Effects of Complexation with Sulfuric Acid on the Photodissociation of Protonated Cinchona Alkaloids in the Gas Phase

Feriel Ben Nasr, ^{a,d} Ivan Alata, ^a Debora Scuderi, ^b Valeria Lepère, ^a Valerie Brenner, ^c Nejm-Eddine Jaïdane, ^d Anne Zehnacker ^{*a}

a) Institut des Sciences Moléculaires d'Orsay (ISMO), CNRS, Univ. Paris-Sud, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91405 Orsay, France

b) Univ. Paris-Sud, Laboratoire de Chimie Physique, UMR8000, and CNRS, Orsay, F-91405 France

c) LIDYL, CEA, CNRS, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

d) Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Atomique, Moléculaire et Applications (LSAMA) Université de Tunis El Manar, LSAMA, Tunis 1060, Tunisia

*e-mail anne.zehnacker-rentien@u-psud.fr

Supplementary Information

1. Nomenclature describing the cinchona alkaloid geometry

The most important dihedral angles for describing the geometry of these flexible species are labeled $\tau_1(C_{3'}, C_4, C_9, C_8)$, $\tau_2(C_4, C_9, C_8, N)$, $\tau_3(N, C_8, C_9, O)$ and $T_3(C_8, C_9, O, H)$ (see **Figure 1** for the atom numbering). The value of τ_2 defines two classes of structures, Closed and Open that correspond to $\tau_2 < 120^\circ$ and $120 < \tau_2 < 240^\circ$, respectively. In the Open geometries, the alkaloid extends outside the molecule, while in the Closed forms, it slightly interacts with the aromatic ring. The relative abundance of these two forms depends on solvation or complex formation¹⁻³ and is also impacted by protonation of the molecule,^{4, 5} or its substituents.⁶ The value of τ_1 define Syn or Anti conformations.⁷ Syn geometries correspond to $\tau_1 < 0$, which corresponds to the C₃, atom and hydroxyl group located on C₉ on opposite sides relative to the C₉-C₄, bond. Anti corresponds to τ_1 >0 with C₃, and the hydroxyl of C₉ on same side relative to the C₉-C₄, bond. Combination of the **T**₃ and τ_3 dihedral angles defines the existence of an internal hydrogen bond or not.⁷ In particular, **T**₃ defines *a*, β or γ conformations of the hydroxyl geometry. For cinchonidine and quinine, -120° < **T**₃ < 0° corresponds to β (hydroxyl hydrogen is localized between C₈ and C₄). **T**₃ between 0° and 120° corresponds to β (hydroxyl hydrogen is localized between C₈ and C₉). Last, for **T**₃ around $\pm 180^\circ$, the conformation is called γ (hydroxyl hydrogen is localized between C₄, and C₉).

2. Analysis of the NBO charges and orbital populations

a) Anti γ -open CdH⁺H₂SO₄ complex

The NBO charges are 0.49 (+ δq) and -0.96 (- δq ') on the hydrogen of the N_{alk}H⁺ group and the oxygen atom of the SO group, respectively, as compared to 0.48 and -0.90 in the bare molecules. There is negligible increase in population in the $\sigma^*_{NalkH^+}$ orbital, from 0.022 in the bare molecule to 0.033 in the complex. Interestingly, the population of the lone pair located on the oxygen of H₂SO₄ interacting with the N_{alk}H⁺ group increases by ~0.030 relative to bare H₂SO₄. Moreover, the lone pair of the oxygen of the other SO group and that of the two SOH groups show a decrease in population of similar magnitude, from 0.005 to 0.010 relative to bare H₂SO₄. Therefore, the population changes in H₂SO₄ mostly result from the polarization of the molecule, due to the electrostatic interaction, rather than intermolecular population transfer due to hydrogen-bond formation. The population of the σ^*_{OH} of H₂SO₄ is the same (0.006) as in the isolated molecule.

b) Anti γ -open' CdH⁺H₂SO₄ complex

The weak interaction between the H_2SO_4 OH is reflected in the population transfer to the the σ^*_{OH} of H_2SO_4 , from 0.006 in the bare molecule to 0.020 in the complex.

c) Anti γ -closed CdH⁺H₂SO₄ complex

The OH... π_{aromC} interaction observed in Anti- γ -closed and Anti- γ -closed' is stronger than that observed in Anti γ -open'. It manifests itself by a larger increase in population from 0.006 to 0.034 in the σ^*_{OH} orbital. In Anti- γ -closed', the strong OH... N_{arom} hydrogen bond results to a noticeable population transfer (0.078) from the N_{arom} lone pair (1.839 in the complex *vs.* 1.917 in the bare molecule) to the σ^*_{OH} of H₂SO₄ (0.119 in the complex *vs.* 0.006 in the bare molecule).

d) Anti- β -open CdH₂²⁺HSO₄⁻ complex

The NBO charge is 0.51 (+ δq) and -1.01 (- δq ') on the hydrogen of the N_{alk}H⁺ group and the oxygen atom of the SO group, respectively and there is no modification of the population of the σ^* _{NalkH} orbital.

3. Description of the quinine and quinidine complexes with HSO_4^-

The geometries obtained for $QnH_2^{2+}:HSO_4^-$ are shown in **Figure S1** and those for $QdH_2^{2+}:HSO_4^-$ in **Figure S2**. The dihedral angles of the calculated complexes are listed in **Table S1** and their energetics in **Table S2** for $QnH_2^{2+}:HSO_4^-$ and in **Tables S3** and **S4** for $QdH_2^{2+}:HSO_4$.

The calculated complexes are similar for the cis and trans structures and resemble those obtained for CdH_2^{2+} :HSO₄⁻. The presence of the OCH₃ substituent slightly modifies the energetic order between the different geometries and complexes with Open forms become energetically competitive with the complexes with Closed forms. The complexes built from the Closed cis conformers resemble those obtained for CdH_2^{2+} :HSO₄⁻, with HSO₄⁻ bridging the two protonated sites of the molecule and showing no interaction with the OH or the OCH₃ groups of Qn. Cis and Trans syn- γ -Open show no difference relative to the CdH_2^{2+} :HSO₄⁻ system. In contrast, the Cisanti- β -Open structure slightly differs from its counterpart in CdH_2^{2+} :HSO₄⁻ because HSO₄⁻ interacts not only with the N_{alk}H⁺ group but also with the OCH₃ group (distance of 2 Å) and the OH group of QnH₂²⁺. These additional hydrogen bonds contribute to the stability to the complex. In Transsyn- β -open, only the additional interaction between HSO₄⁻ and OH is observed.

The IR spectra of all these complexes, in the 3μ region and the fingerprint region, are presented in **Figures S3** to **S6**. In the 3μ m region, the spectra of the cis/trans $QnH_2^{2+}:HSO_4^-$ complexes parallel those of the CdH₂²⁺:HSO₄⁻ complex. In the fingerprint region, the calculated spectra of cis/trans $QnH_2^{2+}:HSO_4^-$ have some transitions in common with CdH₂²⁺:HSO₄⁻. Most of the differences

between QnH_2^{2+} :HSO₄⁻ and CdH₂²⁺:HSO₄⁻ are due to modes localized on the methoxy substituent. The v(CO) stretch of the OCH₃ is calculated between ~ 1110 cm⁻¹ and ~ 1220 cm⁻¹, with a weak intensity. It is higher in energy and has larger intensity in the trans forms. No particularly intense band stands out in the cis conformers. A very intense $\beta(C_{arom}H)$ bend is calculated at ~ 1300 cm⁻¹ - 1330 cm⁻¹ for all the trans conformers of QnH_2^{2+} , becoming the most intense in the fingerprint region. The absence of intense transition in the ~ 1400 cm⁻¹ region of the experimental spectrum and the presence of bands above 1650 cm⁻¹ allows discarding the trans conformers.

As observed for cinchonidine, the spectrum of the Closed cis geometries shows better correspondence with the experimental data than those of the Open cis geometries. Moreover, for a given geometry, the cis conformers are more stable than the trans. Cis-Syn- γ -closed, Cis-Syn- γ -closed' and Cis-Anti- γ -closed show good correspondence with the experiment. It is therefore likely that the observed spectrum contains contributions of these three cis Closed forms, whose relative Gibbs energy (1.0-1.5 kcal/mol) is of the order of the expected calculation error. ⁸

Table S1: Significant calculated dihedral angles (°) and distances (Å) of the most stable conformers of the Cis and Trans $\text{QnH}_2^{2+}\text{HSO}_4^-$ complex optimized at the B3LYP-D3/6-31++G(d,p) level of theory.

Dihedral angles (°) and distances (Å)	Cis-Anti-β-open	Cis-Syn-γ-open	Cis-Syn-γ-closed	Cis-Syn-γ-closed'	Cis-Anti-γ-closed
$\tau_1 (C_3, C_4, C_9 C_8)$	98	-85	-110	-107	74
$\boldsymbol{\tau_2}\left(C_{4'} C_9 C_8 N_{alk}\right)$	162	160	59	47	60
$\boldsymbol{\tau_3}(NC_8C_9O)$	-74	-73	-178	171	-180
T ₃ (C ₈ C ₉ O H)	111	151	171	165	170
$d_{NalkH}^{+\delta}^{-\delta}OS$	1.6	1.58	1.62	1.62	1.64
$\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{NaromH}}^{+\delta}$ $^{-\delta}$ OS	7.17	6.19	2.51	2.34	2.51
	Trans-Anti-β-	Trans-Syn-γ-	Trans-Syn-γ-	Trans-Syn-γ-	Trans-Anti-γ-
	0.000				
	open	open	closed	closed'	closed
$\tau_1(C_{3'}C_{4'}C_9C_8)$	103	open -87	closed -109	closed' -108	closed 76
	103 166	-87 160	closed -109 57	closed' -108 46	closed 76 60
$ \begin{aligned} & \tau_1 \left(C_3, C_4, C_9 C_8 \right) \\ & \tau_2 \left(C_4, C_9 C_8 N_{alk} \right) \\ & \tau_3 \left(N C_8 C_9 O \right) \end{aligned} $	103 166 -71	open -87 160 -74	closed -109 57 -180	closed' -108 46 170	closed 76 60 180
$ \begin{aligned} & \tau_1 \left(C_3 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_9 C_8 \right) \\ & \tau_2 \left(C_4 \cdot C_9 C_8 N_{alk} \right) \\ & \tau_3 \left(N C_8 C_9 O \right) \\ & T_3 \left(C_8 C_9 O H \right) \end{aligned} $	103 166 -71 106	-87 160 -74 153	closed -109 57 -180 171	closed' -108 46 170 166	closed 76 60 180 169
$\begin{aligned} & \tau_1 \left(C_3, C_4, C_9 C_8 \right) \\ & \tau_2 \left(C_4, C_9 C_8 N_{alk} \right) \\ & \tau_3 \left(N C_8 C_9 O \right) \\ & T_3 \left(C_8 C_9 O H \right) \\ & \mathbf{d}_{NalkH}^{+\delta} \dots^{-\delta} OS \end{aligned}$	103 166 -71 106 1.57	open -87 160 -74 153 1.58	closed -109 57 -180 171 1.62	closed' -108 46 170 166 1.63	closed 76 60 180 169 1.67

Table S2: Calculated relative electronic energy ΔE and Gibbs free energy ΔG including counterpoise correction, for the most stable conformers of $QnH_2^{2+}HSO_4^{-}$ at the B3LYP-D3/ 6-31++G (d,p) level of theory. Counterpoise correction to the energy **BSSE**.

	AE (Kcal/mol)	ΔG (Kcal/mol)
Complex [QnH ₂ ⁺ HSO ₄ ⁻]	with counterpoise	with counterpoise
	correction	correction
Cis-Anti- B -open	0.4	0.0
Cis-Syn-γ-open	5.9	5.0
Cis-Syn-γ-closed	0.0	0.6
Cis-Syn-y-closed'	1.1	0.8
Cis-Anti-γ-closed	1.5	0.9
Trans-Anti-β-open	5.4	4
Trans-Syn-γ-open	7.1	5.9
Trans-Syn-γ-closed	1.2	1.7
Trans-Syn-γ-closed'	1.9	1.5
Trans-Anti-γ-closed	1.4	1.2

Table S3: Significant calculated dihedral angles (°) and distances (Å) of the most stable Cis and
Trans $QdH_2^+HSO_4^-$ complexes optimized at the B3LYP-D3/6-31++G(d,p) level of theory.

Dihedral angles (°) and distances (Å)	Cis-Syn-γ-closed	Cis-Anti-γ-closed	Cis-Anti-α-closed	Cis-Syn-β-closed	Cis-Anti-α-closed'
	108	-73	-54	87	-95
$ au_1 (C_{3'} C_{4'} C_9 C_8)$					
$ au_{2} (C_{4'} C_{9} C_{8} N_{alk})$	-49	-56	-52	68	73
$ au_{3} (N_{alk} C_8 C_9 O)$	-173	-176	-178	-60	-60
Т ₃ (С ₈ С ₉ О Н)	-162	-169	74	-23	80
d _{NalkH} ^{δ+} ^{δ-} OS	1.59	1.64	1.59	1.58	1.61
$\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{NaromH}}^{+\delta}$ $^{-\delta}$ OS	2.33	2.46	2.41	7.53	5.91
	Trans-Anti-γ-closed	Trans-Syn-γ-closed	Trans-Anti-α-closed	Trans-Anti-α-closed'	Trans-Syn-γ-closed'
$ au_1 (C_3, C_4, C_9 C_8)$	-73	109	-60.5	-96	88
$ au_{2} (C_{4'} C_{9} C_{8} N_{alk})$	-56	-49	-51	73	70
$\boldsymbol{\tau_3}(N_{alk}C_8C_9O)$	-176	-172	-177	-60	-58
Т ₃ (С ₈ С ₉ О Н)	-168	-163	69	80	-153
d _{NalkH} ^{δ+} ^{δ-} OS	1.65	1.6	1.6	1.62	1.47
$\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{N}arom\mathbf{H}}^{+\delta}^{-\delta}\mathbf{OS}$	2.43	2.34	2.41	5.8	7.35

Table S4: Calculated relative electronic energy ΔE and Gibbs free energy ΔG of Cis and Trans $QdH_2^+HSO_4^-$ complexes at the B3LYP/ 6-31++G (d,p) level of theory.

Complex	ΔE (kcal/mol)	ΔG (kcal/mol)
Cis-Syn-γ-closed	1	0.4
Cis-Anti-γ-closed	1.4	0.7
Cis-Anti-a-closed	4.8	4.1
Cis-Syn-β-closed	6.7	6.7
Cis-Anti-α-closed'	13.1	12
Trans-Anti-γ-closed	1.4	0.8
Trans-Syn-γ-closed	1.9	1
Trans-Anti-α-closed	4.5	4.2
Trans-Anti-α-closed'	13.9	13
Trans-Syn-γ-closed'	21.1	19.8



Figure S1: Structure of the five most stable conformers of the cis $QnH_2^{2+}HSO_4^-$ and trans $QnH_2^{2+}HSO_4^-$ system optimized at the B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) level of theory. The Gibbs free energy relative to the most stable calculated complex is given in parentheses in kcal/mol



Cis-Syn-β-closed (6.7)



Cis-Anti-a-closed' (12)







Cis-Anti-a-closed (4.1)



Trans-Syn-γ-closed' (19.8)

Cis-Anti-y-closed (0.7)

Cis-Syn-y-closed (0.4)



Trans-Anti-α-closed' (13)



Figure S2: Structure of the four most stable Cis $QdH^+H_2SO_4$ and Trans $QdH^+H_2SO_4$ complexes calculated at the B3LYP-D3/6-31++G (d,p) level of theory. The Gibbs free energy relative to the most stable calculated complex is given in parentheses in kcal/mol



Figure S3: Comparison between the IR experimental spectrum of $QnH^+H_2SO_4$ (a) and the IR simulated spectra of the most stable Cis conformers: b) Cis-Anti- β -open, c) Cis-Syn- γ -open, d) Cis-Syn- γ -closed, e) Cis-Syn- γ -closed', f) Cis-Anti- γ -closed. Fingerprint region (Top) and high frequencies region (Bottom)



Figure S4: Comparison between the IR experimental spectrum of QnH⁺H₂SO₄ (a) and the IR simulated spectra of the most stable Trans conformers: b) Trans-Anti-β-open, c) Trans-Syn-γ-open, d) Trans-Anti-γ-closed, e) Trans-Syn-γ-closed, f) Trans-Syn-γ-closed' Fingerprint region (Top) and high frequencies region (Bottom)



Figure S5: Comparison between the IR experimental spectrum of QdH⁺H₂SO₄ (a) and the IR simulated spectra of: b) Cis-Syn-β-closed, c) Cis-Anti-α-closed', d) Cis-Anti-α-closed, e) Cis-Anti-γ-closed', f) Cis-Syn-γ-closed in fingerprint region (Top) and in high frequency region (Bottom)



Figure S6: Comparison between a) the IR experimental spectrum of $QdH^+H_2SO_4$ and the IR simulated spectra of: b) Trans-Syn- γ -closed', c) Trans-Anti- α -closed', d) Trans-Anti- α -closed, e) Trans-Anti- γ -closed, f) Trans-Syn- γ -closed in low frequencies region (Top) and in high frequencies region (Bottom)

Coordinates of the most stable geometry of the $CdH_2^{2+}HSO_4^{-}$ complex.

XYZ	file for syn γ closed	(coordinates in Å)	
Ν	0.1135340000	0.6332160000	-1.9086190000
С	0.0590710000	1.9784290000	-1.2124880000
С	-1.3861490000	2.5495680000	-1.2543590000
С	-2.2348260000	1.5930310000	-2.1366990000
С	-2.2930440000	0.1862090000	-1.5105640000
С	-0.8515470000	-0.3117280000	-1.2323750000
С	-0.1867640000	0.8109900000	-3.3771220000
С	-1.5697740000	1.4884720000	-3.5243210000
Н	0.4243510000	1.8167380000	-0.1962960000
Н	0.7858140000	2.6125520000	-1.7229710000
Н	-1.3594340000	3.5220390000	-1.7579230000
Н	-3.2462020000	1.9955740000	-2.2327680000
Н	-2.8687840000	0.1799630000	-0.5839150000
Н	-2.8021830000	-0.4994940000	-2.1958630000
Н	-0.6137200000	-0.2400070000	-0.1686420000
Н	0.6421340000	1.3842170000	-3.7926750000
Н	-0.1429240000	-0.1743990000	-3.8401960000
Н	-1.4590770000	2.4841140000	-3.9639230000
Н	-2.2021800000	0.9073590000	-4.2020700000
С	-2.4492650000	3.9093330000	0.5751200000
С	-1.9502790000	2.7545080000	0.1289100000
H	-2.8500140000	4.0051500000	1.5792820000
Н	-1.9376490000	1.8909040000	0.7955290000
Н	-2.4727210000	4.7999360000	-0.0488780000
0	-1.5030220000	-2.4967260000	-0.7299750000
н	-1.6500790000	-3.4006390000	-1.0404310000
C	-0.6614310000	-1.7977630000	-1.6379390000
H	-1.0282030000	-1.9270190000	-2.6650660000
N	3.5222470000	-2.6053250000	-1.7737360000
С	2.8073930000	-2.6007950000	-2.8943660000
С	1.4216210000	-2.4492070000	-2.8282850000
C	0.7943080000	-2.2482740000	-1.6081520000
С	1.5573860000	-2.3383350000	-0.4027900000
C	2 9739470000	-2 4939290000	-0 5186960000
H	3.3529080000	-2.6383140000	-3.8282610000
H	0.8721660000	-2.4028240000	-3.7606680000
С	3.8156300000	-2.4833730000	0.6089410000
H	3.8921020000	-2.3307190000	2.7380870000
С	3.2542300000	-2.3433980000	1.8605990000
н	4 890000000	-2 5714840000	0 4811940000
C	1 0206180000	-2 2175910000	0 9085430000
C	1 8520170000	-2 221540000	2 0088590000
ч	1 4268990000	-2 1341750000	3 0033220000
н	-0.0518860000	-2 1562830000	1 0348960000
н	1 1224550000	0 3315180000	-1 7777670000
0	2 9126320000	0 2619860000	-3 790800000
0	3 9534420000	2 1079350000	-2 4209300000
0	2 6836690000	0 3294060000	-1 3/1000000
q	2.0030090000	0 1000000	-2 5077100000
0	J 8965190000	-0 2240670000	-2.3077100000
Ч Ч	A 7237180000	2 2909650000	-2 9861190000
ц П	4.7237100000	-2 /071960000	-2.9001100000
п	4.JJL90/UUUU	-Z.43/1000000	-1.0090040000

References

- 1. D. M. Meier, A. Urakawa, N. Turra, H. Ruegger and A. Baiker, *Journal of Physical Chemistry A*, 2008, **112**, 6150-6158.
- 2. J. L. Margitfalvi, E. Talas, F. Zsila and S. Kristyan, *Tetrahedron-Asymmetry*, 2007, **18**, 750-758.
- 3. D. Ferri, T. Burgi and A. Baiker, Journal of the Chemical Society-Perkin Transactions 2, 1999, 1305-1311.
- 4. A. Weselucha-Birczynska, *Journal of Molecular Structure*, 2007, **826**, 96-103.
- 5. R. A. Olsen, D. Borchardt, L. Mink, A. Agarwal, L. J. Mueller and F. Zaera, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2006, **128**, 15594-15595.
- 6. J. F. Lai, Z. Ma, L. Mink, L. J. Mueller and F. Zaera, *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, 2009, **113**, 11696-11701.
- 7. H. Caner, P. U. Biedermann and I. Agranat, *Chirality*, 2003, **15**, 637-645.
- 8. D. Scuderi, K. Le Barbu-Debus and A. Zehnacker, *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics*, 2011, **13**, 17916-17929.