

Supporting Information: *Magnetic circular dichroism of UCl_6^- in the ligand-to-metal charge-transfer spectral region*

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Experimental *C*-term MCD spectra of $(\text{PPh}_4)\text{UCl}_6$.

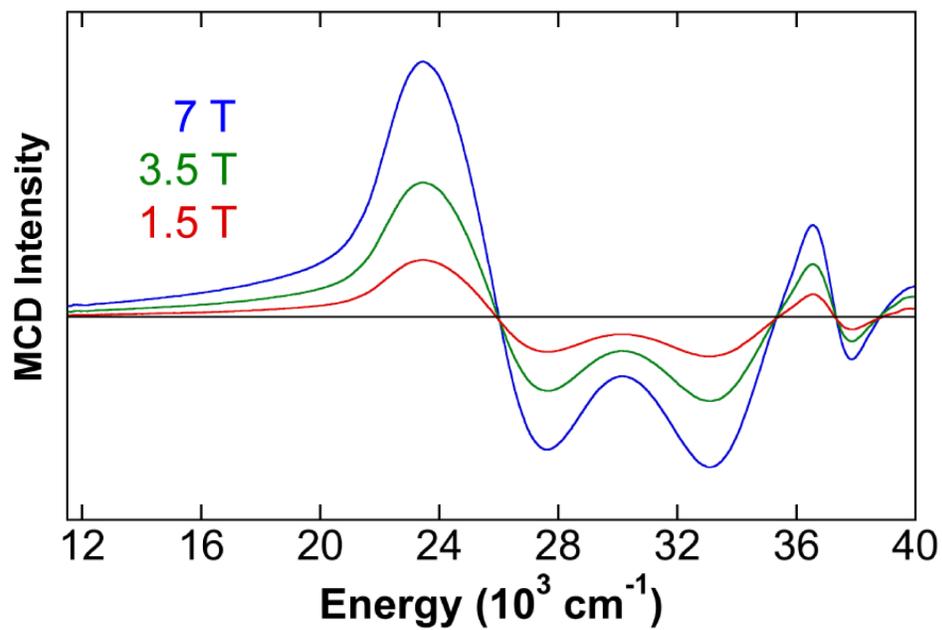


Figure S1: The 5 K, variable-field *C*-term MCD spectra of $(\text{PPh}_4)\text{UCl}_6$. MCD spectra were collected on solid mull samples.

Experimental EPR spectrum of $(PPh_4)UCl_6$.

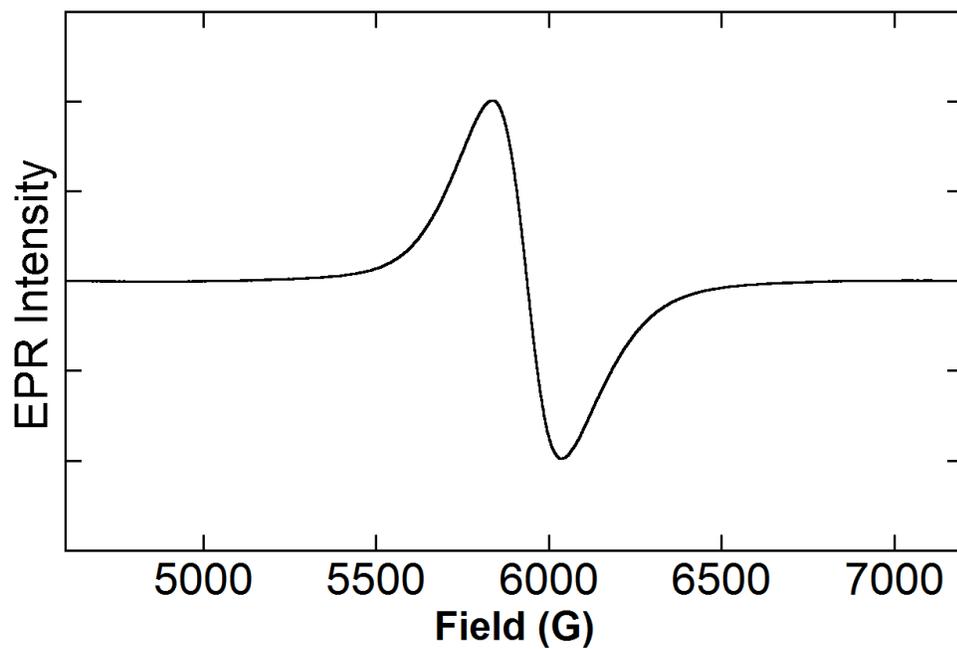
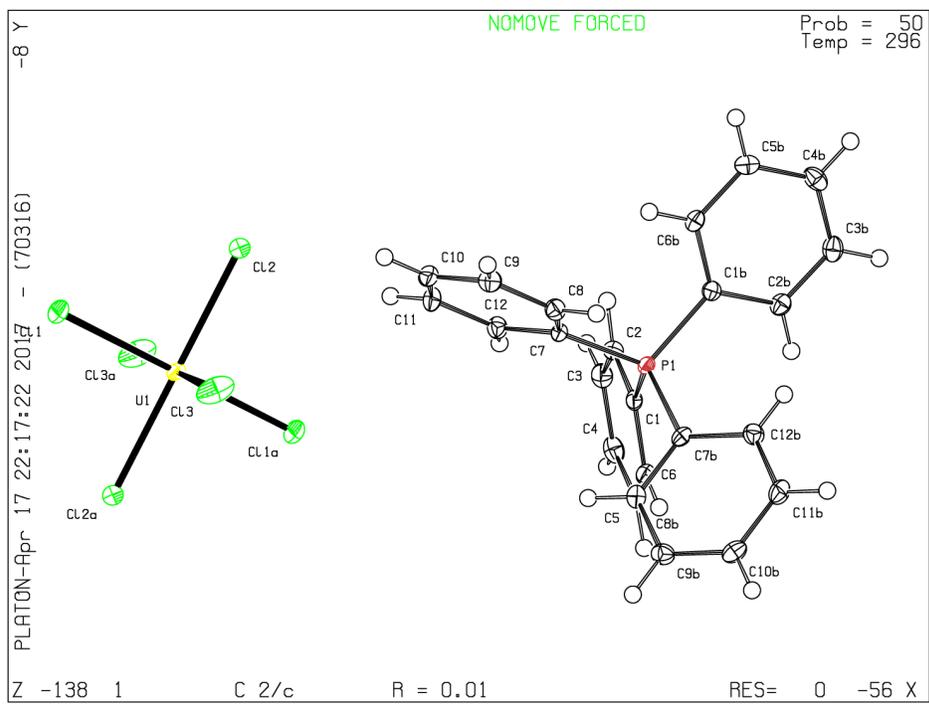


Figure S2: 10 K X-band EPR spectrum of 10mM of UCl_6^- in 1:1 THF:2-methylTHF with $g = 1.13$ at 5940G.



Energy of the LF states in UCl_6^- at the SCF level.

Table S1: Comparison of the calculated relative energies (ΔE , cm^{-1}) of the ligand-field states of UCl_6^- at the SCF level with the experimental structure and the idealized octahedral structure.

SCF-SR			SCF-SO		
State	Expt. ^a	O_h ^b	State	Expt. ^a	O_h ^b
${}^2A_{2u}$	0	0	$E_{5/2u}$	0	0
${}^2T_{2u}$	2384	2384	$F_{3/2u}$	3523	3523
${}^2T_{1u}$	6794	6794	$E_{5/2u}$	7396	7386
			$F_{3/2u}$	10912	10913
			$E_{1/2u}$	12447	12442

^a Experimental structure of C_i symmetry with U–Cl = 2.5146, 2.5141 and 2.5047 Å.

^b Idealized octahedral structure of O_h symmetry with U–Cl = 2.511 Å.

Calculated MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- using the experimental structure.

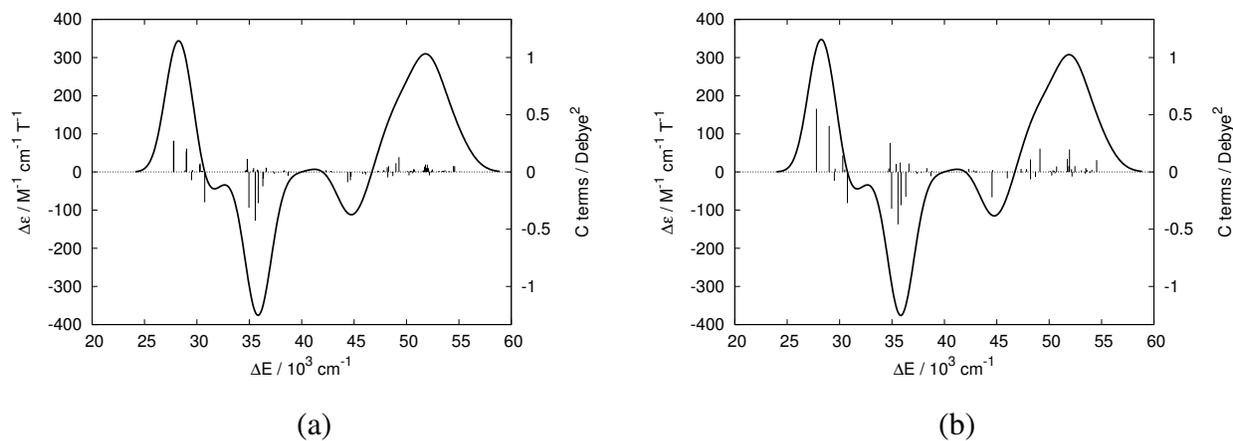


Figure S3: Comparison of the calculated MCD spectra of UCl_6^- using the experimental structure (a) and the idealized octahedral structure (b). SCF-SO results.

Calculated energies of the $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions and corresponding MCD spectra.

The influence of $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions on the MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- were investigated at the SCF-SO and PT2-SO levels for the idealized octahedral structure. Here, a ‘ras2’ active space was used to represent the seven $5f$ orbitals and a ‘ras3’ space was used to represent the $6d$ orbitals. The calculations allowed to create one hole in the ‘ras2’ space and one particle in the ‘ras3’ space. The state-averaged RAS calculations were performed for the seven SR $5f$ doublet states of A_u symmetry and for the five SR $6d$ doublet states of A_g symmetry.

Table S2: Calculated relative energy ($\Delta E \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the $6d$ States.^a

State	SCF-SR	PT2-SR	State	SCF-SO	PT2-SO
${}^2T_{2g}$	52037	32353	$F_{3/2g}$	53644	33924
			$E_{5/2g}$	57469	37778
2E_g	85994	61986	$F_{3/2g}$	89235	65250

^a ΔE is the energy of the state relative to the GS.

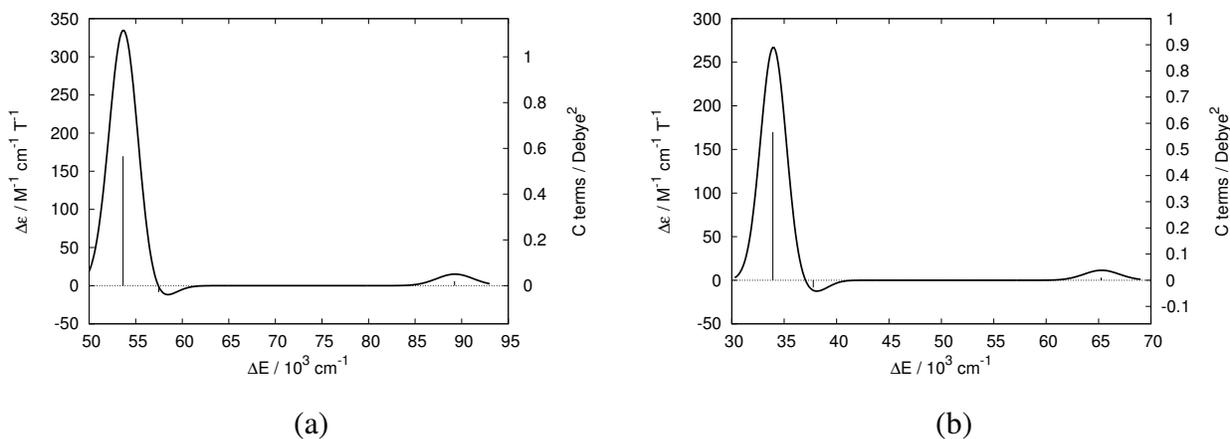


Figure S4: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- arising from $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level.

Calculated energies of the $5f \rightarrow 6d$ and $t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$ transitions and corresponding MCD spectra.

The influence of the $t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$ transitions in addition to the $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions on the MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- was investigated at the SCF-SO and PT2-SO level for the idealized octahedral structure. Here, a ‘ras1’ space corresponding to 9 electrons in 3 orbitals of symmetry t_{1u} was used to represent the occupied orbitals. In combination with this RAS space, a ‘ras2’ active space was used to represent the seven $5f$ orbitals and a ‘ras3’ space was used to represent the $6d$ orbitals. The calculations allowed to create one hole in the ‘ras1’ space and one particle in the ‘ras3’ space. The state-averaged RAS calculations were performed for the seven SR $5f$ doublet states of A_u symmetry and for the 215 SR doublet states of A_g symmetry.

Table S3: Calculated relative energy ($\Delta E \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the $6d$ States.^a

State	SCF-SR	PT2-SR	assignment	State	SCF-SO	PT2-SO
$^2T_{2g}$	49336	36978	$5f \rightarrow 6d$	$F_{3/2g}$	50674	38468
				$E_{5/2g}$	53960	41744
$^2T_{1g}$	66225	60795	$t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$	$F_{3/2g}$	67145	61398
$^2T_{1g}$	69196	61972	$t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$	$F_{3/2g}$	68632	61877
2E_g	69620	62510	$t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$	$E_{5/2g}$	69144	62303
$^2T_{2g}$	69700	63223	$t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$	$E_{1/2g}$	69409	62973
...
2E_g	170187	...	$5f \rightarrow 6d$	$F_{3/2g}$	173317	...

^a ΔE is the energy of the state compared to the GS.

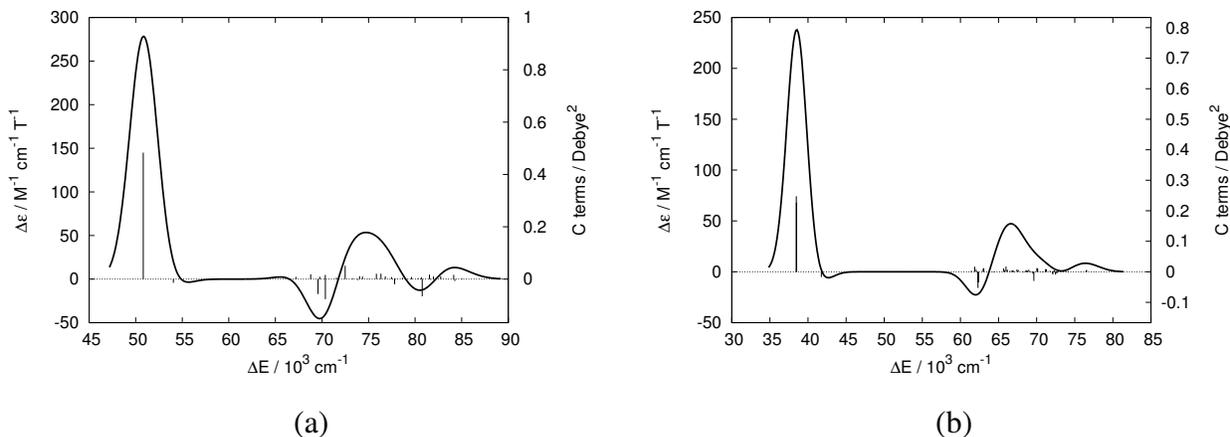


Figure S5: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- arising from $5f \rightarrow 6d$ and $t_{1u} \rightarrow 6d$ transitions calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level. For a sake of clarity, only the lowest 90 electronic transitions were used to generate the MCD spectra.

Influence of the quartet states on the MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- .

The influence of the SR quartet states of A_g symmetry on the MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- was investigated at the SCF-SO and PT2-SO level for the idealized octahedral structure. Here, a ‘ras1’ space corresponding to 18 electrons in 9 orbitals was used to represent the occupied orbitals. In combination with this RAS space, a ‘ras2’ active space was used to represent the seven 5f orbitals. The state-averaged RAS calculations were performed for the seven SR 5f doublet states of A_u symmetry, for the 441 SR doublet states of A_g symmetry and for 189 SR quartet states of A_g symmetry. The resulting spectra are shown in Figure S6 and are compared to the corresponding spectra in Figure S7 obtained without the Quartet states.

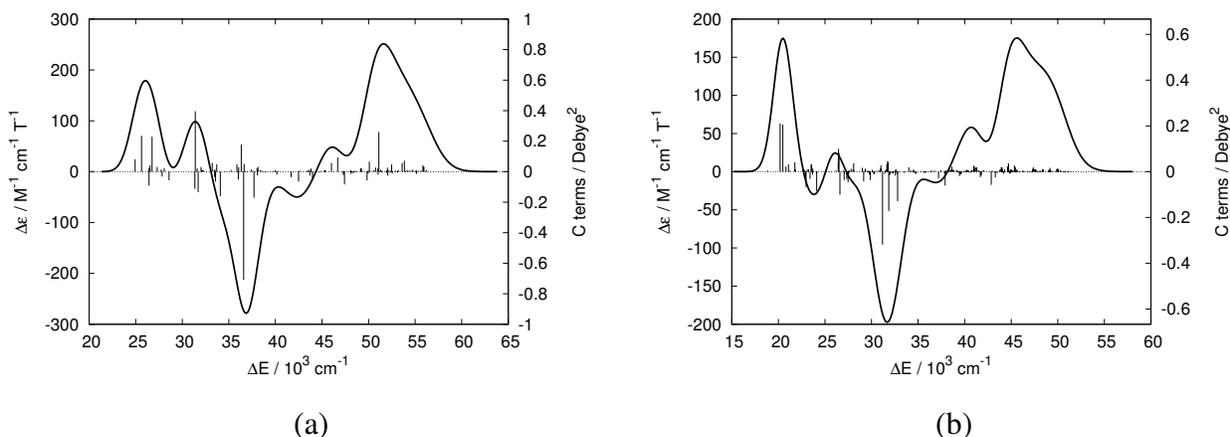


Figure S6: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level. For a sake of clarity, only the lowest 165 LMCTs and 150 quartet states were used to generate the MCD spectra.

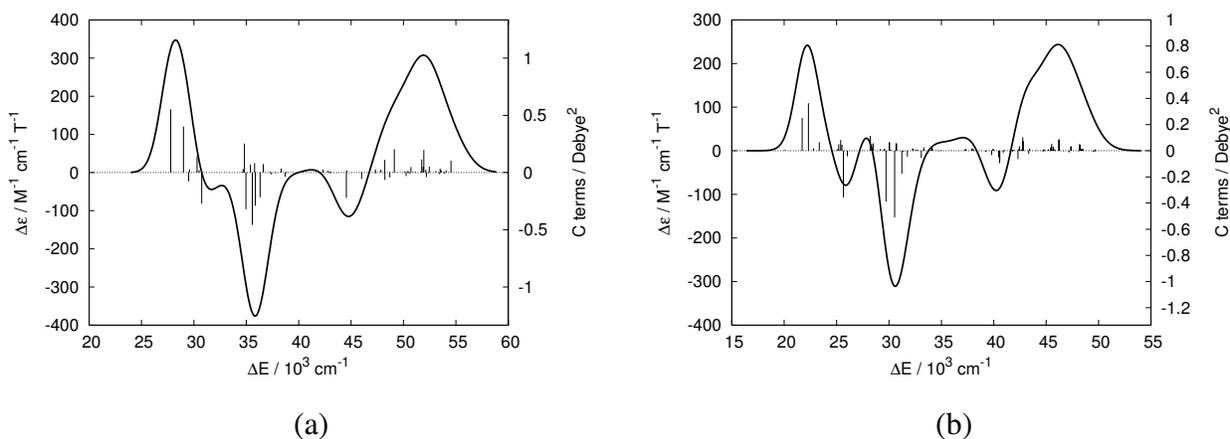


Figure S7: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level. For a sake of clarity, only the lowest 165 LMCTs states were used to generate the MCD spectra.

MCD spectra with $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions.

In Figure S8, the MCD spectra were generated using the following RAS active space: a ‘ras1’ comprising nine ligand orbitals of a_g symmetry, a ‘ras2’ space comprising the seven $5f$ orbitals and ‘ras3’ space comprising the five $6d$ orbitals. On the other hand, the MCD spectra of Figure S9 were generated using the following RAS active space: a ‘ras1’ comprising nine ligand orbitals of a_g symmetry and a ‘ras2’ space comprising the seven $5f$ orbitals. The $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions were added from calculations using an alternative active space as in Table S2.

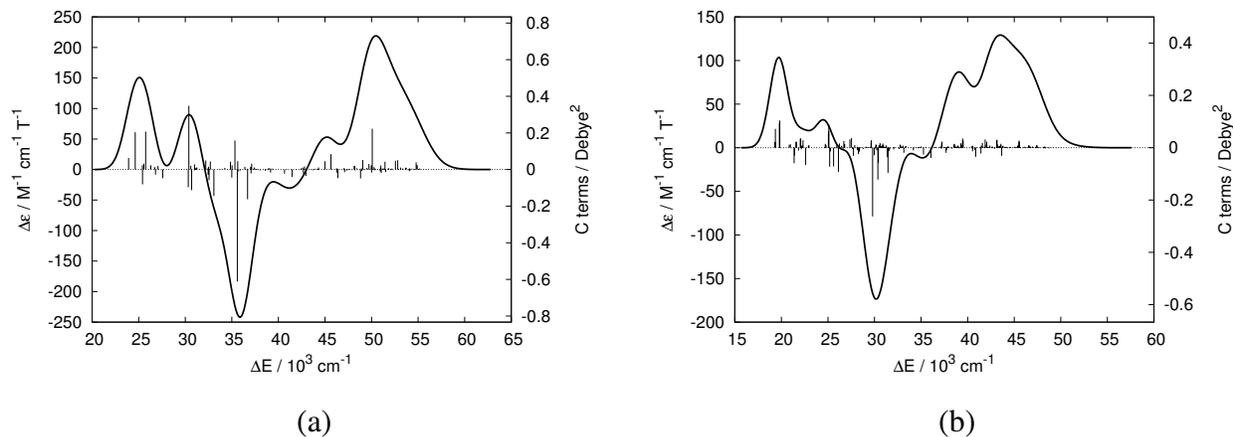


Figure S8: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level. Results using a super active space comprising ligand+ $5f$ + $6d$ orbitals.

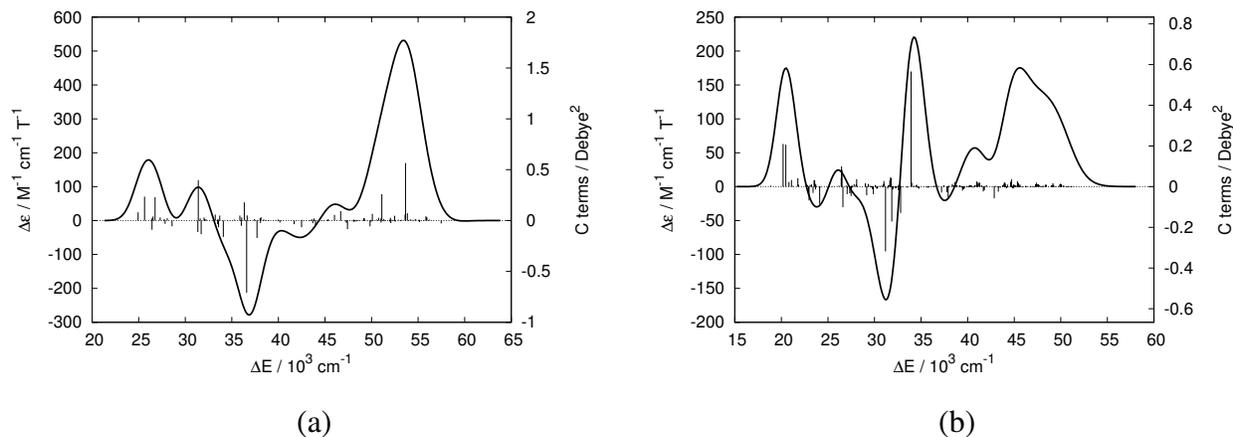


Figure S9: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO (a) and PT2-SO (b) level.

Additional Spin-Orbit absorption spectrum of UCl_6^- .

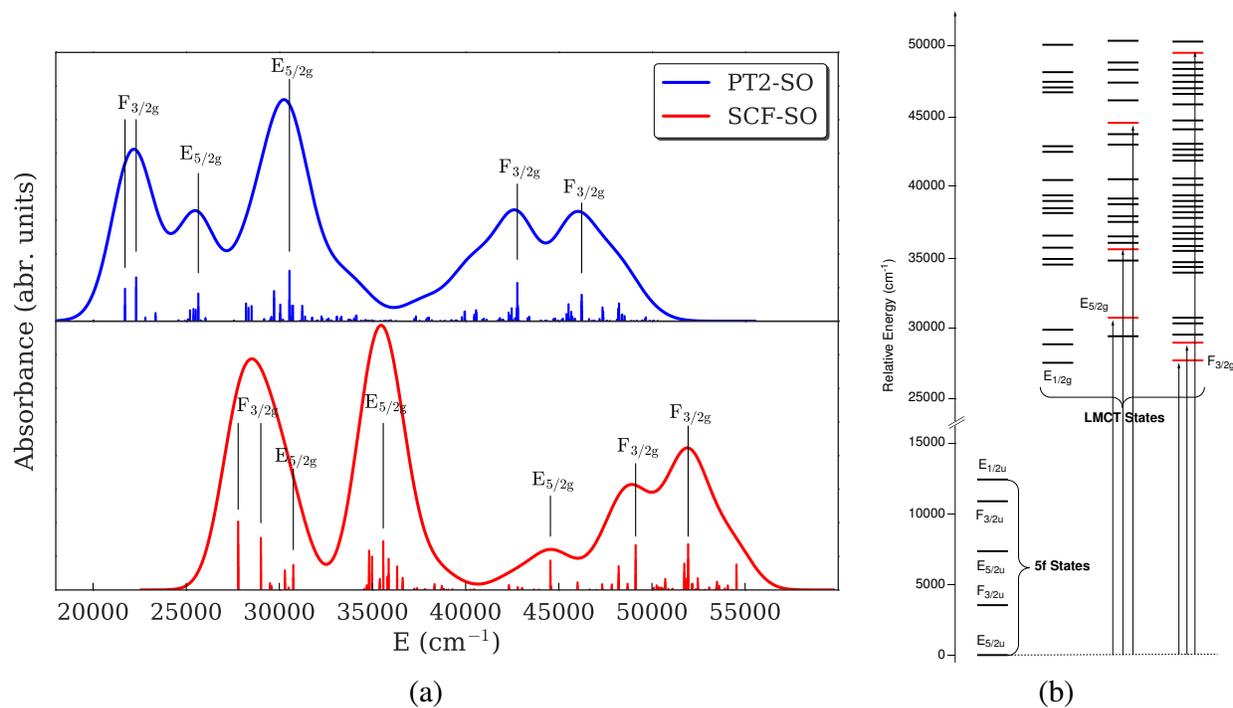


Figure S10: Absorption spectrum of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO and PT2-SO level without Quartet states and without $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions.

Additional MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- .

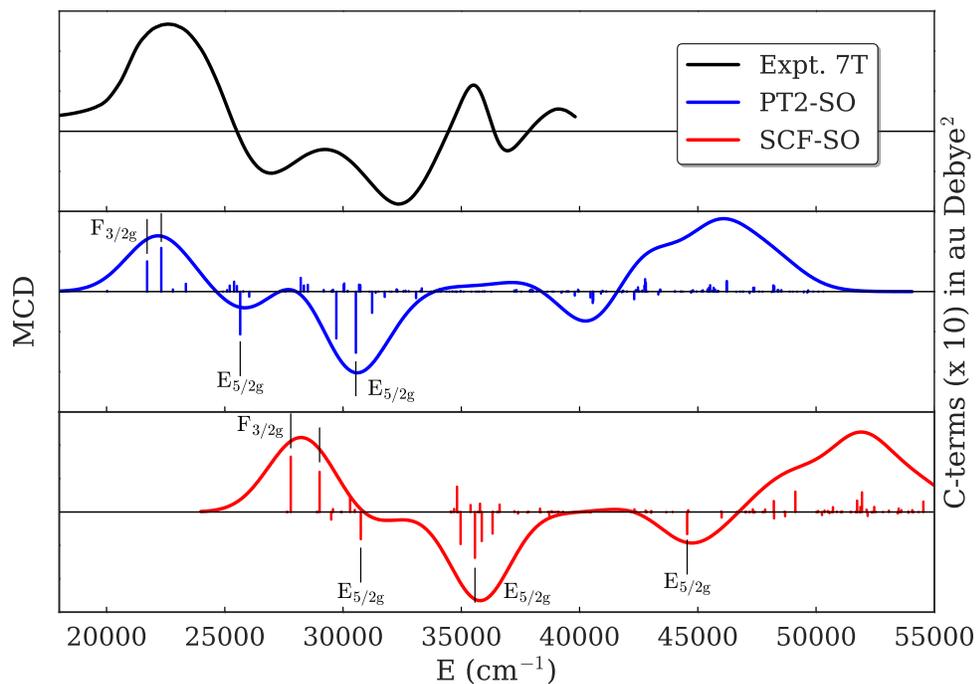


Figure S11: MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- calculated at the SCF-SO and PT2-SO level without quartet states and without $5f \rightarrow 6d$ transitions.

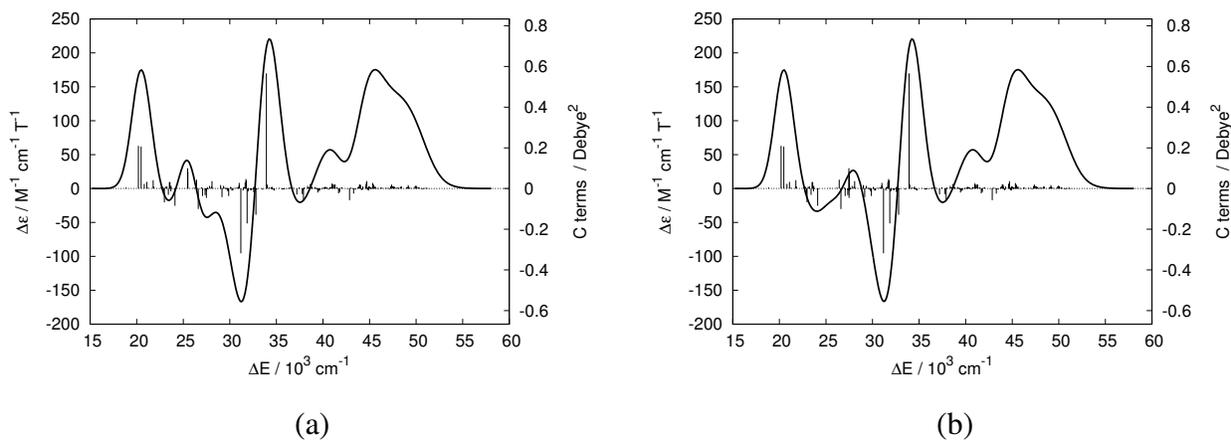


Figure S12: MCD spectra of UCl_6^- calculated at the PT2-SO with the energy of the $F_{3/2g}$ state at 26464 cm^{-1} shifted by (a) minus 1000 cm^{-1} and (b) plus 1000 cm^{-1} .

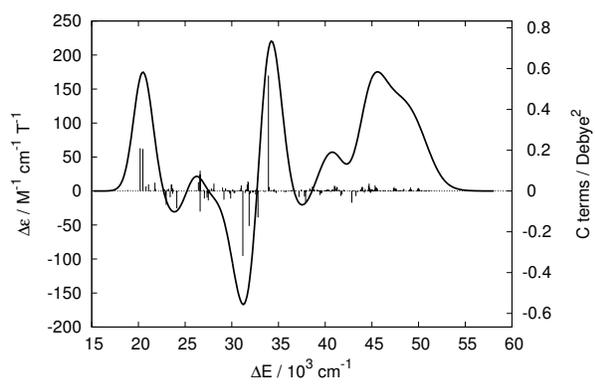


Figure S13: MCD spectrum of UCl_6^- calculated at the PT2-SO with the energy of the $F_{3/2g}$ state to 26464 cm^{-1} shifted to 26606 cm^{-1} .

TDHF absorption spectrum of UCl_6^- .

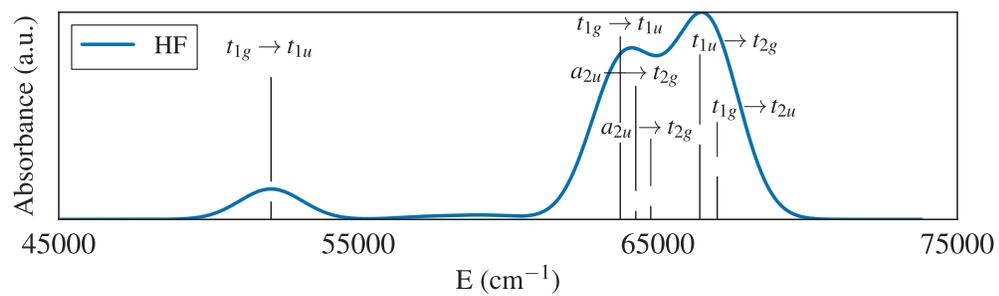


Figure S14: Absorption spectrum of UCl_6^- calculated with time-dependent Hartree-Fock theory.