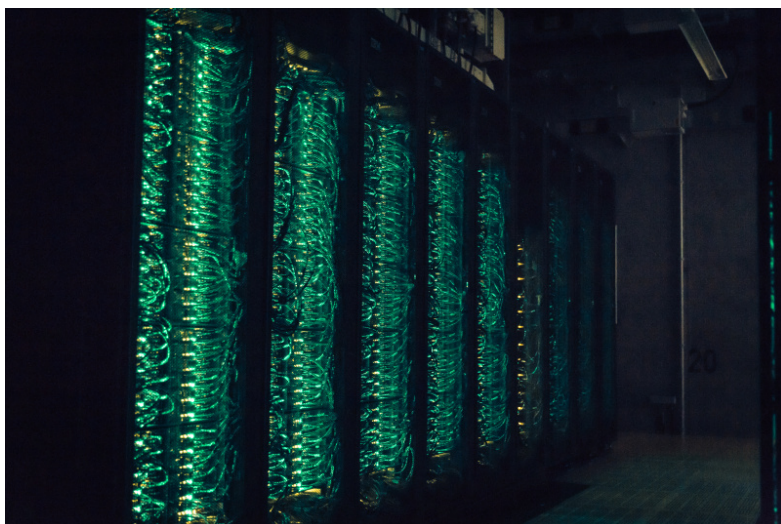


Gas-Phase Sugar Formation Using Hydroxymethylene as the Reactive Formaldehyde Isomer



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Project Areas
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Clusters
Skylia Cluster Gießen, Goethe-HLR
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Software
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Additional Software
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Introduction

Carbohydrates “(CH₂O)_n” or sugars are the formal adducts of carbon (atoms) to water with a repeating unit that structurally resembles “H-C-OH” (hydroxymethylene, **3a**). Although hydroxymethylene has been suggested as a viable building block for sugar formation, it is a reactive species that had escaped its detection until recently.[1]

Results

Here we demonstrate that formaldehyde (**2a**) reacts with its constitutional isomer hydroxymethylene to give glycolaldehyde (**1a**) in a nearly barrierless reaction.[2] This carbonyl-ene-type transformation operates in the absence of base and solvent at cryogenic temperatures similar to those found in extraterrestrial environments or interstellar molecular clouds.

Hydroxymethylene acts as a building block for an iterative sugar synthesis as we demonstrate through the formation of the triose glyceraldehyde (**5a**). The results, therefore, provide a link between the well-known formose (Butlerow) reaction and sugar formation under non-aqueous conditions.[3-4] High-level *ab initio* coupled cluster computations confirm our proposed nearly barrierless carbonyl-ene-type reaction.

Reference

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