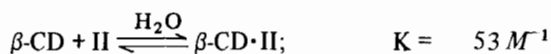is as following by our thermodynamic consideration [1]; (a) destruction of water cluster originally developed along the surface of the guest molecule in water, (b) van der Waals interaction between the guest surface and the interior surface of guest molecule, (c) stabilization of water molecule(s) originally bound in the cavity. Capped cyclodextrin (I) thus shows the remarkably enhanced van der Waals stabilization, leading to very strong binding as shown by equilibrium constants.

$$I + II \underset{H_2O}{\rightleftarrows} I \cdot II; \qquad K = 1,300\,M^{-1}$$

$$\beta\text{-CD} + II \underset{H_2O}{\rightleftarrows} \beta\text{-CD} \cdot II; \qquad K = 53\,M^{-1}$$

Therefore, strong hydrophobic nature of the capped cavity is evident [2, 3].

Carbonic anhydrase activity is said to require CO_2 and H_2O in hydrophobic environment around (imidazole)$_3$Zn^{++}. This situation is reasonably modeled by IIIa or IIIb,

$$H_2O + CO_2 \rightleftharpoons HCO_3^- + H^+$$
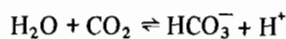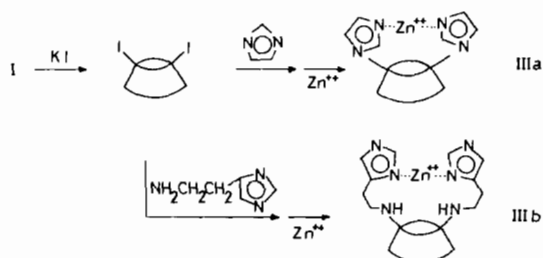
where H_2O solute seems to be strongly activated by Zn^{++} coordination and the hydrophobic environment as is seen from the catalytic constants.

	k_{cat} $(M^{-1}\,sec^{-1})$
imidazole	negligible
(imidazole)$_2$Zn^{++}	2.0
IIIa	16.2
(histamine)$_2$Zn^{++}	57.9
IIIb	166

When a water (solute) molecule appropriately approaches the 'rim' (edge) of the cavity, it is so activated as to promote efficient hydrolysis, as is seen in the example below.
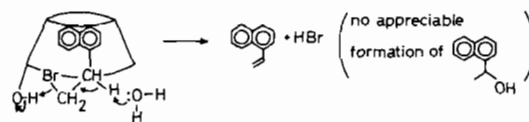
References

1 I. Tabushi *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, *100*, 916 (1978).
2 I. Tabushi *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, *98*, 7855 (1976).
3 I. Tabushi *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2503 (1977).

The Structure of Water in the Double Layer

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The origin of the concepts of water contributing a structure to the double layer is traced from the first equation involving a surface potential to Klein and Lange, through the first model suggestions of Bockris and Potter in 1952 to the more recent aspects of the situation as indicated by the optical spectroscopy of Bewich.

The models of water in the double layer are concerned with solvent–solvent and solvent–solute interactions, and are of relevance in interpreting major aspects of double layer phenomena.

The introduction of water into the double layer structure and basic equations which connect such structure with other properties of the double layer (Bockris, Devanathan and Mueller, 1963) contributed a fourth stage (after the classical ones of Helmholtz, Gouy and Stern) to ideas of double layer structure.

A presentation of current models and suggestions for future developments is given.

Copper(II) Chelate Complexes – Solute and/or Solvent Interactions

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Some problems of the specific interactions between copper(II) chelate complexes, and Lewis bases and/or acids added to the 'inert' solvents or

present as a neat solvent will be discussed. The emphasis will be done to the changes in the structure of the complexes as a result of the above interactions. Furthermore, the main conclusions will be transferred to some reaction systems in which the copper(II) chelate complexes are used as catalysts. These studies seem to be of great importance for understanding the pathways of some chemical and biochemical reactions and specially the way in which the 'neutral' copper(II) chelate complexes are transformed into catalytically active forms through the interactions mentioned above.

An NMR Study of Solvent Interactions in a Paramagnetic System

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The temperature dependence of the proton nmr spectra of dithiocarbamato iron(III) complexes is markedly solvent dependent. A study is made of the temperature dependence of the nmr shifts for the N–CH_2 protons in tris(N, N-dibutyldithiocarbamato)-iron(III) in acetone, benzene, carbon disulphide, chloroform, dimethylformamide, pyridine and some mixed solvents. This contribution shall outline first how the nmr shifts may be interpreted in terms of the Fermi contact interaction and the dipolar term in the multipole expansion of the interaction of the electron orbital angular momentum and the electron spin dipolar–nuclear spin angular momentum. This analysis yields a direct measure of the effect of the solvent system on the environment of the transition metal ion. The results are analysed in terms of the crystal field environment of the transition metal ion with contributions from (*a*) the dithiocarbamate ligand (*b*) the solvent molecules and (*c*) the interaction of the effective dipole moment of the polar solvent molecule with the transition metal ion complex. The model yields not only an explanation for the unusual nmr results but gives an insight into the solvent–solute interactions in such systems.

Study of Cobalt Complexes – Models of some Natural Systems

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We have discovered and investigated the systems capable of activation and transportation in solution the small gas molecules: O_2, NO and CO_2, modelling not only the natural O_2 and CO_2 carriers, but also some enzymatic systems. These are: *1*) Co(II) complexes with imidazole and amino-acids, carriers of the molecular oxygen and NO in aqueous solutions over the pH range 7–9; *2*) Co(II) complexes with bidentate Schiff bases, O_2 and CO_2 carriers in non-aqueous solutions; *3*) Co(II) complexes with monoamines, active in non-aqueous solutions as oxygen carriers. We have examined the structure of several forms of those complexes (with and without the coordinated gas molecule), the equilibria between them in solutions and their contribution to the other equilibria. We have determined the influence of ligands and of a solvent on the equilibria and on the effectiveness of the gas transportation. Moreover, we have examined the catalytic oxidation reaction of hydrazine and its derivatives with O_2 in the system: Co(II)–bidentate Schiff basis–hydrazine–O_2, modelling some desaminases.