

Supporting Information

Molecular Crowding Effect in Hantzsch Pyridine Synthesis in Polyethylene Glycol

Aqueous Solution

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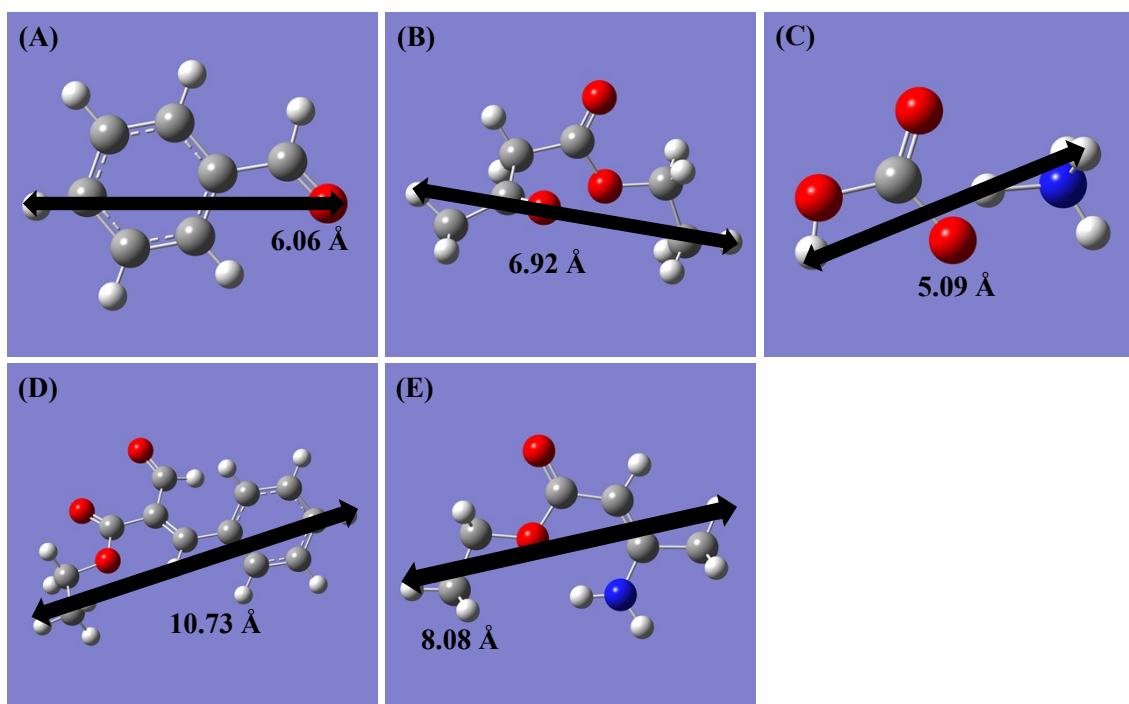


Figure S1. Optimized structures of chemical species for **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, and **E** using density functional theory, implemented in Gaussian 16.

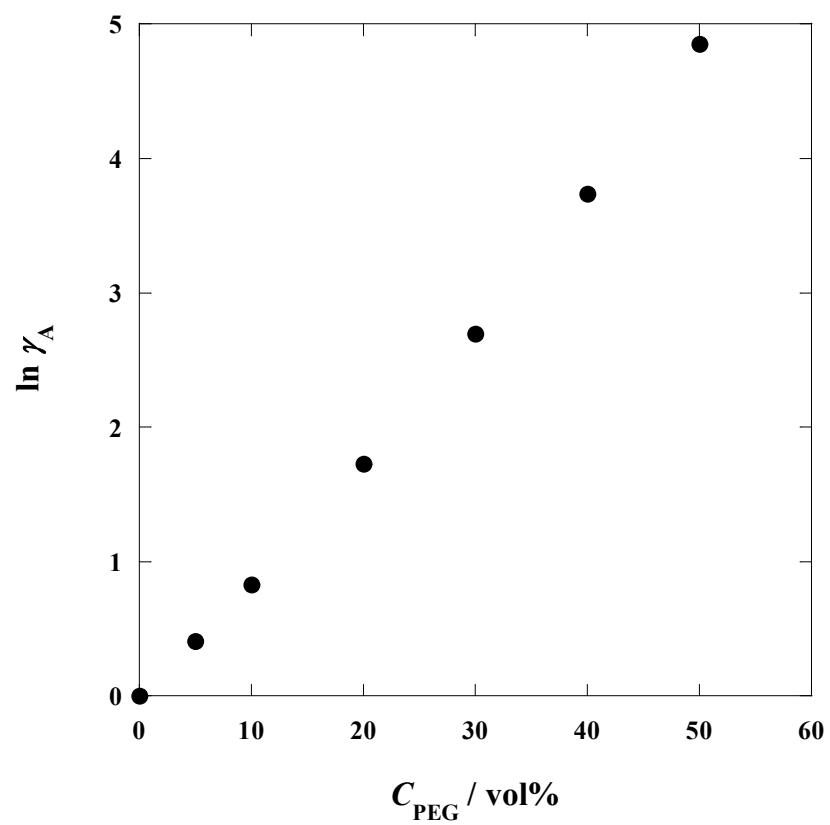
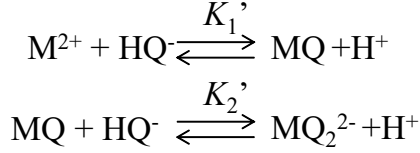


Figure S2. Relationship between C_{PEG} and $\ln \gamma_A$.

Derivation of the Eq. (1).

The change in the absorption upon the titration was based on the Benesi-Hildebrand equation.¹ The reaction between the metal ion and HQ^- can be represented by the following reversible processes:



Thus, the equilibrium constants for the 1:1 and 1:2 complexes are given by

$$K_1' = \frac{[MQ][H^+]}{[M^{2+}][HQ^-]}, \quad (S1)$$

$$K_2' = \frac{[MQ_2^{2-}][H^+]}{[MQ][HQ^-]}. \quad (S2)$$

Moreover, the total absorbance of the 1:1 and 1:2 complexes is given by the following equation according to the Lambert-Beer law.

$$\Delta A = \frac{l\varepsilon_1 K_1' [M^{2+}][HQ^-]}{[H^+]} + \frac{l\varepsilon_2 K_1' K_2' [M^{2+}][HQ^-]^2}{[H^+]^2} \quad (S3)$$

where l is the optical path length. The mass balance of metal ion is represented by

$$[M^{2+}]_0 = [M^{2+}] + [MQ] + [(MQ_2)^{2-}] = [M^{2+}] + \frac{K_1' [M^{2+}][HQ^-]}{[H^+]} + \frac{K_1' K_2' [M^{2+}][HQ^-]^2}{[H^+]^2}. \quad (S4)$$

where $[M^{2+}]_0$ is the initial concentration of metal ion. By substituting Eq. (S4) into Eq. (S3), we obtain

$$\Delta A = \frac{l[M^{2+}]_0 (K_1' \varepsilon_1 [H^+][HQ^-] + K_1' K_2' \varepsilon_2 [HQ^-]^2)}{[H^+]^2 + K_1' [H^+][HQ^-] + K_1' K_2' [HQ^-]^2}. \quad (S5)$$

Furthermore, when the acid dissociation constant of HQ^- , $K_{a2} = [Q^{2-}][H^+]/[HQ^-]$, is substituted into Eq. (S5), the following equation is obtained.

$$\Delta A = \frac{l[M^{2+}]_0 (K_1 K_{a2} \varepsilon_1 [H^+][HQ^-] + K_1 K_2 K_{a2}^2 \varepsilon_2 [HQ^-]^2)}{[H^+]^2 + K_1 K_{a2} [H^+][HQ^-] + K_1 K_2 K_{a2}^2 [HQ^-]^2} \quad (S6)$$

