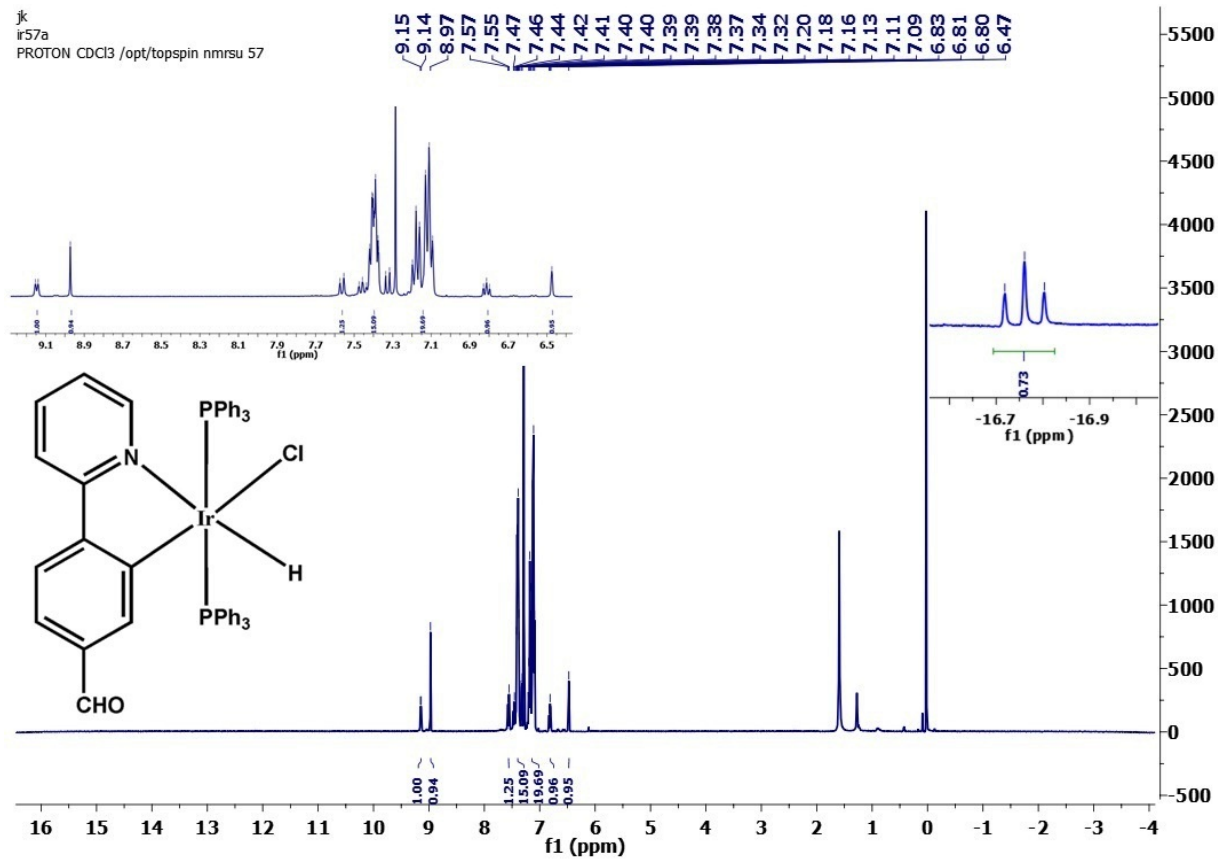


Highly Sensitive Explosive Sensing by “Aggregation Induced Phosphorescence” Active Cyclometalated Iridium(III) Complexes

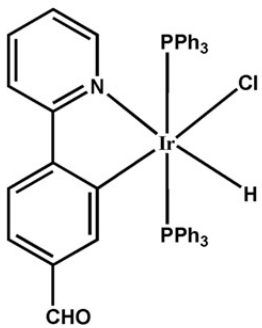
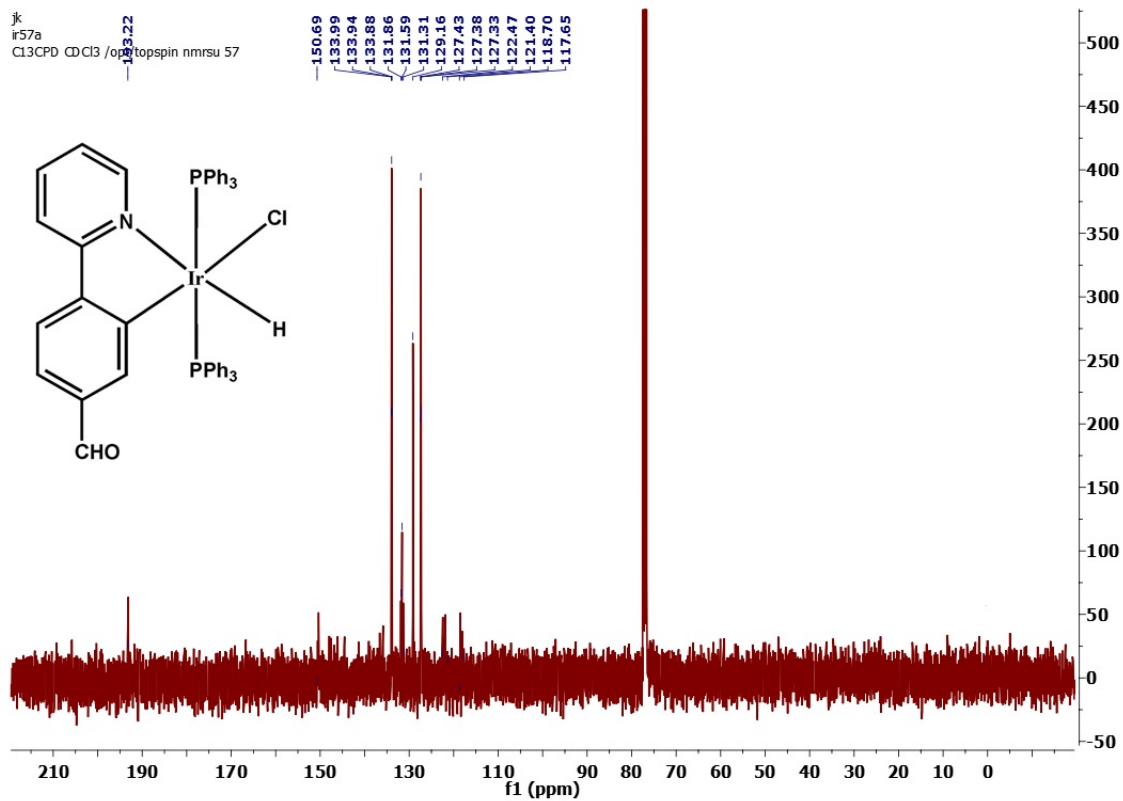
Parvej Alam,^a Gurpreet Kaur,^b Vishal kachwal,^a Asish Gupta,^c Angshuman Roy Chaudhury ^b
and Inamur Rahaman Laskar^{*a}

jk
ir57a
PROTON CDCl3 /opt/topspin nmrsu 57



a

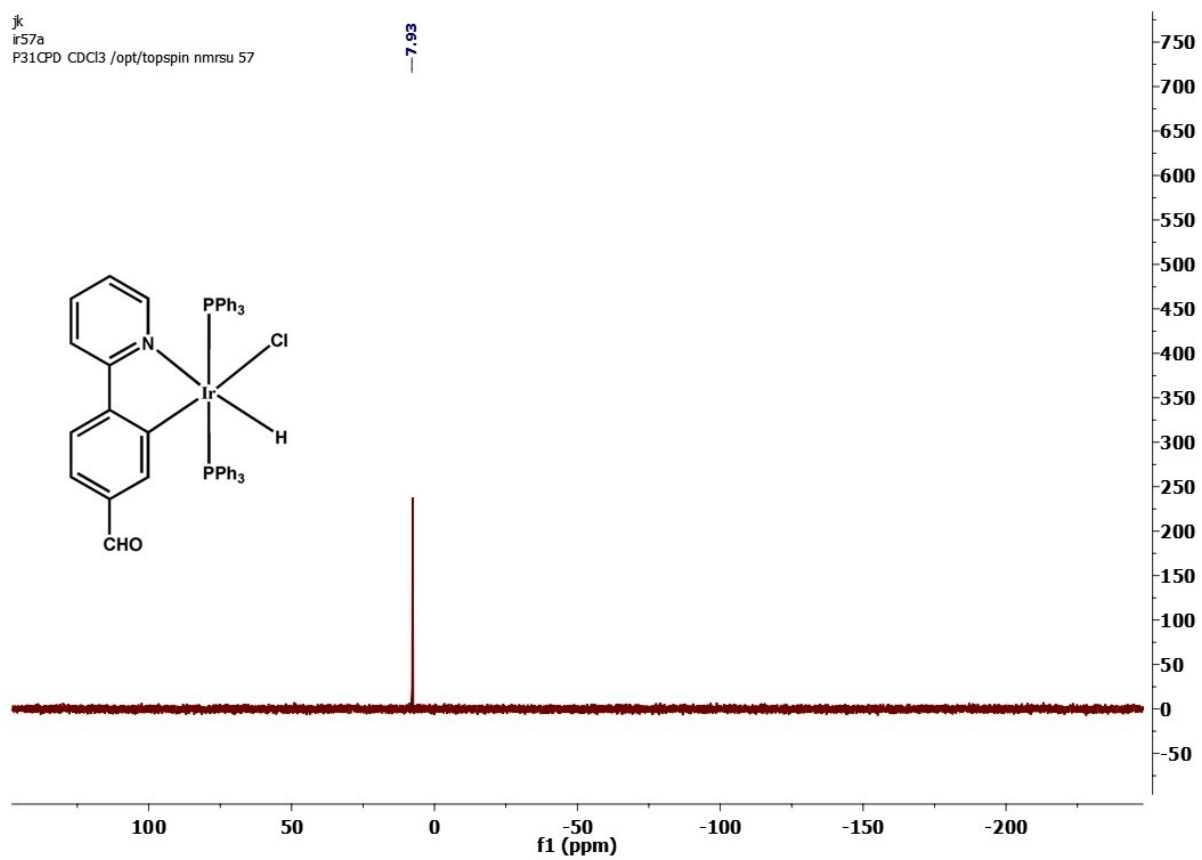
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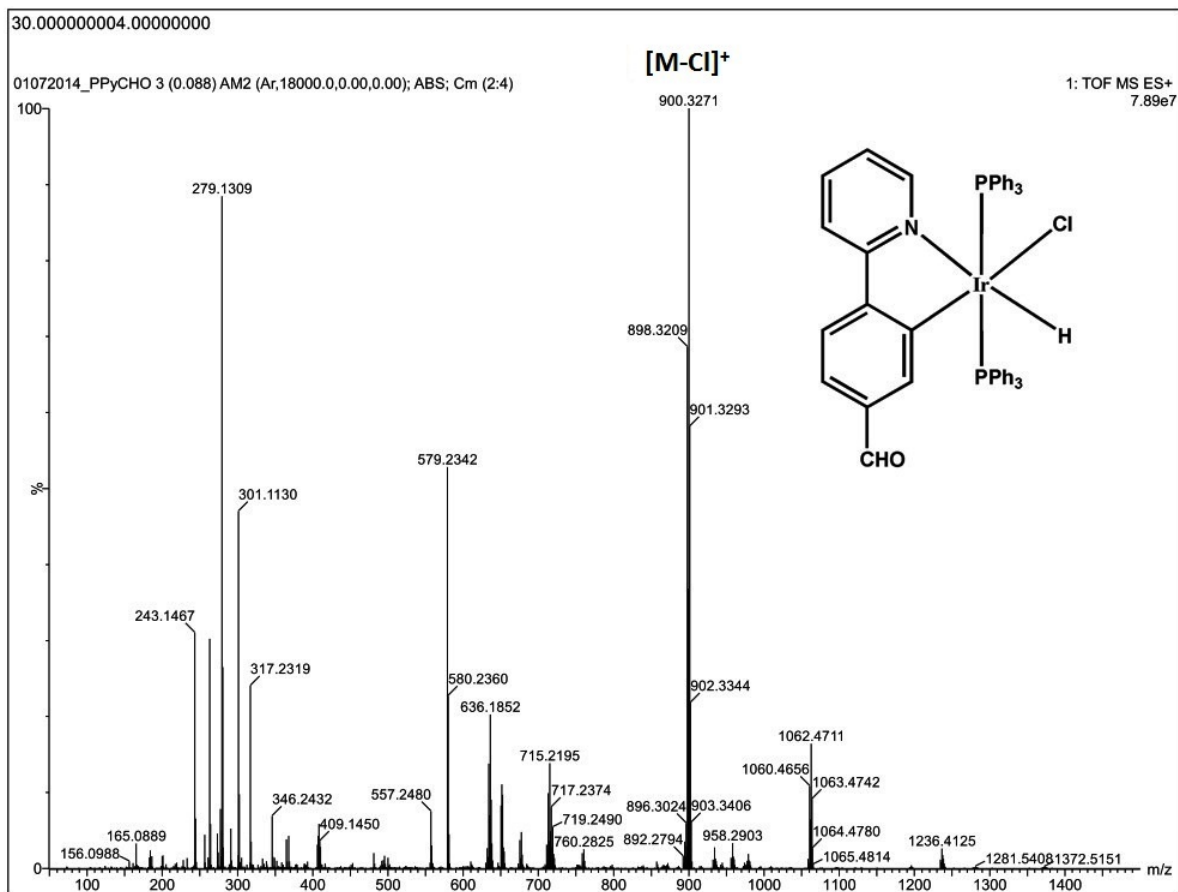
b

jk
ir57a
F31CPD CDCl3 /opt/topspin nmr57

7.93



c



d

Fig. S1 (¹H, ³¹P, ¹³C) NMR spectra and HRMS (a, b, c and d), respectively for **1**.

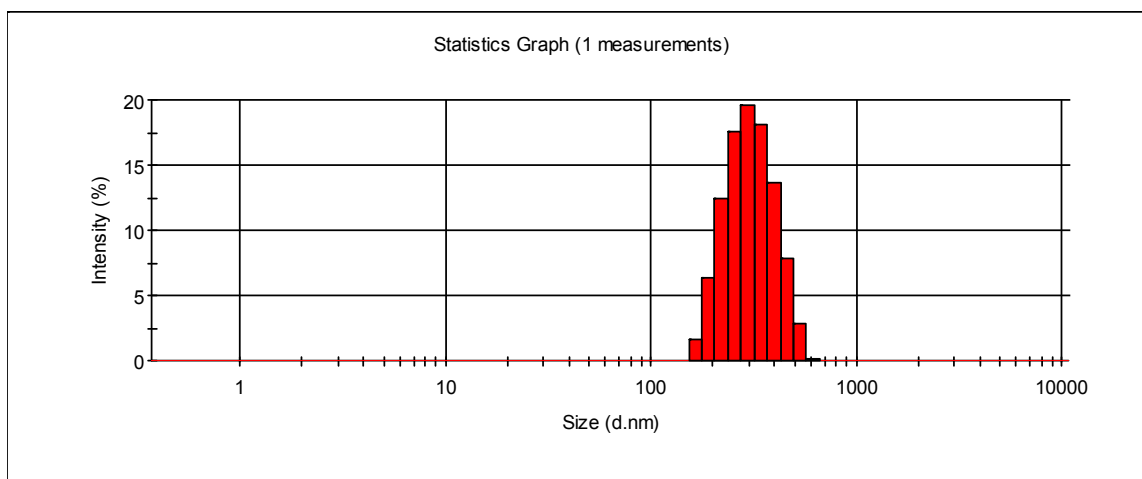
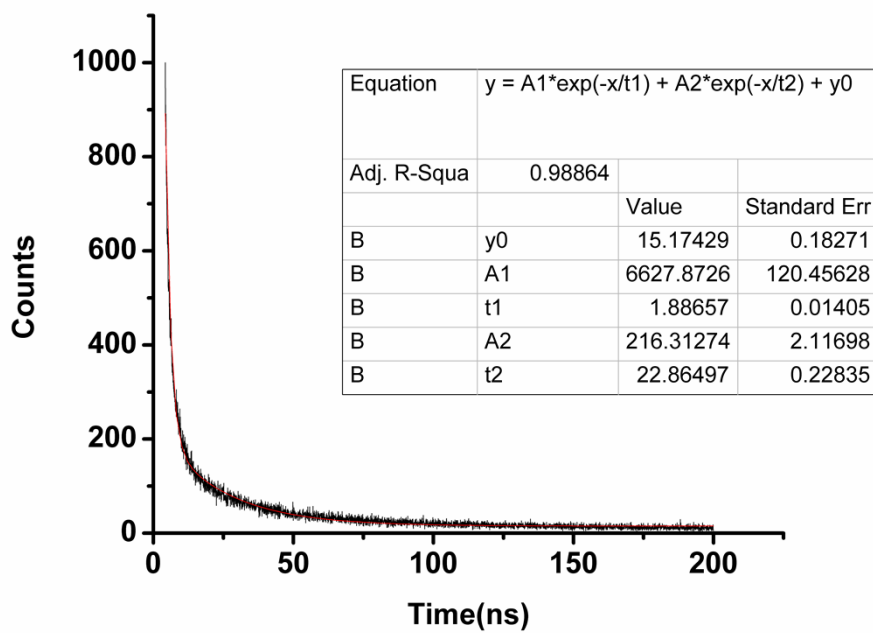
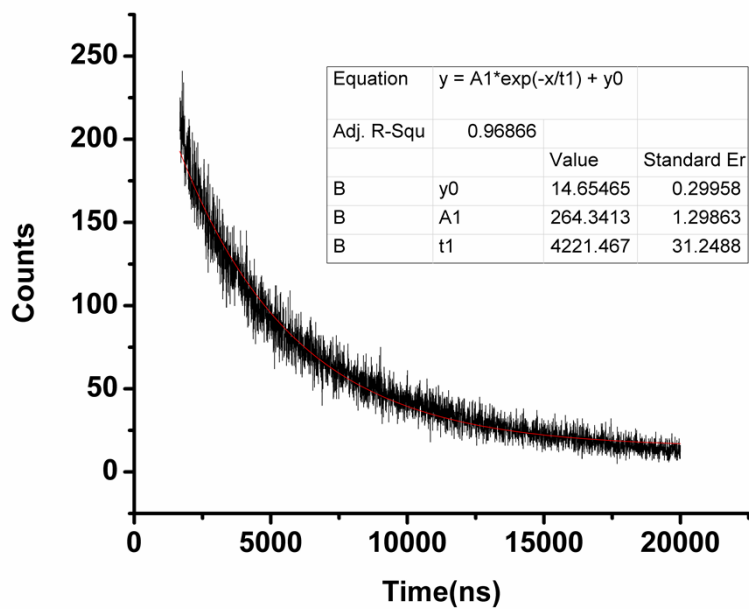


Fig. S2 Particle size distribution of nano-aggregates of **1** in a THF/water mixture with a 90% water fraction.

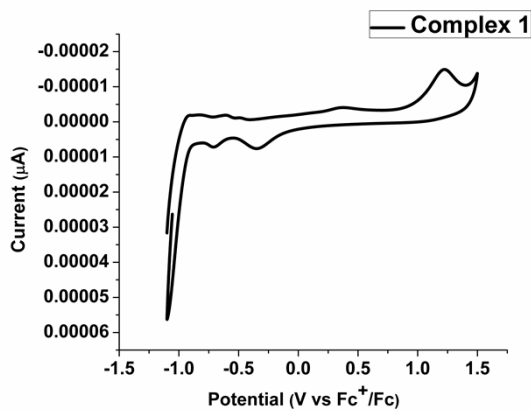


a

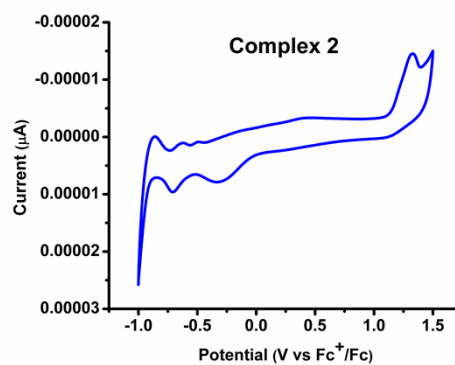


b

Fig. S3 Photoluminescence lifetime decay curves (a) in THF and (b) in $f_w=90\%$ for **1** (the red line is the fitting curve).

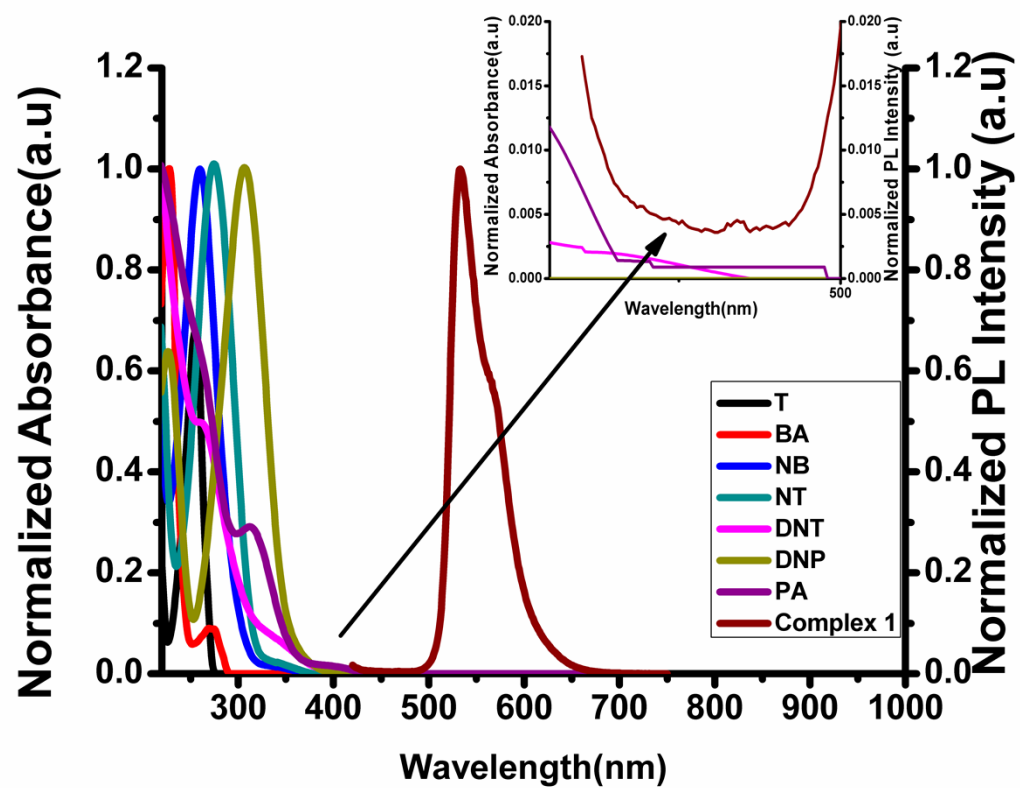


a

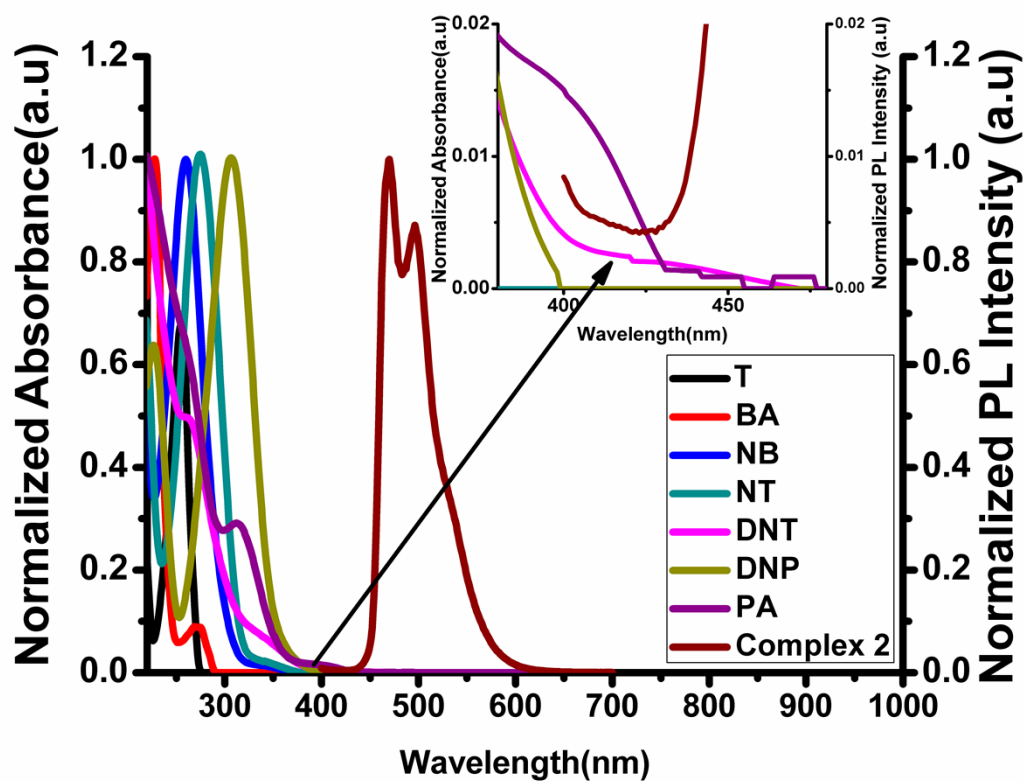


b

Fig. S4 Cyclic voltammogram of **1** (a) and of **2** (b) respectively, recorded in CH₃CN (ACN) at a scan rate of 0.05 V s⁻¹



a



b

Fig. S5 (a) Absorption spectra of different aromatic compounds and emission spectra of **1** (b) Absorption spectra of different aromatic compounds and emission spectra of **2**, in THF. The spectral overlap between the emission of **1** and **2** and the absorption of aromatic compounds was shown in inset.

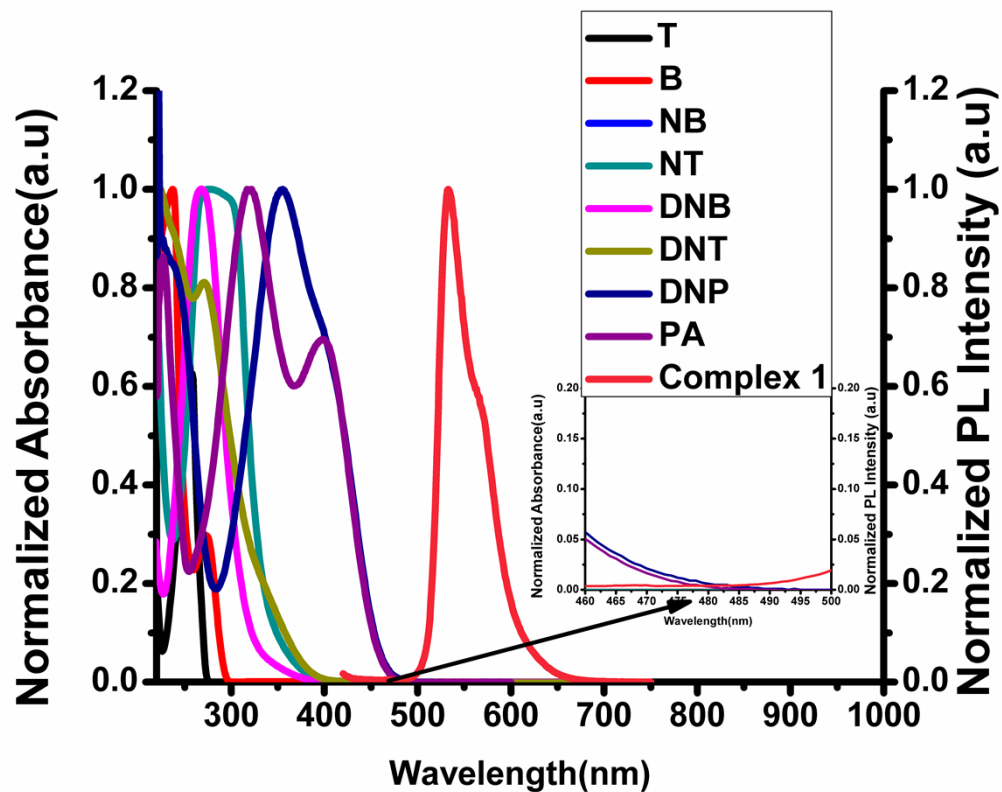


Fig. S6 Absorption spectra of different aromatic compounds and emission spectra of **1** in THF–water ($v/v = 1: 9$) mixtures. The spectral overlap between the emission of **1** and the absorption of aromatic compounds was shown in inset.

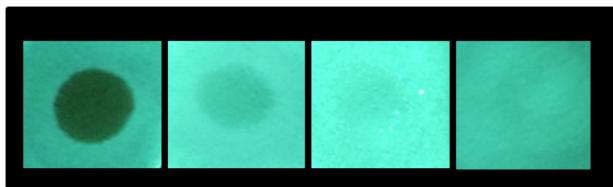


Fig. S7 Luminescent photographs of paper plates impregnated by **2** against different concentrations of PA: (a); 10^{-3} , (b); 10^{-6} , (c); 10^{-9} , (d); 10^{-12}

Luminescence quenching titration study in THF: Water medium:

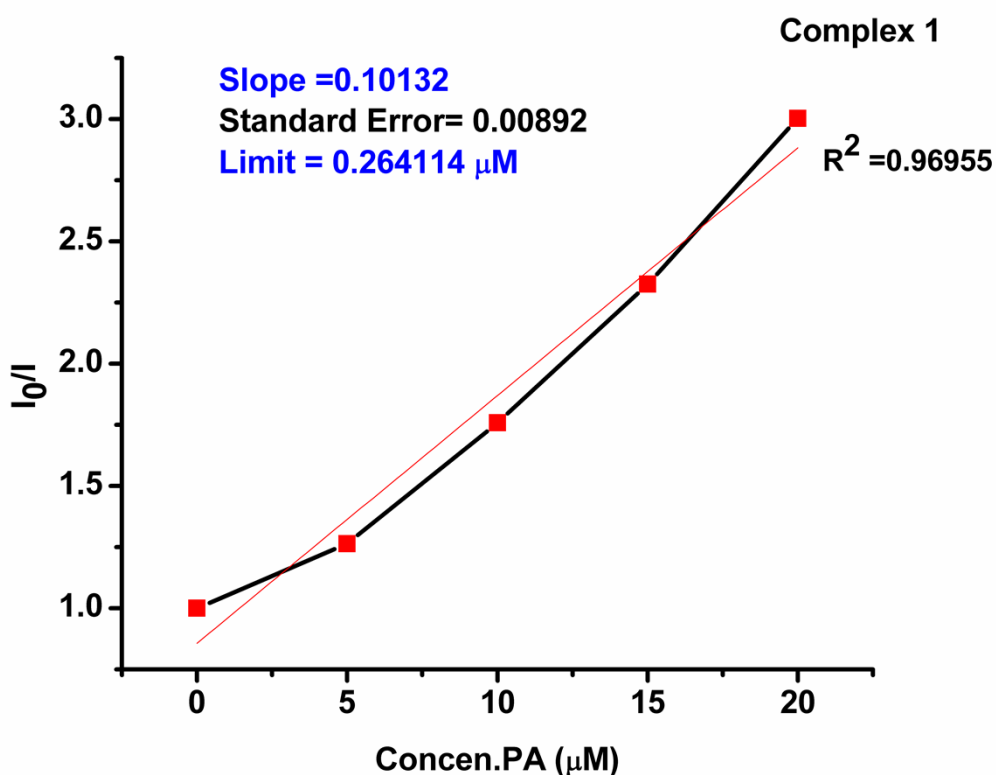
Luminescence quenching titration studies in THF : Water (1:9, v/v) were carried out with gradual increasing PA concentration (5 μ M, 10 μ M and so on) in a micro quartz cuvette keeping the total volume 1.5 mL. For each addition, at least three fluorescence spectrums were recorded at 298K to obtain concordant value. The λ_{ex} was chosen 400 nm and 385 nm for **1** and **2**, respectively with 3 nm slit width.

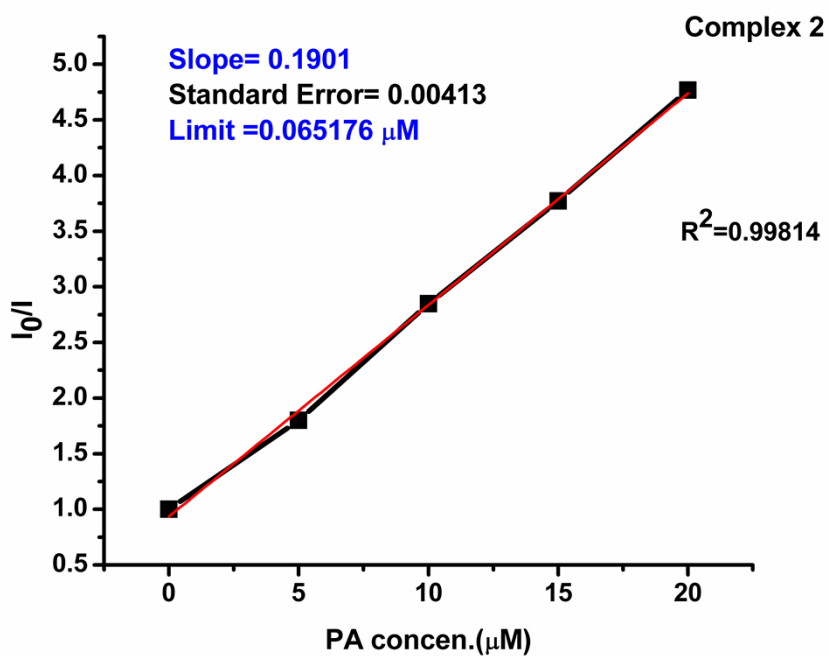
Detection limit calculations experimental procedure ^{1,2}

To determine the Signal/Noise ratio, the emission intensity of both complexes in THF : Water (1:9, v/v) without PA was measured by 10 times and the standard deviation of blank measurements was determined.

The detection limit is then calculated with the following equation.

Detection limit = $3\sigma/m$; where σ is the standard deviation of blank measurements, m is the slope between the plot of PL intensity versus sample concentration.





References :

1. Mi-H. Yang, P. Thirupathi, and K.-H. Lee, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 5028. (b) D.En, Y.Guo, B.-T. Chen, B.Dong and M.-J. Peng, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 248; (c) L. N. Neupane, J. M.Kim, C. R.Lohani and K.-H. Lee, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 4003.

2. S. Kaur, V. Bhalla, V.Vij, M. Kumar, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2014, **2**, 3936.