

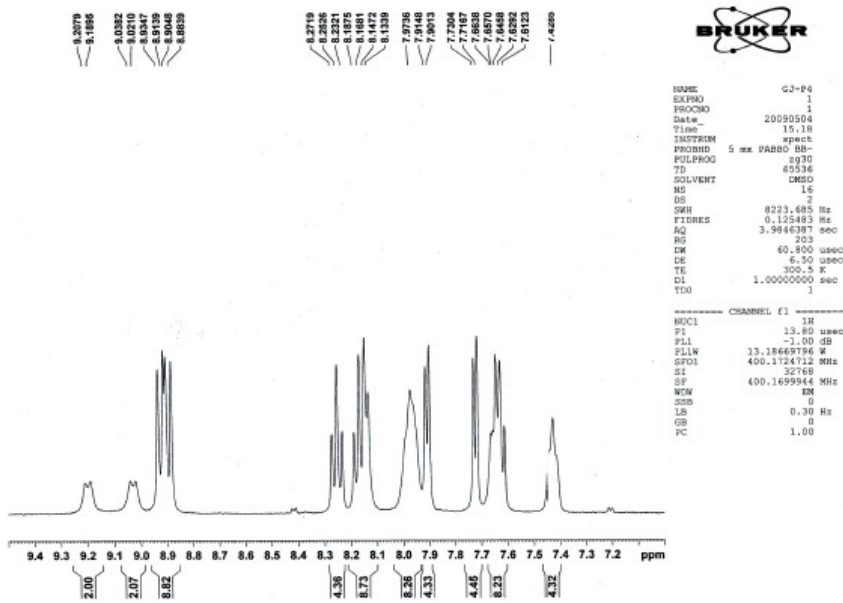
Supporting information for

A highly sensitive and selective visible-light excitable luminescence probe for singlet oxygen based on a dinuclear ruthenium complex

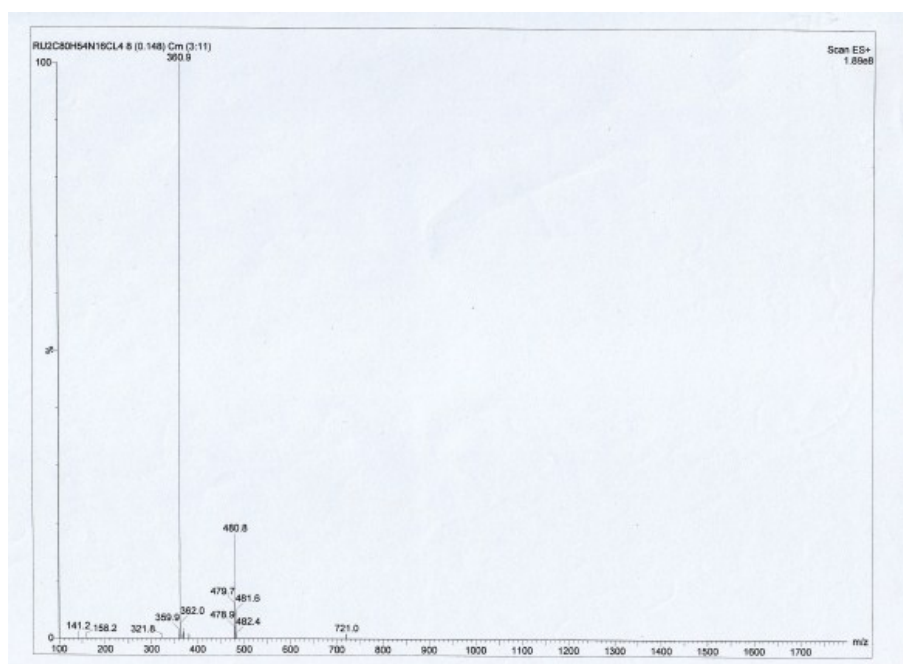
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(a)



(b)

Fig.S1. ^1H NMR spectrum (a) and MALDI-TOF spectrum (b) of $[(\text{bpy})_2\text{Ru}(\text{H}_2\text{ipaip})\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2]\text{Cl}_4$.

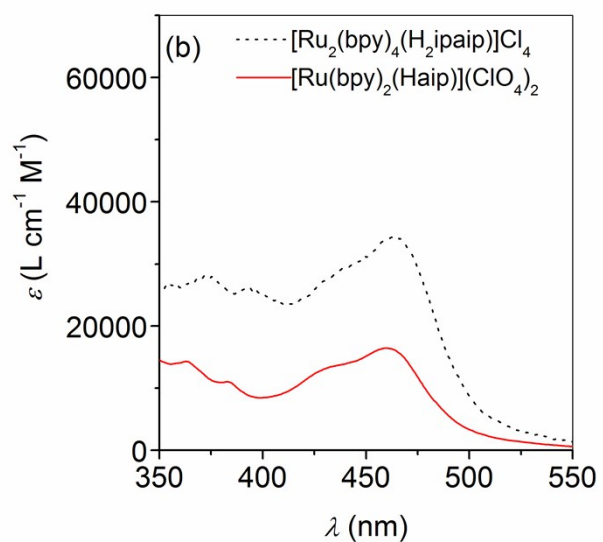
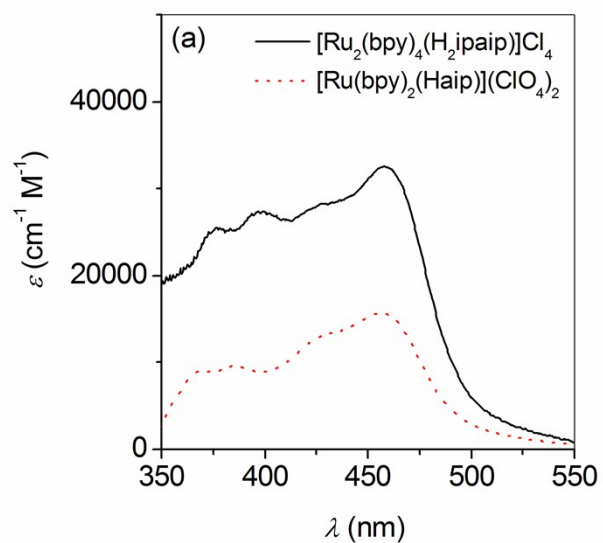


Fig.S2. UV/Vis absorption spectra of $[(\text{bpy})_2\text{Ru}(\text{H}_2\text{ipaip})\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2]\text{Cl}_4$ and $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2(\text{Haip})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ in (a) 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer of pH 7.00, and (b) in 0.1 M carbonate buffer of pH 10.5.

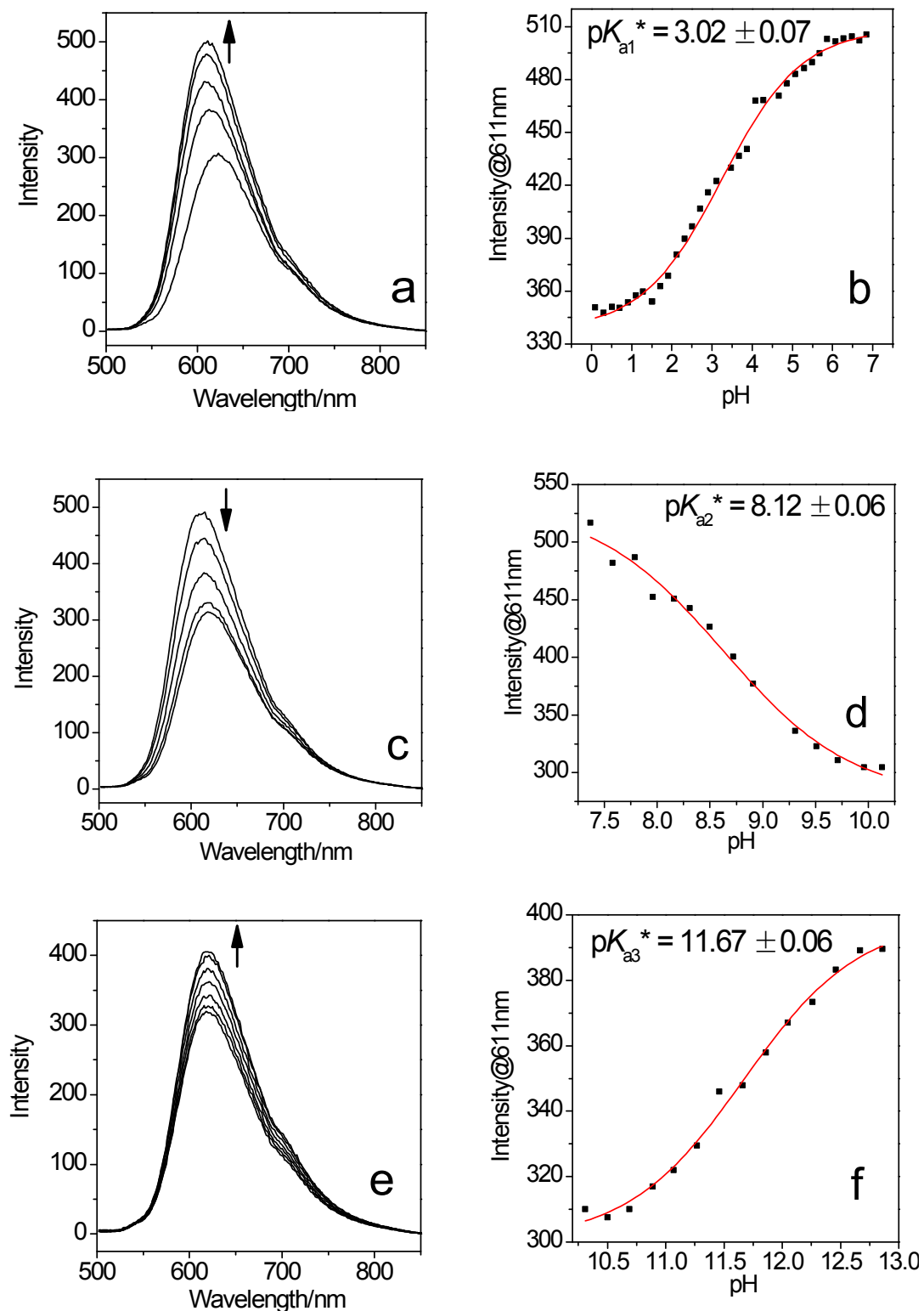
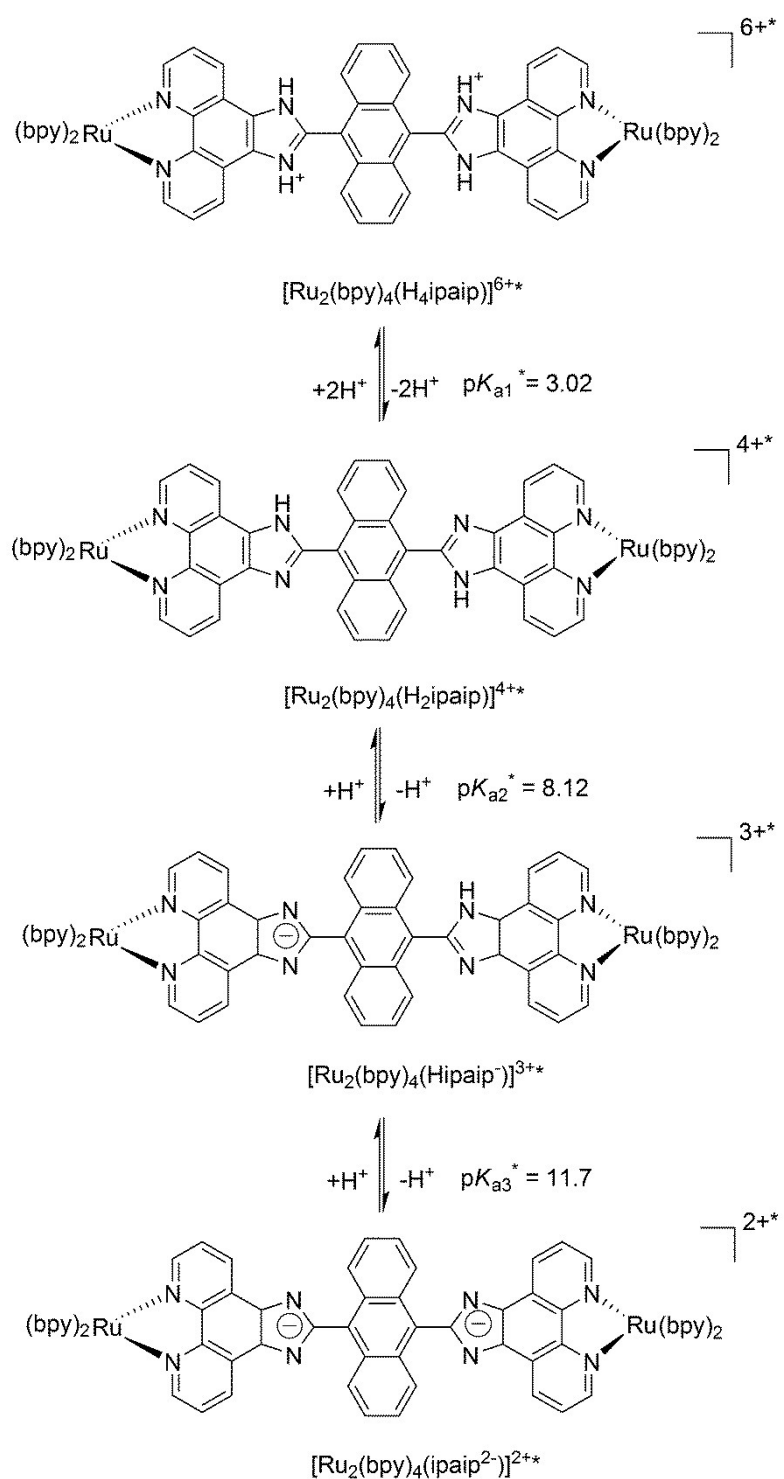


Fig. S3. Changes in emission spectra of $[(bpy)_2Ru(H_2ipaip)Ru(bpy)_2]Cl_4$ (5.0 μM) upon increasing pH from 0.0 to 7.0 (a), from 7.0 to 10.25 (c) and from 10.25 to 12.75 (e) along with the plots (b,d,f) of emission intensities at 611 nm vs. the corresponding pH respectively.



Scheme S4. Excited-state protonation/deprotonation processes of $[\text{Ru}_2(\text{bpy})_4(\text{H}_2\text{ipaip})]^{4+*}$.