APPLICATIONS OF ESR SPECTROSCOPY



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ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE (ESR)

- It is a branch of absorption spectroscopy.
- It occurs in long wavelength region of microwaves
- It requires 0.5 T of applied magnetic field
- Magnetic energy splitting is done by applying a static magnetic field.

Applications of ESR

- > Determination of the structure of organic and inorganic free radicals.
- These radicals may be produced chemically, photo chemically or by using high-energy radiation.
- The free radicals are very short-lived, they are trapped in a glasses, frozen rare-gas matrices or in crystals.
- The free radical must be produced in a concentration of about 10⁻¹³ mol dm⁻³.

- The intensity of an ESR signal is directly proportional to the number of the free radical present.
- It can be used to measure the relative concentrations of free radicals produced under different conditions.
- Hyperfine interaction in ESR spectra can provide useful information about charge distribution within a molecule.



DPPH – α , α ' diphenylpicrylhydrazyl radical

It gives five extremely sharp peaks with intensity ratio 1:2:3:2:1 in the ESR spectrum.

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- The difference between a triplet state molecule and a diradical,
- Both contains two unpaired electrons
- In a triplet state molecule, the unpaired electrons must interact.
- In a diradical, the unpaired electrons do not interact for their great distance.

H.M. McConnell and his Co-workers found that,

- The groups with unpaired electrons can be attached to macromolecules such as proteins and membranes.
- The nitroxide molecules bound to macromolecules Spin labels.
- > These are stable molecules unpaired 2p electrons.



2,2,6, 6 – tetramethyl piperidinol-N-oxyl



 The hyperfine structure of an ESR spectrum is a kind of finger print – helps to identify the free radicals present in the sample.

THANK YOU

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