Surface-assisted cis-trans isomerization of an alkene molecule on Cu(110)

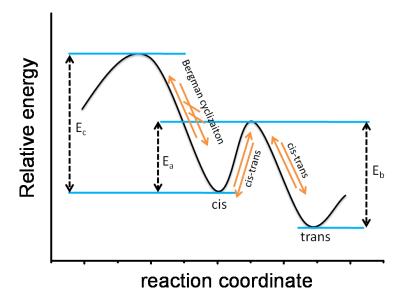
Supporting Information

Qiang Sun, ^{†a} Chi Zhang, ^{†a} Likun Wang, ^a Zhiwen Li, ^b Aiguo Hu, ^b Qinggang Tan, ^a and Wei Xu^{*a}

^aCollege of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory for Advanced Civil Engineering Materials (Ministry of Education), Tongji University, Caoan Road 4800, Shanghai 201804, P.R. China ^bSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Meilong Road 130, Shanghai 200237, P. R. China

E-mail: xuwei@tongji.edu.cn

†Authors contributed equally to this work



Scheme S1. Schematic reaction paths involving the cis-trans isomerization and Bergman cyclization of the DNHD molecule. The sequence of the three energy barriers should be: $E_a < E_b < E_c$.

After deposition of the cis-form molecule on the substrate held at low temperature (\sim 170K), there is not enough thermal energy for cis to trans isomerization or Bergman cyclization. After slightly heating the sample to \sim 255K, the thermal energy is high enough to overcome the barrier (i.e. E_a) for cis to trans isomerization, while still not enough to trigger the Bergman cyclization. And then, at higher temperatures below \sim 400K, the thermal energy is high enough to overcome the barriers for both the cis to trans (i.e. E_a) and trans to cis (i.e. E_b) isomerization, and cis and trans forms should fluctuate at surface. Finally, after a further annealing to \sim 400K, the thermal energy is high enough to overcome the barrier for Bergman cyclization, and the cis forms are thermally triggered to Bergman cyclization. It should be noted that the isomerization behavior is reversible and the Bergman cyclization is irreversible. So the scenario is that at high enough temperature (\sim 400K) once the trans-form molecules have the chance to change back to the cis-form, the Bergman cyclization is immediately triggered from the cis-form molecules, and finally all the trans forms are changed to cis forms followed by Bergman cyclization.