Thiophenic silicon phthalocyanine: synthesis, characterization

and photophysical properties

- 1. Characterization
- 1.1 Characterization of M1



Fig. S1 The FT-IR spectrum of M_1



Fig. S2 The ¹H NMR spectrum of M_1 (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz)



Fig. S3 The ESI-MS spectrum of M_1

1.2 Characterization of M2







Fig. S6 The ESI-MS spectrum of M_2

1.3 Characterization of M2SiPc



Fig. S7 The FT-IR spectrum of M₂SiPc







Fig. S9 The ESI-MS spectrum of M2SiPc

1.4 Characterization of BBT-OH







Fig. S11 The ¹H NMR spectrum of BBT-OH (DMSO-d₆, 400MHz).



Fig. S12 The MALDI-TOF MS specturm of BBT-OH





Fig. S13 The FT-IR specturm of BBT-SiPc



Fig. S15 The MALDI-TOF MS specturm of BBT-SiPc

1.6 Characterization of CBT-OH



Fig. S17 The ¹H NMR specturm of CBT-OH (CDCl₃, 400MHz)



Fig. S18 The MALDI-TOF MS specturm of CBT-OH







Fig. S19 The FT-IR specturm of CBT-SiPc





Fig. S21 The MALDI-TOF MS specturm of CBT-SiPc

2. Photophysical properties



Fig. S22 UV-Vis spectra of **M2SiPc** in DMF. (The inset shows the absorbance at 288 nm, 356 nm, 611 nm and 677 nm as a function of its concentration).



Fig. S23 UV-Vis spectra of **BBT-SiPc** in DMF. (The inset shows the absorbance at 293 nm, 353 nm, 606 nm and 672 nm as a function of its concentration).



Fig. S24 UV-Vis spectra of **CBT-SiPc** in DMF. (The inset shows the absorbance at 285 nm, 356 nm, 613 nm and 680 nm as a function of its concentration).



Fig. S25 Fluoresence spectra of M2SiPc in DMF. (The inset shows the fluoresence intensity at 684 nm as a function of its concentration, λ_{ex} =612 nm).



Fig. S26 Fluoresence spectra of BBT-SiPc in DMF (The inset shows the fluoresence intensity at 669 nm as a function of its concentration, λ_{ex} =610 nm).



Fig. S27 Fluoresence spectra of CBT-SiPc in DMF (The inset shows the fluoresence intensity at 690 nm as a function of its concentration, λ_{ex} =615 nm).



Fig. S28 The spectra changes during the determination of singlet oxygen quantum yield of M2SiPc in DMF using DPBF as a singlet oxygen quencher in the dark at a concentration of 1.0×10^{-5} mol/L.



Fig. S29 The spectra changes during the determination of singlet oxygen quantum yield of **BBT-SiPc** in DMF using DPBF as a singlet oxygen quencher in the dark at a concentration of 1.0×10^{-5} mol/L.



Fig. S30 The spectra changes during the determination of singlet oxygen quantum yield of CBT-SiPc in DMF using DPBF as a singlet oxygen quencher in the dark at a concentration of 1.0×10^{-5} mol/L.



Fig. S31 The spectra changes during the determination of singlet oxygen quantum yield of **M2SiPc** in DMF using DPBF as a singlet oxygen quencher upon irradiation (670 nm, 9 mW/cm²) at a concentration of 1.0×10^{-5} mol/L, inset: The plot of absorbance

change of DPBF vs time.



Fig. S32 The spectra changes during the determination of singlet oxygen quantum yield of **CBT-SiPc** in DMF using DPBF as a singlet oxygen quencher upon irradiation (670 nm, 9 mW/cm²) at a concentration of 1.0×10^{-5} mol/L, inset: The plot of absorbance change of DPBF *vs* time.