Electronic Supplementary Information

Highly electron-deficient 1-propyl-3,5-dinitropyridinium: evaluation of electronaccepting ability and application as an oxidative quencher for metal complexes

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Fig. S1 Cyclic voltammograms of $[Ru(bpy)_3](PF_6)_2$ (orange) and $[Ir(ppy)_2(bpy)]PF_6$ (green) in deaerated CH₃CN containing 0.1-M TBAPF₆. Reversible waves at ~0.43 V represent redox couples of ferrocene as an internal standard.



Fig. S2 Emission spectra of $[Ru(bpy)_3](PF_6)_2$ (3.8 × 10⁻⁵ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 500$ nm) in the absence and presence of **5**·OTf ((0.0–4.0) × 10⁻³ M: orange \rightarrow black) in deaerated CH₃CN.



Fig. S3 Emission spectra of $[Ru(bpy)_3](PF_6)_2$ (3.8 × 10⁻⁵ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 500$ nm) in the absence and presence of **6** ·OTf ((0.0–4.0) × 10⁻³ M: orange \rightarrow black) in deaerated CH₃CN.



Fig. S4 Emission spectra of $[Ir(ppy)_2(bpy)]PF_6$ (3.8 × 10⁻⁶ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 470$ nm) in the absence and presence of **5** ·OTf ((0.0–8.0) × 10⁻³ M: orange \rightarrow black) in deaerated CH₃CN.



Fig. S5 Emission spectra of $[Ir(ppy)_2(bpy)]PF_6$ (3.8 × 10⁻⁶ M, $\lambda_{ex} = 470$ nm) in the absence and presence of **6** ·OTf ((0.0–4.0) × 10⁻³ M: orange \rightarrow black) in deaerated CH₃CN.