

# HIGH RESOLUTION FTIR SPECTROSCOPY OF TRISULFANE (HSSSH): A CANDIDATE FOR DETECTING PARITY VIOLATION IN CHIRAL MOLECULES

S. Albert, I. Bolotova, Z. Chen, C. Fábri, M. Quack, G. Seyfang and D. Zindel  
 (*Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2017, 19, 11738-11743)

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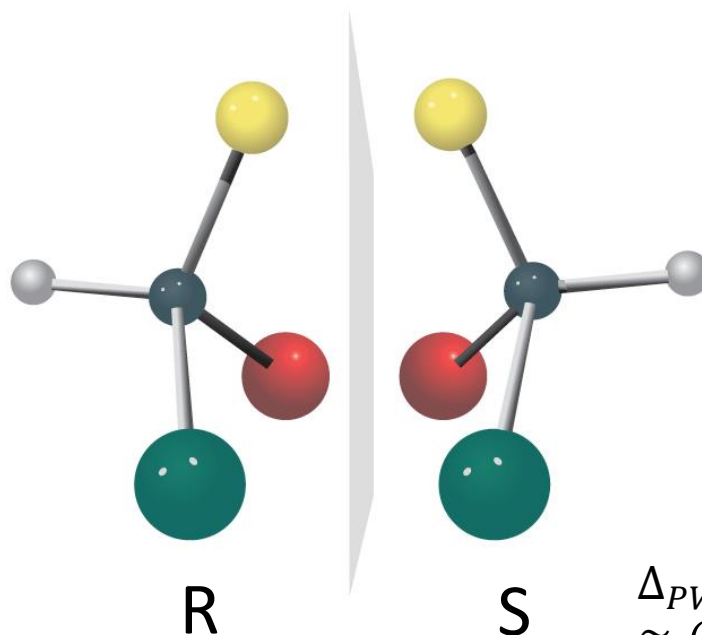
# Energy difference in enantiomers of a chiral molecule

Traditional theory:

van't Hoff 1887



exactly by symmetry



Today:

electroweak parity violation

$$\Delta_{PV} H_0^\ominus = \Delta_{PV} E_0 \times N_A$$

$$\cong 10^{-(11 \pm 2)} \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{PV} E_0 &\cong 100 \text{ aeV} \\ &\cong (hc) \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-1} \cong h \cdot 25 \text{ mHz} \end{aligned}$$

Example : CHBrCIF

M. Quack and J. Stohner, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **84**, 3807-3810 (2000)

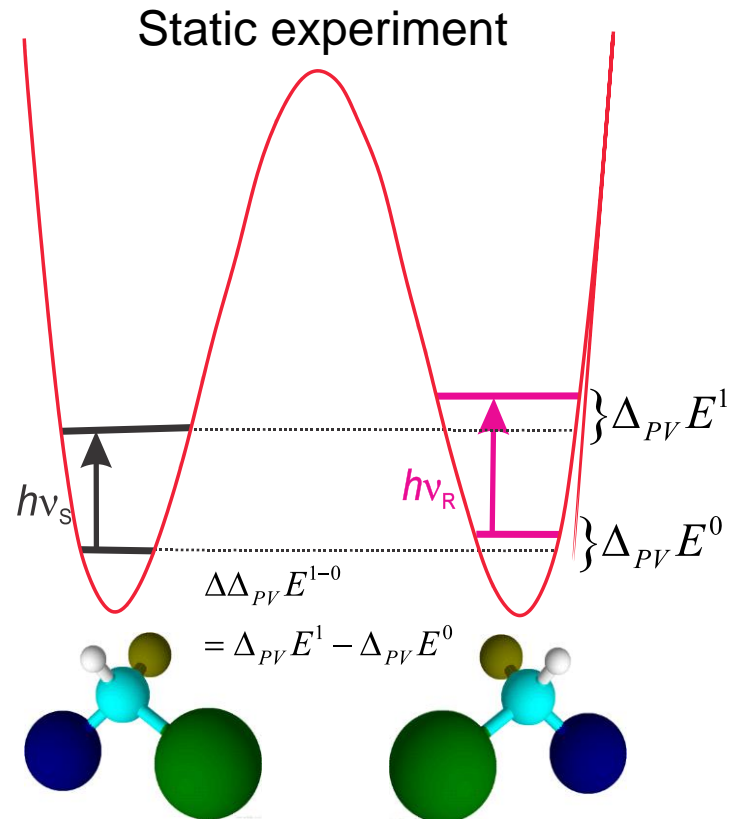
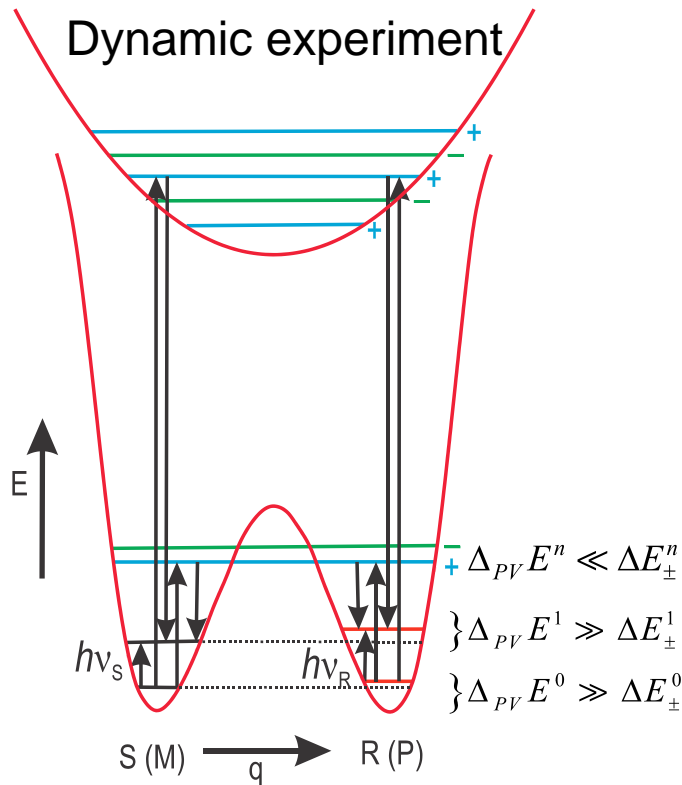
# Schemes to measure molecular parity violation

M. Quack, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 132, 147 (1986);  
 M. Quack, *Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.* 28,571 (1989)

V. Letokhov, *Phys. Lett. A* 53 (4), 275 (1975) (CHFCIBr)

A. Bauder, A.Beil, D.Luckhaus, F. Müller and M. Quack, *J. Chem.Phys.* 106, 7558 (1997)

C. Daussy, T. Marrel, A. Amy-Klein, C. Nguyen, C. Borde, and C. Chardonnet, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 83, 1554 (1999)

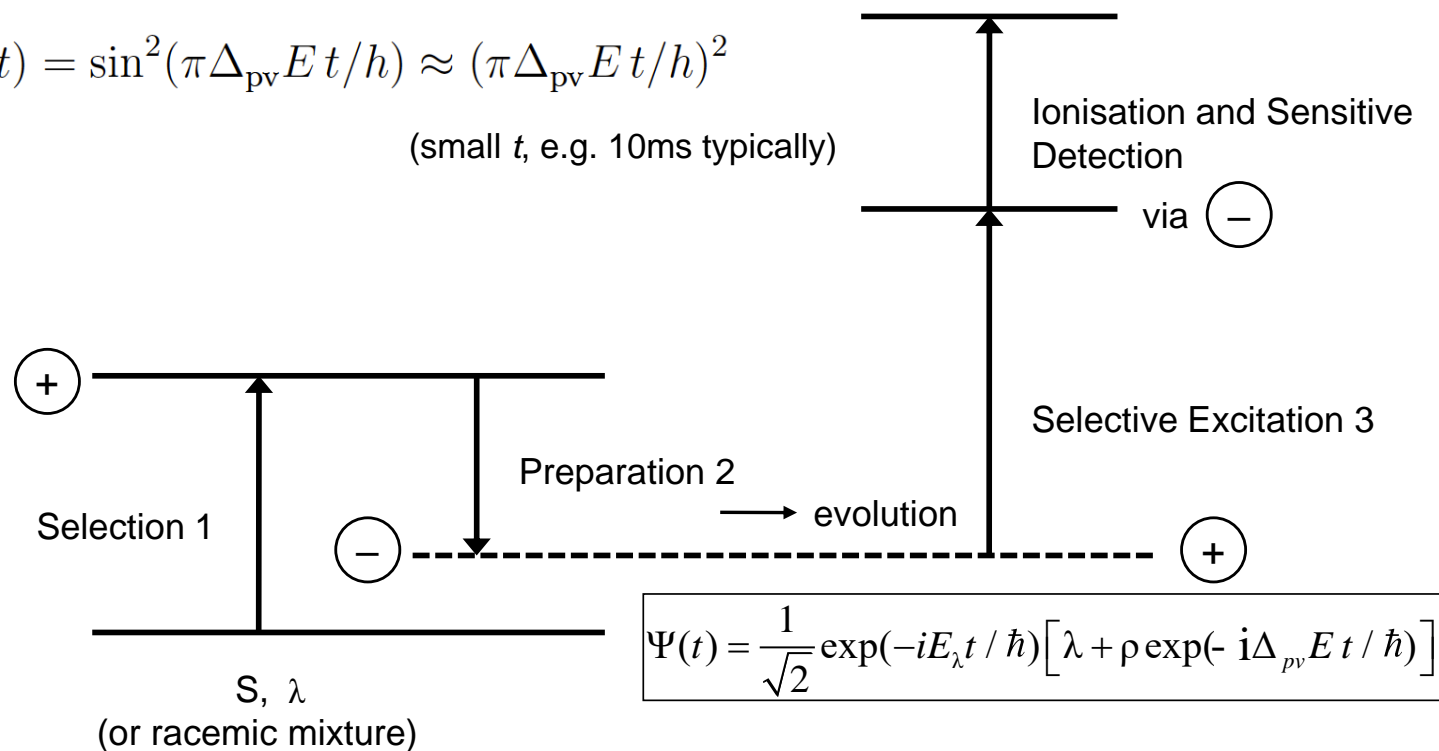


Review: M. Quack, in "Handbook of High-Resolution Spectroscopy", Vol.1, Chapter 18, 659–722, M. Quack and F. Merkt, Eds., Wiley, Chichester,2011.

# Current experimental scheme to detect parity violation: Selection-Preparation-Evolution-Detection

$$p(t) = \sin^2(\pi\Delta_{pv}Et/h) \approx (\pi\Delta_{pv}Et/h)^2$$

(small  $t$ , e.g. 10ms typically)



M. Quack, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **132**, 147 (1986)

-Basic scheme

P. Dietiker, E. Miloglyadov, M. Quack, A. Schneider and G. Seyfang, *J. Chem. Phys.* **143**, 244305 (2015)

-Recent test experiment on  $\text{NH}_3$  (achiral)

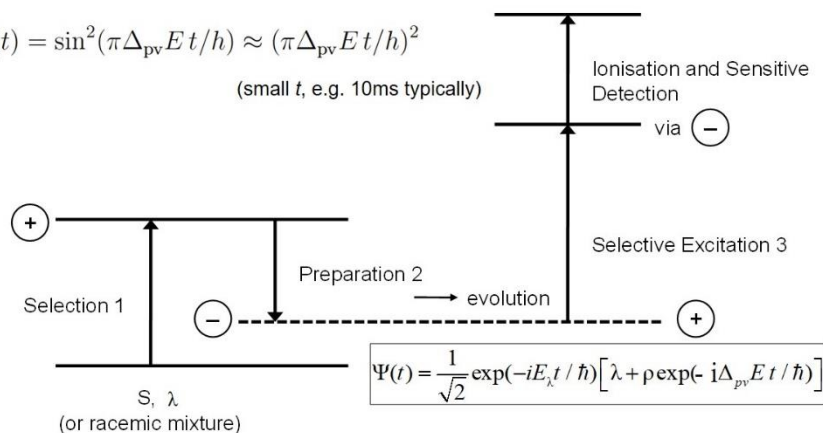
R. Prentner, M. Quack, J. Stohner and M. Willeke, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **119**, 12805–12822 (2015)

-Recent prediction and detailed simulation for experiment on Cl-O-O-Cl

# Measuring $\Delta_{pV}E$ step by step:

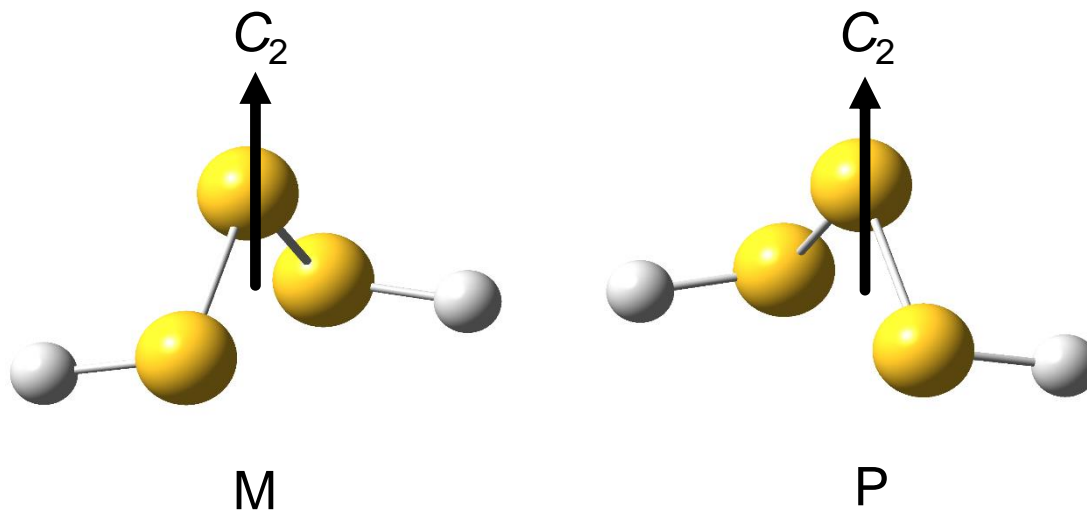
$$p(t) = \sin^2(\pi\Delta_{pV}Et/\hbar) \approx (\pi\Delta_{pV}Et/\hbar)^2$$

(small  $t$ , e.g. 10ms typically)



1. Calculate the molecular properties and parity violation of the chiral molecule. **(Theory)**
2. Synthesize the chiral molecule. **(Chemistry)**
3. Measure the rotational, rovibrational or rovibronic spectrum of the chiral molecule. **(Experimental Spectroscopy)**
4. Analyze the spectrum to identify the parity states. **(Theoretical Spectroscopy, tunneling switching see talk FE04)**
5. Conduct the pump-dump-probe experiment. **(Laser Spectroscopy and Kinetics)**

# HSSH: Candidate for detecting parity violation



parity violation  $\gg$  tunneling

$$\Delta_{\text{pv}} E \approx (hc) 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-1} \gg \Delta E_{\pm} \approx (hc) 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

For computational details, see:

C. Fábri, L. Horny and M. Quack, *ChemPhysChem*, **2015**, 16, 3584-3589

L. Horny and M. Quack, *Mol. Phys.* **2015** 113, 1768-1779 (Parity violation theory).

B. Fehrensen and D. Luckhaus, M. Quack, *Chem. Phys.* **2007**, 338, 90-105 (tunneling theory).

## HSSH: Previous spectroscopic work

MW:

D. Mauer, G. Winnewisser, K. M. T. Yamada, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, 1989, **136**, 380–386.

M. Liedtke, A. H. Saleck, J. Behrend, G. Winnewisser, R. Künsch and J. Hahn, *Z. Naturforsch.*, 1992, **A47**, 1091–1093.

M. Liedtke, A. H. Saleck, K. M. T. Yamada, G. Winnewisser, D. Cremer, E. Kraka, A. Dolgner, J. Hahn, S. Dobos, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1993, **97**, 11204–11210.

M. Liedtke, K. M. T. Yamada, G. Winnewisser, J. Hahn, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 1997, **413**, 265–270.

## IR (low-resolution)

F. Fehér, W. Laue and G. Winkhaus, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, 1956, **228**, 113–122.

H. Wieser, P. J. Krueger, E. Muller, J. B. Hyne, *Can. J. Chem.* 1969, **47**, 1633–1637.

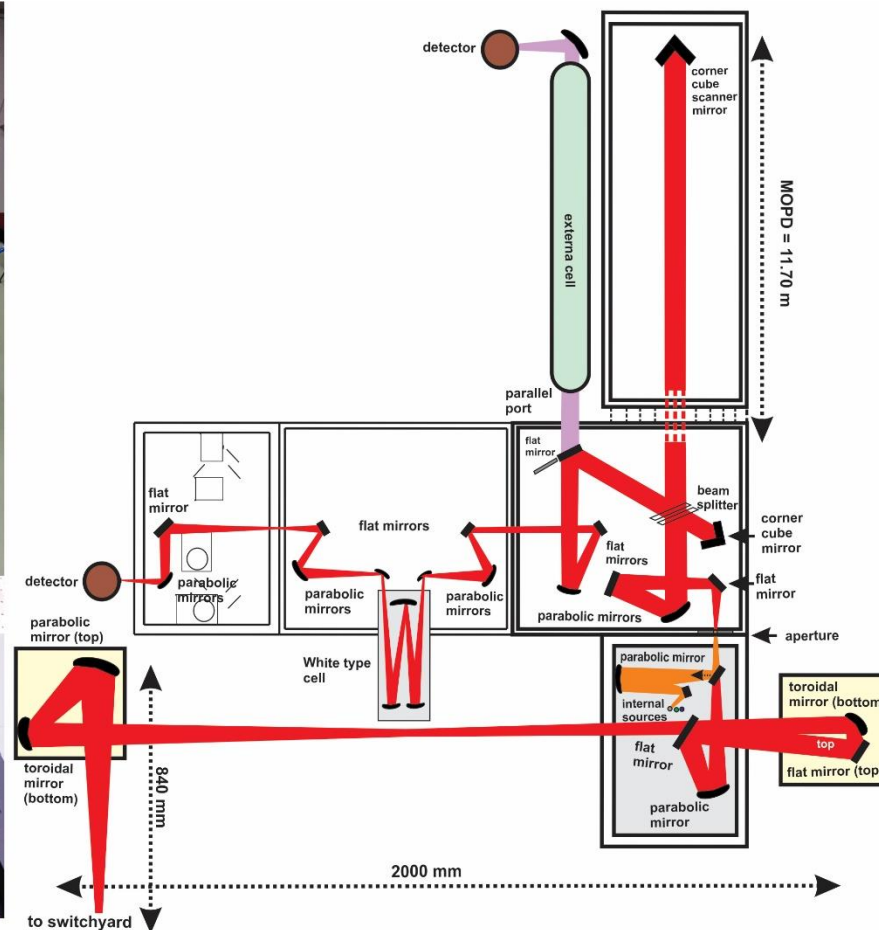
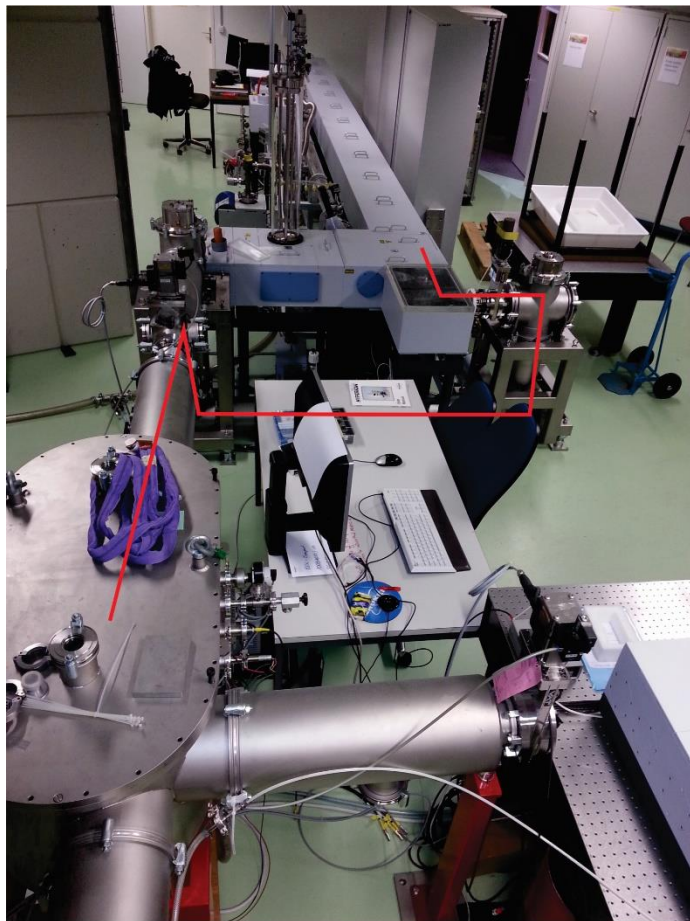
D. Mauer, G. Winnewisser, K. M. T. Yamada, J. Hahn, K. Reinartz, *Z. Naturforsch. A*, 1988, **43**, 617–620.

D. Mauer, G. Winnewisser, K. M. T. Yamada, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 1988, **190**, 457–464.

No high-resolution infrared work available!

# High resolution FTIR spectroscopy

unapodized instrument resolution  
of  $0.00053 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (16 MHz)



S. Albert, K.K. Albert, Ph. Lerch, M. Quack, *Faraday Discussions*, **150**, 71-99 (2011)

S. Albert, K. K. Albert and M. Quack, *High Resolution Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy*, in *Handbook of High-Resolution Spectroscopy*, Vol. 2 (Eds. M. Quack and F. Merkt), John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, pp. 965-1019 (2011)

S. Albert, Ph. Lerch and M. Quack, *Chem. Phys. Chem.* **14**, 3204-3208 (2013)

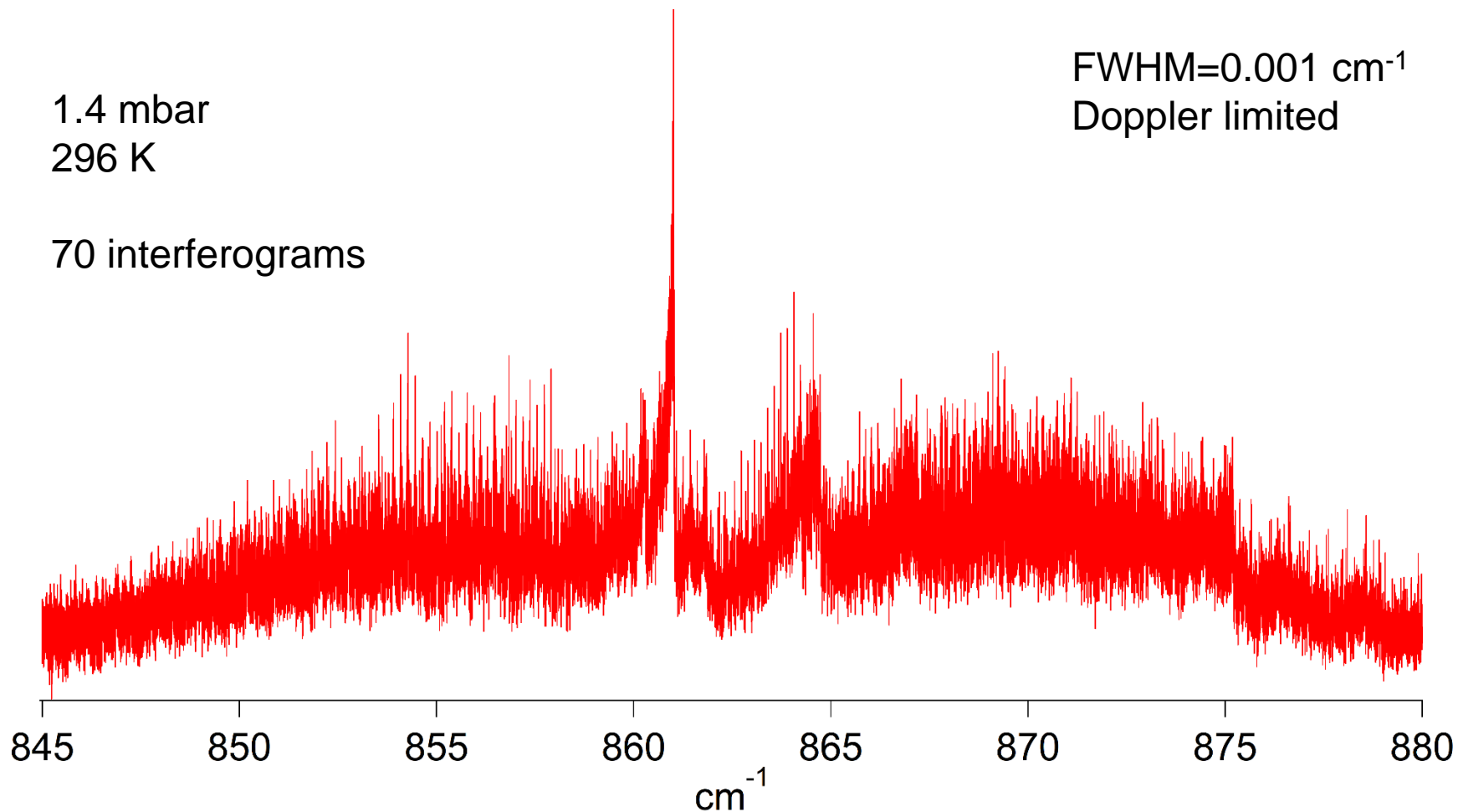


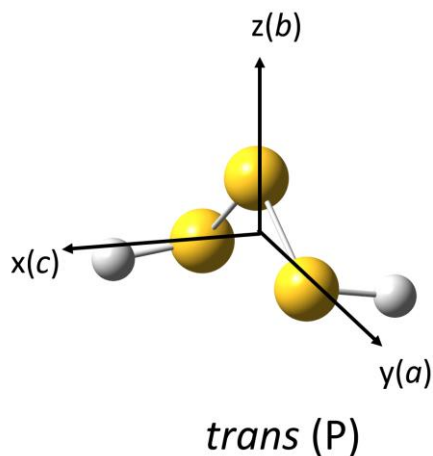
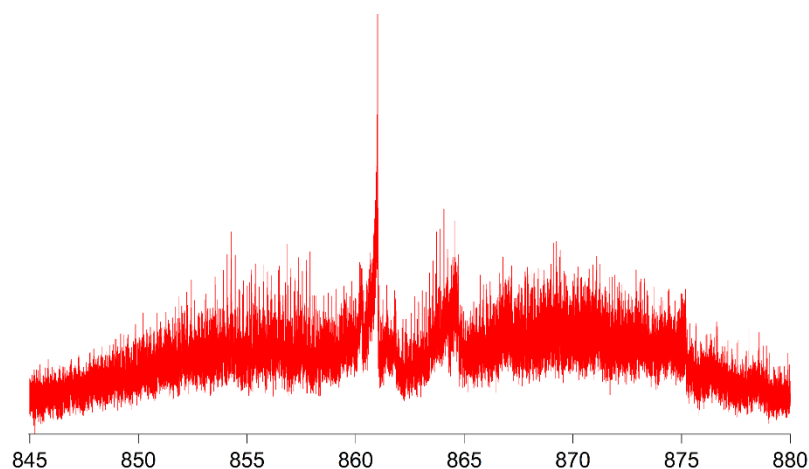
# Bands between 845 and 880 $\text{cm}^{-1}$

1.4 mbar  
296 K

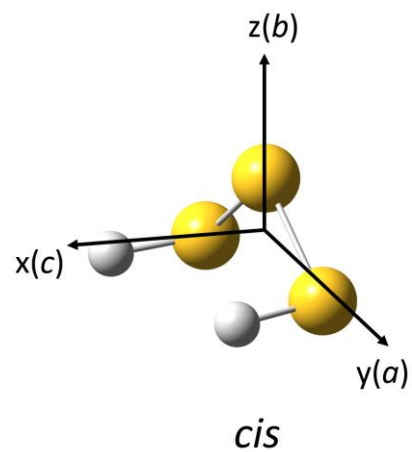
70 interferograms

FWHM=0.001  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
Doppler limited



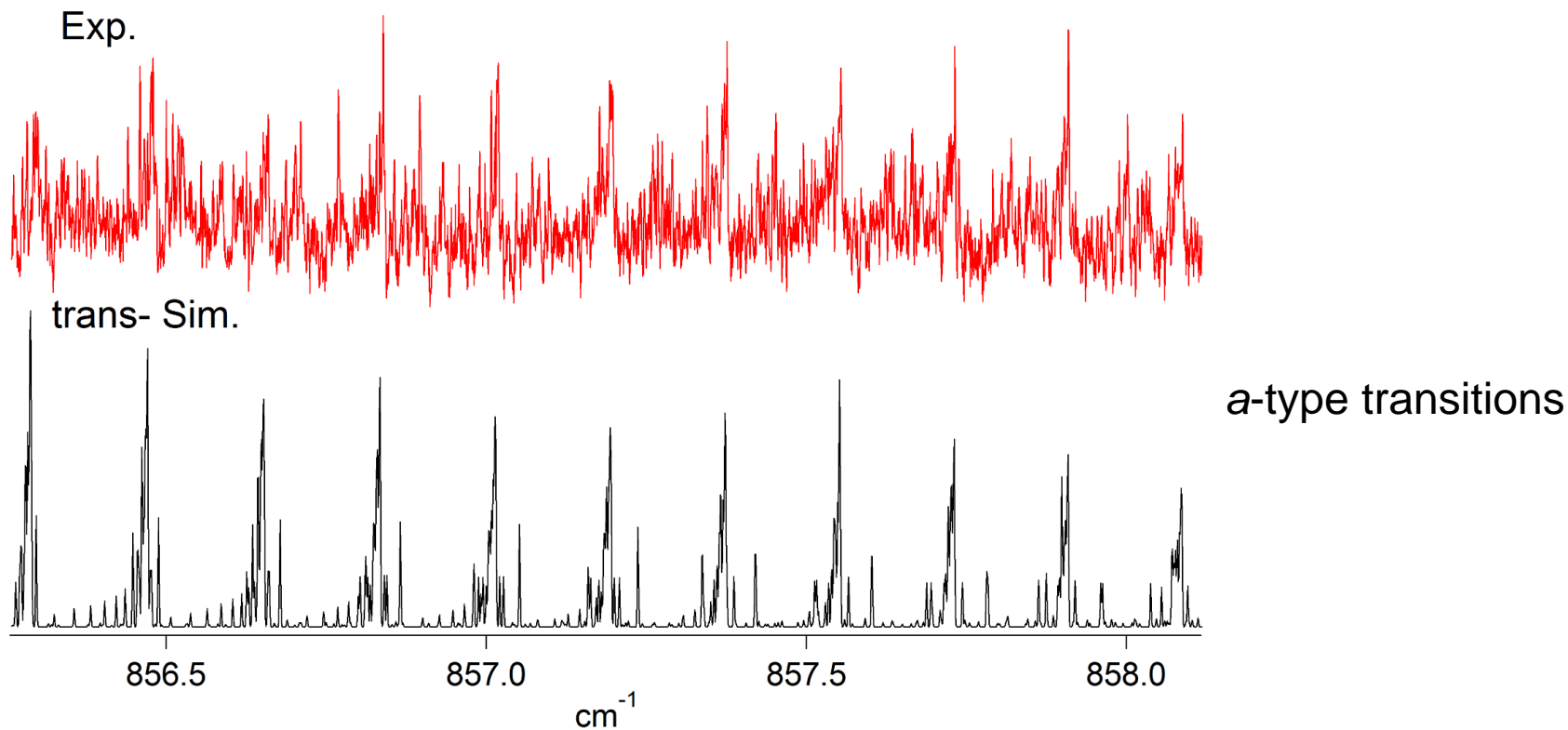
Bands between 845 and 880  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

	fundamental	$\Gamma$	$\tilde{\nu}$ / $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\mu$ / Debye	Type
1	s SH stretch	A	2622.498	-0.004	<i>b</i>
2	s SSH bend	A	871.64	-0.004	<i>b</i>
3	s SS stretch	A	501.975	-0.017	<i>b</i>
4	s torsion	A	300.338	0.162	<i>b</i>
5	SSS bend	A	206.009	-0.003	<i>b</i>
6	as SH stretch	B	2621.73	0.002/-0.001	<i>a/c</i>
7	as SSH bend	B	860.564	-0.054/-0.032	<i>a/c</i>
8	as SS stretch	B	496.743	0.130/-0.011	<i>a/c</i>
9	as torsion	B	324.669	-0.132/0.033	<i>a/c</i>



	fundamental	$\Gamma$	$\tilde{\nu}$ / $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\mu$ / Debye	Type
1	s SH stretch	$A'$	2616.057	0.007/0.009	<i>b/c</i>
2	s SSH bend	$A'$	874.056	-0.002/-0.039	<i>b/c</i>
3	s SS stretch	$A'$	502.778	0.018/0.002	<i>b/c</i>
4	s torsion	$A'$	325.212	0.131/-0.035	<i>b/c</i>
5	SSS bend	$A'$	206.899	-0.004/-0.009	<i>b/c</i>
6	as SH stretch	$A''$	2619.507	-0.003	<i>a</i>
7	as SSH bend	$A''$	864.807	-0.052	<i>a</i>
8	as SS stretch	$A''$	497.561	-0.135	<i>a</i>
9	as torsion	$A''$	309.145	0.107	<i>a</i>

# The $\nu_7$ fundamental of HSSH

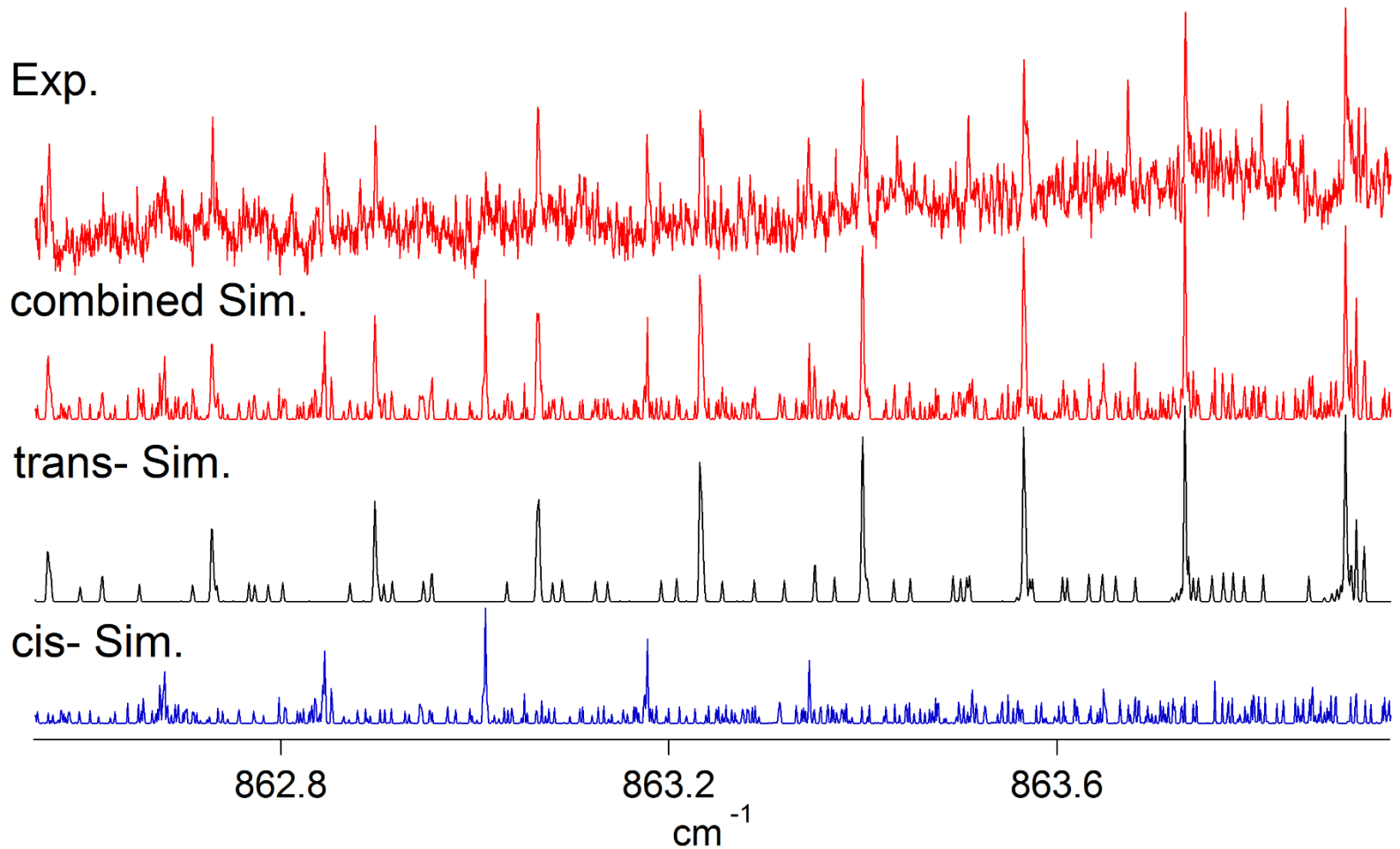


	This study (GSCD)	<i>trans</i> MW <sup>a</sup>	<i>trans</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>cis</i> MW <sup>a</sup>	<i>cis</i> <sup>b</sup>
A/MHz	14 120 (25)	14098.89950 (30)	13 802	14103.20771 (17)	13 796
B/MHz	2750.15 (22)	2750.15267 (16)	2734	2752.759027 (81)	2737
C/MHz	2371.57 (20)	2371.69686 (86)	2347	2373.869384 (86)	2350

<sup>a</sup> M. Liedtke, K. M. T. Yamada, G. Winnewisser, J. Hahn, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 1997, **413**, 265–270.

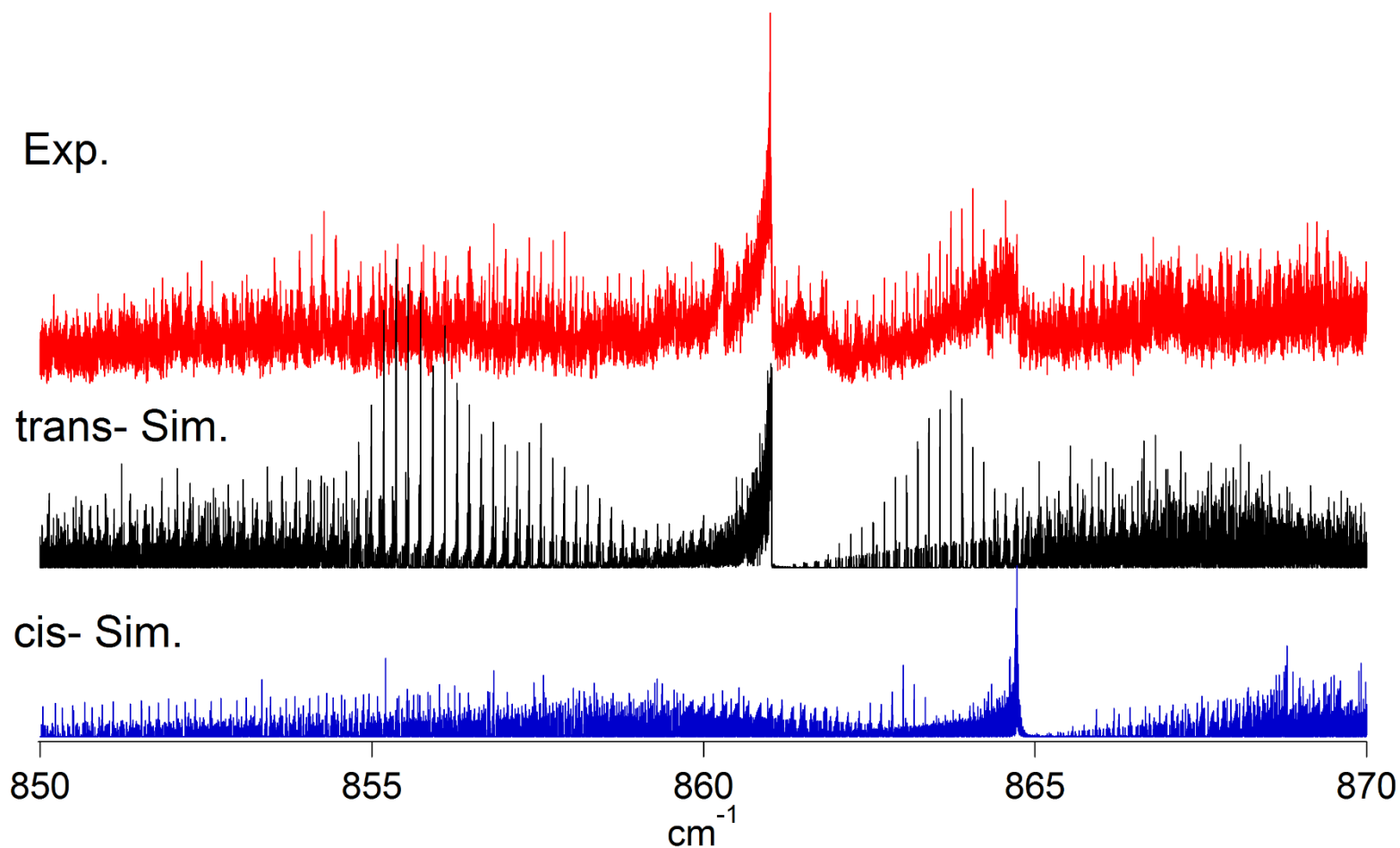
<sup>b</sup> C. Fábri, L. Horny and M. Quack, *ChemPhysChem*, **2015**, 16, 3584-3589

# The $\nu_7$ fundamental of HSSSH



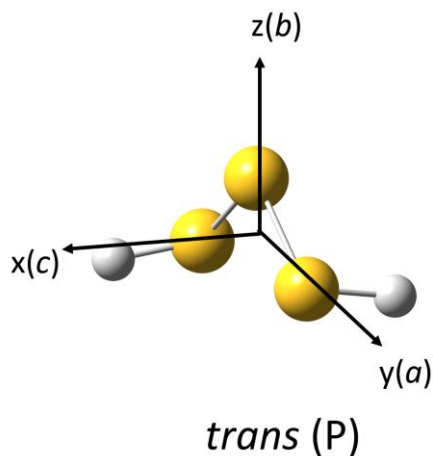
# The $\nu_7$ fundamental of HSSSH

assymmetric -SSH bending

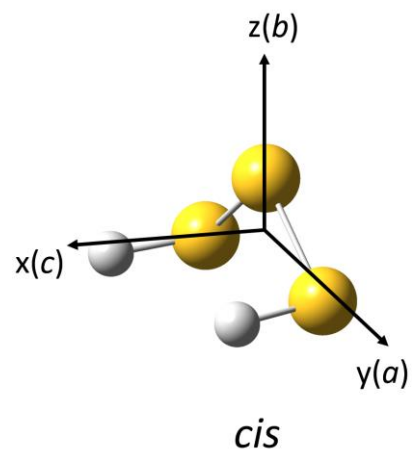


## What's next?

Synchrotron-based FTIR in the far-IR region  
already underway



	fundamental	$\Gamma$	$\tilde{\nu}$ / cm-1	$\mu$ / Debye	Type
1	s SH stretch	A	2622.498	-0.004	<i>b</i>
2	s SSH bend	A	871.64	-0.004	<i>b</i>
3	s SS stretch	A	501.975	-0.017	<i>b</i>
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	fundamental	$\Gamma$	$\tilde{\nu}$ / cm-1	$\mu$ / Debye	Type
1	s SH stretch	A <sup>+</sup>	2616.057	0.007/0.009	<i>b/c</i>
2	s SSH bend	A <sup>+</sup>	874.056	-0.002/-0.039	<i>b/c</i>
3	s SS stretch	A <sup>+</sup>	502.778	0.018/0.002	<i>b/c</i>
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5	SSS bend	A <sup>+</sup>	206.899	-0.004/-0.009	<i>b/c</i>
6	as SH stretch	A <sup>++</sup>	2619.507	-0.003	<i>a</i>
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8	as SS stretch	A <sup>++</sup>	497.561	-0.135	<i>a</i>
9	as torsion	A <sup>++</sup>	309.145	0.107	<i>a</i>

## Conclusion

HSSSH is a chiral molecule which may be a good candidate to measure the parity violating energy difference  $\Delta_{pv}E$  between the enantiomers

We measured the first high resolution FTIR spectrum and the initial analyses were successful

## Acknowledgement

- The group of Martin Quack at ETH Zürich: [www.ir.ETHz.ch](http://www.ir.ETHz.ch)

The logo for ETH Zürich, consisting of the letters 'ETH' in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

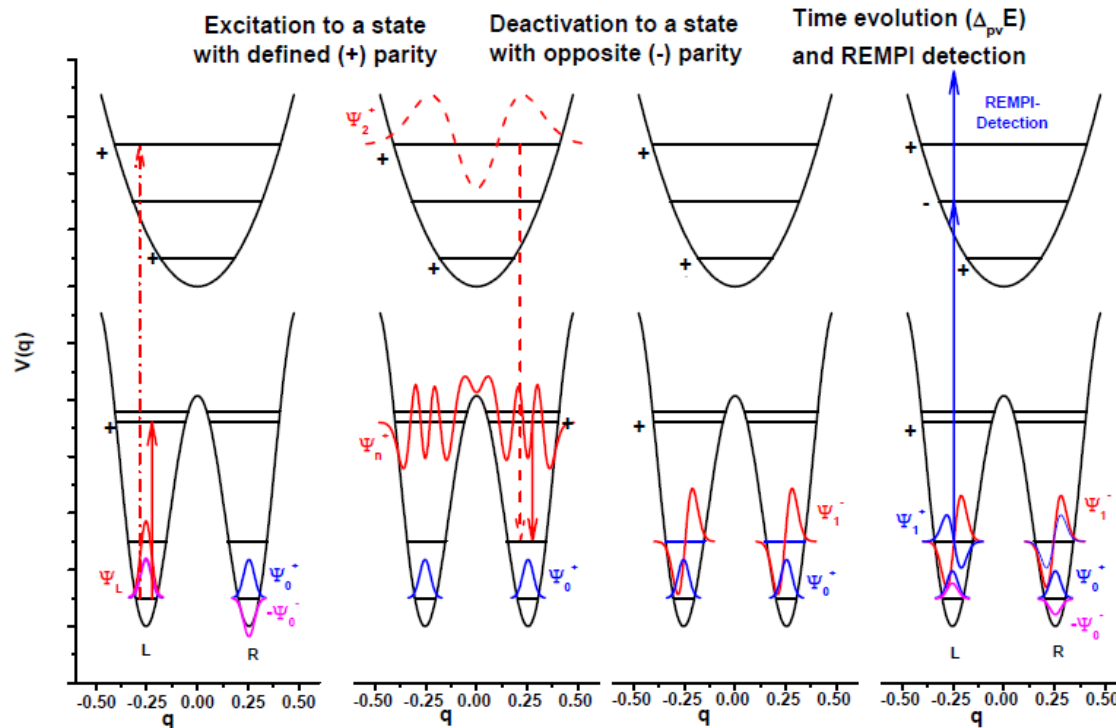
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

The logo for MOLIM, featuring a stylized red and white molecular structure above the text 'MOLIM' in large, bold, red letters, with 'MOLECULES IN MOTION' in smaller, bold, black letters below it.The logo for COST, featuring a blue hexagonal shape with a white 'C' inside, followed by the text 'COST' in large, bold, blue letters, and 'EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY' in smaller, bold, blue letters below it.The logo for FNSNF, featuring the letters 'FNSNF' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with the text 'FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION' in smaller, blue, sans-serif font below it.The logo for ERC, featuring a circular pattern of orange dots of varying sizes, with the letters 'erc' in a bold, black, sans-serif font in the center.

European Research Council

# Four steps to detect parity violation (experimental test on NH<sub>3</sub>)

P. Dietiker, E. Miloglyadov, M. Quack, A. Schneider and G. Seyfang, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 143, 244305 (2015)

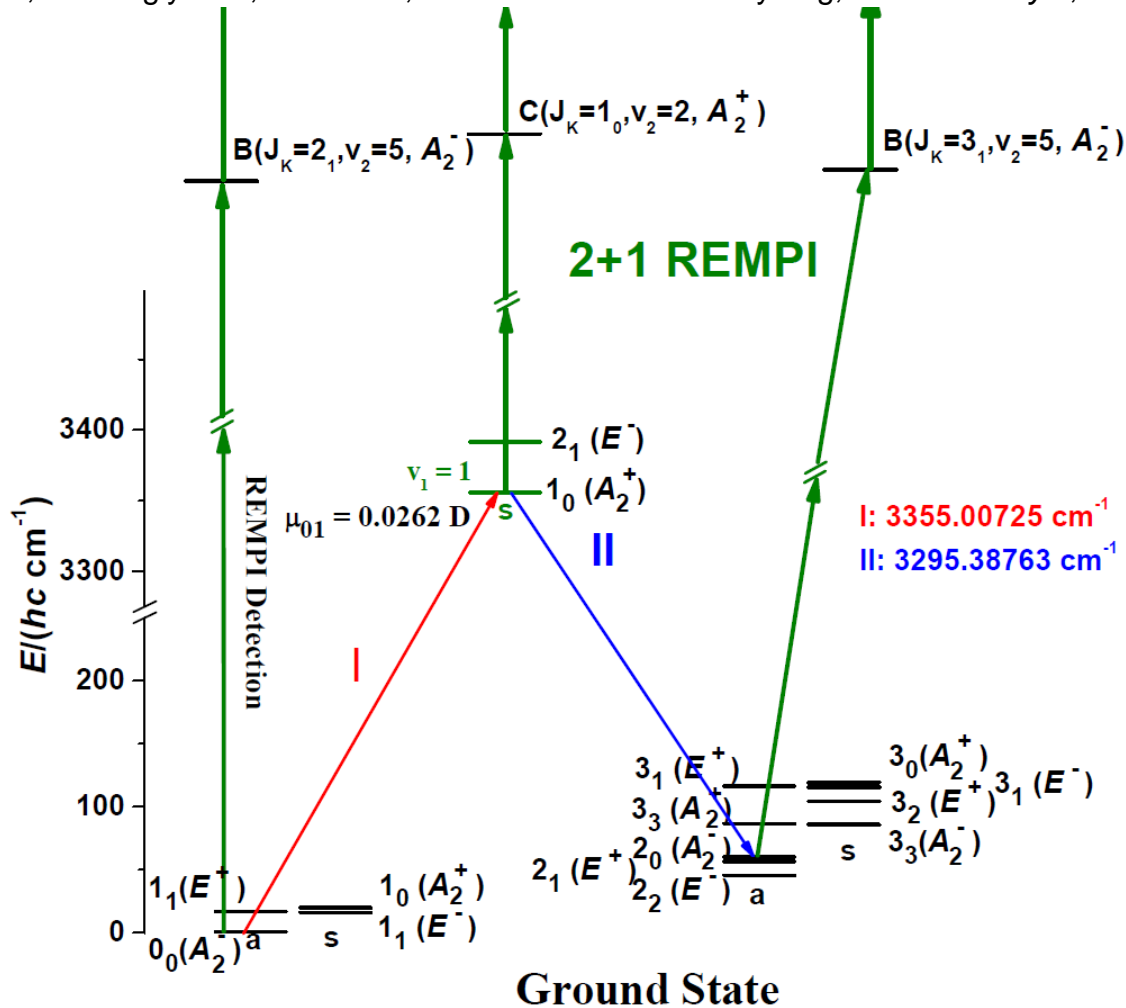


- Search for levels showing tunneling switching at 2400 cm<sup>-1</sup> where parity (+, -) is defined.
- Carry out the Selection-Preparation-Evolution-Detection scheme.
- Test experiments on NH<sub>3</sub> show sensitivity to be sufficient to measure  $\Delta_{pv}E \geq 100$  aeV.



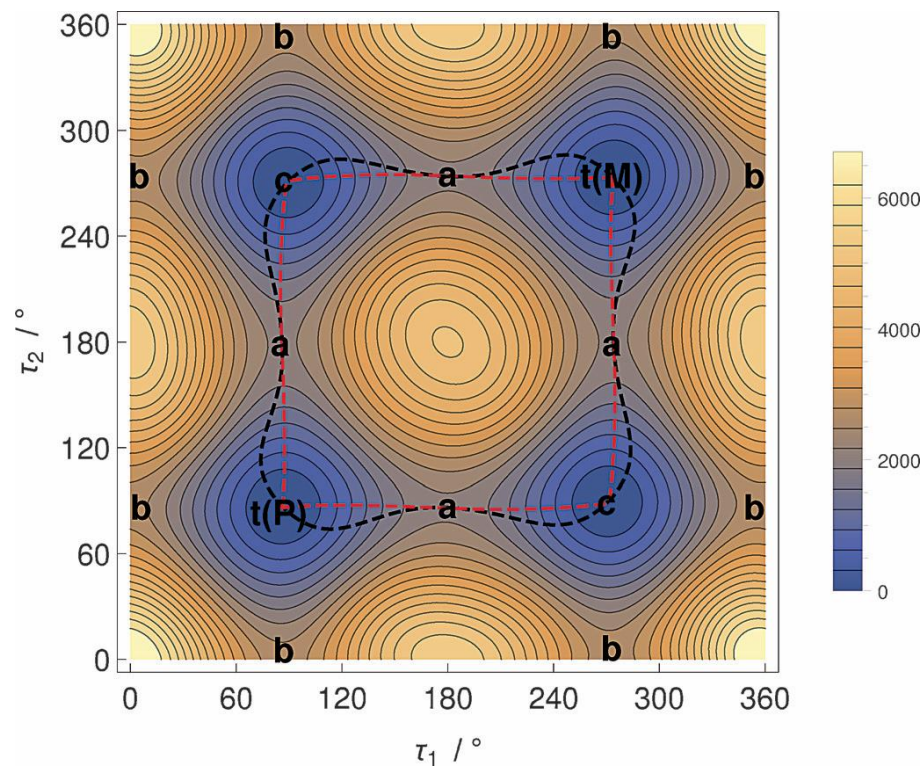
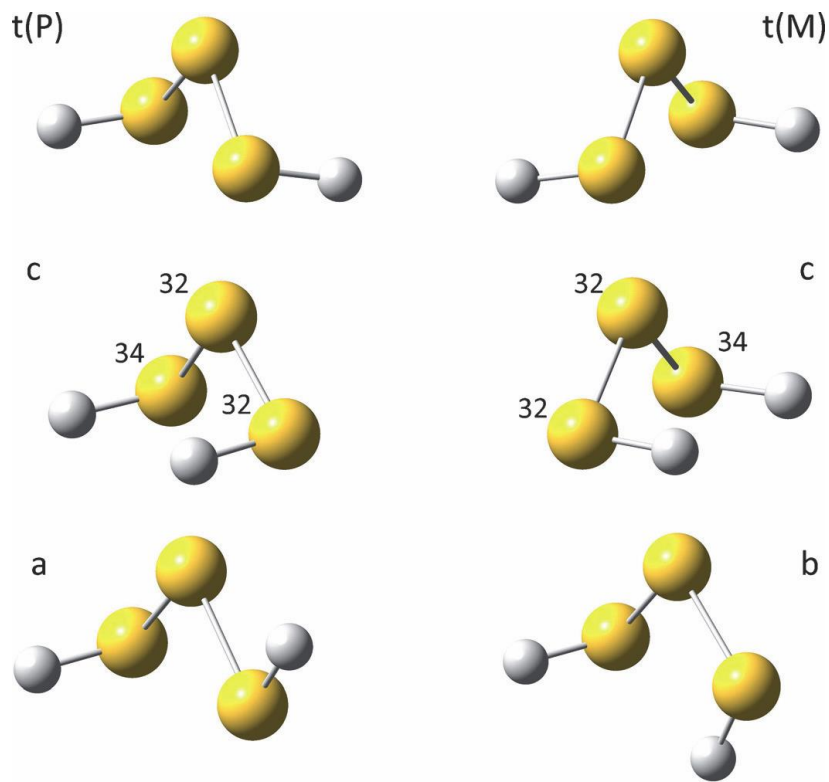
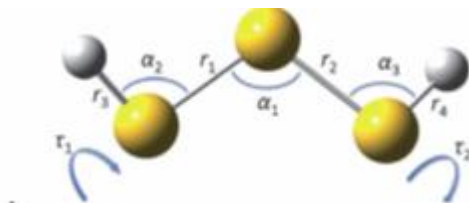
# Selection-Preparation-Evolution-Detection experiment: NH<sub>3</sub> (achiral)

P. Dietiker, E. Miloglyadov, M. Quack, A. Schneider and G. Seyfang, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 143, 244305 (2015)



Proven sensitivity in principle sufficient to detect evolution in about 10 ms time (1m time of flight) with  $\Delta_{pV}E > 100 \text{ aeV}$

## HSSH: Theoretical work



C. Fábri, L. Horny and M. Quack, *ChemPhysChem*, **2015**, 16, 3584-3589