Supporting Information for

Hydrosoluble aliphatic tertiary amine-containing hyperbranched polysiloxanes with bright blue photoluminescence

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1. Spectral characteristics for raw materials



¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 3.76 (qd, *J* = 6.9, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 1.15 (td, *J* = 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 58.96, 17.91.

DEG



¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 4.68 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 5H), 3.58 – 3.51 (m, 9H), 3.46 – 3.36 (m, 9H),

3.35 - 3.29 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 72.15, 63.31, 61.18.

NMDEA



¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 4.47 (s, 2H), 3.49 – 3.41 (m, 4H), 2.42 – 2.34 (m, 4H), 2.11 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 59.51, 58.90, 42.08.

TEA



¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 5.13 (s, 1H), 3.47 – 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.37 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 59.28, 56.99.

2. The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR of TEOS, TEA, NMDEA and DEG

The molecular structures of raw materials and the resultant polymer S1 were proved using ¹H NMR and ¹³CNMR. Fig. S1 presents the ¹H NMR spectra of NMDEA (a), TEA (b), TEOS (c) and S1 (d). In Fig. S1a, the proton peaks marked with 4 & 7 at 4.47 ppm, 2 & 5 at 3.45 ppm, 3 & 6 at 2.38 and 8 at 2.11 ppm are, respectively, attributed to hydroxyl group (– OH), methylene group connected with oxygen atom (HO–CH₂–), methylene group linked to nitrogen atom (–CH₂–N) and methyl group (–CH₃). From Fig. S1b, we can find that the signals centered at 5.13, 3.43 and 2.41 ppm are, respectively, corresponding to hydroxyl group (–OH, 5 & 7 & 10), methylene group linked to oxygen atom (–CH₂–OH, 4 & 6 & 9) and methylene group connected with nitrogen atom (–CH₂–N, 2 & 3 & 8). In Fig. S1c, the proton peaks marked with 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 at 3.76 ppm and 4 & 7 & 10 & 13 at 1.15 ppm are, respectively, attributed to methylene group (–CH₂–) and methyl group (–CH₃). Fig. S1d displays the ¹H NMR spectrum of S1, however, to characterize the S1 structure in detail, a single spectrum is provided in Fig. 2 of the main text.



Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectra of a) NMDEA, b) TEA, c) TEOS and d) S1.

Fig. S2 shows the ¹³C NMR spectra of NMDEA (a), TEA (b), TEOS (c) and S1 (d). Fig. S2a shows the ¹³C NMR spectrum of NMDEA, and we can see that the carbon signals at 59.51, 58.90 and 42.08 ppm are, respectively, correlated with the methylene group connected with oxygen atom (HO–CH₂–, C2 & 5), the methylene group coupled with nitrogen atom (– CH₂–N, C3 & 6) and methyl group (–CH₃, C8). In Fig. S2b, the carbon signals at 59.28 and 56.99 ppm correlating to HO–CH₂–and N–CH₂–are, respectively, observed at peak 4 & 6 & 9 and 2 & 3 & 8. From Fig. S2c, we can see that the signals at 58.96 and 17.92 ppm are, respectively, assigned to methylene group (–CH₂–, C3 & 6 & 9 & 12) and methyl group (– CH₃, C4 & 7 & 10 & 13) of TEOS. Fig. S1d displays the ¹³C NMR spectrum of S1, however, to characterize the S1 structure in detail, a single spectrum is provided in Fig. 3 of the main text.



Fig. S2 ¹³C NMR spectra of a) NMDEA, b) TEA, c) TEOS and d) S1.

Fig. S3 shows the ¹H NMR spectra of DEG (a), TEA (b), TEOS (c) and S2 (d). The ¹H NMR spectra of TEA (Fig. S3b) and TEOS (Fig. S3c) have been presented in the above analysis. Fig. S3a shows the proton signals of hydroxyl group (–OH, 3 & 7) at 4.68 ppm, methylene group coupled with hydroxyl group (–CH₂–OH, 1 & 6) at 3.58 ppm and methylene group connected with oxygen atom (–CH₂–O–, 2 & 5) at 3.46 ppm. Fig. S3d displays the ¹H NMR spectrum of S2, however, to characterize the S2 structure in detail, a single spectrum is provided in Fig. 4 of the main text.



Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectra of a) DEG, b) TEA, c) TEOS and d) S2.

Fig. S4 indicates the ¹³C NMR spectra of DEG (a), TEA (b), TEOS (c) and S2 (d), and those of the TEA (Fig. S4b) and TEOS (Fig. S4c) have been discussed in the above analysis. In Fig. S4a, the carbon peaks marked by 2 & 5 and 1 & 6 associated with methylene group linked with hydroxyl group (HO–CH₂–) and methylene group connected with oxygen atom (– CH₂–O–) are, respectively, observed at 72.16 and 61.18 ppm. Fig. S4d presents the ¹³C NMR spectrum of S2, however, to characterize the S2 significantly, a single spectrum is plotted in Fig. 5 of the main text.



Fig. S4 ¹³C NMR spectra of a) DEG, b) TEA, c) TEOS and d) S2.

3. The printscreen of the predicted ²⁹Si NMR of TEOS, S1 and S2



Fig. S5 The printscreen pictures of the predicted ²⁹Si NMR of a) TEOS, b) S1 and c) S2.

4 Model polymers M₁ and M₂

(1) 0.27 mol TEOS (99.5%, 56.53 g), 0.87 mol NPG (90.44 g), and 0.05 g *p*-TSA were charged into a four-necked flask equipped with a thermometer, a top stirrer, a gas inlet, and a distilling setup at room temperature. N₂ protection was provided by supplying N₂ gas through the gas inlet. Then the reaction mixture was heated to about 110 °C, and kept at this temperature till some distillate was distilled off. Thereafter the heating was continued to raise the temperature of the reaction mixture to about 160 °C and keep the temperature of the distillate at 78 ± 2 °C. The reaction mixture was maintained at 160 °C till the distillate temperature dropped below 55 °C. Finally, the silicone-based polymer terminated with hydroxyl groups (**M**₁) (Fig. S6A) was prepared;

(2) 0.643 mol TBAA (98.5%, 103.027 g) was further added to the reaction mixture after its temperature was dropped below 100 °C. Then the reaction mixture was heated to about 120 °C, and kept at this temperature till some distillate was distilled off. After that, the temperature of the reaction mixture was raised to about 160 °C while the temperature of the distillate was kept at 82 \pm 2 °C. The reaction temperature was kept at 160 °C till the distillate temperature dropped below 55 °C. Finally, the silicone-based polymer containing acetoacetyl groups (**M**₂) (Fig. S6B) was obtained.





Fig. S6 (A) Hyperbranched polysiloxanes terminated with –OH groups M_1 ; (B) hyperbranched polysiloxanes terminated with acetoacetyl groups M_2 ; (C) Fluorescence images of the polymer M_1 and M_2 excited under 365 nm UV light; (D) UV-vis spectra of the polymer M_1 and M_2 , and (E) Excitation (excited at $\lambda em = 432$ nm) and emission (monitored at $\lambda ex = 355$ nm) spectra of the polymer M_1 and M_2 with the concentration of 40 mg/mL in ethanol at room temperature.

5 The fluorescent lifetimes of S1 and S2



Fig. S7 The printscreen of transient photoluminescence decay curves of S1 and S2 by a steady/transient-state fluorescence spectrometer coupled with an integrating sphere (FLS980, Edinburgh Instruments).



6 The absolute fluorescence quantum yields of S1 and S2



	Table S1 Th	e calculated CIE chron	maticity coordinates	(x, y) of S1 and	S2.
Polymer	Excitation wavelength (nm) CIE x	CIE y	Peak	Peak intensity
S1	310	0.159	0.1345	388	70.571
	330	0.1576	0.1158	396	93.651
	350	0.1553	0.1121	402	97.087
	370	0.1542	0.1253	428	81.895
	390	0.1536	0.1476	452	61.815
	410	0.1539	0.1923	457	43.725
	430	0.1586	0.3128	479	32.493
	450	0.1836	0.504	499	22.948
	470	0.2332	0.6407	513	17.8
	490	0.2861	0.6733	527	13.136
S2	310	0.1571	0.1305	349	97.454
	330	0.1565	0.1194	373	110.378
	350	0.1546	0.1138	401	94.432
	370	0.1535	0.1228	428	73.631
	390	0.1526	0.14	453	56.641
	410	0.1526	0.1711	448	45.357
	430	0.1539	0.2586	469	36.275
	450	0.1785	0.4762	496	19.967
	470	0.2343	0.6351	507	14.378
	490	0.2822	0.6734	525	11.462

7 The CIE coordinates (x, y) of S1 and S2 water solutions