Supporting Information

Light-emitting porphyrin-derivative obtained from a subproduct of the cashew nut shell liquid: a promising material for OLED applications

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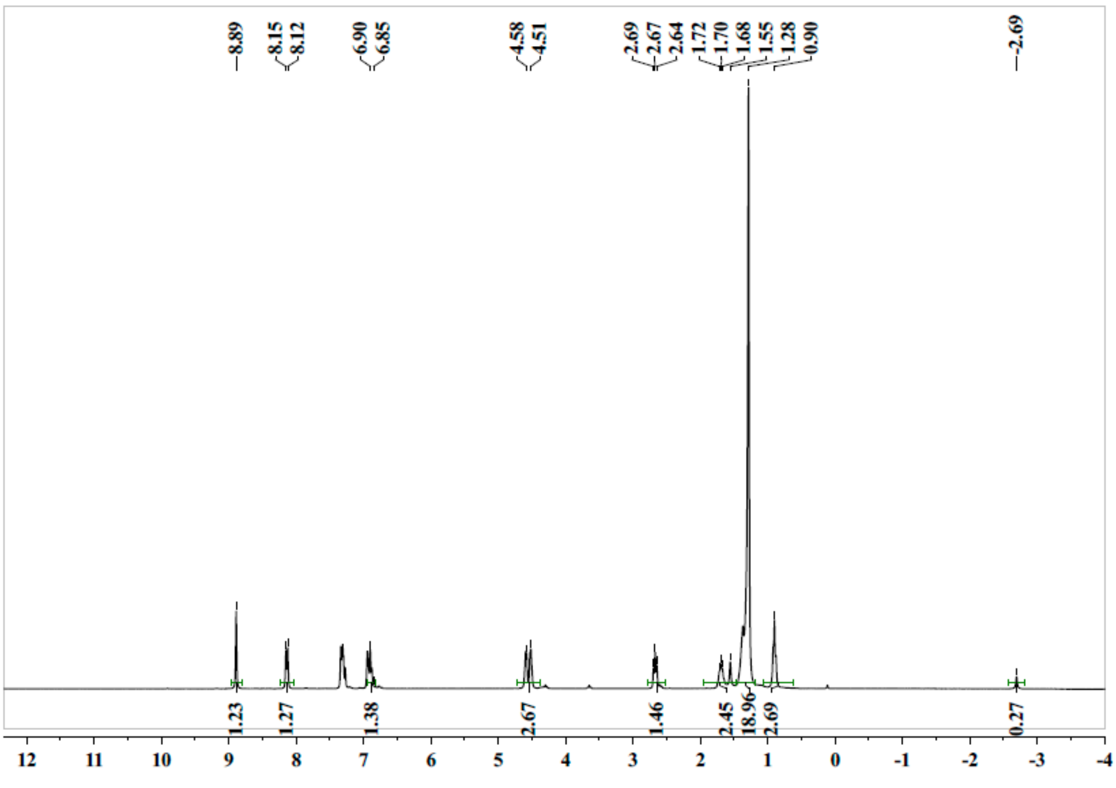

Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz) spectrum of free base porphyrin (H_2P).

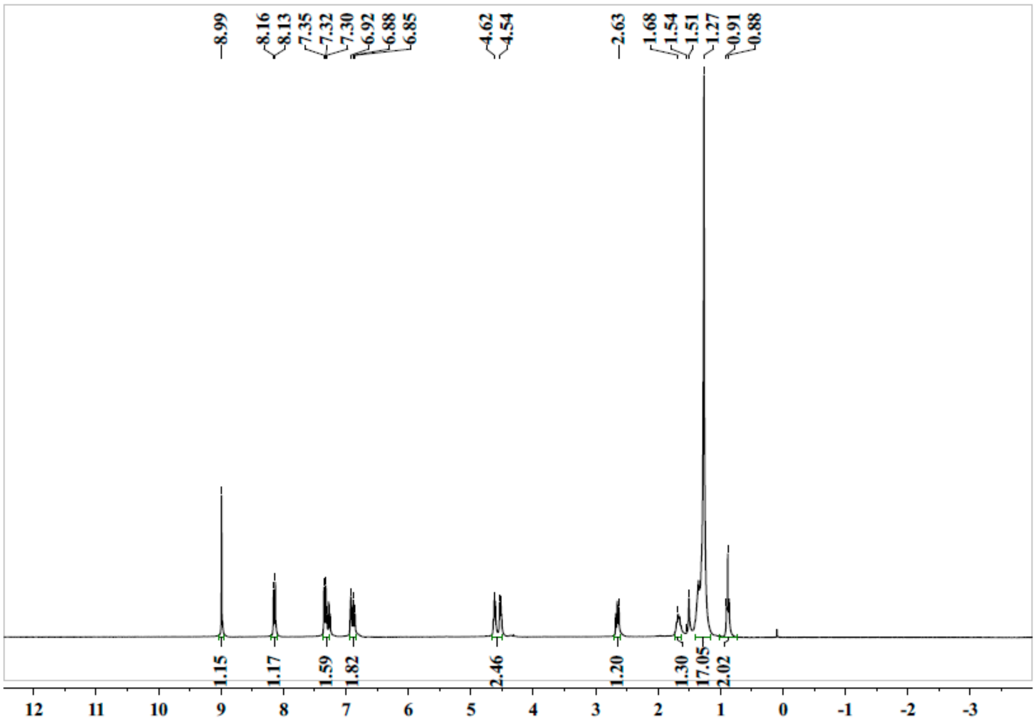

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz) spectrum of zinc porphyrin (ZnP).

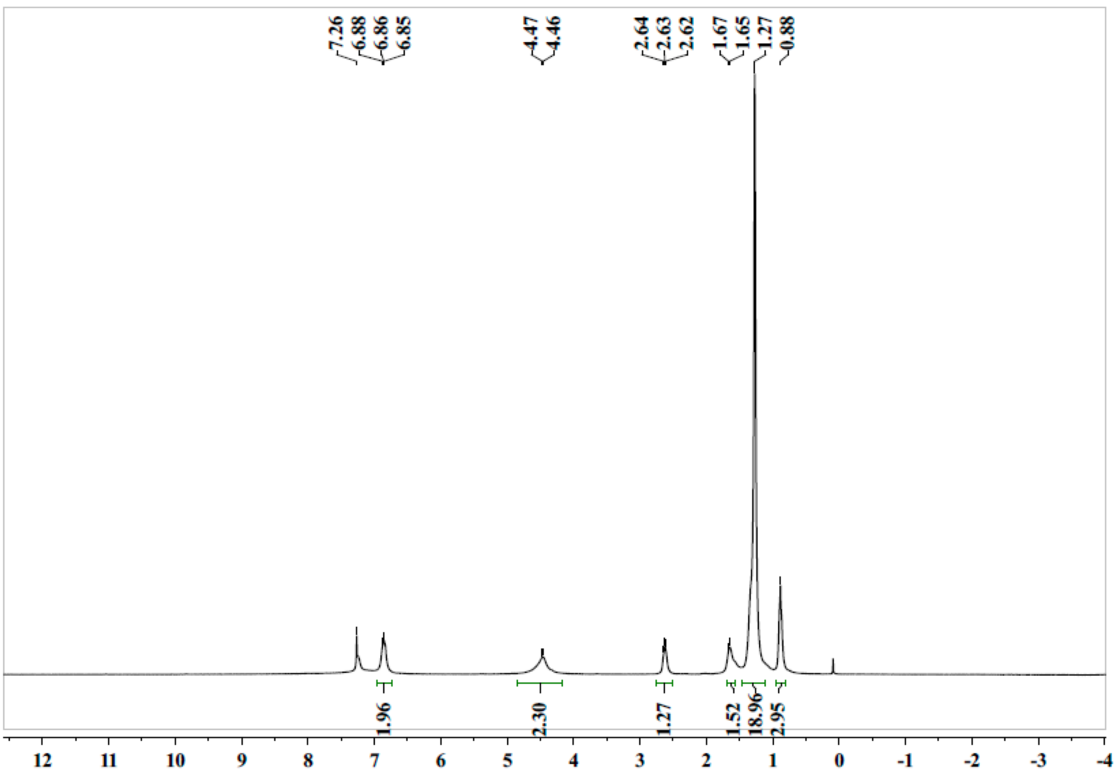

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz) spectrum of copper porphyrin (CuP).

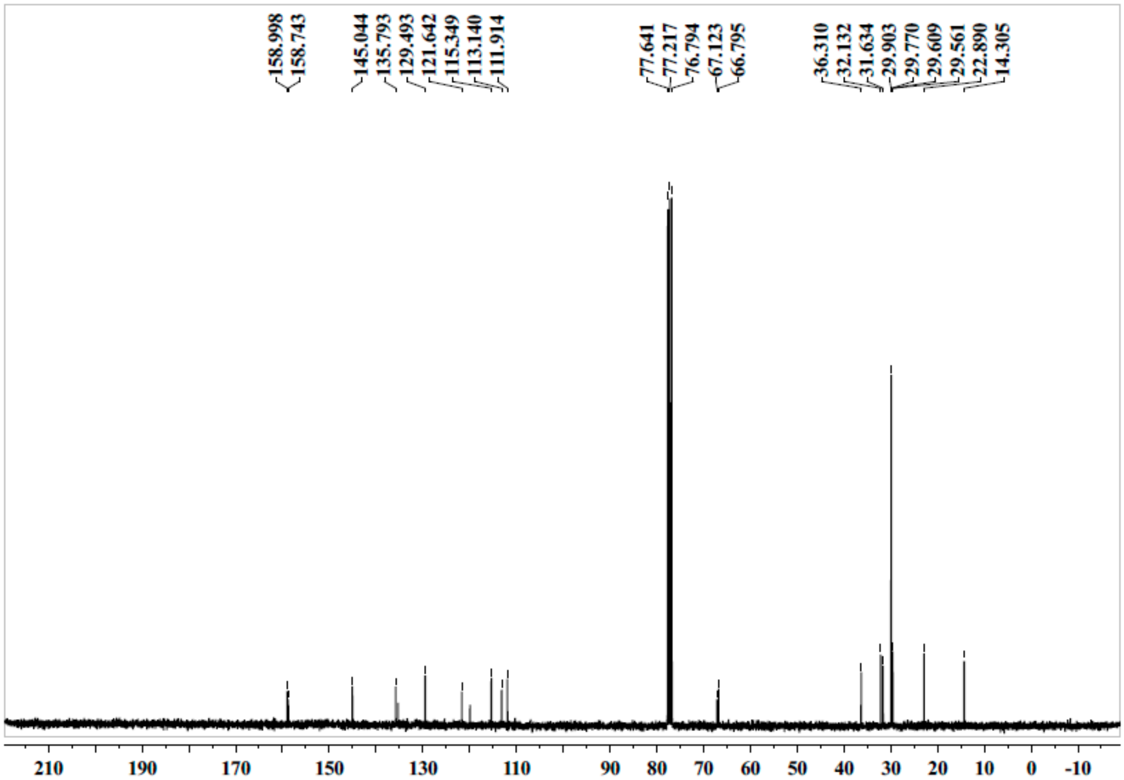

Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of H_2P (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$).

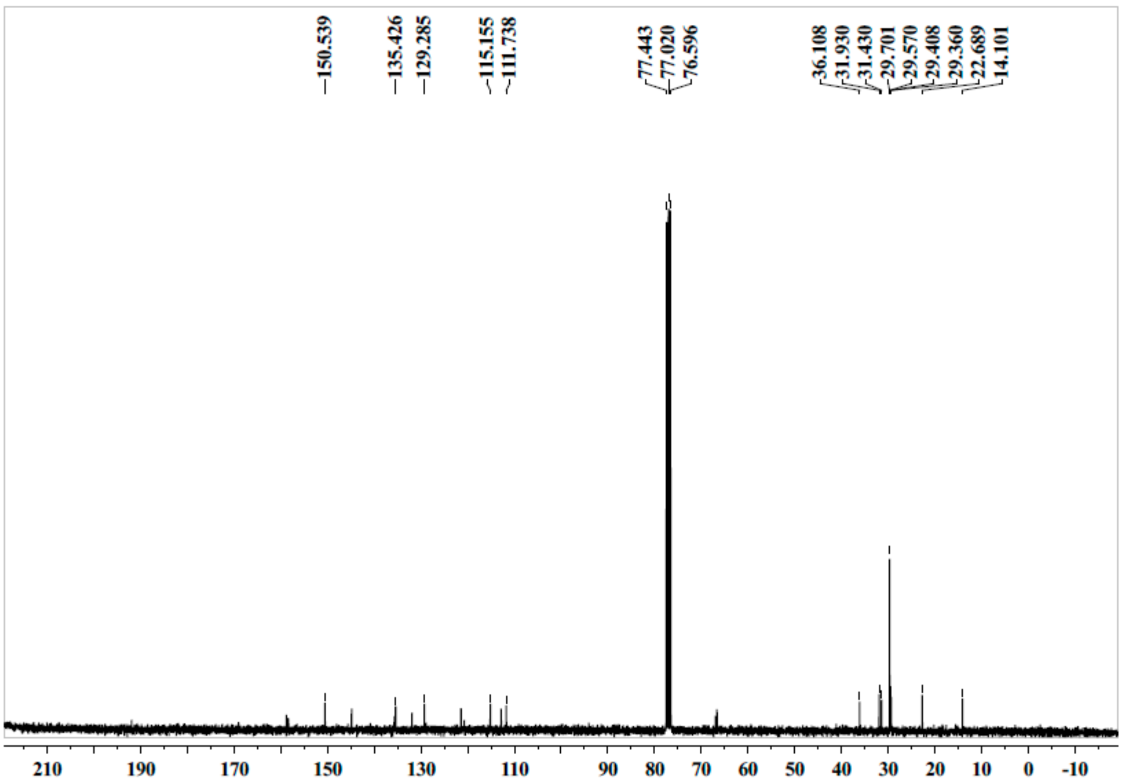

Figure S5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of ZnP (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$).

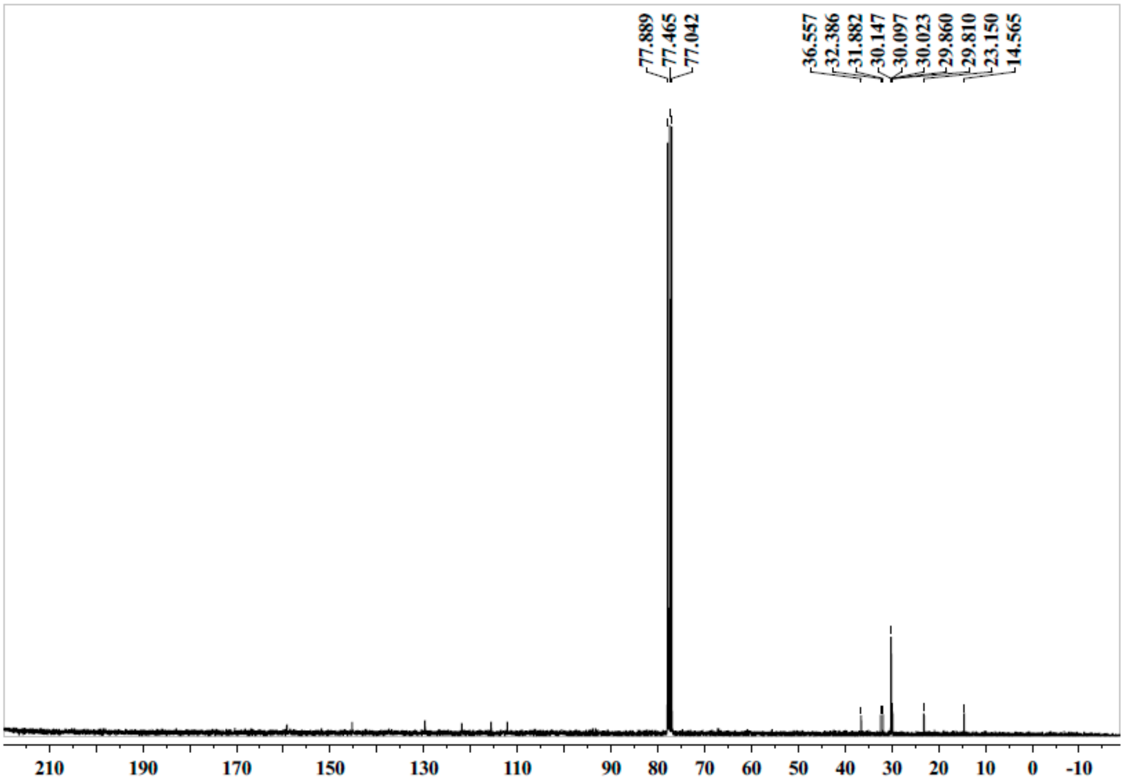

Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of CuP (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$).

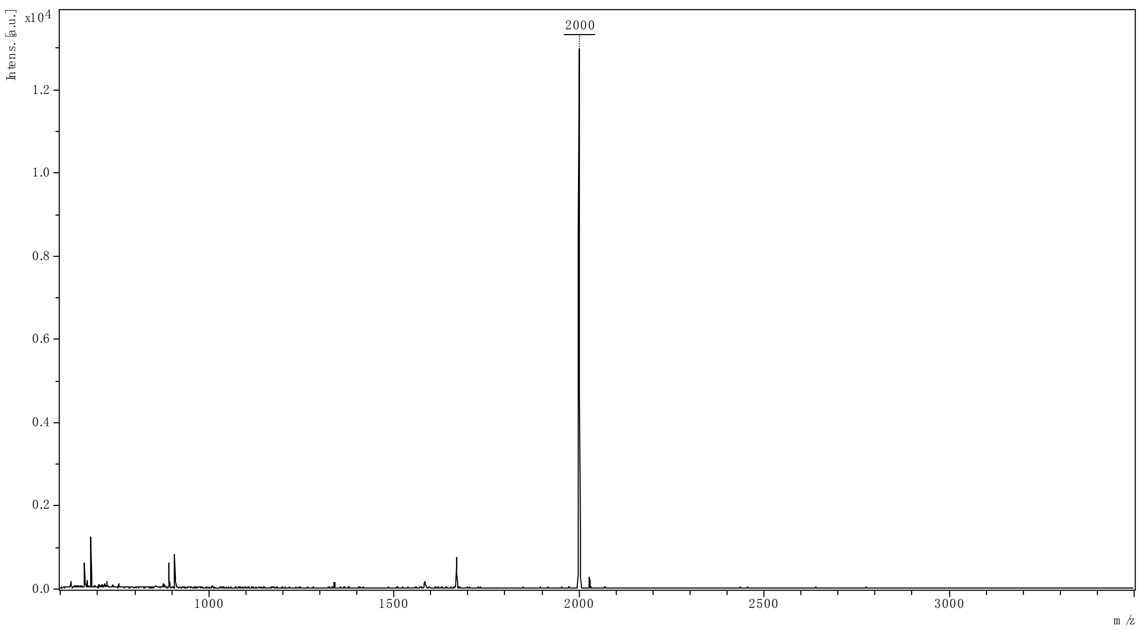

Figure S7. MS (MALDI-TOF) of H_2P m/z: calcd for 2000.9224 u; found [M+H$^+$] 2000.0000 u

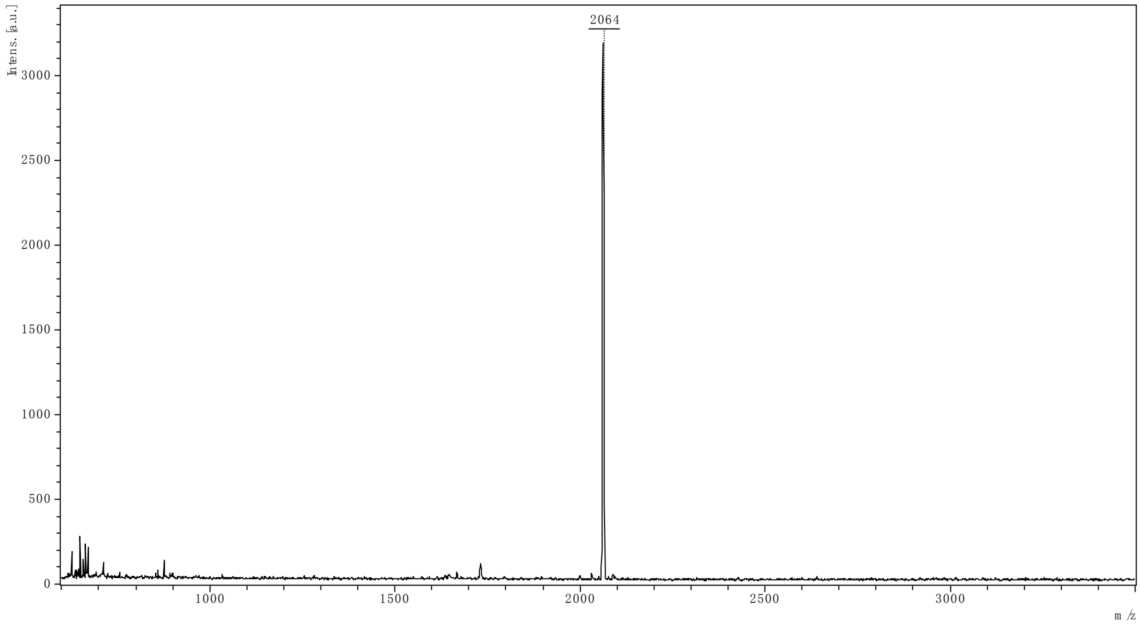

Figure S8. MS (MALDI-TOF) of ZnP m/z: calcd for 2064.2966 u; found [M+H+] 2064.0000 u

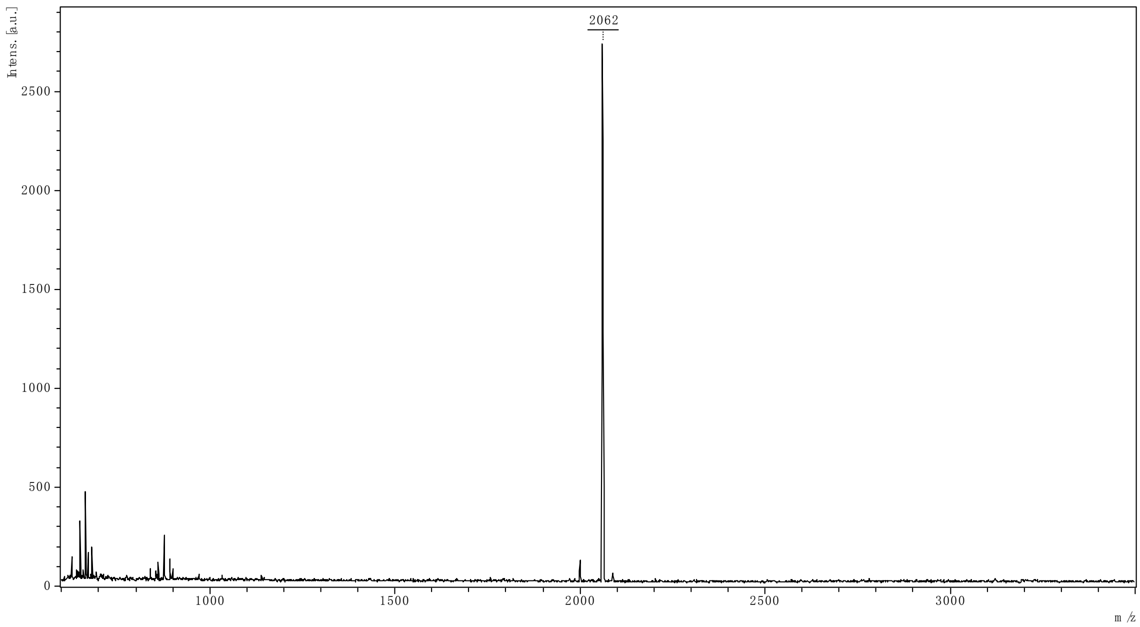

Figure S9. MS (MALDI-TOF) of CuP m/z: calcd for 2062.4526 u; found [M+H+] 2062.0000 u

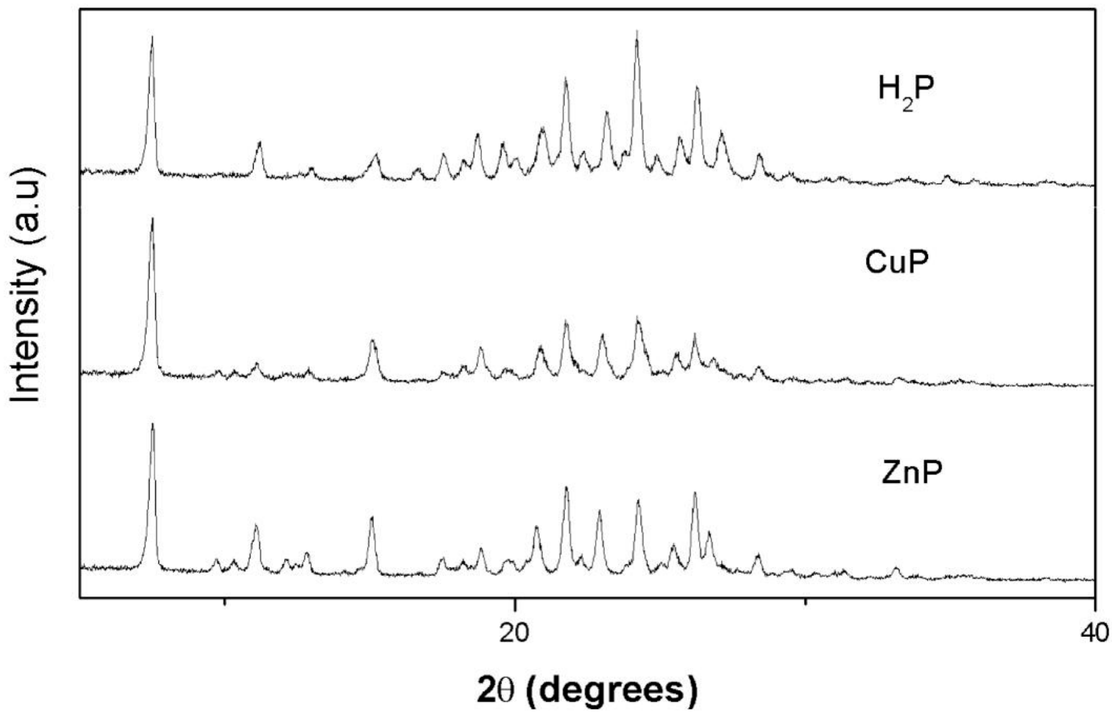

Figure S10. X-ray powder diffraction spectra of CuP, H_2P and ZnP compounds.

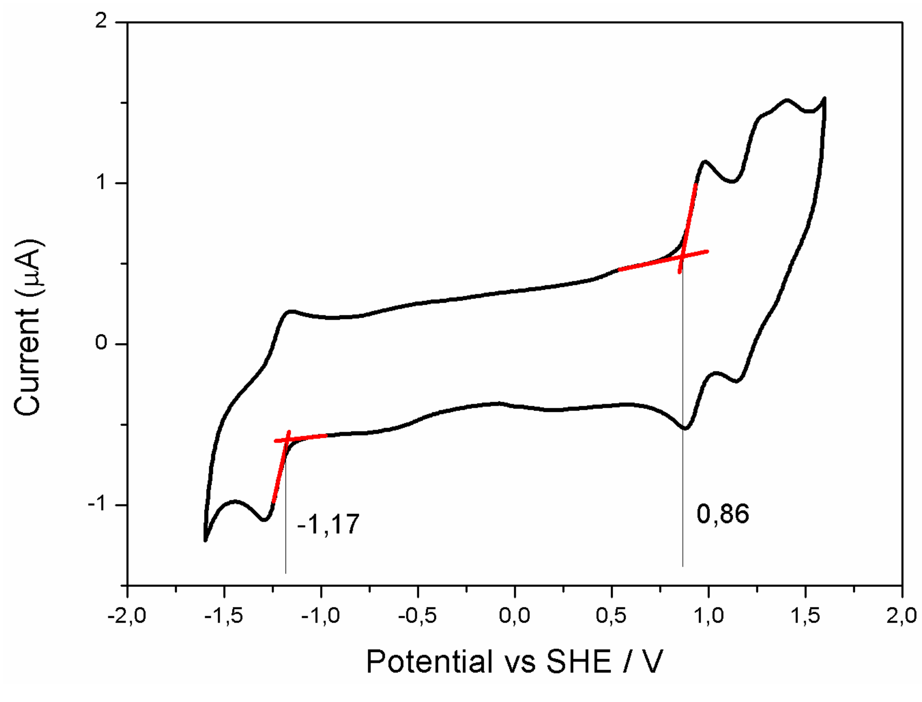

Figure S11. Cyclic voltammogram of H_2P in CH_2Cl_2, 50 mM of $TBAPF_6$. Scan rate = 50 mV/s.

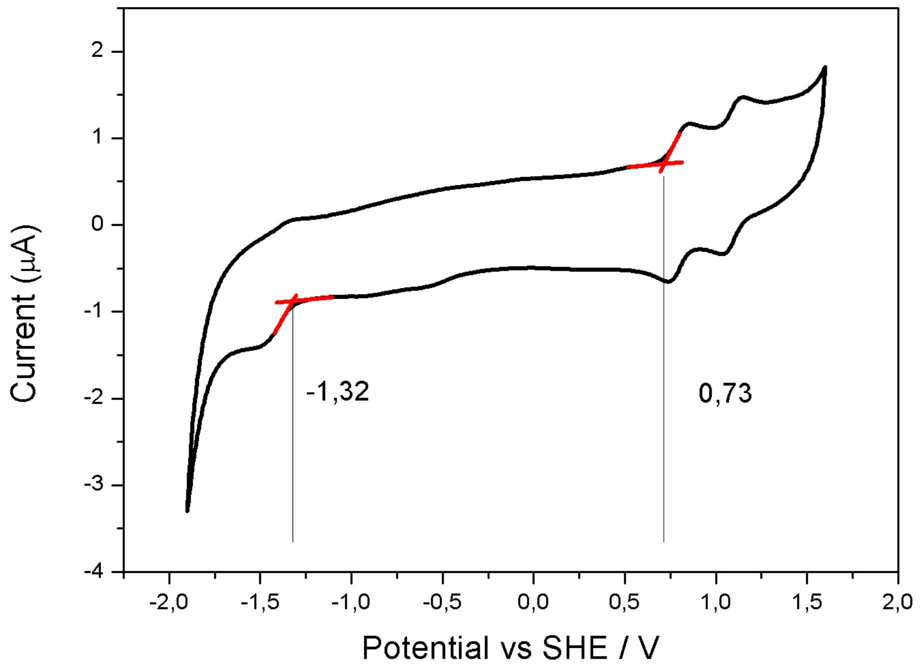

Figure S12. Cyclic voltammogram of ZnP in CH_2Cl_2, 50 mM of $TBAPF_6$. Scan rate = 50 mV/s.

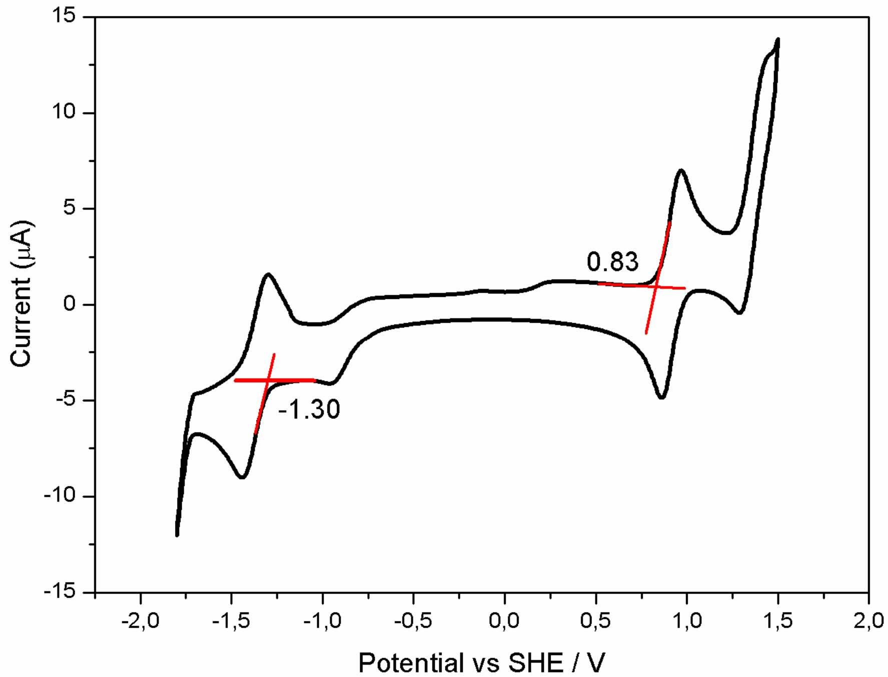

Figure S13. Cyclic voltammogram of CuP in CH_2Cl_2, 50 mM of $TBAPF_6$. Scan rate = 50 mV/s.

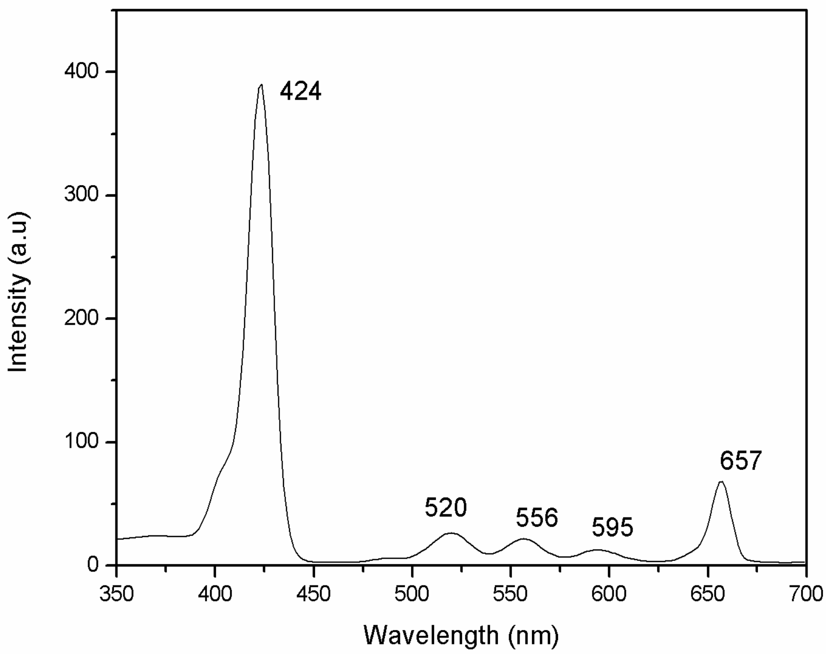

Figure S14. Fluorescence excitation spectrum of H_2P monitored at 657 nm.

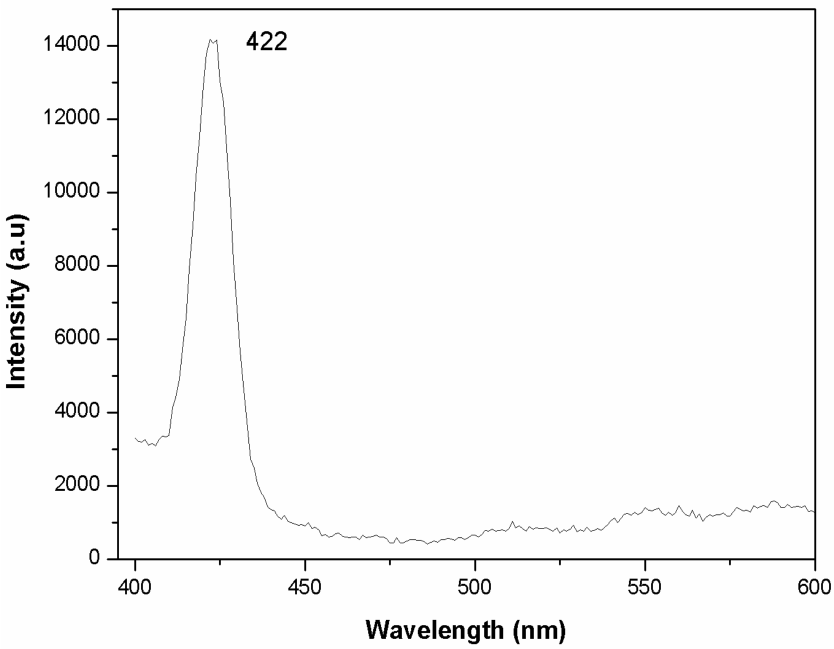

Figure S15. Fluorescence excitation spectrum of ZnP monitored at 601 nm.