Supporting Information

Excited-State Energy-Transfer Dynamics in Self-Assembled Triads Composed of Two Porphyrins and an Intervening Bis(dipyrrinato)metal Complex

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I. Results

1. Attempts to prepare bis(dipyrrinato)metal complexes with CaCl₂, MgBr₂·OEt₂, MgI₂, or $Cd(OAc)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. We explored the preparation of the dipyrrin metal complexes with $CaCl_2$, MgBr₂·OEt₂, (DIEA-MgI₂) or Cd(OAc)₂·2H₂O (Scheme SI-1). The results were as follows: (1) A solution of 2a in CHCl₃ was treated overnight with TEA (5 equiv) and CaCl₂ (5 equiv) in methanol at room temperature. TLC and UV-Vis analysis indicated no Ca-2a was formed. (2) A solution of 2a in CHCl₃ was treated overnight with TEA (20 equiv) and Cd(OAc)₂·2H₂O (200 equiv) in methanol. TLC and UV-Vis analysis showed no Cd-2a was formed. (3) A solution of 2a in CH₂Cl₂ was treated with TEA (40 equiv) and MgBr₂·OEt₂ (20 equiv) at room temperature. TLC and UV-Vis analysis showed no reaction even after overnight. (4) Further experiments to prepare Mg-2j also failed. In this case, two methods were examined to attempt to prepare Mg-2j. We have developed methods for the preparation of Mg-porphyrins at room temperature employing heterogeneous or homogeneous procedures.¹ The same procedures were also employed for preparing Mg-2j: (a) Heterogeneous procedure: A solution of 2j in CH₂Cl₂ was treated with DIEA (20 equiv) and MgI₂ (10 equiv) at room temperature. UV-Vis analysis showed no reaction even after 24 h. (b) Homogeneous procedure: A solution of 2j in CH₂Cl₂ was treated with a freshly prepared "DIEA-MgI₂" reagent at room temperature. UV-Vis analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated no reaction occurred even after overnight.

2. Control experiments (Suzuki coupling).

Suzuki coupling reactions were performed in the presence of a dipyrrin, a dipyrrinzinc(II) complex, a dipyrrin-copper(II) complex or a dipyrrin-palladium(II) complex. We performed a Suzuki cross-coupling reaction (Scheme SI-2) of an iodo-porphyrin $(13)^2$ and a boronate-porphyrin $(14)^2$ in the presence of an equimolar amount of free base dipyrrin 2a under conditions similar to those used previously:² Pd(PPh₃)₄ (15 mol%) as catalyst; K₂CO₃ (8 eq) as base; DMF/toluene (1:2, 20 mM) as solvent and at temperature of 90-95 °C under argon. The analytical SEC trace of the reaction mixture (after 22 h at 90-95 °C) indicated no formation of dimer (15).

The same Suzuki coupling reaction was carried out as shown in Scheme SI-2, but in the presence of an equimolar amount of bis(dipyrrinato)copper(II) complex **Cu-2b** instead of free base dipyrrin **2a**. Analytical SEC indicated only a 5.3% yield of the dimer was formed after 17 h at 90-95 °C. However, LD-MS analysis of this reaction mixture did not show the presence of the desired dimer peak. We next examined the same Suzuki coupling in the presence of an equimolar amount of the bis(dipyrrinato)zinc(II) complex **Zn-2a**. TLC and analytical SEC analysis showed no reaction occurred after overnight. However, when the same Suzuki coupling

reaction was carried out in the presence of an equimolar amount of bis(dipyrrinato)palladium(II) **Pd-2b** instead of 5-phenyldipyrrin (**2b**), analytical SEC indicated that the dimer was formed in 64% yield ($t_R = 10.79$ min) after 15 h at 90-95 °C. In summary, Suzuki coupling can be performed in the presence of a bis(dipyrrinato)palladium(II) complex.

 $(ZnP-dp)_2$ triad. We first attempted to synthesize the $(ZnP-dp)_2$ triad 12 by direct coupling of the boronate-substituted porphyrin Zn-5 and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc(II) complex Zn-2c via the Suzuki reaction (Scheme SI-3). However, no triad was formed under the conditions we employed in the construction of phenylene-linked porphyrin arrays, i.e., Pd(PPh₃)₄ (30 mol%) as catalyst, K₂CO₃ (16 eq relative to boronate porphyrin) as base, toluene/DMF (2:1) as solvent at 90 °C for 15-24 h.² Reaction of the bromo-substituted porphyrin Zn-4 and boronate-substituted bis(dipyrrinato)zinc(II) complex Zn-2d under the above mentioned conditions also failed to give the desired (ZnP-dp)₂ triad. This is consistent with the results from control experiments.

3. Dipyrromethane-dicarbinol + dipyrrin under Yb(OTf)₃/CH₂Cl₂ conditions.

To examine the reactivity of a dipyrrin towards the new acid-catalyzed condensation conditions (porphyrin formation via dipyrromethane-dicarbinol + dipyrromethane route), three control experiments were performed as follows:

(i) Dipyrromethane-dicarbinol + dipyrrin (in the absence of dipyrromethane). A direct examination of the reactivity of a dipyrrin towards a dipyrromethane-dicarbinol was carried out as follows: A solution containing equimolar amounts of 5-phenyldipyrrin (2a) and the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol **11a-diol** derived from 1,9-bis(*p*-toluoyl)-5-phenyldipyrromethane (2.5 mM each in CH₂Cl₂) was treated with Yb(OTf)₃ (3.2 mM) (Scheme SI-4). LD-MS analysis of the oxidized reaction mixture after 40 min indicated a weak peak at m/z = 641.6, corresponding to the trans-substituted porphyrin. UV-Vis analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated ~2.5% yield of porphyrin product.

(ii) Dipyrromethane-dicarbinol + dipyrrin (in the absence of dipyrromethane) + AcOH (100 molar equivalents): Deactivation of the dipyrrin. UV-Vis spectroscopic analysis of a 2.5 mM solution of 5-phenyldipyrrin (2a) in CH₂Cl₂ showed that at least 100 molar equivalents of AcOH was required to completely protonate the free base dipyrrin. Accordingly, 100 molar equivalents of AcOH was added to a solution of 5-phenyldipyrrin (2a) and the condensation with a dipyrromethane-dicarbinol (11a-diol) was carried out under the same conditions as in (i). LD-MS and UV-Vis analysis of the oxidized reaction mixture at 40 min showed no detectable peaks corresponding to a porphyrin. An equimolar amount of 5phenyldipyrromethane (1a) was added to the reaction mixture followed by stirring for 40 min; removal of a sample and oxidation with DDQ followed by spectroscopic analysis indicated porphyrin formation in 13% yield (based on $\varepsilon_{Soret} = 500,000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$). However, LD-MS analysis also showed scrambled products (total of four porphyrin peaks were observed: m/z =613.2, *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin; 627.1, 5-(4-methylphenyl)-10,15,20-triphenylporphyrin; 641.2, the desired product 5,15-bis(4-methylphenyl)-10,20-diphenylporphyrin; 655.2, 5,10,15tris(4-methylphenyl)-20-phenylporphyrin (Scheme SI-5). While titration of the dipyrrin with acid suppressed reaction of the dipyrrin, this approach also caused acidolytic scrambling, leading to the formation of undesired porphyrin products. We next performed a competitive reaction between a dipyrromethane and a dipyrrin towards a dipyrromethane-dicarbinol.

(iii) Dipyrromethane-dicarbinol + dipyrrin + dipyrromethane: Competitive reaction between dipyrromethane and dipyrrin towards dipyrromethane-dicarbinol. A competitive reaction between a dipyrromethane and a free base dipyrrin towards a dipyrromethane-dicarbinol under the new acid-catalyzed porphyrin-forming conditions $(3.2 \text{ mM of } Yb(OTf)_3 \text{ in } CH_2Cl_2)$ was examined as follows. A solution containing an equimolar amount of 5phenyldipyrromethane (1a), 5-(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)dipyrrin (2b) and dipyrromethane-dicarbinol 11a-diol (2.5 mM each) was treated with Yb(OTf)₃ (3.2 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (Scheme SI-6). LD-MS analysis showed only those porphyrin species derived from reaction of 5-phenyldipyrromethane (1a) and the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol 11a-diol at m/z = 641.9. No porphyrin peak derived from 5-(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)dipyrrin (2b) and the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol 11a-diol was observed. The usual work up and column chromatographic purification afforded the desired porphyrin 16 in 18% yield. LD-MS and ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis showed the expected porphyrin free of any scrambled product.

Conclusion: The dipyrrin reacts with the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol affording the porphyrin in $\sim 2.5\%$ yield. However, a dipyrromethane reacts with a dipyrromethane-dicarbinol in the presence of an equimolar amount of dipyrrin affording the desired porphyrin without formation of scrambled products. In other words, no competing reaction between the dipyrrin and the dipyrromethane-dicarbinol was detected in the presence of the dipyrromethane.

4. Notes on chromatography.

The purification of all free base dipyrrins (2) and the metal complexes Zn-2, Cu-2 and Pd-2 was accomplished by chromatography on silica gel. The following observations are noteworthy: (1) The free base dipyrrins and their Zn and Pd complexes (with no porphyrins attached) showed streaking on silica chromatography, preventing any discrete bands to be observed. During metalation, any remaining free base dipyrrin was easily removed by washing with methanol since the zinc complexes prepared herein have poor solubility in methanol. On the other hand, the Cu complex did not streak and the starting dipyrrin was readily removed by chromatography. (2) The zinc complexes demetalate on alumina column and the free base dipyrrin binds very tightly to alumina. (3) Porphyrin–dipyrin 7 was chromatographed on silica and give a tight band similar to those of porphyrins lacking a dipyrrin unit. (4) The all-zinc triad 12 could not be chromatographed on silica owing to the complete demetalation of the zinc-dipyrrin complex, affording the porphyrin-substituted free base dipyrrin 7. However, the (ZnP-dp)₂Pd triad 6 was successfully chromatographed on a silica column without any demetalation of the bis(dipyrrinato)Pd complex.

5. Static and Time-Resolved Optical Spectroscopy.

(i) Static Absorption Spectroscopy. The absorption spectra of triad 12a and 12b and their reference compounds in toluene or benzonitrile are shown in Figures SI-1 to SI-7 (solid spectra). The absorption spectrum of (ZnP-dp)₂Zn triad 12b is essentially the sum of the spectra of reference zinc porphyrin Zn-8b and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2b in toluene (Figure SI-1), as is the case for triad 12a and its reference compounds Zn-8a and Zn-2a. For each triad, the ultimate porphyrin absorption characteristics in the triad derive mainly from the addition of the aryl ring at the linker site to the starting porphyrin (e.g., Zn-3) to give Zn-8a or 8b, with little change upon attachment of the dipyrrin to give porphyrin–dipyrrin Zn-7a or Zn-8b, or upon self-assembly to produce (ZnP-dp)₂Zn triad 12a or 12b (Figure SI-2 and SI-3). Similar findings were obtained for the compounds in benzonitrile, except that metal coordination red shifts the zinc porphyrin absorption bands by 5-10 nm and alters the Q-band ratios; in contrast, the (dp)₂Zn features are unperturbed (Figures SI-4 to SI-7).

(ii) Static Fluorescence Spectra. The spectral differences of 12a or 12b (and their component parts) in toluene or benzonitrile are shown in Figures SI-1 to SI-7 (dashed or dotted spectra) and further described as follows. (1) The emission from the triads 12a and 12b in both solvents occurs primarily from the porphyrin(s), showing the same features present for reference

compounds **Zn-8a** or **Zn-7a** and **Zn-8b** or **Zn-7b** (using direct excitation of either the porphyrin or the $(dp)_2Zn$ complex). (2) Due to solvent ligation, the porphyrin emission bands are red shifted and the intensity-ratios altered in parallel with the absorption spectra. (2) The fluorescence from bis(dipyrrinato)zinc reference complex **Zn-2a** has rough mirror symmetry to the absorption in both toluene and benzonitrile. (3) The absorption-emission (Stokes) shift for complex **Zn-2a** decreases to ~460 cm⁻¹ from ~660 cm⁻¹; this change is due solely to a blue shift of the emission in benzonitrile, namely to an excited-state effect.

(ii) Time-resolved Absorption Spectra and Kinetics. Transient absorption spectra and kinetics traces obtained for triad 12b in toluene (Figure SI-8) are similar to those for the triad 12a in toluene as described in the paper. These findings include the same $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ lifetime of 1.4 ps, which is the average value from several probe wavelengths. Using standard methods,³ energy transfer from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ to a zinc porphyrin subunit has rate constant $k_{EnT} = (2 \cdot 1.4 \text{ ps})^{-1} - (93 \text{ ps})^{-1} = (2.8 \text{ ps})^{-1}$ and yield $\Phi_{EnT} = [1 - 2 \cdot (1.4 \text{ ps})/(93 \text{ ps})] = 0.97$. The factors of 2 derive from the presence of two zinc porphyrin energy transfer from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ to the porphyrin energy acceptors per central $(dp)_2Zn$ complex in each $(ZnP-dp)_2Zn$ triad. The overall yield of energy transfer from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ to the porphyrin units in each triad is $\Phi_{EnT}^{total} = [1 - (1.4 \text{ ps})/(93 \text{ ps})] = 0.985$. Furthermore, for each dyad in toluene, once ZnP* is formed from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$, the ZnP* decay profile obtained the transient absorption data is in qualitative agreement with the fluorescence lifetime within experimental error, indicating little change from the reference porphyrins. Thus, ZnP* for the triads in toluene is not quenched appreciable (<10%) by deleterious processes such as charge transfer.

The excited-state dynamics are somewhat more complex for triads 12a or 12b in benzonitrile, is also the case for reference $(dp)_2Zn$ complex Zn-2a (the latter to be described in detail elsewhere). Figure SI-9a shows representative transient absorption difference spectra for 12a in benzonitrile using primary excitation of the central $(dp)_2Zn$ moiety with a 484-nm 130-fs flash. Similar data are obtained for triad 12b in benzonitrile. The spectrum at 0.5 ps spectrum has common characteristics to those found for each triad in toluene (Figure 4 of the paper and Figure SI-8), and can be assigned mainly to $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ based on the sharp trough in the 500-525 nm region. This feature primarily reflects excited-state stimulated (by the white-light probe pulse) emission that coincides with the red side of the spontaneous emission from reference complex Zn-2a (Figure SI-4, dashed). State ZnP* also contributes to the 0.5 ps spectrum based on partial bleaching of the porphyrin Q(1,0) ground-state band at ~555 nm, Q(0,0) bleaching plus stimulated emission at ~600 nm, and Q(0,1) stimulated emission at ~660 nm. A contribution of the excited zinc porphyrin at early times likely derives from direct porphyrin excitation in a fraction of the arrays (in which $(dp)_2Zn$ is not excited) and the early stage of energy transfer.

By 2.7 ps for **12a** and 2.5 ps for **12b** (Figures SI-9a and SI-10a, dashed lines), the $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ stimulated emission has decayed and is replaced by ZnP* excited-state absorption along with further development of the ZnP* features noted above.⁴ Additional measurements using excitation at 500 nm that allow probing of the $(dp)_2Zn$ ground-state absorption to shorter wavelengths do not rule out the possibility that some associated bleaching remains after $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ decay. Such a bleaching would indicate that the ~2.5 ps spectrum for each dyad contains a contribution from a charge-separated state such as $[(dp)_2Zn]^-$ ZnP⁺ formed by hole/electron transfer from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ in parallel with energy transfer to produce ZnP*. In other words, the spectrum at 2.7 ps may contain some charge-separated state in addition to ZnP*. The kinetic traces and fits in Figure SI-9b and Figure SI-10b show that decay of $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ stimulated emission and growth of ZnP* (and perhaps some $[(dp)_2Zn]^-$ ZnP⁺) absorption; this time profile combined with those at other probe wavelengths gives a $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ lifetime of 0.8 ps for triads **12a** and **12b** in benzonitrile. These findings will be analyzed below along with other

results to estimate the relative yields of the $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ energy- versus charge-transfer processes in the triads.

As time evolves past ~2.5 ps, the spectrum for each dyad shows relatively small readjustments (increased transient absorption to the red of the porphyrin Q(1,0) absorption bleaching at 555 nm and some reduction of transient absorption to the blue) to give the spectrum shown at 83 ps for **12a** and 200 ps for **12b** (Figures SI-9a and SI-10A, dashed-dotted lines). These changes clearly involve the porphyrin part of the triad, and could reflect electronic or conformational or ligation readjustment of ZnP*, or recombination within any charge-separated state such as $[(dp)_2Zn]^-ZnP^+$ formed from $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$. The kinetic traces shown in Figure SI-9b and SI-10b (insets) combined with results at other probe wavelengths indicate that the time constant of this process is ~85 ps for **12a** and ~105 ps for **12b**.

The last kinetic stage seen for 12a or 12b in benzonitrile involves the decay of the ZnP*. For the triad in toluene this decay occurs mainly by intersystem crossing to form the triplet excited state ZnP^T (as occurs in reference zinc porphyrins); this process is indicated by the porphyrin bleachings remaining at about the same amplitude during ZnP* decay, along with disappearance of stimulated emission (Figure 4 of paper). On the other hand, the spectra at 3.4-3.7 ns for 12a or 12b in benzonitrile (Figures SI-9a and SI-10a, dotted lines) shows that the decay of stimulated emission (e.g. the dip at ~650 nm at earlier times) is accompanied by significant decay of the porphyrin ground-state bleachings and the overall transient absorption, indicating that significant ground-state recovery has occurred. The simplest interpretation of these observations is that a significant fraction of the ZnP* decay for each triad in benzonitrile occurs by a process such as charge transfer, with the charge-separated product then decaying by charge recombination to the ground state with a time constant < 1 ns. Thus, the spectrum at 3.4-3.7 ns for each triad can be assigned largely to ZnP^{T} , which appears to form from ZnP^{*} with a yield of ~30% based on the magnitude of the long-time porphyrin bleaching compared to the amplitude at 83-200 ps (when referenced to the transient absorption; Figures SI-9a and SI-10a). The kinetic traces shown in Figures SI-9b and SI-10b (insets) combined with measurements at other probe wavelengths gives an average time constant of 0.7 ns for the third kinetic component for each triad. This value likely largely reflects the ZnP* lifetime but may contain a contribution from the decay of the charge-separated state formed from ZnP*.

These transient absorption data along with the fluorescence data described in the paper are analyzed to estimate the yields of the competing energy- and charge-transfer decay processes for both $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ and ZnP^* in triads **12a** and **12b**. First, consider the decay of the $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ excited state, which is a lifetime of 0.8 ps that is shorter than the value of 1.4 ps in toluene. If energy transfer is not particularly dependent on solvent (as we have found for through-bond mediated porphyrin-porphyrin transfer), then this shortening would be entirely due to a quenching process such as charge transfer not operable to an appreciable degree in toluene. In this case, the yield of this process would be $\leq 40\%$ in benzonitrile, giving a $\geq 60\%$ yield of energy transfer to the porphyrin to produce ZnP*. In a separate analysis, the 0.8 ps lifetime of $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ in each triad when compared to the shorter decay component of ~6.5 ps in $(dp)_2Zn$ reference complex **Zn-2a** gives a combined energy- and charge-transfer yield to each of the two porphyrins in each triad of $[1-2 \cdot (0.8/6.5)] \cdot 100 \sim 75\%$. This is the upper limit to the yield of energy transfer to each porphyrin assuming no competing charge transfer. However, the yield would approach 100% depending on the extent to which the 1000 ps kinetic component observed for reference (dp)₂Zn complex Zn-2a contributes along with the 6.5 ps component to the [(dp)₂Zn]* reference lifetime. The porphyrin fluorescence yields obtained using excitation of one component of the triad versus the other described in the paper (Table 3) give an energytransfer yield of ~100% for 12a and ~70% for 12b. Collectively these data indicate a yield of 80

 \pm 20% for energy transfer from [(dp)₂Zn]* to each zinc porphyrin in each triad, with part of the remainder deriving from a competing quenching process such as charge transfer.

Turn now to the ZnP* decay pathways triads **12a** and **12b** in benzonitrile. The 0.7 ns kinetic component that can be associated in part if not large measure to the ZnP* decay (and perhaps in part to decay of a charge-separated state) is comparable to the faster (0.9 ns) of the two lifetime components observed for **12a** and **12b** by fluorescence decay (the other being ~2.2 ns, each with ~50% amplitude). Given these data and the associated possibility that more than one electronic/conformational/ligated form may contribute to the photophysics for each triad in benzonitrile, the effective ZnP* lifetime is ~ 1 ns. The ZnP* lifetime for the reference porphyrins in benzonitrile is ~2.6 ns (Table 3 of the paper). These effective lifetime data indicate that the quenching processes operable for the triads in benzonitrile have a yield of $[1-(1/2.6)] \cdot 100 \sim 60\%$. A yield of 70% is estimated from the relative amplitudes of porphyrin bleaching for states ZnP* and ZnP^T in the transient absorption data for the triads described above. Given the complexities associated with the data and analysis, an average yield of $60 \pm 20\%$ for quenching of ZnP* in triads **12a** and **12b** in benzonitrile is reported in Table 3 of the paper.

References.

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- (2) Yu, L.; Lindsey, J. S. *Tetrahedron* **2001**, *57*, 9285–9298.
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II. Characterization Data

Figure Captions.

- **Figure SI-1.** Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed and dotted) for the triad **12b** (A) and reference porphyrin **Zn-8b** (B) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex **Zn-2a** (C) in toluene at room temperature. The absorption spectra in the 450–650 nm region in A and B have been multiplied by the factors shown. The triad emission in A and B was obtained using predominant zinc porphyrin excitation (dashed spectrum) at 400 nm or bis(dipyrrinato)zinc excitation (dotted spectrum) at 487 nm. Spectra in the respective regions have been normalized to the same peak intensity, and the maxima (± 1 nm) indicated.
- Figure SI-2. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed) for the triad 12a (A), porphyrin–dipyrrin Zn-7a (B), reference porphyrin Zn-8a (C) porphyrin Zn-3 (D) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (E) in toluene at room temperature. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.
- Figure SI-3. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed) for the triad 12b (A), porphyrin–dipyrrin Zn-7b (B), reference porphyrin Zn-8b (C) porphyrin Zn-3 (D) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (E) in toluene at room temperature. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.
- Figure SI-4. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed and dotted) for the triad 12a (A), reference porphyrin Zn-8a (B) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (C) in benzonitrile at room temperature. The triad emission in A

and B was obtained using predominant zinc porphyrin excitation (dashed spectrum) at 400 nm or bis(dipyrrinato)zinc excitation (dotted spectrum) at 453 nm. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.

- Figure SI-5. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed and dotted) for the triad 12b (A) and reference porphyrin Zn-8b (B) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (C) in benzonitrile at room temperature. The triad emission in A and B was obtained using predominant zinc porphyrin excitation (dashed spectrum) at 400 nm or bis(dipyrrinato)zinc excitation (dotted spectrum) at 487 nm. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.
- Figure SI-6. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed) for the triad 12a (A), porphyrin–dipyrrin Zn-7a (B), reference porphyrin Zn-8a (C) porphyrin Zn-3 (D) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (E) in benzonitrile at room temperature. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.
- Figure SI-7. Electronic absorption spectra (solid) and fluorescence spectra (dashed) for the triad 12b (A), porphyrin–dipyrrin Zn-7b (B), reference porphyrin Zn-8b (C) porphyrin Zn-3 (D) and bis(dipyrrinato)zinc complex Zn-2a (E) in benzonitrile at room temperature. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-1.
- **Figure SI-8.** Representative time-resolved absorption spectra (A) and a kinetic profile at 538 nm (B) for the triad **12b** in toluene at room temperature using predominant excitation of the bis(dipyrrinato)zinc subunit with a 490-nm 130-fs flash. The 0.5 ps spectrum (solid line) was constructed from spectra at closely spaced time intervals in order to account for the time-dispersion of wavelengths in the white-light probe pulse. The fit to the data in (B) is the convolution of the instrument response with a dual exponential plus a constant, giving time constants of 1.3 ps and ~1.2 ns (inset). The average (dp)₂Zn* and ZnP* lifetimes, respectively, deduced from measurements at a number of probe wavelengths (and fluorescence decays for ZnP*) are given in Table 3 of the paper.
- **Figure SI-9.** Representative time-resolved absorption spectra (A) and a kinetic profile at 503 nm (B) for the triad **12a** in benzonitrile at room temperature using predominant excitation of the bis(dipyrrinato)zinc subunit with a 484-nm 130-fs flash. The three-exponential fit gives the time constants shown, with average values from a number of probe wavelengths of 0.8 ps, 85 ps, and 0.7 ns. The fast component reflects $[(dp)_2Zn]^*$ decay and the assignment of the other two components are described in the Supporting Information text. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-8.
- **Figure SI-10.** Representative time-resolved absorption spectra (A) and a kinetic profile at 508 nm (B) for the triad **12b** in benzonitrile at room temperature using predominant excitation of the bis(dipyrrinato)zinc subunit with a 490-nm 130-fs flash. The three-exponential fit gives the time constants shown, with average values from a number of probe wavelengths of 0.8 ps, 105 ps, and 0.7 ns. Other details are the same as those for Figure SI-9.



Scheme SI-2



- (1) In the presence of 2a: no Suzuki coupling
- (2) In the presence of **Zn-2a**: no Suzuki coupling
- (3) In the presence of Cu-2b: no Suzuki coupling
- (4) In the presence of **Pd-2b**: the yield of dimer was 64% (based on SEC)











Scheme SI-4





13% total yield

Scheme SI-6





Figure SI-1



Figure SI-2



Figure SI-3







Figure SI-6



Figure SI-7





Figure SI-9





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Page 1

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GE NMR Instruments



























Analytical SEC trace of triad-6

Instrument 1 3/3/03 2:20:28 PM Kumar
















































































Spectrum/Peak Report Date 07/24/02 Time 10:43:04 Page 1 of 1

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Information	:	Default Method	
Data File	:	<untitled></untitled>	

Overlaid Spectra:



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1		486.0	0.14018
1		557.0	5.4822E-2
1		597.0	1.8900E-2

Report generated by :

Signature:


12c



1.0E+06-

СР С 38 38

KMK-321M.SPT kmk-321 M485(500-800)



S110



S111



S112

Spectrum/Peak Report Date 07/29/02 Time 11:51:38 Page 1 of 1

Method file	:	<untitled></untitled>	
Information	:	Default Method	
Data File	:	<untitled></untitled>	



# 	Name	Peaks (nm)	Abs (AU)
1	kmk-323	426.0	1.74090
1		486.0	0.22075
1		551.0	9.9855E-2
1		350.0	9.2105E-2

Report generated by :

Signature:



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KMK-323M.SPT kmk-323 M485(500-800)