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Development of a D- π -A pyrazinium photosensitizer possessing singlet oxygen generation†

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(D- π -)A pyrazinium dyes (OEJ-1 and OEJ-2) bearing a counter anion ($X^- = Br^-$ or I^-) have been newly developed as a photosensitizer possessing singlet oxygen (1O_2) generation. The two dyes show specific solvatochromism, leading to a large bathochromic shift of the photoabsorption band in halogenated solvents, compared to polar and non-polar solvents. The effects of the counter anion and solvents on the 1O_2 generation efficiency such as Φ_Δ and the rate constant (K_{obs}) have been investigated. It was revealed that OEJ-2 ($X^- = I^-$) exhibits a higher 1O_2 quantum yield (Φ_Δ) than OEJ-1 ($X^- = Br^-$). This result indicates that the (D- π -)A pyrazinium dyes possess the ability to generate 1O_2 under visible light irradiation, due to the effective intersystem crossing (ISC) from the singlet excited state of the photosensitizer ($^1S^*$) to the triplet excited state ($^3S^*$) by the superior heavy-atom effect of I^- ion as the counter anion. Moreover, it was found that THF and dichloromethane are favorable solvents for the (D- π -)A pyrazinium dyes to efficiently generate 1O_2 compared with the polar solvents such as acetonitrile and DMSO. On the basis of the 1O_2 quantum yield, the rate constant for 1O_2 generation, the HOMO and LUMO energy levels of OEJ-1 and OEJ-2, and density functional theory (DFT) calculation, the photoabsorption and 1O_2 generation properties of the D- π -A pyrazinium dyes are discussed.

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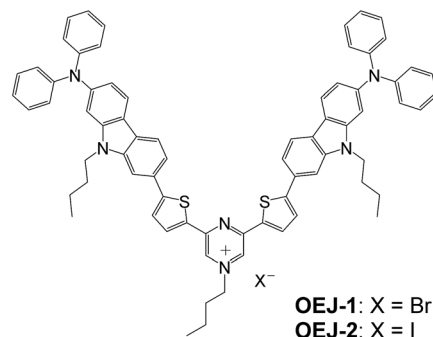
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Introduction

Photosensitizers possessing the ability to generate singlet oxygen (1O_2) have received considerable attention in recent years from the viewpoint of not only fundamental study in photochemistry and photophysics, but also their potential applications in photodynamic therapy (PDT).¹⁻⁴ 1O_2 generally occurs through the following processes: initially the photosensitizer absorbs light ($h\nu$) to generate the singlet excited state of the photosensitizer ($^1S^*$), then the photoexcited dye ($^1S^*$) undergoes intersystem crossing (ISC) to generate the triplet excited state ($^3S^*$). Subsequent energy transfer from the photoexcited dye ($^3S^*$) to triplet oxygen (3O_2) produces 1O_2 . Thus, to enhance ISC efficiency is one of the most effective strategies to generate high 1O_2 quantum yield. For this purpose, many kinds of photosensitizers exhibiting high 1O_2 generation efficiency for PDT have been developed, including organic dyes such as methylene blue⁵ and rose bengal,⁶ porphyrin dyes,^{7,8} phthalocyanines,⁹ boron dipyrromethene (BODIPY) dyes,¹⁰⁻¹² fullerene derivatives,^{13,14} and ruthenium (Ru)¹⁵ and iridium (Ir) complexes,¹⁶ and the mechanisms of 1O_2 generation by the

photosensitizers were investigated.^{1-4,17} However, there have been few efforts to develop new organic photosensitizers possessing the ability to generate 1O_2 .¹⁸

Thus, in this work, to gain insight into a direction in molecular design toward creating new photosensitizer family possessing 1O_2 generation, we have developed (D- π -)A pyrazinium dyes (OEJ-1 and OEJ-2) bearing bromide ion (Br^-) or iodide ion (I^-) as a counter anion (Scheme 1). The heavy atoms such as bromine and iodine would be expected to facilitate ISC by the heavy-atom effect. Moreover, D- π -A pyrazinium dyes have an advantage over the conventional photosensitizers in



Scheme 1 Chemical structures of (D- π -)A pyrazinium dyes OEJ-1 and OEJ-2.

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carrying out the fundamental study on $^1\text{O}_2$ generation, that is, we can obtain a great deal of useful knowledge for the relationship between the molecular structures and $^1\text{O}_2$ generation efficiency, by easily exchanging the counter ion. Interestingly, it was found that the $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes show specific solvatochromism, leading to a large bathochromic shift of absorption band in halogenated solvents, compared to polar and non-polar solvents. Therefore, the effects of the counter anion and solvents on the $^1\text{O}_2$ generation efficiency have been investigated. On the basis of $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield (Φ_Δ), rate constant (K_{obs}) for $^1\text{O}_2$ generation, the HOMO and LUMO energy levels of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2**, and density functional theory (DFT) calculation, the photoabsorption and $^1\text{O}_2$ generation properties of the $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes are discussed.

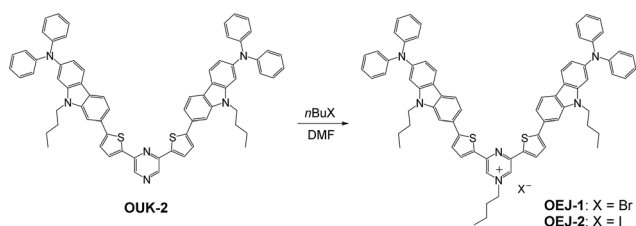
Results and discussion

Synthesis

The $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes (**OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2**) were synthesized from the $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ fluorescent dye **OUK-2** (ref. 19) and the corresponding *n*-butyl halide (Scheme 2).

Photoabsorption properties

The photoabsorption spectra of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** in various solvents (THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane) are shown in Fig. 1 and their optical data are summarized in Table 1. The two dyes show a broad absorption band (λ^{abs}) at around 500–700 nm, which is assigned to the intramolecular charge-transfer (ICT) excitation from electron donor moiety (diphenylamino group) to electron acceptor moiety (pyrazinium group). In all the four solvents, the λ^{abs} for ICT band of **OEJ-2** occurs at a longer wavelength than of **OEJ-1**. Interestingly, the two dyes showed the specific solvatochromism as with the previously reported $\text{D}-\pi-\text{A}$ pyridinium dyes,²⁰ leading to a large bathochromic shift of absorption band in halogenated solvent such as dichloromethane, compared with that in polar and non-polar solvents; the λ^{abs} for ICT bands of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** in dichloromethane occurs at a longer wavelength by *ca.* 30 nm and *ca.* 70 nm, respectively, than those in acetonitrile. It is worthy to note here that the specific solvatochromism depends on the counter anion of the $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes, that is, the bathochromic shifts of ICT band for **OEJ-2** bearing I^- ion is larger than that of **OEJ-1** bearing Br^- ion.



Scheme 2 Synthesis of $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2**.

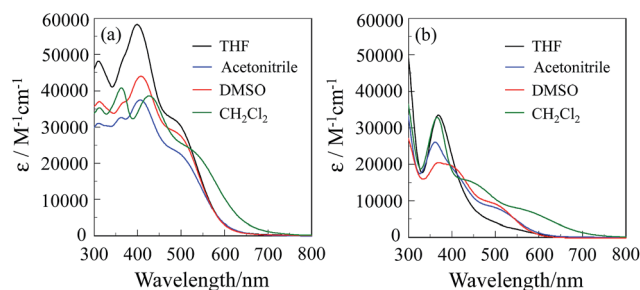


Fig. 1 Photoabsorption spectra of (a) **OEJ-1** and (b) **OEJ-2** in THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2).

Electrochemical properties

The electrochemical properties of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** were determined by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in acetonitrile containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (Bu_4NClO_4). The potentials were referred to ferrocene/ferrocenium (Fc/Fc^+) as the internal reference (Fig. 2). For **OEJ-2**, the oxidation wave for the iodide counter ion was observed at around 0.05 V. The oxidation waves were observed at 0.43 V for **OEJ-1** and 0.35 V for **OEJ-2**, respectively, *vs.* Fc/Fc^+ (Table 1). The corresponding reduction waves appeared at 0.36 V for **OEJ-1** and 0.18 V for **OEJ-2**, respectively. However, the oxidation and corresponding reduction waves are reversible for **OEJ-1**, but irreversible for **OEJ-2**. In fact, at second cycle **OEJ-1** also showed the reversible oxidation wave, but **OEJ-2** showed cathodic shift by *ca.* 0.1 V for the oxidation wave as well as disappearance of the oxidation wave for the iodide counter ion (Fig. S3†). The HOMO energy level *vs.* vacuum level is -5.20 eV for **OEJ-1** and -5.07 eV for **OEJ-2**, respectively, which was evaluated through equation $-[E_{1/2}^{\text{ox}} + 4.8]\text{eV}$ from the half-wave potential for oxidation ($E_{1/2}^{\text{ox}} = 0.40$ V *vs.* Fc/Fc^+ for **OEJ-1** and 0.27 V *vs.* Fc/Fc^+ for **OEJ-2**). On the other hand, the LUMO energy level is -3.20 eV for **OEJ-1** and -3.07 eV for **OEJ-2**, respectively, which was estimated from the HOMO and the onset of photoabsorption spectra (620 nm; 2.0 eV for both **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2**) in acetonitrile.

Theoretical calculations

In order to examine the HOMO and LUMO of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2**, the molecular orbitals of the $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dye cation (**OEJ**) was calculated using density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level (Fig. 3).²¹ The DFT calculation for the dye cation indicates that the HOMO is mostly localized on the diphenylamine-carbazole moiety containing a thiophene ring. On the other hand, the LUMO is mainly concentrated on pyrazinium moiety. Accordingly, the DFT calculations reveal that excitation of the dye upon light irradiation induces a strong ICT from the diphenylamine-carbazole moiety to the pyrazinium moiety.

$^1\text{O}_2$ generation by $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dye

$^1\text{O}_2$ generation by $(\text{D}-\pi-\text{A})$ pyrazinium dyes **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** in various solvents (THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane) was evaluated by monitoring the photoabsorption



Table 1 Optical data of OEJ-1 and OEJ-2, and $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield (Φ_Δ) and first-order rate constant (K_{obs}) for the photooxidation of DPBF using OEJ-1 and OEJ-2 as photosensitizer

Dye	Solvent	$\lambda^{\text{abs}}/\text{nm}$ for ICT band	$\epsilon/\text{M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ @ $\lambda^{\text{abs}} = 509 \text{ nm}$	Φ_Δ^a	$K_{\text{obs}}^b/\text{min}^{-1}$
OEJ-1	THF	490	28 200	0.19	0.034
	Acetonitrile	490	21 200	— ^c	— ^c
	DMSO	490	26 000	— ^c	0.004
	Dichloromethane	520	24 900	— ^c	0.006
OEJ-2	THF	500	3600	0.22	0.016
	Acetonitrile	500	7600	0.05	0.032
	DMSO	500	8500	0.03	0.006
	Dichloromethane	570	9700	0.07	0.160 ^d

^a $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield (relative decomposition rate of DPBF), with Rose Bengal (RB) as standard ($\Phi_\Delta = 0.80$ in methanol,¹⁵ see Fig. S4) and 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF) as $^1\text{O}_2$ scavenger. These values were estimated under an assumption that the reactivity of singlet oxygen is independent of the kind of solvents. ^b First-order rate constant for the reaction of DPBF with $^1\text{O}_2$ generated upon photoexcitation of OEJ-1 or OEJ-2. The K_{obs} for RB is 0.250 min^{-1} (see Fig. S5). ^c Too low. ^d Estimated from the slope for the range of 5–10 min in Fig. 9b.

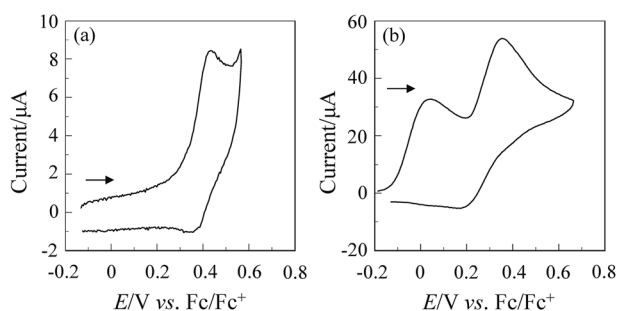


Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms of (a) OEJ-1 and (b) OEJ-2 in acetonitrile containing 0.1 M Bu_4NClO_4 at the first cycle. The arrow denotes the direction of the potential scan.

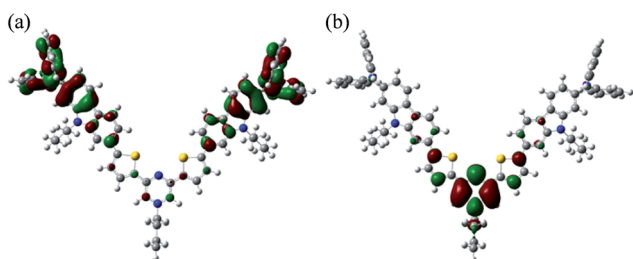


Fig. 3 (a) HOMO and (b) LUMO of OEJ cation by the density functional theory (DFT) calculations at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level.

spectral change of the known $^1\text{O}_2$ scavenger 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF) accompanied by the reaction of DPBF with the generated $^1\text{O}_2$, that is, DPBF can trap $^1\text{O}_2$ through its photooxidation.²² All the solvents were bubbled with air for 15 min. The air-saturated solution containing the dye (OEJ-1 or OEJ-2) and DPBF was irradiated with 509 nm ($160 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$, see Table 1 for $\epsilon/\text{M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ @ $\lambda^{\text{abs}} = 509 \text{ nm}$) obtained by passage of xenon light through monochromator. The absorption band of DPBF at around 410 nm decreased with the increase in the photoirradiation time (Fig. 4 and 5), which indicate the reaction of DPBF with $^1\text{O}_2$ generated upon the excitation of (D- π)- π A pyrazinium dyes. To gain insight into the effect of the solvent

and the counter anion on the efficiency of DPBF photooxidation, the changes in optical density (ΔOD) of DPBF are plotted against the photoirradiation time (Fig. 6), and the slope (m_{sl}) is used to estimate the $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield (Φ_Δ) for OEJ-1 and OEJ-2. It was revealed that the m_{sl} value for OEJ-2 becomes steeper in the following order: DMSO (-0.4×10^{-3}) < acetonitrile (-0.5×10^{-3}) < dichloromethane (-0.8×10^{-3}) < THF (-2.6×10^{-3}), that is, the m_{sl} value in THF is larger than those in the other solvents. It was also found that the m_{sl} value of OEJ-2 is larger than that of OEJ-1 (-2.0×10^{-3} in THF). Consequently, this result indicates that THF is a favorable solvent for the (D- π)- π A pyrazinium dyes to present a high DPBF-oxidation efficiency compared with the other solvents. Moreover, the plots demonstrate that OEJ-2 bearing Γ^- ion exhibits higher DPBF-oxidation

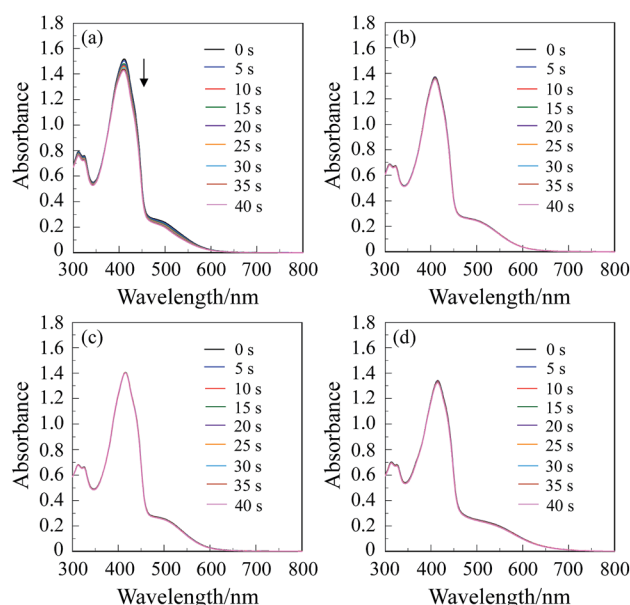


Fig. 4 Photoabsorption spectral changes for the photooxidation of DPBF (4.6 to $5.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$) using OEJ-1 as photosensitizer under photoirradiation with 509 nm ($160 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$) in (a) THF ($7.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$), (b) acetonitrile ($1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$), (c) DMSO ($9.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$) and (d) dichloromethane ($9.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$).



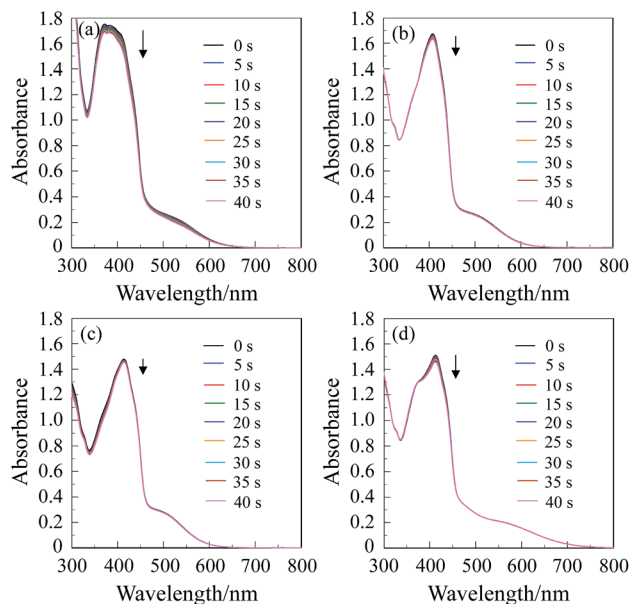


Fig. 5 Photoabsorption spectral changes for the photooxidation of DPBF (2.8 to 6.1×10^{-5} M) using **OEJ-2** as photosensitizer under photoirradiation with 509 nm ($160 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$) in (a) THF (7.2×10^{-5} M), (b) acetonitrile (3.3×10^{-5} M), (c) DMSO (3.1×10^{-5} M) and (d) dichloromethane (2.6×10^{-5} M).

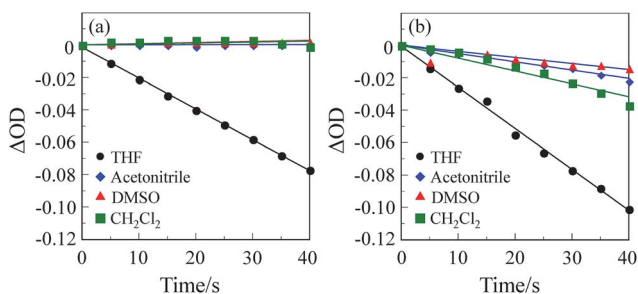


Fig. 6 Plots of ΔOD for DPBF against the photoirradiation time for the photooxidation of DPBF using (a) **OEJ-1** and (b) **OEJ-2** as photosensitizers under photoirradiation with 509 nm ($160 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$) in THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane.

efficiency than **OUJ-1** bearing Br^- ion. Thus, the Φ_{Δ} values of **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** were estimated by the relative method using Rose Bengal (RB) ($\Phi_{\Delta} = 0.80$) in methanol as the standard (Table 1). The Φ_{Δ} value of **OEJ-2** is 0.03, 0.05, 0.07 and 0.22 in DMSO, acetonitrile, dichloromethane and THF, respectively, which is in good agreement with the m_{sl} value. A higher Φ_{Δ} value in THF is ascribable to that as for the $(\text{D}-\pi)_2\text{A}$ pyrazinium dyes the ISC from $^1\text{S}^*$ to the $^3\text{S}^*$ may be facilitated by THF, although further study for the solvent effects on $^1\text{O}_2$ generation is necessary to ensure the hypothesis. It is worth noting that the Φ_{Δ} values of **OEJ-2** in all the four solvents are higher than those of **OEJ-1**. Therefore, the high Φ_{Δ} value of **OEJ-2** relative to **OEJ-1** is attributed to the fact that I^- ion possesses superior heavy-atom effect rather than Br^- ion, resulting in the facilitation of the ISC.

In order to evaluate the photosensitizing ability of the $(\text{D}-\pi)_2\text{A}$ pyrazinium dyes, the $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ is plotted against the photoirradiation time, where C_t is a concentration of DPBF at the reaction time (t) and C_0 is the initial concentration of DPBF before photoirradiation (Fig. 9). All the four solvents (THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane) were bubbled with air for 15 min. The air-saturated solution containing the dye (**OEJ-1** or **OEJ-2**) and DPBF was irradiated with visible light (>510 nm, 6 mW cm^{-2}) obtained by passage of xenon light through a 510 nm long path filter. The photoabsorption spectral changes for the photooxidation of DPBF using **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** under photoirradiation with the visible light in the four solvents are shown in Fig. 7 and 8, respectively. The $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ decreased almost linearly with the increase in the photoirradiation time, although the linear relationship for the $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ for **OEJ-2** in dichloromethane become steeper after the photoirradiation for 5 min under this photoirradiation. Thus, this result indicates the $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ bears a linear relationship with the photoirradiation time to provide the first-order rate constants (K_{obs}) for the photooxidation of DPBF using **OEJ-1** and **OEJ-2** as the photosensitizer (Table 1). The K_{obs} values for **OEJ-2** are greater than those of **OEJ-1**, although the K_{obs} value for **OEJ-2** in THF is lower than that of **OEJ-1** due to the low photoabsorption property of **OEJ-2** in THF. Interestingly, the plot of **OEJ-2** in dichloromethane show a non-linear relationship, but the slope for **OEJ-2** become steeper after 5 min of photoirradiation and the K_{obs} value for **OEJ-2** in dichloromethane is greater than those in the other solvents. This interesting observation may be attributed to not only the bathochromic shift and broadening of absorption but also the enhancement of heavy-atom effect with the increase in the photoirradiation time in dichloromethane, that is, the significant specific solvatochromic behavior of the

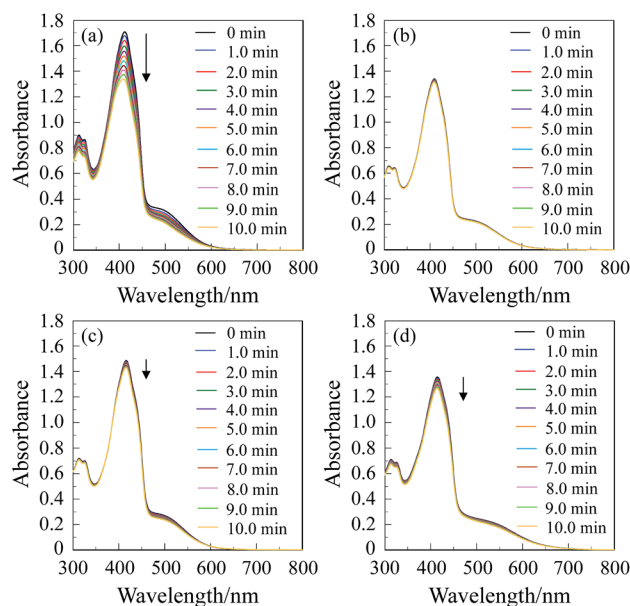


Fig. 7 Photoabsorption spectral changes for the photooxidation of DPBF (5.0×10^{-5} M) using **OEJ-1** (1.0×10^{-5} M) as photosensitizer under photoirradiation with visible light (>510 nm, 6 mW cm^{-2}) in (a) THF, (b) acetonitrile, (c) DMSO and (d) dichloromethane.

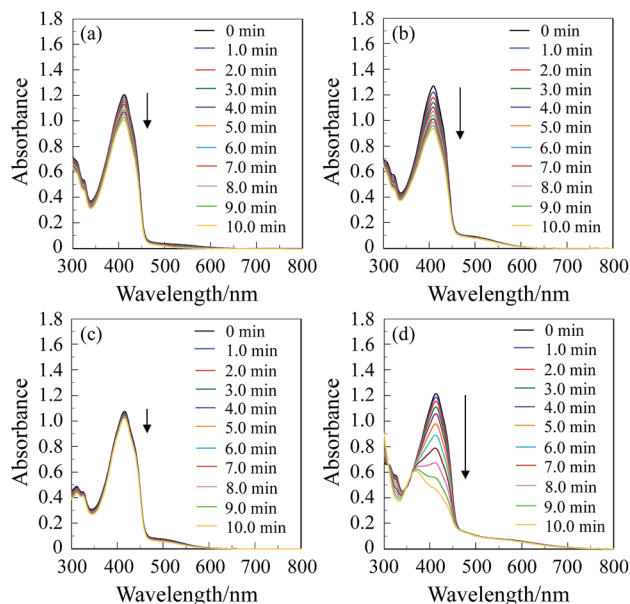


Fig. 8 Photoabsorption spectral changes for the photooxidation of DPBF (5.0×10^{-5} M) using OEJ-2 (1.0×10^{-5} M) as photosensitizer under photoirradiation with visible light (>510 nm, 6 mW cm^{-2}) in (a) THF, (b) acetonitrile, (c) DMSO and (d) dichloromethane.

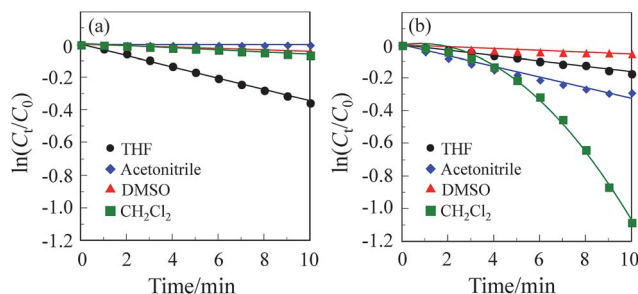


Fig. 9 Plots of $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ for DPBF against the photoirradiation time for the photooxidation of DPBF using (a) OEJ-1 and (b) OEJ-2 as photosensitizers under photoirradiation with visible light (>510 nm, 6 mW cm^{-2}) in THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane.

(D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dye bearing Γ^- ion. Therefore, this result demonstrates that OEJ-2 exhibits more efficient photosensitizing ability compared to OEJ-1, due to a superior heavy-atom effect of Γ^- ion.

In addition, we performed an electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) method with 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidone (4-oxo-TEMP) as the spin-trapping agent, which can react with $^1\text{O}_2$ to produce 4-oxo-TEMPO as a stable nitroxide radical.^{14,23} When the air-saturated solution containing OEJ-2 and 4-oxo-TEMP was irradiated with visible light (>510 nm, 14 mW cm^{-2}) obtained by passage of xenon light through a 510 nm long path filter, the ESR spectrum of 4-oxo-TEMPO was clearly observed as a characteristic 1:1:1 triplet (Fig. S6†). Moreover, to obtain the direct evidence of $^1\text{O}_2$ generation by (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dyes, a phosphorescence spectrum of $^1\text{O}_2$ was measured in air-saturated THF solution of OEJ-2. The phosphorescence

maximum of $^1\text{O}_2$ produced upon the excitation of OEJ-2 at 467 nm was clearly observed at around 1270 nm (Fig. S7†).^{6b,14,24} Consequently, this work demonstrated that (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dyes possess the ability to generate $^1\text{O}_2$ under visible light irradiation.

Conclusions

(D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dyes bearing a counter anion ($X^- = \text{Br}^-$ or Γ^-) which show specific solvatochromic behavior leading to the bathochromic shift of photoabsorption band in halogenated solvents, have been designed and developed as a photosensitizer possessing singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$) generation. This work demonstrated that the (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dyes possess the ability to generate $^1\text{O}_2$ under visible light irradiation, due to the effective intersystem crossing (ISC) from the singlet excited state of the photosensitizer ($^1\text{S}^*$) to the triplet excited state ($^3\text{S}^*$) by the heavy-atom effect of the counter anion. It was found that the $^1\text{O}_2$ quantum yield (Φ_Δ) of OEJ-2 bearing Γ^- ion is higher than that of OEJ-1 bearing Br^- ion. Consequently, this result indicates that the high Φ_Δ value of OEJ-2 relative to OEJ-1 is attributed to the fact that Γ^- ion possesses superior heavy-atom effect rather than Br^- ion, resulting in the facilitation of the ISC. Moreover, it was found that THF is a favorable solvent for the (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dyes to provide higher Φ_Δ value compared with the polar solvents such as acetonitrile and DMSO. Thus, this result suggests that as for (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium the ISC from $^1\text{S}^*$ to the $^3\text{S}^*$ may be facilitated by THF, although much effort for the solvent effects on $^1\text{O}_2$ generation is necessary to ensure the hypothesis. Interestingly, the first-order rate constants (K_{obs}) for the photooxidation of DPBF using OEJ-2 in dichloromethane is greater than those in the other solvents, which is attributed to the bathochromic shift and broadening of absorption in dichloromethane, that is, the significant specific solvatochromic behavior of the (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium dye bearing Γ^- ion. Further study to gain greater insight into the effects of the molecular structure of pyrazinium dyes on the $^1\text{O}_2$ generation efficiency is now in progress by developing the (D- π -) $_2$ A pyrazinium photosensitizers possessing strong photoabsorption property in body therapeutic window (650–900 nm) and water solubility.

Experimental

General

Melting points were measured with a Yanaco micro melting point apparatus MP model. IR spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU IRAffinity-1 spectrometer by ATR method. High-resolution mass spectral data were acquired on a Thermo Fisher Scientific LTQ Orbitrap XL. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian-400 (400 MHz) FT NMR spectrometer. Photoabsorption spectra were observed with a HITACHI U-2910 spectrophotometer. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves were recorded in and acetonitrile/ Bu_4NClO_4 (0.1 M) solution with a three-electrode system consisting of Ag/Ag^+ as reference electrode, Pt plate as working electrode, and Pt wire as counter



electrode by using a Electrochemical Measurement System HZ-7000 (HOKUTO DENKO).

Synthesis

1-Butyl-3,5-bis(5-(9-butyl-7-(diphenylamino)-9H-carbazol-2-yl)thiophen-2-yl)pyrazin-1-ium bromide (OEJ-1). A solution of OUK-2 (ref. 19) (0.15 g, 0.15 mmol) and 1-bromobutane (1.28 g, 9.4 mmol) in DMF (8 ml) was stirred at 80 °C for 5 days under an argon atmosphere. After concentrating under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was subjected to reprecipitation from dichloromethane–hexane. The reprecipitation solid was chromatographed on reverse-phase silica gel (chloroform–methanol = 1 : 3 as eluent) to give OEJ-1 (0.078 g, yield 46%) as dark red solids; mp 152–153 °C; IR (ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1624, 1591, 1526, 1487, 1445, 1427 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.83 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.19–1.26 (m, 4H), 1.46–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.73 (m, 4H), 2.07–2.14 (m, 2H), 4.35 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 4.58 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (dd, J = 1.8 and 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.04–7.09 (m, 12H), 7.18 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.36 (m, 8H), 7.66 (dd, J = 1.5 and 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (s, 2H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 9.51 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 13.49, 13.71, 19.06, 19.75, 30.68, 32.23, 34.40, 41.80, 104.80, 106.26, 116.73, 117.48, 117.68, 120.58, 121.62, 122.90, 123.03, 123.59, 123.71, 129.38, 129.50, 136.45, 140.89, 140.95, 142.12, 146.34, 147.57, 147.63, 151.89, 152.04 ppm; HRMS (ESI): m/z (%): calcd for C₇₂H₆₅N₆S₂⁺ 1077.47066; found 1077.47144.

1-Butyl-3,5-bis(5-(9-butyl-7-(diphenylamino)-9H-carbazol-2-yl)thiophen-2-yl)pyrazin-1-ium iodide (OEJ-2). A solution of OUK-2 (ref. 19) (0.045 g, 0.04 mmol) and 1-iodobutane (0.81 g, 4.4 mmol) in DMF (3 ml) was stirred at 80 °C for 3 days under an argon atmosphere. After concentrating under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was subjected to reprecipitation from dichloromethane–hexane to give OEJ-2 (0.042 g, yield 77%) as dark red solids; mp 227–228 °C; IR (ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1624, 1591, 1528, 1487, 1445, 1425 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 0.83 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.18–1.27 (m, 4H), 1.44–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.73 (m, 4H), 2.06–2.14 (m, 2H), 4.35 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 4.58 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (dd, J = 1.8 and 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.04–7.09 (m, 12H), 7.18 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.36 (m, 8H), 7.66 (dd, J = 1.4 and 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (s, 2H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 9.50 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 13.49, 13.71, 19.06, 19.75, 30.69, 32.22, 41.79, 104.81, 106.28, 116.75, 117.50, 117.68, 120.59, 121.61, 122.89, 123.04, 123.69, 129.31, 129.37, 129.50, 136.43, 140.89, 142.12, 146.33, 147.56, 151.90, 152.06 ppm (one aliphatic and two aromatic carbon signals were not observed owing to overlapping resonances); HRMS (ESI): m/z (%): calcd for C₇₂H₆₅N₆S₂⁺ 1077.47066; found 1077.47131.

Evaluation of ¹O₂ quantum yield

Quantum yields (Φ_{Δ}) for singlet oxygen (¹O₂) generation by (D- π -)₂A pyrazinium dyes (OEJ-1 and OEJ-2) in various solvents (THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane) were evaluated by monitoring the photoabsorption spectral change of the

known ¹O₂ scavenger 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF) accompanied by the reaction of DPBF with the generated ¹O₂, that is, DPBF can trap ¹O₂ through its photooxidation. All the solvents were bubbled with air for 15 min. The absorbance of DPBF was adjusted to around 1.0 in air-saturated solvent. Concentration of OEJ-1 or OEJ-2 was adjusted with an absorbance of 0.2–0.3 at the irradiation wavelength (509 nm). The air-saturated solution containing the photosensitizer (OEJ-1 or OEJ-2) and DPBF was irradiated with 509 nm (160 μ W cm⁻²) obtained by passage of xenon light through monochromator. The photoabsorption spectral change of DPBF with the photoirradiation was monitored with an interval of 5 s up to 40 s. The absorption band of DPBF at around 410 nm decreased with the increase in the photoirradiation time. The changes in optical density (ΔOD) of DPBF are plotted against the photoirradiation time, and the slope is used to estimate the Φ_{Δ} of OEJ-1 and OEJ-2. The Φ_{Δ} of OEJ-1 and OEJ-2 was estimated by the relative method using Rose Bengal (RB) (Φ_{Δ} = 0.80) in methanol as the standard. Therefore, the Φ_{Δ} values were calculated according to the following eqn (1):

$$\Phi_{\Delta\text{sam}} = \Phi_{\Delta\text{ref}} \times [(m_{\text{sam}}/m_{\text{ref}}) \times (L_{\text{ref}}/L_{\text{sam}})] \quad (1)$$

where $\Phi_{\Delta\text{sam}}$ and $\Phi_{\Delta\text{ref}}$ are the ¹O₂ quantum yield of photosensitizer (OEJ-1 or OEJ-2) and RB, respectively, m_{sam} and m_{ref} are the slope of the difference (ΔOD) in the change in the absorption maximum wavelength of DPBF (around 410 nm) which are plotted against the photoirradiation time, L_{sam} and L_{ref} are the light harvesting efficiency, which is given by $L = 1 - 10^{-A}$ ("A" is the absorbance at the photoirradiation wavelength).

Photosensitizing ability

Photosensitizing ability of the (D- π -)₂A pyrazinium dyes (OEJ-1 and OEJ-2) in various solvents (THF, acetonitrile, DMSO and dichloromethane) was evaluated by plotting the $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ against the photoirradiation time, where C_t is a concentration of DPBF at the reaction time (t) and C_0 is the initial concentration of DPBF before photoirradiation. All the solvents were bubbled with air for 15 min. The air-saturated solution containing the photosensitizer (1×10^{-5} M for OEJ-1 and OEJ-2, 1×10^{-6} M for RB) and DPBF (5×10^{-5} M) was irradiated with visible light (>510 nm, 6 mW cm⁻²) obtained by passage of xenon light through a 510 nm long path filter. The absorbance of DPBF was adjusted to around 1.0 in air-saturated solvent. The photooxidation of DPBF with the photoirradiation was monitored by following the decrease in the photoabsorption at around 410 nm with an interval of 20 s up to 10 min. The concentration (C_t) of DPBF at the reaction time (t) was calculated based on Lambert–Beer law ($A_{\text{DPBF}} = \epsilon cl$). The $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ decreased almost linearly with the increase in the photoirradiation time due to the photooxidation of DPBF, that is, the slope was used to estimate the rate constants (K_{obs}).

¹O₂ detection by EPR spin-trapping method with 4-oxo-TEMP

The EPR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JES-RE1X spectrometer under the following experimental conditions: temperature



298 K, microwave power 1 mW, microwave frequency 9.439 GHz, field modulation 0.2 mT at 100 kHz, and scan time 4 min. The air-saturated THF solution containing OEJ-2 (0.01 mM) as the photosensitizer and 4-oxo-TEMP (50 mM) as the spin-trapping agent was irradiated with visible light (>510 nm, 14 mW cm⁻² for 30 min) obtained by passage of xenon light through a 510 nm long path filter. The ESR spectrum of 4-oxo-TEMPO which is formed by the reaction of 4-oxo-TEMP with ¹O₂, was clearly observed as a characteristic 1:1:1 triplet (Fig. S6†).

Phosphorescence measurement of ¹O₂

Phosphorescence spectrum of ¹O₂ was recorded on a HORIBA NanoLog spectrometer equipped with a 450 W xenon lamp and a photomultiplier tube (NIR-PMT R5509-43 liquid nitrogen configurations, Hamamatsu photonics). The phosphorescence maximum of ¹O₂ produced upon the excitation of OEJ-2 (0.07 mM THF solution) at 467 nm was clearly observed at around 1270 nm (Fig. S7†).

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