

## A DFT study of proton dissociation constant of hydroxypyridine derivatives and the proton-responsive Cp\*Ir(III) complexes and their implication for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation

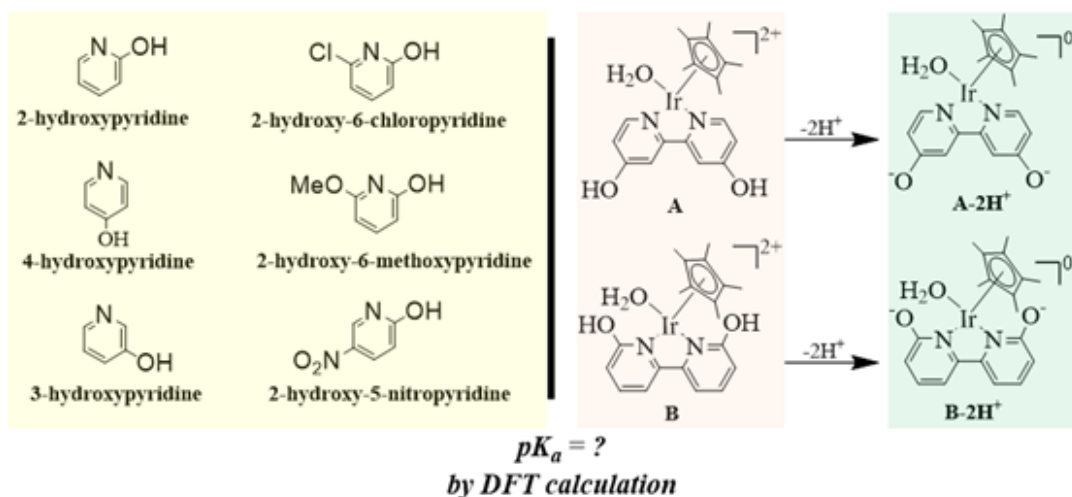
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Proton dissociation constant ( $pK_a$ ) is one of the fundamental properties of molecules that determines the degree of proton dissociation at a particular pH value. Hydroxypyridine derivatives are structurally related to drugs and biomolecules, such as nifedipine, quinine, etc. The accurate measurement of the  $pK_a$  of these compounds is thus of importance. We conducted the density functional study using M06/6-311++G(d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory to calculate the  $pK_a$  of six hydroxypyridines. All calculations were performed in aqueous solution by employing the SMD and CPCM solvation models with Bondi, Pauling, and UAHF radii. The calculated  $pK_a$  values with the SMD solvation model have the lowest mean unsigned error of 1.1, which agrees well with the experimental values. In addition, this calculation model is applied to calculate the  $pK_a$  values of the proton-responsive Cp\*Ir(III) complexes, the catalysts for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation. The calculated  $pK_{a1}$  and  $pK_{a2}$  of complex **A** are 4.4 and 5.9, while those of complex **B** are 3.1 and 3.6, respectively, the error in comparison with the experiment is less than 1.0  $pK_a$  unit. This indicates that when these two complexes are used for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation at pH 8.3 according to the experimental condition, the active complexes are in the fully deprotonated form. This study could stimulate further the studies of acidity of the other proton-responsive Cp\*Ir(III) complexes as well as their CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation mechanism.



**Keywords:** Proton dissociation constant; density functional study; proton-responsive Cp\*Ir(III) complex; CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation