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学位論文の題目 VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPIC AND THEORETICAL STUDIES OF c-C3H2, HBr,

AND SEVERAL COMPLEX MOLECULES

(c-C₃H₂, HBr, いくつかの複雑な分子の振動分光と理論的研究)

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学位論文内容の要旨

The thesis contains eight Chapters and is structured as follows. In the **Chapter 1** entitled "General Introduction", the author has provided a general introductory overview of vibrational spectroscopy with special emphasis to the background, motivation, scope and future prospective of each of the molecular systems studied.

In Chapter 2, starting from a detailed introductory survey, the present layout of the experimental arrangement has been provided with a discussion of the c-C₃H₂ production mechanism, the FTIR spectral detection and its analysis including the details of the electronic structure calculations performed. The rotationally-resolved high-resolution FTIR spectrum of the lowest-bending vibrational mode of the title molecule has been analyzed for the first time, and the molecular constants obtained from a least-squares fitting analysis have been compared with the corresponding constants previously reported using a millimeter-wave study. Finally, the reproducibility of various properties by the adopted electronic structure methods tested has been discussed with a view to demonstrate an appropriate functional which might be used for the prediction of molecular properties of similar types of molecules. In Chapter 3, a detail of the experimental arrangement of a hollow cathode discharge configuration which was initially built for the production and measurement purpose of H2Br has been provided with an introduction survey of the pure rotational and vibration-rotational spectral studies of HBr. The observed high-resolution FTIR spectrum has been analyzed in the mid-infrared region to give two new hot bands in addition to several missing lines (in the 2390 – 2265 cm⁻¹ region) of the $\Delta v = 1$ low-lying states of H⁸¹Br and isotopic analogue H⁷⁹Br for the first time. The molecular constants obtained have been discussed in comparison with a large number of previously reported absorption and emission spectral investigations and quantum chemical calculations to validate the conclusions. Chapters 4 and 5 are fully focused on the DFT based electronic structure calculations of three topologically different tetradentate ligand molecules N, N'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine, N,N'-bis(2-hydroxycyclohexyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine) and N,N'-bis(2-hydroxycyclopentyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine have been performed in vacuo and in aqueous solution simulated using a polarized continuum medium Finally, the intra-molecular interactions have been used to conclude on the reliability of the quantum theory of atoms in molecule of Bader and the natural bond orbital analyses techniques which are often used to characterize such interactions. In Chapter 6, we have summarized theoretical studies of the Ni²⁺ complexes of the amino-alcohol ligand molecules discussed in Chapters 4 and 5, with a detail analysis of the bonding topology of the ligating atoms in coordination with the metal ion, to demonstrate the importance of factors that control stability constants. Chapters 7 deals with the DFT study of octahedral complexes Co²⁺ in an ammine-aquo environment while Chapter 8 deals with the DFT studies on the 7-coordinate [M(15-Crown-5)(H₂O)₂] molecular complexes where the new chemistry of these complex systems has been evolved in conjunction with the bonding topology, charge-transfer mechanism etc. to explain the experimentally determined formation constants of the these systems.

論文審査結果の要旨

本論文は、8つの章より構成され、(1)高分解能分光による環状 C_3H_2 (c- C_3H_2), HBr分子の研究、[2,3章](2)理論計算によるc- C_3H_2 の基準振動数の予想と実験値との比較[2章], アミノ・アルコール配位子分子の密度汎関数法(DFT), Quantum theory of atoms in molecules(QTAIM:分子中の原子の量子理論),Natural bond orbital analysis (NBO)法による研究[4,5章]、(3)金属錯体における電子構造、電荷移動の計算による予想と実験との比較について報告している[6,7,8章]。(1)のc- C_3H_2 では v_6 パンドの振動回転スペクトルを初めて測定し、 v_6 状態における分子定数を高精度に決定した。また、得られた振動数776.1161(1)cm⁻¹はこれまでの理論計算、低温マトリックス法で得られた値786 cm⁻¹より有意に異なっていて、2009年のある論文での「c- C_3H_2 は赤外未同定スペクトル線(UIRs)のキャリアーである」との提案を否定することとなった。c- C_3H_2 0DFT計算で得られた調和振動数は実験値を数cm⁻¹内で再現したが、非調和項を含めると一致は悪くなり現在の理論の不十分さを示した。赤外強度の計算は、DFT法よりabintio法CCSD(fc)で実験より得られた v_3 と v_6 の強度比をよく再現した。(1)のHBrについては放電法により v_6 2-5,と v_6 5-6のホットバンドが初めて検出された。 v_6 7-8 v_6 7-7-8 v_6 7-7-7-7-7-8-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-7-7-8-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-8-7-8-7-8-8-7-8-8-7-8-8-7-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-

N,N-bis(2-hydroxycyclohexyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine (Cy2en), and

N,N-bis(2-hydroxycyclopentyl)-ethane-1,2-diamine (Cyp2en)の理論計算を行った。

 Cy_2 enと Cyp_2 enはBHEENの両端の炭素をそれぞれ 5 員環と 6 員環で置換したものである。 2^{nd} order energyは Cy_2 en, BHEEN, Cyp_2 enの順で大きな結果が得られ、その傾向は実験と一致した。これは Cy_2 en における分子内水素結合と水素・水素分子内相互作用によると説明できた。また Ni^{2+} との錯形成でも上記の順が予想された。(3)では $[Co(H_2O)_{6-n}(NH_3)_n]^{2+}$ (n=0-6)のnを変化させたときの平衡定数の計算、 $[M(H_2O)_2(15\text{-crown-5})]^{2+}$ (M=Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn) 構造、エネルギー計算を行いアーヴィング・ウィリアムス系列で錯体の安定度が説明できることを示した。

以上の研究成果は、実験、理論両面から分子の性質について新しい知見を与えたので、博士(理学)の学位を授与するに値するものと判断する。