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Controlling tunnelling in methane loss from acetone ions by deuteration†

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Energetic acetone cations decay by methane or methyl radical loss. Although the methane-loss barrier to form the ketene cation is higher and the activation entropy is lower, it has a significant branching ratio at low energies thanks to quantum tunnelling. H-atom tunnelling can be selectively quenched and the methane-loss channel suppressed quantitatively by deuteration.

Tunnelling is a well-known phenomenon in physical processes, especially in ones involving electron transfer steps. Frequently, electronic processes occur exclusively as a result of tunnelling, *e.g.* in scanning tunnelling microscopy. Tunnelling in chemical reactions is generally limited to processes involving the motion of the lightest of atoms, hydrogen. Even in such reactions, tunnelling dominates only in a narrow energy or temperature range, and quickly becomes negligible at energies above the barrier. Evidence for tunnelling can be established experimentally by comparing the reaction dynamics of the molecule with its deuterated analogue. The ratio of the rate constants or product yields is referred to as kinetic isotope effect (KIE). Zero-point energy shifts and tunnelling are the two principal contributors to the deuterium KIE. Deuteration leads to a decrease in the vibrational frequencies, which generally results in an increased activation energy, and deuterium is much less likely than hydrogen to tunnel through barriers, thereby further decreasing the reaction rate. Typical values of the KIE in thermal systems can range between 1 and 20. Indeed such effects are sufficiently large to permit their use in organic synthesis to block unwanted pathways by strategic deuteration.^{1–4} However, disentangling the contribution of the change in activation energy, which is present in all reactions, from the tunnelling contribution, which is only

present for reactions with narrow potential barriers, is often difficult. At least in one low-temperature synthesis involving an indole ring lithiation, the value of $k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}} = 35$ was of such magnitude that the authors attributed the suppression of the unwanted pathway in the deuterated case to an inability of the deuterated sample to tunnel through a barrier.²

Possible applications of tunnelling control go beyond increasing the yield in syntheses. Isotope fractionation in the environment is governed by isotope effects,⁵ and quantum tunnelling often contributes substantially to enzymatic function.⁶ There have been a number of reaction mechanisms, in which tunnelling could play a major but yet unspecified role close to the barrier, such as in the so-called radical roaming mechanism⁷ or in the recently proposed abstraction-induced inversion $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ mechanism.⁸

While tunnelling in thermal systems is often hidden by the broad energy distributions, it can play a dominant role in energy selected systems, in a narrow energy band below the reaction barrier, in which case the reaction proceeds entirely by tunnelling through the barrier. Examples include the low temperature isomerization of matrix isolated methylhydroxycarbene to acetaldehyde,⁹ as well as of *tert*-butylhydroxycarbene to pivaldehyde.¹⁰ H-atom tunnelling through barriers can also be rate determining in simple dissociations without a rearrangement step, as was demonstrated by deuteration in H/D-loss from energy selected formic acid¹¹ and ethanol¹² cations.

The role of tunnelling in the dissociation of acetone ions has been debated for many years. At an internal energy of 80–100 kJ mol^{−1}, acetone ions dissociate by two paths, either by the loss of a CH₃ radical by simple bond rupture or by the loss of CH₄, which clearly involves a rearrangement, as shown in Fig. 1. The two ion products formed are the acetyl ion (CH₃CO⁺) and the ketene ion (CH₂CO⁺). It is possible to study slowly dissociating ions in mass spectrometers selectively, and it has been known for a long time that CH₄ loss proceeds by the dissociation of a metastable acetone ion. In a study of mixed isotopes, Lifshitz and Tzidony reported a CD₃H yield 70 times higher than that of CH₃D in the metastable methane loss from

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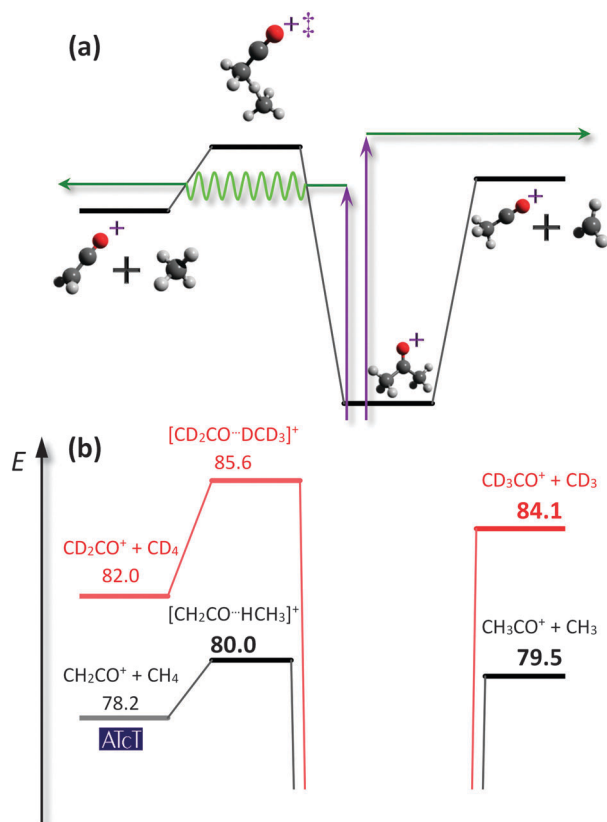


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic and (b) to scale potential energy curves for methane (left) and methyl (right) loss from the acetone cation. Reaction energetics relative to the acetone cation are given in kJ mol⁻¹ and set in bold for processes measured herein.

$\text{CH}_3\text{COCd}_3^+$,¹³ i.e. a KIE of 70, strongly suggesting that tunnelling effects were at play. Indeed, on the basis of theoretical calculations, Heinrich *et al.* attributed the large KIE to tunnelling.¹⁴ However, in a subsequent study, Osterheld and Brauman reported a much lower KIE by IR multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD) and concluded that tunnelling was not needed to account for methane abstraction dynamics,¹⁵ a conclusion later corroborated by Anand and Schlegel in an *ab initio* trajectory study.¹⁶

Methane loss can only occur by tunnelling below the energy of its transition state, and will contribute to the reaction dynamics if this energy level lies close by the methyl-loss product energies. However, without internal energy selection, achieved by matrix cooling in neutrals and threshold photoionization by tuneable monochromatic radiation in ions, mechanistic insights can become blurred. Tunnelling rates can be slow with reactant lifetimes in the range of microseconds to hours. Products may thus remain undetected if the detection scheme is too fast. The two most recent photoionization studies on acetone with both internal energy selection and dissociation rate measurements were inconclusive regarding tunnelling, as only light acetone was studied.^{17,18} The branching ratios reported in the IRMPD study¹⁵ are vastly different from our observations (*vide infra*), which suggests that a different, potentially non-statistical or isotope sensitive sequential photodissociation reaction route was sampled by Osterheld and Brauman. The computational conclusion of

Anand and Schlegel,¹⁶ that the methane loss transition state lies below the threshold to methyl-loss, has been both accepted¹⁷ and called into question¹⁸ in later photoionization studies.

In imaging photoelectron photoion coincidence spectroscopy (iPEPICO), the sample is photoionised by monochromatic vacuum ultraviolet radiation, and the photoelectrons and photoions are detected in delayed coincidence. Threshold electrons are selected by velocity map imaging, so that all the excess photon energy above the ionization energy (IE) is deposited as internal energy in the parent ion,¹⁹ which can then be scanned by tuning the photon energy. The photoions are mass analysed by their time-of-flight (TOF). The use of a long (5 cm) and soft (120 V cm⁻¹) 1st acceleration region ensures that dissociation rate constants in the $10^3 < k/\text{s}^{-1} < 10^7$ range yield asymmetric daughter ion peaks, from which the rates are directly determined. The iPEPICO experiment²⁰ at the VUV beamline²¹ of the Swiss Light Source (SLS) offers an overall energy resolution of 3 meV (0.3 kJ mol⁻¹), which can be used to derive comparably accurate thermochemistry as was shown in the case of water and its dimer.²² The iPEPICO experiment was also used several times to study primary and secondary kinetic isotope effects and zero point energy shifts.^{12,23,24} It presents an ideal approach for measuring the branching ratios and dissociation rates in methyl and methane loss from the light and deuterated acetone cation to offer incontrovertible proof as to the role of quantum tunnelling.

Acetone-h6 and -d6 (99.9 atom% D) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and introduced in the iPEPICO experiment at room temperature. Fig. 2 shows characteristic TOF distributions at two photon energies for each sample. The fractional abundance of parent and daughter ions as a function of the photon energy is plotted in the breakdown diagram in Fig. 3.

It is important to recall that the sample is at room temperature, and its thermal energy distribution is retained in threshold photoionization.²⁵ Because this energy is also available for dissociation, the parent ion signal slowly decreases with increasing photon

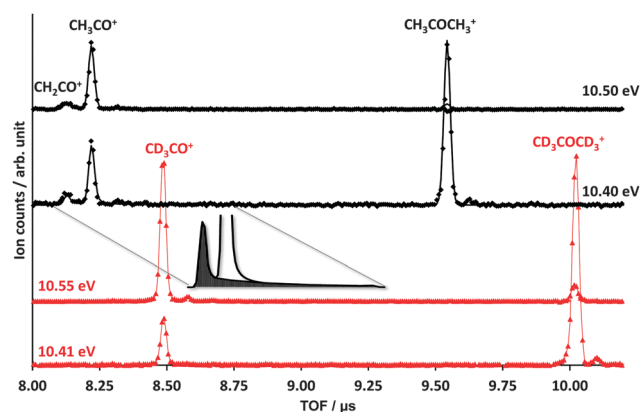


Fig. 2 Representative time-of-flight distributions for acetone-h6 (above) and -d6 (below). Points correspond to measured ion counts, the continuous thick lines to the statistical fit in acetone-h6. The inset shows the asymmetric ketene ion peak in the acetone-h6 model, corresponding to an effective methane loss rate of ca. 10^7 s^{-1} (see also Fig. 4). The acetone-d6 TOF data were not fitted, because the dissociation is fast, and the TOF distributions do not contain rate information.



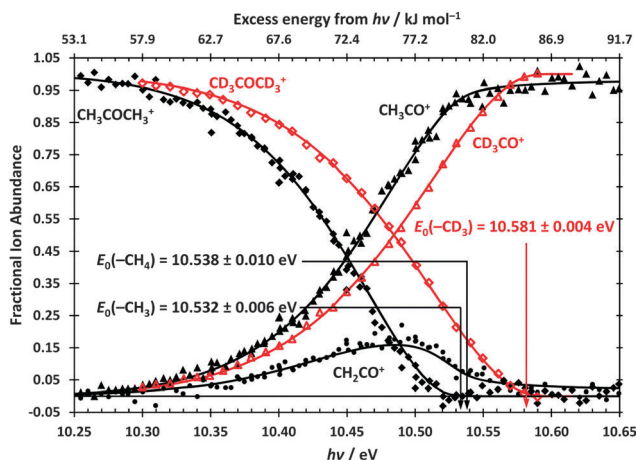


Fig. 3 Breakdown diagram for light (solid symbols) and perdeuterated (open symbols) acetone. The top x-axis shows the photon energy in excess of the acetone-h6 ionization energy in kJ mol^{-1} . Symbols correspond to experimental data and continuous lines show the statistical model fit, which yielded the 0 K appearance energies. The fitted methane loss appearance energy, 10.538 eV, is significantly above the thermochemical onset, 10.519 eV (see below), confirming the existence of a saddle point along the reaction coordinate.

energy and goes to zero only at the 0 K onset in prompt dissociations. In the mass spectra (Fig. 2), the CH_3CO^+ peak, which corresponds to methyl loss, is narrow and symmetric, while the CH_2CO^+ peak, which corresponds to methane-loss, is asymmetrically broadened towards longer TOF. This means that the loss of CH_3 is prompt, $k > 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$, whereas CH_4 loss is a slow dissociation that takes place as the ions are accelerated over the 5 cm long first acceleration region. In deuterated acetone, the crossover energy, at which half of the parent ion dissociates, is shifted by 50 meV ($\sim 5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) to higher photon energy when compared with the light sample, and the CD_4 -loss channel is suppressed below the detection limit. Based on the signal-to-noise ratio of the TOF distributions, this means that the CD_4 -loss channel is probably below 1% and certainly below 2% in the breakdown diagram.

The $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}^+:\text{CH}_2\text{CO}^+$ ratio in the breakdown diagram in Fig. 3 corresponds to the branching ratio averaged over the internal energy distribution of the parent ion. Thus, detailed information about the mechanism can only be obtained by modelling of the data that takes into account assumed rate curves for both channels as well as their energetic onsets. The PEPICO modelling program of Sztáray *et al.*,²⁶ which has been used in a wide range of studies including ones that involve tunneling^{11,12} as well as competitive reactions,²⁷ is ideally suited for analysing these data. However, the large number of model parameters, namely two dissociation energies, the curvature of the methane-loss transition state, the methane-loss thermochemical onset, and the activation entropies, makes it impossible to arrive at firm conclusions. Indeed, two previous TPEPICO studies were able to fit acetone-h6 data, quite similar to those in Fig. 3, assuming different models and reporting different CH_3 -loss onset energies.^{17,18} What allows us to improve on these prior studies is the additional data set for acetone-d6 as well as the

Table 1 Enthalpies of formation from ATcT, version 1.112

	$\Delta_f H_{0\text{K}}^\circ$	$\Delta_f H_{298\text{K}}^\circ/(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$	
$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3(\text{g})$	−199.38	−216.07	± 0.37
$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3^+$	737.3 ^a	723.0 ^b	± 0.4
CH_3CO^+	666.77 ^c	659.60	± 0.74
CH_2CO^+	882.11	879.10	± 0.15
CH_4	−66.564	−74.534	± 0.057
CH_3	149.88	146.49	± 0.08

^a Using IE = $9.7081 \pm 0.001 \text{ eV}$.²⁸ ^b Using the W1U calculated thermal enthalpy of 17.4 kJ mol^{-1} and the ion convention. ^c The most current value in ATcT ver. 1.122 is $667.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.²⁹ The derived methyl-loss dissociative photoionization thresholds in acetone are 10.530 ± 0.009 and $10.534 \pm 0.007 \text{ eV}$ in ATcT ver. 1.112 and 1.122, respectively.

greatly increased accuracy of the thermochemistry associated with the two reaction channels.

In recent years, accurate thermochemical information has become available in part because of high resolution laser studies,^{28,30} as well as advances in theoretical calculations.^{31,32} The heats of formation of acetone, methyl radical, methane, and the ketene and acetyl cations are now all well constrained in the Active Thermochemical Tables (ATcT, Table 1).^{33,34} In particular, the thermochemical dissociation limit to produce the ketene ion and methane is known to be $10.519 \pm 0.004 \text{ eV}$, a value that we accept.

The best defined experimental quantity is the methyl-loss onset from acetone-d6 because it is a fast and only dissociation channel. Our approach relies on the computed zero-point energy shift to determine the methyl-loss onset in acetone-h6, a value that can be confirmed by the ATcT values in Table 1. The modelling of the acetone-h6 data can thus be carried out varying only the isomerization barrier height.

Calculated vibrational frequencies and rotational constants obtained by Gaussian 09³⁵ at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory are given in the ESI† and used to calculate the thermal energy distribution of the sample and the *ab initio* RRKM theory rate curves.²⁶ Constrained C–C bond length scans confirmed that methyl-loss can take place without a saddle point, and the harmonic vibrational frequencies obtained at an optimized geometry with the C–C bond length fixed arbitrarily at 3.25 Å were used as input in the RRKM model. Tunnelling through the H atom transfer barrier was modelled by an Eckart potential incorporated into RRKM theory.³⁶ The imaginary frequency at the saddle point along the methane-loss reaction (Fig. 1) has been determined at the optimized geometry with B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) as well as MP2/aug-cc-pVTZ theories (627i and 600i cm^{-1} in acetone-h6, 494i and 461i cm^{-1} in acetone-d6, respectively) and the average values were used in the modelling. In the acetone-d6 model, only the methyl-loss 0 K appearance energy was varied to reproduce the measured breakdown diagram, which yielded $E_0 = 10.581 \pm 0.004 \text{ eV}$. By scaling the transitional mode frequencies, we could determine a lower limit to the activation entropy, $\Delta^\ddagger S_{600\text{K}} > 75 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, at which the acetyl-d3 peak is still symmetric and narrow at all energies.

The zero-point energy difference between the CD_3 - and CH_3 -loss thresholds was calculated using harmonic frequencies with the B3LYP and M06-2X DFT functionals and the 6-311++G(d,p) basis



set (51 and 52 meV, respectively), and at the MP2/aug-cc-pVTZ and CCSD/cc-pVTZ levels (47 and 48 meV, respectively), yielding an average *ab initio* result of 49 ± 4 meV. Subtracting this value from the CD_3 -loss threshold implies a CH_3 -loss onset of 10.532 ± 0.006 eV in acetone-h6. This derived onset agrees within experimental error with the most recent Active Thermochemical Tables predicted onset of 10.534 ± 0.007 eV (see Table 1), in which the acetyl ion heat of formation is mostly defined by an OH-loss dissociative photoionization measurement of acetic acid by Shuman *et al.*³⁷ The thermochemical onsets for both CH_4 - and CH_3 -loss reactions in acetone-h6 are therefore precisely known at 10.519 ± 0.004 eV (Table 1) and 10.532 ± 0.006 eV, respectively. Furthermore, by applying the computed isotope effects and calculating CD_4 -loss rates in acetone-d6, we can determine a minimum reverse barrier of 40 meV or 3.6 kJ mol^{-1} , which is necessary to suppress the methane-loss channel to below 2% at all energies in the breakdown diagram, as observed experimentally. This translates into a 1.9 kJ mol^{-1} lower limit to the reverse barrier in light acetone, which agrees within the error limits with the W1-computed³² reverse barrier of 1.8 kJ mol^{-1} . The optimized value in the light acetone fit using the computed imaginary frequency of $614i \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is 1.8 kJ mol^{-1} yielding the model shown in Fig. 3. An assumed $\pm 100i \text{ cm}^{-1}$ error bar on the imaginary frequency results in a $\pm 0.25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ uncertainty in the reverse barrier. Thus, we find that the CH_4 -loss barrier lies at 80.0 kJ mol^{-1} , which is barely above the CH_3 loss onset. The resulting methyl- and methane-loss rate curves and branching ratios in acetone-h6 and -d6 are shown in Fig. 4. By calculating the breakdown diagram of light acetone without tunnelling (see ESI[†]), we can determine that 80% of the CH_4 abstraction signal is indeed due to H-atom tunnelling at a photon energy of 10.49 eV.

Two previously mentioned PEPICO studies have addressed the acetone ion dissociation and obtained different experimental

onset energies. Fogleman *et al.*¹⁸ did not model the CH_4 -loss rate curve, but noting that it was metastable and unable to compete with methyl loss, added its contribution to the parent ion and arrived at a 0 K CH_3 -loss onset of 10.563 ± 0.010 eV. Later, Rennie *et al.*¹⁷ modelled the CH_4 loss channel but ignored tunnelling, and reported CH_3 and CH_4 loss onsets of 10.516 and 10.485 ± 0.020 eV, respectively. Our values shown in Fig. 3, which include tunnelling in the CH_4 loss channel, differ significantly from the two previous measurements. It is interesting that the three breakdown diagrams are nearly identical and that the different onset energies arise only because of the different assumed rate mechanisms. The derived thermochemistry, however, is only consistent with the Active Thermochemical Tables if tunnelling is explicitly taken into account. Furthermore, zero point energy isotope effects are insufficient to explain the suppression of the methane-loss channel in acetone-d6. These two observations provide strong evidence of tunnelling control in CH_4 -loss in acetone-h6 cations below an internal energy of 100 kJ mol^{-1} .

Conclusions

Light and perdeuterated acetone were ionized and the dissociation of the internal energy selected parent ions studied by imaging photoelectron photoion coincidence. Based on the mass spectra, methyl loss yielding the acetyl cation is a fast process in both samples, whereas methane loss leading to the ketene cation is initially a slow process in acetone-h6, quickly outcompeted by methyl loss, and absent in acetone-d6. While modelling the light acetone data alone does not yield an unequivocal result regarding the tunnelling control of methane loss, we can establish a lower limit to the reverse barrier because of the absence of the analogous fragment ion in perdeuterated acetone. Furthermore, the derived thermochemistry is only consistent with the literature if tunnelling is included in the model. The experimental evidence in conjunction with *ab initio* isotope effect calculations thus shows that the activation energy of methane abstraction lies above the methyl loss energy, and that as much as 80% of the methane abstraction is a result of quantum tunnelling, which can be completely suppressed by deuteration. The derived methyl-loss dissociative photoionization onset in light acetone is 10.532 ± 0.006 eV, a result that will further reduce the uncertainty of the acetyl cation enthalpy of formation in ATcT.

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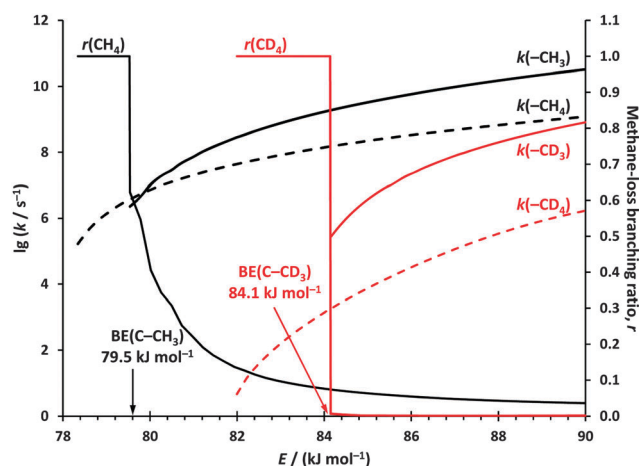


Fig. 4 Rate curves for methyl and methane loss from acetone-h6 and -d6 ions, plotted together with methane-loss branching ratios as a function of the internal energy of the parent ion. Even though the tunnelling energy range is slightly larger in perdeuterated acetone, the tunnelling rates are so slow that alternative relaxation processes, e.g. IR emission, are likely to outcompete the dissociation, and only direct C–C bond breaking is possible leading to the acetyl cation.



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