

Supporting information

Nonadiabatic *ab initio* chemical reaction dynamics on photoisomerization reaction of 3,5-dimethylisoxazole via the S_1 electronic state

Mizuki Kimura^a and Shinkoh Nanbu*^b

^a Graduate School of Science and Technology, Sophia University, Japan, Chiyoda, Tokyo 102-8554, Japan. Email: m-kimura-0o3@eagle.sophia.ac.jp

^b Faculty of Science and Technology, Sophia University, Chiyoda, Tokyo 102-8554, Japan

3,5-dimethylisoxazole cartesian coordinates (\AA) at XMS-CASPT2

C	-1.0807968992	-0.1539346183	0.0000413499
O	-0.6956793940	1.1154687627	0.0002126342
C	1.1180432032	-0.0835435722	0.0000418655
C	0.0072335861	-0.9700101663	-0.0000731874
H	0.0119141080	-2.0458347911	-0.0002195165
N	0.7068855225	1.1861933694	0.0002178806
C	2.5800859095	-0.4061675012	-0.0000002889
H	2.8465515175	-0.9892996825	-0.8830950506
H	3.1666385010	0.5109069911	0.0001125293
H	2.8465596987	-0.9895446218	0.8829170534
C	-2.5518274005	-0.4113644303	0.0000114633
H	-3.0177176837	0.0253751514	-0.8834620528
H	-2.7411160110	-1.4837469412	-0.0001352872
H	-3.0177110631	0.0251321742	0.8836085392

3,5-dimethylisoxazole cartesian coordinates (\AA) at SA4-CASSCF

C	-1.0837935534	-0.1563189470	0.0000407423
O	-0.6996231333	1.1212286737	0.0002126098
C	1.1211549246	-0.0802075405	0.0000418025
C	0.0062327251	-0.9709083766	-0.0000737954
H	0.0171859222	-2.0466641533	-0.0002198474
N	0.7127128686	1.1876898265	0.0002184199
C	2.5828337652	-0.4058281698	-0.0000008999
H	2.8459517777	-0.9904278277	-0.8830628445
H	3.1727419093	0.5091853677	0.0001148214
H	2.8459583901	-0.9906763671	0.8828830206
C	-2.5547245554	-0.4114151366	0.0000118302
H	-3.0219810679	0.0242015854	-0.8834272549
H	-2.7436120934	-1.4841907225	-0.0001328988
H	-3.0219742844	0.0239619114	0.8835722108

Table S1(a) The primary CSF for each state and the squared values of transition dipole moment (TDM) at SA4-CASSCF

Electronic State	Primary Electronic Configuration	TDM ² / a ₀ ²
S ₁	Ryd $\leftarrow (\pi_{NO} + \pi_{CCC})^*$	0.119
S ₂	$\pi_{NC}^* + \pi_{OC}^* \leftarrow (\pi_{NO} + \pi_{CCC})^*$	0.437
S ₃	$\pi_{NC}^* + \pi_{OC}^* \leftarrow (n_N + \sigma_{CO+CC})^*$	0.111

Table S1(b) The vertical excitation energy (E_h)

Electronic State	XMS-CASPT2/ cc-pVDZ + sp	SA4-CASSCF/ cc-pVDZ + sp	SAC-Cl/ aug-cc-pVDZ	SAC-Cl/ cc-pVTZ
S ₀	-323.01051634	-323.53623696	-323.262988	-323.375982
S ₁	-322.77050436	-323.28875461	-323.032850	-323.128486
S ₂	-322.76137757	-323.28280562	-323.024065	-323.120191
S ₃	-322.74817739	-323.26228710	-323.007678	-323.087671

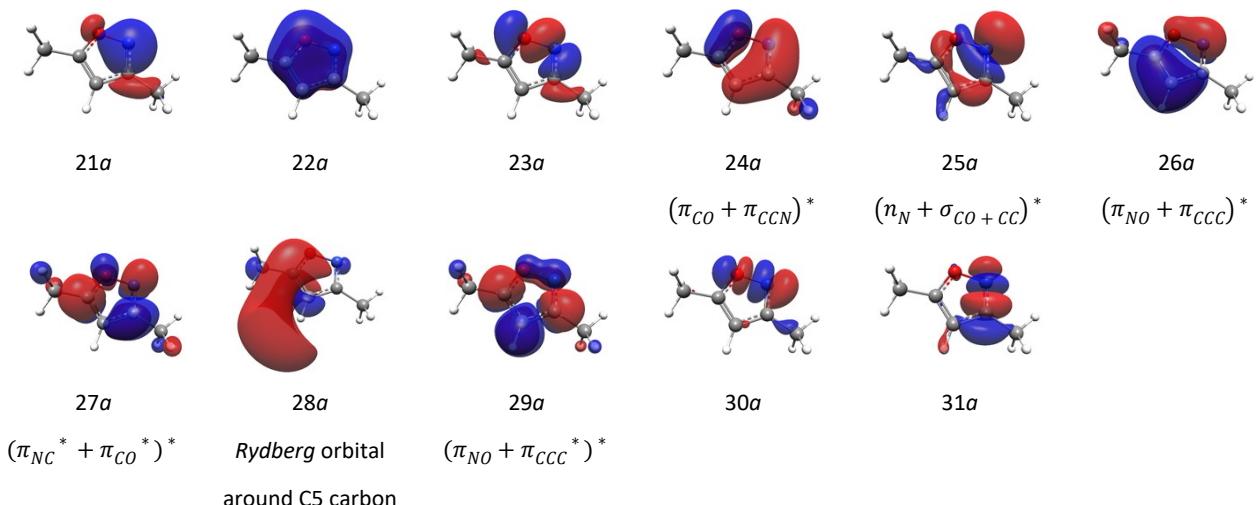


Fig. S1 The molecular orbitals (MOs) in the active space for SA4-CASSCF

Table S2(a) The coefficients of the correlation interaction (CI) for the S_0 , S_1 , S_2 , and S_3 states at XMS-CASPT2 level

Configuration State Function (CSF)	S_0	S_1	S_2	S_3
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^2(27a)^0(28a)^0(29a)^0$	-0.9387224	0.0000001	-0.0000204	-0.0433679
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^1(27a)^0(28a)^1(29a)^0$	-0.0000001	0.9269819	0.0040877	-0.0000004
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^1(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^0$	0.0000002	0.0041877	0.9149561	-0.0004300
$(24a)^1(25a)^2(26a)^1(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^0$	0.0866112	0.0000018	-0.0003280	-0.6938881
$(24a)^1(25a)^2(26a)^2(27a)^0(28a)^0(29a)^1$	0.0550695	0.0000005	0.0001656	0.3500992
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^0(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^1$	-0.0300139	-0.0000000	0.0001544	0.3331554

Table S2(b) The CI coefficients for each electronic state at SA4-CASSCF level

Configuration State Function (CSF)	S_0	S_1	S_2	S_3
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^2(27a)^0(28a)^0(29a)^0$	-0.9383068	0.0000001	-0.0439348	0.0000123
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^1(27a)^0(28a)^1(29a)^0$	-0.0000003	0.9267115	0.0000040	0.0034411
$(24a)^2(25a)^2(26a)^1(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^0$	0.0850873	0.0000037	-0.7063145	0.0001956
$(24a)^1(25a)^2(26a)^2(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^0$	0.0562196	0.0000008	0.3372313	-0.0000930
$(24a)^1(25a)^2(26a)^2(27a)^0(28a)^0(29a)^1$	-0.0307454	-0.0000003	0.3273773	-0.0000958
$(24a)^2(25a)^1(26a)^2(27a)^1(28a)^0(29a)^0$	0.0000003	0.0043313	0.0002571	0.9139180

Table S3 (a) The first peak of the histogram of distance in comparison by brute force of structures with non-adiabatic transitions

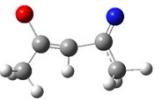
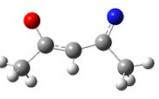
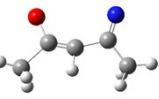
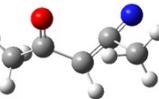
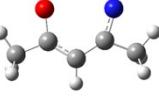
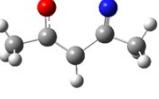
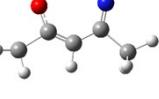
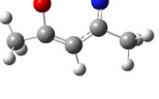
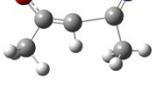
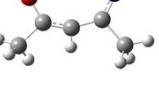
(id, Time / fs)	Distance, d	Probability, p	Geometry1	Geometry2
(021, 74.75), (495, 114.25)	3.24	0.92, 0.88		
(133, 77.75), (385, 372.00)	3.19	1.00, 0.92		
(159, 50.00), (531, 128.00)	3.24	1.00, 0.99		
(397, 55.00), (487, 512)	3.24	0.96, 0.96		
(417, 82.00), (495, 114.25)	3.15	1.00, 0.88		

Table S3 (b)The second peak of the histogram of distance in comparison by brute force of structures with non-adiabatic transitions

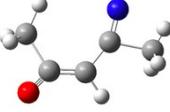
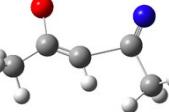
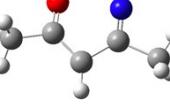
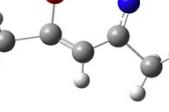
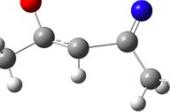
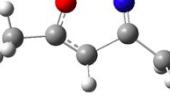
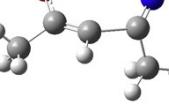
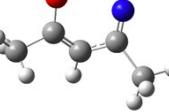
(id, Time / fs)	Distance, d	Probability, p	Geometry1	Geometry2
(105, 343.50), (257, 71.75)	6.62	0.97, 0.68		
(151, 26.00), (403, 127.75)	6.62	0.97, 0.87		
(181, 53.50), (293, 77.25)	6.61	0.88, 0.84		
(263, 216.75), (429, 138.50)	6.63	0.97, 0.92		
(443, 87.00), (595, 261.50)	6.67	0.29, 0.93		

Table S4 (a)The primary peak around d=18.03

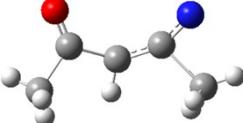
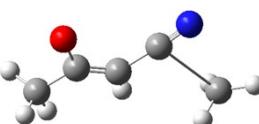
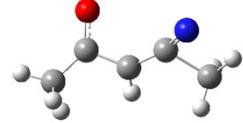
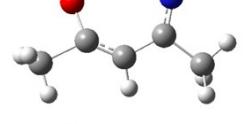
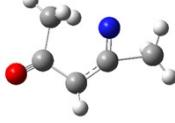
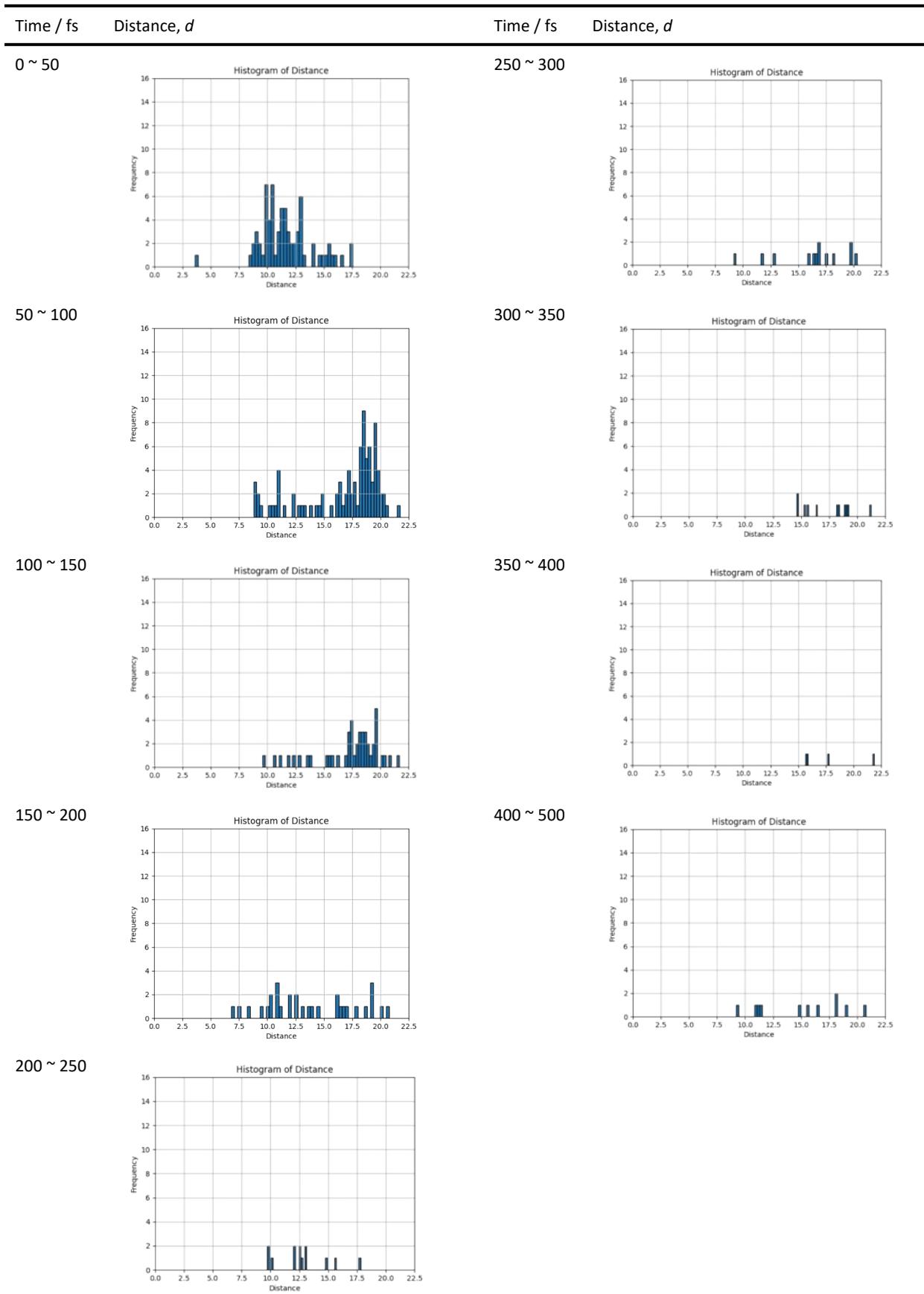
(id, Time / fs)	Distance, <i>d</i>	Probability, <i>p</i>	Geometry
(021, 132.75)	18.15	0.54	
(095, 67.75)	18.21	0.98	
(185, 320.00)	18.17	0.61	
(203, 64.00)	17.90	0.96	
(231, 413.00)	18.06	0.98	

Table S4 (b) The subsidiary peak around $d = 9.98$

(id, Time / fs)	Distance, d	Probability, p	Geometry
(011, 24.00)	9.98	0.84	
(349, 21.25)	9.91	0.95	
(145, 25.00)	10.07	0.54	
(157, 18.00)	9.87	1.00	
(519, 19.75)	10.09	0.98	

Table S4 (c) Time-resolved histograms.



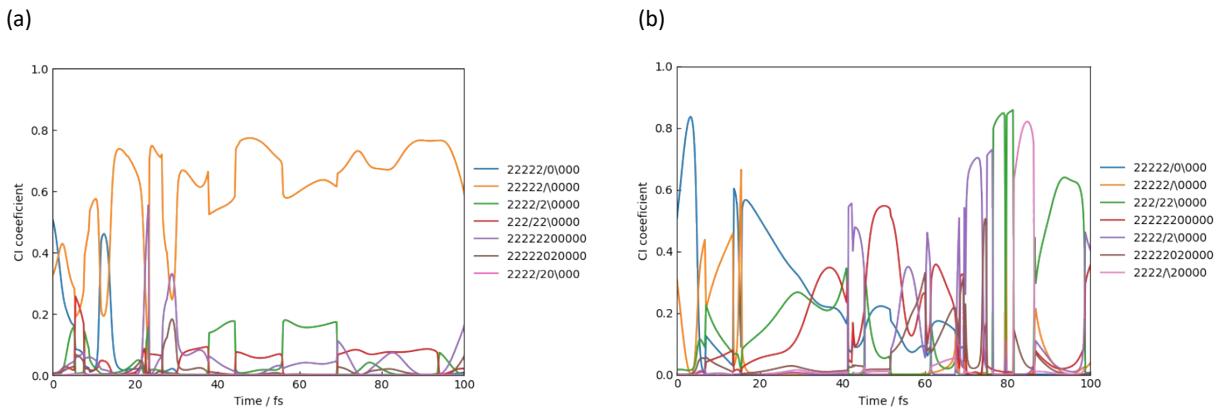


Fig. S2 (a) and (b) are time variations of the CI-coefficients between 100 fs corresponding to Figures 6(b) and 6(d).

Table S5 (a) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing azirine after photoexcitation

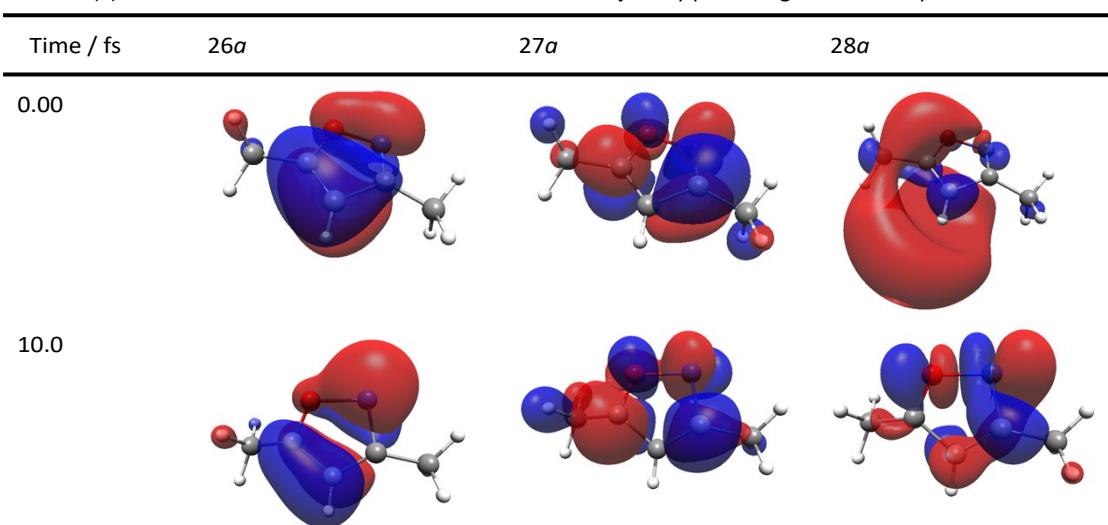


Table S5(b) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing azirine

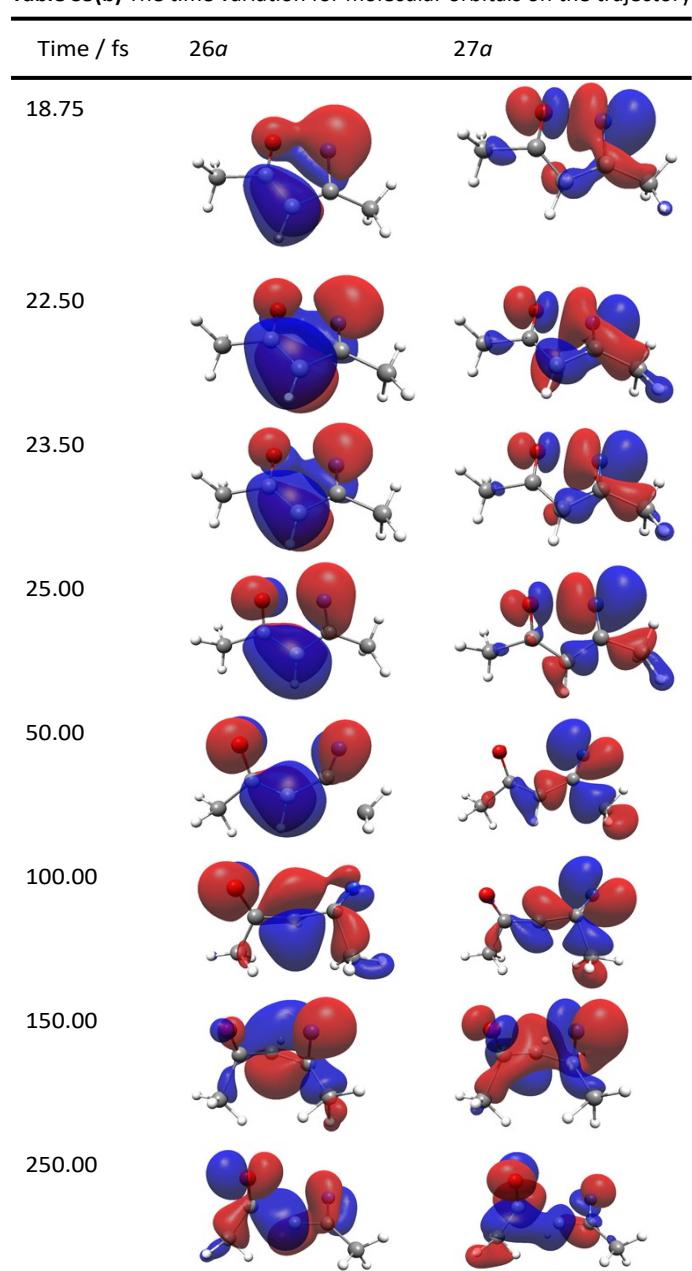
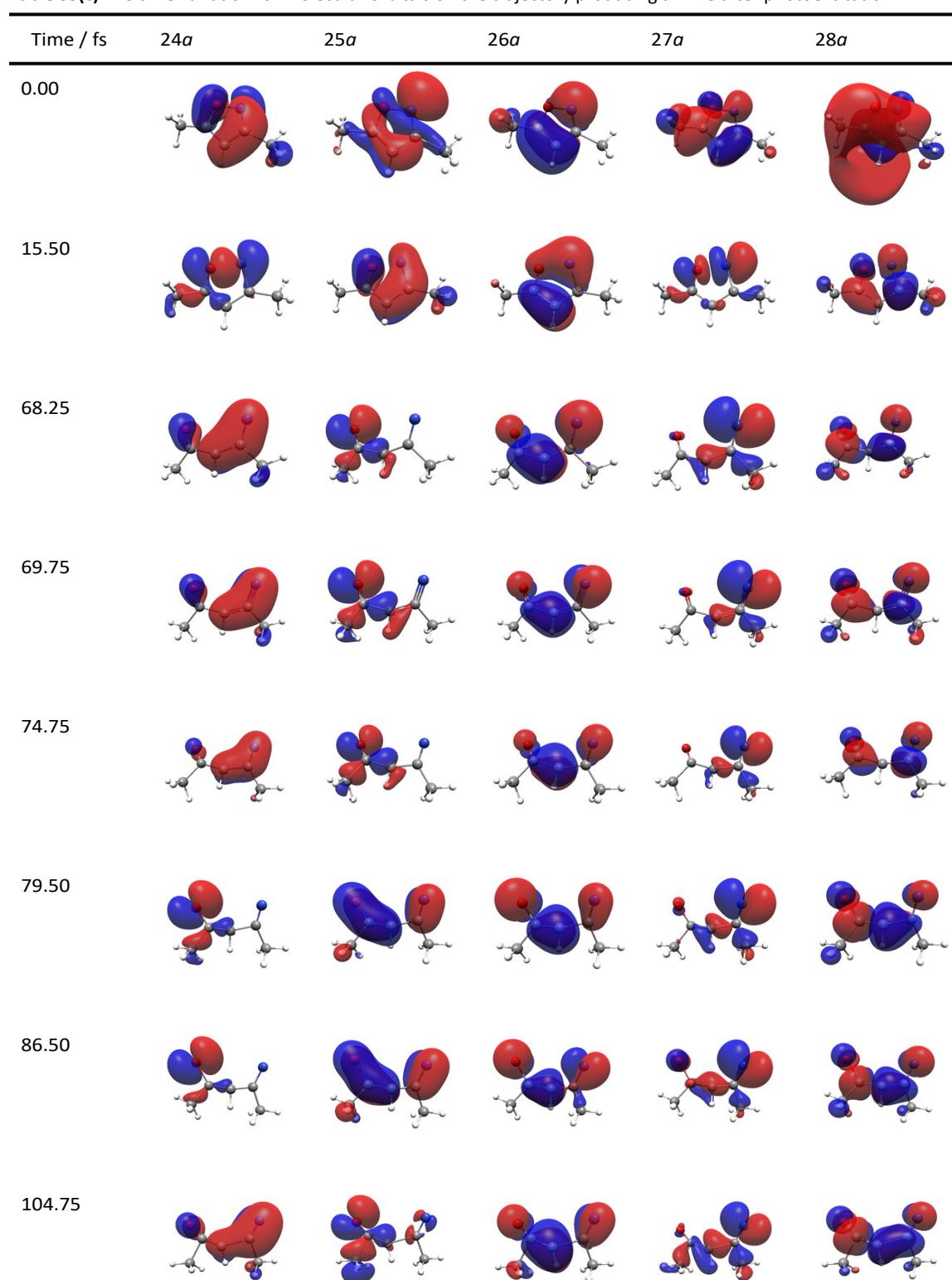


Table S5(c) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing azirine after photoexcitation



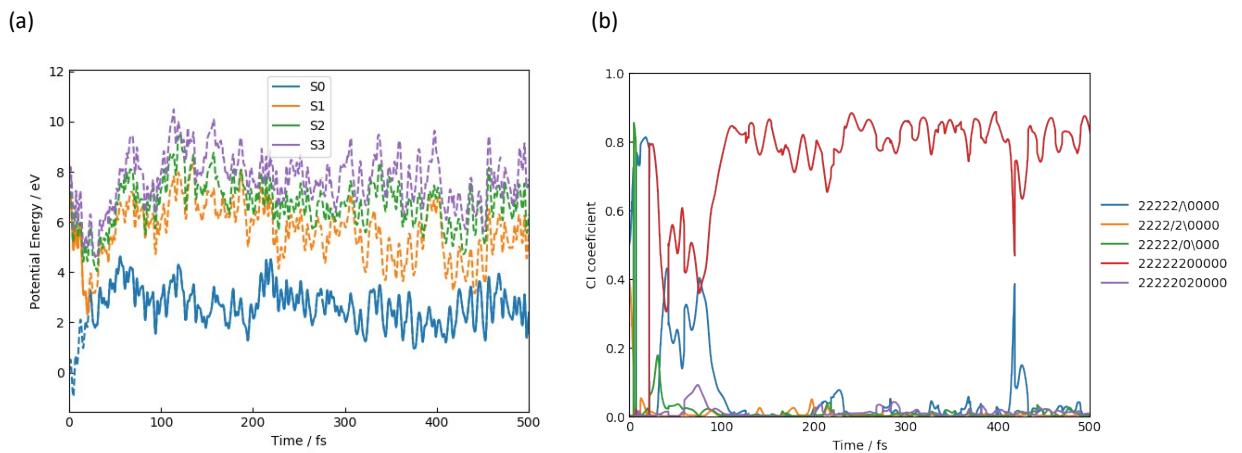


Fig. S3 The isomerization pathways to nitrile ylide product at XMS-CASPT2 level: (a) the potential energies of four electronic states over the time evolution, and (b) CI coefficients over the same time are shown. The legends used in (b) is mentioned in Fig. 6.

Table S6(a) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing nitrile ylide and oxazole

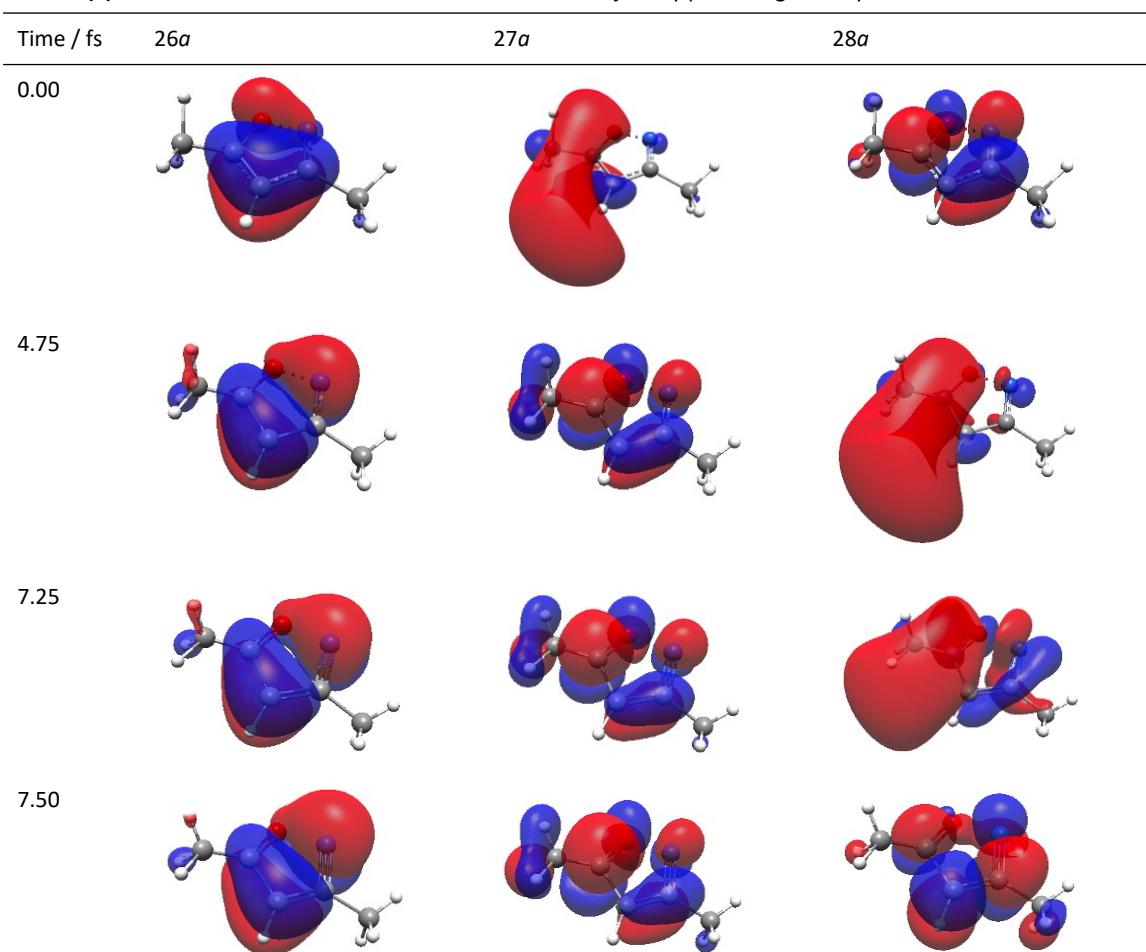


Table S6(b) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing nitrile ylide and oxazole

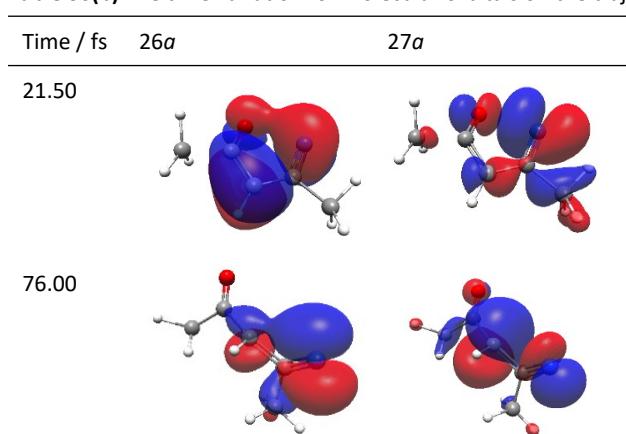


Table S6(c) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing nitrile ylide

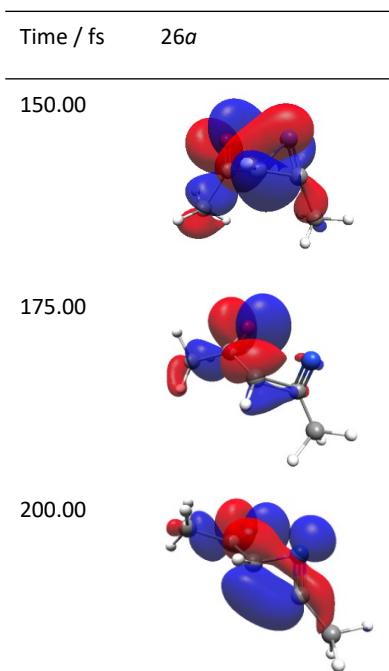


Table S6(d) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing oxazole

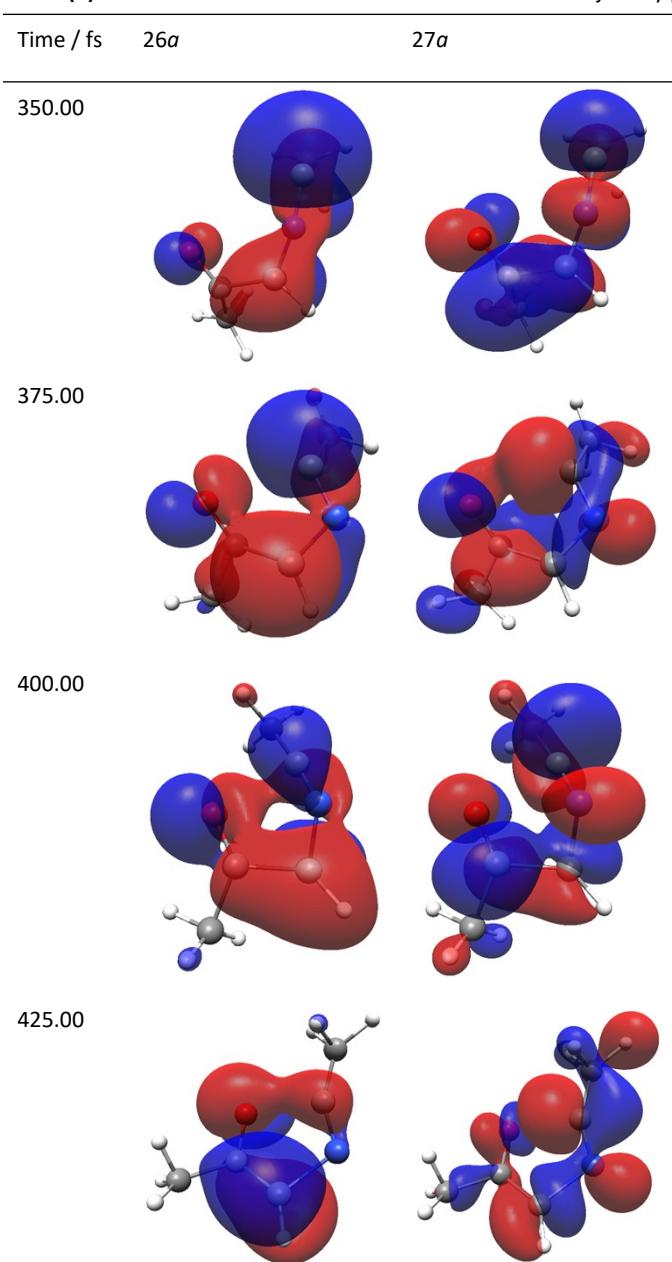


Table S7(a) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory producing ketenimine

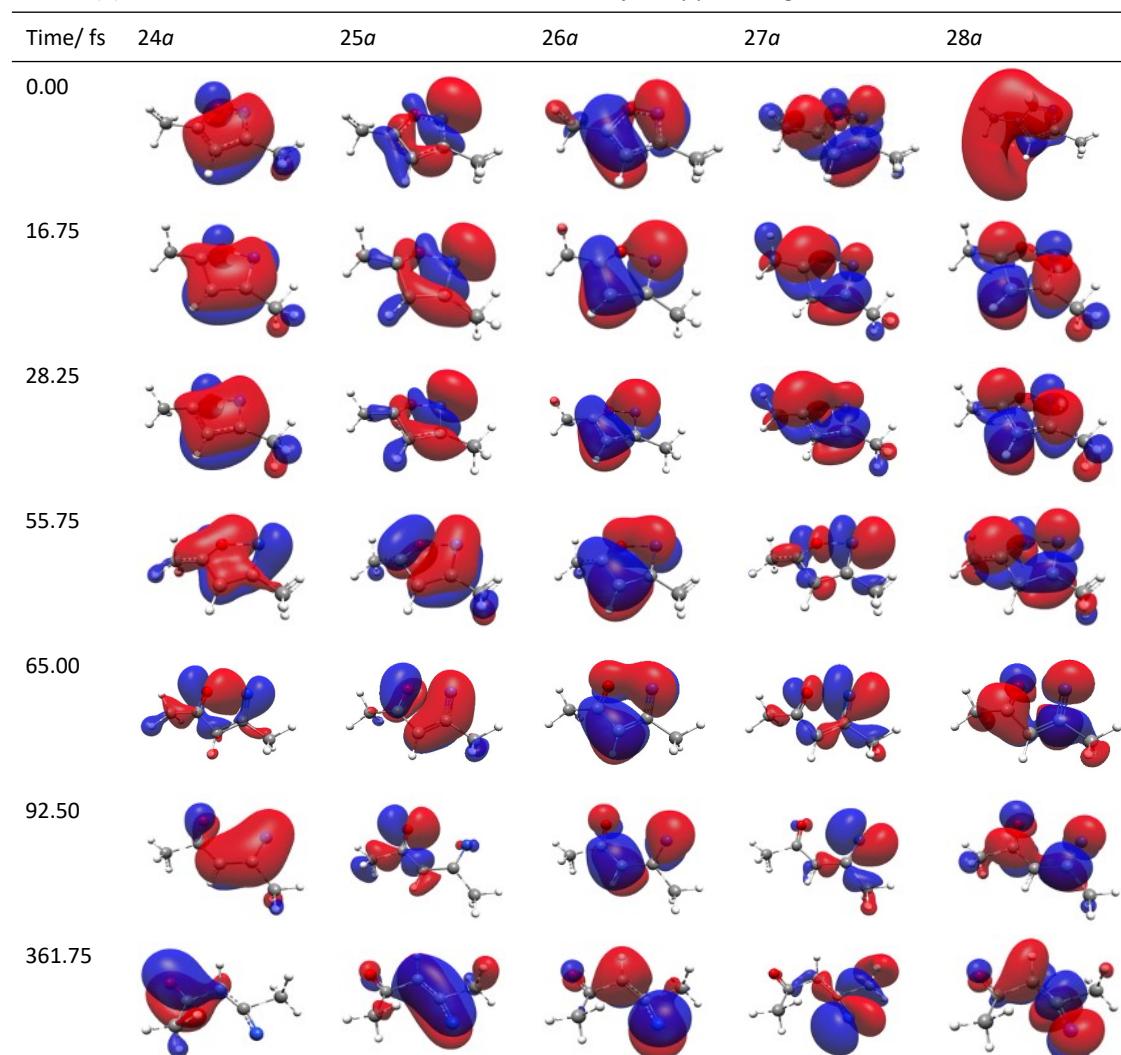
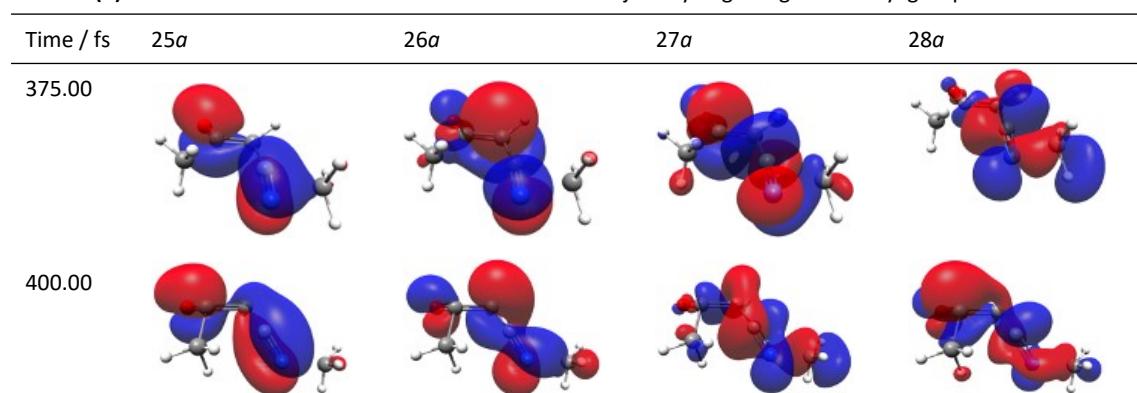


Table S7(b) The time variation for molecular orbitals on the trajectory migrating the methyl group.



(a)



(b)



26a

27a

28a

(c)



4a

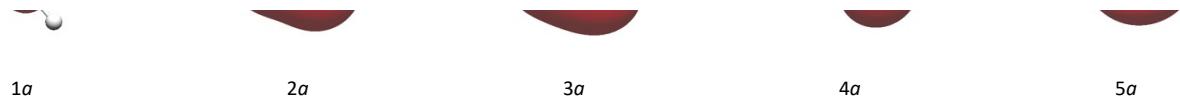
10a

15a

17a

24a

(d)



1a

2a

3a

4a

5a

Fig. S4 The methyl shift, (a) the optimized geometry of conical intersection, (b) MOs at the optimized conical intersection, (c) MOs for the methyl migration in our trajectory, and (d) MOs for methyl radical only

Table S8 The other products

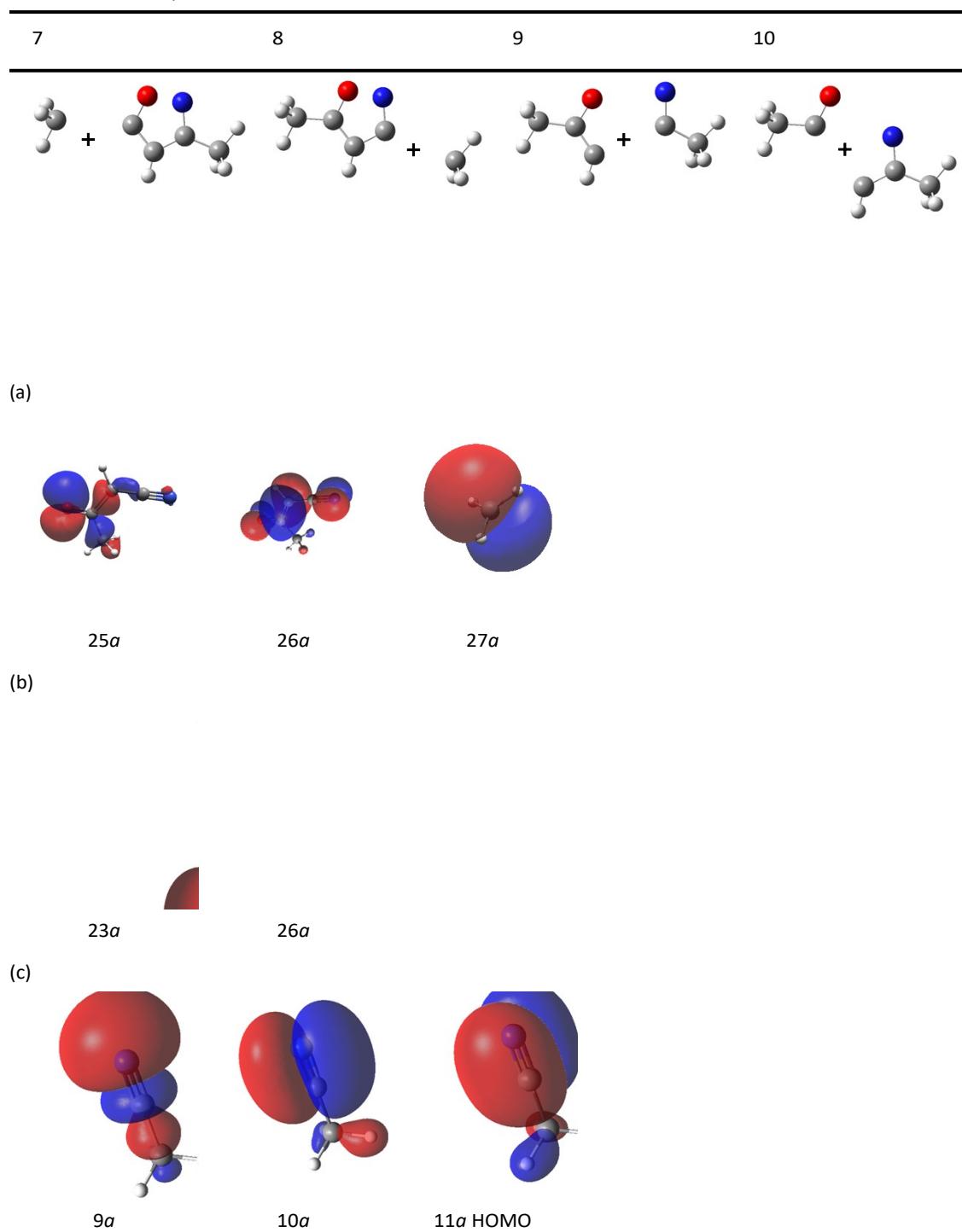


Fig. S5 The molecular orbitals for the other products for (a) the C3-C7 bond dissociation, (b) CH₃CN + CH₃CCO, and (c) CH₃CN

Table S9 The time variation of molecular orbitals for producing acetonitrile and 1,2 -shift

