

Ferrocene amphiphilic D-π-A dyes: Synthesis, redox behavior and determination of Band Gaps.

Byron López-Mayorga,¹ César I. Sandoval-Chávez¹, Pilar Carreón-Castro¹, Víctor M. Ugalde-Saldívar², Fernando Cortés-Guzmán,³ José G. López-Cortes³, M. Carmen Ortega-Alfaro*,¹

¹*Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Exterior, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, Cd. de México, 04510, México.*

² *Facultad de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Edificio B. Av. Universidad 3000, Coyoacán, Cd. de México, 04510, México.*

³*Instituto de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Exterior, Cd. Universitaria, Coyoacán, Cd. De México, 04510, México*

Contents

Synthesis of **1a**, **1b** and **3**.

Figure S-1. ¹H NMR spectrum of **1a**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **1a**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-3. ¹H NMR spectrum of **1b**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-4. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **1b**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-5. ¹H NMR spectrum of **3**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **3**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-7. ¹H NMR spectrum of **2a**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-8. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **2a**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-9. ¹H NMR spectrum of **2b**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-10. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **2b**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-11 ¹H NMR spectrum of **4**[Br] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-12. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **4**[Br] in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-13. ¹H NMR spectrum of **2a**[BF₄] in acetone-d₆ (300 MHz).

Figure S-14. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of **2a**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (282 MHz).

Figure S-15. ¹H NMR spectrum of **2b**[BF₄] in acetone-d₆ (300 MHz).

Figure S-16. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of **2b**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (282 MHz).

Figure S-17. ¹H NMR spectrum of **4**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-18. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **4**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (282 MHz).

Synthesis of **6a**, **6b** and **7**.

Figure S-19. ^1H NMR spectrum of **6a** in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-20. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **6a** in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-21. ^1H NMR spectrum of **6b** in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-22. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **6b** in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-23. ^1H NMR spectrum of **7** in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

Figure S-24. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **7** in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

Figure S-25. Comparative 1H NMR spectra of (**2a-b**, **4**) [Br] and **6a-b** and **7**

Table S1. Absorption maxima for ferrocenyl amphiphilic D- π -A dyes: Ionic and neutral analogues

Figure S-26. Absorption spectrum in CH₃CN and λ_{onset} of **2a** [BF₄].

Figure S-27. Absorption spectrum in CH₃CN and λ_{onset} of **2b** [BF₄].

Figure S-28. Absorption spectrum in CH₃CN and λ_{onset} of **2b** [BF₄].

Figure S-29. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mM of **2a**[Br].

Figure S-30. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ of **2b**[Br].

Figure S-31. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ of **4b**[Br].

Figure S-32. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ of **2a**[BF₄].

Figure S-33. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ of **2b**[BF₄].

Figure S-34. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ of **4b**[BF₄].

Figure S-35. Comparative cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1M Bu₄NPF₆ solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ solutions of **TBAB** (**Tetrabutylammonium bromide**) (teal), **2a**[Br] (red) **2a** [BF₄] (orange).

Figure S-36. Comparative cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mmol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ (negative direction) using 1 mmol L⁻¹ solutions of **2a**[Br] (red), **2b**[Br] (green), **4** [Br] (blue) and the corresponding precursors salts **1a**, **1b** and **3** (black).

Table S2. Potential values of IIap (assigned to Bromide anion), IVap /IIIcp (assigned to heterocyclic cation).

Figure S-37. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2a**[Br]

Figure S-38. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2b**[Br].

Figure S-39. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **4**[Br].

Figure S-40. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2a**[BF₄].

Figure S-41. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2b**[BF₄].

Figure S-42. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **4**[BF₄]

Computational Section

Optimized geometries for compounds **2a'**, **2b'** and **4'**

Images of molecular orbitals involved in the excited states of each compound

Synthesis of **1a**, **1b** and **3**.

To a round-bottomed flask equipped with a condenser, 2-picoline (0.001 mol) and 1-bromohexadecane (0.0012 mol) were heated in an oil bath at 110°C for 4 hours. After cooling; diethyl ether was added and a precipitate appeared. The latter was isolated by filtration and washed with diethyl ether, to give **1a** as a white solid (0.21 g, 66%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 9.53 (d, 1H, CH-Py, *J* = 6 Hz), 8.39 (t, 1H, CH-Py), 8.0 (d, 1H, CH-Py), 7.93 (t, 1H, CH-Py), 4.80 (t, 2H, -CH₂-N⁺), 2.93 (s, 3H, CH₃-Py), 1.86 (m, 2H, CH₂-alkyl), 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.17 (br s, 25 H, CH₂-alkyl), 0.80 (s, 3H CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.2 (C-Py), 146.5 (C-Py), 145.2 (C-Py), 130.4 (C-Py), 126.4 (C-Py), 58.5 (-CH₂-N⁺), 31.9, 30.8, 29.6, 29.5, 29.3, 29.1, 26.3, 22.6, 20.8 (CH₃-Py), 14.1 (CH₃). MS-DART⁺, *m/z* (%): 318 (100) (M⁺); 319 (26) (M⁺+1).

A similar procedure was conducted using 4-picoline: (**1b**) White Solid (0.23 g 72 %) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.23 (d, 2H, Py, *J* = 6 Hz), 7.87 (d, 2H, Py, *J* = 6 Hz), 4.81 (t, 2H, -CH₂-N⁺), 2.61 (s, 3H, CH₃-Py), 1.96 (m, 2H, CH₂-alkyl) 1.19 (br s, 27 H), 0.81 (t, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.8 (C-Py), 144.2 (C-Py), 128.9 (C-Py), 61.3 (-CH₂-N⁺), 31.9, 31.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.1, 26.1, 22.7 (CH₂-alkyl), 22.2 (CH₃-Py), 14.1(CH₃). MS-DART⁺, *m/z* (%): 318 (54) (M⁺).

A similar procedure was conducted using 4-quinoline: (**3**) Gray solid, (0.26 g, 77%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.22 (d, 1H, C-H quinoline, *J* = 6 Hz), 8.33 (d, 2H, C-H, quinoline), 8.16 (t, 1H, C-H, quinoline), 8.01 (d, 1H, C-H, quinoline), 5.27 (t, 2H, , -CH₂-N⁺), 2.97, (s, 3H, CH₃-quinoline), 2.02 (m, 2H, CH₂-alkyl), 1.43 (m, 2H, CH₂-alkyl), 1.17 (br, 27H, CH₂-alkyl), 0.81 (t, 3H, CH₃-alkyl). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.8 (C-H, quinoline), 149.5 (C-H, quinoline), 137.0 (C, quinoline), 135.3 (C-H, quinoline), 129.9 (C-H, quinoline), 129.4 (C, quinoline), 126.9 (C-H, quinoline), 123.5 (C-H, quinoline), 118.9 (C-H, quinoline), 57.8 (-CH₂-N⁺), 30.3, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 25.5, (CH₂-alkyl) 22.6 (CH₃-quinoline), 14.1 (CH₃-alkyl). MS-DART⁺, *m/z* (%): 369 (25) (M⁺ + 1); 368 (80) (M⁺); 144(100) (M⁺-C₁₆H₃₂).

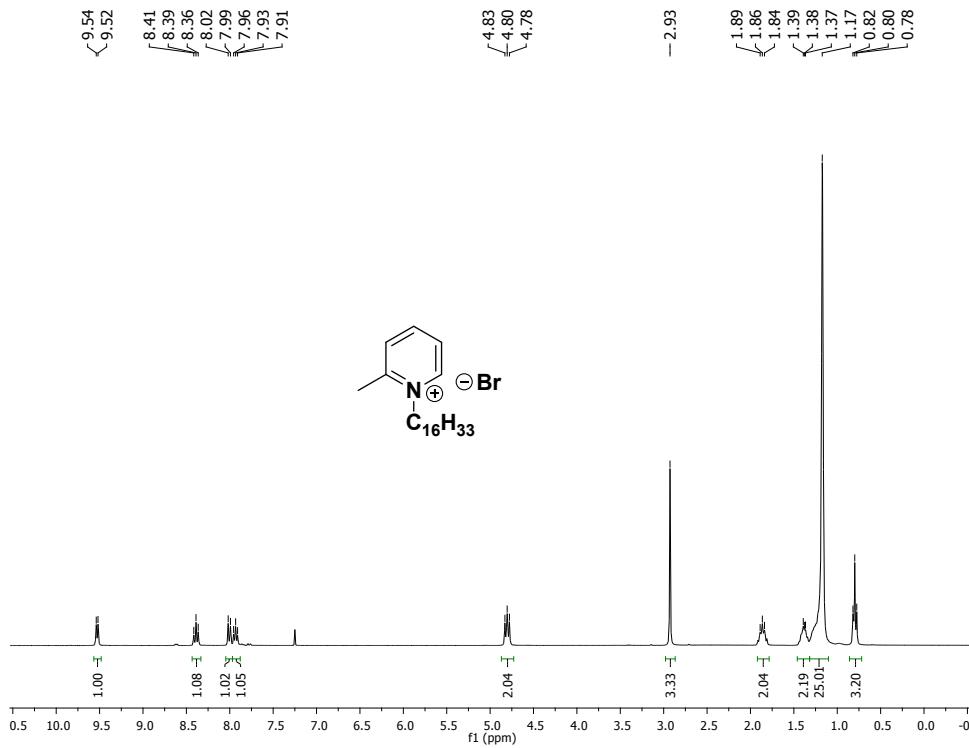


Figure S-1. ¹H NMR spectrum of **1a** in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

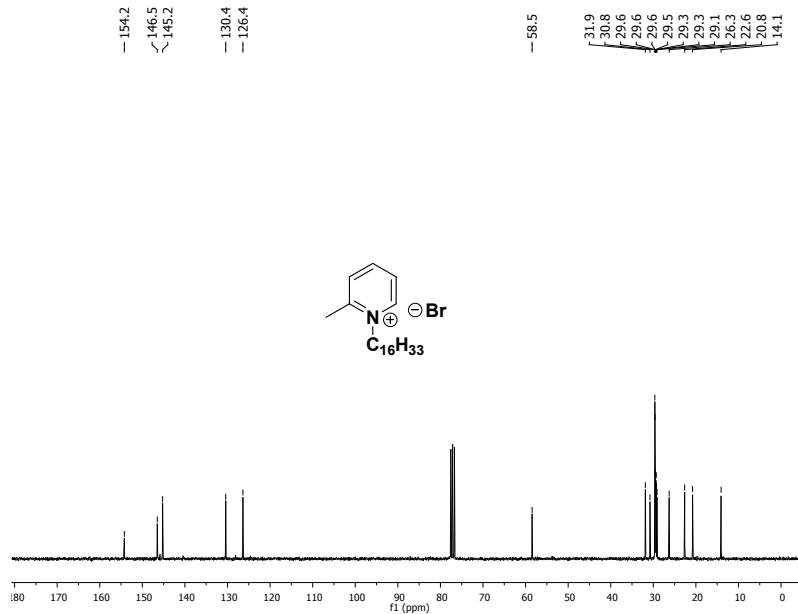


Figure S-2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **1a** in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

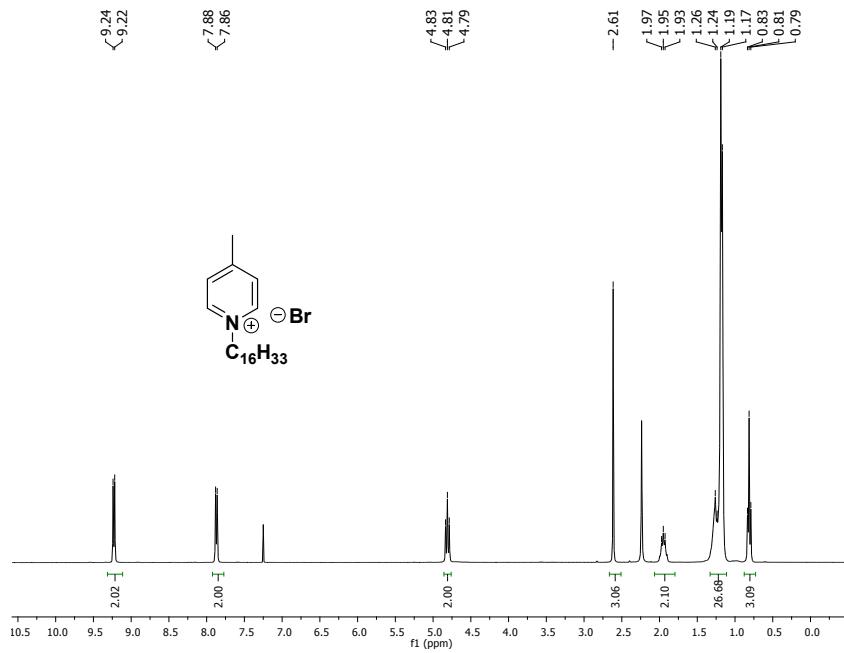


Figure S-3. ^1H NMR spectrum of **1b** in CDCl_3 (300 MHz).

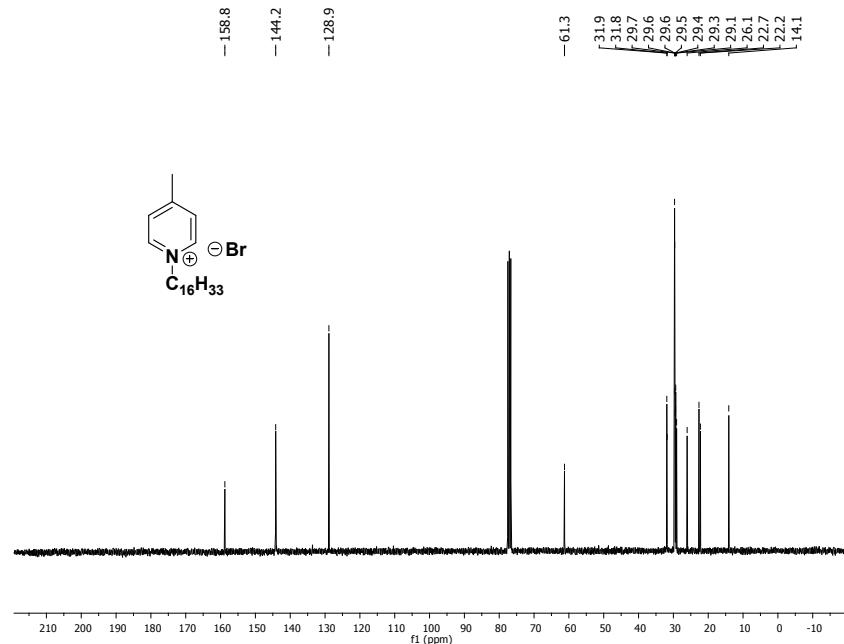


Figure S-4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **1b** in CDCl_3 (75 MHz).

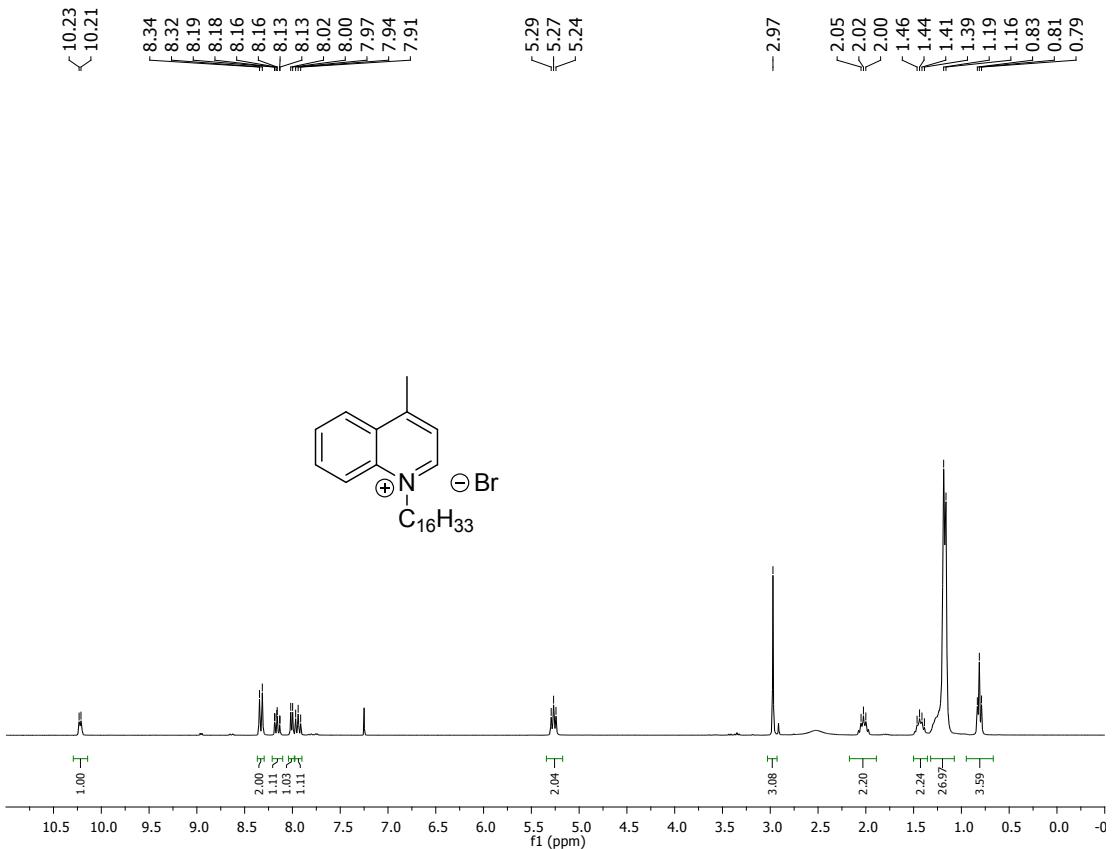


Figure S–5. ¹H NMR spectrum of **3** in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).

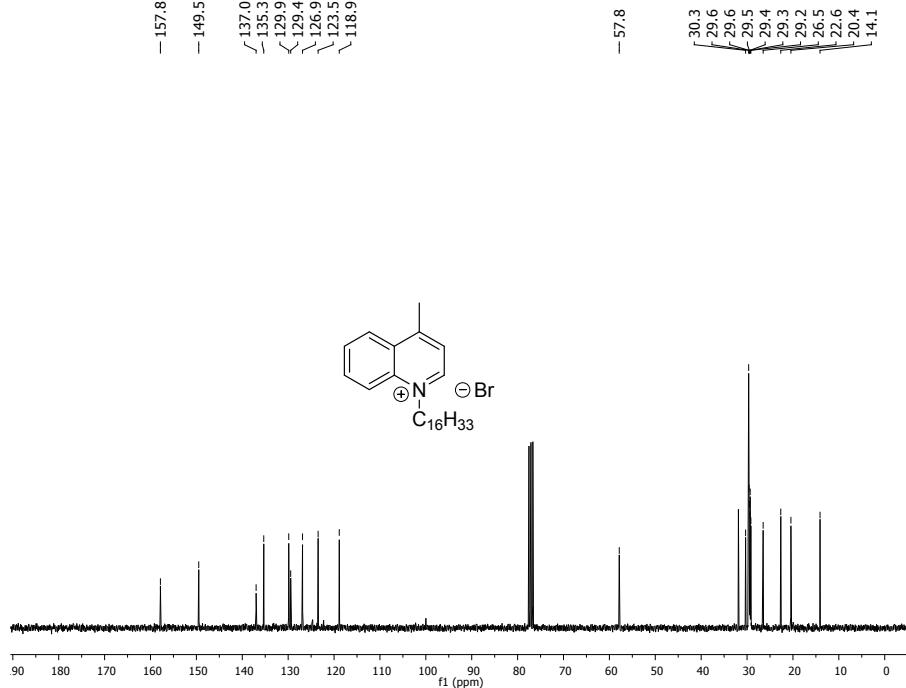


Figure S–6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **3** in CDCl₃ (75 MHz).

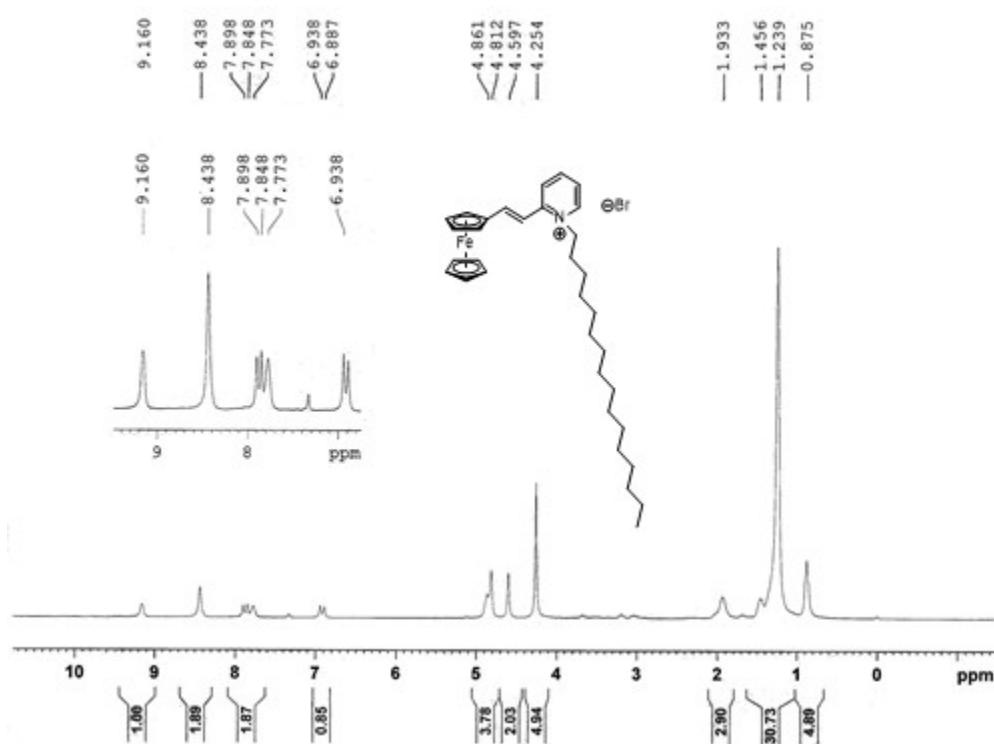


Figure S-7. ¹H NMR spectrum of **2a**[Br] in CDCl_3 (300MHz).

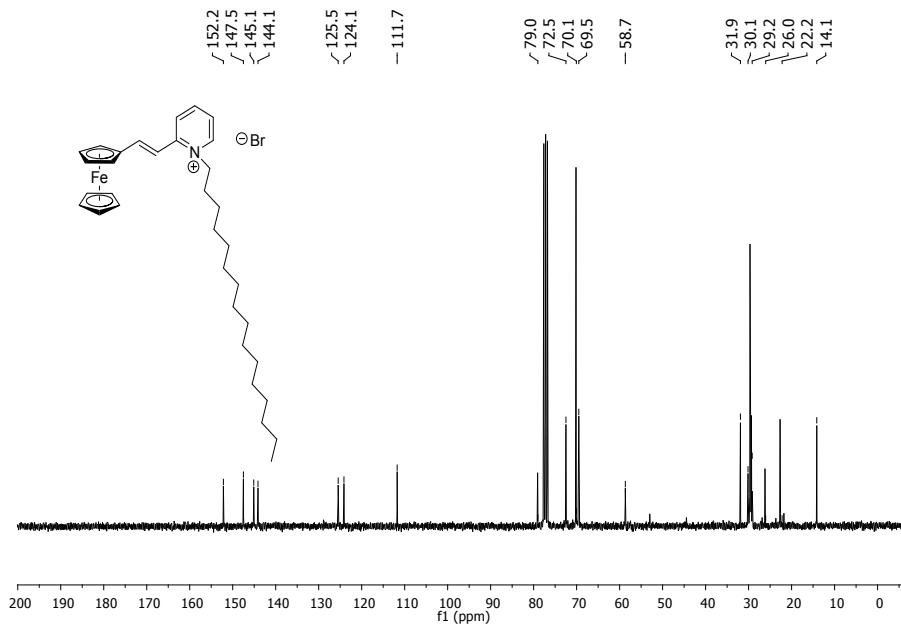


Figure S-8. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **2a**[Br] in CDCl_3 (75MHz).

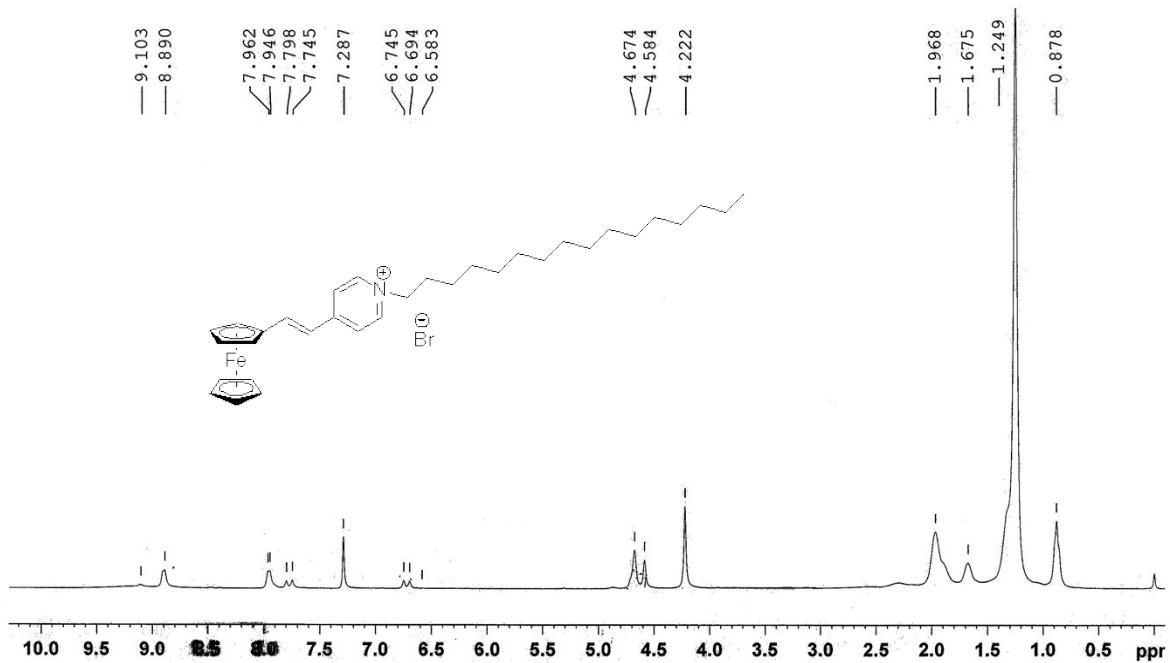


Figure S-9. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2b**[Br] in CDCl_3 (300MHz).

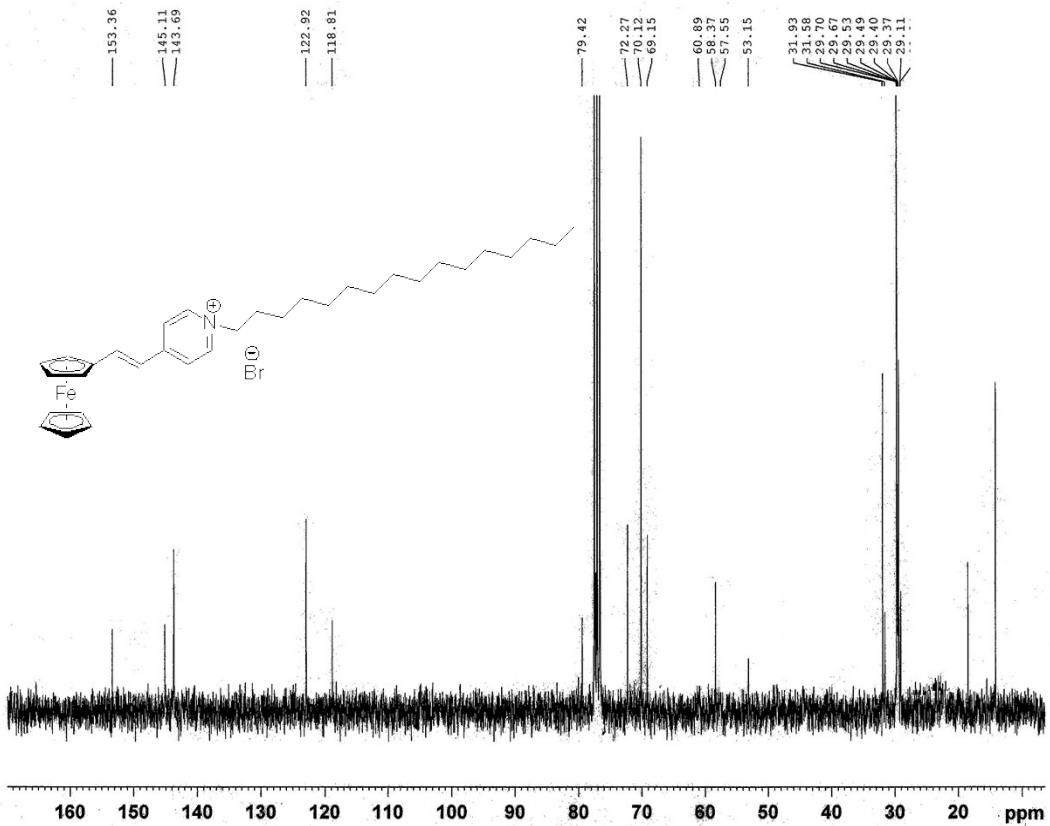


Figure S-10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2b**[Br] in CDCl_3 (75MHz).

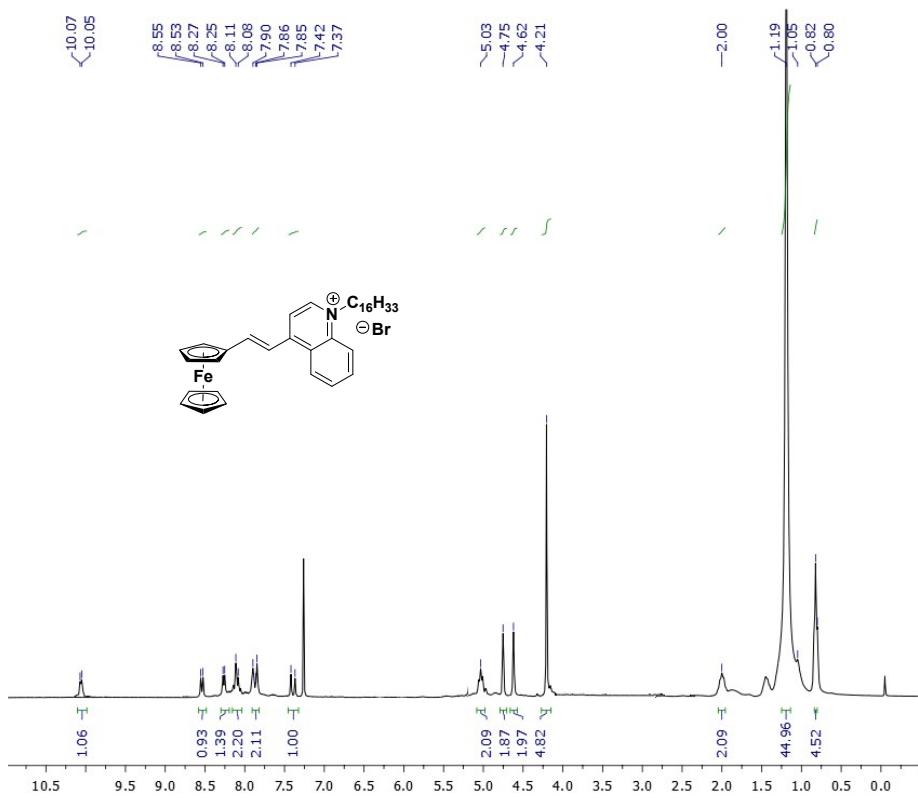


Figure S-11. ^1H NMR spectrum of **4**[Br]. in CDCl_3 (300MHz).

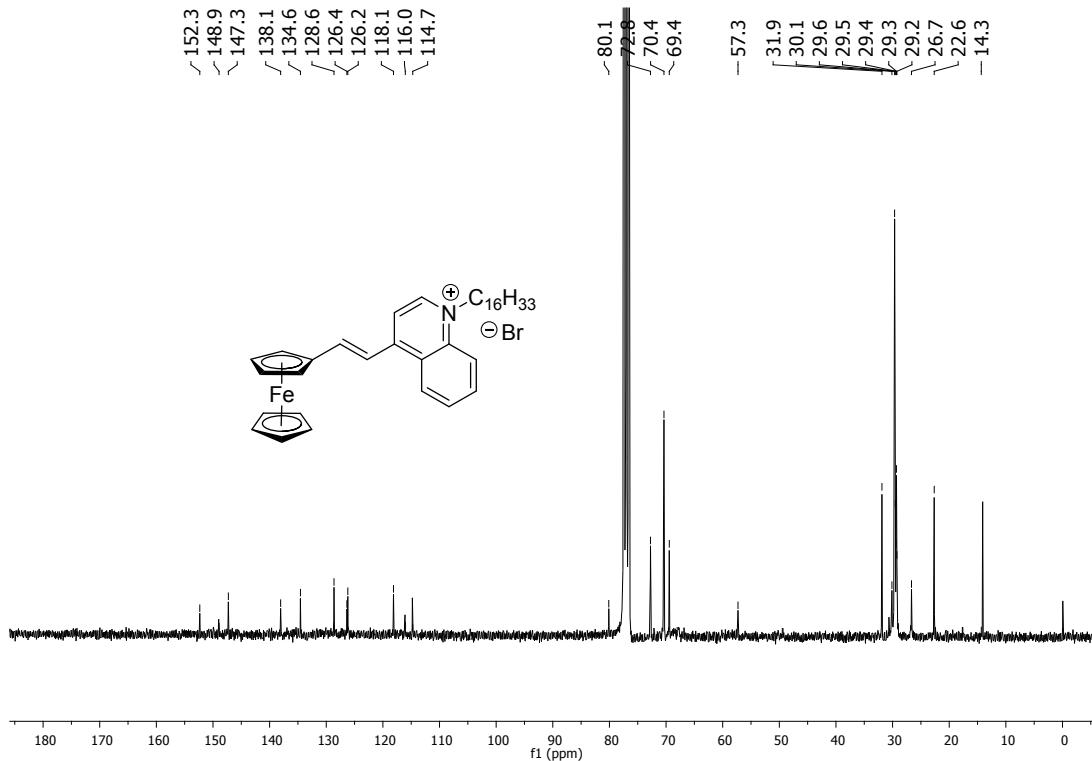


Figure S-12. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **4**[Br] in CDCl_3 (75MHz).

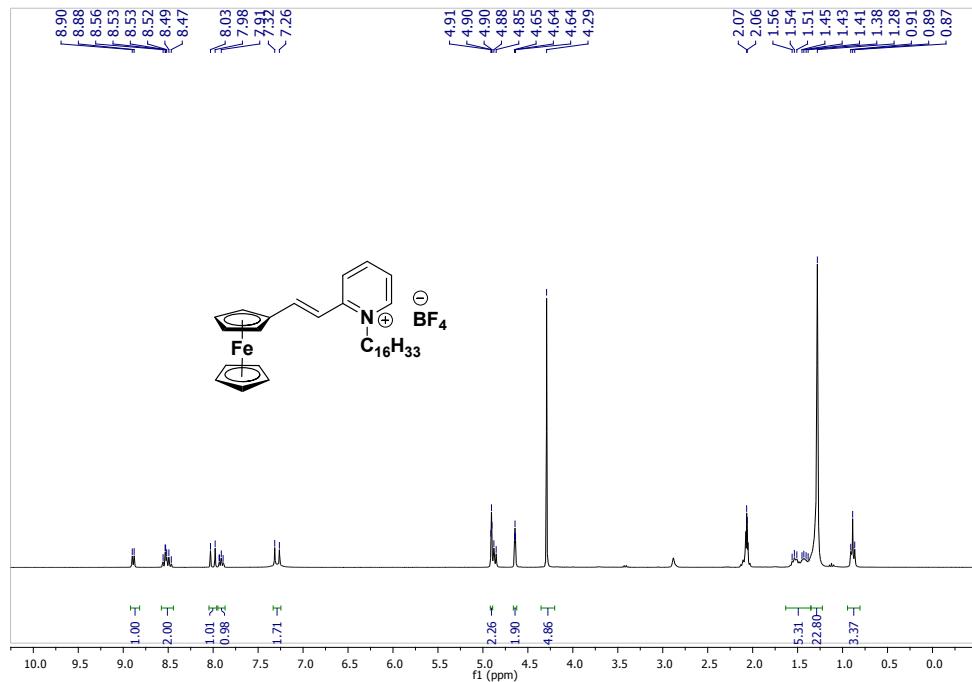


Figure S–13. ^1H NMR spectrum of $\mathbf{2a}[\text{BF}_4^-]$ in acetone- d_6 (300 MHz).

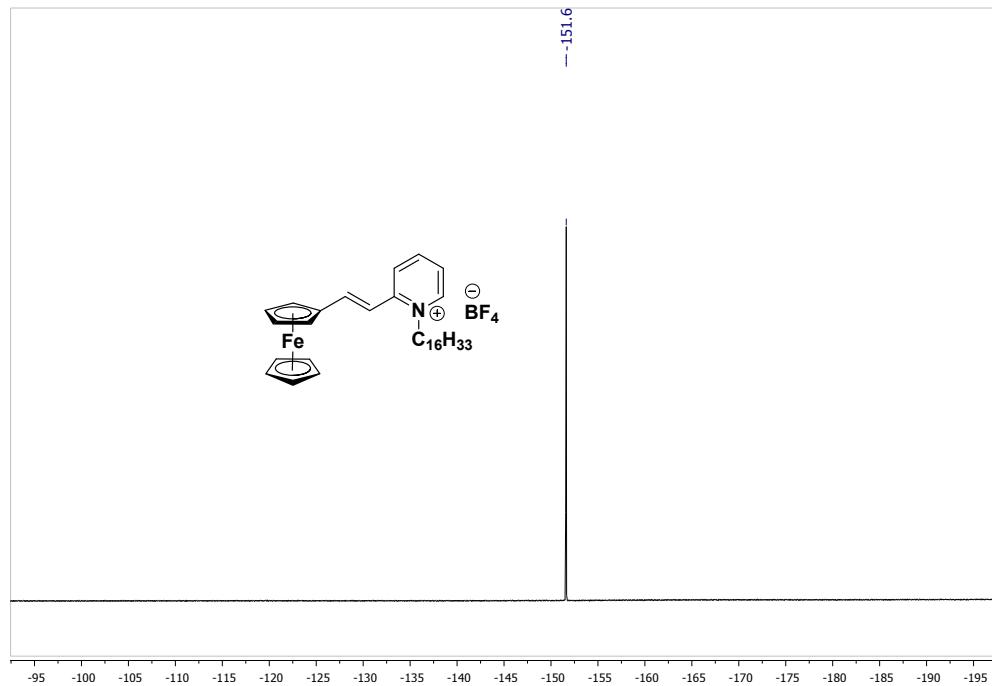


Figure S–14. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of $\mathbf{2a}[\text{BF}_4^-]$ in acetone- d_6 (282 MHz).

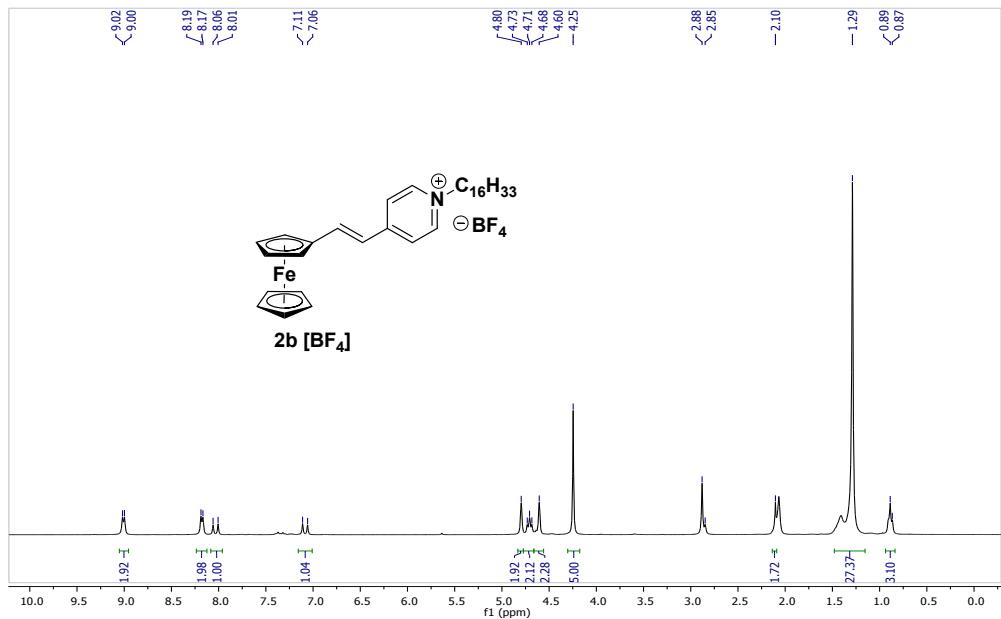


Figure S-15. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2b** $[\text{BF}_4]$ in acetone- d_6 (300 MHz).

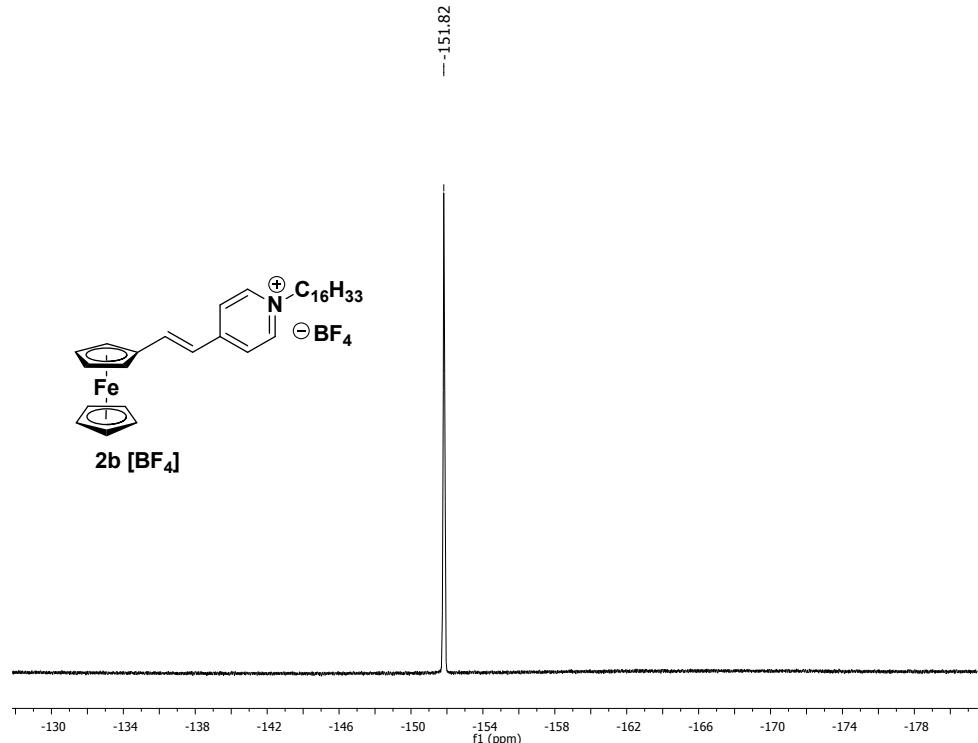


Figure S-16. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **2b** $[\text{BF}_4]$ in CDCl_3 (282 MHz).

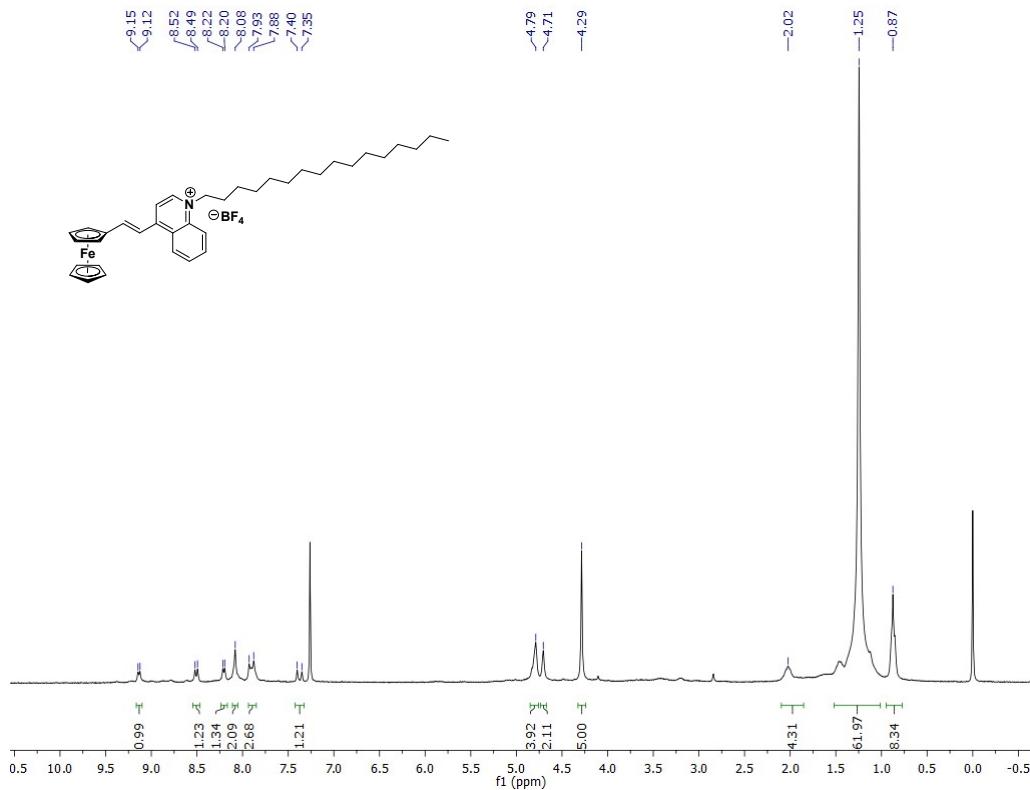


Figure S-17. ^1H NMR spectrum of **4**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (300MHz).

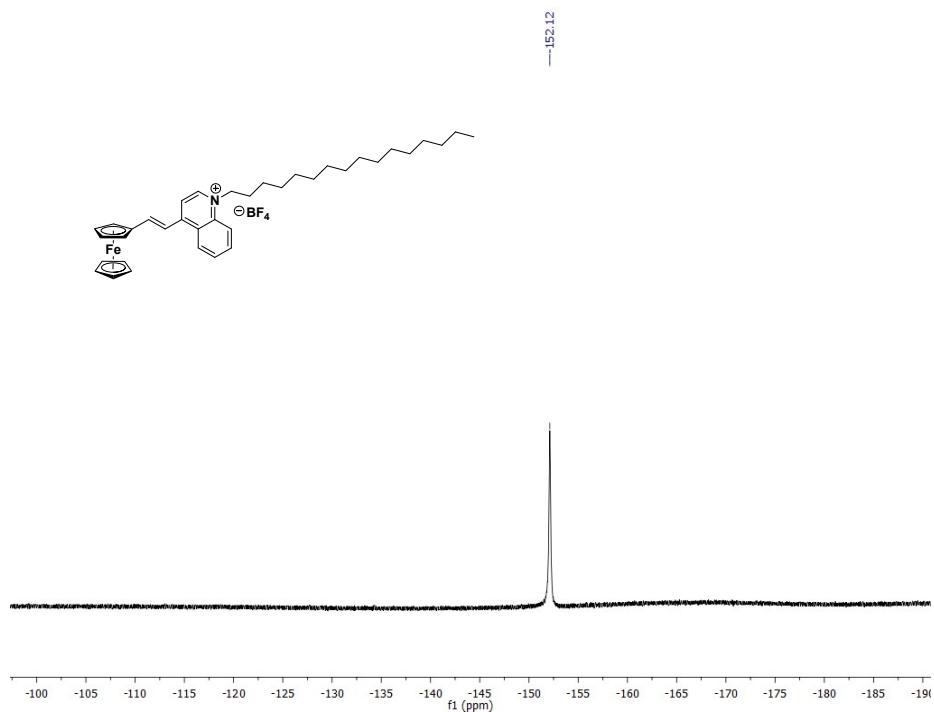


Figure S-18. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **4**[BF₄] in CDCl₃ (282 MHz).

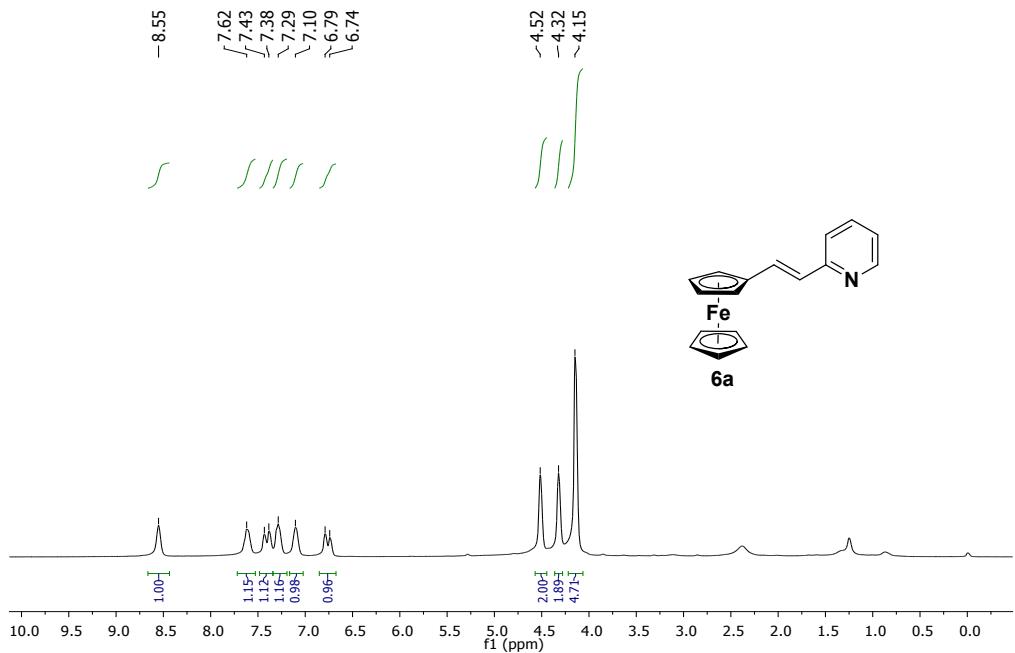


Figure S–19. ^1H NMR spectrum of **6a** in CDCl_3 (300 MHz).

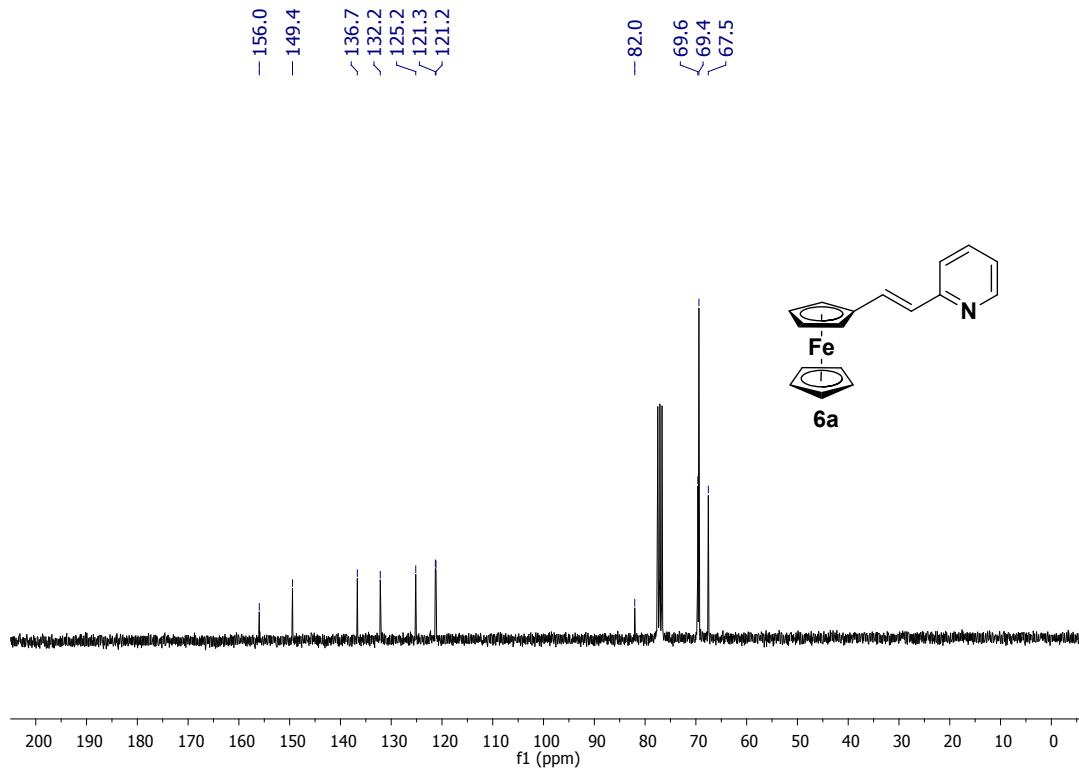


Figure S–20. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **6a**. in CDCl_3 (75MHz).

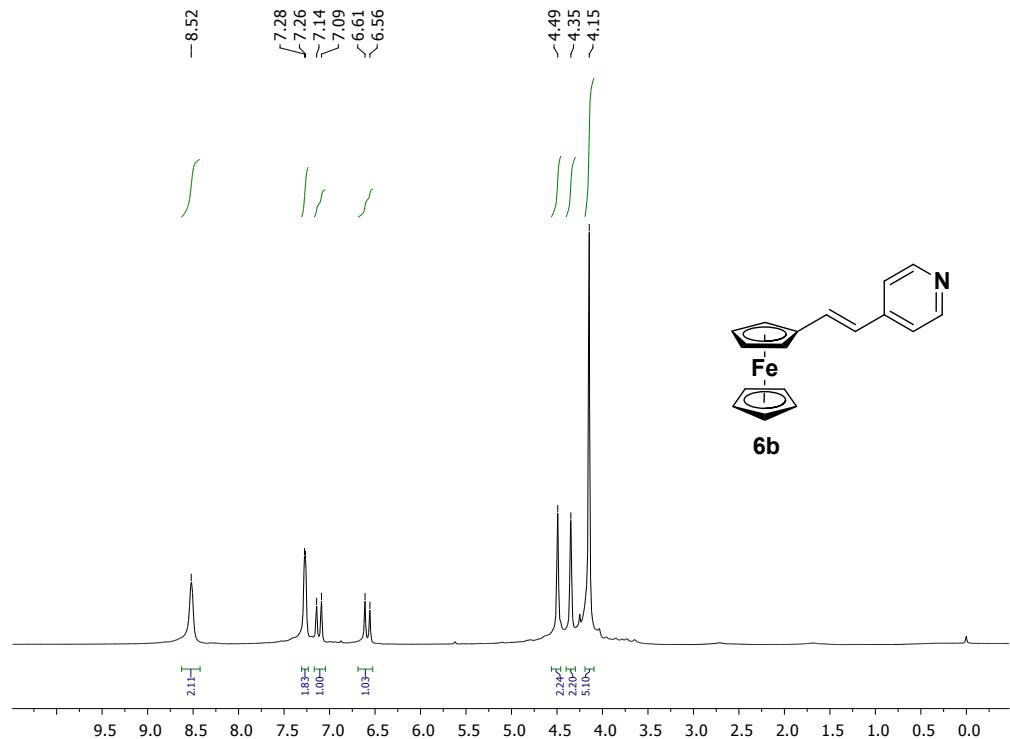


Figure S-21. ^1H NMR spectrum of **6b** in CDCl_3 (300 MHz).

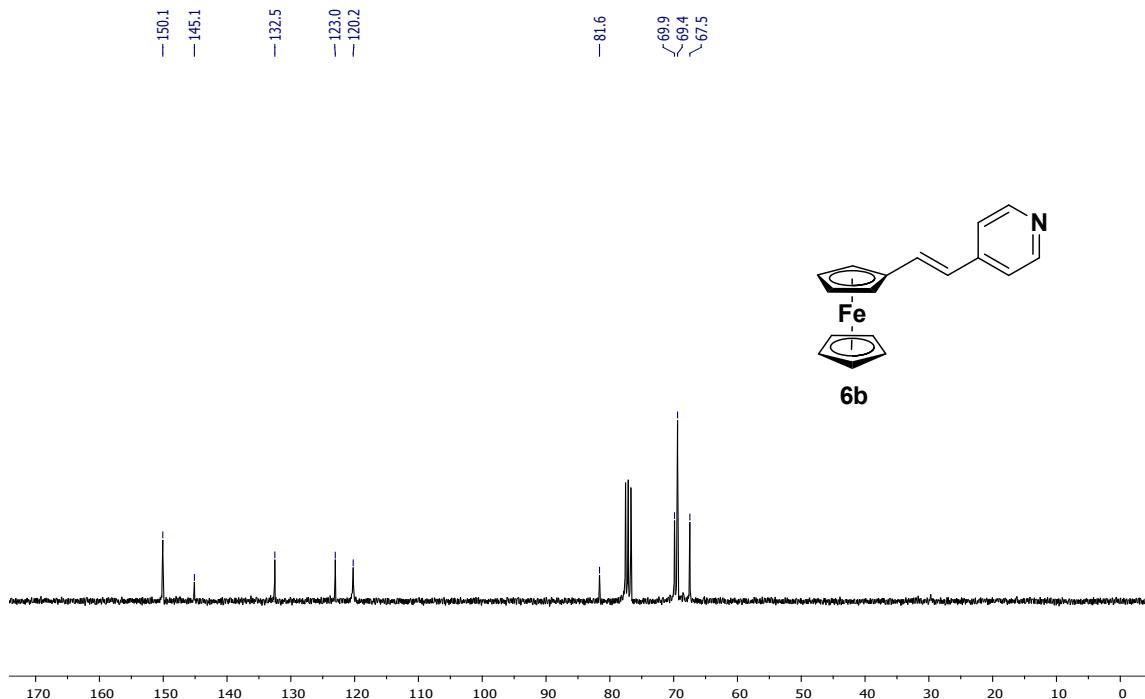


Figure S-22. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **6b** in CDCl_3 (75 MHz).

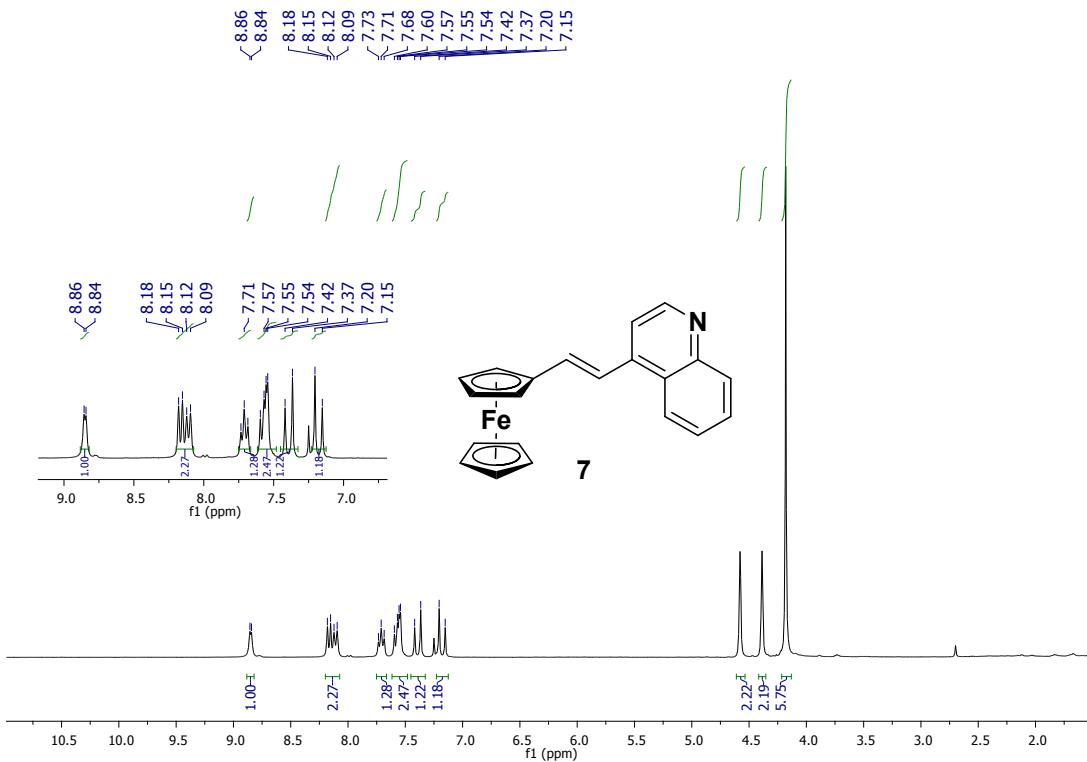


Figure S-23. ^1H NMR spectrum of **7** in CDCl_3 (300MHz).

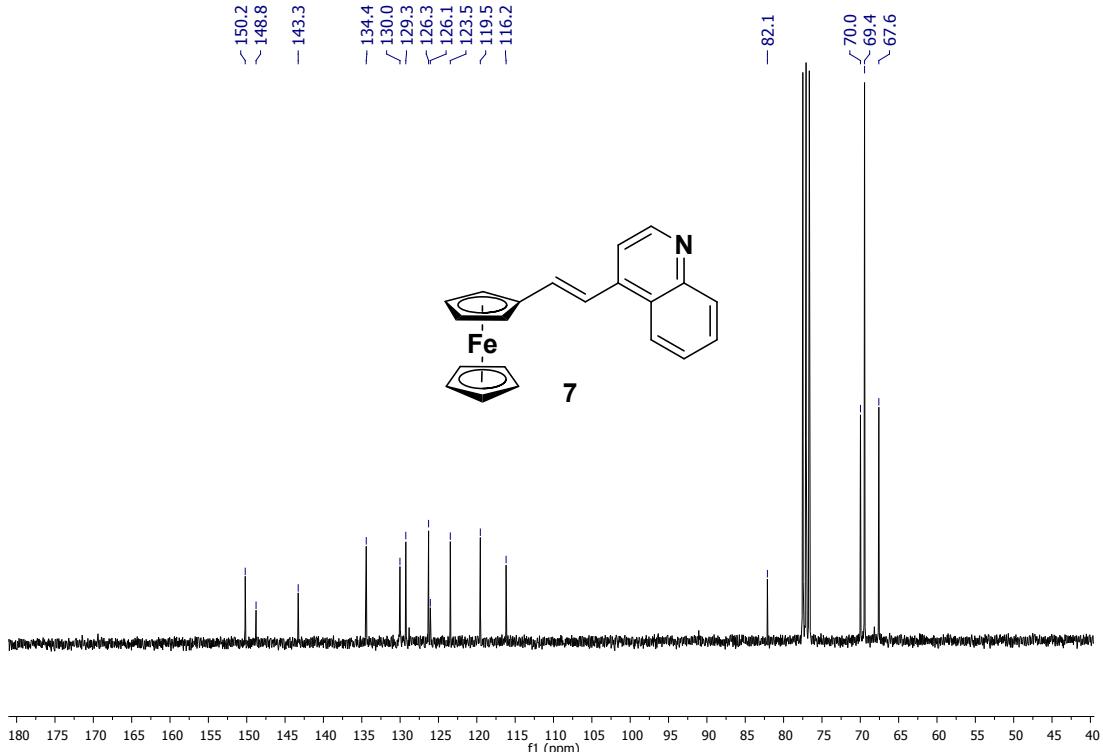


Figure S-24. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **7** in CDCl_3 (75MHz).

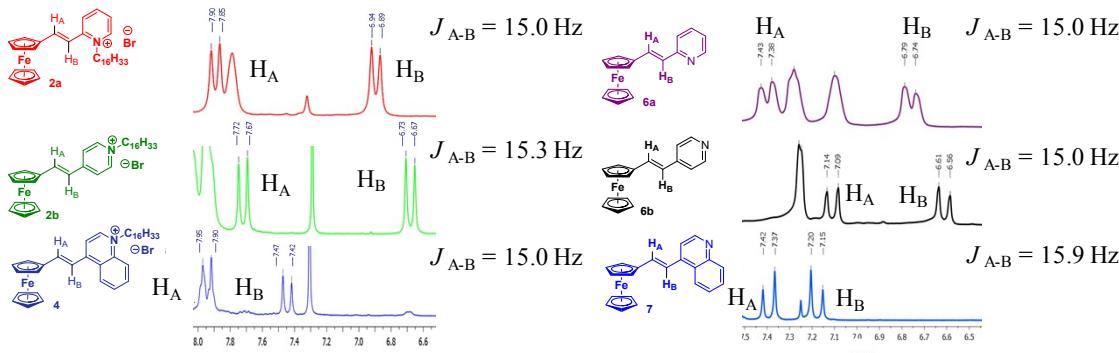


Figure S-25. Comparative ^1H NMR spectra of vinyl hydrogens zone of [2a-b, 4][Br], 6a-b and 7.

Table S-1. Absorption maxima for ferrocenyl amphiphilic D- π -A dyes: Ionic and neutral analogues.^a

Entry	Compound	CHCl ₃	CH ₃ CN	ΔE^c
1	2a[Br]	551	533	0.08
		355	347	0.08
2	2a[BF ₄]	550	530	0.08
		354	347	0.07
3	2b[Br]	575	552	0.09
		373	362	0.10
4	2b[BF ₄]	578	551	0.10
		374	362	0.11
5	4[Br]	612	598	0.04
		409	406	0.02
		320	320	0
6	4[BF ₄]	621	601	0.07
		413	405	0.06
		319	320	0.01
7	6a	464	461	0.02
		317	314	0.04
8	6b	467	465	0.01
		313	311	0.02
9	7	478	476	0.01
		335	335	0

^a λ_{\max} (nm), ^b ϵ ($10^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{L cm}^{-1}$), ^c ΔE (eV): Solvent-induced shift [$\epsilon_{\max} \text{ CHCl}_3 - \epsilon_{\max} \text{ CH}_3\text{CN}$].

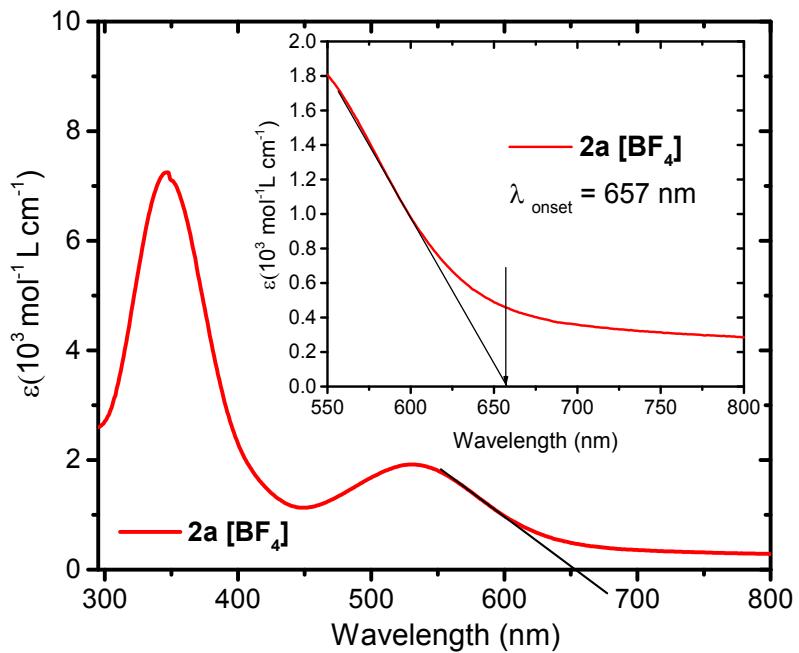


Figure S-26. Absorption spectrum in CH_3CN and λ_{onset} of **2a** $[\text{BF}_4]$.

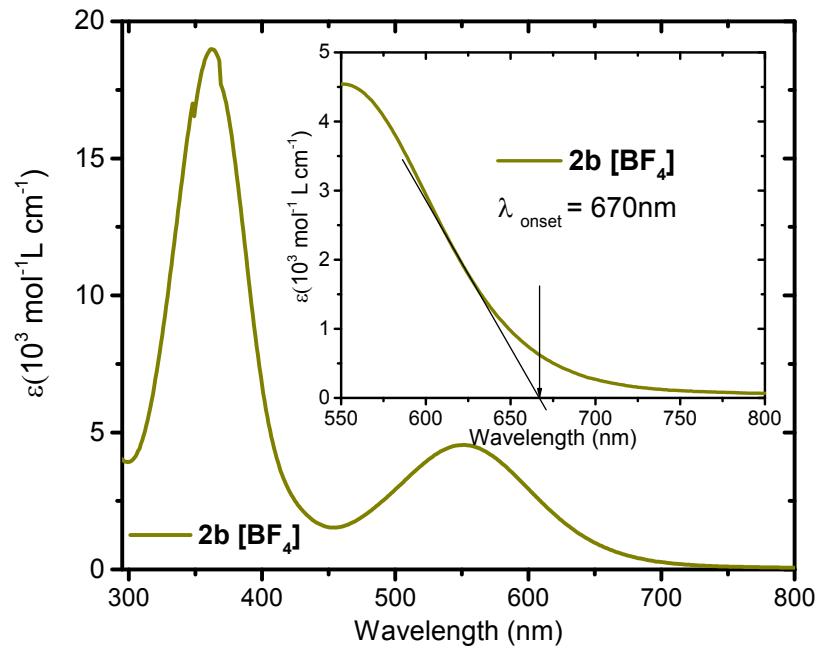


Figure S-27. Absorption spectrum in CH_3CN and λ_{onset} of **2b** $[\text{BF}_4]$.

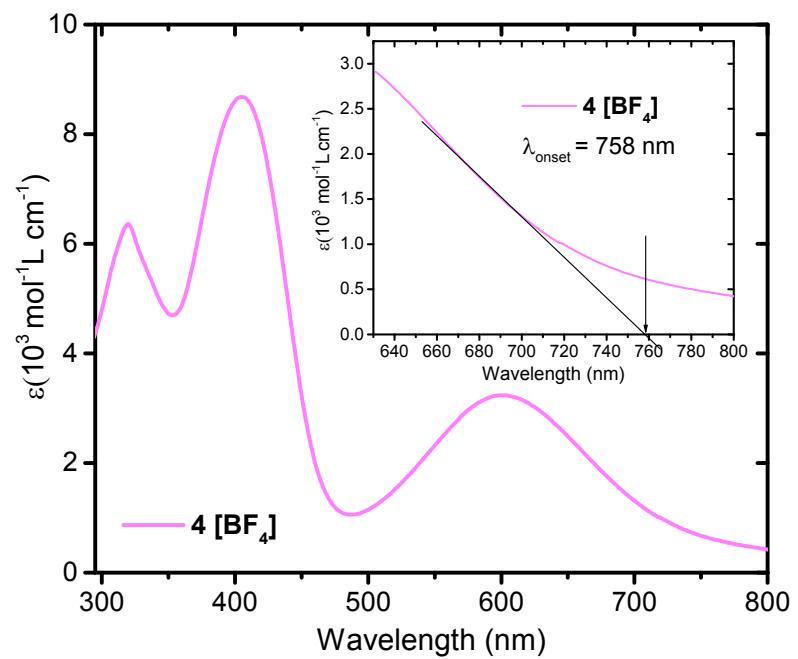


Figure S-28. Absorption spectrum in CH_3CN and λ_{onset} of **4**[BF_4].

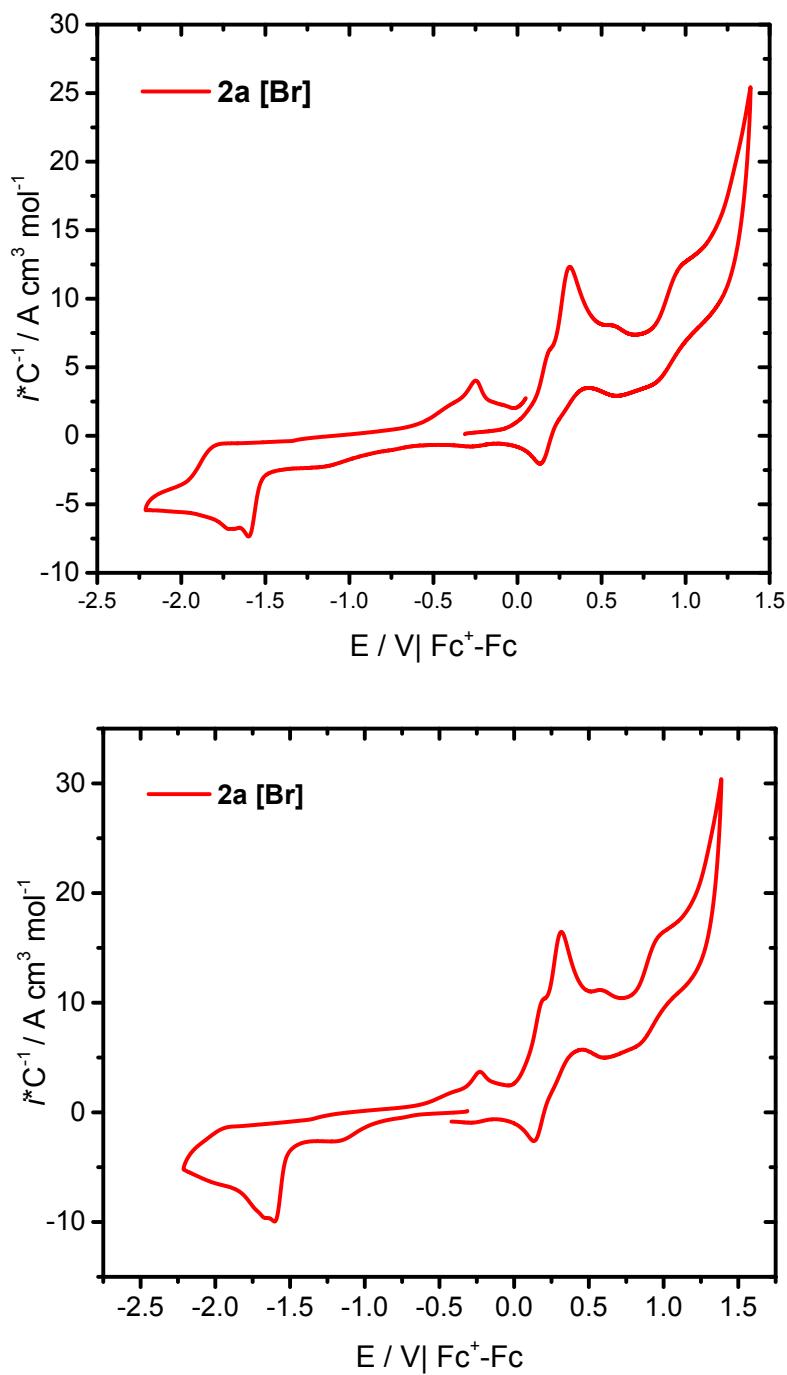


Figure S-29. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Bu_4NPF_6 acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of **2a**[Br], started in both positive and negative directions.

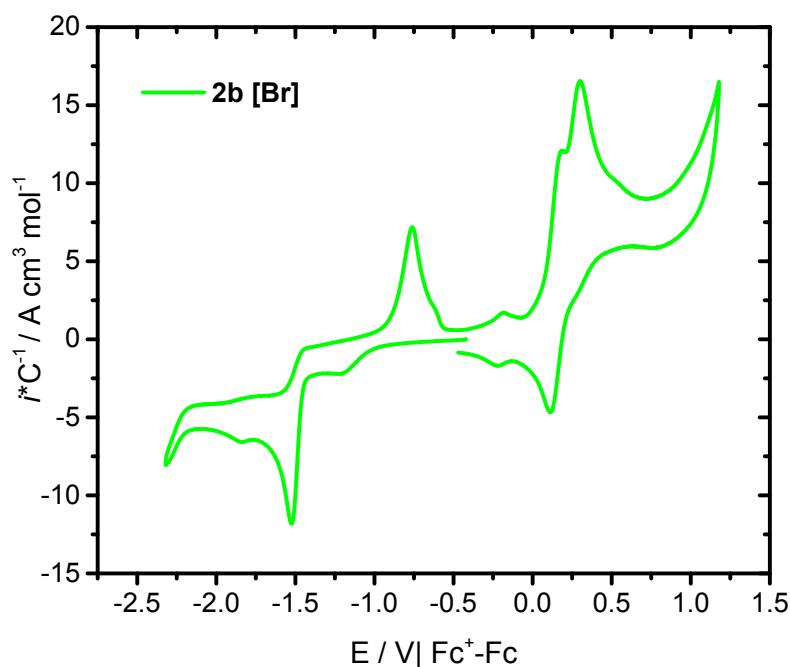
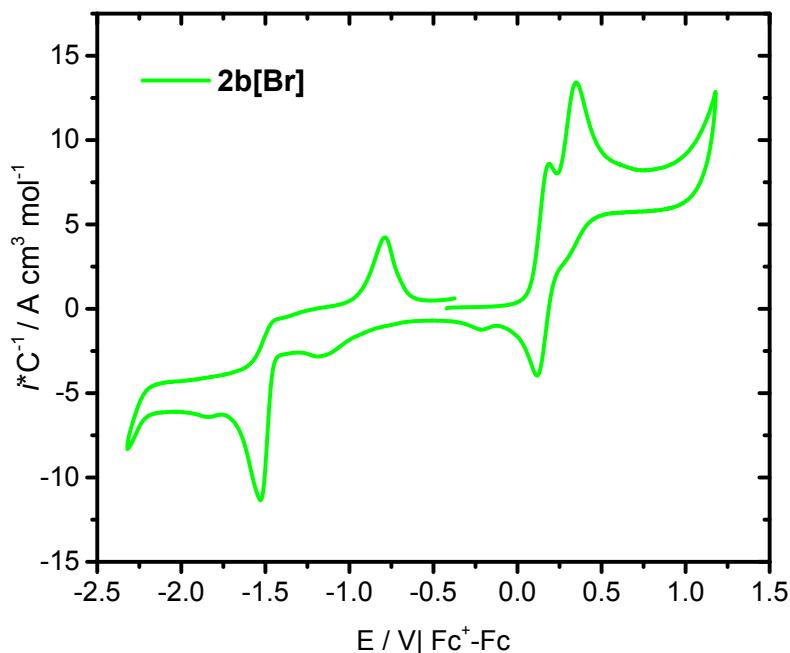


Figure S-30. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of **2b**[Br], started in both positive and negative directions.

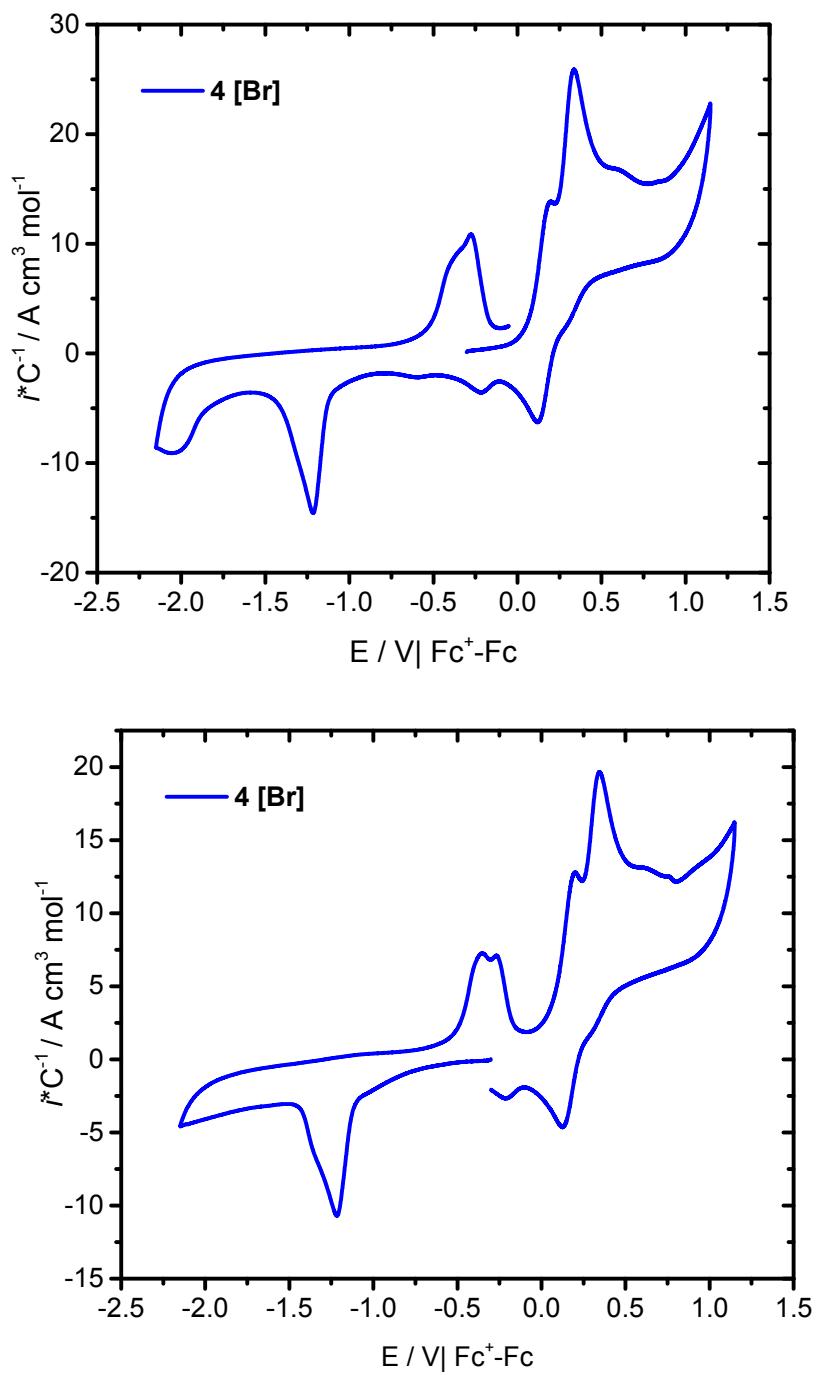


Figure S-31. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of $\mathbf{4}[\text{Br}]$, started in both positive and negative directions.

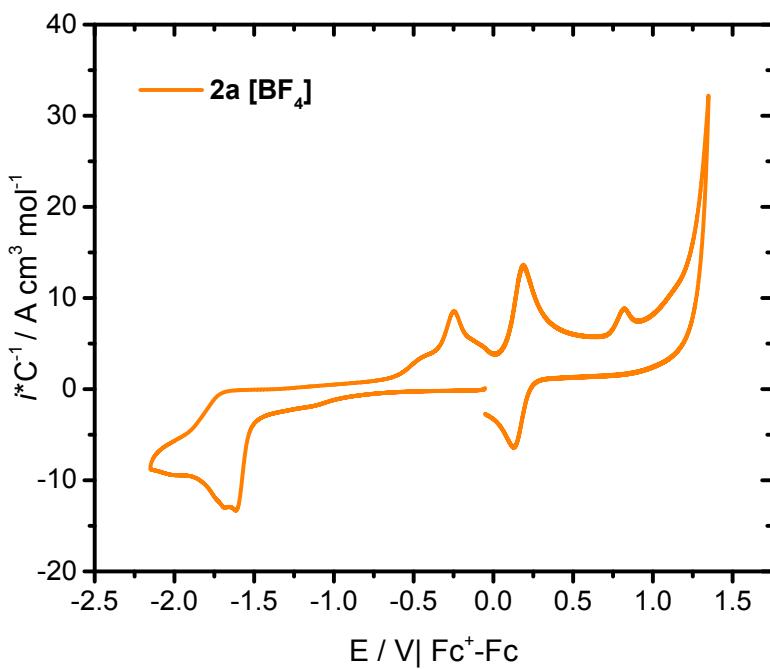
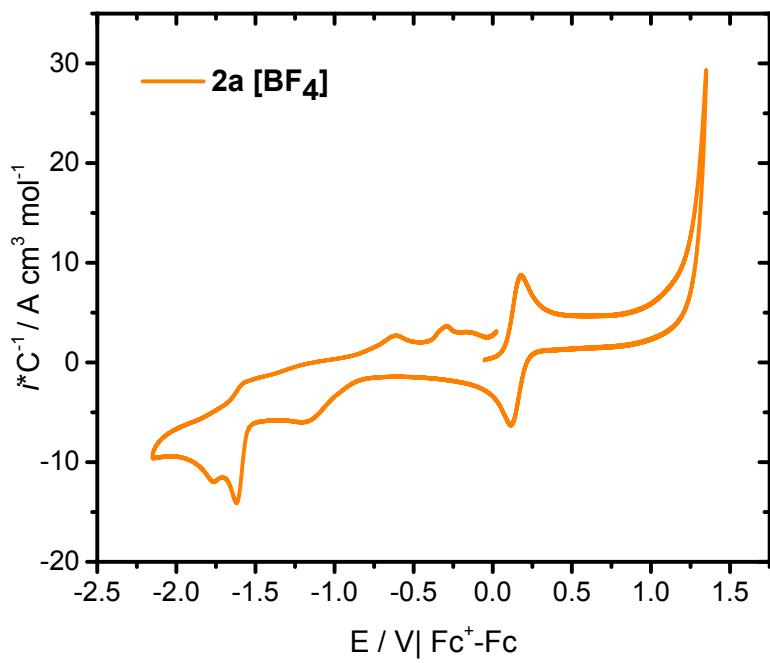


Figure S-32. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of **2a**[BF_4^-], started in both positive and negative directions.

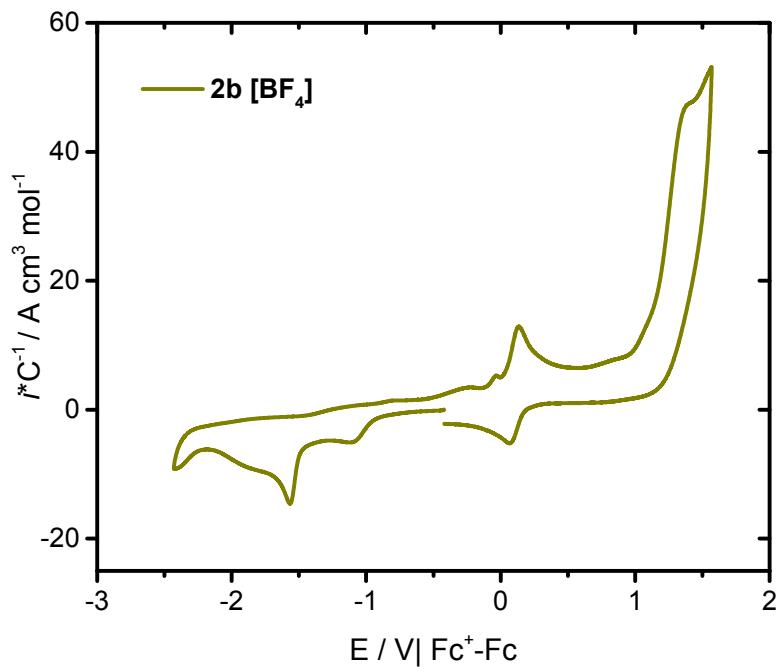
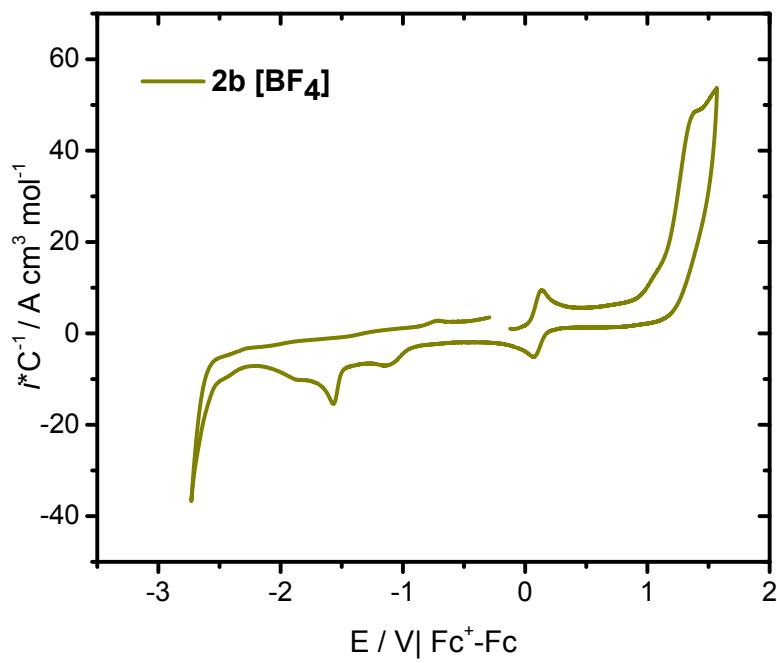


Figure S-33. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of **2b**[BF₄], started in both positive and negative directions.

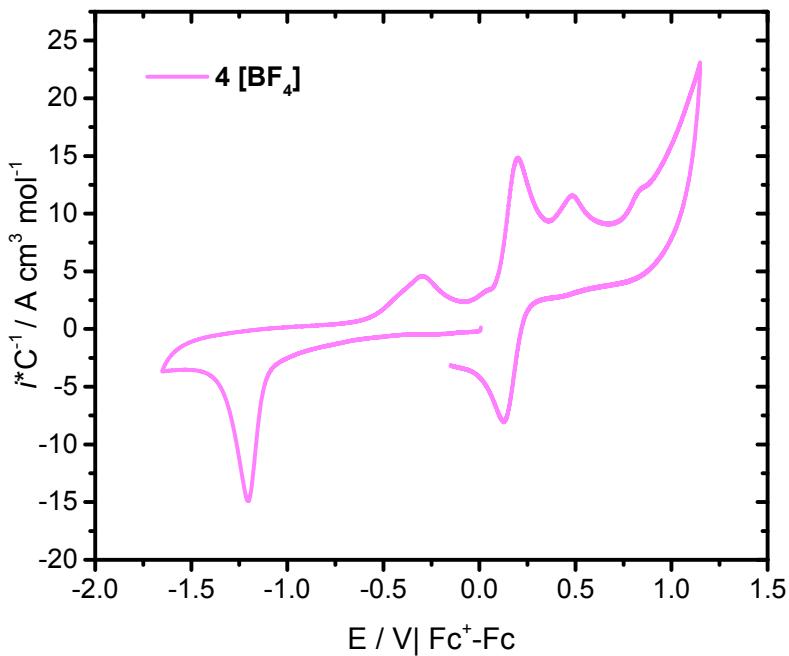
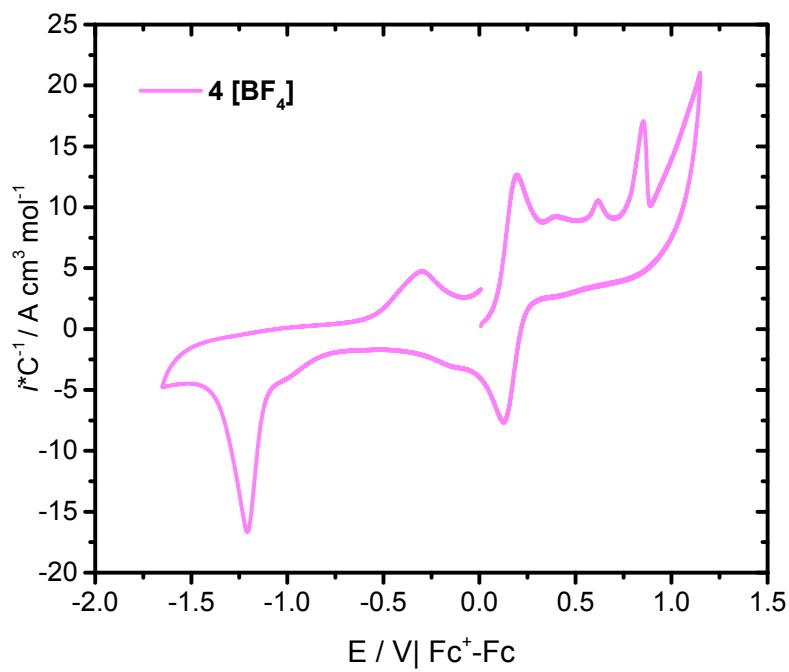


Figure S-34. Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Bu_4NPF_6 acetonitrile solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs^{-1} using 1 mmol L^{-1} of $\mathbf{4}[\text{BF}_4]$, started in both positive and negative directions.

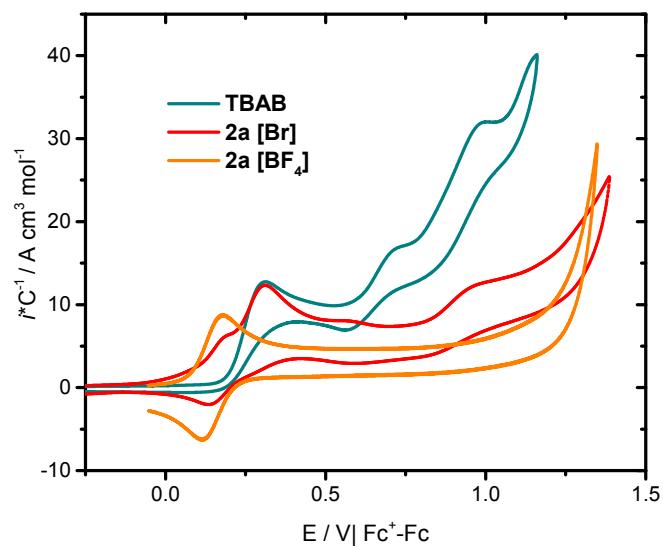


Figure S-35. Comparative cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ using 1 mmol L⁻¹ solutions of **TBAB** (**Tetrabutylammonium bromide**) (teal), **2a[Br]** (red) **2a [BF₄]** (orange).

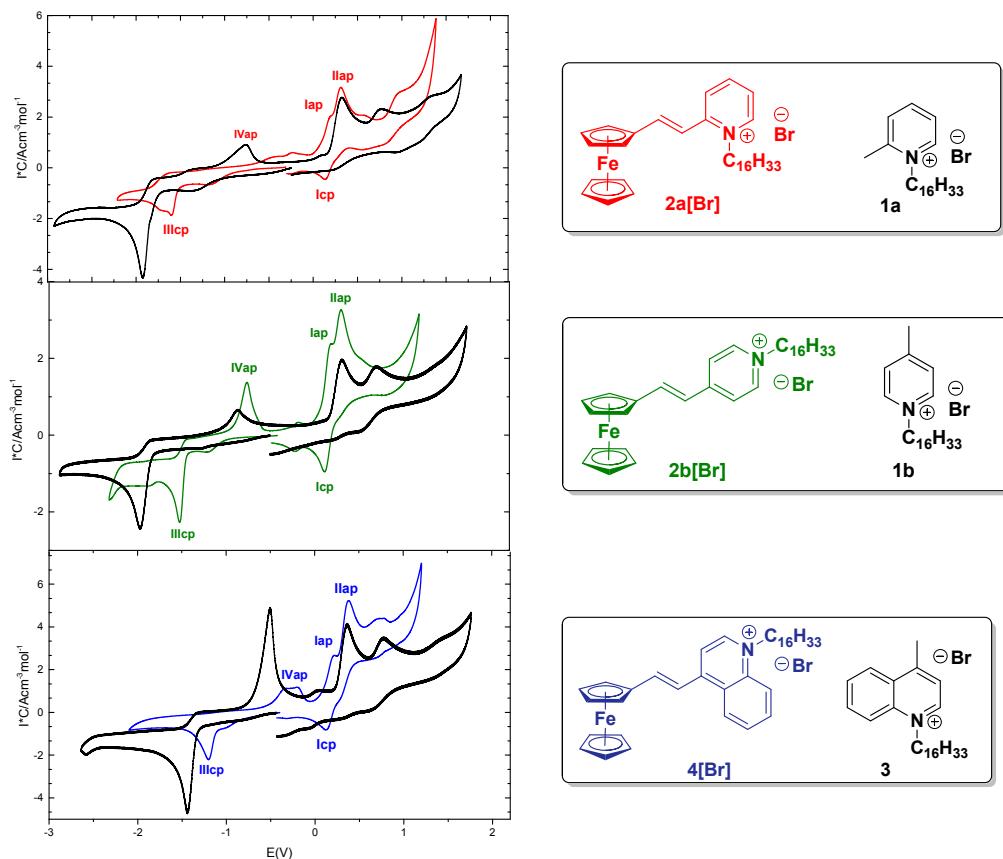


Figure S-36. Comparative cyclic voltammograms obtained in 0.1 mmol L⁻¹ Bu₄NPF₆ solutions on glassy carbon electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹ (negative direction) using 1 mmol L⁻¹ solutions of **2a[Br]** (red), **2b[Br]** (green), **4 [Br]** (blue) and the corresponding precursors salts **1a**, **1b** and **3** (black)

Table S2. Potential values of IIap (assigned to Bromide anion), IVap /IIIcp (assigned to heterocyclic cation).

Compound	IIap	IVap	IIIcp
2a[Br]	0.32	-0.50	-1.59
1a	0.33	-0.77	-1.92
2b[Br]	0.29	-0.76	-1.51
1b	0.31	-0.87	-1.97
4[Br]	0.37	-0.34	-1.21
3	0.37	-0.51	-1.42

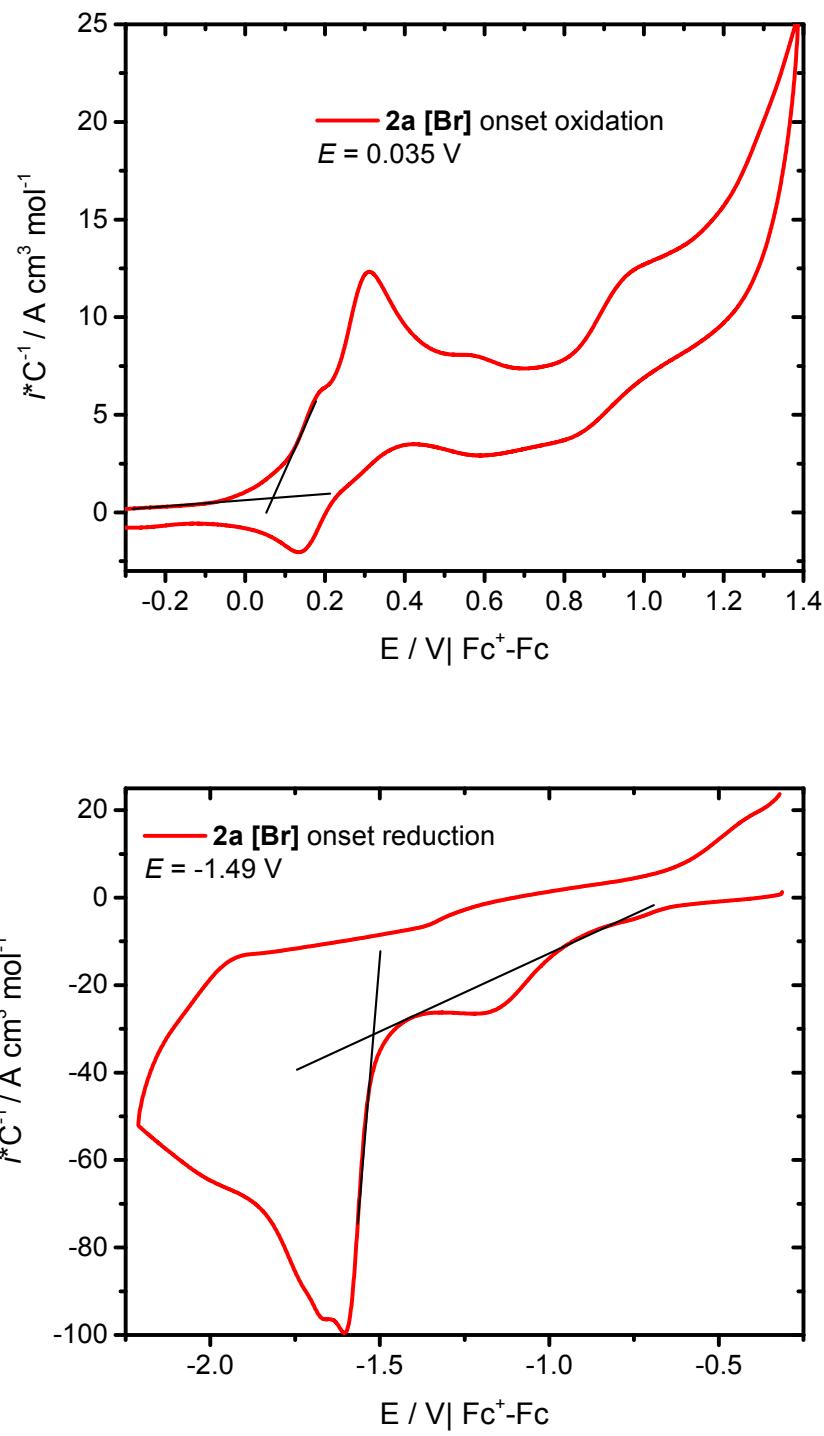


Figure S-37. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2a[Br]**

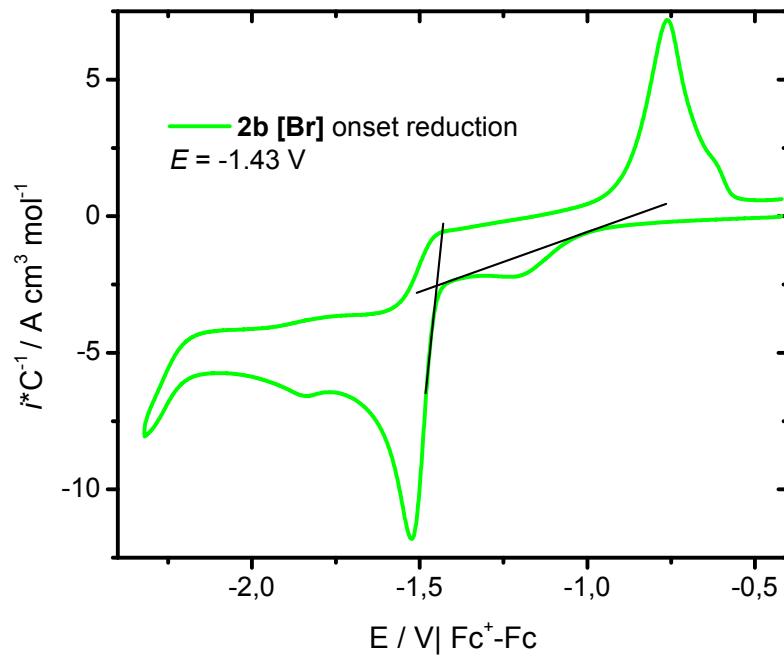
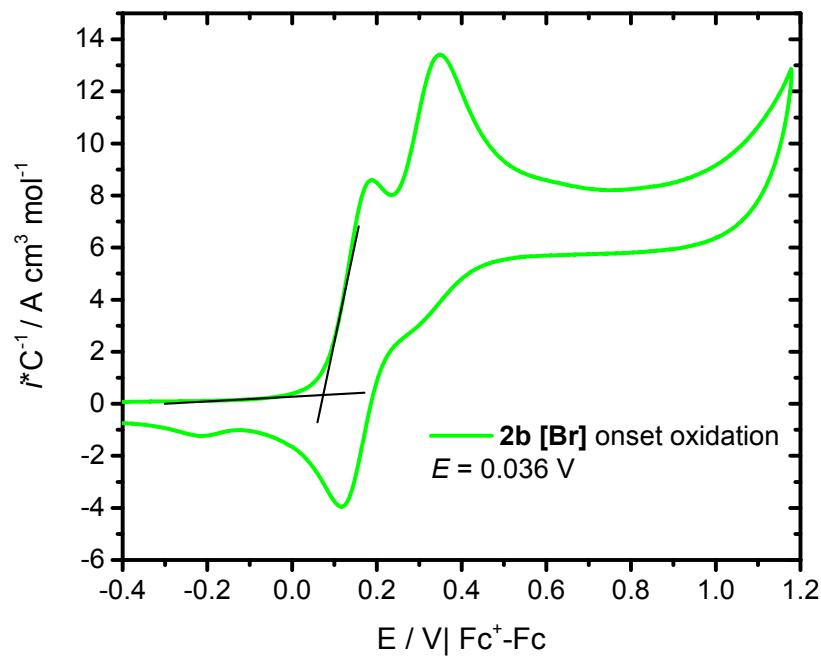


Figure S-38. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2b**[Br].

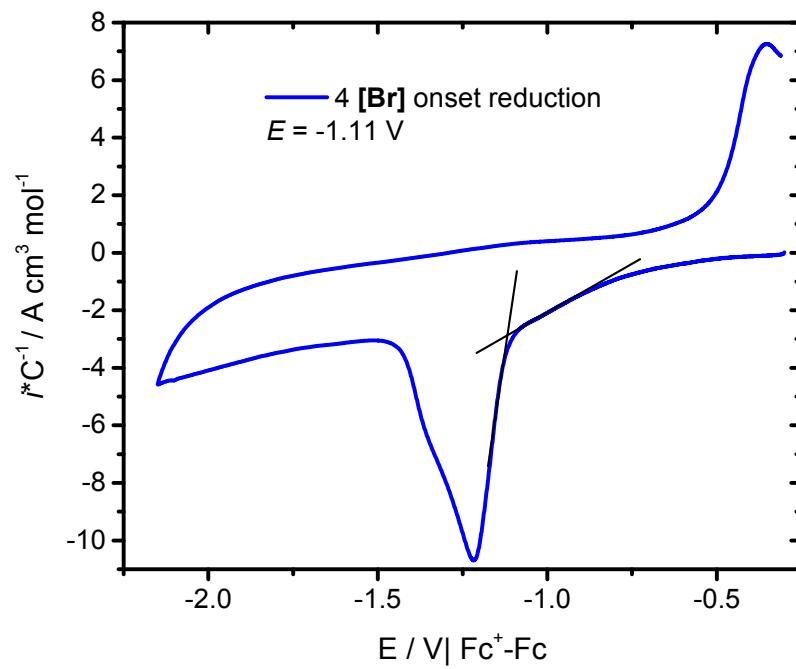
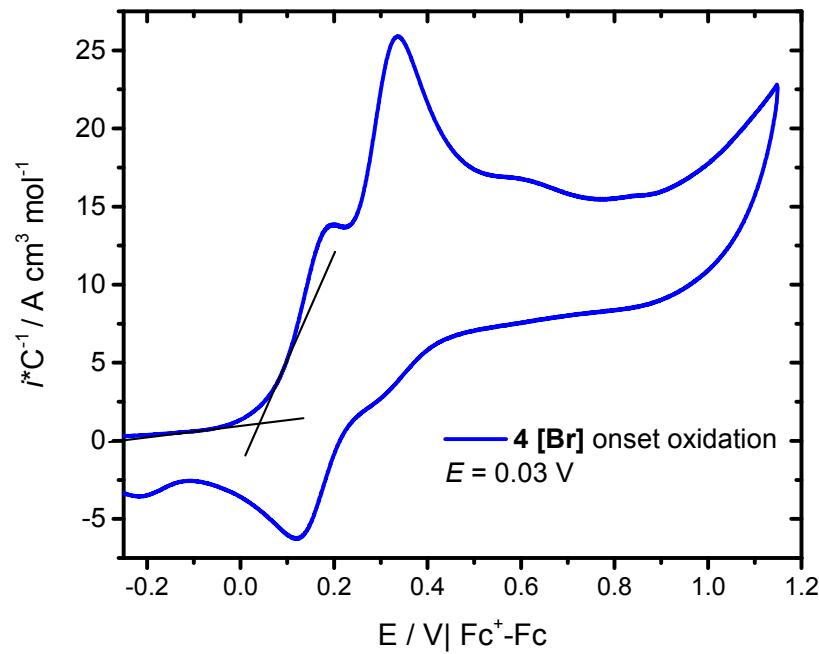


Figure S-39. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **4**[Br].

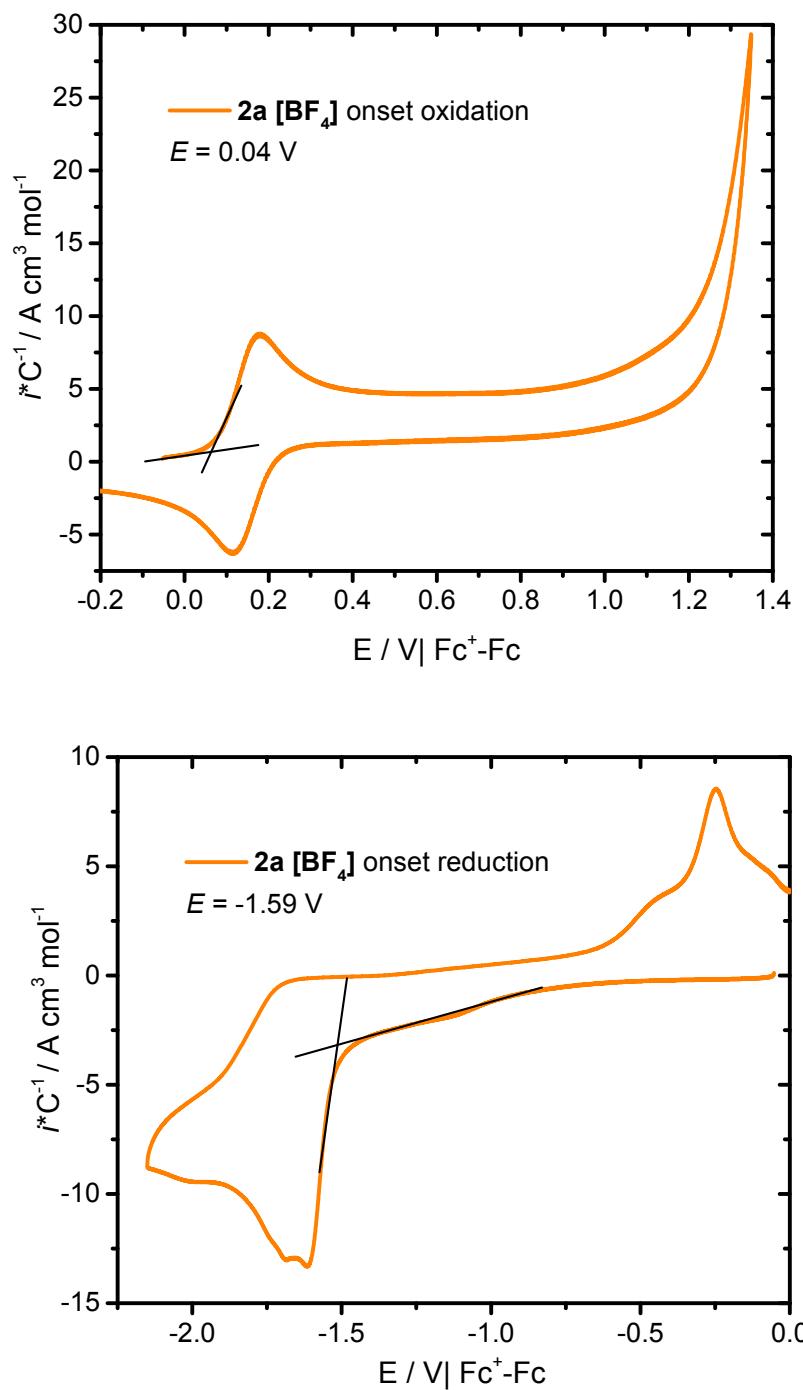


Figure S-40. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2a**[BF_4^-]

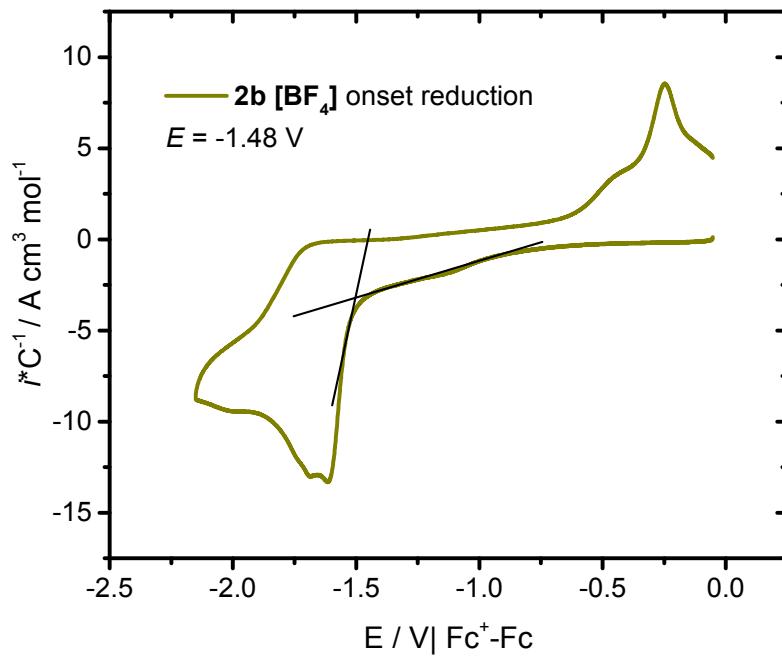
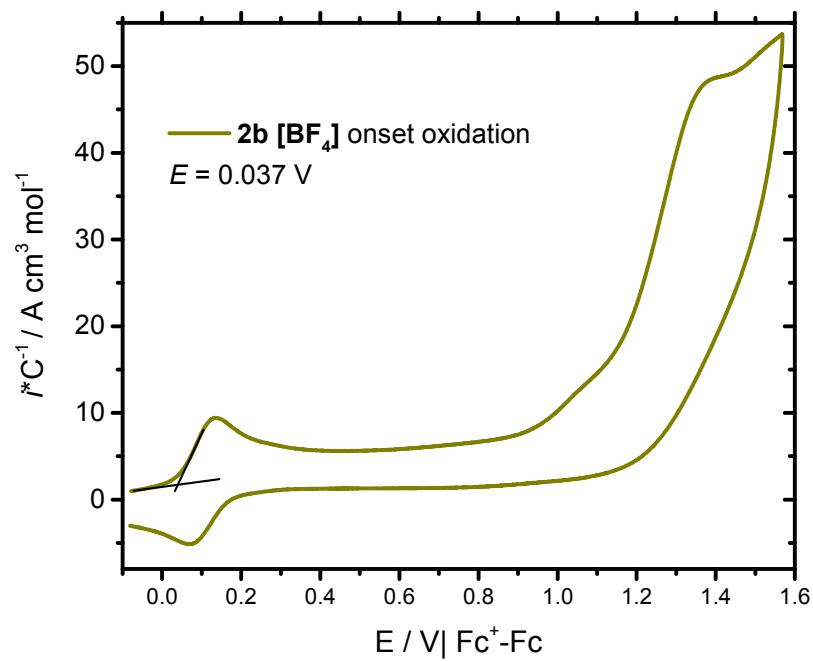


Figure S-41. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **2b**[BF_4^-].

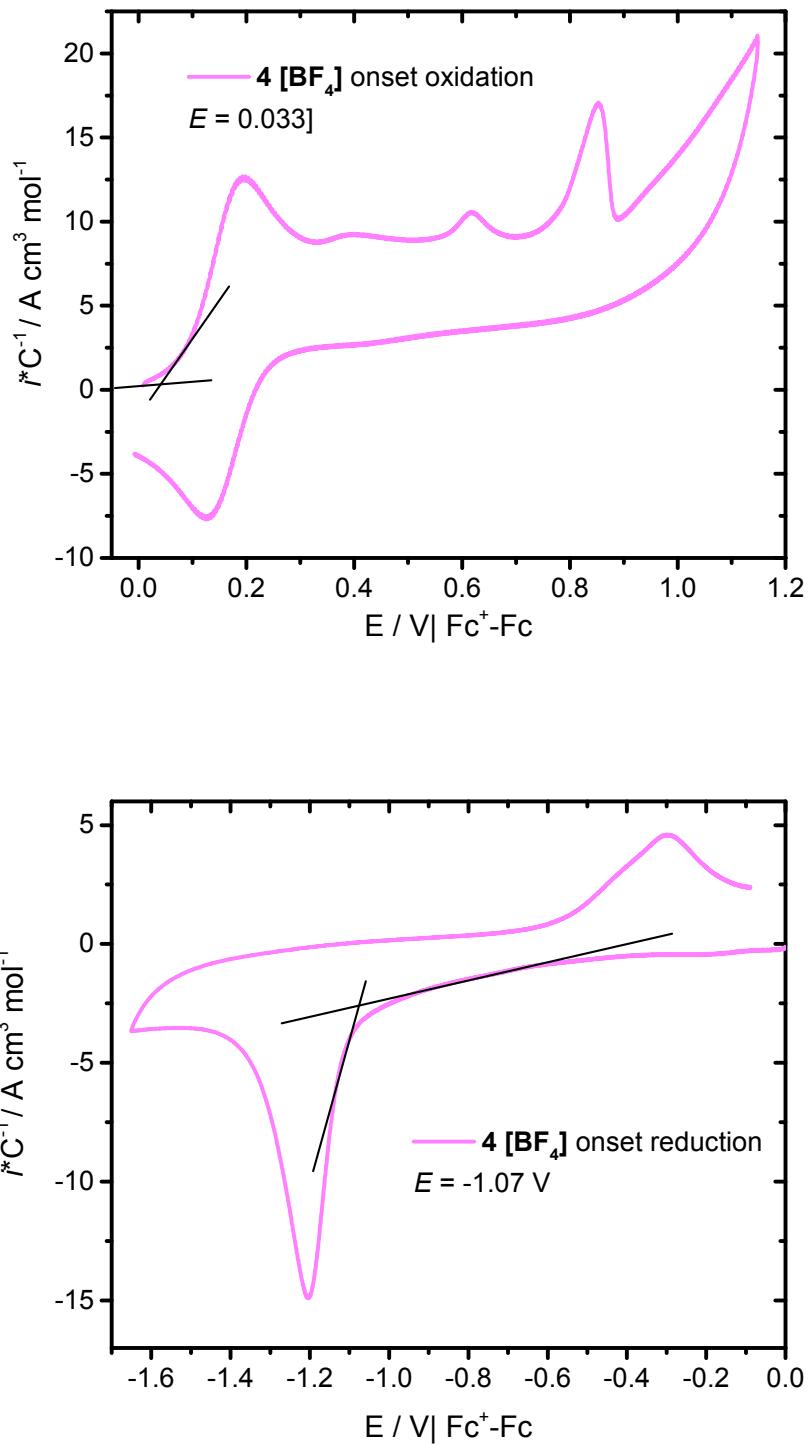


Figure S-42. Cyclic voltammograms to calculate the potential onset of oxidation and reduction for **4** $[\text{BF}_4]$

Computational Section: Optimized geometries

Compound 2a'

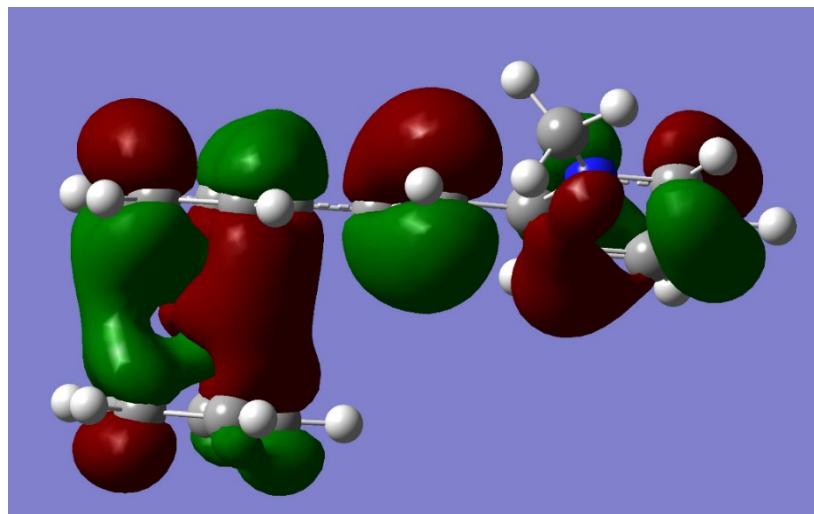
1 1
C -1.25996300 1.72902700 0.26639200
C -0.68413600 0.92946700 -0.78980300
C -1.70659800 0.75380200 -1.79737600
C -2.87043500 1.45896300 -1.37885300
C -2.59546000 2.05782200 -0.10669700
H -0.76850300 2.01871100 1.18733800
H -1.59177100 0.18524700 -2.71260500
H -3.81264100 1.50352900 -1.91151200
H -3.29792800 2.62651000 0.49084800
Fe -2.35170100 -0.00150400 0.00436300
C -3.94533600 -1.31110100 0.12075600
C -2.75295400 -2.02007900 -0.23160000
C -3.72839200 -0.67937800 1.38631500
H -4.84318500 -1.23655200 -0.48117200
C -1.80003600 -1.82631200 0.81929100
H -2.59021900 -2.57939200 -1.14510900
C -2.40026300 -0.99740000 1.81833200
H -4.43314900 -0.04386700 1.90912200
H -0.78595800 -2.20793200 0.83629100
H -1.92479500 -0.64944600 2.72750200
C 0.63412300 0.33806400 -0.86034500
H 0.77390500 -0.37203200 -1.67474900
C 1.67001400 0.64249100 -0.03616600
H 1.52301400 1.40231000 0.72454200
C 2.97400800 0.01226900 -0.11361300
N 4.04368200 0.61466800 0.50560800
C 3.20958500 -1.20560800 -0.77831400
C 5.28444000 0.06487400 0.47621600
C 4.47415700 -1.76517900 -0.82311900
H 2.37517000 -1.71715800 -1.24330800
H 6.05850900 0.61698000 0.99506400
H 4.63350300 -2.70551100 -1.34312500
C 5.53715800 -1.11870700 -0.18014000
H 6.54313900 -1.52306100 -0.17988300
C 3.87165500 1.89944300 1.21100200
H 3.44468700 2.63712700 0.52980600
H 4.84757700 2.24164100 1.54964700
H 3.21769500 1.76458600 2.07494500

Excited State 2: Singlet-A 2.0545 eV 603.47 nm f=0.0871 <S**2>=0.000

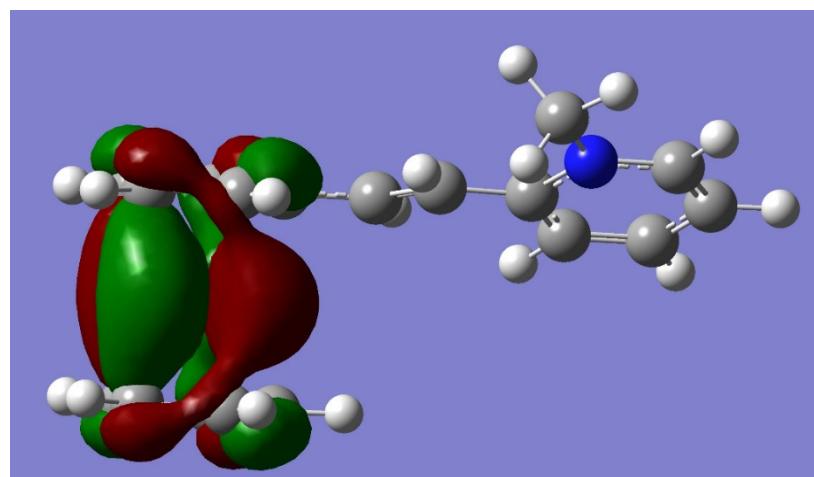
73 -> 77 -0.25597
73 -> 78 -0.10274
74 -> 75 0.51127
74 -> 76 0.12288
74 -> 77 0.10658
74 -> 78 -0.32788

Excited State 7: Singlet-A 3.1418 eV 394.63 nm f=0.7735 <S**2>=0.000
72 -> 75 0.65690
73 -> 77 0.15351
74 -> 76 0.14901

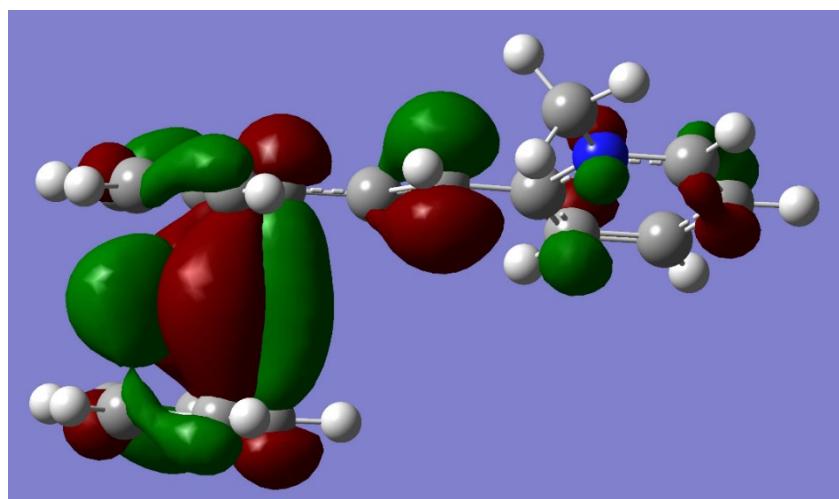
72 HOMO-2



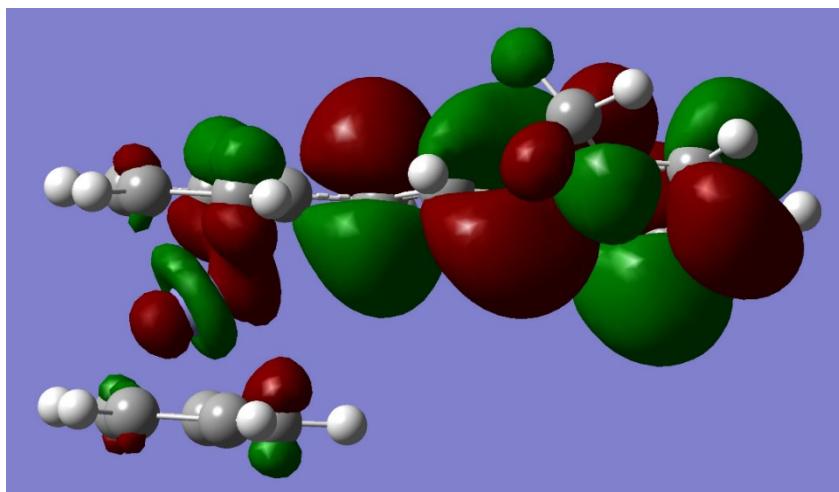
73 HOMO-1



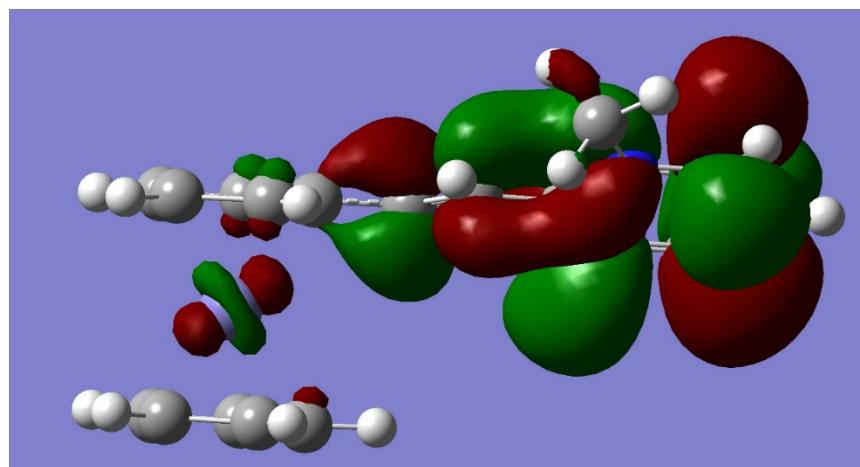
74 HOMO



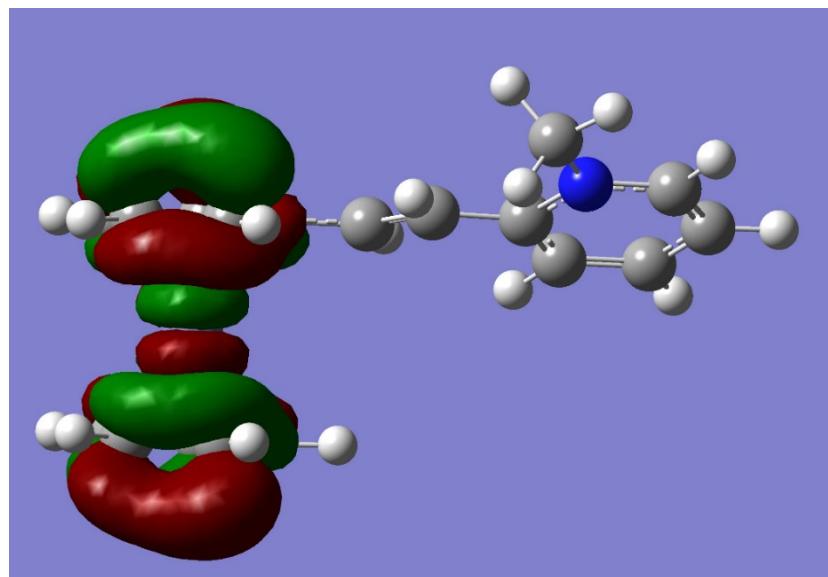
75 LUMO



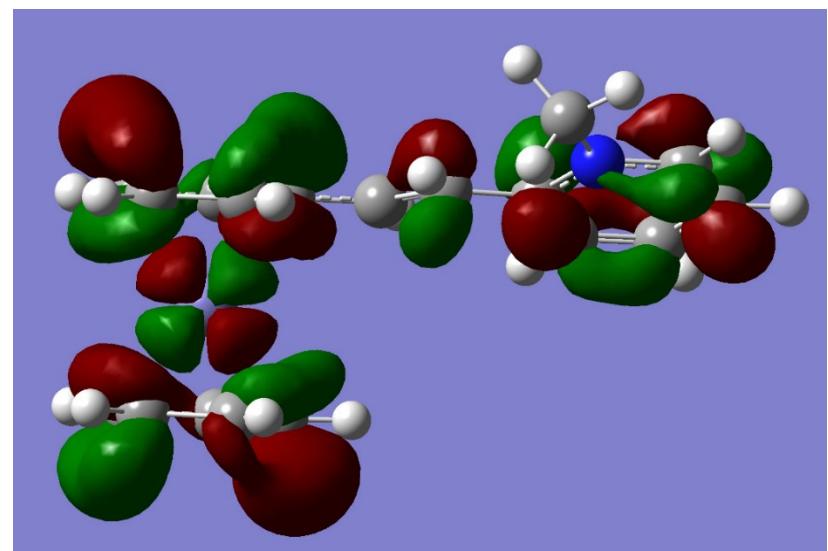
76 LUMO+1



77 LUMO+2



78 LUMO+3



Compound 2b'

1	1		
C	-0.94539300	-1.19862000	-0.38024900
C	-1.61736200	-1.58085700	0.84006500
C	-2.96435000	-1.91792200	0.51766400
C	-3.15152500	-1.73275100	-0.89023300
C	-1.92143400	-1.27677400	-1.44453600
H	-1.17814100	-1.60078400	1.82996700
H	-3.72708100	-2.22441500	1.22337400
H	-4.07805600	-1.87736000	-1.43269800
H	-1.73513600	-1.03035200	-2.48334600

Fe	-2.55458700	0.04912600	-0.00332500
C	-2.82831900	1.89470500	-0.89583900
C	-4.06128700	1.42087200	-0.34421000
C	-1.88093400	2.00096900	0.17190300
H	-2.63952800	2.11353400	-1.93999400
C	-3.87456300	1.23113400	1.06168900
H	-4.96657900	1.20702300	-0.89984000
C	-2.52456700	1.58770100	1.38102900
H	-0.84390000	2.29993800	0.07527100
H	-4.61377500	0.85019300	1.75632400
H	-2.06440700	1.52992400	2.36016700
C	0.42257900	-0.76211800	-0.56014100
H	0.64851600	-0.35754200	-1.54657800
C	1.40364900	-0.85181000	0.37469300
H	1.17409700	-1.28168900	1.34862600
C	2.77586100	-0.42313600	0.19235800
C	3.70435700	-0.60702800	1.24186000
C	3.27631200	0.17912400	-0.98823200
C	5.01907000	-0.21882400	1.10022100
H	3.39587100	-1.05948600	2.17913700
C	4.59765200	0.54465400	-1.07782300
H	2.64147500	0.36759700	-1.84683500
N	5.45862000	0.34717000	-0.04672100
H	5.75357200	-0.34764000	1.88650000
H	5.01723100	1.00567000	-1.96484500
C	6.86887900	0.74167000	-0.20233500
H	7.32553800	0.13951400	-0.99051200
H	7.38924800	0.57334400	0.73931000
H	6.91824100	1.79912800	-0.46783500

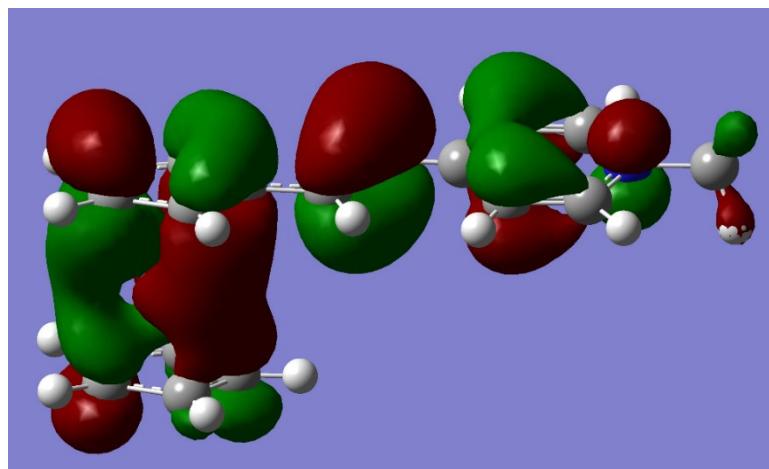
Excited State 2: Singlet-A 2.0052 eV 618.31 nm
 $f=0.1089 \quad <S^{**2}>=0.000$

73 -> 78	-0.24415
74 -> 75	0.54490
74 -> 77	0.32885

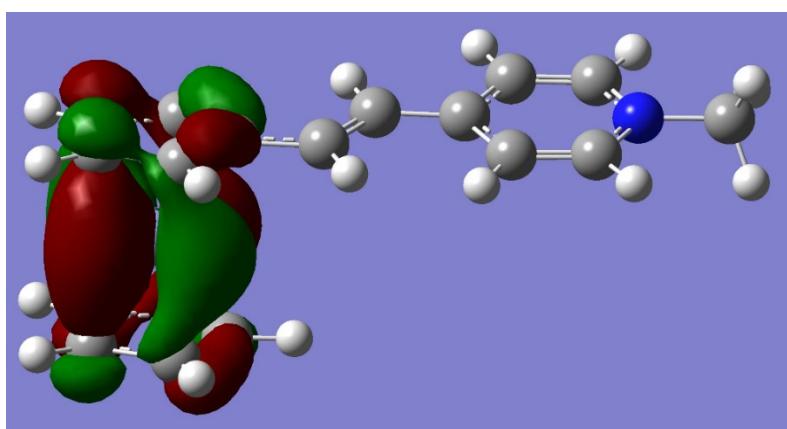
Excited State 7: Singlet-A 3.0696 eV 403.92 nm
 $f=0.9265 \quad <S^{**2}>=0.000$

72 -> 75	0.67027
73 -> 78	0.12908

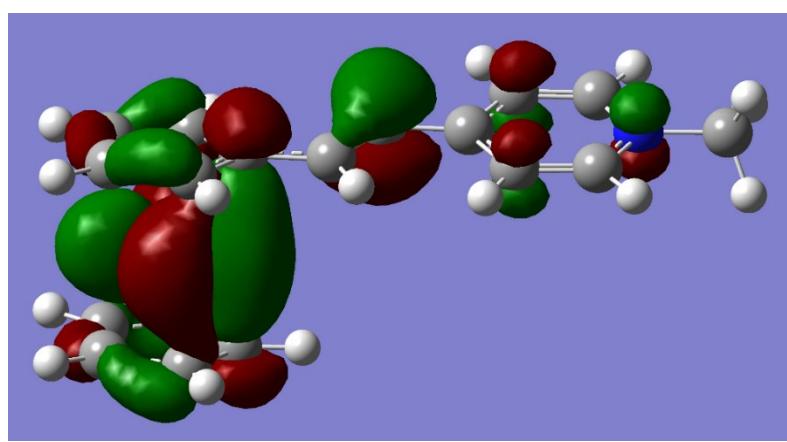
72 HOMO-2



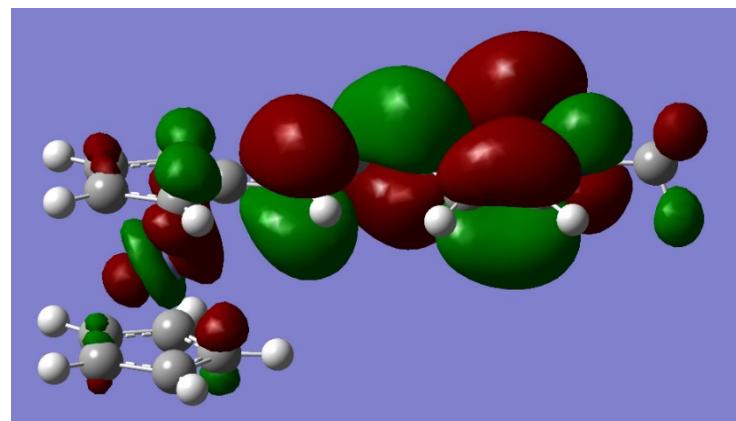
73 HOMO-1



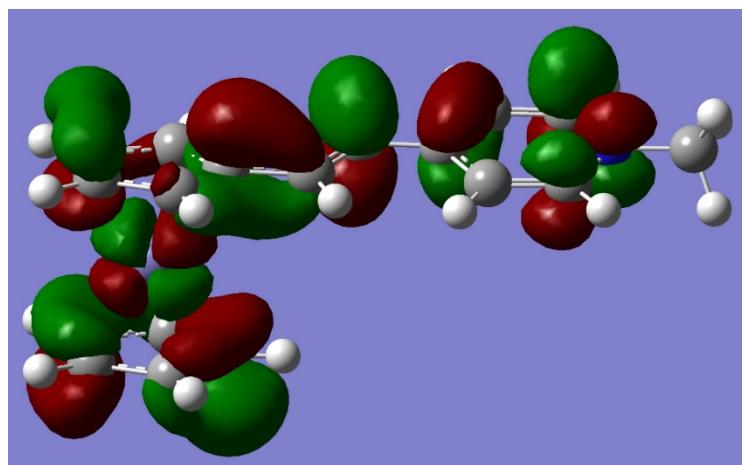
74 HOMO



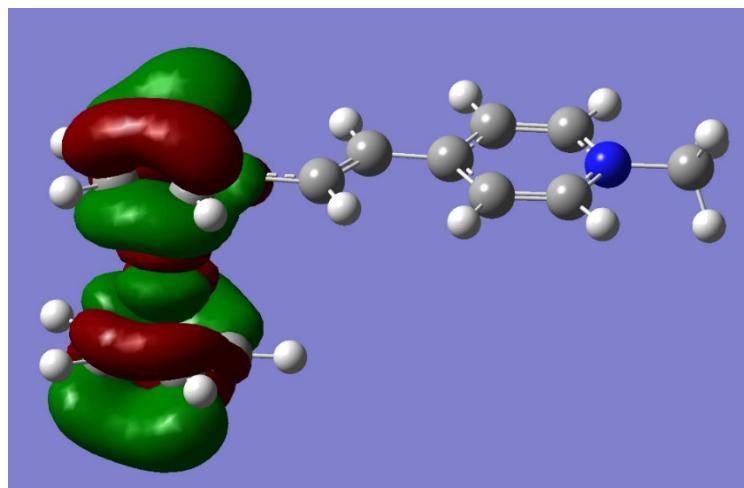
75 LUMO



77 LUMO+2



78 LUMO+3



Compound 4'

1 1

C	1.65250800	0.54168200	-1.10710400
C	2.15152400	1.69127900	-0.38810900
C	3.49692400	1.91796000	-0.79740000
C	3.85739400	0.90992500	-1.74828300
C	2.73547900	0.05364200	-1.93270800
H	1.60230400	2.27543800	0.34013300
H	4.15080000	2.69393700	-0.41780500
H	4.82756300	0.79716000	-2.21673800
H	2.68468900	-0.81309400	-2.58101700
Fe	3.29392700	0.02786000	0.04807200
C	3.80939800	-1.91249100	0.55937400
C	4.93197900	-1.03926900	0.72226400
C	2.75896000	-1.44234200	1.41014100
H	3.75533800	-2.76266800	-0.10996200
C	4.57408800	-0.03019800	1.67131400
H	5.87277900	-1.10703600	0.18932000
C	3.22886000	-0.27834200	2.09577100
H	1.76798500	-1.87252100	1.49441700
H	5.19725900	0.79903200	1.98375500
H	2.65931900	0.32421900	2.79301400
C	0.35361200	-0.08620000	-1.01967300
H	0.27167100	-1.04060100	-1.53842100
C	-0.73489400	0.45127700	-0.40473800
H	-0.63196200	1.43668000	0.03893200
C	-2.03083200	-0.19176500	-0.32622700
C	-3.21878200	0.54490000	0.04147200
C	-2.19304600	-1.55781500	-0.59082300
C	-4.47983800	-0.13014400	0.10808500
C	-3.43627700	-2.15806500	-0.51967300
H	-1.34945000	-2.19151700	-0.83819200
N	-4.54641700	-1.48265700	-0.18725100
H	-3.56238700	-3.21507200	-0.72425500
C	-3.20183400	1.93403200	0.33454800
H	-2.27004200	2.48527500	0.28128500
C	-4.35217500	2.60990600	0.68403000
H	-4.31016300	3.67285700	0.90497900
C	-5.58109600	1.92439400	0.75288500
H	-6.48664200	2.45835800	1.02838100
C	-5.64979100	0.57488500	0.46763400
H	-6.60494600	0.06592800	0.52169500
H	-6.53761500	-1.74387100	-0.83233600
C	-5.83170700	-2.19659500	-0.13312000
H	-6.23561500	-2.15836100	0.88089500
H	-5.66078700	-3.23384100	-0.41514200

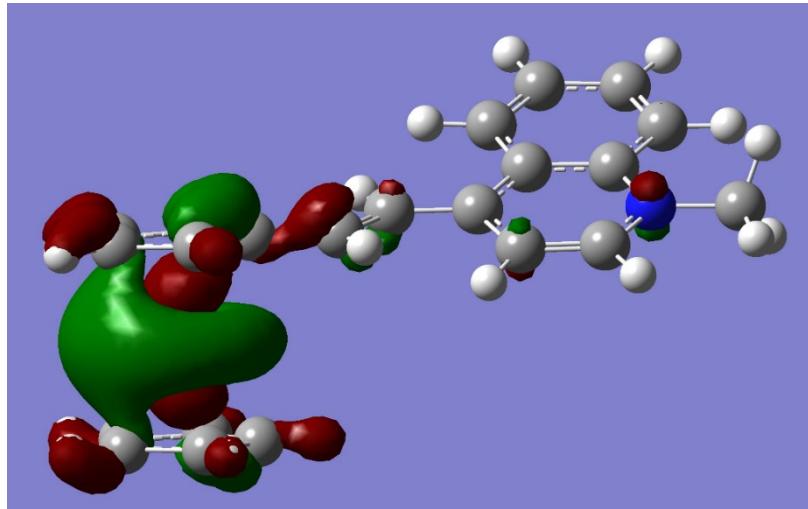
Excited State 2: Singlet-A 1.8776 eV 660.34 nm f=0.1696
<S**2>=0.000
86 -> 91 -0.18215
87 -> 88 0.60531
87 -> 90 0.17331

87 -> 92 0.20896

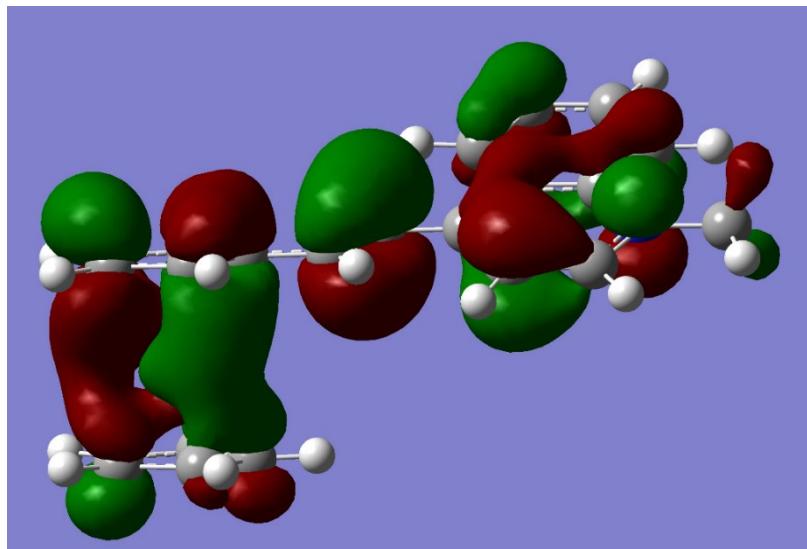
Excited State 6: Singlet-A 2.7685 eV 447.85 nm f=0.7363
 $\langle S^{**2} \rangle = 0.000$

84 -> 88	-0.20464
84 -> 92	-0.11356
85 -> 88	0.62683
86 -> 91	-0.16457

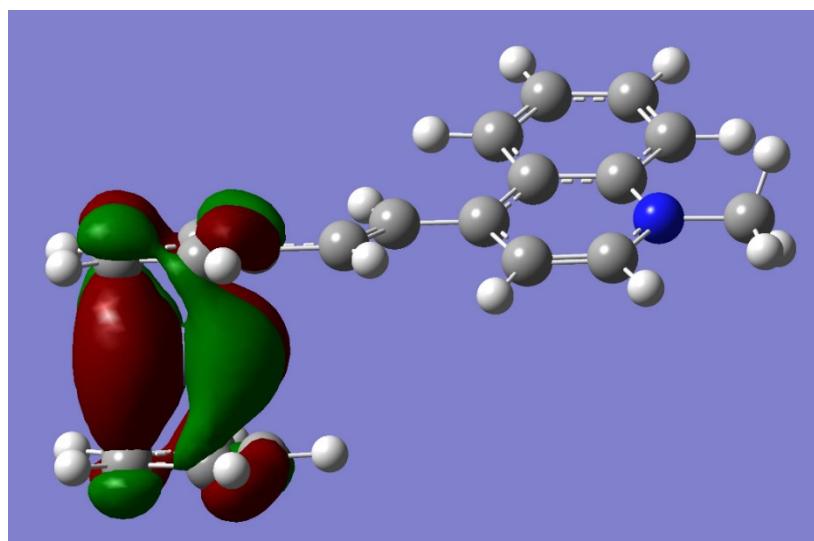
84 HOMO-3



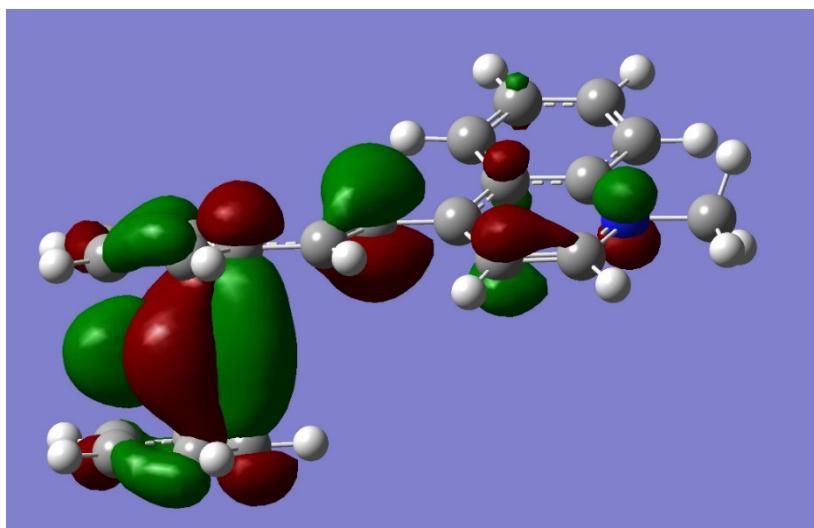
85 HOMO-2



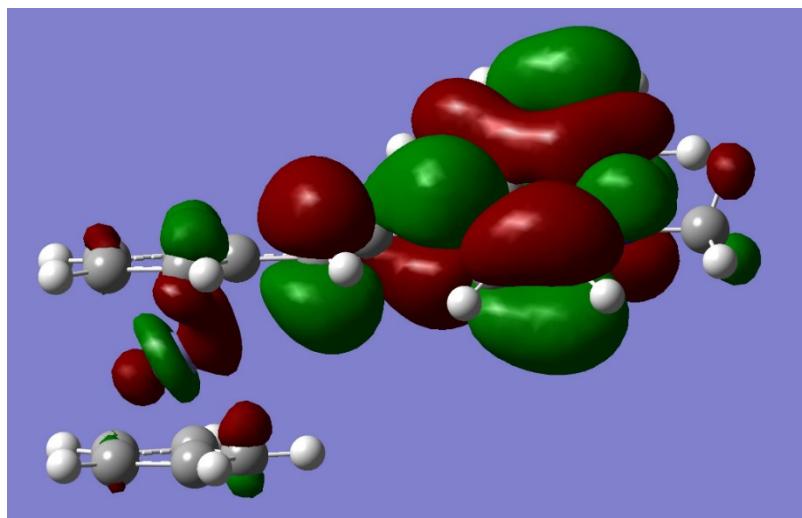
86 HOMO-1



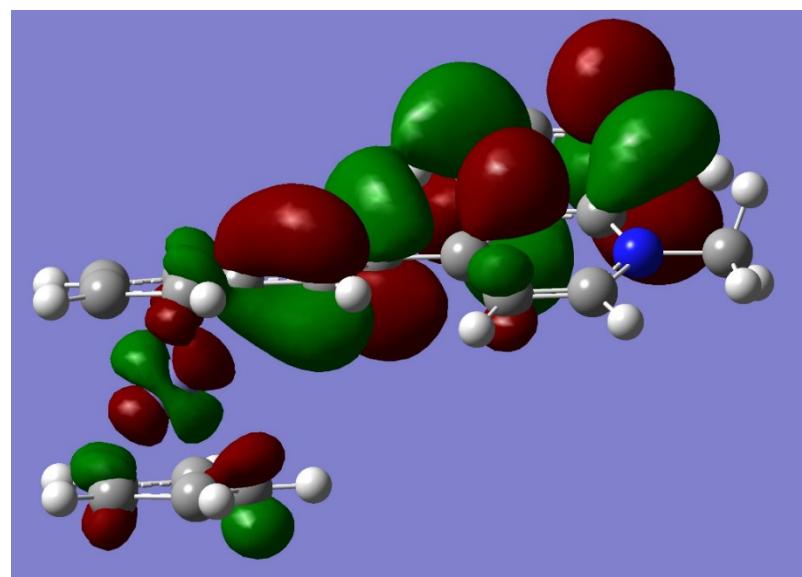
87 HOMO



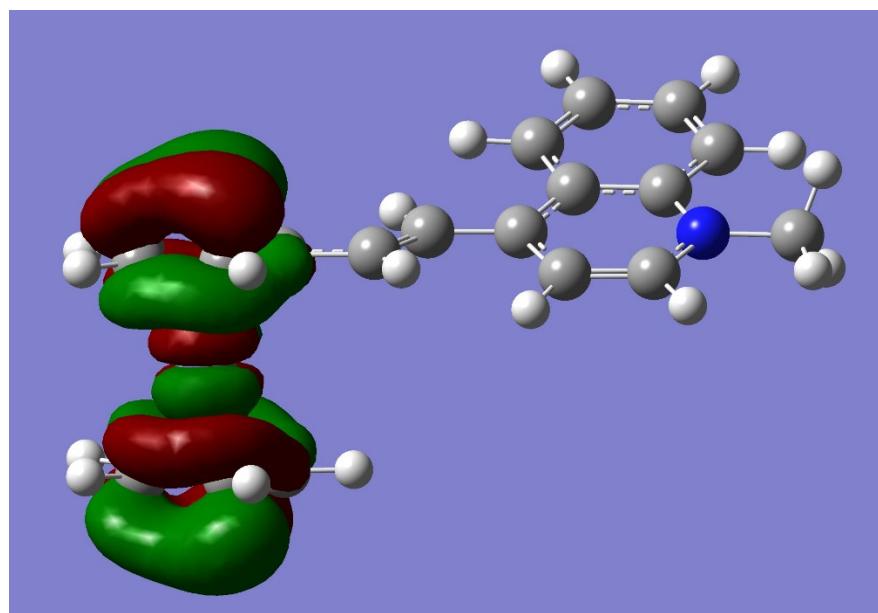
88 LUMO



90 LUMO+2



91 LUMO+3



92 LUMO+4

