

1                                    Supplementary Information

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4        Novel 1,8-Naphthalimide derivative with an open space for an anion:

5        Unique fluorescence behaviour depending on the anion's electrophilic

6                                    property

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## 1 **1. Materials and methods**

2 **Materials** 1, 8-Naphthalic anhydride and 1-methylimidazole was purchased from Sigma-  
3 Aldrich Japan (Tokyo, Japan). 2-Chloroethylamine hydrochloride and Sodium dicyanamide  
4 was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Sodium fluoride,  
5 sodium chloride, sodium bromide, sodium iodide and sodium acetate were purchased from  
6 Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Sodium thiocyanate, sodium  
7 dihydrogenphosphate, and sodium hydroxide were purchased from Nacalai Tesque, Inc  
8 (Tokyo, Japan). *N*-(2-Chloroethyl)-1,8-naphthalimide and was synthesized in accordance  
9 with previously reported procedure<sup>1</sup>. Other reagents were used as commercial grade without  
10 further purification.

11  
12 **Instruments** NMR spectra were obtained using an JNM-ECX500 spectrophotometer  
13 (JEOL). Mass spectra were measured using an Exactive<sup>TM</sup> plus Orbitrap MASS spectrometer  
14 (Thermo Fischer SCIENTIFIC). IR spectra were obtained using a Spectrum 65 (Perkin  
15 Elmer). Elemental analysis data were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 2400 II CHNS/O. UV-Vis  
16 spectra were recorded on a Jasco V-550 spectrophotometer (Shimadzu). Fluorescence spectra  
17 were recorded on a SHIMADZU RF-5300PC (Shimadzu). Quantum yields were recorded on  
18 a C9920-02 (Hamamatsu Photonics).

### 20 **Synthesis of 1-Methyl-3-(*N*-(1,8-naphthalimidyl)ethyl)imidazolium chloride (MNEI-Cl)**

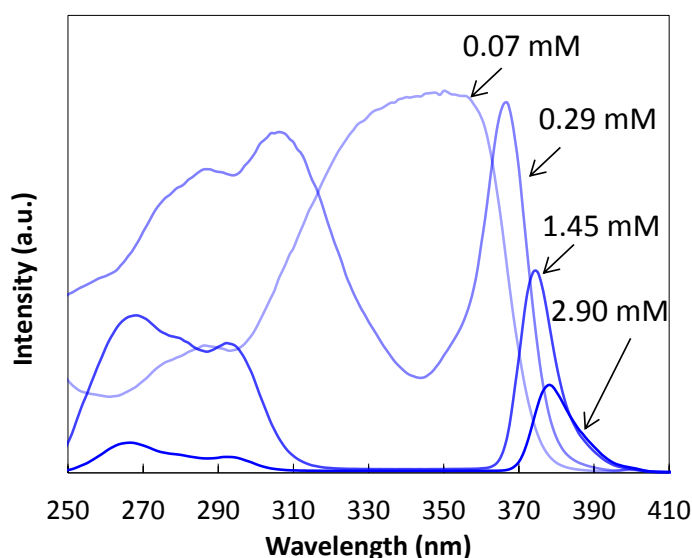
21 *N*-(2-Chloroethyl)-1,8-naphthalimide (0.768 g, 2.958 mmol) and 1-methylimidazole  
22 (1.007 g, 12.264 mmol) was added to DMF (20 mL) and stirred at 120 °C for 3 days. After  
23 cooling, DMF was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was washed with  
24 ethylacetate. The precipitate was collected by filtration, followed by washed with large  
25 amount of ethylacetate, and dried under reduced pressure to give product (0.3271 g, 0.9091

1 mmol) in 30.7 % yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , DSS)  $\delta$  = 3.67 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ -), 4.38 (t, 2H,  $J$   
2 = 10 Hz,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ), 4.43 (t, 2H,  $J$  = 10 Hz,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ), 7.21 (s, 1H,  $-\text{HC}=\text{CH}-$  in imidazole),  
3 7.34 (s, 1H,  $-\text{HC}=\text{CH}-$  in imidazole), 7.63 (t, 2H,  $J$  = 15 Hz, Naphthalimide), 8.21 (d, 2H,  $J$  =  
4 20 Hz, Naphthalimide) , 8.24 (d, 2H,  $J$  = 20 Hz, Naphthalimide), 8.63 (s, 1H,  $-\text{N}-\text{HC}=\text{N}-$  in  
5 imidazole) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 Hz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , DSS).  $\delta$  = 36.19, 40.49, 47.80, 120.09, 123.29,  
6 124.19, 127.07, 127.54, 131.21, 132.11, 136.09, 136.90, 165.07 ppm. ESI-MS :  $m/z$ : 306.12  
7  $[\text{MNEI}]^+$ . Elemental analysis calcd. for  $(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$  C 59.10 H 5.14 N 11.49,  
8 found C 59.10 H 5.16 N 11.66.

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## 11 2.Excitation spectra of MNEI-Cl aqueous solution

12 Figure S1 shows excitation spectra of 0.07-2.90 mM MNEI-Cl aqueous solution.  
13 Interestingly, the spectra are drastically varied in concentration. Excitation spectra of 0.07  
14 mM solution show good correlation with its UV-vis spectrum, whereas it is not shown at  
15 concentration higher than 0.29 mM. These results suggest the formation of the aggregate  
16 higher than 0.29 mM.



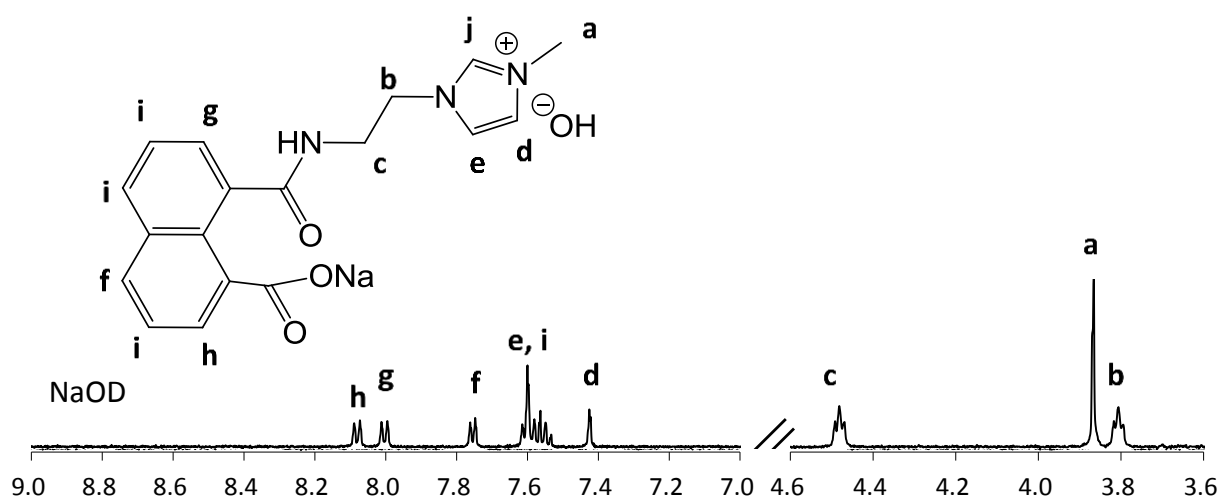
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18 Fig. S1. Fluorescence excitation spectra of 0.07-2.90 mM MNEI-Cl in water.

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2 **3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analysis of MNEI in NaOD/D<sub>2</sub>O solution**

3 Figure S2 shows  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1.45 mM MNEI in 210 mM NaOD-D<sub>2</sub>O  
 4 solution. The signals attributed to the hydrolyzed MNEI are shown. Note that the proton **j** in  
 5 the imidazolium group is completely replaced with deuterium because of the carbene  
 6 formation in the presence of a base.<sup>2</sup>



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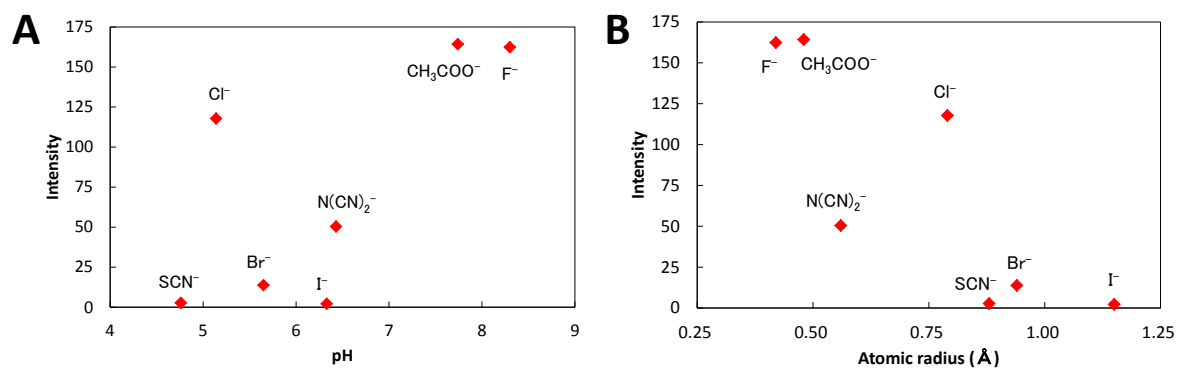
8 Fig. S2.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1.45 mM MNEI-Cl in 210 mM NaOD/D<sub>2</sub>O solution

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10 **4. Correlations between fluorescence intensity of MNEI solution and pH**  
 11 **and atomic radius**

12 There is no correlation with the pH. In the atomic radius<sup>3</sup>, smaller atom show higher  
 13 fluorescence intensity. However, this do not apply to  $\text{SCN}^-$  and  $\text{N}(\text{CN})_2^-$ .

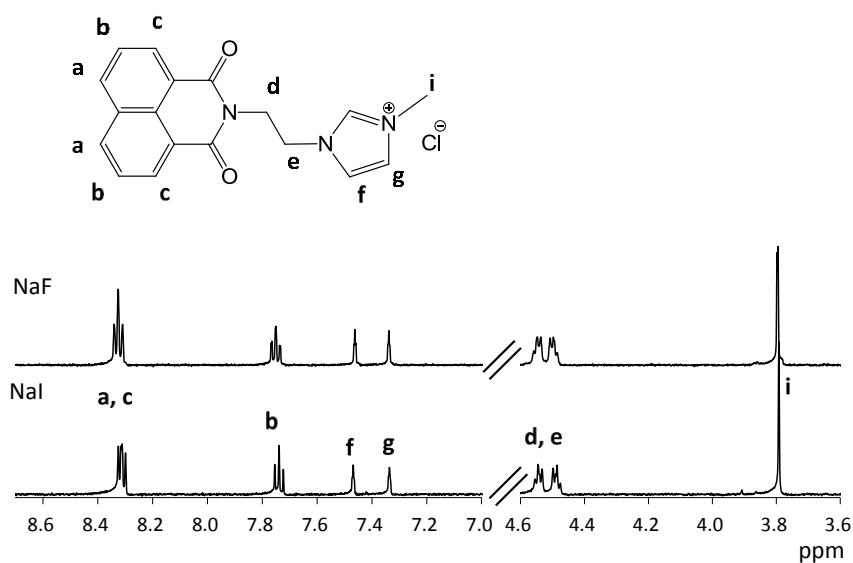
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1  
2 Fig. S3. Correlations between fluorescence intensity of 1.45 mM MNEI solution and pH of the  
3 solution (A), atomic radius (B).

## 5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of MNEI in the presence of NaF and NaBr

6 Figure S4 shows <sup>1</sup>H NMR analyses of 1.45 mM MNEI in 210 mM NaF/D<sub>2</sub>O and  
7 NaI/D<sub>2</sub>O. There is no difference in the spectra.



8  
9 Fig. S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of 1.45 mM MNEI in 210 mM NaF/D<sub>2</sub>O and NaI/D<sub>2</sub>O.

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## 1 **6. Stern-volmer plot of the MNEI-Cl-NaCl sysetem**

2 The fluorescence spectra of the 1.45 mM MNEI-Cl in the presence of salt (Fig. S6)  
3 was applied to Stern-volmer plot.

$$\frac{F_0}{F} = 1 + K[NaCl] \quad (1)$$

4 , where  $F$ ,  $F_0$ , and  $K$  are the fluorescence intensity at 400 nm or 480 nm of MNEI-Cl solution  
5 in the presence and absence of NaCl, respectively, and a stern-volmer constant.

## 6 **7. Computation details**

7 All calculations were performed by using density functional theory with B3LYP functional  
8 implemented in GAUSSIN09<sup>5</sup>. Vertically excited energy of twenty lowest excited states were  
9 estimated by using time dependent strategy (TD-DFT) with the same functional. 6-31G\* basis  
10 set is used except for Iodine. DGDZVP effective core potential basis set was applied to  
11 Iodine.

12 In each MNEI complex, vertically excited energies, leading configuration, and the values of  
13 oscillator strength are tabulated in Table S1-S5. Orbitals, which related to the excited states  
14 of each specie, are also shown in Figure S5-S9.

15 We have also checked that the qualitative results at the B3LYP/6-31G\* level is enough to  
16 design this system by performing the calculation with CAM-B3LYP functional or 6-31G\*/6-  
17 31+G\* basis sets. The results are tabulated in Table S7-S13 and  $S_{M1}$ ,  $CT_0$ , and  $CT_1$  as the  
18 function of electronegativity at each level are shown in Figure S10.

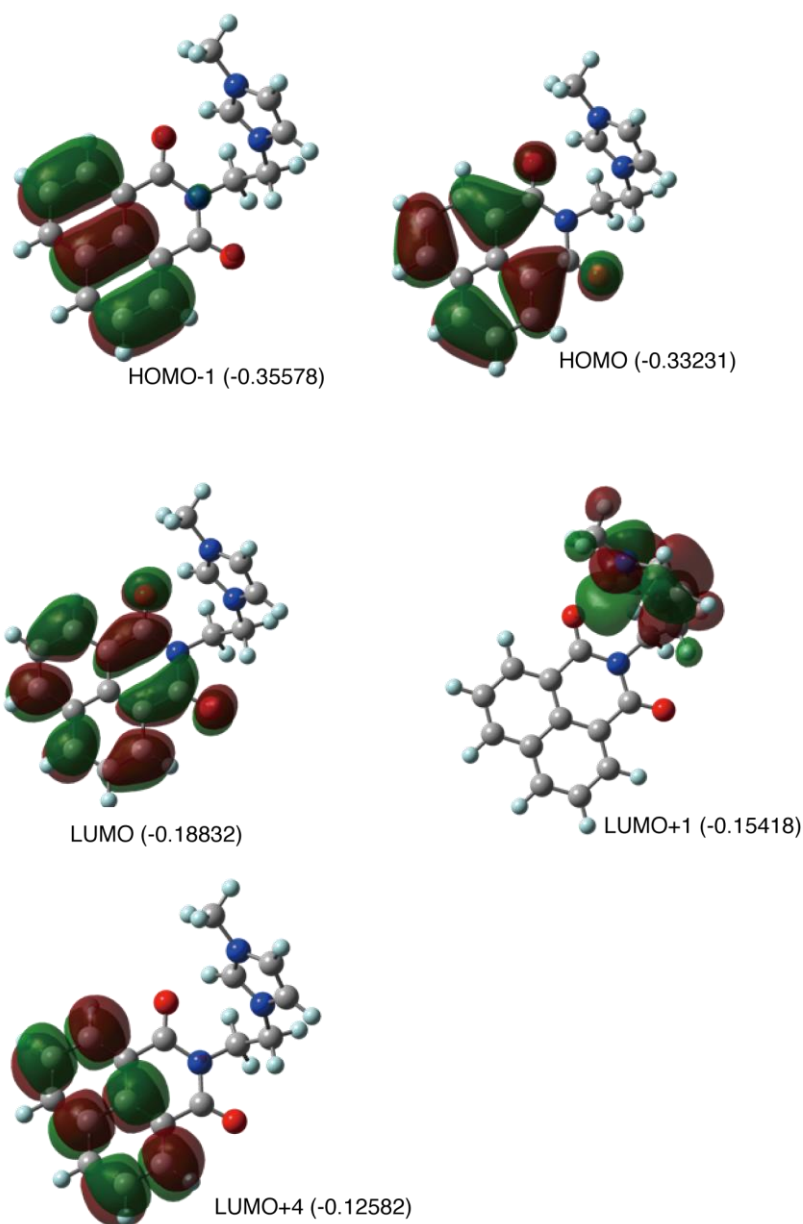
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1 **7-1. MNEI in vacuo**

2 Table S1. Vertical excited energy (Ev) and Oscillator strength (OS)

State	Configuration	Ev / eV	OS
S <sub>1</sub>	HOMO/LUMO	3.6411 (340.51 nm)	0.2273
S <sub>2</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO+1	3.9464 (314.17 nm)	0.0413
	HOMO/LUMO+4		

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5 Fig. S5. Orbitals and their energies (in  $E_h$ ) which related to excited state of MNEI in *vacuo*.

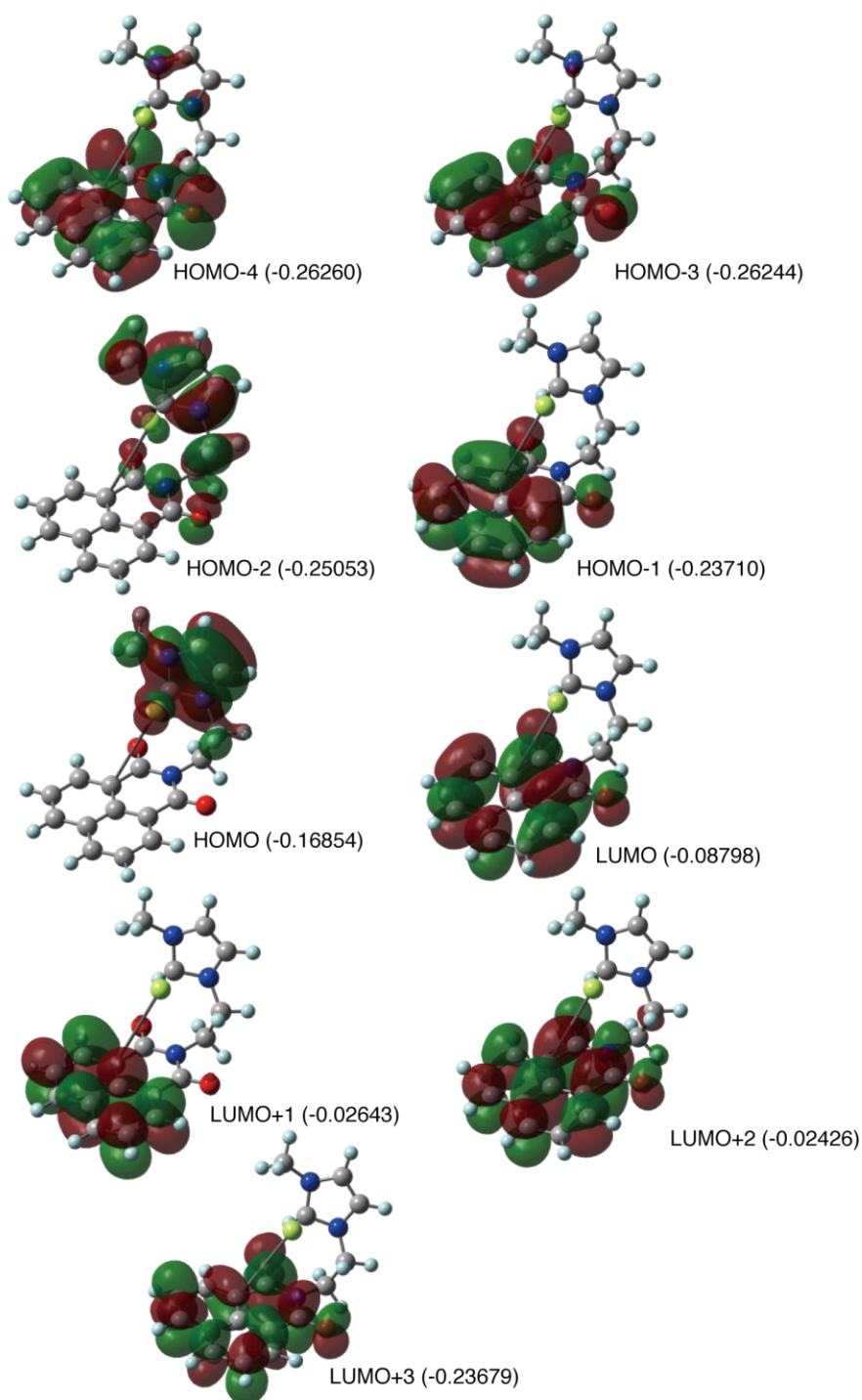
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1 **7-2. MNEI + F<sup>-</sup>**

2 Table S2. Vertical excited energy (Ev) and oscillator strength (OS)

State	Configuration	Ev / eV	OS
S <sub>1</sub>	HOMO/LUMO (49%)	1.7159 (722.55 nm)	0.0028
S <sub>2</sub>	HOMO/LUMO+1 (5.7%) HOMO/LUMO+2 (44%)	3.4108 (363.50 nm)	0.0006
S <sub>3</sub>	HOMO/LUMO+1 (44%) HOMO/LUMO+2 (5.7%)	3.4627 (358.05 nm)	0.0000
S <sub>4</sub>	HOMO-4/LUMO (1.8%) HOMO-3/LUMO (39.6%) HOMO-2/LUMO (4.2%) HOMO-1/LUMO (2.4%)	3.6970 (335.36 nm)	0.0000
S <sub>5</sub>	HOMO-3/LUMO (2.4%) HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (46%)	3.7470 (330.89 nm)	0.1923
S <sub>6</sub>	HOMO-6/LUMO (2.6%) HOMO-3/LUMO (5%) HOMO-2/LUMO (40%)	3.8822 (319.37 nm)	0.0014
S <sub>7</sub>	HOMO-4/LUMO (40%) HOMO-2/LUMO (1.3%) HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (6.3%)	4.0691 (304.70 nm)	0.0184
S <sub>8</sub>	HOMO-6/LUMO (40.8%) HOMO-5/LUMO (2.3%) HOMO-3/LUMO+2 (1.9%) HOMO-2/LUMO (3.6%)	4.2095 (294.53 nm)	0.0000
S <sub>9</sub>	HOMO/LUMO+3 (50%)	4.3666 (283.94 nm)	0.0008





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2 Fig. S6. Orbitals and their energies in  $E_h$  which related to excited state of MNEI-F anion in3 *vacuo*.

1 **7-3. MNEI + CI**

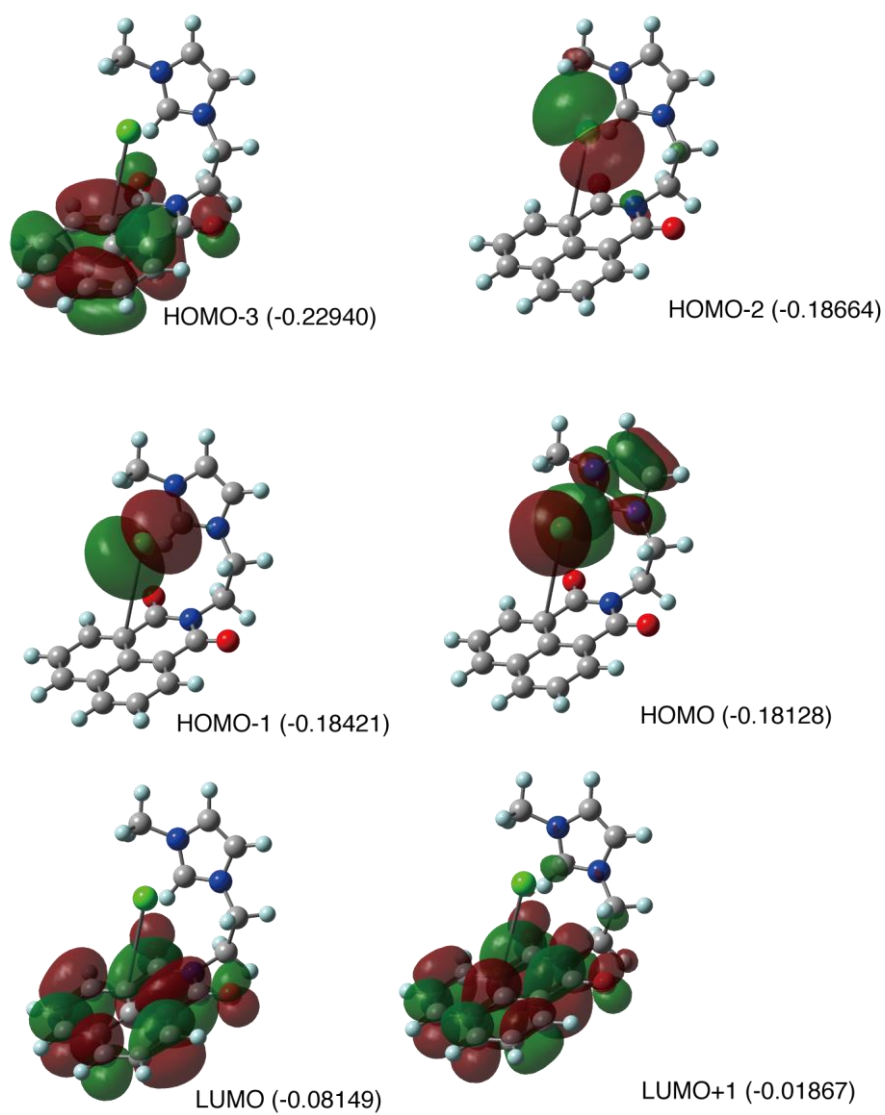
2 Table S3. Vertical excited energy (Ev) and oscillator strength (OS)

State	Configuration	Ev / eV	OS
S <sub>1</sub>	HOMO/LUMO (47%)	2.1196 (584.93 nm)	0.0024
	HOMO-1/LUMO (2%)		
S <sub>2</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO (47%)	2.1749 (570.08 nm)	0.0114
	HOMO/LUMO (2%)		
S <sub>3</sub>	HOMO-2/LUMO (49%)	2.2197 (558.56 nm)	0.0002
S <sub>4</sub>	HOMO-3/LUMO+1 (34%)	3.7306 (332.34 nm)	0.1803
S <sub>5</sub>	HOMO/LUMO+1 (48.4%)	3.7814 (327.88 nm)	0.0066
S <sub>6</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (45%)	3.8107 (325.35 nm)	0.0189
	HOMO-1/LUMO+3 (3%)		

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3 Fig. S7. Orbitals and their energies in  $E_h$  which related to excited state of MNEI-Cl anion in4 *vacuo*.

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1 **7-4. MNEI + Br<sup>-</sup>**

2 Table S4. Vertical excited energy (Ev) and oscillator strength (OS)

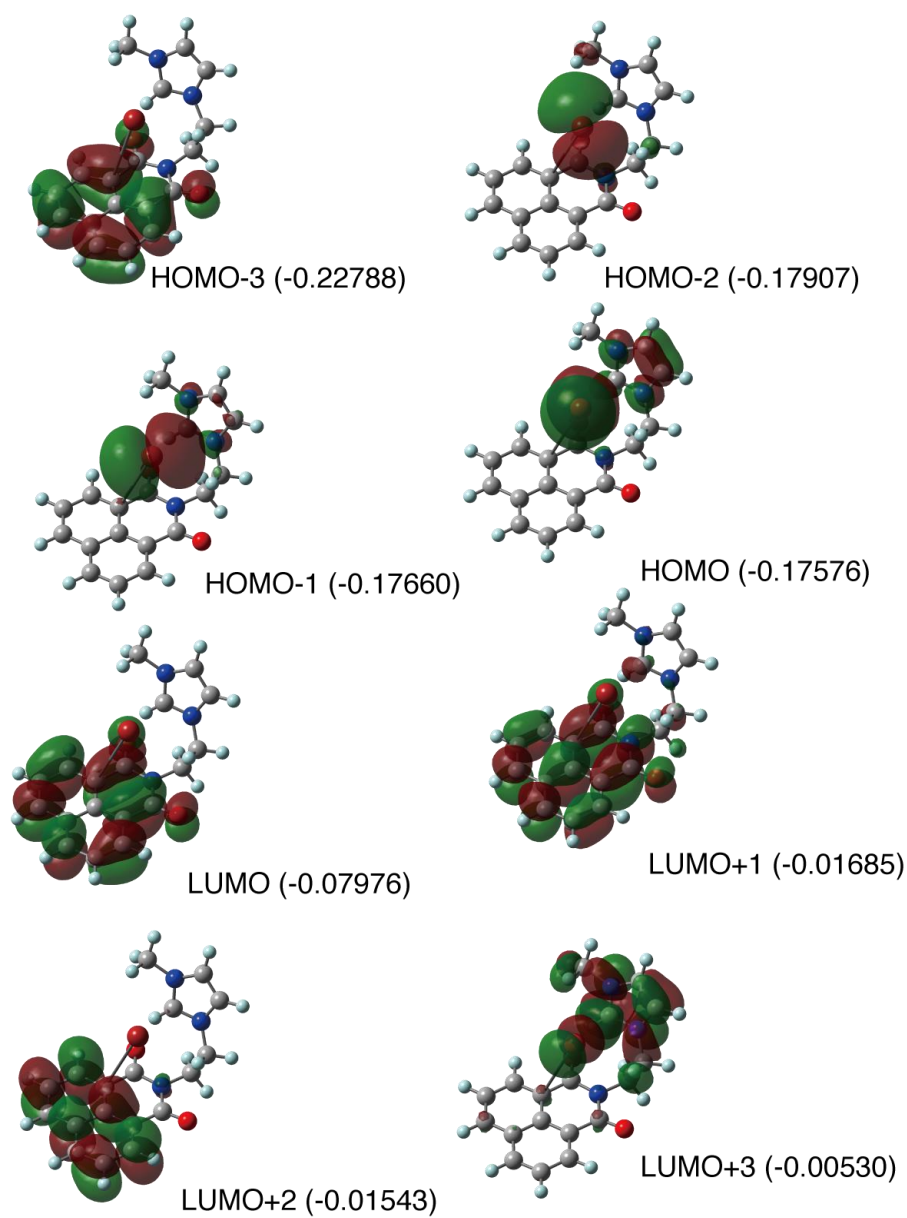
State	Configuration	Ev / eV	OS
S <sub>1</sub>	HOMO/LUMO (2%)	1.9975 (620.69 nm)	0.0019
	HOMO-1/LUMO (47%)		
S <sub>2</sub>	HOMO-2/LUMO (7.9%)	2.0207 (613.56 nm)	0.0167
	HOMO-1/LUMO (1.4%)		
	HOMO/LUMO (41%)		
S <sub>3</sub>	HOMO-2/LUMO (42%)	2.0504 (604.68 nm)	0.0031
	HOMO-1/LUMO (1.7%)		
	HOMO/LUMO (6.7%)		
S <sub>4</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (34%)	3.6268 (341.85 nm)	0.0053
	HOMO-1/LUMO+3 (7%)		
	HOMO/LUMO+1 (6%)		
S <sub>5</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (39%)	3.6702 (337.81 nm)	0.0047
	HOMO/LUMO+1 (9%)		
S <sub>6</sub>	HOMO-3/LUMO (2.4%)	3.6938 (335.65 nm)	0.0036
	HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (46%)		
S <sub>7</sub>	HOMO-3/LUMO (40%)	3.7308 (332.32 nm)	0.1475
	HOMO-1/LUMO+2 (1%)		
	HOMO-1/LUMO+3 (3%)		
	HOMO/LUMO+3 (2%)		

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3 Fig. S8. Orbitals and their energies in  $E_h$  which related to excited state of MNEI-Br anion in4 *vacuo*.

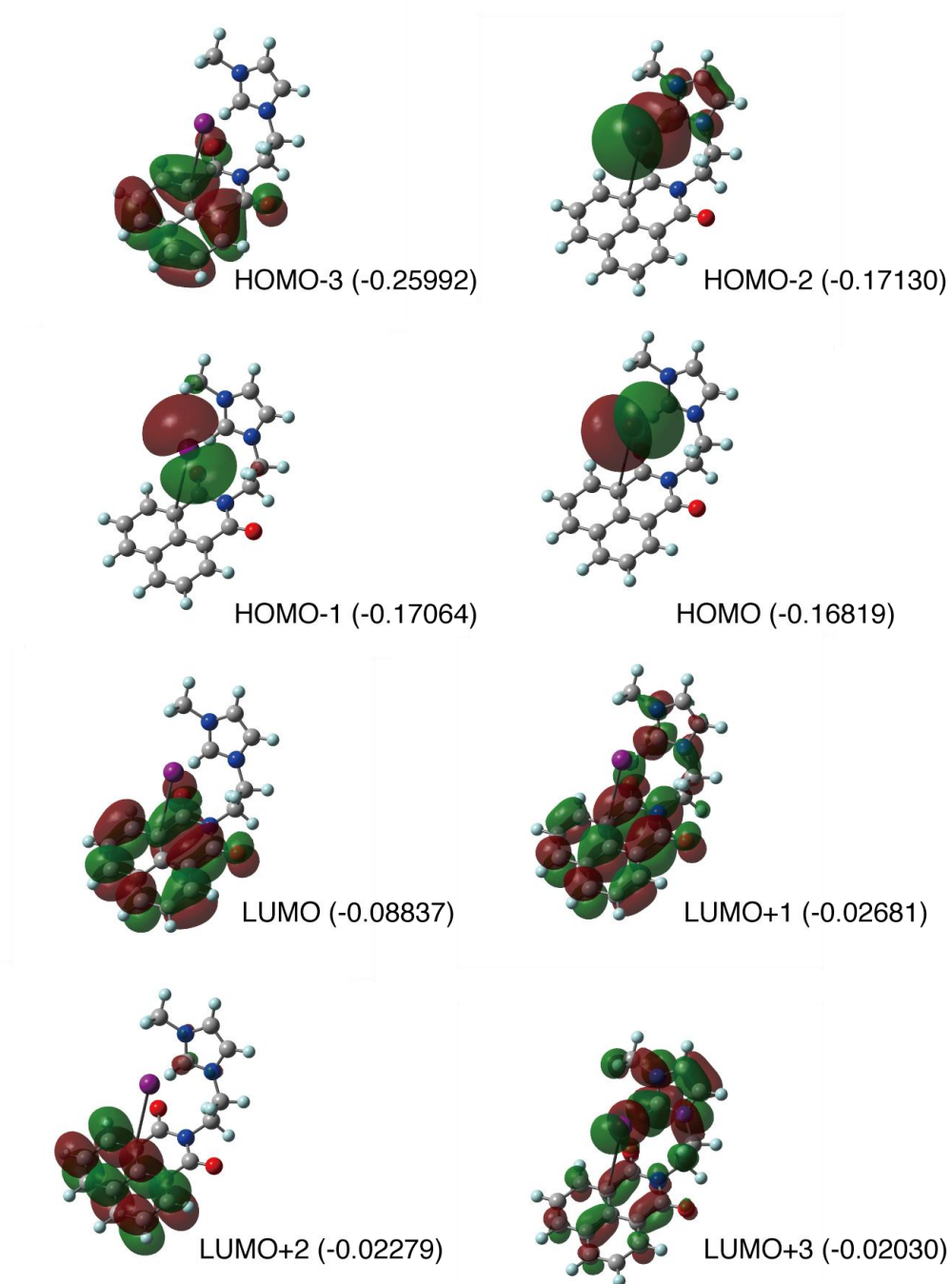
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1 **7-5. MNEI + I<sup>-</sup>**2 Table S5. Vertical excited energy (E<sub>v</sub>) and oscillator strength (OS)

State	Configuration	E <sub>v</sub> / eV	OS
S <sub>1</sub>	HOMO/LUMO (49%)	1.6083 (770.91 nm)	0.0026
S <sub>2</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO (49%)	1.6714 (741.79 nm)	0.0002
S <sub>3</sub>	HOMO-2/LUMO (49%)	1.7108 (724.71 nm)	0.0020
S <sub>4</sub>	HOMO/LUMO+1 (26%)	3.1498 (393.63 nm)	0.0006
	HOMO/LUMO+3 (22%)		
S <sub>5</sub>	HOMO-1/LUMO+1 (26%)	3.2052 (386.82 nm)	0.0015
	HOMO-1/LUMO+3 (23%)		

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2 Fig. S9. Orbitals and their energies in  $E_h$  which related to excited state of MNEI-I anion in3 *vacuo*.

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1 Table S6. Relative anion HOMO and MNEI LUMO orbital energy to HOMO of MNEI in eV  
 2 at the B3LYP/6-31G\*

	Only MNEI	Carboxylic anion	F anion	Cl anion	Br anion	I anion
MNEI HOMO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MNEI LUMO	3.91	4.06	4.06	4.02	4.03	4.67
Anion HOMO	—————	1.31	1.87	1.31	1.42	2.50

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1 **7-6. Functional and basis set dependence in excited states.**2 Table S7. Excited energy to  $S_{M1}$  state of each MNEI and complex at the several levels.

$S_{M1}$	B3LYP		CAM-B3LYP	
	6-31G* / eV	6-31+G* / eV	6-31G*	6-31+G*
MNEI	3.641 (340.51 nm)	3.5636 (347.92 nm)	4.0437 (306.61 nm)	3.8238 (324.24 nm)
MNEI+F	3.7470 (330.89 nm)	3.6699 (337.84 nm)	4.1847 (296.28 nm)	4.0760 (304.18 nm)
MNEI+Cl	3.7306 (332.34 nm)	3.6478 (339.88 nm)	4.1574 (298.22 nm)	4.0464 (306.41 nm)
MNEI+Br	3.7308 (332.32 nm)	3.6156 (342.91 nm)	4.1592 (298.10 nm)	4.0463 (306.42 nm)
MNEI+I	3.7259 (332.76 nm)	3.6303 (341.52 nm)	4.1179 (301.09 nm)	4.0090 (309.26 nm)

3

4 Table S8. Excited energies to  $CT_0$  states of each complex at the several levels

$CT_1$	B3LYP		CAM-B3LYP	
	6-31G* / eV	6-31+G* / eV	6-31G*	6-31+G*
MNEI	-----	-----	-----	-----
MNEI+F	3.4108 (363.50 nm)	3.4447 (359.93 nm)	3.3464 (370.50 nm)	3.3661 (368.34 nm)
MNEI+Cl	2.1196 (584.93 nm)	2.2501 (551.01 nm)	3.3431 (370.87 nm)	3.3721 (367.67 nm)

MNEI+Br	1.9975 (620.69 nm)	2.0676 (599.65 nm)	3.0886 (401.43 nm)	3.1088 (398.82)
MNEI+I	1.6083 (770.91 nm)	1.5128 (819.56 nm)	2.8209 (439.52 nm)	2.6780 (462.97 nm)

1

2

3 Table S9. Excited energies to CT<sub>1</sub> states of each complex at the several levels

CT <sub>2</sub>	B3LYP		CAM-B3LYP	
	6-31G* / eV	6-31+G* / eV	6-31G*	6-31+G*
MNEI	-----	-----	-----	-----
MNEI+F	4.3666 (283.94 nm)	4.3941 (282.16 nm)	4.3849 (282.75 nm)	4.3144 (287.37 nm)
MNEI+Cl	3.7814 (327.88 nm)	3.8549 (321.62 nm)	4.3542 (284.75 nm)	4.2686 (290.45 nm)
MNEI+Br	3.6938 (335.65 nm)	3.6437 (340.27 nm)	4.3545 (284.72 nm)	4.2621 (290.90 nm)
MNEI+I	3.6510 (339.59 nm)	3.5215 (352.08 nm)	4.1547 (298.42 nm)	4.0320 (307.50 nm)

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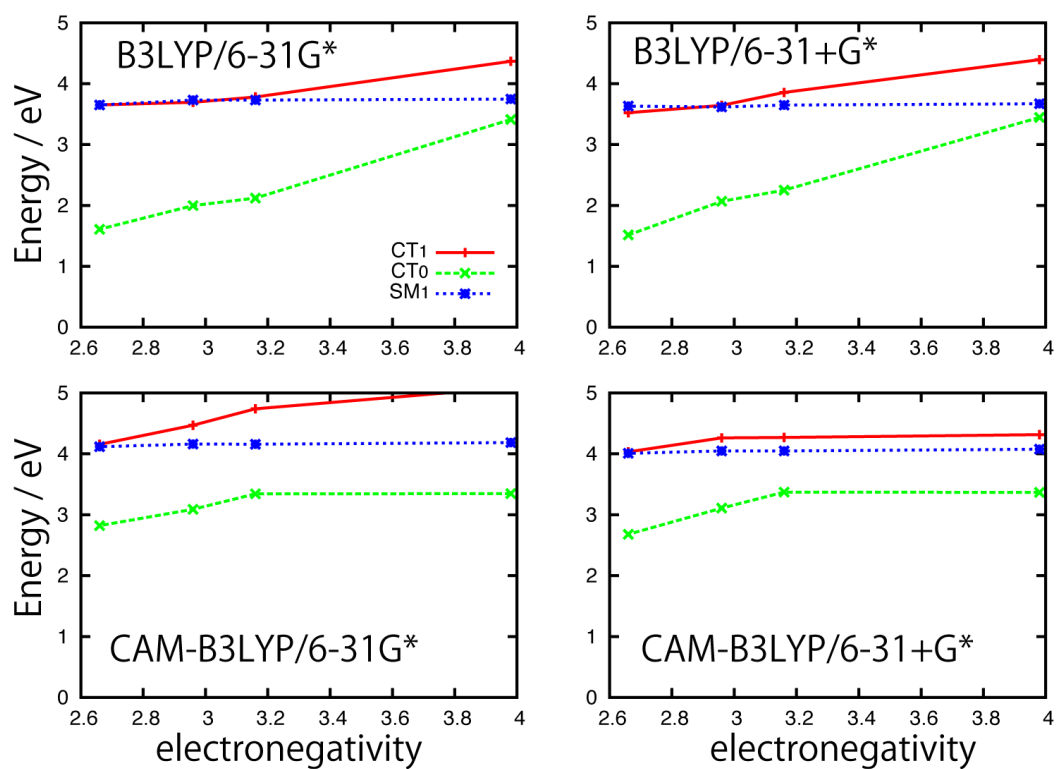
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3 Figure S10. The CT<sub>0</sub>, CT<sub>1</sub>, SM<sub>1</sub> energies as the function of electronegativity. The qualitative  
 4 tendency, that is, the CT<sub>1</sub> state degenerates with the SM<sub>1</sub> state while the electronegativity  
 5 decreases, is kept in each level.

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2 **7-7. Functional and basis set dependence in dissociated limitation.**

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4 Table S10. Energy ( $E_h$ ) in each dissociated limitation of MNEI-X (X = F, Cl, Br, I)

	MNEI cation + X <sup>-</sup>	MNEI neutral + X
X = I	-7930.06787468	-7930.08546005
X = Br	-3581.86865626	-3581.90439781
X = Cl	-1470.359550830	-1470.383721812
X = F	-1109.8614062831	-1109.9630160865

5

6 Table S11. Energy ( $E_h$ ) in each dissociated limitation of MNEI-X (X = F, Cl, Br, I) at the

7 B3LYP/6-31+G\*

	MNEI cation + X <sup>-</sup>	MNEI neutral + X
X = I		
X = Br	-3581.93603356	-3581.95550537
X = Cl	-1470.407576146	-1470.422128156
X = F	-1109.9925479053	-1110.0144248222

8

9 Table S12. Energy ( $E_h$ ) in each dissociated limitation of MNEI-X (X = F, Cl, Br, I) at the

10 CAM-B3LYP/6-31G\*

	MNEI cation + X <sup>-</sup>	MNEI neutral + X
X = I	-7929.79058660	-7929.80562477
X = Br	-3581.45213383	-3581.48498517
X = Cl	-1469.845858795	-1469.867247441

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X = F	-1109.3250593684	-1109.4235151012
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2 Table S13. Energy ( $E_h$ ) in each dissociated limitation of MNEI-X (X = F, Cl, Br, I) at the

3 CAM-B3LYP/6-31+G\*

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	MNEI cation + X <sup>-</sup>	MNEI neutral + X
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X = I	-7929.81498132	-7929.84249541
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X = Br	-3581.51741356	-3581.53663531
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X = Cl	-1469.892256737	-1469.906204048
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X = F	-1109.4562476768	-1109.4761088887
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