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THE FORMATION AND THERMOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES  
OF MULTILIGAND COMPLEXES

FINAL REPORT

August 25, 1987

U. S. ARMY RESEARCH OFFICE

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

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<p>This research program constituted an investigation of the reactivity and formation of ions that are clustered by molecules. Results are reported for ion-molecule reactions involving sulfides, mercaptans, and dimethyl methylphosphonate with ionic species derived from water and argon. Rate coefficients were measured and product ions identified. Results are also reported for the competitive clustering of water and methanol onto a charged center, namely the potassium cation. The thermochemical parameters for clustering up to three ligands were determined. Relationships of the gas phase data to properties of condensed phase binary solvent systems is also discussed.</p>			
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BRIEF SUMMARY OF RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS..... 1

Ion-Molecule Reactions Involving Sulfides and Phosphonates..... 1

Thermochemistry of Multiligand Cluster Ions..... 6

II. BIBLIOGRAPHY..... 9

III. SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL SUPPORTED BY THIS PROJECT AND DEGREES  
AWARDED DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD:..... 10

IV. LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED OR PUBLISHED UNDER ARO  
SPONSORSHIP..... 11

APPENDIX A: Gas Phase Reactions of Sulfides, Mercaptans, and  
Dimethyl Methylphosphonate with Ionic Species  
Derived from Argon and Water..... 12

APPENDIX B: The Thermodynamics of Mixed Solvent Cluster  
Ions:  $K^+(CH_3OH)_n(H_2O)_m$  ..... 24



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## I. BRIEF SUMMARY OF RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Support from the U. S. Army Research Office for the grant entitled "The Formation and Thermochemical Properties of Multiligand Complexes" commenced on July 1, 1984. The general objectives of the research program have been to investigate the formation and reactivity of ions that are clustered by ligands. The emphasis of the studies on reactivity has been on reactions involving compounds relevant to the Army's Chemical Defense Program. These compounds include sulfides, mercaptans, and phosphonates for which the results may be useful in the development of detection techniques that employ ion mobility analyzers or mass spectrometers. In terms of basic science, the results are of value in furthering an understanding of the details of proton and charge transfer reactions. The intention of thermodynamic investigations has been to expand the data base for the formation of mixed cluster ions (or multiligand complexes) and to explore relationships with the thermochemistry of binary solutions in the condensed phase.

The results of this research have formed the basis for 10 publications and 17 presentations at scientific conferences. A list of these publications is attached. A brief summary of the findings is given below.

### Ion-Molecule Reactions Involving Sulfides and Phosphonates

Promising techniques for the detection and monitoring of chemical agents in the field involve the use of ion mobility and mass spectrometers. Detection of a species by such instruments in an atmospheric environment requires that the species enter into the ion chemistry and that the ionic products remain detectable on the time scale of the measurement. Both natural ionization (primarily from background radioactivity) and artificial means ionize components in the air which then may eventually involve trace species

of interest. In this case, introduction of such a trace species into the environment will modify the mobility or mass spectra. Recent measurements by Eisele (1) have shown variability in the positive ion spectra of naturally occurring ions. These observations have been suggested (2) to be the result of the reactivity of  $\text{NH}_4^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  cluster ions with trace levels (part per trillion) of high proton affinity species such as pyridine and picolines.

We have constructed a facility that enables a study of the kinetics of ion-molecule reactions. In the selected ion flow tube (SIFT) apparatus, ions are produced, typically in our experiments thus far, by electron impact ionization of an adiabatic expansion. Ions of a particular mass-to-charge ratio are selected with a quadrupole mass filter and injected into the flow tube. Reactant gases can be added at any inlet position in the flow tube, so kinetic data can be determined by varying the position of reactant injection, by varying the bulk flow velocity or, as usual, by varying the flow rate of reactant gas into the flow tube.

The ion densities are much lower than the concentration of the neutral reactant gas and conditions are established so that the reactions proceed via pseudo-first order kinetics. Rate coefficients are obtained from the slope of the natural logarithm of the measured signal intensity of the reactant ion versus the flow rate of reactant gas. Other necessary parameters are the flow velocity of the ions, the reaction distance, the flow rate of carrier gas and the average pressure in the flow tube. Further details of the instrument and experimental procedure are given in References (3) and (4).

The first task upon completion of the construction of the apparatus was to examine the reproducibility and accuracy of the results through a series of diagnostic tests. The effects of instrumental design such as different flow tube diameters, reactant gas inlet designs, and sampling configurations were

studied, as detailed in Reference (3), for the reactions of a simple atomic ion  $\text{Ar}^+$  whose reaction rates (particularly with  $\text{O}_2$ ) were presumably well-known. Although reproducibility of a given instrumental system is usually within 5%, we traced the source of system-to-system discrepancies of up to 30% to systematic errors due to variations in the size of the reaction tube and reactant gas inlets. We discovered systematic errors to be particularly onerous if the flow tube diameter is less than about 7 cm. These systematic errors were exacerbated with certain inlet designs (e.g., point sources) and shorter reaction times (i.e., shorter reaction zones or faster bulk flow rates).

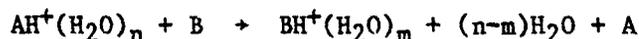
As a consequence of a study (under the sponsorship of another agency) involving the charge transfer reactions of  $\text{Ar}^+$  and  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  with several species (4,5), we selected these ions as a first case for ionic reactants in reaction with neutral species such as sulfides and mercaptans which are of interest to the Army. The results are given in a paper submitted to the International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes. This paper is attached as Appendix A. This study was extended to include reactions with ions derived from water, namely  $\text{H}_x\text{O}^+$  ( $x=1, 2, \text{ or } 3$ ), and these results are also reported in Appendix A. All the measured rate coefficients indicate that the reactions occur upon nearly every collision.

The reactions of DMMP with  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{Ar}^+$ , and  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  were also examined. In the case of  $\text{Ar}^+$  and  $\text{Ar}_2^+$ , the rate coefficients were found to be, respectively,  $0.7 \times 10^{-9}$  and  $1.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . We have also identified the ionic products of these reactions. Charge transfer produces  $\text{DMMP}^+$  (mass 124). Some of the protonated species  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  (mass 125) is also observed as a consequence of secondary reactions. In addition, products which correspond to fragments of DMMP are observed. The most notable of these is mass 79

corresponding to the loss of a methyl radical and formaldehyde. Smaller amounts, particularly in the reaction with  $\text{Ar}^+$ , of mass 63, 94, and 109 corresponding to  $\text{CH}_3\text{PCH}^+$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OPOH}^+(\text{CH}_3)$ , and  $\text{CH}_3\text{OP}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_3^+$  are also found. The greater fragmentation with  $\text{Ar}^+$  reactions correlates with a greater exothermicity of the charge transfer reactions. Similar fragmentation has been observed in collision-induced dissociation and electron impact ionization mass spectrometry of DMMP by Holtzclaw et al. (6).

We have determined that  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  and  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  react with DMMP with rate coefficients of  $4.8 \times 10^{-9}$  and  $1.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , respectively. The ion  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  has available both charge and proton transfer channels. The product ion at mass 94, as well as  $\text{DMMP}^+$  and  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  are present in the product distribution. With  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ , on the other hand, only the proton transfer product  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  is observed.

In normal air, ions become hydrated after formation, so that an assessment of the effect of the extent of hydration of an ion on its reactivity is necessary. For the reaction



$m$  may take on values between 0 and  $n$ . The relative values of  $m$  and  $n$  can affect whether a reaction will occur. Solvation of an ion tends to stabilize the ion. Consequently, the proton affinity difference between A and B, the degree of hydration of  $\text{AH}^+$  and the ability of the product ion  $\text{BH}^+$  to retain the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solvent molecules influences the rate of reactions.

The proton affinity of DMMP is at least 40 kcal/mol greater than that of water. (DMMP has a proton affinity greater than  $\text{NH}_3$ .) The hydration energy of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  by one, two, and three water molecules is 32, 52, and 69 kcal/mol, respectively. Consequently the proton transfer reaction of DMMP with at least

$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  remains exothermic, even without hydration of  $\text{DMMPH}^+$ . The rate coefficients for the reactions of DMMP with  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$ , for  $n=1$  to 3 were measured to be about  $9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  for all three hydrates. This value is about half of that obtained for the bare ion  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ , but still reasonably fast. The observed products were  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  and  $\text{DMMPH}^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . No greater hydration of  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  was evident in these experiments.

As an alternate method of detection, chemiluminescence due to ion-molecule reactions is of interest. As an example, visible light emission is observed with the addition of  $\text{CS}_2$  to a flowing Ar afterglow. This emission has been identified as the  $\text{A}^2\Pi_u$  to the  $\text{X}^2\Pi_g$  transition of  $\text{CS}_2^+$ . Endoh and coworkers (7) identified an ionic species of Ar as the excitation source of  $\text{CS}_2^+$  into the A state. Due to the energetics involved and experiments where an increase in the chemiluminescence intensity was observed as the pressure of Ar was increased, they concluded that the excitation source was due to the charge transfer reaction,  $\text{Ar}_2^+ + \text{CS}_2 \rightarrow \text{CS}_2^+(\text{A}^2\Pi_g) + 2\text{Ar}$ . In contrast to this work, the results of our study (8) demonstrate that the excitation source is  $\text{Ar}^+$ .

This study occurred under plasma conditions in which a number of species are energetically capable of forming  $\text{CS}_2^+(\text{A}^2\Pi_u)$ . Electrons are eliminated as a possible excitation source since their energy following the glow discharge is typically 2-8 eV, too low for the production of  $\text{CS}_2^+(\text{A})$  by electron impact.  $\text{Ar}_2^{+*}$  has also been neglected due to the fact that  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  is formed by a termolecular association reaction where a third body is necessary to stabilize the complex and remove the excess energy. Excited neutral species were shown not to be responsible for the chemiluminescence by verifying that the light intensity dropped when ions were prevented electrostatically from travelling down the flow tube to the interaction zone.

The apparatus is equipped with a roots pump containing a continuously variable gate valve which enables the pressure and flow velocity to be changed independently of one another. When the pressure in the flow tube was increased while the flow velocity was maintained constant, the intensity of chemiluminescence remained relatively constant. However, the intensity of  $\text{Ar}_2^+$ , which was also monitored, was found to increase with pressure suggesting that  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  was not the excitation source.

When the flow velocity was increased and the pressure was fixed, there was a significant increase in the light emission. Since the reaction time is inversely proportional to the flow velocity, less  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  formation from the association reaction  $\text{Ar}^+ + \text{Ar} + \text{M} \rightarrow \text{Ar}_2^+ + \text{M}$  was observed at higher velocities. These two experiments indicate that  $\text{Ar}^+$ , not  $\text{Ar}_2^+$ , is the excitation source.

#### Thermochemistry of Multiligand Cluster Ions

One of the motivations for research on cluster ions is the parallel that the growth of cluster ions has with phenomena such as nucleation and solvation. For instance, the thermodynamics involved in the clustering of molecules about ions have been related to single ion heats of solvation (9). Most studies of clustering in the gas phase have been concerned with the sequential attachment of one particular species to an ion. Few studies of competitive clustering by two different solvent species to yield mixed solvent cluster ions have been performed. In such systems, clustering may be enhanced or hindered by solvent-solvent interactions. The question also arises as to the composition of the solvent in the immediate neighborhood of the solute and the extent to which it differs from the bulk solution. Furthermore, the environment, as for example the natural atmosphere, is such

that mixed cluster ions are prevalent. The purpose of this phase of the program has been to expand the data base for the thermodynamics of the competitive clustering of gas phase ions by two different substances and to explore relationships with condensed phase binary solutions. Specifically, we have chosen to investigate the competitive clustering of water and methanol onto the potassium ion  $K^+$  and the chloride ion  $Cl^-$ .

The results were obtained by using a high pressure ion source mass spectrometer. The instrument and the experimental procedure for determining the enthalpy, entropy, and free energy changes of clustering reactions have been described in detail elsewhere (10). The measured thermodynamic quantities for the  $K^+/CH_3OH/H_2O$  system are listed in Table 1 of Appendix B. Work on the  $Cl^-/CH_3OH/H_2O$  system is still in progress, but nearing completion. Results from the latter system will expose any effects due to the polarity of the solute in the methanol/water system.

In regard to binary solvents, a perspective is gained by considering the total heat of clustering,  $-\Delta H_{fc}^0$ , for the reaction  $I + mA + nB \rightarrow I(A)_m(B)_n$  as a function of the mole fraction of one of the solvents and cluster size. This representation is shown in Figure 2 of Appendix B for data on four different systems. The solid lines indicate the compositionally weighted average of the pure systems for a given cluster size. The two cases for which a strong interaction between the two solvent species is known, i.e.,  $SO_2$  in  $H_2O$  and  $NH_3$  in  $H_2O$ , show a significant deviation of the heat of clustering above the weighted average. In the case of  $NH_4^+$ , with  $NH_3/H_2O$ , the heat of clustering for  $NH_4^+(NH_3)_3(H_2O)$  is greater than that for either of the pure clusters. The upward deviation also appears to increase with increasing cluster size as might be expected since solvent-solvent

interactions should play an increasingly important role as the number of solvent molecules increase. For the methanol/water system, in which the heat of mixing in the condensed phase is relatively small, no consistent trends in deviations are noticeable. For benzene/water, for which mutual solubility is limited, a slight downward deviation from the weighted average is apparent. Hence, comparison of the total heat of clustering onto a gas-phase ion with the compositionally weighted average value follows trends that might be expected based on the properties of the condensed binary solvents.

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R. J. Shul received his Ph.D. degree January, 1987.

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- "Gas Phase Reactions of Sulfides, Mercaptans, and Dimethyl Methylphosphonate With Ionic Species Derived from Argon and Water," R. Passarella, R. J. Shul, R. G. Keesee, and A. W. Castleman, Jr., Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Proc., submitted.
- "The Thermodynamics of Mixed Solvent Cluster Ions:  $K^+(CH_3OH)_n(H_2O)_m$ ," R. G. Keesee, D. H. Evans, and A. W. Castleman, Jr., Proc. Int. Symposium on the Physics and Chemistry of Small Clusters, Richmond, VA, October 28-November 1, 1986, in press.
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Gas Phase Reactions of Sulfides, Mercaptans, and Dimethyl  
Methylphosphonate with Ionic Species Derived from Argon and Water<sup>‡</sup>

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ABSTRACT

Rate coefficients for gas phase ion-molecule reactions involving dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP), sulfides, and mercaptans of the form RSR' (where R = H, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) are measured by using a selected ion flow tube (SIFT) technique. The ionic reactants include Ar<sup>+</sup>, Ar<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, OH<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub> with n = 0 to 3. All the rate coefficients indicate relatively fast, nearly collisional, reactions. Ar<sup>+</sup> and Ar<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> react with DMMP to produce the parent ion (charge transfer channel) as well as ionic fragments of DMMP. Reactions of DMMP and RSR' with H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> result in proton transfer. Both proton and charge transfer products are observed when H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup> reacts with DMMP. Hydration of H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> by up to three water molecules reduces the proton transfer reaction rate with DMMP by a factor of two.

## INTRODUCTION

Phosphates are species of major importance in biological systems (2) and organophosphorus compounds are also present in detergents and flame retardants and find use in the agricultural industry as pesticides and fertilizers (3). The chemistry of sulfur compounds is important with regard to the burning of fossil fuels and the subsequent environmental impact. Organic sulfur compounds occur in practically all living matter, for example as components of proteins, and yet can also be detrimental; methyl mercaptan acts on the central nervous system of fish to produce paralysis. The study of mercaptans is also important since they are often used as starting materials for making plastics, wetting agents, pharmaceuticals, and insecticides (4).

Many of these compounds or their derivatives and degradative products are either highly toxic or they adversely affect the environment (5). Thus, the trace analysis of the phosphorus and sulfur-containing species in the biosphere is of great importance. Promising methods of detection include mass spectrometric techniques such as positive and negative ion-chemical ionization (6) and field desorption mass spectrometry (7). In addition, understanding the role of electric discharges in air purification systems (8) requires information on the ion-molecule chemistry of these species.

---

\*This paper is dedicated to Professor Eldon E. Ferguson, Orsay (Paris, France) and JILA (Boulder, Colorado), former Director of the Aeronomy Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. His pioneering work, along with colleagues, has had an immeasurable impact on the field of ion chemistry by providing an extensive body of definitive measurements, new insight into ionic reactions of all classes, and especially for developing the now widely used technique (1), the fast flow ion reactor, that has enabled the present studies to be made. One of the authors (AWC, Jr.) would like to pay a special tribute to a close friend to whom he owes a debt of gratitude for so many stimulating and thought-provoking discussions, suggestions, help throughout his career, and most of all a friendship of untold value.

The ionic species in the atmosphere are determined by the neutral composition of the environment. Both natural (primarily from background radioactivity) and artificial means produce ionized components in air that may transfer charge through a series of ion-molecule reactions. Recent measurements by Eisele and co-workers (9) have shown variability in the positive ion mass spectra of naturally occurring ions. These observations have been suggested (10,11) to be the result of the reactivity of  $\text{NH}_4^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  cluster ions with trace levels (part per trillion) of high proton affinity species such as pyridine and picolines, which are present in natural sources such as coal tars. Detection of phosphorus and sulfur compounds by similar techniques requires that the species enter into the ion chemistry and that the ionic products retain phosphorus or sulfur atoms and remain detectable on the time scale of the measurement; thus, the limit of detection of trace species is determined by lifetime of the charged species against neutralization processes and the reaction rate of the trace species of interest with the charged species.

This paper reports results on reactions involving dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP) and sulfides and mercaptans of the form  $\text{RSR}'$  (where  $\text{R} = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$ , or  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2$ ). The ionic reactants include  $\text{Ar}^+$ ,  $\text{Ar}_2^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^+$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ , and  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  with  $n = 0$  to 3. The work reported herein represents a continuation of previous investigations from our laboratory in which study of the atomic and molecular argon ions is designed to elucidate factors governing charge transfer (12,13) and the study of  $\text{H}_x\text{O}^+$  is providing data for astrophysical and atmospheric applications (14). Reactions involving the cluster ions are also important in developing a fundamental understanding of reactions in solutions (15,16).

## EXPERIMENTAL

The selected ion flow tube (SIFT (17)) apparatus used in our laboratory has been described previously (12); therefore, only the details pertaining to the present study are discussed. The reactant ions are produced by electron impact on a free jet expansion of either argon or a He-H<sub>2</sub>O gas mixture into vacuum. The ions are focused into the SIFT quadrupole mass spectrometer, whereupon the desired species is mass selected from the distribution of ions and injected into the flow tube. The injected ions are thermalized by collisions with the carrier gas (helium) and are allowed to react with the neutral reactant gas which is added at an appropriate downstream location (18). The rate coefficients are obtained in the conventional manner by monitoring the intensity of the reactant ion of interest, with a quadrupole mass spectrometer, as a function of the concentration of the neutral reactant gas in the flow tube. The appearance of product ions is also determined mass spectrometrically. Operation of the SIFT quadrupole under high resolution is necessary to mass filter the three H<sub>x</sub>O<sup>+</sup> reactant ions produced in the source. Such settings were found to reduce the injection efficiency of the desired ionic species to a point where reliable kinetic data could not be obtained. Therefore, the H<sub>x</sub>O<sup>+</sup> species are injected at somewhat reduced resolution which results in the simultaneous injection into the flow tube of the three ions OH<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, and H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> (14), but with a dominating concentration of the desired species. In the case of the protonated water clusters H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>, water vapor is introduced at the beginning of the flow tube to convert H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup> and H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> into the desired water clusters.

The neutrals are all obtained from the vapors of the distilled liquids except for H<sub>2</sub>S which was commercial grade Union Carbide prepurified (99.9%

minimum) with no further purification. Residual impurities are condensed out of the He carrier gas by passing it through a sequence of three traps containing molecular sieves that are placed in liquid nitrogen.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Rate coefficients for ion-molecule reactions



are determined from pseudo-first order kinetics, since typically the concentration of B greatly exceeds that of  $A^+$ . Consequently, the following equation is obtained,

$$[A^+] = [A^+]_0 \exp(-C_2 k [B] z/v) \quad (2)$$

where  $[A^+]$  and  $[A^+]_0$  are the measured intensity of  $A^+$  with and without the presence of the neutral reactant at concentration  $[B]$ ,  $z$  is the distance between the reactant injection point and the sampling orifice,  $v$  is the flow velocity of the ion (measured directly by ion pulsing techniques (12-14)),  $C_2$  is a correction factor which is due to flow dynamics (19), and  $k$  is the binary reaction rate coefficient. Typically,  $k$  is determined from the slope of  $\ln([A^+]/[A^+]_0)$  versus  $[B]$  since the other values,  $C_2$ ,  $z$ , and  $v$ , are known. The rate coefficients determined for the investigated reactions are given in Tables I and II. All the rate coefficients indicate relatively fast, nearly collisional, reactions.

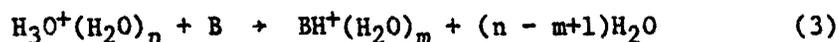
In the reactions of  $Ar^+$  and  $Ar_2^+$  with  $(CH_3O)_2P(O)CH_3$ , abbreviated as (DMMP), several product ions are observed. The predominant ionic products are the molecular ion  $DMMP^+$  ( $m/z$  124) and a fragment ion at  $m/z$  equal to 79 which corresponds to loss of a methyl radical and formaldehyde (5). Each of these

product ions accounts for about 30 to 35% of the total product ion distribution. (No correction for mass discrimination is considered in reporting these percentages.) Two other products ( $m/z = 94$  and  $109$ ) each account for about 10 to 15% of the product ions. Ions that contribute about 1 to 5% of the product distribution are the methoxy ion  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}^+$  ( $m/z = 31$ ), the protonated molecular ion  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  ( $m/z = 125$ ), and  $\text{CH}_4\text{PO}^+$  ( $m/z = 63$ ).

The recombination energies of  $\text{Ar}^+$  and  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  are 15.7 and 14.4 eV, respectively (12). The appearance potentials of observed ions from DMMP are reported to be 10.5, 13.4, 11.5, 13.3, 13.8, and 16.9 eV for masses 124, 79, 94, 109, 31, and 63, respectively (20). The protonated species  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  is necessarily the consequence of secondary reactions involving proton transfer from primary product ions to DMMP. In view of the reported appearance potentials, mass 63 also probably results from secondary reactions. Interestingly, similar fragment ions have been seen in collision-induced dissociation and electron impact ionization mass spectrometry of DMMP by Holtzclaw et al. (5). In particular, they report the major fragments are masses 109, 94, and 79 amu and suggest that a keto-enol isomerization of the DMMP molecular ions explain these fragmentation patterns.

When  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  reacts with DMMP both the charge transfer and the proton transfer products,  $\text{DMMP}^+$  and  $\text{DMMPH}^+$ , are observed. The fragment at  $m/z 94$  is also present; however, no other fragments are seen. Since the recombination energy of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  is only 12.6 eV, mass 94 is the only possible fragmentation channel (the appearance potentials for the fragment ions from DMMP are given above). With the  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  ion, only the proton transfer product  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  is observed.

In air, ions can become hydrated after formation. In order to assess the effect of the extent of hydration on reaction with  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ , the cluster ions  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  reactions were examined. For the reaction



where  $m$  may take on values from 0 to  $n$ . Solvation of an ion tends to stabilize the ion. The proton affinity difference between  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{B}$ , the degree of hydration of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  and the ability of the product ion  $\text{BH}^+$  to retain the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solvent molecules (bond energy), influences the rate of reaction (21).

Based on the similarity of DMMP with  $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{P}$  and  $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{PO}$  which have proton affinities of 9.6 and 9.2 eV, respectively (22), the proton affinity of DMMP is expected to be about 2 eV greater than that of water. The hydration energy of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  by 1, 2, and 3 water molecules is 1.4, 2.2, and 3.0 eV, respectively (23). Consequently, the proton transfer reaction of DMMP with at least  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  remains exoergic, even without the hydration of  $\text{DMMPH}^+$ . The rate coefficients for the reactions of DMMP with  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  for  $n = 1$  to 3 were measured to be about  $9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  (see Table II) for all three hydrates. This value is about half of that obtained for the bare ion,  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ , but still reasonably fast. The observed products are  $\text{DMMPH}^+$  and  $\text{DMMPH}^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . No greater hydration of DMMP is evident in these experiments.

The reactions involving  $\text{Ar}^+$  and  $\text{Ar}_2^+$  with sulfides and mercaptans proceed via a charge transfer reaction, except  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  which proceeds as a proton transfer reaction, to yield the primary product ion  $\text{RSR}'$ . At higher concentrations of the neutral reactant, secondary reactions yield protonated monomer and dimer product ions.

The ions  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ , and  $\text{OH}^+$  undergo proton transfer reactions upon nearly every collision with  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{SH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ , and  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}$ . Although charge transfer is also energetically accessible in the case of reactions with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^+$ , proton transfer is always the dominant channel. In the reactions of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  with  $\text{RSR}'$  the rate coefficients increase in the order  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{SH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}$ . The difference in proton affinity between  $\text{RSR}'$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  also follows the same trend 0.16, 0.91, 1.1, and 1.5 eV, respectively (22). Hydrogen sulfide which has the smallest proton affinity difference has the smallest rate coefficient. In accordance with a reaction rate corresponding to a collision frequency, the rate coefficients increase slightly from  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  to  $\text{OH}^+$  due to the decrease in mass of the ion.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The reactions of DMMP and  $\text{RSR}'$  with  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  are rapid and result in proton transfer. Hydration of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  by up to three water molecules reduces the proton transfer reaction rate with DMMP by only a factor of two. Charge transfer reactions of DMMP with  $\text{Ar}^+$ ,  $\text{Ar}_2^+$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$  lead to product ions corresponding to fragments of DMMP as well as the parent ion.

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Table I  
Rate Coefficients in  $10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  for Ion-Molecule Reactions

Neutral/Ion	$\text{Ar}^+$	$\text{Ar}_2^+$	$\text{OH}^+$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$	$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
DMMP	0.65	1.4	---	4.8	1.9
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4
$\text{CH}_3\text{SH}$	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.3	3.0
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}$	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.1

Table II  
Rate Coefficients for the Reactions  
 $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$  with DMMP

n	k ( $10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ )
0	1.9
1	0.9
2	0.9
3	0.8

Proc. Int. Symposium on Physics and Chemistry of Small Clusters,  
Richmond, Virginia, in press.

### THE THERMODYNAMICS OF MIXED SOLVENT CLUSTER IONS: $K^+(CH_3OH)_n(H_2O)_m$

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#### INTRODUCTION

One of the motivations for research on cluster ions is the parallel that the growth of cluster ions has with phenomena such as nucleation<sup>1,2</sup> and solvation.<sup>3,4</sup> For instance, the thermodynamics involved in the clustering of molecules about ions have been related to single ion heats of solvation.<sup>5,6</sup> Most studies of clustering have been concerned with the sequential attachment of one particular species to an ion, as evident in a recent compilation<sup>7</sup> of thermodynamic data on clusters ions. Few studies of competitive clustering by two different solvent species to yield mixed solvent cluster ions have been performed. In such systems, clustering may be enhanced or hindered by solvent-solvent interactions. Furthermore, the environment, as for example the natural atmosphere,<sup>8</sup> is such that mixed cluster ions are prevalent and data for single component systems is inadequate. The purpose of this study is to expand the data base for binary solvent systems and to explore relationships with condensed phase binary solutions. Specifically, we have chosen to investigate the competitive clustering of water and methanol onto the potassium ion  $K^+$ .

#### EXPERIMENT AND RESULTS

The results were obtained by using a high pressure ion source mass spectrometer. The instrument and the experimental procedure for determining the enthalpy, entropy, and free energy changes of clustering reactions have been described previously.<sup>9</sup>

The measured thermodynamic quantities for the  $K^+/CH_3OH/H_2O$  system are listed in Table I. For the association reactions of  $H_2O$  onto  $K^+(CH_3OH)$  and  $K^+(CH_3OH)(H_2O)$ , the water partial pressure in the ion source was determined by monitoring the  $K^+(H_2O)_n$  intensities and using the well-known equilibrium constants for  $K^+$  hydration<sup>10</sup> to calculate the water partial pressure. This procedure greatly reduced the scatter in the data for these reactions which was apparently caused by absorption of water on the walls of the instrument.

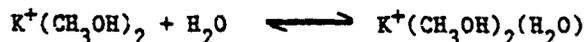
Consistency of the data can be verified whenever the thermochemical properties of a cluster ion can be traced via two independent routes. For example, the formation of  $K^+(CH_3OH)_2(H_2O)$  from  $K^+(CH_3OH)$ ,  $CH_3OH$ , and

Table I  
The Thermodynamic Quantities for the Association Reaction  
I + B + I(B) in the K<sup>+</sup>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O System

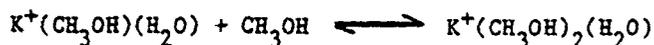
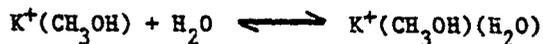
I	B	-ΔH° (kcal/mol)	-ΔS° (cal/K mol)	-ΔG <sub>298</sub> <sup>o</sup> (kcal/mol)	Ref
K <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O	17.9	21.6	11.5	[10]
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	18.0	35	7.6	*
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)	H <sub>2</sub> O	15.6	22.5	8.9	*
K <sup>+</sup> (H <sub>2</sub> O)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	19.6	32.5	9.9	*
K <sup>+</sup> (H <sub>2</sub> O)	H <sub>2</sub> O	16.1	24.2	8.9	[10]
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	14.5	28	6.2	*
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	11.3	18.0	5.9	*
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)(H <sub>2</sub> O)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	13.5	27.3	5.4	*
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)(H <sub>2</sub> O)	H <sub>2</sub> O	13.1	22.5	6.4	*
K <sup>+</sup> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	17.2	23.0	6.3	[10]
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH) <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	12.5	29	3.9	*
K <sup>+</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	12.5	25.6	4.9	*
K <sup>+</sup> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	11.8	24.7	4.4	[10]

\*Present Work

H<sub>2</sub>O can be obtained through the summation of data for the pair of equilibria



to yield -29.3 kcal/mol and -53.0 cal/K·mol, for ΔH° and ΔS°, respectively. These values compare well with the respective values of -29.1 kcal/mol and -49.8 cal/K·mol obtained from the pair of equilibria



In addition to the studied reactions listed in Table I, the thermodynamic values for other clustering reactions can be determined through the closure of thermodynamic cycles. Figure 1 depicts the clustering pathways with the respective enthalpy changes. The calculated values are indicated with an asterisk.

#### DISCUSSION

Some general trends in the enthalpy and free energy changes are evident. First, the successive addition reactions exhibit the usual decreasing trend in -ΔH° and -ΔG<sub>298</sub><sup>o</sup> with increasing cluster size. Second, the magnitude of the enthalpy change for association of methanol

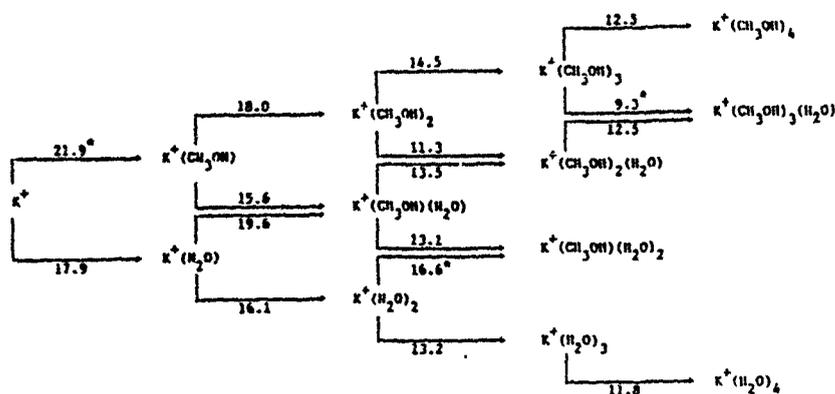


Fig. 1. Enthalpy changes  $-\Delta H^\circ$  (in kcal/mol) for clustering reactions of methanol and water onto  $K^+$ .

onto a specific ion is consistently greater than that of water. This result cannot be explained by consideration of the ion-dipole interaction alone, since the dipole moment of water is slightly larger than that of methanol (1.85 versus 1.70 debye). The average polarizability of methanol, however, is greater than that of water (3.3 versus 1.45  $\text{\AA}^3$ ). The larger polarizability of methanol evidently allows the ion to induce a dipole on methanol which more than compensates for the smaller permanent dipole moment.

In regard to binary solvents, a perspective is gained by considering the total heat of clustering,  $-\Delta H_{fc}^\circ$ , for the reaction  $I + mA + nB \rightarrow I(A)_m(B)_n$  as a function of the mole fraction of the solvents and cluster size. This representation is shown in Figure 2 for data on four different systems. The solid lines indicate the compositionally weighted average of the pure systems for a given cluster size. The two cases for which a strong interaction between the two solvent species is known, i.e.,  $\text{SO}_2$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , show a significant deviation of the heat of clustering above the weighted average. In the case of  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , with  $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the heat of clustering for  $\text{NH}_4^+(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$  is greater than that for either of the pure clusters. The upward deviation also appears to increase with increasing cluster size as might be expected since solvent-solvent interactions should play an increasingly important role as the number of solvent molecules increase. For the methanol/water system, in which the heat of mixing in the condensed phase is relatively small, no consistent trends in deviations are noticeable. For benzene/water, for which mutual solubility is limited, a slight downward deviation from the weighted average is apparent. Hence, comparison of the total heat of clustering onto a gas-phase ion with the compositionally weighted average value follows trends that might be expected based on the properties of the condensed binary solvents.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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