(Z)-3-(dicyanomethylene)-4-((5-fluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl)-3H-indol-1-ium-2-yl) methylene)-2-(((E)-5-fluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-(3-phenyl-propyl) indolin-2-ylidene) methyl) cyclobut-1-en-1-olate

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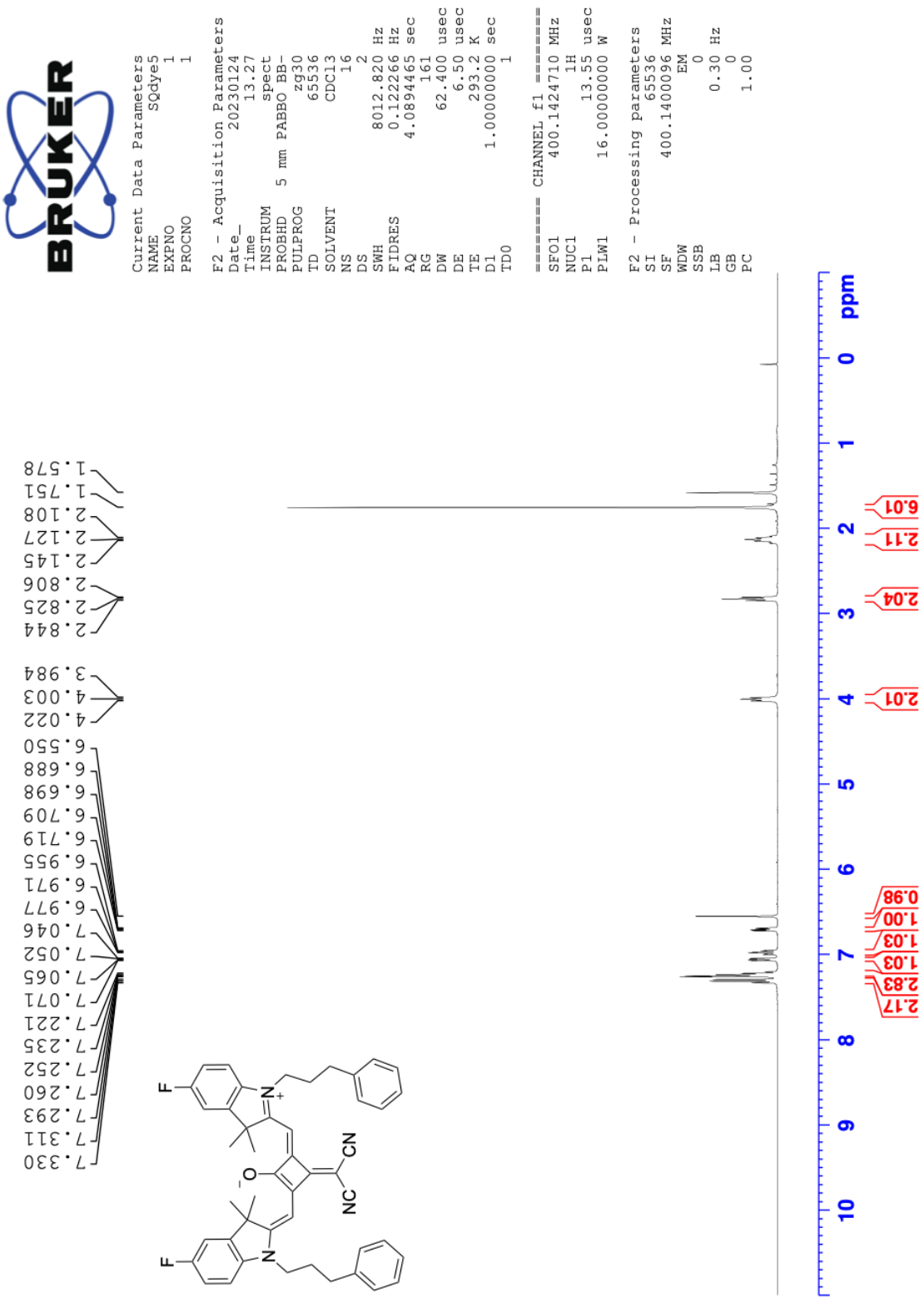


Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of Compound **5**

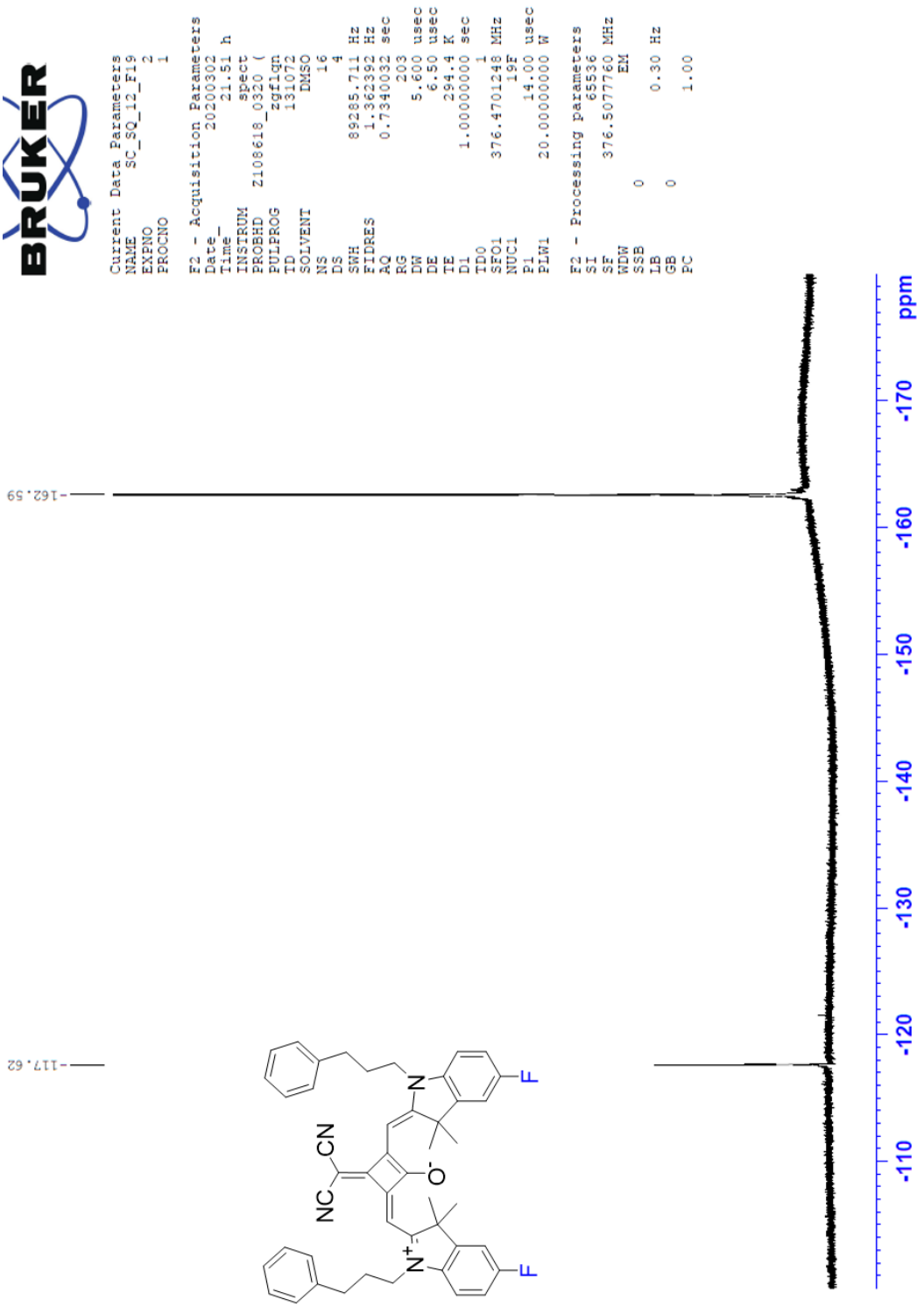


Figure S2. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of Compound **5**

Figure S3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Compound **5**

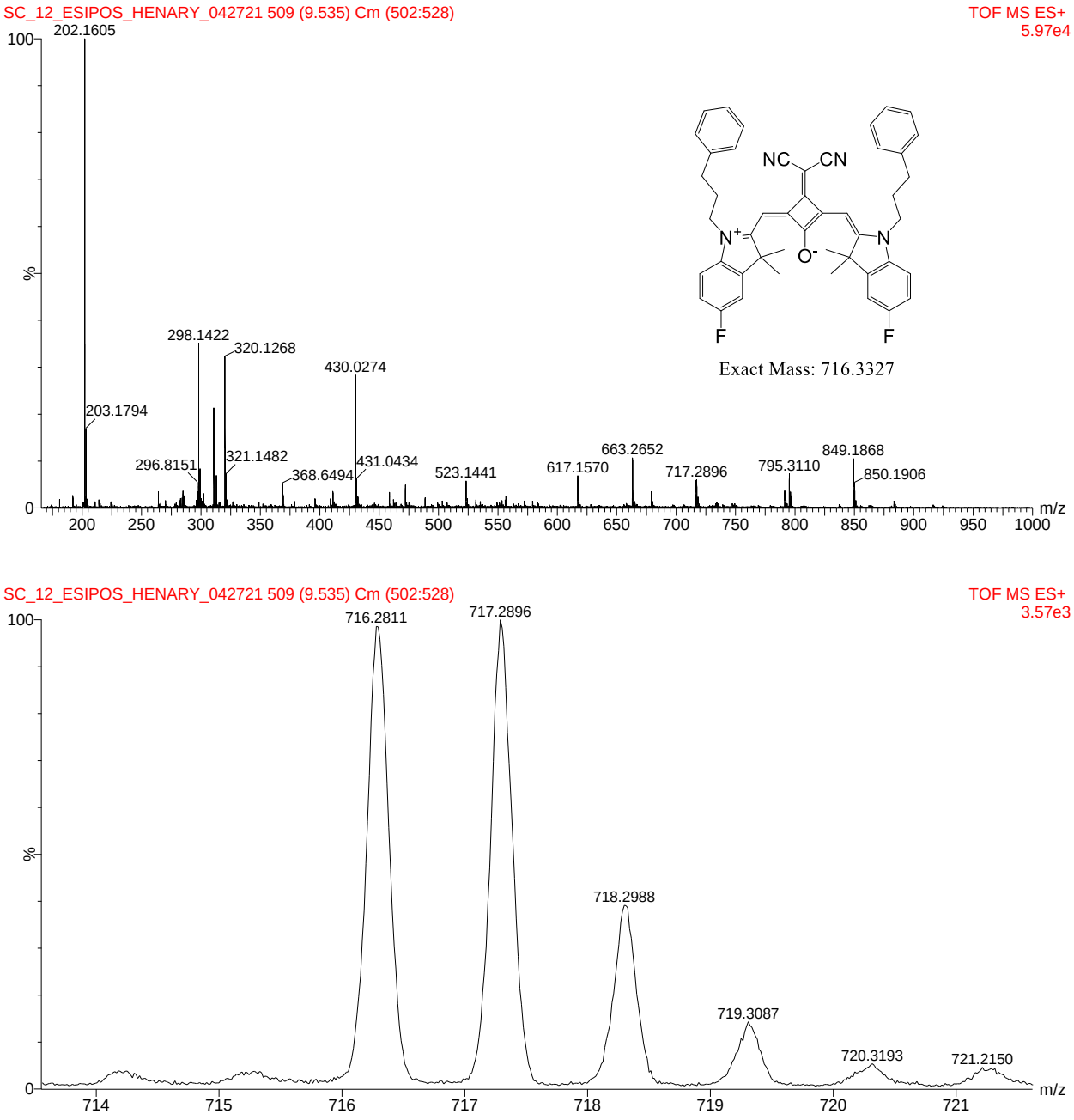
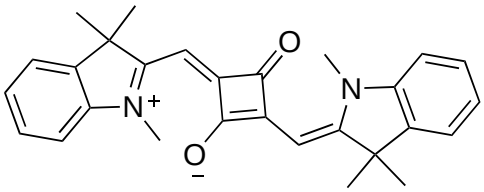


Figure S4. HRMS of Compound **5**



SQ

Figure S5. Structure of SQ

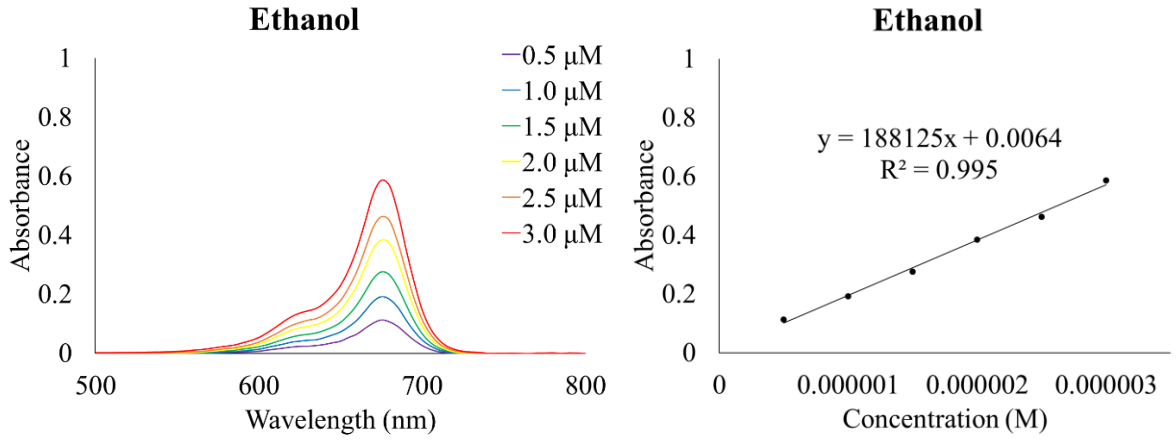


Figure S6. Absorbance of dye **5** in ethanol with increasing concentration (left) and molar extinction coefficient of dye **5** in ethanol (right).

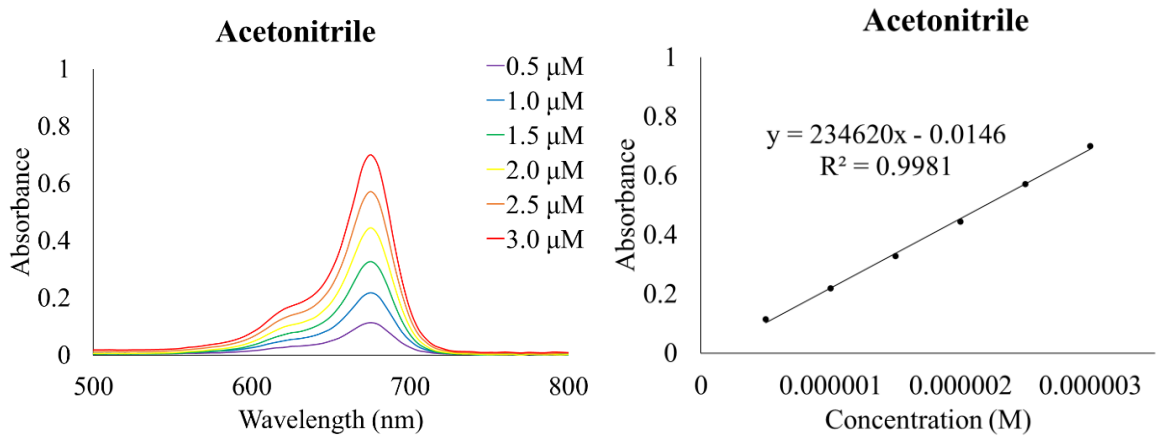


Figure S7. Absorbance of dye **5** in acetonitrile with increasing concentration (left) and molar extinction coefficient of dye **5** in acetonitrile (right).

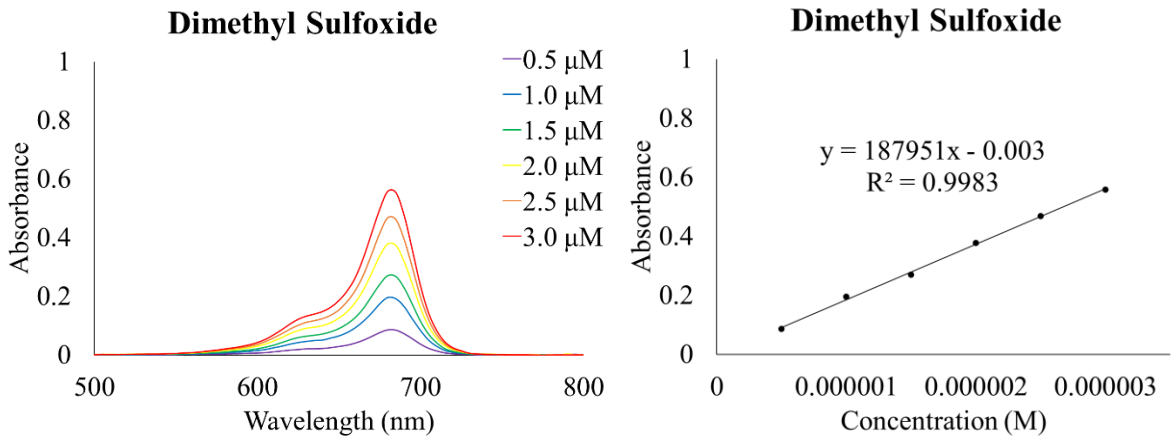


Figure S8. Absorbance of dye **5** in dimethyl sulfoxide with increasing concentration (left) and molar extinction coefficient of dye **5** in dimethyl sulfoxide (right).

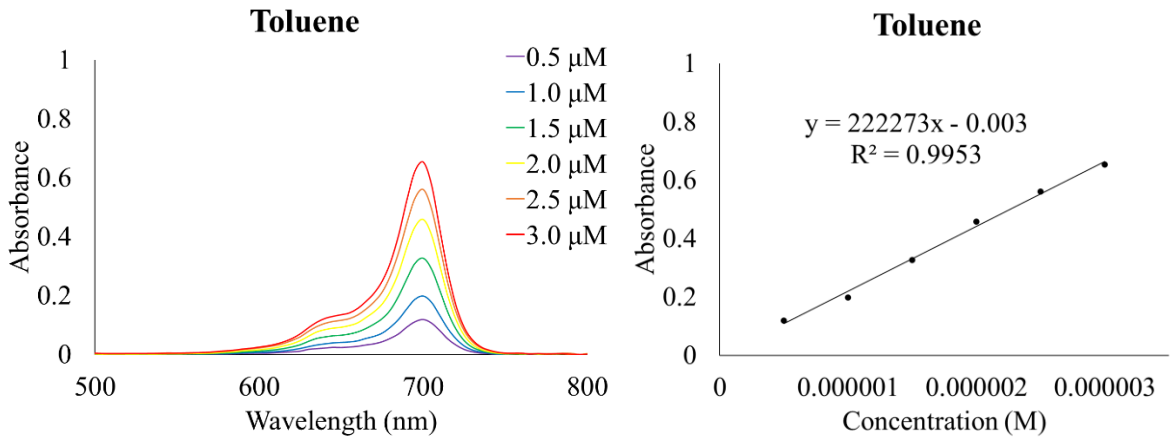


Figure S9. Absorbance of dye **5** in toluene with increasing concentration (left) and molar extinction coefficient of dye **5** in toluene (right).

Quantum Yield Calculations

The fluorescence quantum yield of the dye was calculated using Equation 1. R is the reference, which is Rhodamine 800, S refers to the sample. Φ shows the quantum yield, A is the absorbance at the excitation wavelength, F is the area under the fluorescence intensity curve and n shows the refractive index of the solvent. The area of fluorescence intensity curve was calculated using Origin Lab Pro 8.5. The 1 mM dye and reference stock solutions were prepared in DMSO.

$$\Phi_S = \Phi_R * \frac{A_R}{A_S} * \frac{F_S}{F_R} * \left(\frac{n_S^2}{n_R^2}\right) \quad (1)$$