

Tetraphenylethene Modified β -Ketoiminate Boron Complexes Bearing Aggregation-Induced Emission and Mechanofluorochromism

Huaizhi Gao,^{‡a} Defang Xu,^{‡b} Xingliang Liu,^{a*} Aixia Han,^a Lin Zhou,^a Chao Zhang,^a
Yan Yang,^a and Wenlin Li^a

^aChemical Engineering College, Qinghai University, Xining 810016, China

^bKey Lab of Comprehensive and Highly Efficient Utilization of Salt Lake Resources,
Qinghai Institute of Salt Lakes, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: liuxl1219@163.com.

[‡]These authors contributed equally to this work.

Table S1. Photophysical data of **TTPE-H** in different solvents.

solvent	Viscosity (cP at 20 °C)	λ_{abs} (nm)	ϵ^{max} ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$)	λ_{em} (nm)	$\Delta\nu_{\text{st}}^{\text{a}}$ (cm^{-1})	$\Phi_{\text{f}}^{\text{b}}$	τ^{c} (ns)	$K_{\text{f}}^{\text{d}}/K_{\text{nr}}^{\text{e}}$ (10^9 s^{-1})
Hexane	0.31	401	46100	480	4104	0.015	1.87	0.0080/0.5267
Cyclohexane	1.00	303, 403	48300	485	4195	0.009	1.66	0.0054/0.5970
Toluene	0.59	303, 405	43600	495	4489	0.007	1.52	0.0046/0.6533
THF	0.55	305, 402	46300	508	5191	0.004	— ^f	—/—
DCM	0.44	302, 402	45100	528	5936	0.005	— ^f	—/—
DMF	0.92	302, 401	44600	532	6141	0.003	— ^f	—/—
DMSO	2.24	304, 403	45000	542	6364	0.005	— ^f	—/—
Ethylene glycol	23.5	305, 405	31800	518	5386	0.105	0.79	0.1329/1.1329
Glycerol	1412	406	28500	501	4670	0.165	0.98	0.1684/0.8520

^a $\Delta\nu_{\text{st}} = \nu_{\text{abs}} - \nu_{\text{em}}$. ^bThe fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_{f}) was measured using quinine sulfate as a standard ($\Phi=0.546$ in $0.5 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$) as standard. ^cFluorescence lifetime. ^dRadiative rate constant $K_{\text{f}} = \Phi_{\text{f}}/\tau$. ^eNonradiative rate constant $K_{\text{nr}} = (1 - \Phi_{\text{f}})/\tau$. ^fToo short to be measured (<0.1 ns).

Table S2. Photophysical data of **TTPE-CN** in different solvents.

solvent	Viscosity (cP at 20 °C)	λ_{abs} (nm)	ϵ^{max} ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$)	λ_{em} (nm)	$\Delta\nu_{\text{st}}^{\text{a}}$ (cm^{-1})	$\Phi_{\text{f}}^{\text{b}}$	τ^{c} (ns)	$K_{\text{f}}^{\text{d}}/K_{\text{nr}}^{\text{e}}$ (10^9 s^{-1})
Hexane	0.31	408	22800	498	4429	0.025	1.58	0.0158/0.6171
Cyclohexane	1.00	302, 410	21900	519	5122	0.005	1.32	0.0038/0.7538
Toluene	0.59	301, 409	38500	529	5546	0.004	1.09	0.0037/0.9138
THF	0.55	304, 402	38300	565	7177	0.003	— ^f	—/—
DCM	0.44	304, 405	37900	583	7539	0.001	— ^f	—/—
DMF	0.92	303, 397	35900	607	8714	0.002	— ^f	—/—
DMSO	2.24	397	35100	612	8850	0.002	— ^f	—/—
Ethylene glycol	23.5	309, 414	19300	533	5393	0.172	0.83	0.2072/0.9976
Glycerol	1412	418	15600	514	4468	0.204	1.09	0.1872/0.7303

^a $\Delta\nu_{\text{st}} = \nu_{\text{abs}} - \nu_{\text{em}}$. ^bThe fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_{f}) was measured using quinine sulfate as a standard ($\Phi=0.546$ in $0.5 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$) as standard. ^cFluorescence lifetime. ^dRadiative rate constant $K_{\text{f}} = \Phi_{\text{f}}/\tau$. ^eNonradiative rate constant $K_{\text{nr}} = (1 - \Phi_{\text{f}})/\tau$. ^fToo short to be measured (<0.1 ns).

Table S3. Photophysical data of **TTPE-H** and **TTPE-CN** in water/THF mixtures with different water fractions (f_w , 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹).

Compound	f_w	λ_{abs} (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)	Φ_f^a	T^b (ns)	$K_f^c/K_{\text{nr}}^d(10^9 \text{ s}^{-1})$
TTPE-H	0%	402	508	0.0042	— ^e	—/—
	20%	403	509	0.0043	— ^e	—/—
	40%	403	507	0.0047	— ^e	—/—
	60%	403	510	0.0053	— ^e	—/—
	70%	403	513	0.0056	— ^e	—/—
	80%	411	508	0.0375	0.78	0.0481/1.2340
	85%	409	508	0.0983	0.96	0.1024/0.9393
	90%	408	513	0.2355	1.32	0.1784/0.5792
TTPE-CN	0%	402	565	0.0034	— ^e	—/—
	20%	403	579	0.0018	— ^e	—/—
	40%	403	580	0.0019	— ^e	—/—
	60%	404	583	0.0024	— ^e	—/—
	70%	403	583	0.0026	— ^e	—/—
	80%	408	556	0.0224	0.77	0.0291/1.2696
	85%	408	553	0.0699	0.99	0.0706/0.9395
	90%	410	553	0.2082	1.39	0.1498/0.5696

^aThe fluorescence quantum yield (Φ_f) was measured using fluorescein ($\Phi=0.79$ in 0.1 M sodium hydroxide water solution) as standard. ^bFluorescence lifetime, the fluorescence decays can be fitted with a single exponential function. ^cRadiative rate constant $K_f = \Phi_f/\tau$. ^dNonradiative rate constant $K_{\text{nr}} = (1 - \Phi_f)/\tau$. ^eToo short to be measured (<0.1 ns).

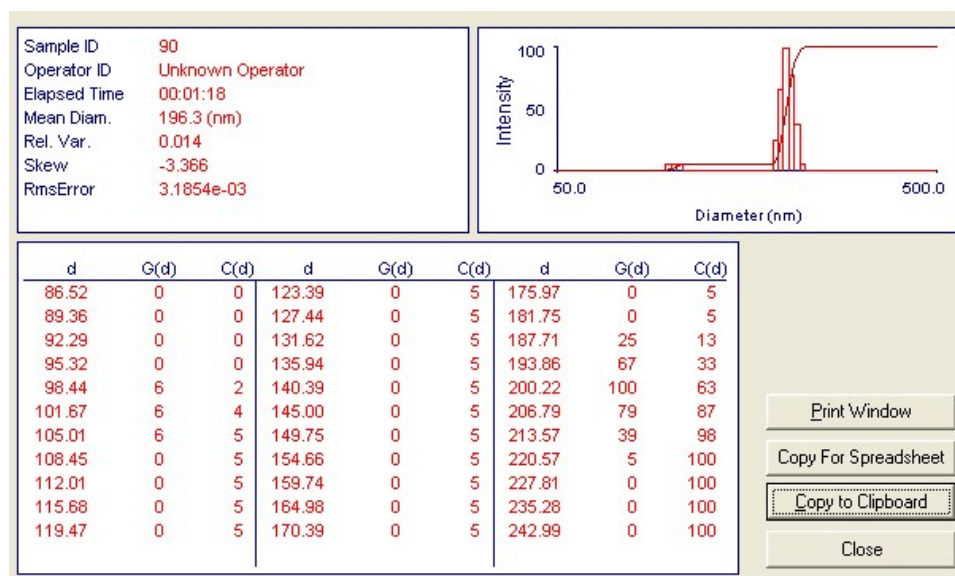


Fig. S1 DLS data of **TTPE-H** (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 90%.

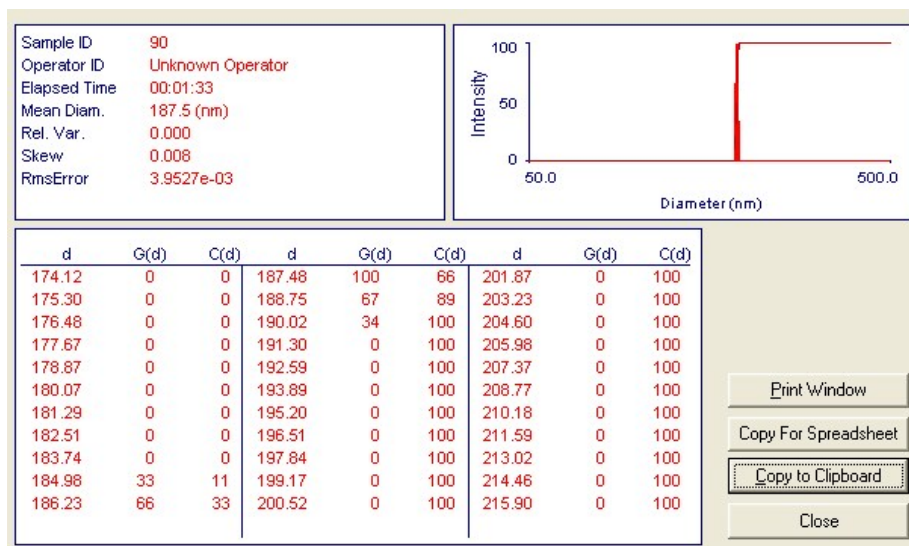


Fig. S2 DLS data of TTPE-CN (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 90%.

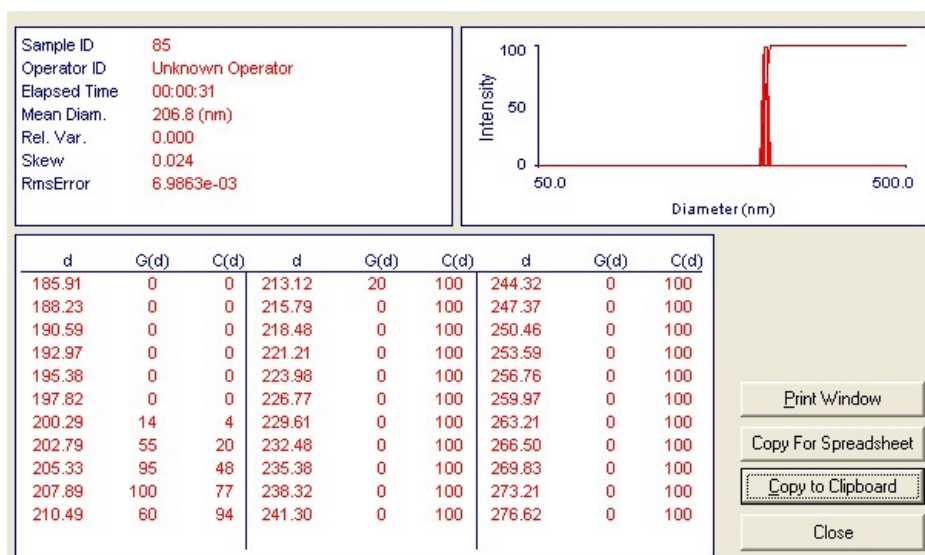


Fig. S3 DLS data of TTPE-H (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 85%.

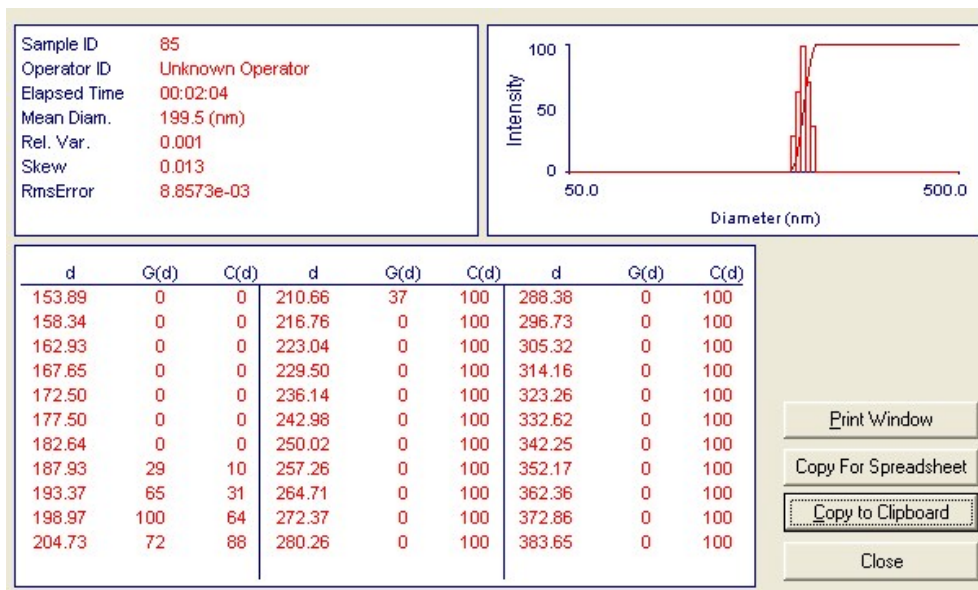


Fig. S4 DLS data of TTPE-CN (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 85%.

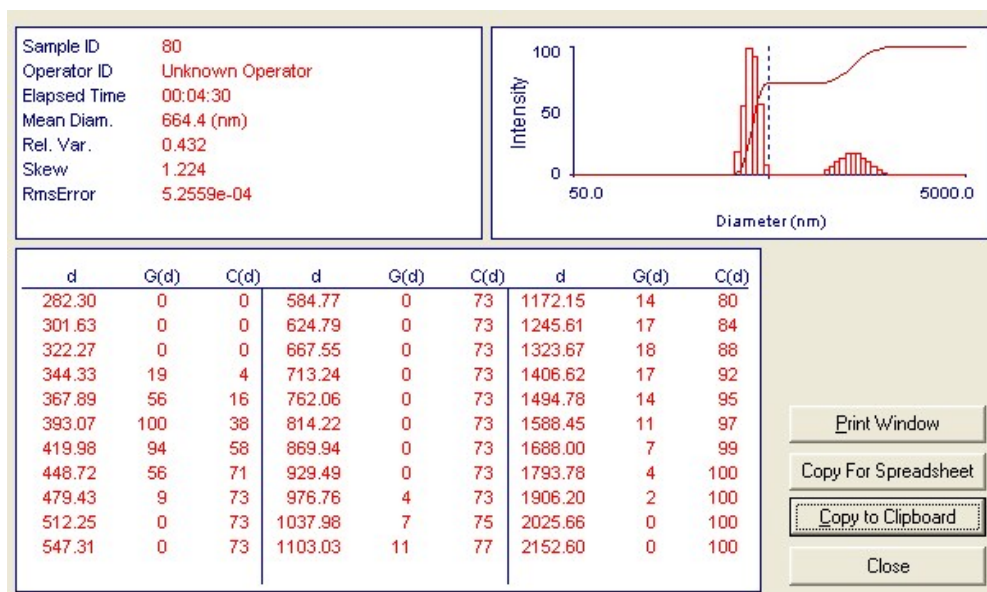


Fig. S5 DLS data of TTPE-H (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 80%.

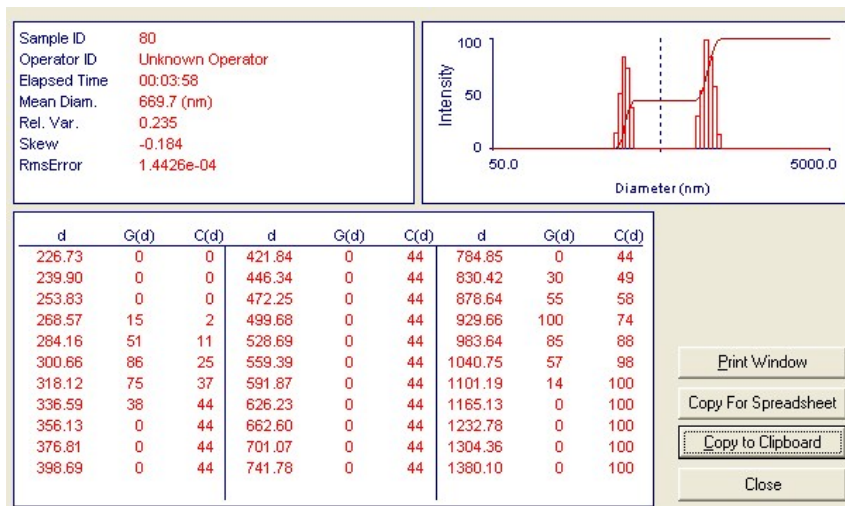


Fig. S6 DLS data of **TTPE-CN** (1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹) in ethylene glycol–THF mixture with ethylene glycol fraction of 80%.

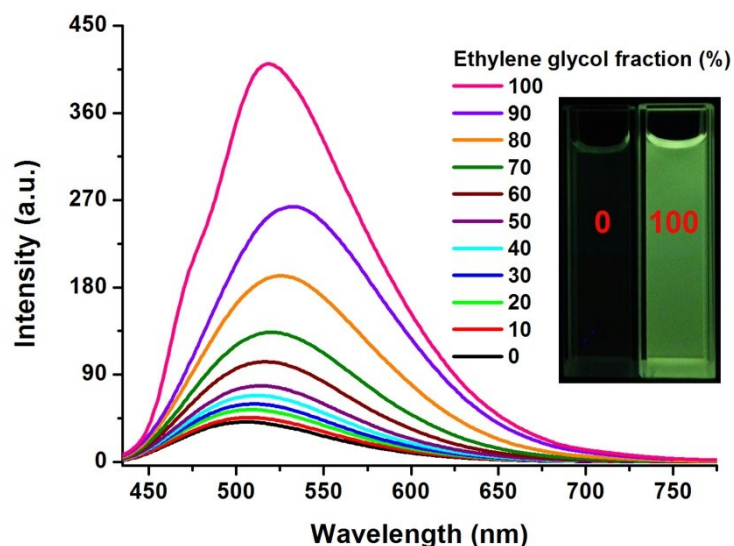


Fig. S7 PL spectra of **TTPE-H** in ethylene glycol–THF mixtures with different ethylene glycol fractions (from 0% to 100%, 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹, excited at 390 nm). Photographs are **TTPE-H** in THF and ethylene glycol under UV light (365 nm), respectively.

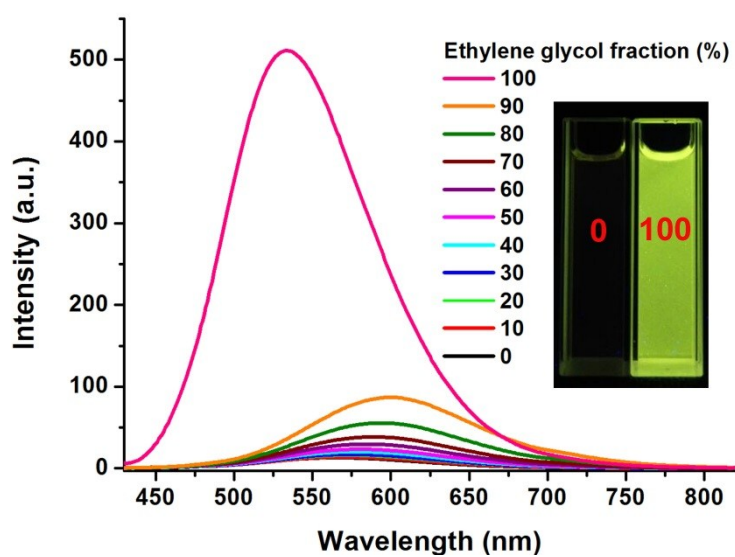


Fig. S8 spectra of **TTPE-CN** in ethylene glycol–THF mixtures with different ethylene glycol fractions (from 0% to 100%, 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹, excited at 410 nm). Photographs are **TTPE-H** in THF and ethylene glycol under UV light (365 nm), respectively.

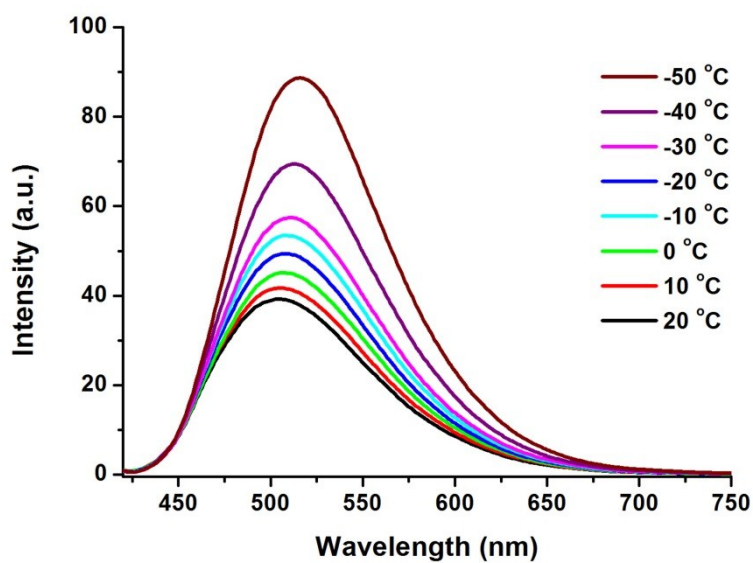


Fig. S9 PL spectra of **TTPE-H** in THF at different temperature (excited at 390 nm, 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹).

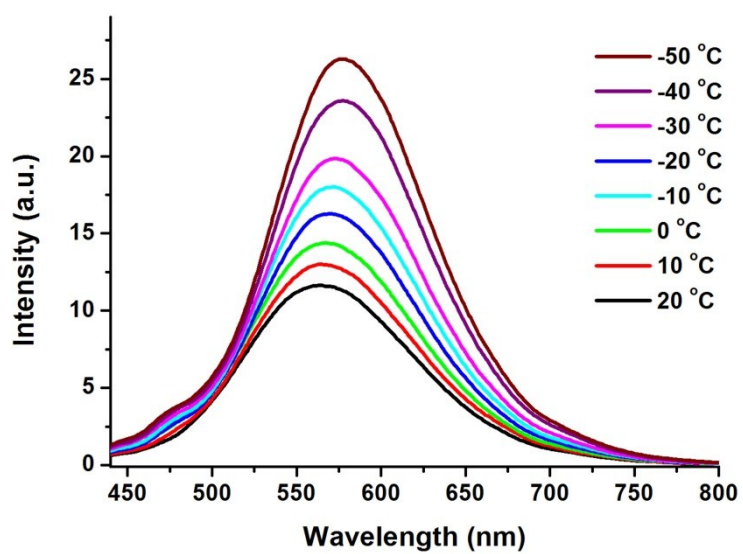


Fig. S10 PL spectra of **TTPE-CN** in THF at different temperature (excited at 410 nm, 1.0×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹).

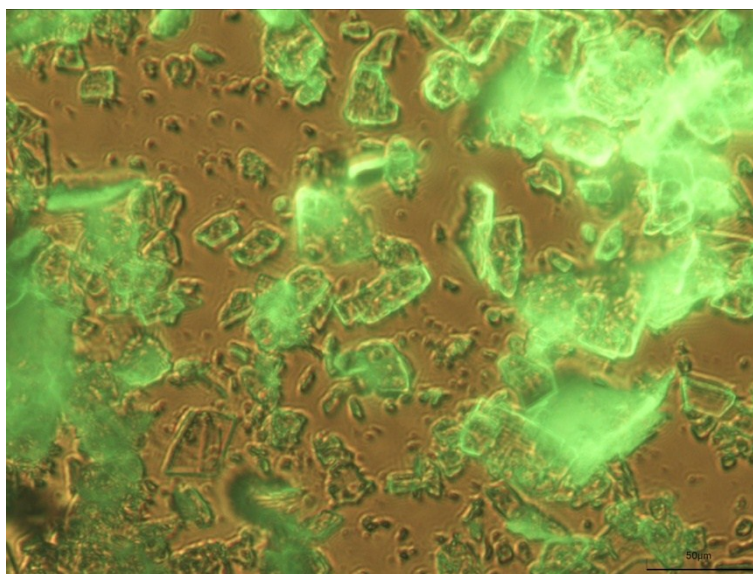


Fig. S11 Fluorescence microscopy image of **TTPE-H** powders. The excitation wavelength for measurements was 330–385 nm.

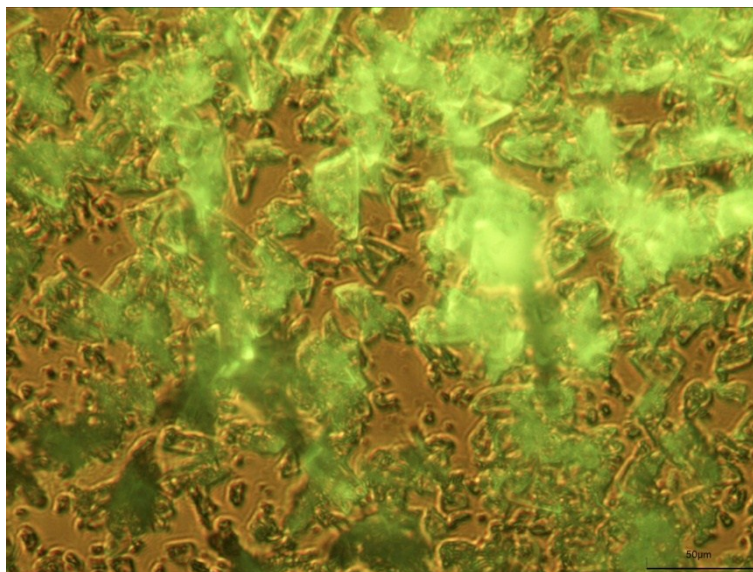


Fig. S12 Fluorescence microscopy image of TTPE-CN powders. The excitation wavelength for measurements was 330–385 nm.

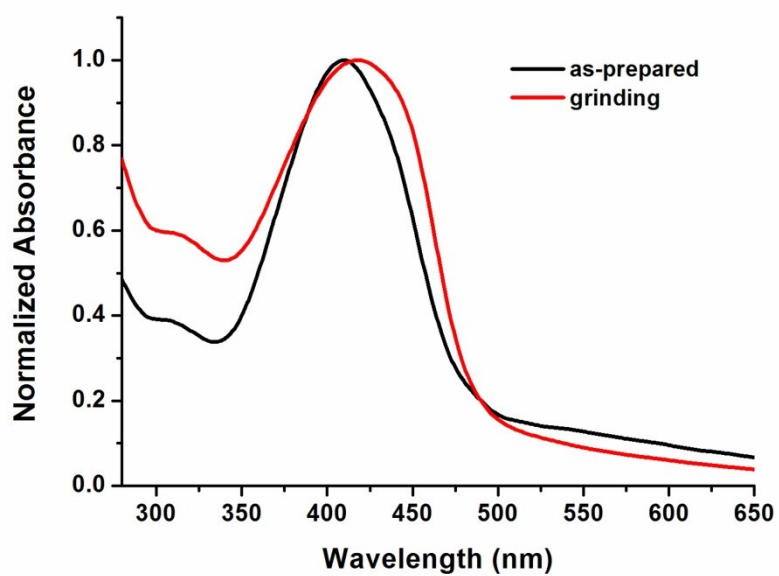


Fig. S13 Normalized UV-vis absorption spectra of TTPE-H in different solid-states: as-prepared and grinding.

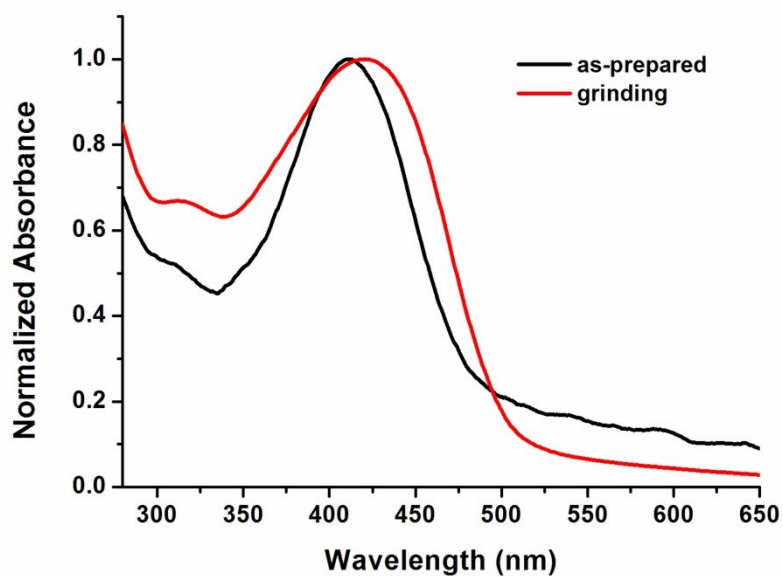


Fig. S14 Normalized UV-vis absorption spectra of TTPE-CN in different solid-states: as-prepared and grinding.

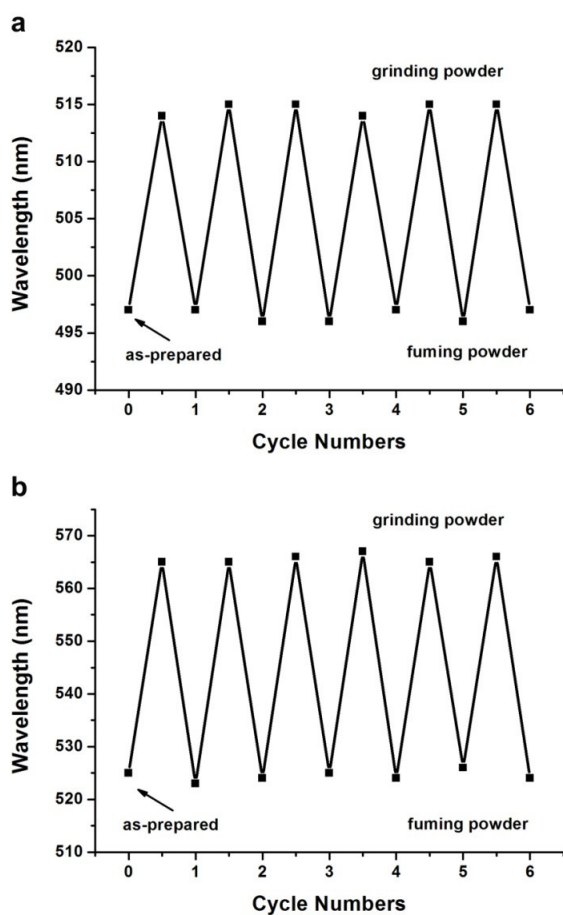


Fig. S15 Maximum fluorescent emission of TTPE-H (a) and TTPE-CN (b) upon repeating treated by grinding and fuming with DCM.

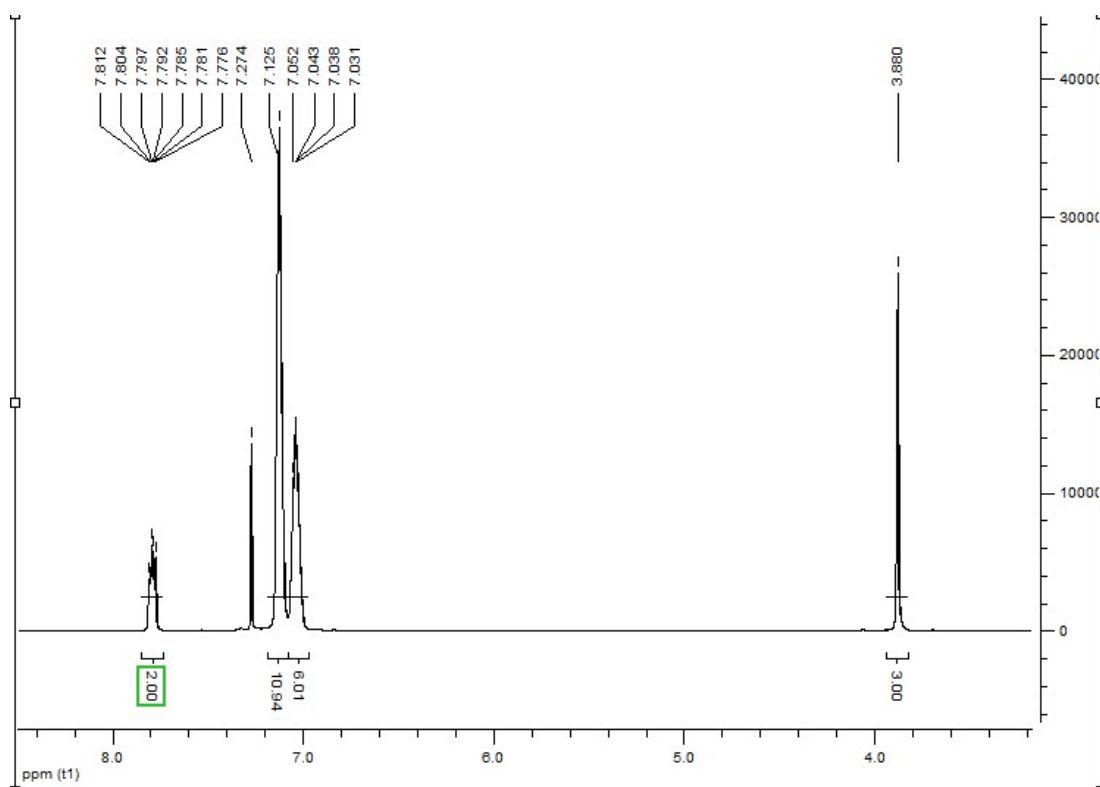


Fig. S16 ¹H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of compound 3.

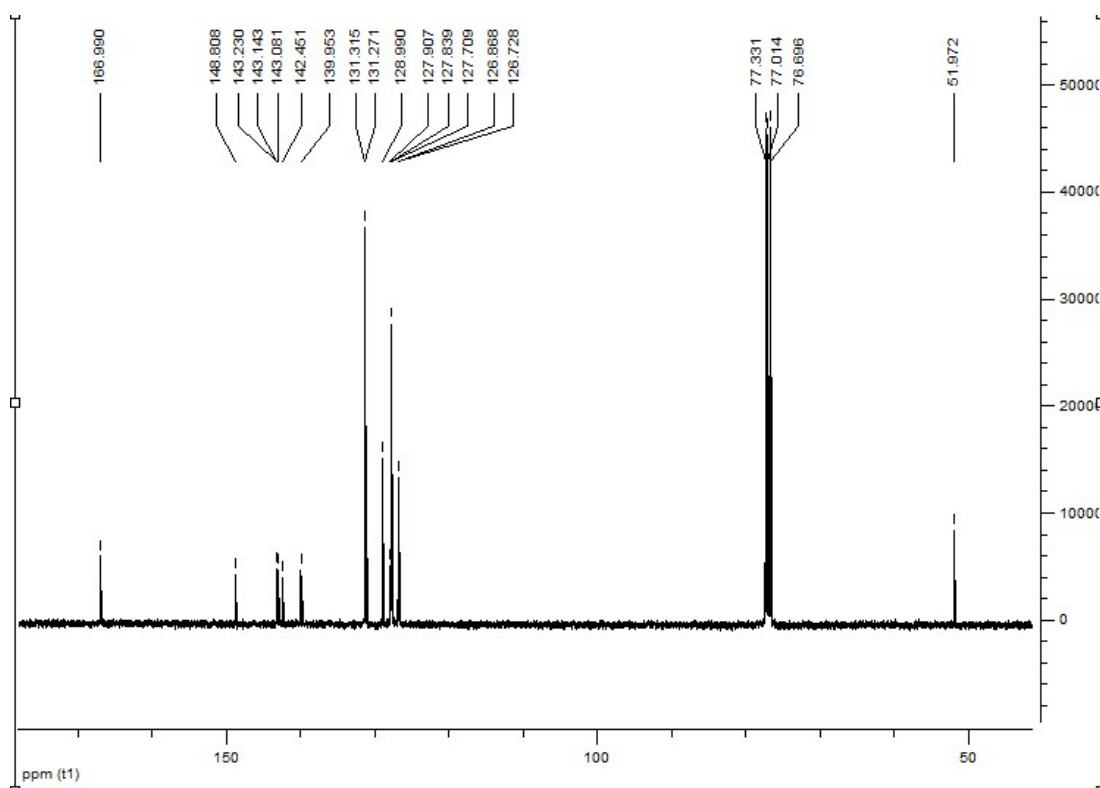


Fig. S17 ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of compound 3.

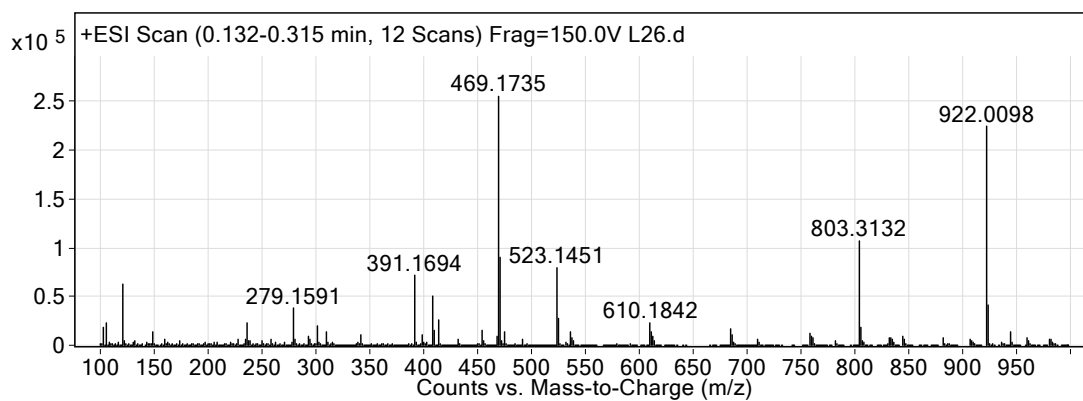


Fig. S18 TOF LC/MS spectrum of compound **3**.

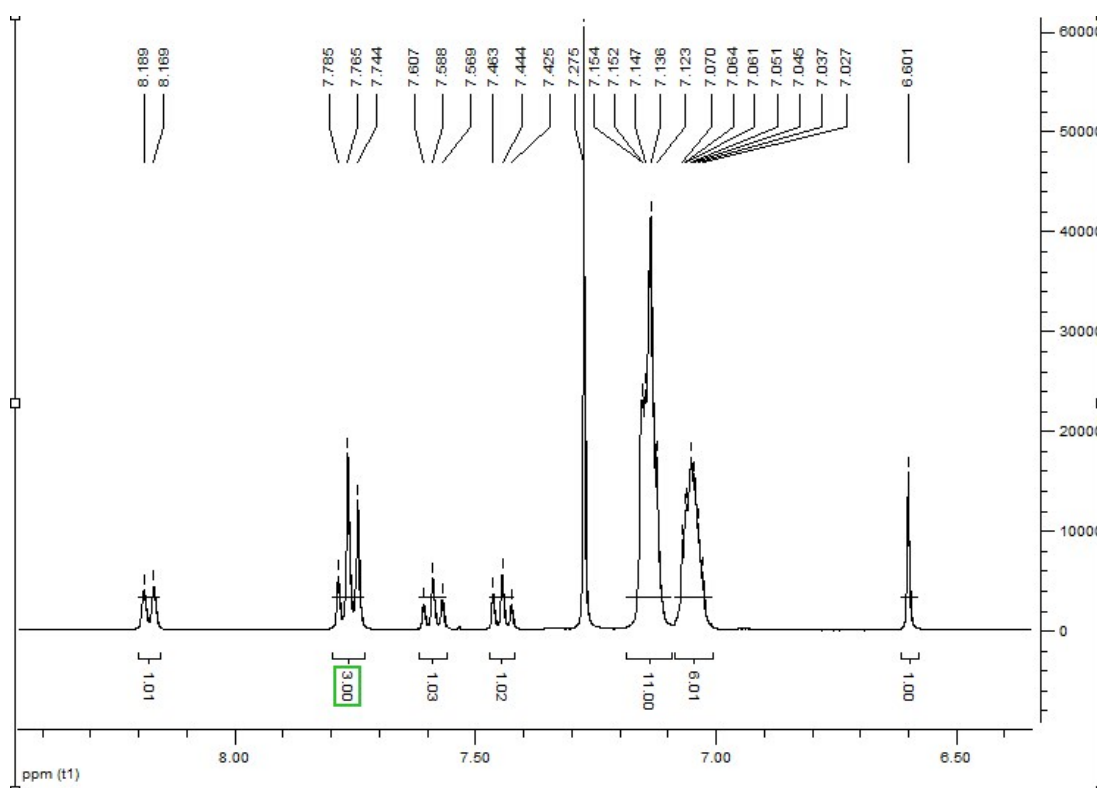


Fig. S19 ¹H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of compound **TTPE-H**.

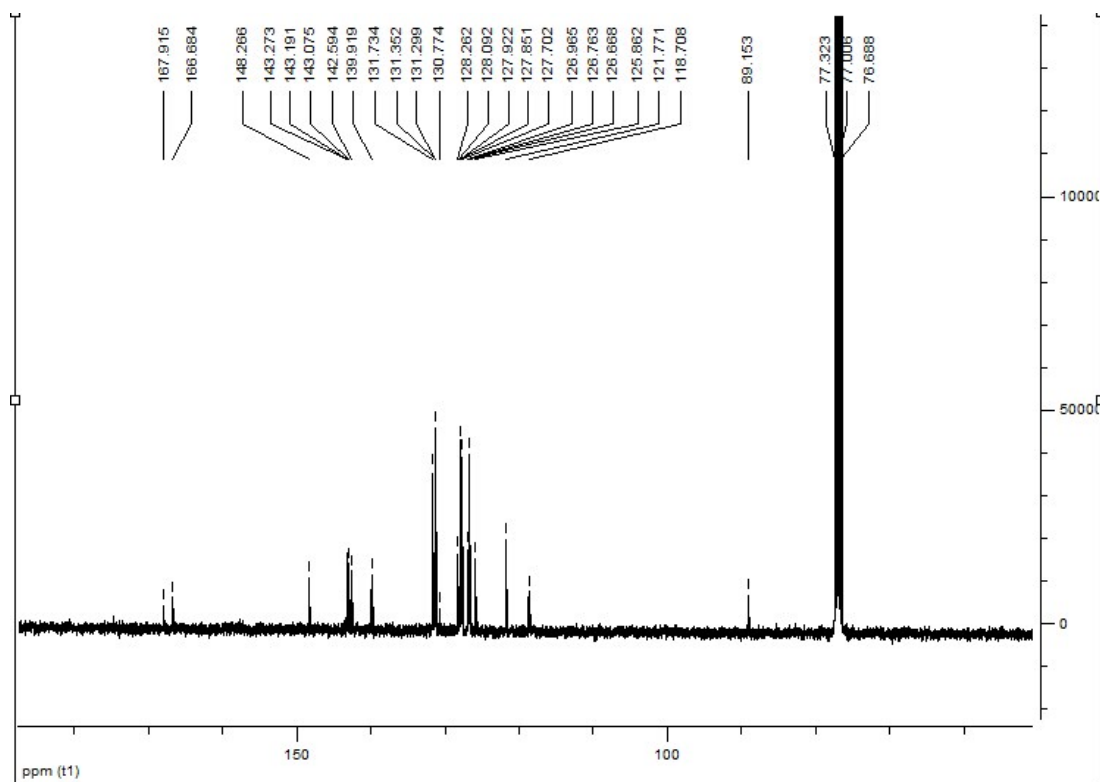


Fig. S20 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of compound **TTPE-H**.

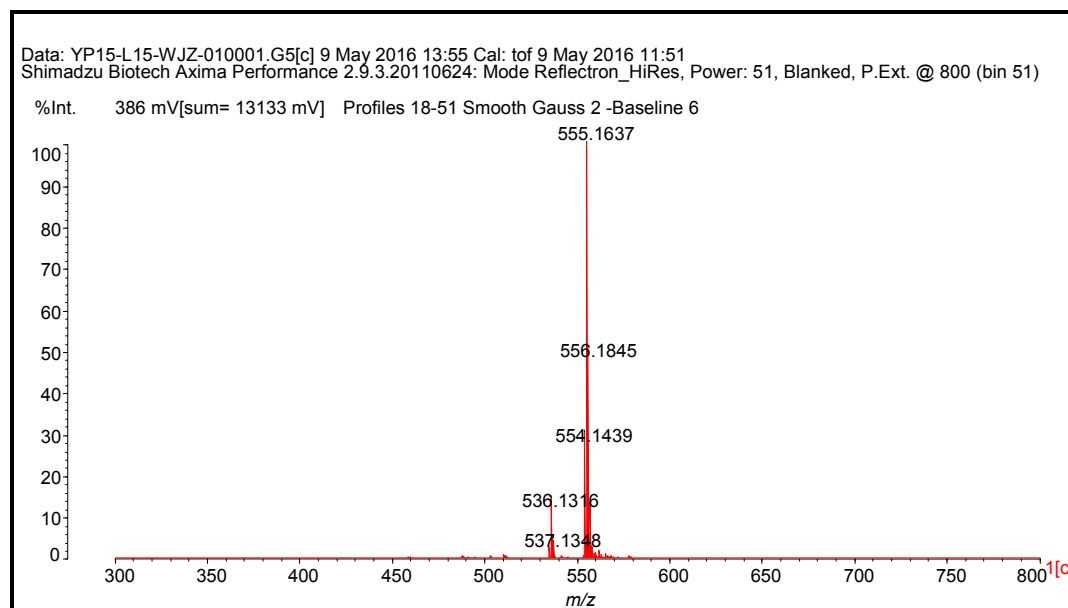


Fig. S21 MALDI/TOF MS spectrum of compound **TTPE-H**.

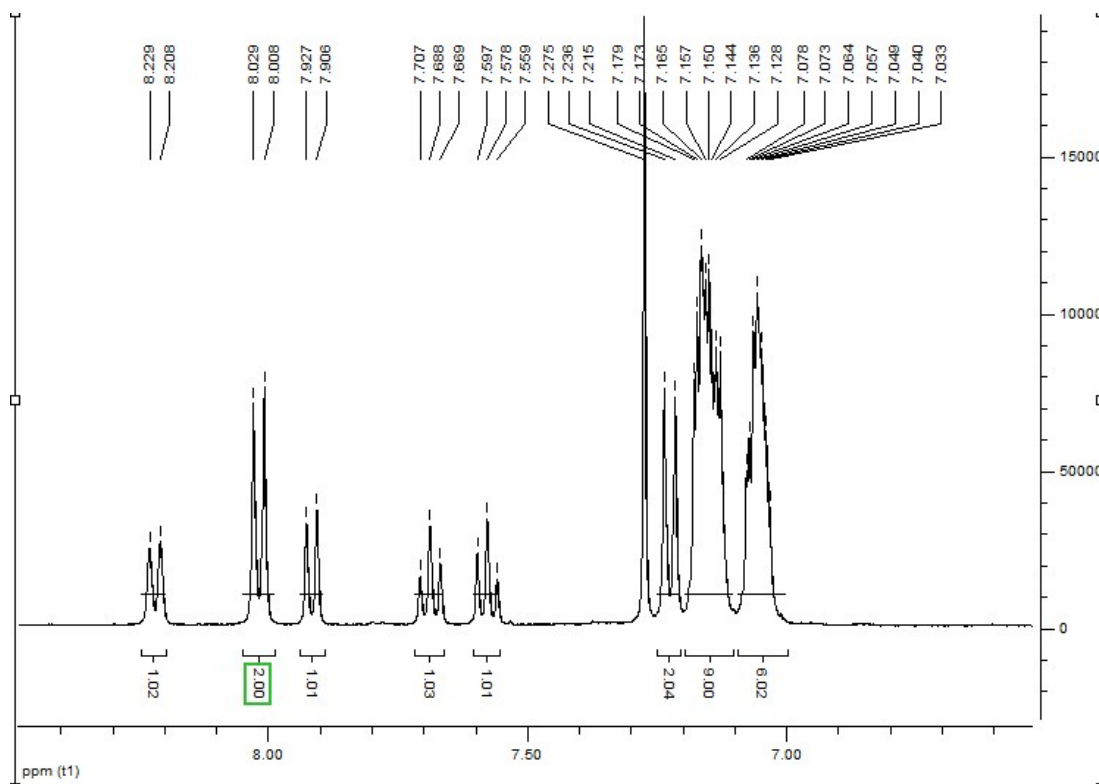


Fig. S22 ^1H NMR (400 MHz) spectrum of compound TTPE-CN.

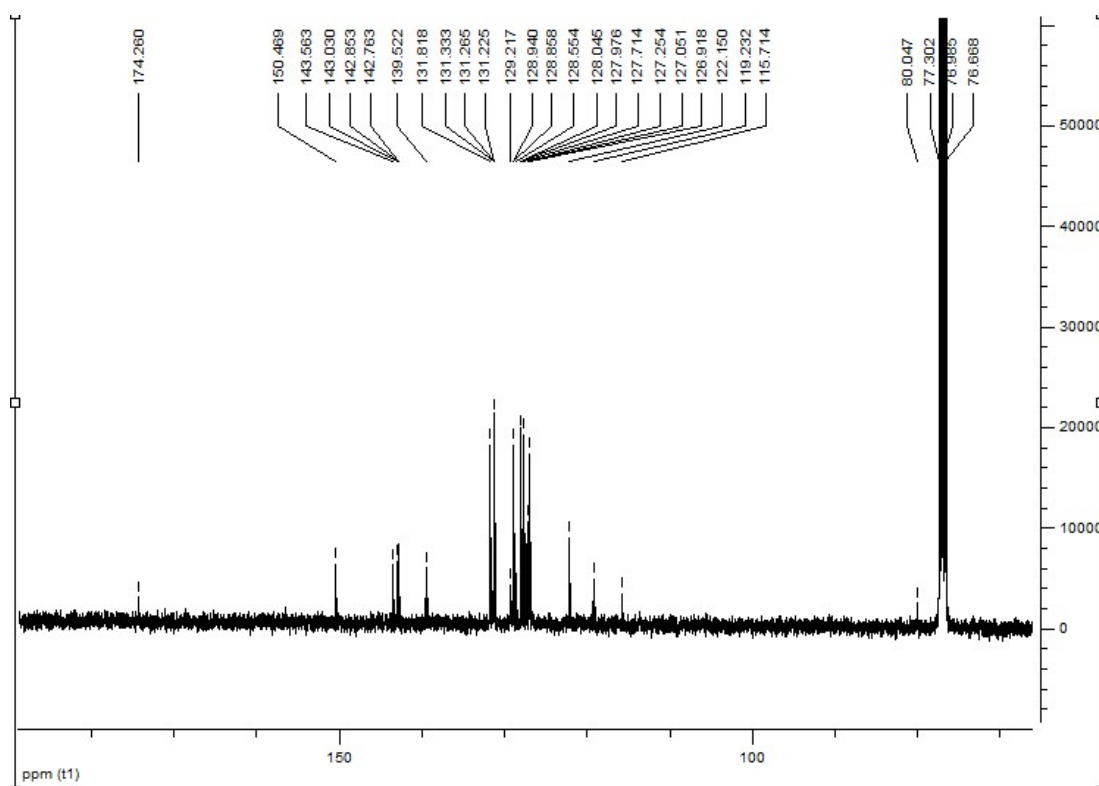


Fig. S23 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz) spectrum of compound TTPE-CN.

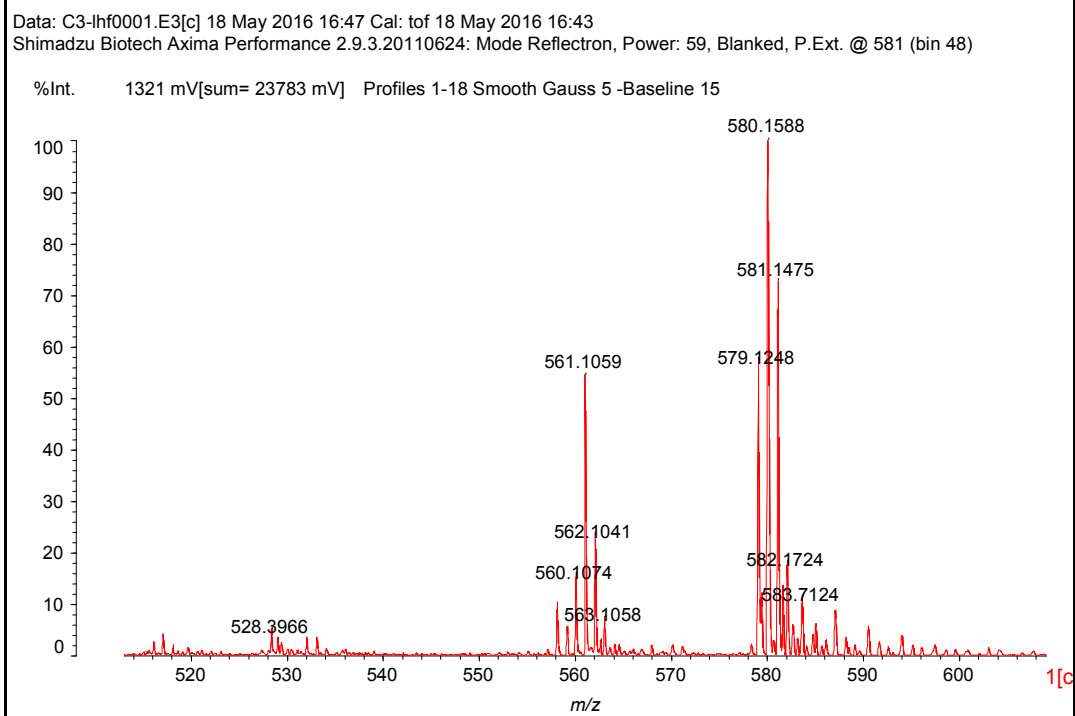


Fig. S24 MALDI/TOF MS spectrum of compound **TTPE-CN**.