

Electronic Supplementary Information

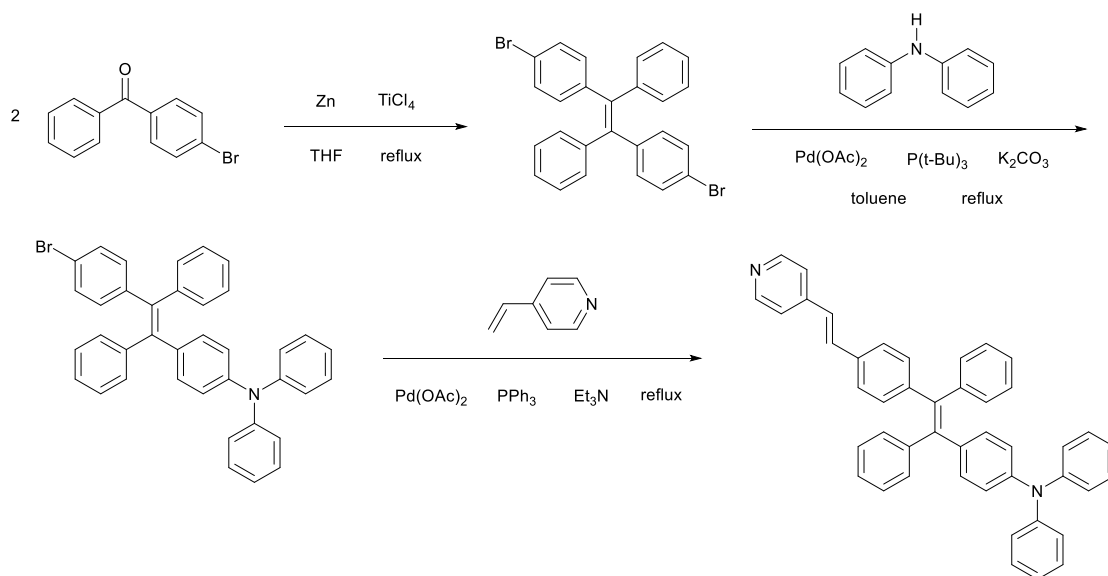
Handy ratiometric detection of gaseous nerve agents with AIE-fluorophore-based solid test strips

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Scheme S1. Synthesis and structure of DPA-TPE-Py.

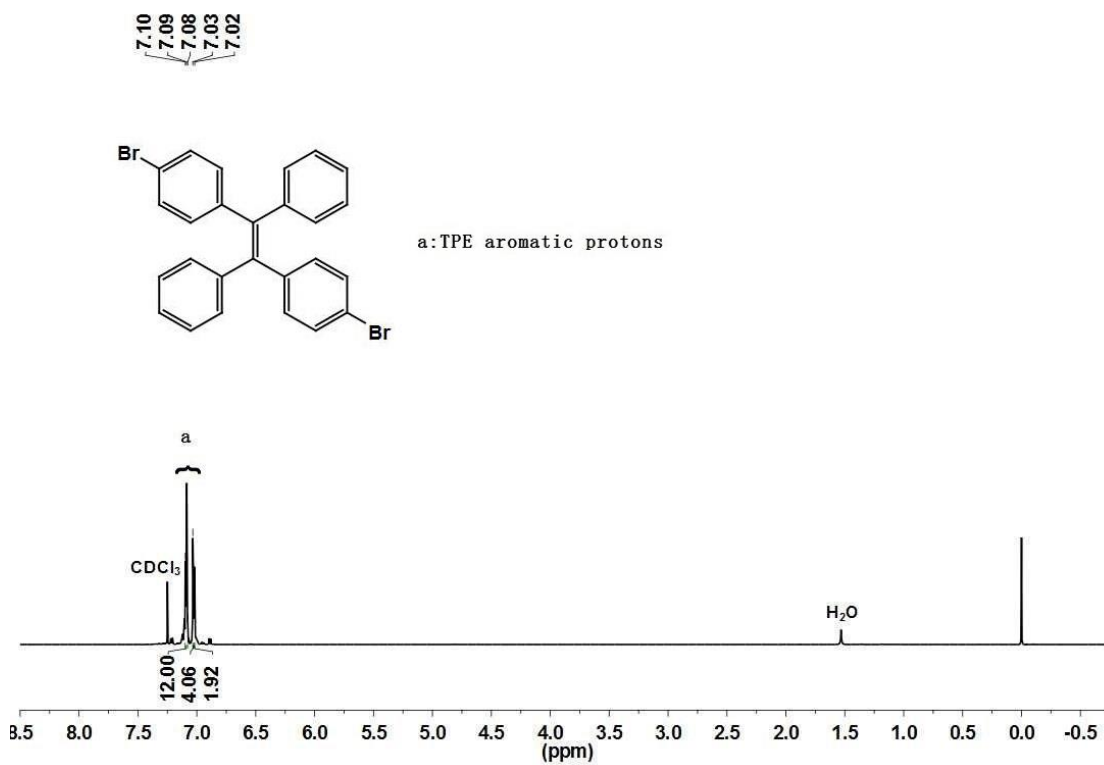


Fig. S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of Br-TPE-Br in CDCl₃.

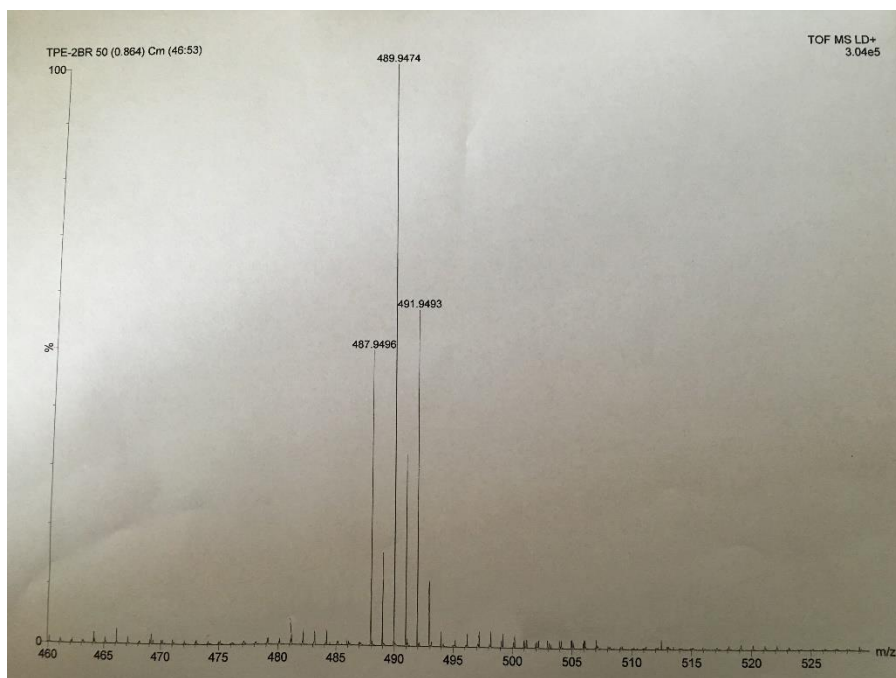


Figure S2. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of Br-TPE-Br.

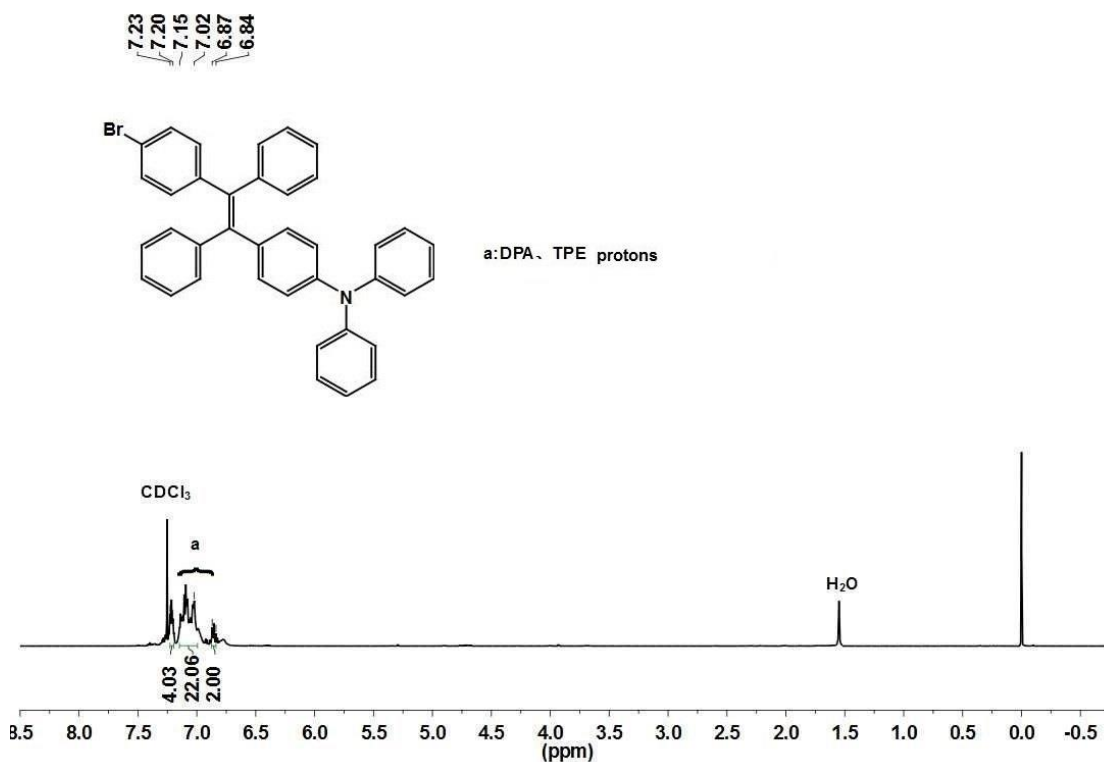


Fig. S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of DPA-TPE-Br in CDCl₃.

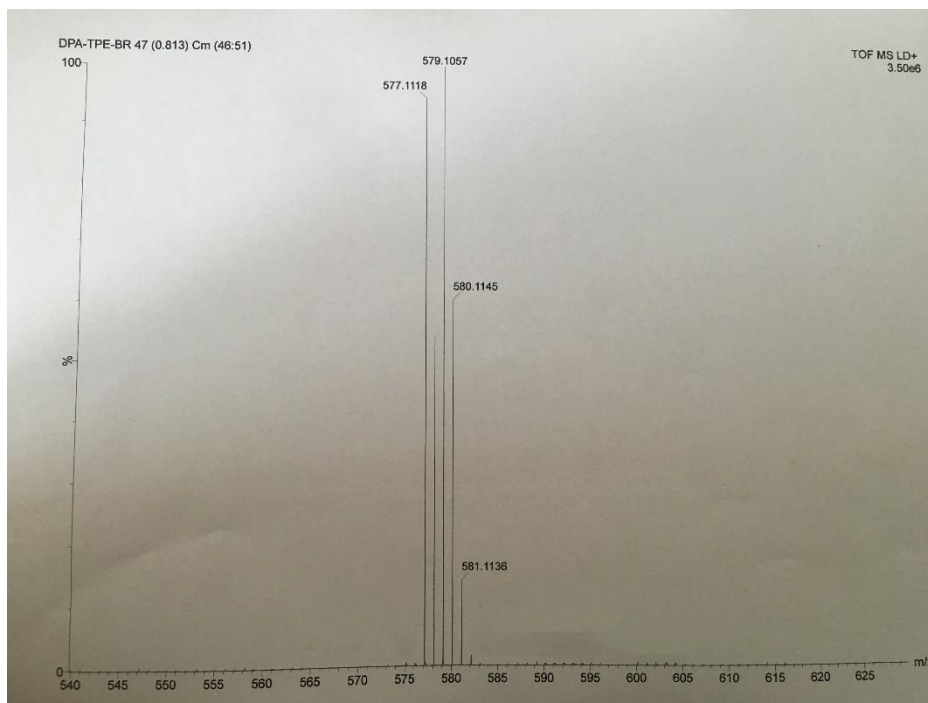


Figure S4. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of DPA-TPE-Br.

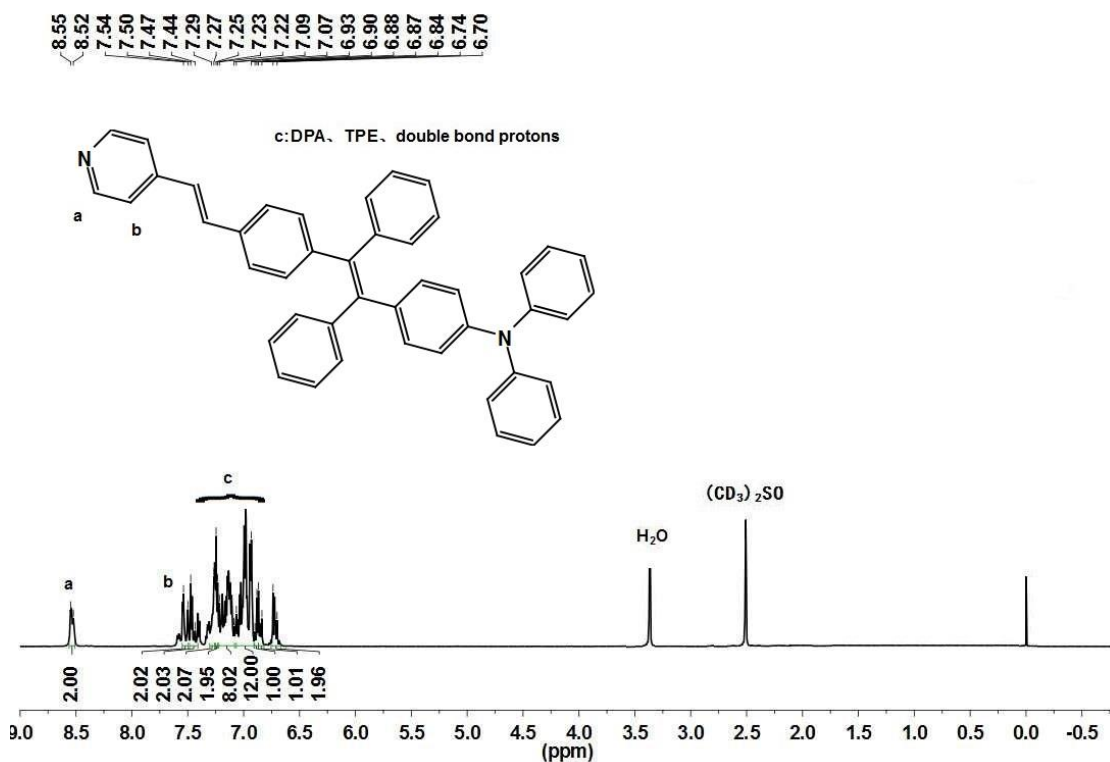


Fig. S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of DPA-TPE-Py in (CD₃)₂SO.

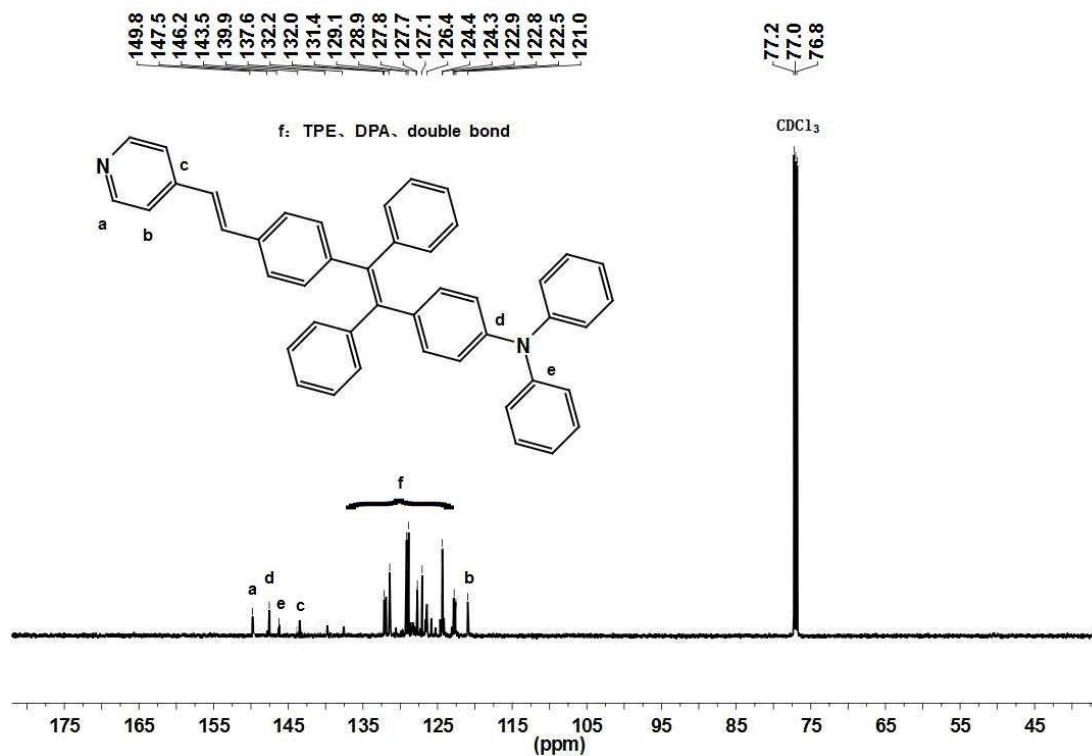


Fig. S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of DPA-TPE-Py in CDCl₃.

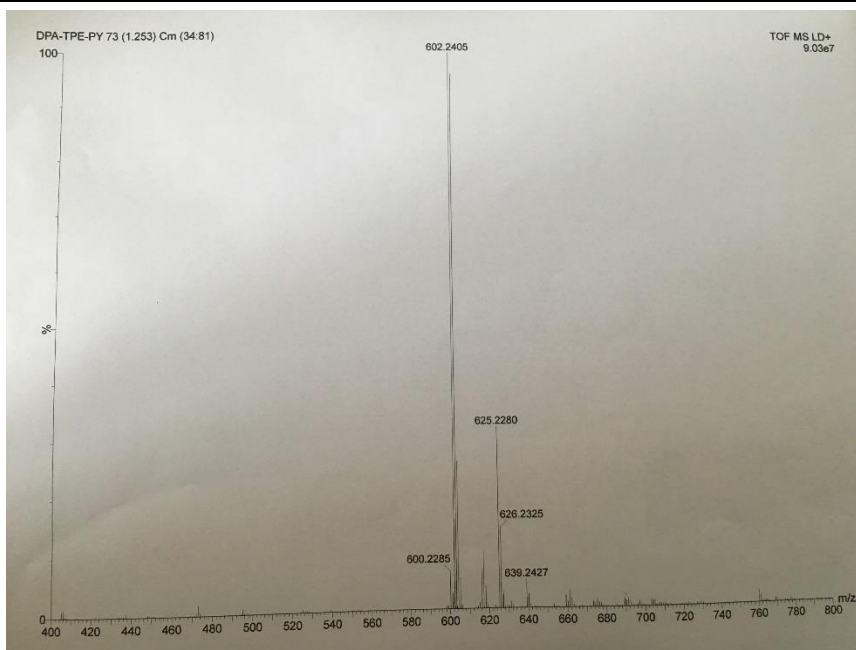


Figure S7. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of DPA-TPE-Py.

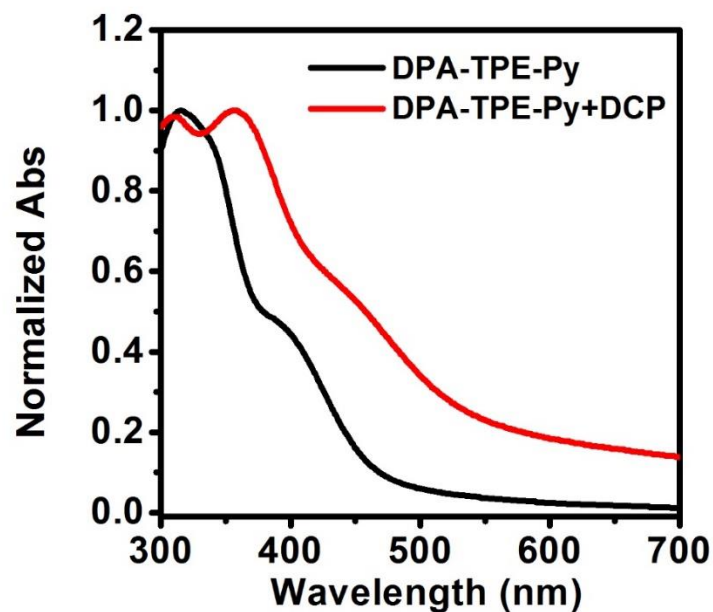


Fig. S8. Normalized UV-vis absorption spectra of DPA-TPE-Py (black) and the final reaction product of DPA-TPE-Py with DCP vapor (red).

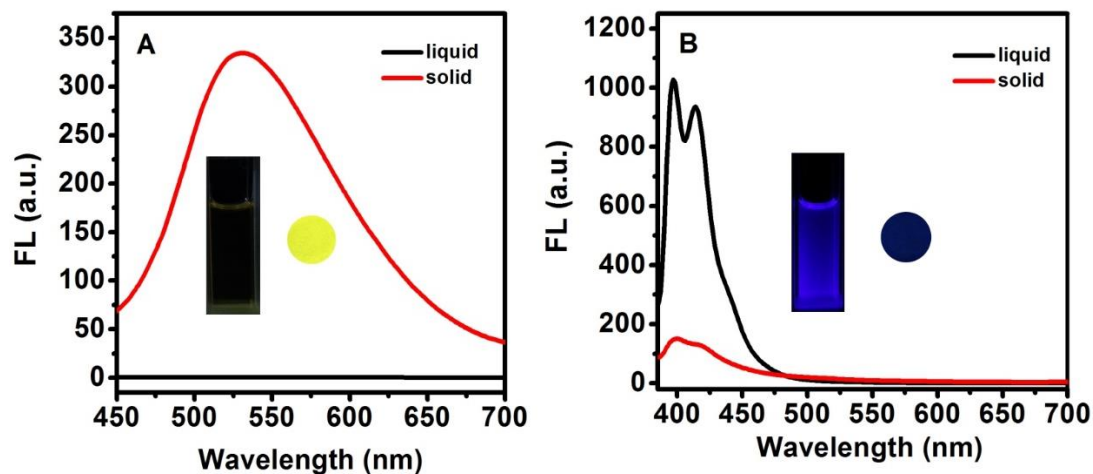


Fig. S9. (A) Fluorescence spectra of DPA-TPE-Py (10^{-3} M) in THF and DPA-TPE-Py loaded test strip; $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=369$ nm; (B) Fluorescence spectra of Py-COOH (10^{-3} M) in THF and Py-COOH loaded test strip under 369 nm excitation. Insets: photographs of solutions and test strips were taken under hand-held UV lamp (365 nm).

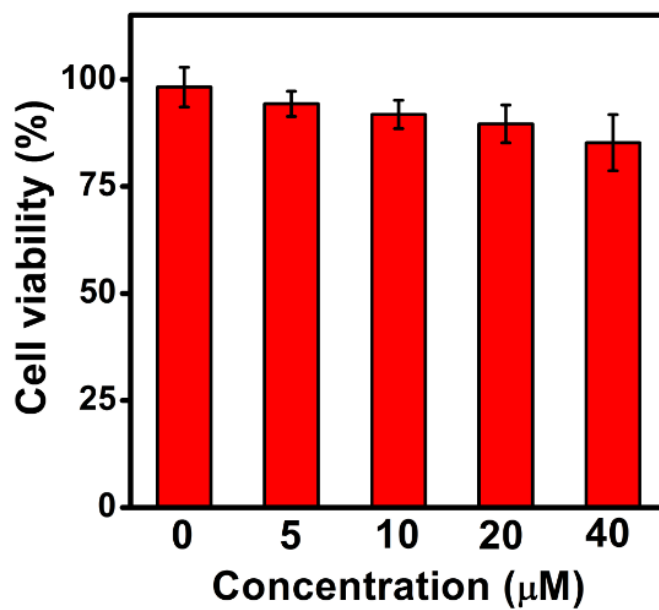


Figure S10. Cytotoxic effects against HeLa upon 24 hours of incubation with different DPA-TPE-Py concentrations (0, 5, 10, 20, 40 µM).

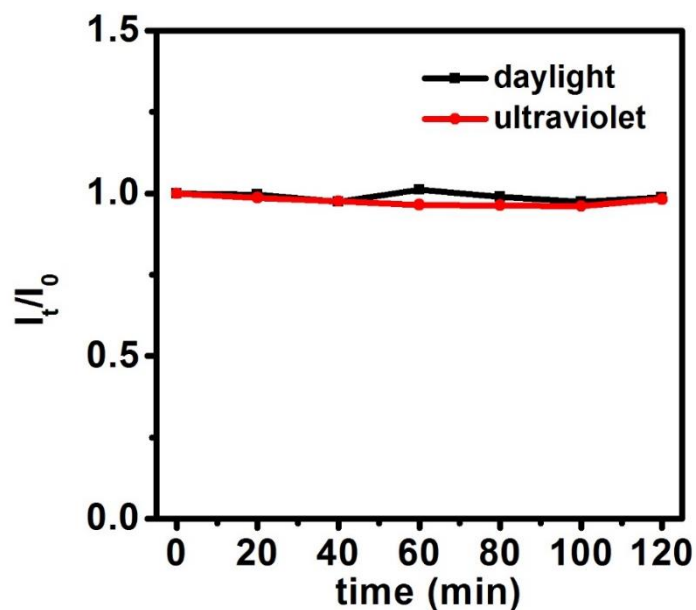


Fig. S11. Photostability of DPA-TPE-Py loaded test strips. I_0 is the original maximum fluorescence intensity excited at 465 nm before light irradiation and I_t is the fluorescence intensity (recorded at the same wavelength as I_0) excited at 465 nm after t -minute light irradiation. The ratio I_t/I_0 was calculated to be representative of the magnitude of change in fluorescence intensity. The samples were under daylight (black) or continuous light irradiation using a 15W 365 nm UV lamp (red).

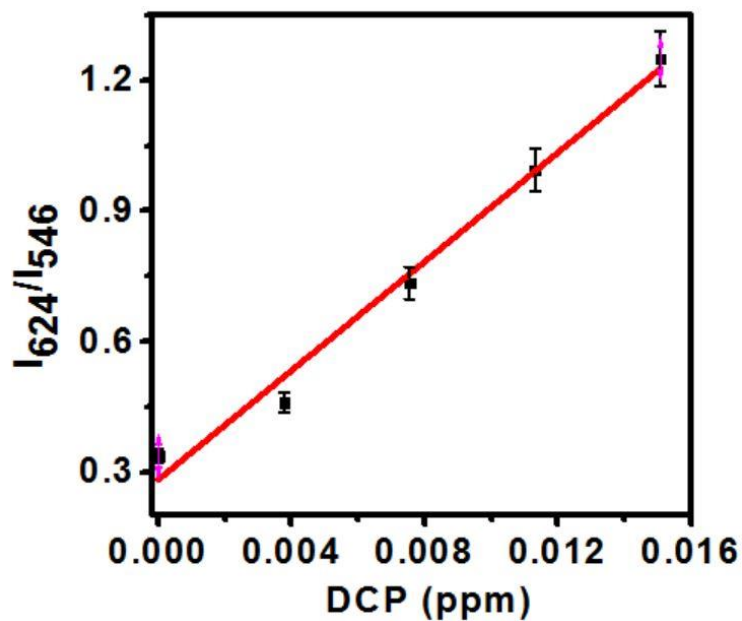


Fig. S12. Fluorescence intensity ratio as a function of DCP level.

Determination of the detection limit¹⁻²:

The calibration curve was first obtained from the plot of fluorescence ratio I_{624}/I_{546} as a function of DCP vapor. Then the regression curve equation was obtained for the lower concentration part.

The detection limit = $3 \times \text{S.D.} / k$

where k is the slope of the curve equation, and S.D. represents the standard deviation for the fluorescence intensity of DPA-TPE-Py in the absence of DCP.

$$I_{624}/I_{546} = 0.283 + 62.62 \times [\text{DCP}] \quad (R^2 = 0.983)$$

$$\text{LOD} = 3 \times 0.038 / 62.62 = 1.82 \text{ ppb}$$

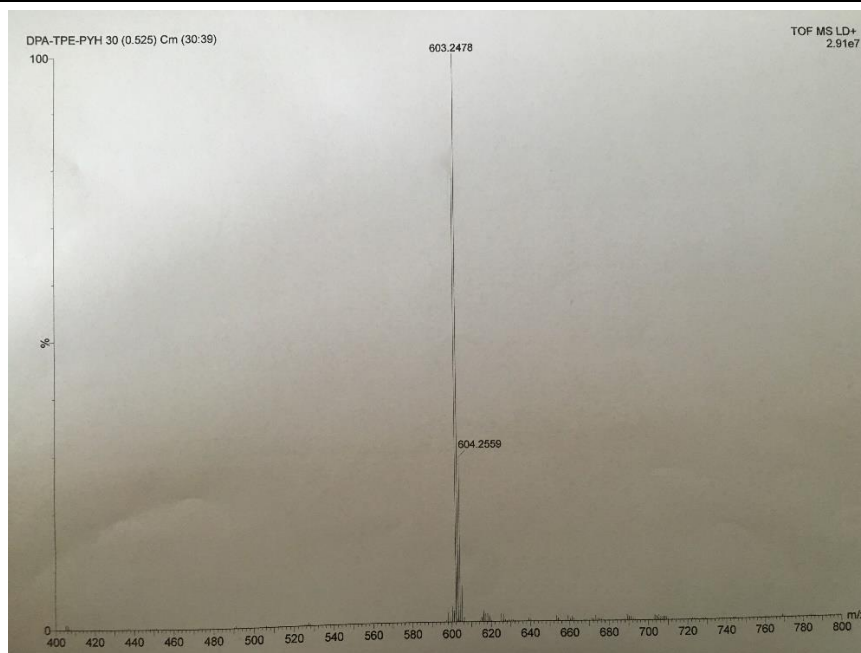


Fig. S13. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of the reaction product (DPA-TPE-PyH) from the reaction between DPA-TPE-Py and DCP.

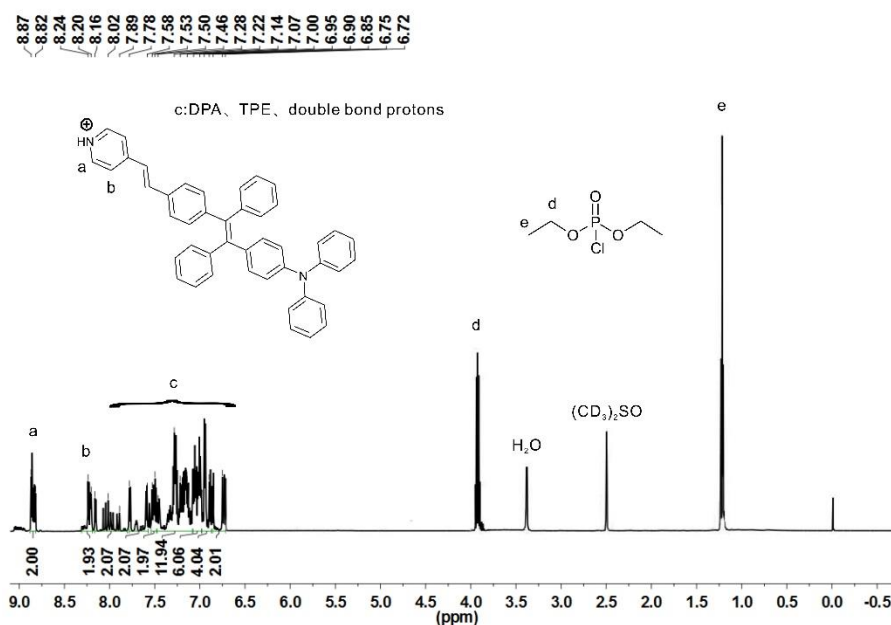


Fig. S14. ^1H NMR spectrum of the reaction product between DPA-TPE-Py and DCP in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$.

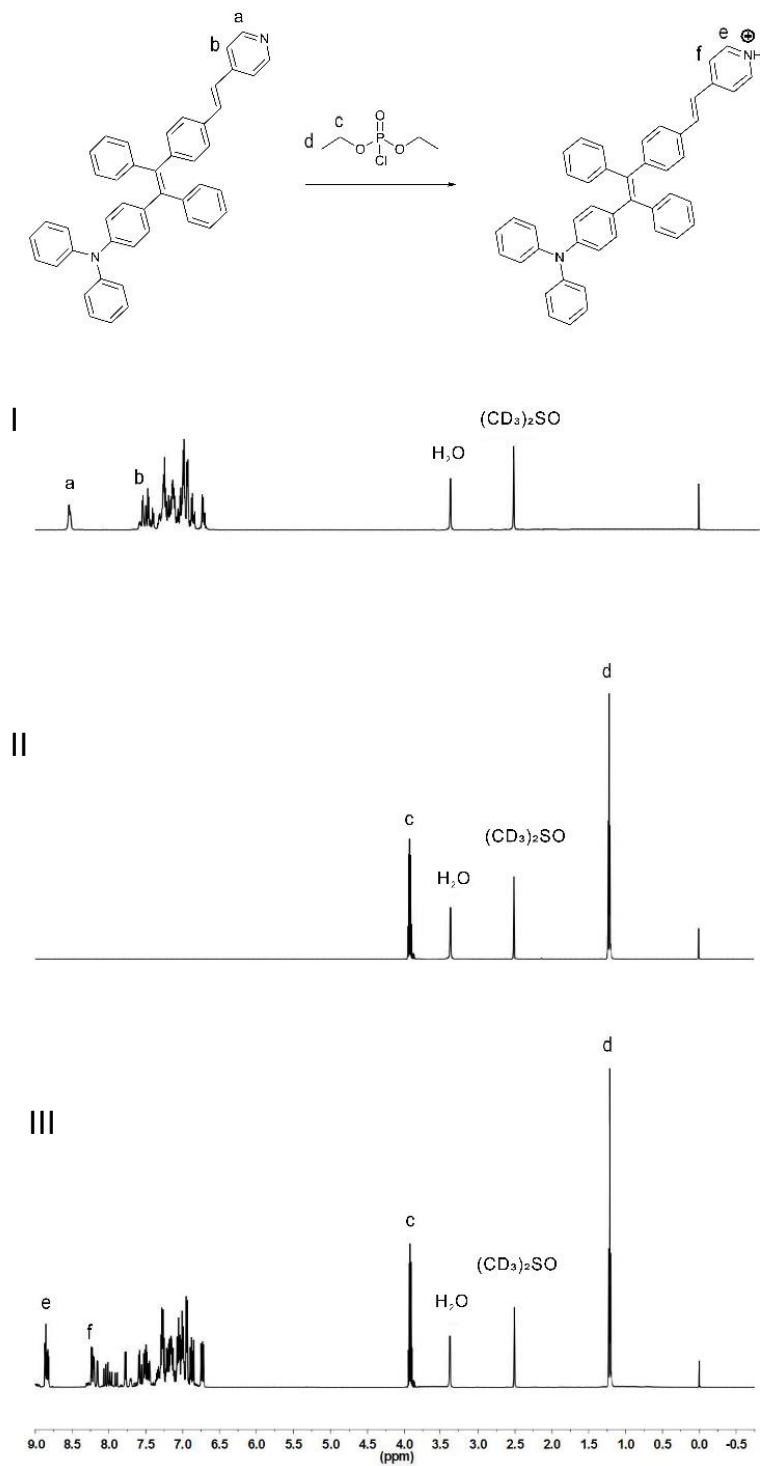


Fig. S15. ^1H NMR spectra for comparison of DPA-TPE-Py and its reaction product DPA-TPE-PyH⁺ in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$. I: DPA-TPE-Py; II: DCP; III: DPA-TPE-PyH⁺ (excessive DCP was added in the reaction).

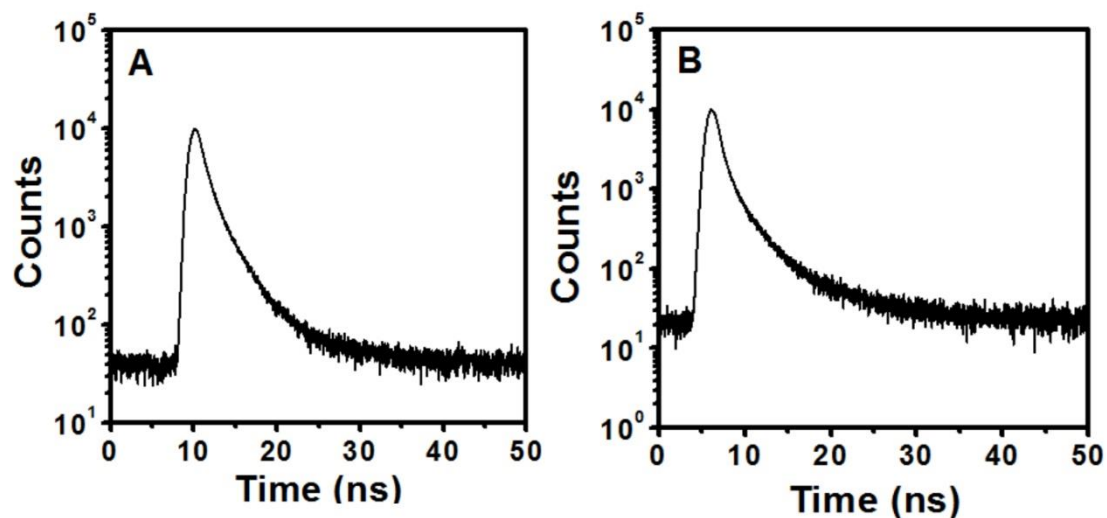


Fig. S16. (A) Fluorescence decay curve for the DPA-TPE-Py loaded test strip (recording 10000 photons measured at 465 nm excitation and 546 nm emission), Fit = $A + B_1\exp(-t/\tau_1) + B_2\exp(-t/\tau_2)$ ($\tau_1 = 1.10$ ns, $\tau_2 = 3.45$ ns). (B) Fluorescence decay curve for the DPA-TPE-Py loaded test strip upon exposure to DCP vapor ([DCP] = 0.377 ppm, recording 10000 photons at 465 nm excitation and 624 nm emission), Fit = $A + B_1\exp(-t/\tau_1) + B_2\exp(-t/\tau_2)$ ($\tau_1 = 0.80$ ns, $\tau_2 = 3.65$ ns).

References

(1) Thomsen, V.; Schatzlein, D.; Mercurio, D. Limits of Detection in Spectroscopy.

Spectroscopy, **2003**, *18*, 112-114..

(2) McNaught, A. D.; Wilkinson, A. IUPAC Compendium of Chemical Terminology,

the "Gold Book", **1997**.