

5. Fill Table 4, for each pair of atoms in the glycine molecule (see picture), write the smallest number of bonds separating them.

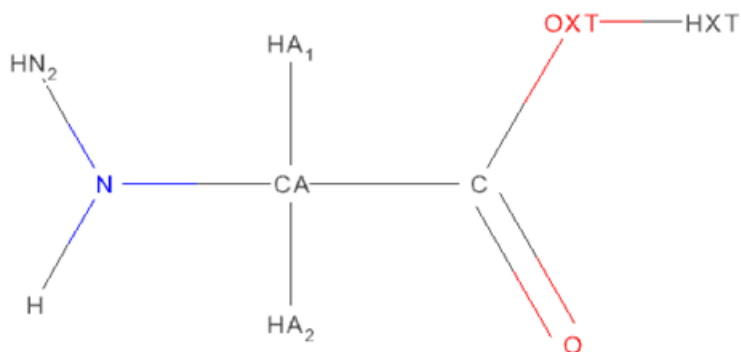


Table 4	HN2	H	N	HA1	CA	HA2	C	O	OXT	HXT
HN2	0	2	1							
H										
N										
HA1										
CA										
HA2										
C										
O										
OXT										
HXT										

6. Count the Wiener index for the glycine molecule. Use the formula:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N D_{ij}$$

where N is the number of atoms and D_{ij} is the distance between atoms i and j.

3D descriptors

7. Use MolView (molview.org) to view the molecules from Table 1 one by one. (It is best to trace them using the English name.) Add the column "Distance between O and H atoms" in Table 5 - measure this distance using (in MolView it is the Jmol tab and the "Distance" command, you have to click on the pair of atoms where you measure the distance).

Table 5	Dissociation constant (pKa)	Distance between atoms O and H	Charge on O (from OH group)	Charge on H (from OH group)
2,4,6-trinitrophenol				
2,3-dinitrophenol				
3-hydroxybenzaldehyde				
2,4,6-trimethylphenol				

8. In what unit are the measured distances?
 9. In the first column of the table, copy the values from Table 1 then. Is there any relationship between the bond lengths O and H and the value of pKa? If so, what is it?

10. Download the 3D structures of the molecules listed in Table 1 from PubChem. Use the Atomic Charge calculator II tool (<https://acc2.ncbr.muni.cz/>) to calculate the charges on them and fill in the table.

11. Is there any relationship between the charges on O and H and the value of pKa? If so, what is it?