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Supporting Information

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1. Experimental Section

Materials:

All reagents and solvents were chemically pure (CP) grade or analytical reagent (AR) and were used as received unless otherwise indicated general. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker AV 500 spectrometer at 303k from sample solution in CDCl₃ for sensor **5** or DMSO-d₆ for sensors **4** and **6**. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Bruker TENSOR 27 spectrometer. Absorption spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-2550 PC spectrophotometer. Mass spectra were measured on a Waters Q-TOF micro spectrometer. Fluorescence emission spectra were collected on a Perkin Elmer LS 55 Fluorescence Spectrometer. The fluorescence spectra for the AIE effect were measured after the addition of water and leaving the mixture to stand for 3h at 298k. To measured changes in the fluorescence intensity in the presence of chiral guests, all mixtures of sensors **4-6** and chiral guests **7-14** were left to stand 2h at 298k before measuring their fluorescence spectra. Absorption spectra were measured at 25°C on an Anton Paar MCP 500 polarimeter using a sodium lamp as the light source (589 nm).

Job plot measurements

Sensor **4** and chiral guests such as *L* and *D*-tartaric acid were prepared with concentration of 2×10^{-5} M in mixed solvent THF/ H₂O (1/ 1.6). 2.0, 1.8, 1.6, 1.4, 1.2, 1.0, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2 and 0 ml of the chiral sensor solution were transferred to the tubes. 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8 and 2.0 ml of analyte solutions were added to the each sensor solution separately. Each tube will have the total volume of 2 ml.

Titration measurements

Sensor **4** and tartaric acid were dissolved in the mixed solvent of THF/ H_2O (V/V 1/ 1.6) to obtain the sample solutions. 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.8, 1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.8 and 2eq of analyte solutions were added to the 1mL sensor solution separately, then added the mixed solvent of THF/ H_2O (V/V 1/ 1.6) to the total volume of 2 ml. The concentration of compound **4** was kept 2×10⁻⁵ M.

¹H NMR titration experiments

The solvents of THF-D₈ and D₂O are expensive, so the ¹H NMR titration experiments were carried out in DMSO-d₆. In order to assess the chiral recognition properties between receptor **4** and chiral tartaric acid at a much broader concentration range in DMSO-d₆. The concentration of receptor 4 was a constant (2×10^{-5} mol/L) in DMSO-d₆, the concentration of guests range from 0eq to 1.8eq.

2. Spectrum of compound



Figure S 1.¹H NMR spectrum of 4 in DMSO-d₆.

4 13C-NMR DMSO-d6 303K AV-500



Figure S 2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 4 in DMSO-d₆

Qualitative Analysis Report



User Spectra



--- End Of Report ----

Figure S 3. HRMS spectrum of 4



Figure S 4. IR spectrum of 4



Figure S 5. ¹H NMR spectrum of 5 in CDCl₃



Figure S 6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 5 in CDCl₃

Qualitative Analysis Report



User Spectra



--- End Of Report ---

Figure S 7. HRMS spectrum of 5



Figure S 8. IR spectrum of 5

6 1H-NMR DMSO-d6 303K AV-500



Figure S 9. ¹H NMR spectrum of 6 in DMSO-d₆



Figure S 10. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 6 in DMSO-d₆



Qualitative Analysis Report





--- End Of Report ---

Figure S 11. HRMS spectrum of sensor 6



Figure S 12. IR spectrum of compound 6

			e		
Entry	Analytes	$ _{1} / _{2}^{a}$	State ^D	Solvent	
1	Q	1.23(L/D)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	СН			(1.14)	
	NH2 7			()	
2	0	1 38 (I /D)	Sus / Sol	3 8×10⁻⁴	M in THE /H ₂ O (
-	ССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССС	1.50 (1/2)	5437 501	1.1 6)	111 III III /1120 (
	NH ₂ 8			1.1.0)	
3	o A	1.14(L/D)	Sus / Sol	4×10⁻⁴	M in THE /H ₂ O
0	HO' Y OH NH2			(1.1 E)	···· ··· /···20
	9			(1.1.5)	
4		1.17 (L/D)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF /H₂O
	H 0H 10			(1:1.4)	
5	он о	1.15(D/L)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	но			$(1.1 \ 4)$	
	Ö ÓН 11			(1.1.4)	
6	ОН ОН	1.05 (R/S)	Sus / Sol	3.7×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF /H ₂ O
				(1.1.7)	, ,
				(1.1.7)	
7	NH ₂		Suc / Sol	2 0×10-4	M in THE $/ \Box O$
/		1.30(3,3/ K,K)	SUS / SUI	2.3×10	IVI III I $\Pi \Gamma / \Pi_2 U$
	13			(1:1.6)	

S Table1 Fluorescence intensity ratio and state of the mixture of enantiomer of analytes with **5** in mixed solvents.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & & \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H}_2 & & 1.17 \mbox{ (S/R)} & & Sus / Sol & 4 \times 10^{-4} & \mbox{ M in THF } / \mathbb{H}_2 \mbox{O} & & (1:1.5) \\ & & & & 14 \end{array}$$

 ${}^{a}I_{1} / I_{2} = (I_{1}^{+} - I_{0}) / (I_{2}^{+} - I_{0}); (I_{1}^{+}, I_{2}^{+} were enantioselective fluorescent intensity values);$ ${}^{b}Enantiomer 1 / enantiomer 2. Abbreviations: Sus, suspension; Sol, solution; {}^{c}Volume ratio of solvents. [5] = [analyte].$

S Table2 Fluorescence intensity ratio and state of the mixture of enantiomer of analytes with **6** in mixed solvents.

Entry	Analytes	I_{1} / I_{2}^{a}	State ^b	Solvent ^c	
1	Ŷ	4.78(L/D)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	ОН NH2			(1:1.4)	
	7				
2		1.79 (L/D)	Sus / Sol	3.8×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF /H ₂ O (
	NH ₂ 8			1:1.6)	
3	ностон	2.86(L/D)	Sus / Sol	4×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	NH ₂ 9			(1:1.5)	
4	⊂, – ¢°	1.88 (L/D)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	н он 10			(1:1.4)	
5	он о	3.79(D/L)	Sus / Sol	4.2×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
	о он 11			(1:1.4)	
6	он он	2.22 (R/S)	Sus / Sol	3.7×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF $/H_2O$
				(1:1.7)	
7	NH ₂	5.83(S.S/ R.R)	Sus / Sol	3.9×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF /H₂O
	13 NH ₂	(-,-, -,),,	,	(1:1.6)	
8	NH ₂	1.68 (S/R)	Sus / Sol	4×10 ⁻⁴	M in THF /H₂O
				(1:1.5)	
	14				

 ${}^{a}I_{1} / I_{2} = (I_{1}^{+} - I_{0}) / (I_{2}^{+} - I_{0}); (I_{1}^{+}, I_{2}^{+} were enantioselective fluorescent intensity values);$ ${}^{b}Enantiomer 1 / enantiomer 2. Abbreviations: Sus, suspension; Sol, solution; Colume ratio of solvents. [6] = [analyte].$



Figure S 13. Change of the fluorescence for sensors in THF with added water. Conditions: λ ex 340 nm, ex / em slits 10/5 nm. (A: compound 5 in the mixed solvents; the concentration of 5 is 2×10^{-4} M; B: compound 6 in the mixed solvents; the concentration of 6 is 2×10^{-4} M.)



Figure S 14. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) diagrams of solution of sensor 4 in water/ THF (9/1) at room temperature (2×10⁻⁴ M).



Figure S 15. The fluorescence spectrum for the mixture of guests and sensor **4** in solvents; Conditions: $\lambda ex 340$ nm, ex / em slits 10/5 nm. A) 4.17×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); B) 3.85×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.6); C) 4×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.5); D) 4.17×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); E) 4.17×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10⁻⁴ M in THF /H₂O



Figure S 16. The fluorescence spectra of the mixture of enantiomers and sensor 5 in solvents; Conditions: λ ex 340 nm, ex / em

slits 10/ 5 nm. A) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); B) 3.85×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.6); C) 4×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.5); D) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); E) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); H) 4×10^{-4} M in THF / H₂O (1:1.5).



Figure S 17. The fluorescence spectra of the mixture for enantiomers and sensor **6** in solvents; Conditions: λex 340 nm, ex / em slits 10/ 5 nm. A) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); B) 3.85×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.6); C) 4×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.5); D) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); E) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.7); G) 4.17×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.4); F) 3.7×10^{-4} M in THF /H₂O (1:1.5).



Figure S 18 The UV-vis spectra for the mixture of sensor **4** with *D* and *L* tartaric acid in THF/ H_2O (1/1.6) (2×10⁻⁵ M). The vertical axis is Absorbance; the horizontal axis is Wavelength (nm).



Figure S 19. IR spectra for the complex of sensor 4 and D-tartaric acid



Figure S 20. IR spectra for the complex of sensor 4 and L-tartaric acid



Figure S 21. Fluorescence spectra of titration experiment for sensor **4** and tartaric acid. The molar ratios between sensor **4** and tartaric acid ranging from 1: 0 to 1: 2 in mixed solvent of THF and water (volume ratio of THF: water is 1/1.6; the concentration of sensor 4 is 2×10^{-5} M). (A: Fluorescence spectra of **4** and *D*-tartaric acid; B: Fluorescence spectra of **4** and *L*-tartaric acid.)



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Figure S 22. Changes in the ¹H NMR spectra of (*R*, *R*)-**4** with increasing tartaric acid in DMSO-d₆, $[(R, R)-4] = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M; the number over the spectrum is the molar ratio of tartaric acid to (*R*, *R*)-**4**.





Figure S 23. The electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) spectra of sensor 4 and tartaric acid (the complex ratio is 1:1)