

Supporting Information

Accessible low-cost laser pointers for the reduction of aryl halides via triplet-triplet annihilation upconversion in aerated gels

Paola Domínguez Domínguez, Sebastian Bonardd, Samuel Martín Koury, Raúl Pérez-Ruiz, M. Consuelo Jiménez, and David Díaz Díaz*

Table of contents

Table/Figure	Caption	Page
Table S1	Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (1) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different concentrations of the TTA-UC pair	S3
Table S2	Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (1) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different gelator concentrations	S3
Table S3	Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (1) using two perpendicular laser pointers located at different distances from the sample	S3
Table S4	Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (1) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different irradiation times	S4
Figure S1	Connection setup: The red cable is placed on the negative pole of the power supply and the black cable on the positive pole of the power supply (1). Subsequently, the special hook of the red cable is connected to the spring that we find inside the laser and the cable with a crocodile head is placed on the side of the laser (2), leaving our system completely connected (3)	S4
Figure S2	Calibration curve of acetophenone by GC-FID	S5
Figure S3	Representative GC-FID chromatograms of the photoreduction of different substates using laser pointers. The chromatograms of commercial reactants and products are also shown in each case as reference	S6-S8
Figure S4	Representative ¹ H NMR spectra of reaction products	S9

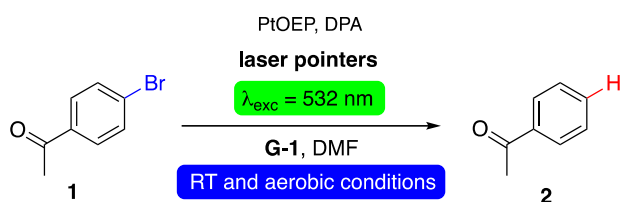


Table S1. Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (**1**) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different concentrations of the TTA-UC pair.¹

Entry	[PtOEP]/[DPA]	Yield 2 (%) ²
1	33.0 μM /6.7 mM	36.9
2	68.6 μM /5.0 mM	29.5
3	99.0 μM /9.9 mM	21.7

¹ General conditions: [**1**] = 10 mM, [**G-1**] = 10 g/L, [dodecane] = 10 mM (int. std.), 24 h, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 532 \text{ nm}$, DMF = 3 mL. The distances between the laser pointers and the cuvette were 3 cm (lateral side) and 5 cm (top side).

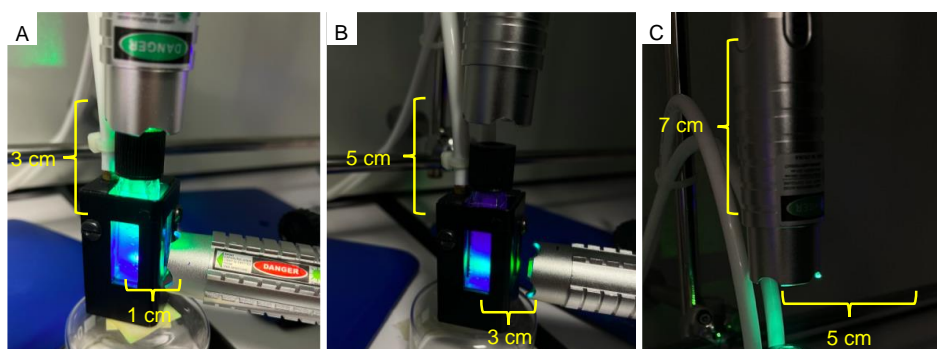
² Standard deviation $\pm 3\%$.

Table S2. Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (**1**) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different gelator concentrations.¹

Entry	[G-1]	Yield 2 (%) ²
1	10 g/L	36.9
2	20 g/L	25.2

¹ General conditions: [**1**] = 10 mM, [PtOEP] = 33 μM , [DPA] = 6.7 mM, [dodecane] = 10 mM (int. std.), 24 h, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 532 \text{ nm}$, DMF = 3 mL. The distances between the laser pointers and the cuvette were 3 cm (lateral side) and 5 cm (top side). ² Standard deviation $\pm 3\%$.

Table S3. Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (**1**) using two perpendicular laser pointers located at different distances from the sample.¹



Configuration	Yield 2 (%) ²
A	26.3
B	36.9
C	31.4

¹ General conditions: [**1**] = 10 mM, [**G-1**] = 10 g/L, [PtOEP] = 33 μM , [DPA] = 6.7 mM, [dodecane] = 10 mM (int. std.), 24 h, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 532 \text{ nm}$, DMF = 3 mL. ² Standard deviation $\pm 3\%$.

Table S4. Photoreduction of 4'-bromoacetophenone (**1**) using two perpendicular laser pointers and different irradiation times. ¹

Entry	Time	Yield 2 (%) ²
1	4 h	8.0
2	12 h	15.4
3	24 h	36.9
4	48 h	41.4

¹ General conditions: [**1**] = 10 mM, [**G-1**] = 10 g/L, [PtOEP] = 33 μ M, [DPA] = 6.7 mM, [dodecane] = 10 mM (int. std.), 24 h, λ_{exc} = 532 nm, DMF = 3 mL. The distances between the laser pointers and the cuvette were 3 cm (lateral side) and 5 cm (top side). ² Standard deviation \pm 3%.

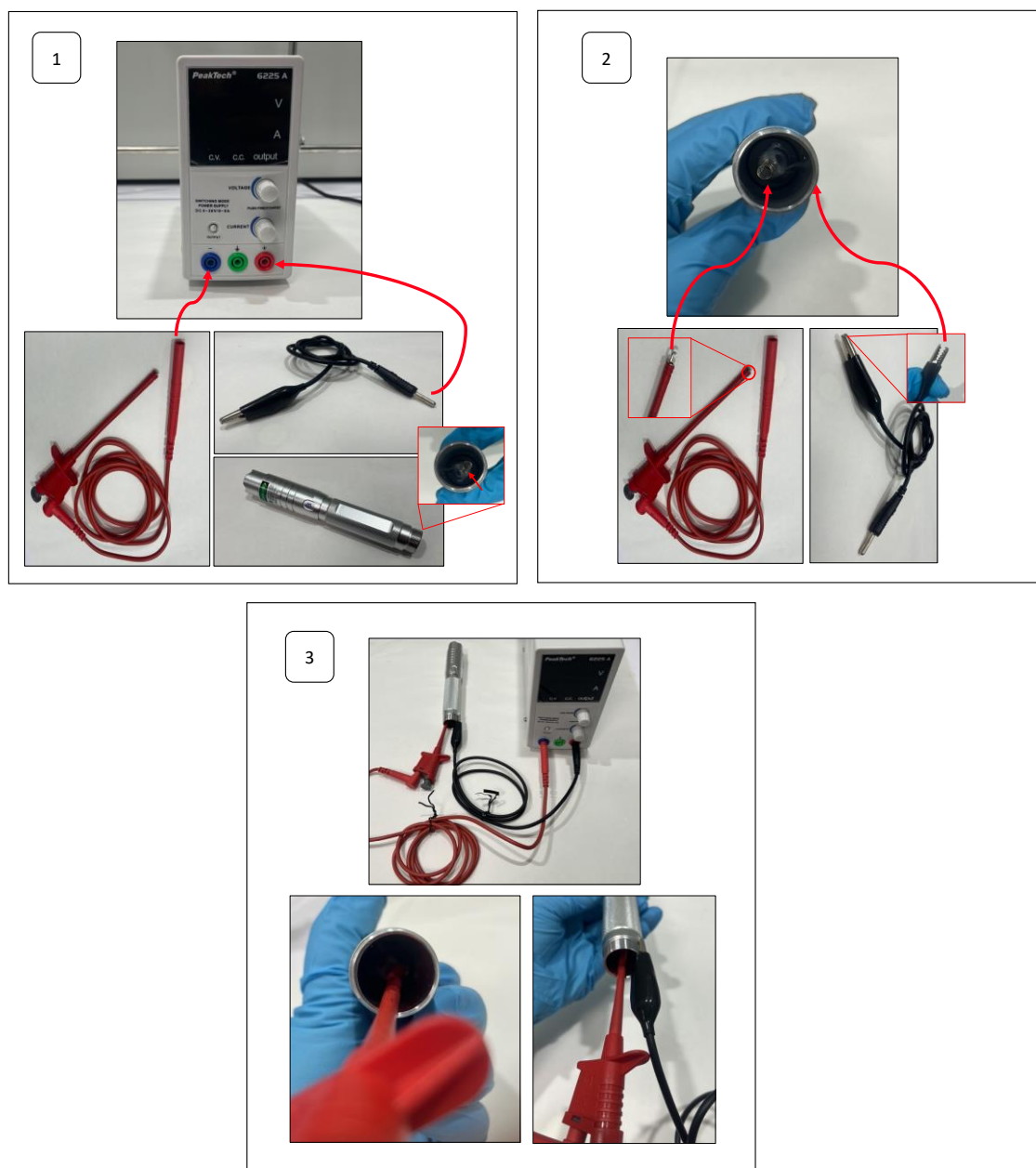


Figure S1. Connection setup: The red cable is placed on the negative pole of the power supply and the black cable on the positive pole of the power supply (1). Subsequently, the special hook of the red cable is

connected to the spring that we find inside the laser and the cable with a crocodile head is placed on the side of the laser (2), leaving our system completely connected (3).

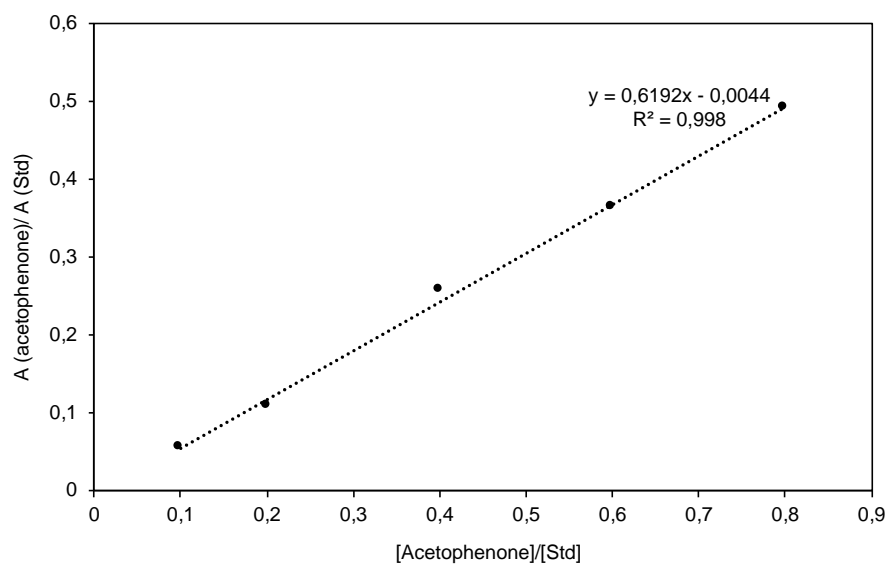
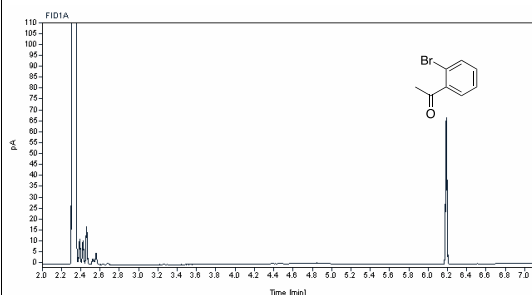
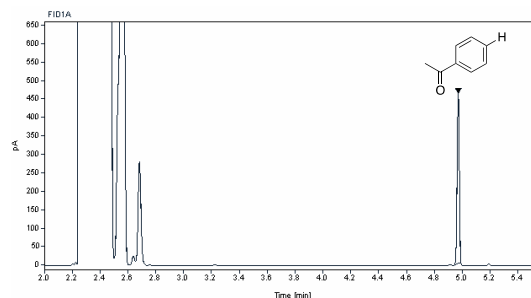


Figure S2. Calibration curve of acetophenone by GC-FID.

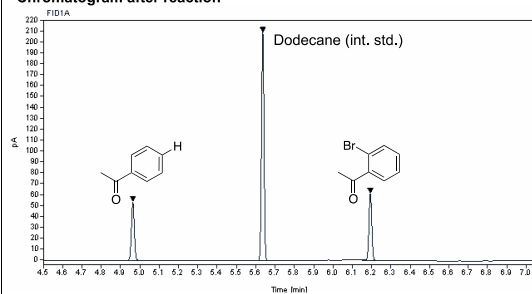
Chromatogram of comercial reactant 2-bromoacetophenone



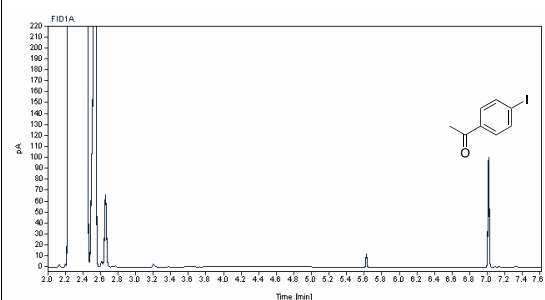
Chromatogram of the commercial product acetophenone



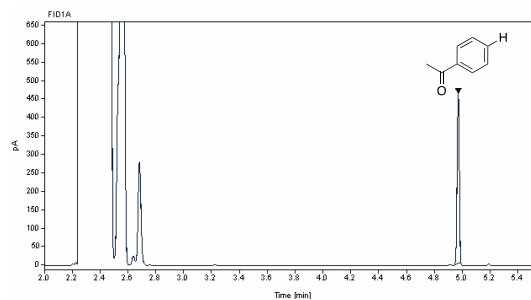
Chromatogram after reaction



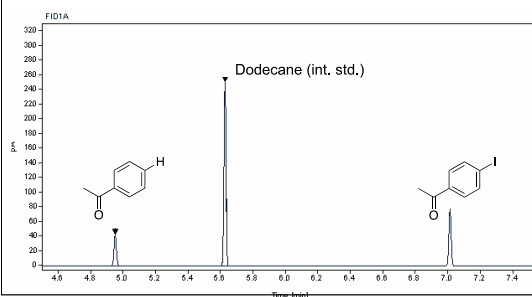
Chromatogram of comercial reactant 4'-iodoacetophenone



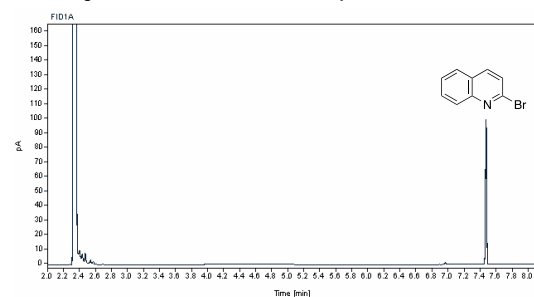
Chromatogram of the commercial product acetophenone



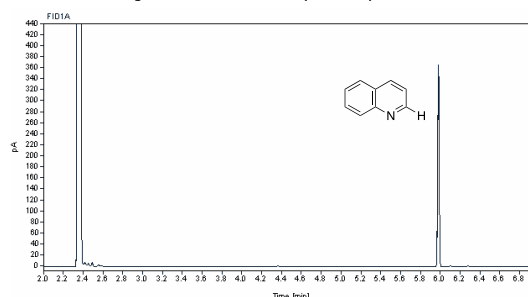
Chromatogram after reaction



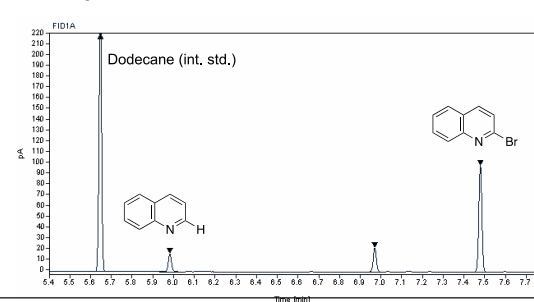
Chromatogram of comercial reactant 2-bromoquinoline



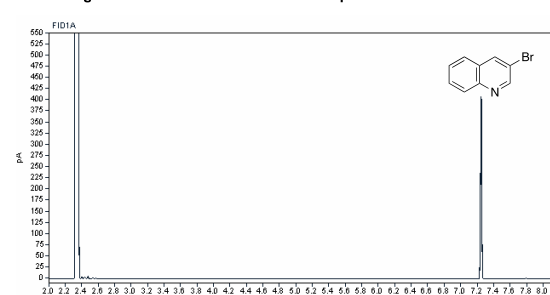
Chromatogram of the commercial product quinoline



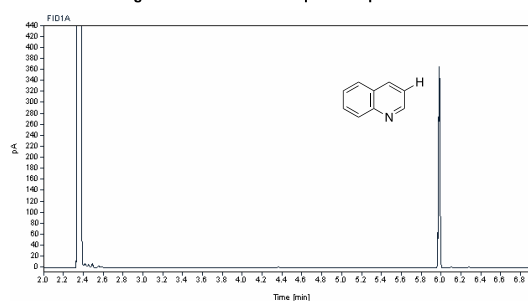
Chromatogram after reaction



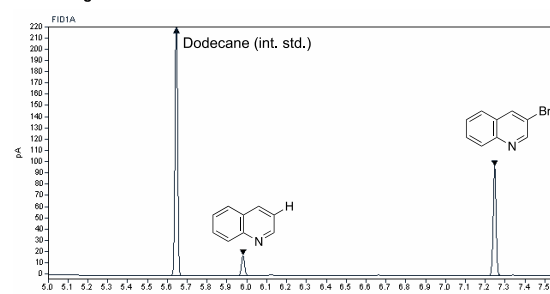
Chromatogram of comercial reactant 3-bromoquinoline



Chromatogram of the commercial product quinoline



Chromatogram after reaction



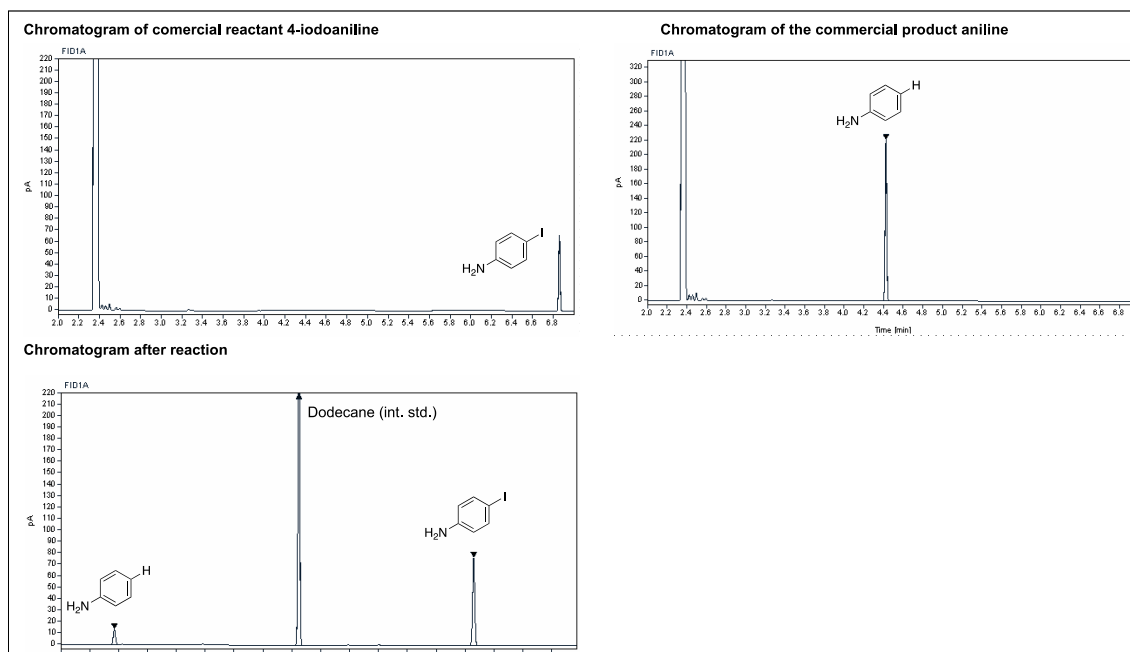


Figure S3. Representative GC-FID chromatograms of the photoreduction of different substates using laser pointers. The chromatograms of commercial reactants and products are also shown in each case as reference.

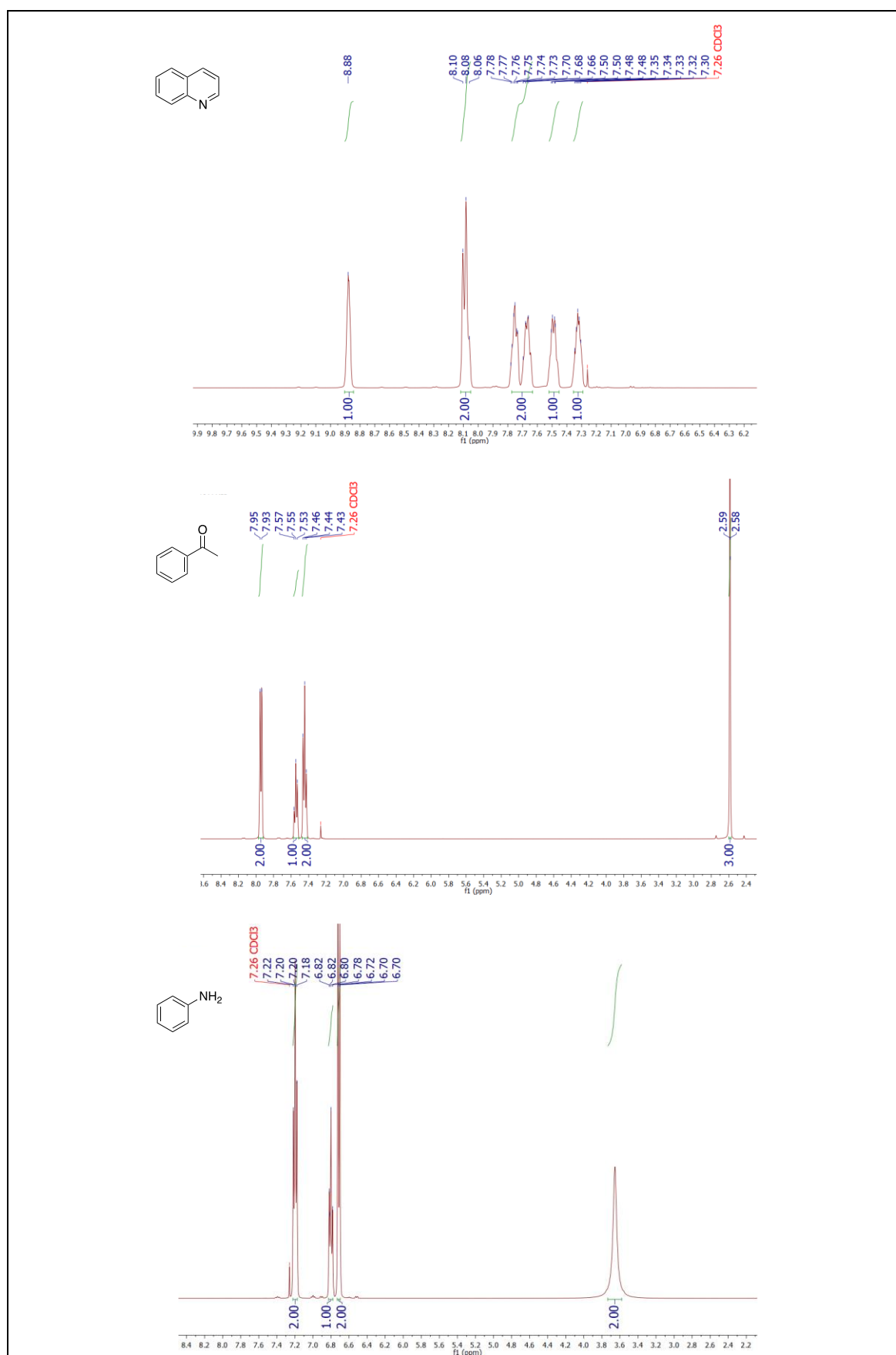


Figure S4 Representative ^1H NMR spectra of reaction products.