Supplementary Information

Explore the Role of Varied-Length Spacers in the Charge

Transfer: a Theoretical Investigation on the

Pyrimidine-Bridged Porphyrin Dyes

Meiyuan Guo^a, Ming Li^{a, b}, Yulan Dai^a, Wei Shen^a, Jingdong Peng^{a,*}, Chaoyuan Zhu^c,

Sheng Hsien Lin^c, Rongxing He^{a, b,†}

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

^b Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Luminescence and Real-Time Analysis, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China

^c Department of Applied Chemistry, Institute of Molecular Science and Center for Interdisciplinary Molecular Science, National Chiao-Tung University, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan

^{*} E-mail: hxpengjd@swu.edu.cn

[†] To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: herx@swu.edu.cn

Contents

Details	Page
Table S1. Calculated transition energies, oscillator strength (<i>f</i>), and configurations of	3-5
porphyrin sensitizers with TD-DFT method. f>0. 10, and configurations which	
contribute more than 5% are shown.	
Table S2. Electron density difference plots of electronic transition for each	6-10
porphyrin. ΔD is the electron transfer distance (Å); Δq is the fraction of electron	
exchange ($ e $), Ω is overlaps between the regions of density depletion and	
increment. (Isovalue: $4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$)	
Table S3. Molecular orbitals involved in electron transitions. (Isovalue: $4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$)	11-14
Table S4. Transition energies (in eV) of Q band and B band (two components) ^a for	15
ZnBPP-1PE, ZnBPP-2PE and ZnBPP-3PE dyes in the tetrahydrofuran solution for	
the S_0 - S_1 transition. Computed for the B3LYP/6-311g(d, p) optimized geometries.	
Table S5. Electron density difference plots of electronic transition $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ (TDDFT/	16
WB97XD/6-311g(d, p)) for ZnBPP-1PE, ZnBPP-2PE and ZnBPP-3PE dyes. ΔD is	
the electron transfer distance (Å); Δq is the fraction of electron exchange (e ⁻), Ω is	
overlaps between the regions of density depletion and increment. (Isovalue:	
$4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$). Computed for the WB97XD/6-311g(d, p) optimized geometries.	

Table S1.	Calculated	l transition	energies,	oscillato	or strength	(f),	and co	onfiguratior	is of p	orphy	yrin
sensitizers	with TD-	DFT metho	od. <i>f</i> >0.	10, and	configurati	ions	which	contribute	more	than	5%
are shown											

	Warralanath	ſ	Main Configurations (Assignments II, HOMO	
Sensitizers	wavelength	Ĵ	Main Configurations (Assignment: H=HOMO,	
	(nm)		L=LUMO, L+1=LUMO+1, H-1=HOMO-1,	
			etc.)	
ZnBPP-1PM	662.5	1.0467	H-0->L+0(+95%)	
	517.5	0.1840	H-0->L+1(+65%) $H-1->L+2(+31%)$	
	422.6	1.1850	H-2->L+0(+38%) H-1->L+2(+36%)	
			H-0->L+1(17%)	
	407.2	1.3976	H-1->L+1(+56%) H-0->L+2(+37%)	
	389.0	0.1240	H-2->L+0(+32%) H-4->L+0(19%)	
			H-6->L+0(+16%) H-1->L+2(12%)	
			H-0->L+1(+8%) H-10->L+0(7%)	
ZnBPP-1PM2	715.4	1.0233	H-0->L+0(+98%)	
	570.4	0.1139	H-0->L+1(+77%) $H-1->L+2(+20%)$	
	455.0	2 1026	H-2->L+0(+60%) $H-1->L+2(+28%)$	
	424.8	1 1 3 9 7	$H_{1}>I + 1(+55\%)$ $H_{0}>I + 2(+20\%)$	
	413.2	0.1600	$H_{-2}>I_{+1}(+35\%)$ $H_{-1}>I_{+2}(1+0\%)$	
	413.2	0.1099	$H_{0} > L_{1} + 3(+17\%) + 0 > L_{1} + 1(+13\%)$	
	272.0	0.0006	II-0-2L+3(+17/0) II-0-2L+1(+13/0) $II-6-2L+0(+920/) II-6-2L+1(90/0)$	
	3/3.9	0.0990	H = 0 - 2L + 0(+82%) $H = 0 - 2L + 1(8%)$	
	349.1	0.3626	H-2->L+2(+30%) $H-1->L+3(+34%)$	
	700 7	1.0500	H-4->L+1(9%) $H-0->L+2(0%)$	
ZnBPP-2PM2	/02.7	1.0500	H-0->L+0(+98%)	
	445.7	2.273	H-1->L+2(+41%) $H-2->L+0(+31%)$	
			H-0->L+3(13%) H-0->L+1(10%)	
	429.2	0.9189	H-1->L+2(+41%) $H-2->L+0(+31%)$	
			H-0->L+3(13%) H-0->L+1(10%)	
	381.2	0.1726	H-6->L+0(+65%) H-0->L+3(+17%)	
			H-6->L+1(7%)	
	371.1	0.5267	H-1->L+3(+86%) H-0->L+2(7%)	
ZnBPP-1PM3	723.8	0.6466	H-0->L+0(+98%)	
	592.8	0.6138	H-0->L+1(+82%) H-1->L+2(+15%)	
	495.5	1.8347	H-2->L+0(+85%) H-1->L+2(8%)	
	451.2	0.7397	H-0->L+3(+42%) $H-1->L+2(+31%)$	
			H-2->L+0(+11%) $H-0->L+1(9%)$	
	436.0	0.8872	H-1->L+1(+54%) H-0->L+2(+38%)	
	426.3	0.1182	H-2->L+1(+45%) $H-0->L+3(+38%)$	
		0.1102	H-1 > L+2(11%)	
	390.6	0 1 3 7 5	H-3->L+0(+50%) $H-4->L+0(+18%)$	
	27010	0.1070	H-2->L+1(12%) $H-1->L+2(8%)$	
	379 /	0 3066	$H_2 > L_1(12)(1) H_1 > L_2(0)(1)$ $H_2 > L_1(12)(0) H_1 > L_2(0)(0)$	
	577.4	0.5000	$H_{-1}>I + 2(+17\%)$ $H_{-0}>I + 3(13\%)$	
			$H_{-1} > L_{+2}(+17.6)$ $H_{-0} > L_{+3}(13.6)$ $H_{-0} > L_{+4}(11.6)$	
	368.0	0.2836	$H_{2} > L_{2} + (1170)$ $H_{2} > L_{2} + 2(128\%) + 5 > L_{2} + 0(126\%)$	
	500.9	0.2830	$H^{-2} \sim L^{+2}(+20\%)$ $H^{-3} \sim L^{+0}(+20\%)$ $H^{-6} \sim L^{+0}(18\%)$ $H^{-1} \sim L^{+2}(11\%)$	
			II-0->L+0(1870) $II-1->L+3(1170)II-5>L+1(+60/)$	
	266.2	0 2040	$H = \frac{11 - 3 - 2 L + 1}{1 - 3 - 2 L + 2}$	
	300.5	0.5009	$\Pi - 3 - 2L + 0(+39\%) \Pi - 2 - 2L + 2(-39\%)$	
	260.7	0.11.00	$\frac{\Pi - 0 - 2L + 0(\sqrt{2}60)}{\Pi - 1 - 2L + 3(+/\%)}$	
	300.7	0.1160	H - I - 2L + U(+ 0%) $H - I - 2L + 1(+0%)$	
	756.0	0.6221	$\Pi - 3 - 2L + 1(3\%)$	
ZnBPP-2PM3	/36.8	0.6321	H-U->L+U(+99%)	
	595.1	0.6313	H-0->L+1(+83%) H-1->L+2(14%)	
	486.7	1.6690	H-0->L+3(+48%) H-1->L+2(23%)	
			H-2->L+0(20%)	

	4650	0.4600	
	465.9	0.4682	H-2->L+0(+69%) $H-0->L+3(+26%)$
	448.2	0.4831	H-1->L+1(+49%) $H-0->L+2(28%)$
			$H_{1} > I_{1} > (21\%)$
	120.2		11-1-2L+3(2170)
	420.2	0.5455	H-1->L+2(+39%) $H-2->L+1(+28%)$
			H-0->L+3(+18%) $H-2->L+0(7%)$
			$H_{-}0_{-} > I_{+}1(+6\%)$
	404.5	0.7462	11-0-2L+1(+0/0)
	404.7	0.7462	H-1->L+3(+72%) $H-0->L+2(17%)$
			H-1->L+1(+5%)
	389.6	0.4269	$H_{5} \rightarrow I + 0(+81\%) = H_{7} \rightarrow I + 0(+5\%)$
	367.0	0.4207	H = -5 - 2L + O(+5170) $H = -7 - 2L + O(+570)$
	366.8	0.2288	H-/->L+U(+52%) $H-8->L+U(+13%)$
			H-2->L+1(+10%)
ZnBPP-3PM3	717 3	0 7406	H-0->L+0(+98%)
	502.0	0.5120	$H = 0 \times L + 0 (+ 20/0)$ $H = 1 \times L + 2 (+ 120/0)$
	392.0	0.3129	$\Pi - 0 - 2L + 1(+03\%) \Pi - 1 - 2L + 2(+13\%)$
	483.0	1.2466	H-0->L+3(+56%) $H-1->L+2(+28%)$
			H-0->L+1(7%) $H-2->L+0(5%)$
	161.8	0.2601	$\mathbf{H} = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + $
	401.0	0.2091	II-I->L+I(35%) $II-I->L+3(+35%)$
			H-0->L+2(32%)
	444.2	1.4889	H-2->L+0(+77%) $H-0->L+3(+14%)$
	408.7	0.2158	$H_{-1} > I_{+2}(+40\%) = H_{-0} > I_{+3}(21\%)$
	400.7	0.2156	$H^{-1-2}L^{+2}(+40/0)$ $H^{-0-2}L^{+}J(21/0)$
			H-2->L+1(15%) $H-2->L+0(+11%)$
			H-0->L+1(5%)
	402.8	1.0806	H-1->L+3(+63%) $H-0->L+2(+28%)$
			$H_{1} > L_{1} + 1(+6\%)$
	207.2	0.0000	11-1-2L+1(+0.00)
	387.3	0.2800	H-6->L+0(+77) $H-6->L+1(+7)$
			H-5->L+0(+7%)
ZnBPP-1PE	591.2	0 3820	$H_{-0} > I_{+0} + 81\%$ $H_{-1} > I_{+1} + 1(19\%)$
	126.6	0.5020	$H = \frac{1}{2} + $
	430.0	1.6593	H-1->L+1(+39%) $H-0->L+2(+21%)$
			H-0->L+0(+15%)
	432.5	1.1525	H-1->L+0(+53%) $H-0->L+1(42%)$
	360.7	0.2107	$H_{5} = 1 + 0(+56\%) + H_{1} = 1 + 2(+30\%)$
	241.0	0.2107	$H^{-}_{-} > L^{+}_{-} 0(+50\%)$ $H^{-}_{-} + 2(+50\%)$
	341.8	0.2300	H-2->L+1(+08%) $H-4->L+0(+16%)$
ZnBPP-2PE	604.9	0.7785	H-0->L+0(+85%) $H-1->L+1(+14%)$
	472.0	1.3615	H-0->L+2(+58%) $H-1->L+1(+31%)$
		1.0010	$H = 0 \times L + O(704)$
	442.0		11-0->L+0(770)
	443.9	0.7879	H-1->L+0(+54%) $H-0->L+1(+35%)$
			H-1->L+2(9%)
	432.2	0.6455	$H_{2} \rightarrow I_{+0}(+46\%)$ $H_{0} \rightarrow I_{+2}(+29\%)$
	+52.2	0.0433	$H = 2 \times L + 0(1+0/0) = H = 0 \times L + 2(1+2)/0)$
			H-1->L+1(21%)
	396.6	0.3003	H-1->L+2(+80%) $H-2->L+1(+11%)$
			H-0->L+1(+6%)
	368.1	0.5164	$H_{2} > I + 1(+72\%) = H_{1} > I + 2(8\%)$
	500.1	0.5104	$\frac{11-2-2L+1(+1/270)}{11-1-2L+2(070)}$
			H-4->L+0(+8%)
	345.3	0.1589	H-0->L+3(+70%) H-2->L+2(18%)
	3367	0.2267	$H_2 > I_2 > I_2 + 2(+60\%) + H_6 > I_2 + 1(+12\%)$
	550.7	0.2207	H = 2 + 2(+00/0) + H = 0 + 1(+12/0) H = 4 + 1(+100/0) + H = 0 + 1 + 2(+60/0)
			$\Pi -4 - 2L + 1(+10\%) \Pi -0 - 2L + 3(+0\%)$
			H-8->L+0(6%)
	333.7	0.1728	H-6->L+1(+31%) $H-4->L+1(+22%)$
			$H_{-2} > I_{+2}(17\%)$ $H_{-0} > I_{+3}(10\%)$
			$U_0 > U_1 = 0.60(1)$
		4 0 7 12	11-7->L+U(U%)
ZnBPP-3PE	609.4	1.0569	H-0->L+0(+86%) H-1->L+1(12%)
	494.6	1.1262	H-0- $>L+2(+72\%)$ H-1->L+1(+19\%)
	153.0	1 1 2 6 2	$H_{2} > I_{+} 0(+570\%) = H_{1} + 1(+210\%)$
	+33.7	1.1200	$11^{-2} - 2L + 0(+37/0) = 11^{-1} - 2L + 1(+21\%)$
			H-U->L+2(1/%)
	449.0	0.5952	H-1->L+0(+54%) H-0->L+1(30%)
			H-1->L+2(+13%)
	A1A A	0.2005	II = 1 + 2(+740/) = II = 2 + 1/(+120/)
	414.4	0.3003	$\Pi - 1 - 2L + 2(+/4\%) \Pi - 2 - 2L + 1(+13\%)$

		H-0->L+1(+9%)
405.2	0.1285	H-2->L+0(+33%) H-1->L+1(31%)
		H-0->L+3(20%) H-0->L+2(+9%)
385.0	0.7559	H-2->L+2(+71%) H-0->L+3(+21%)
384.1	0.5714	H-2->L+1(+78%) H-1->L+2(10%)
		H-1->L+0(+5%)
371.2	0.1287	H-0->L+3(+41%) H-2->L+2(23%)
		H-3->L+0(+21%) H-1->L+1(5%)
		H-2->L+0(+5%)
341.7	0.1161	H-1->L+3(+87%)

Table S2. Electron density difference plots of electronic transition $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ for each porphyrin. ΔD is the electron transfer distance $(\mathring{A})^a$; Δq is the fraction of electron exchange $(|e^-|)^b$, Ω is overlaps between the regions of density depletion and increment. (Isovalue: $4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$)

ZnBPP-1PE	ZnBPP-1PM	ZnBPP-1PM2
E=591.2nm, ΔD= 2.141	E=662.5nm, ΔD=8.038, Δ	E=715.4nm, ΔD=15.076, Δ
Δ q=0.656, Ω =0.383	q=1.049, Ω= 0.243	q=1.3091, Ω= 0.0146
<u>بې د او د د د او</u>		Jon States
E=436.6nm, ΔD= 7.417	$E=517.5nm, \Delta D=9.118, \Delta q=$	E=570.4nm, Δ D=6.944, Δ
Δ q=0.6237, Ω=0.1353	$0.6548, \Omega = 0.0907$	q=0.6533, Ω= 0.2890
	** **	ڹ ڹ ۅ ۅ ٳ ۅ ٳ ٳ
E=432.5nm, ΔD= 6.478	E=422.6nm, Δ D= 8.554, Δ q=	E=455.0nm, Δ D=11.060, Δ
$\Delta q = 0.5194, \Omega = 0.0752$	0.6537, Ω= 0.1167	q=0.8423, Ω = 0.2685
E=360.7nm, ΔD= 4.608	$E=407.2nm, \Delta D=10.837, \Delta q=$	E=424.8nm, Δ D=14.217, Δ
$\Delta q = 0.9235, \Omega = 0.3488$	$0.6130, \Omega = 0.007$	q=0.5438, Ω = 0.0340
E=341.8nm, ΔD= -3.194	E=389.0nm, ΔD= 9.992, Δ q=	E=413.2nm, ΔD=13.995, Δ
$\Delta q = 0.7366, \Omega = 0.4245$	0.8319, Ω= 0.0408	q=0.7828, Ω= 0.0339
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ZnBPP-2PE	ZnBPP-2PM2	E=373.9nm, ΔD=15.530, Δ
E=604.9nm, Δ D= 2.924, Δ q=	E=702.7nm, Δ D= 14.632, Δ q=	q=1.1052, Ω= 0.0283
$0.7046, \Omega = 0.4381$	$1.3209, \Omega = 0.0236$	









^a calculated with Eq(10). ^c calculated with Eq(11)



Table S3. Molecular orbitals involved in electron transitions. (Isovalue: $4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$)







Method	ZnBPP-PE1	ZnBPP-PE2	ZnBPP-PE3
B3LYP	2.1152	2.0652	2.0505
	(2.8628, 2.8912)	(2.6532, 2.8131)	(2.7517, 2.7810)
PBE0	2.1597	2.1162	2.1049
	(2.9344, 2.9698)	(2.7654, 2.9145)	(2.6721, 2.8969)
CAM-B3LYP	2.1257	2.1076	2.1057
	(3.0779, 3.1487)	(3.0052, 3.1361)	(2.9785, 3.1349)
LC-WPBE	1.9487	1.9329	1.9316
	(3.2021, 3.2856)	(3.1602, 3.2775)	(3.1495, 3.2770)
M062X	2.1925	2.1715	2.1691
	(3.0858, 3.1449)	(3.0093, 3.1297)	(2.9803, 3.1281)
WB97XD	2.0814	2.0662	2.0649
	(3.1044, 3.1718)	(3.0468, 3.1635)	(3.0272, 3.1630)
WB97XD ^b	2.1319	2.1190	2.1177
	(3.1530, 3.2148)	(3.1076, 3.2085)	(3.0947, 3.2080)
Experimental ^c	2.0127	2.0062	2.0029
	(2.8242)	(2.7987)	(2.7987)

Table S4. Transition energies (in eV) of Q band and B band (two components)^a for ZnBPP-PE1, ZnBPP-PE2 and ZnBPP-PE3 dyes in the tetrahydrofuran solution for the S₀-S₁ transition. Computed for the B3LYP/6-311g(d, p) optimized geometries.

^aThere are two absorption components in B region for these sensitizers individually, these two components located so close that only one wide B absorption band could be observed.

^bTransition energies (in eV) are computed for the WB97XD/6-311g(d, p) optimized geometries. cExperimental value from Ref.6

Table S5. Electron density difference plots of electronic transition $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ (TDDFT/ WB97XD/6-311g(d, p)) for ZnBPP-PE1, ZnBPP-PE2 and ZnBPP-PE3 dyes. ΔD is the electron transfer distance (Å); Δq is the fraction of electron exchange (|e⁻|), Ω is overlaps between the regions of density depletion and increment. (Isovalue: $4x10^{-4}e \cdot au^{-3}$). Computed for the WB97XD/6-311g(d, p) optimized geometries.

