

Supplementary information for the manuscript

"A push-pull silafluorene fluorophore for highly efficient luminescent solar concentrators"

by Federico Gianfaldoni, Francesca De Nisi, Giuseppe Iasilli, Annamaria Panniello, Elisabetta Fanizza, Marinella Striccoli, Daiki Ryuse, Masaki Shimizu, Tarita Biver, and Andrea Pucci*

Table S1. Fitting parameters of the lifetimes experiments of SilaFluo/PMMA films at different fluorophore content

Conc (%)	A1	t _{rise} (ns)	A2	t _{decav} (ns)	Chi ²
0.1%	-7.08%	1.17 ± 0.06	107.08%	3.82 ± 0.09	1.1869
0.2%	-35.48%	2.18 ± 0.01	135.48%	4.03 ± 0.06	1.0649
0.4%	-7.51%	1.06 ± 0.03	107.51%	3.91 ± 0.04	0.9873
0.6%	-10.50%	1.25 ± 0.02	110.50%	4.18 ± 0.04	1.0018
0.8%	-4.50%	0.71 ± 0.02	104.5%	4.08 ± 0.04	0.9901
1.0%	-5.43%	0.83 ± 0.02	105.43%	4.37 ± 0.04	1.0193
1.2%	-5.69%	0.84 ± 0.02	105.69%	4.25 ± 0.04	1.0009
1.5%	-24.69%	1.98 ± 0.02	124.69%	5.03 ± 0.05	1,0003

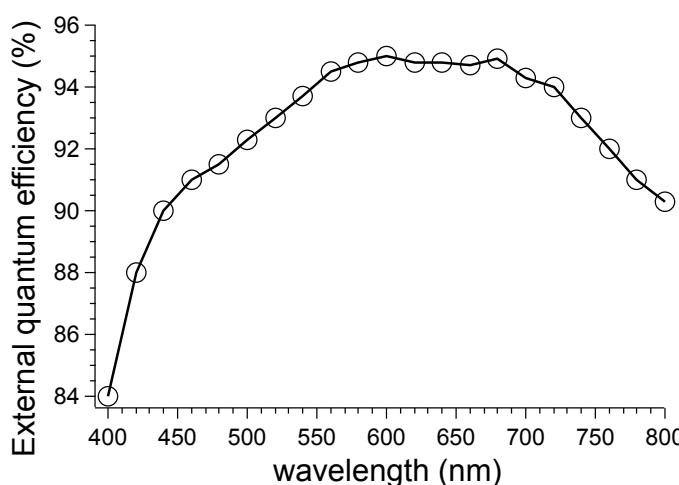


Figure S1. External quantum efficiency of the utilized Si-PV cell

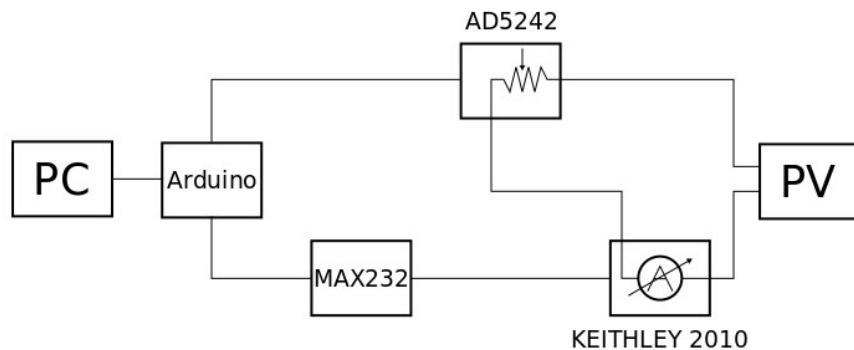


Figure S2. Scheme of the apparatus utilized for the photocurrent measurement

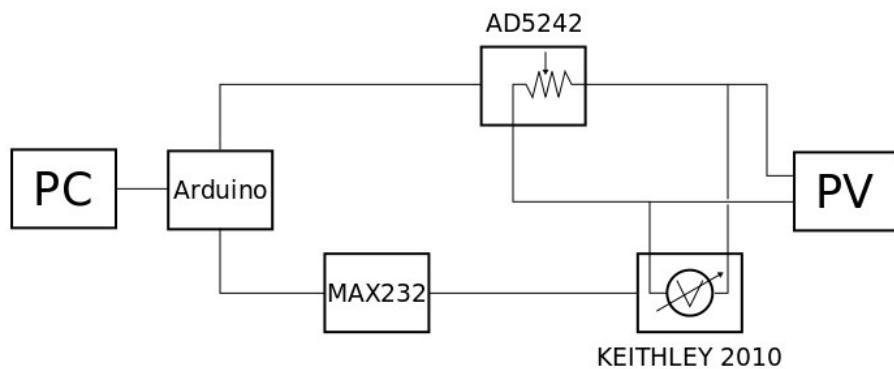


Figure S3. Scheme of the apparatus utilized for the voltage measurement

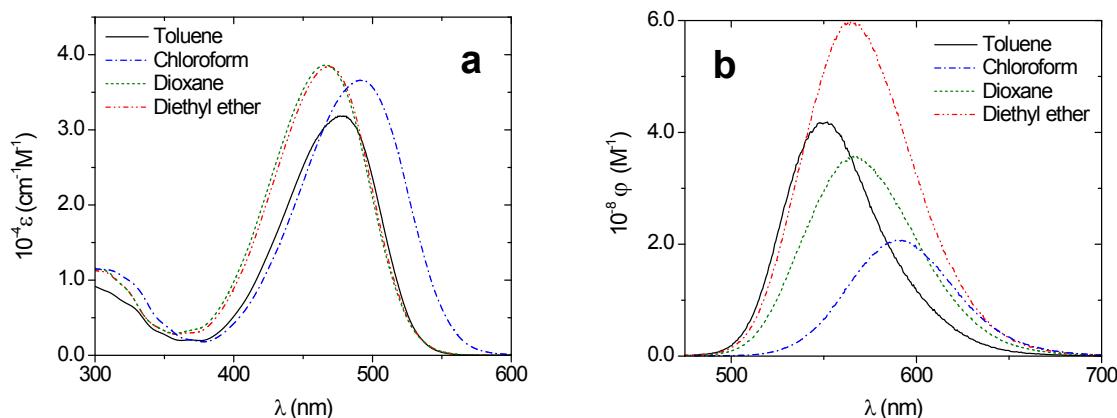


Figure S4. Absorbance (a) and fluorescence (b, $\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 450\text{ nm}$) spectra of SilaFluo in the analysed solvents; spectra are normalized for the dye concentration, $T = 25.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

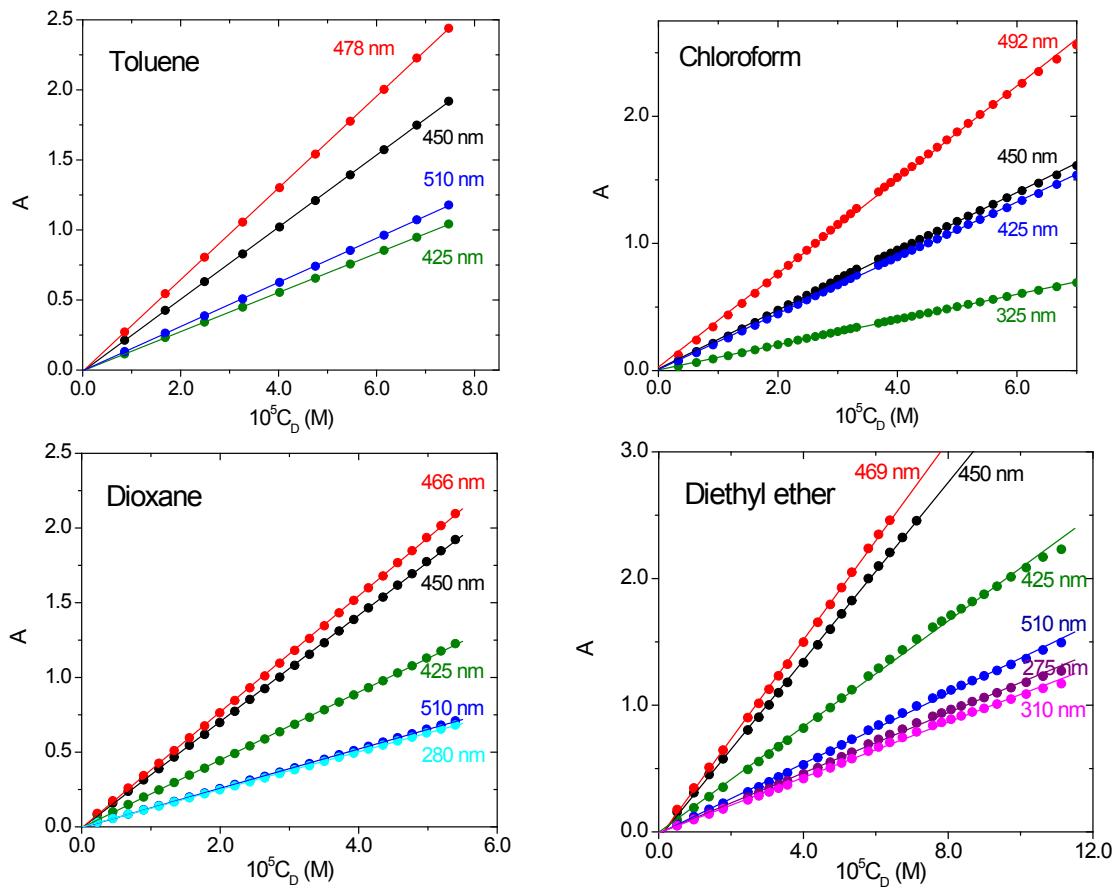


Figure S5. Absorbance/concentration plots for SilaFluo in the analysed solvents; $T = 25.0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

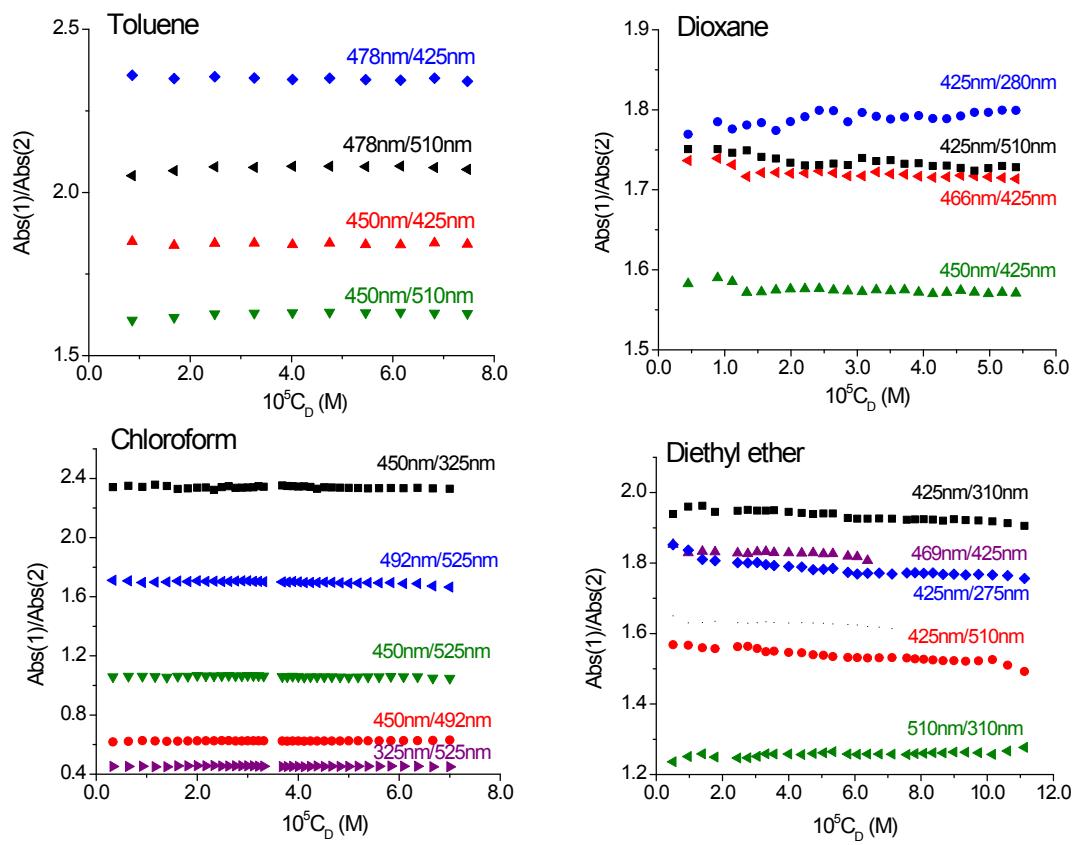


Figure S6. Absorbance ratio plots for SilaFluo in the analysed solvents; $T = 25.0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$.

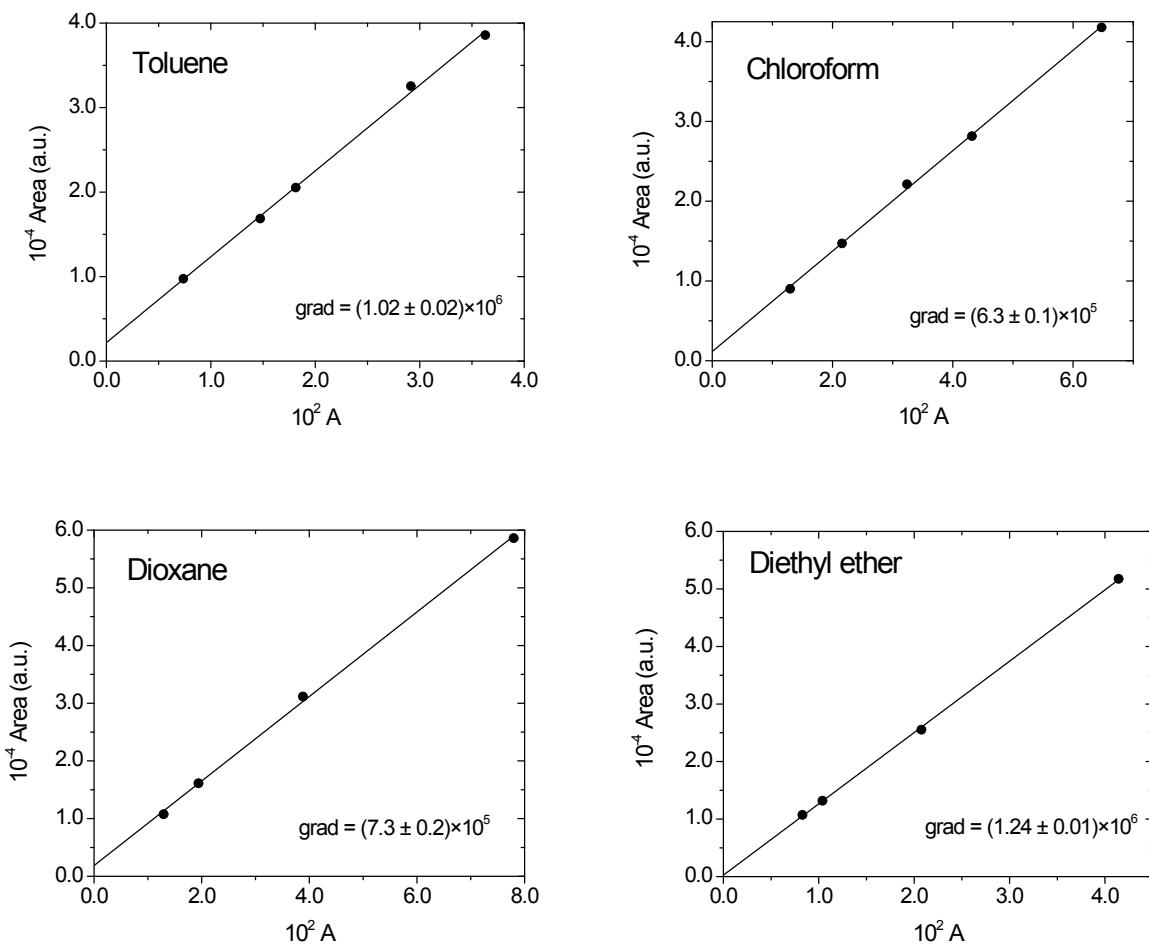


Figure S7. Fluorescence emission band area/absorbance plots for SilaFluo in the analysed solvents; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450 \text{ nm}$, $T = 25.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

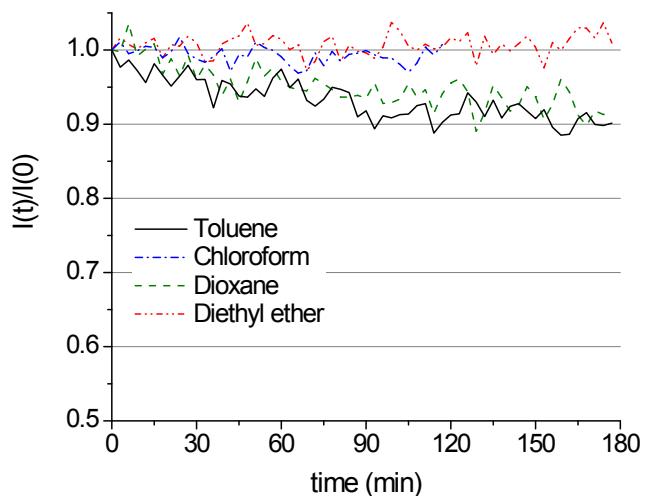


Figure S8. Fluorescence emission in time for SilaFluo in the analysed solvents; excitation equal to maximum absorption, emission equal to maximum emission, I is fluorescence intensity at time (t) , $I(0)$ is $I(t)$ at $t = 0$, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

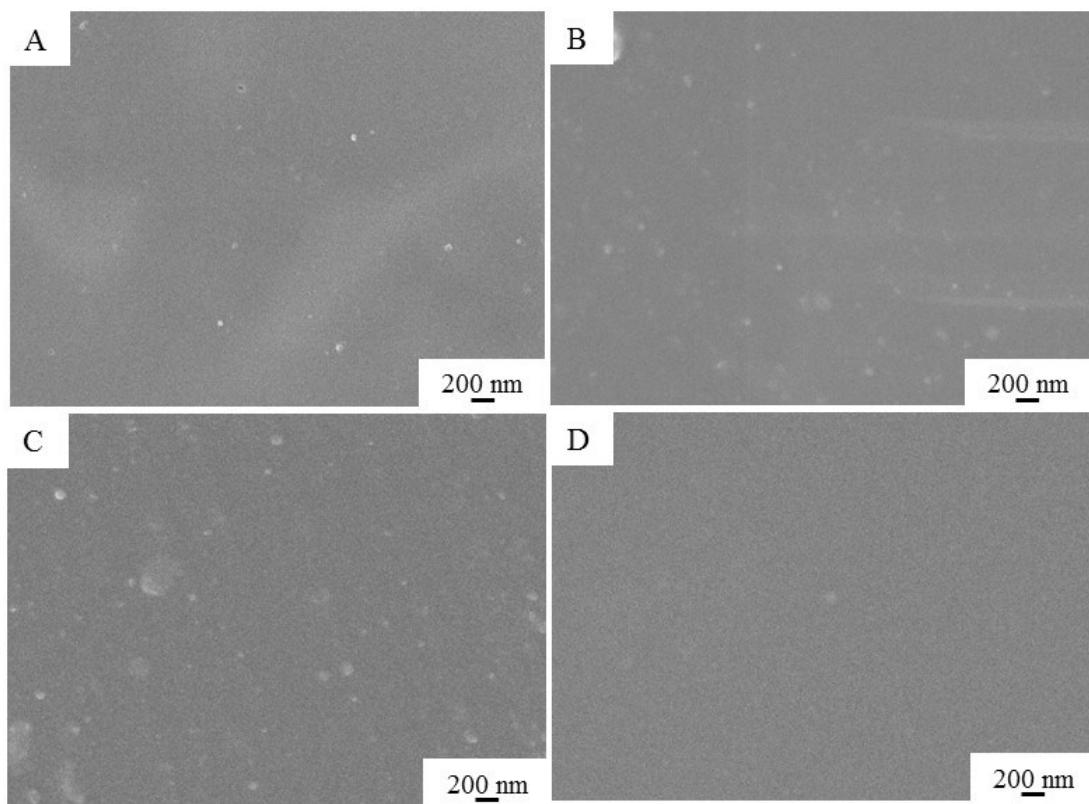


Figure S9. SEM images of PMMA (A) and PMMA/Silafluo films at different loading: 0.10% (B), 0.60% (C) and 1.50% (D). Acceleration voltage 5 keV.

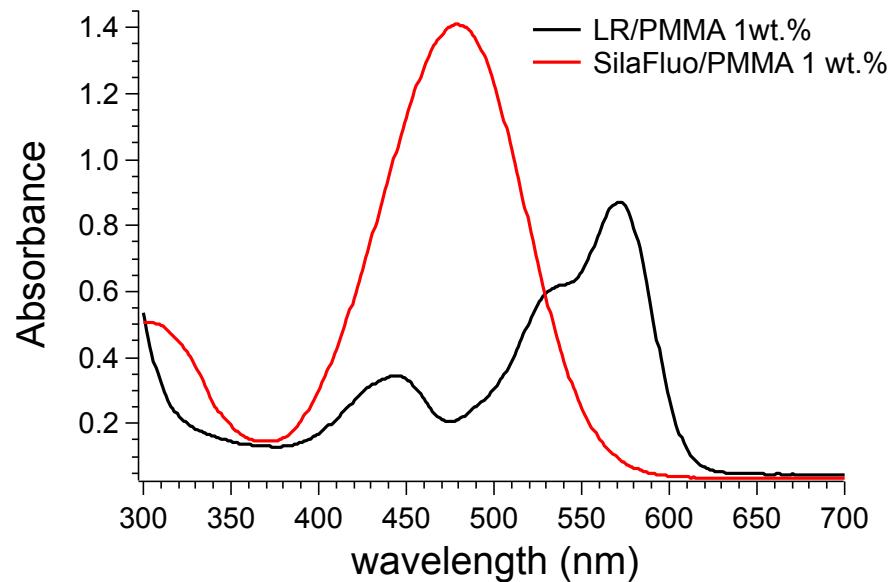


Figure 10. UV-vis absorption spectra of SilaFluo/PMMA and LR/PMMA films with the same fluorophore content (1 wt.%) and thickness ($25 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)

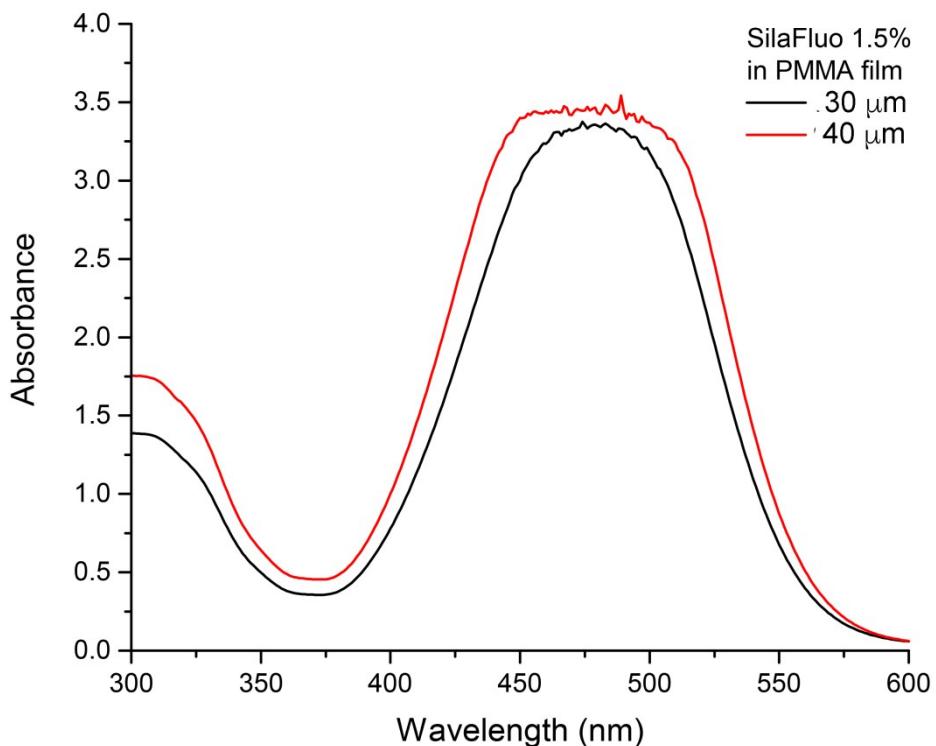


Figure S11. UV-vis absorption spectra of 1.5 wt.% SilaFluo/PMMA films with thickness of 30 ± 5 and $40 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$.

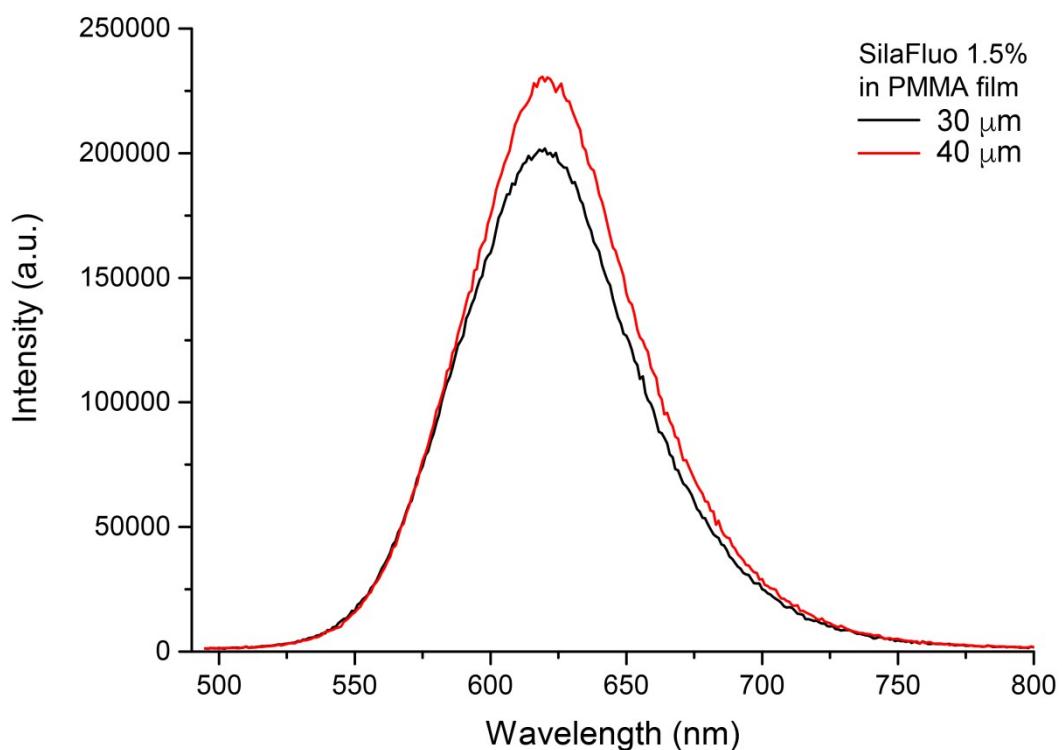


Figure S12. Emission spectra ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 450 \text{ nm}$) of 1.5 wt.% SilaFluo/PMMA films with thickness of 30 ± 5 and $40 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$.

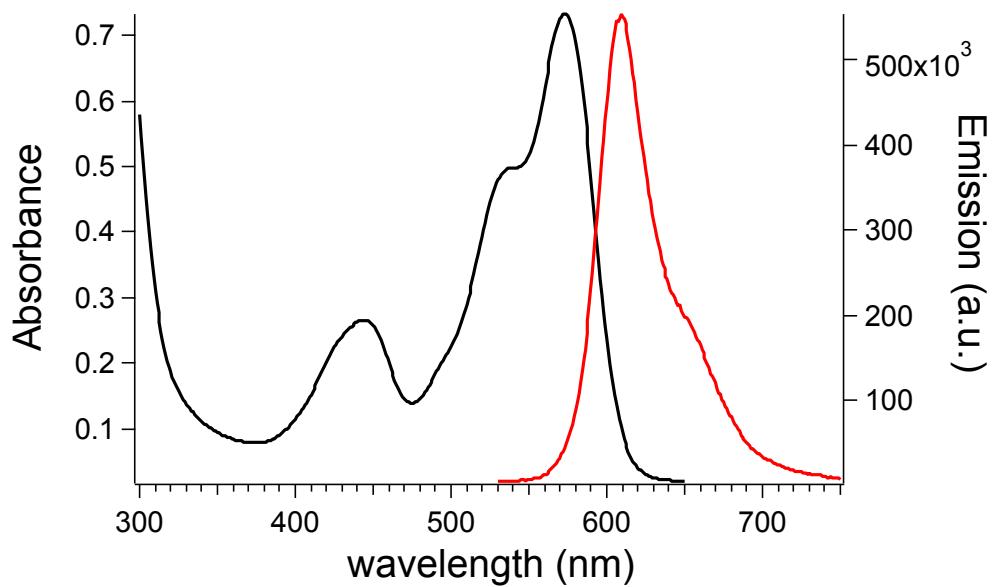


Figure S13. UV-vis absorption and emission spectra ($\lambda_{\text{exc.}} = 450$ nm) of LR/PMMA film containing the 1 wt.% of LR

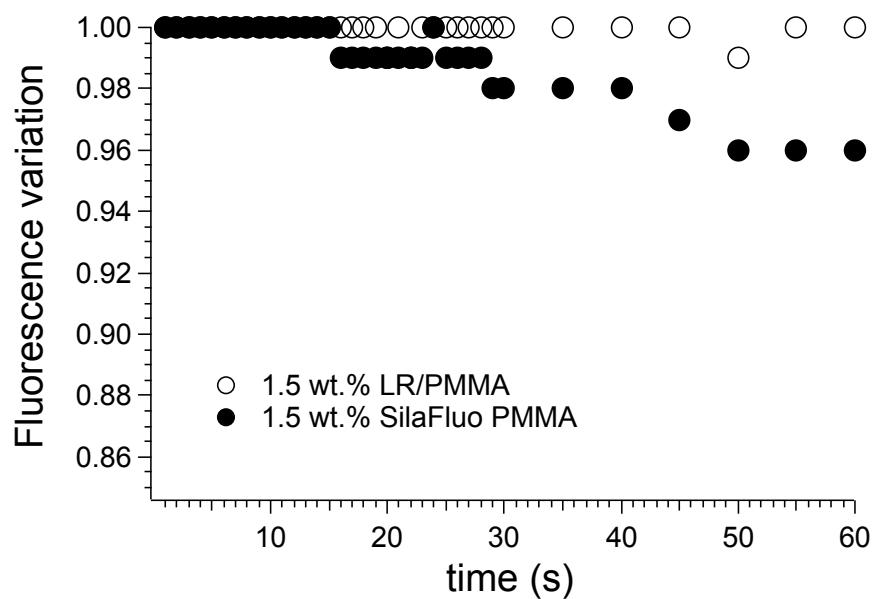


Figure S14. Fluorescence intensity variation as a function of the continuous irradiation at 570 nm and 480 nm for 1.5 wt.% LR/PMMA and SilaFluo/PMMA films, respectively