

Supporting information: Simulations of valence excited states in coordination complexes reached through hard x-ray scattering

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Supporting Information Available

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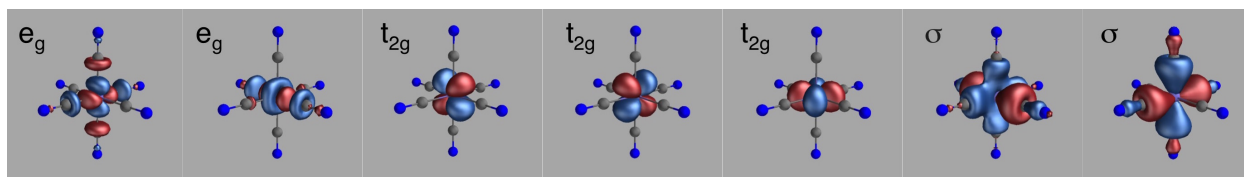


Figure 1: Isodensity representations of the seven orbitals in the RAS2 space. Orbital pictures are from the ferrocyanide ground state.

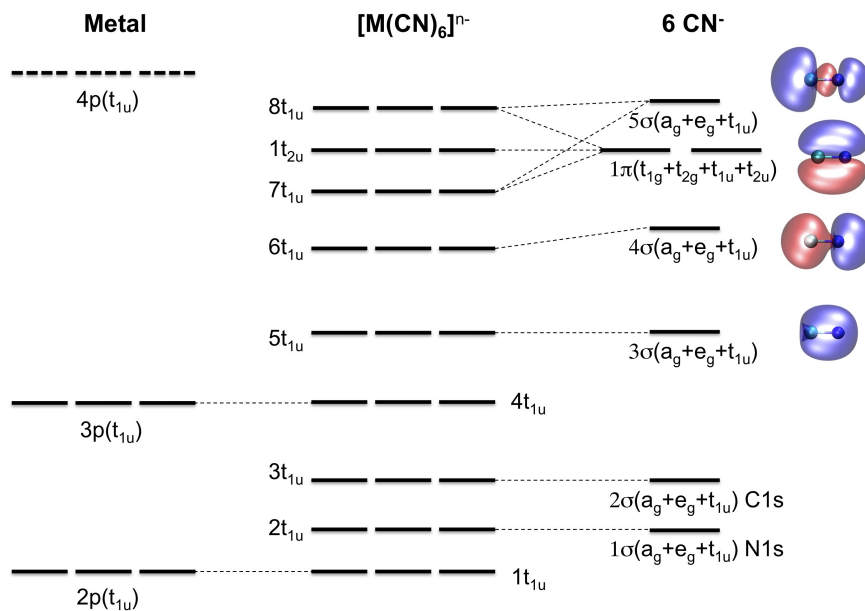


Figure 2: Orbital diagram of metal hexacyanides using the O_h point group. Only orbitals in the t_{1u} and t_{2u} irreducible representations are included. Orbital energies are not to scale.

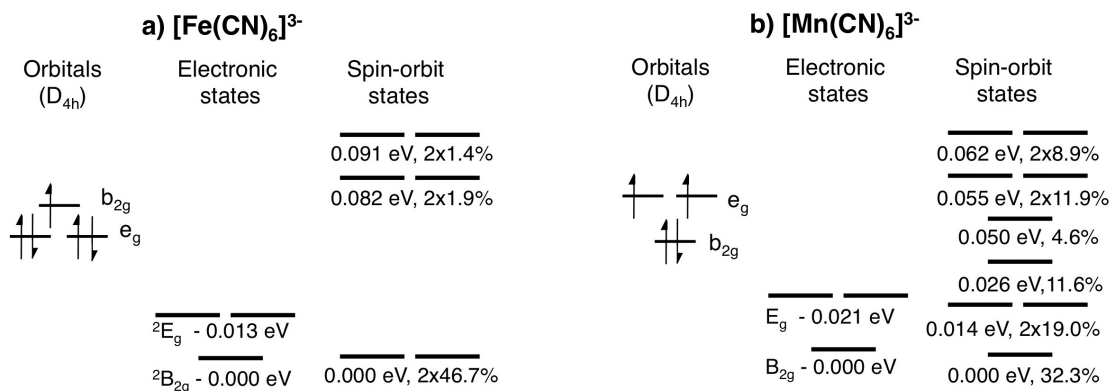


Figure 3: Low-lying states of ferri- and manganicyanide complexes calculated with RASPT2/RASSI. Energy diagrams are not to scale. Boltzmann populations of the spin-orbit states at 298.15 K are shown after the relative energies.

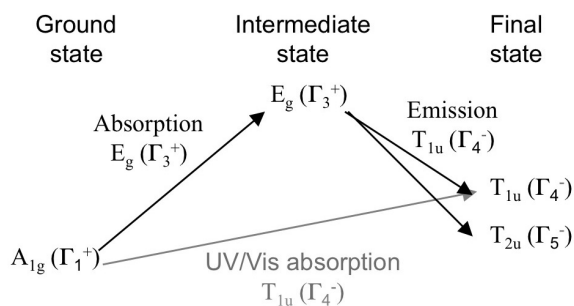


Figure 4: Selection rules for the valence RIXS process in ferrocyanide.

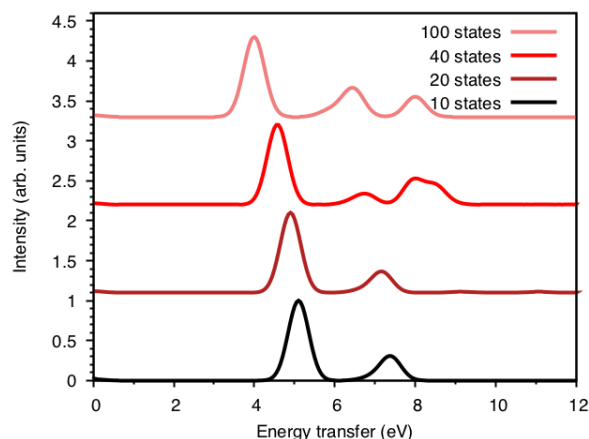


Figure 5: Constant incident energy cuts through the 7113.0 eV pre-edge peak of ferrocyanide using MS-RASPT2 and different number of ungrade valence states per irreducible representation.

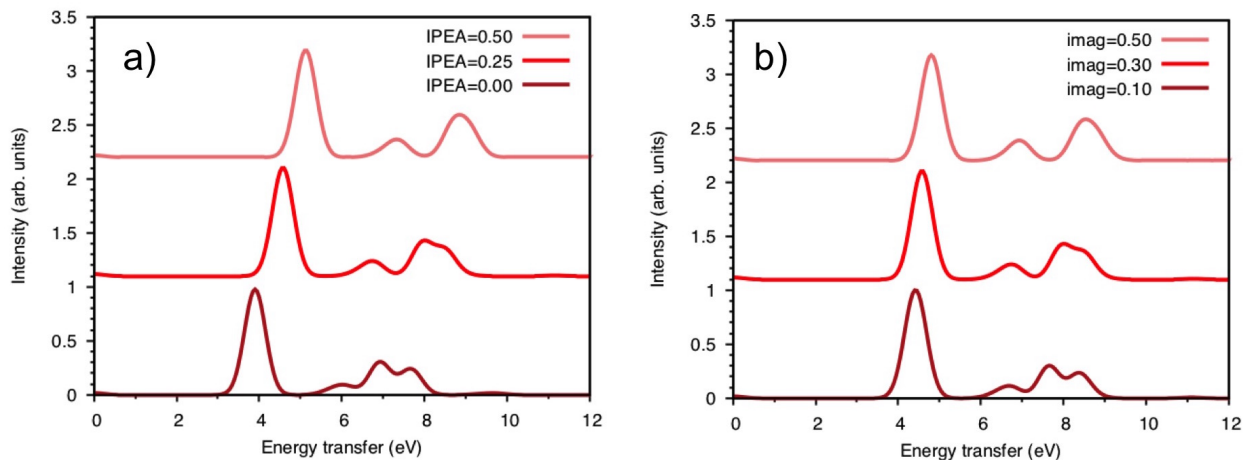


Figure 6: Constant incident energy cuts through the 7113.0 eV pre-edge peak of ferrocyanide using MS-RASPT2. a) Different values of the IPEA shift. b) Different values of the imaginary shift.

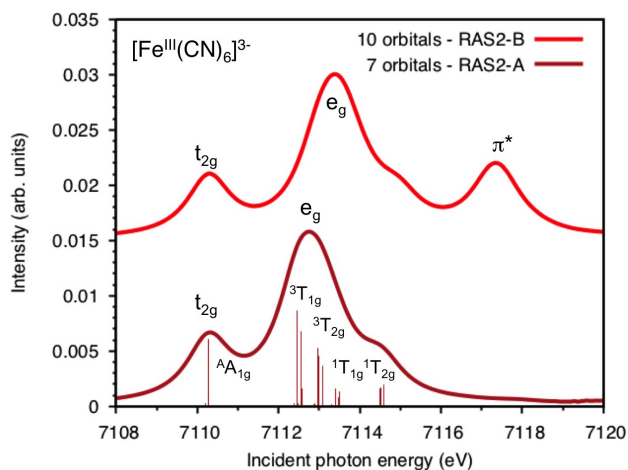


Figure 7: Metal K pre-edge XAS spectra of ferricyanide from MS-RASPT2 calculations with 60 core-excited states and different active spaces. Splittings between t_{2g} and e_g peaks increase by 0.50 eV when going from 7 to 10 gerade valence orbitals. All core-excited states are doublets. The labels for the different transitions correspond to the valence-electron configurations in the d^6 Tanabe-Sugano diagram as the exchange interactions with the 1s shell are small.

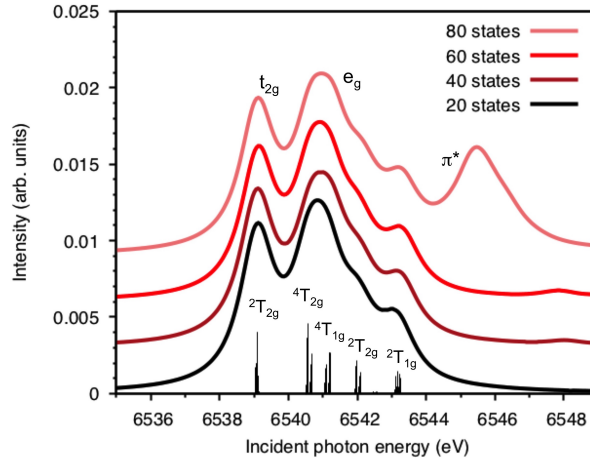


Figure 8: Metal K pre-edge XAS spectra of manganicyanide from MS-RASPT2 calculations using different number of core-excited states. Calculations have been performed with the 10-orbital RAS2-B active space. All core-excited states are triplets. The labels for the different transitions correspond to the main valence-electron configuration in the d^5 Tanabe-Sugano diagram as the exchange interactions with the 1s shell are small.

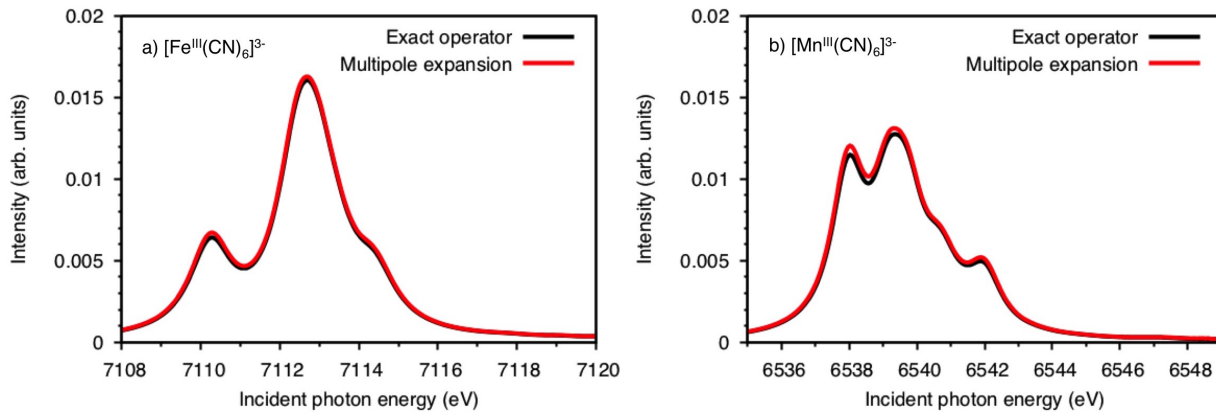


Figure 9: Metal K pre-edge XAS spectra of calculated using the second-order multipole expansion and the exact semi-classical form of the wave vector for a) ferricyanide and b) manganicyanide. Calculations have been performed with 60 core-excited states using the 7-orbital RAS2-A active space.

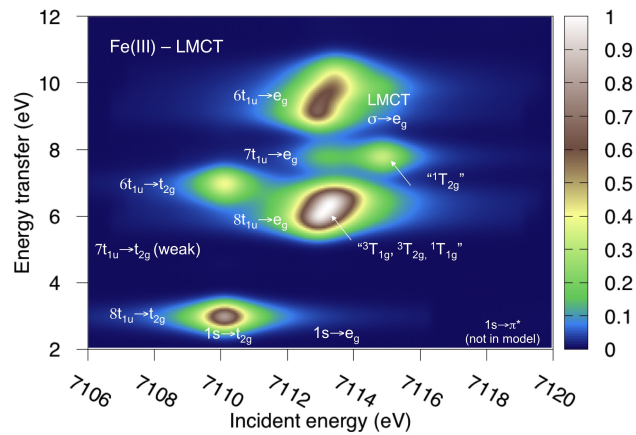


Figure 10: Metal K pre-edge RIXS spectra of ferricyanide from MS-RASPT2 calculations with 0.6 eV experimental broadening in the energy transfer direction.

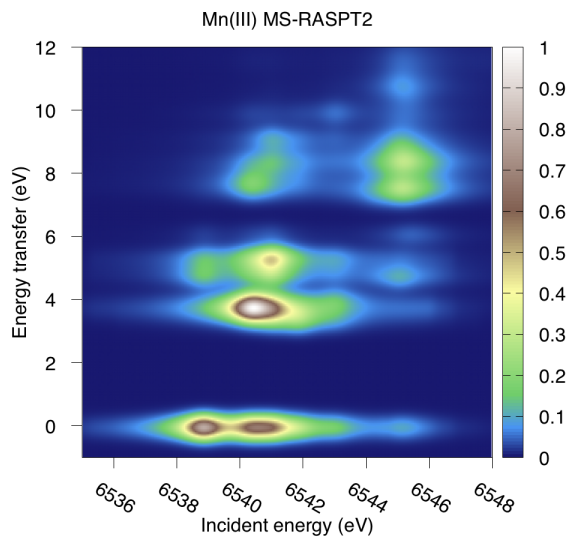


Figure 11: Metal-centered d-d excitations in the K pre-edge RIXS spectra of manganicyanide calculated using MS-RASPT2.

Table 1: Bond distances Å from RASPT2/ano-rcc-vtzip optimized geometries. Experimental distances are shown in parenthesis. The Jahn-Teller distorted geometries are D_{4h} . Other theoretical studies favor D_{3d} over D_{4h} .^{1,2} As the distortions are small the differences between these geometries should not affect the spectral simulations.³

Distance	Mn(III)	Fe(III)	Fe(II)
M-C1 x 4	1.992 (2.013) ⁵	1.942 (1.94) ⁶	1.918 (1.913) ⁷
M-C2 x 2	2.022 (2.023)	1.921 (1.94)	1.918 (1.913)
C1-N1 x 4	1.186 (1.161)	1.184 (1.16)	1.196 (1.161)
C2-N2 x 2	1.183 (1.156)	1.186 (1.16)	1.196 (1.161)

Table 2: Number of states in each irreducible representation for calculations of ligand-to-metal charge-transfer spectra using 7 gerade valence orbitals in the active space (RAS2-A).

Calculation		Symmetry			
$[Fe^{II}(CN)]_6 4-$	a_g	$b_{(1,2,3)g}$	a_u	$b_{(1,2,3)u}$	
Initial	1	0	0	0	
Intermediate	2	0	0	0	
Final	0	0	2/6/10/20/40/60/100	2/6/10/20/40/60/100	
$[Fe^{III}(CN)]_6 3-$	a_g	$b_{(1,2,3)g}$	a_u	$b_{(1,2,3)u}$	
Initial	0	1	0	0	
Intermediate	60	60	0	0	
Final	0	0	100	100	
$[Mn^{III}(CN)]_6 3-$	a_g	$b_{(1,2,3)g}$	a_u	$b_{(1,2,3)u}$	
Initial	0	1	0	0	
Intermediate	60	60	0	0	
Final	0	0	100	100	

Table 3: Number of states in each irreducible representation for calculations of metal-centered excitations using 10 gerade valence orbitals in the active space (RAS2-B).

Calculation	Symmetry			
$[Fe^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	a_g	$b_{(1,2,3)g}$	a_u	$b_{(1,2,3)u}$
Valence	60	60	0	0
Core excited	60	60	0	0
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	a_g	$b_{(1,2,3)g}$	a_u	$b_{(1,2,3)u}$
Valence	10/20/40/60/80	10/20/40/60/80	0	0
Core excited	10/20/40/60/80	10/20/40/60/80	0	0

Table 4: Incident energy shifts to align calculated spectra to first peak of the experimental K pre-edge spectra (7110.2 eV for $[Fe^{II}(CN)_6]^{4-}$, 7113.0 eV for $[Fe^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$, and 6539.1 eV for $[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$).

Complex	RAS2 orbitals	Initial states	Core excited states	Shift (eV)
$[Fe^{II}(CN)_6]^{4-}$	7	1	2	-19.25
$[Fe^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	7	1	60	-18.99
$[Fe^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	60	60	-19.57
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	7	1	60	-13.92
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	10	10	-15.30
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	20	20	-15.28
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	40	40	-15.44
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	60	60	-15.28
$[Mn^{III}(CN)_6]^{3-}$	10	80	80	-15.03

Table 5: Transition dipole moments for 1s transitions (T_{fi}) and orbital compositions for the ground state of ferrocyanide calculated using RASSCF/ANO-RCC-VTZP. Orbital analysis performed using the Stout-Politzer method implemented in the MultiWfn program.⁴

Basis function	T_{fi}	T_{fi}^2	Orbital composition (%)			
			$8t_{1u}$	$1t_{2u}$	$7t_{1u}$	$6t_{1u}$
2p	2.57E-02	6.61E-04	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002
3p	-7.45E-03	5.55E-05	0.793	0.000	1.482	0.943%
4p	2.17E-03	4.71E-06	0.094	0.000	0.785	0.154%
5p	-7.39E-03	5.45E-05	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.017
6p	5.78E-03	3.34E-05	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.012

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