

Understanding the Reactivity of Trimethylsilyldiazoalkanes Participating in [3+2] Cycloaddition Reactions towards Diethylfumarate with a Molecular Electron Density Theory Perspective

Luis R. Domingo ^{1,*}, Nivedita Acharjee ^{2,*} and Haydar A Mohammad-Salim ³

¹ Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Valencia, Dr. Moliner 50, Burjassot, E-46100 Valencia, Spain

² Department of Chemistry, Durgapur Government College, Durgapur-713214, West Bengal, India

³ Department of Chemistry, University of Zakho, Duhok 42001, Iraq; hayder.salim@uoz.edu.krd

* Correspondence: domingo@utopia.uv.es (L.R.D.); nivchem@gmail.com (N.A.); Tel.: +0-947-415-0273 (N.A.)

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1. BET study of the 32CA reaction of TSDE 1 with DFM 4

The Bonding Evolution Theory¹ (BET), which comes from the conjunction of the electron localization function^{2,3} (ELF) topological analysis and the Thom's Catastrophe theory,⁴ has proven to be a very useful methodological tool to establish the nature of the electronic rearrangement taking place along the reaction path.⁵ Herein, the BET of the 32CA reaction of TSDE 1 with DFM 4 is first studied. The populations of the most significant valence basins, among other relevant parameters, are given in Table S1.

The 32CA reaction of TSDE 1 with DFM 4 takes place along nine different phases (see Table S1). *Phase I* begins at the structure **S1-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.55 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.60 \text{ \AA}$, which is the starting structure of the IRC of this 32CA reaction. ELF of **S1-I** is very similar to that of the separated reagents (see Section 3.1). The only difference being in the total integrating population of the $V(N1,N2)$ and $V'(N1,N2)$ disynaptic basins, 3.69 e in TSDE 1 and 3.61 e in **S1-I**, while the population of the $V(C3,N2)$ disynaptic basin in TSDE 1 and **S1-I** are 3.07 e and 3.28 e, respectively, suggesting the changes in electronic distribution of the N1-N2-C3 moiety with the change in geometry from TSDE 1 to the starting IRC point **S1-I**. Note that **S1-I** shows a GEDT of 0.16 e, fluxing from the trimethylsilyldiazoalkane framework to the DFM one, owing to the strong nucleophilic character of TSDE 1 and strong electrophilic character of DFM 4. (see Section 3.2).

Phase II starts at the structure **S2-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.43 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.47 \text{ \AA}$, with an energy cost (EC) of 2.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ and a GEDT of 0.20 e. At **S2-I**, the two $V(C4,C5)$ and $V'(C4,C5)$ disynaptic basins have merged into one $V(C4,C5)$ disynaptic basin integrating at 3.19 e, suggesting an EC of 2.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the rupture of C4-C5 double bond of DFM 4 along the reaction path.

Phase III starts at the structure **S3-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.30 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.32 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 5.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ and a GEDT of 0.24 e. **S3-I** is associated with the formation of a new $V(N2)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating 1.22 e. The electron density demanded for the formation of this monosynaptic basin comes from the C3-N2 bonding region, which has been depopulated by 1.00 e, and also from the N1-N2 bonding region, which has experienced a depopulation of 0.18 e. This $V(N2)$ monosynaptic basin, which is associated with the lone pair present at the N2 nitrogen, experiences a continuous increase of its population until reach 2.65 e at pyrazole 6 at the end of the IRC.

Phase IV starts at the structure **S4-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.26 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.27 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 6.7 kcal·mol⁻¹. **S4-I** is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C3)$ monosynaptic basin integrating 0.54 e. The electron density demanded for the formation of this monosynaptic basin comes from the depopulation of the C3-N2 bonding region, which has been depopulated by 0.19 e. **S4-I** shows a GEDT value of 0.25 e.

Phase V starts at the structure **S5-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.18 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.17 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 7.6 kcal·mol⁻¹. **S5-I** is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C4)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating 0.18 e, which is formed by deriving electron density from the C4-C5 bonding region, which experiences a depopulation of 0.17 e. **TS2** belongs to Phase IV. This suggests that the activation energy of this 32CA reaction is mainly associated with the EC demanded for the formation of the *pseudoradical*⁶ C3 and C4 carbons at the interacting nuclei, and for the formation of the non-bonding electron density at the N2 nitrogen, which demand the depopulation of the N2-C3 and C4-C5 bonding regions. **S5-I** shows a GEDT value of 0.26 e, suggesting a polar reaction.

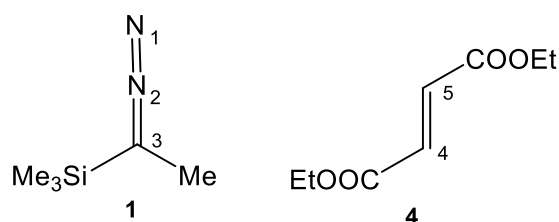
Phase VI starts at the structure **S6-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.09 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.06 \text{ \AA}$, which is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C5)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating 0.19 e. The electron density demanded for the creation of this monosynaptic basin comes from the depopulation of the C4-C5 bonding region that has been depopulated by 0.32 e. At **S6-I** the populations of the $V(C3)$ and $V(C4)$ monosynaptic basins have been increased by 0.70 and 0.36 e, respectively.

Phase VII starts at the structure **S7-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.01 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 1.96 \text{ \AA}$. At the beginning of this phase, the first more relevant change along the IRC takes place. At this structure, while the $V(C4)$ and $V(C3)$ monosynaptic basin present at **S6-I** are missing, a new $V(C3,C4)$ disynaptic basin, integrating 1.26 e, is created. These topological changes indicate that the formation of the first C3-C4 single bond takes place at a C3-C4 distance of 1.96 Å by the C-to-C coupling of the two *pseudoradical* C3 and C4 carbons.⁷

Phase VIII starts at the structure **S8-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 1.92 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 1.86 \text{ \AA}$, which is characterized by the splitting of the V(N1) monosynaptic basin into two monosynaptic basins V(N1) and V'(N1), respectively integrating 3.11 e and 0.52 e.

Finally, the last *Phase IX* starts at the structure **S9-I**, $d_{N1-C5} = 1.77 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 1.73 \text{ \AA}$ and ends at pyrazole **6**. At **S9-I**, the second more relevant change along the IRC takes place. At this structure, while the V(C5) and V'(N1) monosynaptic basins are missing, a new V(N1,C5) disynaptic basin, integrating 1.32, is created. These relevant topological changes indicate that the formation of the second N1-C5 single bond has begun at a C-N distance of 1.77 Å through the C-to-N coupling of the electron density of the *pseudoradical* C5 carbon present at **S8-I** and part of the non-bonding electron density of the N1 nitrogen. Along this last phase, the molecular electron density is relaxed to reach the structure of pyrazole **6**, in which the V(C3,C4) and V(N1,C5) disynaptic basins reach a population of 1.84 and 1.75 e, respectively (see Table S1).

Table 1. ELF valence basin populations, distances of the forming bonds, and relative^a electronic energies of the IRC structures **S1-I** – **S9-I** defining the nine phases characterizing the molecular mechanism of the 32CA reaction of TSDE **1** and DFM **4**. Distances are given in angstroms, Å, and relative energies in kcal·mol⁻¹.

[illegible]

2. BET study of the 32CA reaction of TSDA 3 with DFM 4

Herein, the BET of the 32CA reaction of TSDA 3 with DFM 4 is studied. The populations of the most significant valence basins, among other relevant parameters, are given in Table S2.

The 32CA reaction of TSDA 3 with DFM 4 takes place along nine different phases (see Table S1). *Phase I* begins at the structure **S1-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.71 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.74 \text{ \AA}$, which is the starting structure of the IRC of this 32CA reaction. ELF of **S1-II** is very similar to that of the separated reagents (see Section 3.1). The only difference being in the total integrating population of the $V(N1,N2)$ and $V'(N1,N2)$ disynaptic basins, 3.86 e at TSDA 3 and 3.81 e at **S1-II**, while the population of the $V(C3,N2)$ disynaptic basin is 2.93 e and 3.04 e at TSDA 3 and **S1-II**, respectively, suggesting the changes in electronic distribution of the $N1-N2-C3$ moiety with the in geometry at the starting IRC point **S1-II**. Note that **S1-II** shows a GEDT of 0.08 e, fluxing from the trimethylsilyldiazoalkane framework to the DFM one, which is less than that at **S1-I** (see Table S1), as a consequence of the moderate nucleophilic character of TSDA 3 (see Section 3.2.)

Phase II starts at the structure **S2-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.36 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.38 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 9.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ and GEDT of 0.17 e. At **S2-II**, the two $V(C4,C5)$ and $V'(C4,C5)$ disynaptic basins have merged into one $V(C4,C5)$ disynaptic basin, integrating at 3.17 e, suggesting an EC of 9.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the rupture of $C4-C5$ double bond of DFM 4 along the reaction path. Note that the EC for the rupture of $C4-C5$ bond of DFM 4 is 2.4 kcal mol⁻¹ for 32CA reaction with TSDE 1, while the EC is 9.4 kcal mol⁻¹ for 32CA reaction with 3, which suggests that increase in GEDT causes less EC demand, resulting in the easy rupture of the $C-C$ double bond.⁸

Phase III starts at the structure **S3-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.22 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.22 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 14.2 kcal·mol⁻¹ and GEDT of 0.19 e. **S3-II** is associated with the formation of a new $V(N2)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating at 1.52 e. The electron density demanded for formation of this monosynaptic basin comes from of the $C3-N2$ bonding region, which has been depopulated by 1.20 e, and also from the $N1-N2$ bonding region, which has experienced depopulation of 0.27 e. This $V(N2)$ monosynaptic basin, which is associated with the lone pair present at the $N2$ nitrogen, experiences a continuous increase of its population until reach 2.65 e at pyrazole 10 at the end of the IRC.

Phase IV starts at the structure **S4-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.17 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.16 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 15.2 kcal·mol⁻¹. **S4-II** is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C3)$ monosynaptic basin integrating 0.55 e. The electron density demanded for the formation of this monosynaptic basin comes from the depopulation of the $C3-N2$ bonding region, which has been depopulated by 0.09 e. **S4-I** shows a GEDT value of 0.19 e.

Phase V starts at the structure **S5-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.13 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.11 \text{ \AA}$, with an EC of 15.5 kcal·mol⁻¹. **S5-II** is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C4)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating 0.20 e, which is formed by deriving electron density from the $C4-C5$ bonding region, which experiences a depopulation of 0.19 e. **TS6** belongs to Phase IV. This suggests that the activation energy of this 32CA reaction is mainly associated with the EC demanded for the formation of the pseudoradical⁶ $C3$ and $C4$ carbons at the interacting nuclei, and for the formation of the non-bonding electron density at the $N2$ nitrogen, which demands the previous depopulation of the $C3-N2$ and $C4-C5$ bonding regions. **S5-I** shows a GEDT value of 0.19 e, suggesting a less polar reaction compared to the 32CA reaction of TSDE 1 with DFM 4 (see Table S1).

Phase VI starts at the structure **S6-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.08 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.06 \text{ \AA}$, which is characterized by the formation of a new $V(C5)$ monosynaptic basin, integrating 0.17 e. The electron density demanded for the creation of this monosynaptic basin comes from the depopulation of the $C4-C5$ bonding region that has been depopulated by 0.23 e. At **S6-II**, the populations of the $V(C3)$ and $V(C4)$ monosynaptic basins have been increased by 0.68 and 0.29 e, respectively.

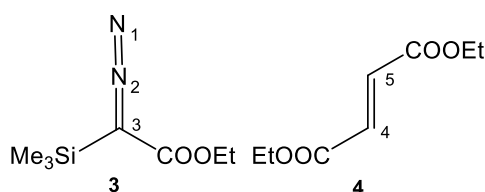
Phase VII starts at the structure **S7-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 2.03 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 2.00 \text{ \AA}$. At the beginning of this phase the first more relevant change along the IRC takes place. At this structure, while the $V(C4)$ and $V(C3)$ monosynaptic basin present at **S6-II** are missing, a new $V(C3,C4)$ disynaptic basin, integrating 1.10 e, is created. These topological changes indicate that the formation of the first $C3-$

C4 single bond takes place at a C3-C4 distance of 2.00 Å by the C-to-C coupling of the *pseudoradical* C3 and C4 carbons.⁷

Phase VIII starts at the structure **S8-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 1.89 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 1.84 \text{ \AA}$, which is characterized by the splitting of the V(N1) monosynaptic basin into two monosynaptic basins, V(N1) and V'(N1), integrating 2.99 e and 0.61 e, respectively.

Finally, the last *Phase IX* starts at the structure **S9-II**, $d_{N1-C5} = 1.78 \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{C3-C4} = 1.74 \text{ \AA}$ and ends at pyrazole **10**. At **S9-II**, the second more relevant change along the IRC takes place. At this structure, while the V(C5) and V'(N1) monosynaptic basins are missing, a new V(N1,C5) disynaptic basin, integrating 1.30, is created. These relevant topological changes indicate that the formation of the second N1-C5 single bond has begun at a C-N distance of 1.78 \AA through the C-to-N coupling of the electron density of the *pseudoradical* C5 carbon present at **S8-II** and part of the non-bonding electron density of the N1 nitrogen. Along this last phase, the molecular electron density is relaxed to reach the structure of pyrazole **10**, in which the V(C3,C4) and V(N1,C5) disynaptic basins reach a population of 1.83 and 1.76 e, respectively (see Table S2).

Table 2. ELF valence basin populations, distances of the forming bonds, and relative^a electronic energies of the IRC structures **S1-II** – **S9-II** defining the nine phases characterizing the molecular mechanism of the 32CA reaction of TSDA **3** and DFM **4**. Distances are given in angstroms, Å, and relative energies in kcal·mol⁻¹.

[illegible]

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Table 3. MPWB1K/6-311G(d,p) calculated gas phase total energies, E, enthalpies, H, and Gibbs free energies, G in a.u, computed at 298K, of the stationary points involved in the 32CA reactions of TSDE 1, TSDP 2 and TSDA 3, with DFM 4.

	E	G	H
1	-596.675399	-596.547380	-596.495537
2	-788.369446	-788.190175	-788.131818
3	-824.53065	-824.361063	-824.301465
4	-612.839476	-612.678978	-612.624071
TS1	-1209.499856	-1209.181955	-1209.103068
5	-1209.566566	-1209.244156	-1209.166528
TS2	-1209.502710	-1209.186709	-1209.106633
6	-1209.566281	-1209.247477	-1209.166698
TS3	-1401.186568	-1400.821434	-1400.732903
7	-1401.253526	-1400.882224	-1400.797095
TS4	-1401.1909130	-1400.826655	-1400.738747
8	-1401.249970	-1400.878496	-1400.795056
TS5	-1437.340483	-1436.985155	-1436.895283
9	-1437.402467	-1437.04474	-1436.953811
TS6	-1437.345212	-1436.989932	-1436.901317
10	-1437.404242	-1437.045646	-1436.956793

Table 4. MPWB1K/6-311G(d,p) calculated total energies, E, enthalpies, H, and Gibbs free energies, G in a.u., computed at 298 K in carbon tetrachloride, of the stationary points involved in the 32CA reactions of TSDE 1, TSDP 2 and TSDA 3, with DFM 4.

	E	G	H
1	-596.676758	-596.549095	-596.497121
2	-788.371550	-788.192339	-788.13409
3	-824.532823	-824.363670	-824.303954
4	-612.843051	-612.683006	-612.627833
TS1	-1209.504272	-1209.189376	-1209.108587
5	-1209.571556	-1209.249562	-1209.171773
TS2	-1209.507631	-1209.19292	-1209.112259
6	-1209.571474	-1209.253204	-1209.172217
TS3	-1401.191540	-1400.82696	-1400.73848
7	-1401.258189	-1400.888044	-1400.802444
TS4	-1401.196052	-1400.831071	-1400.743128
8	-1401.255517	-1400.884444	-1400.801023
TS5	-1437.345050	-1436.991129	-1436.900375
9	-1437.408552	-1437.051554	-1436.960381
TS6	-1437.349804	-1436.996108	-1436.905429
10	-1437.410323	-1437.051978	-1436.963283