ESI to accompany:

Improved light absorbance does not lead to better DSC performance: studies on a ruthenium porphyrin–terpyridine conjugate

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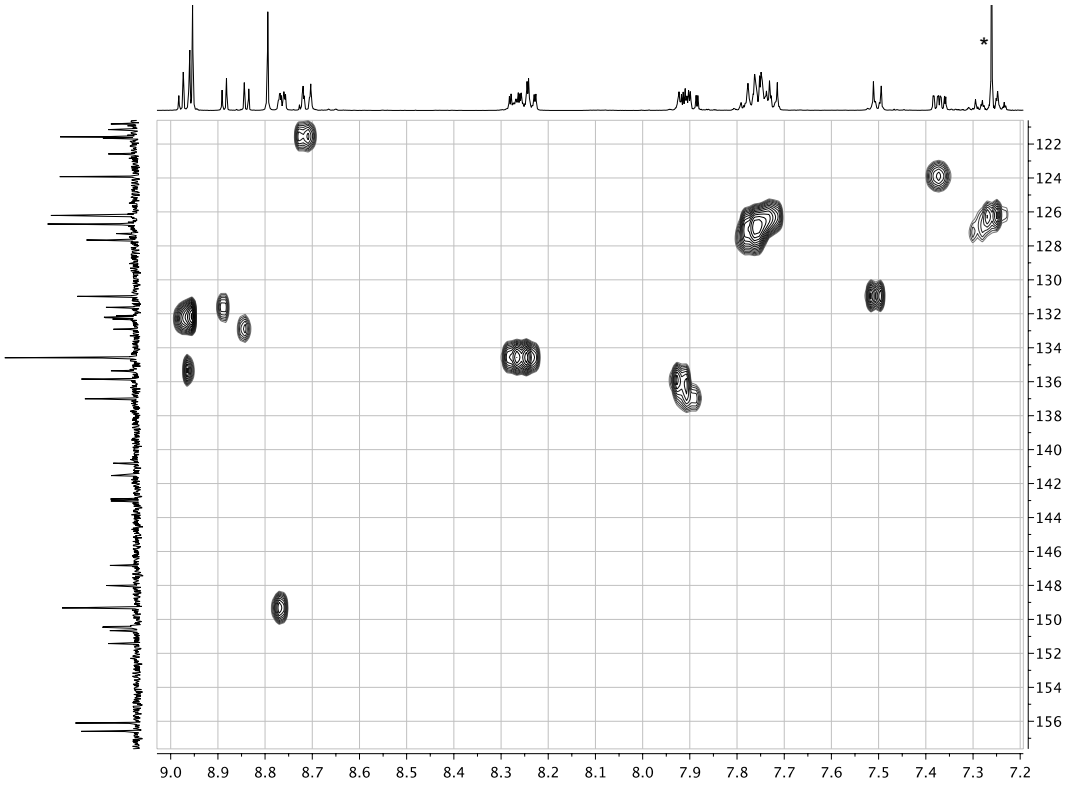


Fig. S1. HMQC spectrum (^{1}H, 500 MHz; ^{13}C, 126 MHz) of a $CDCl_3$ solution of compound **3** (295 K). * = residual $CHCl_3$. Chemical shifts in δ/ppm.

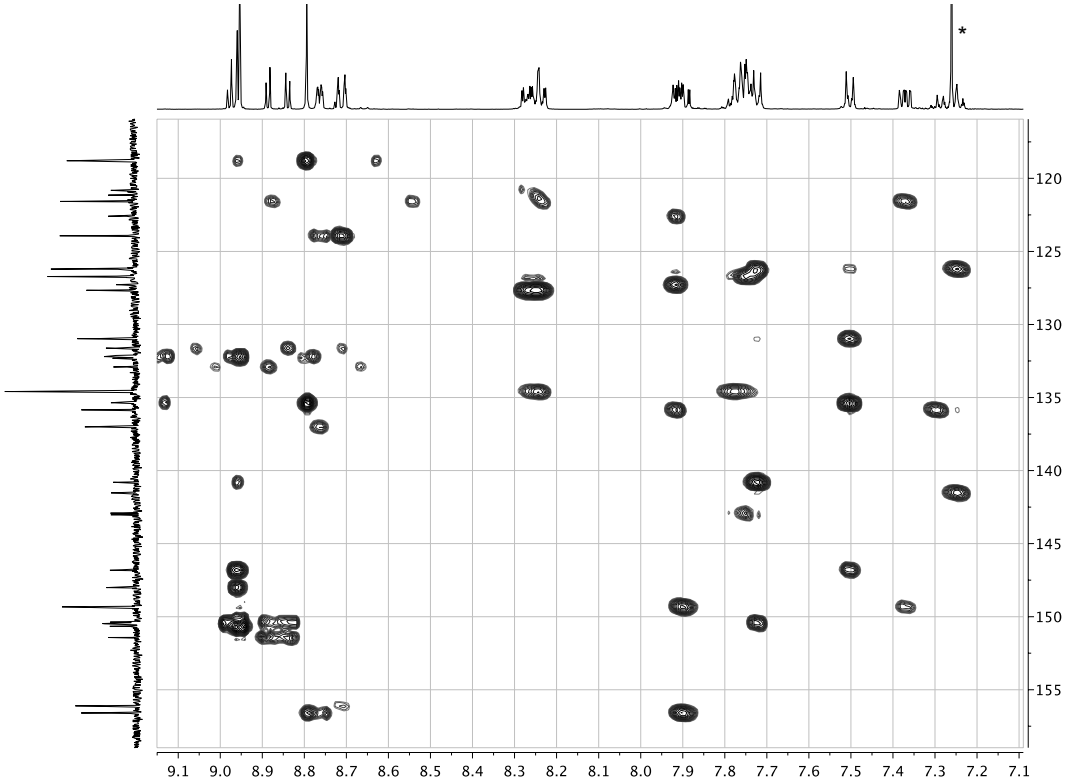


Fig. S2. HMBC spectrum (^{1}H, 500 MHz; ^{13}C, 126 MHz) of a $CDCl_3$ solution of compound **3** (295 K). * = residual $CHCl_3$. Chemical shifts in δ/ppm.

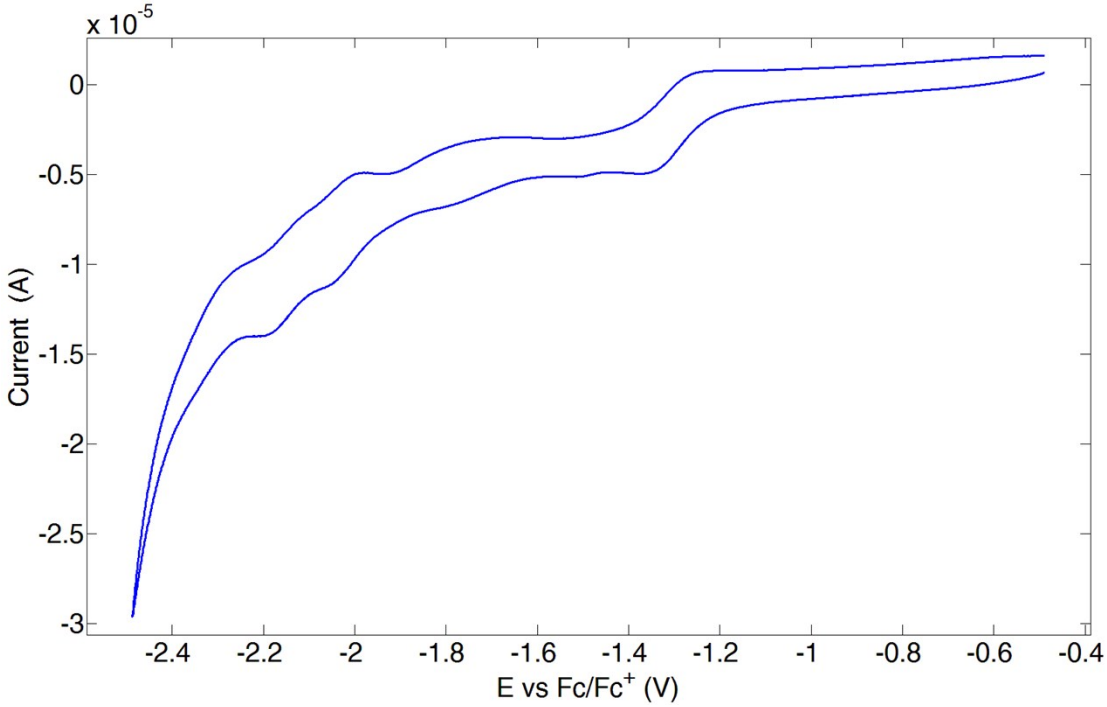
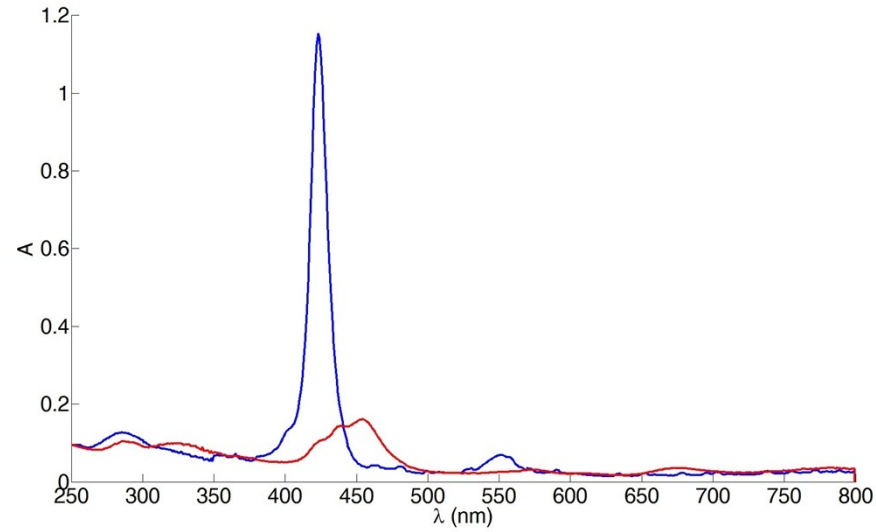
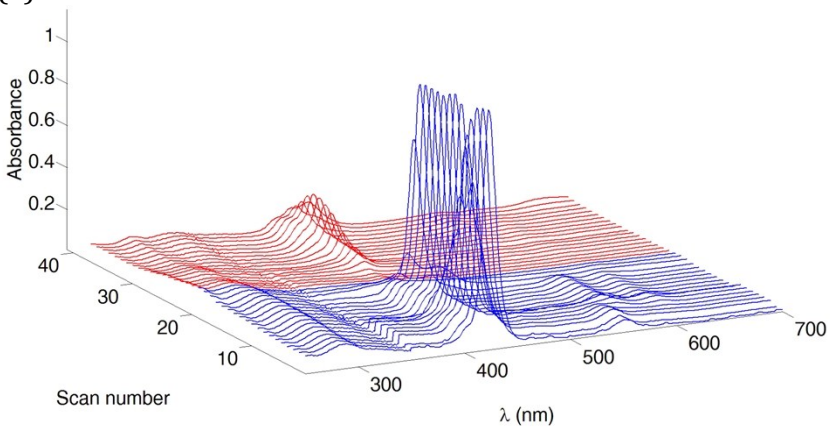


Fig. S3. Reductive processes in the cyclic voltammogram of **3** (CH_2Cl_2, 0.1 M $[^{n}Bu_4][PF_6]$ as supporting electrolyte, scan rate of 0.1 V s^{-1}).



(a)



(b)

Fig. S4. Spectroelectrochemistry data for the reductive cycle of **3** (≈1 mM in CH_2Cl_2, [^{n}Bu$_4$N][PF_6] supporting electrolyte). (a) Absorption spectra before (blue line) and after (red line) the reductive cycle. (b) A spectrum was recorded every 0.1 V, starting from 0 V (first blue line at the front) to –1.8 V (last blue line) and back from –1.8 V (first red line) to 0 V (last red line). See caption to Fig. 6 for referencing to Fc/Fc^+.