## 2P149 Subtituent effect on the excited-state double proton transfer of 7-azaindole dimer in gas phase

O Xuan Zhang,<sup>1</sup> Yusuke Komoto,<sup>1</sup> Kenji Sakota,<sup>1</sup> Teruo Shinmyozu,<sup>2</sup> Masayuki Nakagaki,<sup>1</sup> Hiroshi Sekiya<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Kyushu University, <sup>2</sup> Institute for Material Chemistry and Engineering, Kyushu University

The excited state double-proton transfer (ESDPT) in a model base pair, 7-azaindole dimer (7AI<sub>2</sub>), has attracted much attention to its mechanism of reaction during a past decade. Recently, the ESDPT reactions in the substituted 7AI<sub>2</sub> dimers have been extensively studied in the condensed phase, however the effect of the substitution on ESDPT has not been understood. The measurement of electronic spectrum in a supersonic free jet expansion provides information on vibronic-mode specific ESDPT. Previously, we have measured the fluorescence excitation (FE) spectrum of jet-cooled 3-methyl-7-azaindole dimer (3MAI<sub>2</sub>) and showed that the methyl substitution has little effect on the ESDPT rate. Here we will report the electronic spectra of 4-chloro-7-azaindole dimer (4CAI<sub>2</sub>) in a supersonic jet expansion to investigate the effect of Cl substitution on ESDPT. The Cl atom is an electron-withdrawing group and has a heavy mass. Therefore, the substitution of Cl may provide either electronic effect on ESDPT. Spectroscopic measurement in the gas phase combined with quantum mechanical calculations may allow us to discuss the effect of Cl substitution on the ESDPT reaction.

Figure 1 displays the FE spectrum of  $4\text{CAI}_2$ -*hh* near the origin. The vibronic pattern in the FE spectrum is similar to that of  $7\text{AI}_2$ -*hh*, suggesting that  $4\text{CAI}_2$  undergoes ESDPT. We noted that the bandwidths in the FE spectrum of  $4\text{CAI}_2$ -*hh* are 2.0, 1.3, 3.0 and 5.0 cm<sup>-1</sup> for the origin, intermolecular bending ( $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ), and stretching ( $\sigma$ ) vibrations, which are significantly narrower than the corresponding bandwidths of 2.7, 3.0, 10.0 cm<sup>-1</sup> for the origin,  $\beta$ , and  $\sigma$  of  $7\text{AI}_2$ -*hh*, respectively. The reduced bandwidth indicates that ESDPT is suppressed in  $4\text{CAI}_2$ . Dual fluorescence has been detected in the dispersed fluorescence (DF) spectrum of  $4\text{CAI}_2$ -*hh* excited to the origin (Figure 1). The observation of red-shifted tautomer fluorescence clearly evidences the occurrence of ESDPT in  $4\text{CAI}_2$ , whereas the observation of UV fluorescence of the normal dimer, that is absent in the DF spectrum of  $7\text{AI}_2$ -*hh*, reveals that the ESDPT rate may be decreased in  $4\text{CAI}_2$ , in consistent with the narrower bandwidths in the FE spectrum.

We carried out ab initio and DFT calculations to obtain the geometries, binding energies, and the energy difference between the normal dimer and the transition state for 4CAI<sub>2</sub> and also 7AI<sub>2</sub> for comparison. The geometries of the two dimers in S<sub>1</sub> were obtained with CIS calculations. The results indicate that the geometries of the two normal dimers are very similar both in the S<sub>0</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> states, and the potential energy barriers are also similar between the two dimers, suggesting that the potential curve along the one-dimensional ESDPT coordinate does not change significantly upon the CI substitution. However, the normal coordinates of  $\beta_2$  and  $\sigma$  (Figure 2), are found to be substantially altered by the substitution of the CI atom. The displacements of the NH stretching occur linearly along the NH···N bond in the  $\sigma$  mode of 7AI<sub>2</sub> and promote ESDPT. But the  $\sigma$  mode of 4CAI<sub>2</sub> involves the NH displacements similar to the  $\beta$  mode of 7AI<sub>2</sub>. Thus, the reduced ESDPT rate in 4CAI<sub>2</sub> is reasonably explained by the multidimensional nature of ESDPT; the motions of the heavy CI atom and change the ESDPT reaction path, which may be responsible for the reduced ESDPT rate in 4CAI<sub>2</sub>.



Figure 1 The FE (left) and DF (right) spectra of 4CAI<sub>2</sub>-hh



Figure 2 The normal coordinates of S<sub>1</sub> state of 7AI<sub>2</sub>-hh and 4CAI<sub>2</sub>-hh