

Electronic Supplementary Information

Breaking aggregation in a tetrathiafulvalene-fused zinc porphyrin by metal-ligand coordination to form a donor-acceptor hybrid for ultrafast charge separation and charge stabilization

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1. Supplementary Figures

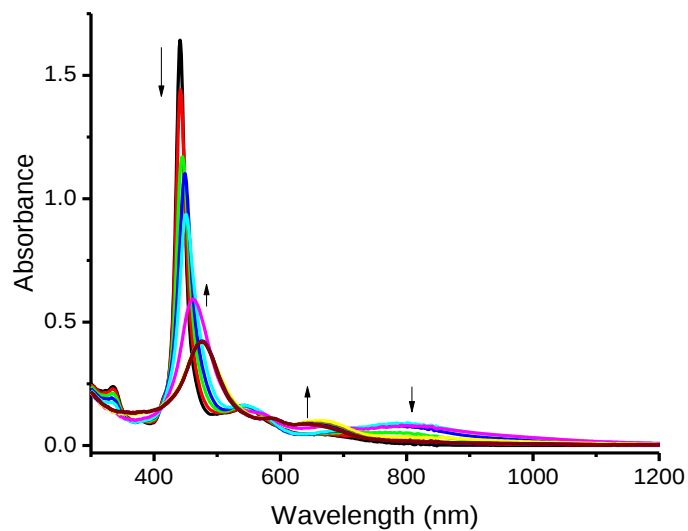


Fig. S1. Absorption spectral changes observed during increased addition of nitrosonium hexafluoroantimonate (0.2 equivalent each addition) to a solution of (TTF)₄PZn in DCB.

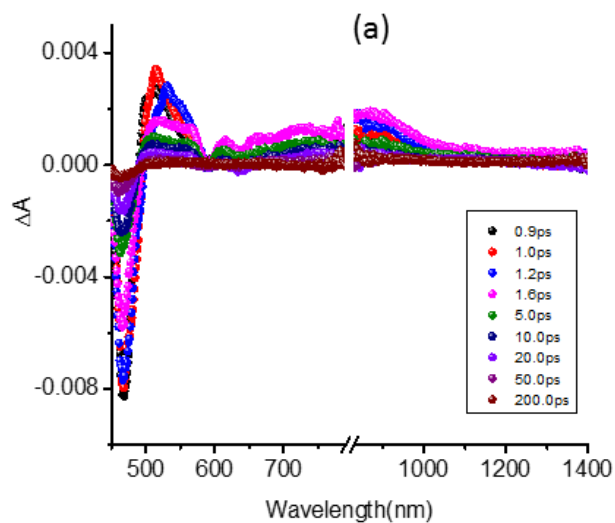


Fig. S2. Femtosecond transient absorption spectrum of (TTF)₄PZn at the indicated time intervals in DCB.

2.0 Characterization data for (TTF)₄PH₂ and (TTF)₄PZn

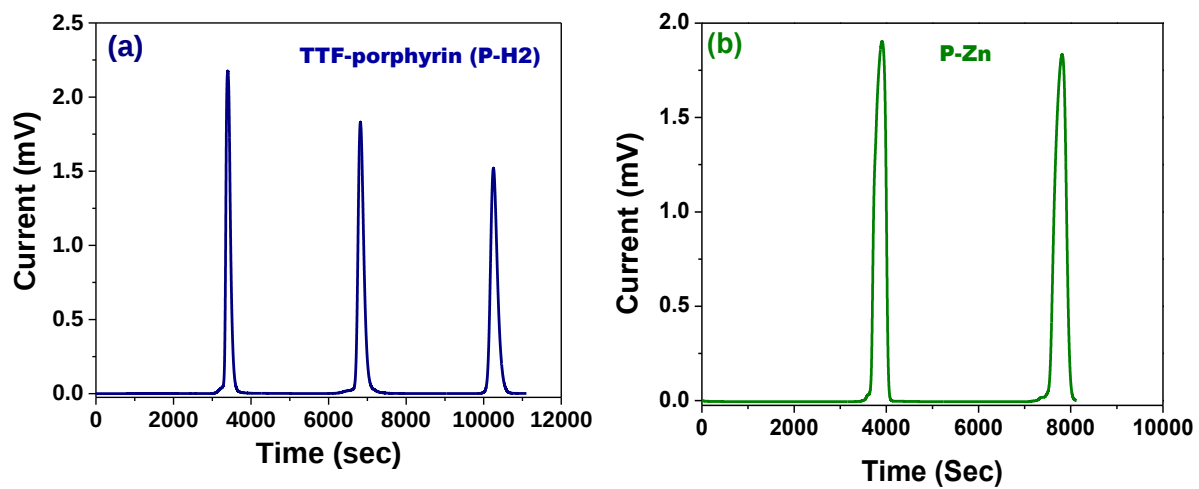


Fig. S3. Partial HPLC-GPC traces for the free base (TTF)₄PH₂, (a); and its corresponding Zn(II)-complex, (TTF)₄PZn, (b) used in this study.

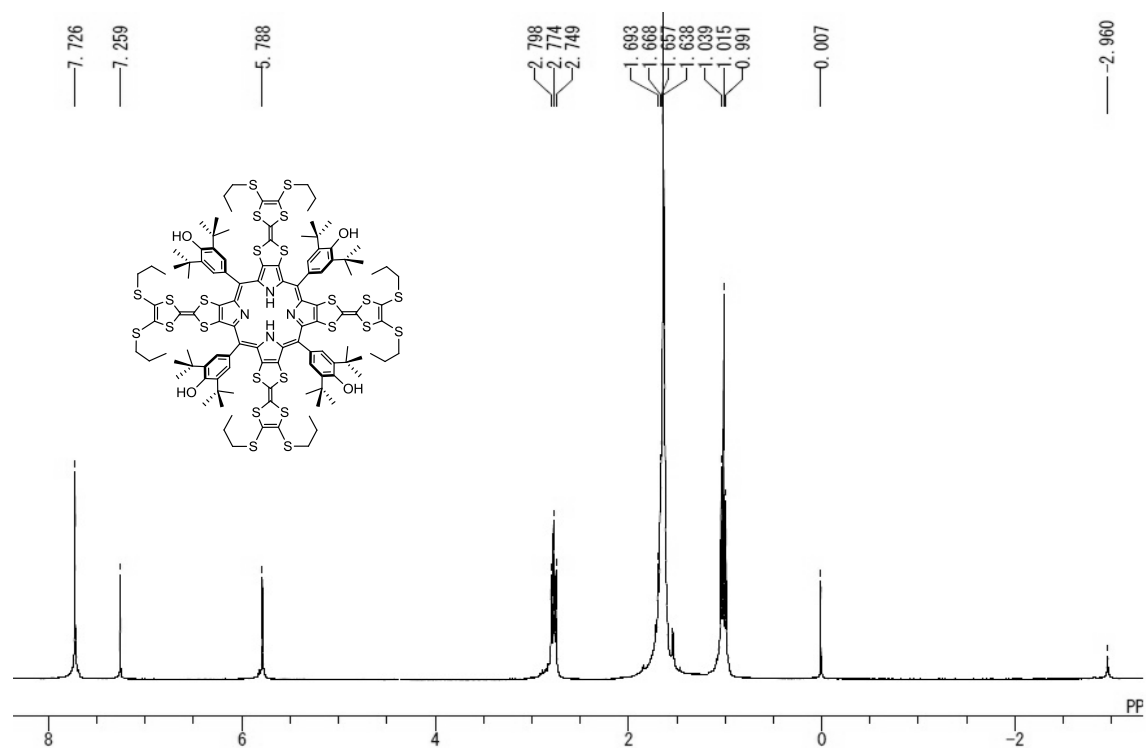


Fig. S4. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz) of $(\text{TTF})_4\text{PH}_2$ recorded in CDCl_3 at 298 K.

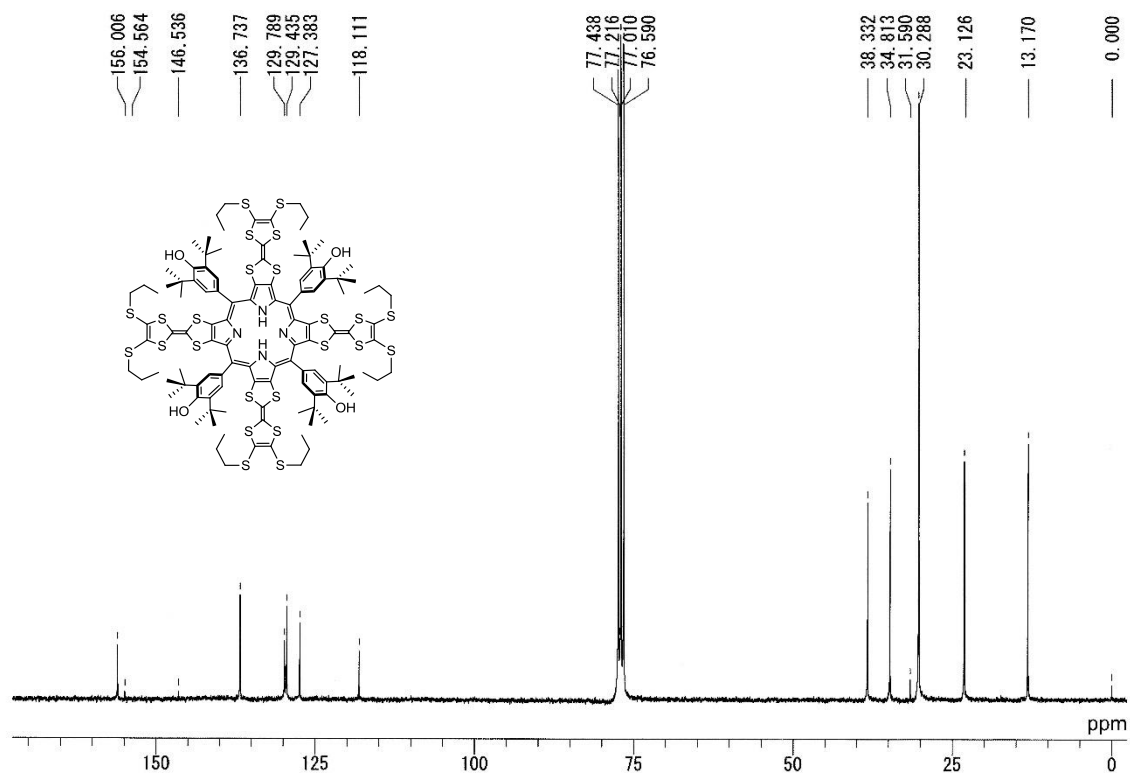


Fig. S5. ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz) of (TTF)₄PH₂ recorded in CDCl₃ at 298K.

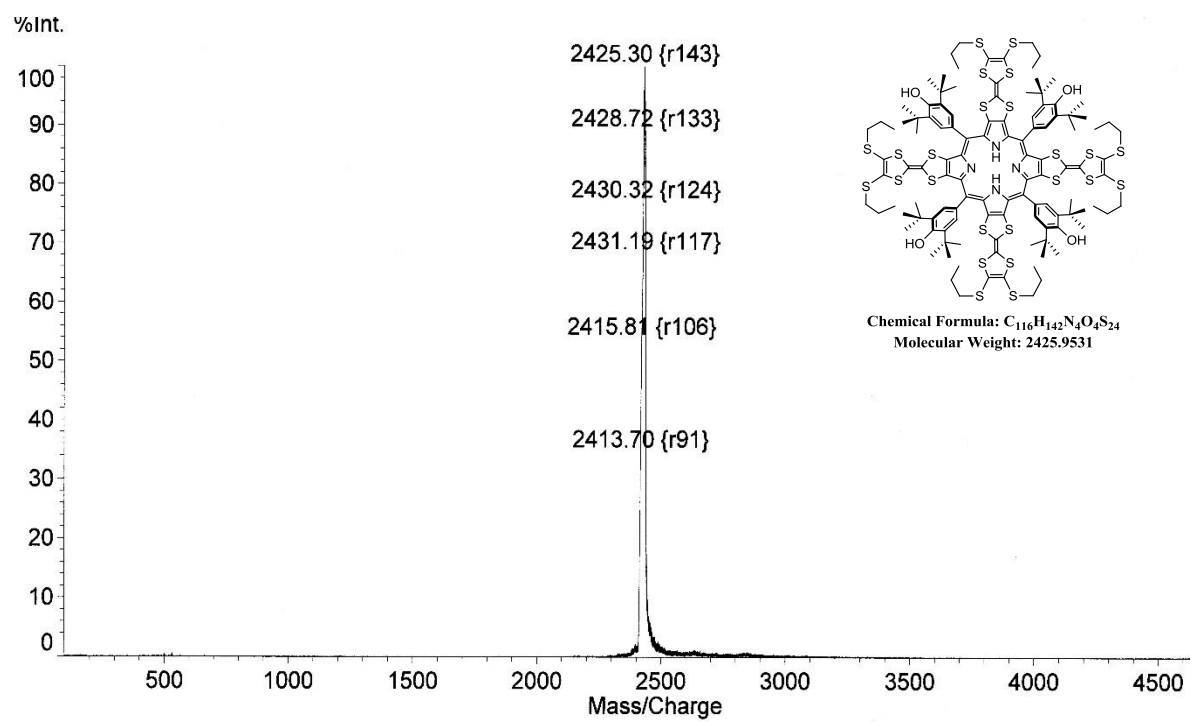


Fig. S6. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of (TTF)₄PH₂.

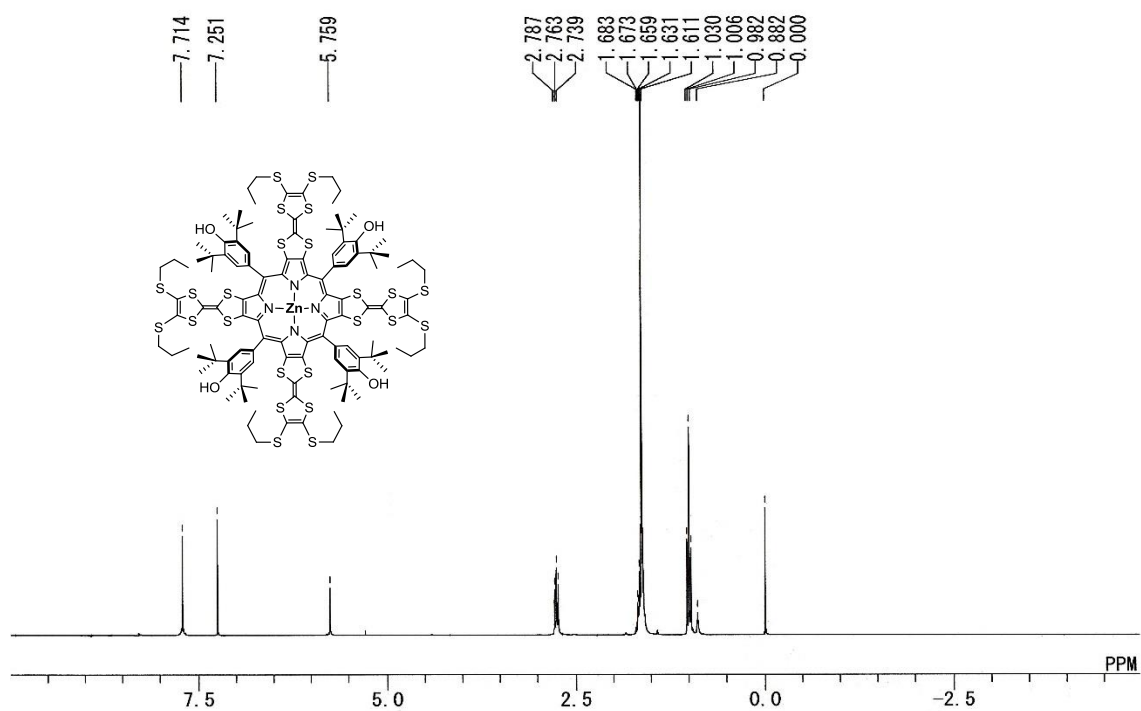


Fig. S7. ^1H NMR spectrum (300 MHz) of $(\text{TTF})_4\text{PZn}$ recorded in CDCl_3 at 298 K.

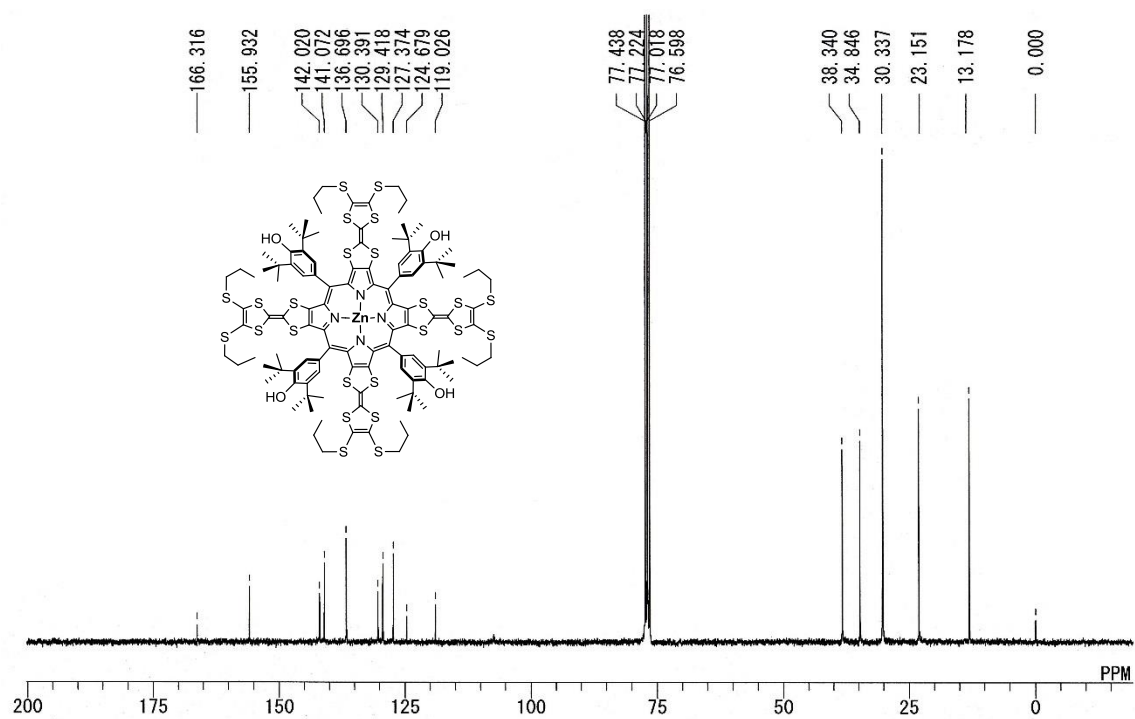


Fig. S8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz) of $(\text{TTF})_4\text{PZn}$ recorded in CDCl_3 at 298 K.

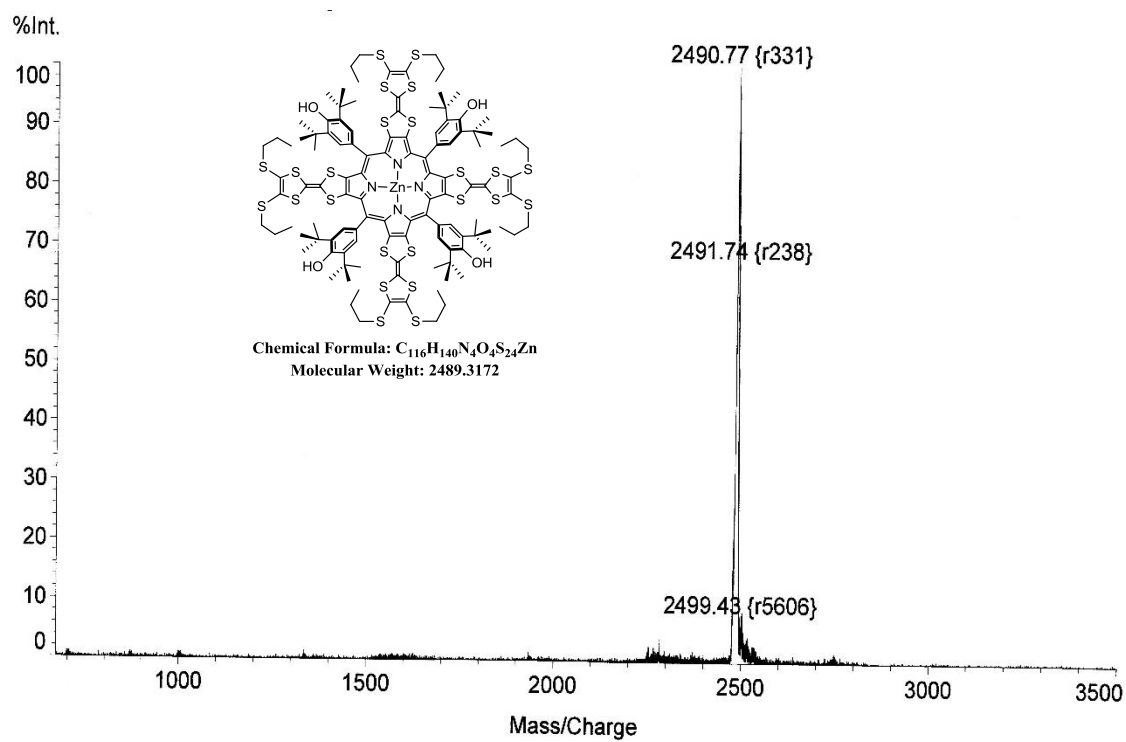


Fig. S9. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of $(TTF)_4PZn$.

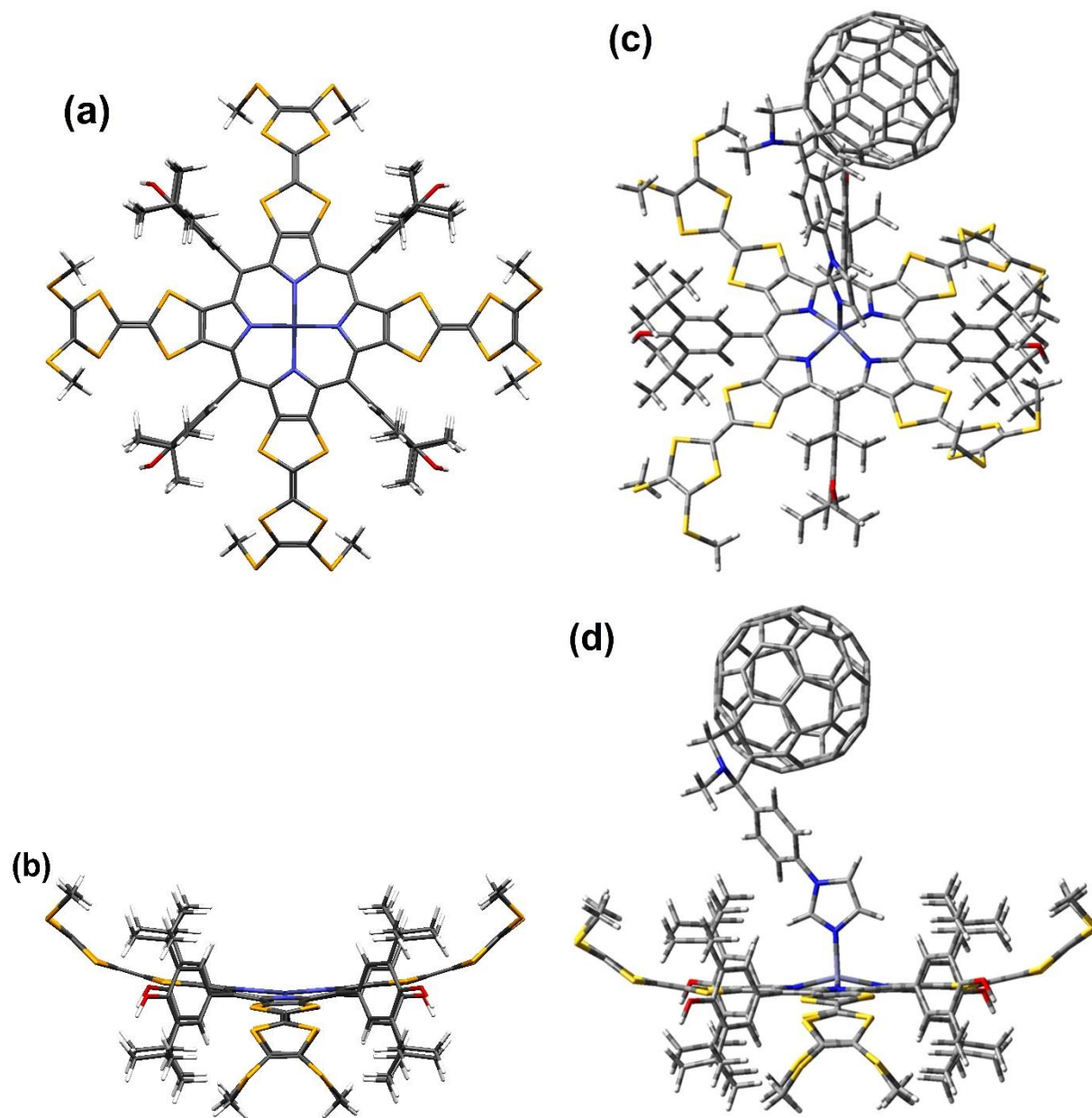


Fig. S10. Optimized geometry of the $(\text{TTF})_4\text{PZn}$, (a) top view, (b) side view along with its supramolecular dyad $(\text{TTF})_4\text{PZn}:\text{C}_{60}\text{Im}$; (c) top view, (d) side view, respectively.

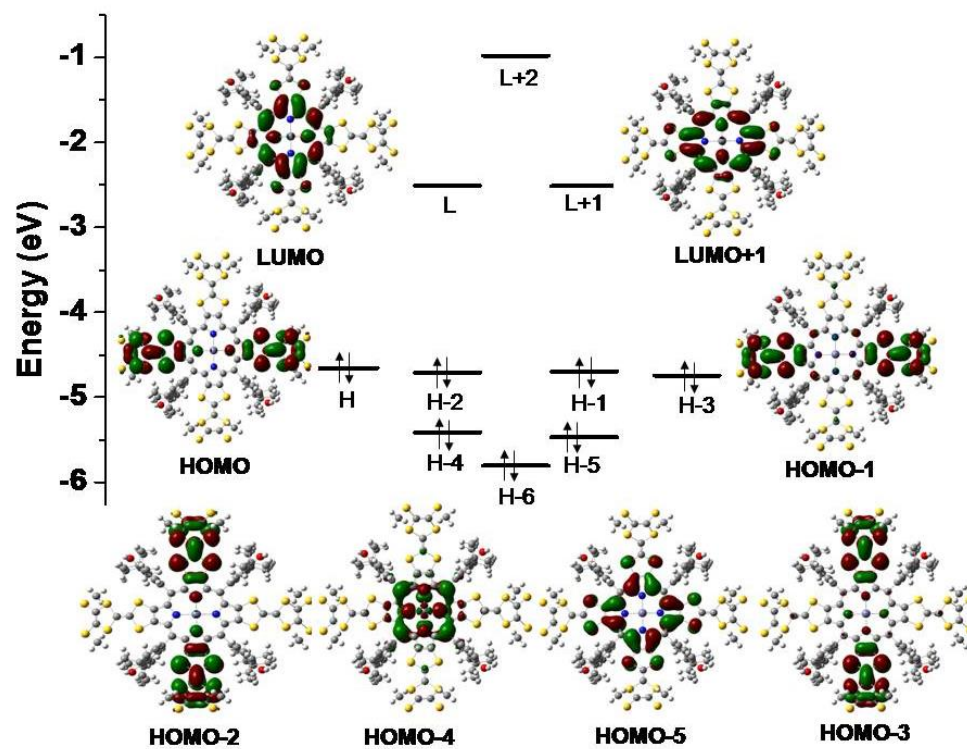


Fig. S11. Molecular Orbital (MO) energy diagram for (TTF)₄PZn.

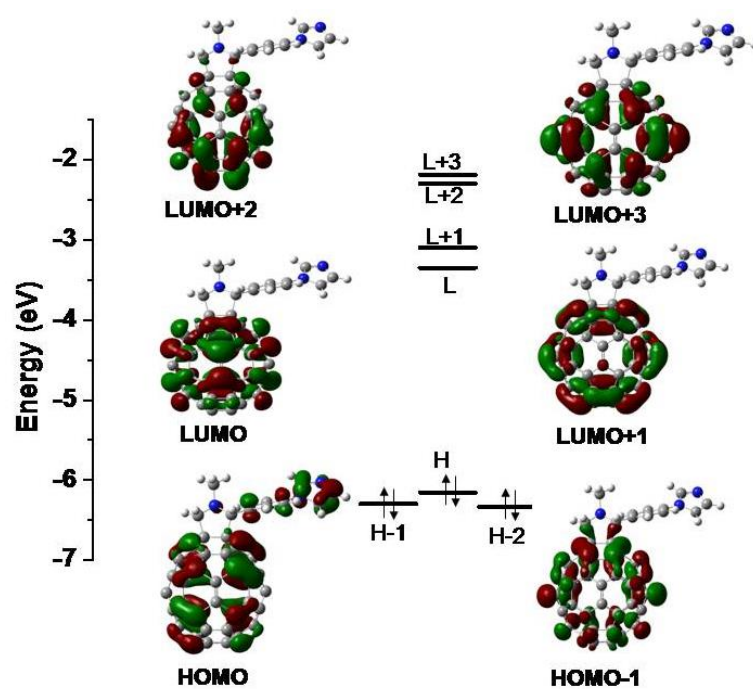


Fig. S12. Molecular Orbital (MO) energy diagram for C₆₀Im.

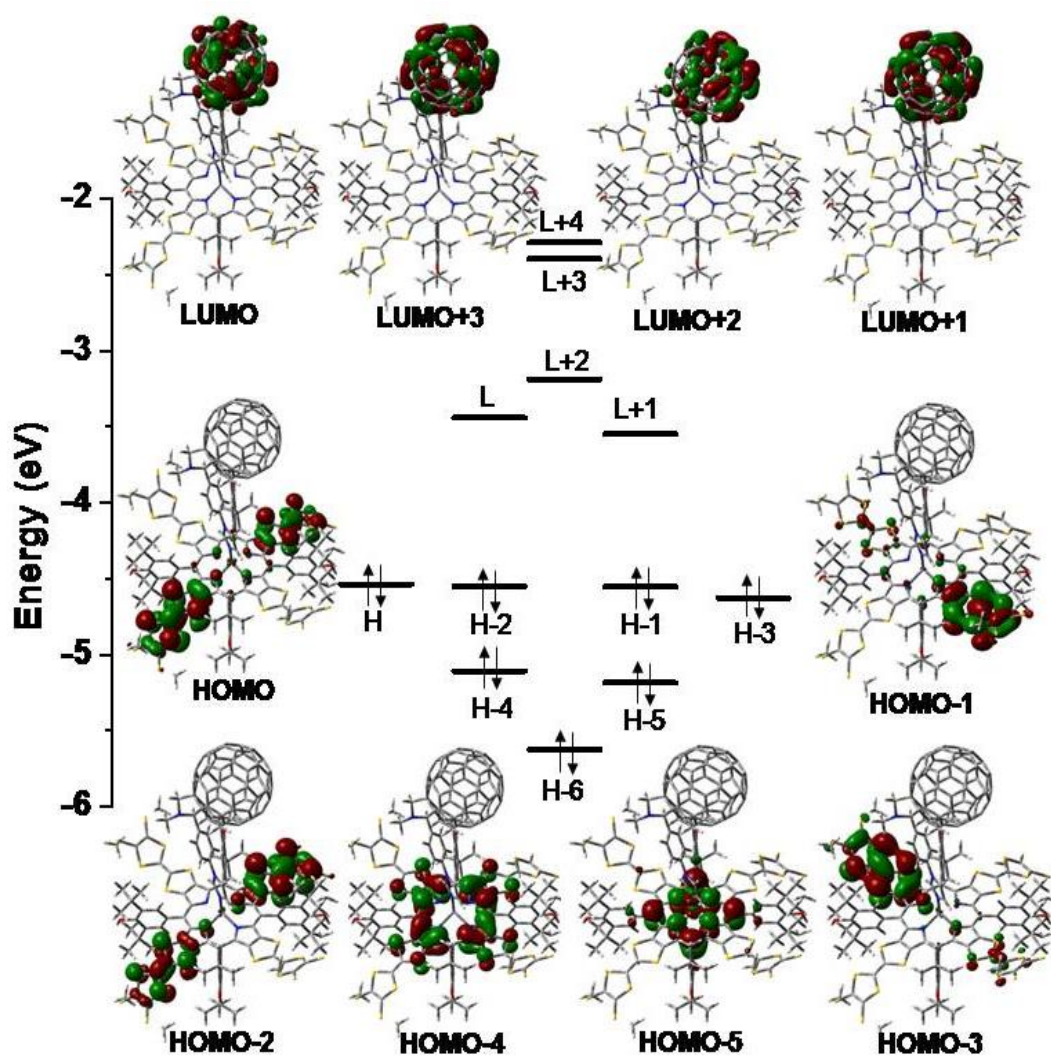


Fig. S13. Molecular Orbital (MO) energy diagram for the supramolecular dyad (TTF)₄PZn:C₆₀Im used in this study.