

# クラウンエーテルの金属イオン包接 に対する溶媒効果の研究

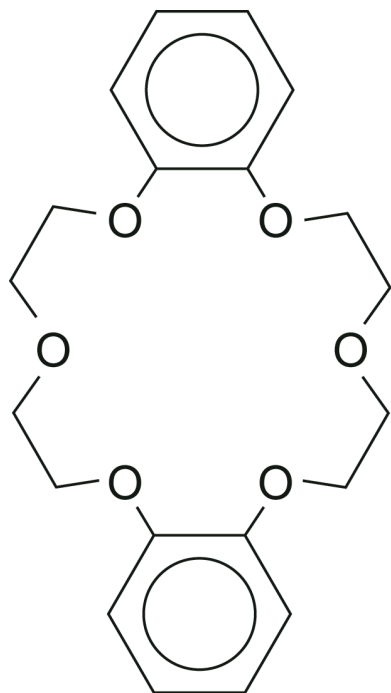
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(広大院理, EPFL)

井口佳哉, 江幡孝之, **Thomas R. Rizzo**

# Ion Selectivity of Crown Ethers

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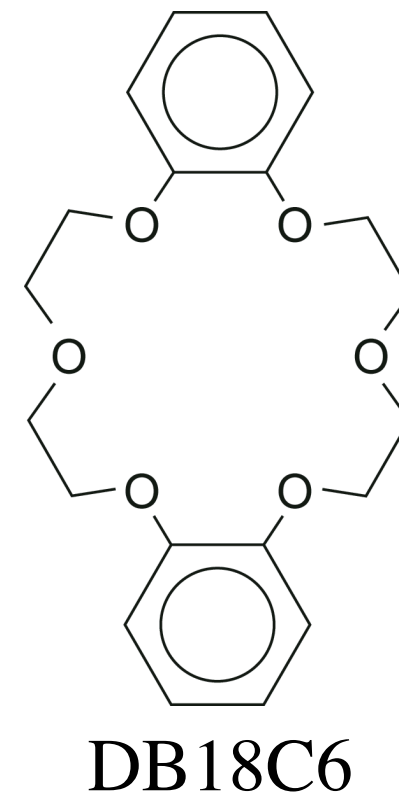
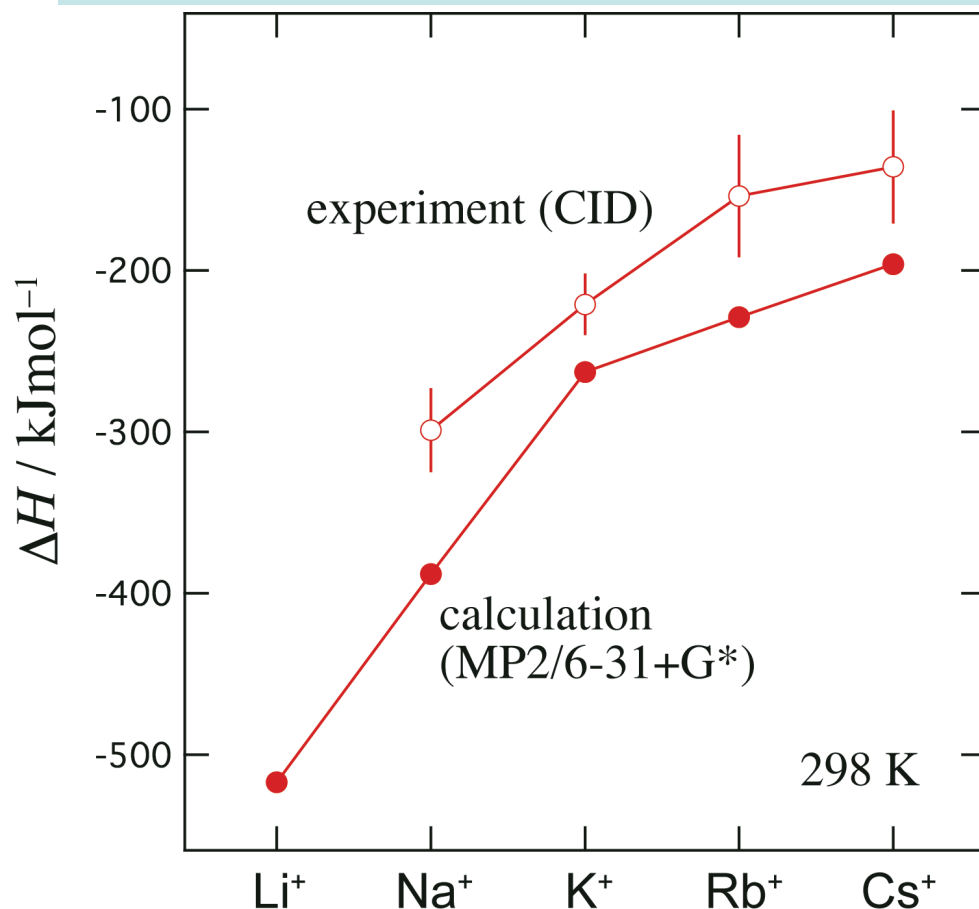
Dibenzo-18-crown-6  
(DB18C6)

(fits  $K^+$  among alkali metal ions)

*Our final goal is  
to reveal the origin of ion selectivity  
in terms of quantum chemistry.*

# $\Delta H$ for Complex Formation

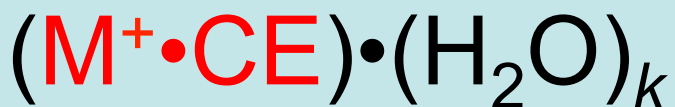
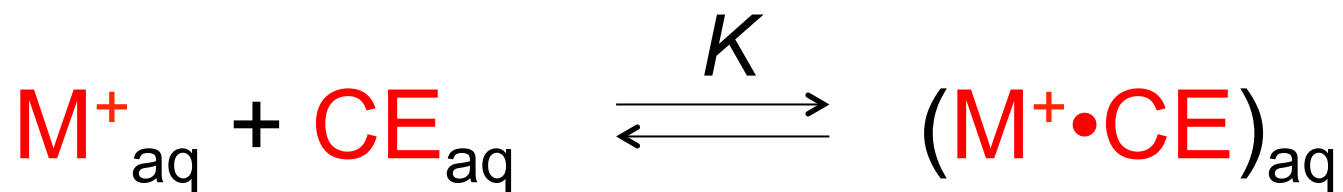
*Bare complexes cannot explain the ion selectivity in solution.*



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

# Solvated Complexes

*Solvated complexes* are used to examine the solvent effect at a molecular level.



# Relation between $K$ , $\Delta G$ , $\Delta H$ , and $\Delta S$

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We have to determine *the structure* and *the number of conformers* to evaluate the ion selectivity.

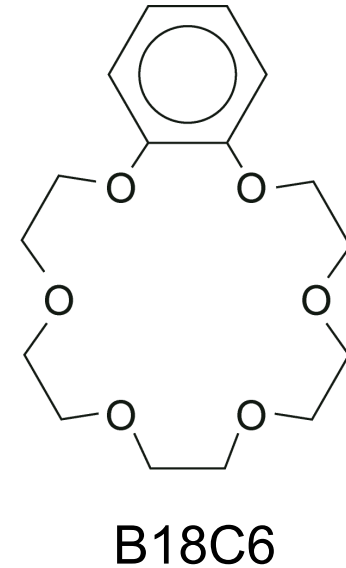
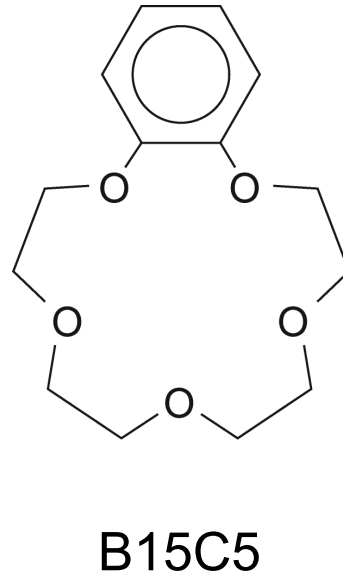
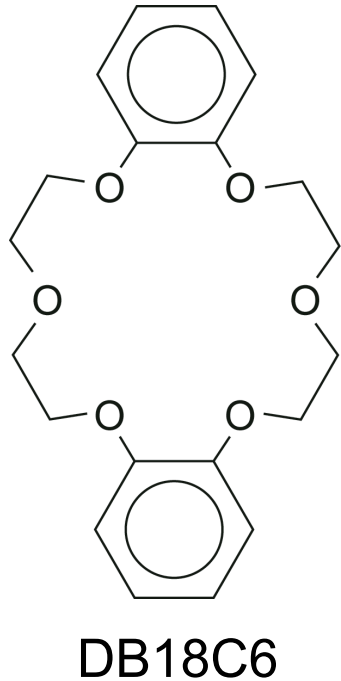
$$K = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G}{RT}\right)$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

- $H$  and  $S$  depend on the structure.
- The more conformations a complex takes, the more stable it is.

# This Study

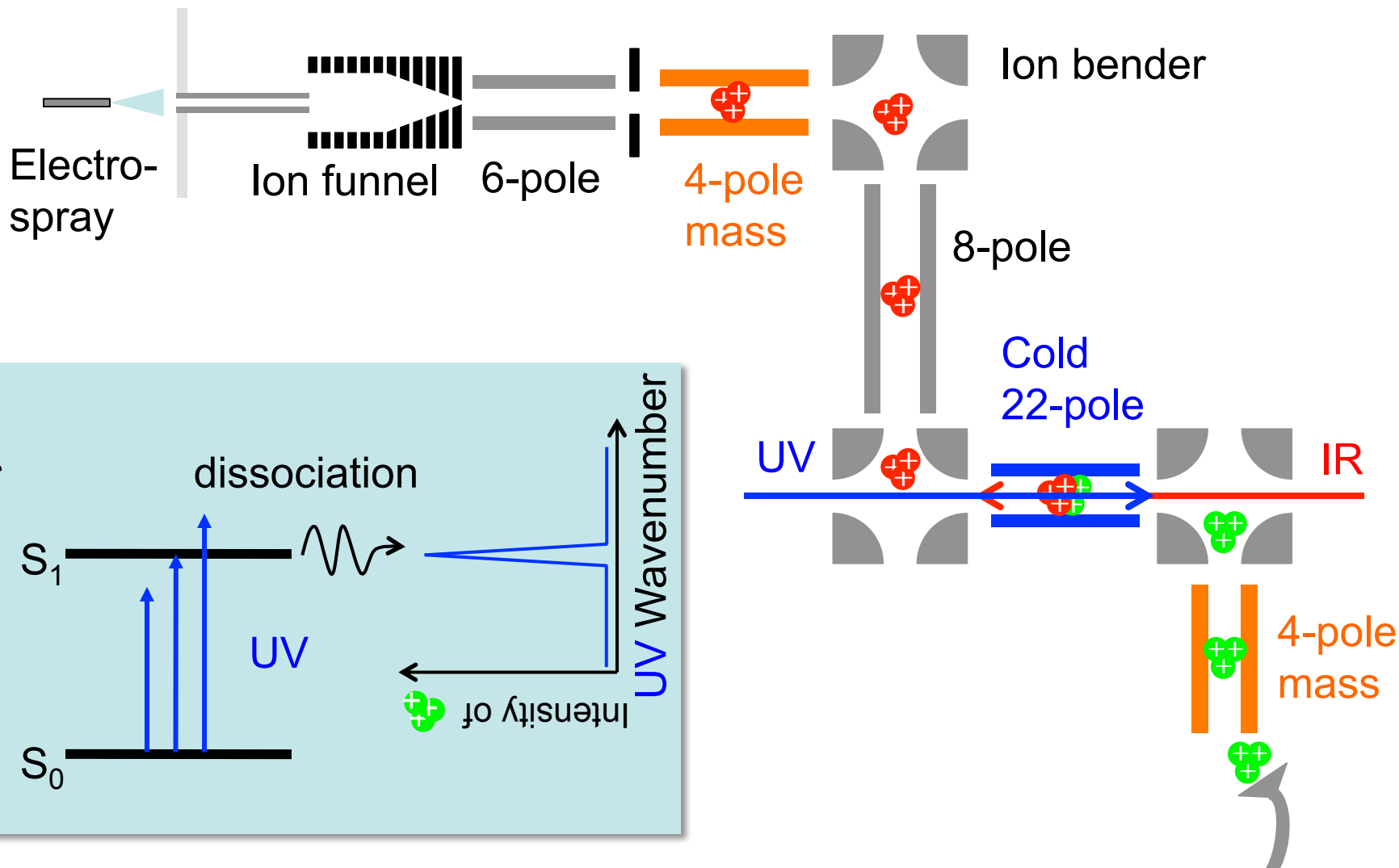
- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  ( $M = \text{alkali metal}$ )
- $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B15C5} \cdot L$  and  $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B18C6} \cdot L$



- UV and IR spectroscopy in a cold, 22-pole ion trap
- Relation between ion selectivity and the number of conformers.

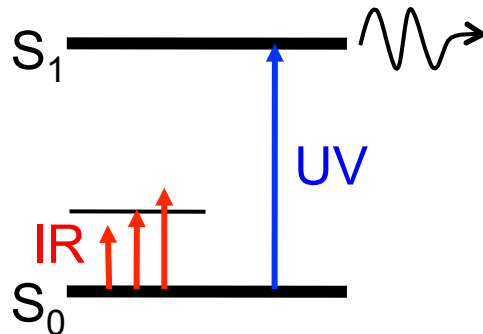
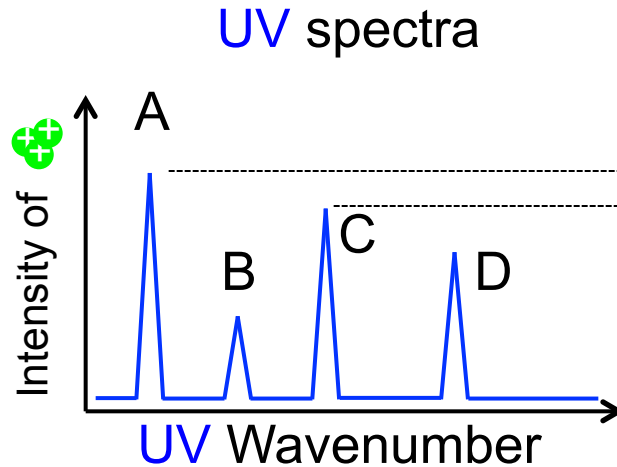
# Experimental

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



# IR-UV Double-Resonance

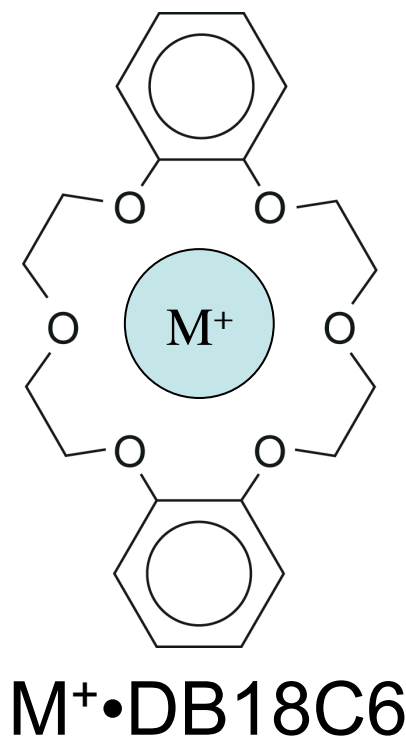
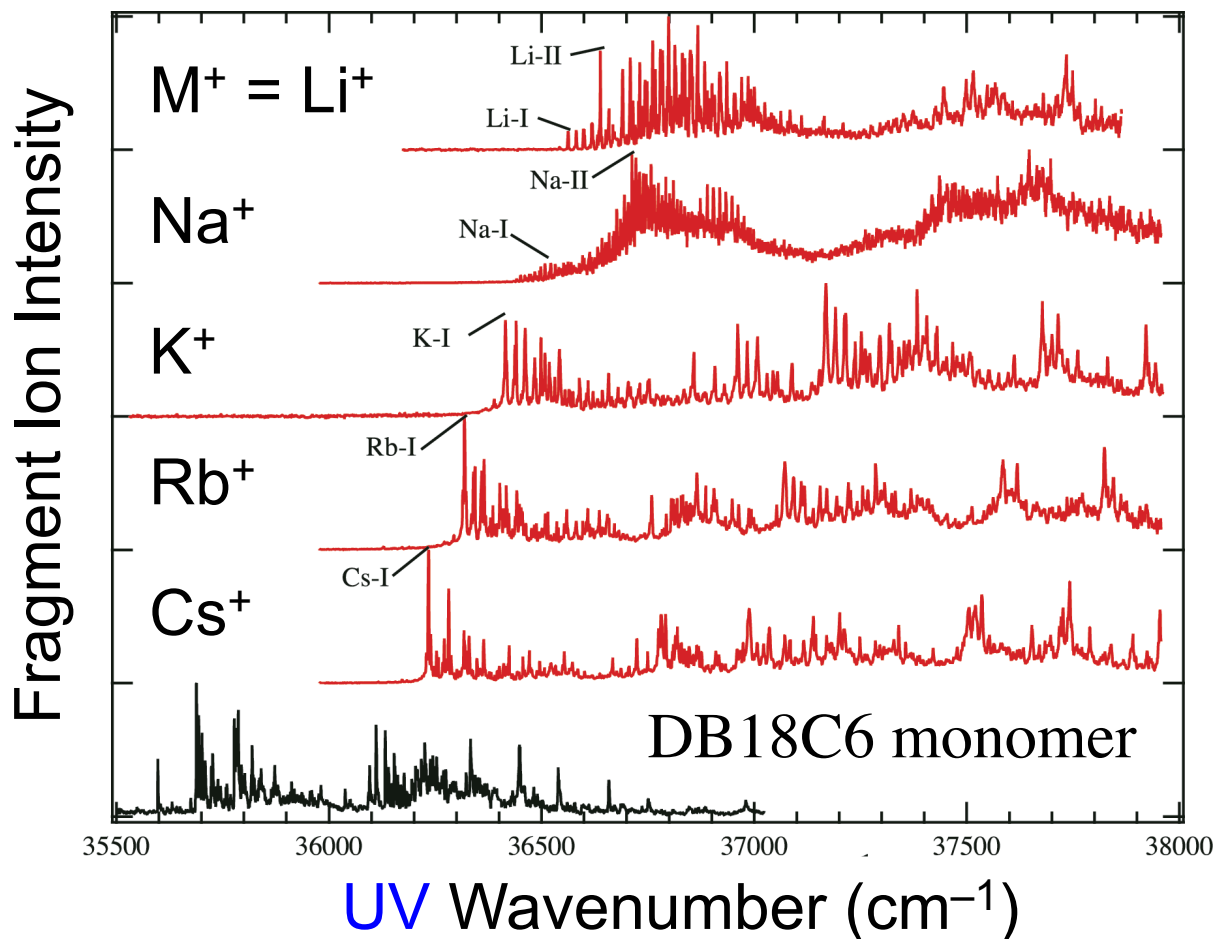
*Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured by IR-UV double-resonance.*





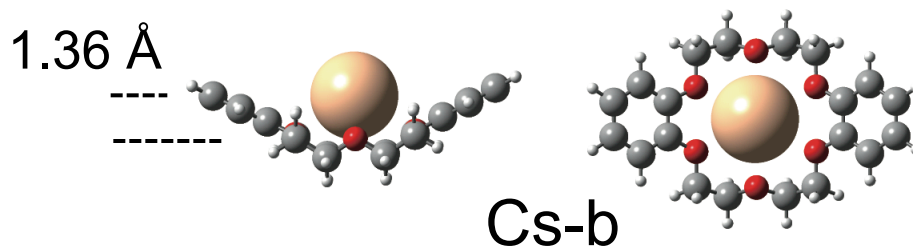
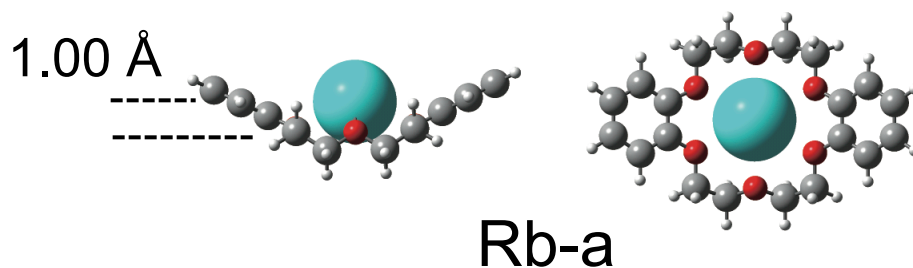
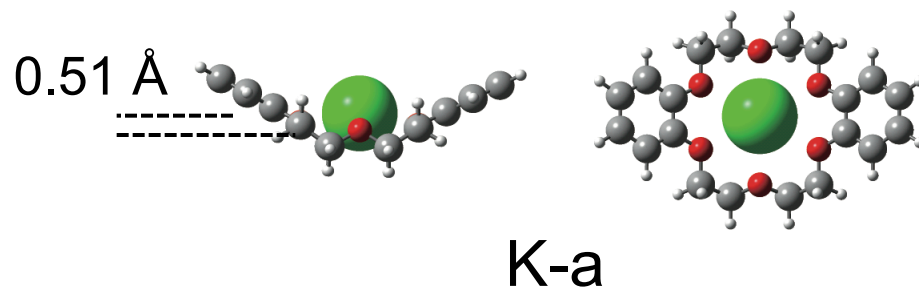
# UV Spectra of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6}$

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



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

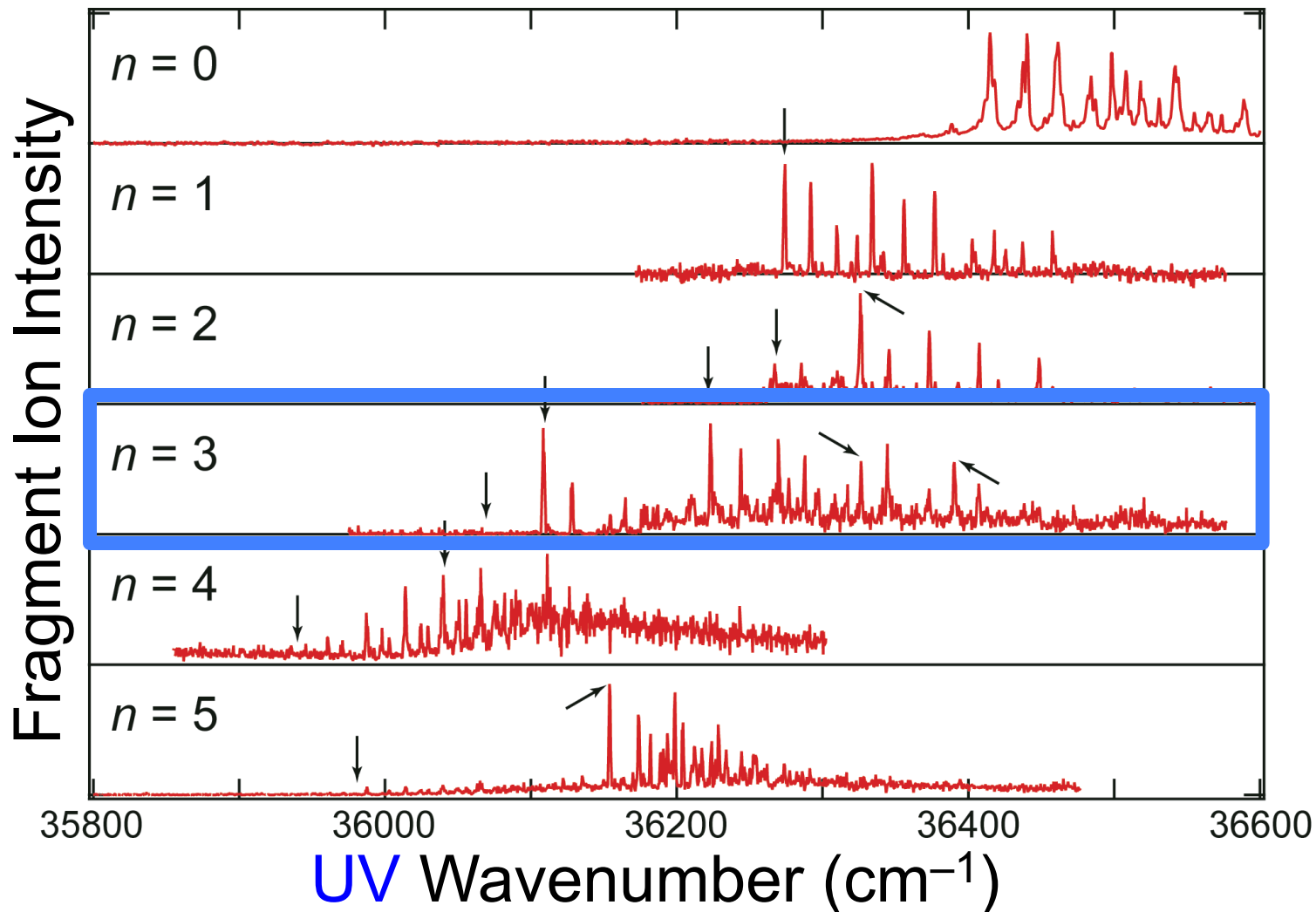
*The conformer structure is determined with the aid of quantum chemical calculations.*



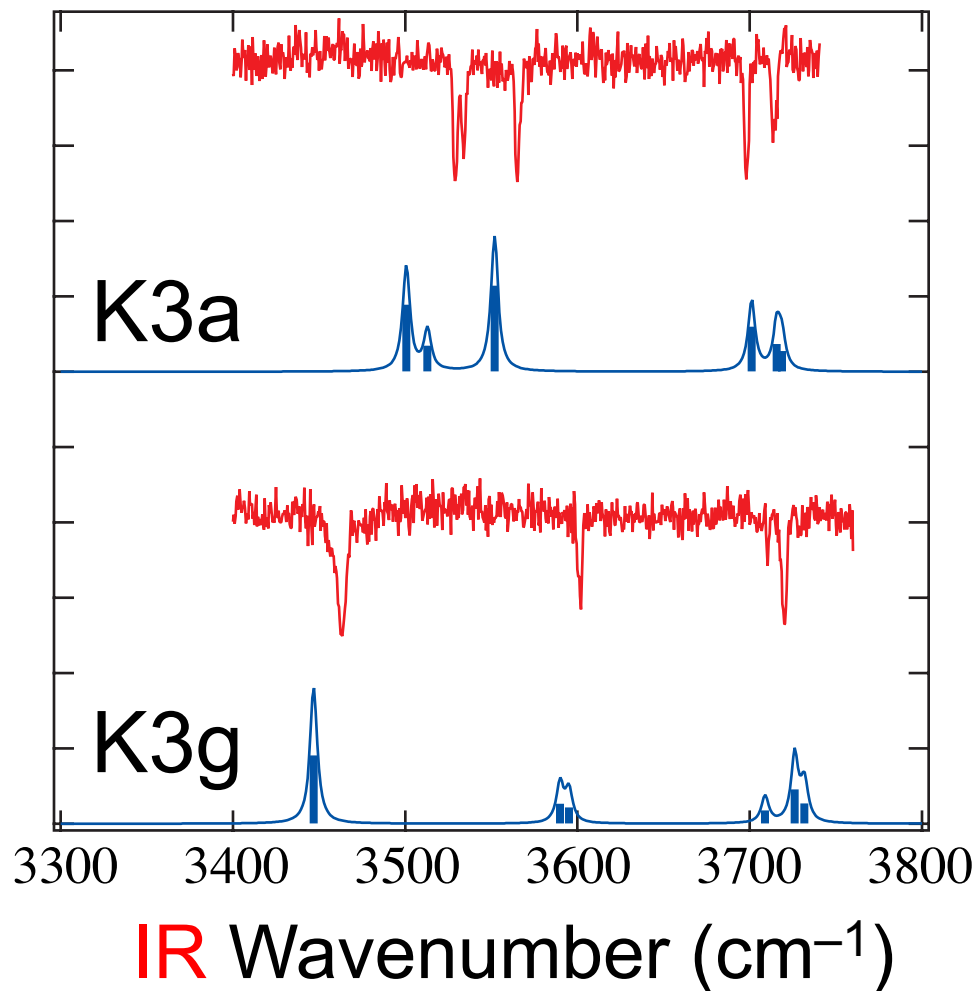
# UV Spectra of $\text{K}^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$

*UV spectra also show sharp bands.*

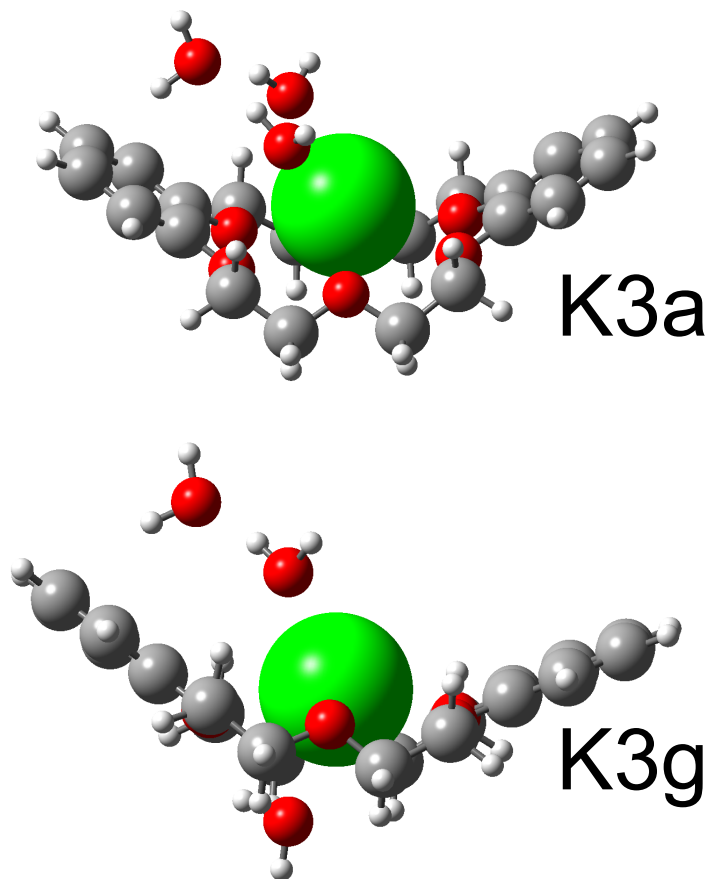
*Conformer-specific IR spectra can be measured.*



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

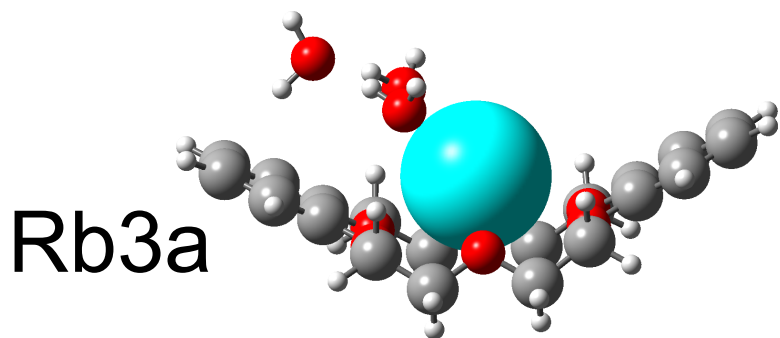


*Two conformers  
for  $K^+$ .*

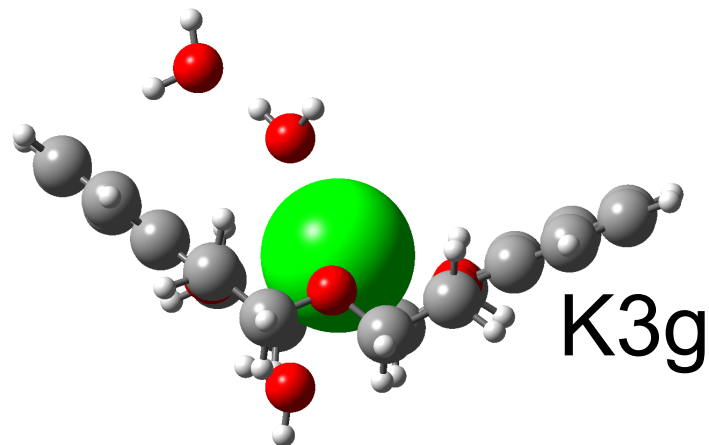
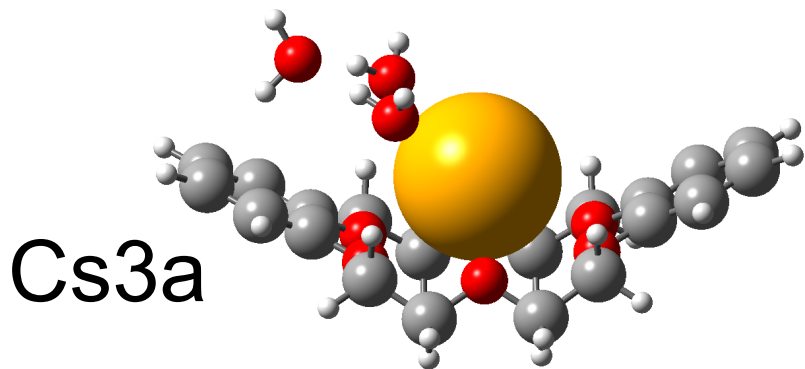
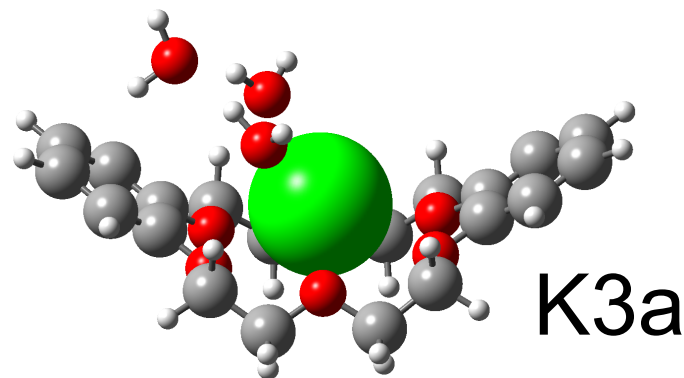


# Conformers of $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$

*One conformer*  
for  $\text{Rb}^+$  and  $\text{Cs}^+$ .

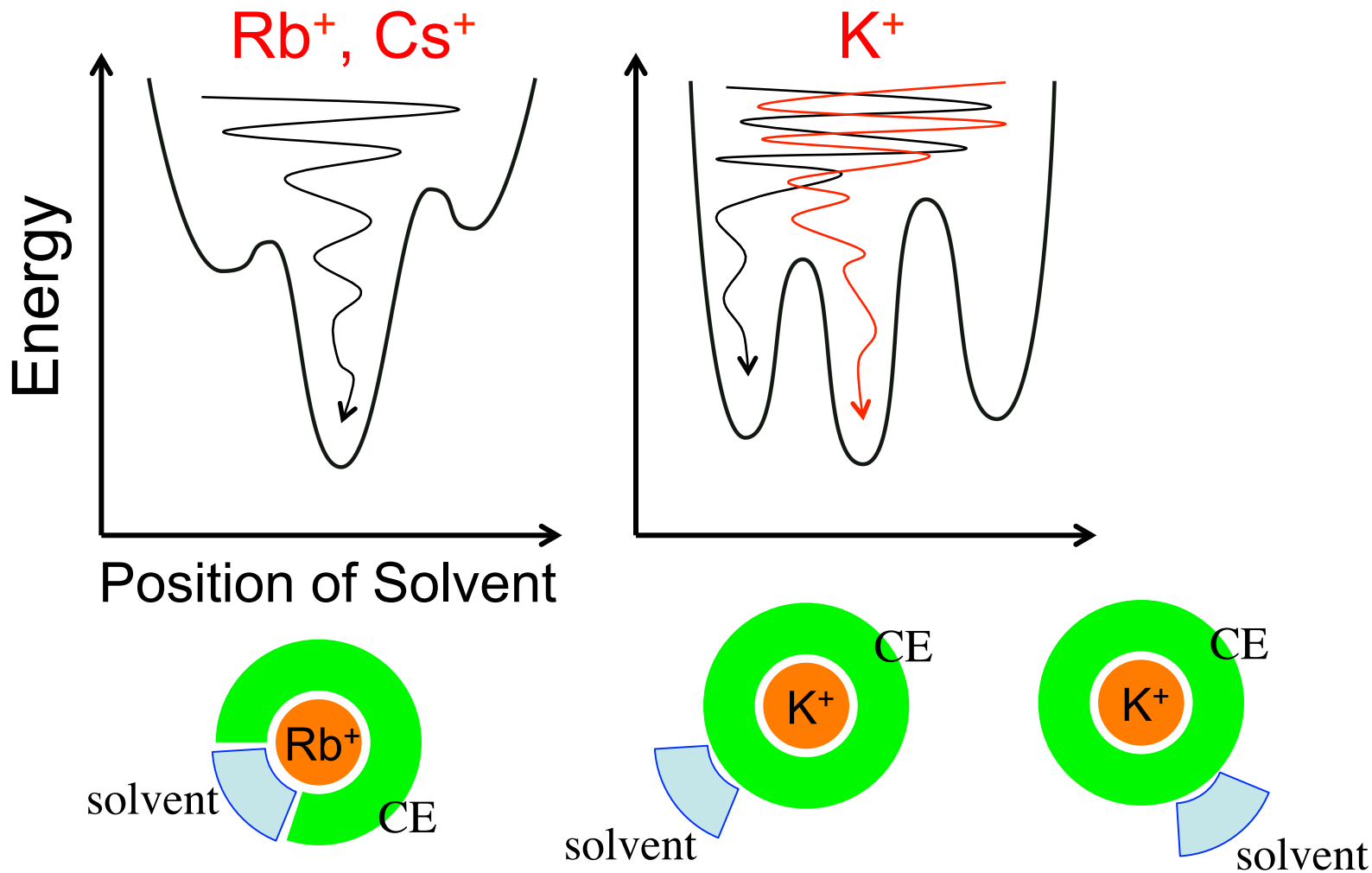


*Two conformers*  
for  $\text{K}^+$ .

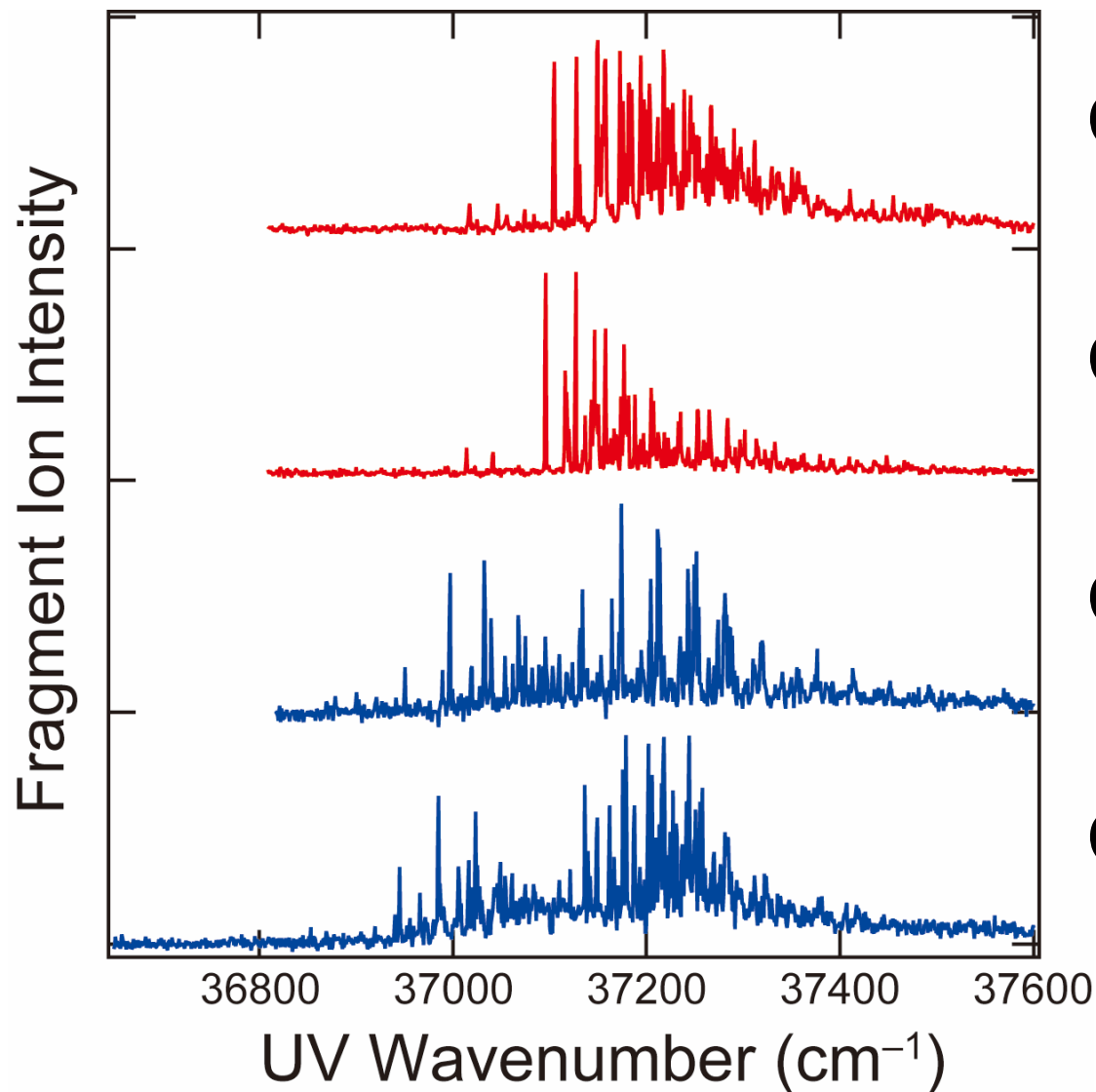


# The Number of Conformers

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

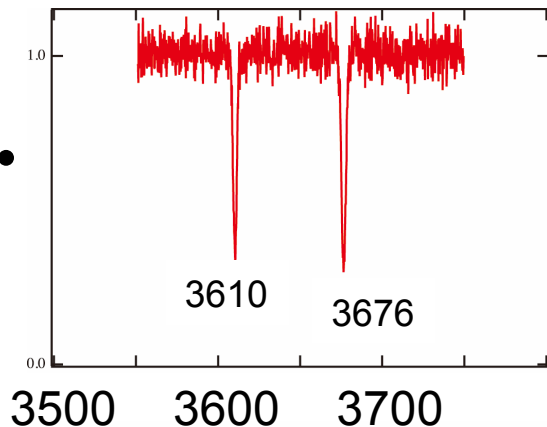


# The Number of Conformers of $M^{2+} \cdot CE \cdot L$

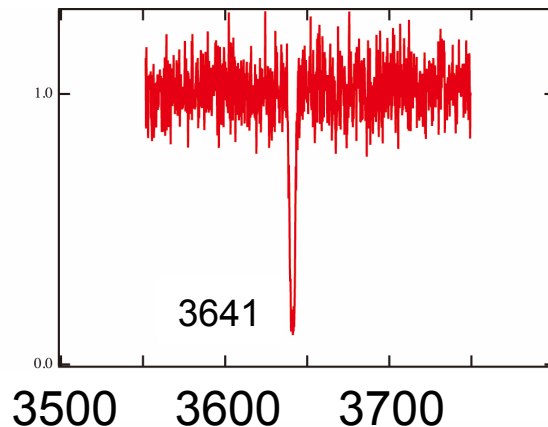


# The Number of Conformers of $M^{2+} \cdot CE \cdot L$

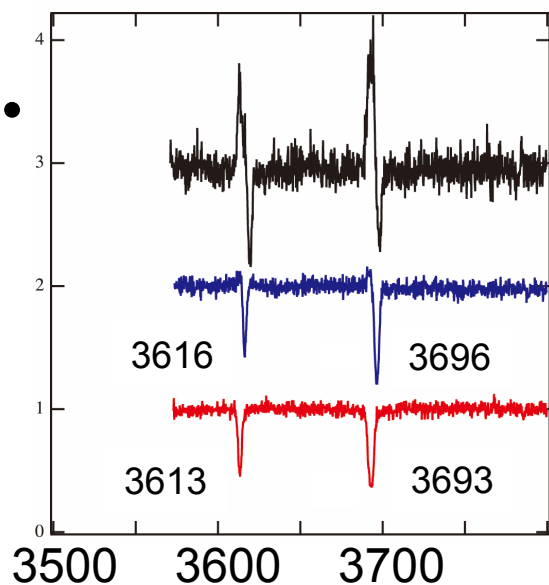
$Ca^{2+} \cdot B15C5 \cdot H_2O$



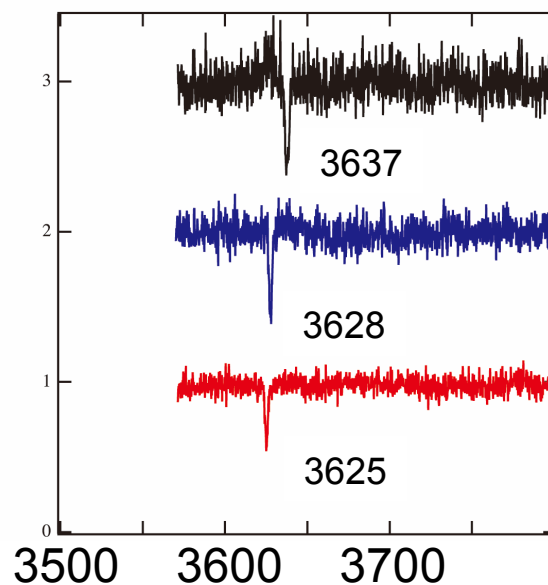
$Ca^{2+} \cdot B15C5 \cdot CH_3OH$



$Ca^{2+} \cdot B18C6 \cdot H_2O$



$Ca^{2+} \cdot B18C6 \cdot CH_3OH$



IR wavenumber ( $cm^{-1}$ )



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



	B15C5	B18C6
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	1	3
Sr <sup>2+</sup>	2	3
Ba <sup>2+</sup>	2	1
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	1	2

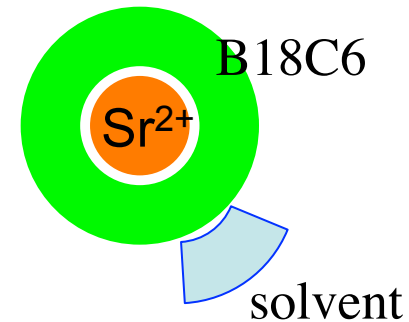
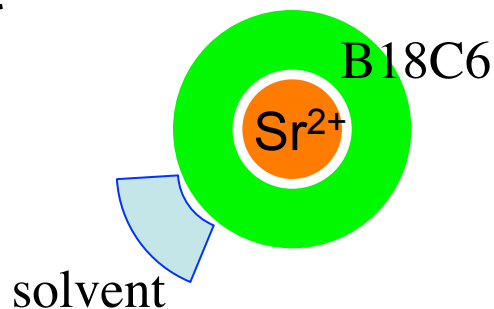
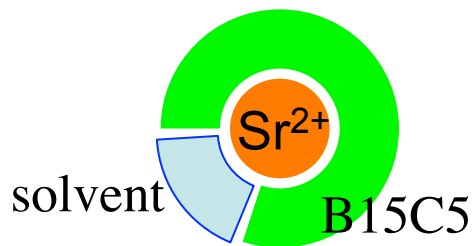
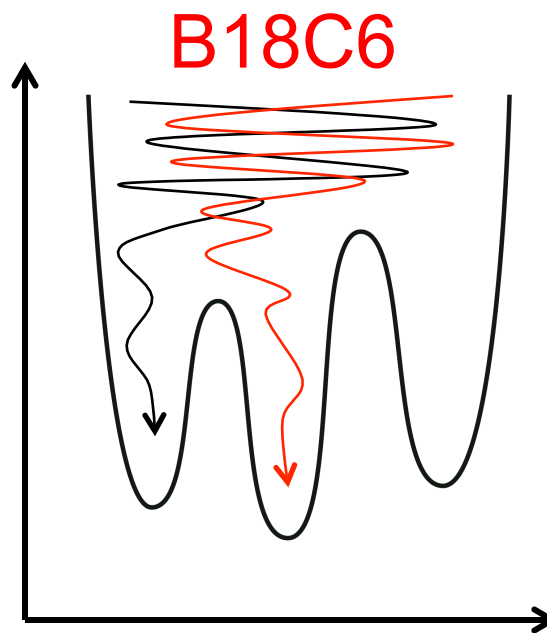
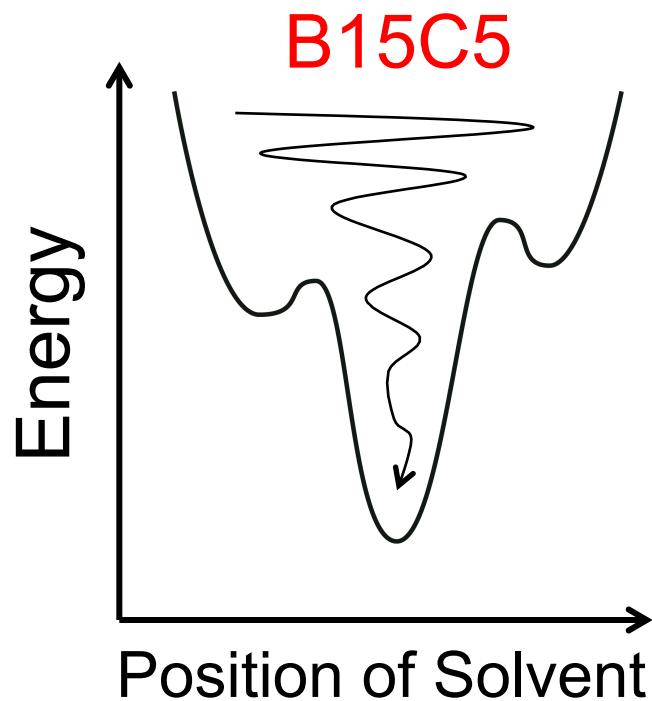


	B15C5	B18C6
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	1	3
Sr <sup>2+</sup>	2	5
Ba <sup>2+</sup>	1	2
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	1	3

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

$n_{B15C5} \approx n_{B18C6}$  for Ba<sup>2+</sup>

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



# Summary

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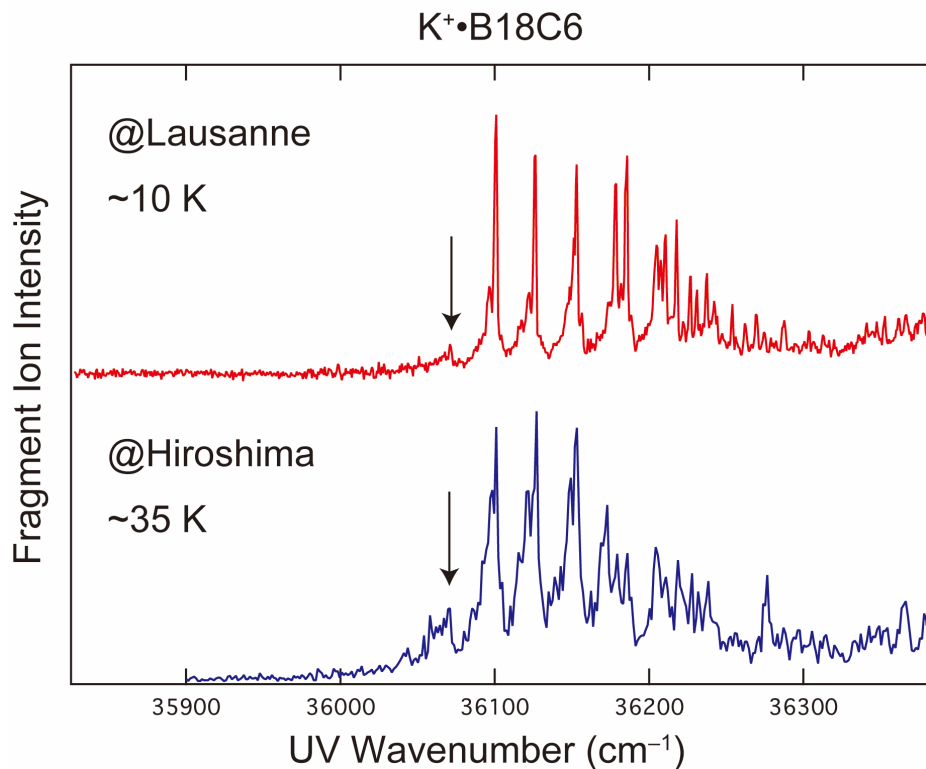
*We are still on a way to revealing the whole picture of the ion selectivity at a molecular level, but...*

- $M^+ \cdot \text{DB18C6} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$
  - $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B15C5} \cdot \text{L}$  and  $M^{2+} \cdot \text{B18C6} \cdot \text{L}$  (L =  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ )
  - 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.

# Future Prospects

*Quantum chemical approaches in host-guest chemistry*

Gas phase



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