Electronic Supporting Information for

BODIPY Based Hyperbranched Conjugated Polymers for Detecting Organic Vapors

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1. ¹H and ¹³C NMR and mass spectra of monomers



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of tris-(4-iodophenyl)amine in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **2** in CDCl₃.



Figure S3. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **2** in CDCl₃.

Acquisition	ו P	arameter								
Source Type Focus Scan Begin Scan End		APCI Not active 50 m/z 2500 m/z	lon Polarity Set Capillary Set End Plate Offset Set Collision Cell RF		Positive 4500 V -500 V 300.0 Vpp		Set Nebulizer Set Dry Heater Set Dry Gas Set Divert Valve	3.0 Bar 200 °C 6.0 I/min Waste		
Meas. m/z	#	Formula C 48 H 55 Br 3 N S 3	m/z 978 1041	err [ppm]	rdb 20.5	e ⁻ Conf	N-Rule			



Figure S4. High resolution atmospheric-pressure chemical ionization mass spectrum of compound **2**.

2. ¹H NMR spectra of HP1-HP3



Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of **HP1** in CDCl₃.



Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of **HP2** in CDCl₃.



Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum of **HP3** in CDCl₃.

3. BET analysis of HP1-3



Figure S8. Nitrogen sorption isotherms of **HP1-3** with adsorption (solid symbols) and desorption (open symbols) traces at 77 K.

4. Absorption and emission spectra



Figure S9. Absorption spectrum of compound 2 in THF.



Figure S10. Absorption (left) and emission spectra (right) of HP1-HP3 in chloroform.

5. Optimized molecular geometry of HP2 by DFT



Figure S11. The optimized molecular geometry of **HP2** by using DFT at B3LYP/6-311g (d, p) level. Top view (**a**) and side view (**b**) of **HP2** model molecule, dihedral angles of the tris(4-(5-bromo-3-hexylthiophen-2-yl)phenyl)amine (**c**), and dihedral angles of the tris(4-(5-bromo-thiophen-2-yl)phenyl)amine (**d**).

6. SEM images of HP1-HP3



Figure S12. SEM micrographs of **HP1-3** thin film prepared by drop-casting polymer solution in (a) THF, and (b) toluene on a glass substrate. The solvent was evaporated slowly at room temperature.

7. QCM measurement of HP2 to different aromatic vapors.



Figure S13. (a) QCM frequency shifts of **HP2** electrode upon exposure to different solvent vapors (benzene, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, and mesitylene), (b) summary of vapor sensing performance of **HP2**.