

## Supporting Information

### Inclusion Crystals as Vapochromic Chemosensors: Fabrication of a Mini-sensor Array for Discrimination of Small Aromatic Molecules based on Side-Chain Engineering of Naphthalenediimide Derivatives

Toshikazu Ono,\* Yoshifumi Tsukiyama, Sou Hatanaka, Yuma Sakatsume, Tomoki Ogoshi, and Yoshio Hisaeda\*

**Fig. S1**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of **2** in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .

**Fig. S2**  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectra of **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

**Fig. S3**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of **3** in  $\text{Acetone-}d_6$ .

**Fig. S4**  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectra of **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

**Fig. S5** Photographs of **2** and **2**•guest in day light (upper row) and UV-light irradiation (bottom row).

**Fig. S6** Photographs of **3** and **3**•guest in day light (upper row) and UV-light irradiation (bottom row).

**Fig. S7** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **1** and **1**•guest.

**Fig. S8** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **2** and **2**•guest.

**Fig. S9** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **3** and **3**•guest.

**Fig. S10** Summary of diffuse reflectance spectra of **1–3** with vapors.

**Fig. S11** Photoluminescence quantum yields of **1–3** (guest free), **1**•guest, **2**•guest, and **3**•guest. Excitation at 370 nm.

**Table S1** Calculated concentrations of vapor analytes in the chamber.

**Table S2** Preparation of toluene vapor

**Table S3** Preparation of *p*-Xylene vapor

**Fig. S12** Schematic illustration of experimental setup.

**Fig. S13** Crystal structure of **1**.

**Fig. S14** Crystal structure of **1**⊃toluene.

**Fig. S15** Crystal structure of **1**⊃*p*-xylene.

**Fig. S16** Crystal structure of **1**⊃4-fluoroyoluene.

**Fig. S17** Crystal structure of **1**⊃anisole.

**Fig. S18** Crystal structure of **2**⊃toluene.

**Fig. S19** Crystal structure of **2**⊃2,5-dimethylfuran.

**Fig. S20** PXRD **1** and **1**•guest.

**Fig. S21** PXRD **2** and **2**•guest.

**Fig. S22** PXRD **3** and **3**•guest.

**Fig. S23** TG of **1**⊃toluene.

**Fig. S24** TG of **1**⊃*p*-xylene.

**Fig. S25** TG of **1**⊃4-fluorotoluene.

**Fig. S26** TG of **1**⊃anisole.

**Fig. S27** TG of **2**⊃toluene.

**Fig. S28** TG of **2**⊃2,5-dimethylfuran.

**Fig. S29** TG of **1**•toluene.

**Fig. S30** TG of **1**•*p*-xylene.

**Fig. S31** TG of **1**•4-fluorotoluene.

**Fig. S32** TG of **1**•anisole.

**Fig. S33** Sorption isotherms of **1** toward (a) toluene and (b) benzene vapors.

**Fig. S34** Guest inclusion determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.

**Fig. S35** Comparison of diffuse reflectance spectra of **1** and **4** with vapors.

**Fig. S36** Comparison of normalized emission spectra of **1** and **4** with vapors.

**Fig. S37** Photoluminescence quantum yields of **1**, **4**, **1**•guest, and **4**•guest. Excitation at 370 nm.

**Fig. S38** Calculated HOMO-LUMO levels of the guest molecules and **1**.

**Fig. S39** Calculated HOMO-LUMO levels of **1-3** (orbital contour value 0.036).

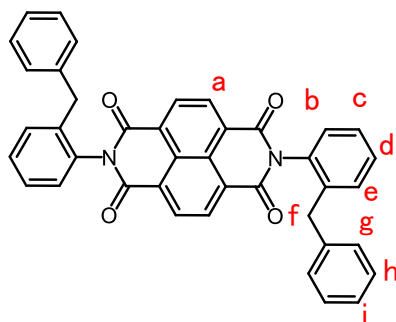
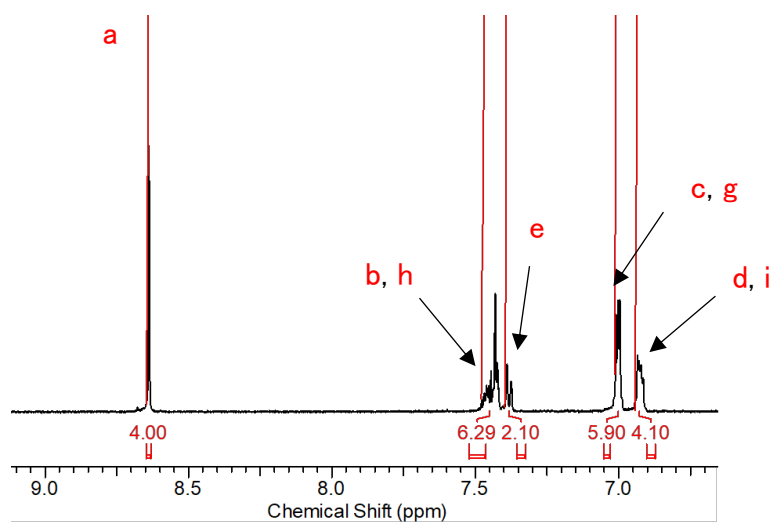
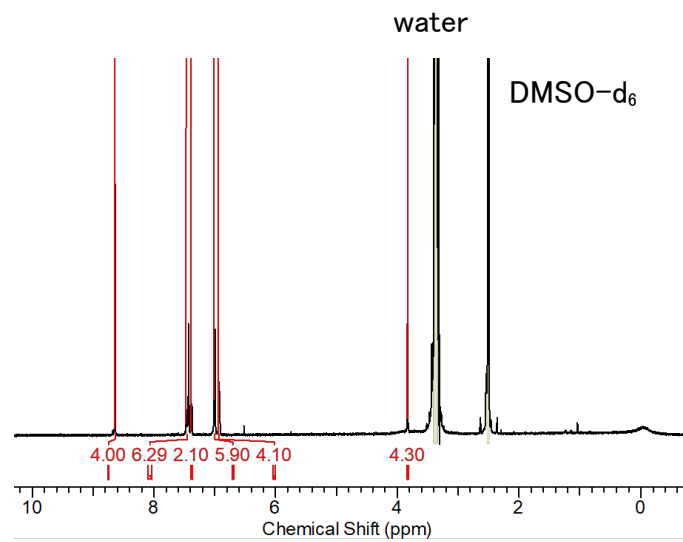
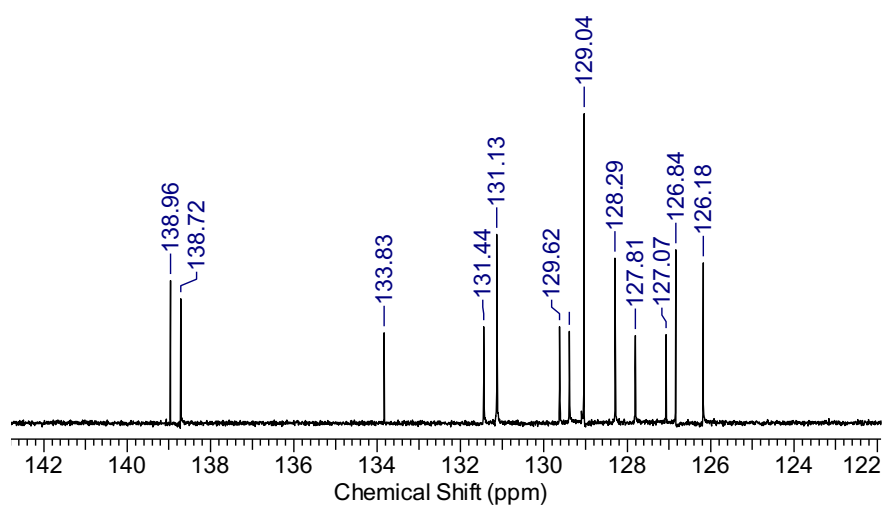
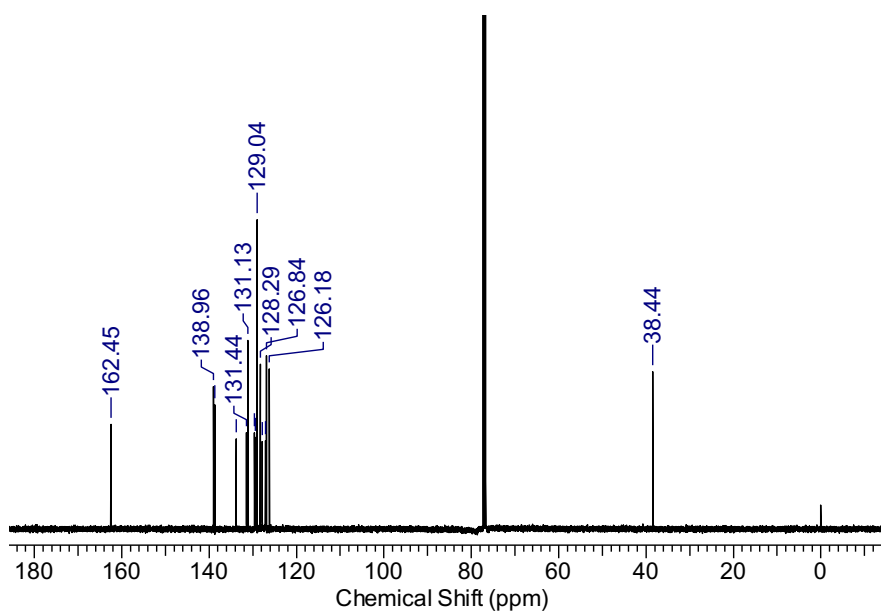


Fig. S1 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of **2** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>.



**Fig. S2** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra of **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

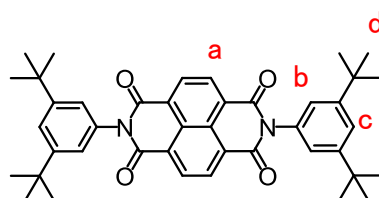
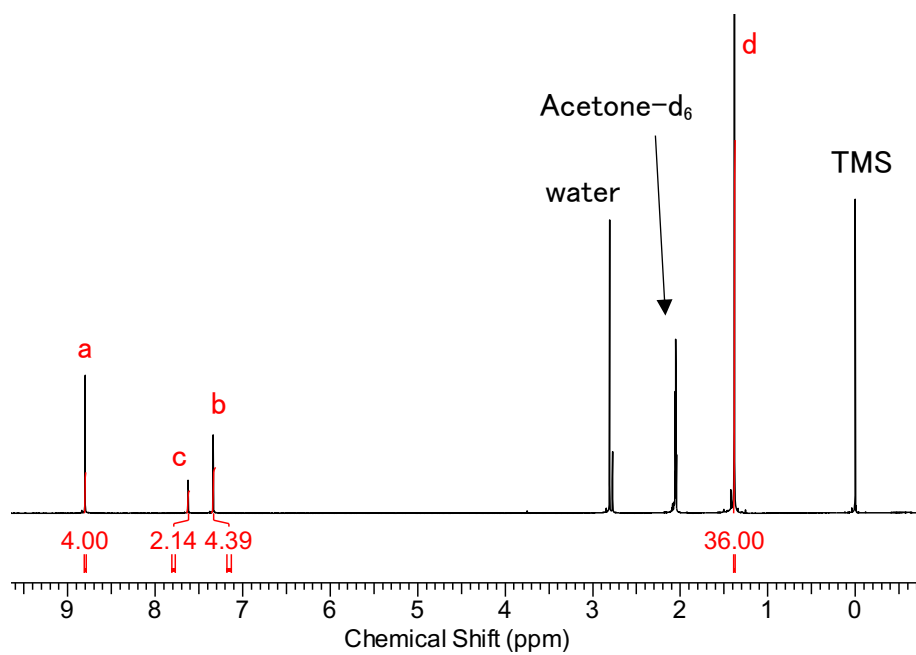


Fig. S3  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of **3** in Acetone- $d_6$ .

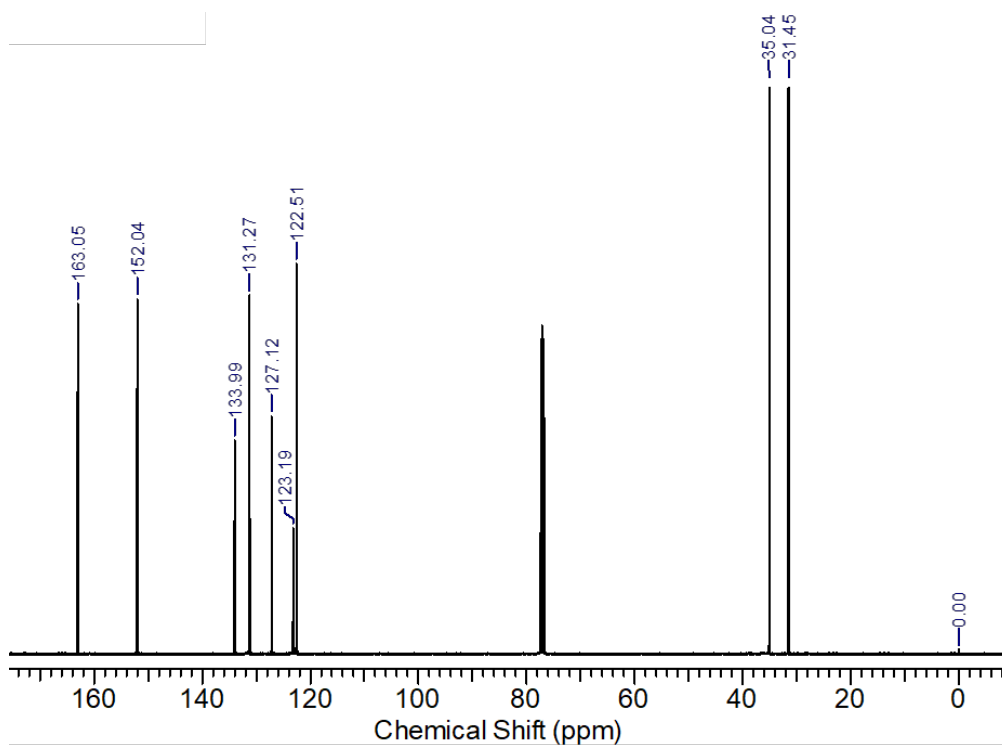


Fig. S4  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

Sensing ability of 2 and 3 in the solid-states in response vapors.

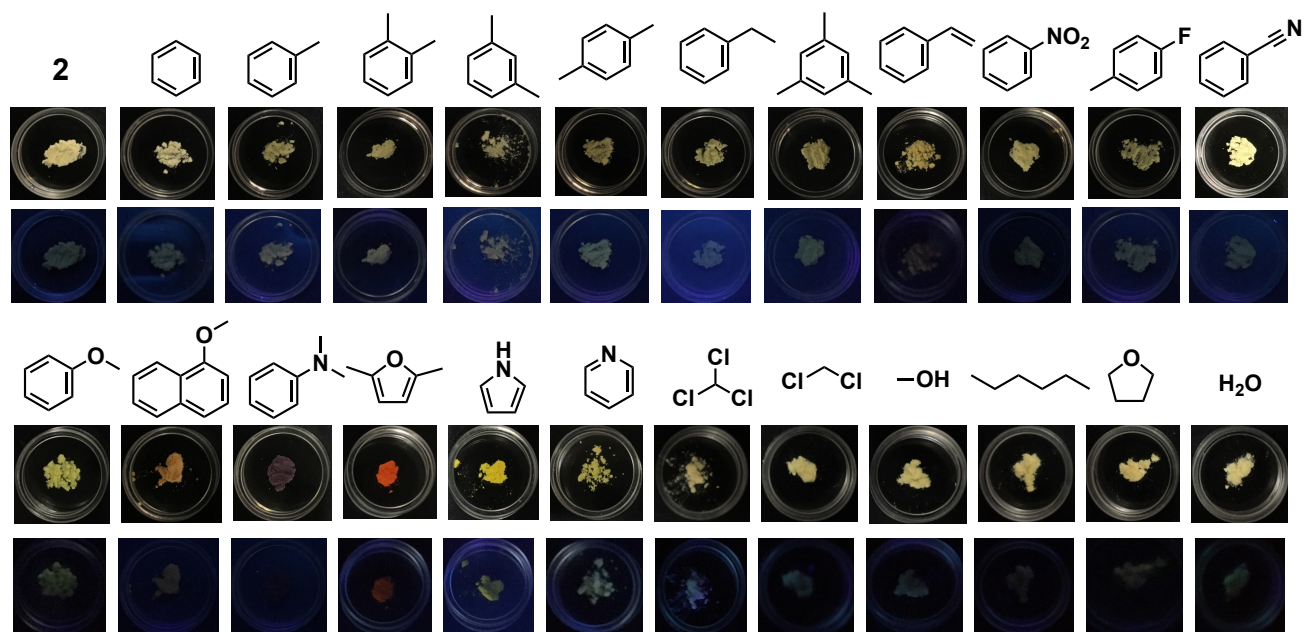


Fig. S5 Photographs of 2 and 2•guest in day light (upper row) and UV-light irradiation (bottom row).

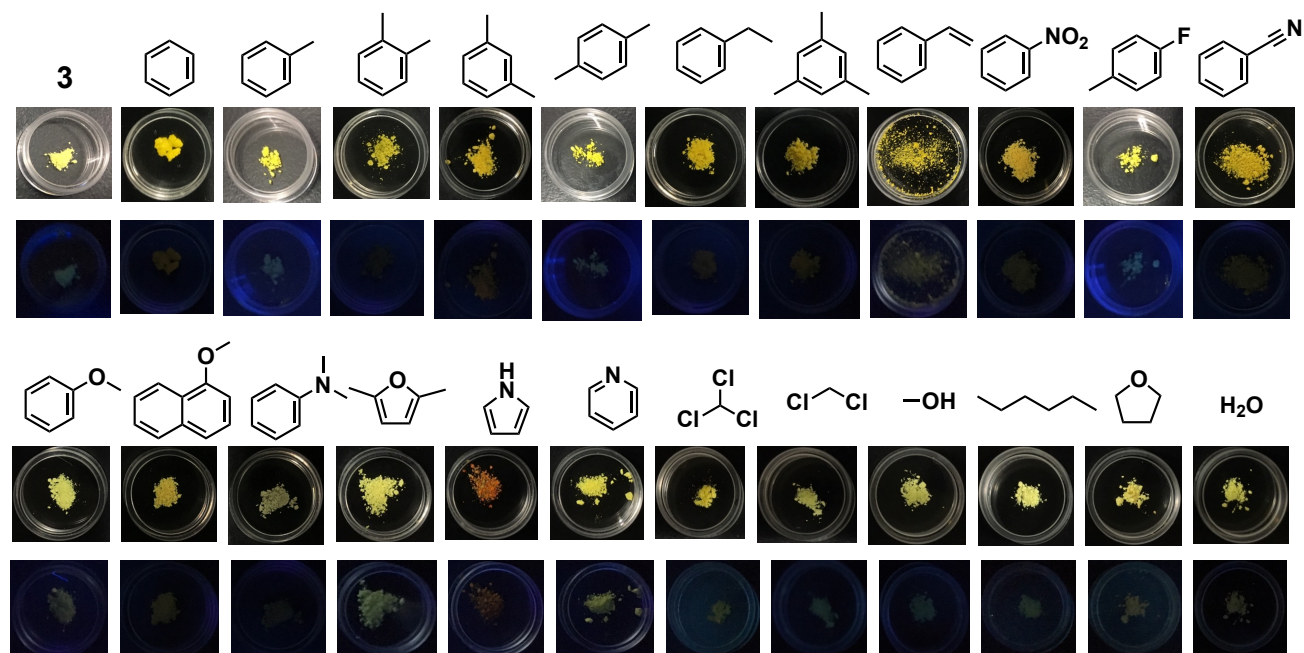
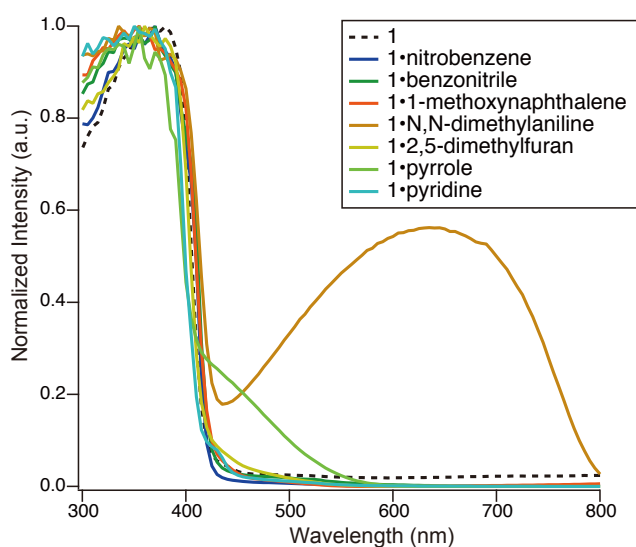
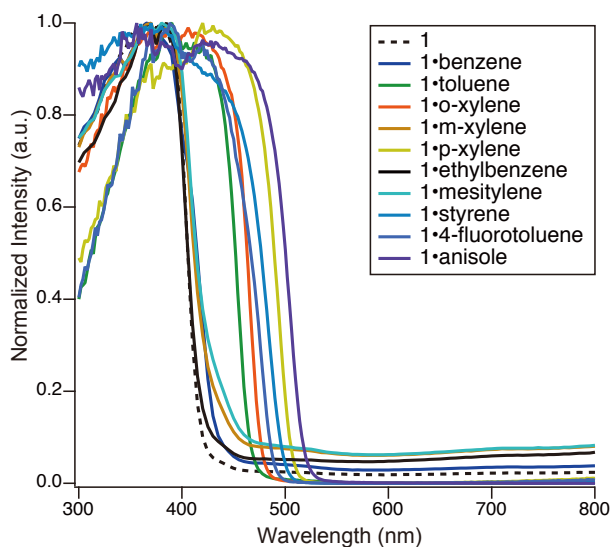
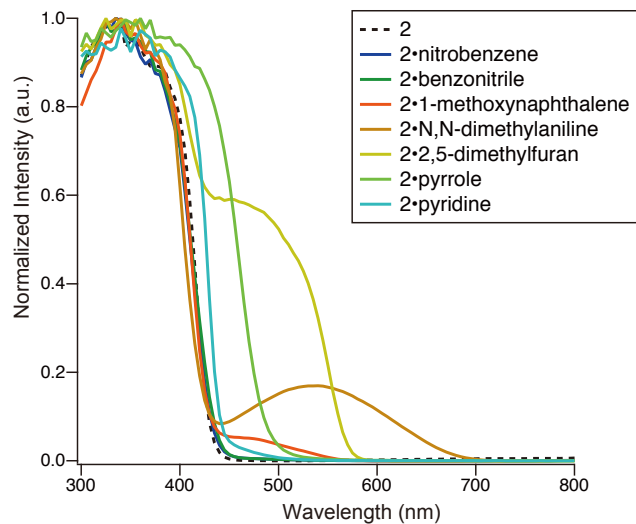
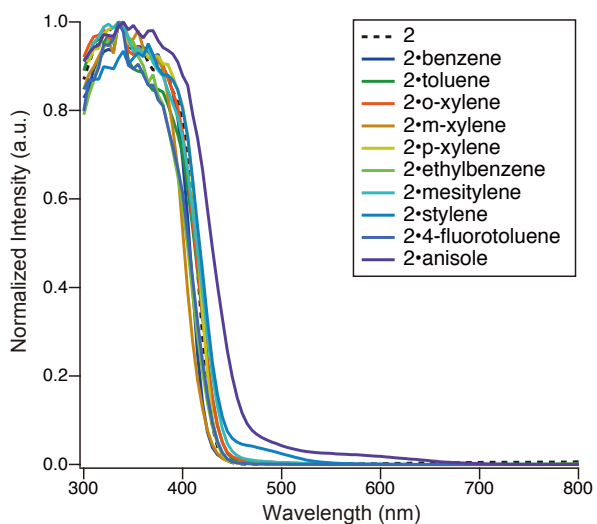


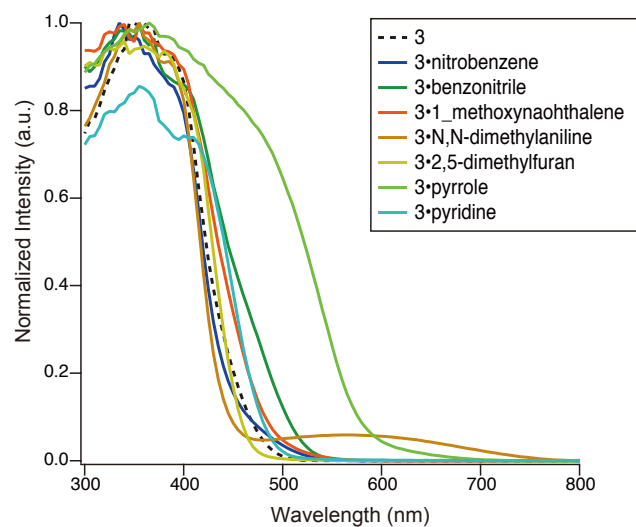
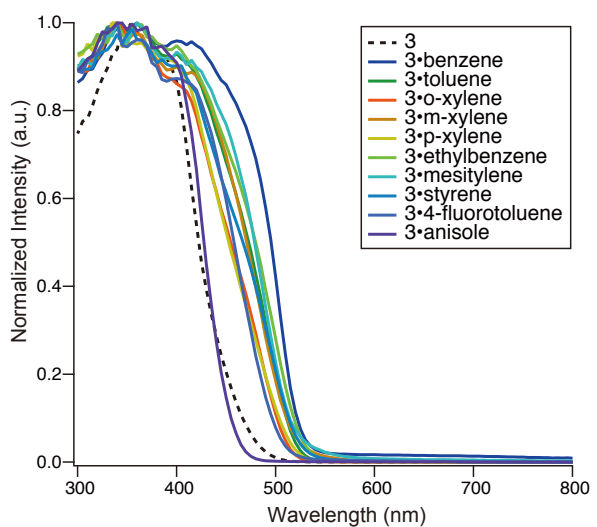
Fig. S6 Photographs of 3 and 3•guest in day light (upper row) and UV-light irradiation (bottom row).



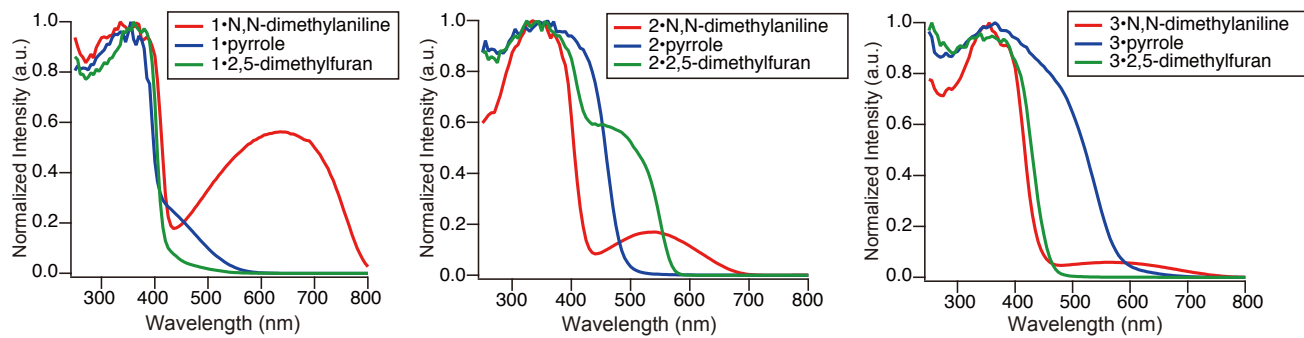
**Fig. S7** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **1** and **1•guest**.



**Fig. S8** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **2** and **2•guest**.

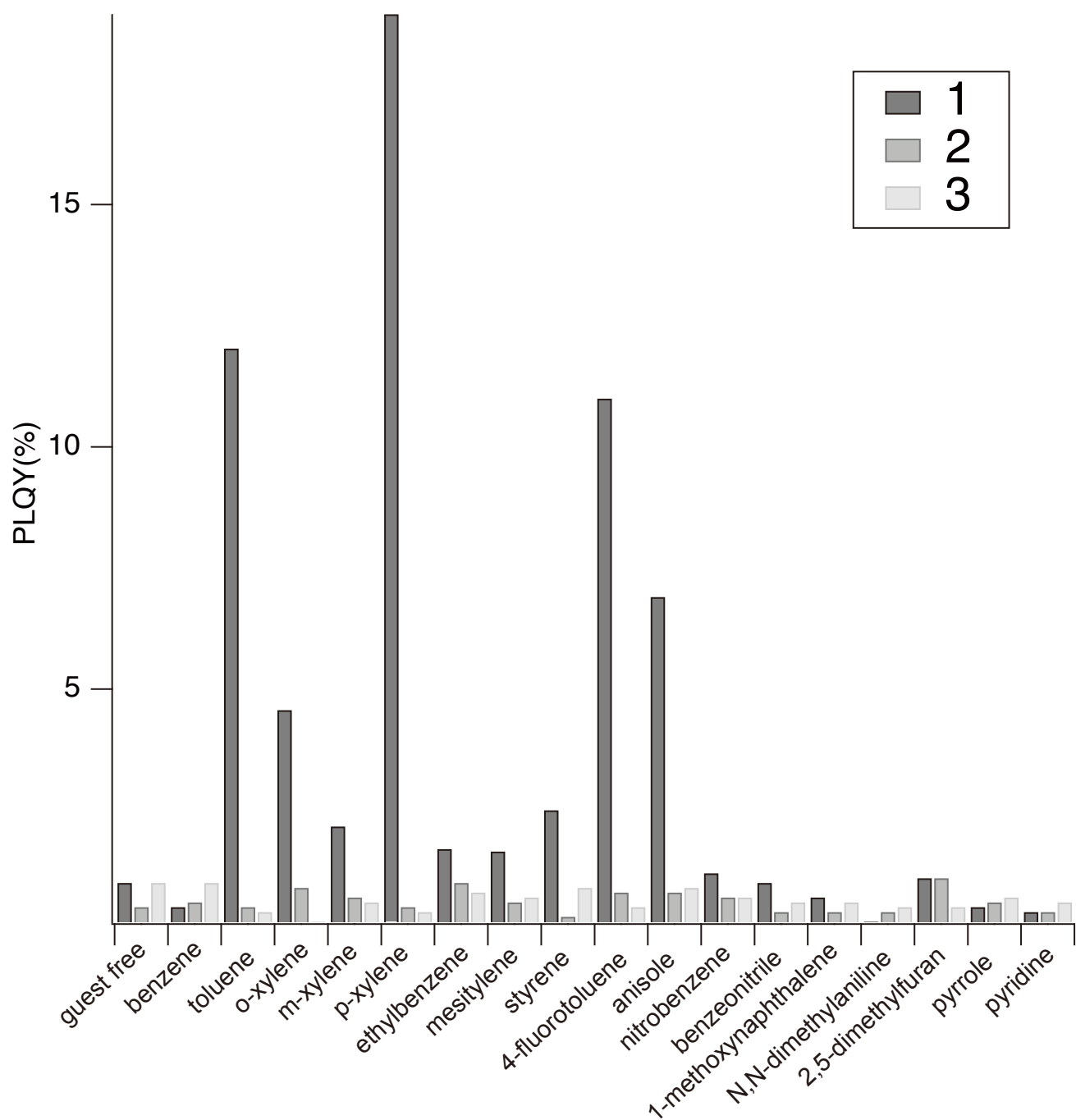


**Fig. S9** Diffuse reflectance spectra of **3** and **3•guest**.



**Fig. S10** Summary of diffuse reflectance spectra of **1–3** with vapors.





**Fig. S11** Photoluminescence quantum yields of **1–3** (guest free), **1•guest**, **2•guest**, and **3•guest**. Excitation at 370 nm.

**Table S1** Calculated concentrations of vapor analytes in the chamber.

Guest	Saturated vapor pressure at 25°C (Pa) <sup>*</sup>	ppm in the sample tube
benzene	12700	50859
toluene	3790	15177
ethylbenzene	1270	5126
<i>o</i> -xylene	880	3524
<i>m</i> -xylene	1130	4525
<i>p</i> -xylene	1190	4765
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	330	1321
styrene	810	3243
nitrobenzene	30	120
<i>p</i> -fluorotoluene	3000	12014
benzonitrile	110	441
anisole	472	1890
1-methoxynaphthalene	3.999 <sup>**</sup>	16
<i>N,N'</i> -dimethylaniline	46 <sup>***</sup>	184
2,5-dimethylfuran	30010 <sup>****</sup>	120180
pyrrole	1100	4405
pyridine	2760	11052
chloroform	26200	104923
dichloromethane	58200	233073
methanol	16900	67679
hexane	20200	80894
tetrahydrofuran	21600	86501
water	3170	12694

<sup>\*</sup> CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 76th Edition.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 30°C : A. Das, K. K. Mahato, T. Chakraborty, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **2001**, 114, 8310-8315.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>20°C : E. P. Fleming, T. C. Fitt, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, **1950**, 42, 2253-2258.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>58°C : A. Mejía, H. Segura, M. Cartes, J. A. P. Coutinho, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, **2012**, 57, 2681–2688.

### Preparation of toluene and *p*-xylene vapor phase.

Toluene or *p*-xylene vapor was prepared by heating the pure solvents in a sealed vial (100 mL). The vapor concentrations were obtained according to the following equation:

$$C = \frac{\rho V}{V_0}$$

*C*: Vapor concentration (ppm),  $\rho$ : density of pure reagents (g/cm<sup>3</sup>), *V*: volume of pure reagents solution (μL), *V*<sub>0</sub>: system volume (L).

**Table S2** Preparation of toluene vapor

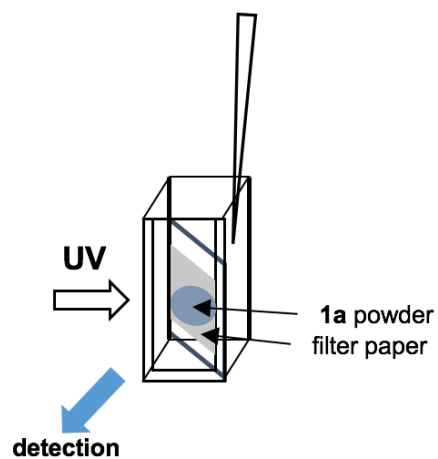
Reagents	$\rho$ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	<i>C</i> (ppm)	<i>V</i> (μL)
toluene	0.8669	50	5.8
	0.8669	20	2.3
	0.8669	10	1.1

**Table S3** Preparation of *p*-Xylene vapor

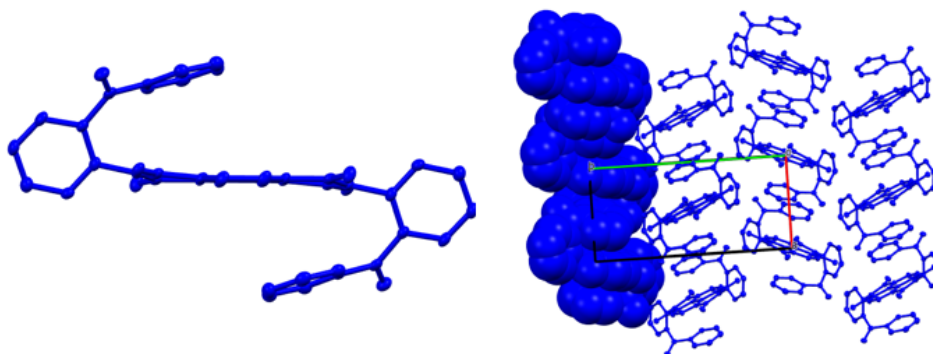
Reagents	$\rho$ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	<i>C</i> (ppm)	<i>V</i> (μL)
<i>p</i> -xylene	0.86	100	11.6
	0.86	50	5.8
	0.86	20	2.3

### Time course of sensor (**1**) response in solid matrices.

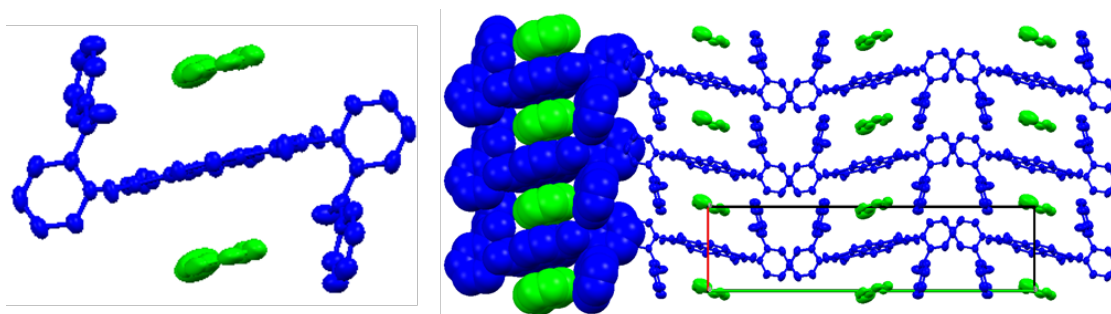
The closed atmosphere was designed by using a quartz fluorescence cell in which **1** powder (c.a. 500  $\mu\text{g}$ ) paste onto a filter paper (1 cm  $\times$  1.5 cm) were placed. The **1** was exposed to one drop (50  $\mu\text{L}$ ) of guest at the bottom of the cell, which was then capped. Soon after the fluorescence was monitored.



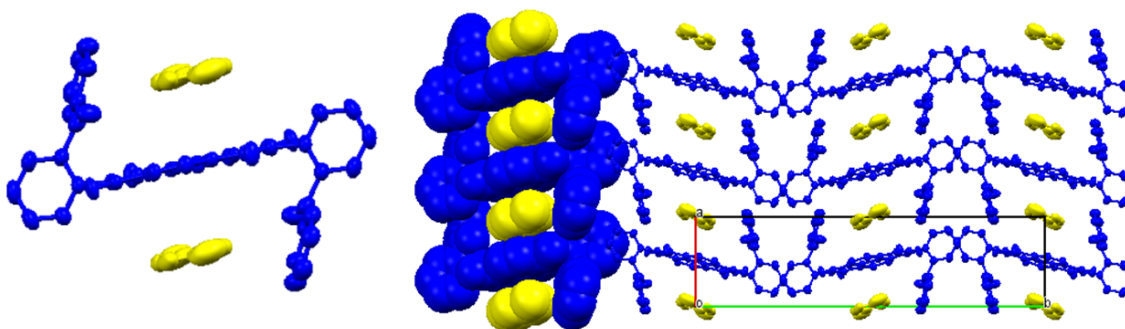
**Fig. S12** Schematic illustration of experimental setup.



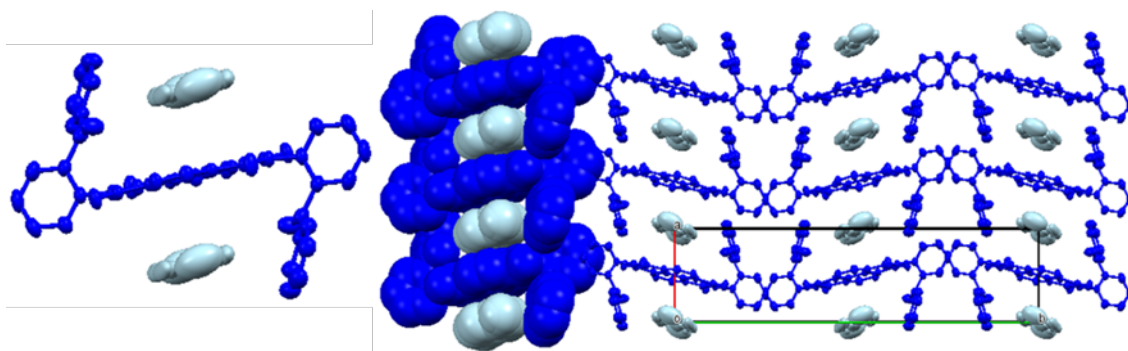
**Fig. S13** Crystal structure of **1**. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



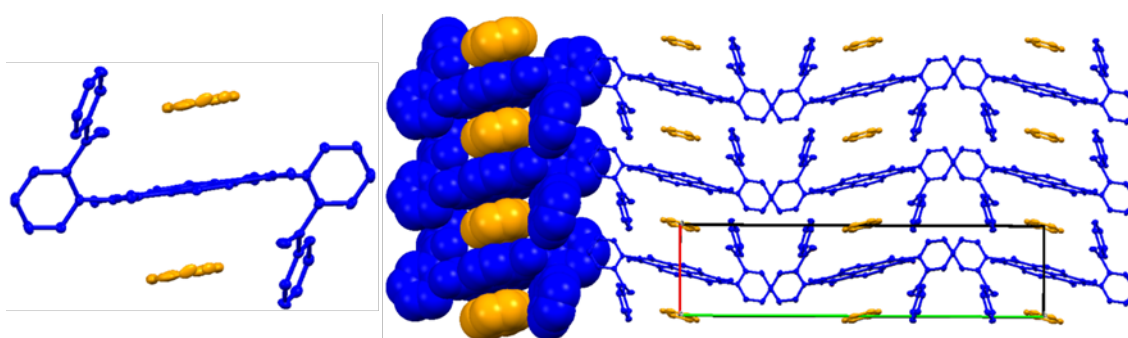
**Fig. S14** Crystal structure of **1**⊃toluene. Blue: **1**, Light green; toluene. In this crystal structure, the guest toluene molecules are disordered. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



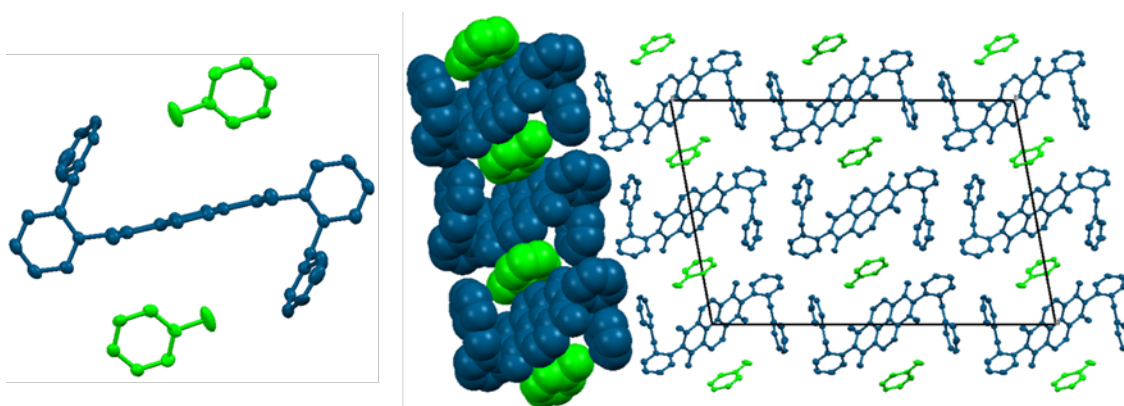
**Fig. S15** Crystal structure of **1**⊃*p*-xylene. Blue: **1**, Yellow; *p*-xylene. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



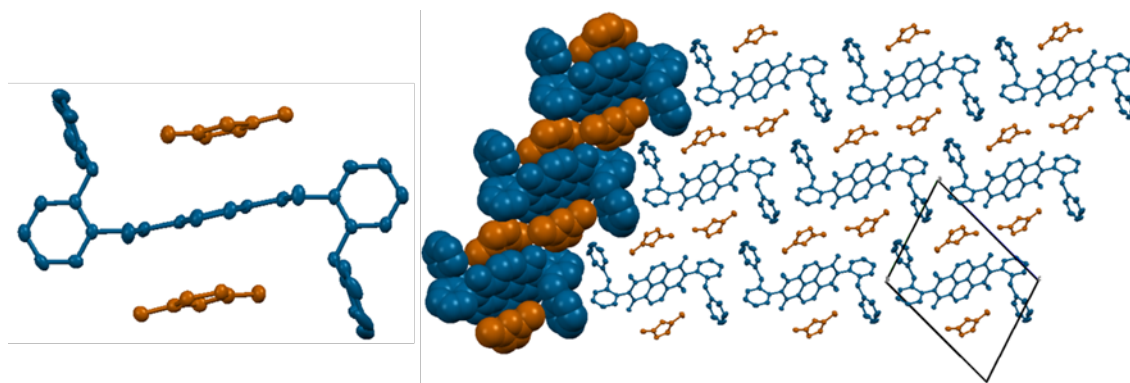
**Fig. S16** Crystal structure of **1**⊃4-fluoroyoluene. Blue: **1**, Light blue; 4-fluorotoluene. In this crystal structure, the guest 4-fluorotoluene molecules are disordered. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



**Fig. S17** Crystal structure of **1**⊃anisole. Blue: **1**, Orange; anisole. In this crystal structure, the guest anisole molecules are disordered. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



**Fig. S18** Crystal structure of **2**⊃toluene. Dark Blue: **2**, Light green; toluene. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.



**Fig. S19** Crystal structure of **2**⊃2,5-dimethylfuran. Dark Blue: **2**, Brown; 2,5-dimethylfuran. The ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level, and the space-filling models are also included.

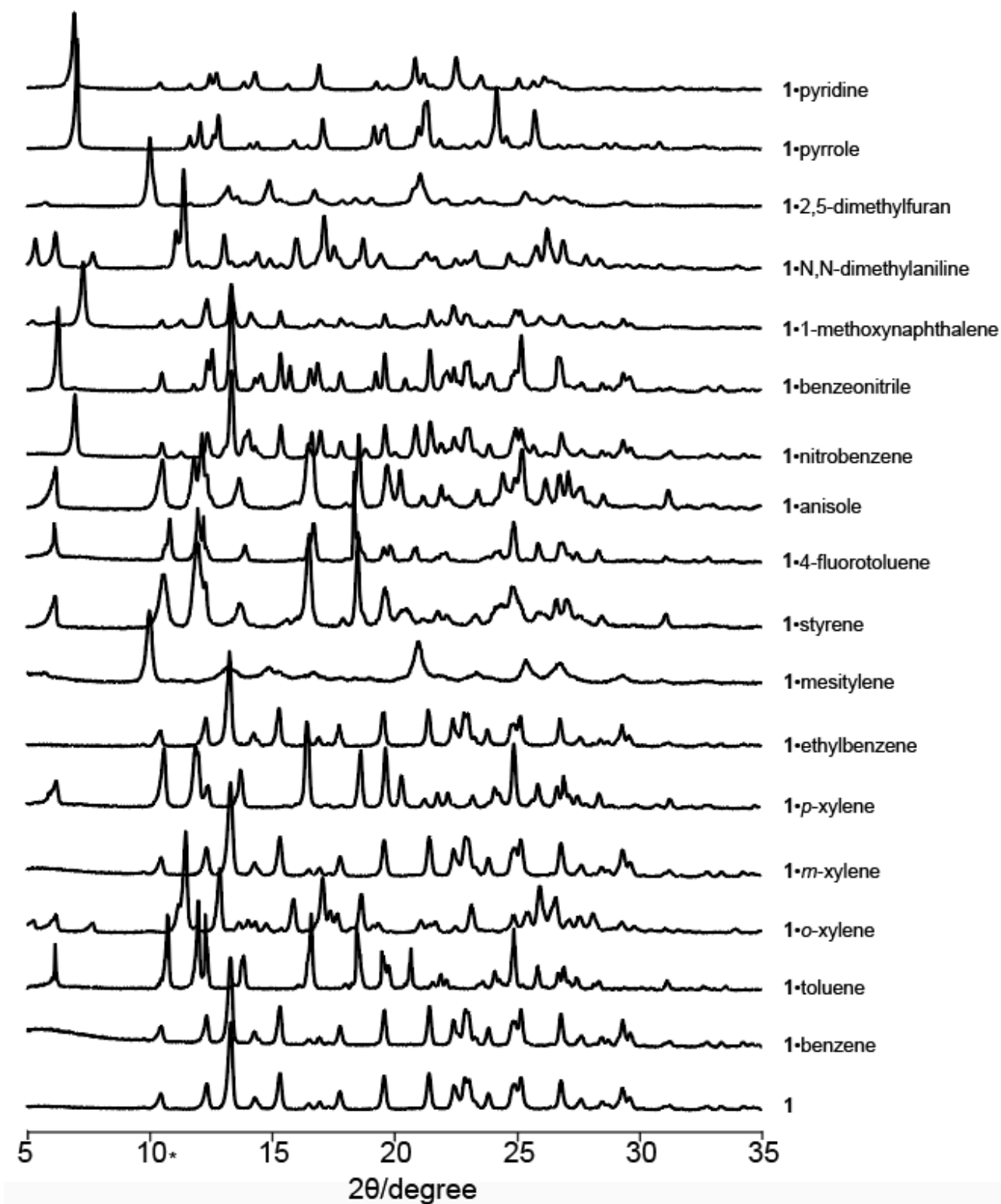


Fig. S20 PXRD 1 and 1•guest.



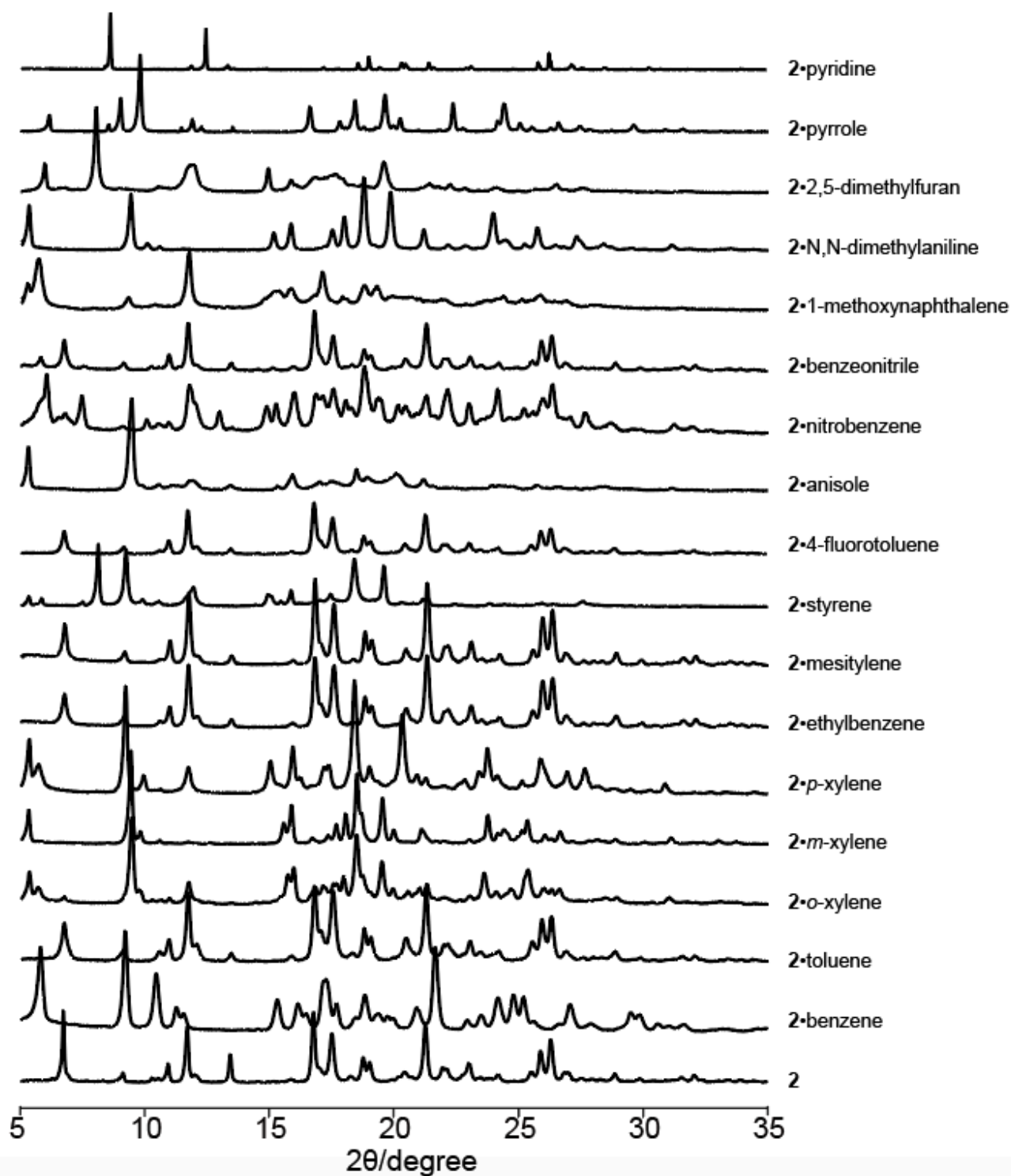


Fig. S21 PXRD 2 and 2•guest.

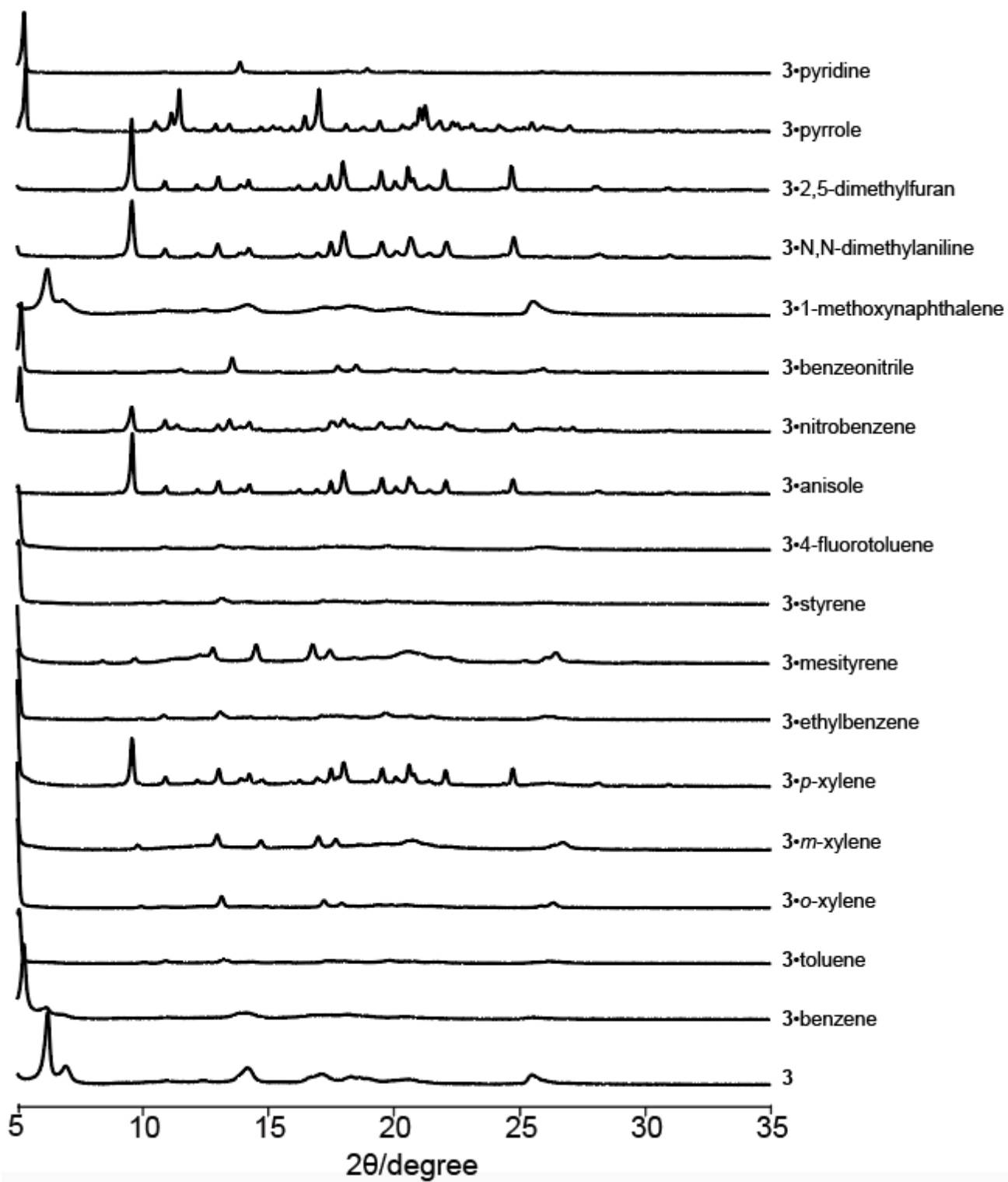


Fig. S22 PXRD 3 and 3•guest.

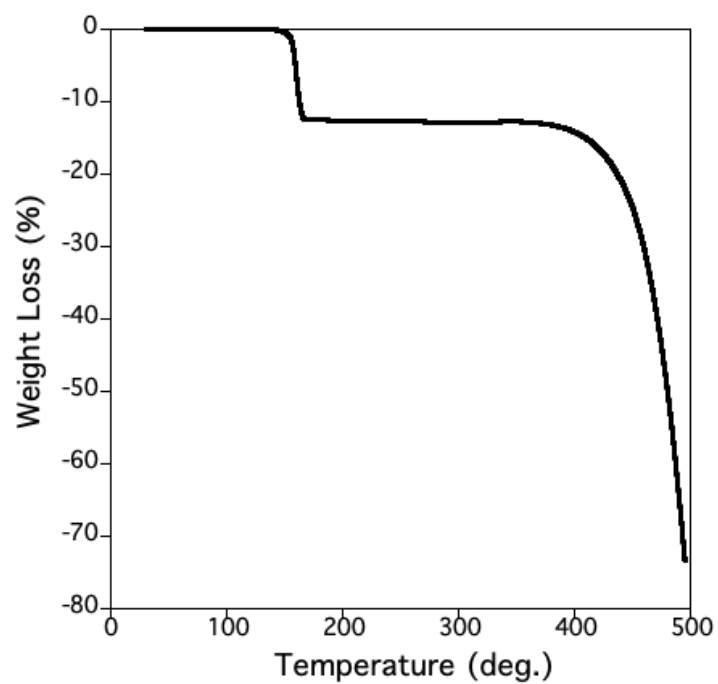


Fig. S23 TG of 1-toluene.

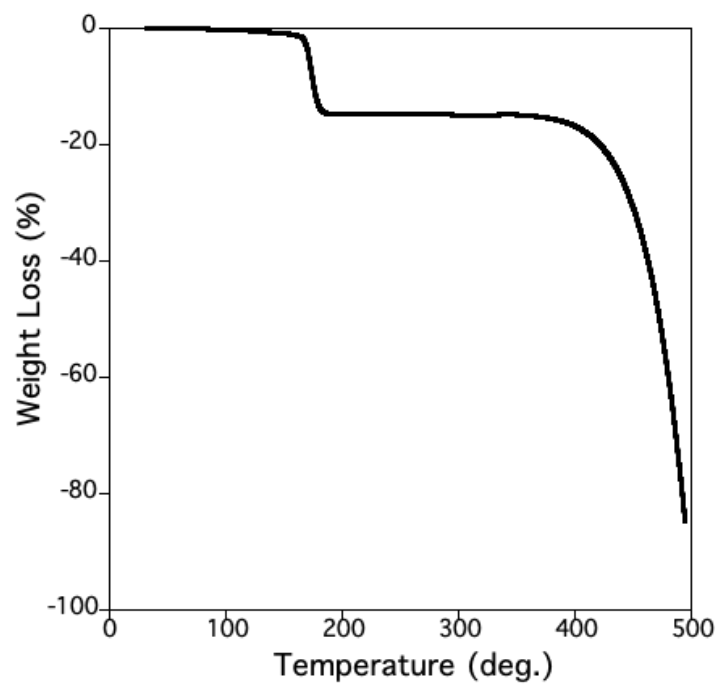
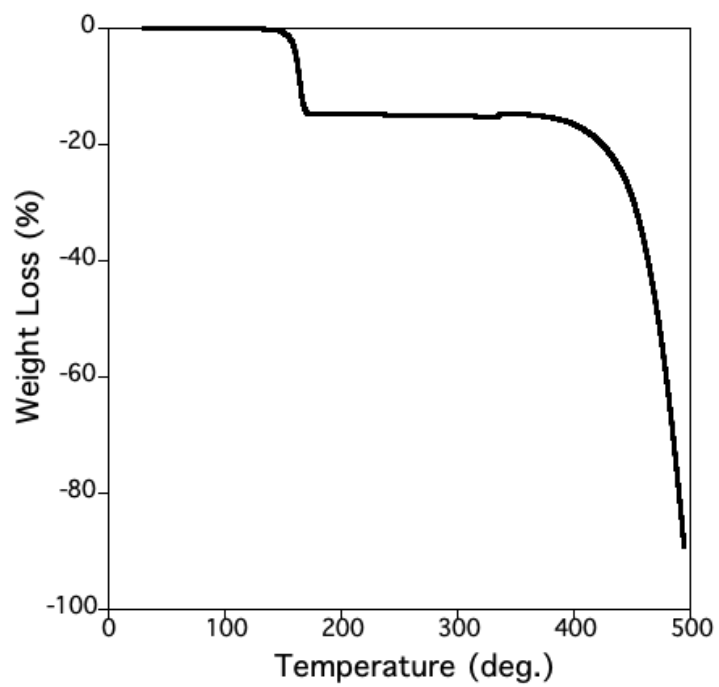
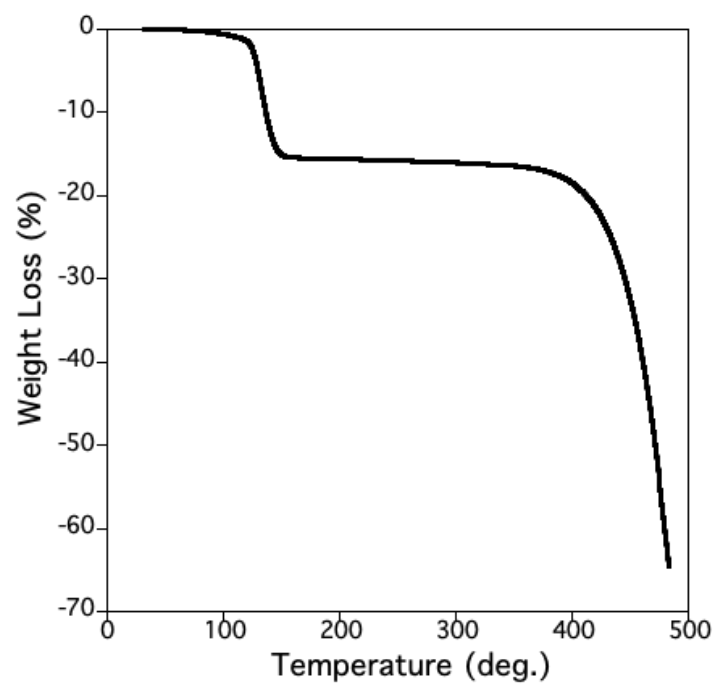


Fig. S24 TG of 1-p-xylene.



**Fig. S25** TG of 1,4-fluorotoluene.



**Fig. S26** TG of 1,4-anisole.

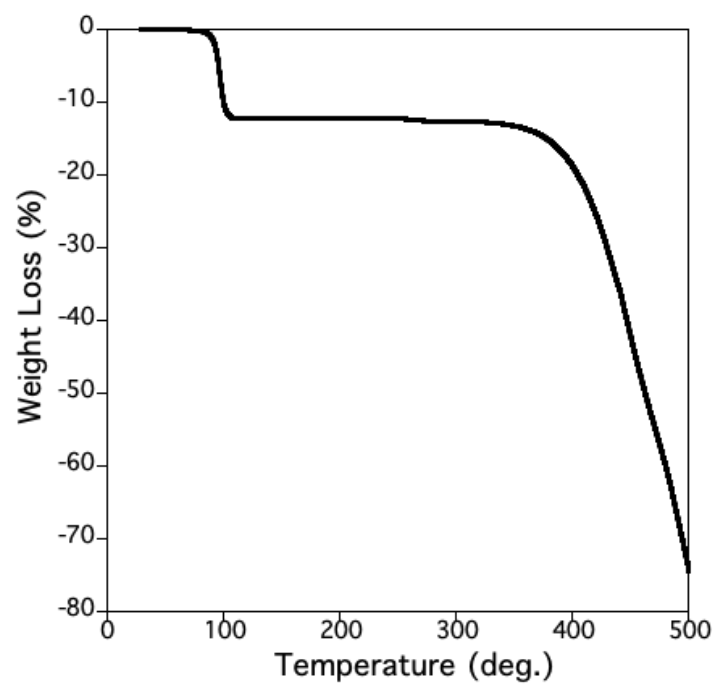


Fig. S27 TG of 2-toluene.

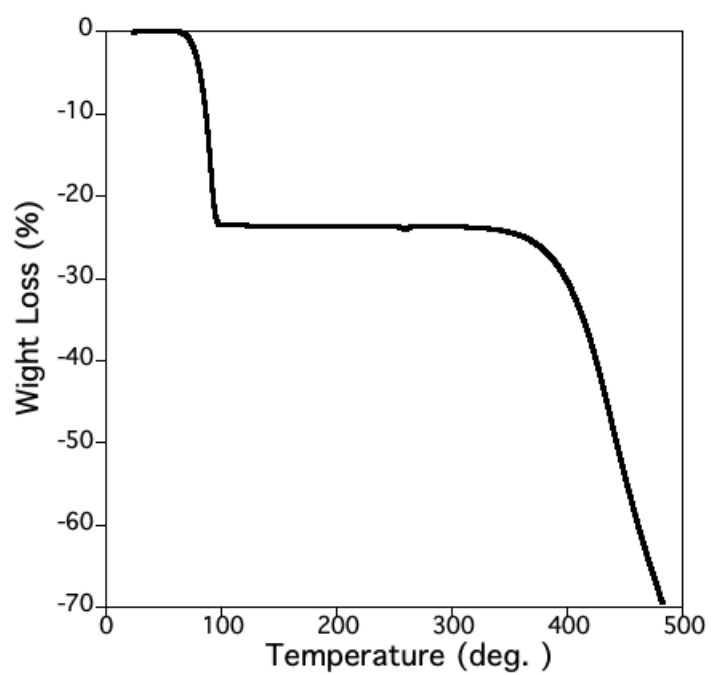
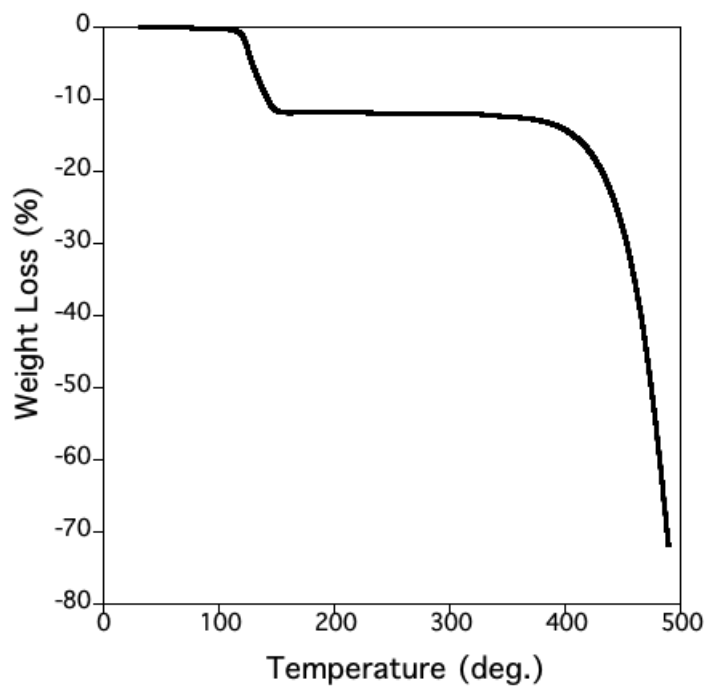


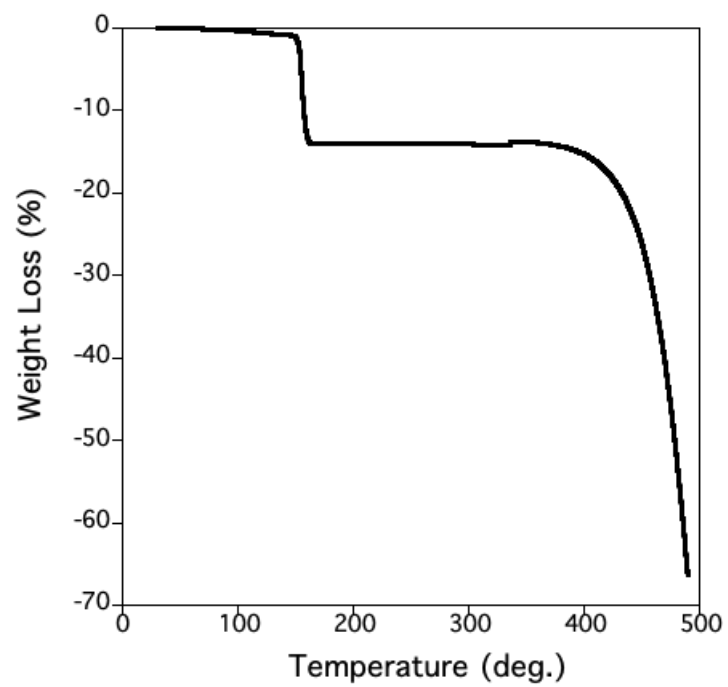
Fig. S28 TG of 2,5-dimethylfuran.

**Table S2** Determination of guest molecules in various inclusion crystals.

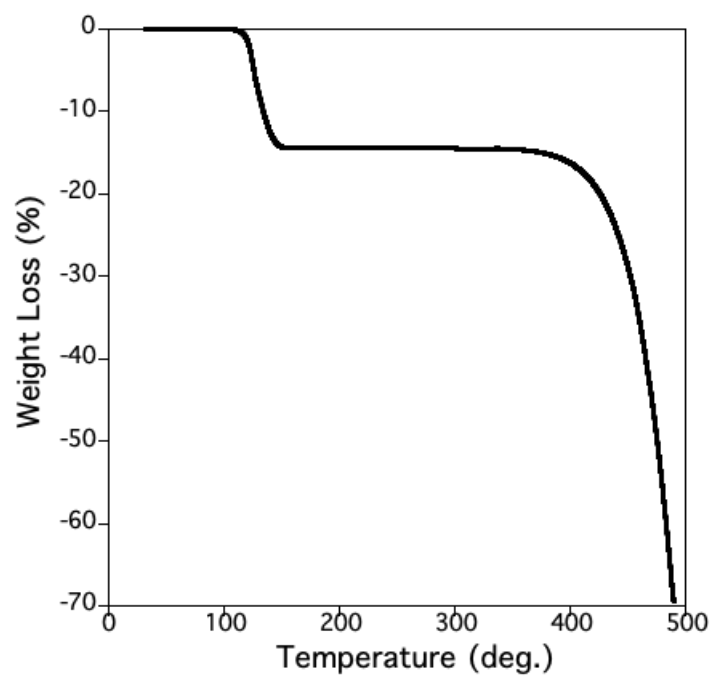
No.	Weight loss (%)	Included guest molecules
<b>1</b> ⊃toluene	12.5	1
<b>1</b> ⊃ <i>p</i> -xylene	14.5	1
<b>1</b> ⊃4-fluorotoluene	14.5	1
<b>1</b> ⊃anisole	15.4	1
<b>2</b> ⊃toluene	12.2	1
<b>2</b> ⊃2,5-dimethylfuran	23.5	2



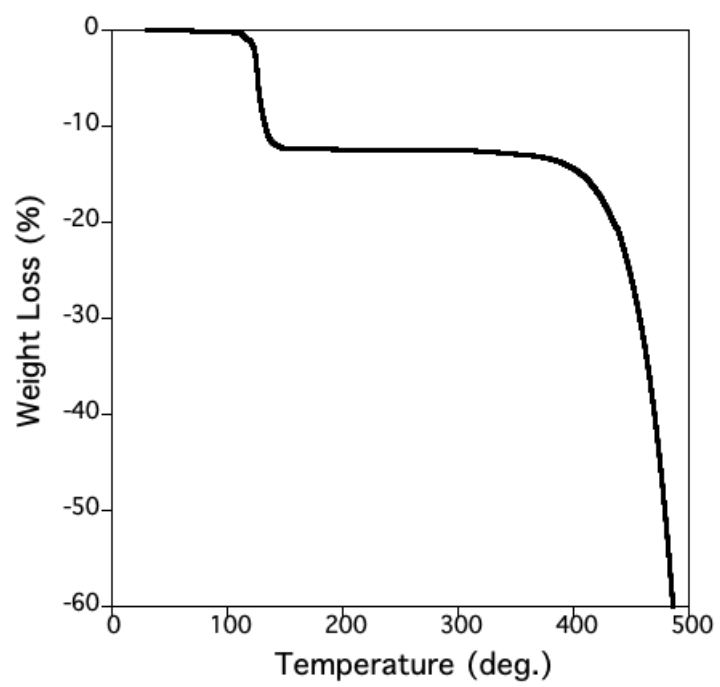
**Fig. S29** TG of **1**•toluene.



**Fig. S30** TG of 1•*p*-xylene.

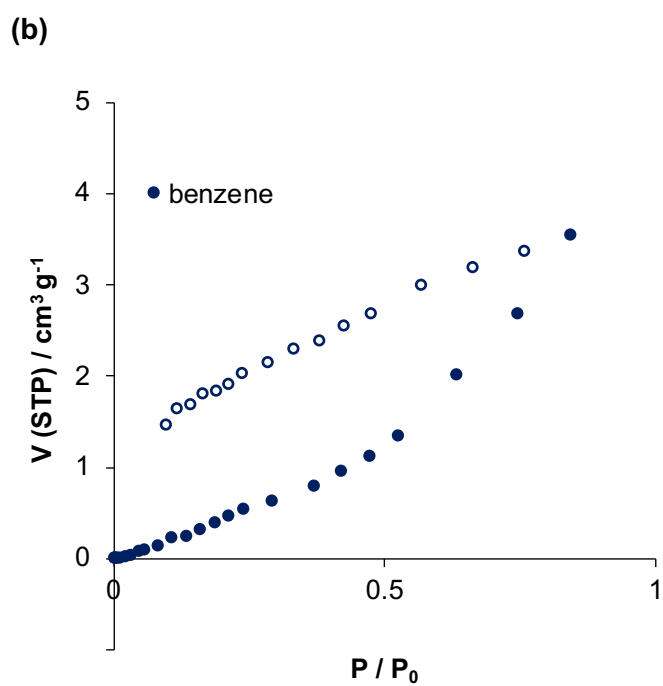
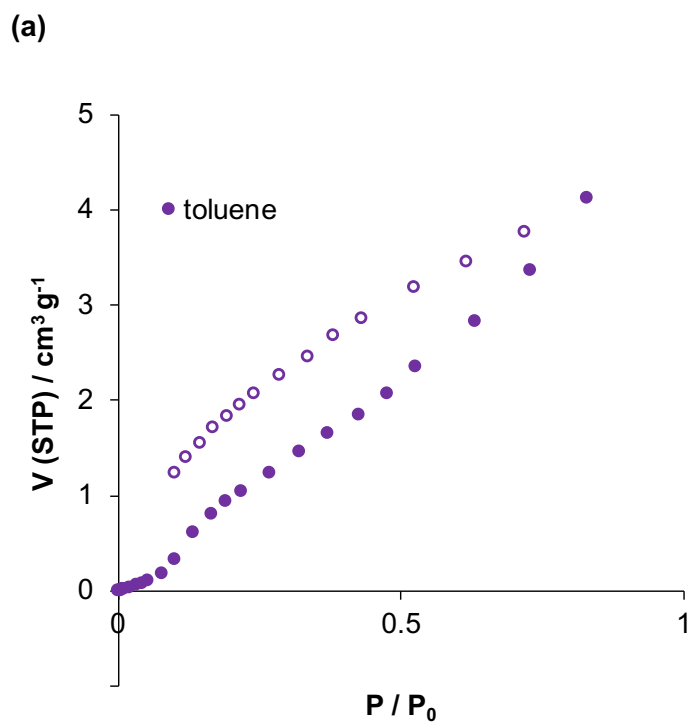


**Fig. S31** TG of 1•4-fluorotoluene.

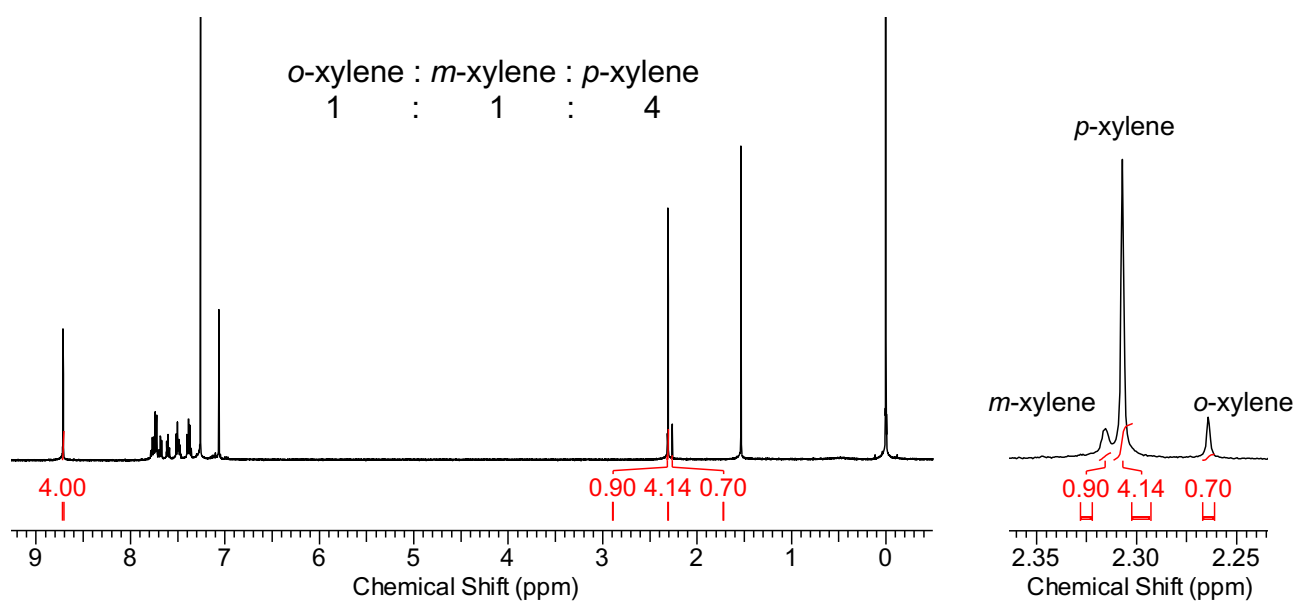


**Fig. S32** TG of 1•anisole.





**Fig. S33** Sorption isotherms of **1** toward (a) toluene and (b) benzene vapors. Solid symbols, adsorption; open symbols, desorption.



**Fig. S34** Guest inclusion determined by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ .

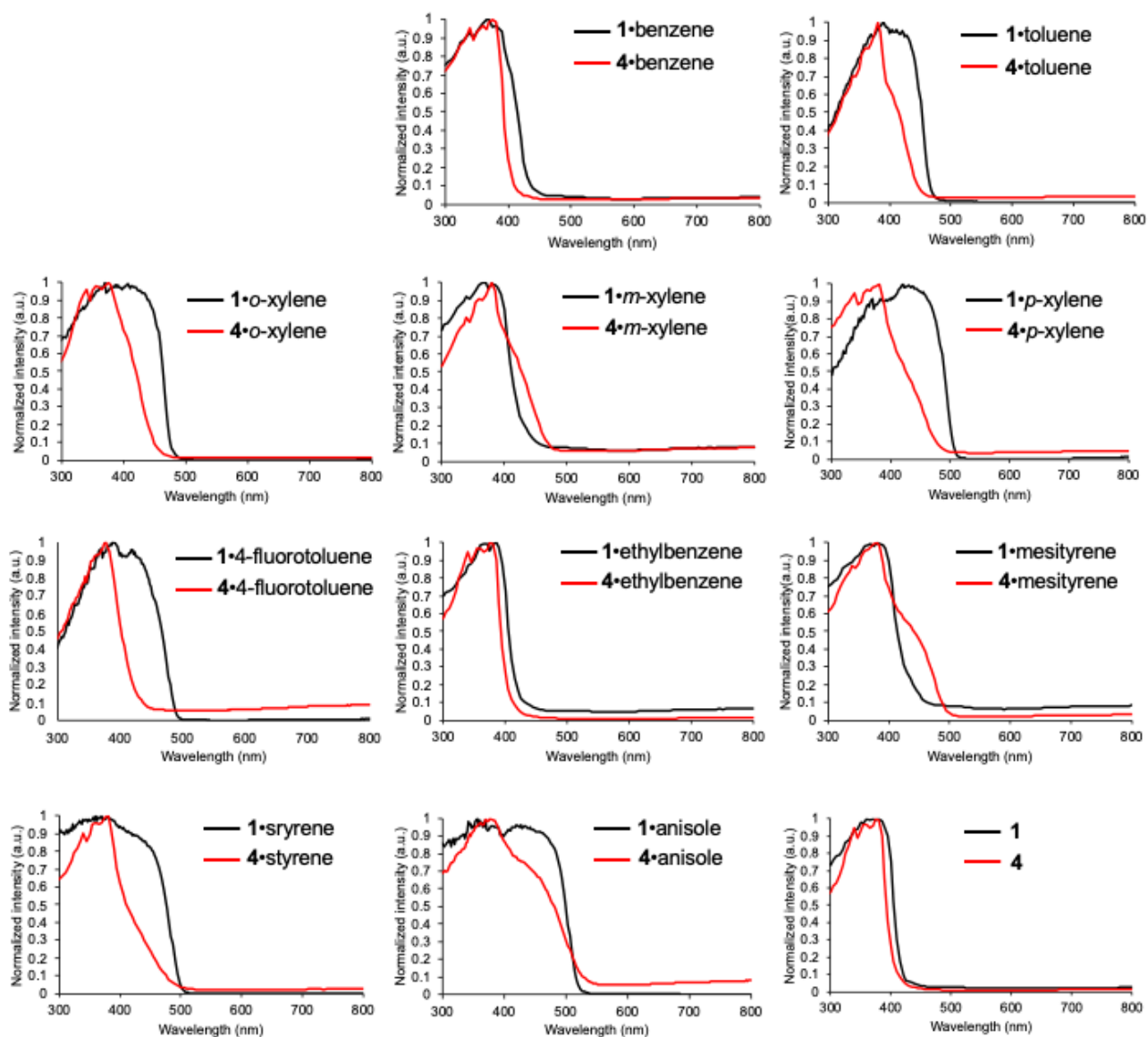


Fig. S35 Comparison of diffuse reflectance spectra of **1** and **4** with vapors.

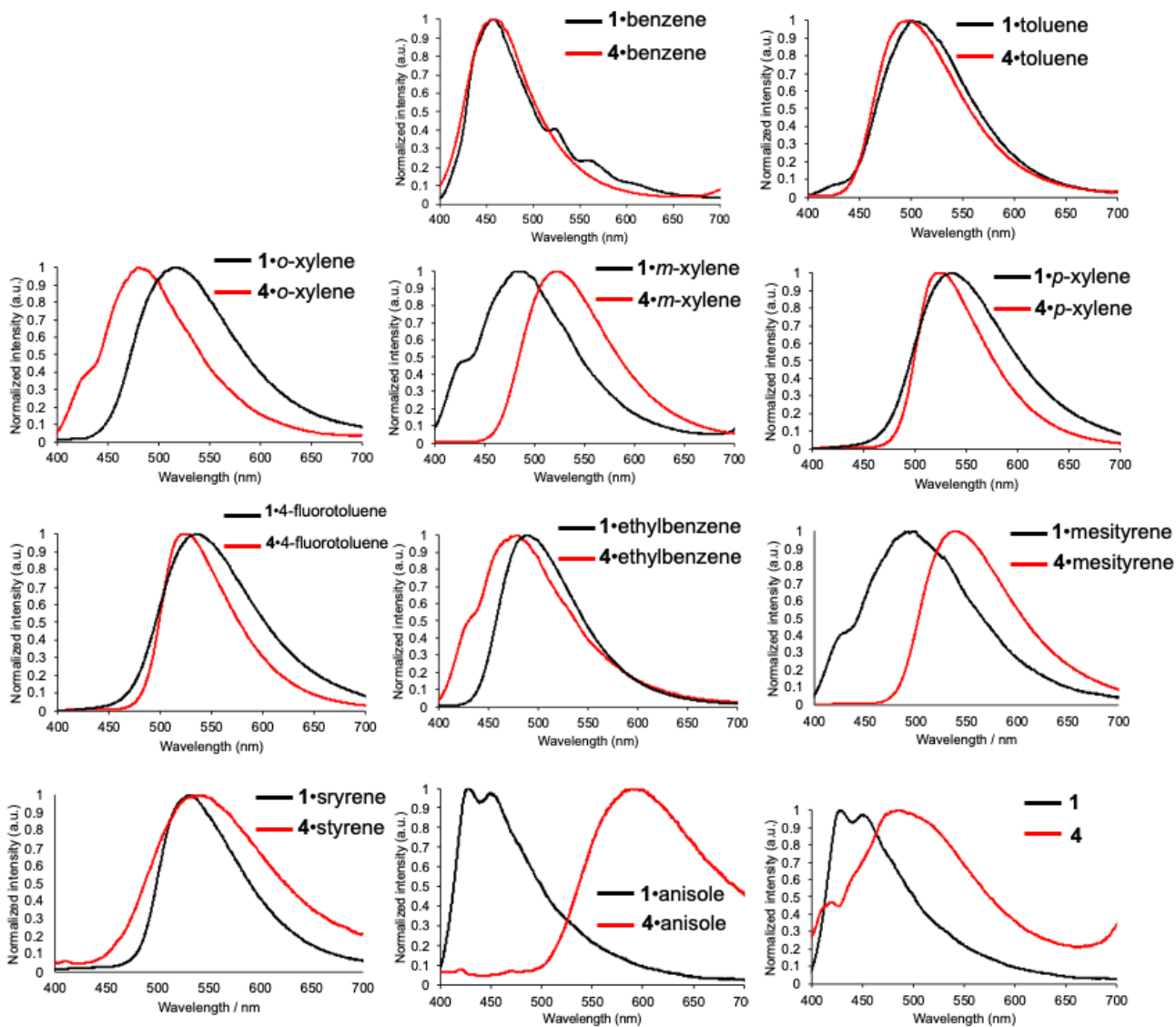


Fig. S36 Comparison of normalized emission spectra of 1 and 4 with vapors.

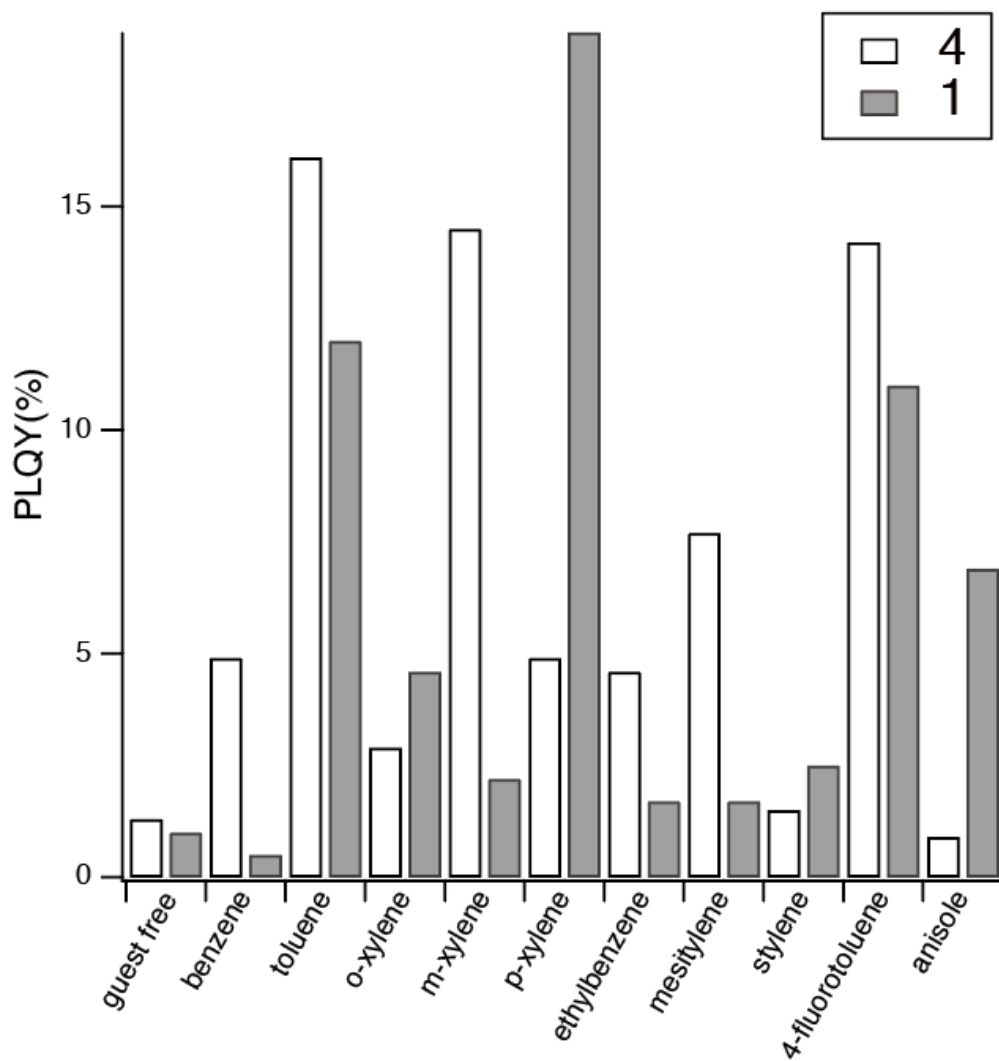
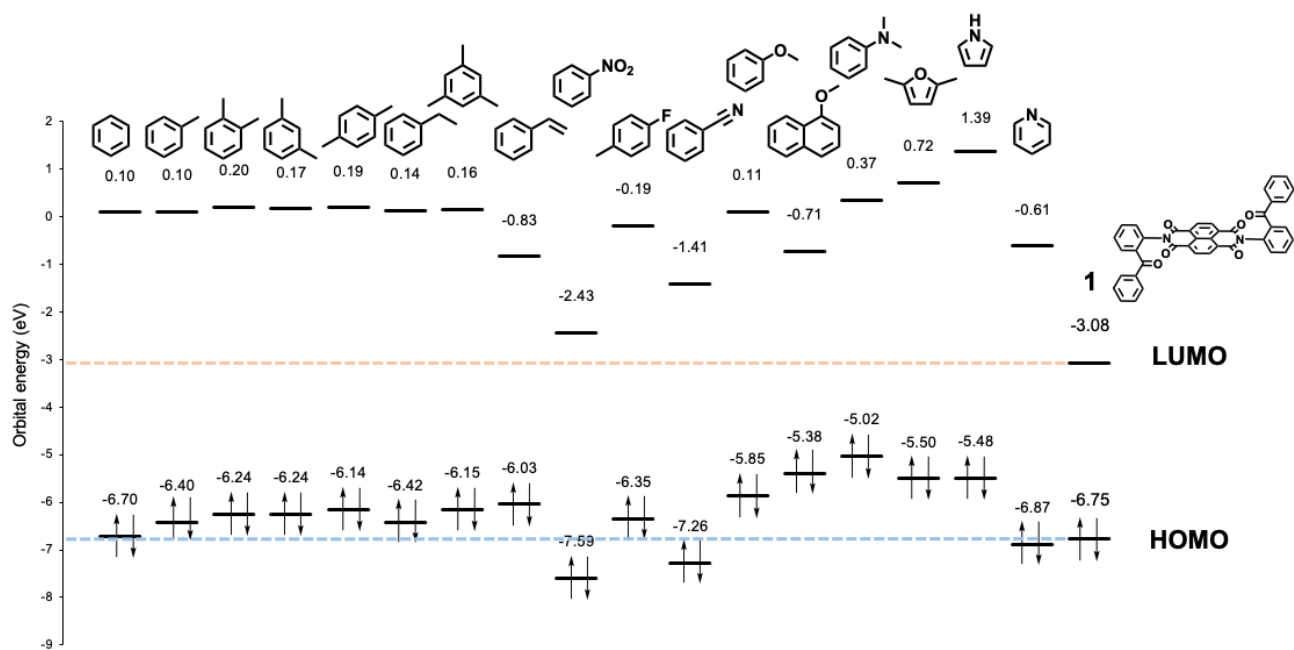
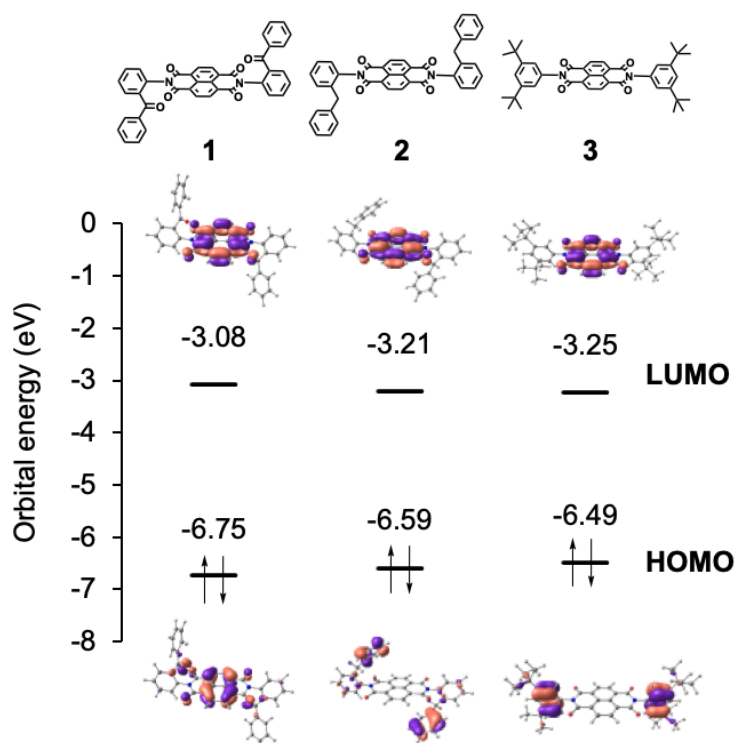


Fig. S37 Photoluminescence quantum yields of 1, 4, 1•guest, and 4•guest. Excitation at 370 nm.



**Fig. S38** Calculated HOMO-LUMO levels of the guest molecules and **1**. DFT calculations were performed using B3LYP/6-31G(d) level.



**Fig. S39** Calculated HOMO-LUMO levels of 1-3 (orbital contour value 0.036). DFT calculations were performed using B3LYP/6-31G(d) level.