

# Tetraaryl Pyrazole Polymers: Versatile Synthesis, Aggregation Induced Emission Enhancement and Detection of Explosives

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## Experimental Section:

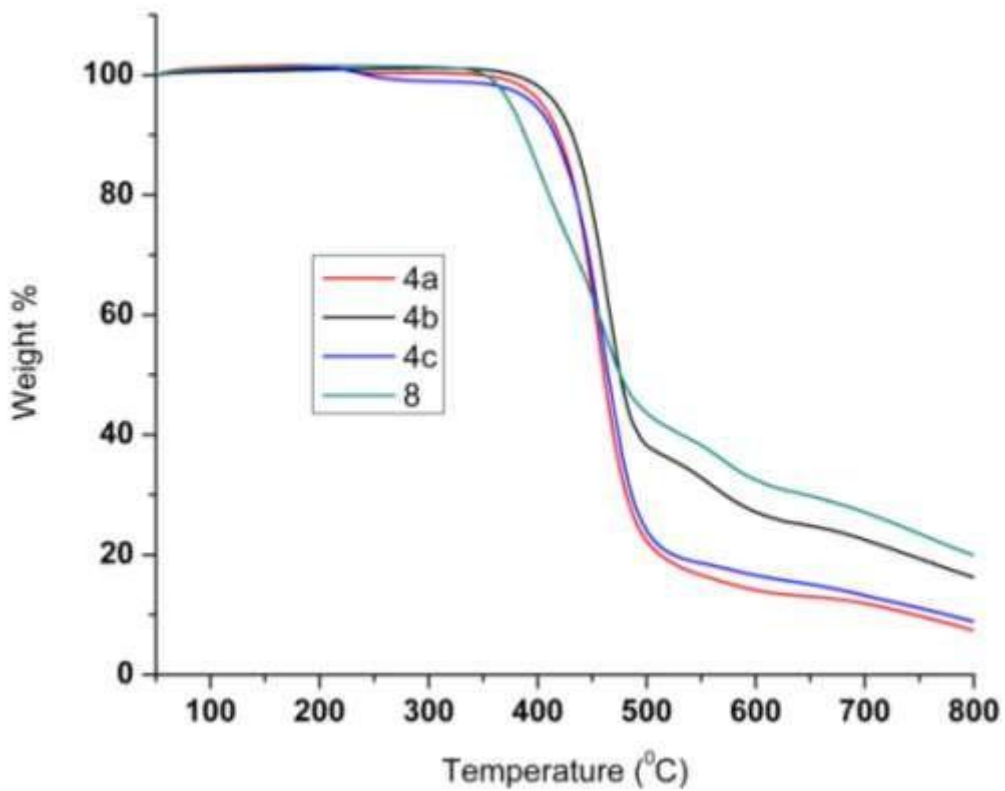
### General

Reagents and starting materials were purchased from Alfa-Aesar, Sigma-Aldrich and Spectrochem chemical companies and used as received unless otherwise noted. Chlorinated solvents were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>. THF was distilled from Na/benzophenone prior to use. 1,3,5-triphenyl-1*H*-pyrazole was prepared according to literature procedure.<sup>1</sup> All 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H and 100 MHz <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker ARX 400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz and referenced internally to solvent signals. All NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature. ESI mass spectra were recorded on Bruker, micrOTOF-QII mass spectrometer. The absorbance spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 750 UV–visible spectrometer. The fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer LS-55 Fluorescence Spectrometer. The fluorescence spectra were corrected for the instrumental response. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) were recorded on a PerkinElmer Pyris 6 TGA model in a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 20 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. Differential scanning calorimetric (DSC) analyses were recorded on a PerkinElmer Pyris 6 DSC model in a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. Gel-permeation chromatography (GPC) analyses were performed on a Shimadzu-LC20AD system referenced to poly(styrene) standards. THF was used as the mobile phase with a flow rate of 1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup>. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected on a Bruker APEX-II diffractometer equipped with an Oxford Instruments low-temperature attachment. The data were collected at 296 K using Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation (0.71073 Å). Crystallographic data for **3c** and details of X-ray diffraction experiments and crystal structure refinements are given in Table S2. SADABS absorption corrections were applied in both cases.<sup>2</sup> The structures were solved and

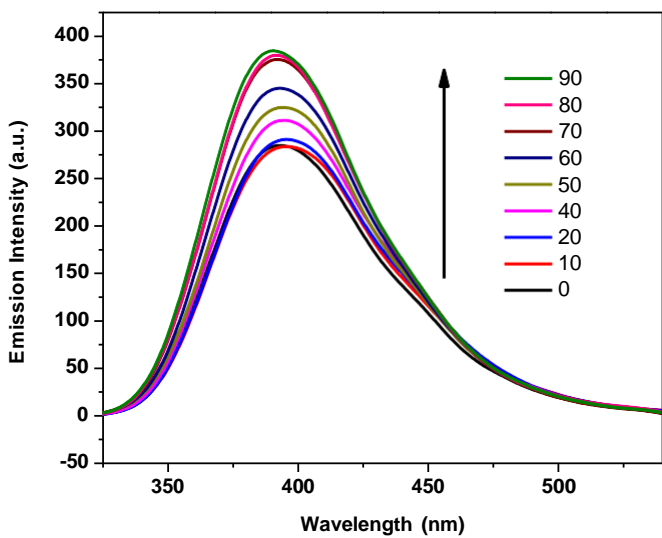
refined with SHELX suite of programs.<sup>3</sup> All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement coefficients. The H atoms were placed at calculated positions and were refined as riding atoms. Crystallographic data for the structure **3c** has been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center as supplementary publication no. CCDC-1413712. Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (fax: (+44) 1223-336-033; email: [deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk](mailto:deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)).

#### Reference:

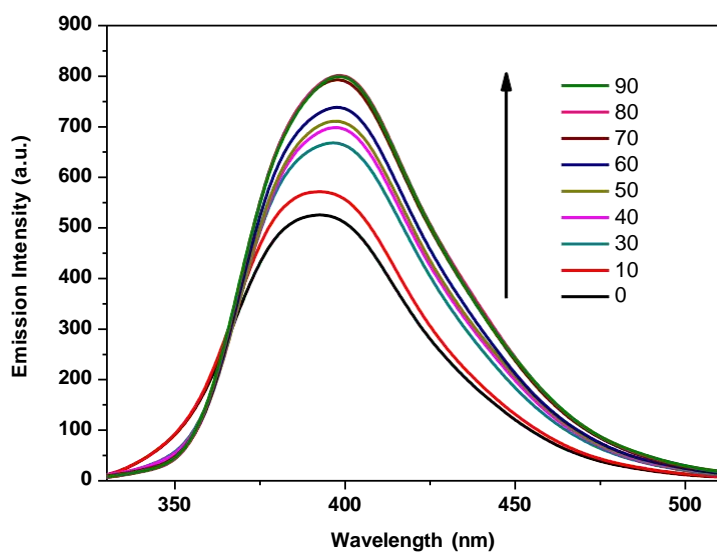
1. R. Mamidala, V. Mukundam, K. Dhanunjayarao, K. Venkatasubbaiah, *Dalton Trans.* **2015**, *44*, 5805.
2. G. M. Sheldrick, SADABS Program for Correction of Area Detector Data; University of Gottingen: Gottingen, Germany, 1999.
3. SHELXTL, Package v. 6.10, BrukerAXS, Madison and WI.



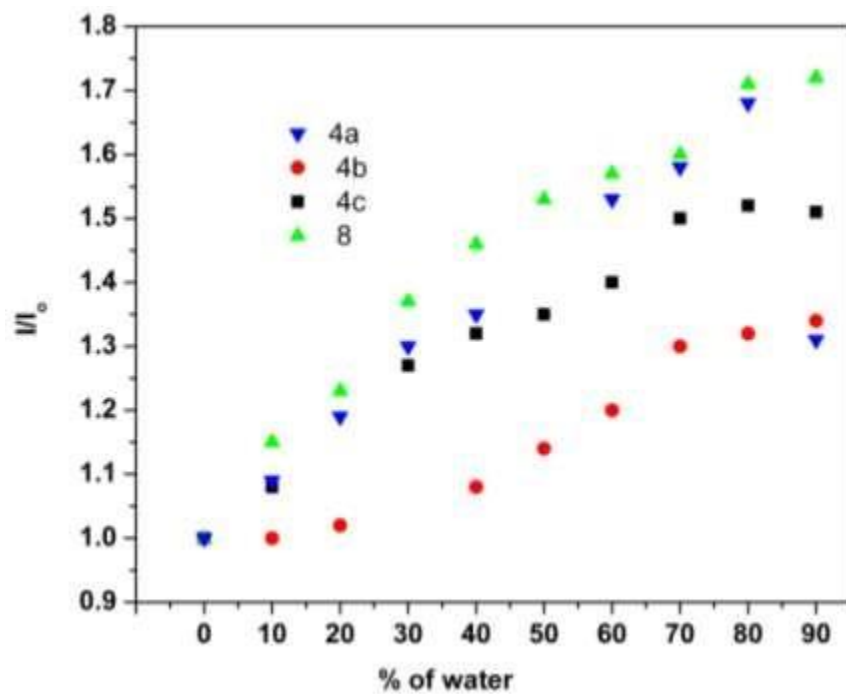
**Figure S1.** Thermogravimetric analysis traces of polymer **4a-4c** & **8** recorded under nitrogen at a heating rate of 20 °C/min



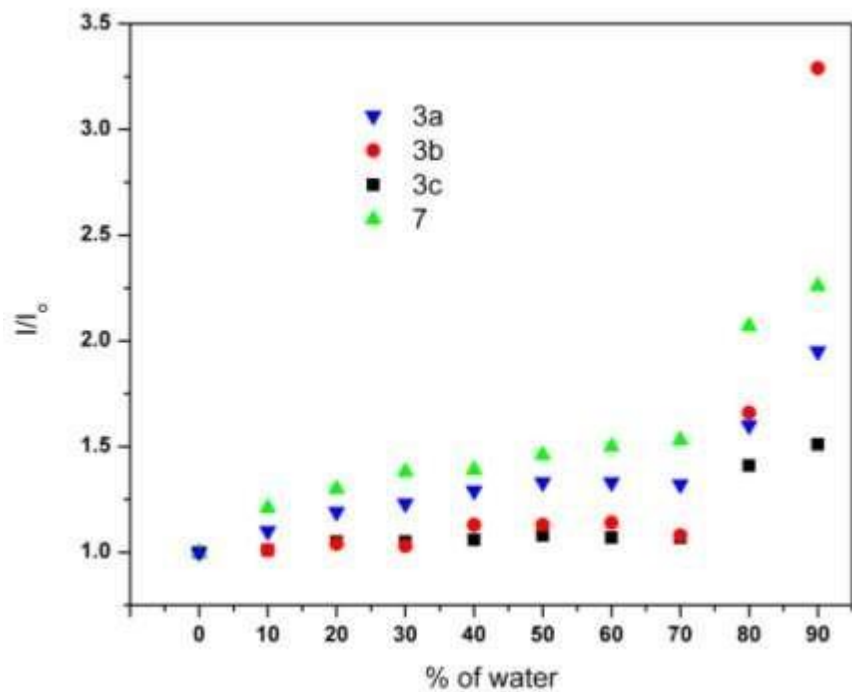
**Figure S2.** Fluorescence spectra of polymer **4b** ( $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in THF/water mixtures with different water fraction (fw).



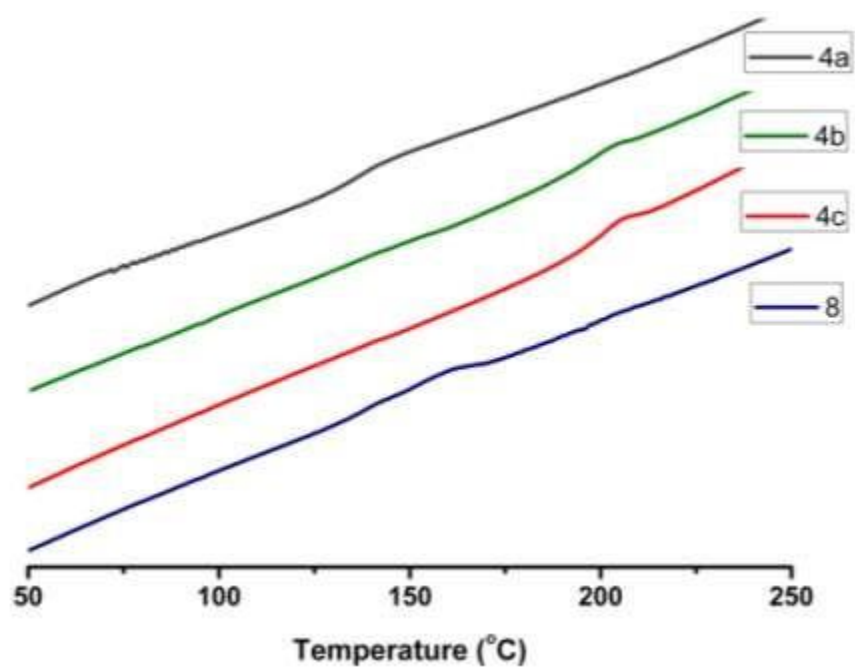
**Figure S3.** Fluorescence spectra of polymer **4c** ( $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in THF/water mixtures with different water fraction (fw).



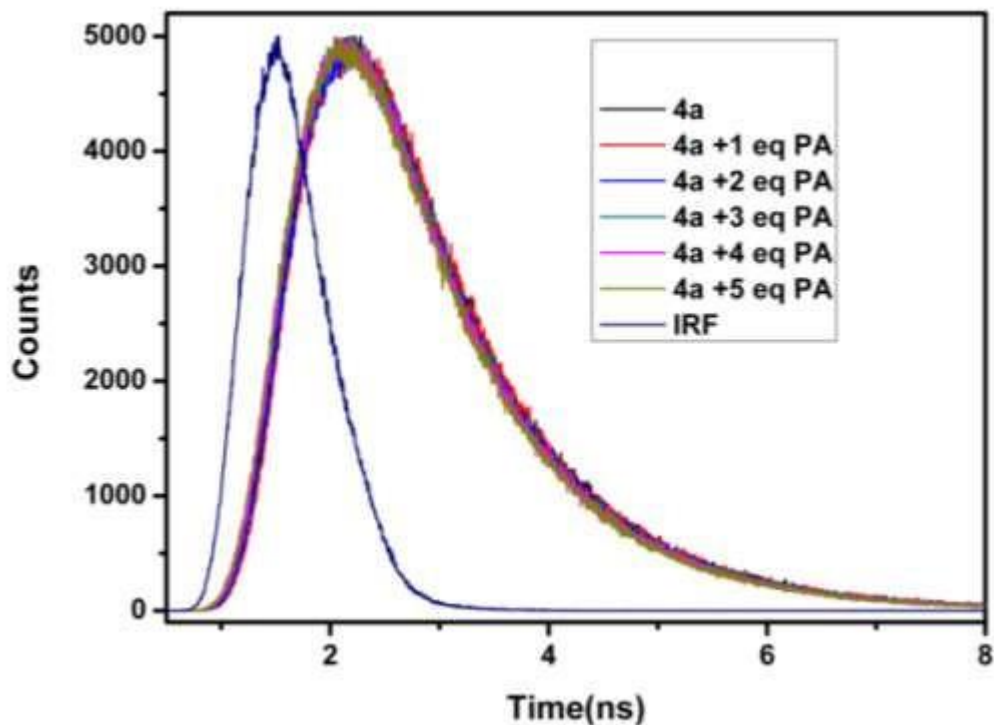
**Figure S4.** Effects of water addition on Fluorescence Intensity ( $I$ ) of Polymers



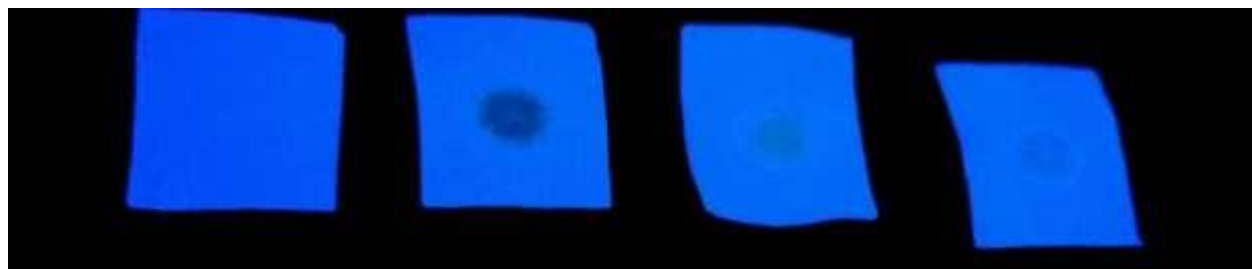
**Figure S5.** Effects of water addition on Fluorescence Intensity (I) of Monomers



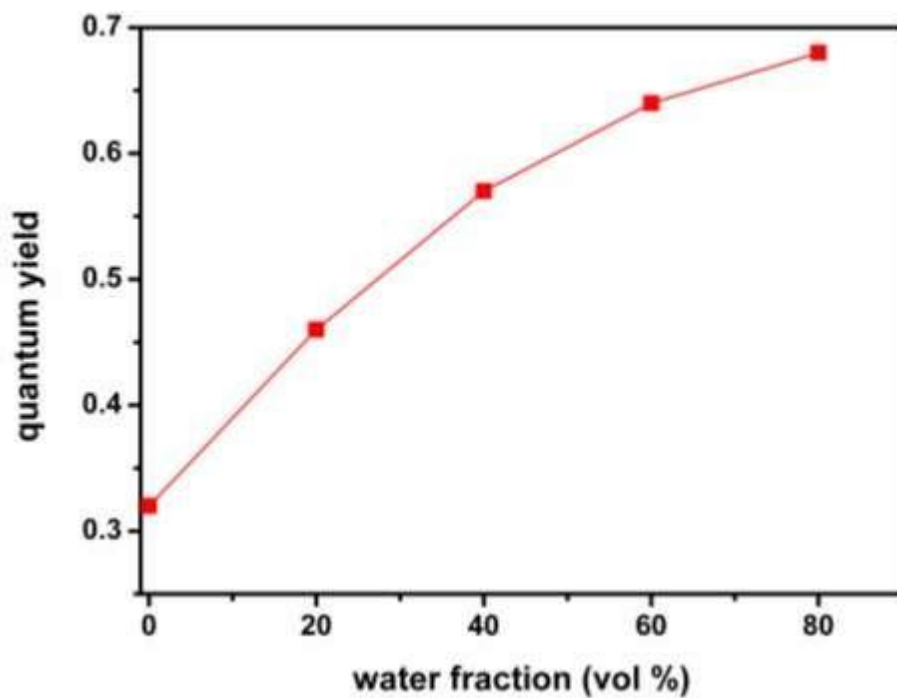
**Figure S6.** DSC traces of polymer **4a-4c** & **8** recorded under nitrogen at a heating rate of 20 °C/min



**Figure S7.** Fluorescence lifetime decay profile of polymer **4a** ( $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (3:7) mixture for different concentrations of picric acid (PA). IRF= instrument response function.  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280$  nm.



**Figure S8.** Color of fluorescent strips under UV light before and after addition of different concentration of picric acid (from left to right: blank,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-4}$ ,  $10^{-5}$  M(PA)).



**Figure S9.** Variation of quantum yields of polymer 4a with water fraction in the THF/H<sub>2</sub>O mixture

**Table S1.** Optical properties of the monomers (**3a-3c** & **7**) and polymers (**4a-4c** & **8**) in the solution and aggregated state

Compound	$\lambda_{ab}/\text{nm}$	$\lambda_{em}/\text{nm}$	$\Phi_F(\text{THF})^a$	$\Phi_{F,agg}^{a,b}$
<b>3a</b>	282	379	0.34	0.64
<b>3b</b>	282	392	0.33	0.58
<b>3c</b>	281	394	0.53	0.93
<b>7</b>	295	387	0.38	0.76
<b>4a</b>	281	379	0.32	0.68
<b>4b</b>	282	394	0.35	0.55
<b>4c</b>	281	396	0.52	0.95
<b>8</b>	296	387	0.42	0.80

<sup>a</sup> Measured using *p*-terphenyl in cyclohexane ( $\Phi_F = 0.82$ ). <sup>b</sup> Aggregates formed in THF/water mixture (20:80).

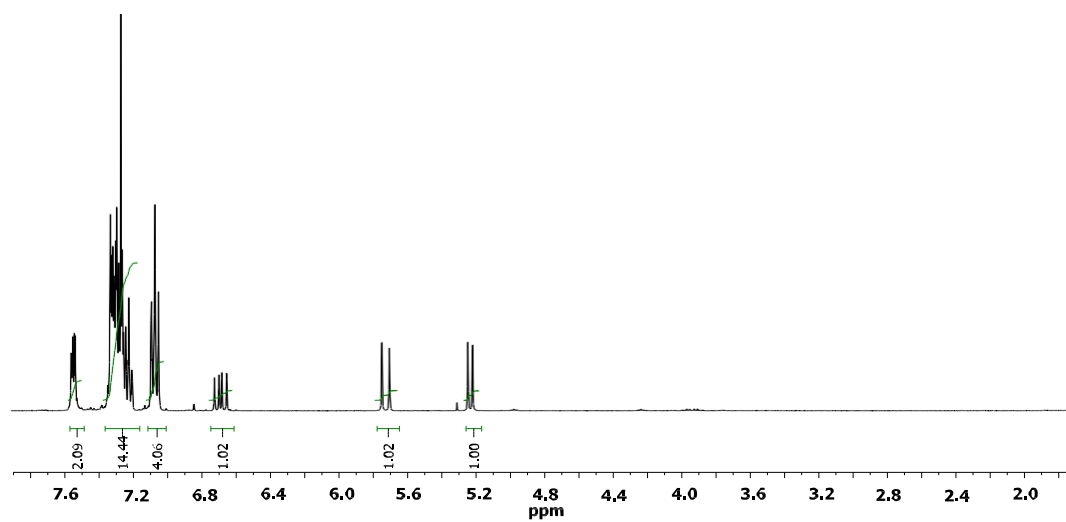
**Table S2.** Details of X-ray crystal structure analyses of compound **3c**.

Compound <b>3c</b>	
Empirical formula	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>21</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub>
M <sub>r</sub>	466.49
T [K]	296(2)
wavelength [Å]	0.71073 Å
crystal system	Monoclinic
space group	C2/c
a [Å]	28.3793(16)
b [Å]	8.2635(4)
c [Å]	21.2253(14)
α [°]	90
β [°]	112.455(7)
γ [°]	90
V [Å <sup>3</sup> ]	4600.2(5)
Z	8
ρ <sub>calc</sub> [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	1.347
μ (MoKα) [mm <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.096
F (000)	1936
Crystal size [mm]	0.25 x 0.23 x 0.21
θ range [°]	1.55 – 25.80
limiting indices	-34<=h<=34 -10<=k<=9 -25<=l<=25
reflns collected	27952
independent reflns	4370
	[R(int) = 0.0873]
absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
refinement method	Full-matrix least square on F <sup>2</sup>
data / restraints / parameters	4370 / 0 / 316
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.076
final R indices	R <sub>I</sub> = 0.0618
[ I > 2σ(I) ] <sup>[a]</sup>	wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.1703
R indices (all data) <sup>[a]</sup>	R <sub>I</sub> = 0.1000 wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.2030
peak <sub>max</sub> /hole <sub>min</sub> [e Å <sup>-3</sup> ]	0.700 and -0.487

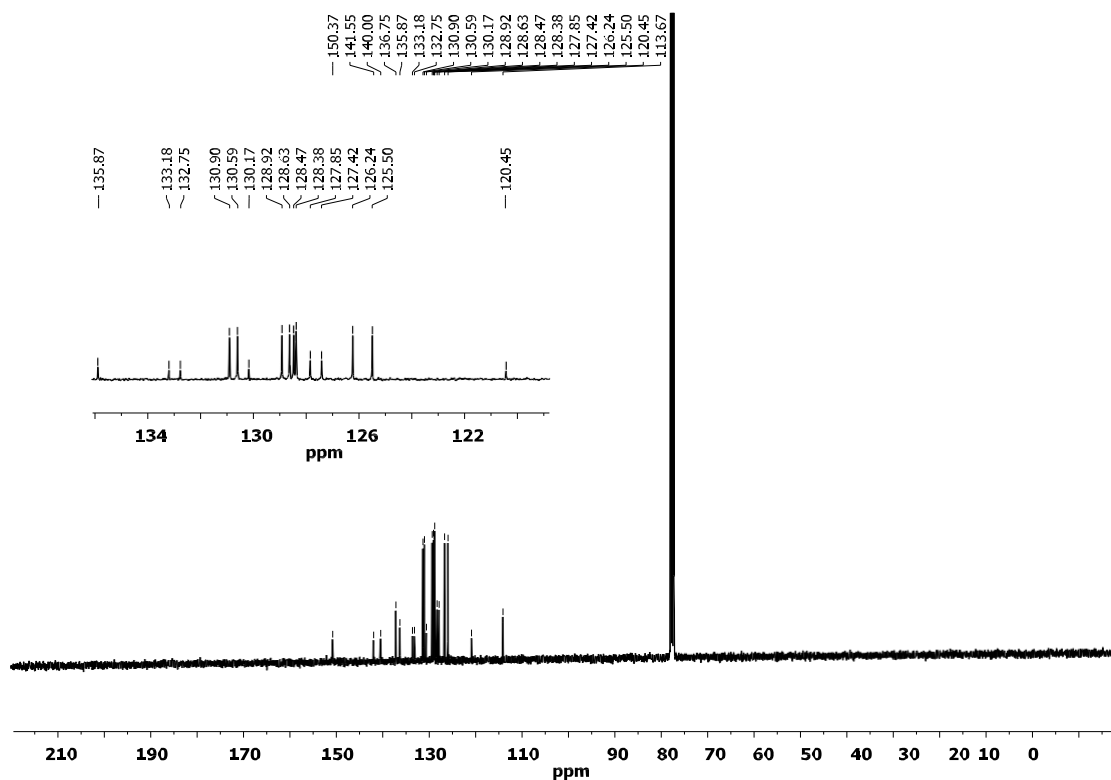
$$^{[a]} R_I = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}; wR_2 = \left\{ \frac{\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2}{\sum w(F_o^2)^2} \right\}^{1/2}.$$



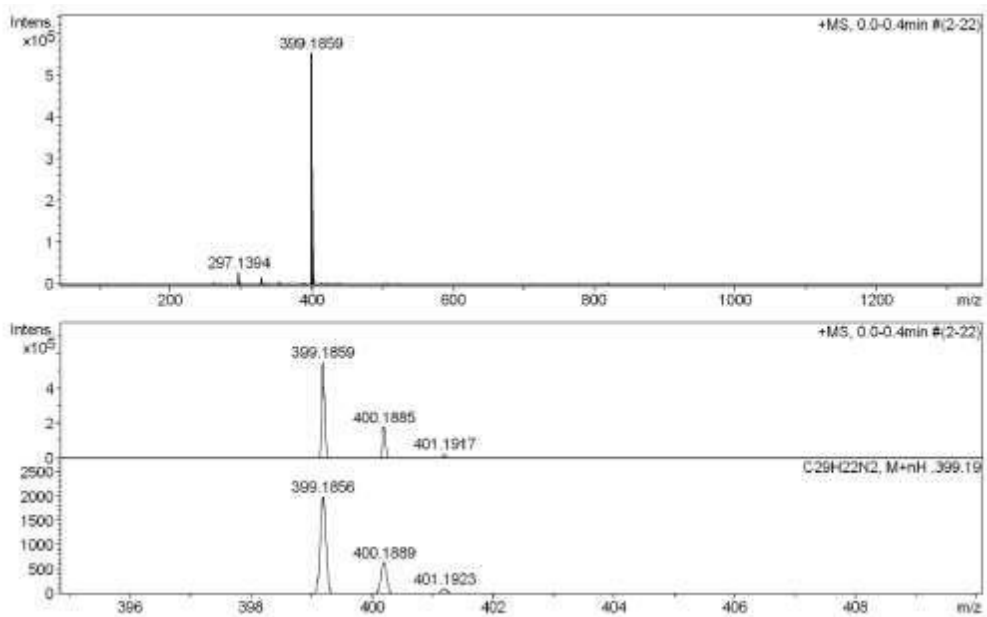
# Compound **3a** $^1\text{H}$ NMR



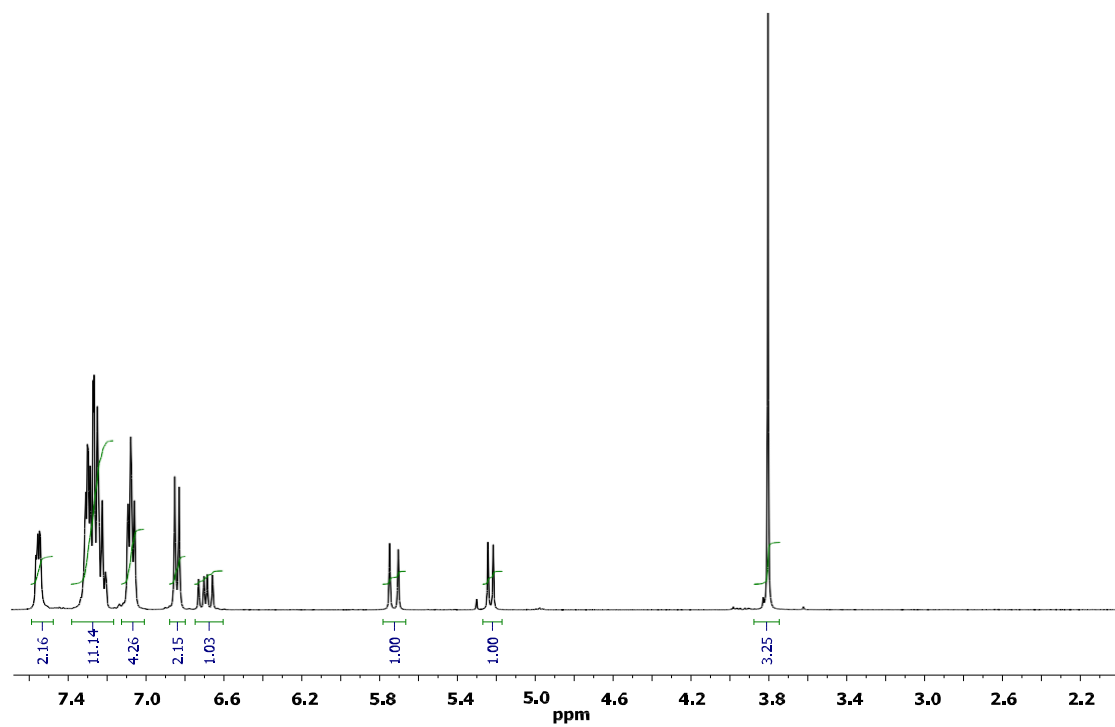
# Compound **3a** $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR



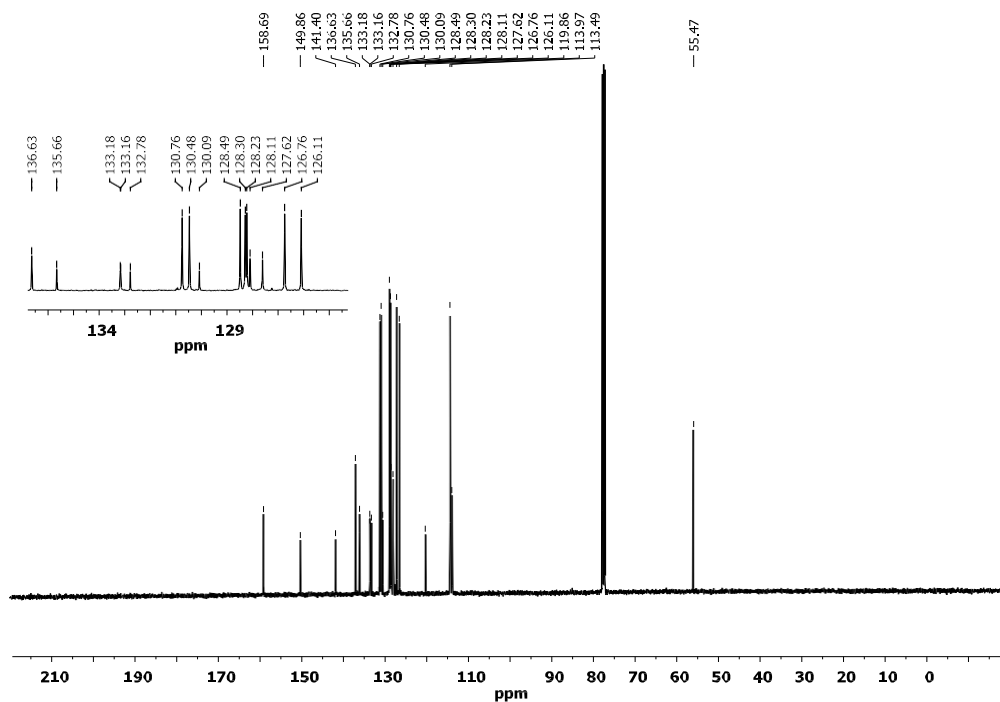
### Compound **3a** HRMS



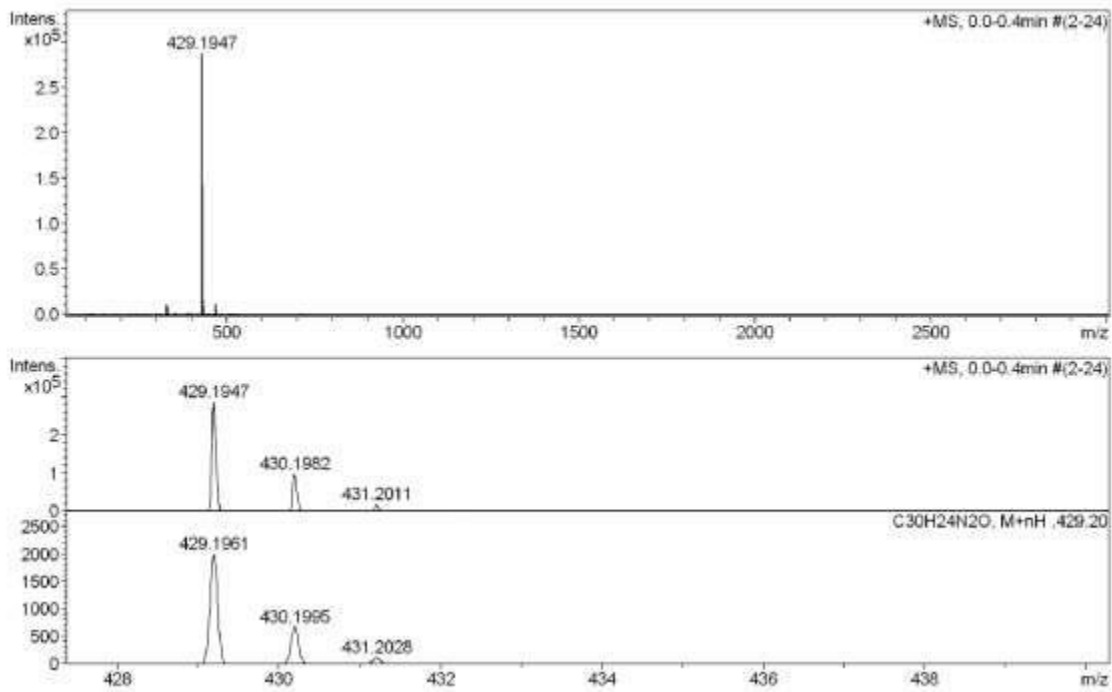
### Compound **3b** <sup>1</sup>H NMR



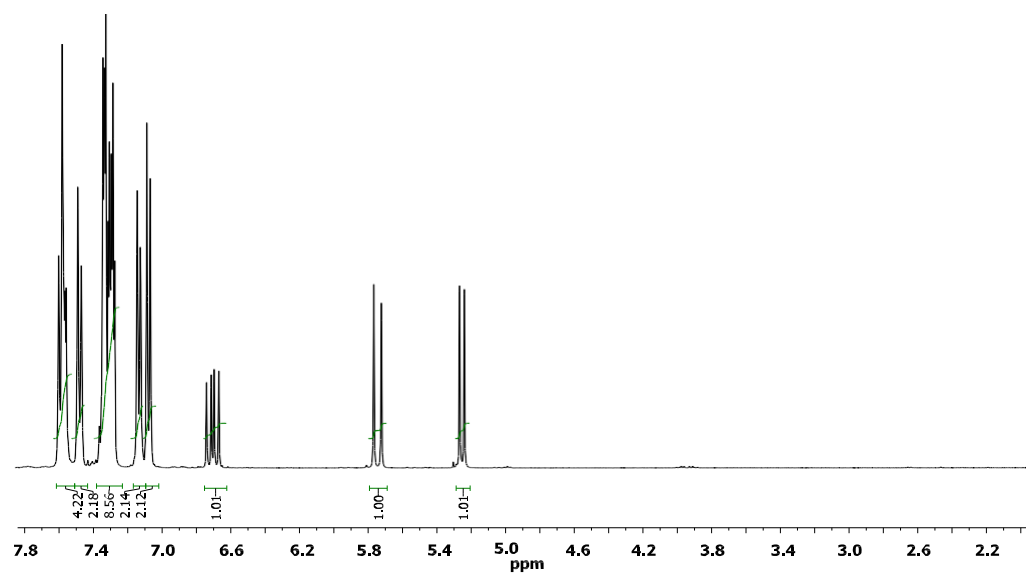
### Compound **3b** <sup>13</sup>C NMR



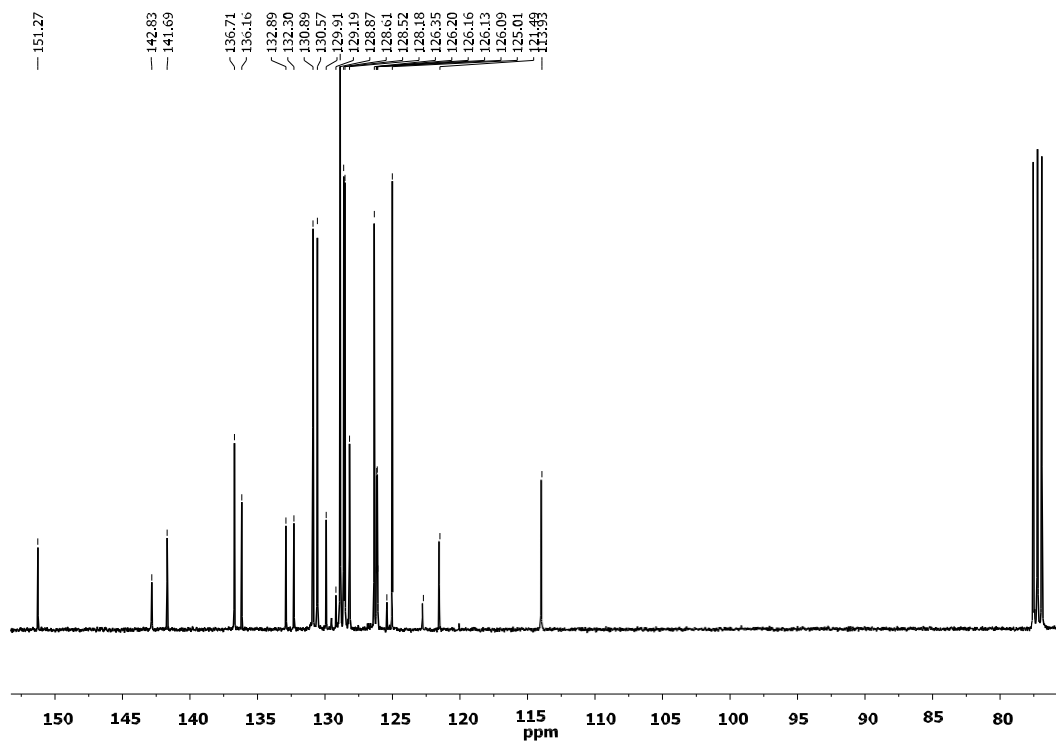
### Compound **3b** HRMS



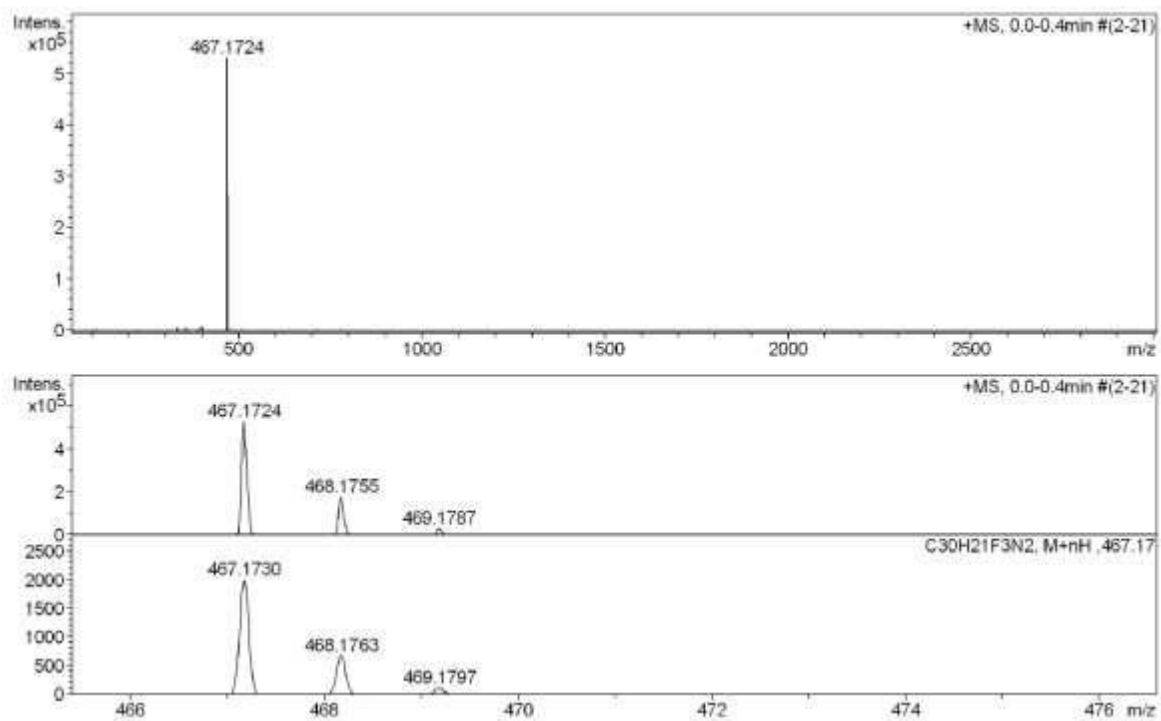
### Compound 3c $^1\text{H}$ NMR



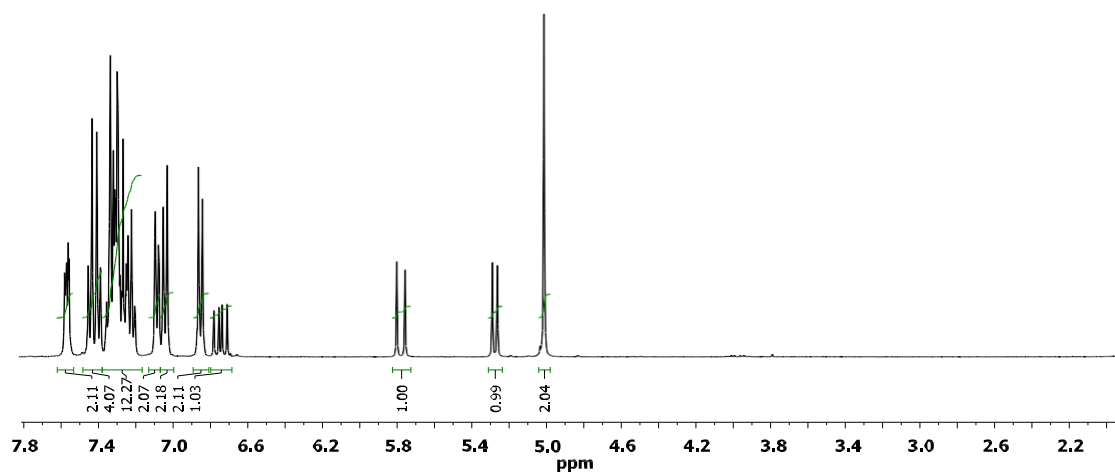
### Compound 3c $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR



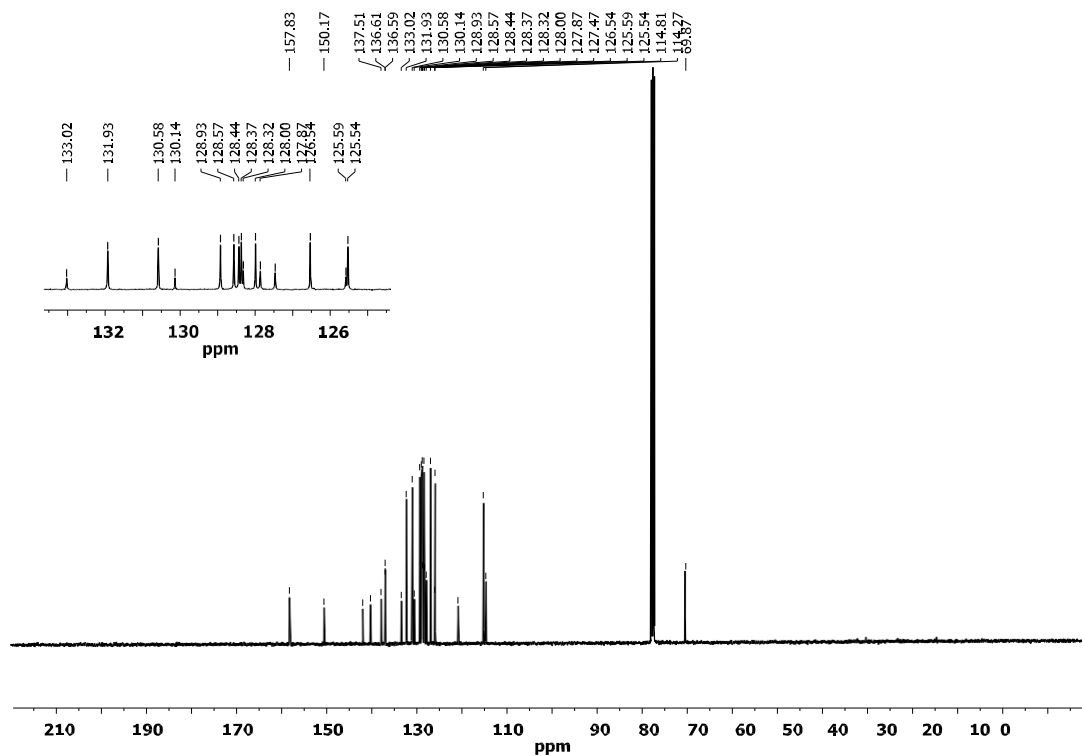
### Compound 3c HRMS



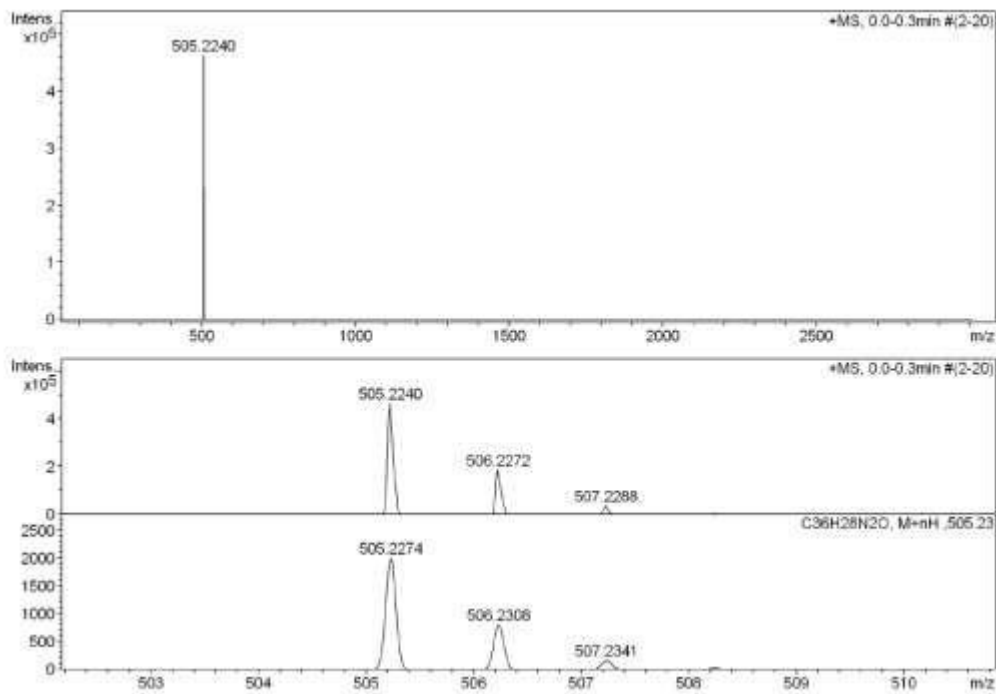
### Compound 7 <sup>1</sup>H NMR



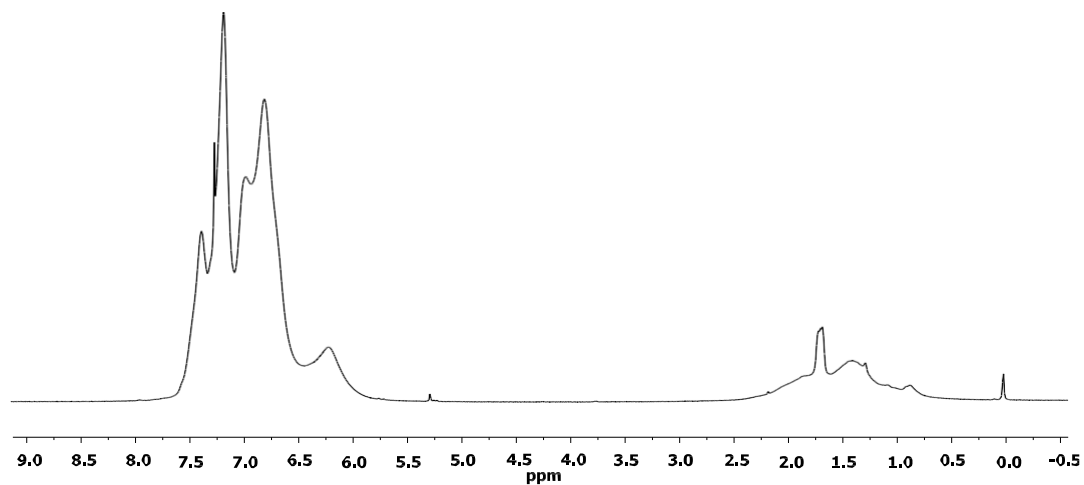
# Compound 7 <sup>13</sup>C NMR



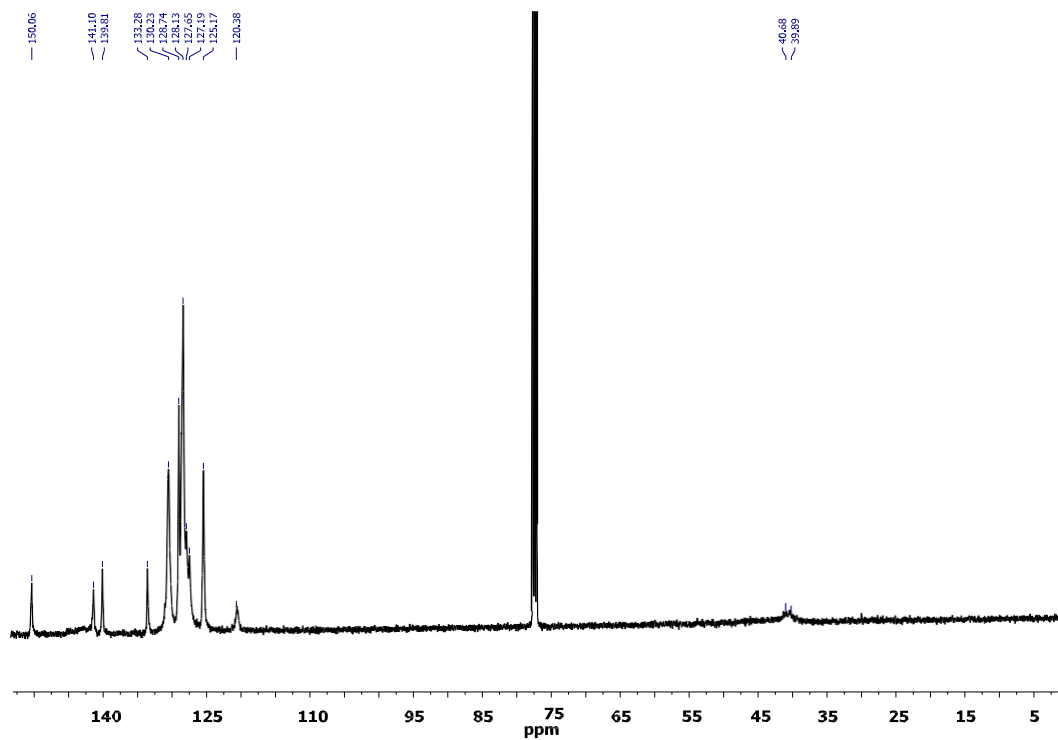
# Compound 7 HRMS



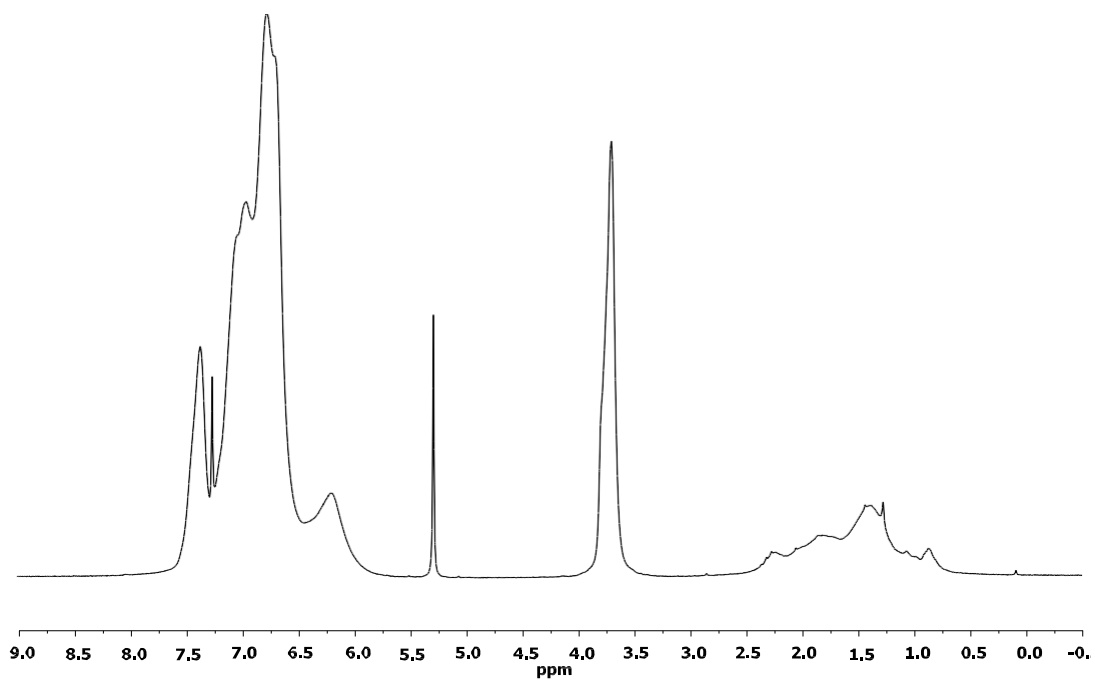
# Polymer **4a** $^1\text{H}$ NMR



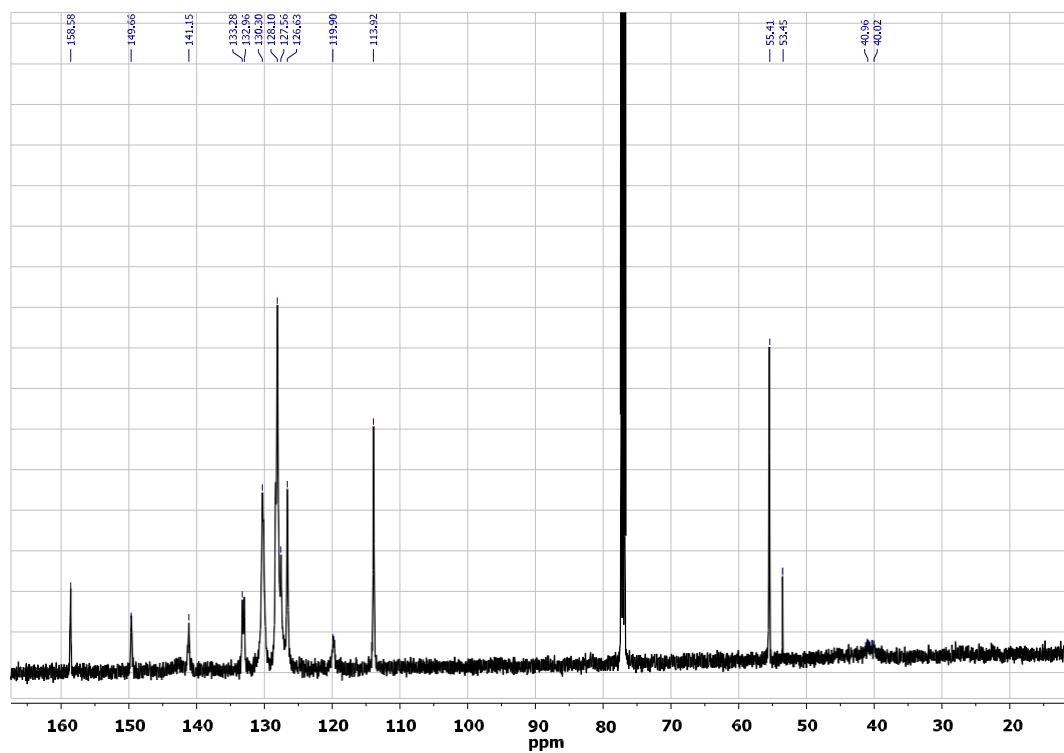
# Polymer **4a** $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR



Polymer **4b**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR

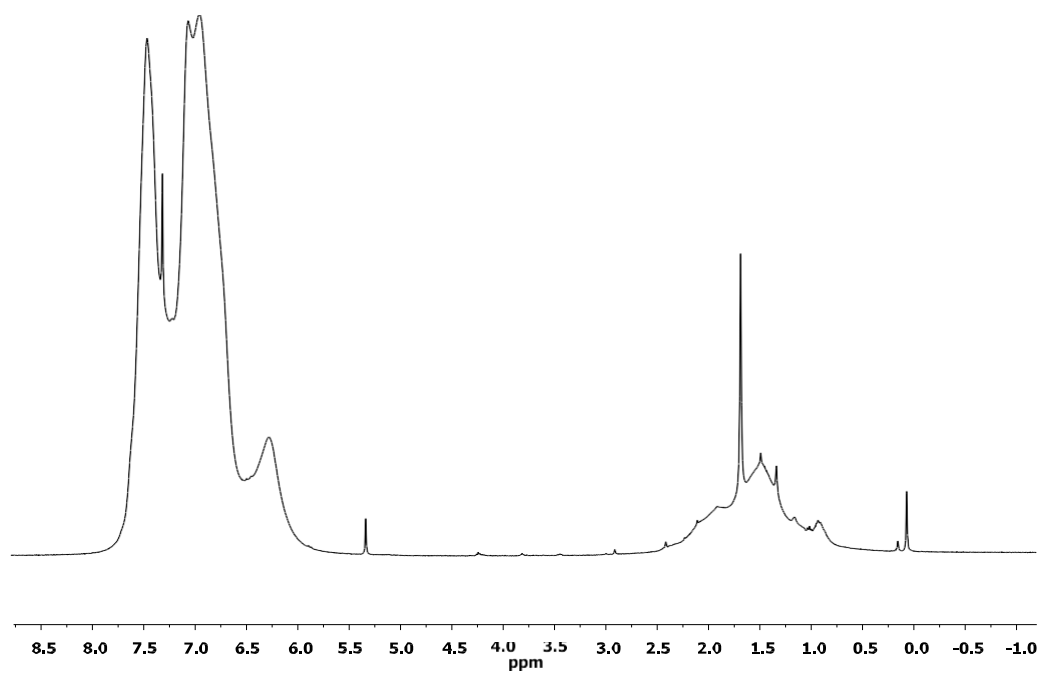


Polymer **4b**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

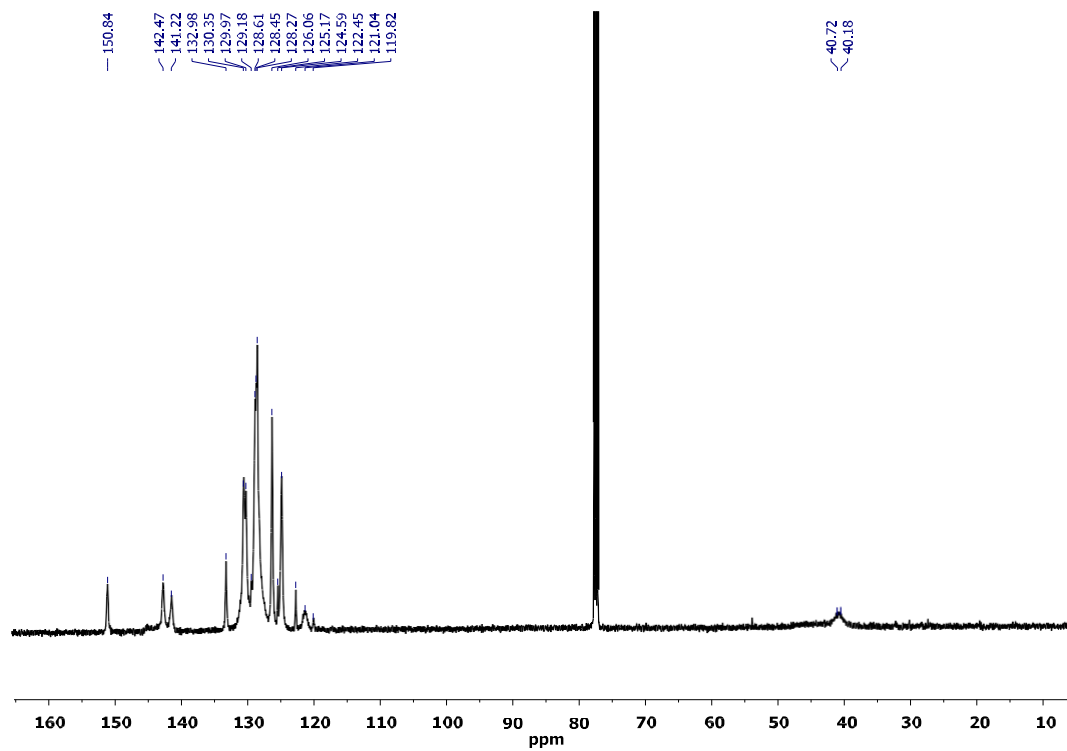




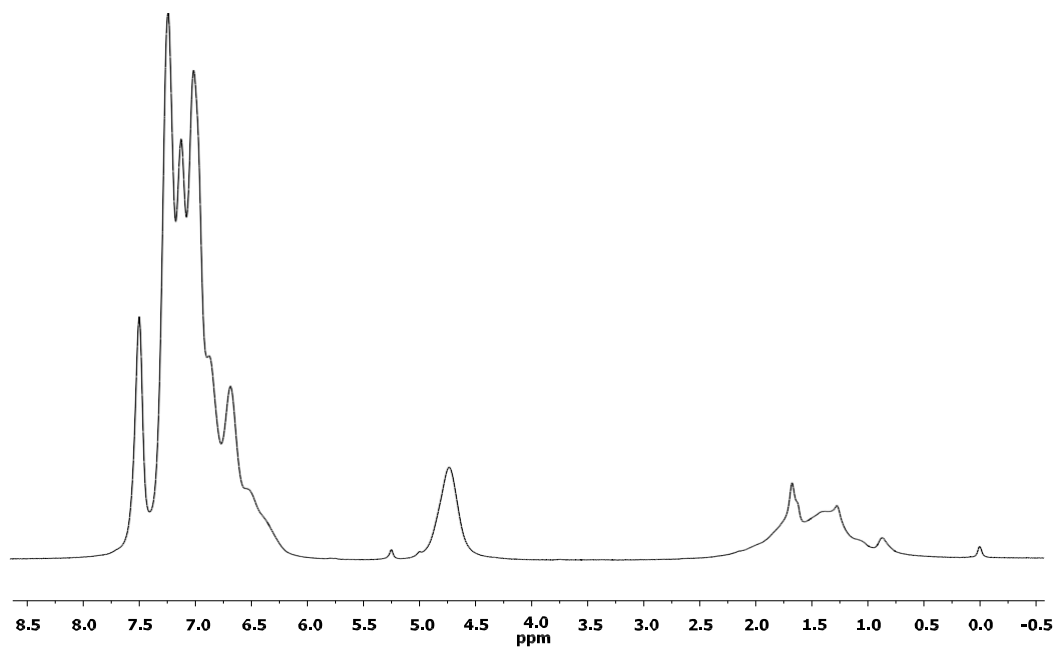
# Polymer **4c** $^1\text{H}$ NMR



# Polymer **4c** $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR



# Polymer **8** $^1\text{H}$ NMR



# Polymer **8** $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR

