## Effects of the Nanowire Length on Large Second Order Nonlinear Optical Response: A Theoretical Investigation of the Thinnest Doped Beryllium Nanowires with IR and UV Working Wavebands

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Table S1. The static first hyperpolarizability  $(\beta_0^e)$  of Ca(Be<sub>6</sub>)<sub>n</sub>Mg (n=2,3) calculated by different methods and the same basis 6-311+G(d).

$\beta_0^e$	Ca(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Mg	Ca(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Mg	
MP2	1.45×10 <sup>4</sup>	4.61×10 <sup>4</sup>	
B3LYP	$1.90 \times 10^{4}$	2.16×10 <sup>4</sup>	
CAM-B3LYP	$1.93 \times 10^{4}$	2.60×10 <sup>4</sup>	
BHandHLYP	1.82×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.67×10 <sup>4</sup>	
M06-2X	2.44×10 <sup>4</sup>	9.33×10 <sup>3</sup>	

Table S2. The static first hyperpolarizability  $(\beta_0^e)$  of Ca(Be<sub>6</sub>)nMg (n=2,3) calculated by the same BHandHLYP method and different basis sets.

$\beta_0^e$	Ca(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Mg	Ca(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Mg
6-31+G	1.34×10 <sup>4</sup>	$2.05 \times 10^{4}$
6-31+G(d)	1.56×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.33×10 <sup>4</sup>
6-31+G(d,p)	1.56×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.33×10 <sup>4</sup>
6-31++G(d,p)	1.56×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.33×10 <sup>4</sup>
6-311+G(d)	1.82×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.67×10 <sup>4</sup>
6-311+G(d,p)	$1.82 \times 10^{4}$	$2.67 \times 10^{4}$
6-311++G(d,p)	$1.82 \times 10^{4}$	2.67×10 <sup>4</sup>
6-311++G(2d,2p)	$1.82 \times 10^{4}$	$2.67 \times 10^{4}$
6-311++G(2df,2pd)	1.85×10 <sup>4</sup>	2.73×10 <sup>4</sup>

Table S3. The valences (V), Static Electronic First Hyperpolarizability  $\beta_0^e$  (au), Electronic spatial extent  $\langle R^2 \rangle$  (au) and Polarizability  $\alpha^e$  (au).

Systems	V	${\beta}^e_0$	<r<sup>2&gt;</r<sup>	$\alpha^e$
(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	0	0.0019×10 <sup>4</sup>	5.78×10 <sup>3</sup>	8.15×10 <sup>2</sup>
Li(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	-1	2.45×10 <sup>4</sup>	6.40×10 <sup>3</sup>	8.59×10 <sup>2</sup>
$Mg(Be_6)_4$	-2	1.73×10 <sup>4</sup>	8.22×10 <sup>3</sup>	9.84×10 <sup>2</sup>
Li(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Mg	-3	$1.71 \times 10^{4}$	9.06×10 <sup>3</sup>	9.91×10 <sup>2</sup>
Na(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Mg	-3	2.64×10 <sup>4</sup>	11.1×10 <sup>3</sup>	10.3×10 <sup>2</sup>
Ca(Be <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Mg	-4	3.98×10 <sup>4</sup>	13.4×10 <sup>3</sup>	15.3×10 <sup>2</sup>

The electronic spatial extent  $\langle R^2 \rangle$  is a physical property which characterizes the electron density volume around the molecule.<sup>66</sup>



Figure S1. The V value dependences on  $\beta_0^e$  and  $< \mathbb{R}^2 >$ .



Figure S2. Frontier orbitals and occupied orbitalsof for  $(Be_6)_4$  chains and corresponding doped  $Li(Be_6)_4$ ,  $Mg(Be_6)_4$ ,  $Li(Be_6)_4Mg$  and  $Ca(Be_{6)}_4Mg$ .