

Vibronic relaxation energies of acene-related molecules upon excitation or ionization – electronic supplement

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1. Comparison of the CC2 results with the results of alternative calculations.

Table S1.1 Reorganization energies for anthracene and 2-2'-bithiophene calculated using a series of three correlation-consistent basis sets of increasing size. Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

	anthracene			3T			6T		
	cc-pVDZ	aug-cc-pVDZ	cc-pVTZ	cc-pVDZ	aug-cc-pVDZ	cc-pVTZ	cc-pVDZ	aug-cc-pVDZ	cc-pVTZ
gr. st. → anion	852 (825)	850 (786)	877 (850)	1387 (1381)	1205 (1215)	1351 (1347)	1316 (1369)	1188 (1237)	1288 (1338)
gr. st. → cation	523 (514)	481 (481)	532 (515)	1448 (1437)	1362 (1333)	1437 (1424)	1435 (1503)	1323 (1441)	1441 (1502)
anion → S ₁	278 (269)	261 (272)	293 (284)	594 (589)	612 (591)	636 (629)	346 (341)	334 (353)	(355)
cation → S ₁	457 (440)	489 (442)	492 (473)	347 (345)	302 (300)	352 (336)	208 (205)	183 (175)	202 (199)
anion → T ₁	612 (624)	568 (595)	624 (633)	892 (911)	871 (876)	933 (947)	549 (569)	537 (592)	594 (609)
cation → T ₁	764 (779)	782 (753)	805 (809)	722 (738)	681 (683)	743 (758)	457 (484)	431 (445)	475 (498)
gr. st. → S ₁	1705 (1570)	1661 (1524)	1784 (1641)	2101 (1873)	1997 (1776)	2160 (1922)	1916 (1745)	1737 (1618)	1929 (1739)
S ₁ → T ₁	157 (179)	137 (152)	147 (165)	205 (232)	204 (235)	212 (239)	151 (193)	155 (198)	167 (212)
gr. st. → T ₁	2310 (2265)	2229 (2158)	2393 (2331)	2989 (2976)	2854 (2813)	3084 (3042)	2473 (2643)	2342 (2532)	2568 (2711)

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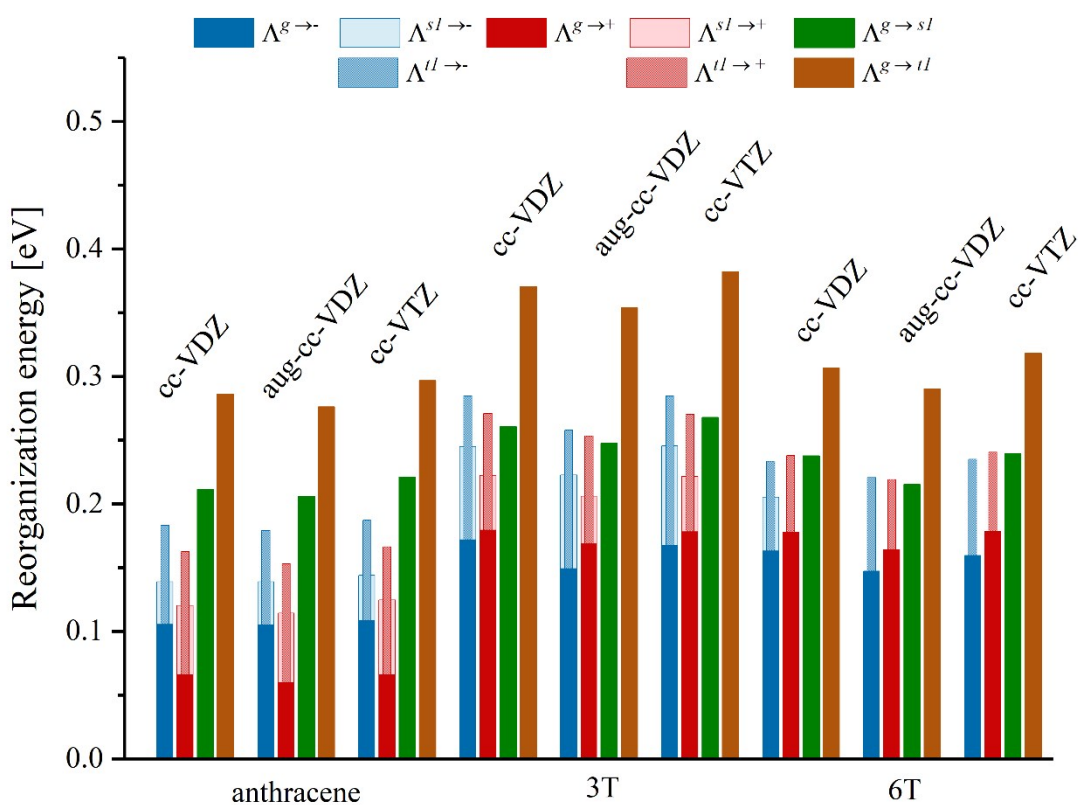


Figure S1.1 Comparison of reorganization energies for the electronic transitions/ionization processes under study calculated for selected compounds using the CC2 method with the cc-pVDZ, aug-cc-pVDZ and cc-pVTZ basis sets.

Table S1.2: Reorganization energies [in cm^{-1}] based on the CASPT2 calculations with the cc-pVDZ basis set. Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

	f3T	f4T	f3cp	f3O	f4O
gr. st. \rightarrow anion	1299 (1290)	1241 (1239)	1349 (1285)	1725 (1669)	1590 (1580)
gr. st. \rightarrow cation	1404 (1370)	1399 (1327)	1316 (1221)	1295 (1254)	1375 (1292)
anion \rightarrow S_1	x	703 (695)	876 (774)	x	x
cation \rightarrow S_1	x	753 (495)	428 (357)	x	x
anion \rightarrow T_1	1072 (1011)	1051 (940)	1181 (1172)	1062 (1075)	1111 (1135)
cation \rightarrow T_1	963 (897)	920 (807)	1061 (1074)	1302 (1311)	554 (789)
gr. st. \rightarrow S_1	x	2117 (1915)	2531 (2171)	x	x
$S_1 \rightarrow T_1$	x	281 (413)	517 (609)	x	x
gr. st. \rightarrow T_1	3131 (3027)	2836 (2834)	4104 (3783)	3551 (3423)	3246 (3208)

Compositions of the active spaces (number of orbitals of a given symmetry/number of active electrons):
 f3T: $6b_15a_2/14$, no convergence for the S_1 state
 f4T: $7b_g6a_u/14$, geometry convergence for the S_1 state required state-averaging at the CASSCF step over 3 1B_u states, followed by state-specific CASPT2
 f3cp: $6b_15a_2/14$ for S_1 : geometry convergence for the S_1 state required state-averaging at the CASSCF step over 2 1B_1 states, followed by state-specific CASPT2
 f3O: $7b_16a_2/14$, no convergence for the S_1 state
 f4O: $6b_g6a_u/14$, no convergence for the S_1 state
 + Failed convergence of the CASPT2 calculations was caused by energetic proximity of higher lying singlet states of the same symmetry as the lowest singlet state (whose geometry is being optimized) – their mixing with the its wavefunction leads to large rotations between the active/virtual subspaces that strongly depend on molecular geometry, which eventually results in instability of the calculations. This behavior might be attenuated for active spaces that accommodate all the orbitals important for all structures sampled in the process of geometry optimizations, but for such large active spaces geometry optimizations at the CASPT2 level of theory are completely unfeasible.

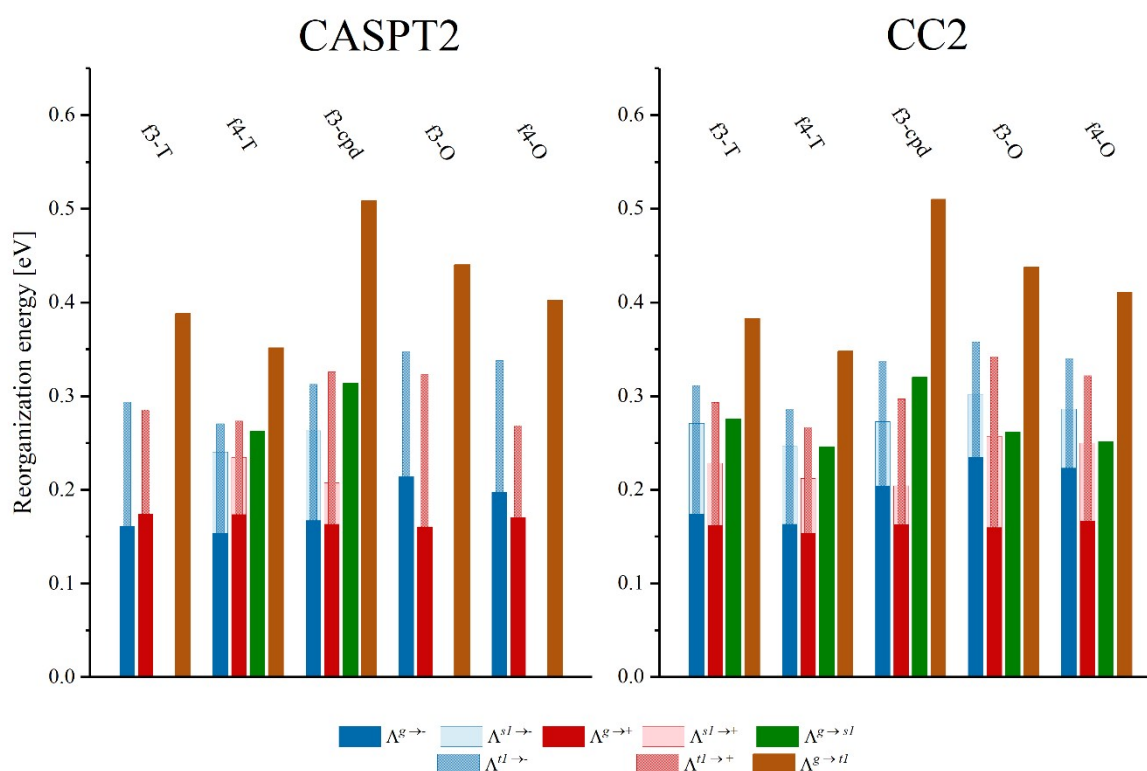


Figure S1.2 Comparison of reorganization energies for the electronic transitions/ionization processes under study calculated for selected compounds by CC2 and CCSD methods using the cc-pVDZ basis set.

On average, the difference between the CASPT2 and CC2-based results is 20.4 cm^{-1} . The mean unsigned error is 103.4 cm^{-1} , which is 9% of the average CC2-based value.

Table S1.3: Reorganization energies [in cm^{-1}] at the CCSD/cc-pVDZ level of theory for the selected hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds. Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

Hydrocarbons:

	anthracene	tetracene	3cp	f3cp	f4cp	f5cp
gr. st. → anion	1008 (960)	879 (856)	1518 (1573)	1625 (1651)	1661 (1725)	1698 (1805)
gr. st. → cation	748 (736)	675 (656)	1652 (1712)	1568 (1554)	1658 (1661)	1739 (1770)
anion → S₁	323 (315)	275 (266)	447 (447)	612 (621)	517 (523)	444 (447)
cation → S₁	469 (455)	390 (379)	311 (319)	447 (459)	366 (376)	308 (317)
anion → T₁	741 (786)	758 (797)	1204 (1313)	1394 (1465)	1342 (1425)	1300 (1398)
cation → T₁	879 (923)	857 (893)	1066 (1162)	1327 (1423)	1241 (1352)	1181 (1308)
gr. st. → S₁	2084 (1981)	1743 (1621)	2565 (2324)	2939 (2699)	2745 (2468)	2622 (2323)
S₁ → T₁	205 (236)	235 (265)	608 (801)	657 (811)	677 (882)	709 (976)
gr. st. → T₁	2866 (2971)	2654 (2687)	4400 (4956)	4930 (5175)	4827 (5210)	4762 (5322)

Heterocyclic compounds:

	f3T	f4T	3T	f3O	f4O	3O
gr. st. → anion	1491 (1501)	1432 (1448)	1419 (1452)	1885 (1919)	1816 (1861)	1628 (1651)
gr. st. → cation	1625 (1615)	1588 (1579)	1718 (1754)	1566 (1523)	1643 (1602)	1662 (1709)
anion → S₁	817 (812)	723 (711)	669 (660)	590 (589)	555 (552)	513 (507)
cation → S₁	504 (502)	454 (450)	348 (344)	769 (775)	679 (685)	452 (448)
anion → T₁	1154 (1192)	1057 (1086)	1056 (1098)	1177 (1218)	1103 (1141)	933 (980)
cation → T₁	1106 (1149)	959 (994)	932 (974)	1614 (1675)	1387 (1439)	1101 (1149)
gr. st. → S₁	2629 (2432)	2482 (2296)	2528 (2330)	2370 (2146)	2354 (2129)	2571 (2369)
S₁ → T₁	234 (261)	172 (193)	285 (324)	431 (500)	347 (406)	307 (358)
gr. st. → T₁	3683 (3807)	3426 (3562)	3623 (3830)	4147 (4258)	3955 (4086)	3841 (4080)

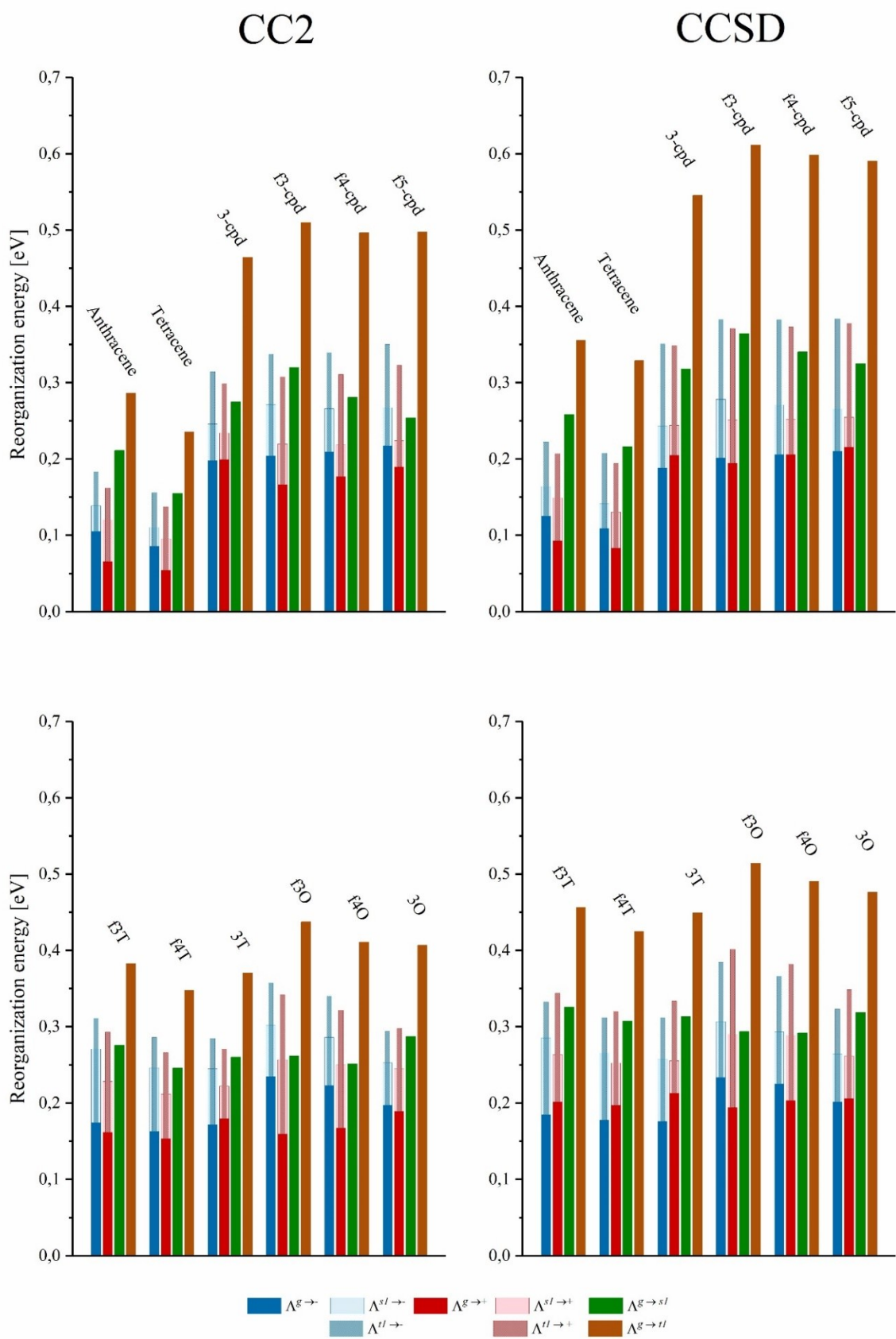


Figure S1.3 Comparison of relaxation energies for the electronic transitions/ionization processes under study calculated for selected compounds by CC2 and CCSD methods using the cc-pVDZ basis set.

The CCSD results are generally higher than the CC2 ones. The average difference between the CCSD and CC2-based reorganization energies is 277 cm⁻¹, while the mean unsigned error is 283 cm⁻¹, which is 17.9% with respect to the average CC2-based value.

Table S1.4 Reorganization energies for pentacene calculated using CC2 (with two different correlation consistent basis sets) and DFT/TDDFT with the B3LYP exchange-correlation functional and def2-TZVPP basis set. Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

	CC2/ cc-pVDZ	CC2/ cc-pVTZ	B3LYP/ def2-TZVPP
gr. st. → anion	565 (541)	577 (553)	539 (552)
gr. st. → cation	362 (342)	362 (340)	385 (395)
anion → S₁	161 (156)	171 (165)	266 (266)
cation → S₁	268 (260)	286 (278)	356 (356)
anion → T₁	515 (522)	514 (518)	604 (597)
cation → T₁	583 (585)	600 (601)	654 (646)
gr. st. → S₁	930 (828)	974 (866)	1182 (1188)
S₁ → T₁	184 (204)	169 (187)	130 (133)
gr. st. → T₁	1571 (1481)	1603 (1503)	1784 (1770)

2. Bond length correlations

Figures S2.1 and S2.2 show the calculated lengths of the CC bonds [in Å] for hexaphenyl and sexithiophene ions plotted against the respective lengths in the a) ground state and b) S1 state of the corresponding neutral molecule. It is readily seen that the electronic structure of the ions closely resembles that of the molecule in the excited state, but not in the ground state. Note that much larger differences between the bond lengths of the ions and for the ground state are observed for 6T, which demonstrate the influence of heteroatoms on the molecular geometries in different electronic states.

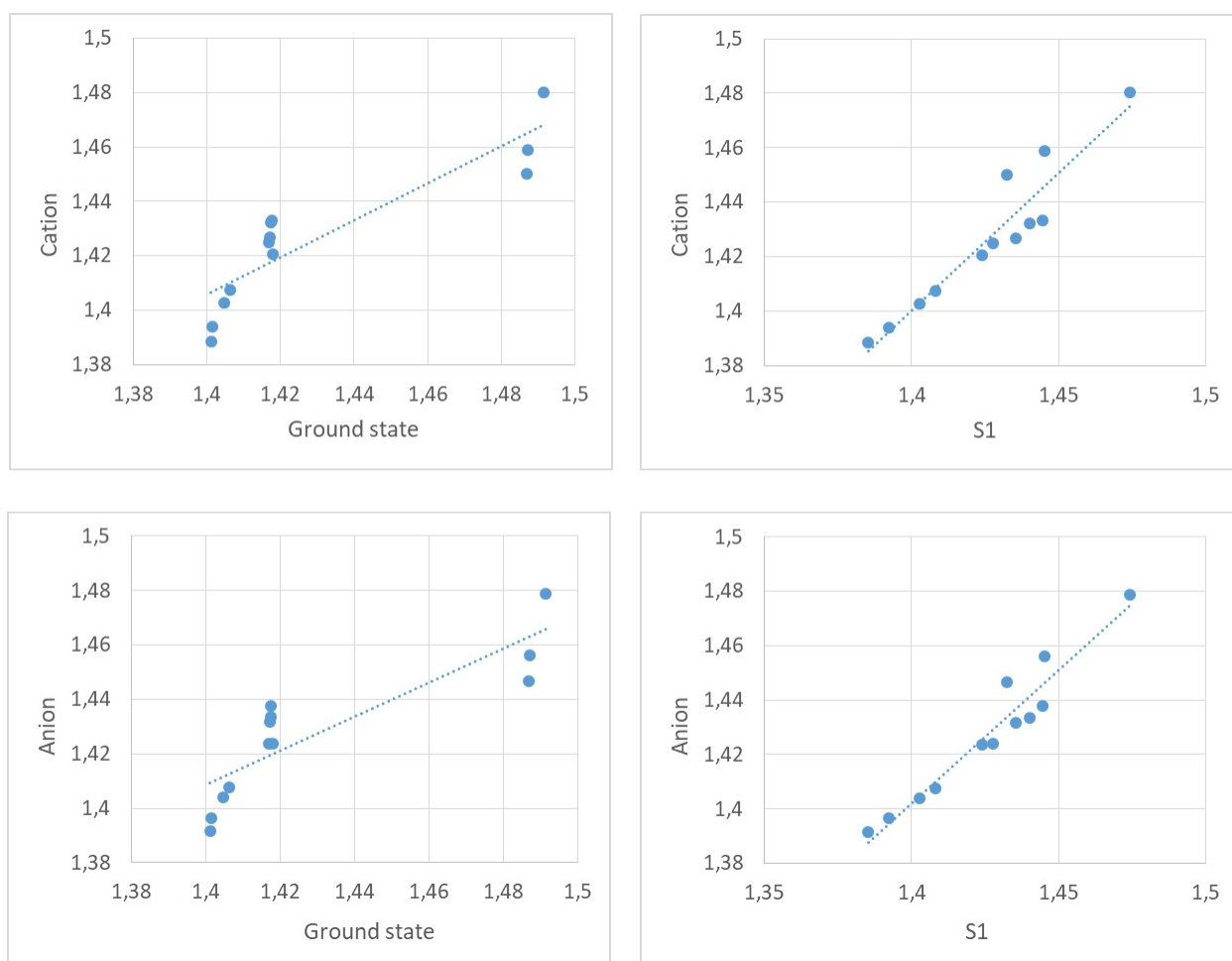


Figure S2.1 Bond lengths [in Å] of the hexaphenyl ions along the carbon skeleton of the molecule against the respective bond lengths of the ground and excited states of 6Ph. The linear regression coefficients r^2 for the cation and the anion vs the ground state are equal to 0.81 and 0.76, respectively. The analogous coefficients with respect to the S1 state are equal to 0.90 and 0.93

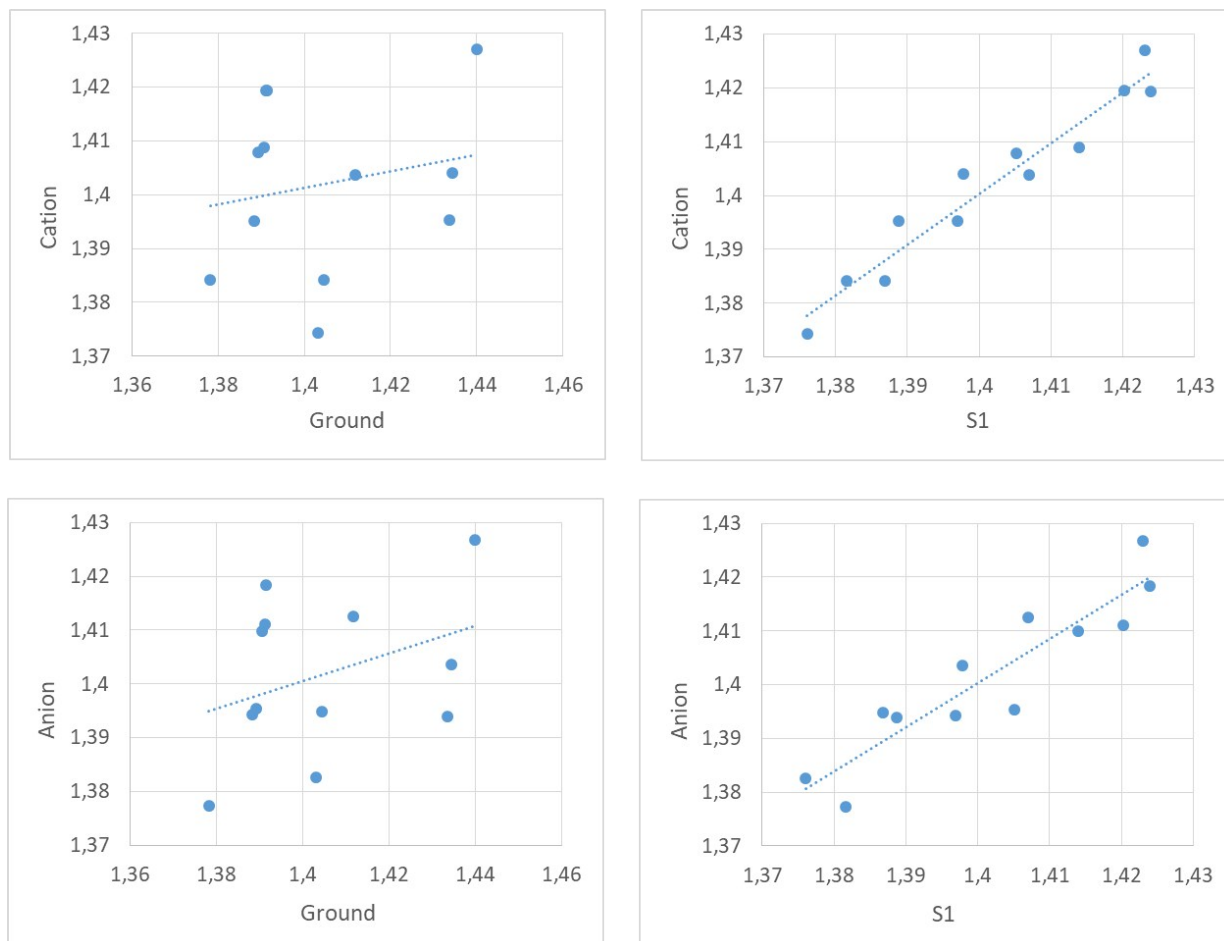


Figure S2.2 Bond lengths [in Å] of the sexithiophene ions along the carbon skeleton of the molecule against the respective bond lengths of the ground and excited states of 6T. The linear regression coefficients r^2 for the cation and the anion vs the ground state are equal to 0.04 and 0.13, respectively. The analogous coefficients with respect to the S1 state are equal to 0.94 and 0.84

3. Comparison of the relaxation energies upon singlet and triplet excitation

Table S3 clearly shows that the relaxation energy for the singlet-to-triplet transition is marginal with respect to those for singlet or triplet excitation from the ground state.

Table S3. Relaxation energies [in cm^{-1}] for singlet ($\Lambda^{g \rightarrow S_1}$) and triplet ($\Lambda^{g \rightarrow T_1}$) excitation, and for the singlet to triplet transition ($\Lambda^{S_1 \rightarrow T_1}$). Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

Oligoacenes

	anthracene	tetracene	pentacene	hexacene
gr. st. \rightarrow S_1	1705 (1570)	1252 (1132)	930 (828)	692 (610)
$S_1 \rightarrow T_1$	157 (179)	171 (188)	184 (204)	192 (213)
gr. st. \rightarrow T_1	2310 (2265)	1898 (1820)	1571 (1481)	1298 (1206)

Oligophenyls

	3Ph	4Ph	5Ph	6Ph
gr. st. → S₁	2276 (2133)	2131 (2020)	2040 (1968)	1955 (1922)
S₁ → T₁	88 (100)	74 (85)	66 (79)	67 (82)
gr. st. → T₁	2669 (2800)	2440 (2592)	2245 (2426)	2081 (2304)

Oligocyclopentadienes (*n*-cpds) and fused oligocyclopentadienes (*fn*-cpds)

	f3-cpd	f4-cpd	2-cpd	3-cpd	4-cpd
gr. st. → S₁	2581 (2322)	2265 (1946)	2691 (2475)	2579 (2300)	2105 (1718)
S₁ → T₁	480 (598)	567 (767)	507 (605)	493 (675)	584 (972)
gr. st. → T₁	4114 (4111)	4004 (4047)	4021 (4063)	3744 (3920)	3732 (4233)

Oligothiophenes

	2T	3T	4T	5T	6T
gr. st. → S₁	2562 (2351)	2101 (1873)	1961 (1736)	1923 (1719)	1916 (1745)
S₁ → T₁	303 (309)	205 (232)	189 (226)	167 (205)	151 (193)
gr. st. → T₁	3430 (2419)	2989 (2976)	2765 (2813)	2602 (2710)	2473 (2643)

Oligofurans

	2O	3O	4O	5O	6O
gr. st. → S₁	2691 (2475)	2319 (2088)	2219 (2000)	2190 (2005)	2168 (2031)
S₁ → T₁	280 (290)	218 (250)	188 (228)	166 (207)	156 (203)
gr. st. → T₁	3722 (3726)	3281 (3319)	2842 (3022)	2842 (3022)	2680 (2933)

Fused oligothiophenes

	f3T	f4T	f5T	f6T
gr. st. → S₁	2224 (2040)	1983 (1810)	1879 (1699)	1785 (1609)
S₁ → T₁	178 (198)	141 (156)	115 (129)	107 (121)
gr. st. → T₁	3087 (3083)	2805 (2793)	2620 (2611)	2482 (2478)

Fused oligofurans

	f3O	f4O	f5O	f6O
gr. st. → S₁	2110 (1891)	2026 (1804)	1974 (1752)	1928 (1702)
S₁ → T₁	344 (396)	273 (319)	241 (282)	232 (274)
gr. st. → T₁	3529 (3525)	3316 (3315)	3186 (3192)	3092 (3122)

4. Duschinsky rotations among the totally symmetric normal modes of pentacene

Table S4. The Duschinsky matrices for all the studied transitions of pentacene obtained in B3LYP/def2-TZVPP calculations. For the sake of clarity the values smaller than 0.1 have been omitted.

S1/g r	264	617	648	764	797	1019	1186	1209	1333	1410	1433	1497	1558	1576
262	1.0													
613		-0.96												
628			-0.96											
757				1.0										
804					1.0									
1048						-0.99								
1183							-0.99							
1221								-0.99						
1312									-0.87	-0.32	0.35			
1382									-0.38		-0.85			
1426										0.93				
1511												0.88		-0.33
1536													-0.94	
1578												0.34		0.88

+/gr	264	617	648	764	797	1019	1186	1209	1333	1410	1433	1497	1558	1576
263	1.0													
615		1.0												
639			-1.0											
764				1.0										
805					-1.0									
1040						1.0								
1198							0.99							
1221								0.99						
1330									-0.96					
1409											-0.93			
1426										-0.93				
1510												0.95		
1551													0.90	0.35
1578													-0.40	0.88

-/gr	264	617	648	764	797	1019	1186	1209	1333	1410	1433	1497	1558	1576
263	1.0													
617		1.0												
640			1.0											
755				-0.99										
796					0.99									
1033						-1.0								
1171							1.0							
1210								1.0						
1310									0.96					
1391										0.36	-0.88			
1410										0.90	0.39			
1498												0.96		
1535													0.95	
1563														-0.94

T1/gr	264	617	648	764	797	1019	1186	1209	1333	1410	1433	1497	1558	1576
261	-1.0													
613		-0.93	0.36											
631		0.36	0.93											
755				-0.98										
807					-0.97									
1051						-0.99								
1183							0.98							
1216								0.97						
1271									0.86	0.36				
1358											-0.85			0.35
1435									0.37	-0.89				
1496												0.68	-0.54	-0.33
1535												-0.61	-0.77	
1592														-0.87

+/S1	262	613	628	757	804	1048	1183	1221	1312	1382	1426	1511	1536	1578
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5. Sensitivity of Franck-Condon parameters for excited state ionization to consistency of input data

Table S5 demonstrates the importance of consistency in evaluation of FC parameters for ionization from the excited state. The pertinent $b^{S1\rightarrow\pm}$ values are deduced from the corresponding FC parameters for singlet excitation and ground-state ionization. The FC parameters for ground state ionization being fixed at their values from TDDFT calculations, in some modes the change of the FC parameter for singlet excitation from its TDDFT value to that obtained from the CC2 method changes the resultant $b^{S1\rightarrow\pm}$ parameter by a factor of 2 to 5.

Table S5. Franck-Condon parameters $b^{S1\rightarrow\pm}$ for ionization of a singlet-excited pentacene molecule, calculated from Eq.(1) as the differences between the corresponding values for singlet deexcitation to ground state ($b^{S1\rightarrow g}$) and for transitions from ions to the ground state ($b^{\pm\rightarrow g}$), based on consistent and inconsistent input. Columns 1-6 are consistent TDDFT values, whereas the resultant $b^{S1\rightarrow\pm}$ values from columns 8, 9 are derived from the CC2 singlet excitation $b^{S1\rightarrow g}$ values (column 7) by subtracting the $b^{+\rightarrow g}$ or $b^{-\rightarrow g}$ of TDDFT origin.

Freq. [cm ⁻¹]	$b^{+\rightarrow g}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow+}$	$b^{-\rightarrow g}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow-}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow g}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow g}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow+}$	$b^{S1\rightarrow-}$
	DFT	DFT	DFT	DFT	DFT	CC2	CC2/DFT	CC2/DFT
264	0.262	-0.928	-1.063	0.397	-0.666	-0.647	-0.909	-0.416
617	0.00	-0.221	-0.300	0.079	-0.221	-0.128	-0.128	0.172
648	0.00	-0.049	-0.034	-0.015	-0.049	-0.044	-0.044	-0.010
764	-0.063	-0.280	-0.161	-0.182	-0.343	-0.294	-0.231	-0.133
797	0.089	0.043	0.116	0.016	0.132	0.059	-0.030	-0.057
1019	-0.117	-0.057	-0.068	0.106	-0.174	-0.095	-0.022	-0.027
1186	0.164	0.171	0.209	0.126	0.335	0.273	0.109	0.064
1209	0.325	0.251	0.347	0.229	0.576	0.361	0.036	0.014
1333	0.027	0.062	0.040	0.049	0.089	0.151	0.124	0.111
1410	-0.393	-0.330	-0.457	-0.266	-0.723	-0.514	-0.121	-0.057
1433	0.157	0.230	0.280	0.107	0.387	-0.588	-0.431	-0.308
1497	0.059	0.068	0.090	0.037	0.127	0.163	0.194	0.073
1557	-0.422	-0.124	-0.194	-0.352	-0.546	-0.398	0.024	-0.204
1576	-0.147	-0.115	-0.120	-0.142	-0.262	-0.113	0.034	0.007

6. Complete set of reorganization energies for all the studied oligomers

Table S6. Reorganization energies [in cm^{-1}] for all the studied systems calculated at the CC2/cc-pVDZ level of theory. Values in parentheses refer to the reorganization energy for transitions that occur in the reversed direction with respect to that given in column 1.

Oligoacenes

	anthracene	tetracene	pentacene	hexacene
gr. st. \rightarrow anion	852 (825)	691 (666)	565 (541)	462 (442)
gr. st. \rightarrow cation	523 (514)	439 (419)	362 (342)	293 (274)
anion \rightarrow S_1	278 (269)	209 (202)	161 (156)	128 (125)
cation \rightarrow S_1	457 (440)	345 (333)	268 (260)	218 (213)
anion \rightarrow T_1	612 (624)	562 (569)	515 (522)	469 (476)
cation \rightarrow T_1	764 (779)	664 (672)	583 (585)	517 (520)
gr. st. \rightarrow S_1	1705 (1570)	1252 (1132)	930 (828)	692 (610)
$S_1 \rightarrow T_1$	157 (179)	171 (188)	184 (204)	192 (213)
gr. st. \rightarrow T_1	2310 (2265)	1898 (1820)	1571 (1481)	1298 (1206)

Oligophenyls

	3Ph	4Ph	5Ph	6Ph
gr. st. \rightarrow anion	1354 (1355)	1254 (1269)	1170 (1195)	1092 (1126)
gr. st. \rightarrow cation	1029 (1040)	1005 (1028)	965 (999)	914 (955)
anion \rightarrow S_1	423 (412)	366 (355)	339 (329)	324 (314)
cation \rightarrow S_1	427 (404)	374 (354)	351 (333)	338 (323)
anion \rightarrow T_1	622 (644)	542 (564)	485 (510)	449 (481)
cation \rightarrow T_1	671 (684)	567 (583)	501 (522)	463 (494)
gr. st. \rightarrow S_1	2276 (2133)	2131 (2020)	2040 (1968)	1955 (1922)
$S_1 \rightarrow T_1$	88 (100)	74 (85)	66 (79)	67 (82)
gr. st. \rightarrow T_1	2669 (2800)	2440 (2592)	2245 (2426)	2081 (2304)

Oligocyclopentadienes (*n*-cpds) and fused oligocyclopentadienes (*fn*-cpds)

	f3-cpd	f4-cpd	2-cpd	3-cpd	4-cpd
gr. st. → anion	1648 (1621)	1687 (1658)	1561 (1522)	1597 (1583)	1731 (1781)
gr. st. → cation	1344 (1318)	1428 (1387)	1473 (1463)	1609 (1620)	1809 (1890)
anion → S₁	543 (552)	451 (460)	540 (535)	385 (387)	280 (281)
cation → S₁	428 (432)	326 (334)	474 (480)	274 (281)	193 (194)
anion → T₁	1039 (1074)	997 (1052)	1066 (1113)	879 (941)	781 (885)
cation → T₁	1097 (1140)	1014 (1080)	983 (1011)	758 (803)	650 (734)
gr. st. → S₁	2581 (2322)	2265 (1946)	2691 (2475)	2579 (2300)	2105 (1718)
S₁ → T₁	480 (598)	567 (767)	507 (605)	493 (675)	584 (972)
gr. st. → T₁	4114 (4111)	4004 (4047)	4021 (4063)	3744 (3920)	3732 (4233)

Oligothiophenes

	2T	3T	4T	5T	6T
gr. st. → anion	1494 (1488)	1387 (1381)	1356 (1362)	1338 (1366)	1316 (1369)
gr. st. → cation	1506 (1495)	1448 (1437)	1448 (1456)	1448 (1486)	1435 (1503)
anion → S₁	855 (852)	594 (589)	463 (457)	390 (383)	346 (341)
cation → S₁	556 (569)	347 (345)	271 (268)	231 (228)	208 (205)
anion → T₁	1141 (1173)	892 (911)	596 (617)	623 (641)	549 (569)
cation → T₁	950 (973)	722 (738)	734 (753)	510 (532)	457 (484)
gr. st. → S₁	2562 (2351)	2101 (1873)	1961 (1736)	1923 (1719)	1916 (1745)
S₁ → T₁	303 (309)	205 (232)	189 (226)	167 (205)	151 (193)
gr. st. → T₁	3430 (2419)	2989 (2976)	2765 (2813)	2602 (2710)	2473 (2643)

Oligofurans

	2O	3O	4O	5O	6O
gr. st. → anion	1751 (1719)	1593 (1579)	1542 (1553)	1507 (1546)	1468 (1535)
gr. st. → cation	1484 (1496)	1525 (1543)	1569 (1616)	1577 (1662)	1554 (1674)
anion → S₁	632 (638)	449 (447)	295 (365)	331 (329)	280 (277)
cation → S₁	661 (661)	455 (454)	432 (354)	309 (304)	313 (310)
anion → T₁	946 (983)	751 (779)	636 (668)	555 (587)	504 (541)
cation → T₁	1158 (1171)	866 (879)	713 (736)	619 (647)	564 (604)
gr. st. → S₁	2691 (2475)	2319 (2088)	2219 (2000)	2190 (2005)	2168 (2031)
S₁ → T₁	280 (290)	218 (250)	188 (228)	166 (207)	156 (203)
gr. st. → T₁	3722 (3726)	3281 (3319)	2842 (3022)	2842 (3022)	2680 (2933)

Fused oligothiophenes

	f3T	f4T	f5T	f6T
gr. st. → anion	1407 (1406)	1318 (1310)	1248 (1241)	1200 (1190)
gr. st. → cation	1304 (1286)	1239 (1215)	1212 (1184)	1191 (1166)
anion → S₁	783 (779)	678 (669)	613 (602)	555 (598)
cation → S₁	545 (538)	477 (472)	421 (414)	381 (304)
anion → T₁	1082 (1102)	977 (992)	893 (903)	824 (832)
cation → T₁	1042 (1060)	893 (910)	782 (797)	699 (712)
gr. st. → S₁	2224 (2040)	1983 (1810)	1879 (1699)	1785 (1609)
S₁ → T₁	178 (198)	141 (156)	115 (129)	107 (121)
gr. st. → T₁	3087 (3083)	2805 (2793)	2620 (2611)	2482 (2478)

Fused oligofurans

	f3O	f4O	f5O	f6O
gr. st. → anion	1894 (1908)	1799 (1814)	1720 (1732)	1668 (1680)
gr. st. → cation	1288 (1253)	1347 (1304)	1401 (1357)	1451 (1409)
anion → S₁	540 (542)	510 (509)	470 (467)	433 (429)
cation → S₁	788 (784)	673 (669)	590 (588)	524 (523)
anion → T₁	971 (993)	924 (946)	881 (904)	839 (863)
cation → T₁	1454 (1472)	1226 (1248)	1063 (1084)	945 (967)
gr. st. → S₁	2110 (1891)	2026 (1804)	1974 (1752)	1928 (1702)
S₁ → T₁	344 (396)	273 (319)	241 (282)	232 (274)
gr. st. → T₁	3529 (3525)	3316 (3315)	3186 (3192)	3092 (3122)