

**An ionic charge-transfer dyad prepared cost-effectively from  
tetrathiafulvalene carboxylate anion and TMPyP cation**

Li-Jun Xue, Peng Huo, Yan-Hong Li, Jin-Le Hou, Qin-Yu Zhu\* and Jie Dai\*

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**Table S2.** The energy of the frontier orbitals and the energy gaps of **2**.

**Chart S1** Structure of TTF( $\text{CONH}_2$ )<sub>2</sub>.

**Fig. S1** Frontier molecular orbitals of **2** calculated using DFT B3LYP/6-311G\*\* method.

**Fig. S2** UV-vis absorption of crystals **1** and **2** in DMF in different concentrations.

**Fig. S3** Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of TMPyP and the mixture of TMPyP and 4eq. TTF( $\text{CONH}_2$ )<sub>2</sub> in *d*6-DMSO (the concentration of TMPyP is  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup>).

**Fig. S4** Comparison of the fluorescence spectra of **2** ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 488$  nm) with that of TMPyP ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 470$  nm), recorded at  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  and  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup> concentrations in DMF at room temperature.

**Fig. S5** The relationship between the quenching degree of the fluorescence spectra at the peak of 652 nm and the concentration of **1** [Y-axis (quenching degree) = (fluorescence intensity of TMPyP – fluorescence intensity of **1**)/ fluorescence intensity of TMPyP].

**Fig. S6** Fluorescence spectra of TMPyP, **1**, and **2** in solid state at room temperature.

**Fig. S7** Changes of fluorescence spectra of TMPyP in DMF at room temperature, upon quantitative titration of TTF( $\text{CONH}_2$ )<sub>2</sub>.

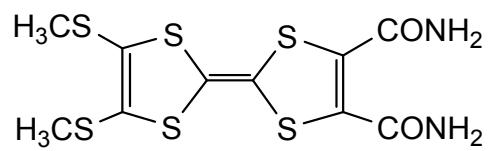
**Fig. S8** Changes of fluorescence spectra of TMPyP ( $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) in DMF at room temperature, upon addition of increasing amounts of L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup>.

**Table S1.** Crystal Data and Structural Refinement Parameters for **1** and **2**

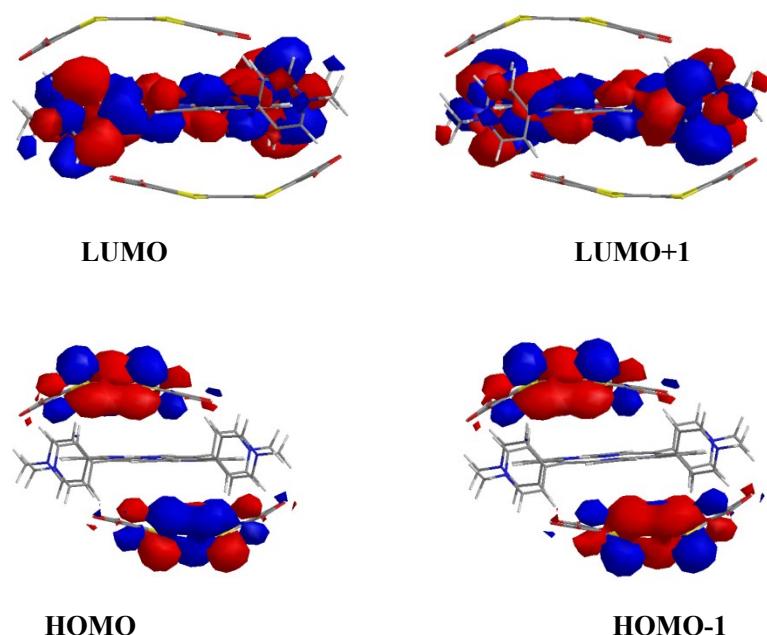
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
formula	C <sub>84</sub> H <sub>72</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>19</sub> S <sub>24</sub>	C <sub>64</sub> H <sub>52</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>21</sub> S <sub>8</sub>
fw	2267.07	1525.61
cryst size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.25 × 0.26 × 0.75	0.05 × 0.12 × 0.20
cryst syst	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>m</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.8302(4)	23.6681(8)
<i>b</i> (Å)	33.4895(16)	22.0587(6)
<i>c</i> (Å)	13.8319(6)	13.2272(4)
$\alpha$ (deg)	90.00	90.00
$\beta$ (deg)	99.191(4)	111.589(3)
$\gamma$ (deg)	90.00	90.00
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	4952.4(4)	6421.3(4)
<i>Z</i>	2	4
$\rho_{\text{calcd}}$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.492	1.578
<i>F</i> (000)	2300	3152
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	5.376	0.365
<i>T</i> (K)	293(2)	293(2)
reflns collected	20829	19610
unique reflns	9892	5651
observed reflns	6181	4629
no. params	638	486
GOF on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.182	1.034
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> [ <i>I</i> >2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.0837	0.0401
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> [ <i>I</i> >2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.1767	0.1063

**Table S2.** The energy of the frontier orbitals and the energy gaps of **2**.

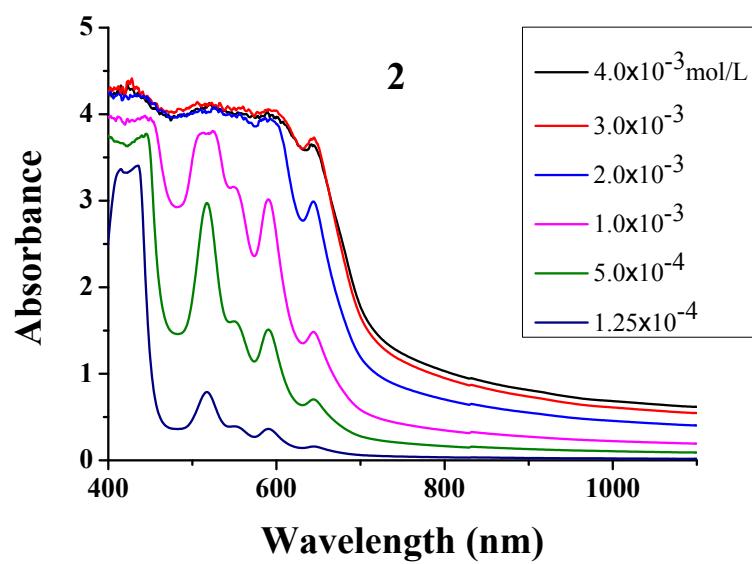
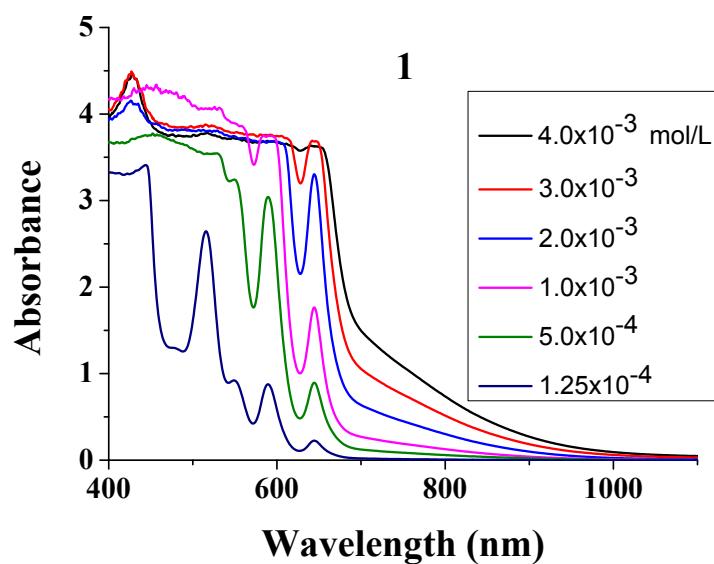
orbital	energy (eV)	energy gap
LUMO+1	-3.132	$E_{\text{LUMO}+1} - E_{\text{HOMO}} = 1.164 \text{ eV}$ (1065.2 nm)
LUMO	-3.259	$E_{\text{LUMO}+1} - E_{\text{HOMO}-1} = 1.171 \text{ eV}$ (1058.8 nm)
HOMO	-4.296	$E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}} = 1.001 \text{ eV}$ (1238.6 nm)
HOMO-1	-4.303	$E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}-1} = 1.044 \text{ eV}$ (1187.6 nm)



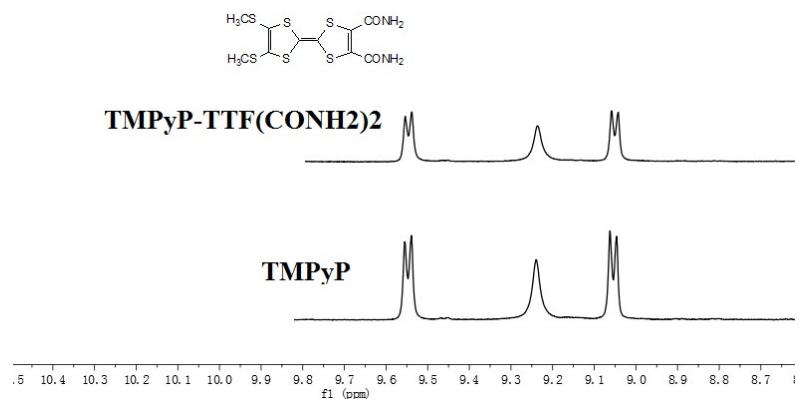
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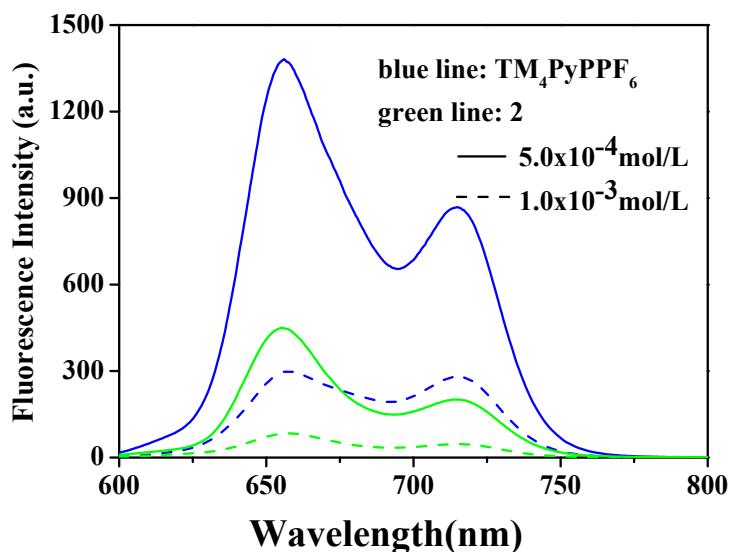
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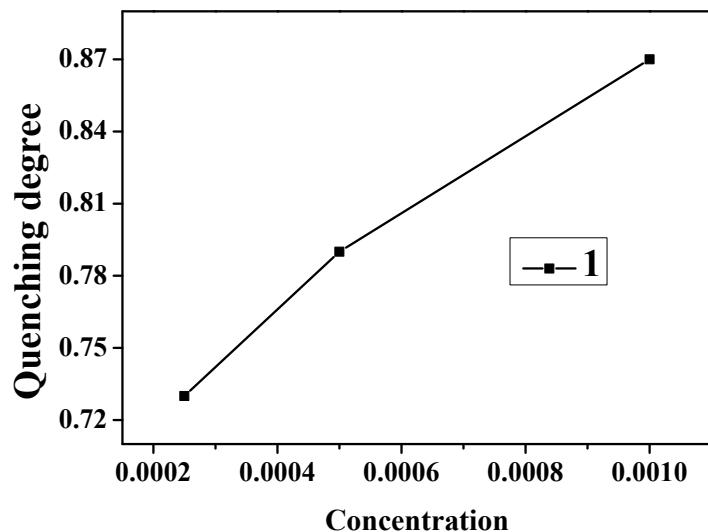
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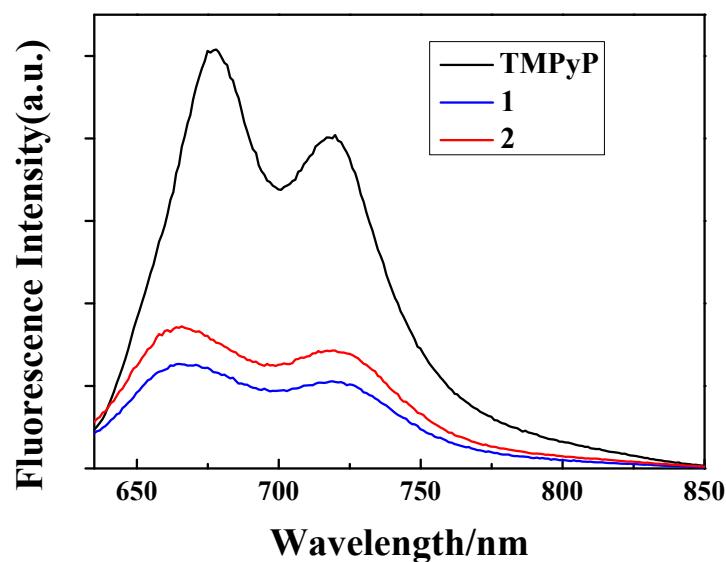
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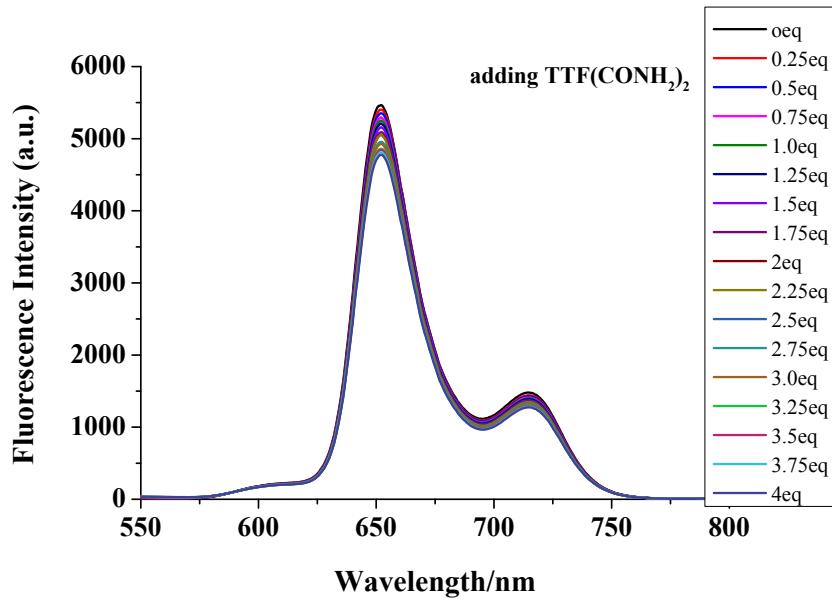
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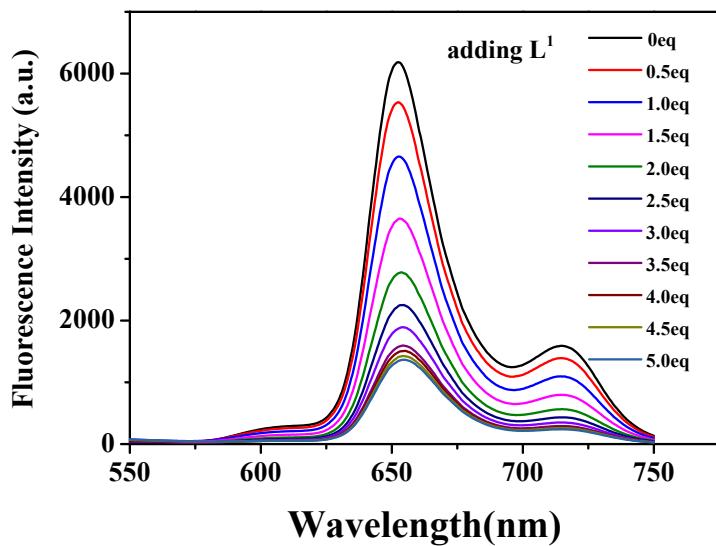
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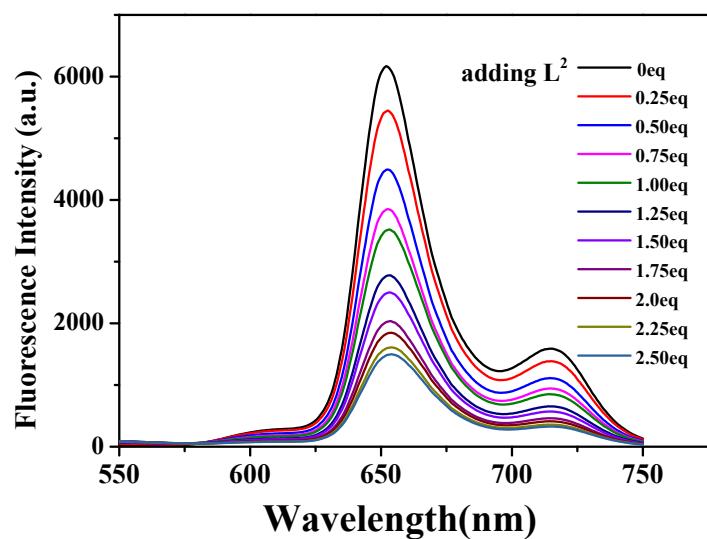


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