

Supporting information for “A long-range-corrected density functional that performs well for both ground-state properties and time-dependent density functional theory excitation energies, including charge-transfer excited states”

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Summary

This Supporting Information consists of three parts: ω - and C_{HF} -dependent vertical excitation energies (VEEs) for our database of excited states, charge-transfer (CT) VEEs in the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{--C}_2\text{F}_4$ heterodimer, and ω -dependent excitation energy curves (with $C_{\text{HF}} = 0$) for a subset of molecules in the database of Peach *et al.* [J. Chem. Phys. **128** 044118 (2008)].

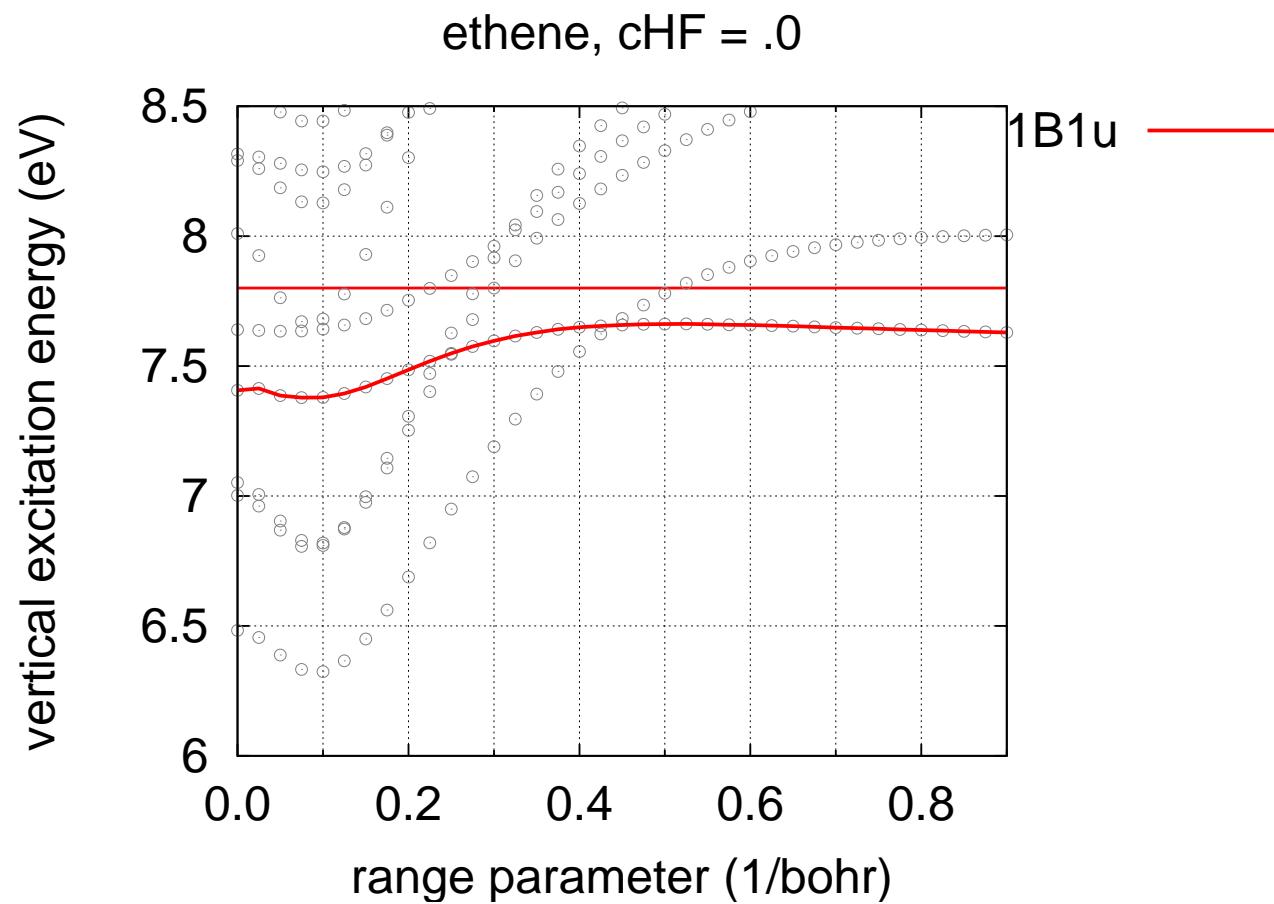
VEEs for the excited-state database are given first, starting on page 3. Each figure plots the VEEs, as a function of ω , for one molecule and one value of C_{HF} . Plots for $C_{\text{HF}} = 0$ begin on page 3, while those for $C_{\text{HF}} = 0.1$, 0.2 , and $0.3 \text{ } a_0^{-1}$ begin on pages 28, 53, and 78, respectively. Only singlet excitation are shown. The grey circles represent the raw data from the Q-Chem output and the horizontal lines correspond to the “best estimate” values from Table 1 of Schreiber *et al.* [J. Chem. Phys. **128** 134110 (2008)]. The curved lines indicate our ω -dependent state assignments, where the color matches that of the corresponding benchmark value from Schreiber *et al.*.

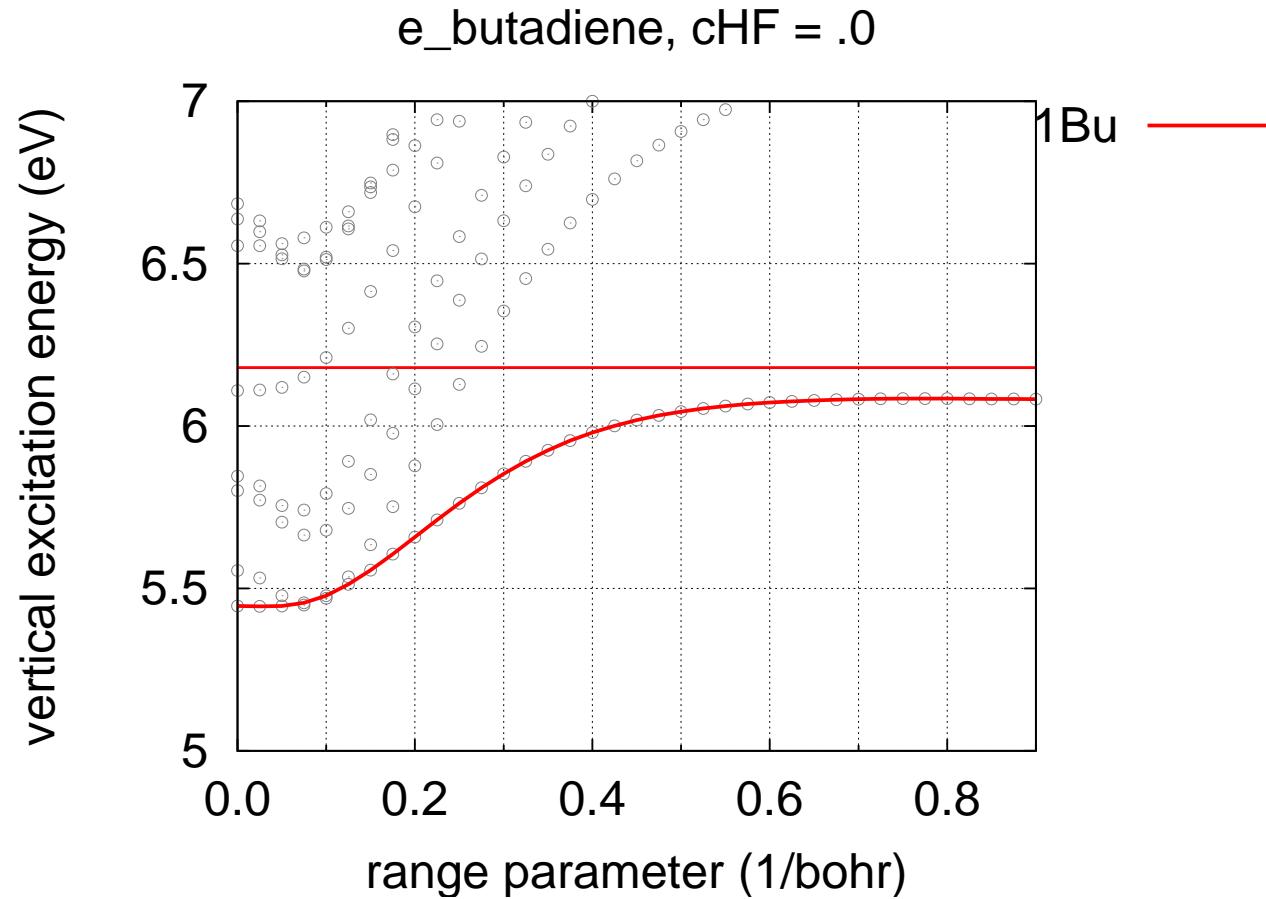
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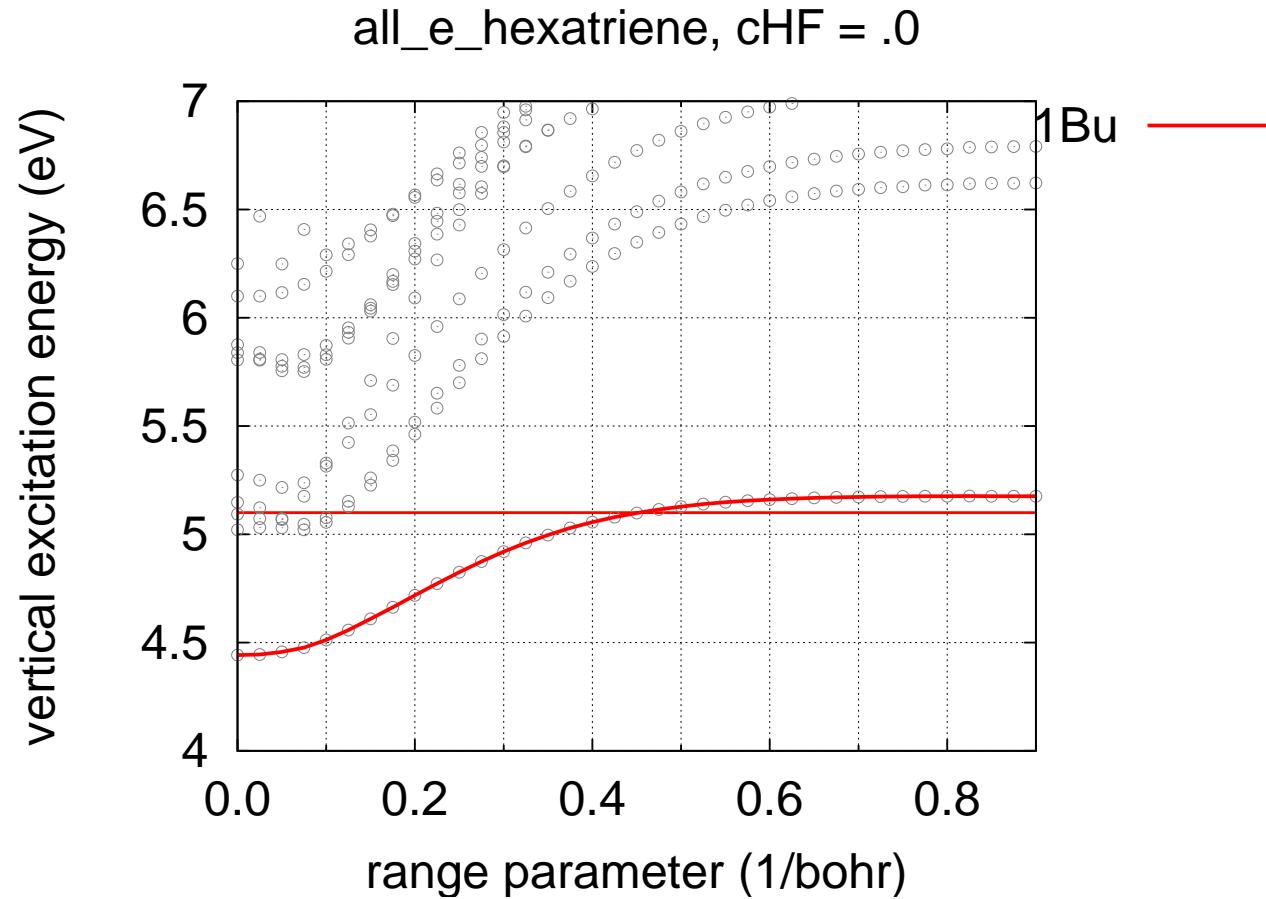
These calculations employed the aug-cc-pVDZ basis set and SG-1 quadrature the grid. The diffuse functions present in aug-cc-pVDZ sometimes give rise to spuriously low lying Rydberg states (for the same reasons as the spuriously low-lying charge transfer states). Also, some of the graphs exhibit avoided crossings between states of the same symmetry (which cannot cross as ω is varied). State assignments in these case were made based on the irreducible representations, oscillator strengths, and radii of gyration of the virtual orbitals. In many cases, we repeated the calculations using the cc-pVDZ basis set, in order to confirm the identity of putative Rydberg excitations.

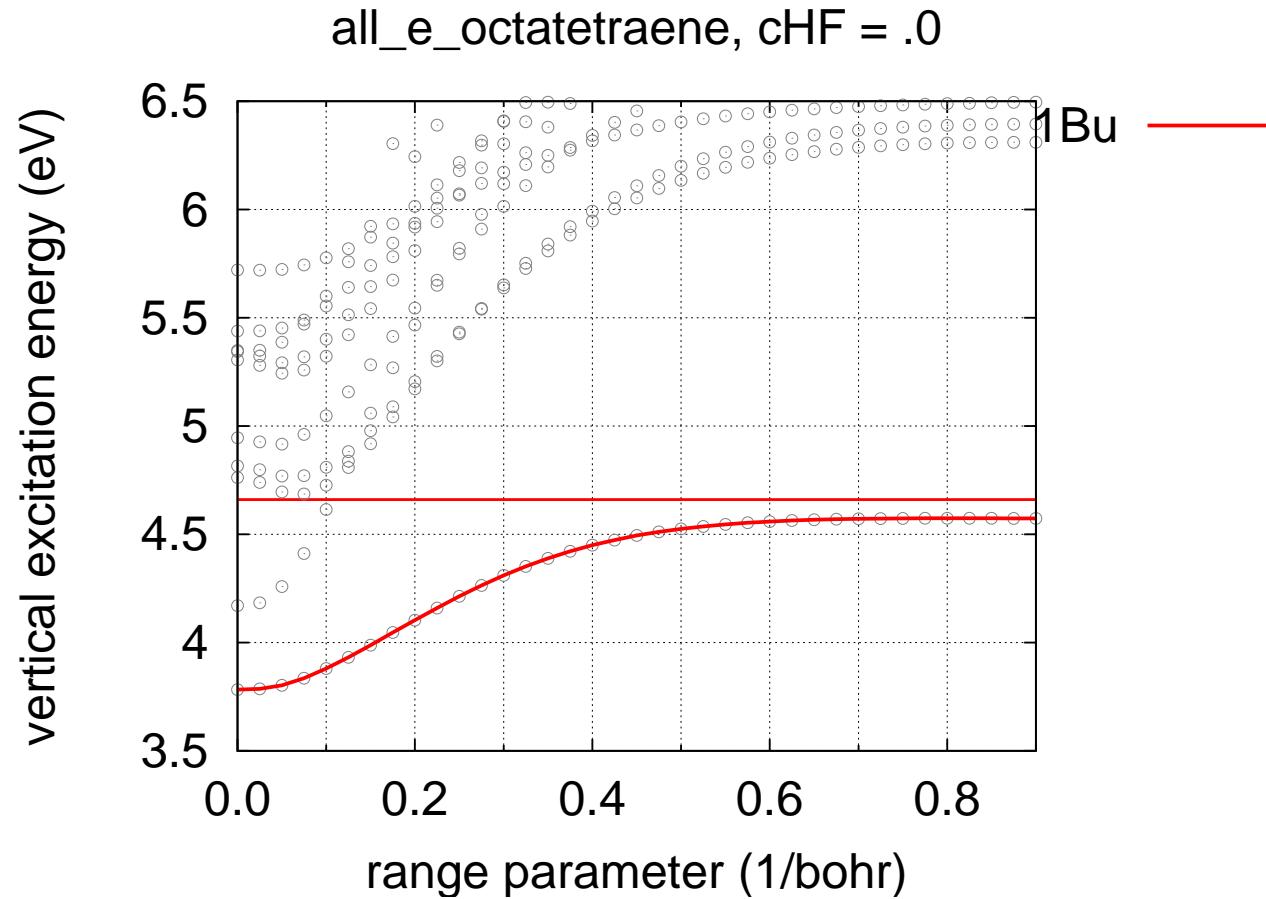
The CT excitation energy plots for $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{--C}_2\text{F}_4$ begin on page 103. Each graph plots the lowest CT excitation energy as a function of the inter-monomer distance, R . In each figure, the excitation energies have been shifted to a common value of zero at $R = 5.0 \text{ \AA}$. These calculations use the cc-pVDZ basis and the SG-1 quadrature grid.

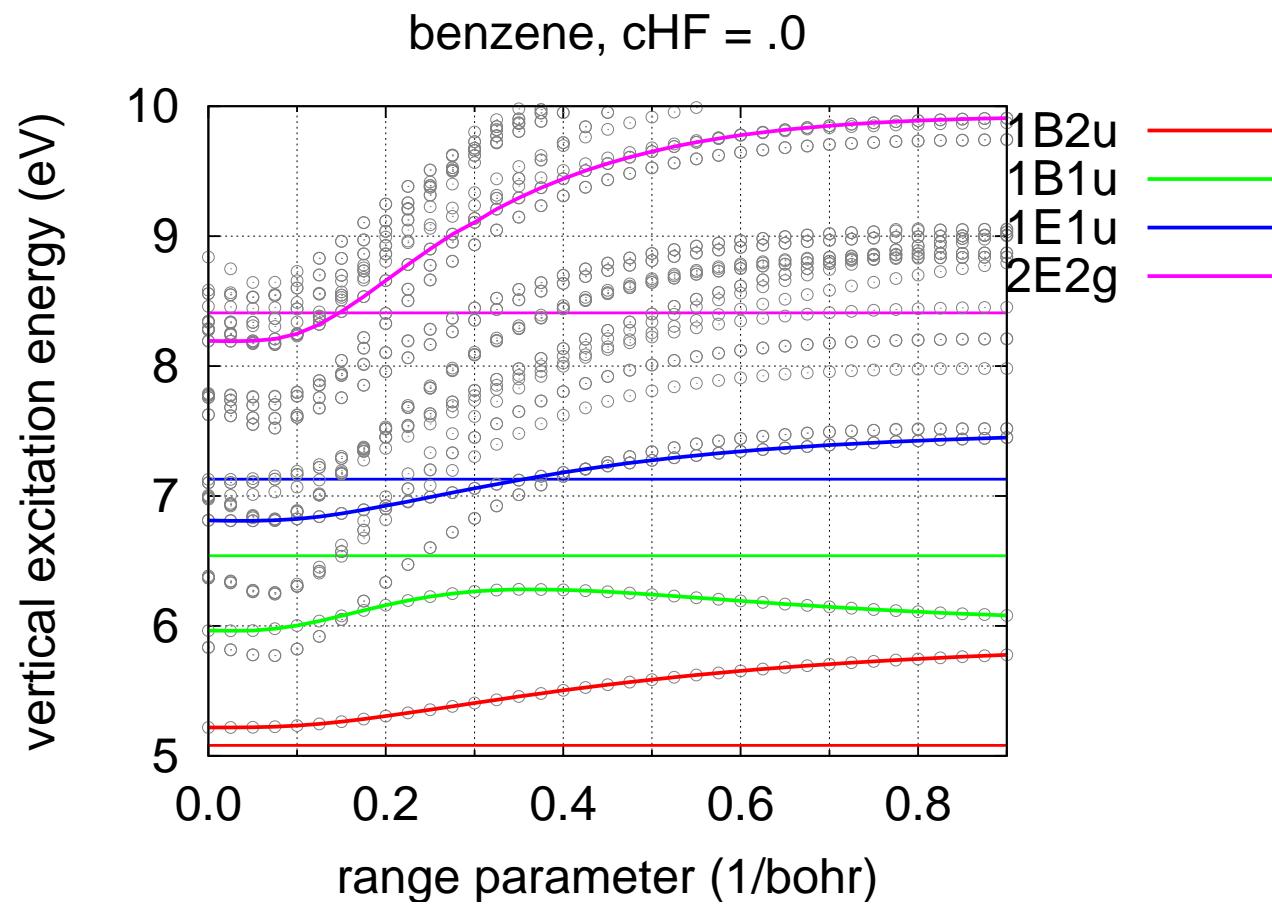
For the molecules discussed in Section IV of the paper, ω -dependent excitation energy curves are presented, for $C_{\text{HF}} = 0$, beginning on page 107. These calculations were performed using the SG-1 quadrature grid and the cc-pVDZ basis set. In each graph, the excitation energy at $\omega = 0.45 a_0^{-1}$ is highlighted, as this is the best choice of ω for ground-state properties, when $C_{\text{HF}} = 0$, and this is the functional that we call “ $C_{\text{HF}} = 0$ ” in Table II of the paper. Benchmark excitation energies, taken from the study by Peach *et al.* [J. Chem. Phys. **128** 044118 (2008)] are indicated in the figures by horizontal lines.

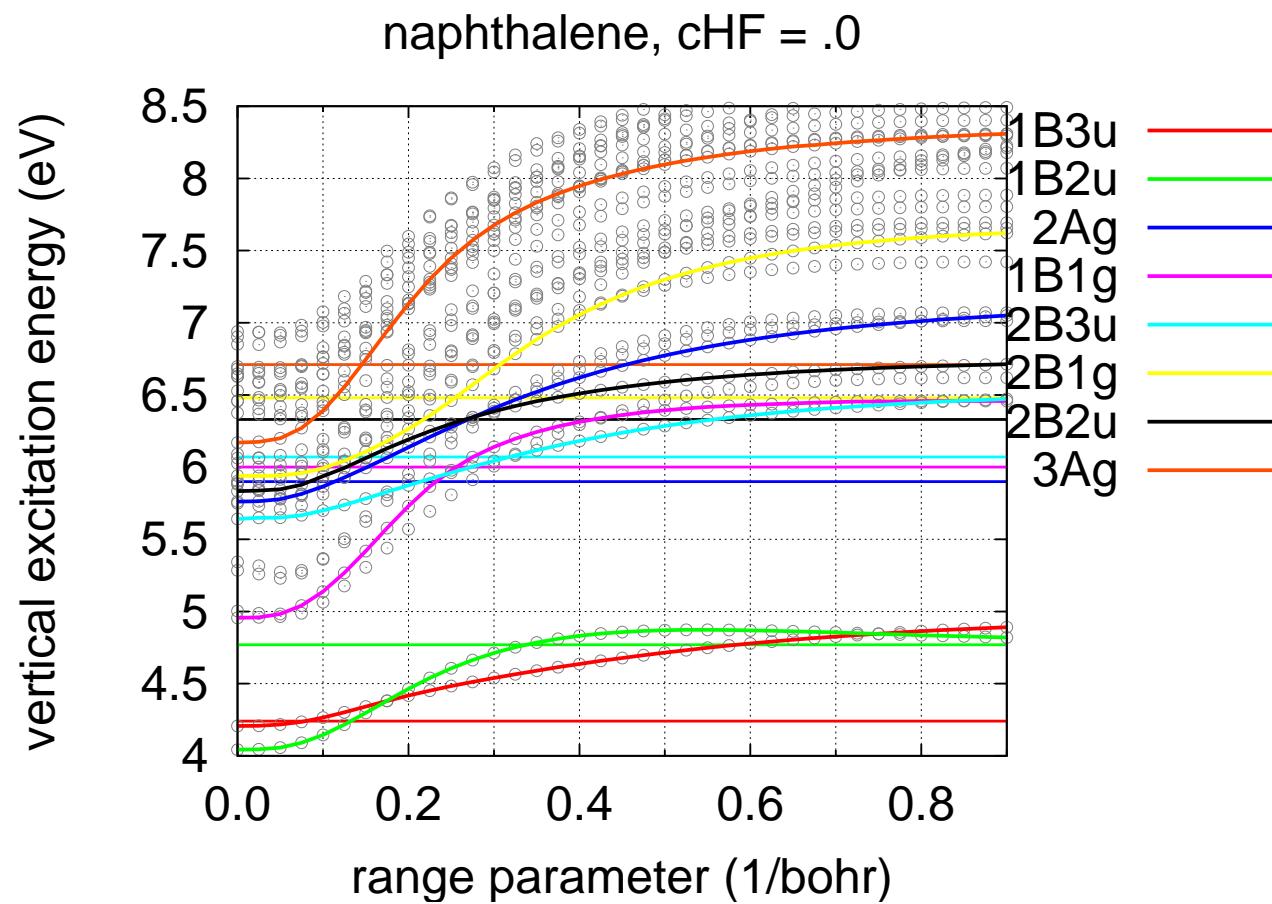


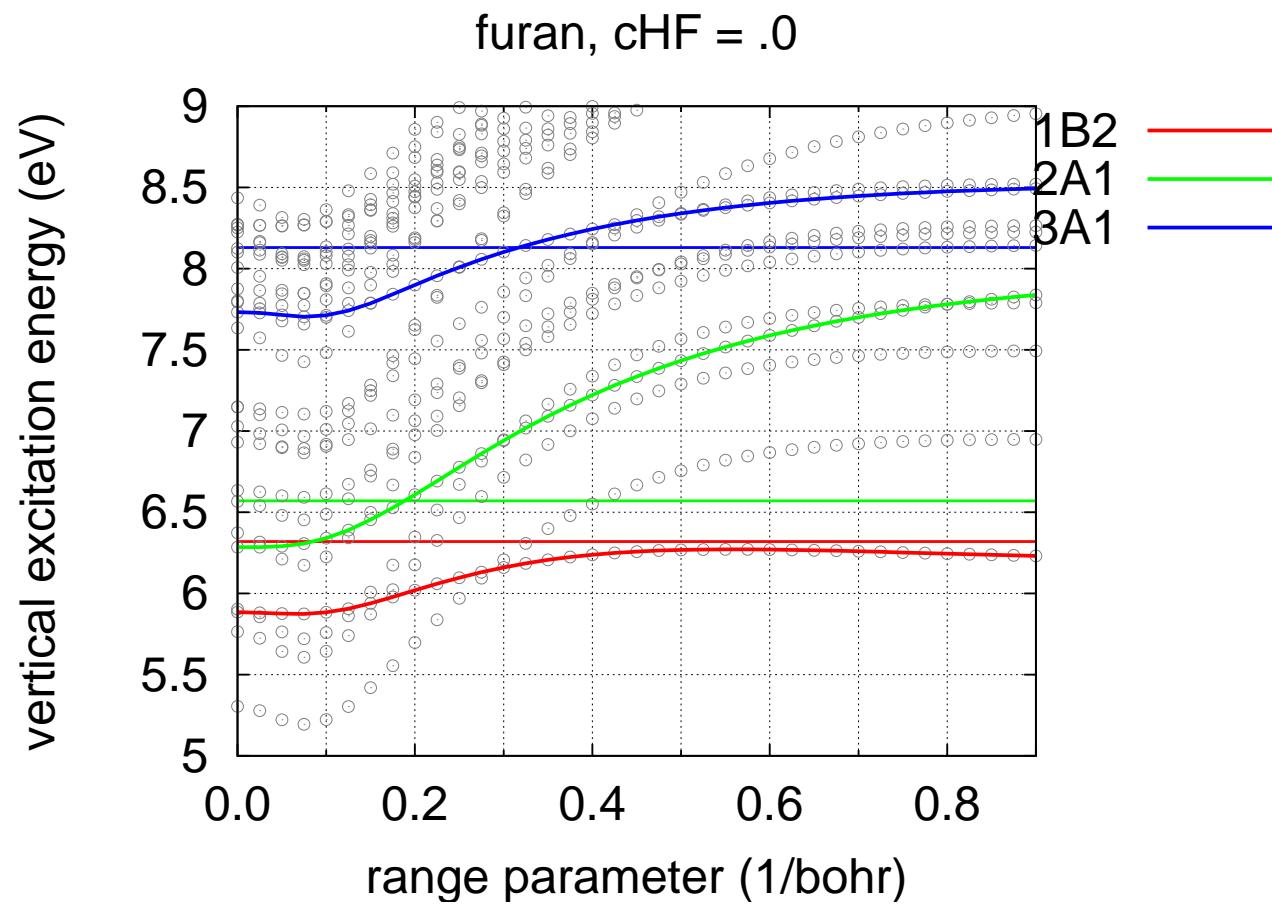


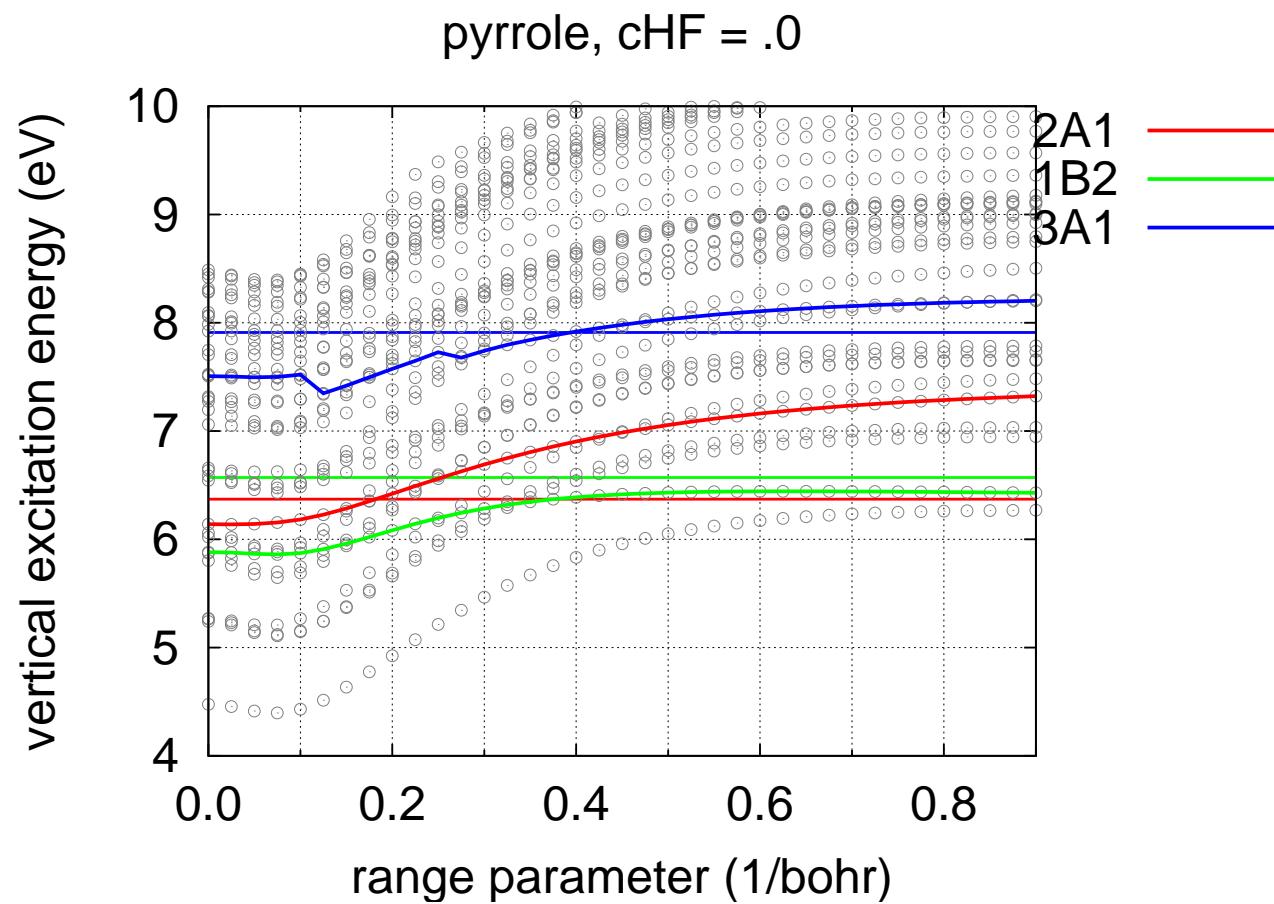


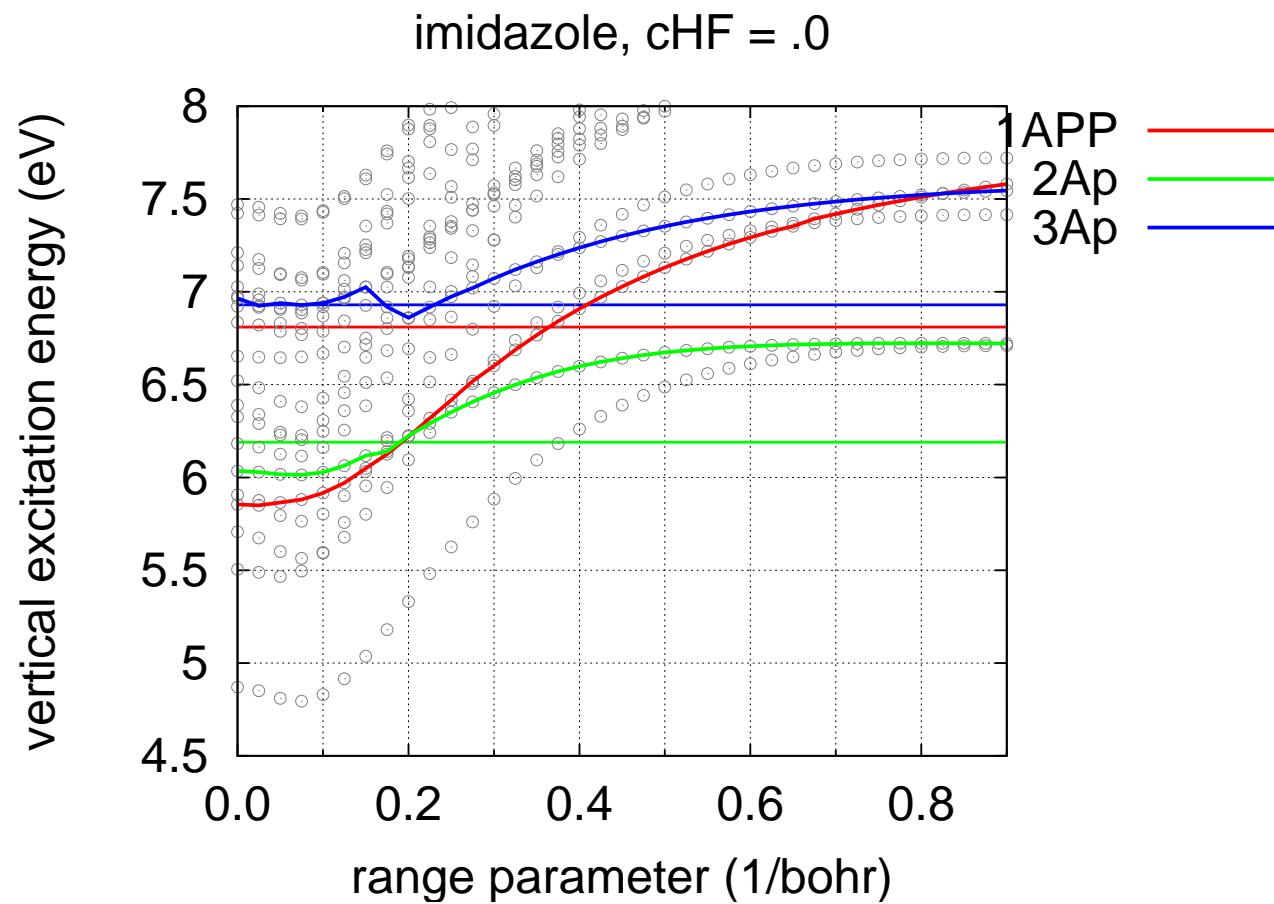


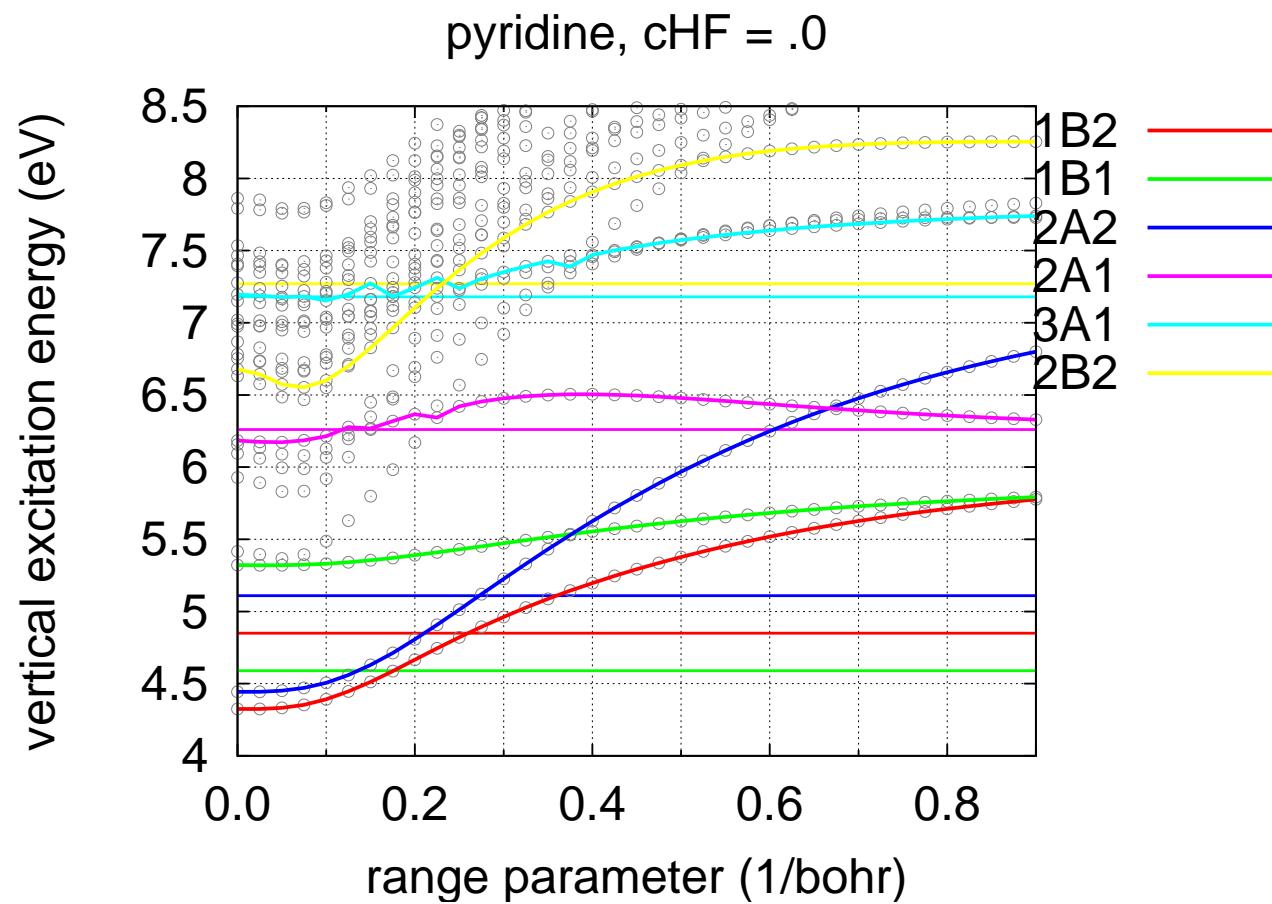


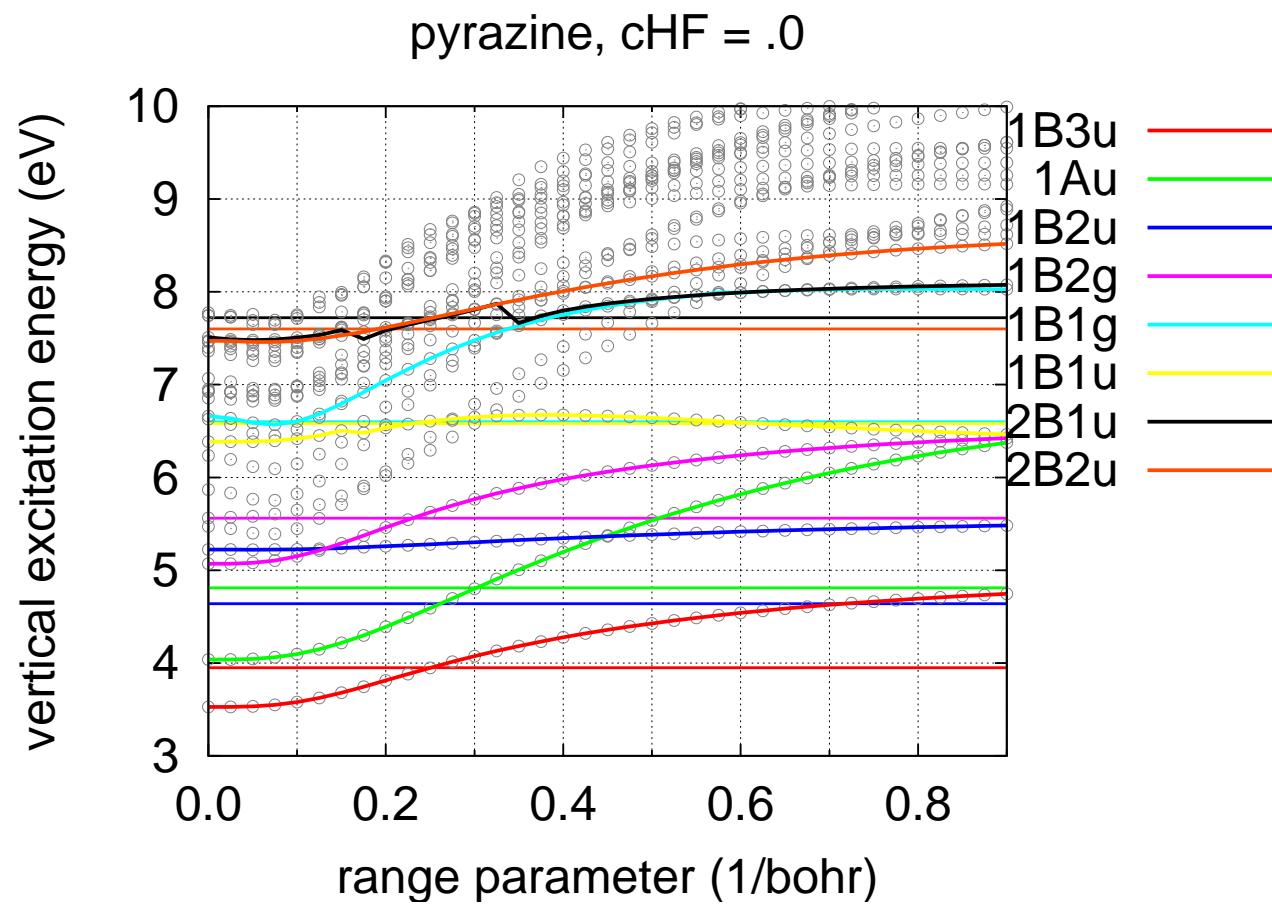


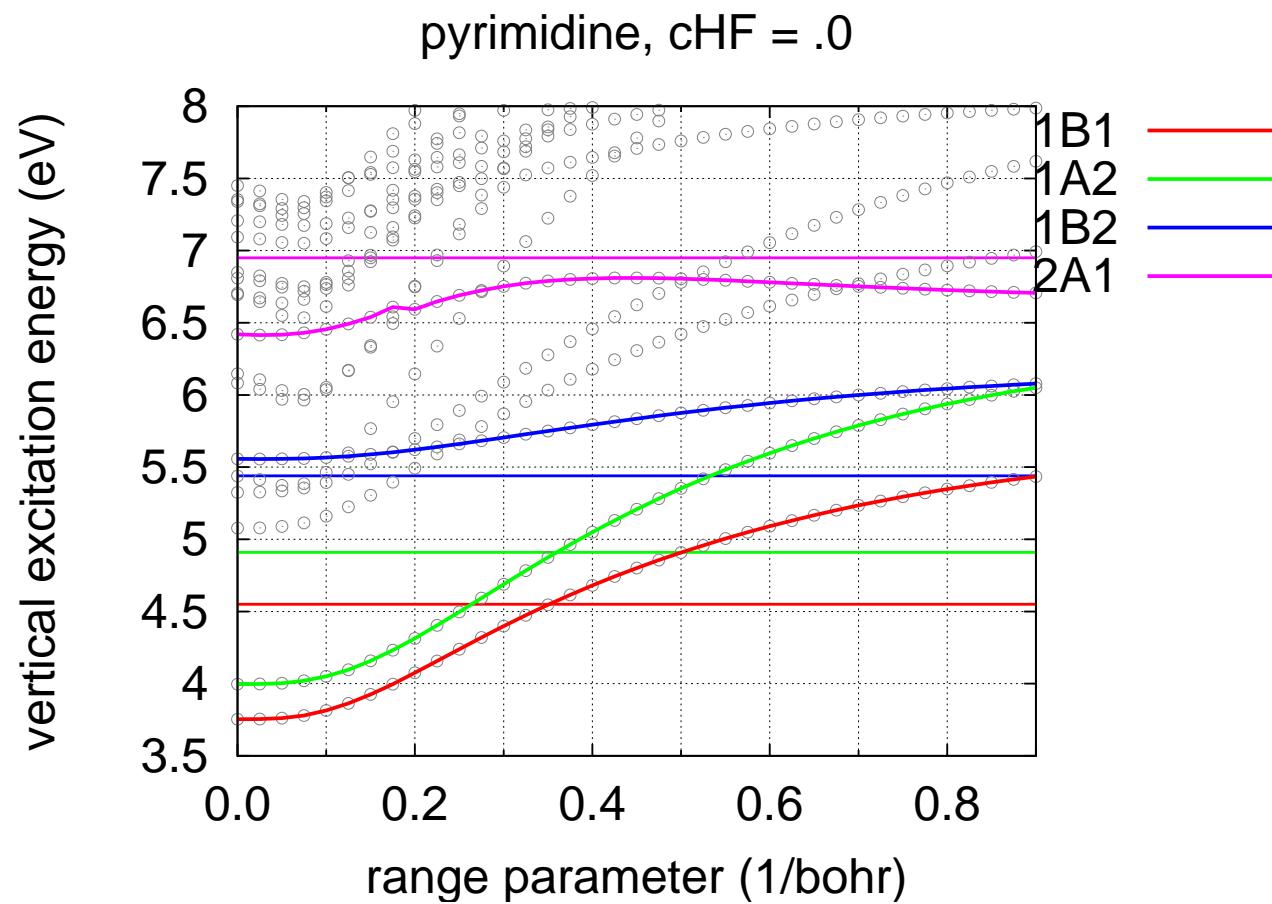


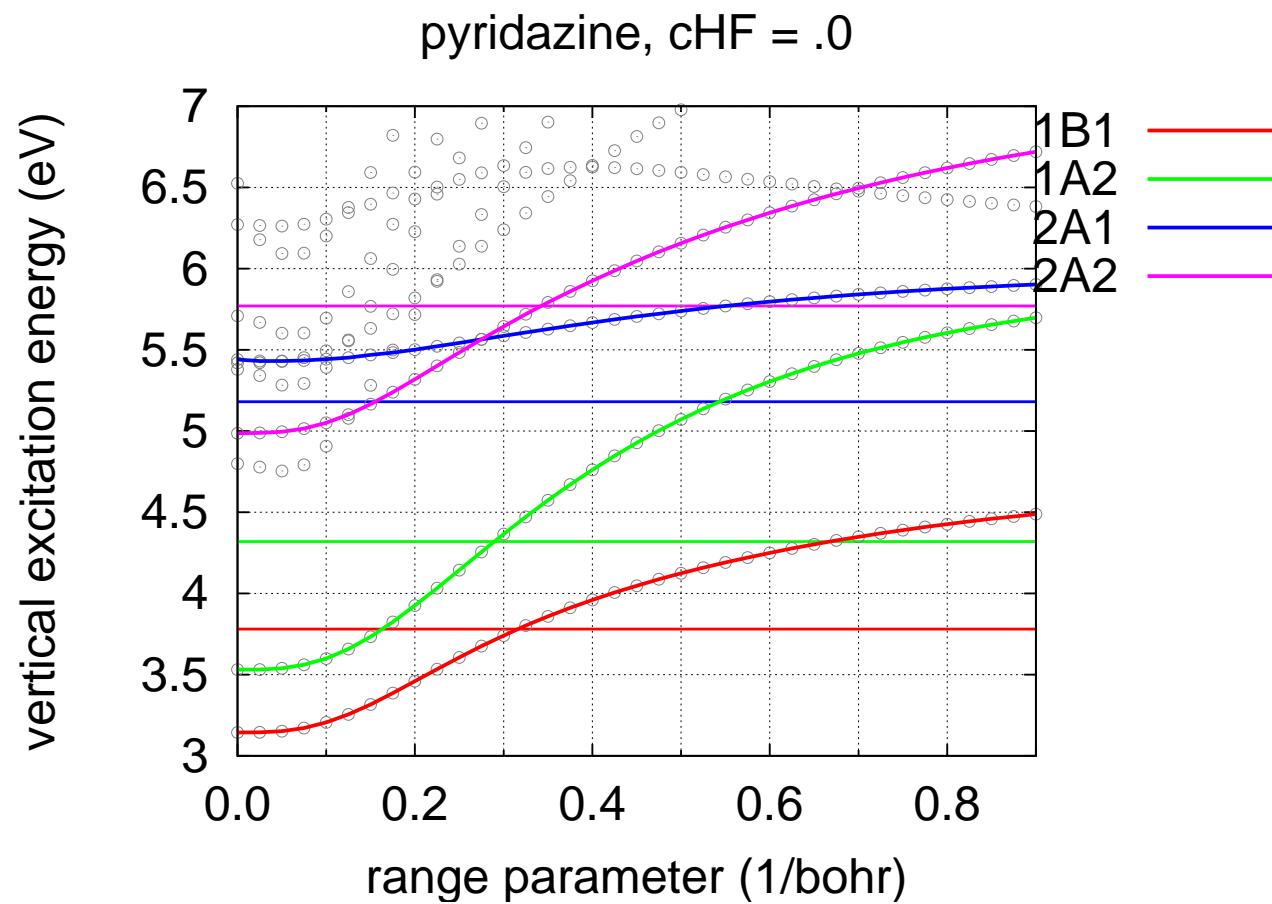


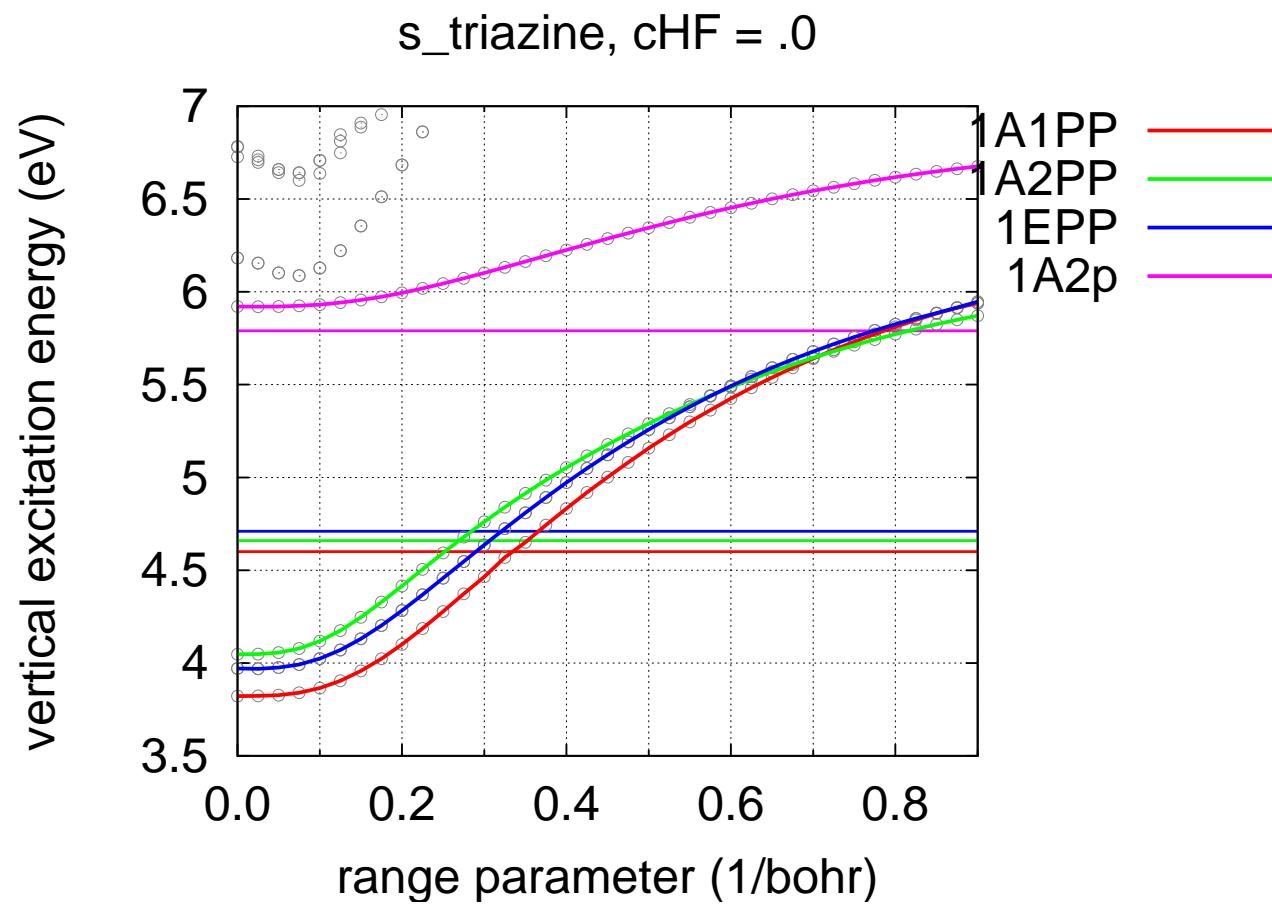


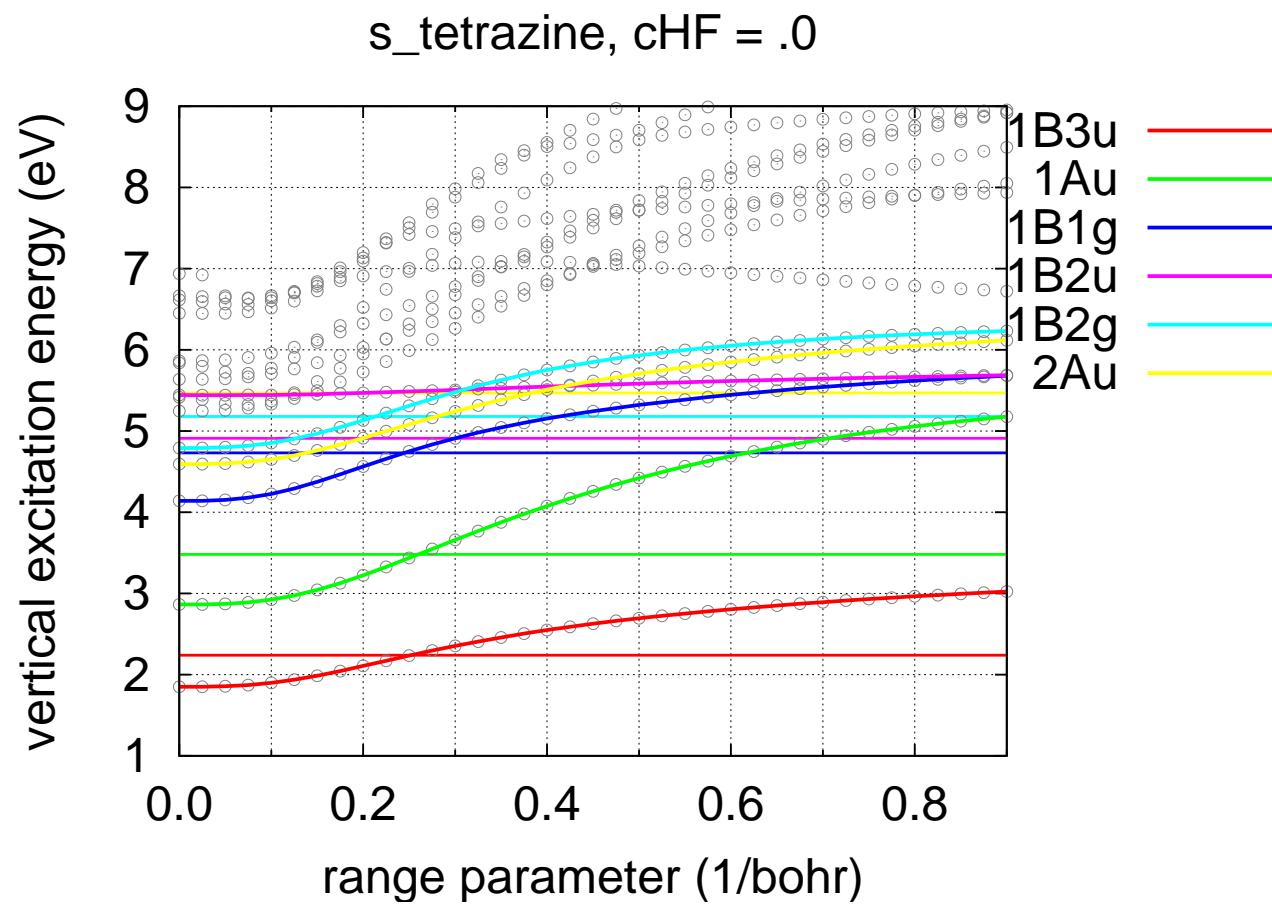


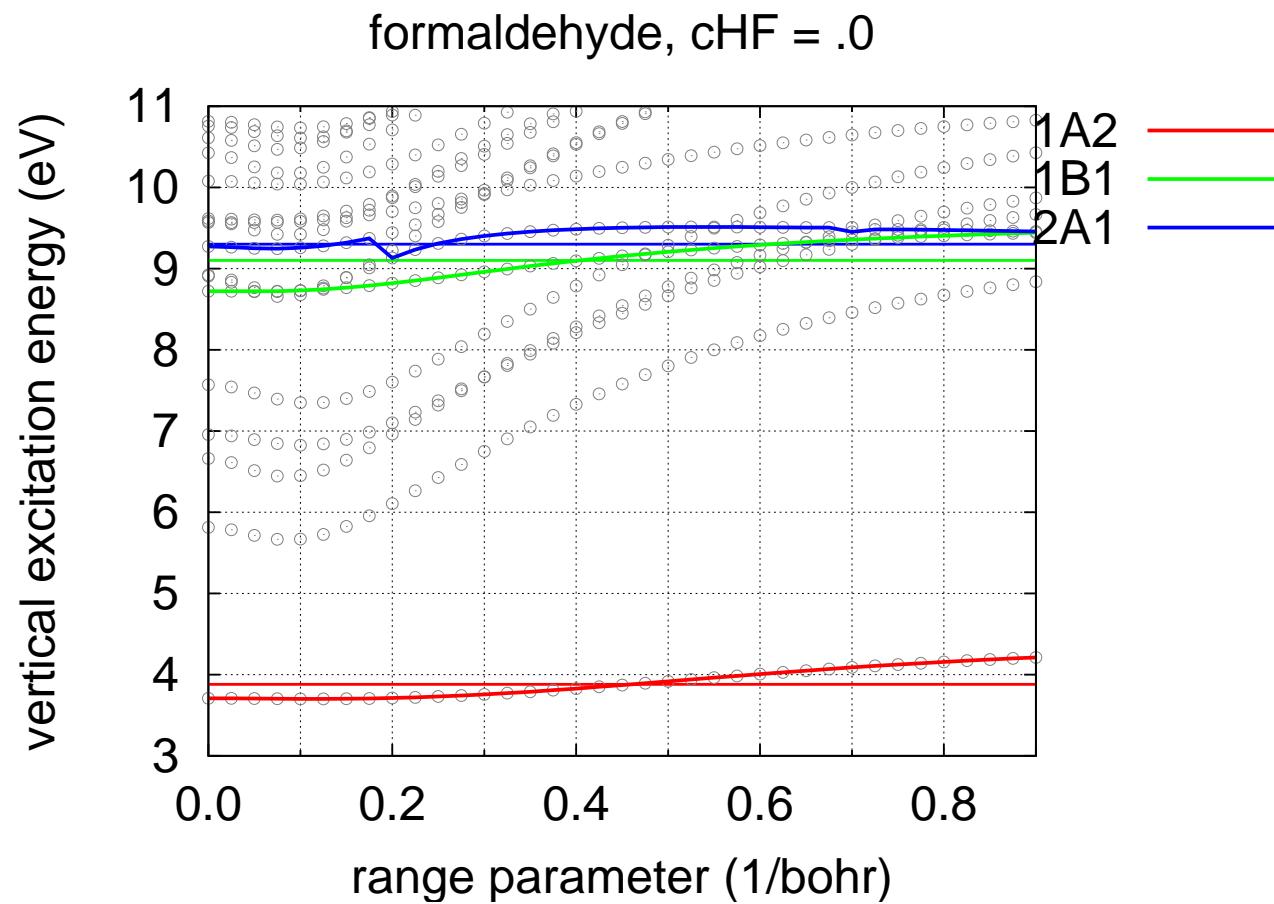


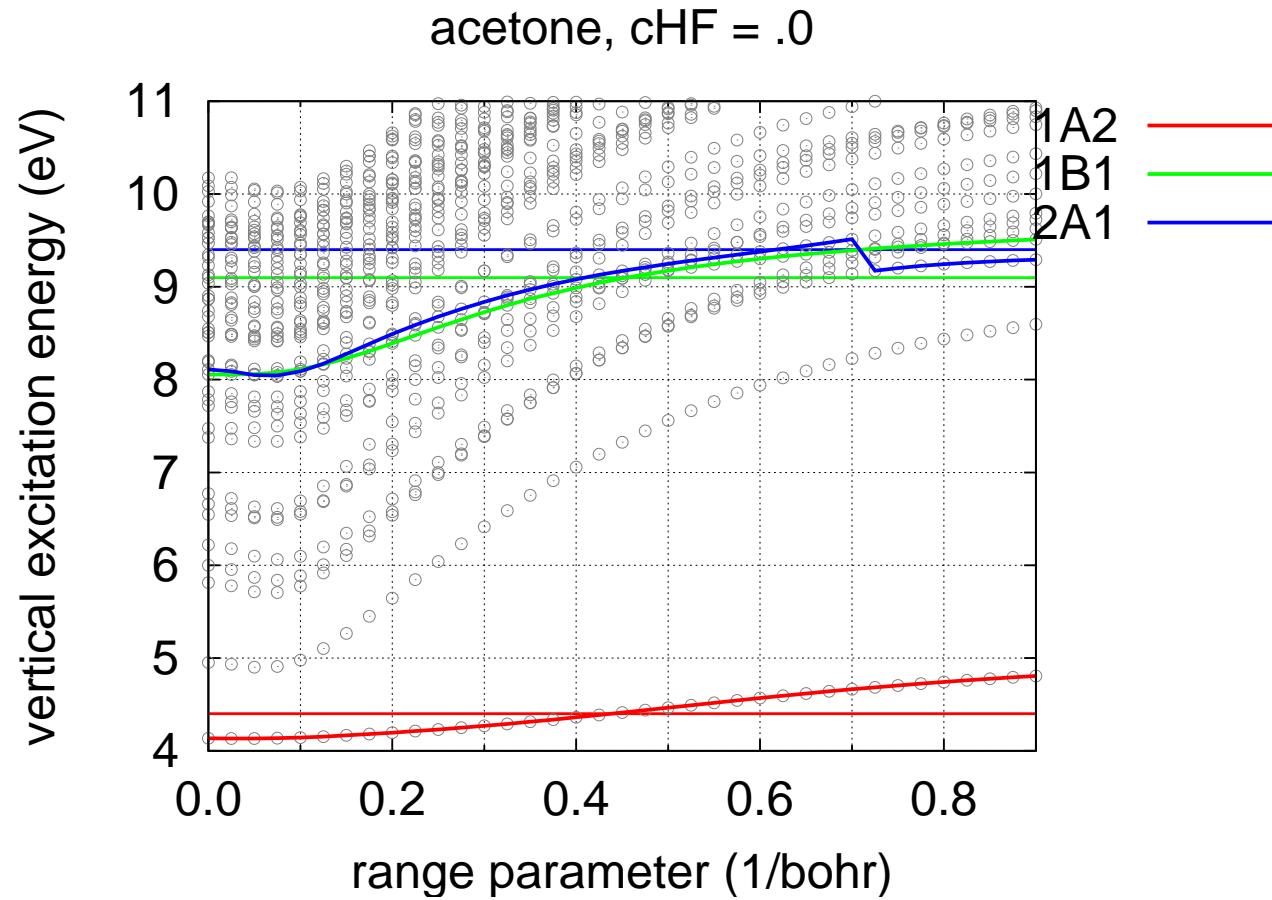


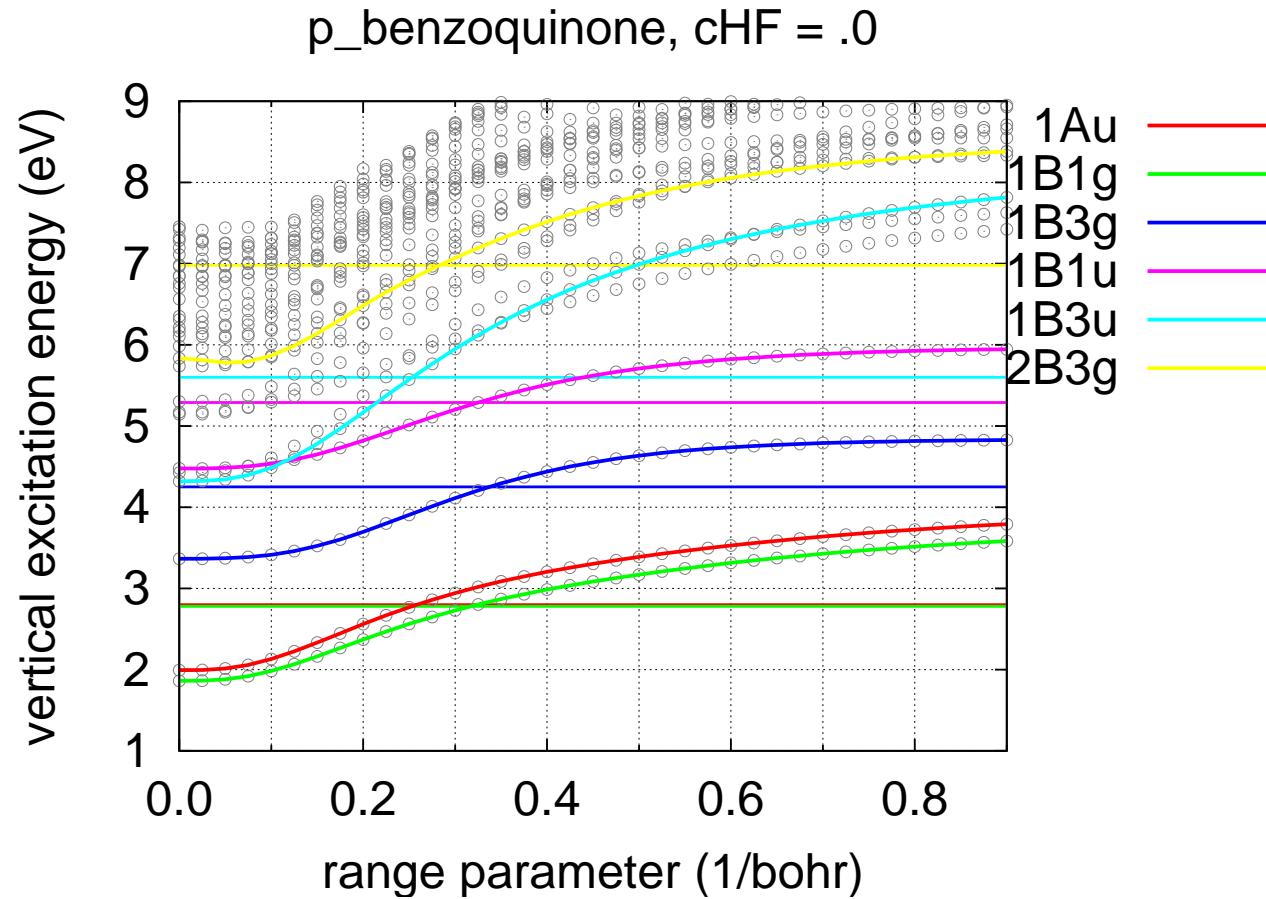


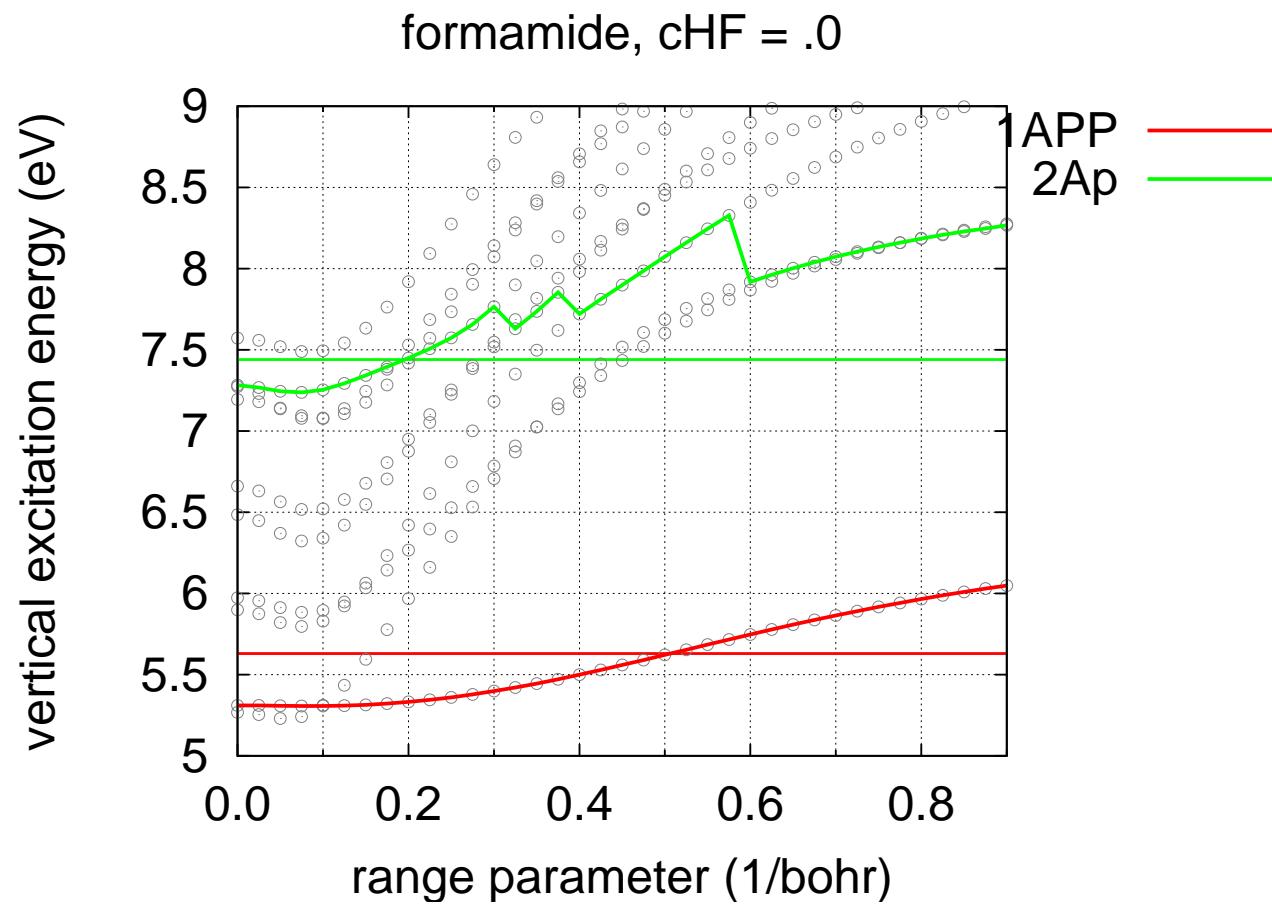


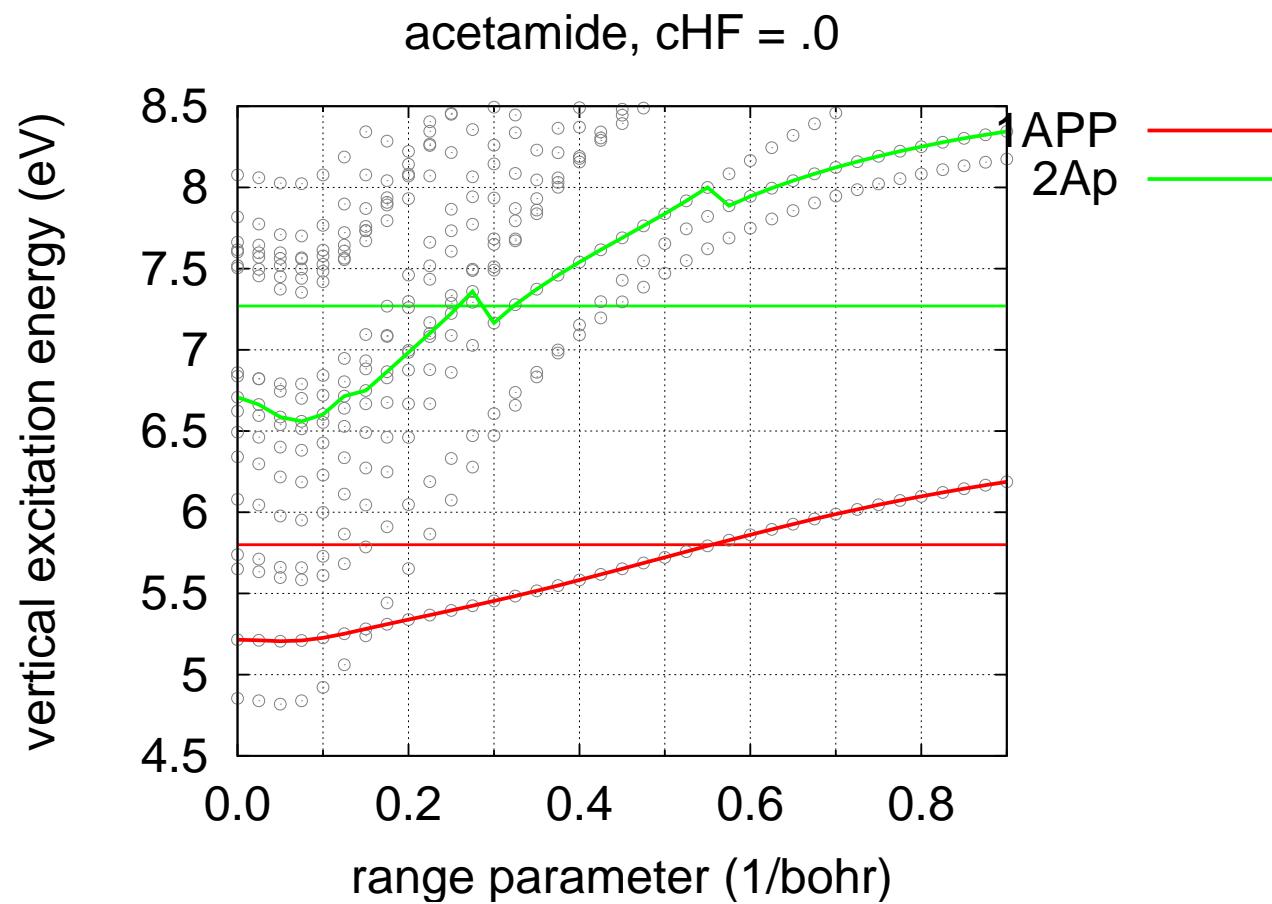


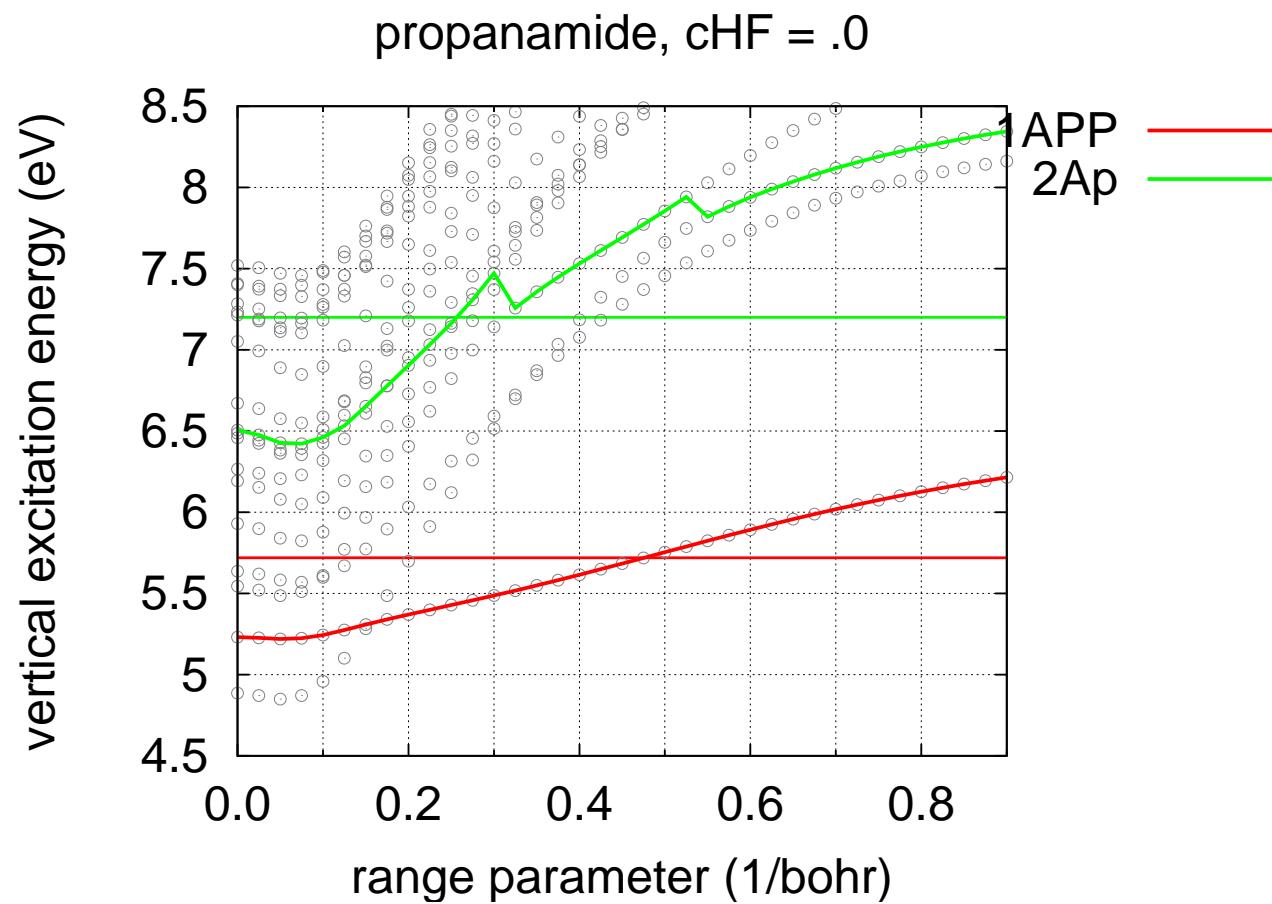


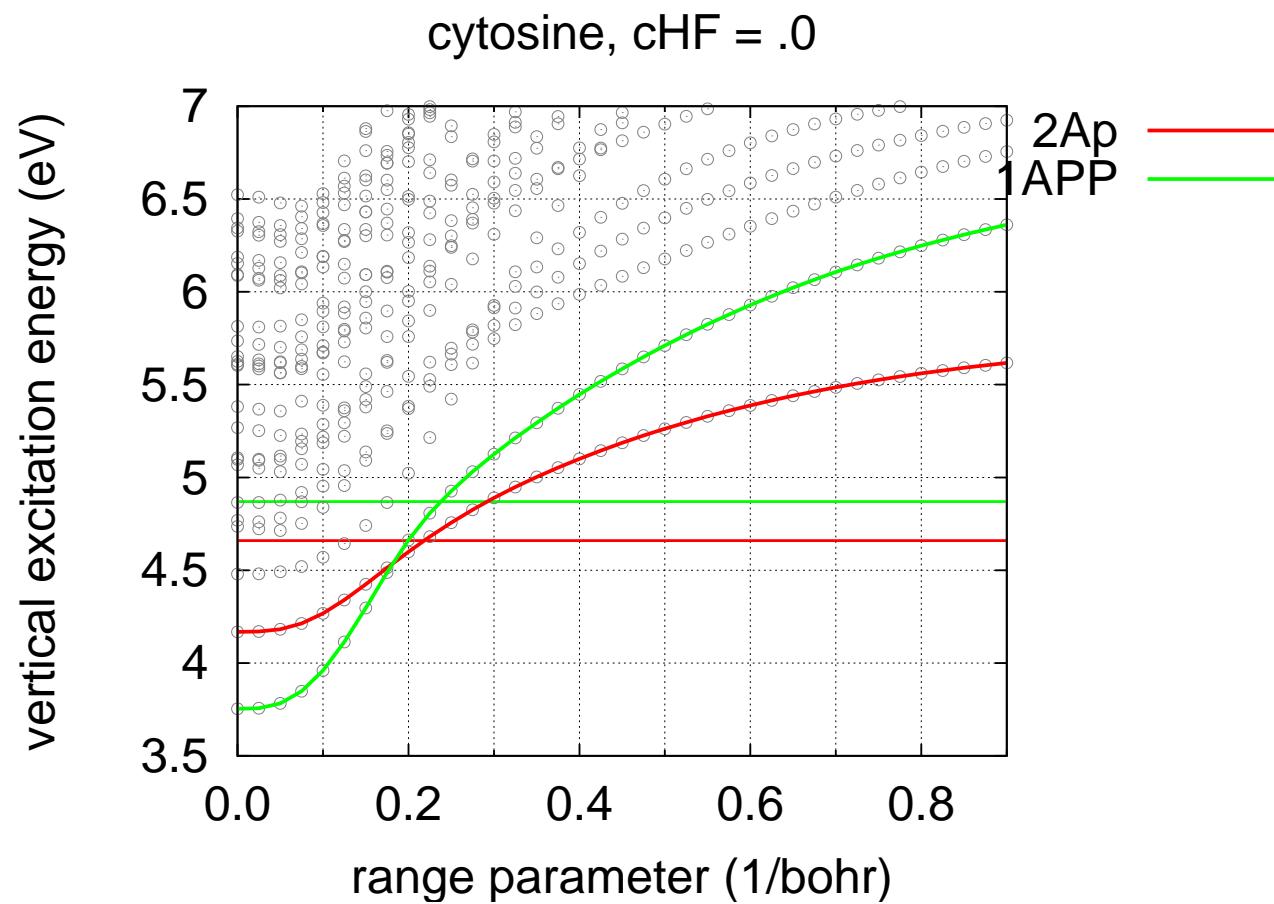


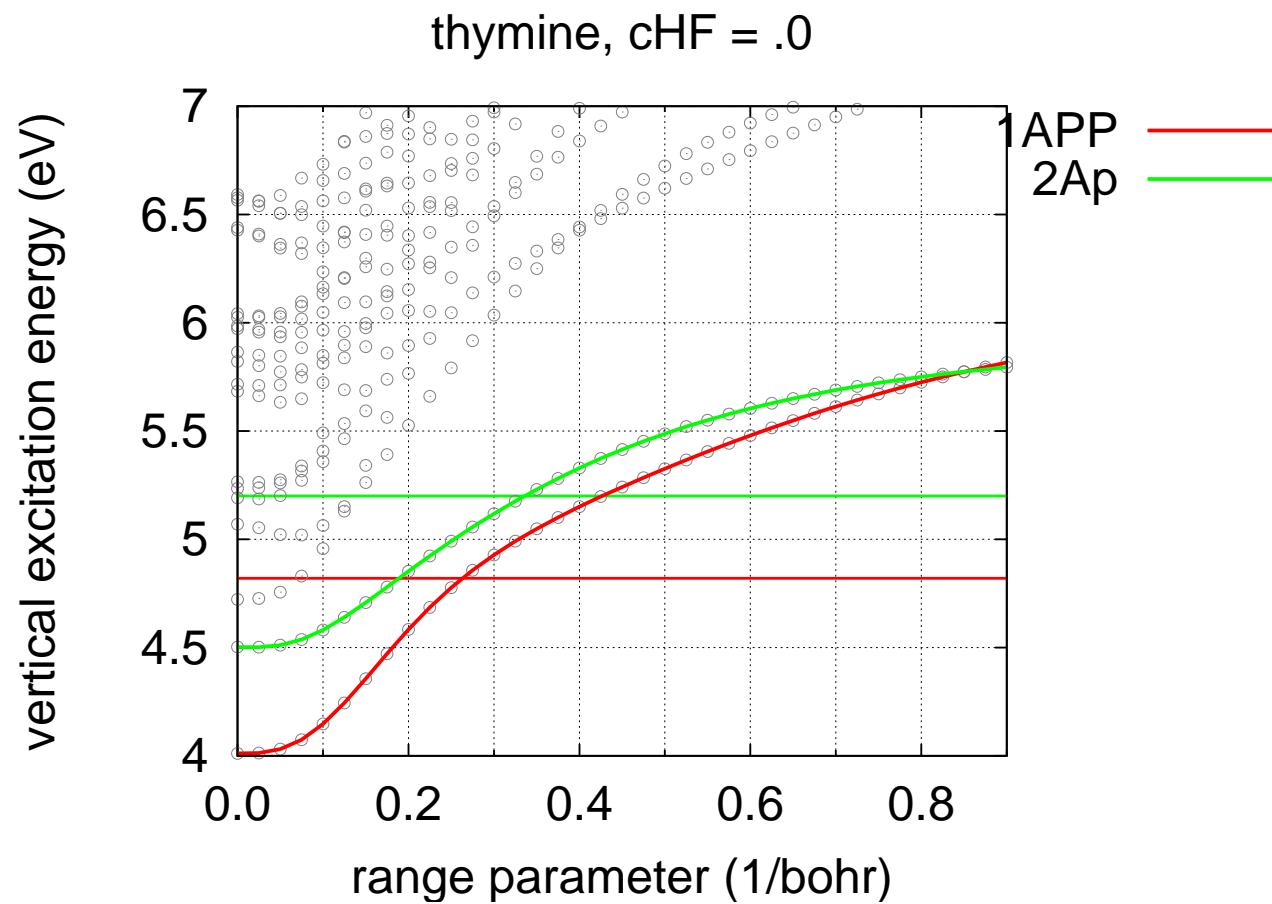


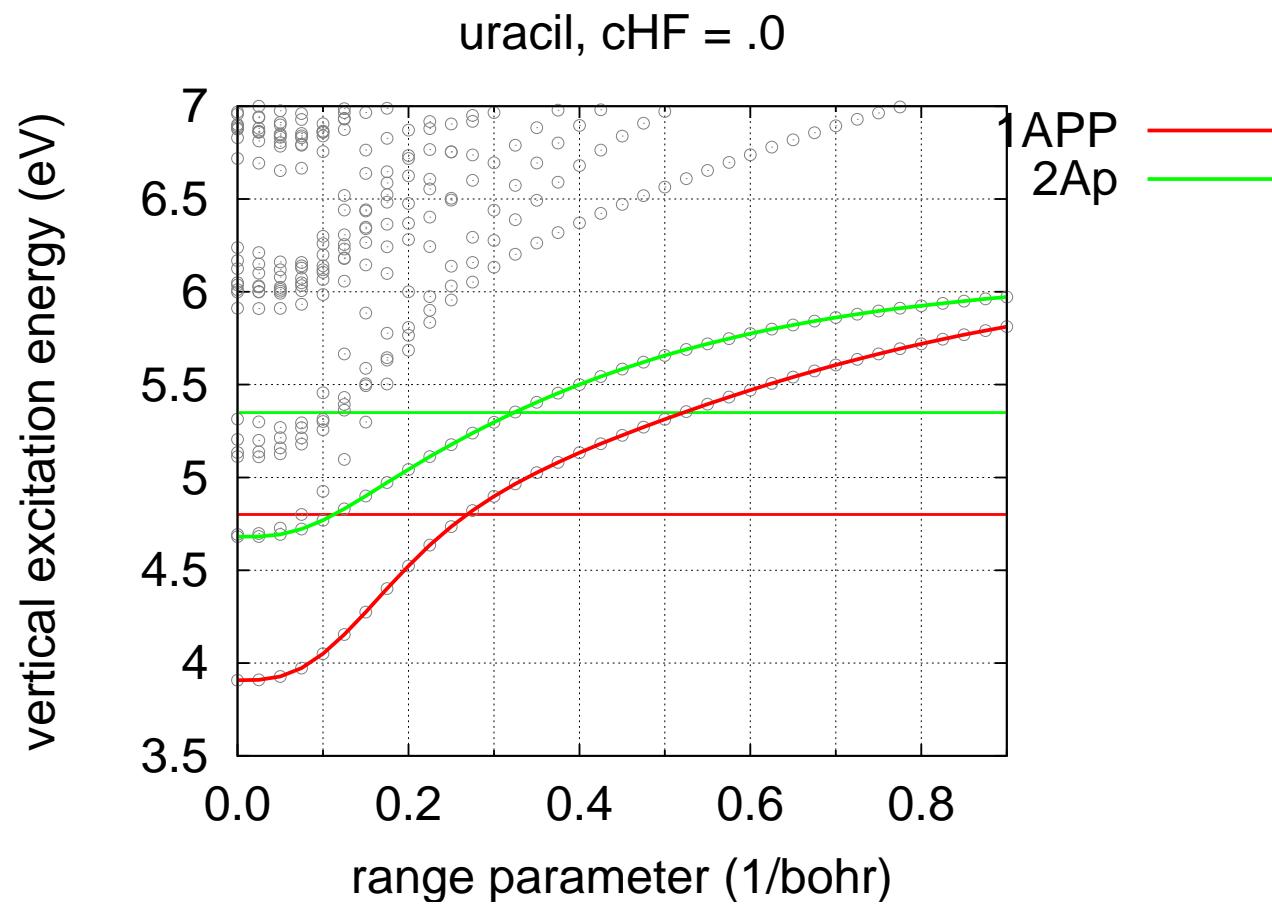


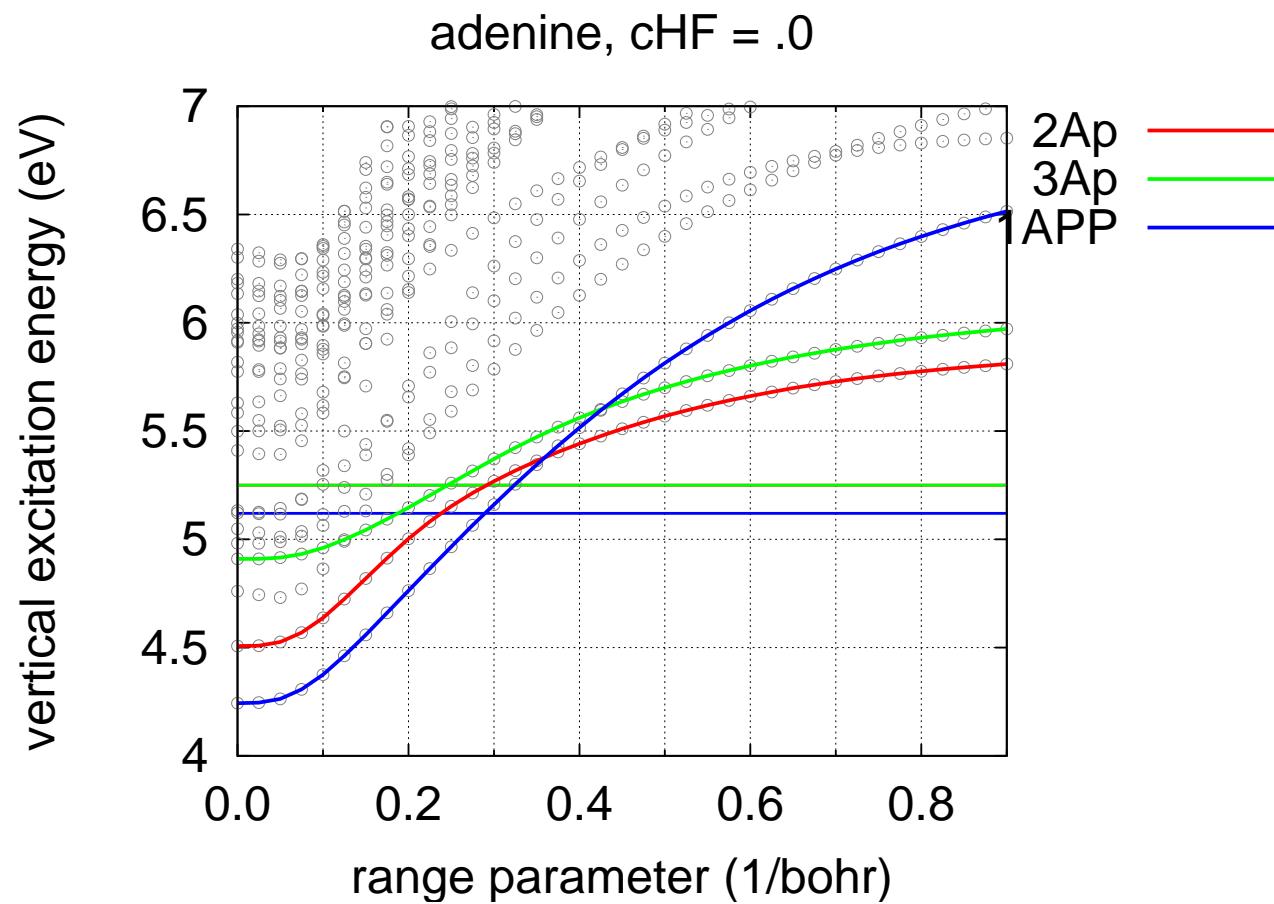


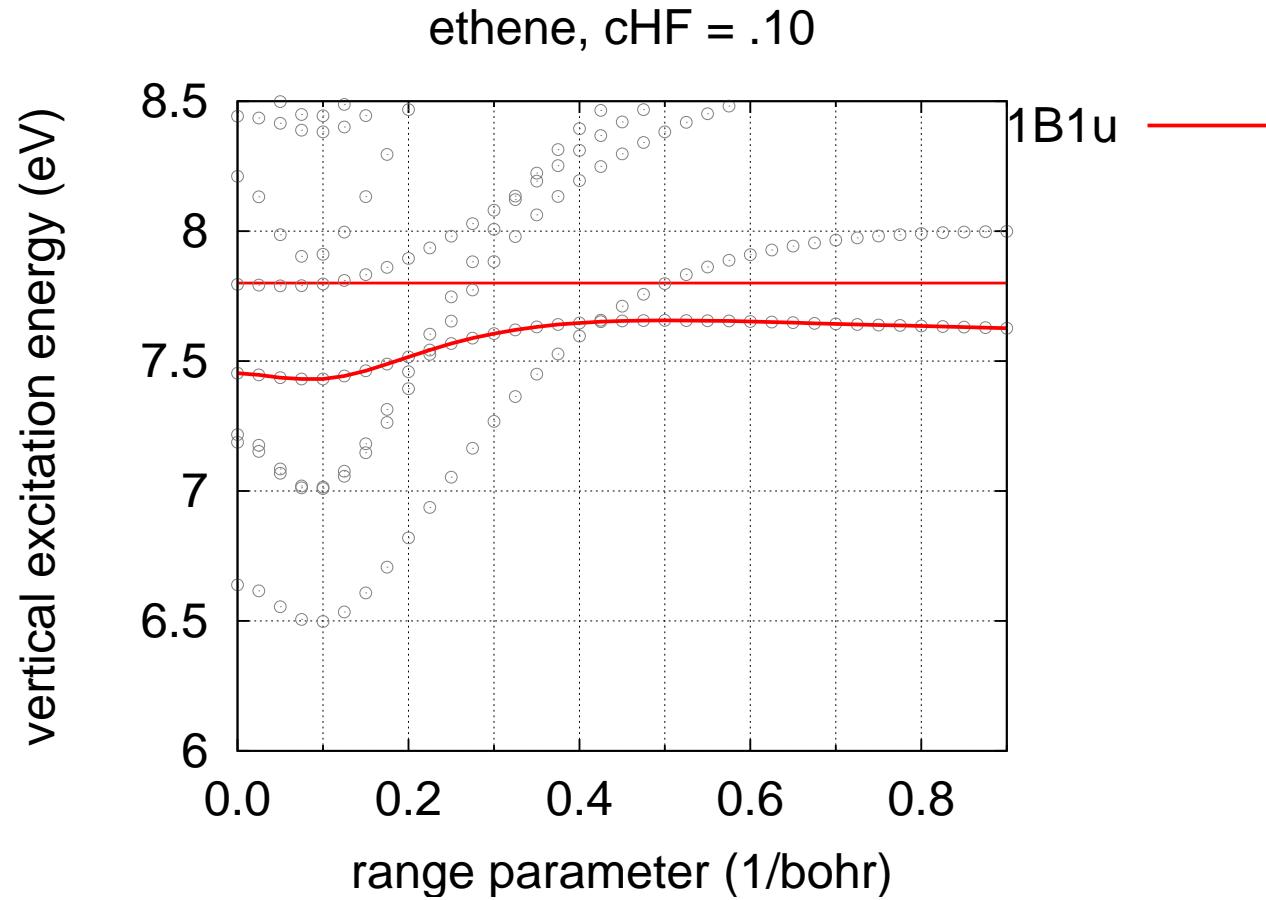


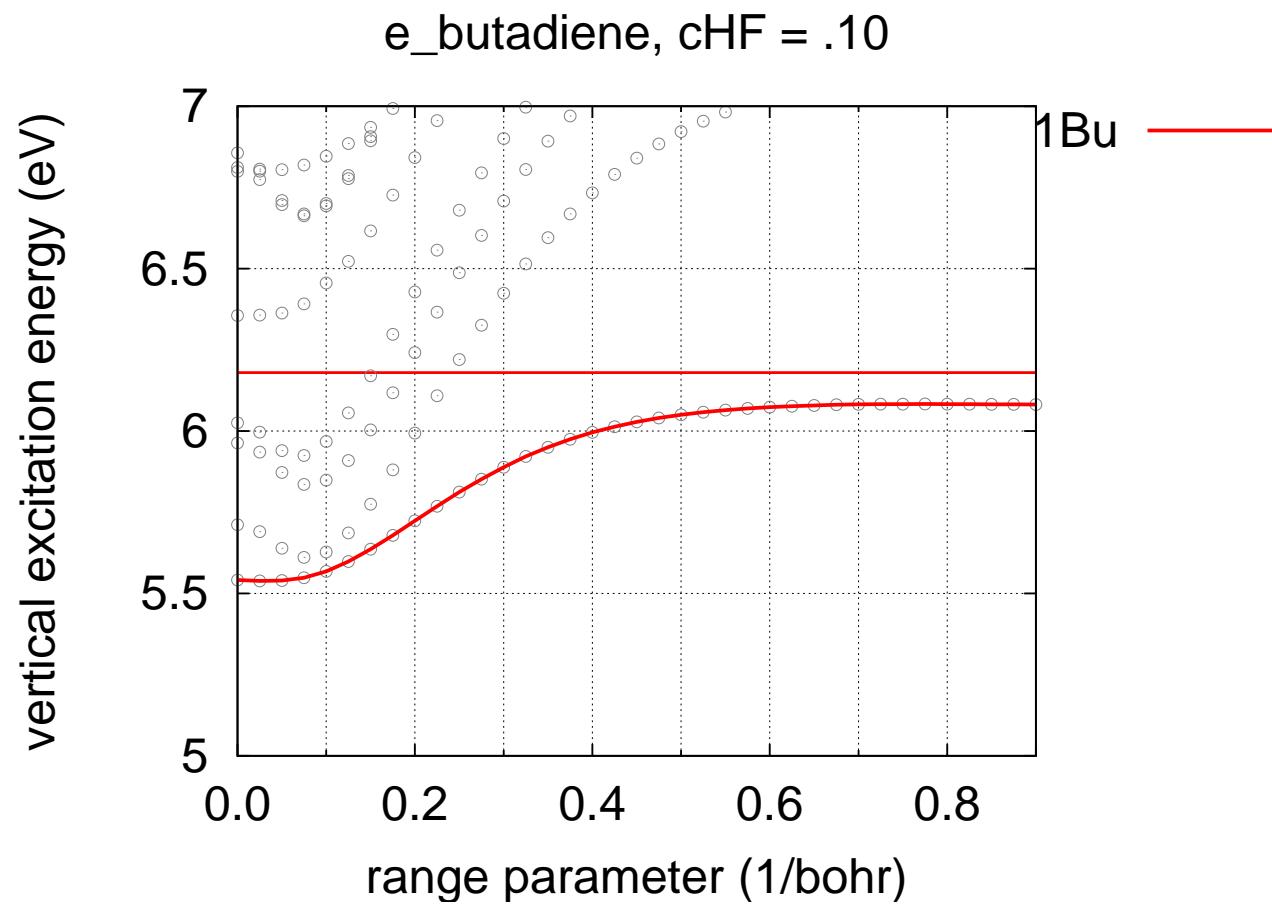


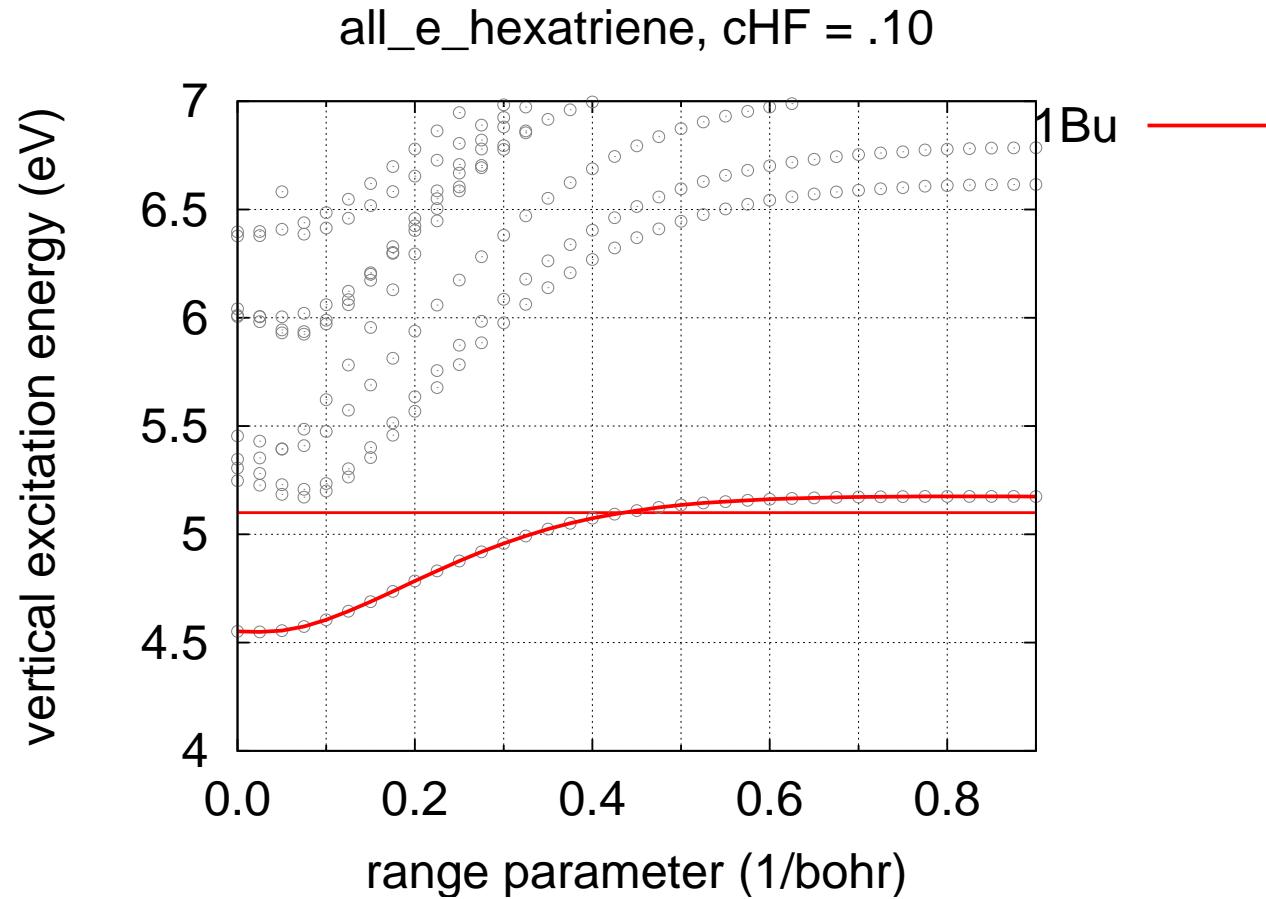


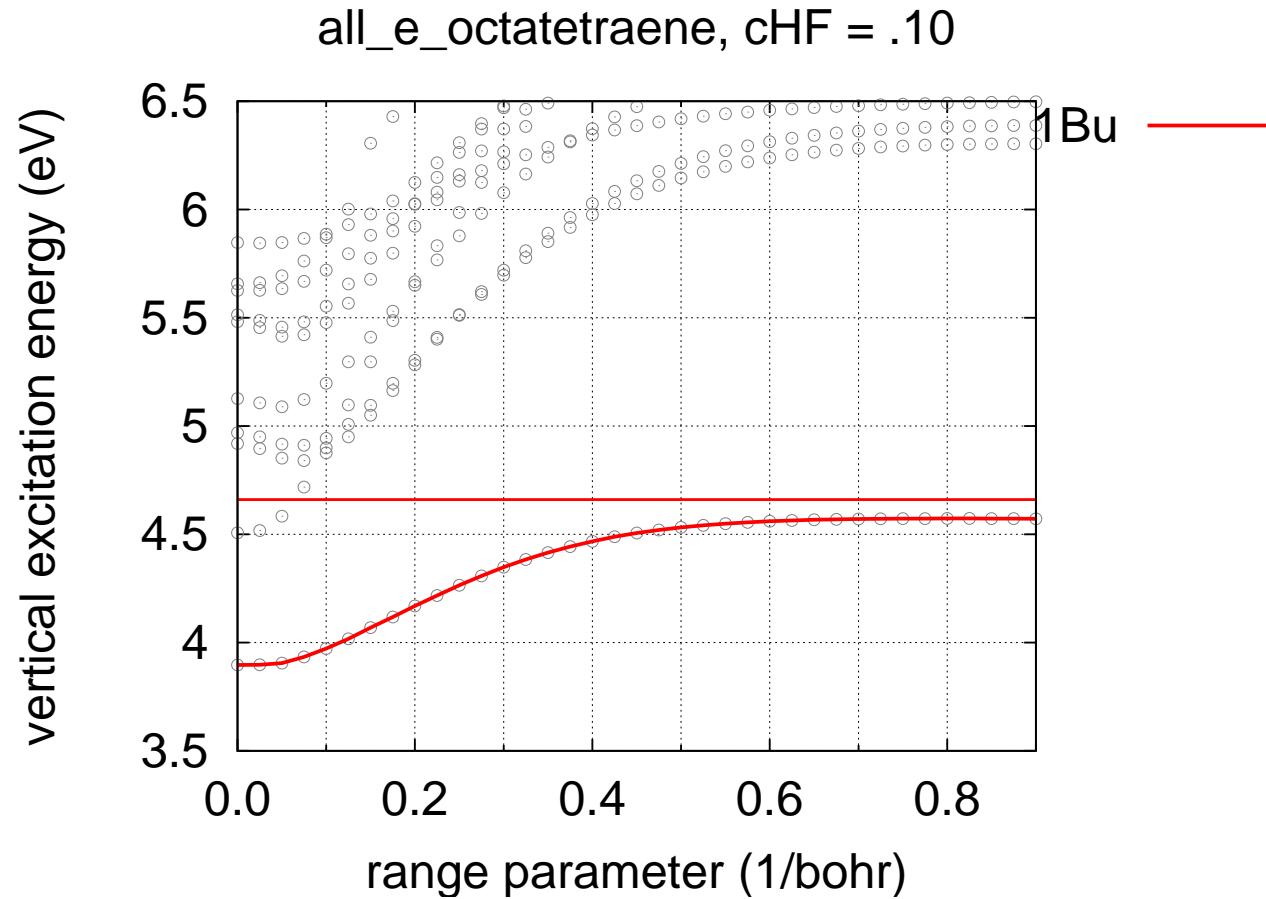


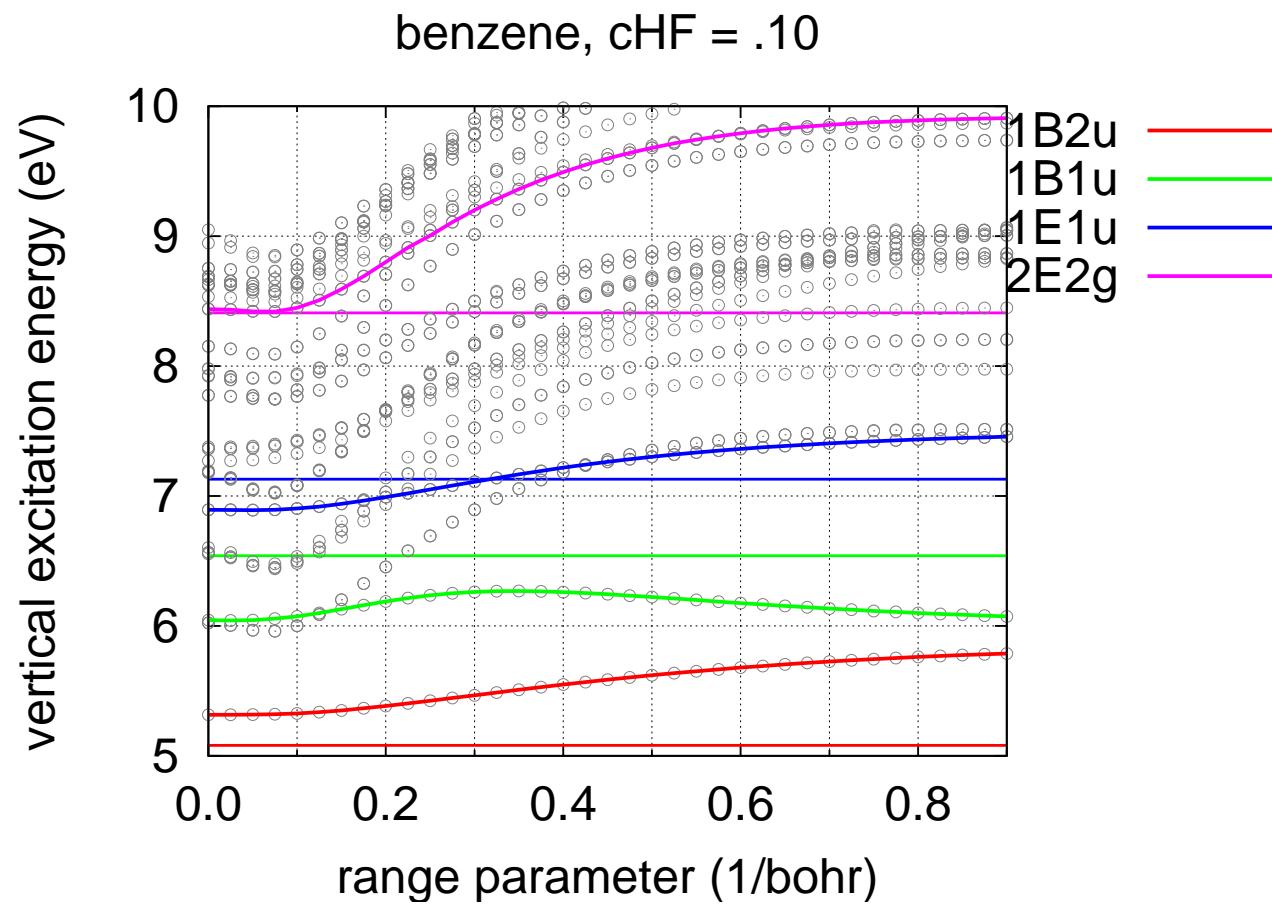


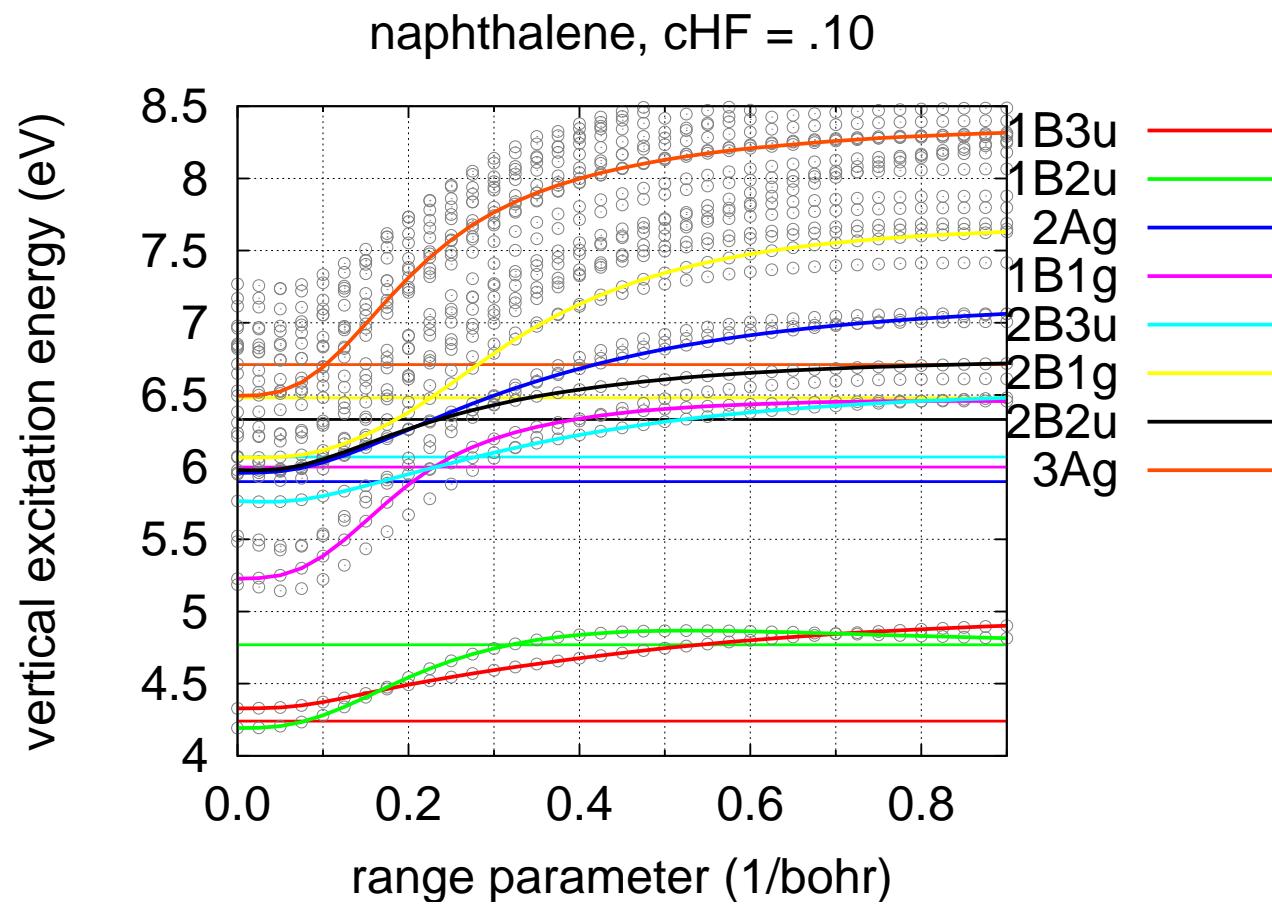


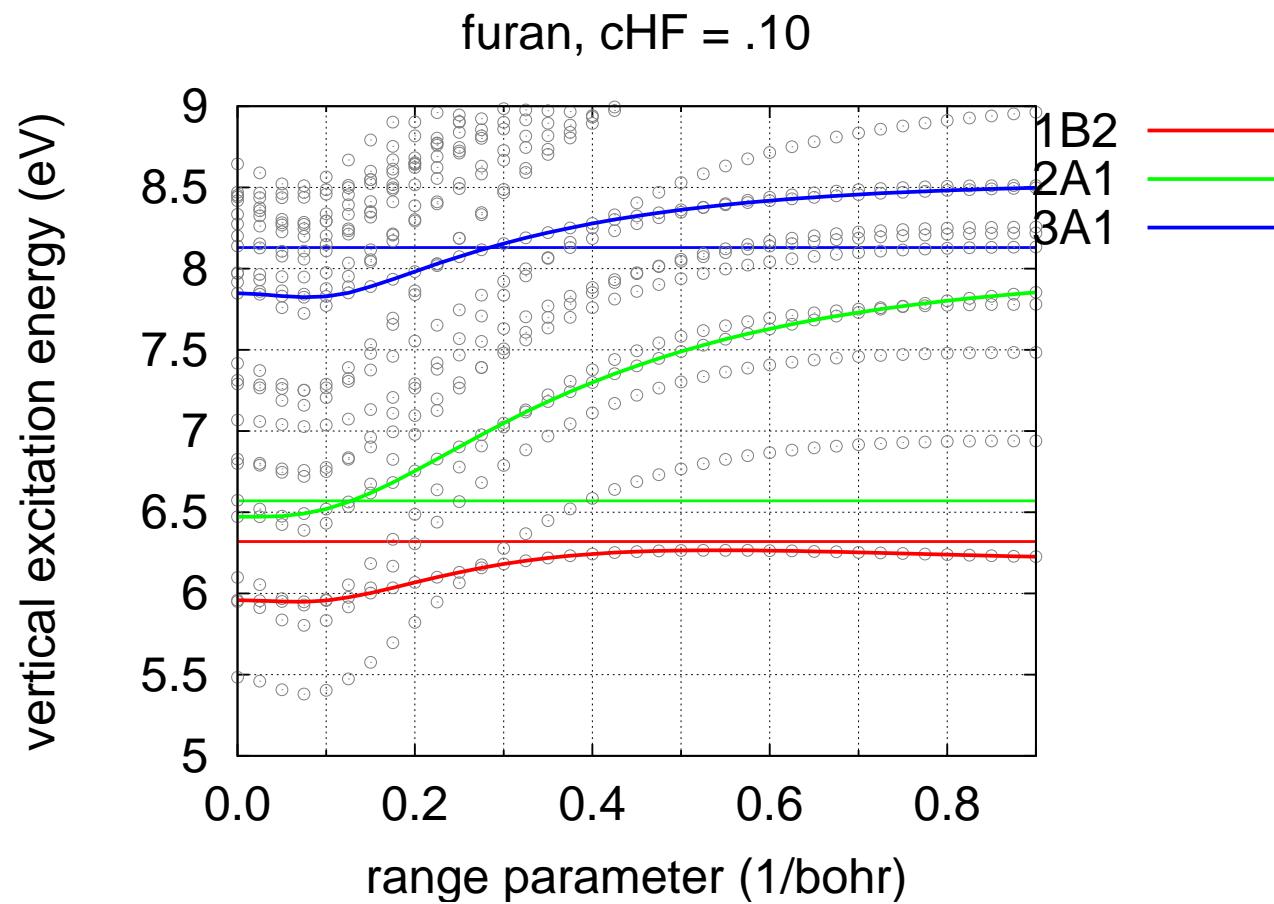


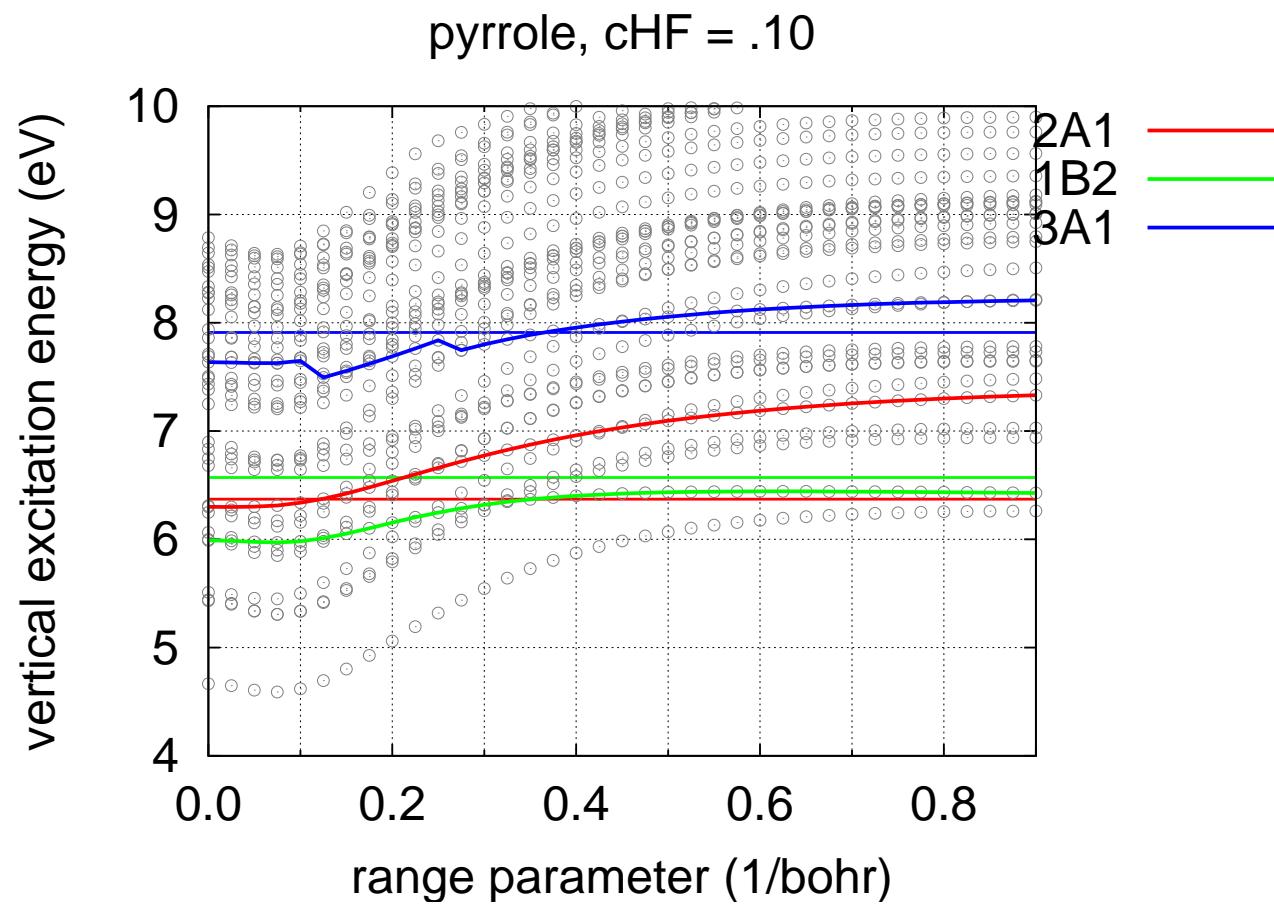


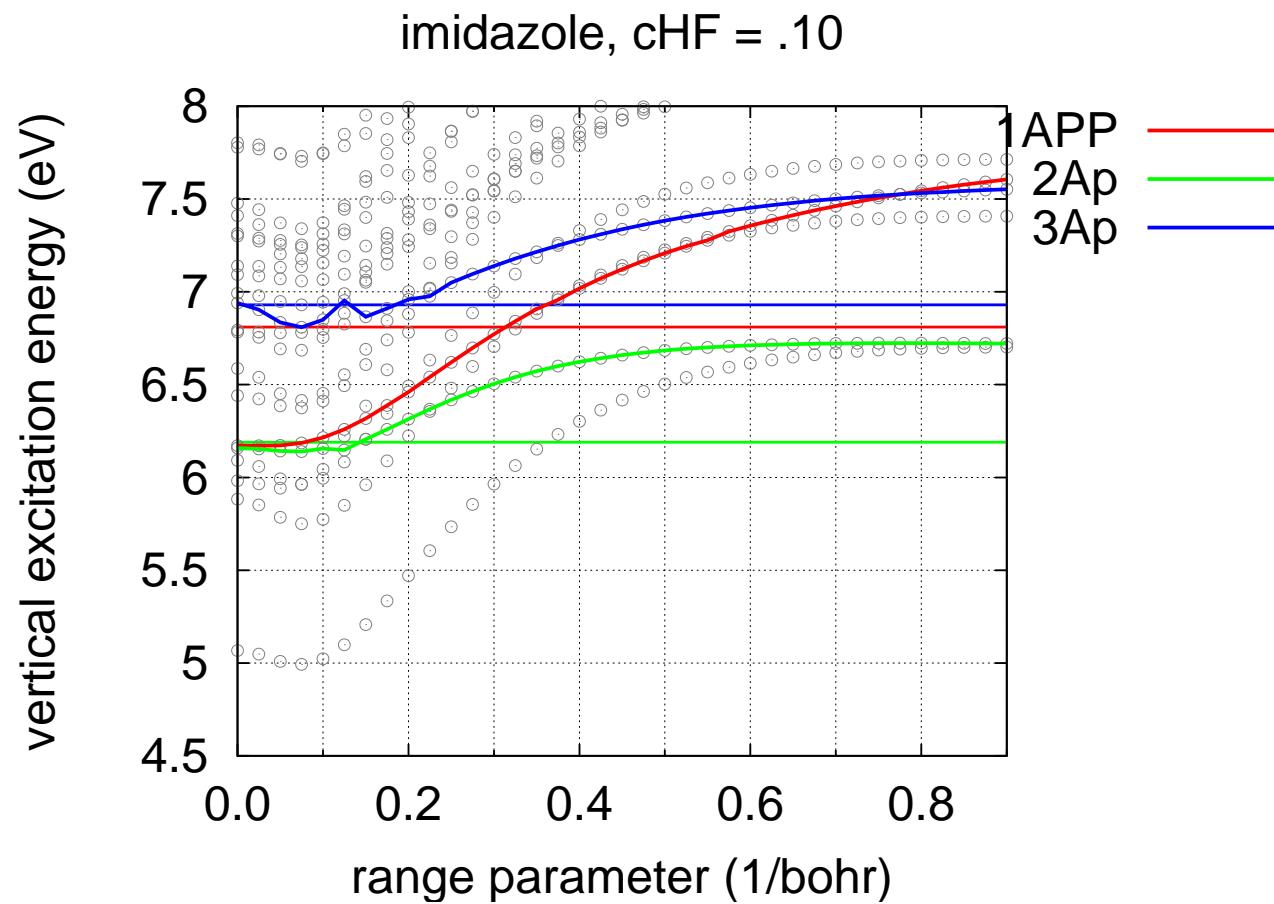


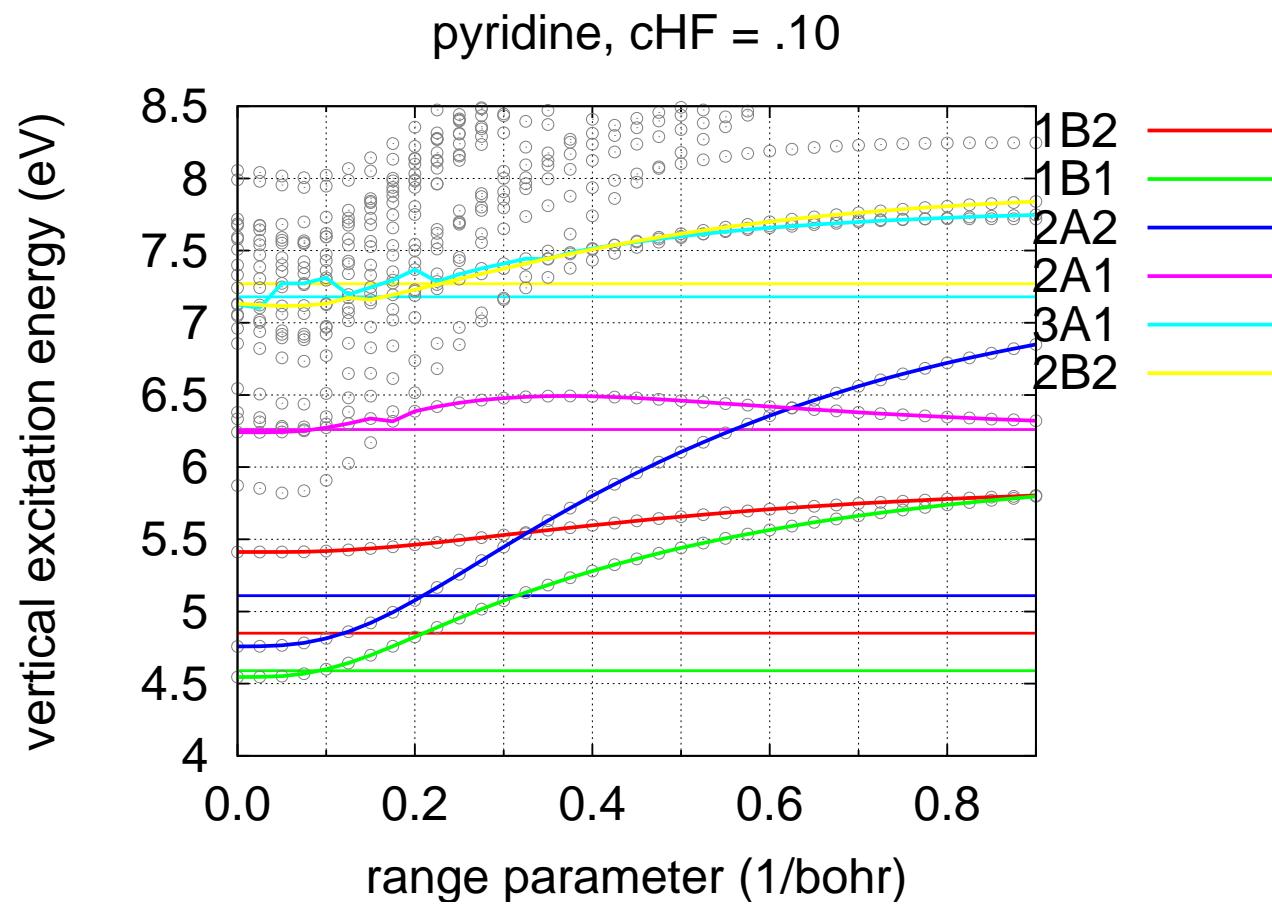


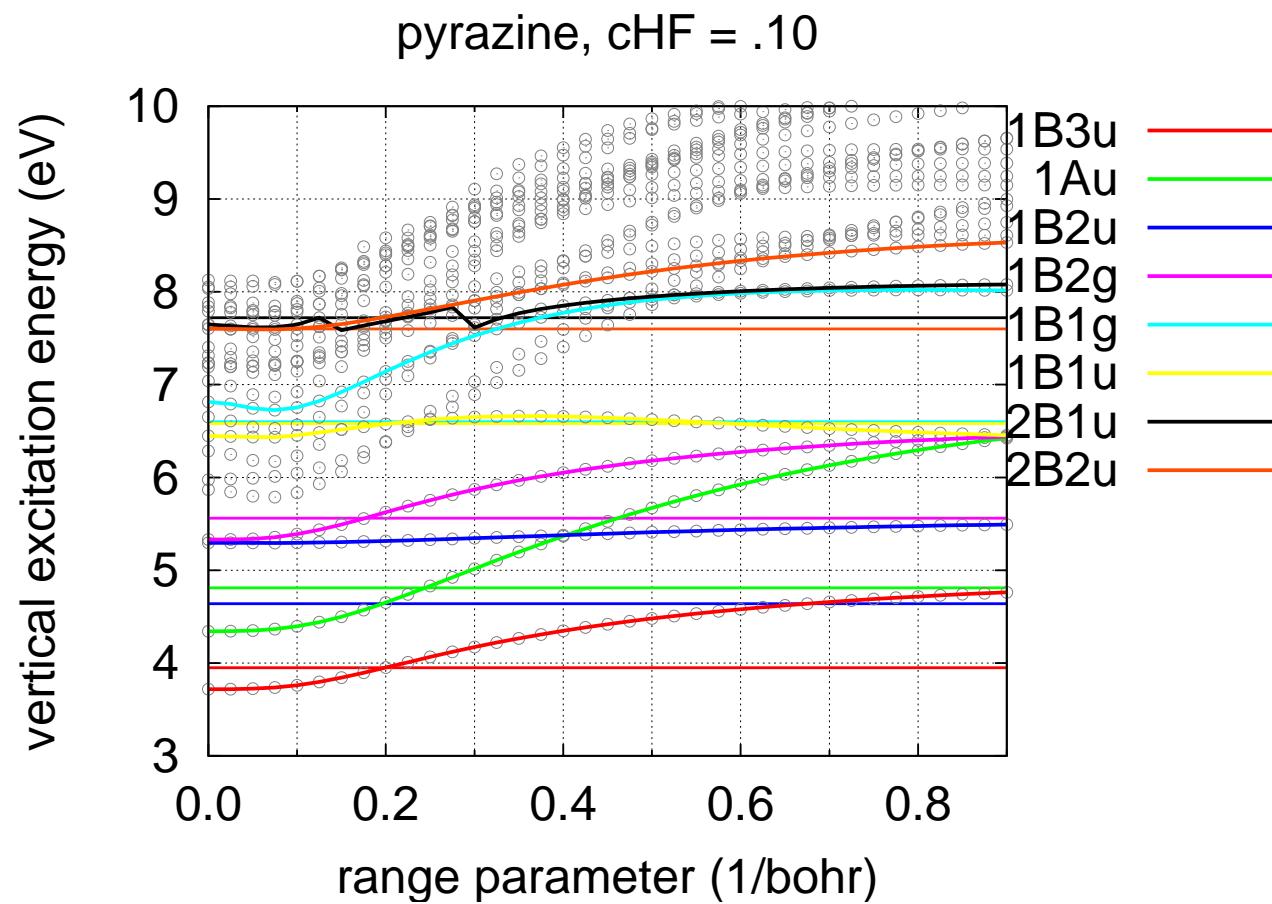


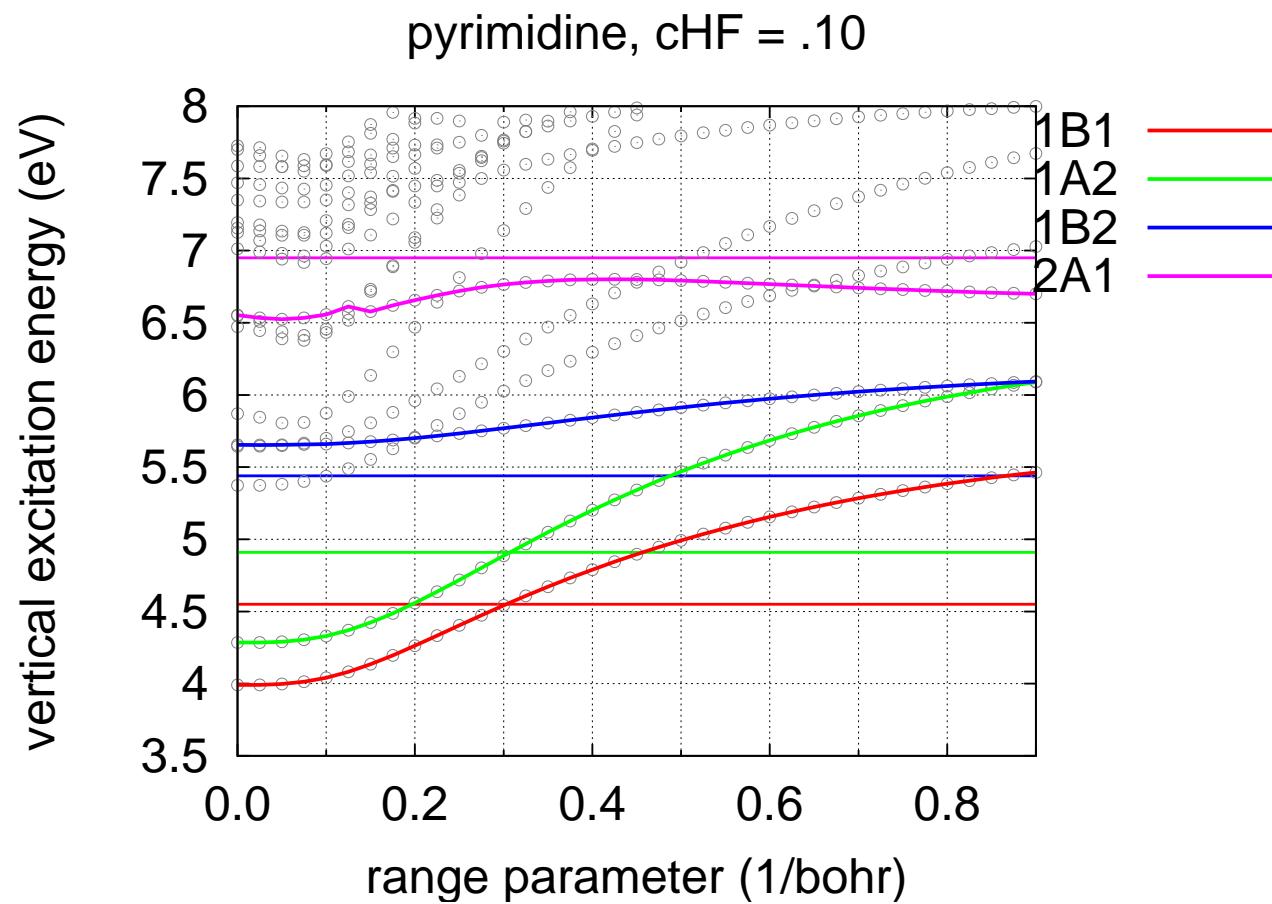


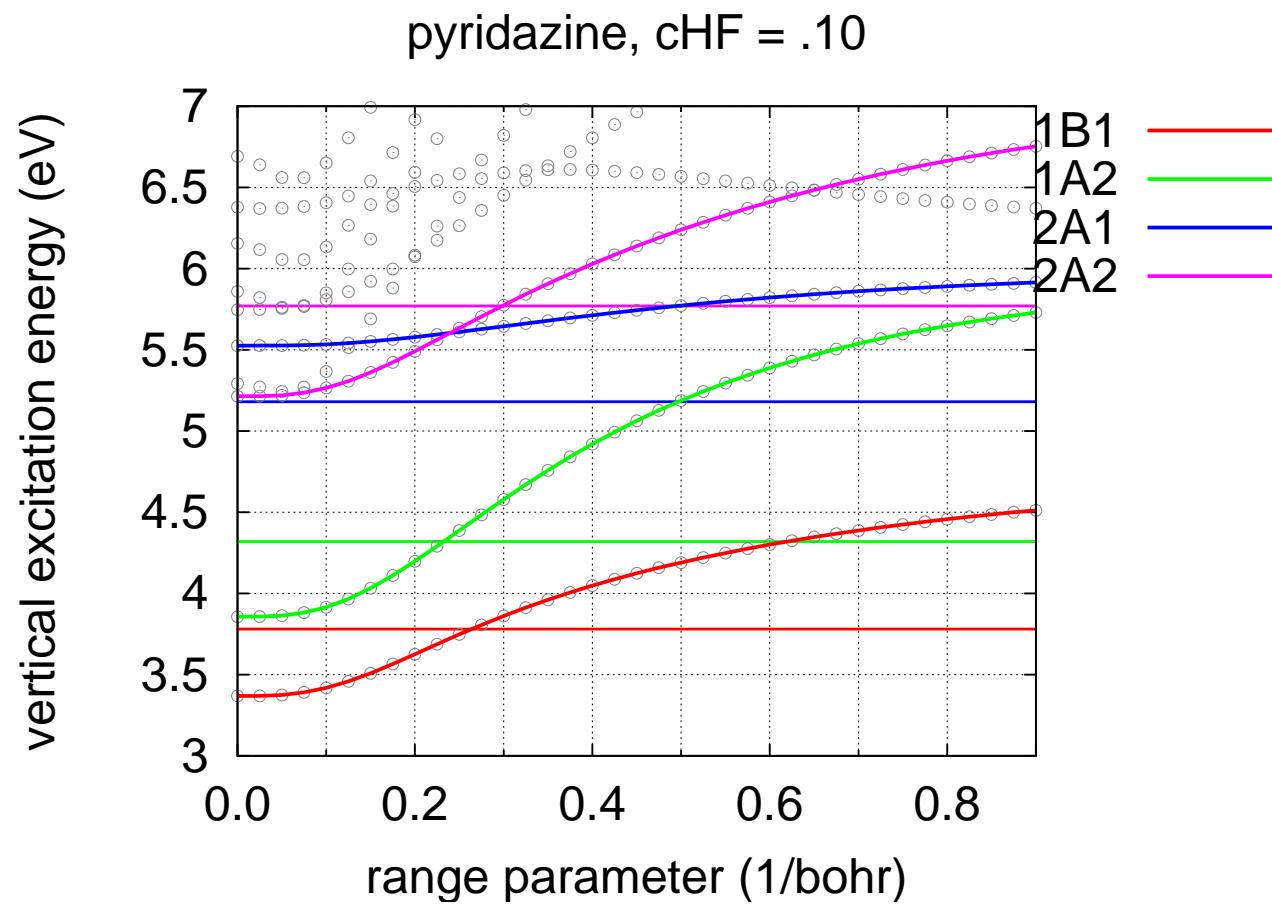


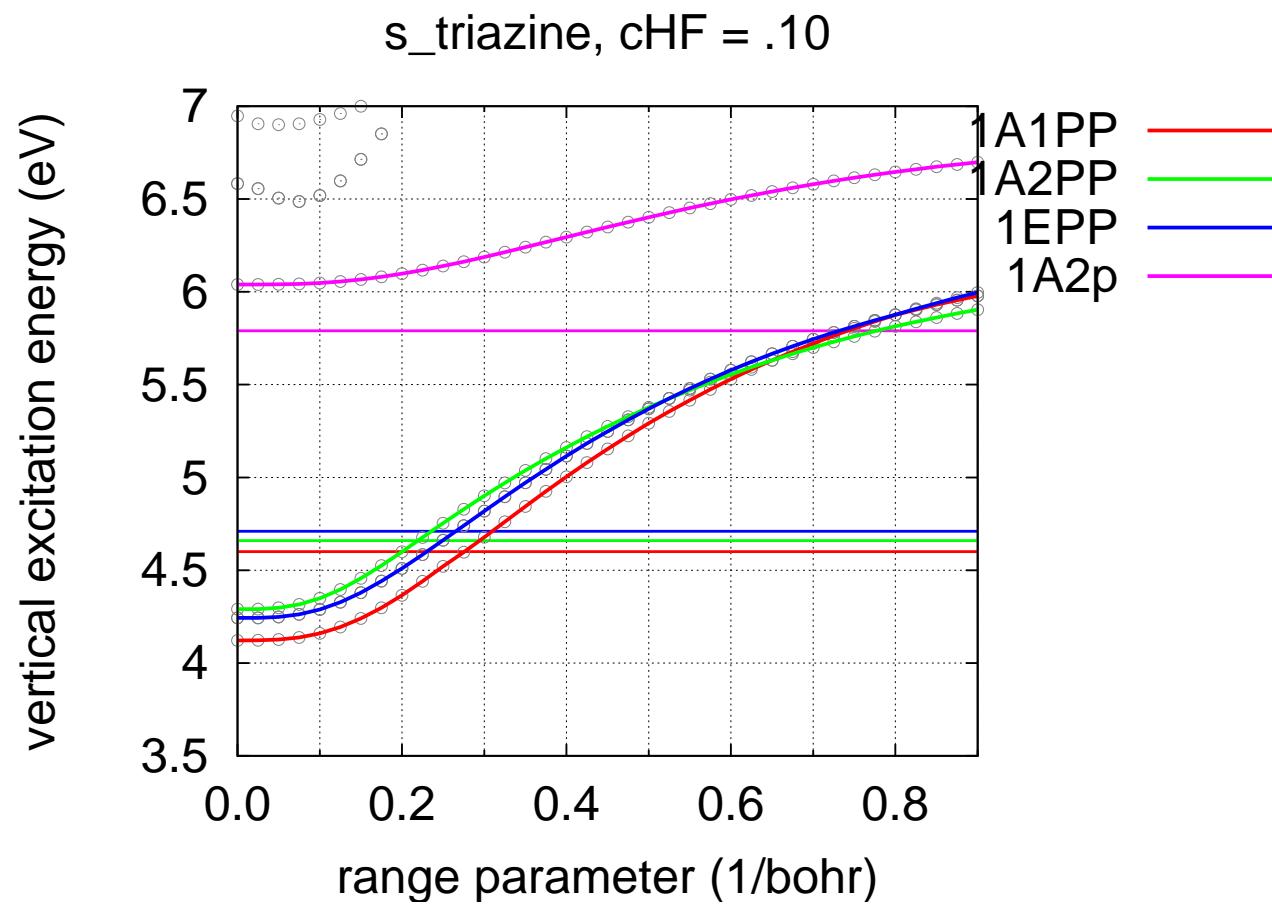


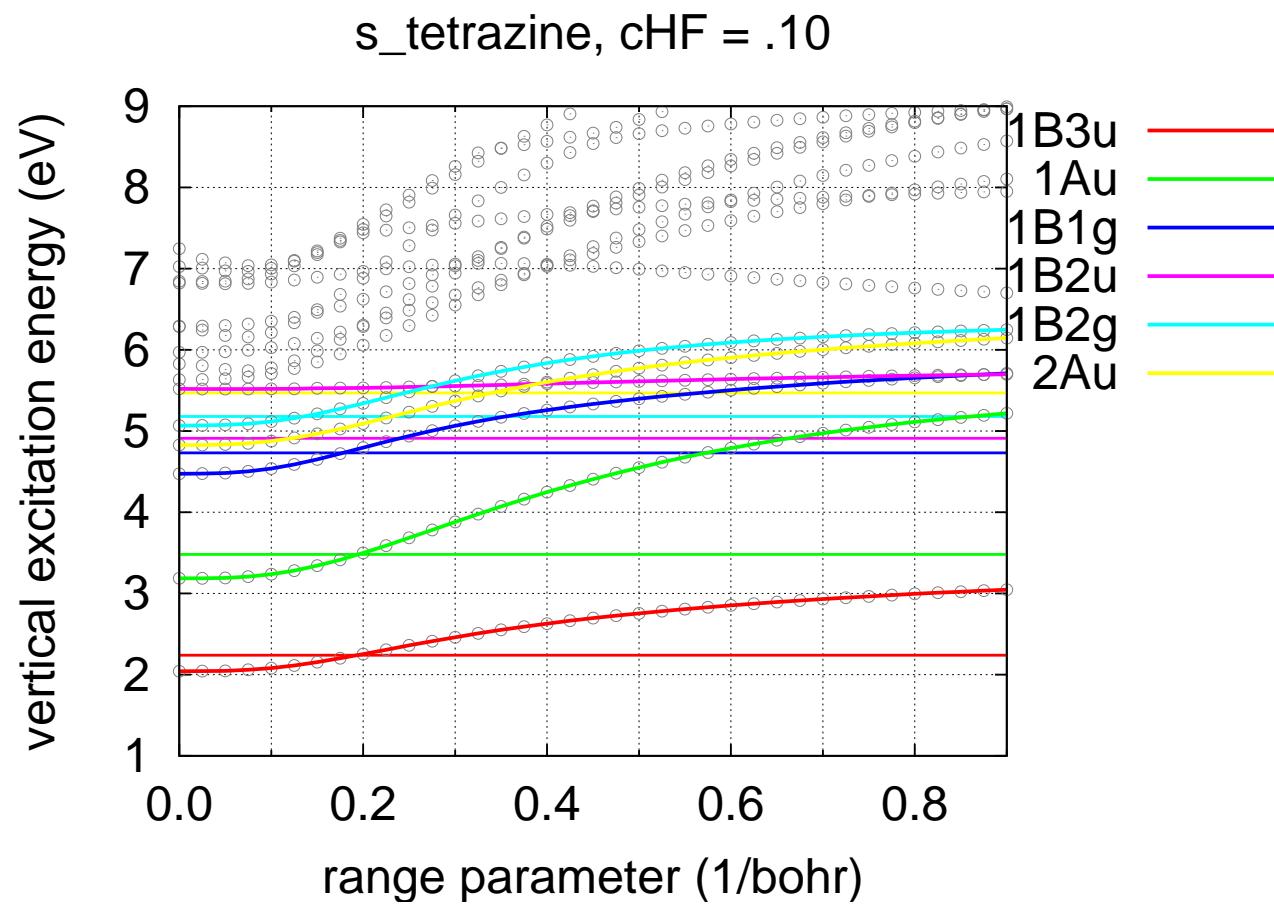


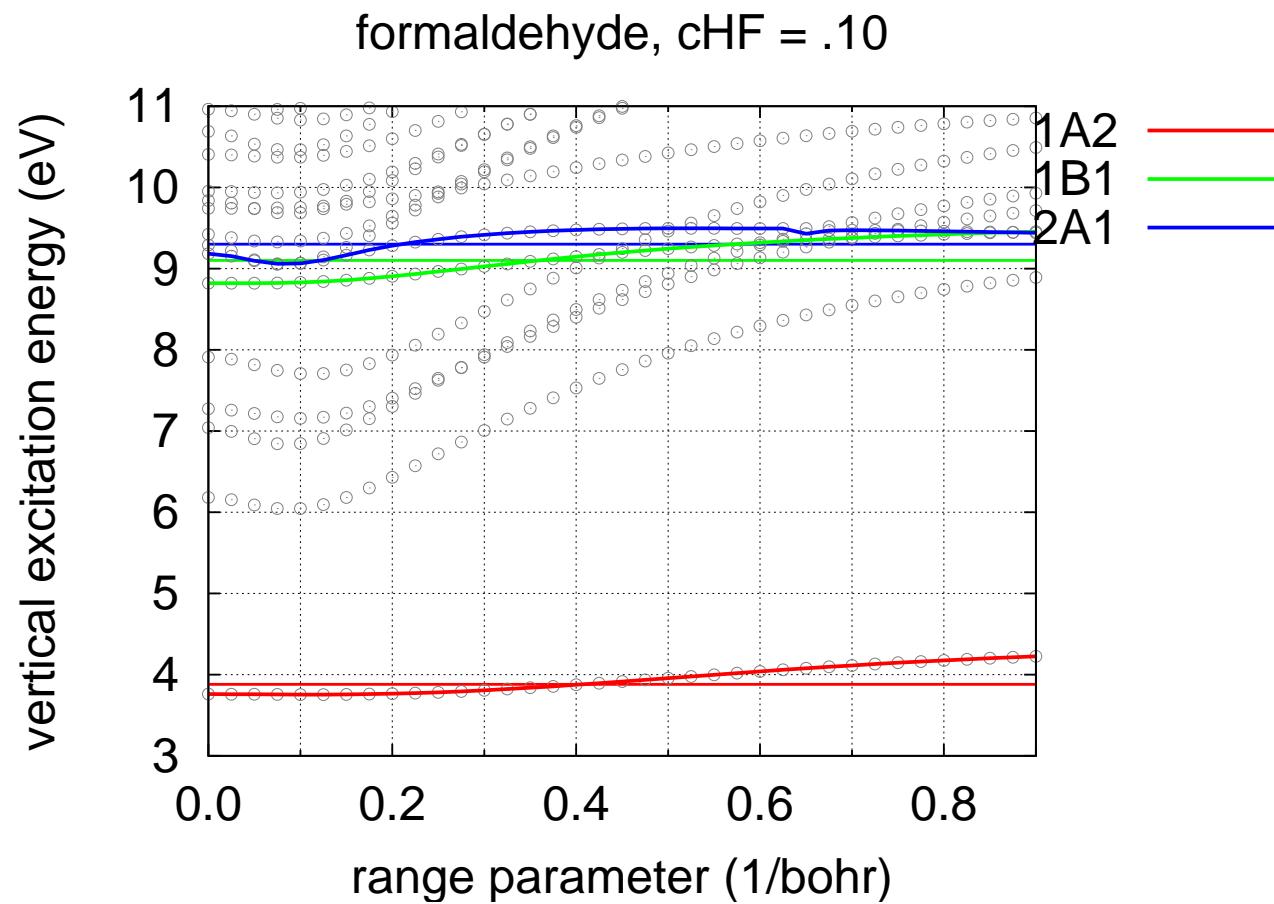


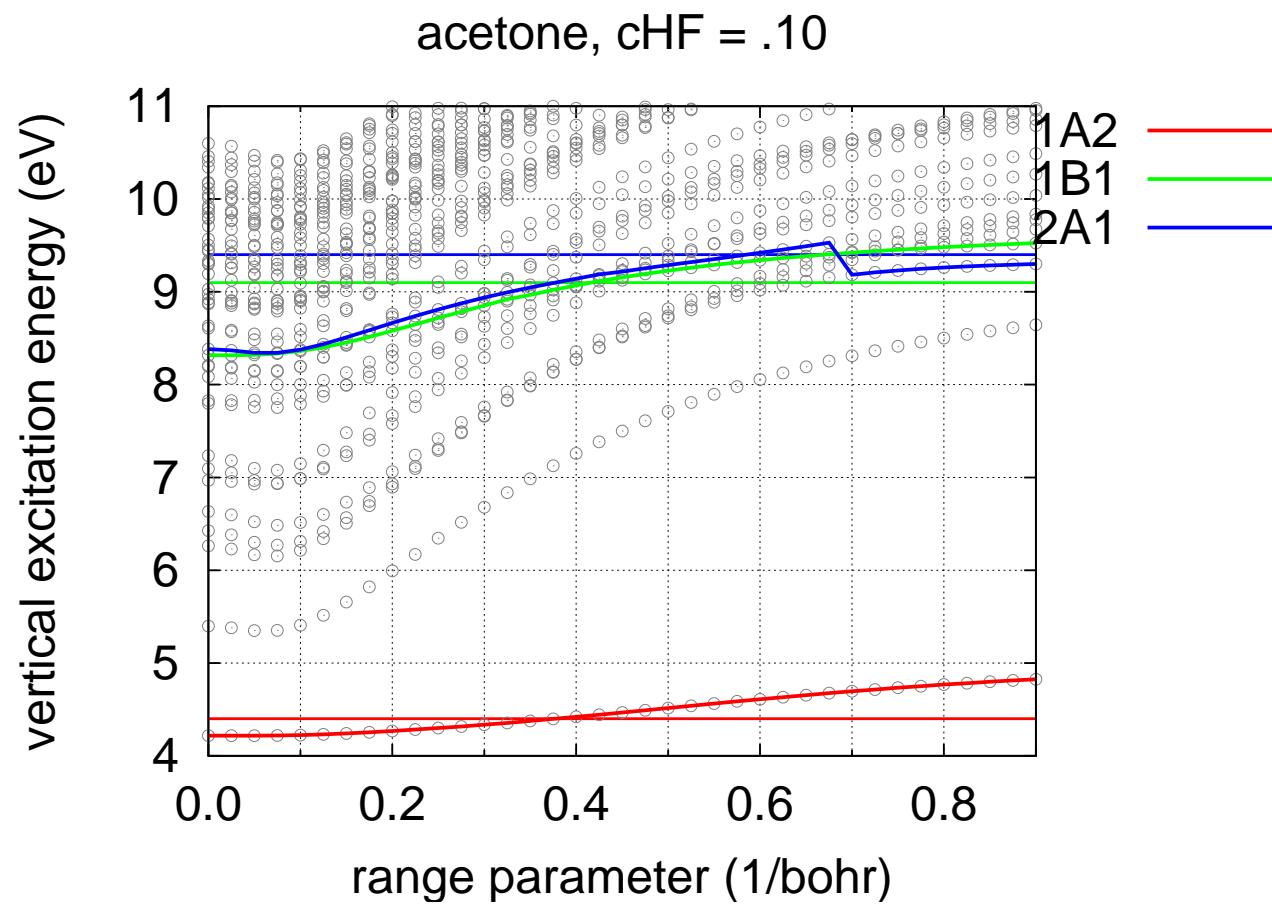


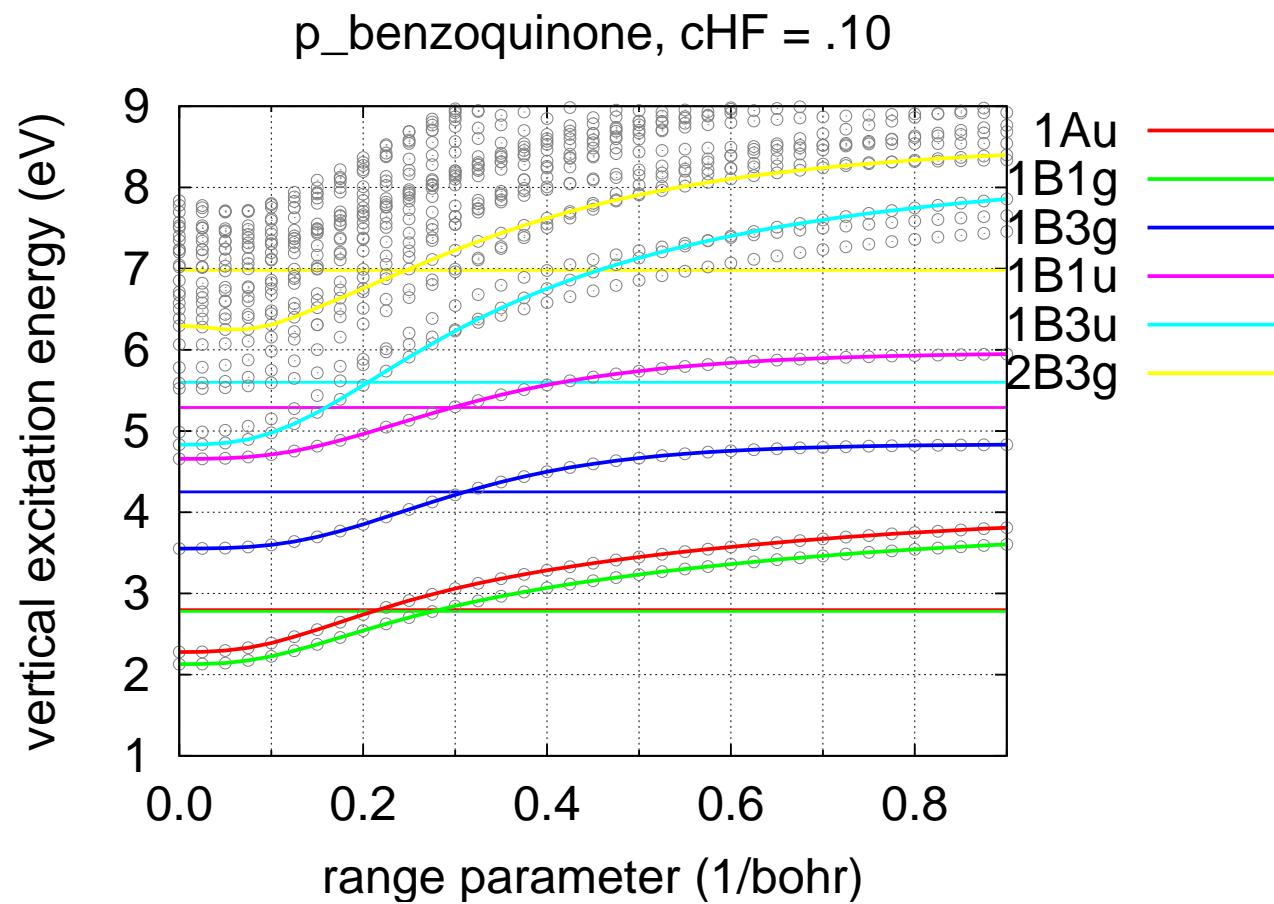


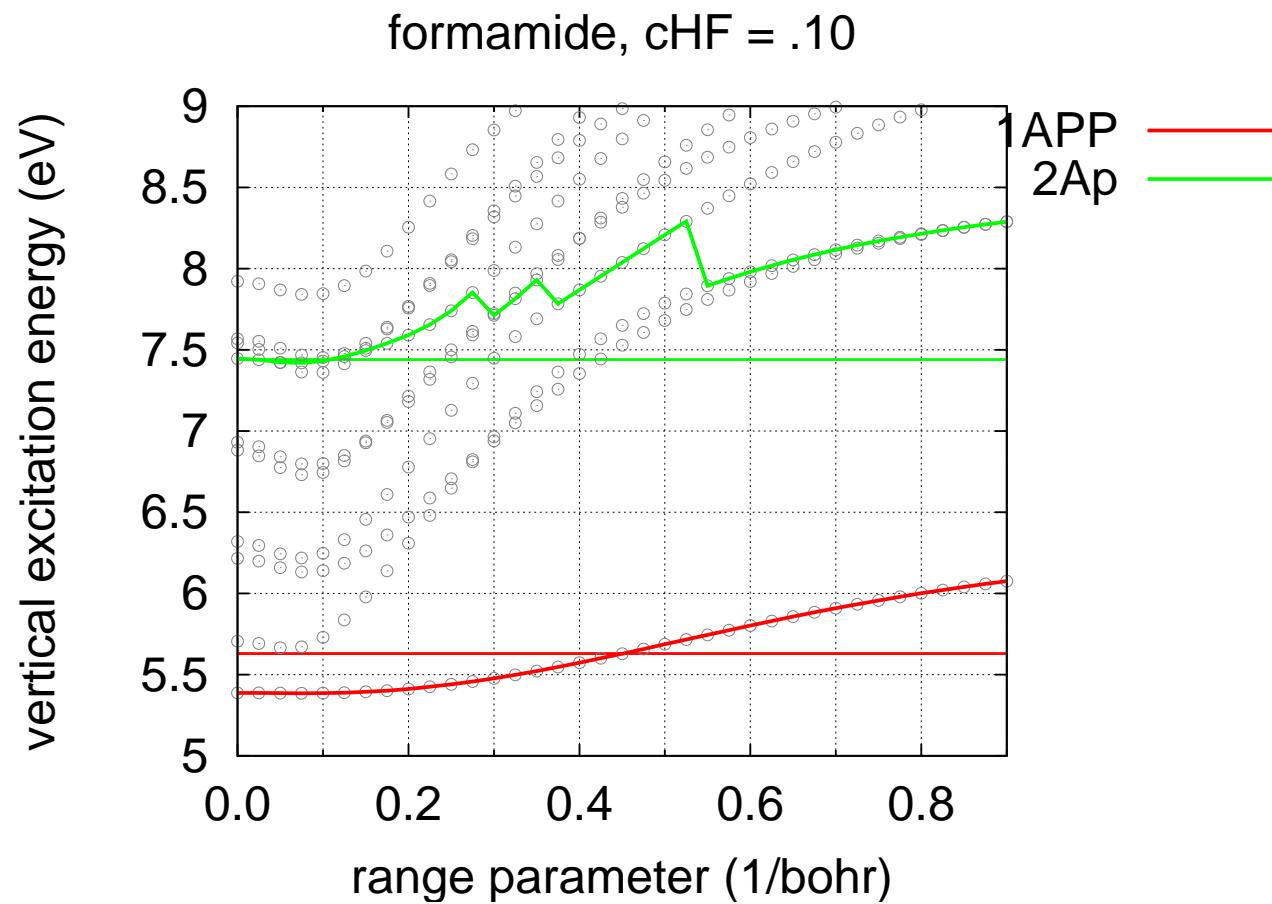


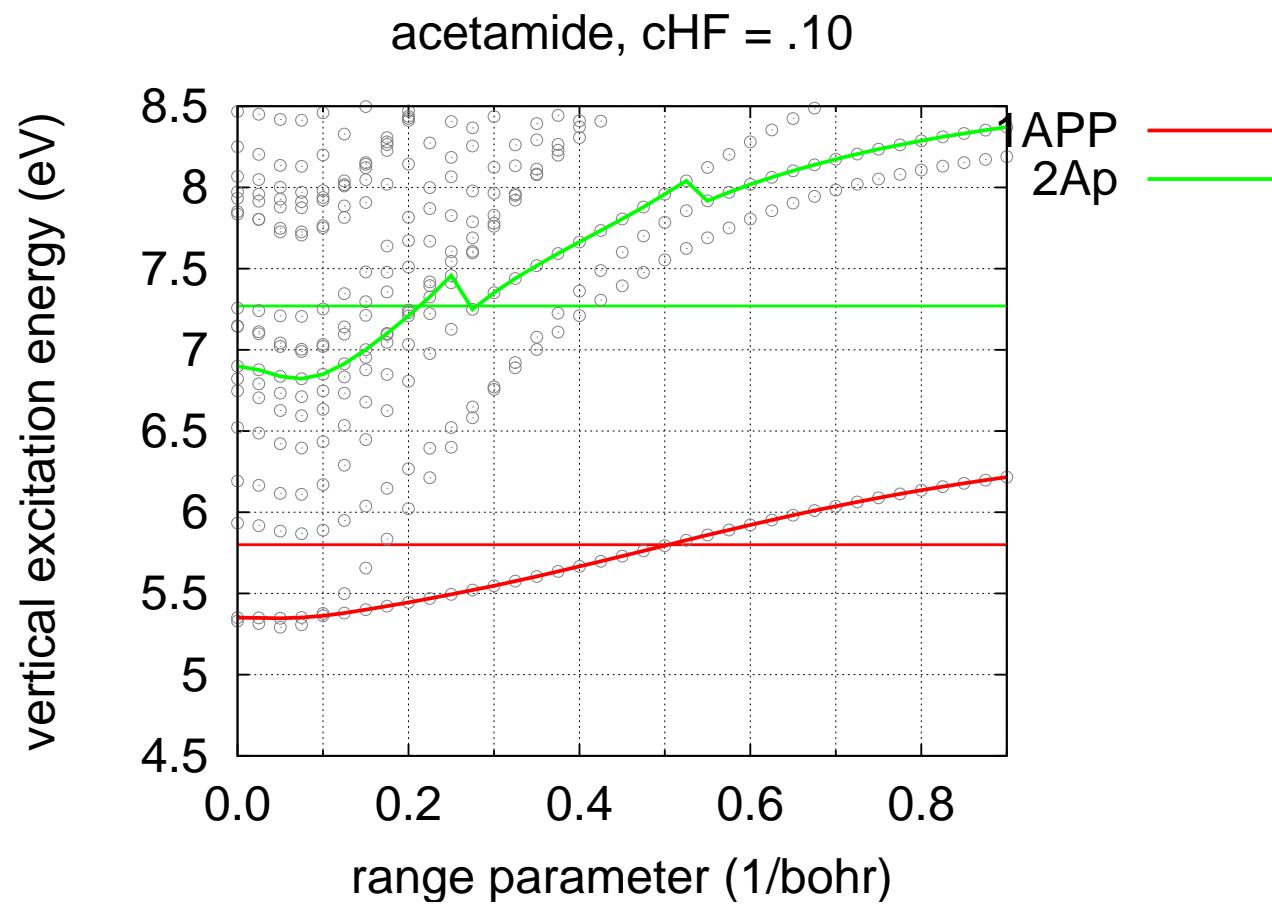


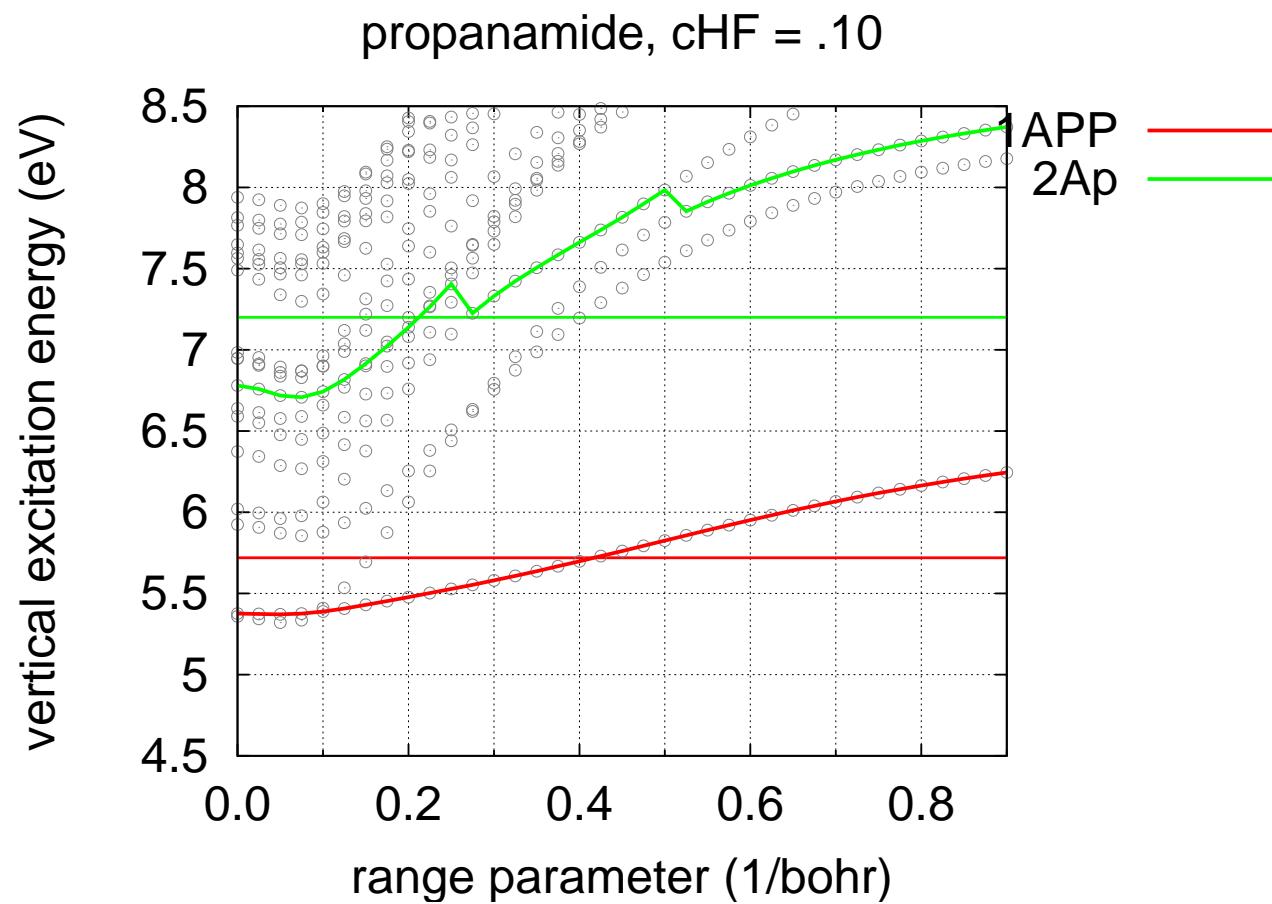


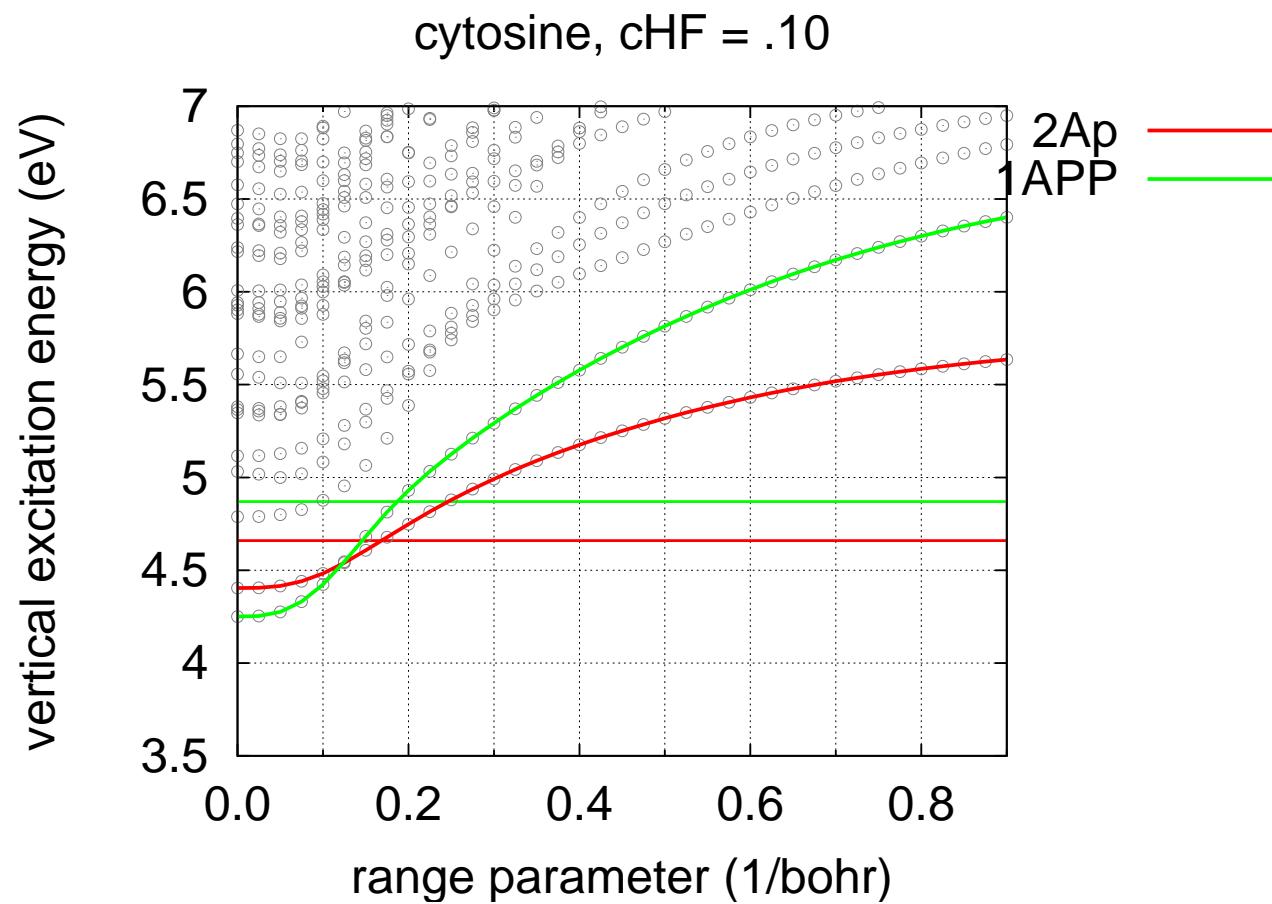


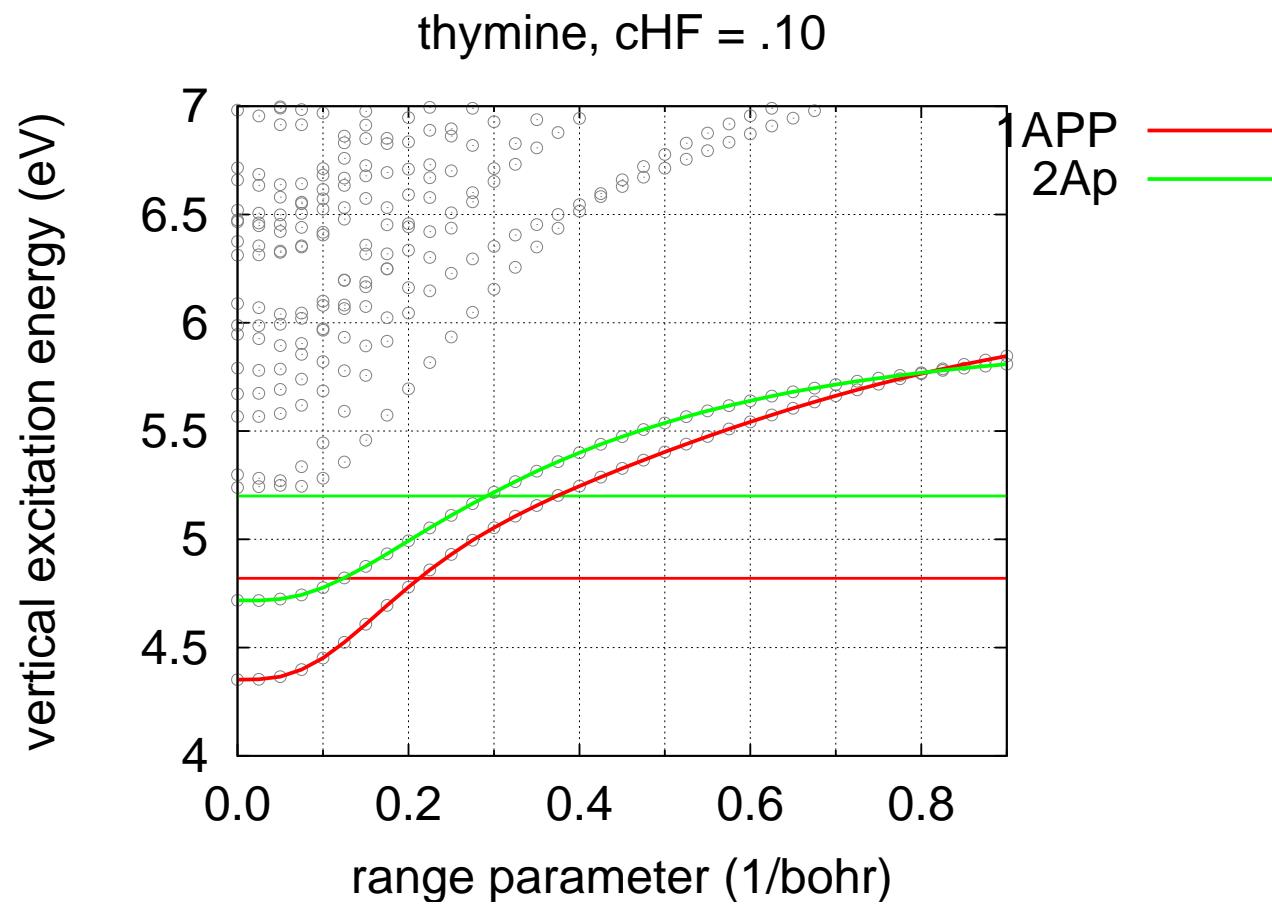


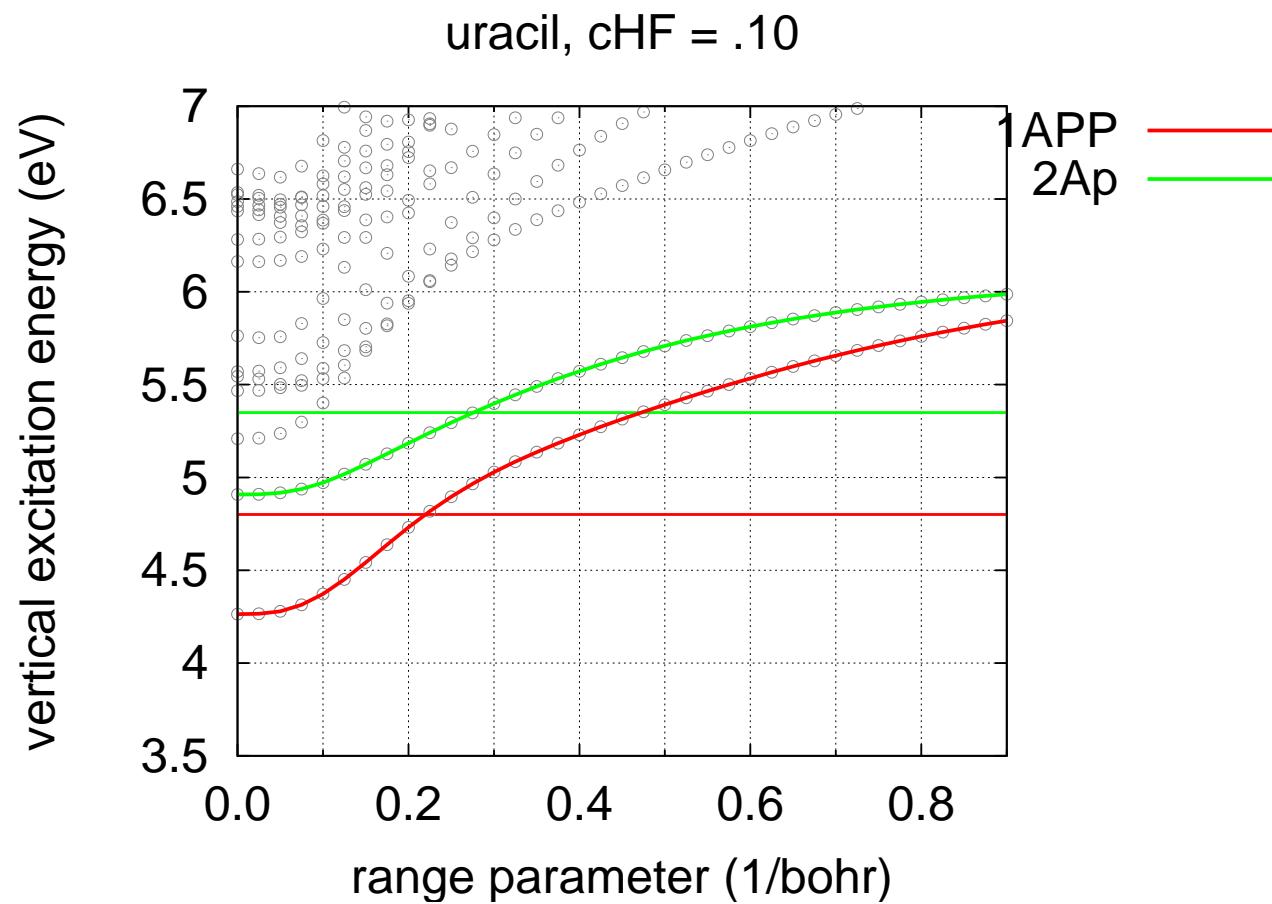


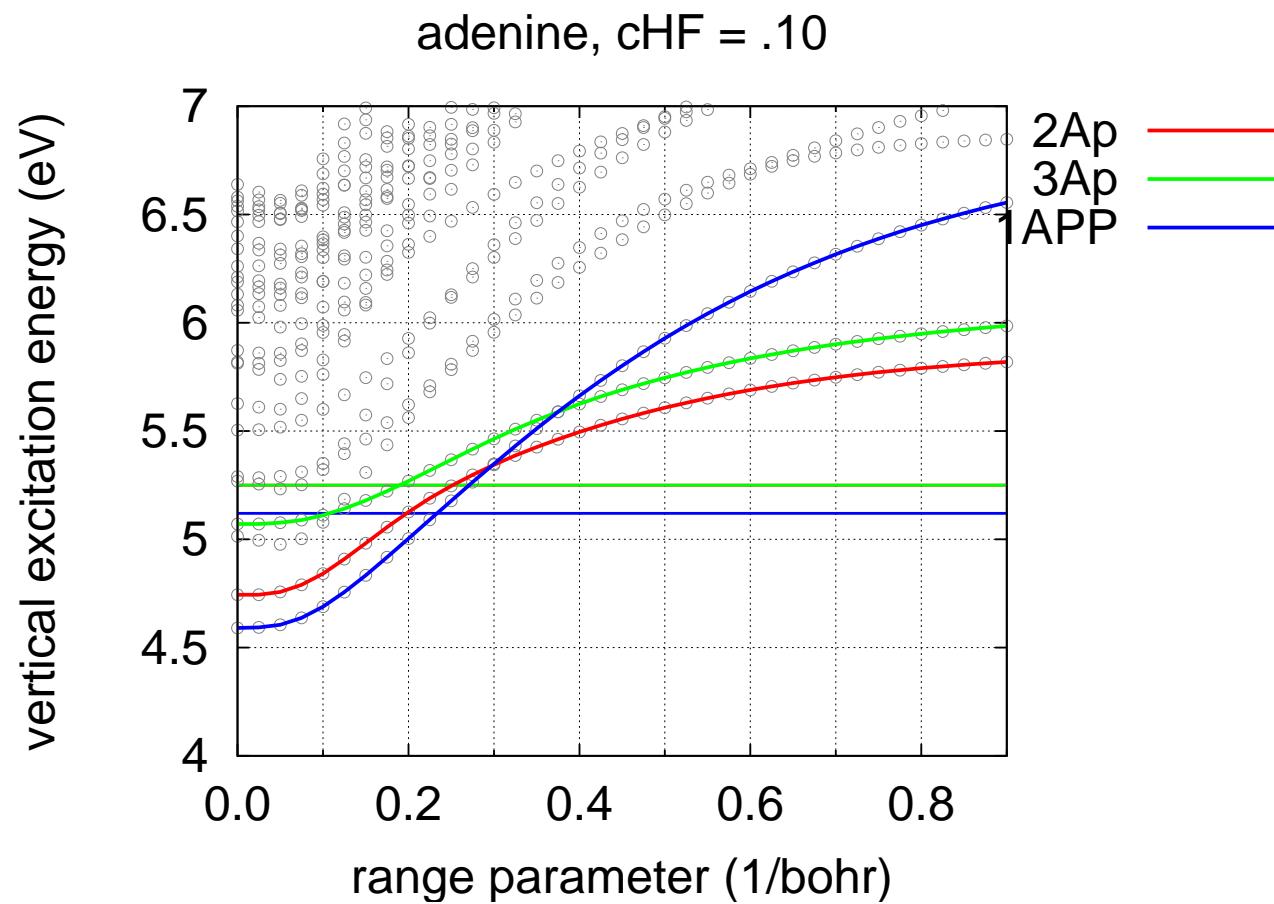


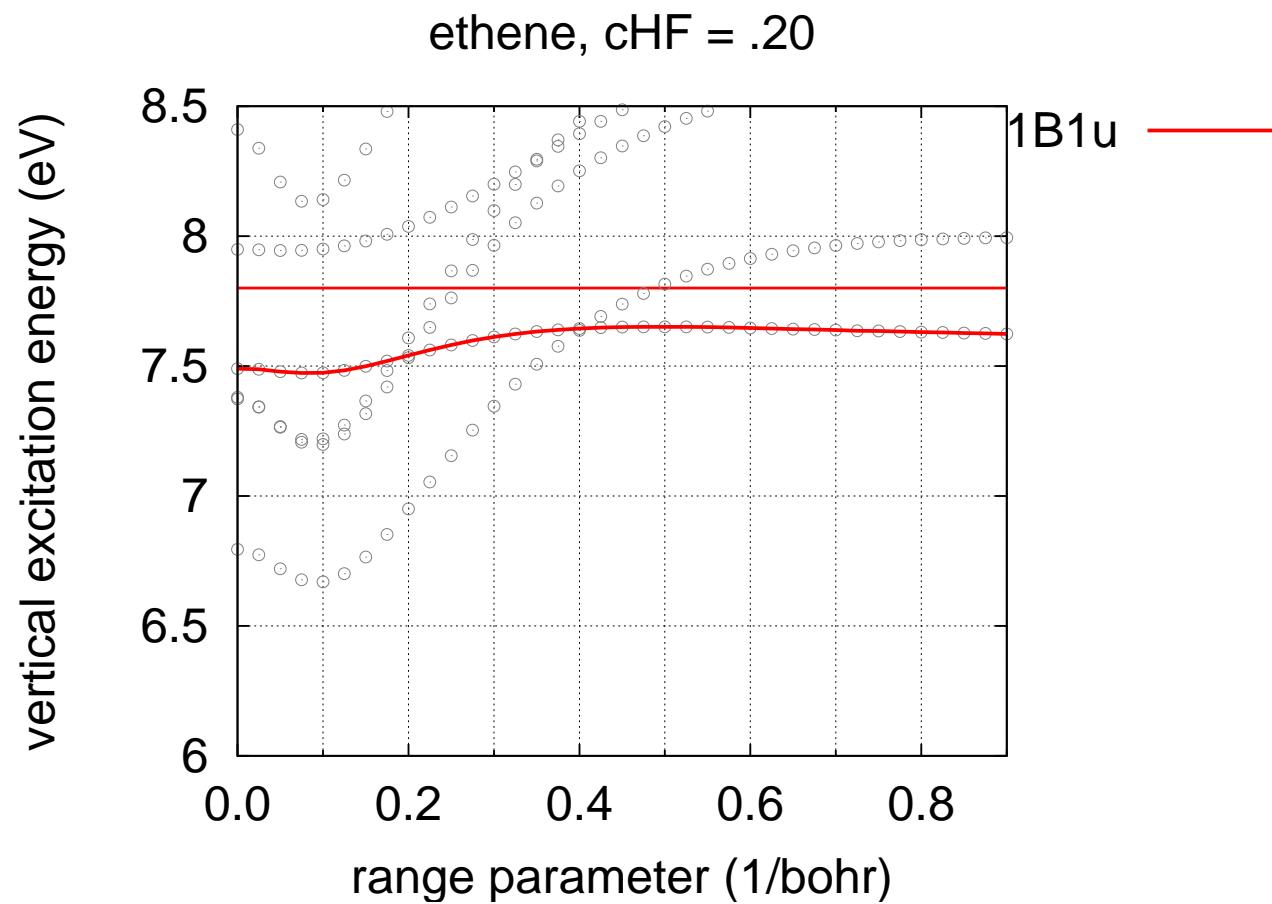


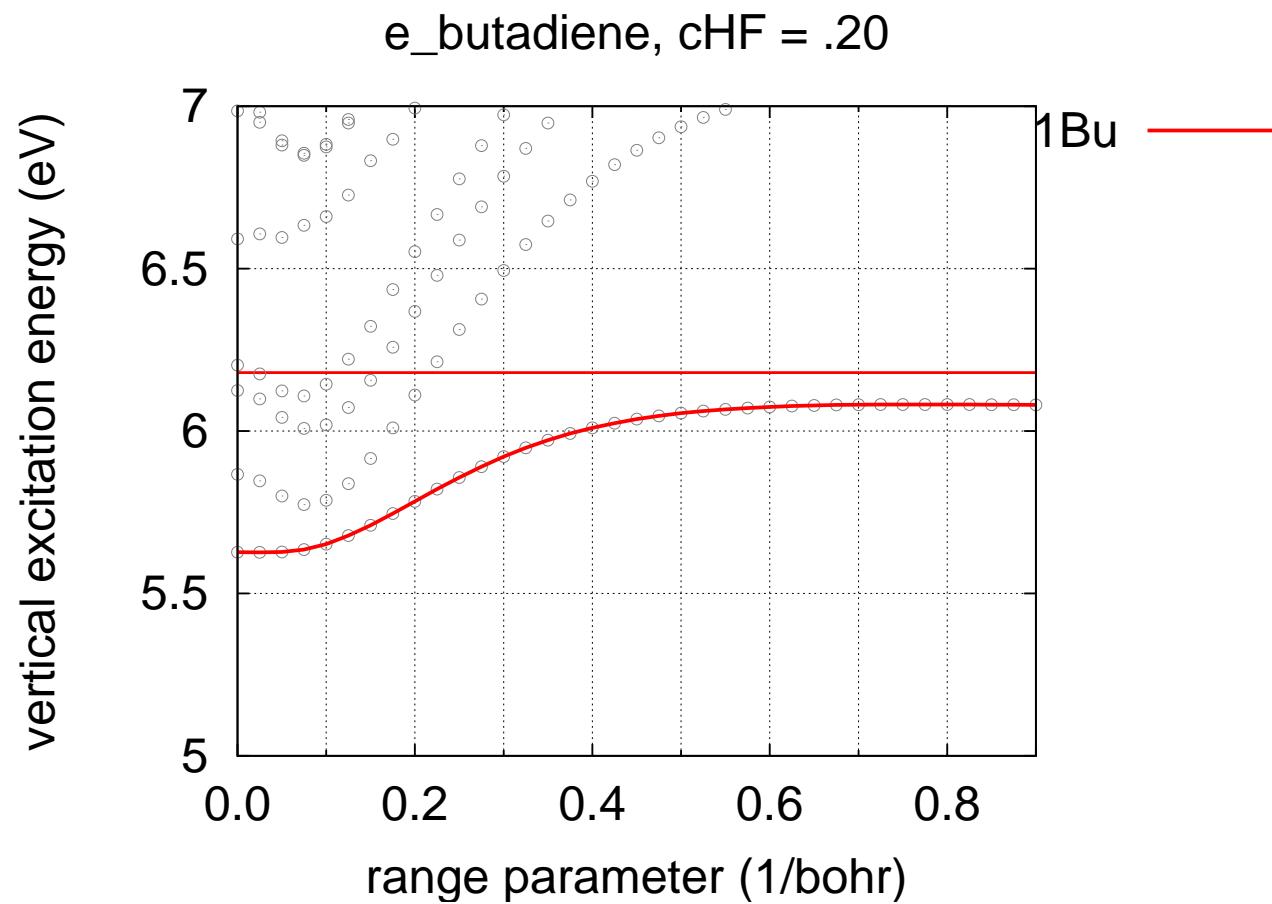


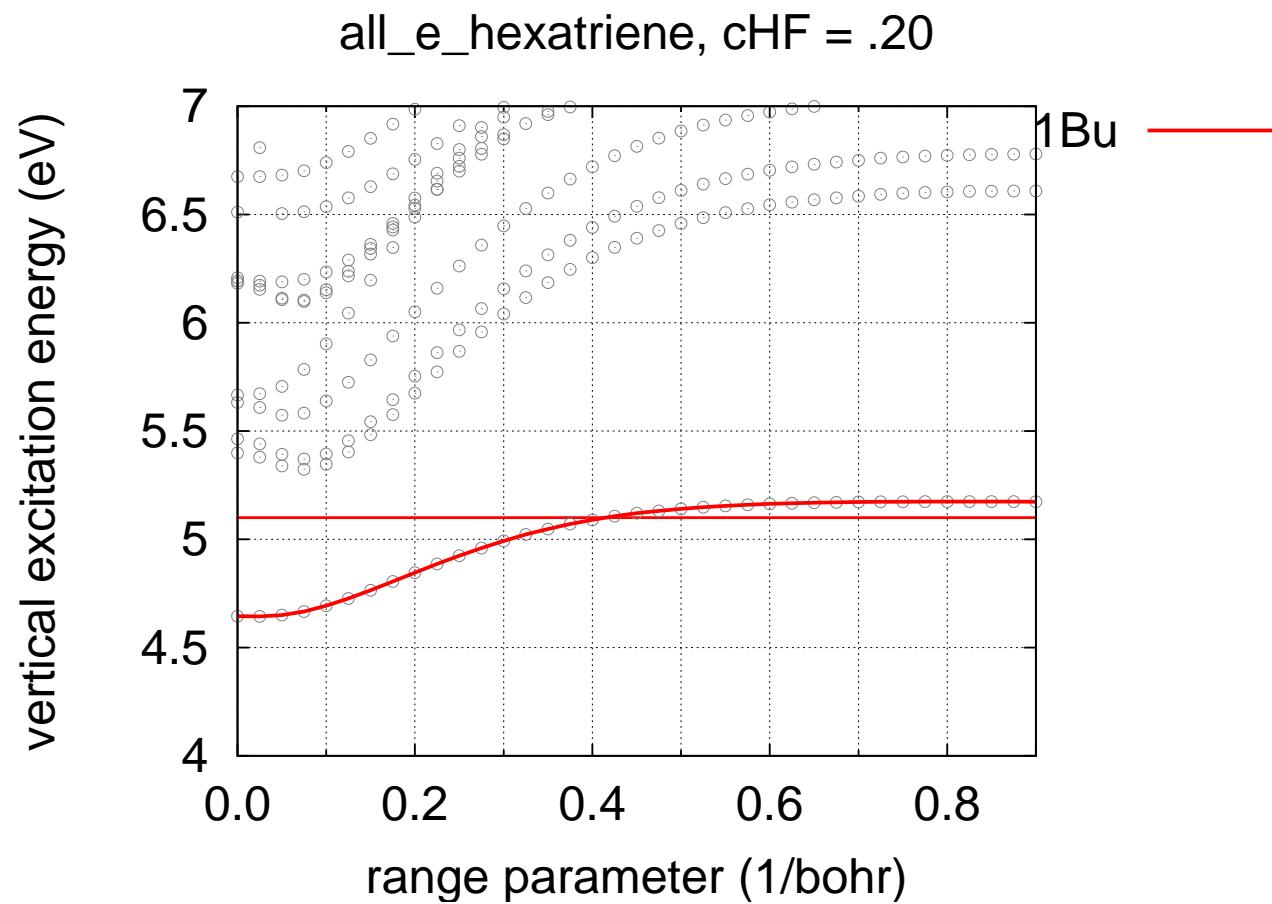


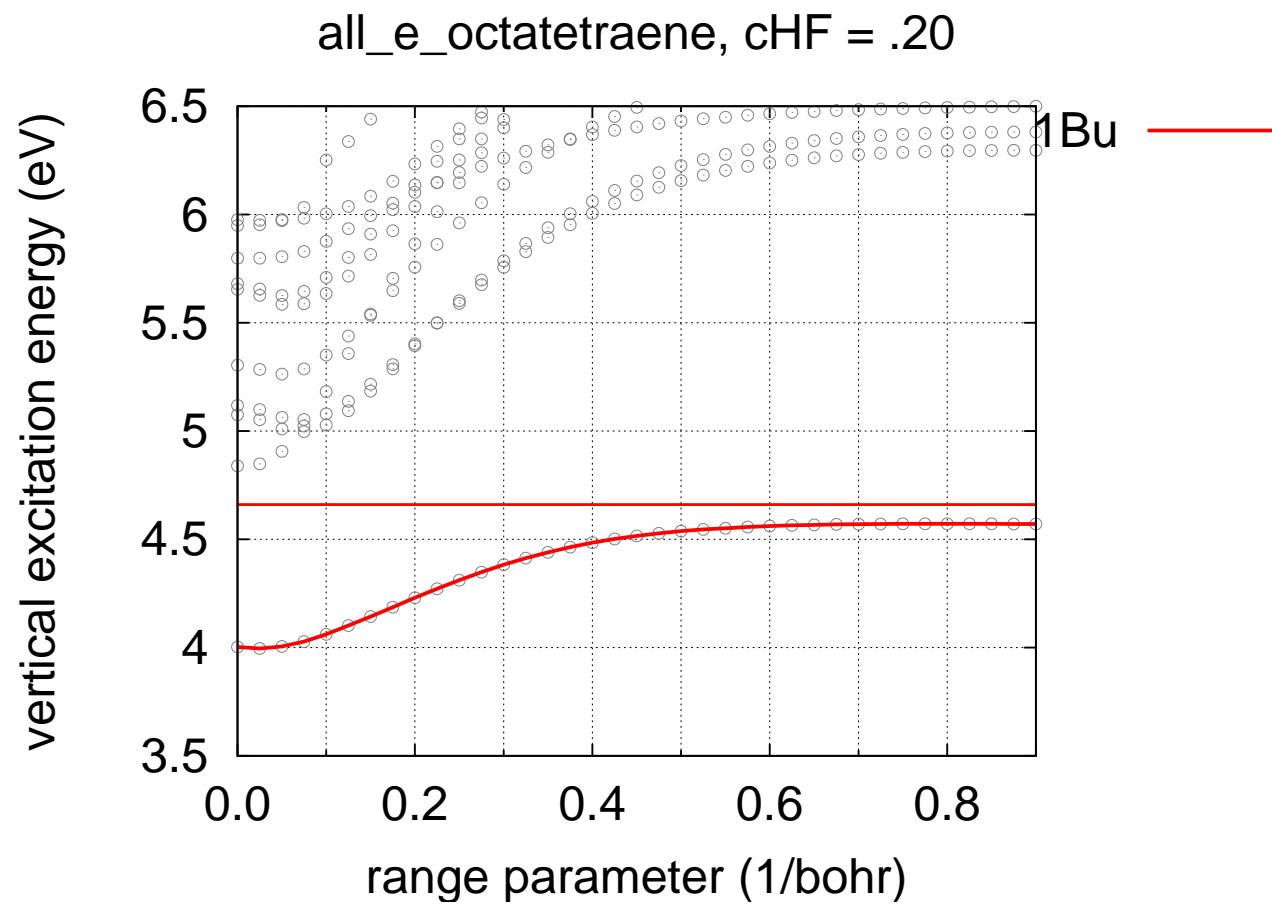


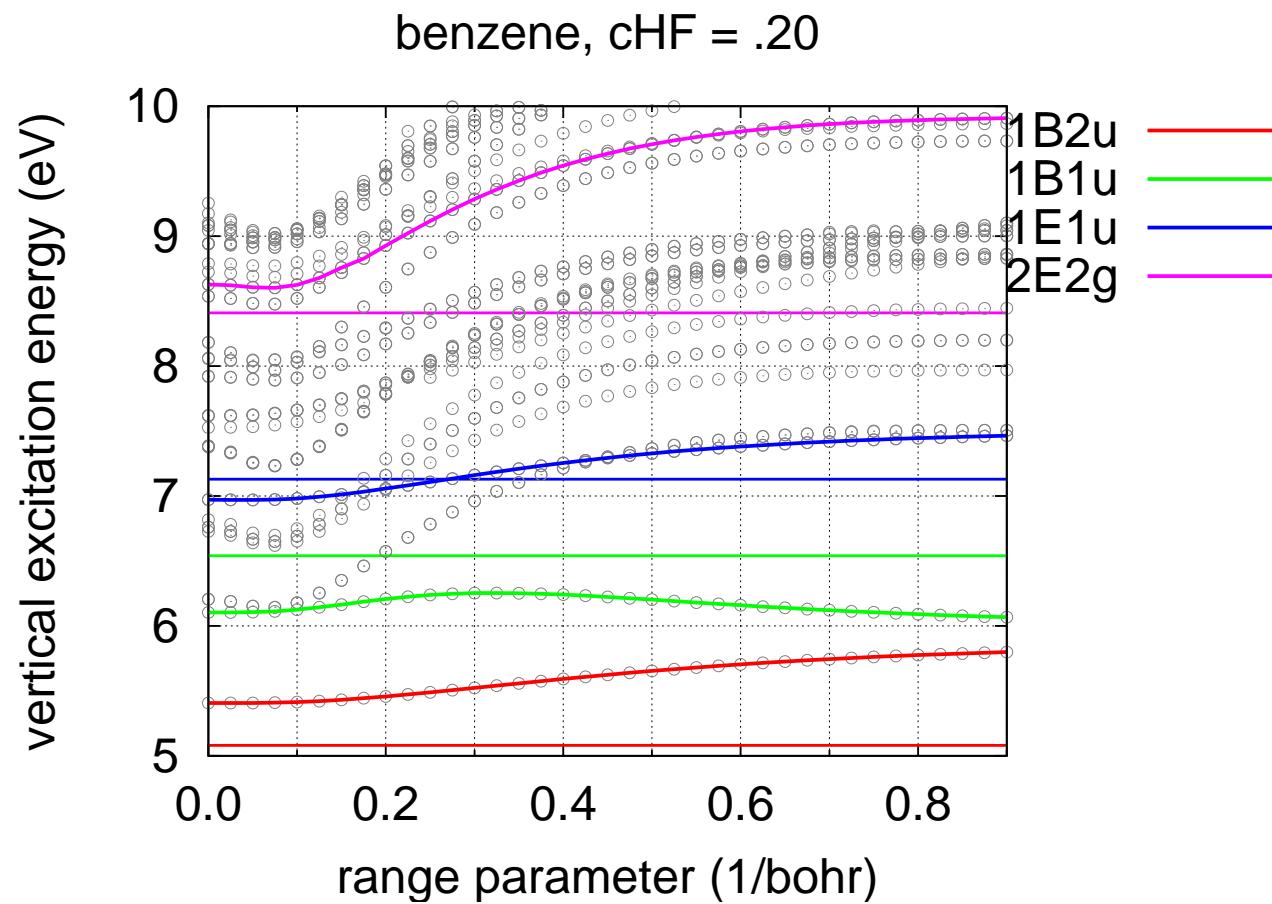


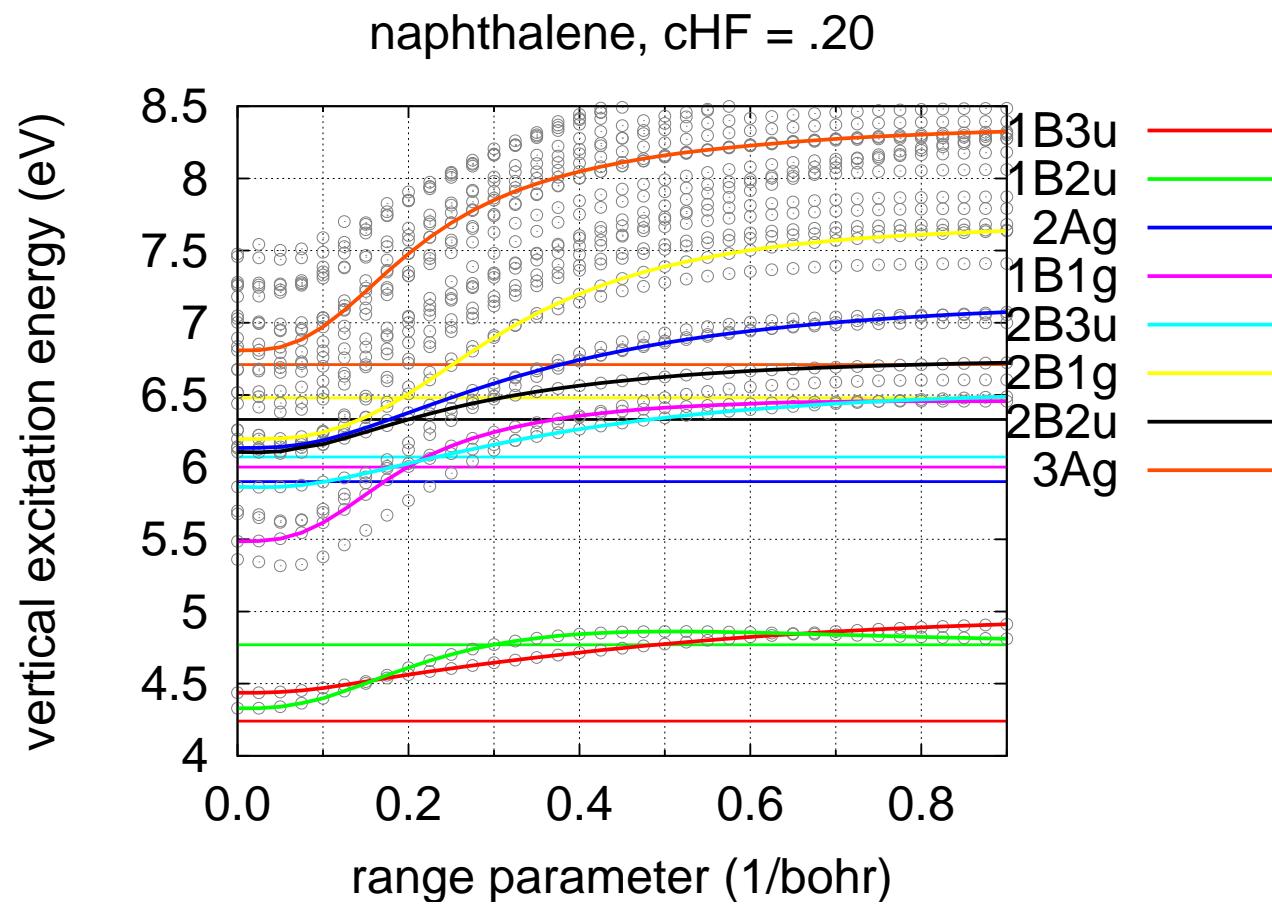


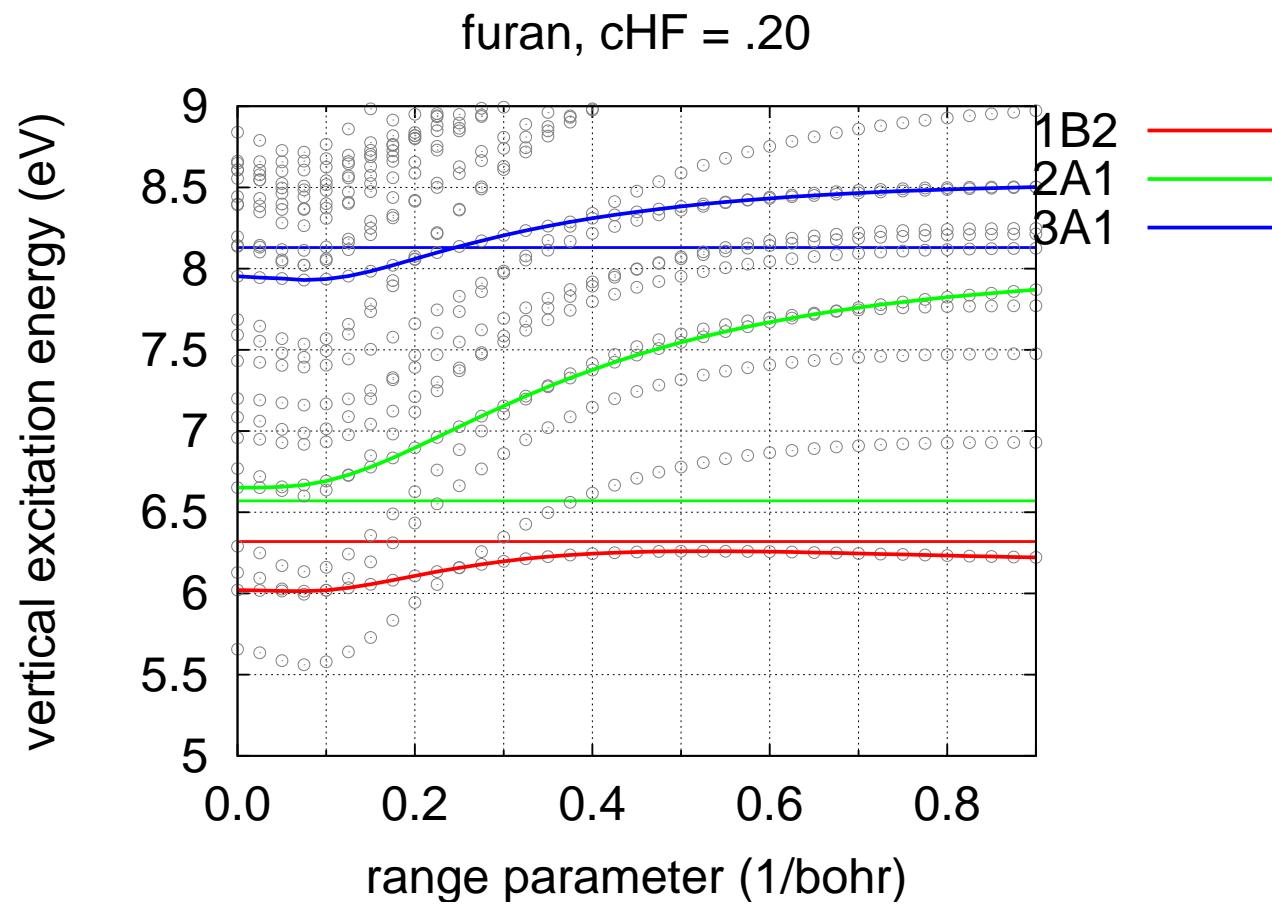


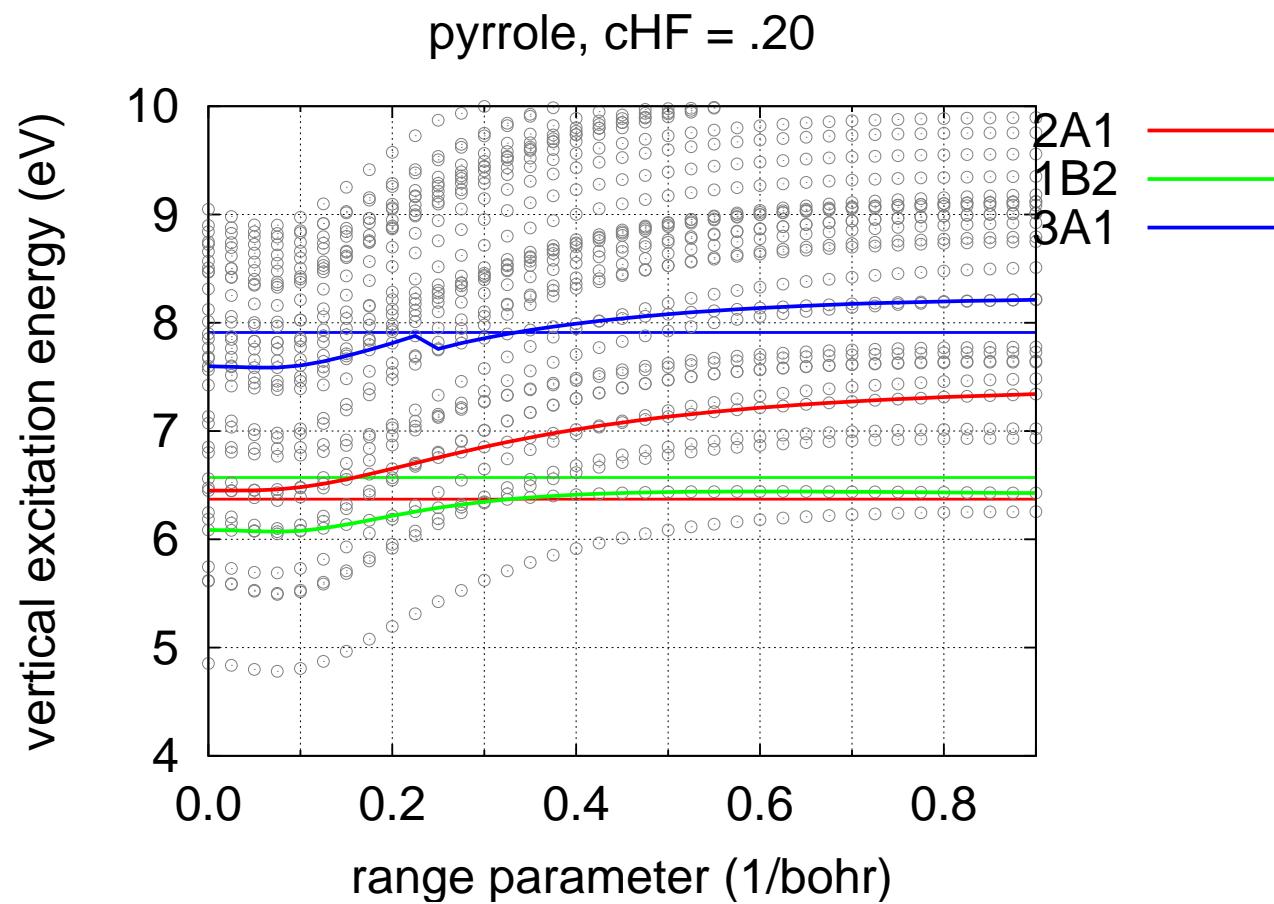


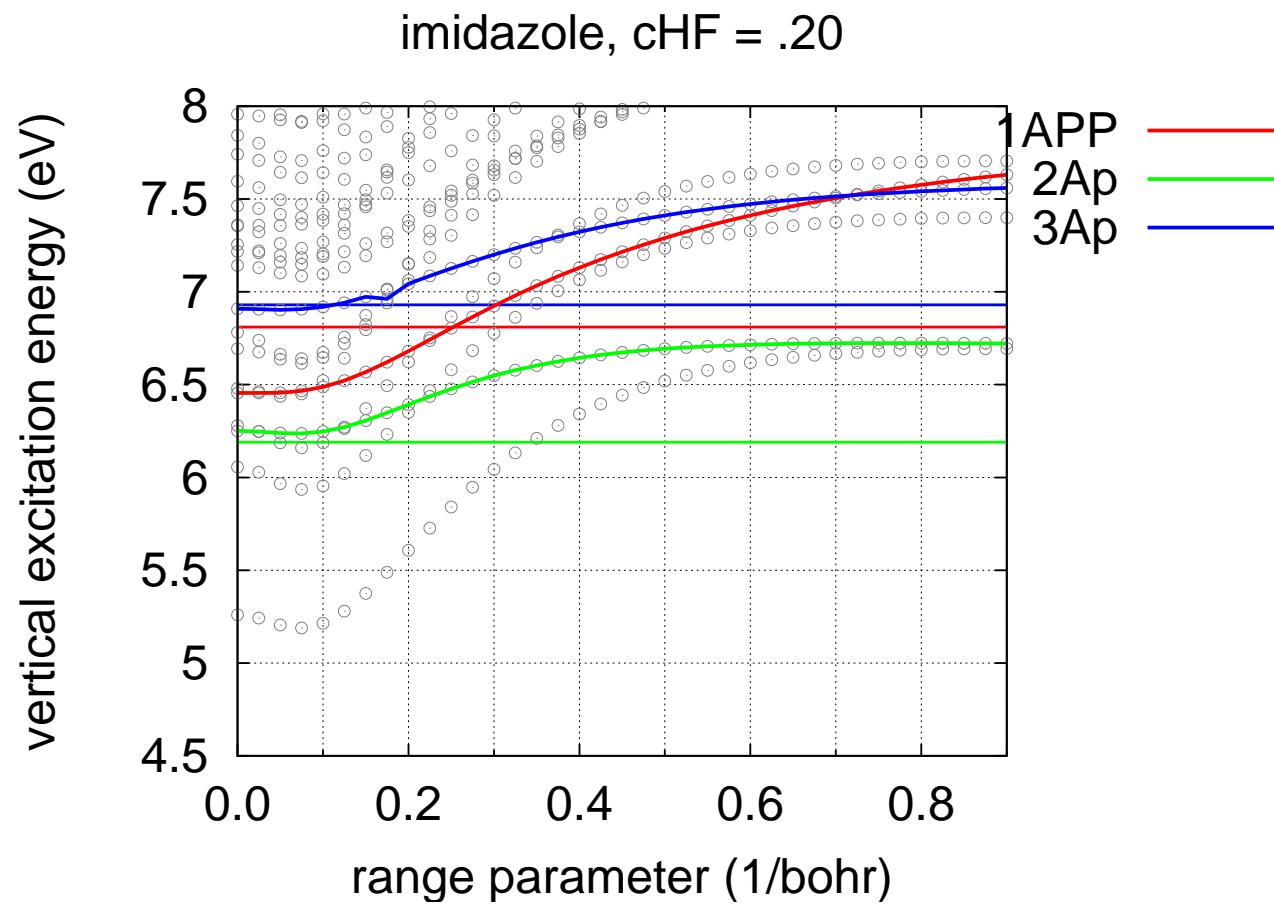


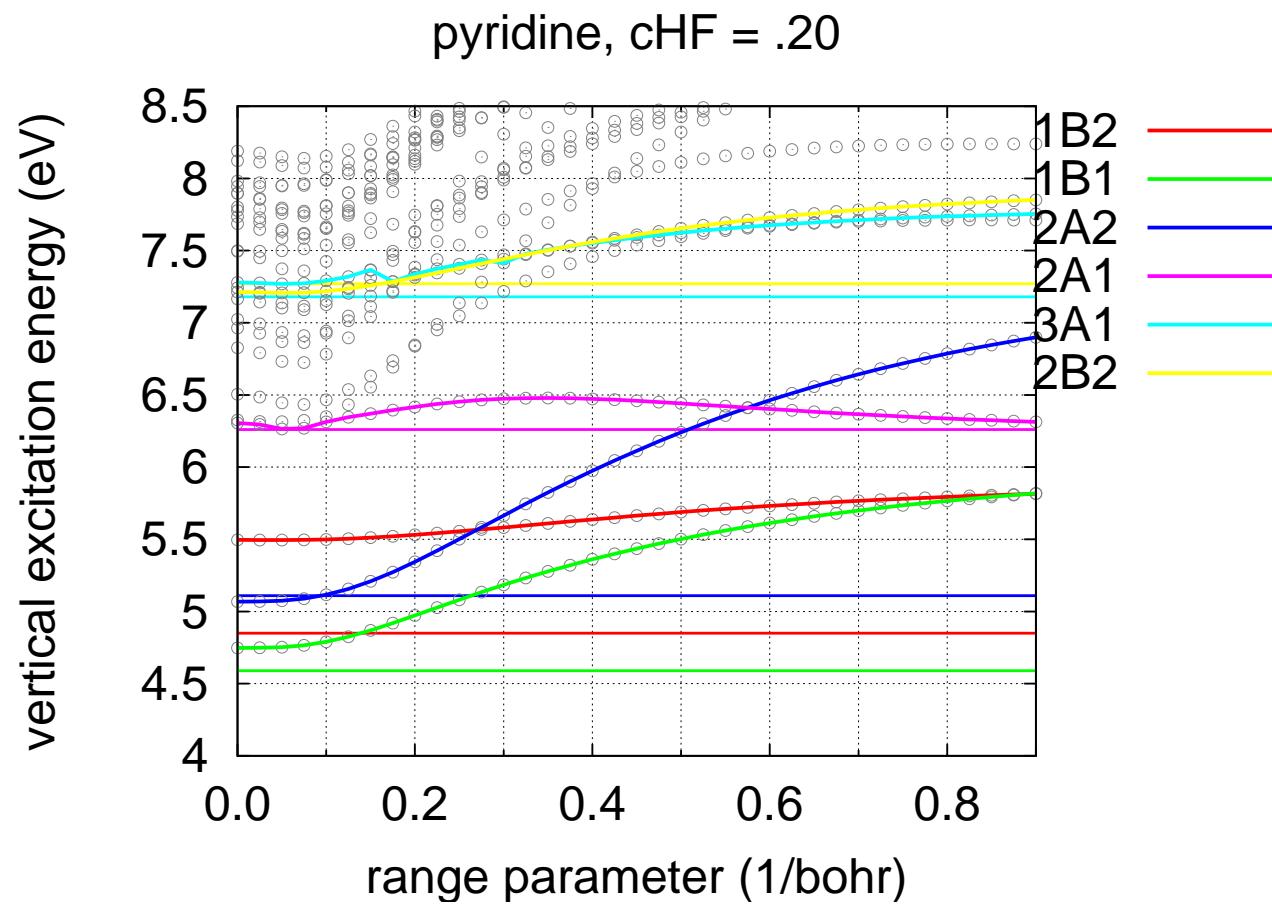


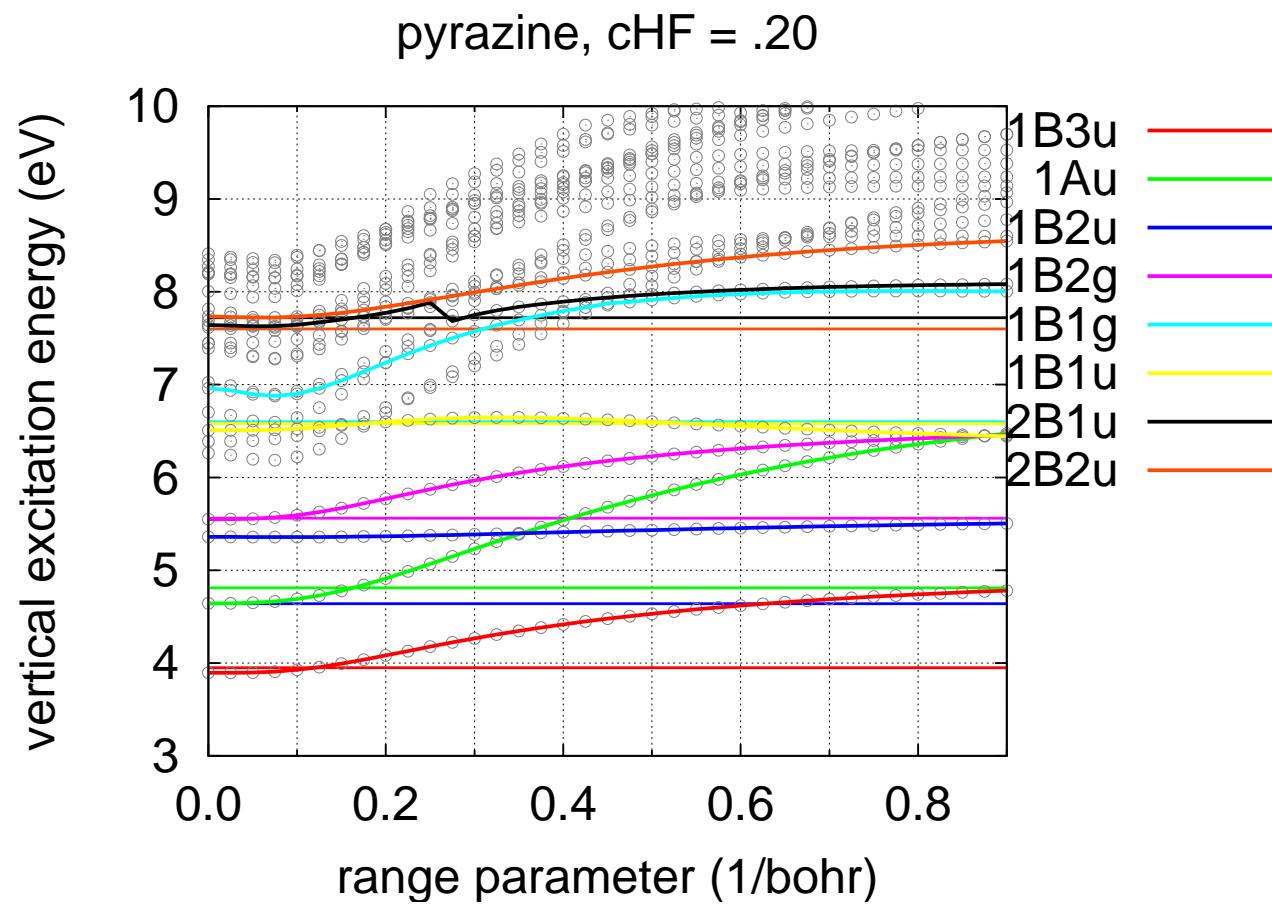


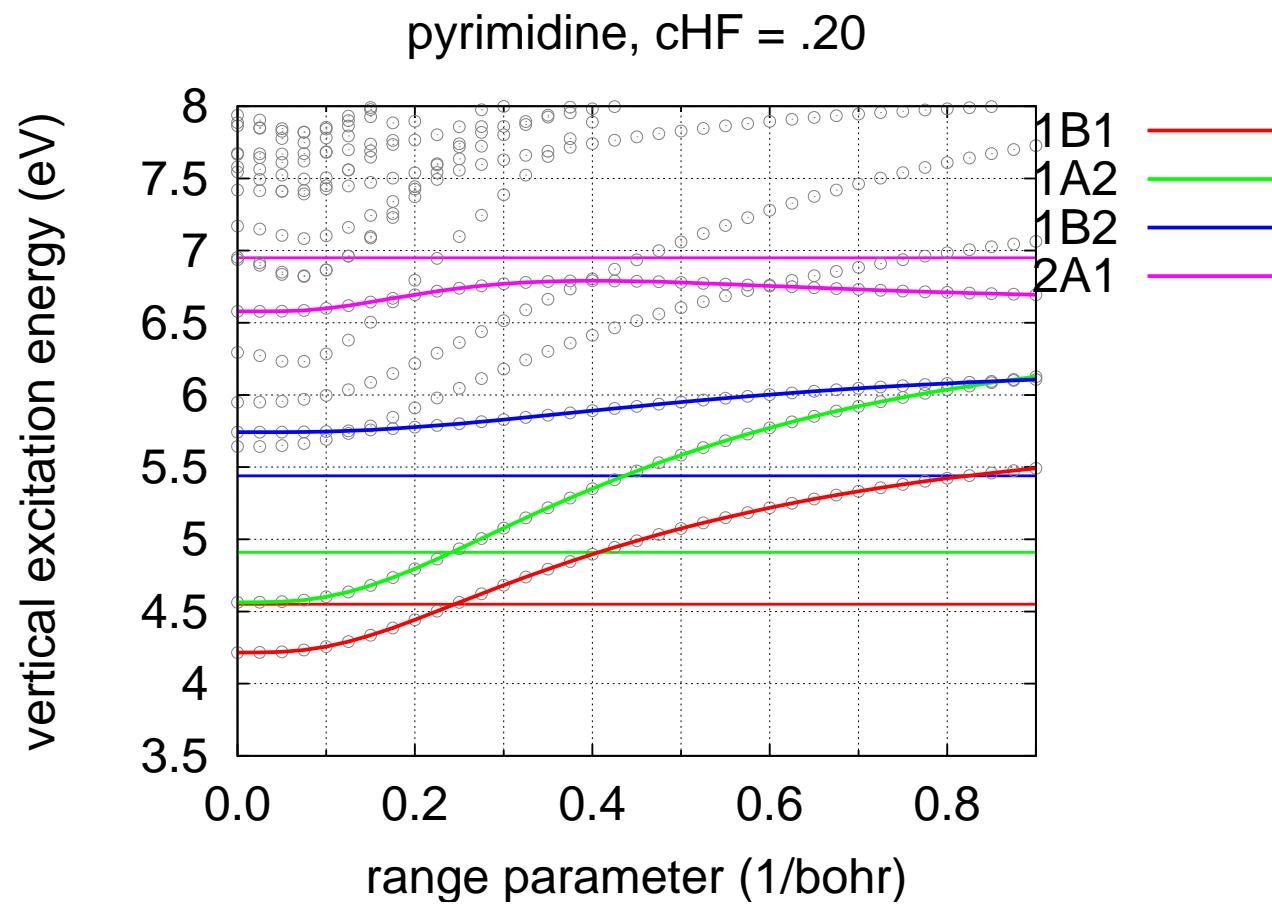


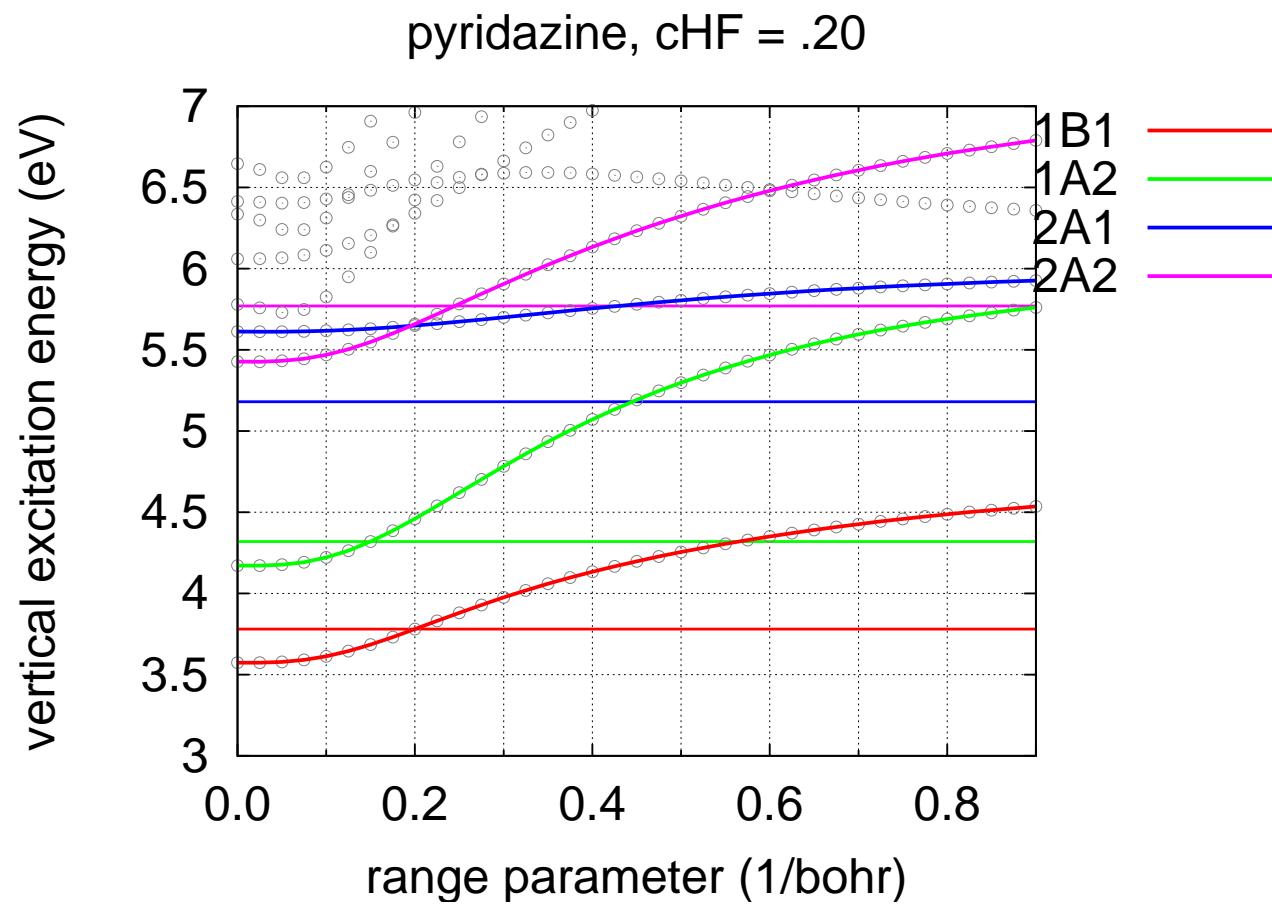


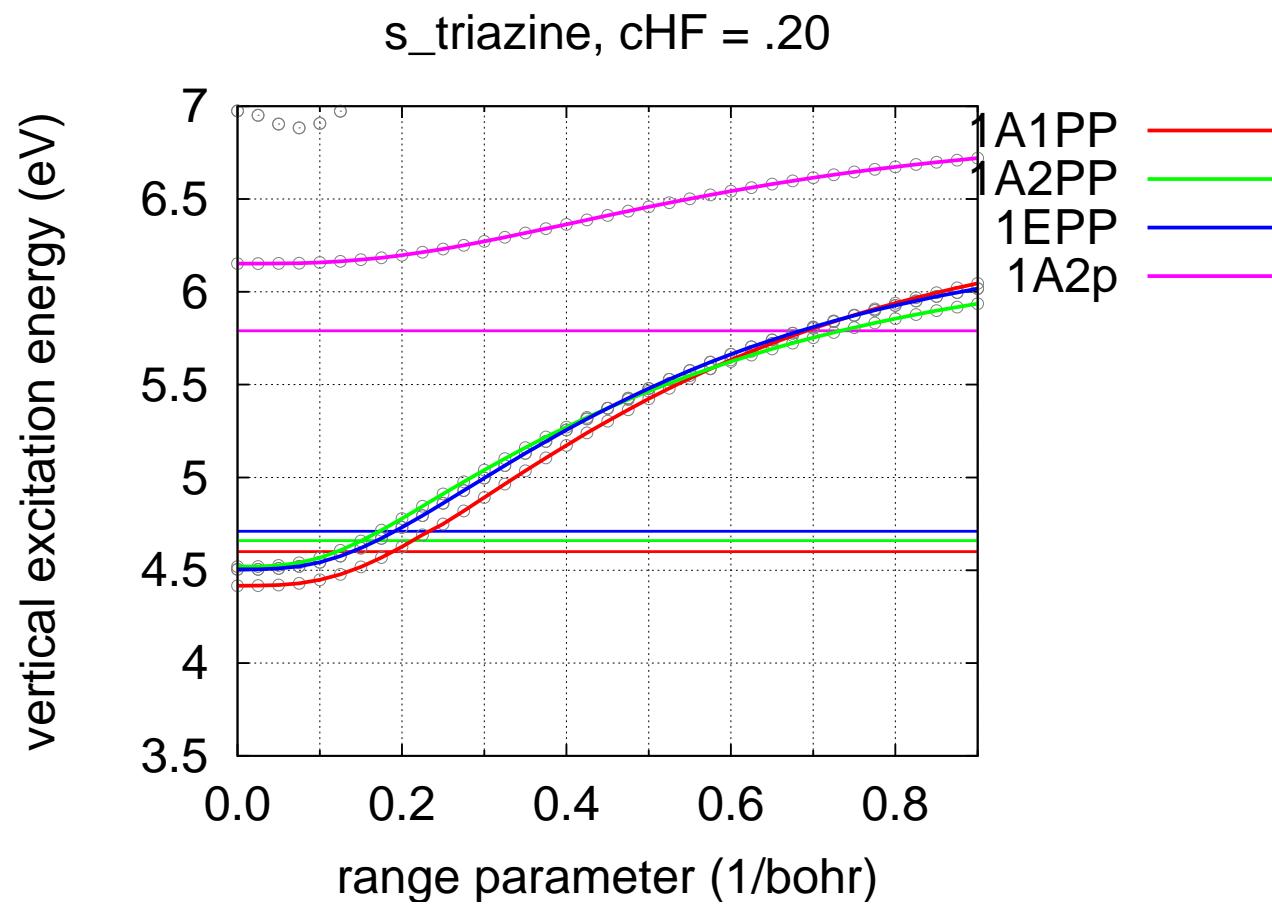


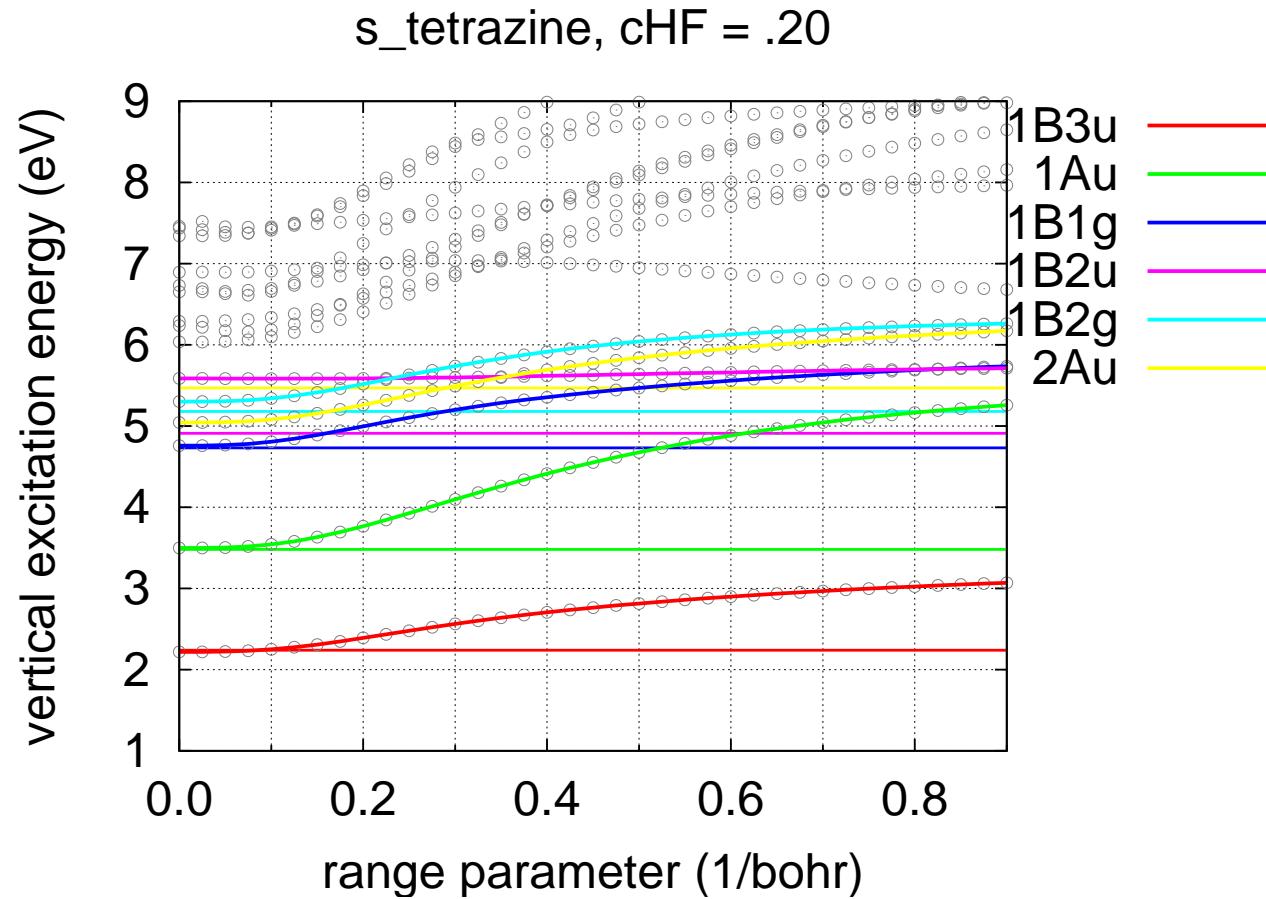


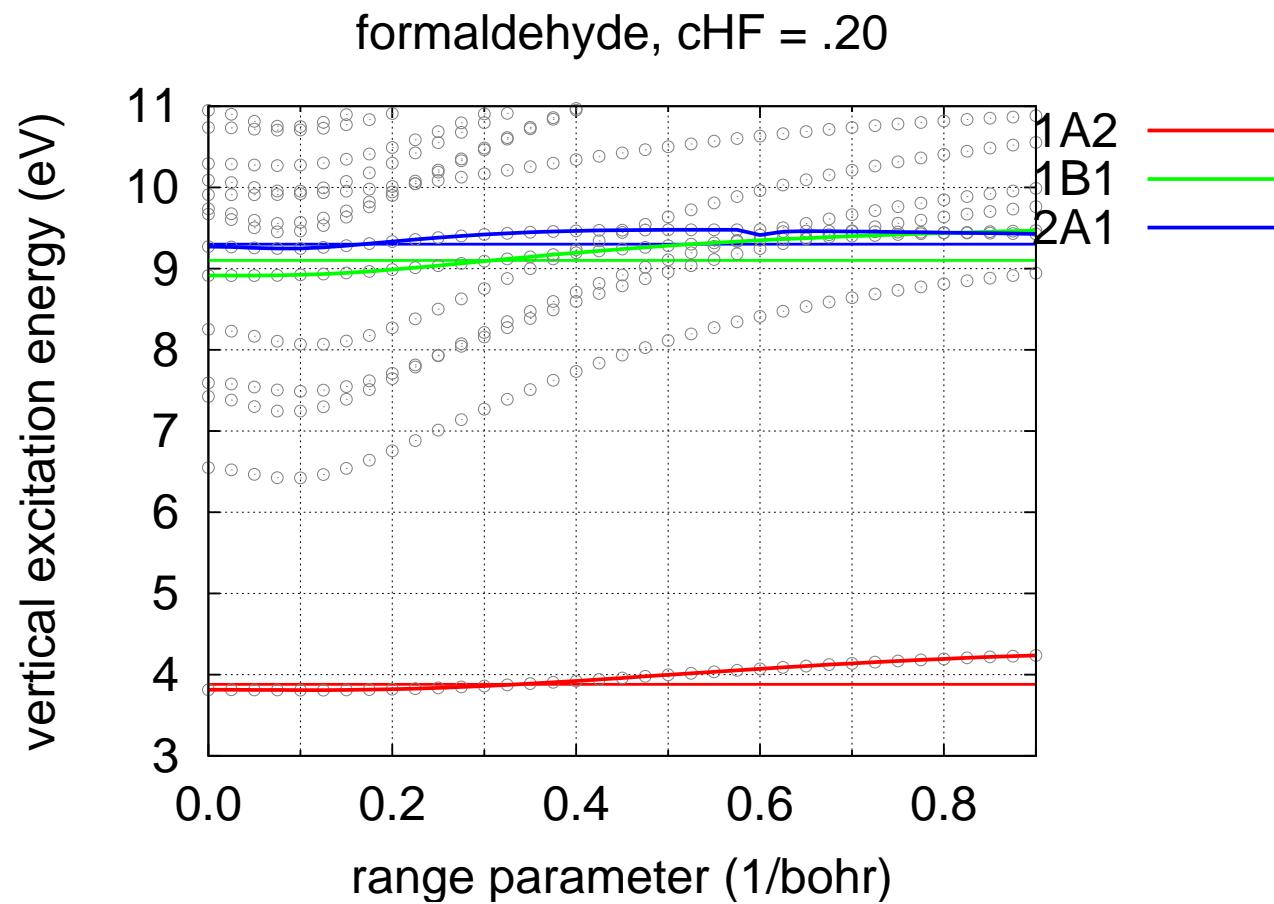


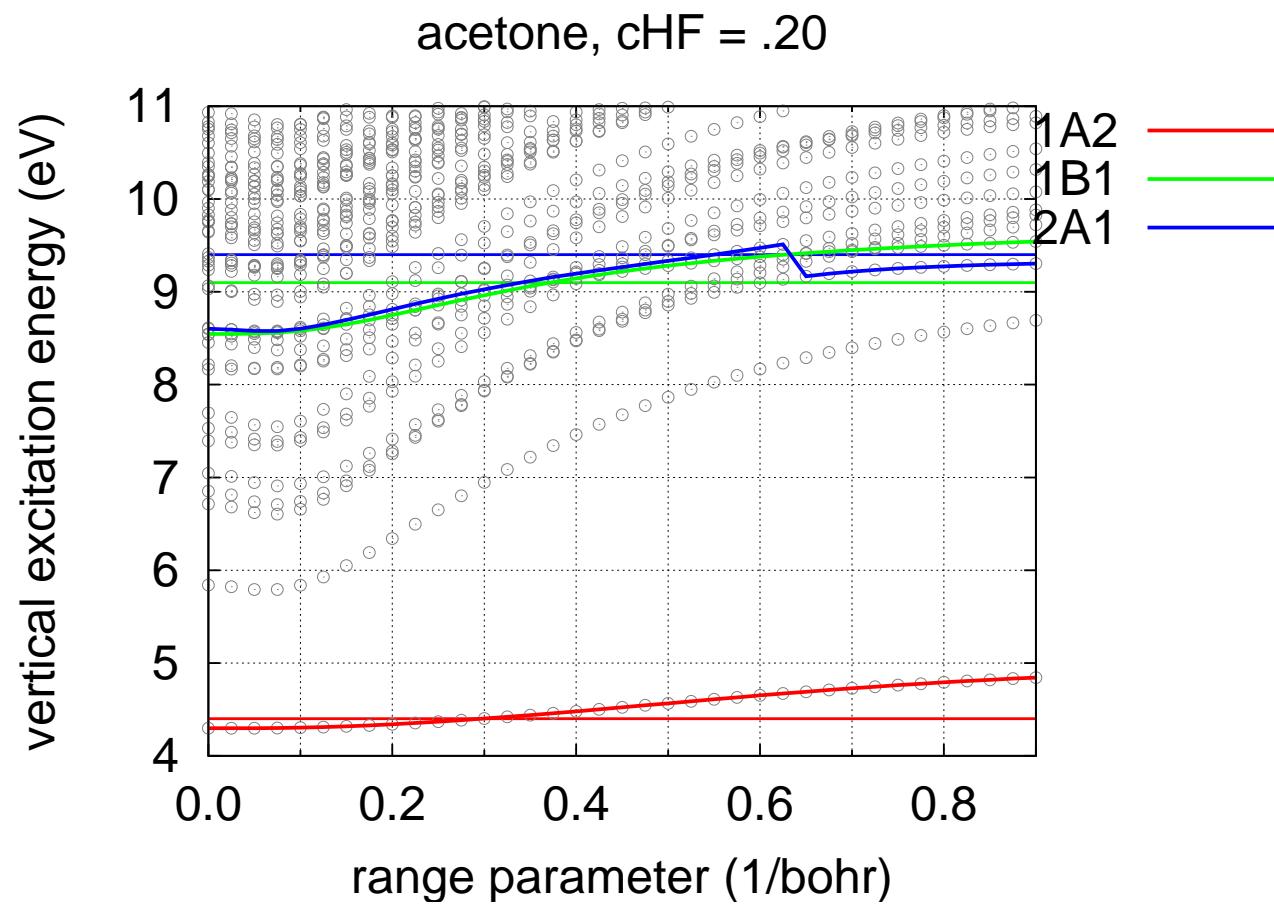


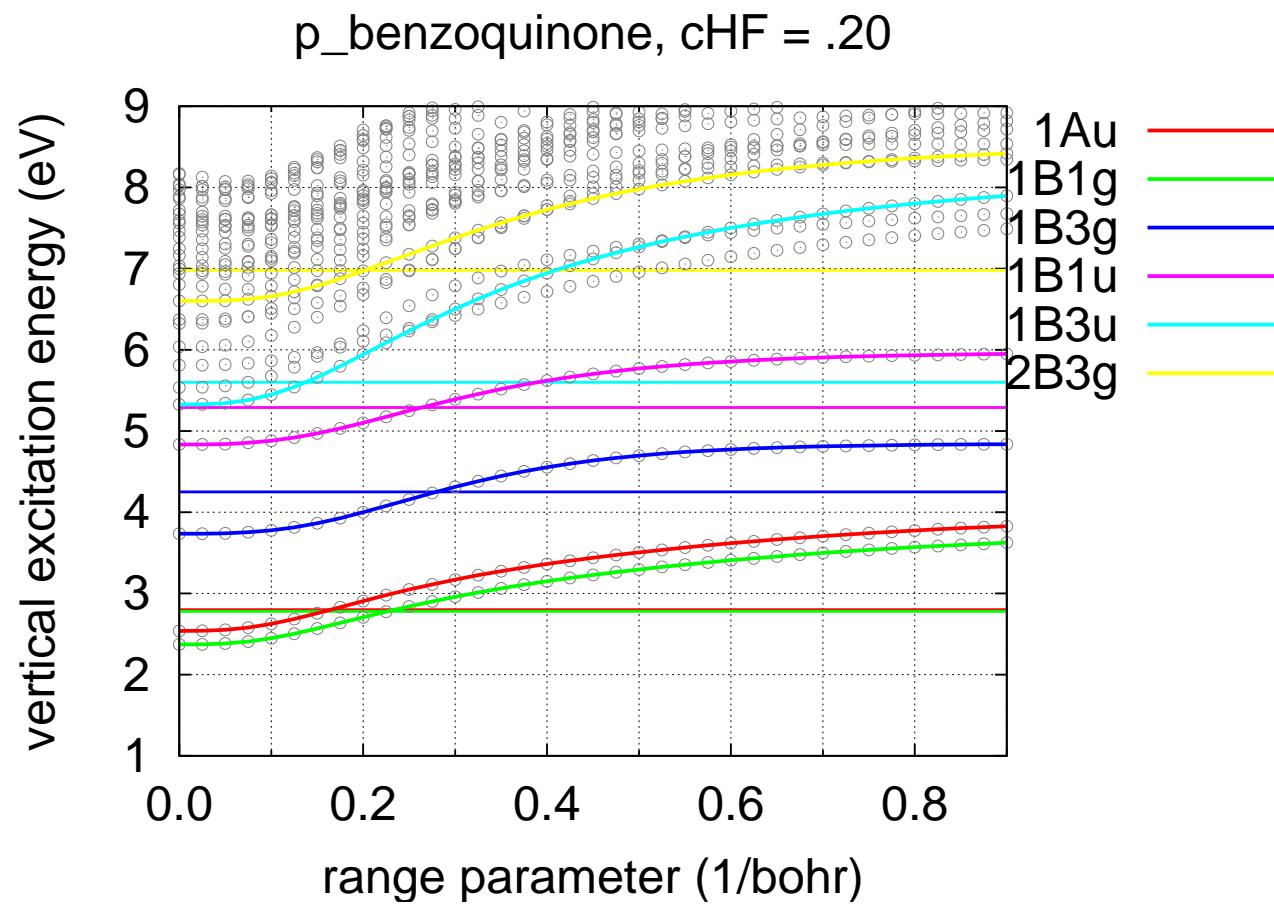


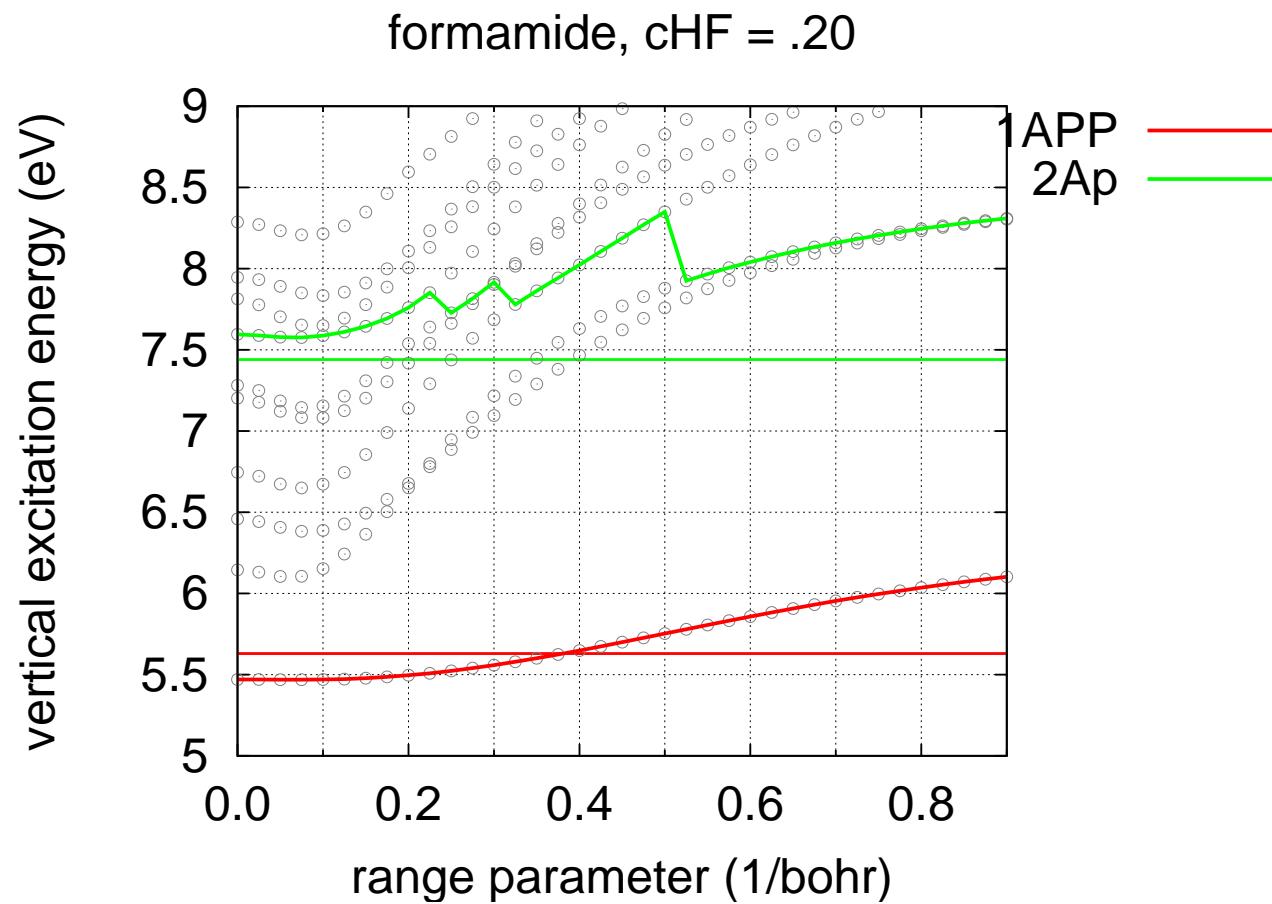


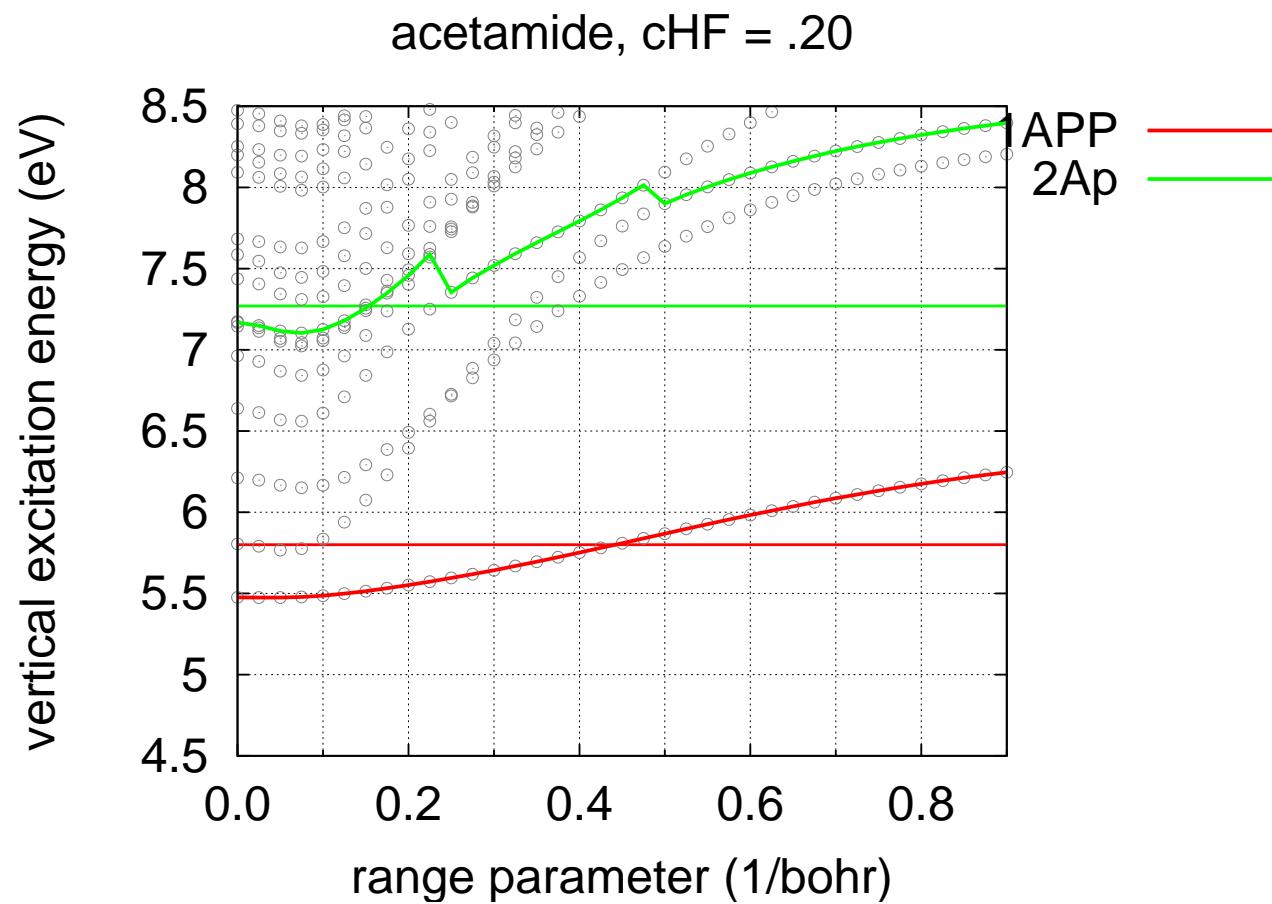


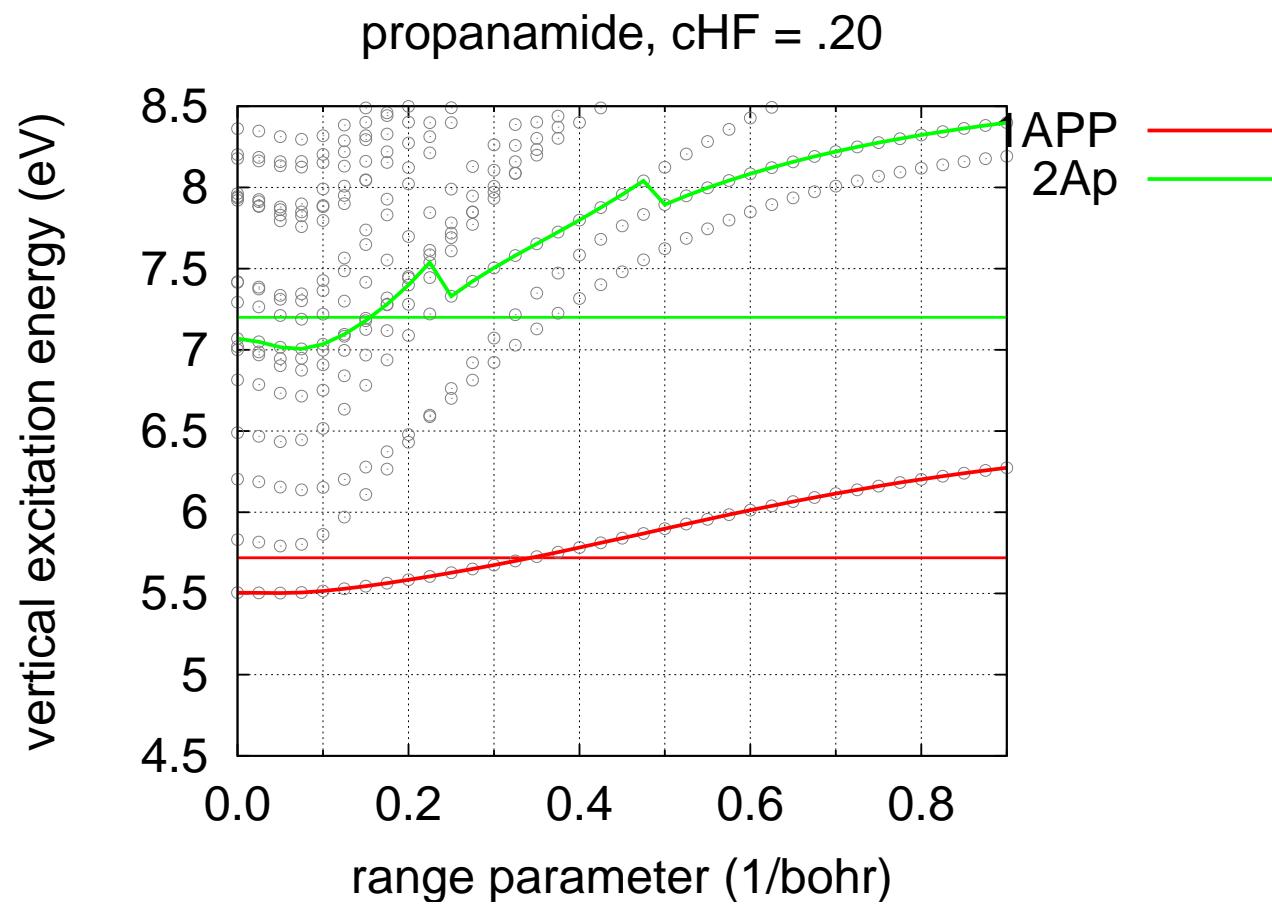


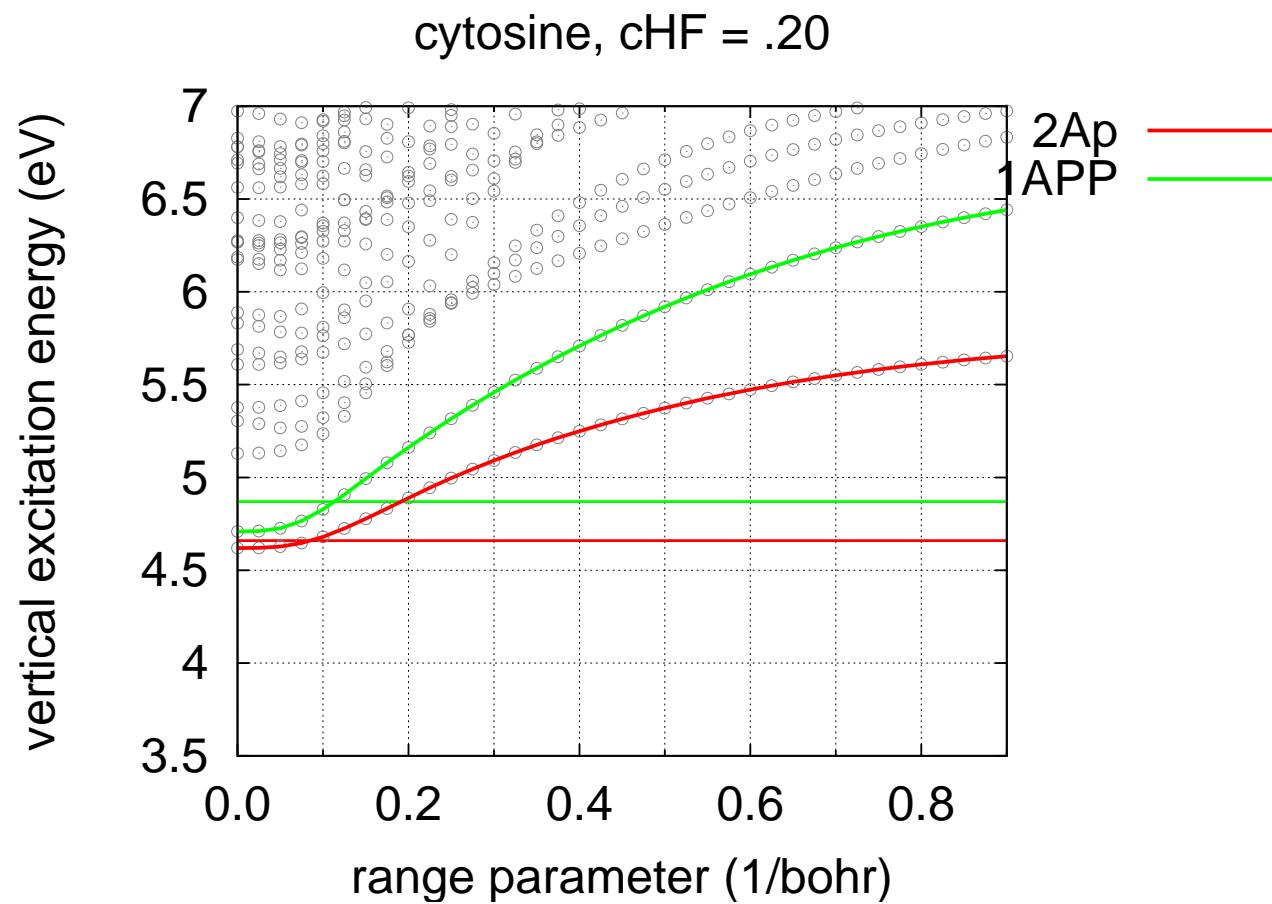


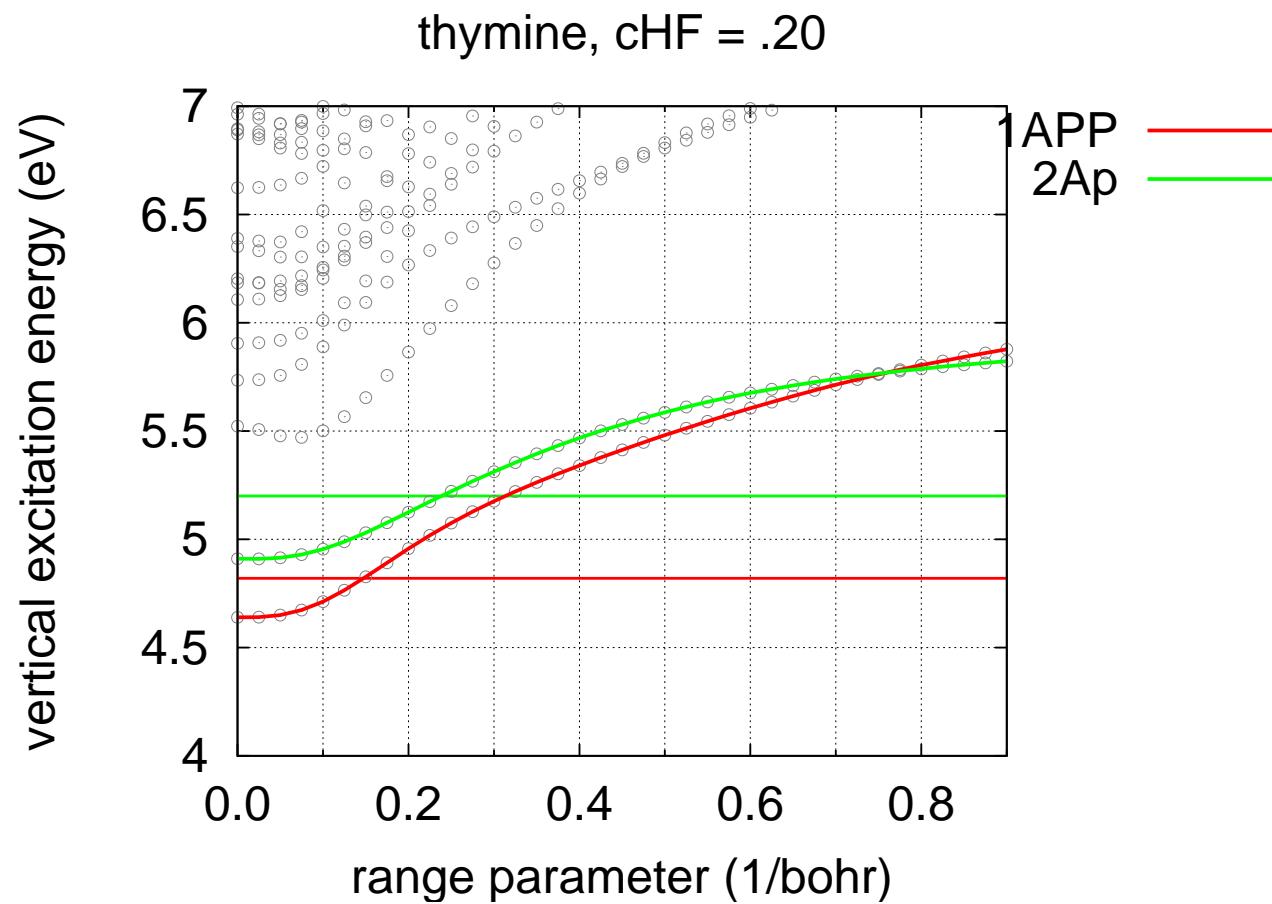


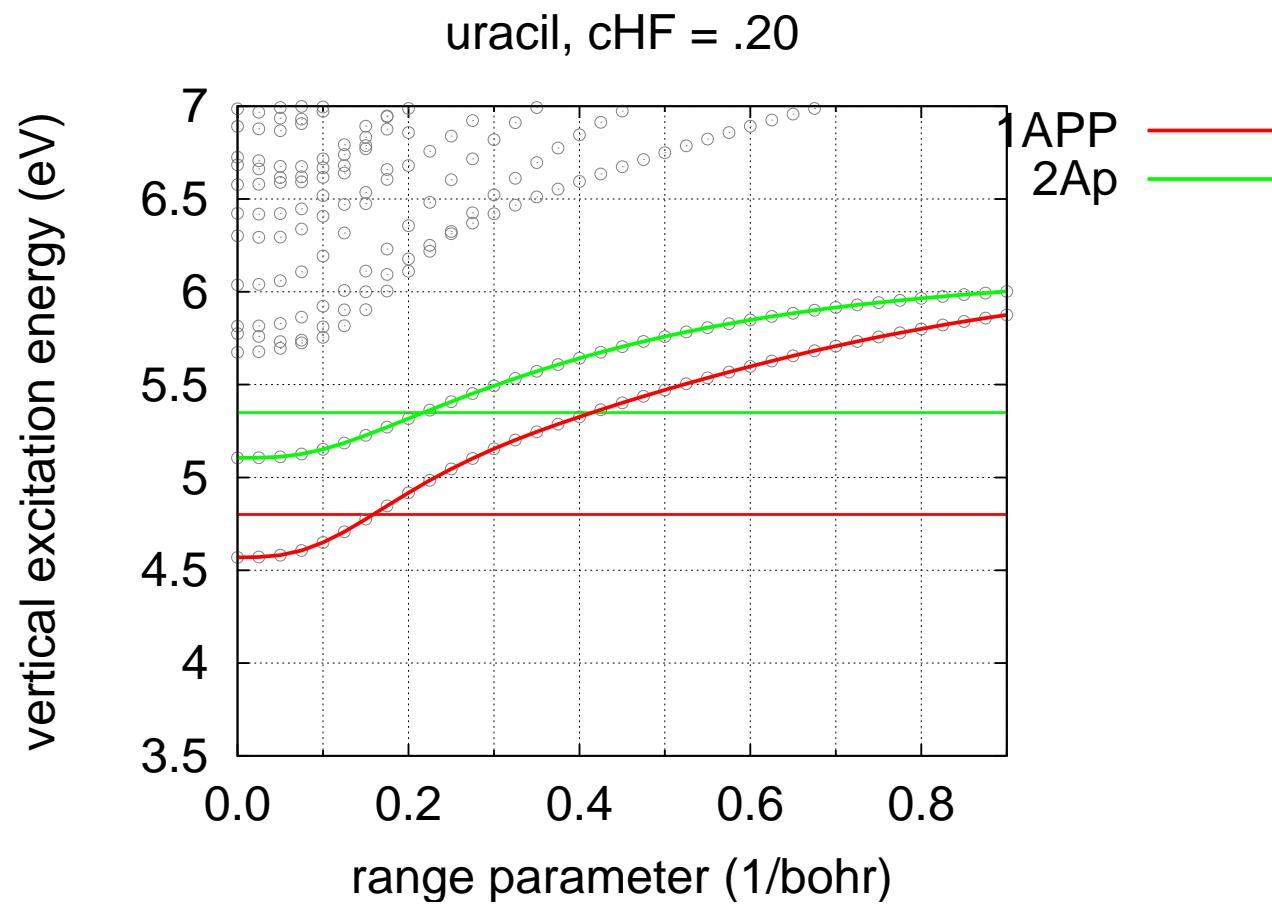


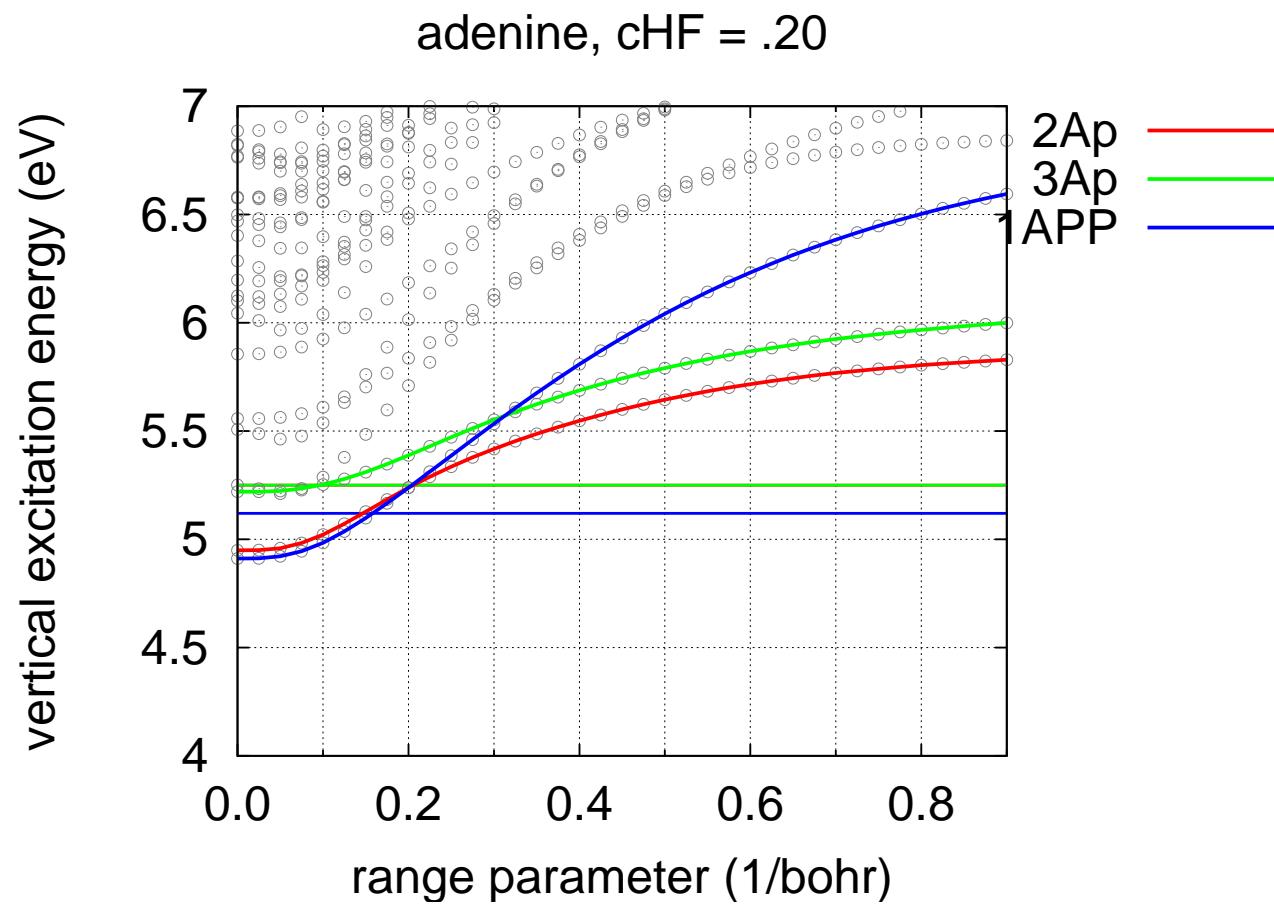


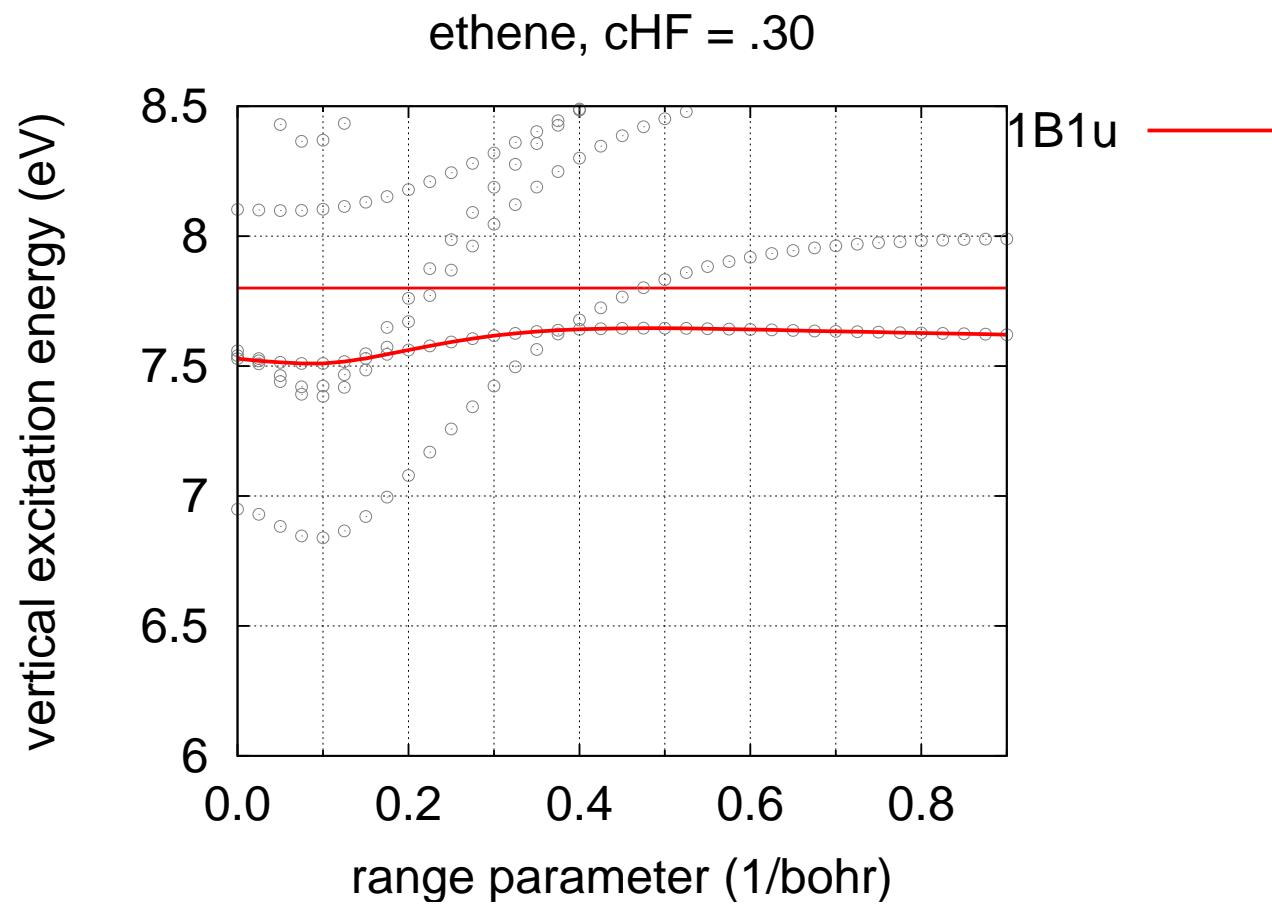


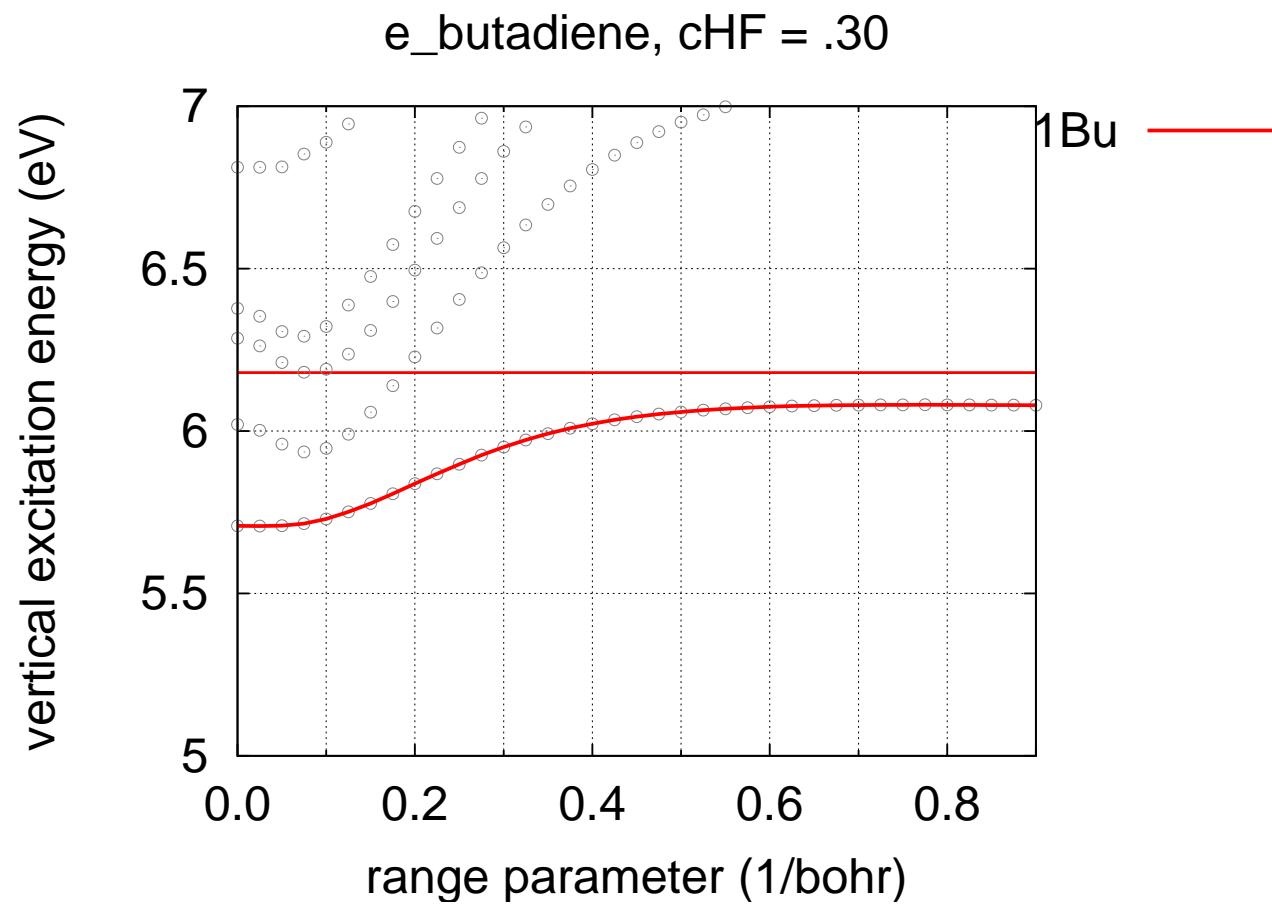


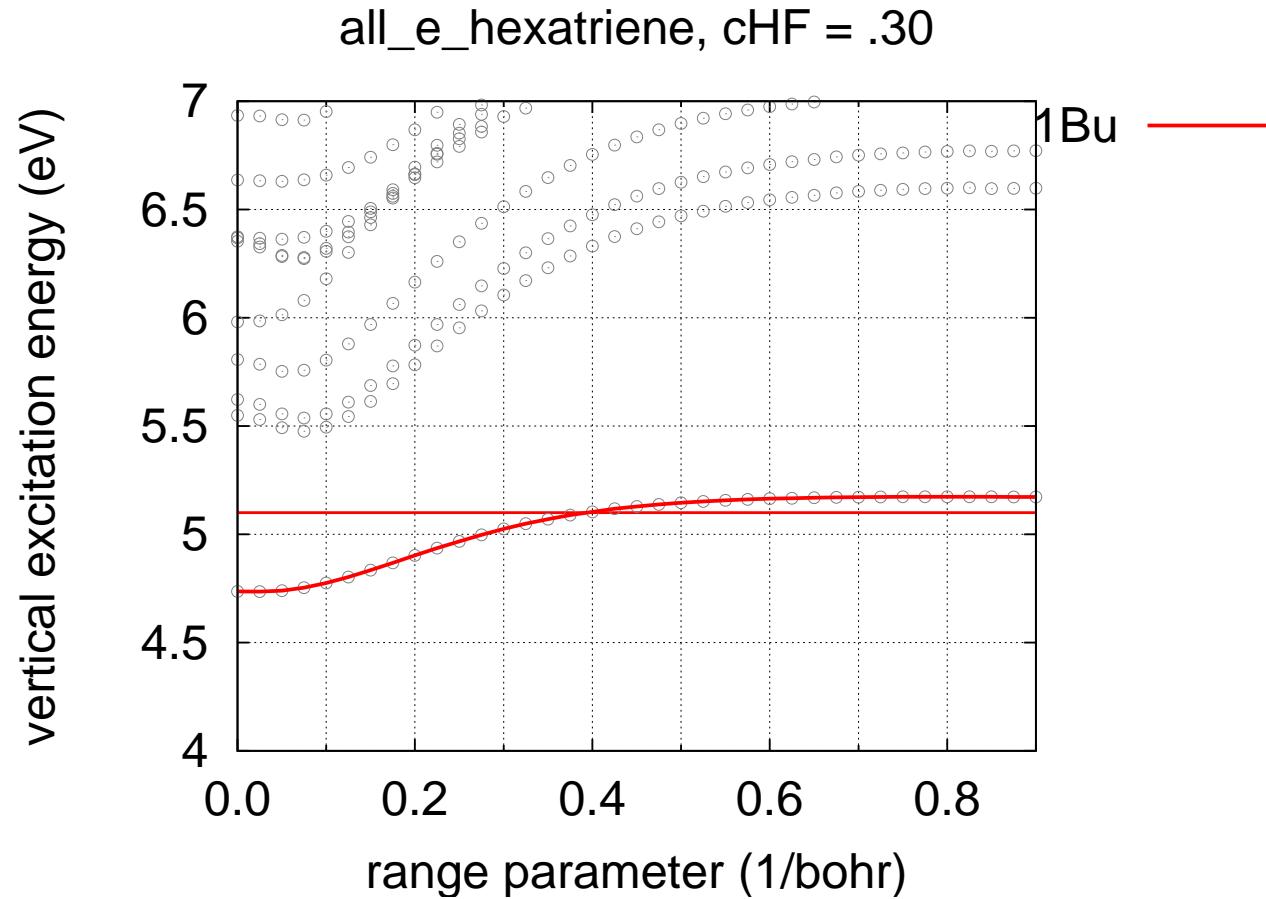


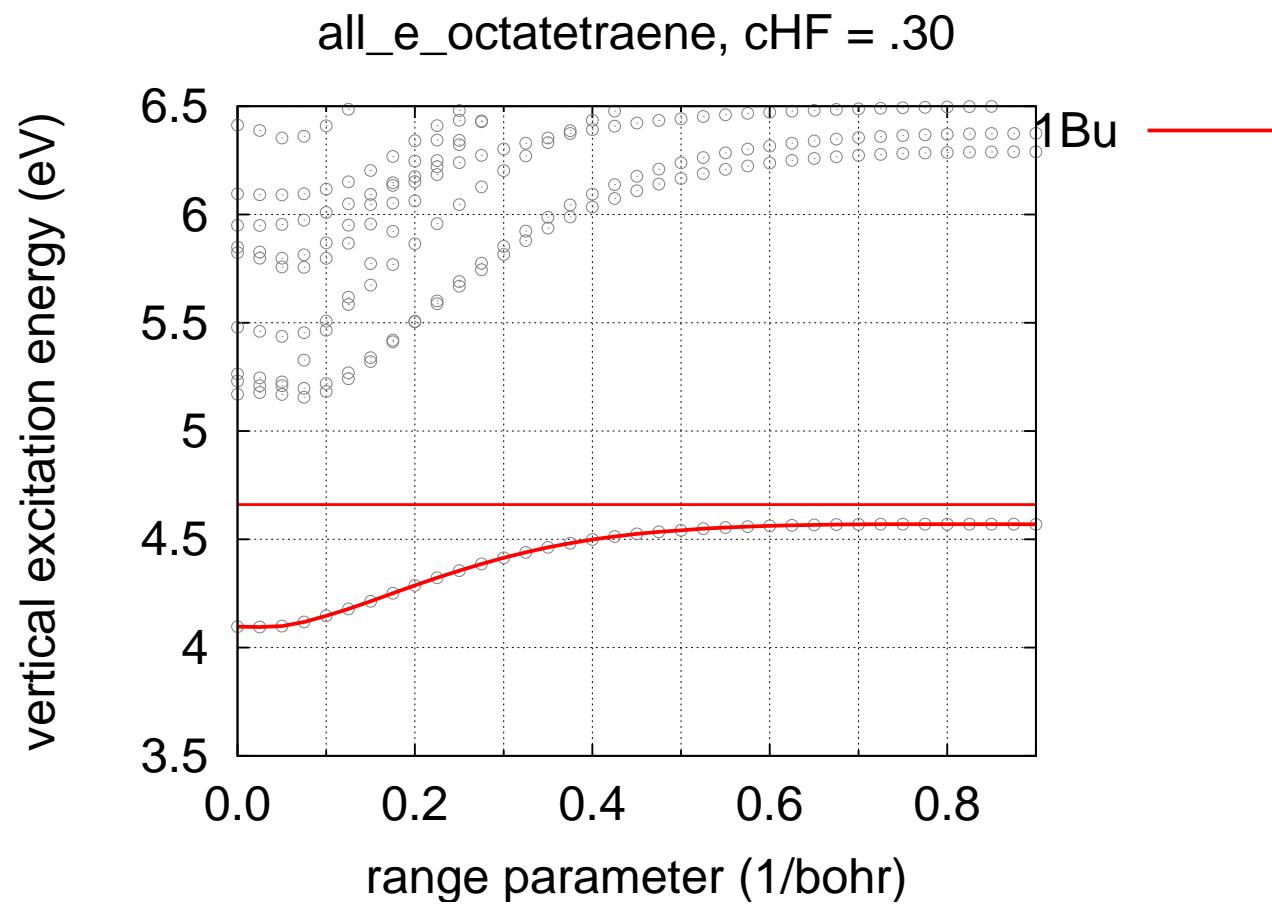


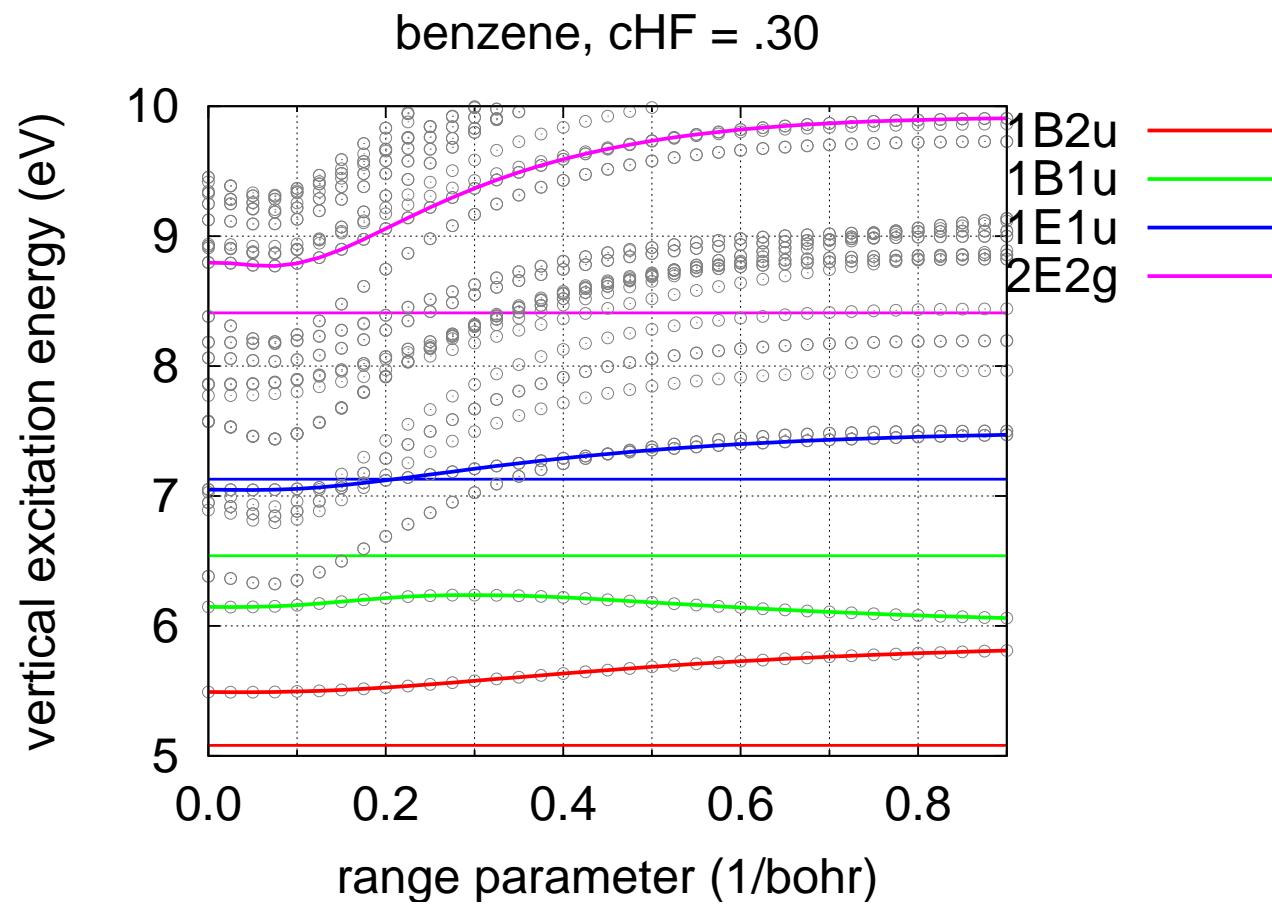


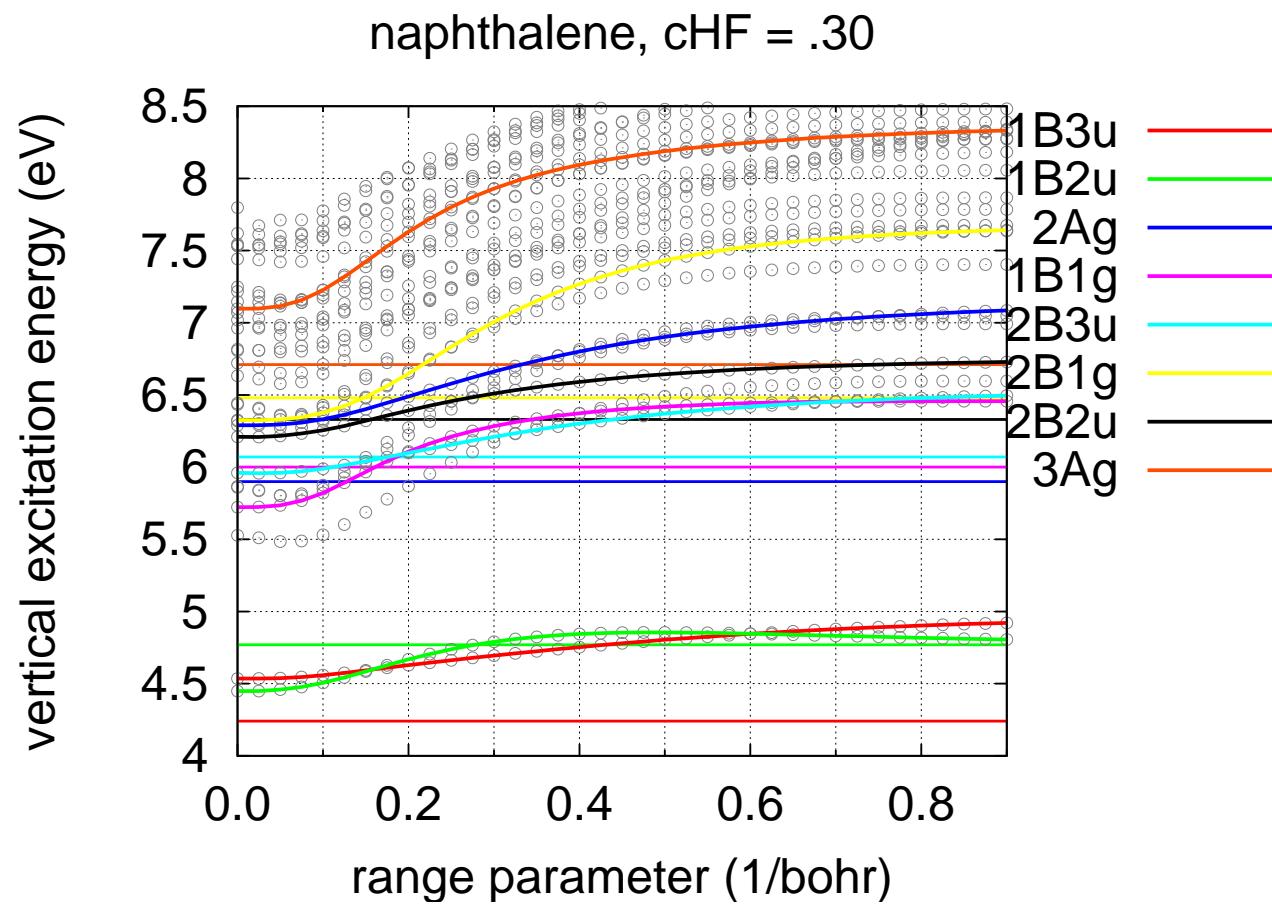


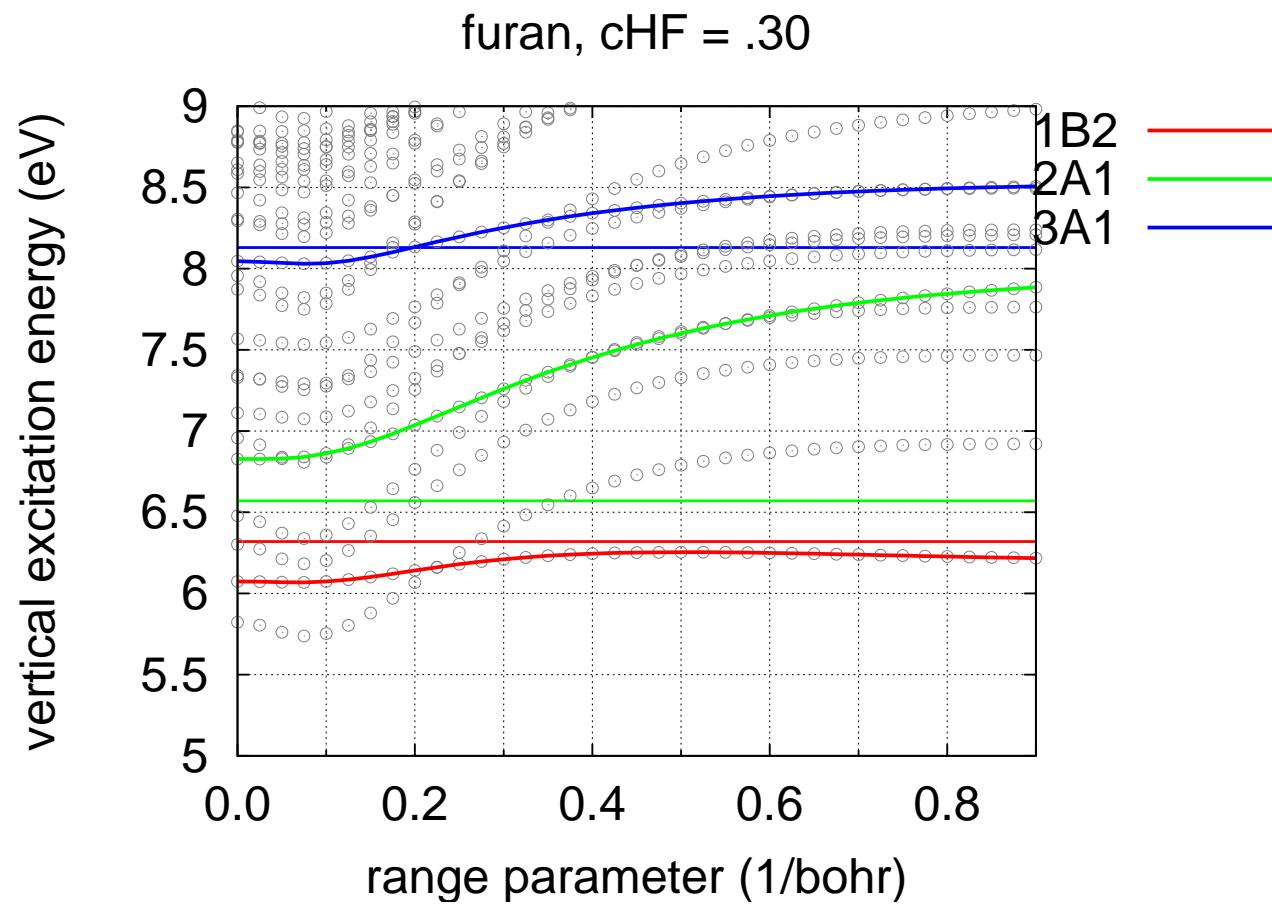


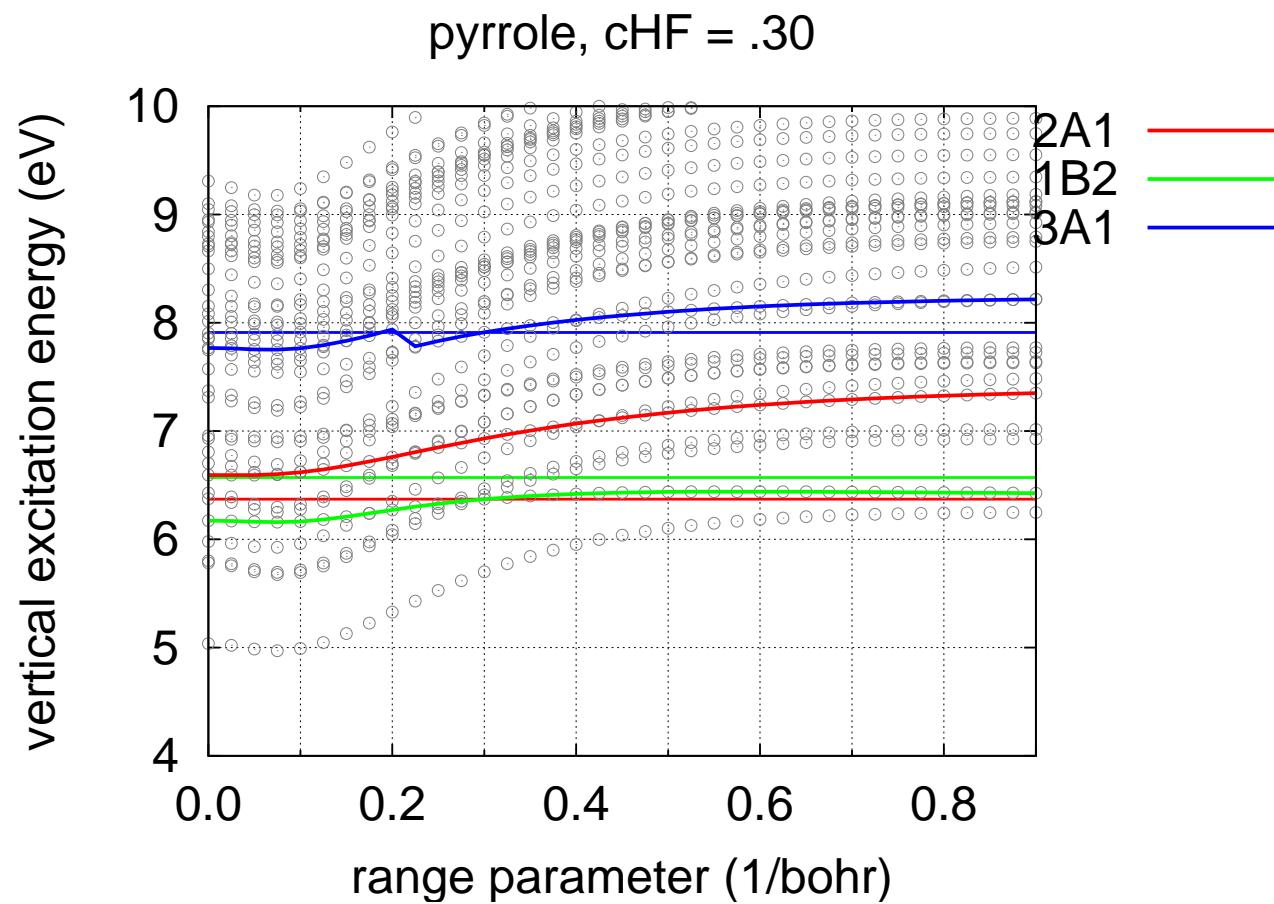


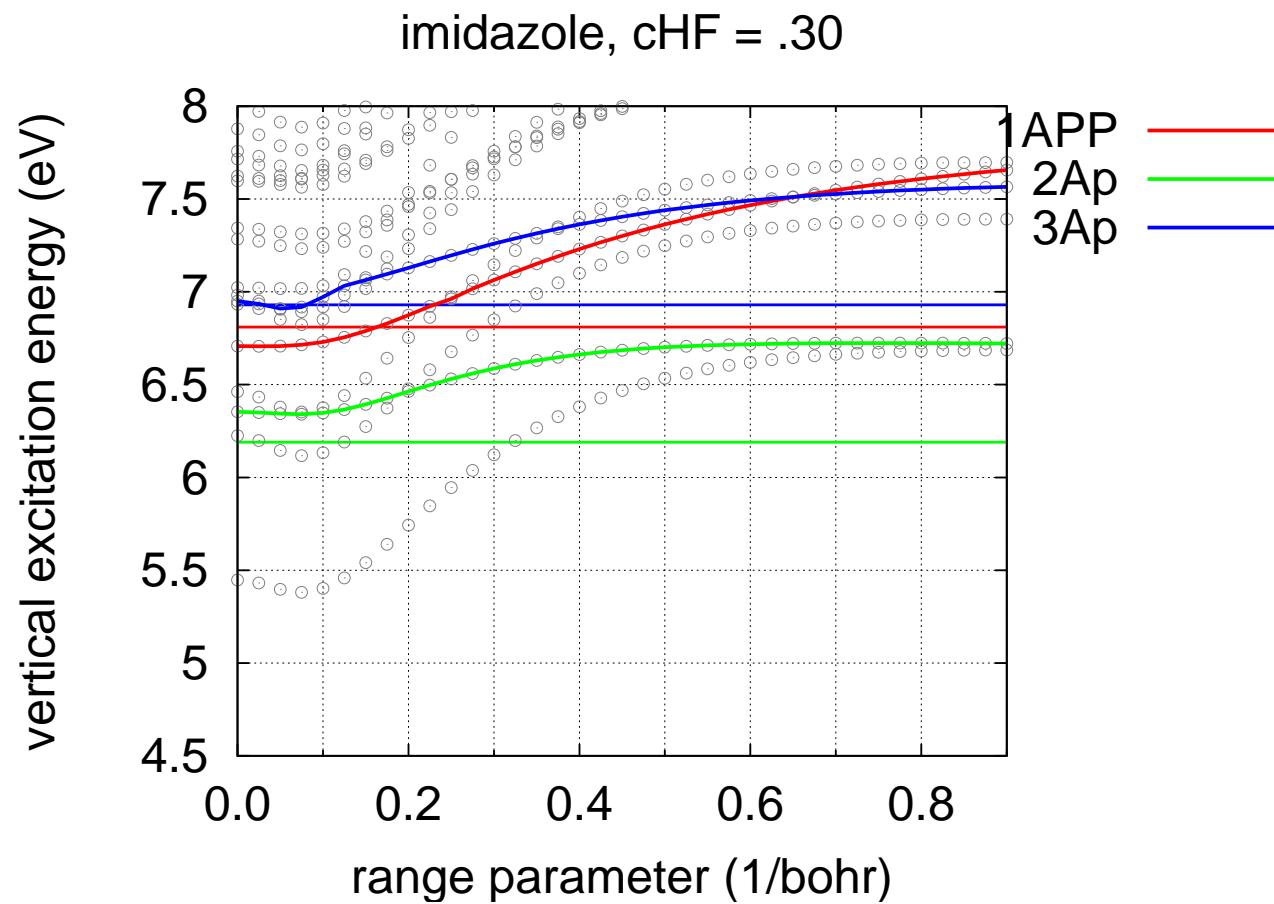


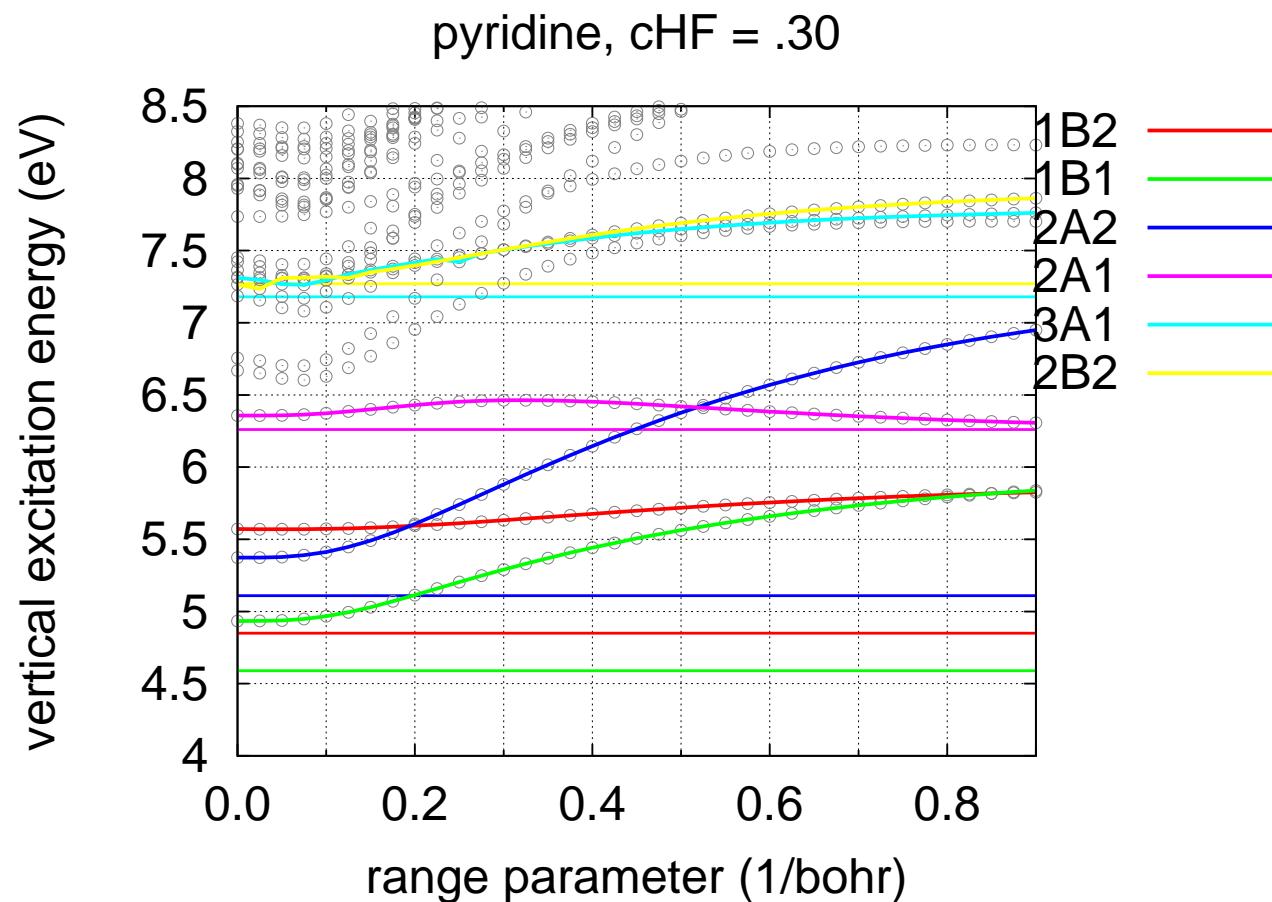


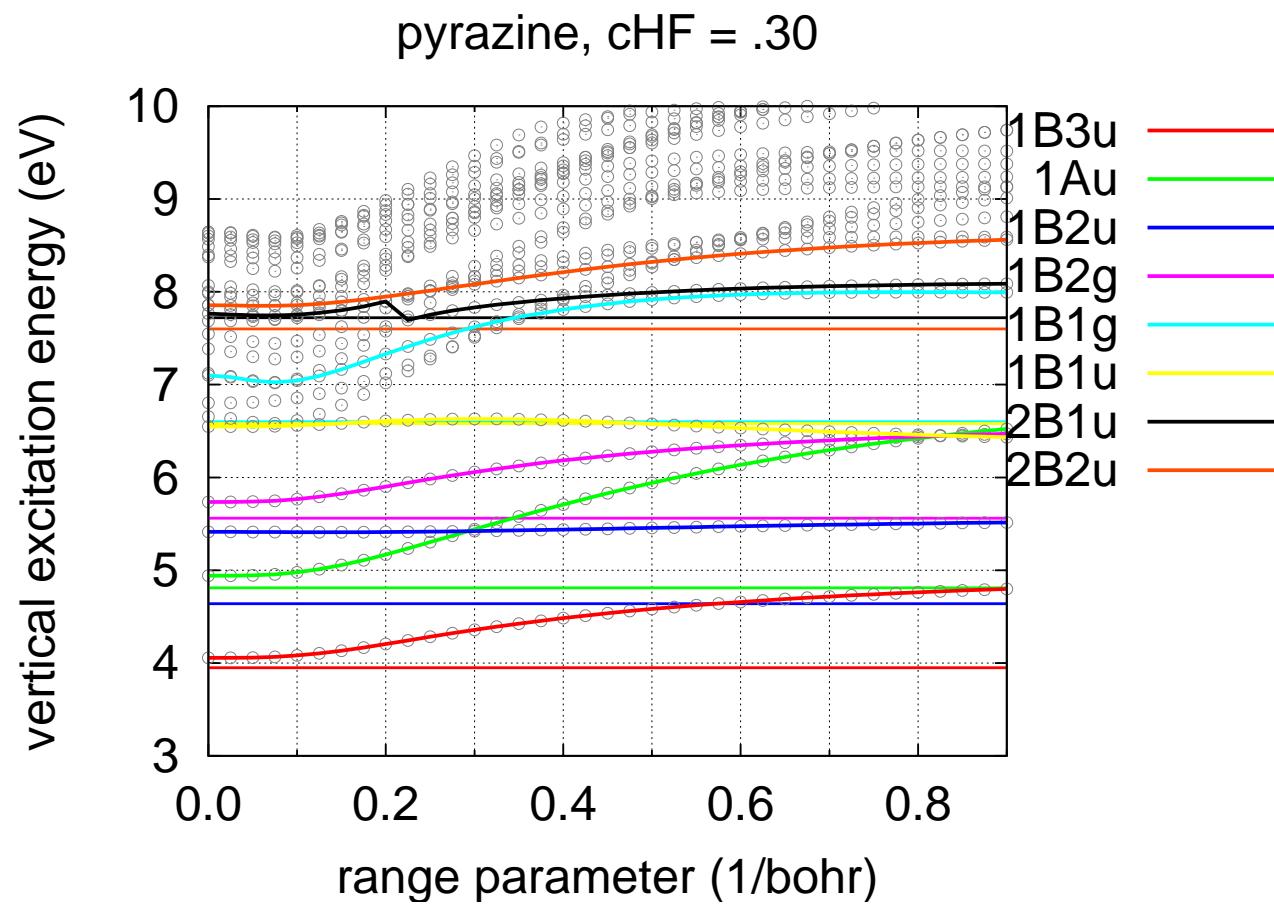


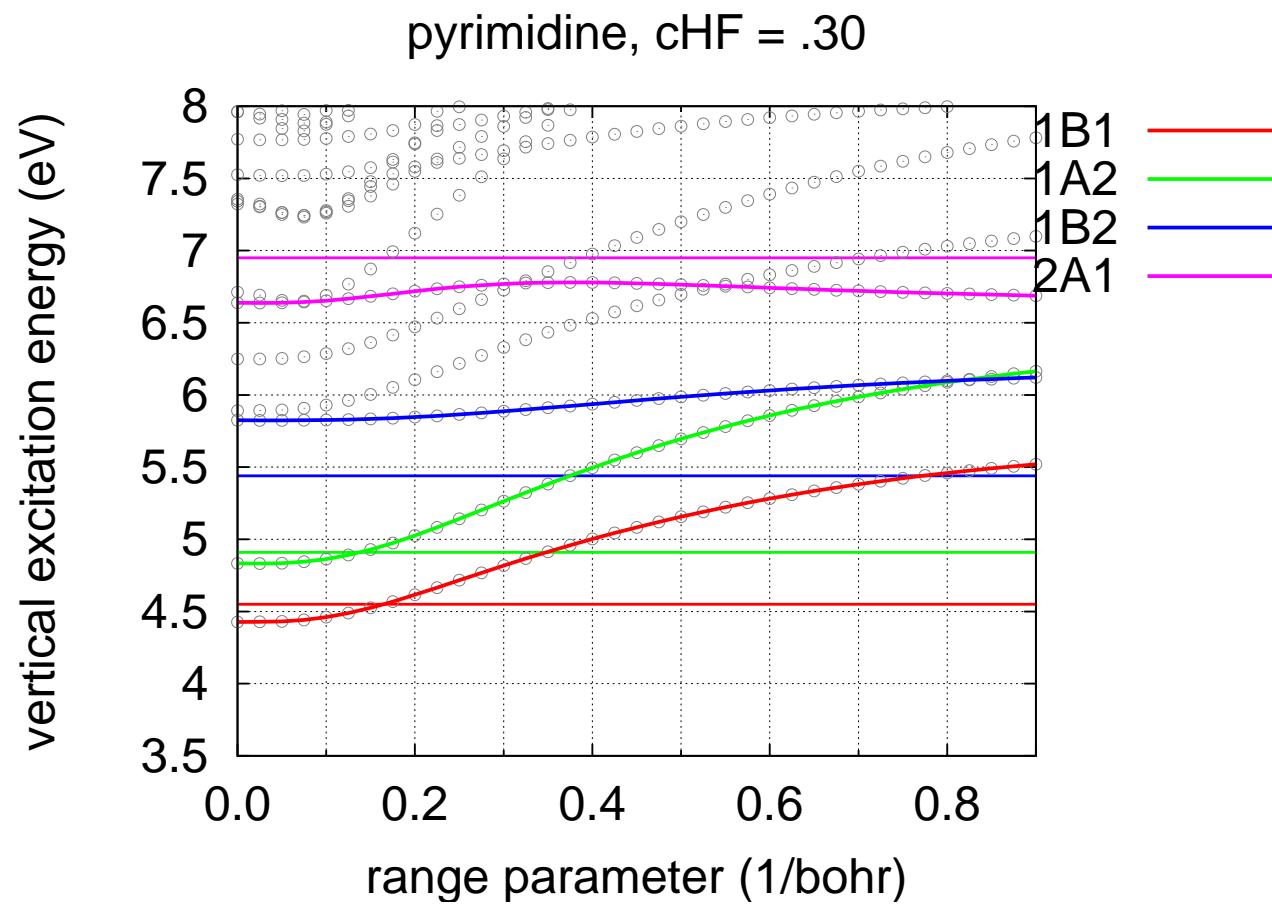


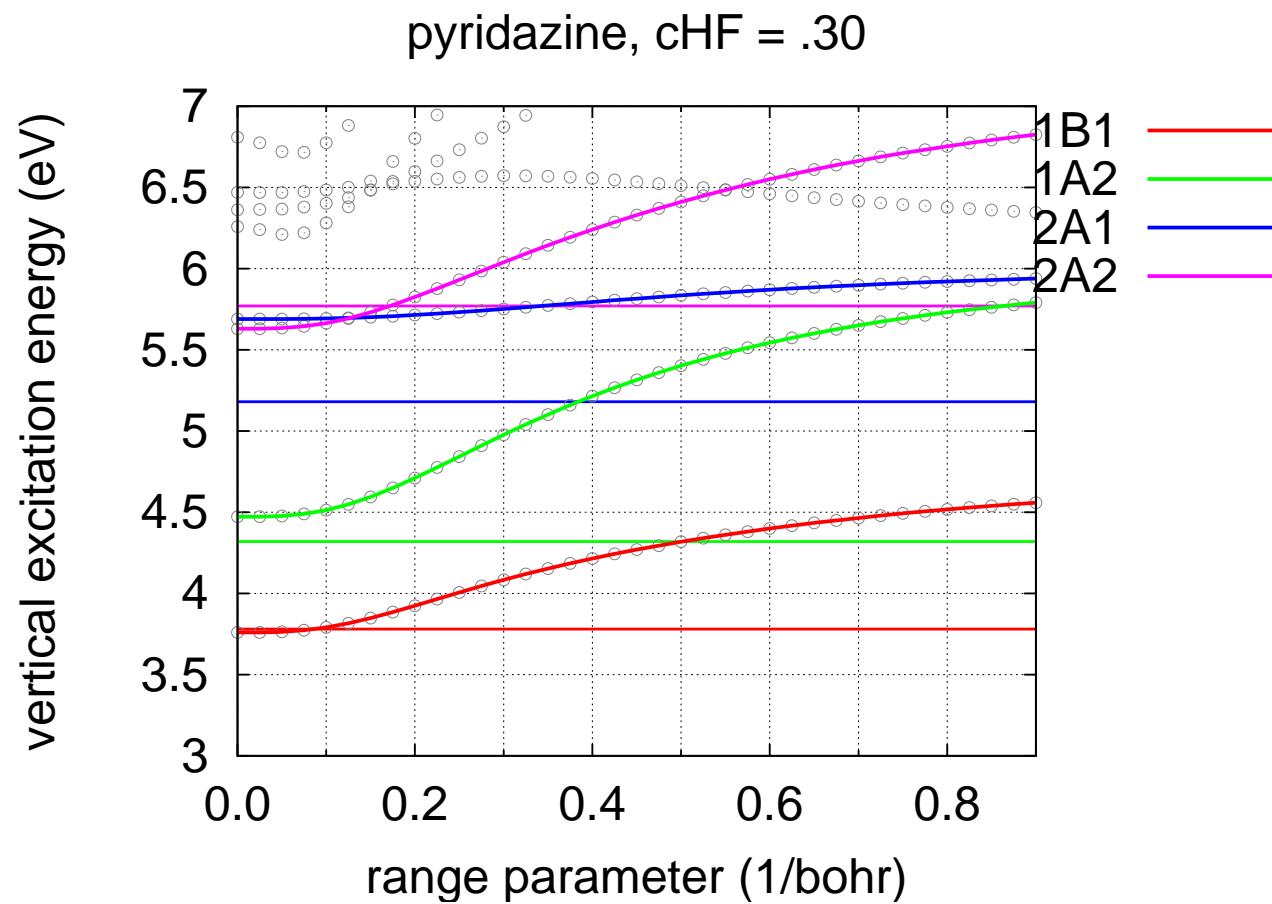


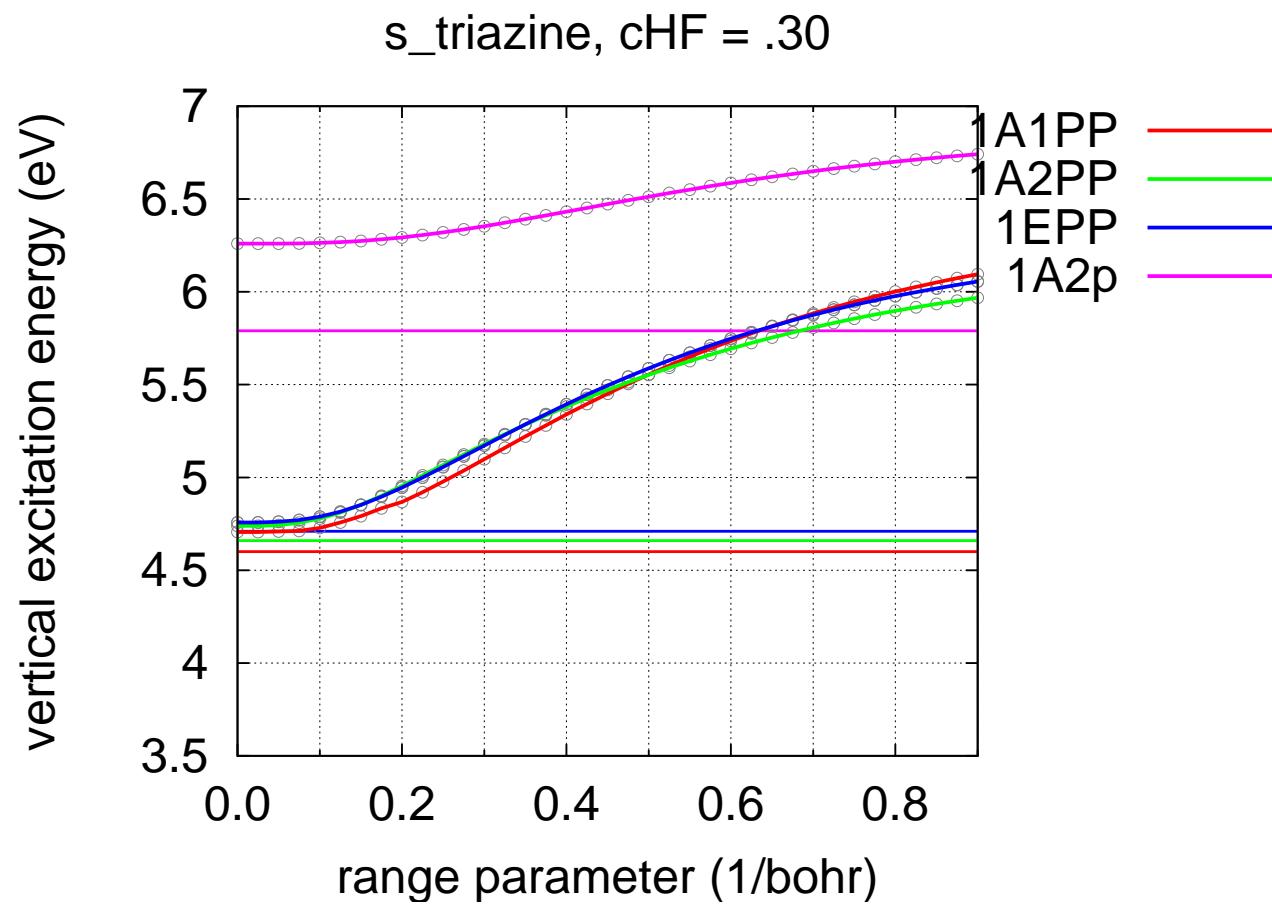


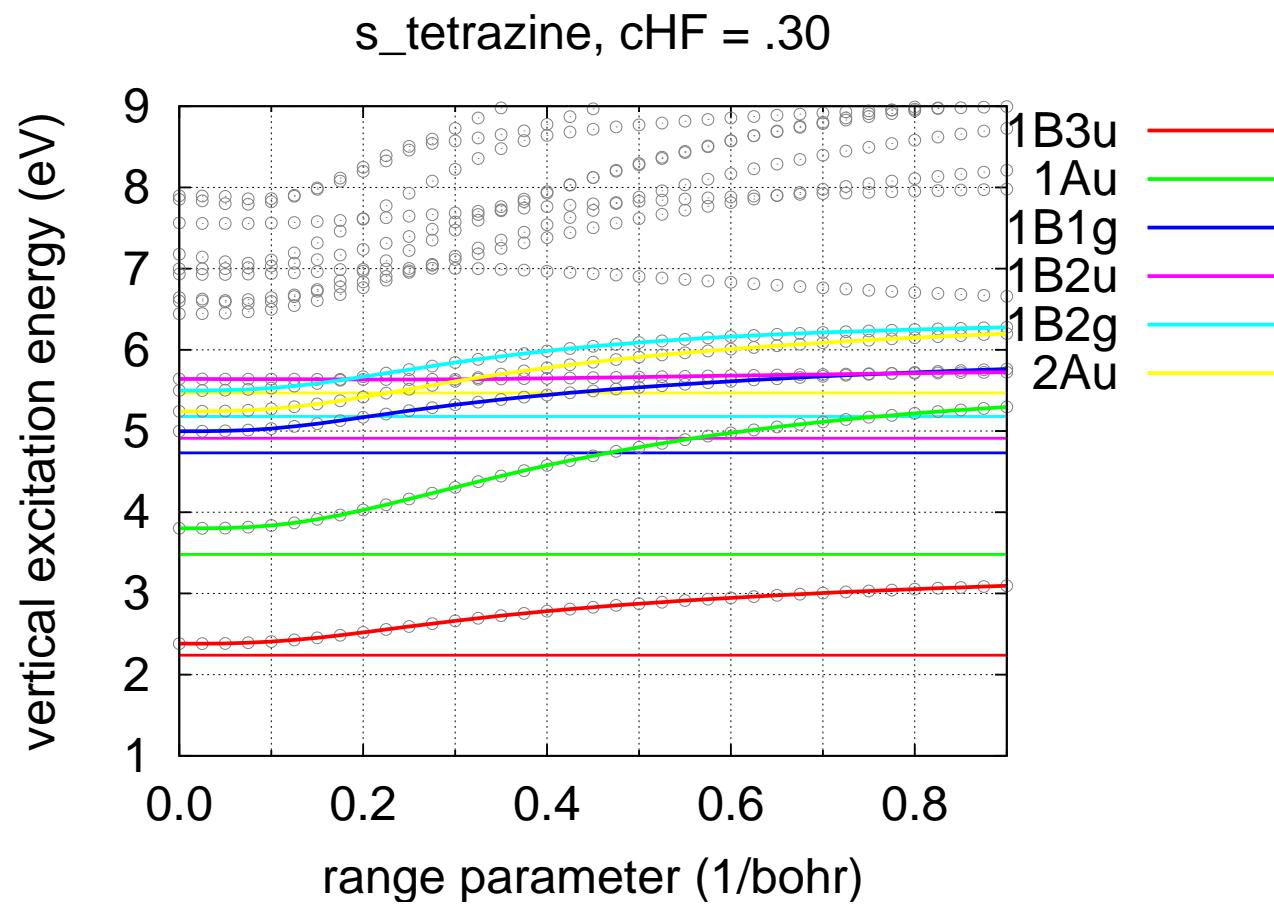


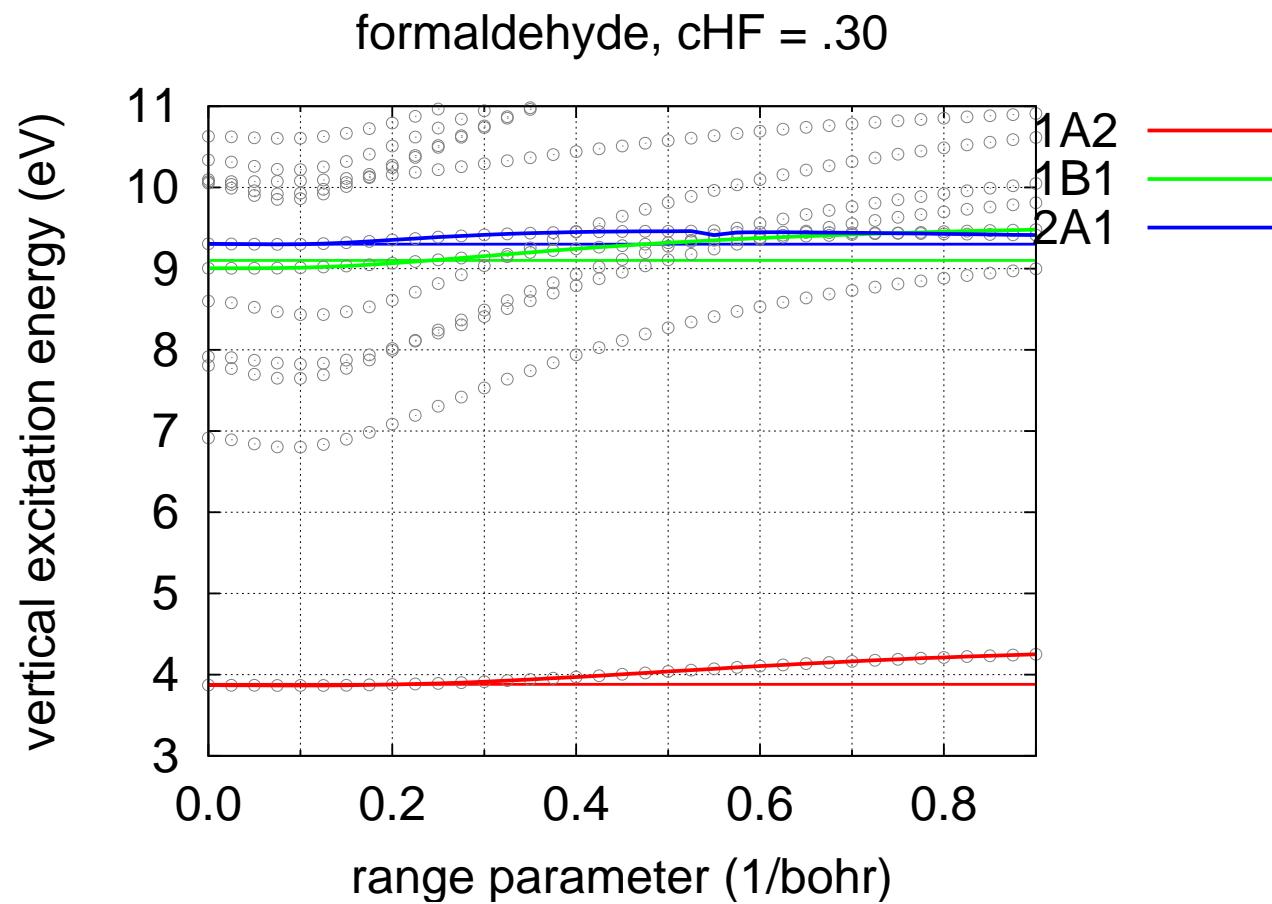


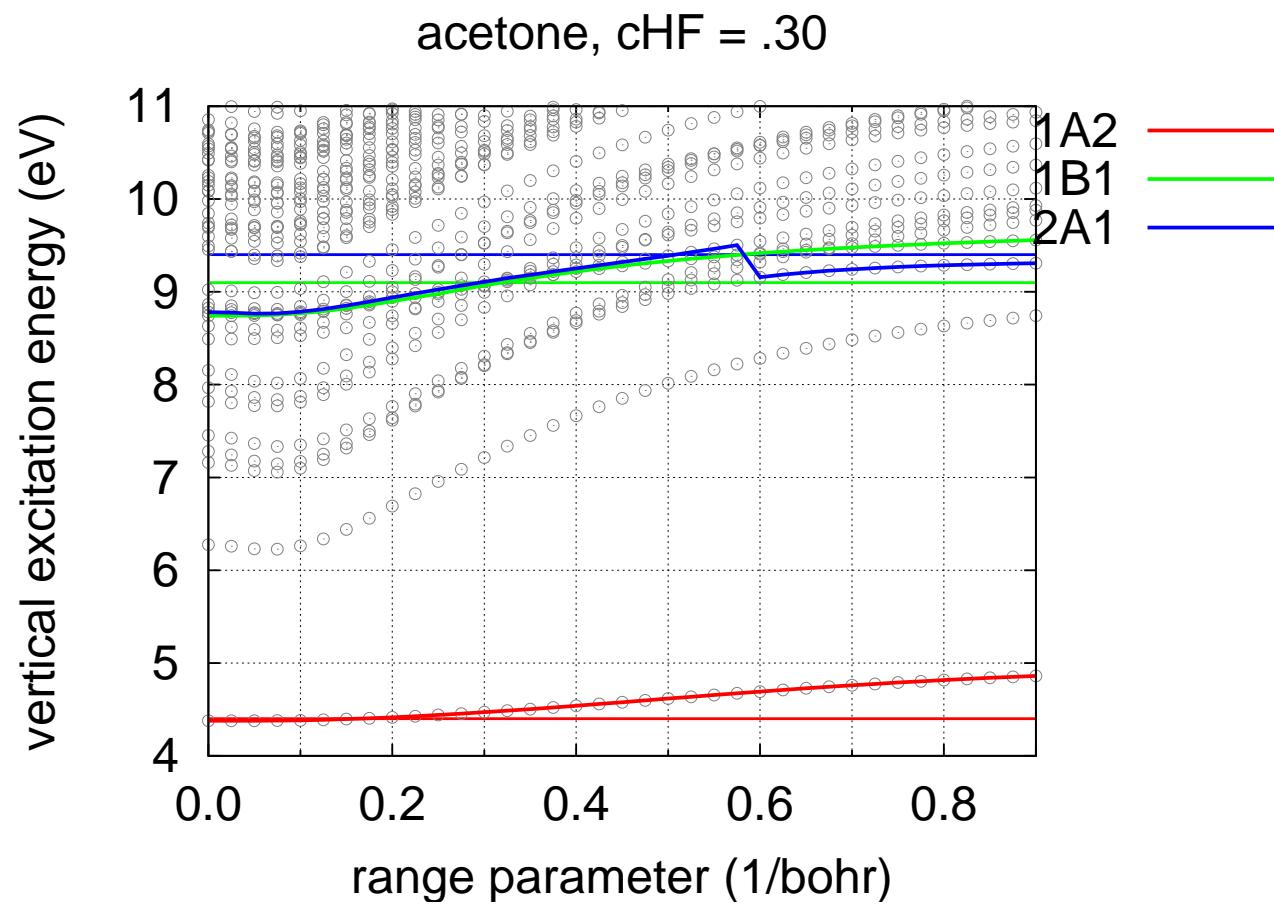


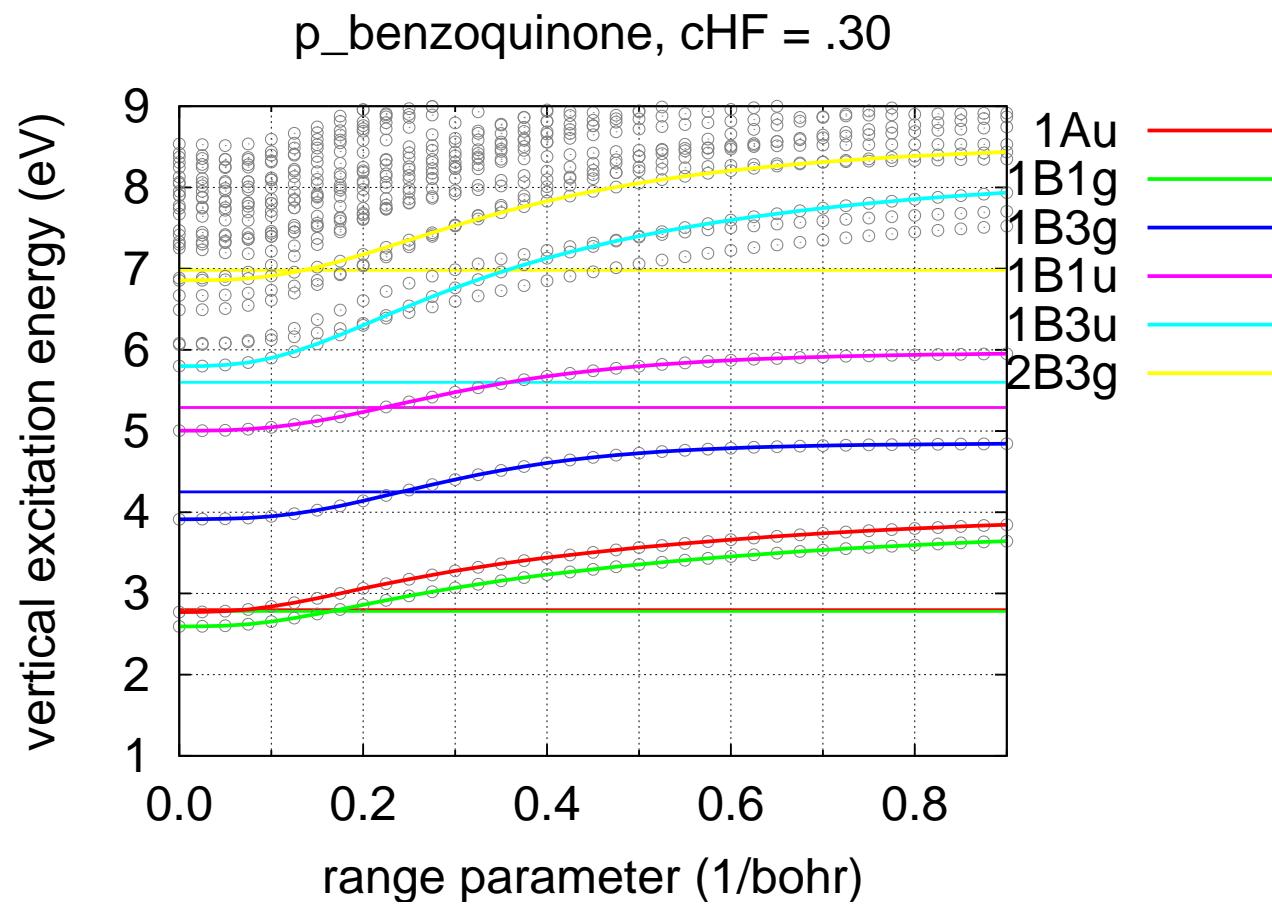


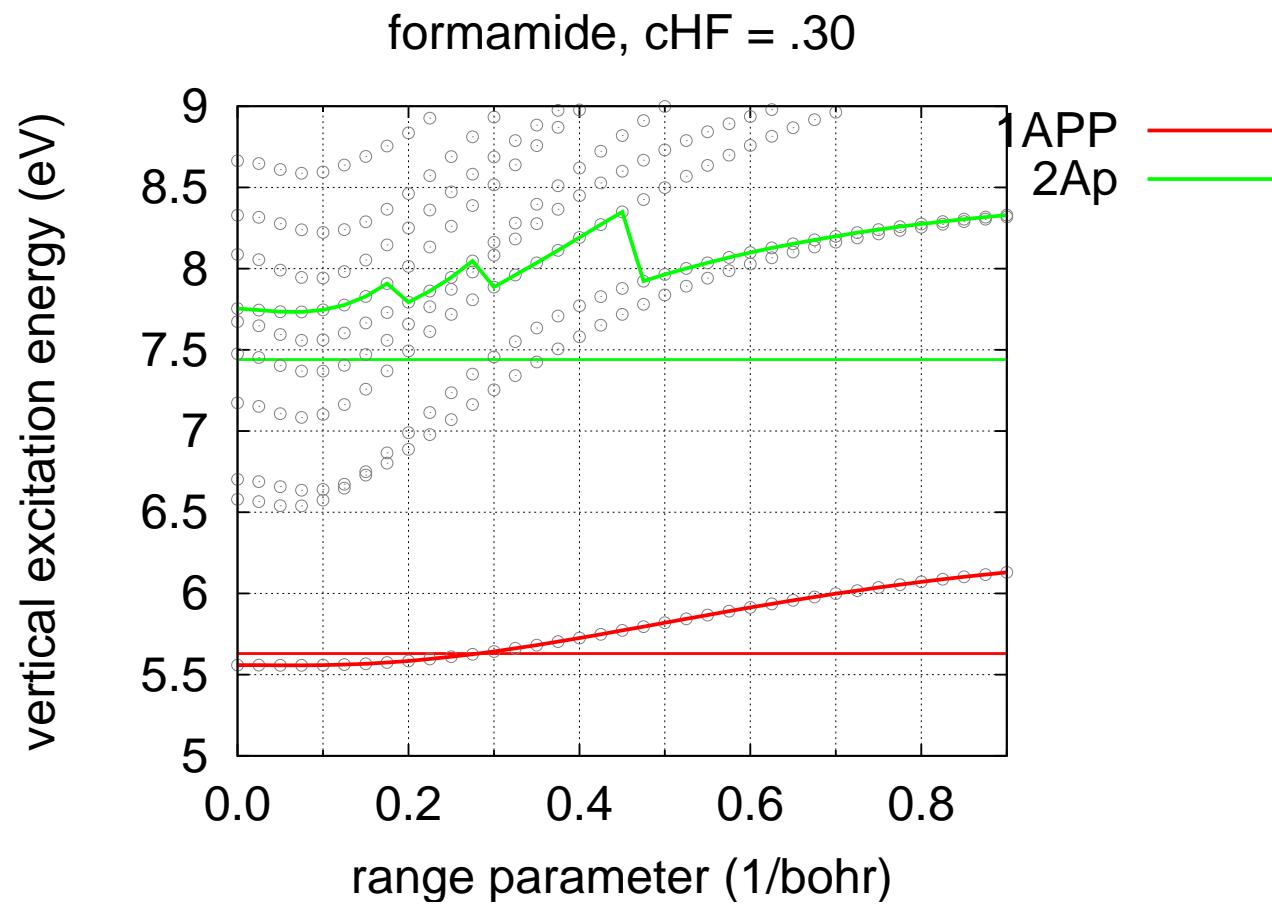


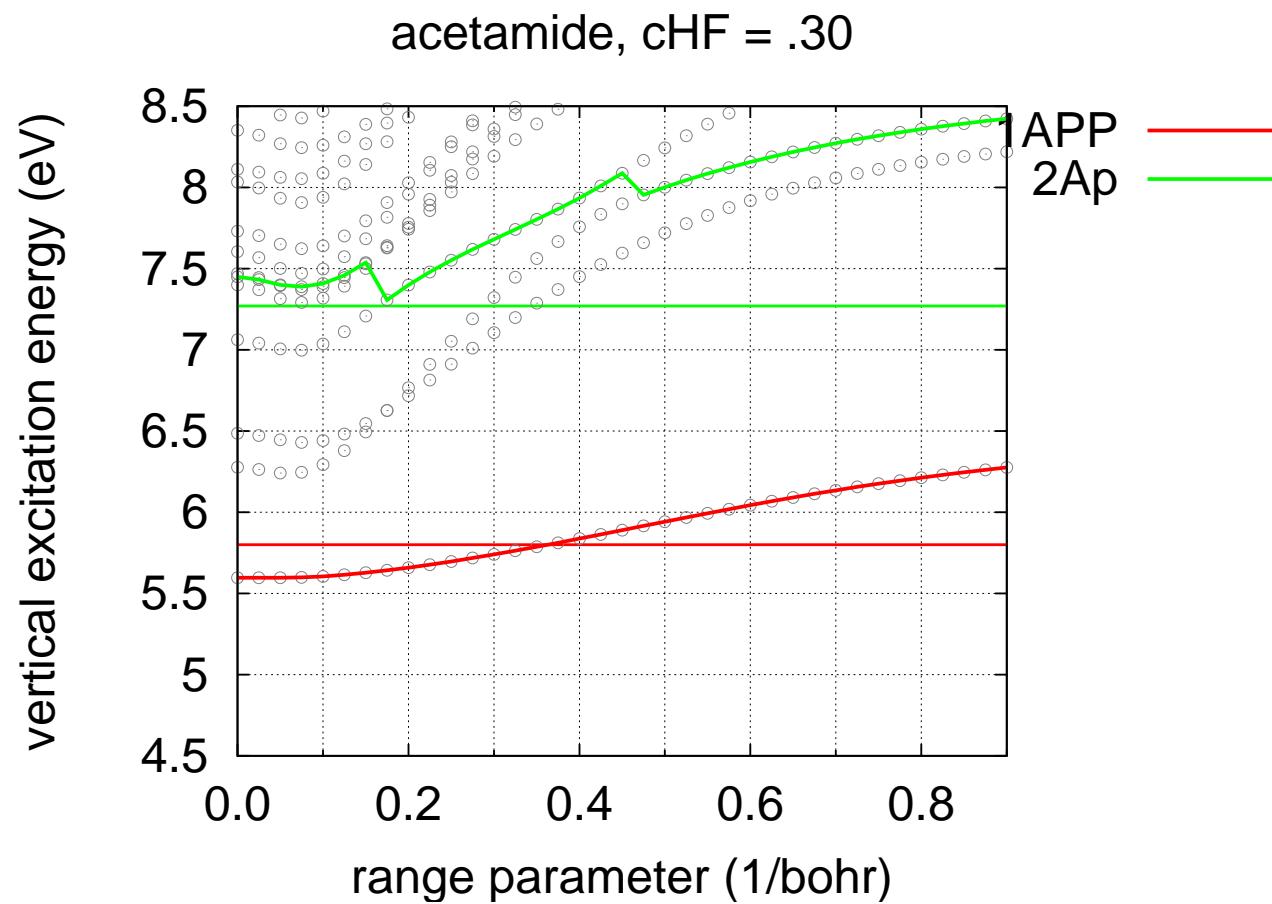


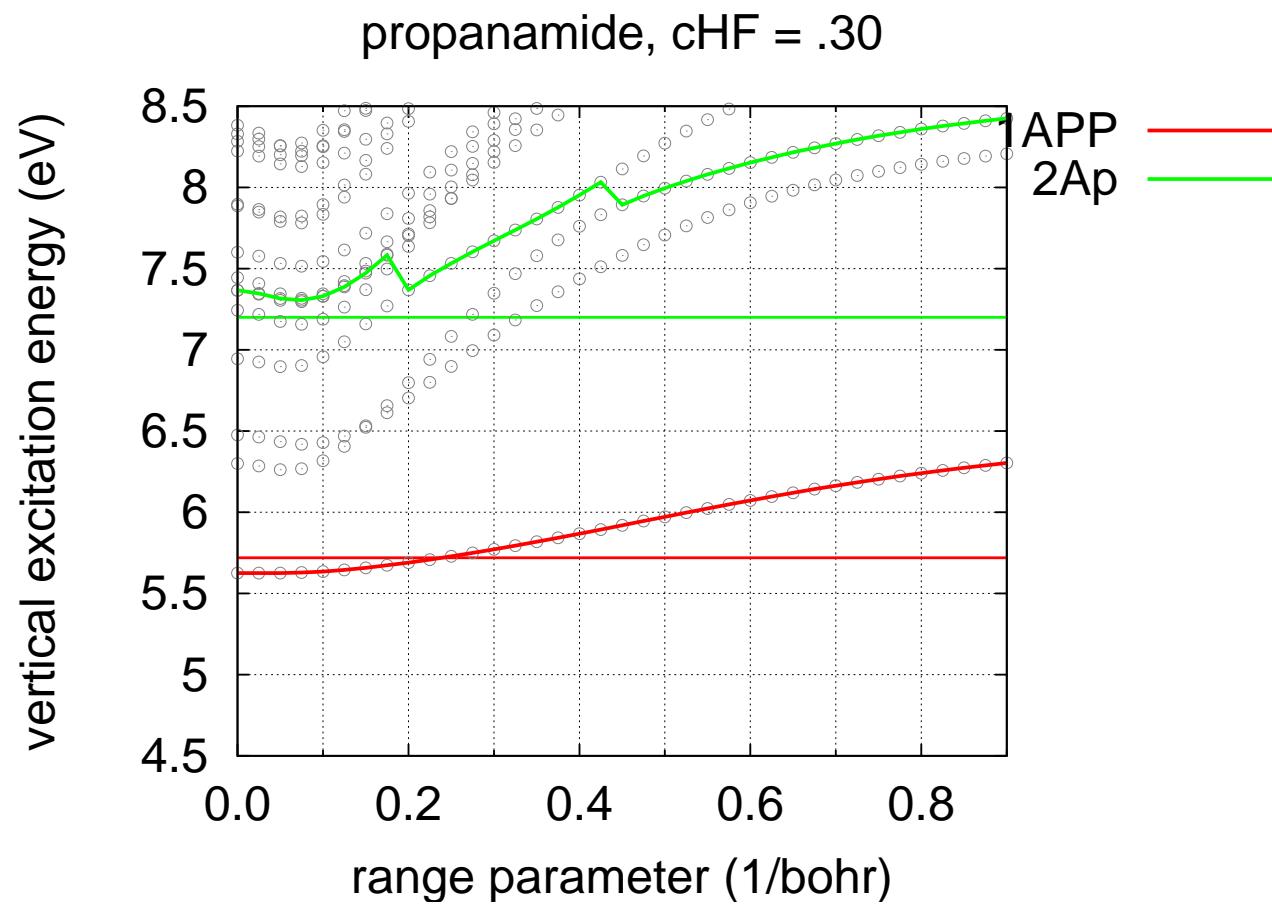


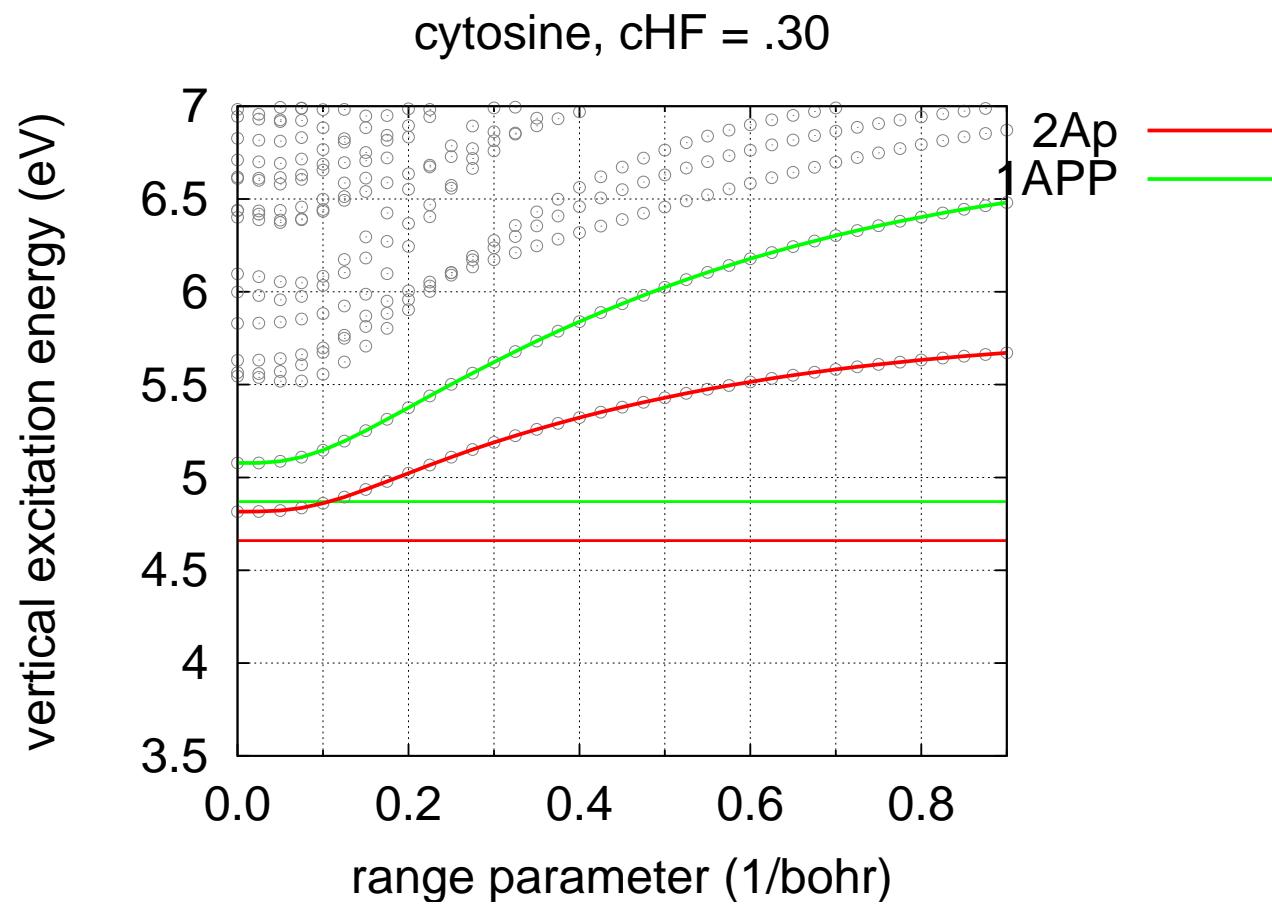


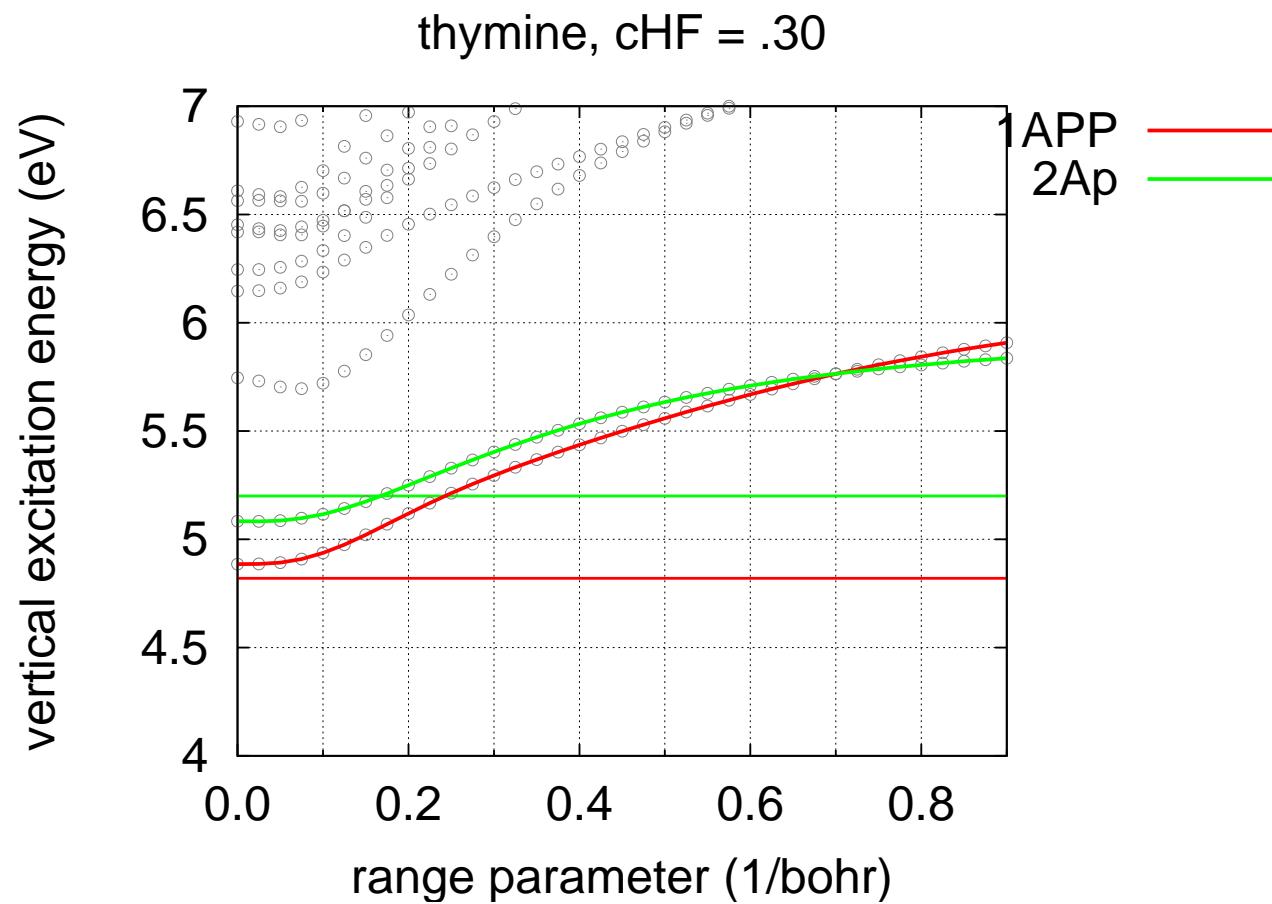


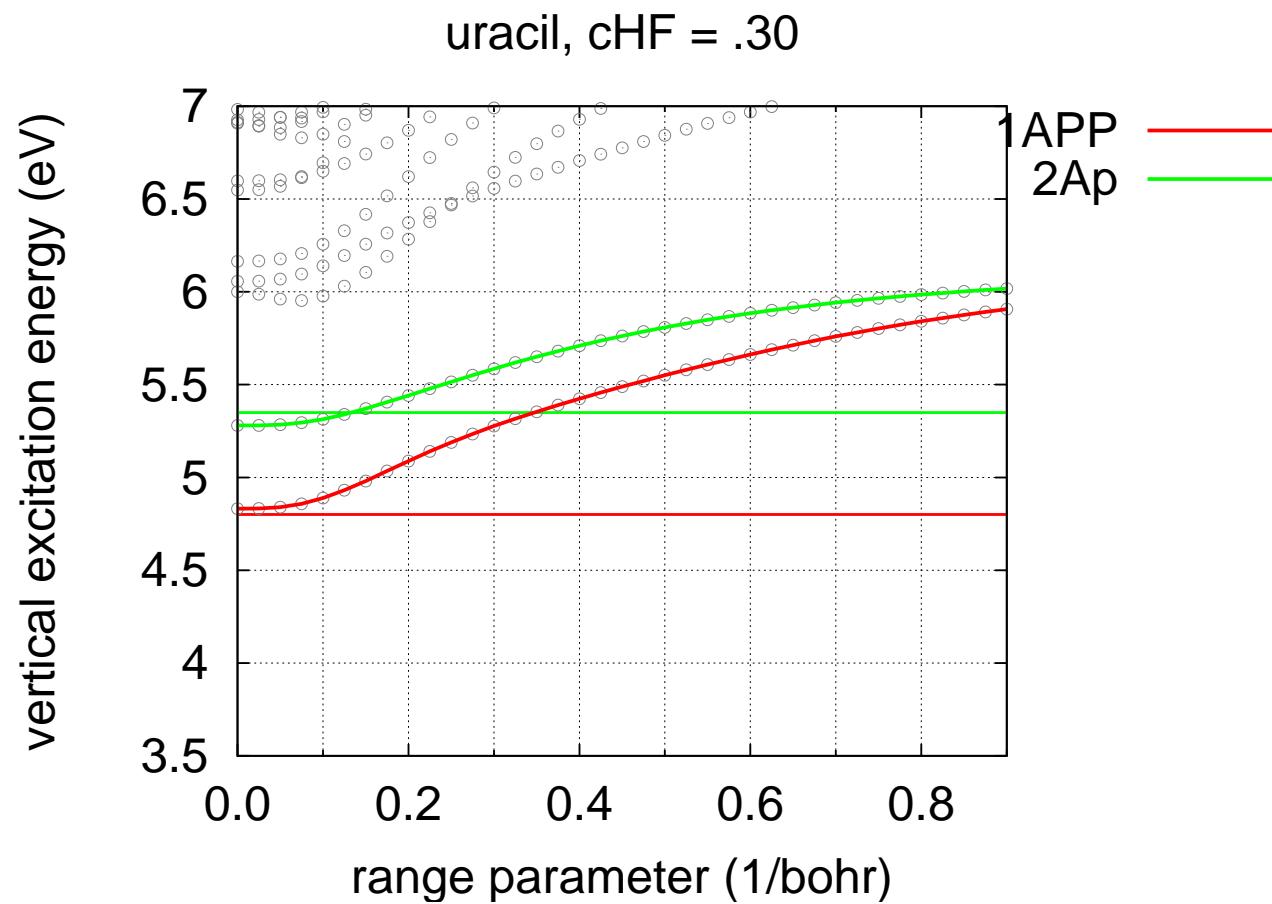


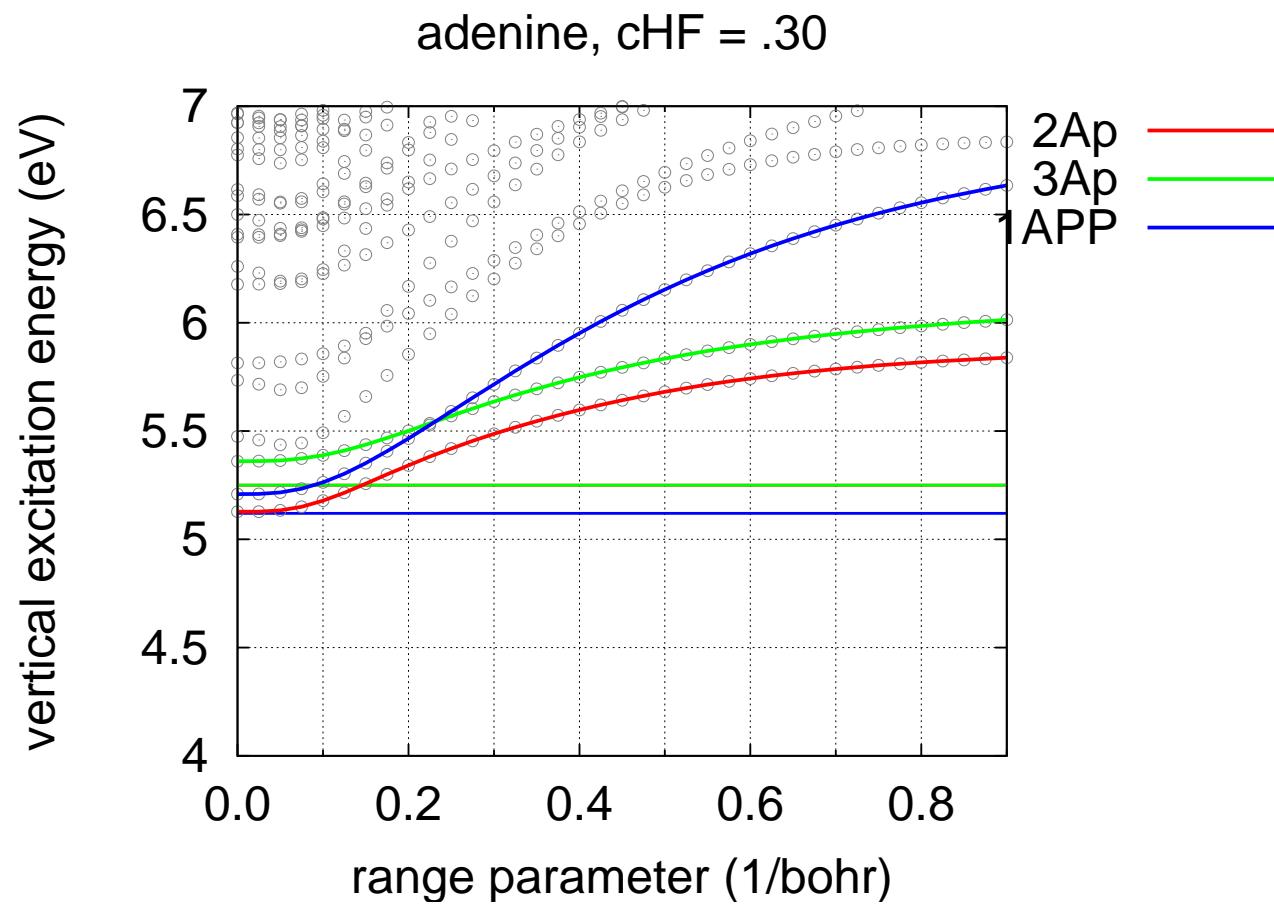




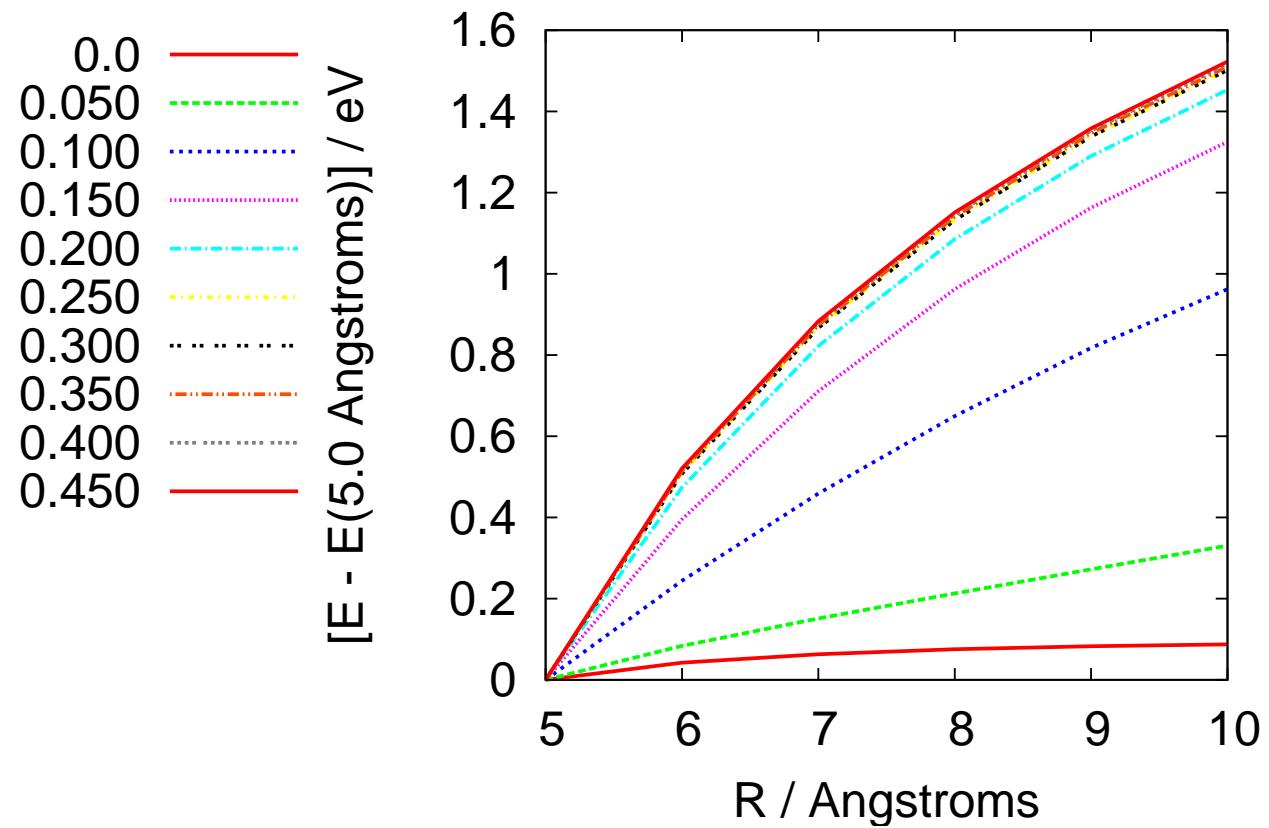




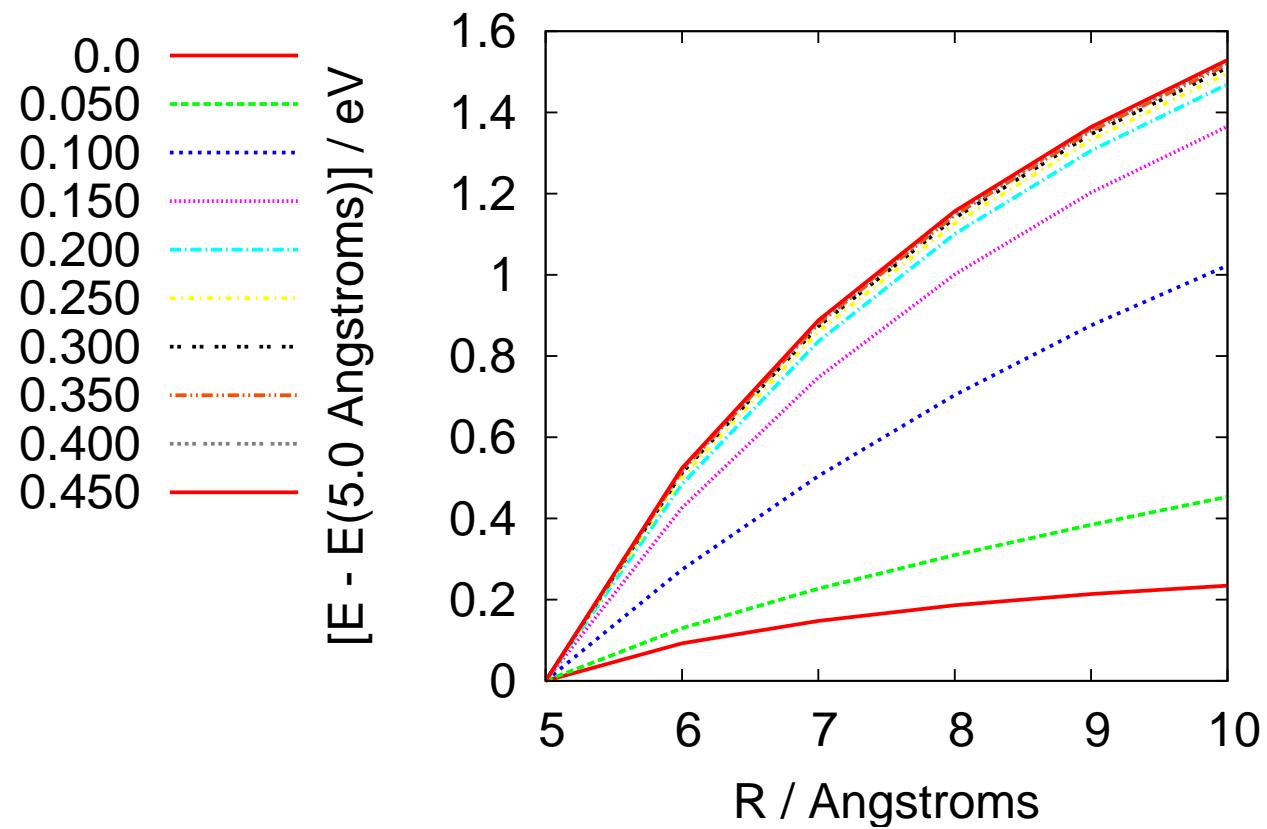




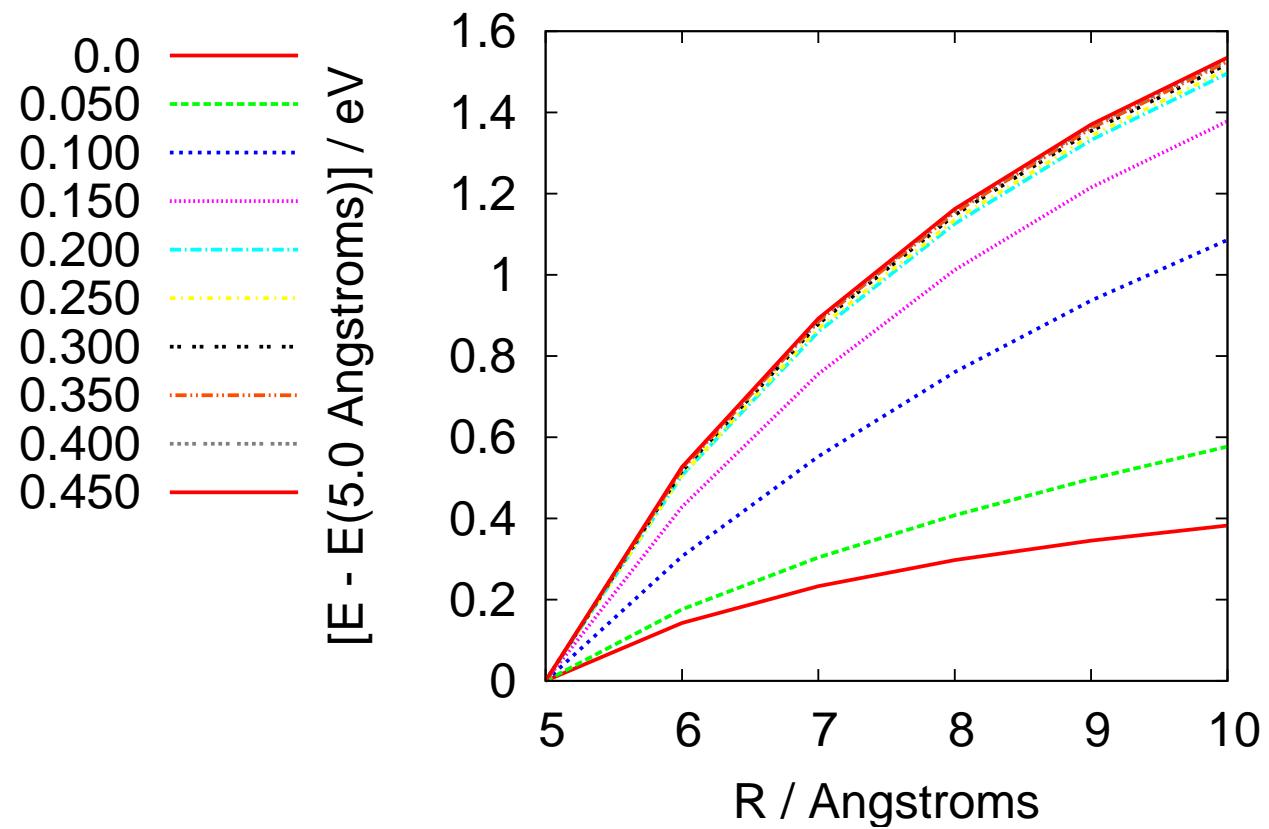
Lowest CT, cc-pvdz basis,cHF = 0.0



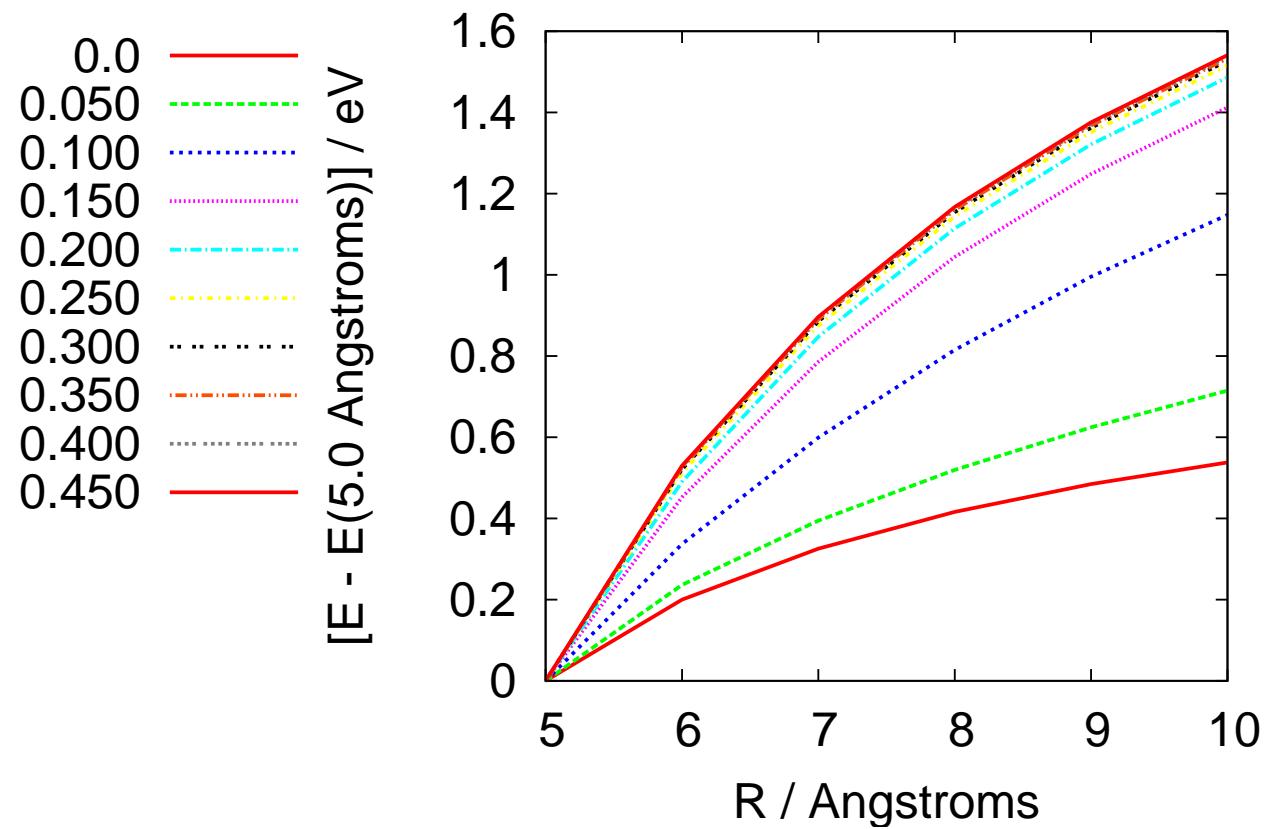
Lowest CT, cc-pvdz basis,cHF = 0.10



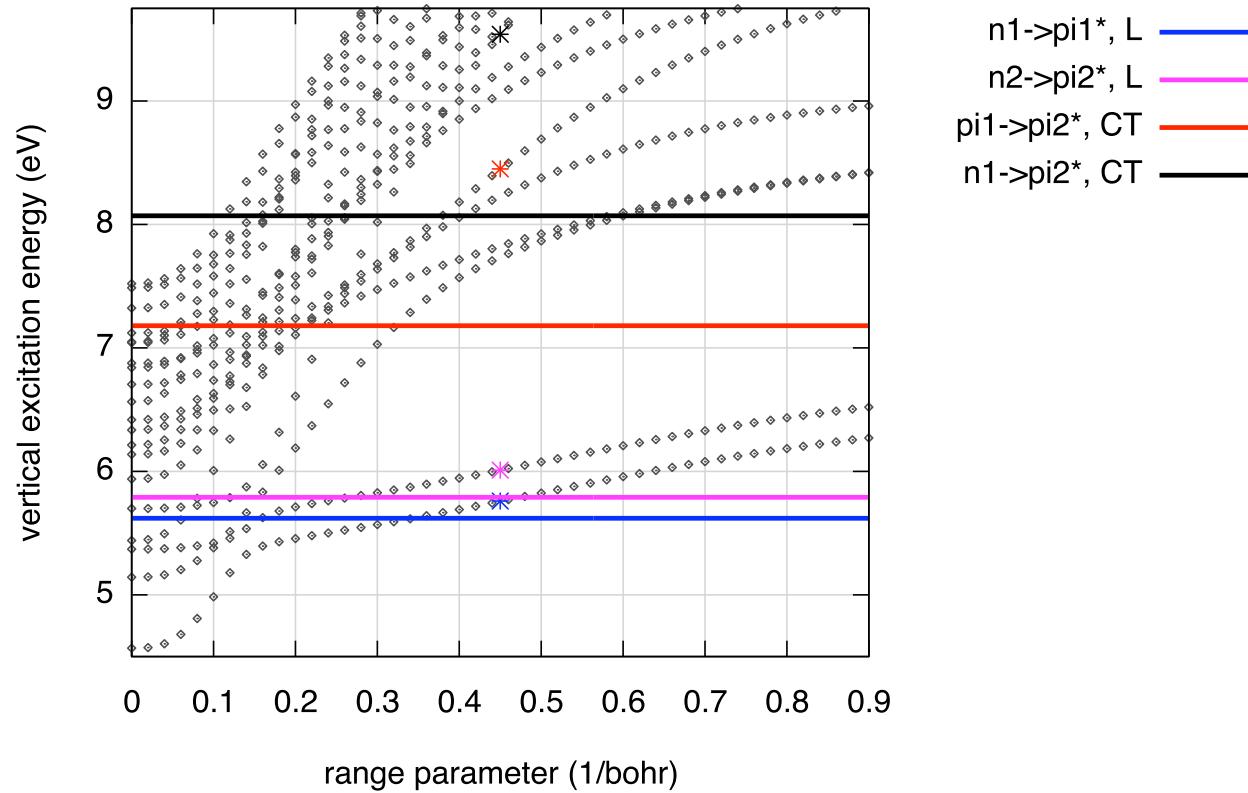
Lowest CT, cc-pvdz basis,cHF = 0.20



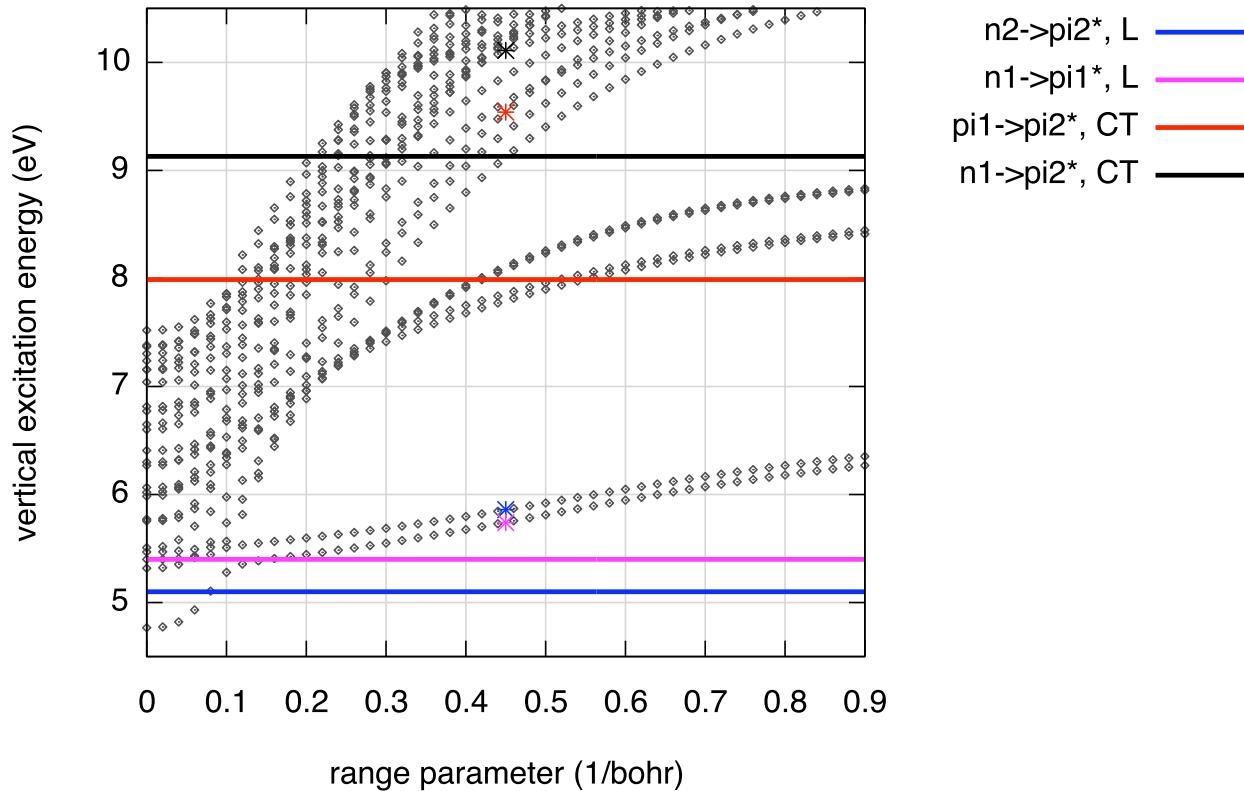
Lowest CT, cc-pvdz basis,cHF = 0.30



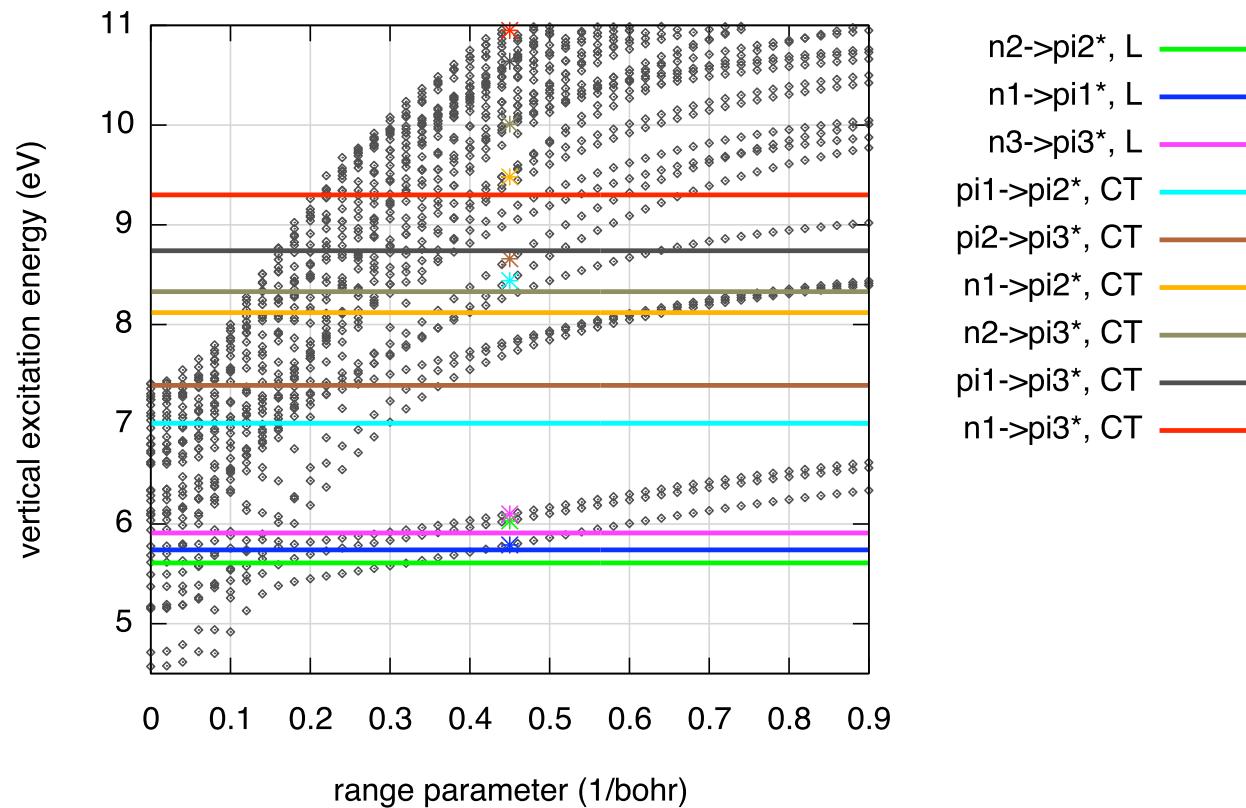
dipeptide, cHF = 0, cc-pvdz, SG-1



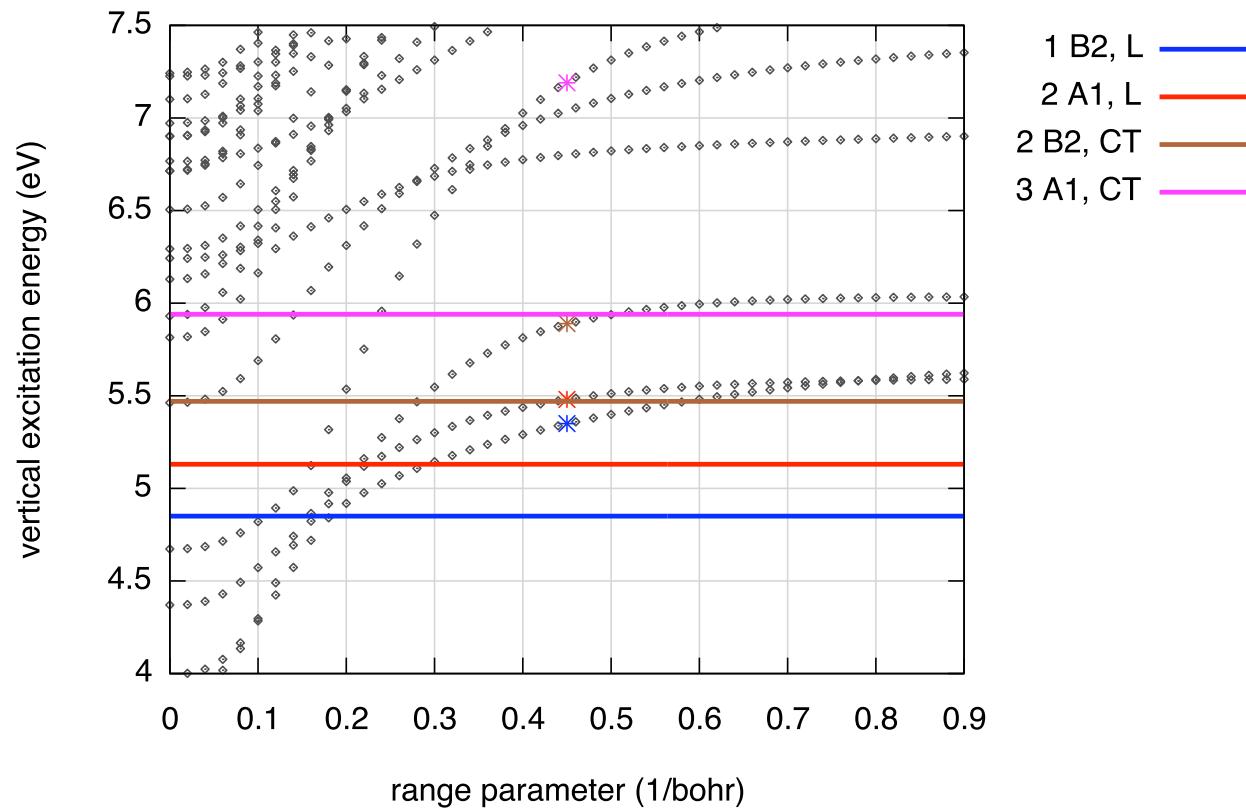
beta-dipeptide, cHF = 0, cc-pvdz, SG1



tripeptide, cHF = 0, cc-pvdz, SG-1



PP, cHF = 0, cc-pvdz, SG-1



DMABN, cHF = 0, cc-pvdz, SG-1

