

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Charge Separation and Charge Recombination Photophysical Studies in a Series of Perylene-C₆₀ Linear and Cyclic Dyads

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***N,N'*-di-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1,7-(*N*-pyrrolidinyl)perylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxydiimide (PDI-1):**

Fig S1 ^1H -NMR-(CDCl_3) of PDI-1

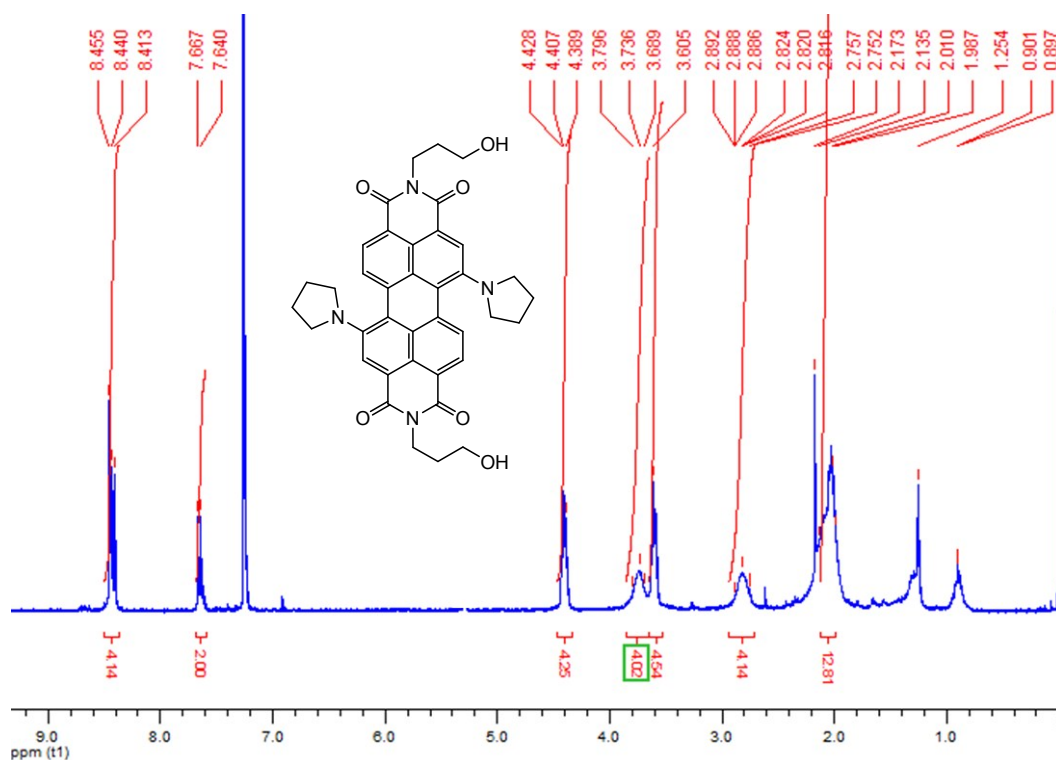


Fig S2 ^{13}C -NMR-(CDCl_3) of PDI-1

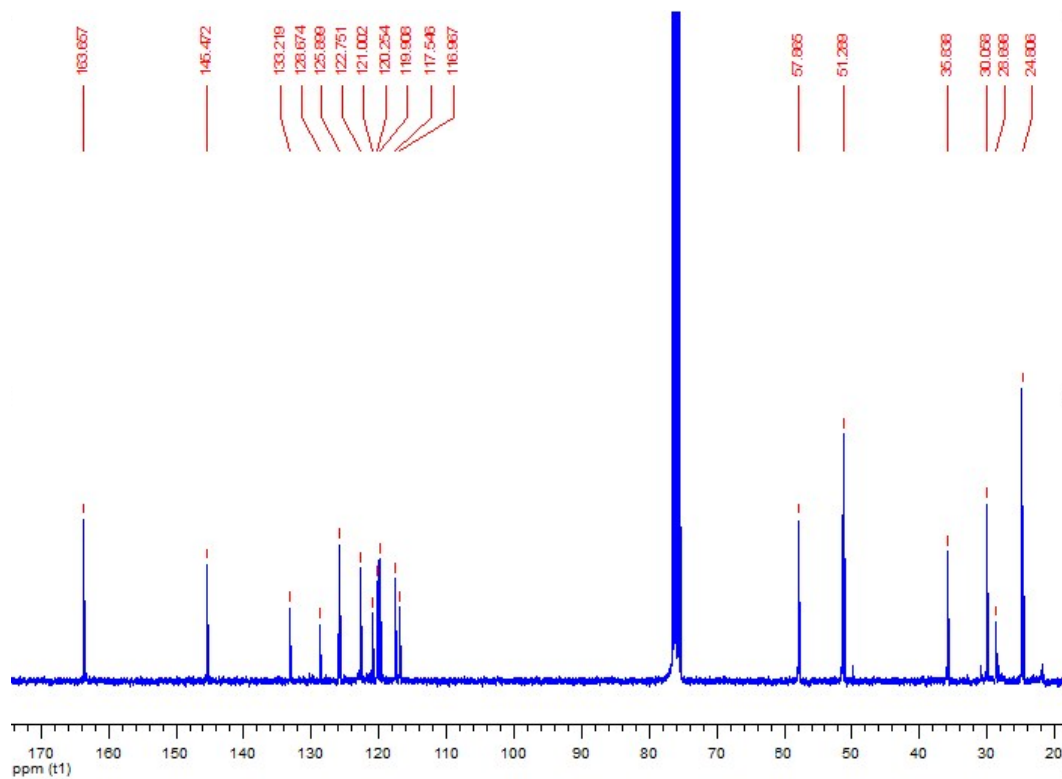


Fig S3 MS of PDI-1

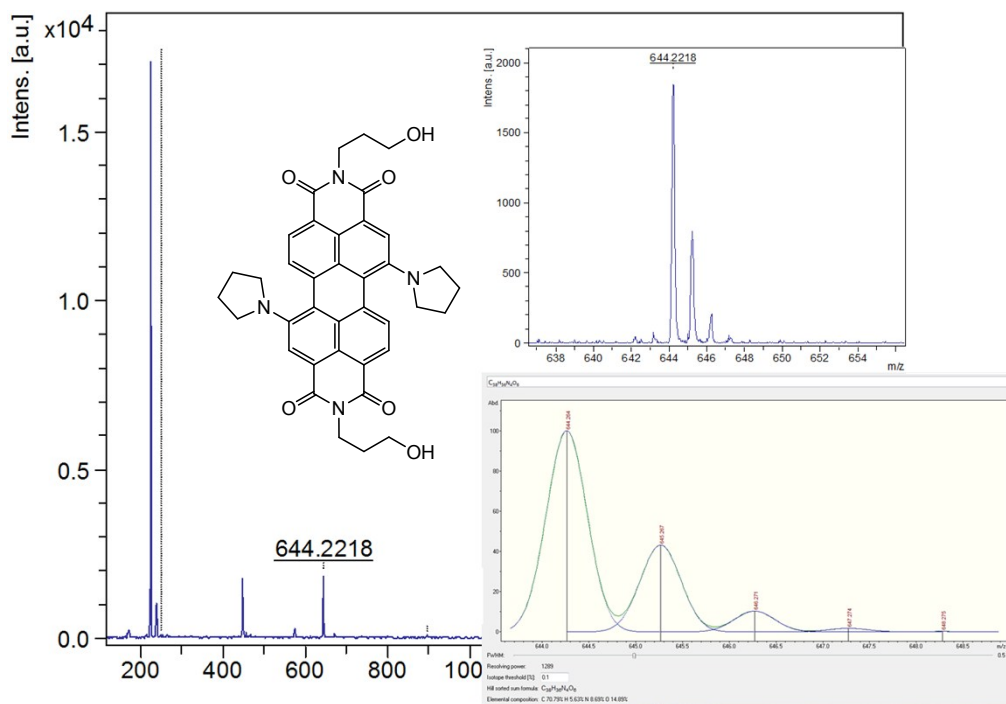


Fig S4 IR spectrum (KBr) of PDI-1

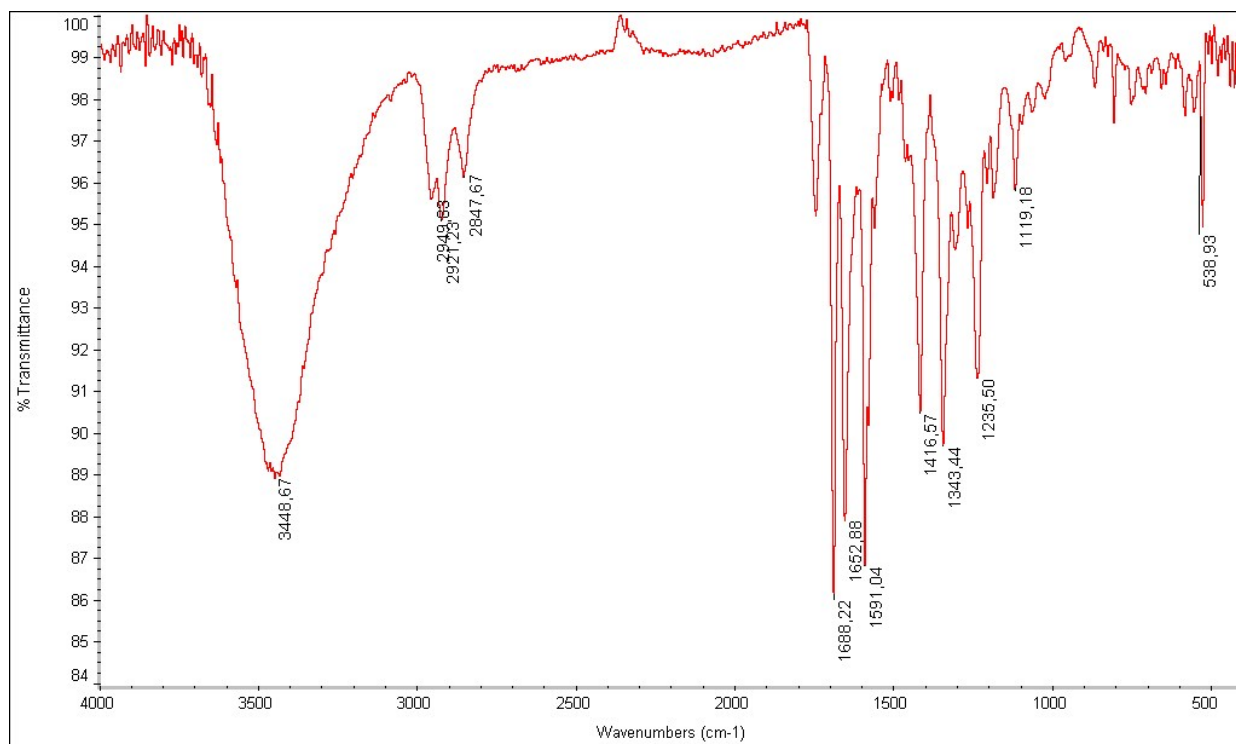


Fig S5 UV-vis spectrum (CHCl₃) of PDI-1

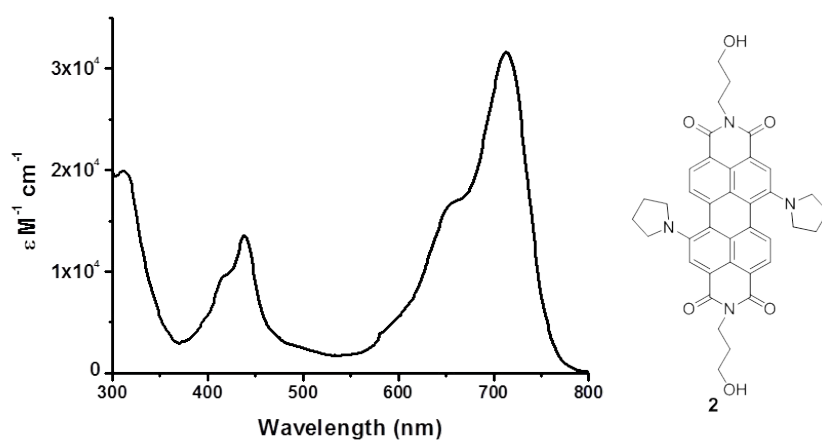


Fig S6 ^1H -NMR-(CDCl_3) of PDI-2



Fig S8 MS of PDI-2

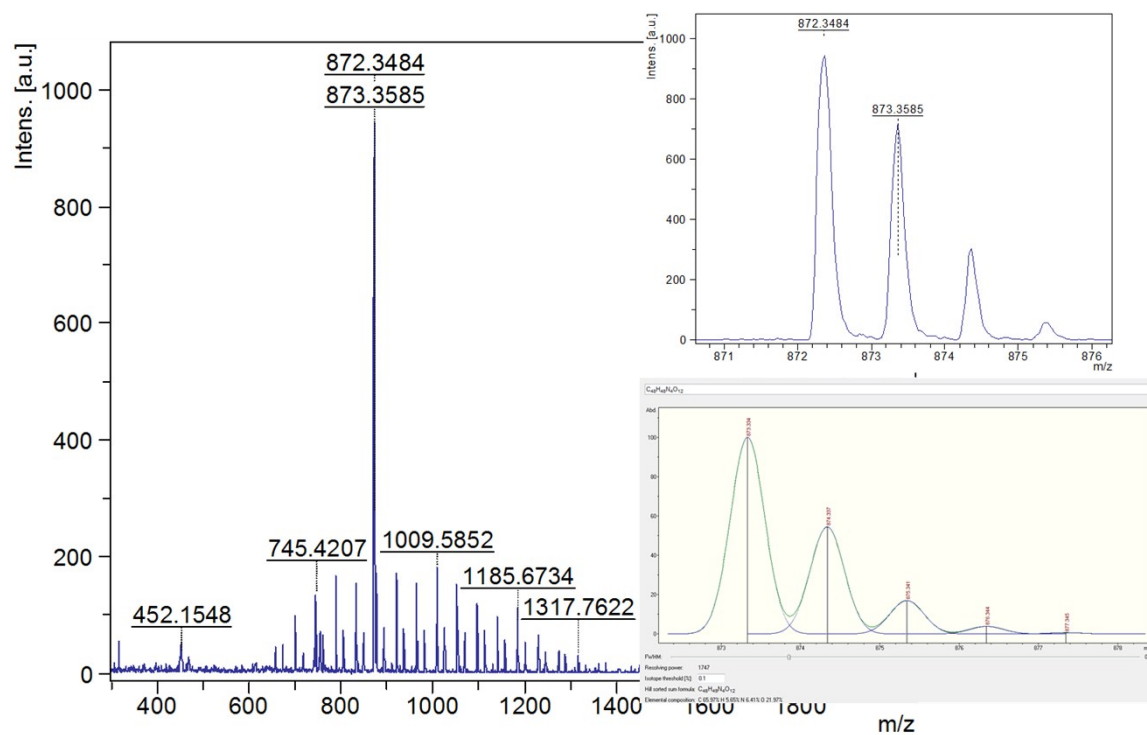


Fig S9 IR spectrum (KBr) of 3

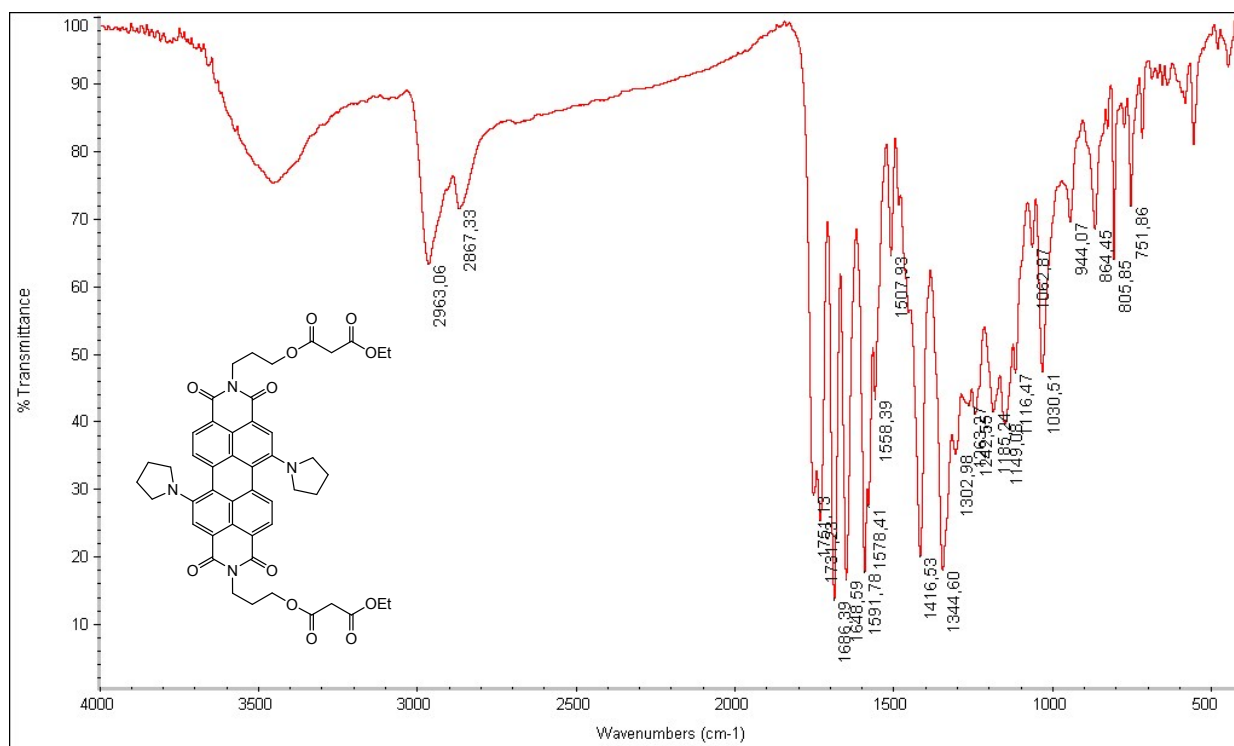
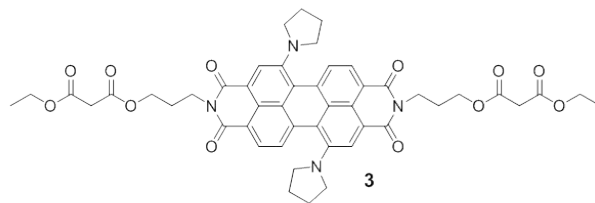
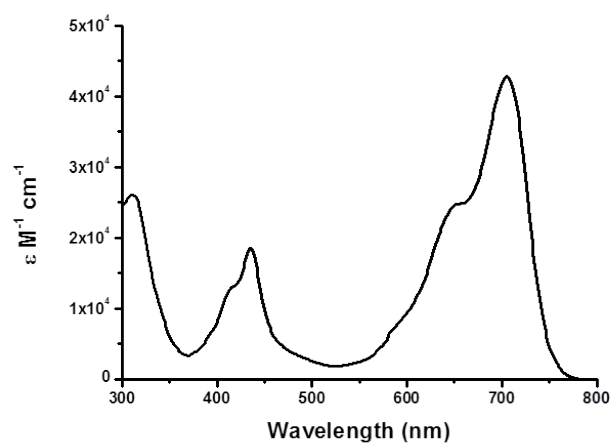


Fig S10 UV-vis spectrum (CHCl₃) of PDI-2



DB-3:

Fig S11 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ -(CDCl_3) of DB-3

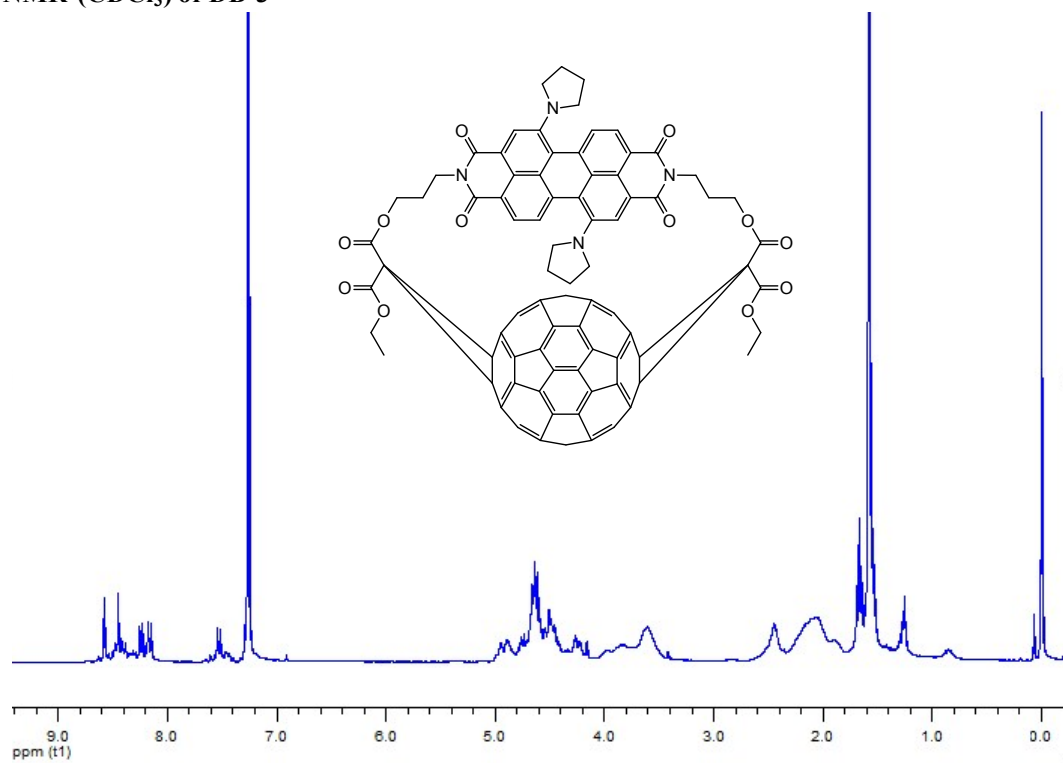


Fig S12 MS of DB-3

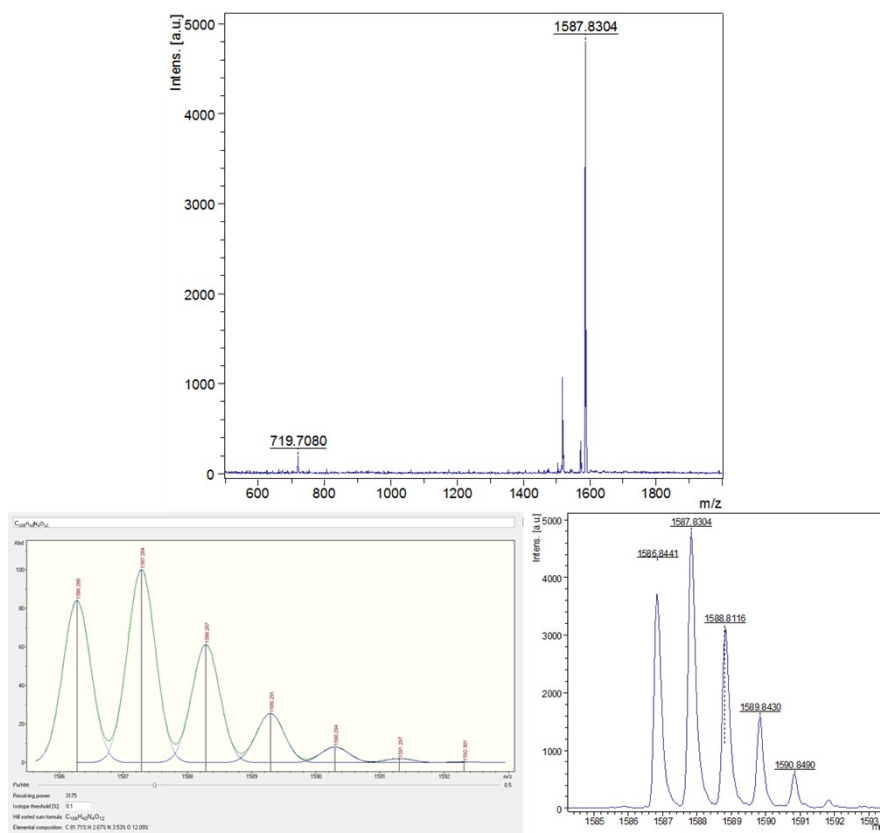


Fig S13 IR spectrum (KBr) of DB-3

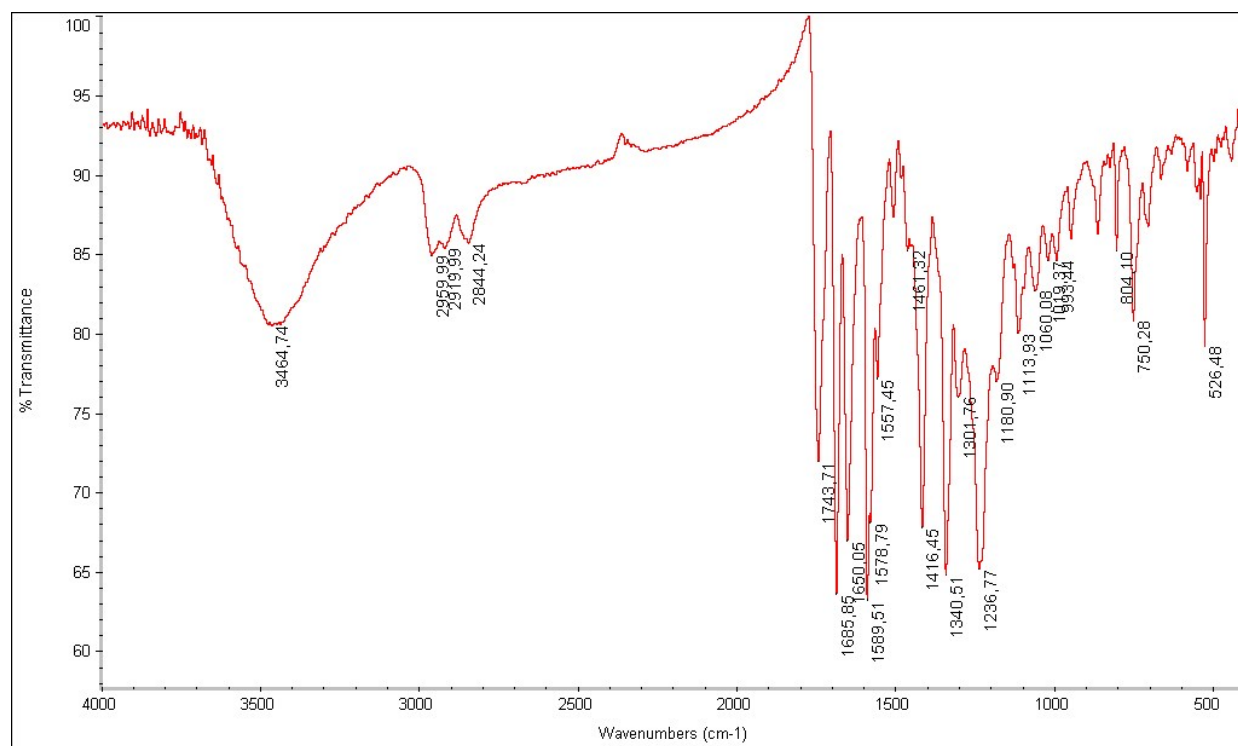
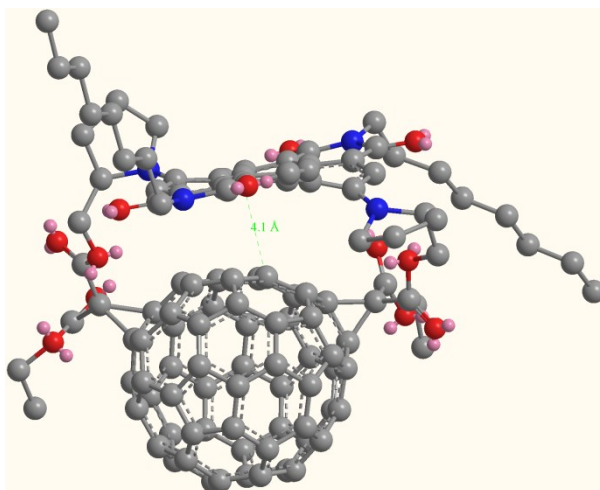
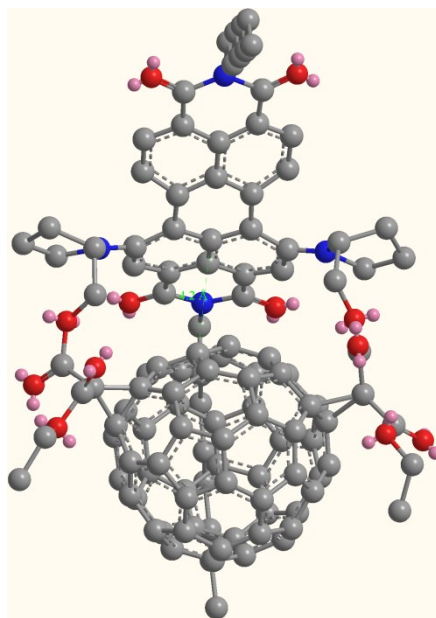


Figure S14. Minimum-energy structures of DB1, DB2 and DB3 dyads were calculated using MM2 (CS-ChemBio 3D)

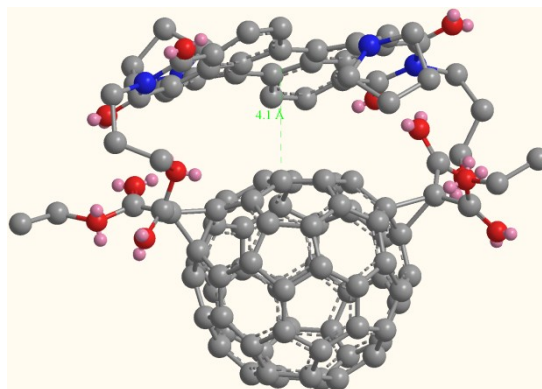
DB1



DB2



DB3



Python code to calculate ET rate constant defined by eq. (4); the function is loaded to gnumeric spreadsheet

```
from Gnumeric import GnumericError, GnumericErrorVALUE
import Gnumeric
import string
import math as m
import numpy as n

# universal constants
k_B = 1.380658e-23 # Boltzmann constant in J/K
h_P = 6.6260755e-34 # Planck constant in J s
h_bar = 1.0545727e-34 # Planck constant / 2*pi
q_e = 1.602177e-19 # elementary charge in C

def quantum_ET_rate(Velec, dG, Ereorg, Sev, Evib, temp):
    '@FUNCTION=QUANTUM_ET_RATE\n'\
    '@SYNTAX=quantum_ET_rate(Velec, dG, Ereorg, Sev, Evib, temp)\n'\
    '@DESCRIPTION=Calculate electron transfer rate according to semi-quantum theory.\n'\
    'Parameters: Velec - electronic coupling (in eV), dG - ET free energy (in eV),\n'\
    'Ereorg - reorganization energy (in eV), Sev - couplign constant (dimensionless),\n'\
    'Evib - vibration mode energy (in eV), and temp - temperature (in K).\n\n'\
    '@EXAMPLES='\
    '@SEEALSO='

    # prepare to calc sum
    _mult = 1.0
    arg = 4*Ereorg*k_B*temp/q_e
    _E = dG + Ereorg
    _sum = m.exp(-(_E**2)/arg)
    _n = 1
    # calculate sum for 50 vibrational levels
    while _n < 50:
        _mult *= Sev/_n
        _E += Evib
        _sum += _mult*m.exp(-(_E**2)/arg)
        _n += 1
    # and add electronic coupling and other coeff.
    return m.sqrt(m.pi/(Ereorg*q_e*k_B*temp))*((Velec*q_e)**2)*_sum*m.exp(-Sev)/h_bar
```