**Table S1.** The adsorption energies  $(E_{ads})$  (kJ/mol) and the geometrical parameters (bond lengths (R) is in Å) for the PEN drug molecule and  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> before and after the adsorption process in the gas phase and water solution.

Configuration		Eads	Interaction	Bond	R in y-Fe2O3	R incomplex	Bond	$\mathbf{R}_{in PEN}$	R incomplex
GAS		-69.246	N65-H43 = <b>1.84</b>	O41-H43	0.968	0.991	C61-N65	1.464	1.469
	А		O3 -H73 = <b>1.90</b>	O3-H60	0.966	0.969	N65-H73	1.015	1.029
			O67-H24 = <b>1.93</b>	O23-H24	0.967	0.975	C62-O67	1.214	1.222
			O67-H60 = <b>2.21</b>	O03-H60	0.966	0.969	C62-O67	1.214	1.222
	В	-46.444	O67-H43 = <b>1.74</b>	O41-H43	0.968	0.988	C62-O67	1.214	1.229
			O19-H71 = <b>1.85</b>	O19-H20	0.966	0.966	O64-H71	0.973	1.020
			N65-H58 = <b>1.80</b>	O04-H58	0.968	1.006	C61-N65	1.464	1.481
			O3-H73 = <b>2.16</b>	O3-H60	0.966	0.966	N65-H73	1.017	1.025
	С	0.996	S66-H43 = <b>2.61</b>	O41-H43	0.968	0.974	S66-H74	1.348	1.355
			O9-H74 = <b>2.10</b>	Fe6-O09	1.820	1.888	S66-H74	1.348	1.355
PCM -	A	-65.597	N65-H43 = <b>1.76</b>	O41-H43	0.968	1.003	C61-N65	1.464	1.472
			O3-H73 = <b>2.14</b>	O03-H60	0.968	0.970	N65-H73	1.019	1.023
			O67-H24 = <b>1.99</b>	O23-H24	0.968	0.975	C62-O67	1.216	1.224
			O67-H60 = <b>2.17</b>	O3-H60	0.968	0.970	C62-O67	1.216	1.224
	В	-31.305	O67-H43 = <b>1.73</b>	O41-H43	0.968	0.992	C62-O67	1.216	1.237
			O19-H71 = <b>1.47</b>	O19-H20	0.968	0.967	O64-H71	0.974	1.051
	С	11.924	S66-H43 = <b>3.47</b>	O41-H43	0.968	0.968	S66-H74	1.347	1.348
	v		O9-H78 = <b>2.62</b>	O9-H50	0.974	0.974	C69-H78	1.094	1.093

**Table S2.** the calculated thermodynamic properties, i.e., the free Gibbs ( $\Delta G$ ) and enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) energies (kJ/mol), the chemical potential ( $\mu$ ), chemical hardness ( $\eta$ ) and the stretching frequencies ( $\Delta v$ , in cm<sup>-1</sup>), for the pristine  $\gamma$ -Fe2O3, PEN and the PEN/ $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> complexes in the gas phase and water solution.

Phase Model		μ	η	$\Delta \mathbf{H}$	$\Delta \mathbf{G}$	$\Delta \mathbf{v}$
	γ-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-4.882	0.526	-	-	-
GAS	PEN	-3.239	3.147	-	-	-
	Α	-4.606	0.591	-87.156	-26.137	$v_{\text{N-H}}: 3493.92 {\rightarrow} 3300.45 = -424.27$
	В	-4.891	0.574	-81.955	-22.661	$v_{O-H}: 3738.13 \rightarrow 2840.92 = -897.21$
	С	-4.880	0.526	-9.447	34.538	$\nu_{\text{S-H}}: 2686.91 \rightarrow 2596.92 \text{=-}89.99$
	γ-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-5.024	0.550	-	-	-
РСМ	PEN	-3.392	3.238	-	-	-
	Α	-5.051	0.566	-82.262	-19.400	$v_{N-H}: 3363.71 \rightarrow 2770.15 = -593.56$
	В	-5.130	0.588	-53.978	-4.001	$v_{\text{O-H}}$ : 3724.72 $\rightarrow$ 2291.78 = -1432.94
	С	-5.053	0.566	4.889	48.446	$v_{S-H}$ : 2693.88 $\rightarrow$ 2680.93= -12.95

**Table S3.** The topological parameters, the density of the total energy of electrons ( $H_{BCP}$ ) and its two components, the kinetic ( $G_{BCP}$ ) and potential ( $V_{BCP}$ ) electron energy densities (all in a.u.), the hydrogen bond energy ( $E_{HB}$ , in kJ/mol) The values of the LUMO, the HOMO, energy gap ( $E_g$ ) for PEN, the pristine  $\gamma$ -Fe2O3 nanoparticle and the considered complexes in the gas phase and water solution.

$\gamma$ -Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (O,N,Cl) <sub>PEN</sub>											
		Bond	$\rho_{BCP}$	$\pmb{\nabla}^2 \rho_{BCP}$	H <sub>BCP</sub>	V <sub>BCP</sub>	G <sub>BCP</sub>	E <sub>HB</sub>	E <sub>LUMO</sub>	E <sub>HOMO</sub>	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{g}}$
	γ-Fe2O3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.356	-5.408	1.052
	PEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.092	-6.386	6.294
	Α	N <sub>65</sub> H <sub>43</sub>	0.0396	0.0913	-0.0056	-0.0340	0.0284	-44.601	-4.014	-5.197	1.183
		O 3H <sub>73</sub>	0.0306	0.0852	-0.0015	-0.0243	0.0228	-31.911			
		O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	0.0236	0.0759	0.0007	-0.0175	0.0182	-22.986			
		O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>60</sub>	0.0157	0.0502	-0.0014	-0.0098	0.0112	-12.876			
GAS	В	O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>43</sub>	0.0396	0.1240	-0.0029	-0.0098	0.0339	-48.205	-4.317	-5.465	1.148
GAS		O <sub>19</sub> H <sub>71</sub>	0.0525	0.1361	-0.0098	-0.0537	0.0438	-72.427			
		N <sub>65</sub> H <sub>58</sub>	0.0429	0.0920	-0.0075	-0.0379	0.0305	-49.761			
		O 3H73	0.0184	0.0534	0.0008	-0.0118	0.0126	-15.524			
	С	S <sub>66</sub> H <sub>43</sub>	0.0126	0.0360	-0.0010	-0.0069	0.0080	-9.081	-4.364	-5.396	1.032
	-	O 9H74	0.0212	0.0516	-0.0004	-0.0136	0.0133	-17.873			
	γ-Fe2O3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.474	-5.575	1.101
	PEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.154	-6.630	6.476
	Α	N <sub>65</sub> H <sub>43</sub>	0.0484	0.1027	-0.0099	-0.0455	0.0356	-59.675	-4.536	-5.567	1.031
		O 3H73	0.0187	0.0543	0.0007	-0.0121	0.0128	-15.851			
		O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	0.0216	0.0681	-0.0009	-0.0153	0.0162	-20.076			
РСМ		O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>60</sub>	0.0165	0.0502	-0.0011	-0.0103	0.0114	-13.526			
	В	O <sub>67</sub> H <sub>43</sub>	0.0425	0.1271	-0.0043	-0.0403	0.0360	-52.903	-4.542	-5.718	
		O <sub>19</sub> H <sub>71</sub>	0.0820	0.1455	-0.0323	-0.1010	0.0687	-132.607			1.176
	С	O19H74	0.0082	0.0253	0.0012	-0.0040	0.0052	-5.267	-4.487	-5.620	1.133
	-	O	0.0072	0.0231	0.0012	-0.0035	0.0046	-4.532			
		O12 H	0.0066	0.0212	0.0011	-0.0031	0.0042	-4.082			
		0131175									

**Table S4.** The second-order perturbation energy ( $E^{(2)}$ , kcal/mol) corresponds to charge transfer between the oxygen lone pairs and  $\sigma^*O-H$  anti-bonding orbital for three models of the PEN/ $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> complexes.

		Charge transfer	<b>E</b> <sup>(2)</sup>
	Α	LP N65 $\rightarrow \sigma^*$ O41-H43	28.04
		LP O67 $\rightarrow \sigma^*$ O23- H24	6.82
GAS	В	$LP \ N65 \rightarrow \sigma^* \ O4 - H58$	23.00
		LP $O67 \rightarrow \sigma^* O41-H43$	11.08
	С	LP $S66 \rightarrow \sigma^* \text{ O41- H43}$	4.60
	Α	LP N65 $\rightarrow \sigma^*$ O41-H43	30.51
		$LP \text{ O67} \rightarrow \sigma^* \text{ O23- H24}$	4.53
РСМ	В	$LP \ N65 \rightarrow \sigma^*  O4 - H58$	16.99
		LP $O67 \rightarrow \sigma^* O41-H43$	11.24
	С	$LP  S66 \rightarrow \sigma^* \text{ O41- H43}$	0.25



**Figure S1.** The RDG vs sign $(\lambda_2)\rho$  plots for complex **A**.



Figure S2. RMSD curve for the simulated system as a function of time.