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1. Introduction

The odourant molecule *trans*-cinnamaldehyde is the major component of cinnamon oil¹ and is responsible for its characteristic smell. The molecule consists of a phenyl ring with an unsaturated aldehyde attached to it. The structure of the molecule is planar due to the conjugation of the π -electron system, as seen in Fig. 1. This conjugation causes a change in the typical carbon–carbon bond lengths, which is an interesting effect to study. Since both the structure and the structural flexibility of an odourant molecule are important for molecular recognition by olfactory receptors, a precise experimentally obtained molecular structure can be useful for further studying the structure–odour relationship.² The importance of studying odourant molecules was already shown before,^{3,4} and it is also demonstrated that olfaction is very complicated to describe because there are many structures and a vast number of odours. One major aim in that research field is to identify the common structural features that cause the same odour perception. However, as in many molecular recognition processes, conformational flexibility is known to play a role. A better understanding of this as well as the identification of such common structural features will be an important step towards predicting the odour of a respective molecule.

Cinnamaldehyde was recently found to activate the transient receptor potential ion channel TRPA1, which mediates

Structure determination of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde by broadband microwave spectroscopy[†]

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The rotational spectrum of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde ((*E*)-3-phenyl-2-propenal, C₉H₈O) was recorded by chirped-pulse Fourier transform microwave spectroscopy in the frequency range of 2–8.5 GHz. The odourant molecule is the essential component of cinnamon oil and causes the characteristic smell. The rotational signatures of two conformers were observed: *s-trans-trans*- and *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. The rotational spectra of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde and all of its ¹³C-monosubstituted species in natural abundance were assigned and the corresponding carbon backbone structure was determined. The second conformer *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde is about 9 kJ mol⁻¹ higher in energy and could also be identified in the spectrum.

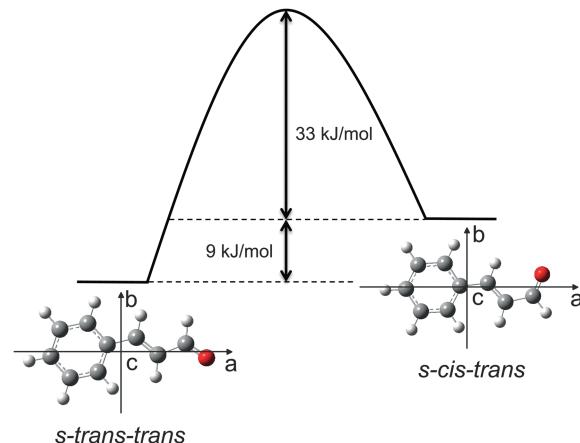


Fig. 1 Scheme of the molecular structure of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde ((*E*)-3-phenyl-2-propenal) and *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde in the coordinate system of the molecular moments of inertia and the calculated energy difference and isomerisation barrier of the two conformers, using the MP2 level of theory and the 6-311++G(2d,2p) basis set.

thermosensation, and thus cinnamaldehyde can be a potential molecular model for studying why noxious cold can be perceived as a burning pain.⁵ For this, the molecular recognition process, especially the conformational flexibility, of the molecule is of interest.

In a photochemical reaction with UV-light *trans*-cinnamaldehyde isomerises to *cis*-cinnamaldehyde.⁶ Biochemical reactions with this motif can, for example, also be found in the retina of the (human) eye. Recently, these light-triggered dynamics were studied by femtosecond crystallography on minicrystals of photoactive yellow protein (PYP).⁷ The chromophore of this protein reveals structural similarities with *trans*-cinnamaldehyde, which can be seen as a model system for this photoactive protein in gas-phase

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studies, another example for the physiological relevance of a detailed structure determination of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde.

Four possible stereoisomers of cinnamaldehyde can exist: two diastereomers, differing in the *cis*- or *trans*-orientation of the carbon–carbon double bond of the side chain. Each of these diastereomers can consist of two conformers, differing by the rotation around the single bond in between the two double bonds. Here we use broadband rotational spectroscopy to study the two conformers of the *trans*-diastereomer, *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde and the higher energy conformer *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde that are depicted in Fig. 1.

High-resolution microwave spectroscopy combined with supersonic expansion is an ideal tool to study the structure of molecules in the gas phase, since the rotational constants obtained from the spectrum are based on the moments of inertia of the molecule. From rotational parameters of the parent molecule and the isotopically substituted species precise information on the molecular structure can be obtained. The slightly different mass of the singly substituted molecules leads to a change in the molecular moment of inertia. From this change the respective atom positions in the molecule with respect to its center of mass can be determined using, for example, Kraitchman's equations (substitution structure, r_s).⁸ To obtain a structure that is closer to the theoretical equilibrium structure compared to the r_s -structure and thus supports a comparison between the experiment and quantum chemical structural parameters, a mass dependent structure (r_m -structure) can also be calculated. This method corrects for the isotope-dependent rovibrational contribution to the moments of inertia of the molecule.¹¹

This study extends the earlier work on *trans*-cinnamaldehyde using low-resolution microwave spectroscopy by Steinmetz *et al.*,⁹ in which only one rotational constant could be determined due to low spectral resolution. Here, we report complete sets of rotational constants for both low-energy conformers of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde. We were also able to obtain the rotational constants for all the mono-substituted ¹³C-isotopologues of the energetically lower conformer in natural abundance and hence determine its carbon backbone structure. The obtained structure is compared to a recent gas-electron diffraction (GED) study.¹⁰ Such a comparison is also interesting from a conceptional point of view. Typically, gas-electron diffraction studies are performed at the elevated temperatures necessary to generate sufficient vapour pressure of the respective molecules. As a consequence, the molecules can be vibrationally excited and several conformers can be populated, which complicates the analysis. The suitability of the analysis of the experimental data often strongly relies on the quality of the quantum-chemical calculations. A direct comparison between microwave data and GED data will thus be helpful to evaluate the quality of the GED data in the particular case of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde, for which two conformers are present.

2. Experimental details

The spectra presented in this work were recorded using broadband microwave spectroscopy employing the chirped-pulse

technique (CP-FTMW).¹² Our spectrometer covers a frequency range from 2 to 8.5 GHz. The detailed description of the experimental setup can be found in ref. 13 and 14.

A sample of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich ($\geq 95\%$ purity) and used without further purification. The sample is a liquid at room temperature and has a reported boiling point of 251 °C. It has a strong total dipole moment of 5.1 D with the two dipole moment components of 4.9 D for μ_a and -1.5 D for μ_b . For the measurements, the sample was heated to 100 °C in a reservoir. Neon was used as a carrier gas with an absolute backing pressure of 1.8 bar. The gas mixture was supersonically expanded into the vacuum chamber *via* a pulsed nozzle. After this, the molecules were excited by a 1 μ s long microwave pulse, which was linearly chirped in frequency. Fifty microseconds of the resulting free induction decay (FID) were recorded, this results in a spectral resolution of 20 kHz. In total, 1.2 million FIDs were recorded and averaged. The rotational spectrum was obtained by Fourier transforming the experimental data. A Kaiser–Bessel window function was applied to the spectrum to identify weak transitions that otherwise, in some cases, would overlap with stronger transitions.

Predictions of the rotational constants for different possible conformers of cinnamaldehyde were obtained from quantum chemical calculations. Geometry optimisations were performed using the density-functional theory (DFT) methods M06-2X and B3LYP as well as the MP2 level of theory, all with a 6-311++G(2d,2p) basis set as implemented in the program package Gaussian. The results are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

The spectra were fitted using an asymmetric rotor Hamiltonian (Watson S-reduction in I_r representation¹⁵) as implemented in the PGOPHER programme suite.¹⁶

3. Results and discussion

The measured spectrum and the corresponding fits for both conformers are shown in Fig. 2. The experimental spectrum is

Table 1 Experimentally determined and calculated spectroscopic constants of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. For all calculations, the 6-311++G(2d,2p) basis set was used

Parameter	Experiment	B3LYP	M06-2X	MP2	Steinmetz <i>et al.</i> ⁹
A [MHz]	4866.3795(13)	4915.85	4926.28	4884.51	
B [MHz]	579.05960(17)	578.73	582.94	579.03	
C [MHz]	517.81608(16)	517.78	521.26	517.67	
$B + C$ [MHz]	1096.87568(33)	1096.51	1104.20	1096.70	1106.3(1)
D_K [kHz]	1.72(12)	1.2			
D_{JK} [kHz]	0.076(10)	0.08			
D_J [kHz]	0.01005(82)	0.008			
d_1 [kHz]	0.130(32)	0.105			
d_2 [kHz]	0.00123(20)	0.00113			
$ \mu_a $ [D]		4.73	4.31	4.90	
$ \mu_b $ [D]		1.17	1.21	1.53	
$ \mu_c $ [D]		0	0	0	
Δ [μA^2] ^a	-0.628				
J_{\max}	17				
Assigned lines	93				
Error [kHz]	6.5				

^a $\Delta = I_c - I_a - I_b$; u is the atomic mass unit.



Table 2 Experimentally determined and calculated spectroscopic constants of *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. For all calculations, the 6-311++G(2d,2p) basis set was used

Parameter	Experiment	B3LYP	M06-2X	MP2	Steinmetz <i>et al.</i> ⁹
<i>A</i> [MHz]	4494.1094(21)	4526.23	4534.55	4495.56	
<i>B</i> [MHz]	626.04519(27)	625.32	631.43	626.84	
<i>C</i> [MHz]	549.97612(24)	549.42	554.25	550.13	
<i>B</i> + <i>C</i> [MHz]	1176.02131(26)	1174.74	1185.68	1176.96	1179.1(1)
$ \mu_a $ [D]		3.58	3.08	3.50	
$ \mu_b $ [D]		1.85	1.89	2.17	
$ \mu_c $ [D]		0	0	0	
<i>D</i> _K [kHz]	0.40(17)				
<i>D</i> _J [kHz]	0.0058(29)				
Δ [μA^2] ^a	-0.801				
<i>J</i> _{max}	10				
Assigned lines	33				
Error [kHz]	5.2				

^a $\Delta = I_c - I_a - I_b$; *u* is the atomic mass unit.

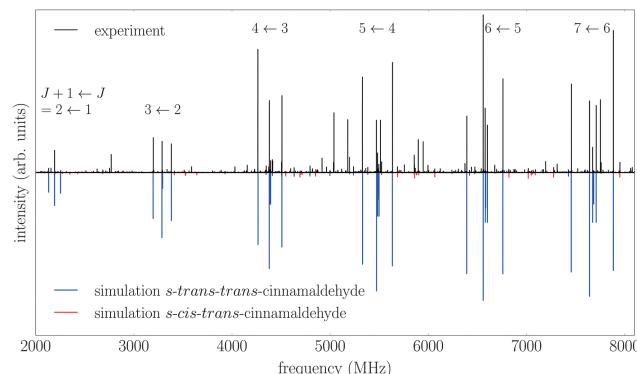


Fig. 2 Rotational spectrum of *s-trans-trans*- (blue trace) and *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde (red trace). The upper trace shows the experimental data and the lower trace represents the result of fitting the asymmetric rotor Hamiltonians of both conformers to the spectrum. Additional transitions seen in the spectrum may arise from complexes of water and cinnamaldehyde but are not assigned yet.

dominated by strong a-type transitions, as predicted from the dipole moments. Together with weaker b-type transitions they could be assigned to *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde by comparison with the rotational parameters obtained from *ab initio* calculations and the results of the previous low-resolution microwave study.⁹

In addition, the spectrum of the second conformer, *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde, could be assigned, which is about 40 times weaker. A zoom-in view of the measured spectrum, illustrating the spectral features of *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde, is depicted in Fig. 3. The two conformers differ in the orientation of the terminal aldehyde group with respect to the C–C double bond of the alkenyl side chain, as depicted in Fig. 1. The most abundant conformer *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde is calculated (MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p)) to be about 9 kJ mol⁻¹ lower in energy than *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. They are separated by an isomerisation barrier of 33 kJ mol⁻¹ (see Fig. 1), in accordance with the significant intensity difference. The higher energy of the *cis*-conformer seems to be caused by steric repulsion of the oxygen

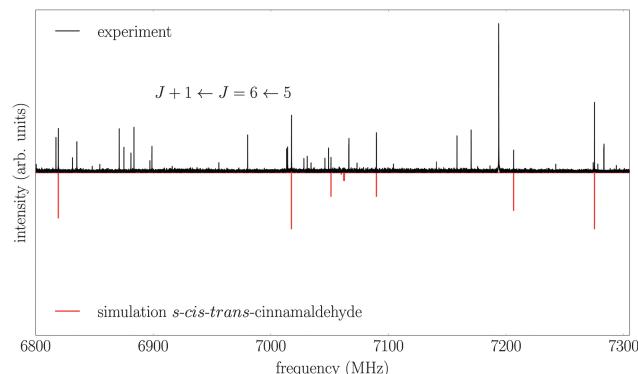


Fig. 3 Part of the broadband rotational spectrum (intensity scaled by a factor of 20 compared to Fig. 2), showing the $J+1 \leftarrow J = 6 \leftarrow 5$ transition of the higher-energy conformer, *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde (red trace). The upper trace shows the experimental data and the lower trace represents the result of fitting an asymmetric rotor Hamiltonian to it. Additional transitions seen in the spectrum may arise from complexes of water and cinnamaldehyde but are not assigned yet.

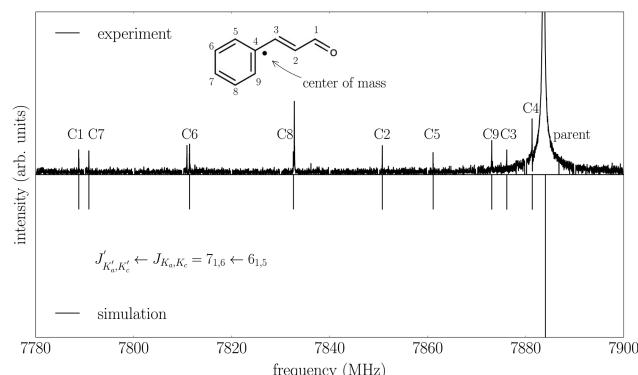


Fig. 4 Satellite lines arising from all singly substituted ^{13}C isotopologues of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde and the parent line of the $J'_{K_a', K_c'} \leftarrow J_{K_a, K_c} = 7_{1,6} \leftarrow 6_{1,5}$ transition. Note that the line shift from the parent transition increases with the distance of the substituted carbon atom to the center of mass of the molecule.

and the C3 carbon atom and the two double bonds (C2–C3 and C1–O). The atom labels are given in Fig. 4.

The obtained energies are very similar to those found for acrolein (H_2CCHCOH), which is the simplest member in the group of α,β -unsaturated aldehydes. Using microwave spectroscopy,¹⁷ the structures of both the *s-cis*- and *s-trans*-conformers of acrolein were obtained, with a calculated energy difference of 8.5 kJ mol⁻¹ and a calculated barrier height of 29.3 kJ mol⁻¹ (CCSD(T)/CBS+CV).¹⁸ This similarity might hint at the dominance of the local electronic environment in the side chain of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde.

The structural isomer *cis*-cinnamaldehyde, which is the product of a photochemical reaction of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde, was not observed. Furthermore, no spectroscopic indications for internal dynamics, such as rotation around single bonds, were found.

In the following, the results of the individual conformers are discussed in more detail.



s-trans-trans-Cinnamaldehyde

The experimentally determined spectroscopic constants for *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde and a comparison to calculated parameters are given in Table 1. In total, 93 rotational transitions (52 a- and 41 b-type transitions) could be assigned with an average error of the fit of 6.5 kHz. Anharmonic calculations were carried out using the B3LYP hybrid functional using the 6-311++G(2d,2p) basis set. The fitted distortion constants compare well with the ones obtained from these calculations. Comparing the rotational constants, the MP2 level of theory agrees best with the experimental values, with deviations of 0.5% and less.

In earlier studies of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde, where the molecule was regarded as a near symmetric top molecule, only the sum of $B + C$ could be determined.⁹

The inertial defect Δ of the molecule, calculated from the obtained rotational constants, is rather small. Its value is a scale for the deviation of the molecular structure from planarity ($\Delta = 0$ for planar molecules) and will be discussed in more detail below.

s-cis-trans-Cinnamaldehyde

A closer look into the broadband spectrum reveals rotational transitions of the higher-energy conformer *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde (Fig. 3). In total, 33 transitions (19 a-type and 14 b-type) were assigned to this conformer and fit to an asymmetric rotor Hamiltonian with an error of the fit of 5.2 kHz. The experimentally determined constants and calculated values can be found in Table 2. Again, the MP2 level of theory gives the best agreement with the experimentally determined rotational constants. The results from the earlier low-resolution study⁹ are also in good agreement.

Due to the lower intensity only transitions up to $J = 10$ could be assigned in the spectrum, this leads to less well-defined distortion constants for this conformer. The calculated inertial defect is small and of the same order of magnitude as the *s-trans-trans*-conformer.

¹³C-isotopologues of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde

For the *s-trans-trans*-conformer, we could also assign rotational transitions arising from all singly substituted ¹³C-isotopologues. The assignments of these satellite lines for the $J'_{K_a',K_c'} \leftarrow J_{K_a,K_c} = 7_{1,6} \leftarrow 6_{1,5}$ transition are depicted in Fig. 4.

For each ¹³C isotopologue, between 12 and 22 rotational transitions could be assigned with an error for the fits between 3 kHz and 9 kHz. From this overall set of 30 rotational constants, the carbon atom positions, and thus the bond lengths and angles, were calculated using Kraitchman's equations for planar molecules (r_s -structure), as implemented in the KRA program.¹⁹ The rotational constants of these fits and the calculated carbon atom positions are given in the ESI.†

The calculated inertial defect, $\Delta = I_c - I_a - I_b$, of the experimentally determined structure has a non-zero value of $-0.63 \mu\text{Å}^2$, due to low-lying out-of-plane vibrations,²⁰ for example, at around 60 cm^{-1} (about the dihedral angle C5-C4-C3-C2, atom labels are given in Fig. 4), contributing to the zero point

motion of the molecule in the ground vibrational state. This inertial defect is neglected in Kraitchman's equations for planar molecules. Therefore, we carried out a mass-dependent structural fit (r_m -structure), which is typically closer to the equilibrium geometry of the molecule as it takes the inertial defect into account.¹¹ For this, a least-square fit of the structure to the rotational constants was performed as, for example, implemented in the STRFIT-program.¹⁹ Additionally, an adjustable constant was fit, which accounts for the isotope-dependent rovibrational contribution to the moments of inertia of the molecule.¹¹ Details of this fit are given in the ESI.† A least-square fit of the structure without additional fit parameters (r_0 -structure) led to a poorly defined structure and will not be discussed further.

The comparison of the structural parameters of the carbon backbone of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde, obtained from these different approaches, is given in Tables 3 and 4.

The effect of the conjugated π -electron system becomes obvious by evaluating the individual C-C bond lengths (Table 3). In a

Table 3 Experimentally determined bond lengths of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde (r_s -structure following Kraitchman's approach and the mass dependent r_m -structure) compared to values from *ab initio* calculations (r_e -structure, MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p)) and a gas-electron diffraction (GED, r_g -structure) study.¹⁰ For comparison, the structural parameters of acrolein¹⁷ are given in this table as well

Bond lengths [Å]	MW r_s	MW $r_m^{(1)}{^a}$	MP2 r_e	GED r_g^{10}	Acrolein ¹⁷
C1-C2	1.4745(18)	1.456(34)	1.465	1.473(8)	1.468(4)
C2-C3	1.3568(26)	1.341(65)	1.349	1.348(1)	1.340(4)
C3-C4	1.4270(7)	1.464(62)	1.460	1.470(8)	
C4-C5	1.4254(11)	1.403(74)	1.404	1.406(1)	
C5-C6	1.3980(5)	1.410(24)	1.394	1.392(1)	
C6-C7	1.3824(24)	1.390(54)	1.395	1.395(1)	
C7-C8	1.4081(18)	1.399(41)	1.398	1.398(1)	
C8-C9	1.3935(4)	1.362(32)	1.391	1.390(1)	
C9-C4	1.4003(13)	1.414(89)	1.405	1.408(1)	

^a The $r_m^{(1)}$ -fit was performed using one additional adjustable parameter: $c_c = -0.0218(13)$.

Table 4 Experimentally determined (r_s -structure and r_m -structure) bond angles of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde compared to values from *ab initio* calculations (r_e -structure, MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p)) and a gas-electron diffraction (GED, r_g -structure) study. For comparison, the structural parameters of acrolein¹⁷ are given in this table as well

Bond angles [°]	MW r_s	MW $r_m^{(1)}{^a}$	MP2 r_e	GED r_g^{10}	Acrolein ¹⁷
C1-C2-C3	119.71(29)	121.3(59)	119.7	115.3(27)	120.4
C2-C3-C4	126.55(16)	127.1(53)	127.3	128.3(26)	
C3-C4-C9	124.32(8)	124.5(54)	122.6	122.0(26)	
C4-C5-C6	121.14(7)	120.5(34)	120.9	121.4(3)	
C5-C6-C7	120.17(9)	120.1(5)	119.9	118.3	
C6-C7-C8	119.81(4)	119.8(13)	119.7	122.1	
C7-C8-C9	120.00(7)	119.5(23)	120.4	118.7	
C8-C9-C4	121.54(4)	123.1(30)	120.5	121.0(3)	
C9-C4-C5	117.35(4)	116.9(35)	118.6	118.6(3)	

^a The $r_m^{(1)}$ -fit was performed using one additional adjustable parameter: $c_c = -0.0218(13)$.



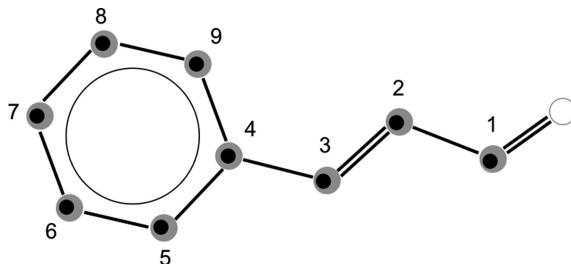


Fig. 5 Comparison of the calculated (grey) and the experimentally determined (black) carbon backbone of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. The calculated oxygen position (white) is given as well. The calculated atom positions are obtained from MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p) calculations, while the experimentally determined values originate from the substitution method (r_s -structure).

conjugated system, the C–C single bonds are shorter compared to non-conjugated C–C single bonds (typically 1.53 Å), while the C–C double bonds are longer compared to non-conjugated C–C double bonds (typically 1.34 Å), which can be seen in both reported structures.

For this planar molecule, the results obtained from the different methods are close, because the rather small inertial defect of the molecules does not lead to large deviations. Nearly all determined structural parameters are in good agreement with each other and the *ab initio* values. This is also displayed in Fig. 5, which is a comparison between the calculated and experimentally determined carbon backbone structure. It is therefore appropriate to compare the calculated structural parameters (MP2/6-311++G(2d,2p)) for *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde with the ones for the higher energy conformer *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. The steric repulsion between the carbon atom C3 and the oxygen atom as well as between the two π -electron clouds of the double bonds might cause the energy difference between the two conformers. Its occurrence is confirmed by an increase of the C1–C2–C3 angle and an elongation of the C1–C2 single bond in the *s-cis-trans*-conformer compared to the *s-trans-trans*-conformer. The same behavior can also be found in the experimentally determined values of *s-cis*- and *s-trans*-acrolein,¹⁷ which underlines again the similarity of the electronic environment in the side chain of *trans*-cinnamaldehyde and acrolein. The comparison of these values can be found in the ESI.†

The structural parameters obtained in the gas-electron diffraction study¹⁰ performed at 165 °C differ from the *ab initio* calculations and from the ones determined in this work (Tables 3 and 4) for the values of the side chain. In that study the authors could only identify the *s-trans-trans*-conformer to be the most dominant species in their 165 °C sample and could not unambiguously identify the presence of the second conformer, *s-cis-trans*-cinnamaldehyde. Since gas-electron diffraction structures are an average over all populated rovibrational states, the elevated temperature of this study is especially problematic as only a very small fraction of the molecules will be in the ground vibrational state. Therefore the structure obtained is not representative of the ground vibrational state or the equilibrium structure. This might explain the deviation of the bond angles of the side chain in the gas-electron diffraction structure.

Furthermore, the analysis of the experimental data also depends on fixing the molecular parameters to calculated values and can be complicated by the presence of more than one conformer. For example, in the GED-study on *trans*-cinnamaldehyde reported in ref. 10 structural constraints based on the theoretical molecular structure were introduced, which might influence the resulting structure.

4. Conclusions

Two conformers of the odourant molecule *trans*-cinnamaldehyde were investigated using broadband microwave spectroscopy in the frequency range of 2–8.5 GHz. The rotational transitions of the *s-trans-trans*-conformer are about 40 times stronger than the transitions of the higher energy *s-cis-trans*-conformer. The high sensitivity of the spectrometer allowed us to record the rotational spectra of all ¹³C-singly substituted species of *s-trans-trans*-cinnamaldehyde and thereby determine the positions of all carbon atoms of this conformer. Different methods were used to obtain the structure from the measured values giving comparable results, within the given errors. A comparison with a recent gas-electron-diffraction study could be performed and the structural similarities between *trans*-cinnamaldehyde and acrolein were discussed. The similarities with acrolein showed that the phenyl ring has little influence on the structure of the side chain in *trans*-cinnamaldehyde.

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