

Supporting Information for

**Strong blue emissive nanofibers constructed from benzothizole
modified *tert*-butyl carbazole derivative for the detection of volatile
acid vapors**

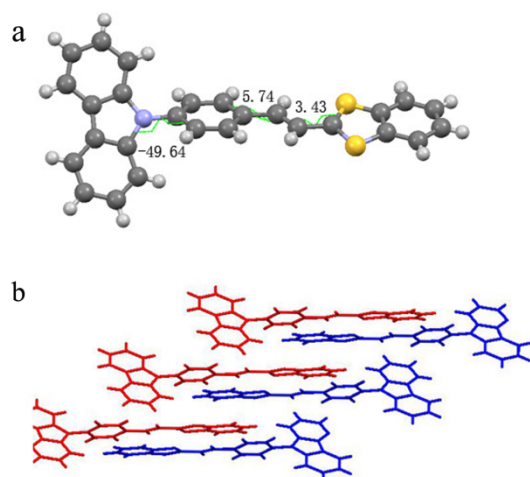


Figure S1. a) Molecular configuration of **CBT** and b) molecular packing model of **CBT** in single crystal.

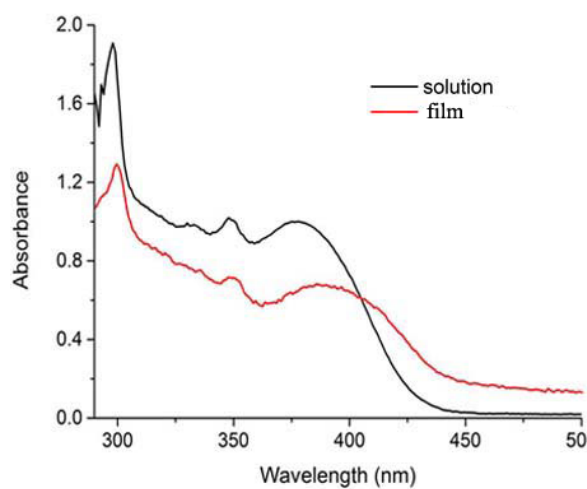


Figure S2. UV-vis absorbance spectra of **TCBT** in cyclohexane (2×10^{-5} M) and in nanofibers-based films.

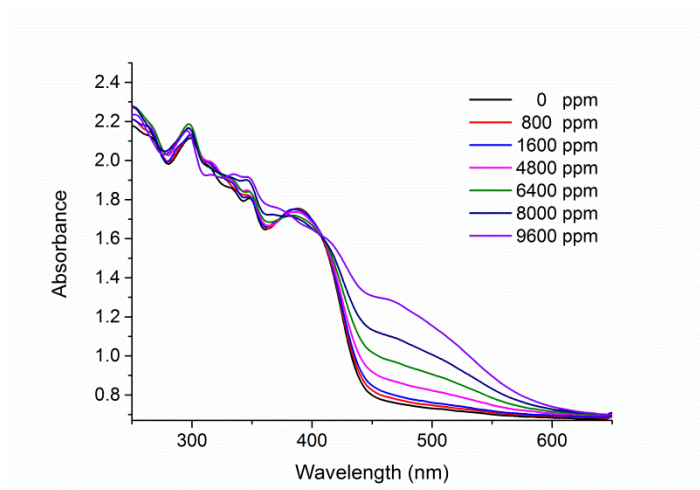


Figure S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of **TCBT** in xerogel-based film upon exposed to different amount of TFA vapor.

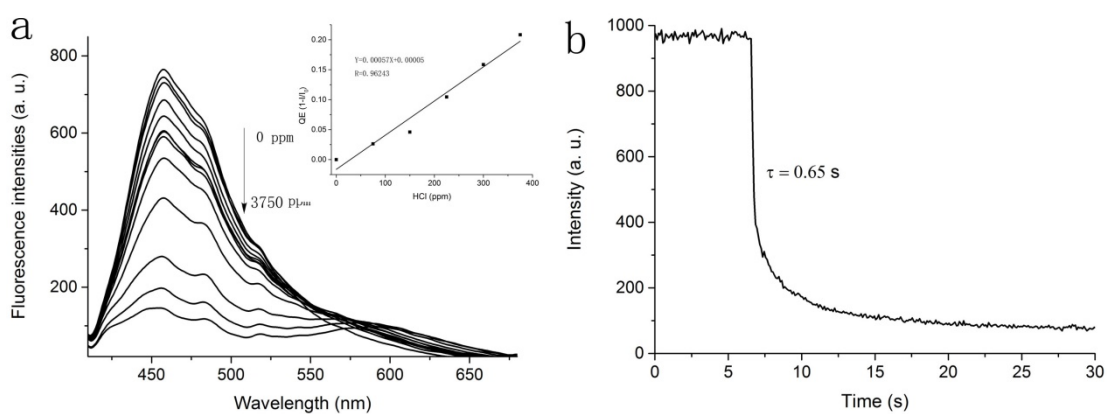


Figure S4. Emission spectra of the **TCBT** xerogel film based on different concentration of gaseous **HCl**. Insets: the concentration-dependent fluorescence quenching efficiency of the film exposed to the **HCl** vapor for 2 s.

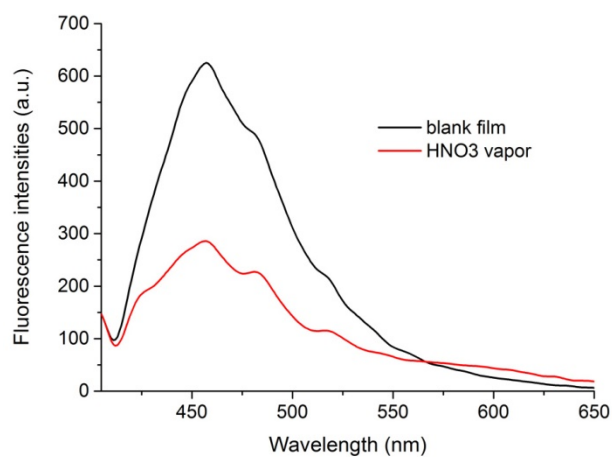


Figure S5. Fluorescence spectral change of the **TCBT** xerogel film upon exposure to saturated HNO_3 vapor.

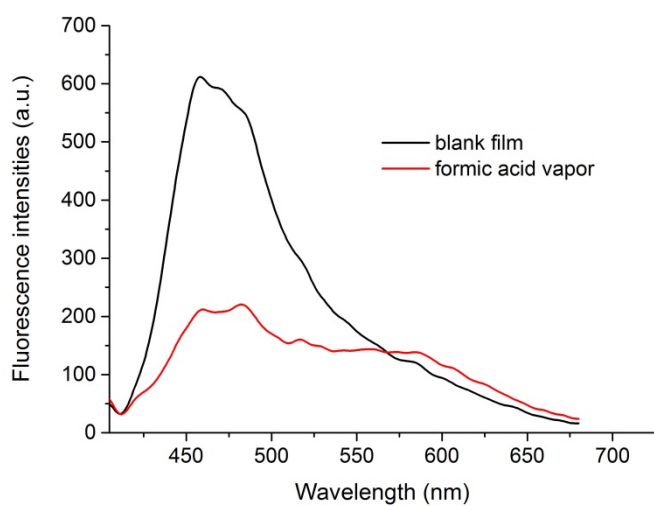


Figure S6. Fluorescence spectral change of the **TCBT** xerogel film upon exposure to saturated formic acid vapor.

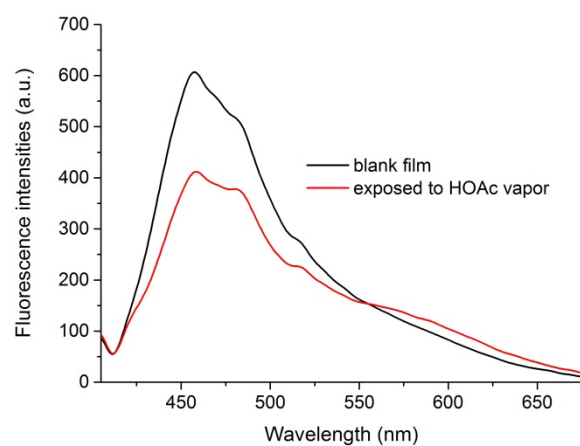


Figure S7. Fluorescence spectral change of the **TCBT** xerogel film upon exposure to saturated HOAc vapor.

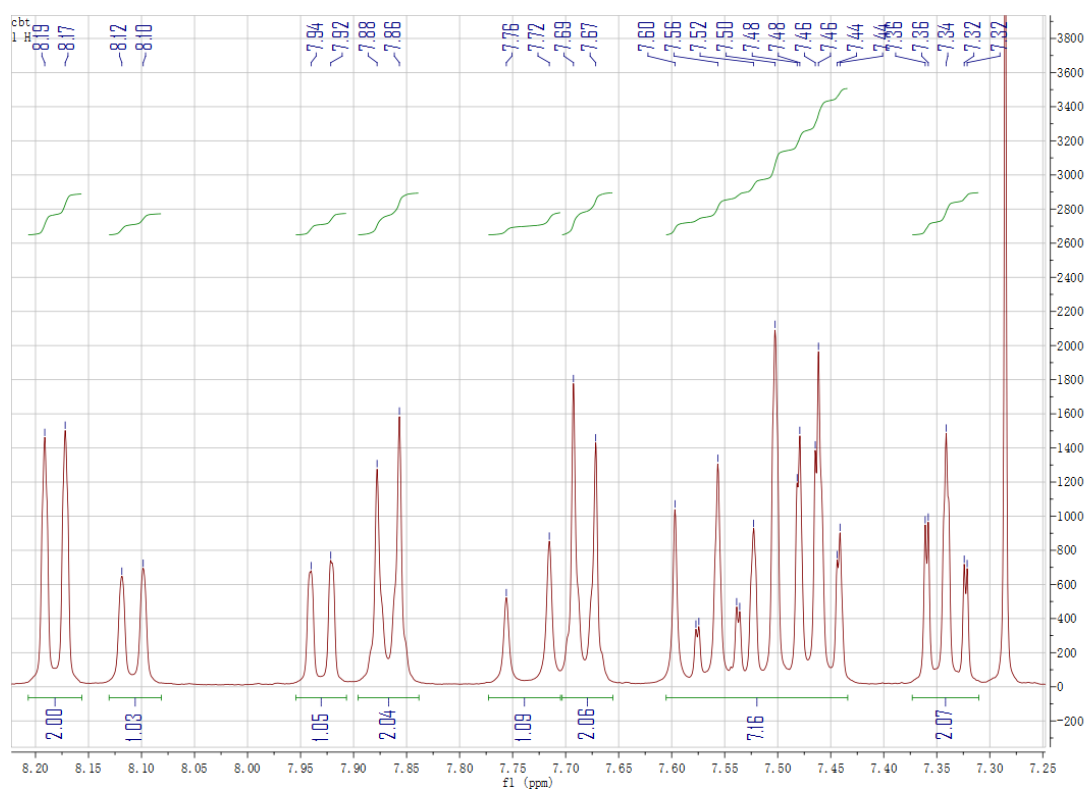


Figure S8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of compound **CBT**.

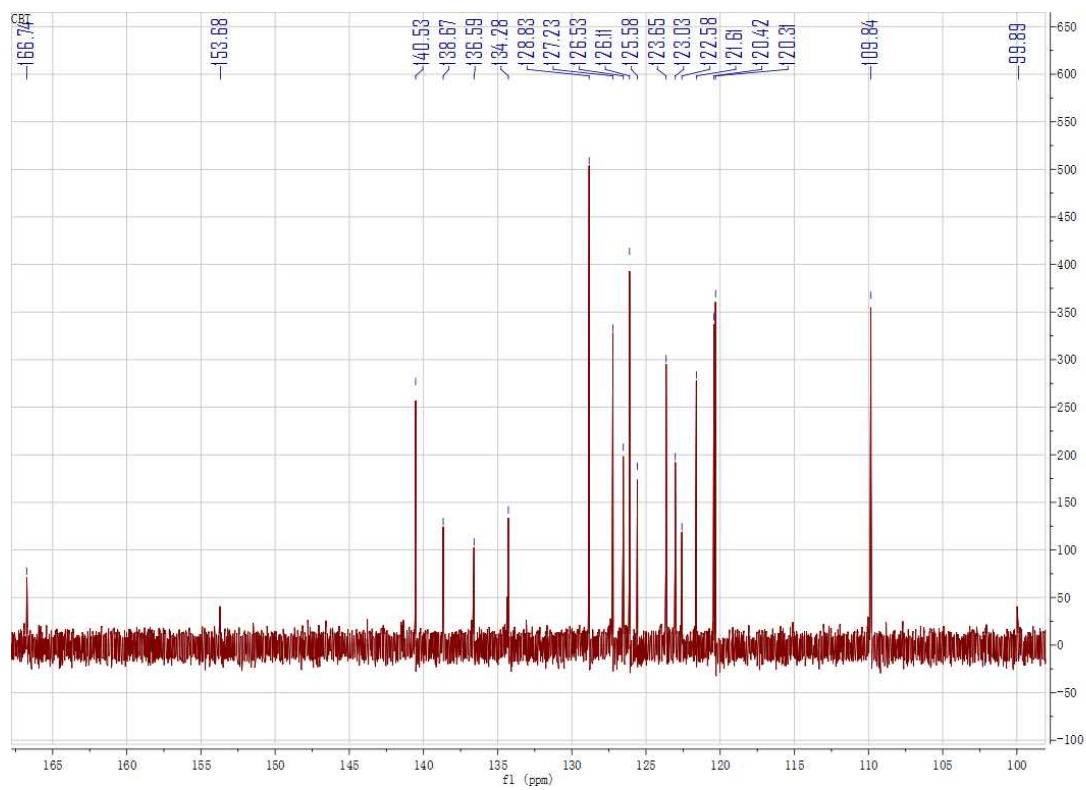


Figure S9. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of compound **CBT**.

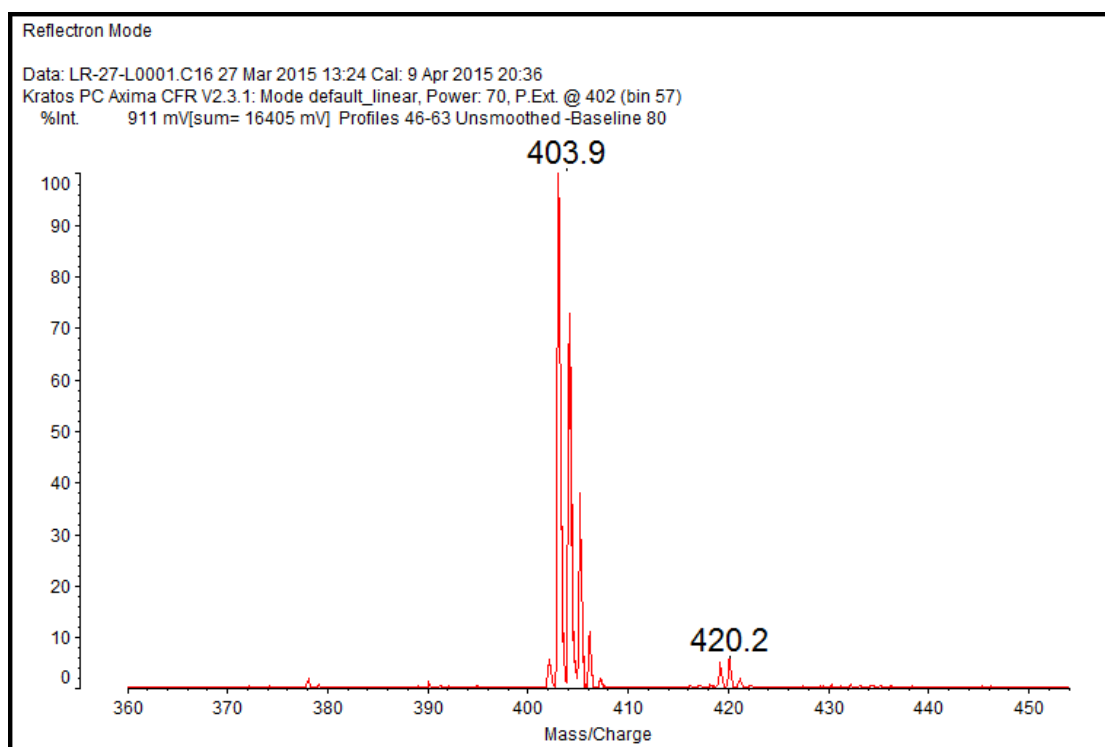


Figure S10. MALDI/TOF MS spectrum of compound **CBT**.

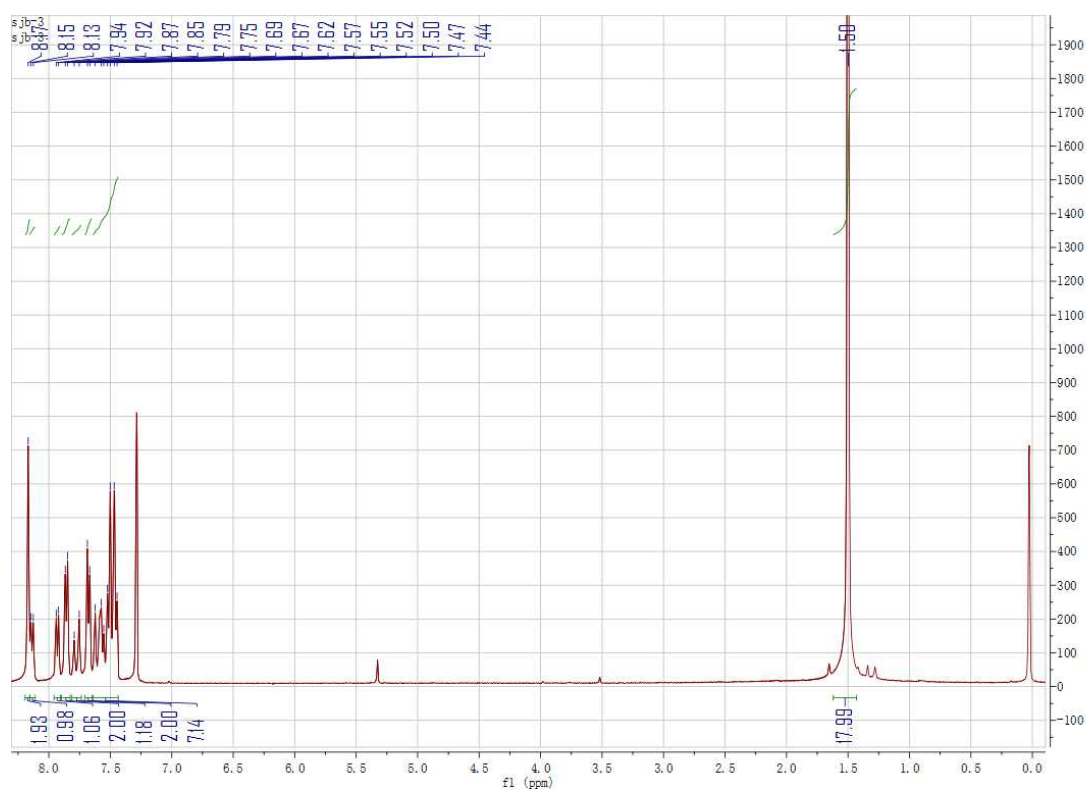


Figure S11. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) spectrum of compound **TCBT**.

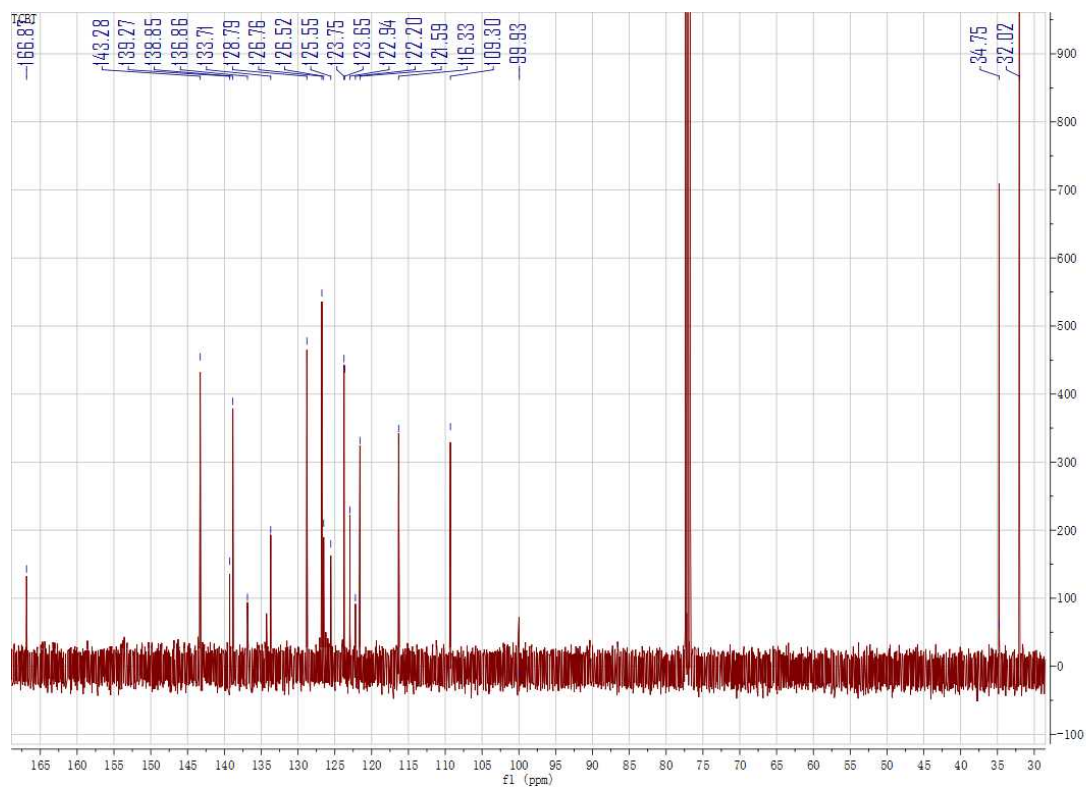


Figure S12. ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) spectrum of compound **TCBT**.

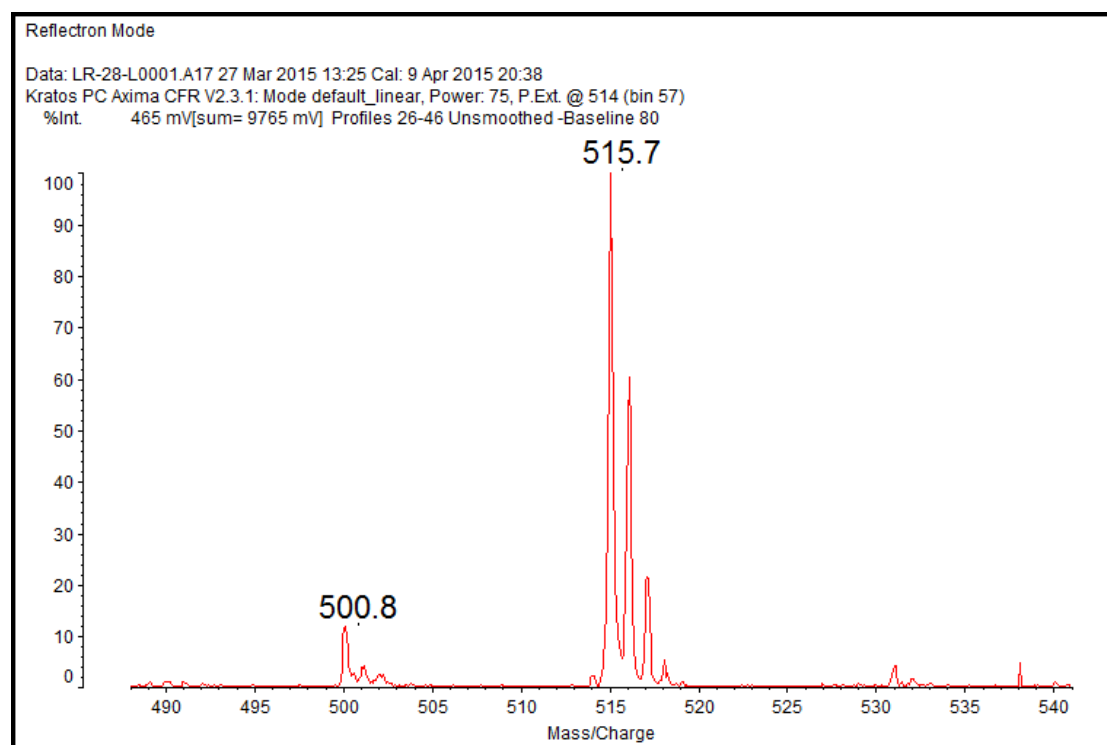


Figure S13. MALDI/TOF MS spectrum of compound **TCBT**.