

Electronic Supplementary Material:

Triplet- vs. Singlet-State Imposed Photochemistry. The Role of Substituent Effects on the Photo-Fries and Photodissociation Reaction of Triphenylmethyl Silanes

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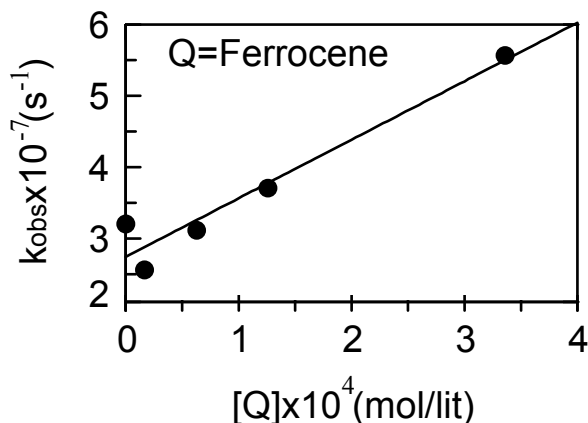


Figure A. Plot of the quenching of the triplet state of **1** (at 520 nm) by ferrocene, using 308-nm laser light (MeCN).

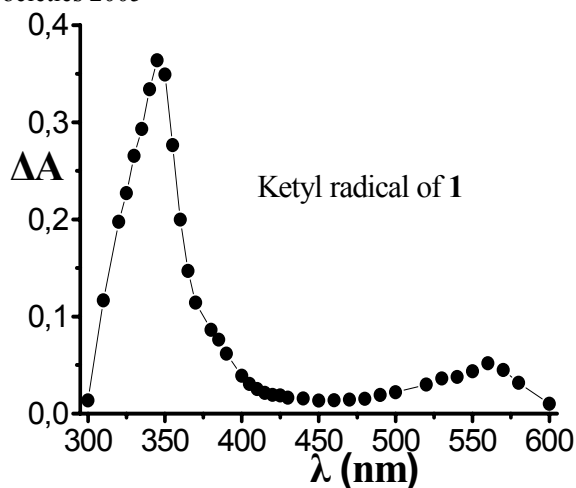


Figure B. Transient absorption spectrum observed 1.62 μ s after the pulsing (266-nm) of a solution of **1** in cyclohexan in the presence of 0.01 mM Et₃N under nitrogen. It corresponds to the ketyl radical *p*-(Ph₂CSiMe₃)-C₆H₄-C(•)(OH)Ph.

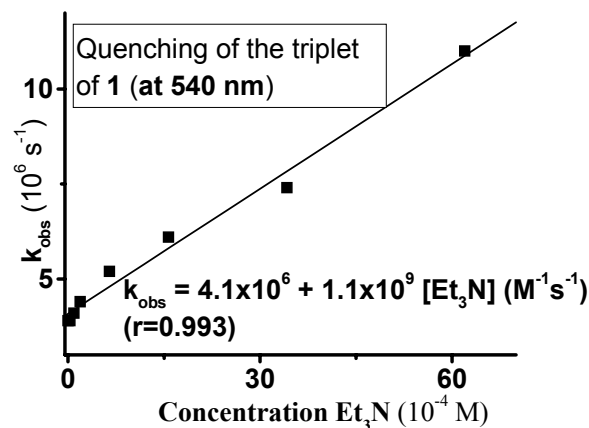


Figure C. Plot of the quenching rate constant of the triplet state of **1** (at 540 nm) by Et₃N, using 266-nm laser light (hexane).

Absorption Coefficient of **6**.

The absorption coefficient value ϵ_6 of the photo-Fries product **6** (10300 M⁻¹cm⁻¹) was derived using a linear correlation we found between the ϵ values of structurally similar 1,3-exocyclic cyclohexatriens reported in the literature (see structures below, Figure D) and the oscillator strength values (*f*) we calculated using the semiempirical method CNDO/S (see Table A); (a) J. Del Bene, H. H. Jaffe, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1985, 107, 7767:

$$\epsilon = 25748 \times f, \quad (r=0.977)$$

For compound **1** we calculated *f* = 0.4 and therefore $\epsilon = 10300$ M⁻¹cm⁻¹.

Table A. Absorption Data of Compounds **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** (see the structures and the plot below)

Comp.	Experimental		Calculated ^c	
	λ_{\max} (nm)	ϵ_{\max} (M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	λ_{\max} (nm)	<i>f</i> <i>oscillator strength</i>
A	303	4400^a	304	0.380
B	324	11800^b	317	0.464
C	306	14500^b	302	0.538
D	315	19800^b	307	0.666

^a) W. J. Bailey, R. A. Baylouny, *J. Org. Chem.* 1962, **27**, 3476; ^b) H. H. Jaffé, M. Orchin, *Theory and Applications of Ultraviolet Spectroscopy*, Wiley, NY, 1964, p. 200; ^c) Calculated using CNDO/S.

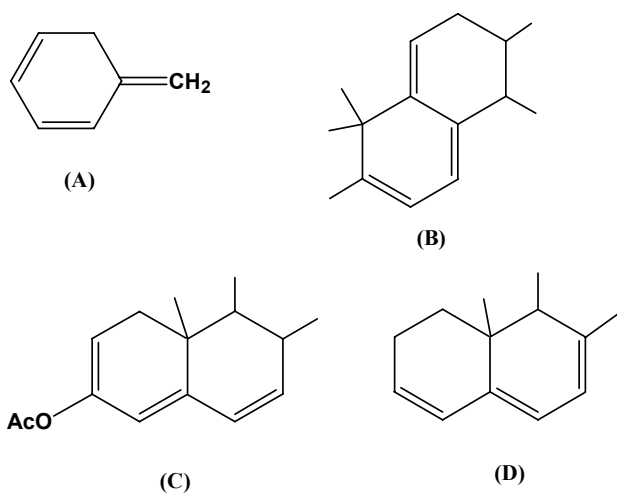


Figure D. See for details in **Table A**.