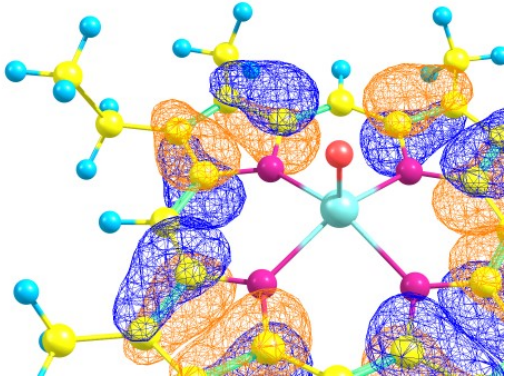
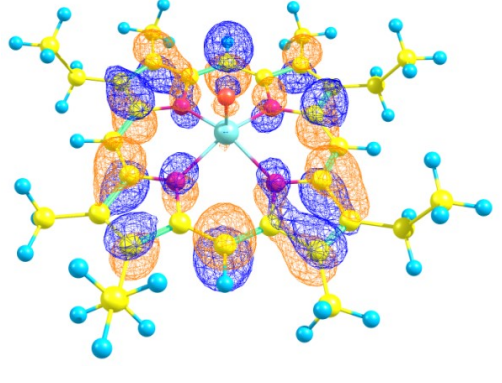
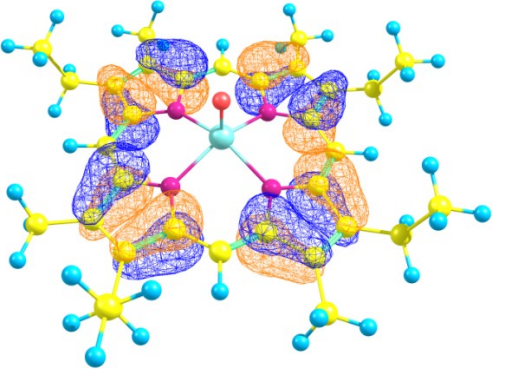
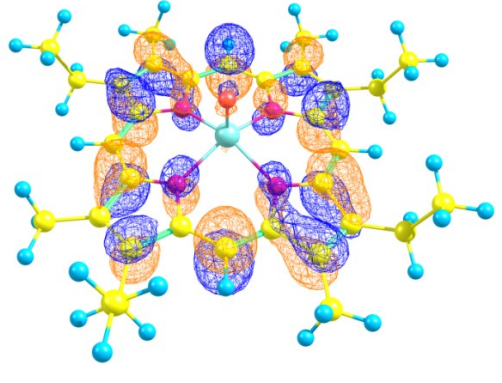


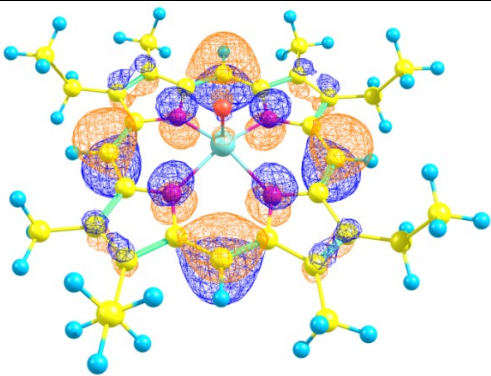
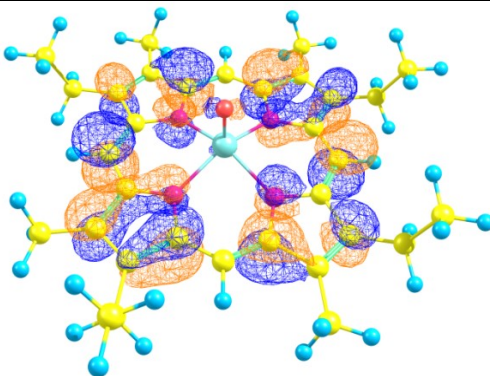
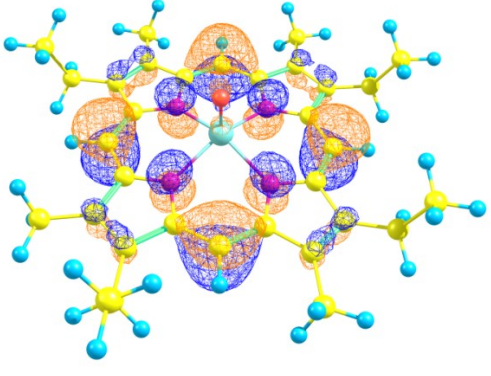
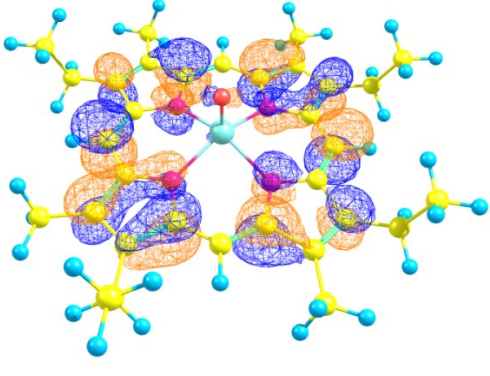
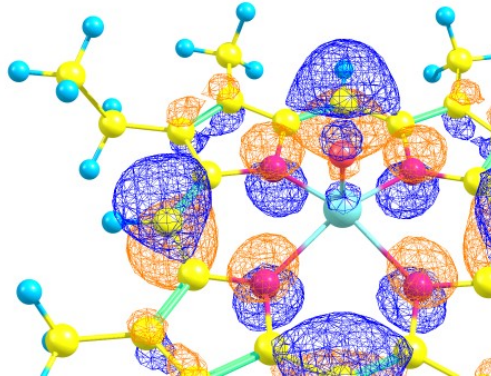
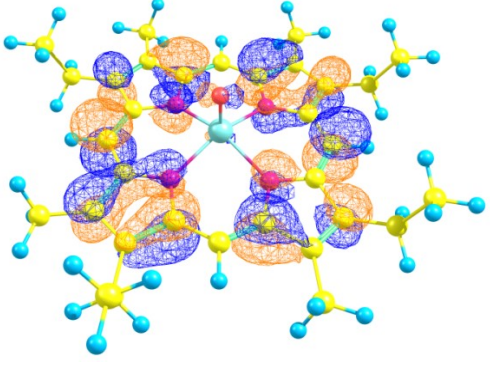
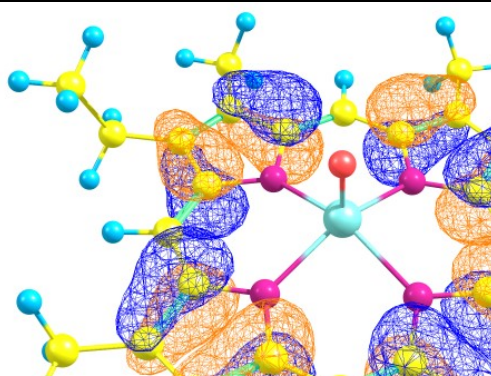
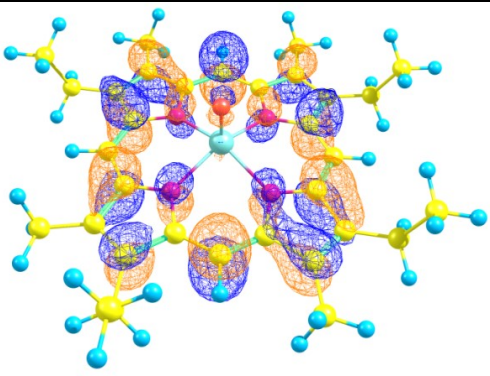
## Supplementary materials

### “Monomeric and tetrameric forms of petroporphyrin VO-EtioP-III: Effect of solid-state aggregation on electronic absorption spectra”

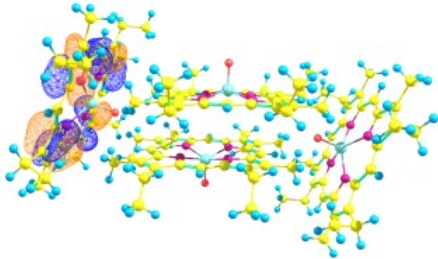
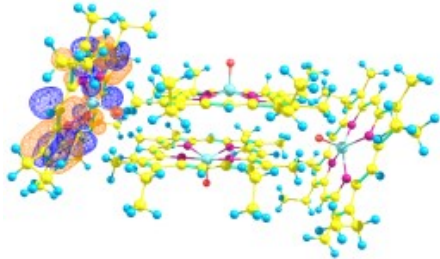
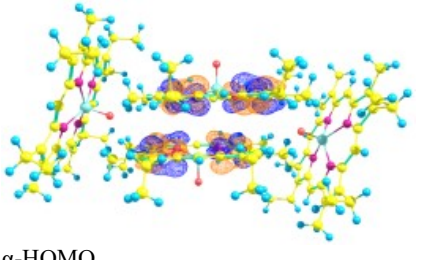
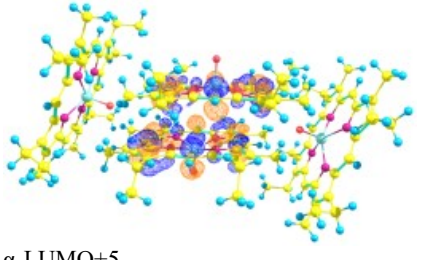
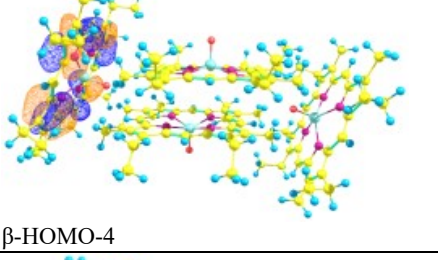
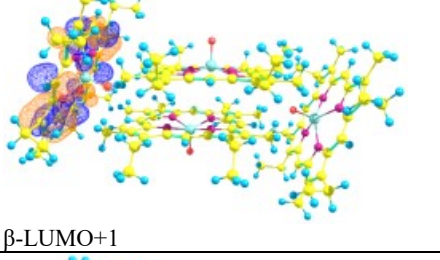
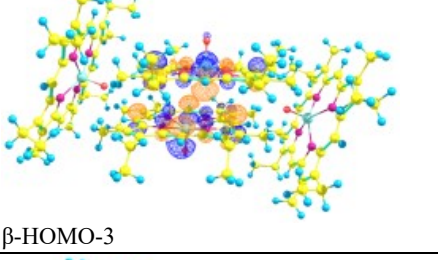
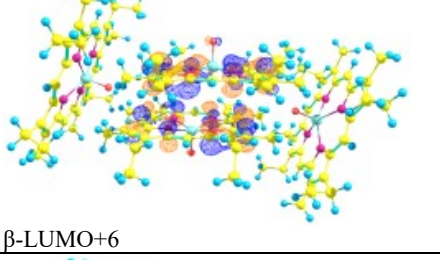
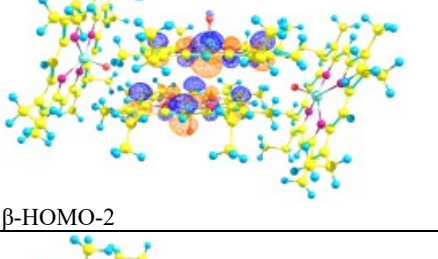
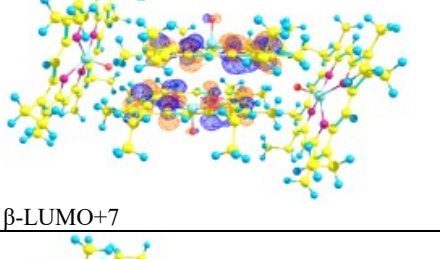
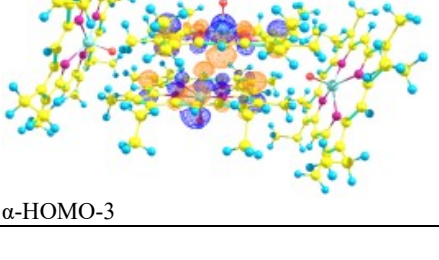
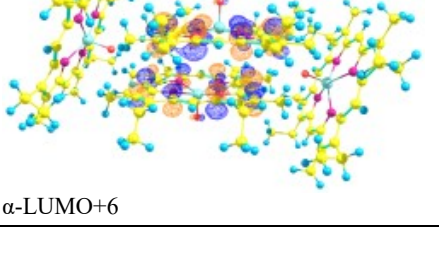
by Yu.A. Zhabanov, A.V. Eroshin, O.I. Koifman, V.V. Travkin, G.L. Pakhomov

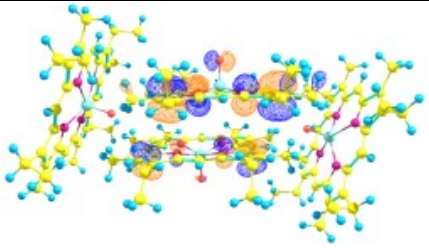
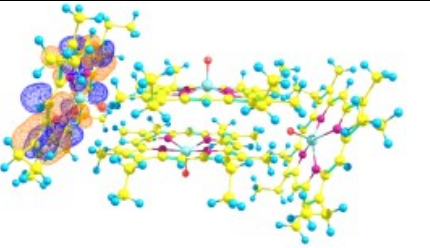
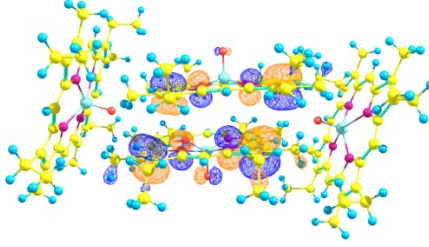
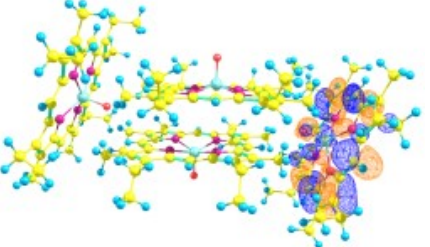
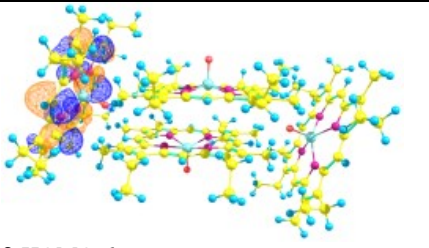
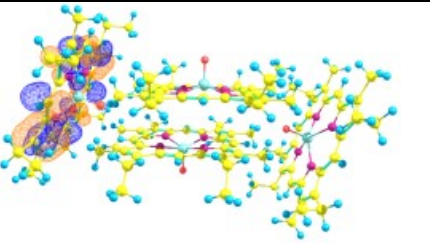
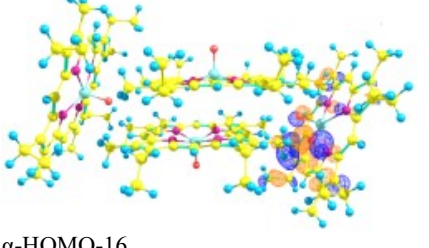
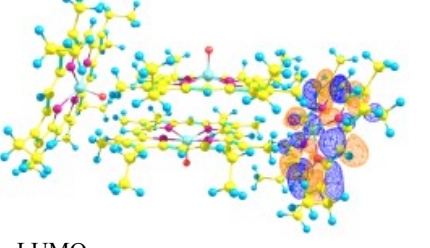
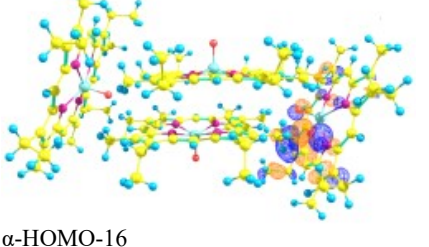
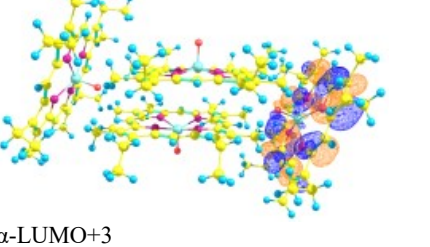
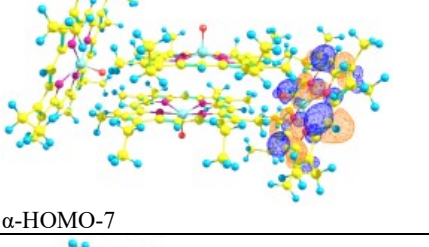
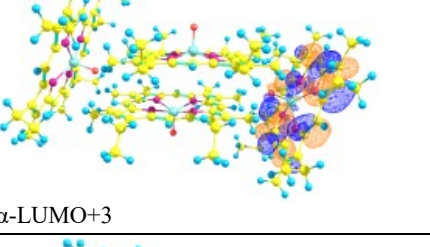
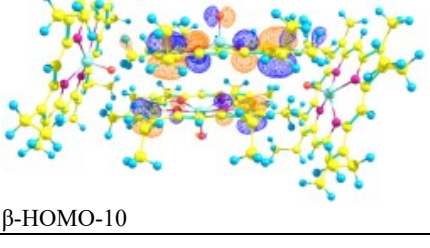
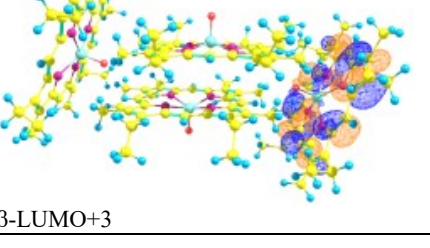
**Table S1.** Calculated composition of the lowest excited states and corresponding oscillator strengths along with the shapes of the orbitals participating in the electronic transitions for VO-EtioP-III.

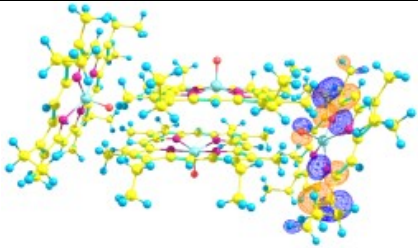
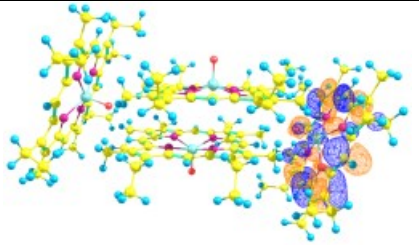
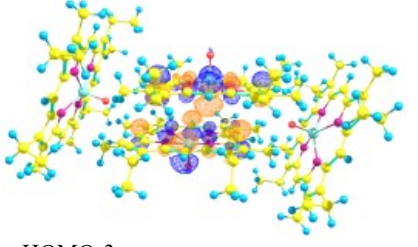
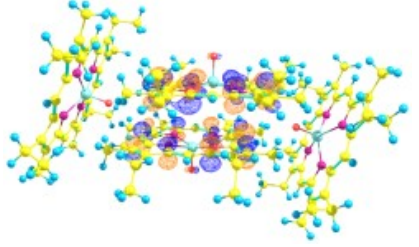
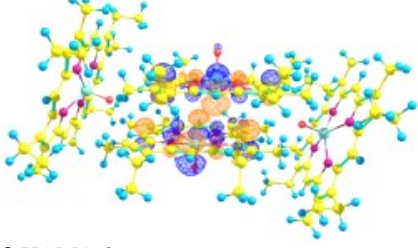
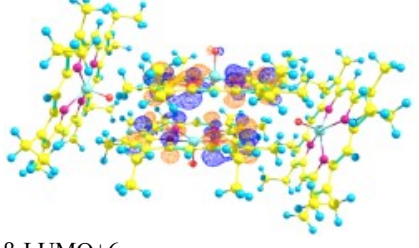
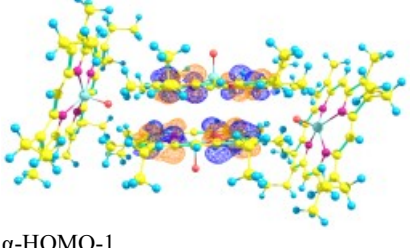
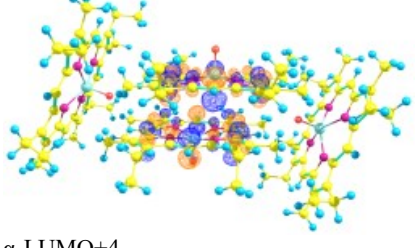
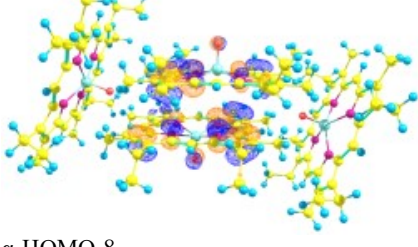
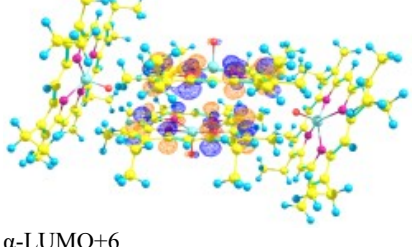
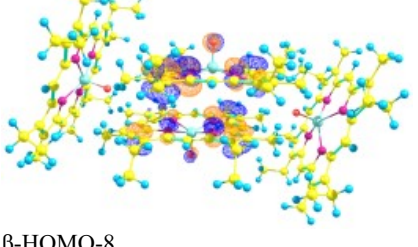
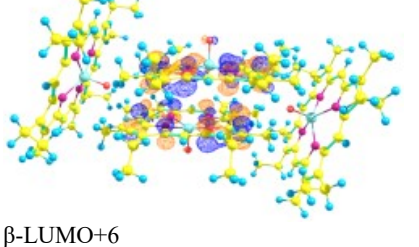
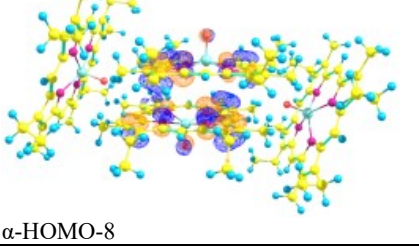
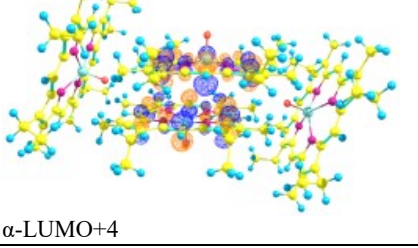
$\lambda$ , nm	F	%	Orbitals	
			From	To
607	0.02	32	 $\alpha$ -HOMO <sup>¶</sup> (a)	 $\alpha$ -LUMO <sup>¶</sup> (e)
		29	 $\beta$ -HOMO <sup>¶</sup> (a)	 $\beta$ -LUMO <sup>¶</sup> (e*)
<sup>¶</sup> Since monomeric VO-EtioP-III molecule is an open-shell system, the spectra were calculated using the sTDDFT approach, where two sets of orbitals $\alpha$ - and $\beta$ - are optimized separately. Shapes of $\alpha$ -HOMO and $\beta$ -HOMO (as well as LUMOs) have no visual differences, but there is some numeric inequality of the contributions of $\alpha$ -HOMO $\rightarrow\alpha$ -LUMO and $\beta$ -HOMO $\rightarrow\beta$ -LUMO transitions to the Q-band.				

		20	 <p><math>\beta</math>-HOMO-1 (a)</p>	 <p><math>\beta</math>-LUMO (e*)</p>
381	1.03	18	 <p><math>\beta</math>-HOMO-1 (a)</p>	 <p><math>\beta</math>-LUMO (e*)</p>
		18	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-HOMO-1 (a)</p>	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-LUMO (e*)</p>
		11	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-HOMO (a)</p>	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-LUMO (e*)</p>

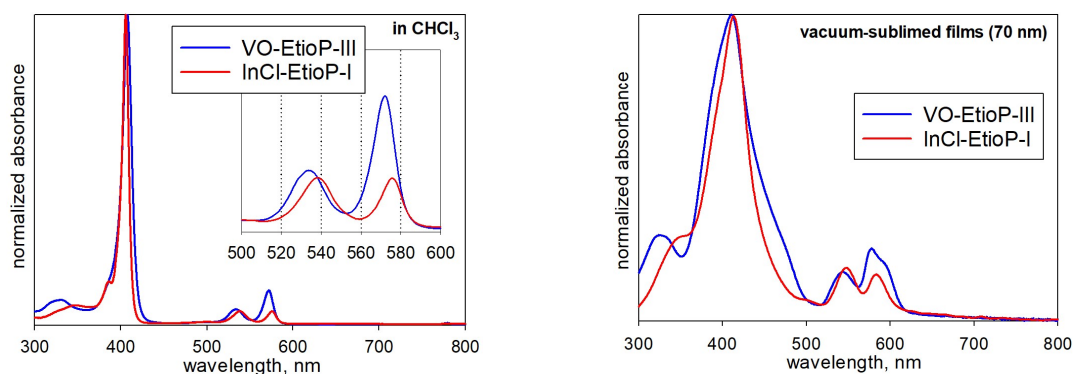
**Table S2.** Calculated composition of the lowest excited states, corresponding oscillator strengths, shapes of the orbitals participating in the electronic transitions in the VO-EtioP-III tetramer.

$\lambda$ , nm	F	%	Orbitals	
			From	To
614	0.06	11	 $\alpha$ -HOMO-4	 $\alpha$ -LUMO+1
		10	 $\alpha$ -HOMO	 $\alpha$ -LUMO+5
		10	 $\beta$ -HOMO-4	 $\beta$ -LUMO+1
480	0.04	25	 $\beta$ -HOMO-3	 $\beta$ -LUMO+6
		25	 $\beta$ -HOMO-2	 $\beta$ -LUMO+7
		21	 $\alpha$ -HOMO-3	 $\alpha$ -LUMO+6

392	0.27	10		
			$\beta$ -HOMO-10	$\beta$ -LUMO+1
		10		
		$\alpha$ -HOMO-10	$\alpha$ -LUMO	
		10		
			$\beta$ -HOMO-6	$\beta$ -LUMO+1
383	0.35	10		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-16	$\alpha$ -LUMO
		8		
		$\alpha$ -HOMO-16	$\alpha$ -LUMO+3	
		5		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-7	$\alpha$ -LUMO+3
382	0.6	15		
			$\beta$ -HOMO-10	$\beta$ -LUMO+3

		7		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-19	$\alpha$ -LUMO
366	1.00	10		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-3	$\alpha$ -LUMO+6
		9		
			$\beta$ -HOMO-3	$\beta$ -LUMO+6
		6		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-1	$\alpha$ -LUMO+4
359	0.65	7		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-8	$\alpha$ -LUMO+6
		6		
			$\beta$ -HOMO-8	$\beta$ -LUMO+6
		5		
			$\alpha$ -HOMO-8	$\alpha$ -LUMO+4

**Figure S1.** Comparison of experimental spectra of VO-EtioP-III and InCl-EtioP-I in chloroform solutions (left panel) and thin films (right panel).



**Figure S2.**

