

Supporting Information

A theoretical study on second-order nonlinear optical properties of Pt(II) bis-acetylide complexes: substituent and redox effects

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General Comments

Table S1 Calculated squared spin operator $\langle S^2 \rangle$ of complexes 1^{+/-}-5^{+/-}.

Table S2 Weights of Pt, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ ligands contributed to frontier molecular orbital.

Table S3 Obtained λ (nm), ΔE_{ge} (eV), f_{os} , $\Delta\mu_{ge}$ and major molecular orbital contributions of all studied complexes at the B3LYP-D3/6-311+G(d)/SDD level of theory.

Table S4 The dynamic β_{HRS} , DR, β_J , ρ , and $\Phi(\beta_J)$ values of complexes 1-5 obtained at wavelength of 1064 nm and 1340 nm employing CAM-B3LYP/6-311+G(d)/SDD level of theory in DCM solvent.

Fig. S1 Spin density diagrams for one-electron reduced and oxidized species of complexes 1-5.

Fig. S2 Simulated absorption spectra of complex 1 in DCM solvent by four functionals and the experimental result (inset)⁴⁴ (The units of Abs: L/mol/cm).

Fig. S3 Molecular orbitals involved in crucial charge transitions of complexes 1-5 and 1^{+/-}-5^{+/-}.

Fig. S4 Relationship between the β_{tot} values and the corresponding $\Delta\mu_{eg}f_{os}/\Delta E^3$ values for complexes 1-5.

Fig. S5 Plots of $-z\rho_{yy}^{(2)}$ for all studied complexes at the CAM-B3LYP/6-311G+(d)/SDD level of theory. Purple color represents a positive

value and blue color represents a negative value.

Table S1 Calculated squared spin operator $\langle S^2 \rangle$ of complexes 1^{+/-}-5^{+/-}.

Complex	$\langle S^2 \rangle$	eigenvalue	Complex	$\langle S^2 \rangle$	eigenvalue
1 ⁺	0.757	0.75	3 ⁻	0.751	0.75
1 ⁻	0.752	0.75	4 ⁺	0.757	0.75
2 ⁺	0.757	0.75	4 ⁻	0.752	0.75
2 ⁻	0.756	0.75	5 ⁺	0.756	0.75
3 ⁺	0.756	0.75	5 ⁻	0.751	0.75

Table S2 Weights of Pt, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ ligands contributed to frontier molecular orbital.

Complex	Frontier MOs	Pt	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃	L ₄
1	L	13.94%	40.44%	3.12%	27.97%	14.53%
	H	10.34%	81.68%	2.68%	2.57%	2.73%
2	L	1.29%	83.42%	13.57%	0.90%	0.82%
	H	13.72%	3.76%	80.88%	0.23%	1.41%
3	L	15.10%	33.89%	5.49%	31.19%	14.33%
	H	5.62%	89.51%	1.33%	1.63%	1.91%
4	L	0.020%	0.020%	99.70%	0.25%	0.01%
	H	15.70%	12.61%	69.98%	0.31%	1.40%
5	L	15.43%	28.51%	5.67%	36.60%	13.80%
	H	0.022%	99.91%	0.006%	0.004%	0.058%

Table S3 Obtained λ (nm), ΔE_{ge} (eV), f_{os} , $\Delta\mu_{ge}$ and major molecular orbital contributions of all studied complexes at the B3LYP-D3/6-311+G(d)/SDD level of theory.

Complex	λ	ΔE_{ge}	f_{os}	$\Delta\mu_{ge}$	Major contributions
1⁺	589	2.11	0.239		$\beta H-8 \rightarrow \beta L(68\%), \beta H-7 \rightarrow \beta L(27\%)$
	310	4.00	0.322		$\alpha H \rightarrow \alpha L(58\%)$
1	306	4.06	0.839	1.426	H \rightarrow L(95%)
	276	4.49	0.395	3.472	H-2 \rightarrow L(64%), H-1 \rightarrow L+1(28%)
1⁻	663	1.87	0.082		$\alpha H \rightarrow \alpha L+1(97\%)$
	342	3.63	0.229		$\beta H \rightarrow \beta L(48\%)$
2⁺	613	2.02	0.146		$\beta H-7 \rightarrow \beta L(90\%)$
	363	3.42	0.462		$\alpha H-2 \rightarrow \alpha L(32\%), \beta H \rightarrow \beta L+1(14\%)$
2	426	2.91	0.358	8.605	H \rightarrow L(81%)
	399	3.11	0.632	6.624	H-1 \rightarrow L+1(58%), H-1 \rightarrow L(23%)
2⁻	422	2.94	0.654		$\alpha H-2 \rightarrow \alpha L(17\%), \beta H \rightarrow \beta L(55\%)$
	399	3.11	0.315		$\alpha H-4 \rightarrow \alpha L(22\%), \beta H-1 \rightarrow \beta L(36\%)$
3⁺	712	1.74	0.206		$\beta H-2 \rightarrow \beta L(78\%)$
	345	3.60	0.690		$\alpha H-1 \rightarrow \alpha L(32\%), \alpha H \rightarrow \alpha L(32\%)$
3	335	3.70	0.945	5.989	H \rightarrow L(90%)
	287	4.32	0.465	2.694	H-1 \rightarrow L+4(45%), H-1 \rightarrow L+2(23%)
3⁻	736	1.69	0.083		$\alpha H \rightarrow \alpha L(94\%)$
	356	3.49	0.220		$\alpha H-1 \rightarrow \alpha L(15\%), \beta H \rightarrow \beta L(43\%)$
4⁺	623	1.99	0.112		$\beta H-6 \rightarrow \beta L(88\%)$
	590	2.10	0.156		$\beta H-9 \rightarrow \beta L(53\%), \beta H-10 \rightarrow \beta L(18\%)$
4	309	4.02	0.684	1.487	H \rightarrow L+4(93%)
	272	4.56	0.297	3.456	H-1 \rightarrow L+5(65%)
4⁻	330	3.76	0.339		$\beta H \rightarrow \beta L+4(32\%),$ $\alpha H-1 \rightarrow \alpha L+3(28\%), \beta H \rightarrow \beta L+3(20\%)$

	305	4.07	0.148		$\beta\text{H-7}\rightarrow\beta\text{L+2}(33\%),$ $\beta\text{H-6}\rightarrow\beta\text{L+2}(15\%)$
5^+	319	3.89	0.253		$\alpha\text{H-1}\rightarrow\alpha\text{L}(43\%), \beta\text{H-1}\rightarrow\beta\text{L+1}(40\%)$
	271	4.58	0.142		$\alpha\text{H-2}\rightarrow\alpha\text{L+1}(42\%)$
5	300	4.13	0.406	3.371	$\text{H-3}\rightarrow\text{L}(74\%)$
	274	4.53	0.330	1.770	$\text{H-1}\rightarrow\text{L+5}(38\%), \text{H-6}\rightarrow\text{L}(22\%)$
5^-	644	1.93	0.091		$\alpha\text{H}\rightarrow\alpha\text{L}(83\%)$
	341	3.64	0.078		$\beta\text{H-2}\rightarrow\beta\text{L}(13\%)$

Note: H = HOMO, L = LUMO.

Table S4 The dynamic β_{HRS} , DR, β_{J} , ρ , and $\Phi(\beta_{\text{J}})$ values of complexes 1-5 obtained at wavelength of 1064 nm and 1340 nm employing CAM-B3LYP/6-311+G(d)/SDD level of theory in DCM solvent.

Complex	β_{HRS}	DR	$ \beta_{\text{J=1}} $	$ \beta_{\text{J=3}} $	ρ	$\Phi(\beta_{\text{J=1}})$	$\Phi(\beta_{\text{J=3}})$
$\lambda=1064\text{nm}$							
1	7.90×10^2	2.09	8.41×10^2	2.20×10^3	2.62	0.28	0.72
2	1.22×10^4	4.28	2.17×10^4	2.16×10^4	1.01	0.50	0.50
3	2.35×10^3	3.67	3.93×10^3	4.70×10^3	1.20	0.45	0.55
4	2.26×10^3	7.29	4.63×10^3	1.92×10^3	0.42	0.71	0.29
5	5.61×10^2	6.28	1.11×10^3	6.42×10^2	0.58	0.63	0.37
$\lambda=1340\text{nm}$							
1	6.96×10^2	2.09	7.43×10^2	1.95×10^3	2.62	0.28	0.72
2	7.84×10^3	4.16	1.38×10^4	1.42×10^4	1.03	0.49	0.51
3	1.77×10^3	3.58	2.82×10^3	3.49×10^3	1.24	0.45	0.55

4	1.80×10^3	6.93	3.65×10^3	1.72×10^3	0.47	0.68	0.32
5	4.79×10^2	6.24	9.48×10^2	5.53×10^2	0.58	0.63	0.37

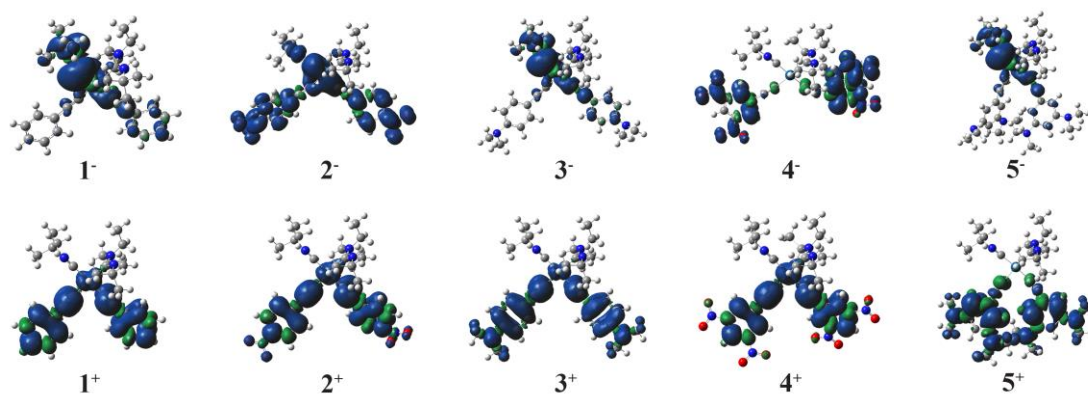


Fig. S1 Spin density diagrams for one-electron reduced and oxidized species of complexes 1-5.

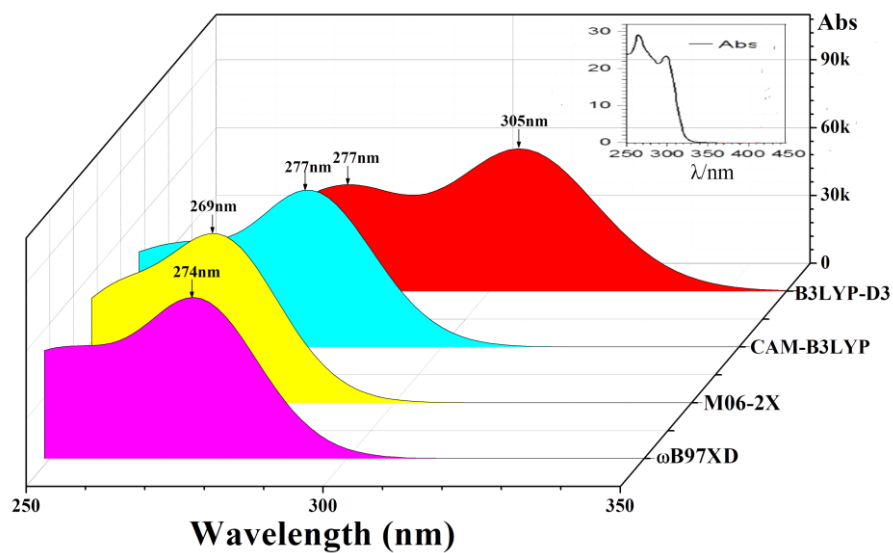


Fig. S2 Simulated absorption spectra of complex 1 in DCM solvent by four functionals and the experimental result (inset)⁴⁴ (The units of Abs: L/mol/cm).

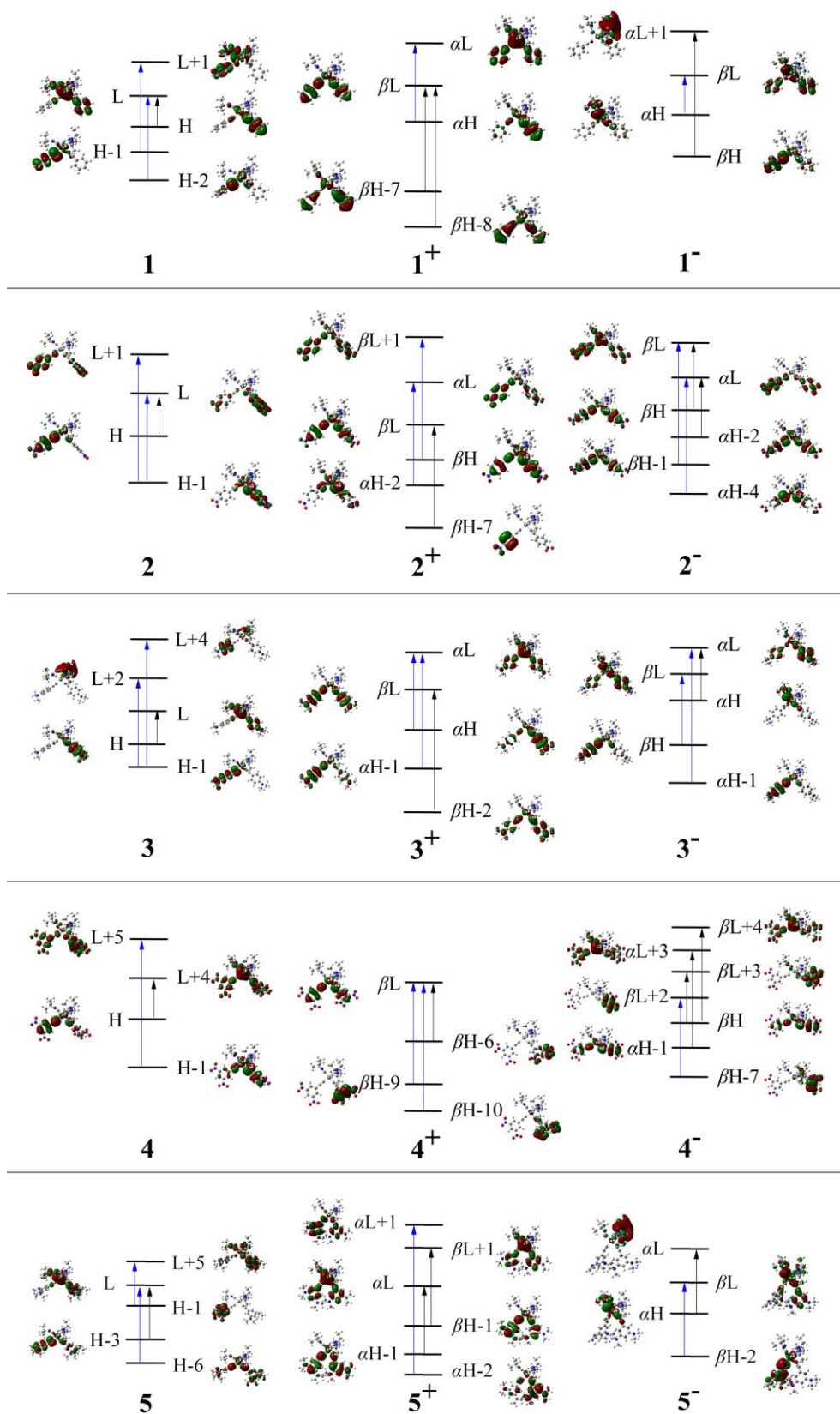


Fig. S3 Molecular orbitals involved in crucial charge transitions of complexes 1-5 and

$1^{+/-} - 5^{+/-}$.

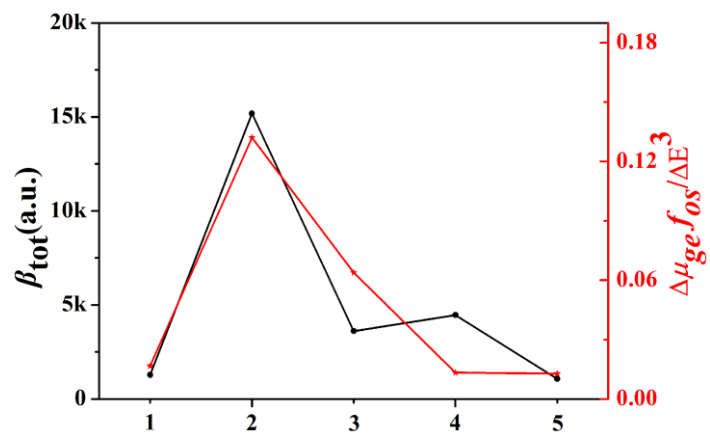


Fig. S4 Relationship between the β_{tot} values and the corresponding $\Delta\mu_{\text{eg}}f_{\text{os}}/\Delta E^3$ values for complexes 1-5.

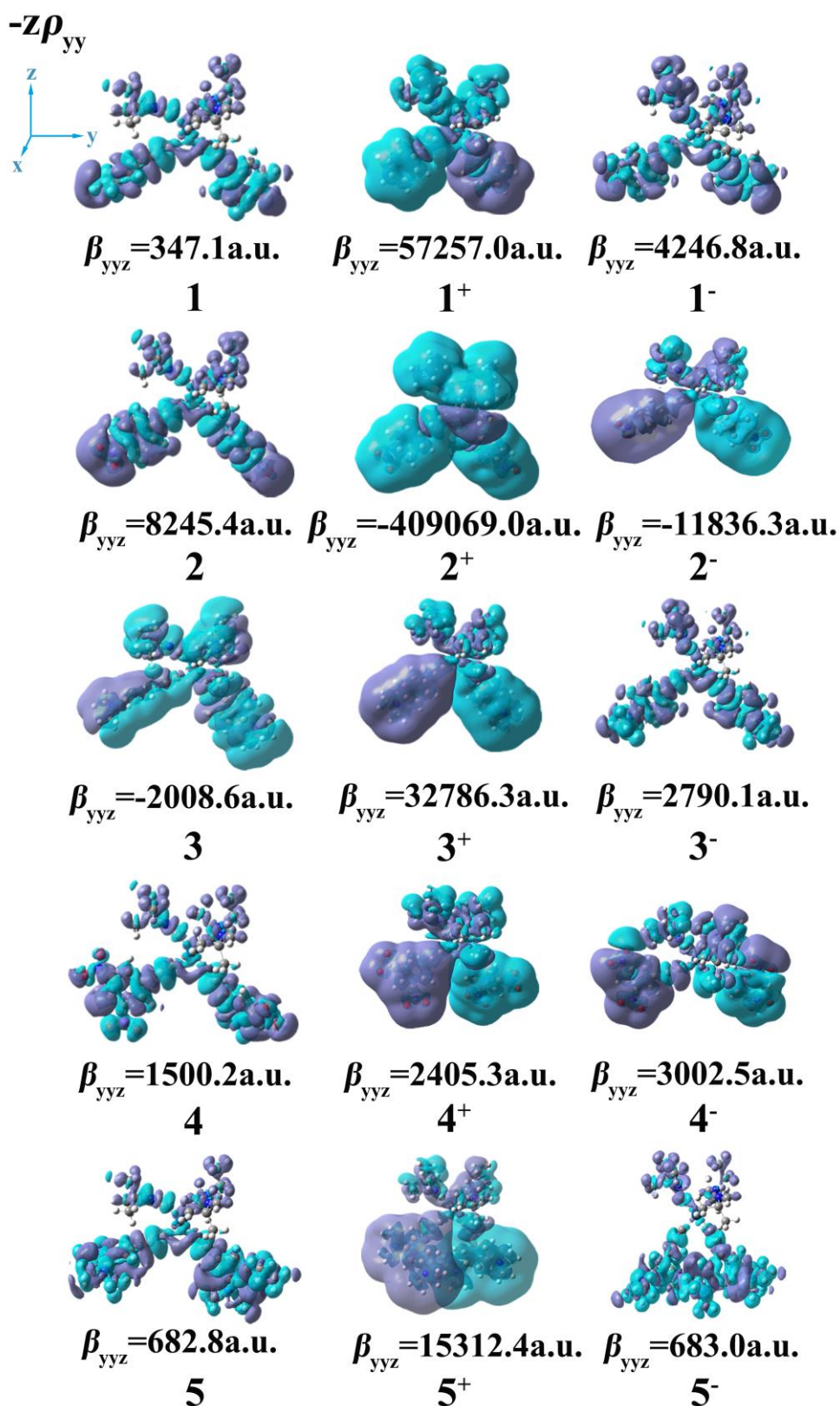


Fig. S5 Plots of $-z\rho_{yy}^{(2)}$ for all studied complexes at the CAM-B3LYP/6-311G+(d)/SDD level of theory. Purple color represents a positive value and blue color represents a negative value.