

Electronic Supplementary Information for

Enhancing triplet sensitization ability of donor-acceptor dyads via intramolecular triplet energy transfer

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Caption of Content

Fig. S1. Experimental isotopic pattern for the molecular ion of PdPor-2-DPA and PdPor-9-DPA shown in the MALDI-TOF mass spectra.

Fig. S2. ^1H NMR spectra of PdPor-2-DPA and PdPor-9-DPA in CDCl_3 .

Fig. S3. Absorption spectra of PdPor-2-DPA, PdPor-9-DPA and mixed solution of PdTPP: DPA=1:1.

Fig. S4. Luminescence emission spectra of PdPor-2-DPA, PdPor-9-DPA and PdTPP.

Fig. S5. *fs*-TA spectra and single-wavelength dynamics of PdTPP.

Fig. S6. Single-wavelength dynamics of PdTPP probed at 480 nm from nanosecond TA spectra.

Fig. S7-9. Comparison of TA spectra and single-wavelength dynamics of PdPor-2-DPA(S7), PdPor-9-DPA(S8) PdTPP (S9) between the raw data and the fitting data obtained from the global analysis.

Fig. S10. Dependence of luminescence spectra on the concentration of PdPor-2-DPA or PdPor-9-DPA in toluene with 532 nm laser excitation (25 mW).

Fig. S11. Absorption spectrum of PdTPP; fluorescence emission spectrum of DPA; upconversion emission spectrum of PdTPP and DPA, in deaerated toluene.

Table S1. The orientation angle of the phthalocyanine ring determined from polarized UV-vis absorbance of the QLS films of compounds **1-2**.

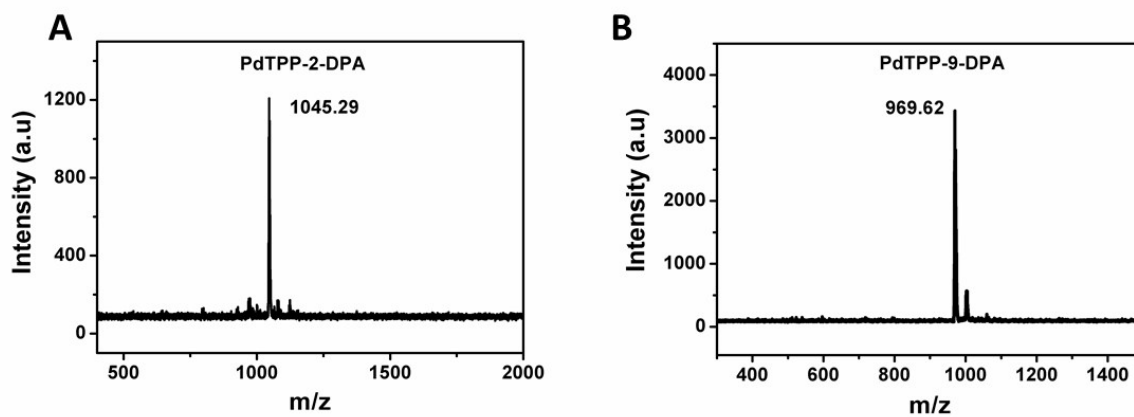


Fig. S1. Experimental isotopic pattern for the molecular ion of PdPor-2-DPA (A) and PdPor-9-DPA (B) shown in the MALDI-TOF mass spectra.

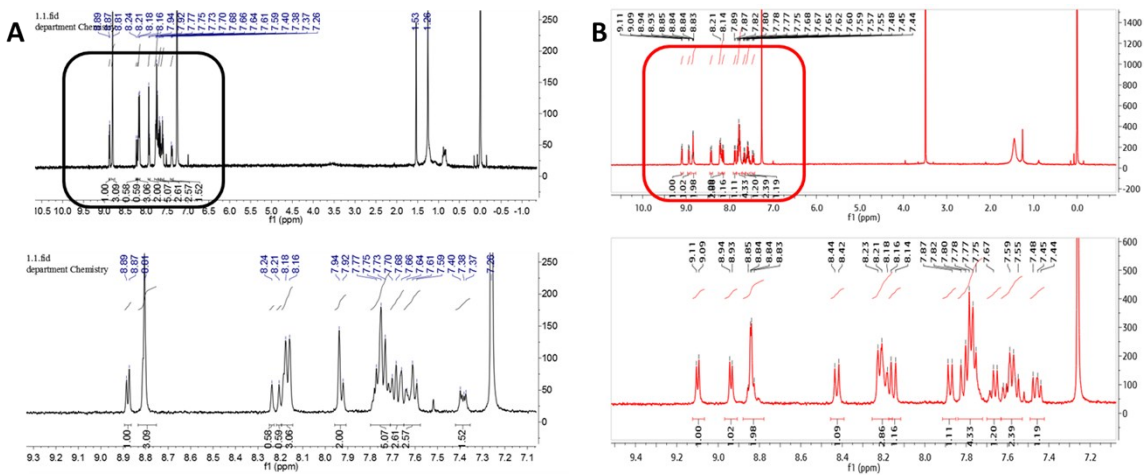


Fig. S2. ^1H NMR spectra of PdPor-2-DPA (A) and PdPor-9-DPA (B) in CDCl_3 .

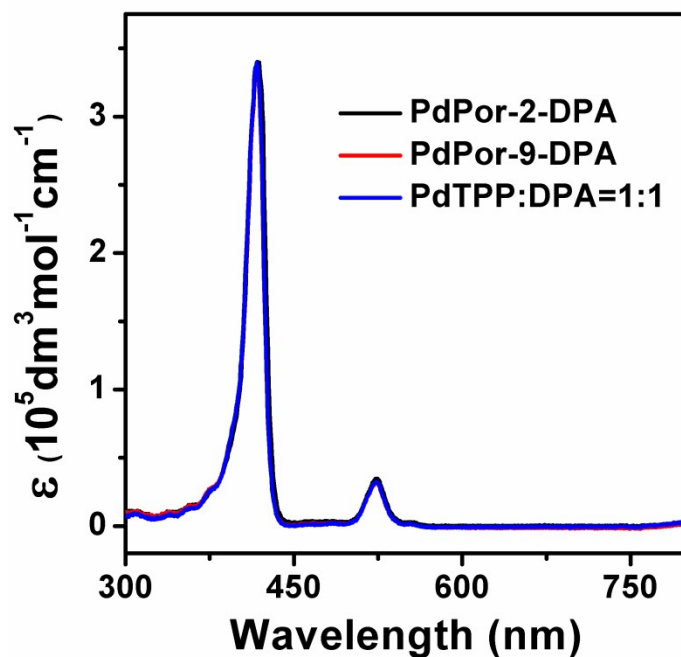


Fig. S3. Absorption spectra of PdPor-2-DPA, PdPor-9-DPA and mixed solution of PdTPP: DPA=1:1. PdPor-2-DPA and PdPor-9-DPA, $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$; in mixed solution, PdTPP and DPA, $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ in deaerated toluene.

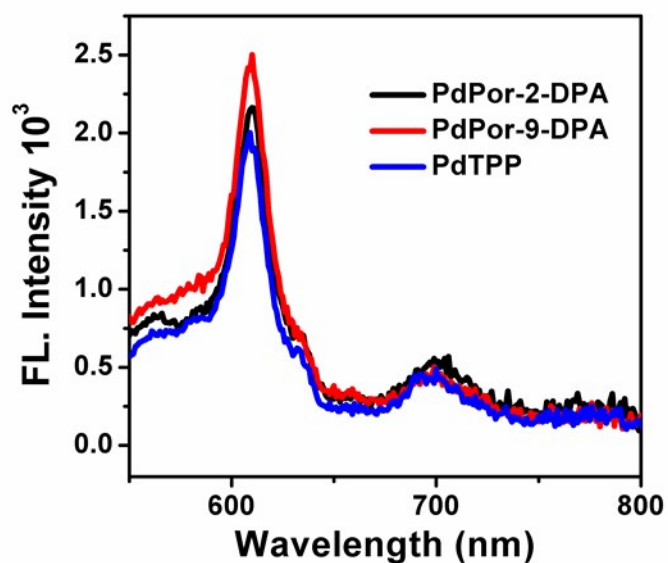


Fig. S4. Luminescence emission spectra of PdPor-2-DPA, PdPor-9-DPA and PdTPP.; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 532$ nm, $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ M in aerated Toluene, 293K.

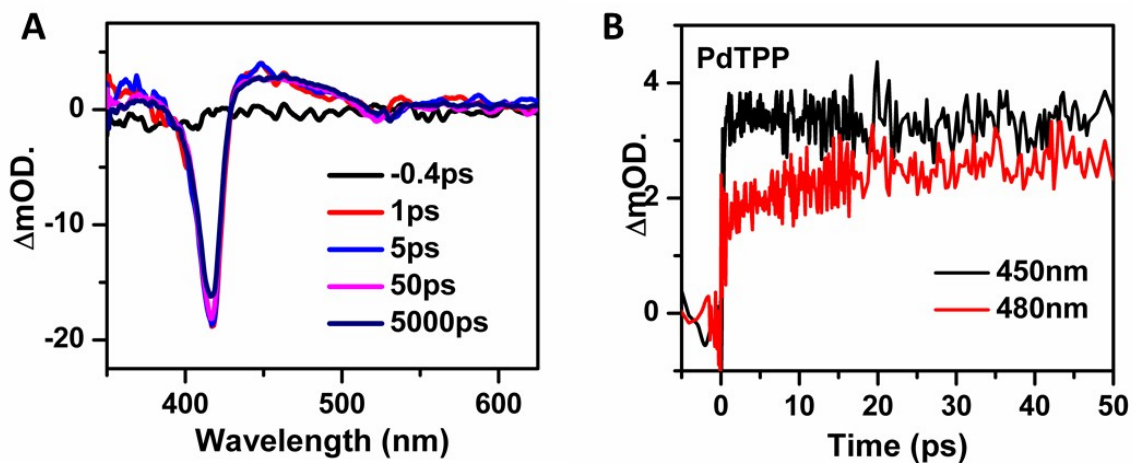


Fig. S5. *fs*-TA spectra (A) and single-wavelength dynamics probed at 450 and 480 nm (B) of PdTPP. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 532 \text{ nm}$, $c = 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ in deaerated toluene, 293K.

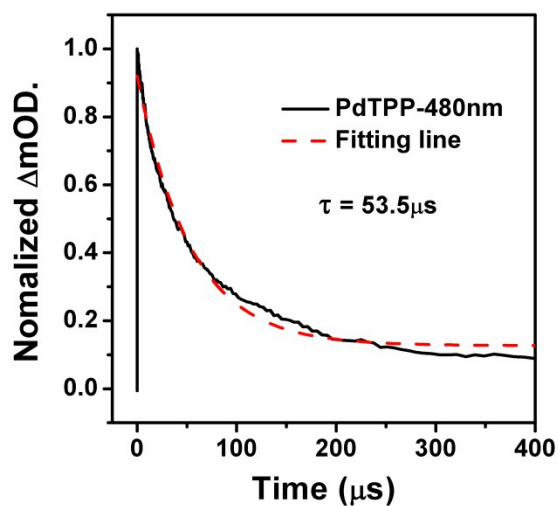


Fig. S6. Single-wavelength dynamics of PdTPP probed at 480 nm from nanosecond TA spectra. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 532 \text{ nm}$, $c = 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ in deaerated toluene, 293 K.

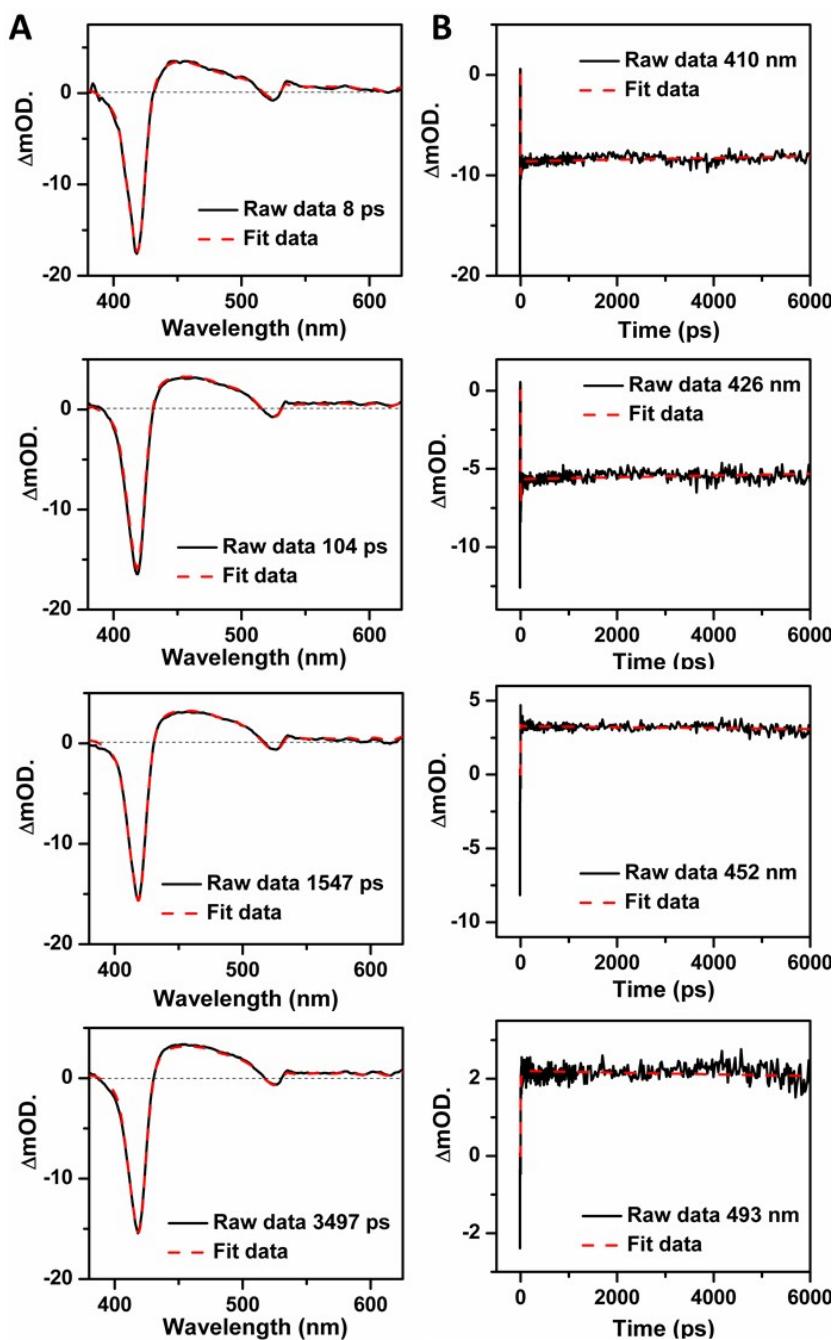


Fig. S7. Comparison of TA spectra(A) and single-wavelength dynamics(B) of PdPor-2-DPA between the raw data and the fitting data in $S_1(\text{PdPor}^*\text{-DPA}) \rightarrow T_1(\text{PdPor}^*\text{-DPA})$ model obtained from the global analysis.

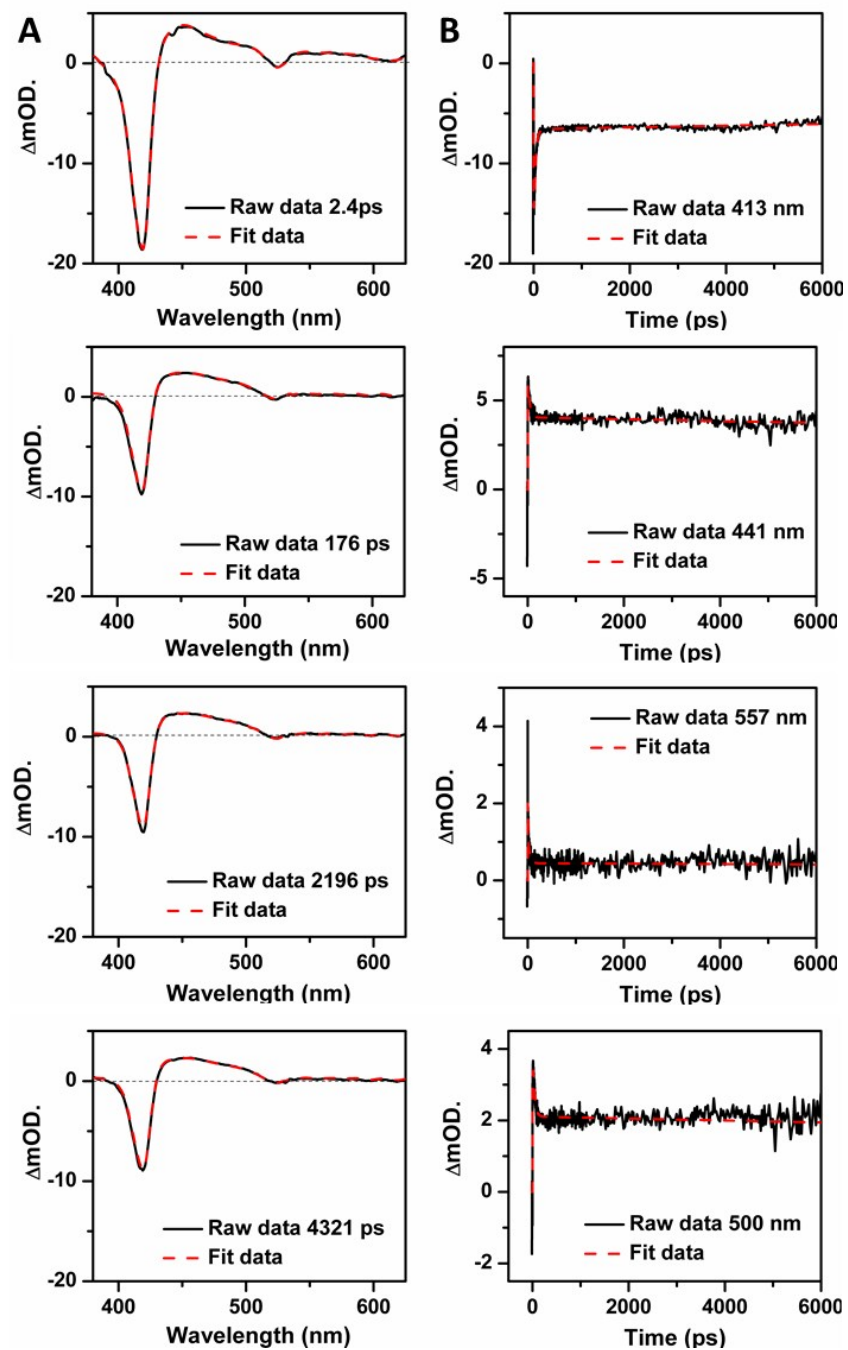


Fig. S8. Comparison of TA spectra (A) and single-wavelength dynamics (B) of PdPor-9-DPA between the raw data and the fitting data in $(S_1(\text{PdPor}^*\text{-DPA}) \rightarrow T_1(\text{PdPor}^*\text{-DPA}) \rightarrow T_1(\text{PdPor}^*\text{-DPA}^*))$ model obtained from the global analysis.

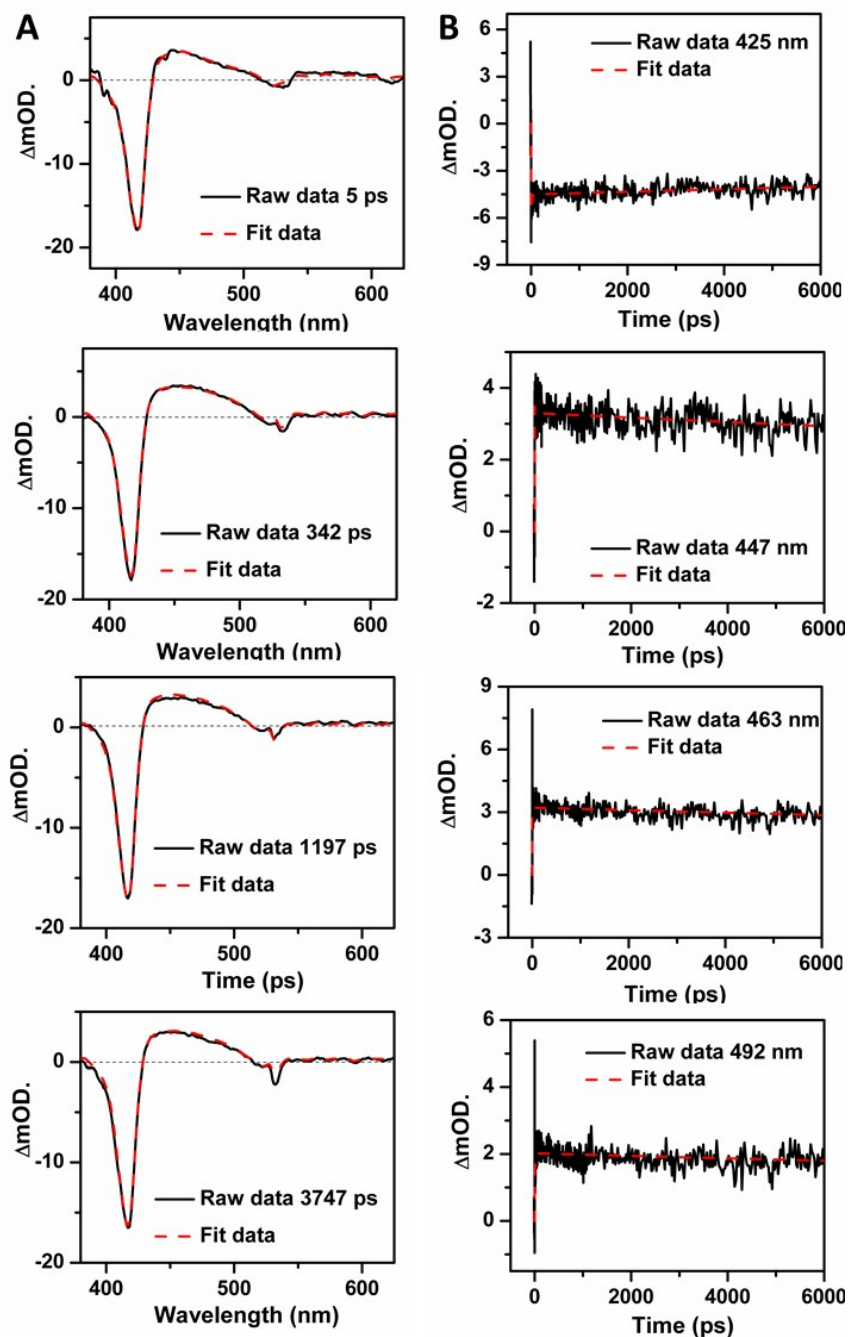


Fig. S9. Comparison of TA spectra(A) and single-wavelength dynamics(B) of PdTPP between the raw data and the fitting data in $S_1(\text{PdPor}^*) \rightarrow T_1(\text{PdPor}^*)$ model obtained from the global analysis.

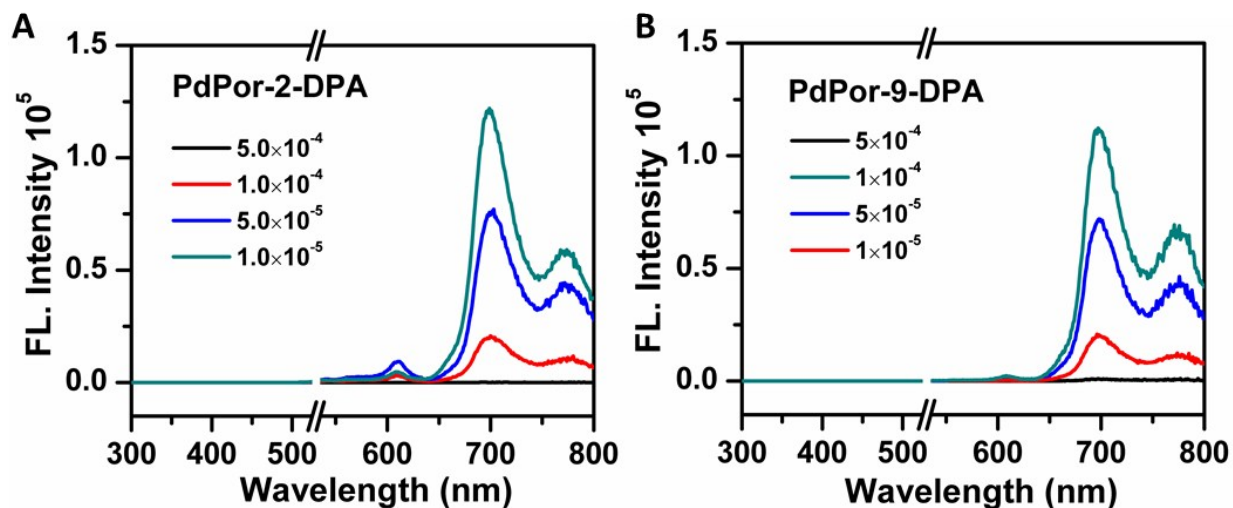


Fig. S10. Dependence of luminescence spectra on the concentration of PdPor-2-DPA (A) or PdPor-9-DPA (B) in deaerated toluene with 532 nm laser excitation (25 mW).

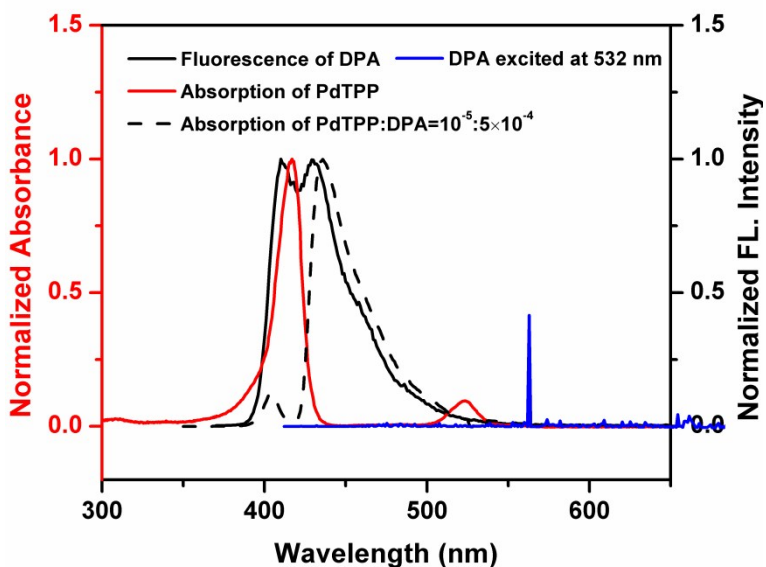


Fig. S11. Absorption spectrum of PdTPP; fluorescence emission spectrum of DPA; upconversion emission spectrum of PdTPP and DPA, in deaerated toluene.

Table S1. Phosphorescence quantum yields and lifetimes of these compounds at 293 K.

Compounds	Φ (%)	τ^a (μs)	χ^2
PdTPP-2-DPA	0.26 ± 0.03	108.98 ± 0.1 (91.33%) 147.57 ± 0.1 (8.67%)	1.027
PdTPP-9-DPA	0.23 ± 0.03	79.96 ± 0.1 (77.94%) 119.23 ± 0.1 (22.06%)	1.019
PdTPP	0.41 ± 0.05	77.04 ± 0.1 (72.00%) 215.33 ± 0.1 (28.00%)	1.123

^aPhosphorescence lifetimes were monitored at 697 nm ($c = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ M).