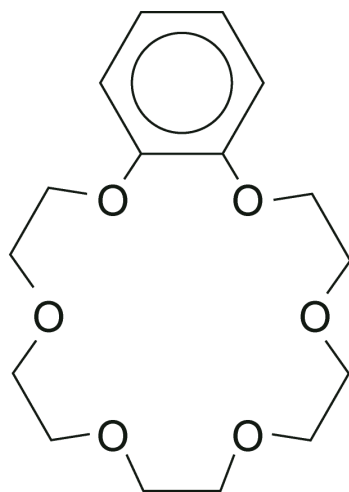
We study complexes in the gas phase under cold conditions

# Crown Ethers in This Study

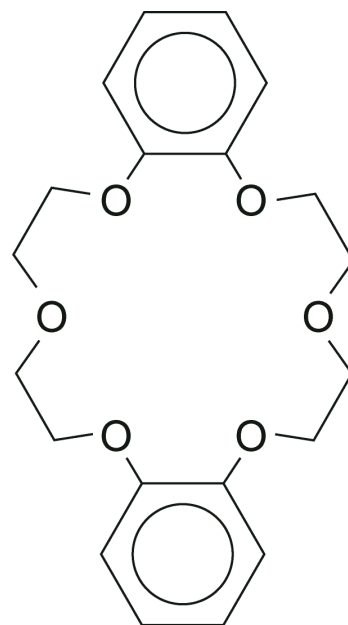
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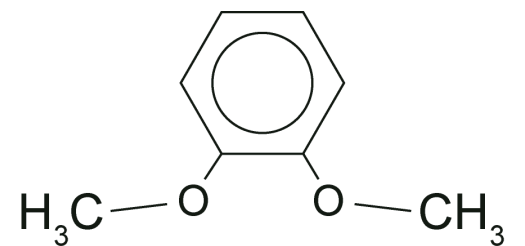
B15C5



B18C6



DB18C6

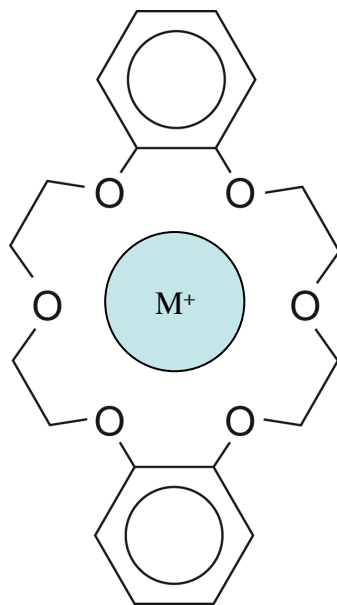


1,2-Dimethoxybenzene  
(DMB)

# This Study

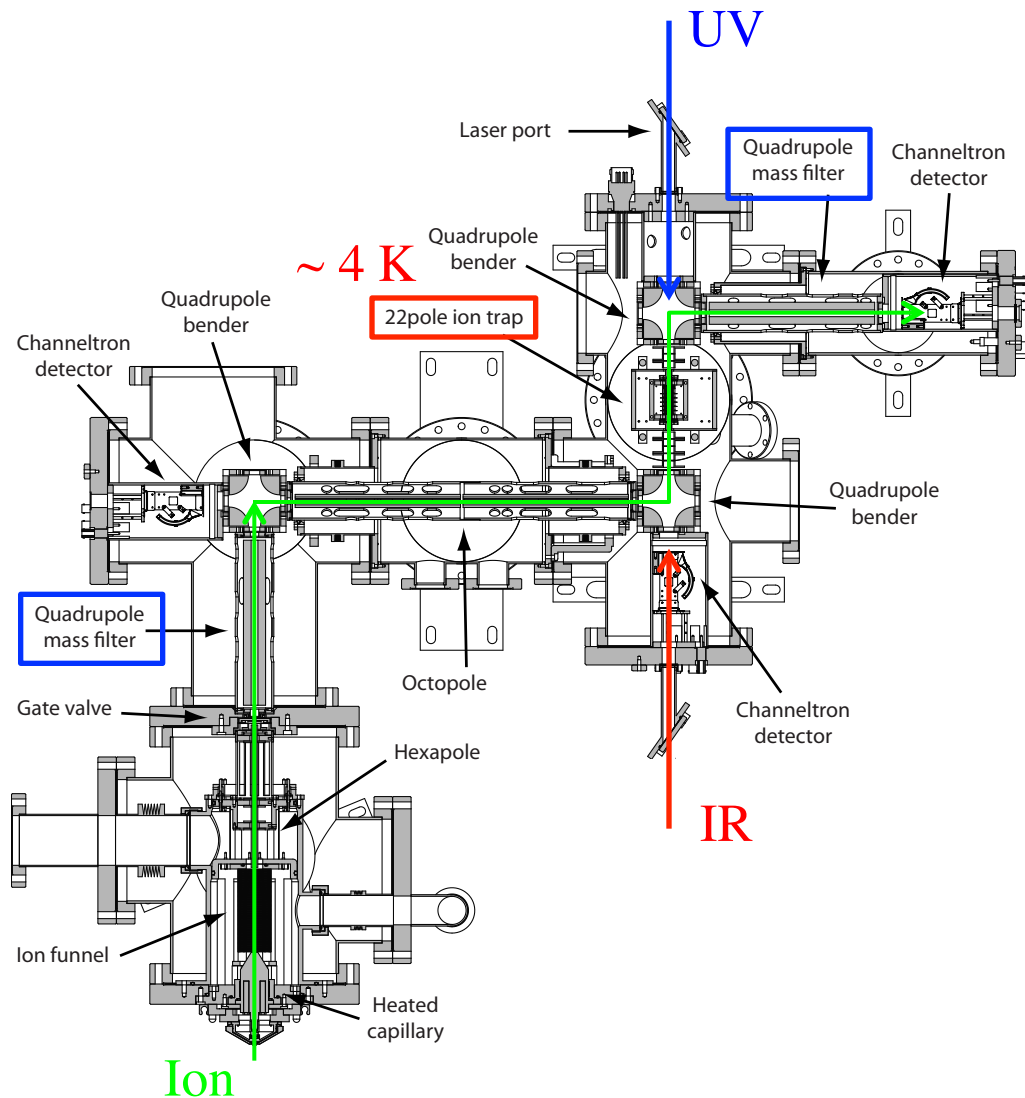
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- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$  with  $M^+ = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+, \text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+$
- $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  ( $n = 1-5$ )

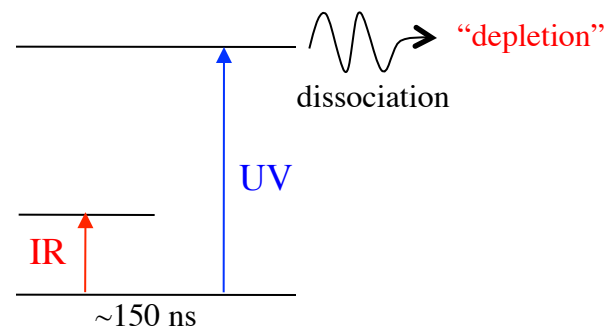


- **UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap**  
DFT, TD-DFT
- The number and structure of conformers determined

# Experimental

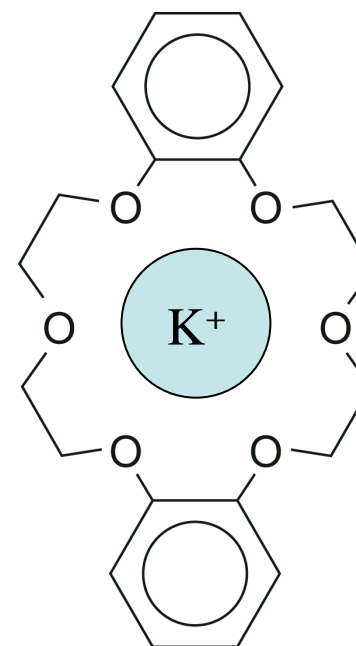
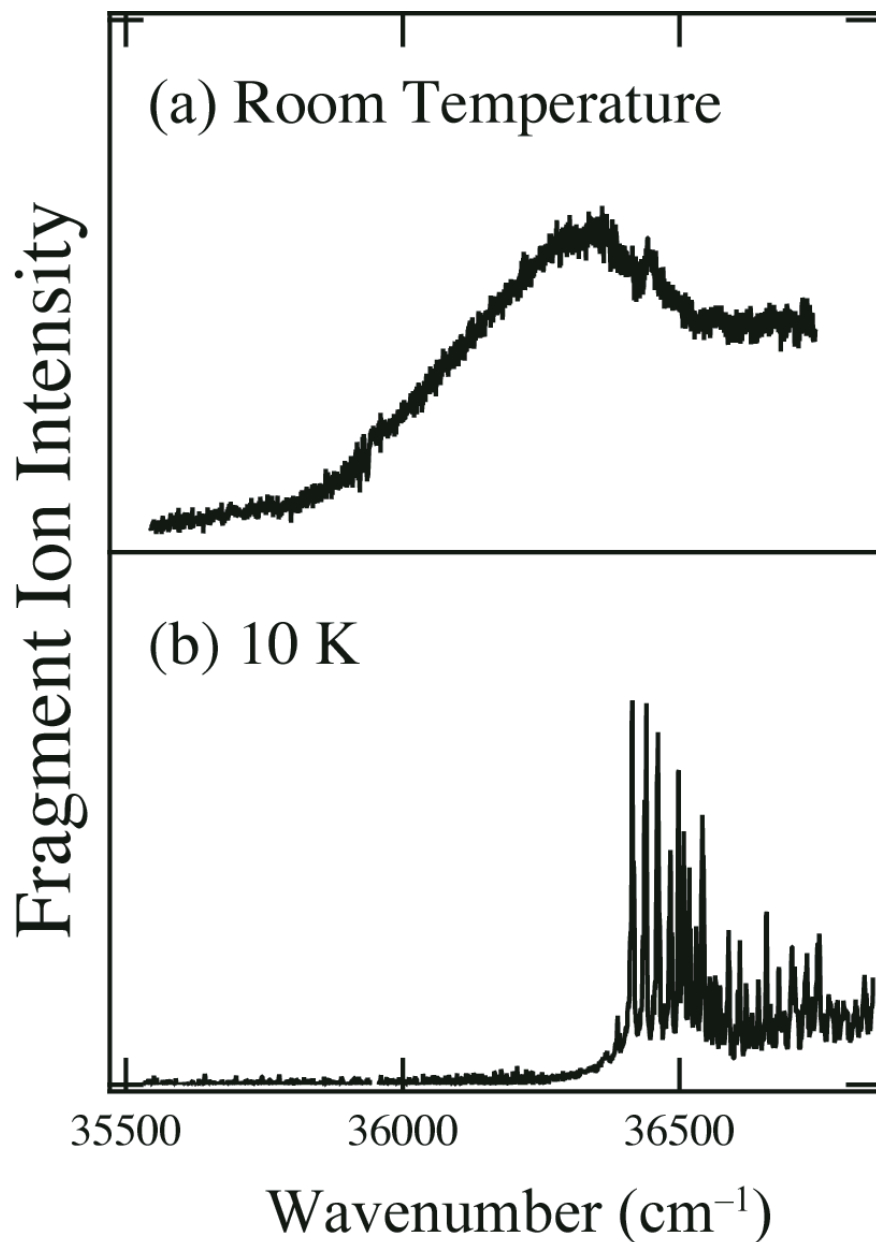


- nanoelectrospray  
DB18C6  
LiCl, NaCl, KCl, RbCl, CsCl  
in Methanol  
20–200  $\mu\text{M}$
- UV photodissociation spectroscopy
- IR-UV double-resonance  
UV power 1–1.5 mJ/pulse  
IR power 4–5 mJ/pulse



Svendsen, Lorenz, Boyarkin, and Rizzo,  
*Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, **2010**, *81*, 073107.

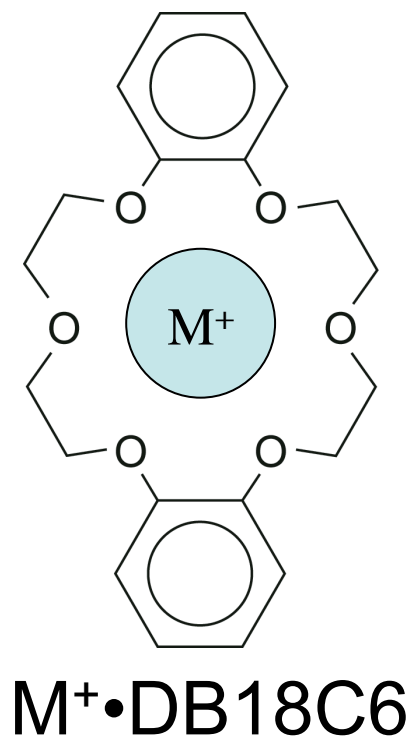
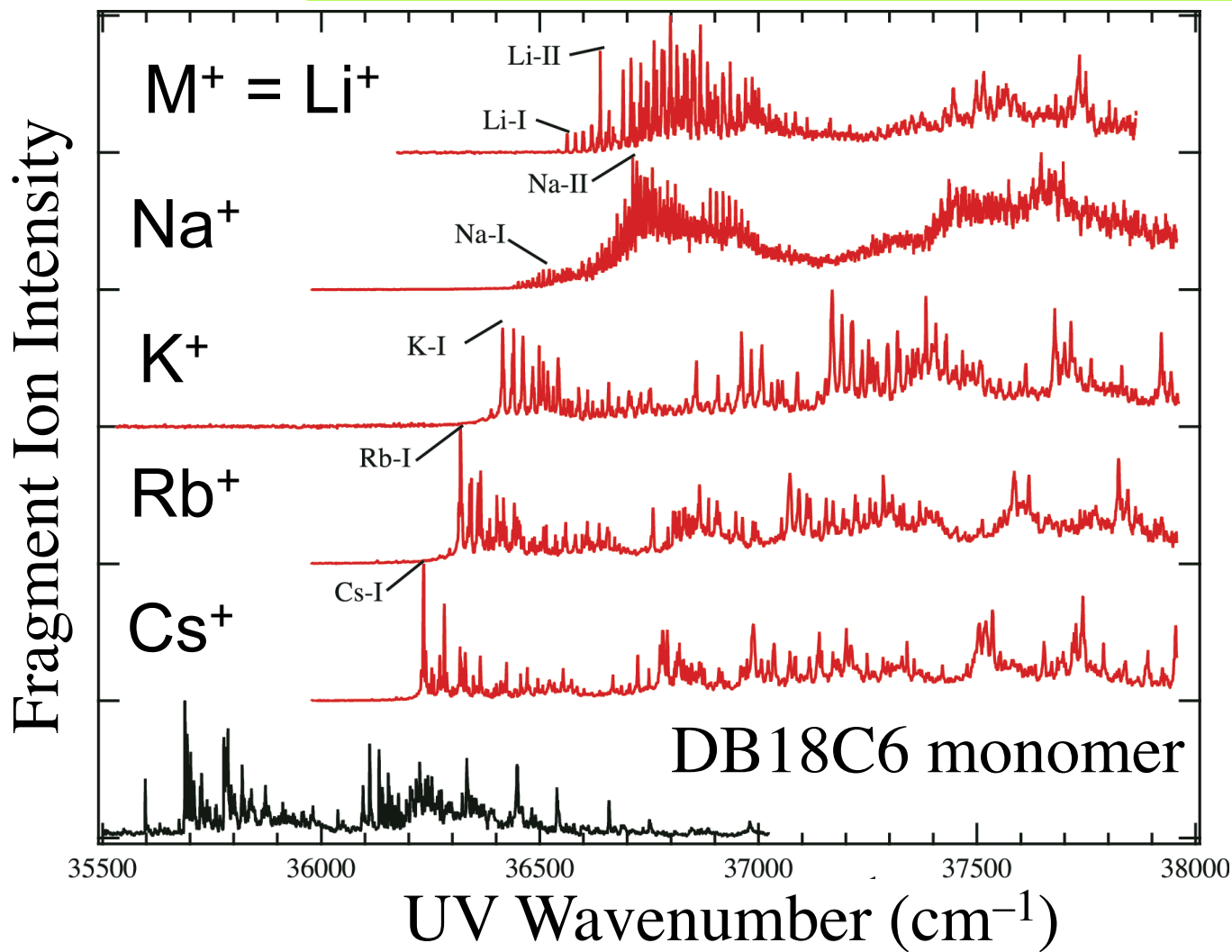
# UVPD Spectra of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6$



$K^+ \cdot DB18C6$

Sharp vibronic bands  
are observed  
under cold condition

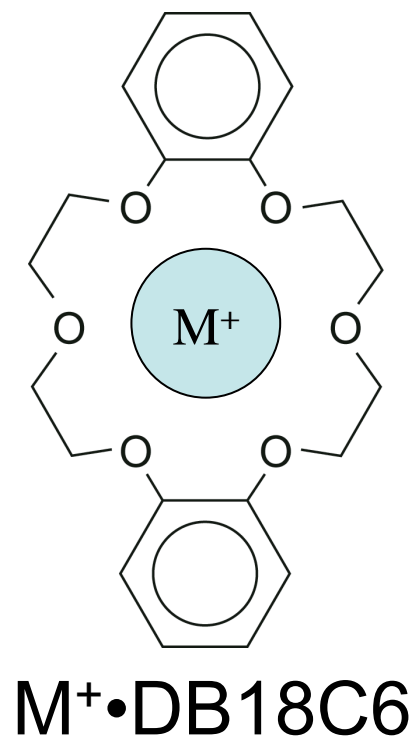
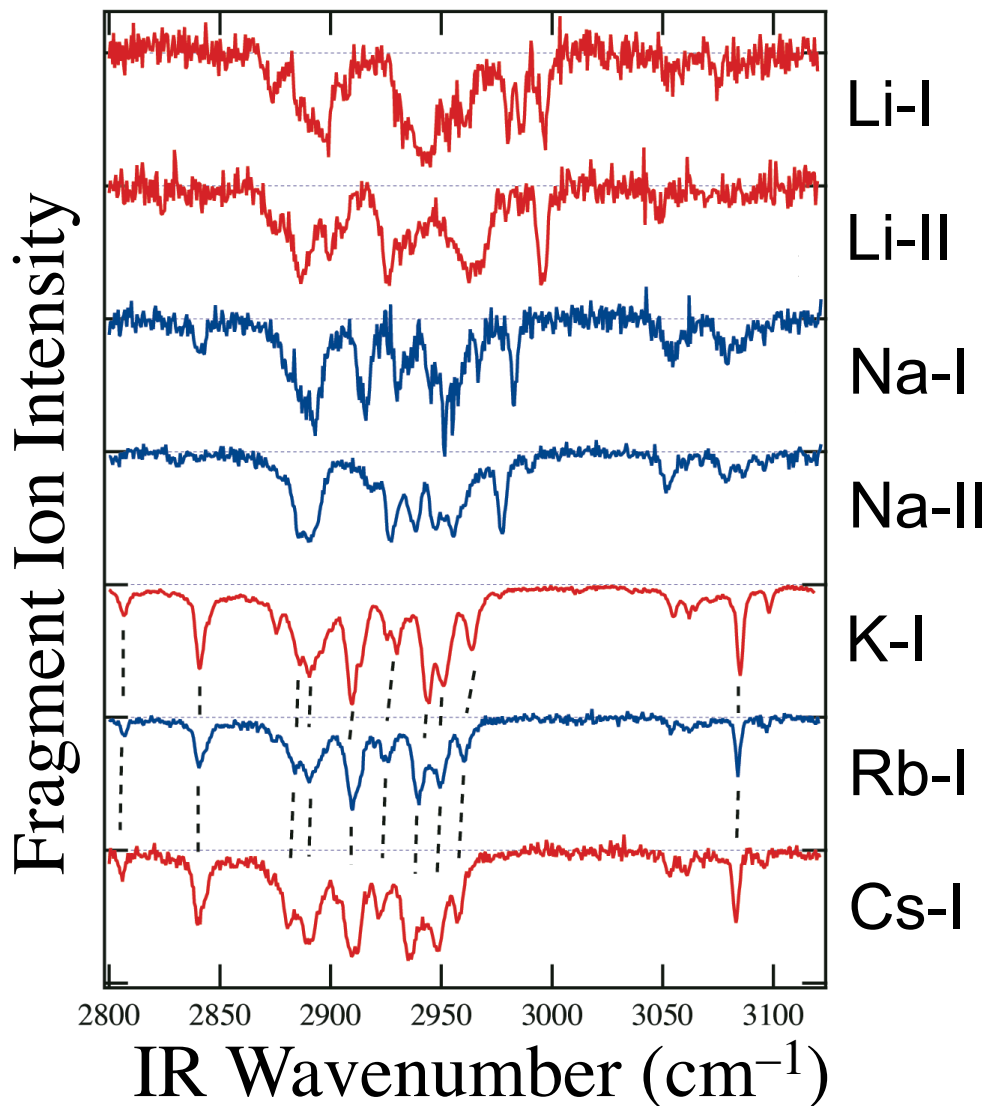
# UVPD Spectra of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$



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



# IR-UV Spectra of $M^+ \cdot DB18C6$



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



Similar structure

# The Number of Conformers

M <sup>+</sup>	M <sup>+</sup> •DB18C6
Li <sup>+</sup>	2
Na <sup>+</sup>	2
K <sup>+</sup>	1
Rb <sup>+</sup>	1
Cs <sup>+</sup>	1
(monomer)	2

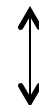
- Molecular mechanics calculations



- DFT (M05-2X/6-31+G(d))  
geometry optimization  
vibrational analysis

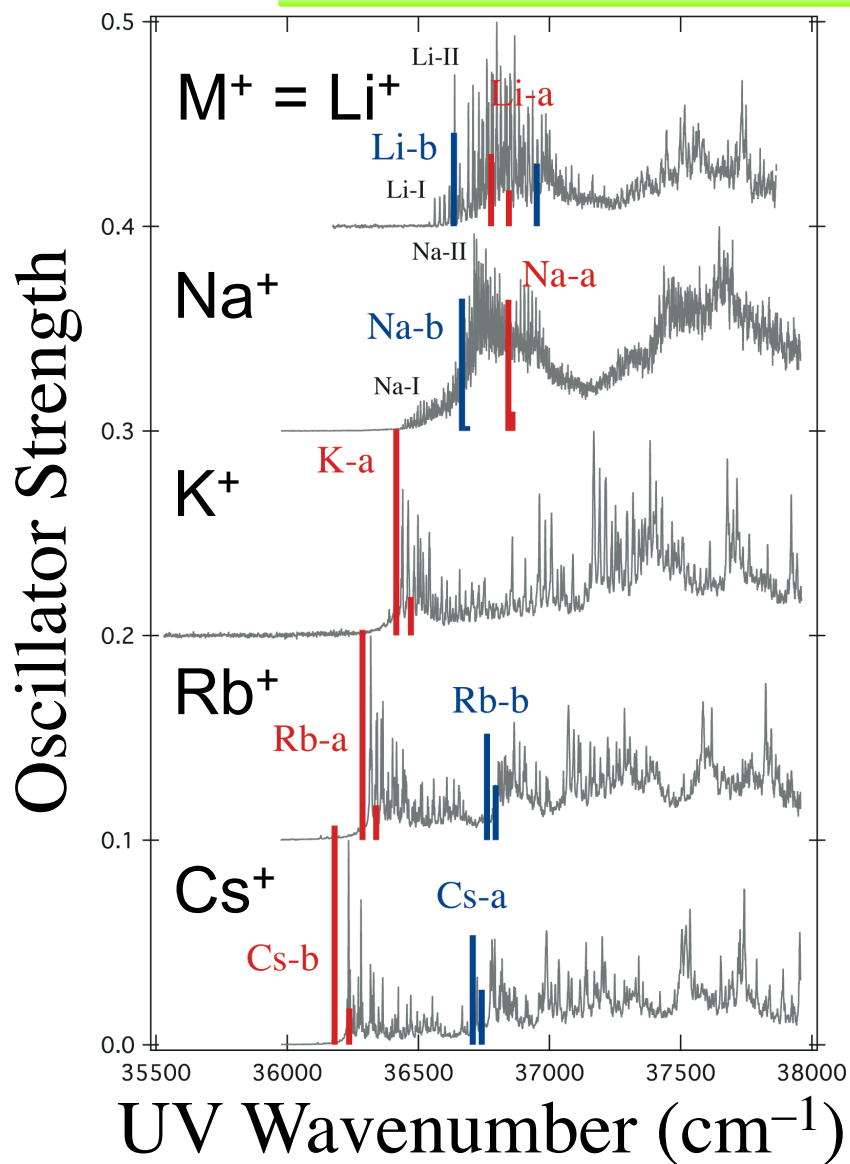


- TD-DFT  
electronic spectra

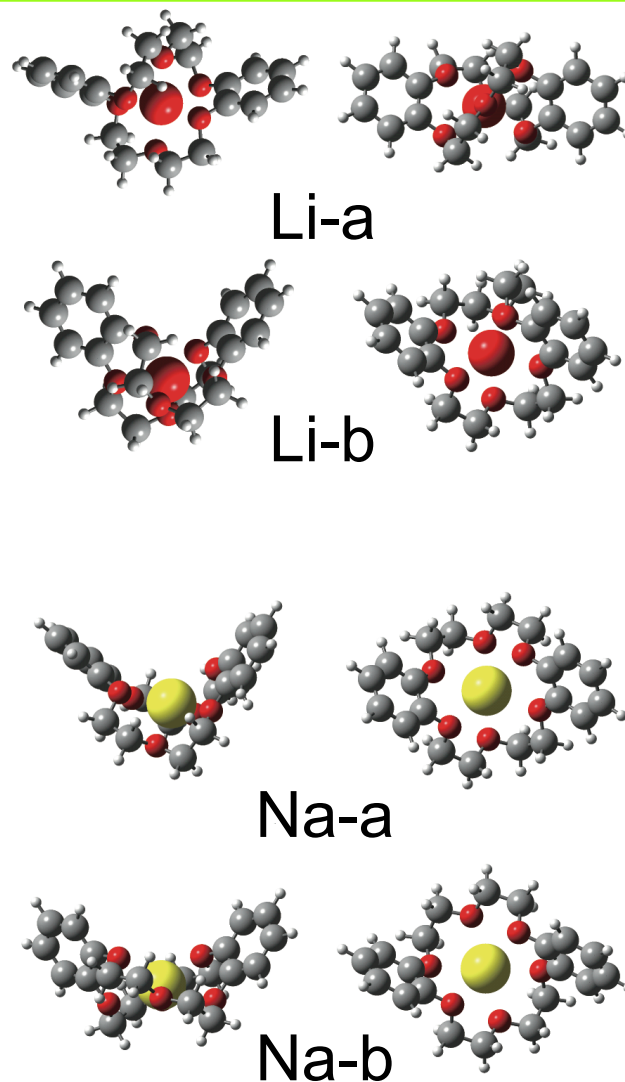


UVPD spectra

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

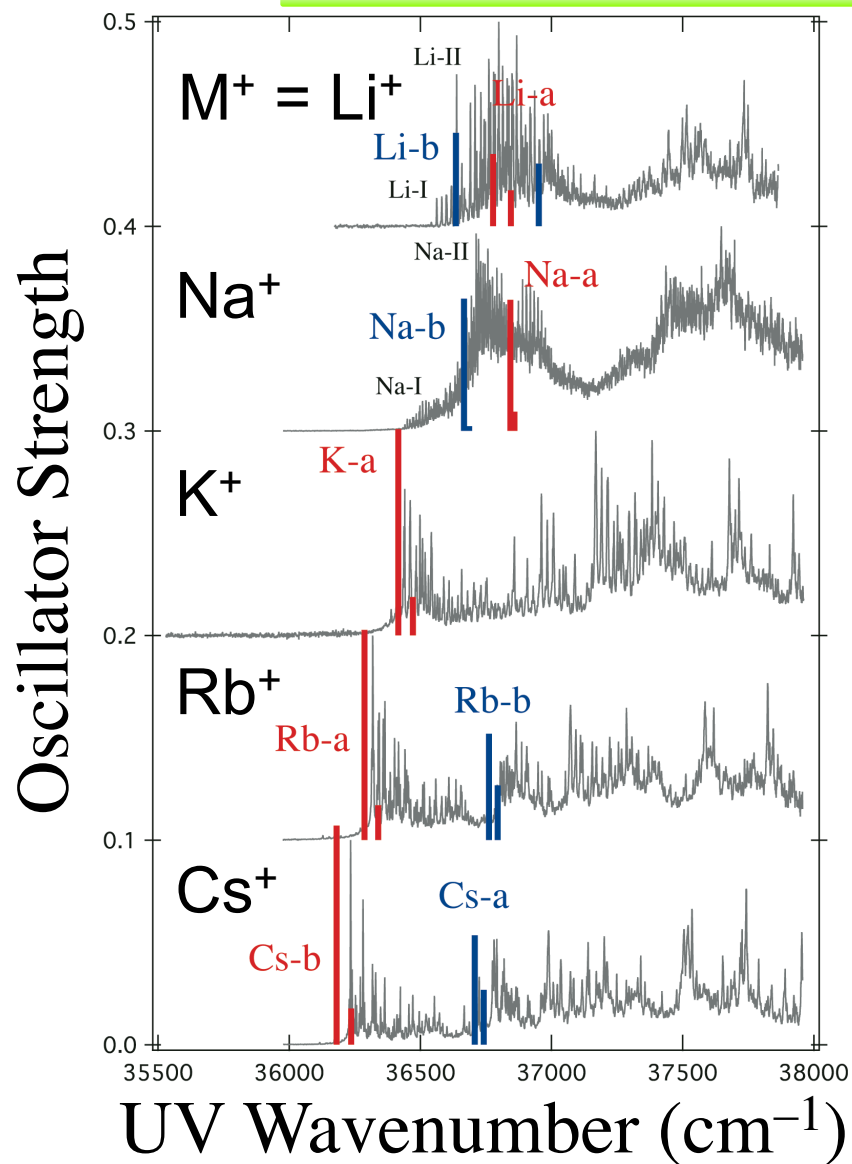


M05-2X/6-31+G(d) with Stuttgart RLC ECP  
A scaling factor of 0.8340 is used.

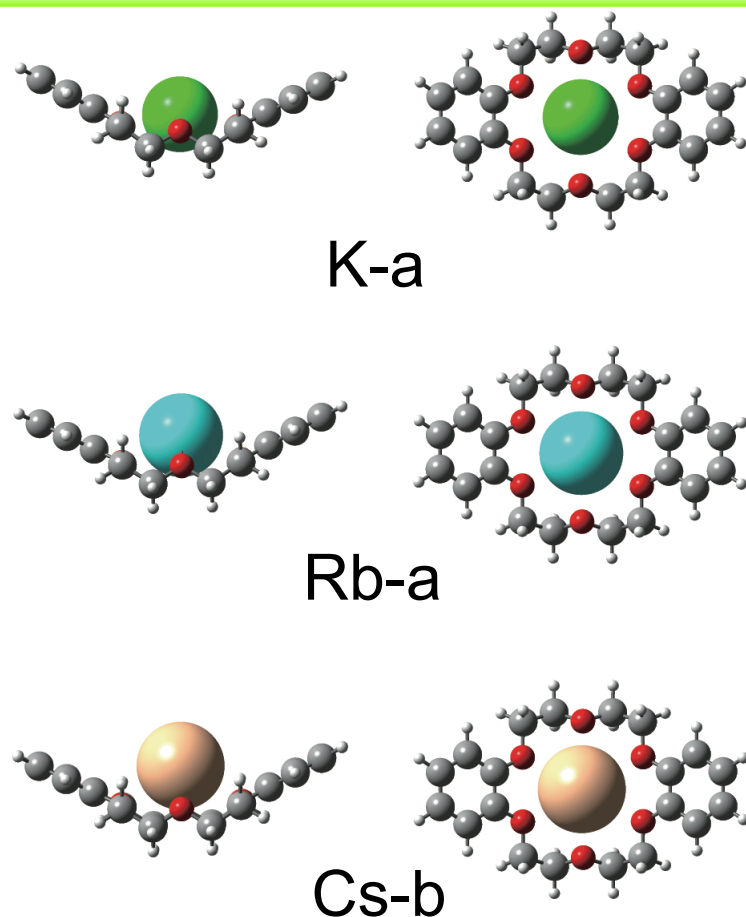


Ether rings distorted  
for  $\text{Li}^+$  and  $\text{Na}^+$

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



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



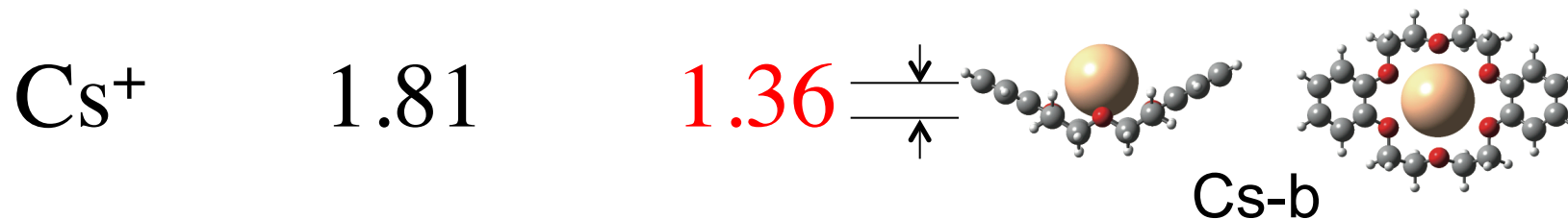
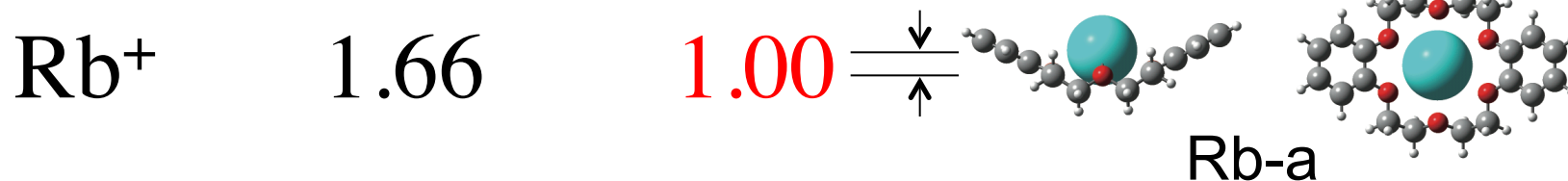
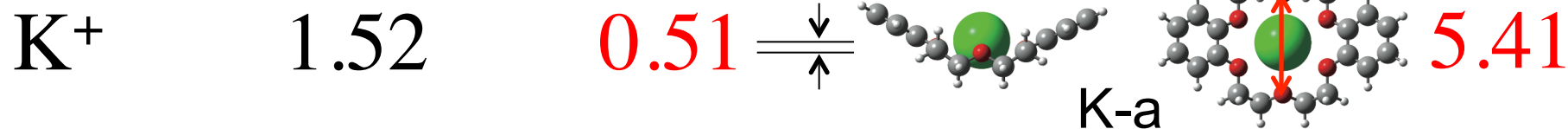
Ether rings largely open

$\text{K}^+$  in the ring

$\text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+$  on the ring

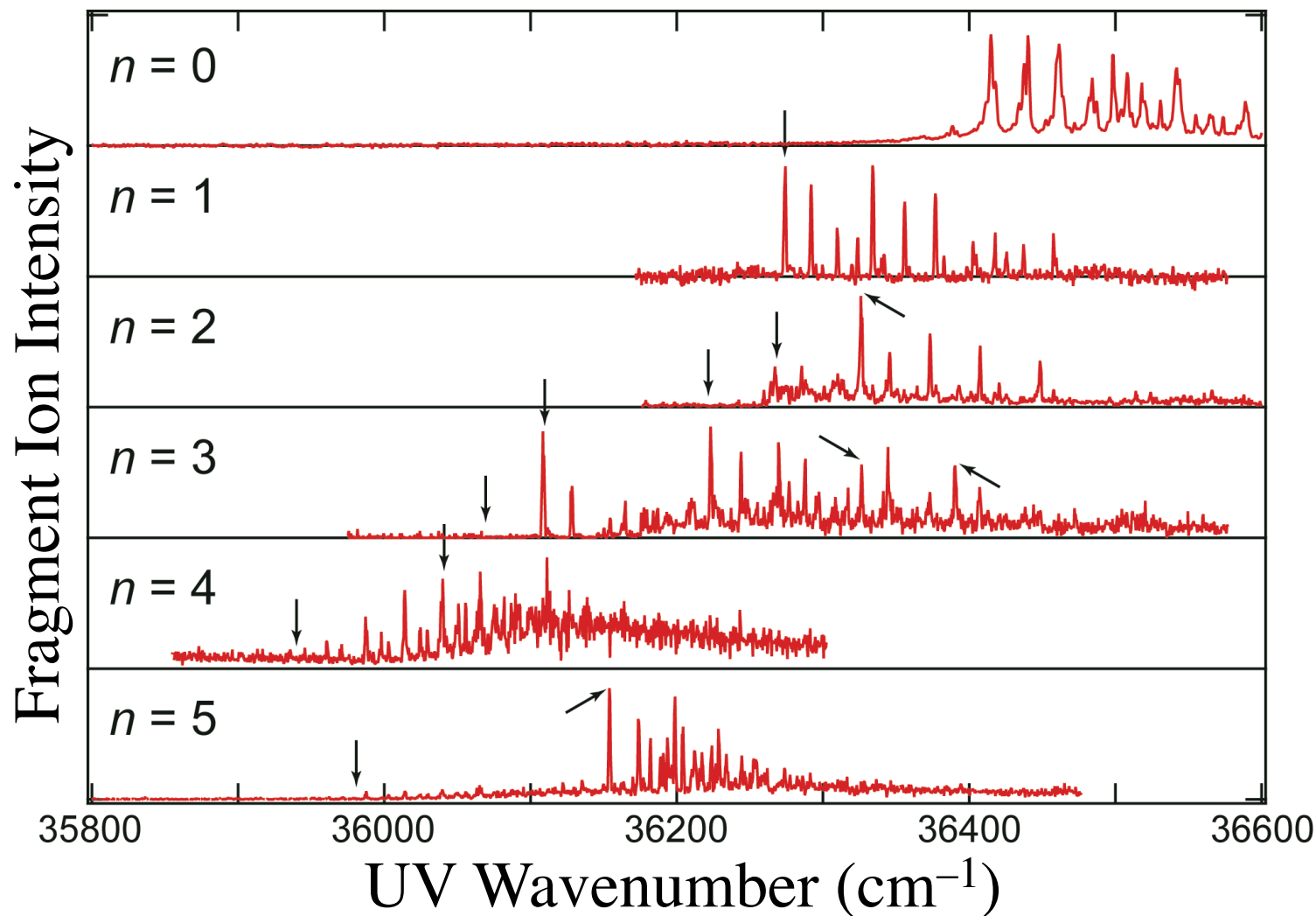
# Structure of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$ ( $M^+ = \text{K}^+, \text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+$ )

Ion radii/Å



cf.  $\text{Li}^+$  (0.90 Å),  $\text{Na}^+$  (1.16 Å)

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

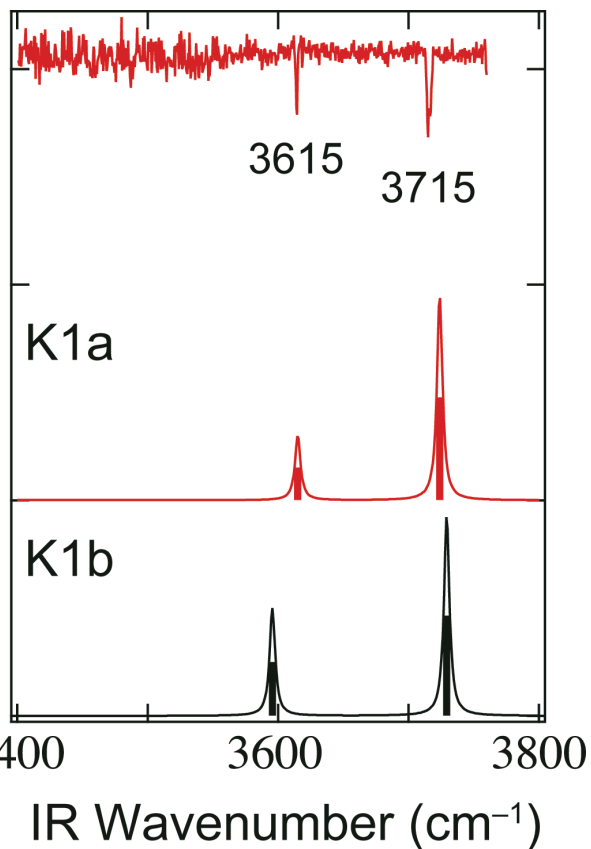


UV spectra also show sharp bands.

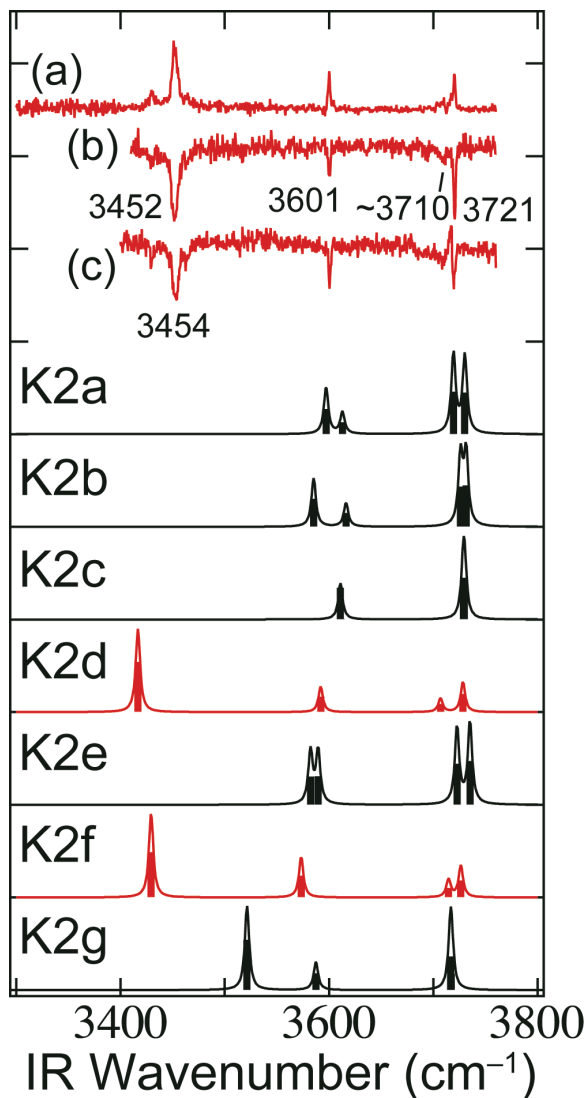
→ Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.

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

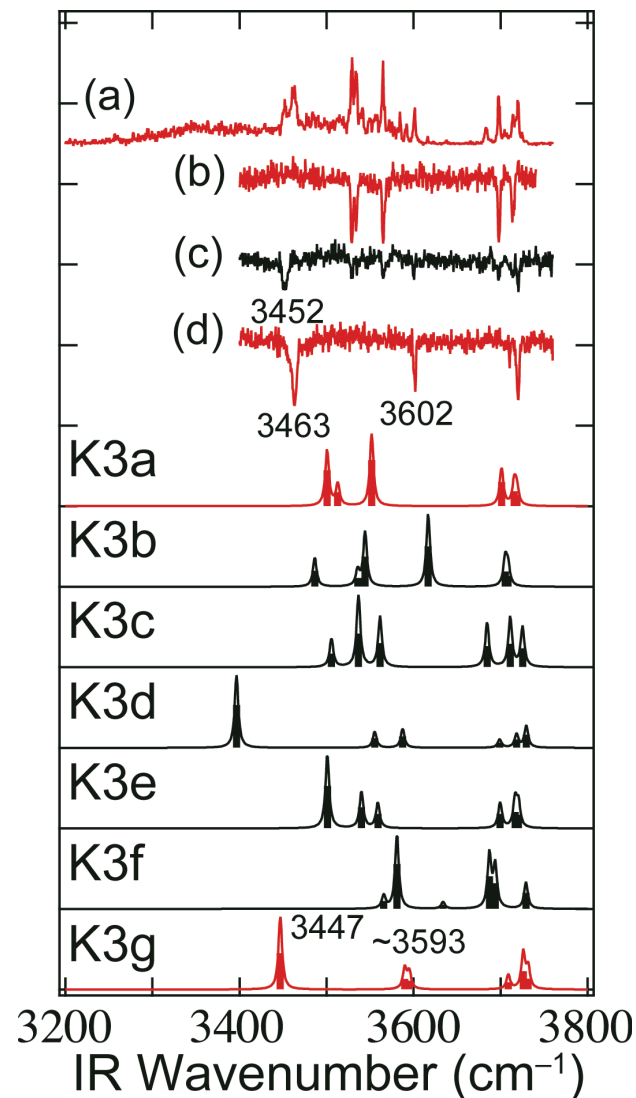
$n = 1$



$n = 2$

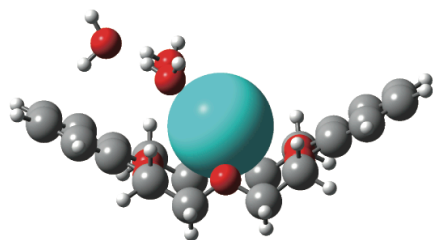
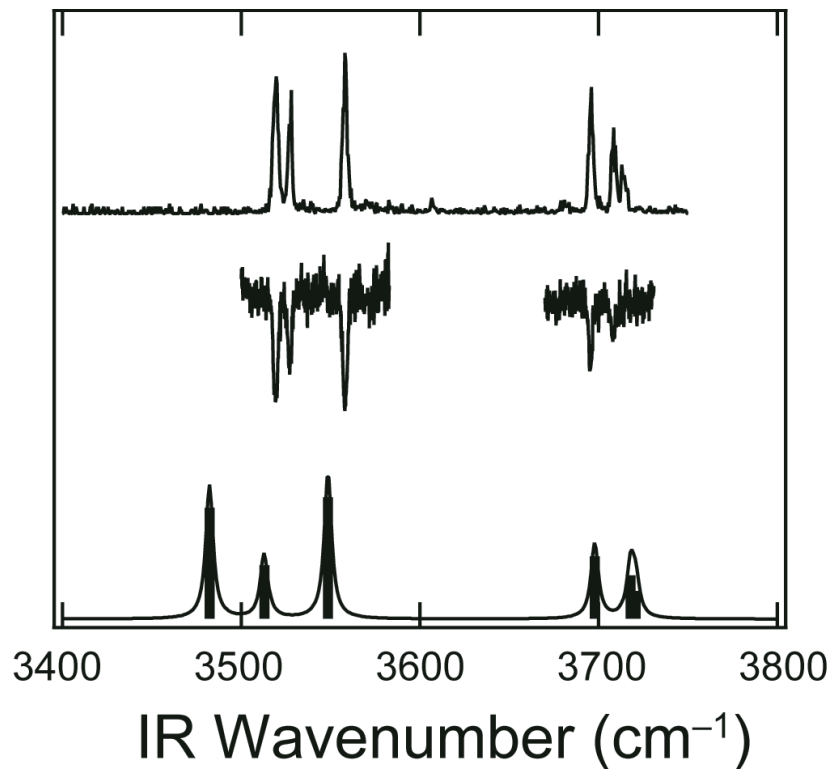


$n = 3$

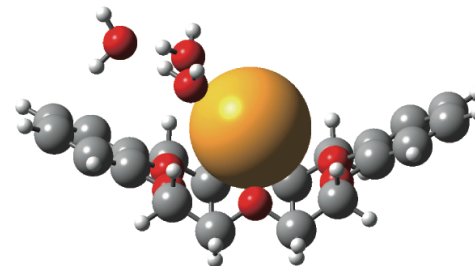
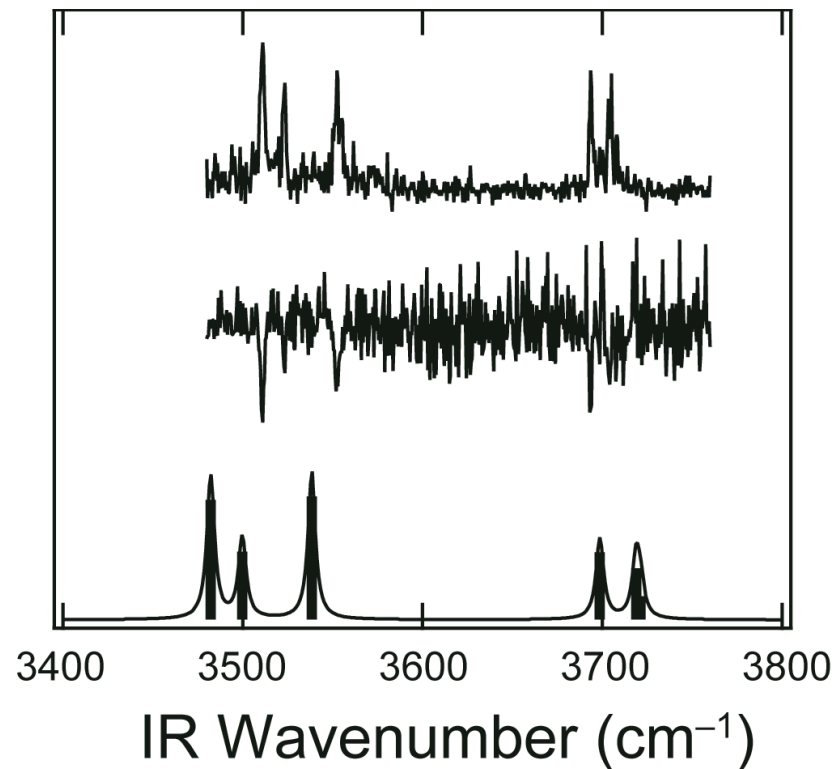


# IR-UV Spectra of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$

Rb<sup>+</sup>

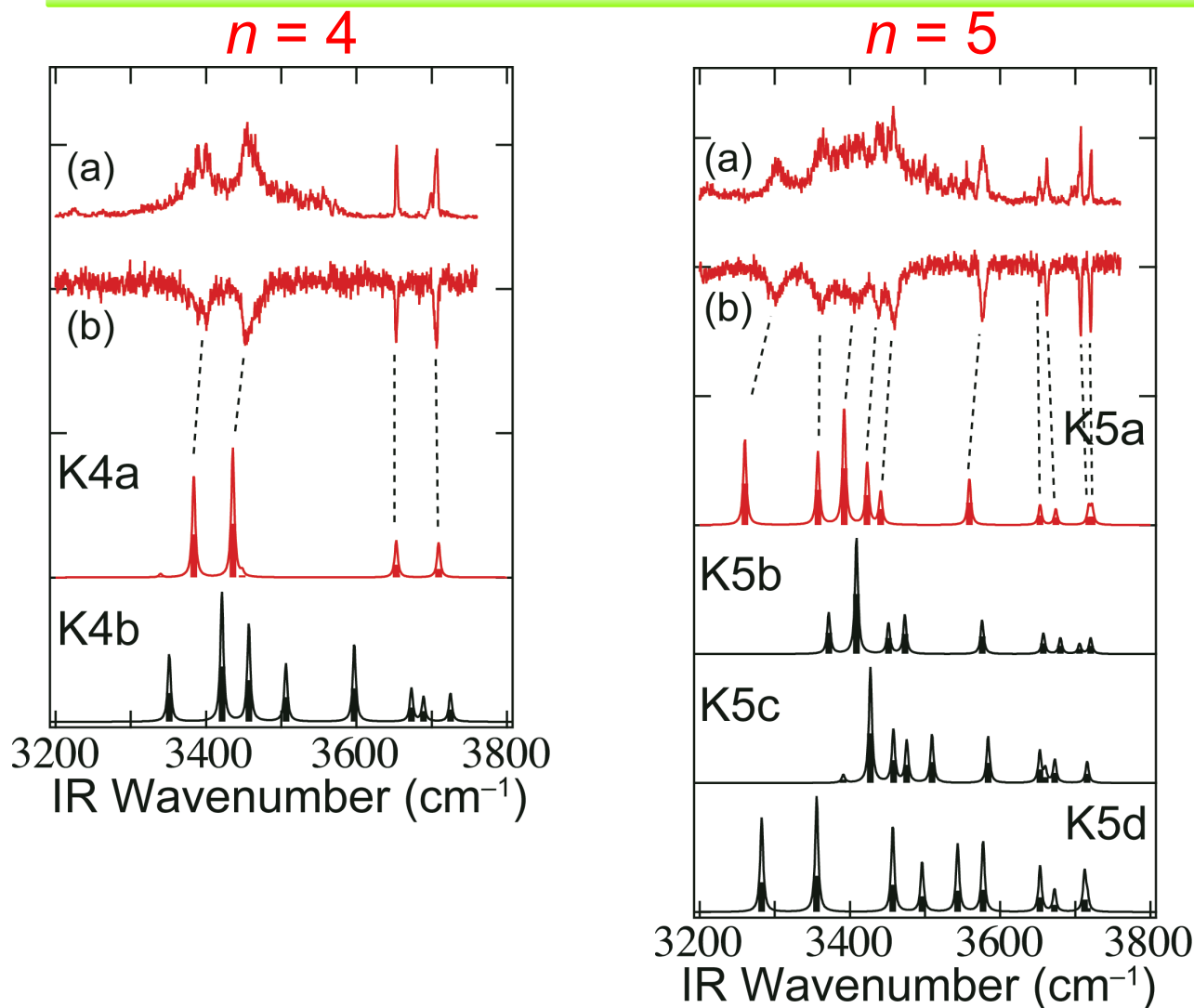


Cs<sup>+</sup>





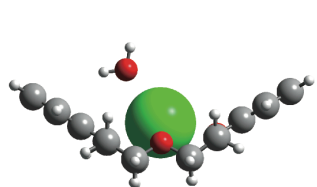
# IR-UV Spectra of $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



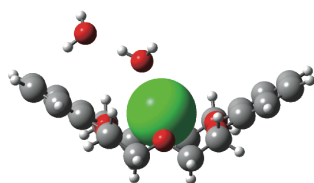
IR spectra in the OH stretch region give clear pictures of hydration structure.

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

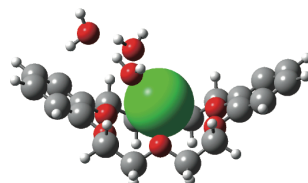
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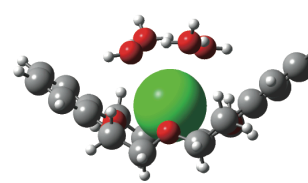
K1a



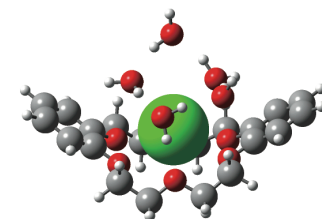
K2d



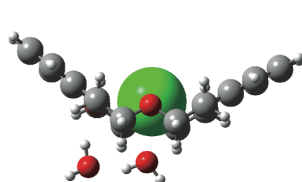
K3a



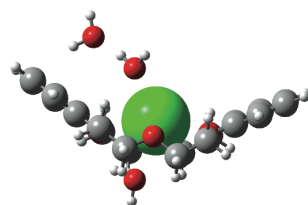
K4a



K5a



K2f



K3g

$n = 1$

$n = 2$

$n = 3$

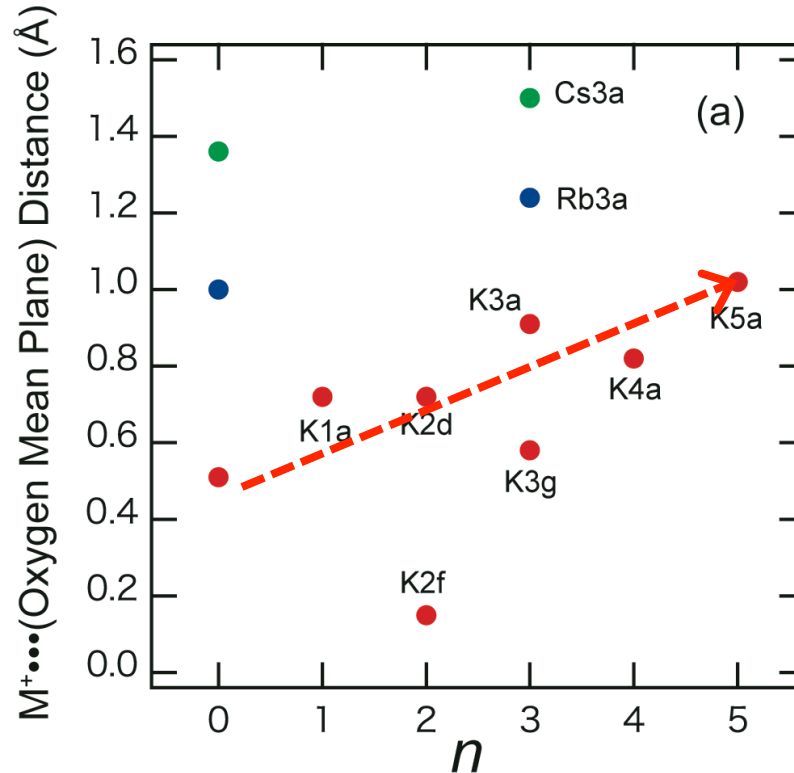
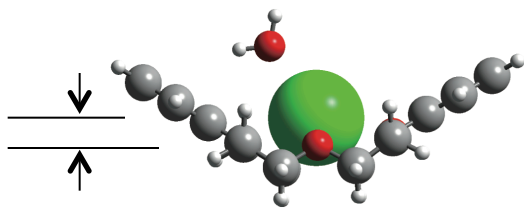
$n = 4$

$n = 5$

Hydration occurs on one side.

→ Cooperativity

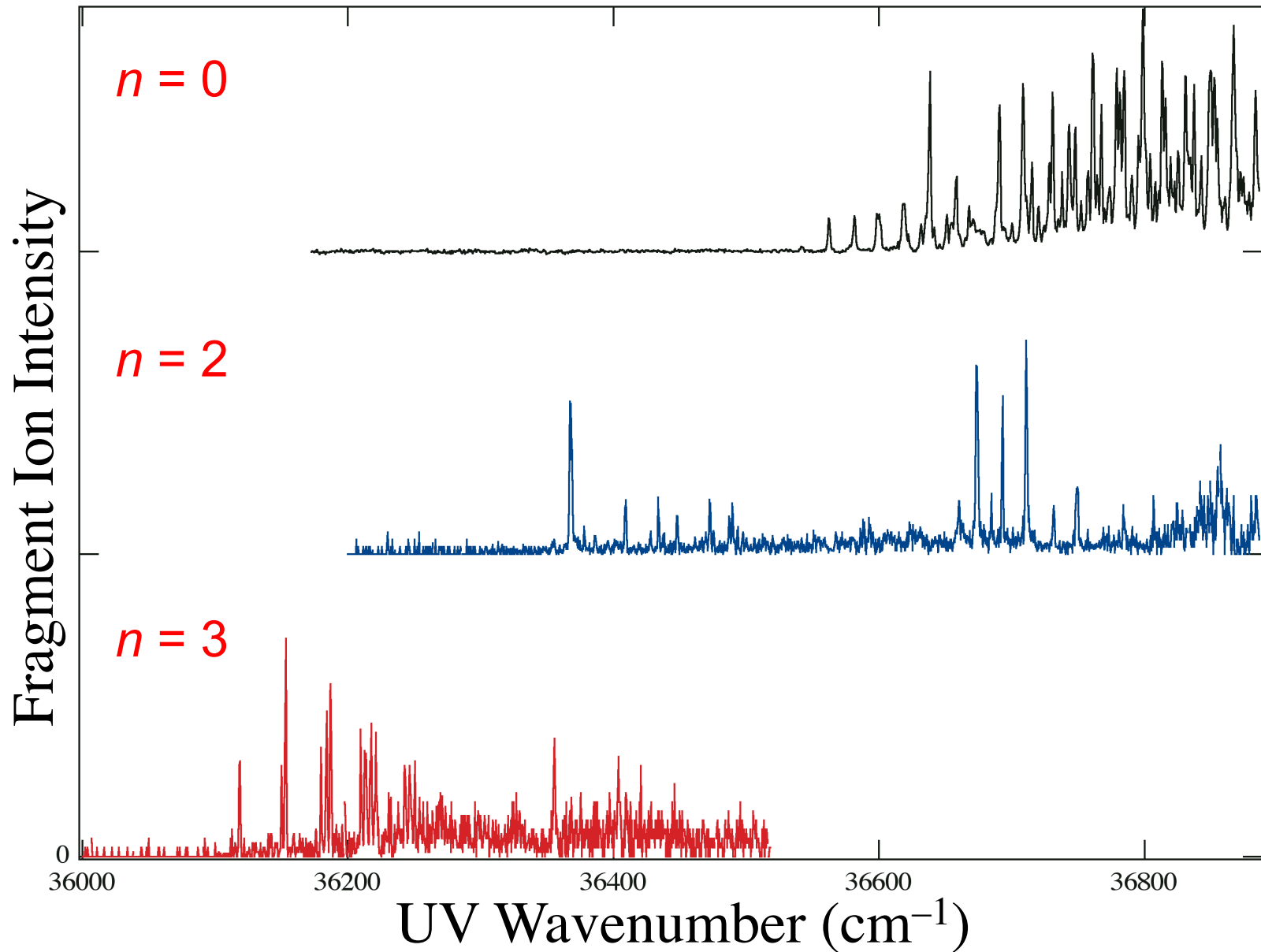
# Structure of $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



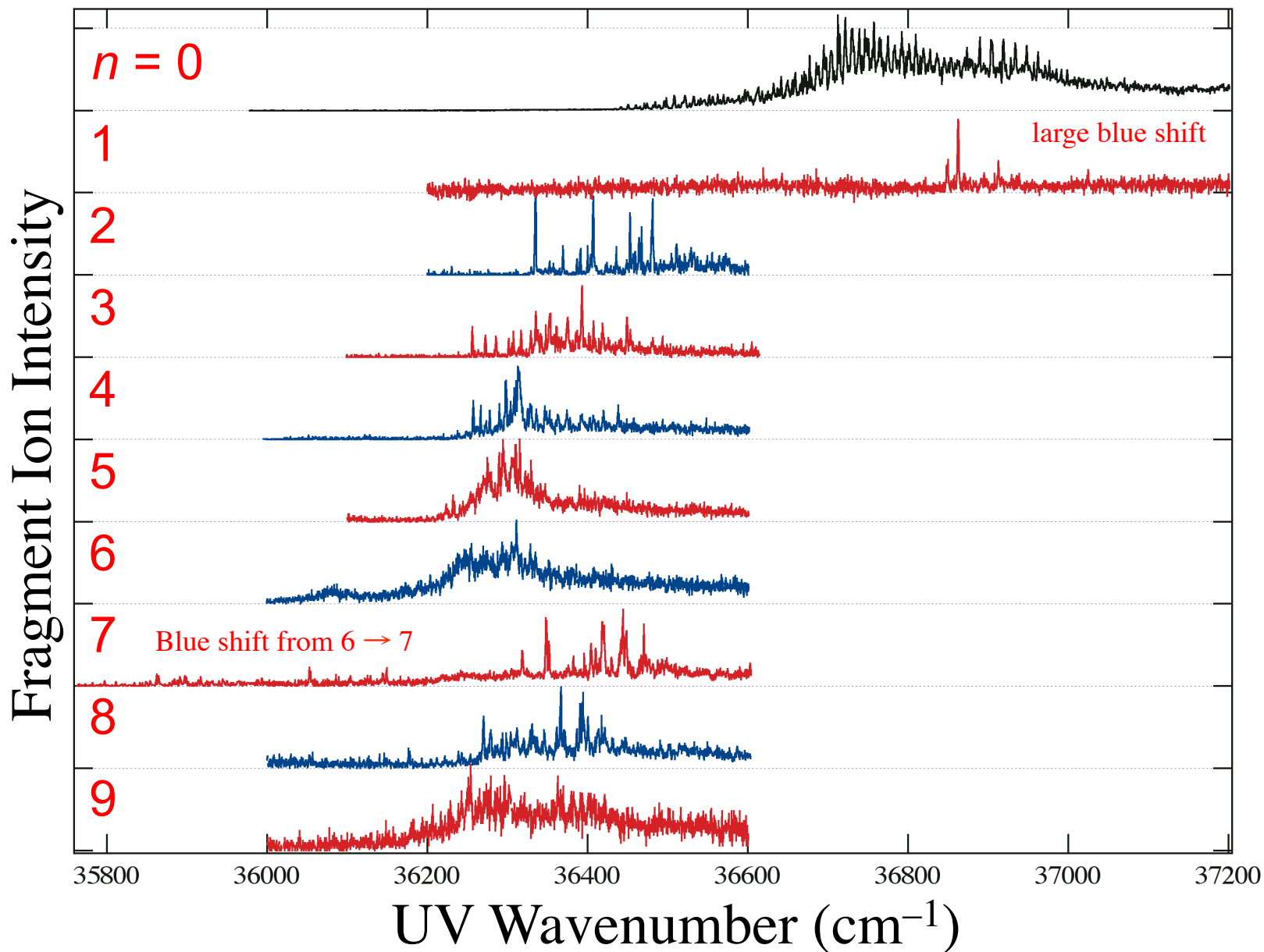
Distance increases with increasing  $n$ .

It continues for  $n > 5$ ?

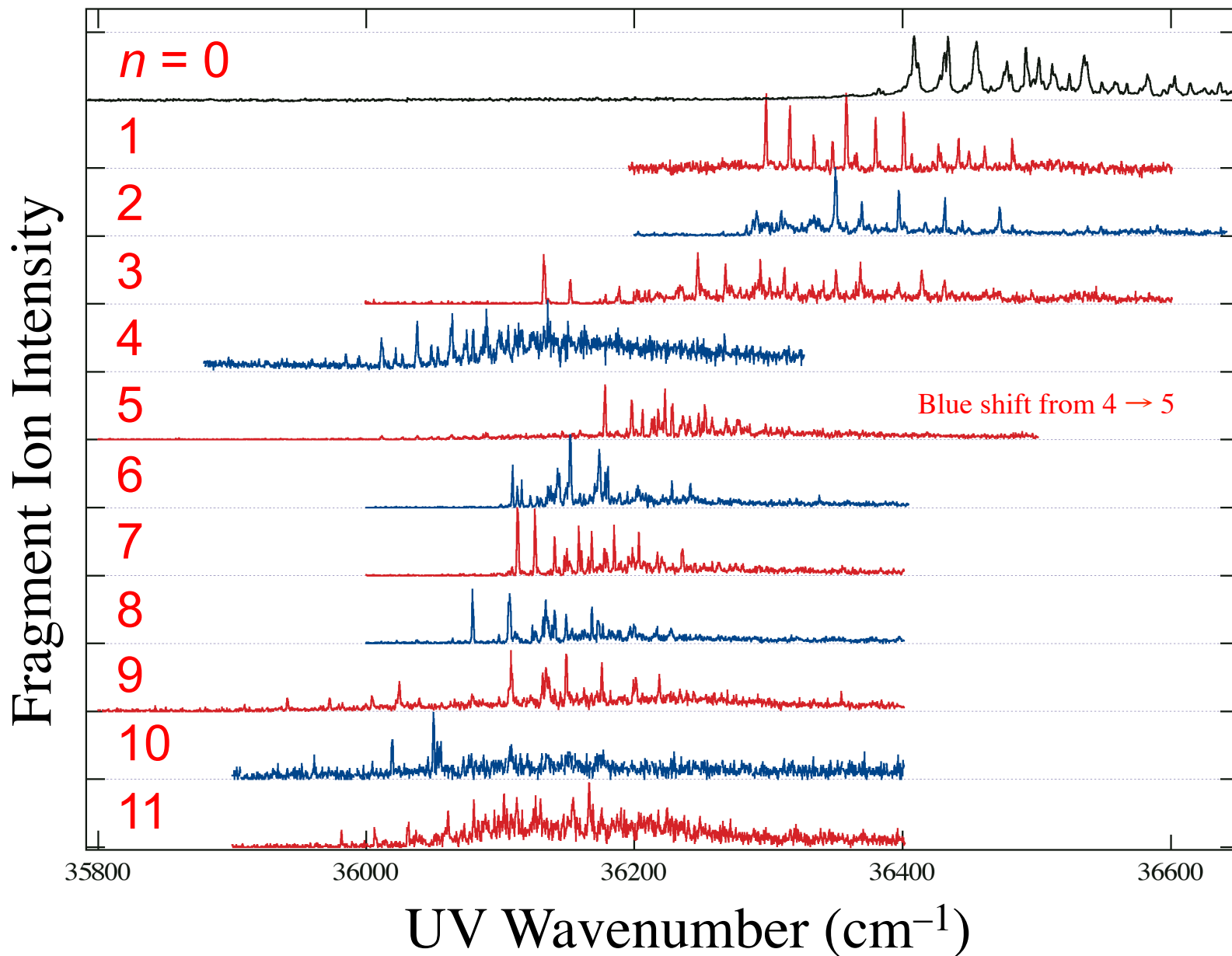
# UVPD Spectra of $\text{Li}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



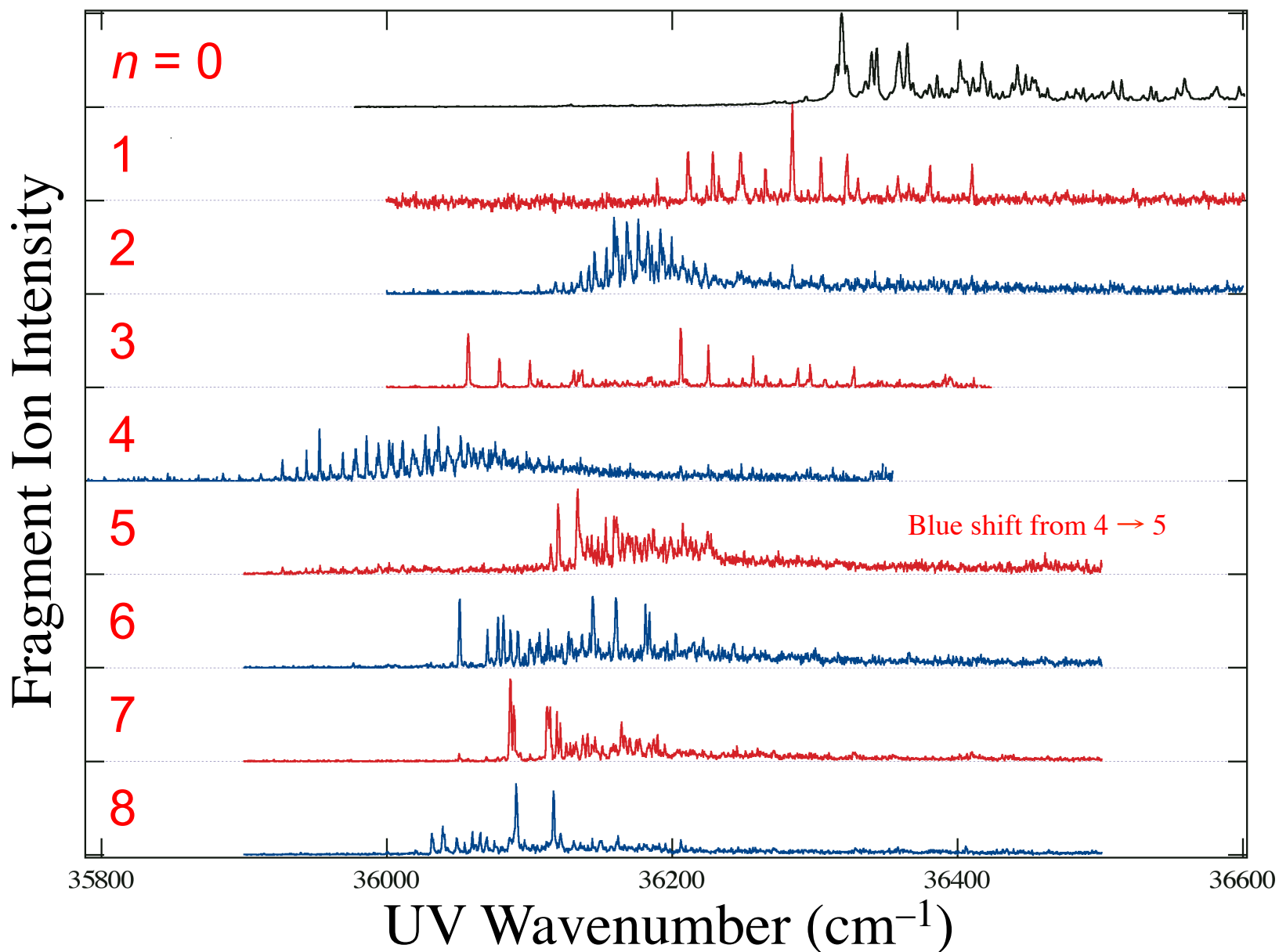
# UVPD Spectra of $\text{Na}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



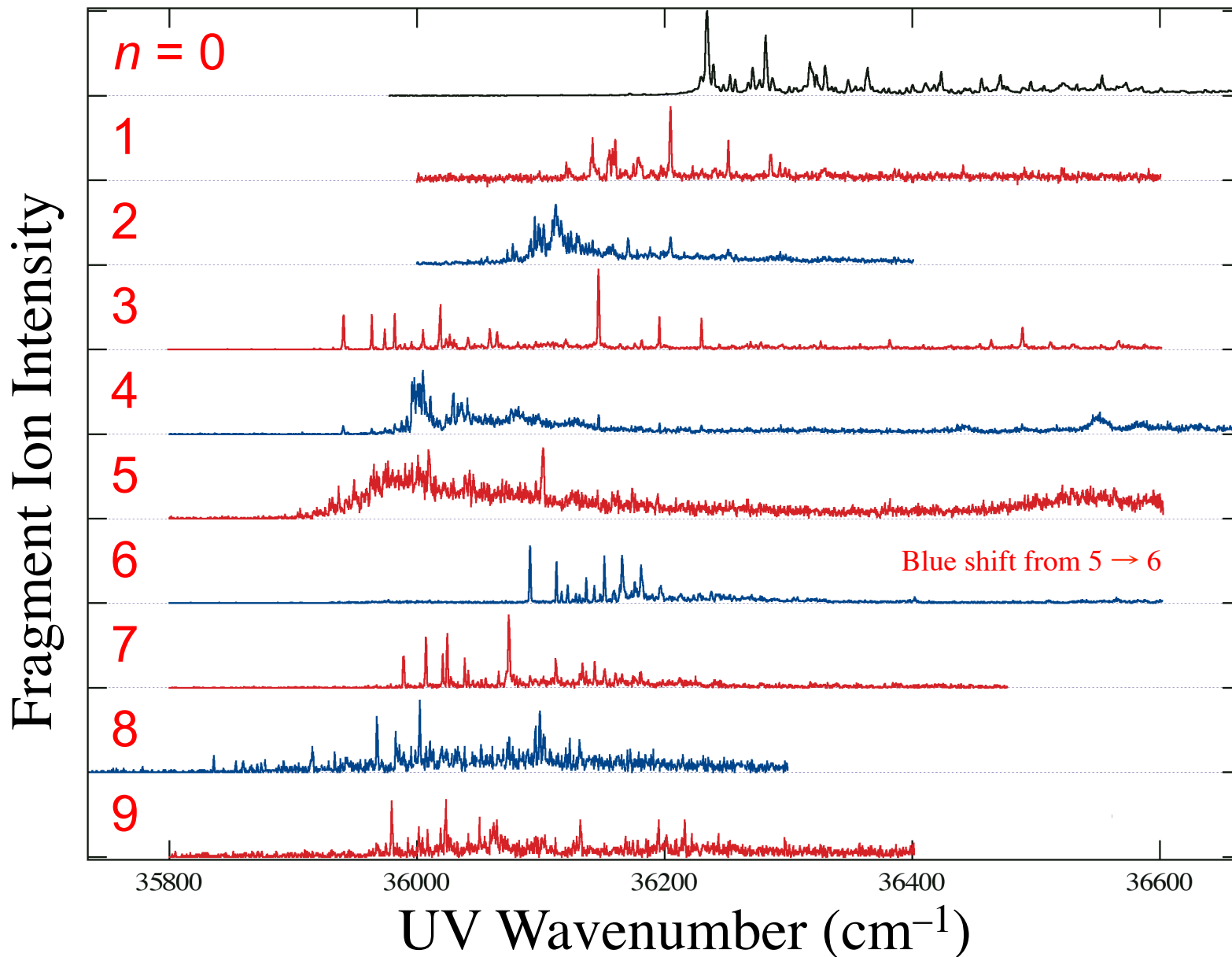
# UVPD Spectra of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6 \cdot (H_2O)_n$



# UVPD Spectra of $\text{Rb}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$



# UVPD Spectra of $\text{Cs}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$

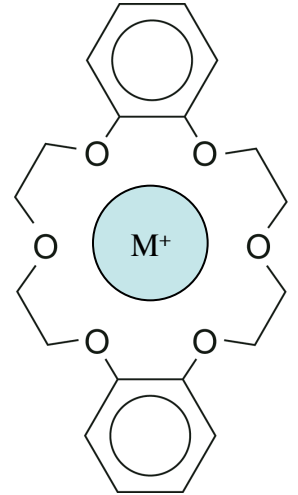




# Summary

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



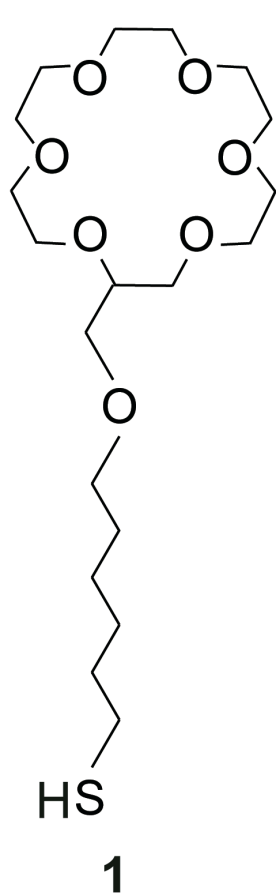
- The number and structure of conformers are determined thanks to the cooling, giving well resolved UV and IR spectra.
- This technique will provide molecular-level insights into “huge” systems in supramolecular chemistry.
- We have to extend this to larger solvated systems...
- We need spectroscopy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

# **(2) Surface-Enhanced Infrared Absorption (SEIRA) Spectroscopy**

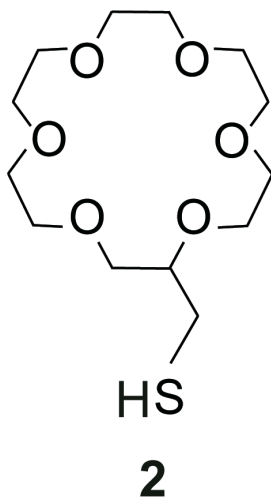
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Inokuchi et al., submitted for publication

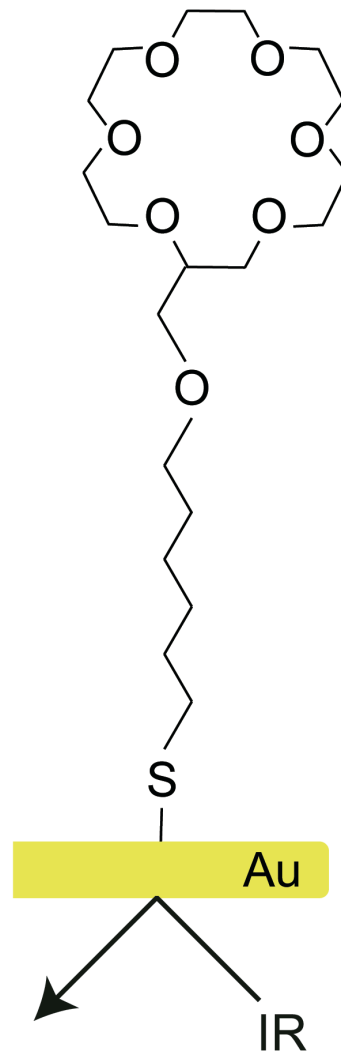
# Crown Ethers Chemisorbed on Au Surface



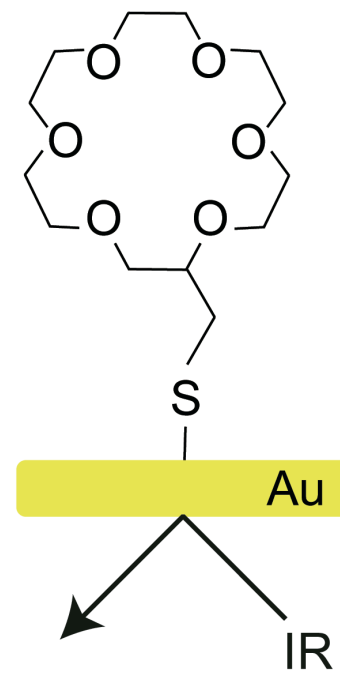
(a)  $18C6-C_1OC_6-SH$



(b)  $18C6-C_1-SH$



(c)  $18C6-C_1OC_6$

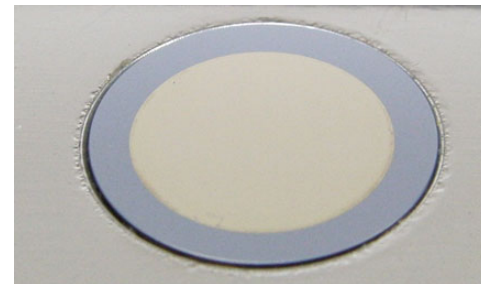


(d)  $18C6-C_1$

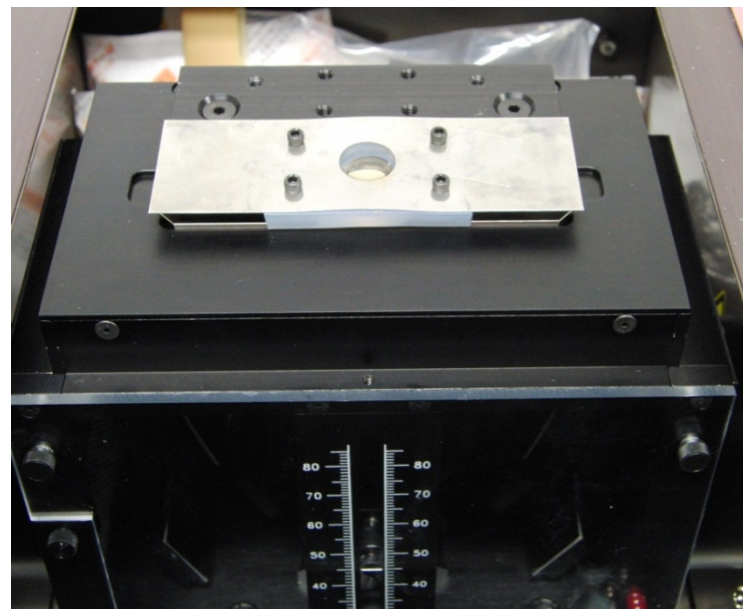
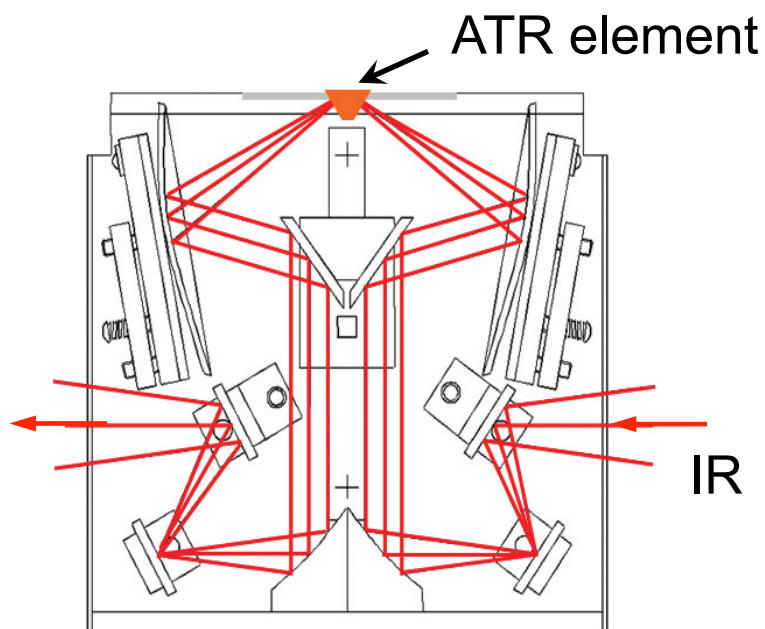
# SEIRA with ATR Configuration

SEIRA (Surface-Enhanced IR Absorption) spectroscopy

- (1) Au surface ( $\sim 8$  nm) is formed on an ATR (Attenuated total reflection) element by vacuum deposition.
- (2) Thiol derivatives of crown ethers are chemisorbed on the Au surface with S–Au bonds.
- (3) Solutions of metal salts are put on it to form complexes.

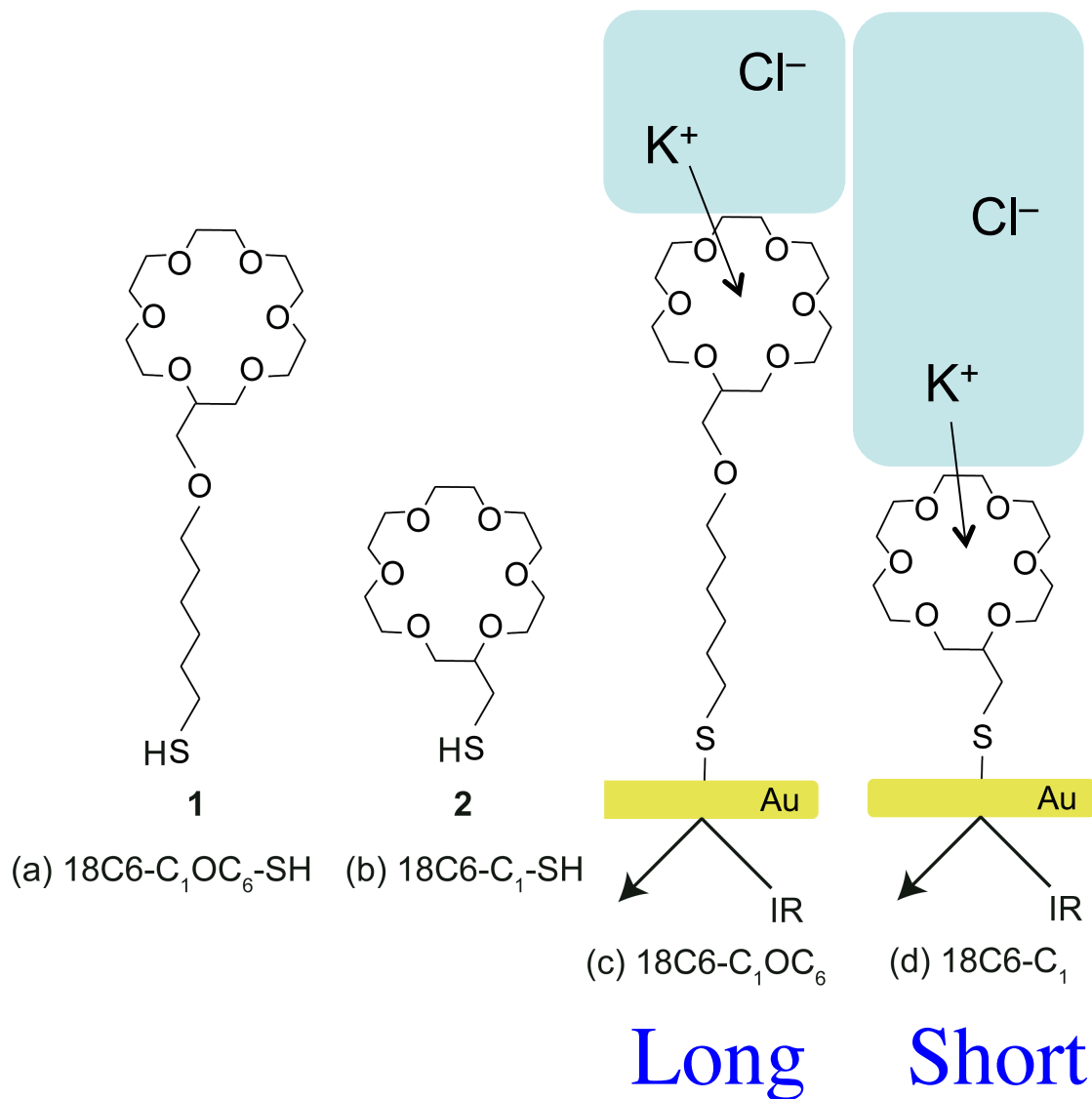
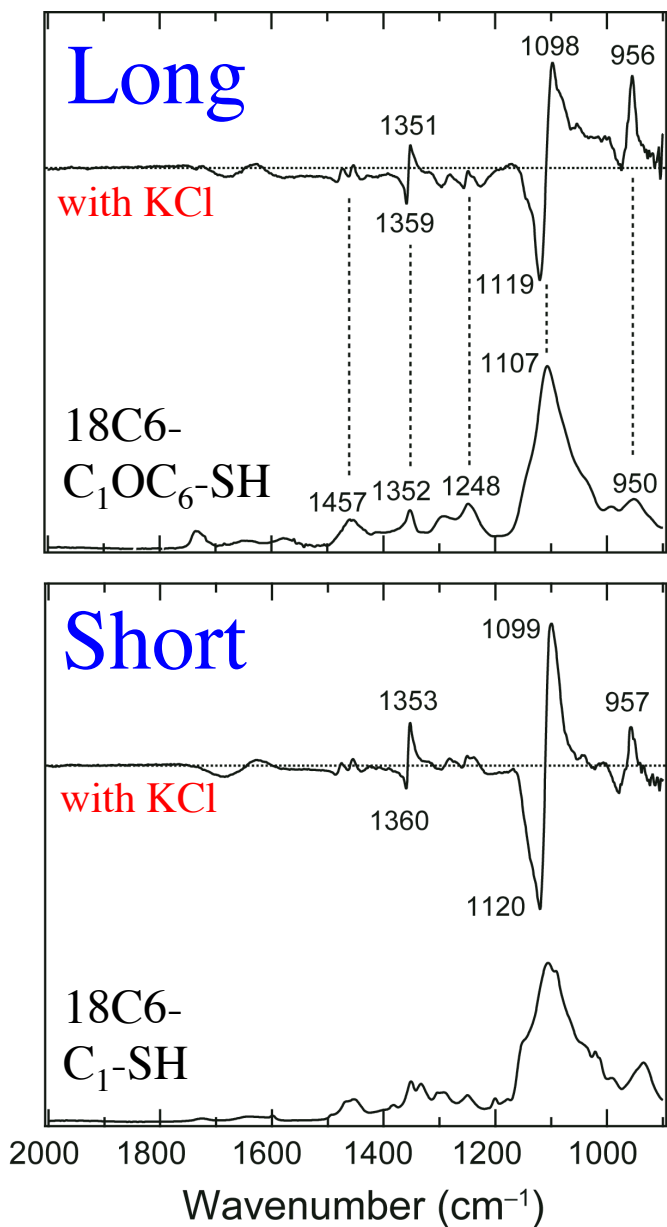


Au surface on Si prism of ATR  
 $\sim 8$  nm thickness



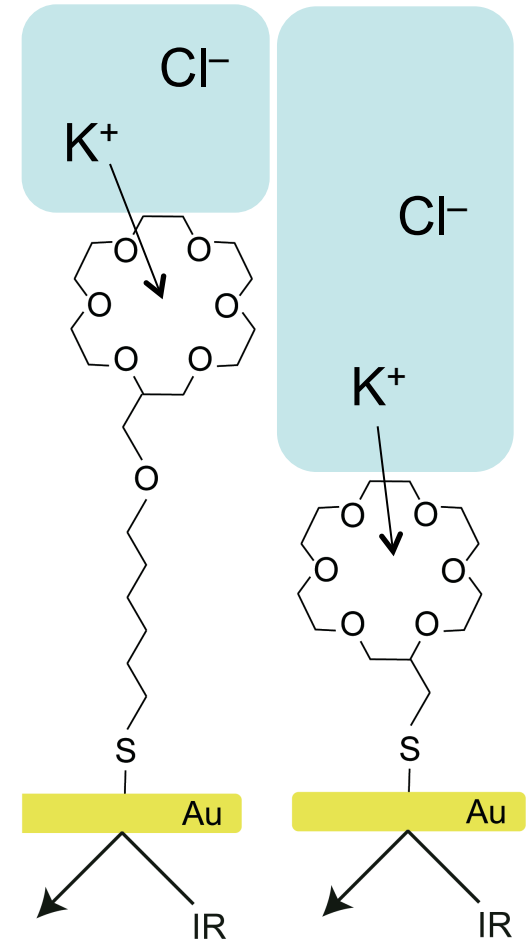
Attenuated total reflection setup

# IR Spectra of $K^+ \cdot 18C6$ on Au

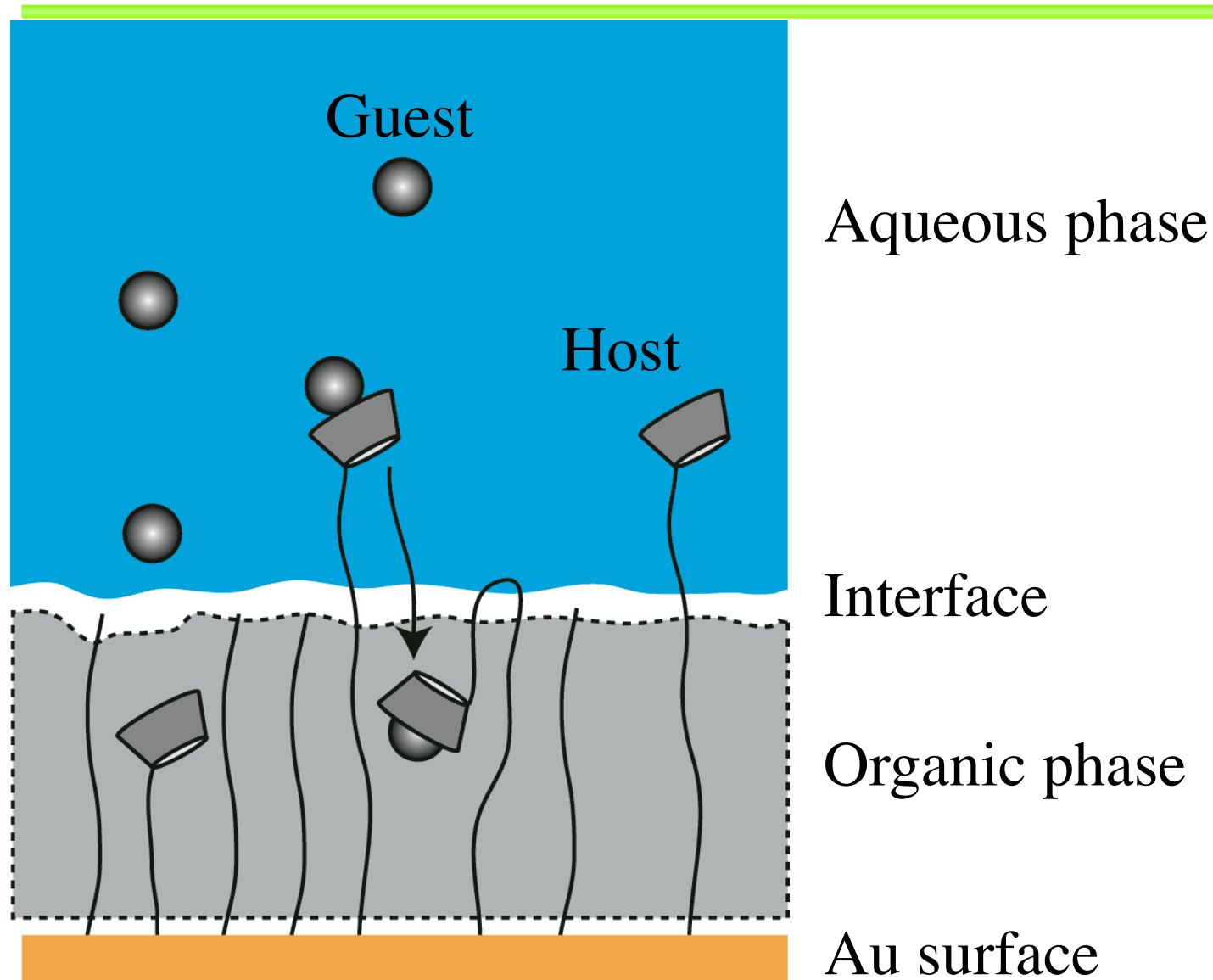


# Advantages and Disadvantages

- High sensitivity and selectivity due to Au surface
  - Quantitative
  - Reusable (washable)
  - Condensed phase, interface
  - Applications  
ion filters, sensing devices
- 
- Necessary to synthesize thiol derivatives
  - Effects of Au surface on encapsulation

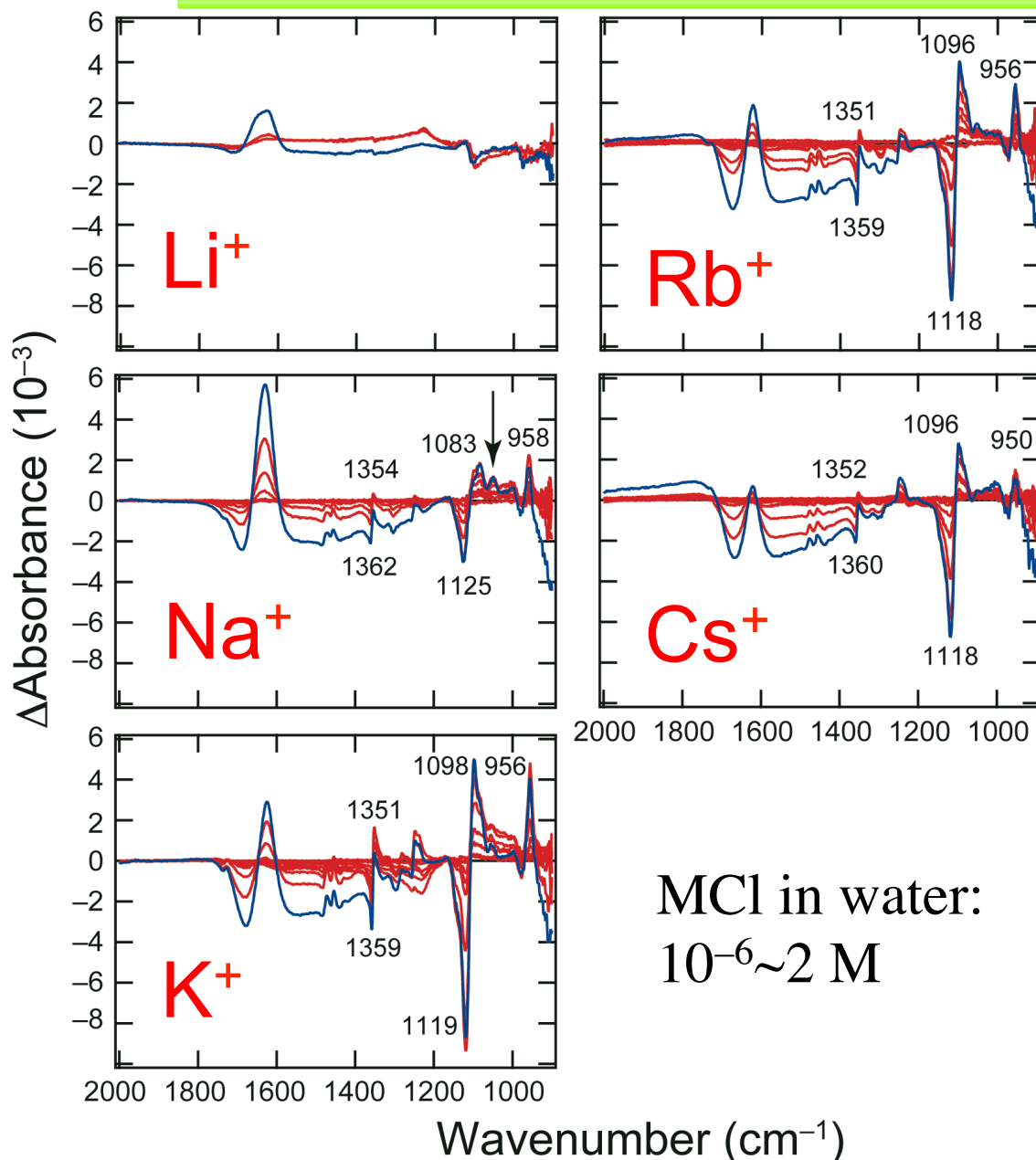


# Condensed Phase, Interface

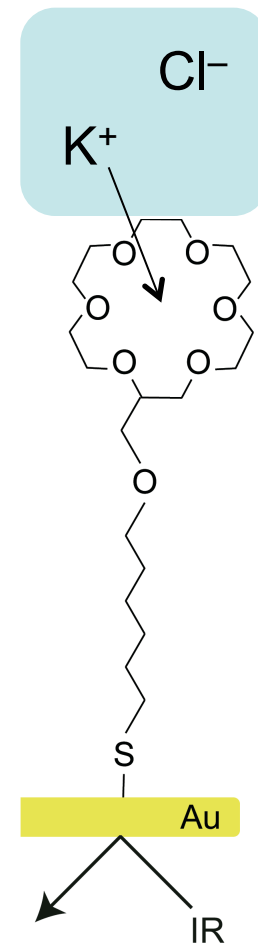


Position of complexes is controllable.

# IR Difference Spectra of $M^+ \cdot 18C6-C_1OC_6$



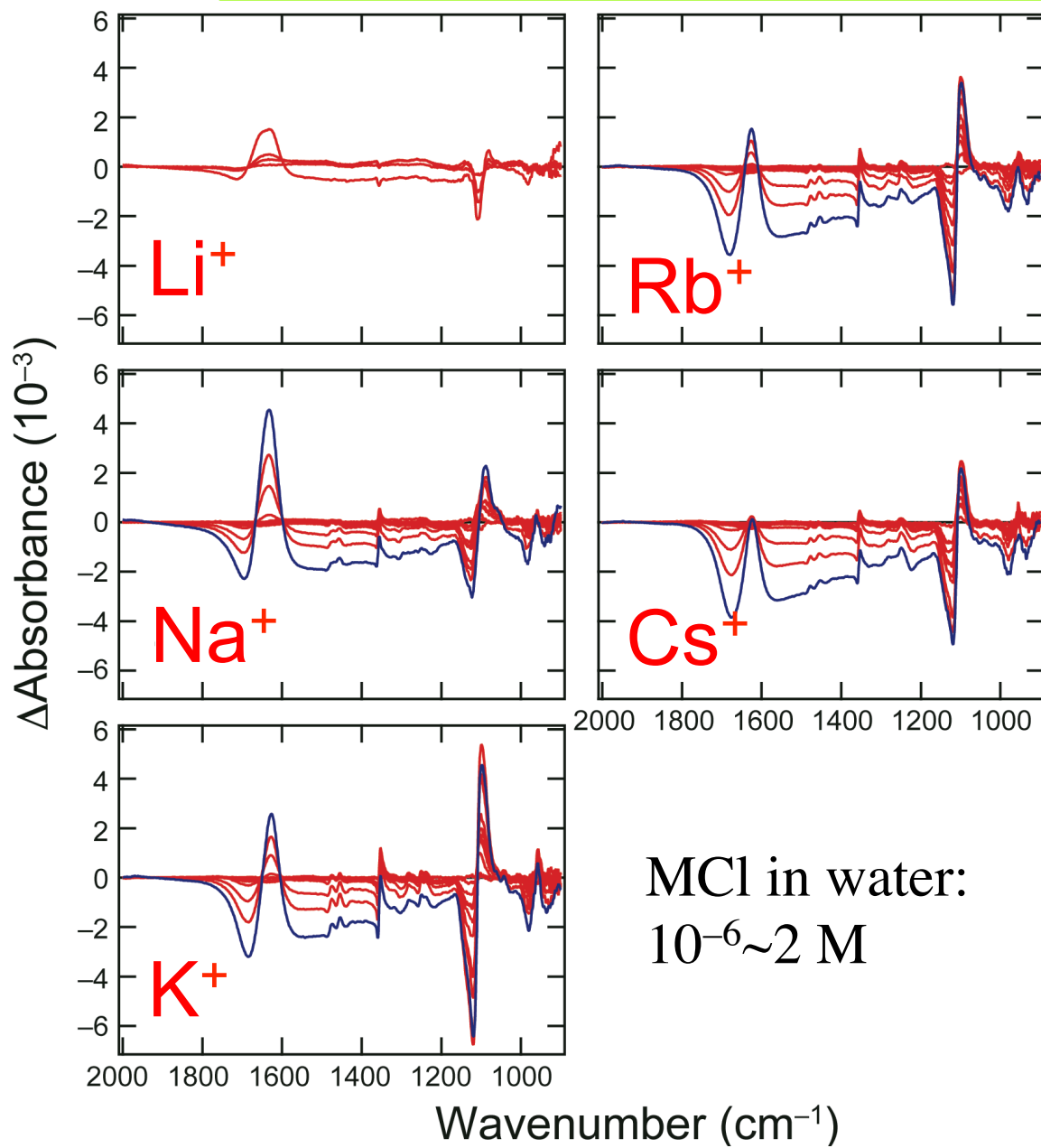
MCl in water:  
 $10^{-6} \sim 2$  M



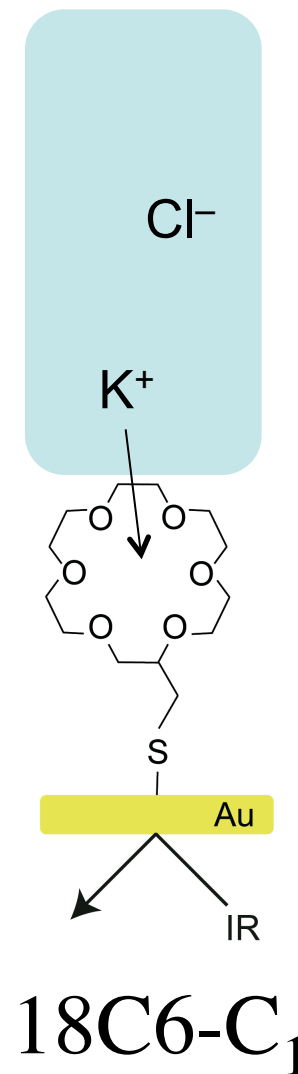
$18C6-C_1OC_6$



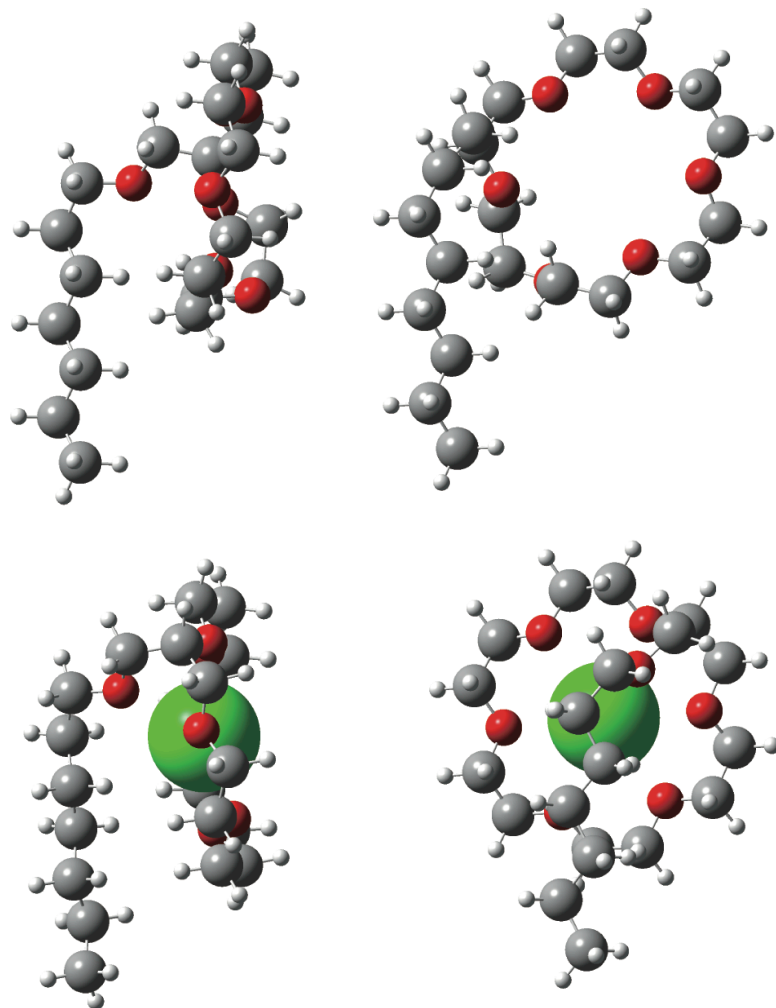
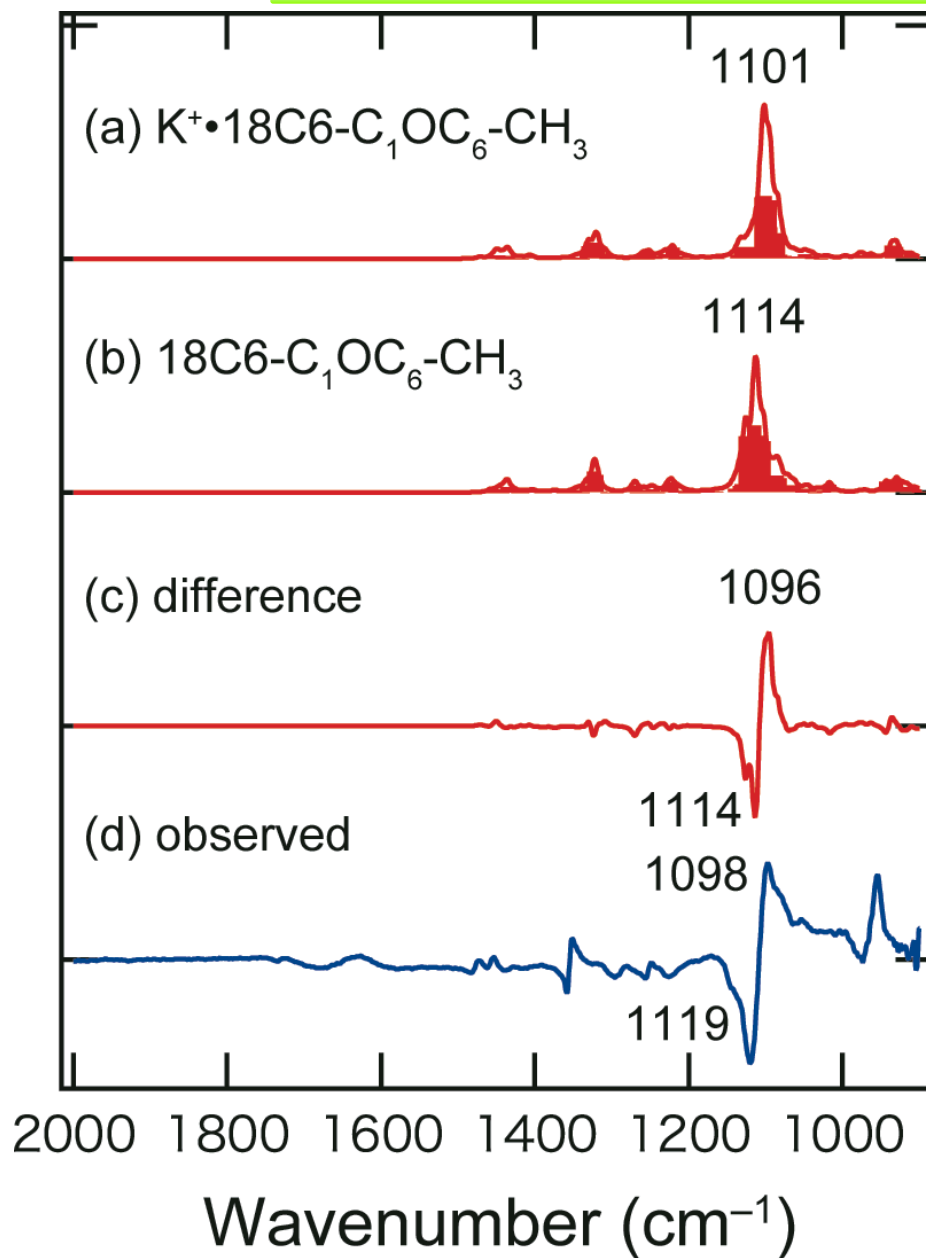
# IR Difference Spectra of $M^+ \cdot 18C6-C_1$



MCl in water:  
 $10^{-6} \sim 2$  M



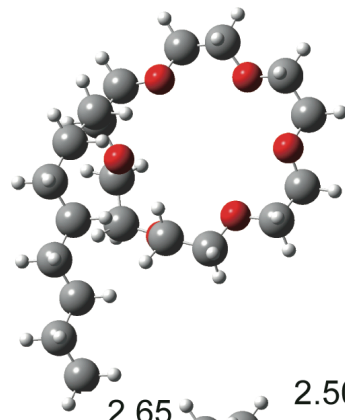
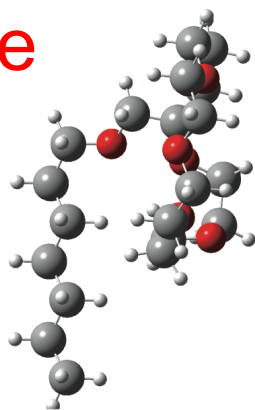
# Comparison of IR Spectra



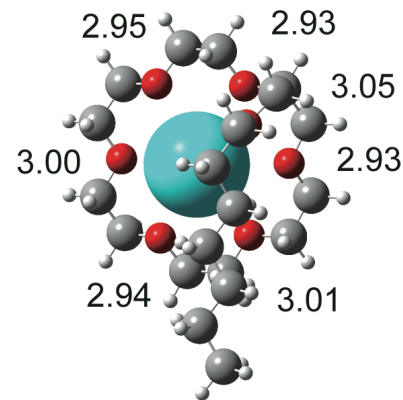
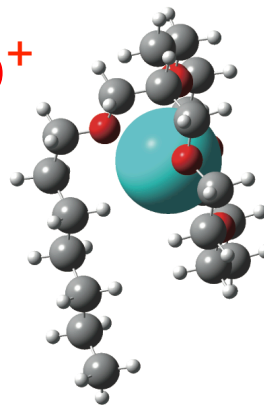
Calculated in water with PCM  
(polarizable continuum model)

# Structure of $M^+ \cdot 18C6-C_1OC_6-CH_3$

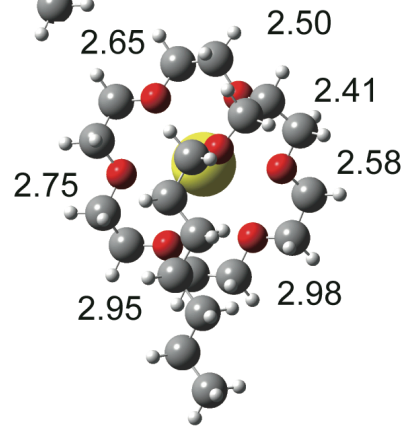
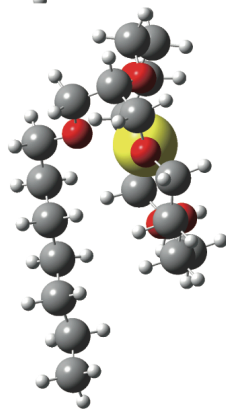
bare



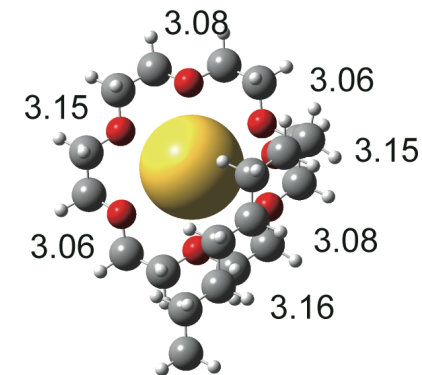
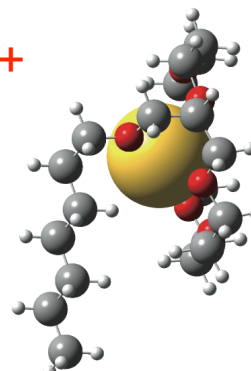
Rb<sup>+</sup>



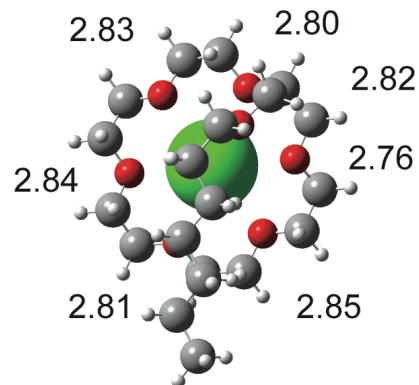
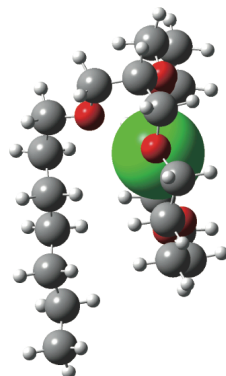
Na<sup>+</sup>



Cs<sup>+</sup>

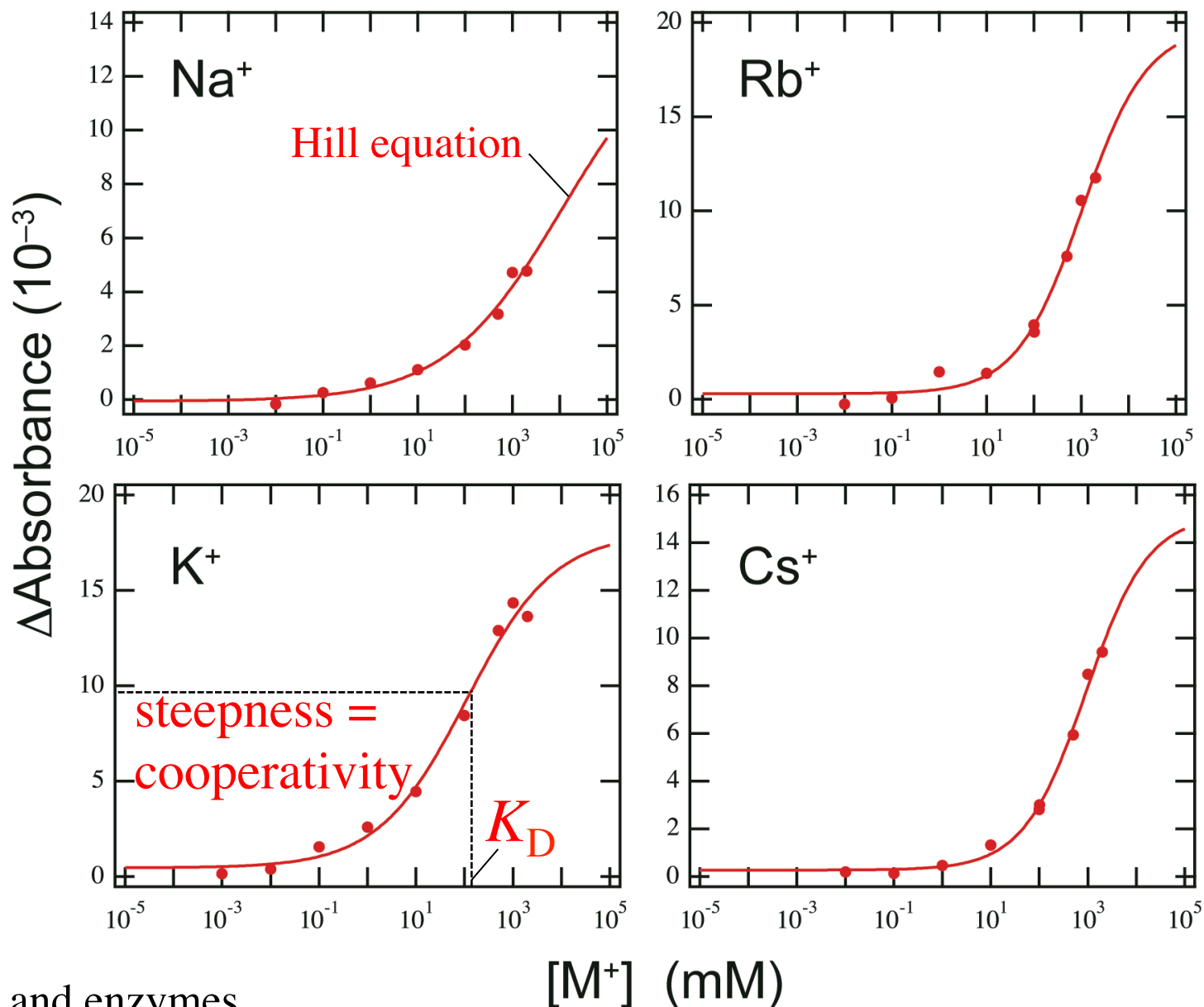


K<sup>+</sup>

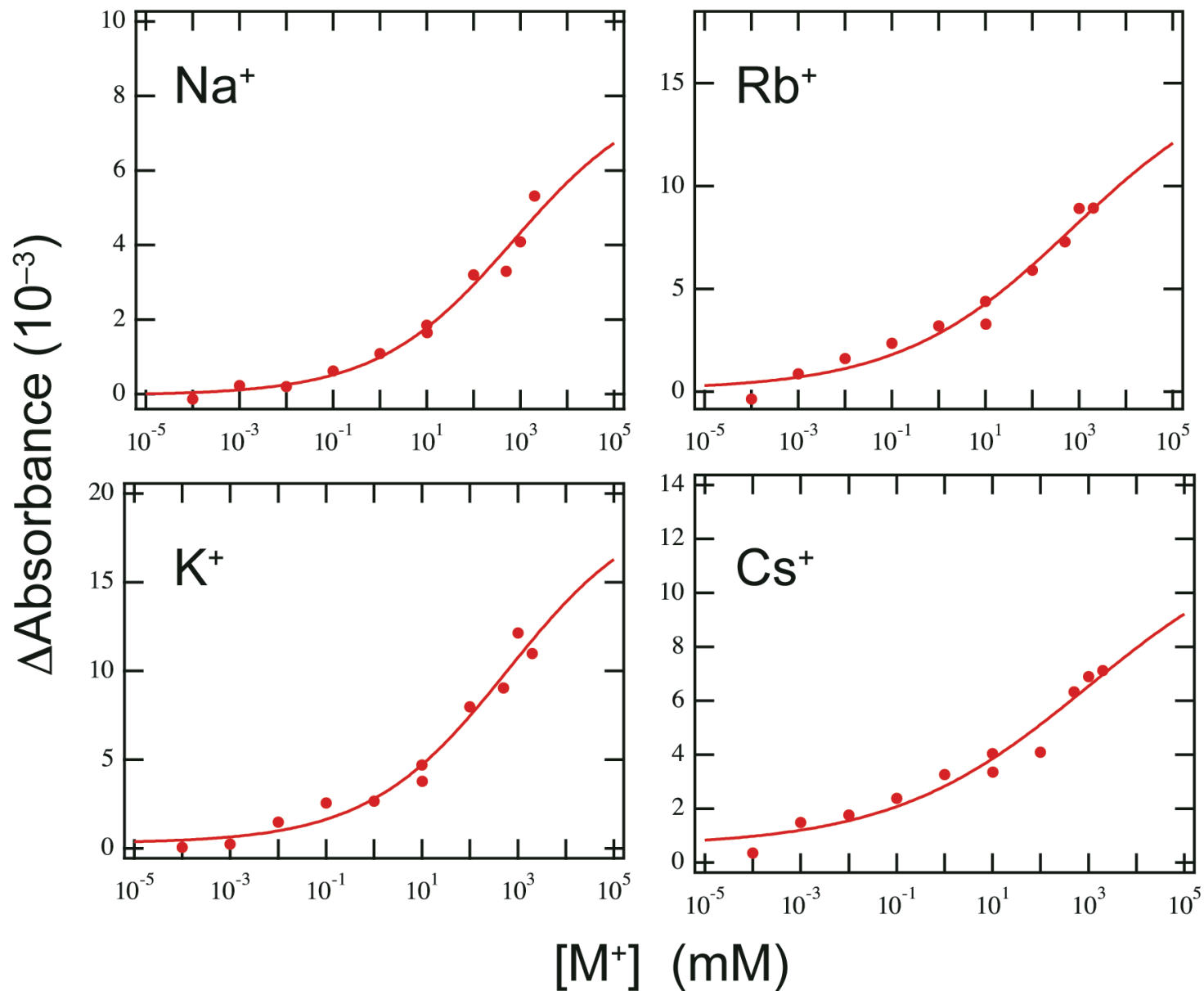


Molecules act as a lariat and complexes are folded

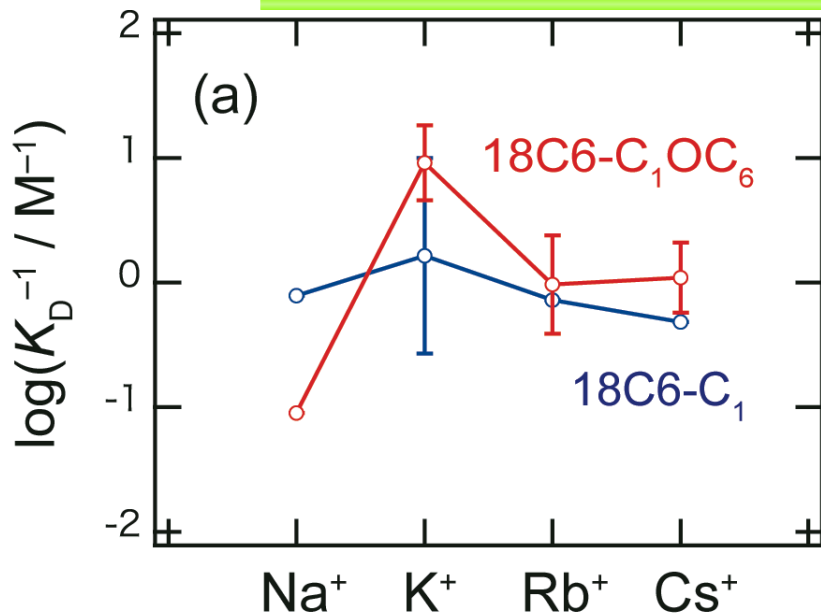
# Titration Curves for $M^+ \cdot 18C6-C_1OC_6$



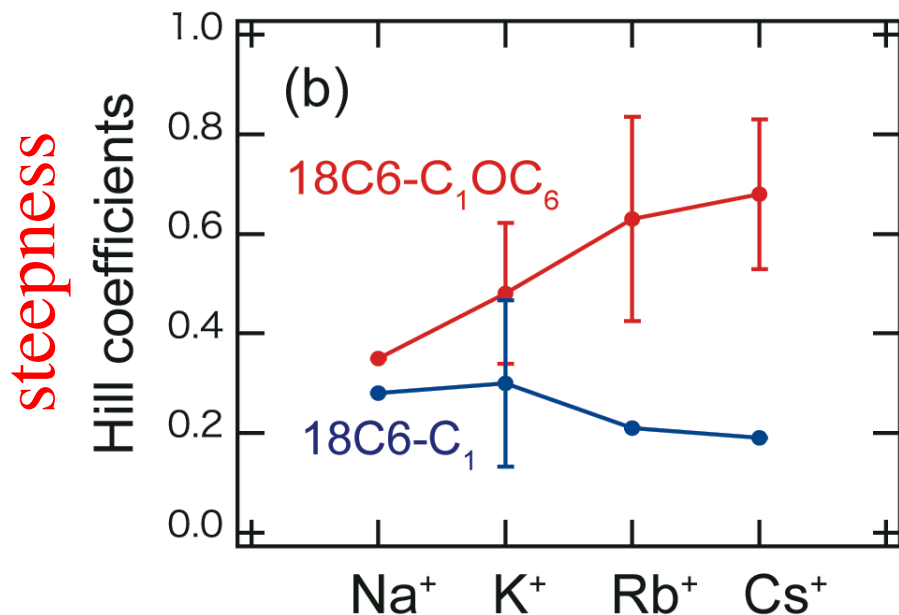
# Titration Curves for $M^+ \cdot 18C6-C_1$



# $K_D$ and Hill Coefficients



Ion selectivity for K<sup>+</sup>  
not so obvious for 18C6-C<sub>1</sub>

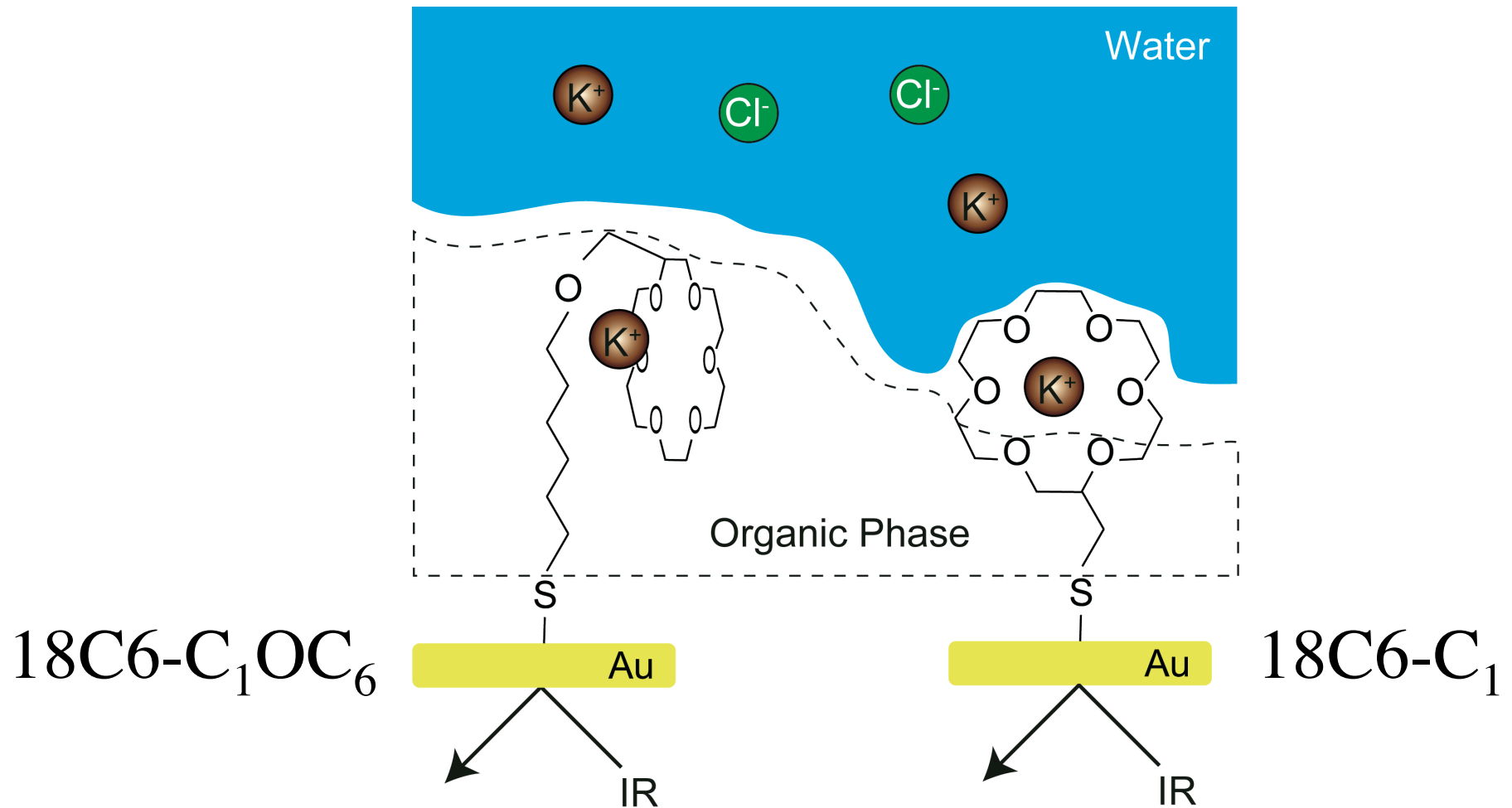


18C6-C<sub>1</sub> shows more  
negative cooperativity



M<sup>+</sup>•18C6-C<sub>1</sub> at interface inhibits  
successive encapsulation

# Proposed Structure at Interface



Ion complexes are  
**isolated** from water

Ion complexes  
**face** water phase

# Summary

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- $M^+ \cdot 18C6$  ( $M^+ = Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Rb^+, Cs^+$ ) in water
  - Surface-Enhanced Infrared Absorption (SEIRA) Spectroscopy
- 
- Relation between IR spectra and structure in condensed phase?
  - Density of host species on Au, lengths of hydrocarbon chains?
  - Theoretical studies