

Supporting information

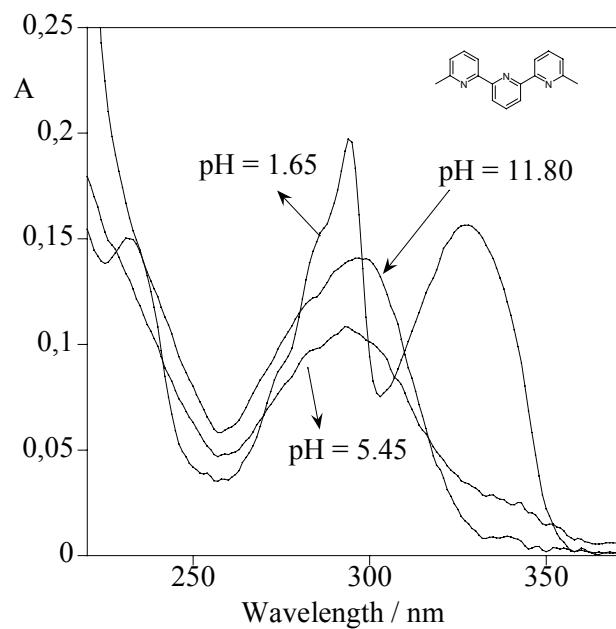


Figure S1. pH dependence of the absorption spectra of Terpyridine in aqueous solution $[L]=1.95 \cdot 10^{-5}$

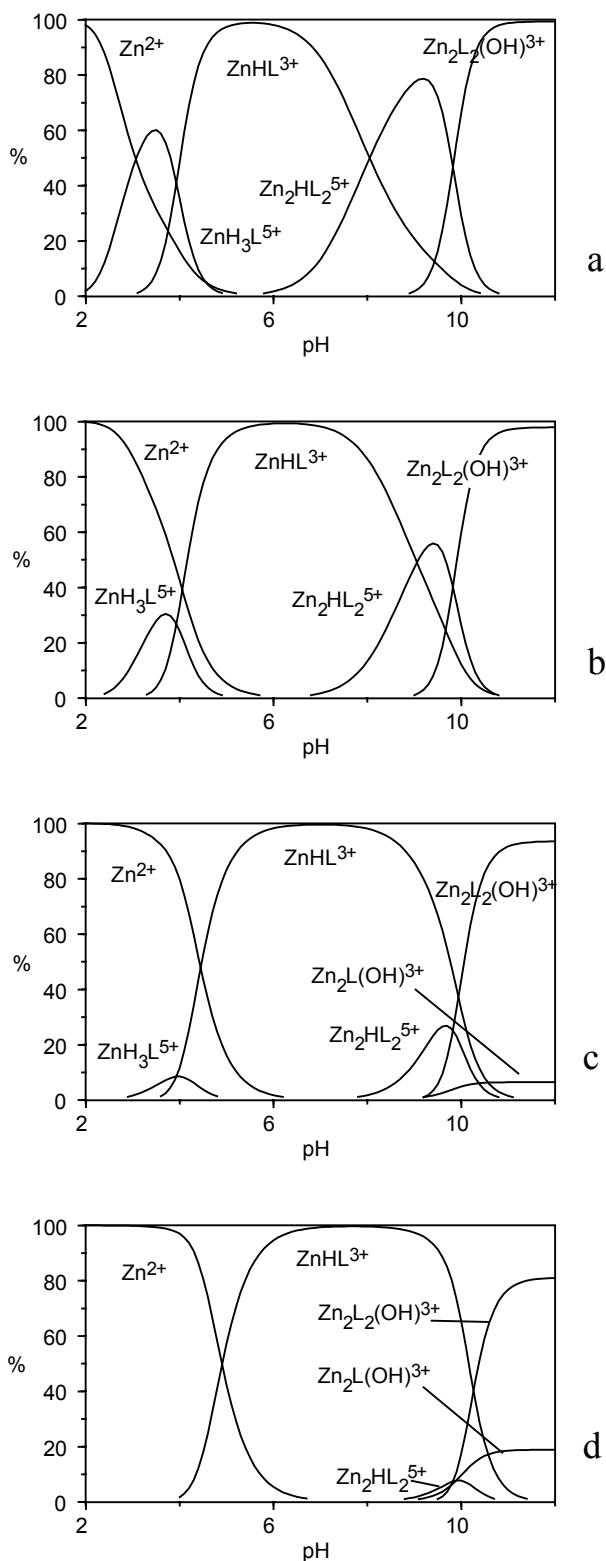


Figure S2. Distribution diagrams of the species for the systems $\text{L}\backslash\text{Zn(II)}$ at different concentrations in NMe_4Cl 0.1 mol dm⁻³ at 298.1 K; $[\text{L}] = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M (a), $[\text{L}] = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M (b), $[\text{L}] = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M (c), $[\text{L}] = [\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M (d).

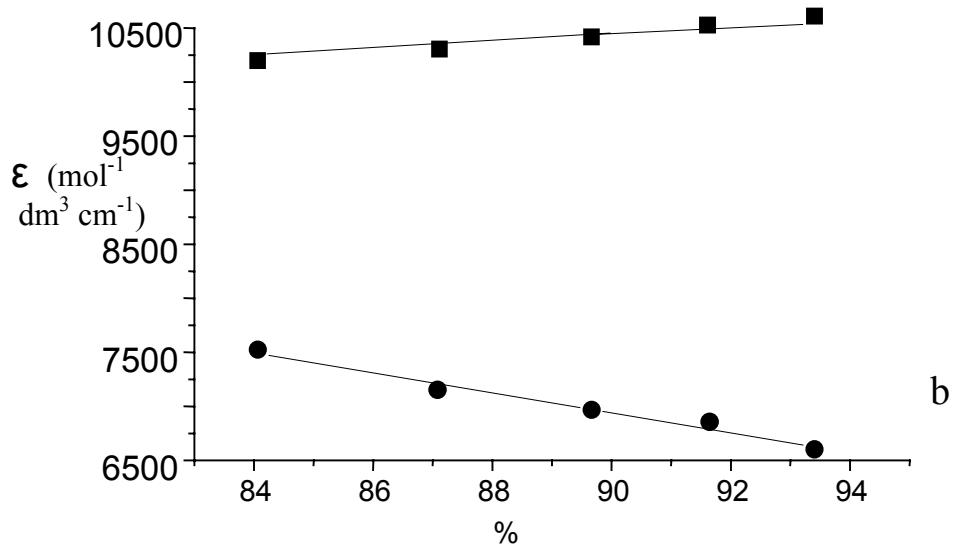
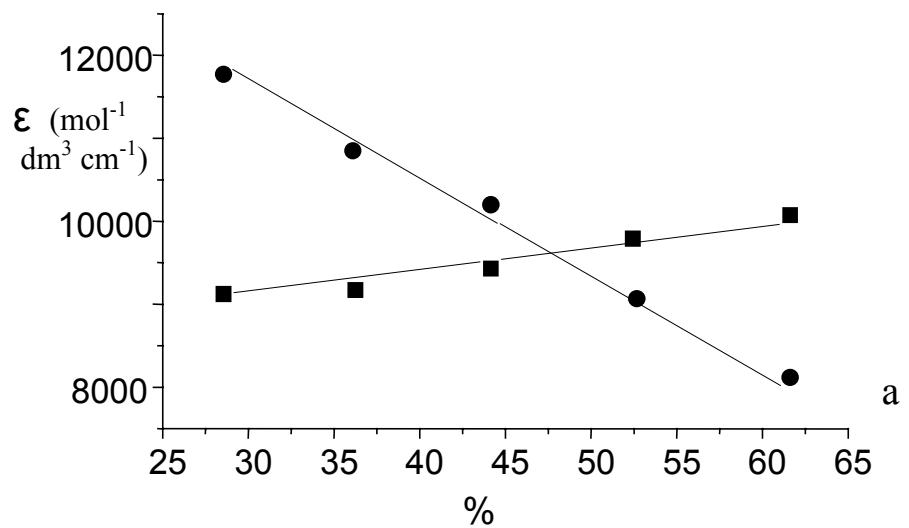


Figure S3. ϵ values at 310 nm (■) and 335 nm (●) measured on solutions with different concentrations of the Zn(II) complex with **L** at pH 9.9 (a) and 11.0 (b) as a function of the overall percentage of the dimeric species ($[\text{Zn}_2\text{L}_2\text{H}]^{5+} + [\text{Zn}_2\text{L}_2(\text{OH})]^{3+}$) calculated on the basis of the potentiometric results.