

# HYDROGEN BONDING IN THE MONOHYDRATES AND HOMODIMERS OF CYCLOHEXYLAMINE AND CYCLOHEXANETHIOL

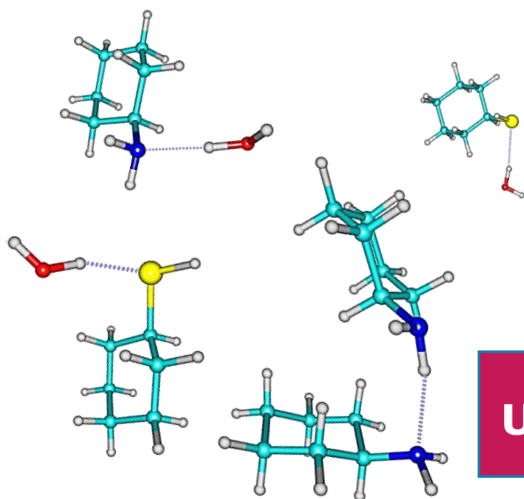
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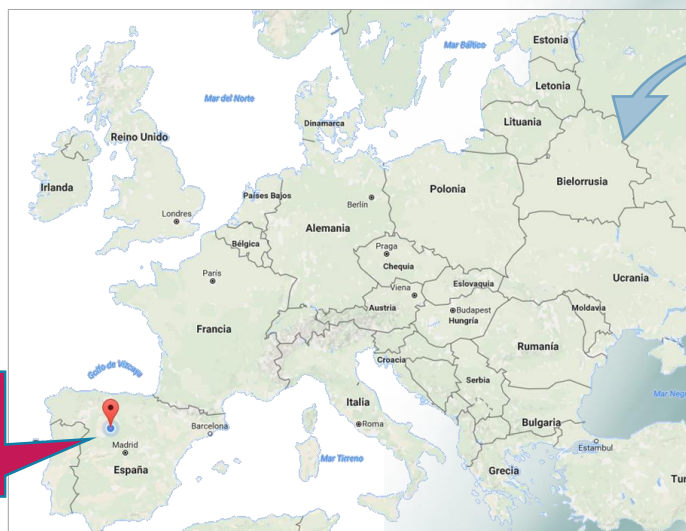
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UVa



# Outline

## 1. MODEL:

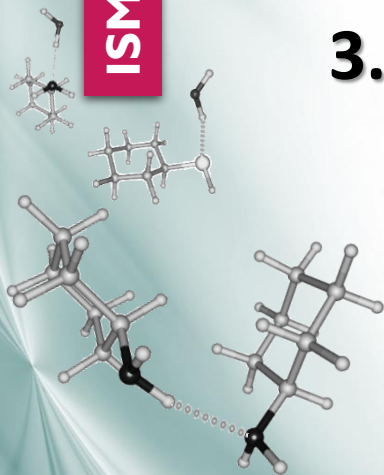
- Cyclohexanethiol (CHT) & Cyclohexylamine (CHA)
- **Conformation / LAMs**
- **Hydrogen Bonding for N and S interactions**

## 2. EXPERIMENT:

- Univ. Valladolid: Chirped-pulsed FT-MW
- Univ. Hannover: Ph.D. visit

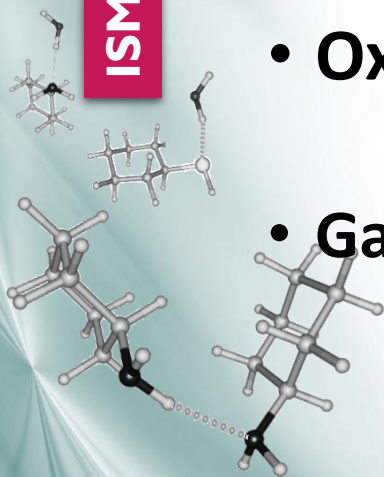
## 3. RESULTS:

- **Microsolvation:** CHA...H<sub>2</sub>O, CHT...H<sub>2</sub>O, (Cyclohexylamine)<sub>2</sub> experimental conformations
- **Sulfur/Nitrogen HB** comparison & benchmarking



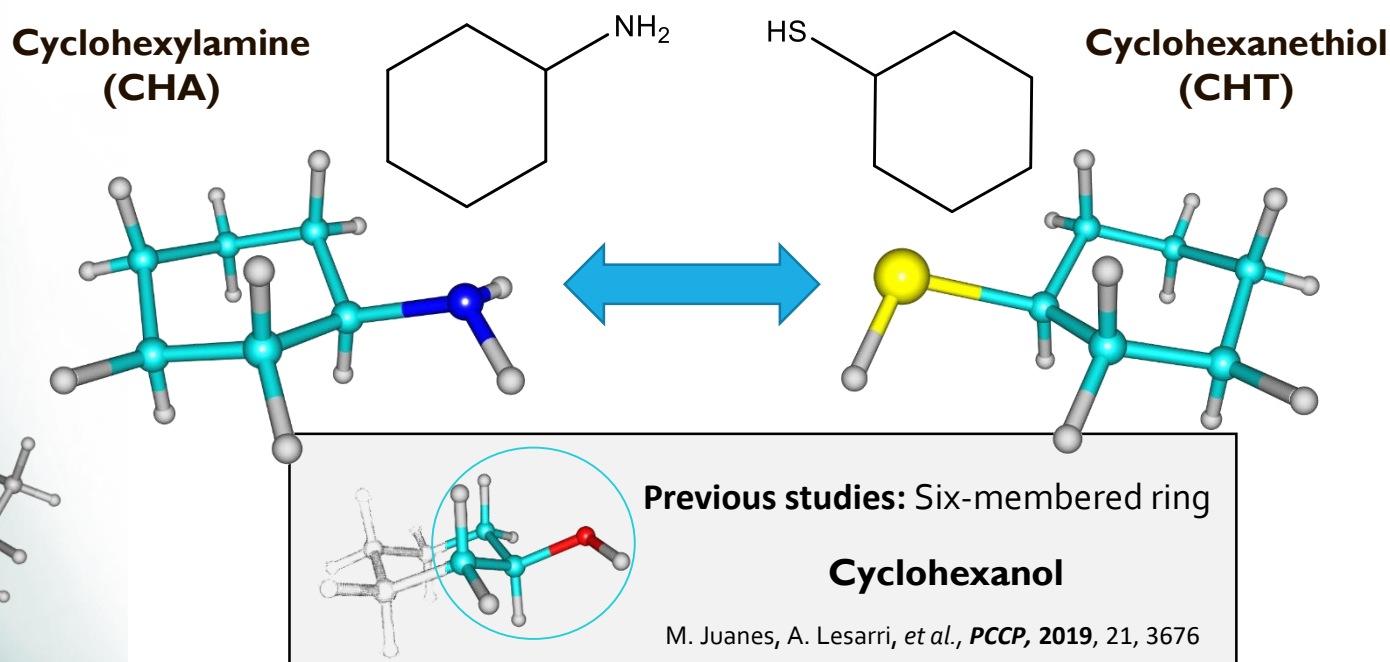
# Hydrogen Bonding models

- **Water/Hydroxyl** groups form moderate O-H...B HBs
- **Hydrogen bonds** (HBs) to **sulfur** centers (O-H...S, S-H...O, etc) are weak interactions of dispersive character, with reduced structural influence compared to conventional first-row HBs
- **Rotational analysis** of HB clusters allows comparing the different behavior of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur compounds
- **Oxygen HB is reference!:** Multiple crystal data
- **Gas phase vs. Crystals:**
  - Isolated clusters in gas-phase: *Molecular models*



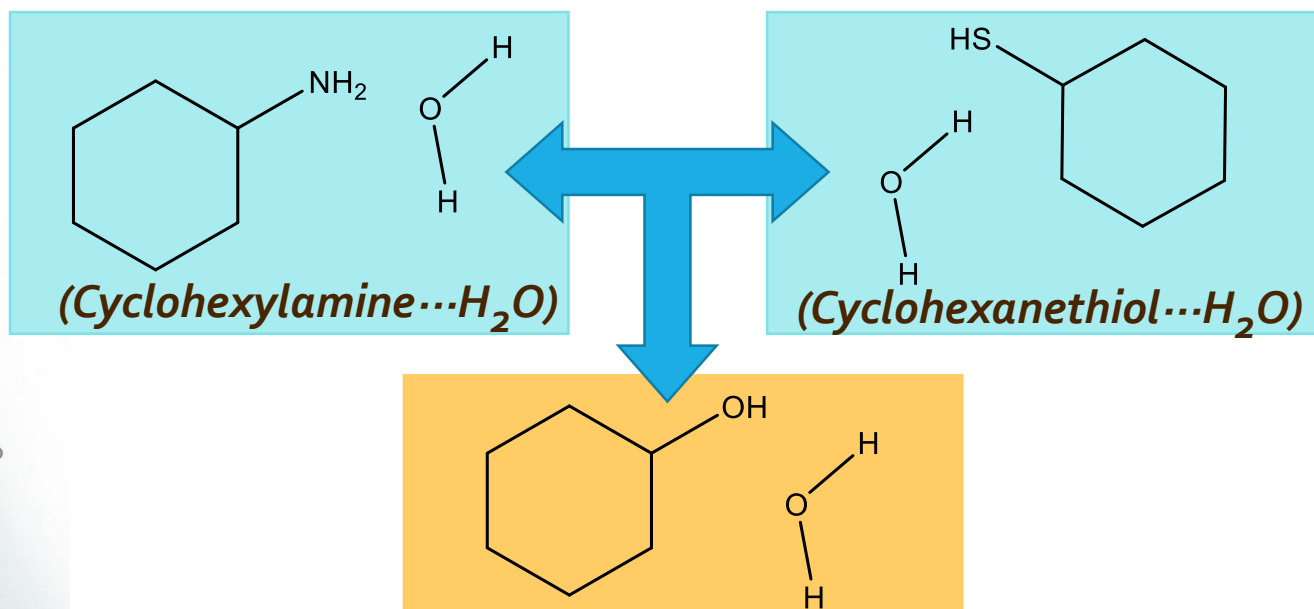
# Cyclohexylamine & -thiol

- **Cyclohexanol** dimer and microsolvation: *Published* PCCP
- **Six-membered ring** with a **–thiol** (CHT) or **–amine** (CHA)
- **Saturated aliphatic skeleton**: No  $\pi$ -ring interactions
- **LAMs**: *Low-barrier* **–thiol** or **–amine** internal rotations
  - Tunnelling hyperfine effects



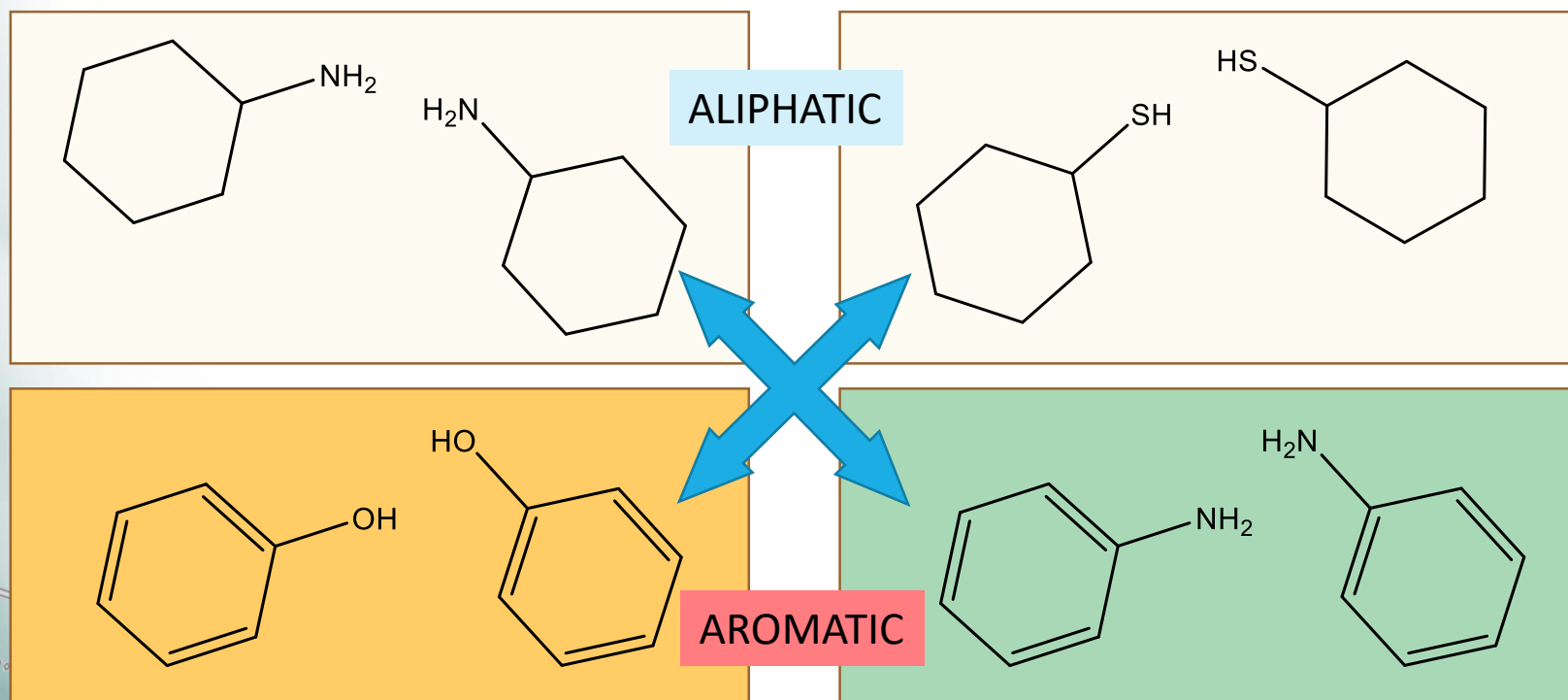
# Monohydrated dimers

- Different **binding sites** / **HB strength** / **LAMs**
  - Different amine/thiol group orientations
  - O-H...N? vs N-H...O? and O-H...S? vs S-H...O?
- The **orientation**, **conformation** and **structure** of water strongly depends on the attached monomer
- Ring influence?



# (Homo)dimers

- **Hydrogen Bond: N-H...N** (2 donors, 1 acceptor)
- Previous studies to **compare** and **quantify** different HB interactions
- Better understanding of the complex generation

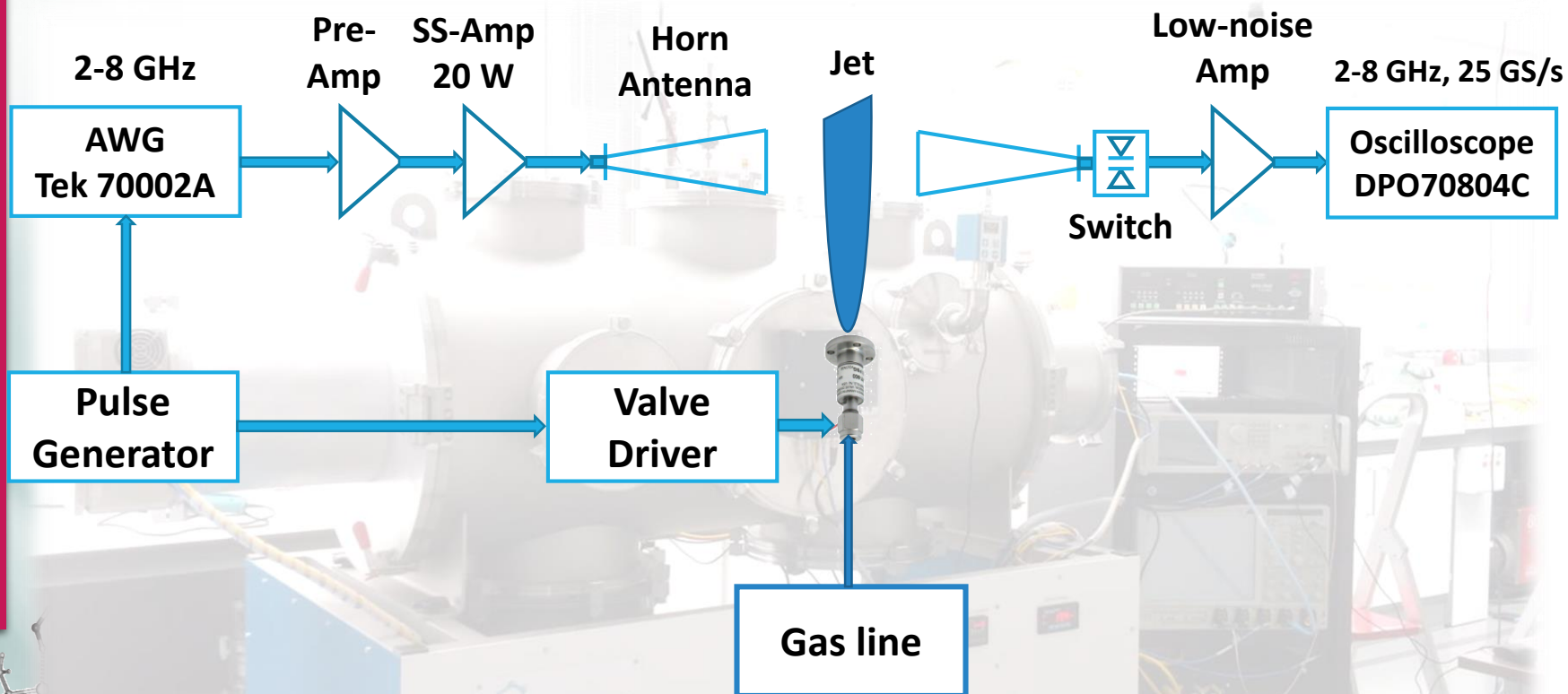


# Experiment





# Chirped-pulsed FTMW @ Valladolid



Brooks Pate's design  
BrightSpec

**Chirped-Pulsed FT-MW spectrometer**

Facultad de Ciencias, Univ. Valladolid (Spain)



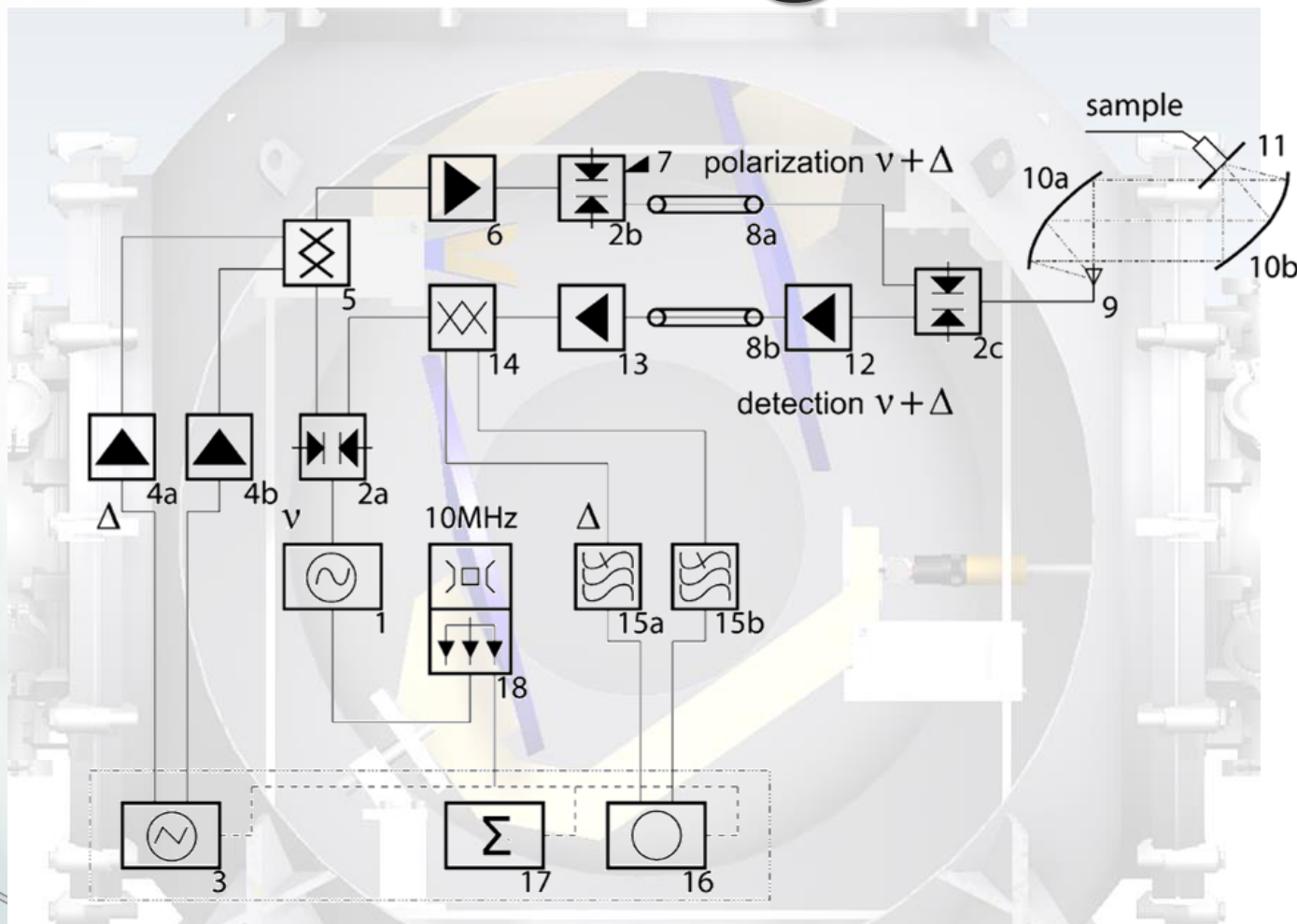
# Chirped-pulsed FTMW @ Valladolid



***Chirped-Pulsed FT-MW spectrometer***

Facultad de Ciencias, Univ. Valladolid (Spain)

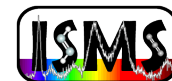
# IMPACT FTMW @ Hannover



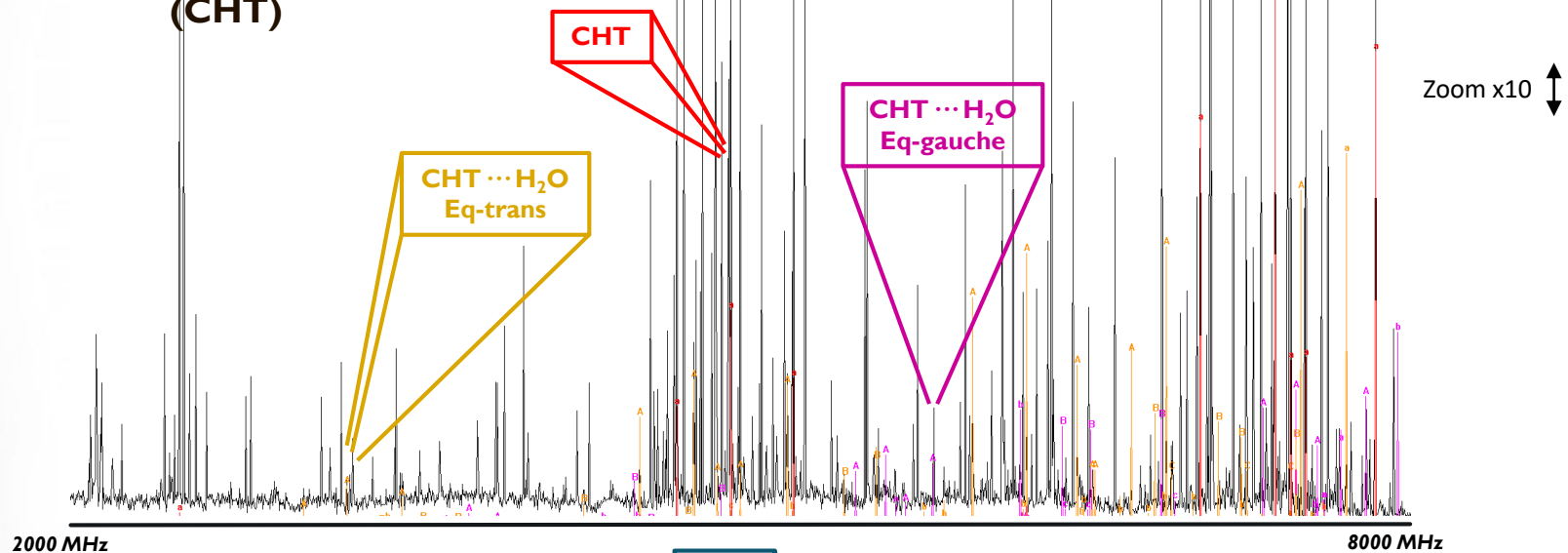
**ONE antenna – NO switches!**

UVa

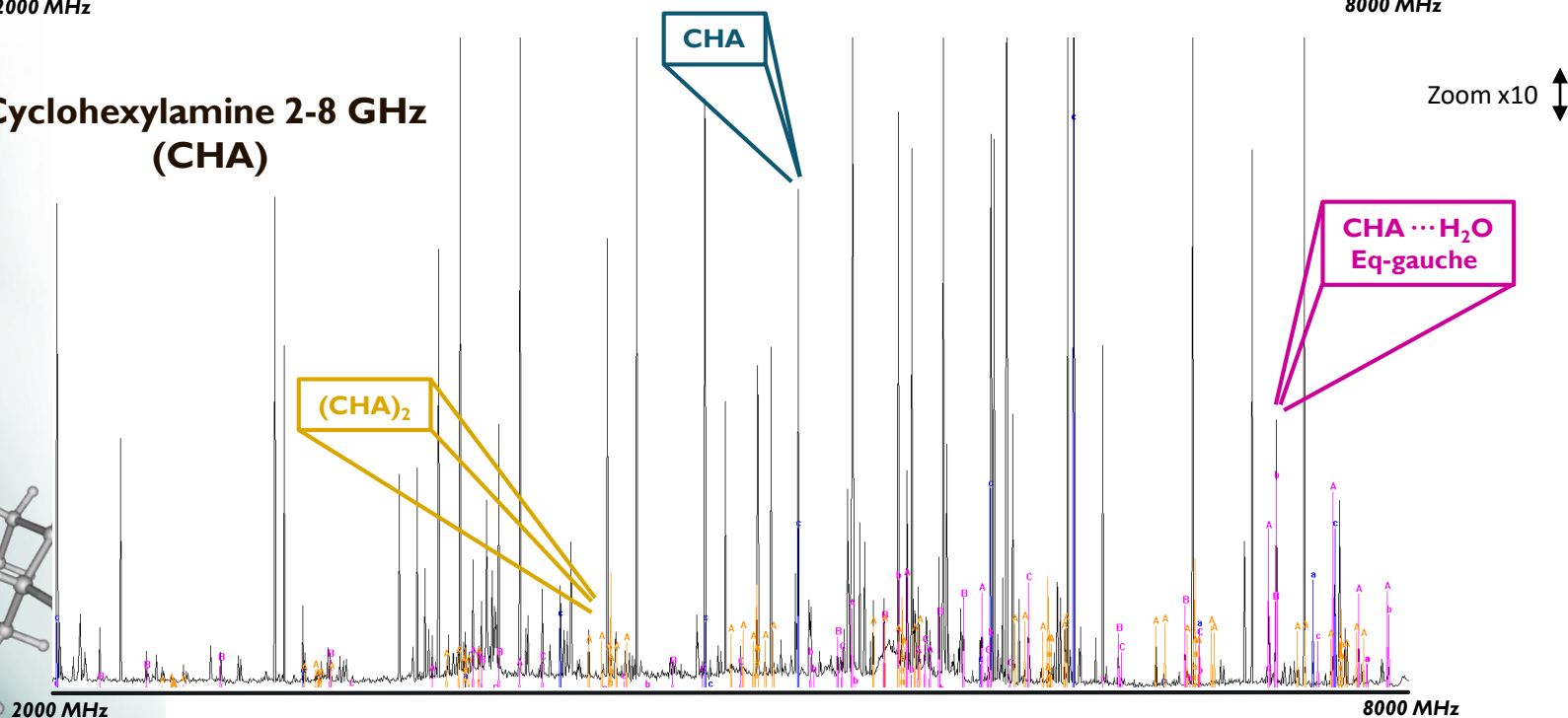
ISMS 2019 – CHAMPAIGN-URBANA



# Cyclohexanethiol 2-8 GHz (CHT)

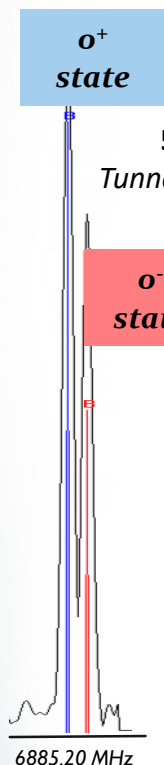


# Cyclohexylamine 2-8 GHz (CHA)

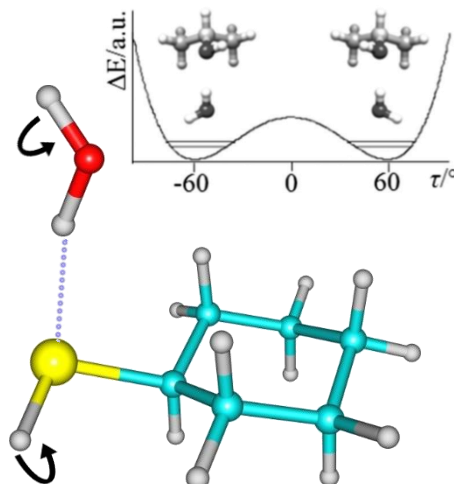


# Results



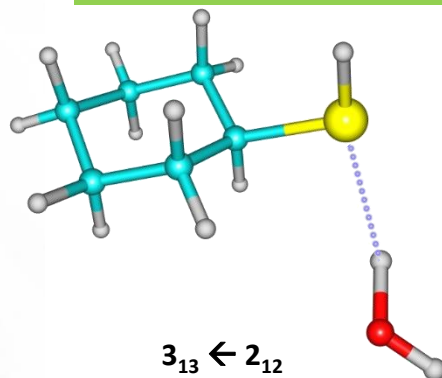
Cyclohexanethiol  $\cdots$  H<sub>2</sub>O

## Concerted LAM

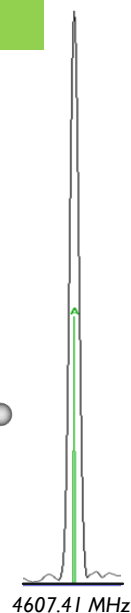


## EQUATORIAL GAUCHE

## EQUATORIAL TRANS



$3_{13} \leftarrow 2_{12}$   
NO-splitting



## EQUATORIAL GAUCHE

	o <sup>+</sup>	o <sup>-</sup>	Theory**
<i>A</i> / MHz	1873.8204(96)	1873.8534(94)	1919.72
<i>B</i> / MHz	1019.5331(29)	1019.5292(29)	1033.88
<i>C</i> / MHz	902.7858(15)	902.7888(15)	929.40
<i>D<sub>J</sub></i> / kHz	0.368(31)	0.414(33)	0.2012
<i>D<sub>JK</sub></i> / kHz	1.85(22)	0.33(18)	0.9760
<i>D<sub>K</sub></i> / kHz	0.55(65)	3.44(70)	-0.1907
<i>d<sub>1</sub></i> / Hz	[ 0.]	[ 0.]	-0.0085
<i>d<sub>2</sub></i> / Hz	0.016(10)	0.030(16)	0.0124
$ \mu_a /D$			0.13
$ \mu_b /D$			0.60
$ \mu_c /D$			0.64
$\Delta E_{ZPE}$ / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>			0.0
$\Delta G$ / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>			2.7
$\sigma$ / kHz	15.2		
<i>N</i>	58		

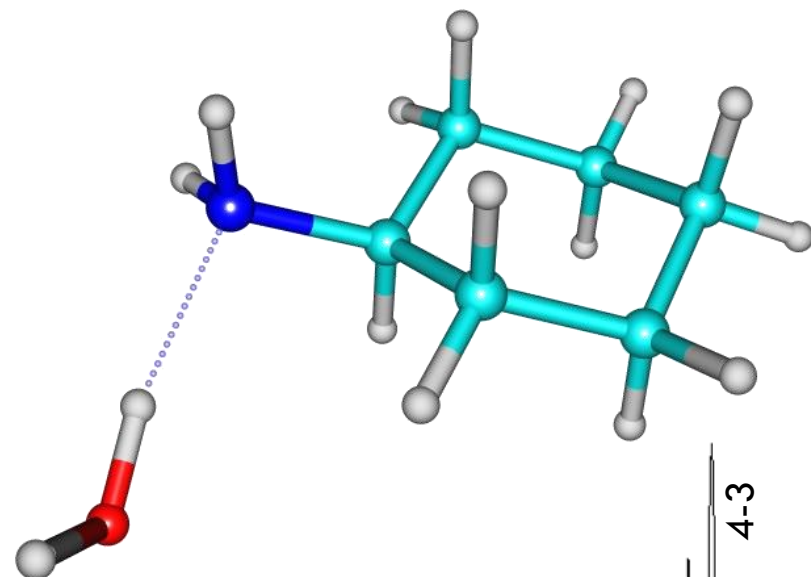
## EQUATORIAL TRANS

		Theory**
<i>A</i> / MHz	2206.3913(88)	2198.70
<i>B</i> / MHz	937.9093(19)	951.20
<i>C</i> / MHz	714.7963(18)	717.60
<i>D<sub>J</sub></i> / kHz	1.284(52)	0.4172
<i>D<sub>JK</sub></i> / kHz	-3.43(20)	-0.7203
<i>D<sub>K</sub></i> / kHz	10.3(18)	3.3669
<i>d<sub>1</sub></i> / Hz	[ 0.]	-0.0548
<i>d<sub>2</sub></i> / Hz	-0.060(22)	-0.0167
$ \mu_a /D$		0.89
$ \mu_b /D$		0.73
$ \mu_c /D$		0.69
$\Delta E_{ZPE}$ / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>		0.18
$\Delta G$ / kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>		0.00
$\sigma$ / kHz	15.9	
<i>N</i>	34	

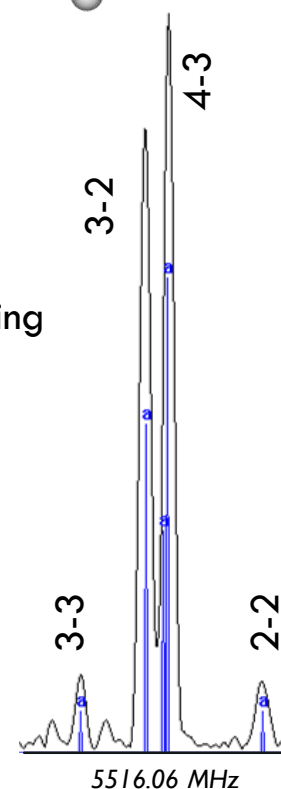
Cyclohexylamine  $\cdots$  H<sub>2</sub>O

## EQUATORIAL GAUCHE-TRANS

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Theory</u> **
$A$ / MHz	3100.6238(26)	3150.64
$B$ / MHz	1063.22662(65)	1053.62
$C$ / MHz	873.11113(81)	869.08
$D_J$ / kHz	0.683(15)	0.7103
$D_{JK}$ / kHz	-3.108(92)	-3.6594
$D_K$ / kHz	9.91(57)	9.0788
$d_1$ / Hz	-0.0784(75)	-0.1009
$d_2$ / Hz	[ 0.]	-0.0094
$ \mu_a /D$		2.10
$ \mu_b /D$		1.41
$ \mu_c /D$		2.12
$\chi_{aa}$ / MHz	-2.0102(65)	-2.05
$\chi_{bb}$ / MHz	0.8159(84)	0.82
$\chi_{cc}$ / MHz	1.1944(84)	1.23
$\sigma$ / kHz	12.3	
$N$	103	

(\*\*)  $B_3LYP-GD_3BJ/def2\_TZVP$ 

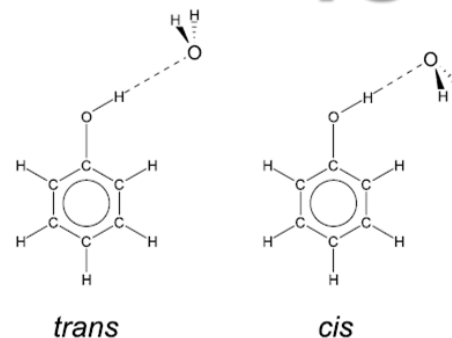
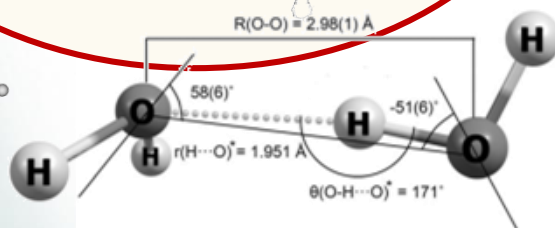
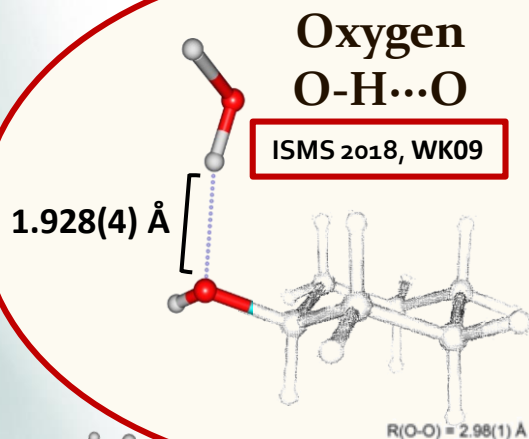
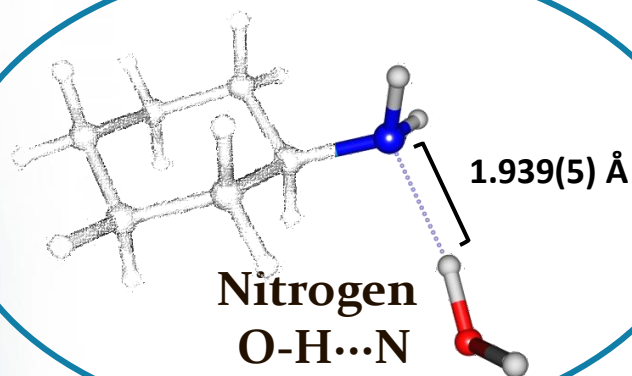
No LAM tunnelling

 $^{14}\text{N}$  Nuclear Quadrupole Coupling  
 $3_{13} \leftarrow 2_{12}$ 




# Sulfur vs. Nitrogen vs. Oxygen HB

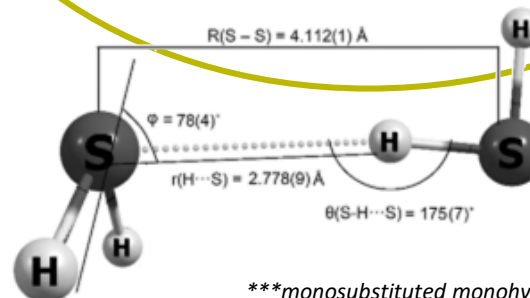
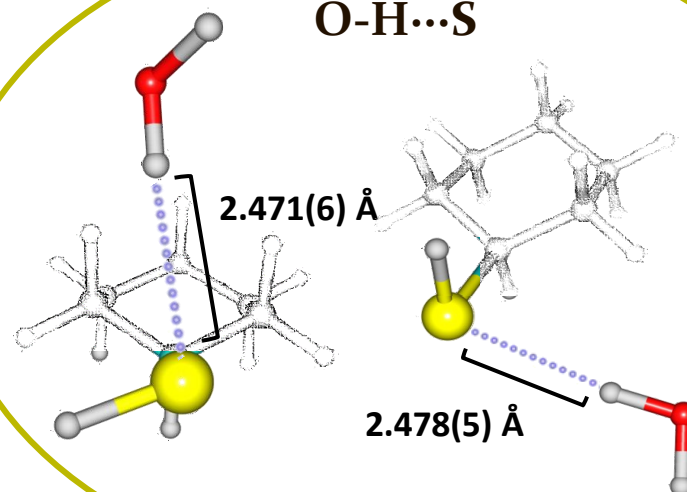
Water always proton donor



Water proton  
acceptor in PhOH

ChemPhys, 283 (2002), 185

Sulfur  
O-H...S



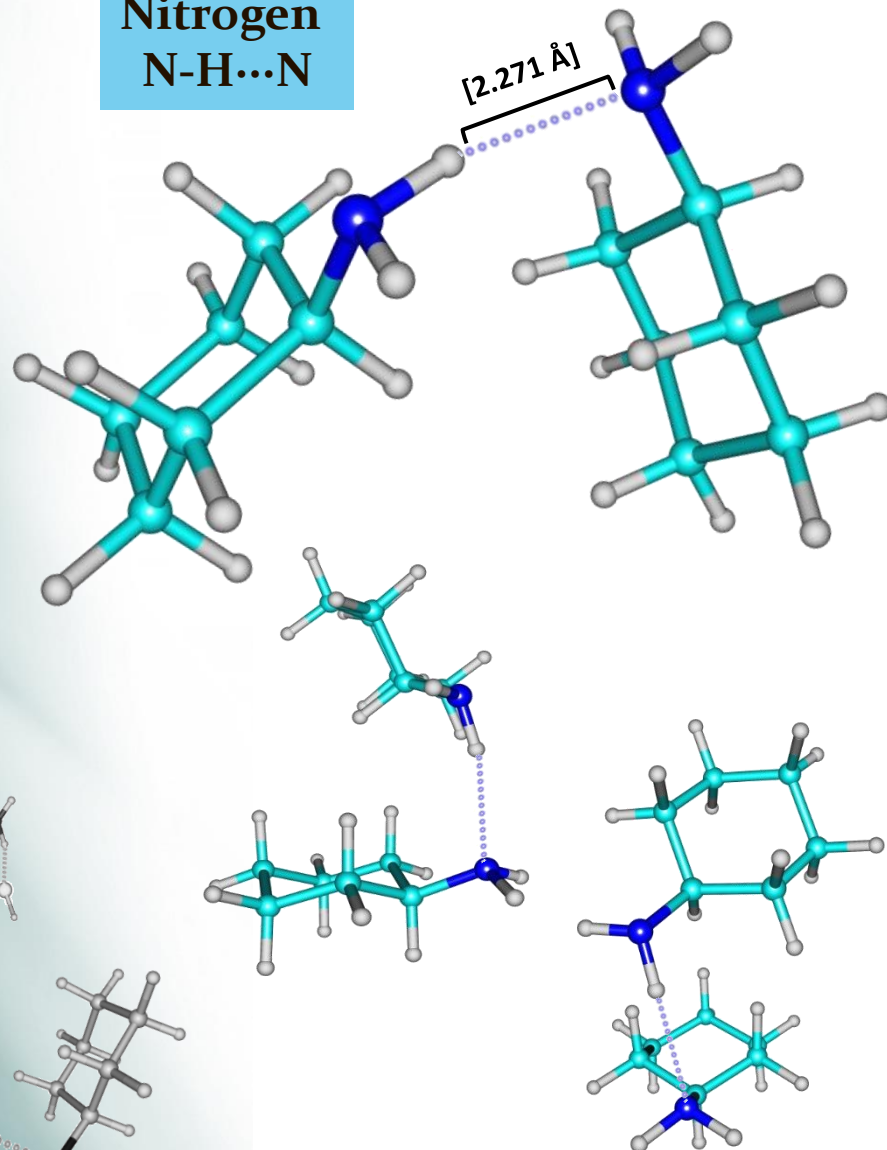
\*\*\*monosubstituted monohydrated isotopologue with  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$  was used to calculate the effective structure ( $r_o$ )\*\*\*



# (Cyclohexylamine)<sub>2</sub>

Nitrogen  
N-H...N

[2.271 Å]

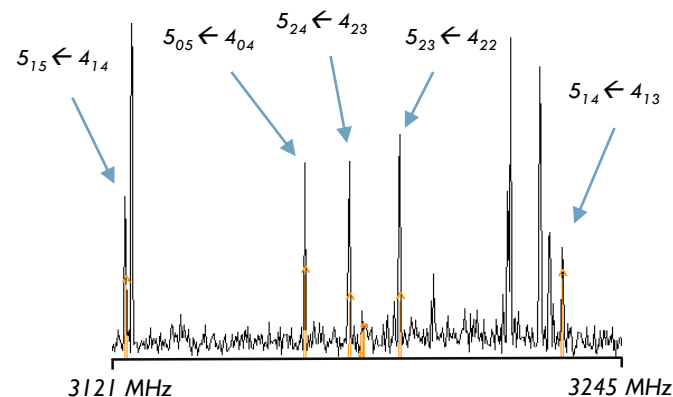


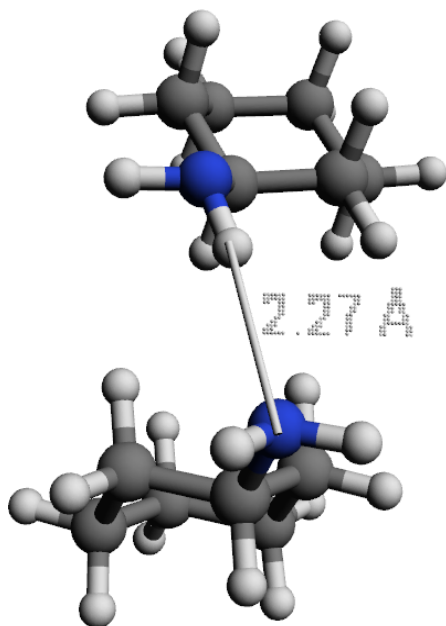
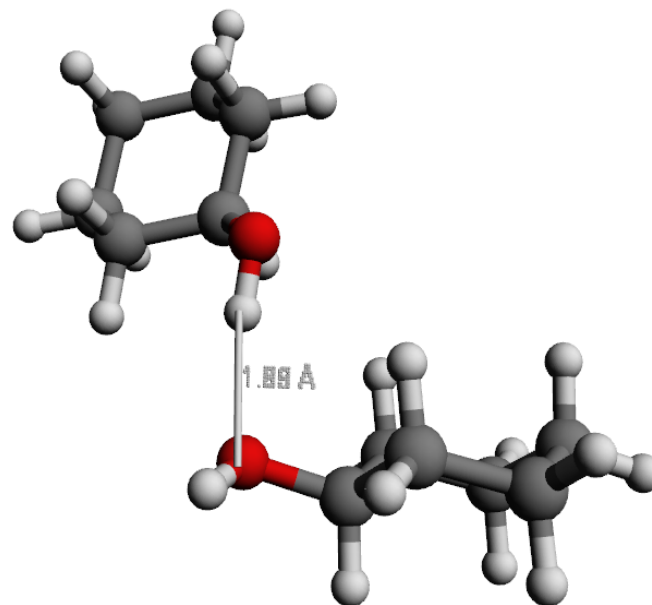
(EQUATORIAL GAUCHE-GAUCHE)<sub>2</sub>

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Theory</u> <sup>**</sup>
<i>A</i> / MHz	929.17(10)	929.17
<i>B</i> / MHz	330.2589(17)	341.12
<i>C</i> / MHz	306.7403(16)	316.63
<i>D<sub>J</sub></i> / kHz	0.1693(27)	0.1525
<i>D<sub>JK</sub></i> / kHz	-0.453(31)	-0.3019
<i>D<sub>K</sub></i> / kHz	[ 0.]	0.5039
<i>d<sub>1</sub></i> / kHz	-0.0221(37)	-0.0220
<i>d<sub>2</sub></i> / kHz	[ 0.]	-0.0010
$ \mu_a $ / D		2.58
$ \mu_b $ / D		0.64
$ \mu_c $ / D		0.20
$\sigma$ / kHz	24.4	
<i>N</i>	69	

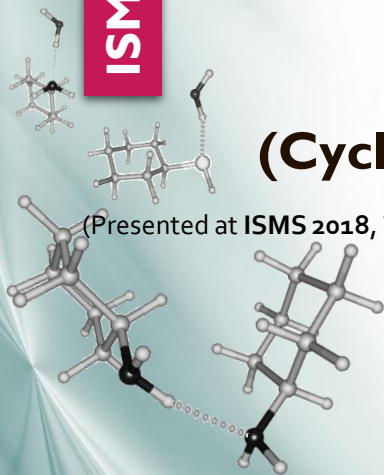
(\*\*) B<sub>3</sub>LYP-GD3BJ/def2\_TZVP

Illustration of some  $\mu_a$  - type rotational transitions of  $J \equiv 5 \leftarrow 4$



**(Cyclohexylamine)<sub>2</sub>****(Cyclohexanol)<sub>2</sub>**

(Presented at ISMS 2018, WK09. [M. Juanes](#), A. Lesarri, *et al.*)



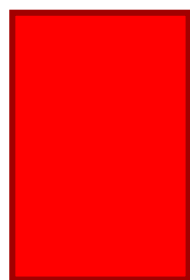
# Conclusions – Structural Data

Type	HB	Distance (Å)	
Monohydrated	O-H ... O	1.928(4)	Cyclohexanol ... H <sub>2</sub> O
	O-H ... S	2.471(6)	Cyclohexanethiol ... H <sub>2</sub> O
	O-H ... N	2.478(5)	Cyclohexylamine ... H <sub>2</sub> O
Homodimer	O-H ... O	[1.891]	(Cyclohexanol) <sub>2</sub>
	O-H ... N	[2.271]	(Cyclohexylamine) <sub>2</sub>

B3LYP-GD3BJ/def2TZVP



~ 1.89 Å



Oxygen



~ 2.09 Å



Nitrogen



~ 2.47 Å



Sulfur



# Conclusions – Energy Decomposition

Type	HB	$\Delta E_{\text{Electrostatic}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{induction}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{Dispersion}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{Exchange}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{Total}}$	
Monohydrated	O-H $\cdots$ O	-46.05	-12.47	-11.62	42.74	-27.40	Cyclohexanol $\cdots$ H <sub>2</sub> O
	O-H $\cdots$ S	-35.15	-10.61	-12.50	39.09	-19.17	Cyclohexanethiol $\cdots$ H <sub>2</sub> O
		-32.02	-9.78	-10.29	34.49	-17.60	
	O-H $\cdots$ N	-61.60	-19.68	-13.25	62.34	-32.18	Cyclohexylamine $\cdots$ H <sub>2</sub> O
Homodimer	O-H $\cdots$ O	-46.90	-13.69	-18.56	49.08	-30.06	(Cyclohexanol) <sub>2</sub>
	O-H $\cdots$ N	-28.54	-7.94	-24.06	41.03	-19.51	(Cyclohexylamine) <sub>2</sub>

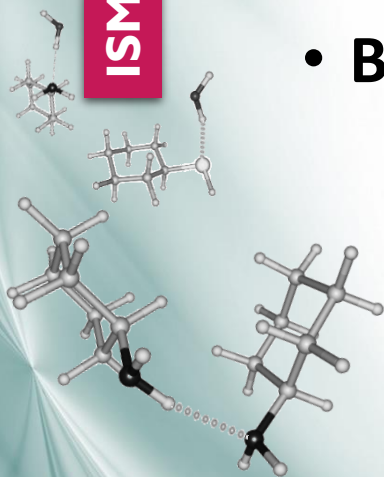
SAPT(0)/jun-cc-pVDZ results in kJmol<sup>-1</sup>

	HB	$\Delta E_{\text{Electrostatic}}$	$\Delta E_{\text{Dispersion}}$
<i>Monohydrated</i>	O-H $\cdots$ O	++	+
	O-H $\cdots$ S	++	++
	O-H $\cdots$ N	+++	+
<i>Homodimer</i>	O-H $\cdots$ O	++	++
	O-H $\cdots$ N	+	+++

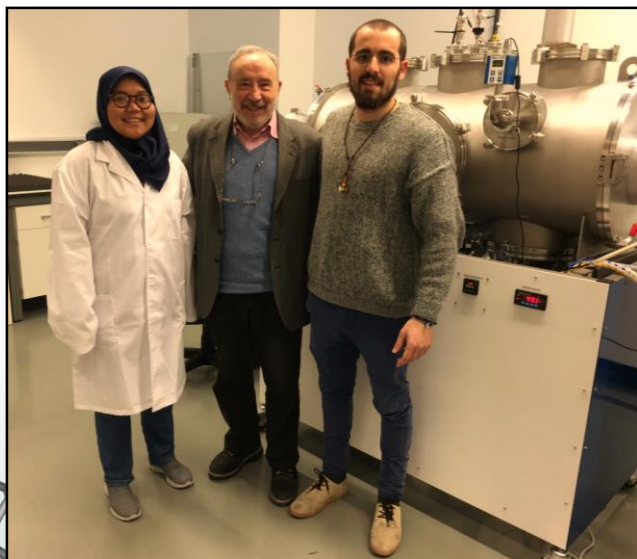


# Conclusions

- **Isolated clusters in gas-phase provide structural and energetic information on** hydrogen bonding
- Comparison between oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen compounds illustrate HB *patterns*
- **Chirped-pulse MW spectroscopy** is a powerful tool for intermolecular interactions
- **Benchmark for theory: DFT+Dispersion**
  - Good theoretical models crucial
  - Starting point for other clusters



# Team

**D. Obenchain****J. Grabow****Alberto Lesarri****L. Evangelisti****Project-head**  
***PhD Supervisor*****R.T. Saragi   W. Caminati   M. Juanes*****Chirped-Pulsed FT-MW spectrometer***  
Facultad de Ciencias, Univ. Valladolid (Spain)



# Thank you very much!

## Acknowledgements

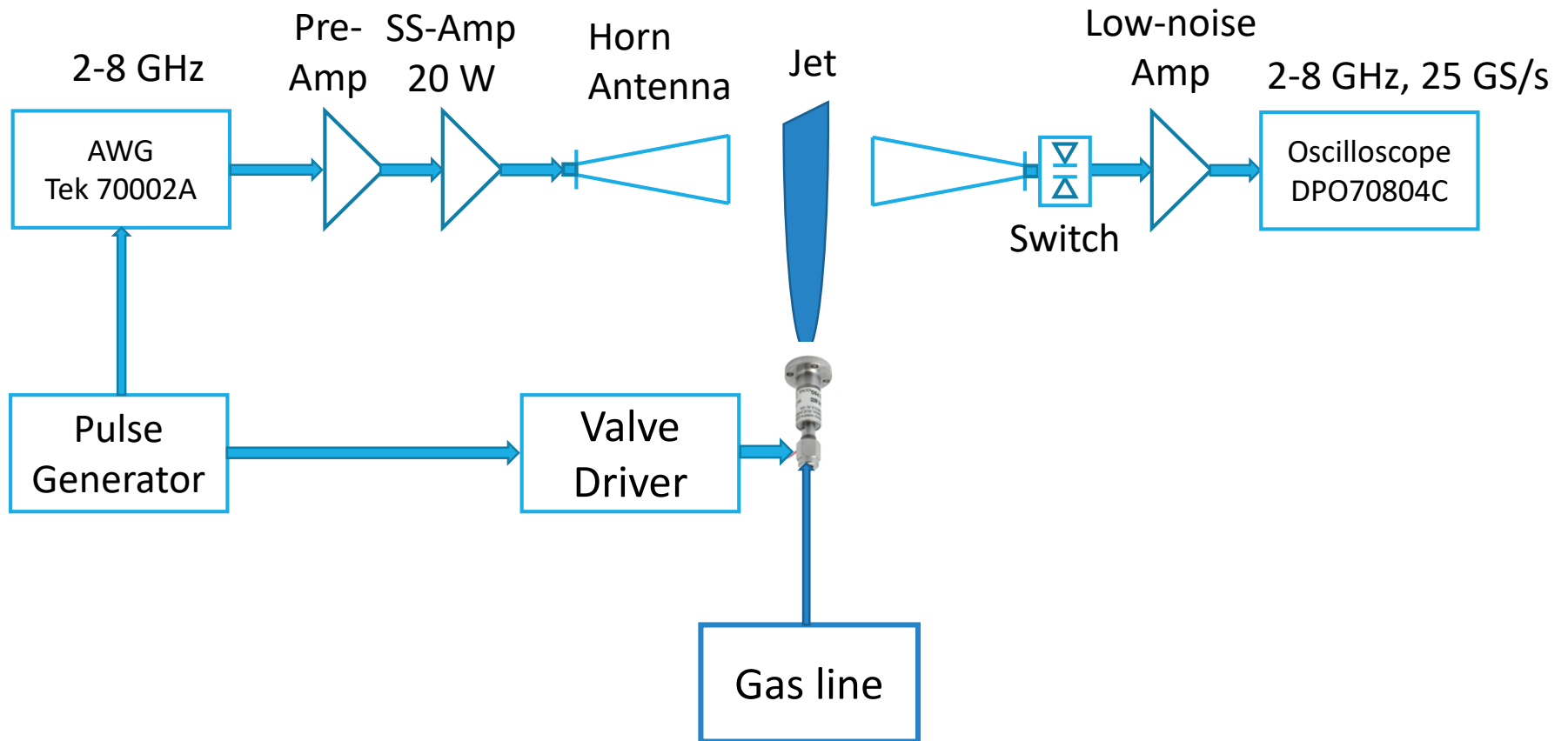
- **FPI Grant:** BES-2016-077736
- **MICINN-FEDER Project** PGC2018-098561-B-C22



Universidad de Valladolid







The detection is made of a power limiter (omitted in the drawing), a PIN-diode switch and the low-noise amplifier. Both the AWG and the scope (Tektronix) are 25 MSamples/s, but the bandwidth of the scope is 8 GHz. The chirp is usually 4 microseg. The limiting factor is the solid state power amplifier for excitation, which is 20W