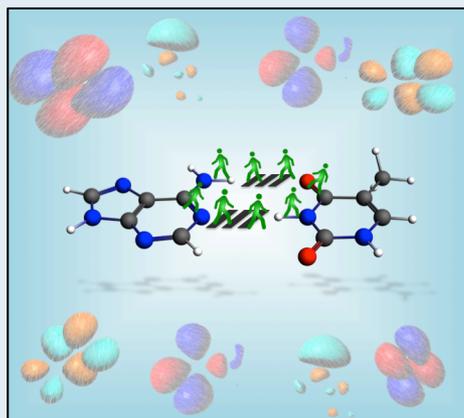


Understanding hydrogen bonding with Kohn-Sham MO theory and Energy Decomposition Analysis.

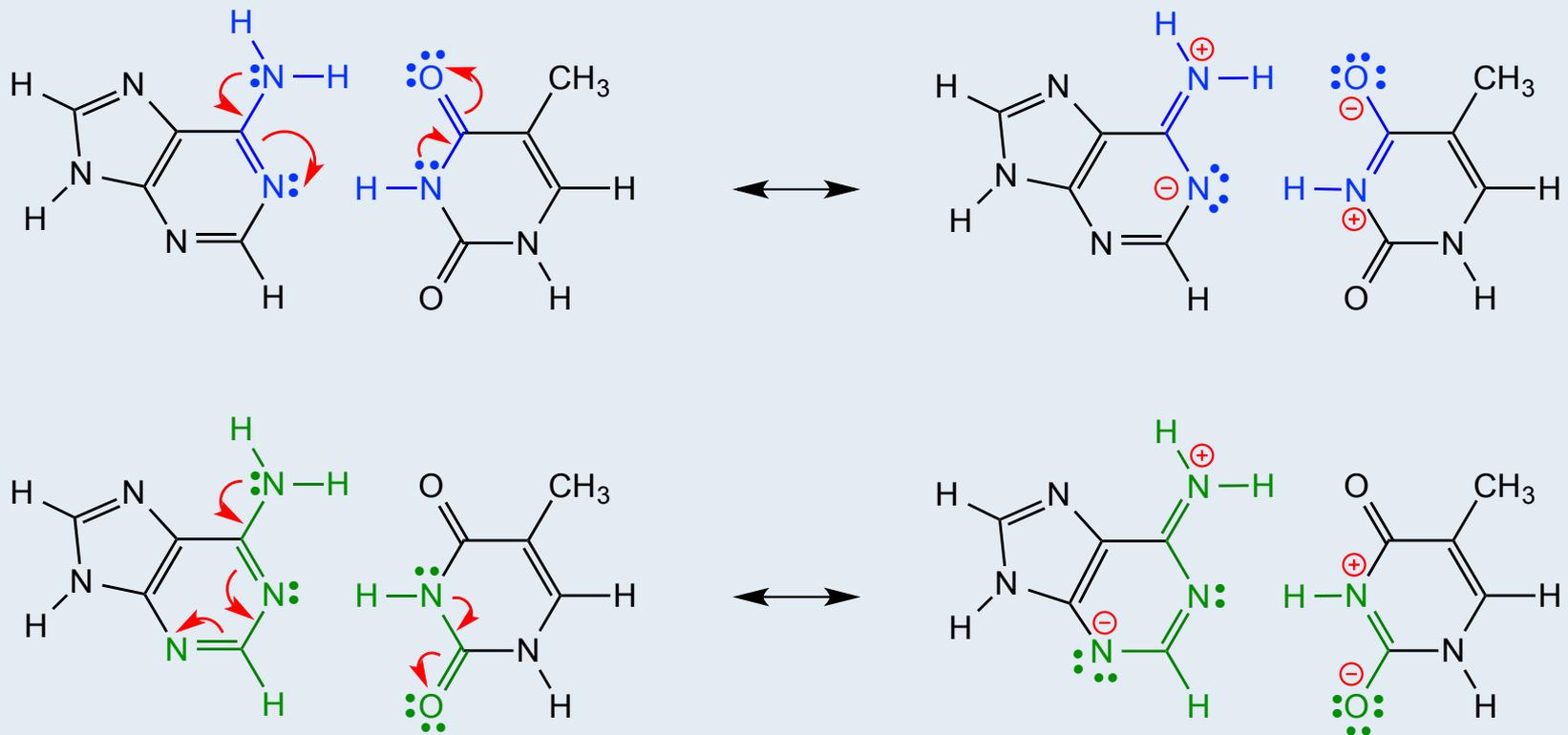


Célia Fonseca Guerra

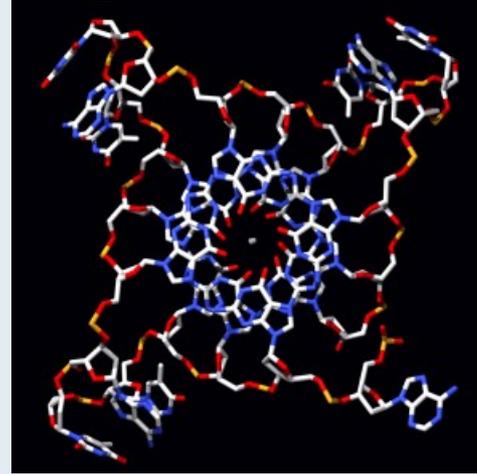
TCCM ADF Tutorial

Importance of Resonance-Assistance

In Watson-Crick Base Pair AT



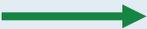
Outline



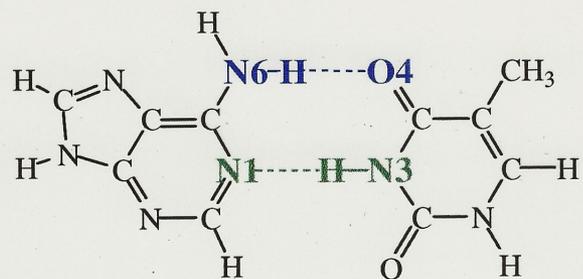
1. B-DNA: Hydrogen bonds in Watson Crick base pairs
2. G-DNA: Cooperativity in Guanine Quartets
3. Importance of aromaticity for hydrogen bonds

Kohn-Sham DFT Approach

DFT with ADF:

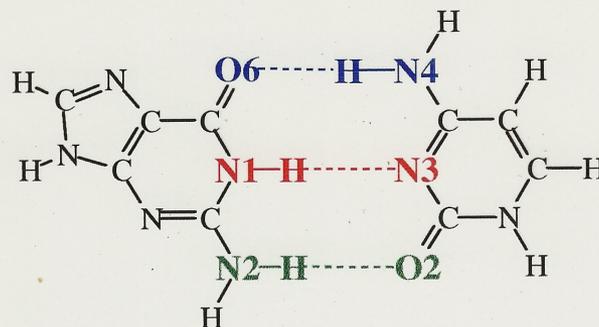
- Level  BP86/TZ2P & BLYP-D3(BJ)/TZ2P
- Accuracy  ca. kcal/mol, trends better

Adenine - Thymine



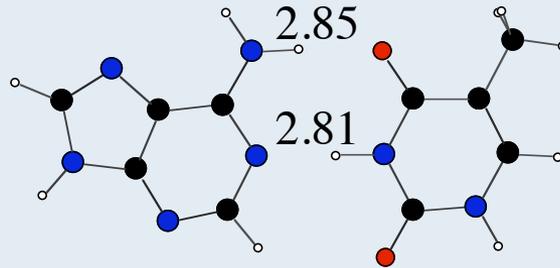
Method	N6-H...O4 (Å)	N1...H-N3 (Å)	ΔH_{298} (kcal/mol)
HF/6-31G**	3.09	2.99	-10.5
HF/cc-pVTZ(-f)	3.06	2.92	-10.5
B3LYP/6-31G**	2.94	2.84	-10.9
BP86/TZ2P	2.85	2.81	-11.8
experiment	2.95	2.82	-12.0

Guanine - Cytosine



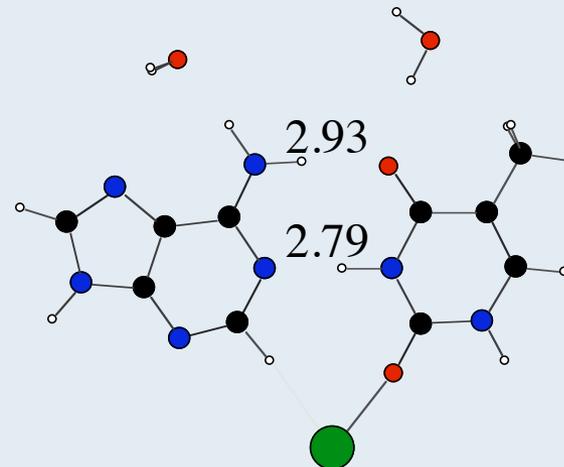
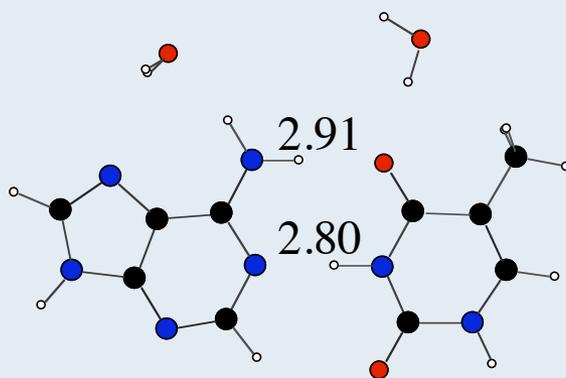
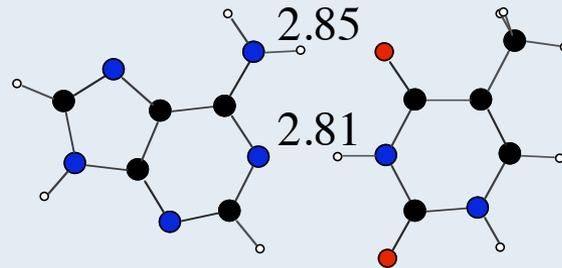
Method	N2-H...O2 (Å)	N1-H...N3 (Å)	O6...H-N4 (Å)	ΔH_{298} (kcal/mol)
HF/6-31G**	3.02	3.04	2.92	-21.9
HF/cc-pVTZ(-f)	2.92	2.95	2.83	-21.2
B3LYP/6-31G**	2.92	2.93	2.79	-24.0
BP86/TZ2P	2.87	2.88	2.73	-23.8
experiment	2.86	2.95	2.91	-21.0

Adenine-Thymine with H_2O and Na^+



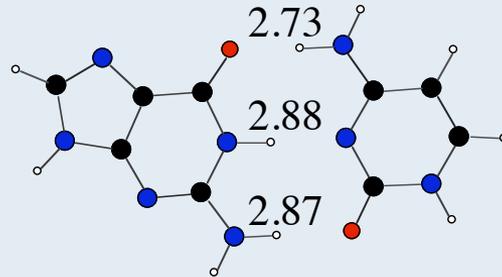
Experimental values: 2.95 Å
2.82 Å

Adenine-Thymine with H_2O and Na^+



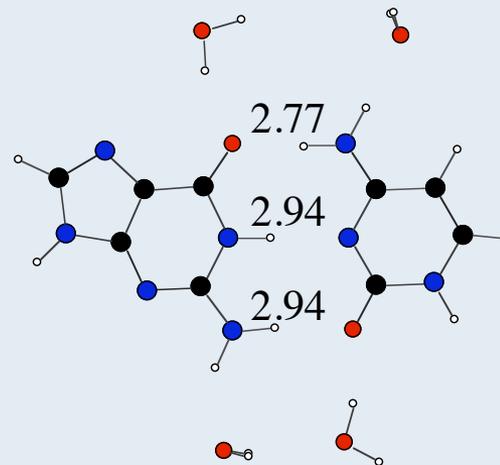
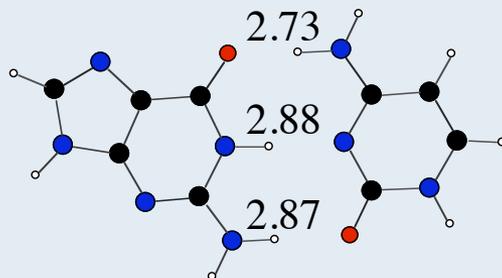
Experimental values: 2.95 Å
2.82 Å

Guanine-Cytosine with H₂O and Na⁺

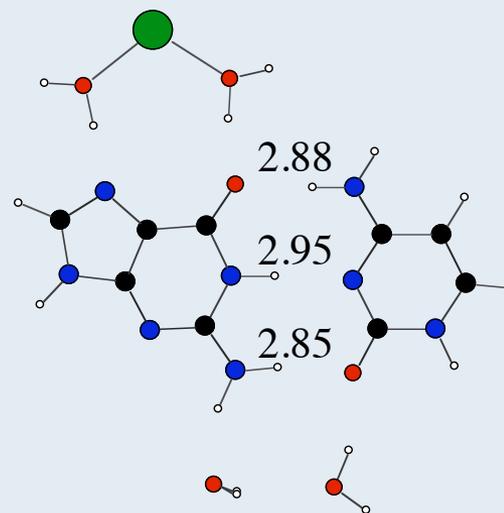
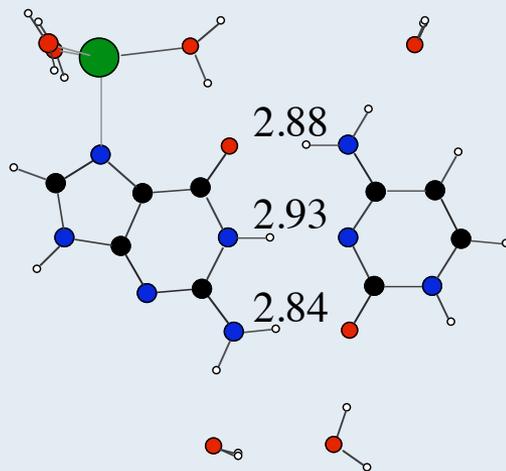


Experimental values: 2.91 Å
2.95 Å
2.86 Å

Guanine-Cytosine with H₂O and Na⁺



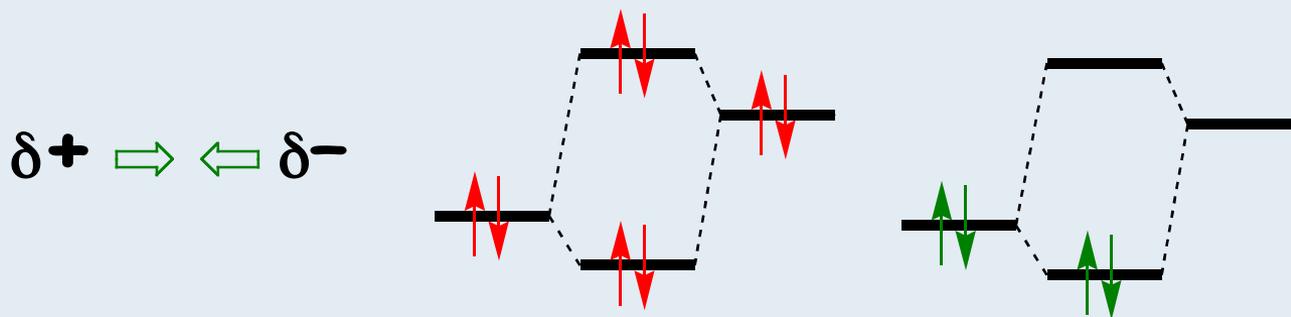
Experimental values: 2.91 Å
2.95 Å
2.86 Å



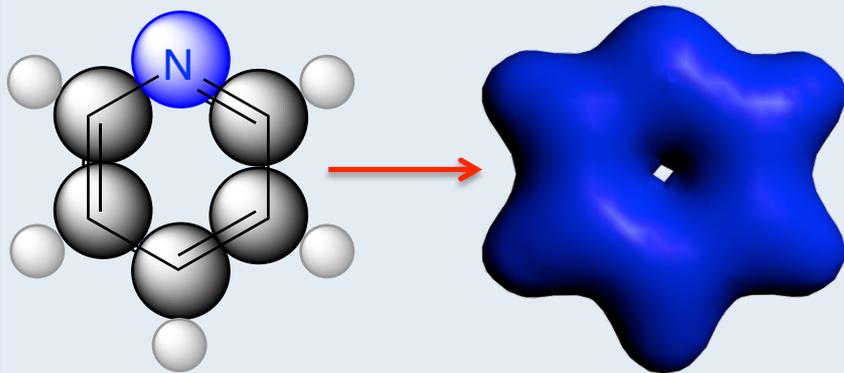
Energy Decomposition Analysis: Closed-Shell Fragments

$$\Delta E = \Delta E_{\text{strain}} + \Delta E_{\text{int}}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{elstat}} + \Delta E_{\text{Pauli}} + \Delta E_{\text{oi}} + \Delta E_{\text{disp}}$$



Voronoi Deformation Density



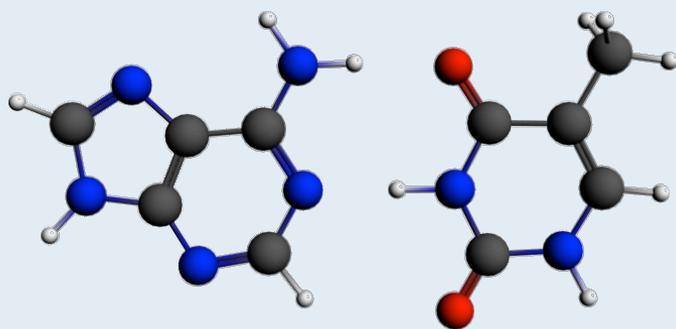
$$\sum_B \rho_B(\mathbf{r}) \text{ to } \rho^{\text{molecule}}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$Q_A^{\text{VDD}} < 0 \rightarrow \text{A gains electrons}$$

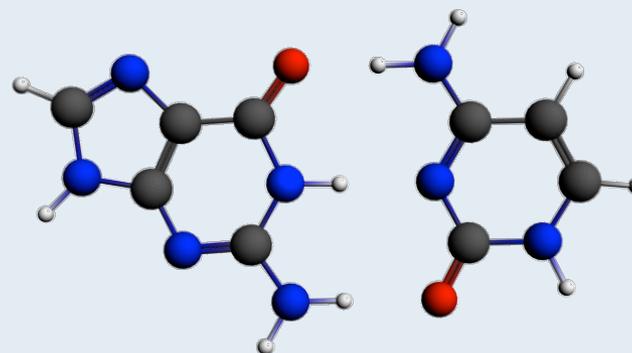
$$Q_A^{\text{VDD}} > 0 \rightarrow \text{A loses electrons}$$

$$Q_A^{\text{VDD}} = - \int_{\text{Voronoi cell of A}} \left(\rho^{\text{molecule}}(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_B \rho_B(\mathbf{r}) \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

I. Watson-Crick Base Pairs



Adenine – Thymine



Guanine – Cytosine

donor-acceptor interactions as important as electrostatic interactions

C. Fonseca Guerra et al., *Chem. Eur. J* **1999**, 5, 3581
and *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1999**, 38, 2942

I. B-DNA: Energy Decomposition Analysis

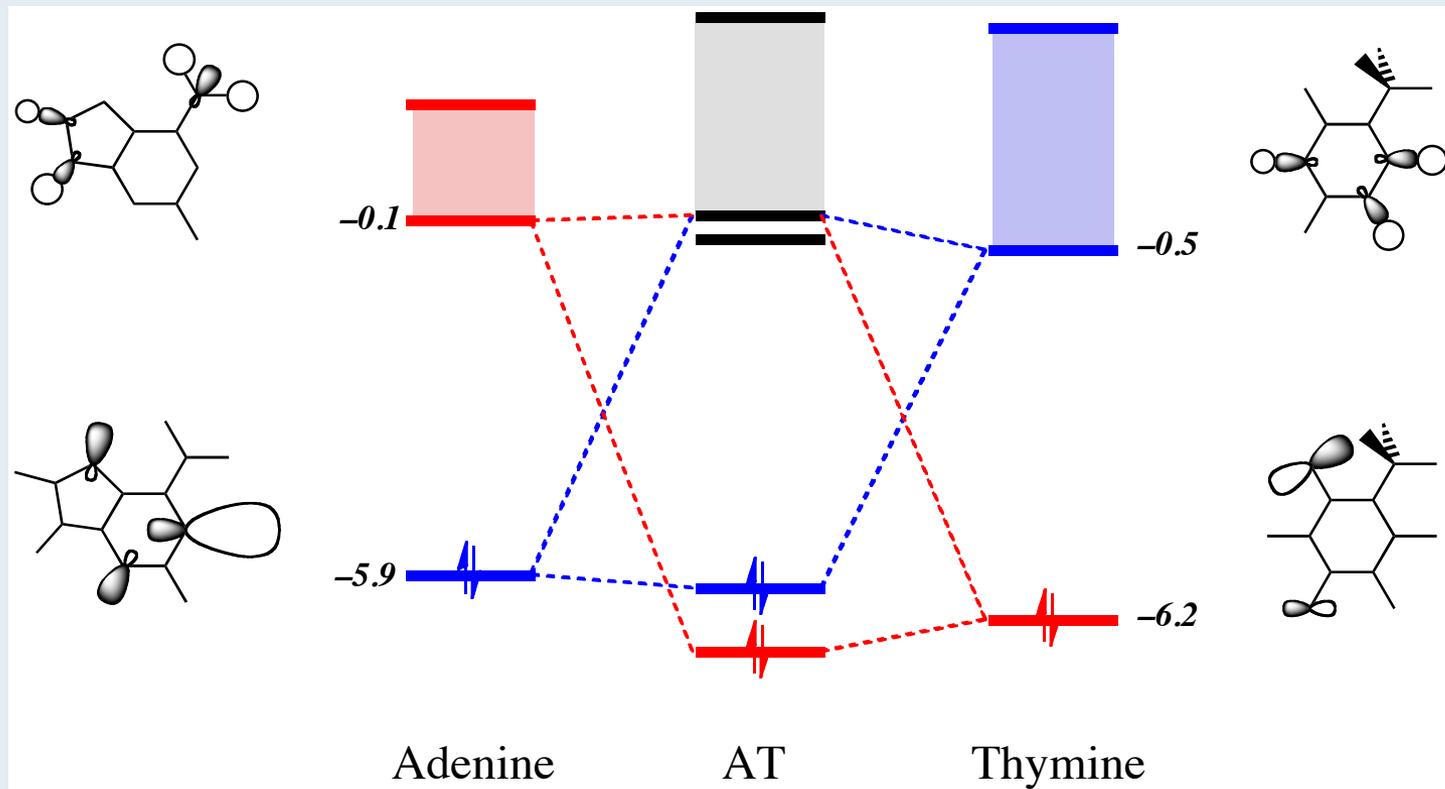
	AT	GC
ΔE_{Bond}	-13.0	-26.5
ΔE_{prep}	2.3	4.1
ΔE_{int}	-15.3	-30.6
ΔE_{Pauli}	39.2	52.1
ΔV_{elstat}	-32.1	-48.6
ΔE_{oi}	-22.4	-34.1

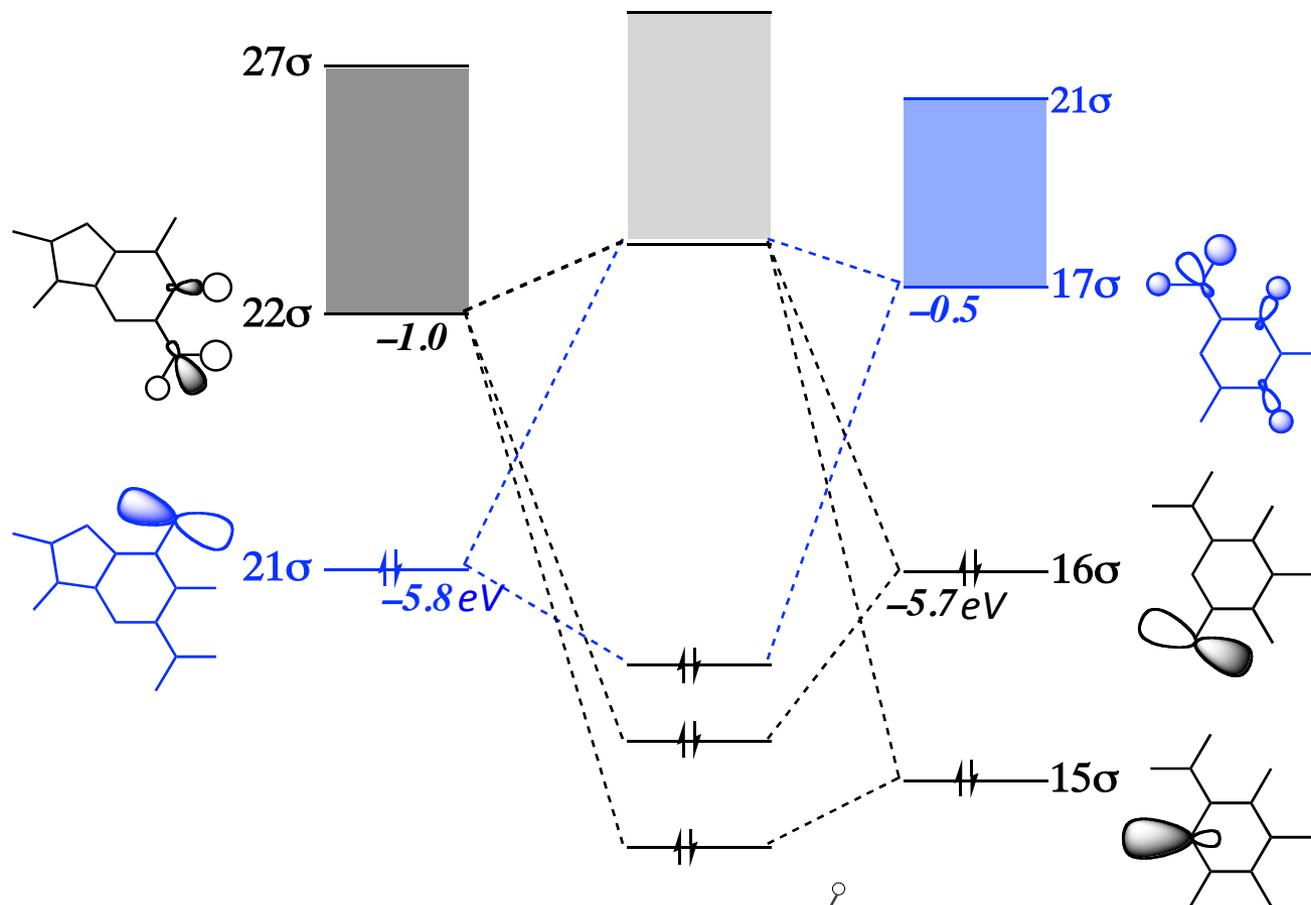
I. B-DNA: Energy Decomposition Analysis

	AT	GC
ΔE_{Bond}	-13.0	-26.5
ΔE_{prep}	2.3	4.1
ΔE_{int}	-15.3	-30.6
ΔE_{Pauli}	39.2	52.1
ΔV_{elstat}	-32.1	-48.6
ΔE_{oi}	-22.4	-34.1
ΔE_{σ}	-20.7	-29.3
ΔE_{π}	-1.7	-4.8

RAHB

1. B-DNA: MO diagrams of AT and GC





Guanine

Cytosine

C. Fonseca Guerra et al.,
Chem. Eur. J **1999**, *5*, 3581

Voronoi Deformation Density Method

$$\Delta Q_A = - \int_{\text{Voronoi cell of A}} [\rho_{\text{pair}}(\mathbf{r}) - \rho_{\text{base1}}(\mathbf{r}) - \rho_{\text{base2}}(\mathbf{r})] d\mathbf{r}$$

Separation of VDD in σ and π :

$$\Delta Q_A = \Delta Q_A^{\sigma} + \Delta Q_A^{\pi}$$

For each irreducible representation:

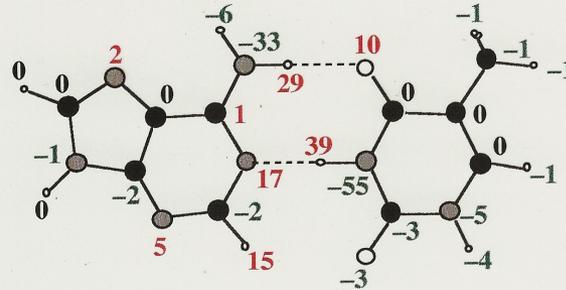
$$\Delta Q_A^{\Gamma} = - \int_{\text{Voronoi cell of A}} [\rho_{\text{pair}}^{\Gamma}(\mathbf{r}) - \rho_{\text{base1}}^{\Gamma}(\mathbf{r}) - \rho_{\text{base2}}^{\Gamma}(\mathbf{r})] d\mathbf{r}$$

where $\rho^{\Gamma} = \sum_{i \in \Gamma}^{\text{occ}} |\psi_i^{\Gamma}|^2$

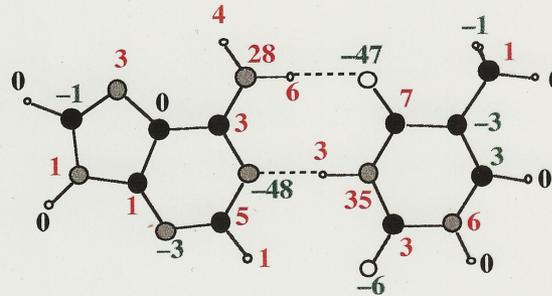
Charge rearrangements with VDD

(in milli-electron)

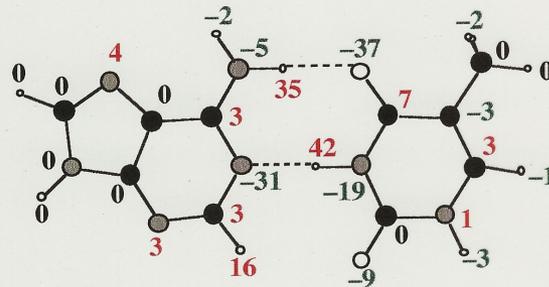
ΔQ_A^σ



ΔQ_A^π



ΔQ_A



Adenine

Thymine

ΔQ_{Base}

.03

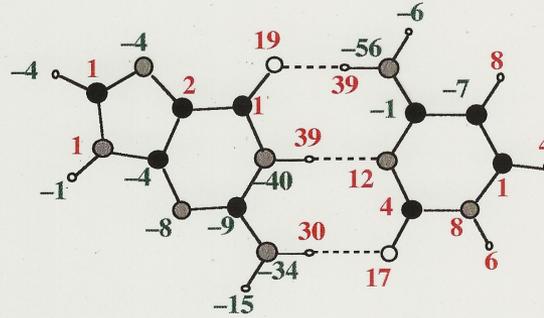
-.03

electron

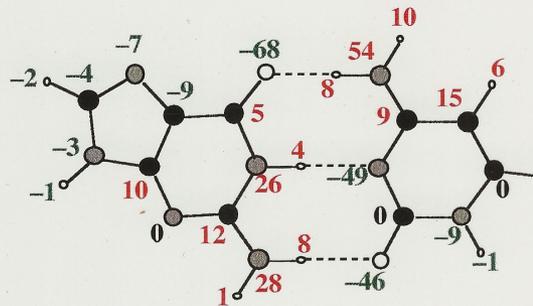
Charge rearrangements with VDD

(in milli-electron)

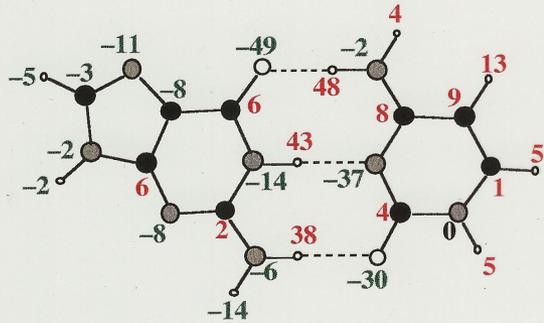
ΔQ_A^σ



ΔQ_A^π



ΔQ_A



ΔQ_{Base}

Guanine

-03

Cytosine

.03 electron

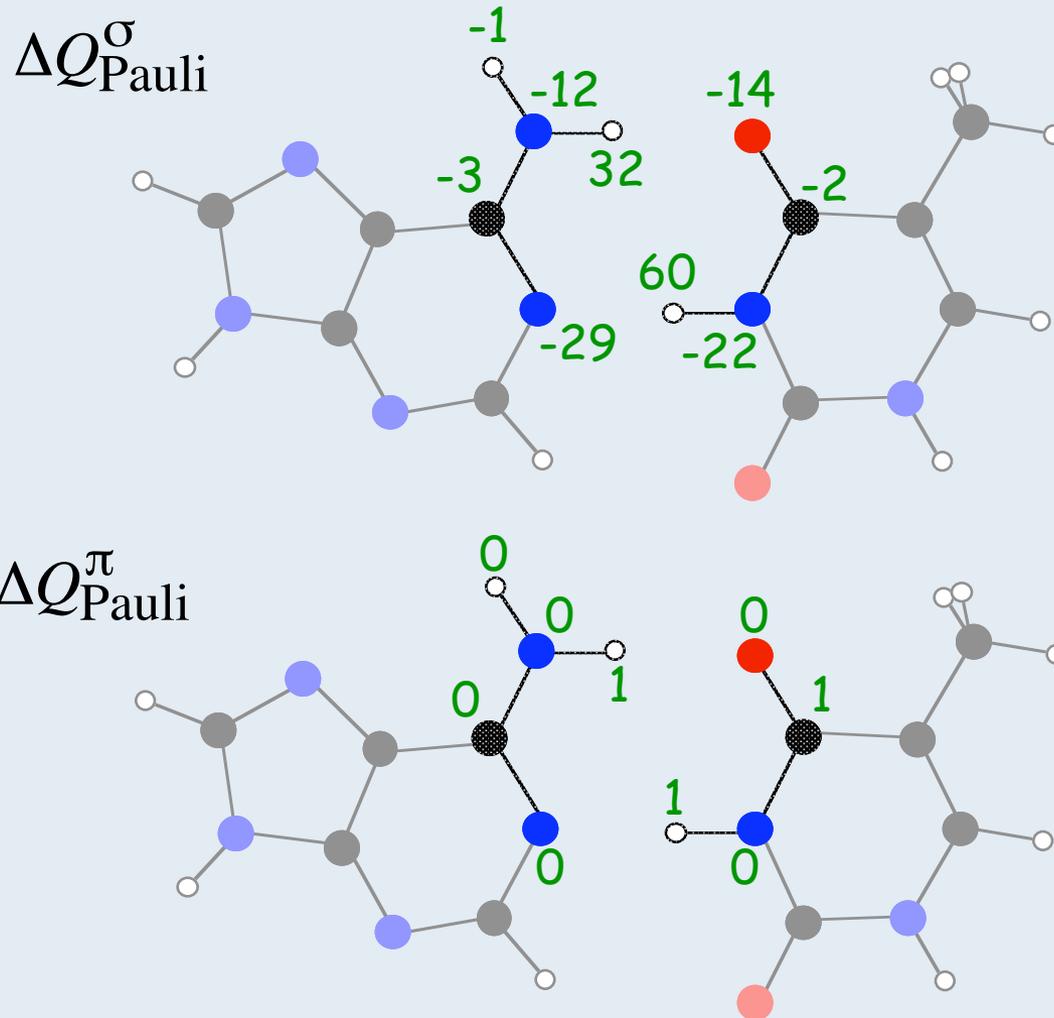
Charge rearrangements

$$\Delta Q_{\text{Pauli},A} = - \int_{\substack{\text{Voronoi cell} \\ \text{of A in molecule}}} \left(\rho_{\text{complex}}^0(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_{\text{subsystems}} \rho_i(\mathbf{r}) \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

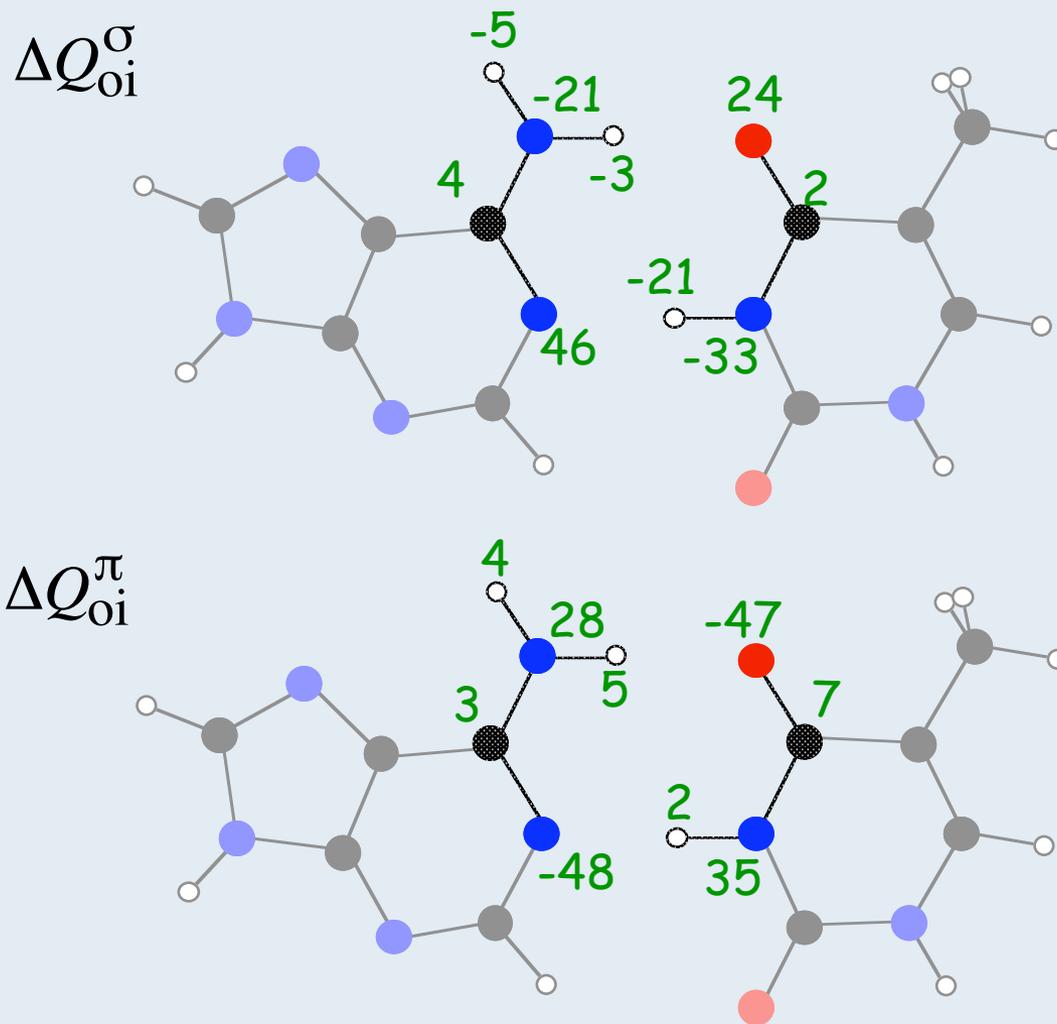
$$\Delta Q_{\text{oi},A} = - \int_{\substack{\text{Voronoi cell} \\ \text{of A in molecule}}} \left(\rho_{\text{complex}}(\mathbf{r}) - \rho_{\text{complex}}^0(\mathbf{r}) \right) d\mathbf{r}$$

$\Delta Q_{\text{Pauli},A}$ and $\Delta Q_{\text{oi},A}$ can also be decomposed into contributions of different irreducible representations Γ

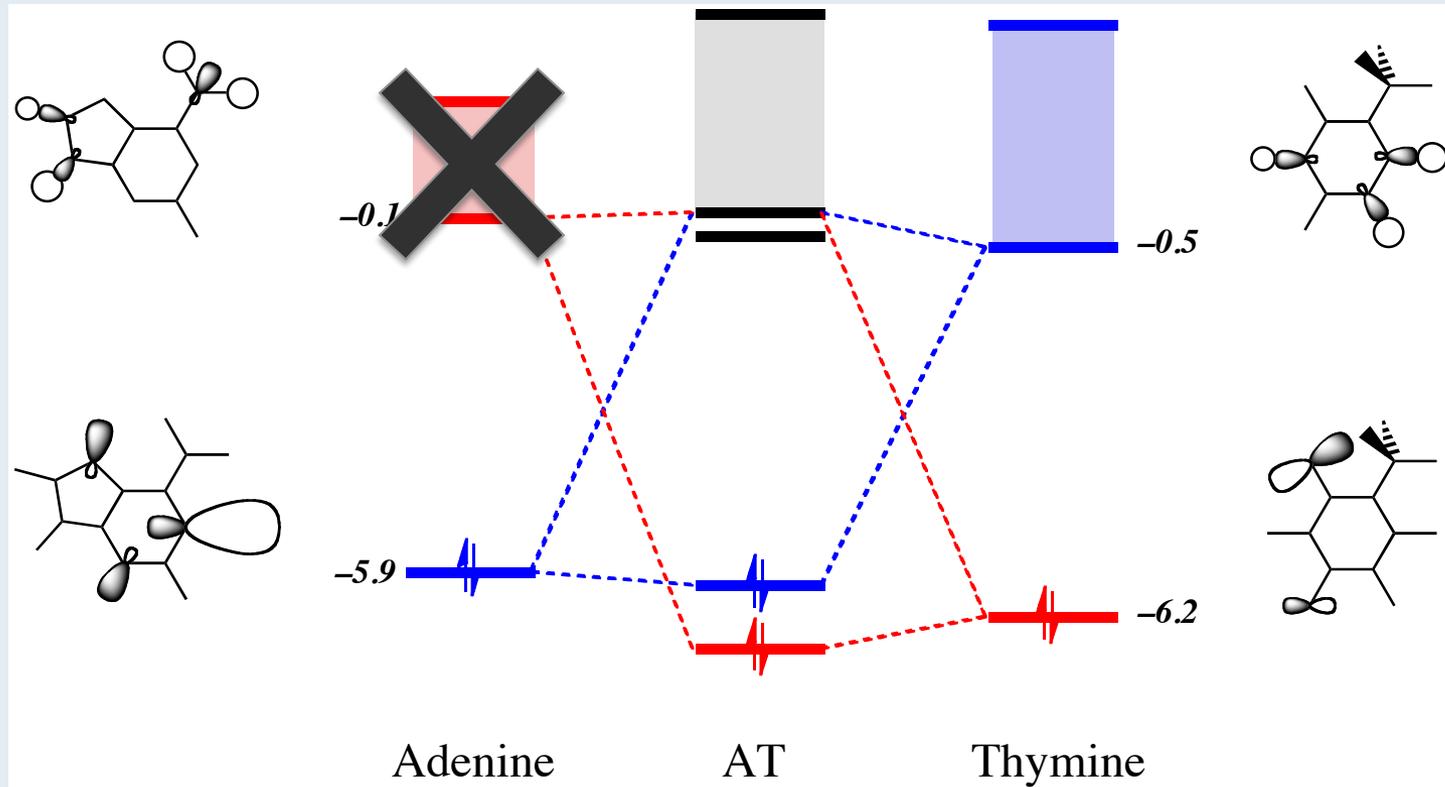
1. B-DNA: charge flow due to Pauli repulsion from VDD



1. B-DNA: charge flow due to orbital interactions from VDD



1. B-DNA: Synergy in hydrogen bonds



RemoveFragOrbitals

I. B-DNA: Synergy in hydrogen bonds

$A(\sigma, -)T(-, -) \longrightarrow$ charge flow from T to A

$A(-, -)T(\sigma, -) \longrightarrow$ charge flow from A to T

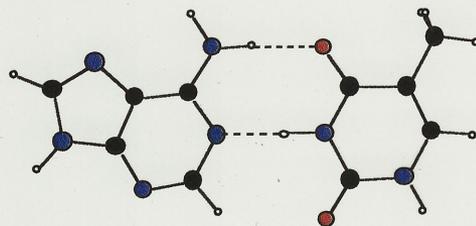
$A(-, \pi)T(-, -) \longrightarrow$ polarization on A

$A(-, -)T(-, \pi) \longrightarrow$ polarization on T

$A(\sigma, -)T(\sigma, -) \longrightarrow$ only charge transfer

$A(-, \pi)T(-, \pi) \longrightarrow$ only polarization

Synergy in hydrogen bonds

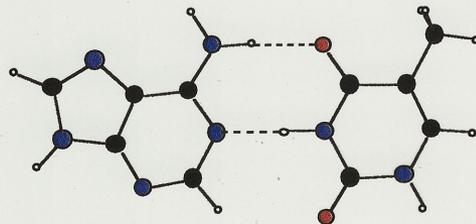


Adenine - Thymine

	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{oi}
A($\sigma,-$)T($-, -$)			
A($-, -$)T($\sigma,-$)			
A($-, \pi$)T($-, -$)			
A($-, -$)T($-, \pi$)			
A($\sigma,-$)T($\sigma,-$)	-20.4		} -21.7
A($-, \pi$)T($-, \pi$)		-1.3	
A(σ, π)T(σ, π)	-20.7	-1.7	-22.4

(in kcal/mol)

Synergy in hydrogen bonds

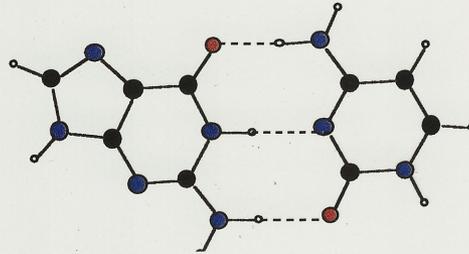


Adenine - Thymine

	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{oi}
A($\sigma,-$)T($-, -$)	} -21.2	}	} -22.6
A($-, -$)T($\sigma,-$)			
A($-, \pi$)T($-, -$)	}	} -1.4	}
A($-, -$)T($-, \pi$)			
A($\sigma,-$)T($\sigma,-$)	-20.4	} -1.3	} -21.7
A($-, \pi$)T($-, \pi$)			
A(σ, π)T(σ, π)	-20.7	-1.7	-22.4

(in kcal/mol)

Synergy in hydrogen bonds

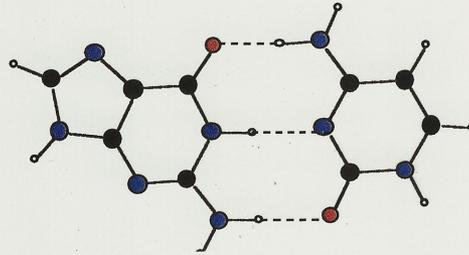


Guanine - Cytosine

	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{oi}
G($\sigma,-$)C($-, -$)			
G($-, -$)C($\sigma,-$)			
G($-, \pi$)C($-, -$)			
G($-, -$)C($-, \pi$)			
G($\sigma,-$)C($\sigma,-$)	-28.9		} -32.7
G($-, \pi$)C($-, \pi$)		-3.8	
G(σ, π)C(σ, π)	-29.3	-4.8	-34.1

(in kcal/mol)

Synergy in hydrogen bonds



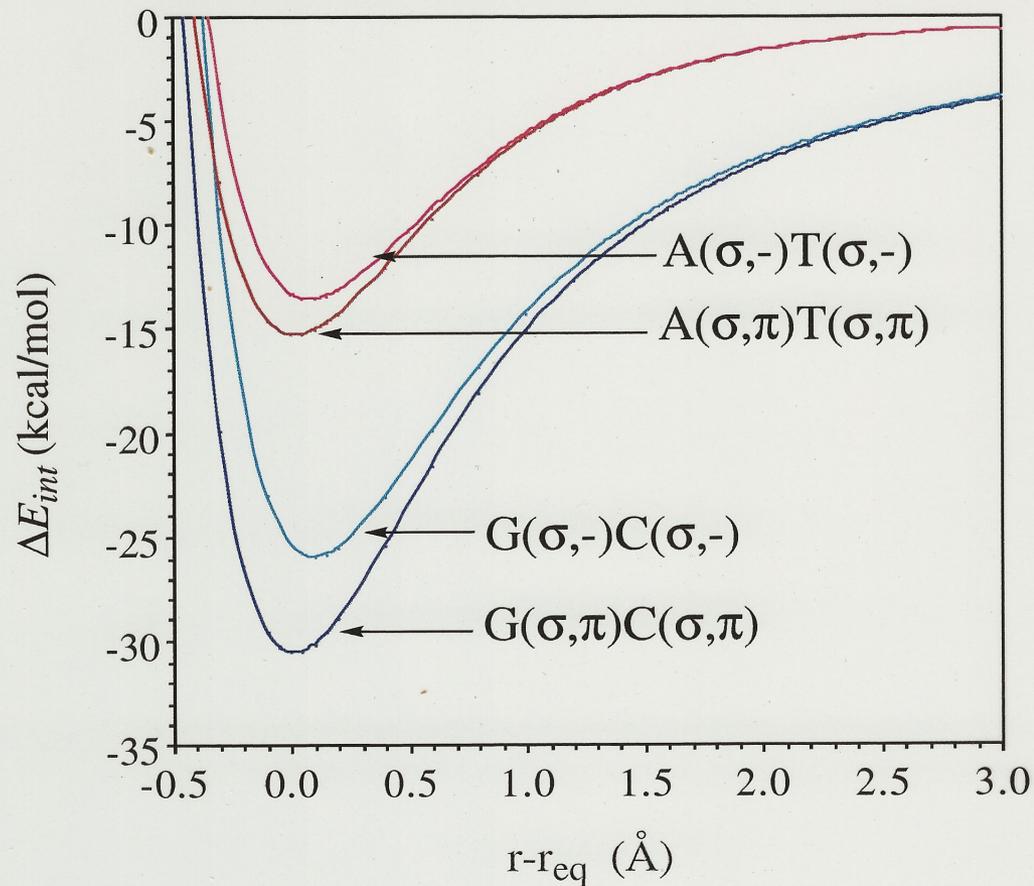
Guanine - Cytosine

	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{oi}
$G(\sigma, -)C(-, -)$ $G(-, -)C(\sigma, -)$	} -30.0		} -33.6
$G(-, \pi)C(-, -)$ $G(-, -)C(-, \pi)$			
$G(\sigma, -)C(\sigma, -)$ $G(-, \pi)C(-, \pi)$	-28.9	-3.8	} -32.7
$G(\sigma, \pi)C(\sigma, \pi)$	-29.3	-4.8	-34.1

(in kcal/mol)

1. B-DNA: Role of π electrons

Base pairs calculated with and without π -virtuals

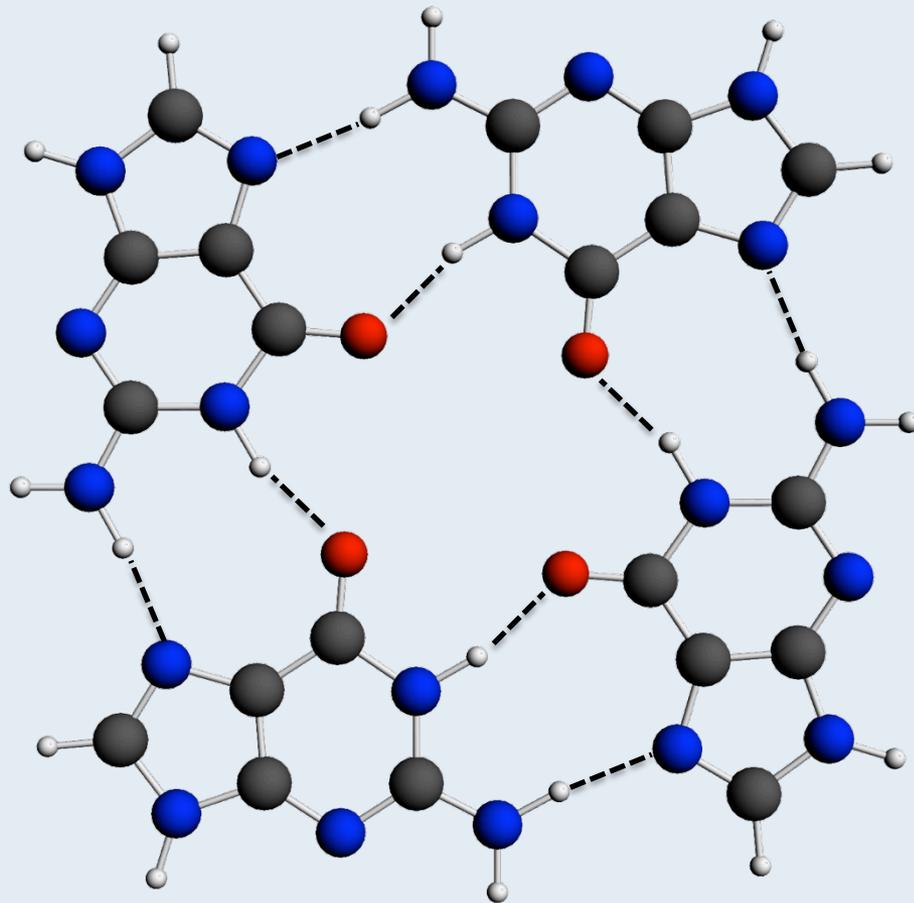


1. B-DNA: Conclusions on RAHB

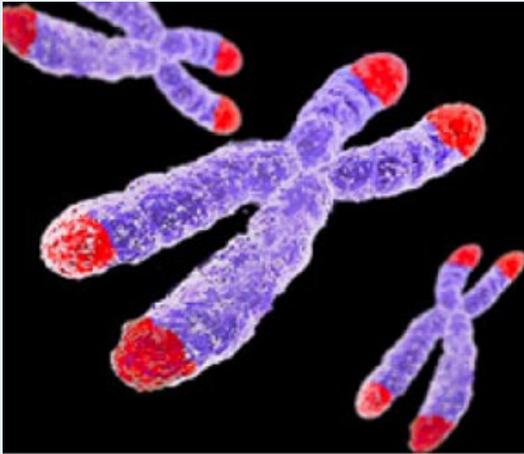
- Electrostatic interaction
- Orbital interaction
 - Charge transfer in σ system
 - Some assistance by π delocalisation

But also in G-DNA

2. G-DNA: Guanine quartet

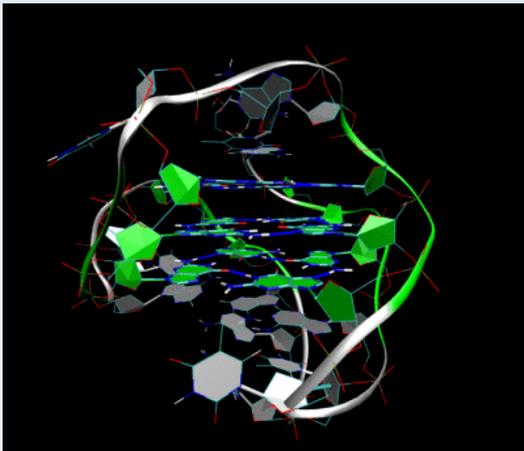


2. G-DNA: In Telomeres



Nobel Prize in Medicine 2009

for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase



Blackburn

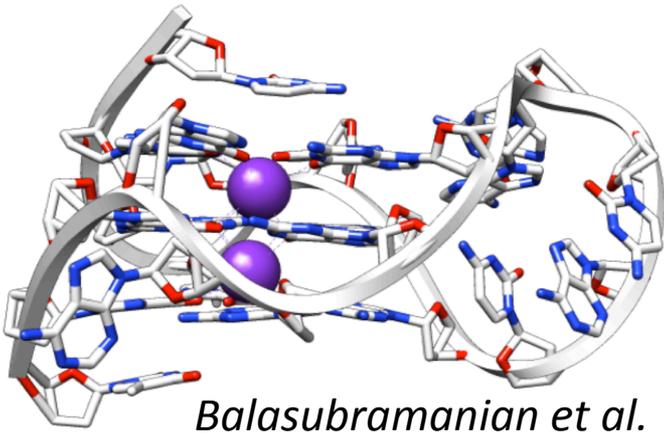
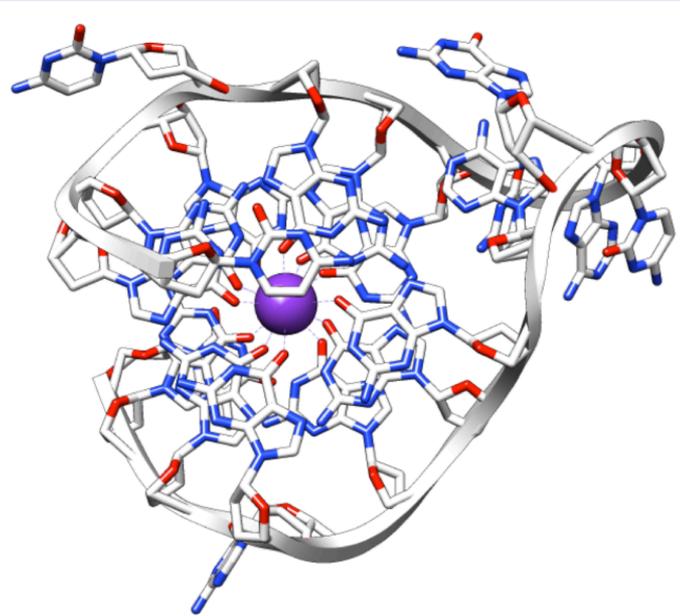


Greider

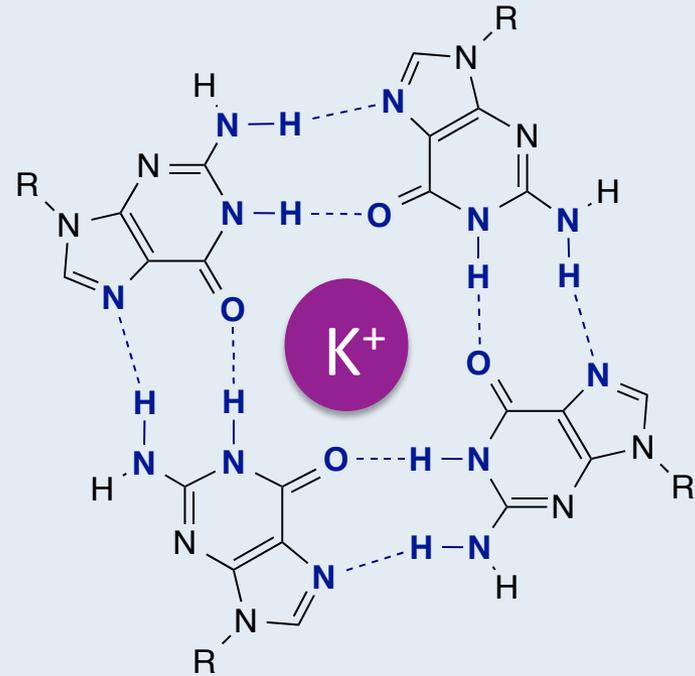


Szostak

2. G-DNA: In Telomeres

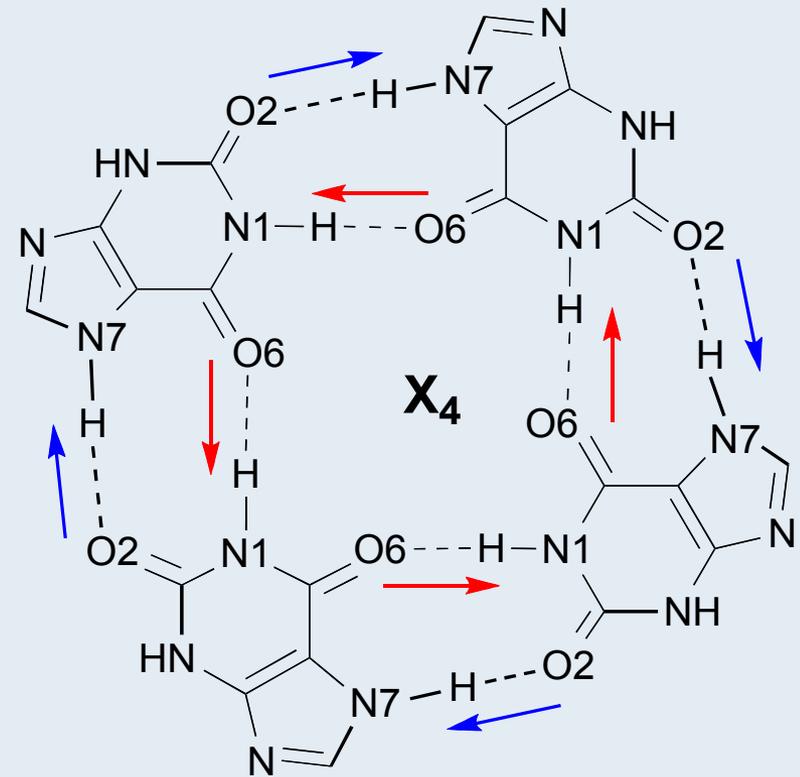
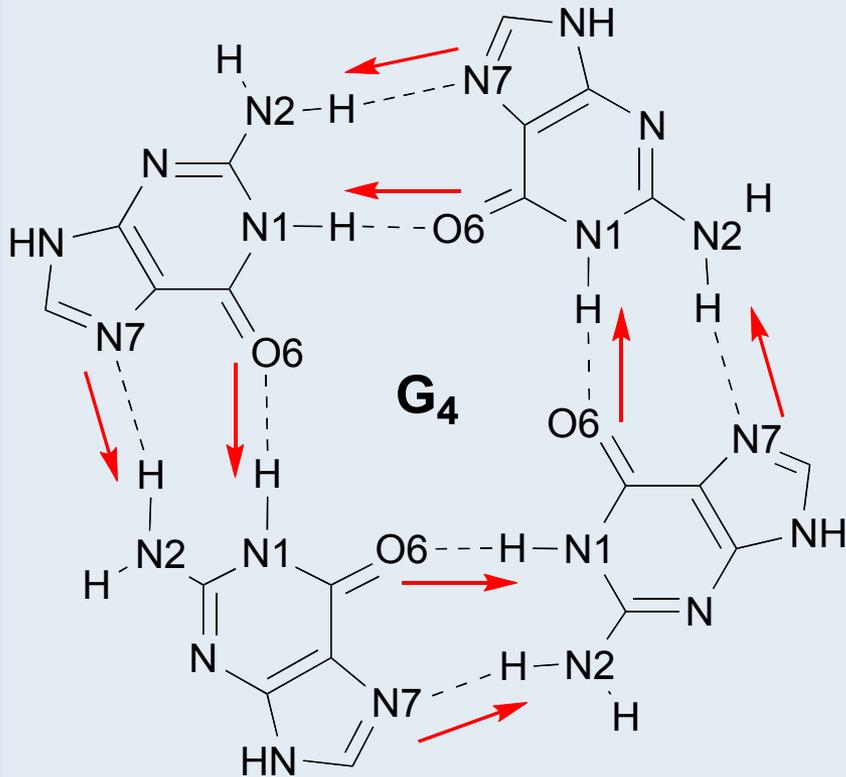


Balasubramanian et al.

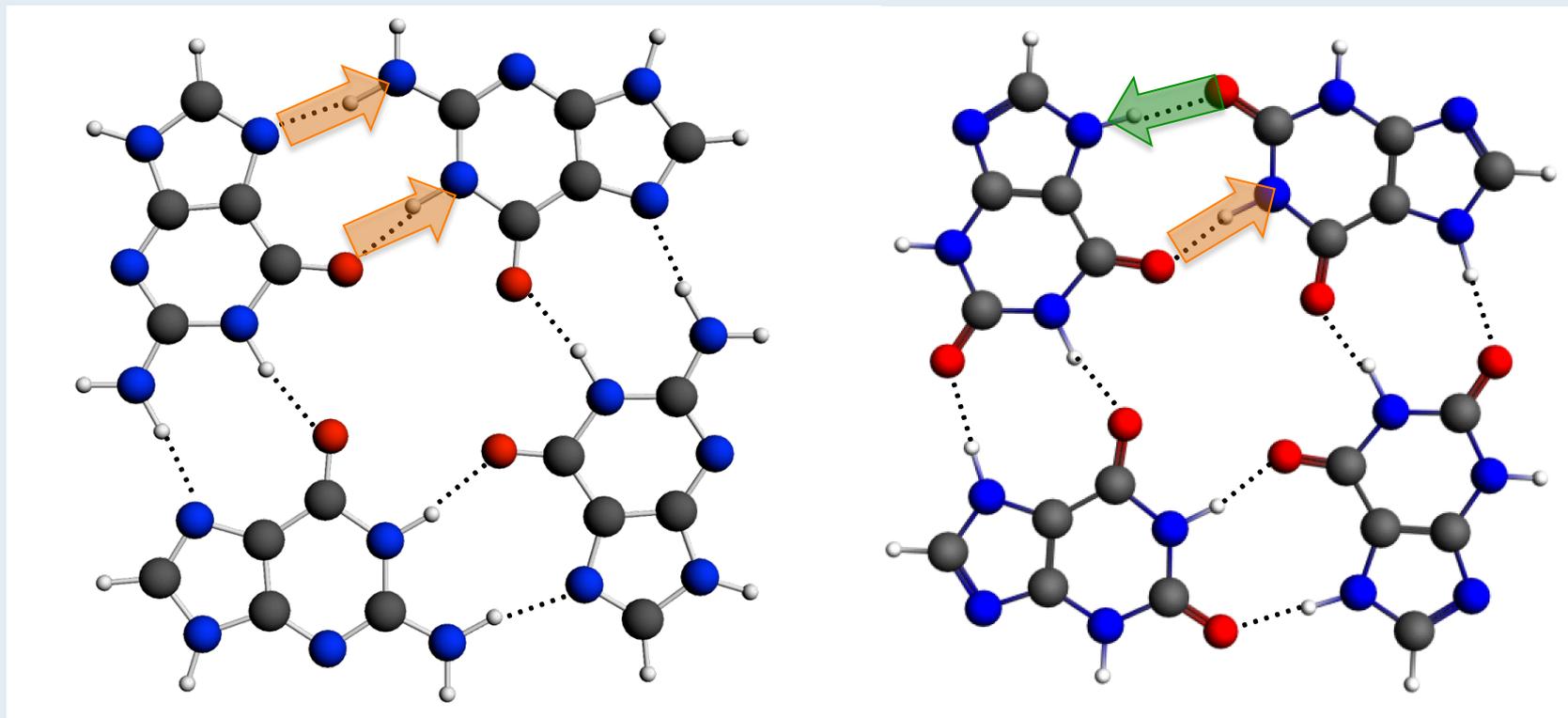


$$4 * \Delta E(G_2) < \Delta E(G_4)$$

2. G-DNA: Guanine and Xanthine



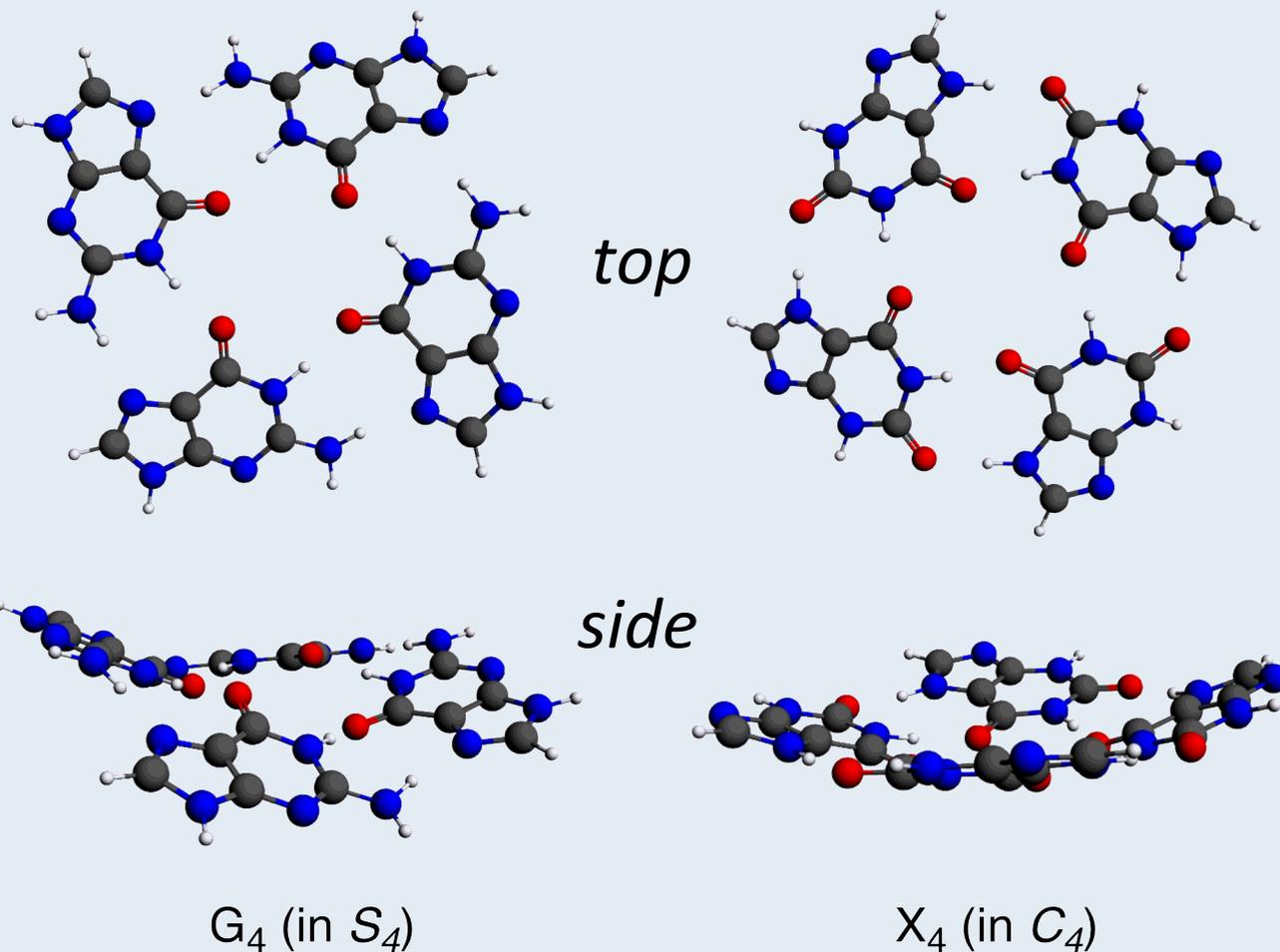
2. G-DNA: Guanine and Xanthine



$$4 \bullet \Delta E(G_2) < \Delta E(G_4)$$

$$4 \bullet \Delta E(Xan_2) = \Delta E(Xan_4)$$

2. G-DNA: Guanine and Xanthine

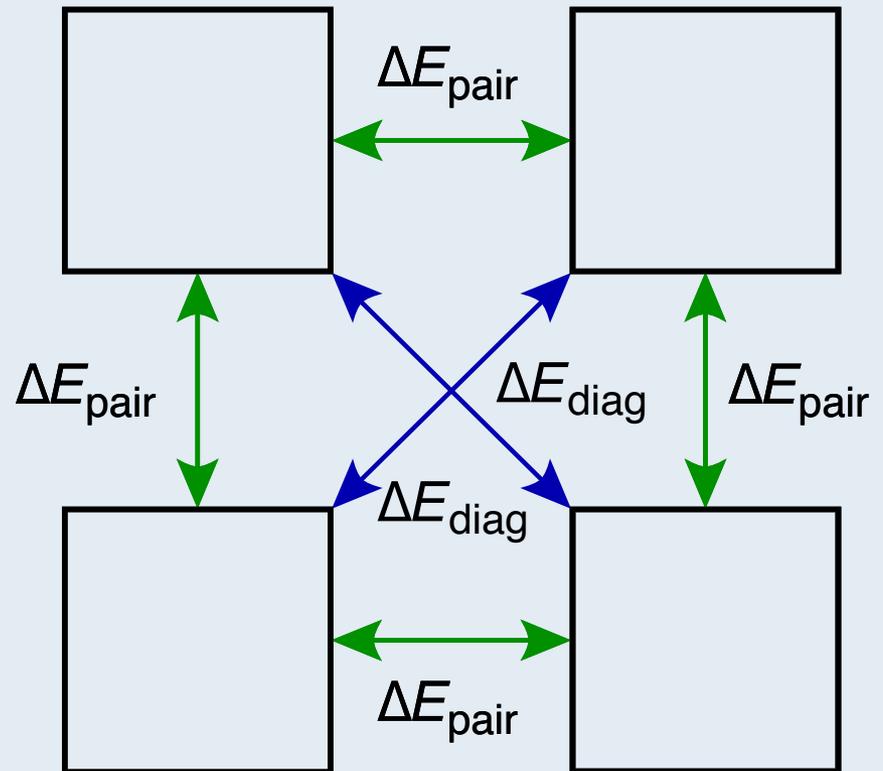
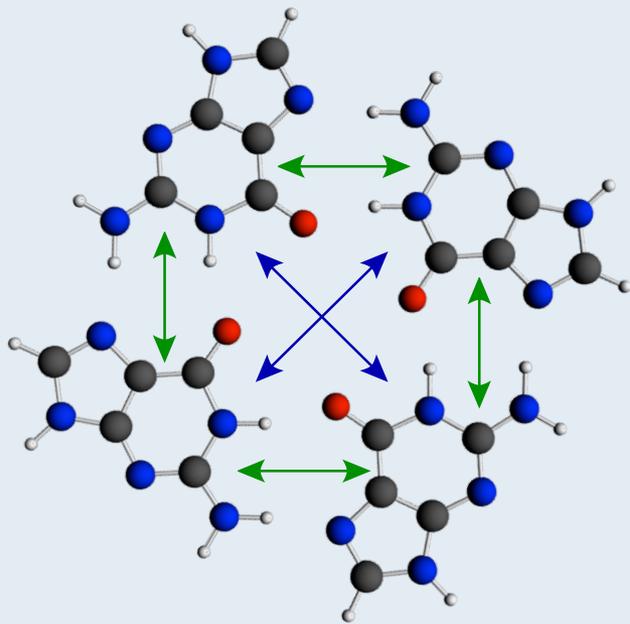


2. G-DNA: Guanine and Xanthine

Quartet	Symmetry	ΔE_{bond}
G_4	S_4	-79.8
	C_{4h}	-79.1
X_4	C_4	-66.5
	C_{4h}	-65.5

- G_4 stronger bound than X_4
- C_{4h} symmetry applicable

2. G-DNA: Cooperativity



$$\text{Synergy} = \Delta E_{\text{int}} - (4 * \Delta E_{\text{pair}} + 2 * \Delta E_{\text{diag}})$$

2. G-DNA: Cooperativity

Quartet	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{sum}	$\Delta E_{\text{int}} - \Delta E_{\text{sum}}$
G ₄	-89.1	-68.3	
G ₄ no π	-75.4	-61.2	
X ₄	-72.6	-71.1	
X ₄ no π	-64.6	-62.2	

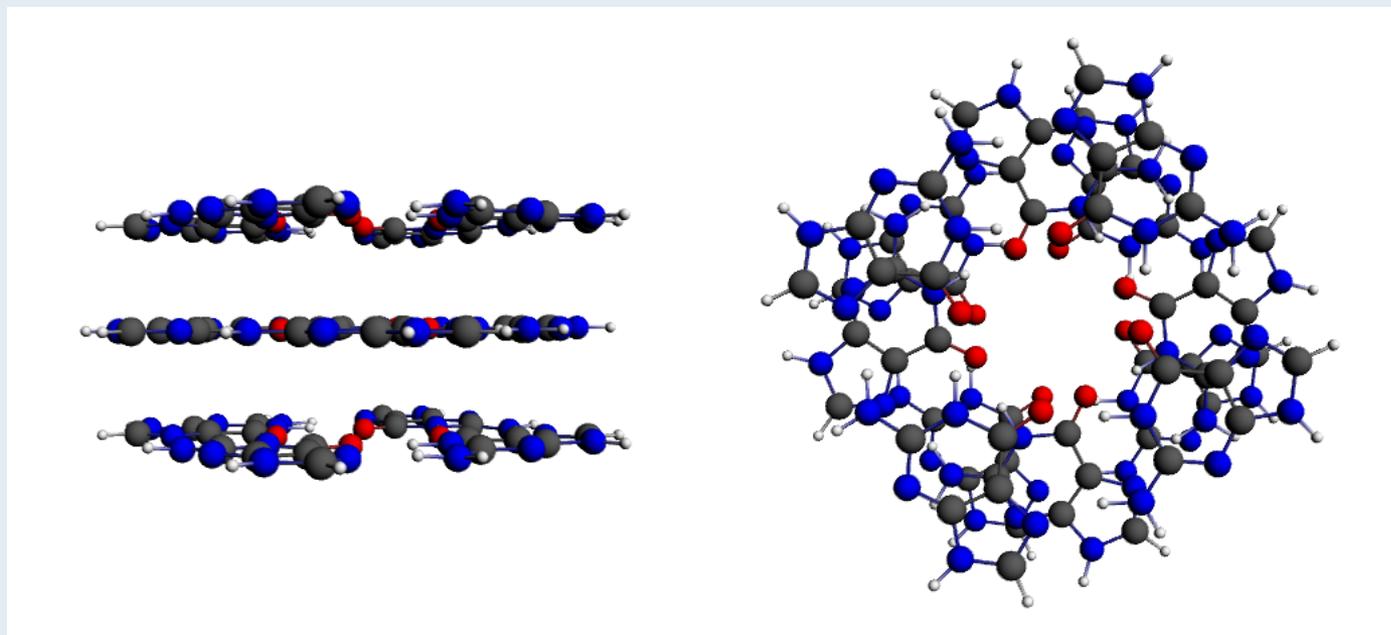
2. G-DNA: Cooperativity

Quartet	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{sum}	$\Delta E_{\text{int}} - \Delta E_{\text{sum}}$
G ₄	-89.1	-68.3	-20.8
G ₄ no π	-75.4	-61.2	-14.3
X ₄	-72.6	-71.1	-1.5
X ₄ no π	-64.6	-62.2	-2.4

- *cooperativity*

- *even when π electrons do **NOT** cooperate!*

2. G-DNA: $G_4 - [B_4] - G_4$



$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = \underbrace{[\Delta E(G_{12}) - \Delta E(G_8)]}_{\text{Quartet}} - 4 \cdot \underbrace{[\Delta E(G_9) - \Delta E(G_8)]}_{\text{Base}}$$

2. G-DNA: $G_4 - [B_4] - G_4$

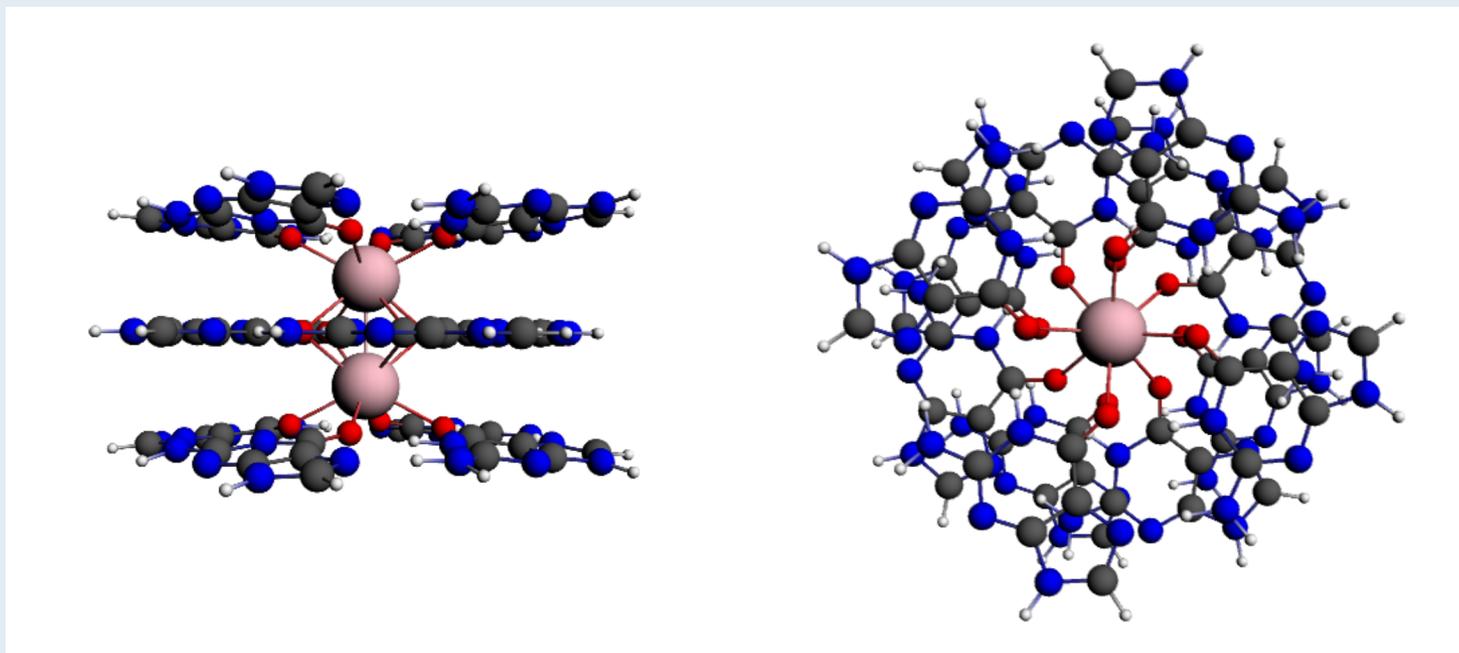
Quartet	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{sum}	$\Delta E_{\text{int}} - \Delta E_{\text{sum}}$
G_4	-87.0	-71.6	
X_4	-73.4	-72.3	

2. G-DNA: $G_4 - [B_4] - G_4$

Quartet	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{sum}	$\Delta E_{\text{int}} - \Delta E_{\text{sum}}$
G_4	-87.0	-71.6	-15.3
X_4	-73.4	-72.3	-1.1

Cooperativity between H-bonds in stack!

2. G-DNA: $G_4 - K^+ - [B_4] - K^+ - G_4$

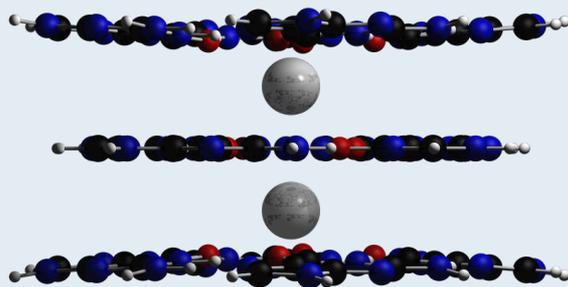


$$\Delta E_{\text{int}} = [\Delta E(G_{12}K_2^{2+}) - \Delta E(G_8K_2^{2+})] - 4 * [\Delta E(G_9K_2^{2+}) - \Delta E(G_8K_2^{2+})]$$

Quartet

Base

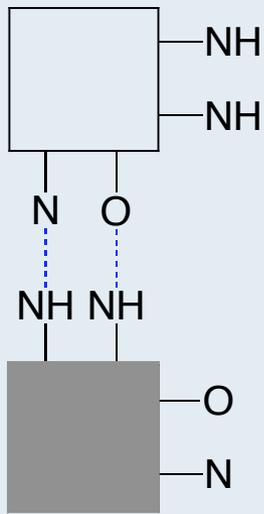
2. G-DNA: $G_4 - K^+ - [B_4] - K^+ - G_4$



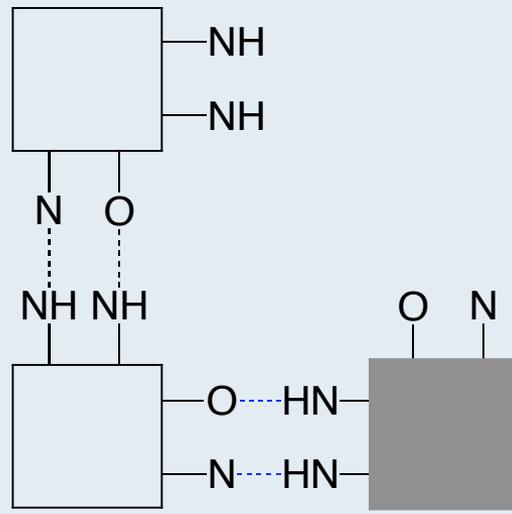
	Quartet	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{sum}	Synergy
$G_4 - K^+ - [G_4] - K^+ - G_4$	G_4	-72.7	-54.8	-17.9

Cooperativity under "natural" conditions

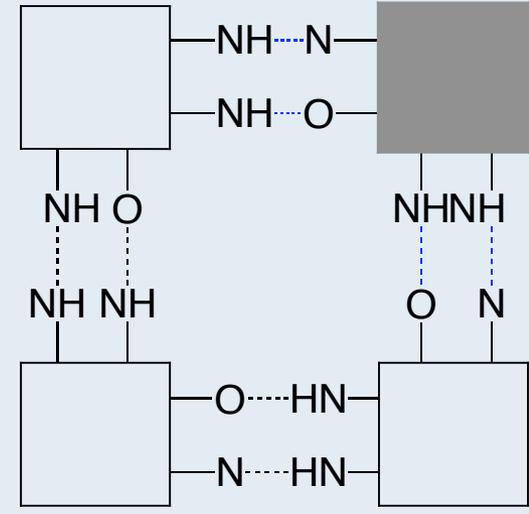
2. G-DNA: Building up G_4



G_2



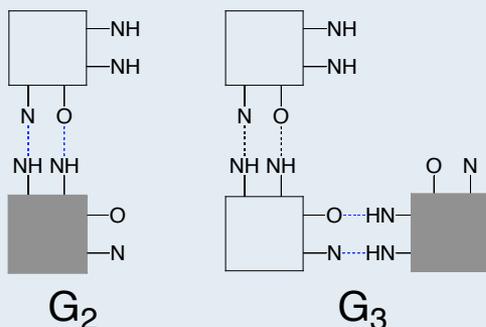
G_3



G_4

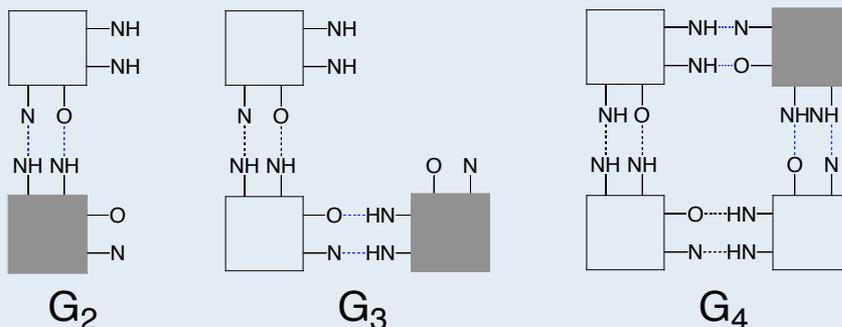
2. G-DNA: Building up G_4

	G_2 (G+G)	G_3 (G_2+G)
ΔE_{oi}	-16.4	-18.3
ΔE_{Pauli}	30.7	30.0
ΔV_{elstat}	-26.2	-29.9
ΔE_{disp}	-4.2	-4.4
ΔE_{int}	-16.1	-22.7



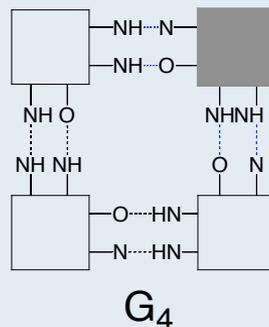
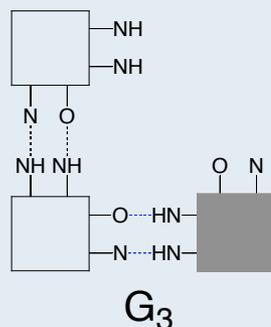
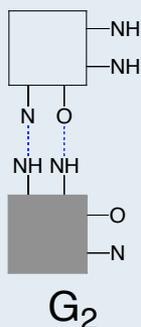
2. G-DNA: Building up G_4

	G_2 (G+G)	G_3 (G_2 +G)	G_4 (G_3 +G)
ΔE_{oi}	-16.4	-18.3	-42.1
ΔE_{Pauli}	30.7	30.0	60.9
ΔV_{elstat}	-26.2	-29.9	-60.6
ΔE_{disp}	-4.2	-4.4	-8.6
ΔE_{int}	-16.1	-22.7	-50.3



2. G-DNA: Building up G_4

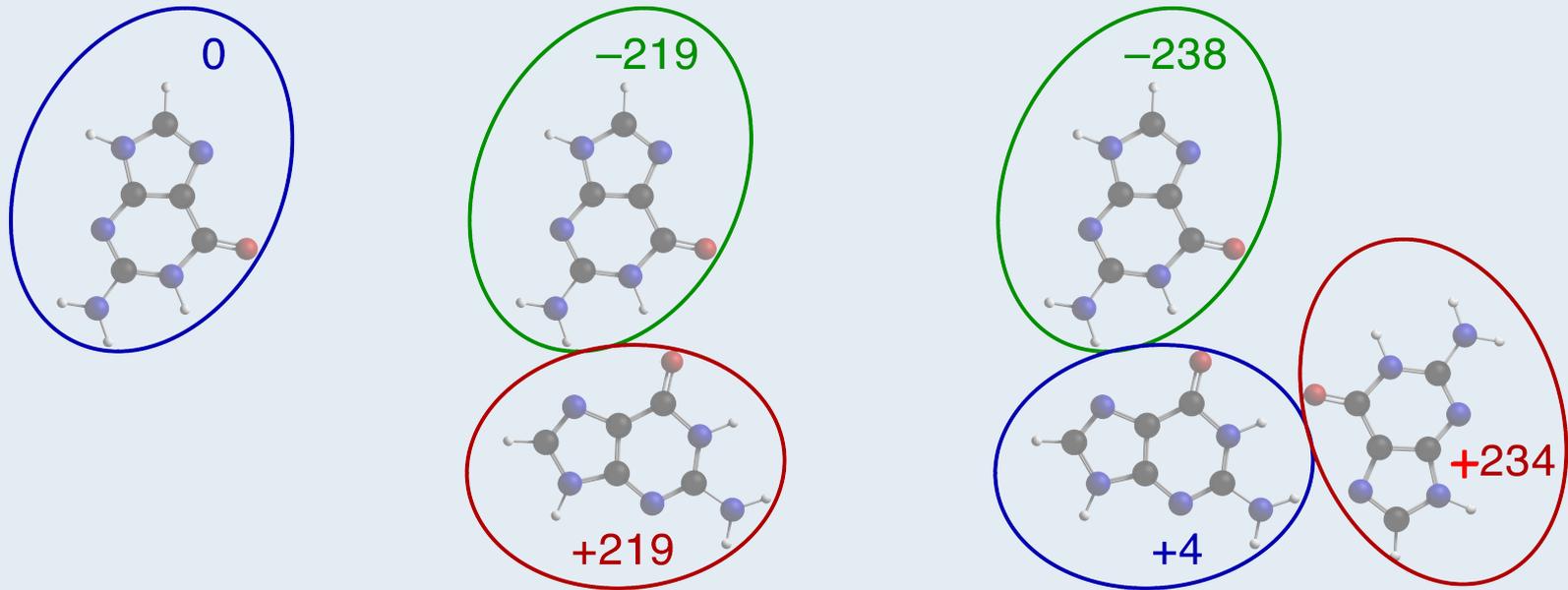
	G_2 (G+G)	G_3 (G_2 +G)	G_4 (G_3 +G)	$[G_2 + G_3 + G_4]$ $-4G_2 - 2G_{2diag}$
ΔE_{oi}	-16.4	-18.3	-42.1	-10.8
ΔE_{Pauli}	30.7	30.0	60.9	-1.4
ΔV_{elstat}	-26.2	-29.9	-60.6	-8.6
ΔE_{disp}	-4.2	-4.4	-8.6	0.0
ΔE_{int}	-16.1	-22.7	-50.3	-20.8



2. G-DNA: Building up G_4

	G_2 (G+G)	G_3 (G_2 +G)	G_4 (G_3 +G)	$[G_2 + G_3 + G_4]$ $-4G_2 - 2G_{2diag}$
ΔE_{oi}	-16.4	-18.3	-42.1	-10.8
ΔE_{Pauli}	30.7	30.0	60.9	-1.4
ΔV_{elstat}	-26.2	-29.9	-60.6	-8.6
ΔE_{disp}	-4.2	-4.4	-8.6	0.0
ΔE_{int}	-16.1	-22.7	-50.3	-20.8
ΔE_{σ}	-14.6	-16.0	-35.9	-7.8
ΔE_{π}	-1.8	-2.3	-6.2	-3.0

2. G-DNA: Electrostatic interaction



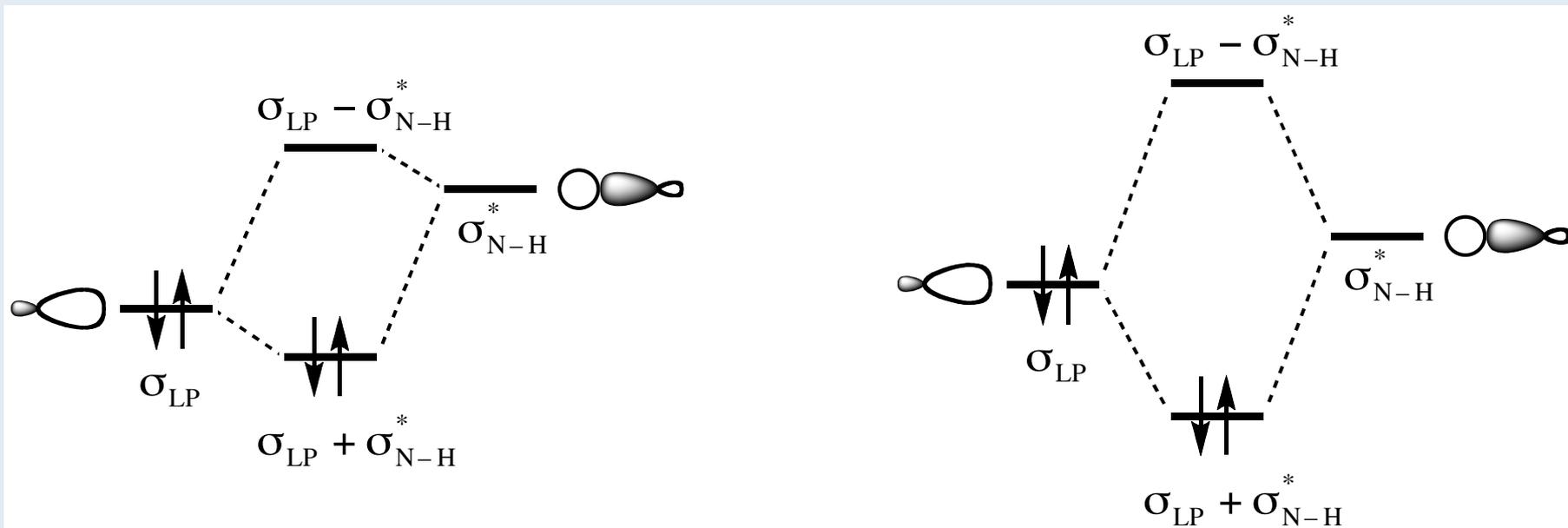
G

G₂

G₃

In mili-electrons

2. G-DNA: MO-diagram



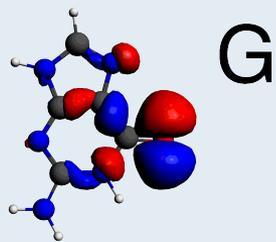
Weaker

$$\frac{\langle \sigma_{LP} | \sigma_{N-H}^* \rangle^2}{E_{\sigma_{LP}} - E_{\sigma_{N-H}^*}}$$

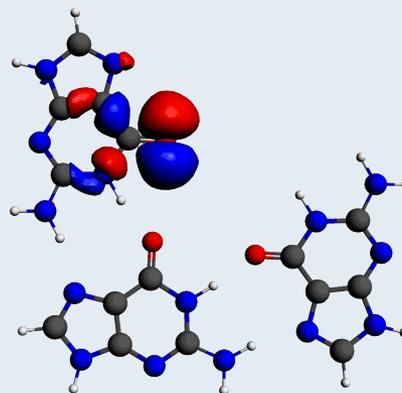
Stronger

2. G-DNA: Donor orbitals G_4 (eV)

σ_{HOMO}
-5.7

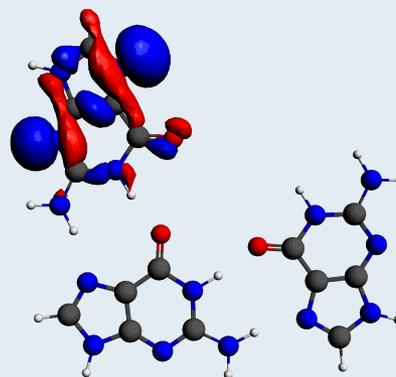
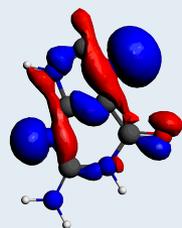


G_3



σ_{HOMO}
-4.4

$\sigma_{\text{HOMO}-1}$
-6.1

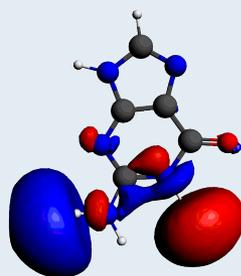


$\sigma_{\text{HOMO}-1}$
-5.0

2. G-DNA: Acceptor orbitals G_4 (eV)

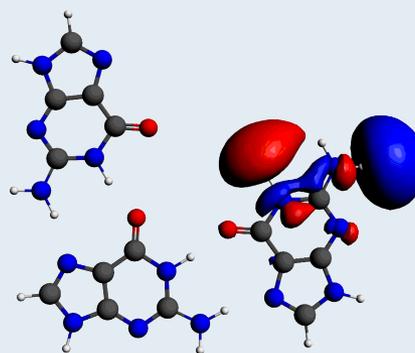
$\sigma_{\text{LUMO}+2}$

0.1



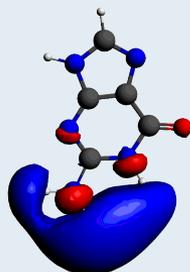
$\sigma_{\text{LUMO}+3}$

-0.1



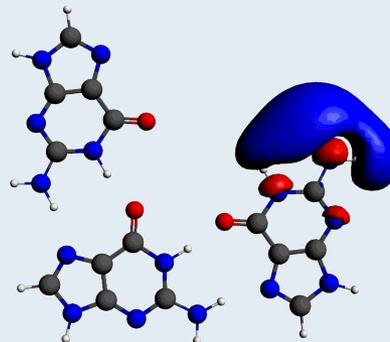
σ_{LUMO}

-1.1



σ_{LUMO}

-1.2

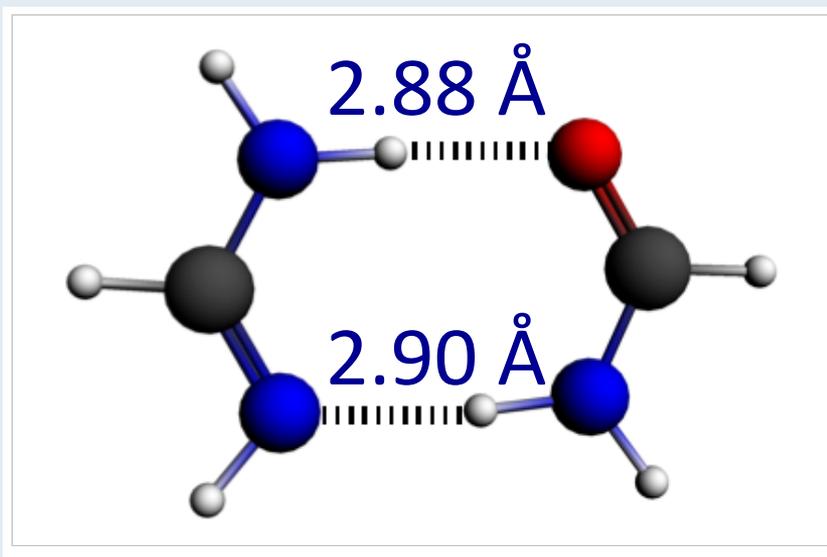


2. G-DNA: Cooperativity G_4

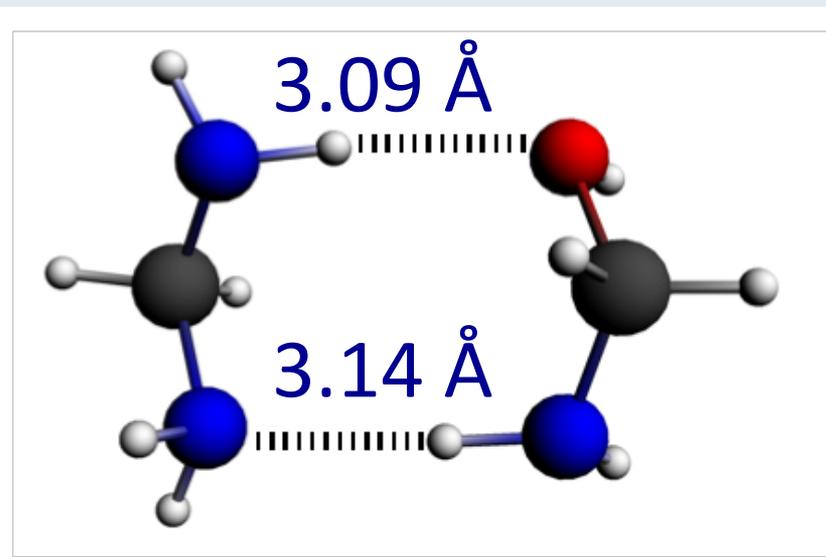
- about 20 kcal/mol
- in gas phase, stack and telomere
- not due to RAHB!
- due charge separation in σ system

due to covalent component in hydrogen bonds

3. Aromaticity: Why sp^2 beats sp^3 ?



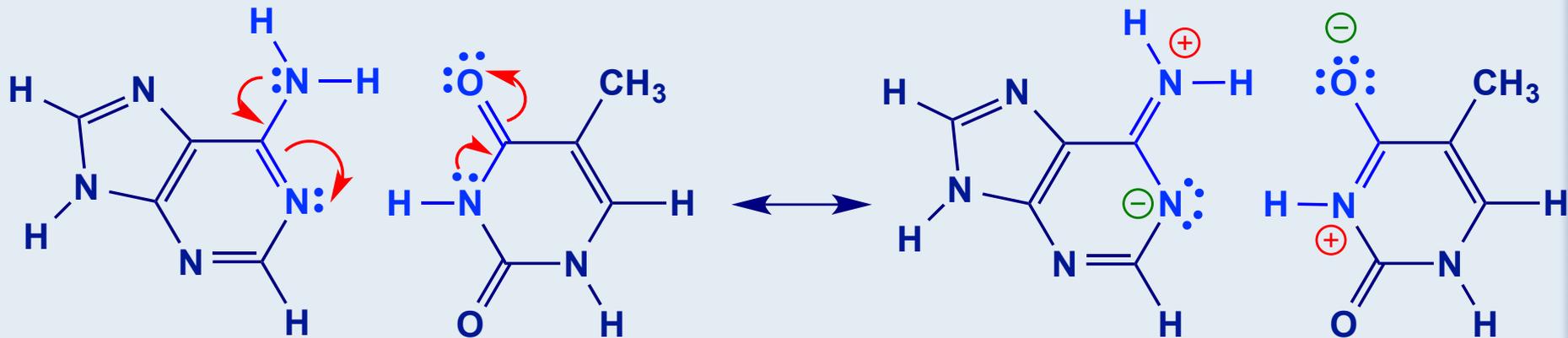
-17.9 kcal/mol



-8.9 kcal/mol

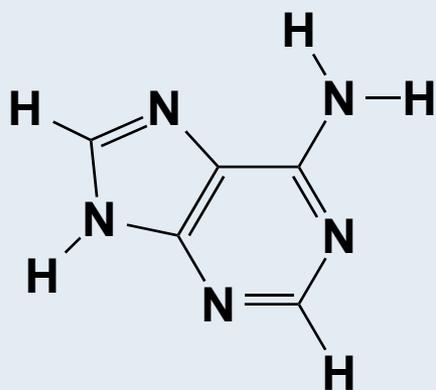
3. Aromaticity: Resonance-Assisted Hydrogen Bonding

In Watson-Crick Base Pair AT

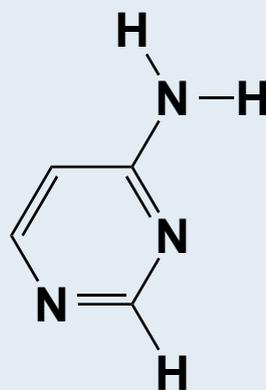


π electrons “assist” the hydrogen bonds

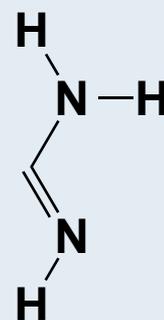
3. Aromaticity: Importance



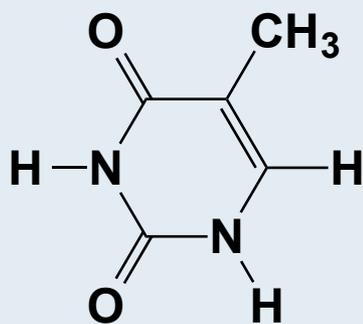
A



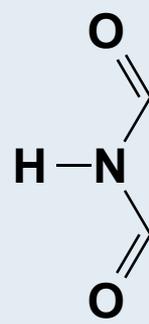
A'



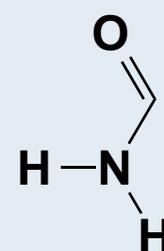
A''



T

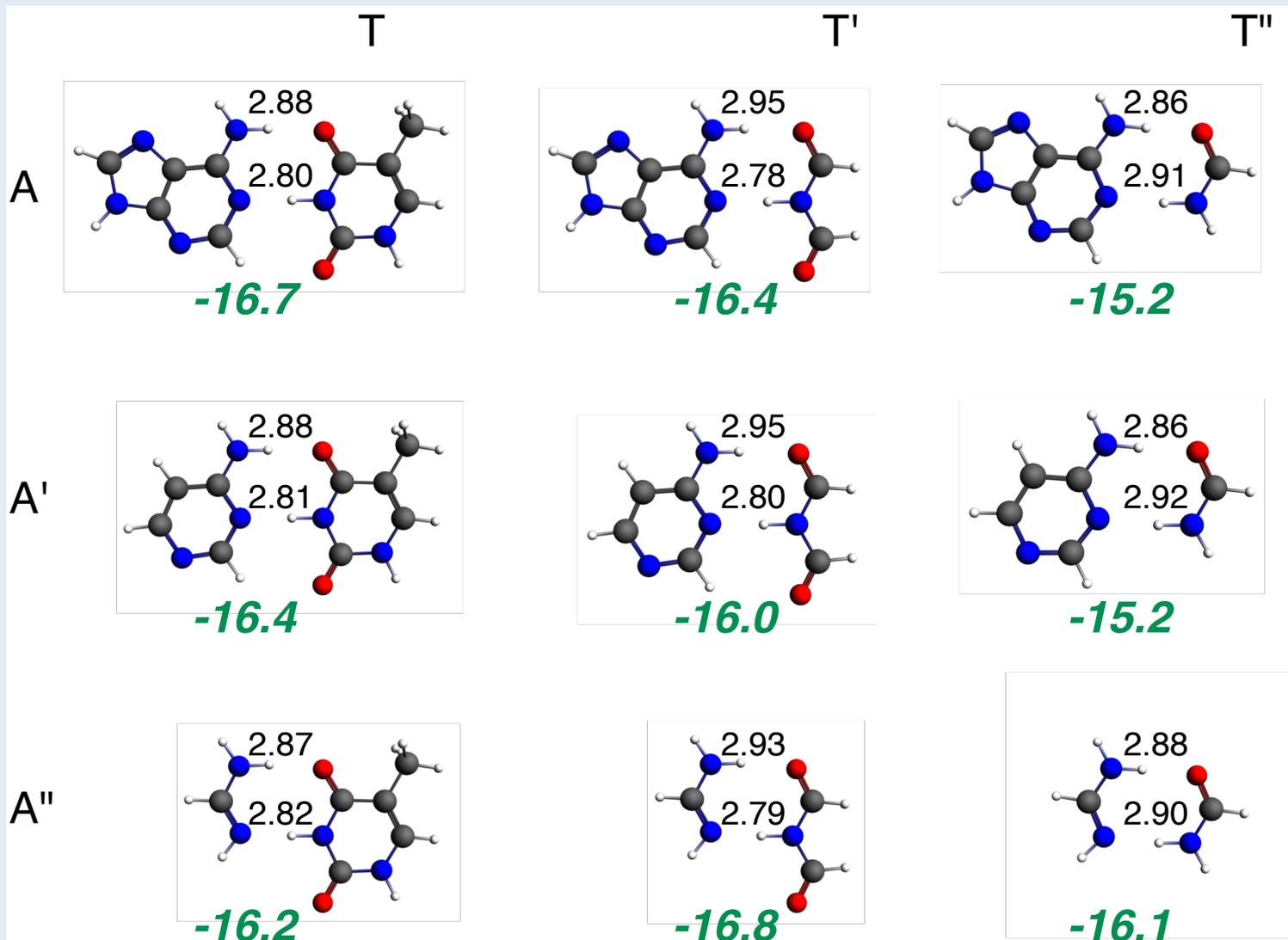


T'

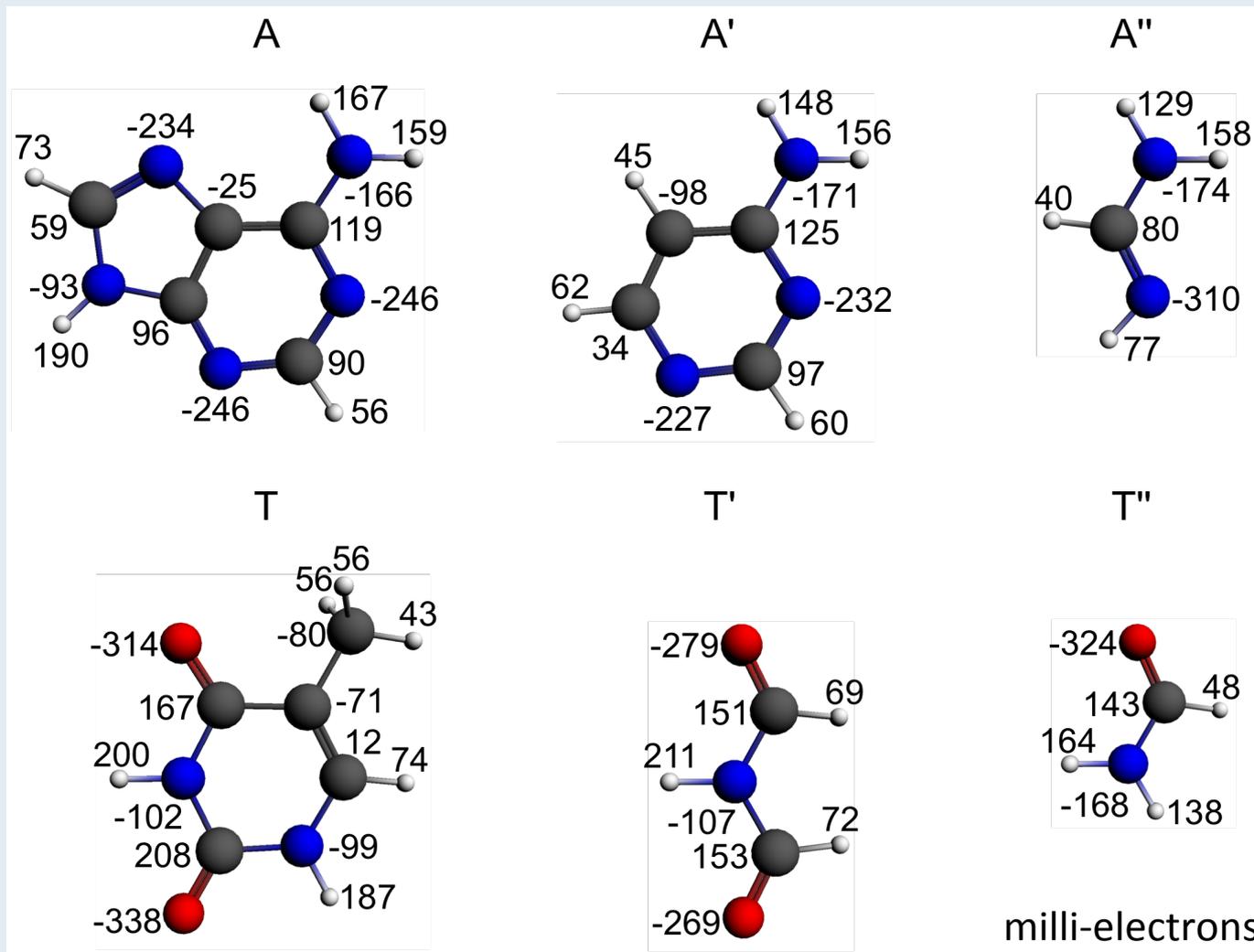


T''

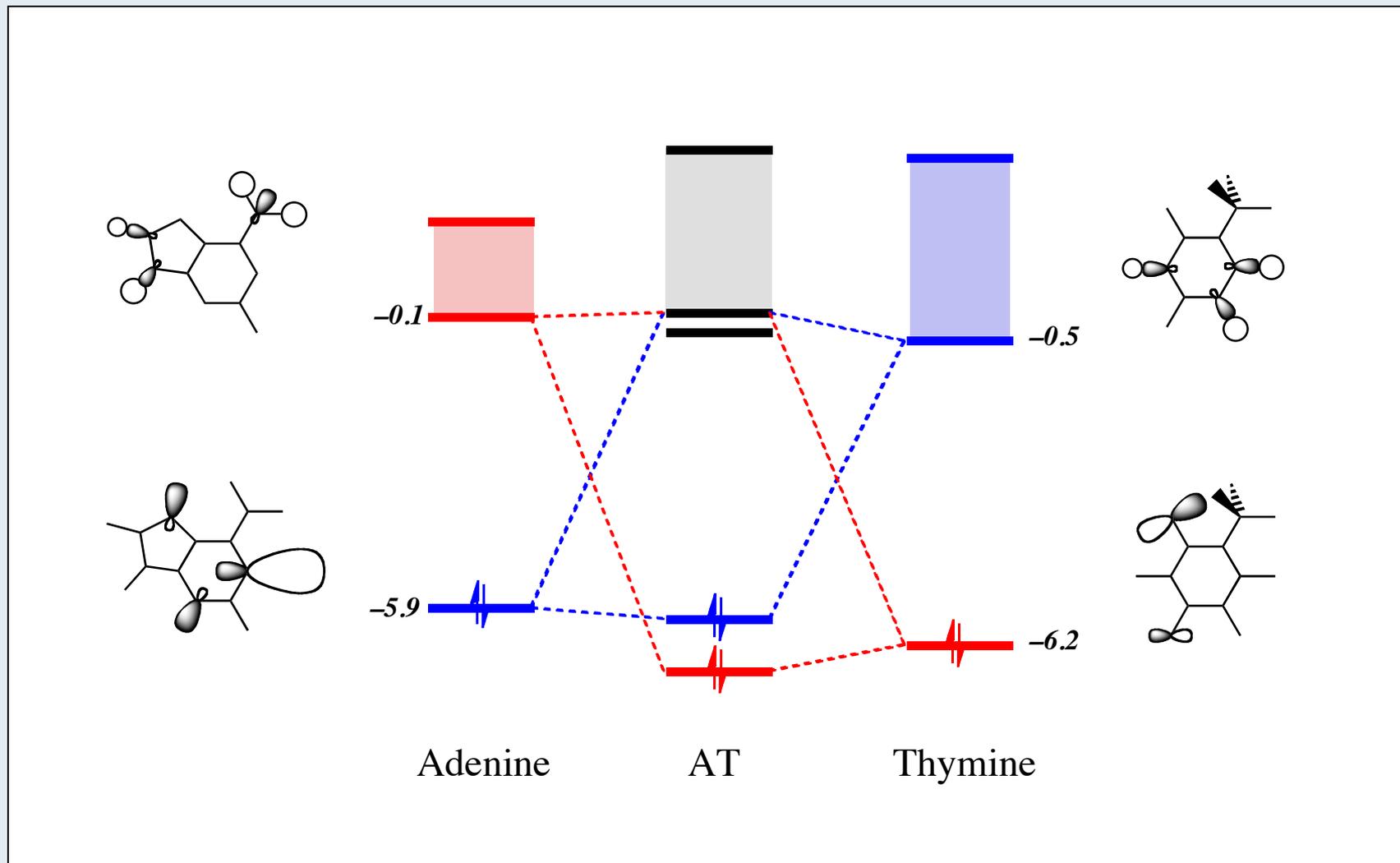
3. Aromaticity: H-bond distances and energies



3. Aromaticity: Electronic structure of A, T & mimics



3. Aromaticity: MO diagram for AT

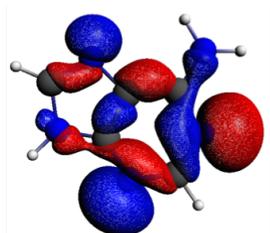


3. Aromaticity: Occupied orbitals of A

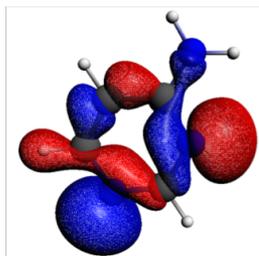
A

A'

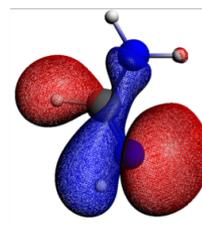
A''



-5.7

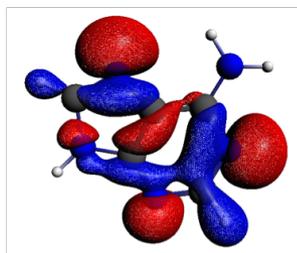


-5.6

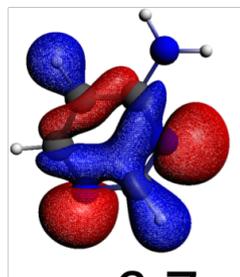


-5.8

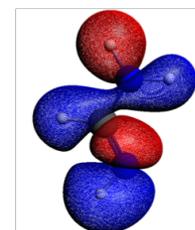
σ_{HOMO}



-6.5



-6.7



-10.9

$\sigma_{\text{HOMO-1}}$

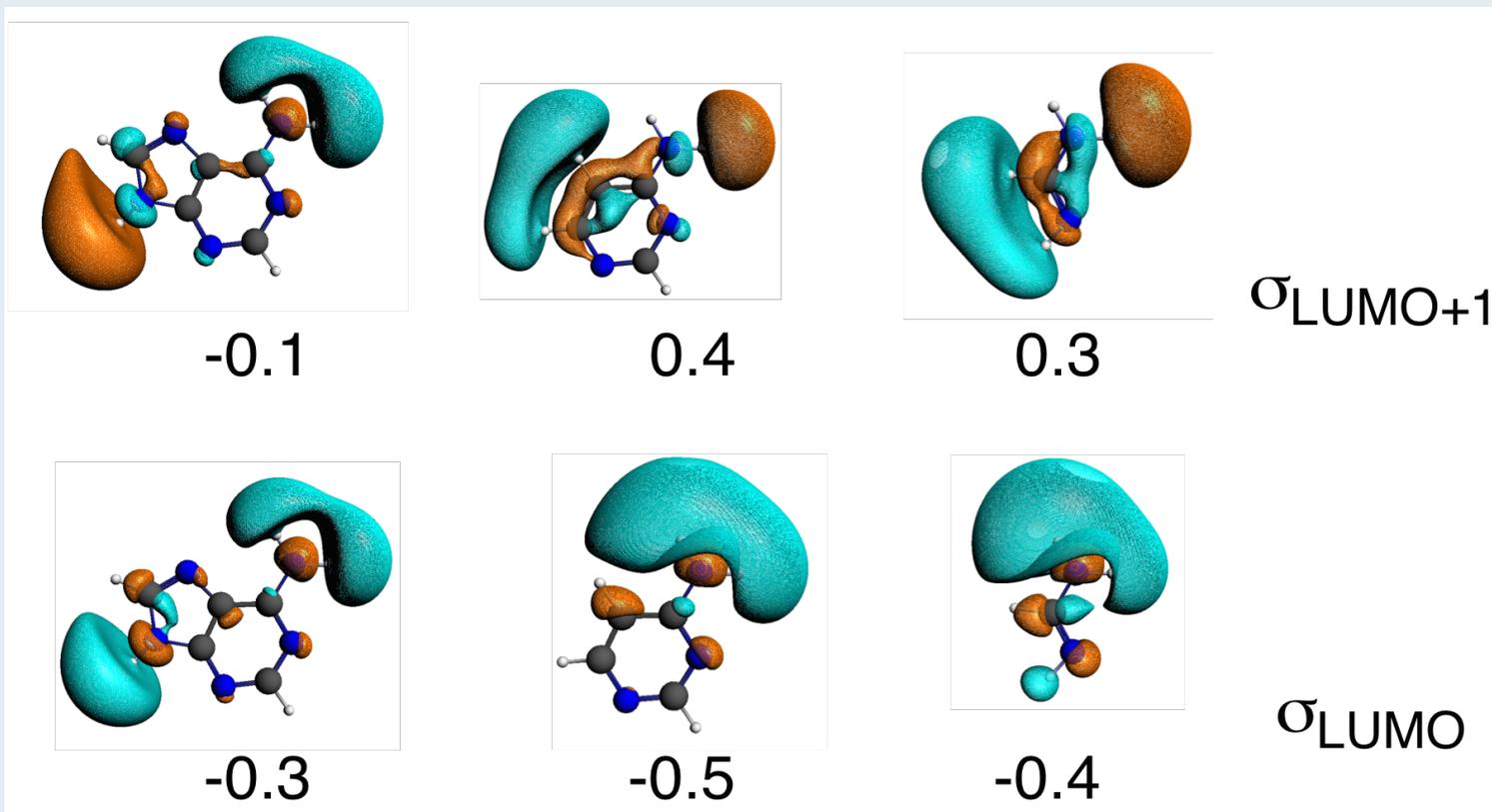
eV

3. Aromaticity: Unoccupied orbitals of A

A

A'

A''



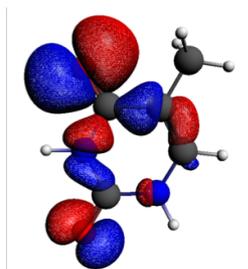
3. Aromaticity: Occupied orbitals of T

T

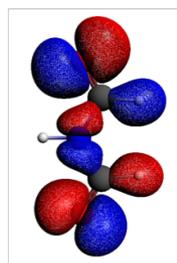
T'

T''

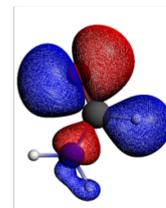
σ_{HOMO}



-6.0

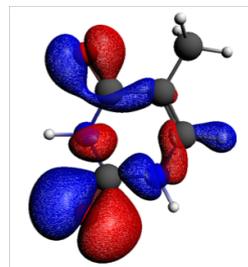


-6.5

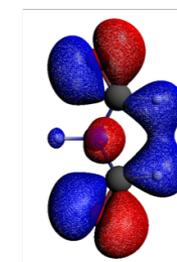


-5.9

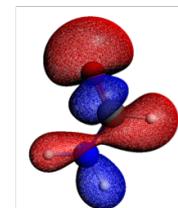
$\sigma_{\text{HOMO}-1}$



-6.8



-7.3



-9.8

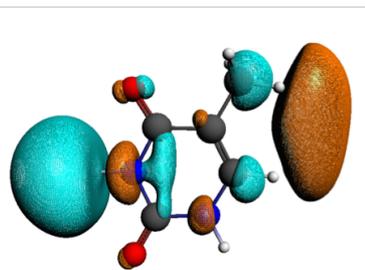
3. Aromaticity: Unoccupied orbitals of T

T

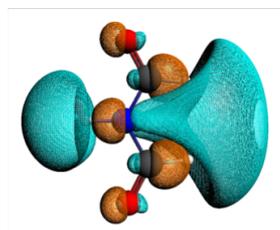
T'

T''

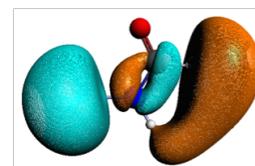
$\sigma_{\text{LUMO}+1}$



0.1

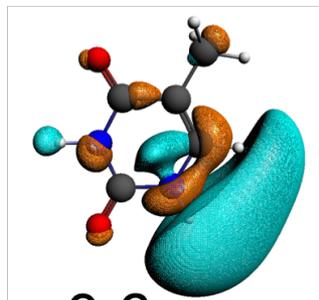


0.1

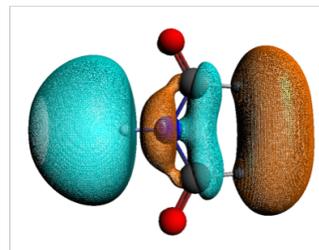


0.2

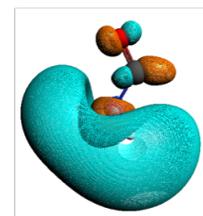
σ_{LUMO}



-0.6



-0.5



-0.6

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

		ΔE	ΔE_{prep}	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{disp}
A	T	-16.7							
A	T'	-16.4							
A	T''	-15.2							
A'	T	-16.4							
A'	T'	-16.0							
A'	T''	-15.2							
A''	T	-16.2							
A''	T'	-16.8							
A''	T''	-16.1							

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

		ΔE	ΔE_{prep}	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{disp}
A	T	-16.7	1.8	-18.5					
A	T'	-16.4	2.0	-18.4					
A	T''	-15.2	1.4	-16.7					
A'	T	-16.4	1.8	-18.3					
A'	T'	-16.0	1.9	-17.9					
A'	T''	-15.2	1.5	-16.7					
A''	T	-16.2	2.3	-18.5					
A''	T'	-16.8	2.5	-19.4					
A''	T''	-16.1	1.8	-17.9					

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

		ΔE	ΔE_{prep}	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{disp}
A	T	-16.7	1.8	-18.5	-31.9	39.9			
A	T'	-16.4	2.0	-18.4	-31.2	39.4			
A	T''	-15.2	1.4	-16.7	-27.3	32.0			
A'	T	-16.4	1.8	-18.3	-31.0	38.6			
A'	T'	-16.0	1.9	-17.9	-30.0	37.9			
A'	T''	-15.2	1.5	-16.7	-26.8	31.3			
A''	T	-16.2	2.3	-18.5	-31.2	38.2			
A''	T'	-16.8	2.5	-19.4	-31.5	38.2			
A''	T''	-16.1	1.8	-17.9	-28.4	32.3			

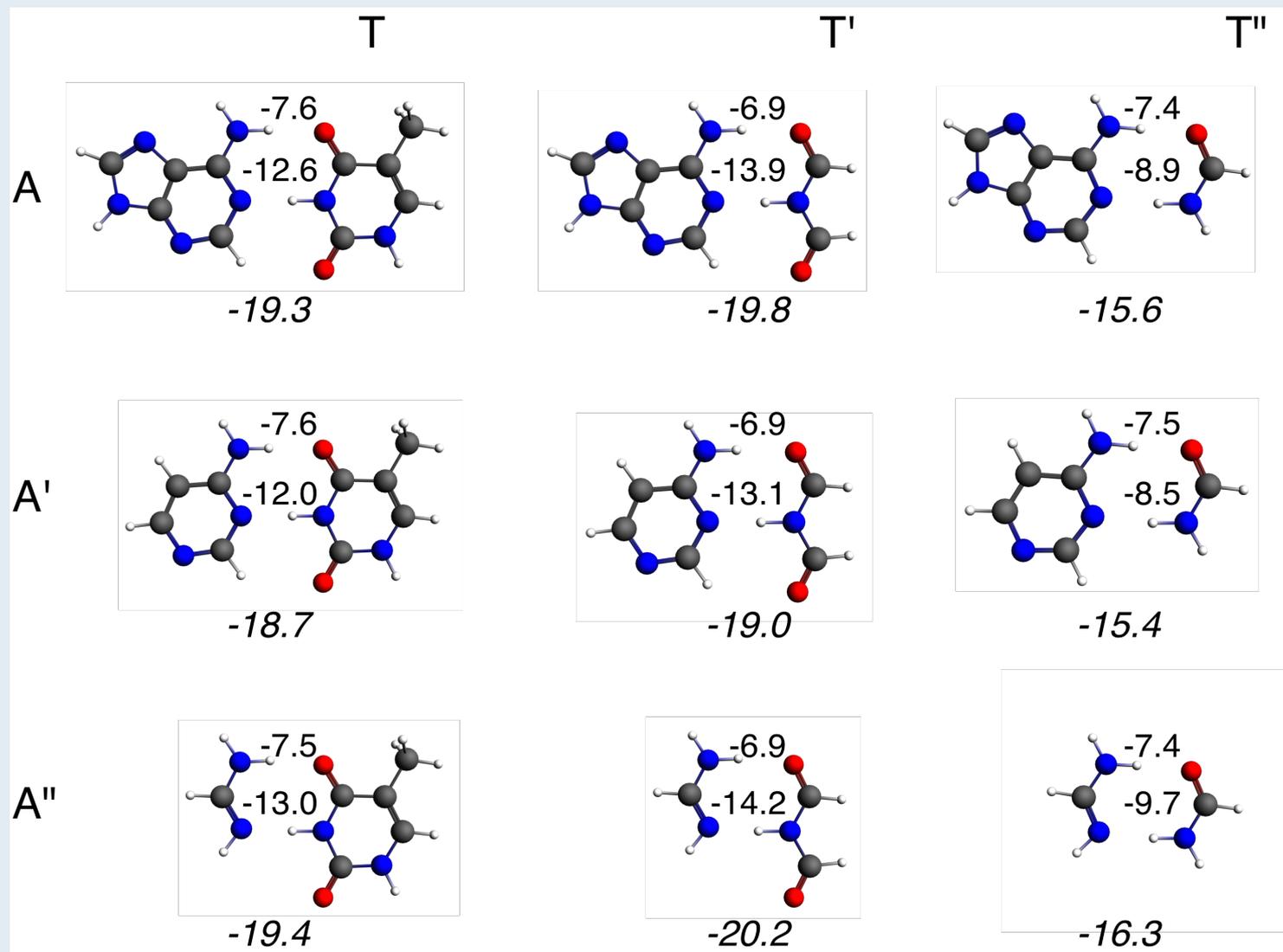
3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

		ΔE	ΔE_{prep}	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{disp}
A	T	-16.7	1.8	-18.5	-31.9	39.9	-19.5	-1.6	
A	T'	-16.4	2.0	-18.4	-31.2	39.4	-20.0	-1.6	
A	T''	-15.2	1.4	-16.7	-27.3	32.0	-15.9	-1.6	
A'	T	-16.4	1.8	-18.3	-31.0	38.6	-19.0	-1.5	
A'	T'	-16.0	1.9	-17.9	-30.0	37.9	-19.3	-1.6	
A'	T''	-15.2	1.5	-16.7	-26.8	31.3	-15.6	-1.6	
A''	T	-16.2	2.3	-18.5	-31.2	38.2	-19.7	-1.8	
A''	T'	-16.8	2.5	-19.4	-31.5	38.2	-20.4	-1.9	
A''	T''	-16.1	1.8	-17.9	-28.4	32.3	-16.6	-1.9	

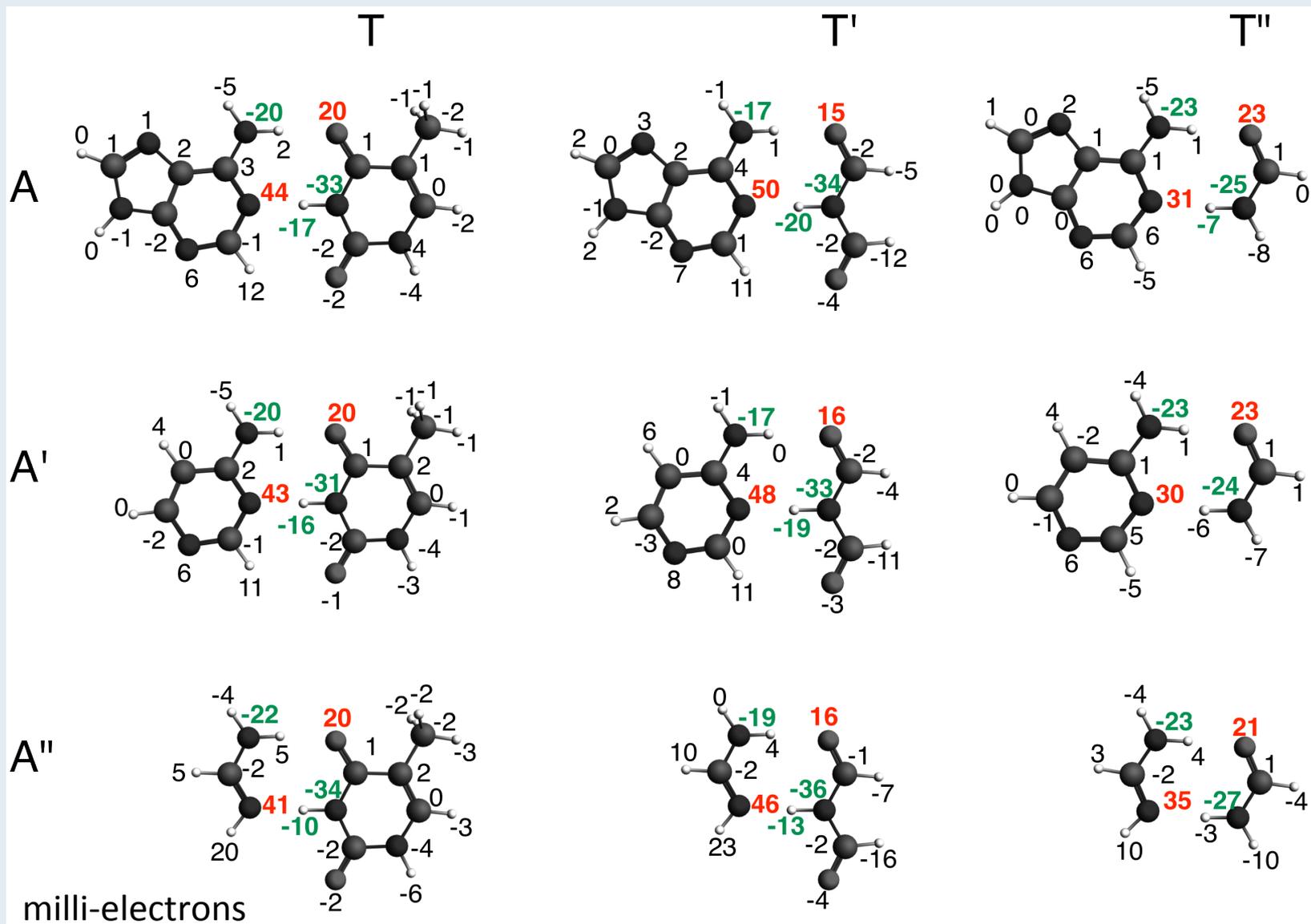
3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

		ΔE	ΔE_{prep}	ΔE_{int}	ΔE_{elstat}	ΔE_{Pauli}	ΔE_{σ}	ΔE_{π}	ΔE_{disp}
A	T	-16.7	1.8	-18.5	-31.9	39.9	-19.5	-1.6	-5.4
A	T'	-16.4	2.0	-18.4	-31.2	39.4	-20.0	-1.6	-5.0
A	T''	-15.2	1.4	-16.7	-27.3	32.0	-15.9	-1.6	-3.9
A'	T	-16.4	1.8	-18.3	-31.0	38.6	-19.0	-1.5	-5.3
A'	T'	-16.0	1.9	-17.9	-30.0	37.9	-19.3	-1.6	-4.9
A'	T''	-15.2	1.5	-16.7	-26.8	31.3	-15.6	-1.6	-3.9
A''	T	-16.2	2.3	-18.5	-31.2	38.2	-19.7	-1.8	-4.1
A''	T'	-16.8	2.5	-19.4	-31.5	38.2	-20.4	-1.9	-3.8
A''	T''	-16.1	1.8	-17.9	-28.4	32.3	-16.6	-1.9	-3.4

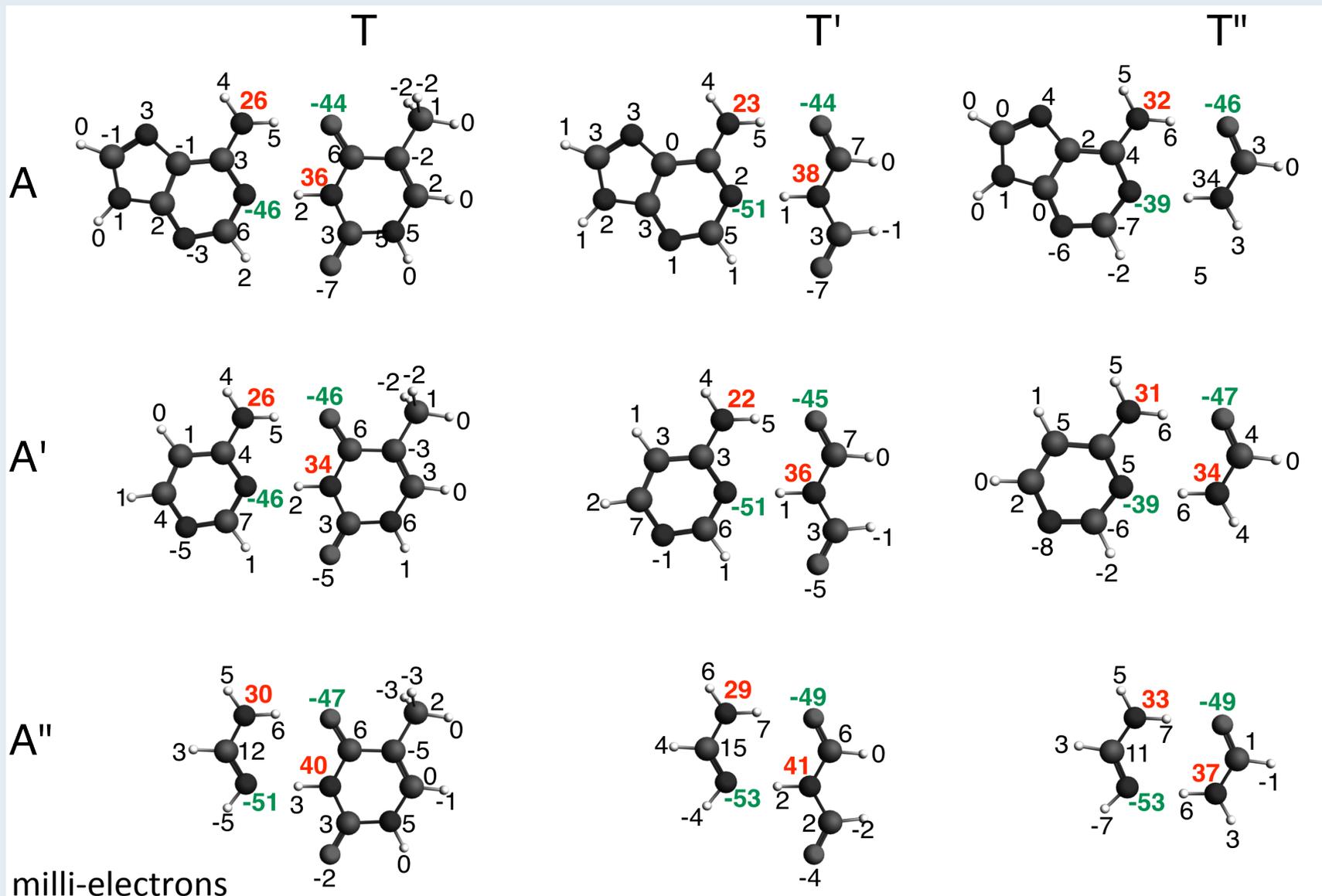
3. Aromaticity: Donor-acceptor interactions



3. Aromaticity: σ component of $\Delta Q_{A,oi}$



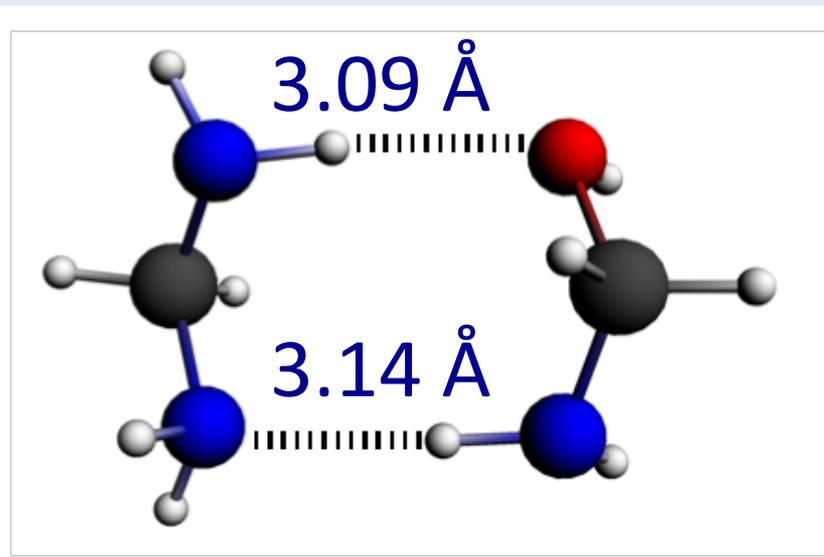
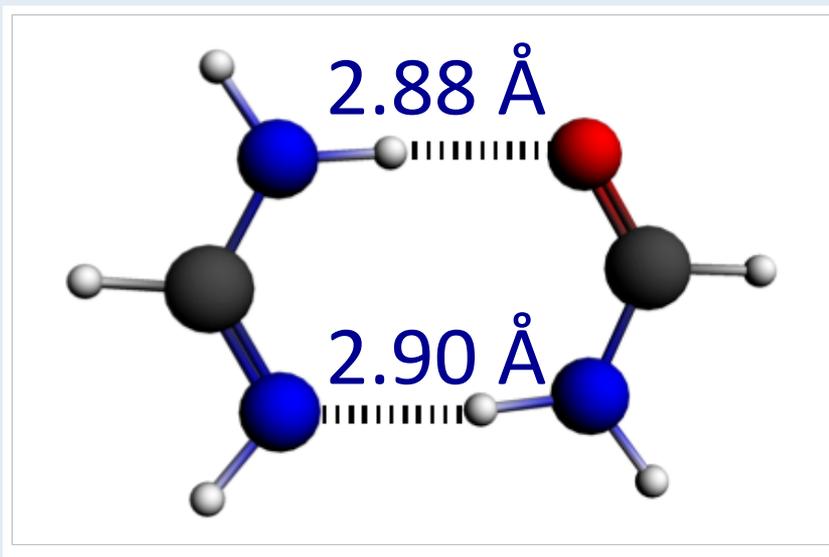
3. Aromaticity: π component of $\Delta Q_{A,oi}$



3. sp^2 versus sp^3

A''T''

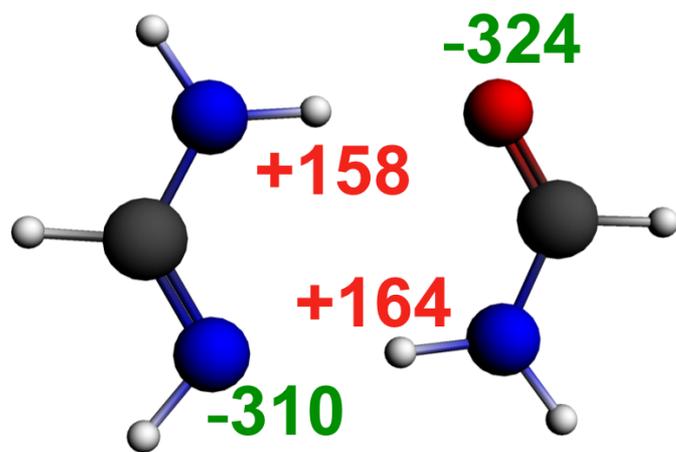
a''t''



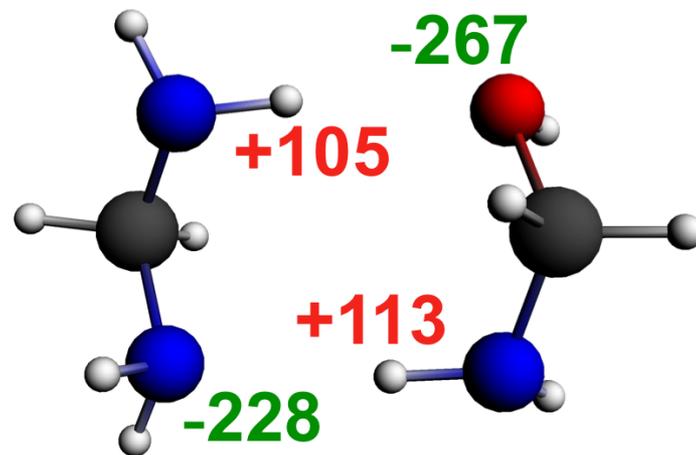
-17.9 kcal/mol

-8.9 kcal/mol

3. sp^2 versus sp^3 : electrostatics

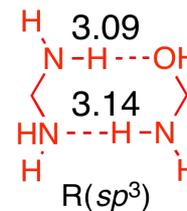
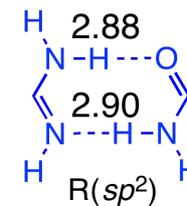
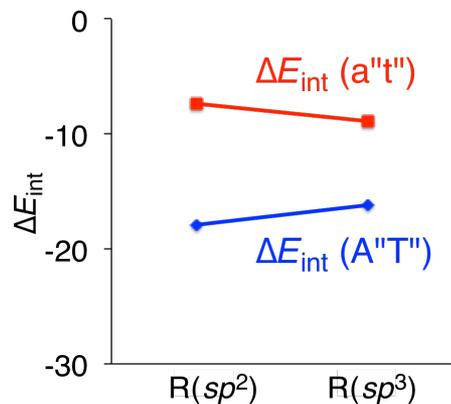


$A''T''$



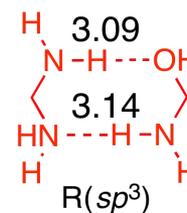
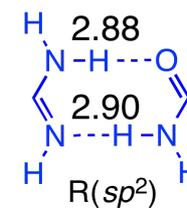
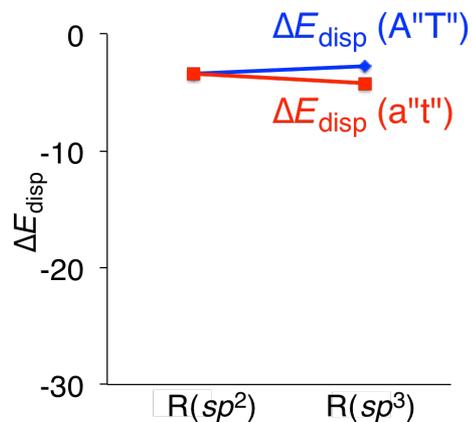
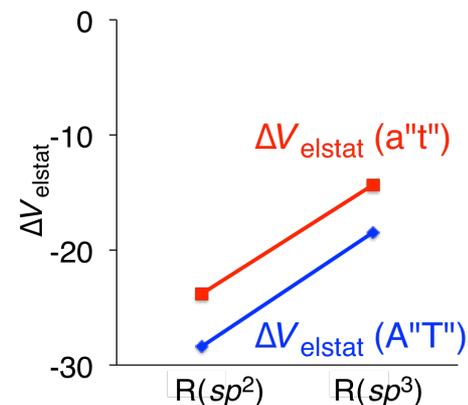
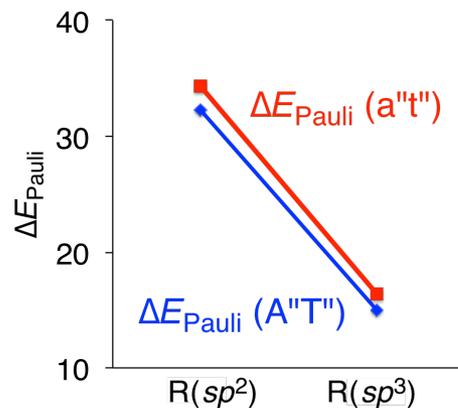
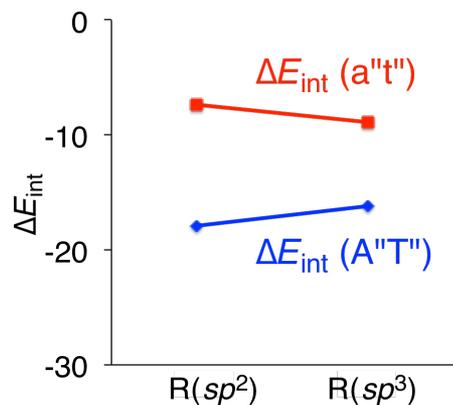
$a''t''$

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis



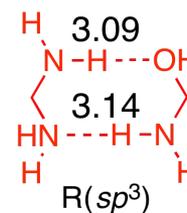
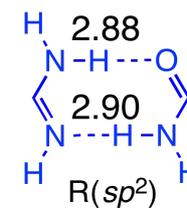
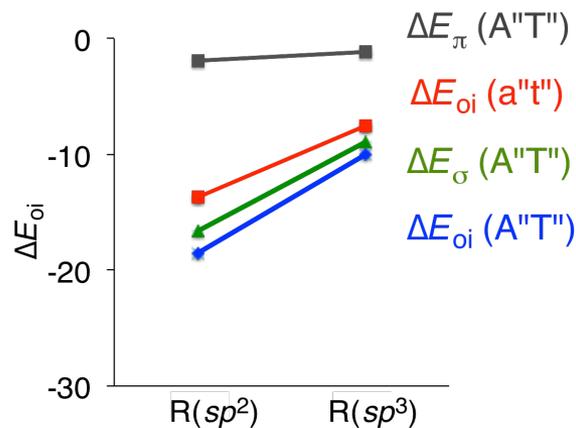
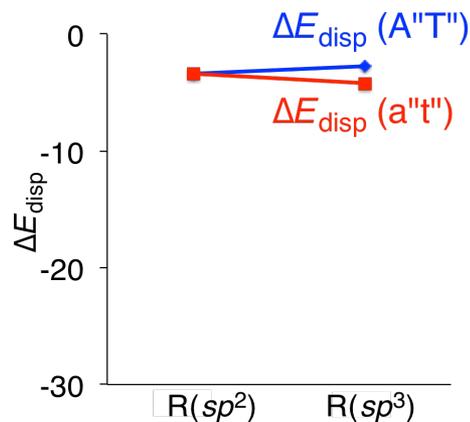
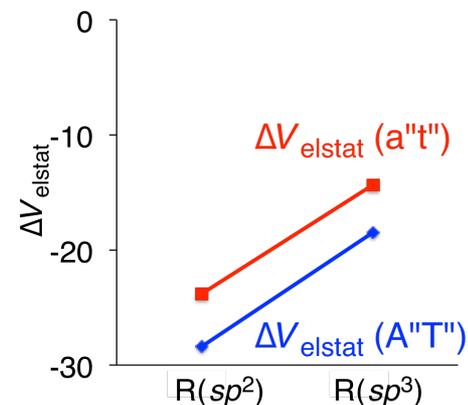
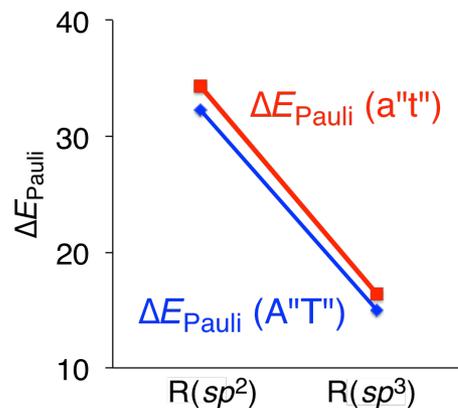
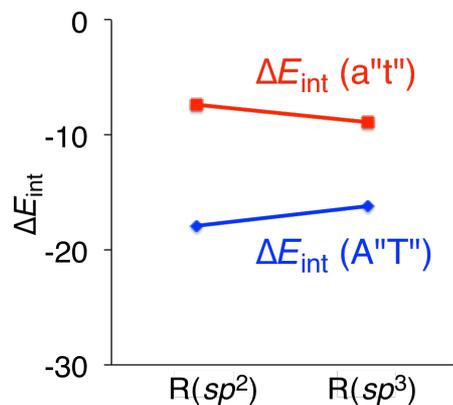
Overlap $\langle A'' | T'' \rangle$ increases more than overlap $\langle a'' | t'' \rangle$

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis



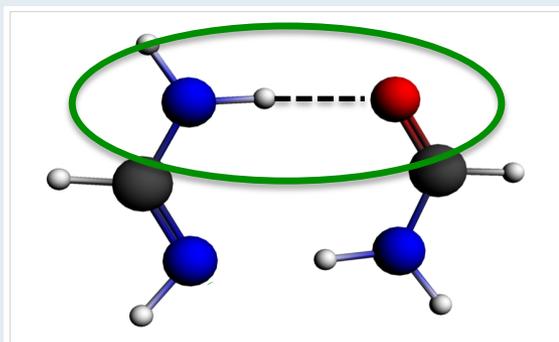
Overlap $\langle A'' | T'' \rangle$ increases more than overlap $\langle a'' | t'' \rangle$

3. Energy Decomposition Analysis

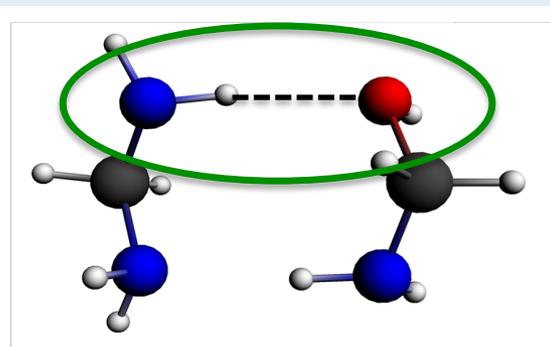


3. MO analysis at R(sp²)

<i>Gross populations: N-H...O</i>	A''T''		a''t'' at R(sp ²)
$\sigma_{\text{LUMO}+1}$ of A''	0.02	LUMO+1 of a''	0.01
σ_{LUMO} of A''	0.01	LUMO of a''	0.02
σ_{HOMO} of T''	1.95	HOMO of t''	2.00
$\sigma_{\text{HOMO}-1}$ of T''	2.00	HOMO-1 of t''	1.96
σ_{HOMO} of T''	-5.85 eV	HOMO-1 of t''	-6.54 eV



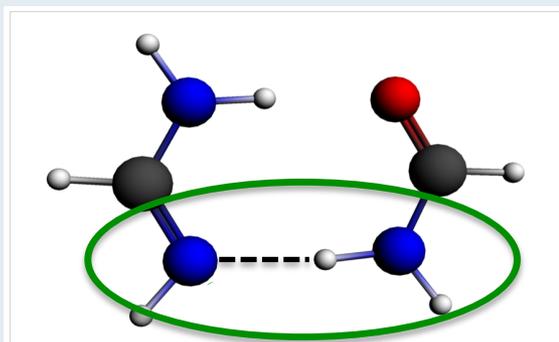
A''T''



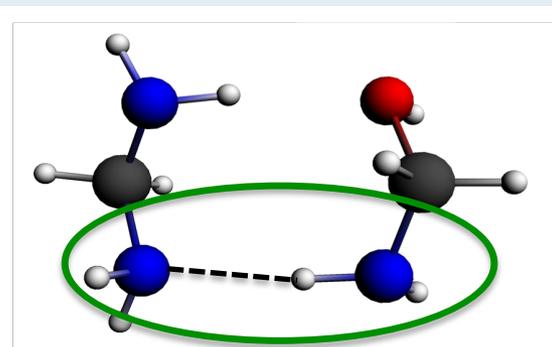
a''t''

3. MO analysis at R(sp²)

<i>Gross populations: N...H-N</i>	A''T''		a''t'' at R(sp ²)
$\sigma_{\text{LUMO}+1}$ of T''	0.04	LUMO+1 of t''	0.02
σ_{LUMO} of T''	0.03	LUMO of t''	0.01
σ_{HOMO} of A''	1.91	HOMO of a''	1.93
$\sigma_{\text{HOMO}-1}$ of A''	2.00	HOMO-1 of a''	1.99
σ_{HOMO} of A''	-5.80 eV	HOMO of a''	-6.31 eV
$\langle \sigma_{\text{HOMO}} \sigma_{\text{LUMO}} \rangle$	0.23	$\langle \text{HOMO} \text{LUMO} \rangle$	0.10



A''T''



a''t''

3. sp^2 and sp^3 : Conclusions

- π assistance is not exclusively due to aromaticity
- sp^2 systems have stronger hydrogen bonds than sp^3 :
due to enhanced electrostatic interactions and also better covalent interactions.

Acknowledgements



G. Paragi



H. Zijlstra



N. Smits



L. Wolters



L. Guillaumes



S. Simon



Further reading on RAHB

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- *JACS* 2000, 17, 12612
- *CEJ* 2011, 17, 12612
- *CEJ* 2014, 20, 9494
- *PCCP*, 2015, 17, 1585
- *ChemOpen*, 2015, 4, 318

<http://www.few.vu.nl/~guerra/>

