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## Substituent effect in benzene dication

by

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Keywords: substituent effect, benzene dication, SESE, aromaticity, aromaticity indices,  $\pi$ -electron effects

## Abstract

It was recently postulated that the benzene ring and its  $4n+2$   $\pi$ -electron analogues are resistant to the substituent effect due to the fact that such systems tend to keep its delocalized character. Therefore, the  $4n$   $\pi$ -electron dicationic form of benzene should appear to be less resistant to the substituent effect, as compared with its parent neutral molecule. For this reason the effect of substitution on the dicationic form of benzene was thoroughly investigated and the consequences of single and double substitution (of *para*- and *meta*-type) were assessed by means of several parameters, including various aromaticity indices and the Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy (SESE) parameter. It is shown that, as distinct from neutral benzene, its dicationic form is much more sensitive to the substitution. However, the dicationic benzene itself, as a moiety revealing a significant deficit of electrons, will be considered as a strongly electron-withdrawing centre, thus, interacting in a cooperative way with electron-donating substituents, and in an anticooperative way with electron-withdrawing substituents. The clear difference between singlet- and triplet-state dicationic forms of benzene were also found. Triplet state structures seem to be significantly more delocalized, and in consequence less sensitive to the substituent effect than the singlet state structures. Finally, the *para*- and *meta*-type substitution was investigated and it was found that the disubstituted dicationic benzene exhibits significantly different behaviour from that of neutral benzene. Although the difference between *para*- and *meta*-substitution can be found for dicationic benzene, the mechanism responsible for such an observation is different than from that present in neutral benzene. Finally, it is shown how and why double ionization of benzene reduces its aromatic character in the singlet dication whereas aromaticity is essentially conserved in the triplet dication. The above findings highlight that in the case of charged analogues of benzene the aromaticity indices can be misleading and are to be used with great precaution.

## Introduction

The substituent effect is one of the most important phenomena in general and physical organic chemistry. According to IUPAC recommendation the term substituent should be understood as an atom or group that replaces one or more hydrogen atoms attached to a parent structure or characteristic group.<sup>1</sup> Thus, following the above statement the substituent effect should be understood as the set of changes in chemical and physical properties due to the replacement of the H atom (and rarely of some other atom or group, for example, a methyl group in the case of steric effects) by a given substituent.<sup>2</sup> Most frequently the substituent effect is considered as a type of interaction between a given substituent and the phenyl ring or between two substituents through the phenyl ring.<sup>3</sup> In the last case the definition of substituent effect involves a division of the system into three subsystems, that is, a substituent X, the ring, which plays a role of transmitting moiety, and the functional group Y, the properties of which are changed due to the substitution.<sup>4</sup> It should be mentioned here that the interaction between the aromatic benzene ring and the substituent attached to it leads to partial localization of the  $\pi$ -electron system. In 2001 Krygowski *et al.*<sup>5</sup> showed numerically, using several different aromaticity indices, that substitution of the benzene ring, in fact, leads to very small reduction in the  $\pi$ -electron delocalization, even if other consequences of substitution (such as e.g. reactivity) are much more significant. For instance, when the benzene ring is substituted with the NO<sub>2</sub> group, which is considered to be strongly electron-withdrawing, the reduction of  $\pi$ -electron delocalization is lower than 1%, as measured by the HOMA index.<sup>6</sup> This is much less than it would be expected taking into account the changes in reactivity of nitrobenzene, as compared with unsubstituted benzene. This observation allowed Krygowski *et al.* to postulate that a relatively stable aromatic system tends to keep its delocalized character. Later this observation and consequent conclusion was confirmed for *para*-substituted phenols, including *p*-nitrophenol,

for which the reduction in  $\pi$ -electron delocalization of about 2% was more than double of that observed earlier for nitrobenzene, but still very small comparing the changes in reactivity and other physical and chemical properties of that species.<sup>7</sup> Thanks to the above-mentioned observations it was possible to conclude that the substituent effect and aromaticity are the two effects being competitive to each other. The consequence of such a statement would be the assumption according to which nonaromatic  $\pi$ -electron conjugated systems should communicate with substituents in a more effective way than their aromatic counterparts. If we consider the substituent effect as a communication between two substituents interacting through the  $\pi$ -electron system, this communication should be stronger in the case of a conjugated, but nonaromatic  $\pi$ -electron system. Such an assumption may bring some doubts due to the fact that the substituent effect is most frequently considered for aromatic compounds, with benzene derivatives in the first place. However, the above postulates seem to be confirmed by a few published papers which appeared very recently. Firstly, the substituent effect in 1,4-disubstituted cyclohexa-1,3-diene and benzene was investigated by Dobrowolski *et al.*<sup>8</sup> and it was shown there that cyclohexa-1,3-diene is a medium which is about ten times better in communication between substituents (as estimated with the use of HOMA index) than its aromatic analogue, i.e. benzene. This statement is additionally important because consideration of the substituent effect does not have to be limited to aromatic compounds. For instance, it was recently shown that substituents may communicate through the  $\pi$ -electron structure of antiaromatic systems, e.g. cyclooctatetraene, and that communication in such a case is also more effective than that through the benzene ring.<sup>9</sup> What is more, as distinct from the aromatic species, in the case of antiaromatic systems the substituent effect leads to additional delocalization of the naturally localized system.<sup>9</sup> If the benzene ring, being an aromatic archetype which fulfills the  $4n+2$  magic Hückel rule, is much more resistant to the substituent effect than its nonaromatic counterparts (as e.g. the above-

mentioned cyclohexa-1,3-diene), then it would be interesting to investigate the doubly-charged benzene ring, which still preserves its chemical classification as a close benzene derivative possessing full  $\pi$ -type conjugation possibilities and being planar (or at least almost planar),<sup>10</sup> but which is nonaromatic (or even antiaromatic)  $4n$  Hückel-type  $\pi$ -electron system.<sup>10</sup>

Charged analogues of aromatic compounds are very intriguing chemical species because of their close relation with their parent counterparts being of great importance in general organic chemistry,<sup>11</sup> but also due to the fact that they are extremely reactive and, thus, difficult to investigate in standard laboratory conditions. Recently increased attention has been paid to this type of compounds, since such chemical species are supposed to be widespread in interstellar space. In 1979 Cohen *et al.*<sup>12</sup> discovered the extended red emission (ERE) which is a broad emission band that begins near 540 nm and extends into the near infrared (IR) emitted by an object known as Red Rectangle nebula. Later ERE was detected in spectral analysis of such objects as some carbon-rich planetary nebulae<sup>13</sup> and in the interstellar medium of the Galaxy.<sup>14</sup> The emitting medium of ERE was not determined unequivocally and among several explanations the one, according to which the charged analogues of the aromatic species are responsible for the effect, is considered as most probable.<sup>10,15</sup> However, interstellar chemistry is not reduced to observations of long distance astronomical objects. Rare and very active molecules are increasingly synthesized and investigated in laboratory conditions, mostly due to technological development in experimental techniques.<sup>16</sup> For instance, very recently the heptacene dication was synthesized<sup>17</sup> and it appeared that it is more stable than its parent neutral molecule, as explained on the basis of earlier studies on that type dicationic systems.<sup>10</sup>

In this paper we investigate the molecular systems which may be present in interstellar space, may perhaps be an interesting challenge for chemists specializing in the synthesis of rare and extremely reactive compounds, but above all which are an interesting object of investigations

from the purely cognitive point of view. We focus in particular on the series of parent systems, i.e., benzene-0/1, benzene-2/1, and benzene-2/3. The main trends emerging from our computations are interpreted in terms of molecular orbital (MO) theory and compared to earlier Kohn-Sham MO analyses on the distortive propensity of benzene's  $\pi$  electrons.<sup>18</sup>

## Methodology

The systems investigated in the study were dicationic forms (in both singlet and triplet state) of molecules shown in Scheme 1. The graphical representation of exemplary dicationic systems For comparison neutral forms of those species were also studied. Geometries of all the systems were optimized without any symmetry constraints using DFT<sup>19</sup> methods implemented in Gaussian09<sup>20</sup> program. The B3LYP<sup>21</sup> functional was used in conjunction with the 6-311++G(d,p)<sup>22</sup> basis set. The B3LYP functional was chosen since it was reported in several benchmark studies that this functional performs very well for both singlet and triplet state structures of benzene and its analogues<sup>23</sup>, well reproduces geometry parameters<sup>24</sup> and in general is recommended as the functional achieving acceptable accuracy for very large span of molecular systems of various characteristics.<sup>25</sup> In order to verify if the optimized geometries correspond to stationary points, the frequency analysis on the same level of theory was performed. No imaginary frequencies were found.

To describe aromaticity of systems under consideration, several aromaticity indices were applied. The first one, HOMA (Harmonic Oscillator Model of Aromaticity),<sup>6</sup> is the geometry-based aromaticity indicator which can be defined with the following equation:

$$HOMA = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i (R_{opt,i} - R_j)^2, \quad (1)$$

where  $n$  represents the number of bonds forming the ring,  $\alpha_i$  is normalization constant and  $R_{opt}$  is the optimal bond length value. For the CC bond  $\alpha_i$  and  $R_{opt}$  values are equal to 257.7 and 1.388Å,<sup>6b</sup> respectively.

Other aromaticity indices used in the study, namely EL,<sup>26</sup> PDI (*Para*-Delocalization Index)<sup>27</sup> and FLU,<sup>28</sup> are based on the electron density distribution analysed in the framework of Quantum Theory of Atoms in Molecules.<sup>29</sup> All the properties of electron density distribution were computed using *AIMAll*<sup>30</sup> program.

The EL index<sup>26</sup> bases on ellipticities of bonds forming the ring. Ellipticity of a bond can be expressed with the following equation:<sup>29a</sup>

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - 1, \quad (2)$$

where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are the eigenvalues of hessian of electron density in BCPs (Bond Critical Points). Their ratio describes how elliptic the bond cross-section is.  $EL$ <sup>26</sup> can be defined with the following expression:

$$EL = 1 - \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{ref}|, \quad (3)$$

where  $n$  is the number of bonds forming the ring,  $c$  is the normalization constant,  $\varepsilon_i$  is the ellipticity of the  $i$ -th bond and  $\varepsilon_{ref}$  is the ellipticity of CC bond in benzene computed on the same level of theory as the system under consideration.

Two other indices, PDI<sup>27</sup> and FLU<sup>28</sup> base on electron delocalization. Delocalization index of atoms  $A$  and  $B$  can be defined with the following expression:<sup>31</sup>



$$\delta(A, B) = 4 \sum_{i,j}^{N/2} S_{ij}(A) S_{ij}(B) \quad (4)$$

The sums in the above equation run over  $N/2$  occupied molecular orbitals.  $S_{ij}(A)$  is the overlap between orbitals  $i$  and  $j$  within the basin of atom  $A$ .

PDI and FLU are both the measure of cyclic electron delocalization of mobile electrons in the ring. The first one, PDI<sup>27</sup> is defined as a mean of all delocalization indices of *para*-related carbon atoms in six-membered ring. The second one, aromatic fluctuation index (FLU),<sup>28</sup> can be defined with the formula:

$$FLU = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{A-B}^{RING} \left[ \left( \frac{V(B)}{V(A)} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{\delta(A, B) - \delta_{ref}(A, B)}{\delta_{ref}(A, B)} \right) \right]^2 \quad (5)$$

The sum in the equation runs over all adjacent pairs of atoms - members of a given ring,  $n$  is their number,  $\delta_{ref}(C, C)$  is the delocalization index for two adjacent carbon atoms in benzene computed on the same level of theory as the system under consideration.  $V(A)$  is a global delocalization of an atom  $A$ , given by the expression:

$$V(A) = \sum_{B \neq A} \delta(A, B) \quad (6)$$

Finally,  $\alpha$  is a function defined as:

$$\alpha = \text{sgn}[V(B) - V(A)] \quad (7)$$

FLU is close to zero for aromatic systems and is different from zero for non-aromatic ones.

Since the Nuclear Independent Chemical Shift (NICS) is one of the most commonly used aromaticity indices,<sup>32</sup> we estimated values of NICS and its modified version, NICS(1).<sup>33</sup> Nevertheless, NICS values estimated for charged systems escape any rational interpretation, which may suggest that the NICS index is perhaps not a suitable measure of  $\pi$ -electron

delocalization in dicationic systems. This is due to the fact that in dications the significant deficit of electrons results in high nuclei deshielding and, in consequences, difficult in interpretation values of chemical shifts attributed to pseudo-atom at the centre of the ring. For this reason we give NICS and NICS(1) values in Supporting Material and do not discuss in details this part of numerical results. See also references 34a-c for some important reports on reduced applicability of NICS index.

Since benzene and its substituted counterparts adopt in part a nonplanar conformation when they are in the dicationic state, we introduce a geometrical parameter, which quantifies the degree of planarity/nonplanarity of the given ring. This  $\bar{\varphi}$  parameter is defined as follows:

$$\bar{\varphi} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_N^i |\varphi_i|$$

where  $\varphi_i$  are the torsion angles formed by the consecutive covalently bonded carbon atoms within the ring. The  $\bar{\varphi}$  parameter adopts value equal to zero for ideally planar rings and drifts away from zero for nonplanar rings.

A set of experimentally estimated substituent constants<sup>35</sup> were checked against other numerical results. The following substituent constants were taken into account:  $\sigma_p^-$ , F and R<sup>-</sup>. Originally substituent constants were estimated as parameters which numerically quantify mutual electron interaction between a given substituent and the *para*-placed reactivity center, spaced by the aromatic ring. The constants selected for these studies can be characterized as follows: the  $\sigma_p^-$  is the substituent constant estimated for the *para*-placed reactivity centre (in respect to a given substituent), which could effectively delocalize a negative charge and which possesses lone electron pairs, e.g. the OH or NH<sub>2</sub> group.<sup>36</sup> The F values reflect field/inductive properties of a given substituent, while R<sup>-</sup> is the resonance constant obtained for suitable centre of reactivity. The

large positive value of a given constant implies high electron-withdrawing power by inductive and/or resonance effect, relative to the hydrogen atom; while the large negative value of a given constant implies high electron-releasing power relative to the hydrogen atom.

## Results and discussion

### Benzene and its dicationic analogues

Firstly, let us discuss changes in  $\pi$ -electron delocalization in unsubstituted neutral benzene (benzene-0/1) and its dicationic form in singlet (benzene-2/1) and triplet (benzene-2/3) state. The structural data in Fig. 1, lower, reveal that along benzene, benzene-2/1, and benzene-2/3, the geometry goes from regular with delocalized double bonds of 1.39 Å, via a structure with two elongated bonds of 1.46 Å opposite sides of the ring, back to regular but elongated partially multiple bonds. Previously, it was shown that the  $\pi$  electrons in benzene have a preference for localizing the double bonds and to adopt a Kekulé-type geometry.<sup>18a</sup> This preference is a direct consequence of the fact that  $p_{\pi}$ - $p_{\pi}$  overlap between carbon atoms assumes its maximum value of 1 at a C-C distance of 0 Å. It is the scaffold provided by the  $\sigma$  electrons that overrules this tendency of the  $\pi$  system and keeps benzene in a regular  $C_{6h}$ -symmetric structure in which all C-C bonds have equal length and a formal bond order of 1.5. The reason that the  $\pi$  system in benzene only has a weak bias for double-bond localization has to do with the overlap pattern of benzene  $\pi$  MOs. In zeroth order, this overlap pattern is subject to a cancellation of stabilizing effects (i.e., increases of bonding and decreases of antibonding overlap; indicated with a red + in Fig. 1a) and destabilizing effects (i.e., decreases of bonding and increases of antibonding overlap; indicated with a red - in Fig. 1a).

The overlap pattern of the  $\pi$  MOs in benzene also explains why this molecule does not elongate two of its bonds on opposite sides of the ring. Both, the  $a''$  and one of the  $e''$  orbitals are destabilized (red – in Fig. 1b) whereas only one  $e''$  is stabilized (red + in Fig. 1b). This changes in the singlet dication in which two electrons are removed from the  $e''$  orbital that opposes to elongation of the two C–C bonds. The associated loss in  $\pi$  bonding and the remaining antibonding character in these bonds of the  $\pi$  electrons in the other  $e''$  orbital causes the observed distortion in bond lengths and planarity of the ring (green arrows in Fig. 1c, lower.). This comes down to the formation two allyl cation units connected by two longer C–C bonds with reduced multiple bonding character. Interestingly, an alternative deformation leading to localized double bonds on opposite sides of the ring and para localized carbocationic centers is not found in the optimization. This can be ascribed to the electrostatically unfavourable situation of two highly positively charged atomic centres as compared to a delocalized positive charge in allyl cationic centres (see Fig. 1d)

At variance, in the triplet dication, both  $e''$  orbitals remain occupied and therefore we conserve the tendency of the  $\pi$  system to resist the stretching distortion of the two bonds on opposite sides of the ring. However,  $\pi$  bonding is overall reduced and this translates into an overall symmetric elongation of all C–C bonds.

### **Aromaticity of substituted neutral and dicationic benzene.**

Tables 1, 2 and 4 contain the values of aromaticity indices used for estimation of the aromatic character of systems under investigation. In the first line we discuss the results obtained for singlet state systems (Tables 1 and 2). In the further part of this section the triplet states will also be investigated (Table 4). For the purpose of the discussion we use the following notation:

*(substituent type)-(substituent 1)-(substituent 2)-(charge / multiplicity)*

Thus,  $\text{NO}_2\text{-}0/1$  corresponds to nitrobenzene, while  $m\text{-CN-N(CH}_3)_2\text{-}2/1$  corresponds to dication of *meta*-cyano-N,N-dimethylamino-benzene in singlet state. In Fig. 2a-c the graphical representation of the fully optimized geometry of the exemplary dicationic systems can be found together with the above notation. As it can be seen in Table 1, the values of aromaticity indices estimated for neutral substituted benzene are very close to those of unsubstituted benzene. For instance, HOMA for neutral systems adopts values in the range of 0.94-1.00. For electron density-based indices this range is proportionally slightly larger, but still small. Additionally, the substituent effect leads to small reduction in aromatic character of the substituted ring. This observation corroborates earlier observations made for neutral benzene and its aromatic counterparts, according to which the aromatic  $4n+2$  Huckel-like systems tend to keep its  $\pi$ -electron structure, thus, being relatively resistant to the substituent effect.<sup>8</sup> The situation changes dramatically when passing from neutral  $4n+2$  to doubly charged  $4n$   $\pi$ -electron systems (see Table 2). First of all, for all the systems there is, as expected, a marked reduction in the aromatic character, as it can be illustrated by the values of differences in aromaticity indices estimated for neutral and charged systems and collected in Table 2. This effect is accompanied by a clear distortion of the ring towards a nonplanar conformation, as shown by the  $\bar{\varphi}$  parameter. For instance, the unsubstituted benzene ring loses almost a half of its aromatic character when it passes from the neutral to the doubly charged cation. What is interesting, for substituted systems this loss of aromaticity is clearly larger (with the only exception of the CHO substituent which most probably results from the fact that due to optimization procedure the CHO group adopted a position perpendicular to the ring, which would reduce the  $\pi$ -electron conjugation between the lone electron pair on the substituent and the  $\pi$ -electron structure within the ring). For instance in some cases the loss of aromaticity is so efficient that the ring system becomes slightly antiaromatic with negative HOMA and EL values and a nonplanar conformation. In both neutral

and dicationic benzene the substituent effect leads to reduction of aromaticity, only that in the case of dicationic systems there is obviously another scale of the effect. In neutral benzene the changes were hardly noticeable, while in dications the differences between the unsubstituted and substituted system may be of more than 0.5 of HOMA values and of more than 0.3 of EL value. Thus, already here it can be concluded that dicationic benzene is much more sensitive to the substituent effect, as compared with its neutral counterpart. Interestingly, there is a relationship between the reduction of aromaticity and the distortion from planarity of the ring. Thus, the unsubstituted benzene dication is the most nonplanar species while the introduction of substituents causes our model systems to become more planar.

It would be interesting to check how far the changes in aromaticity due to removal of two  $\pi$ -electrons correlate with classic measures of the substituent effect, such as Hammett constants.<sup>36</sup> Table 3 presents the values of selected substituent constants. There is no clear correlation between e.g. HOMA or EL and any of substituent constants. For instance, there is lack of correlation between HOMA and  $\sigma_p^-$  constant when taking into account all substituents. However, if we remove all cases with positive  $\sigma_p^-$  constant values, that is, when excluding all systems with electron-withdrawing substituents, the correlation is much better with  $cc = 0.94$  (see Fig. 3a). The similar observation can be made for the  $R^-$  constant (Fig. 3b). What is more, exactly the same observation can be made for the EL index, only with a little worse correlation coefficients ( $cc$  of 0.87 and 0.79 for  $EL=f(\sigma_p^-)$  and  $EL=f(R^-)$ , respectively). It is also clear that the greater loss in  $\pi$ -electron delocalization can be observed for stronger electron-withdrawing substituents. Thus, if we consider  $F$  constant, which shows field/inductive properties of a given substituent, the correlations with aromaticity indices are much worse, if at all.

Therefore, it can be said that there exists some relation between aromaticity indices and substituent constants, but only for electron-donating substituents. The lack of such a relation for

all sets of substituents, including electron-withdrawing ones, may have physical background in the fact that dicationic benzene should be considered as electron-withdrawing centre. When it interacts with electron-donating substituents, the situation is favoured and more predictable, since in such a case the substituent shares its charge with the ring which has the  $\pi$ -electron deficit. The situation is more complicated when the ring interacts with the electron-withdrawing substituent. In that case there is competition between electron-withdrawing power of the ring and the substituent, and due to this competitive character of interaction there is no direct linear relation between e.g. aromaticity indices and substituent constants.

All the above observations were made for singlet state systems. However, since the benzene dication itself can be more stable in triplet state,<sup>10</sup> we also investigated triplet states for the substituted benzene dication. On the other hand, it should be pointed out that for all investigated substituted dications the singlet states were more stable energetically, when compared with their triplet state counterparts.

Table 4 contains the values of aromaticity indices estimated for triplet state dications. For the first site it can be seen that there is a loss of aromaticity due to removal of two  $\pi$ -electrons, when comparing neutral (Table 1) and dicationic triplet state structures (Table 4). However, at the same time it can be said that in this case the behaviour of aromaticity indices differs from that found for singlet states. For instance, the HOMA values change due to substitution to a much lesser degree than it was observed for singlet states. For singlet state structures the maximum difference in HOMA values was of about 0.8 (even 1.0 taking into account the CHO substituent), whereas for triplet state structures this span of HOMA values is more than ten times smaller, being of about 0.05. At the same time EL changes more similarly for both singlet and triplet state (by about 0.5). What is more disturbing, EL indicates unsubstituted benzene as the most localized (nonaromatic) system of all triplet state structures, which is in line with the fact that this systems

is most nonplanar of all the triplet state structures. In the case of HOMA the situation is even more chaotic, since some substituted systems are more delocalized and some are less delocalized when compared with the unsubstituted benzene dication. Also, the triplet state structures are in general more planar than their singlet state counterparts, which is in line with the general conclusion drawn in the first section of the discussion.

Taking into account the lack of any relation between aromaticity indices and other parameters, or even between aromaticity indices themselves, we postulate that aromaticity indices (at least those used in this work) are rather unreliable measures of delocalization for triplet state systems.

### **Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy**

In this section we examine some selected energetic parameters of the investigated systems. Due to rather unpredictable properties of triplet state structures we firstly focus on singlet state structures, whereas triplets state structures will be discussed separately at the end of the section.

The substituent effect stabilization energy (SESE)<sup>37</sup> was originally defined as an energetic measure of the increase in stability of the system due to the interaction between X, Y and the ring. It is usually estimated as the difference between the energy of substrates and products of the isodesmic reaction shown in Scheme 2.

The aim of this work was to estimate the energetic and structural consequences of substitution of the doubly charged benzene ring. As it was said in the previous section, the doubly charged benzene ring can be considered as a centre which may effectively delocalize negative charge, since it has a deficit of electron charge. Therefore, as distinct from neutral benzene, which tends to keep its delocalized structure, thus, being resistant in interaction to the substituent, the



charged benzene ring itself should act as a significantly electron-withdrawing centre. Consequently, one should observe proper differences in the stabilizing/destabilizing interaction between the benzene dication and the given substituents. The character of such an interaction can be assessed using the isodesmic reaction procedure as shown in Scheme 3. Since only one substituent interacts with the benzene ring in the considered case, we use the notation SESE(1) for the parameter estimated as the energy balance of the reaction from Scheme 3 (in order to distinguish it from the case of two substituents interacting via the benzene ring, which we will call SESE(2) and will discuss in the next section of this paper).

Table 5 contains SESE(1) values estimated for the reaction from Scheme 3. The positive value of SESE(1) indicates the stabilizing character of interaction between the given substituent and the charged benzene ring (with respect to analogous interaction with the neutral benzene ring). As can be seen, for the electron-donating substituents the SESE(1) value is positive and relatively large, which indicates a significantly stabilizing character of the interaction between the substituent and the charged ring. In the case of  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  substituent the SESE(1) value equals over 100kcal/mol. For the electron-withdrawing substituents SESE(1) values are negative (the only exception is the Cl substituent, which cannot be considered as interchangeably electron-withdrawing) and systematically smaller (in absolute values) when compared with the same values estimated for the electron-donating substituents. Interestingly, when searching for some direct relation between SESE(1) and the values of aromaticity indices, there is lack of such correlation, but when we omit the electron-withdrawing substituents, a clear linear correlation can be found. Thus, some irregularity can be noticed for the electron-withdrawing substituents which interact in a competitive way with the substituted positively charged ring, but electron-donating substituents behave in a predictable way and stabilize the system *via* the substituent effect, in fact increasing the delocalized character of the ring itself. Fig. 4 shows a linear

correlation between SESE(1) and HOMA ( $\text{HOMA} = f(\text{SESE}(1))$ ) for which the correlation coefficient equals 0.99. The same parameter for the correlation between EL and SESE(1) equals 0.90. It can also be observed that for larger SESE(1) values (expressing more stabilization due to the interaction between the substituent and the ring) the ring is more delocalized. When considering triplet state structures, the SESE(1) parameter can also be estimated as the energetic balance of the reaction from Scheme 3. However, in this case we use energies of triplet state structures of dication only.

The SESE(1) and related data can be found in Table 5. As can be seen, the values of SESE(1) estimated for the singlet and triplet state structures are relatively similar, with slightly smaller values for triplet state structures. This observation can be illustrated by a linear correlation between both SESE(1) parameters, as shown in Fig. 5. From the slope of regression it can be concluded that the energetic effect accompanying substitution is 1.27 times more efficient in the case of singlet state benzene as compared with its triplet state counterpart. What is more, since SESE(1) values estimated for the singlet and triplet states are intercorrelated, also the relations between SESE(1) and HOMA or EL indices can be found for triplet state structures, although, again only for electron-donating substituents. In general, it can be concluded that triplet state benzene is rather less sensitive to the substituent effect, as shown earlier for aromaticity measures and now for the SESE(1) estimator.

### **Para vs. meta substitution**

One of the most common features of the benzene ring is its ability to act as a transferring moiety in communication between two substituents. This communication can be transferred *via* relatively mobile  $\pi$ -electrons in the delocalized ring. On the other hand, it was earlier postulated in the literature and, following that literature, in the introduction to our paper, that the aromatic

ring tends to keep its delocalized structure, whereas substitution leads to its partial localization, thus being the competitive effect to aromaticity. In previous sections we showed that the dicationic benzene ring may interact with the substituent in a much more effective way, since as a  $4n$   $\pi$ -electron system it is not so resistant to perturbations as its neutral parent system being the  $4n+2$   $\pi$ -electron system. What is also important, in the case of neutral benzene there is a crucial difference in substitution between the *meta*- and *para*-type. It is generally known,<sup>3</sup> that in *para*-substituted benzene the interaction between substituents is essentially more effective than in the case of *meta*-type substitution. This difference between *para*- and *meta*-substitution can be obviously explained by e.g. the contribution from charge-separated canonical structures which make it possible to separate charge and formally locate it on substituents in the case of *para*-substitution, but in the case of *meta*-substitution the formal localization of charges on substituents is possible only for doubly-charge-separated structures.<sup>38</sup> (See Schemes S1-S3 in Supporting Information file for the illustration of singly- and doubly-charge-separated canonical structures of benzene).

However, in dicationic benzene the ring itself acts as the electron-accepting centre, and, moreover, it interacts more effectively with the (electron-donating) substituents, as it was shown in the previous section. Thus, it would be interesting to find out whether or not there are some analogies between *para*- and *meta*-substitution of the benzene dication and its neutral counterpart.

Tables 6, 7 and 8 contain selected numerical data obtained for doubly substituted benzene in the neutral and dicationic form. In the first line we discuss the singlet state structures. As can be seen for instance for the benzene dication disubstituted with CN (or NO<sub>2</sub>) and N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> substituents, the *para*-substituted ring is slightly less delocalized than its *meta*-substituted counterpart. Confronting these results with the observations made for the monosubstituted

benzene dication it could be postulated that in *para*-type substitution the consequences of substitution are slightly more efficient than in the case of *meta*-type substitution. However, the differences between *para*- and *meta*- substitution are rather subtle, comparing the consequences of substitution, in general, particularly in the light of very small changes in  $\pi$ -electron delocalization in substituted neutral benzene. The most efficient loss of delocalization is observed in the case when two electron-withdrawing substituents are attached to the dicationic benzene ring, and this is true in the case of both *para*- and *meta*-substitution. A markedly different situation was found for neutral benzene, for which the most efficient loss of aromaticity was observed for *para*-substitution with one electron-donating, and one electron-withdrawing substituent. (In such a case there is a cooperative effect of substituents, and a contribution from the quinone-like canonical structure, reflected by the most efficient loss of the aromatic character.) In dications the ring becomes less delocalized, when  $\pi$ -electrons are withdrawn from the ring system. Thus, as distinct from neutral benzene, in singlet state dicationic benzene the ring/substituent interaction seems to predominate over the substituent/substituent interaction proceeding *via* the ring (as in neutral benzene derivatives).

The situation changes significantly, when considering triplet state structures (see Table 8). In that case the disubstituted ring seems to be systematically more delocalized than the unsubstituted and monosubstituted system. In the most extreme case corresponding to the ring *meta*-type substituted with  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  groups, the HOMA and EL adopt the values 0.83 and 0.54, respectively. These values are close to those obtained for e.g. the neutral benzene ring in a naphthalene molecule. Triplet state dications are also more planar, when compared with their singlet state counterparts. Again, such results may suggest that aromaticity indices, at least these used in the present research, may overestimate the aromatic character of the system, although it is worth pointing out that the more aromatic character of triplet state  $4n$  benzene dications was

already observed earlier for related molecular systems.<sup>10,39</sup>

As far as SESE is concerned, the energetic consequences of double substitution should be estimated as an energetic balance of the reaction from Scheme 4. However, in the case of charged systems there are several possibilities of construction of such a reaction, mostly resulting from the formal charge location in the right-hand and left-hand parts of the reaction equation. For instance, it would be possible to consider a reaction in which the unsubstituted benzene ring would be neutral, and then one of the products could also be neutral, so that the interaction between one of the substituents and the dicationic ring would be assessed in two situations, with the mono- and substituted charged ring. There are also other possibilities, however, when we consider the reaction in which all substrates and products are dications of the same (singlet) state, as the most consistent model for our purposes. Table 9 contains the values of SESE(2) parameter estimated as the energetic balance of the reaction from Scheme 4, in which all molecular systems have the same charge and multiplicity. Thus for a neutral species obviously all systems are neutral singlet states, whereas for charged species all molecular systems are dications of the singlet state.

Firstly let us compare SESE(2) values with those obtained for neutral species. The obtained SESE(2) values are in agreement with data available in the literature.<sup>38</sup> For instance, the positive SESE(2) value obtained for the *p*-NO<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-0/1 system indicates the left-hand situation from Scheme 1 as the one corresponding to the more energetically favourable situation. In this case the additional partial stabilization results from the cooperative character of the substituent/ring and the substituent/substituent interactions. This is a well known and well documented effect observed for *para*-type substitution.<sup>3</sup> In the case of *meta*-substitution the energetic balance is similar, but the SESE(2) value is clearly smaller, indicating a less effective cooperative character of the interaction between two substituents being attached in position 1 and

3 of the ring. When two substituents have uniquely electron-withdrawing properties (as for instance in the case of *p*-Cl-NO<sub>2</sub>-0/1, or even better for benzene substituted with two identical substituents) they both compete with each other when they interact with the ring and so the anticooperative character of the substituent/ring interaction is observed, which is revealed by negative SESE(2) values (more energetically stable is the situation on the right-hand of the reaction from Scheme 4).

In the case of the dicationic form of benzene the situation seems to be more complicated and the observations made for neutral benzene cannot be extrapolated directly on its dicationic form. The largest SESE(2) values were estimated for the system substituted with two N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> groups. What is surprising, SESE(2) not only has a large value, but is also of negative sign, suggesting that the situation for which there are two monosubstituted dicationic rings (instead of the one disubstituted and the one unsubstituted ring) is energetically much more preferable. Thus, although one electron-donating substituent stabilizes dicationic benzene (as shown in the previous sections), two such substituents do not cooperate in this stabilization. In general, such a situation would be acceptable since it suggests that two monosubstituted benzene dications stabilized by single substituents are more energetically stable than one stabilized by two substituents and one unsubstituted. However, the situation is even more interesting when we look on the SESE(2) value estimated for two CN substituents (*para*- and *meta*-CN-CN-2/1 system). In this case the situation for which there is one doubly substituted ring and one unsubstituted ring is more energetically favourable, whereas the situation for which two rings are monosubstituted is less energetically favourable. Thus, it seems that when the substituents stabilize the system, the situation when each substituent stabilizes separately the monosubstituted ring is more favourable. In other words, there is no cooperative effect in the case of stabilization of the ring by electron-donating substituents. This behaviour is consistently kept for destabilizing interaction between

electron-withdrawing substituents and dicationic benzene. Finally, when considering substitution with one electron-donating substituent and one electron-withdrawing substituent (the well characterized case of cooperative interaction between substituents attached to neutral benzene), the effect is rather unpredictable and strongly depends on the balance in stabilizing and destabilizing interaction between individual substituents and the ring. In general, it would be postulated that although dicationic benzene is more sensitive to the substituent effect than its neutral counterpart (as shown in the previous section) the interaction between substituents through the ring is rather limited and the substituent/ring interaction is the dominant effect.

## Conclusions

Our analyses of the overlap pattern in the  $\pi$  orbitals show that the structural aspects of aromaticity are lost if one goes from benzene to the singlet benzene dication but they are conserved in the triplet benzene dication. The latter only loses overall  $\pi$  stabilization.

It was shown that the substituent effect can be numerically quantified, and then further interpreted not only in the case of the neutral benzene ring, but also in the case of the dicationic benzene ring, which is a  $4n$   $\pi$ -electron system showing a significantly reduced aromatic character. Although the dicationic form of benzene is the  $4n$   $\pi$ -electron system, it possesses most of structural properties of neutral benzene and it may act as an effective medium in the substituent effect. What is more, as it is a nonaromatic species, in agreement with recent postulates<sup>8a</sup> it is much more sensitive to the substituent effect than its parent neutral system. This is revealed by very significant (about ten times larger than that in neutral benzene) reduction in delocalization due to substitution. Although the changes in delocalization due to substitution are dramatically larger when compared with neutral benzene, still similar mechanisms are responsible for the substituent effect, which is revealed by a linear correlation between the values of aromaticity

indices and some Hammett constants originally estimated experimentally for neutral benzene derivatives. It should be pointed out that the above-mentioned relations were found only for electron-donating substituents and not for electron-withdrawing ones, which was explained by the fact that the benzene dication itself should be considered as an electron-withdrawing moiety which may cooperate with electron-donating centres, but not with electron-withdrawing ones. This observation was also confirmed by SESE(1) values, which clearly indicated stabilizing interaction between dicationic benzene and the electron-donating substituents, and destabilizing interaction between the charged ring and the electron-withdrawing substituents. Finally, the *para*- and *meta*-type substitution in the dicationic ring was compared and the results were related with those observed for neutral benzene. The mechanism of interaction between the substituents and the ring evidently differs from that known for neutral disubstituted benzene. The interaction between the substituents (for both *para*- and *meta*-type substitution) is rather limited and the primary effect is the one connected with interaction between the individual substituent and the ring.

More generally, our findings highlight that aromaticity indices can be misleading and are to be used with great precaution when charged systems are considered. The above remark is particularly true in the case of triplet state benzene dications, for which unusual values of aromaticity indices are escaping any rational interpretation.

**Acknowledgements:**

Authors acknowledge the financial support from National Science Centre of Poland (Grant no. 2011/03/B/ST4/01351). J. D. additionally acknowledges the financial support from University of Łódź Foundation (University of Łódź Foundation Award) and from the National Science Centre of Poland (Grant no. 2012/05/N/ST4/00203). F. M. B. thanks the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) for financial support. Calculations using the Gaussian 09 set of codes



were carried out in Academic Computer Center Cyfronet AGH Kraków (<http://www.cyfronet.krakow.pl>) and Wrocław Center for Networking and Supercomputing (<http://www.wcss.wroc.pl>). Access to HPC machines and licensed software is gratefully acknowledged.

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Table 1. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for monosubstituted neutral benzene in the singlet state.

	<b>HOMA</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>PDI</b>	<b>FLU</b>
benzene-0/1	0.989	0.100	0.103	0.000
N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.946	0.862	0.090	0.002
NHCH <sub>3</sub> -0/1	0.963	0.842	0.091	0.002
NCH <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.979	0.902	0.095	0.001
NH <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.976	0.828	0.093	0.001
OCH <sub>3</sub> -0/1	0.981	0.802	0.094	0.002
OH-0/1	0.989	0.787	0.095	0.001
Cl-0/1	0.993	0.870	0.099	0.000
CHO-0/1	0.980	0.898	0.095	0.001
NO <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.993	0.923	0.095	0.001
CN-0/1	0.977	0.928	0.096	0.001

Table 2. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for mono-substituted doubly charged benzene in the singlet state and the values of differences in aromaticity indices estimated for neutral and charged systems ( $\Delta \text{INDEX} = \text{INDEX}_{\text{cation}} - \text{INDEX}_{\text{neutral}}$ ). The  $\bar{\varphi}$  values (given in deg) are also collected.

	<b>HOMA</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>PDI</b>	<b>FLU</b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{HOMA}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{EL}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{PDI}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{FLU}</math></b>	<b><math>\bar{\varphi}</math></b>
benzene-2/1	0.531	0.162	0.059	0.015	-0.458	-0.838	-0.044	0.015	28,887
N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.207	0.098	0.040	0.032	-0.739	-0.764	-0.050	0.030	0,787
NHCH <sub>3</sub> -2/1	0.134	0.021	0.040	0.036	-0.829	-0.821	-0.051	0.034	0,038
NCH <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.051	0.039	0.040	0.040	-0.928	-0.863	-0.054	0.039	0,009
NH <sub>2</sub> -2/1	-0.074	-0.099	0.040	0.042	-1.050	-0.927	-0.053	0.041	0,025
OCH <sub>3</sub> -2/1	-0.173	-0.058	0.041	0.047	-1.154	-0.860	-0.053	0.046	0,010
OH-2/1	-0.294	-0.152	0.045	0.051	-1.283	-0.939	-0.050	0.050	0,044
Cl-2/1	-0.108	-0.150	0.048	0.038	-1.101	-1.020	-0.051	0.038	2,838
CHO-2/1	0.716	0.328	0.059	0.011	-0.264	-0.570	-0.036	0.011	21,184
NO <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.077	-0.067	0.039	0.037	-0.917	-0.990	-0.057	0.036	4,219
CN-2/1	-0.046	0.105	0.046	0.020	-1.023	-0.823	-0.050	0.020	14,921

Table 3. Substituents constants:  $\sigma_p^-$ , F, R<sup>-</sup>

	$\sigma_p^-$	F	R <sup>-</sup>
benzene	0	0	0
N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	-0.12	0.15	-0.27
NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-	-0.03	-
NCH <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
NH <sub>2</sub>	-0.15	0.08	-0.23
OCH <sub>3</sub>	-0.26	0.29	-0.55
OH	-0.37	0.33	-0.7
Cl	0.19	0.42	-0.23
CHO	1.03	0.33	0.7
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.27	0.65	0.62
CN	1	0.51	0.49

Table 4. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for monosubstituted doubly charged benzene in the triplet state and the values of differences in aromaticity indices estimated for neutral and charged systems ( $\Delta \text{INDEX} = \text{INDEX}_{\text{cation}} - \text{INDEX}_{\text{neutral}}$ ). The  $\bar{\varphi}$  values (given in deg) are also collected.

	HOMA	EL	PDI	FLU	$\Delta\text{HOMA}$	$\Delta\text{EL}$	$\Delta\text{PDI}$	$\Delta\text{FLU}$	$\bar{\varphi}$
benzene-2/3	0.601	-0.298	0.031	0.005	-0.387	-1.298	-0.072	0.005	10,525
N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.634	0.205	0.042	0.010	-0.312	-0.657	-0.048	0.008	0,200
NHCH <sub>3</sub> -2/3	0.622	0.122	0.072	0.013	-0.341	-0.720	-0.019	0.011	0,069
NCH <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.592	0.144	0.071	0.014	-0.387	-0.758	-0.023	0.013	0,014
NH <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.585	0.016	0.076	0.014	-0.391	-0.812	-0.017	0.013	0,042
OCH <sub>3</sub> -2/3	0.577	0.022	0.078	0.015	-0.403	-0.779	-0.016	0.013	0,512
OH-2/3	0.551	-0.073	0.086	0.015	-0.438	-0.860	-0.009	0.014	0,035
Cl-2/3	0.606	-0.094	0.034	0.008	-0.387	-0.964	-0.065	0.008	0,003
CHO-2/3	0.666	0.190	0.068	0.007	-0.314	-0.708	-0.027	0.007	0,009
NO <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.683	0.090	0.042	0.007	-0.310	-0.833	-0.054	0.006	2,336
CN-2/3	0.586	-0.129	0.034	0.008	-0.391	-1.057	-0.062	0.007	0,003

Table 5. The Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy (in kcal/mol) for monosubstituted doubly charged benzene, SESE(1) in singlet and triplet state.

	<b>SINGLET</b>	<b>TRIPLET</b>
N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	107.51	87.49
NHCH <sub>3</sub>	94.55	74.63
NCH <sub>2</sub>	82.40	59.96
NH <sub>2</sub>	75.35	58.58
OCH <sub>3</sub>	57.83	44.25
OH	36.34	26.73
Cl	15.74	12.84
CHO	-1.15	13.78
NO <sub>2</sub>	-4.75	-11.96
CN	-13.05	-8.88



Table 6. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for disubstituted neutral benzene in the singlet state

	<b>HOMA</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>PDI</b>	<b>FLU</b>
benzene-0/1	0.990	0.100	0.103	0.000
<i>p</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.909	0.836	0.078	0.005
<i>p</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.911	0.835	0.074	0.006
<i>p</i> -Cl-CN-0/1	0.980	0.849	0.091	0.001
<i>p</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.996	0.867	0.091	0.001
<i>m</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.937	0.834	0.083	0.003
<i>m</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.946	0.850	0.082	0.003
<i>m</i> -Cl-CN-0/1	0.981	0.844	0.092	0.001
<i>m</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -0/1	0.996	0.849	0.092	0.001

Table 7. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for disubstituted doubly charged benzene in the singlet state and the values of differences in aromaticity indices estimated for neutral and charged systems ( $\Delta \text{INDEX} = \text{INDEX}_{\text{cation}} - \text{INDEX}_{\text{neutral}}$ ). The  $\bar{\varphi}$  values (given in deg) are also collected.

	<b>HOMA</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>PDI</b>	<b>FLU</b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{HOMA}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{EL}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{PDI}</math></b>	<b><math>\Delta\text{FLU}</math></b>	<b><math>\bar{\varphi}</math></b>
benzene-2/1	0.531	0.162	0.059	0.015	-0.458	-0.838	-0.044	0.015	28,887
<i>p</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.188	0.132	0.037	0.035	-0.721	-0.704	-0.041	0.030	0,778
<i>p</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.288	0.181	0.038	0.032	-0.623	-0.654	-0.036	0.026	0,650
<i>p</i> -Cl-CN-2/1	-0.003	-0.039	0.040	0.037	-0.983	-0.889	-0.051	0.036	0,001
<i>p</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -2/1	-0.036	-0.113	0.030	0.045	-1.031	-0.980	-0.061	0.044	2,487
<i>m</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.292	0.157	0.039	0.029	-0.646	-0.677	-0.044	0.026	0,790
<i>m</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.282	0.120	0.039	0.030	-0.665	-0.729	-0.043	0.026	0,294
<i>m</i> -Cl-CN-2/1	-0.086	0.120	0.037	0.029	-1.067	-0.724	-0.054	0.027	0,002
<i>m</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -2/1	0.173	0.091	0.037	0.029	-0.823	-0.758	-0.055	0.028	4,941

Table 8. The values of aromaticity indices estimated for di-substituted doubly charged benzene in the triplet state and the values of differences in aromaticity indices estimated for neutral and charged systems ( $\Delta \text{INDEX} = \text{INDEX}_{\text{cation}} - \text{INDEX}_{\text{neutral}}$ ). The  $\bar{\varphi}$  values (given in deg) are also collected.

	<b>HOMA</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>PDI</b>	<b>FLU</b>	<b><math>\Delta</math>HOMA</b>	<b><math>\Delta</math>EL</b>	<b><math>\Delta</math>PDI</b>	<b><math>\Delta</math>FLU</b>	<b><math>\bar{\varphi}</math></b>
benzene-2/3	0.601	-0.298	0.031	0.005	-0.387	-1.298	-0.072	0.005	10,525
<i>p</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.641	0.337	0.037	0.011	-0.268	-0.499	-0.041	0.006	0,691
<i>p</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.754	0.595	0.050	0.015	-0.156	-0.240	-0.024	0.010	0,601
<i>p</i> -Cl-CN-2/3	0.628	0.041	0.033	0.009	-0.352	-0.808	-0.058	0.008	0,002
<i>p</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.698	0.491	0.053	0.012	-0.298	-0.375	-0.037	0.011	0,008
<i>m</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.671	0.383	0.042	0.012	-0.267	-0.451	-0.041	0.008	0,691
<i>m</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.832	0.545	0.048	0.009	-0.114	-0.305	-0.034	0.006	0,601
<i>m</i> -Cl-CN-2/3	0.641	0.114	0.038	0.010	-0.340	-0.730	-0.054	0.009	0,001
<i>m</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub> -2/3	0.768	0.336	0.045	0.008	-0.228	-0.514	-0.047	0.007	1,202

Table 9. The Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy (in kcal/mol) for disubstituted neutral and doubly charged benzene, SESE(2) in singlet state.

	NEUTRAL	DICATION
<i>p</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2.99	0.21
<i>p</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4.24	-14.93
<i>p</i> -Cl-CN	-0.96	5.80
<i>p</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub>	-1.10	-3.63
<i>m</i> -CN-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1.17	-7.38
<i>m</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> -N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1.56	-18.84
<i>m</i> -Cl-CN	-1.60	-1.80
<i>m</i> -Cl-NO <sub>2</sub>	-1.93	-14.07

## Figure captions

**Scheme 1.** Scheme of the investigated systems, neutral and dicationic forms of substituted benzene

**Scheme 2.** Scheme of the isodesmic reaction for calculation of Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy (SESE)

**Scheme 3.** Scheme of the reaction of monosubstituted doubly charged benzene for calculation of Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy (SESE(1))

**Scheme 4.** Scheme of the reaction for calculation of Substituent Effect Stabilization Energy of disubstituted neutral and doubly charged benzene (SESE(2))

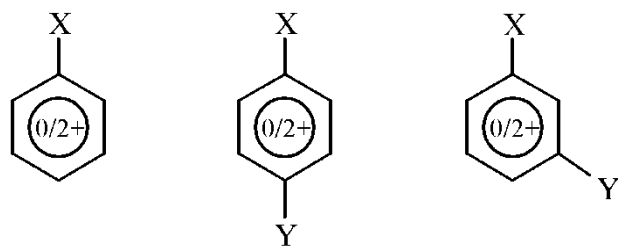
**Fig. 1.** Schematic representation of occupied  $\pi$  orbitals in benzene (a, b) and its singlet (c) and triplet (d) dications (C–C distances in Å). Distortion towards localized double bonds (a) and two  $C_3H_3$  moieties (b - d) are indicated with arrows (red = distortion does not occur; green = distortion occurs). The stabilizing or destabilizing effect of the distortion on  $\pi$  orbital energies is indicated with + and – signs, respectively, for each bond.

**Fig. 2.** Graphical representation of exemplary dicationic systems in singlet state: (a)  $N(CH_3)_2-2/1$ , (b)  $p\text{-Cl-CN-}2/1$  and (c)  $m\text{-CN-N(CH}_3)_2-2/1$ .

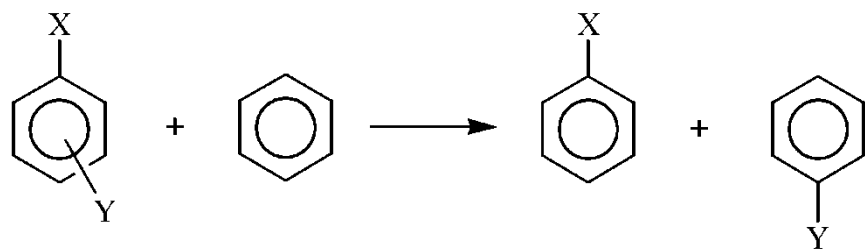
**Fig. 3.** The correlation showing  $\text{HOMA}=f(\sigma_p^-)$ , (a), and  $\text{HOMA}=f(R^-)$ , (b), relations

**Fig. 4.** A linear correlation for HOMA index *vs.* SESE(1), (a), and EL index *vs.* SESE(1), (b), estimated for dicationic benzene substituted with electron-donating substituents in the singlet state

**Fig. 5.** The relation between SESE(1) values (in kcal/mol) estimated for the singlet state *vs.* the triplet state

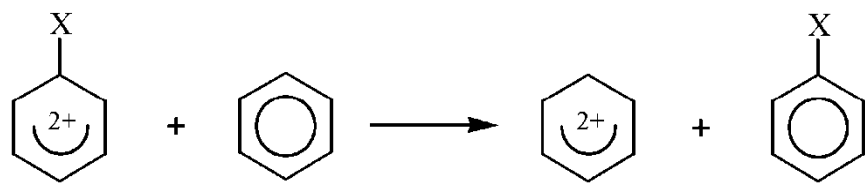


Scheme 1

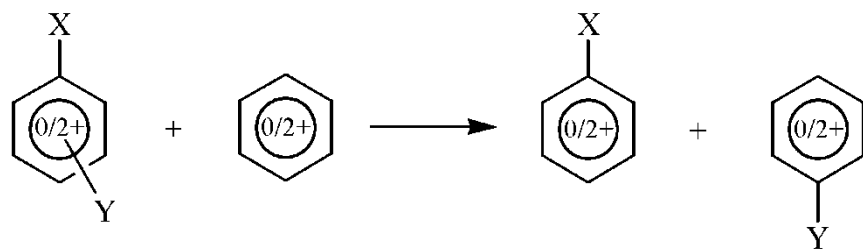


Scheme 2





Scheme 3



Scheme 4

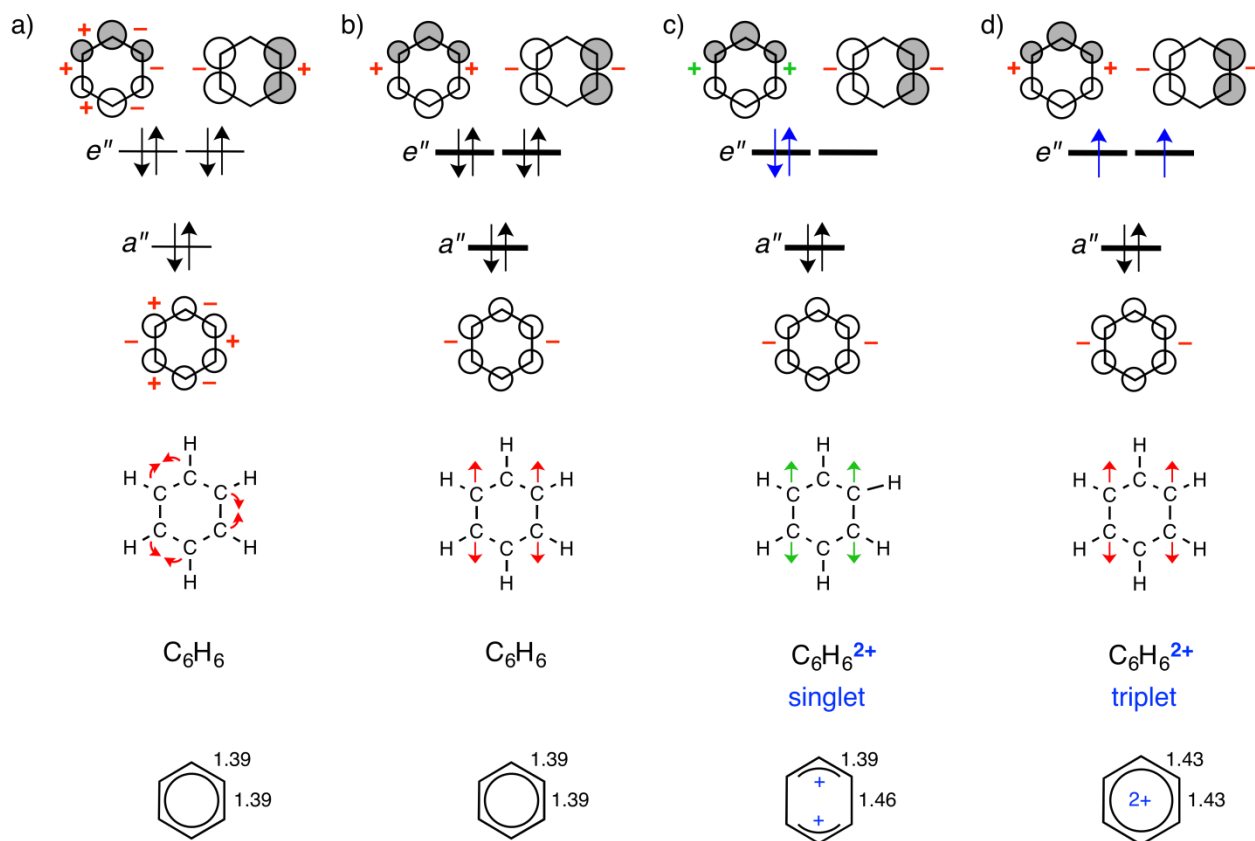


Fig. 1.

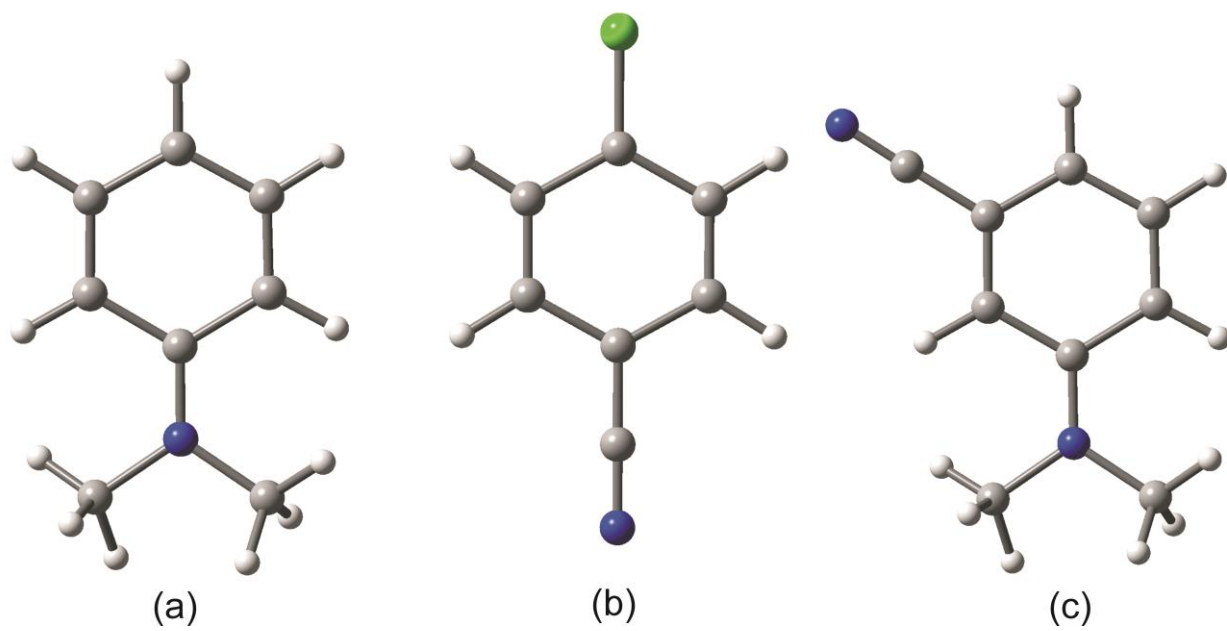


Fig. 2.

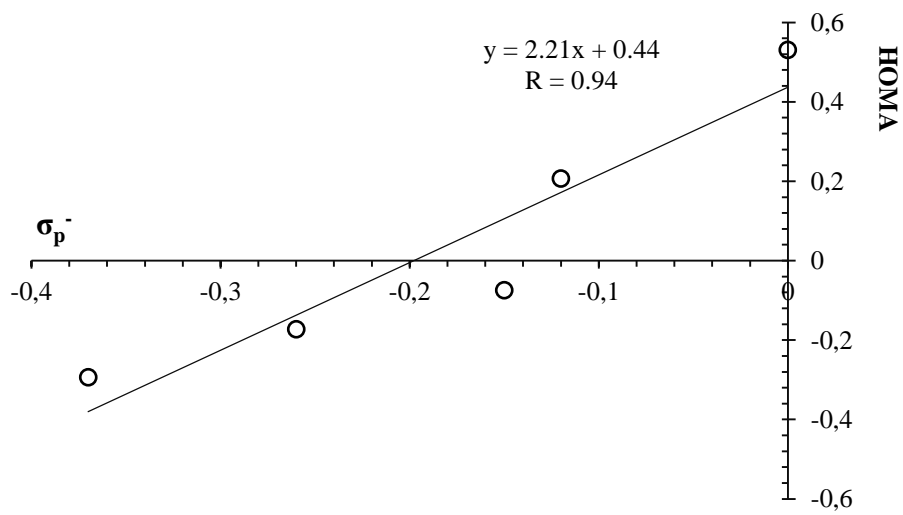


Fig. 3a

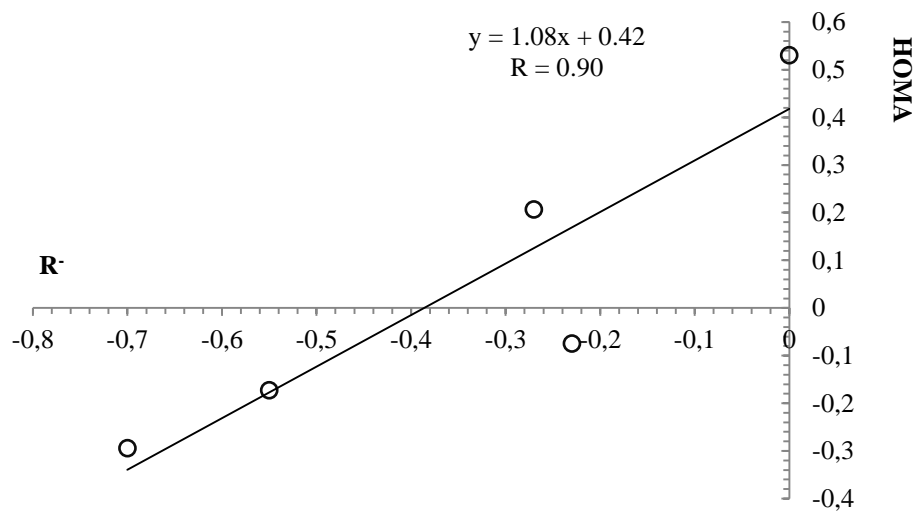


Fig. 3b

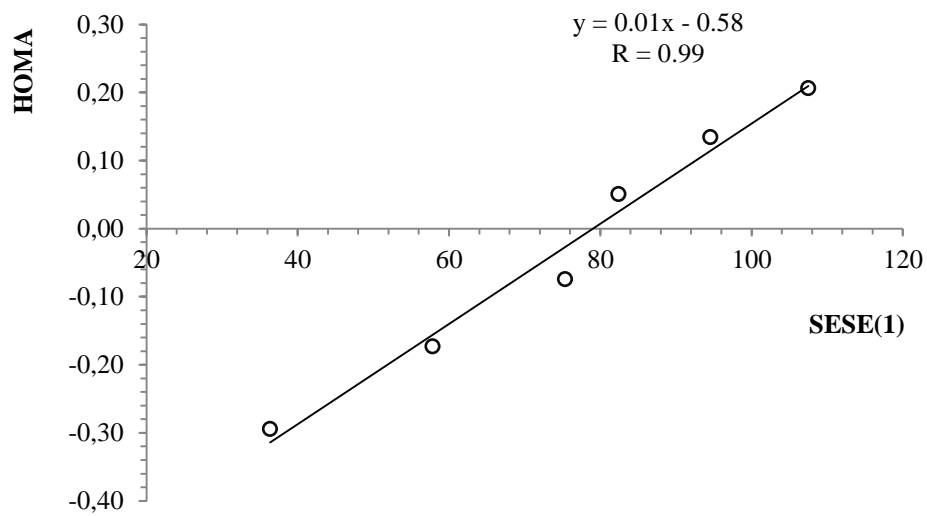


Fig. 4a

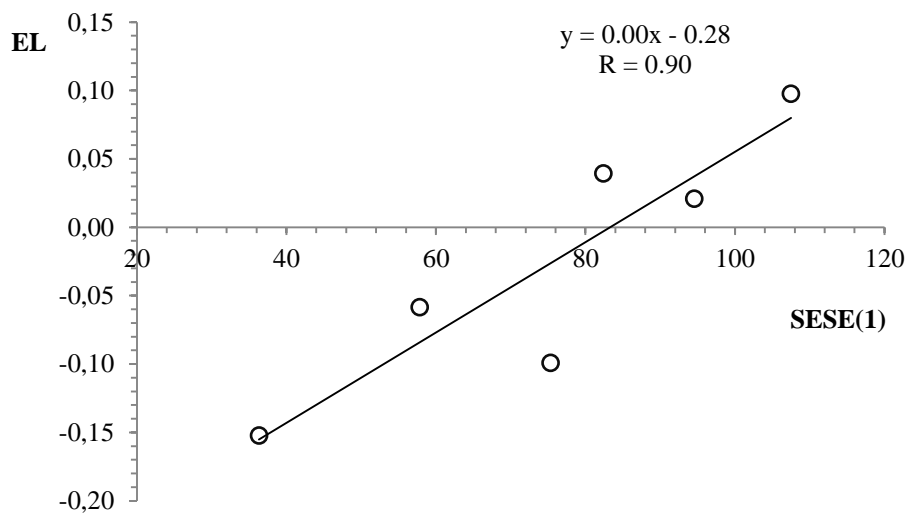


Fig. 4b



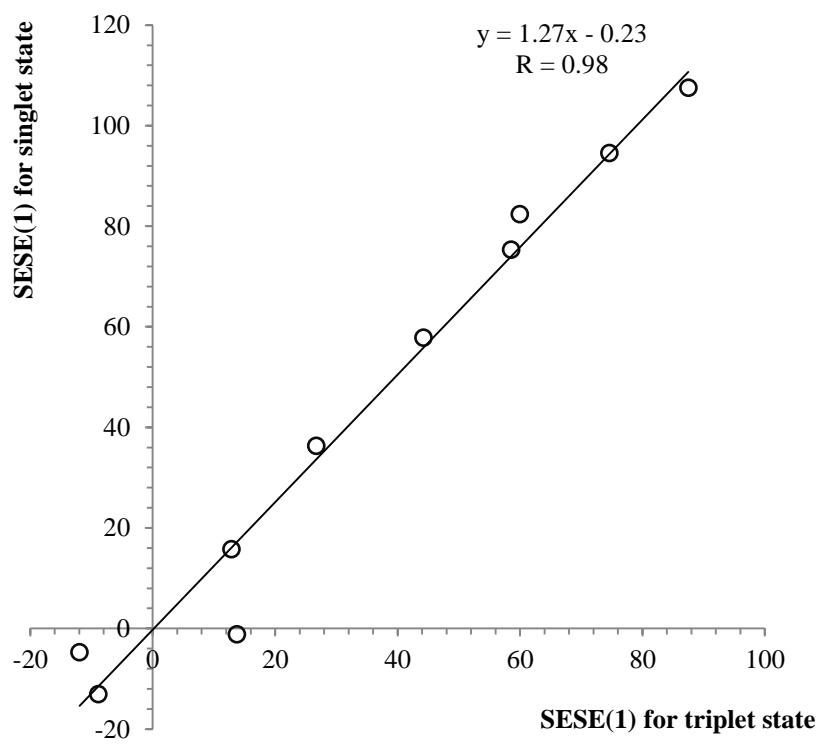


Fig. 5