

*Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)*

**A Luminescent lyotropic liquid crystal with UV irradiation induced  
photochromism**

Qingrun Li , Juan Qiu, Hongguo Liu, Xiao Chen\*

*Key Laboratory of Colloid and Interface Chemistry, Shandong University, Ministry of Education,  
Jinan, 250100, China*

**\*Corresponding author: Xiao Chen**

**Address:** Key Laboratory of Colloid and Interface Chemistry, Shandong University, Ministry of  
Education, Jinan, 250100, China

**E-mail:** xchen@sdu.edu.cn.

**Tel.:** +86-531-88365420.

**Fax:** +86-531-88564464.

## 1. Calculation of the lattice parameters ( $D$ ) for lyotropic liquid crystals

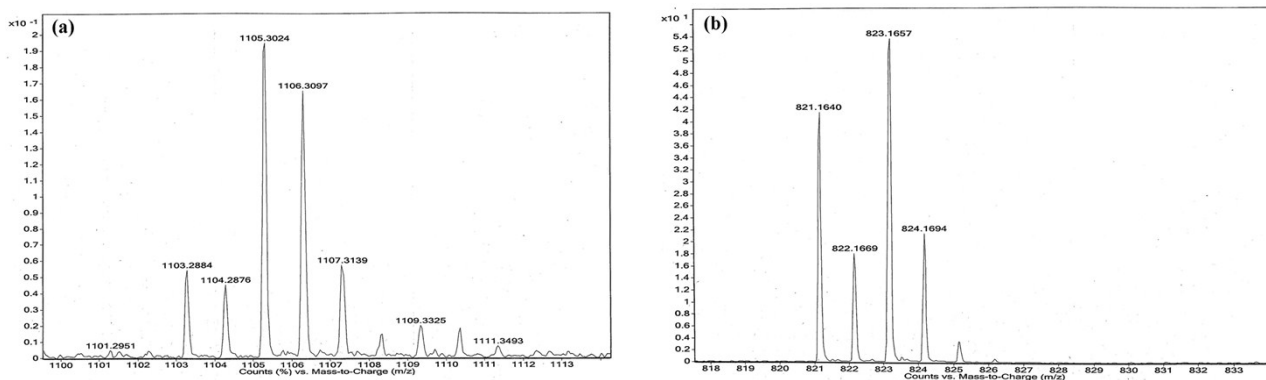
The lattice parameters of LLC phases,  $D$ , denoting the distance between two adjacent cylinder centers for the hexagonal phase, can be obtained from the first Bragg scattering position ( $q_1$ ) in SAXS curves according to eq. (1).

$$\text{Hexagonal phase: } D = 4\pi/\sqrt{3}q_1 \quad (1)$$

**Table S1.** The lattice parameters ( $D$ ) for LLC samples before and after UV irradiation (4 h) with  $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3\text{BQ}$  or BQ doped or undoped at  $[\text{C}_{12}\text{mim}]\text{Br}$  concentration of 80%.

Samples	$\text{H}_1$	$\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3\text{BQ-H}_1$	$\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3\text{BQ-4h-H}_1$	$\text{BQ-H}_1$	$\text{BQ-4h-H}_1$
$q_1(\text{nm}^{-1})$	1.957	1.912	1.912	1.957	1.957
$D$ (nm)	3.71	3.79	3.79	3.71	3.71

## 2. MS measurement for $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3\text{BQ}$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



**Fig. S1** MS spectra for  $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3\text{BQ}$  (a) and  $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (b).

### 3. Photograph of Eu(DBM)<sub>3</sub>BQ in LLCs under UV light

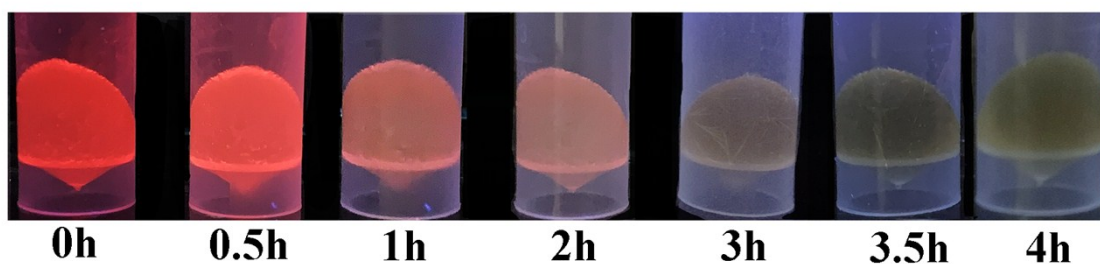


Fig. S2 Photographs taken under UV light at 305 nm for Eu(DBM)<sub>3</sub>BQ in LLCs, which were irradiated under continuously UV light one month before.

### 4. UV/vis absorption spectra of BQ, DBM and Eu(DBM)<sub>3</sub>BQ

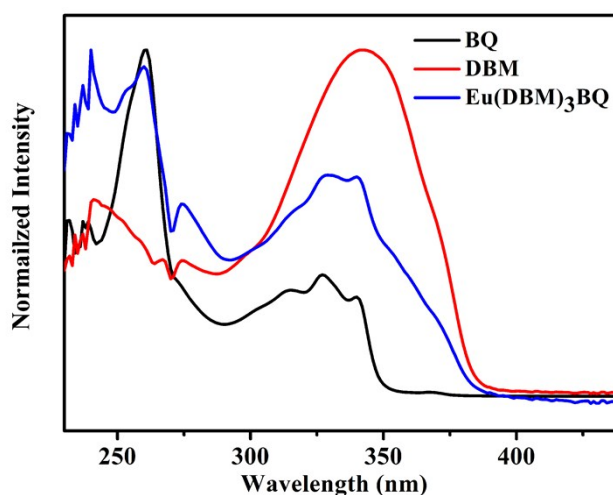
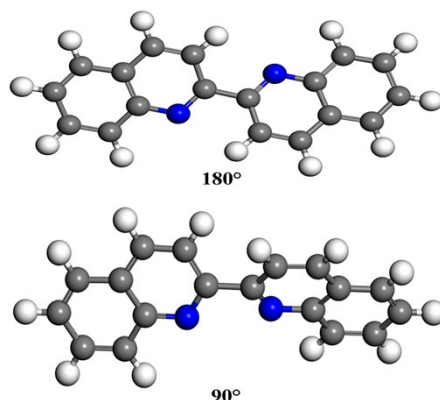


Fig. S3 UV/vis absorption spectra of Eu(DBM)<sub>3</sub>BQ (blue), BQ (black) and DBM (red) in chloroform solution ( $4.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ).

### 5. DFT calculation on ground energy of BQ conformations

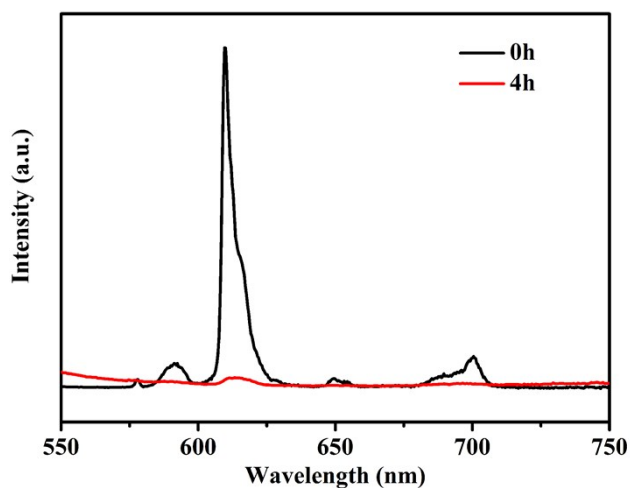
Geometries of BQ molecule optimized as a function of the dihedral angle between the two quinoline planes using the DFT based the model at the B3LYP /6-31G(d,p) level. The result shows two stable conformers of BQ which one having a dihedral angle of about  $90^\circ$  (*cis*) and the other

being  $180^\circ$  (*trans*) (Fig. S3). Ground state energy of the cis and trans conformers are  $-222.471$  eV and  $-222.786$  eV respectively.



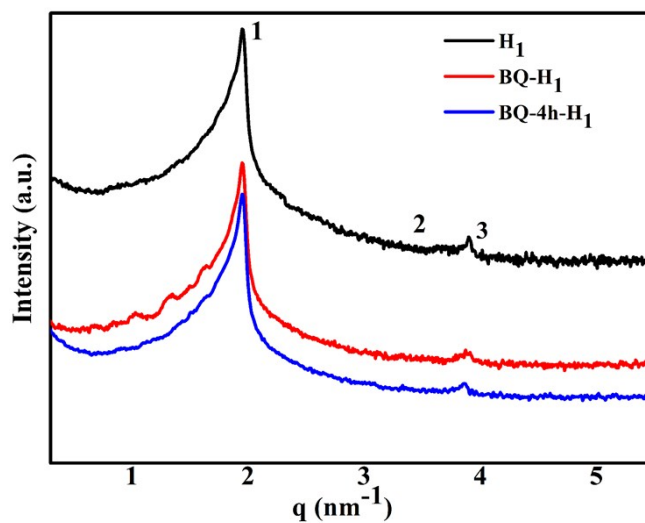
**Fig. S4** Geometries of two conformers of BQ ( $180^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ ) using DFT based method with B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) basis sets.

## 6. Luminescence properties of $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



**Fig. S5** Emission spectra  $\text{Eu}(\text{DBM})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in chloroform solutions ( $4.6 \times 10^{-3}$  mol·L $^{-1}$ ) before (black line) and after (red line) UV irradiation at 302 nm for 4 hours.

## 7. SAXS patterns for LLC samples doped with BQ



**Fig. S6** SAXS patterns for LLC samples at  $[C_{12}mim]Br$  concentration of 80% before and after UV irradiation (4 h) with BQ doped or undoped.

## 8. Fluorescence life time of 2,2' biquinoline (BQ) in LLC

**Table S2.** Fluorescence life time of 2,2' biquinoline (BQ) before and after UV irradiation

Samples	$\tau_1$ (ns)	Contribution (%)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	Contribution (%)	$\chi^2$
BQ (0h)	0.974	46.3	4.885	53.7	1.005
BQ (2h)	1.09	32.4	4.263	67.6	1.007