## TD DFT insights into unusual properties of excited sandwich complexes: Structural transformations and vibronic interactions in Rydberg-state bis(η<sup>6</sup>-benzene)chromium

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Supplementary Information

**Table S1.** B3LYP / BPW91 frequencies of the  $a_{1g}$  and  $e_{2g}$  vibrations in the ground neutral ( ${}^{1}A_{1g}$ ), Rydberg ( ${}^{1}B_{2u}$ ) and cationic ( ${}^{2}A_{1g}$ ) states of the ( $\eta^{6}$ -C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cr molecule. The experimental Rydberg-state frequencies obtained from the REMPI spectrum<sup>1</sup>are given in parentheses where available. See the main text for the vibration notations.

D <sub>6h</sub> symmetry	<i>D</i> <sub>2h</sub> symmetry	Vibration number	Neutral ( <sup>1</sup> A <sub>1g</sub> )	R4p <sub>y</sub> ( <sup>1</sup> B <sub>2u</sub> )	Cation ( <sup>2</sup> A <sub>1g</sub> )
a <sub>1g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	2s	2365 / 2305	2379 / 2347	2389 / 2343
<i>a</i> <sub>1g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	1s	940 / 921	945 / 920 (915)	941 / 919
<i>a</i> <sub>1g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	11as	609 / 595	615 / 589 (593)	613 / 594
<i>a</i> <sub>1g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	21	244 / 248	248 / 257 (248)	243 / 251
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	7s	2338 / 2279	2340 / 2303	2366 / 2319
	$b_{1g}$			2195 / 2099	2365 / 2320
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	8s	1489 / 1459	1485 / 1449	1491 / 1454
	$b_{1g}$			1492 / 1457	
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	9s	853 / 826	854 / 836 (864)	862 / 839
	$b_{1g}$			108 / 23	
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	17as	735 / 702	752 / 718(731)	751 / 715
	$b_{1g}$			749 / 714	
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	6s	604 / 584	583 / 575	584 / 569
	$b_{1g}$			580 / 556	
<i>e</i> <sub>2g</sub>	a <sub>g</sub>	16as	408 / 394	410 / 396	402 / 392
	$b_{1g}$			411 / 385	



Figure S1. BPW91 isosurfaces (isovalue 0.02) of the Rydberg  $4p_x$ (left) and  $4p_y$ (right) orbitals of  $(\eta^6 - C_6H_6)_2$ Cr.



**Figure S2.** B3LYP (a) and B3PW91 (b) simulation of the R4p<sub>x,y</sub>vibronic structures in the REMPI (c) and EA (d) spectrum of **1-D** in the low-energy (top) and high-energy (bottom) regions. The experimental EA<sup>2</sup> and REMPI<sup>1</sup> peak positions and relative intensities are shown by bars. See the main text for the vibration notations.

## REFERENCES

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