





## Electrochemistry, Spectroscopy and Electrogenerated Chemiluminescence of Perylene, Terrylene, and Quaterrylene Diimides in Aprotic Solution

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## **Figure Captions**

- Figure S1. The scan rate dependence of the redox peak currents of TDI (a) and QDI(b).
- Figure S2 UV-vis spectra changes on reduction of PDI-1, (a) decreasing neutral, (b) increasing radical anion and (c) increasing dianion response during the reduction in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (electrolyte: 0.1 M TBAPF<sub>6</sub>).
- Figure S3 UV-vis spectra changes on reduction of TDI, (a) decreasing neutral and
  (b) increasing radical anion response during the reduction in CH<sub>3</sub>CN
  (electrolyte: 0.1 M TBAPF<sub>6</sub>).

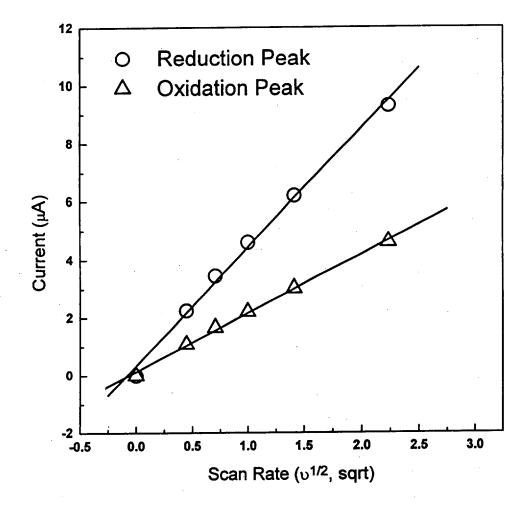


Fig. SIG

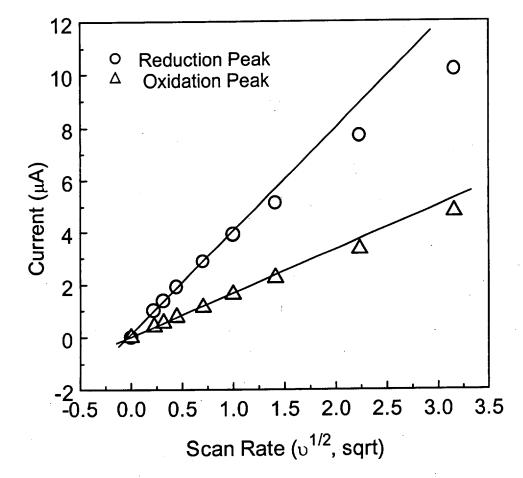


Fig. SIb

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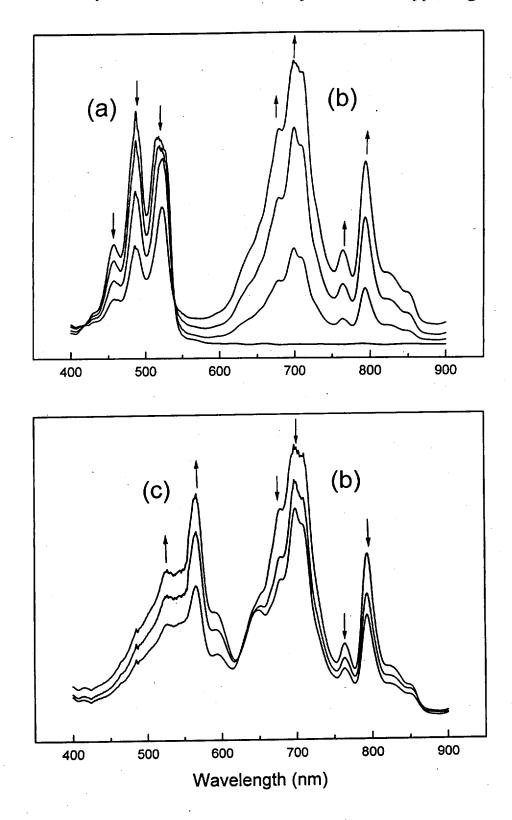


Fig. Sz

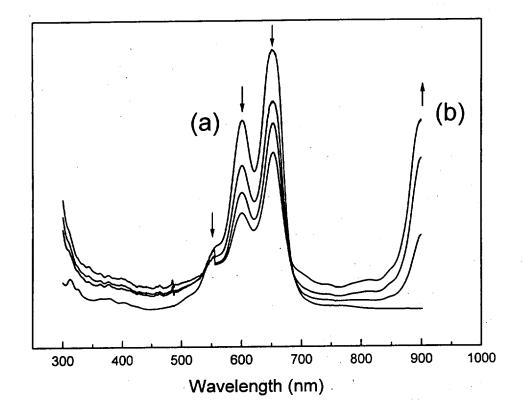


Fig. S3

Table S1. PM3 Calculated Fractional Electron Densities at the Carbonyl Oxygen Atoms  $(\delta_o)$  in the Diimide Molecules With Different Net Charge  $(\delta)$ 

	$\delta_{o}$ (PDI-1)	δ <sub>o</sub> (TDI) <sup>a</sup>	$\delta_{o}$ (QDI)
$\delta = 0$	-0.406	-0.414	-0.418
$\delta = -1$	-0.486	-0.48	-0.473
δ = -2	-0.567	-0.547	-0.530

<sup>a</sup>The electron density at oxygen atom in imide group with N-2,6-di-*iso*-propyphenyl substituent.