COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF MGC₄H ISOMERS

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Constitutional isomers of MgC₄H elemental composition are theoretically investigated in this work using density functional theory at various levels. The linear doublet $(^{2}\Sigma^{+})$ isomer, 1-magnesapent-2,4-diyn-1-yl (1), was identified not only in the laboratory but also in the evolved carbon star, IRC+10216. While zero-point vibrational energy corrected relative energies obtained at the ROB3LYP/6-311++G(2d,2p) and RO ω B97XD/6-311++G(2d,2p) levels correctly predict that isomer 1 is the global minimum geometry, the same obtained with UHF wavefunctions predict that a cyclic isomer, 1-ethynyl-1- λ^{3} -magnesacycloprop-2-yne (2), is the global minimum structure.

Further electronic structure calculations carried out with GGA-functional, such as PBE0-D3 with def-TZVP basis set predict that isomer **1** is the global minimum irrespective of whether the solutions are based on ROHF or UHF wavefunctions. It is outlined here that the issue of spin-contamination (though under 5 %) becomes a serious one affecting the relative energies dramatically while using hybrid functionals such as B3LYP and ω B97XD in this case.



Figure 1: Isomers of MgC₄H. Relative energies (in kcal mol⁻¹) and dipole moments (in Debye) are computed at the UPBE0-D3/Def2-TZVP level. All isomers are minima.