

# Solvent effect on the singlet excited state dynamics of 5-fluorouracil in acetonitrile as compared to water

## **Supplementary information**

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### ***Additional experimental results***

Steady-state absorption and fluorescence spectra are shown on a wavenumber scale in Figure S1. Steady-state spectra were converted to wavenumber scale and normalized before being fitted with a simplified lognormal function<sup>1</sup> to evaluate the position peak frequency.

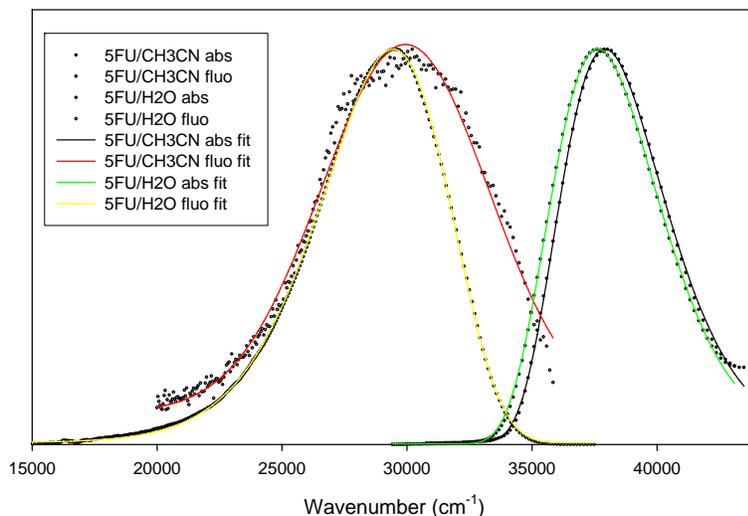
This lognormal function is given by:

$$\varepsilon(\nu) = \varepsilon_0 \exp\left(-\beta^2 \left[\ln \frac{\nu - a}{b}\right]^2\right) \quad (\text{S1})$$

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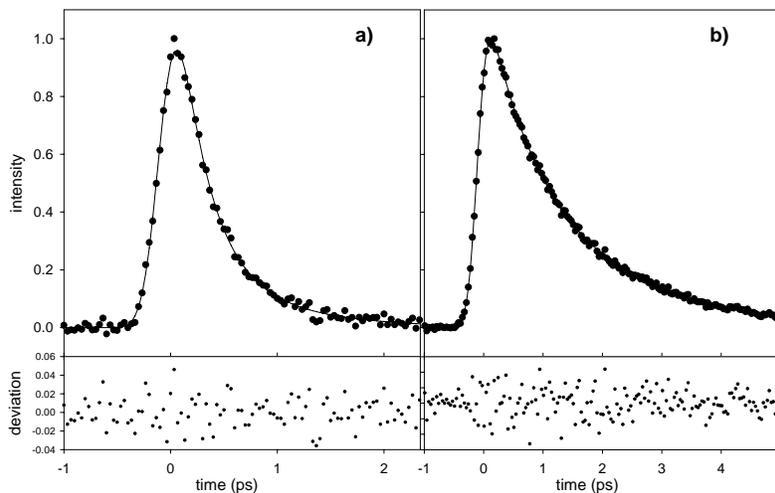
Fluorescence spectra were scaled by a  $\lambda^2$  factor prior to fitting. Resulting fits are also shown in Figure S1. Stokes shifts were calculated as the difference between the peak frequencies of the absorption and fluorescence spectra.



**Figure S1. Steady-state absorption and fluorescence spectra of 5-fluorouracil in room-temperature H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>3</sub>CN on a wavenumber scale with corresponding lognormal fits.**

Total fluorescence decays  $I(t)$  shown below in Figure S2 were constructed from the parallel and perpendicular signals ( $I_{par}(t)$  and  $I_{perp}(t)$ ) according to the equation

$$I(t) = I_{par}(t) + 2I_{perp}(t) \quad (S2)$$



**Figure S2. Fluorescence decays recorded at 330 nm after excitation at 267 nm of 5-fluorouracil in room-temperature a) acetonitrile and b) aqueous solutions ( $\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$  mol/dm<sup>3</sup>). Note that a linear scale is used, contrary to Figure 2 in the article. Also indicated are bi-exponential fits (solid lines).**

We performed merged nonlinear fitting/deconvolution process using mono- or bi-exponential impulse response model functions  $i(t)$  convoluted by the Gaussian instrument response function,  $I(t) \propto i(t) \otimes G(t)$ . Fitted curves are shown in Figure S2.

### ***Additional computational results***

*Table S1. Cartesian coordinates of the PCM/TD-PBE0/6-31G(d) optimized  $S_0$ ,  $S_\pi$  and  $S_n$  minima, as well as the planar  $S_\pi$  minimum of 5-fluorouracil in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution. Also given are the Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_n/S_\pi$  conical intersection obtained by CASSCF(6/6)/6-31G(d) calculations.*

Atomic numbers and Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_0$  minimum in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution. PCM/PBE0/6-31G(d) geometry optimizations.

6	-0.211861	-1.507814	-0.000430
7	1.122185	-1.205626	-0.000908
6	1.614582	0.077213	0.000060
7	0.629968	1.046859	-0.000669
6	-0.748135	0.872627	-0.000120
6	-1.132684	-0.526245	-0.000110
8	2.807166	0.339463	0.001073
8	-1.522386	1.819085	0.000023
9	-2.442062	-0.793894	0.000754
1	1.815496	-1.961679	0.000983
1	0.966011	2.018401	-0.001567
1	-0.477669	-2.563384	-0.000328

Atomic numbers and Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_\pi$  minimum in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution. PCM/TD-PBE0/6-31G(d) geometry optimizations.

7	-0.644400	1.014651	0.417518
6	0.740771	0.876365	0.093689
6	1.136454	-0.495528	0.098813
6	0.209159	-1.565893	0.176650
7	-1.069085	-1.206518	-0.146430
6	-1.567015	0.082754	-0.003141
8	1.436497	1.855296	-0.228960
9	2.415553	-0.772276	-0.132195
8	-2.750307	0.323692	-0.203541
1	-1.773469	-1.923812	-0.386360
1	-0.995224	1.979391	0.428805
1	0.417378	-2.580121	0.513635

Atomic numbers and Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_n$  minimum in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution. PCM/TD-PBE0/6-31G(d) geometry optimizations.

6	1.11525	-0.51496	0.00617
6	0.17152	-1.58554	0.01739
7	-1.13606	-1.19153	-0.0098
6	-1.5831	0.11881	-0.0027
7	-0.62641	1.09064	0.02741
6	0.78454	0.86808	0.00546
8	-2.78989	0.35527	-0.01312
8	1.57703	1.83401	-0.01449
9	2.39204	-0.84966	-0.00997
1	-1.88538	-1.90098	-0.02791

1	-0.95257	2.06208	0.02955
1	0.42059	-2.64041	0.02774

Atomic numbers and Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_{\pi}$  minimum in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution under planarity constraint. PCM/TD-PBE0/6-31G(d) geometry optimizations.

6	-1.253648	-0.973916	0.000000
7	-1.195991	0.388590	0.000000
6	0.000000	1.171748	0.000000
6	1.172087	0.366169	0.000000
6	1.190125	-1.060516	0.000000
7	-0.043661	-1.646517	0.000000
8	-0.060917	2.419555	0.000000
9	2.344736	0.972563	0.000000
8	-2.307470	-1.608088	0.000000
1	-0.123089	-2.675479	0.000000
1	-2.089854	0.889445	0.000000
1	2.083592	-1.674189	0.000000

Atomic numbers and Cartesian coordinates of the  $S_{\pi}/S_{\pi}$  conical intersection. CASSCF(6/6)/6-31G(d) calculations.

6	1.186126	-1.092459	0.000000
7	-0.087688	-1.664901	0.000000
6	-1.298965	-0.942888	0.000000
7	-1.228751	0.405737	0.000000
6	0.000000	1.166693	0.000000
6	1.192664	0.337735	0.000000
8	-2.317851	-1.553614	0.000000
8	0.068566	2.450658	0.000000
1	-0.203572	-2.651149	0.000000
1	-2.098306	0.887152	0.000000
9	2.329707	0.920228	0.000000
1	2.064916	-1.694749	0.000000

## Full references

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## References

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