

## Accurate location of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of Tizoxanide from the combination of experimental and theoretical models

Reviglio Ana Lucia<sup>ab</sup>, Martínez Fernando<sup>cd</sup>, Montero Marcos<sup>cd</sup>, Garro-Linck Yamila<sup>ab</sup>, Aucar Gustavo Adolfo<sup>\*cd</sup>, Sperandeo Norma Rebeca<sup>ef</sup>, Monti Gustavo Alberto<sup>\*\*ab</sup>

*a.* FAMAF, UNC, Córdoba, Argentina

*b.* Instituto de Física Enrique Gaviola, IFEG CONICET-UNC, Córdoba, Argentina

*c.* Institute of Modelling and Innovation on Technology, IMIT CONICET-UNNE, Corrientes, Argentina

*d.* Physics Department, Natural and Exact Science Faculty, Northeastern University of Argentina, Corrientes, Argentina

*e.* Departamento de Ciencias Farmacéuticas, FCQ, UNC, Córdoba

*f.* UNITEFA-CONICET, Córdoba, Argentina

\* E-mail: gaa@unne.edu.ar

\*\* E-mail: monti@famaf.unc.edu.ar

### Supporting Information

#### Computational Details

The conversion of the calculated isotropic chemical shielding ( $\sigma_{iso}$ ) into the corresponding chemical shift ( $\delta_{iso}$ ) was performed according to the following equation:

$$\delta_{exp} = \sigma_{ref} - \sigma_{iso} \quad \text{SE1}$$

The shielding of reference,  $\sigma_{ref}$ , was obtained by applying two different procedures. For the solid-state model a linear regression between  $\delta_{exp}$  and  $\sigma_{iso}$ , and the independent term is the  $\sigma_{ref}$  was performed. It should be noted that in the case of carbon's resonances the carbons bonded to heavy atoms were not considered in the linear regression. On the other side, for protons and nitrogen, all atoms were taken into account.

In the case of the molecular model, two different procedures were used. In the first one experimental results on TMS were considered as the reference for hydrogen and carbon atoms ( $\delta^{TMS}(H) = 30,84ppm$  and  $\delta^{TMS}(C) = 188,1ppm$ ). For nitrogen atoms, the value of reference was taken from nitromethane ( $\delta^{NTM}(N) = -135,8ppm$ ). The second procedure consisted of taking  $\sigma_{ref}$  for all atoms from calculations using the same level of theory as that employed for calculations on the TIZ molecule. From theoretical calculations on TMS and nitromethane, we obtained  $\sigma^{TMS}(H) = 35,51ppm$ ,  $\sigma^{TMS}(C) = 206,16ppm$  and  $\sigma^{NTM}(N) = -121,46ppm$ , at PBE0/cc-pVTZ level of theory.

The experimental/theoretical chemical shifts were calculated from the following expressions:

$$\delta^{TMS}(H,C) = \sigma^{TMS}(H,C) - \sigma_{ref}(H,C) \quad \text{SE2}$$

$$\delta^{NTM}(N) = \sigma^{NTM}(N) - \sigma_{ref}(N) \quad \text{SE3}$$

#### Structural Data

TIZ crystallizes in a triclinic system, with spatial group P (-1) (No.2) with the following network parameters at 173 K: a=5.4110(3) Å, b=7.3315(6) Å, c=13.5293(9) Å,  $\alpha=97.528(3)^\circ$ ,  $\beta=95.390(4)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma=97.316(5)^\circ$ , V=524.41(6)Å<sup>3</sup>, Z=2, Dc=1.680g/cm<sup>3</sup>, R1=0.0482 and wR2=0.0911 for 2374 reflections<sup>10</sup>. The crystal structure data published in the CCDC (Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center) was used to create the input files for the calculations.

Solid-State NMR spectra

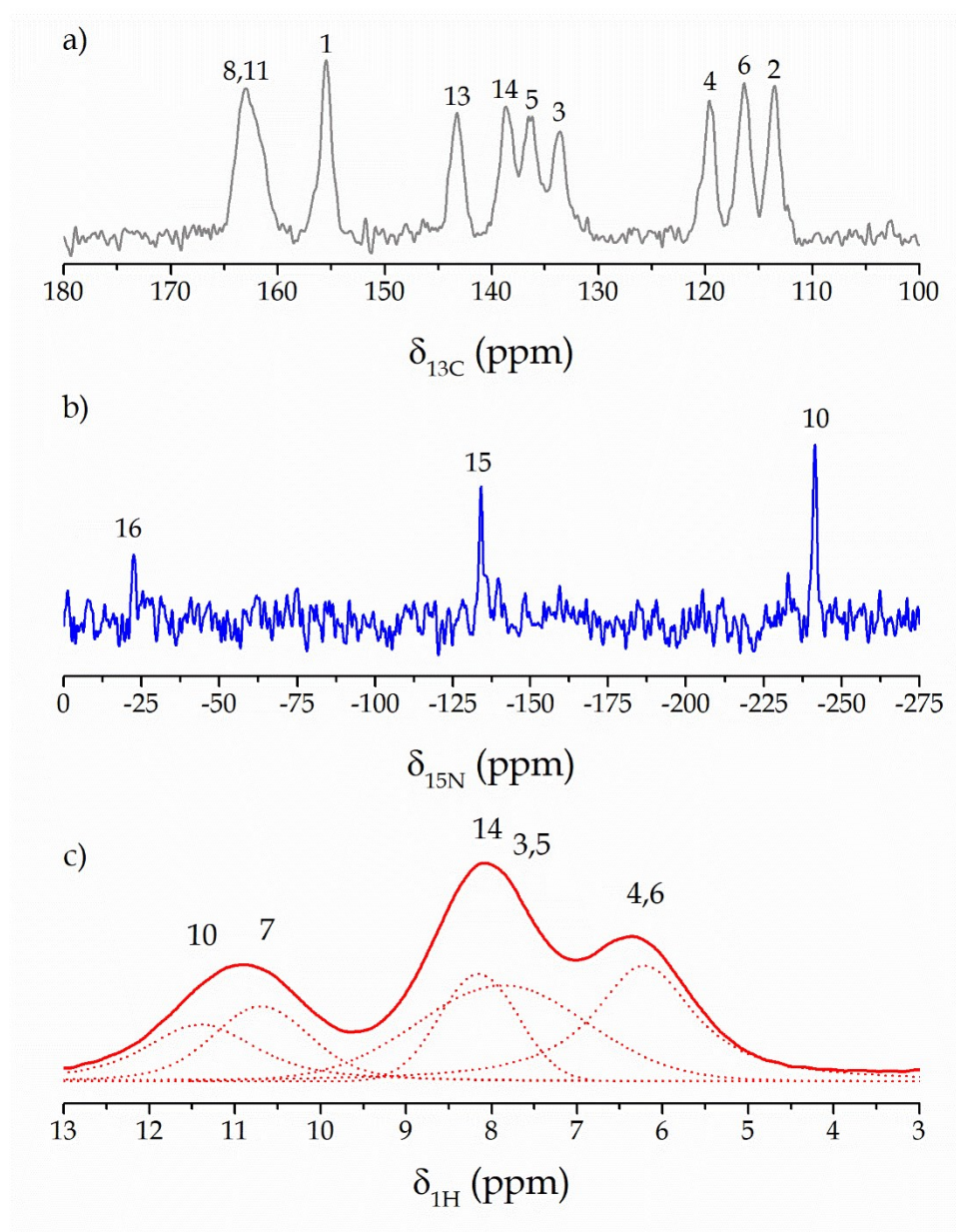


Figure S1: a)  $^{13}\text{C}$ , and b)  $^{15}\text{N}$  TIZ CPMAS spectra respectively, and c)  $^1\text{H}$  MAS TIZ experimental and simulated spectrum.

Table S1: Experimental chemical shifts for  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ , and  $^1\text{H}$

Nucleus	Chemical Shift [ppm]	Nucleus	Chemical Shift [ppm]
C <sub>1</sub>	155.50	N <sub>10</sub>	-241.50
C <sub>2</sub>	113.60	N <sub>15</sub>	-134.10
C <sub>3</sub>	133.30	N <sub>16</sub>	-22.60
C <sub>4</sub>	119.60	H <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>5</sub>	6.30
C <sub>5</sub>	136.30	H <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>6</sub>	7.70
C <sub>6</sub>	116.40	H <sub>7</sub>	10.60
C <sub>8</sub> , C <sub>11</sub>	163.10	H <sub>10</sub>	11.40
C <sub>13</sub>	143.30	H <sub>14</sub>	8.10
C <sub>14</sub>	138.60		

Variation of positions of H<sub>10</sub>

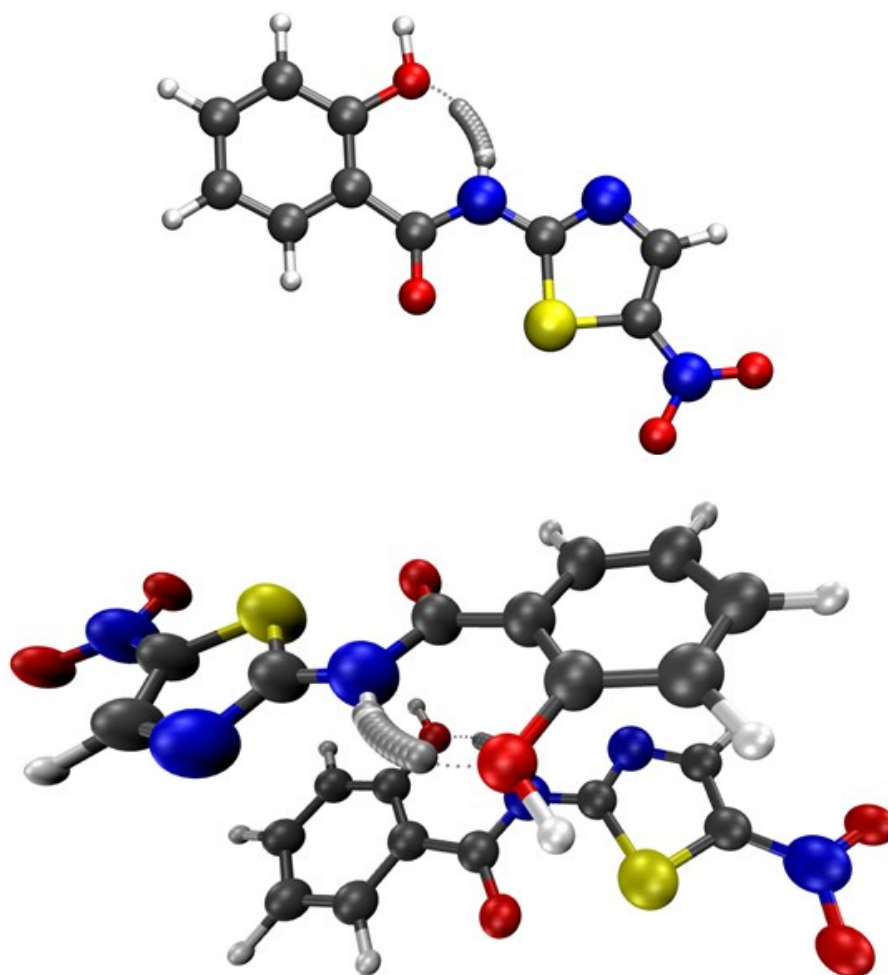


Figure S2: Calculated proton positions in the mean plane of the TIZ molecule.

### Electron density difference.

The electron density difference,  $\Delta\rho$ , between the TIZ ( $\rho_{\text{TIZ}}$ ) structure and those separated TIZ structure without the hydrogen  $\text{H}_{10}$  ( $\rho_{\text{TIZH}}$ ) and the isolated hydrogen  $\text{H}_{10}$  ( $\rho_{\text{H}}$ ), at the optimized position. Thus, is given by:

$$\Delta\rho = \rho_{\text{TIZ}} - \rho_{\text{TIZH}} - \rho_{\text{H}}$$

SE4

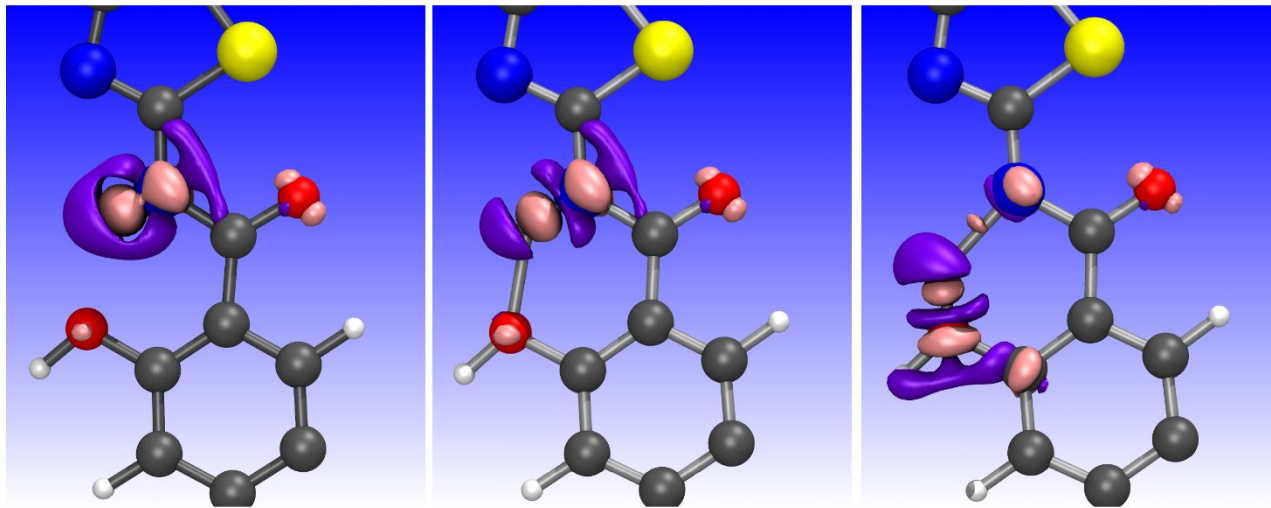


Figure S3: Electron redistribution in TIZ molecule for different  $\text{N}_{10}\text{-H}_{10}$  distance. a) 0.88 Å, b) 1.03 Å and c) 1.78 Å

### The total energy of TIZ

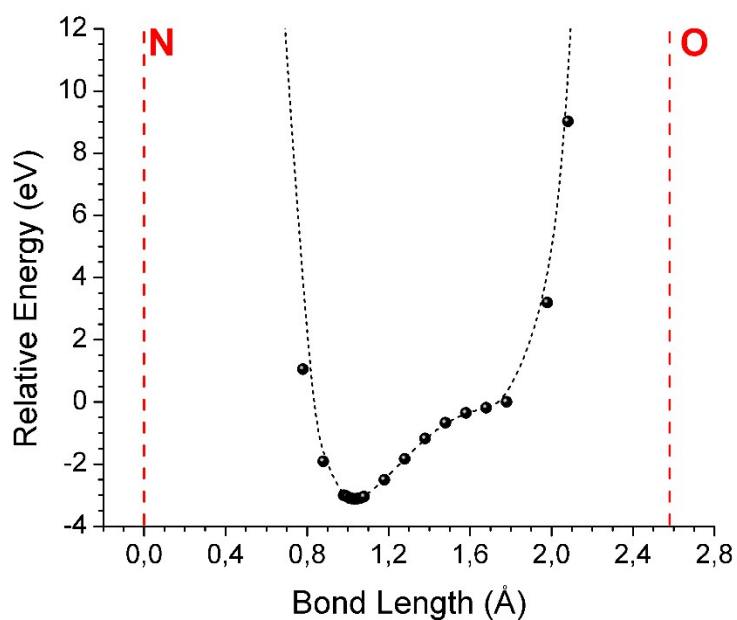


Figure S4: Total energy of the system as a function of the bond distance.