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> Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

Aggregation-induced emission and solid fluorescence of

fluorescein derivatives

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Table of contents:

1. Experimental	Page S2-S5
2. The optical data for Fl-AIEgens/DCFl-AIEgens	Page S6-S11
3. Crystallographic data	Page S12-S17
4. Structure characterizations	Page S17-S28

1. Experimental

1.1. Materials and instruments. All reagents and chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. **FI-AI** and **DCFI-AI** have been synthesized in our previous work (Scheme S1. More details can be found in: S. Feng, D. Liu, W. Feng, G. Feng, *Anal. Chem.*, 2017, **89**, 3754–3760.)



Scheme S1. The synthesis of FI-AI and DCFI-AI.

Melting points were determined using an X-4 apparatus and are not corrected. NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 600 and a Bruker nuclear magnetic resonance 400 instrument. Mass spectra were collected on a Thermo Scientific DSQ II GC/MS spectrometer (for low-resolution mass spectra) and a Bruker micro TOF-Q instrument (for high-resolution mass spectra, HR-MS). Crystal data were recorded by an X-ray single crystal diffractometer (Bruker). Dynamic light scattering data for the particle sizes were recorded on a Nano laser particle potentiometer (model number: ZS3690, England Marlvin). The absolute fluorescence quantum yield (Φ) data were measured on an Edinburgh-steady/transient fluorescence spectrometer FLS1000 and the excitation wavelength was used at 460 nm. UV-Vis and fluorescence spectra were recorded on an Agilent Cary-100 UV-Vis spectrophotometer and an Agilent Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer, respectively.

1.2. Optical Studies. Stock solutions of **FI-AIEgens** (1 mM) and **DCFI-AIEgens** (1 mM) were prepared in HPLC grade THF and used freshly. In the optical studies, THF solutions of AIEgens (10 μ M, 3 mL) with different fractions of water were prepared in quartz cuvettes. Their fluorescent spectra were then recorded at 25 °C. Unless otherwise noted, the excitation wavelength for **FI-AIEgens** and **DCFI-AIEgens** was set at 450 and 460 nm, respectively. Slit width: $d_{ex} = 2.5$ nm, $d_{em} = 5$ nm.

The fluorescence spectra of solid Fl-AIEgens and DCFl-AIEgens were measured

on an Agilent Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer. The **AIEgens** (~15 mg) were pressed to pancakes with a thickness of about 0.1 mm, respectively, and the fluorescence was measured with $\lambda_{ex} = 460$ nm, and the slit width was set at: $d_{ex} = d_{em} = 5$ nm.

1.3. Synthesis of Fl-AIEgens/DCFl-AIEgens



Scheme S2. Synthesis route for Fl-AIEgens/DCFl-AIEgens.

General synthetic procedure: To a solution of fluorescein or 2, 7-dichlorofluorescein (3.0 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (1.46 g, 10.5 mmol, 3.5 eq) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. Organic halide (such as methyl iodide, 30 mmol, 10 equiv) was then added. After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, the resulting mixture was heated to 70 °C for several hours. After the reaction was completed (monitored by TLC), the mixture was cooled down and diluted with water (50 mL) and then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL × 4). The combined organic phase was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude solid product was purified by silica column chromatography to afford the target compound.

FI-Me was synthesized from fluorescein and methyl iodide as an orange powder in 85% yield. Mp:198-202 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_{\rm f} \sim 0.13$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v) ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.56 – 6.49 (m, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.67, 165.56, 164.04, 158.95, 154.25, 150.37, 134.55, 132.68, 131.09, 130.51, 130.21,

129.79, 129.65, 128.82, 117.47, 114.76, 113.43, 105.67, 100.27, 55.96, 52.38. MS (EI) m/z: 360.1 [M^+]. Crystals of **Fl-Me** were obtained by slowly evaporation of its solution in a mixture of ethyl acetate/chloroform at room temperature.

FI-Pr was synthesized from fluorescein and bromopropane as orange powder in 82% yield. Mp:135-137 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_f \sim 0.1$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.87 (dd, J = 12.4, 9.5 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 4.01 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (dtd, J = 17.3, 10.8, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.84 (dd, J = 13.9, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (dt, J = 13.9, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.04 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.63, 165.42, 163.76, 158.74, 154.26, 150.41, 134.17, 132.50, 131.21, 130.70, 130.39, 130.25, 129.77, 129.59, 128.89, 117.63, 114.65, 113.80, 105.64, 100.61, 70.33, 67.12, 22.37, 21.50, 10.38, 10.17. MS (EI) m/z: 416.2 [M⁺]. HR-MS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₆H₂₅O₅⁺ [M + H]⁺: 417.16965, found: 417.17097.

FI-Bu was synthesized from fluorescein and n-butyl bromide as an orange powder in 83% yield. Mp: 122-126 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_{\rm f} \sim 0.15$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 4.07 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.01 – 3.95 (m, 2H), 1.82 (dt, J = 13.7, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.51 (dq, J = 14.4, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (dt, J = 14.1, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.06 (dq, J = 11.6, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 181.56, 161.58, 159.72, 154.92, 150.29, 146.51, 130.12, 128.49, 127.26, 126.77, 126.41, 126.27, 125.80, 125.60, 124.93, 113.47, 110.68, 109.82, 101.66, 96.62, 64.62, 61.45, 26.66, 26.20, 15.18, 14.99, 9.54. MS (EI) m/z: 444.3 [M⁺]. HR-MS (ESI) m/z: calcd. for C₂₈H₂₉Os⁺ [M + H]⁺: 445.20095, found: 445.20150.

FI-Do was synthesized from fluorescein and bromododecane and was isolated as a light-yellow powder in 83% yield. Mp: 83-85 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_{\rm f} \sim 0.15$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.66 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.87

-6.80 (m, 2H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 4.02 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 1.79 (s, 2H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.23 (s, 30H), 1.10 (s, 5H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.84 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 181.58, 161.56, 159.64, 154.88, 150.27, 146.27, 130.13, 128.48, 127.26, 126.76, 126.42, 126.23, 125.81, 125.59, 124.91, 113.40, 110.68, 109.78, 101.68, 96.62, 64.92, 61.74, 27.89, 25.62, 25.33, 25.14, 24.89, 21.95, 21.83, 18.66, 10.17, 10.05. MS (EI) m/z: 668.6 [M⁺]. HR-MS (ESI): calcd. for C₄₄H₆₁O_{5⁺</sup> [M + H]⁺: 669.45135, found: 669.45177.}

DCFI-Me was synthesized from 2, 7-dichlorofluorescein and methyl iodide as an orange powder in 77% yield. Mp: 279-284 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_{\rm f} \sim 0.27$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, 1H), 7.75 (t, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.73, 165.17, 159.26, 157.83, 152.53, 149.86, 135.15, 133.73, 133.11, 131.51, 130.38, 130.24, 129.84, 127.92, 127.30, 120.15, 117.55, 114.96, 105.64, 100.14, 56.96, 52.49. MS (EI) m/z: 428.8 [M⁺]. HR-MS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₂H₁₅O₅Cl₂⁺ [M + H]⁺: 429.02911, found: 429.02926.

DCFI-Pr was synthesized from 2, 7-dichlorofluorescein and bromopropane as an orange-red powder in 92% yield. Mp: 188-191 °C. TLC (silica plate): $R_{\rm f} \sim 0.37$ (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 2:1, v/v). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.04 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.95 – 3.83 (m, 2H), 1.85 (dd, J = 13.9, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (dd, J = 14.1, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.70 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.86, 161.02, 154.88, 153.75, 148.53, 146.00, 138.63, 131.10, 129.35, 128.96, 127.52, 126.35, 126.21, 123.96, 123.36, 116.49, 113.46, 110.75, 101.61, 96.62, 67.55, 63.17, 53.96, 47.77, 18.15, 17.65. MS (EI) m/z: 484.1[M⁺]. HR-MS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃O₅Cl₂⁺ [M + H]⁺: 485.09171, found: 485.09131.

2. The optical data for Fl-AIEgens/DCFl-AIEgens



Fig. S1. (a) The solution of DCFI-AI (10 and 100 μ M, respectively) in THF-water (1:99). (b) The fluorescence of DCFI-AI (10 and 100 μ M, respectively) in THF-water (1:99) under a light of 365 nm. (c) The fluorescence spectra of DCFI-AI (10 and 100 μ M, respectively) in THF-water (1:99) with $\lambda_{ex} = 460$ nm, slit width $d_{ex} = 2.5$ nm, $d_{em} = 5$ nm.



Fig. S2. The dynamic light scattering data of (a) Fl-Al, (b) DCFl-Al in H₂O containing 20% THF. Concentration of each AIEgen: 10 μM. Hydrated diameter: (a) Fl-Al: 26 nm,
(b) DCFl-Al: 30 nm.



Fig. S3. (a) Fluorescent spectra of **FI-Me** (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (fw). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for **FI-Me** with changes of fw. (c) The emission photographs of **FI-Me** in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S4. (a) Fluorescent spectra of Fl-Pr (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (fw). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for Fl-Pr with changes of fractions of water. (c) The emission photographs of Fl-Pr in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S5. (a) Fluorescent spectra of **Fl-Bu** (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (fw). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for **Fl-Bu** with changes of fractions of water. (c) The emission photographs of **Fl-Bu** in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S6. (a) Fluorescent spectra of **Fl-Do** (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (fw). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for **Fl-Do** with changes of fractions of water. (c) The emission photographs of **Fl-Do** in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S7. (a) Fluorescent spectra of DCFI-Me (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (fw). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for DCFI-Me with changes of fractions of water. (c) The emission photographs of DCFI-Me in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S8. (a) Fluorescent spectra of DCFl-Pr (10 μ M) in THF with different fractions of water (f_w). (b) Fluorescent intensity at 525 nm for DCFl-Pr with changes of fractions of water. (c) The emission photographs of DCFl-Pr in THF under 365 nm with different fractions of water.



Fig. S9. The dynamic light scattering data of (a) **Fl-Me**, (b) **Fl-Pr**, (c) **Fl-Bu**, (d) **Fl-Do**, (e) **DCFl-Me**, and (f) **DCFl-Pr** in H₂O containing 1% THF. Concentration of each AIEgen: 10 μM. Hydrated diameter: (a) **Fl-Me**: 458 nm, (b) **Fl-Pr**: 396 nm, (c) **Fl-Bu**: 396 nm, (d) **Fl-Do**: 220 nm; (e) **DCFl-Me**: 396 nm, and (f) **DCFl-Pr**: 190 nm.



Fig. 10. The dynamic light scattering data of (a) **Fl-Me**, (b) **Fl-Pr**, (c) **Fl-Bu**, (d) **Fl-Do**, (e) **DCFl-Me**, and (f) **DCFl-Pr** in H₂O containing 20% THF. Concentration of each AIEgen: 10 μM. Hydrated diameter: (a) **Fl-Me**:11 nm, (b) **Fl-Pr**: 64 nm, (c) **Fl-Bu**: 47 nm, (d) **Fl-Do**: 106 nm; (e) **DCFl-Me**: 24 nm, and (f) **DCFl-Pr**: 30 nm.



Fig. S11. Fluorescent spectra of (a) solid Fl-AIEgens and (b) solid DCFl-AIEgens.



Fig. S12. The photostability of solid fluorescence of (a) **FI-AIEgens** and (b) **DCFI-AIEgens**. Each data point shows the fluorescence of the solid **AIEgens** after a certain period of irradiation at 460 nm.

3. Crystallographic data



Fig. S13. Chemical and X-ray crystal structure of **Fl-Me** (CCDC 1970837 contains the supplementary crystallographic data, which can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre).

Crystal data for Fl-Me:

Bond precision:		C-C = 0.0050 A		Wavelength=0.71073				
Cell:	a=8.5365	5(19)	b=10.	915(2)	c=18.18	3(4)		
	alpha=90)	beta=9	90	gamma=	=90		
Temperature	293 K							
		Calculate	ed			Reported		
Volume		1694.2(6)			1694.2(6)		
Space group		P n a 21				P n a 21		
Hall group		P 2c -2n				P 2c -2n		
Moiety form	ıla	C22 H16	05			C22 H16 O5		
Sum formula		C22 H16	05			C22 H16 O5		
Mr		360.35				360.35		
Dx,g cm-3		1.413				1.413		
Z		4				4		
Mu (mm-1)		0.100				0.100		
F000		752.0				752.0		
F000'		752.42						
h,k,lmax		10,12,21				10,13,21		
Nref		2986[15	45]			2957		
Tmin,Tmax		0.986,0.9	990			0.632,0.745		
Tmin'		0.985						
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.632 Tmax=0.745								
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN								
Data completeness= 1.91/0.99 Theta(max)= 25.016								
R(reflections) = 0.0354(2424) $wR2(reflections) = 0.0942(2957)$						= 0.0942(2957)		
S = 1.014		Npar	= 246					



Fig. S14. Chemical and X-ray crystal structure of **DCFI-AI** (CCDC 1970840 contains the supplementary crystallographic data, which can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre).

Crystal data for **DCFI-AI**:

Bond precision:		C-C = 0.0266 A			Wavelength=0.71073			
Cell:	a=10.613((7)	b=23.82	20(14)	c=19.202	2(14)		
	alpha=90	=90 beta		.05.610(13) gamma=90		90		
Temperature: 293 K								
	(Calculate	ed			Reported		
Volume	2	4675(5)				4675(5)		
Space group]	P 21/c				P 1 21/c 1		
Hall group	-	-P 2ybc				-P 2ybc		
Moiety form	ıla	C26 H18	Cl2 O5			C26 H18 Cl2 O5		
Sum formula	(C26 H18	Cl2 O5			C26 H18 Cl2 O5		
Mr	2	481.30				481.30		
Dx,g cm-3		1.368				1.368		
Ζ	:	8				8		
Mu (mm-1)	(0.313				0.313		
F000		1984.0				1984.0		
F000'		1987.30						
h k,lmax	(9,21,17				9,21,17		
Nref	-	3754				3629		
Tmin,Tmax	(0.984,0.9	88			0.477,0.745		
Tmin'	(0.984						
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.477 Tmax=0.745								
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN								
Data completeness= 0.967 Theta(max)= 18.986								
R(reflections) = 0.1472(2556) $wR2(reflections) = 0.3592(3629)$								
S = 1.075		Npar=	= 585					



Fig. S15. (a) The absorption spectra of solid **Fl-Me** and **DCFl-Al**. (b) The fluorescence spectra of solid **Fl-Me** and **DCFl-Al** ($\lambda_{ex} = 460 \text{ nm}$, slit width: $d_{ex} = 5 \text{ nm}$, $d_{em} = 5 \text{ nm}$).





Fig. S16. Crystal packing and intermolecular stacking of Fl-Me.



Fig. S17. The stacking of **FI-Me** molecules in crystals. One can see from the front view (a), the adjacent two xanthenone planes (yellow and gray color, respectively) cannot form an effective face-to-face overlap due to the staggered arrangement, although the distance of the benzene rings is about 3.746 Å (b).



Fig. S18. Crystal packing and intermolecular stacking of DCFI-Al.



Fig. S19. The stacking of **DCFI-AI** molecules in crystals. One can see from the front view (a), the adjacent two xanthenone planes (yellow and gray color, respectively) cannot form an effective face-to-face overlap due to the staggered arrangement.

4. Structure characterizations.







EI-MS spectrum of Fl-Me

8.82



¹³C NMR spectrum of **Fl-Pr** in CDCl₃.



HR-MS spectrum of Fl-Pr.

 $\begin{array}{c} 8.8\\ 8.26\\ 7.77\\ 7.73\\ 7.72\\$



¹³C NMR spectrum of **Fl-Bu** in CDCl₃.





HR-MS spectrum of Fl-Bu.





¹³C NMR spectrum of **Fl-Do** in CDCl₃.



HR-MS spectrum of Fl-Do.



¹³C NMR spectrum of **DCFI-Me** in CDCl₃.



EI-MS spectrum of DCFI-Me



HR-MS spectrum of DCFI-Me





¹³C NMR spectrum of **DCFI-Pr** in CDCl₃.



HR-MS spectrum of DCFl-Pr