Supporting Information

Lanthanide grafted phenantroline-polymer for physiological temperature range sensing

Flore Vanden Bussche^{†a,b}, Anna M. Kaczmarek^{†b}, Johannes Schmidt^c, Christian V. Stevens^{*a}, Pascal Van Der Voort^{*b}

 ^a Synthesis, Bioresources qnd Bioorganic Chemistry Resourch group (SynBioC), Department of Green Chemistry and Technology, Ghent University, Campus Coupure, Coupure Links 653, 9000 Ghent, Belgium. E-mail: Chris.Stevens@UGent.be
^b Center for Ordered Materials, Organometallics and Catalysis (COMOC), Department of Chemistry, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 S3, 9000 Ghent, Belgium. E-mail: pascal.vandervoort@ugent.be

^c Department of Chemistry, Division of Functional Materials, Technische Universität Berlin, Hardenbergstraße 40, 10623 Berlin, Germany.

+ These authors made equivalent contributions.

SI1. Synthesis and characterization (NMR) of 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarbaldehyde

SI2. SEM image of phen-polymer

SI3. PXRD of phen-polymer

SI4. Characterization of grafted phen-polymers

SI4 A. TGA of phen-polymer@Eu_tfac SI4 B. FTIR of grafted phen-polymers

SI5. Decay profiles

- SI5 A: Decay profile of phen-polymer@Eu_tfac
- SI5 B: Decay profile of phen-polymer@Tb_tfac
- SI5 C: Decay profile of phen-polymer@Eu,Tb_tfac

SI6 : Triplet level detremination for phen-polymer@Gd

SI6 A: Emission spectra of phen-polymer@Gd measured in ethanol : methanol (4 : 1) solution at RT and at 77 K.

SI6 B: Decay time of phen-polymer@Gd measured at 415 nm.

References

SI1. Synthesis and characterization (NMR) of 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarbaldehyde

The 1H NMR spectra of the starting material was recorded at 400 MHz, on a Bruker Avance III, equipped with 1H/BB z-gradient probe (BBO, 5 mm). CDCl3 and DMSO-d6 were used as solvent, and TMS was used as an internal chemical shift standard. NMR spectra were acquired through the standard sequences available in the Bruker pulse program library and collected data processed using TOPSPIN 3.2.

1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarbaldehyde¹ - 2.1 equivalents of SeO₂ (50.4 mmol, 5.59 g), 120 mL dioxane and 3.4 mL demineralized water where placed in a round bottom flask and heated to 120 °C. When the mixture started refluxing, 1 equivalent neocuproine (24.0 mmol, 5.00 g) was dissolved in 96.6 mL of dioxane and was added to the flask. This mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After reaction, the hot mixture was filtered. The retained black solids were washed with dioxane and chloroform. Finally, the combined solvents were evaporated *in vacuo*, resulting in 5.00 g 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarbaldehyde. Yield = 88 %. orange powder. **M. p.**: 230 °C; **FTIR** v_{max}/cm⁻¹: 2850 (CH ald.) and 1695 (C=O), ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 8.30 (2H, s, H^{5,6}), 8.33 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H^{3,8}), 8.81 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.2 Hz, *J* = 0.7 Hz, H^{4,7}), 10.36 (2H, d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, CHO)



SI2. SEM image of phen-polymer



SI3. PXRD of phen-polymer



SI4. Characterization of grafted phen-polymers

SI4 A. TGA of phen-polymer@Eu_tfac



SI4 B. FTIR of grafted phen-polymers



SI5. Decay profiles





SI5 B: Decay profile of phen-polymer@Tb_tfac



SI5 C: Decay profile of phen-polymer@Eu,Tb_tfac

Decay profile of phen-polymer@Eu,Tb_tfac (observed at 610 nm)



Decay profile of phen-polymer@Eu,Tb_tfac (observed at 548 nm)



SI6 : Triplet level detremination for phen-polymer@Gd

SI6 A. Emission spectra of phen-polymer@Gd measured in ethanol : methanol (4 : 1) solution at RT and at 77 K.



SI6 B. Decay time of phen-poymer@Gd measured at 415 nm.



References

1. N. T. Coogan, M. A. Chimes, J. Raftery, P. Mocilac and M. A. Denecke, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 8684–8693.