

Supporting Information

Study of a Two-stage Photobase Generator (PBG) for Photolithography in Microelectronics.

Nicholas J. Turro,^{*,#} Yongjun Li,[#] Steffen Jockusch,[#] Yuji Hagiwara,[†] Masahiro
Okazaki,[†] Ryan A. Mesch,[†] David I. Schuster,[‡] C. Grant Willson,^{*,†}

[#]Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, United States

[†]Chemistry Department, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78741, United States

[‡] Department of Chemistry, New York University, New York, New York 10003, United States

Table of content:

	Page
Figure S1: Laser flash photolysis of 1M and 3 .	S2
Figure S2: Low-temperature phosphorescence of 1M and 3 .	S2
Figure S3: Identification of photoproducts of 1M by HPLC.	S3
Figure S4: ¹ H NMR spectra of 1M before and after photolysis.	S4
Figure S5: HPLC analysis of photolysis of 1M at 254 nm.	S5
Figure S6: Laser flash photolysis of <i>p</i> -OCH ₃ - 1M and <i>p</i> -OCH ₃ -AP.	S5
Figure S7: Low-temperature phosphorescence of <i>p</i> -OCH ₃ - 1M and <i>p</i> -OCH ₃ -AP.	S6
Figure S8: HPLC analysis of photolysis of 2 at 254 nm.	S6
Figure S9: UV absorption spectra of 2 and 4 .	S7
Figure S10: HPLC-MS identification of photoproduct 4 .	S7
Figure S11: HPLC analysis of photolysis 1 .	S8

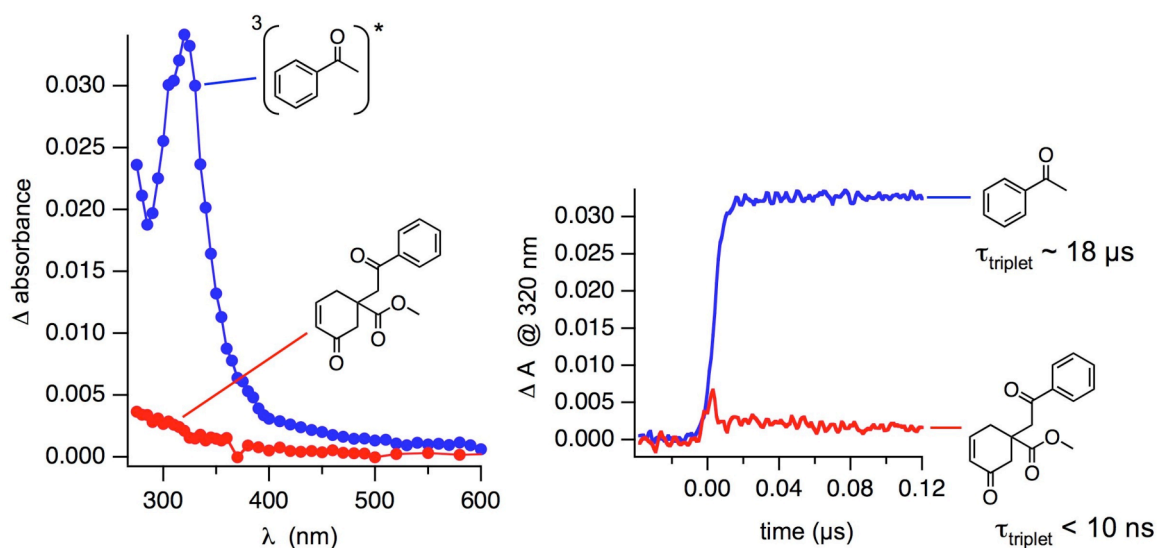


Figure S1. Laser flash photolysis of **1M** (red) and **3** (blue) in deoxygenated acetonitrile solutions using a pulsed laser ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 266$ nm, 5 ns pulse length). Left: transient absorption spectra at the end of the laser pulse. Right: kinetic traces monitored at 320 nm.

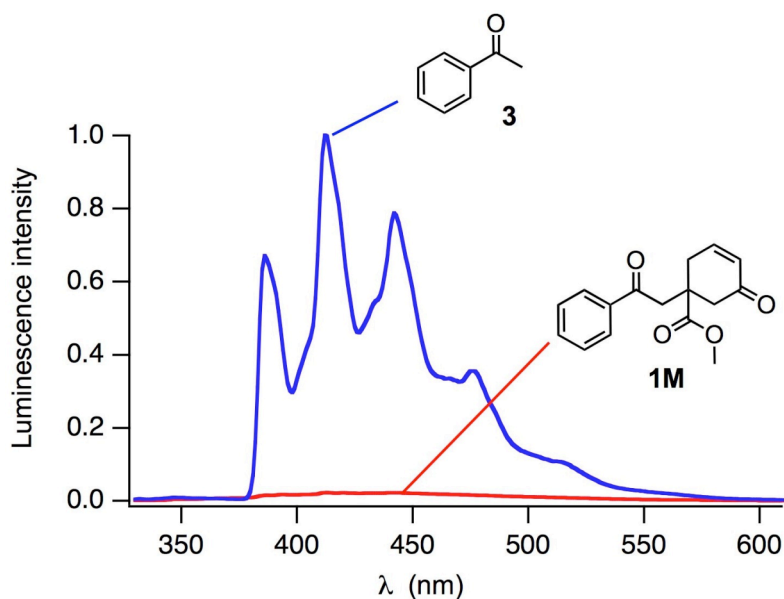


Figure S2. Low-temperature luminescence spectra of **1M** (red) and **3** (blue) in ethanol matrix at 77 K (quartz liquid nitrogen dewar) with matching absorbances at the excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315$ nm. Suprasil quartz tubes (3 mm inner diameter) as sample containers.

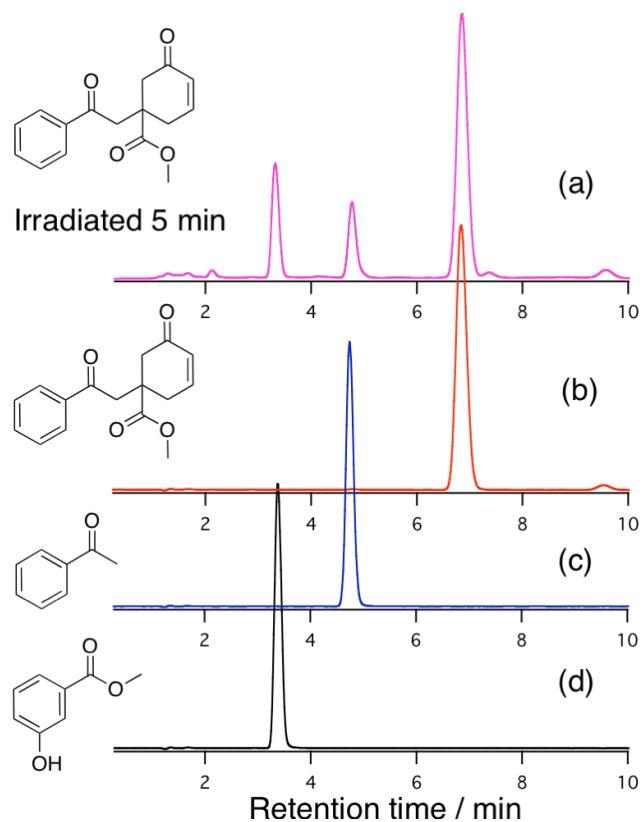


Figure S3. Identification of photoproducts of **1M** by HPLC. (a) **1M** (5mM) after irradiation in CH_3CN for 5 min at 300 nm; (b) **1M**; (c) acetophenone; (d) methyl-3-hydroxylbenzoate. HPLC conditions: isocratic, water: CH_3CN = 70:30, PDA detector @ 288 nm.

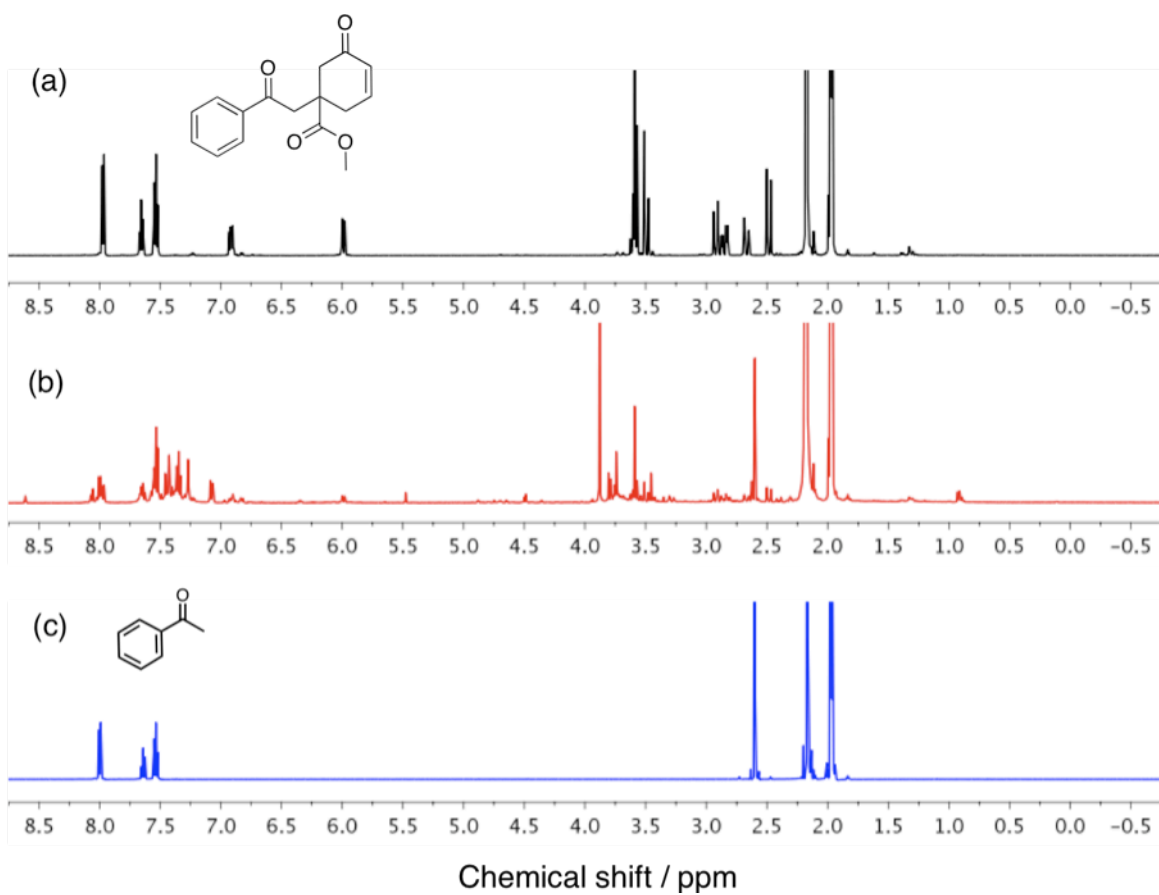


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectra of **1M** (5 mM) (a), **1M** after irradiated for 20 min (b) and acetophenone (c). All spectra were taken in CD_3CN .

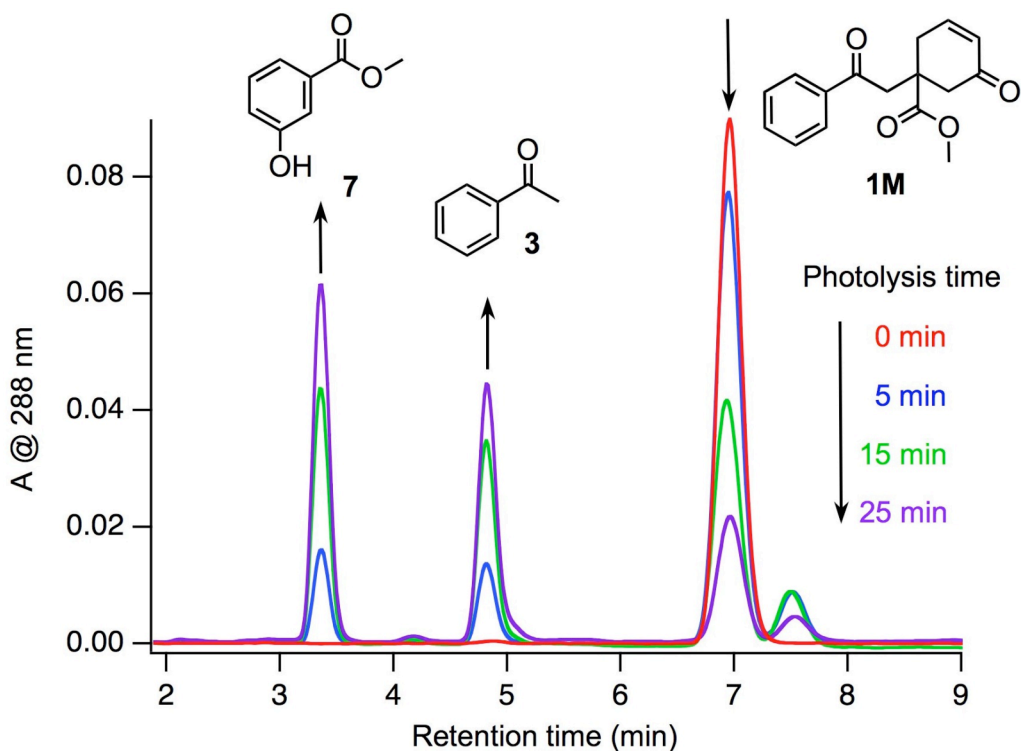


Figure S5. HPLC analysis of photolysis at 254 nm of **1M** (5 mM) in deoxygenated acetonitrile solutions. HPLC conditions: isocratic, water: CH₃CN= 70:30, PDA detector @ 288 nm.

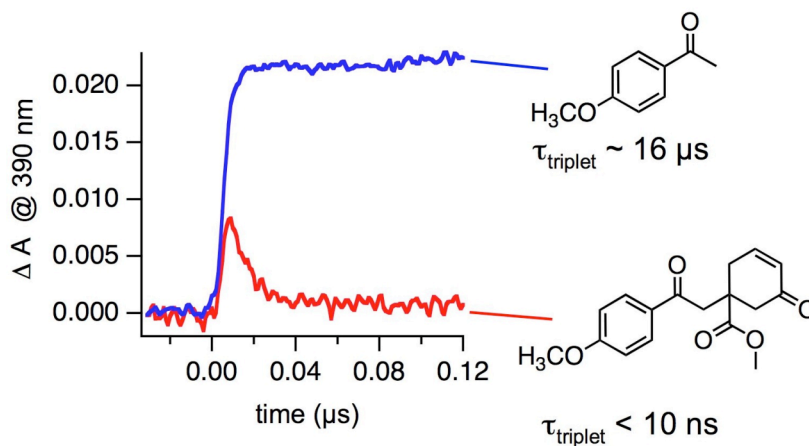


Figure S6. Laser flash photolysis of *p*-OCH₃-**1M** (red) and *p*-OCH₃-AP (blue) in deoxygenated acetonitrile solutions using a pulsed laser ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 266$ nm, 5 ns pulse length). Kinetic traces monitored at 390 nm.

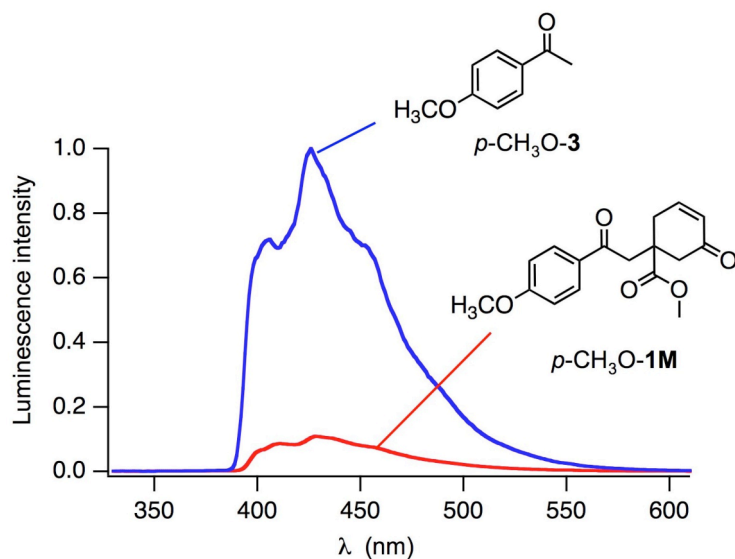


Figure S7. Low-temperature luminescence spectra of *p*-OCH₃-**1M** (red) and *p*-OCH₃-AP (blue) in ethanol matrix at 77 K (quartz liquid nitrogen dewar) with matching absorbances at the excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 275$ nm. Suprasil quartz tubes (3 mm inner diameter) as sample containers.

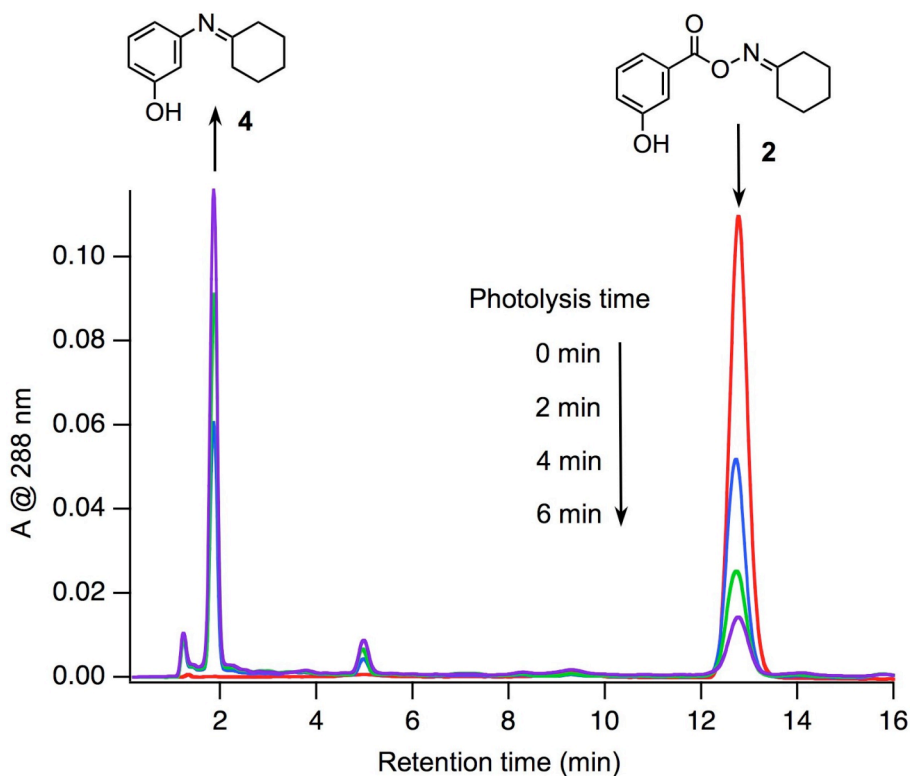


Figure S8. HPLC analysis of photolysis at 254 nm of **2** (5 mM) in deoxygenated acetonitrile solutions. HPLC conditions: isocratic, water (0.1% TFA): CH₃CN= 70:30, PDA detector @ 288 nm.

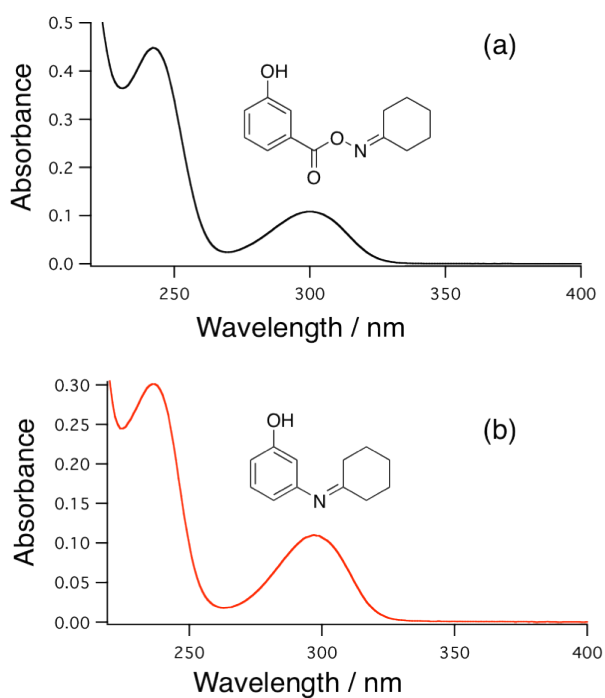


Figure S9. UV absorption spectra extracted from HPLC traces (Figure S8) using the PDA detector of photolysis of **2** at 254 nm; (a) **2**, (b) **4**.

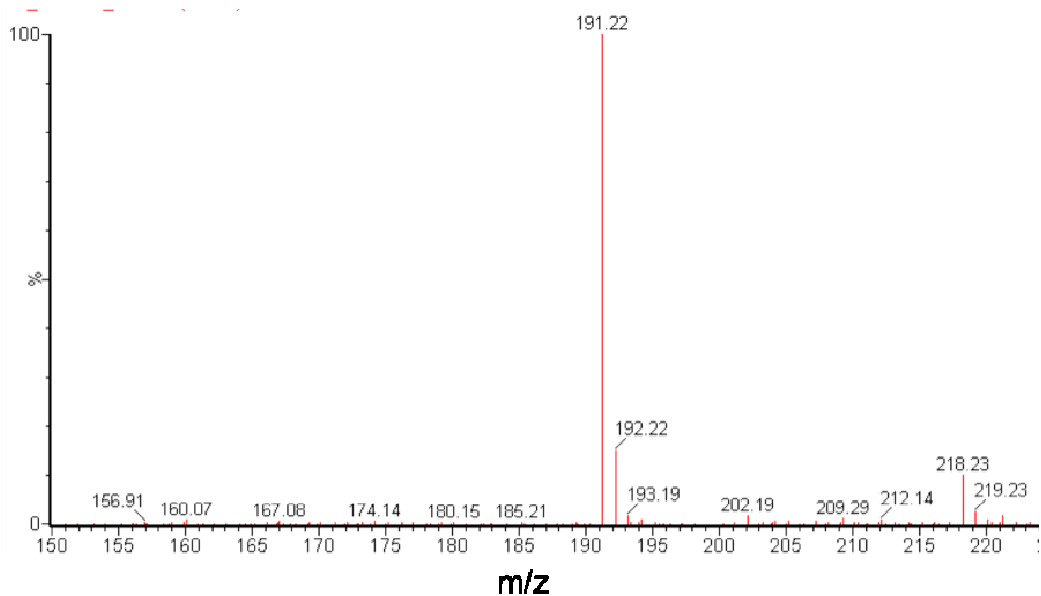


Figure S10. HPLC-MS identification of photoproduct **4** after photolysis of **2** at 254 nm for 6 min (see Figure S8).

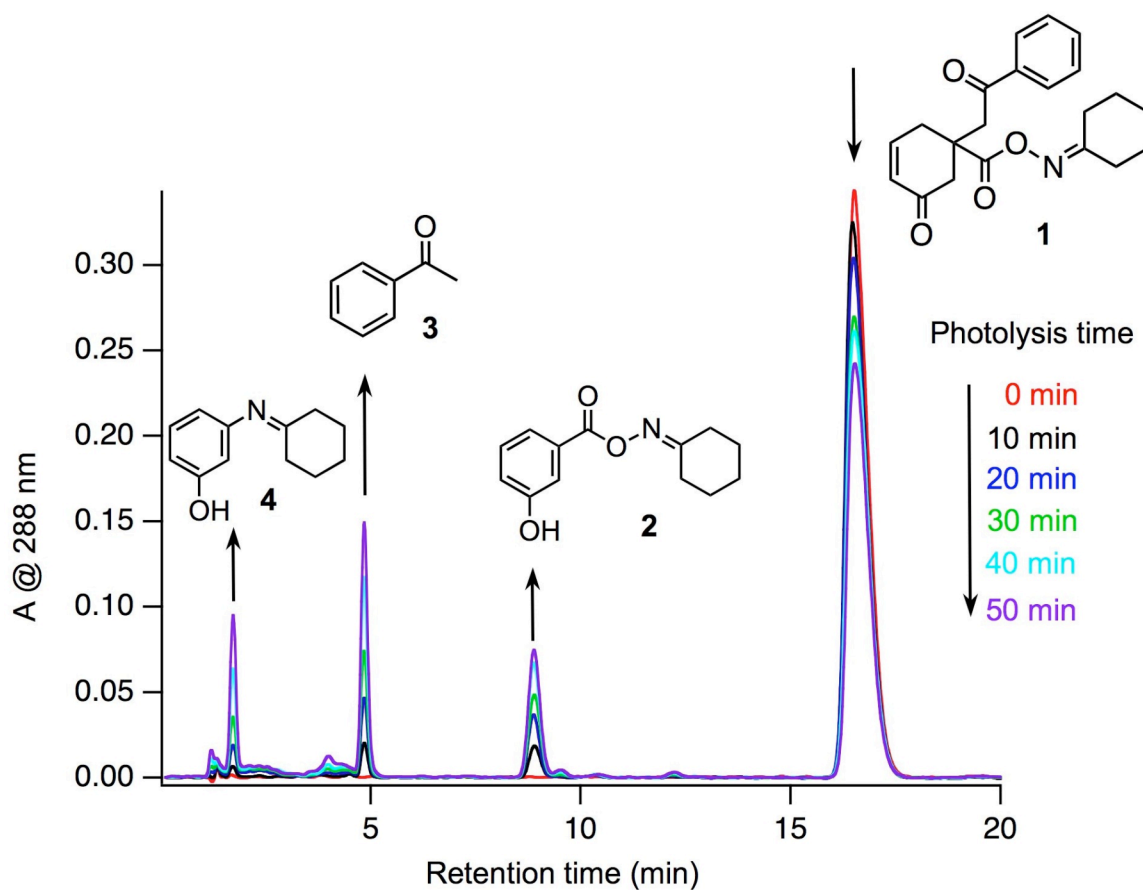


Figure S11. HPLC analysis of photolysis **1** (25 mM) at 254 nm of in deoxygenated acetonitrile solutions. HPLC conditions: isocratic, water (0.1% TFA): CH₃CN= 70:30, PDA detector @ 288 nm.