

# Turn-On Fluorescent Probe with Aggregation-Induced Emission Characteristic for Polyazoles

Yahui Zhang<sup>a</sup>, WeiQuan Xu<sup>a</sup>, Lingwei Kong<sup>a</sup>, Bingru Han<sup>a</sup>, Zhengxu Cai<sup>\*,a</sup>, Jianbing Shi<sup>a</sup>, Bin Tong<sup>a</sup>, Yuping Dong<sup>\*,a</sup>, and Ben Zhong Tang<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Beijing Key Laboratory of Construction Tailorable Advanced Functional Materials and Green Applications, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Hong Kong Branch of Chinese National Engineering Research Center for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

## 1. Materials and Methods

### 1.1 Experimental Materials

*E,E*-HPB-CHO was prepared according to our previous reported method<sup>[1]</sup>. 1,3-Indanedione was purchased from J&K Scientific Ltd. Other chemical reagents were purchased from Aladdin Industrial Inc. All chemicals were used without further purification.

### 1.2 Instrumentations and Methods

The UV-vis spectra were recorded on a TU-1901 UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Beijing Purkinje General Instrument Co., Ltd.). Photoluminescence (PL) spectra were collected on a Hitachi F-7000 fluorescence spectrophotometer at room temperature. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Bruker Alpha spectrometer. The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker AMX-400 spectrometer using deuterated chloroform, THF or mixture of THF/water as the solvent. Fluorescence quantum yield (QY) were collected on an Integrating sphere mounted directly in sample compartment of Fluorometer (HORIBA Scientific, NanoLog, with F-3018 integrating

spjere, Edison, USA). The excitation wavelength was 410 nm. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were collected on S4800 with 5.0 KV. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were recorded on a JEOL 2100F.

### 1.3 Theoretical calculations

Computational studies were carried out by using Gaussian09 with B3LYP/6-31 G(d,p) method (isovalue is 0.02).

### 1.4 Synthesis of *E,E*-HPB-ID.

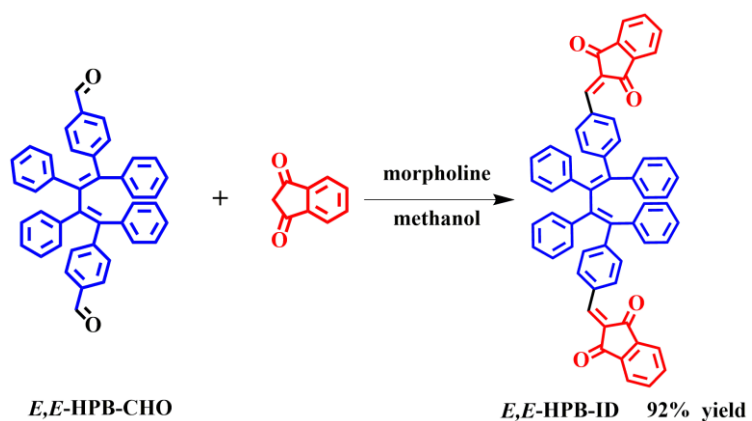


Figure. S1 Synthetic route of *E,E*-HPB-ID.

A mixture of *E,E*-HPB-CHO (1.00 mmol, 566 mg) and 1,3-Indanedione (2.00 mmol, 1024 mg) in methanol (2.5 mL) was stirred at 45 °C for 2h and then filtered to remove catalyzer. A orange-red solid was obtained by recrystallization and dried under vacuum for 24 h (750 mg, 92% yield). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, *THF-d*<sub>8</sub>).  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.76 (d, 2H), 8.33 (d, 2H), 8.04-7.82 (m, 12H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.27-6.86 (m, 20H), <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  (ppm) 189.04, 149.81, 146.35, 142.87, 142.55, 140.95, 139.99, 135.31, 135.04, 133.71, 131.97, 131.33, 130.12, 128.52, 127.64, 127.20, 126.78, 123.26. MS (MALDI-TOF, m/z): calcd for C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: 822; found 822.35 and 845.34 (with Na<sup>+</sup>).

### 1.5 Methods for the Preparation of Sample.

Sample for detection of polyazoles

The concentration of ***E,E*-HPB-ID** was  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L in THF/water mixture, because particle size of ***E,E*-HPB-ID** in THF/water mixture with a water fraction of 90% is 79.3 nm in the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/L, which showed no fluorescent response to NTO.

Samples for TEM and SEM: ***E,E*-HPB-ID** ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L in 90% water fraction THF/water mixture), NTO ( $1 \times 10^{-2}$  mol/L in 90% water fraction THF/water mixture) and mixture of ***E,E*-HPB-ID** and NTO ( $M_{E,E\text{-HPB-ID}} : M_{\text{NTO}} = 1:2$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L in 90% water fraction THF/water mixture) were freeze-dried by using vacuum freeze dryer to obtain powder.

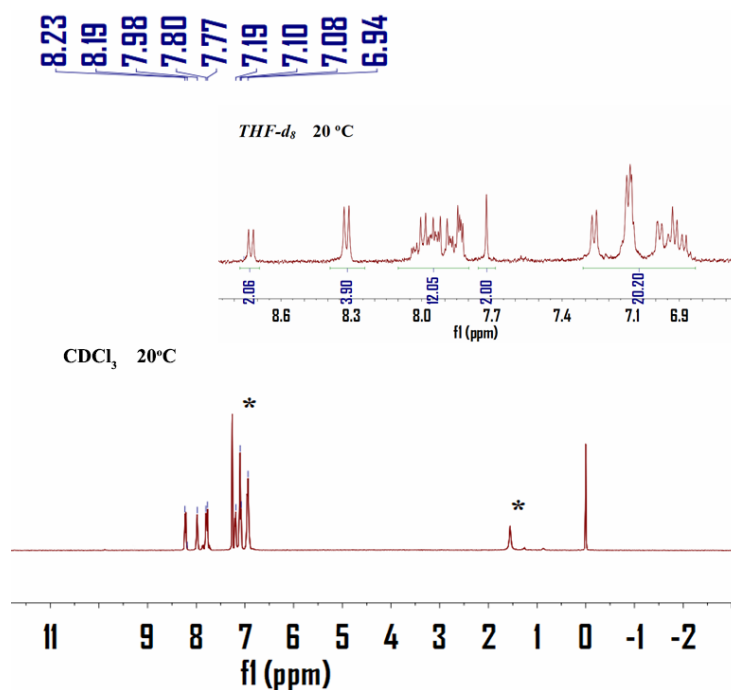


Figure. S2  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of ***E,E*-HPB-ID**.

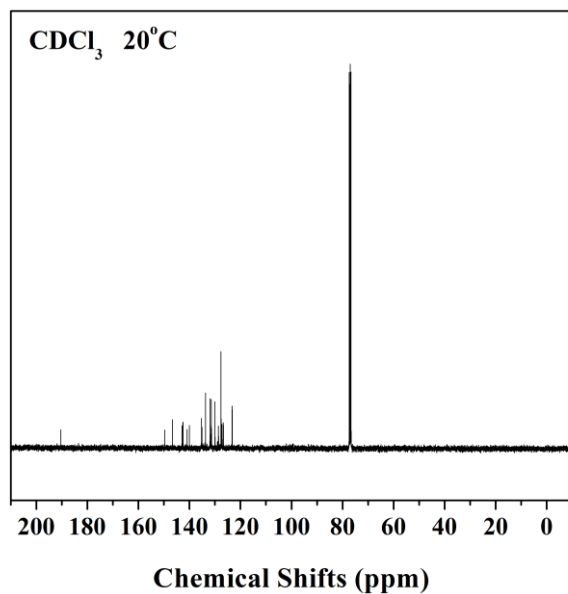


Figure. S3  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of *E,E*-HPB-ID in deuterated chloroform.

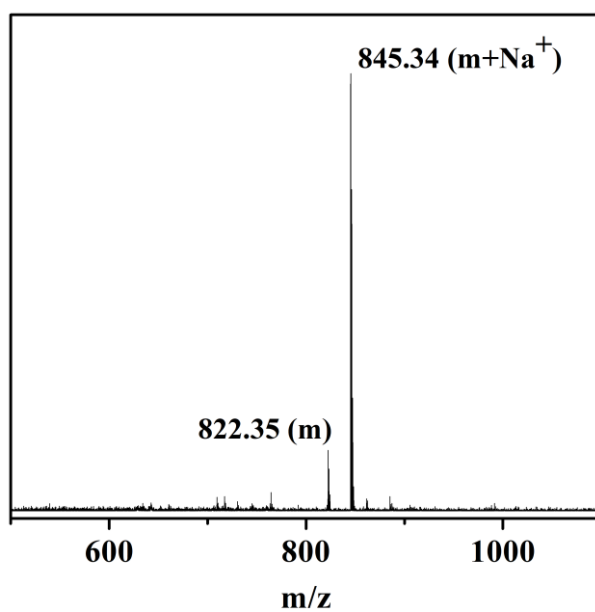


Figure S4. MS of *E,E*-HPB-ID.

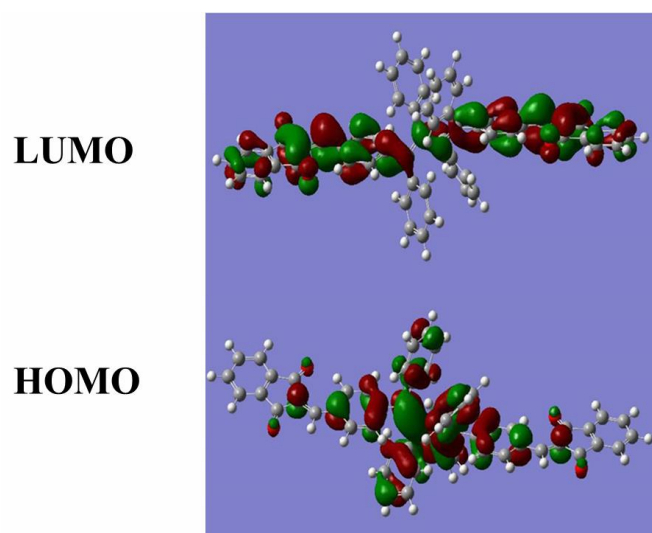


Figure S5. B3LYP/6-31G (d) calculated molecular orbital of highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) levels of *E,E*-HPB-ID.

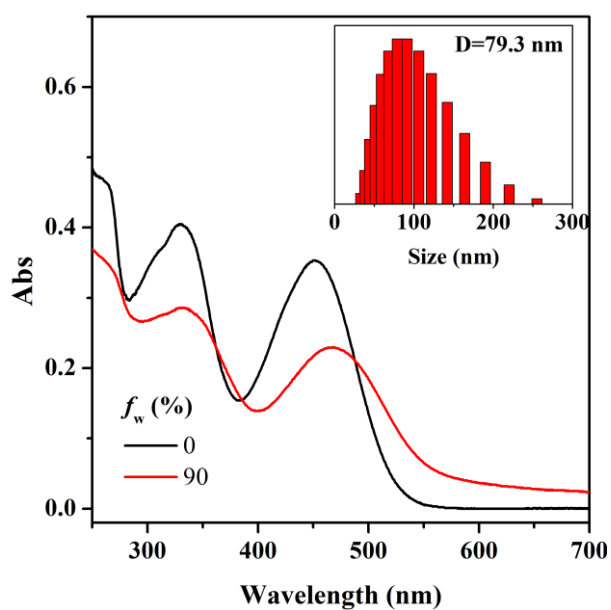


Figure S6. Absorption spectra of different water fraction of *E,E*-HPB-ID; Inset: Dynamic light scattering results of *E,E*-HPB-ID in 90% water fraction [*E,E*-HPB-ID] =  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/L.

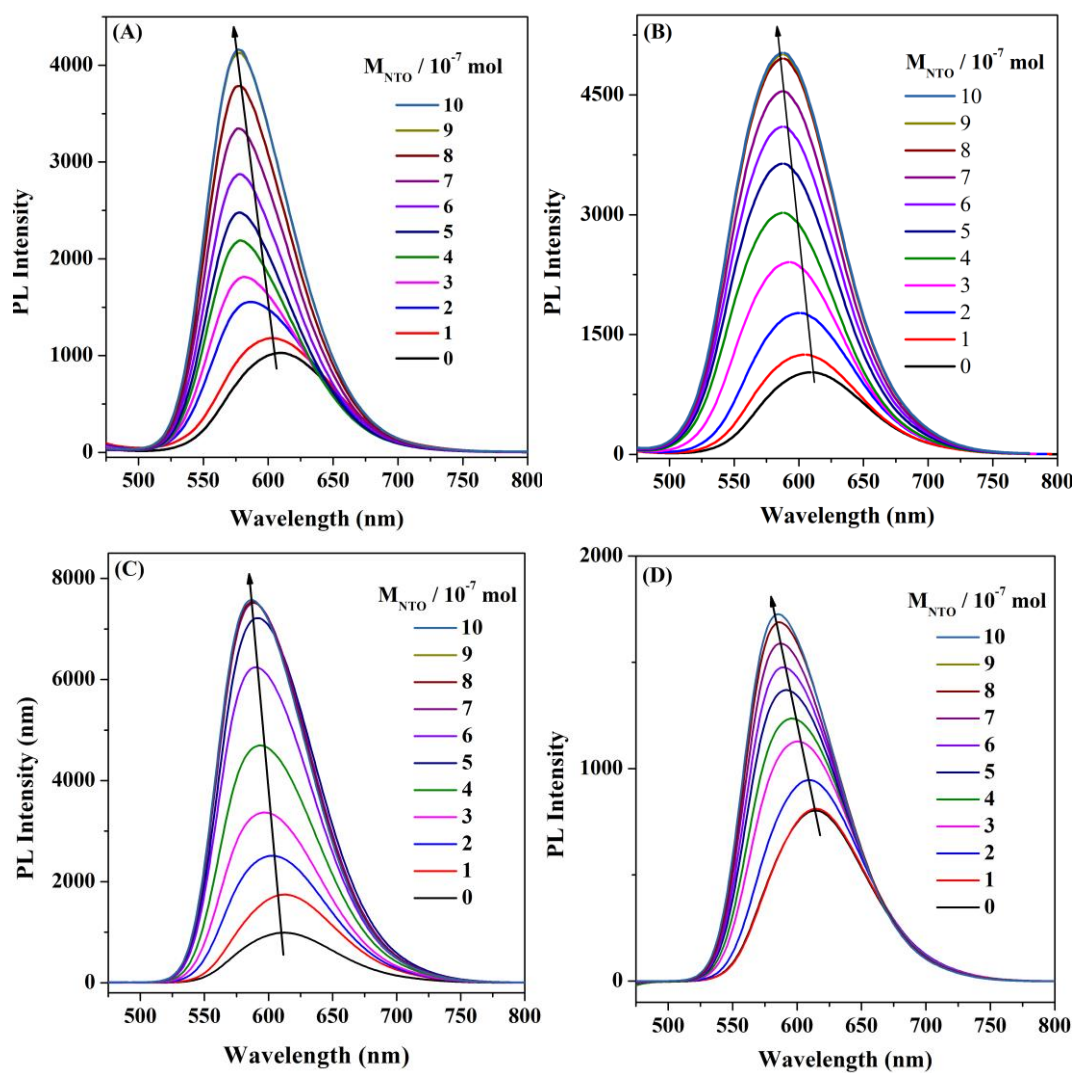


Figure S7 Fluorescence spectra of different sizes of *E,E*-HPB-ID in 90% water fraction upon addition of NTO solution.

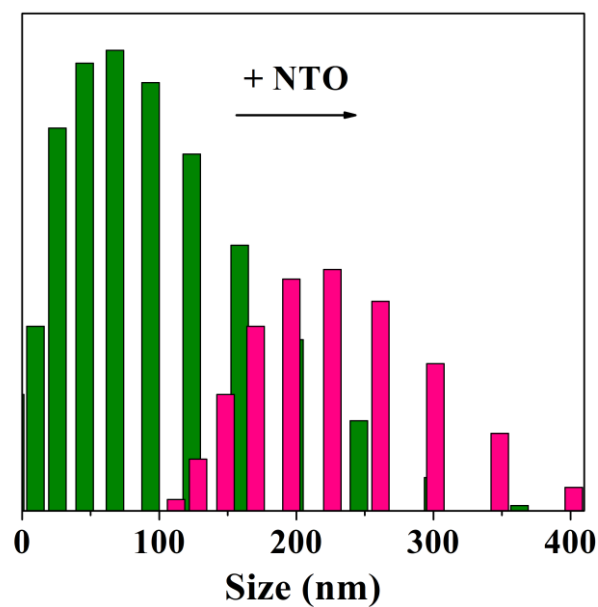
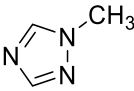
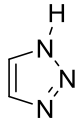
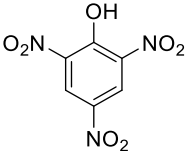
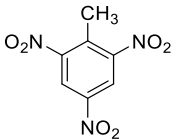
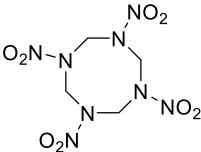
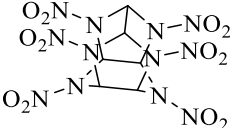
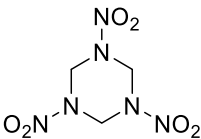
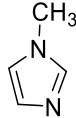
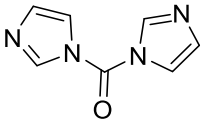



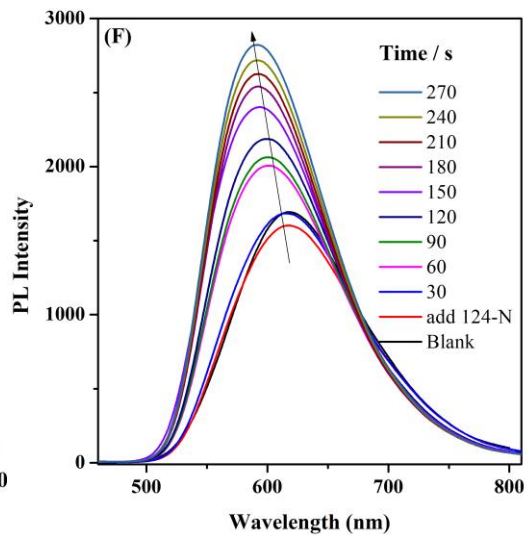
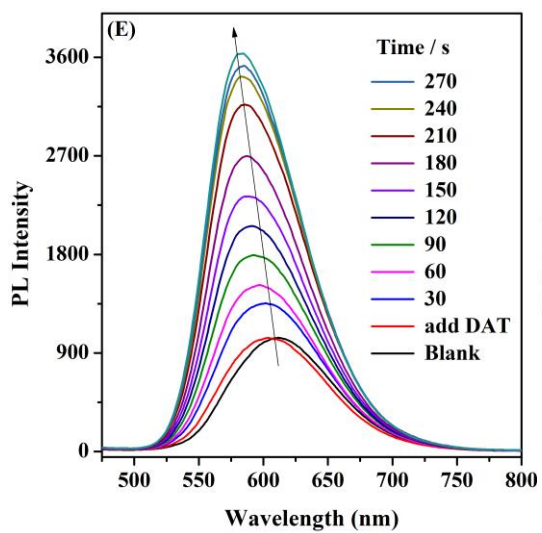
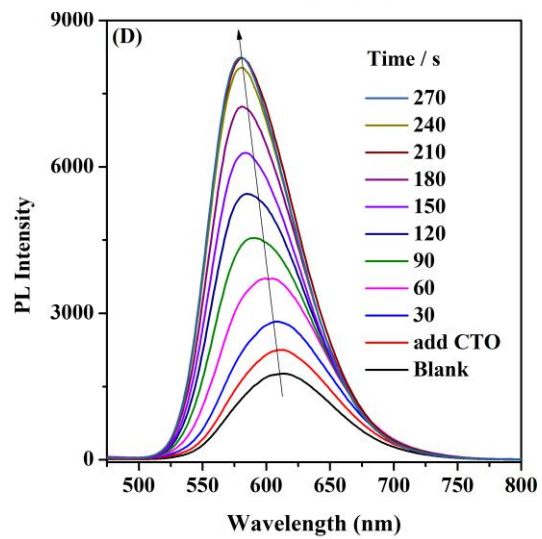
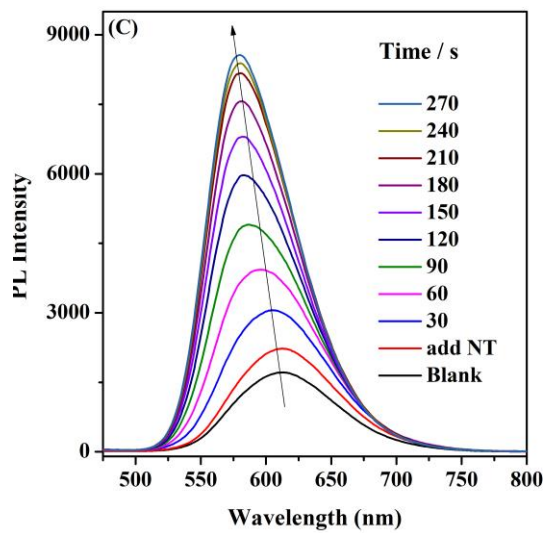
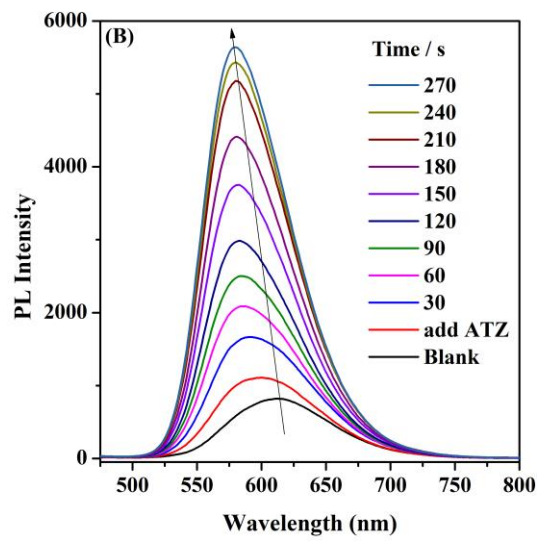
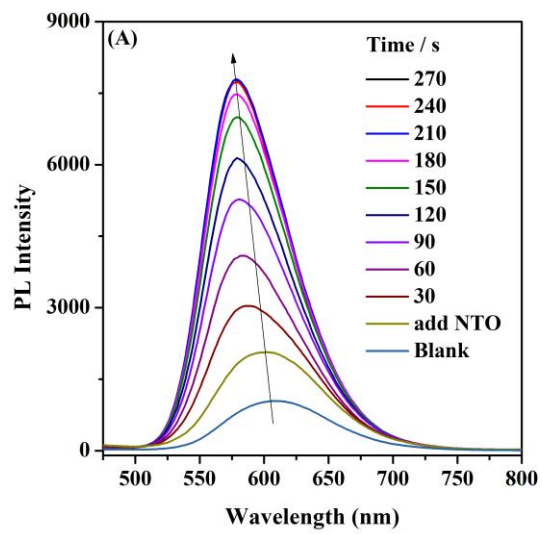
Figure S8. Dynamic light scattering results of *E,E*-HPB-ID at 90% water fraction of 74 nm particle size before and after addition of NTO ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$  mol).

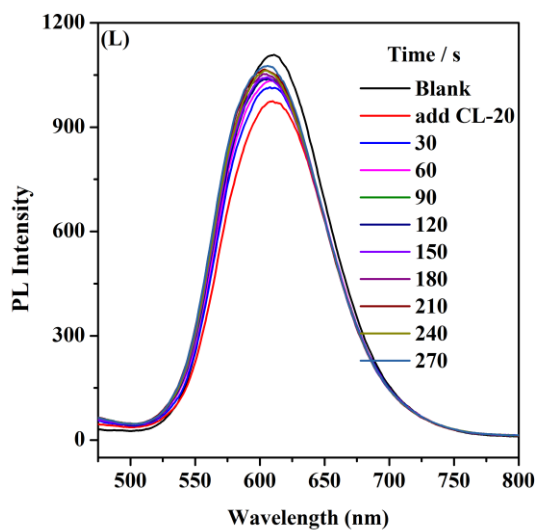
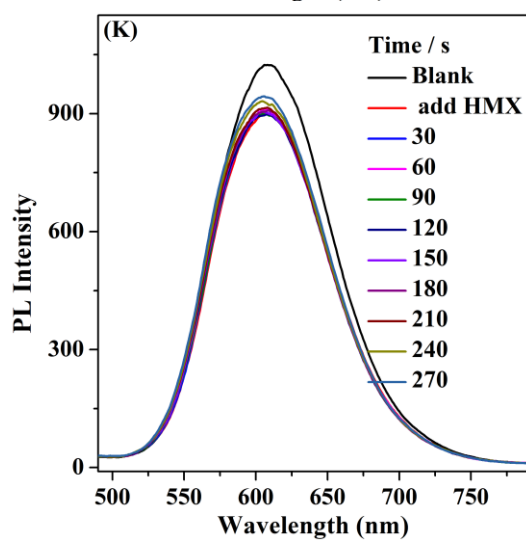
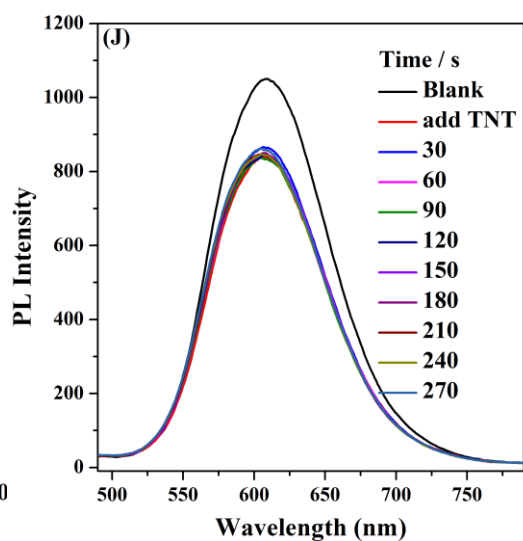
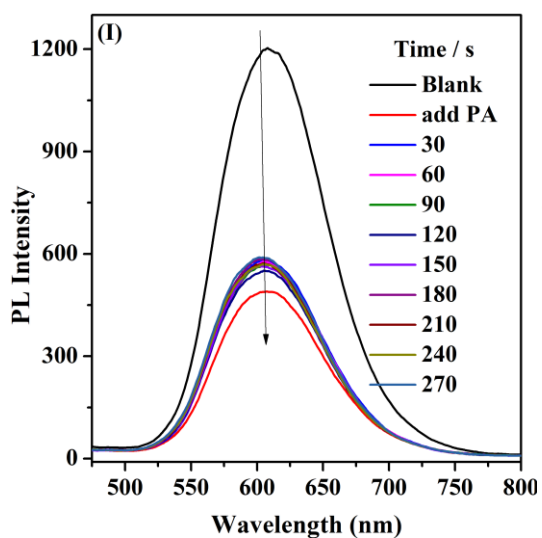
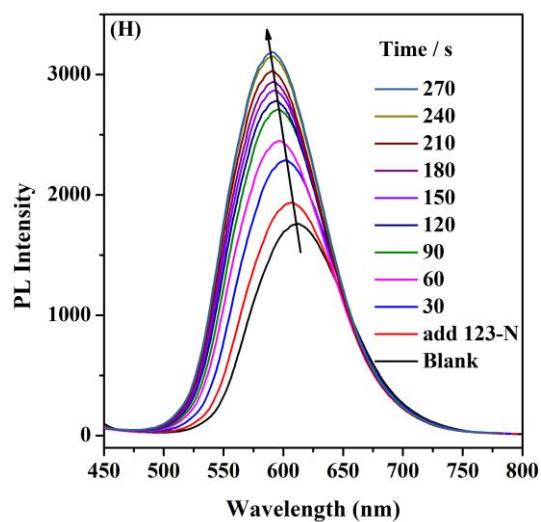
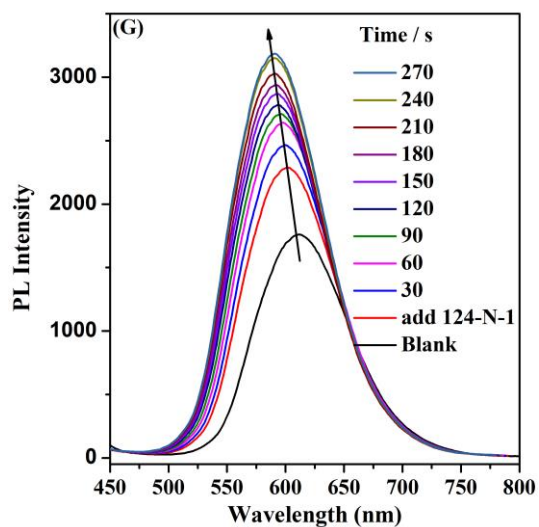
Table S1. The name, shortened form of name and structure of analytes.

Name	Shortened form	Structure
5-nitro-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-one	NTO	
5-amino-1H-tetrazole	ATZ	
3-Nitro-1,2,4-triazole	DT	
5-(chloromethyl)-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazol-3-one	CTO	
1,2,4-Triazole	1,2,4-N	

1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole	1,2,4-N-1	
1H-1,2,3-triazole	1,2,3-N	
Picric acid	PA	
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	TNT	
Cyclotetramethylenete-tranitramine	HMX	
2,4,6,8,10,12-hexanitro-2,4,6,8,10,12-hexaazatetracyclo[5.5.0.0.0]dodecane	CL-20	
1,3,5-trinitroperhydro-1,3,5-triazine	RDX	
1-methyl-1H-imidazole	N-IM	
Di(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methanone	2N-IM	
1H-imidazole	IM	







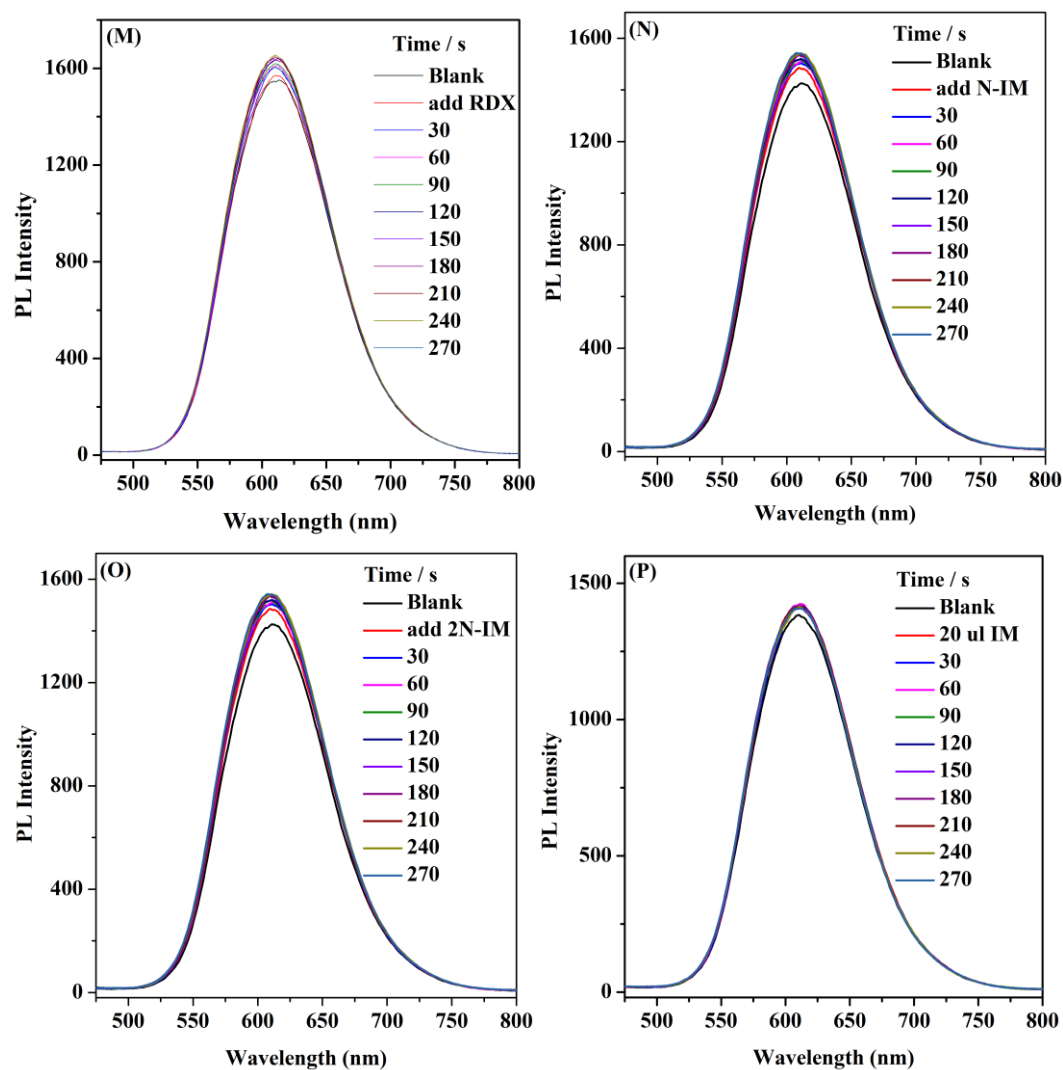


Figure S9. Fluorescence spectra of 90% water fraction *E,E*-HPB-ID with  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  mol/L, 100  $\mu$ L (A)NTO, (B)ATZ, (C)NT, (D)CTO, (E)DAT, (F)124-N, (G)124-N-1, (H) 123-N, (I) PA, (J)HMX, (K) TNT, (L) CL-20, (M) RDX, (N) N-IM, (O) 2N-M and (P) IM for 270s.

Table S2. Values of Quenching Constants ( $K_{SV}$ ) for analytes<sup>a</sup>.

	PA	TNT	HMX	CL-20	RDX	N-IM	2N-IM	IM
$K_{SV}$	-140	-50	-40	-20	40	40	20	12

<sup>a</sup>[*E,E*-HPB-ID] =  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L

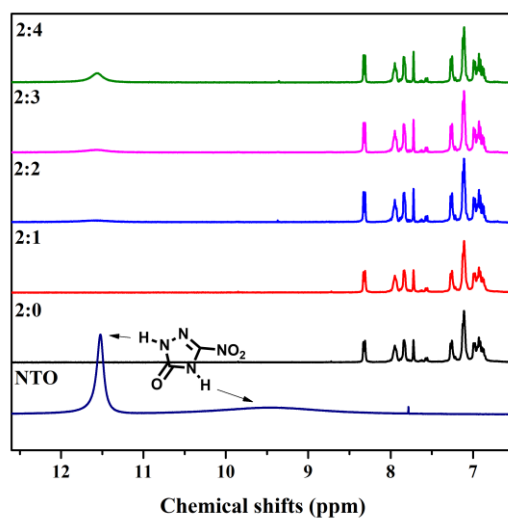


Figure S10  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of *E,E*-HPB-ID with and without NTO in deuterated THF.

$$[\text{M}_{E,E\text{-HPB-ID}}:\text{M}_{\text{NTO}}=2:\text{x}]$$

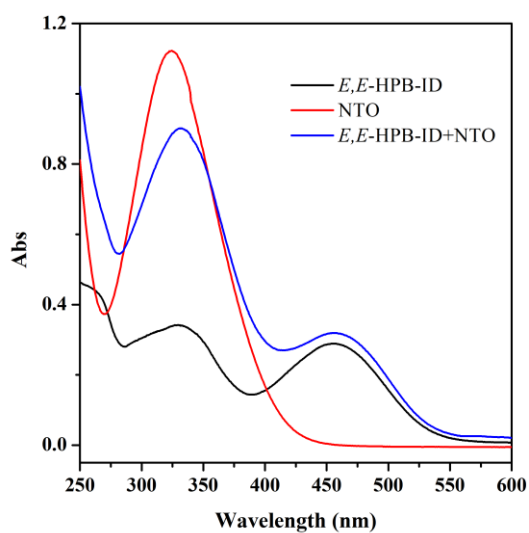


Figure S11. Absorption spectra of *E,E*-HPB-ID, NTO and *E,E*-HPB-ID + NTO.  $[\text{E,E-HPB-ID}] = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$ .

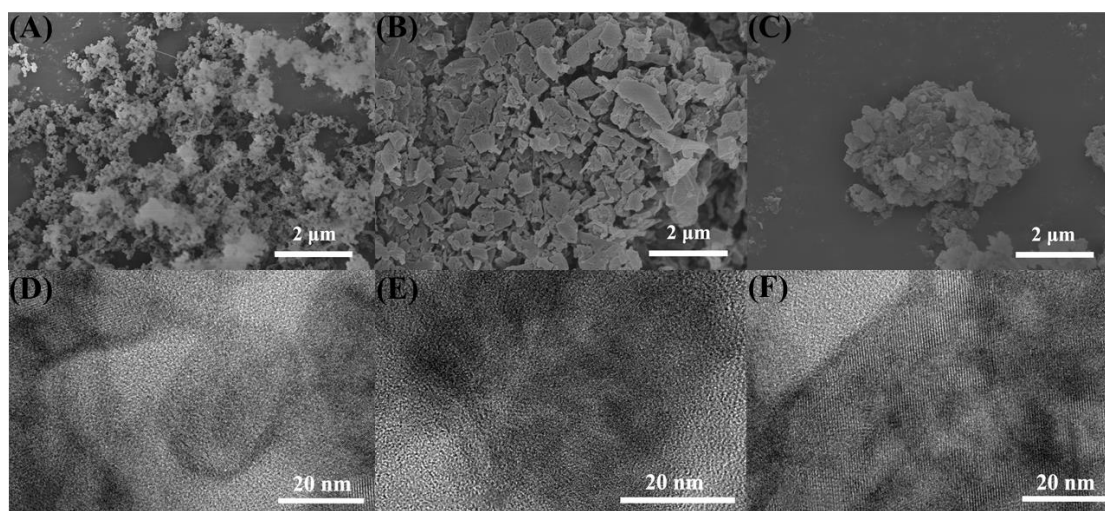


Figure S12 SEM images of (A) *E,E*-HPB-ID, (B) NTO and (C) *E,E*-HPB-ID+NTO; TEM images of (D) *E,E*-HPB-ID, (E) NTO and (F) *E,E*-HPB-ID+NTO.

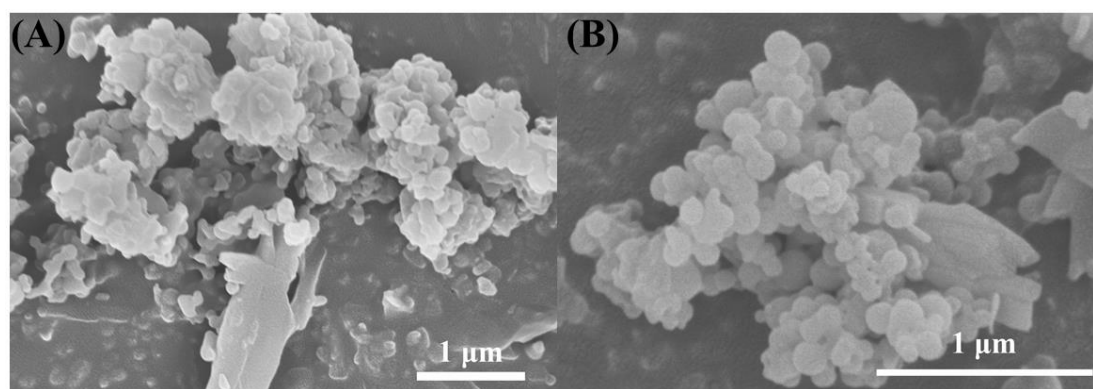


Figure S13. SEM images of *E,E*-HPB-ID+NTO for (A) 60 s, (B) 120 s.

#### REFERENCES:

Zhang, Y. H.; Mao, H. L.; Kong, L. W.; Tian, Y.; Tian, Z. L.; Zeng, X. K.; Zhi, Z. G.; Shi, J. B.; Tong, B.; Dong, Y. P. *Dyes Pigm.* **2016**, *133*, 354.