Electronic Supplementary Information for

Highly Fluorescent Supramolecular Gels with
Chirality Transcription through Hydrogen Bonding

Jangwon Seo, Jong Won Chung, Eun-Hye Jo and Soo Young Park*

Organic Nano-Photonics Laboratory, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University, San 56-1, Shillim-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul 151-744, Korea

*Corresponding author. E-mail: parksy@snu.ac.kr
**Synthesis of CN-TFMBPPE**

![Chemical structure and reaction scheme]

**Scheme S1.** Synthesis of CNTFMBPPE. (i) Suzuki reaction; Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), toluene / iso-propanol / water (2N K$_2$CO$_3$), reflux 7h: (ii) Suzuki reaction; Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0), THF / water (2N K$_2$CO$_3$), reflux 12h: (iii) Knoevenagel reaction; tetrabutylammonium hydroxide, t-butylalcohol / THF, 50°C, 2h.

L- (or D-) Tartaric acid and 3,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzoic acid were purchased from Aldrich. CN-TFMBPPE was prepared according to the Scheme S1. The synthesis of 1 and 2 by using Suzuki coupling reaction were previously reported in the literature. (see reference; B.-K. An, D.-S. Lee, J.-S. Lee, Y.-S. Park, H.-S. Song, S. Y. Park, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2004, 126, 10232. R. Mueller, M. Huerzeler, C. Boss, *Molecules* 2003, 8, 556.)
Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of 3,5-bistrifluoromethyl benzoic acid (BA) (black), CN-TFMBPPE (red), and BA-CNTFMBPPE complex gel (green).
Figure S2. (a) FT-IR spectra of L-tartaric acid (TA) (black), CN-TFMBPPE (red), and L-TA-CNTFMBPPE complex gel (green). (b) XRD pattern of its dried gel.
Figure S3. a) UV-vis. absorption (black) and emission (red) spectra of CN-TFMBPPE in 1,2-dichloroethane (~10^{-5} M), excited at 340 nm. b) The optimized geometry conformation in the gas phase (calculated from HyperChem 7.0 with AM1 method).