A [15]ANNULENONE-[15]ANNULENYL ION CYCLE DRIVEN BY PROTON GRADIENT

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A [15]annulenone-[15]annulenyl ion cycle driven by proton gradient was described. The cycle converts formally proton gradient into free energy through the following four step sequence.

- (i) Protonation of [15]-54-219 annulenone below 45°C affords a mixture of [15]-54-90 and
  [15]-54-219 annuleny1 ions.
- (ii) Thermal isomerization of [15]-54-219 annulenyl ion occurrs at  $20 \, \sim -30^{\circ}$  to give [15]-55-91 annulenyl ion. This process expells the inside OH group of the 54-219 conformer toward the outside of the ring.
- (iii) Deprotonation of [15]-55-91 annulenyl ion gives [15]-55-91 annulenone.
- (iv) Finally, [15]-54-219 annulenone is regenerated by the isomerization of [15]-55-91annulenone.

Following observations were collected.

- Isomerization of [15]-54-219 annulenyl ion is depressed by lowering temperature below - 45°C.
- (2) Isomerization of [15]-54-219 annulenyl ion conducted at 30A -20°C afforded a mixture of possible isomers, such as [15]-55-88, and [15]-119-219 annulenyl ions.
- (3) Conformational change occurred in the second step of the cycle raises the  $pk_a$  of [15]-55-91 annulenyl ion at least by <u>ca</u>. 1 than that of the 54-219-isomer.
- (4) [15]-55-91 annulenone was proved to be strongly diatropic.
- (5) Thermal isomerization of [15]-55-91 annulenone was studied kinetically in some detail by nmr spectroscopy.

Of course, we need much more intensive studies for the elucidation of this [15]annulenone-[15]annulenyl ion cycle.

Cordification of all the possible isomers encounter in this cycle and related compounds

