PHOTOELECTRON SPECTRA OF NONBENZENOID CYCLIC CONJUGATED π -ELECTRON SYSTEMS

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NOTE

The material presented at the Second International Symposium on the Chemistry of Nonbenzenoid Aromatic Compounds has either been published or been submitted for publication. Therefore only a short synopsis of the topics covered is given here.

INTRODUCTION

The primary process investigated in photoelectron spectroscopy, i.e.

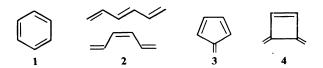
$$M(^{1}\Psi_{0}) + hv \rightarrow M^{+}(^{2}\Psi_{i}) + e^{-}(T_{i})$$
 (1)

(where M is a closed-shell molecule in its singlet ground state, M^+ the corresponding radical cation in a doublet state ${}^2\Psi_j$ and e^- the photoelectron of kinetic energy T_j) is traditionally discussed in terms of Koopmans' approximation¹:

 $E(^2\tilde{\Psi}_i) - E(^1\Psi_0) = -\varepsilon_i \tag{2}$

In (2), ε_j is the orbital energy of the vacated canonical SCF orbital ψ_j of $M(^1\Psi_0)$. Changes in vibrational and/or rotational quantum numbers which accompany process (1) have been disregarded. The implications, shortcomings and the danger inherent in an indiscriminate use of (2) are discussed².

Naïvely one might have expected that 'aromatic' molecules yield photoelectron spectra which differ significantly from those of pseudo-, homo-, anti-, or otherwise non-'aromatic' molecules, e.g. in the absolute values of the ionization energies $I_J = -\varepsilon_J$, in typical patterns and/or spacings $I_J - I_k$ between the π -bands of the π -band system or in the Franck-Condon shapes of the individual bands. This does not seem to be the case, as shown for example by a comparison of the photoelectron spectroscopic results obtained for the trienes 1 to 4^3 .

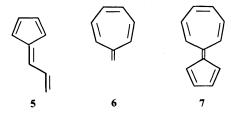


With these limitations in mind the photoelectron spectra of three types of nonbenzenoid systems have been discussed.

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(1) CROSS-CONJUGATED, NON-ALTERNANT π -SYSTEMS

The photoelectron spectra of 6-vinyl-fulvene 5, its 6-, 7- or 8-monomethyl derivatives, of heptafulvene 6 and of sesquifulvalene 7 are discussed⁴. The



spectra are consistent with expectation values derived under the assumption of strongly localized double bonds, if the electron rearrangement in the radical cations $5^+(1a_2^{-1})$ and $7^+(2a_2^{-1})$ (i.e. 5^+ and 7^+ in the 2A_1 -state with singly occupied π -orbitals $1a_2$ or $2a_2$ respectively) are taken into account, as has been discussed previously for alkyl-substituted fulvenes 3^5 .

(2) BENZOLOGUE TROPONES

The photoelectron spectra of tropone 8, 4,5-benzotropone 9, 4,5-(2',3'-naphtho)-tropones 10 and a series of alkyl-substituted derivatives are presented. In particular the dependence of the 'observed' π - and lone-pair

orbital energies on the ring-size of the bridging polymethylene chain in the derivatives 11 of 9 (n = 5, 6, 7, 9, 12) is discussed in detail. The increasing

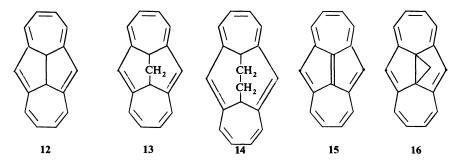
departure from coplanarity of the π -system of 11 with decreasing n is reflected in the characteristic changes of both the π - and the oxygen lone-pair ionization energies. Their dependence on n can be rationalized in terms of simple molecular orbital models through the use of correlation diagrams.

(3) BRIDGED [14]ANNULENES AND DICYCLOHEPTA[cd,gh]PENTALENE

The π -ionization energies of the 1,6; 8,13-alkanediylidene-[14]annulenes 12 to 14 show a dependence on the size of the bridging groups which is the

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resultant of a complicated and not uniquely definable interplay of inductive and conjugative effects⁷. In contrast the photoelectron spectrum of 15 can be



rationalized by straightforward molecular orbital calculations. Finally the molecule 16 occupies a situation intermediate between 12 and 15, because of the presence of a three-membered ring, the Walsh orbitals of which play a similar role to that of the π -orbital of the central double bond in 15⁷.

From the set of ionization energies observed for 12 to 16 it is possible to derive estimates for the ionization energies of a hypothetical all-cis [14]-annulene.

It is fortunate that the photoelectron spectroscopic data known to date for benzenoid hydrocarbons^{3,8,9}, linear polyenes³, azulenes^{8,10}, bridged [10]annulenes¹¹ and the systems presented in this synopsis do not allow the formulation of yet another 'aromaticity' criterion.

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