

## ***Supporting information***

### **Heterocycle Containing Different Atoms as $\pi$ -bridge effect on the Performance of Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells**

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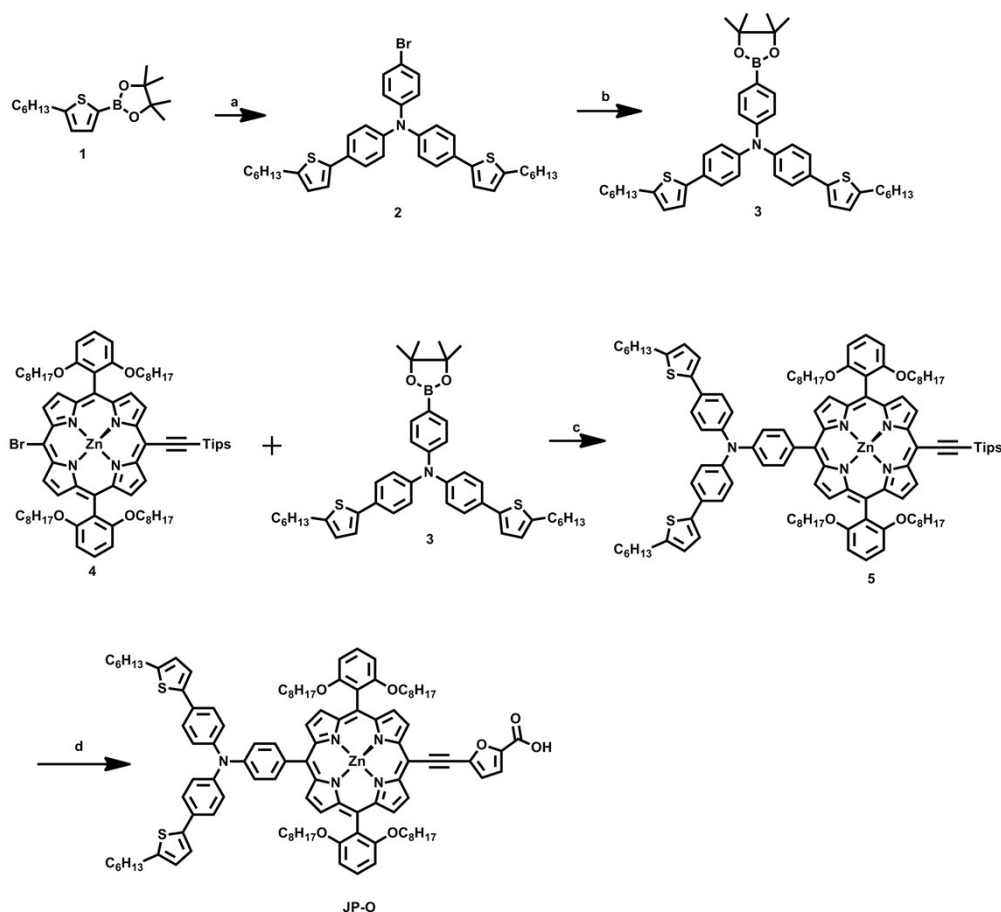
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## General information

All solvents were treated by standard methods before use and all chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless indicated otherwise. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide, toluene and tetrahydrofuran were dried and distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX (500 MHz) NMR spectrometer with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. The mass spectra were measured in ESI Mass Spectrometer (LCQ Fleet).

## Synthesis of the dye JP-O



**Scheme S1** Reagents and conditions: a) Tris(4-bromophenyl)amine, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, 1, 4-dioxane, 90 °C; b) Bis(pinacolato)diboron, Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub>, KOAc, DMF, 80 °C; c) Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, 1, 4-dioxane, 90 °C; d) i: TBAF, THF, rt; ii: 5-bromofuroic acid, Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub>, AsPh<sub>3</sub>, TEA, THF, reflux.

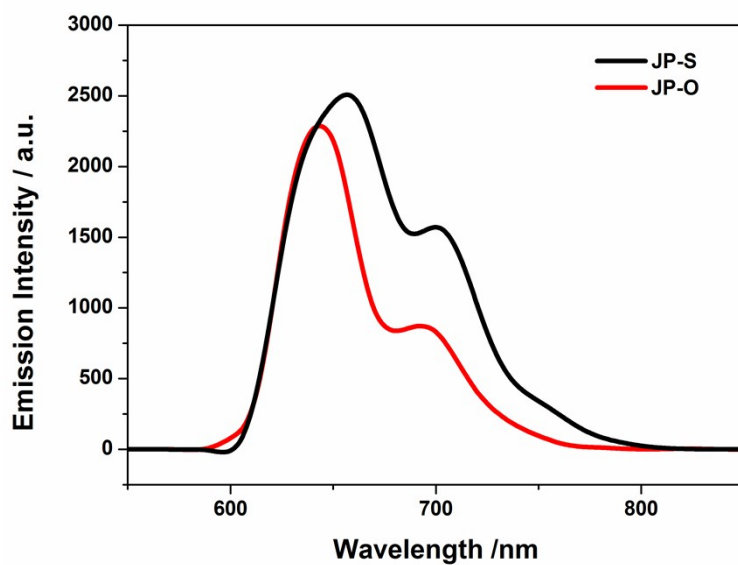
## Experimental Details:

### Synthesis of compound 2 to compound 5

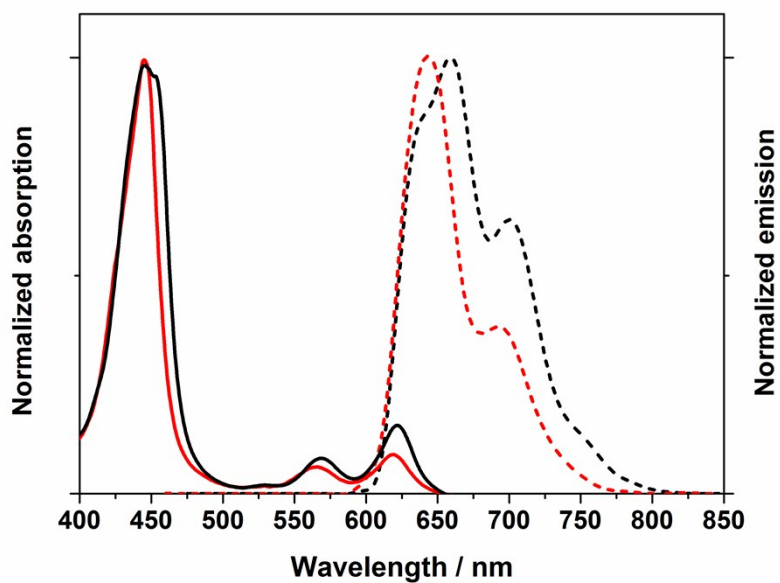
The compounds 2-5 were synthesized according to ref. 1.

### Synthesis of dye JP-O

To a solution of compound **5** (300 mg, 0.167 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) was added TBAF (0.6 mL, 1 M in THF). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 min under dinitrogen. The mixture was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O and then extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue and 5-bromofuroic acid (127 mg, 0.668 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of anhydrous THF (40 mL) and TEA (10 mL) under dinitrogen, then Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (46 mg, 0.050 mmol) and AsPh<sub>3</sub> (102 mg, 0.334 mmol) were added to the mixture. The solution was refluxed for 6 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH = 20/1), recrystallization from MeOH/Ether to give dye **JP-O** (200 mg, 67%) as a green solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 Hz) δ<sub>H</sub> 9.67 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.96 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.93 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.85 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 6H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 8H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 1.72-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.42-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.31-1.38 (m, 8H), 0.83-1.01 (m, 30H), 0.64-0.71 (m, 8H), 0.53-0.57 (m, 20H), 0.45-0.49 (m, 8H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 Hz) δ<sub>C</sub> 160.0, 152.0, 151.2, 150.3, 149.4, 146.6, 146.5, 145.2, 143.8, 141.5, 137.8, 135.6, 135.4, 132.5, 131.8, 130.9, 130.0, 129.7, 126.5, 125.0, 124.7, 122.0, 121.6, 116.1, 114.8, 105.2, 68.6, 31.6, 31.4, 30.3, 29.7, 28.7, 25.3, 22.6, 22.3, 14.1, 13.8. MS (ESI): Calcd for C<sub>109</sub>H<sub>127</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Zn, 1748.71; found, 1746.75.



**Fig. S1** Emission spectra of **JP-S** and **JP-O** in DCM



**Fig. S2** The normalized absorption spectra (solid lines) and emission spectra (broken lines) of **JP-S** (black) and **JP-O** (red) in DCM (the intersection of JP-S and JP-O is 613 nm and 601 nm, respectively,  $E_{0-0} = 1240 / \lambda$ ).

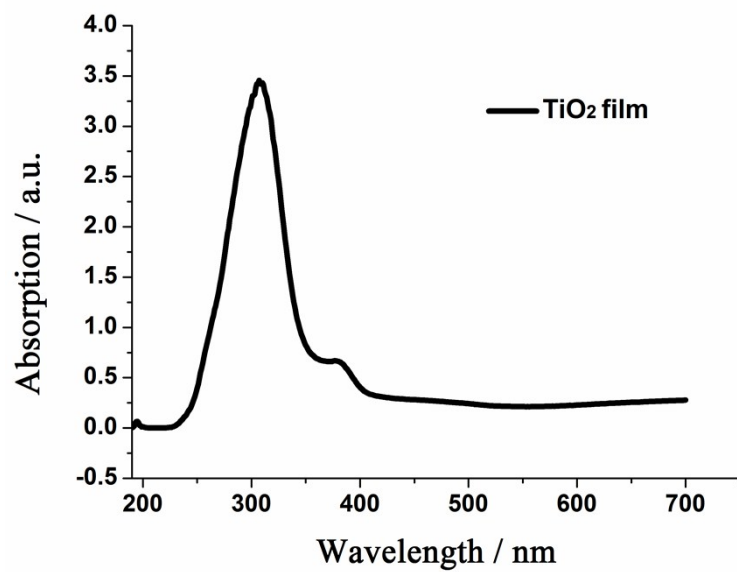


Fig. S3 Absorption spectrum of TiO<sub>2</sub> film.

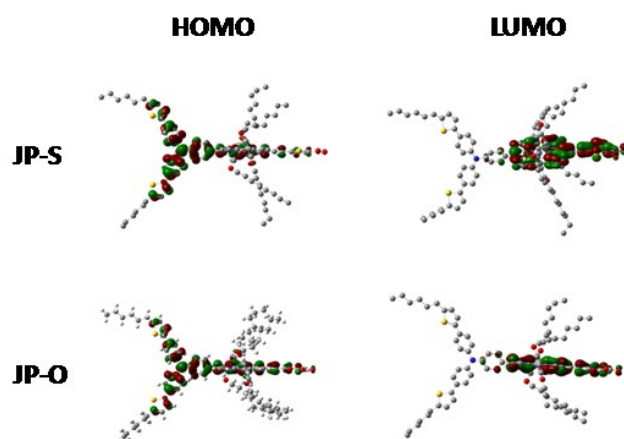
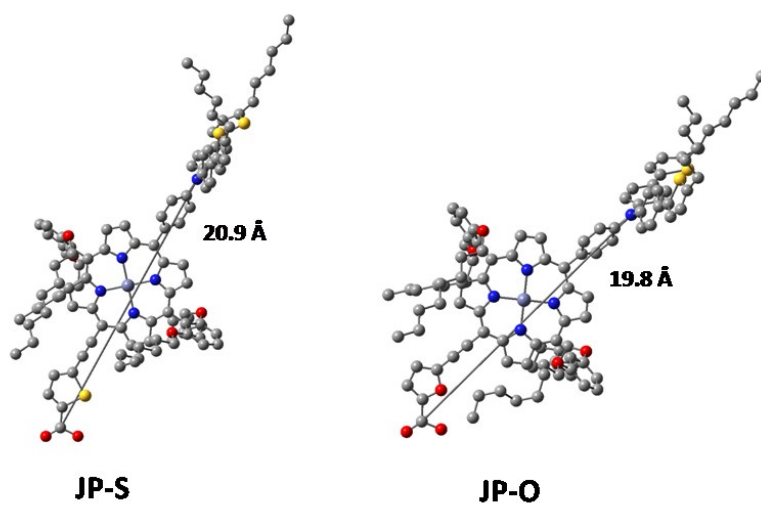
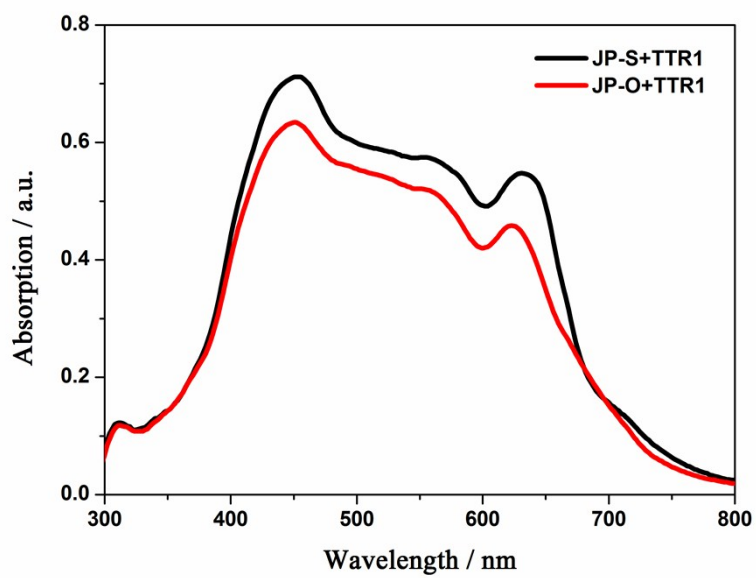


Fig. S4 HOMO and LUMO frontier molecular orbitals of **JP-S** and **JP-O** calculated by density-functional theory (DFT) at the DFT-B3LYP/LanL2MB level with Gaussian 09 suite of programs.



**Fig. S5** The geometry optimized ground state molecular structures of **JP-S** and **JP-O**.



**Fig. S6** Absorption spectra of **JP-S+TTR1** and **JP-O+TTR1** anchoring on the 14  $\mu\text{m}$  porous  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticle films.

## References

- 1 H. L. Jia, Z. M. Ju, H. X. Sun, X. H. Ju, M. D. Zhang, X. F. Zhou and H. G. Zheng, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 20841.