

Excitation spectroscopic and synchronous fluorescence spectroscopic analysis of the origin of aggregation-induced emission in *N,N*-diphenyl-1-naphthylamine-*o*-carborane derivatives

So-Yoen Kim,^{a‡} Jong-Dae Lee,^{b‡} Yang-Jin Cho,^a Mi Rang Son,^a Ho-Jin Son,^a Dae Won Cho^{*ab} and Sang Ook Kang^{*a}

^a Department of Advanced Materials Chemistry, Korea University, Sejong, 30019, South Korea

^b Department of Chemistry, College of Natural Sciences, Chosun University, Gwangju, 61452, South Korea.

^c Center for Photovoltaic Materials, Korea University, Sejong, 30019, South Korea

[‡] These authors contributed equally to this work.

Figure

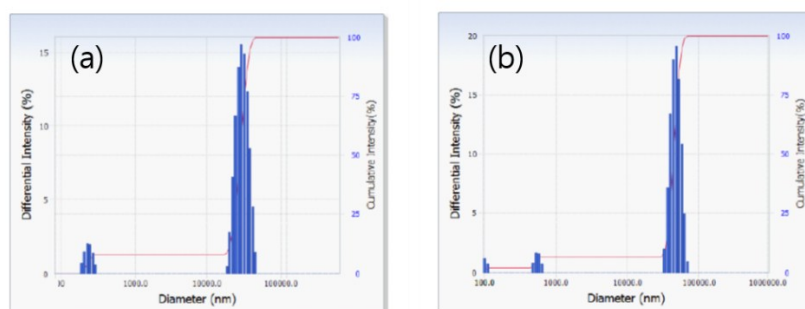


Fig. S1 DLS results of (a) **NpCbNp** (> 1 mM) and (b) **NpCb** (> 3 mM) in CH_2Cl_2 .

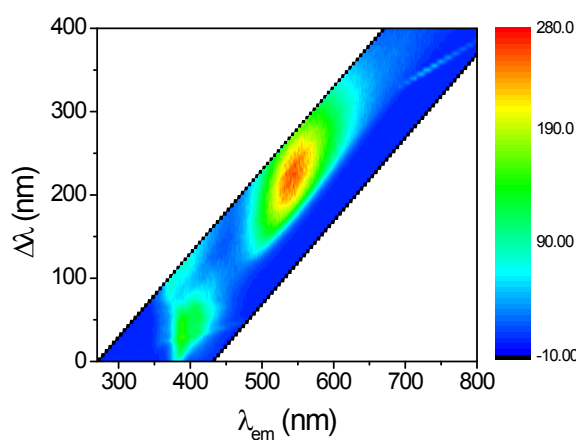


Fig. S2 Contour images of triad **NpCbNp** (ca. 50 μM) and the relationship between $\Delta\lambda$ and emission (λ_{em}) wavelengths, as measured in *n*-hexane.

Table**Table S1.** Absorption maxima of **NpCb**, **NpCbNp** and **Na** measured in various solvents

Solvent	λ_{abs} (nm)		
	Np	NpCb	NpCbNp
<i>n</i> -hexane	290, 349	310	312
ethyl ether	290, 346	312	314
THF	291, 346	314	316
CH ₂ Cl ₂	292, 345	315	317
CH ₃ CN	290, 341	314	314