



2D-IR Spectroscopy

Peter Hamm

Physikalisch Chemisches Institut, Universität Zürich



The Electromagnetic Spectrum

Das für den Menschen sichtbare Spektrum (Licht)



Quelle/ Anwendung/ Vorkommen	Höhenstrahlung	Gammastrahlung	harte- mittlere- weiche- Röntgenstrahlung			UV- C/B/A	Infrarotstrahlung	Terahertzstrahlung	Radar	MW-Herd	UHF VHF	UKW Kurzwelle Langwelle	Mittelwelle Langwelle	hoch- mittel-nieder- frequente Wechselströme
Wellenlänge in m	1 fm	1 pm	1 Å	1 nm										
Frequenz in Hz (Hertz)	10^{23}	10^{22}	10^{21}	10^{20}	10^{19}	10^{18}	10^{17}							
		1 Zettahertz				1 Exahertz								

}

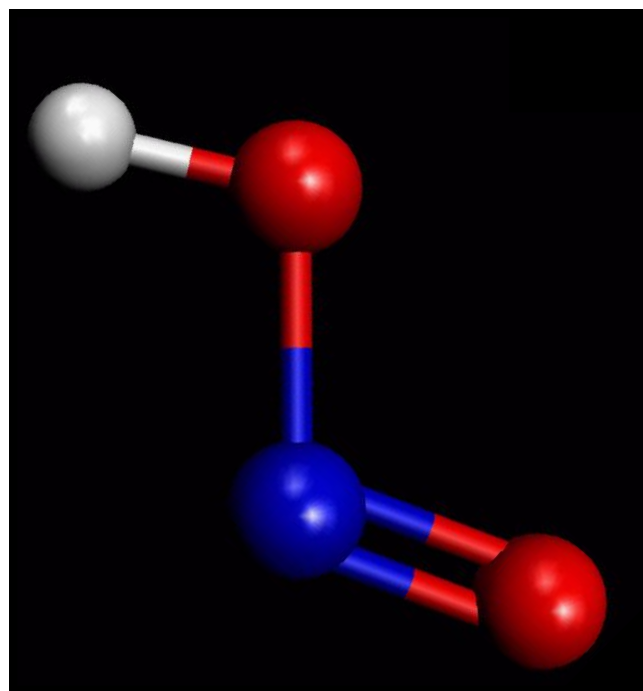
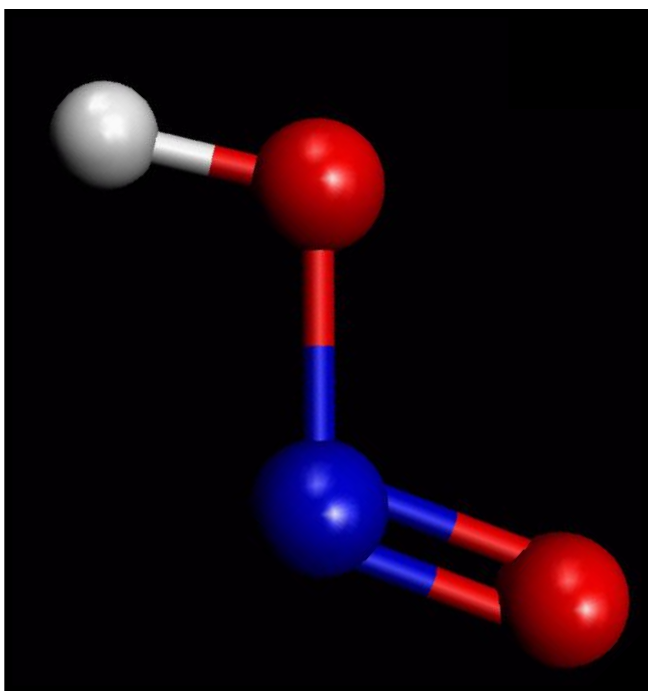
X-ray



Important for analytical and mechanistic studies in Molecular Sciences



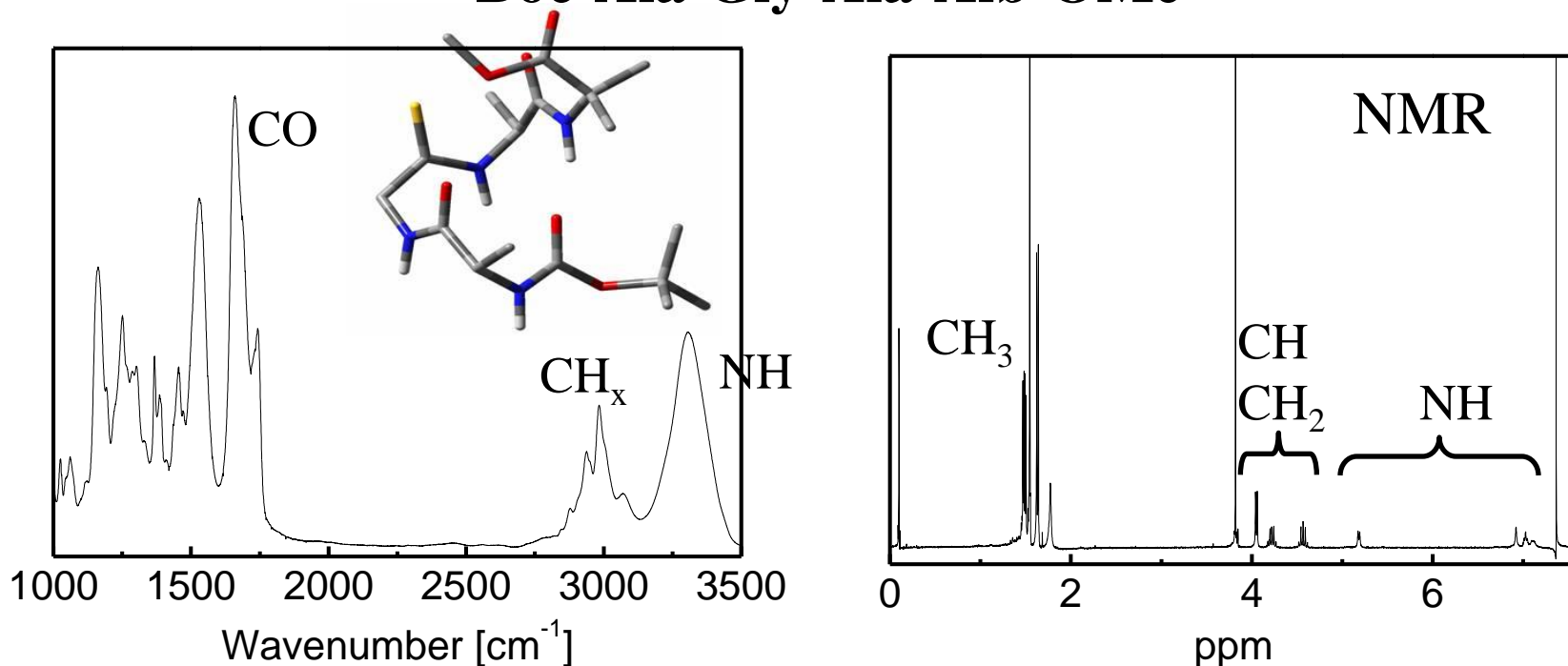
IR Spectroscopy: Vibrations of Molecules





Vibrational *versus* NMR Spectroscopy

Boc-Ala-Gly-Ala-Aib-OMe



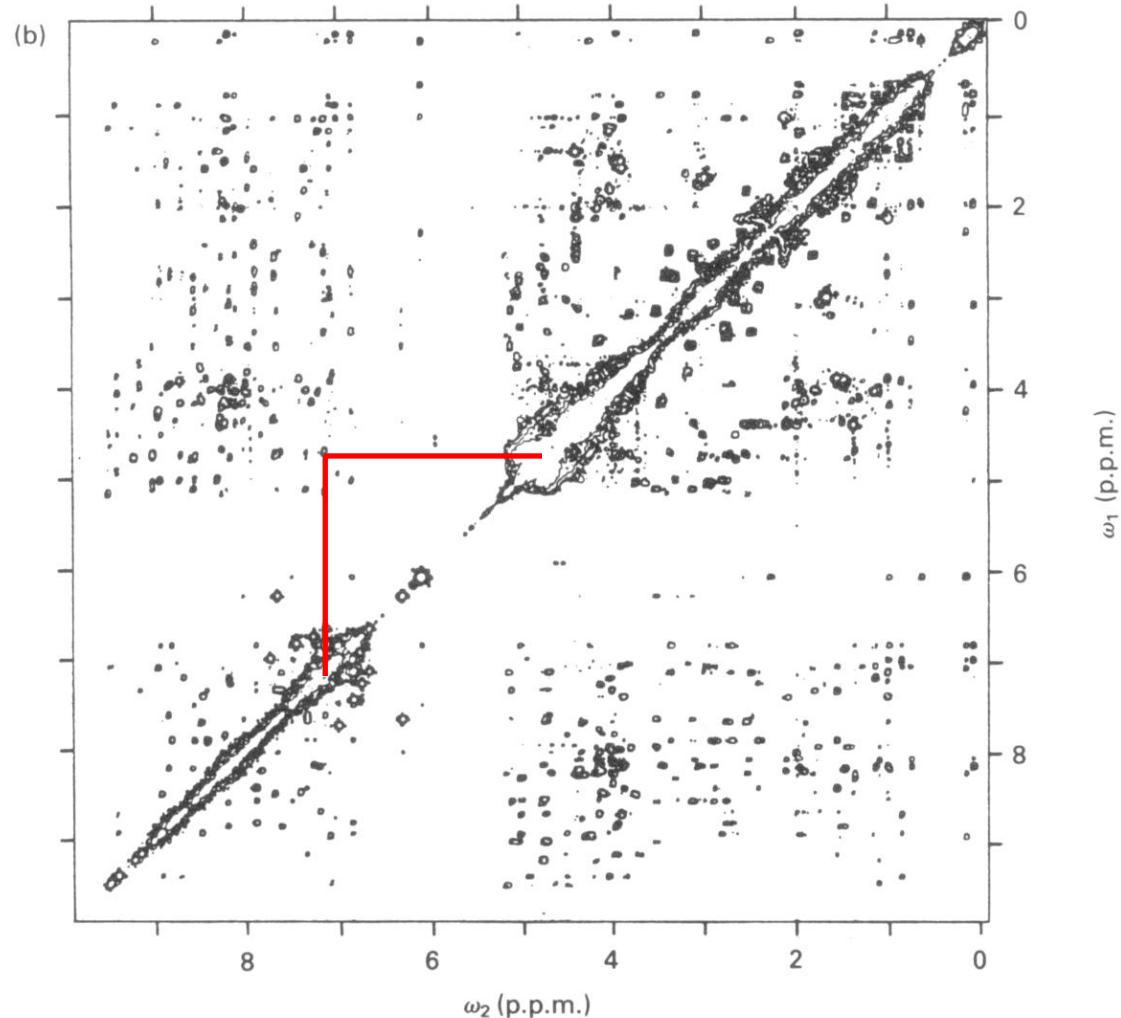
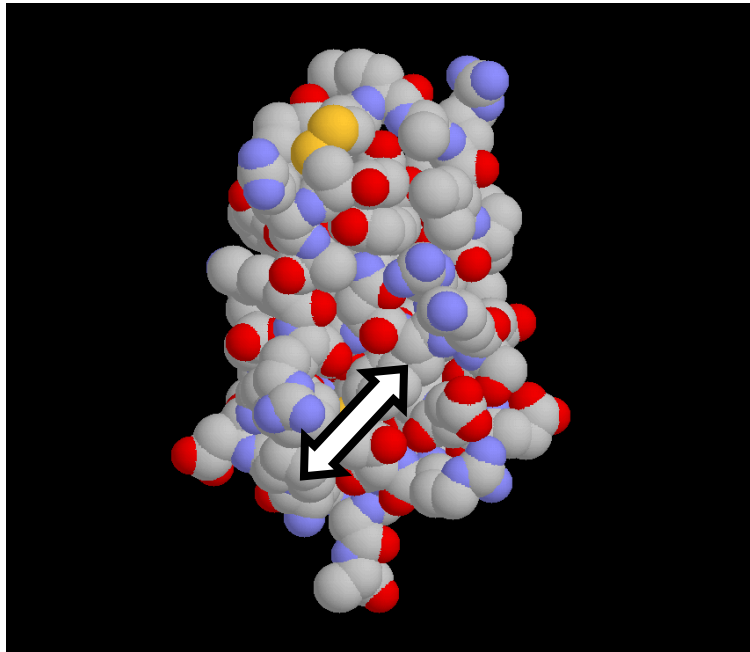
Principle information content:

- Certain molecular groups appear at certain frequencies
- Frequencies shifts and line broadening upon chemical environment
- Couplings reveal connectivity and 3D structure: (2D spectroscopy)



2D-NMR Spectroscopy

BPTI



Wüthrich et al. *J. Mol. Biol.* 155 (1982) 347



2D-NMR Spectroscopy

Richard Ernst (1976):

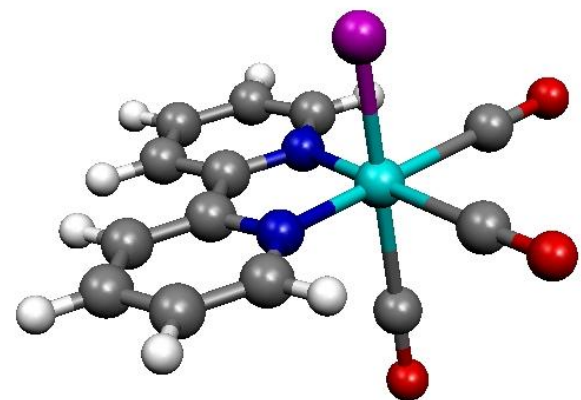
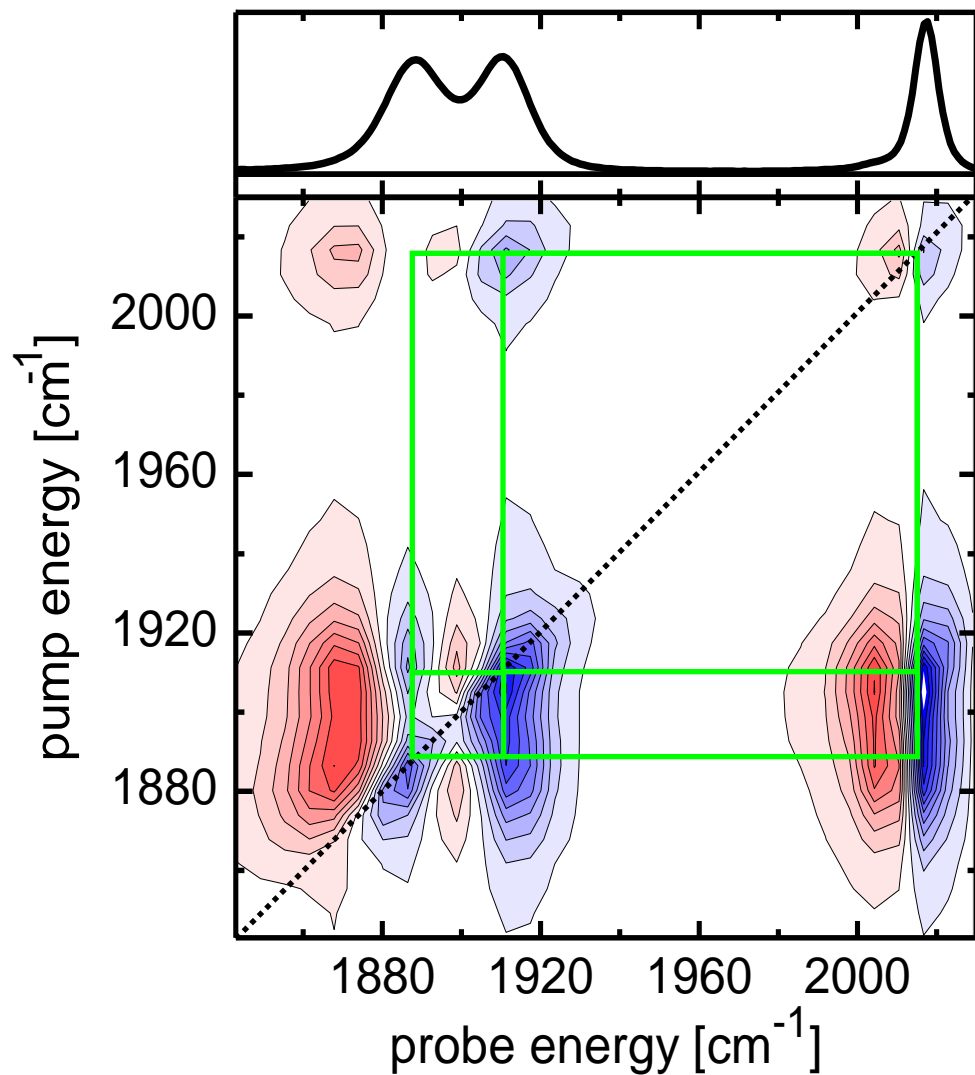
2D spectroscopy fascinates by its conceptual simplicity and by its general applicability. It seems to open one further dimension to the spectroscopist. Of

....

The basic principles which have been exploited are very general and can be applied to other coherent spectroscopies as well. Applications are conceivable in electron spin resonance, nuclear quadrupole resonance, in microwave rotational spectroscopy, and possibly in laser infrared spectroscopy.

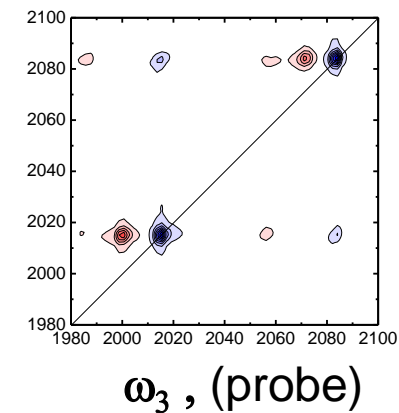
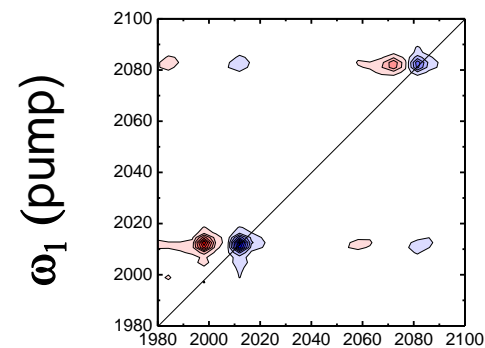
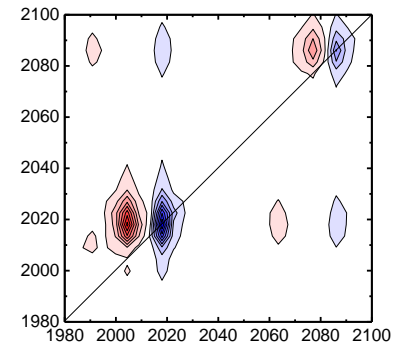
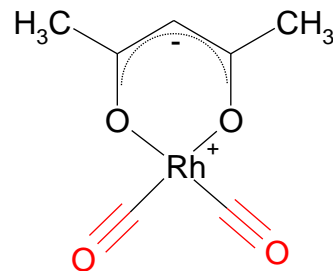
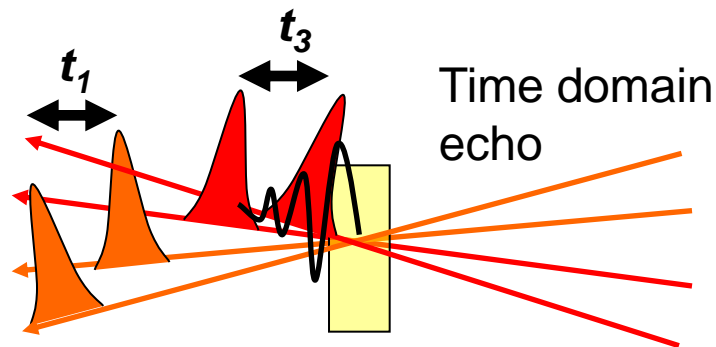
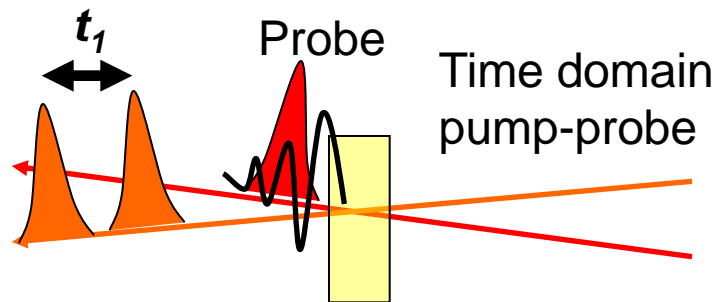
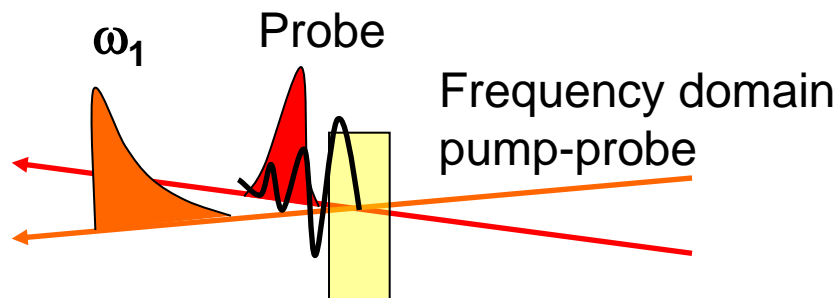


2D-IR Spectroscopy





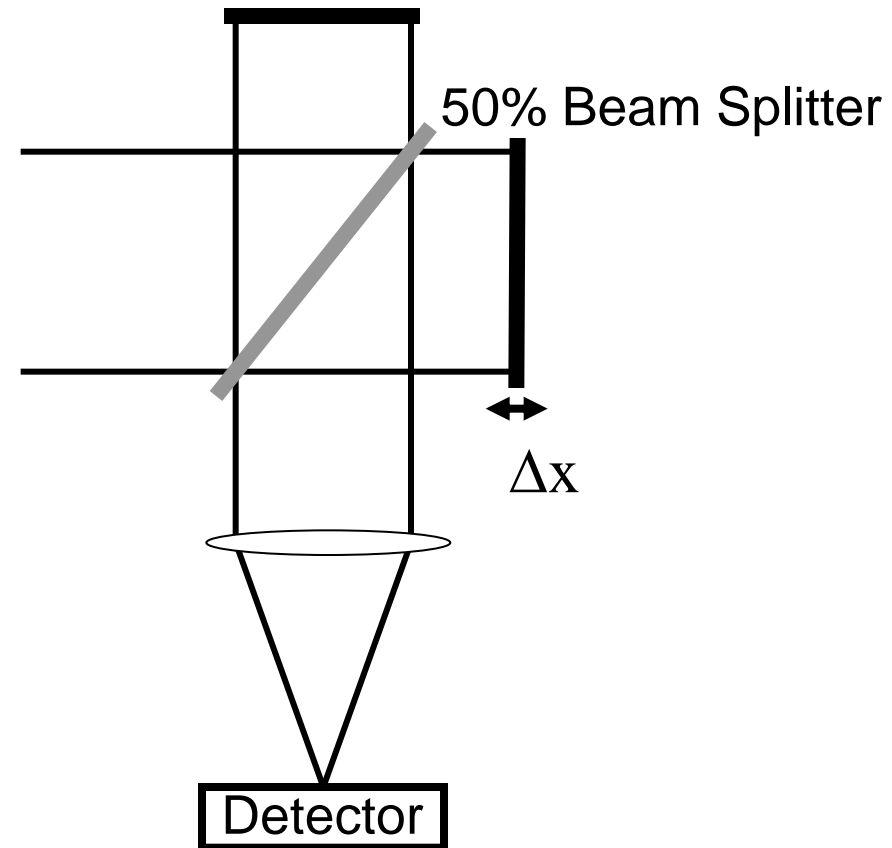
2D-IR Spectroscopy: Techniques





Frequency- versus Time-domain Spectroscopy: 1D

FTIR Spectrometer

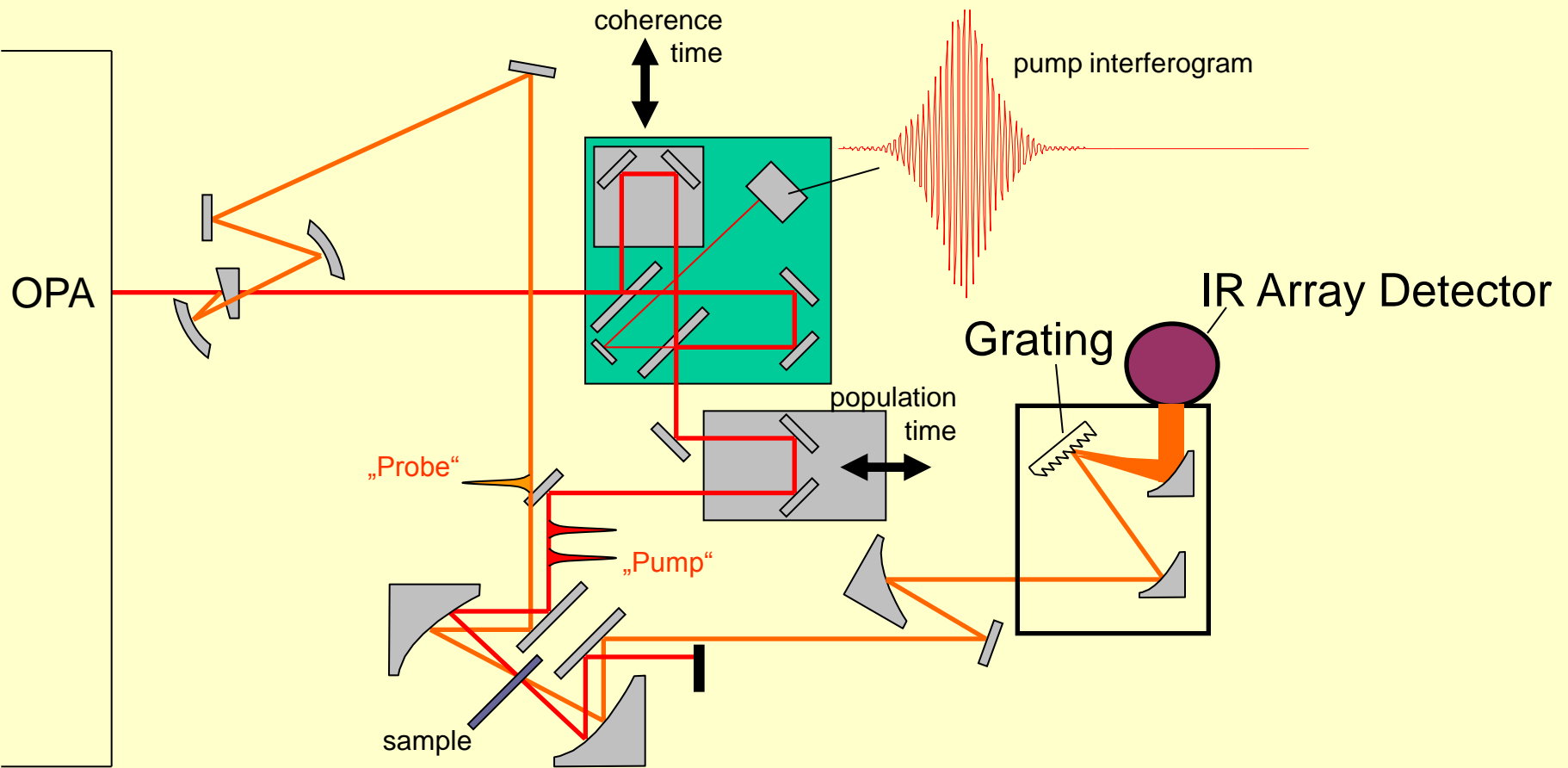


1D spectroscopy: short coherence length (incoherent light)
2D spectroscopy: short pulses (femtosecond laser)



2D-IR: A simple Implementation

Pump: Time-domain, Probe: Frequency Domain



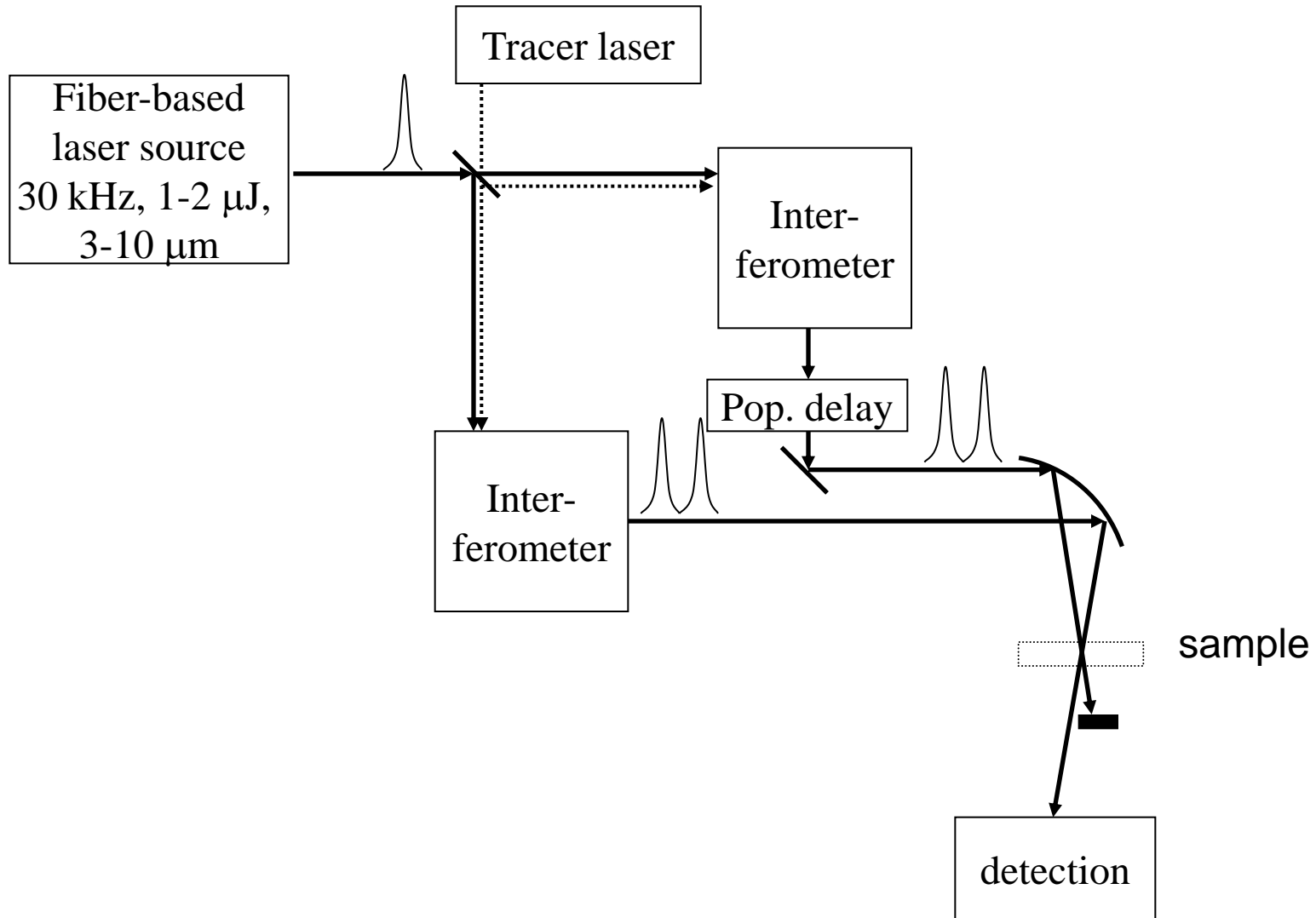


Components

Amplified Ti:Sapphire System (e.g. Spectra Physics, Coherent)	CHF 350.000
● Optical Parametrical Amplifier: (e.g. Light Conversion, Spectra Physics)	CHF 80.000
● 2D-IR, Optics and Optomechanics: (e.g. Thorlabs, Newport, Edmund, Janos, Layertec)	CHF 30.000
● Spectrometer: (e.g. Jobin Yvon)	CHF 25.000
● IR Array Detector + Electronics: (Infrared Associates and Infrared Systems)	CHF 70.000
	<hr/>
	CHF 555.000



Simplifying 2D IR to the essentials





Components

Fiber-based IR laser + OPA

(30 kHz, 1-2 μ J, 3-10 μ m)

CHF ??

- 2 Interferometers as in any FTIR
(e.g. Bruker, Perkin Elmer, Agilent,
Thermo, ABB)
- Single IR Detector + Electronics:

CHF 50.000

CHF 5.000

In comparison:

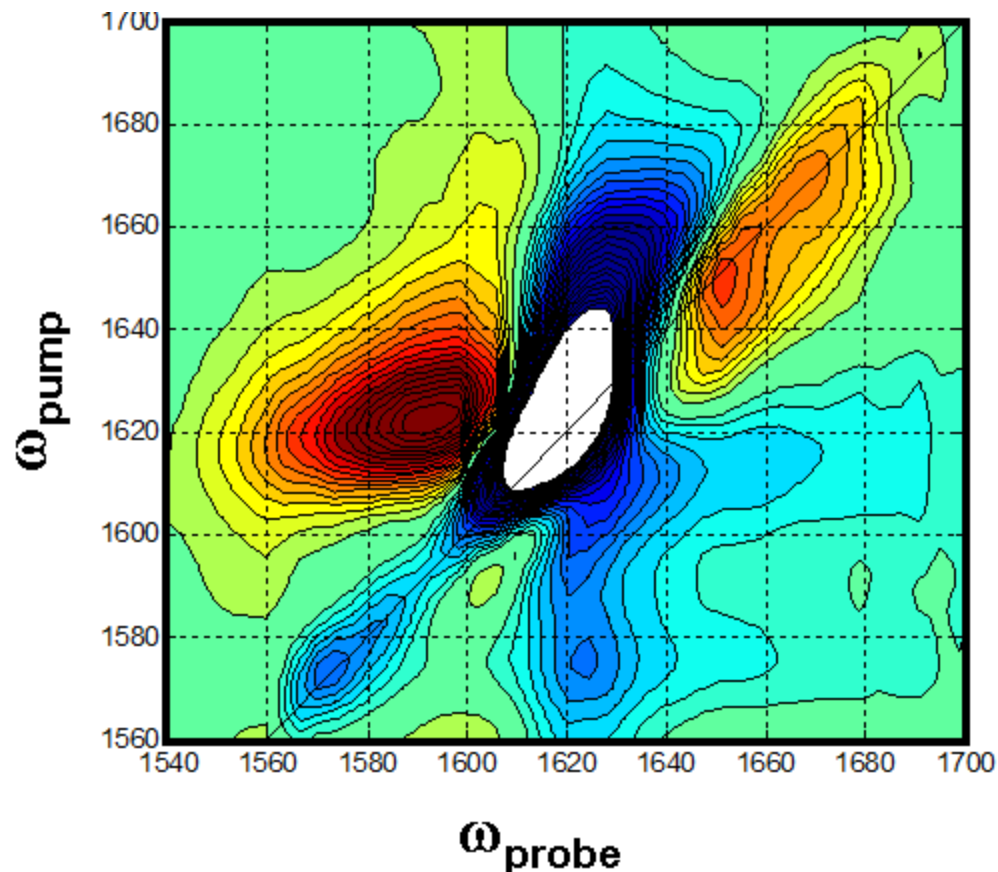
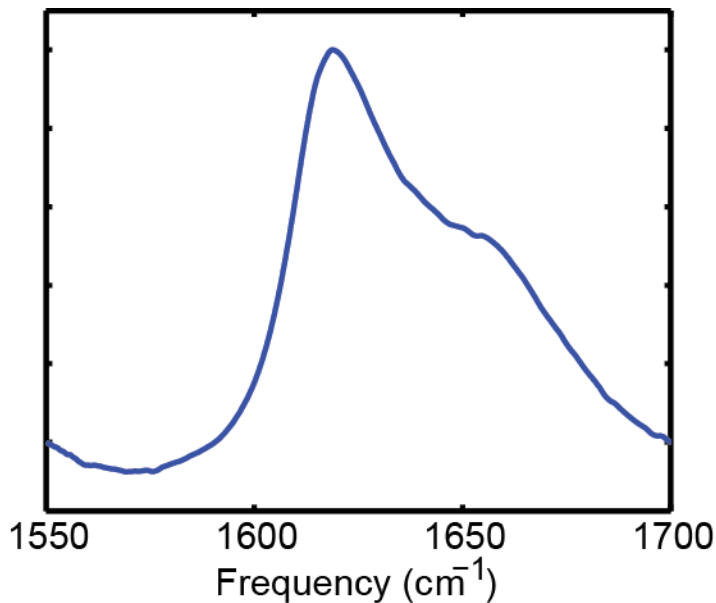
- Commercial FTIR Spectrometer

CHF 25.000-125.000



If you had the choice, would you ...

hIAPP: KCNTATCATQRLANFLVHSSNFGAILSSTNVGSNTY



In the next 10 years, good chance that 2D IR will replace FTIR.



The Book

Concepts and Methods of 2D Infrared Spectroscopy

Peter Hamm
and Martin Zanni

