

## **Nonlinear optical properties of intriguing Ru $\sigma$ -acetylides complexes and the use of a photocrosslinked polymer as a springboard to obtain SHG active thin films.**

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**Table S1.** Computed photo-physical properties using various levels of theory .....**Page 2**

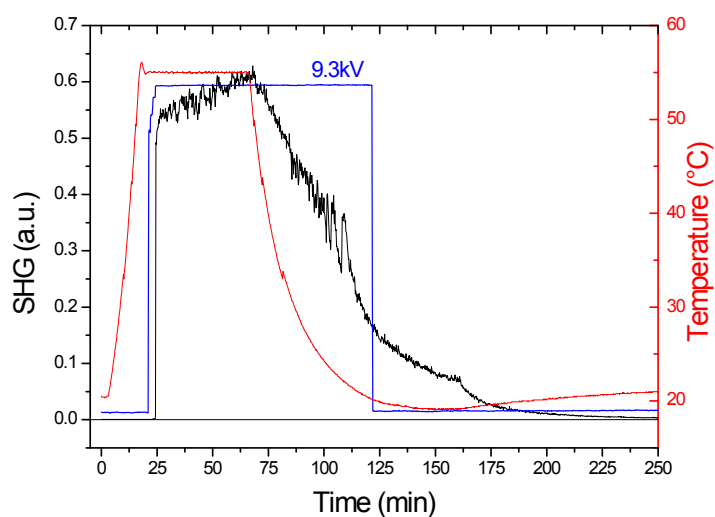
**Fig S1.** In situ corona-wire poling dynamic of a PS film containing complex 2.....**Page 3**

**Table S1.** Calculated electronic properties for complexes 1' and 2' at different levels of theory: transition energy ( $\omega_{01}$ ) and dipole moment ( $\mu_{01}^z$ ), ground ( $\mu_{00}^z$ ) and excited ( $\mu_{11}^z$ ) state dipole moment, first ( $\beta_{zzz}(-2\omega; \omega, \omega)$ ) and second ( $\gamma_{zzzz}(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$ ) hyperpolarisabilities relevant to compute the EFISH contributions (eqn 1), cubic diagonal term ( $\gamma_{zzzz}(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega)$ ) relevant to THG experiments. The sum over states has been implemented according to Eqn. (22), (30) and (29) from Ref. [1], respectively. Superscript T and X stand for Taylor series and phenomenological convention, respectively. The bar (subscript *av*) indicates orientational averaging. We stress that according to Ref. [2],  $\gamma^X(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0) = \frac{1}{4}\gamma^T(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$ , while  $\gamma^X(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega) = \frac{1}{24}\gamma^T(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega)$ . Eq and NEq indicate that the TD-DFT calculations have been performed under equilibrium (all solvent degrees of freedom are relaxed) and non-equilibrium conditions, respectively.<sup>3</sup> The latter is a priori more relevant to the experiments conducted in this study.

Compound	1'				2'			
	DCM	DCM	DCM	gas	DCM	DCM	DCM	gas
Properties	DCM(Eq)	DCM(NEq)	gas	gas	DCM(Eq)	DCM(NEq)	gas	gas
$\omega_{01}$ (eV)	2.264	2.367	2.597	2.639	2.307	2.408	2.662 <sup>#</sup>	2.634
$\mu_{01}^z$ (D)	-14.96	-14.08	-10.20	-11.82	-16.00	-15.22	-13.73 <sup>#</sup>	-12.91
$\mu_{00}^z$ (D)	+5.23	+5.23	+3.18	+3.01	+12.03	+12.03	+8.91	+9.01
$\mu_{11}^z$ (D)	-4.31	-5.72	-3.57	-6.44	+3.73	+2.09	+0.71 <sup>#</sup>	+0.56
$\beta_{zzz}^T(-2\omega; \omega, \omega)$ ( $10^{-28}$ esu)	-8.03	-7.03	-1.69	-3.03	-2.59	-7.05	-3.46	-3.25
$\gamma_{zzzz}^T(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-12.49	+0.59	-1.37	+0.58	-7.13	-9.58	-6.23	-3.56
$\gamma_{zzzz}^T(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega)$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-36.54	-4.05	-3.33	-1.51	-11.29	-24.85	-12.71	-8.33
$\bar{\gamma}_{av}^T(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-2.50	+0.12	-0.27	+0.12	-1.43	-1.92	-1.25	-0.71
$\bar{\gamma}_{av}^T(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega)$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-7.31	-0.08	-0.67	-0.30	-2.26	-4.97	-2.54	-1.67
$\bar{\gamma}_{av}^T(-3\omega; \omega, \omega, \omega)/\bar{\gamma}_{av}^T(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$	+2.92	-0.67	+2.48	-2.50	+1.58	+2.59	+2.03	+2.35
$(\omega_{01} - 2\omega)/(\omega_{01} - 3\omega)$	+3.07	+2.56	+2.00	+1.94	+2.82	+2.42	+1.91	+1.95
$\beta_{zzz}^X(-2\omega; \omega, \omega)$ ( $10^{-28}$ esu)	-2.03	-1.76	-0.42	-0.76	-0.65	-1.76	-0.87	-0.81
$\frac{\mu_{00}^z \beta_{zzz}^X(-2\omega; \omega, \omega)}{5kT}$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-5.10	-4.47	-0.65	-1.11	-3.78	-10.30	-3.75	-3.56
$\gamma_{zzzz}^X(-2\omega; \omega, \omega, 0)$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-3.12	+0.15	-0.34	+0.14	-1.78	-2.39	-1.56	-0.89

$\bar{\gamma}_{EFISH}^X$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-0.62	+0.03	-0.07	+0.03	-0.36	-0.48	-0.31	-0.18
$\gamma_{EFISH}^{TOT,X}$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-5.72	-4.44	-0.72	-1.08	-4.14	-10.78	-4.06	-3.74
$\bar{\gamma}_{THG}^X$ ( $10^{-33}$ esu)	-0.30	-0.003	-0.03	-0.01	-0.09	-0.20	-0.11	-0.07

# the bright excited state is the second one



**Figure S1.** In situ corona-wire poling dynamic of a PS film containing complex **2**.

[1] A. Willets, J. E. Rice, D. M. Burland, D. P. Shelton, *J. Chem. Phys.* 1992, **97**, 7590.

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