

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**Anthraquinone-based oxime ester as visible-light
photoinitiator for 3D photoprinting applications**

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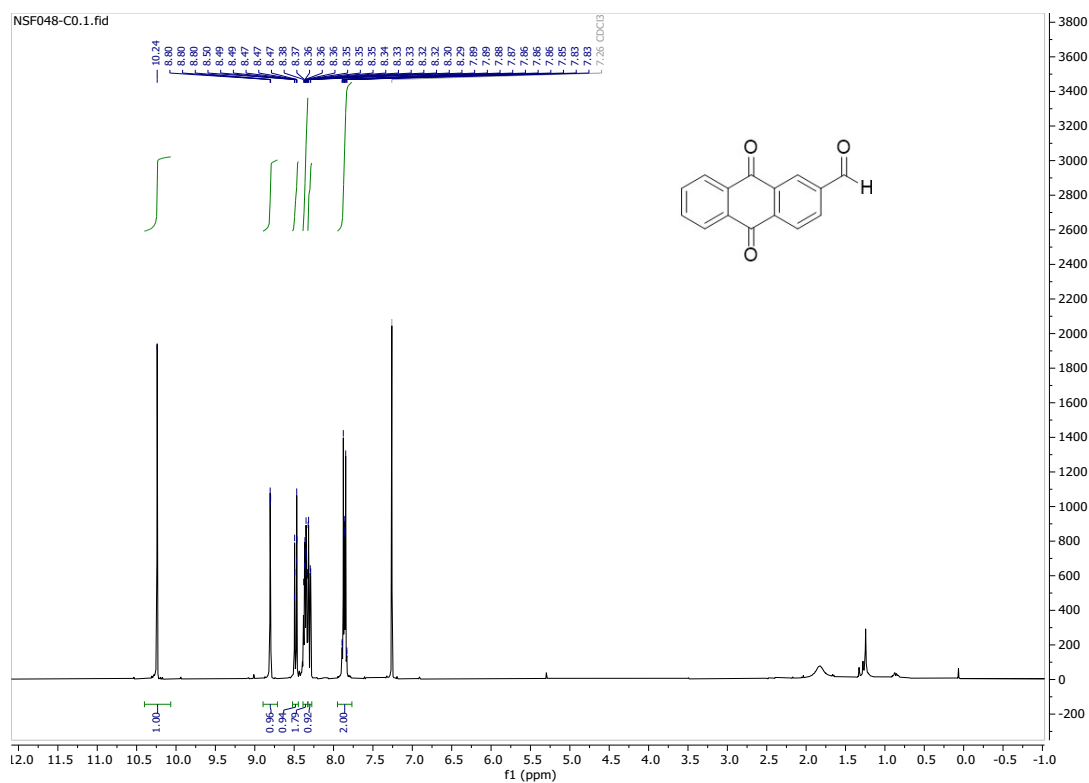


Figure S1: ^1H NMR (300 MHz) spectrum for 9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde (II) (CDCl_3 as a solvent).

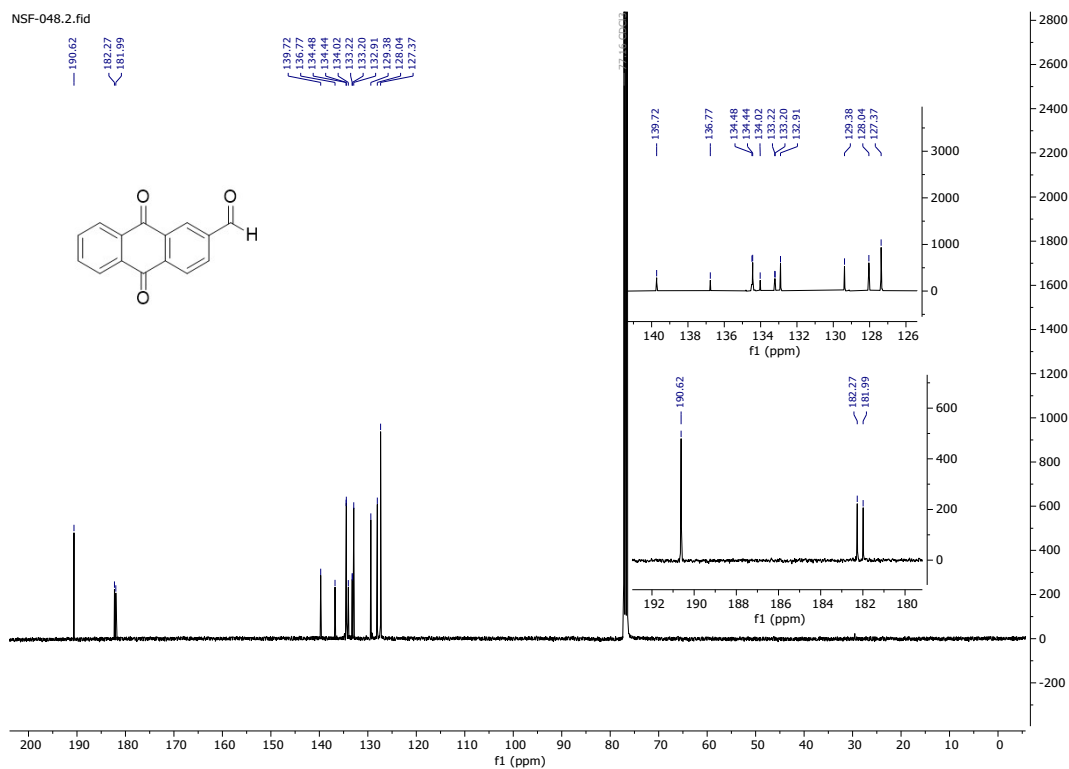


Figure S2: ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz) spectrum for 9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde (II) (THF-d_8 as a solvent).

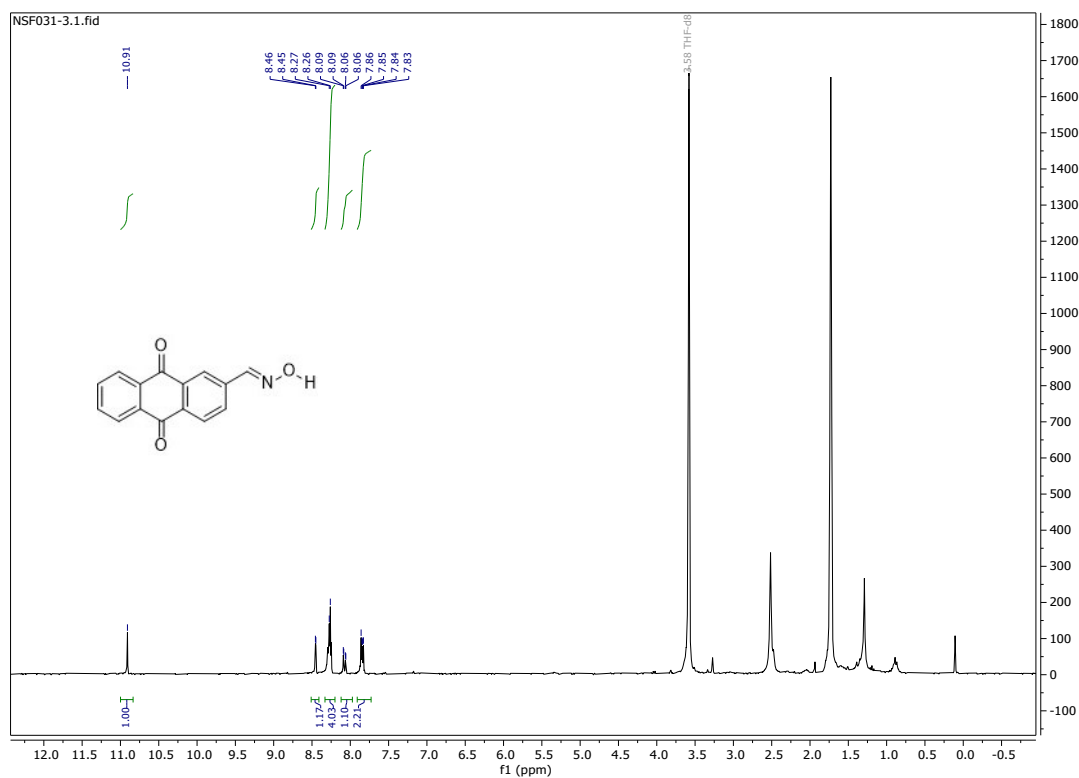


Figure S3: ^1H NMR (300 MHz) spectrum for (*E*)-9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde oxime (III) (THF- d^8 as a solvent).

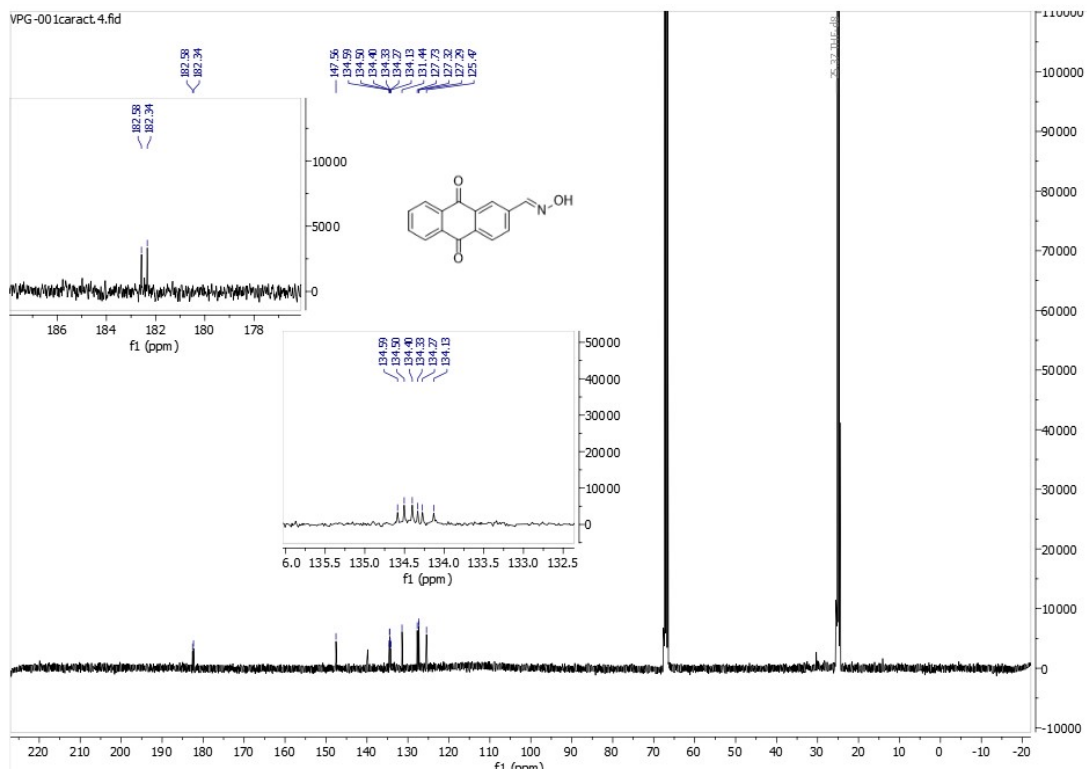


Figure S4: ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz) spectrum for (*E*)-9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde oxime (III) (THF- d^8 as a solvent).

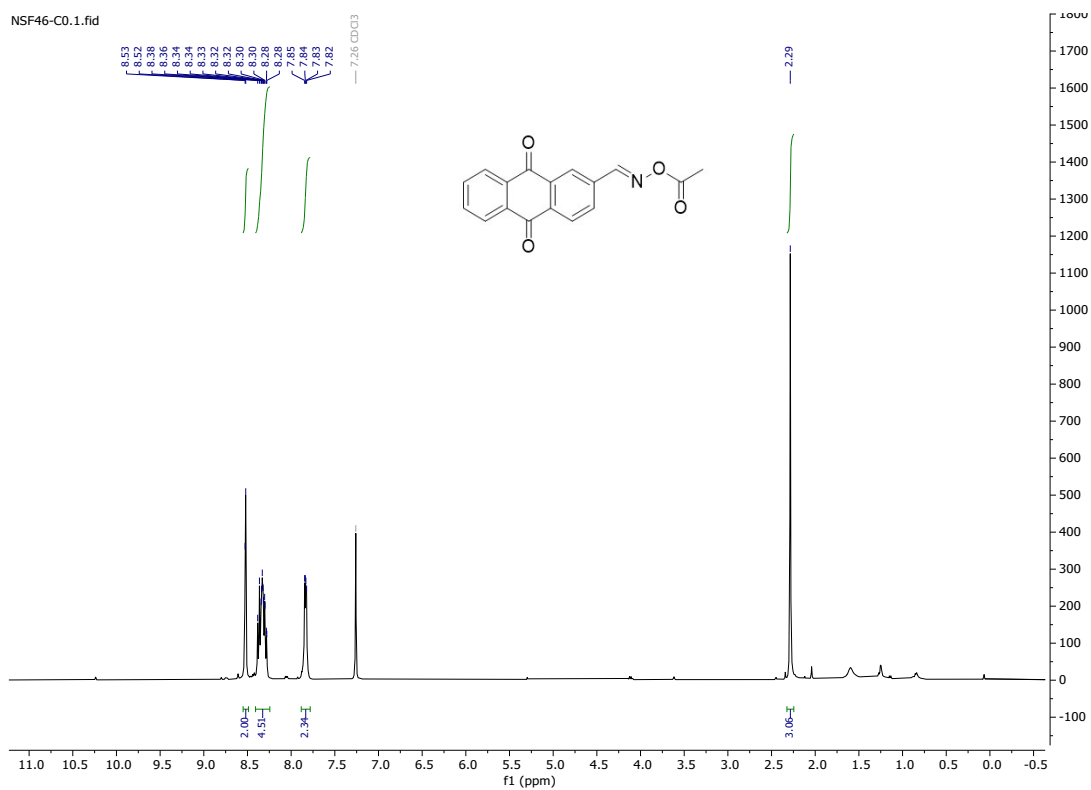


Figure S5: ¹H NMR (300 MHz) spectrum for (E)-9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde O-acetyl oxime (IV) (CDCl₃ as a solvent).

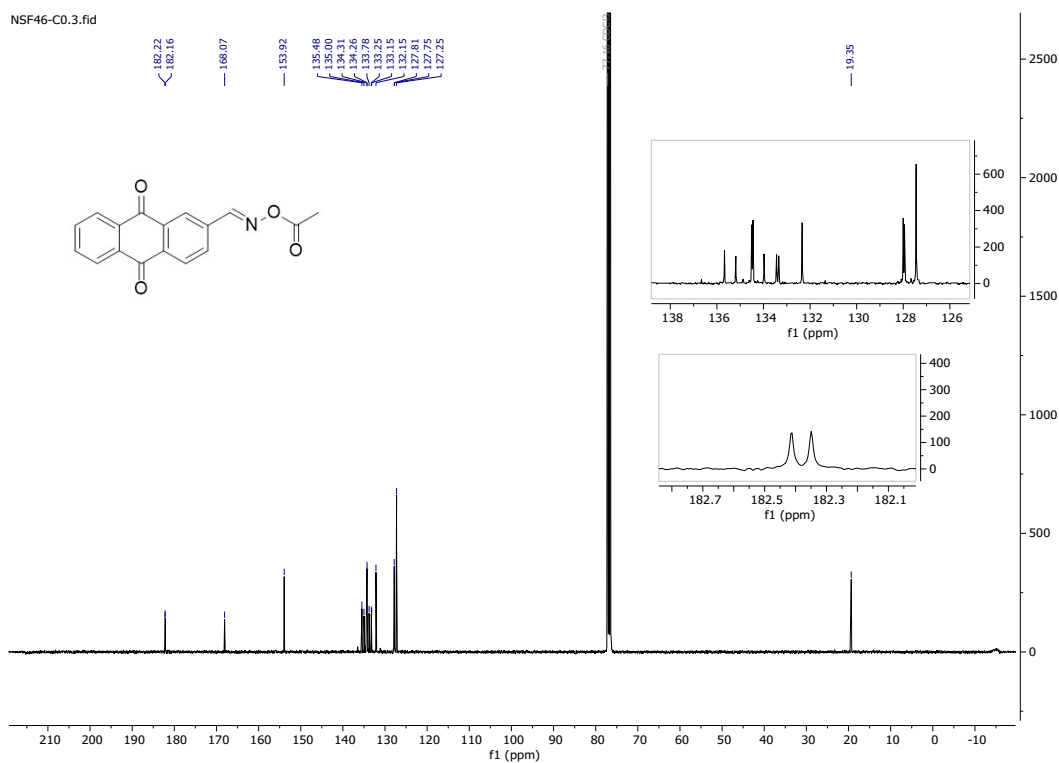


Figure S6: ¹³C NMR (101 MHz) spectrum for (E)-9,10-dioxo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-2-carbaldehyde O-acetyl oxime (IV) (CDCl₃ as a solvent).

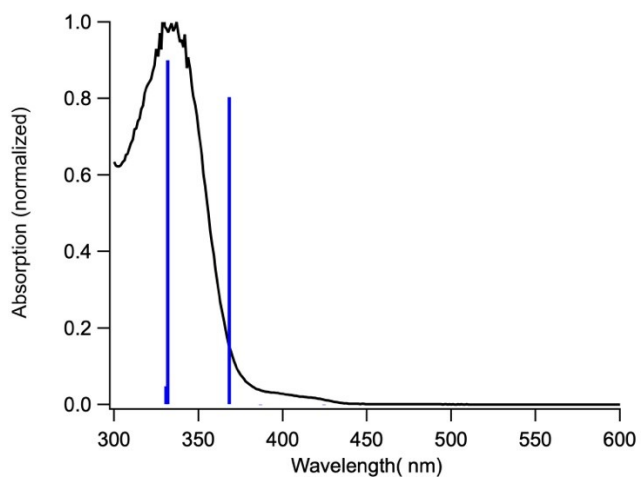


Figure S7. Normalized experimental UV-vis absorption spectrum of AQ-Ox in CH_2Cl_2 (black curve) and electronic transitions calculated by TD-DFT (blue lines, height is proportional to oscillator strength).

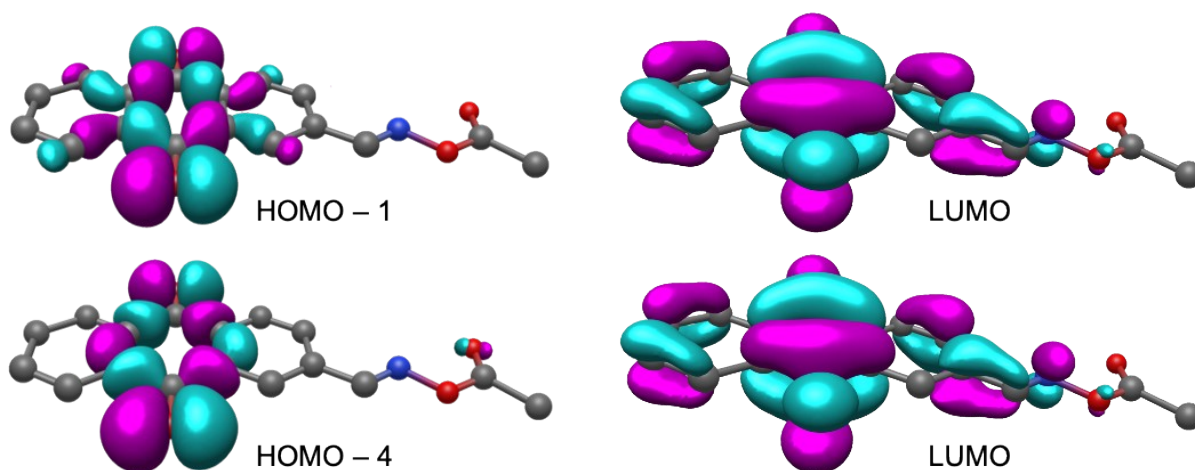


Figure S8. Main orbital pairs contributors for the electronic transitions calculated at 425 nm (top) and 387 nm (bottom).

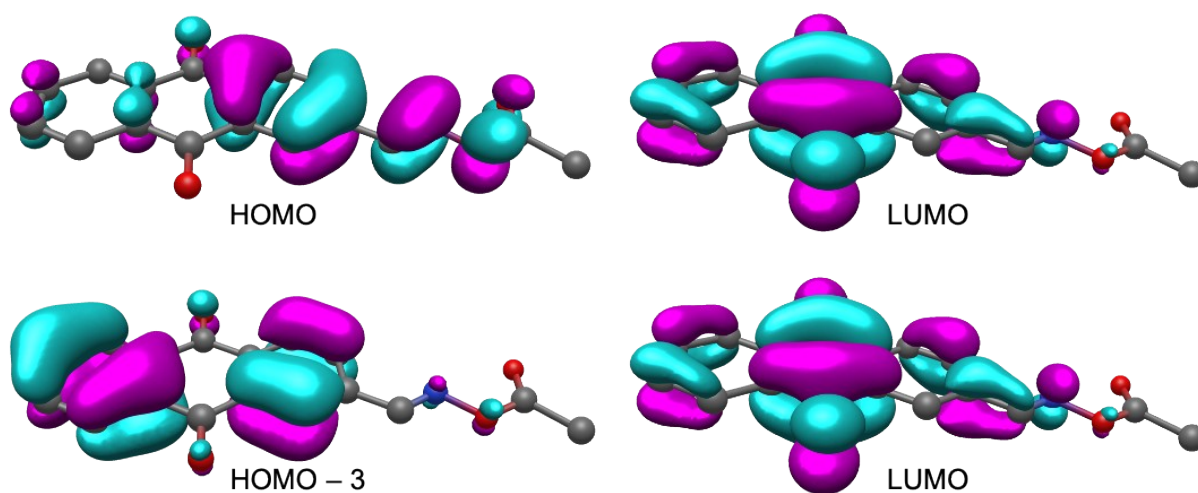


Figure S9. Main orbital pairs contributors for the electronic transitions calculated at 368 nm (top) and 332 nm (bottom).

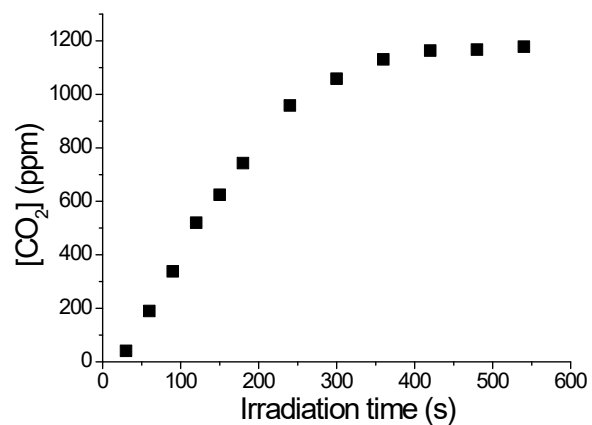


Figure S10. Micro-GC experiments. Formation of CO₂ under LED@405 nm irradiation of a DCM solution of AQ-Ox. [AQ-Ox] = 1.2 mg in 1.5 mL DCM solution. Intensity of LED@405 nm irradiation = 25 mW/cm²

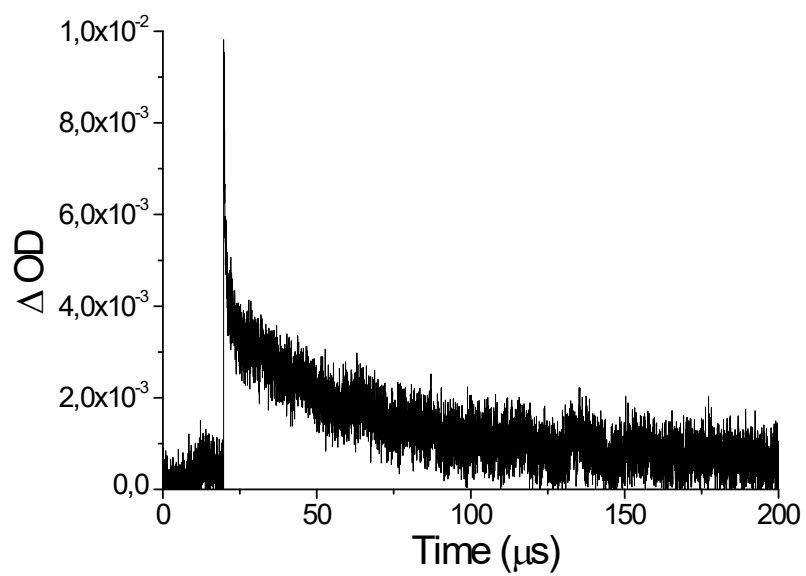


Figure S11. Transient absorption spectrum of the iminyl radicals at 300 nm after irradiation of a DCM solution of AQ-Ox. $\lambda_{ex} = 266$ nm.