

Accepted Manuscript

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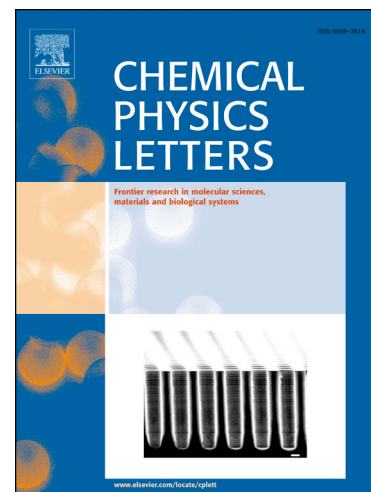
PII: S0009-2614(17)31023-0
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2017.11.006>
Reference: CPLETT 35220

To appear in: *Chemical Physics Letters*

Received Date: 2 October 2017
Accepted Date: 7 November 2017

Please cite this article as: Z. Szekrényes, P.R. Nagy, G. Tarczay, L. Maggini, D. Bonifazi, K. Kamarás, Direction-dependent secondary bonds and their stepwise melting in a uracil-based molecular crystal studied by infrared spectroscopy and theoretical modeling, *Chemical Physics Letters* (2017), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2017.11.006>

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Direction-dependent secondary bonds and their stepwise melting in a uracil-based molecular crystal studied by infrared spectroscopy and theoretical modeling

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Abstract

Three types of supramolecular interactions are identified in the three crystallographic directions in crystals of 1,4-bis[(1-hexylurac-6-yl)ethynyl]benzene, a uracil-based molecule with a linear backbone. These three interactions, characterized by their strongest component, are: intermolecular double H-bonds along the molecular axis, London dispersion interaction of hexyl chains connecting these linear assemblies, and π - π stacking of the aromatic rings perpendicular to the molecular planes. On heating, two transitions happen, disordering of hexyl chains at 473 K, followed by H-bond melting at 534 K. The nature of the bonds and transitions was established by matrix-isolation and temperature-dependent infrared spectroscopy and supported by theoretical computations.

Keywords: H-bond, DFT computations, self-assembly

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