One pot conversion of fluorophores to phosphorophores.

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2. Experimental

2.1 Methods and Materials.

Commercially available reagents and chemicals were procured from sigma-Aldrich. Analytical reagent (AR) grade solvents were used for the reactions while spectroscopic grade solvents were used for photophysical properties and ASTM silica gel (230-400 mesh) and Sigma-Aldrich (Fluka) Aluminum oxide neutral were used for column chromatography. Thin-layer chromatography was performed on Merck-precoated silica gel 60-F₂₅₄ plates. Either gravity or flash chromatography was performed for purification of all compounds. All the reactions were carried out under aerobic conditions while the spectroscopic sample prepared under nitrogen atmosphere.

2.1.1 Physical Methods. ¹H and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded Bruker Avance III 400 spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm, automated tuning, and matching broad band probe (BBFO) with z-gradients, operating at 400.4 MHz for ¹H and 376.7 MHz for F, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to the residual hydrogen atoms in the deuterated solvent CDCl₃ (δ = 7.26). High-resolution mass spectra for the non-iodinated compounds were performed on a Bruker Maxis Impact mass spectrometer, using APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) direct probe in either positive or negative mode. High-resolution mass spectra for the iodinated compound was performed on a Waters LCT Premier mass spectrometer, using TOF electron spray positive mode in CH₃CN/water 70:30, flow 0.25.

2.1.2 Crystal Structure Determination. The single-crystal material was immersed in Paratone–N oil and was quickly fished with a glass rod and mounted on a Kappa CCD diffractometer under a cold stream of nitrogen. Data collection was performed using monochromated Mo K α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, using φ and ω scans to cover the Ewald sphere.¹ Accurate cell parameters were obtained with the amount of indicated reflections.² The structure was solved by direct methods (SHELXS-97)³ and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods against F^2 (SHELXL-97).⁴ All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. The hydrogen atoms were refined isotopically on calculated positions using a riding model with their U_{iso} values constrained to 1.5 times the U_{eq} of their pivot atoms for terminal sp³ carbon atoms and 1.2 times for all other carbon atoms. Software used for molecular graphics: Mercury 3.5.⁵

2.1.3 Spectroscopy. Absorption spectra of the samples were measured on an HP 8453 diode array spectrophotometer in toluene. Steady-state fluorescence spectra of the investigated compounds were measured in 1 cm \times 1 cm quartz optical cells using a combination of a CW xenon lamp (XBO 150) and a monochromator (Lot-Oriel, bandwidth 10 nm) for excitation and a polychromator with a cooled CCD matrix as a detector system (Lot-Oriel, Instaspec IV).⁶ Fluorescence lifetimes were measured by the time-correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) technique, using the frequency-doubled pulses of a Ti:sapphire laser (Coherent Mira 900, 405 nm, fwhm 200 fs) for excitation. The instrument response function was 33 ps, as measured at excitation wavelength with Ludox.⁷ A self-made routine was applied to minimize the least-squares error between the model function convoluted with instrument response function and the measured data set. Triplet lifetimes were determined for each corrole in air-saturated and nitrogen-flushed Toluene solution. The optical densities of the samples were adjusted to OD = 0.200 at 405 nm for the steady state measurements and to OD = 0.200 at the excitation wavelength for flash photolysis measurements. The singlet oxygen measurements in toluene were performed using samples with an OD = 0.200 at 405 nm.

2.2 Synthesis 5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (H₃)tpfc,⁸⁻¹⁰ Cu(III)-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (tpfc)Cu,^{11,12} Ag(III)-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole¹³ were synthesized according to the literature procedures.

2.2.2 Gold(III)-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (tpfc)Au: 5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol) was added to a solution of gold acetate (0.9 g, 0.24 mmol) in pyridine (10 mL) stirred at room temperature under N₂ atmosphere. TLC analysis show complete consumption of starting material after 1 h and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure without heating. The product was purified on Aluminina column chromatography with CH₂Cl₂hexane 4:1 v/v furnished the desired product (0.014 g) as a purple solid in 12% yield. ¹H NMR (601 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 9.26 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.96 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.80 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 4H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -136.95 (dt, *J* = 22.3 Hz), -150, -151.97-161.29. HRMS (APCI- TOF) m/z: [M⁻] Calcd. for $C_{37}H_8AuF_{15}N_4$: 990.0170; Found 990.0151. UV/Vis (Toluene) λ_{max} nm (ϵ x 10⁴): 400 (4.32), 421 (16.72), 493 (0.59), 530 (0.95), 564 (3.98),

2.2.3 2,3,17,18-tetraiodo-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (H₃)(I₄-tpfc): 5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol) and N-iodosuccinamide (0.14 g, 0.63 mmol) in dry Pyridine (10 ml) was added to a stirred mixture in the aerobic condition at room temperature for 1 h. TLC analysis show complete consumption of starting material and remove the solvent by vaccum. Reaction mixture was washed with sodium thiosulfate solution to quench the excess of iodine, collected in CH₂Cl₂ and dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Purification of the residue by column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂-hexane, 1:4, v/v) furnished the product (0.62 g) as a purple solid in 40% yield. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 8.47 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -137.15 – -137.27 (m, 2F), -137.53 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 4F), -151.32 (t, 2F), -151.50 (t, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 1F), -160.96 (dd, *J* = 21.5, 15.4 Hz, 2F), -161.57 (t, *J* = 18.3 Hz, 4F). HRMS (APCI-TOF) m/z: [M]⁻ Calcd for C₃₇H₇F₁₅I₄N₄: 1299.6609; Found 1298.6747. UV/Vis (Toluene) λ_{max} nm (ε x 10⁴): 421 (11.84), 443 (12.40), 594 (4.40), 618 (4.06), 665 (1.70).

2.2.4 General procedure for one-pot synthesis of the tetraiodinated metallocorroles, (I₄tpfc)M: 5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (100 mg, 1 eq.) and N-iodosuccinamide (280 mg, 10 eq.) and metal acetate (2 to 10 eq.) in dry pyridine (10 mL) were stirred under aerobic condition at room temperature until full consumption of the starting material was indicated by TLC (1 to 6 h), after which the pyridine was evaporated. The solids were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, washed with aqueous sodium thiosulfate, and the organic phase was dried by anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. (a) Copper(III)-2,3,17,18-tetraiodo-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (I4-tpfc)Cu: Purification by column chromatography on neutral alumina (CH₂Cl₂-hexane, 1:6, v/v) furnished the product (0.129 g. 76% vield.) as a purple colored solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 6.96 (dd, J =11.5, 4.5 Hz, 2H). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 6.97 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -137.06 – -137.40 (m, 6F), -150.53 (t, J = 20.9 Hz, 1F), -150.72 (t, J = 21.0 Hz, 2F), -159.60 - -159.78 (m, 2F), -160.61 (td, J = 21.8, 6.6 Hz, 4F). HRMS (APCI-TOF) m/z: [M]⁻ Calcd for C₃₇H₄N₄F₁₅I₄Cu 1359.5671; Found 1358.5325. UV/Vis (toluene) λ_{max} nm ($\varepsilon \ge 10^4$): 418 (15.61), 573 (2.61), 714 (0.21). (b) Silver(III)-2,3,17,18-tetraiodo-5,10,15tris(pentafluorophenyl)-corrole (I₄-tpfc)Ag: Purification by column chromatography on neutral aluminium oxide (CH₂Cl₂-hexane, 1:4, v/v) furnished the product (0.079 g, 45% yield) as a dark red colored solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 8.70 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 8.62 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl3) δ , ppm -136.81 - -137.02 (m, 6F), -150.90 (t, J = 20.9 Hz, 1F), -151.20 (t, J = 21.0 Hz, 2F), -160.65 (dt, J = 22.2, 7.0 Hz, 2F), -161.70 (dt, J = 22.9, 7.4 Hz, 4F). HRMS (APCI-TOF) m/z: [M]⁻ Calcd for C₃₇H₄N₄F₁₅I₄Ag 1403.5421; Found 1403.5099. UV/Vis (Toluene) λ_{max} nm ($\epsilon x \ 10^4$): 434 (21.32), 542 (1.90), 585 (11.56), 648 (0.18). (c) Gold(III)-

2,3,17,18-tetraiodo-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (I₄-tpfc)Au: Purification by column chromatography on neutral alumina (CH₂Cl₂–hexane, 2:9, v/v) furnished the product (0.099 g, 53% yield) as a red colored solid. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 8.81 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -136.69 (dd, *J* = 24.2, 7.8 Hz, 4F), -136.87 (dd, *J* = 22.9, 7.1 Hz, 2F), -150.95 (t, *J* = 20.9 Hz, 1F), -151.37 (t, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 2F), -160.71 (dt, *J* = 22.4, 11.3 Hz, 2F), -161.84 (td, *J* = 22.9, 7.4 Hz, 4F). HRMS (APCI-TOF) m/z: [M]⁻ Calcd for C₃₇H₄N₄F₁₅I₄Au 1493.6041; Found 1493.6041. UV/Vis (Toluene) λ_{max} nm (ϵ x 10⁴): 427 (17.20), 505 (0.61), 542 (1.59), 583 (10.04).

2.2.5 Silver(III)- 2,17,18-triiodo-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (I₃-tpfc)Ag: Silver(III)-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (tpfc)Ag (0.05 g, 0.055 mmol) and N-iodosuccinamide (0.123 g, 0.55 mmol) in dry pyridine (10 ml) was refluxed for 12 h under nitrogen. TLC analysis and absorption spectra were show inseparable mixture of product and reactant. Purification by flash column chromatography on neutral aluminum oxide (CH₂Cl₂–hexane, 2:9, v/v) furnished the product (0.039 g) as a red colored solid in 55% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 8.74 (d, 2H), 8.80 (d, 2H), 9.54 (1H, s). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -136.50 (m), -151.45 (m), -161.37 (m), -162.03 (m). APCI-MS m/z: 1279.601 [M⁻]. UV/Vis (Toluene) λ_{max} nm: 427 (17.20), 533 (1.59), 576 (10.04).

2.2.6 Gold(III)- 2,17,18-triiodo-5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (I₃-tpfc)Au: Gold(III)- 5,10,15-tris(pentafluorophenyl)corrole (tpfc)Au (0.02 g, 0.02 mmol) and N-iodosuccinamide (0.045 g, 0.2 mmol) in dry pyridine (8 ml) was refluxed for 24 h under nitrogen. TLC analysis show inseparable mixture of product and reactant. Purification by flash column chromatography on neutral aluminum oxide (CH₂Cl₂-hexane, 2:8, v/v) furnished the mixture of (I₃-tpfc)Au (52%) and unreacted starting material (30%) collected. Analyzed mixture product by ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm 8.73 to 8.79 (m, 2H), 8.84 (d, 2H), 9.54 (1H, s). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm -137.04 (m), -151.45 to -153.45 (m), -161.67 (m), -162.98 (m).

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2.4. Spectra

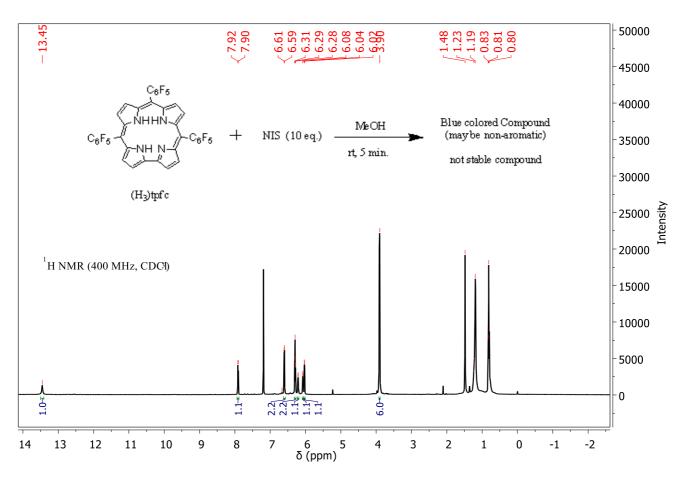


Fig. S1: ¹H NMR spectrum of non-aromatic product from the reaction between (H_3) tpfc and NIS in Methanol as solvent and recorded spectrum in CDCl3 solvent.

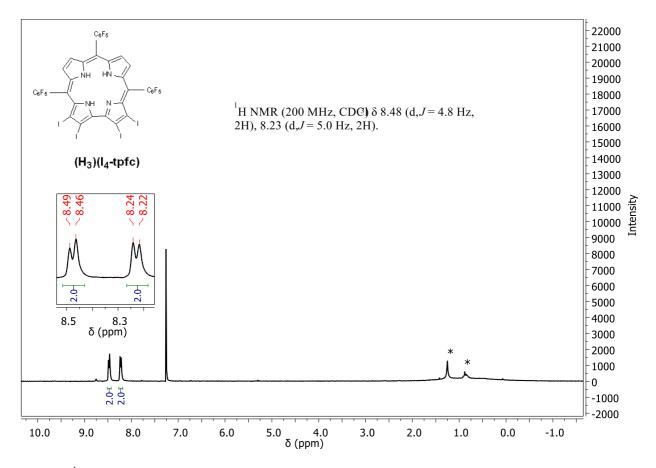


Fig. S2: ¹H NMR spectrum of $(H_3)(I_4$ -tpfc) were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent. '*'indicates solvents impurities.

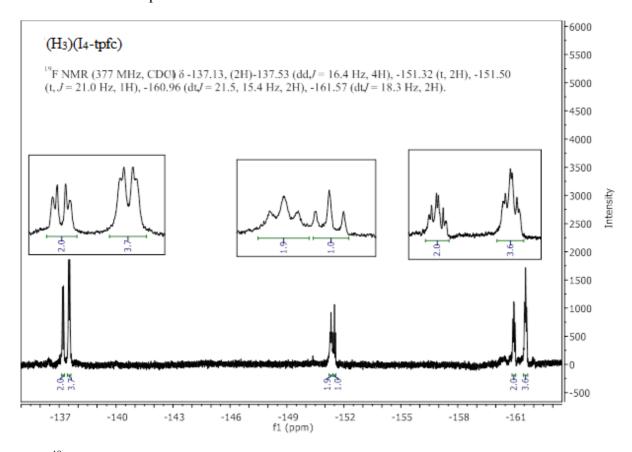


Fig. S3: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (H_3)(I_4 -tpfc) were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

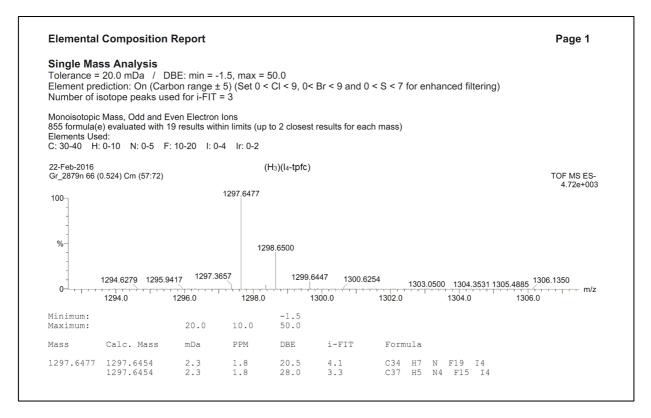


Fig. S4: High resolution APCI mass spectrum of (H₃)(I₄-tpfc) with calculated mass 1297.6454

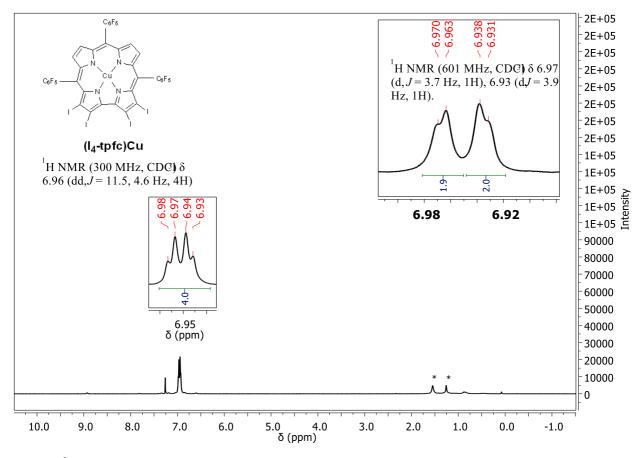


Fig. S5: ¹H NMR spectrum of (I_4 -tpfc)Cu were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent and '*'Indicates solvent impurities. Inset spectrum clarify two different doublets recorded at 601 MHz.

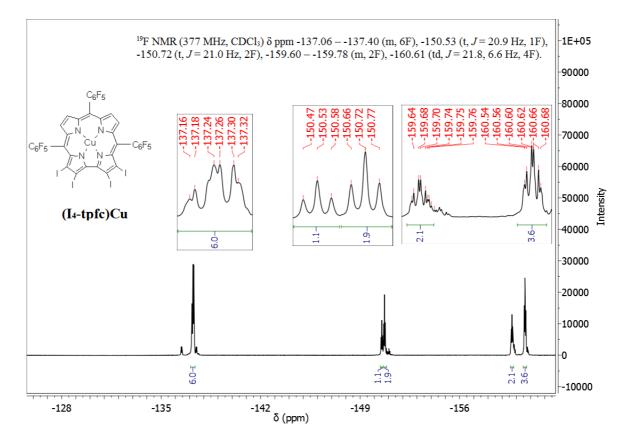


Fig. S6: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of $(I_4$ -tpfc)Cu were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

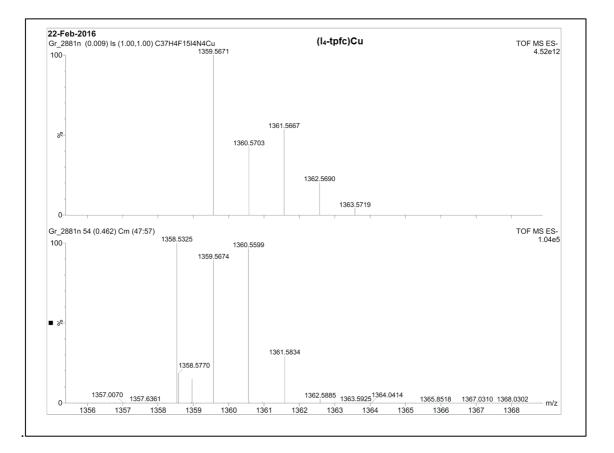


Fig. S7: High resolution APCI mass spectrum of (I₄-tpfc)Cu with calculated mass 1359.5671.

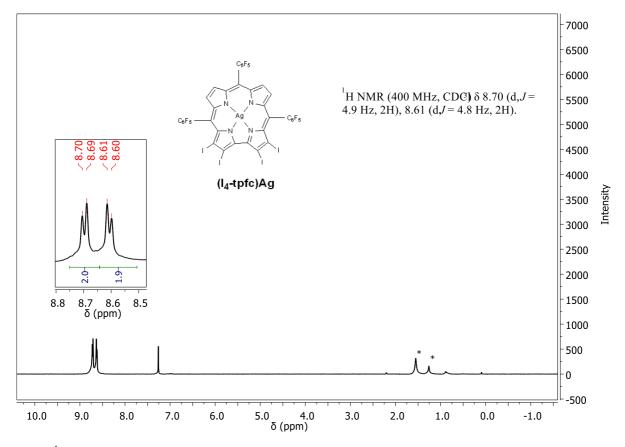


Fig. S8: ¹H NMR spectrum of $(I_4$ -tpfc)Ag were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent and "*'indicates solvents impurities.

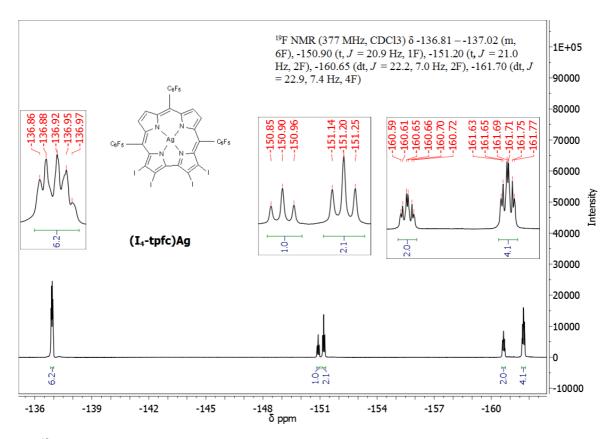


Fig. S9: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (I_4 -tpfc)Ag were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

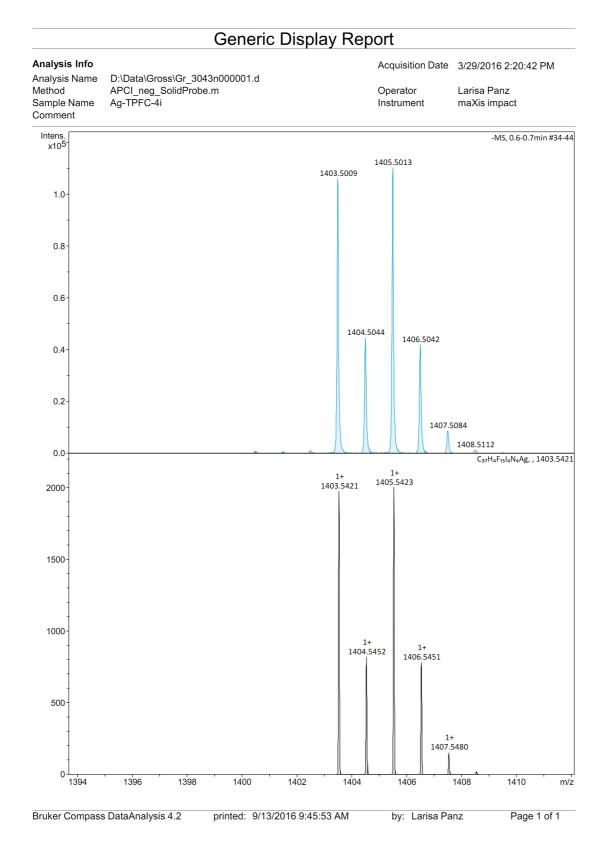


Fig. S10: High-resolution APCI Mass spectrum of (I₄-tpfc)Ag with calculated mass 1403.5421.

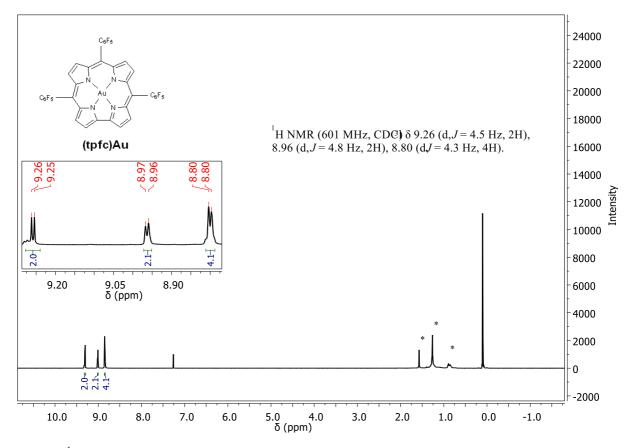


Fig. S11: ¹H NMR spectrum of (**tpfc**)**Au** were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent and '*'indicates solvents impurities.

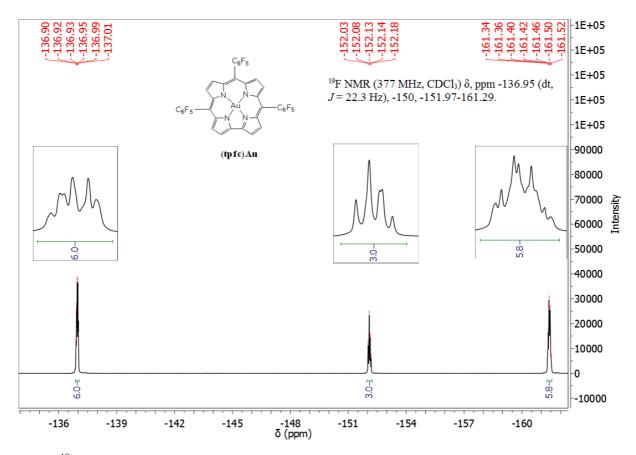
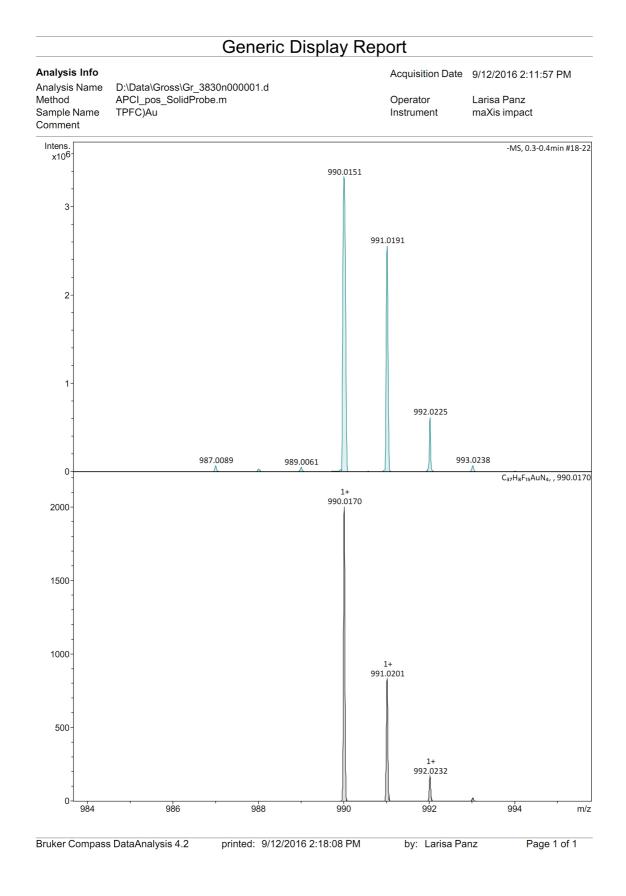
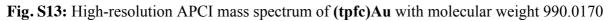


Fig. S12: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (tpfc)Au were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.





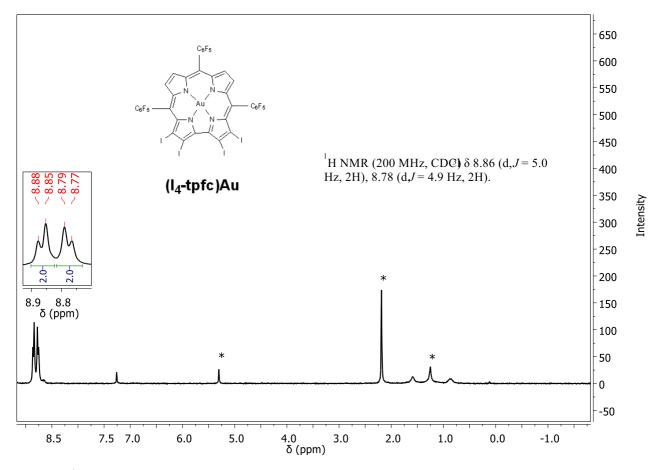


Fig. S14: ¹H NMR spectrum of (I_4 -tpfc)Au were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

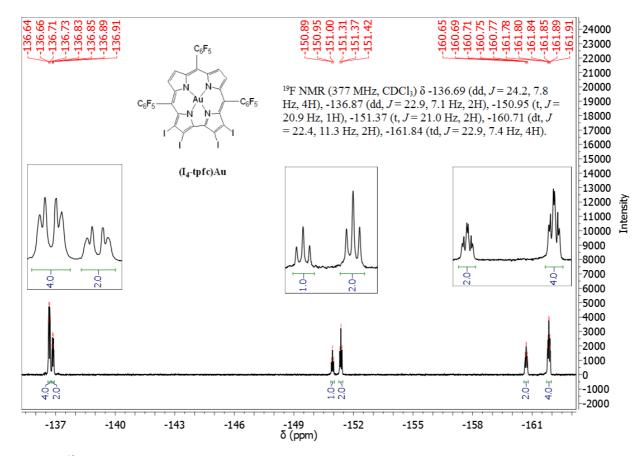
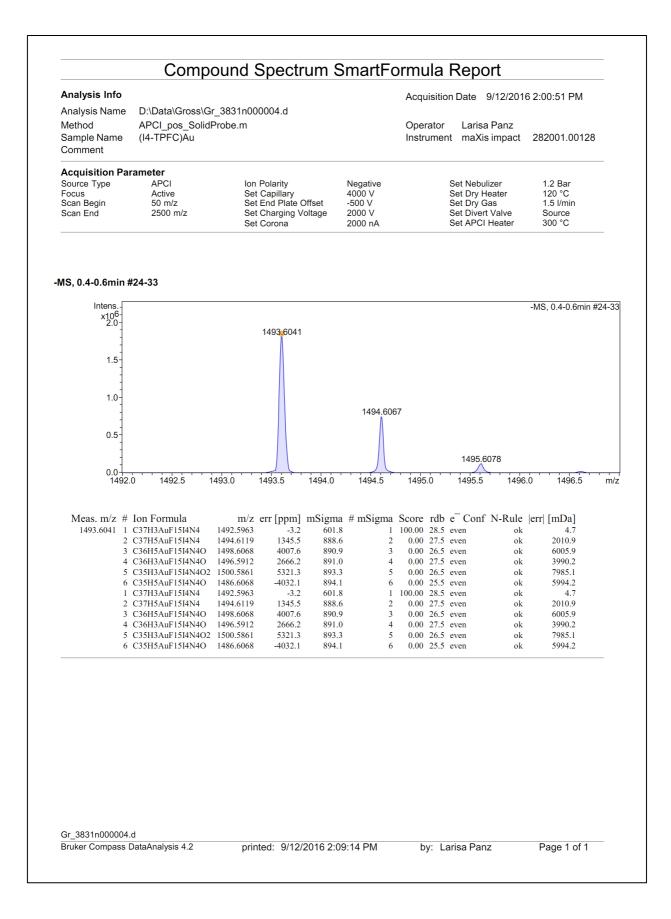
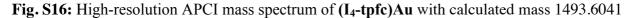


Fig. S15: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (I_4 -tpfc)Au were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.





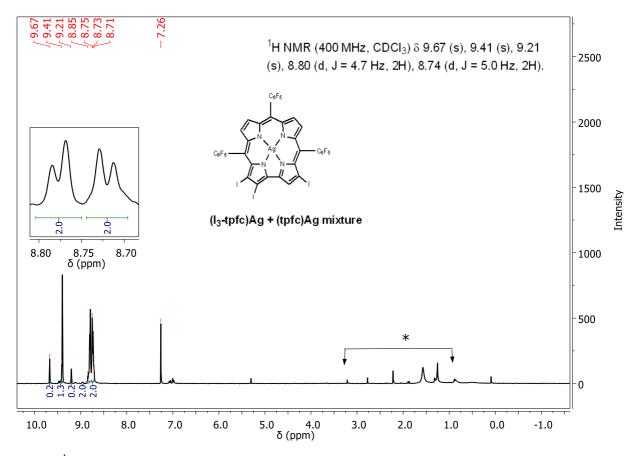


Fig. S17: ¹H NMR spectrum of (**I**₃-**tpfc**)**Ag** (contaminated by unreacted (**tpfc**)**Ag**) were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

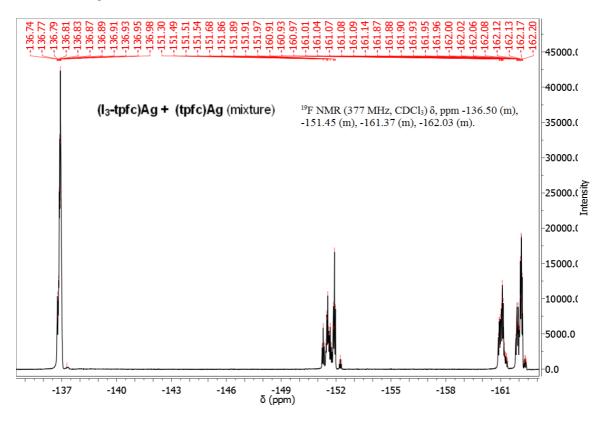


Fig. S18: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of **(I₃-tpfc)Ag** (contaminated with unreacted **(tpfc)Ag**) were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

Display Report

Analysis Info Acquisition Date 3/31/2016 6:50:38 AM Analysis Name D:\Data\Gross\Gr_3052n000003.d Method APCI_neg_SolidProbe.m Operator Larisa Panz Sample Name Ag-TPFCI-m Instrument maXis impact 282001.00128 Comment Acquisition Parameter Negative 4000 V -500 V 2000 V Ion Polarity Set Capillary Set End Plate Offset 1.2 Bar 120 °C 1.5 l/min Source Type APCI Active Set Nebulizer Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater Set Dry Gas Set Divert Valve Set APCI Heater Focus Scan Begin 50 m/z Set Charging Voltage Set Corona Scan End 2500 m/z Source 200 °C 2000 nA Intens. x10⁵ -MS, 0.6-1.1min #38-65 1151.7096 2.0 1.5 1279.6014 1.0 0.5 1105.7242 1231.6166 1059.7595 1405.4950 0.0 الله المر 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 m/z Gr_3052n000003.d printed: 3/31/2016 6:52:27 AM Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.2 by: Larisa Panz Page 1 of 1

Fig. S19: APCI mass spectrum of (I₃-tpfc)Ag (contaminated with unreacted (tpfc)Ag) molecular weight 1277.6459

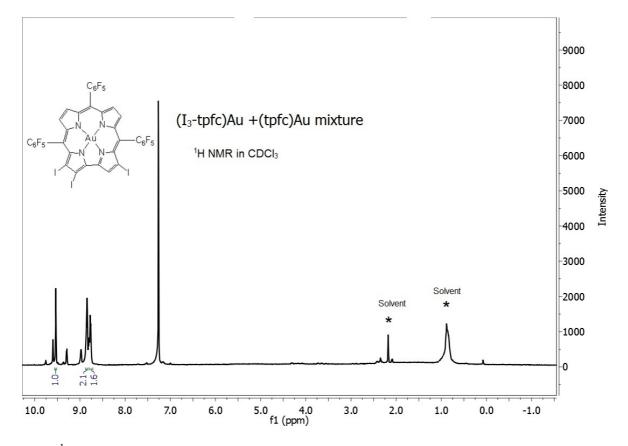


Fig. S20: ¹H NMR spectrum of (I_3 -tpfc)Au (contaminated with unreacted (tpfc)Au) were recorded at 400 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

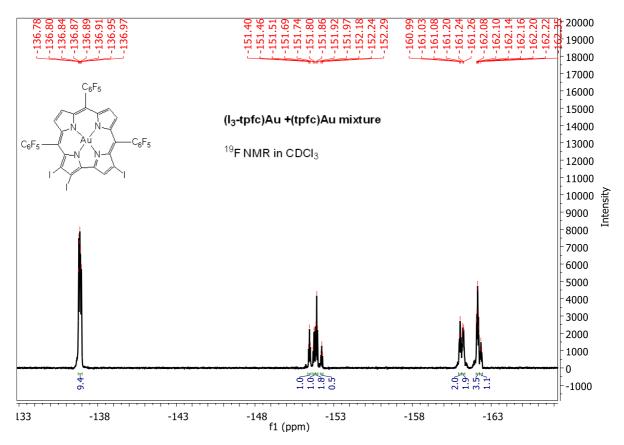


Fig. S21: ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of **(I₃-tpfc)Au** (contaminated with unreacted **(tpfc)Au**) were recorded at 377 MHz in CDCl₃ solvent.

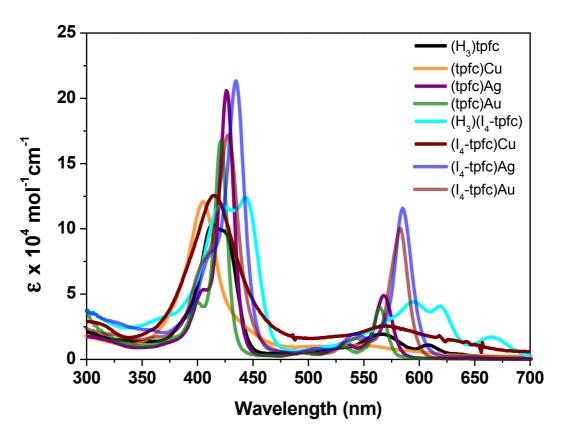


Fig. S22: Absorption spectra, in toluene at RT, of (H₃)tpfc, (tpfc)Cu, (tpfc)Ag, (tpfc)Au, (H₃)(I₄-tpfc), (I₄-tpfc)Cu, (I₄-tpfc)Ag, and (I₄-tpfc)Au

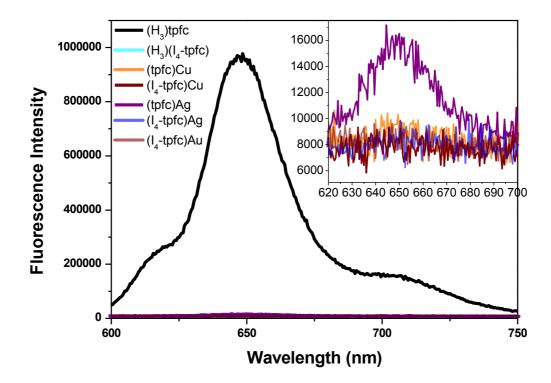


Fig. S23: Emission spectra, in toluene at RT and with $\lambda_{ex} = 405$ nm, of (H₃)tpfc, (tpfc)Cu, (tpfc)Ag, (H₃)(I₄-tpfc), (I₄-tpfc)Cu, (I₄-tpfc)Ag, (I₄-tpfc)Au. Inset graph in between range of 620 to 700 nm for clarity.

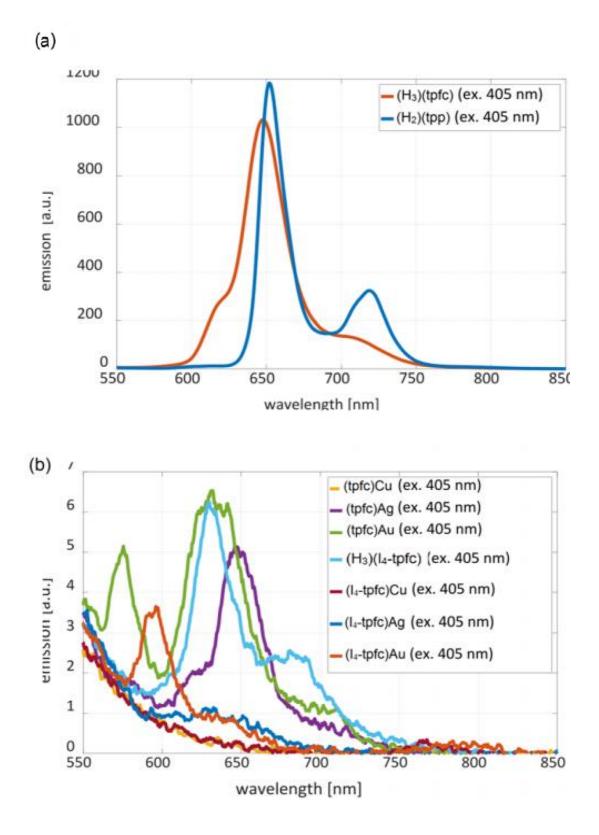
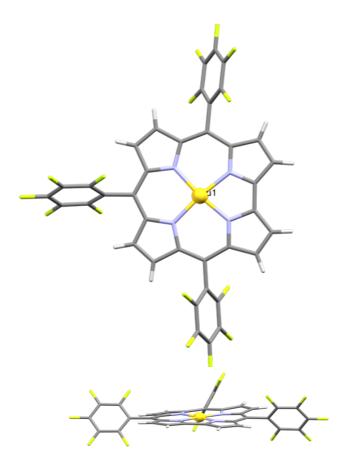


Fig. S24: (a) Full emission spectra of (H_2) tpp, (H_3) tpfc, upon excitation at 405 nm of toluene solutions with identical optical density. (b) Emission spectra of the (tpfc)M and (I₄-tpfc)M complexes, with M = Cu, Ag, and Au.



(tpfc)Au

Fig. S25: Crystal structures of (tpfc)Au.

Table S1: X-ray crystallography data of (tpfc)Au, (I₄-tpfc)Cu, (I₄-tpfc)Ag, (I₄-tpfc)Au.

entry	(tpfc)Au	(I4-tpfc)Cu	(I ₄ -tpfc)Ag	(I ₄ -tpfc)Au
Empirical	3(C ₃₇ H ₈ Au F ₁₅	$C_{37}H_4CuF_{15}I_4N_4,$	$C_{37}H_4AgF_{15}I_4N_4,$	$C_{37}H_4AuF_{15}I_4N_4,$
formula	N ₄), 2(CHCl ₃)	CH_2Cl_2	CH_2Cl_2	C_6H_6, C_6
Formula mass	3210.07	1445.51	1489.84	1644.18
Dimensions	0.30 x 0.24 x	0.33 x 0.21 x 0.15	0.15 x 0.12 x 0.03	0.12 x 0.09 x 0.06
[mm]	0.12			
Crystal system	tetragonal	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
a [Å]	21.092 (2)	20.0190 (4)	19.9970 (4)	7.33 (2)
b [Å]	21.092 (2)	13.8650 (3)	13.8870 (4)	22.65 (5)
c [Å]	45.876 (3)	15.7270 (6)	15.3230 (6)	28.20 (11)
$V[Å^3]$	20409(3)	4061.5 (2)	4038.4 (2)	4581 (24)
Space group	I 41/a	P 21/c	P 21/c	P 21/c
Z	8	4	4	4
$M(Mo-K_{\alpha})$	0.6081	0.5983	0.8946	0.7143
$[\mathrm{mm}^{-1}]$				
R_1	0.0296	0.0485	0.0789	0.0752
Reflections	7584	5954	5994	6946
measured				
$2\theta_{\rm max}$ [°]	48	48	48	48
Temperature	200 (2)	200 (2)	200 (2)	200 (2)
(K)			~ *	

Table S2: Absorption data of all the compounds.

Compound	Absorption, λ_{max} , nm (log ϵ , x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹) ^a					
(H ₃)tpfc		413 (10.3)	566 (1.93)	607 (1.09)		
(tpfc)Cu		404 (12.11)	545 (1.09)			
(tpfc)Ag	406 (5.34)	426 (20.58)	532 (1.25)	568 (4.89)		
(tpfc)Au	400 (4.34)	421 (16.72)	530 (0.95)	564 (3.98)		
(H ₃)(I ₄ -tpfc)	421 (11.84)	443 (12.40)	594 (4.41)	618 (4.06)	665 (1.70)	
(I4-tpfc)Cu		414(14.11)	569 (2.57)			
(I ₄ -tpfc)Ag		434 (21.32)	542 (1.90)	585 (11.56)		
(I ₄ -tpfc)Au 427 (17.20) 542 (1.59) 583 (10.04) ^a Solvent: Toluene, Error limits: $\lambda_{max}, \pm 1 \text{ nm}, \log \varepsilon, \pm 10\%$.						