



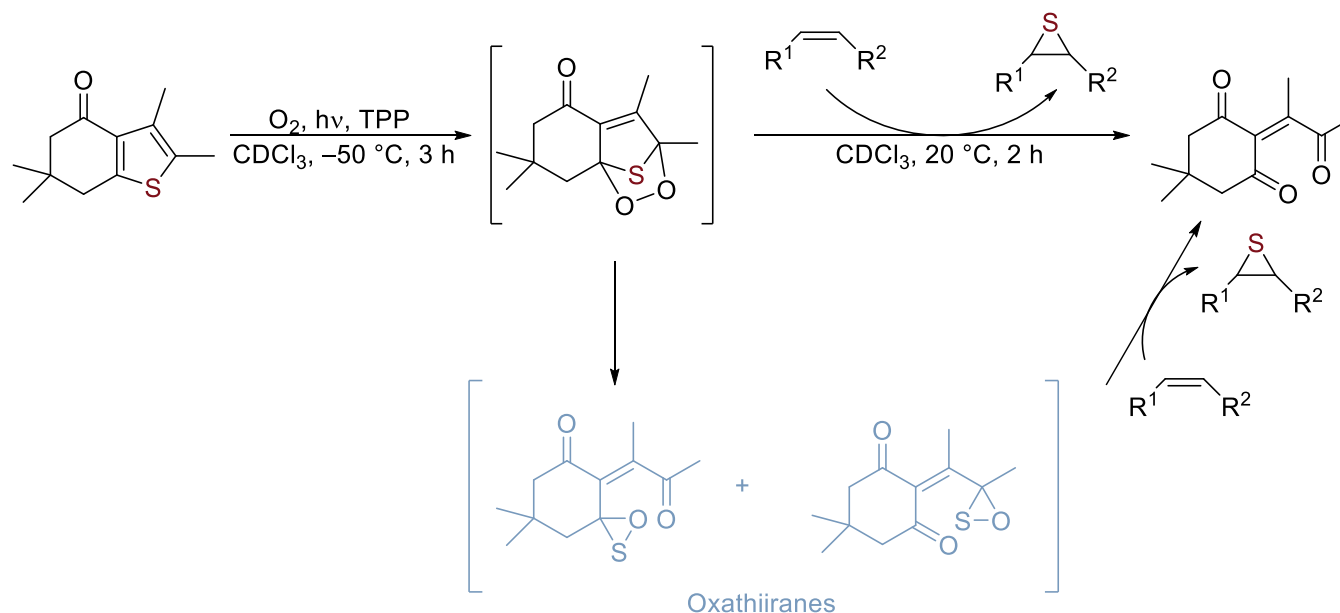
Theoretical and Experimental Investigations towards Mercapto Carbenes

Seminar talk presented by
Markus Schauermann

27.03.2020

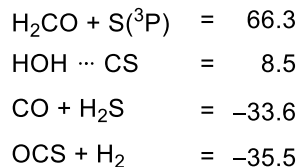
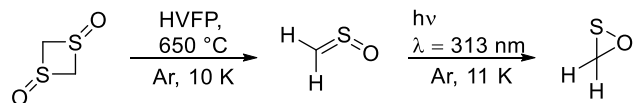
Institute of Organic Chemistry, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen





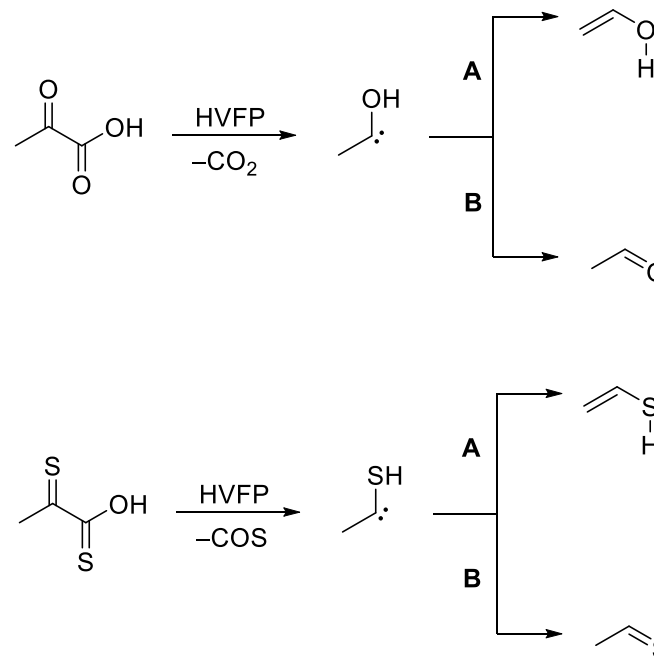
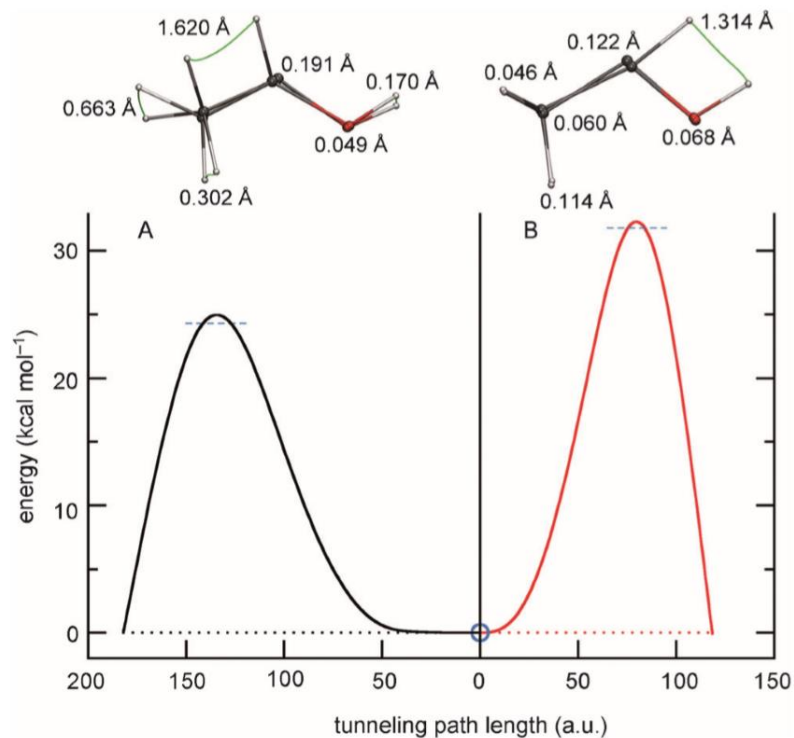
- Reactivity of the alkene and diastereoselectivity of the episulfidation parallels to epoxidations with dimethyldioxirane
- Similar influence of the ring strain in the alkene compared to epoxidations with *m*CPBA

→ episulfidation should involve an analogous intermediate



-

3



CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ (rates: B3LYP/cc-pVTZ)

Route A

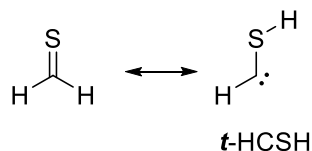
Route B

	$\Delta^\ddagger H$ [kcal mol ⁻¹]	$t_{1/2}$	L [a.u.]	$\Delta^\ddagger H$ [kcal mol ⁻¹]	$t_{1/2}$	L [a.u.]
H ₃ C-C-OH	25.0	139 d	182	32.1	3 h	121
H ₃ C-C-SH	21.5	10 h	172	30.6	221 d	141

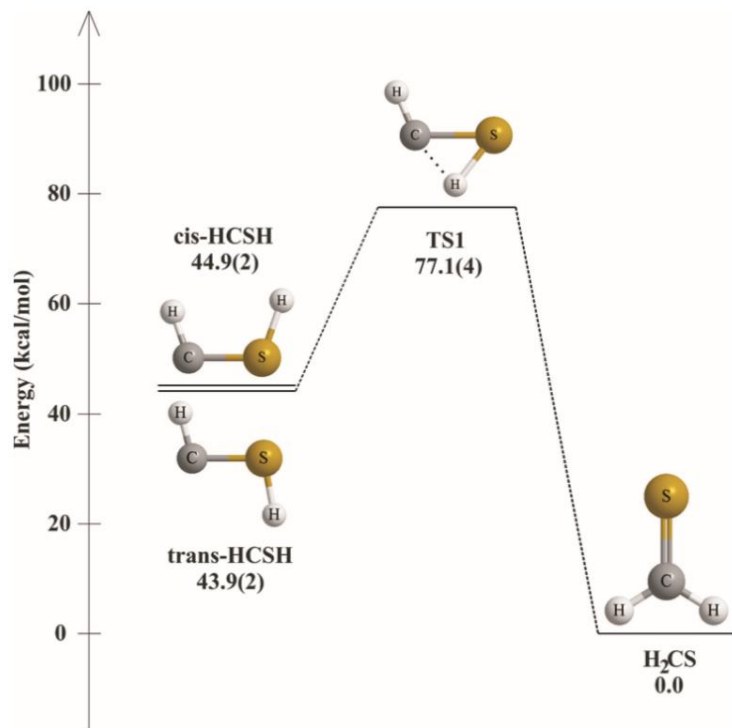
P. R. Schreiner, H. P. Reisenauer, D. Ley, D. Gerbig, C.-H. Wu, W. D. Allen, *Science* **2011**, 332(6035), 1300-1303; J. Kästner, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, 19, 8207-8212.



- H_2CS is a congener of formaldehyde and a tautomer of mercapto methylene

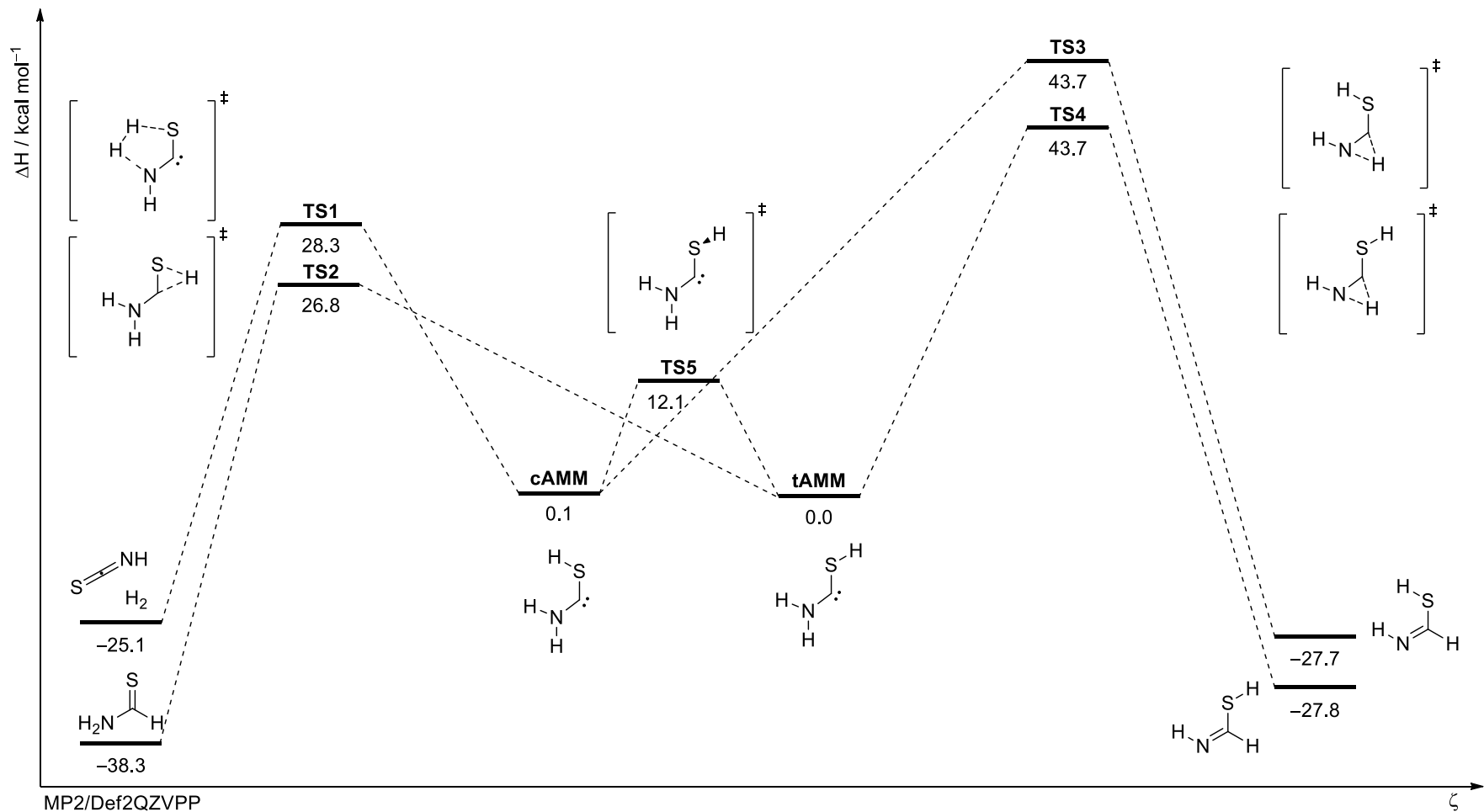
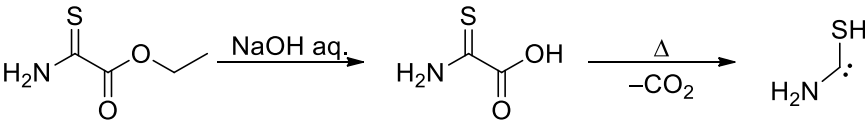


- Kaiser, Lee *et al.* 1998: First evidence for mercapto methylene: (crossed molecular beam experiments with atomic carbon and H_2S followed by TOF-MS analysis (1998))



- Tunneling process is too slow to be observable ($> 10^4$ h)
- Bond order?: $\text{H}-\ddot{\text{C}}-\text{SH} \longleftrightarrow \text{H}=\text{C}^{\ominus}-\text{S}^{\oplus}-\text{H}$
- “it is not a true carbene and it is better represented as an ylide with a negatively charged carbon atom and a positively charged sulfur”

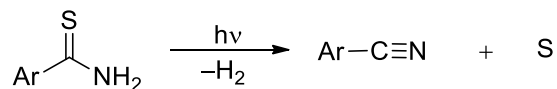
B3LYP/Def2QZVPP		
	$\Delta^\ddagger\text{H}$ [kcal mol ⁻¹]	$t_{1/2}$
H-C-SH	32.0	17149 d
D-C-SD	34.0	$2.4 \cdot 10^{14}$ d



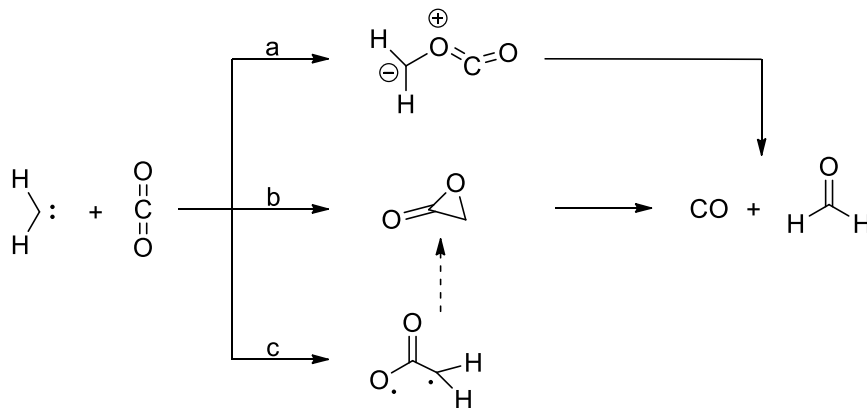




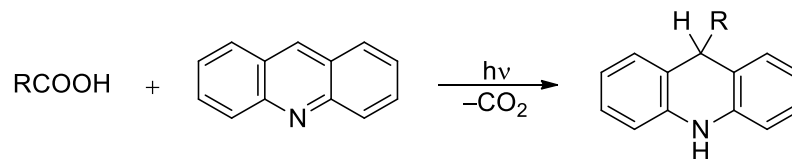
Formation of Nitriles

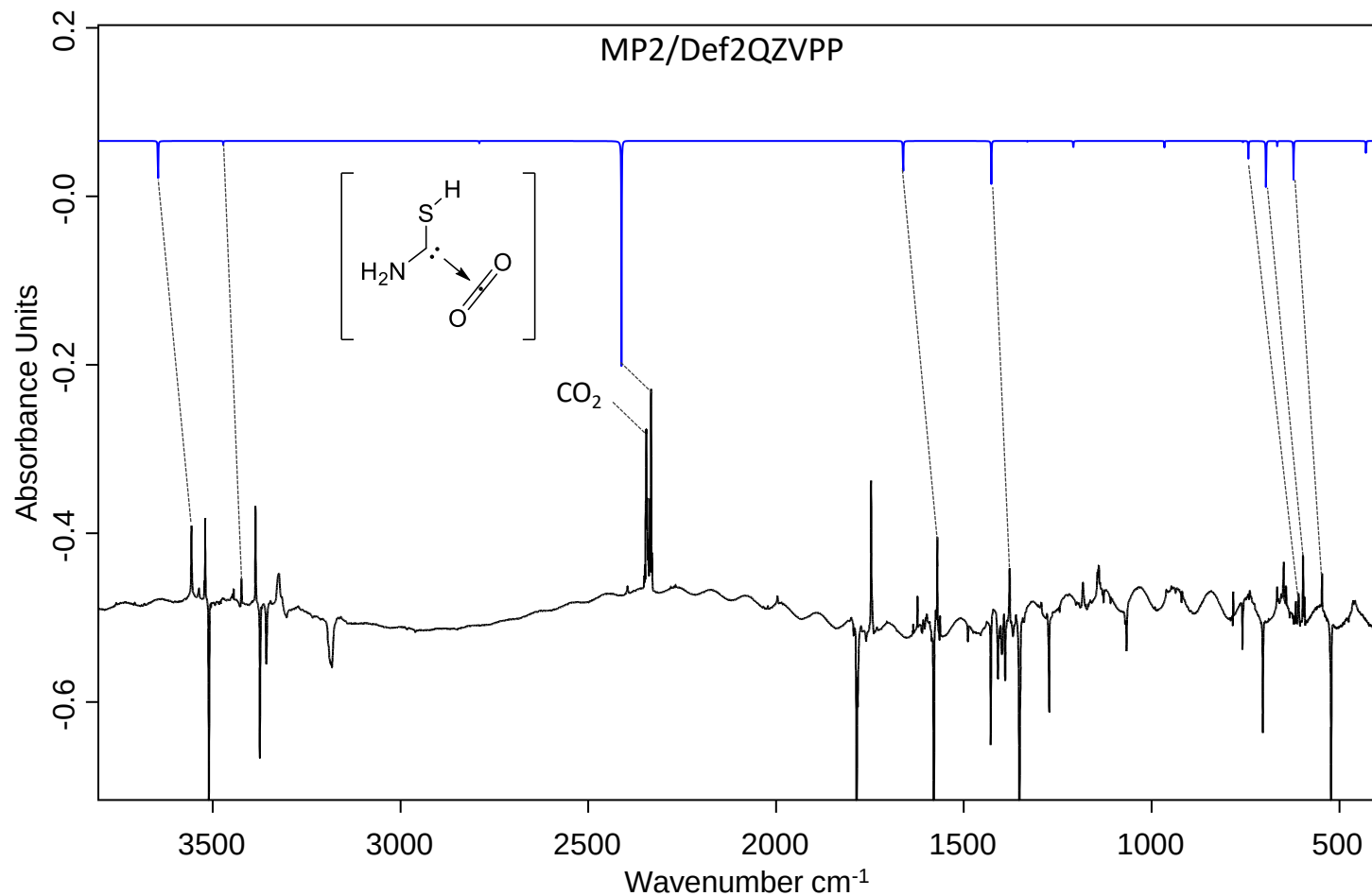


Oxygen abstraction

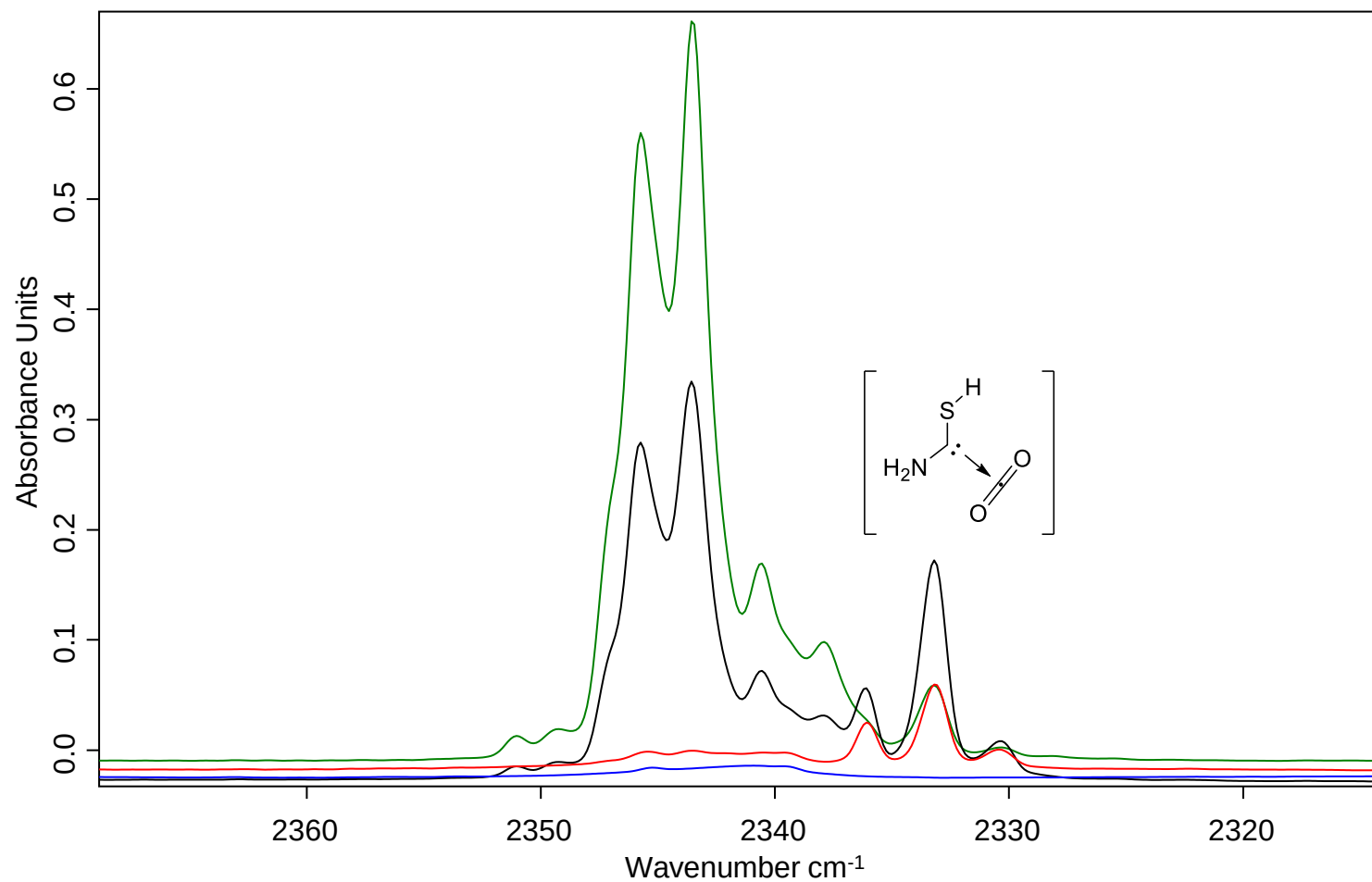


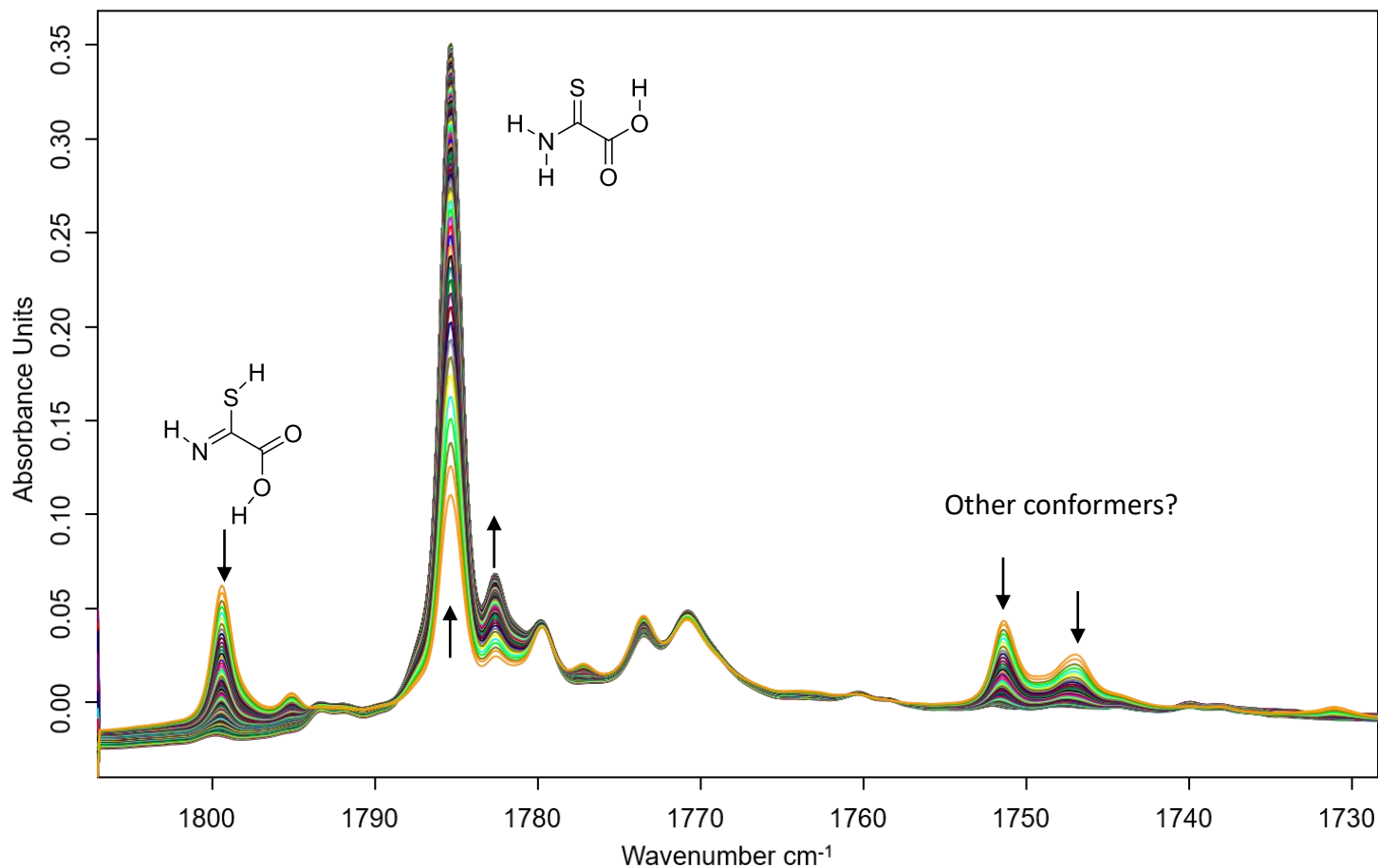
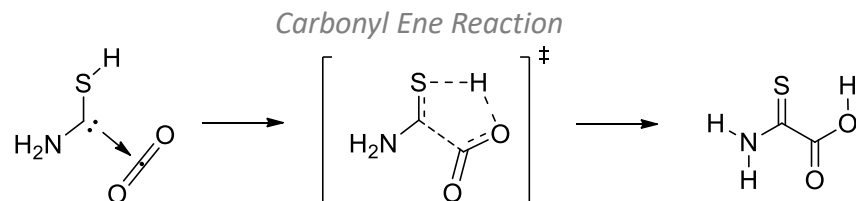
Photodecarboxylation

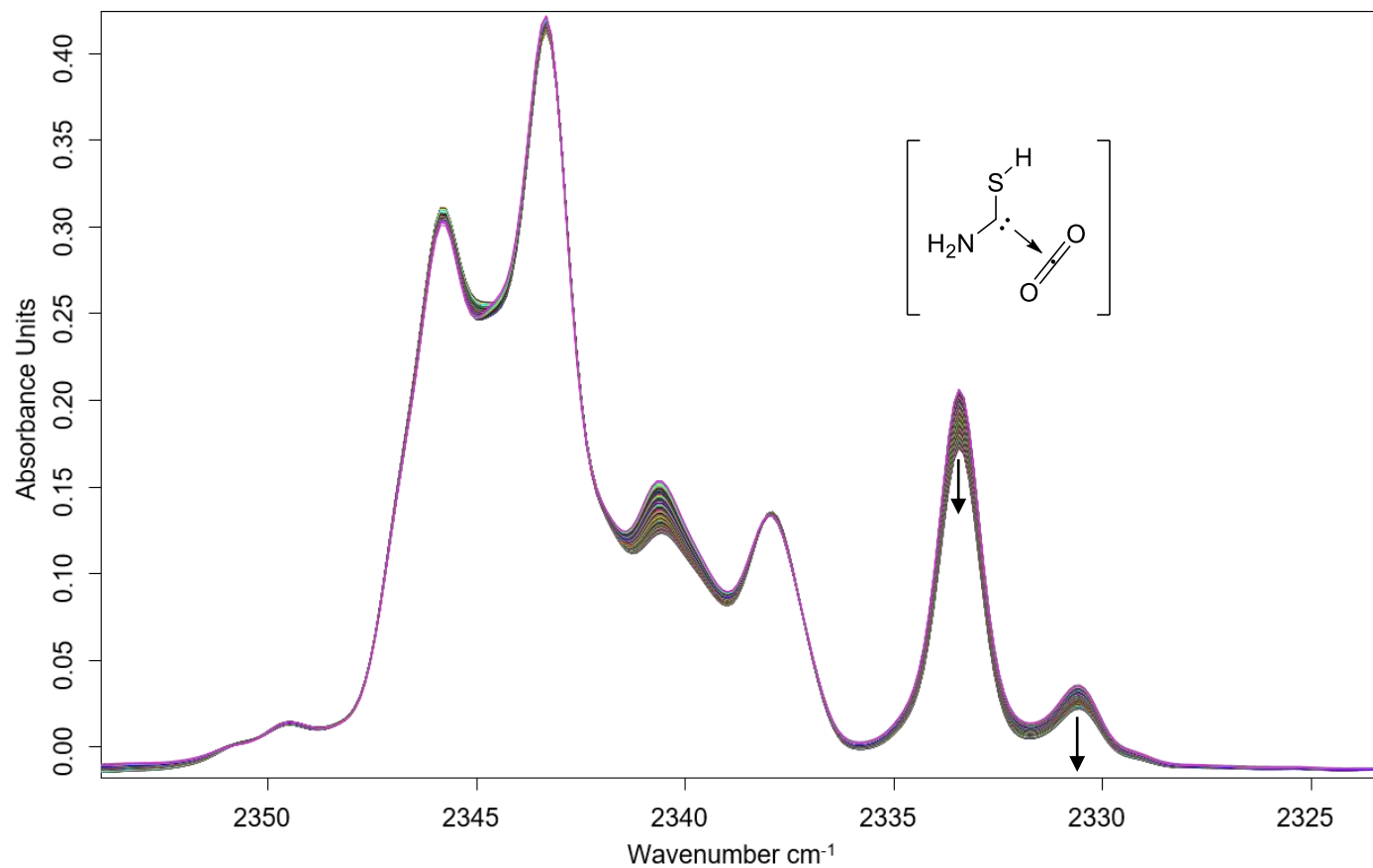


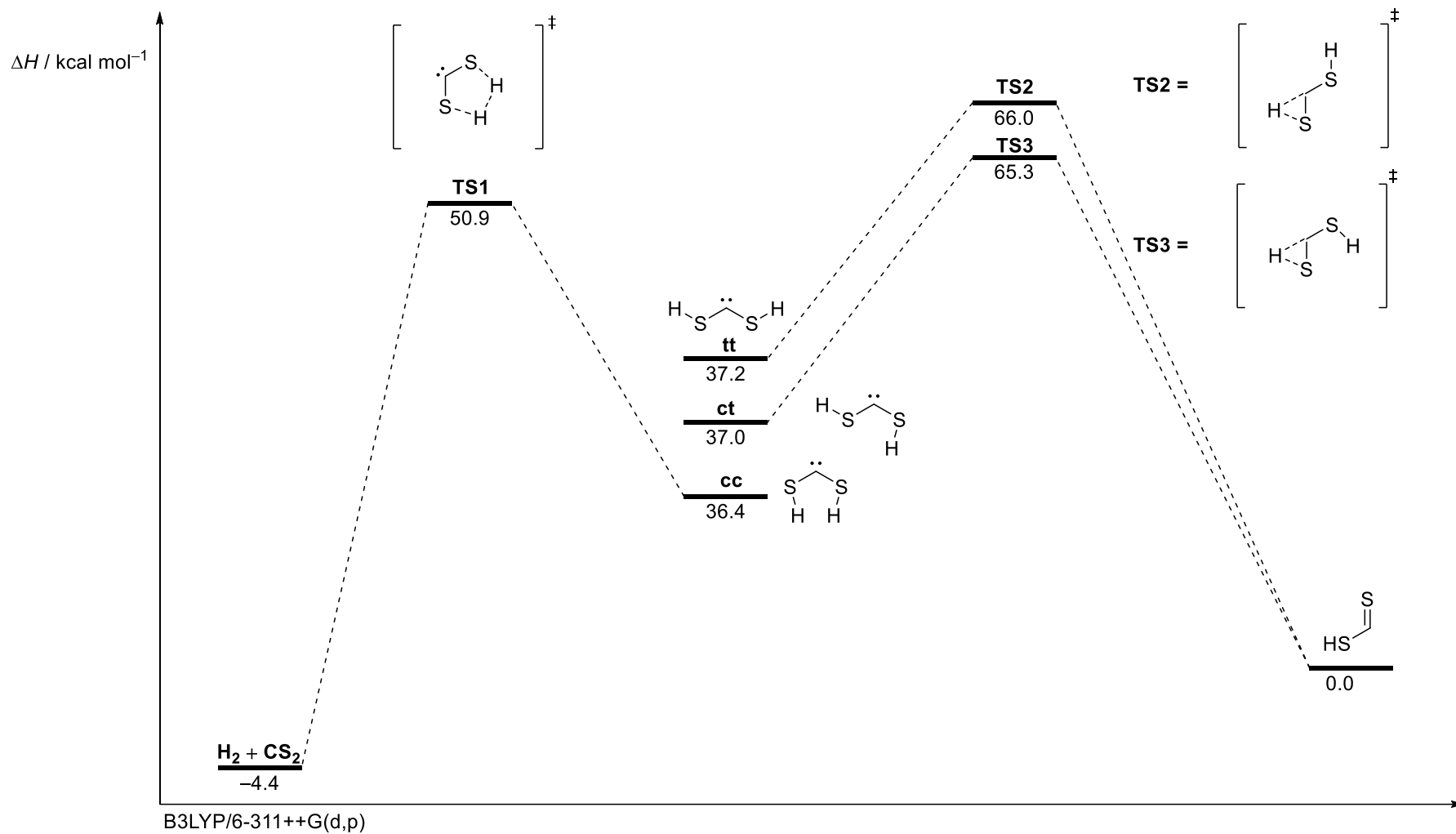


- UV/VIS:
- With 300 nm irradiation, a species forms that absorbs at 254 nm
 - With 254 nm irradiation, this species reacts further immediately





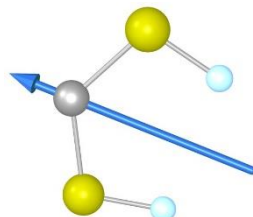




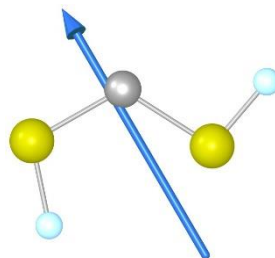
Dimercapto Methylene



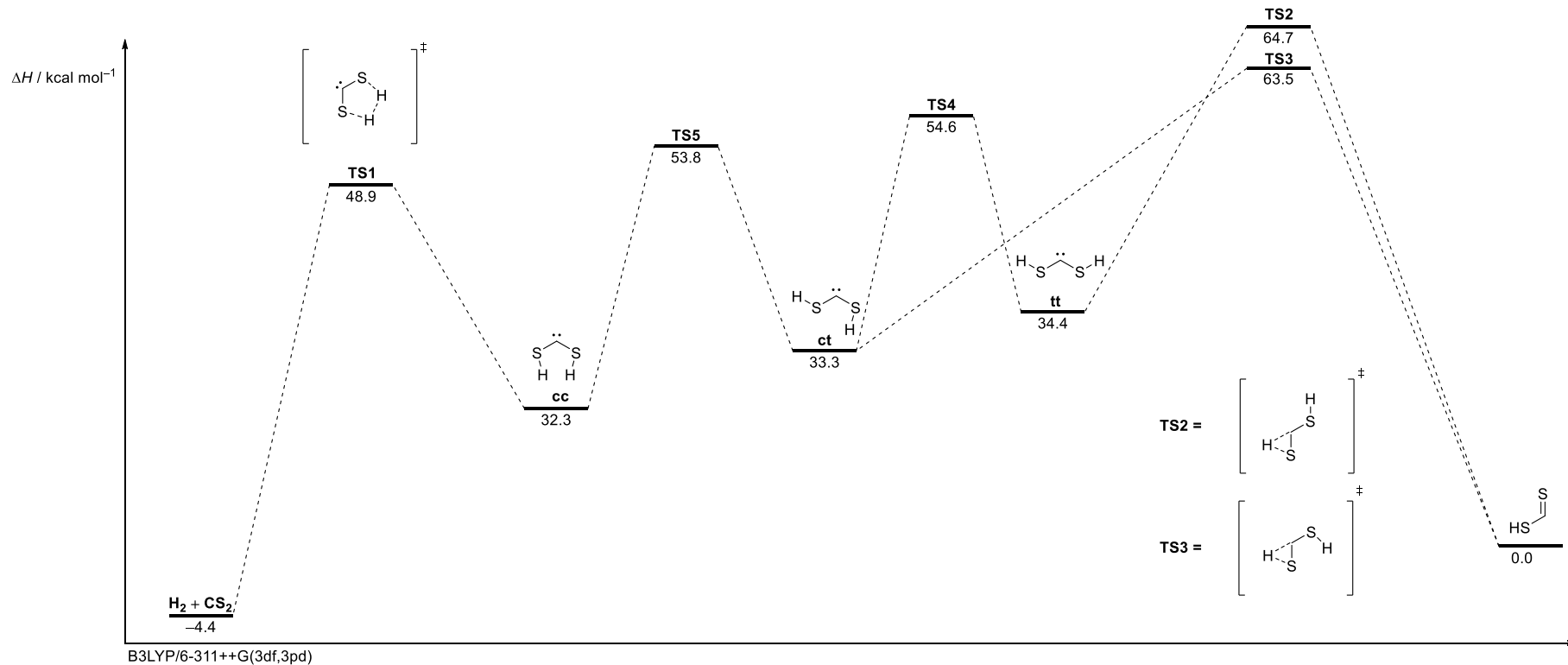
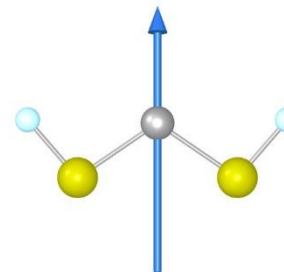
cc: 0.301944 Debye



ct: 0.202086 Debye



tt: 0.284863 Debye



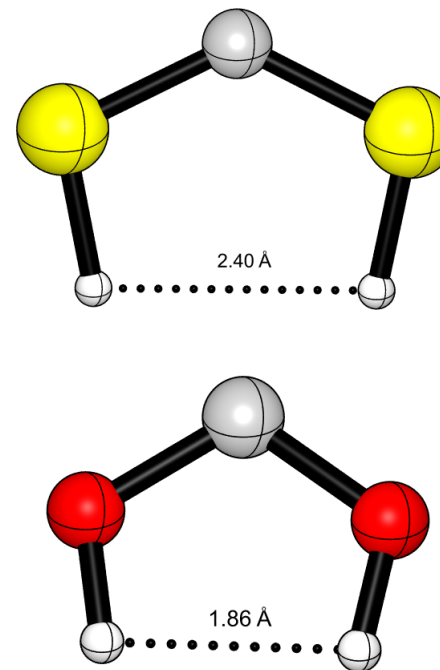
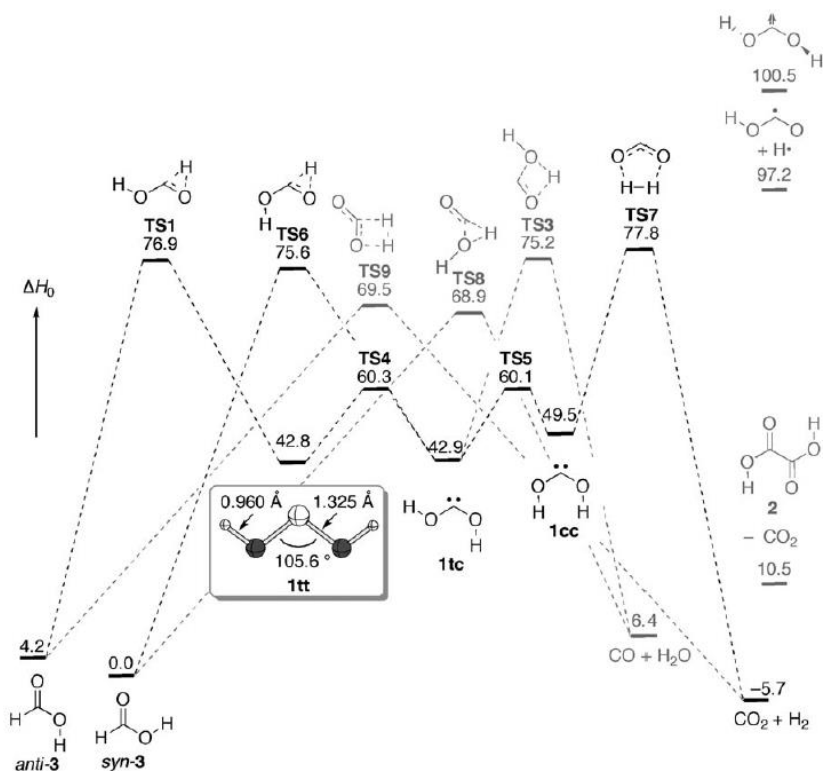
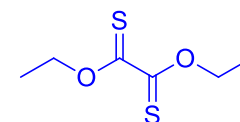
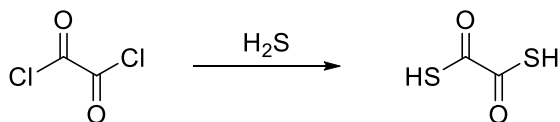
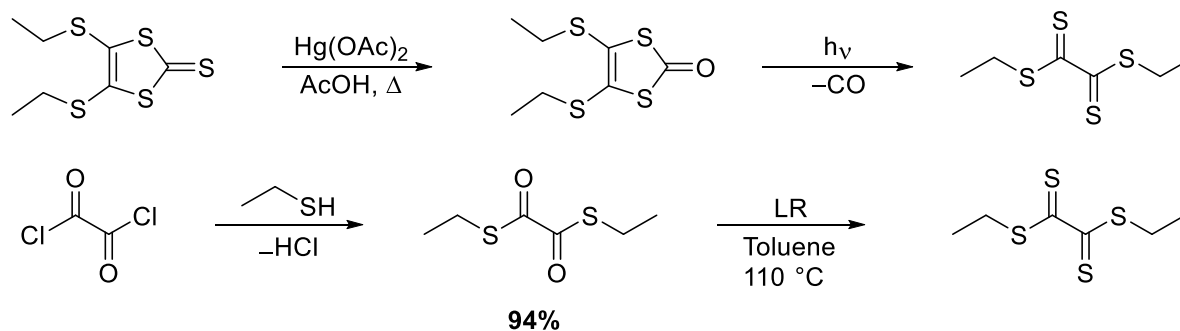
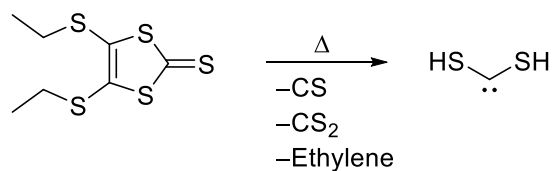
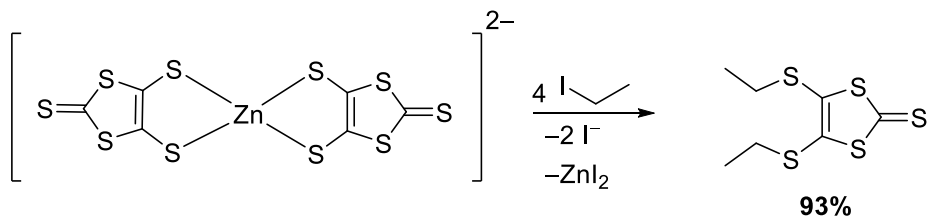
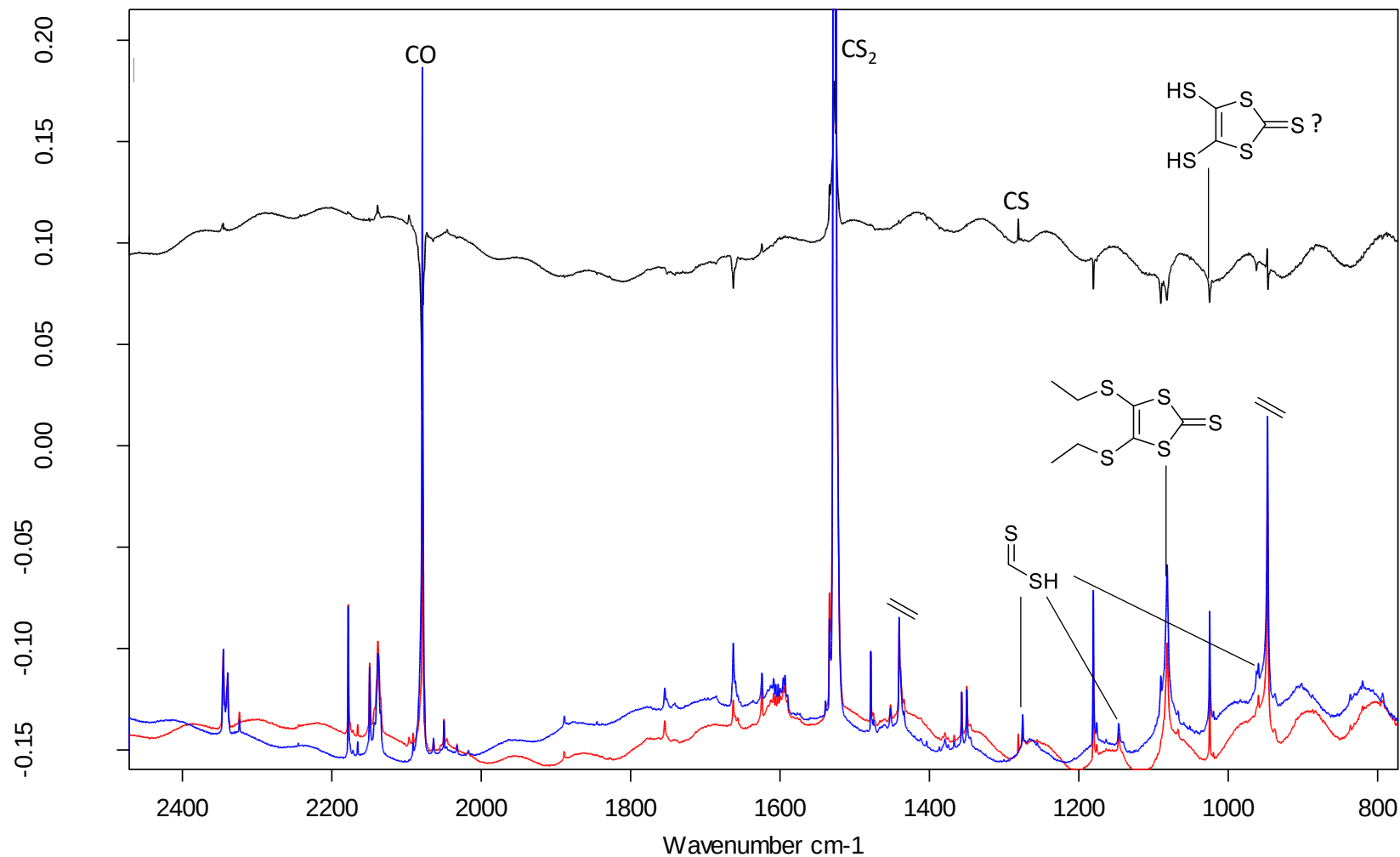


Figure 5. Potential energy hypersurface (ΔH_0) of 1 and related species at the CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ+ZPVE level in kcal mol⁻¹. The main reaction pathways are highlighted.

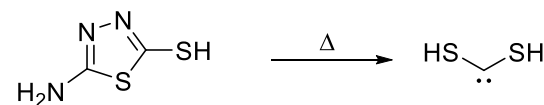
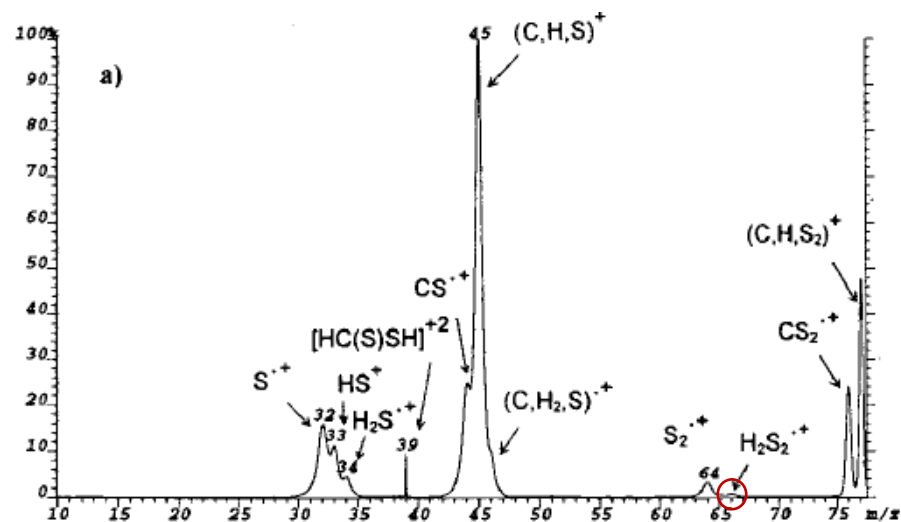
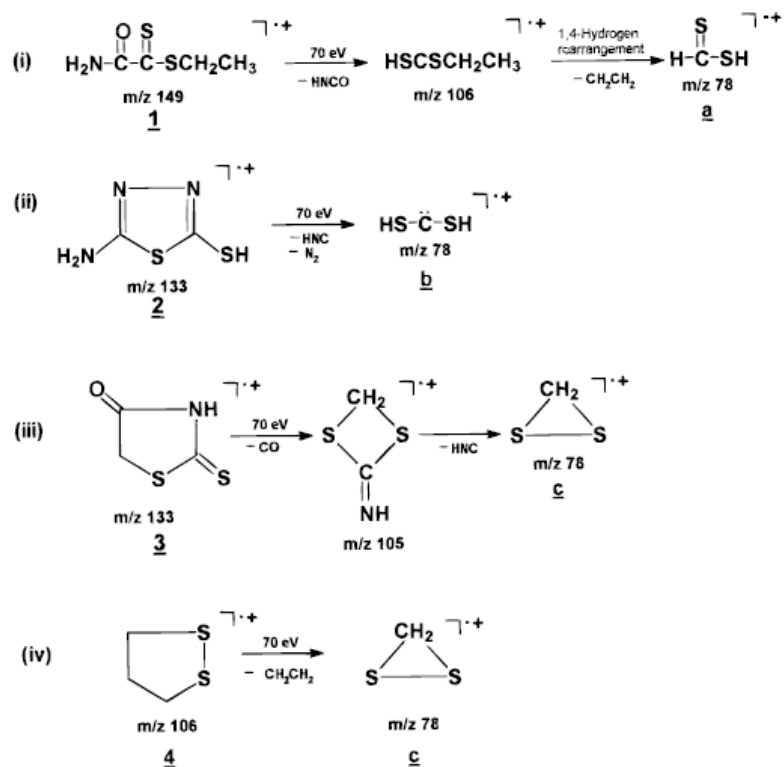
	HF/6-311++G(d,p) /kcal mol ⁻¹	B3LYP/6-311++G(3df,3dp) /kcal mol ⁻¹	B3LYP-D3/6-311++G(3df,3dp) /kcal mol ⁻¹
cc	0	0	0
ct	-1.0	1.0	1.3
tt	-1.5	2.1	2.6







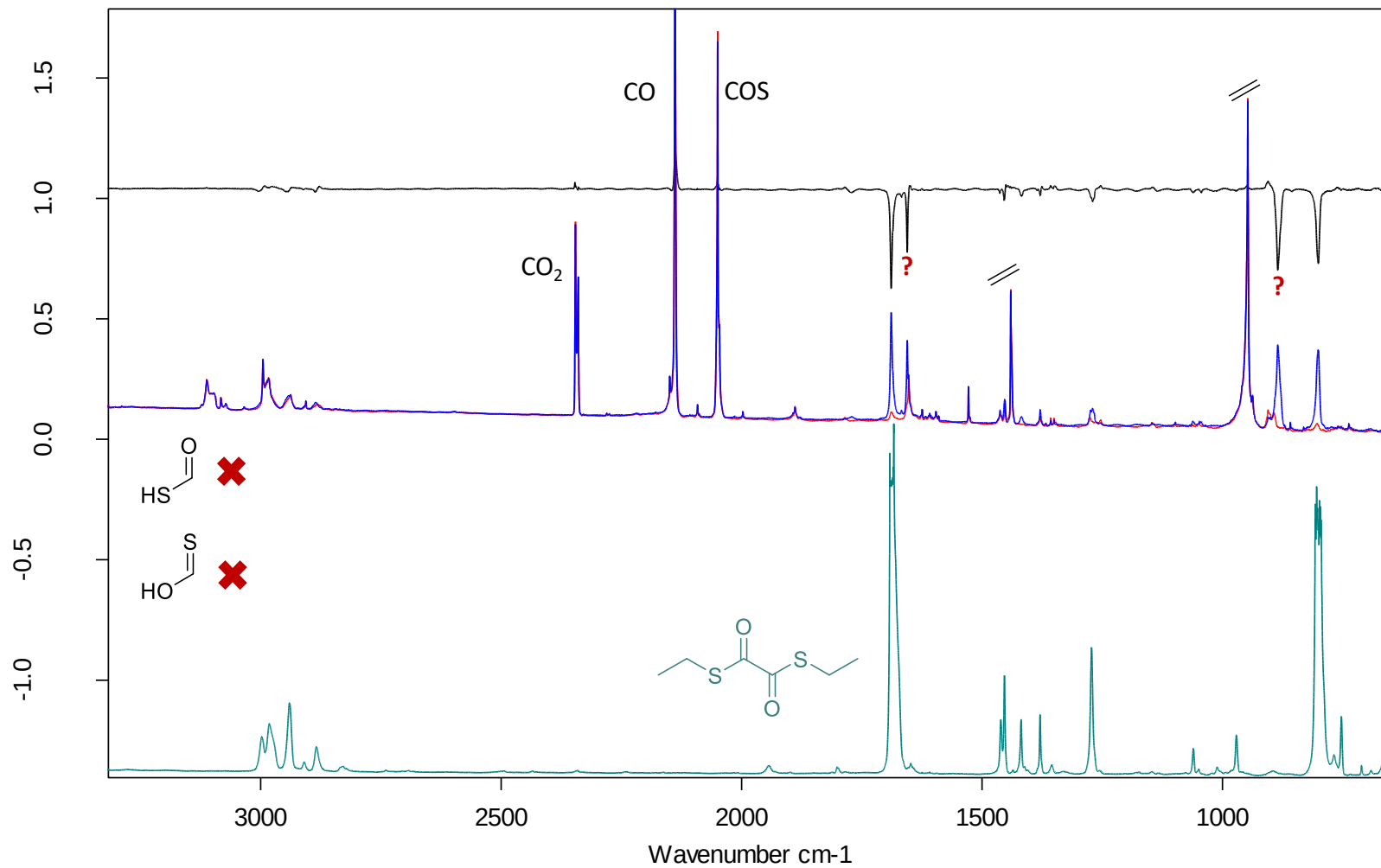
SCHEME 1



mp: 235 °C

Source Temperature: 250 °C

Cost: > 1€/g



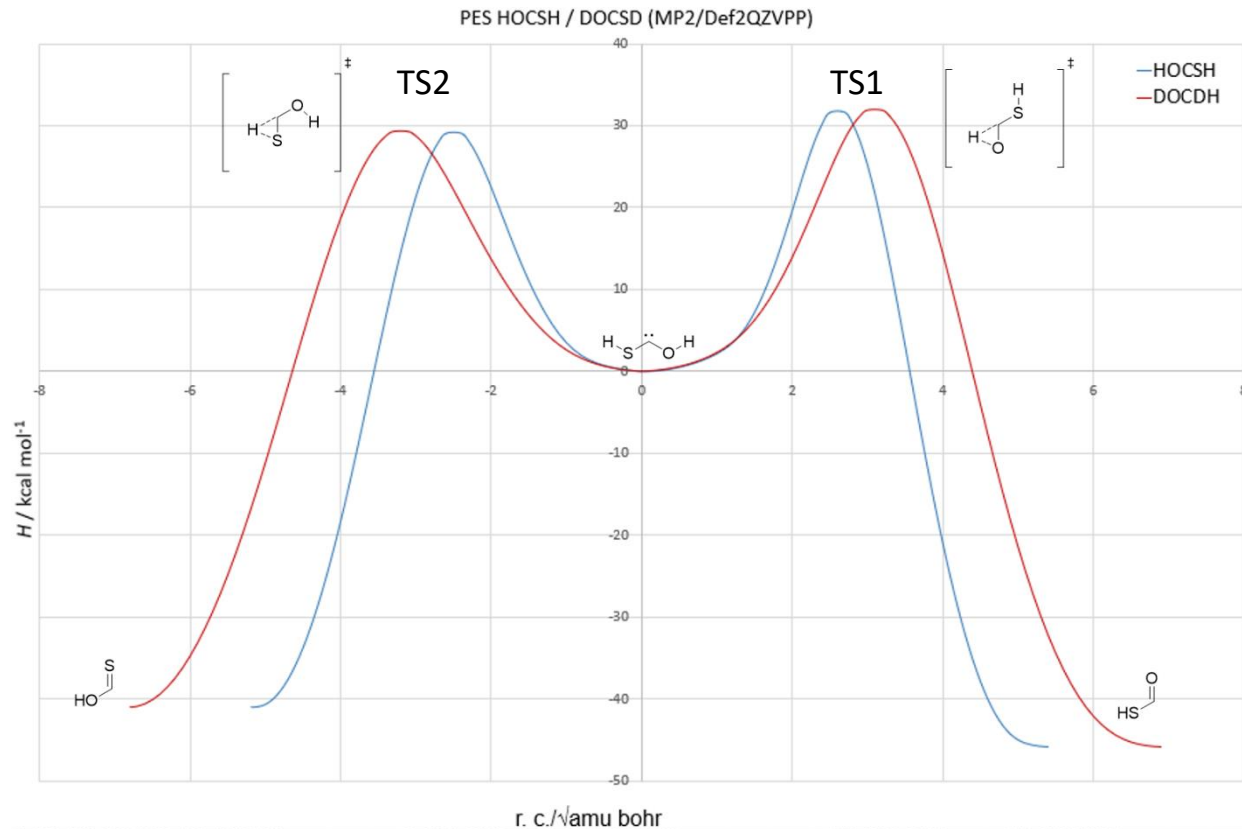


Route B (via TS2)

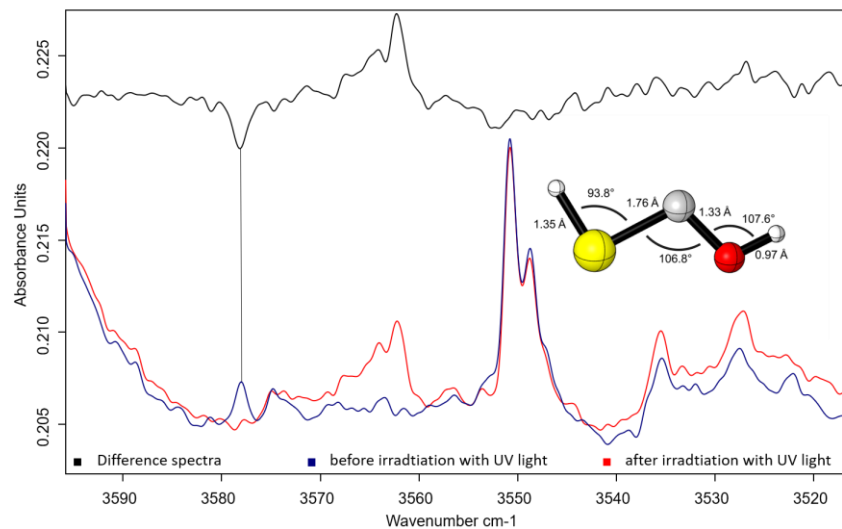
Route A (via TS1)

	electr. Barrier [kcal mol ⁻¹] (total barrier)	$\tau_{1/2}$	electr. Barrier [kcal mol ⁻¹] (total barrier)	$\tau_{1/2}$
HO-C-SH	29.5 (26.7) 33.4 ^a	61 d	32.1 (28.4) 27.0 ^a	6 d
DO-C-SD	29.5 (27.5)	1.8 10 ¹⁰ d	31.1 (29.3)	1.4 10 ⁸ d

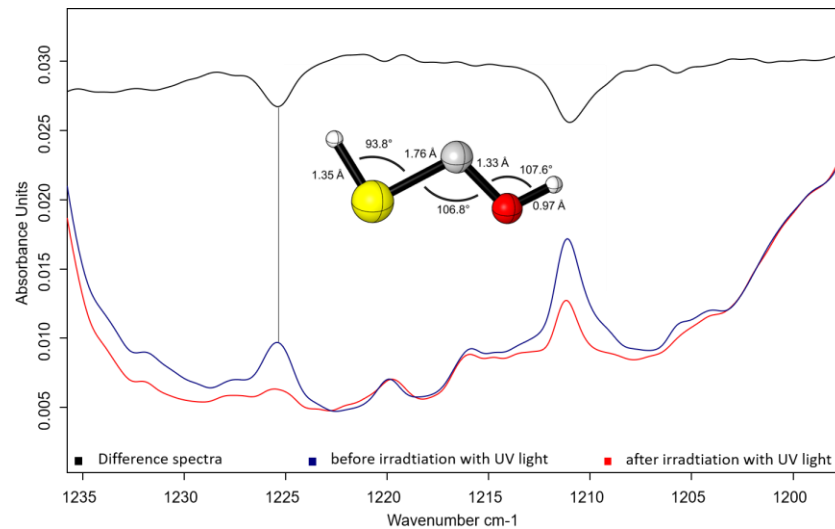
^aCCSD(T)/cc-pVDZ



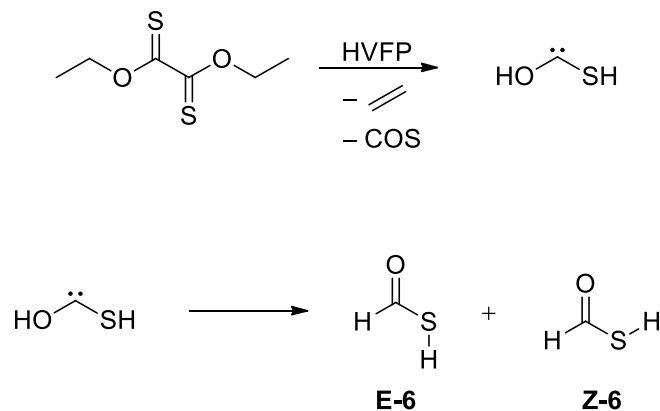
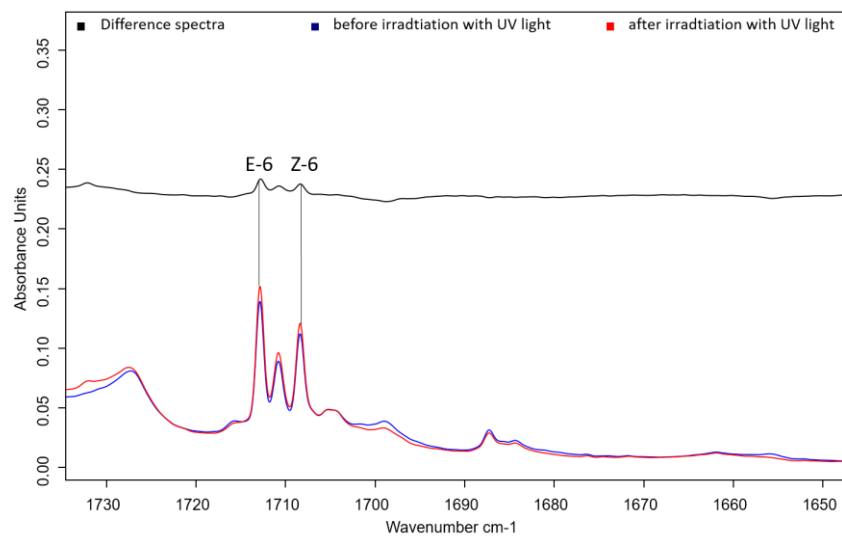
Hydroxy Mercapto Methylene



OH str.: 3578.0 cm^{-1} (CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ: 3821.0 cm^{-1})



CO str.: 1225.4 cm^{-1} (CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ: 1260.9 cm^{-1})

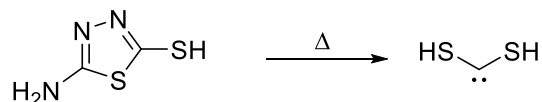




- Precursor synthesis for Mercapto Methylene, Methyl Mercapto Methylene

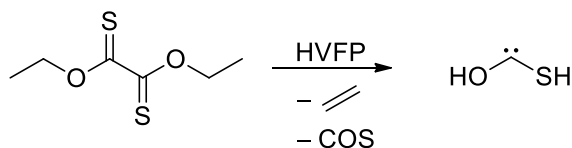


- Precursor test for Dimercapto Methylene



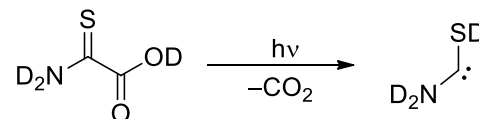
- High level IRC computations for Hydroxy Mercapto Methylene

- Better spectra



- Deuteration of 2-Amino-2-Thioxoacetic Acid

- Identification of isomerization products (computationally)





- Prof. Dr. Peter R. Schreiner
- Bastian Bernhard
- André K. Eckhardt and Henrik Quanz
- Dr. Dennis Gerbig
- Lab 204/205
- PRS group