



Journal Name

ARTICLE TYPE

Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/xxxxxxxxxx

ESI for Effects of Chemical Substitutions on the Properties of Azacalixphyrins: a First-principles Study[†]

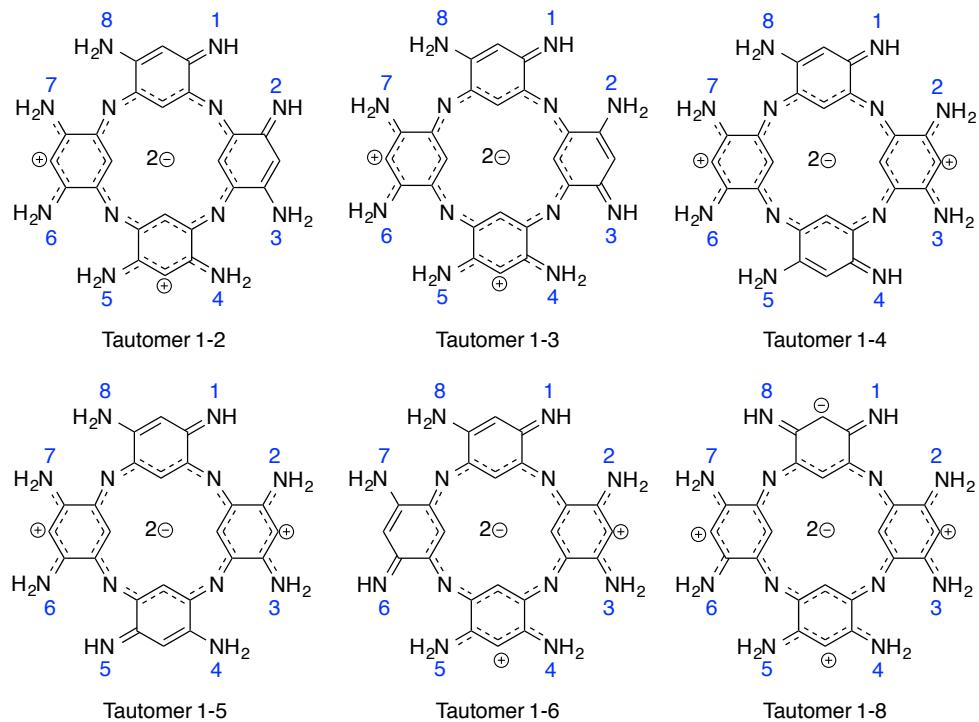
Gabriel Marchand,^{*a} Olivier Siri^b and Denis Jacquemin^{*a,c}

^a CEISAM, UMR CNRS 6230, BP 92208, Université de Nantes, 2, Rue de la Houssinière, 44322 Nantes, Cedex 3, France. E-mail: Gabriel.Marchand@univ-nantes.fr

^b Centre Interdisciplinaire de Nanoscience de Marseille (CINaM), UMR CNRS 7325, Aix-Marseille Université, Campus de Luminy, case 913, F-13288 Marseille Cedex 09, France. E-mail: olivier.siri@univ-amu.fr

^c Institut Universitaire de France, 1 rue Descartes, 75231 Paris Cedex 5, France. E-mail: Denis.Jacquemin@univ-nantes.fr

S1 Tautomers of 1



Scheme 1 Representation of the different tautomers of 1 .

S2 Absorption Spectra obtained with the B3LYP method

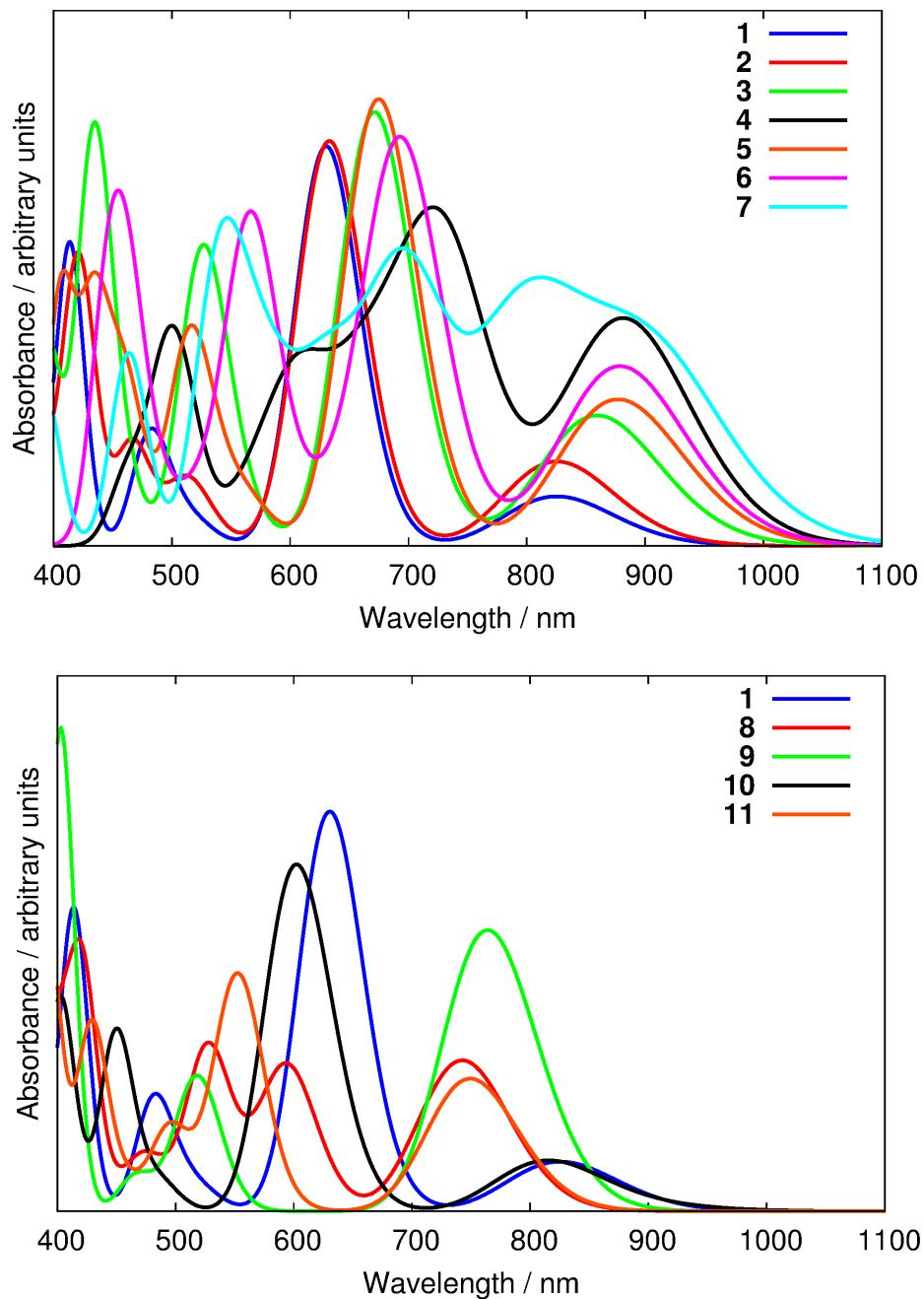


Fig. S-1 Absorption spectra of the 2H^+ forms of the ACPs. The curves result from the convolution of the vertical excitation energies with a Gaussian function presenting a half-width at half-height of 0.1 eV. All curves have been obtained using the B3LYP functional.

S4 Impact of Solvation on the Absorption Spectra

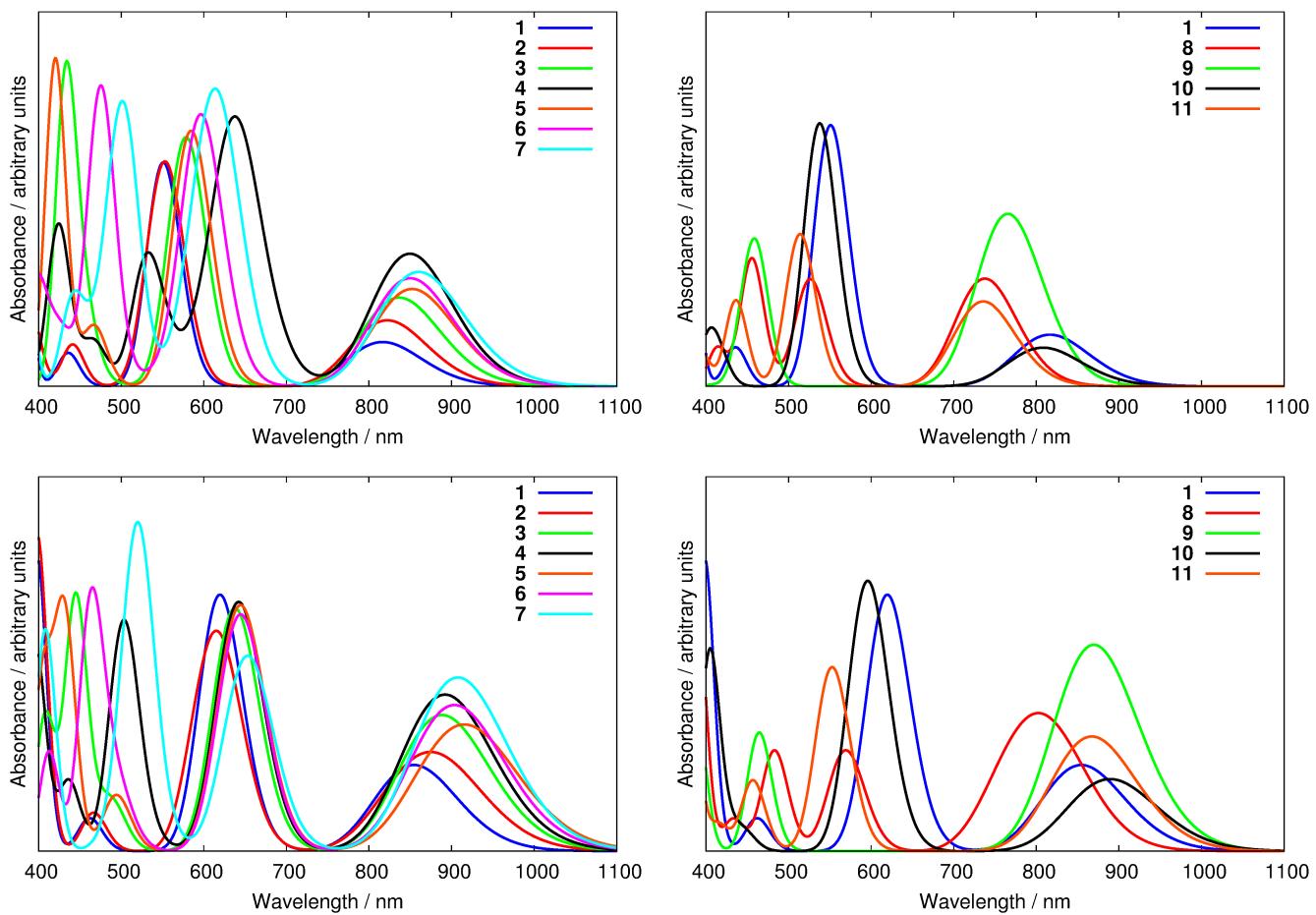


Fig. S-2 Absorption spectra of the diprotonated dicationic forms of the azacalixphyrins studied in this work, in gas phase (top) and in DMSO solution (bottom). All curves have been obtained with the CAM-B3LYP functional.

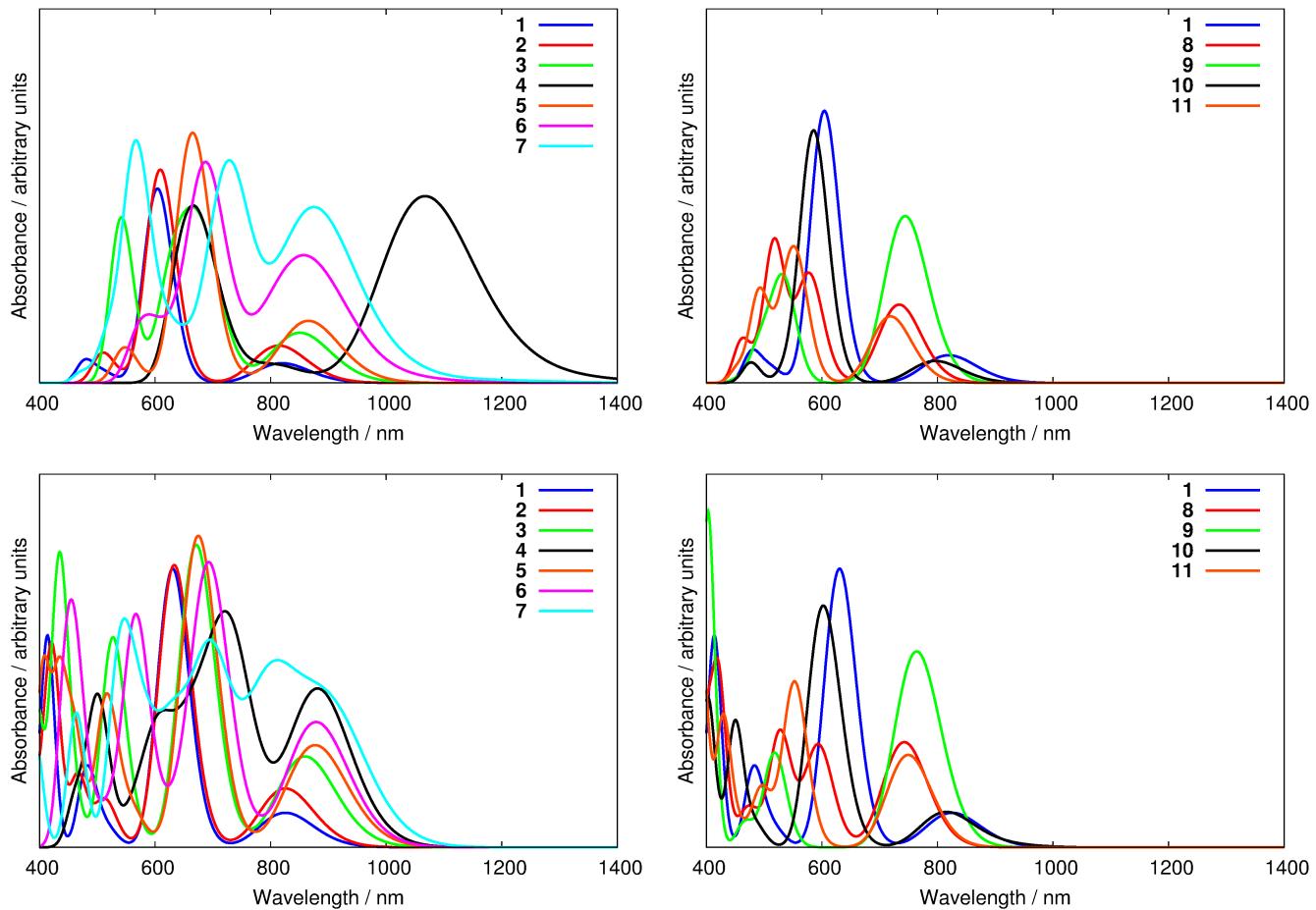
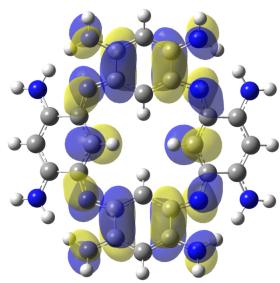
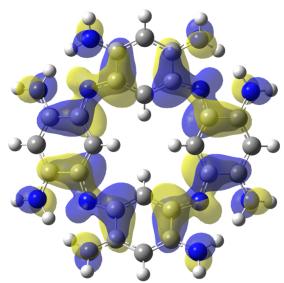


Fig. S-3 Absorption spectra of the diprotonated dicationic forms of the azacalixphyrins studied in this work, in gas phase (top) and in DMSO solution (bottom). All curves have been obtained with the B3LYP functional.

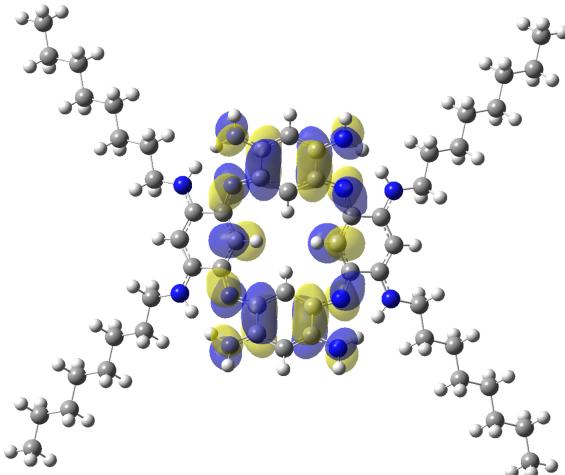
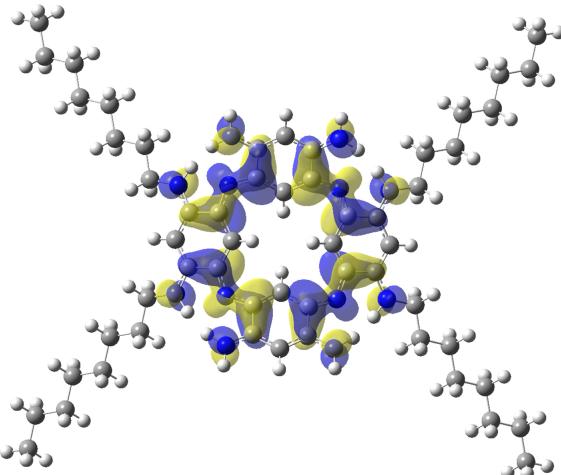
HOMO

LUMO

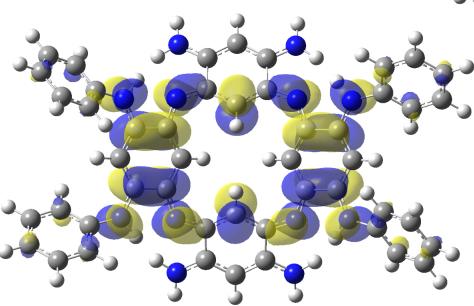
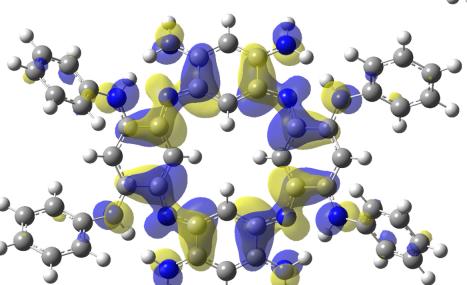
1



2



3



4

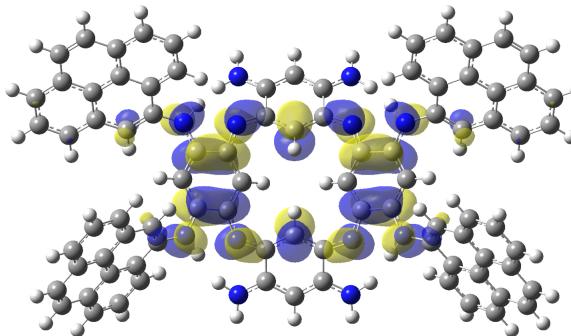
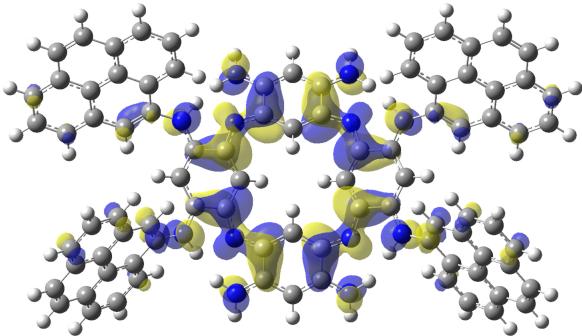


Fig. S-4 CAM-B3LYP HOMO and LUMO of the diprotonated dicationic forms of the ACPs 1–4.

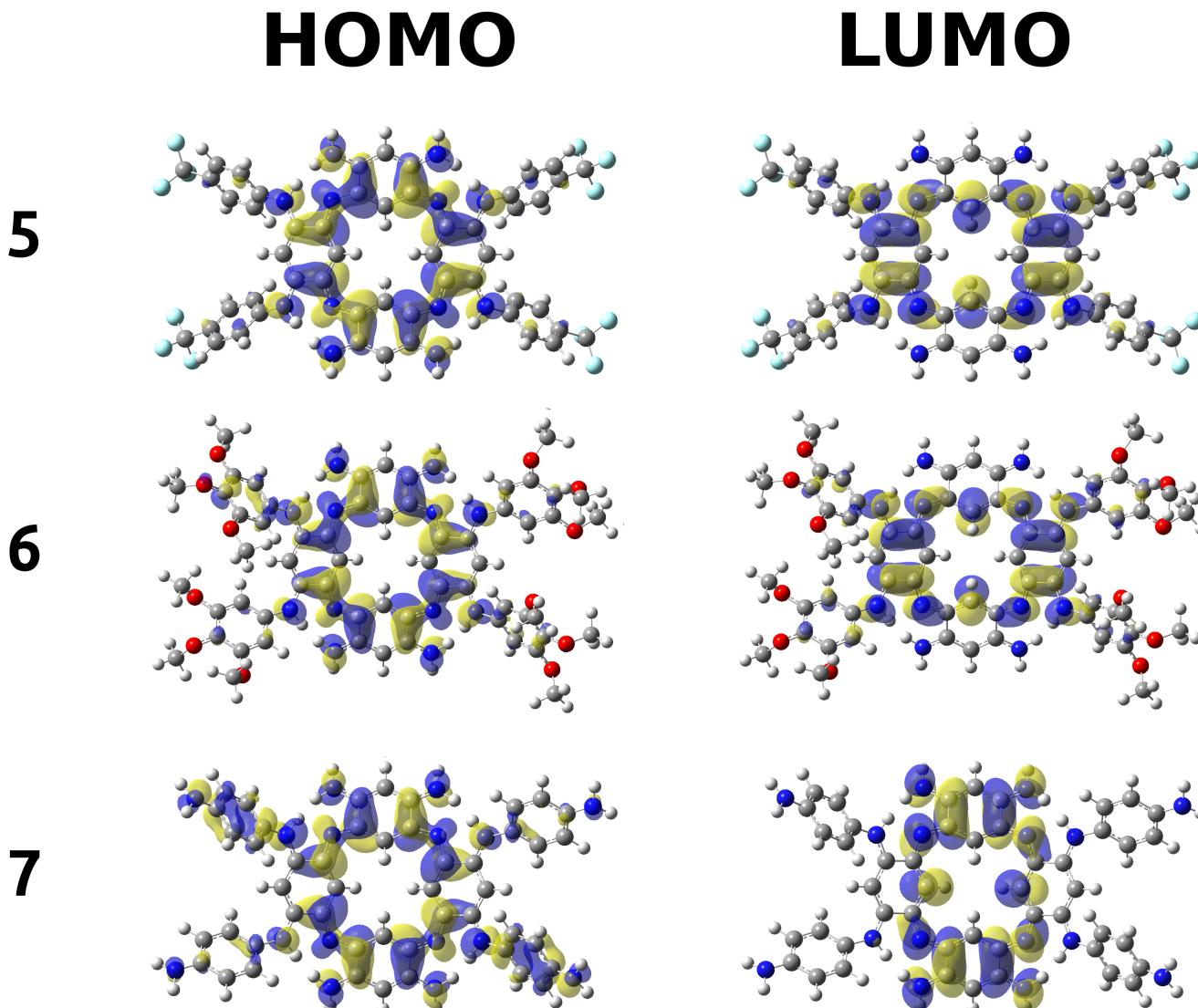


Fig. S-5 CAM-B3LYP HOMO and LUMO of the diprotonated dicationic forms of the ACPs 5–7.

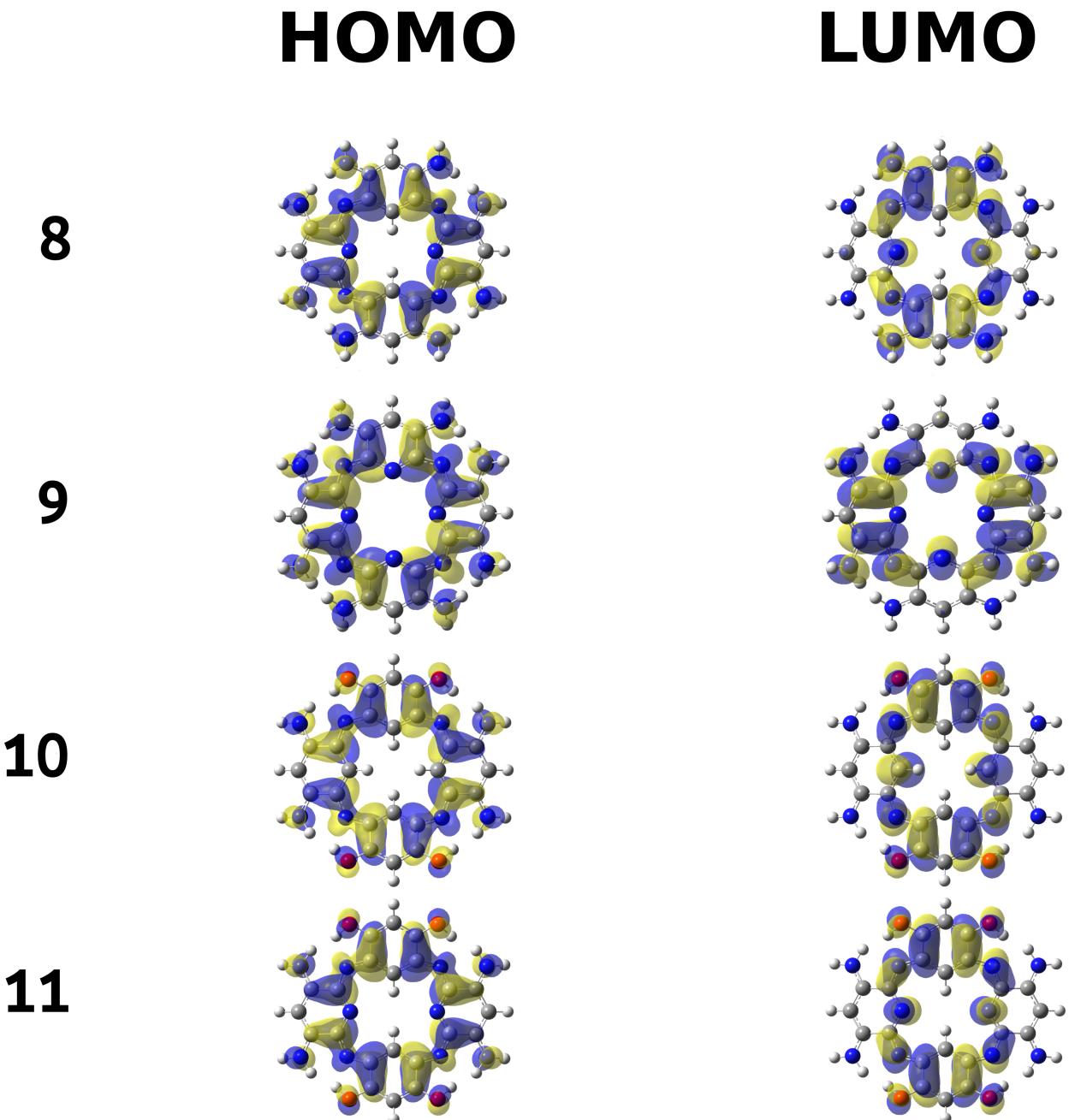


Fig. S-6 CAM-B3LYP HOMO and LUMO of the diprotonated dicationic forms of the ACPSs 8–11.

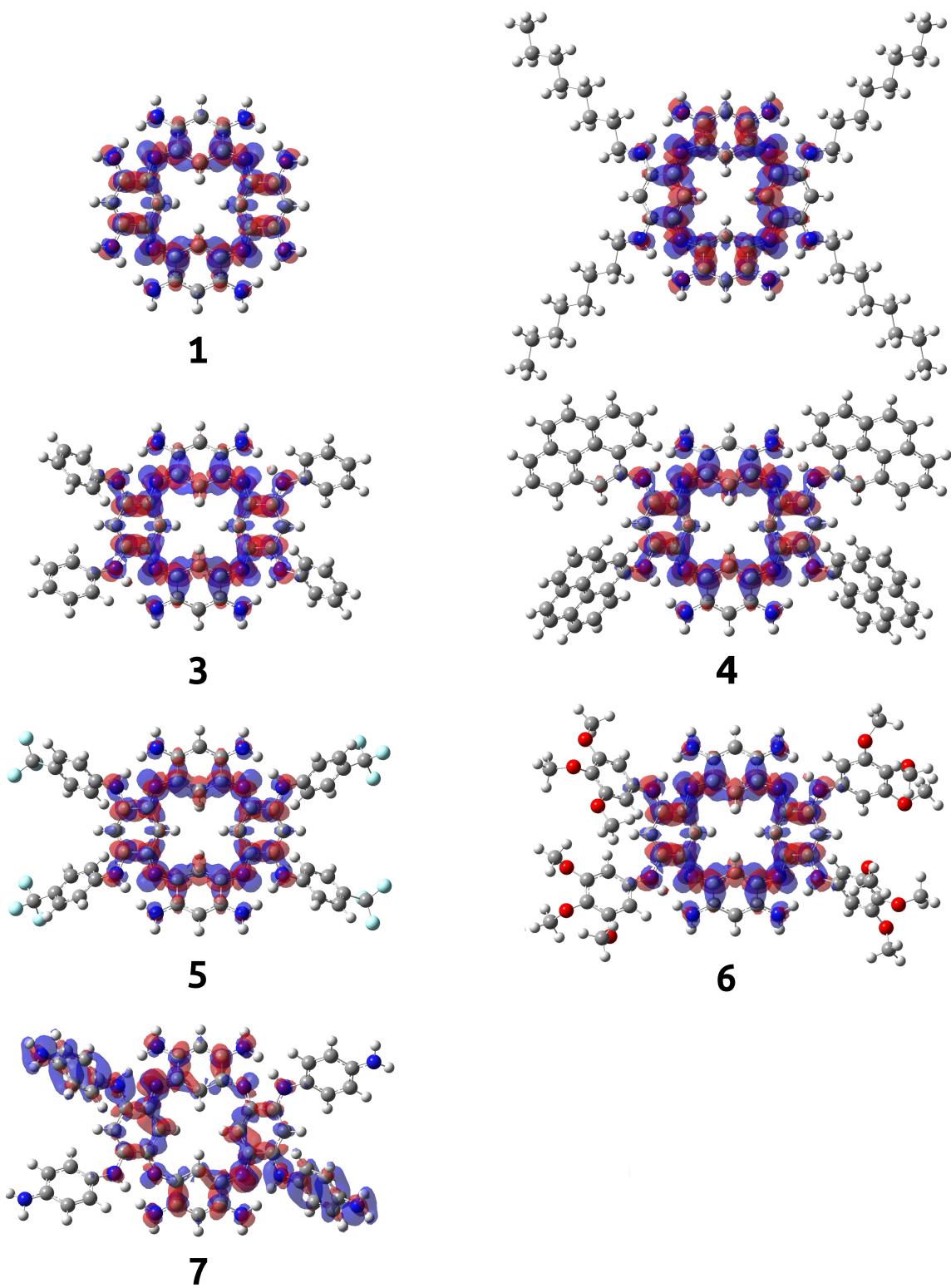


Fig. S-7 Density difference plot corresponding to the transition to the lowest excited-states in ACPs 1–7 in their diprotonated dicationic forms. Red (blue) regions indicate an increase (decrease) of electron density upon absorption of light. All densities have been obtained with the CAM-B3LYP functional.

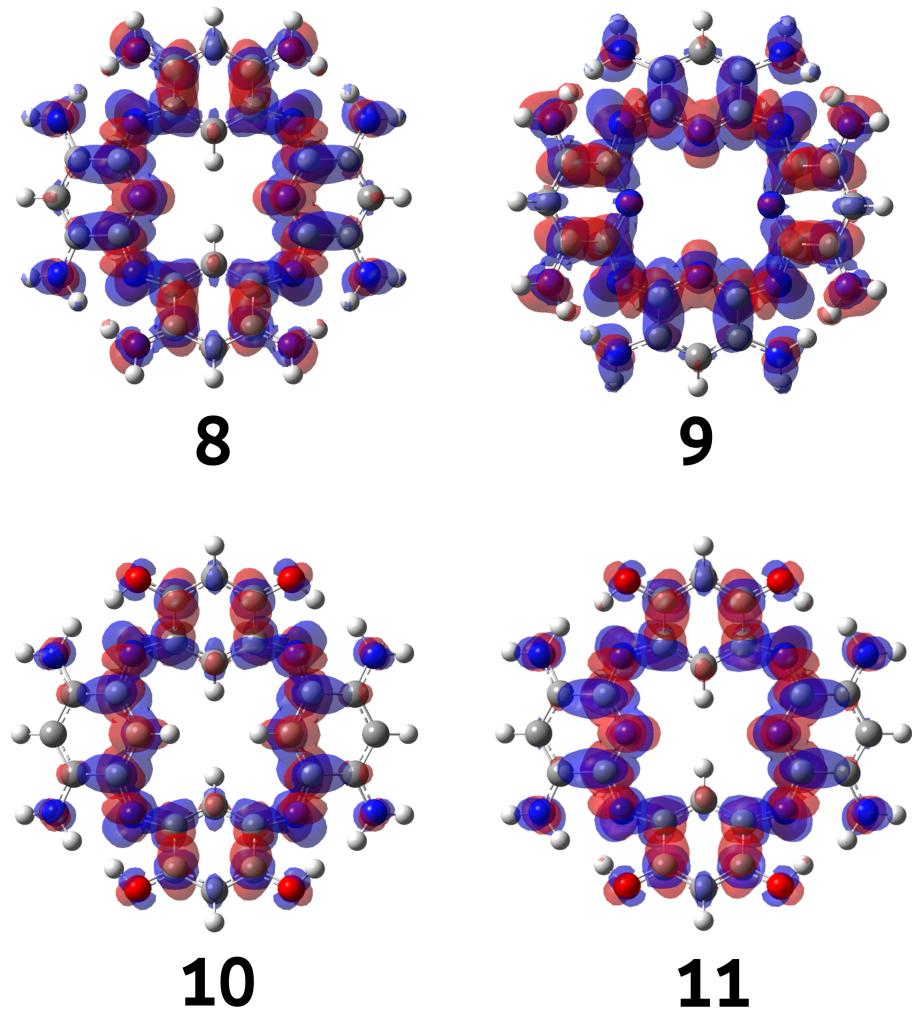


Fig. S-8 Density difference plot corresponding to the transition to the lowest excited-states in ACPs 8–11 in their diprotonated dicationic forms. See caption of Figure S-7 for more details.

S5 Molecular Geometries

S5.1 2H^+ Forms

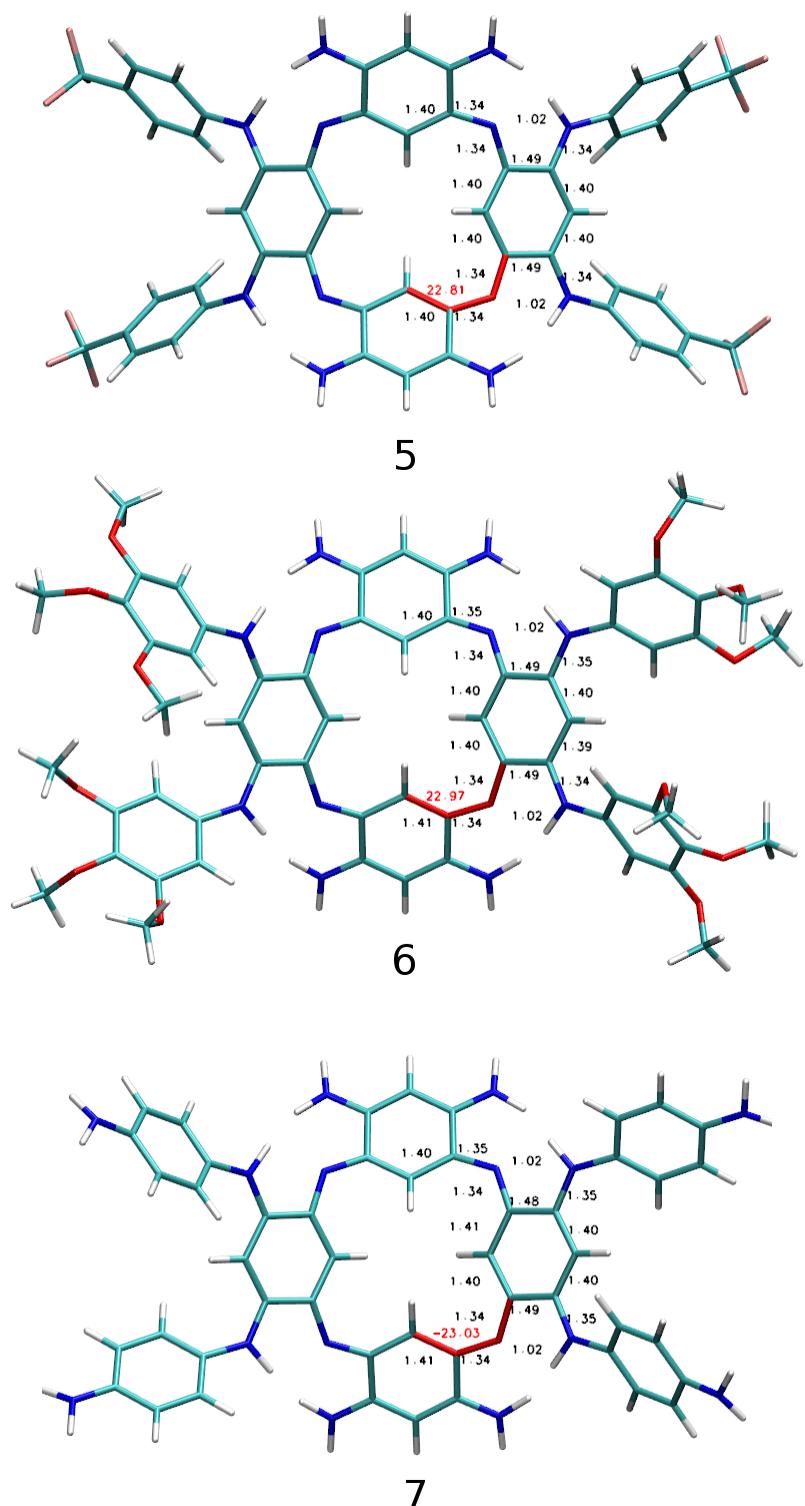


Fig. S-9 Bond lengths (in Å) and dihedral angle (in $^\circ$) formed by the four atoms in red, denoted ϕ , for the dicationic diprotonated forms of ACPs 5, 6, and 7.

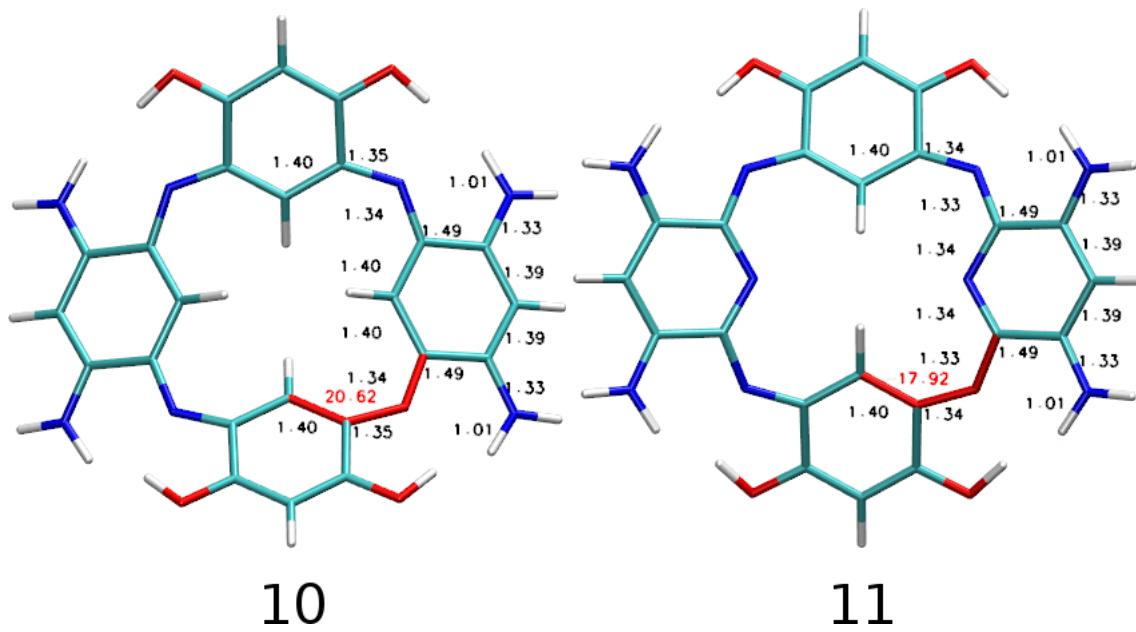


Fig. S-10 Geometries of 10 and 11, see caption of Figure S-9 for more details.

S5.2 Neutral Forms

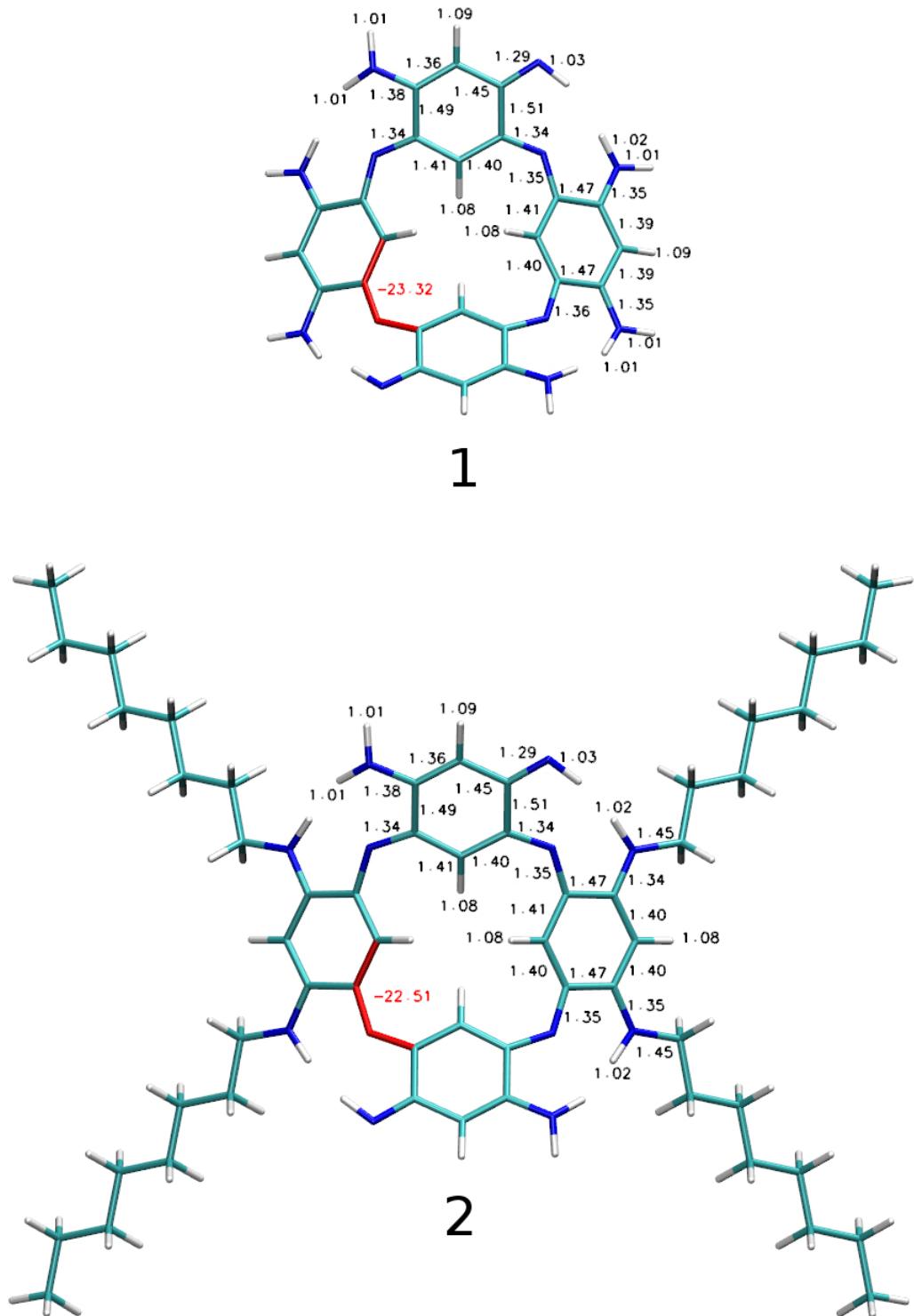
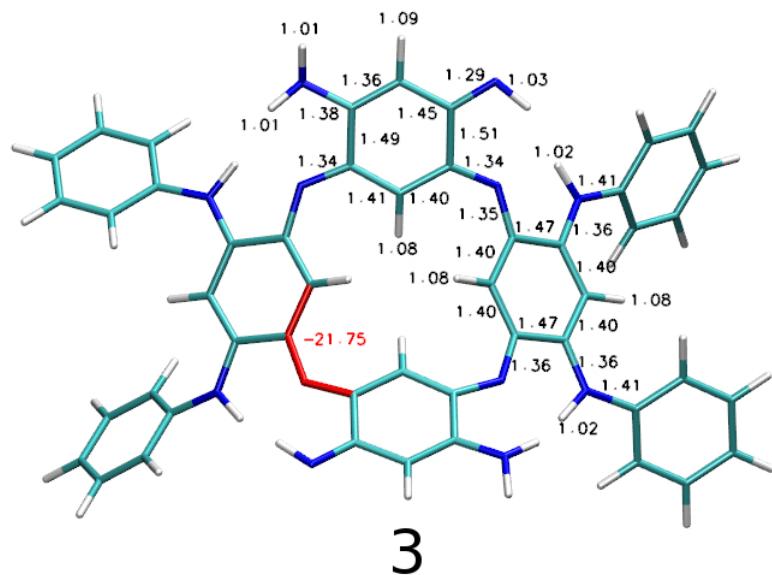
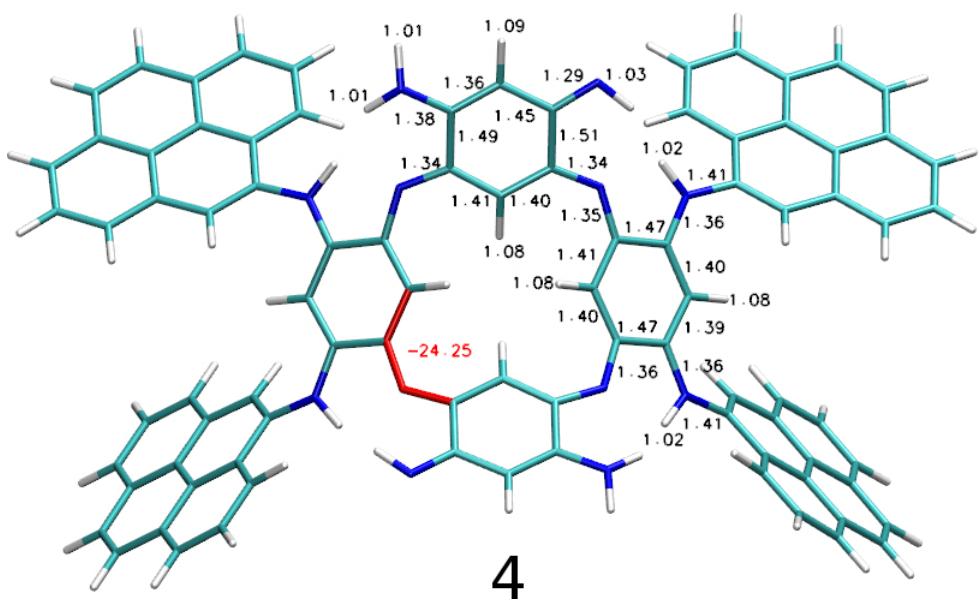


Fig. S-11 Molecular bond lengths (in Å) and dihedral angle (in °) formed by the four atoms in red, denoted ϕ , for the neutral forms of azacalixphyrins 1 and 2 in their 1-5 tautomeric forms.



3



4

Fig. S-12 Molecular structure of ACPs 3 and 4. See caption of Figure S-11 for more details.

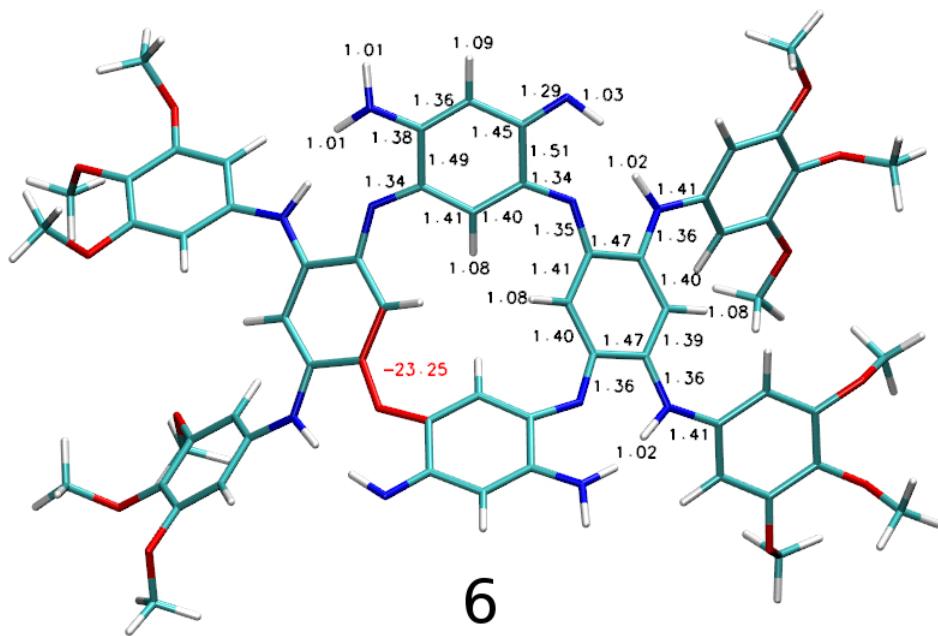
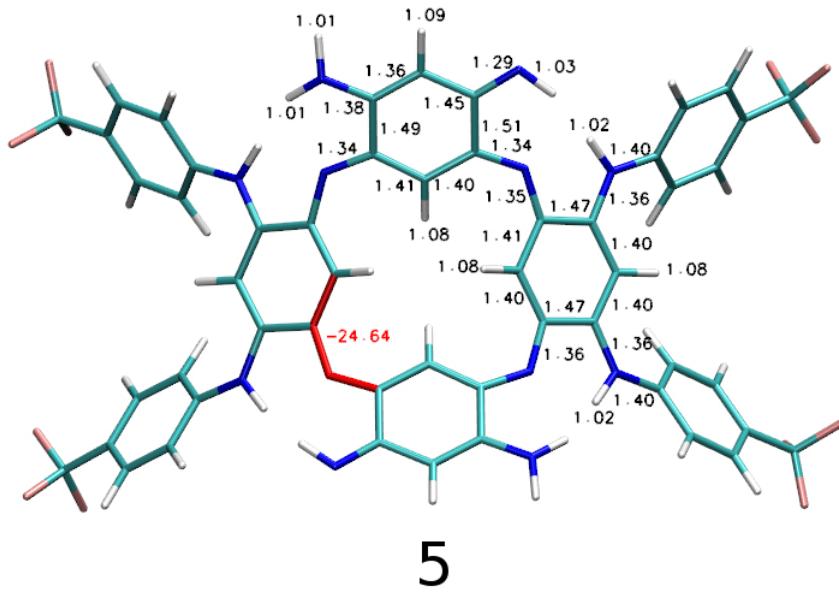


Fig. S-13 Molecular structure of ACPs 5 and 6. See caption of Figure S-11 for more details.

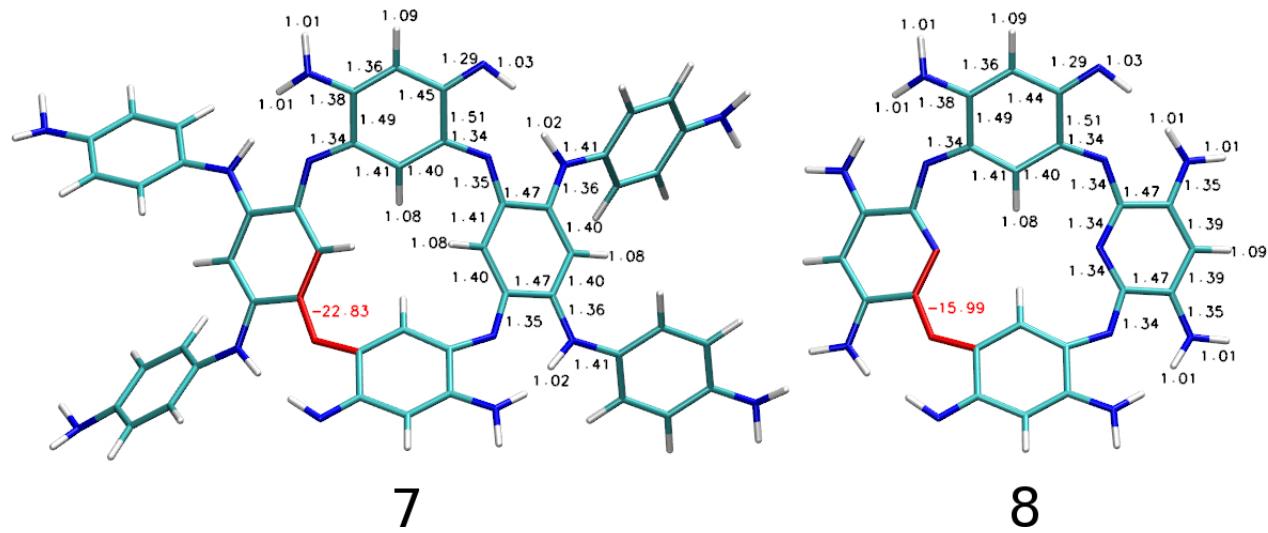


Fig. S-14 Molecular structure of ACPs 7 and 8. See caption of Figure S-11 for more details.

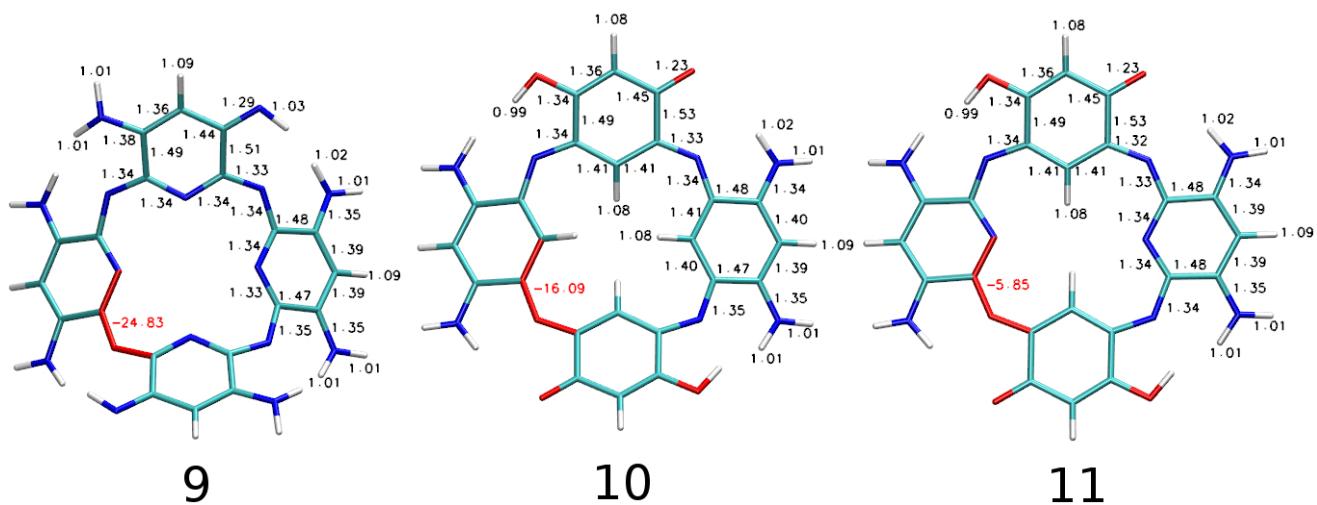


Fig. S-15 Molecular structure of ACPs 9, 10 and 11. See caption of Figure S-11 for more details.