



A Cold Spectroscopic Study on **Metal Ion–Benzo-Crown Ether** **Complexes** in the Gas Phase

Yoshiya INOKUCHI

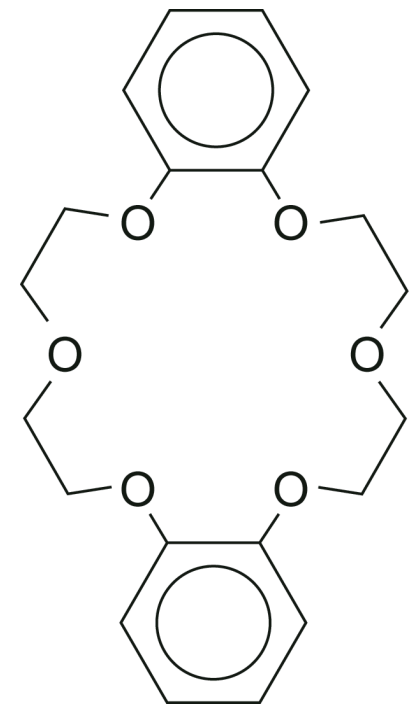
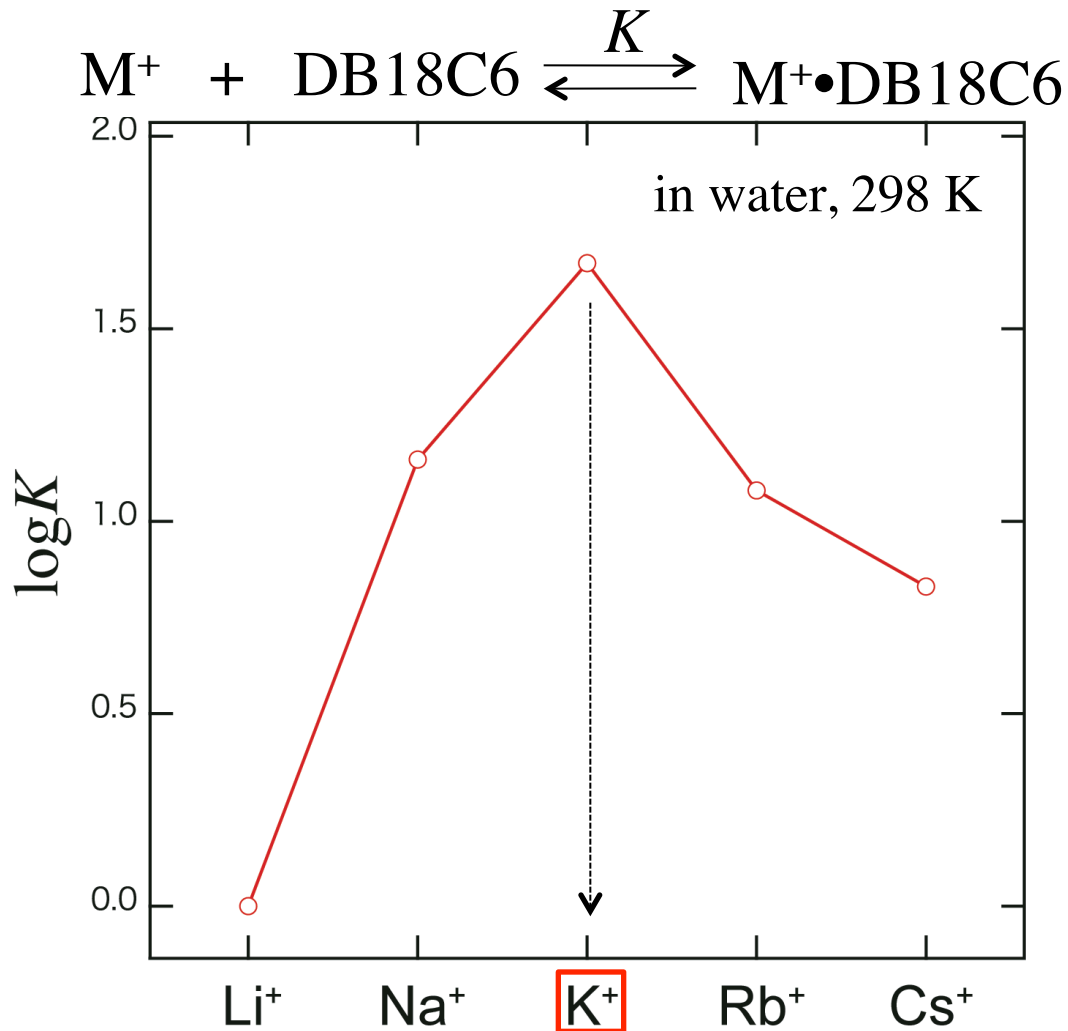
Hiroshima University

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for Structural Characterization” (#352)

20/12/2015

Ion Selectivity of CE

DB18C6 captures K^+ selectively in water.

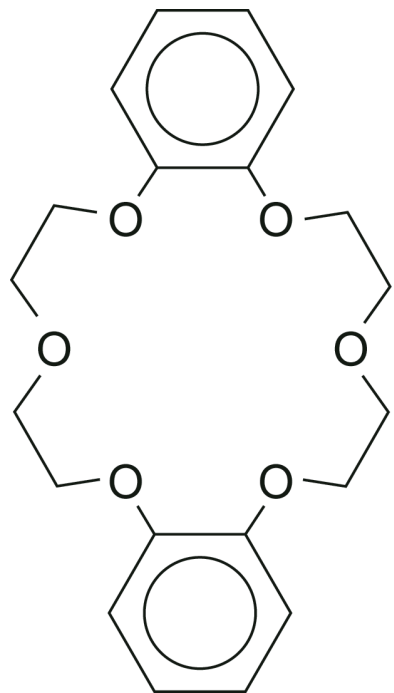


DB18C6

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

Our Final Goal

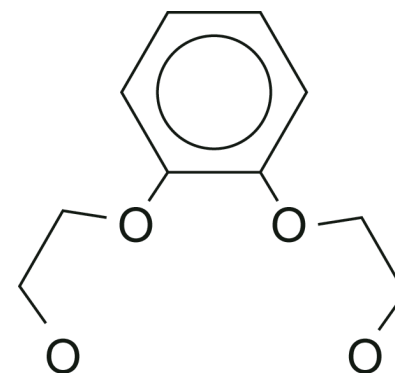
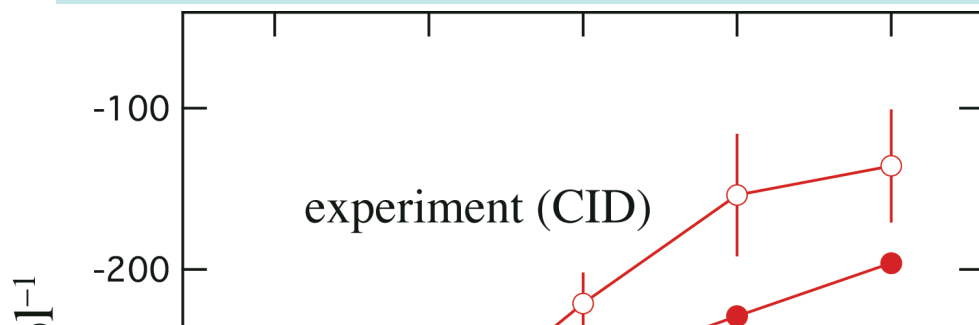
Our final goal is to reveal the origin of ion selectivity spectroscopically.



**Dibenzo-18-crown-6
(DB18C6)**

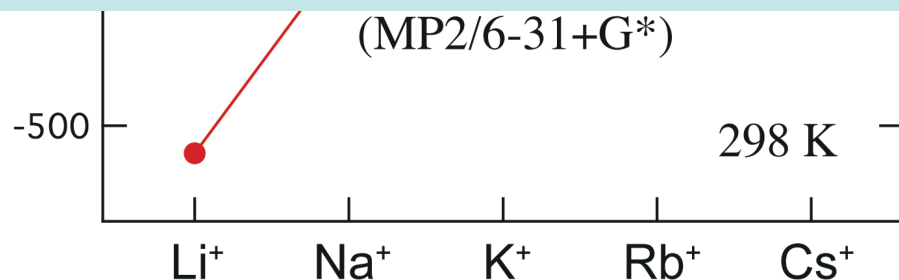
ΔH for Complex Formation

Bare complexes cannot explain the ion selectivity in solution.



$\Delta H / \text{kJmol}^{-1}$

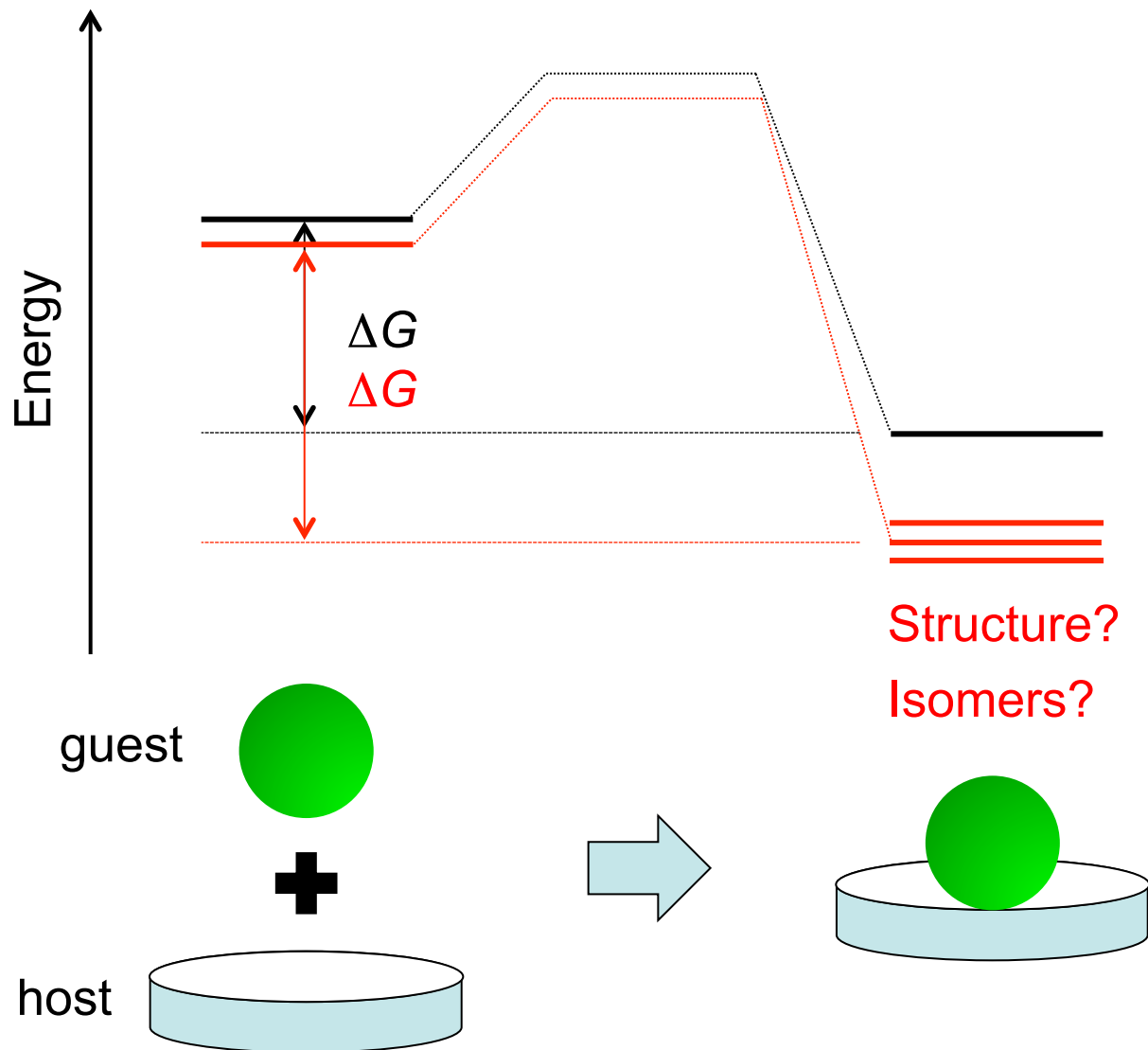
Solvent effects play important roles for the ion selectivity.



DB18C6

Anderson et al., *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.*, **2003**, 227, 63.

Properties of complexes reflect selectivity?



Our Studies on Host-Guest Complexes

“Solvated” Host-Guest
Complexes

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graph TD; A["Solvated Host-Guest Complexes"] --- B["Cold Spectroscopy in the Gas Phase"]; A --- C["IR Spectroscopy on Gold Surface"]
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“Cold” Spectroscopy
in the Gas Phase

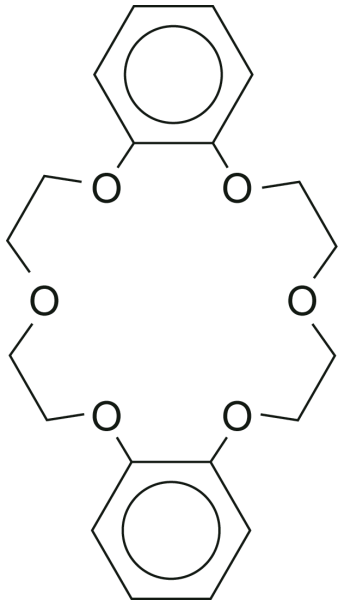
IR Spectroscopy
on Gold Surface

Cold Spectroscopy in the Gas Phase

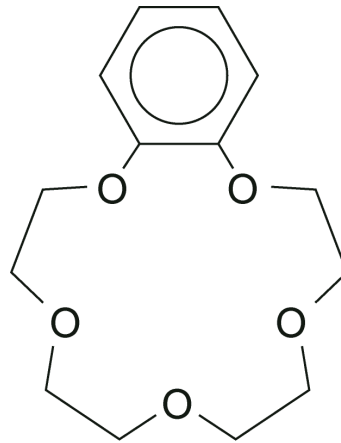
- J. Phys. Chem. A, **2015**, *119*, 8097.
J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2014**, *136*, 1815.
ChemPhysChem, **2013**, *14*, 649.
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., **2012**, *14*, 4457.
J. Phys. Chem. A, **2012**, *116*, 4057.
J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2011**, *133*, 12256.

This Study

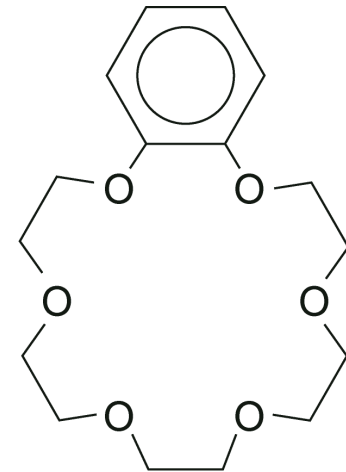
- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$
- $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B15C5} \cdot L$, $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B18C6} \cdot L$ ($L = \text{H}_2\text{O}$, CH_3OH)



DB18C6



B15C5

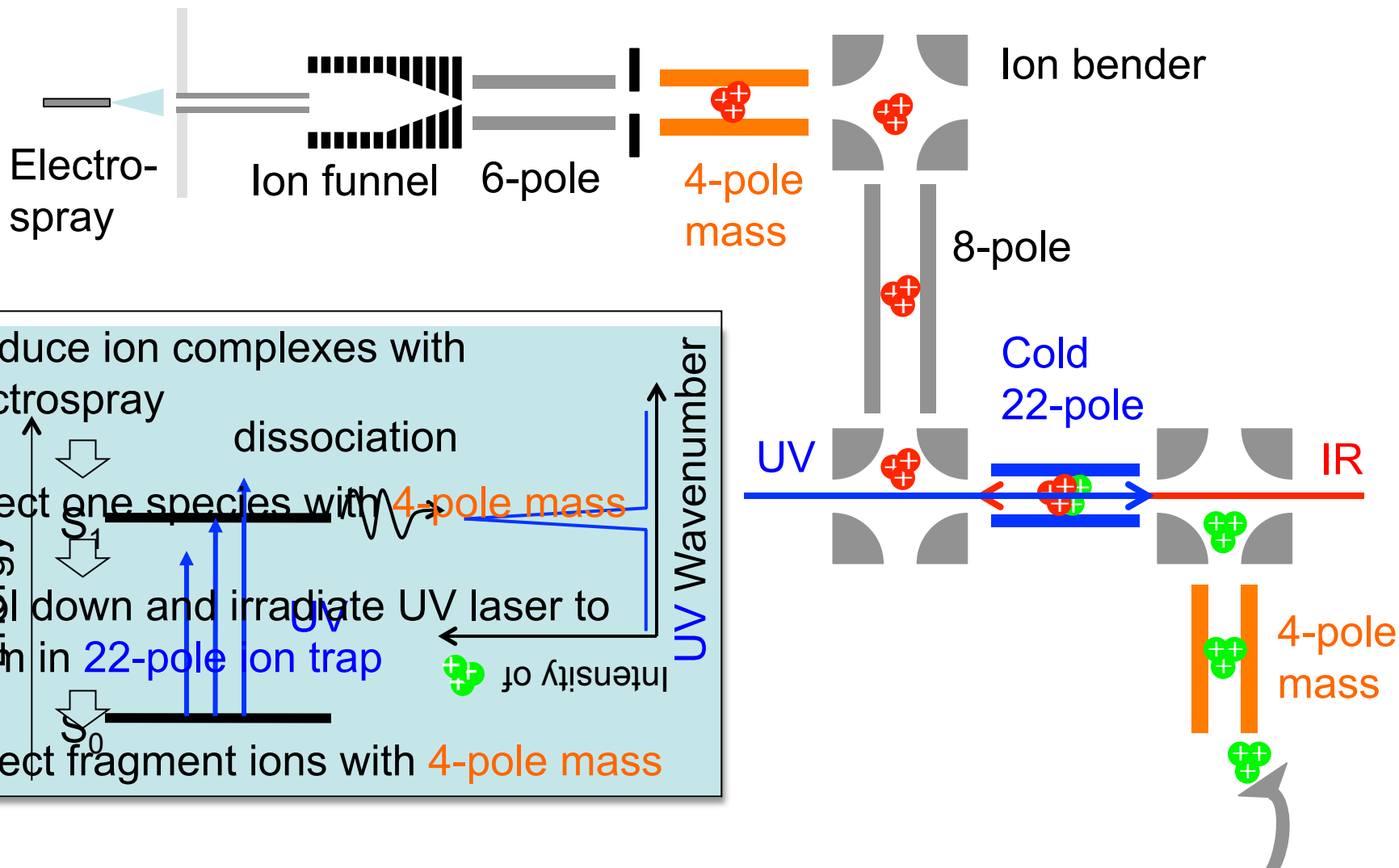


B18C6

- UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap
- Relation between ion selectivity and properties of ion complexes.

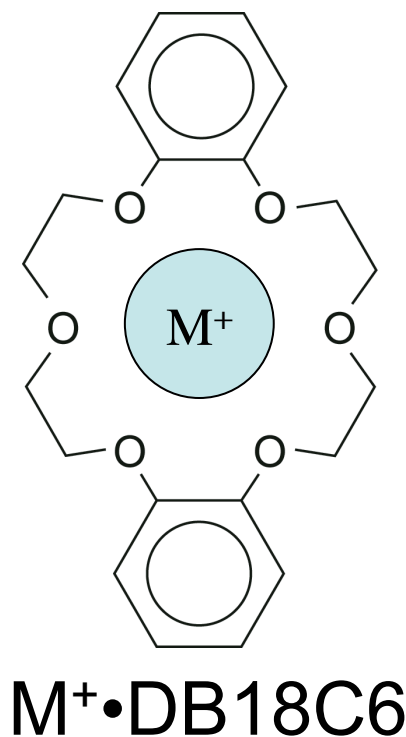
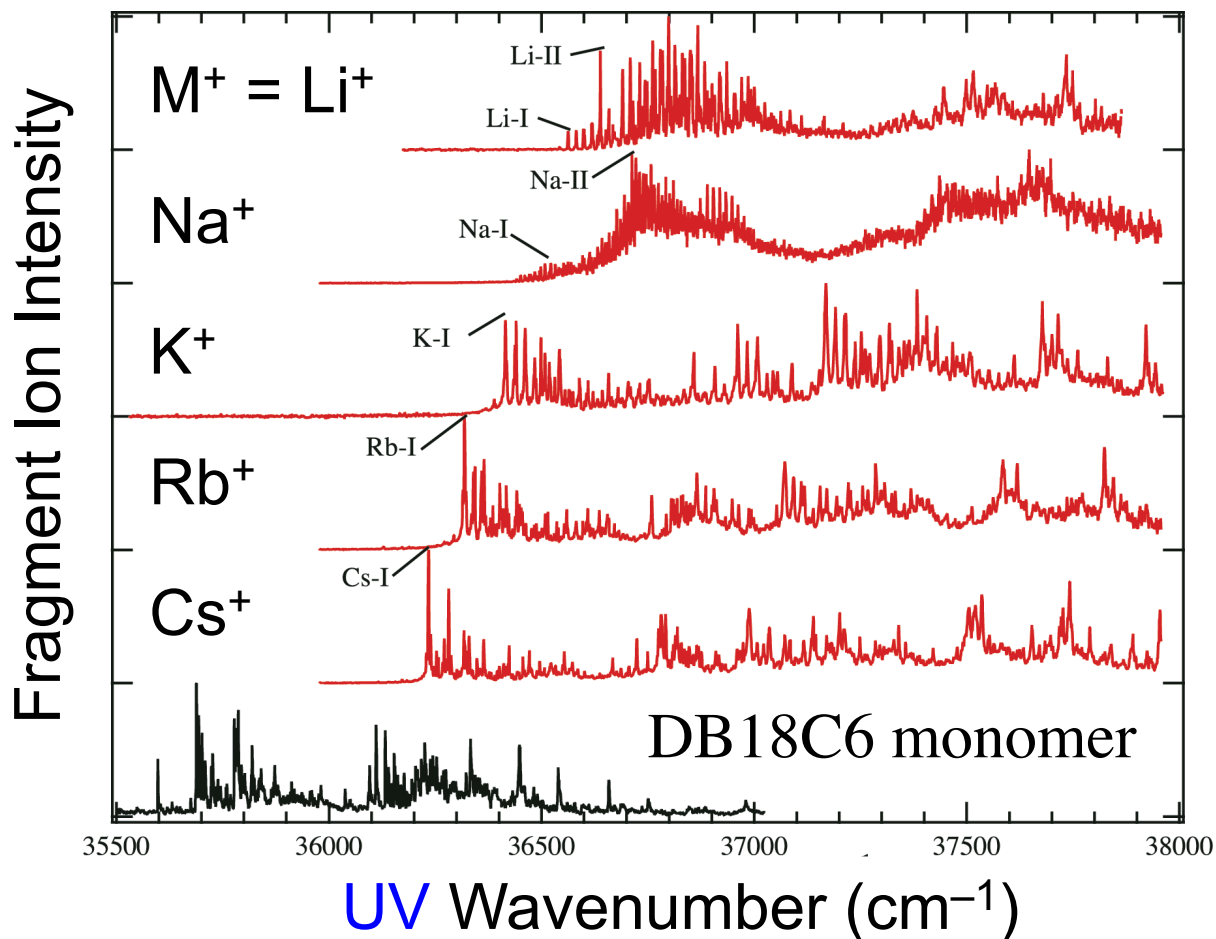
Experimental

UV and IR spectra of ions are measured under cold (~ 10 K) conditions in the gas phase.



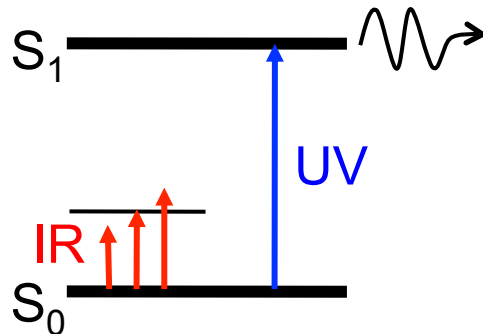
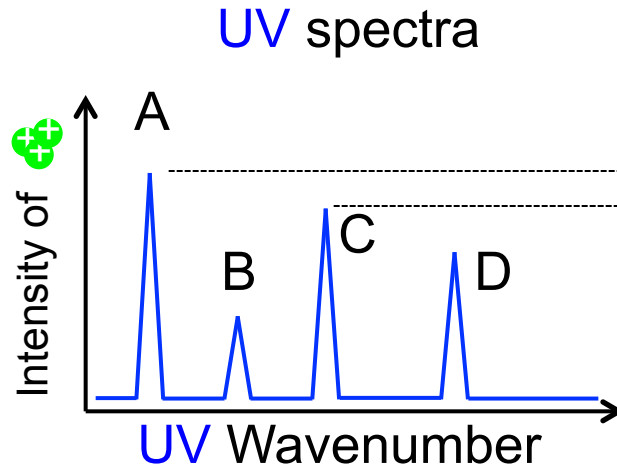
UV Spectra of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$

All the complexes show sharp UV bands.
Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.



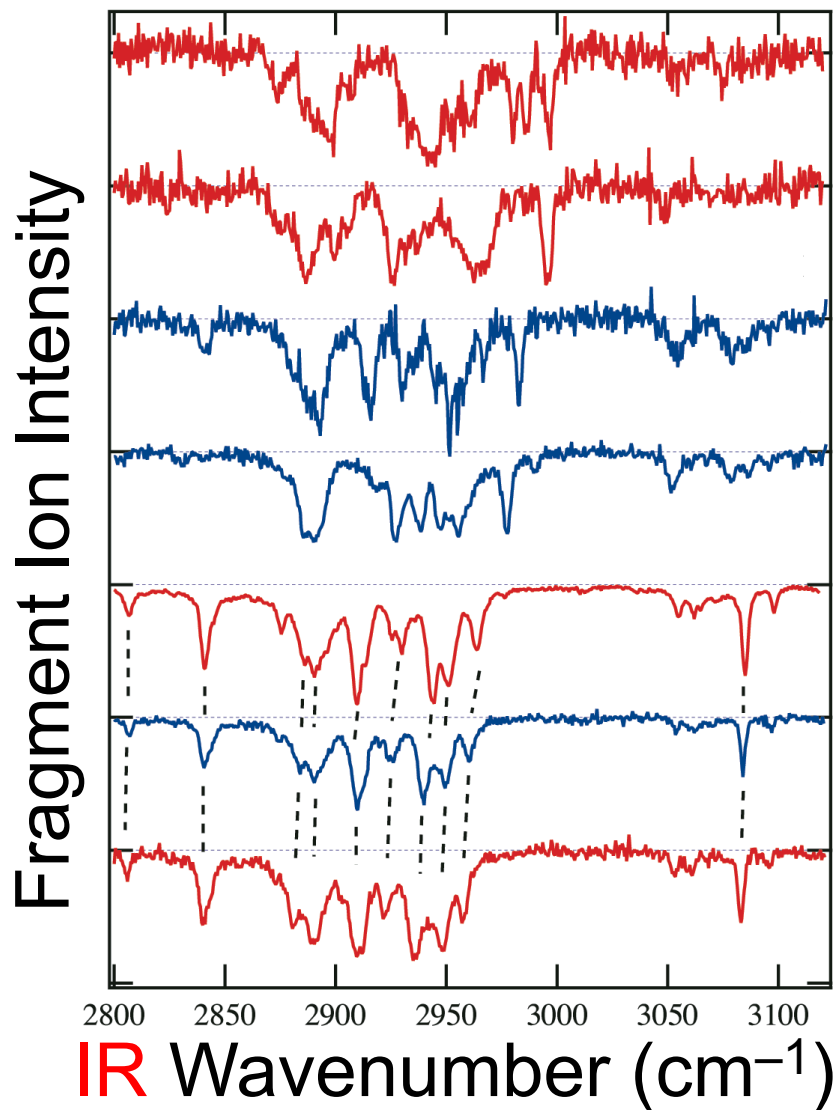
IR-UV Double-Resonance

Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured by IR-UV double-resonance.



IR Spectra of $M^+ \cdot DB18C6$

Different IR features originate from different conformers.



Li-I

Li-II

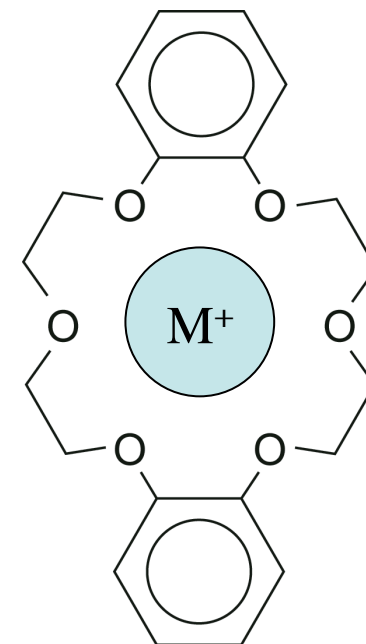
Na-I

Na-II

K-I

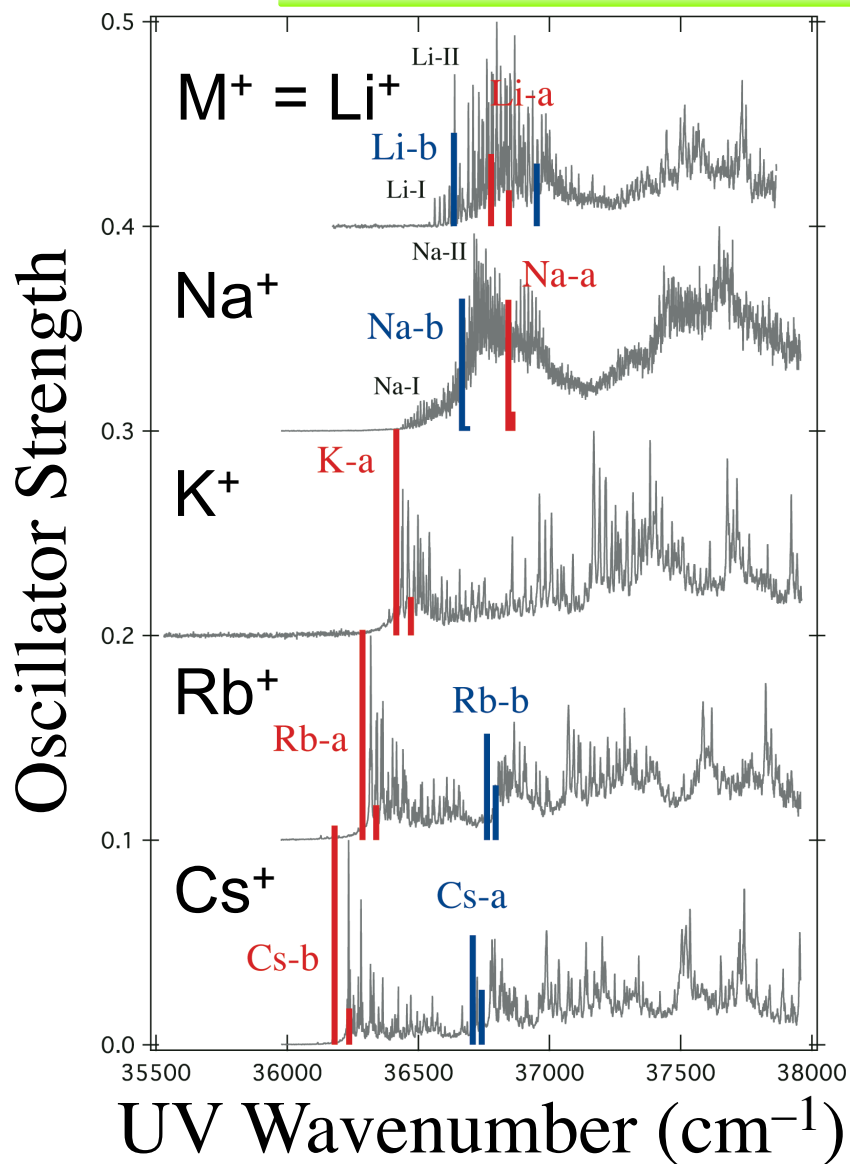
Rb-I

Cs-I

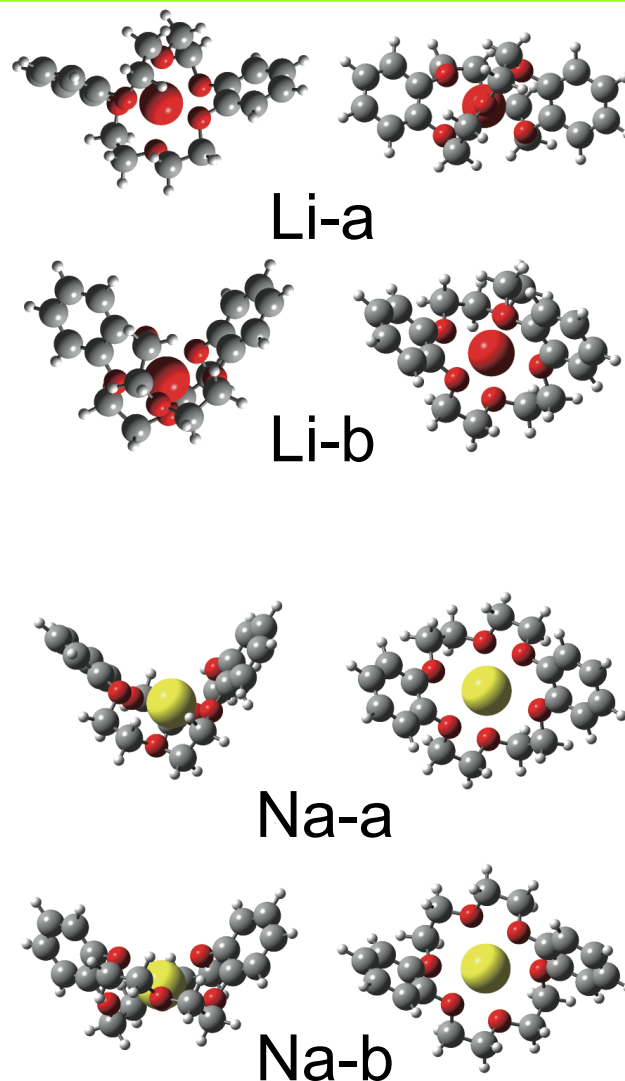


$M^+ \cdot DB18C6$

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

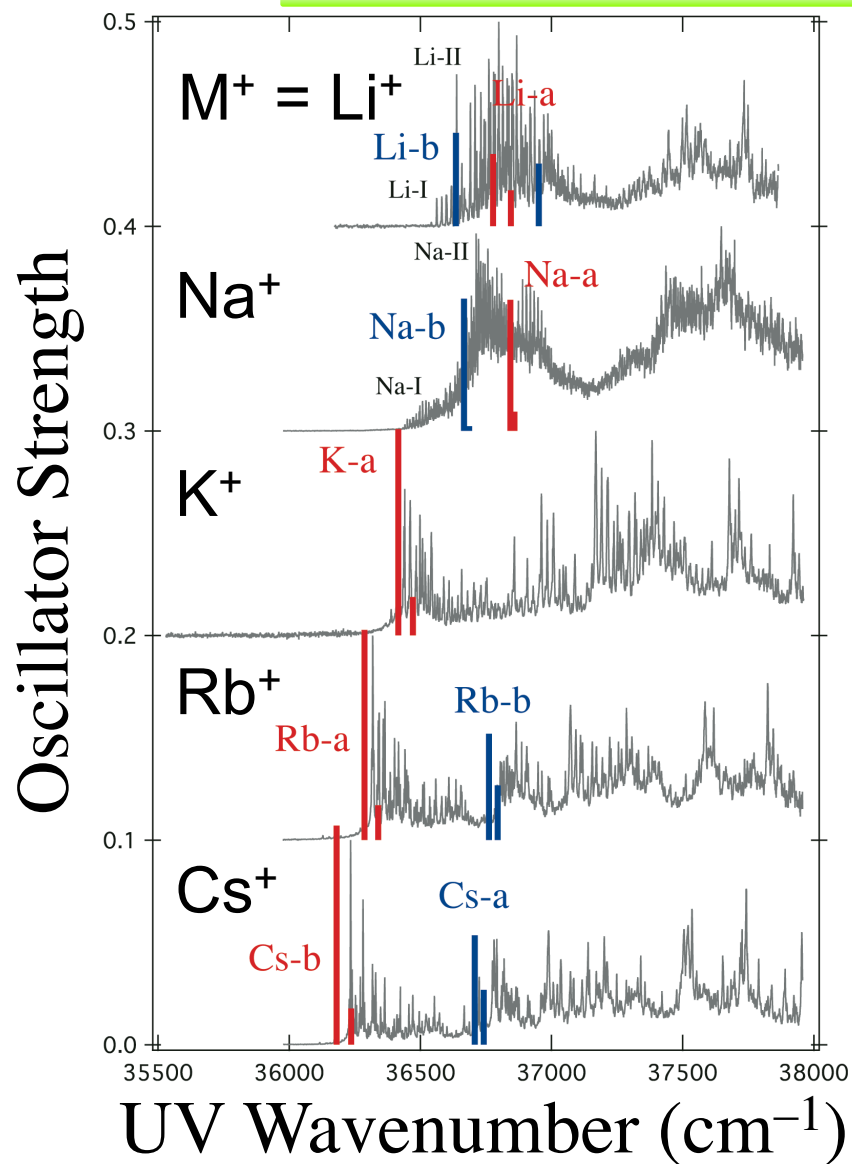


M05-2X/6-31+G(d) with Stuttgart RLC ECP
A scaling factor of 0.8340 is used.

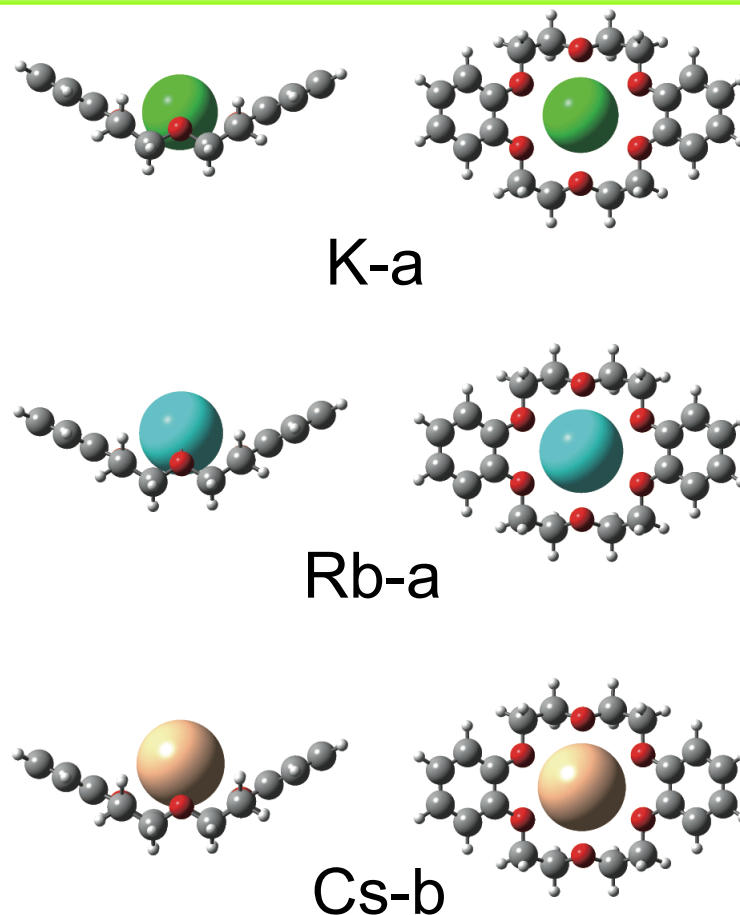


Ether rings distorted
for Li^+ and Na^+

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

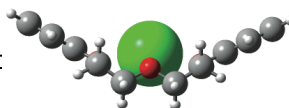
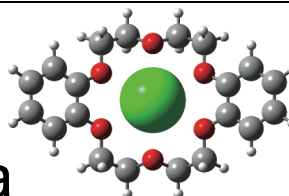
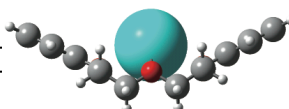
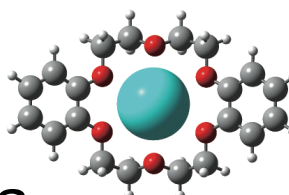
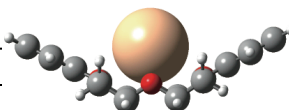
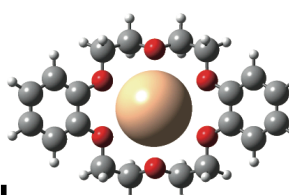
K^+ in the ring

Rb^+, Cs^+ on the ring

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

Distance between M^+ and DB18C6 becomes longer with increasing ion size.

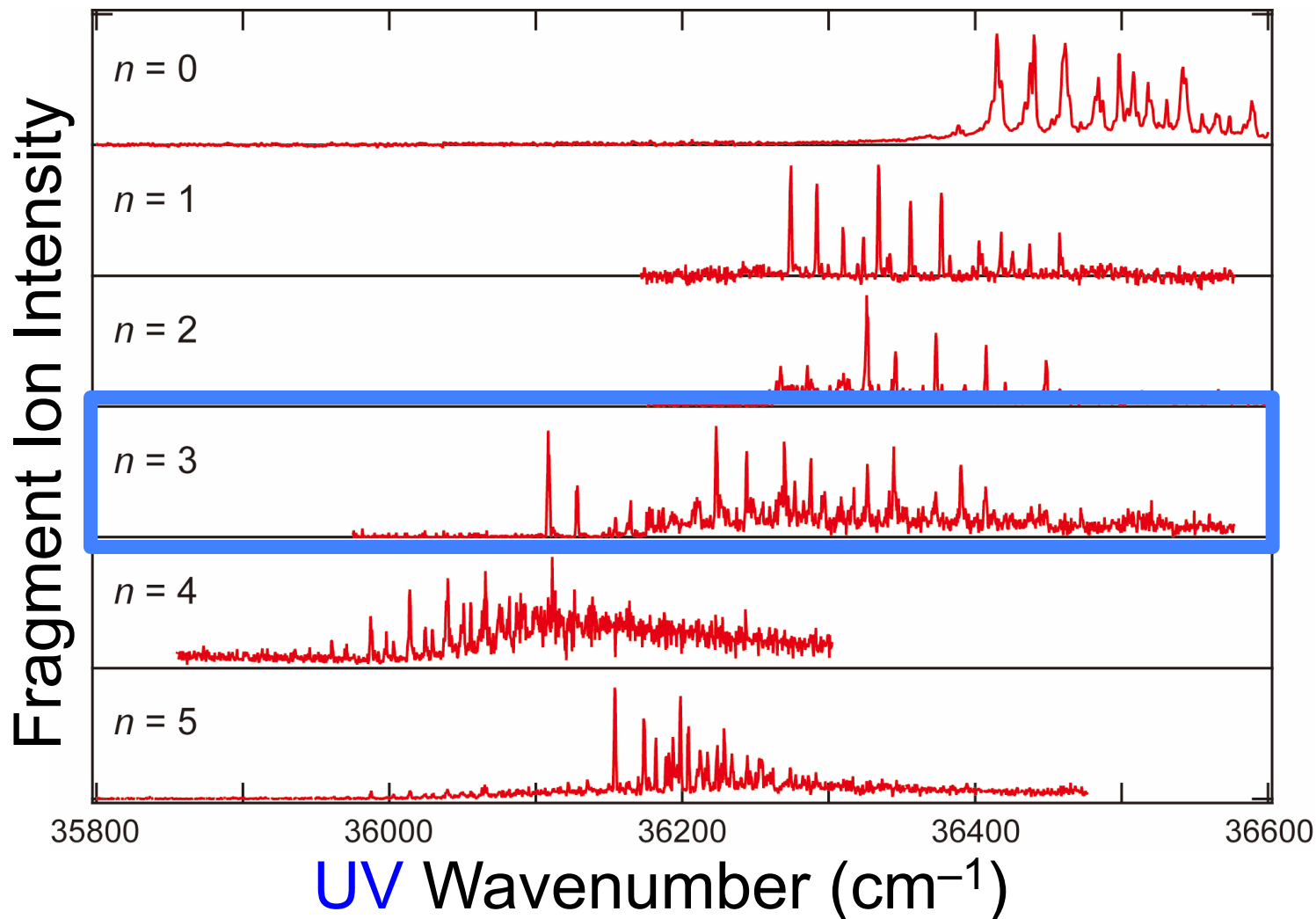
Ion radii/Å

K^+	1.52	0.51		
Rb^+	1.66	1.00		
Cs^+	1.81	1.36		

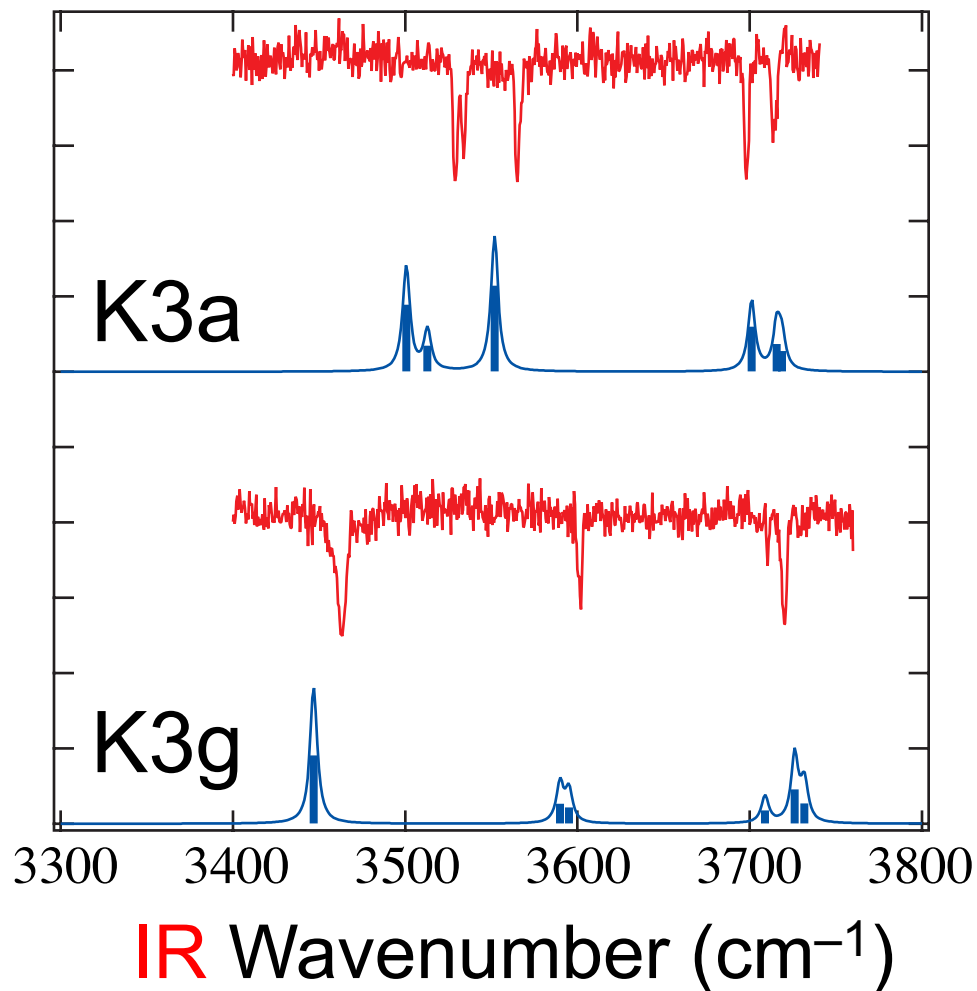
UV Spectra of $\text{K}^+\cdot\text{DB18C6}\cdot(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$

UV spectra also show sharp bands.

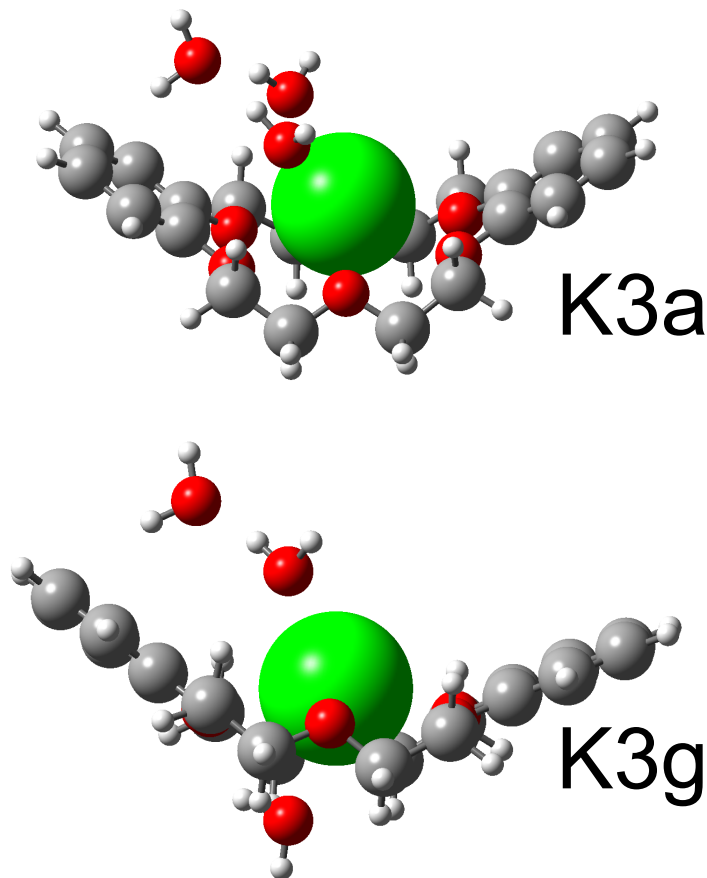
Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.



Conformers of $K^+ \cdot DB18C6 \cdot (H_2O)_3$

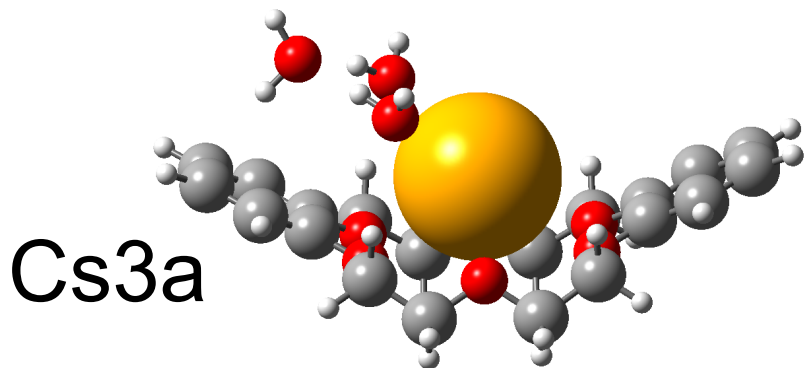
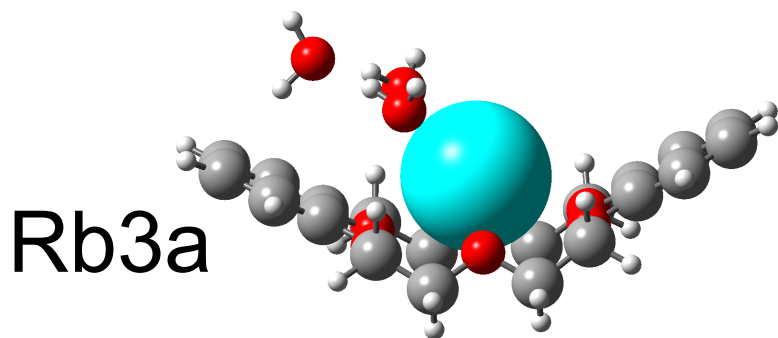


*Two conformers
for K^+ .*

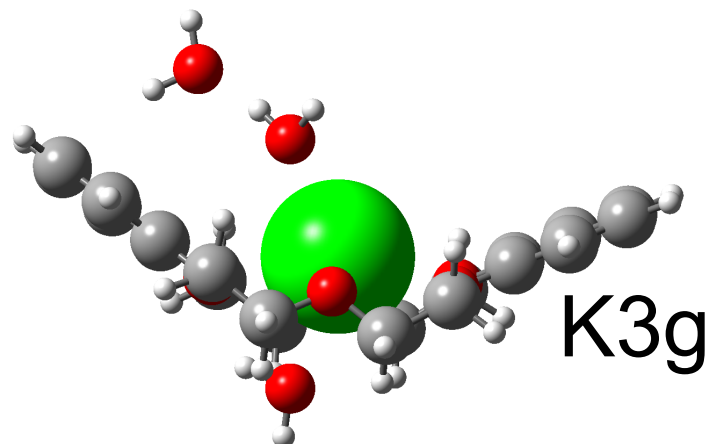
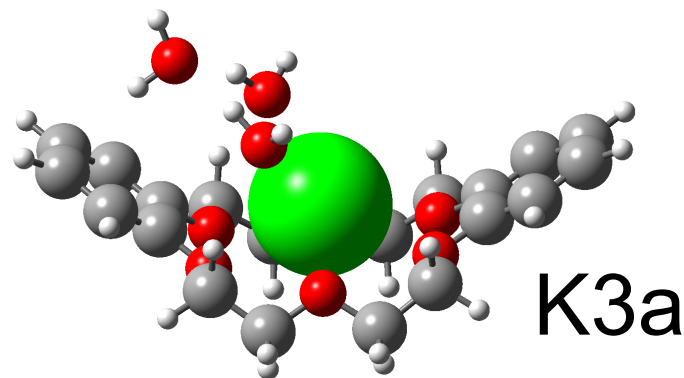


Conformers of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$

One conformer
for Rb^+ and Cs^+ .

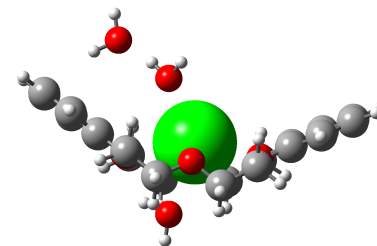
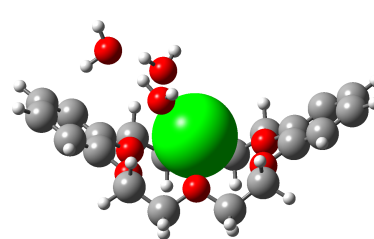
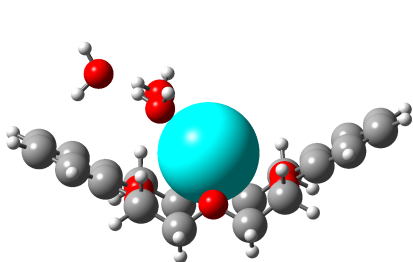
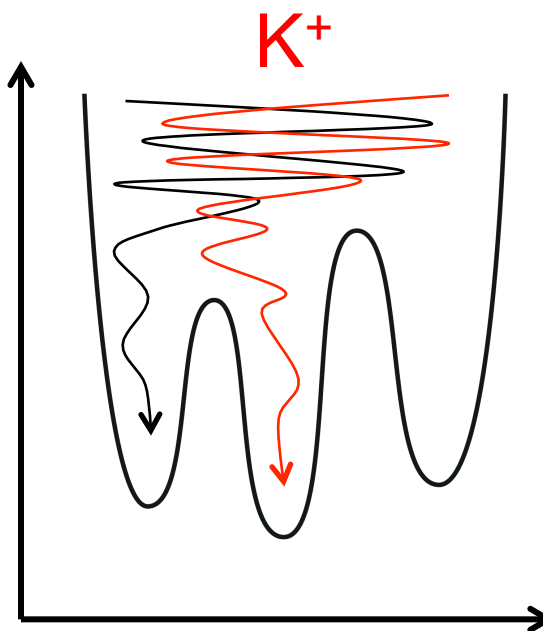
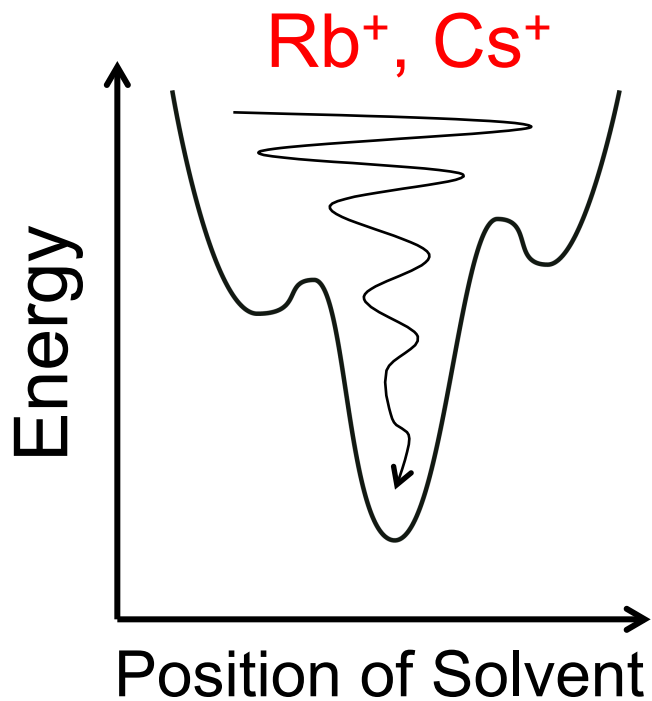


Two conformers
for K^+ .

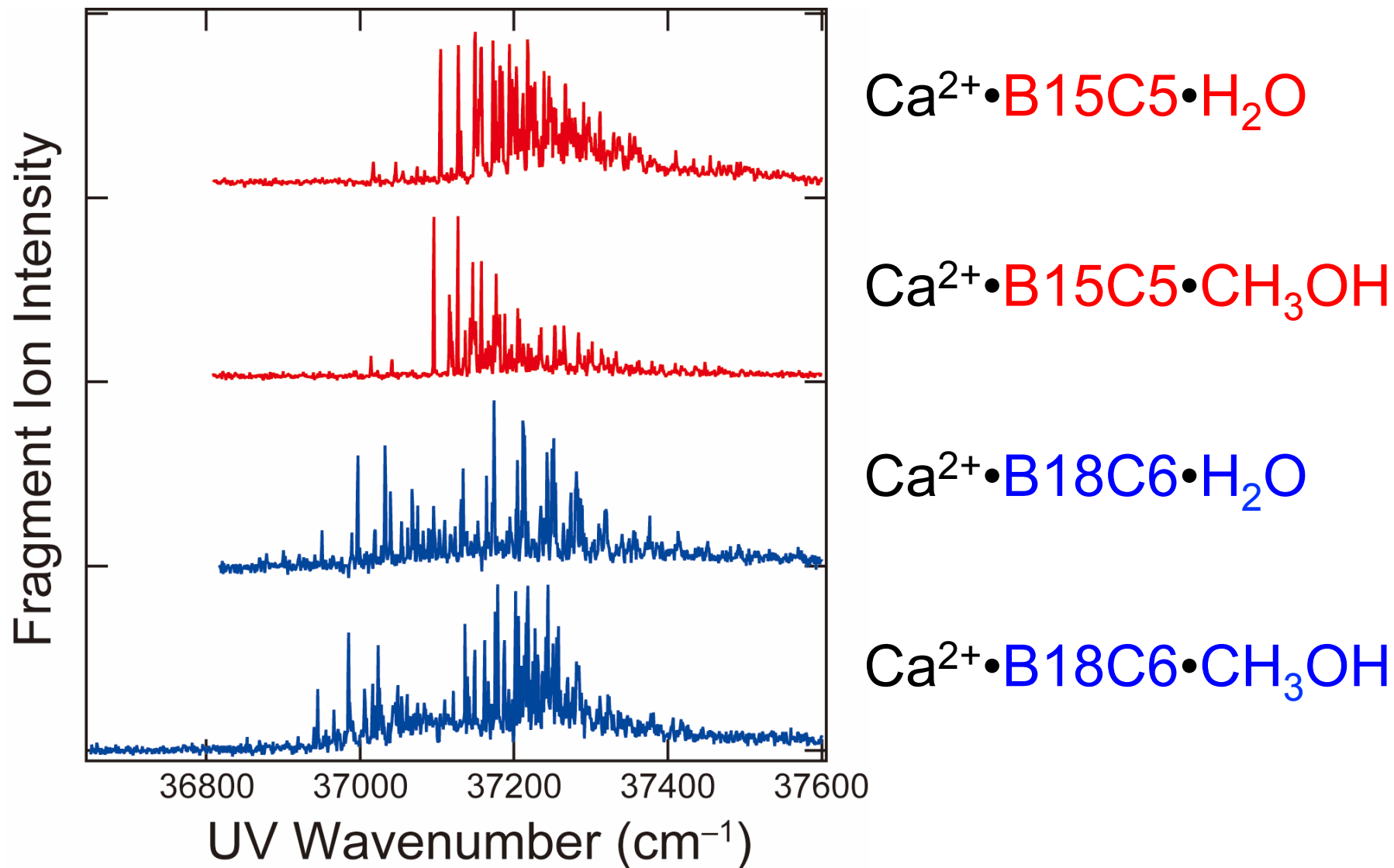


The Number of Conformers

If the metal ion is completely surrounded by CE, multiple conformers can exist for solvated complexes.



UV Spectra of $\text{Ca}^{2+}\cdot\text{CE}\cdot\text{L}$



The Number of Conformers for $M^{2+} \cdot CE \cdot L$

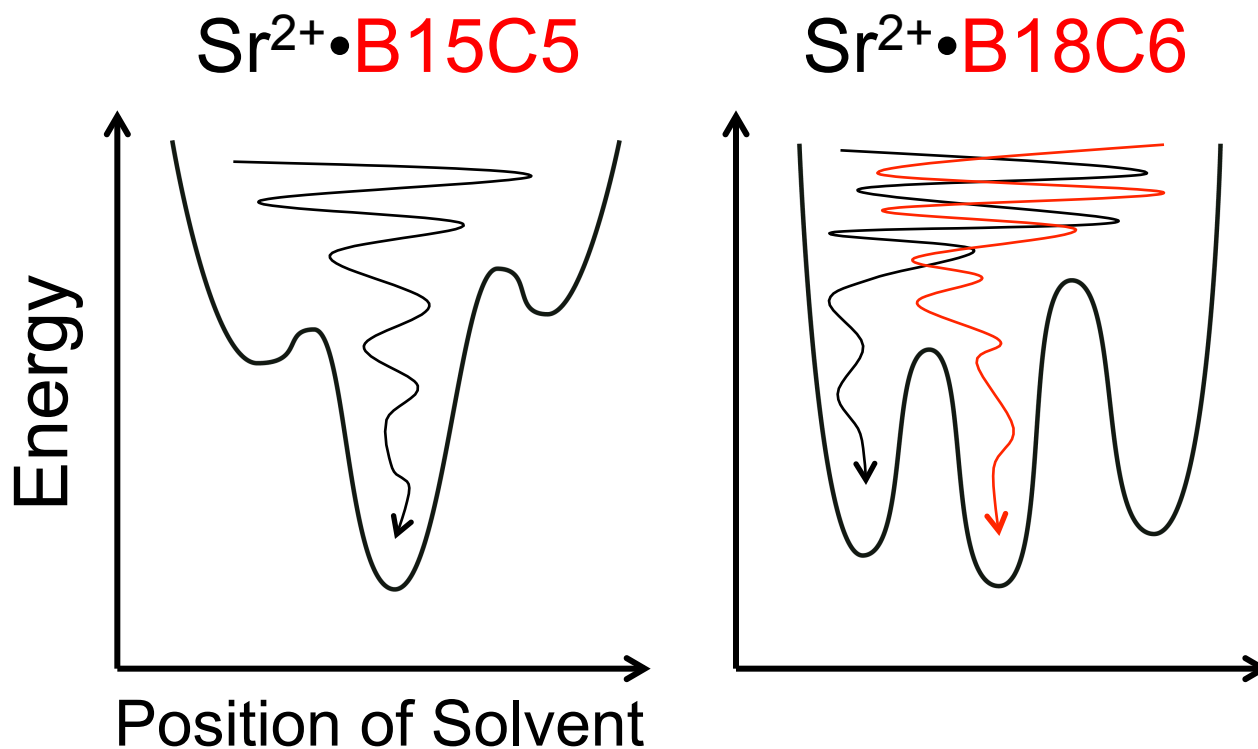
L	H ₂ O		CH ₃ OH		Ion radii (Å)
	CE	B15C5	B18C6	B15C5	
Ca ²⁺	1	3	1	3	1.14
Sr ²⁺	2	3	2	5	1.32
Ba ²⁺	2	1	1	2	1.49
Mn ²⁺	1	2	1	3	0.97

$n_{B15C5} < n_{B18C6}$, but

$n_{B15C5} \approx n_{B18C6}$ for Ba²⁺

The Number of Conformers of $M^{2+} \cdot CE \cdot L$

If the metal ion is completely surrounded by CE, multiple conformers can exist for solvated complexes.



Summary

We are still on a way to revealing the whole picture of the ion selectivity at a molecular level, but...

- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$
 - $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$
 - $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B15C5} \cdot \text{L}$ and $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B18C6} \cdot \text{L}$
 - UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap
- The structure and number of conformers are determined.
- Host-guest complexes with an optimum matching in size tend to give multiple conformers with solvent molecules, resulting in entropic advantages.

Acknowledgment

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