

Electronic Supporting Information for

Poly(phenylene-ethynylene-*alt*-tetraphenylethene) Copolymers: Aggregation Enhanced Emission, Induced Circular Dichromism, Tunable Surface Wettability and Sensitive Explosive Detection

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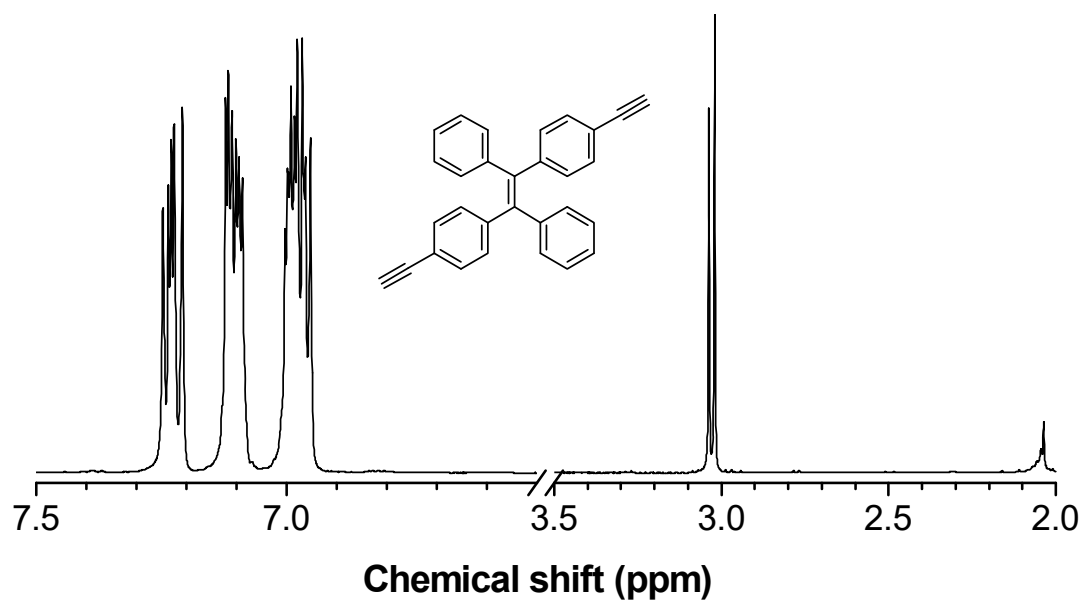


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of **BETPE** in CDCl₃.

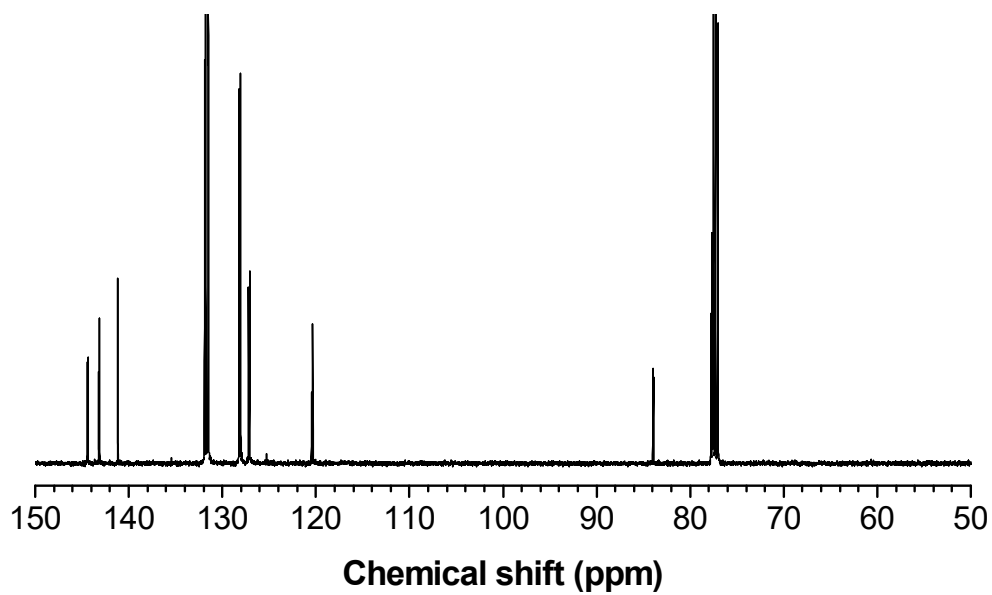


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of **BETPE** in CDCl₃.

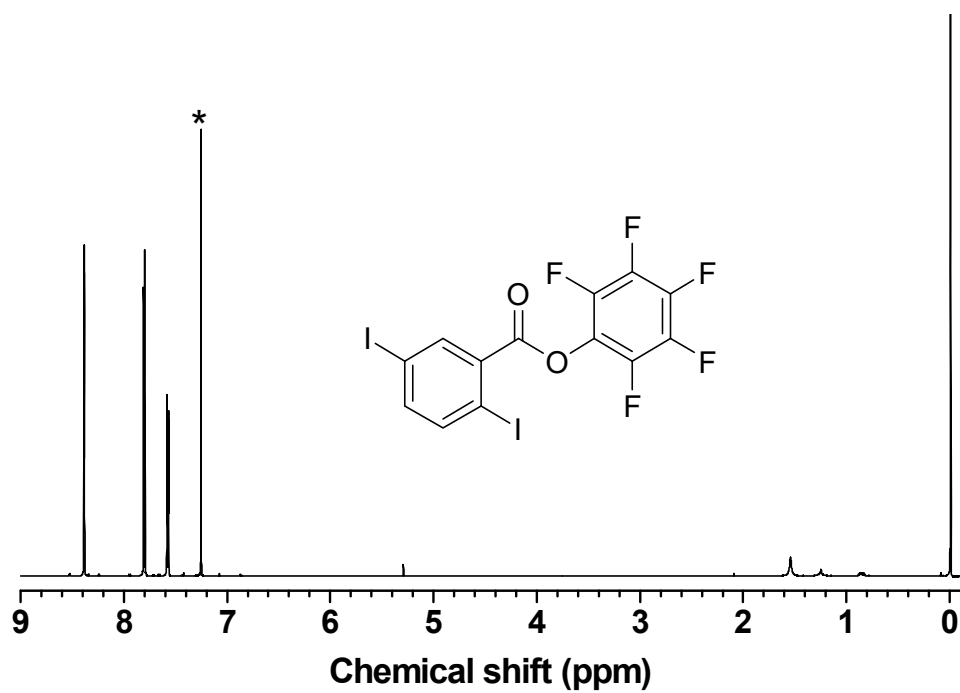


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of **PFDI** in CDCl_3 . The solvent peak was marked with asterisks.

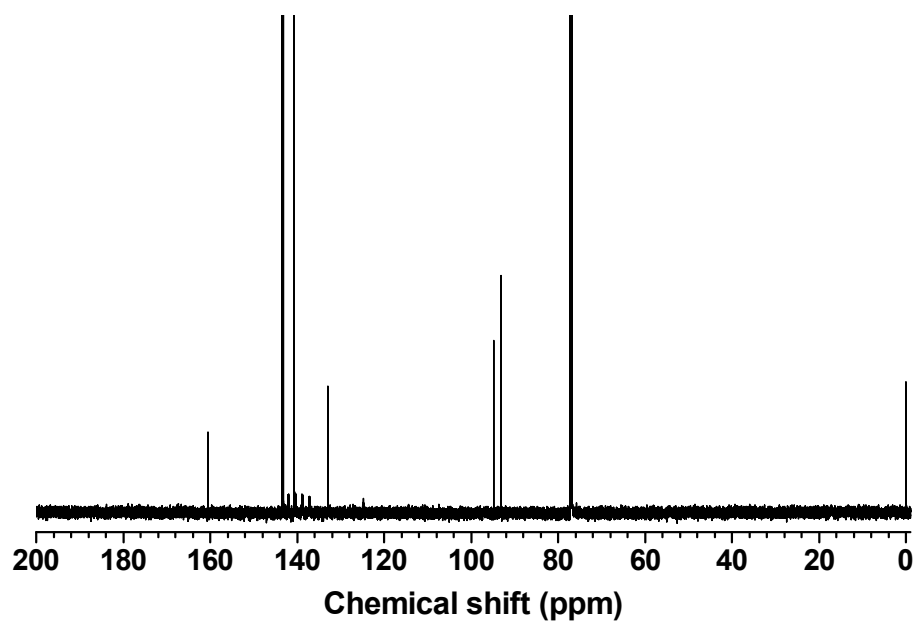


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **PFDI** in CDCl_3 .

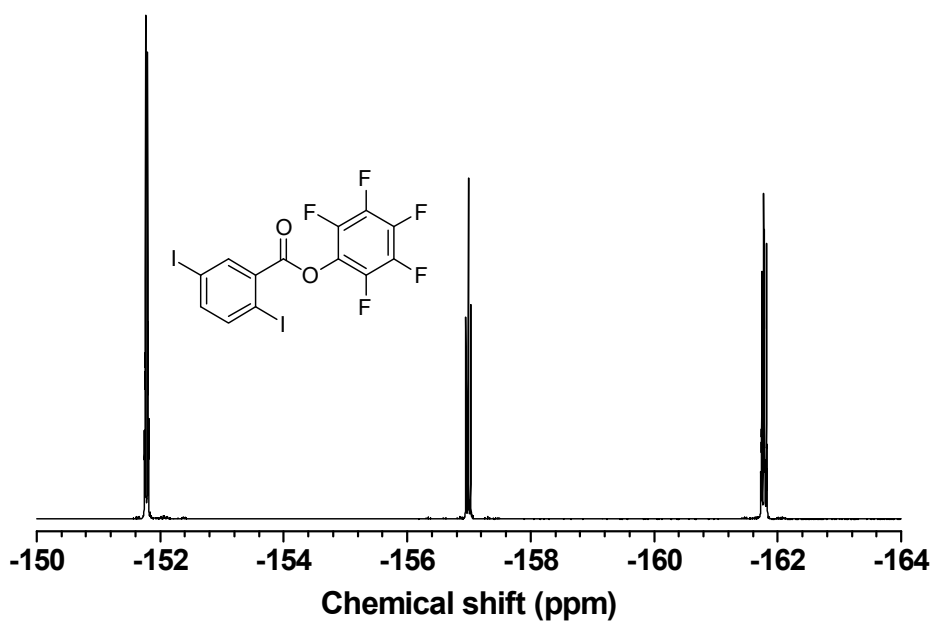


Figure S5. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **PFDI** in CDCl_3 .

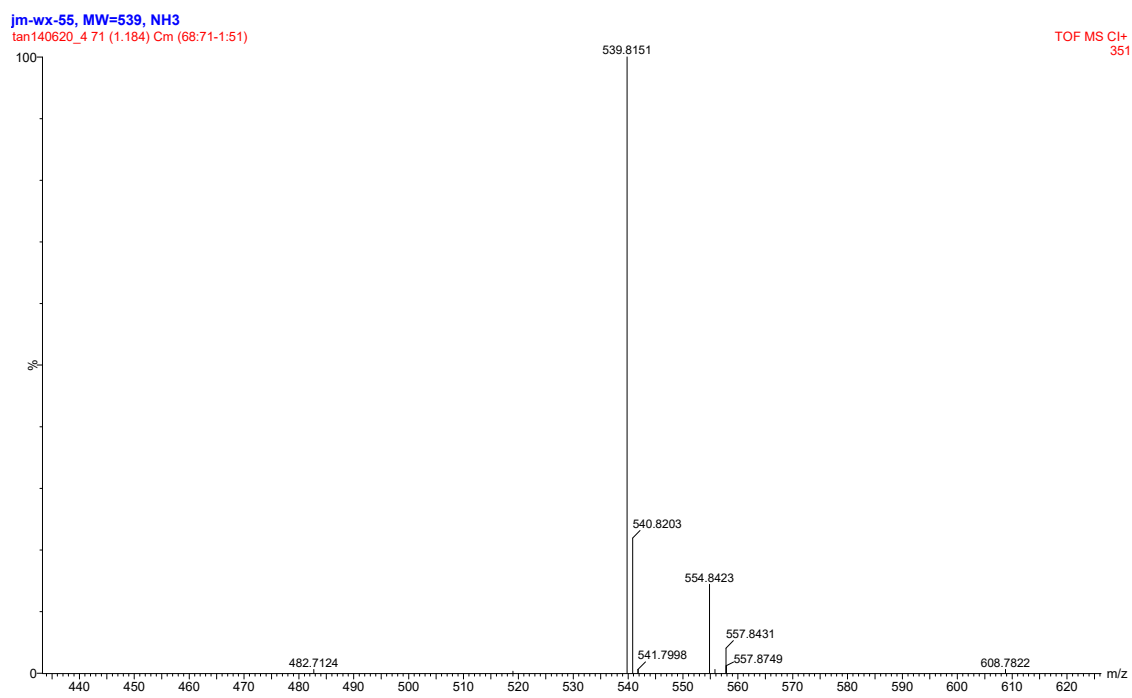


Figure S6. HRMS of the **PFDI**. Calculated: 539.8143. Found: 539.8151

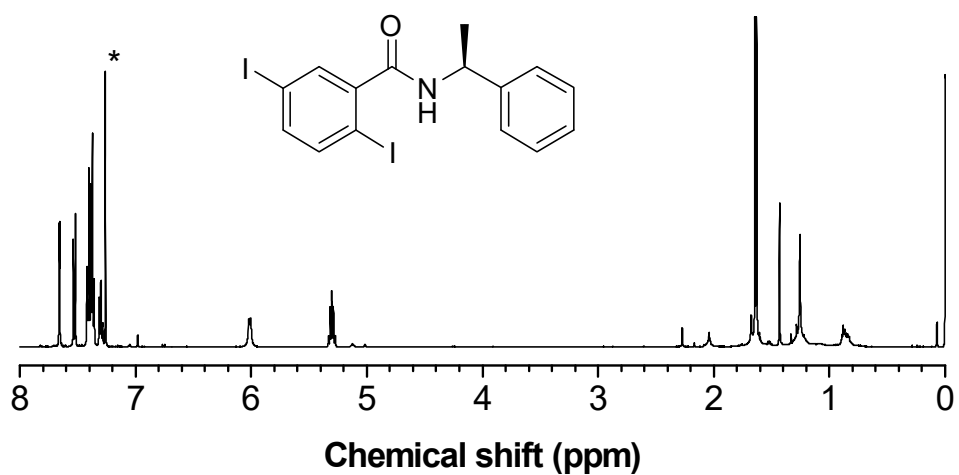


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of the model compound in CDCl_3 . The solvent peak was marked with asterisks.

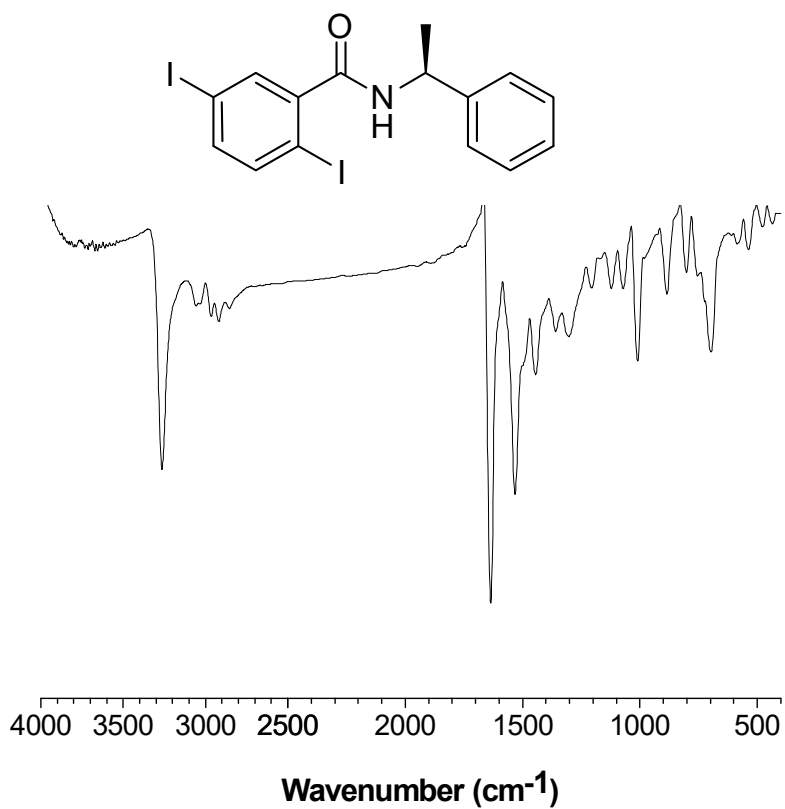


Figure S8. FTIR spectrum of the model compound.

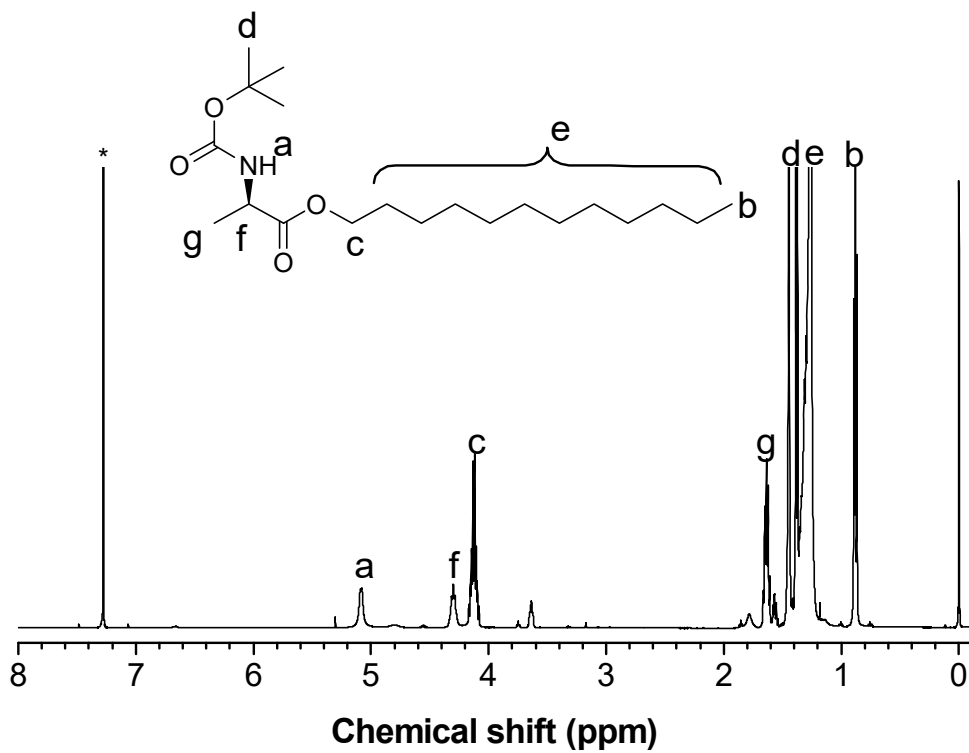


Figure S9. ¹H NMR spectrum of intermediate in CDCl₃. The solvent peak was marked with asterisks.

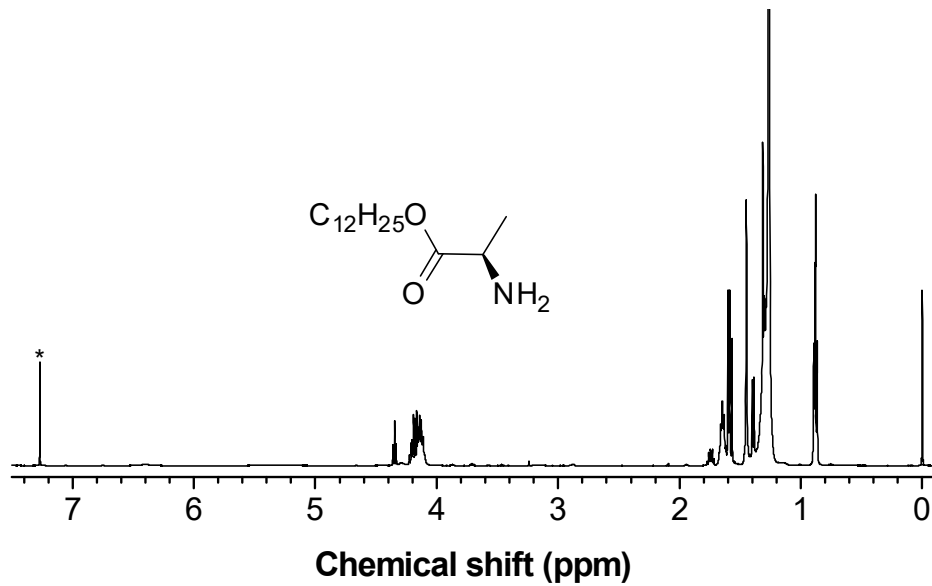


Figure S10. ¹H NMR spectrum of M1 in CDCl₃. The solvent peak was marked with asterisks.

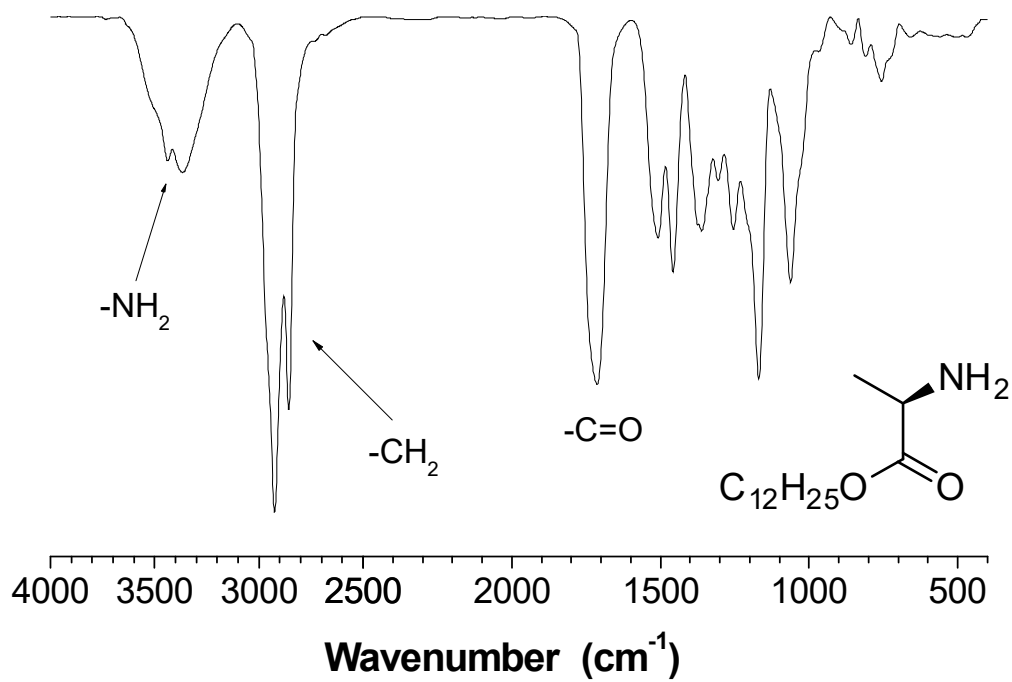


Figure S11. FTIR spectrum of **M1** in thin film.

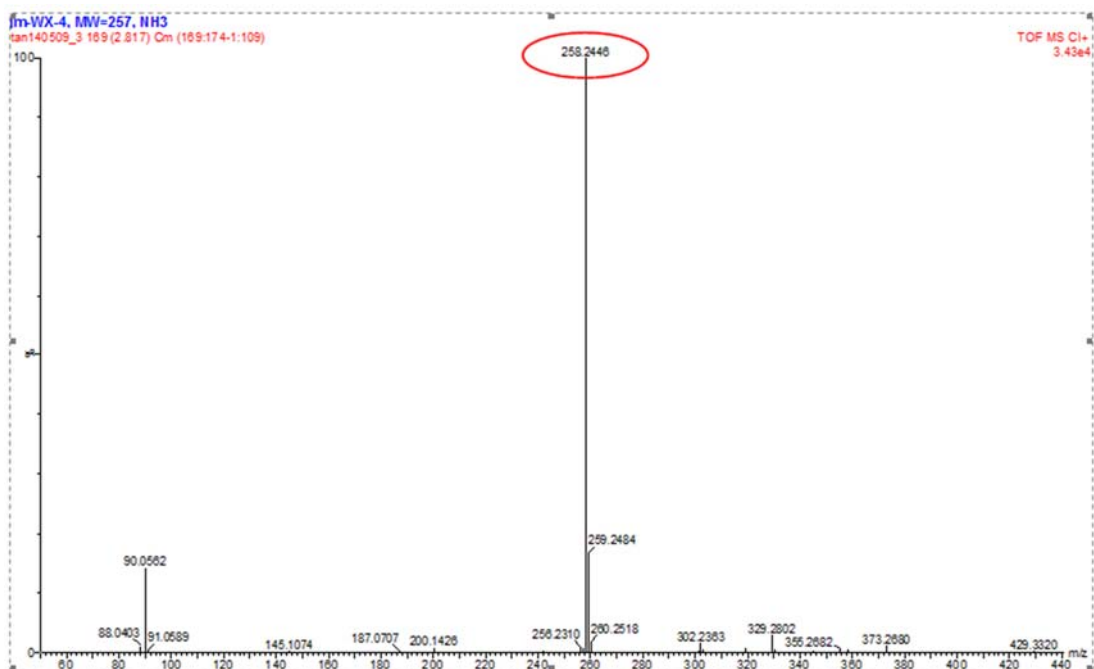


Figure S12. HRMS of **M1**. Calculated: 257.2355. Found: 258.2446.

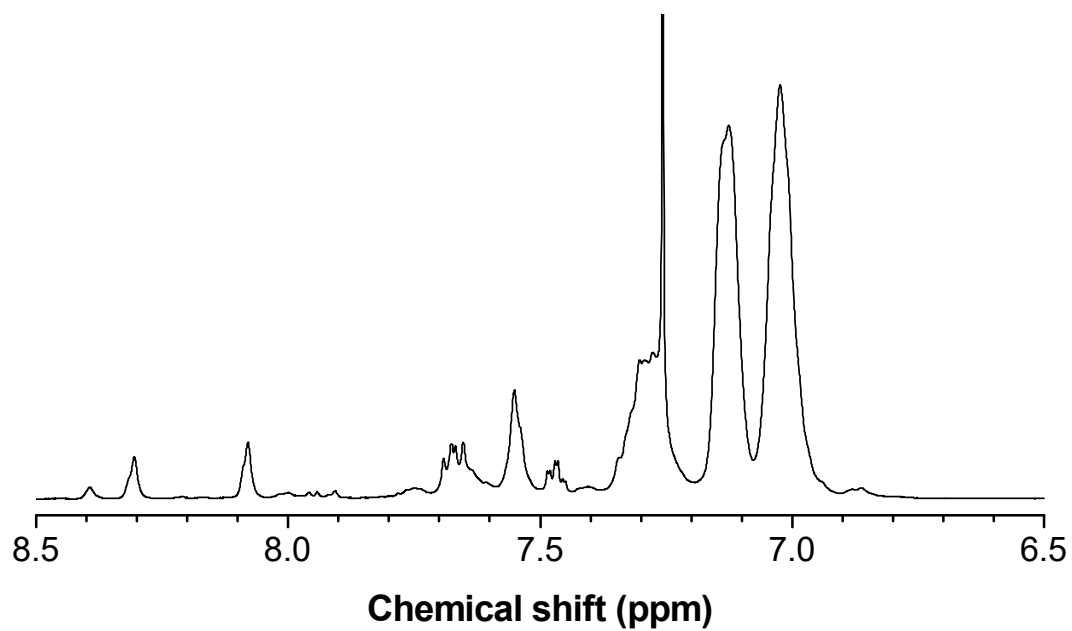


Figure S13. ^1H NMR spectrum of **P0** in CDCl_3 .

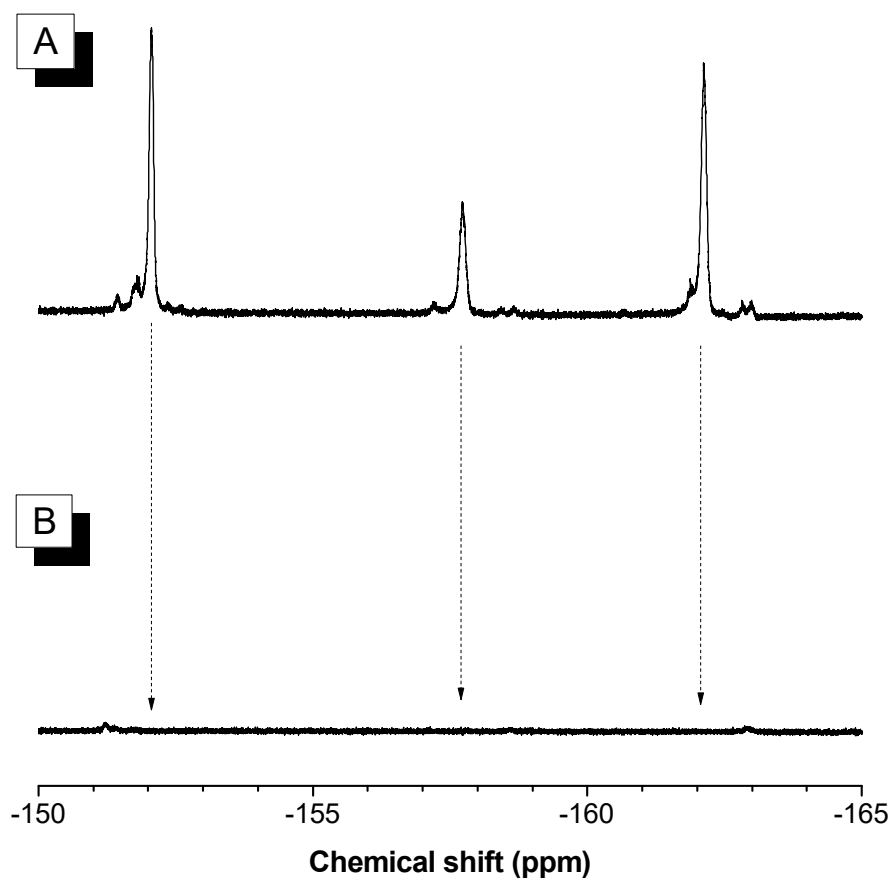


Figure S14. ^{19}F NMR spectra of (A) **P0** and (B) **P1** in CDCl_3 .

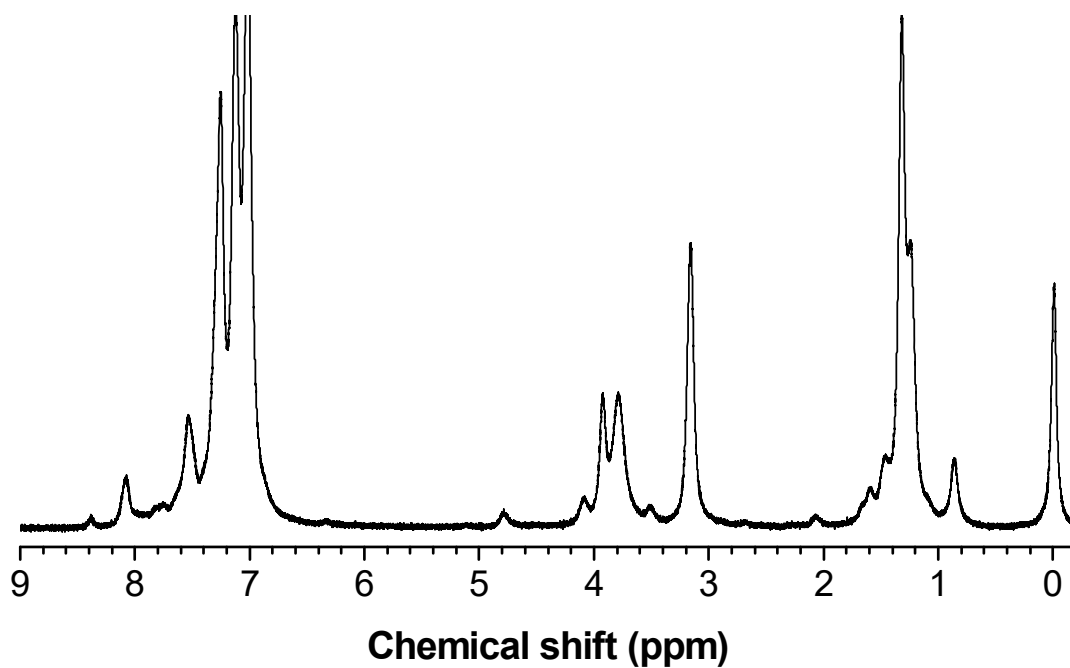


Figure S15. ^1H NMR spectrum of **P1** in CDCl_3 .

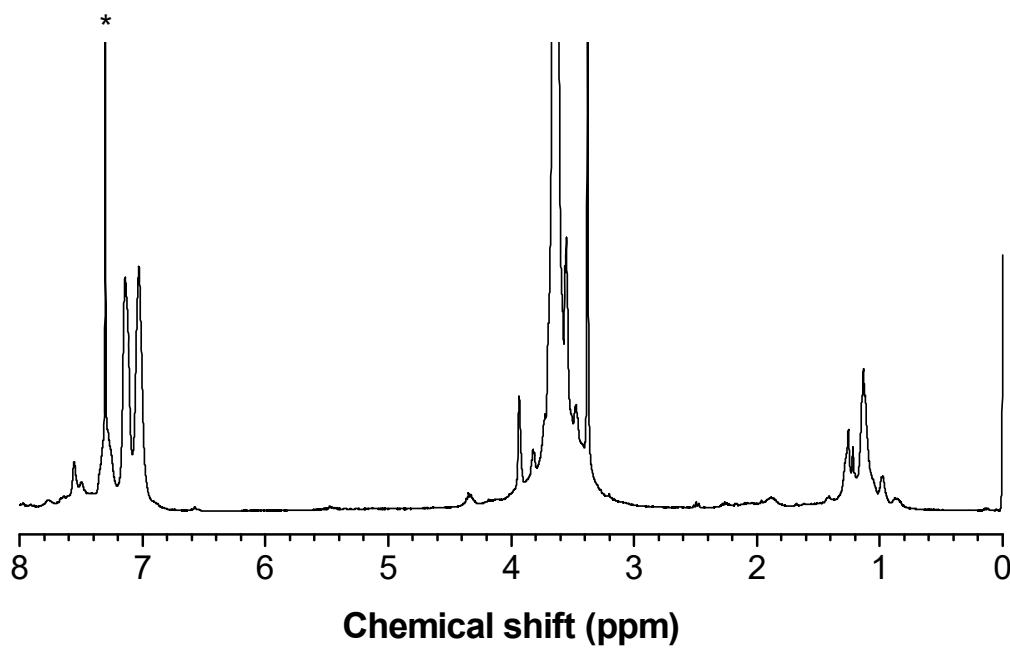


Figure S16. ^1H NMR spectrum of **P2** in CDCl_3 . The solvent peak was marked with asterisks.

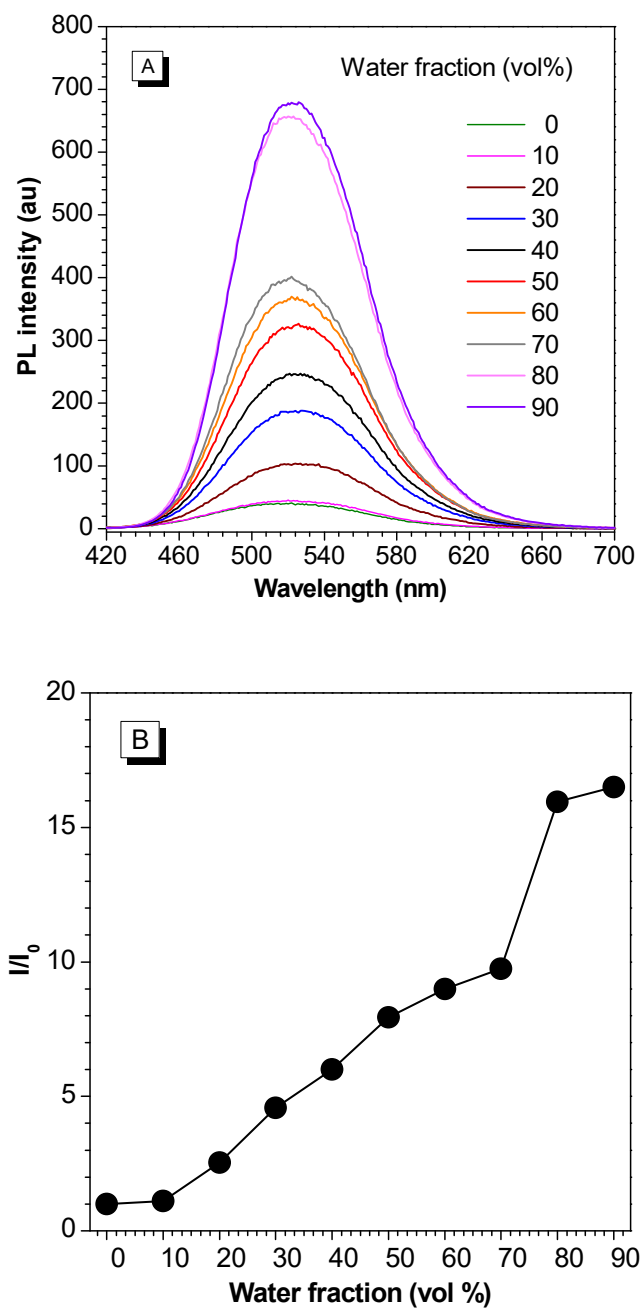


Figure S17. (A) PL spectra of **P1** in THF/water mixtures with different water fractions. Concentration: 10 μM , $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 382 \text{ nm}$. (B) Plot of peak PL intensity of **P1** in THF/water mixtures with different water fractions.

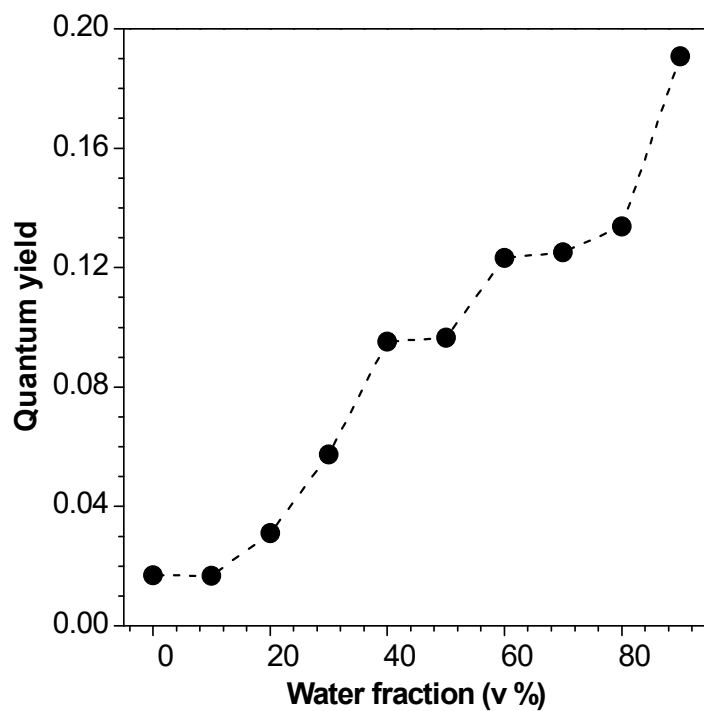


Figure S18. Quantum yield of P1 in THF/water mixture with different water fractions. P1 concentration: 10 μM , $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 382 \text{ nm}$. Aqueous solution of quinine sulfonate ($\Phi = 30\%$) was used as the standard of fluorescence quantum yield.

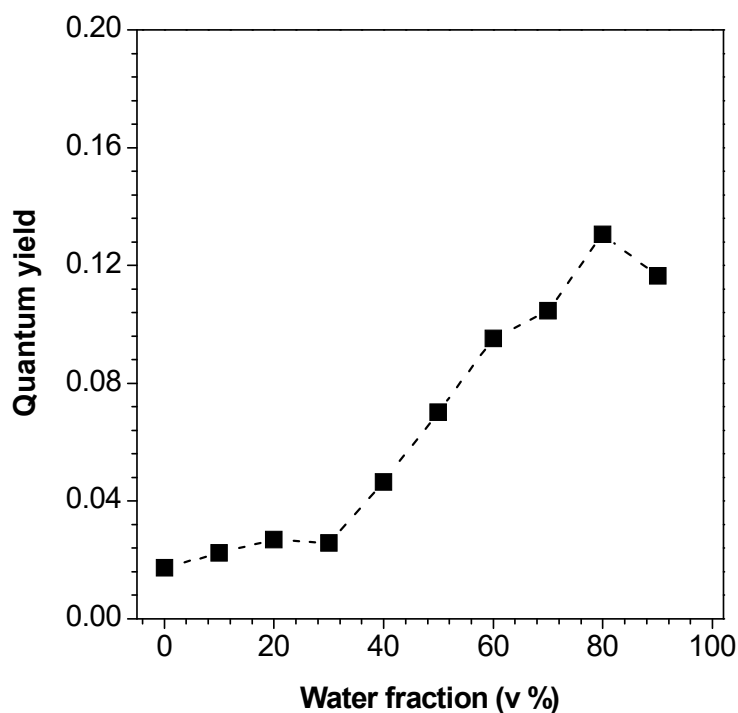


Figure S19. Quantum yield of P2 in THF/water mixture with different water fractions. P2 concentration: 10 μM , $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 377 \text{ nm}$. Aqueous solution of quinine sulfonate ($\Phi = 30\%$) was used as the standard of fluorescence quantum yield.

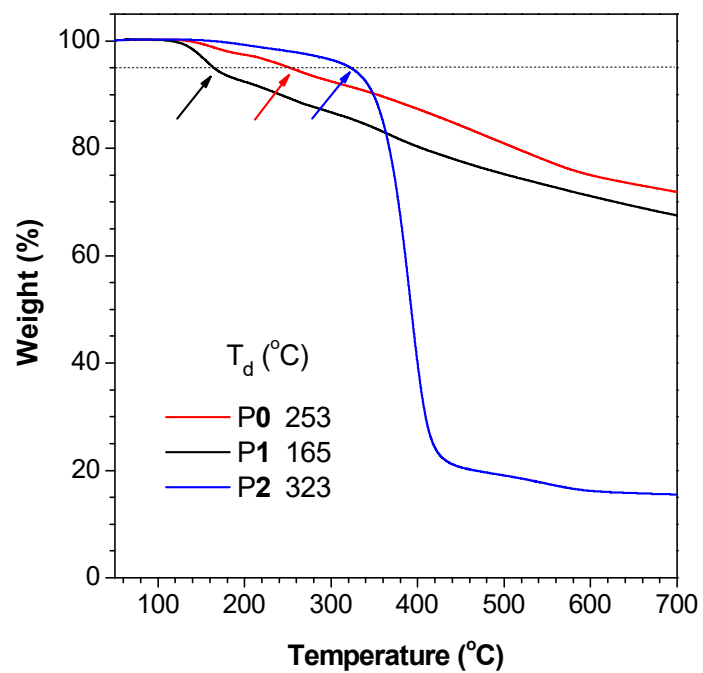


Figure S20. Thermal gravity analysis of P0, P1 and P2 under N₂ atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

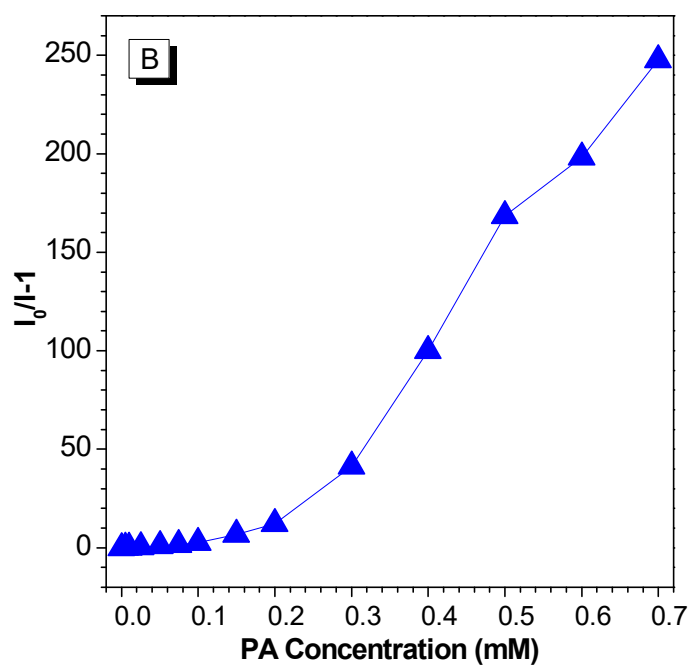
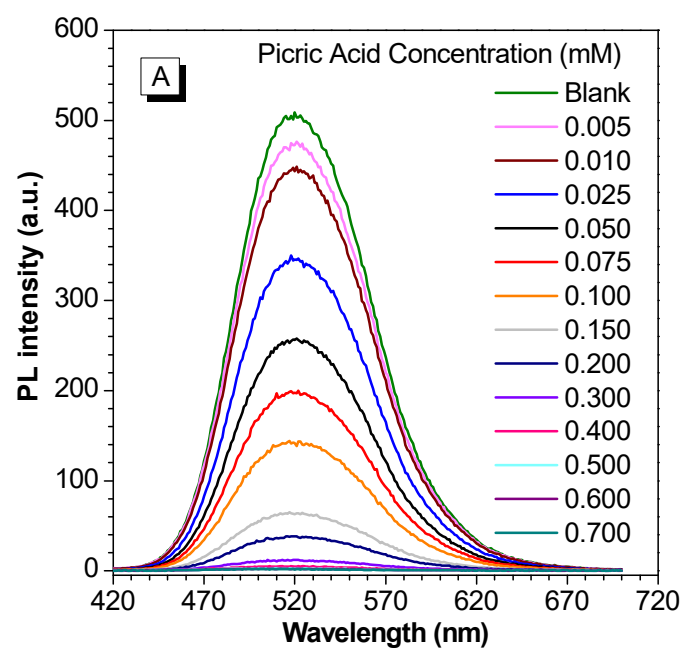


Figure S21. (A) PL spectra of P1 in THF/water mixture (1:9 by volume) with different amount of PA. Polymer concentration: 10 μ M. λ_{ex} = 382 nm. (B) Stern-Volmer plot of $I_0/I - 1$ versus [PA] in THF/water mixture with $f_w = 90\%$. I = peak intensity at [PA] \neq 0 mM and I_0 = peak intensity at [PA] = 0 mM.

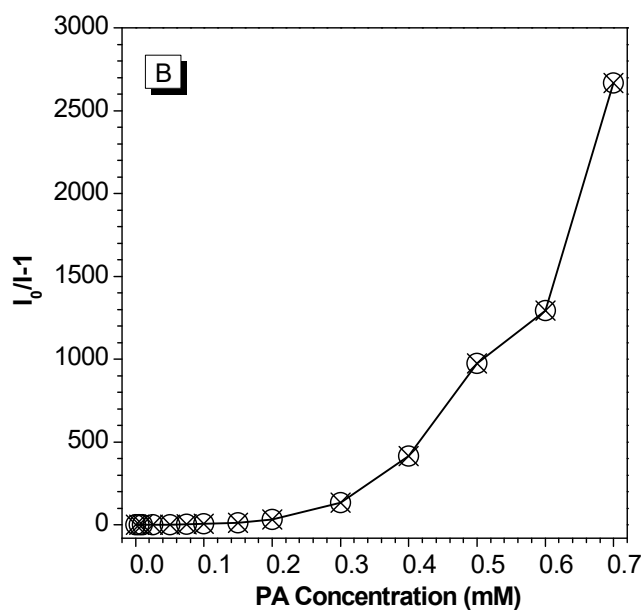
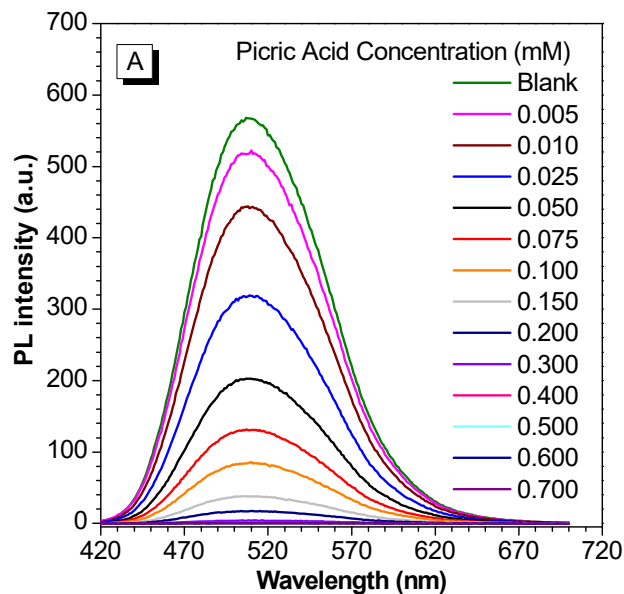


Figure S22. (A) PL spectra of P2 in THF/water mixtures (1:9 by volume) with different amount of PA. Polymer concentration: 10 μ M. Excitation wavelength: 377 nm. (B) Stern-Volmer plots of $I_0/I - 1$ versus [PA] in THF/water mixtures with $f_w = 90\%$. I = peak PL intensity at [PA] \neq 0 mM, and I_0 = peak PL intensity at [PA] = 0 mM.