Multicolor Fluorescent Switches in Gel Systems Controlled by Alkoxy Chain and Solvent

Yue Xu, Pengchong Xue, Defang Xu, Xiaofei Zhang, Xingliang Liu, Huipeng Zhou, Junhui Jia, Xinchun Yang, Fengyong Wang, Ran Lu

State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, 2699 Qianjin Street, Changchun, China; Test Science Experiment Center, Jilin University, 2699 Qianjin Street, Changchun, 130012, P. R. China.
Fig. S1 The electron density distributions of the frontier molecular orbitals of aromatic units of molecule 1 (a) and 2 (b) based on DFT calculation.
Fig. S2 Time-dependent UV-vis spectra of 1 in THF/water (V/V = 1/1). The sample firstly was heated to 80 °C. Testing interval is 30 seconds.
Fig. S3 The XRD patterns of 1 (a) and 2 (b) in solid state.
**Fig. S4** Light micrographs of 1 in THF/water (a, ×250) and DMSO (c, ×400); 2 in THF/water (b, ×400) and DMSO (d, ×630).
**Fig. S5** Time-dependent UV–vis spectra of 2 in acetone at 0.1 wt/vol%. The samples firstly were heated to 60 °C and cooled down to room temperature naturally, interval is 60 seconds.
Fig. S6 Temperature-dependent fluorescence spectra of 1 in (a) THF/water and (b) DMSO, and 2 in (c) THF/water, (d) DMSO and (e) acetone. Insets show the plot of emission intensity at specific wavelength versus temperature. Concentration of all samples is 0.1 wt/vol%. From the plots the fluorescent transition temperatures of gel systems can be confirmed. They are 40 °C in THF/water and DMSO gel systems of 1, 35 °C in THF/water and acetone gel systems of 2, and 60 °C for DMSO gel of 2.