

## 6 Modeling in Solution

### Exercise 1 Will a Molecule of Water Pass through the Center of a Molecule of Benzene?

Build a molecule of H<sub>2</sub>O and optimize using PM3.

Save as h2opm3.HIN.

Open a new worksheet and build a molecule of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Optimize using PM3.

Save as c6h6pm3.HIN.

Click File / Merge and select h2opm3.HIN.

Does it look like there is an empty space in the center of the benzene molecule through which the water molecule can pass? \_\_\_\_\_

Click Display / Rendering: Sticks and Dots and click OK.

Is there an empty space in the center of the benzene molecule through which the water molecule can pass? \_\_\_\_\_

Close.

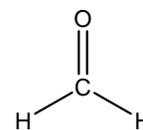
### Exercise 2 Determine the Frequency Shift for C=O for Formaldehyde Dissolved in Water.

Build a molecule of CH<sub>2</sub>O.

Minimize using PM3 and save as ch2ogas.HIN.

Determine the vibrational/IR spectrum by clicking Compute / Vibrations.

Click Compute / Vibrational Spectrum. Click the various peaks and use the animation option to observe the vibrational modes. The most intense peak is the C=O stretch. Record the value  $\tilde{\nu} = \text{_____ cm}^{-1}$  (literature 1746.07 cm<sup>-1</sup>).



Save.

Save as ch2osoln.HIN.

Click Setup / Periodic Box. Enter 12, 12, 12 and click OK.

Click Display / Rendering / Sticks: Perspective and click OK.

Click Compute / Vibrations. (Note that this calculation will take a few hours.) Click Compute / Vibrational Spectrum. Click some of the bands to observe the solvent vibrations and some of the various peaks to observe the formaldehyde peaks.

The most intense peak is the C=O stretch. Record the value  $\tilde{\nu} = \text{_____ cm}^{-1}$  (literature 1723 cm<sup>-1</sup>).

The difference between these frequencies is the effect on the vibrational frequency as a result of the solvation process.  $\Delta\tilde{\nu} = \text{_____ cm}^{-1}$ .

Save.

### Exercise 3 Determine the Stable Form of 1,2-dichloroethane.

Build a molecule 1,2-dichloroethane. The *trans* conformer will appear.

Minimize at the MM+ level and save as c2h4cl2gastransmm.HIN. Record the value of the energy  $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Change the *trans* conformer to the *gauche* conformer by defining the Cl-C-C-Cl dihedral angle and clicking Build / Constrain Torsion: Gauche. Click OK. Right click in the workspace and double click the Selection Tool.

Save as c2h4cl2gasgauchemm.HIN.

Minimize at the MM+ level and record the value of the energy  $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Save.

Which conformer is more stable in the gaseous phase and by how much energy?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  conformer by  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> (literature 1.1 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>).

Close.

Open c2h4Cl2gastransmm.HIN and save as c2h4Cl2solntransmm.HIN.

Click Setup / Periodic Box and enter 12, 12, 12. Click OK.

Minimize the molecule in aqueous solution using MM+.

Save and record the energy  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>.

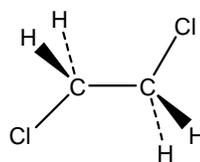
Close and open c2h4cl2gasgauchemm.HIN and save as c2h4cl2solngauchemm.HIN.

Minimize the molecule in aqueous solution as above, save, and record the energy  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>.

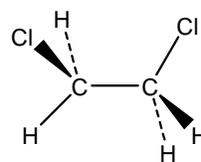
Which conformer is more stable in the gaseous phase and by how much energy?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  conformer by  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> (literature 0.3 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>).

Click Display / Rendering / Sticks and be sure that Perspective is unselected.

Close.



trans



gauche

