

A polar nature of benzoic acids extrusion from nitroalkyl benzoates: DFT mechanistic study

Radomir Jasiński · Agnieszka Kącka

Received: 8 December 2014 / Accepted: 26 January 2015 / Published online: 25 February 2015
© The Author(s) 2015. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract Using DFT calculations at various theory levels, quantum-chemical simulations of decomposition paths were performed for a series of nitroalkyl benzoates. It was discovered, that these reactions proceed via polar, but one-step mechanism. It turned out that depending on the nature of the substituent in the ester molecule and on medium polarity, the studied reactions may take place via transition states with varied synchronicity — from E1-like structures, to E1cb-like structures. A purely ionic, two-stage mechanism was not identified in any of the cases.

Keywords DFT study · Mechanism · Nitrocompounds · Thermal elimination

Introduction

Conjugated nitroalkenes are very valuable precursors in organic synthesis. They are used, e.g., in syntheses of many four-, five-, and six-membered carbo- and heterocycles in cycloaddition reactions [1–4]. The presence of a nitro group adjacent to the vinyl moiety activates it strongly in reactions with nucleophilic reagents on one side, and on the other, enables introduction of a nitro group to the final products, characterized by an exceptionally wide spectrum of potential transformation directions [4–8]. In practice, it results in the possibility of further functionalization.

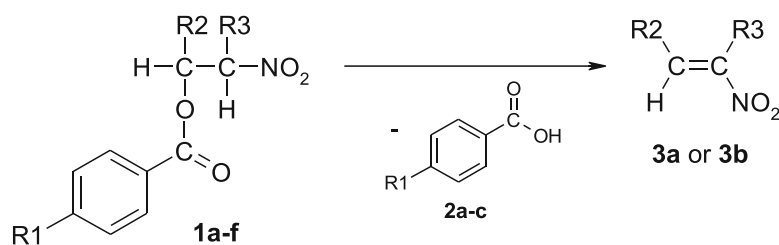
The most universal strategies for their synthesis are based on the decomposition of esters of appropriate β -nitroalcohols [4]. These may be, e.g., benzoic acid esters [9], which are easy to synthesize and isolate (e.g., Scheme 1).

It is accepted, in general, that esters thermolysis takes place according to a synchronous, “pericyclic” mechanism, via a six-membered transition complex. It should be underlined however, that several atypical mechanisms have been discovered recently about reactions, which earlier without any doubt were considered as synchronous and “pericyclic”: zwitterionic, stepwise [2+3] cycloadditions [10–14], extremely asynchronous nitrous acid extrusion [15, 16], thermal decomposition of fluoronitroazoxy compounds [17], as well as multi-step reactions between dienes and ethylenic dienophiles which carry out via [3.3]-sigmatropic shift stage instead of according to typical Diels-Alder mechanism [18–21]. Next, *Domingo* [22] generally undermines “pericyclic” notion for several organic reactions. It is significant that many of these anomalous mechanisms have been implemented in relation to nitrocompounds. In consequence, general examination of mechanistic aspects of nitroalkyl carboxylates decompositions process is necessary. Disturbances in the electron-density redistribution within transition states of benzoic acid extrusion reactions will be certainly stimulated by the electron-withdrawing character of nitrogroup. Therefore, in the case of nitroalkyl benzoates, not one, but five theoretically possible reactions mechanisms should be considered (Scheme 2): (i) ideal “pericyclic” mechanism, (ii) asynchronous E1-like mechanism, (iii) asynchronous E1cb-like mechanism as well as (iv,v) purely ionic mechanisms.

With these concerns in mind, in this work, we have initiated DFT mechanistic studies of model decomposition reactions of selected nitroalkyl benzoates (Scheme 2). In particular, we have performed simulations of reaction paths for processes involving benzoates that contain substituents with various donor-acceptor power in the phenyl ring. We analyzed these reactions both in gaseous phase and in the simulated presence of dielectric media.

R. Jasiński (✉) · A. Kącka
Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology, Cracow University of Technology, Warszawska 24, 31-155 Cracow, Poland
e-mail: radomir@chemia.pk.edu.pl

Scheme 1 Benzoic acids extrusion from nitroalkyl benzoates



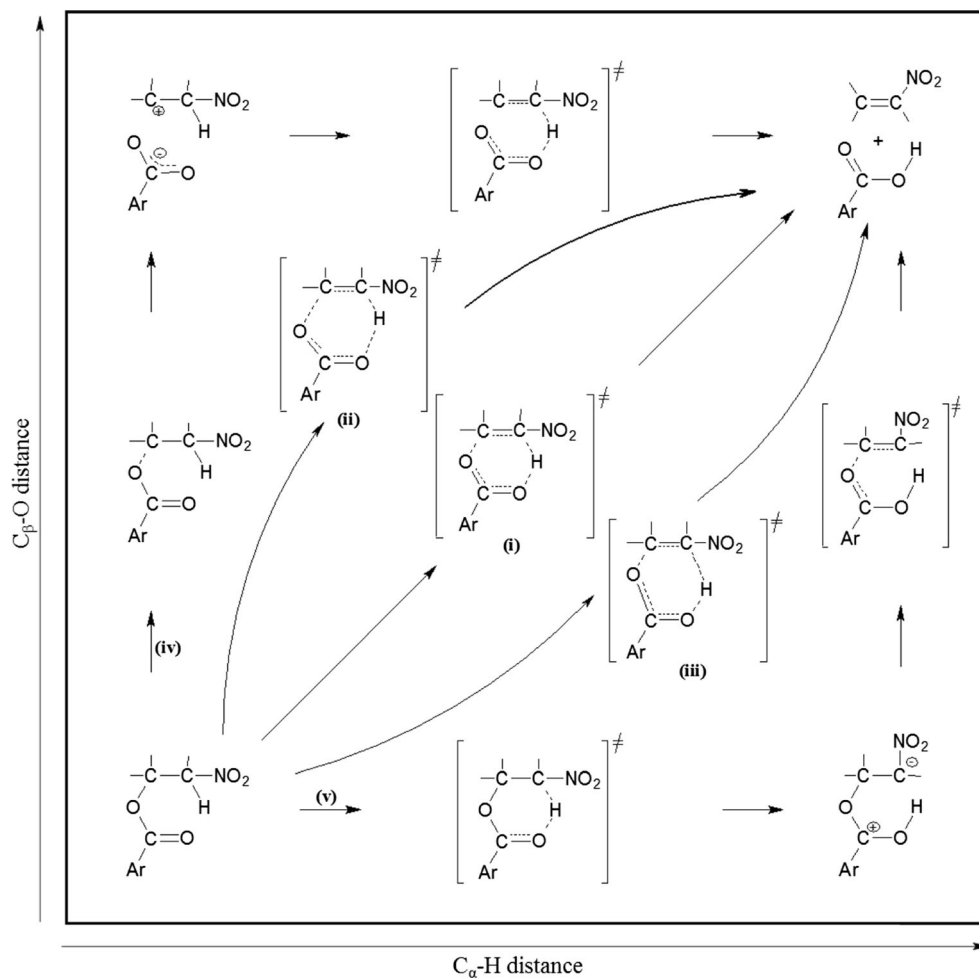
- (a) R1=H, R2=Me, R3=H, (b) R1=H, R2=H, R3=Me, (c) R1=NMe₂, R2=Me, R3=H, (d) R1=NMe₂, R2=H, R3=Me, (e) R1=NO₂, R2=Me, R3=H. (f) R1=NO₂, R2=H, R3=Me

Computational methods

All calculations reported in this thesis were performed on an SGI-Altix 3700 computer in the CYFRONET regional computational center in Cracow. Hybrid functional B3LYP with the 6-31G(d) basis set included in the GAUSSIAN 09 package [23] was used. Recently published reports show that the same theoretical level was used, e.g., for the analysis of chemical properties of nitro-functionalized compounds [12, 15, 17, 24, 25] including thermal decomposition process [15, 17]. In addition, similar simulations using more advanced B3LYP/6-

31G(d,p), B3LYP/6-31+G(d) as well as B3LYP/6-311G(d) theoretical levels were performed. Optimizations of the stable structures were performed with the Berny algorithm, whereas the transition states were calculated using the QST2 procedure followed by the TS method. Stationary points were characterized by frequency calculations. All reactants, and products had positive Hessian matrices. All transition states showed only one negative eigenvalue in their diagonalized Hessian matrices, and their associated eigenvectors were confirmed to correspond to the motion along the reaction coordinate under consideration. For all reactions, intrinsic reaction coordinate

Scheme 2 Five theoretically possible reactions mechanisms for decomposition of nitroalkyl benzoates



(IRC) calculations were performed to connect previously computed transition structures (TS) with suitable minima. For the calculations of solvent effect on the reaction paths the polarizable continuum model (PCM) [26] in which the cavity is created via a series of overlapping spheres was used. Charge global electron density transfer (GEDT) [22] was calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{GEDT} = -\sum q_A$$

where q_A is the net charge and the sum is taken over all the atoms of substructure. The same calculation methodology was applied to solutions as to the gas phase. Results are collected in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Results and discussion

Energy profiles

B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations showed that conversion of esters 1a and b into respective nitroalkenes in gaseous phase proceeds according to a one-step mechanism. In both cases, between the minima for substrates and respective products (Fig. 1) exists only one transition state (TS). This is confirmed

Table 1 Kinetic and thermodynamic parameters for thermal decomposition of nitroalkyl benzoates 1a–f according to B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations (T=298 K; ΔH , ΔG in kcal mol⁻¹; ΔS in cal mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)

Ester	Solvent (ϵ)	Transition	ΔH	ΔG	ΔS	
1a	Gas phase (1.0000)	1a→TS	34.2	35.0	-2.7	
		1a→2a+3a	12.4	0.2	40.9	
	Toluene (2.3741)	1a→TS	33.3	34.4	-3.6	
		1a→2a+3a	10.9	-1.0	40.1	
Water (78.3553)	1a→TS	1a→TS	32.3	33.5	-4.2	
		1a→2a+3a	9.5	-2.3	39.6	
	Gas phase (1.0000)	1b→TS	40.6	41.5	-3.1	
		1b→2a+3b	14.6	2.7	39.9	
Toluene (2.3741)	1b→TS	1b→TS	39.8	40.7	-3.1	
		1b→2a+3b	13.5	1.6	40.0	
	Water (78.3553)	1b→TS	1b→TS	38.3	39.0	-2.3
			1b→2a+3b	12.3	0.4	39.8
1c	Gas phase (1.0000)	1c→TS	33.3	34.5	-4.0	
		1c→2c+3a	12.2	1.6	35.5	
1d	Gas phase (1.0000)	1d→TS	39.5	40.9	-4.7	
		1d→2c+3b	14.4	4.1	34.3	
1e	Gas phase (1.0000)	1e→TS	34.9	35.4	-1.7	
		1e→2e+3a	12.3	0.0	41.4	
1f	Gas phase (1.0000)	1f→TS	41.5	42.5	-3.6	
		1f→2e+3b	14.3	2.8	38.7	

Table 2 Kinetic and thermodynamic parameters for thermal decomposition of nitroalkyl benzoates 1a, b according to B3LYP/6-31G(d,p), B3LYP/6-31+G(d) and B3LYP/6-311G(d) calculations (T=298 K; ΔH , ΔG in kcal mol⁻¹; ΔS in cal mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)

Ester	Theory level	Transition	ΔH	ΔG	ΔS
1a	B3LYP/ 6-31G(d,p)	1a→TS	31.8	32.5	-2.6
		1a→2a+3a	9.8	-2.5	41.3
	B3LYP/ 6-31+G(d)	1a→TS	33.2	34.1	-3.1
		1a→2a+3a	8.6	-3.5	40.7
		1a→TS	34.6	35.3	-2.2
1b	B3LYP/ 6-311G(d)	1a→2a+3a	10.1	-2.2	41.4
		1b→TS	38.1	39.1	-3.2
	B3LYP/ 6-31G(d,p)	1b→2a+3b	11.8	0.0	39.8
		1b→TS	40.3	41.1	-2.7
	B3LYP/ 6-31+G(d)	1b→2a+3b	11.8	-0.1	40.0
		1b→TS	41.2	42.0	-2.6
B3LYP/ 6-311G(d)	1b→2a+3b	12.7	0.6	40.3	

by IRC calculations. All attempts to find the ionic intermediate on reaction paths were not successful.

However, reaching this critical point by the reacting system may require a different energy requirement to be met (Table 1). In particular, the decomposition process of nitrobenzoate 1a requires crossing the activation barrier of $\Delta G=35$ kcal mol⁻¹. Fundamentally, it is associated with increasing enthalpy of reaction system. On the other hand, entropy of reaction system only slightly changes. This is typical for elimination reactions which lead via high ordered transition states [27]. In case of an analogous reaction involving nitrobenzoate 1b entropy of activation is also low, but the activation barrier (determined by ΔH value) is greater than 41.5 kcal mol⁻¹. This means that the presence of a substituent in the vicinal position in relation to the nitro group makes extrusion of a molecule of benzoic acid faster. Presumably, this is a result of higher substituents crowd on β carbon atom of nitroalkyl moiety. In consequence, this accelerates dissociation of -O-C(O)-Ph group.

Subsequently, we have performed simulations of theoretically probable paths of nitrous acid extrusion from 1a and b. It was found, that these reactions proceed via one step, Cope-like mechanism similar to described earlier thermal decomposition of the product derived from 3-nitro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-chromene and 2-(1-phenylpropylidene)malononitrile [15]. It should be noted however, that nitrous acid extrusion process should be considered forbidden from kinetic point of view (activation barriers equal 45.7 and 44.9 kcal mol⁻¹ for decomposition of 1a and b respectively).

A similar image of these reactions in gaseous phase is supplied by calculation on higher theory levels (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p), B3LYP/6-31+G(d), B3LYP/6-311G(d)). In particular, all performed simulations clearly indicate a one-step reaction

Table 3 Electronic and geometrical characteristics of key structures of thermal decomposition of nitroalkyl benzoates 1a–f according to B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations

Dielectric constants of reaction environment ϵ	Reaction	Structure	Interatomic distances [\AA]						GEDT [e]	Dipole moment μ [D]
			H1-C2	C2-C3	C3-O4	O4-C5	C5-O6	O6-H1		
1.0000	1a→2a+3a	1a	1.091	1.528	1.450	1.359	1.217	2.398	0.14	3.18
		TS	1.503	1.430	1.810	1.272	1.290	1.128		
		2a+3a		1.333		1.215	1.359	0.975		
1.0000	1b→2a+3b	1b	1.091	1.525	1.434	1.363	1.216	2.547	0.18	2.39
		TS	1.543	1.431	1.750	1.273	1.291	1.107		
		2a+3b		1.332		1.215	1.359	0.975		
1.0000	1c→2c+3a	1c	1.086	1.529	1.445	1.366	1.220	2.381	0.19	4.85
		TS	1.561	1.434	1.764	1.278	1.297	1.094		
		2c+3a		1.333		1.218	1.364	0.975		
1.0000	1d→2c+3b	1d	1.089	1.525	1.430	1.371	1.219	2.690	0.22	4.37
		TS	1.601	1.435	1.714	1.279	1.298	1.076		
		2c+3b		1.332		1.218	1.364	0.975		
1.0000	1e→2e+3a	1e	1.091	1.527	1.454	1.353	1.215	2.493	0.08	5.76
		TS	1.452	1.426	1.865	1.269	1.286	1.164		
		2e+3a		1.333		1.213	1.355	0.975		
1.0000	1f→2e+3b	1f	1.090	1.524	1.438	1.357	1.214	2.730	0.13	5.36
		TS	1.494	1.426	1.793	1.270	1.286	1.137		
		2e+3b		1.332		1.213	1.355	0.975		
2.3741	1a→2a+3a	1a	1.086	1.528	1.451	1.357	1.218	2.409	0.18	3.52
		TS	1.551	1.436	1.771	1.273	1.293	1.100		
		2a+3a		1.334		1.217	1.356	0.975		
2.3741	1b→2a+3b	1b	1.089	1.525	1.436	1.360	1.217	2.729	0.22	2.56
		TS	1.602	1.437	1.714	1.273	1.294	1.077		
		2a+3b		1.332		1.217	1.356	0.975		
78.3553	1a→2a+3a	1a	1.086	1.529	1.454	1.354	1.220	2.427	0.23	3.93
		TS	1.625	1.443	1.726	1.273	1.297	1.066		
		2a+3a		1.336		1.219	1.353	0.976		
78.3553	1b→2a+3b	1b	1.089	1.525	1.438	1.358	1.219	2.740	0.27	2.81
		TS	1.690	1.443	1.679	1.273	1.299	1.044		
		2a+3b		1.333		1.219	1.353	0.976		

mechanism, and activation barriers along individual paths do not differ significantly from those obtained on the basis of B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations. In every case, ester decomposition 1a takes place much more easily than that of 1b (Table 2).

B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations also make it possible to shed some light on the influence of the substituent in the leaving group on the course of reaction. It turned out that regardless of the nature of substituent in the benzene ring, esters of both 1-nitropropane-1-ol and 2-nitropropane-1-ol will undergo decomposition according to a one-step mechanism. It must also be noted that electrodonating groups (e.g., NMe_2) will lower the activation barrier of the decomposition process, while electroaccepting groups (e.g., NO_2) will make the process more difficult.

The further course of quantum-chemical studies also included analysis of solvent influence on reaction kinetics. It turned out that a polarity increase of the reaction medium facilitates lowering of the activation barrier. It does not change, however, the mechanism of carboxylic acid cleavage from the parent ester. In all cases (even extremely polar aqueous environment), all attempts to find alternatively, two-step reaction paths were not successful.

Transition structures

Studies on the transition state structure (TS) were started with a reaction involving esters 1a and b. It turned out that both of these TSs have a six-membered structure (Fig. 2). A new bond is formed within both of these structures (H1-O6) and at the

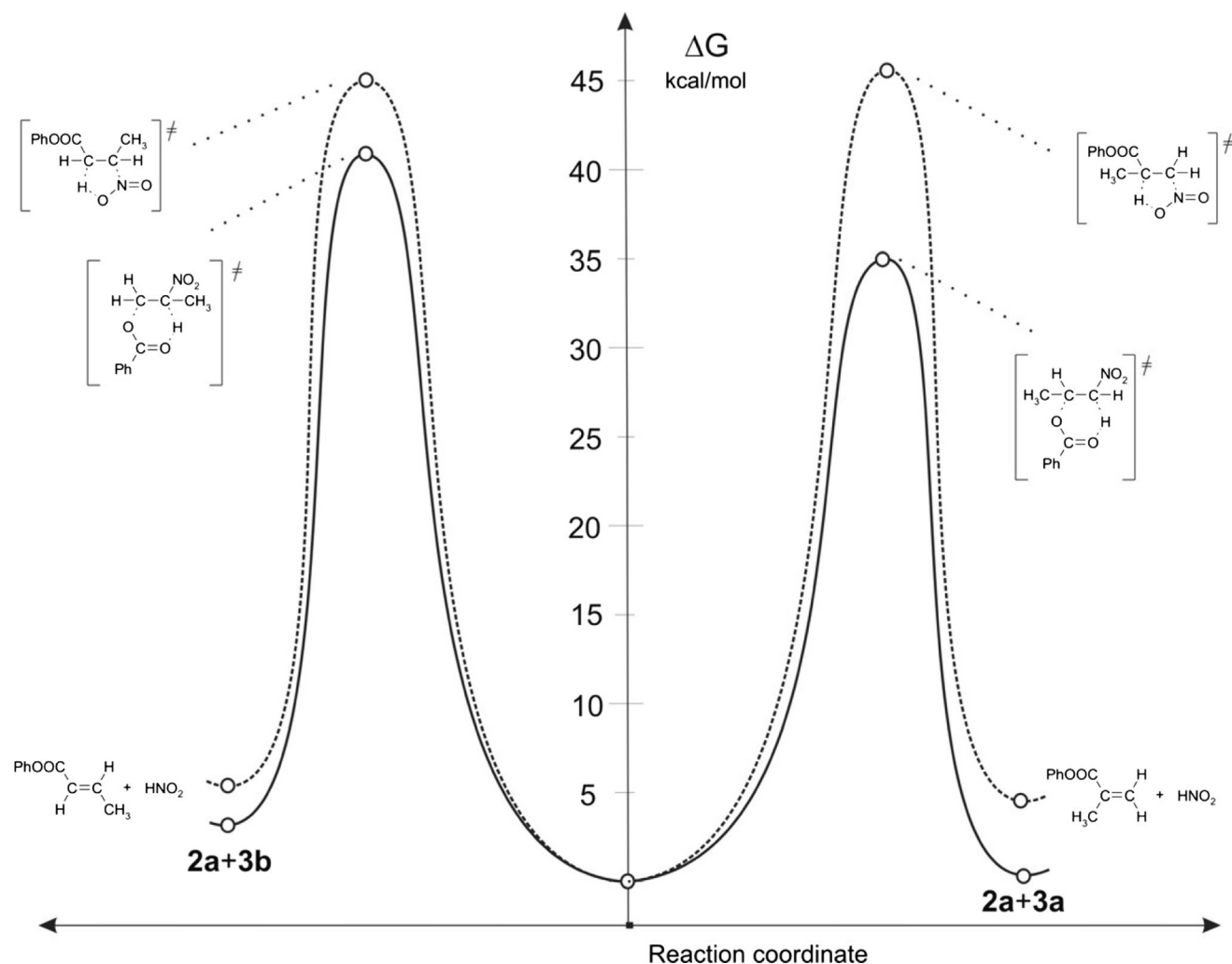


Fig. 1 Gibbs free energy profiles for thermal decomposition of esters 1a and b in gas phase according to B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations ($T=298\text{ K}$)

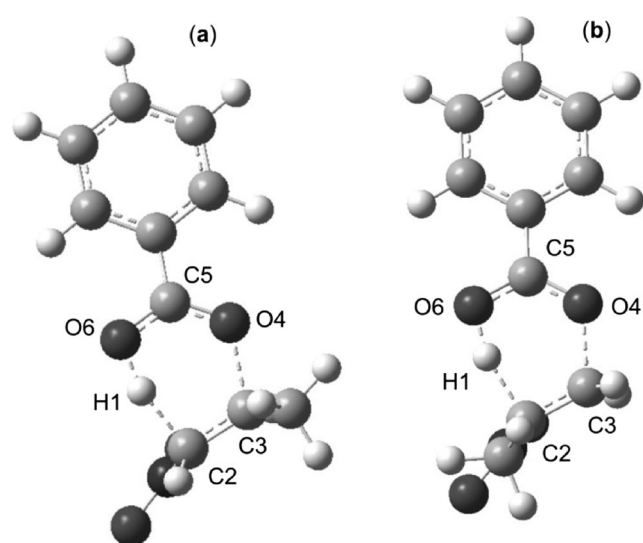


Fig. 2 Transition states for thermal decomposition reactions of esters 1a (a) and b (b) in gas phase according to B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations ($T=298\text{ K}$)

same time, the nature of C2-C3 and C5-O4 bonds changes (the bond gains features characteristic for a double bond) and C5-O6 (the bond gains features characteristic for a single bond). Simultaneously, H1-C2 and C3-O4 bonds become broken. Loosening of these bonds is, however, significantly different.

The H1-C2 in the case of reaction of $1a \rightarrow 2a+3a$ is broken more slowly than in the case of reaction $1b \rightarrow 2a+3b$. In turn, the C3-O4 bond of TS of reaction $1a \rightarrow 2a+3a$ is broken faster than in the case of reaction $1b \rightarrow 2a+3b$. This means that the energetically relatively more favorable transition state of the $1a \rightarrow 2a+3a$ process has a more profound, asynchronous character.

Subsequently to asynchronicity of bonds loosening, asynchronous redistribution of electron density asynchrony is observed. This is evidenced by GEDT index values (see Table 3). Moreover, GEDT values as well as dipole moments confirmed polar nature of TSs. In consequence — according to *Domingo* terminology [22] — they cannot be considered as “pericyclic”. Next, we have re-optimized transition state

structures using UB3LYP/6-31G(d) theory level. It was found, that both TSs have non-biradicaloid character. This is confirmed by $\langle S^2 \rangle$ values which in both cases equal 0.00.

It must be noted that the geometric parameters of the studied TSs obtained using higher theory levels (B3LYP/6-31G(d, p), B3LYP/6-31+G(d), B3LYP/6-311G(d)) are practically identical.

B3LYP/6-31G(d) calculations also provided us with information about the influence of the substituent in the leaving group on the TS structure. It turned out that both in the case of 1-nitropropane-1-ol and 2-nitropropane-1-ol esters, the presence of an electrodonating substituent facilitates an increase in TS synchronicity, whilst the presence of an electroaccepting substituent facilitates an increase in TS asynchronicity. The influence of the nature of the substituent on the symmetry of transition complex is in general decidedly too weak to enforce a change of the reaction mechanism to a two-step one. On the other hand, substituent nature stimulated asynchronicity of electron density redistribution. In particular, TSs of reaction involving dimethylamino-substituted esters are characterized by relatively higher GEDT values, whereas TSs of reaction involving nitro-substituted esters — relatively lower. However, in any case this process is ideal synchronous (GEDT \neq 0.00e).

Finally, we have also analyzed the influence of the solvent on the structure of TSs. It turned out that more polar medium facilitates a faster loosening of the H1-C2 bond. At the same time, it makes breaking the C3-C4 bond more difficult. Asynchronicity of TSs increases in an extremely polar, aqueous medium. In consequence, TSs for reactions $1a \rightarrow 2a + 3a$ and reaction $1b \rightarrow 2a + 3b$ under these conditions should be interpreted rather as similar to the E1cb-like type. It should be noted, that increasing of environment polarity stimulated more polar nature of TSs. This is confirmed by GEDT values, which reach even above 0.22e. However, it is not sufficient (even in extremely polar, aqueous solution) to generate evidence of ionic structures.

Conclusions

DFT calculations — regardless of theory level — indicate a one-step mechanism of thermal decomposition of nitroalkyl benzoates. However, depending on the nature of the substituent in the ester molecule and on medium polarity, the studied reactions may take place via transition state structures with varied synchronicity — from E1-like structures, through a rather synchronous model, to E1cb-like structures. It must be noted that a purely ionic, two-stage mechanism was not identified in any of the cases. Reaction kinetics may influence — albeit to a limited extent — the nature of the substituent and polarity of the reaction medium.

Acknowledgments The generous allocation of computing time by the regional computer center “Cyfronet” in Cracow (Grant No. MNiSW/Zeus_lokalnie/PK/009/2013) and financial support from the Polish State Committee (Grant No. C-2/33/2014/DS) are gratefully acknowledged.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits any use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and the source are credited.

References

1. Ono N (2001) The nitro group in organic synthesis. Wiley-VCH, Weinheim
2. Barrett AGM, Graboski GG (1985) Conjugated nitroalkenes: versatile intermediates in organic synthesis. *Chem Rev* 86:751–762
3. Szczepanek A, Mróz K, Goliński G, Jasiński R (2011) Trihalonitropropenes in [4 + 2]- π -electron cycloaddition reactions. *Chemik* 65:1049–1054
4. Perekalin VV, Lipina ES, Berestovitskaya VM, Efremov DA (1994) Nitroalkenes: conjugated nitroalkenes. Wiley, New York
5. Jasiński R (2013) Preparatyka alifatycznych nitrozwiązków. RTN, Radom
6. Belenkii LI (2008) in Nitrile oxides, nitron and nitronates in organic synthesis (Ed. Feuer H.). Wiley, Hoboken
7. Agrawal JP, Hodgson RD (2007) Chemistry of explosives. Wiley, Chichester
8. Boruwa J, Gogoi N, Saikia PP, Barua NC (2006) Catalytic asymmetric Henry reaction. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 17:3315–3326
9. Blomquist AT, Tapp WJ, Johnson JR (1945) Polymerization of nitroolefins. The preparation of 2-nitropropene polymer and of derived vinylamine polymers. *J Am Chem Soc* 67:1519–1524
10. Khlebnikov AF, Koneva AS, Virtseva AA, Yufit DS, Młostoń G, Heimgartner H (2014) Concerted vs. non-concerted 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of azomethine ylides to electron-deficient dialkyl 2,3-dicyanobut-2-enedioates. *Helv Chim Acta* 97:453–470
11. Krompiec S, Bujak P, Malarz J, Krompiec M, Skórka Ł, Pluta T, Danikiewicz W, Kania M, Kusz J (2012) An isomerization – 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition tandem reaction towards the synthesis of 3-aryl-4-methyl-5-O-substituted isoxazolines from O-allyl compounds. *Tetrahedron* 68:6018–6031
12. Jasiński R (2013) Competition between the one-step and two-step, zwitterionic mechanisms in the [2 + 3] cycloaddition of gem-dinitroethene with (Z)-C, N-diphenylnitron: a DFT computational study. *Tetrahedron* 69:927–932
13. Domingo LR, Picher MT (2004) A DFT study of the Huisgen 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition between hindered thiocarbonyl ylides and tetracyanoethylene. *Tetrahedron* 60:5053–5058
14. Jasiński R (2015) A stepwise, zwitterionic mechanism for the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition between (Z)-C-4-methoxyphenyl-N-phenylnitron and gem-chloronitroethene catalyzed by 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium ionic liquid cations. *Tetrahedron Lett* 56:532–535
15. Łapczuk-Krygier A, Korotaev VY, Barkov AY, Sosnovskikh VY, Jasińska E, Jasiński R (2014) A DFT computational study on the molecular mechanism of the nitro group migration in the product derived from 3-nitro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-chromene and 2-(1-phenylpropylidene)malononitrile. *J Fluor Chem* 168:236–239
16. Domingo LR, Aurell MJ, Kneeteman MN, Mancini PM (2008) Mechanistic details of the domino reaction of nitronaphthalenes with the electron-rich dienes. A DFT study. *J Mol Struct - TheoChem* 853: 68–76

17. Jasiński R (2014) Molecular mechanism of thermal decomposition of fluoronitroazoxy compounds: DFT computational study. *J Fluor Chem* 169:29–33
18. Jasiński R, Kwiatkowska M, Barański A (2009) A competition between carbo and hetero diels-alder reactions of E-2-phenyl-1-cyano-1-nitroethene to cyclopentadiene in the light of B3LYP/6-31G(d) computational study. *J Mol Struct - TheoChem* 910:80–87
19. Gómez AV, Aranda AI, Moreno A, Cossio FP, de Cózar A, Diaz-Irtiz Á, de la Hoz A, Prieto P (2009) Microwave-assisted reactions of nitroheterocycles with dienes. Diels–alder and tandem hetero diels–alder/[3,3] sigmatropic shift. *Tetrahedron* 65:5328–5336
20. Steglenko DV, Kletsy ME, Kurbatov SV, Tatarov AV, Minkin VI, Goumont R, Terrier F (2009) A theoretical and experimental study of the polar diels–alder cycloaddition of cyclopentadiene with nitrobenzodifuroxan. *J Phys Org Chem* 20:298–307
21. Arroyo P, Picher MT, Domingo LR, Terrier F (2005) A DFT study of the polar diels–alder reaction between 4-aza-6-nitrobenzofuroxan and cyclopentadiene. *Tetrahedron* 61:7359–7365
22. Domingo LR (2014) A new C-C bond formation model based on the quantum chemical topology of electron density. *RSC Adv* 4:32415–32428
23. Frisch MJ, Trucks GW, Schlegel HB, Scuseria GE, Robb MA, Cheeseman JR, Montgomery JA, Vreven TJ, Kudin KN, Burant JC, Millam JM, Iyengar SS, Tomasi J, Barone V, Mennucci B, Cossi M, Scalmani G, Rega N, Petersson GA, Nakatsuji H, Hada M, Ehara M, Toyota K, Fukuda R, Hasegawa J, Ishida M, Nakajima Y, Honda O, Kitao O, Nakai H, Klene M, Li X, Knox JE, Hratchian HP, Cross JB, Adamo C, Jaramillo J, Gomperts R, Stratmann RE, Yazyev O, Austin AJ, Cammi R, Pomelli C, Ochterski JW, Ayala PY, Morokuma K, Voth GA, Salvador P, Dannenberg JJ, Zakrzewski VG, Dapprich S, Daniels AD, Strain MC, Farkas MC, Malick DK, Rabuck AD, Raghavachari K, Foresman JB, Ortiz JV, Cui Q, Baboul AG, Clifford S, Cioslowski J, Stefanov BB, Liu G, Liashenko A, Piskorz P, Komaromi I, Martin RL, Fox DJ, Keith T, Al-Laham MA, Peng CY, Nanayakkara A, Challacombe M, Gill PMW, Johnson B, Chen W, Wong MW, Gonzalez C, Pople JA (2009) Gaussian 09 rev A.1. Gaussian Inc, Wallingford
24. Jasiński R (2014) Searching for zwitterionic intermediates in hetero diels–alder reactions between methyl α , p-dinitrocinnamate and vinyl-alkyl ethers. *Comput Theor Chem* 1046:93–98
25. Szczepanek A, Jasińska E, Kačka A, Jasiński R (2015) An experimental and quantumchemical study of [2+3] cycloaddition between (Z)-C-(m,m,p-trimethoxyphenyl)-N-(p-methoxyphenyl)-nitron and (E)-3,3,3-trichloro-1-nitroprop-1-ene: mechanistic aspects. *Current Chem Lett* 4:33–33
26. Cossi M, Rega N, Scalmani G, Barone V (2003) Energies, structures, and electronic properties of molecules in solution with the C-PCM solvation model. *J Comp Chem* 24:669–681
27. Schwetlick K (1971) Kinetische metoden zur untersuchung von reaktionsmechanismen. VEB, Berlin