Specioside (SS) & verminoside (VS) (Iridoid glycosides): isolation, characterization and comparable quantum chemical studies using density functional theory (DFT)

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Abstract

Two biologically important molecules specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) have been isolated from the ethanolic extract of stem bark of Kigelia pinnata. We have explored the electronic and spectroscopic properties of these two molecules on the basis of the Density Function Theory (DFT) quantum chemical calculations along with the correlations of biological efficacies and the results are presented in this paper. The structures of the molecules were established with the help of spectroscopic techniques (1H, 13C NMR, UV-VIS, FTIR) and chemical reactivity was compared by computed DFT theory using Becke3-Lee-Yang-Parr (B3LYP)/6-31G (d,p) data basis set. UV-Visible spectrum was obtained using Time Dependent DFT method. Electric dipole moment, polarizability, first static hyper polarizability and hyper conjugative interactions were also studied with the aid of natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis of these two compounds. The thermodynamic parameters of these compounds were determined at various

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temperatures. The HOMO, LUMO, chemical hardness ($\eta$), chemical potential ($\mu$), electronegativity ($\chi$), electrophilicity power ($\omega$), the gap energy and NBO analysis of both the compounds have been discussed in this paper. Local reactivity was evaluated through the Fukui function i.

Keywords: Natural product chemistry, Theoretical chemistry, Organic chemistry

1. Introduction

*Kigelia pinata* (Syn. *K. africana* and *K. aethiopia*) (Family Bignoniaceae), is an African tree widely grown in tropics and including India. The tree is commonly known as “sausage tree” because of the huge fruits hanging from the long fibrous stalks [1]. The rural community uses mostly all parts of the tree viz. fruit, bark, roots and leaves for various ailments [2, 3, 4]. The plant is reported to possess a wide spectrum of biological activities viz. analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antineoplastic, wound healing, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antiulcerative, anticonvulsant, antihypolipidimic and anti-amoebic activity [5]. Three iridoside monoterpenoids namely specioside (SS), verminoside (VS) and minecoside isolated from different parts of this plant [6, 7]. *K. pinanta* plant has shown in vitro antiamoebic activity against HK -9 strain of *Entamoeba histolytica*. The anti-amoebic activity of these compounds specioside (SS), verminoside (VS) and minecoside were isolated by the extract of the stem bark of *K. pinnata* plant. Verminoside (VS) has two fold antiamoebic activities as compared to the standard drug metronidazole while specioside (SS) showed comparable activity with the standard drug [8]. Other than this, specioside (SS) has been found to possess analgesic, antisypetecic, astringent, liver stimulating and wound healing properties [9]. On contrast, verminoside (VS) showed anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial and anti-skin aging properties [10]. The polar extract of the fruit part of *K. pinnata* was significant the anti-inflammatory effects of verminoside (VS) that inhibiting both iNOS expression and NO release in the LPS-induced J774.A1 macrophage cell line [11]. The anti-ulcer activity of the ethanol extract of *Kigelia* plant stem bark in Wistar albino rats. In both preventive and curative models of ulcer respectively induced by absolute ethanol and indometacin, the extract caused marked inhibition of ulceration, suggesting a dose-dependent gastro-protective effect by the plant in the two models of ulcer [9]. The use of *Kigelia africana* to prevent or to treat cancer of the seed oil on cell proliferation in culture, human colon adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) and human embryonic kidney (HEK-293) cells were maintained and treated with various concentrations (0, 20, 40, 80, 100 and 120 mg/l) of *Kigelia africana* seed oil [12, 13]. A number of reports are available dealing with the quantum chemical studies, DFT and QTAIM approach to correlate the structure with biological properties of natural products [14, 15]. The chemical structure of both specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) is nearly the same except
that verminoside (VS) has one extra hydroxy functional group which may be responsible for the different biological activities. Therefore, to correlate the chemical structure and biological activity we have compared structure activity of both the compounds on the basis of quantum chemical approach. The chemical structure and optimized structures of specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively.

Fig. 1. Chemical structures of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).

Fig. 2. The optimized structures of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).
2. Experimental

2.1. General

The Infrared (IR) spectrum of specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) has done with the Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrophotometer. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectrum were recorded on Bruker 300 MHz instrument using CDCl$_3$ solvent. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) using Tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. Ultra violet (UV) spectrum was recorded on UV—Visible Double-Beam Spectrophotometer instrument using CHCl$_3$ as a solvent. Melting point was determined by melting point apparatus. The thin layer chromatography (TLCs) was visualized in an iodine chamber.

2.2. Computational methods

The theoretical calculations of these compounds have been done with Gaussian 03 program package [16] and Gaussian 09 program package [17]. The results were examined with the Gaussview 03 molecular visualization program [18] and Gaussview 5.0 molecular visualization program [19]. Optimized geometrical parameters and vibrational frequencies for the compounds were calculated using DFT with a hybrid functional B3LYP [20] and basis set 6-31G (d,p). B3LYP invokes Becke’s three parameter (local, non-local, Hartree-Fock) hybrid exchange functional (B3), with Lee—Yang—Parr correlation functional (LYP) [21]. The basis set 6-31G (d,p) with ‘d’ polarization functions on heavy atoms and ‘p’ polarization functions on hydrogen atoms is used for better description of polar bonds of molecule [22, 23]. It should be emphasized that ‘p’ polarization functions on hydrogen atoms are used for reproducing the out of plane vibrations involving hydrogen atoms. NMR chemical shifts were calculated with gauge including atomic orbital (GIAO) method using same level of theory [24]. In NBO basis, the second-order Fock matrix was used to estimate the donor—acceptor interactions [25]. By using Time Dependent Density Functional Theory (TDDFT) method, UV—Vis spectra, electronic transitions, and electronic properties like HOMO—LUMO energies were calculated.

Quantum chemical methods have been used to determining the molecular structure as well as for explaining the electronic structure and reactivity [26]. The Natural Bond Orbital (NBO), molecular electrostatic potential (MESP), electronic absorption spectra, Mulliken atomic charges and global reactivity descriptors were also investigated. For non linear optical devices, the Non Linear Optical (NLO) properties of the compound have also been studied revealing that the molecule is an attractive object for future studies of nonlinear optical properties as well as in pharmaceutical chemistry. The thermodynamic properties were also calculated at different temperatures revealing the correlation between the standard heat capacities (C), entropies (S) and temperatures. Surface morphology has been studied with...
scanning electron microscopy (SEM) method [27, 28, 29]. We have proposed a mul-
tiphilic chemical reactivity descriptors calculated with the help of Fukui functions
(FF) by DFT study. The explanation of the nucleophilicity and electrophilicity of
the given atomic sites in the molecule with the help of chemical reactivity descriptors
using DFT. global chemical reactivity trends are explained chemical potential,
global hardness, global softness, electronegativity and electrophilicity. Fukui func-
tion (FF) and local softness is broadly applied for investigation of the local reactivity
and site selectivity. The different applications of both global and local reactivity de-
scriptors in the concern of chemical reactivity and site selectivity have been ex-
plained in detail. The definitions of all these descriptors and working equations
for their computation have been described [20, 22, 30, 31]. Thus, to the best of
our knowledge, this is the first time; a structural study of both the compounds has
been done with compare to theoretical studies using density functional theory (DFT).

3. Result and discussion

3.1. $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy

Theoretical calculations of both the compounds were carried out using B3LYP/6-
31G method. Chemical shifts were calculated with GIAO approach using B3LYP
functional and 6-31G (d,p) basis set. The difference between isotropic magnetic
shielding (IMS) of TMS and ‘X’ proton helps to find the chemical shift of any
‘X’ proton (CSX) and equation is given by $CSX = IMSTMS - IMSX$. The experi-
mental and calculated values of $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts of the
two compounds are shown in Table 1 [32–34]. The correlation graphs follow the
linear equation, $y = 0.9489x + 0.4534$ using B3LYP for $^1$H NMR and $y =
0.9703x + 16.03$ using B3LYP and for $^{13}$C NMR where ‘y’ is the $^1$H NMR and
$^{13}$C NMR experimental chemical shift and ‘x’ is the calculated $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C
NMR chemical shift (in ppm) and are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 respectively.

3.2. UV-Vis spectroscopy

Theoretical calculations of UV–Vis absorption spectrum were done with the help of
TD-DFT method using B3LYP functional and 6-31G (d,p) basis set and solvent ef-
fect has been taken into consideration by implementing Integral Equation Formalism
Polarizable Continuum Model (IEFPCM) Fig. 5. According to the frontier molecular
orbital theory, the interaction between the HOMO and LUMO levels helps in chem-
ical reactivity of reacting species [35]. The energy of the highest occupied molecular
orbital ($E_{HOMO}$) measures the tendency towards the donation of electron by a mole-
cule and higher values indicate good tendency towards the donation of electron.
$E_{LUMO}$ indicates the ability of the molecule to accept electrons. High value of
$E_{HOMO}$ is likely to a tendency of the molecule to donate electrons to appropriate
Table 1. Experimental and calculated $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) compounds using DFT/B3LYP/6-31G (d, p) level.

| Atom no. | $^1$H NMR Calculated B3LYP | $^1$H NMR Experimental | $^{13}$C NMR Calculated B3LYP | $^{13}$C NMR Experimental |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|          | SS | VS | SS | VS | SS | VS | SS | VS |
| H39      | 5.71 | 5.16 | - |  | C3 | 98.18 | 98.12 | 95.20 | 95.20 |
| H40      | 6.60 | 5.74 | 6.36 | 5.21 | C5 | 142.82 | 143.06 | 142.50 | 142.50 |
| H41      | 5.72 | 6.65 | 5.01 | 6.38 | C6 | 112.11 | 112.19 | 103.00 | 103.00 |
| H34      | - | 2.62 | - | 2.64 |  |  |  |
| H35      | 2.63 | 3.01 | 2.63 | 2.67 | C1 | 40.10 | 39.67 | 36.80 | 36.90 |
| H42      | 4.77 | 5.79 | 5.04 | 5.02 | C7 | 88.87 | 88.41 | 78.10 | 81.40 |
| H43      | 3.63 | 4.81 | 3.40 | 5.07 | C8 | 63.34 | 63.08 | 65.80 | 81.40 |
| H36      | 3.09 | - | 2.67 | - | C9 | 70.45 | 70.44 | 66.90 | 66.90 |
| H62      | 4.68 | - | 4.19 | - | C2 | 52.91 | 52.93 | 42.20 | 43.30 |
| H63      | 3.61 | 4.75 | 3.86 | 4.23 | C37 | 66.90 | - | 61.40 | - |
| H64      | - | 3.62 | - | 3.90 | C38 | - | 66.44 | - | 61.4 |
| H44      | 4.92 | 3.64 | 4.83 | 3.73 | C12 | 101.27 | 101.11 | 99.80 | 99.80 |
| H52      | 3.44 | 4.24 | 3.33 | 3.95 | C19 | 75.74 | 75.76 | 74.90 | 74.90 |
| H53      | 3.51 | 3.42 | 3.33 | 3.95 | C20 | 81.63 | 81.51 | 81.40 | 78.50 |
| H54      | - | 3.55 | - | 3.43—3.99 |  |  |  |
| H45      | 3.49 | 4.95 | 3.33 | 3.95 | C13 | 79.63 | 79.59 | 71.80 | 71.90 |
| H46      | 3.46 | 3.51 | 3.33 | 3.95 | C14 | 75.16 | 75.16 | 78.70 | 77.80 |
| H47      | - | 3.49 | - | 3.43—3.99 |  |  |  |
| H50      | 3.85 | - | 3.95 | - | C18 | 71.38 | 71.17 | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| H51      | 4.20 | H51 | 3.70 | 3.97 | C26 | 125.39 | 124.94 | 136.50 | 127.70 |
| H58      | 7.94 | 7.59 | 7.48 | 6.83 | C25 | 133.98 | 117.60 | 131.40 | 115.30 |
| H55      | 7.00 | - | 6.81 | - | C24 | 112.66 | 141.21 | 117.00 | 146.90 |
| H56      | 6.67 | 6.99 | 6.81 | 7.02 | C23 | 156.44 | 146.16 | 161.10 | 149.90 |
| H57      | 6.78 | 6.71 | 7.48 | 7.11 | C22 | 114.30 | 114.02 | 117.00 | 114.60 |
| H59      | 7.54 | 6.14 | 7.66 | 7.66 | C27 | 125.93 | 118.32 | 131.40 | 116.60 |
| H60      | 6.13 | 4.51 | 6.38 | 6.38 | C28 | 143.99 | 144.63 | 147.30 | 147.70 |
|          | C29 | 112.44 | 112.30 | 114.60 | 123.20 |
|          | C30 | 162.83 | 163.00 | 169.10 | 169.00 |

acceptor molecule of low empty molecular orbital energy [36]. Therefore, the energy of the HOMO is directly related to the ionization potential and LUMO energy is to the electron affinity. The difference of energies between HOMO and LUMO orbital is called as energy gap which is an important stability for the structures [37, 38, 39].
Fig. 3. Correlation graph between experimental and calculated $^1$H NMR chemical shift of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) using B3LYP/6-31G (d, p).

Fig. 4. Correlation graph between experimental and calculated $^{13}$C NMR chemical shift of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) using B3LYP/6-31G (d, p).

Fig. 5. Theoretical UV–Visible spectrum of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).
Calculations by B3LYP functional predict one intense electronic transition as good agreement with the measured experimental data as shown below. The transitions of both the compounds appear to be due to $n \rightarrow \pi^*$. Experimental and theoretical absorption wavelength and excitation energies of compounds are shown in Table 2. Molecular orbitals and their electronic transitions which show the distributions and different energy levels of the HOMO and LUMO orbitals at the B3LYP/6-31G(d, p) level for the specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) compounds are shown in Fig. 5. Both the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) are the main orbital taking part in chemical stability. 3-Dimensional plots of highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMOs) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals (LUMOs) of isolated compounds are shown in Fig. 6.

### 3.3. Vibrational assignment

The observed infrared and calculated wavenumbers, assignments and the calculated vibrational wavenumbers are different than the experimental wavenumbers due to discard of anharmonicity present in real system [40, 41]. Therefore, calculated wavenumbers are scaled down by a single factor 0.9679 for B3LYP and compared with experimental wavenumbers. The value of correlation coefficient ($R^2 = 0.9995$ using B3LYP) showed that there is a good agreement between experimental and calculated wavenumbers [42, 43]. In specioside (SS), O-H stretching was observed at 3400 cm$^{-1}$ and the calculated peaks found at 3607.92 cm$^{-1}$ showing a better agreement with the experimental value. C=O Stretching frequency is normally found at above 1700 cm$^{-1}$ but calculated peak was observed at 1724.20 cm$^{-1}$. C=C Stretching band observed experimentally at 1631 cm$^{-1}$ whereas calculated band observed at 1613.16 cm$^{-1}$. CH$_2$ in plane bending observed at 1475 cm$^{-1}$ in experimental and calculated band

| S.No. | Electronic transitions (MO involved) | Energy (eV) | Calculated $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (nm) | Oscillatory strength (f) | $\%$ contribution of probable transition | Observed $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (nm) |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. SS | H-1 → L, H → L                        | 4.57960    | 300.98                               | 0.1055                 | 1.11                                   | 300                              |
|       | VS                                   | 5.01825    | 329.88                               | 0.6583                 | 43.33                                  | 300                              |
| 2. SS | H-10 → L, H → L+3                     | 6.21362    | 215.09                               | 0.1593                 | 2.53                                   | 245                              |
|       | VS                                   | 6.0752     | 238.08                               | 0.3159                 | 9.97                                   | 253                              |

Table 2. Experimental and theoretical absorption wavelength $\lambda$ (nm), excitation energies $E$ (eV) of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) using B3LYP functional and 631-G/(d, p) basis set.
observed at 1400.58 cm\(^{-1}\). C-C Stretching band value observed at 1550 cm\(^{-1}\) in experimental whereas calculated band observed at 1530.28 cm\(^{-1}\). Therefore, the results have shown better agreement with the experimental values [44, 45, 46, 47, 48]. In verminoside (VS), O-H stretching band observed at 3340 cm\(^{-1}\) and the calculated band found at 3608.24 cm\(^{-1}\) thus showing better agreement with the experimental value. C=O Stretching frequency is normally found at above 1710 cm\(^{-1}\) but calculated peak observed at 1724.71 cm\(^{-1}\). C=C stretching band observed at 1655 cm\(^{-1}\) and

**Fig. 6.** Molecular orbitals of the Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) compound at the B3LYP/6-31G(d, p) basis set.
1615 cm\(^{-1}\) in experimental whereas calculated band observed at 1593.28 cm\(^{-1}\) and 1524.92 cm\(^{-1}\). CH\(_2\) in plane bending observed at 1500 cm\(^{-1}\) in experimental and calculated peaks observed at 1475.09 cm\(^{-1}\). C-C stretching band in experimental value 1498 cm\(^{-1}\) whereas in calculated band observed at 1438.21 cm\(^{-1}\). Here, all results showed better agreement with the experimental values. In addition, both the bioactive compounds showed approximate similar IR bands (Table 3). The correlation graph between experimental and calculated vibrational frequencies of specioside (SS) and verminoside (VS) are shown in Fig. 7.

### 3.4. Molecular electrostatic potential

The electron density is of great significance factor related to the reactivity of electrophilic and nucleophilic sites and the interactions of hydrogen bonding as well as this density concerned to the molecular electrostatic potential (MESP). The importance of MESP lies in the fact that it simultaneously displays molecular size, shape as well as positive, negative and neutral electrostatic potential regions in terms of colour grading and is very useful in the investigation of molecular structure with its physiochemical property relationship [20, 49]. It helps to determine the reactivity of nucleophilic and electrophilic attack sites for compounds under study which simulated the MESP using the B3LYP level of the optimized geometry using Gauss view software as shown in Fig. 8. The red and blue region refers to the electron

| Experimental vibrational frequencies (cm\(^{-1}\)) | Calculated vibrational frequencies (B3LYP) | Vibrational assignment |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| **Specioside (SS)** | **Verminoside (VS)** | **O-H stretching** | **C-O stretching** |
| 3340 | 3608.24 | - |
| 3400 | 3607.92 | - |
| 1710 | 1724.20 | 1724.71 |
| 1655 | 1593.28 | - |
| 1615 | 1524.92 | - |
| 1631 | 1613.16 | - |
| 1525 | 1475.09 | - |
| 1550 | 1530.28 | - |
| 1475 | 1400.58 | - |
| 1498 | 1438.21 | - |
| 3227 | 3267.7 | - |
| 3206 | 3198.24 | - |
| 2983 | 2986.69 | - |
| 2984 | 2976.6 | - |

Table 3. Experimental FT-IR and calculated vibrational frequencies in cm\(^{-1}\) for Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).
rich means electrophilic attack and electron poor means nucleophilic attack region while green region shows the neutral region [50]. MESP of both compounds showed the major negative potential region around oxygen atoms of alcoholic group indicating the binding site for nucleophilic attack [51, 52].

3.5. Natural bond orbital analysis (NBO)

The NBO calculated hybridizations is of great significant parameters for our structure analysis. It was determined by using the Gaussian 03 package at the B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) method. Gaussian software helps to calculate bond length and bond angles values for the compounds. Natural Bond Orbital’s are localized few-center orbitals explain the Lewis-like molecular bonding pattern in compact form of electron

Fig. 7. Experimental FT-IR and calculated vibrational frequencies in cm$^{-1}$ of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).

Fig. 8. 3D plots of the molecular electrostatic potential of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).
pairs. NBOs are localized "maximum occupancy" orbital's whose leading \( \text{N/2} \) members (or \( \text{N} \) members in the open-shell case) and Lewis-like description of the total \( \text{N} \)-electron density. Second-order perturbation theory indicates that all possible interactions are analysed between "filled" (donor) Lewis-type NBOs and "empty" (acceptor) non-Lewis NBOs. Evaluation of NBO analysis helps to evaluate interaction between donor (i) level bonds donor-acceptor (j) level bonds. The result of interaction is a loss of occupancy from the concentration of electron NBO of the idealized Lewis structure into an empty non-Lewis orbital [53, 54]. For each donor (i) and acceptor (j) the stabilization energy \( E(2) \) concerned with the delocalization \( i \to j \) is as follows:

\[
E(2) = \Delta E_{ij} = q_i(F_{ij})^2/(E_j - E_i)
\]

i.e. \( q_i \) is the donor orbital occupancy, \( E_i \) and \( E_j \) are the diagonal elements and \( F_{ij} \) is the of diagonal NBO Fock matrix element. The large \( E(2) \) value exhibits the intensive interaction between electron-donors and electron-acceptors and the extent of conjugation of the whole system of both the compounds that are given in NBO Tables 4 and 5 respectively. Stabilization of the system was observed of the following strong intramolecular hyperconjugative interactions causing increased electron density (ED) and intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) [55]. The elongation and red shift provided the knowledge of the electron density of \( n(O) \) is transferred to \( \pi^*, \sigma^* \) (antibonding orbitals) of C- C, C-O and O-C bonds.

**Specioside (SS)**

- **Between** \( n_2 (O_{31}) \to \sigma^* (C_{30}-O_{32}) \) **which increases ED (0.62 e) leading to stabilization of 34.28 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( n_2 (O_{32}) \to \pi^* (C_{30}-O_{31}) \) **which increases ED (0.33 e) leading to stabilization of 45.82 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( n_2 (O_{33}) \to \pi^* (C_{23}-C_{24}) \) **which increases ED (0.35 e) leading to stabilization of 30.42 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( C_{23}-C_{24} \) **from** \( \pi \to \pi^* (C_{22}-C_{27}) \) **which increases ED (0.01 e) leading to stabilization of 209.97 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( C_{23}-C_{24} \) **from** \( \pi \to \pi^* (C_{25}-C_{26}) \) **which increases ED (0.01 e) leading to stabilization of 291.45 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( C_{23}-C_{24} \) **from** \( \pi \to \pi^* (C_{25}-C_{26}) \) **which increases ED (0.01 e) leading to stabilization of 291.45 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( C_{25}-C_{26} \) **from** \( \pi \to \pi^* (C_{28}-C_{29}) \) **which increases ED (0.02 e) leading to stabilization of 89.50 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**
- **Between** \( C_{28}-C_{29} \) **from** \( \pi \to \pi^* (C_{28}-C_{29}) \) **which increases ED (0.03 e) leading to stabilization of 48.76 kcal mol\(^{-1}\).**

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Verminoside (VS)

Between n₂ (O₃₁) → σ⁺ (C₃₀-O₃₂) which increases ED (0.62 e) leading to stabilization of 34.34 kcal mol⁻¹.

Between n₂ (O₃₂) → π⁺ (C₃₀-O₃₁) which increases ED (0.33 e) leading to stabilization of 45.68 kcal mol⁻¹.

Between n₂ (O₃₂) → π⁺ (C₃₀-O₃₁) which increases ED (0.33 e) leading to stabilization of 45.68 kcal mol⁻¹.

Between C₂₄-C₂₅ from σ → π⁺ (C₂₆-C₂₇) which increases ED (0.01 e) leading to stabilization of 258.48 kcal mol⁻¹.

Between C₂₆-C₂₇ from σ → π⁺ (C₂₈-C₂₉) which increases ED (0.01 e) leading to stabilization of 153.71 kcal mol⁻¹.

**Table 4. Second order perturbation theory analysis of Fock matrix in NBO basis of Specioside (SS).**

| Donor(i) | Type | Acceptor(j) | Type | ED/e | Acceptor(j) | Type | ED/e | E(2)* | E(j) _ E(i)ᵇ | F(i,j)ᶜ |
|---------|------|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|--------|-------------|---------|
| C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | 22.41 | 0.28 | 0.072 |
| C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | 16.09 | 1.07 | 0.062 |
| C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π | C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π⁺ | 0.29065 | C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π⁺ | 0.29065 | 15.21 | 0.30 | 0.061 |
| C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | 23.27 | 0.29 | 0.074 |
| C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | 18.04 | 0.27 | 0.062 |
| C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | 17.75 | 0.29 | 0.069 |
| C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π⁺ | 0.38809 | 11.08 | 0.30 | 0.055 |
| LP (2) O₄ | n | C₃ - O₁₀ | σ⁺ | 0.05778 | C₃ - O₁₀ | σ⁺ | 0.05778 | 12.87 | 0.62 | 0.081 |
| LP (2) O₄ | n | C₅ - C₆ | σ⁺ | 0.10538 | C₅ - C₆ | σ⁺ | 0.10538 | 19.54 | 0.38 | 0.077 |
| LP (2) O₁₀ | n | C₃ - O₄ | σ⁺ | 0.06492 | C₃ - O₄ | σ⁺ | 0.06492 | 12.94 | 0.58 | 0.078 |
| LP (2) O₁₀ | n | C₁₁ - C₁₂ | σ⁺ | 0.06032 | C₁₁ - C₁₂ | σ⁺ | 0.06032 | 15.20 | 0.58 | 0.085 |
| LP (2) O₃₁ | n | C₂₉ - C₃₀ | σ⁺ | 0.05242 | C₂₉ - C₃₀ | σ⁺ | 0.05242 | 17.06 | 0.71 | 0.100 |
| LP (2) O₃₁ | n | C₃₀ - O₃₂ | σ⁺ | 0.10561 | C₃₀ - O₃₂ | σ⁺ | 0.10561 | 34.28 | 0.62 | 0.132 |
| LP (2) O₃₂ | n | C₃₀ - O₃₁ | σ⁺ | 0.27828 | C₃₀ - O₃₁ | σ⁺ | 0.27828 | 45.82 | 0.33 | 0.112 |
| LP (2) O₃₃ | n | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π⁺ | 0.39067 | 209.97 | 0.01 | 0.082 |
| C₂₃ - C₂₄ | π | C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π⁺ | 0.29065 | C₂₂ - C₂₇ | π⁺ | 0.29065 | 291.45 | 0.01 | 0.080 |
| C₂₅ - C₂₆ | π | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | 89.50 | 0.02 | 0.066 |
| C₃₀ - O₃₁ | π | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | C₂₈ - C₂₉ | π⁺ | 0.12257 | 48.76 | 0.03 | 0.073 |

*aE (2) means energy of hyper conjugative interactions (stabilization energy in Kcal/mol).

*bEnergy difference between donor and acceptor i and j NBO orbitals in a. u.

cF (ij) is the Fock matrix elements between i and j NBO orbitals in a. u.
3.6. Non linear optical analysis (NLO)

The Non-Linear Optical (NLO) parameters of the compounds have been calculated by using B3LYP levels with 6-31G (d, p) basis set. It deals with the interaction of applied electromagnetic fields in various materials to generate new electromagnetic fields, altered in wave number, phase, or other physical properties. Organic molecules able to manipulate photonic signals efficiently are of importance in technologies such as optical communication, optical computing, and dynamic image processing [56, 57, 58]. Mainly polarizability and hyperpolarizability are important parameters to determine the structural chemistry and efficiency of the polarizability and hyperpolarizability properties of molecular systems depend on the charge transfer between electron donating and withdrawing groups that helps in determining the intramolecular charge transfer. The intermolecular interactions involving the non-bonded type dipole–dipole interactions are determined with the help of dipole moment of a molecule means stronger the dipole moment, stronger will be the

| Donor(i)     | Type | ED/e | Acceptor(j) | Type | ED/e | E(2)\(^a\) | E(j)−E(i)\(^b\) | F(i,j)\(^c\) |
|--------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| C22 - C23    | \(\sigma\) | 1.97463 | C24 - C25   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.02261 | 19.99      | 0.28          | 0.067       |
| C22 - C23    | \(\sigma\) | 1.97463 | C26 - C27   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.02383 | 21.52      | 0.29          | 0.072       |
| C24 - C25    | \(\sigma\) | 1.71181 | C22 - C23   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.39246 | 18.48      | 0.30          | 0.068       |
| C24 - C25    | \(\sigma\) | 1.71181 | C26 - C27   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.40814 | 16.67      | 0.31          | 0.066       |
| C26 - C27    | \(\sigma\) | 1.63286 | C22 - C23   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.39246 | 19.98      | 0.27          | 0.066       |
| C26 - C27    | \(\sigma\) | 1.63286 | C24 - C25   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.38095 | 20.33      | 0.27          | 0.066       |
| C26 - C27    | \(\sigma\) | 1.63286 | C28 - C29   | \(\pi^*\) | 0.12404 | 14.32      | 0.29          | 0.061       |
| C28 - C29    | \(\pi\) | 1.85501 | C26 - C27   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.40814 | 10.38      | 0.30          | 0.054       |
| C28 - C29    | \(\pi\) | 1.85501 | C30 - O31   | \(\pi^*\) | 0.27877 | 22.10      | 0.29          | 0.073       |
| LP(2)O4     | \(n\) | 1.86161 | C5 - C6     | \(\pi^*\) | 0.10466 | 19.23      | 0.38          | 0.077       |
| LP(2)O10    | \(n\) | 1.87718 | C3 - O4     | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.06500 | 12.95      | 0.58          | 0.078       |
| LP(2)O10    | \(n\) | 1.87718 | O11 - C12   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.06022 | 15.16      | 0.58          | 0.085       |
| LP(2)O31    | \(n\) | 1.85217 | C29 - C30   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.05229 | 17.04      | 0.71          | 0.100       |
| LP(2)O31    | \(n\) | 1.85217 | C30 - O32   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.10588 | 34.34      | 0.62          | 0.132       |
| LP(2)O32    | \(n\) | 1.80525 | C30 - O31   | \(\pi^*\) | 0.01820 | 45.68      | 0.33          | 0.112       |
| LP(2)O36    | \(n\) | 1.89312 | C24 - C25   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.38095 | 25.47      | 0.36          | 0.092       |
| LP(2)O37    | \(n\) | 1.85621 | C22 - C23   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.39246 | 29.76      | 0.34          | 0.096       |
| C24 - C25    | \(\sigma\) | 0.38095 | C26 - C27   | \(\sigma^*\) | 0.40814 | 258.48     | 0.01          | 0.079       |
| C26 - C27    | \(\sigma\) | 0.40814 | C28 - C29   | \(\pi^*\) | 0.12404 | 153.71     | 0.01          | 0.073       |
| C30 - O31    | \(\pi\) | 0.27877 | C28 - C29   | \(\pi^*\) | 0.12404 | 49.58      | 0.03          | 0.073       |

\(^a\)E (2) means energy of hyper conjugative interactions (stabilization energy in Kcal/mol).
\(^b\)Energy difference between donor and acceptor i and j NBO orbitals in a. u.
\(^c\)F (ij) is the Fock matrix elements between i and j NBO orbitals in a. u.
intermolecular interactions. The first hyperpolarizability is a third rank tensor that can be described by a $3 \times 3 \times 3$ matrix. In theory of Kleinman symmetry, 27 components of the matrix can be reduced to 10 components. The complete equations for calculating the magnitude of total dipole moment $\mu$, the average polarizability $\alpha_{tot}$ and the first hyperpolarizability $\beta_{tot}$, using the x,y,z components is as follows:

$$
\mu_{tot} = \left(\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + \mu_z^2\right)^{1/2}
$$

$$
\alpha_{tot} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha_{xx} + \alpha_{yy} + \alpha_{zz})
$$

$$
< \beta > = \left[\left(\beta_{xxx} + \beta_{xyy} + \beta_{zzz}\right)^2 + \left(\beta_{yyy} + \beta_{zzz} + \beta_{xyz}\right)^2 + \left(\beta_{zzz} + \beta_{zxx} + \beta_{zzy}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}
$$

Since the value of the polarizabilities $\alpha$ and the hyperpolarizability of Gaussian output are reported in atomic mass units (a.m.u.), the calculated values have been converted into electrostatic units (esu) ($\alpha$: 1 a.u. = 0.1482×10$^{-24}$ esu; $\beta$: 1 a.m.u. = 0.0086393×10$^{-30}$ esu). The results of electronic dipole moment $\mu_i$ (i = x, y, z), polarizability $\alpha_{ij}$ and first order hyperpolarizability $\beta_{ijk}$ are shown in Table 6. The calculated dipole moment is equal to 2.6733 D for B3LYP level. The calculated polarizability $\alpha_{tot}$ of specioside (SS) is equal to 303.15×10$^{-24}$ esu and verminoside (VS) is equal to 308.82×10$^{-24}$ esu for B3LYP level as shown in Table 6. The calculated first hyper polarizability of the specioside (SS) is 55.8×10$^{-30}$ esu and verminoside (VS) is 3385.0111 for B3LYP level and these values are included in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Dipole moment $\mu$, polarizability $\alpha_{tot}$ ($\times 10^{-24}$esu) and first order static hyperpolarizability $\beta(10^{-30})$ data for Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) calculated at DFT/B3LYP/6-31G(d, p) level of theory.

| Dipole moment | B3LYP | Hyperpolarizability | B3LYP |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
|               | SS    | VS                  | SS    | VS     |
| $\mu_x$       | -2.0984 | 3.3997              | $\beta_{xxx}$ | -2169.83 | 2733.90 |
| $\mu_y$       | -0.7682 | -0.5940             | $\beta_{xyy}$ | -1001.80 | -1102.94 |
| $\mu_z$       | 1.9686  | 2.3446              | $\beta_{yyy}$ | -355.917 | 358.031 |
| ($\mu$)$_{tot}$ | 2.9779 | 4.1722             | ($\beta$)$_{total}$ | -199.675 | -236.948 |
| Polarizability |        |                     |        |        |
| $\alpha_{xx}$  | 432.330 | 443.088             | $\beta_{xxx}$ | 656.971 | -609.150 |
| $\alpha_{xy}$  | 48.0998 | -45.8625            | $\beta_{xyy}$ | 138.708 | 111.227 |
| $\alpha_{yy}$  | 265.654 | 269.774             | $\beta_{yyy}$ | 49.0201 | -70.9699 |
| $\alpha_{xz}$  | -16.5410 | -11.4405         | $\beta_{zzz}$ | -107.113 | 85.3043 |
| $\alpha_{yz}$  | -32.3129 | 31.0162             | $\beta_{yzz}$ | 1.73263 | -29.8434 |
| $\alpha_{zz}$  | 211.470 | 213.615             | $\beta_{zzz}$ | 12.1332 | -35.9025 |
| ($\alpha$)$_{tot}$ | 303.1513 | 308.8256          | ($\beta$)$_{total}$ (esu) | 55.8075 | 3385.0111 |
are 429 times greater in case of specioside (SS) and approximately more than 25000 times in case of verminoside (VS) for B3LYP level than that of the standard NLO material (0.13 × 10^{-30} esu) [59]. Both compounds, therefore, provide an attractive object for future studies of nonlinear optical properties.

3.7. Thermodynamic properties

The Thermodynamic parameters include zero-point vibrational energy, rotational temperatures, rotational constants and energies at standard temperature 298.15 K, were obtained at the HF and DFT using B3LYP functional with 631-G (d,p) basis set. At different temperatures (100–500 K), the vibrational analysis, values of standard statistical thermodynamic functions, heat capacity (CV) and entropy (S) were determined using DFT/B3LYP method with 6-31G (d, p) basis set. The higher values were calculated in HF of the total energy, translational, rotational, and vibrational energy than B3LYP. The rotational constants and rotational temperature values are similar in all the cases. It was observed that standard statistical thermodynamic functions increase with temperature ranging from 100 to 500 K, due to the fact that the molecular vibrational intensities increase with temperature [60]. The correlation equations among heat capacities, entropies and temperatures were fitted by quadratic formulas and the corresponding fitting factors (R^2) for these thermodynamic properties. The corresponding fitting equations and the correlation graphics (Figs. 9 and 10) are as follows.

\[ CV = 3.838 + 0.145T - 1.10^{-4}T^2 \quad (R^2 = 0.981) \]  
\[ S = 67.037 + 0.4242T - 0.0001T^2 \quad (R^2 = 0.951) \]

![Fig. 9. Correlation graphs of Heat Capacity (a) and Entropy (b) calculated at various temperatures of Specioside (SS) using B3LYP/6-31G(d, p) basis set.](image)
According to the second law of thermodynamics in thermochemical field, these thermodynamic data provide helpful information for the study of compounds to compute the other thermodynamic energies in relation of thermodynamic functions and estimate directions of chemical reactions. All thermodynamic calculations were done in gas phase but not used in solution (Tables 7 and 8).

### 3.8. Chemical reactivity descriptors

Global reactivity descriptors (GRDs) determine the nature of many of the basic chemical concepts like hardness and softness and justified framework of the DFT \([29, 61]\). GRDs are highly successful in predicting global reactivity trends. According to the Koopman’s theorem, the energies of frontier molecular orbital (\(\varepsilon_{\text{LUMO}}\),

**Table 7.** Calculated thermodynamic parameters of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).

| Parameters                        | B3LYP 6–31, G (d, p) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                  | SS                  | VS                  |
| Zero point vibrational energy     | 320.43186            | 322.87109           |
| Rotational temperature (K)        | 0.01229              | 0.01150             |
|                                   | 0.00158              | 0.00145             |
|                                   | 0.00147              | 0.00136             |
| Rotational constant (GHZ)         | X 0.25610            | 0.23972             |
|                                   | Y 0.03286            | 0.03022             |
|                                   | Z 0.03064            | 0.02835             |
| Total energy E_{total} (kcal/mol) | 340.971              | 344.317             |
| Translational                     | 0.889                | 0.889               |
| Rotational                        | 0.889                | 0.889               |
| Vibrational                       | 339.194              | 342.540             |
εHOMO), band gap (εLUMO - εHOMO), ionization potential (IP), electron affinity (EA) [62], electronegativity (χ), global hardness (η) [63], chemical potential (μ), global electrophilicity index (ω), global softness (S) and additional electronic charge (ΔNmax) of compounds have been calculated as follows:

\[ IP = -\epsilon_{HOMO} \] (7)
\[ EA = -\epsilon_{LUMO} \] (8)
\[ \chi = -\frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_{LUMO} + \epsilon_{HOMO}) \] (9)
\[ \eta = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_{LUMO} - \epsilon_{HOMO}) \] (10)
\[ \mu = -\chi = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_{LUMO} + \epsilon_{HOMO}) \] (11)
\[ \omega = \mu^2 / 2\eta \] (12)
\[ S = 1 / 2\eta \] (13)
\[ \Delta N_{max} = -\mu / \eta \] (14)

Electrophilicity index (ω) is a global reactivity index similar to the chemical hardness and chemical potential introduced by Parr et al [64]. The maximum charge transfer ΔNmax towards the electrophile was evaluated showing the property of the system to acquire additional electronic charge from the environment which describes the charge capacity of the molecule. This new reactivity index measures the stabilization in energy when the system acquires an additional electronic charge (ΔN) from the environment [30, 65, 66, 67]. The direction of the charge transfer is completely determined by the electronic chemical potential of the molecule because an electrophile is a chemical species capable of accepting electrons from

Table 8. Thermodynamic functions at different temperatures at the B3LYP/6-31G (d, p) level of Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS).

| Temperature (T) (K) | Heat capacity (CV) (Cal/mol K) | Entropy (S) (Cal/mol K) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                     | B3LYP 6-31G (d, p) SS VS     | B3LYP 6-31G (d, p) SS VS|
| 100                 | 50.936 53.424                 | 122.312 122.981         |
| 200                 | 89.106 93.376                 | 170.892 173.929         |
| 298.150             | 126.633 131.552               | 214.217 219.102         |
| 300                 | 127.345 132.272               | 215.015 219.931         |
| 400                 | 164.282 169.461               | 257.373 263.746         |
| 500                 | 195.852 201.164               | 297.983 305.526         |

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the environment. Therefore its energy must decrease upon accepting electronic charge and its electronic chemical potential must be negative (Table 9).

### 3.9. Local reactivity descriptors

Fukui Function (FF) is most widely used for local density functional descriptors to model chemical reactivity and site selectivity [68]. The atom is highly reactive compared to the other atoms in the molecule with the high FF. Using Hirshfeld population analysis of neutral, cation and anion state of molecule, Fukui functions are calculated using following equations:

\[
f_k^+ = \frac{[q(N+1) - q(N)]}{C_0}
\]

for nucleophilic attack \hspace{1cm} (15)

\[
f_k^- = \frac{[q(N) - q(N-1)]}{C_0}
\]

for electrophilic attack \hspace{1cm} (16)

\[
f_k^0 = \frac{1}{2}[q(N+1) - q(N-1)]
\]

for radical attack \hspace{1cm} (17)

where \(N, N-1, N+1\) are total electrons present in neutral, anion and cation state of molecule respectively. In addition local softnesses \(S_k^+, S_k^-, S_k^0\) and electrophilicity indices \(\omega_k^+, \omega_k^-, \omega_k^0\) are also used to describe the reactivity of atoms in a molecule [69, 70]. These local reactivity descriptors associated with a site \(k\) in a molecule are defined with the help of the corresponding condensed to atom variants of Fukui function, using the following equations,

\[
S_k^+ = Sf_k^+, S_k^- = Sf_k^-, S_k^0 = Sf_k^0
\]

\[
\omega_k^+ = \omega f_k^+, \omega_k^- = \omega f_k^-, \omega_k^0 = \omega f_k^0
\]

where +, −, 0 signs show nucleophilic, electrophilic and radical attack respectively. The maximum values of all the three local reactivity descriptors \(\{f_k^+, f_k^-, f_k^0\}; \{S_k^+, S_k^-, S_k^0\}; \{\omega_k^+, \omega_k^-, \omega_k^0\}\) indicate that this is more occupied site for nucleophilic or electrophilic attack than all other atomic sites in reactants i.e. Fukui functions \(f_k^+, f_k^-\) local softnesses \(S_k^+, S_k^-\)and local electrophilicity indices \(\omega_k^+, \omega_k^-\) for selected atomic sites of molecule [65, 71, 72].

**Table 9.** Calculated εLUMO, εHOMO, energy band gap εLUMO - εHOMO, ionization potential (IP), electron affinity (EA), electronegativity (\(\chi\)), global hardness (\(\eta\)), chemical potential (\(\mu\)), global electrophilicity index (\(\omega\)), global softness (\(S\)) and additional electronic charge (\(\Delta N_{\text{max}}\)) in eV for Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) using B3LYP/6-31G (d, p) level.

| Compound | \(\varepsilon_H\) | \(\varepsilon_L\) | \(\varepsilon_H - \varepsilon_L\) | IP | \(\chi\) | \(\eta\) | \(\mu\) | \(\omega\) | \(S\) | \(\Delta N_{\text{max}}\) |
|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|
| SS       | -0.021         | -0.062         | 0.041                       | 0.021 | 0.062 | 0.041 | -0.02 | -0.041 | -24.92 | -24.87 | -2.05          |
| VS       | -0.211         | -0.062         | 0.273                       | 0.211 | 0.062 | -0.74 | 0.151 | 0.74   | 1.813  | 3.311  | -4.9           |
Table 10. Using Hirshfeld population analysis: Fukui functions \( (f_k^+, f_k^-) \), Local softnesses \( (Sk^+, Sk^-) \) in eV, local electrophilicity indices \( (\omega_k^+, \omega_k^-) \) in eV for selected atomic sites of Specioside (SS).

| Atom no. | Hirshfeld atomic Charges | Fukui functions | Local softnesses | Local electrophilicity indices |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
|          | qN                      | qN + 1          | qN - 1           | \( f_k^+ \)                  | \( f_k^- \)                  | \( Sk^+ \)                  | \( Sk^- \)                  | \( \omega_k^+ \)              | \( \omega_k^- \)              |
| 1C       | -0.045469               | -0.024876       | -0.030297        | 0.020593                     | -0.015172                    | -0.512327                   | 1.377459                    | -0.513228                     | 1.378123                     |
| 2C       | 0.014529                | 0.083650        | 0.042533         | 0.069121                     | -0.028004                    | -1.719641                   | 1.696703                    | -1.722667                     | 1.697929                     |
| 3C       | 0.466198                | 0.515731        | 0.492852         | 0.049533                     | -0.026654                    | -1.232317                   | 0.663117                    | -1.234485                     | 0.664283                     |
| 4O       | -0.510039               | -0.453766       | -0.507813        | 0.056273                     | -0.002226                    | -1.399999                   | 0.055380                    | -1.402463                     | 0.055477                     |
| 5C       | 0.339498                | 0.364176        | 0.243067         | 0.024678                     | 0.096431                     | -0.613956                   | -2.399079                   | -0.615037                     | -2.4033                      |
| 6C       | -0.101690               | 0.063877        | -0.001330        | 0.165567                     | -0.10036                     | -4.119094                   | 2.496827                    | -4.126341                     | 2.50122                      |
| 7C       | 0.356028                | 0.330071        | 0.329753         | -0.025957                    | 0.026275                     | 0.645776                    | -0.655688                   | 0.646912                      | -0.65438                     |
| 8C       | 0.187945                | 0.230416        | 0.210512         | 0.042471                     | -0.022567                    | -1.056623                   | 0.561437                    | -1.058482                     | 0.562425                     |
| 9C       | 0.296323                | 0.223077        | 0.219396         | -0.073246                    | 0.076927                     | 1.822266                    | -1.913844                   | 1.825472                      | -1.917215                    |
| 10O      | -0.508178               | -0.501064       | -0.509083        | 0.007114                     | 0.000905                     | -0.176987                   | -0.022515                   | -0.177298                     | -0.022554                    |
| 11O      | -0.502222               | -0.528881       | -0.529012        | -0.028659                    | 0.028659                     | 0.712999                    | -0.712999                   | 0.714253                      | -0.714253                    |
| 12C      | 0.507592                | 0.526612        | 0.530941         | 0.01902                      | -0.023349                    | -0.473193                   | 0.580893                    | -0.474025                     | 0.113322                     |
| 13C      | 0.244649                | 0.263851        | 0.249237         | -0.00951                     | -0.004588                    | 0.236596                    | 0.114135                    | 0.237012                      | 0.114344                     |
| 14C      | 0.289707                | 0.242805        | 0.244460         | -0.046902                    | 0.045247                     | 1.166788                    | -1.125687                   | 1.168914                      | -1.127667                    |
| 15O      | -0.226747               | -0.235139       | -0.264649        | -0.008392                    | 0.037902                     | 1.208782                    | -0.942953                   | 0.209149                      | -0.944612                    |
| 16O      | -0.244165               | -0.235457       | -0.257437        | 0.008708                     | 0.501602                     | -0.216643                   | -12.479213                  | -0.217025                     | -12.501169                   |
| 17O      | -0.222951               | -0.231618       | -0.235913        | -0.008667                    | 0.012962                     | 0.215623                    | -0.322477                   | 0.216003                      | -0.323045                    |
| 18C      | 0.184110                | 0.255803        | 0.244165         | 0.071693                     | -0.060055                    | -1.783629                   | 1.494091                    | -1.786786                     | 1.496719                     |
| 19C      | 0.270268                | 0.269160        | 0.261067         | -0.001108                    | 0.009201                     | 0.027565                    | -0.228909                   | 0.027614                      | -0.229311                    |
| 20C      | 0.232849                | 0.230962        | 0.219998         | -0.001887                    | 0.012851                     | 0.046946                    | -0.319716                   | 0.047028                      | -0.32078                     |
| 21O      | -0.217738               | -0.221162       | -0.237896        | -0.003424                    | 0.020158                     | 0.085184                    | -0.501505                   | 0.085334                      | -0.502387                    |
| 22C      | -0.026457               | 0.070269        | -0.072353        | 0.096726                     | 0.045896                     | -2.406418                   | -1.141833                   | -2.410652                     | -1.143842                    |
| 23C      | 0.356361                | 0.356415        | 0.277465         | 0.000054                     | 0.078896                     | -1.001343                   | -0.078896                   | -0.001345                     | -1.966284                    |

(continued on next page)
| Atom no. | Hirshfeld atomic Charges | Fukui functions | Local softnesses | Local electrophilicity indices |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|          | qN          | qN + 1       | qN - 1       | f_k^+       | f_k^-       | S_k^+       | S_k^-       | q_k^+       | q_k^-       |
| 24C      | -0.074666 | 0.021250    | -0.131307    | 0.095916    | 0.056641   | -2.386266   | -1.409155   | -2.390465   | -1.411634   |
| 25C      | -0.024286 | 0.018534    | -0.118962    | 0.04282     | 0.094676   | -1.065306   | -2.355417   | -1.06718    | -2.359561   |
| 26C      | 0.147078  | 0.141424    | 0.136825     | -0.005654   | 0.010253   | 1.140664    | -1.255081   | 0.1409117   | -0.25553    |
| 27C      | 0.009456  | 0.031452    | -0.104278    | -0.0063108  | 0.113734   | 1.157004    | -2.829558   | 0.15728     | -2.834534   |
| 28C      | 0.028443  | 0.066319    | -0.122698    | 0.037876    | 0.151141   | -1.942306   | -3.760194   | -0.943964   | -3.766809   |
| 29C      | -0.082786 | 0.016853    | -0.180417    | 0.099639    | 0.097631   | -2.478890   | -2.428933   | -2.483251   | -2.433207   |
| 30C      | 0.659226  | 0.639428    | 0.548174     | -0.019798   | 0.111052   | 0.492548    | -2.762831   | 0.493415    | -2.767692   |
| 31O      | -0.528249 | -0.469432   | -0.609497    | 0.058817    | -0.081248  | -1.463291   | 2.021345    | -1.465865   | 2.024902    |
| 32O      | -0.520803 | -0.503404   | -0.519430    | 0.017399    | -0.001373  | -0.432864   | 0.034158    | -0.433626   | 0.034218    |
| 33O      | -0.226659 | -0.142820   | -0.300413    | 0.083839    | 0.073754   | -2.085806   | -1.834904   | -2.089476   | -1.838133   |
| 34O      | -0.497902 | -0.452460   | -0.478219    | 0.950362    | -0.019683  | -23.643786  | 0.489687    | -23.685384  | 0.490549    |
| 37C      | 0.173231  | 0.243645    | 0.193692     | 0.070414    | -0.020461  | -1.751809   | 1.509043    | -1.754891   | 0.509939    |
| 38O      | -0.204483 | -0.205702   | -0.233131    | -0.001219   | 0.028648   | 0.030327    | -1.712725   | 0.03038     | -0.713979   |
Table 11. Using Hirshfeld population analysis: Fukui functions \( f_k^+, f_k^- \), Local softnesses \( S_k^+, S_k^- \) in eV, local electrophilicity indices \( \omega_k^+, \omega_k^- \) in eV for selected atomic sites of Verminoside (VS).

| Atom no. | Hirshfeld atomic Charges | Fukui functions | Local softnesses | Local electrophilicity indices |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| qN       | qN + 1                   | qN - 1          | \( f_k^+ \)     | \( f_k^- \)                   | \( S_k^+ \) | \( S_k^- \) | \( \omega_k^+ \) | \( \omega_k^- \) |
| 1C       | -0.046135                | -0.028520       | -0.031922        | 0.017615                      | -0.014213  | 0.058323  | -0.047059  | 0.031935  | -0.025768  |
| 2C       | 0.014704                 | 0.080005        | 0.039877         | 0.065301                      | -0.025173  | 0.216211  | -0.083347  | 0.11839   | -0.045638  |
| 3C       | 0.466207                 | 0.517220        | 0.495390         | 0.051013                      | -0.029183  | 0.168904  | -0.096624  | 0.052908  | -0.052908  |
| 4O       | -0.509963                | -0.459482       | -0.508047        | 0.050481                      | -0.001916  | 0.167142  | -0.006343  | 0.091522  | -0.003473  |
| 5C       | 0.340001                 | 0.356908        | 0.243768         | 0.016907                      | 0.096233   | 0.055979  | 0.318627   | 0.030652  | 0.174470   |
| 6C       | -0.101848                | 0.053355        | -0.001955        | 0.155203                      | -0.099893  | 0.513877  | -0.330745  | 0.281383  | -0.181106  |
| 7C       | 0.356426                 | 0.330155        | 0.330578         | -0.026271                     | 0.025848   | -0.086983 | 0.085582   | -0.047629 | 0.046862   |
| 8C       | 0.188006                 | 0.227177        | 0.211029         | 0.039171                      | -0.023023  | 0.129695  | -0.076229  | 0.071017  | -0.04174   |
| 9C       | 0.296268                 | 0.223178        | 0.218971         | -0.07309                      | 0.077297   | -0.242    | 0.25593    | -0.132512 | 0.140139   |
| 10O      | -0.508225                | -0.501495       | -0.509003        | 0.00673                       | 0.000778   | 0.022283  | -0.025759  | 0.012201  | 0.00141    |
| 11O      | -0.500298                | -0.531596       | -0.529806        | -0.031298                     | 0.029508   | -0.103627 | 0.0977     | -0.056743 | 0.053498   |
| 12C      | 0.507631                 | 0.526467        | 0.531312         | 0.018836                      | -0.023681  | 0.059978  | -0.078407  | 0.034149  | -0.042933  |
| 13C      | 0.244680                 | 0.262795        | 0.249345         | 0.018115                      | -0.004665  | 0.059978  | -0.015445  | 0.032842  | -0.008457  |
| 14C      | 0.289701                 | 0.242527        | 0.245109         | -0.047174                     | 0.044592   | -0.156193 | 0.147644   | -0.085526 | 0.080845   |
| 15O      | -0.226659                | -0.239524       | -0.264389        | -0.011016                     | 0.03773    | -0.036473 | 0.124924   | -0.019972 | 0.068404   |
| 16O      | -0.244058                | -0.237675       | -0.257407        | 0.006383                      | 0.013349   | 0.021134  | 0.044198   | 0.011572  | 0.038315   |
| 17O      | -0.222998                | -0.233957       | -0.236213        | -0.010959                     | 0.013215   | -0.036285 | 0.043754   | -0.019868 | 0.023958   |
| 18C      | 0.184168                 | 0.252994        | 0.243727         | 0.068826                      | -0.059559  | 0.227882  | -0.197199  | 0.124781  | -0.10798   |
| 19C      | 0.270302                 | 0.268127        | 0.260953         | -0.002175                     | 0.009349   | -0.007201 | 0.030954   | -0.003943 | 0.016949   |
| 20C      | 0.232944                 | 0.230039        | 0.220293         | -0.002905                     | 0.012651   | -0.007201 | 0.041887   | -0.005266 | 0.022936   |
| 21O      | -0.217723                | -0.221765       | -0.237569        | -0.004042                     | 0.019846   | -0.013383 | 0.041887   | -0.007328 | 0.03598    |
| 22C      | -0.029382                | 0.063389        | -0.080058        | 0.092771                      | 0.0506776  | 0.307164  | 0.167793   | 0.168193  | 0.091878   |
| 23C      | 0.330475                 | 0.353250        | 0.265629         | 0.022775                      | 0.064846   | 0.075408  | 0.214705   | 0.116865  | 0.117565   |

(continued on next page)
| Atom no. | Hirshfeld atomic Charges | Fukui functions | Local softnesses | Local electrophilicity indices |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|         | qN                       | qN + 1         | qN - 1          | f_k^+                         | f_k^-                         | \(\omega_k^+\) | \(\omega_k^-\) |
| 24C     | 0.292636                 | 0.326110       | 0.266726        | 0.033474                      | 0.02591                       | 0.110832      | 0.085788        | 0.060688      | 0.200938       |
| 25C     | -0.102850                | -0.030464      | -0.180325       | 0.072386                      | 0.077475                       | 0.23967       | 0.256619        | 0.131235      | 0.140462       |
| 26C     | 0.154589                 | 0.137111       | 0.133655        | -0.017478                     | 0.020934                       | -0.057869     | 0.069312        | -0.031687     | 0.037953       |
| 27C     | -0.005863                | 0.039626       | -0.109637       | 0.045489                      | 0.104178                       | 0.150614      | 0.344933        | 0.082471      | 0.188874       |
| 28C     | 0.021020                 | 0.063678       | -0.124660       | 0.042658                      | 0.14568                       | 0.14124       | 0.482346        | 0.077338      | 0.264117       |
| 29C     | -0.079824                | 0.011960       | -0.180409       | 0.091784                      | 0.100585                       | 0.303896      | 0.330336        | 0.166404      | 0.18236        |
| 30C     | 0.659322                 | 0.640663       | 0.547728        | -0.018659                     | 0.111594                       | -0.061779     | 0.383877        | -0.033828     | 0.202319       |
| 31O     | -0.527831                | -0.468488      | -0.69557        | 0.059343                      | 0.081726                       | 0.196484      | 0.270594        | 0.107588      | 0.148169       |
| 32O     | -0.521460                | -0.505795      | -0.520950       | 0.015665                      | -0.00051                       | 0.051866      | -0.001688       | 0.0284        | -0.000924      |
| 33O     | -0.498634                | -0.456131      | -0.478825       | 0.042503                      | -0.019809                      | 0.140727      | -0.665587       | 0.077057      | -0.035913      |
| 36O     | -0.253230                | -0.203971      | -0.314248       | 0.049259                      | 0.061018                       | 0.163096      | 0.20203         | 0.089306      | 0.110625       |
| 37O     | -0.221030                | -0.125157      | -0.291115       | 0.095873                      | 0.070085                       | 0.317435      | 0.232051        | 0.173817      | 0.127064       |
| 38C     | 0.173484                 | 0.243450       | 0.195045        | 0.069966                      | 0.173484                       | 0.231657      | 0.574405        | 0.126848      | 0.314526       |
| 39O     | -0.204551                | -0.206162      | -0.233043       | -0.001611                     | 0.028492                       | -0.005334     | 0.94337         | -0.00292      | -0.00292       |
In Specioside (SS), the relative high value of local reactivity descriptors \( f_k^+, S_k^+, \omega_k^+ \) at C6, C18, C22, C24, C29 indicate that these sites to nucleophilic whereas the relative high value of local reactivity descriptors \( f_k^-, S_k^-, \omega_k^- \) at C29, O30, O31, O33, C37 and O38 indicate this site to electrophilic attack (Table 10). In verminoside (VS), the relative high value of local reactivity descriptors \( f_k^+, S_k^+, \omega_k^+ \) at C6, C18, C22, C25, C29 indicate these sites to nucleophilic whereas the relative high value of local reactivity descriptors \( f_k^-, S_k^-, \omega_k^- \) at C30, O36, C37 and O38 indicate this site to electrophilic attack (Table 11).

4. Conclusion

In the present work, we have done comparative studies of two compounds i.e. Specioside (SS) and Verminoside (VS) which have been characterized by \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR, UV–Visible and FT-IR analysis. Theoretical \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C chemical shift values (with respect to TMS) are reported and compared with experimental data which are in good agreement both for \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR. The electronic properties are also calculated and compared with the experimental UV–Vis spectrum. It is concluded that the lowest singlet excited state of the molecule is mainly derived from the HOMO-LUMO (\(n^- \pi^*\)) electron transition. Information of the charge density distribution and site of chemical activity of the molecule has been obtained by reactivity descriptors and MESP surface. NBO results reflected the charge transfer within the molecule. The calculated first hyperpolarizability of the Specioside (SS) compound is \(55.8 \times 10^{-30}\) esu and Verminoside (VS) is 3385.0111 for B3LYP level and these values are greater (429 times in case of specioside (SS) and approximately more than 25000 times in case of verminoside (VS)) for B3LYP than that of the standard NLO material urea \((0.13 \times 10^{-30}\) esu\) that indicates the nonlinear optical applications. Furthermore, the thermodynamic parameters and electronic absorption properties of the compounds have been calculated. All the theoretical results show good agreement with experimental data. Fukui functions, local softness and electrophilicity indices for selected atomic sites have been calculated. Fukui function shows the nucleophilic and electrophilic attacking sites in the inhibitors. The local reactivity descriptors \( f_k^-, S_k^-, \omega_k^- \) at C29, O30, O31, O33, C37 in specioside (SS) and O38, C30, O36, C37 and O38 in verminoside (VS) indicate that this site is more prone to electrophilic attack. Comparison of theoretical and experimental data exhibits good correlations confirming the reliability of the quantum chemical method to reveal the reactivity of the compounds.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

Monika Saini, Reetu Sangwan: Performed the experiments.
Mohammad Faheem Khan: Analyzed and interpreted the data.
Ashok Kumar, Ruchi Verma: Contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data.
Sudha Jain: Conceived and designed the experiments; Wrote the paper.

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Competing interest statement
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information
No additional information is available for this paper.

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