

Synthesis of chiral [5]cumulenes

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Cumulenes:

[*n*]Cumulenes are molecules with numerous contiguous double bonds (n = number of contiguous double bonds).[1,2] [*n*]Cumulenes fall under two classes, odd or even [*n*]cumulenes. Odd [*n*]cumulenes (n = 3, 5, 7...) are found more stable than their even [*n*]cumulenes (n = 4, 6, 8...) counterparts, although the reason for the difference in stability is not yet clear. The two classes of [*n*]cumulenes have vastly different electronic structures, where the orbitals are degenerate (same energy) and non-degenerate (different energy) in even and odd [*n*]cumulenes, respectively.

Introduction

Helical orbitals:

Recent literature suggests that when the molecular symmetry is lowered (e.g., we make the molecule chiral), the previously degenerate π -orbitals rearrange to make a pair of helical frontier molecular orbitals. [3,4] So far, there are few examples for examining helical FMOs (Frontier Molecular Orbital). Recent literature (Dr. Marc Garner) indicates a link between the "Helical" orbitals and their Chiroptical response.[5] This gives a beginning for the conformation of Helical FMOs using chiral cumulenes.



Motivation:

The goal is that synthesizing a [5]cumulene with chiral end groups will help support or refute helical orbitals. The source of chirality we choose is a helicene (a helically shaped polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon).

In this presentation, I will discuss the synthesis of a helicene end-capped [5]cumulene, as well as the interaction with light through the use of UV-Vis and circular dichroism spectroscopies. The synthesis of chiral [5]cumulenes is an important first step toward the eventual synthesis of the chiral [4]cumulenes which are direct model compounds toward helical molecular orbitals.



