

The Molecular Electron Density Theory

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The Molecular Electron Density Theory (MEDT) was proposed in 2016 as a contemporary reactivity model in Organic Chemistry against the Frontier Molecular Orbital (FMO) theory.

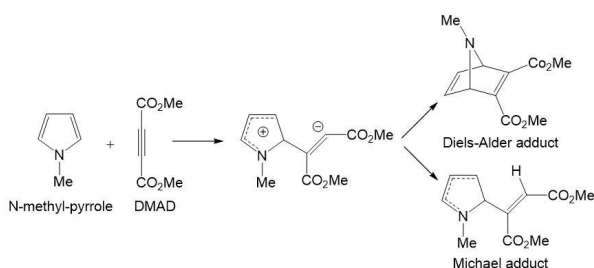
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1. The Molecular Electron Density Theory

A Contemporary Reactivity Model in Organic Chemistry. The Molecular Electron Density Theory ^[1] (MEDT), which proposes that the changes in the electron density along the reaction path are responsible for the feasibility of an organic reaction, was proposed in 2016 by Luis R. Domingo after more than 300 published theoretical studies in the field of the Organic Chemistry. MEDT goes against any analysis based on molecular orbitals (MOs), such as the Fukui's Frontier Molecular Orbital ^[2] (FMO) theory and those based in the Morokuma's energy decomposition analysis.^{[3][4]} These MO analyses were developed in the past century before the development of the quantum chemical tools allowing the topological analysis of the electron density.

2. History

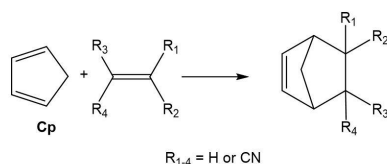
Studying the competitive Diels-Alder (DA) ^[5] reactions and Michael ^[6] additions of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (DMAD) with a series of 2-vinyl pyrroles by using a simple AM1 semiempirical computational model, in 1995, Domingo found that both competitive reactions had very similar transition state geometries (TSs).^[7] The TSs for the DA reaction were found completely different to that proposed for the pericyclic mechanism proposed in 1969 by Woodward and Hoffmann.^[8] An *ab initio* and DFT study for the reaction of DMAD with *N*-methyl pyrrole suggested a stepwise mechanism, in which the first step was shared by both reactions (see Scheme 1). ^[9]



Scheme 1. Competitive DA and Michael reactions in the reaction of DMAD with *N*-methyl-pyrrole.

Further, in 1999, in a study of the DA reaction of nitroethene and a series of substituted ethylenes, Domingo established a correlation between the electrophilic and nucleophilic character of the reagents involved in these DA reactions and the polarity of the reaction measured by the global electron density transfer (GEDT) at the TSs.^[10] Electrophilicity and nucleophilicity are concepts widely used in Organic Chemistry, developed in the first quarter of the 20th century. That study emphasized that the increase of the electrophilic and nucleophilic character of the reagents involved in these DA reactions decreased the reaction rates through more polar TSs.

The DA reactions between cyclopentadiene and the series of substituted cyano ethylenes, experimentally studied by Sauer in 1964 (see Scheme 2),^[11] is a reference in many organic text books^[12] showing how the electron-withdrawing substitution accelerates DA reactions. In 2003, Domingo studied the series of Sauer's DA reactions,^[13] finding two interesting conclusions: i) the reaction rate increases with the electrophilic character of the ethylene; and ii) the symmetric substitution in the ethylene decreases the effectiveness of the substitution. The geometries of the TSs, synchronous or highly asynchronous, were found completely dependent on the symmetry of the ethylenes. Non-symmetric substitution on the ethylene favours highly asynchronous TSs, which are associated to a two-center nucleophilic/electrophilic interaction.



Scheme 2. Diels-Alder reactions between Cp and the cyanoethylene series.

After many studies of DA reactions, in 2009 Domingo proposed the polar Diels-Alder mechanism,^[14] against the pericyclic one,^[8] in which the favourable nucleophilic/electrophilic interactions taking place at the TSs control these relevant organic reactions. In that study, a complete linear correlation between the GEDT found at the TSs and the logarithm of the experimental reaction rate of Sauer's series was established for the first time (see Figure 1).

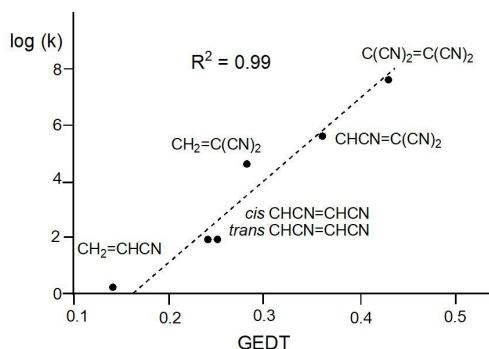


Figure 1. Plot of the logarithm of the experimental rate constant k vs GEDT, in average number of electrons, e , for the DA reactions of Cp with the cyanoethylene series; $R^2 = 0.99$. Calculations were performed at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level.

After many studies of reaction mechanisms based on the topological analysis of the Electron Localization Function (ELF), in 2014, Domingo published a review entitled “A new C–C bond formation model based on the quantum chemical topology of electron density”.^[15] This review established that formation of the new C–C single bonds in cycloaddition reactions takes place by the C-to-C coupling of two *pseudoradical* centers^[16] formed along the reaction paths, at a C–C distance of 2.0–1.90 Å. In the biography of this review it was wrote “while the distribution of the electron density is responsible for the molecular shape and physical properties, the capability for changes in electron density is responsible for the reactivity”, this being the foundation of the MEDT published later in 2016.^[1]

[3+2] Cycloaddition (32CA) reactions are, together with DA reactions, one of the most important organic reactions. However, the three-atom-components (TACs) participating in 32CA reactions have different behaviours than those of dienes participation in DA reactions. After a huge work carried out within MEDT in the period 2015-2018, Domingo and Ríos-Gutiérrez recognised four different classes of TACs participating in 32CA reactions, i.e. *pseudodiradical*, *pseudoradical*, *zwitterionic* and *carbenoid*, proposing in 2019 the classification of 32CA reactions into four different types: *pdr-type*, *pmr-type*, *zw-type* and *cb-type*, respectively (see Scheme 3).^[17] That MEDT studies allowed establishing a good correlation between the electronic structure of the simplest TACs and the reactivity type, allowing to explain the reactivity of the TACs and selectivity experimentally found in these important cycloaddition reactions.

Azomethine ylide	Azomethine imine	Nitron	Nitrile ylide
Structure			
<i>pseudodiradical</i>	<i>pseudoradical</i>	<i>zwitterionic</i>	<i>carbenoid</i>
Reactivity			
<i>pdr-type</i>	<i>pmr-type</i>	<i>zw-type</i>	<i>cb-type</i>

Scheme 3. Electronic structure of TACs and proposed reactivity types in 32CA reactions.

The intensive work carried out in the last 25 years in the field of the Organic Chemistry allowed Domingo establishing MEDT in 2016 as a modern theory for the study of organic reactivity against outdated theories and models based on the analysis of MOs established in the past century, and before the development of the quantum chemical tools able to

3. Perspective

Since the publication of MEDT in 2016, more than 150 theoretical studies have been developed within this theory, covering different organic reactions. This extensive work has proved that today the analysis of the electron density, which is a physical observable,^{[18][19]} along a chemical reaction by using quantum chemical tools such as the analysis of the conceptual DFT (CDFT) indices,^{[20][21]} the topological analysis of the electron density through Atoms in Molecules (AIM),^[22] the topological analysis of the ELF,^[23] and more recently the Non-Covalent Interactions (NCI),^[24] permits the study of any aspect of the chemical organic reactivity, against the analyses based on MOs, which are not physical observables but only mathematical constructs that cannot be determined by experiment.^[25]

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