

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Dimethyl amino phenyl substituted Silver Phthalocyanine as UV- and Visible-Light Absorbing Photoinitiator: *In-situ* Preparation of Silver/Polymer Nanocomposites

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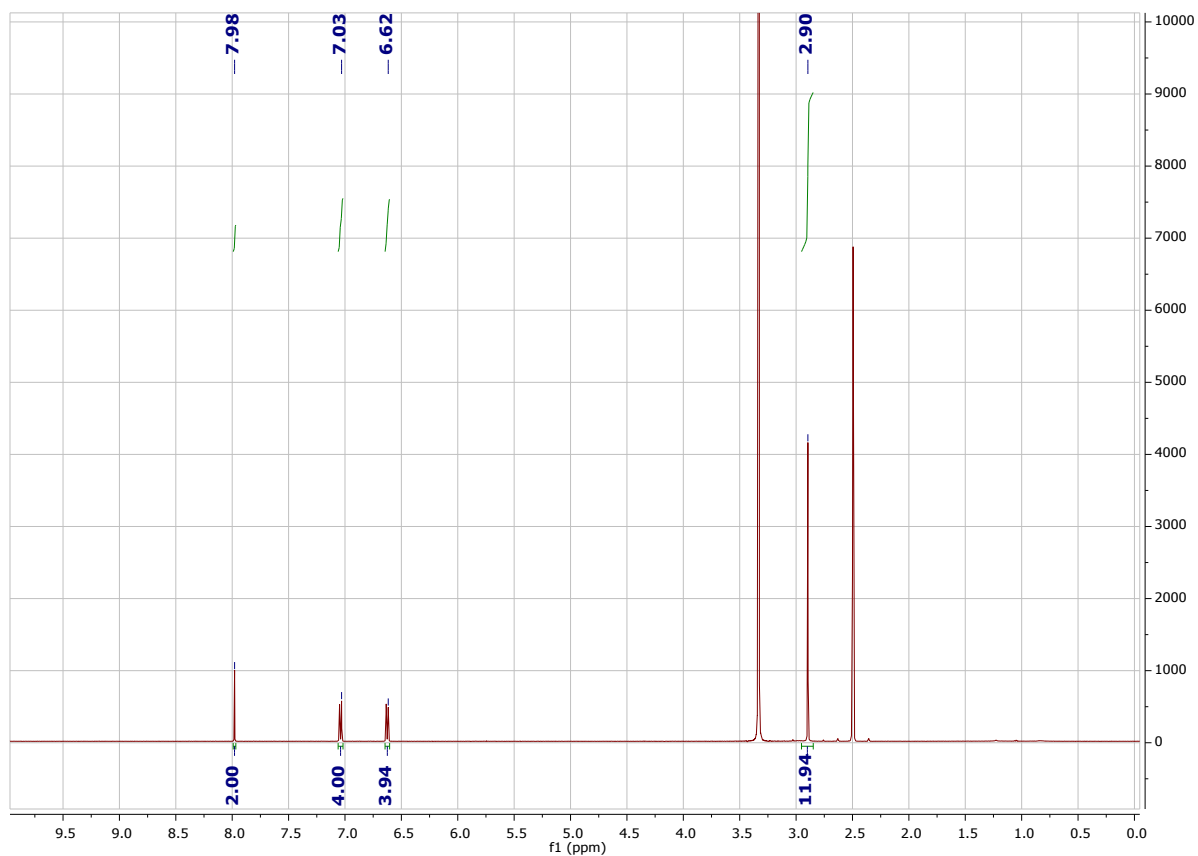
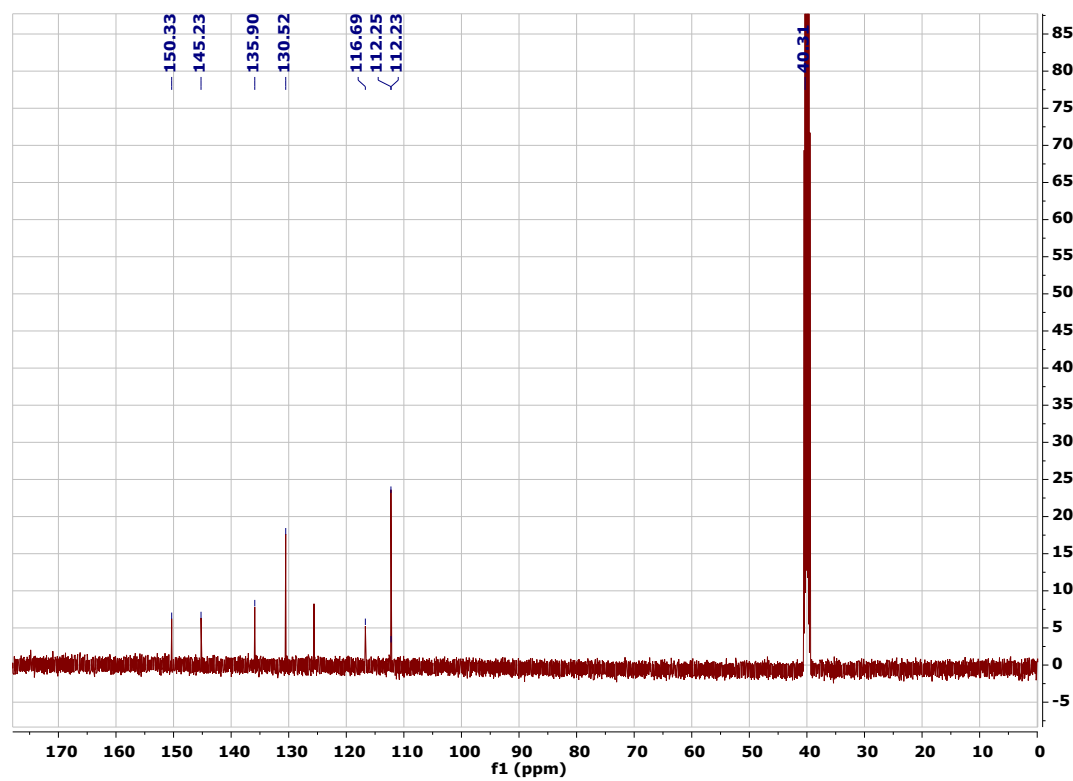
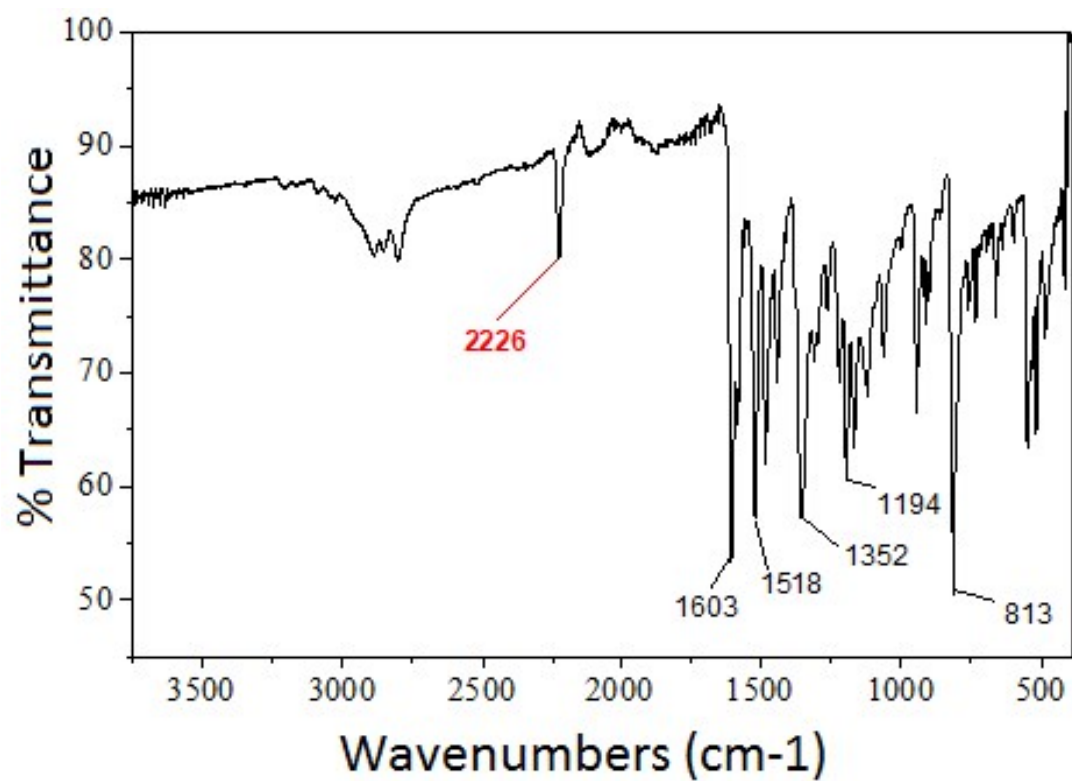


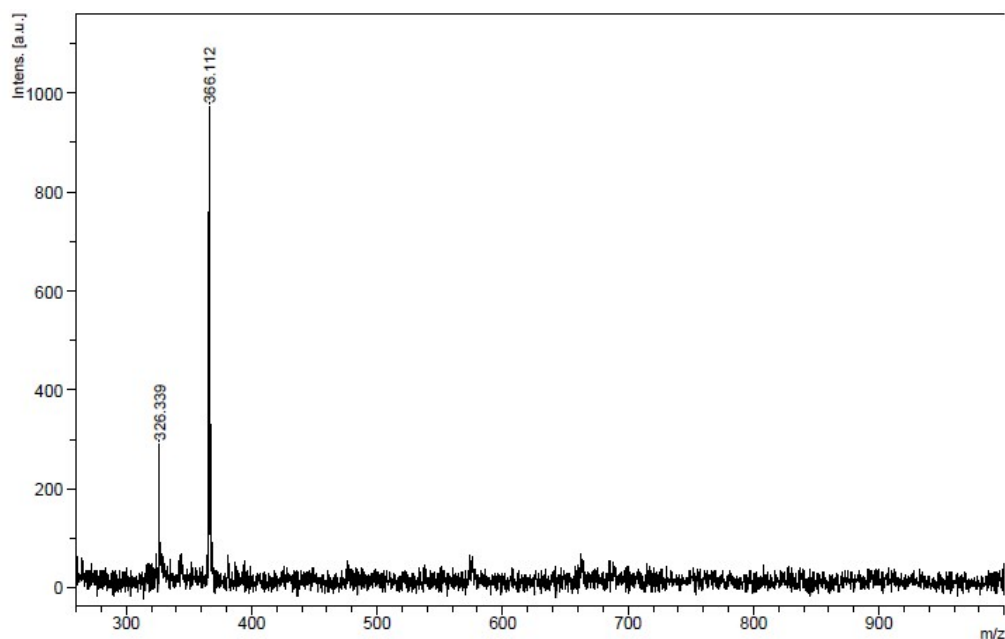
Figure S1.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of **1**



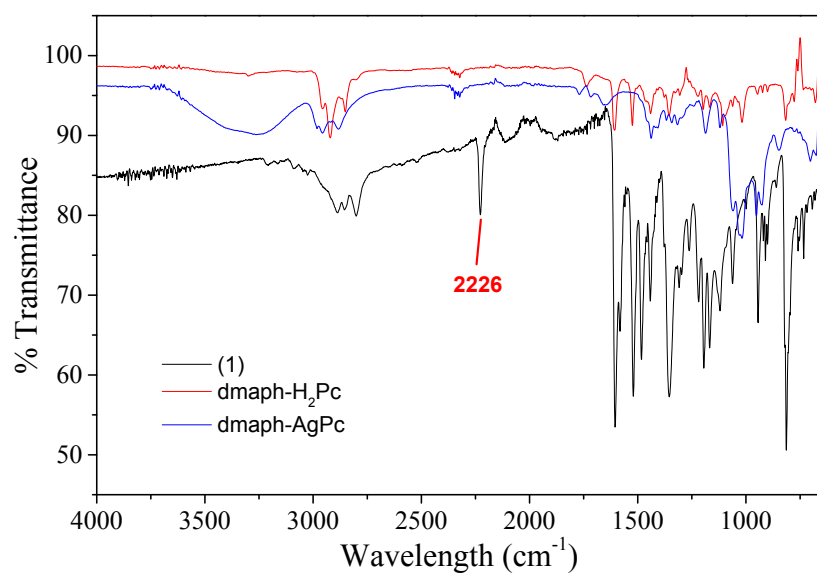
**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of **1**



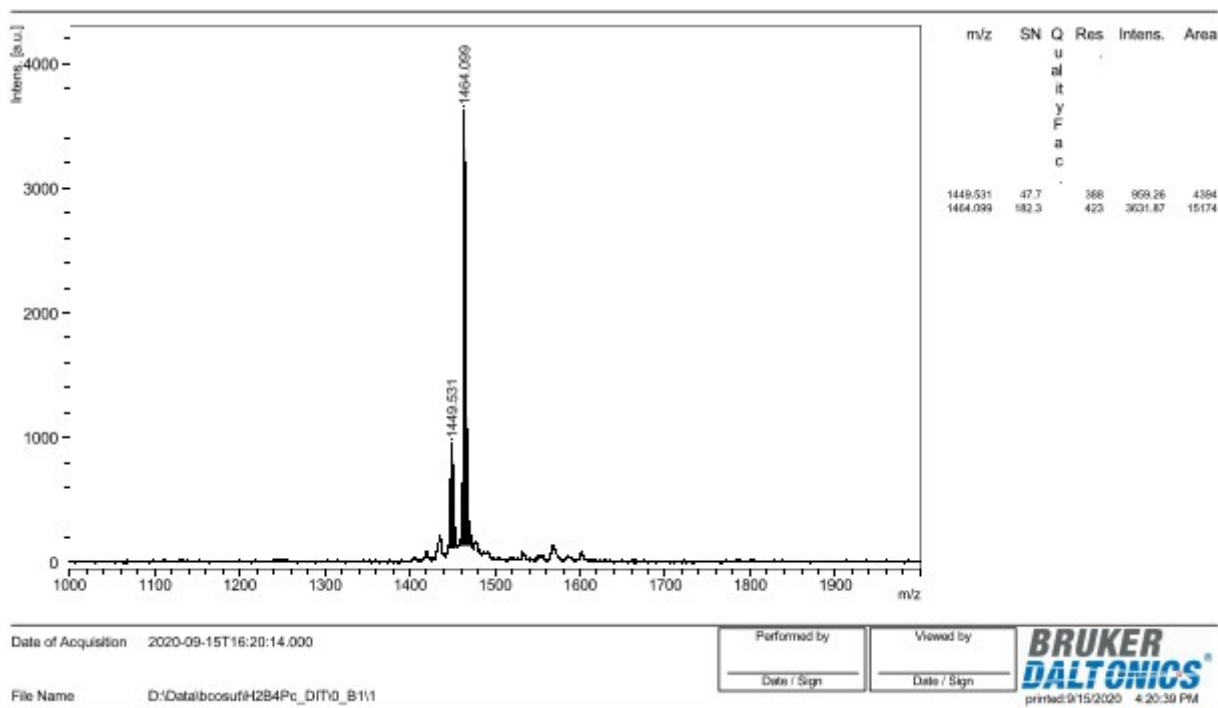
**Figure S3.** FT-IR spectrum of **1**.



**Figure S4.** MALDI-TOF spectrum of **1**



**Figure S5.** FT-IR spectra of (1), dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc and dmaph-H<sub>2</sub>Pc.



**Figure S6.** MALDI-TOF spectrum of dmaph-H<sub>2</sub>Pc

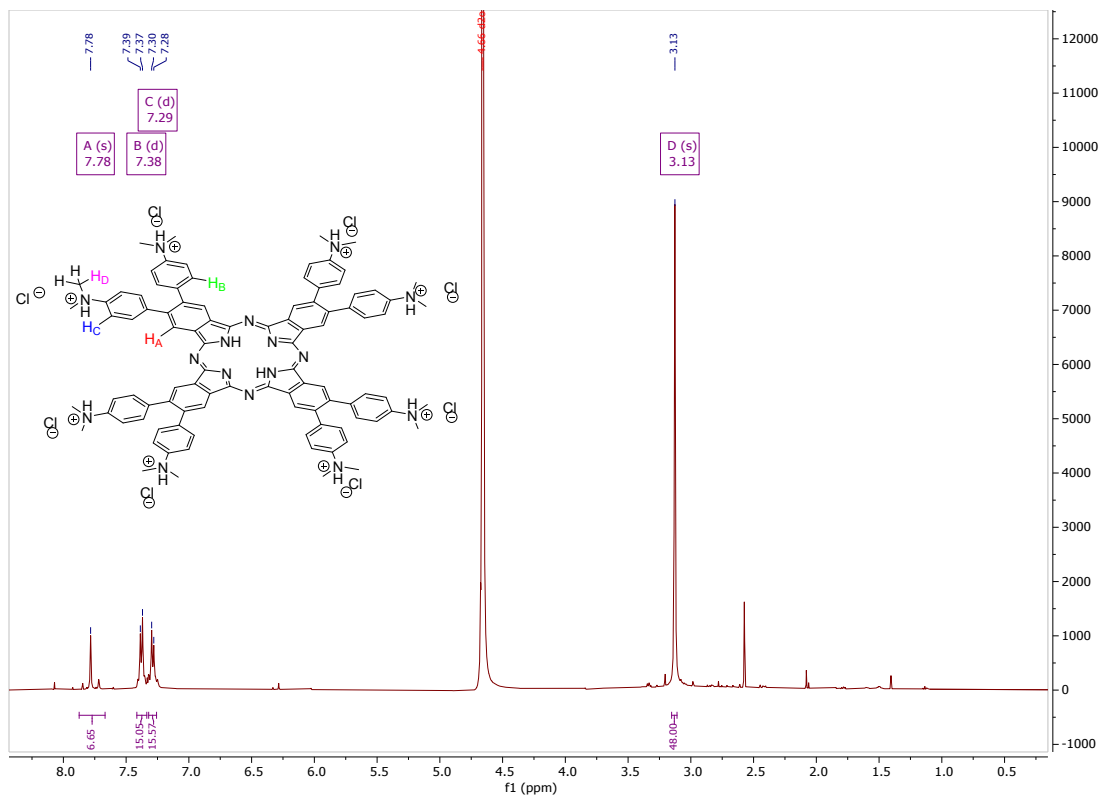
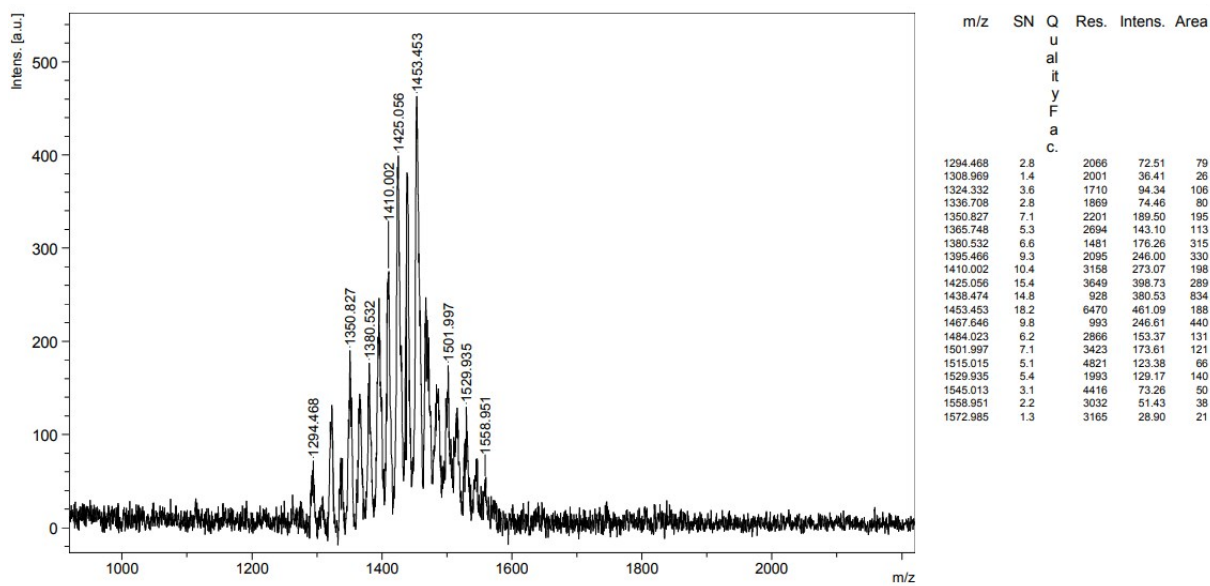


Figure S7.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of  $\text{dmaph-H}_2\text{Pc-nHCl}$



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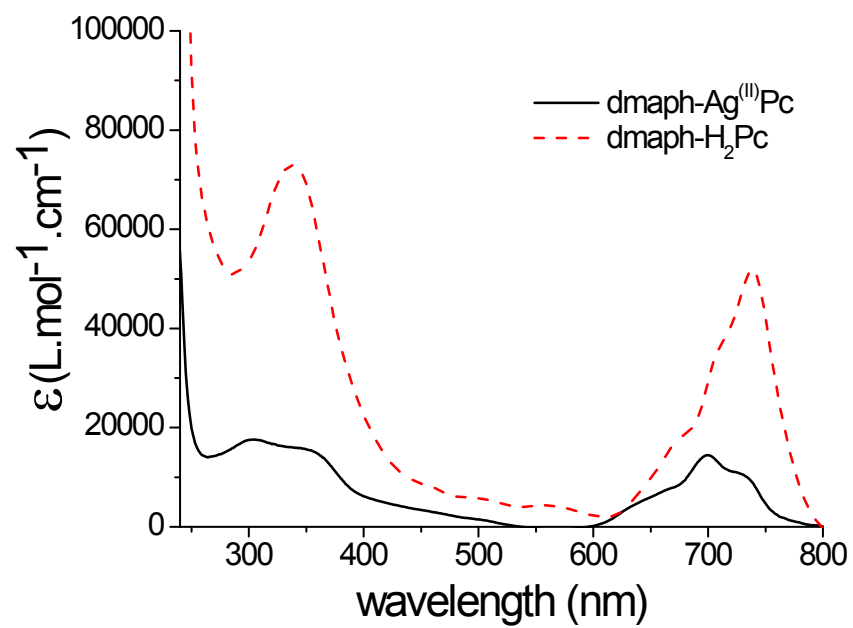
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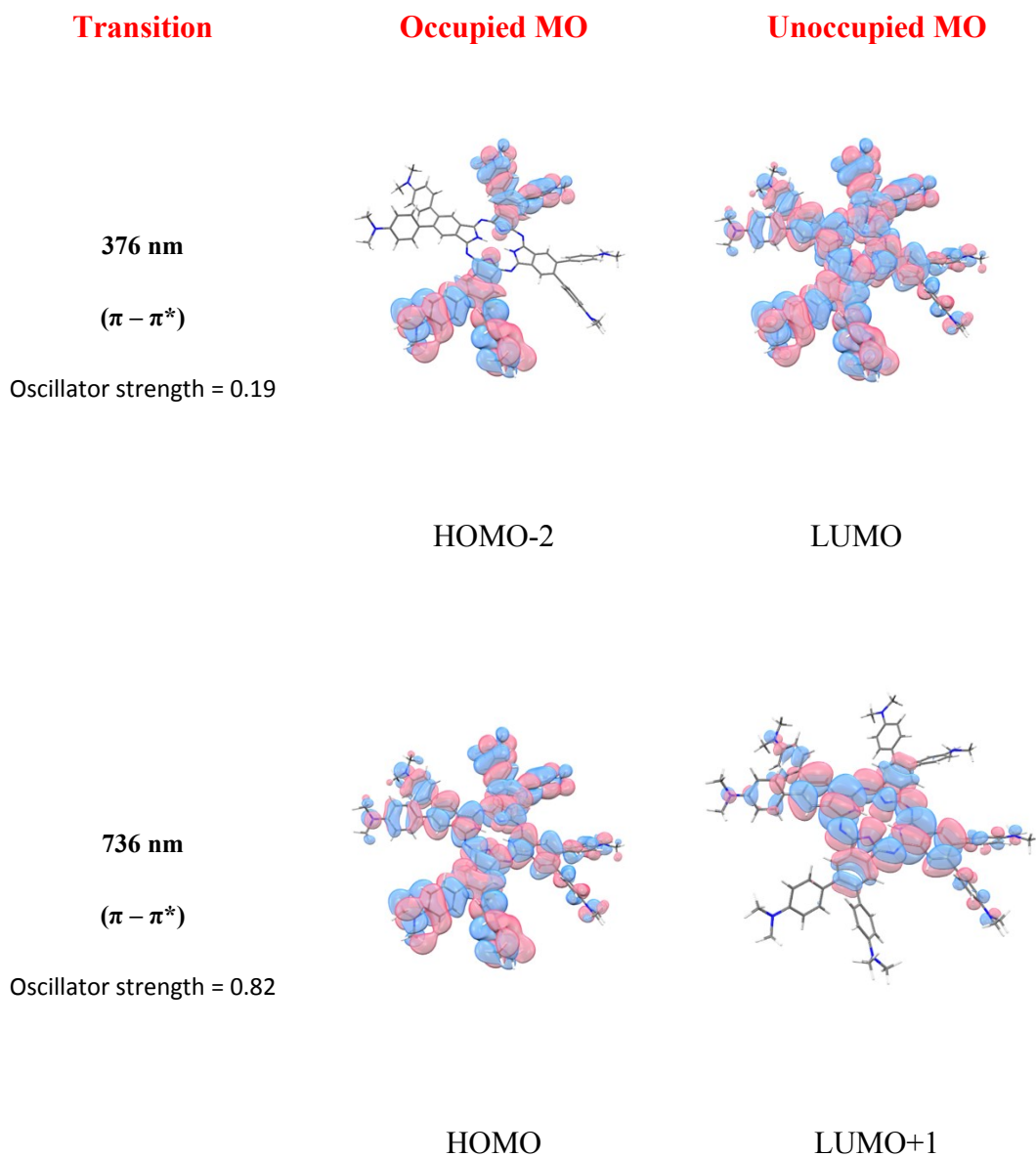
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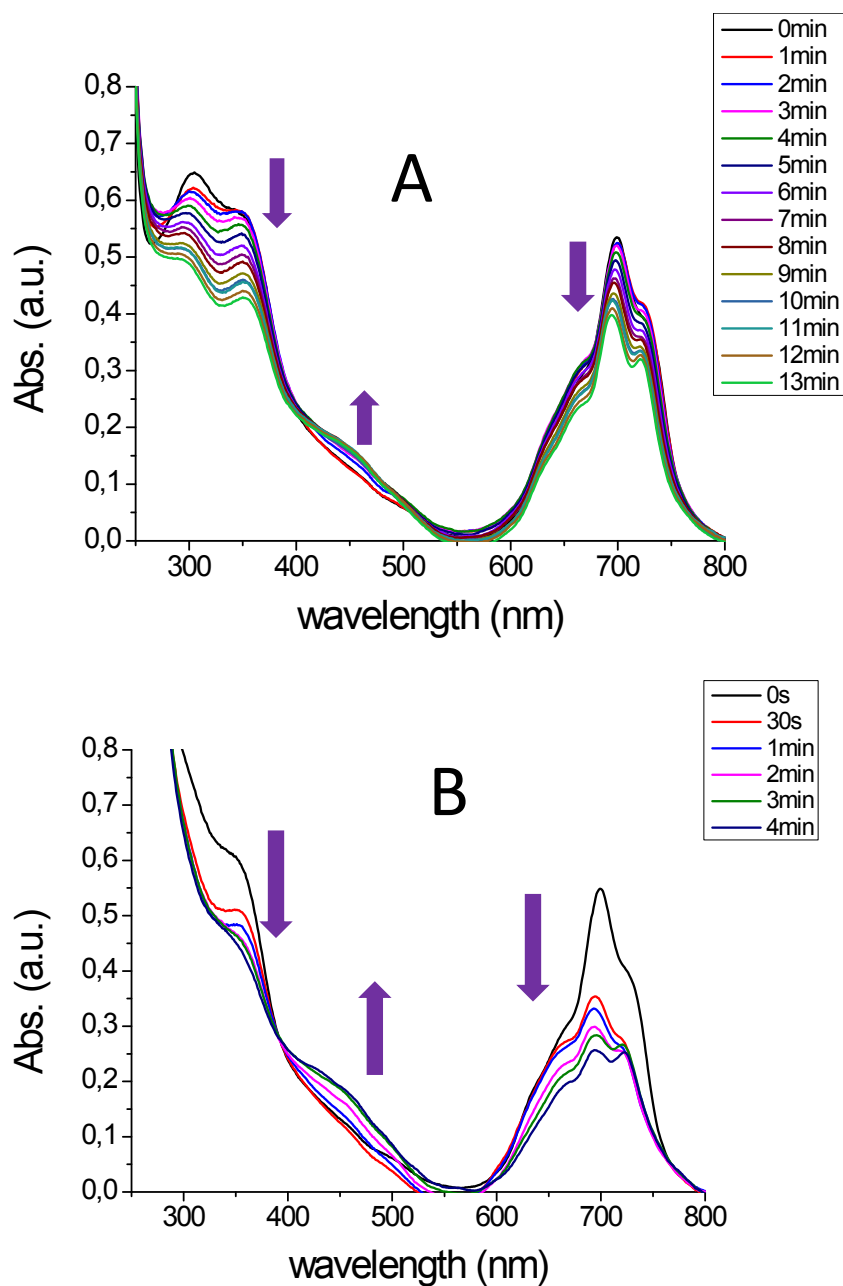
Figure S8. MALDI-TOF spectrum of  $\text{dmaph-Ag}^{\text{II}}\text{Pc}$ .



**Figure S9.** UV-Vis spectra of **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc** and **dmaph-H<sub>2</sub>Pc** in CHCl<sub>3</sub>.

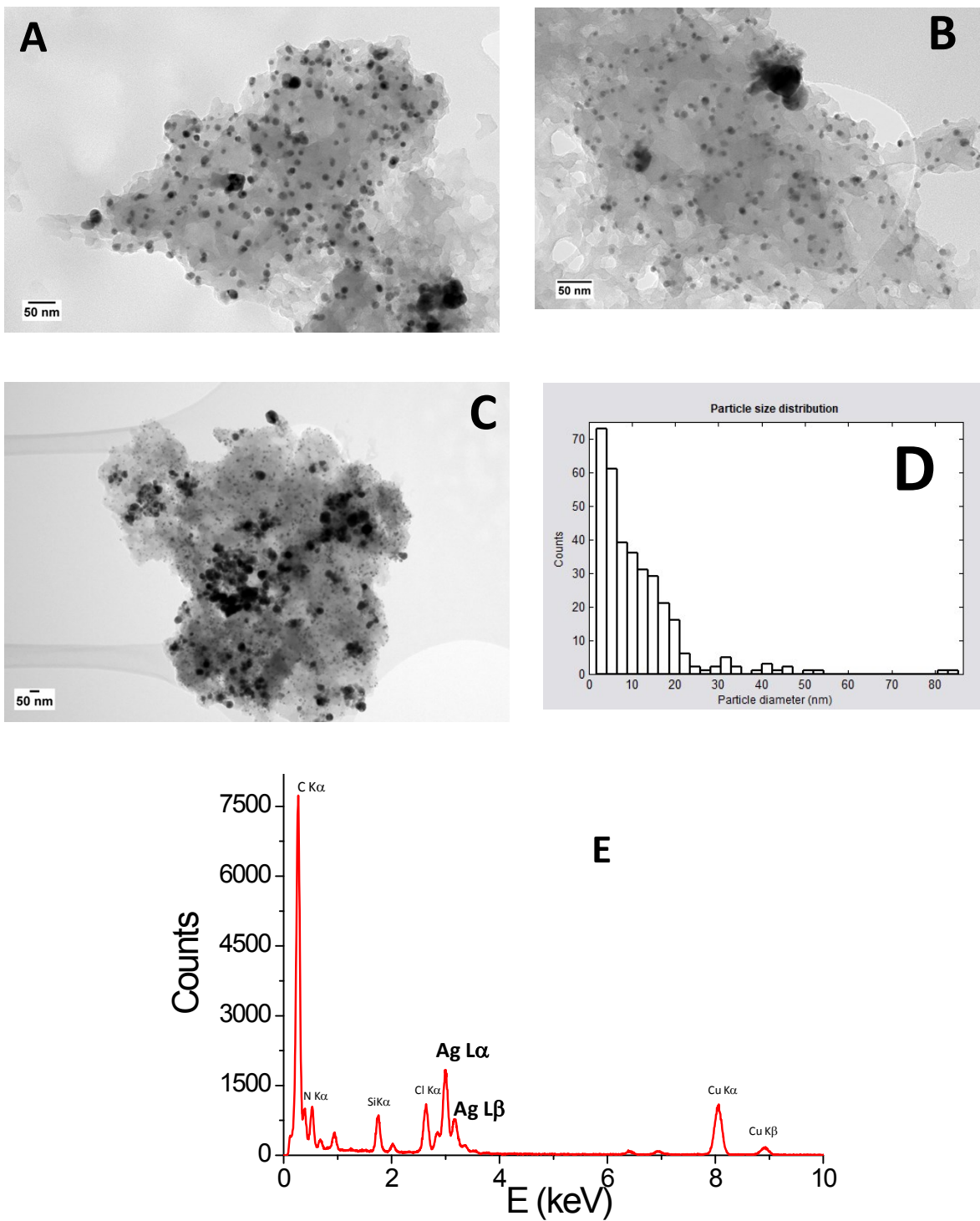


**Figure S10.** Selected MOs of **dmaph-H<sub>2</sub>Pc** obtained by B3LYP method.

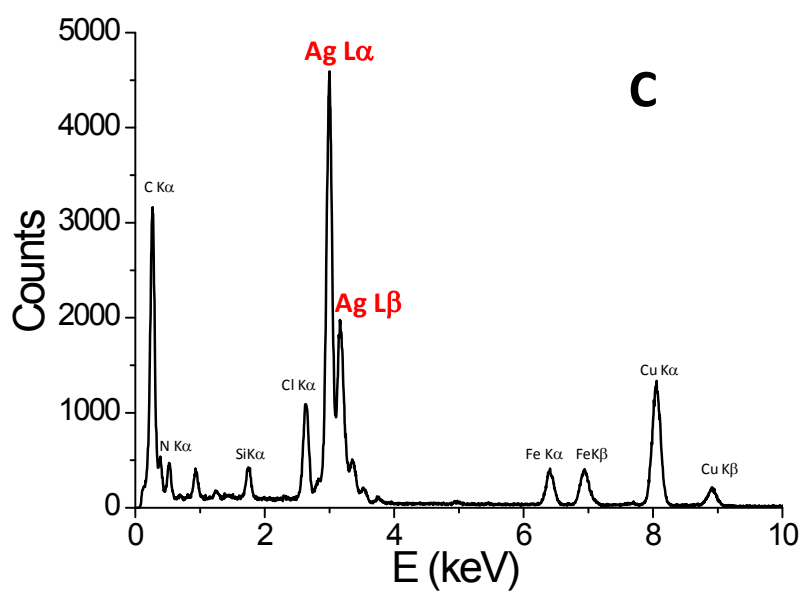
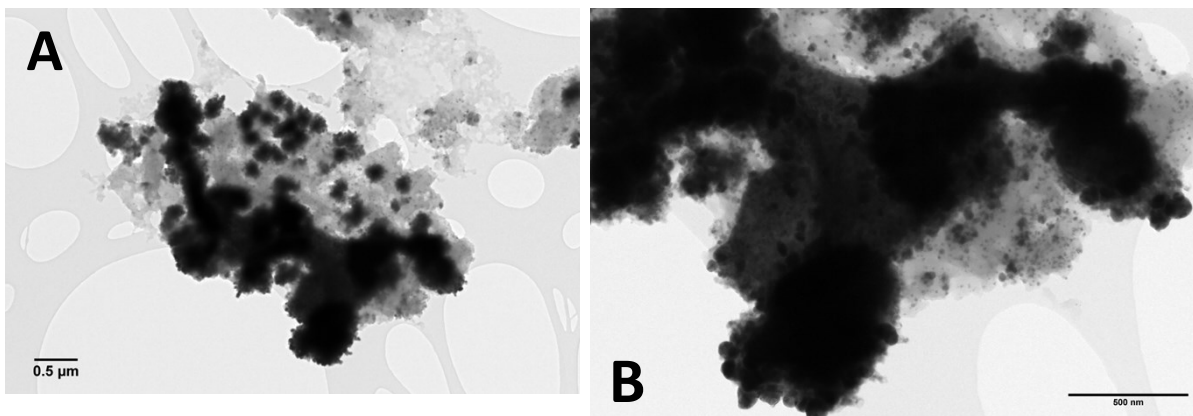


**Figure S11.** Photolysis of A) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc** and B) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc/Iod** under LED@405nm irradiation. LED@405 nm intensity = 390 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. [Iod] =  $7.9 \times 10^{-5}$  M, [**dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc**] =  $3.8 \times 10^{-5}$  M. Solvent = CHCl<sub>3</sub>.

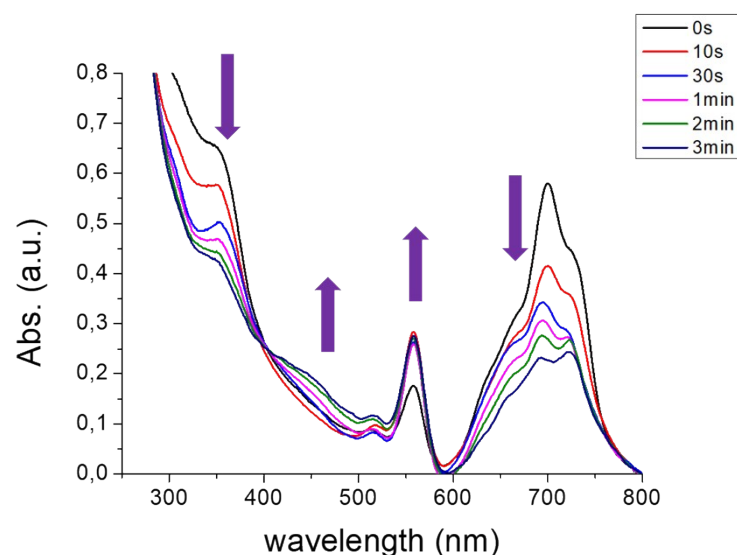




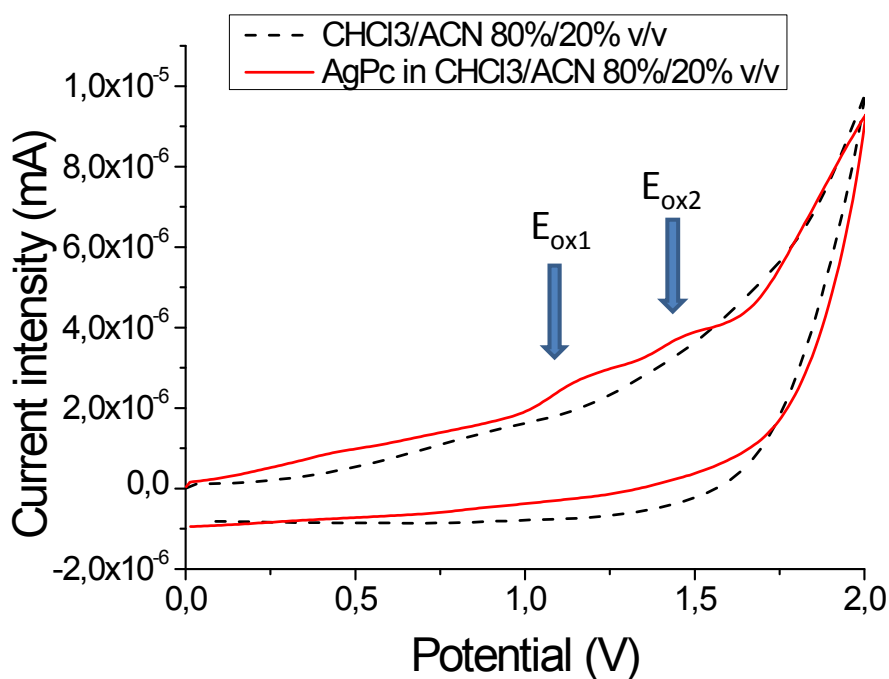
**Figure S12.** A), B) and C) TEM images of Ag NPs after irradiation (LED@385 nm) of **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/Iod** photoinitiating system in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. D) Particulate size diameter (in nm) and E) EDX spectrum of Ag NPs. [**dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc**] =  $3.9 \times 10^{-5}$  M and [Iod] =  $8.4 \times 10^{-5}$  M.



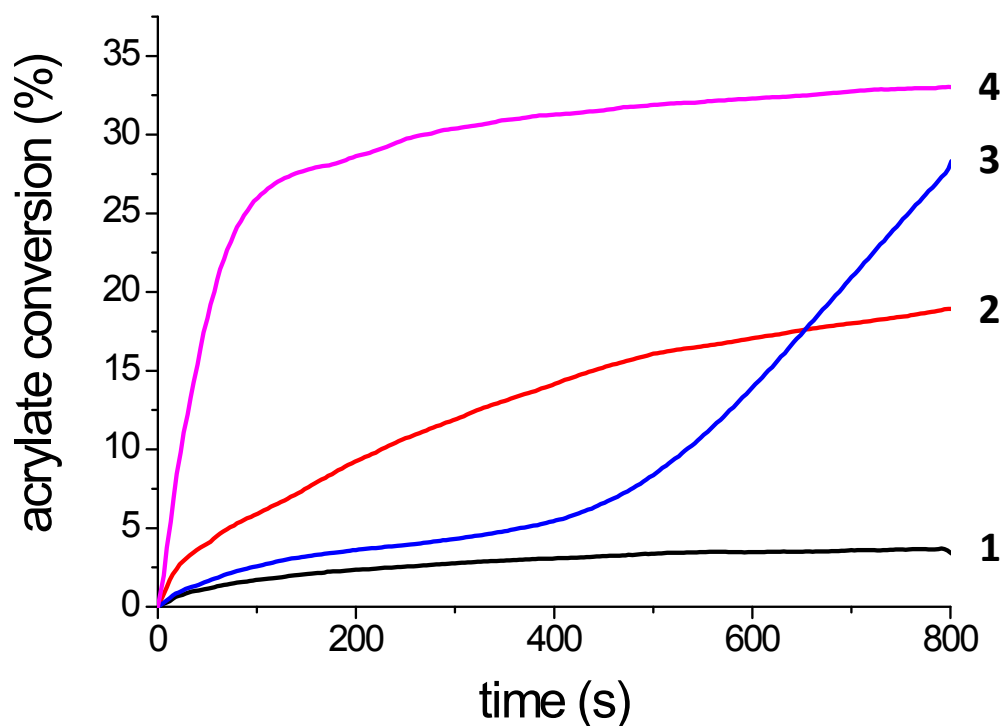
**Figure S13.** A) and B) TEM images of Ag NPs after irradiation (LED@385 nm) of **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc** in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. C) EDX spectrum of Ag NPs. [**dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc**] =  $3.9 \times 10^{-5}$  M.



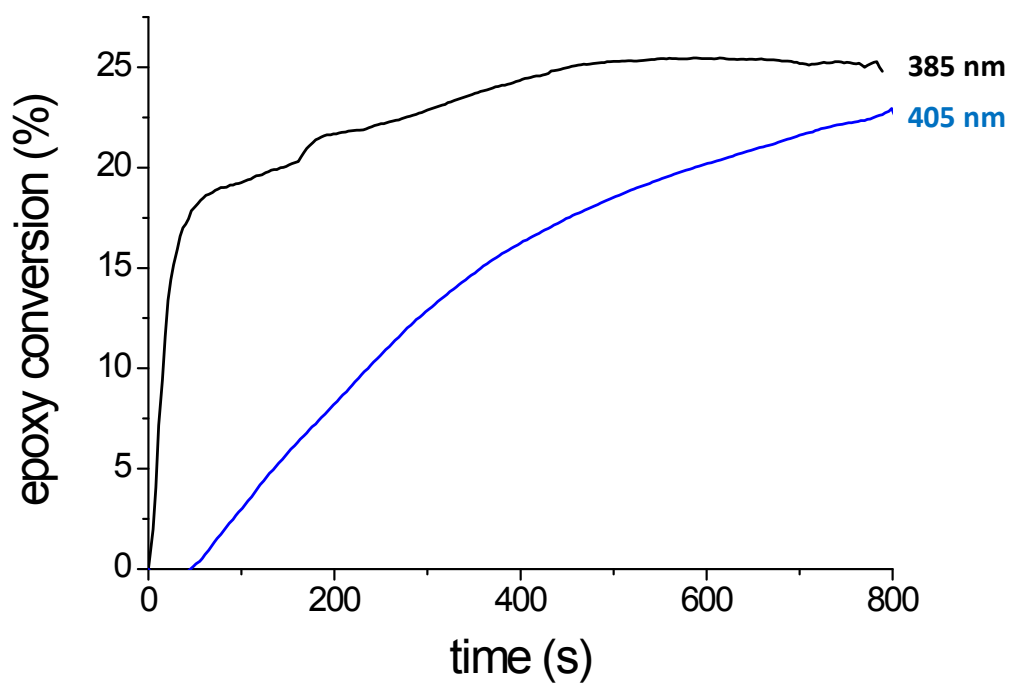
**Figure S14.** Photolysis of **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc/Iod/RhB** under LED@385nm irradiation. LED@385 nm intensity = 470 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. [**dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc**] =  $1.4 \times 10^{-5}$  M. [Iod] =  $7.9 \times 10^{-5}$  M. [RhB] =  $2.3 \times 10^{-6}$  M. Solvent = CHCl<sub>3</sub>.



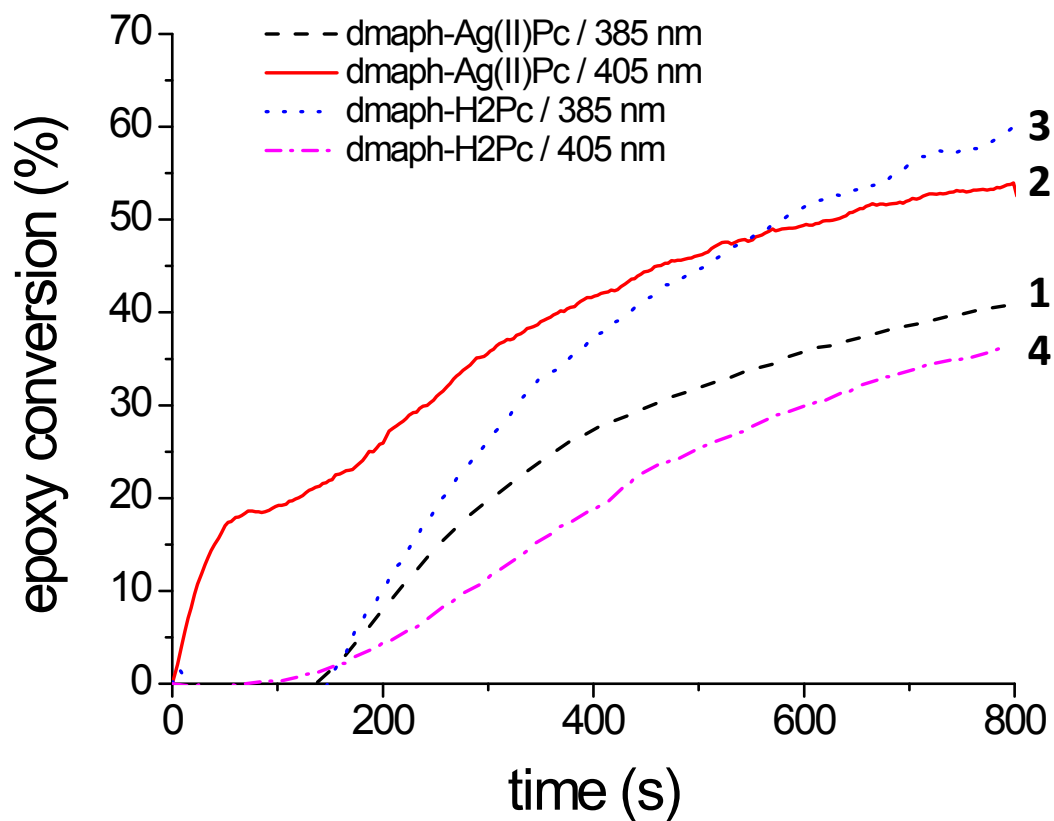
**Figure S15.** Cyclic voltammograms of **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc** in a mixed solvent CHCl<sub>3</sub>/ACN (80/20 v/v) +  $5 \times 10^{-2}$  M *n*Et<sub>4</sub>BF<sub>4</sub> measured at a scan rate of 25 mV.s<sup>-1</sup>. [**dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc**] =  $10^{-4}$  M.



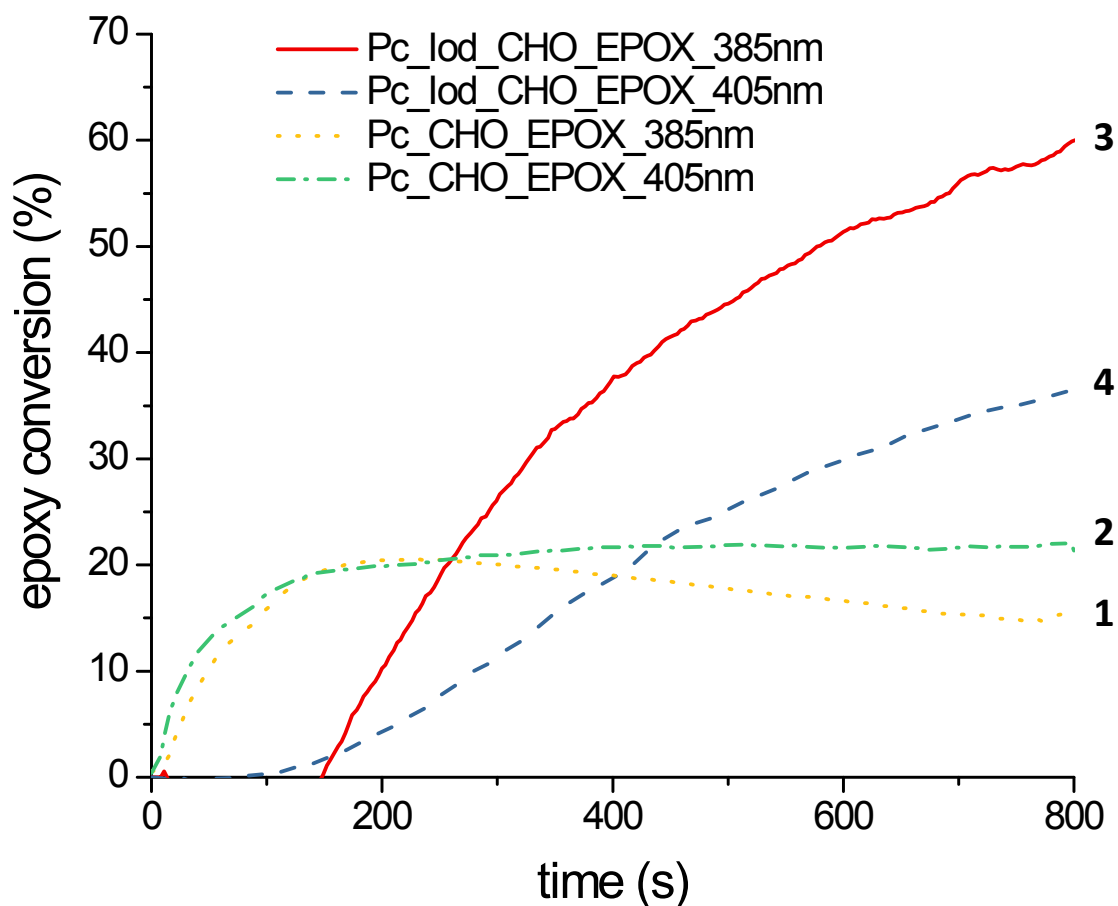
**Figure S16.** Kinetic profiles of TMPTA in laminate with **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc** (0.25 wt%) and **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/Iod** (0.25%/2.5% w/w) under LED exposure. 1) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/TMPTA** upon LED@385 nm, 2) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/TMPTA** upon LED@405 nm, 3) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/Iod/TMPTA** upon LED@385 nm and 4) **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc/Iod/TMPTA** upon LED@405 nm.



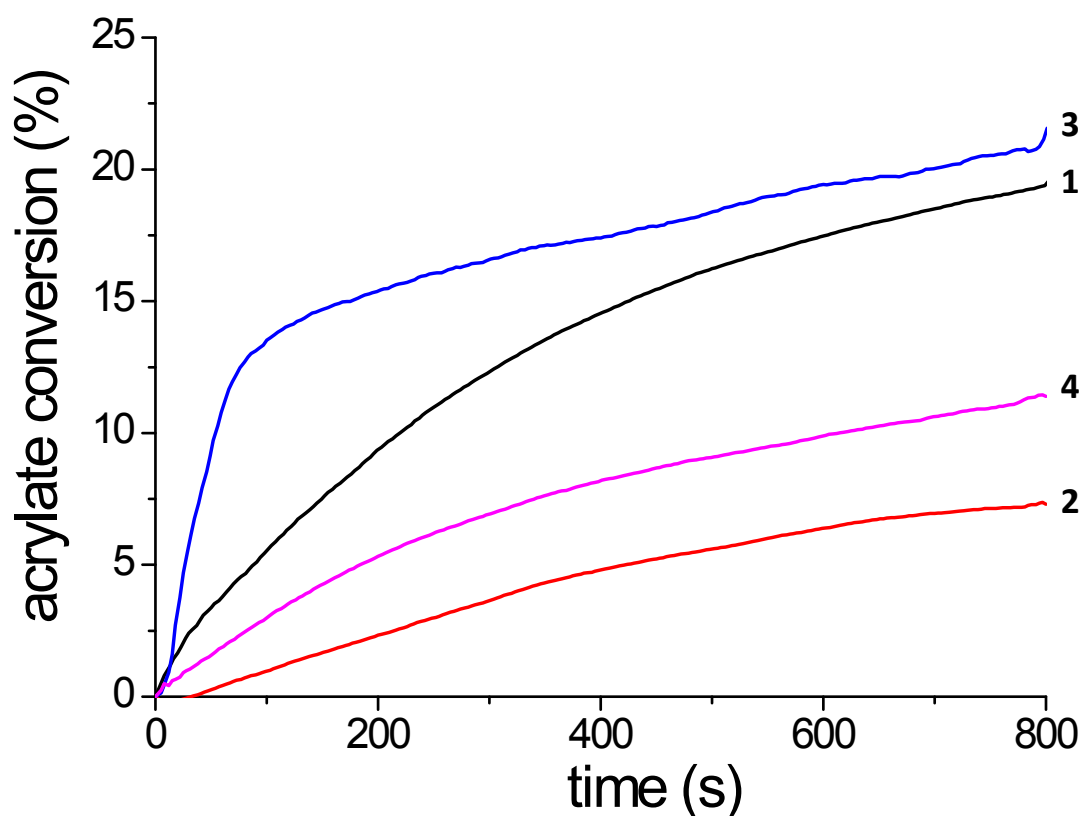
**Figure S17.** Kinetics of ring-opening polymerization of EPOX/CHO (50%/50% w/w) under air with **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc** (0.25%wt) upon LEDs irradiation at 385 nm (130 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) and at 405 nm (160 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>).



**Figure S18.** Kinetics of photopolymerization of EPOX/CHO (50/50 wt%) under air with **dmaph-Ag<sup>(II)</sup>Pc**/Iod (0.25%/2.5% w/w) under 1) LED@385 nm, 2) LED@405 nm exposure and with **dmaph-H2Pc**/Iod (0.25%/2.5% w/w) under 3) LED@385 nm and 4) LED@405 nm. Intensities of LED@385 nm and LED@405 nm are respectively 130 and 160 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

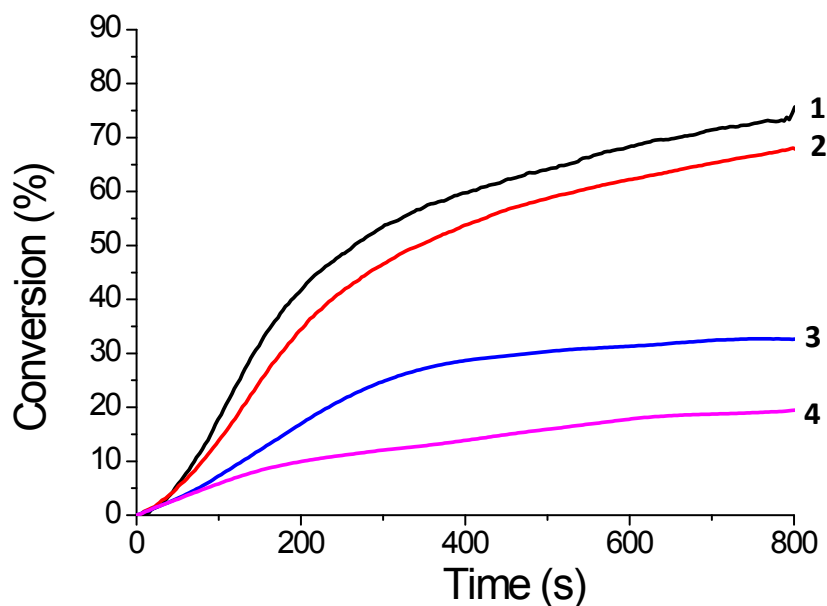


**Figure S19.** Kinetics of photopolymerization of EPOX/CHO (50/50 wt%) under air with **dmaph-H2Pc** alone (0.25 wt%) under 1) LED@385 nm, 2) LED@405 nm exposure and with **dmaph-H2Pc/Iod** (0.25%/2.5% w/w) under 3) LED@385 nm and 4) LED@405 nm. Intensities of LED@385 nm and LED@405 nm are respectively 130 and 160 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

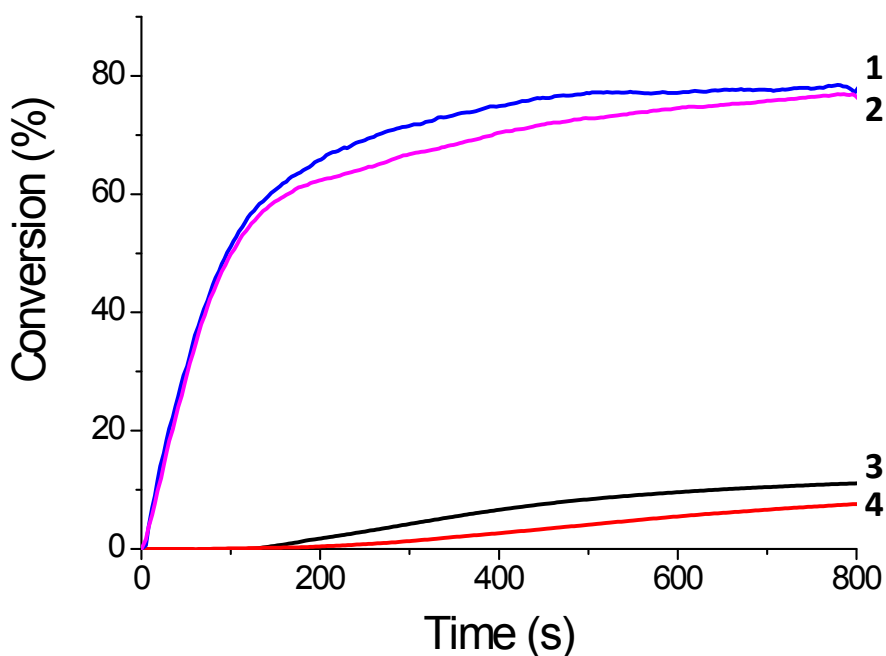


**Figure S20.** Kinetic profiles of TMPTA in laminate with **dmaph-H2Pc** (0.25 wt%) and **dmaph-H2Pc/Iod** (0.25%/2.5% w/w) under LED exposure. 1) **dmaph-H2Pc/TMPTA** upon LED@385 nm, 2) **dmaph-H2Pc/TMPTA** upon LED@405 nm, 3) **dmaph-H2Pc/Iod/TMPTA** upon LED@385 nm and 4) **dmaph-H2Pc/Iod/TMPTA** upon LED@405 nm. Intensities of LED@385 nm and LED@405 nm are respectively 130 and 160 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.



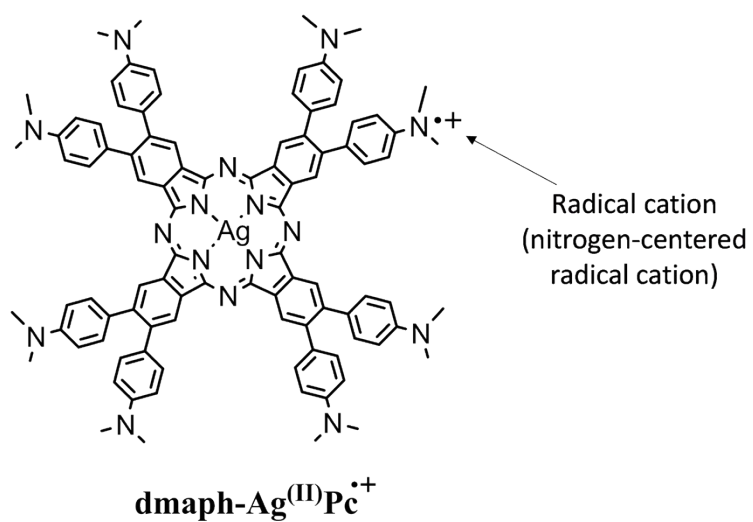


**Figure S21.** Kinetic profiles of the system **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc/Iod/EPOX/CHO/TMPTA** (0.25%/2.5%/33%/33%/33% w/w/w/w/w) in laminate. Epoxy and acrylate conversions of EPOX/CHO (curves 1 and 2) and TMPTA (curves 3 and 4) respectively with **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc/Iod** (0.25%/2.5% w/w) photoinitiating system upon LEDs irradiation at 385 nm (130 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, curves 1 and 3) and at 405 nm (160 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, curves 2 and 4).



**Figure S22.** Kinetic profiles of the system **dmaph-Ag<sup>(I)</sup>Pc/Iod/EPOX/CHO/TMPTA** (0.25%/2.5%/33%/33%/33% w/w/w/w/w) under air. Epoxy and acrylate conversions of EPOX/CHO (curves 1 and 2) and TMPTA (curves 3 and 4) respectively with **dmaph-**

$\text{Ag}^{\text{II}}\text{Pc}/\text{Iod}$  (0.25%/2.5% w/w) photoinitiating system upon LEDs irradiation at 385 nm (130  $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ , curves 1 and 3) and at 405 nm (160  $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ , curves 2 and 4).



**Figure S23.** Structure of the radical cation  $\text{dmaph-Ag}^{\text{II}}\text{Pc}^{\bullet+}$