

**THEORETICAL DFT INSIGHTS INTO THE NATURE OF CHALCOGEN
BONDING BETWEEN SO₂, SO₃ AND DIAZINE: NONCOVALENT
INTERACTIONS INVOLVING π HOLES**

Y. ARFAOUI, *Laboratory of Characterisations, Applications and Modeling
Materials (LR18ES08), Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of
Tunis El Manar, Tunis.*

The irritant gases SO₂ and SO₃ can be the cause of certain health problems, especially in sensitive people such as children. Short exposures can cause bronchial spasms, coughing spells, impaired respiratory function and eye irritation. By attaching to fine particles, a small part of this pollutant can even penetrate to the lower respiratory tract. Too high concentrations of SO₂ and SO₃ can cause acidification of the environment. Once emitted into the air and in the presence of water, SO₂ and SO₃ are transformed into sulfuric acid H₂SO₄ which contributes to the phenomenon of acid rain. The consequences of such rains are acid deposits on building materials which can cause damage to the architectural and cultural heritage, the acidification of surface waters leading to the death of fish and soil deterioration which can have harmful effects on the vegetation and plants. DFT calculation of the capture of SO₂ and SO₃ via π holes is performed with diazine molecules. The charge transfer interactions is highlighted by the wiberg indices calculation and the NBO analysis. The IRC calculation is performed to connect the reactants SO₂ and SO₃ with the H₂SO₄ product via the transition states.