Supporting Information for:

Organogelation of Cyanovinylcarbazole with Terminal Benzimidazole: AIE and Response for Gaseous Acid

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Figure S1 Concentration-dependent fluorescence emission spectra of (a) **CCBM** and (b) **TCBM** ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm) in CH₂Cl₂ (mol/L).



Figure S2 (a) UV-vis absorption and (b) fluorescence emission ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm) spectra of **TCBM** in solution and in gel phase in toluene/*tert*-pentanol (v/v = 1/15, 5.0 × 10⁻³ M). Inset: Photos of **TCBM** in solution and in organogel irradiated at 365 nm.



Figure S3 (a) Fluorescence emission spectra of **TCBM** ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm); (b) plots of the intensity at 570 nm for **TCBM**, in THF/water with different f_w . The concentration of **TCBM** is maintained at 1.0 ×10⁻⁵ M. Inset: Photos of **TCBM** in THF containing different amounts of water under 365 nm light.



Figure S4 (a) Fluorescence emission spectra of **TCBM** (1.0×10^{-5} M) in THF/water with f_w of 95% ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm); (b) UV-vis absorption of **TCBM** in THF upon adding different amount of TFA. Insert: Stern-Volmer plot for **TCBM** towards TFA and photos of **TCBM** in THF/water with f_w of 95% under 365 nm light before and after adding 8 equiv. of TFA.



Figure S5 Optical microscope images of **CCBM** in the nanofibers-based films with thickness of 1.73 μ m (a) and 0.21 μ m (b); and optical microscope images of **TCBM** in the nanofibers-based films with thickness of 1.12 μ m (c) and 0.32 μ m (d), respectively.



Figure S6 Time-dependent fluorescence emission spectra of **CCBM** (a) and **TCBM** (c) in the nanofibers-based films with thickness of 1.73 μ m and 1.12 μ m, respectively, upon exposed to saturated vapor of TFA ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm); Time-course of fluorescence quenching at 560 nm for **CCBM** (b), and at 550 nm for **TCBM** (d) in the nanofibers-based films with thickness of 1.73 μ m and 1.12 μ m, respectively. Insert: Photos of the films based on **CCBM** and **TCBM** before and after exposed to TFA (180 ppm for inset of 5b and 240 ppm for inset of 5d), respectively.



Figure S7 Fluorescence emission spectra of **CCBM** (a) and **TCBM** (c) in nanofibers-based films upon exposed to saturated TFA and NH₃ vapors; Cycles of the fluorescence quenching and recovery of **CCBM** at 560 nm (b) and **TCBM** at 550 nm (d) in nanofibers-based films exposed to the vapors of TFA and NH₃, repeatedly $(\lambda_{ex} = 365 \text{ nm})$.



Figure S8 UV-vis absorption spectra of **CCBM** in nanofibers-based film upon exposed to different amount of TFA vapors (0 to 120 ppm).



Figure S9 Fluorescence emission spectra of **CCBM** in the nanofibers-based films with the thickness of 0.21 μ m before and after exposed to saturated vapors of (a) HNO₃, (b) HCl, (c) CH₃COOH, (d) H₂SO₄, (e) H₃PO₄ and (f) HCOOH at room temperature ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm).



Figure S10 Fluorescence emission spectra of **TCBM** in the nanofibers-based films with the thickness of 0.32 μ m before and after exposed to saturated vapors of (a) HNO₃, (b) HCl, (c)CH₃COOH, (d) H₂SO₄, (e) H₃PO₄ and (f) HCOOH in room temperature ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm).



Figure S11 Fluorescence emission spectra of **CCBM** (a) and **TCBM** (b) in nanofibers-based films upon exposure to the saturated vapors of CHCl₃, CH₃OH, C₂H₅OH, H₂O and DMF for 30 s ($\lambda_{ex} = 365$ nm).



Figure S12 ¹H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of **CCBM** in CDCl₃.



Figure S13 ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of **CCBM** in CDCl₃.



Figure S14 MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CCBM.



Figure S15 ¹H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of **TCBM** in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S16 13 C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of **TCBM** in CDCl₃.



Figure S17 MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of **TCBM**.