



Complexation of formaldoxime with water. Infrared matrix isolation and theoretical studies.

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Streszczenie

The 1:1, 1:2 and 2:1 formaldoxime-water complexes isolated in the argon matrices have been studied by help of FTIR spectroscopy and MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p) method. The calculations predicted the stability of the three $\text{CH}_2\text{NOH}\cdots\text{H}_2\text{O}$ isomeric complexes, three $\text{CH}_2\text{NOH}\cdots(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ ones and one $(\text{CH}_2\text{NOH})_2\cdots\text{H}_2\text{O}$ complex. The analysis of the experimental spectra and their comparison with theoretical ones indicated that both the 1:1 and 1:2 complexes trapped in solid argon have the most stable cyclic structures stabilized by the $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ bonds between the formaldoxime and water molecules. In the 1:2 complex formaldoxime interacts with the water dimer, one H_2O molecule acts as a proton acceptor for the OH group of formaldoxime whereas the second H_2O molecule acts as a proton donor toward the nitrogen atom of the formaldoxime molecule. In the $(\text{CH}_2\text{NOH})_2\cdots\text{H}_2\text{O}$ complex the OH group of the water molecule acts as a proton donor toward one of the oxygen atoms of the formaldoxime cyclic dimer.

Słowa kluczowe

Matrix isolation, hydrogen bonding, Formaldoxime, Ab initio calculations, Water complexes

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