

Fluorescence behaviour of an anthracene-BODIPY system affected by spin states of a dioxolene-cobalt centre

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Supplementary Information Data

IR spectra of complexes **1** and **2** and H₂L, absorption spectra of H₂L, cyclic voltammograms of **1**, **2**, **1'**, and **2'**, ¹H NMR spectra of **1**, **2** and **1'**, fluorescence spectra of **1'**, H₂L and H₂L', and ¹H NMR spectra of (i), (ii) and H₂L are presented as supplementary information.

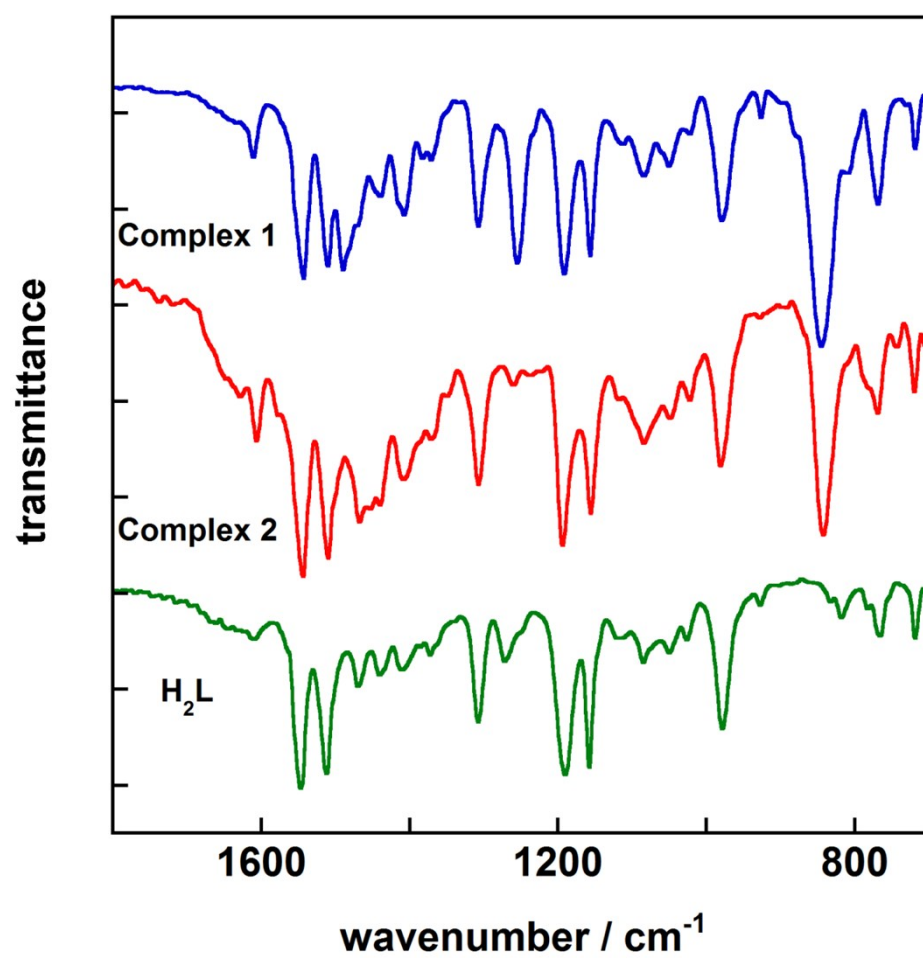


Fig. S1 IR spectra of complexes **1** and **2** and H₂L.

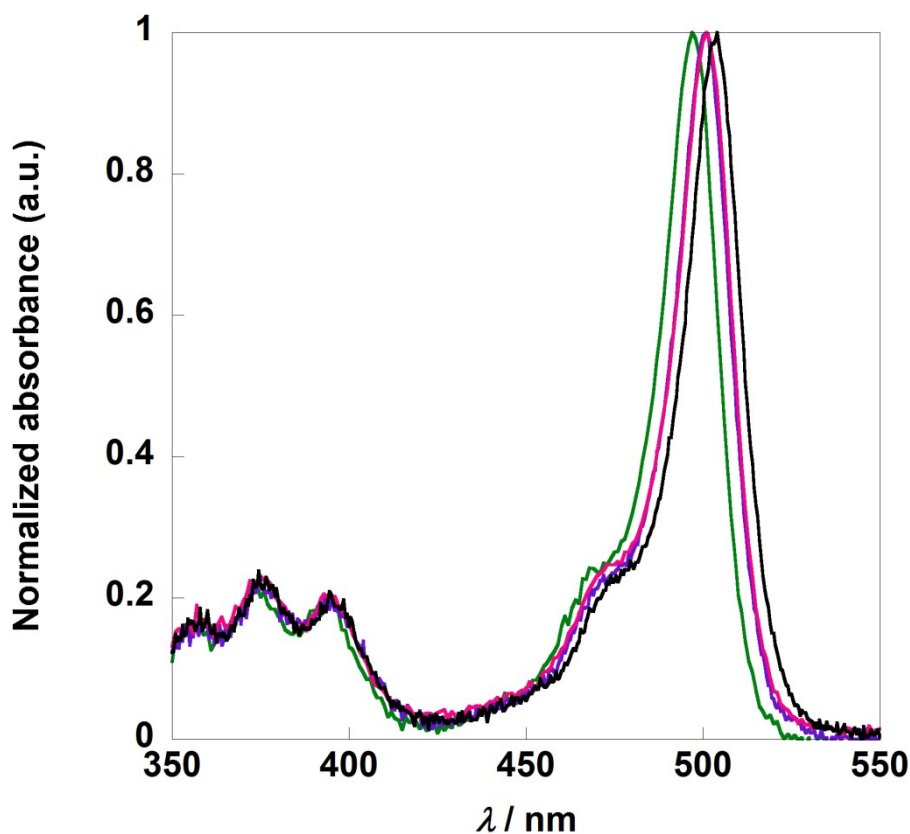


Fig. S2 Normalized absorption spectra of H₂L in several solutions: CH₃CN, (—); CH₂Cl₂, (—); toluene, (—); THF, (—).

Table S1 Photophysical properties of H₂L, and complexes **1** and **2** in several solvents.

		λ_{abs} (max/nm) ^a	λ_{abs} (max/nm) ^b	λ_{em} (max/nm)	Φ_{ex350} ^c	Φ_{ex465} ^c
Complex 1	CH ₃ CN	373	497	509	0.003	0.005
Complex 2	CH ₃ CN	373	497	509	0.020	0.027
H ₂ L	CH ₃ CN	374	497	509	0.030±0.006	0.038
	CH ₂ Cl ₂	375	501	512	0.42±0.08	0.39
	Toluene	375	504	515 (435) ^d	0.57±0.07	0.55
	THF	375	501	511	—	—

^aThe anthracene moiety. ^bThe BODIPY moiety. ^cThe fluorescence quantum yields were determined using fluorescein as a standard ($\Phi = 0.85$ in carbonate-bicarbonate buffer at a pH of about 9.6)

^dFluorescence band was observed in toluene at excitation at 350 nm.

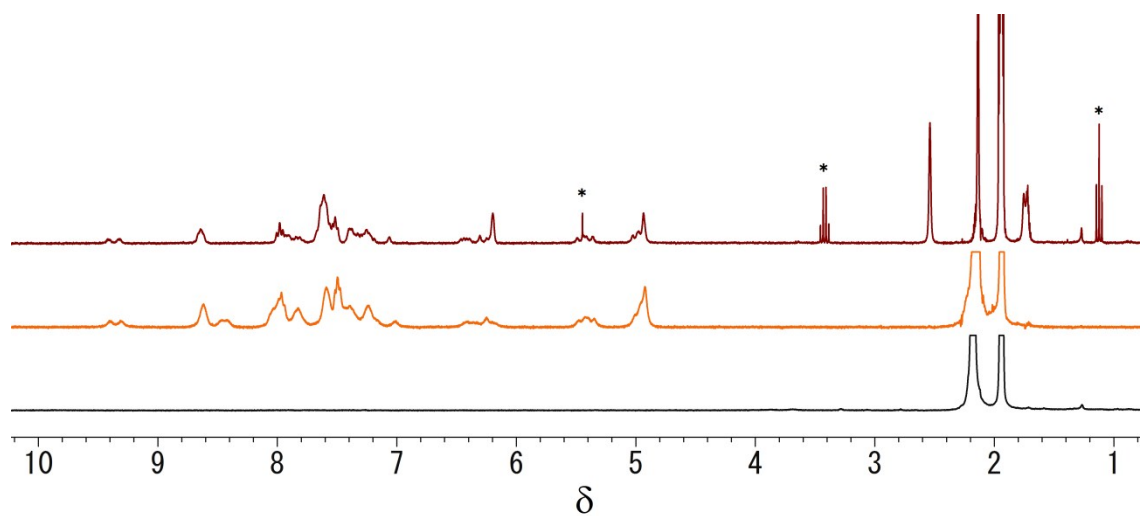


Fig. S3 ^1H NMR spectra (300 MHz, CD_3CN) of complexes **1** (top), **1'** (middle) and **2** (bottom) (* solvent).

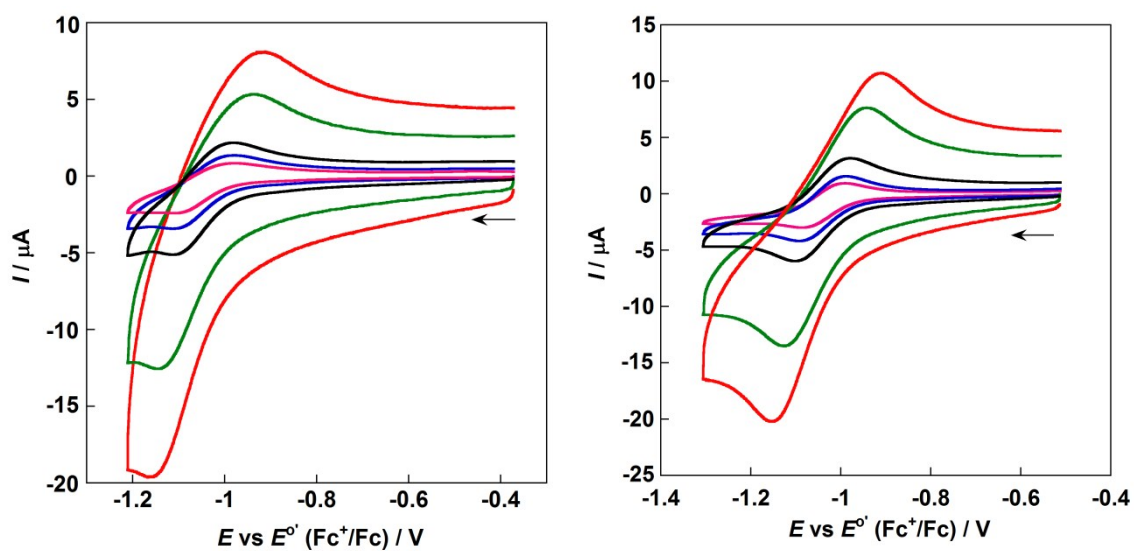


Fig. S4 The reduction processes of complexes **1** (left) and **1'** (right) in CH_3CN containing 0.10 M Bu_4NPF_6 recorded at scan rates of 25 (—), 50 (—), 100 (—), 500 (—), and 1000 (—) mV s^{-1} : working electrode, glassy carbon; auxiliary electrode, platinum wire; reference electrode, Ag/Ag^+ . Potentials are versus ferrocenium/ferrocene (Fc^+/Fc).

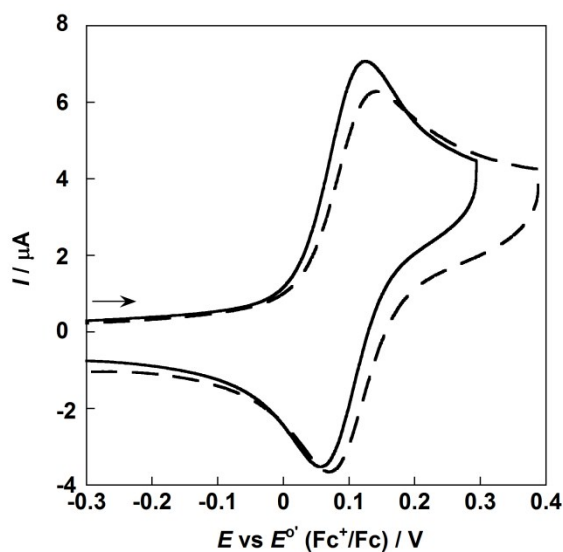


Fig. S5 The oxidation processes of complexes **1** (---) and **1'** (—) in CH₃CN containing 0.10 M Bu₄NPF₆ recorded at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹: working electrode, glassy carbon; auxiliary electrode, platinum wire; reference electrode, Ag/Ag⁺. Potentials are versus ferrocenium/ferrocene (Fc⁺/Fc).

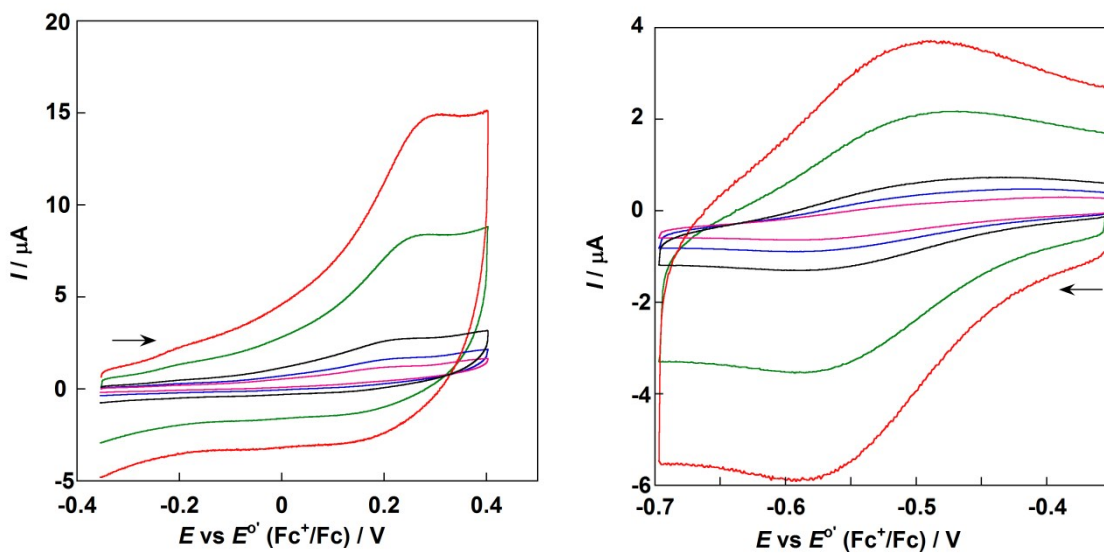


Fig. S6 The oxidation (left) and reduction (right) processes of complex **2** in CH₃CN containing 0.10 M Bu₄NPF₆ recorded at scan rates of 25 (—), 50 (—), 100 (—), 500 (—), and 1000 (—) mV s⁻¹: working electrode, glassy carbon; auxiliary electrode, platinum wire; reference electrode, Ag/Ag⁺. Potentials are versus ferrocenium/ferrocene (Fc⁺/Fc).

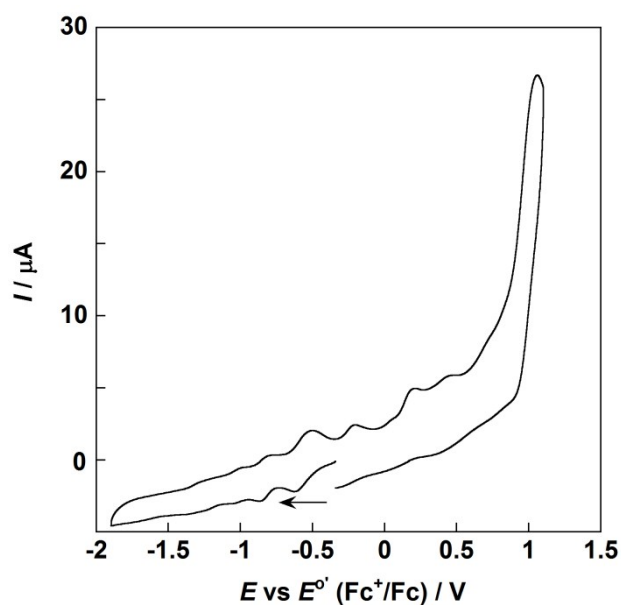


Fig. S7 Cyclic voltammogram of **2'** (—) in CH₃CN containing 0.10 M Bu₄NPF₆ recorded at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹: working electrode, glassy carbon; auxiliary electrode, platinum wire; reference electrode, Ag/Ag⁺. Potentials are versus ferrocenium/ferrocene (Fc⁺/Fc).

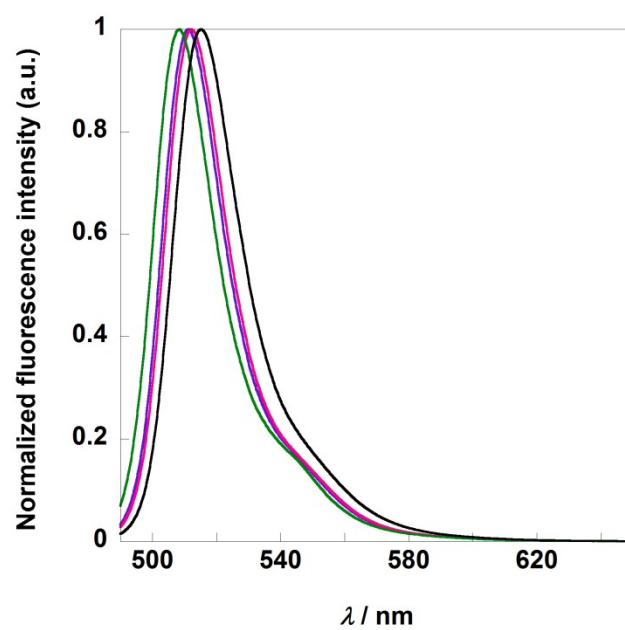


Fig. S8 Normalized fluorescence spectra of H₂L in several solutions: CH₃CN, (—); CH₂Cl₂, (—); toluene, (—); THF, (—). Excitation wavelength = 470 nm.

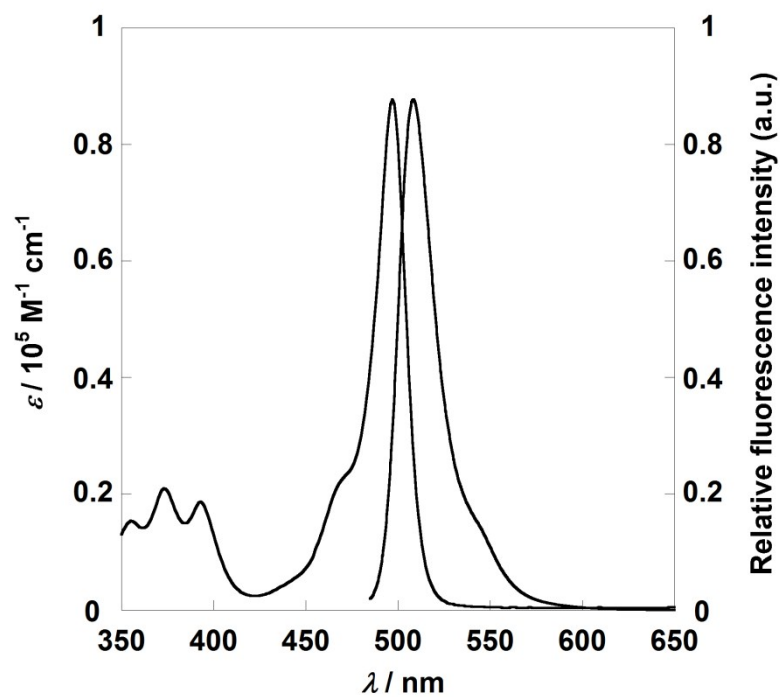


Fig. S9 Absorption and fluorescence spectra of H_2L in CH_3CN .

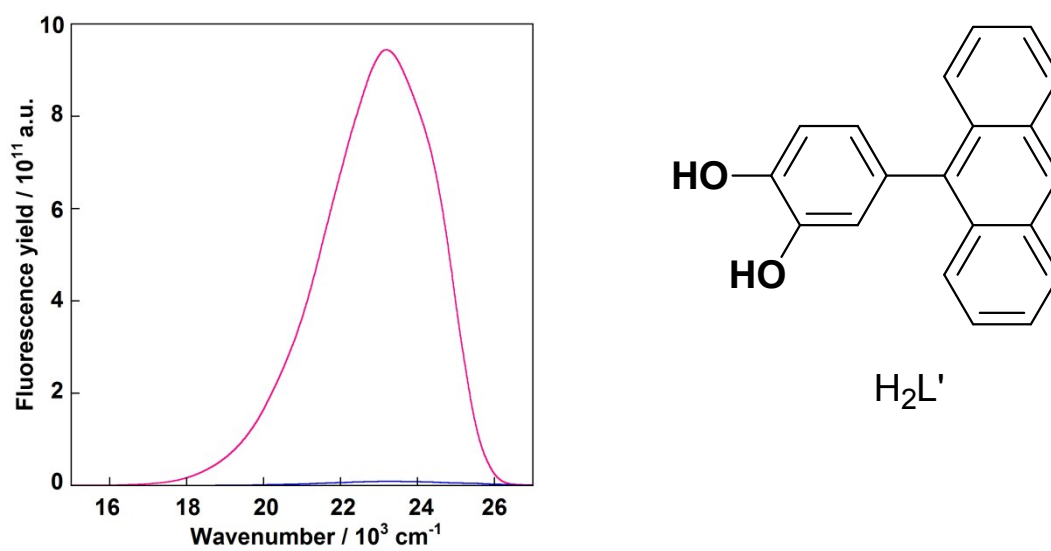


Fig. S10 Fluorescence spectra of $\text{H}_2\text{L}'$ (—), complex $\mathbf{1}'$ (—) in 350 nm excitation wavelength. Solvent: CH_3CN .

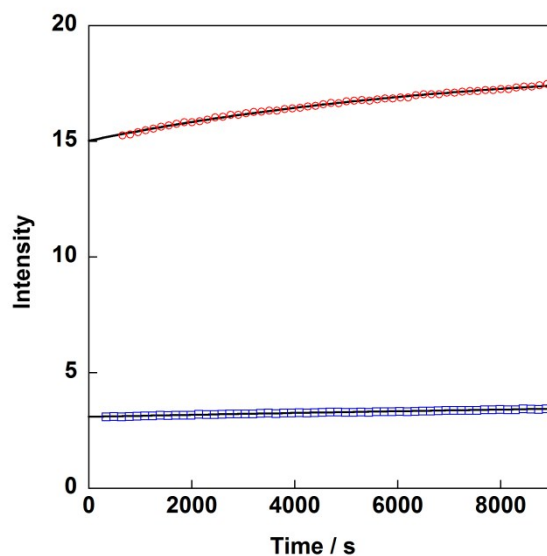
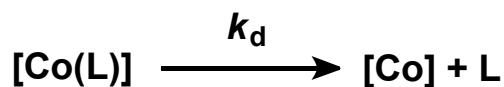


Fig. S11 Time variations of fluorescence intensity of complexes **1** (\square) and **2** (\circ); $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 470$ nm, maximum fluorescence intensity (508 nm monitored) of emission spectra in CH_3CN over 9000 s.



Scheme S1. A simple model for ligand dissociation.

$$[\text{Int}] = [\text{Int}]_0 + C[1 - \exp(-k_d t)] \quad (\text{S1})$$

The $[\text{Int}]$, $[\text{Int}]_0$, C , k_d , and t represent the fluorescence intensity, the deduced stating value, the species dependent value, the dissociation rate constant, and time, respectively

Table S2 The obtained values by using equation (S1).

	$[\text{Int}]_0$	C	k_d	R^2
Complex 1	3.10	1.49	$2.93 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$	0.98677
Complex 2	15.0	3.36	$1.38 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$	0.99706

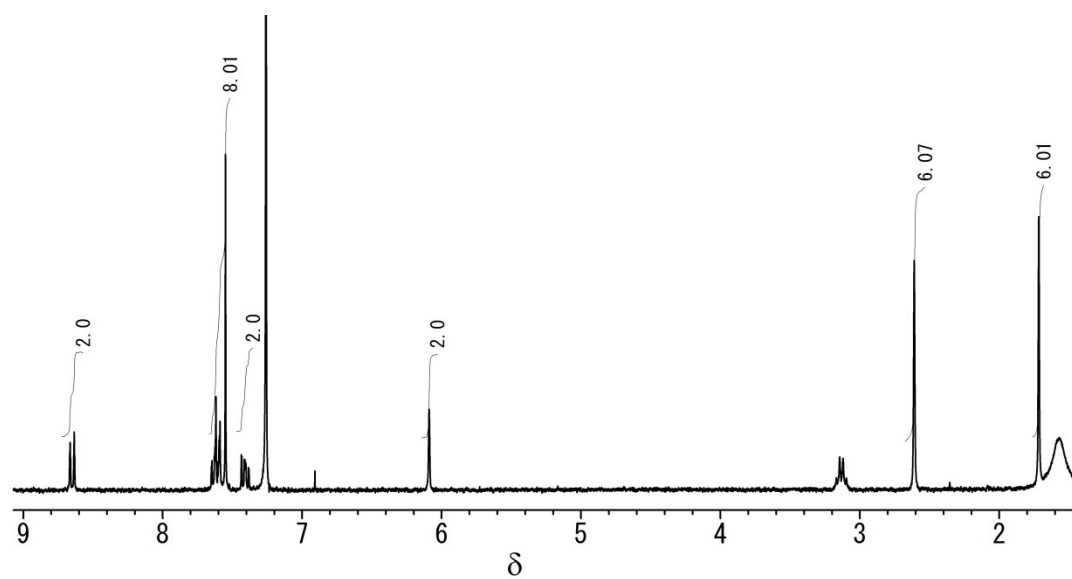


Fig. S12 ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of (i).

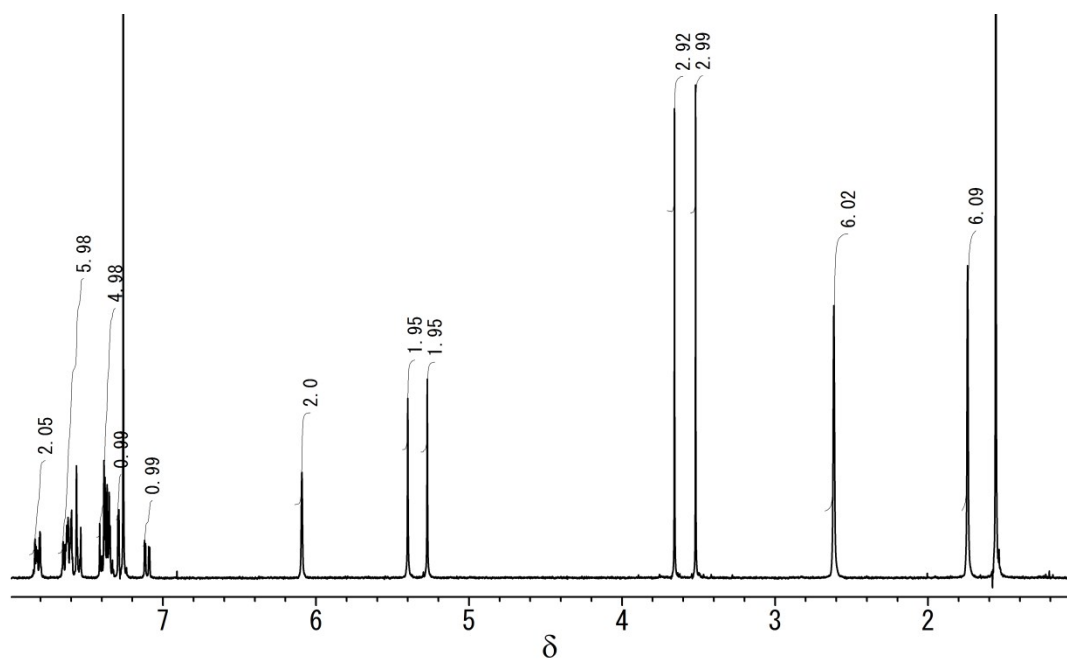


Fig. S13 ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of (ii).

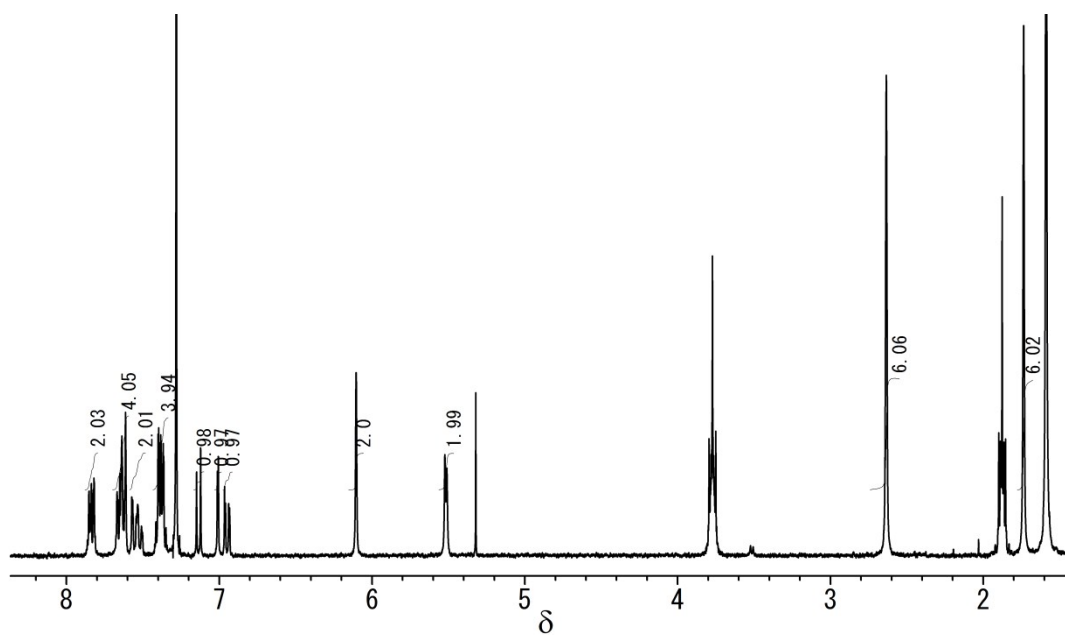


Fig. S14 ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of H_2L .

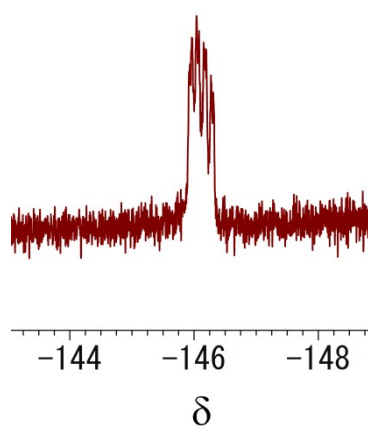


Fig. S15 ^{19}F NMR spectrum (282.4 MHz, CDCl_3) of H_2L .