

The mechanism of the ozonolysis on the surface of C₇₀ fullerene : the electron localizability indicator study.

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Rok wydania

2020

Czasopismo

Journal of Molecular
Modeling

Numer woluminu

26

Strony

73/1-73/12

DOI

10.1007/s00894-020-4333-8

Kolekcja

Naukowa

Język

Angielski

Typ publikacji

Artykuł

Streszczenie

The formation of C₇₀O from C₇₀O₃ monomolozonide is a three-step process with the isomer dependent last step leading either to c,c-C₇₀O epoxide or d,d-C₇₀O oxidoannulene. The process involves the open intermediate (first O–O then C_c–C_c/C_d–C_d bonds broken), oxidoannulene-like structure intermediate (new C_c–O/C_d–O bond formed) and finally the oxide product. On the formation of c,c-C₇₀O isomer, the final release of O₂ is followed by the restoration of C_c–C_c bond, which stabilizes the product. Neither C_d–C_d bond is restored nor the total energy essentially lowered upon d,d-C₇₀O formation. At all steps of the studied process, the four CC bonds adjacent to C_c–C_c or C_d–C_d bond, respectively, play a crucial role donating or withdrawing the necessary electron density. C₇₀(O)O₂ products, with O₂ bridging one of the bonds adjacent to the parent C_c–C_c/C_d–C_d one, may compete with the oxide products. The OO bond in such structures is weak as suggested by its low electron population. For both c,c-C₇₀O₃ and d,d-C₇₀O₃, the shape of the potential energy surfaces (0 K) and the related, reported earlier, room temperature–free energy surfaces differ.

Słowa kluczowe

Molozonide, Epoxide, Oxidoannulene, ELI-D, Quantum chemical topology

Adres publiczny

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00894-020-4333-8>

Strona internetowa wydawcy

<http://link.springer.com>