

LOCAL AND MACROCYCLIC (ANTI)AROMATICITY OF PORPHYRINOIDS REVEALED BY THE TOPOLOGY OF THE INDUCED MAGNETIC FIELD

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table S1. Strengths of the magnetically induced currents (in nA.T⁻¹) flowing around the macrocyclic ring (macroring), C=C and C-N-C bonds for porphyrin at the B3LYP/6-31g** level.

Rings	Macroring	C-N-C	C=C
NH	27.1	8.5	18.6
N	27.0	14.9	12.0

Fig. S1. B_{zz}^{ind} isosurfaces showing the bifurcation process of pyrrole. Isovalues are shown in parentheses.

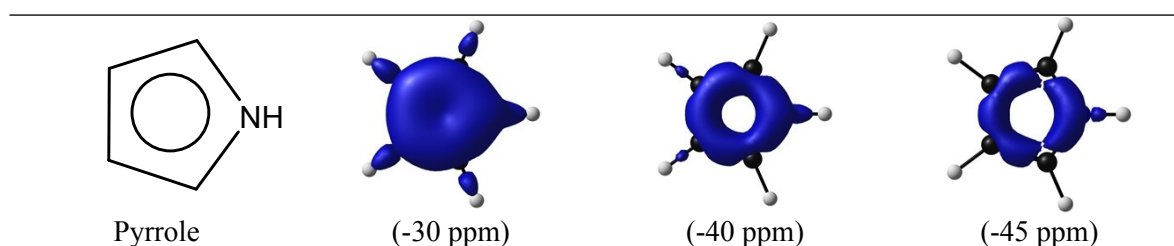


Fig. S2. B_{zz}^{ind} isosurfaces for azafulvene (a) and furan (b) at ± 35 ppm isovalue at the B3LYP/6-31g** level. Global bifurcation values are showed in parenthesis.

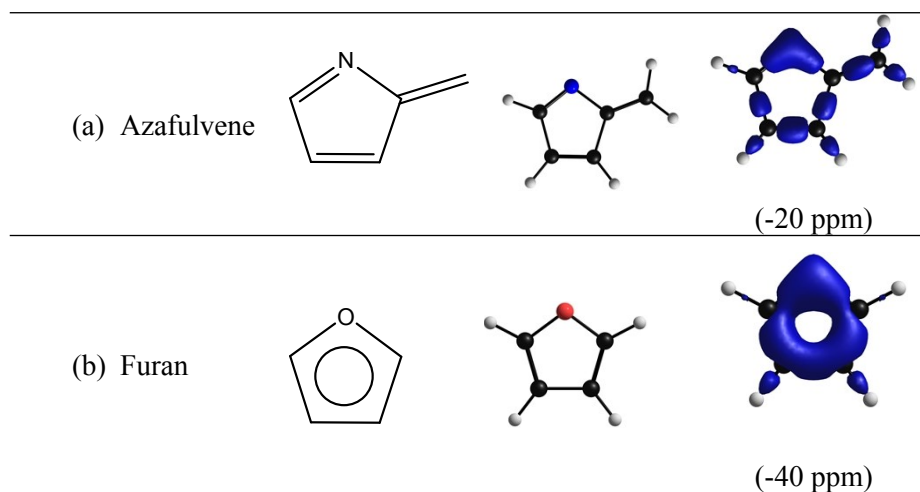


Fig. S3. B_{zz}^{ind} isosurfaces for non-planar porphyrinoids at ± 35 , ± 25 and ± 10 respectively at B3LYP/6-31g** level. Global bifurcation values are showed in parenthesis.

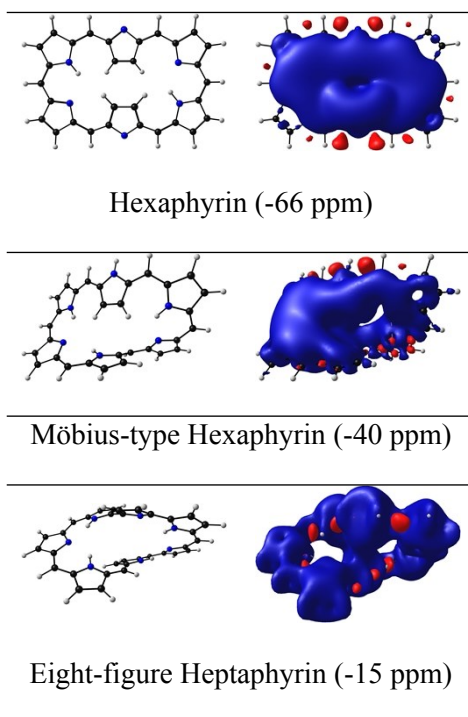


Fig. S4. Ring current strength (in nA.T⁻¹) values for planar aromatic dihydrodideazaporphyrin (*left*) and; the hydrogenated dihydrodideazaporphyrin in *meso*-carbons (*right*).

Dihydrodideazaporphyrin

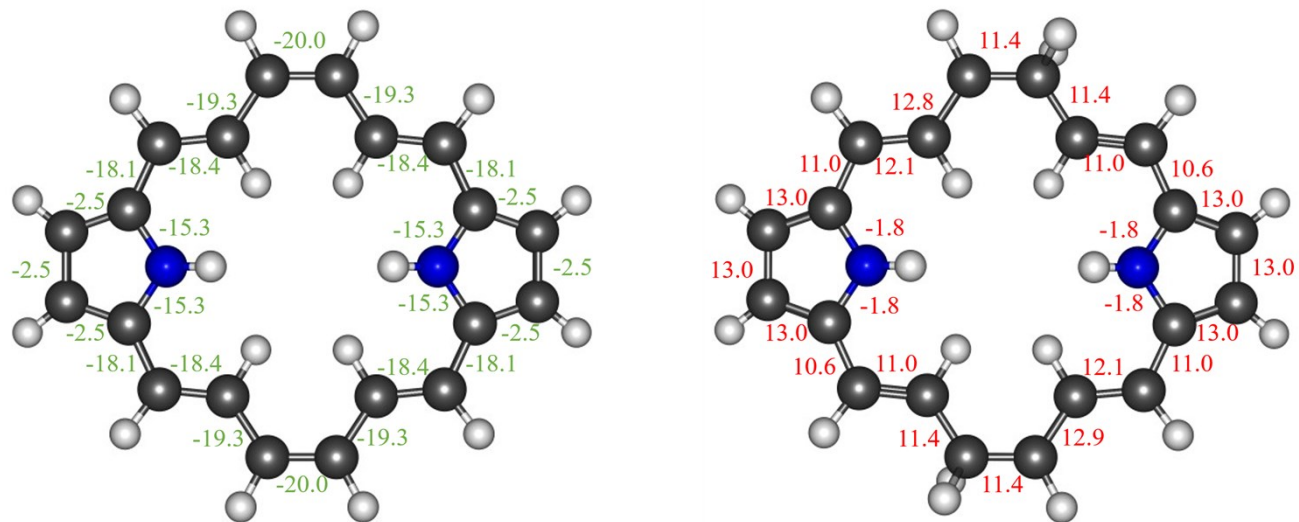
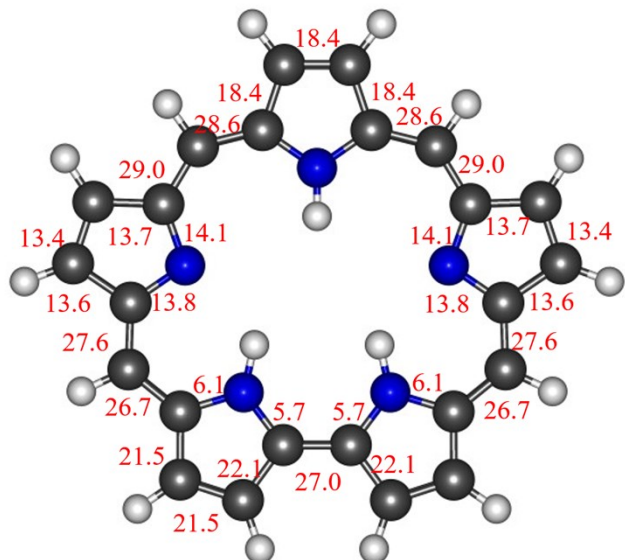


Fig. S6. (Continue) Ring current strength (in nA.T⁻¹) values for planar aromatic porphyrinoids (See Fig 4 in manuscript).

Sapphyrin



Ozaphyrin

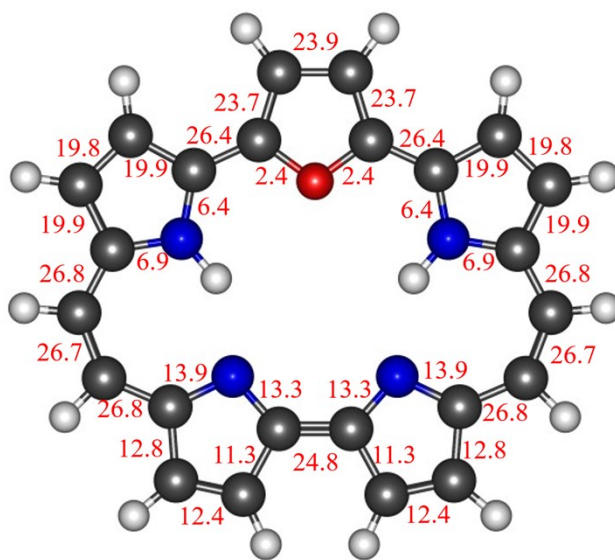
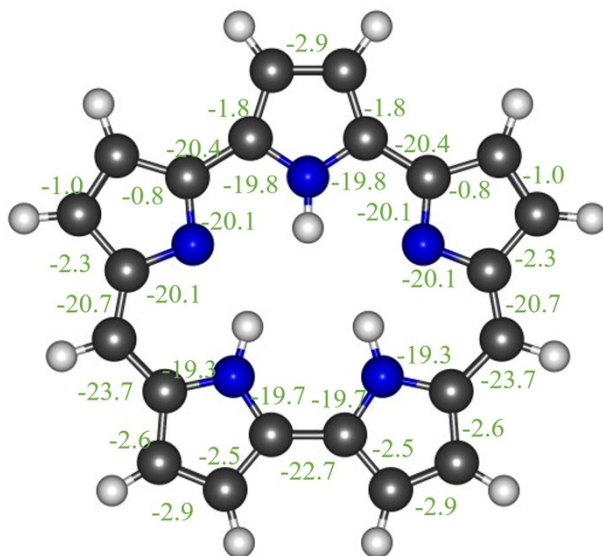
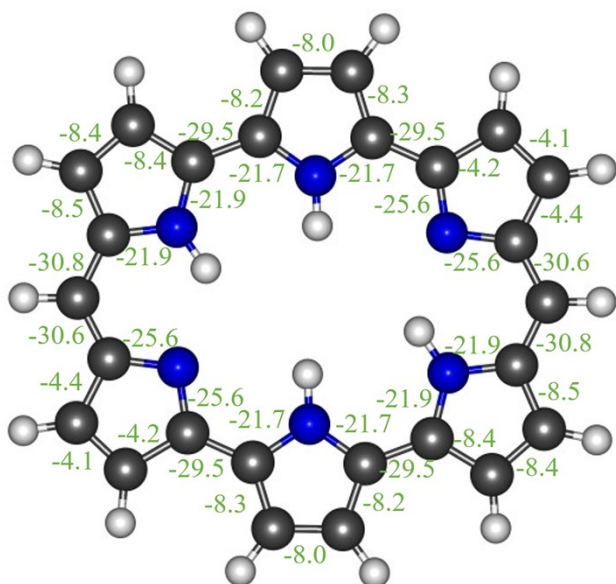


Fig. S7. Ring current strength (in nA.T⁻¹) values for antiaromatic porphyrinoids (See Fig 3 and 5 in manuscript)

Orangarin



Amethyrin



[24]Pentaphyrin

