



# UV Photofragment Spectroscopy and Electronic Energy Transfer on a Peptide Scaffold: The Case of Near-Degenerate UV Chromophores

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**75<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy**

**Mini-symposium: Spectroscopy meets Chemical Dynamics**

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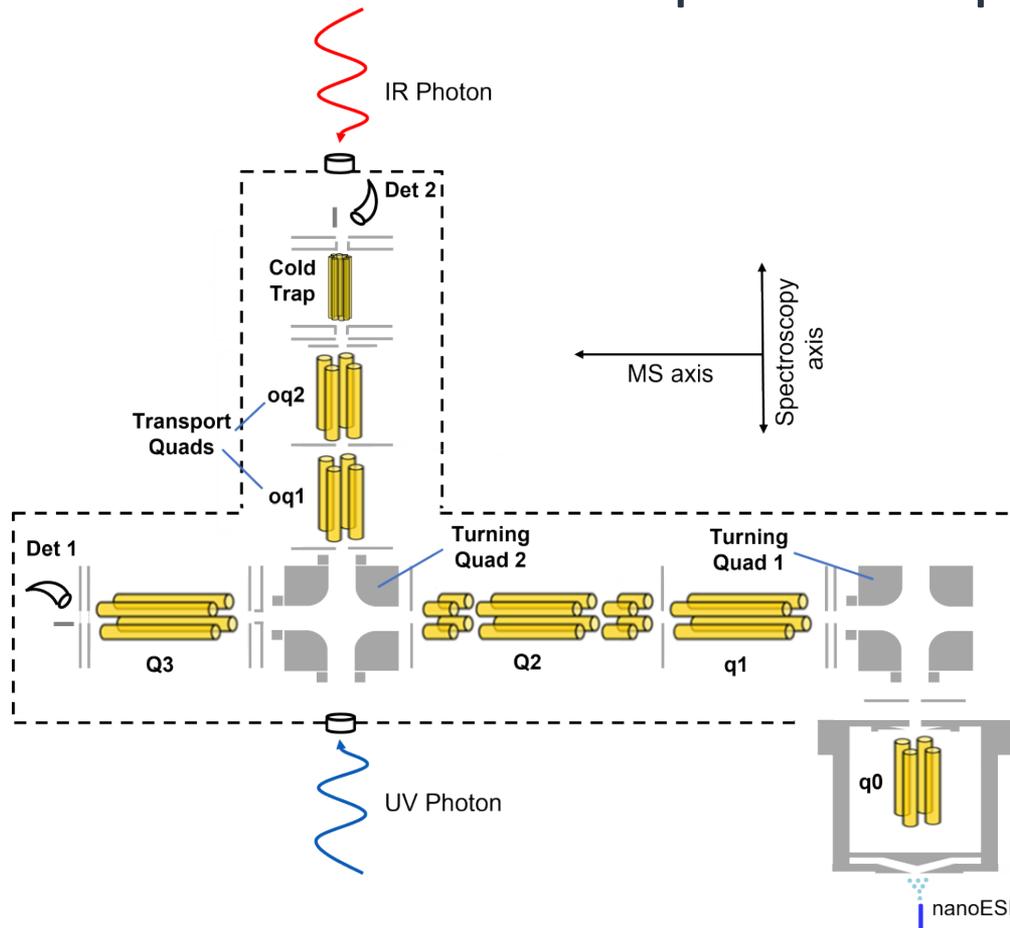
# UV Photofragment Spectroscopy and Electronic Energy Transfer on a Peptide Scaffold: The Case of Near-Degenerate UV Chromophores

- Instrumental Methods
- Peptide Scaffold
- UV Spectra
- Photofragment Mass Spectra
- IR Spectra
- Summary

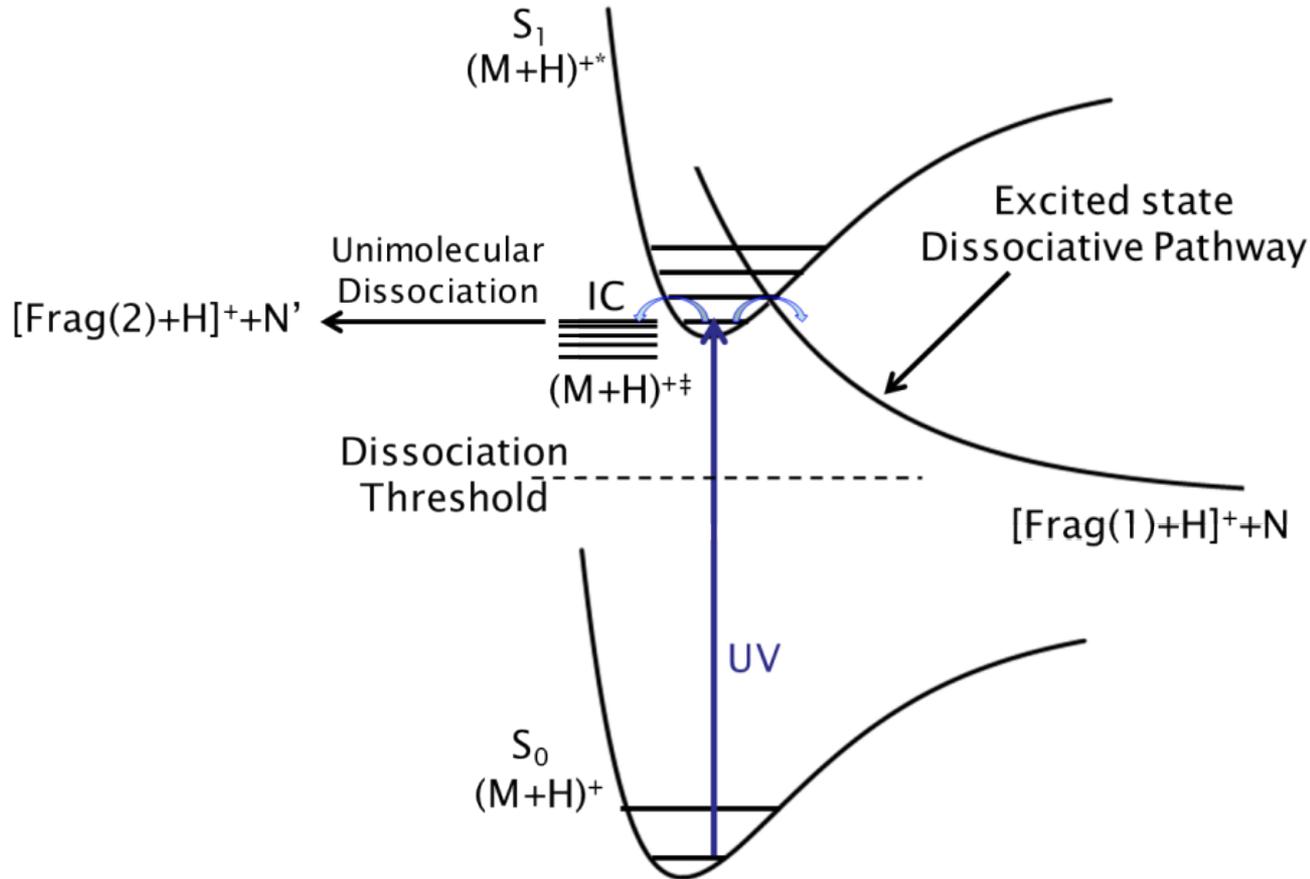


# Instrumentation and Methods for Cold Ion Spectroscopy

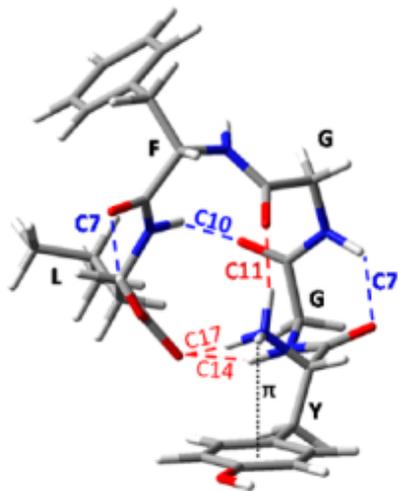
- Nano-ESI
- Parent isolation in Q2
- Cooling of parent ions in cold trap
- IR and UV spectroscopy of cold ions in cold trap
- Parent knockout in Q3
- Photofragment analysis in Q3



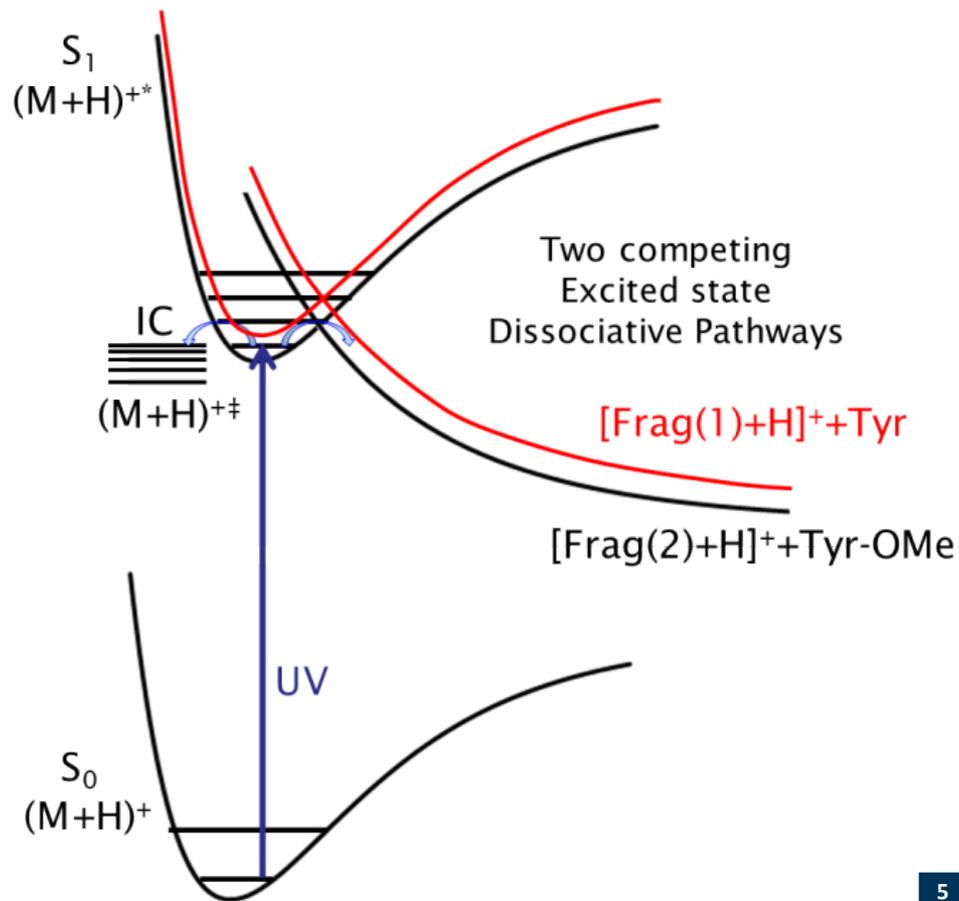
# UV Photofragment Spectroscopy on Cold Ions



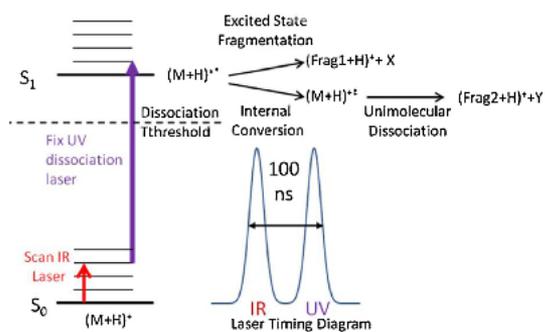
# Electronic Energy Transfer between UV chromophores



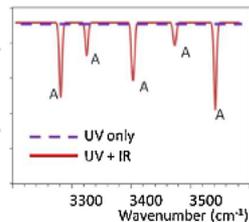
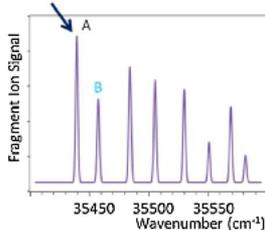
- Well-defined, known starting geometry
- Excitation of single vibronic levels in either chromophore
- Collision-free probing of EET
- Close-lying excited states: Model for chromophore array (e.g., photosynthesis)



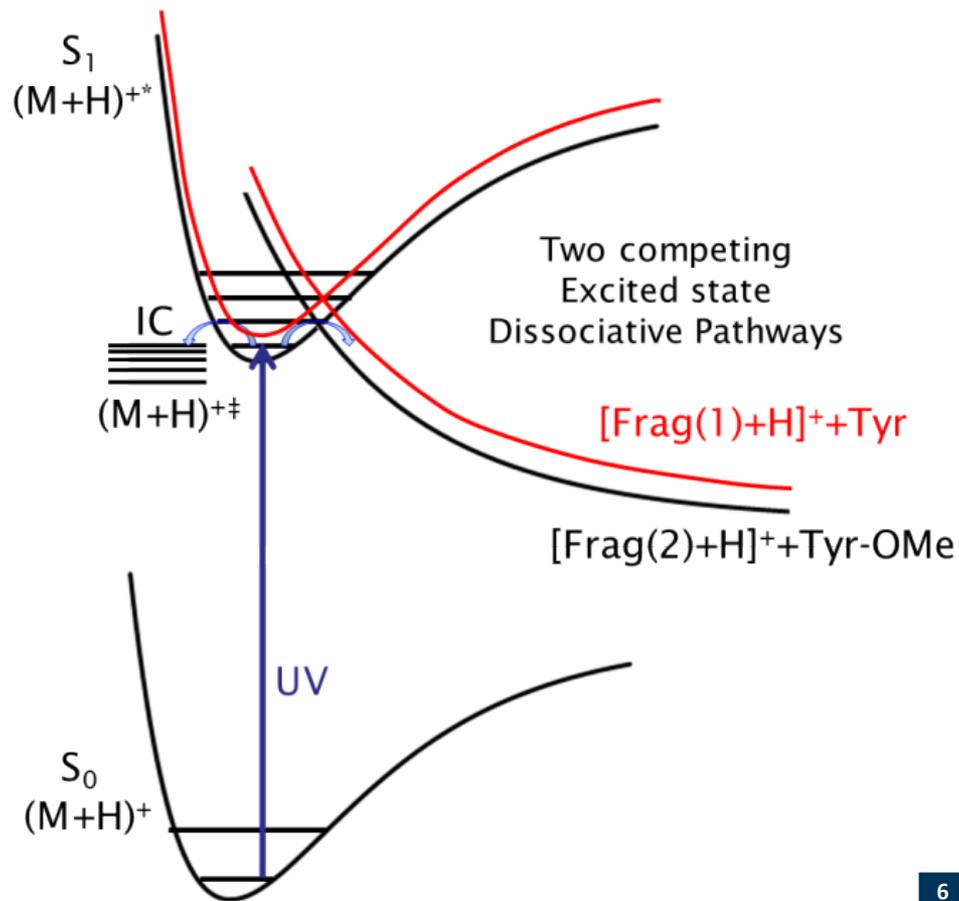
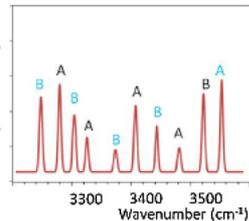
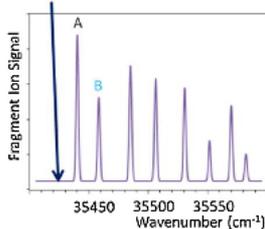
# IR-UV Ion Gain and Ion Dip Spectroscopy



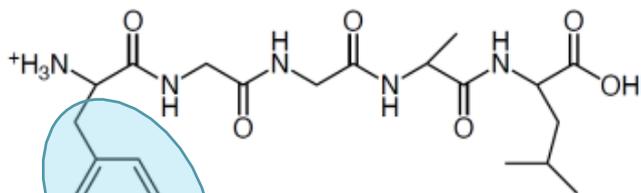
Fix UV laser here



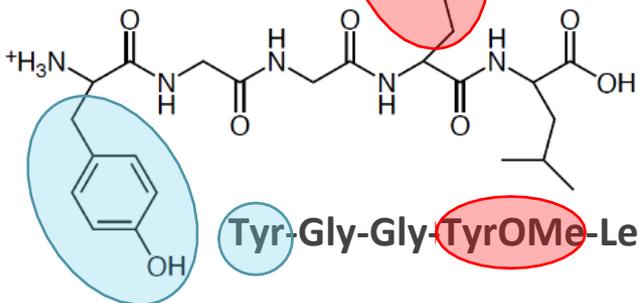
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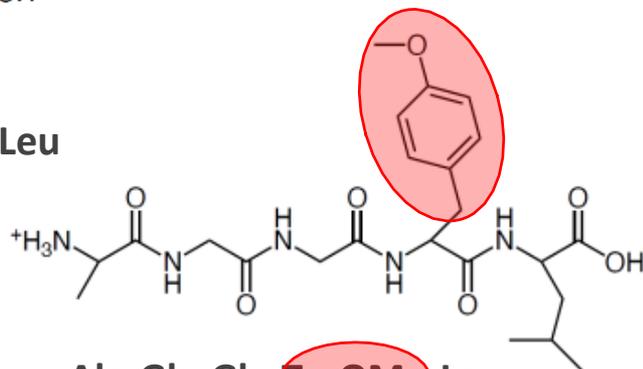
# Peptide Scaffold: Tyrosine-OH and Tyrosine-OMe



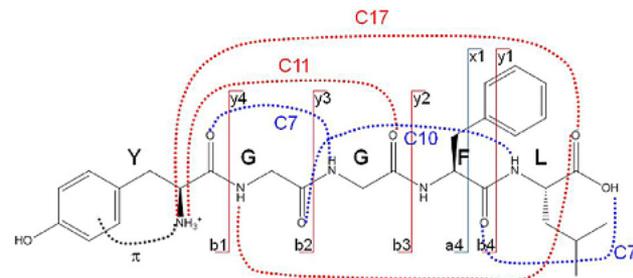
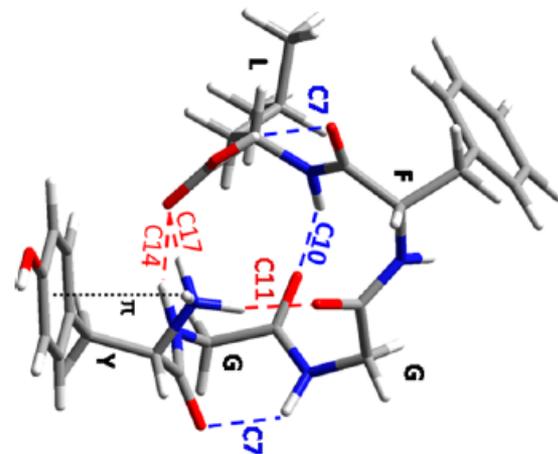
Tyr-Gly-Gly-Ala-Leu



Tyr-Gly-Gly-TyrOMe-Leu



Ala-Gly-Gly-TyrOMe-Leu



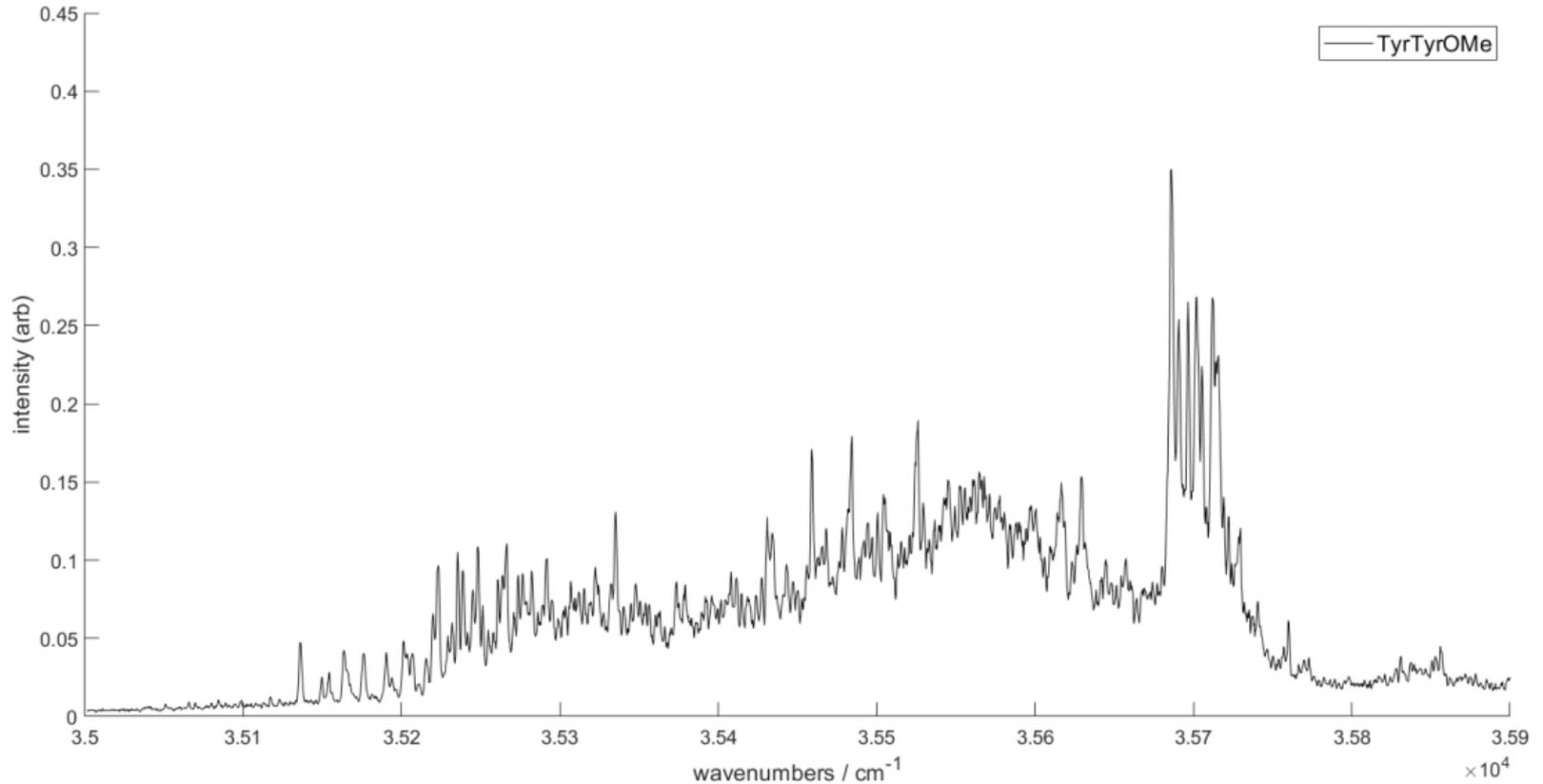
Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu

YGGFL

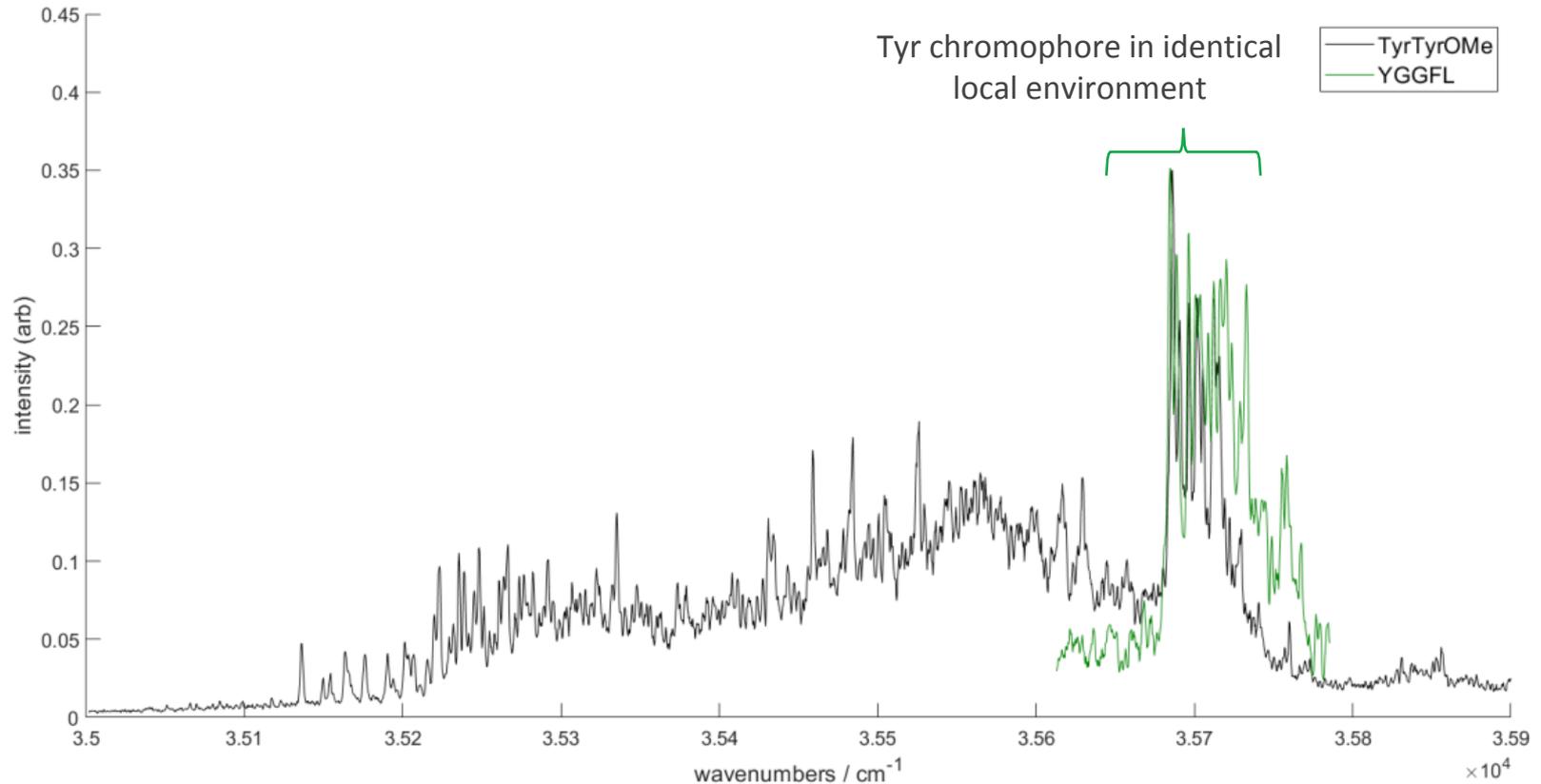
Leu-enkephalin



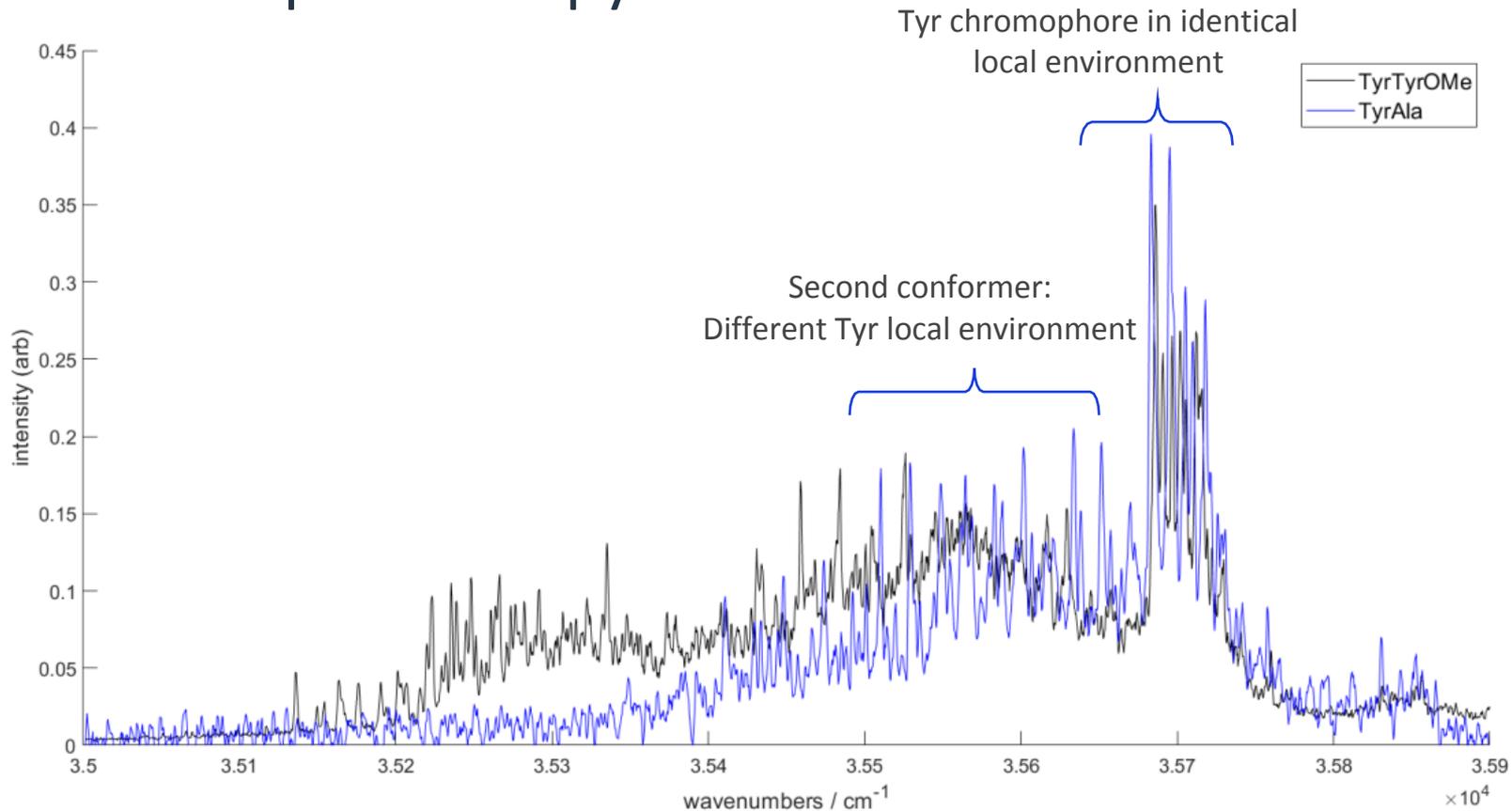
# Ultraviolet Spectroscopy



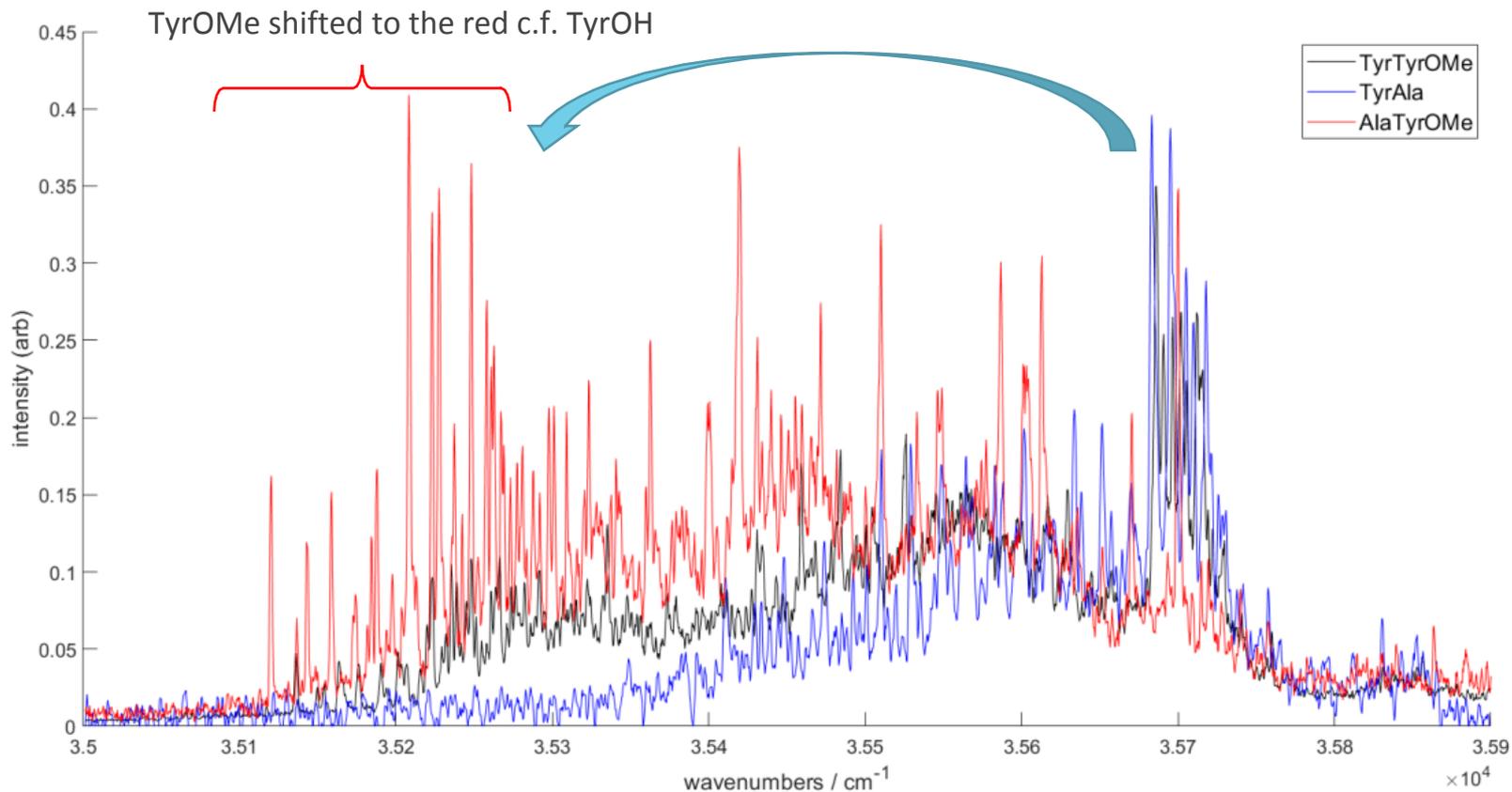
# Ultraviolet Spectroscopy



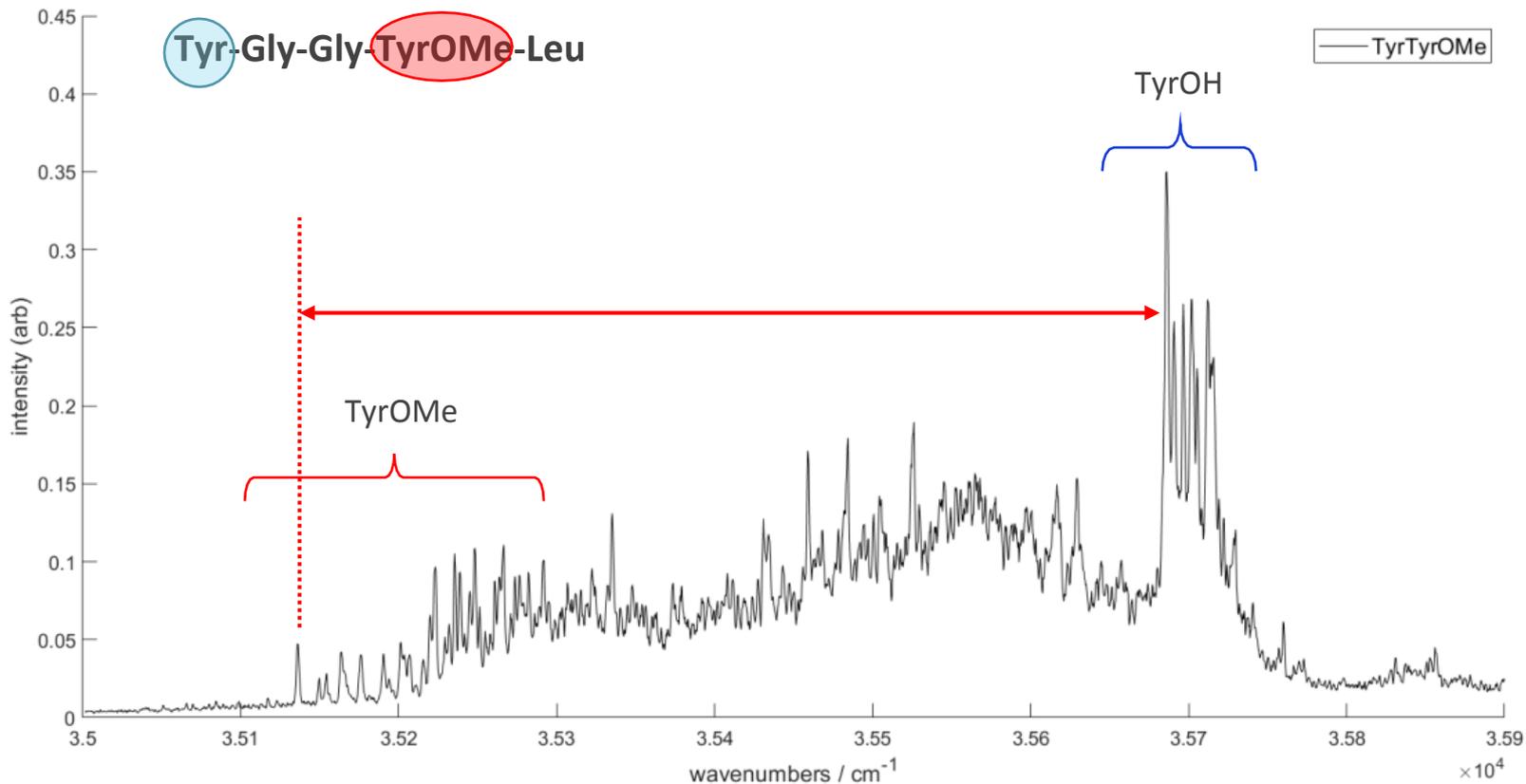
# Ultraviolet Spectroscopy



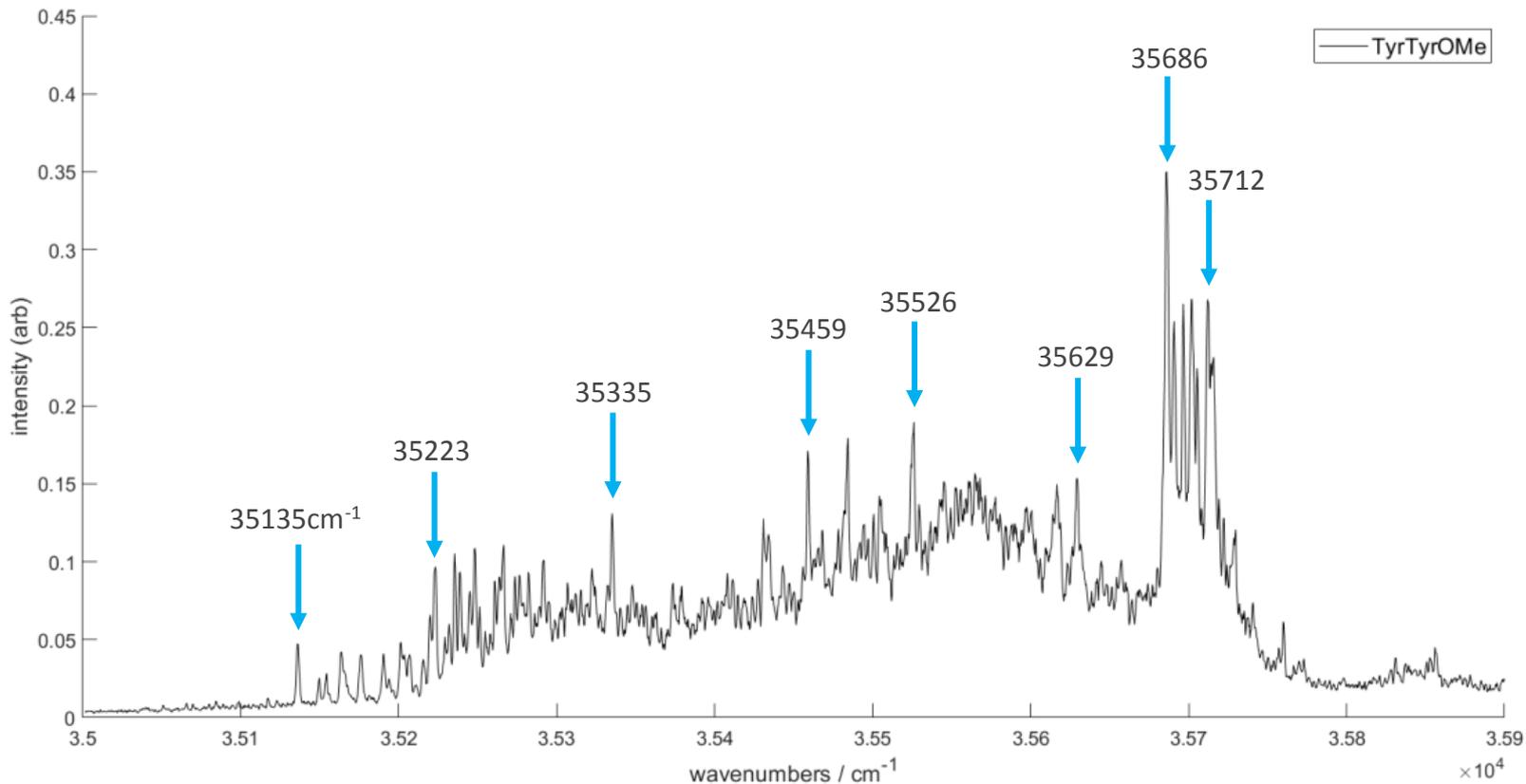
# Ultraviolet Spectroscopy



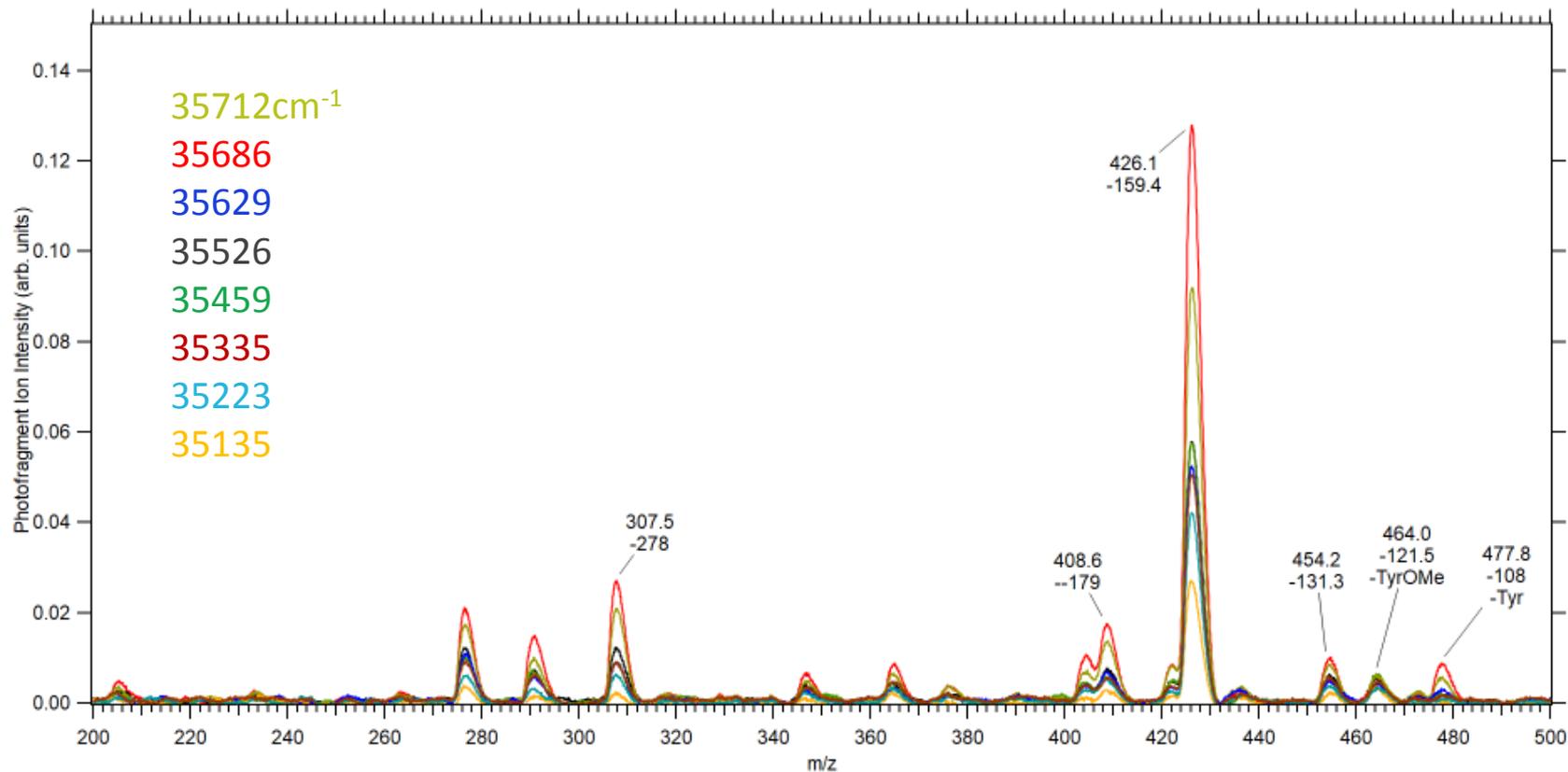
# Ultraviolet Spectroscopy



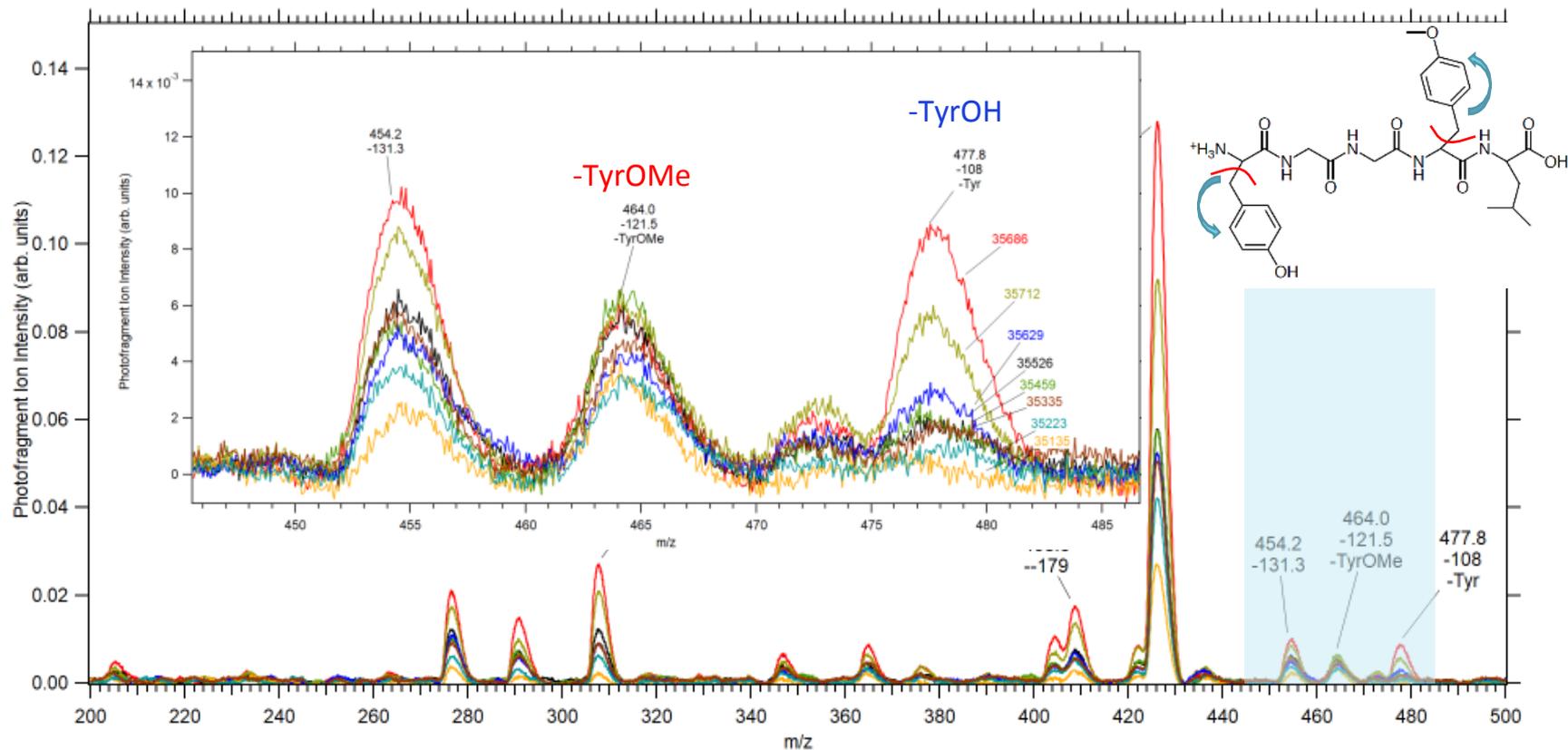
# Photofragment Mass Spectra – Tyr/TyrOMe



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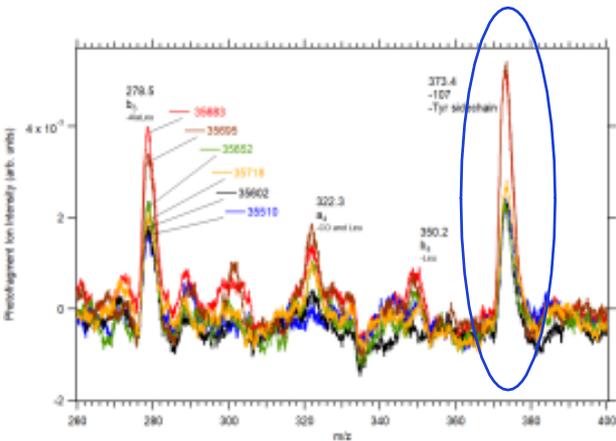


# Photofragment Mass Spectra – Tyr/TyrOMe Integrated Intensities



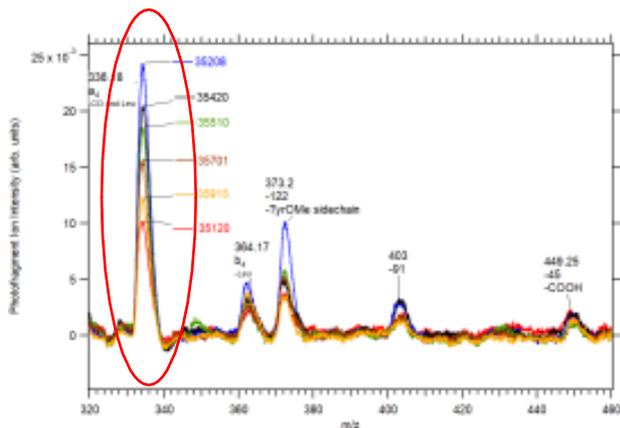
# Photofragment Mass Spectra – Tyr/TyrOMe, Tyr/Ala, and Ala/TyrOMe

## Tyr/Ala



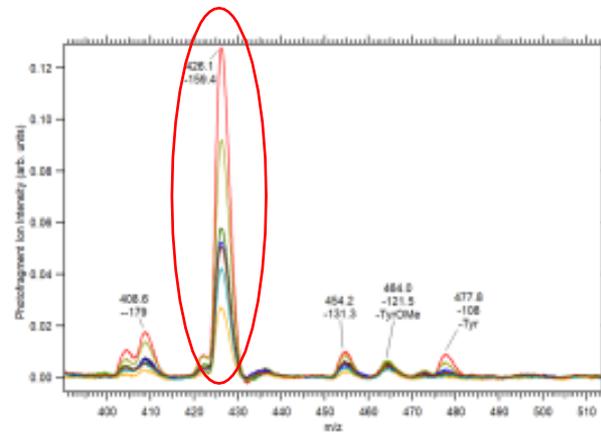
- Side chain loss dominates
- Only TyrOH

## Ala/TyrOMe



- Hot ground state fragmentation dominates
- Only -TyrOMe side chain loss

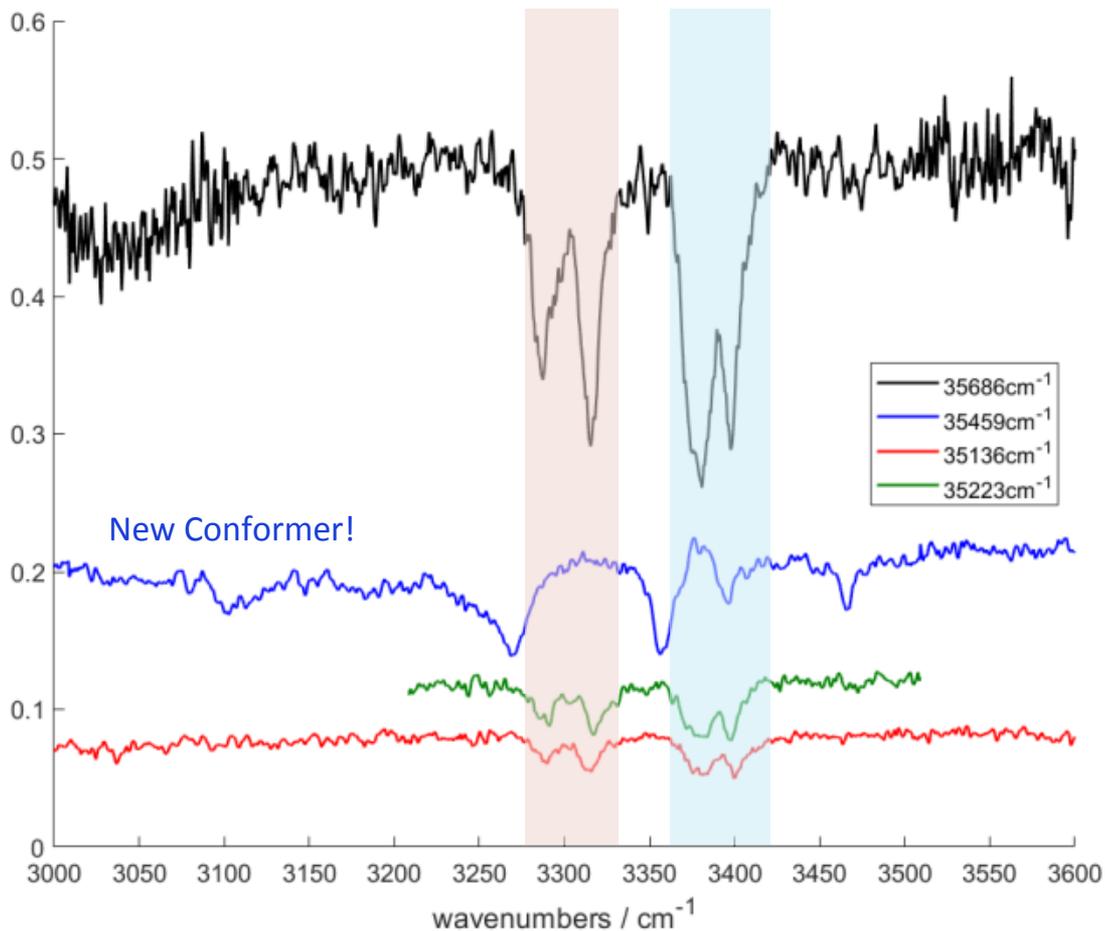
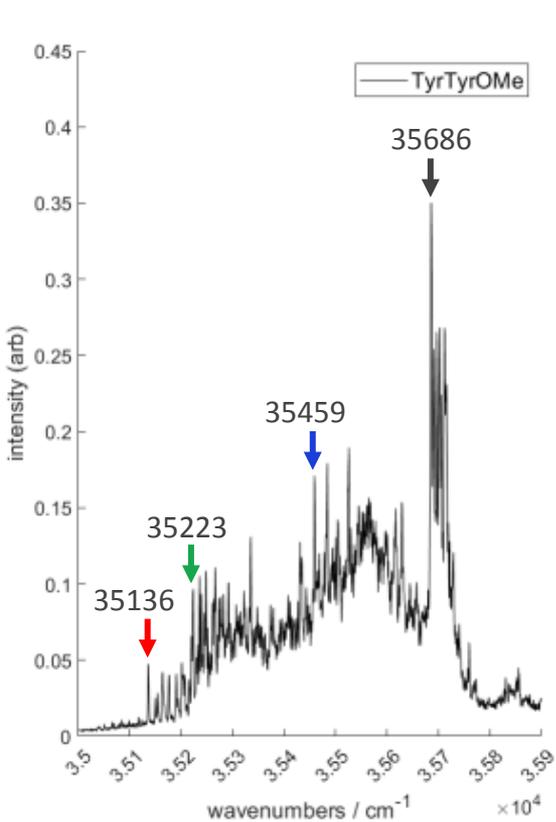
## Tyr/TyrOMe



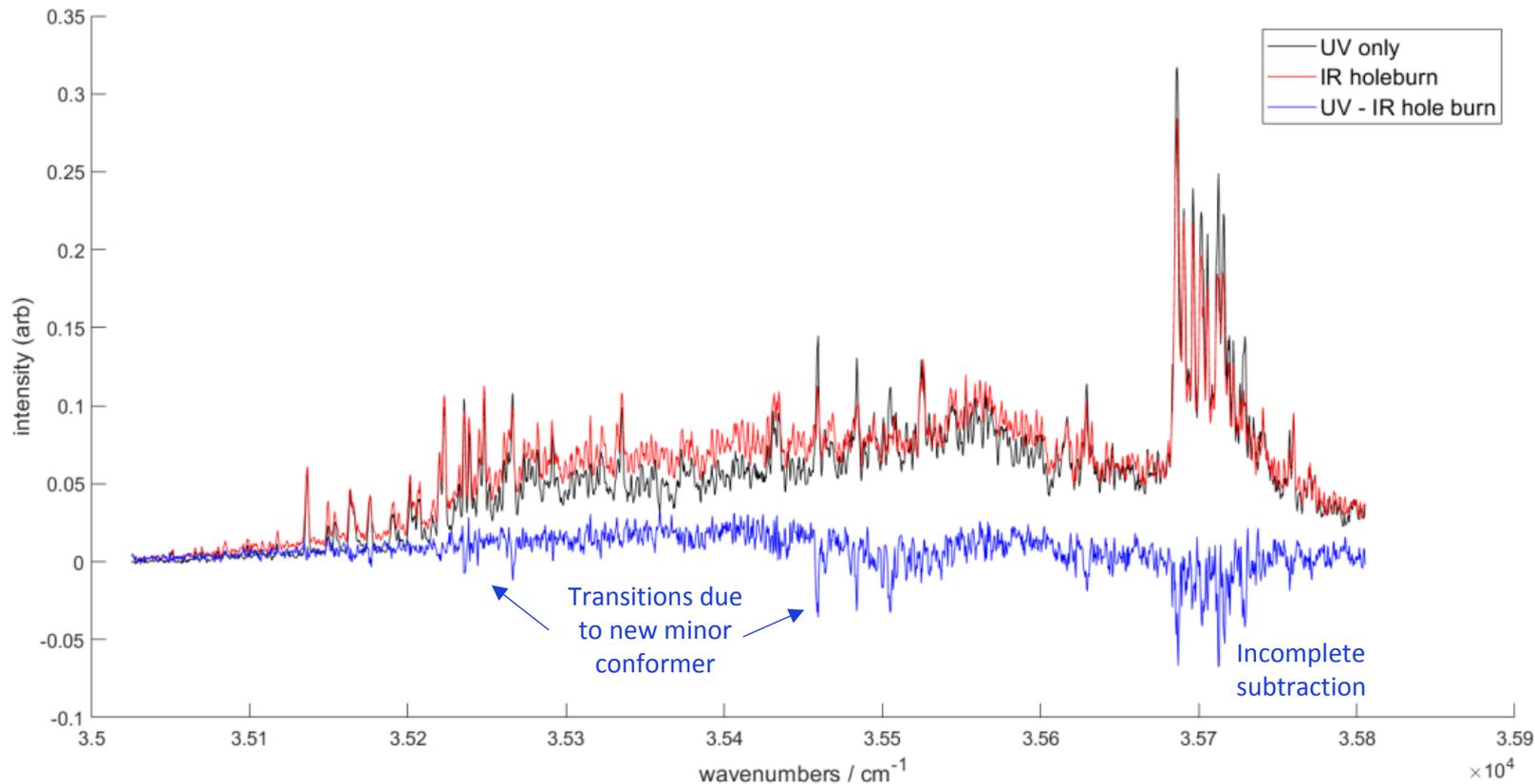
- Hot ground state fragmentation dominates
- Both side chain loss,  $\lambda$  dependent



# Infrared Spectroscopy – Tyr/TyrOMe



# IR-UV Hole-burning – Tyr/TyrOMe

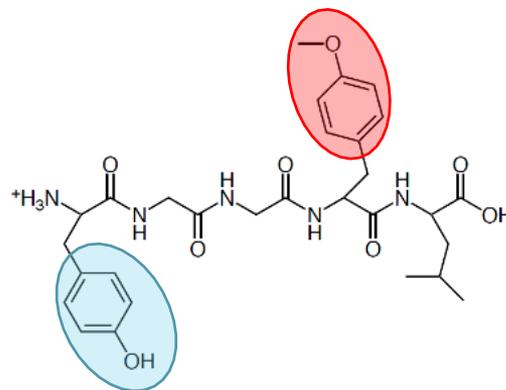


# Summary

- Tyr/TyrOMe peptide series has similar structure as previously studied YGGFL
- There are varying amounts electronic energy transfer observed.
- The TyrOMe-containing peptides may have faster internal conversion than YGGFL, Tyr/Ala.
- There is an additional Tyr/TyrOMe conformation confirmed by IR dip spectra

# Future Work

- Excited state IR spectra
- Assign minor conformer
- Study TyrOMe/Tyr peptide series
- UV-UV hole burning
- Quantify single vibronic level EET rates



Insert TyrOMe/Tyr structure