

**Supporting information for  
Rationalization of photo-detachment spectra of indenyl anion  
(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub><sup>-</sup>) from the perception of vibronic coupling theory**

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TABLE S1. Harmonic frequencies [in  $cm^{-1}$  (eV)] of the vibrational modes of ground state equilibrium structures of indenyl anion and indenyl radical calculated at MP2 level of theory using cc-pvtz basis set are given in this table.

Vibrational Mode(symmetry)	Anion Frequency( $\omega_i$ )	Neutral Frequency( $\omega_i$ )
$\nu_1(a_1)$	545 (0.0676)	541.90
$\nu_2(a_1)$	744 (0.0923)	752.78
$\nu_3(a_1)$	859 (0.1065)	888.08
$\nu_4(a_1)$	1017 (0.1261)	1035.16
$\nu_5(a_1)$	1053 (0.1305)	1119.42
$\nu_6(a_1)$	1146 (0.1421)	1173.27
$\nu_7(a_1)$	1287 (0.1596)	1277.01
$\nu_8(a_1)$	1374 (0.1703)	1464.00
$\nu_9(a_1)$	1448 (0.1795)	1512.84
$\nu_{10}(a_1)$	1559 (0.1932)	1572.97
$\nu_{11}(a_1)$	1594 (0.1976)	1635.07
$\nu_{12}(a_1)$	3143 (0.3897)	3209.68
$\nu_{13}(a_1)$	3175 (0.3937)	3233.74
$\nu_{14}(a_1)$	3187 (0.3951)	3256.70
$\nu_{15}(a_1)$	3219 (0.3991)	3285.35
$\nu_{16}(b_2)$	382 (0.0474)	381.43
$\nu_{17}(b_2)$	588 (0.0728)	632.30
$\nu_{18}(b_2)$	881 (0.1092)	894.77
$\nu_{19}(b_2)$	1042 (0.1292)	1062.20
$\nu_{20}(b_2)$	1115 (0.1383)	1153.63
$\nu_{21}(b_2)$	1194 (0.1481)	1207.54
$\nu_{22}(b_2)$	1238 (0.1535)	1267.15
$\nu_{23}(b_2)$	1359 (0.1684)	1387.12
$\nu_{24}(b_2)$	1462 (0.1813)	1427.56
$\nu_{25}(b_2)$	1504 (0.1865)	1521.23
$\nu_{26}(b_2)$	1643 (0.2037)	3087.16
$\nu_{27}(b_2)$	3138 (0.3891)	3207.36
$\nu_{28}(b_2)$	3166 (0.3926)	3222.32
$\nu_{29}(b_2)$	3209 (0.3979)	3279.79
$\nu_{30}(b_1)$	210 (0.0260)	196.02
$\nu_{31}(b_1)$	405 (0.0502)	408.86
$\nu_{32}(b_1)$	572 (0.0709)	555.88
$\nu_{33}(b_1)$	661 (0.0819)	752.79
$\nu_{34}(b_1)$	704 (0.0872)	784.11
$\nu_{35}(b_1)$	773 (0.0958)	888.09
$\nu_{36}(b_1)$	836 (0.1036)	894.78
$\nu_{37}(a_2)$	229 (0.02839)	242.87
$\nu_{38}(a_2)$	248 (0.03074)	552.67
$\nu_{39}(a_2)$	602 (0.07463)	711.03
$\nu_{40}(a_2)$	655 (0.08120)	744.47
$\nu_{41}(a_2)$	773 (0.0958)	883.45
$\nu_{42}(a_2)$	867 (0.1074)	949.69

TABLE S2. Higher-order Hamiltonian parameters of totally symmetric vibrational modes.

Mode	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
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$X^2A_2$		$A^2B_1$		
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$\nu_2$	-0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
$\nu_8$	0.0011	0.0000	0.0036	0.0000
$\nu_{10}$	-0.0007	0.0000	-0.0009	0.0000
$\nu_{11}$	-0.0207	0.0000	0.0137	0.0000
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$B^2A_2$		$C^2B_1$		
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$\nu_5$	-0.0026	0.0000	-0.0003	0.00000
$\nu_6$	-0.0004	0.0000	0.0041	0.00000
$\nu_8$	-0.0017	0.0000	0.0001	0.00000
$\nu_{12}$	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0005	0.00000
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TABLE S3. Normal modes combination , size of primitive and single partition function(SPF)for coupled two and four states nuclear dynamics (time-dependent) of indenyl using MCTDH approach [1]

Normal modes combination	Primitive basis	SPF basis	Figure
$(\nu_1)$	$(18)$	$[9,9]$	
$(\nu_{11}, \nu_{24})$	$(14, 15)$	$[8,8]$	
$(\nu_3, \nu_{17})$	$(11, 11)$	$[6,6]$	Fig. 8
$(\nu_{10}, \nu_{16}, \nu_{19}, \nu_{20}, \nu_{25})$	$(10, 9, 9, 10, 10)$	$[5,5]$	
$(\nu_5, \nu_6, \nu_7, \nu_{26})$	$(7, 7, 7, 7)$	$[3,3]$	
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$(\nu_1, \nu_{11}, \nu_{24})$	$(14, 14, 14)$	$[8, 8, 8, 8]$	
$(\nu_{17}, \nu_{25}, \nu_{26})$	$(11,11,11)$	$[6, 6, 6, 6]$	
$(\nu_5, \nu_{10}, \nu_{16}, \nu_{19}, \nu_{20})$	$(10, 10, 10, 10, 10)$	$[5, 5, 5, 5]$	Fig.9
$(\nu_3, \nu_4)$	$(10, 10)$	$[5, 5, 5, 5]$	
$(\nu_6, \nu_7, \nu_8)$	$(8, 8, 8)$	$[3, 3, 3, 3]$	
$(\nu_9, \nu_{21})$	$(6, 6)$	$[2, 2, 2, 2]$	

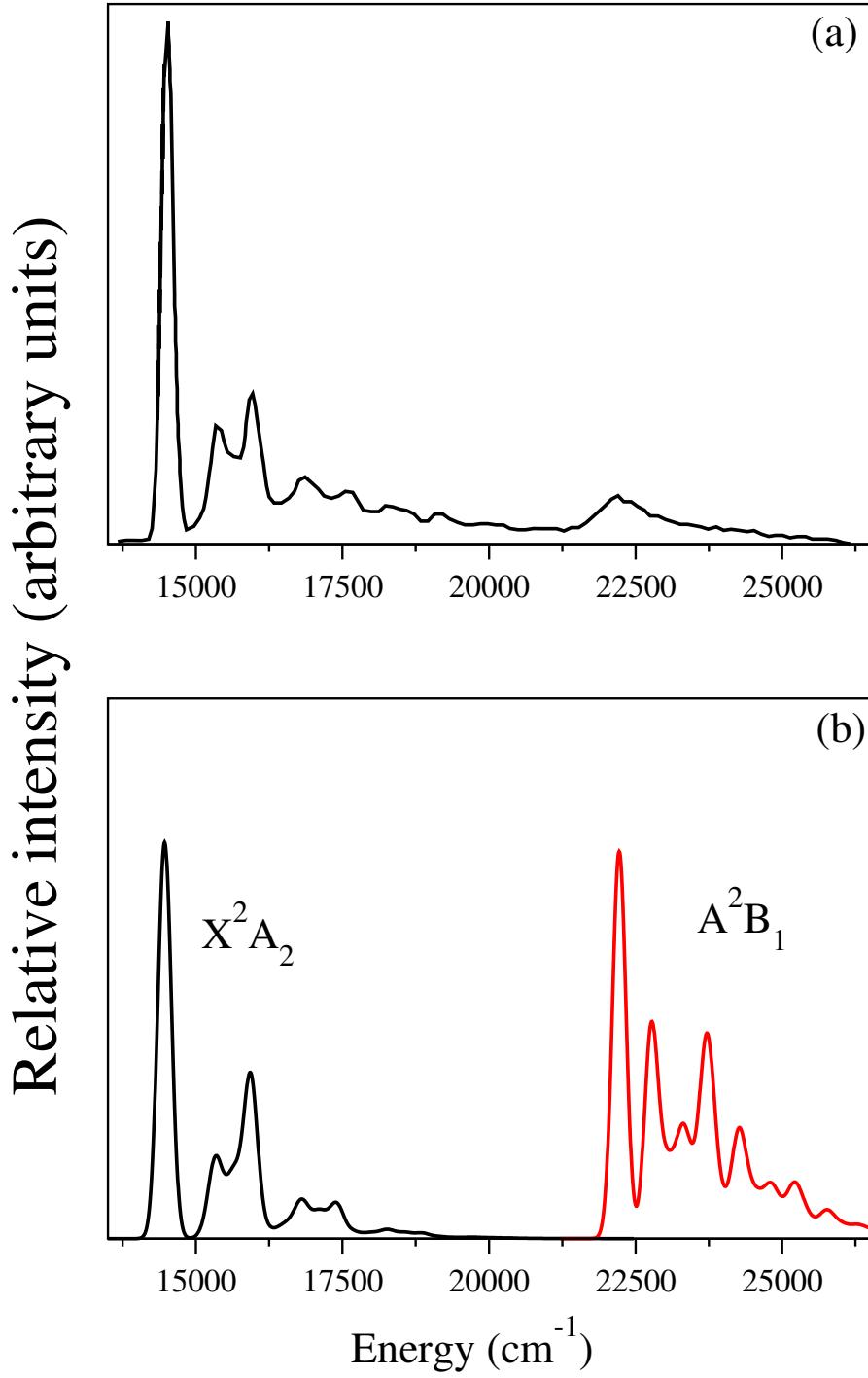


FIG. S1. Comparison of spectrum obtained from Franck-Condon simulation (panel b) with experimental observation of overview of SEVI spectra of the  $\tilde{X}^2A_2$  and  $\tilde{A}^2B_1$  state of indenyl (panel a). Franck-Condon simulations are performed on the basis of ground state energy minimum structure of indenyl anion and ground and first excited state energy minimum structures of indenyl radical. The calculations of these electronic structures are performed employing density functional theory.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] G.A. Worth, M.H. Beck, A. Jäckle, H.-D. Meyer, *The mctdh package, Version 8.4, (2007), University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany. See:<http://mctdh.uni-hd.de>*