

Supporting Information

The Influence of Intermolecular Orientation on the Photoinduced Charge Transfer Kinetics in Self-assembled Aggregates of Donor-Acceptor Arrays

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Table S1: Evolution of the total energy of the dimer (in kcal/mol) as a function of the average distance between the perylene bisimide nitrogen atoms in the two interacting molecules for **1**, **2** and **3**, as calculated at the UFF level.

1		2		3	
<i>d</i> (N1-N2)	Energy	<i>d</i> (N1-N2)	Energy	<i>d</i> (N1-N2)	Energy
4.48	568.44	3.83	685.06	5.14	621.87
5.58	568.93	4.40	669.82	5.24	609.73
5.51	561.86	4.57	673.71	6.06	621.48
5.51	554.72	4.54	676.40	11.73	628.68
11.53	567.72	9.60	696.68	11.18	617.50
8.99	584.50	9.78	697.31	11.26	616.13
12.26	568.15	10.01	696.46	11.22	615.98
12.33	568.07	11.59	696.91	11.53	619.53
12.45	568.81	11.46	695.10	11.58	619.97
11.31	563.72	11.37	696.88	11.50	618.29
11.30	563.57	11.16	699.41	11.48	618.06
18.39	578.10	15.54	708.74	17.90	631.09
18.37	579.33	16.34	714.32	18.34	627.56

The circular dichroism spectra are recorded for compounds **1**, **2**, and **3** in MCH (Figure S1). The detected maximum signal in the circular dichroism spectrum is -2 mdeg at 462 nm for compound **1**. For compound **2**, a broad signal is observed with $\lambda_{\min} = 447$ nm (-7 mdeg) and $\lambda_{\max} = 594$ nm ($+5$ mdeg). For compound **3**, a bisignated signal is detected with $\lambda_{\min} = 472$ nm (-2 mdeg) and $\lambda_{\max} = 416$ nm ($+2$ mdeg). All spectra are recorded at a concentration of 5×10^{-5} M in MCH in a 10 mm cell.

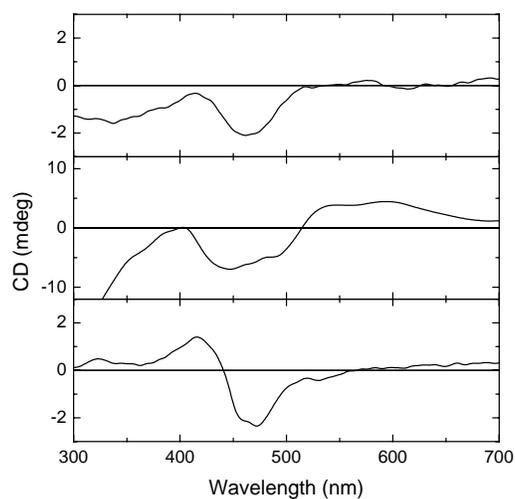


Figure S1: Circular dichroism spectra of 5×10^{-5} M solutions of **1** (top), **2** (middle) and **3** (bottom) in MCH recorded at 20 °C in an absorption cell with a 10 mm path length.