Electronic Supporting Information

How chlorination affects prototropic tautomerism: the 2-hydroxypyridine/2-pyridone equilibrium explored by X-ray photoemission spectroscopy

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Theoretical results (TD)-B3LYP/aug-cc-pVTZ

Figure S01. Optimized geometries of 2-pyridone in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states. Figure S02. Optimized geometries of 2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 and D_0 states. Figure S03. Optimized geometries of 3-chloro-2-pyridone in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states. Figure S04. Optimized geometries of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S₀, D₀ and D₁ states. Figure S05. Optimized geometries of 4-chloro-2-pyridone in the S₀, D₀ and D₁ states. Figure S06. Optimized geometries of 4-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S₀ and D₀states. Figure S07. Optimized geometries of 5-chloro-2-pyridone in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states. Figure S08. Optimized geometries of 5-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states. Figure S09. Optimized geometries of 6-chloro-2-pyridone in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states. Figure S10. Optimized geometries of 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S₀, D₀ and D₁ states. Figure S11. Frontier molecular orbitals of 2-pyridone at D₁ geometry. Figure S12. Frontier molecular orbitals of 2-hydroxypyridine at D₁ geometry. Figure S13. Frontier molecular orbitals of 3-chloro-2-pyridone at D_1 geometry. Figure S14. Frontier molecular orbitals of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry. Figure S15. Frontier molecular orbitals of 5-chloro-2-pyridone at D_1 geometry. Figure S16. Frontier molecular orbitals of 5-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry. Figure S17. Frontier molecular orbitals of 6-chloro-2-pyridone at D₁ geometry. Figure S18. Frontier molecular orbitals of 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry. Figure S19. The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₀ state of 2-pyridone and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹. Figure S20. The most active vibrational normal modes in the D_0 state of 2-hydroxypyridine and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹. Figure S21. The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₁ state of 2-pyridone and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.

Figure S22. The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₁ state of 2-hydroxypyridine and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.



Figure S02. Optimized geometries of 2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 and D_0 states.

2HP S ₀	2HP D ₀	
0.967 1.354 1.354 1.323 1.397 1.080 1.338 1.381 1.083 1.384 1.395 1.082 1.080	0.978 1.299 1.645 1.439 1.081 1.307 1.375 1.684 1.438 1.694 1.081 1.081	



Figure S03.

Figure S04. Optimized geometries of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S₀, D₀ and D₁ states.





Figure S05.

Figure S06. Optimized geometries of 4-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 and D_0 states.





Figure S07.

Figure S08. Optimized geometries of 5-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states.





Figure S09.

Figure S10.

Optimized geometries of 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine in the S_0 , D_0 and D_1 states.



Figure S11. Frontier molecular orbitals of 2-pyridone at D_1 geometry.



Figure S12. Frontier molecular orbitals of 2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry.



Figure S13. Frontier molecular orbitals of 3-chloro-2-pyridone at D_1 geometry.



Figure S14. Frontier molecular orbitals of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry.



Figure S15. Frontier molecular orbitals of 5-chloro-2-pyridone at D_1 geometry.



Figure S16. Frontier molecular orbitals of 5-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry.



Figure S17. Frontier molecular orbitals of 6-chloro-2-pyridone at D_1 geometry.



Figure S18. Frontier molecular orbitals of 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine at D_1 geometry.



Figure S19.

The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₀ state of 2-pyridone and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.

mod	modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm ⁻¹ .					
2PO	3CI-2PO	4CI-2PO	5CI-2PO	6CI-2PO		
Ţ	A A	- AC				
539 cm ⁻¹	567 cm ⁻¹	538 cm ⁻¹	388 cm ⁻¹	260 cm ⁻¹		
		- the				
		698 cm ⁻¹		536 cm ⁻¹		
		-				
		852 cm ⁻¹	•			
	- Ar		$\langle \rangle$	AT.		
1256 cm ⁻¹	1066 cm ⁻¹	1403cm ⁻¹	1328 cm ⁻¹	1118 cm ⁻¹		
1386 cm ⁻¹	1302 cm ⁻¹		1600 cm ⁻¹	1430 cm ⁻¹		
	TT.			J.		
1474 cm ⁻¹	1490 cm ⁻¹			1472 cm ⁻¹		

1569 cm ⁻¹		1532 cm ⁻¹

Figure S20.

The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₀ state of 2-hydroxypyridine and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.

ine me	The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm ⁻¹ .				
2HP	3CI-2HP	4CI-2HP	5CI-2HP	6CI-2HP	
\$					
545 cm ⁻¹	575 cm ⁻¹	547 cm ⁻¹	393 cm ⁻¹	268 cm ⁻¹	
- A					
610 cm ⁻¹		921 cm ⁻¹		413 cm ⁻¹	
984 cm ⁻¹				474 cm ⁻¹	
				545 cm ⁻¹	
1384 cm ⁻¹	1154 cm ⁻¹	1144 cm ⁻¹	1107 cm ⁻¹	1218 cm ⁻¹	
1603 cm ⁻¹	1557 cm ⁻¹	1386 cm ⁻¹	1147 cm ⁻¹	1373 cm ⁻¹	

	1477 cm ⁻¹	1627 cm ⁻¹	1572 cm ⁻¹
	1601 cm ⁻¹		

Figure S21.

The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₁ state of 2-pyridone and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.

	es are collected in	two groups: below	and above 1000	<u>cm -</u> .
2PO	3CI-2PO	4CI-2PO	5CI-2PO	6CI-2PO
		X		A.
542 cm ⁻¹	179 cm ⁻¹	544 cm ⁻¹	390 cm ⁻¹	456 cm ⁻¹
				546 cm ⁻¹
	/th	÷,	↓ ↓	
1435 cm ⁻¹	1445 cm ⁻¹	1424 cm ⁻¹	1439 cm ⁻¹	1444 cm ⁻¹
- AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA		the second secon	it.	AL.
1616 cm ⁻¹	1629 cm ⁻¹	1601 cm ⁻¹	1615 cm ⁻¹	1609 cm ⁻¹
			Ϋ́,	
			1648 cm ⁻¹	

Figure S22.

The most active vibrational normal modes in the D₁ state of 2-hydroxypyridine and its chlorinated analogues. Only modes with Huang Rhys factors greater than 0.1 are reported. The modes are collected in two groups: below and above 1000 cm⁻¹.

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	пет	odes are collected	in two groups: bei	ow and above IUC	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2HP	3CI-2HP	4CI-2HP	5CI-2HP	6CI-2HP
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		238 cm ⁻¹		388 cm ⁻¹	208 cm ⁻¹
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c } & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$		The second secon		À.	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c } & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$		486 cm ⁻¹		648 cm ⁻¹	553 cm ⁻¹
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		the second secon			<u> </u>
		582 cm ⁻¹		678 cm ⁻¹	703 cm ⁻¹
		694 cm ⁻¹		991 cm ⁻¹	942 cm ⁻¹
856 cm ⁻¹ 980 cm ⁻¹					\$
		856 cm ⁻¹			980 cm ⁻¹

ST.	Ż	
 1058 cm ⁻¹	1292 cm ⁻¹	1245 cm ⁻¹
	\$	
1543 cm ⁻¹	1648 cm ⁻¹	1424 cm ⁻¹
		1554 cm ⁻¹
		1623 cm ⁻¹