Effect of methoxy group/s on D- π -A porphyrin based DSSC:

efficiency enhanced by co-sensitization

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of D1.



Figure S2. ESI-MS of *D1*



Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of D2.



Figure S4. ESI-MS of D2.



Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of 3.



Figure S6. MALDI-TOF of 3.



Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of 4.



Figure S8. MALDI-TOF of 4.



Figure S9. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) LG24



Figure S10. MALDI-TOF of LG24.



Figure S11. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of LG25.



Figure S12. MALDI-TOF of LG25.



Figure S13. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of LG26.



Figure S14. MALDI-TOF of LG26.



Figure S15. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl3) of LG27.



Figure S16. MALDI-TOF of LG27.



Figure S17. Theoretical absorption spectra of LG24-LG27 Dyes by using B3LYP method PCM model in tetrahydrofuran solvent with B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) method.



Figure S18. Singlet excited-state lifetimes of LG24, LG25, LG26 and LG27 in THF solution



Figure S19. Reduction spectra of LG24, LG25, LG26 and LG27 in THF.



Figure S20. Oxidative OTTLE studies of LG24, LG25, LG27 series sensitizers in 0.3M TBAP/THF with an applied potential of +0.95V (vs. SCE/KCl).



Figure S21. Isodensity (0.02) plots of FMOs and the energy values in eV by using the B3LYP method 6-31G(d,p).



Figure S22. *Photocurrent action spectra porphyrin sensitizers using different concentrations of 4-tert* butylpyridine.



Figure S23. *Current–voltage characteristics of porphyrin sensitizers using different concentrations of 4-tert butylpyridine.*



Figure S24. *TG/DTG curves of LG24, LG25 and LG27 porphyrins with heating rate 10* °*C.min-1 under nitrogen.*

Table 1: Optimized energies, HOMO-LUMO energies and ground state dipole moment by DFT studies by using B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) in vacuum.

| Dye | <i>ªE</i> , K.cal.∕mol | ♭HOMO (H), | ^b LUMO (L) | ^b H-Lgap | °µ |
|------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| LG24 | -4380303 | -4.74 | -3.08 | 1.66 | 17.517 |
| LG25 | -4975847 | -4.69 | -3.06 | 1.63 | 16.047 |
| LG26 | -4236628 | -4.77 | -3.10 | 1.67 | 15.372 |
| LG27 | -4832119 | -4.75 | -3.07 | 1.68 | 13.477 |

^aTotal minimum energy of LG24-LG27, ^bvalues in eV, ^cvalues in debye units.

| Dye | ^a \u00c0 _{max} | ${}^{b}\!f$ | ¢Е (eV) | % of Molecular Orbital Contribution |
|------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| LG24 | 430 | 0.128 | 2.878 | H-1->LUMO (59%), H-1->L+1 (11%), HOMO->L+3 |
| | | | | (17%) H-1->L+2 (4%), HOMO->L+2 (5%) |
| | 583 | 0.016 | 2.123 | H-1->LUMO (38%), H-1->L+1 (27%), HOMO->L+3 |
| | | | | (24%) HOMO->L+2 (7%) |
| | 653 | 1.689 | 1.898 | HOMO->LUMO (64%), HOMO->L+1 (16%) H- |
| | | | | 3->LUMO (3%), H-2->LUMO (3%), H-1->L+3 (8%) |
| LG25 | 415 | 0.131 | 2.986 | H-3->LUMO (33%), H-1->L+2 (23%), HOMO- |
| | | | | >LUMO (13%)H-7->L+1 (4%), H-3->L+1 (3%), H-2- |
| | | | | >LUMO (9%), HOMO->L+3 (4%) |
| | 580 | 0.018 | 2.136 | H-1->LUMO (36%), H-1->L+1 (25%), HOMO->L+2 |
| | | | | (34%) |
| | 662 | 2.00 | 1.870 | HOMO->LUMO (66%), HOMO->L+1 (15%)H-3- |
| | | | | >L+1 (3%), H-2->LUMO (3%), H-1->L+2 (9%) |
| LG26 | 416 | 0.679 | 2.977 | H-1->LUMO (51%), HOMO->L+2 (46%) |
| | 581 | 0.021 | 2.132 | H-1->LUMO (38%), H-1->L+1 (25%), HOMO->L+2 |
| | | | | (33%) |
| | 663 | 1.845 | 1.869 | HOMO->LUMO (69%), HOMO->L+1 (14%) H- |
| | | | | 3->L+1 (3%), H-2->LUMO (2%), H-1->L+2 (9%) |
| LG27 | 413 | 0.672 | 2.995 | H-1->LUMO (44%), HOMO->L+2 (43%) H-3- |
| | | | | >LUMO (3%), H-1->L+2 (2%) |
| | 580 | 0.041 | 2.196 | H-1->LUMO (37%), H-1->L+1 (24%), HOMO->L+2 |
| | | | | (34%) |

 Table 2: Singlet excited state properties of dyes by B3LYP method in tetrahydrofuran solvent in PCM model.

^aTheoretical absorbance in nm, ^bOscillator strength, and ^cExcited state energy in eV.