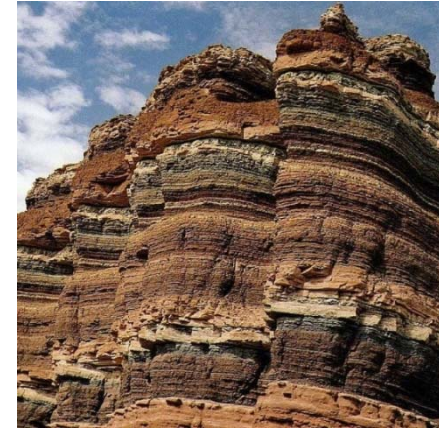


Characterization of diamondoid clusters emerging in helium nanodroplets

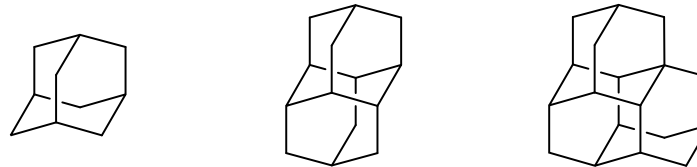
Dr. Marina Šekutor

Division of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

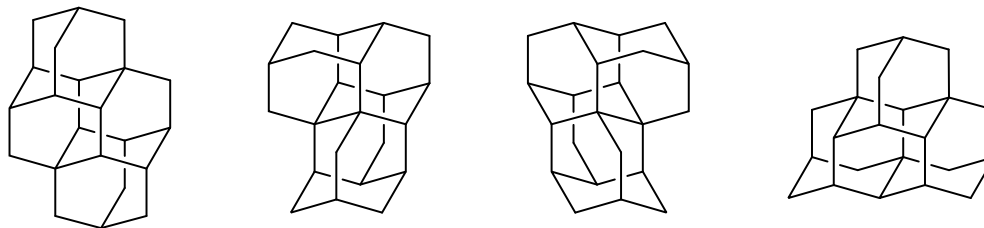
16. 09. 2023



lower diamondoids

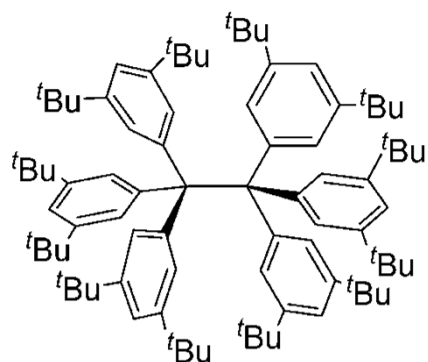


higher diamondoids

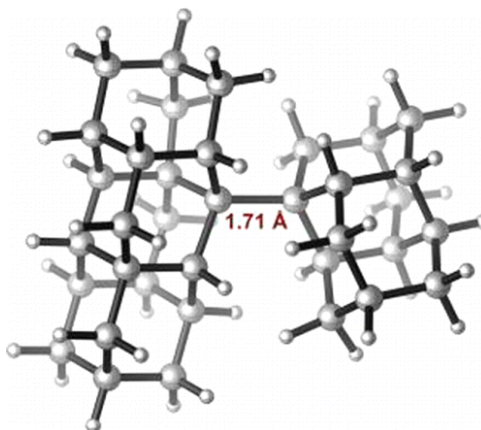


London dispersion

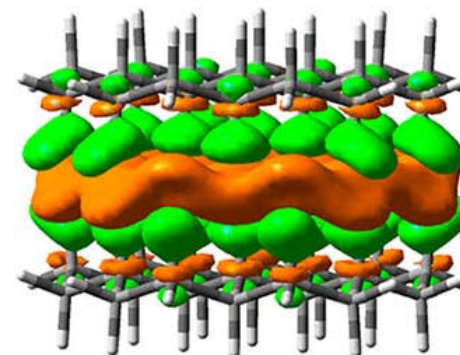
- acting in molecules due to interactions between induced dipoles
- the effect grows with the number of atom pairs that are interacting
- pronounced in bulky, polarizable molecules



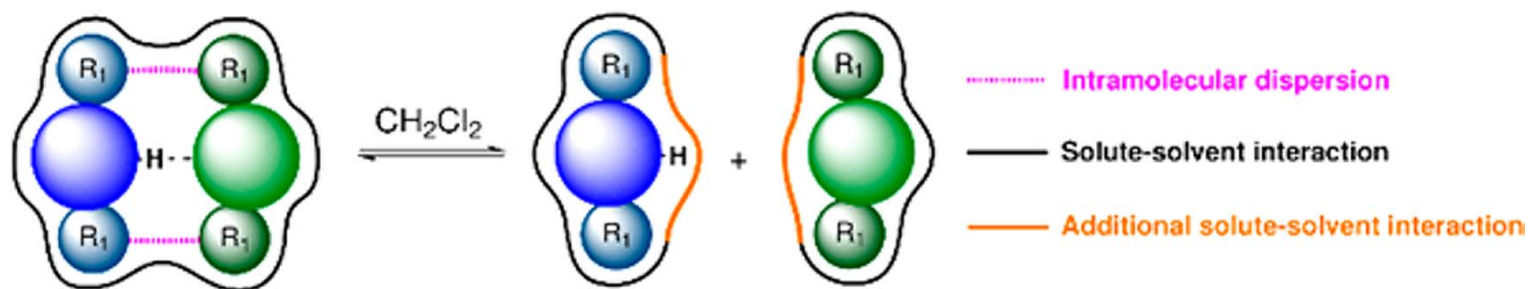
- hexaphenylethane
stabilized with *t*Bu groups



- the longest known
alkane C–C bond



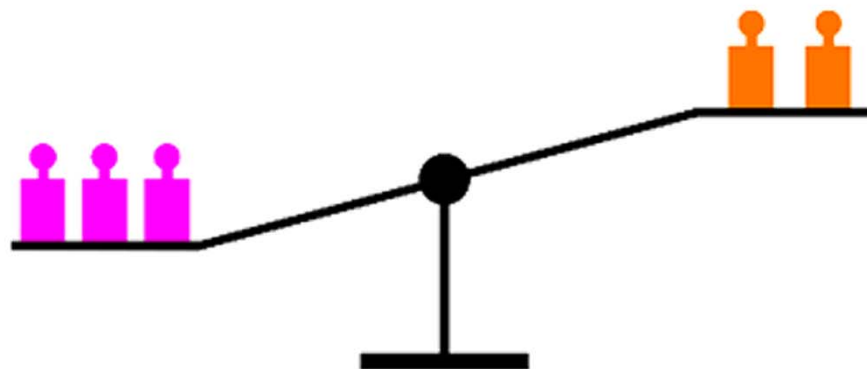
- important in σ – σ
interactions of graphane



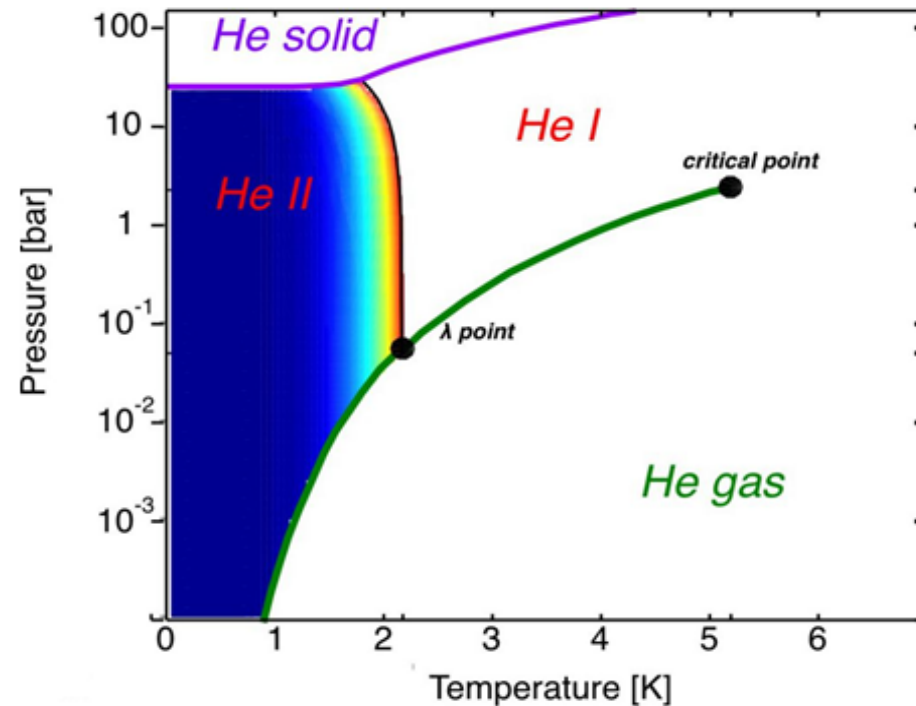
Intramolecular dispersion

>

Solute-solvent interaction



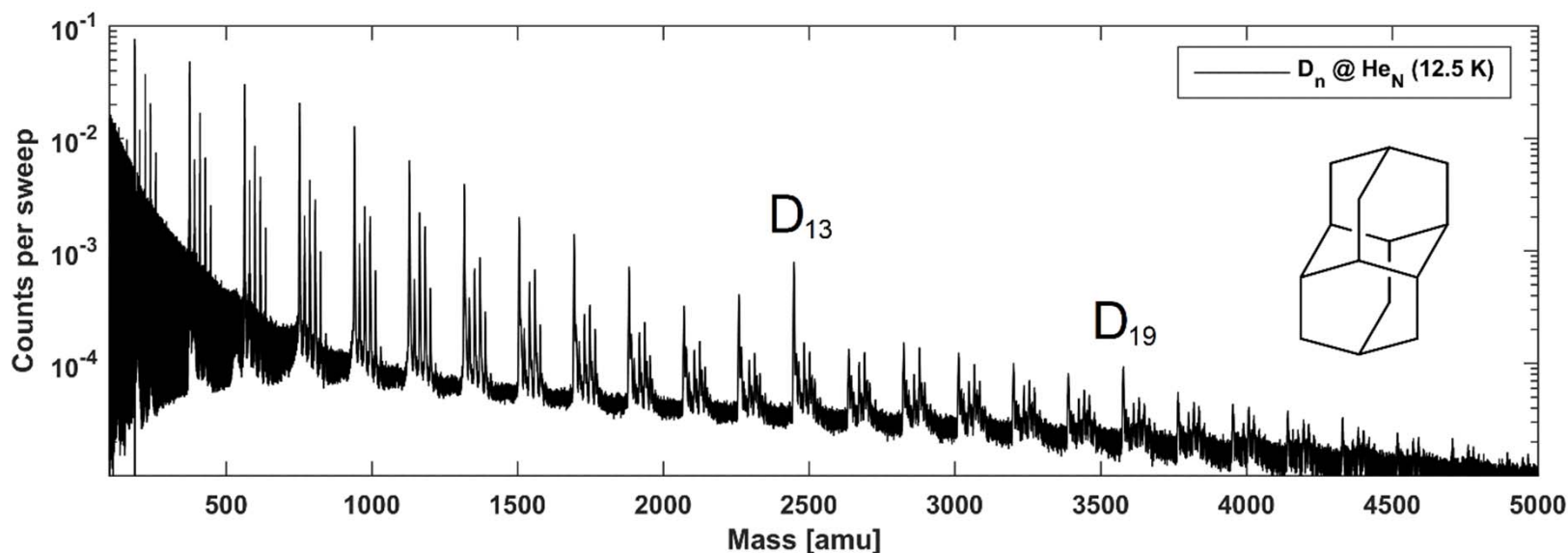
- going from the gas phase to a CH_2Cl_2 solution, attenuation of inter- and intramolecular dispersion by solvent is quite large (about 70%!)



Phase diagram of ^4He

- helium II is superfluid
- suitable for generating **helium nanodroplets (HNDs)**

- HNDs => small reaction chambers where large clusters can form
- produced by expanding gaseous helium into high vacuum at cryogenic temperatures
- negligible perturbative effect on dopant molecules
- ideal medium for trapping weakly binding **van der Waals complexes**



A recorded mass spectrum of He droplets doped with diamantane. Clusters with $n = 13$ and $n = 19$ units of diamantane show a higher abundance, suggesting increased stability. $E_{el} = 90$ eV, $I_{em} = 6.8$ μ A, $T_{He} = 12.5$ K, $p_{He} = 60$ bar.

➤ emergence of *magic number clusters*



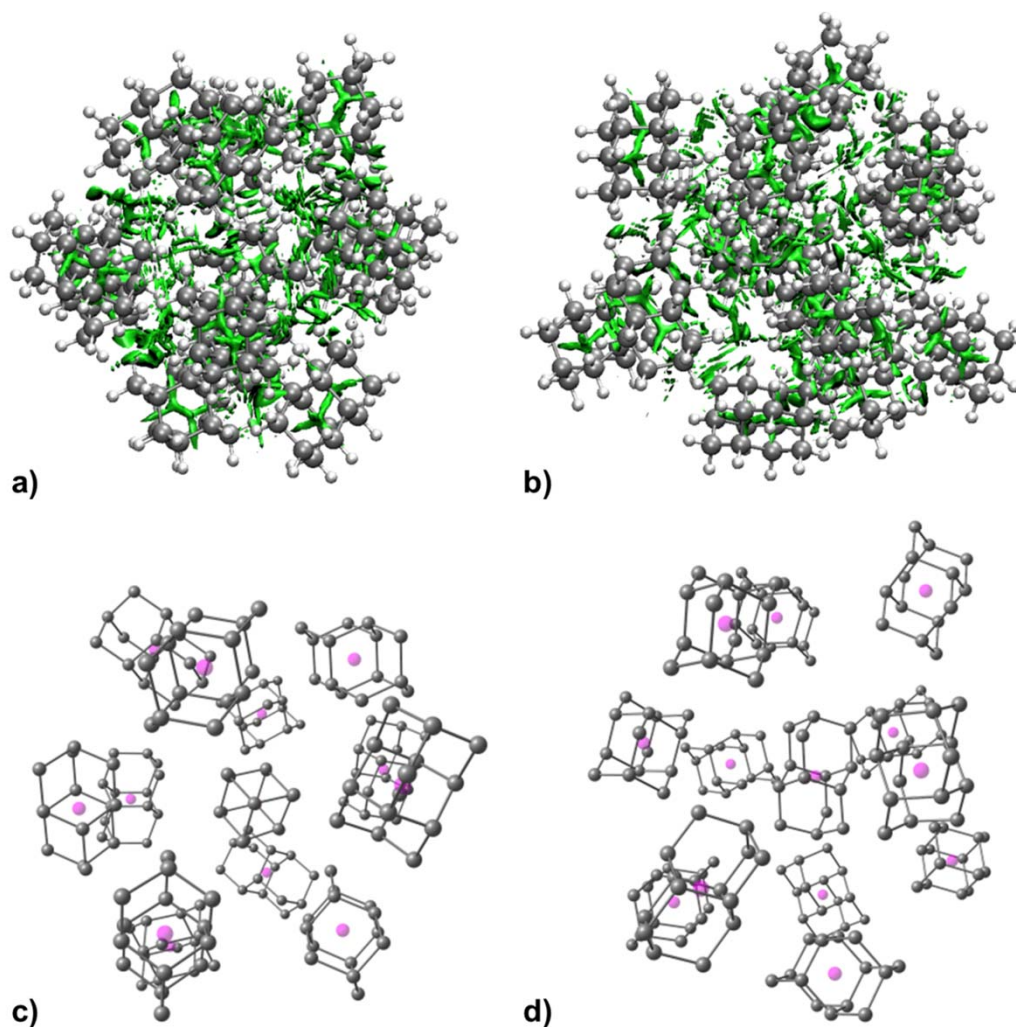
Experimental setup at TU Graz.

- constrained metadynamics (MTD) simulation
- semi-empirical quantum mechanical GFN2-xTB method
- DFT for single point energies

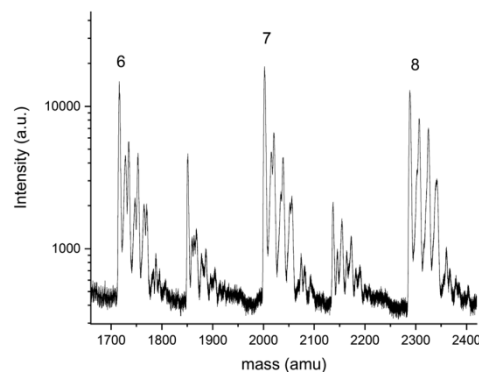
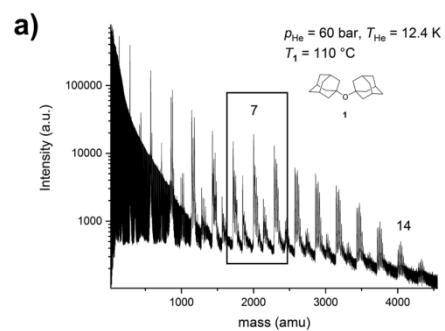
Table 1 Interaction energies, $\Delta H(0\text{ K})$, of diamantane clusters in kcal mol⁻¹^{a,b}

Level of theory	CL2	CL13	CL19
GFN2-xTB	-6.0	-72.6	-114.4
HF-3c	-7.6	-94.6	-149.4
PBEh-3c	-8.1	-102.0	-152.8
B3LYP-gCP-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVPP	-8.4	-96.8	-149.5
➔ B3LYP-gCP-D3(BJ)-ABC/def2-TZVPP	-8.0	-87.7	-135.4
ω B97X-gCP-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVPP	-6.6	-93.3	-144.5
TightPNO-DLPNO-CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ	-7.5	n.d.	n.d.

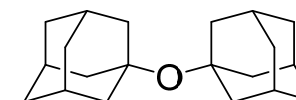
^a Interaction energies are defined as a difference between the energy of the cluster and the energy of the corresponding number of diamantane moieties. ^b ZPVE taken from GFN2-xTB computations.



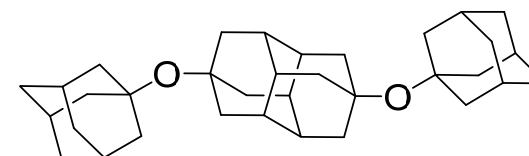
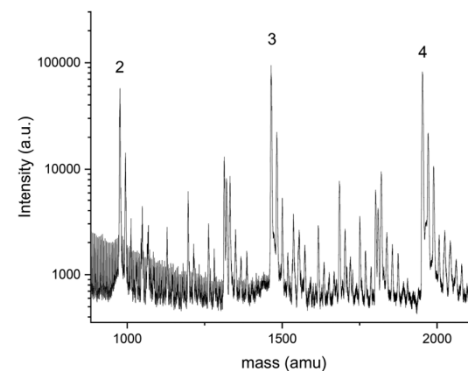
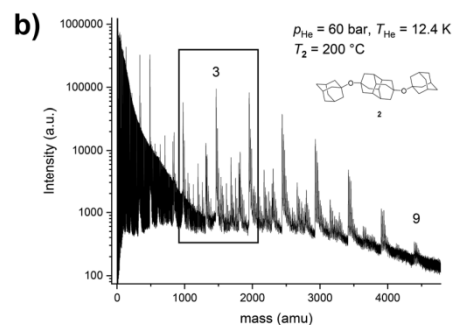
NCI plots of the computed structure of **CL13** with non-covalent interactions depicted in green, a) top view, b) side view.



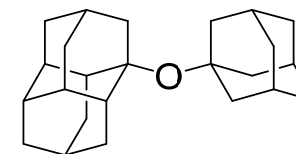
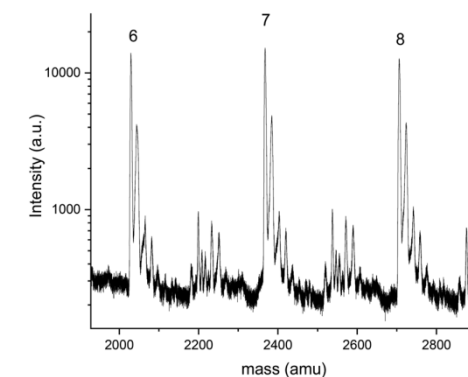
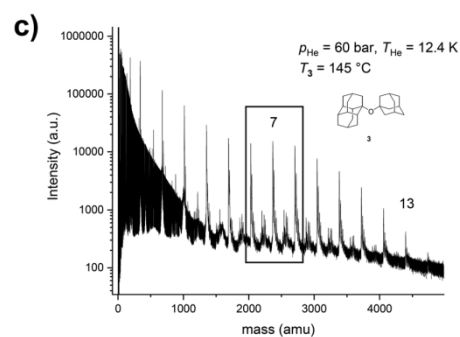
Diamondoid ethers



1



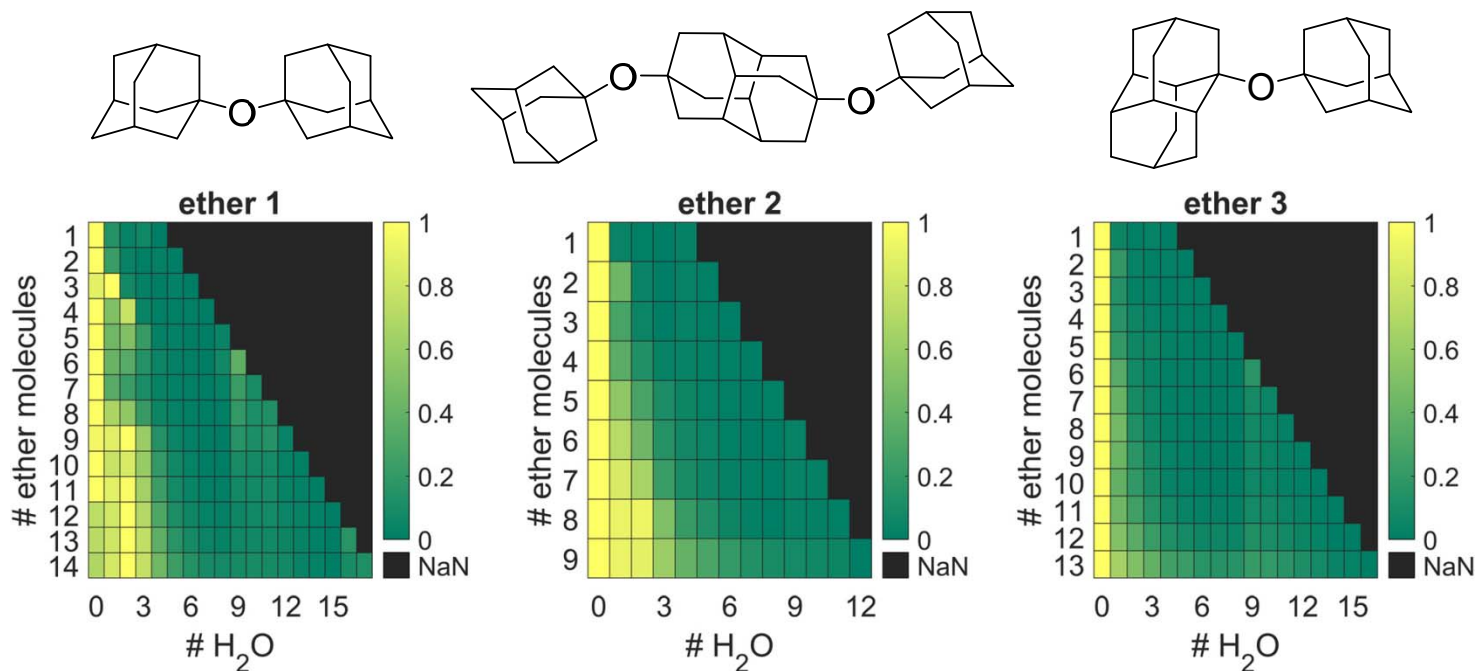
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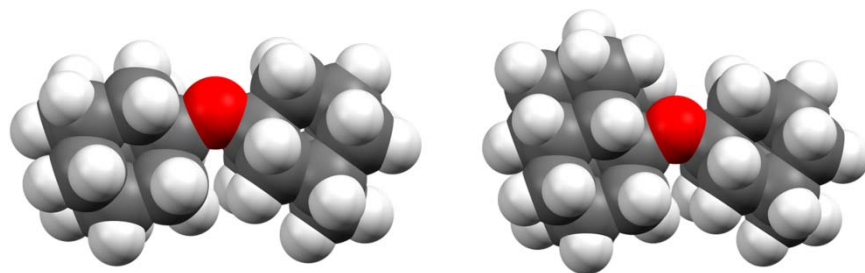
3

Mass spectra of He droplets doped with diamondoid ethers.

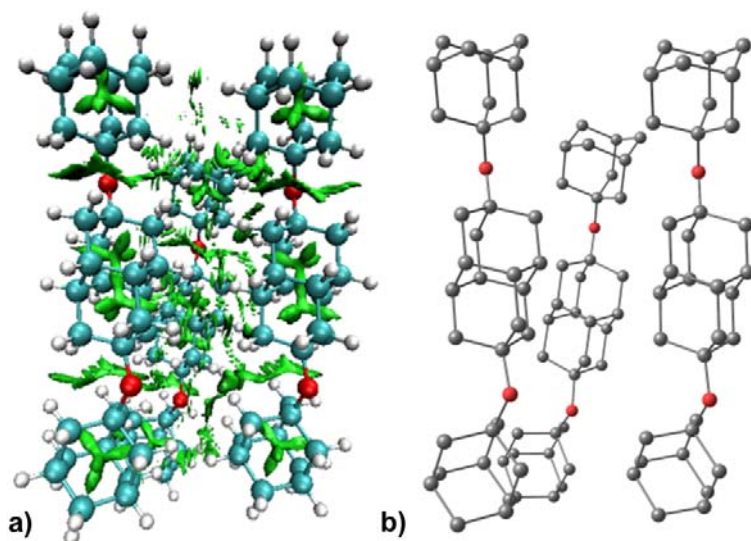
Diamondoid ethers



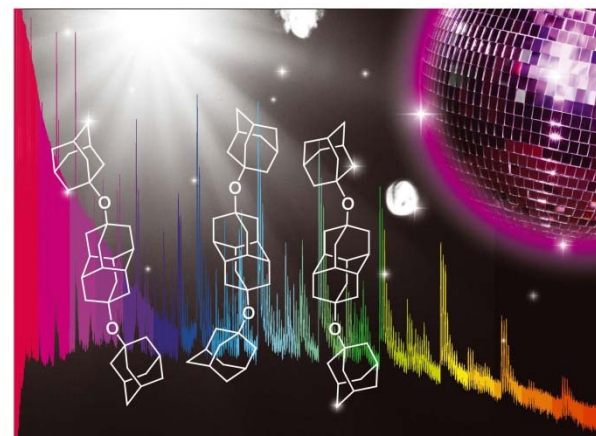
➤ the least water in ether **3** clusters => ether **0** shielding with appended cages



Diamondoid ethers



Non-covalent interactions (NCI) plot of a computed ether cluster structure **CL2**.

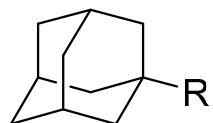


Showcasing research from the cooperation between the Ruder Bošković Institute, Croatia (Dr Marina Šekutor) and Graz University of Technology, Austria (Dr Florian Lackner and Em. Prof. Dr Wolfgang E. Ernst)

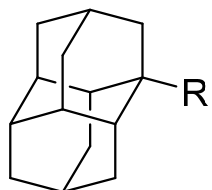
Diamondoid ether clusters in helium nanodroplets
 Hangin' out in helium: Self-assembly of diamondoid ethers in helium nanodroplets leads to significant differences in formed magic number clusters when compared to hydrocarbons. By combining experimental and computational methods it is shown that interplay of London dispersion and hydrogen bonding of oxygens with trace water is responsible for the aggregation behaviour. Thus, molecular design combining different interaction modes can control cluster stability.
 Image created by and reproduced with permission of Vesna Uglješić, M.A.



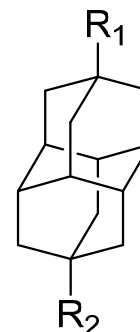
Diamondoid acids



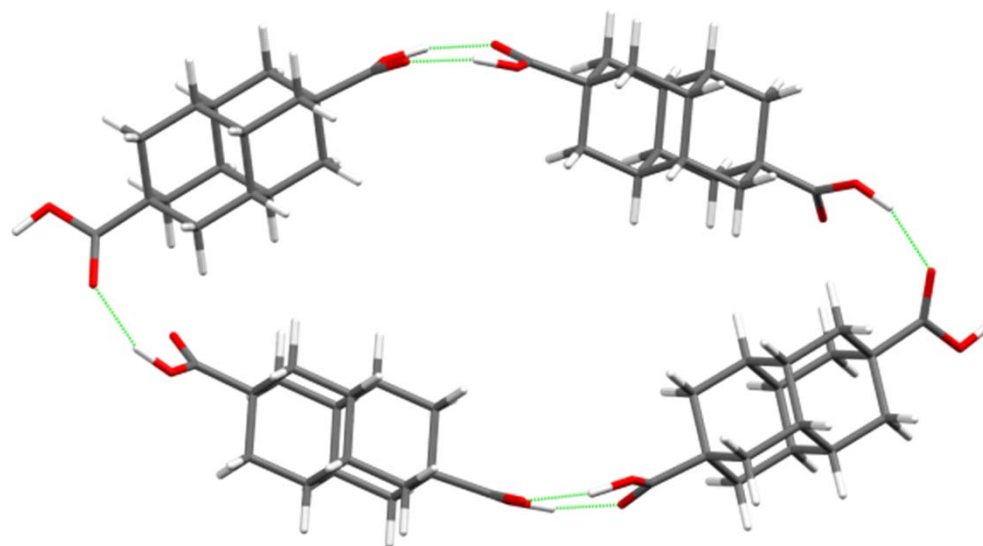
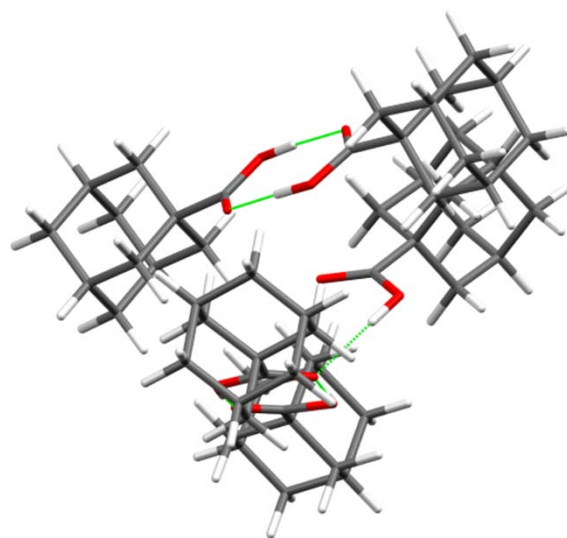
1a, R = COOH
1b, R = OH



2a, R = COOH
2b, R = OH

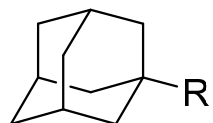


3a, R₁ = H, R₂ = COOH
3b, R₁ = H, R₂ = OH
4a, R₁ = R₂ = COOH
4b, R₁ = R₂ = OH

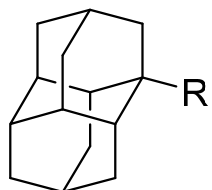


Representations of the minimized geometries of acid clusters **1aCL5** and **4aCL4**
CREST computations, iterative meta-dynamic sampling (NCI-iMTD mode)

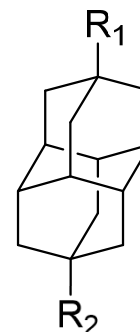
Diamondoid alcohols



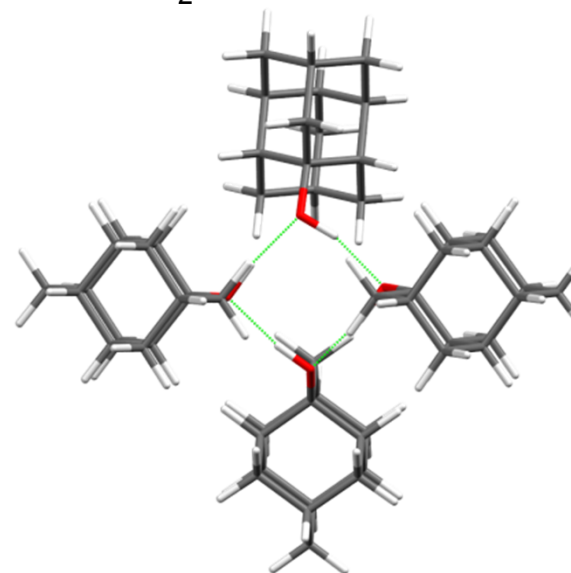
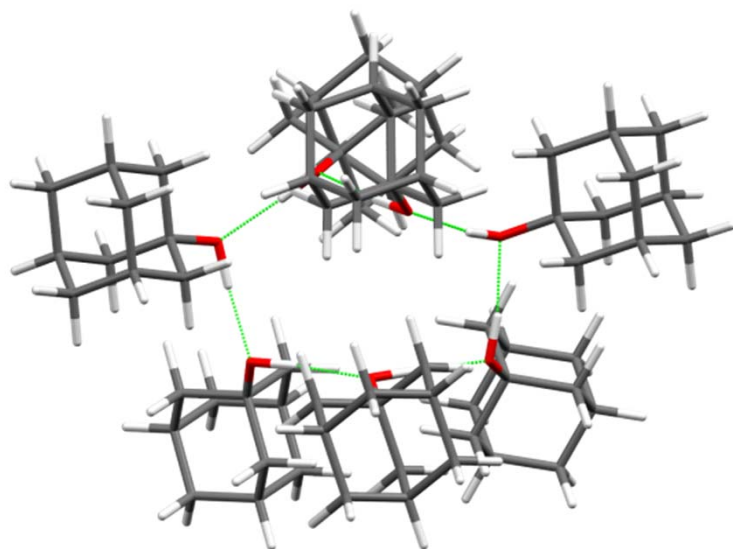
1a, R = COOH
1b, R = OH



2a, R = COOH
2b, R = OH



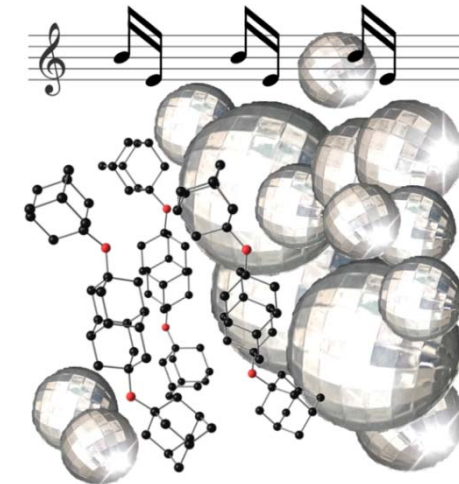
3a, R₁ = H, R₂ = COOH
3b, R₁ = H, R₂ = OH
4a, R₁ = R₂ = COOH
4b, R₁ = R₂ = OH



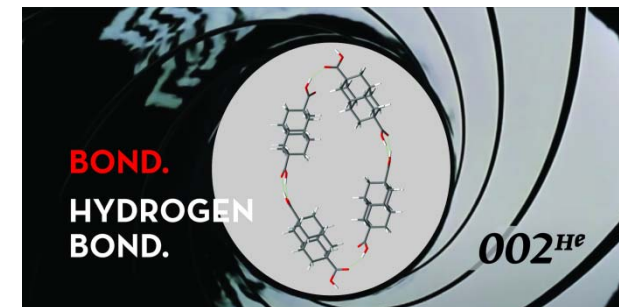
Representations of the minimized geometries of alcohol clusters **1bCL7** and **2bCL4**
CREST computations, iterative meta-dynamic sampling (NCI-iMTD mode)

Summary

- HNDs => ideal medium to explore **weakly-bound clusters**
- diamondoids as **dispersion energy donors** => spontaneous cluster formation
- **magic number clusters** identified and characterized
- computations provided feasible cluster structures
- beyond single diamondoid cages => diamondoid covalent assemblies bridged with heteroatoms
- **reverse micelle** formation by diamondoid alcohols in HNDs
- power of inherently weak forces in aggregation processes => bulk matter formation



Hangin' out in helium...



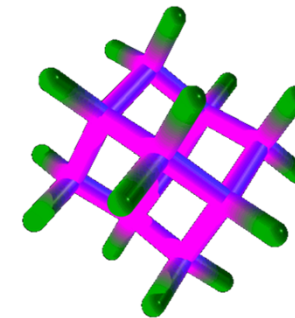


Acknowledgements



Dr. Jasna Alić Stolar
Dr. Marija Alešković
Prof. Mirta Rubčić

Em. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang E. Ernst
Dr. Florian Lackner
Dr. Roman Messner
Florian Küstner



Croatian Science Foundation (**UIP-2017-05-9653**)
and the Austrian Science Fund (**P30940 -N36**)

Thank you for your attention...