

Supporting Information

Construction and photophysics study of supramolecular complexes composed of three-point binding fullerene-trispyridylporphyrin dyads and zinc porphyrin

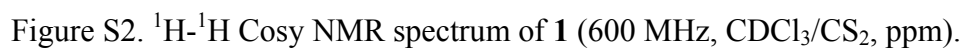
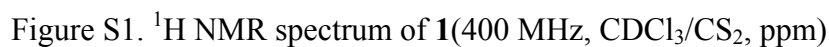
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Trispyridylporphyrin-C₆₀ Hybrid (1) A solution of C₆₀ (15.4 mg, 2 mmol) in *o*-DCB (12 mL) was added 5-(4-Formylphenyl)-10,15,20-tris(4-pyridyl)porphine (9.5 mg, 14.7 mmol) and N-ethylglycine (2.0 mg, 2.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed under Ar atmosphere for 1 h, and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude mixture was subjected to silica gel column chromatography. Unreacted C₆₀ was eluted with toluene first, and **1** was afforded with the elution of CHCl₃-EtOH (95: 5) subsequently. Figure S1 shows the ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃/CS₂) δ: -3.00 (2H, s, internal pyrrole), 1.71(3H, t, N-CH₂CH₃), 2.91(1H, q, N-CH₂CH₃), 3.70 (1H, q, N-CH₂CH₃), 4.30(1H, d), 5.2(1H, d), 5.4(1H, s), 8.10 (10H, m, phenyl and 3,5-pyridyl), 8.80 (8H, m, pyrrole β), 8.99 (6H, br, 2,6-pyridyl). The ¹H-¹H Cosy NMR (C₆₀Por) was showed in Figure S2.

MALDI-TOF MS *m/z*: 1407 (Figure S3.)

Trispyridylporphyrin-C₇₀ Hybrid (2) A solution of C₇₀ (16.8 mg, 2 mmol) in *o*-DCB (12 mL) was added 5-(4-Formylphenyl)-10,15,20-tris(4-pyridyl)porphine (9.5 mg, 14.7mmol) and N-ethylglycine (2.0 mg, 2.1mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed under Ar atmosphere for 1 h, and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was subjected to silica gel column chromatography. Unreacted C₇₀ was first eluted with toluene, and the desiring product, **2** was afforded with the elution



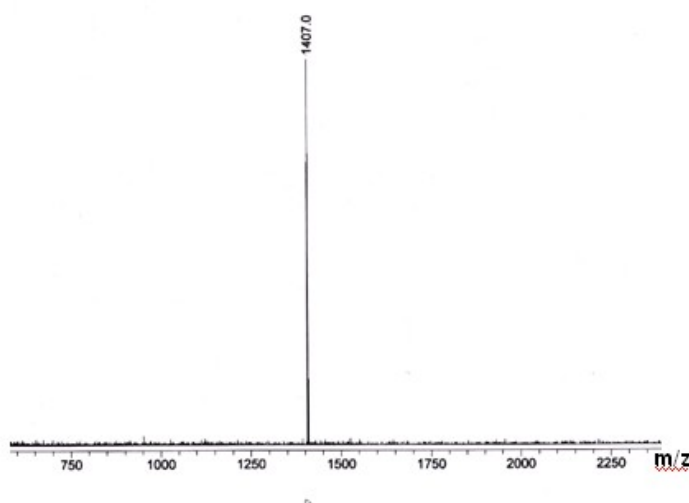


Figure S3. MALDI-TOF MS of Compound 1.

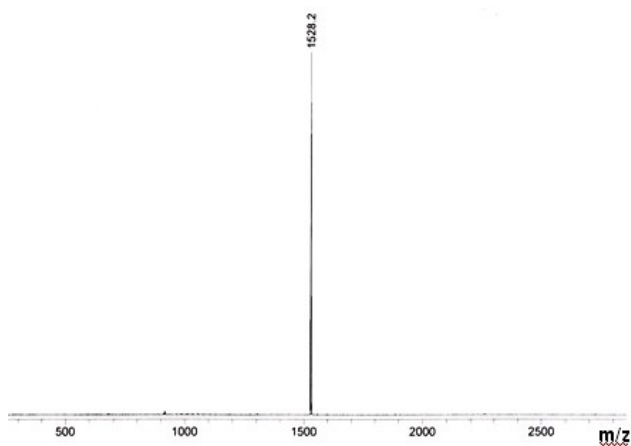


Figure S4. MALDI-TOF MS of Compound 2.

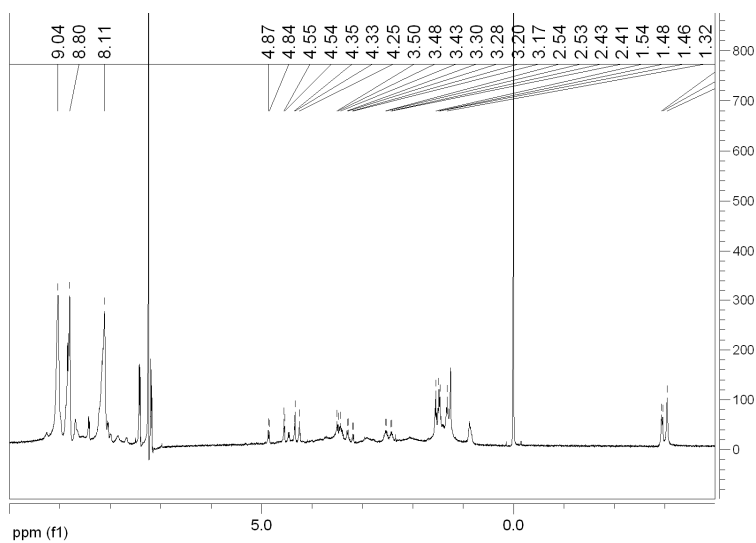
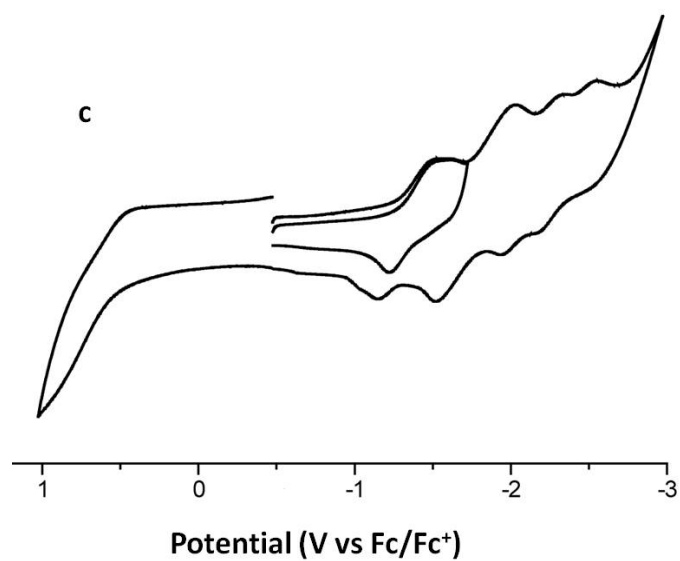
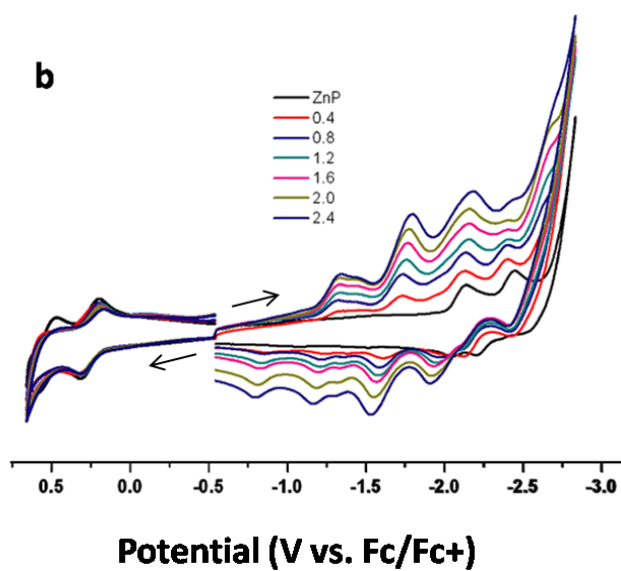
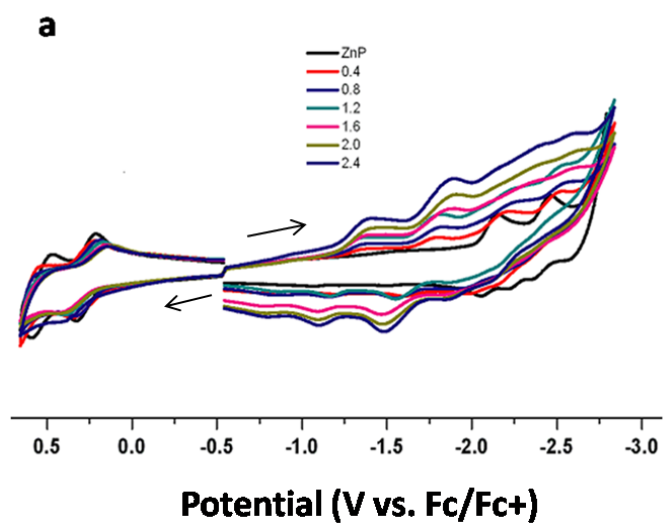


Figure S5. ¹H NMR of Compound 2 (400 MHz, CDCl₃/CS₂, ppm)



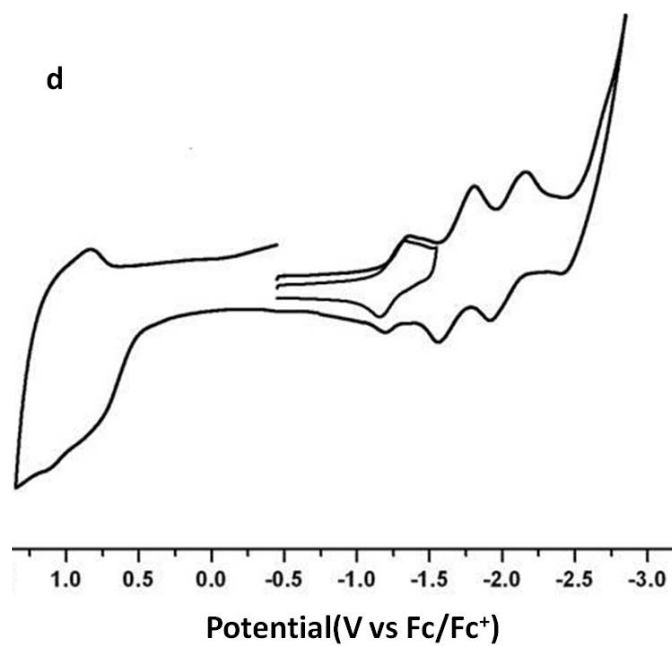
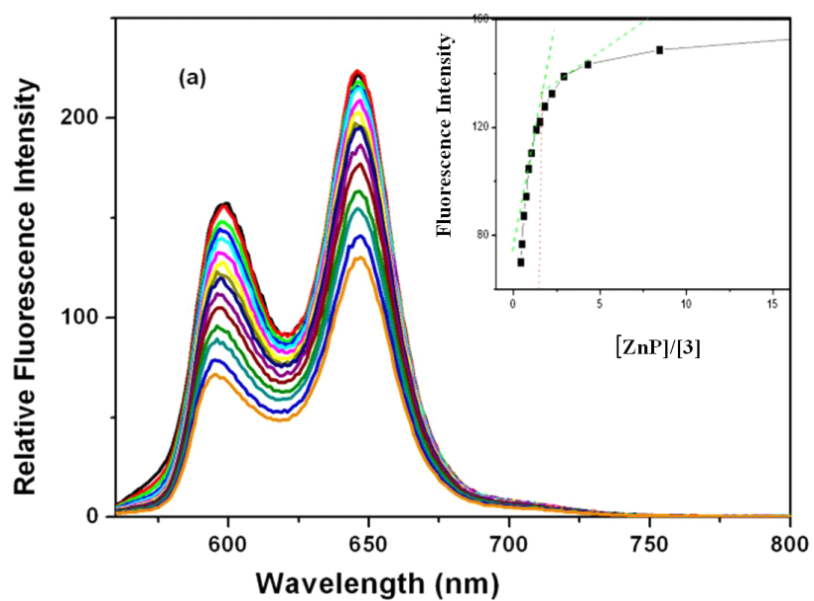


Figure S6. Cyclic voltammograms of ZnP (1.36×10^{-4} M) in the presence of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 2.4 equivalent of **1** (a), and **2** (b) in *o*-DCB, free base **1**(c) and **2**(d)



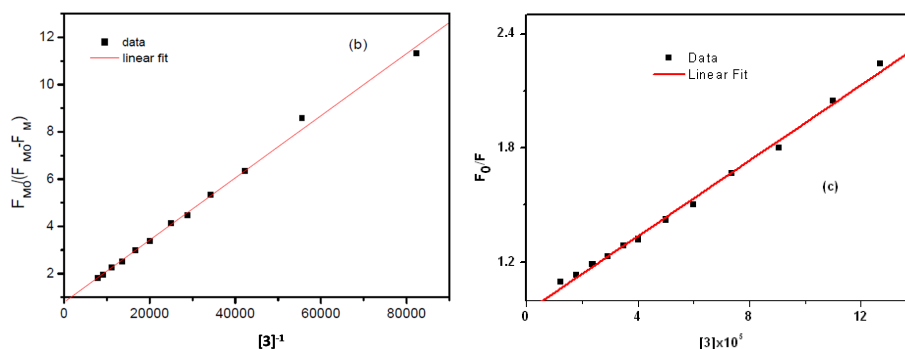


Figure S7a. (a) Steady-state fluorescence spectra of ZnP(5.2×10^{-5} M) with the increased addition of **2** in *o*-DCB. Insets show plots of the changes in fluorescence intensity at 597 nm. The amounts of **3** (0.61 - 6.36×10^{-5} M) range from the above to the bottom. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 550$ nm. (b) Benesi-Hidebrand analysis of the fluorescence data. (c) Stern-Volmer plots for the fluorescence quenching of ZnP at 597 nm by **3**.

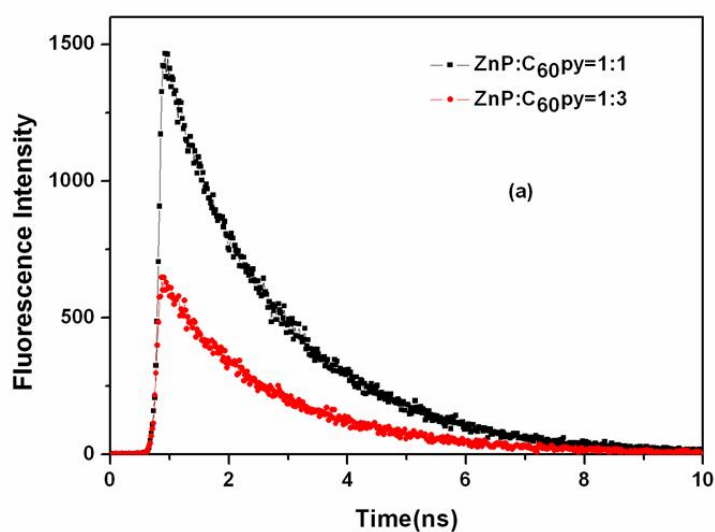


Figure S8. Fluorescence decay time-profile of ZnP-**3** in *o*-DCB; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 410$ nm.

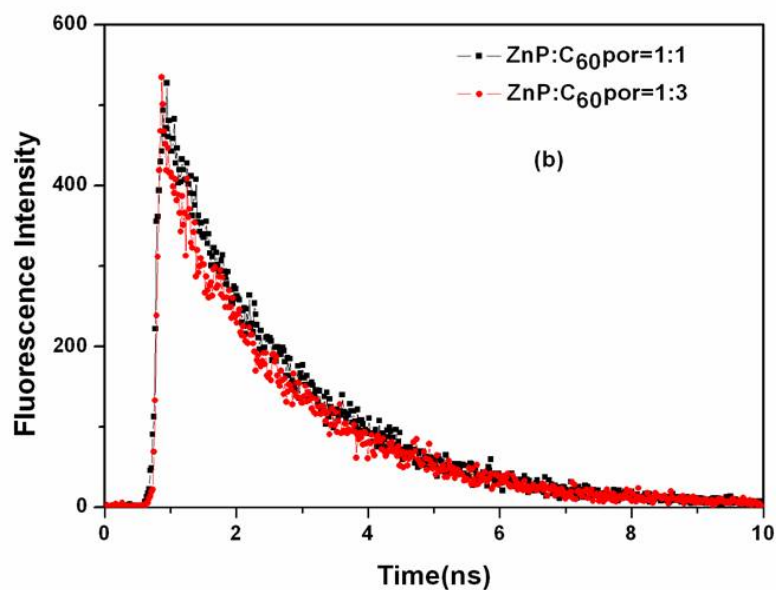


Figure S9. Fluorescence decay time-profile of ZnP-1 in *o*-DCB; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 410$ nm.

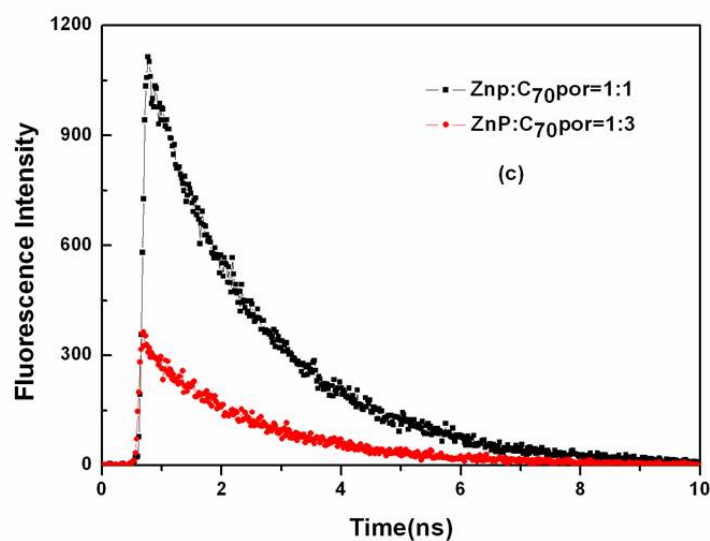
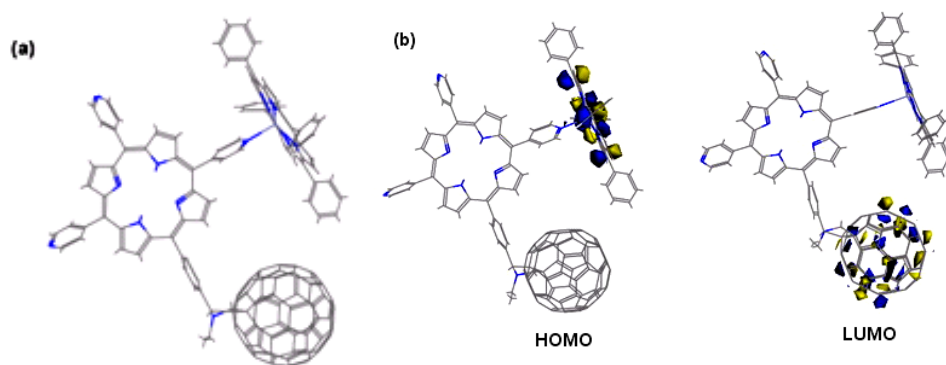


Figure S10. Fluorescence decay time-profile of ZnP-2 in *o*-DCB; $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 410$ nm.



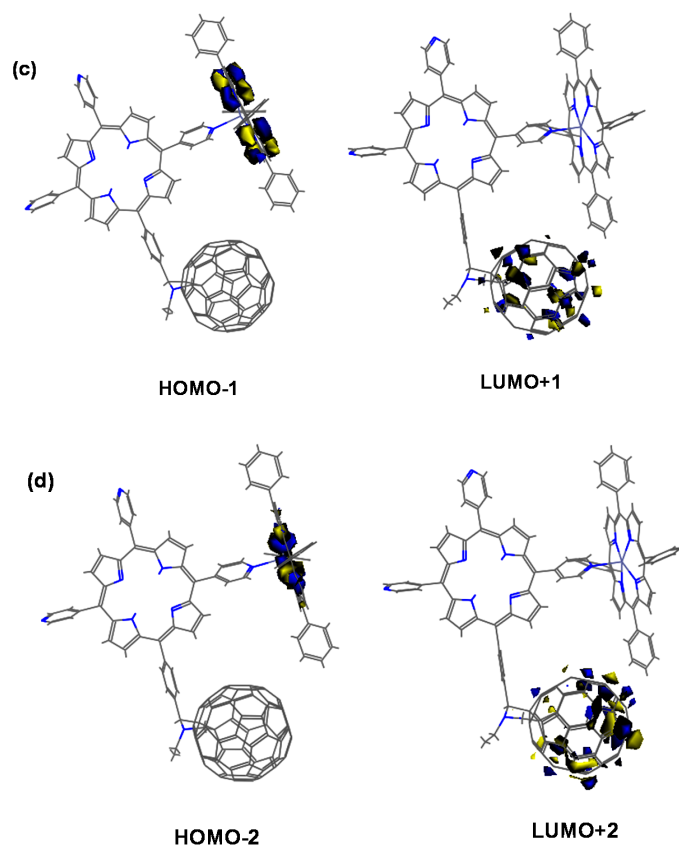
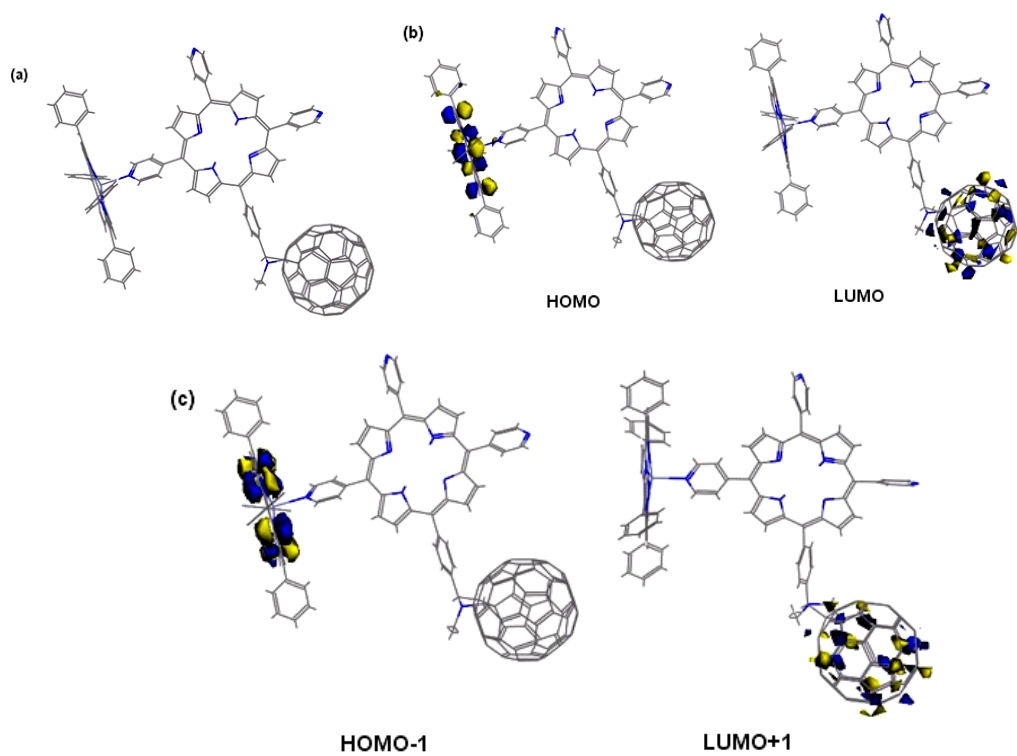


Figure S11. Optimized structure of triad A) (a), and optimized frontier HOMO and LUMO (b), HOMO-1 and LUMO+1(c), and HOMO-2 and LUMO+2 (d).



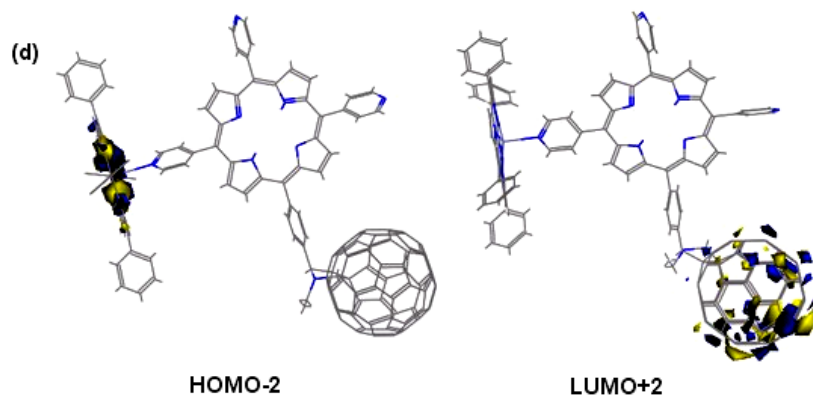


Figure S12. Optimized structure of triad C (a), the optimized frontier HOMO and LUMO (b), HOMO-1 and LUMO+1 (c), and HOMO-2 and LUMO+2 (d).

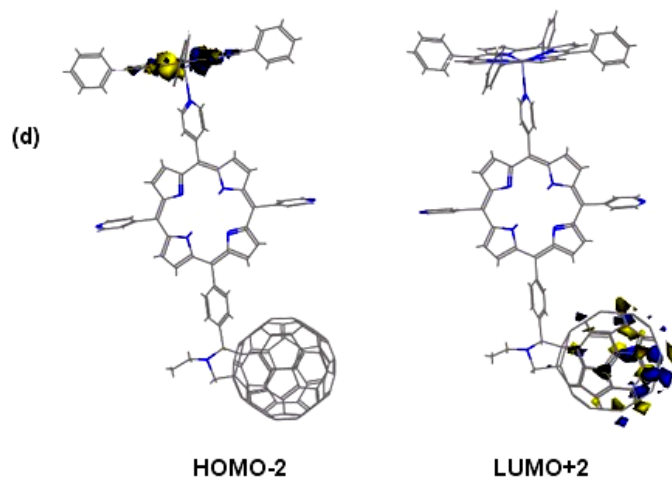


Figure S13. Optimized frontier of triad B: (d) HOMO-2 and LUMO+2.

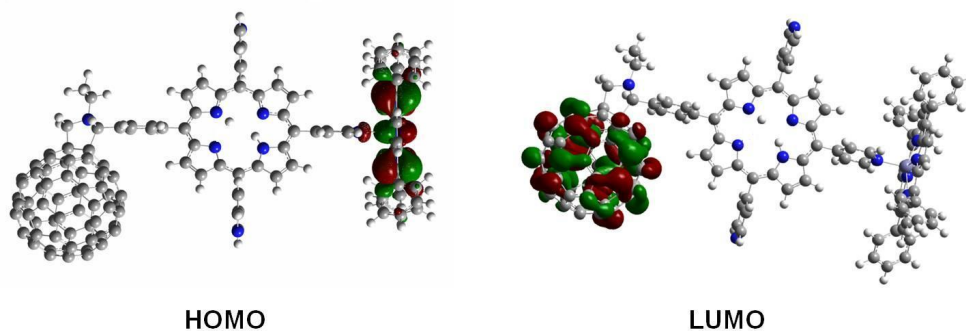


Figure. S14 The B3LYP/3-21G* optimized HOMO and LUMO of the supramolecular complex triad B.

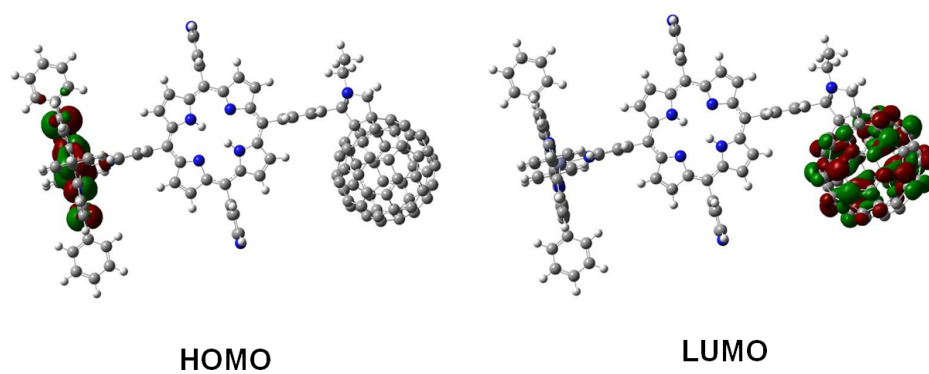


Figure. S15 The PM3 optimized HOMO and LUMO of the supramolecular complex triad B.

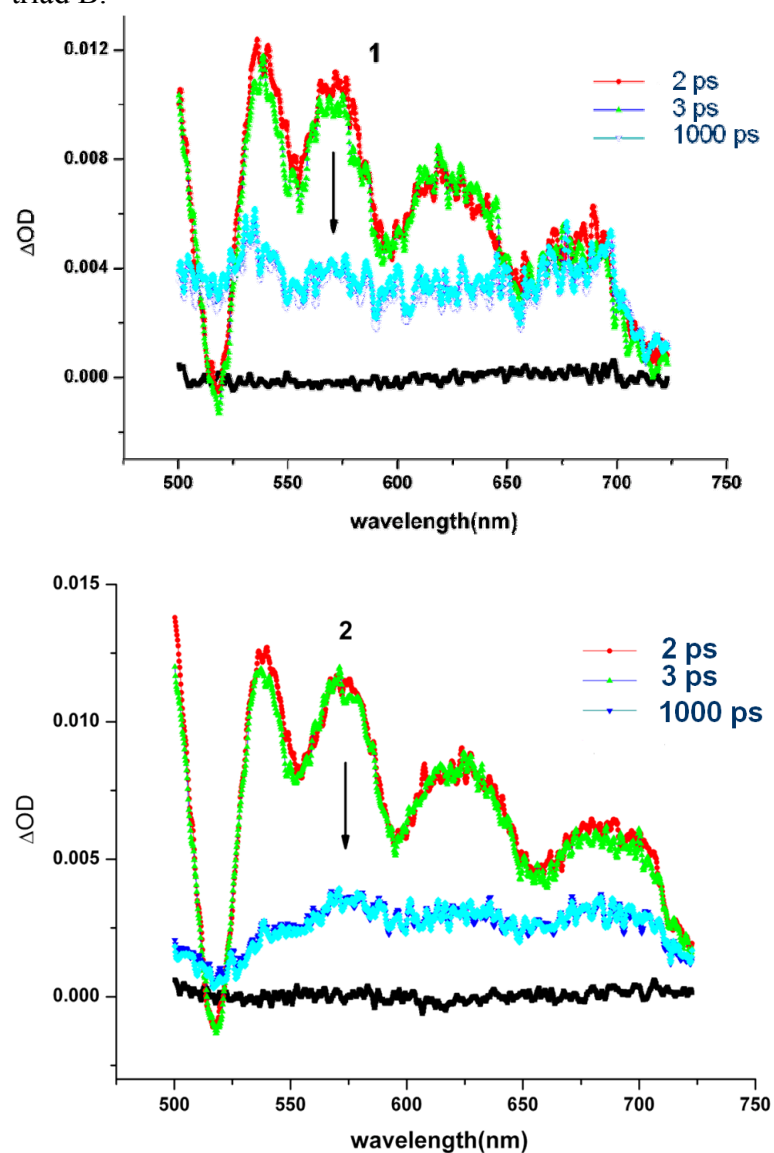


Figure S16 Transient absorption spectra 1 (above) and 2 (bottom) in toluene at 1×10^{-4} M.