

## Supporting Information

Facile and scalable design of light-emitting and ROS-generating hybrid materials made of polyurea gels embedding a molybdenum cluster-based salt

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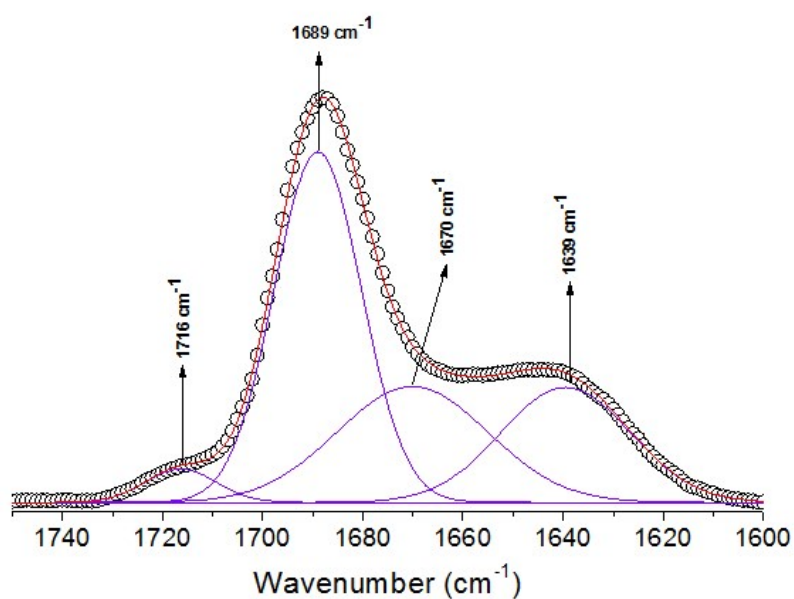
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**Table S1.** Characteristics of the Hydrogen-bonded carbonyl bands in the FTIR Spectra (amide I region) of the polyurea containing different amounts of Mo cluster

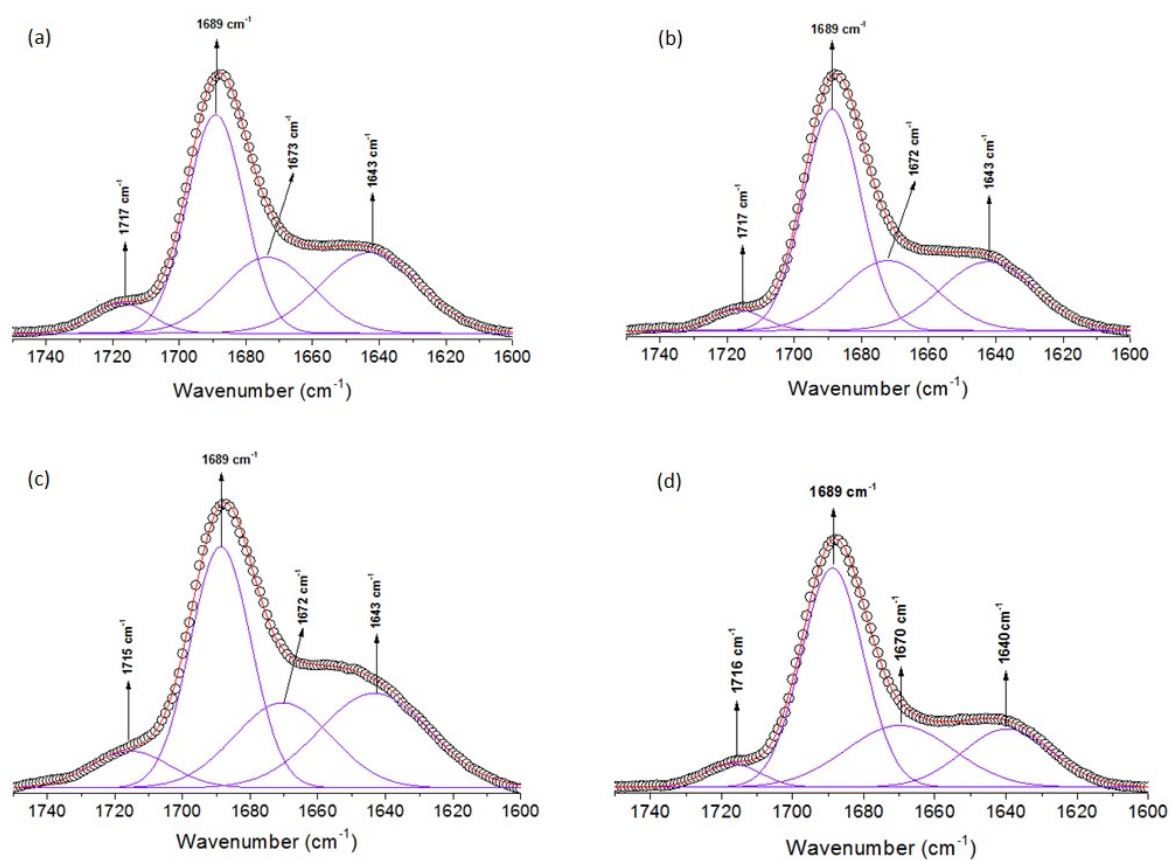
Cluster content	H-bond C=O band ( <i>d</i> )		isocyanurate ring		H-bond C=O band ( <i>d</i> )		H-bond C=O band ( <i>o</i> )	
	freq (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	width (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	freq (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	width (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	freq (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	width (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	freq (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	width (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
0 (PUr)	1716	16.7	1689	20.5	1670	35.4	1639	30.4
1 (PUr-1)	1717	20.7	1689	20.3	1673	31.8	1643	34.8
3 (PUr-3)	1717	18.6	1689	20.2	1672	32.5	1643	33.0
5 (PUr-5)	1715	27.5	1689	21.1	1672	33.7	1643	38.4
10 (PUr-10)	1716	18.3	1689	20.5	1670	35.5	1640	29.4

\*d = disordered, o = ordered, width = full width measured at half-height

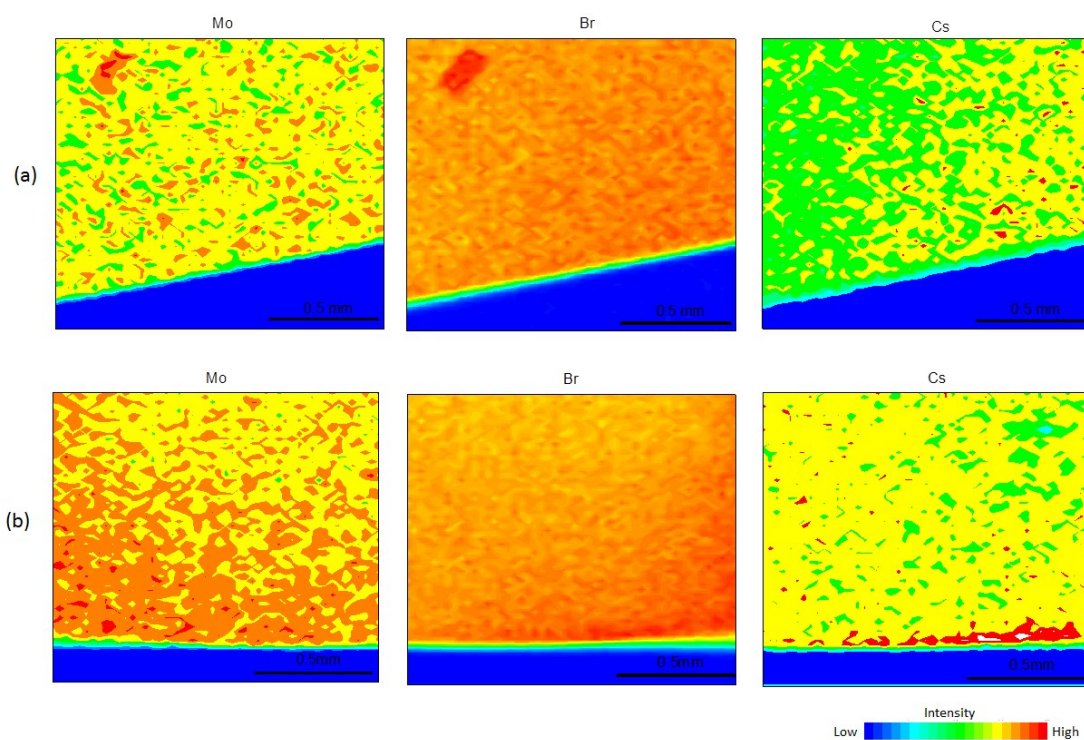




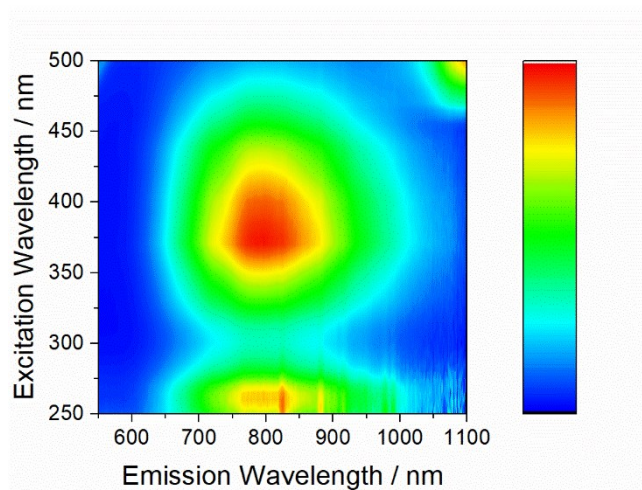
**FIGURE S1:** FTIR spectra and corresponding Gaussian curve-fits of the amide I region of unloaded polyurea-PUr.



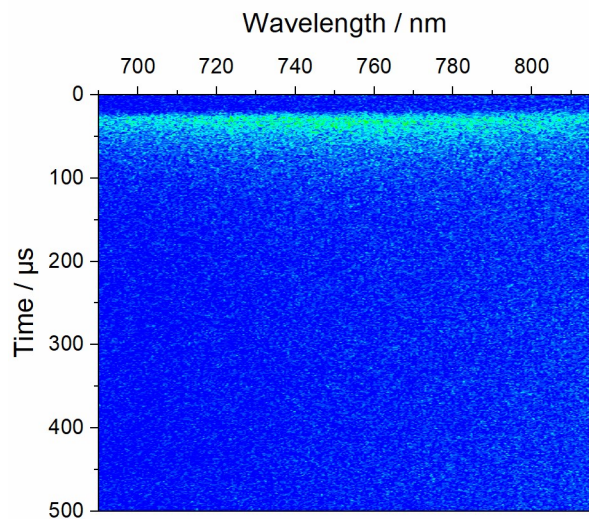
**FIGURE S2:** FTIR spectra and corresponding Gaussian curve-fits of the amide I region of loaded polyurea containing (a) 1 wt% , (b) 3 wt%, (c) 5 wt%, (d) 10 wt% of Mo cluster respectively..



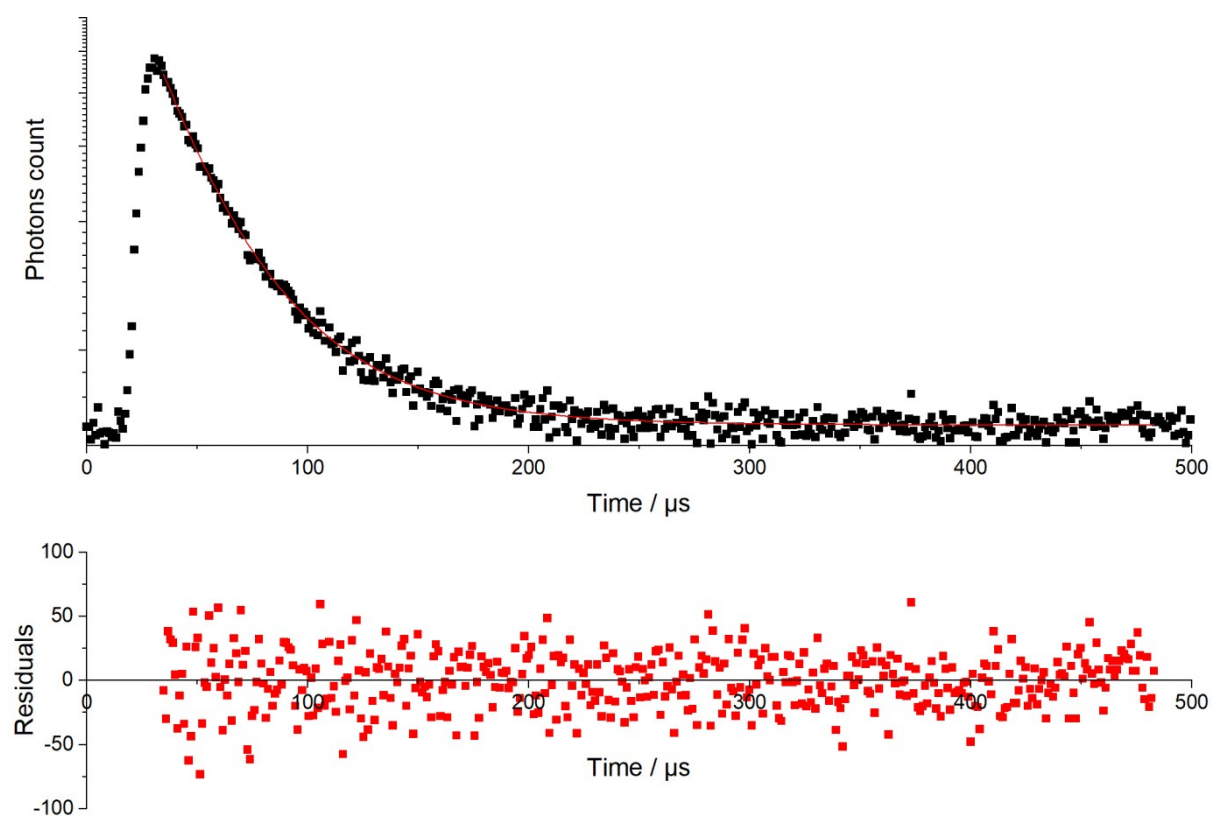
**FIGURE S3:** Intensity maps of Mo (first column), Br (second column) and Cs (third column) collected by confocal micro-X-ray fluorescence imaging for loaded PUR membrane containing (a) 3 wt% and (b) 5 wt% of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{Mo}_6\text{Br}_{14}$  cluster.



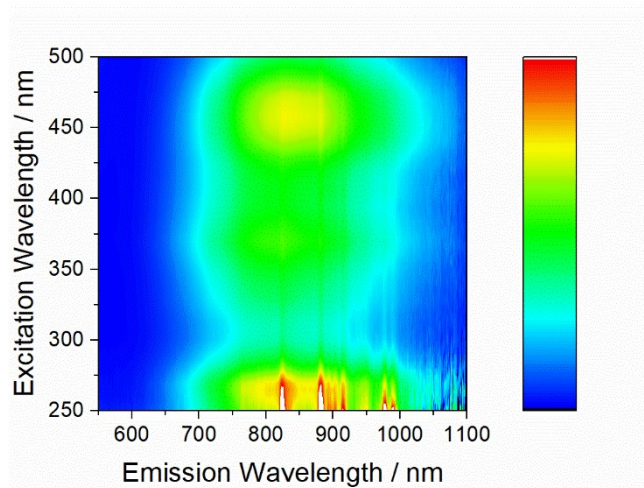
**Figure S4.** Emission vs excitation map of PUR-1



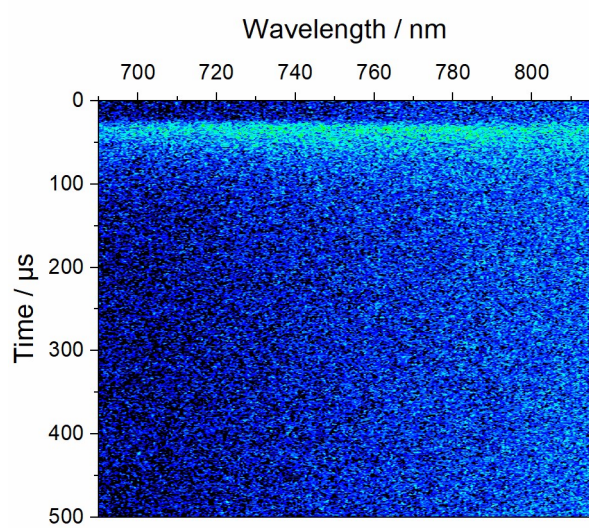
**Figure S5.** Emission decay map recorded at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm for PUr-1.



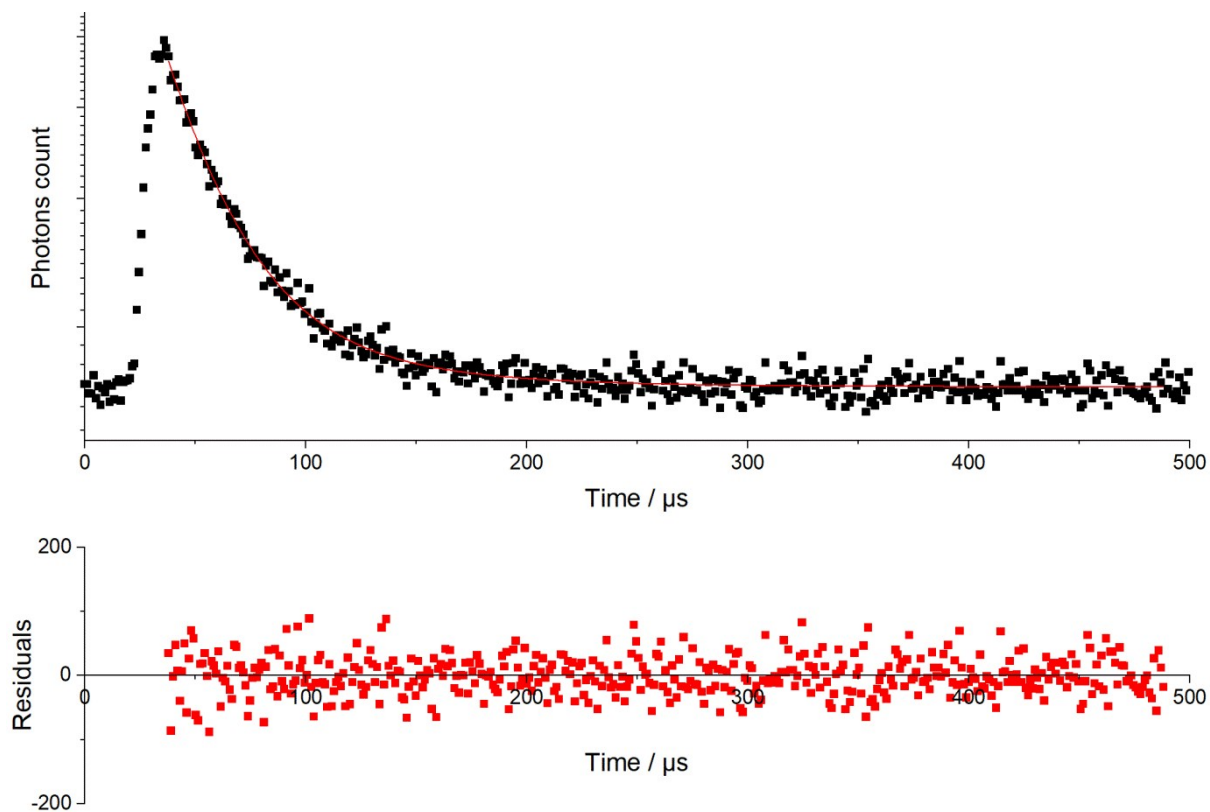
**Figure S6.** Integrated emission decay profile recorded for PUr-1 ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm) and residual plot of the calculated fit.



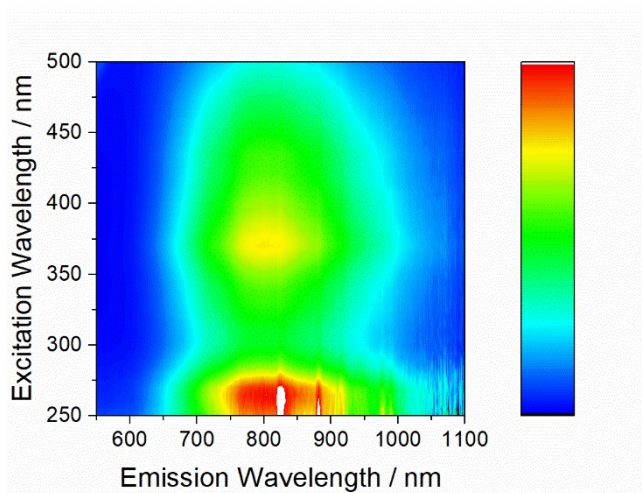
**Figure S7.** Emission vs excitation map of PUr-3.



**Figure S8.** Emission decay map recorded at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm for PUr-3.

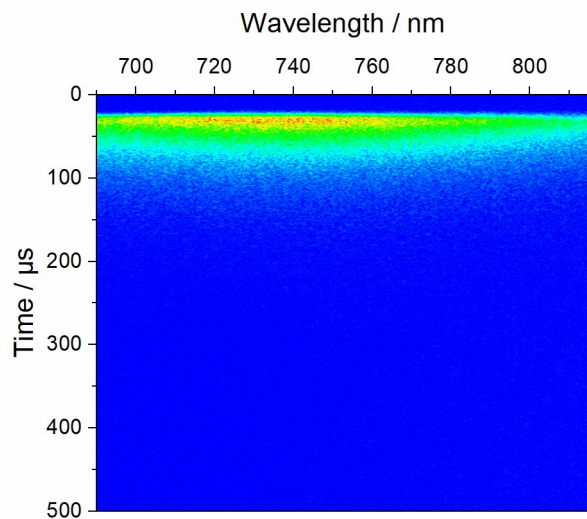


**Figure S9.** Integrated emission decay profile recorded for PUr-3 ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375 \text{ nm}$ ) and residual plot of the calculated fit.

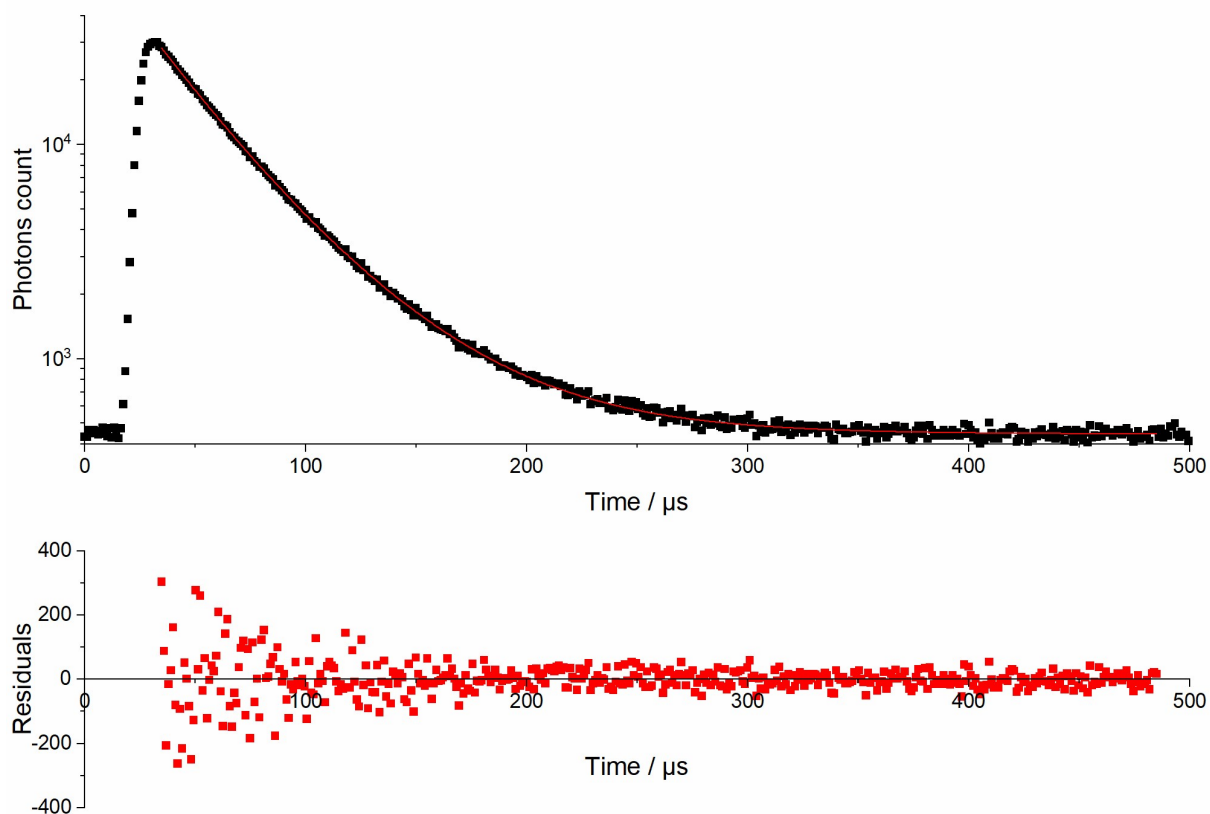


**Figure S10.** Emission vs excitation map of PUr-5.

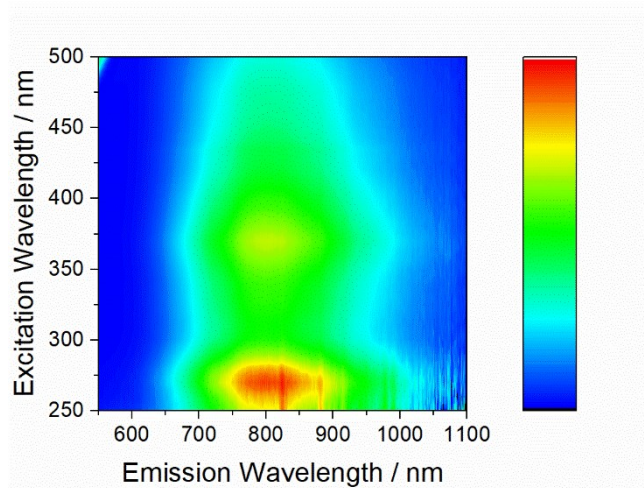




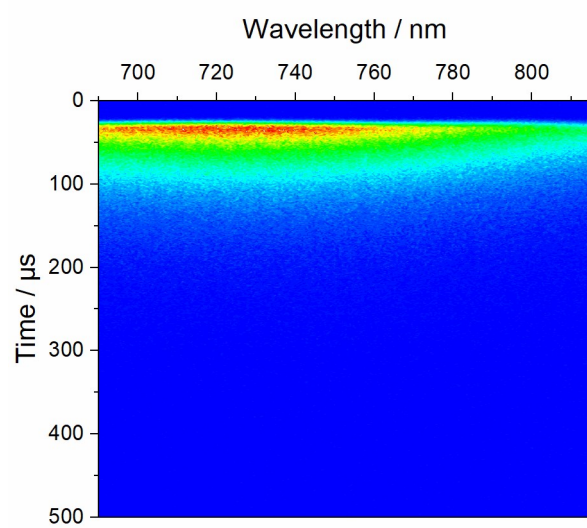
**Figure S11.** Emission decay map recorded at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm for PUr-5.



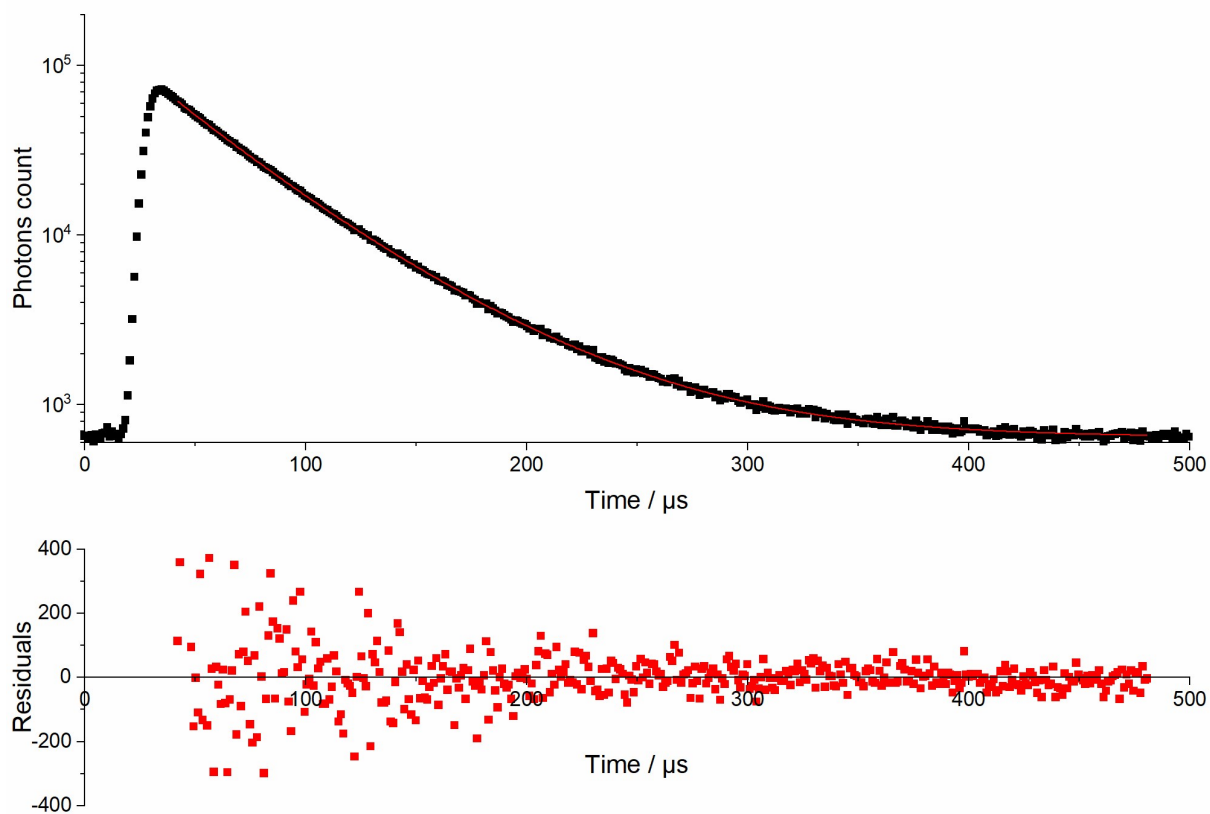
**Figure S12.** Integrated emission decay profile recorded for PUr-5 ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm) and residual plot of the calculated fit.



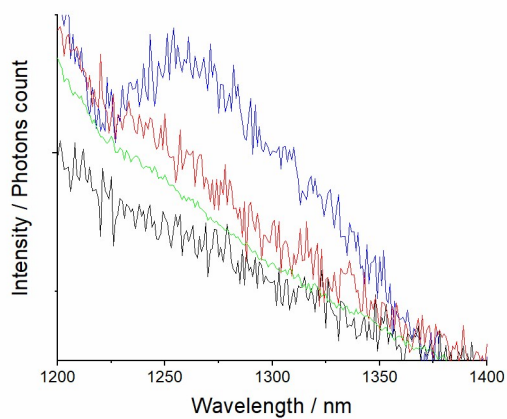
**Figure S13.** Emission vs excitation map of PUr-10.



**Figure S14.** Emission decay map recorded at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm for PUr-10.



**Figure S15.** Integrated emission decay profile recorded for PUr-10 ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 375$  nm) and residual plot of the calculated fit.



**Figure S16.**  $^1\Delta_g$  O<sub>2</sub> emission spectra observed for PUr-1 (black), PUr-3 (red), PUr-5 (green) and PUr-10 (blue) by exciting samples at 375 nm.