

# Molecular properties studies of Choline chloride, Glucose and water-based NADES

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### **1. Introduction:**

The present work is undertaken to elucidate the structural parameters and vibrational dynamics of Choline Chloride, Glucose and water based Natural Deep Eutectic solvent(NADES) mixture. The drug-likeness properties and bioactivity score of the liquids are studied to understand their bioactivity and pharmacokinetics.

### 2. Materials and Methods

### **2.1 Computational:**

Density Functional Theory is used to carry out theoretical calculation by taking B3LYP/6311+G(d,p) as level of calculation. Gauss view 6.0 is used to draw Molecular structure. The Vibrational frequency assignment is done with the help of VEDA program and Gauss view 6.0 Molecular visualization software.

### **2.2 Experimental Method:**

Glucose and Choline chloride are purchased from sigma Aldrich and used without purification. Glucose, Choline chloride and water are mixed at the ratio of 2:1:1 to form Natural Deep Eutectic Solvent (NADES). The Raman and SERS spectra of the liquid mixtures (Chcl-Glu-W) was recorded by Horiba Xplora1 Micro-Raman system with excitation source of 785nm.

### **Structure of Choline Chloride-Glucose NADES**

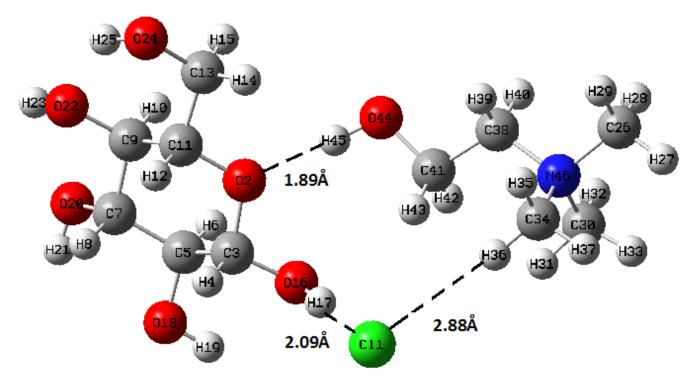
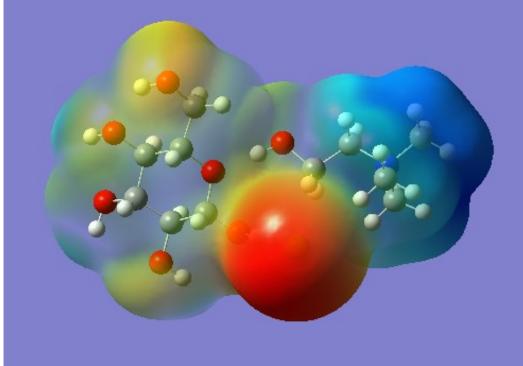


Fig.1

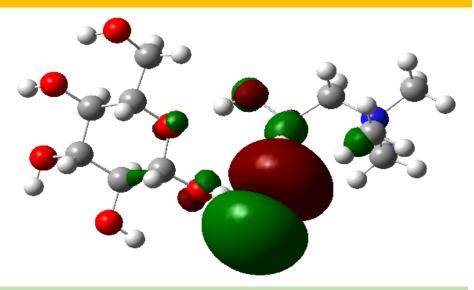


Molecular electrostatic potential surface of Choline Chloride and Glucose in medium water solvent

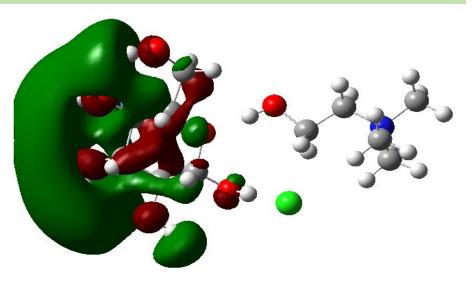
# Table 1: Selected bond lengths and bond angles ofCholine Chloride-Glucose at water solvent

Serial	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond
No		Length		Angle
1	<b>O</b> <sub>16</sub> -H <sub>17</sub>	0.99	C <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>16</sub> -H <sub>17</sub>	110.40
2	$H_{17}$ - $Cl_1$	1.33	<b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> - <b>C</b> <sub>3</sub> - <b>O</b> <sub>16</sub>	112.94
3	$C_{30}$ - $H_{31}$	1.25	C <sub>11</sub> -O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	103.63
4	$H_{31}$ - $Cl_1$	2.47	<b>O</b> <sub>16</sub> - <b>C</b> <sub>3</sub> - <b>H</b> <sub>4</sub>	111.44
5	O <sub>44</sub> -H <sub>45</sub>	0.97	H <sub>45</sub> -O <sub>44</sub> -C <sub>41</sub>	105.64
6	<b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> -H <sub>45</sub>	1.95	$O_{44}-C_{41}-C_{38}$	104.98
7	$O_{16}-C_{3}$	1.37	$O_{44}-C_{41}-H_{43}$	111.47
8	$C_3-H_4$	1.10	H <sub>36</sub> -C <sub>34</sub> -H <sub>37</sub>	109.16
9	C <sub>11</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	1.44	H <sub>31</sub> -C <sub>30</sub> -H <sub>33</sub>	109.34
10	<b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> - <b>C</b> <sub>3</sub>	1.46	H <sub>31</sub> -C <sub>30</sub> -N <sub>46</sub>	108.77
11	$H_{36}$ - $Cl_1$	2.44	<b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> - <b>C</b> <sub>3</sub> - <b>H</b> <sub>4</sub>	107.77

# Fig.2 :FMO of ChCl-Glucose at water solvent



### HOMO-LUMO GAP=6.88 eV

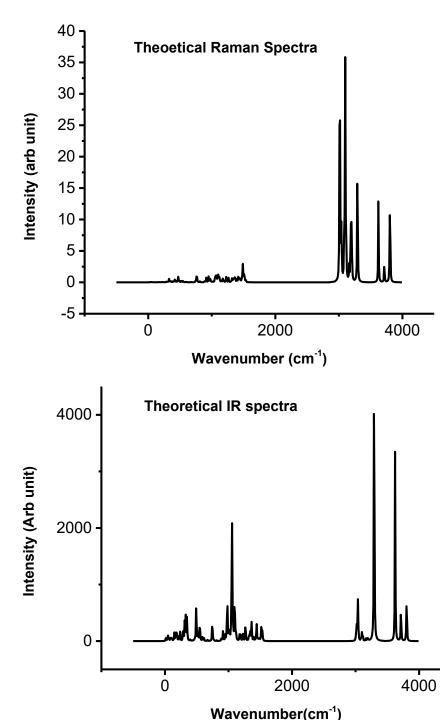


# Table 2: NBO analysis of Cholinechloride-glucose at water solvent

### Table 3: Quantum chemical Parameters of Chcl-Glu-W

Donor	Acceptor	<b>E</b> <sup>2</sup>	
		kcal/mol	
<b>n</b> <sub>1</sub> ( <b>Cl</b> <sub>1</sub> )	$\sigma^*(O_{16} - H_{17})$	25.16	
<b>n</b> <sub>1</sub> ( <b>Cl</b> <sub>1</sub> )	$\sigma^* (C_{34} - H_{36})$	2.17	
$\sigma(O_2 - C_3)$	σ*(C <sub>5</sub> - O <sub>18</sub> )	1.89	
<b>σ</b> (C <sub>3</sub> - C <sub>5</sub> )	σ*(C <sub>7</sub> - O <sub>20</sub> )	2.92	
<b>n</b> <sub>2</sub> ( <b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> )	σ*(C <sub>3</sub> - C <sub>5</sub> )	5.34	
<b>n</b> <sub>2</sub> ( <b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> )	σ <sup>*</sup> (C <sub>9</sub> - C <sub>11</sub> )	6.05	
<b>n</b> <sub>2</sub> ( <b>O</b> <sub>16</sub> )	$\sigma^*(O_2 - C_3)$	18.35	
<b>n</b> <sub>1</sub> ( <b>O</b> <sub>2</sub> )	$\sigma^*(O_{44} - H_{45})$	11.24	
σ(O <sub>44</sub> -H <sub>45</sub> )	σ* (O <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> )	0.09	
n <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>44</sub> )	$\sigma^*(C_{41} - H_{42})$	7.34	

Parameters	Chcl-Glu-W
SCF energy (Hartree)	-1476.45
Total energy (thermal)(Kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )	263.92
Zero point Vibrational energy (Kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )	248.41
Dipole moment (Debye) µ	17.33
E <sub>LUMO</sub>	-0.11 eV
E <sub>HOMO</sub>	-6.99 eV
E <sub>HOMO</sub> - E <sub>LUMO</sub>	6.88 eV
Hardness(η)=1/2(E <sub>LUMO</sub> - E <sub>HOMO</sub> )	<b>3.44 eV</b>
chemical potential(µ)=1/2(E <sub>HOMO</sub> +E <sub>LUMO</sub> )	-3.50 eV
$IE = -E_{HOMO}$	6.99 eV
$EA = -E_{LUMO}$	0.11 eV
Global electro-philicity index( $\omega$ )= $\mu^2/2 \eta$	1.78



#### Topological parameters of hydrogen bonds at the bond critical points of Choline Chloride and glucose at solvent water

Hydrogen	ρ <sub>ΒCP</sub>	$\nabla^2 \rho_{BCP}$	H <sub>BCP</sub>	G (r)	V (r)
Bond					
02H45-O44	0.00274	0.0805	-0.00014	0.0203	-0.0204
O16-H17Cl1	0.0324	0.0658	-0.00234	0.0188	-0.0211
Cl1H43-C41	0.00763	0.0230	0.00109	0.00465	-0.00356

#### **Drug likeliness study parameters**

TPSA (Ų)	Molecula r weight (g/mol)	Milog P	Hydrogen bond donors (nOHNH))	Hydrogen bond acceptors (nON	Number of rotatable bonds	Lipinski's violation
133.85	319.78	-2.46	6	7	3	1

### **Conclusion:**

- 1. The study gives information about the interacting mechanism of Choline Chloride, Glucose in water solvent using the DFT-IEFPCM model.
- 2. Charge transfer between the two molecules is observed in the complex.
- 3. The topological parameters of the Hydrogen bond indicate the noncovalent hydrogen bond taking place in the complex.
- 4. The biomolecular complex has the potential to be used as drug.



Acknowledgment: The authors are grateful to SERB, India, for financial assistance of the research project under project grant no. SPG/2021/003829