

Red Argentina de Nanociencia y Nanotecnología.

Materiales Nanoestructurados y Nanosistemas

- **Nodo II. Superficies y Recubrimientos**
- **Grupo Responsable.**
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 - G. Zampieri, CAB, Bariloche
 - E. Sanchez, CAB, Bariloche
 - H. Huck, CNEA, Buenos Aires
 - N. Castellani, CRIBA, Bahia Blanca
 - M. Passeggi, INTEC, Santa Fe
 - J. Ferron, INTEC, Santa Fe

Lineas de Investigacion

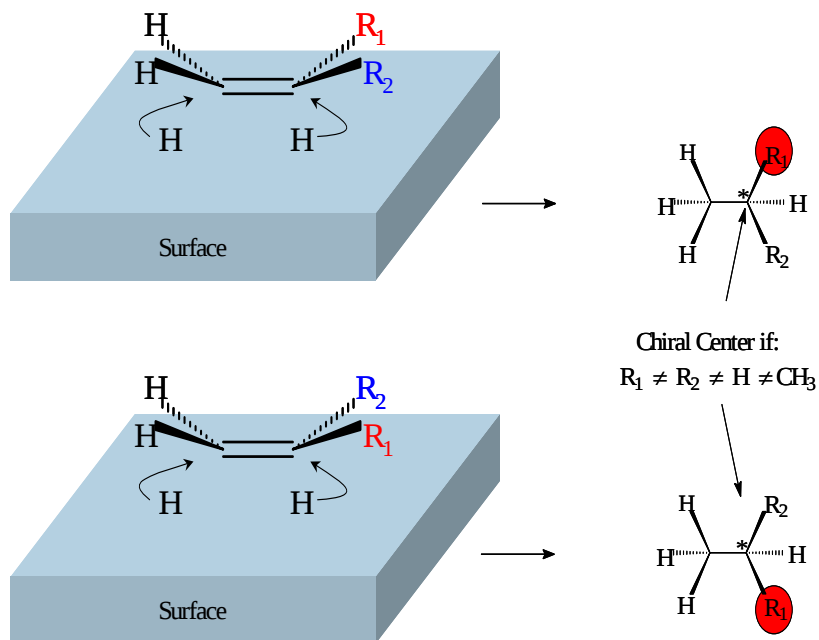
- Estudio y desarrollo de nuevos materiales utilizando haces de particulas energeticas
- Estudio de superficies cristalinas puras y con adsorbatos
- Modelamiento de la adsorcion sobre superficies y sistemas nanoscopicos
- Nano-diamantes y materiales superduros basados en carbono y carbono-silicio
- Desarrollo de templados nanoestructurados para la adsorcion enantioselectiva de especies quirales

Enantioselective Adsorption through Template Surfaces

Collaborating Groups:

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- F. Zaera, U. of California, Riverside, USA

Objective



- Develop a surface capable of adsorbing preferentially one of the two enantiomers of a chiral species
- Carry on the reaction obtaining an enantiomerically pure chemical
- Example: chiral hydrogenation

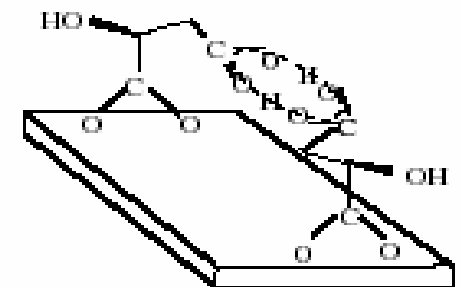
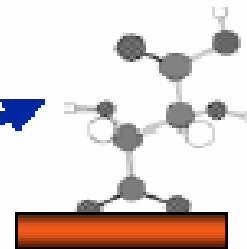
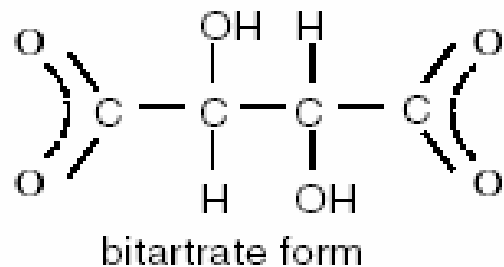
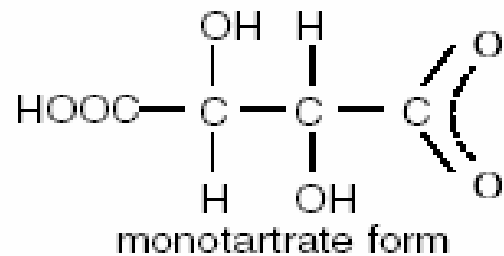
Surface Chiral Templates

Tartaric Acid

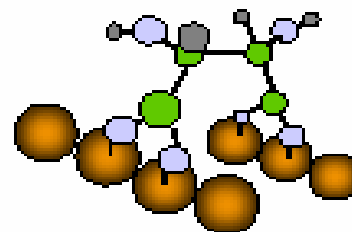
R,R-Tartaric Acid
chemical forms

orientation/bonding

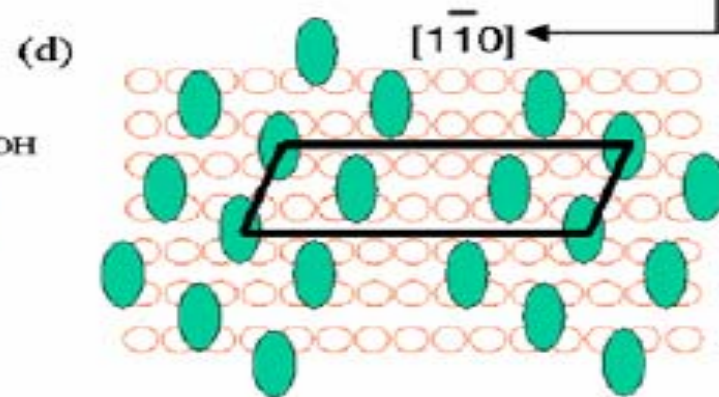
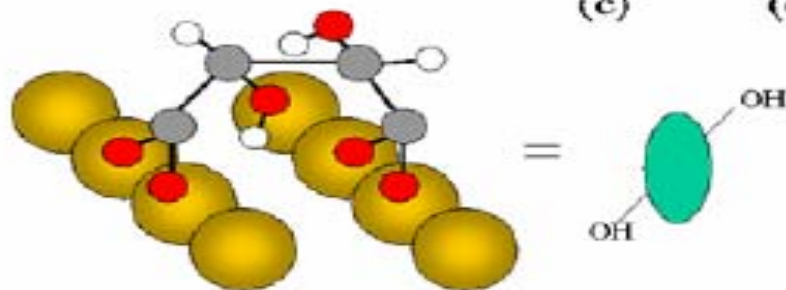
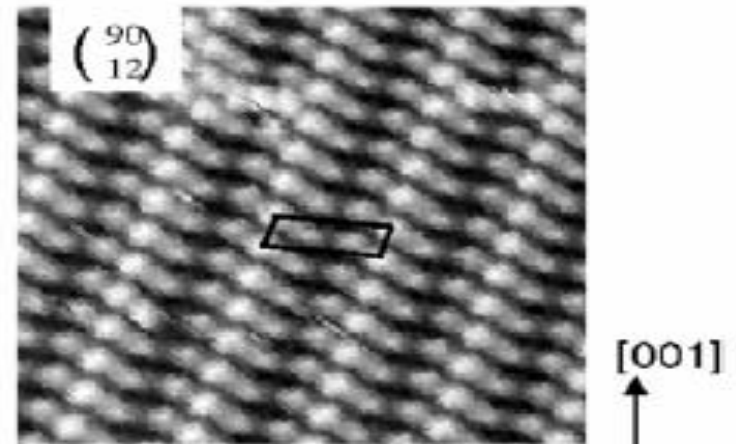
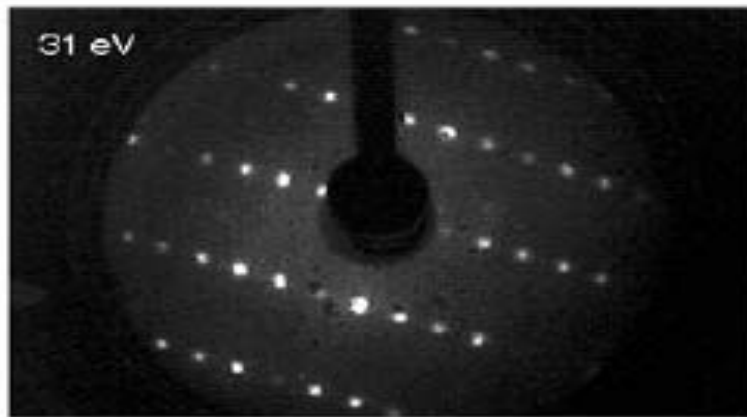
monomer



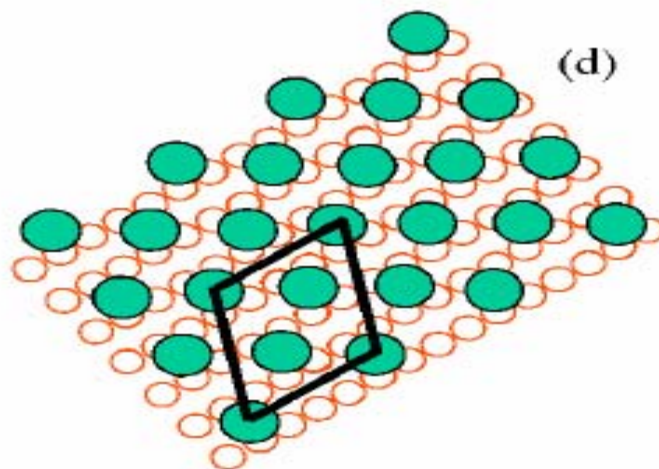
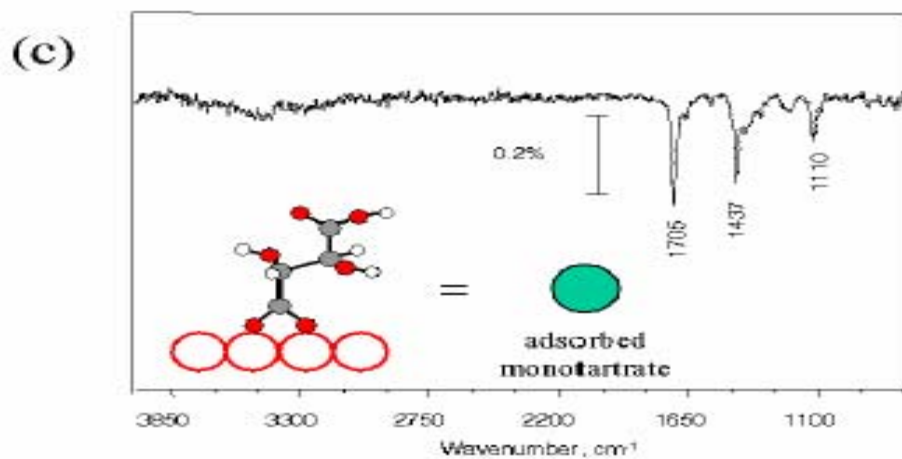
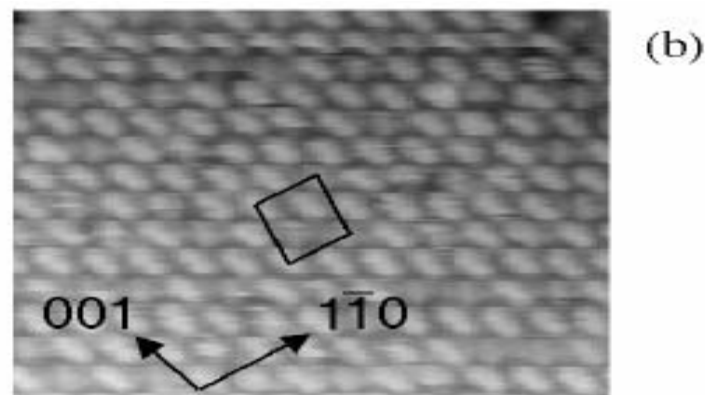
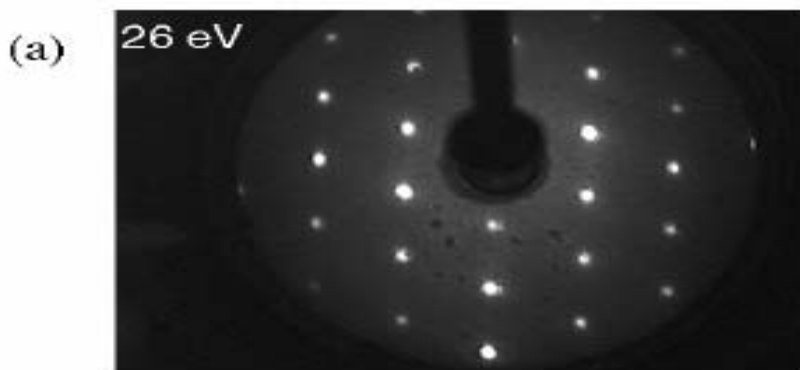
dimer



Low coverage: extended chirality

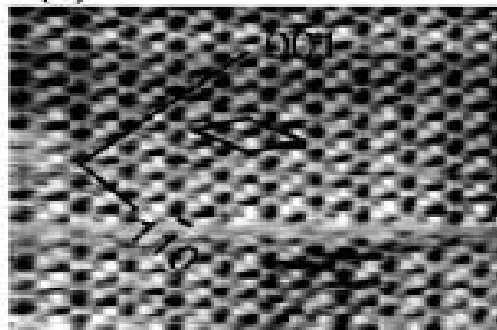


Middle coverage: no extended chirality

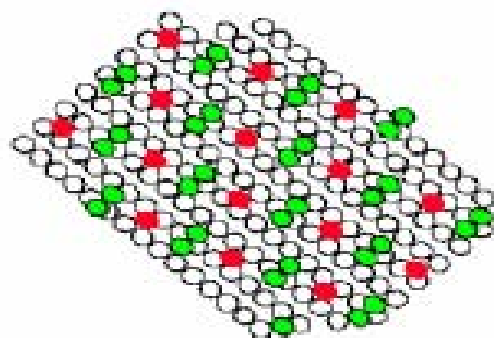


High coverage: extended chirality

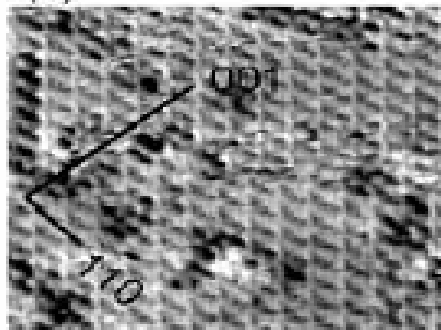
(a)



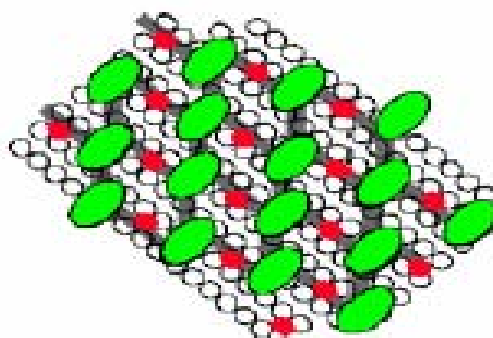
molecular resolution



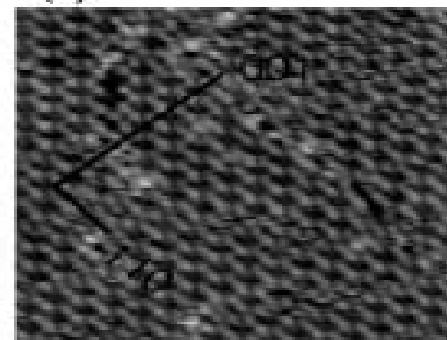
(b)



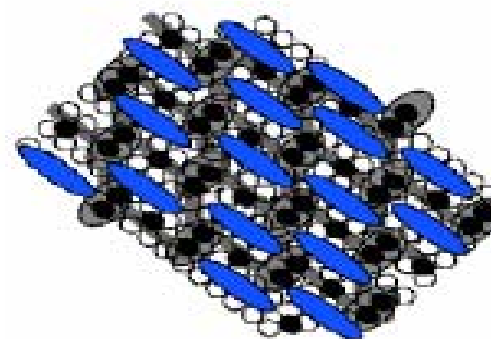
Directions of
H-bond interaction



(c)



'empty' spaces



Extended chirality → enantioselectivity

For extended chirality it is necessary:

- Chirality of template molecule
- Rigid and defined adsorption geometry
- Directional and anisotropic lateral interactions

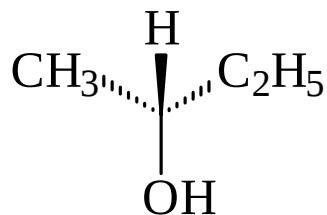
**Selective adsorption of probe
chiral species by chiral templates
gives rise to characteristic sharp
enantioselectivity peaks.**

A Concrete example

2-butanol on Pd(111)

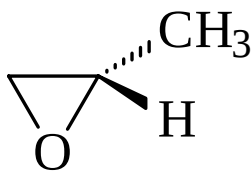
Experimental Strategy

Adsorb chiral species onto the surface:

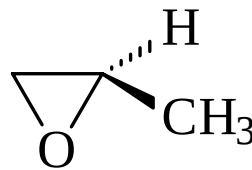


R-2-butanol

Probe chirality of the surfaces using propylene oxide:

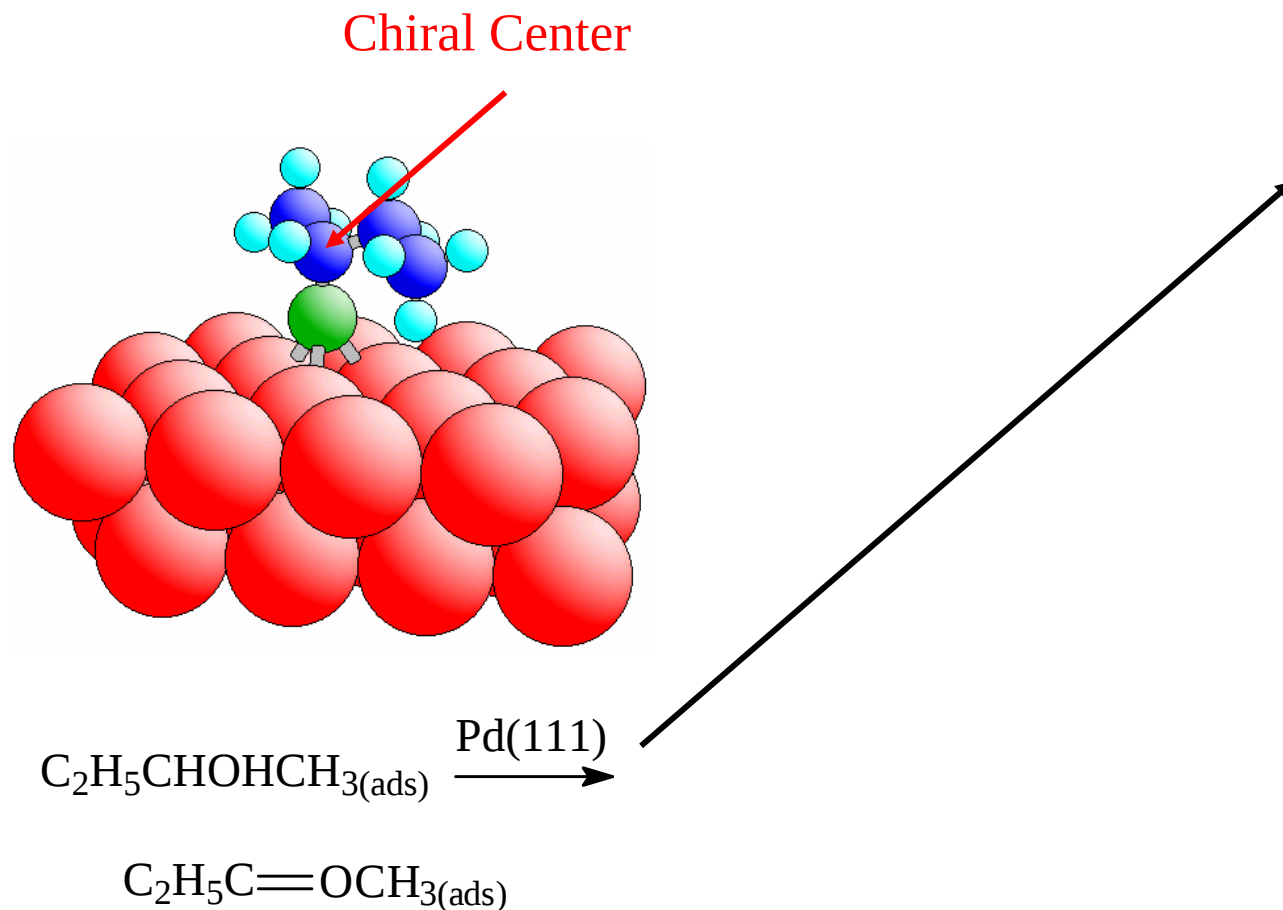


S-(-)-propylene oxide

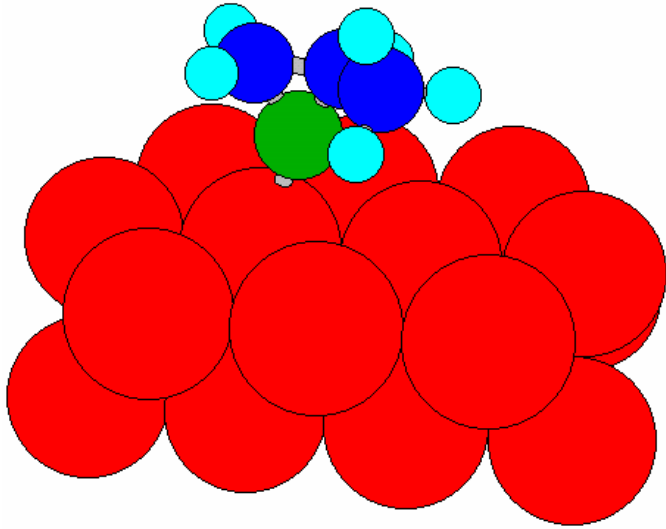


R-(-)-propylene oxide

Infrared Spectrum of 2-butanol on Pd(111)



Infrared Spectrum of Propylene Oxide on Pd(111)



Multilayer

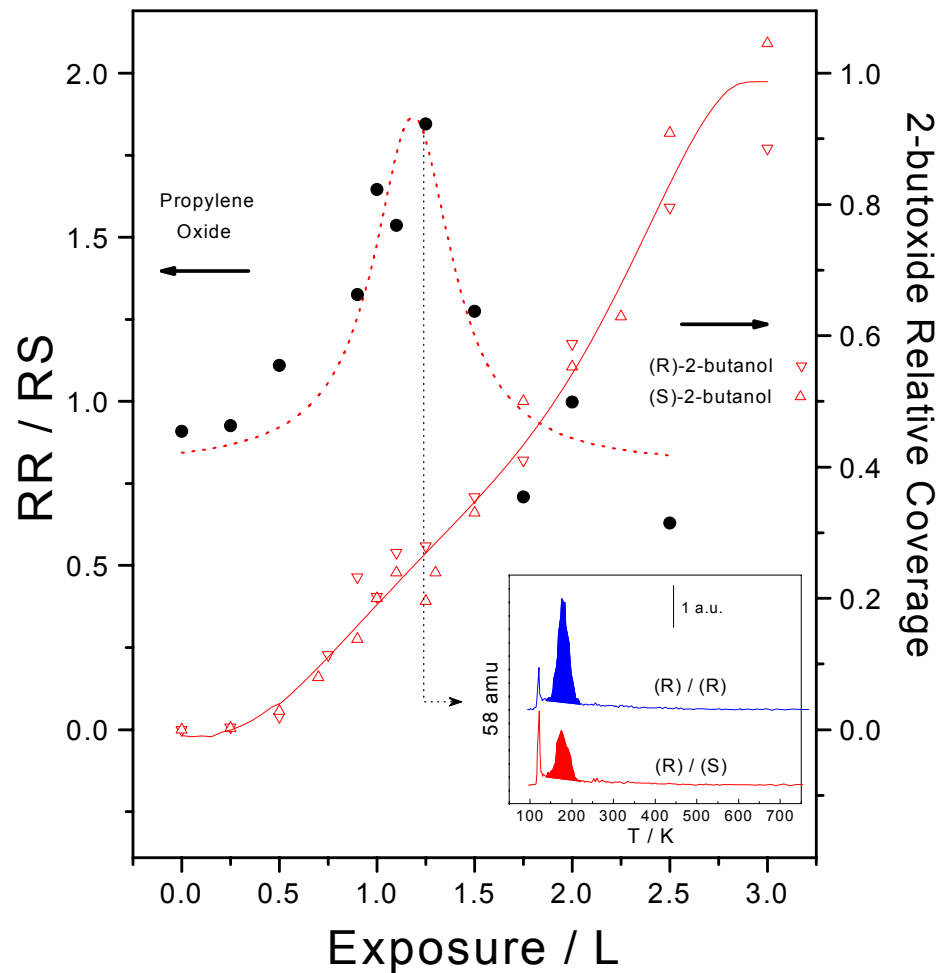


The monolayer and multilayer can be distinguished using infrared spectroscopy.

Monolayer

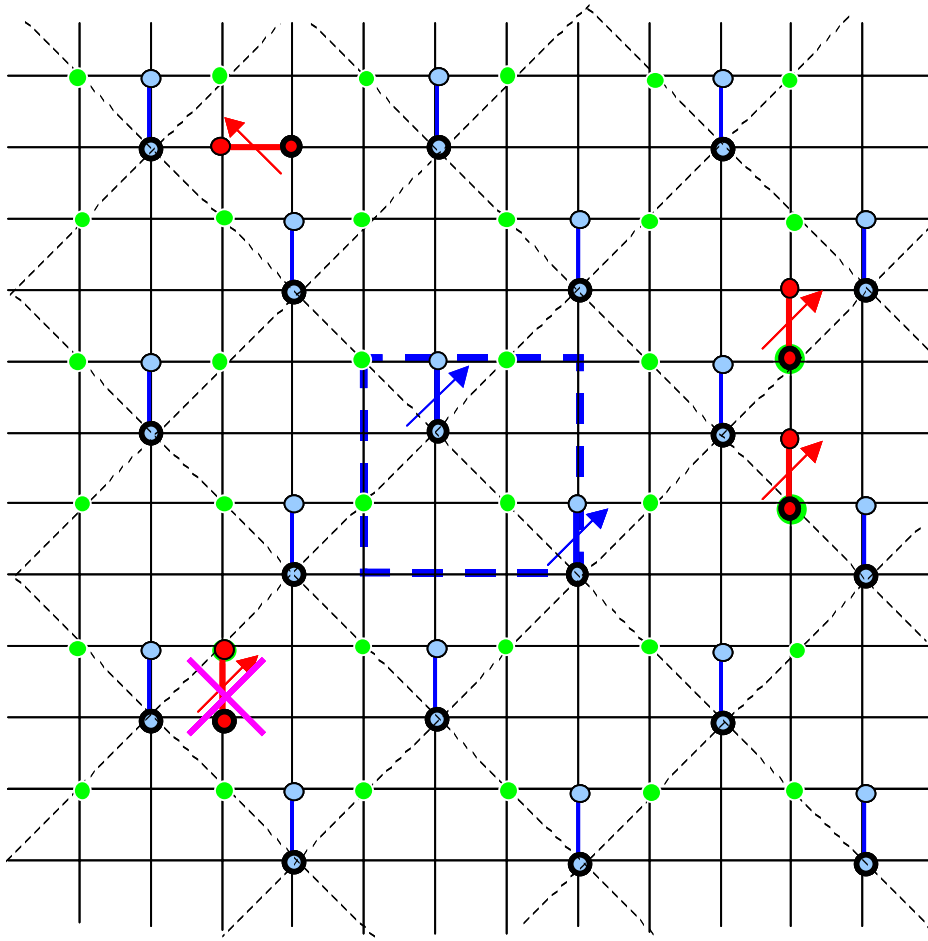


Enantioselective Adsorption of Propylene Oxide on 2-butanol/Pd(111) by TPD and RAIRS



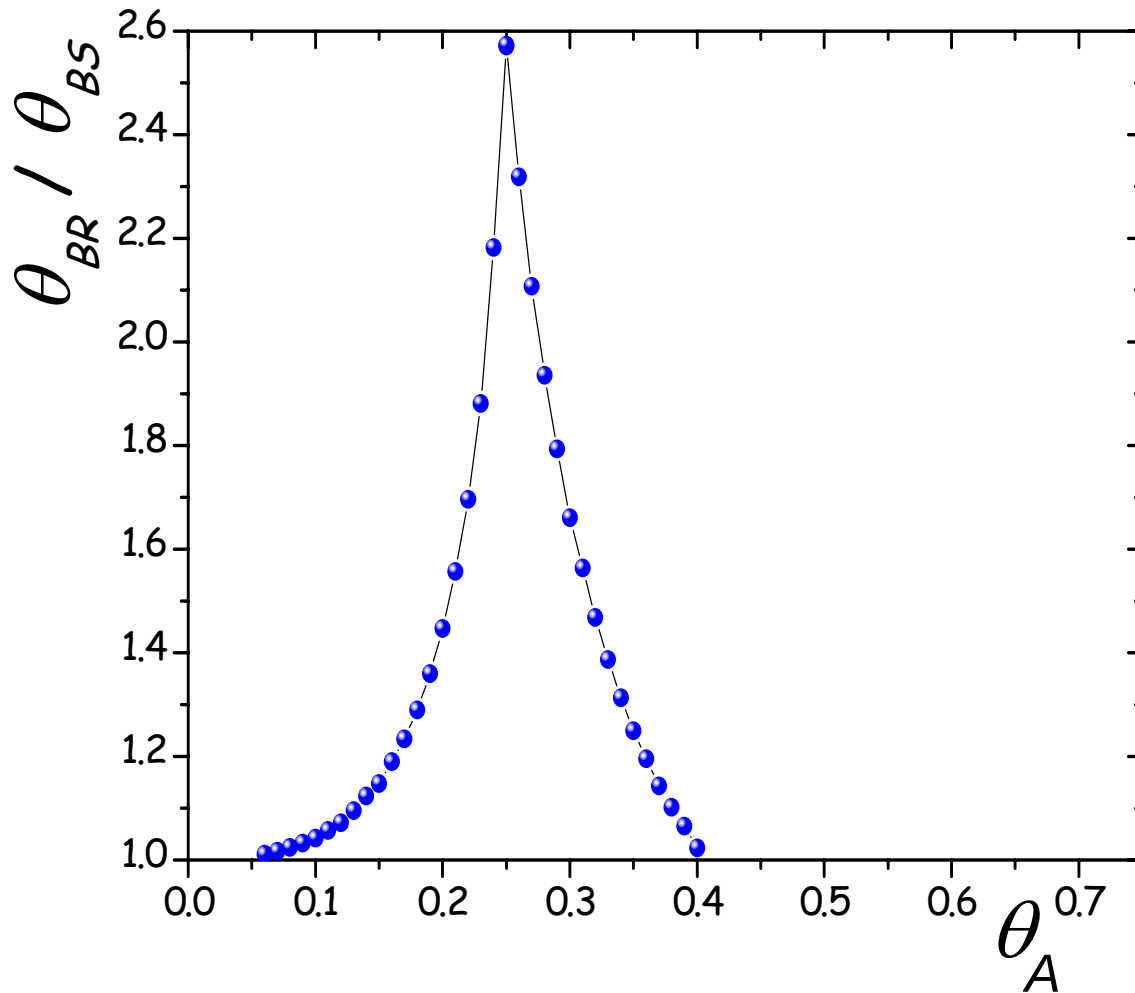
- **Enantioselectivity shows a sharp peak at a template coverage of approximately 0.25**

Modeling the Propylene Oxide (B) / 2-Butanol (A) System



- AR (blue dimers with arrow), coverage 0.25 ML; lower coverage obtained by random desorption; higher coverage by monomer adsorption on green sites.
- BR (red dimers with arrow), adsorb preferently on green sites.
- BS cannot adsorb on green sites between two adsorbed AR

Enantioselectivity of the model



Enantioselectivity shows a sharp peak at 0.25 coverage, in good concordance with experiments.