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Abstract

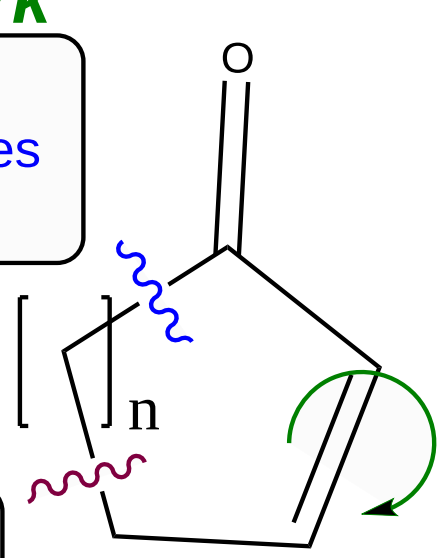
Upon irradiation with light in the UV spectral range, α,β -enones are capable of undergoing various isomerizations and rearrangements towards reactive species. These photoproducts are of great synthetic utility as they are available for interception with trapping agents to form complex adducts. In order to rationalize the preference of certain reactions by molecules with a specific substitution pattern, mechanistic insights become necessary. In this work, the excited state-to-ground state relaxation pathways in two cyclic enones were deduced from experimental data and static calculations at a very high level of theory (XMS-CASPT2, CCSD(T), DFT).

This Work

(1) C1,Cn-Cleavage
> Norrish-Type I Processes
> Ketene Formation

(2) One Bond Flip (OBF)
> E/Z-Isomerization
> Photochemical Michael-Additions

(3) C4,C5-Cleavage
> Lumiketone Rearrangement
> Type B Rearrangement



Lowest lying excited state-to-ground state crossings in cycloenones

Workflow

Ground State

Conformers
Boltzmann Weights
Transition States
Reaction Rates
Vibrational Frequencies
Sampling from Quantum Wigner Distribution

Kinetic Model

in silico-guided organic synthesis

Excited States

Critical Points on and Crossings between PES
Transition Probabilities

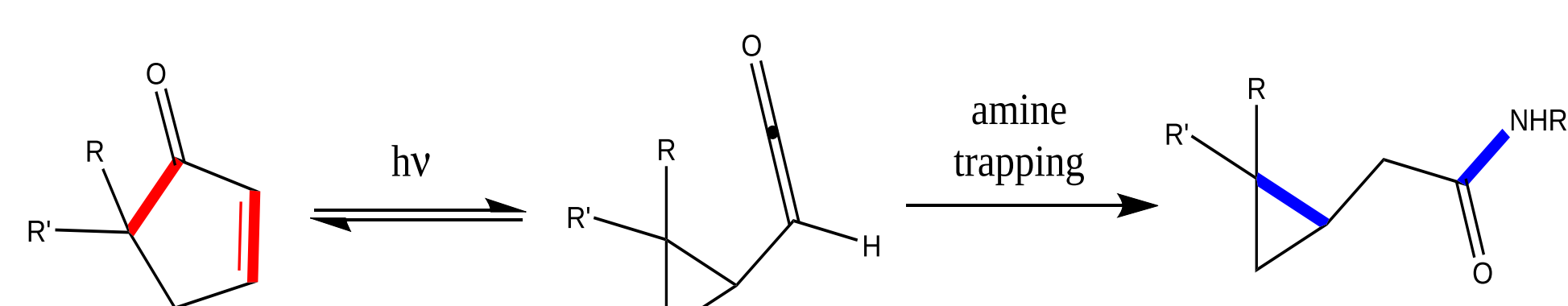
UV-vis Absorption Spectra

Initial Conditions
Intersection with Experiment

Non-adiabatic Dynamics

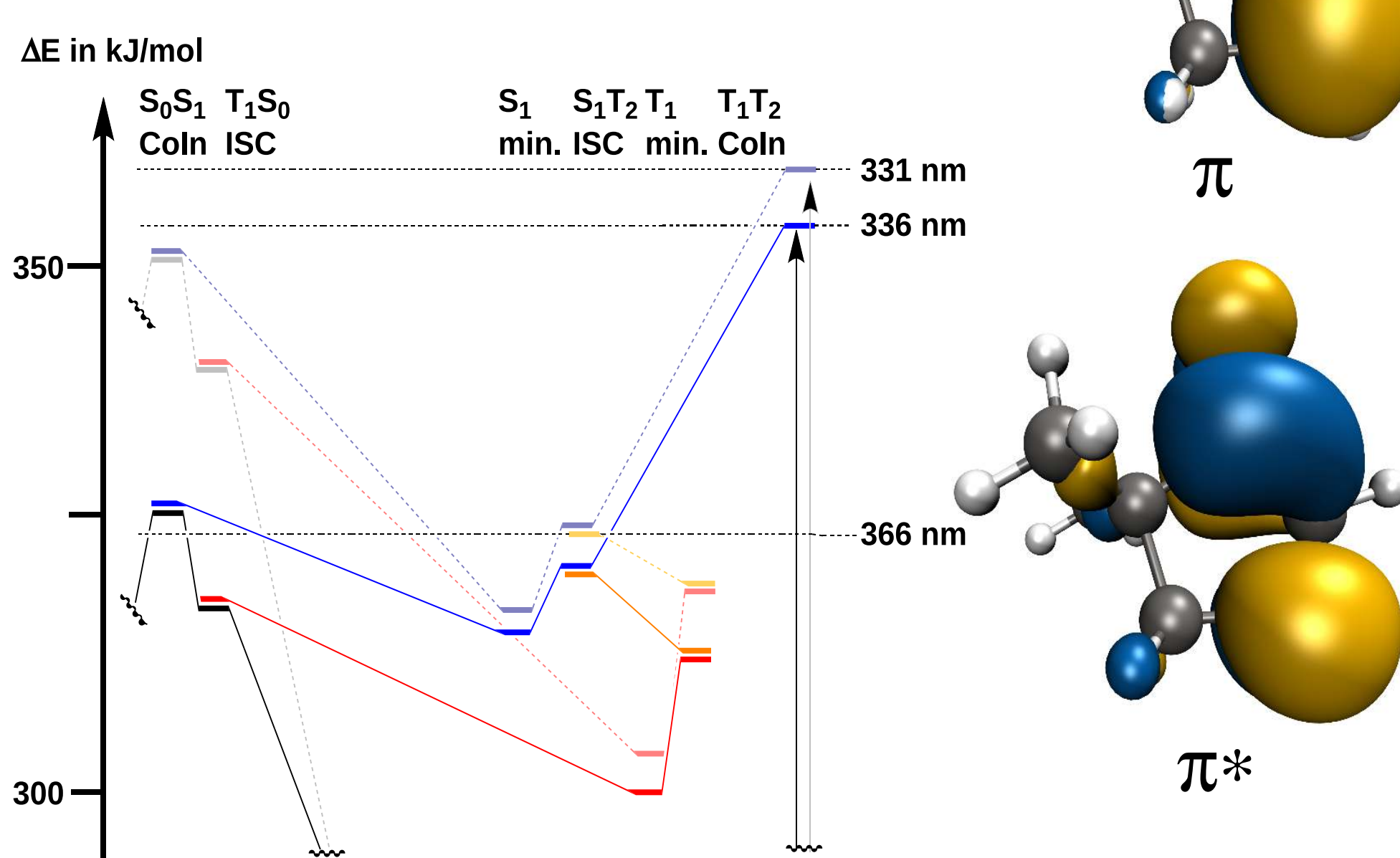
Trajectory surface hopping:
Relaxation Rates
Branching Ratios/Photoproducts
PES Model Refinement

Cyclopentenone - α -Cleavage and Amine Trapping [1]



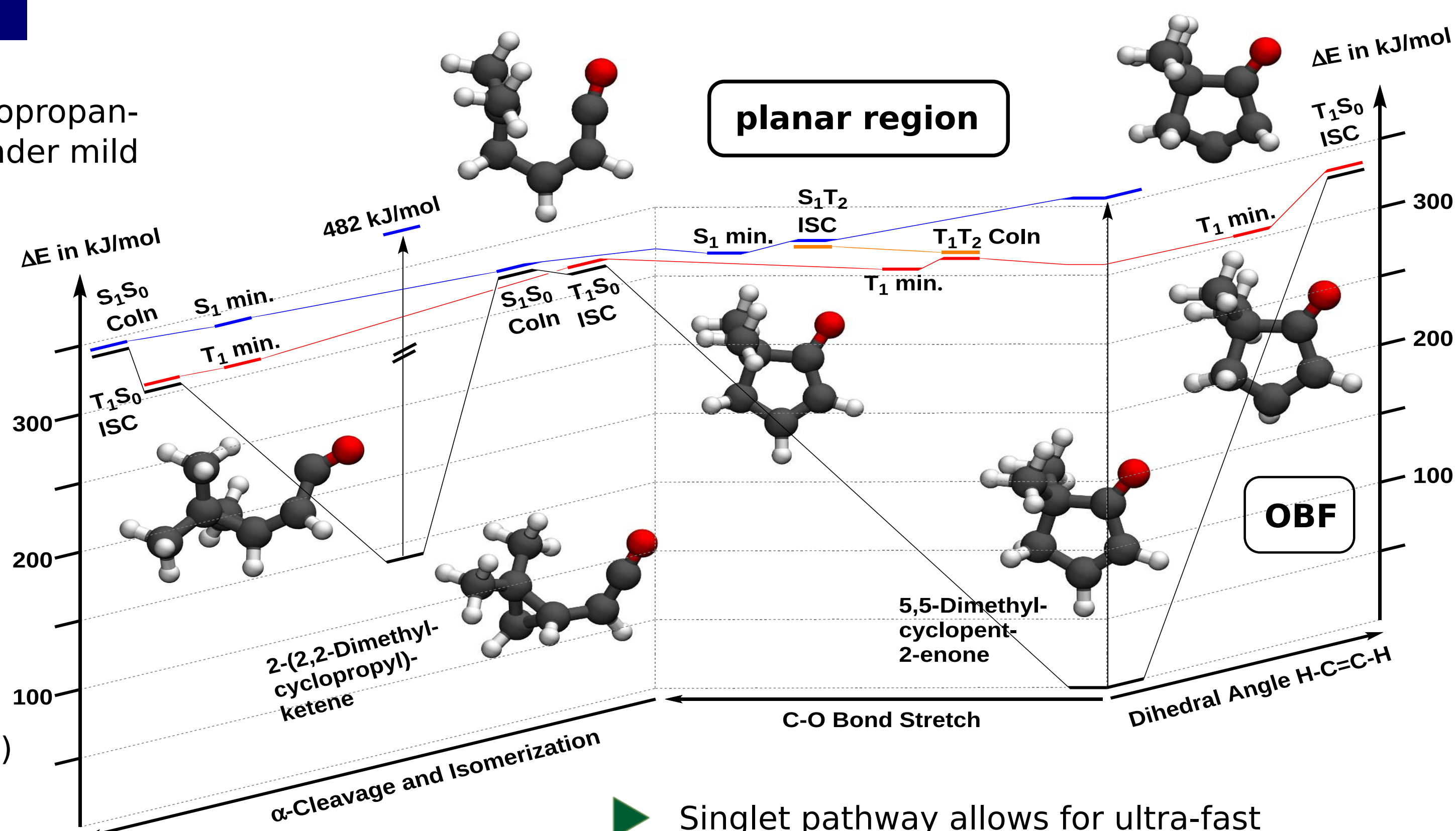
2,2-Disubstituted cyclopropanoacetic amides accessible under mild reaction conditions

Stabilization of α -cleavage ES/GS crossings below the Franck-Condon niveau enables rearrangement in both singlet and triplet manifolds



Orbitals of the (8/7) active space contributing significantly to the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ ($n\pi^*$) and $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ ($\pi\pi^*$) excitations

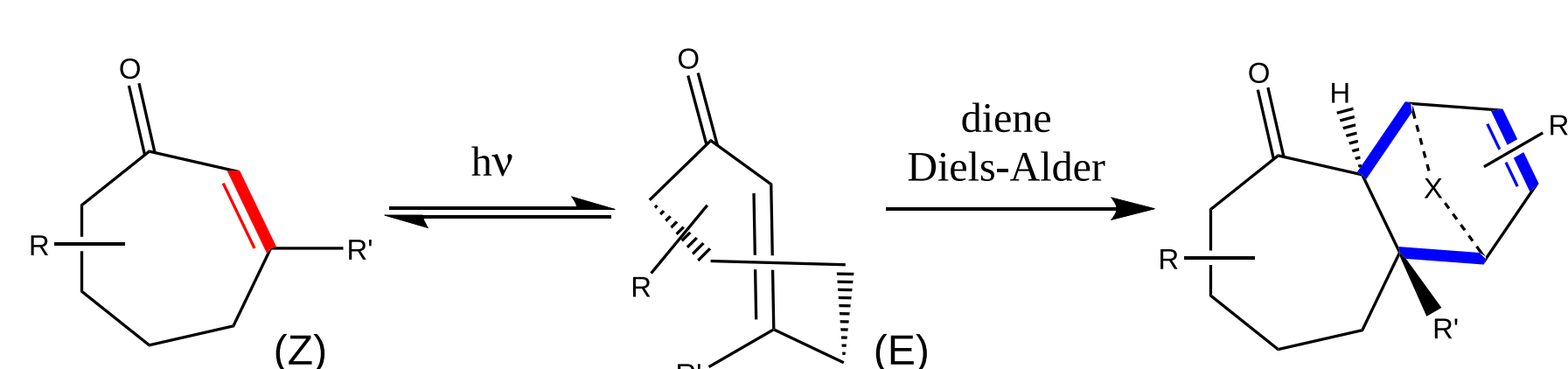
High quantum yield expected for the rearrangement in both manifolds



Singlet pathway allows for ultra-fast relaxation towards the ketene via α -cleavage Coln

Rapid ISC into planar triplet state allows for relaxation towards both the ketene and return to the Franck-Condon region - Spin-orbit coupling strength at α -cleavage ISC exceed the OBF-crossing by an order of magnitude

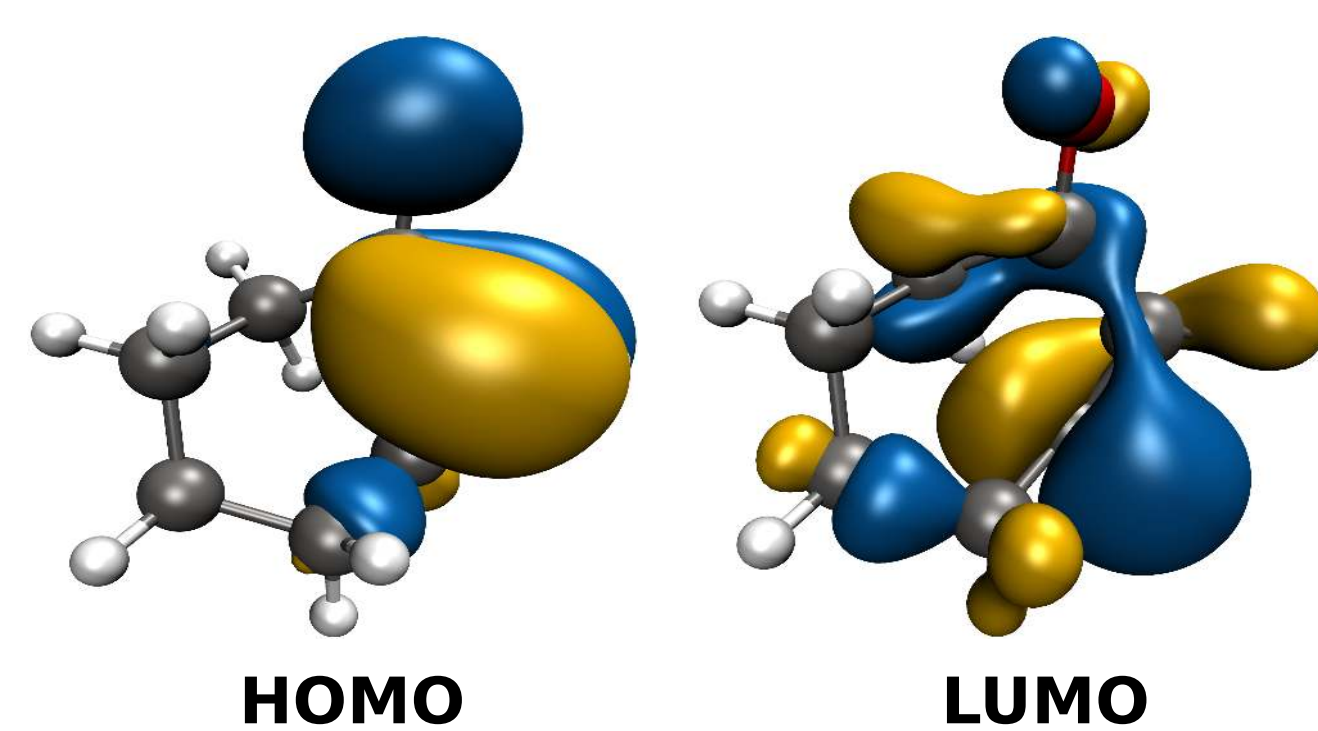
Cycloheptenone - E/Z-Isomerization and Diels-Alder Coupling [2]



Polycyclic, trans-configured ketones accessible in good diastereoselectivity under mild reaction conditions

Diels-Alder reactions from E-isomer out-compete isomerization towards Z-isomer in vibrationally relaxed ground state

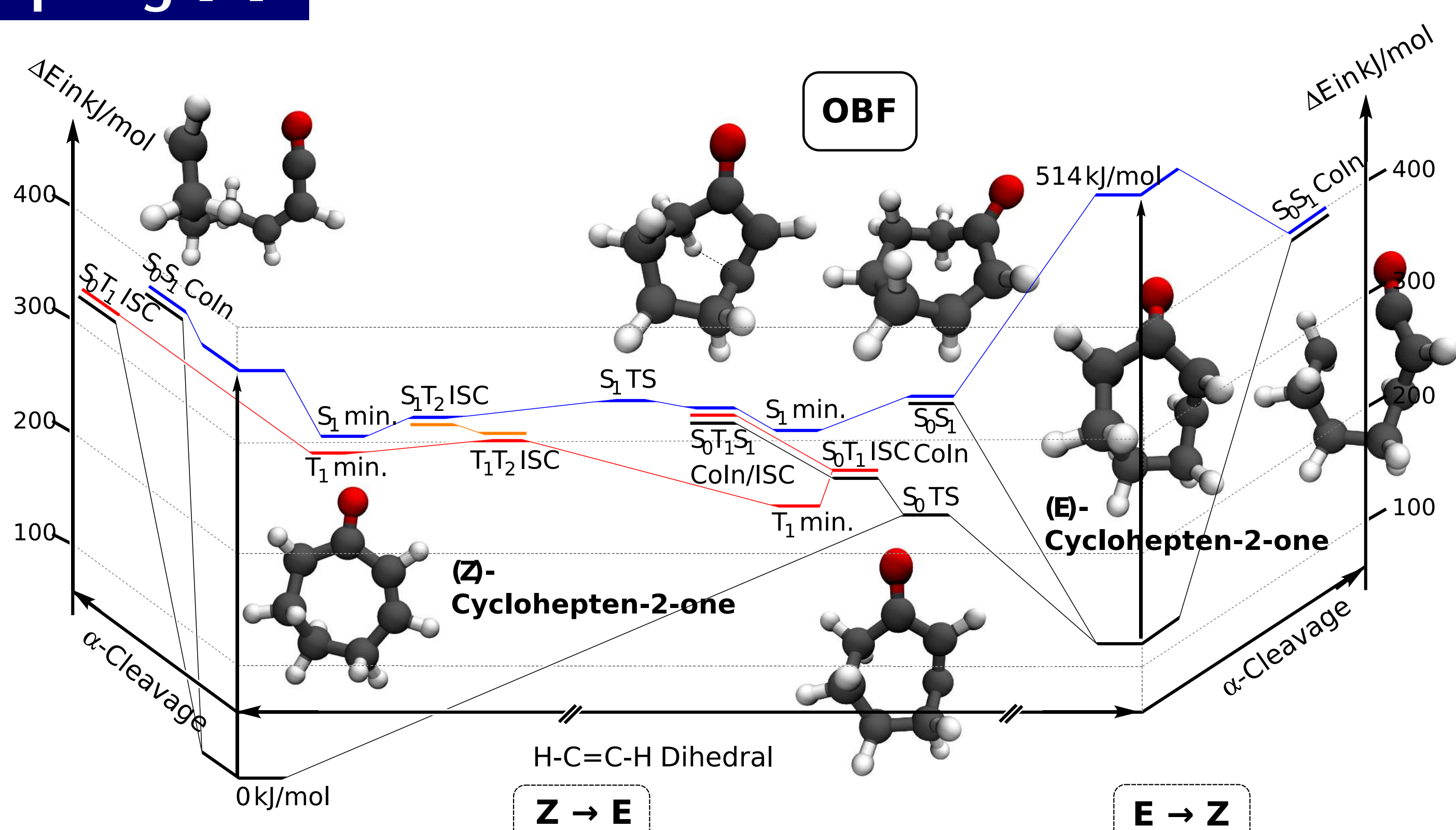
Unusual preference for the exo-product explicable within D/I-AS model [3]



Frontier Orbitals of the lowest OBF-Coln displaying transannular orbital interactions

Steady state equilibrium and side reactions likely depend on lifetime of vibrationally excited E-Isomer

Efficient isomerization due to ring strain relief and transannular interactions explicable from extended two electron two orbital theory [4]



Only pathways through OBF crossings accessible, triplet path thought to be dominating

Spin-orbit coupling small - slow process with molecules 'trapped' in OBF-triplet minimum

Ultra-fast relaxation with singlet pathways dominating

Outcome is either retention of configuration (OBF) or photo-destruction (H-transfer or ketene-formation)

Outlook

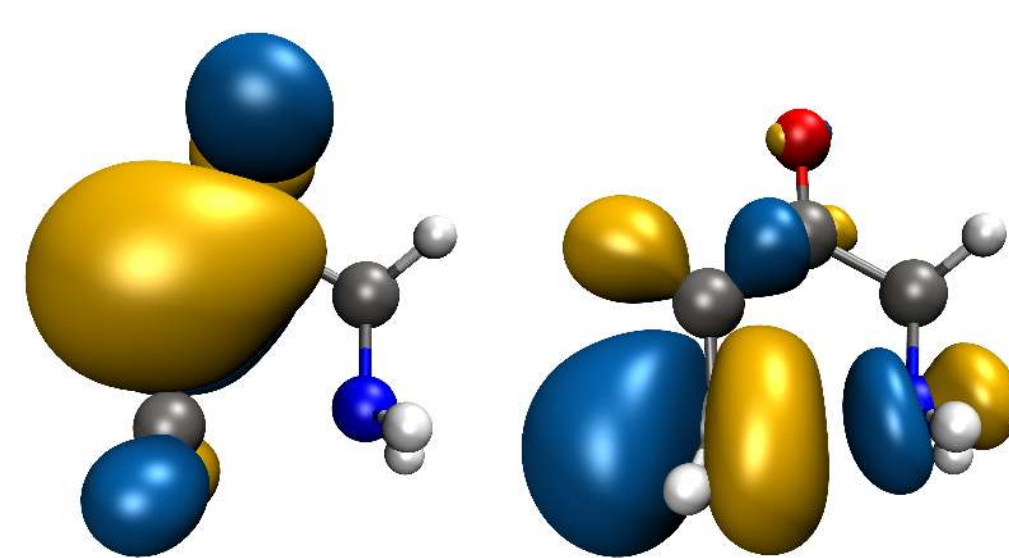
Non-adiabatic dynamics simulation of photorelaxation processes

Substituent effects: Rationalization and Quantification

Novel and mild synthetic protocols

Geometry distortion of S_0S_1 Coln under Lewis acid coordination

Frontier orbitals with amino substituent on side chain



References

- [1] N. Jeremias, M. T. Peschel, C. Jaschke, R. de Vivie-Riedle, T. Bach, J. Org. Chem. **2022**, XX, X, XXXX.
[2] D. P. Schwinger, M. T. Peschel, C. Jaschke, C. Jandl, R. de Vivie-Riedle, T. Bach, J. Org. Chem. **2022**, 87, 7, 4838.
[3] F. M. Bickelhaupt, K. N. Houk, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2017**, 56, 10070.
[4] A. Nenov, R. de Vivie-Riedle, J. Chem. Phys. **2012**, 137, 7, 074101.

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