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Available online at <http://www.jfas.info>**THEORETICAL STUDIES OF ETHYLNITROLIC ACID USING GAUSSIAN**S. Nikafshar^{1,*}, Y. Moradi Mirazizi², S. Nikafshar³¹ Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran² Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran³ Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Razi University, Kermanshah, Iran

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ABSTRACT

The tautomerism of all possible forms of ethylnitrolic acid was investigated theoretically in various environment including gas phase, ethanol, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and water. The calculations were carried out at DFT/B3LYP and MP₂ of theory singly. It was found that, form of B ethylnitrolic acid is the most stable isomer in the both gas phase and solvent. The activation energies for conversion of A to R and B to A in the gas phase and solvent using two methods DFT/B3LYP and MP₂ were obtained. Geometrical parameters of three isomers, A, B and R, were calculated by (DFT/B3LYP and MP₂) in the gas phase and solvent. Vibrational analysis and acidity constants (PK_a) of two isomers (A and R) were computed in the gas phase and water using DFT/B3LYP and MP₂. After that, these quantities were evaluated with experimental values and it was determined that DFT/B3LYP is more accurate to obtain PK_a.

Keywords: Tautomerism; ethylnitrolic acid; solvent effect; proton transfer reaction; acidity constant.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Tautomerism

Tautomerism is condition that one proton is added at one molecular site and then it is cut from another, so it is completely different from ionization [1]. This phenomenon is occurred in organic molecular although the relatively small portion of molecules which it can happen. Tautomers are various forms of a specific molecule that interconvert the location of a proton and pi bond by chemical reaction named tautomerization [2]. It is well clear that tautomerism is strongly described to the lone pair- lone pair repulsions. Inasmuch as the energy differences amid some tautomers are very low, their thermal energy may be so close to transfer from one tautomer to another at room temperature. Various solvents can directly affect to this transformation. Concentration of some tautomers are low, since they cannot be detected by experimental studies. Thus between the experimental and theoretical studies on tautomerism process are still competing works in molecular biology and chemistry.

Sorbic acid and sodium nitrate are currently used as food additives especially in food products [3]. As an unsaturated fatty acid, sorbic acid may react with nitrate to form antimicrobial compounds genotoxic activity against bacteria. Products with genotoxic activity turned out by the reaction of nitrate with sorbate include ethylnitrolic acid and 1,4-dinitro 2- methyl pyrrole. Ethylnitrolic acid is highly mutagenic in the “rec” assay and the Salmonella forward-mutation assay, but has less activity in the Salmonella/microsome test. In addition, the compound has strong antibacterial activity in the culture media, but not in the food. It is volatile by steam distillation and it is degraded to form dinitrogen oxide and acetic acid [4]. Needless to say that study of various forms of this material and calculation Ethylnitrolic acid is interesting compound because it can have different tautomers. In the present work, authors report the results about proton transfer reaction and tautomerism of Ethylnitrolic acid in the gas form and solution. In this study, fourteen tautomers have been subjected to two types of calculation: DFT/B3LYP and MP2.

1.2 Computational details

All calculations at this work were performed on a personal computer by means of GAUSSIAN 09 program package [5]. The second-order Moller–Plesset (MP₂) and density

functional theory (DFT) calculations have been performed using 6-311++ G(d,p) basis set to investigate the tautomerism of all five tautomers of ethylnitrolic acid (ENA) in the gas phase and in the solution. The geometry of ethylnitrolic acid (ENA) and its tautomers were upgraded at the second order Møller–Plesset perturbation theory (MP2) [6, 7] and Handy and et al vast range modified Version of The Becke’s three parameter exact exchange functional (B3) [8] mixed with gradient corrected correlation functional of Lee–Yang–Parr (LYP) of DFT method [9] and Moller–Plesset perturbation theory (MP2) of ab initio method with the 6-311++G* basis set have been employed to optimize the molecules[7, 10]. Harmonic vibrational frequencies were obtained at the same level of theory to verify the nature of minimum. To assess the effects of the polar solvent (ethanol, DMSO and water) on the geometries and relative stabilities of the tautomers of compounds A–E, we used the polarizable continuum model (PCM) [11] as accomplished in the Gaussian software suite of programs at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) and MP2/6-311++G(d,p) level for the geometries optimized at the same level of theory. The natural bond orbital (NBO) technique was carried out at B3LYP/6-311++G(d, p) level by means of NBO program with Gaussian package. The interactions between filled and anti-bonding orbitals represent the deviation of the molecule from the Lewis structure can be used as the measure of replacement. Solvents effects are considered remedy increate reaction field method according the polarizable continuum model (PCM) [12-14]. Various polar solvents such as ethanol, DMSO and water were chosen to investigate the effects of solvent on the tautomerism. The geometry of transition states of the proton transfer reactions for converting the tautomers into another were characterized by QST2 method at the MP2/6-31 + G (d, p) level of theory. Similar calculations were carried out on the complex of water and tautomers, at the MP2 level of theory and the same basis category, to specify the transition state of proton transfer helped by water molecule. Moreover, natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis was performed on all of the optimized geometries obtained in this work [15, 16].

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ethylnitrolic acid exists in different tautomeric forms in the gas phase and solution as they are

shown in Figure 1. They can convert to various forms with proton transfer and unconjugated reactions. So fourteen isomers were evaluated in this study. As it is seen, Ethylnitrolic acid has many tautomeric forms, because it has electronegative atoms like nitrogen and oxygen that they produce multiple form (due to non-bonding pair electrons). The calculated enthalpy (ΔH) and Gibbs free activation energy all isomers were listed using two methods (DFT/B3LYP and MP₂) in the Table 1 and Table 2.

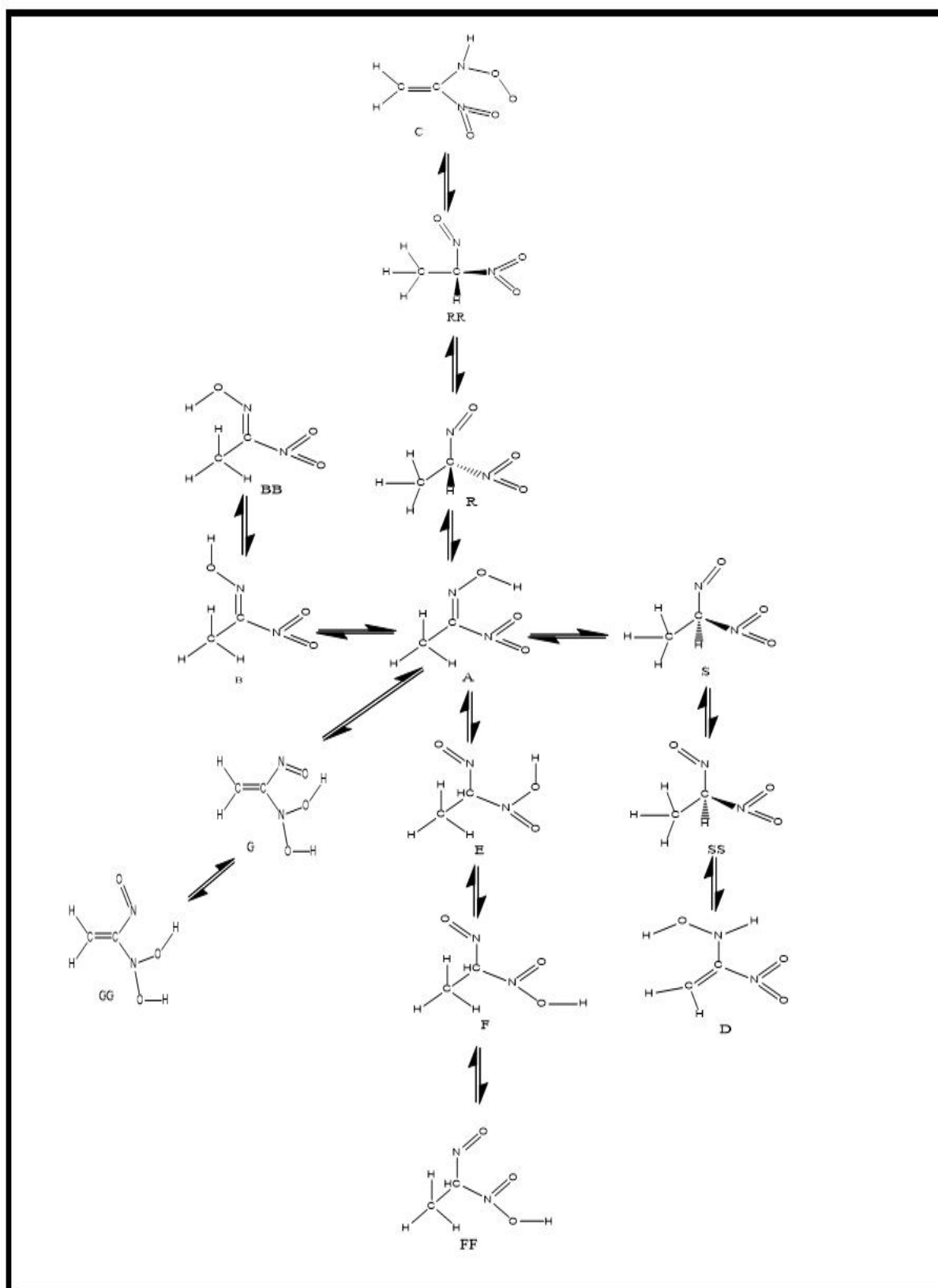


Fig. 1. Isomeration for the tautomers and rotamers of Ethylnitrolic acid (ENA)

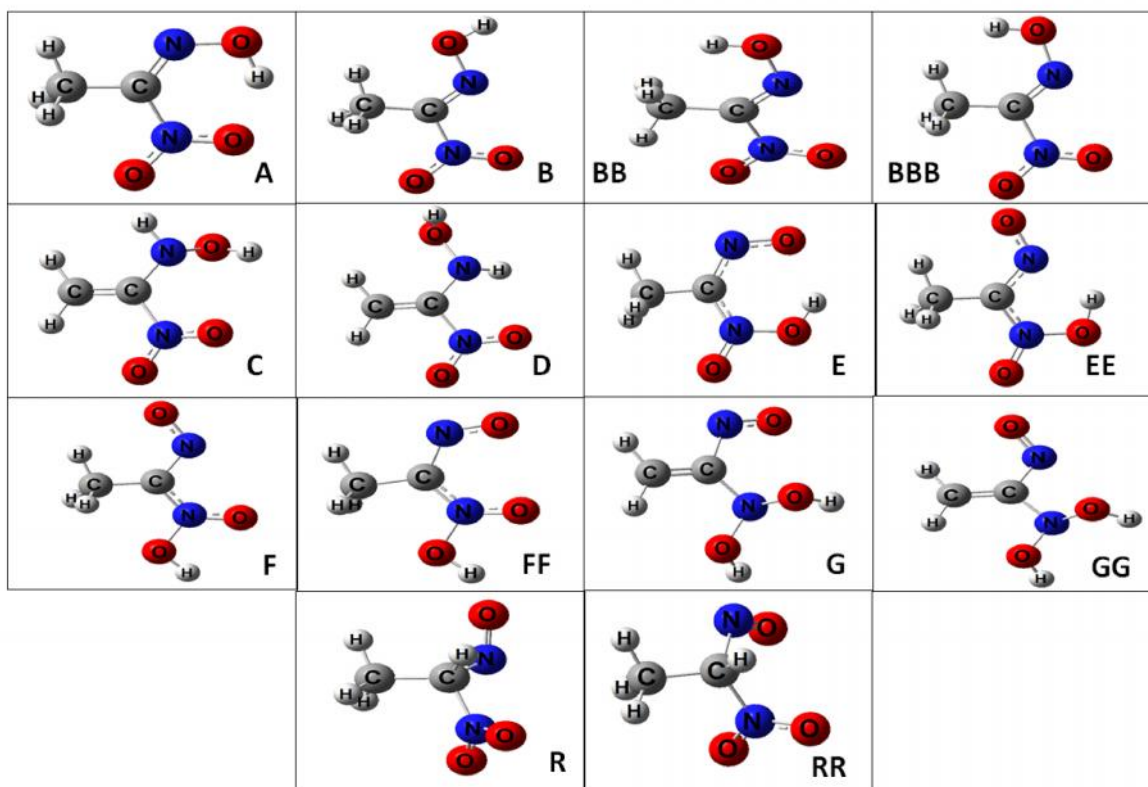


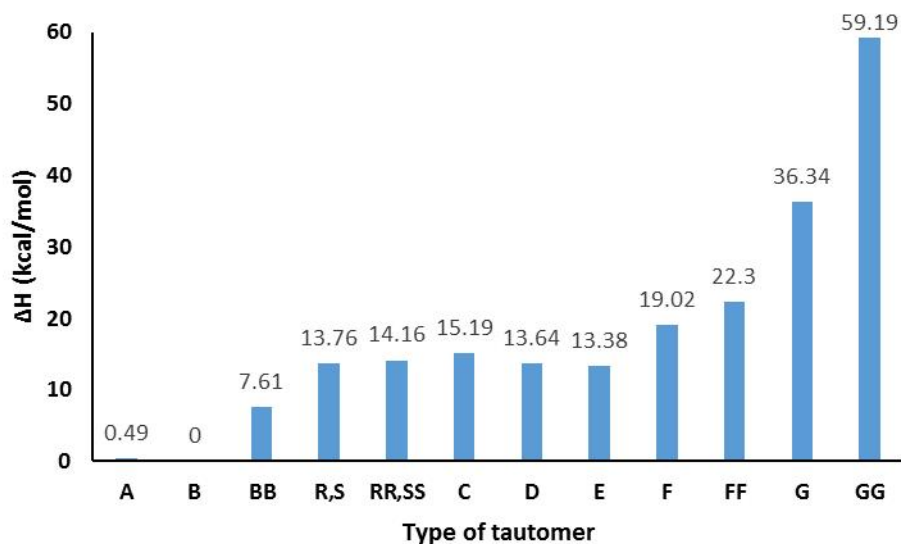
Fig.2. Optimized structure of transition states in the transfer reaction calculated at MP2 and DFT

Table 1. Calculated enthalpy and Gibbs free energy activation energy of all isomers using DFT/B3LYP method

DFT/B3LYP	B	A	BB	R,S	RR,SS	C	D	E	F	FF	G	GG
H												
G												
GAS	0(0)	0.49(0)	7.61(0)	13.76(0)	14.16(0)	15.19(0)	13.64(0)	13.38(0)	19.02(0)	22.30(0)	36.34(0)	59.19(0)
	0(0)	1.86(0)	7.07(0)	13.94(0)	13.76(0)	16.26(0)	14.63(0)	14.50(0)	19.70(0)	22.77(0)	37.05(0)	61.08(0)
ETHANOL	0(-7.10)	2.66(-4.94)	4.48(-9.87)	14.82(-5.96)	15.60(-5.66)	15.11(-7.19)	14.66(-6.09)	15.27(-5.22)	18.94(-7.19)	22.37(-7.03)	36.54(-6.90)	39.00(-27.29)
	0(-6.92)	3.80(-4.98)	6.37(-7.61)	14.95(-5.91)	15.16(-5.52)	15.88(-7.03)	15.29(-6.25)	16.13(-5.28)	19.46(-7.15)	22.85(-6.83)	37.08(-6.89)	39.36(-28.37)
DMSO	0(-7.33)	2.71(-5.11)	4.74(-10.20)	14.84(-6.16)	15.63(-5.86)	15.09(-7.43)	14.69(-6.28)	15.32(-5.39)	18.92(-7.44)	22.35(-7.27)	36.54(-7.14)	40.42(-26.10)
	0(-7.15)	3.86(-5.16)	6.29(-7.93)	14.97(-6.12)	15.23(-5.68)	15.86(-7.56)	15.32(-6.46)	16.19(-5.46)	19.44(-7.40)	22.85(-7.08)	37.07(-7.13)	40.73(-27.50)
WATER	0(-7.44)	2.74(-5.19)	4.69(10.35)	14.85(-6.26)	15.74(-5.86)	15.0(-7.55)	14.70(-6.38)	15.34(-5.48)	18.91(-7.55)	22.35(-7.39)	36.53(-7.25)	38.98(-27.64)
	0(-7.24)	3.87(-5.24)	6.23(-8.085)	14.96(-6.22)	15.52(-5.48)	15.82(-7.68)	15.31(-6.56)	16.19(-5.55)	19.41(-7.52)	22.82(-7.19)	37.05(-7.24)	39.32(-29.00)

Table 2. Calculated enthalpy and Gibbs free energy activation energy of all isomers using MP₂ method

MP ₂	H											
	B	A	BB	R,S	RR,SS	C	D	E	F	FF	G	GG
GAS	0(0)	2.731(0)	2.185(0)	10.739(0)	11.470(0)	16.613(0)	15.766(0)	17.536(0)	23.035(0)	25.460(0)	39.853(0)	-----
	0(0)	1.975(0)	7.364(0)	9.678(0)	9.800(0)	15.987(0)	15.142(0)	16.709(0)	21.775(0)	24.225(0)	38.962(0)	-----
ETHANOL	0(-6.450)	4.098(-5.081)	5.981(-9.075)	12.020(-5.169)	12.839(-5.080)	16.205(-6.857)	16.746(-5.470)	19.599(-4.386)	23.088(-6.397)	25.645(-6.264)	39.514(-6.788)	-----
	0(-6.452)	3.386(-5.041)	4.489(-8.898)	10.953(-5.177)	11.293(-4.959)	15.408(-7.031)	15.890(-5.704)	18.750(-4.411)	21.842(-6.385)	24.590(-6.087)	38.653(-6.671)	-----
DMSO	0(-6.657)	4.128(-5.260)	5.876(-9.396)	12.054(-5.341)	12.870(-5.256)	16.181(-7.088)	16.778(-5.644)	19.660(-4.532)	23.075(-6.616)	25.640(-6.477)	39.491(-7.019)	-----
	0(-6.668)	3.653(-5.235)	4.726(-9.307)	11.006(-5.340)	11.338(-5.1290)	15.387(-7.268)	15.921(-5.889)	18.810(-4.566)	21.831(-6.611)	24.596(-6.297)	38.631(-6.999)	-----
WATER	0(-6.753)	4.141(5.343)	5.813(-9.546)	12.070(-5.422)	12.884(-5.338)	16.168(-7.197)	16.794(-5.725)	19.689(-4.600)	23.069(-6.719)	25.637(-6.576)	39.480(-7.126)	-----
	0(-6.769)	3.418(-5.326)	4.662(-9.471)	11.032(-5.415)	11.358(-5.211)	15.380(-7.376)	15.937(-5.975)	18.838(-4.639)	21.826(-6.718)	24.599(-6.395)	38.621(-7.109)	-----

**Fig.3.** The calculated ΔH of tautomers (in the gas phase) using DFT/B3LYP

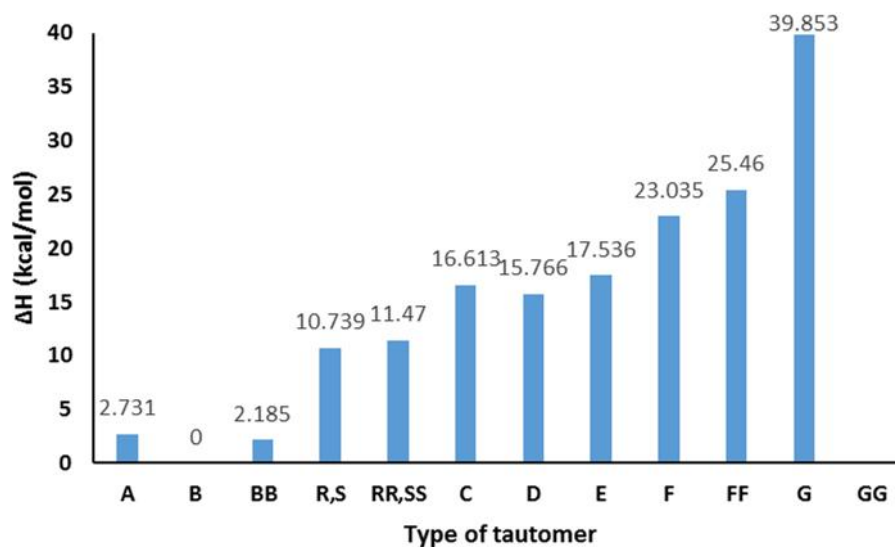


Fig.4. The calculated ΔH of tautomers (in the gas phase) using MP₂

The calculations at the DFT and MP₂ reveal that the ethylnitrolic acid form, B, is the most stable isomer in both gas phase and solution and GG, is the most unstable form. The order of stability of isomers according two methods were demonstrated in Figures 3 and 4. The order of stability in both methods are the same. It is worth mentioning that the calculated enthalpy of isomers in the DFT/B3YP are greater than MP₂. For instance, the enthalpy of D from 13.64 in DFT/B3YP intensified to 15.766 in MP₂.

Inasmuch as polarity variations amid tautomers can induce considerable changes in their relative energies in solutions, solvent effects are related to stability phenomena. For it, the PCM calculations were used to examine the solvent effects on tautomerism of ethylnitrolic acid. The obtained results from various solvents have been presented in Tables 1 and 2 and contrasted with those got from the gas phase. These comparisons divulge that except isomer GG in the DFT/3BYP and G in the MP₂, quantities of enthalpy and Gibbs free energy activation of the rest were reduced from gas phase to solvents [17, 18].

In this section of paper, the proton transfer reaction for inter conversion of isomers in the two phases (gas and water) and the effect of solvent on this reaction is studied. In the proton transfer reaction of A → R, the activation energies of reaction in the gas phase and water as solvent for proton transfer reaction were calculated using DFT and MP₂ by 6-311+G(d) basis function. According to equation (1), activation energy can be easily obtained. Where ΔH is enthalpy, E_a is activation energy and R is gas constant. Computed activation energies of

reaction A → R in the gas phase and water are tabulated in Table 3. Obtained data from two methods (DFT and MP₂) were compared to each other. Although the activation energies from two methods are not identical, they show same order. In both methods the first activation energy (E_{a1}) is larger than second one (E_{a2}) and this procedure is completely reasonable. In the first reaction (A → R) proton from oxygen was cut and then it is connected to carbon, but in the second reaction (R → RR), proton only changed its position from forward of carbon to rear. For this reason, E_{a2} < E_{a1}.

The effect of solvent on the activation energy of proton transfer reactions was also considered. It is shown that the activation energies of reactions in water are reduced. As regards water is a polar solvent, it is evident that water helps to proton transfer reaction and proton transfer will be faster in the present of water.

$$H = E_a - RT \quad R = 0.001987 \text{ kcal/K mol} \quad (1)$$

$$E_a = H + RT = H + (0.001987)298 = H + 0.59 \text{ (kcal/mol)}$$

Table 3. Calculated activation energies of reaction A → R in the gas phase and water

A → R	gas		water	
	E _{a1}	E _{a2}	E _{a1}	E _{a2}
DFT	62.24	49.07	44.10	31.81
MP ₂	66.18	58.17	43.36	34.14

*Note: Activation energies in kcal/mol

The activation energies in the gas phase for proton transfer reaction of B → A reaction in the gas phase were measured using DFT and MP₂ methods by 6-311+G(d) basis function [19]. The results of this measurement was reported in Table 4. Like previous reaction, the first activation energy is greater than second activation energy. As it is seen, the calculated activation energies in the reaction B → A are smaller than A → R, because in the reaction of B → A proton only changed its direction and inclined to oxygen, but in the reaction of A → R proton was completely separated from oxygen and then connected to carbon. It goes without saying, the reaction of B → A is easier than A → R.

Table 4. Calculated activation energies of reaction A → R in the gas phase

B	A	gas	
		Ea1	Ea2
DFT		39.36	38.86
MP2		45.45	42.72

*Note: Activation energies in kcal/mol

2.1 Geometrical parameters

The geometrical parameters of three selected isomers (B, A and R) that computed at the MP₂ level of theory in the gas phase and different solvents were set down in Table 5. According to studies conducted, there is no experimental and theoretical report about the geometrical parameters of ethylnitrolic acid in the literature for comparison. The calculated C₁-N₂ bond length in B, as the most stable isomer, A and R in the gas phase are 1.287, 1.299 and 1.508 Å, respectively that B has shortest C₁-N₂ bond length. Others bond lengths for mentioned isomers are various, and they depend the structure of isomer [20].

Solvent effect: Evaluation of the geometrical parameters of the optimized structure in the various solvents revealed that calculated geometrical parameters from the gas phase relatively are same with those from obtained in various solvents [21]. These parameters only differ in very small quantities. For example, for isomer of R the calculated bond lengths N₃-O₁₀ in the gas phase, ethanol, DMSO and water are 1.239, 1.241, 1.241 and 1.241 respectively. It is seen that the bond lengths mentioned in gas phase and solvent are very near to each other. It can be said that, solvent affects very low on the bond length. The conversion between isomers B, A and R was presented in Figure 5.

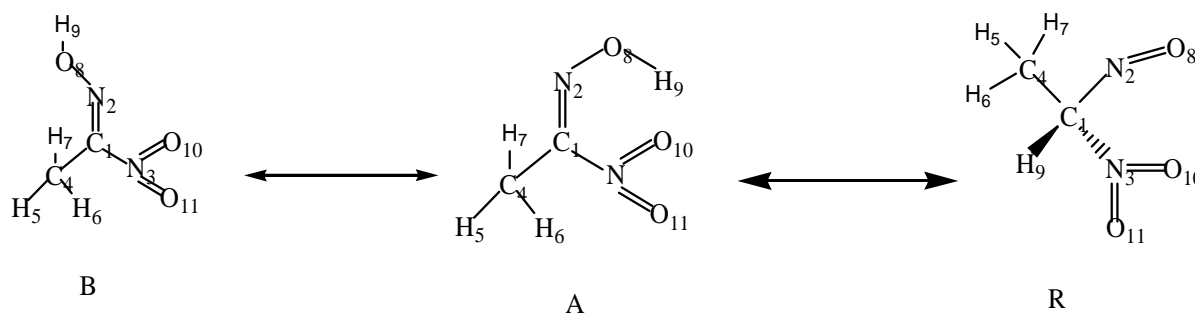


Fig.5. Conversion between isomers B, A and R

Table 5. Calculated geometrical parameters of isomers A, B and R in the gas phase and solution using the MP2/6–311+G(d) level of theory

	B				A				R			
	gas	ethanol	DMSO	water	gas	Ethanol	DMSO	water	gas	ethanol	DMSO	water
C ₁ -N ₂	1.287	1.288	1.288	1.289	1.299	1.298	1.298	1.298	1.508	1.503	1.503	1.503
C ₁ -N ₃	1.483	1.480	1.480	1.480	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.491	1.492	1.492	1.492
C ₁ -C ₄	1.486	1.484	1.484	1.484	1.492	1.490	1.490	1.490	1.513	1.512	1.512	1.512
N ₂ -O ₈	1.399	1.392	1.391	1.391	1.362	1.369	1.369	1.369	1.227	1.228	1.228	1.228
O ₈ -H ₉	0.977	0.979	0.979	0.979	0.992	0.992	0.992	0.992	-----	-----	-----	-----
N ₃ -O ₁₀	1.239	1.241	1.241	1.241	1.256	1.255	1.255	1.255	1.245	1.246	1.246	1.246
N ₃ -O ₁₁	1.248	1.247	1.247	1.247	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243
C ₄ -H ₅	1.093	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.093	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.093	1.092	1.092	1.092
C ₄ -H ₆	1.093	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.093	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.092
C ₄ -H ₇	1.090	1.090	1.090	1.090	1.091	1.090	122.3	1.090	1.091	1.091	1.091	1.091
C ₁ -N ₂ -O ₈	110.9	111.2	111.2	111.2	122.8	122.3	122.2	122.2	114.5	114.8	114.8	114.8
C ₁ -N ₃ -O ₁₀	119.4	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.5	118.8	118.8	118.8	116.5	116.8	116.8	116.8
C ₁ -N ₃ -O ₁₁	114.8	115.3	115.3	115.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.3	117.8	117.8	117.8
C ₄ -C ₁ -N ₂	130.0	130.3	130.4	130.4	119.4	119.7	119.7	119.7	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3
N ₂ -O ₈ -H ₉	101.8	102.6	102.6	102.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.8	-----	-----	-----	-----
C ₁ -N ₂ -O ₈ -H ₉	-179.9	179.9	179.9	179.9	-0.0095	0.023	0.024	0.025	-----	-----	-----	-----
N ₃ -C ₁ -N ₂ -O ₈	-179.9	-179.9	-179.9	-179.9	-0.0036	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	0.998	1.655	1.679	1.689

2.2 Vibration Analysis

To obtain the spectroscopic properties of ethylnitrolic acid and its isomers, frequency calculation analysis were carried out. It is notable that based on our literature search only one paper was found in which experimental vibrational modes were reported [22]. The obtained results in this paper are essentially different, and therefore no comparison was made.

Calculations were performed for a free molecule in vacuum. The prediction of the vibrational behavior of molecules was based on B3LYP/6–31++G(d,p). Two isomers were selected for vibration analysis (A and R). The data are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Calculated vibrational frequencies of two tautomeric forms (A and B) of ethylnitrolic acid in gas phase using the 6-311++G (d,p) basis set

No	A			R		
	Mp2	B3LYP	Assignments	Mp2	B3LYP	Assignments
1	3432.61	3324.61	OH	3225.44	3166.78	[(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆) _{sym} + (C ₄ -H ₇) _{asym} + C ₁ -H ₉
2	3223.93	3169.96	[(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆) _{sym} + (C ₄ -H ₇) _{asym}	3213.67	3150.96	(C ₄ -C ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆) _{asym}
3	3200.51	3127.13	(C ₄ -C ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆) _{asym}	3157.28	3123.95	C ₁ -H ₉
4	3115.90	3068.39	(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆ +C ₄ -H ₇) _{SYM}	3118.72	3077.21	(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆ +C ₄ -H ₇) _{SYM}
5	1746.76	1640.47	C ₁ -N ₂ + (N ₃ -O ₁₀ +N ₃ -O ₁₁) _{ASYM} ⁺ C ₄ H ₅ H ₆ + C ₄ -H ₇	1791.08	1699.75	N ₂ -O ₈ + C ₁ -H ₉
6	1613.77	1622.15	OH + N ₃ -O ₁₁	1538.47	1643.90	(N ₃ -O ₁₀ + N ₃ -O ₁₁) _{assy} + C ₁ -H ₉
7	1522.68	14.9918	(OH + C ₄ H ₅ H ₆) _{ASYM}	1531.73	1515.42	C ₄ H ₅ H ₆
8	1510.43	1496.54	(OH + C ₄ H ₅ H ₆) _{SYM}	1520.00	1504.40	C ₄ H ₅ H ₆ + C ₄ H ₅ H ₇ + C ₄ H ₆ H ₇
9	1501.89	1495.09	C ₄ H ₅ H ₆ + C ₄ H ₅ H ₇ + C ₄ H ₆ H ₇	1456.16	1431.61	CH ₃
10	1462.06	1440.46	CH ₃	1372.70	1395.73	OH + (N ₃ -O ₁₀ + C ₁ -N ₃) _{ASYM} ⁺ C ₁ -H ₉
11	1341.19	1323.25	OH + (N ₃ -O ₁₀ + C ₁ -N ₃) _{ASYM}	1349.09	1316.22	C ₁ -H ₉
12	1224.02	1190.27	C ₁ -N ₃ + OH	1293.71	1261.78	C ₁ -H ₉
13	1130.03	1131.43	N ₂ -O ₈ + CH ₃	1165.31	1129.65	C ₄ H ₅ H ₆
14	1072.01	1073.58	C ₄ H ₅ H ₆	1123.91	1091.32	(C ₄ H ₇ +C ₄ H ₅ H ₆) + C ₁ -H ₉
15	1006.87	1006.29	(C ₄ H ₇ +C ₄ H ₅ H ₆)	1050.61	1027.21	(C ₄ H ₆ +C ₄ H ₅ H ₇) + C ₁ -H ₉
16	857.79	867.98	N ₃ O ₁₀ O ₁₁ + C ₁ -N ₃ + OH	885.42	869.10	N ₃ O ₁₀ O ₁₁ + (C ₄ H ₅ +C ₄ H ₆ H ₇)
17	698.51	790.20	OH	831.96	832.11	C ₁ N ₂ N ₃ + (C ₄ H ₆ +C ₄ H ₅ H ₇)
18	689.39	748.44	(C ₄ H ₅ +C ₄ H ₆) + C ₁ -N ₃	789.96	744.57	C ₁ -N ₂ + C ₄ H ₅ H ₇
19	655.35	650.12	C ₁ -C ₄ + C ₁ N ₂ O ₈	651.28	634.44	C ₁ -N ₂
20	567.58	562.03	C ₁ -N ₃	545.48	528.29	C ₁ N ₃ O ₁₀
21	448.34	455.54	(C ₁ N ₃ O ₁₀ + C ₁ N ₂ O ₈) _{asym}	497.04	478.41	(C ₁ -N ₂ + C ₁ -N ₃) _{ASYM}
22	397.14	420.12	C ₁ -N ₂ + C ₄ H ₅ H ₆	352.13	346.44	C ₁ N ₂ C ₄
23	353.26	352.19	N ₂ -O ₈ + C ₁ -C ₄	299.29	289.55	N ₃ -O ₁₁ + C ₁ -C ₄
24	323.19	318.99	N ₃ -O ₁₁ + C ₁ -C ₄	231.64	208.53	(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆ +C ₄ -H ₇) _{SYM}
25	285.86	290.60	(C ₄ -H ₅ + C ₄ -H ₆)	198.39	187.66	C ₁ N ₂ N ₃
26	192.29	198.75	(C ₄ -H ₅ +C ₄ -H ₆ +C ₄ -H ₇) _{SYM}	118.85	120.90	N ₂ -O ₈
27	33.66	71.31	(N ₃ -O ₁₀ + N ₃ -O ₁₁)	57.87	50.01	(N ₃ -O ₁₀ + N ₃ -O ₁₁)

*Note: Subscript definitions: asym (asymmetric); sym (symmetric); (stretching); (out of plane bending); (wagging); (in-plane bending); scissoring. And all frequencies in cm⁻¹

The obtained frequency calculations were measure with experimental data. To some extent, they overlap to each other. For instance, stretching mode hydroxyl group for the A were illustrated at 3432.61 and 3324.61 cm⁻¹ using MP₂ and B3LYP, respectively. Literature showed that this frequency is 3281 cm⁻¹. The C-N stretching mode of this isomer became

visible at 1746.76 and 1640 cm^{-1} using MP₂ and B3LYP, respectively which this frequency was gotten 1640 cm^{-1} by experimental measurement. The asymmetric stretching of nitro group of the R were found to be 1538.47 and 1643.90 cm^{-1} using MP₂ and B3LYP, respectively. While frequency of this group was mentioned 1640 cm^{-1} in real experiment [22]. By analogy of obtained data from MP₂ and B3LYP methods and experimental measurement, it is revealed that B3LYP is more precise to predict IR peak positions.

2.3 Acidity constant

A trend of a molecule to release its proton is defined as acidity constant (PK_a). This parameter is directly related to the standard free energy (G^0) of the deprotonation reaction in aqueous solution according following equation [23]:

$$PK_a = \frac{\Delta G}{2.303RT} \quad (2)$$

For estimation of deprotonation of a compound can be used the thermodynamic cycle according Figure (6) [24].

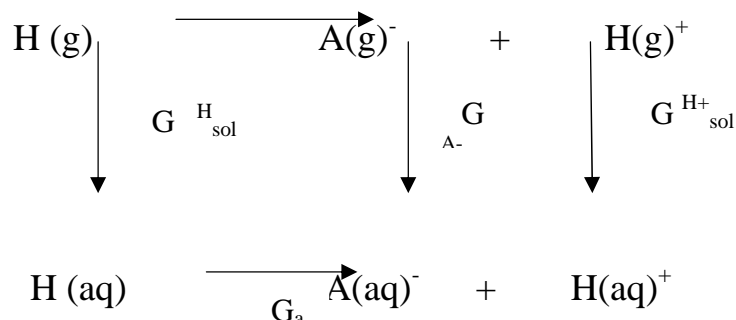


Fig.6. thermodynamic cycle

In the Figure 5, G_g is the gas-phase deprotonation free energy of the molecular, and other parameters, $G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}}$, $G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-}$ and $G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+}$ are the free energy of solvent of the protonated and deprotonated forms of the molecular and the proton, respectively. G_a , the fifth section of the cycle, is favorable free energy changes of deprotonation in solution. Since the total of free energies around the cycle must add to zero, G_a is calculated from the other terms as it is

shown in equation (3):

$$G_a = G_g - G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} \quad (3)$$

Calculations according equation (3) for two isomers (A and R) in the gas phase and water were performed using MP₂ and DFT methods. The results are presented below.



DFT GAS

$$G_g = 322.75 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 236.67$$

DFT in WATER

$$G = G_g - G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} = -4.57 \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} = -57.91$$

$$G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} = -258.33$$

$$G = 11.08 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 8.12$$

MP₂ in the gas phase

$$G_g = 322.45 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 236.45$$

Mp2 in water

$$G = G_g - G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} = -4.46 \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} = -57.82$$

$$G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} = -258.33$$

$$G = 10.76 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 7.89$$



DFT in the gas phase

$$G_g = 310.66 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 227.81$$

DFT in water

$$G = G_g - G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} = -5.82 \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} = -57.89$$

$$G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} = -258.33$$

$$G = 0.26 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 0.19$$

Mp2 in the gas phase

$$G_g = 314.75 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \text{PK}_a = 230.81$$

Mp2 in water

$$G = G_g - G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} + G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{AH}} = -5.21 \quad G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{A}^-} = -57.82$$

$$G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} = -258.33$$

$$G = 3.81 \quad \text{PK}_a = 2.79$$

$$G_{\text{sol}}^{\text{H}^+} = -264.61 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

$$G = -RT \ln K = -2.303RT \log K$$

$$(1 \text{ kcal} = 4.14 \text{ kJ})$$

Table 7. The calculated PK_a s of isomers A and R in the gas phase and water using DFT and MP_2 methods

PK_a	A		R	
	gas	water	gas	water
DFT	236.67	8.12	227.81	0.19
MP2	236.45	7.89	230.81	2.79

As it is seen, the values of PK_a in the gas phase are so high and they are not true and real. According to surveys taken of ethylnitrolic acid in water, only one paper reported PK_a [25]. With comparison of obtained PK_a s from experiment and calculations, MP_2 method for calculation of PK_a is more accurate. PK_a ethylnitrolic acid in water from experimental method is 8.6 [25] and this value is closer than obtained PK_a from DFT method.

3. CONCLUSION

This work demonstrates a development of the study of tautomerism of ethylnitrolic acid in the gas phase and solvent. The investigation revealed that isomer of R is the most stable form among various forms in both gas phase and solvent. The geometrical parameters of three isomers were obtained in several environments and discovered environment does not have significant effect to geometrical parameters. The vibration analysis provided vibrational frequencies of two isomers. Acidity constants of isomers in the gas phase and water were calculated and it was obtained that PK_a in water is more rescannable than gas. Finally, with comparing calculated data using two methods (DFT and MP_2) with experimental data, it can be said DFT method is more precise than MP_2 .

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