

## Supplementary Information

### **Aggregation-induced emission (AIE) characteristic of water-soluble tetraphenylethene (TPE) bearing four sulfonate salts**

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## Experimental Section:

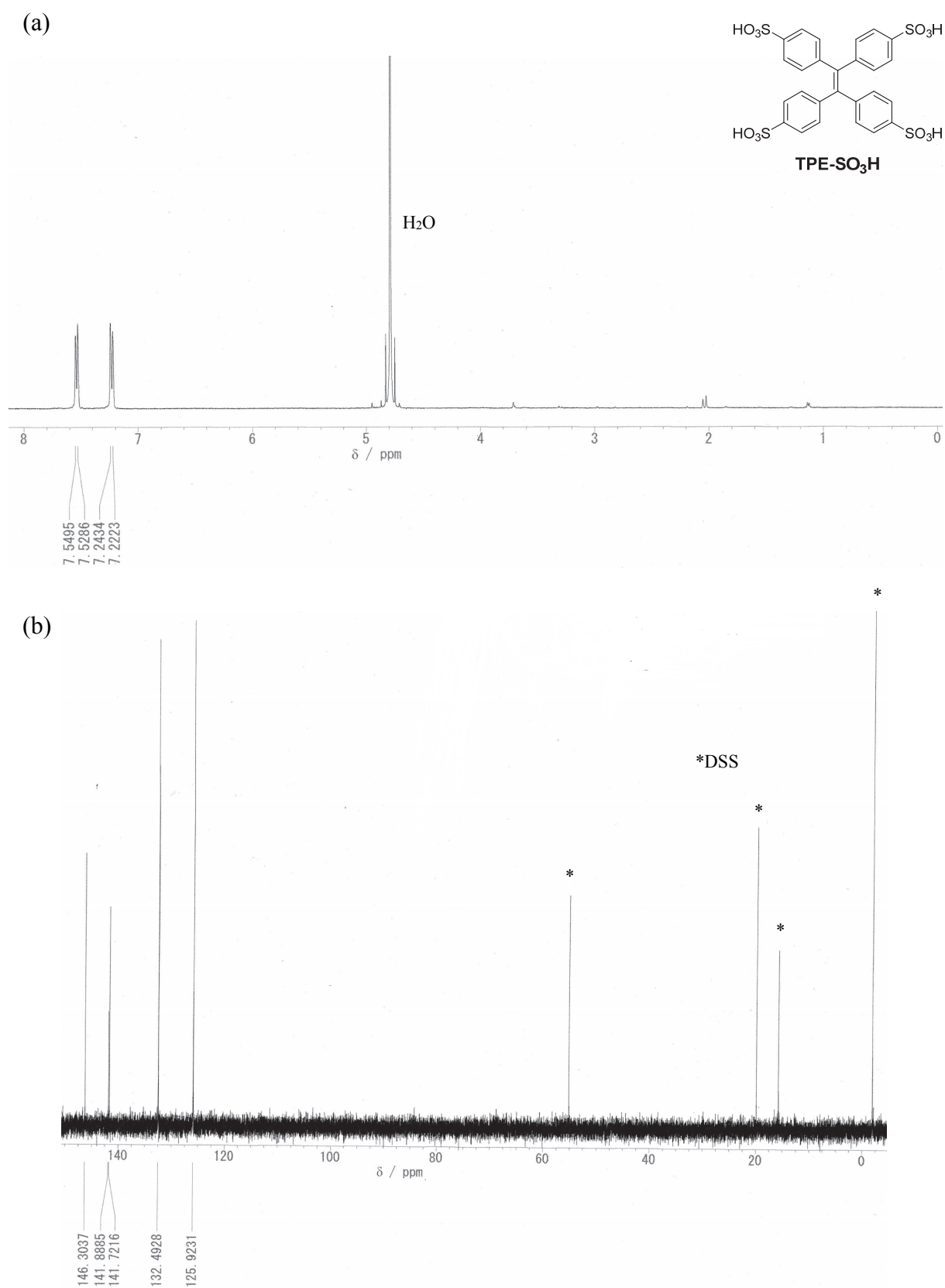
**General:** IR spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU IRAffinity-1 spectrometer by ATR method.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian-400 or Varian-500 FT NMR spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectral data by ESI were acquired on a Thermo Fisher Scientific LTQ Orbitrap XL. Absorption spectra of solution were observed with a HITACH U-2910 spectrophotometer and absorption spectrum of the solid was recorded by a Shimadzu UV-3600 plus spectrophotometer with a calibrated integrating sphere system. fluorescence spectra were measured with a HORIBA FluoroMax-4 spectrofluorometer. The fluorescence quantum yields in solution were determined by a HORIBA FluoroMax-4 spectrofluorometer by using a calibrated integrating sphere system. The water-organic solvent mixture containing **WS-TPE** was made by weight percent (wt%) for water. The determination of water in 1,4-dioxane, THF and acetonitrile was done with a MKC-610 Karl Fischer moisture titrator (Kyoto Electronics manufacturing Co., Ltd.) based on Karl Fischer coulometric titration for samples below ca. 10.0 wt% water fraction. The dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurements was done with a Malvern Zetasizer Nano (Malvern, ZEN3600) analyzer. The solid morphology was observed using a Hitachi S-4800 scanning electron microscope (SEM) coupled with an energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) analyzer. The dispersed samples in solution dried on a carbon-coated copper grid without any metal coating.

### Preparation of tetra(4-sulfophenyl)ethene (**TPE-SO<sub>3</sub>H**)

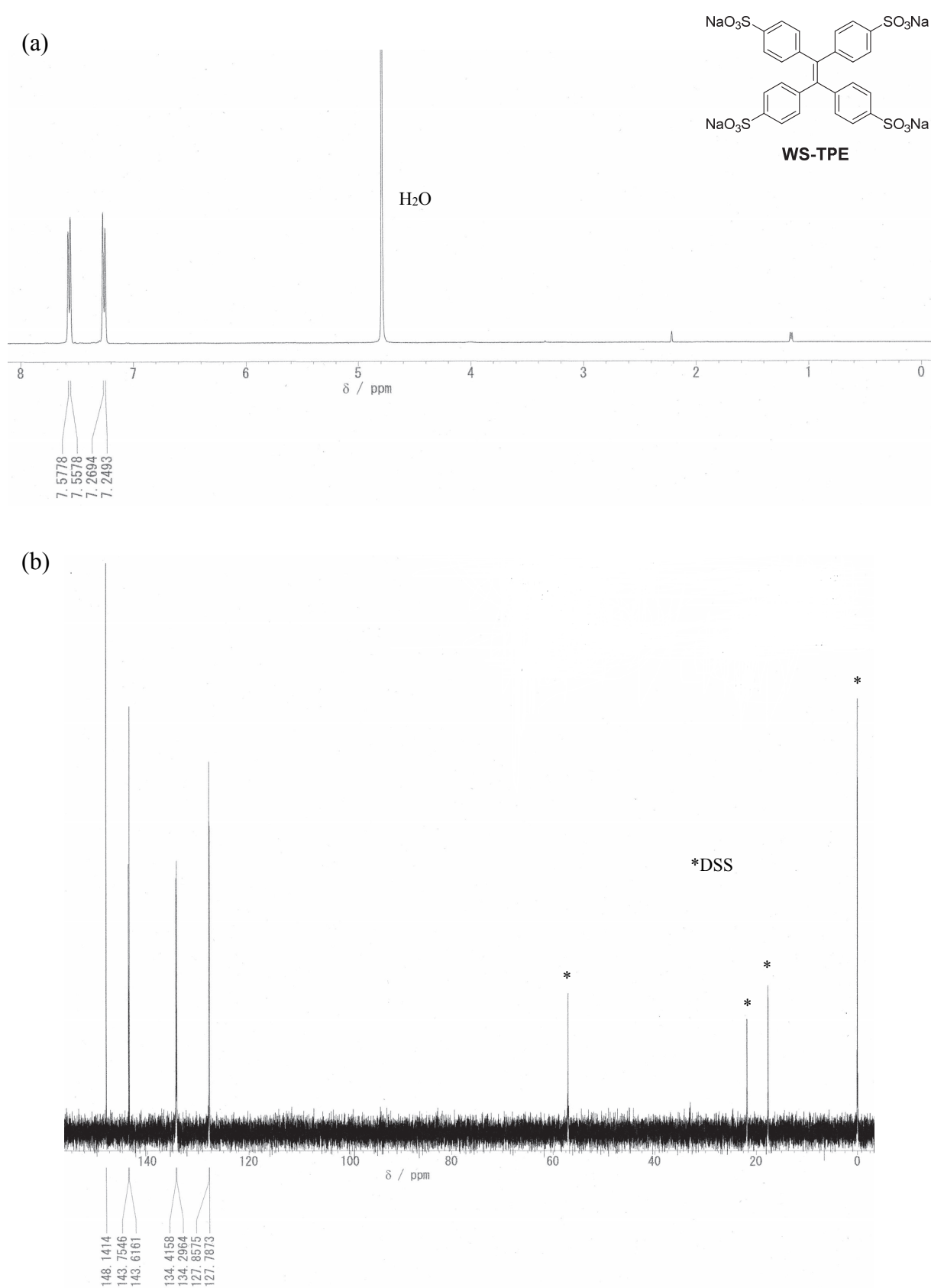
To conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (10 ml) heated at 115 °C was added tetraphenylethene (0.51 g, 1.5 mmol) and the solution was stirred for 4 h at 115 °C. To ethyl acetate at 0 °C was very slowly added dropwise the reaction mixture, which is key point to successfully obtain **TPE-SO<sub>3</sub>H**. The resulting precipitate was filtered and was chromatographed on reverse-phased silica gel (methanol as eluent) to give **TPE-SO<sub>3</sub>H** (0.89 g, yield 90 %) as a gray solid; FT-IR (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  = 1159, 1107, 1030, 999  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )  $\delta$  = 7.23 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 8H), 7.54 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 8H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , DSS as standard)  $\delta$  = 125.92, 132.49, 141.72, 141.89, 146.30 ppm; HRMS (ESI):  $m/z$  (%):[M-4H<sup>-</sup>] calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_4$ , 161.98866; found 161.98901.

### Preparation of tetra(4-sulfophenyl)ethene sodium salt (**WS-TPE**)

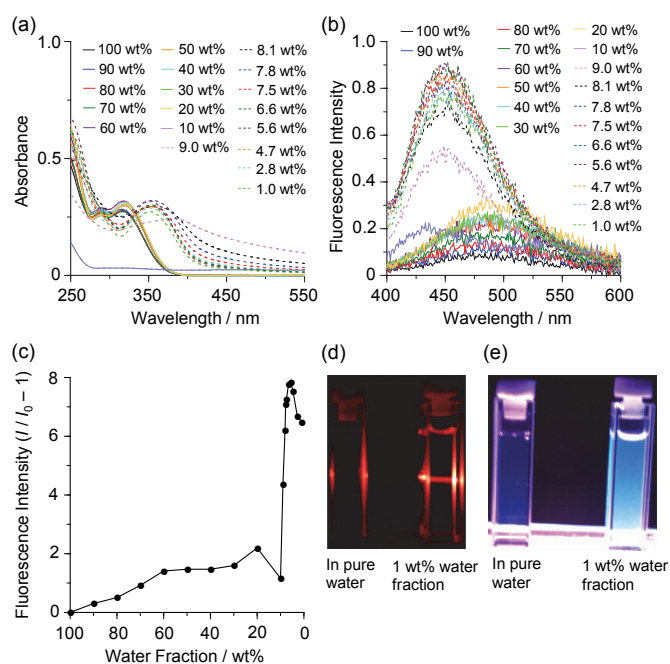
A solution of **TPE-SO<sub>3</sub>H** (0.11 g, 0.16 mmol) in water was neutralized with aqueous NaOH and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in water, and vapor diffusion method by acetone was performed to afford **WS-TPE** (0.072 g, yield 61 %) as a yellow solid; FT-IR (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  = 1175, 1123, 1036, 1009  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )  $\delta$  = 7.26 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.57 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 8H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , DSS as standard)  $\delta$  = 127.79 (127.86), 134.39 (134.42), 143.62, 143.75, 148.14 ppm; HRMS (ESI):  $m/z$  (%):[M-4H<sup>-</sup>] calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_4$ , 161.98866; found 161.98898.



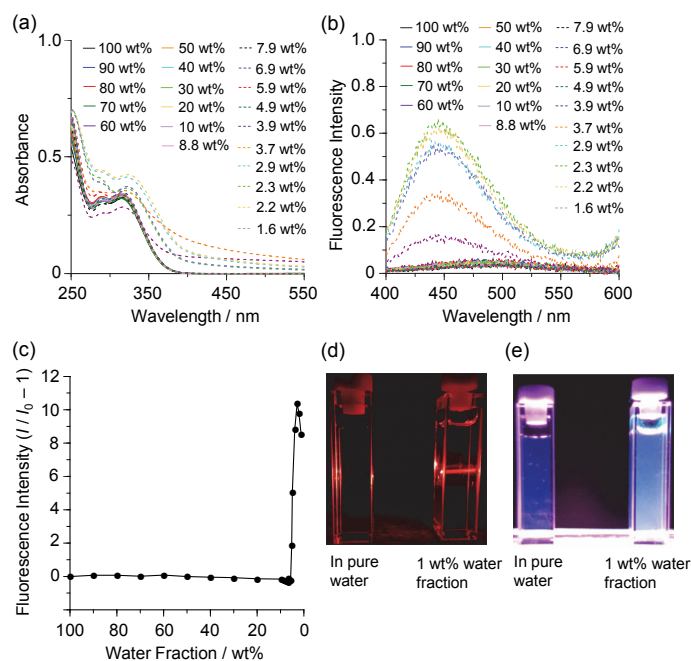
**Fig. S1** (a) <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) and (b) <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) of TPE-SO<sub>3</sub>H in D<sub>2</sub>O.



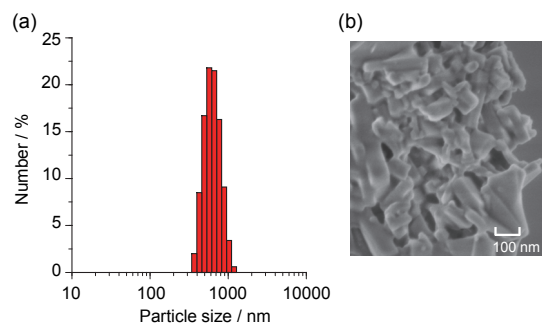
**Fig. S2** (a) <sup>1</sup>H HMR (400 MHz) and (b) <sup>13</sup>C HMR (125 MHz) of **WS-TPE** in D<sub>2</sub>O.



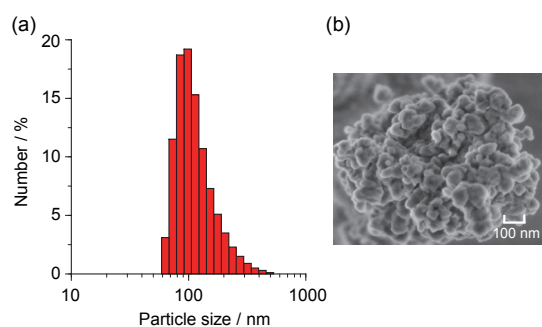
**Fig. S3** (a) Absorption and (b) fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315\text{--}360$  nm) of **WS-TPE** ( $c = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in water-1,4-dioxane mixture (1–100 wt% for 1,4-dioxane fraction). (c) The plot of fluorescence intensity ( $I/I_0 - 1$ ) against the 1,4-dioxane fraction. (d) Tyndall scattering and fluorescence color images of **WS-TPE** in pure water and the water-1,4-dioxane mixture with 1 wt% water fraction.



**Fig. S4** (a) Absorption and (b) fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315\text{--}320$  nm) of **WS-TPE** ( $c = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in water-acetonitrile mixture (1–100 wt% for acetonitrile fraction). (c) The plot of fluorescence intensity ( $I/I_0 - 1$ ) against the acetonitrile fraction. (d) Tyndall scattering and fluorescence color images of **WS-TPE** in pure water and the water-acetonitrile mixture with 1 wt% water fraction.



**Fig. S5** (a) DLS of **WS-TPE** in the 1,4-dioxane solution with 1 wt% water fraction. (b) SEM images of the substance of **WS-TPE** obtained from the 1,4-dioxane solution with 1 wt% water fraction.



**Fig. S6** (a) DLS of **WS-TPE** in the acetonitrile solution with 1 wt% water fraction. (b) SEM images of the substance of **WS-TPE** obtained from the acetonitrile solution with 1 wt% water fraction.