Requirements of Orbital Phase Continuity Revisited: A FMO Approach

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Cyclic orbital interaction, in which a series of orbitals interact with each other so as to make a monocyclic system, affords stabilization if the requirements of orbital phase continuity are satisfied.¹ We have demonstrated that the phase-continuous cyclic orbital interaction determines the selectivity, especially the diastereoselectivity in the electrophilic addition of α -substituted ethylenes² and Felkin-Anh model for the nucleophilic addition.³

Requirements of orbital phase continuity consist of five terms: (i) donating orbitals are out-of-phase; (ii) a donating orbital and an accepting orbital are in-phase; and (iii) accepting orbitals are in-phase (Figure). When the number of corresponding orbitals in the interaction is more than three, two additional requirements should also be satisfied: (iv) interaction among the orbitals is monocyclic, and (v) the series of orbital interactions should be divided into two, a donor part and an acceptor part, and not into four, six or more. Note that the overlap between the orbitals is less than 1; |S| < 1, cyclic orbital interaction with fewer orbitals is often preferred.

These requirements are initially derived from consideration of three-body system. The perturbation term of the third order in the orbital interaction results in stabilization when all the requirements are satisfied.









(iv) For interaction among more than three systems, the cyclic orbital interaction is monocyclic, i.e., the bonds interact with adjacent bonds but only little or negligibly with those in a remote position.



(v) The cyclic orbital interaction must be divided into only two parts, the donor **D** and acceptor **A** parts, and not into four, six, or so on.



Figure. Requirements of orbital phase continuity

Here I present that these conditions are readily obtained from the FMO theory, and show some further applications.

¹⁾ Inagaki, S. ed. "Orbitals in Chemistry" Springer, Berlin-Heidelburg, 2009. 2) Naruse, Y.; Hasegawa, Y.; Ikemoto, K. "Orbital theory for diastereoselectivity in electrophilic addition" *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2016**, *57*, 2029-2033. 3) Naruse, Y.; Hibino, H.; Takamori, A. "Felkin-Anh model from an orbital phase perspective: Diastereoselectivity in nucleophilic addition to 2,3-bis(trifluoromethyl)bicyclo[2.2.1]-heptan-7-one" ChemRxiv **2019**, doi: 10.26434/chemrxiv.9784607 4) Fukui, K. "*Theory of orientation and stereoselection*" Springer Berlin-Haidelberg-New York, 1975.