

Electronic Supplementary Information

Aromaticity reversals and their effect on bonding in the low-lying electronic states of cyclooctatetraene

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1. Additional Figures

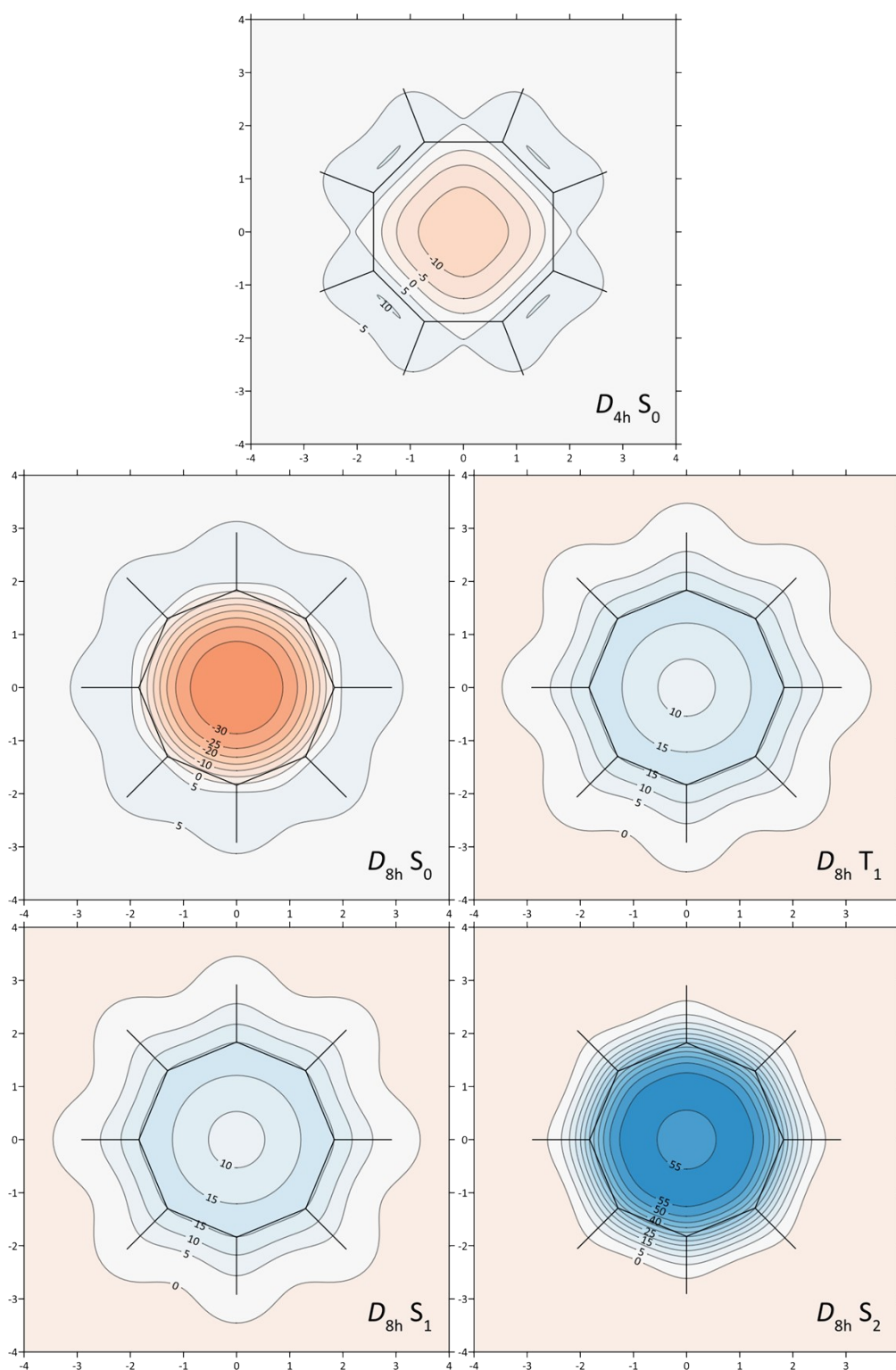


Fig. S1. Isotropic shielding contour plots for the S_0 (at D_{4h} and D_{8h} geometries), T_1 , S_1 and S_2 (at D_{8h} geometries) electronic states of COT in planes 1 Å above the respective molecular planes. CASSCF(8,8)-GIAO/6-311+G*//CASSCF(8,8)/6-31G** level of theory, $\sigma_{\text{iso}}(\mathbf{r})$ in ppm, distances in Å.

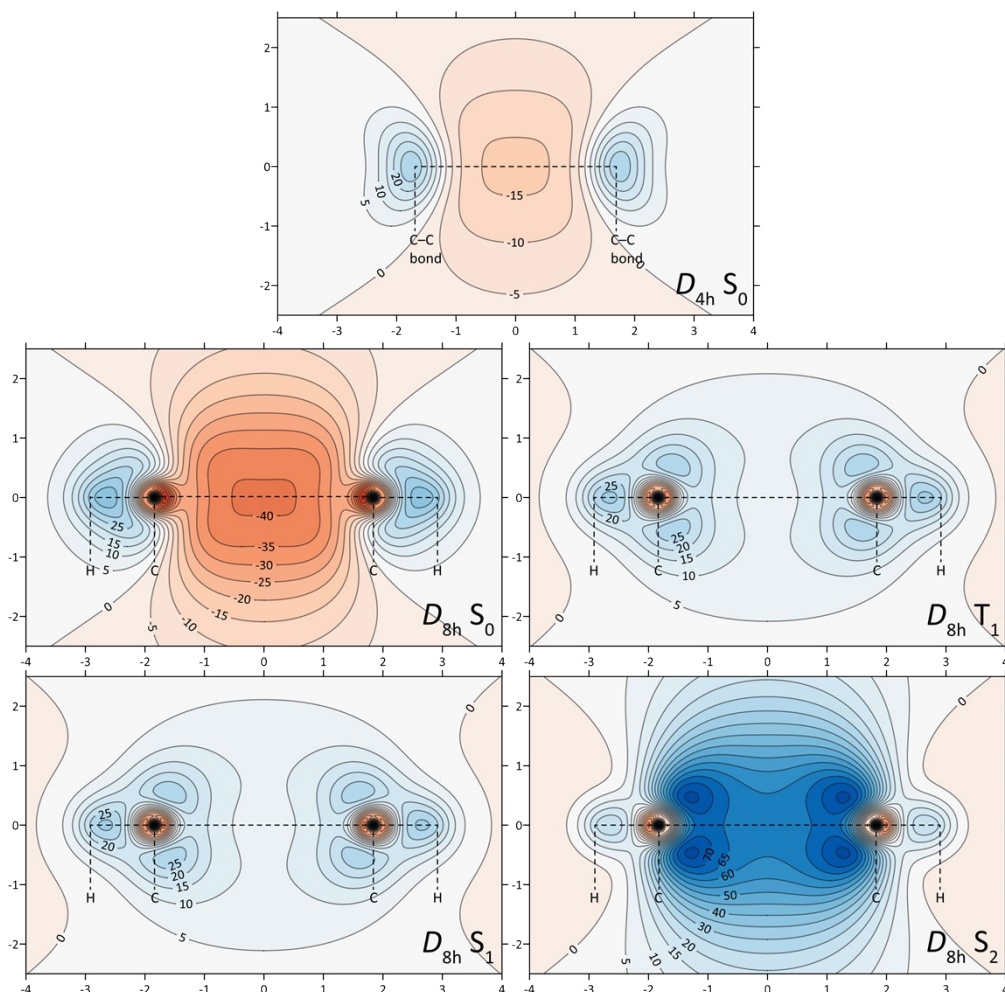


Fig. S2. Isotropic shielding contour plots for the S_0 (at D_{4h} and D_{8h} geometries), T_1 , S_1 and S_2 (at D_{8h} geometries) electronic states of COT in vertical planes perpendicular to the respective molecular planes. The vertical plane for the S_0 state at the D_{4h} geometry is passing through the midpoints of two opposite C–C bonds; for all other states the vertical planes are passing through two opposite C–H units. Other details as for Figure S1.

2. Gaussian Cube Files with Isotropic Shielding Values

A zip archive of Gaussian cube files with isotropic shielding values for the S_0 (at D_{2d} , D_{4h} and D_{8h} geometries), T_1 , S_1 and S_2 (at D_{8h} geometries) electronic states of COT is available as a separate download. These files can be examined with several programs, including GaussView (see <https://gaussian.com/gaussview6/>) and Visual Molecular Dynamics (VMD, see <https://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/>). Both URLs were checked on 24 September 2021.

3. Additional Computational Details

All GAUSSIAN CASSCF(8,8)/6-31G** and CASSCF(8,8)/cc-pVTZ geometry optimizations reported in this paper were carried out using the option “Opt(VeryTight)”.

All DALTON CASSCF(8,8)-GIAO/6-311+G* NMR shielding tensor calculations were run without changes to the default program options.

4. Optimised Geometries

The geometries of all states of COT of D_{8h} symmetry are defined completely by the data included in Table 1.

For the geometries below, all coordinates are in Å.

CASSCF(8,8)/6-31G** optimised geometry of D_{2d} S_0 COT.

C	-0.671777	1.562419	0.387958
C	-1.562419	0.671777	-0.387958
C	-1.562419	-0.671777	-0.387958
C	-0.671777	-1.562419	0.387958
C	0.671777	-1.562419	0.387958
C	1.562419	-0.671777	-0.387958
C	1.562419	0.671777	-0.387958
C	0.671777	1.562419	0.387958
H	-1.172715	2.323498	0.966126
H	-2.323498	1.172715	-0.966126
H	-2.323498	-1.172715	-0.966126
H	-1.172715	-2.323498	0.966126
H	1.172715	-2.323498	0.966126
H	2.323498	-1.172715	-0.966126
H	2.323498	1.172715	-0.966126
H	1.172715	2.323498	0.966126

CASSCF(8,8)/cc-pVTZ optimised geometry of D_{2d} S_0 COT.

C	-0.669177	1.560748	0.384289
C	-1.560748	0.669177	-0.384289
C	-1.560748	-0.669177	-0.384289
C	-0.669177	-1.560748	0.384289
C	0.669177	-1.560748	0.384289
C	1.560748	-0.669177	-0.384289
C	1.560748	0.669177	-0.384289
C	0.669177	1.560748	0.384289
H	-1.168154	2.323977	0.956803
H	-2.323977	1.168154	-0.956803
H	-2.323977	-1.168154	-0.956803
H	-1.168154	-2.323977	0.956803
H	1.168154	-2.323977	0.956803
H	2.323977	-1.168154	-0.956803
H	2.323977	1.168154	-0.956803
H	1.168154	2.323977	0.956803

CASSCF(8,8)/6-31G** optimised geometry of D_{4h} S_0 COT.

C	0.675524	1.716236	0.000000
C	1.716236	0.675524	0.000000
C	1.716236	-0.675524	0.000000
C	0.675524	-1.716236	0.000000
C	-0.675524	-1.716236	0.000000
C	-1.716236	-0.675524	0.000000
C	-1.716236	0.675524	0.000000
C	-0.675524	1.716236	0.000000
H	1.107408	2.703584	0.000000

H	2.703584	1.107408	0.000000
H	2.703584	-1.107408	0.000000
H	1.107408	-2.703584	0.000000
H	-1.107408	-2.703584	0.000000
H	-2.703584	-1.107408	0.000000
H	-2.703584	1.107408	0.000000
H	-1.107408	2.703584	0.000000

CASSCF(8,8)/cc-pVTZ optimised geometry of D_{4h} S_0 COT.

C	0.672701	1.712477	0.000000
C	1.712477	0.672701	-0.000000
C	1.712477	-0.672701	0.000000
C	0.672701	-1.712477	-0.000000
C	-0.672701	-1.712477	0.000000
C	-1.712477	-0.672701	-0.000000
C	-1.712477	0.672701	0.000000
C	-0.672701	1.712477	-0.000000
H	1.103917	2.697556	0.000000
H	2.697556	1.103917	-0.000000
H	2.697556	-1.103917	0.000000
H	1.103917	-2.697556	-0.000000
H	-1.103917	-2.697556	0.000000
H	-2.697556	-1.103917	-0.000000
H	-2.697556	1.103917	0.000000
H	-1.103917	2.697556	-0.000000

5. Additional Information about the CASSCF(8,8) Wavefunctions for the S_0 , S_1 , S_2 and T_1 States of D_{8h} COT

As explained in the section Computational procedure, the largest subgroup of the D_{8h} point group supported by the Dalton program package is D_{2h} , therefore the S_0 , S_1 , S_2 and T_1 states of D_{8h} COT were treated as the 1^1B_{1g} , 1^1A_g , 2^1A_g and 1^3B_{1g} states, respectively. The data included below provides details of the compositions of the respective CASSCF(8,8)/6-311+G**/CASSCF(8,8)/6-31G** wavefunctions taken from the Dalton output files. Note that due to the use of state-optimized CASSCF wavefunctions, the natural orbitals for all four states are different; we include information for the active-space natural orbitals only. The numbering of the active-space natural orbitals in CSFs corresponds to the order in which these orbitals appear in the lists showing their occupancies.

S_0 (1^1B_{1g}) state

Occupancies of natural orbitals

Symmetry 5 (B1u) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 2.998517251

1.939910483 1.001987233 0.056619535

Symmetry 6 (B2g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.999747757

1.892943453 0.106804304

Symmetry 7 (B3g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.999747756

1.892943458 0.106804298

Symmetry 8 (Au) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.001987236

1.001987236

Printout of CI-coefficients abs greater than 0.05000 for root 1

*** NOTE: this root is the reference state ***

Printout of coefficients in interval 3.1623E-01 to 1.0000E+00

=====

Coefficient of CSF no.	39 is	0.89412239	8.94122394E-01
Orbital	1 4 6 2 8		
Spin coupling	2 2 2 1 -1		

The S_0 data shows that the largest contribution to the S_0 wavefunction (79.9%) is provided by a single configuration state function (CSF), in which the active-space natural orbitals 1, 4 and 6 are doubly-occupied, and the spins of the singly-occupied active-space natural orbitals 2 and 8 are coupled to a singlet.

S_1 (1^1A_g) state

Occupancies of natural orbitals

Symmetry 5 (B1u) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 3.018022301

1.928102895 1.038015577 0.051903830

Symmetry 6 (B2g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.971970668

1.867502612 0.104468055

Symmetry 7 (B3g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.971970647

1.867502600 0.104468047

Symmetry 8 (Au) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.038036384

1.038036384

Printout of CI-coefficients abs greater than 0.05000 for root 1

*** NOTE: this root is the reference state ***

Printout of coefficients in interval 3.1623E-01 to 1.0000E+00

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Coefficient of CSF no.	7 is	0.62102063	6.21020633E-01
Orbital	1 2 4 6		
Spin coupling	2 2 2 2		

Coefficient of CSF no.	49 is	0.62102879	6.21028795E-01
Orbital	1 4 6 8		
Spin coupling	2 2 2 2		

The S_1 data shows that the largest contribution to the S_1 wavefunction (77.1%) is provided by two CSFs, in which all active-space natural orbitals are doubly-occupied (orbitals 1, 2, 4 and 6 in the first CSF, and orbitals 1, 4, 6 and 8 in the second CFS, respectively).

S_2 (2^1A_g) state

Occupancies of natural orbitals

Symmetry 5 (B1u) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 2.997965956

1.981221666 1.002561542 0.014182748

Symmetry 6 (B2g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.999730938

1.963059419 0.036671518

Symmetry 7 (B3g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.999730939

1.963059471 0.036671468

Symmetry 8 (Au) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.002572167

1.002572167

Printout of CI-coefficients abs greater than 0.10000 for root 2

*** NOTE: this root is the reference state ***

Printout of coefficients in interval 3.1623E-01 to 1.0000E+00

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Coefficient of CSF no.	7 is	-0.68519088	-6.85190880E-01
Orbital	1 2 4 6		
Spin coupling	2 2 2 2		

Coefficient of CSF no.	49 is	0.68519464	6.85194641E-01
Orbital	1 4 6 8		
Spin coupling	2 2 2 2		

The S_2 data shows that the largest contribution to the S_2 wavefunction (93.9%) is provided by two CSFs, in which all active-space natural orbitals are doubly-occupied (orbitals 1, 2, 4 and 6 in the first CSF, and orbitals 1, 4, 6 and 8 in the second CFS, respectively). These CSFs are similar to those dominating the S_1 wavefunction but their combined weight in S_2 is larger, and the coefficients for these CSFs are of opposite signs.

T_1 (1^3B_{1g}) state

Occupancies of natural orbitals

Symmetry 5 (B1u) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 3.001154697

1.945715406 1.005938179 0.049501112

Symmetry 6 (B2g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.996453559

1.894918303 0.101535256

Symmetry 7 (B3g) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.996453557

1.894918283 0.101535274

Symmetry 8 (Au) -- Total occupation in this symmetry is 1.005938187

1.005938187

Printout of CI-coefficients abs greater than 0.05000 for root 1

*** NOTE: this root is the reference state ***

Printout of coefficients in interval 3.1623E-01 to 1.0000E+00

=====

Coefficient of CSF no.				39 is	0.89784048	8.97840483E-01
Orbital	1	4	6	2	8	
Spin coupling	2	2	2	1	1	

The T_1 data shows that the largest contribution to the T_1 wavefunction (80.6%) is provided by a single configuration state function (CSF), in which the active-space natural orbitals 1, 4 and 6 are doubly-occupied, and the spins of the singly-occupied active-space natural orbitals 2 and 8 are coupled to a triplet. This is similar to the composition of the S_0 wavefunction, and the main difference between the CSFs dominating the S_0 and T_1 wavefunctions is in the mode of coupling of the spins of the singly-occupied active-space natural orbitals 2 and 8.