

COMPUTATIONAL QUEST FOR CONTROLLED ANTIAROMATIC REACTIVITY OF PENTALENE DIMERIZATION

Carles Alcaide i Blaya

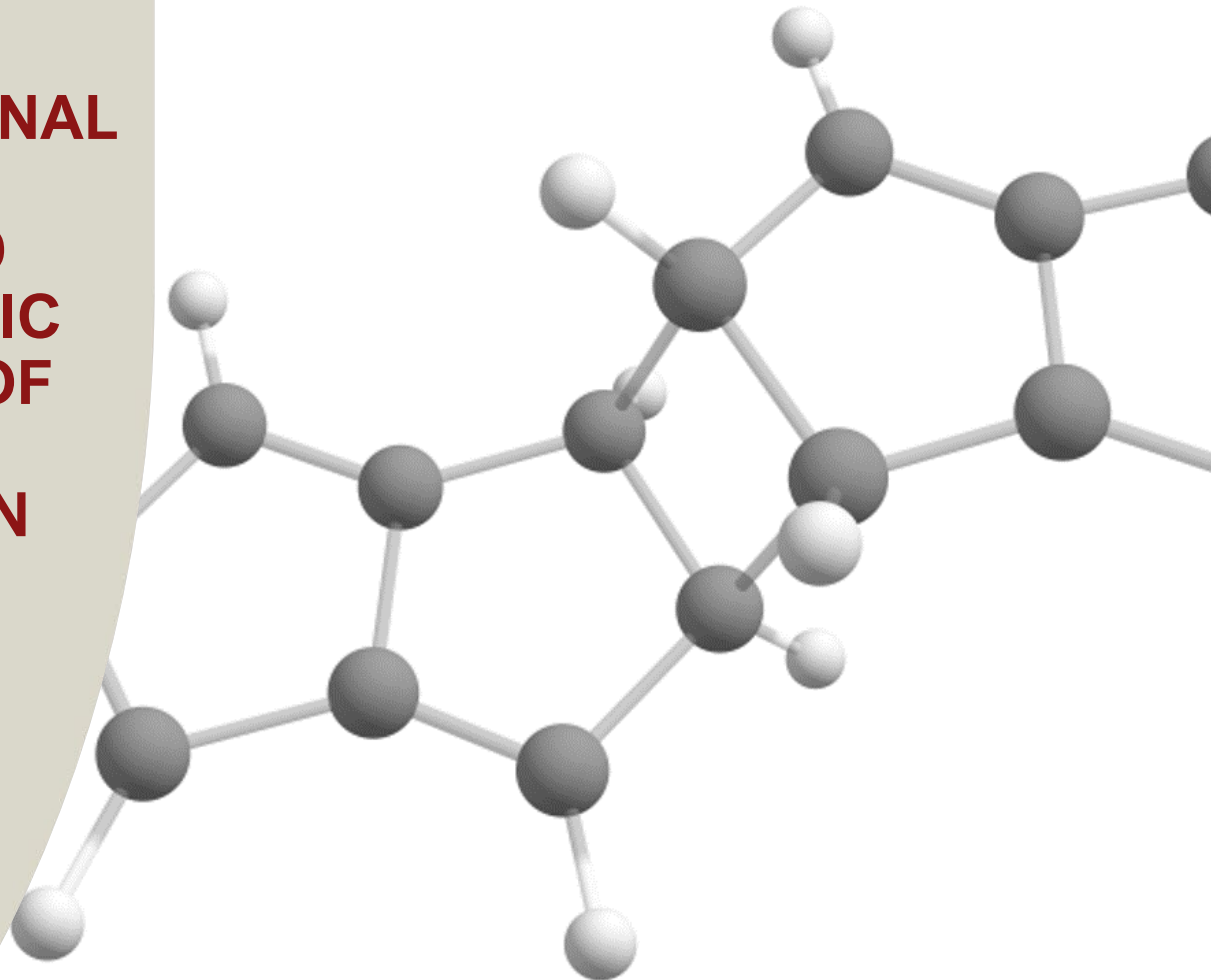
Supervisors:

Prof. Dr. Miquel Solà

Dr. Sílvia Simon

Girona Seminar

16th April 2026



ARTICLE | December 21, 2021

Synthesis of Conjugated Donor–Acceptor Antiaromatic Porphyrins and Their Application to Perovskite Solar Cells

Prof. Dr. Ji-V-

High Batteries†

unio Awaga✉

VIEW METRICS

Wen Zhang, Shigeo Maruyama, and Yutaka Matsuo*

C: CHEMICAL AND CATALYTIC REACTIVITY AT INTERFACES | October 25, 2024

Xue

Molecular Design of Two-Dimensional Antiaromatic Covalent Organic Frameworks for Light-Driven Overall Water Splitting

Article | Open access | Published: 19 July 2017

Haifeng Lv, Dayong Wang,

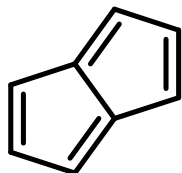
Highly-conducting molecular on antiaromatic Molecular engineering of antiaromatic orangarin-based sensitizers for high-performance dye-sensitized solar-cell applications

Swati Singh Rajput†^{id}, Samarth Razdan†^{id}, Tejendra Banana^{id}, Neelam Chandravanshi and Md Mehboob Alam^{id} *
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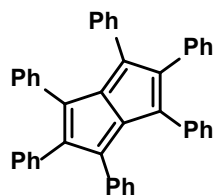
Introduction



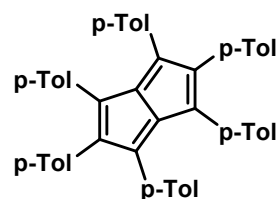
Pentalene (C_8H_6)

- 8 π -electrons $\rightarrow$ **ANTIAROMATIC**
- Not isolated neither spectroscopic observation until 1997
- Challenging molecule (high reactivity)

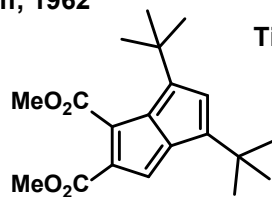
STERIC PROTECTION



Le Goff, 1962

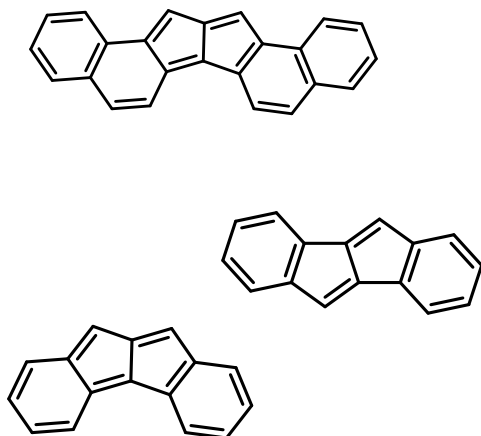


Tilley, 2009

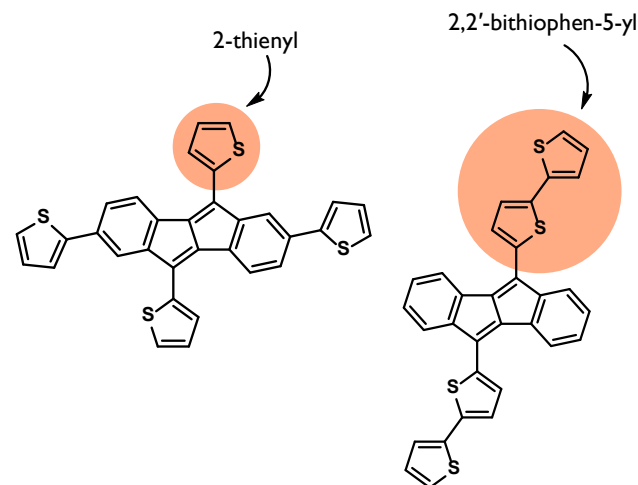


Hafner, 1977

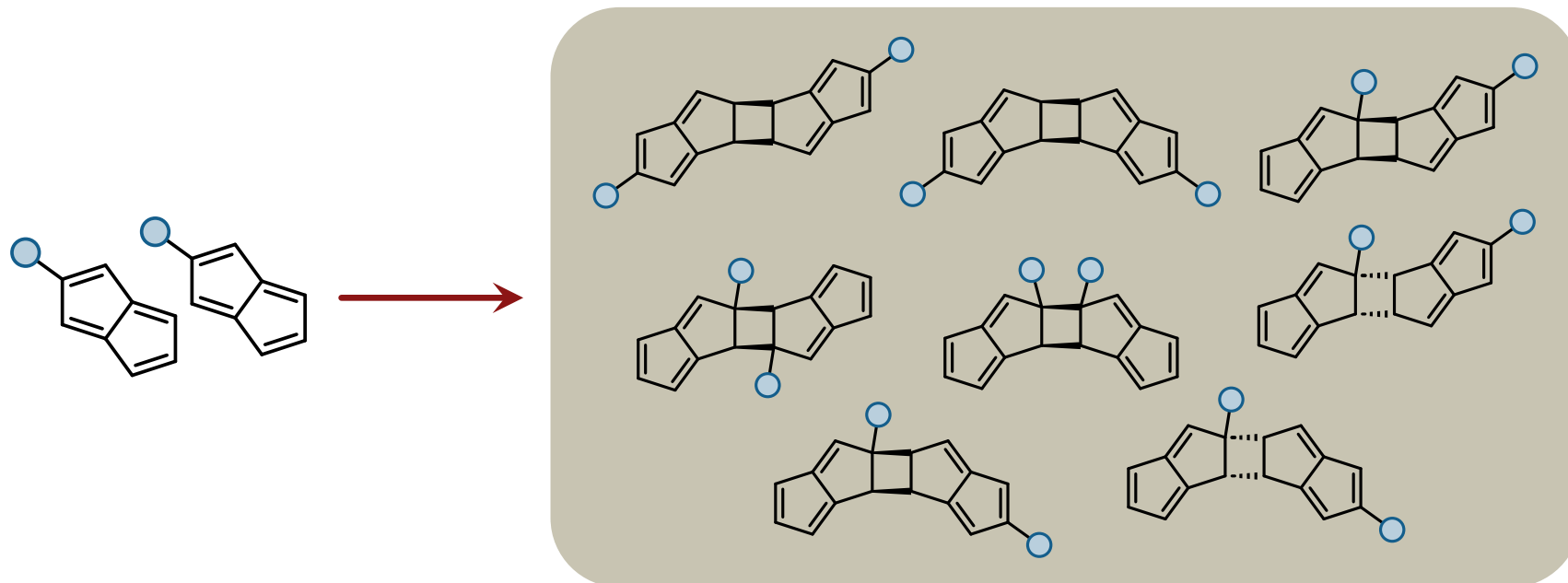
ELECTRONIC STABILIZATION

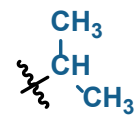
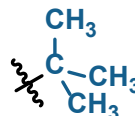
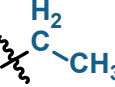
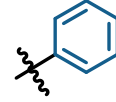
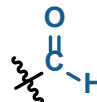
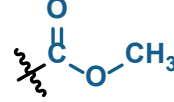


PUSH-PULL SUBSTITUTION



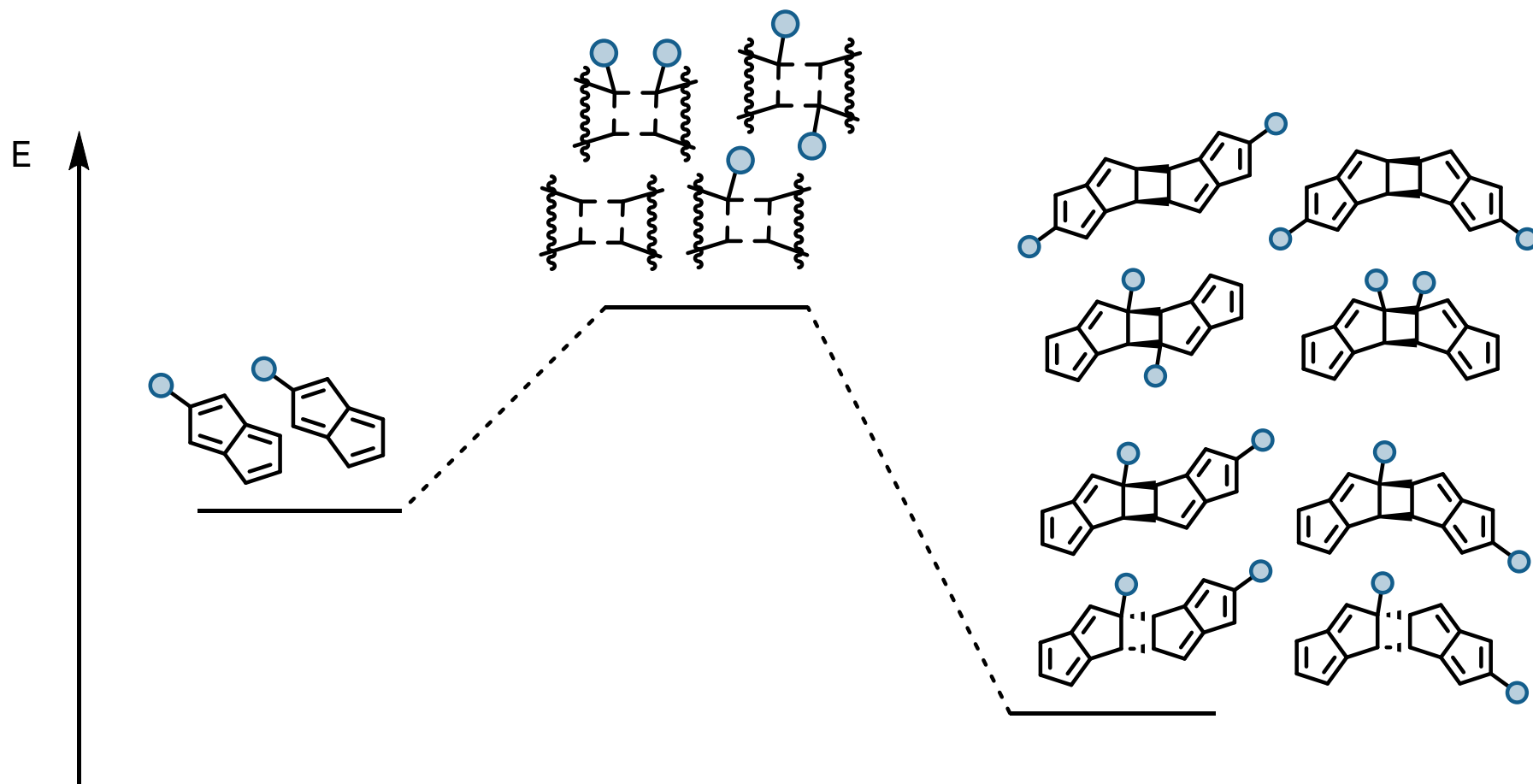
Procedure



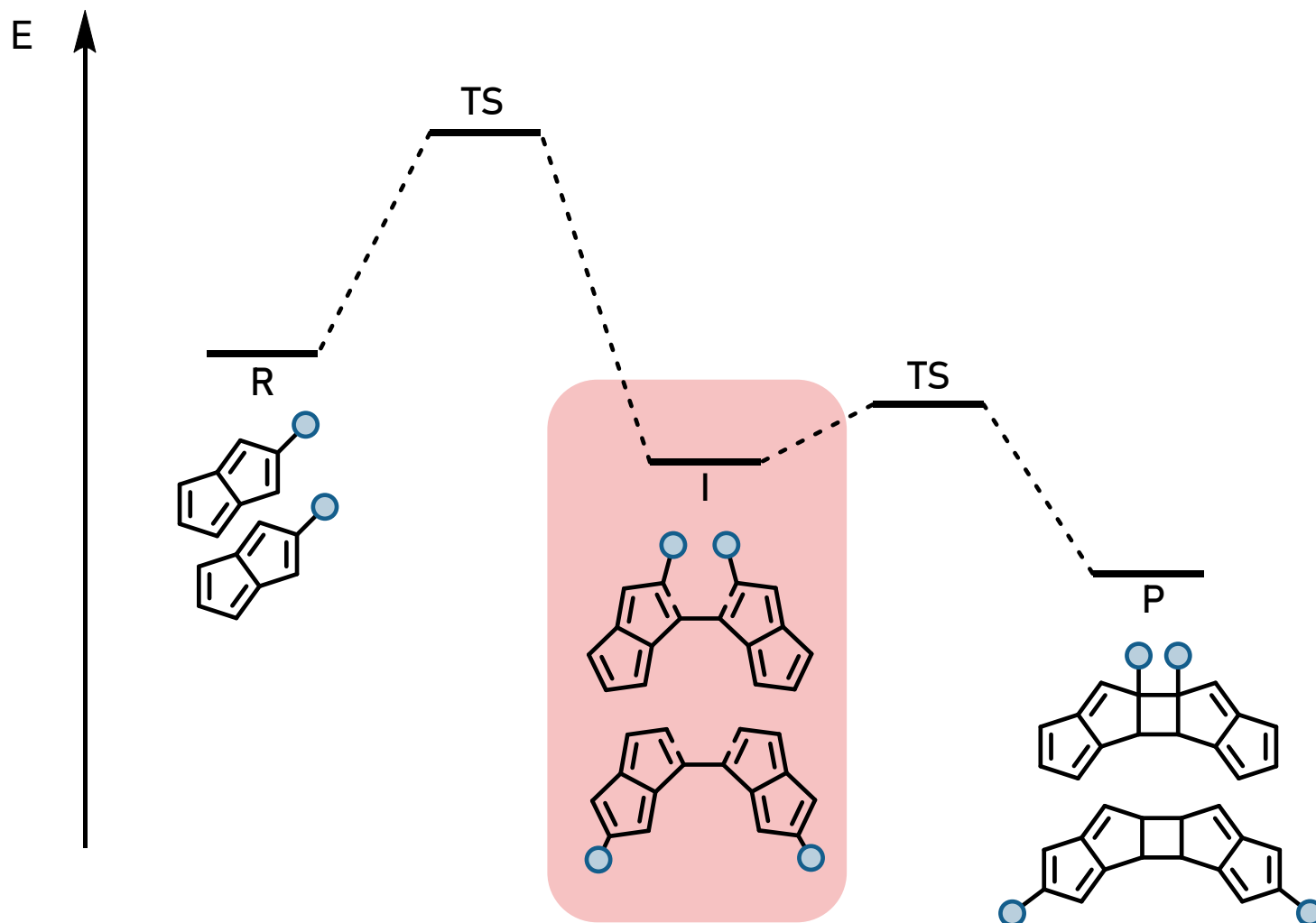
	BULKINESS	EDG	EWG
	     	 	  

B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-311++G(d,p)

Reaction framework



Reaction framework (special case)



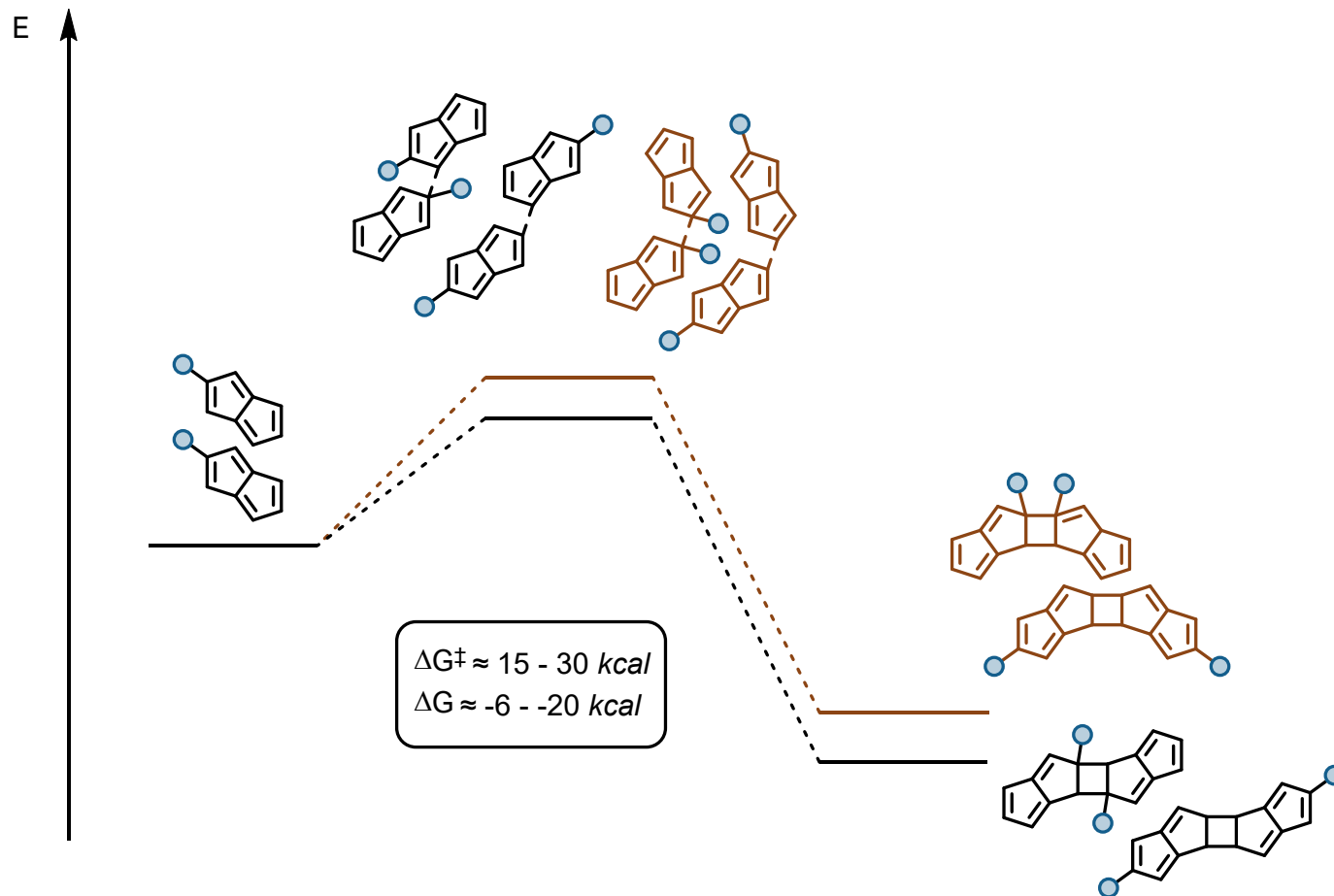
Results

» TOPOLOGY

» ELECTRONIC EFFECTS

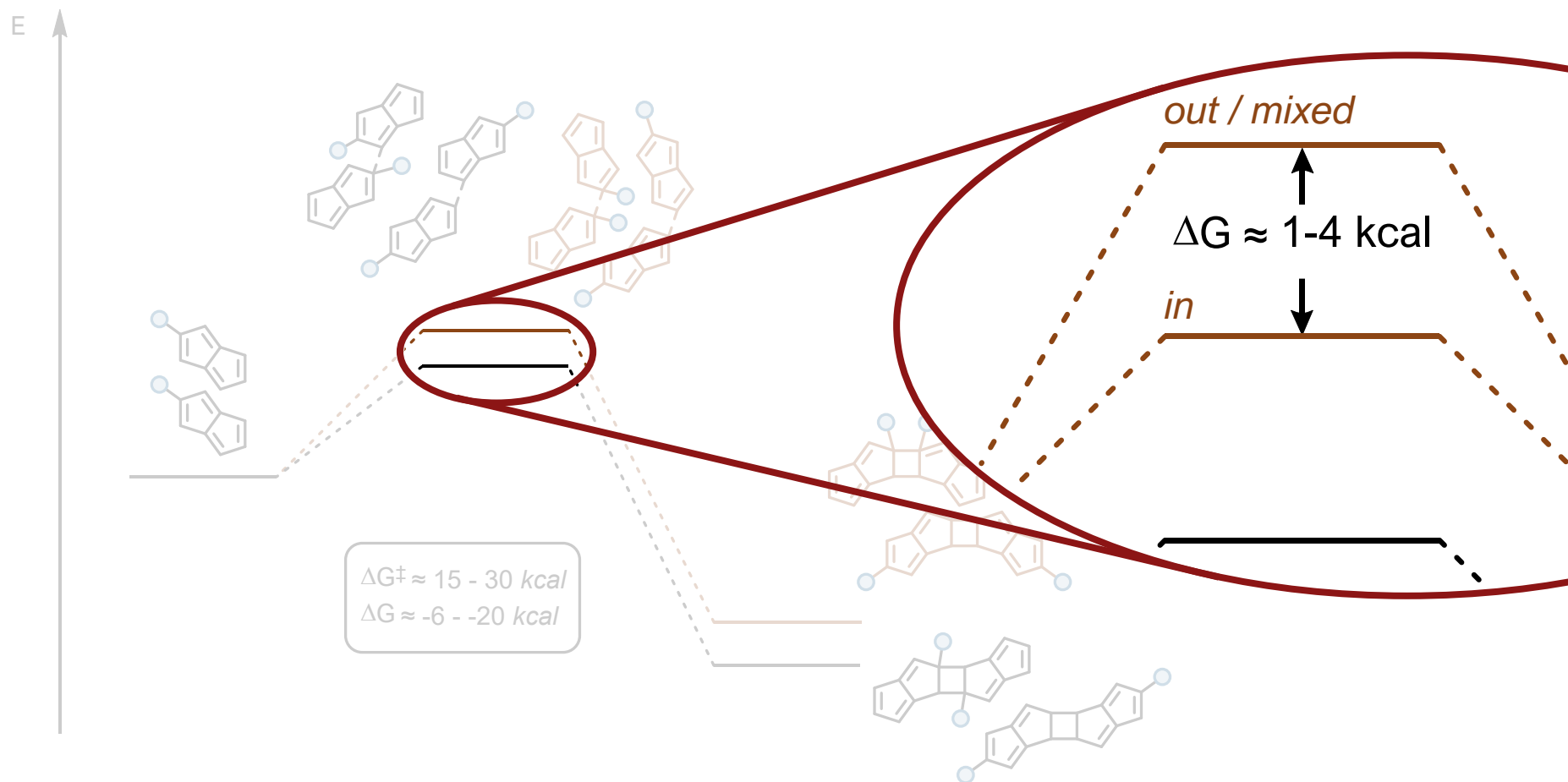
» BULKY EFFECTS

Results – TOPOLOGY



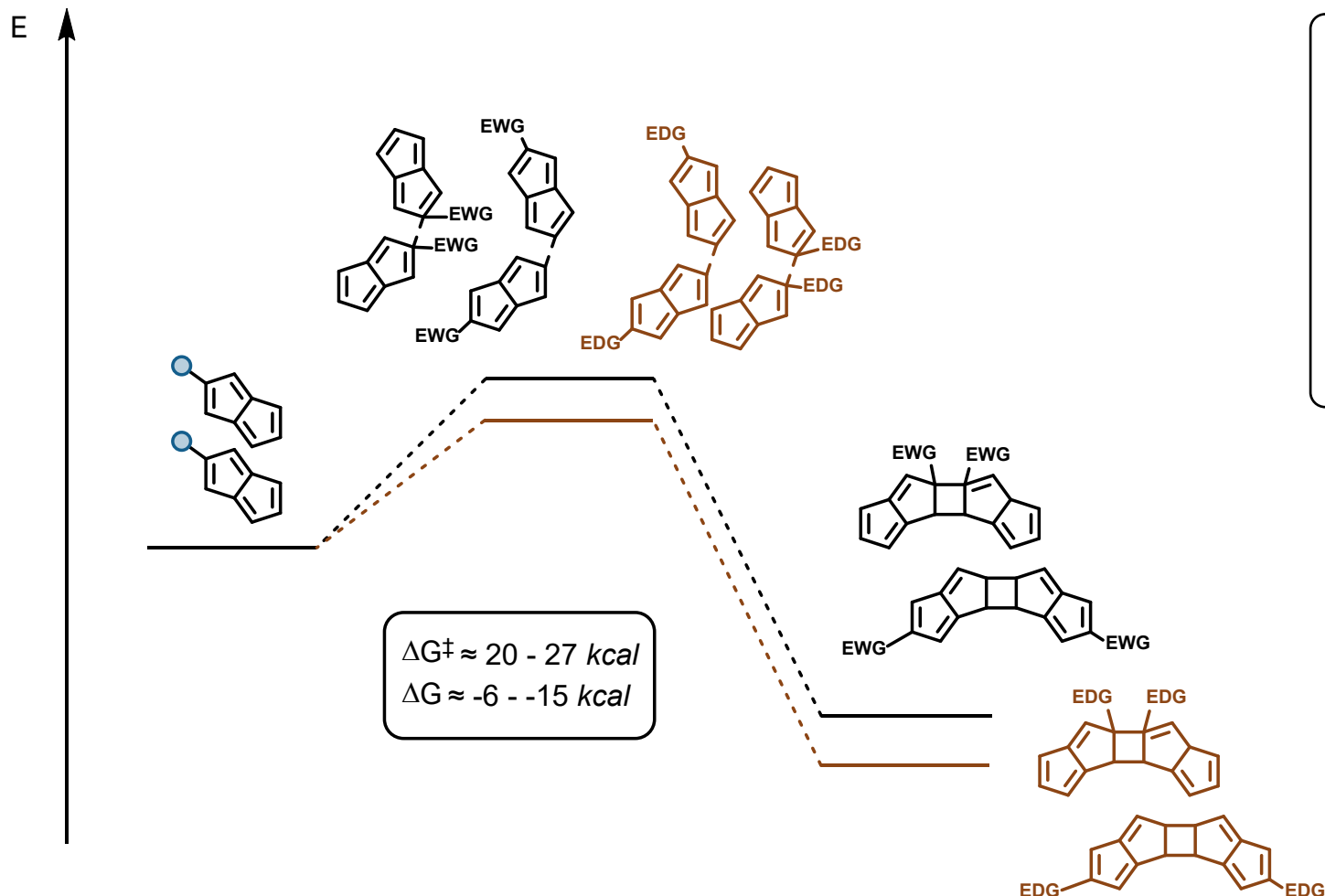
» *cis* conformation tends to have higher energy barriers than *trans* ones ($\approx 3-4$ kcal).

Results – TOPOLOGY



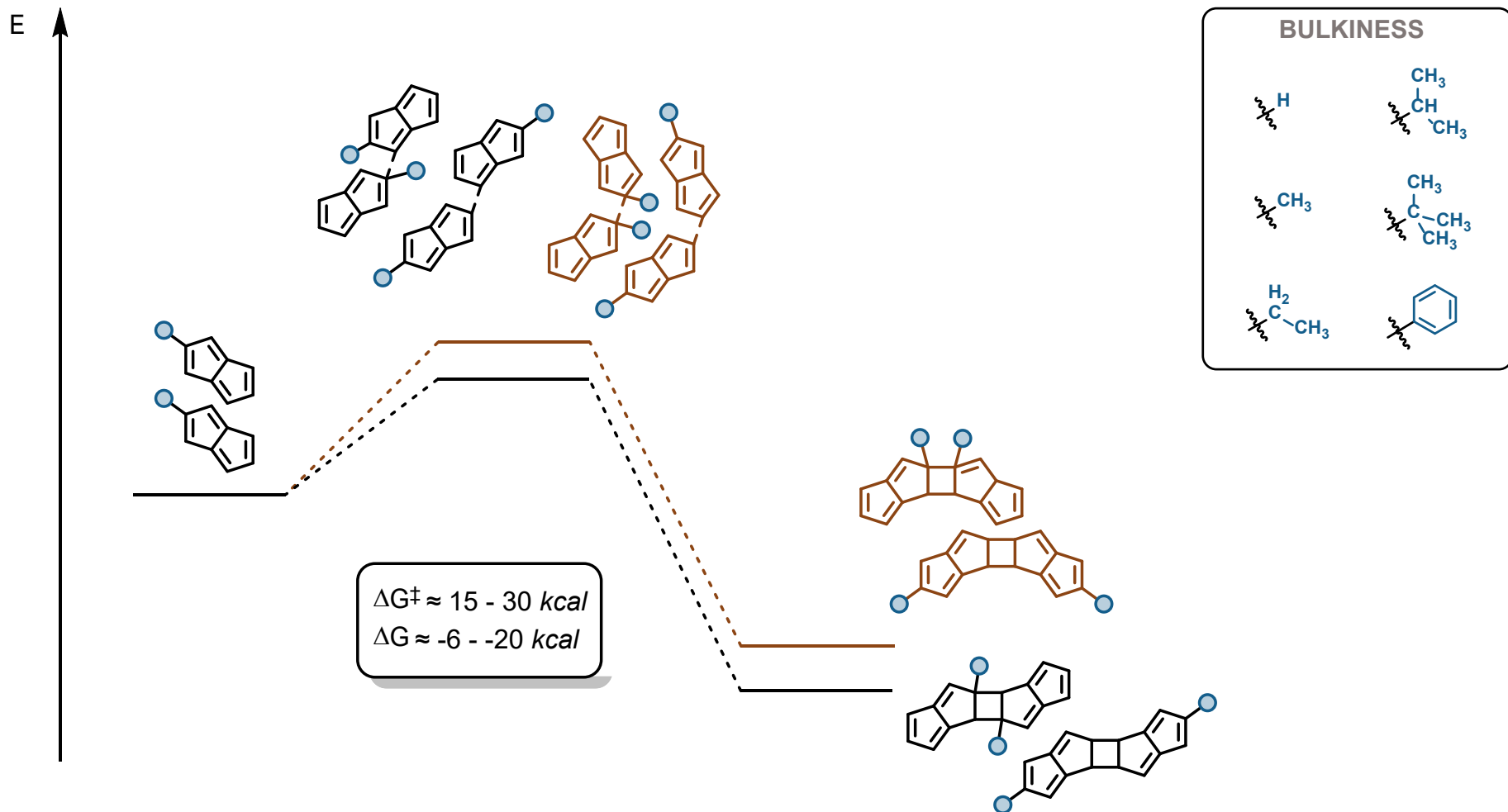
- » *cis* conformation tends to have higher energy barriers than *trans* ones ($\approx 3-4 \text{ kcal}$).
- » The *out* and *mixed* orientation of the substituent results in higher energy barriers and greater stability ($\approx 4-5 \text{ kcal}$).

Results – ELECTRONIC EFFECTS



- » *Electron-withdrawing groups (EWG) tend to increase energy barriers ($\approx 1-4 \text{ kcal}$), whereas electron-donating groups (EDG) lead to more stable systems ($\approx 5 \text{ kcal}$).*

Results – BULKY EFFECTS



- » The results generally follow the expected trends based on steric hindrance, although some deviations are observed (i.e. *Ph*), indicating that this effect alone is not sufficient to explain the behavior.

Acknowledgements



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Cristina Berga



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Computacional i Catàlisi**

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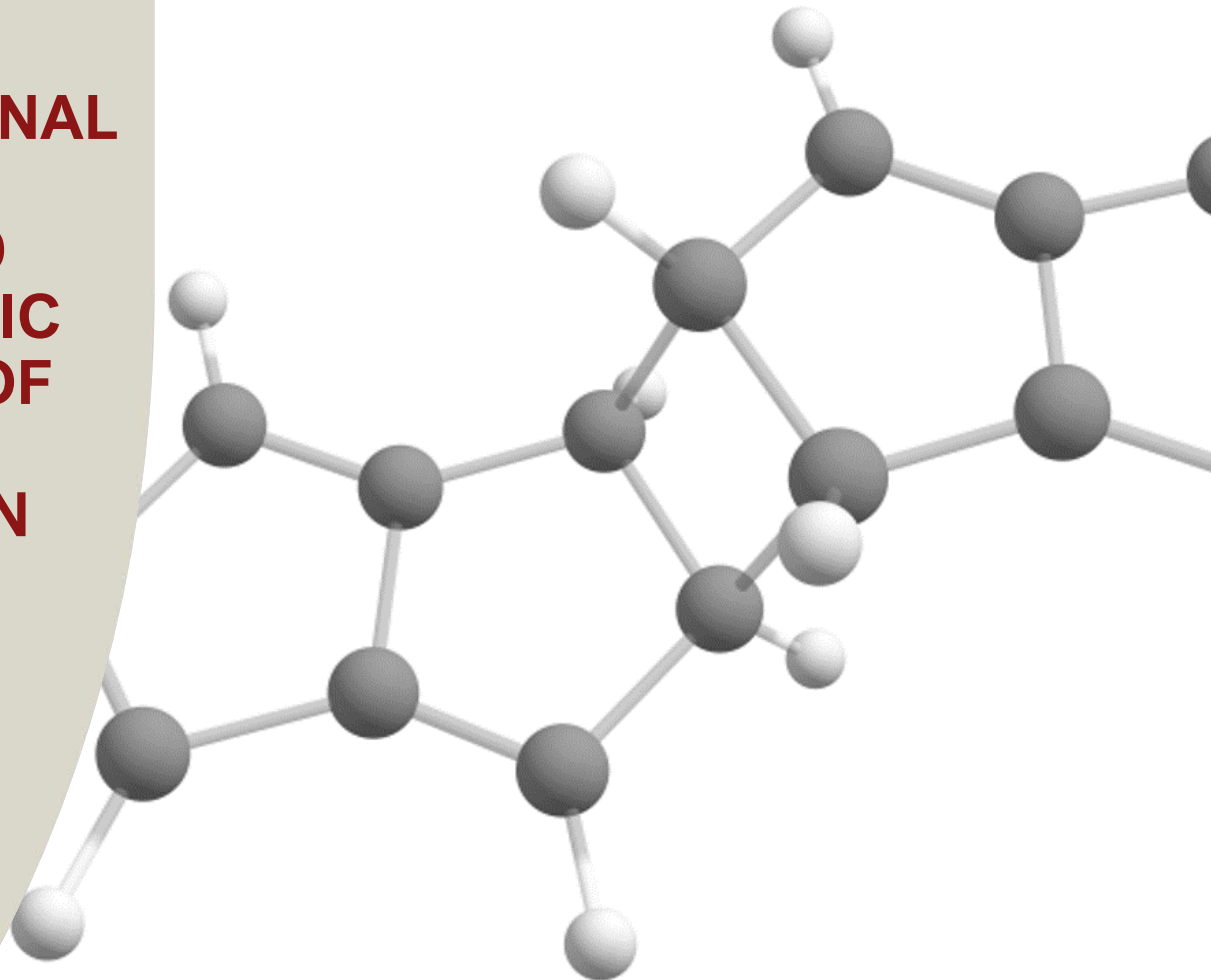
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Thank you!