

Electronic Supplementary Information

High singlet oxygen production and negative solvatochromism of octabrominated 3-pyrrolyl boron dipyrromethenes[†]

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Experimental Section

Chemicals. $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ and 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) obtained from Spectrochem (India) were used as obtained. Column chromatography was performed on silica (60-120 mesh). All other chemicals used for the synthesis were reagent grade unless otherwise specified, the bulk solvents utilized in the syntheses were from Fischer Chemicals. Tetra-*n*-butylammonium perchlorate, (*n*- Bu_4N) ClO_4 used in electrochemical studies was from Fluka Chemicals.

Spectral Measurements. The UV-visible spectral measurements were carried out either on a Shimadzu Model 2550 double monochromator UV-visible spectrophotometer or a Jasco V-670 spectrophotometer. The steady-state fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra were measured by using a Horiba Jobin Yvon Nanolog UV-visible-NIR spectrofluorimeter equipped with a PMT (for UV-visible) and InGaAs (for NIR) detectors. A right angle detection method was used for emission measurements. For phosphorescence measurements, a pulsed xenon lamp was used. The ^1H , ^{11}B , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR studies were carried out on a 400 MHz and 500 MHz instruments in CDCl_3 , tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as an internal standard. The HRMS spectra were recorded with Bruker maxis impact 282001.00081 using electron spray ionization method and TOF analyzer. Cyclic voltammetric (CV) studies were carried out with electrochemical system utilizing the three electrode configuration consisting of a glassy carbon (working electrode), platinum wire (auxiliary electrode) and saturated calomel (reference electrode) electrodes. The experiments were done in dry dichloromethane using 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium perchlorate as supporting electrolyte (TBAP). Half wave potentials were measured using DPV and also calculated manually by taking the average of the cathodic and anodic peak potentials.

X-ray crystal structure analysis:

Single-crystal X-ray structure analysis was performed on a Rigaku Saturn724 diffractometer that was equipped with a low-temperature attachment. Data were collected at 100 K using graphite-monochromated Mo-K_α radiation ($\lambda_\alpha = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$) with the ω -scan technique. The data were reduced by using CrystalClear-SM Expert 2.1 b24 software. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by least-squares against F^2 utilizing the software packages SHELXL-97,² SIR-92,³ WINGX⁴ and OLEX2.⁵ All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically.

General experimental procedure for compounds **2a** and **2b**

Sample of 3-pyrrolyl BODIPY **1a/1b** (1 equiv.) was dissolved in 10 mL CH₂Cl₂ and nitrogen was purged for 5 minutes. Bromine (400 equiv.) was added to this solution and stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC analysis by taking aliquots of the reaction mixture at frequent intervals. After completion of the reaction as judged by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed thoroughly with saturated solution of sodium thiosulphate. The organic layers were combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated to dryness on rotary evaporator under vacuum. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (97:3 v/v) as eluent and desired pure product **2a/2b** was obtained as dark solid.

2a: Yield, 90%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm): 2.48 (s, 3 H) 7.15 (d, *J*=8.04 Hz, 2 H) 7.36 (d, *J*=8.80 Hz, 2 H) 9.47 (br. s., 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm): 140.9, 128.6, 127.0, 120.7, 105.9, 105.8, 105.0, 21.8; ¹⁹F NMR (470.5 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm) -127 (q, ³*J*(B,F), -151 (q, ³*J*(B,F); ¹¹B NMR (160.MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm) 0.38 (t, ³*J*(B,F);

2b: Yield, 88%; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm): 2.48 (s, 3 H) 7.28-7.30 (m, 2 H) 7.55-7.59 (m, 3 H) 9.47 (br. s., 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm): 144.6, 143.4, 134.9, 131.7, 130.7, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 125.7, 124.0, 120.6, 117.9, 106.0, 105.9, 105.0, 37.2, 32.1, 31.6, 14.3, ¹⁹F NMR (470.5 MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm) -127 (q, ³*J*(B,F), -151 (q, ³*J*(B,F); ¹¹B NMR (160.MHz, CDCl₃, δ in ppm) 0.38 (t, ³*J*(B,F);

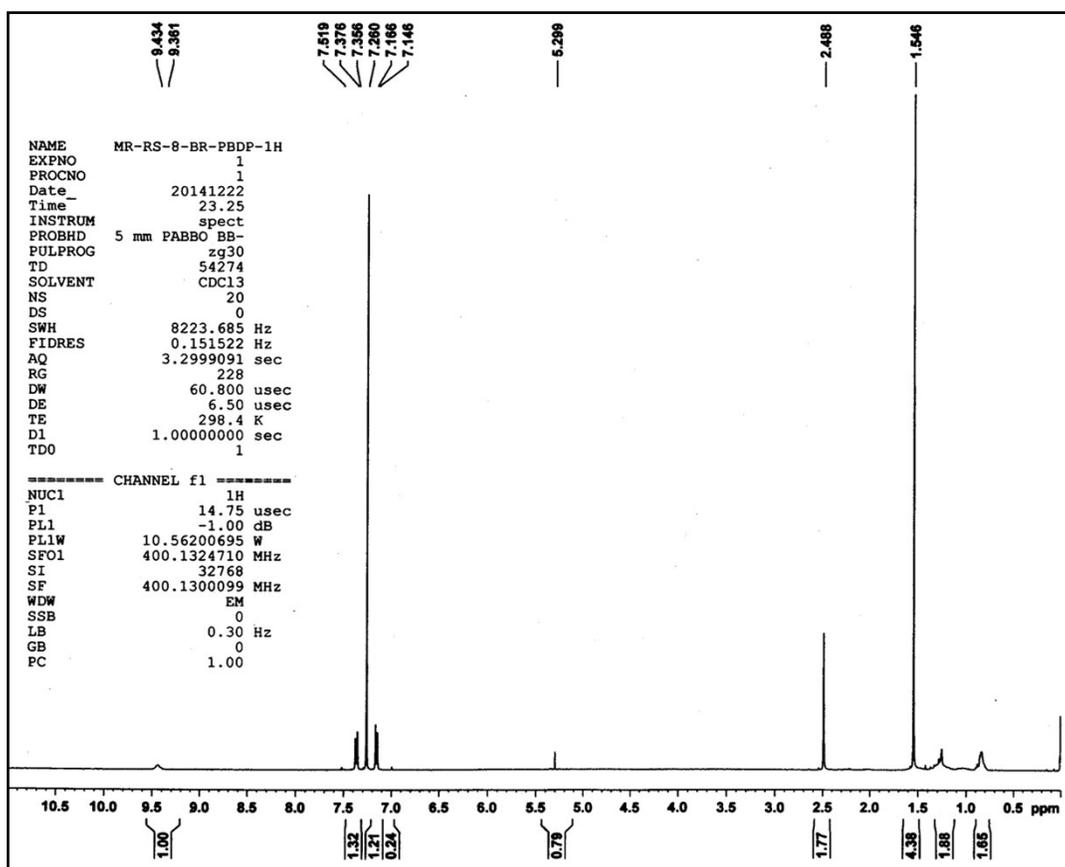
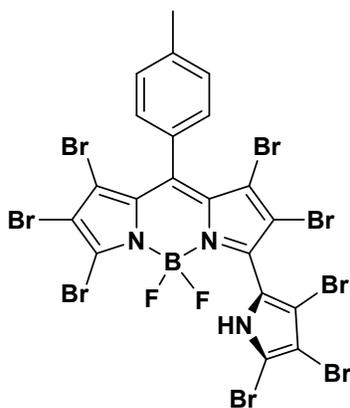


Figure S1: ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 2a recorded in CDCl₃.

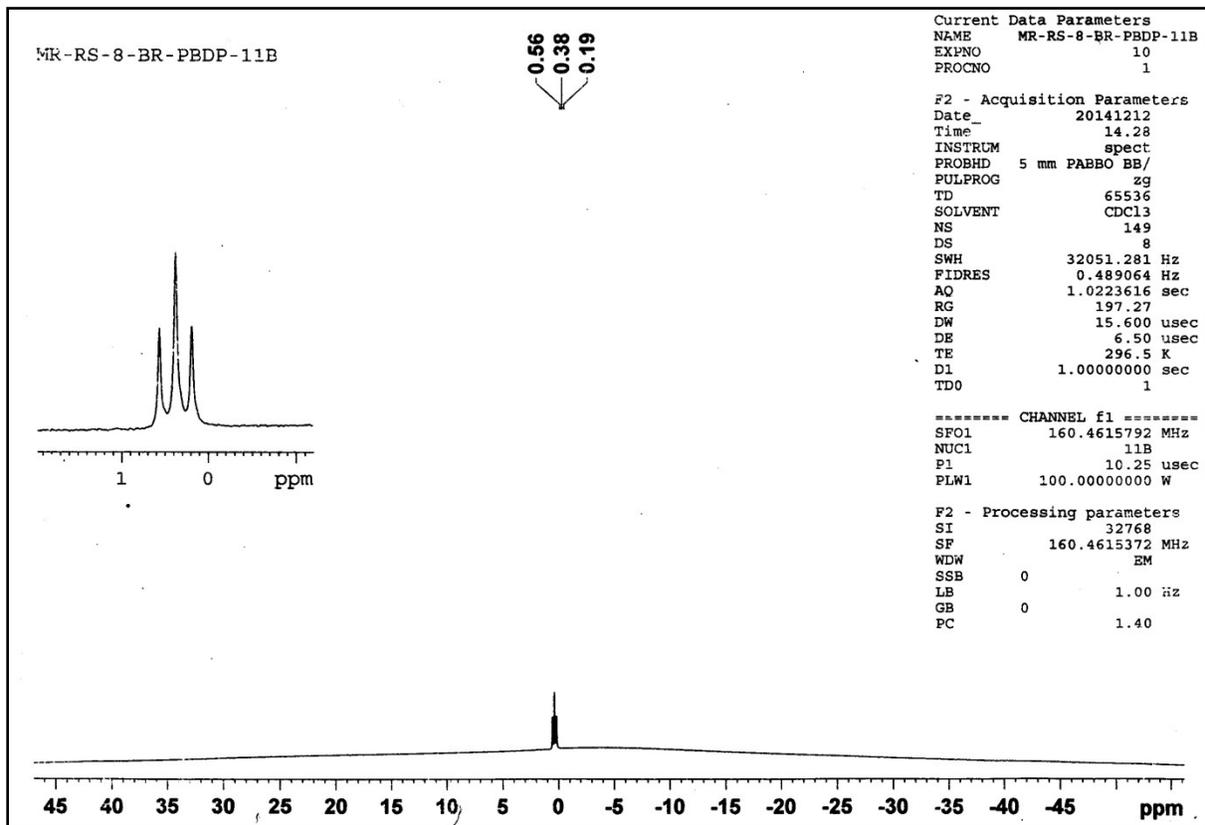
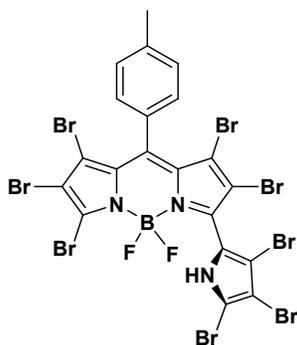


Figure S2: ^{11}B NMR spectrum of compound **2a** recorded in CDCl_3 .

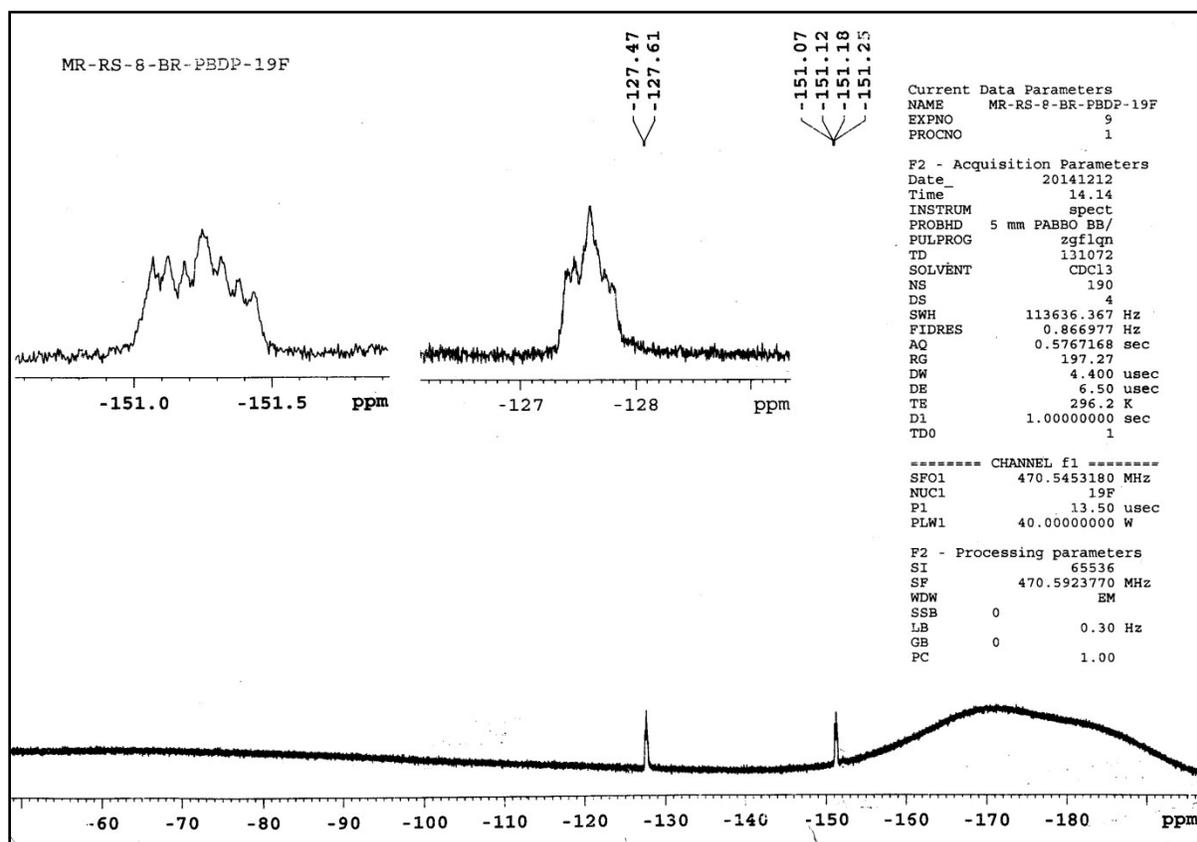
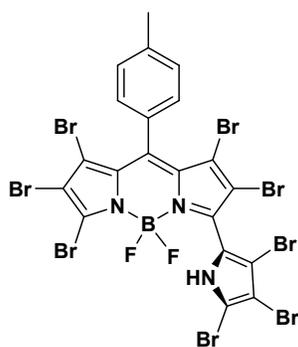


Figure S3: ^{19}F NMR spectrum of compound **2a** recorded in CDCl_3 .

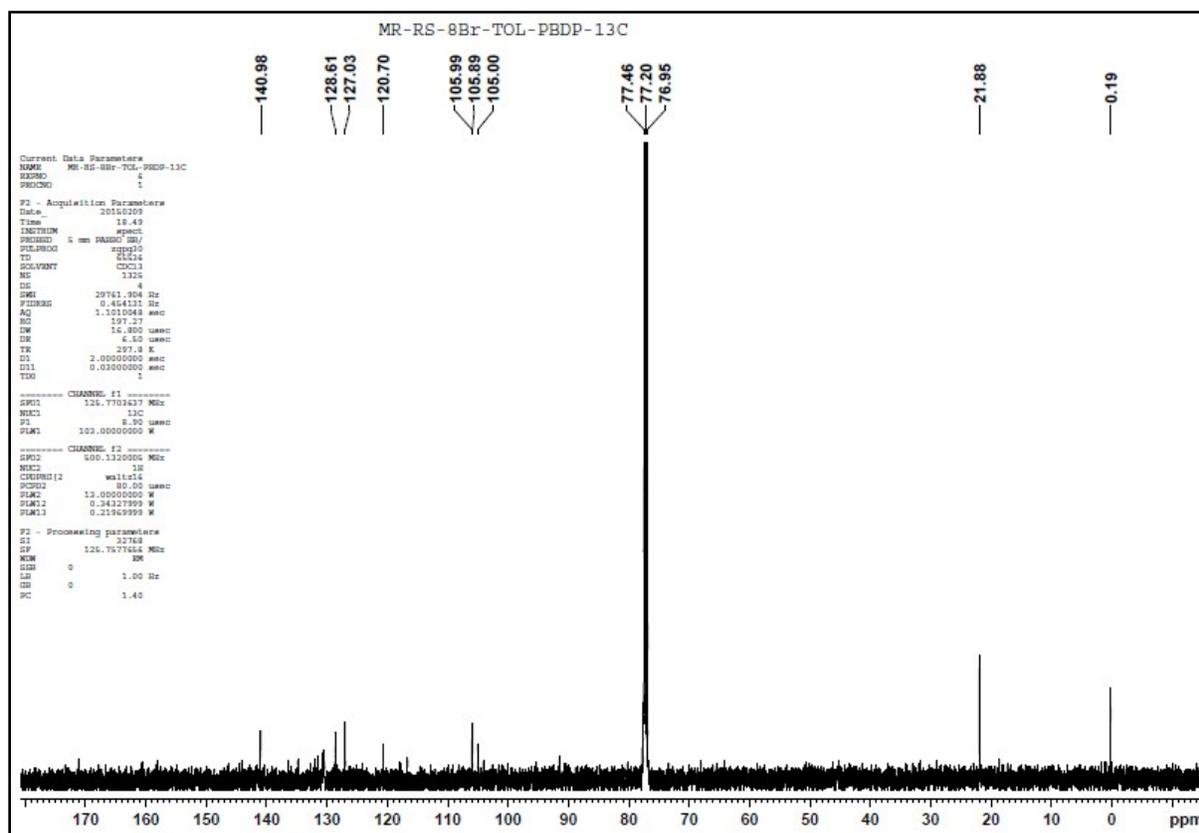
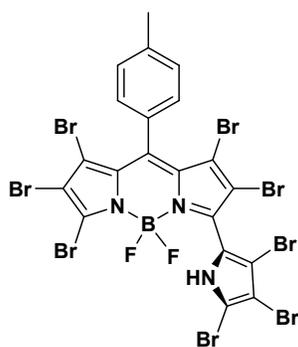
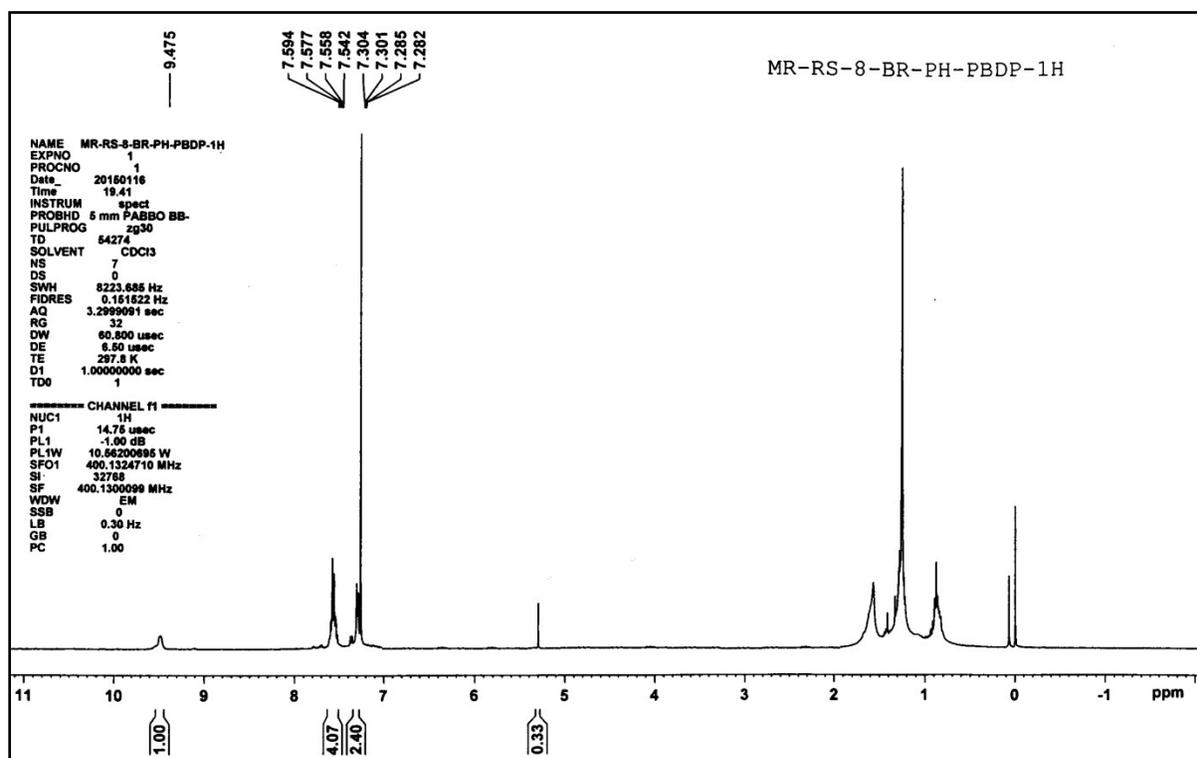
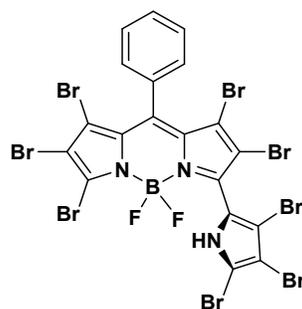


Figure S4: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **2a** recorded in CDCl_3 .



FigureS5: ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **2b** recorded in CDCl_3 .

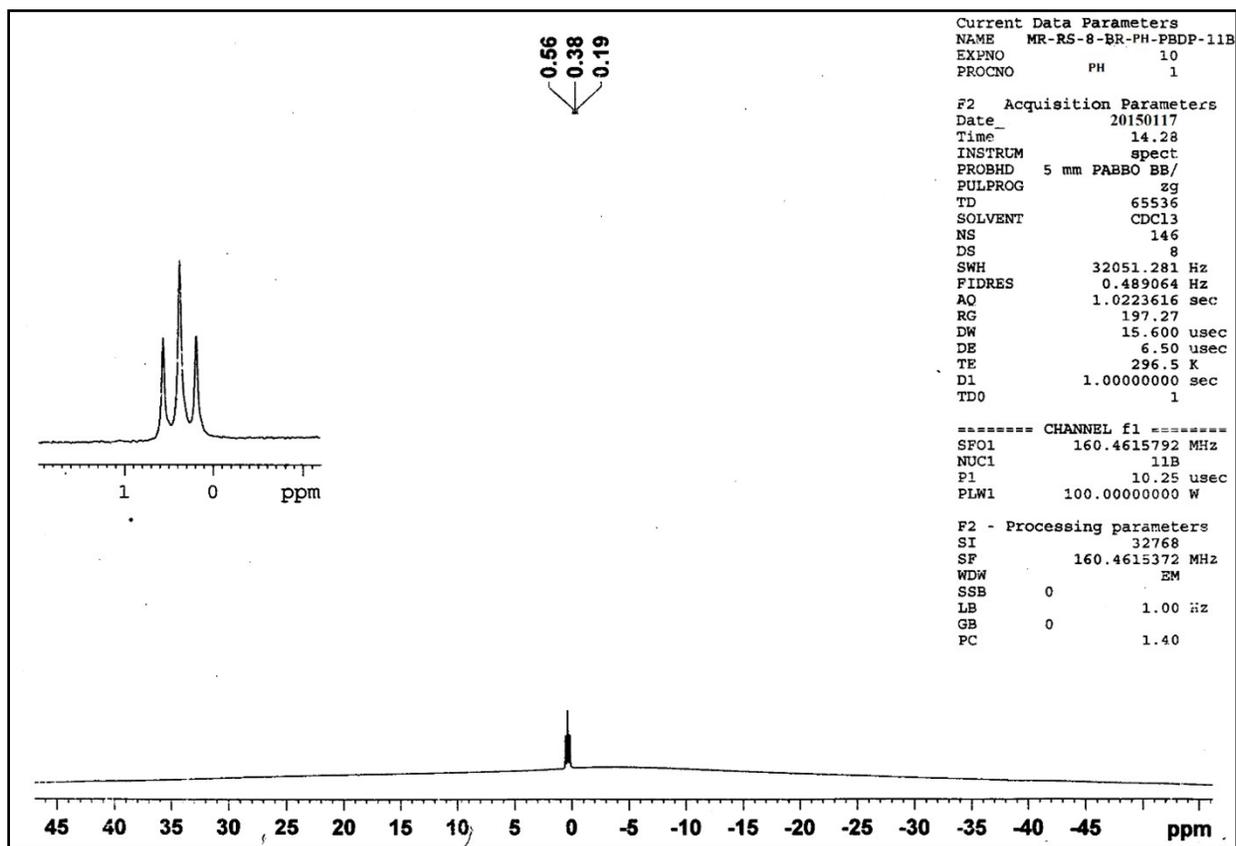
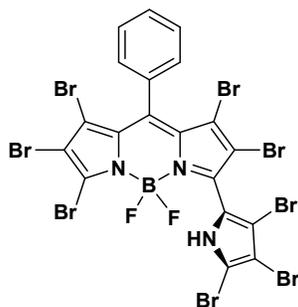


Figure S6: ^{11}B NMR spectrum of compound **2b** recorded in CDCl_3 .

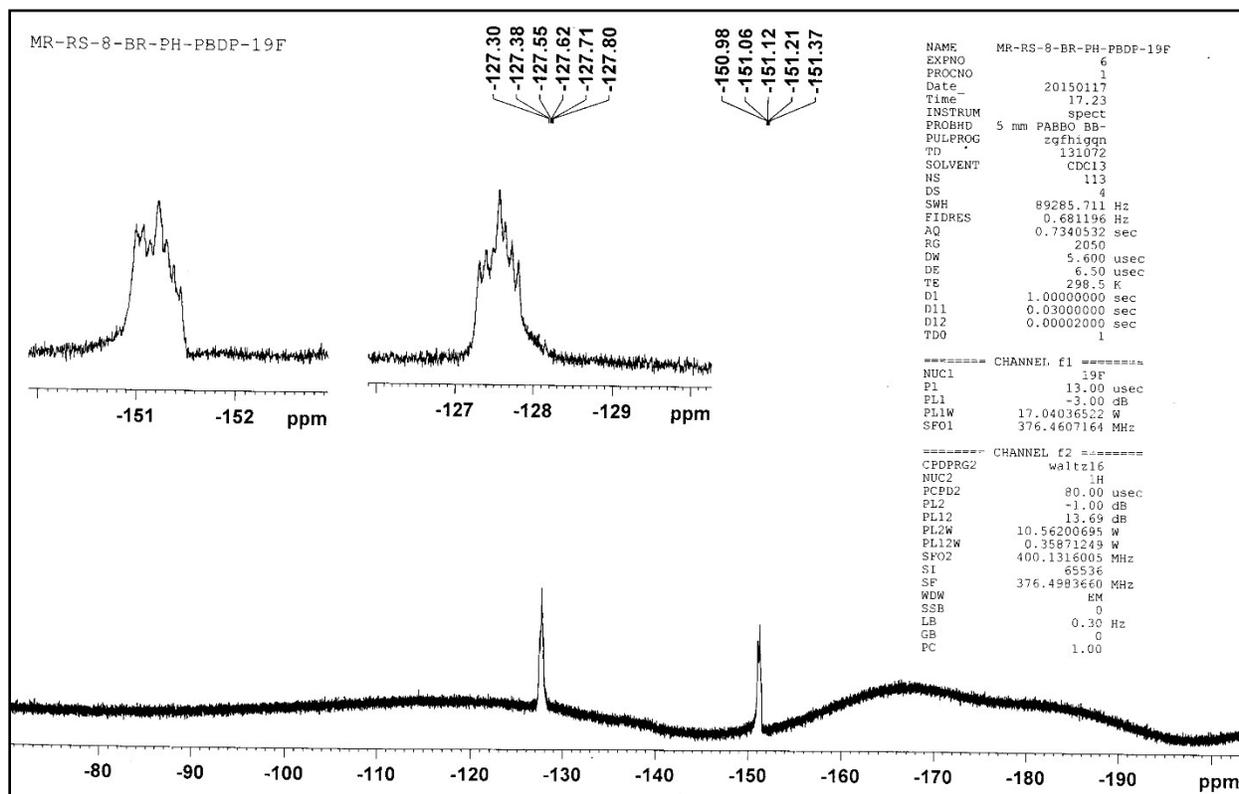
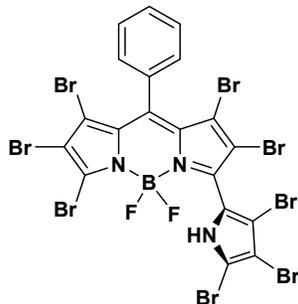


Figure S7: ^{19}F NMR spectrum of compound **2b** recorded in CDCl_3 .

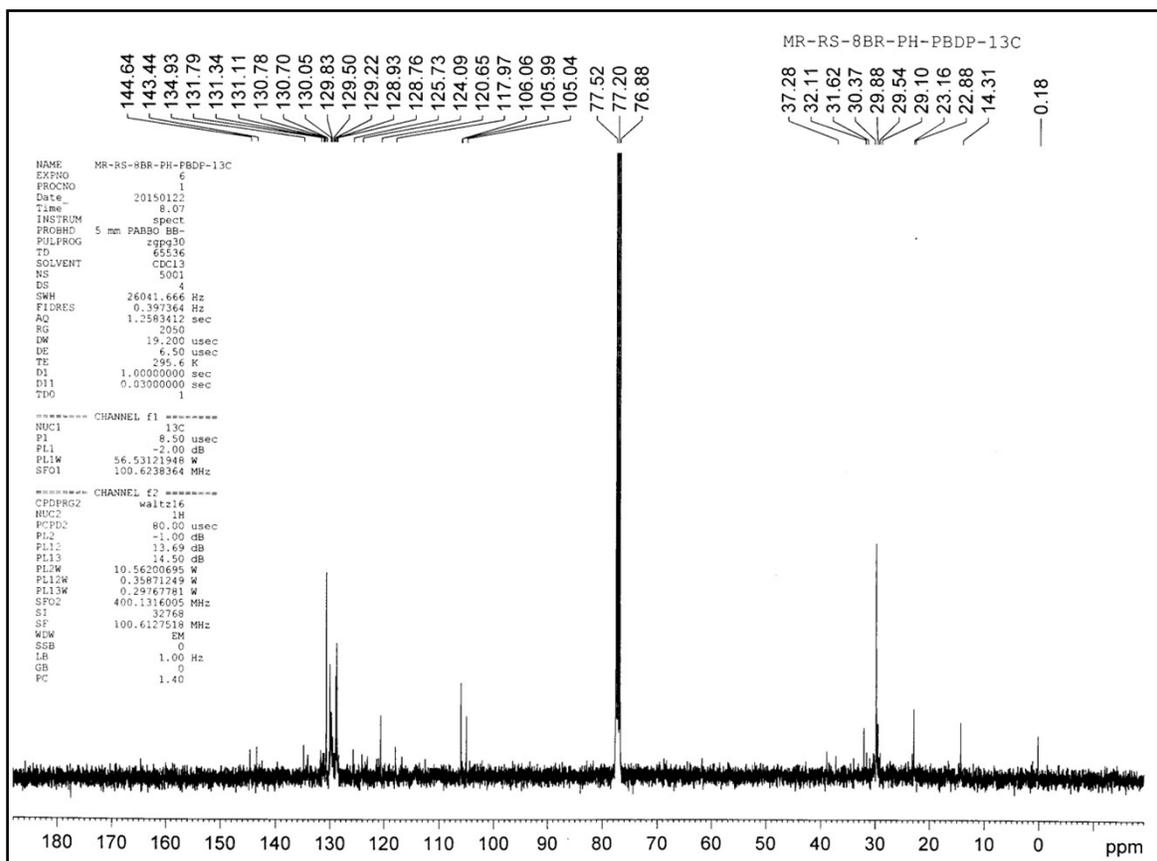
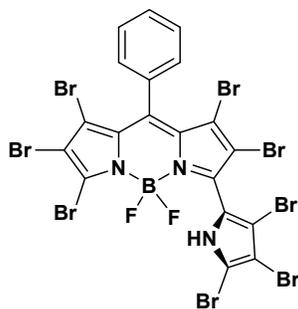


Figure S8: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **2b** recorded in CDCl_3 .

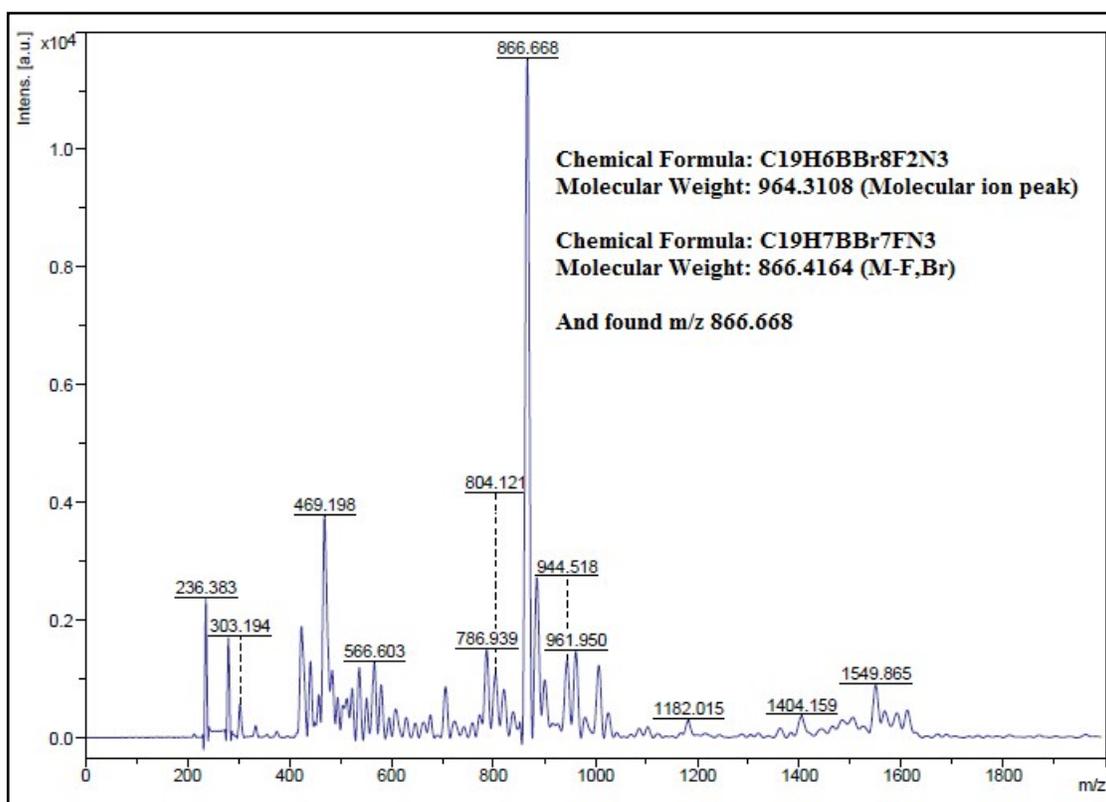
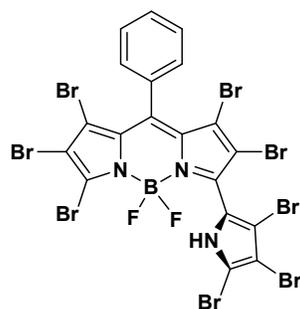


Figure S9: MALDI-TOF-Mass spectrum of compound **2b**.

Table S1: Comparison of **1c** and **2a** of crystallographic data, some selected bond lengths [Å], bond angles [°] and dihedral angles [°] obtained from X-ray crystal structure.

Parameters	1c *	2a
mol formula	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ BF ₂ N ₃ O ₂	C ₂₀ H ₈ BBr ₈ F ₂ N ₃
cryst sym	Tetragonal	Monoclinic
space group	P 42/ _n	P21/ _c
a (Å)	14.5918(2)	11.146(3)
b (Å)	14.5918(2)	9.145(2)
c (Å)	21.0203(6)	24.621(6)
α (deg)	90.00	90.00
β (deg)	90.00	101.099(4)
γ (deg)	90.00	90.00
V (Å ³)	4475.66(15)	2462.7(10)
Z	8	4
B-F2	1.394	1.393
B-F1	1.394	1.370
B1-N2	1.551	1.562
B1-N1	1.526	1.552
C5-C14	1.479	1.499
F1-B-F2	108.99	110.54
C15C14C5C6	72.08	93.57

* data taken from reference no. 16.

Table S2: Absorption data of compounds **1a** and **2a** in different solvents.

Solvent	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}(\text{nm})$ (2a)	$\log \epsilon_{\text{max}}$ (2a)	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}(\text{nm})$ (1a)	$\log \epsilon_{\text{max}}$ (1a)
Toluene	613	4.79	581	4.96
Benzene	612	4.66	581	4.95
Chloroform	610	4.72	578	4.96
DCM	598	4.75	575	4.95
EtoAc	571	4.57	574	4.94
THF	555	4.57	577	4.95
CH3CN	547	4.66	570	4.91
DMF	511	4.57	579	4.93