

Supporting information

Drastic Photoluminescence Modulation of an Organic Molecular Crystal with High Pressure

Junjie Guan,^{a,b} Chunfang Zhang,^c Dexiang Gao,^b Xingyu Tang,^b Xiao Dong,^d Xiaohuan Lin,^b Yajie Wang,^b Xinxin Wang,^b Lin Wang,^b Hyun Hwi Lee,^e Jialiang Xu,^{*a,f} Haiyan Zheng,^{*b} Kuo Li,^b and Ho-kwang Mao^b

^aSchool of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, China.

^bCenter for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research (HPSTAR), Beijing 100094, China.

^cCollege of Chemistry and Environmental Science, Hebei University, No.180 Wusidong Road. Baoding 071002, Hebei, China.

^dKey Laboratory of Weak-Light Nonlinear Photonics, School of Physics, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China.

^e Pohang Accelerator Laboratory, POSTECH, Pohang 790-784, Republic of Korea.

^fSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Nankai University, Tianjin 300350, China.

Emails: jialiang.xu@nankai.edu.cn; zhenghy@hpstar.ac.cn

Table S1 Assignments of IR modes of diphenylfluorenone (DPFO) in the α -phase at 0.49 GPa, and the calculated modes by Material Studio.

Experimental results / cm ⁻¹	Calculated results / cm ⁻¹	Assignments
3048	3031	$\nu_{C-H(sp^2)}$ (C-H stretching)
1715	1664	$\nu_{C=O}$ (C=O stretching)
1608	1610	$\nu_{C=C}$ (C=C stretching)
1583	1588	$\nu_{C=C}$ (C=C stretching)
1501	1493	$\nu_{C=C}$
1467	1467	$\nu_{C=C}$
1446	1447	$\nu_{C=C}$
1422	1427	β_{C-H} (C-H in-plane bending) and $\nu_{C=C}$
1301	1292	$\nu_{C=C}$ and β_{C-H}
1259	1261	β_{C-H}
1190	1188	ν_{C-CO-C} (C-CO-C stretching)
1155	1149	β_{C-H}
1128	1111	β_{C-H}
1096	1085	β_{C-H}
1075	1065	β_{C-H}
1025	1031	β_{C-H}
964	956	γ_{C-H} (C-H out-of-plane bending)
924	914	γ_{C-H}
907	894	γ_{C-H}
858	842	γ_{C-H}
845	832	γ_{C-H}
788	785	γ_{C-C-C} (C-C-C out-of-plane bending)
760	755	γ_{C-C-C} and γ_{C-H}
736	737	ring breath
697	695	γ_{C-H}
654	649	β_{C-C-C}
618	610	β_{C-C-C}

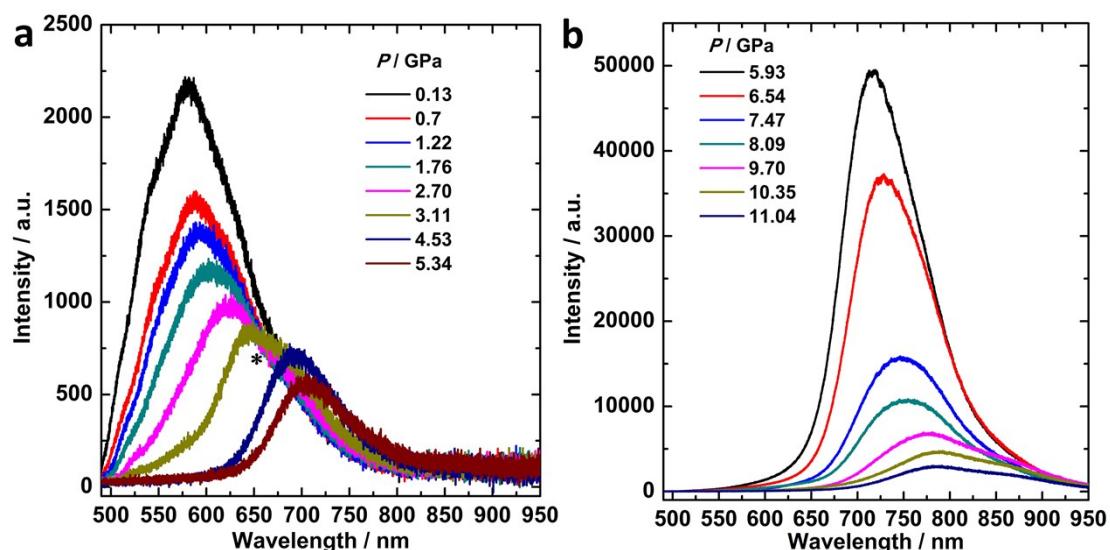


Fig. S1. Pressure-induced decrease of photoluminescence intensity with a 488 nm laser (a) from 0.13 to 5.34 GPa (laser intensity: 0.0001%), and (b) from 5.93 to 11.04 GPa (laser intensity: 0.05%) (asterisk represents the jump of red-shift).

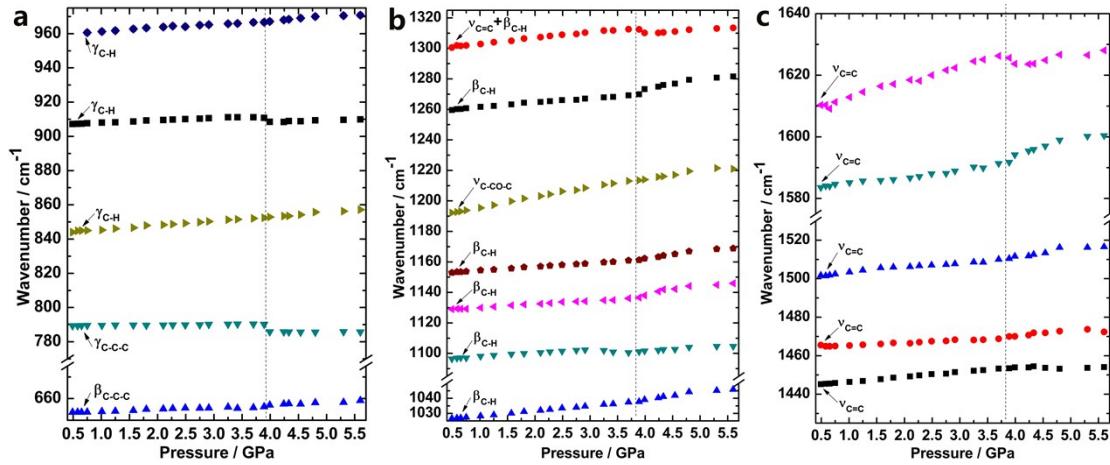


Fig. S2. IR frequency shift of DPFO as a function of pressure in the region of (a) 600-970cm⁻¹, (b)1030-1320 cm⁻¹, and (c) 1440-1640 cm⁻¹. The dotted line represents the boundary of the phase transition from the α - to γ -phase.

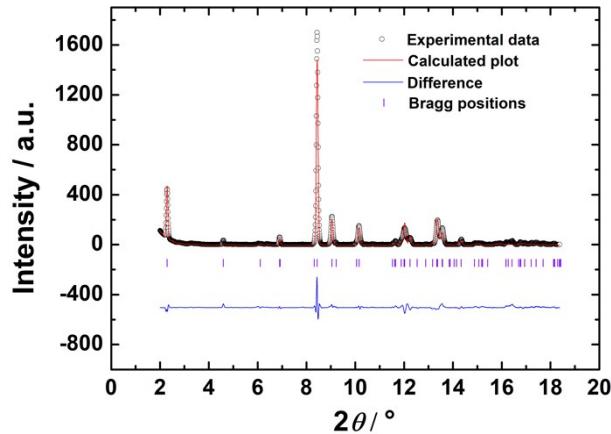


Fig. S3. The Rietveld refinement result of DPFO at 1.58GPa.

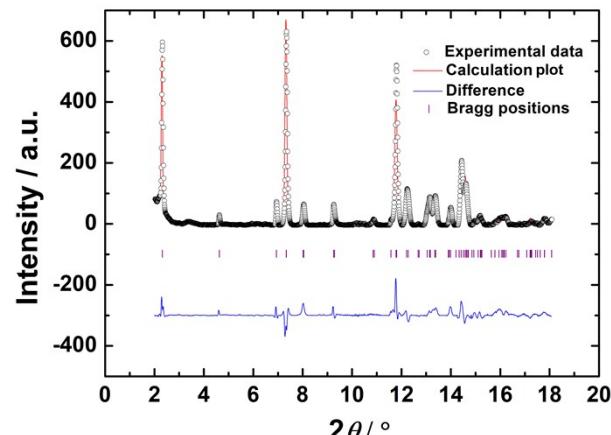


Fig. S4. The Rietveld refinement result of DPFO at 6.86 GPa.

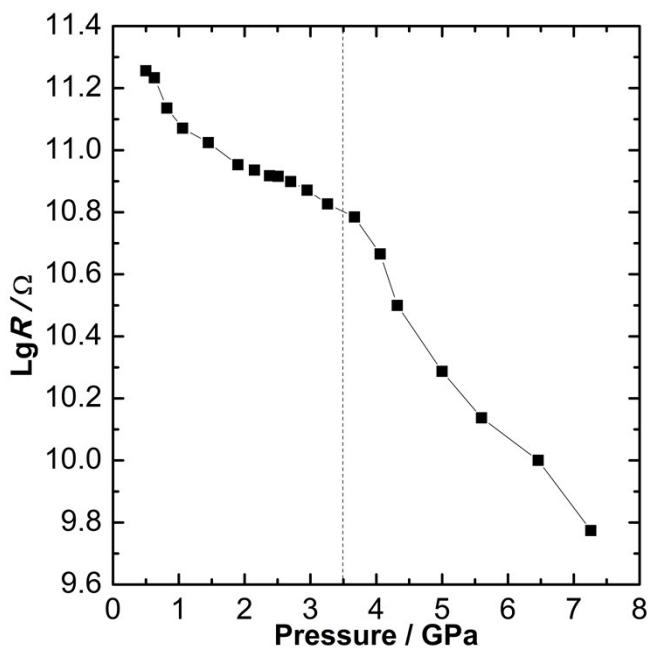


Fig. S5. Pressure-induced variation of DPFO resistance (the dotted line indicates the phase transition).

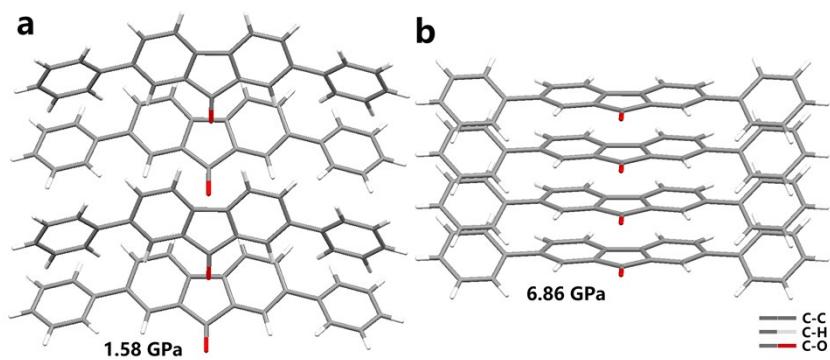
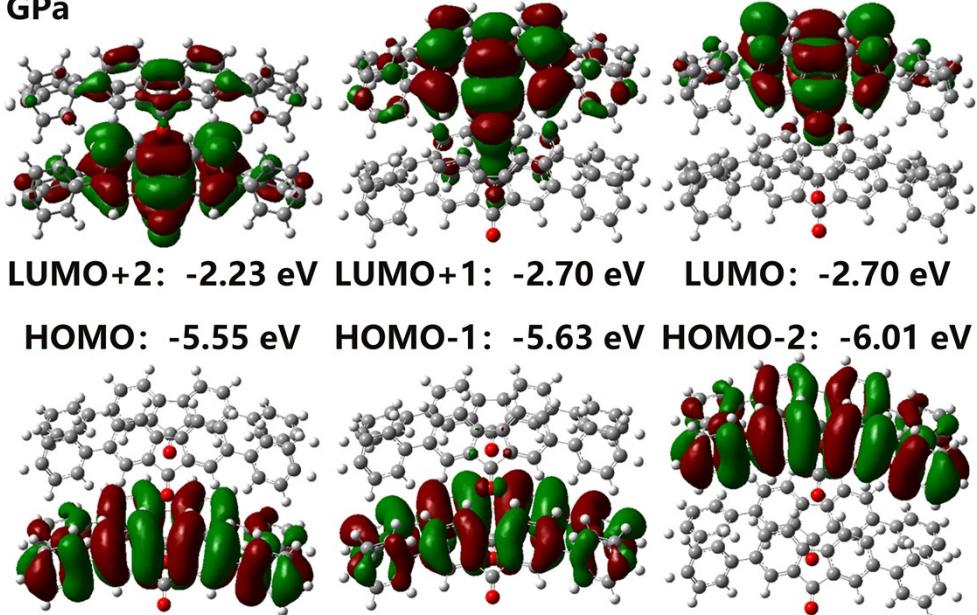


Fig. S6. The selected aggregates of the α -phase and γ -phase in the Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations at (a) 1.58 and (b) 6.86 GPa.

1.58 GPa



6.86 GPa

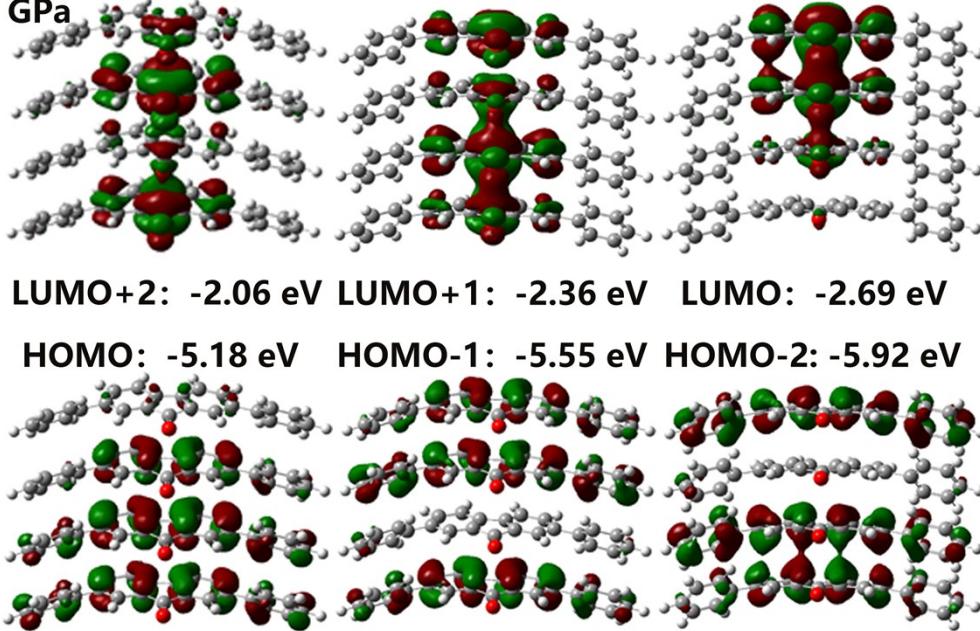


Fig. S7. DFT calculated orbitals of HOMO-2, HOMO-1, HOMO, LUMO, LUMO+1, and LUMO+2 for the selected molecular aggregates in the α -phase (1.58 GPa) and γ -phase (6.86 GPa) (isocontour = 0.02).