

Supporting information

Two-dimensional optical waveguiding and luminescence vapo-chromic properties of 8-hydroxyquinoline zinc (Znq₂) hexagonal microsheets

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1. Materials.

Methanol (CH₃OH, HPLC grade) and Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, A.R.) were purchased from the Sinepharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Bis(8-quinolinolato)zinc(II)hydrate(Znq₂) was obtained from TOKYO Chemical industry Co., Ltd and without further purification. Ultrapure water with a resistivity of 18.2 MΩ.cm⁻¹, produced by using a Milli-Q apparatus(Millipore), were used in all experiments.

2. Synthesis of colloidal Znq₂ hexagonal microsheets

In a typical preparation process for Znq₂ nanosheet, 1mL Methanol was rapidly mixed with a stock solution (3mL) containing Znq₂ (0.018g, 5×10⁻⁵ mol) in Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) under shaking. After that, 1mL poor solvent deionized water was rapidly injected into the preprepared solution under shaking. After injection, the colour turned yellow to cream-coloured with obvious Mie scattering¹. Finally, the precipitates were centrifugally separated from the colloidal suspension without further purification.

3. Characterization

The morphologies and sizes of the samples were examined using field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM, FEI Quanta 200F) at acceleration voltages of 15 kV. Prior to analysis, the samples were coated with a thin gold layer using an Edwards Sputter Coater. TEM images were obtained using a Philips CM 200 electron microscope operated at 80 kV. One drop of the as-prepared colloidal dispersion was deposited on a carbon-coated copper grid, and dried under high vacuum. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were measured by a D/max 2400 X-ray diffractometer with Cu Kα radiation (λ=1.54050 Å) operated in the 2θ range from 3 to 30°, by using the samples filtered on the surface of a quartz substrate. The photoluminescence (PL) and excitation spectra of the samples were measured on a HORIBA OBTN YVON FLUOROMAX-4 spectrofluorimeter with a wavelength resolution of 1 nm. The samples were both deposited on the surface of a quartz substrate. The fluorescence microscopy images were obtained using a Leica DMRBE fluorescence microscopy with a spot-enhanced charge couple device (CCD, Diagnostic Instrument, Inc.). The samples were prepared by placing a drop of dispersion onto a cleaned quartz slide. Laser confocal

fluorescent microscopy (Leica, TCS-SP5) equipped with near ultraviolet and blue laser (405 and 458 nm) was used for fluorescent images.

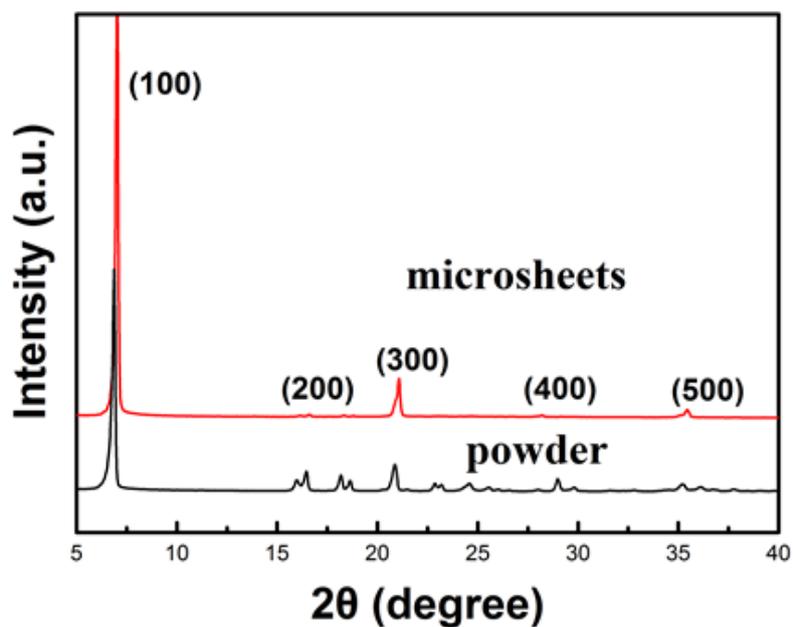


Figure S1. XRD patterns of Znq_2 microsheets and powder.

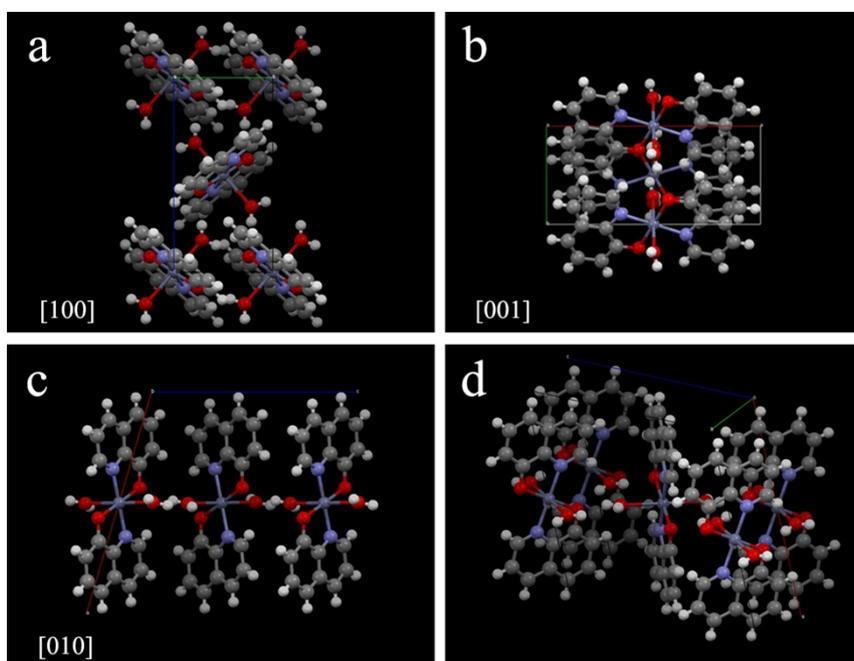


Figure S2. (a) The view of the unit cell of Znq_2 crystal along a axis, i.e., (100) direction. (b) The view of the unit cell along c axis, i.e., (001)

direction. (c) The view of the unit cell along b axis, i.e., (010) direction.

(d) The view of the unit cell at other angle.

Table S3 Calculated total facet areas of different crystal faces of Znq_2

| hkl | $d_{hkl}/\text{\AA}$ | Distance | % Total facet area |
|-------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| (100) | 12.44 | 8.04 | 50.66 |
| (011) | 4.95 | 20.20 | 14.85 |
| (102) | 5.63 | 17.75 | 13.20 |
| (110) | 5.06 | 18.24 | 8.11 |
| (002) | 5.48 | 32.97 | 7.44 |

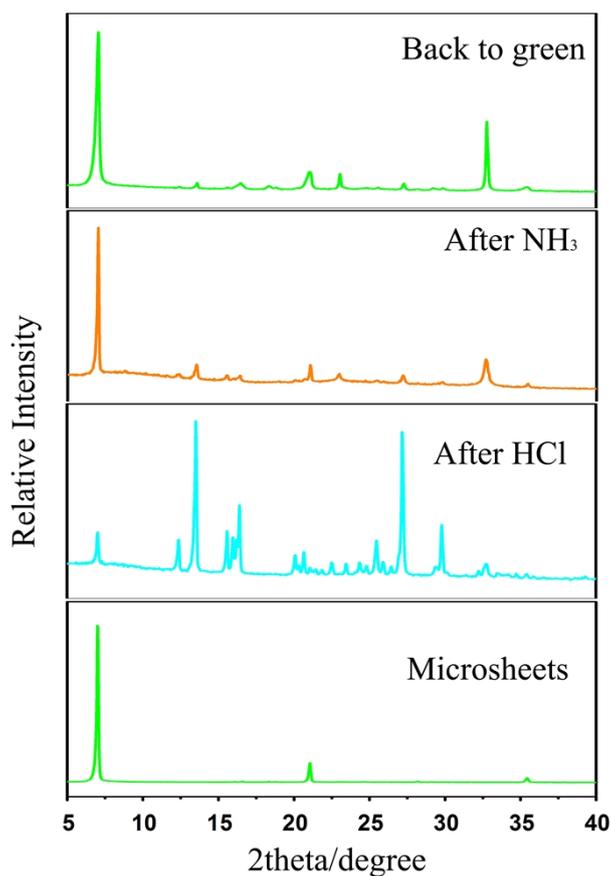


Figure S4. XRD patterns of Znq_2 microsheets, and upon exposure to HCl vapor (blue), NH_3 vapor (yellow) and back to green color (green)

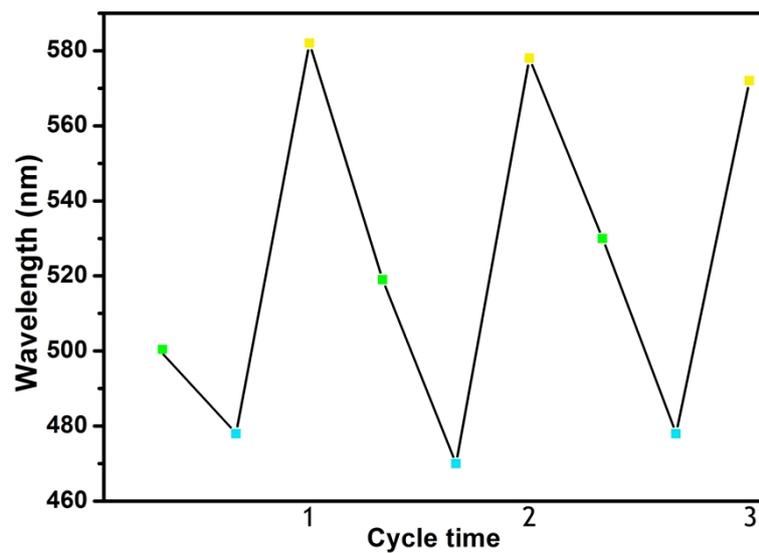


Figure S5. Emission wavelength of the repeated vapochromic behavior of Znq₂ microsheets

References

1. H. Lindner; G. Fritz; O. Glatter, *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science.*, 2001, 247, 239.