

Theoretical Study of (RS) - (4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol using Density Functional Theory

Sanjeev Kumar Trivedi¹ and C. K. Dixit²

¹Department of Physics, Mumtaz P. G. College, Lucknow University, Lucknow-226007

²Department of Physics, Dr. S. M. N. R. University, Lucknow-226017

Abstract - The theoretical study of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol has been carried out using DFT at B3LYP/6-311++G (d, p) level. Theoretical IR and normal mode analysis of title compound has also been calculated. The structure activity relationship based on the study of frontier orbital gap and molecular electrostatic potential map of the (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol has been used to understand the active sites of the molecule under study.

Key Words: Density functional theory, Vibrational analysis, HOMO-LUMO, MESP.

1. INTRODUCTION

The diphenyl methanols, RPh₂COH, exhibit a very rich diversity of supramolecular arrangements, including isolated molecules, hydrogen-bonded dimers, trimers, tetramers and hexamers as well as continuous hydrogen-bonded chains [1]. It is therefore of considerable interest to investigate the influence of an addition potential acceptor of hydrogen bonds as achieved. The vibrational spectroscopic analysis is known to provide immensely invaluable molecular structure elucidation in synergy with quantum chemical calculations. In order to obtain a complete description of molecular dynamics, vibrational wavenumber calculations along with the normal mode analysis have been carried out at the DFT level employing the basis set 6-311++G(d, p). The optimized geometry of molecule under investigation and its molecular properties such as equilibrium energy, frontier orbital energy gap and molecular electrostatic potential energy map, have also been used to understand the properties and active sites of the molecule.

2. Computational Details

Quantum chemical study of the (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol has been performed within the framework of the density functional theory [2] with Becke's three-parameter hybrid exchange functional [3] with Lee-Yang-Parr correlation functionals (B3LYP) [4,5] and employing 6-311 ++ G(d, p) basis set using the Gaussian 09 program package [6].

As the DFT hybrid B3LYP functional tends to overestimate the fundamental normal modes of vibration, a scaling factor of 0.9679 has been applied [7, 8]. The vibrational

wavenumber assignments have been carried out by combining the results of the Gaussview 5 program [9], symmetry considerations and the VEDA 4 program [10]. The calculated IR spectra has been shown in Fig. 2.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Molecular Geometry Optimization and Energies

The geometry of the title compound has been optimized for the calculation of its molecular properties using DFT at the B3LYP level, with the 6-311++G(d,p) basis set. The optimized geometry of molecule (Fig. 1) under study is confirmed to be located at the local true minima on potential energy surface, as the calculated vibrational spectra contains no imaginary wavenumber. The optimized structural parameters (bond lengths, bond angles, dihedral angles) of title compound have been shown in Table 1. The (C - O) bond lengths 1.427 Å is found to be close to the standard ester C - O bond lengths [11,12]. These calculated bond length, bond angles are in full agreement with those standard bond lengths and bond angles.

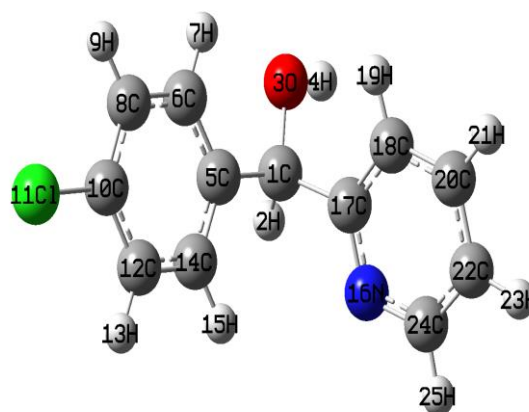


Figure 1. Optimized geometry of (RS)-(4-Chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol,

Table1: Optimize parameters (bond length and bond angle) of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol calculated at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level,

Parameter	Bond Angle (Degree)
O3-C1-C5	108.3696
O3-C1-C17	111.7021
C5-C1-C17	111.3161
C1-O3-H4	108.3242
C1-C5-C6	121.5308
C1-C5-C14	119.4787
C6-C5-C14	118.9899
C5-C6-H7	119.5374
C5-C6-C8	120.67
H7-C6-C8	119.7884
C6-C8-H9	120.5581
C6-C8-C10	119.3087
H9-C8-C10	120.1328
C8-C10-Cl11	119.5459
C8-C10-C12	121.0331
Cl11-C10-C12	119.4206
C10-C12-H13	120.1997
C10-C12-H14	119.0957
H13-C12-C14	120.7044
C5-C14-C12	120.9019
C5-C14-H15	119.6989
C12-C14-H15	119.3986
C17-N16-C24	118.0385
C1-C17-N16	115.9829
C1-C17-C18	121.2471
N16-C17-C18	122.7627
C17-C18-H19	119.8617

Parameter	Bond length (Å)
C1-H2	1.0957
C1-O3	1.4272
C1-C5	1.5224
C1-C17	1.5281
O3-H4	0.9625
C5-C6	1.3951
C5-C14	1.3988
C6-H7	1.0819
C6-C8	1.3948
C8-H9	1.0827
C8-C10	1.3891
C10-Cl11	1.7614
C10-C12	1.3919
C12-H13	1.0825
C12-C14	1.3912
C14-H15	1.0844
N16-C17	1.3374
N16-C24	1.3379
C17-C18	1.3982
C18-H19	1.0828
C18-C20	1.3897
C20-H21	1.0844
C20-C22	1.3935
C22-H23	1.0834
C22-C24	1.3915
C22-H25	1.0863
H2-C1-O3	110.4387
C18-C20-H21	120.437

3.4 Vibrational Assignments:

The optimized molecular structure belongs to the C_1 point group as it does not display any special symmetry. The overestimation of the vibrational wavenumbers in ab-initio and DFT methods are corrected either by computing anharmonic correlations explicitly or by introducing a scaled field, even directly scaling the calculated wavenumbers with proper factor. The vibrational wavenumbers are calibrated accordingly with the scaling factor of 0.9679 for DFT at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level. The vibrational assignments have been done on the basis of relative intensities, line shape, the VEDA 4 program and the animation option of Gaussview 5.

The theoretical IR spectrum of the title compound is shown in Figure 2. The scaled calculated wave numbers along with their respective dominant modes are presented in Table 2.

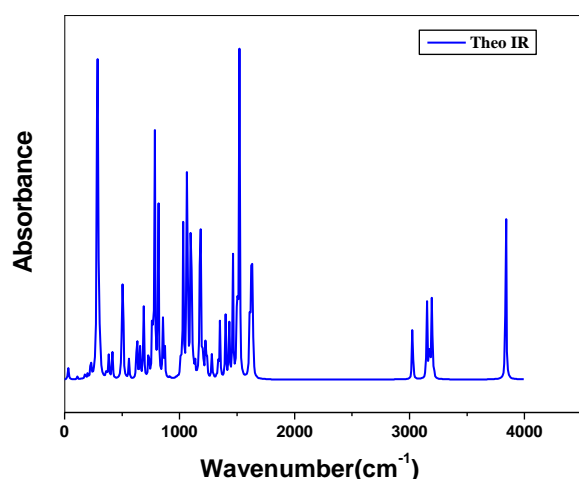


Figure 2. Theoretical IR spectrum of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol,

O-H vibrations:

The O-H stretching vibration is very sensitive to hydrogen bonding. A free hydroxyl group or a non-hydrogen bonded hydroxyl group absorbs in the range 3700-3500 cm^{-1} . The intra-molecular hydrogen bonding present in the system reduces the hydroxyl stretching band to 3559-3200 cm^{-1} region [13]. The scaled wavenumber calculated at 3741 cm^{-1} is identified as O-H stretching with 100% contribution to P.E.D.

C-C and C-H vibrations:

C-C stretching wavenumbers are observed as mixed modes in the range 1100 cm^{-1} to 800 cm^{-1} and agree well with the general appearance of C-H and C-C stretching modes. The C-C pure stretching are calculated to be 1583, 1575 and 1559 cm^{-1} which are also in good agreement with previous studies.

The C-H stretching vibration of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol has been observed in the range 3110-2929 cm^{-1} .

Ring vibrations:

The thiophene ring spectral region predominantly involves the C-H, C-C, C-Cl, C-S and C=C stretching, and C-C-C as well as H-C-C-bending vibrations. The bands due to the ring C-H-stretching vibrations were observed as a group of partially overlapping absorptions in the region 3110-3069 cm^{-1} with more than 90% potential energy contribution. Vibrations involving C-H in-plane bending are found in the region 1600-825 cm^{-1} .

Table 2. Vibrational analysis of some selected modes of the title compound calculated at the B3LYP/6-311++G (d, p) level,

Calculated Freq.(cm^{-1})	Scaled Freq.(cm^{-1})	IR Intensity	Assignment
3838	3714	44.7	$\nu_{[(\text{O3-H4})(100)]}$
3213	3110	1.4	$\nu_{[(\text{C6-H7})(85)]}$
3200	3097	3.8	$\nu_{[(\text{C18-H19})(76)]}$
3199	3096	2.1	$\nu_{[(\text{C12-H13})(90)]}$
3193	3091	1.2	$\nu_{[(\text{C8-H9})(85)]}$
3192	3090	14.9	$\nu_{\text{as}} [(\text{C18-H19})(16)+ (\text{C22-H23})(74)]$
3175	3073	1.4	$\nu_{[(\text{C14-H15})(90)]}$
3172	3070	7.4	$\nu_{[(\text{C20-H21})(77)]}$
3151	3050	17.6	$\nu_{[(\text{C24-H25})(93)]}$
3026	2929	13.7	$\nu_{[(\text{C1-H2})(100)]}$
1635	1583	12.5	$\nu_{[(\text{C14-C12})(30)]}$
1627	1575	37.7	$\nu_{\text{as}} [(\text{C18-C20})(25)+ (\text{C24-C22})(23)]$
1611	1559	20.6	$\nu_{\text{as}} [(\text{N16-C17})(21)+ (\text{C22-C20})(18)]$
1520	1471	71.0	$\sigma_{[(\text{H9-C8-C10})(18)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H13-C12-C14})(19)]}$
1464	1417	26.7	$\sigma_{[(\text{H21-C20-C22})(25)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H23-C22-C24})(32)]}$
1400	1355	13.8	$\sigma_{[(\text{H4-O3-C1})(27)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H2-C1-O3})(49)]}$
1351	1308	13.1	$\sigma_{[(\text{H25-C24-N16})(24)]+ \tau_i [(\text{H2-C1-O3-H4})(27)]$
1294	1252	0.8	$\nu_{[(\text{N16-C24})(47)]}$
1237	1197	7.4	$\nu_{[(\text{N16-C17})(19)]+ \nu_{[(\text{C1-C17})(19)]}$
1181	1143	51.9	$\nu_{[(\text{c5-C1})(19)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H4-O3-C1})(29)]}$
1172	1134	6.1	$\sigma_{[(\text{H19-C18-C20})(19)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H21-C20-C21})(33)]+ \sigma_{[(\text{H23-C22-C24})(22)]}$
1116	1080	4.5	$\sigma_{[(\text{H23-C22-C24})(23)]}$
1099	1064	52.5	$\nu_{[(\text{C12-C10})(26)]+ \nu_{[(\text{C11-}$

			C10)(18)]
1063	1029	34.9	V _[(O3-C1)(47)]
1031	998	36.2	σ [(C10-C8-C6)(19)]+ σ [(C12-C10-C8)(20)]+ σ [(C14-C12-C10)(40)]
1013	980	1.2	τ_i [(H21-C20-C22-C24)(39)]
987	955	0.1	τ_i [(H7-C6-C8-C10)(30)]+ τ_i [(H9-C8-C10-C12)(21)]+ τ_i [(H15-C14-C12-C10)(18)]
983	951	0.2	τ_i [(H25-C24-N16-C17)(52)]
915	886	0.6	τ_i [(H19-C18-C20-C22)(45)]+ τ_i [(H23-C22-C24-N16)(20)]
840	813	0.1	τ_i [(H7-C6-C8-C10)(19)]+ τ_i [(H9-C8-C10-C12)(29)]+ τ_i [(H13-C12-C14-C5)(30)]+ τ_i [(H15-C14-C12-C10)(19)]
763	739	18.4	τ_i [(H23-C22-C24-N16)(27)]+ τ_i [(C17-N16-C24-C22)(23)]
732	708	7.9	τ_i [(C10-C8-C6-C5)(34)]
645	624	0.4	σ [(C10-C8-C6)(32)]+ σ [(C8-C6-C5)(20)]+ σ [(C14-C12-C10)(22)]
507	491	31.1	V _[(C11-C10)(26)]
414	401	6.5	τ_i [(C17-N16-C24-C22)(19)]+ τ_i [(C18-C20-C22-C24)(28)]
284	275	122.7	τ_i [(H4-O3-C1-C5)(76)]
228	221	5.1	σ [(C1-C17-N16)(37)]
178	172	1.1	σ [(C6-C5-C1)(44)]

property relationship of molecules including biomolecules and drugs [14-21]. The variation in electrostatic potential produced by a molecule is largely responsible for the binding of a drug to its receptor binding sites, as the binding site in general is expected to have opposite areas of electrostatic potential. The MESP plot of the title compound clearly suggests that the potential swings wildly hydrogen atoms attach with oxygen atom and carbon, which bear most the brunt of positive charge (blue).

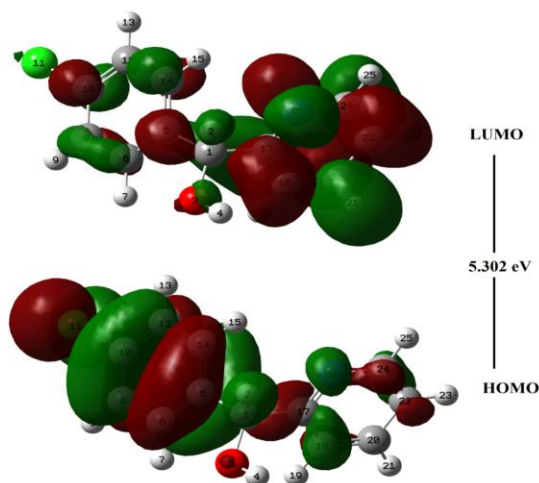


Figure 3. HOMO-LUMO plots of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol,

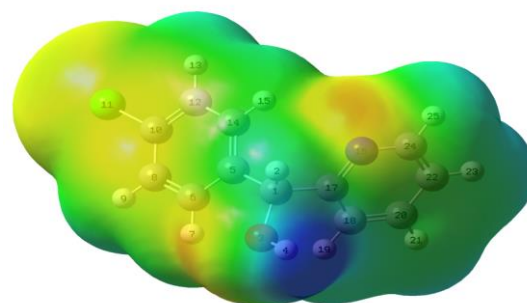


Figure 4. MESP plot of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol,

3.3. Electronic properties:

The highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) is the orbital that primarily acts as an electron donor and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is the orbital that largely acts as the electron acceptor. The frontier orbital energy gap helps characterize the chemical reactivity and kinetic stability of the molecule. The 3D plots of the frontier orbitals HOMO, LUMO and the Molecular electrostatic potential map (MESP) figures for title compound are shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 respectively. The frontier orbital energy gap is found to be 5.302 eV.

The value of the electrostatic potential (the energy of interaction of a positive test point charge with the nuclei and electrons of a molecule) mapped onto an electron isodensity surface may be employed to distinguish regions on the surface which are electron rich (subject to electrophilic attack) from those which are electron poor (subject to nucleophilic attack). When the two molecules are structurally very similar, molecular electrostatic potential surfaces make clear that this similarity does not carry over into their electrophilic/nucleophilic reactivities. The resulting surface simultaneously displays molecular size, shape and electrostatic potential in terms of colour grading and is very useful tool in investigation of correlation between molecular structure and the physiochemical

4. Conclusions

We have performed a detailed quantum chemical studies on (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol using density functional theory at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level. Vibrational spectroscopic analysis has been performed and prominent modes of vibration are assigned and discussed. The HOMO-LUMO gap provides a measure of charge transfer interaction. These finding may stimulate further observations on the biological activity of (RS)-(4-chlorophenyl) (pyridine-2yl) methanol and related natural products.

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