

Supplementary Information

An integrated computational tool to model the broadening of absorption bands of flexible dyes in solution: cationic chromophores as test cases

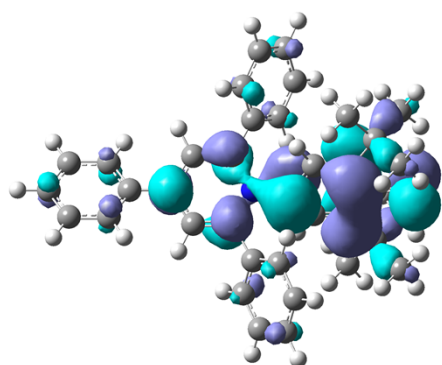
Enrico Benassi,^{a*} Chiara Cappelli,^b Benedetta Carlotti,^c and Vincenzo Barone^{a*}

^a Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza dei Cavalieri 7, 56126 Pisa (Italy).

^b Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale, Università di Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa (Italy).

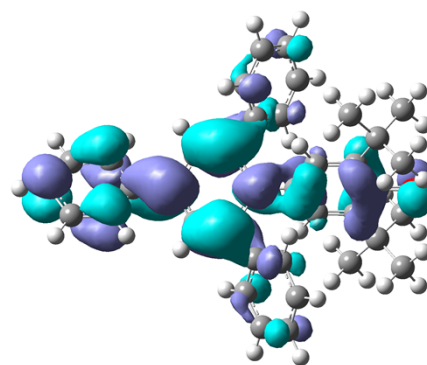
^c Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology and Centro di Eccellenza sui Materiali Innovativi Nanostrutturati (CEMIN), University of Perugia, via Elce di Sotto 8, 06123 Perugia (Italy).

* To whom the correspondence should be addressed to: enrico.benassi@sns.it ; vincenzo.barone@sns.it



HOMO

(-4.6730 eV)



LUMO

(-3.182 eV)

Figure SI.1. Plot of the frontier molecular orbitals of the betaine dye **B**. Level of theory: DFT PBE0/SNSD/IEF-PCM (solvent = 1,4-dioxane).

Table SI.1. Sum of partial atomic Mulliken charges (Q) of the atoms forming the methyl–pyridinium or methyl–quinolinium ring (moiety A) and of the rest of the system (moiety B), and electric dipole moment *moduli* (μ), when S_0 or the adiabatic S_1 are populated. $\theta(\mu_0, \mu_1)$ is the angle defined by the two vectors μ_0 and μ_1 . Level of theory: DFT CAM–B3LYP/6–31+G*/IEF–PCM (solvent = DCM).

| | S_0 | | | S_1 | | | $\theta(\mu_0, \mu_1) / \text{degs}$ |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | $Q_0(\text{A}) / e $ | $Q_0(\text{B}) / e $ | μ_0 / D | $Q_1(\text{A}) / e $ | $Q_1(\text{B}) / e $ | μ_1 / D | |
| 1 | 0.488 | 0.512 | 7.1 | 0.206 | 0.794 | 3.1 | 116 |
| 2 | 0.230 | 0.385 | 0.9 | –0.074 | 0.537 | 4.2 | 6 |
| 3 | 1.409 | –0.409 | 9.9 | 0.567 | 0.433 | 2.6 | 92 |
| 4 | 2.155 | –1.155 | 1.6 | 0.174 | 0.826 | 9.4 | 112 |
| 5 | 1.041 | –0.041 | 2.9 | 0.631 | 0.369 | 8.5 | 137 |
| 6 | 0.943 | 0.057 | 17.7 | 0.640 | 0.360 | 6.0 | 14 |
| 7 | 1.291 | –0.291 | 17.9 | 1.016 | –0.016 | 5.0 | 13 |

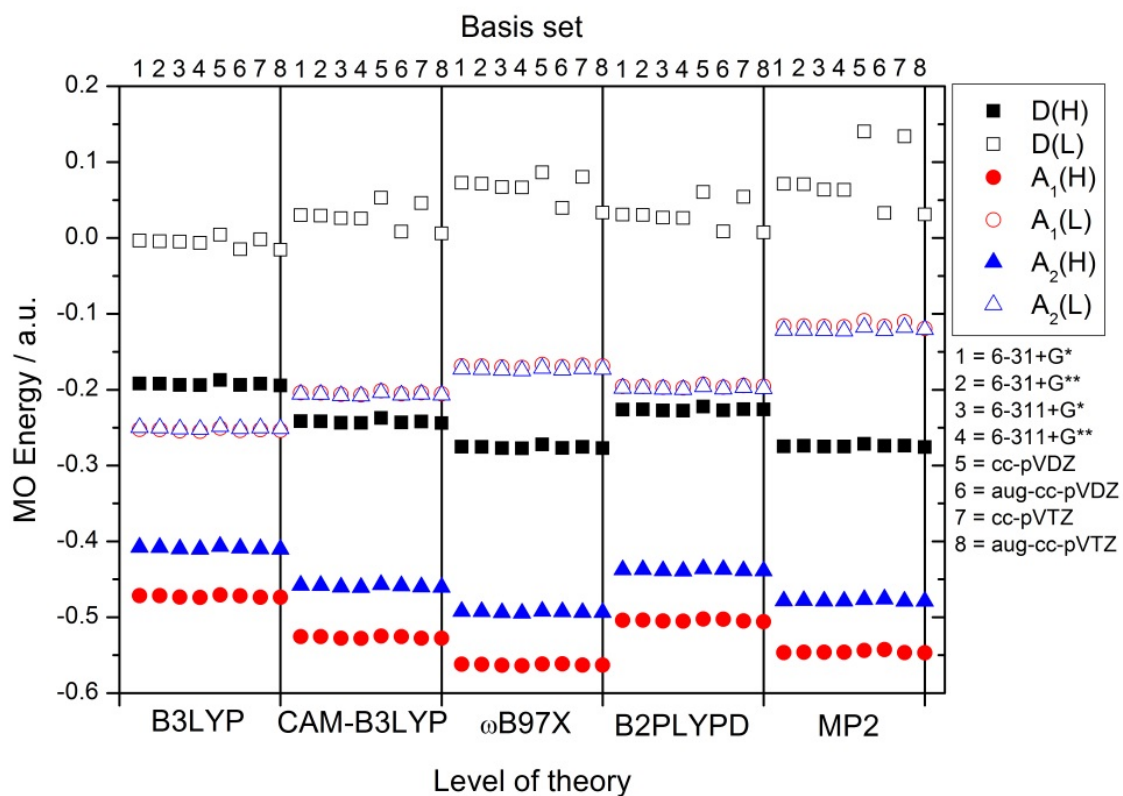


Figure SI.2. Evaluation of the frontier MOs of dimethylamino–benzene (D), methyl–pyridinium (A₁) and methyl–quinolinium (A₂), at different levels of theory.