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Impact of changing the core in tetrapyrrolic dendrimers designed for oxygen sensitization: New fluorescent phthalocyanines-based dendrimers with high two-photon absorption cross-sections

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Dedicated to Professor Kenneth RAYMOND for his stimulating work on phthalocyanine chemistry, and also its so positive energy

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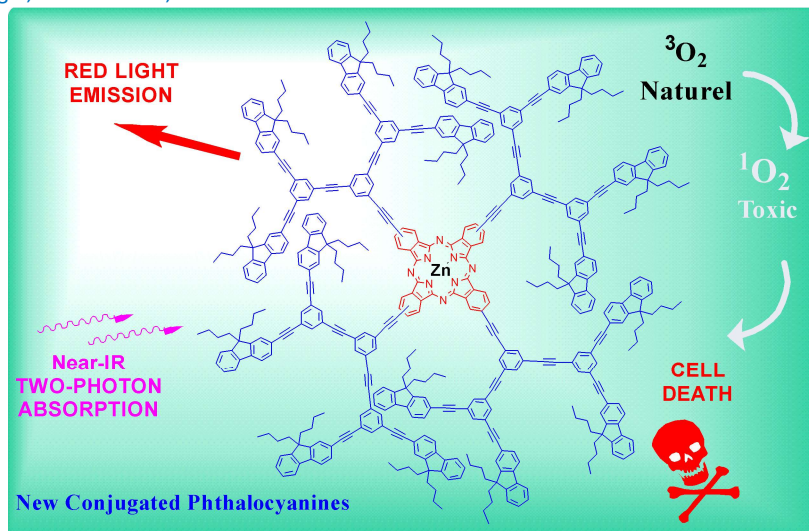
ABSTRACT: In the continuation of our sustained interest for porphyrin-based dendrimers and their use as luminescent photosensitizers for two-photon photodynamic therapy (2P-PDT), we wondered about the effect of changing the central porphyrin core for a phthalocyanine core in these macromolecular structures. Thus, related phthalocyanine-based dendrimers possessing up to sixteen conjugated 9,9-dibutyl-2-fluorenyl endgroups at their periphery were now prepared and studied. As for porphyrin analogues, it was found that an efficient energy transfer occurs from the peripheral fluorenyl units to the central phthalocyanine unit of these compounds, leading to intense red light emission and photosensitization of oxygen. While the linear optical properties of these new dendrimers are only slightly improved compared to those of their porphyrin-cored analogues for PDT and fluorescence imaging, their two-photon absorption (2PA) cross-sections are much more significantly boosted, evidencing the key role played by the central tetrapyrrolic unit in this respect. The impact of this structural change in relation with the impact resulting from the change in dendrimer generations are then discussed with the help of DFT and molecular dynamic calculations.

Keywords

Phthalocyanine • Fluorenyl • Two-Photon Absorption • Dendrimers • Oxygen Sensitization

New Phthalocyanine Dendrimers with Conjugated Fluorenyl Arms as Fluorescent Two-photon Photosensitizers for Singlet Oxygen Generation

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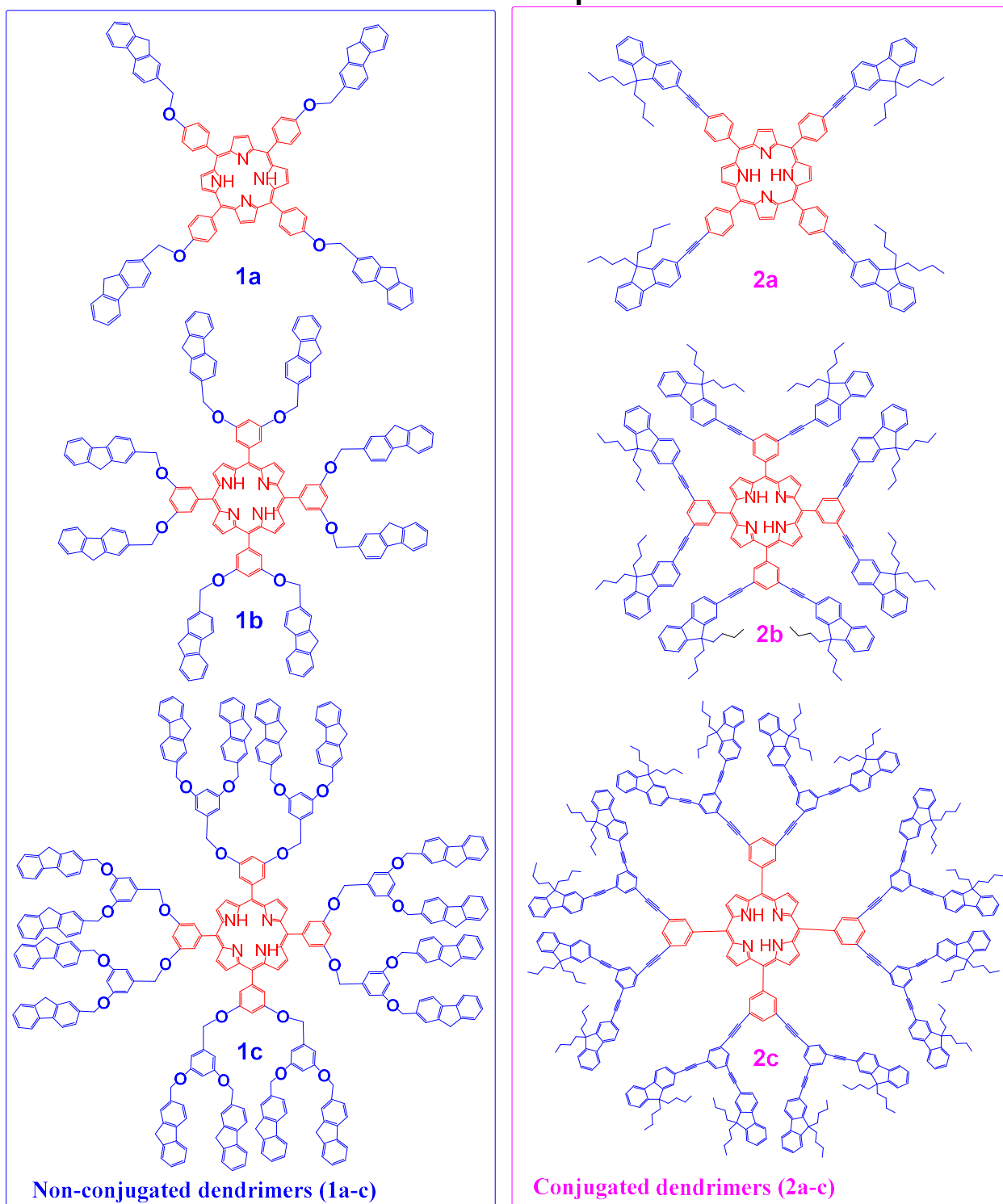
A new family of conjugated phthalocyanine-based dendrimers with fluorenyl arms has been synthesized. Their detailed luminescence properties and selected photophysical properties are discussed in the frame of two-photon-induced theranostics.

■ INTRODUCTION

In the molecular world, following the seminal works of Vogtle,^[1] Tomalia,^[2] Newkome^[3] and others,^[4] dendrimers form nowadays a wonderful class of molecules presenting peripheral branches with a tree-like structure (dendrons) assembled around a central core.^[5] Such structures are usually obtained *via* the repetition of a similar sequence of reactions to increase the number of molecular units present within each dendron and therefore allowing to control several key properties of the dendrimer such as its size, its shape and the relative positions of various functional groups located at its periphery.^[5] In this respect, it was shown that dendrons can work as efficient “light-harvesting antenna” in selected porphyrin-based dendrimers presenting molecular architectures recalling those collecting natural light in various photosystems.^[6] After photoexcitation, the dendrons at the periphery of these systems were demonstrated to quantitatively transfer their energy to the central porphyrin core.^[7a, 7b, 7c-e] Their chemical structure proves therefore determining for this remarkable process to occur. For instance, with dendrons made of benzyl polyether chains, Fréchet demonstrated that the “antenna effect” was more efficient in branched architectures than in star-shaped architectures.^[7b] Later on, fluorenyl units were identified as efficient aromatic chromophores in such systems, allowing to perform directly two-photon excitation of the peripheral dendrons^[8] or promoting 2PA *via* the first 2PA-allowed excited states.^[9]

With closely related dendrimers, we have previously shown that when progressing from the derivatives **1a-c**^[9b, 10a-c, 10d] to their more rigid carbon-rich analogues **2a-c**^[11] (Scheme 1), the figures of merit for two-photon excited fluorescence and oxygen photosensitization were significantly improved.^[11b] Thus, for nearly similar emission and oxygen photosensitization quantum yields, the two-photon absorption (2PA) cross-sections (σ_2) of **2b-c** dramatically increased compared to those of **1b-c**.^[9b, 11b] Then, we could recently show that after proper functionalization, **2a-b** give rise to fluorescent photosensitizers adapted to one-photon photodynamic therapy (PDT),^[12] but also to more advanced developments, such as two-photon PDT (2P-PDT)^[13] or even theranostic^[14] uses.^[15] More generally, this result suggested that replacing the polyether backbone of dendrimers such as **1a-c** by a polyarylkynyl backbone constitutes a way to significantly boost their biphotonic photosensitizing and emissive performances. If correct, this hypothesis provides a simple design criterium for improving the performances of related dendritic systems, especially when these are intended to be used as luminescent photosensitizers.

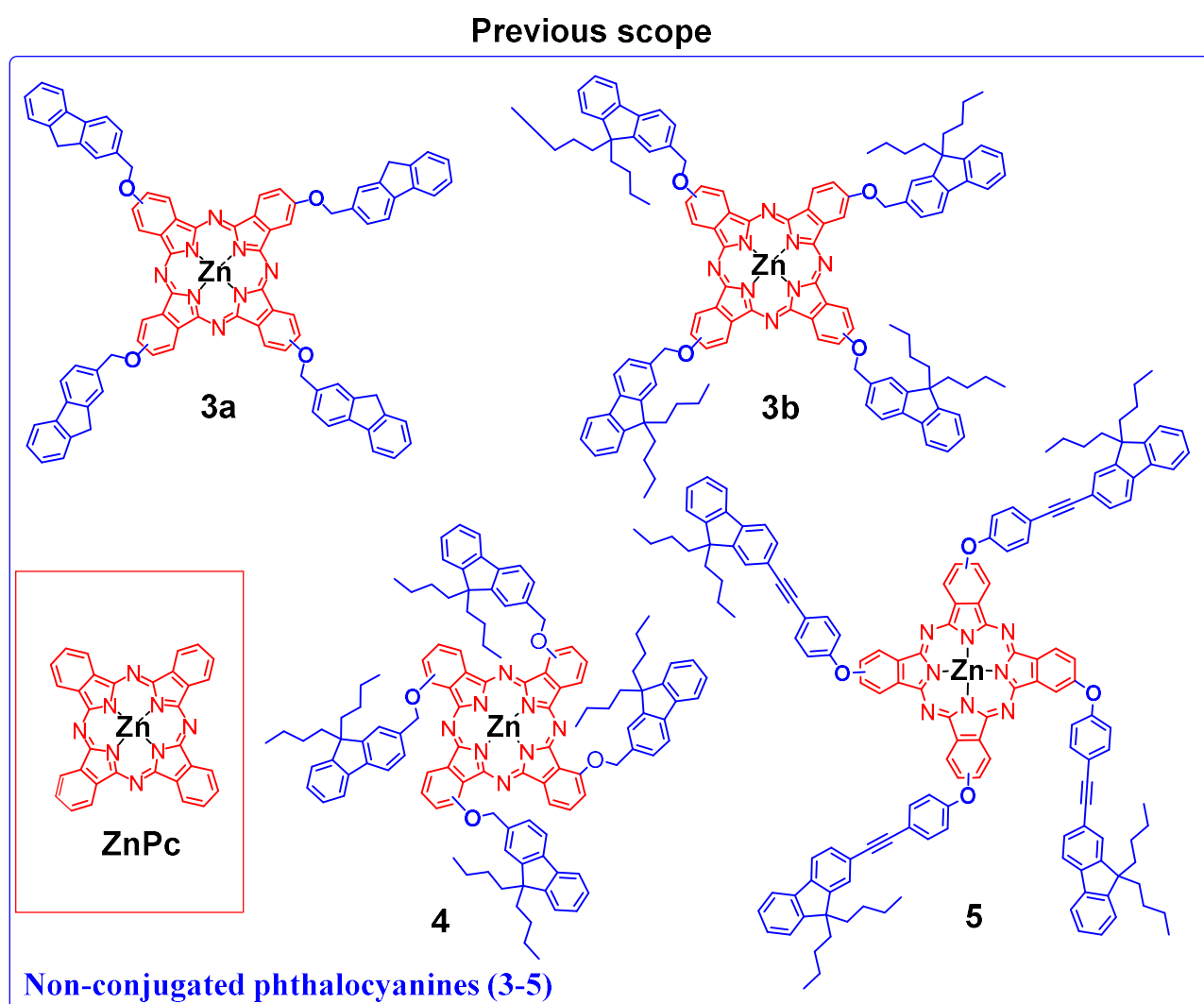
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Scheme 1. Molecular structures of increasing generations of TPP-based dendrimers with *non-conjugated* (1a-c) or *conjugated* (2a-c) peripheral fluorenyl arms.

Motivated by further enhancing the efficiency of such systems and inspired by the phthalocyanine-cored dendrimers reported by Kimura^[16] and others,^[17] we recently wondered

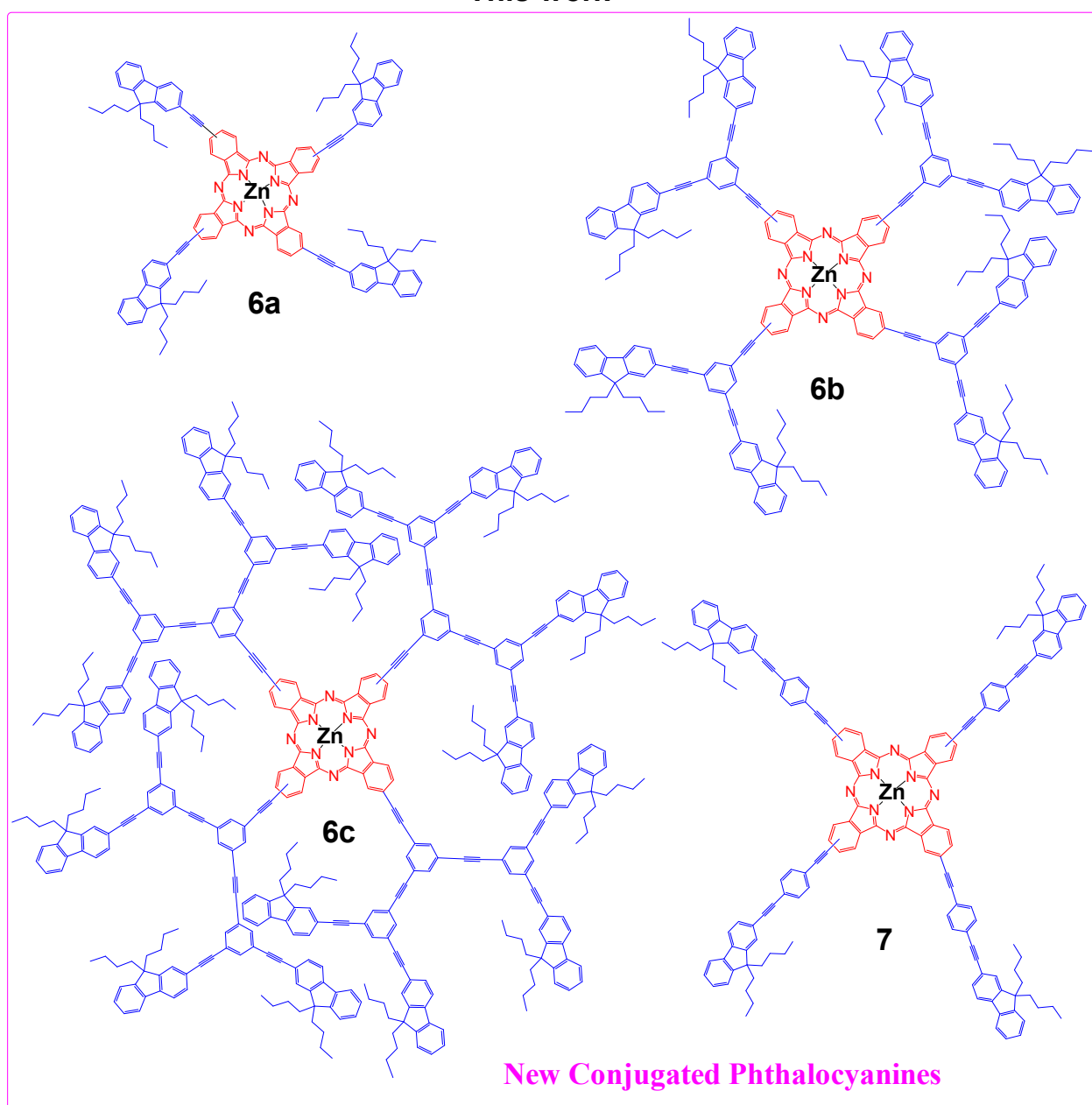
about the impact of replacing the central free-base *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin (**H₂TPP**) by zinc(II) phthalocyanine (**ZnPc**). Thus, we synthesized then compounds **3-5** and probed their photonic properties (Scheme 2).^[18] The idea behind this structural variation was to enhance the emission of these photosensitizers by using a more luminescent tetrapyrrolic central unit than **H₂TPP**, but also able to activate oxygen with similar efficiency. This goal was perfectly reached with phthalocyanines **3-5** since all these compounds proved more fluorescent than porphyrins **1a-c** (with luminescence quantum yields around 29-37%) and even presented an improved two-photon photosensitizing ability for oxygen in THF. For these phthalocyanines, the comparison with the naked **ZnPc** complex also demonstrated the critical role of the peripheral fluorenyl-containing antenna on the relevant biphotonic properties.^[18]



Scheme 2. Reference compound (**ZnPc**) and substituted phthalocyanines with **non-conjugated** alkoxy and phenoxy ether-based arms (**3-5**).

Thus, these phthalocyanine-cored assemblies **3-5** exhibited larger intrinsic 2PA cross-sections which somewhat increased with the size of the π -manifold appended to the peripheral (β) positions. Quite remarkably, the cross-section found for **5** featuring extended phenylalkynyl spacers was significantly above these of the larger porphyrin-based dendrimers such as **1b-c** or **2b-c**, resulting in better figures of merit for two-photon imaging or two-photon sensitization of oxygen in THF. Based on the previous observations made for porphyrin-based dendrimers (see above), it appeared likely to us that the photonic properties of these phthalocyanine-based systems might be further improved by moving to more conjugated carbon-rich backbones and also to dendrimers of higher generations.

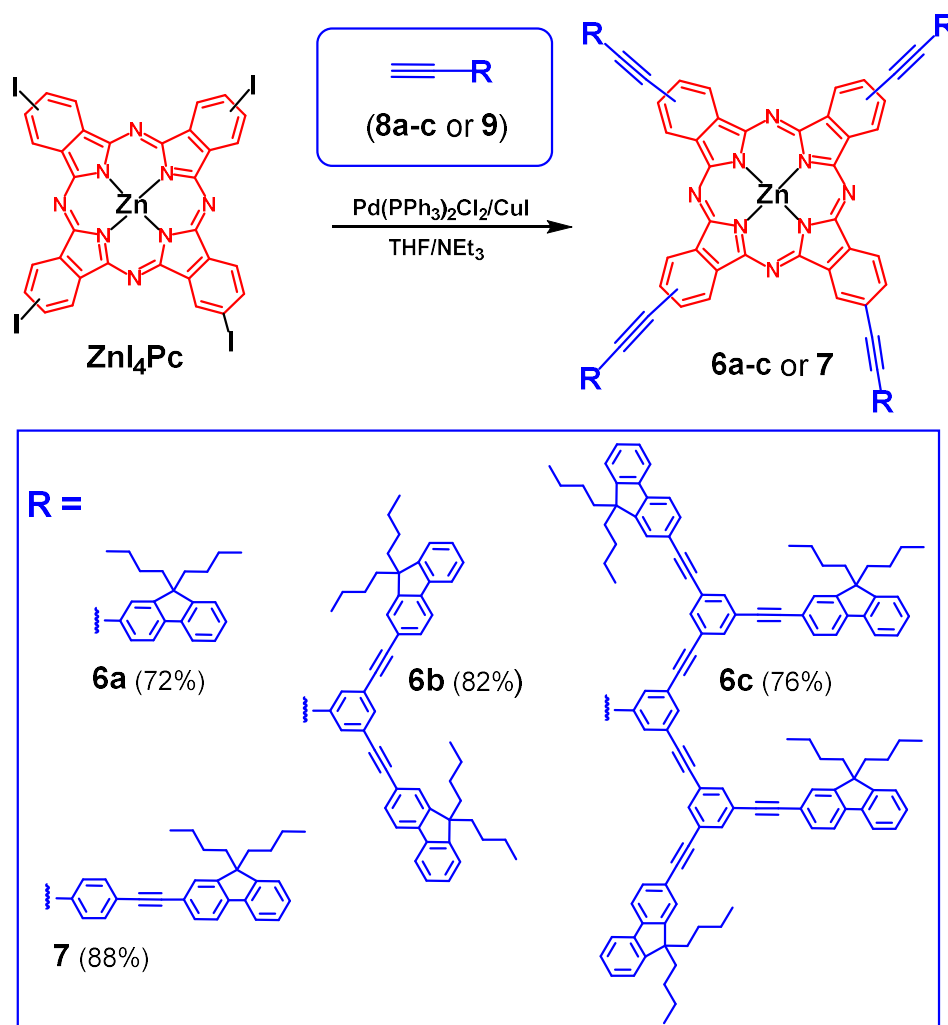
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Scheme 3. Targeted phthalocyanines dendrimers **6a-c** and star shaped **7** (the extended analogue of **6a**).

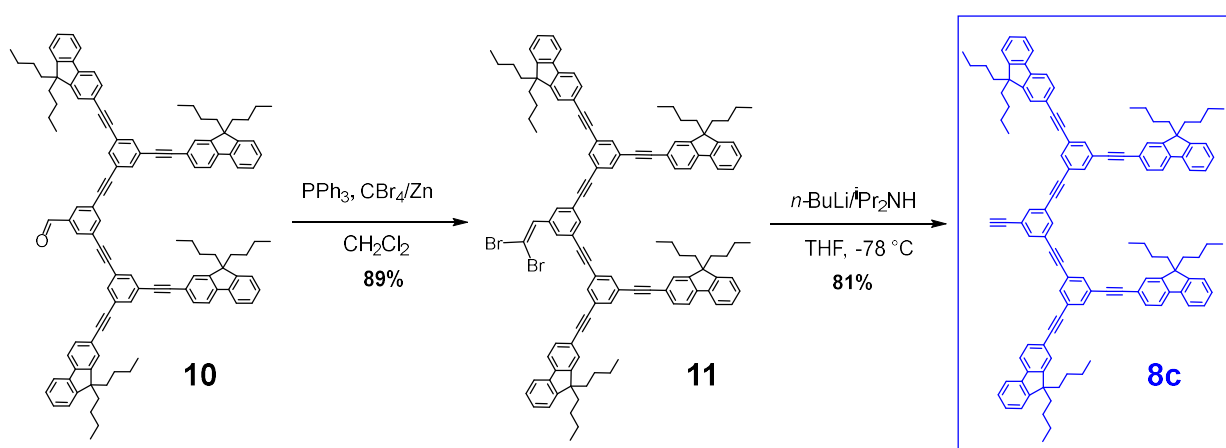
Accordingly, we have now decided to investigate the photonic properties of the set of new dendrimers **6a-c** and **7** (Scheme 3), featuring polyarylethynyl dendrons similar to these present in previous porphyrins **2a-c** (Scheme 1). We will therefore describe hereafter the isolation and characterization of these new dendrimers using an efficient and convergent synthetic approach. Subsequently, we will describe their linear and nonlinear optical (NLO) properties, as well as their oxygen photosensitizing capabilities, before briefly discussing their electronic structure and spatial organization with the help of DFT calculations. Notably, while several classes of phthalocyanines have already been used for imaging or PDT,^[19] to the best of our knowledge, such “carbon-rich” phthalocyanine-cored dendrimers have never been envisioned for such applications and their biphotonic properties are still unknown.

■ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



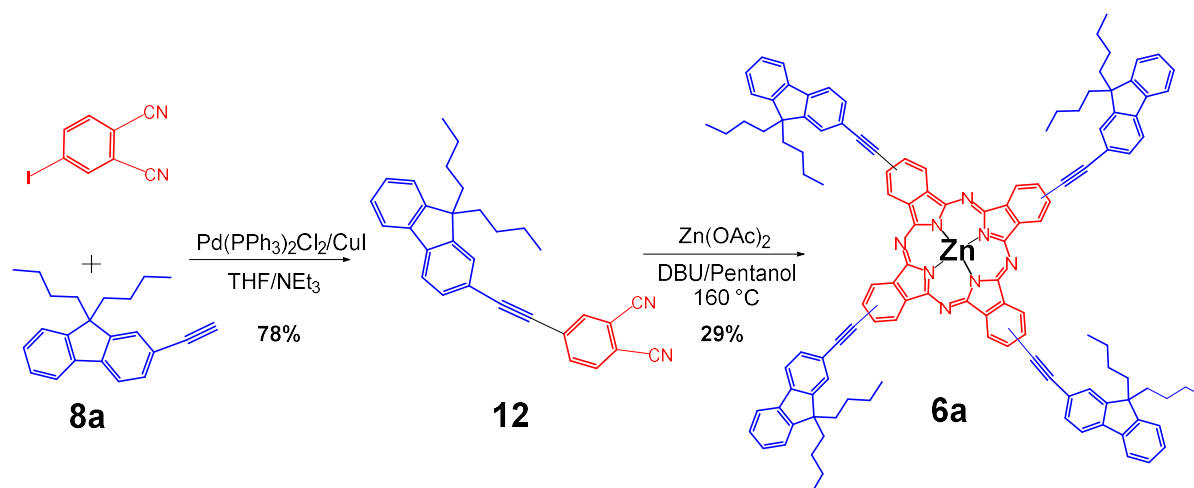
Scheme 4. Synthesis of new conjugated dendrimers **6a-c** and Pc **7**.

We synthesized these new dendrimers **6a-c** and phthalocyanine **7** (the extended analogue of **6a**), by using a strategy similar to that previously used in our group to synthesize consecutive generations of tetrathienylporphyrin-cored dendrimers.^[20] It basically involves three steps; (i) synthesis of dendritic alkyne precursor, (ii) formation of the tetra-iodo macrocycle core and (iii) coupling of four alkyne-terminated dendrons (**8a-c** and **9**) to the central core. Such a convergent synthetic approach was preferred over alternative ones because the targeted dendrimers proved sufficiently soluble to be easily purified by chromatography. The zinc(II) complex of tetraiodophthalocyanine (**ZnI₄Pc** in Scheme 4), our starting platform described in 1998 by T. Torres^[21] was used as a common intermediate to access the four targeted molecules **6a-c** and **7**, featuring up to sixteen fluorenyl groups. To do so, a fourfold Sonogashira coupling was carried out at ambient temperature in tetrahydrofuran-triethylamine mixtures. Whereas the alkynes **8a-b** and **9** were known compounds,^[22] **8c** was obtained in two steps by a Corey-Fuchs reaction from the known aldehyde precursor **10**^[11b] with a total yield of 71% (Scheme 5).



Scheme 5. Synthesis of new dendron precursor **8c**.

Compared to the more classical method consisting in cyclization of pre-functionalized phthalonitriles (the yield of which does generally not exceed 40%), this convergent approach gave remarkably good yields (higher than 70% for each compound). For instance, when the synthesis of **6a** was attempted by cyclizing 4-((9,9-dibutyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)ethynyl)phthalonitrile (**12**) in presence of zinc(II) acetate, the phthalocyanine **6a** was only isolated with a total yield of 23% (Scheme 6).



Scheme 6. Alternative synthesis of zinc complex **6a**.

Characterization of the Dendrimers. After chromatographic purification and recrystallization, all dendrimeric (**6a-c**) and star-shaped (**7**) compounds were characterized by usual techniques, including elemental analysis. Thanks to the *n*-butyl chains on the peripheral fluorene groups, they all exhibited sufficient solubilities in THF for NMR characterization, in which solvent they appeared to be essentially non-aggregated, at least below concentrations of 10 mM (Figure 1a).^[23] This is remarkable, since the low solubility of phthalocyanines, which usually results from their tendency to aggregate in solution,^[22, 24] is often an obstacle to their NMR characterization and practical use. Moreover, based on the previous investigation with phthalocyanines **3a-b** (Scheme 2),^[18] the introduction of the various *n*-butyl chains should have almost no effect on their electronic structure nor on their optical properties, apart perhaps slightly decreasing their fluorescence quantum yields.

As expected, ¹H NMR confirms that **6a-c** and **7** are isolated as mixtures of positional regioisomers (Figure 1b), the phthalocyanine protons being observed as large multiplets in line with the presence of overlapping sets of closely lying signals belonging to the various regioisomers. Thus, their ¹H NMR spectra present diagnostic signals in three distinct spectral ranges (Figure 1a); (i) between 8.1 and 9.6 ppm for the twelve phthalocyanine protons; (ii) between 7.2 and 8 ppm for the aromatic protons of the fluorenyl and phenyl groups and (iii) between 0.5 and 2.4 ppm for the aliphatic protons of the *n*-butyl chains. In line with the increasing number of peripheral fluorenyl, the intensity of the two latter sets of signals increases

¹ Notably, all these compounds were amenable to partial ¹³C NMR characterization in THF-d⁸.

relative to that of the low field phthalocyanine signals (i) along the series **6a-c**.

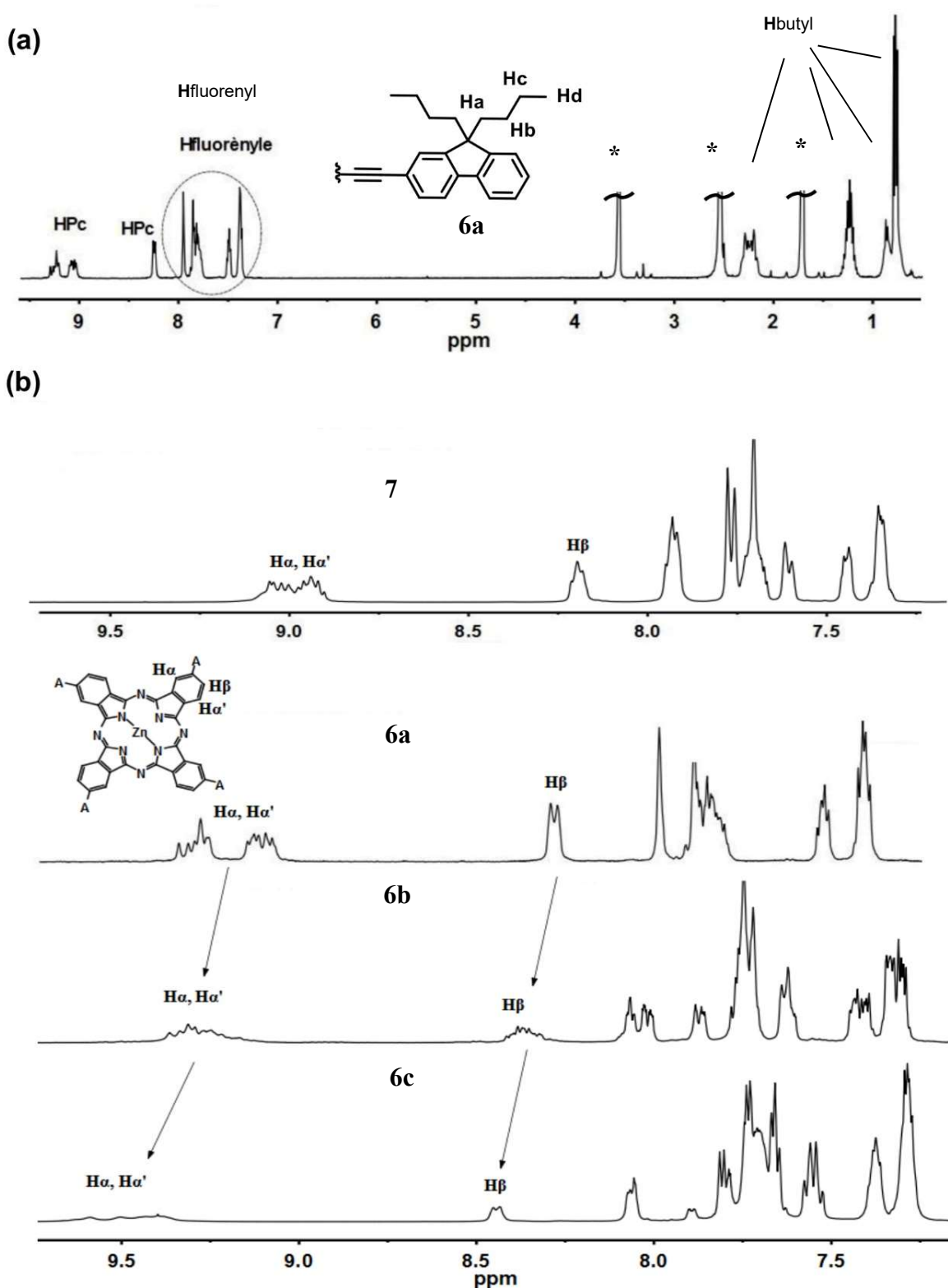


Figure 1. a) Complete ^1H NMR spectra of phthalocyanine **6a** in THF-d_8 (solvent and water peaks labelled by asterix); b) Low-field section of the ^1H NMR spectra of phthalocyanine derivatives **7** and **6a-c** in THF-d_8 .

A slight downfield shift of the signals corresponding to the twelve protons of the central phthalocyanine core can also be noticed when progressing from **6a** to **6c** (Figure 1b). By comparison, an upfield shift of these protons is stated when proceeding from **6a** to **7**. These shifts, which are not observed for the other aromatic protons, likely reflect a change in the magnetic shielding of the central tetrapyrrolic unit. The latter could result from ring current effects originating from the specific conformations adopted in solution by the peripheral dendrons in the higher generations dendrimers (see DFT section).

One- and two-photon absorption (1PA and 2PA) and emission properties, as well as oxygen photosensitization properties were next determined for **6a-c** and **7** in THF solution (Table 1), using the zinc phthalocyanine **ZnPc** as a reference. The UV/Vis absorption spectra of all these new phthalocyanines and of the starting zinc complex **ZnI4Pc** were recorded between 250 and 800 nm (Figure 2). Without surprise, the spectrum of the latter compound is almost similar to that of the reference compound **ZnPc**. The new compounds **6a-b** and **7** also feature the characteristic absorption bands of phthalocyanines already seen on the spectra of **ZnPc** and **ZnI4Pc**,^[25] which are: (i) the Q-band, corresponding to the main absorption band, detected in the visible range between 650 and 750 nm, and resulting from π - π^* transitions from the HOMO to the LUMO and LUMO+1 with a vibronic sub-band around 630 nm,^{2[17g, 22, 26]} (ii) the B- (or Soret) band, corresponding to a wide band between 300 and 500 nm and resulting from π - π^* transitions from deeper lying MOs to the LUMO and LUMO+1, and, finally, (iii) the N band, a less intense and narrower band centered around 280-300 nm. The latter still corresponds to a set of more energetic π - π^* transitions within the phthalocyanine core. These last two absorptions are not plainly detected for **6a-b** and **7** because they are overlapped by another intense absorption band, absent in **ZnPc** and **ZnI4Pc**, which grows in intensity and shifts toward the blue when progressing from **7** to **6a** and then to **6b-c** (Figure 2) *i.e.* roughly with the increasing size of the conjugated π -manifold within the arms. This broad band, which becomes more intense than the Q-band for the two largest dendrimers (**6b-c**), can be confidently attributed to dendron-centered π - π^* transitions. When this absorption is compared to these previously observed around 300 nm with phthalocyanines presenting non-conjugated dendrons, such as **3b-5** (Scheme 2),^[18] a red shift is stated for it in **6a-c** and **7**. This shift reflects at least in part the better π -conjugation existing between the peripheral arms and core in these

² In line with the ¹H NMR data, the shape of the Q-band (with no shoulder), which remains constant throughout the whole series of new compounds, is suggestive of absence of aggregates in solution, at the concentrations used (10⁻⁴-10⁻⁷ M).^[39,51,56]

compounds. In a similar way, a bathochromic shift is experienced by the main Q-band following roughly the same order. Thus, this maximum shifts towards the red, from 674 to 697 nm, along the order: **ZnPc** < **ZnI₄Pc** < **6b** \approx **6c** < **6a** \approx **7**. The Q-band of **6a-c** and **7** grows in intensity following roughly the same order, the star-shaped phthalocyanine **6a** presenting the most shifted and strongest Q-band. Again, this shift reflects the importance of the π -manifold present on the peripheral dendrons, conjugating with the central core, in line with the existence of an effective mesomeric interaction between these parts in **6a-c** and **7**.

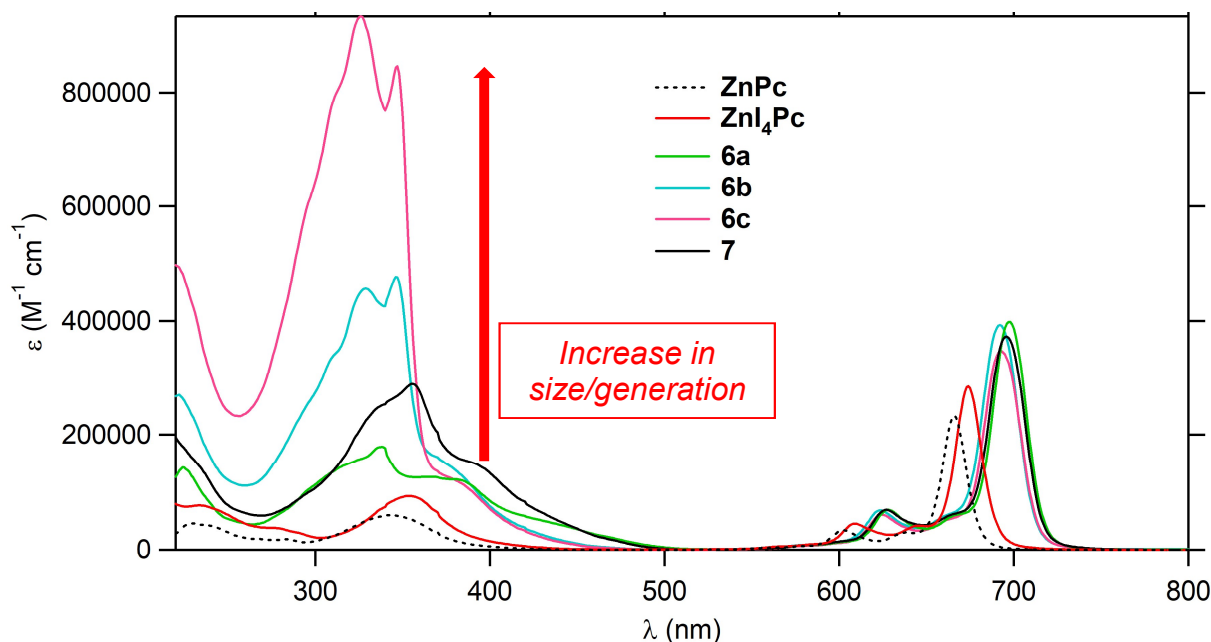


Figure 2. The UV-visible absorption spectra of the new series **6a-c** and **7**, the **ZnI₄Pc** precursor and **ZnPc** used as a reference in THF.

Figure 3 shows the emission spectra of dendrimers **6a-c** and **7** in THF, as well as that for their synthetic precursor (**ZnI₄Pc**) and also that of **ZnPc** used as reference. After excitation at 606 nm *i.e.* in the Q vibronic sub-band, a strong red emission between 650 and 800 nm, characteristic of the phthalocyanine core, is observed. As for one-photon absorption, these dendrimers present a red-shifted emission relative to that of **ZnI₄Pc** and **ZnPc**. Without surprise, the wavelength ordering between the new compounds follows that previously observed in absorption for the Q-band (**ZnPc** < **ZnI₄Pc** < **6b** \approx **6c** < **7** \approx **6a**).

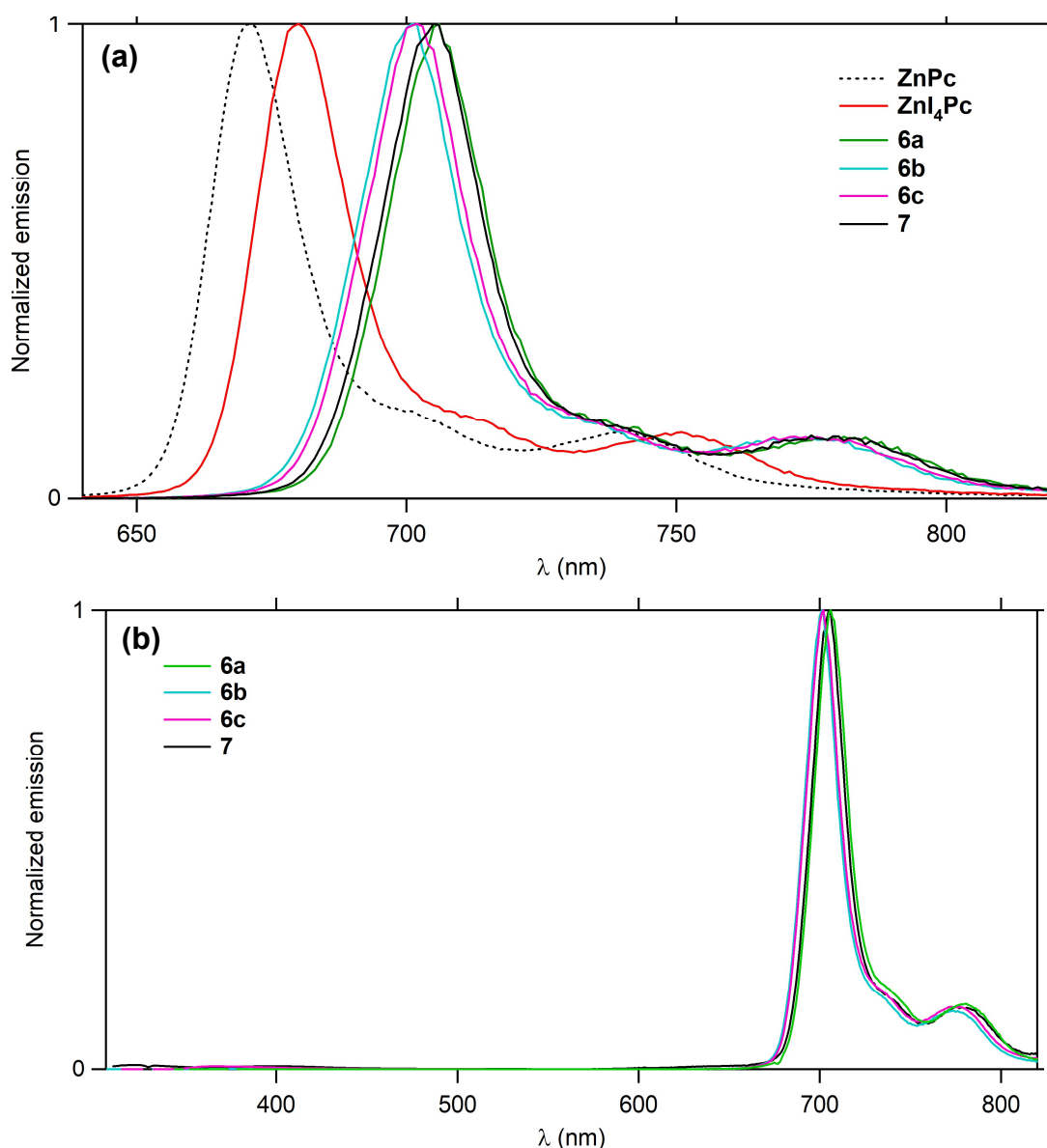


Figure 3. a) Normalized emission spectra of dendrimers **6a-c**, **7**, **ZnI₄Pc** and **ZnPc** after excitation at 606 nm in THF; b) Normalized emission spectra of **6a-c** and **7** under similar conditions after excitation at 300 nm.

As previously done with phthalocyanines **3-5**,^[18] the fluorescence quantum yields (Φ_F) were determined by comparison with **ZnPc** in a toluene/pyridine mixture (99:1). Compared to this standard **ZnPc** ($\Phi_F = 26\%$), all quantum yields found for the new compounds are higher than this value, excepted for **ZnI₄Pc** ($\Phi_F = 11\%$). Actually, among the dendrimer series **6a-c**, there is a regular increase in their fluorescence quantum yield with increasing generations ($29\% < 32\% < 36\%$), suggesting that the increase of the π -manifold on the peripheral dendrons favors the non-radiative deactivation of the phthalocyanine core. When **6a** and **7** are compared, a marginally better quantum yield (30%) is found for **7**, possibly in line with the previous observation. When compared to the fluorescence quantum yield of zinc complexes **3-5**

previously investigated (29-37%),^[18] these quantum yields span a nearly similar range of values, but only the yield found for largest compound **6c** compares to that previously obtained for **5**, which was the most luminescent compound among **3-5** series.

Then, to probe the efficiency of the energy transfer process (**EnT**) between the peripheral dendrons as energy donors and the central phthalocyanine as energy acceptor, we have excited the dendrimers in their specific π - π^* band, at about 300 nm (Figure 3b). By doing so, we observed no residual emission of the dendrons in the 350-450 nm range,^[10b, 11b, 27] but only the characteristic emission band from the phthalocyanine core (between 650 and 800 nm), with similar fluorescence quantum yields than when the compounds are excited in their Q-band. This reveals that for all these derivatives, the energy absorbed by the dendrons is almost quantitatively transferred to the central macrocycle, pointing to an optimal process ($\Phi_{\text{EnT}} \sim 100\%$), regardless of the generation considered.

For one-photon (1PA) fluorescence imaging purposes, one-photon brightness ($\epsilon_{\text{ex}} \cdot \Phi_{\text{F}}$) must be considered.^[28] This figure of merit depends on the fluorescence quantum yield and on the absorption coefficient at the excitation wavelength (ϵ_{ex}). Thus, when excitation is performed at the maximum of the Q-band, comparable or better one-photon brightnesses are obtained for **6a-c** than for **5**. As a result, all these compounds will perform better than the phthalocyanines **3b-5** previously studied. Notably, thanks to the efficient energy transfer previously discussed, significantly improved 1PA brightnesses (around 153 000 and 336 000 M⁻¹cm⁻¹, respectively) can be obtained for **6b** and **6c** if the excitation is performed at the wavelength corresponding to the dendron-specific π - π^* absorption band (around 320 nm). Therefore, imaging might be more efficiently performed by exploiting the light harvesting capability of these dendrimers, by using a more energetic (blue shifted) excitation light beam, although the gain will be achieved at the expense of the penetration depth of the exciting light beam and might induce potentially larger background fluorescence due to intrinsic fluorophores.

Table 1. Photophysical properties of the zinc phthalocyanine complexes and of the reference **ZnPc** in THF at 293 K. Related data are also given for selected phthalocyanines in THF.

| Cpnd | $\lambda_{\text{abs}}^{\text{Dend}}$ | $\lambda_{\text{abs}}^{\text{B}}$ | $\lambda_{\text{abs}}^{\text{Q}}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Den}}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Q}}$ | λ_{em} | $\Phi_{\text{F}}^{\text{a}}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Den}}, \Phi_{\text{F}}^{\text{b}}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Q}}, \Phi_{\text{F}}^{\text{b}}$ | Φ_{Δ}^{c} | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Den}}, \Phi_{\Delta}^{\text{b}}$ | $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}^{\text{Q}}, \Phi_{\Delta}^{\text{d}}$ |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| | (nm) | | | ($10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$) | | (nm) | | ($10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$) | | | ($10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$) | |
| ZnPc | - | 343 | 602, 666 | / | 234.0 | 671, 741 | 0.26 ^c | / | 60.8 | 0.61 | / | 142.7 |
| ZnI₄Pc | - | 343 | 609, 674 | / | 285.0 | 680, 751 | 0.11 | / | 31.3 | - | / | - |
| 3b | 276, 306 | 351 | 611, 677 | 107 | 215.0 | 688, 758 | 0.33 | 35.3 | 71.0 | 0.57 | 61.0 | 122.6 |
| 4 | 270, 307 | 353 | 628, 698 | 100 | 270.0 | 706, 779 | 0.23 | 23.0 | 62.1 | 0.60 | 60.0 | 162.0 |
| 5 | 327, 344 | ^f | 609, 675 | 253 | 291.0 | 683, 753 | 0.37 | 93.6 | 107.7 | 0.54 | 136.6 | 157.1 |
| 6a | 338 | ^f | 628, 697 | 179 | 398.0 | 706, 781 | 0.29 | 51.9 | 115.4 | 0.60 | 107.4 | 238.8 |
| 6b | 329, 346 | ^f | 624, 692 | 478 | 393.0 | 701, 774 | 0.32 | 153.0 | 125.8 | 0.51 | 243.8 | 200.4 |
| 6c | 226, 347 | ^f | 624, 693 | 933 | 347.0 | 702, 774 | 0.36 | 335.9 | 124.9 | 0.53 | 494.5 | 183.9 |
| 7 | 356 | ^f | 627, 696 | 289 | 373.0 | 705, 778 | 0.30 | 86.7 | 111.9 | - | - | - |

^a Fluorescence quantum yield determined relative to **(Py)ZnPc** in a toluene/pyridine (99:1) mixture after excitation at 606 nm.^[29] ^b One-photon brightness.^[28] ^c Singlet oxygen formation in a toluene/pyridine (99:1) mixture relative to **ZnPc** ($\Phi_{\Delta} = 0.61$) in the same mixture.^[30] ^d Figure of merit for Φ_{Δ} equivalent to one-photon brightness. ^e Lit. $\Phi_{\text{F}} = 0.23 (\pm 0.03)$ determined in THF by the comparative method using chlorophyll in diethylether as a standard.^[26] ^f Overlapped by the dendron absorption.

To evaluate the oxygen photosensitizing properties of **6a-c**, the singlet oxygen formation yields were determined by measuring the luminescence of the singlet oxygen photogenerated in a toluene/pyridine (99:1) mixture. The values obtained for these compounds show a first decrease upon progressing from generation G_0 to G_1 (60% for **6a** vs. 51% for **6b**) and then a slight increase from generation G_1 to G_2 (51% for **6b** vs. 53% for **6c**). These values are similar or slightly lower than that of the **ZnPc** reference compound (61%).^[30] This can be explained considering that the increase in the fluorescence quantum yields stated for these dendrimers is obtained at the expense of the singlet oxygen production, as already stated for **3-5**.^[18] Actually, the yield presently determined for **6c** is nearly similar to that previously found for **5**. Thus, when compared to phthalocyanines **3b-5**, these results, along with the larger $\epsilon_{\text{ex}}^Q \cdot \Phi_F$ products for **6a-c**, make them comparably better one-photon photosensitizers for singlet oxygen generation than **5** when excitation is performed at the wavelength of the Q-bands (*i.e.* at 690-700 nm for **6a-c**). Likewise, to what was previously stated for fluorescence imaging, using the light-harvesting capability of the peripheral dendrons, the performance of the higher generation dendrimers **6b** and **6c** for oxygen sensitization might be further improved by selecting an excitation corresponding to the dendrimer absorption band (320-350 nm). Again, the increase in photosensitizing efficiency will be achieved at the expense of some tissular penetration depth of the exciting light beam.

The two-photon absorption (2PA) cross-sections of **6a-c** dendrimers were next determined by two-photon excitation fluorescence (TPEF) and compared to that of **ZnPc** also used here as a reference compound (Table 2). A totally quadratic dependence of the fluorescence intensity as a function of the laser excitation power was observed for each compound at all the wavelengths (Figures S15 and S16; ESI), indicating that the cross-sections (σ_2) so determined are solely due to two-photon absorption. However, past a limit (typically below 840 nm), which certainly corresponds to the upsurge of residual one-photon absorption,^[31] the quadratic dependence of emission intensity on the laser power is lost. Thus, below this wavelength no intrinsic 2PA cross-sections can be determined anymore (Figure 4). In such a case, one of the very specific advantages of 2PA for bio-oriented applications is lost; namely ultra-dense focalization of the excitation volume.^[32] As found previously for the phthalocyanines **3-5**,^[18] the cross-sections of all these compounds increase when the wavelength of the incoming laser beam decreases (*i.e.* when the incoming light becomes more energetic). The best σ_2 values are therefore obtained at the above-mentioned limit (840 nm) for **ZnI4Pc** and **6a-c** and **7** (σ_2^{lim} ; Table 2). Among the new derivatives, significantly larger σ_2 values are found at this wavelength for the higher generation dendrimers **6b** (G_1) and **6c** (G_2).

At this limit, **6a** (G_0) absorbs significantly better than **ZnPc**, while **ZnI₄Pc** is the least 2PA-active compound of this series. Thus, both **6b** and **6c** have σ_2 maxima of 1640 and 1880 GM, respectively, against 1010 GM for **6a** and 90 GM for **ZnI₄Pc** (Figure 4). At higher wavelengths, a maximum can then be detected as a peak or as a shoulder (around 900 nm) on the 2PA plots recorded for **6a-c** and **7** (σ_2^{\max}). While the intensities of these 2PA maxima appear slightly less sensitive to the dendrimer size than σ_2^{\lim} values, they present a similar size-dependence. In addition, a second 2PA maximum, around 960 nm (130 GM), can also be detected for small **6a**. As previously discussed,^[18] these different 2PA maxima can be attributed to population of various one-photon forbidden *g-g* excited states located at energies between these of the B-band and the Q-band, the nature of which being impossible to infer from the 1PA spectra (Figures S17 and S18; ESI).^[33] While, the exact nature of these states (to which the various dendrons might contribute) is certainly determining for establishing the 2PA cross-sections, the bathochromic shift experienced by the first Q-state in **6a-c** and **7** possibly contributes to promote 2PA *via* a resonance enhancement mechanism,^[33a] especially when its energy comes closer to that of the exciting beam, as was previously demonstrated for phthalocyanines functionalized by conjugated carbon-rich substituents at one of their β -positions.^{3[32] [8, 34]}

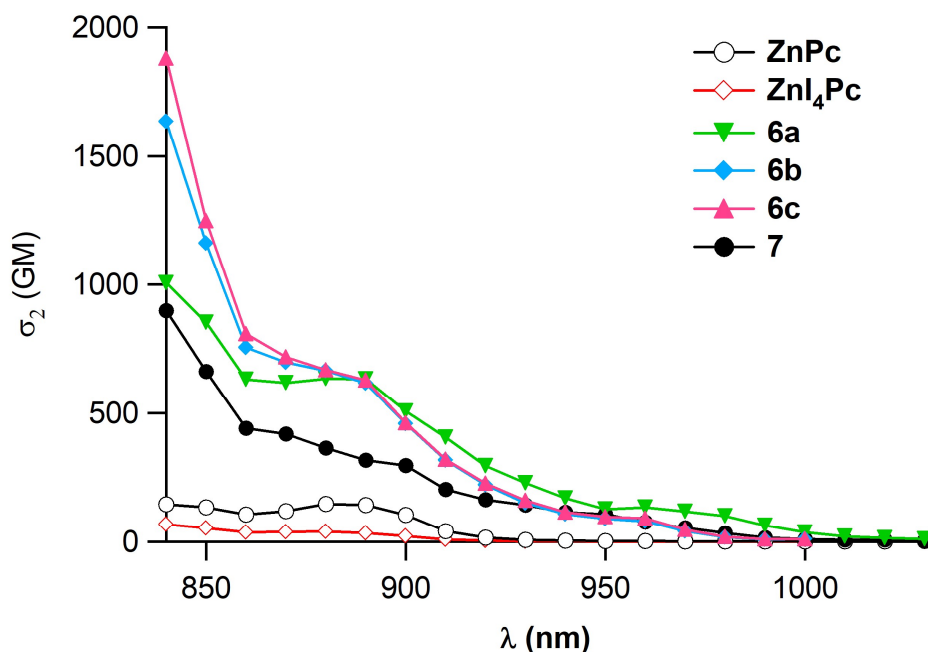


Figure 4. Two-Photon Absorption Spectra for phthalocyanine-Cored Dendrimers **6a-c**, **7**, **ZnI₄Pc** and **ZnPc**.

³ Contrary to what was done with related compounds for which the absorption of the peripheral substituents was used to boost the 2PA cross-section of the central tetrapyrrolic unit *via* a biphotonic light-harvesting process,^[13,14,16] the dendron-based state detected in the range 320-360 nm on 1PA spectra of **6a-c** and **7** cannot be used for performing two-photon excitation of these nonlinear chromophores, since the required wavelengths (640-720 nm) would be below the limit (840 nm) where processes other than pure 2PA come in play.

Table 2. Two-photon absorption of phthalocyanine Zn(II) complexes and related tetrapyrrolic macrocycles in THF at 20 °C.

| Cpnd | $\lambda_{\text{ADP}}^{\text{lim}}$ (nm) | $\sigma_2^{\text{lim } a}$ (GM) | $\lambda_{\text{ADP}}^{\text{max}}$ (nm) | $\sigma_2^{\text{max } a}$ (GM) | $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_F^b$ (GM) | $\sigma_2^{\text{max}} \cdot \Phi_F^b$ (GM) | $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_F / M^c$ (GM/g.mol) | EF1 ^d (GM) | $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_{\Delta}^e$ (GM) | $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_{\Delta} / M^f$ (GM/g.mol) | EF2 ^g (GM) | Refs |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------|
| ZnPc | 820 | 200 | 880 | 150 ^c | 52 | 39 | 0.090 | 1.00 | 122 | 0.212 | 1.00 | [33a] |
| ZnI₄Pc | 820 | 90 | 880 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 0.009 | 0.19 | - | - | - | This work |
| 2a | 790 | 380 | - | - | 76 | - | 0.042 | 1.46 | 266 | 0.147 | 2.18 | [11b] |
| 2b | 790 | 200 | - | - | 22 | - | 0.007 | 0.69 | 118 | 0.039 | 0.97 | [11b] |
| 2c | 790 | 290 | - | - | 38 | - | 0.012 | 0.73 | 162 | 0.052 | 1.33 | [11b] |
| 3b | 830 | 330 | 880 | 160 | 109 | 53 | 0.060 | 2.10 | 188 | 0.104 | 1.54 | [18] |
| 4 | 860 | 160 | 880 | 140 | 37 | 32 | 0.020 | 0.71 | 96 | 0.053 | 0.79 | [18] |
| 5 | 830 | 510 | 880 | 240 | 189 | 89 | 0.088 | 3.63 | 275 | 0.128 | 2.26 | [18] |
| 6a | 840 | 1010 | 880 | 630 | 293 | 189 | 0.165 | 5.83 | 606 | 0.341 | 4.97 | This work |
| 6b | 840 | 1640 | 880 (sh) | 670 | 525 | 214 | 0.155 | 10.10 | 836 | 0.248 | 6.86 | This work |
| 6c | 840 | 1880 | 880 (sh) | 670 | 677 | 241 | 0.103 | 13.02 | 996 | 0.151 | 8.17 | This work |
| 7 | 840 | 900 | 870 (sh) | 420 | 270 | 126 | 0.124 | 5.19 | - | - | - | This work |

^a Maxima of the intrinsic 2PA cross-sections measured in THF solutions by TPEF in the femtosecond regime; a fully quadratic dependence of the fluorescence intensity on the excitation power is observed. ^b Two-photon brightness (or 2P action cross-section) at the 2PA maximum.^[35] ^c Two-photon brightness corrected for the molecular weight (M). ^d Enhancement factor for 2PA imaging relative to **ZnPc** at the limiting 2PA wavelength; EF1 = $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_F / 52$.^[11b] ^e Two-photon efficiency for PDT. ^f Two-photon efficiency for PDT corrected for the molecular weight. ^g Enhancement factor for 2P-PDT relative to **ZnPc** at the limiting 2PA wavelength; EF2 = $\sigma_2^{\text{lim}} \cdot \Phi_{\Delta} / 122$.^[11b]

Regardless the exact origin of 2PA, the cross-sections of all these maxima appear to strongly depend on the chemical composition of the peripheral dendrons. As expected, according to Figure 4, the existence of an extended π -system on the dendrons seems to induce larger σ_2 values among **6a-c** and **7**. In this respect, a great improvement is presently observed for all these compounds when the σ_2^{lim} or σ_2^{max} values are compared to those previously found for phthalocyanines **3-5**. The largest of them was obtained for **5** (510/240 GM) and remains two to three times lower than those of **6a-c** or **7** (Table 2). Then, an even larger improvement in σ_2 values is obtained relative to the porphyrin-based dendrimers **2a-c**. Furthermore, compared to these molecules, the 2PA maxima are significantly shifted to the red for the phthalocyanine derivatives **6a-c**, which is also beneficial for most bio-oriented applications.^[36] Given that similar dendrons are present in **6a-c** and **2a-c**, part of *this enhancement can be attributed to the change in the central tetrapyrrolic unit*, while the improvement stated for **6a-c** and **7** over **3b-5** can be traced back to *the existence of a better conjugation between the peripheral dendrons and the central ring*. To understand better the structural dependence of these nonlinear absorptions, we have normalized them by dividing the 2PA cross-sections σ_2 by the square of the effective number of π -electrons (N_{eff}^2). These $\sigma_2/N_{\text{eff}}^2$ values are figures of merit allowing to take into consideration the influence of the different numbers of π -electrons present in each compound on σ_2 values (See ESI, Table S1). They should permit a better comparison between them regardless of their different π -manifolds.^[37]⁴ According to these figures, the lower generation dendrimer **6a** presents the optimal 2PA response among the new dendrimers, with a ranking in the order: **6a** > **6b** > **6c** \approx **7**. In other words, the increase in σ_2 when progressing from **6a** to **6c** is not proportional to the number of the most NLO-active electrons in these compounds. Furthermore, all the new compounds presently isolated appear to perform better, per active electron, than **2a-c** and **3b-5**, pointing to a better structural design for the new dendrimers **6a-c**.

Finally, the two-photon action cross-section ($\sigma_2 \cdot \Phi_F$), also called two-photon brightness, provides information about the suitability of two-photon absorbers to be used for fluorescence imaging (Table 3).^[35] Likewise, the product $\sigma_2 \cdot \Phi_A$ informs about their suitability to perform two-photon PDT. In line with the enhancement factors (EF1 and EF2) presently derived (Table 2), the significantly larger values found for **6a-c** outline a clear advantage for these dendrimers

⁴ The effective numbers of π -electrons (N_{eff} values) were derived for each compound considering peripheral dendrons disconnected from the central phthalocyanine core (Table S1, ESI).

relative to **3-5** or to the porphyrin-based dendrimers **2a-c** for these tasks and highlight the existence of a *dendrimeric effect*, which makes it possible to boost their performances upon moving to higher generations. Then, considering figures of merit, which correct these values for the molecular weight (or for the volume) of the molecules (Table 2), we see that the advantage in favor of the higher generations is lost. This indicates that the increase in performances does not scale anymore with the increase in their size, in line with the statement made above for effective π -electrons.⁵ However, while comparison with other phthalocyanine-based photosensitizers is not always easy due to the lack of comparable data in the literature,^[19a, 19b, 38] the photonic performances presently determined for **6a-c** and **7** are clearly better than those of most of the systems currently in use for cancer treatment or imaging.^[19b]

DFT calculations and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were undertaken to gain more insight about the electronic and steric impact of the peripheral dendrons on the properties of the central macrocycle in these new dendrimers.

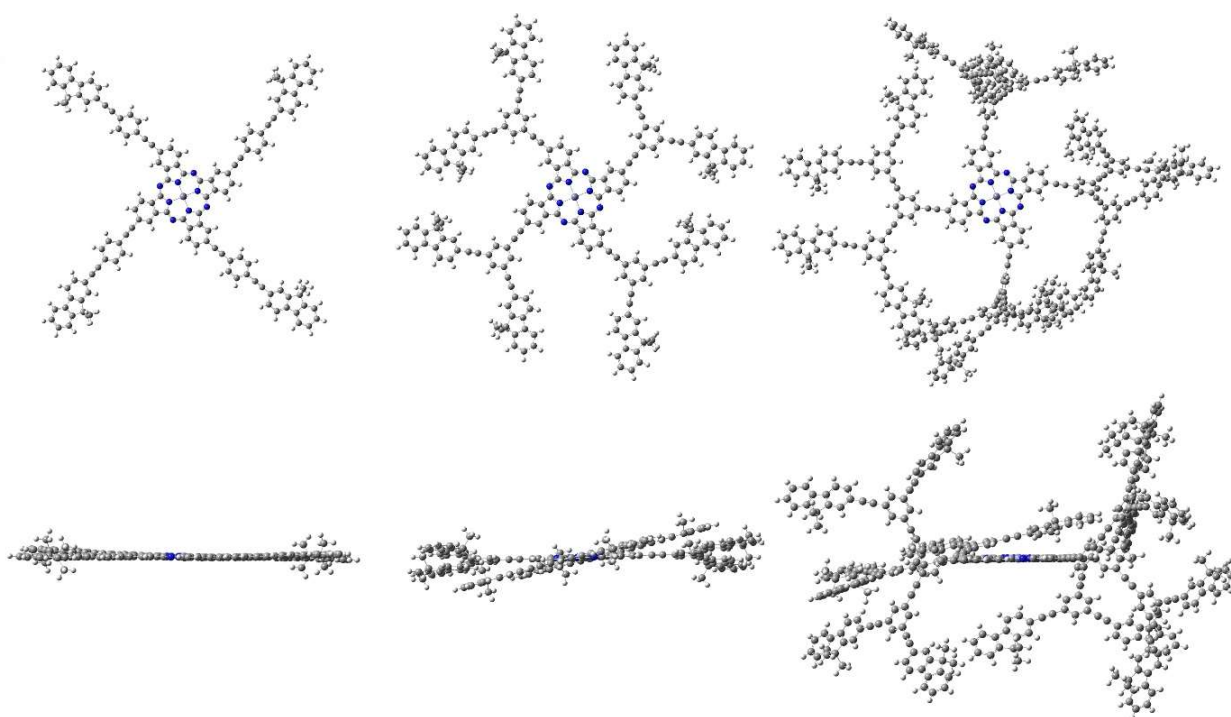


Figure 5. Optimized geometry for **7'**, **6b'** and **6c'** dendrimers (view from above and side view).

Following geometry optimization in *vacuum*, the electronic structure of **6a-c** and **7** were computed using the model compounds **6a'-c'** and **7'** in which the *n*-butyl groups on the 9 position of the 2-fluorenyl groups have been replaced by methyl groups. These molecular

⁵ The molecular mass and volume of molecules are usually related through the relative constancy of their volumic mass (or density).

models correspond to tetra-substituted β -regioisomers symmetrically functionalized in positions 2, 9, 16 and 23. After geometry optimization, the molecules **6a'** and **7'** (Figures S19 and 5) appear completely flat with the fluorene moieties and the phthalocyanine core (and also the phenyl linkers for **7'**) lying in the same plane. As stated for **7'**, the various possible orientations of the fluorene fragments in this plane do not appear to affect significantly the energy ordering of the frontier molecular orbitals (FMOs). As shown on Figure 5, the fluorene fragments cannot all remain in the phthalocyanine plane for higher generations due to steric congestion. Thus, for **6b'**, the arms start twisting out of this plane (9.57°). This effect is much more marked with **6c'**, for which the molecule adopts a 3D geometry with fluorene fragments distributed all around the phthalocyanine core. From these studies, only **6a'-b'** and **7'** appear liable to undergo stacking interactions *via* their phthalocyanine core in solution, although the presence of the various *n*-butyl chains in the real molecules might interfere, especially in **6a** and **7**. The HOMOs of **6a'** and **7'** in these conformers are completely delocalized over the whole molecule (Figure 6), in line with a good electronic conjugation though the *para*-substituted phenyl linkers in **7**. In contrast, the HOMOs of **6b'** and **6c'** only extend to the first phenyl ring of the dendrons, indicating that the *meta*-substitution hinders conjugation, which is possibly also disfavored by the less coplanar conformations adopted by the dendrons in these molecules. Then, for all compounds, the degenerate LUMO and LUMO+1 set is essentially located on the phthalocyanine core. In line with the blue shift experimentally observed for the Q-band between **7**, **6a** and **6b/6c**, the HOMO/LUMO gap increases from 2.00 eV for **7'** to 2.03 eV for **6a'** to 2.08 eV for **6b'** and finally to 2.14 eV for **6c'**. However, the increase in gap predicted by the calculations between **6b'** and **6c'** does not reflect the Q-band energy experimentally found for **6b** and **6c**. Actually, the gaps predicted for **6b'** and **6c'** recall values computed for phthalocyanines such as **3b** (2.11 eV) or **5** (2.14 eV), presenting four unconjugated arms at their periphery. Thus, the significantly lower gaps calculated for **6a'** and **7'** likely originate from existence of π -conjugation between the peripheral arms and the central phthalocyanine core and from the extended π -conjugation within these peripheral arms, at least compared to **6b'** and **6c'**.

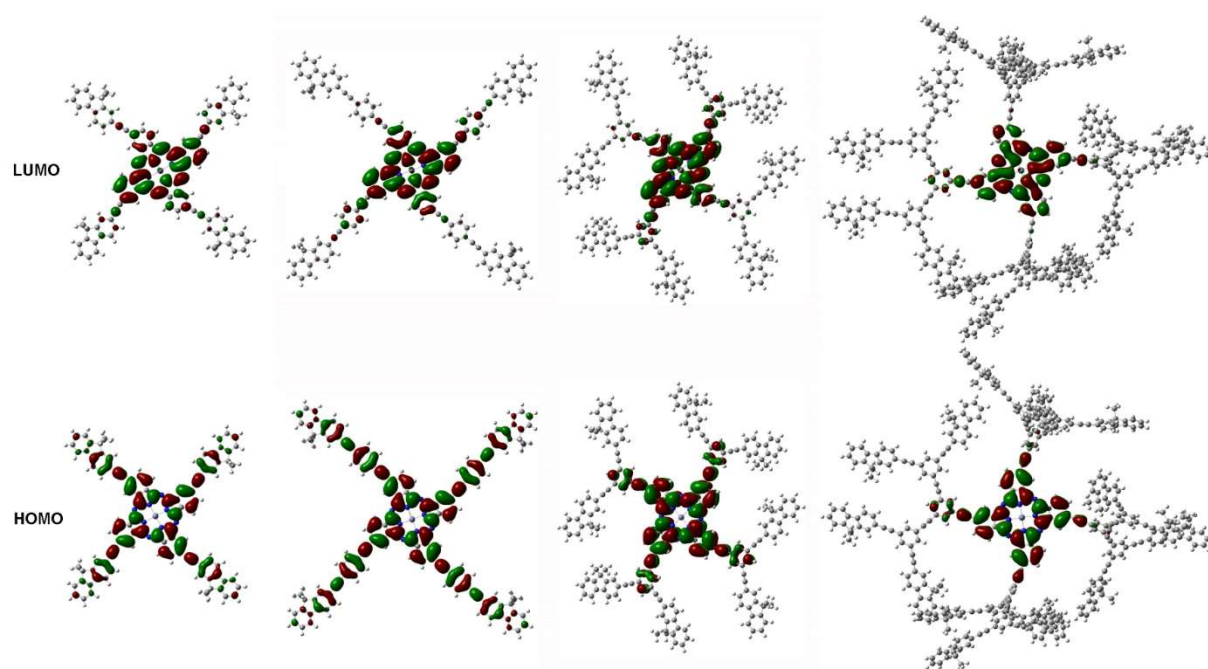


Figure 6. Frontier molecular orbitals (bottom: HOMO, top: LUMO), of dendrimers **6a'-c'** and **7'** (isocontour value of 0.01 [$e \text{ bohr}^{-3}$] $^{1/2}$).

Time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) calculations were next undertaken on **6a'** and **7'** to assess the nature of the main electronic transitions experimentally observed for their real counterparts **6a** and **7**.⁶ In this respect, the simulated spectra (Figure S20, ESI) display a set of nearly degenerate transitions in the 670-680 nm range corresponding to HOMO→LUMO and HOMO→LUMO+1 excitations with high oscillator strengths, formally corresponding to those of the Q-Band.^{7[39]} Then, another set of allowed $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions partly centered on the phthalocyanine core and formally giving rise to the B-band^[39] is computed at about 380 nm for **6a'** and around 409-433 nm for **7'**. Due to the intimate admixture of fluorene- and phthalocyanine-based π and π^* MOs, all these $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions present some charge-transfer (CT) character between the peripheral dendrons and the central core and none of them remains strictly localized on the tetrapyrrolic core. Finally, several moderate-to-intensely-allowed $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions, heavily weighted on the peripheral dendrons, are computed between 380 and 359 nm for **6a'** and between 409 and 373 nm for **7'**. These excitations, which again present various degree of CT character with the central phthalocyanine core, give rise to an

⁶ Such calculations were found to be too time and resource consuming for the higher generation dendrimers **6b'** and **6c'**.

⁷ Given that the vibronic splitting of that band is not reproduced by TD-DFT calculations, we have only listed the most intense vibronic band in Table 3. Evidently, this will contribute to decrease the match between the experimental and simulated spectra.

intense band located on the high energy side of the B-band, recalling the band which was attributed to arm-centered transitions on the absorption spectra of **6a** and **7** (Figure 2). Interestingly, two moderately allowed excitations are also found at wavelengths between those of the Q- and B-bands, a spectral range in which no transitions were experimentally detected. These transitions actually correspond to $\pi_{\text{Flu}} \rightarrow \pi^*_{\text{Pc}}$ CT processes in **6a'** and **7'**. We believe that these transitions take place at slightly different energies in the real molecules **6a** and **7**, and might therefore either be hidden beneath the vibronic sub-bands experimentally observed on the high energy-side the Q-band or could correspond to the shoulder observed on the low energy-side of the B-Band. Similar transitions were previously also calculated (and not observed) for the Zn(II) phthalocyanine complex **5**.^[18] Notably, other excitations of the same kind, but with negligible oscillator strength, are also computed in the same energy range. These might correspond to the forbidden *g-g* states giving rise to 2PA (see above). Considering that the experimental measurements were obtained with mixtures of stereoisomers and that neither the dielectric constant of the solvent nor the vibronic coupling were taken in consideration during the calculations, the agreement between the simulated and experimental UV–Vis spectra can be considered as correct for the main transitions.

Finally, in order to obtain additional insight about possible geometrical issues related to the dendritic structures, the conformations of the real dendrimers **6a-c** and **7** (with butyl chains) have been simulated by molecular dynamics (MD) in *vacuum* and in THF solution. MD simulations run for **6a** and **7**, with or without THF over 4 ns, reveal that these molecules remain almost flat during all the simulation time, undergoing only flapping or twisting of the peripheral fluorene arms around their initial position (Figure 7, SI Video S1 and S2). Now, when such molecules are considered in the same volume, they show some interactions through the extended arms but no tendency to stack (SI Video S3). On contrary, in CH₂Cl₂ (starting from the same positions), these molecules stack readily and form well-eclipsed dimers with a good overlap of their phthalocyanine cores (SI Video S4), which is in line with their insolubility in dichloromethane.

Considering the conformational evolution of **6b** in solution, a related statement can be made; the central phthalocyanine core also remains almost coplanar during the simulation, while extensive flapping and twisting of the fluorenyl groups within their peripheral arms are observed. This motion is also accompanied by large rotations of each dendron around the triple bond linking its first phenyl group to the central core (Figure 7, SI Video S5). In this compound **6b**, the extended arms are well isolated and can freely rotate and no interactions between the

neighbouring arms through the butyl chains or the fluorene fragments is observed. Also, notably, a conformation with the four peripheral dendrons oriented perpendicular to the phthalocyanine core is never observed among the most stable ones for this molecule. Then, in contrast to **6b**, the dendrimer **6c** appears much more flexible in solution and strong interactions between the neighbouring arms can be observed. During the simulation the large dendrons rotate and curve to eventually interact in an intramolecular way through π -stacking interactions. This evolution contributes to flattening the molecule from a ball-shaped conformation into transitory a donut-like shaped conformation (Figure 7, bottom, SI Video S6). The bending and the clustering of the fluorene arms is driven here by strong intramolecular π - π^* interactions between fluorene fragments but also between fluorene fragments and phenyl rings of neighbouring arms (see white circles, on Figure 7).⁸ In spite of this flattening process, the dendron shell remains too bulky to allow any intermolecular π - π stacking process to occur between phthalocyanine cores (SI Video S7).⁹

These results confirm that, at concentration as high as $7.874 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$, these dendrimers remain well isolated in THF solution. In addition, the Brownian “paddlewheel” motions of the dendrons evidenced by MD certainly contributes to disfavour spontaneous aggregation for the largest dendrimers (**6b-c**) it may also restrict direct access to the central Zn(II) phthalocyanine unit for molecules localized in equatorial positions. *A contrario*, the overall disk-shaped or donut-shaped conformation eventually adopted by **6b** and **6c**, respectively, can restore an easier axial access to this unit, especially for small molecules (such as oxygen). Ultimately, these nearly coplanar conformations adopted in solution, will contribute to optimize the electronic interactions between the peripheral dendrons and the central phthalocyanine core (via π -conjugation) and might possibly also reinforce the magnetic deshielding of its protons at the same time.

⁸ In the absence of solvent, this dendrimer **6c** adopts a pocket-like conformation, with the arms all aggregated on one side of the phthalocyanine core, showing the high flexibility of this molecule (Figure S21).

⁹ Stacking distances of $24.6 \pm 3.5 \text{ \AA}$ are usually observed between phthalocyanine cores in MD simulations with the large dendrimer G₃. Note that concentrations used during these simulations ($7.874 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$) are much higher than the experimental ones.

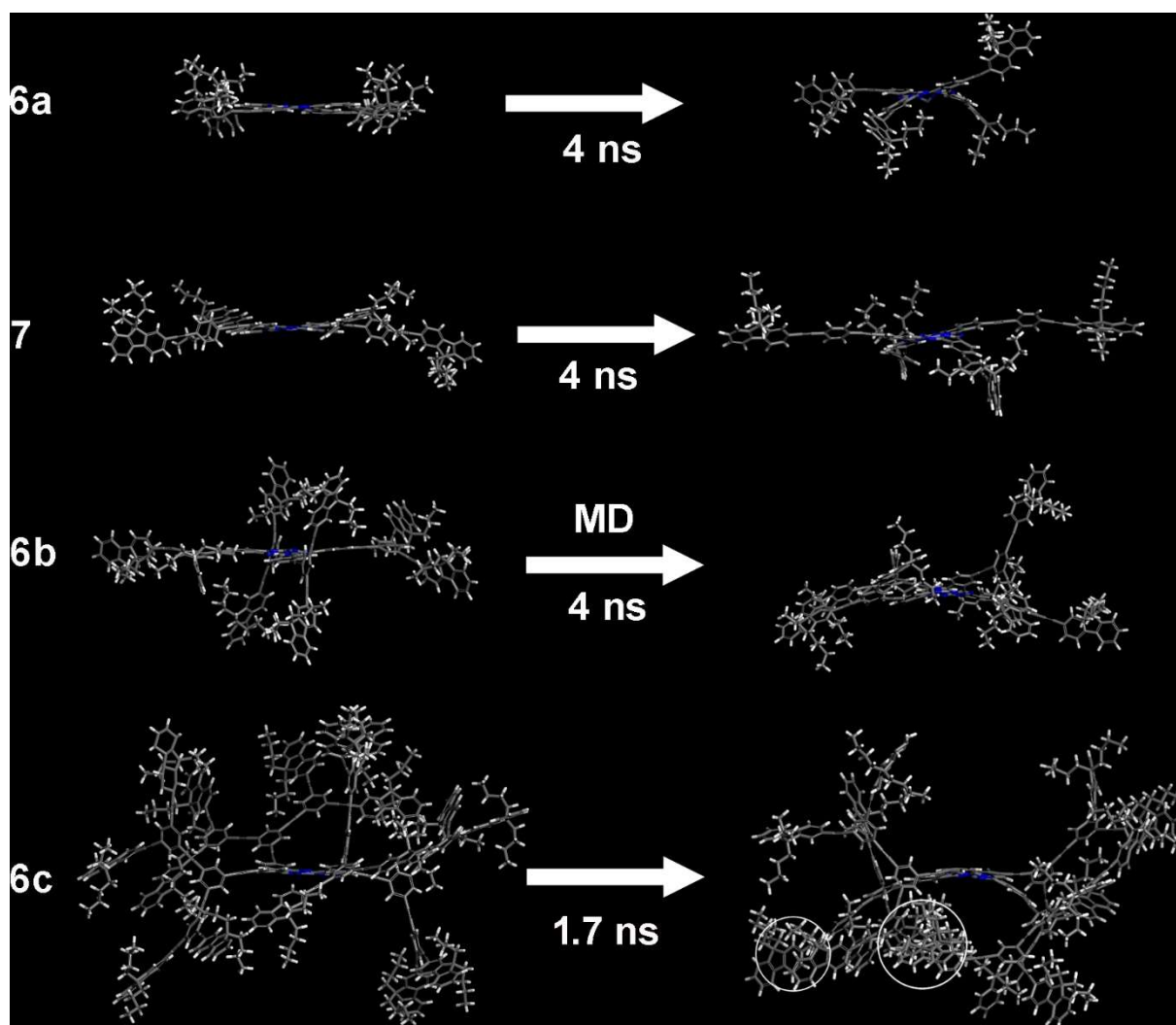


Figure 7. Left: Starting configuration of one molecule of **6a**, **7**, **6b** and **6c**. **Right:** molecular configuration after energy relaxation and 4ns simulation in NVT ensemble (fixed Number of molecules, Volume and Temperature) in a unit cell of $a = 75 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 75 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 75 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ filled with THF molecules (density = 1). For large **6c**, the image was caught after 1.7 ns.

Table 3. Computed (B3LYP /6-31G*/LANL2DZ) values (nm). Energy and composition of the first singlet excited states (wavelength, oscillator strength f , transition percentage).

| Real/Model CpnDs | Observed Transitions for Real CpnDs ^{a,b} λ_{\max} [ϵ_{\max}] | Calculated Transitions for Model CpnDs | | |
|------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Energy ^{a,c} λ_{\max} [f] | Composition | Major Assignment |
| 6a/6a' | 697 [398] ^d 628 [69.2] ^d / | 666 [0.96] | H→L (95%) | $\pi^* \leftarrow \pi$ (Q-Band) |
| | | 667 [0.96] | H→L+1 (95%) | |
| | | 556 [0.30] | H-1→L (90%) | $\pi^* \text{Pc} \leftarrow \pi$ Flu |
| | | 556 [0.30] | H-1→L+1 (90%) | |
| | | 505 [0.28] | H-4→L (93%) | |
| | | 505 [0.28] | H-4→L+1 (93%) | |
| | 380 (sh) [122] | 384 [0.28] | H-5→L (30%), H-5→L+1 (34%) | $\pi^* \leftarrow \pi$ (B-Band) |
| | | 384 [0.29] | H-5→L (33%), H-5→L+1 (29%) | |
| | | 380 [0.74] | H→L+4 (56%) | $\pi^* \text{Flu} \leftarrow \pi$ Pc |
| | | 380 [0.74] | H→L+5 (57%) | |
| | | 371 [0.24] | H-8→L (67%) | $\pi^* \text{Pc} \leftarrow \pi$ Flu |
| | | 371 [0.25] | H-8→L+1 (67%) | |
| | 338 [179] | 359 [1.21] | H-2→L+2 (62%) | $\pi^* \text{Flu} + \text{Pc} \leftarrow \pi$ Flu |
| | | 359 [1.21] | H-3→L+2 (62%) | |
| | | 346 [0.22] | H-21→L+1 (55%) | $\pi^* \leftarrow \pi$ (N-Band) ^e |
| | | 346 [0.23] | H-21→L (57%) | |
| 7/7' | 696 [373] ^d 627 [69.2] ^d / | 681 [1.20] | H→L (91%) | $\pi^* \leftarrow \pi$ (Q-Band) |
| | | 680 [1.23] | H→L+1 (91%) | |
| | | 596 [0.33] | H-1→L (98%) | $\pi^* \text{Pc} \leftarrow \pi$ Flu |
| | | 596 [0.31] | H-1→L+1 (98%) | |
| | | 549 [0.23] | H-4→L (94%) | |
| | | 548 [0.23] | H-4→L+1 (94%) | |
| | 388 (sh) [153] | 433 [0.54] | H-8→L (87%) | $\pi^* \leftarrow \pi$ (B-Band) |
| | | 433 [0.55] | H-8→L+1 (87%) | |
| | | 409 [1.26] | H→L+4 (82%) | $\pi^* \text{Flu} \leftarrow \pi$ Pc |
| | | 409 [1.35] | H→L+5 (82%) | |
| | 356 [289] | 393 [1.63] | H-2→L+2 (70%) | $\pi^* \text{Pc} \leftarrow \pi$ Flu |
| | | 393 [1.78] | H-3→L+2 (70%) | |
| | | 373 [1.30] | H-2→L+2 (14%), H-2→L+3 (51%) | |
| | | 373 [1.38] | H-3→L+2 (14%), H-3→L+3 (51%) | |

^a in nm. ^b Experimental absorption coefficient (in 10³ M⁻¹.cm⁻¹). ^c Computed oscillator strength. ^d Vibronic sub-bands (not modelled by computations). ^e Tentative assignment.

CONCLUSIONS

In this work we investigate the impact of changing the core in tetrapyrrolic Dendrimers. So, we have described herein the synthesis and characterization of a series of new dendrimers (**6a-c** and **7**) presenting “carbon-rich” dendrons conjugated with a central Zn(II) phthalocyanine core and having four to sixteen 9,9-dibutyl-2-fluorenyl groups at their periphery. These new dendrimers were actually isolated as mixtures of tetra-substituted β -regioisomers. Thanks to the

presence of numerous *n*-butyl side-chains, but also thanks to the rigidity of the peripheral dendrons, which contribute (upon randomly rotating) to disfavor stacking in solution for the higher generations below 10^{-3} M, a good solubility is observed for all these dendrimers in organic solvents. In terms of linear photophysical properties, these dendrimers exhibit a high luminescence, with quantum yields up to 36%. These yields depend on the dendron structure (*e.g.* compare **6a** and **7**) and also, for a given structure, on the generation considered (*e.g.* compare **6a-c**) increasing for higher generations (*i.e.* from G_0 to G_2). As previously stated for related porphyrin- and phthalocyanine-based dendrimers, a very efficient energy transfer from the peripheral fluorenyl units toward the central tetrapyrrolic core allows these photochromic systems to efficiently “harvest” energy from UV-visible light and to funnel it toward the central phthalocyanine Zn(II) complex. There, it can be re-emitted or re-used to photosensitize molecular oxygen with good efficiency, making all these new dendrimers appealing photosensitizers. In this respect, MD calculations reveal that a “donut-shaped” structure is adopted in solution for the higher generation members which allows axial access to the central tetrapyrrolic unit to small molecules such as oxygen. Thus, albeit the quantum yields of **6a-c** or **7** for singlet oxygen formation are slightly lower (around 51-55%) than that of the zinc(II) phthalocyanine complex (**ZnPc**) often used as reference, these new photosensitizers retain a sufficient ability to produce cytotoxic oxygen for envisioning applications in PDT, especially if the light-harvesting capabilities of the peripheral dendrons is exploited in the choice of the excitation wavelength. In this respect and considering their relative one-photon brightness, **6a-c** and **7** appear better suited for *performing simultaneously one-photon imaging and PDT* than the related systems previously studied, such as phthalocyanine-based dendrimers featuring non-conjugated fluorenyl groups at their periphery (**3-5**) or series of analogous *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin-cored dendrimers (**2a-c**) previously developed. More remarkably and in line with our expectations, **6a-c** and **7** function as efficient two-photon absorbers. Thanks to their peripheral dendrons featuring an extended π -manifold conjugated to the central tetrapyrrolic core, these nonlinear chromophores, exhibit fairly large intrinsic 2PA cross-sections (up to 1 880 GM for **6c**), which increase with the size of their peripheral dendrons. The values presently found are significantly larger than those previously determined for **3-5** and for **2a-c**. This in turn induces better figures of merit for two-photon imaging and for oxygen sensitization, making these new systems more appealing than the former ones for applications in two-photon bioimaging or PDT. However, when their size or the number of active π -electrons (N_{eff}) is taken into consideration for evaluating their nonlinear absorption properties, the dendrimers of higher generation appear to be not as efficient as some of the smaller systems,

leaving some room for further improvement. More generally, based on the available data regarding the relevant photonic performances, these new dendrimers stand the comparison with other phthalocyanine-based systems currently used as one- or two-photon photosensitizers in cancer therapy.^[19b] These first results are therefore very encouraging to explore further their applied potential in PDT, theranostic or related medical uses.^[19d, 19e, 40] Work along these lines is currently in progress in our group.

■ EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Supplementary tables and figures are provided in the [Supporting Information](#): ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR characterization of all new compounds, selected FMO plots, TD-DFT and MD results, cartesian coordinate of the model compounds, two-photon absorption data for **6a-c** and **7**. Seven video clips representing selected MD simulations.

Materials. Compounds were purified by chromatography on silica gel using different mixtures of eluents as specified. Unless otherwise stated, all solvents used in reactions were distilled using common purification protocols, except DMF and ¹Pr₂NH which were dried on molecular sieves (3 Å). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Ascend 400 and 500 at 298 K. The chemical shifts are referenced to internal tetramethylsilane (TMS). High-resolution mass spectra were recorded on different spectrometers: a Bruker MicrOTOF-Q II, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Q-Exactive in ESI positive mode and a Bruker Ultraflex III MALDI Spectrometer at CRMPO (Centre Regional de Mesures Physiques de l'Ouest) in Rennes. Reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used as received. The dendron precursors **8a-b**^[20] and **9**^[41], as well as the benzaldehyde **10**^[11b] and tetraiodophthalocyanine complex **ZnI₄Pc**^[21] were obtained as previously described in the literature.

Synthesis. *General Procedure for 4-((9,9-Dibutyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)ethynyl)phthalonitrile (12):* In a Schlenk tube, to a mixture of ethynyfluorenyl **8a** (227 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 eq), 4-iodophthalonitrile (127 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 eq), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (3.5 mg, 0.005 mmol, 1% eq) and CuI (0.6 mg, 0.003 mmol, 0.6% eq), were added THF (2 mL) and NEt₃ (8 mL) under argon. The mixture was degassed and stirred for 16 h at room temperature. After being evaporated, the residue was filtered and extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was adsorbed onto silica and further purified by chromatography using heptane/CH₂Cl₂ (3:1) as eluent, leading to **12** as a white powder (167 mg, 78% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz CDCl₃): δ =

7.95 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, $J_1 = 8.2$, $J_2 = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 2.06 – 1.93 (m, 4H), 1.09 (h, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 4H), 0.68 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 6H), 0.64 – 0.52 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 151.2$, 151.1, 143.1, 139.9, 135.9, 135.4, 133.5, 131.1, 129.7, 128.2, 127.1, 126.3, 123.0, 120.3, 119.9, 116.3, 115.3, 114.8, 114.0, 98.2, 86.0, 55.2, 40.1, 25.9, 23.0, 13.8. **FT-IR** (cm^{-1}): $\bar{\nu} = 3052$ (w, Ar-H), 2958-2854 (s, Aliph. C-H), 2237 (m, $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$), 2206 (s, $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$), 1593, 1543, 1494, 1464, 1451, 1419, 1271, 1186, 1086, 940, 894, 842, 780, 741. **HRMS-ESI** (m/z): $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{Na}$) 451.2151 (calcd: 451.2145). **Anal. Calcd. (%)** for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2$: C, 86.88; H, 6.59; N, 6.54. **Found**: C, 87.01; H, 6.44; N, 6.43.

General Procedure for 2,2',2'',2'''-(((5-(2,2-Dibromovinyl)-1,3-phenylene)bis(ethyne-2,1-diyl))bis(benzene-5,1,3-triyl))tetrakis(ethyne-2,1-diyl))tetrakis(9,9-dibutyl-9H-fluorene) (11): In a Schlenk tube, a mixture of PPh_3 (144 mg, 0.55 mmol, 2 eq) and Zn powder (35.75 g, 0.55 mmol, 2 eq) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was cooled to 0 °C in ice-water bath under argon protection. Then, CBr_4 (182 mg, 0.55 mmol, 2eq) was added into Schlenk and the mixture was kept stirring at low temperature for 2 min. The bath was removed and the solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. At last, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C again and aldehyde **10** (420 mg, 0.27 mmol, 1 eq) in 20 mL of dry CH_2Cl_2 was added under argon, and then, the solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. After the evaporation of volatiles, the residue was adsorbed onto silica and further purified by chromatography using petroleum ether/ CH_2Cl_2 (10:1) as eluent system. Intermediate **11** was obtained as a white powder (400 mg, 89% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 7.78$ (s, 2H), 7.76 – 7.66 (m, 15H), 7.57 – 7.48 (m, 9H), 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 12H), 2.00 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 16H), 1.13-1.05 (m, 16H), 0.70 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 24H), 0.66 – 0.54 (m, 16H).

General Procedure for 2,2',2'',2'''-(((5-Ethynyl-1,3-phenylene)bis(ethyne-2,1-diyl))bis(benzene-1,3,5 triyl))tetrakis(ethyne-2,1-diyl))tetrakis(9,9-dibutyl-9H-fluorene) (8c). In a Schlenk tube, $n\text{-BuLi}$ (0.22 mL, 0.36 mmol, 3 eq) was added to a cold solution of $i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (0.05 mL, 0.36 mmol, 3 eq) in dry THF (3 mL) at -78 °C. After warming up to room temperature, the mixture was injected dropwise into the solution of compound **11** (202 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq) in dry THF (7 mL) at -78 °C in liquid nitrogen-acetone bath. The mixture was stirred at low temperature for 1 h, then quenched with saturated NH_4Cl (5 mL). The reaction allowed warming to room temperature. After evaporation of volatiles, the residue was adsorbed onto silica and further purified by chromatography using a mixture of heptane/ CH_2Cl_2 (20:1) as eluent, showing **8c** as a white powder (146 mg, 81% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ

= 7.77 (s, 2H), 7.75 – 7.67 (m, 13H), 7.65 (s, 2H), 7.57 – 7.51 (m, 8H), 7.38 – 7.31 (m, 12H), 3.16 (s, 1H), 2.00 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 16H), 1.13 – 1.06 (m, 16H), 0.69 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 24H), 0.65 – 0.52 (m, 16H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 151.1, 150.8, 141.9, 140.3, 135.0, 134.7, 134.4, 133.9, 130.7, 127.7, 126.9, 126.1, 124.4, 123.8, 123.5, 123.1, 122.9, 120.9, 120.1, 119.7, 92.0, 89.3, 88.5, 87.8, 81.9, 55.1, 40.2, 25.9, 23.1, 13.8. **FT-IR** (cm⁻¹): $\bar{\nu}$ = 3305 (w, \equiv C–H), 3063 (w, Ar–H), 2955–2858 (s, Aliph. C–H), 2209 (w, C \equiv C), 1584, 1487, 1466, 1454, 1423, 1378, 1298, 1156, 1007, 960, 879, 830, 776, 739. **HRMS-ESI** (m/z): $[M]^+$ (C₁₁₆H₁₁₀) 1502.858 (calcd: 1502.8602), $[M+H]^+$ (C₁₁₆H₁₁₁) 1503.867 (calcd: 1503.86803),

General Procedure for Phthalocyanine 6a (G₀): Method I: In a Schlenk tube, to a mixture of tetraiodophthalocyanine (**ZnI₄Pc**) (108,5 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1 eq), 9,9-dibutyl-2-ethynyl-9H-fluorene (**8a**) (181 mg, 0.6 mmol, 6 eq), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.7 mg, 10⁻³ mmol, 1% eq) and CuI (0.1 mg, 6 x 10⁻⁴ mmol, 0.6% eq) were added THF (5 mL) and NEt₃ (5 mL) under argon. Then, the system was degassed by freeze-pump-thaw twice and stirred overnight at room temperature. After being evaporated, residue was adsorbed onto silica and further purified by chromatography using heptane/diethyl ether (2:1) as eluent system, showing **6a** as a green powder (128 mg, 72% yield).

General Procedure for Phthalocyanine 6a (G₀): Method II: A mixture of phthalonitrile **12** (200 mg, 0.47 mmol, 1 eq), anhydrous Zn(OAc)₂ (42 mg, 0.23 mmol, 0.5 eq) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (5 drops) in degassed *n*-pentanol (2 mL) was heated at 160 °C for 24 h under argon. The green solution was cooled to room temperature and the suspension was poured into cold methanol. The dark green precipitate was then filtered off and was washed with hot methanol. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, using CH₂Cl₂/heptane (1:1) as eluent system and then recrystallized from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. The zinc complex **6a** was obtained as a green solid (61 mg, 29% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 9.36 – 9.19 (m, 4H), 9.15 – 8.99 (m, 4H), 8.33 – 8.19 (m, 4H), 7.97 (s, 4H), 7.91 – 7.75 (m, 12H), 7.56 – 7.46 (m, 4H), 7.44 – 7.34 (m, 8H), 2.37 – 2.15 (m, 16H), 1.32 – 1.20 (m, 16H), 0.92 – 0.70 (m, 40H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 151.2, 151.1, 142.5, 140.8, 134.0, 131.1, 127.9, 127.2, 126.4, 125.8, 125.7, 124.5, 124.4, 123.1, 122.8, 121.5, 121.4, 120.5, 120.2, 92.7, 91.0, 88.0, 55.5, 40.6, 26.5, 25.7, 23.5, 13.7. **FT-IR** (cm⁻¹): $\bar{\nu}$ = 3063 (w, Ar–H), 2956–2861 (s, Aliph. C–H), 2198 (w, C \equiv C), 1608, 1491, 1465, 1450, 1392, 1334, 1298, 1261, 1143, 1087, 1047, 940, 892, 828, 775, 735. **HRMS-ESI** (m/z): $[M]^+$ (C₁₂₄H₁₁₂N₈Zn) 1776.8274 (calcd: 1776.8295). **Anal. Calcd. (%)** for C₁₂₄H₁₁₂N₈Zn.2CH₃OH: C, 82.13; H, 6.68; N, 5.99. **Found:** C, 81.93; H, 6.40; N, 6.21.

General Procedure for Phthalocyanine 6a (G₀): Phthalocyanine 6b (G₁): In a Schlenk tube, to a mixture of tetraiodophthalocyanine (**ZnI₄Pc**) (27 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq), **8b** (105 mg, 0.15 mmol, 6 eq), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.18 mg, 2.5 x 10⁻⁴ mmol, 1% eq) and CuI (0.029 mg, 1.5 x 10⁻⁴ mmol, 0.6% eq) were added THF (5 mL) and NEt₃ (5 mL) under argon. Then, the system was degassed by freeze-pump-thaw twice and stirred overnight at room temperature. After being evaporated, the suspension was poured into cold methanol. The blue precipitate was then filtered off and washed with hot methanol. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using heptane/THF (2:1) as an eluent system and then recrystallized from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. The title compound **6b** was obtained as a blue solid (69 mg, 82% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 9.44 – 9.13 (m, 8H), 8.44 – 8.29 (m, 4H), 8.12 – 7.98 (m, 8H), 7.90 – 7.84 (m, 4H), 7.81 – 7.67 (m, 24H), 7.67 – 7.58 (m, 8H), 7.46 – 7.38 (m, 8H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 16H), 2.22 – 1.97 (m, 32H), 1.22 – 1.05 (m, 32H), 0.76 – 0.52 (m, 80H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 151.3, 151.1, 142.4, 140.8, 134.2, 131.2, 127.9, 127.2, 126.4, 125.2, 125.1, 123.1, 121.6, 120.4, 120.1, 92.4, 92.3, 88.2, 55.4, 40.5, 26.4, 23.4, 13.6. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): $\bar{\nu}$ = 3063 (w, Ar-H), 2955-2859 (s, Aliph. C-H), 2212 (w, C≡C), 1609, 1579, 1489, 1466, 1453, 1379, 1308, 1154, 1137, 1096, 1050, 980, 894, 876, 830, 776, 739. HRMS-MALDI (m/z): [M+H]⁺ (C₂₄₈H₂₂₅N₈Zn) 3378.753 (calcd: 3378.7138). Anal. Calcd. (%) for C₂₄₈H₂₂₄N₈Zn.CH₂Cl₂: C, 86.27; H, 6.57; N, 3.23. Found: C, 86.12; H, 6.33; N, 3.29.

General Procedure for Phthalocyanine 6a (G₀): Phthalocyanine 6c (G₂): In a Schlenk tube, to a mixture of tetraiodophthalocyanine (**ZnI₄Pc**) (10 mg, 0.009 mmol, 1 eq), **8c** (83 mg, 0.055 mmol, 6 eq), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.06 mg, 9 x 10⁻⁵ mmol, 1% eq) and CuI (0.01 mg, 5.4 x 10⁻⁵ mmol, 0.6% eq) were added THF (3 mL) and NEt₃ (3 mL) under argon. Then, the system was degassed by freeze-pump-thaw twice and stirred overnight at room temperature. After being evaporated, the suspension was poured into cold methanol. The blue precipitate was then filtered off and washed with hot methanol. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using heptane/THF (3:1) as an eluent system and then recrystallized from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. Complex **6c** was obtained as a blue solid (46 mg, 76% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 9.80 – 9.21 (m, 8H), 8.53 – 8.34 (m, 4H), 8.16 – 7.98 (m, 8H), 7.94 – 7.60 (m, 76H), 7.59 – 7.51 (m, 16H), 7.42 – 7.35 (m, 16H), 7.34 – 7.24 (m, 32H), 2.20 – 1.93 (m, 64H), 1.17 – 1.02 (m, 64H), 0.74 – 0.48 (m, 160H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 151.2, 151.1, 142.4, 142.2, 140.8, 134.5, 131.2, 131.1, 127.9, 127.2, 126.3, 125.1, 125.0, 124.5, 124.1, 123.1, 121.5, 121.4, 120.4, 120.0, 92.3, 88.0, 87.9, 55.3, 40.4, 26.3 23.3, 13.6. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): $\bar{\nu}$ = 3064 (w, Ar-H), 2955-2859 (s, Aliph. C-H), 2210 (w, C≡C), 1609,

1584, 1489, 1466, 1453, 1378, 1306, 1156, 1143, 1097, 1051, 893, 877, 830, 776, 739. **HRMS-MALDI** (m/z): $[M+H]^+$ ($C_{496}H_{449}N_8Zn$) 6586.389 (calcd: 6586.482). **Anal. Calcd.** (%) for $C_{496}H_{448}N_8Zn$: C, 90.45; H, 6.86; N, 1.70. **Found:** C, 89.88; H, 6.72; N, 1.73.

General Procedure for Phthalocyanine 6a (G₀): Phthalocyanine 7: In a Schlenk tube, to a mixture of tetraiodophthalocyanine (**ZnI₄Pc**) (27 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq), **9** (60 mg, 0.15 mmol, 6 eq), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (0.18 mg, 2.5×10^{-4} mmol, 1% eq) and CuI (0.029 mg, 1.5×10^{-4} mmol, 0.6% eq) were added THF (5 mL) and NEt₃ (5 mL) under argon. Then, the system was degassed by freeze-pump-thaw twice and stirred overnight at room temperature. After being evaporated, the suspension was poured into cold methanol. The dark green precipitate was then filtered off and washed with hot methanol. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using heptane/THF (2:1) as an eluent system and then recrystallized from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂. The title compound **7** was obtained as a green solid (48 mg, 88% yield). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 9.16 – 8.85 (m, 8H), 8.26 – 8.12 (m, 4H), 8.02 – 7.86 (m, 8H), 7.81 – 7.63 (m, 20H), 7.62 – 7.57 (m, 4H), 7.46 – 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 8H), 2.22 – 1.99 (m, 16H), 1.21 – 1.06 (m, 16H), 0.76 – 0.52 (m, 40H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, THF-*d*₈): δ = 152.4, 152.2, 151.4, 151.3, 142.4, 141.1, 138.3, 137.6, 132.5, 132.4, 132.2, 131.5, 128.1, 127.4, 126.4, 126.1, 124.3, 124.2, 124.0, 123.3, 122.9, 122.1, 120.6, 120.4, 93.3, 93.2, 91.5, 89.8, 55.6, 40.7, 23.6, 13.8. **FT-IR** (cm⁻¹): $\bar{\nu}$ = 3063 (w, Ar-H), 2954-2858 (s, Aliph. C-H), 2206 (w, C \equiv C), 1609, 1510, 1466, 1451, 1397, 1320, 1298, 1268, 1148, 1091, 1048, 938, 894, 831, 776, 743. **HRMS-MALDI** (m/z): $[M]^+$ ($C_{156}H_{128}N_8Zn$) 2176.855 (calcd: 2176.955). **Anal. Calcd.** (%) for $C_{156}H_{128}N_8Zn$: C, 85.94; H, 5.92; N, 5.14. **Found:** C, 85.19; H, 5.94; N, 5.11.

Spectroscopic Measurements. All photophysical properties have been performed with freshly-prepared air-equilibrated solutions at room temperature (298 K). UV-Vis absorption spectra were recorded on a BIO-TEK instrument UVIKON XL spectrometer or on a Jasco V-570 spectrophotometer in THF (HPLC grade). Steady-state fluorescence measurements were performed on dilute solutions (*ca.* 10^{-6} M, optical density < 0.1) contained in standard 1 cm quartz cuvettes using an Edinburgh Instrument (FLS920) spectrometer in photon-counting mode. Fully corrected emission spectra were obtained, for each compound, after excitation at the wavelength of the absorption maximum, with $A_{\lambda_{\text{ex}}} < 0.1$ to minimize internal absorption.^[42]

Measurements of singlet oxygen quantum yields (Φ_{Δ}). Measurements were performed on a Fluorolog-3 (Horiba Jobin Yvon), using a 450W Xenon lamp, with air-equilibrated solutions. The optical density of the reference and the sample solution were set equal to 0.15 at

the excitation wavelength (maximum of the Soret band). The emission at 1272 nm was detected using a liquid nitrogen-cooled Ge-detector model (EO-817L). The emission spectra were corrected for the wavelength dependence of the lamp intensity and the excitation monochromator efficiency (excitation correction). Singlet oxygen quantum yields Φ_{Δ} were determined in toluene/pyridine (99:1) v/v solutions, using zinc(II) phthalocyanine (ZnPc) in a toluene/pyridine (99:1) mixture as reference solution ($\Phi_{\Delta}[\text{ZnPc}] = 0.61$)^[30] and were estimated from corrected $^1\text{O}_2$ luminescence at 1272 nm. The uncertainty of the values of the singlet oxygen quantum yields determined by this method was estimated to be ± 0.05 .

Two-Photon Absorption Experiments. To span the 790-920 nm range, a Nd:YLF-pumped Ti:sapphire oscillator (Chameleon Ultra, Coherent) was used generating 140 fs pulses at a 80 MHz rate. The excitation power is controlled using neutral density filters of varying optical density mounted in a computer-controlled filter wheel. After five-fold expansion through two achromatic doublets, the laser beam is focused by a microscope objective (10 \times , NA 0.25, Olympus, Japan) into a standard 1 cm absorption cuvette containing the sample. The applied average laser power arriving at the sample is typically between 0.5 and 40 mW, leading to a time-averaged light flux in the focal volume on the order of 0.1–10 mW/mm². The fluorescence from the sample is collected in epifluorescence mode, through the microscope objective, and reflected by a dichroic mirror (Chroma Technology Corporation, USA; “red” filter set: 780dxcr). This makes it possible to avoid the inner filter effects related to the high dye concentrations used (10^{-4} M) by focusing the laser near the cuvette window. Residual excitation light is removed using a barrier filter (Chroma Technology; “red”: e750sp–2p). The fluorescence is coupled into a 600 μm multimode fiber by an achromatic doublet. The fiber is connected to a compact CCD-based spectrometer (BTC112-E, B&W Tek), which measures the two-photon excited emission spectrum. The emission spectra are corrected for the wavelength-dependence of the detection efficiency using correction factors established through the measurement of reference compounds having known fluorescence emission spectra. Briefly, the set-up allows for the recording of corrected fluorescence emission spectra under multiphoton excitation at variable excitation power and wavelength. 2PA cross sections (σ_2) were determined from the two-photon excited fluorescence (TPEF) cross sections ($\sigma_2 \cdot \Phi_F$) and the fluorescence emission quantum yield (Φ_F). TPEF cross sections of 10^{-4} M THF solutions were measured relative to fluorescein in 0.01 M aqueous NaOH using the well-established method described by Xu and Webb^[43] and the appropriate solvent-related refractive index

corrections.^[44] The quadratic dependence of the fluorescence intensity on the excitation power was checked for each sample and all wavelengths.

DFT Computations and molecular dynamics simulations. Density functional theory^[45] calculations were performed with the hybrid Becke-3 parameter exchange functional^[46] and the Lee–Yang–Parr nonlocal correlation functional (B3LYP)^[47] implemented in the Gaussian 09 (Revision B.01) program suite^[48] using the pseudo-potentials LANL2DZ for zinc and the 6-31G* basis set for C, H, N, O with the default convergence criteria implemented in the program. The pseudo-potentials LANL2DZ were used for heavy atoms such as Zn atom. The UV-visible spectrum of **6a** and **7** were simulated using TD-DFT calculations on 40 states. Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations on **6a-c** and **7** have been performed at 298 K. Starting cubic cells (75x75x75 Å) containing one molecule of dendrimer and filled (or not) with THF molecules were constructed. After energy relaxation, the simulation consisted of a 4 ns isotherm at 25 °C with the universal force field (NVT ensemble, 1 fs time step, calculation time ~20h on 24 cores) under periodic boundary conditions. Calculations were carried out on the OCCIGEN calculator of the Centre Informatique National de l'Enseignement Supérieur (CINES, Montpellier, France) using the program suite Materials Studio (Forcite). Figures were generated with GaussView 5.0, and data were analyzed with GaussSum 2.2.6.1.

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