# **Supporting Information**

# **Clustering-triggered Emission of Poly(vinyl) Alcohol**

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## **Experiment Section**

Materials.

PVA was purchased from Macklin, (Shanghai, China). Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). DMSO, Acetic acid were obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, NaNO<sub>3</sub>, Cr(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, CuNO<sub>3</sub>, Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, KNO<sub>3</sub>, Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CsNO<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> were all obtained from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The water used in all experiments was distilled water.

#### Characterizations.

Fluorescence spectra, fluorescent lifetime, quantum yields of the solutions and solids were all recorded on Steady-state Transient Fluorescence Spectrometer using an FLS920 fluorescence spectrophotometer (Edinburgh Instrument Ltd., Livingston, UK). The average particle size and size distribution of the gelatin were characterized on a Brookhaven Zeta Plus potential analyzer (Brookhaven Instruments Corporation, USA) at 25 °C.

PVA solutions were put into PP matrix and dried in vacuum drying oven in 50 °C one day to producted PVA films. The films were cut into 1.5 cm\*1.5 cm squares. The strength of films were tested in CMT-005L Electronic Universal Testing Machine (Liangong Testing Technology Co.Ltd, Jinan). The test spacing is 60 mm, tensile speed is 100 mm/min.

# Purification and Preparation of PVA

The distilled water was heated to 70°C in water bath magnetic stirrer for 20 minutes, then PVA powder was put into hot water in the stirring process and heated to 90°C. The solution

was stirred for 2 hours to produced PVA aqueous solutions. Then THF (water/THF, 1/10, v/v) is added as a non-solvent to precipitate PVA. The precipitate was collected after centrifuging. After centrifuging, the collected powder was dried in a freeze dryer for 24 hours, and then refrigerated for later use. Next, preparing PVA solutions of different concentrations to measure fluorescence property.



**Results and Discussion** 

**Figure S1.**  $PVA_{0588LV}$  A) solution with different concentration and B) water/DMSO mixtures with different DMSO fraction photos taken under 365 nm UV light. C) PL spectra of  $PVA_{0588LV}$ solutions in different concentration.  $\lambda_{ex}$ =370 nm. D) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{0588LV}$ powders and solution. E) PL spectra of  $PVA_{0588LV}$  solution with different  $\lambda_{ex}$ . F) Fluorescence lifetime of 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>  $PVA_{0588LV}$  solutions monitored at 370 nm and 400 nm. G) PL spectra of  $PVA_{0588LV}$  water/DMSO mixtures. H) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{0588LV}$  water/DMSO mixtures. I) DLS result of  $PVA_{0588LV}$  in mixtures (10/90) of water and DMSO. J) PL spectra of  $PVA_{0588LV}$  aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S2.** PVA<sub>1788</sub> A) solution with different concentration and B) water/THF mixtures with different THF fraction photos taken under 365 nm UV light. C) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1788</sub> solutions in different concentration.  $\lambda_{ex}$ =370 nm. D) Fluorescence lifetime of PVA<sub>1788</sub> powders and solution. E) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1788</sub> solution with different  $\lambda_{ex}$ . F) Fluorescence lifetime of 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PVA<sub>1788</sub> solutions monitored at 370 nm and 400 nm. G) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1788</sub> water/THF mixtures. H) Fluorescence lifetime of PVA<sub>1788</sub> water/THF mixtures. I) DLS result of PVA<sub>1788</sub> in mixtures (20/80) of water and THF. J) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1788</sub> aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S3.**  $PVA_{1788LV}$  A) solution with different concentration and B) water/THF mixtures with different THF fraction photos taken under 365 nm UV light. C) PL spectra of  $PVA_{1788}$  solutions in different concentration.  $\lambda_{ex}$ =370 nm. D) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{1788LV}$  powders and solution. E) PL spectra of  $PVA_{1788 \text{ low-viscosity}}$  solution with different  $\lambda_{ex}$ . F) Fluorescence lifetime of 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>  $PVA_{1788LV}$  solutions monitored at 370 nm and 400 nm. G) PL spectra of  $PVA_{1788LV}$  water/THF mixtures. H) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{1788LV}$  water/THF mixtures. I) DLS result of  $PVA_{1788LV}$  in mixtures (20/80) of water and THF. J) PL spectra of  $PVA_{1788LV}$  aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S4.** PVA<sub>1799</sub> A) solution with different concentration and B) water/DMSO mixtures with different DMSO fraction photos taken under 365 nm UV light. C) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1799</sub> solutions in different concentration.  $\lambda_{ex}$ =370 nm. D) Fluorescence lifetime of PVA<sub>1799</sub> powders and solution. E) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1799</sub> solution with different  $\lambda_{ex}$ . F) Fluorescence lifetime of 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PVA<sub>1799</sub> solutions monitored at 370 nm and 400 nm. G) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1799</sub> water/DMSO mixtures. H) Fluorescence lifetime of PVA<sub>1799</sub> water/DMSO mixtures. I) DLS result of PVA<sub>1799</sub> in mixtures (10/90) of water and DMSO. J) PL spectra of PVA<sub>1799</sub> aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S5.** PL spectrum of PVA solutions (20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) under different  $\lambda_{ex}$ .



Figure S6. (A) PL spectrum of DMSO under different  $\lambda_{ex}$ . (B) PL spectra of PVA<sub>105</sub> in mixtures (20/80) of water and DMSO solution with different  $\lambda_{ex}$ .



Figure S7. PL spectrum of pure solvent (deionized water) under different  $\lambda_{ex}$ 



**Figure S8.** (A) Temperature dependence of  $PVA_{105}$ 's fluorescence spectra under the excitation of 370 nm. (B) Plots of PL intensity of  $PVA_{105}$  solution (20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) in different temperature.



**Figure S9.** DLS results of (A) 10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> and (B) 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PVA<sub>1788</sub>, (C) 10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> and (D) 20 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> PVA<sub>1788LV</sub>.



Figure S10. PL spectra of A) PVA<sub>105</sub>, B) PVA<sub>224</sub>, C) PVA<sub>0588LV</sub>, D) PVA<sub>1788</sub>, E) PVA<sub>1788LV</sub> and F) PVA<sub>1799</sub> films.



**Figure S11.** Photos taken under nature and 365 nm UV light of A) PVA<sub>105</sub>, B) PVA<sub>224</sub>, C) PVA<sub>0588LV</sub>, D) PVA<sub>1788</sub>, E) PVA<sub>1788LV</sub> and F) PVA<sub>1799</sub> powders and films



**Figure S12.** A) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{105}$  powders and solution. B) PL spectra of  $PVA_{224}$  aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>). C) Fluorescence lifetime of  $PVA_{224}$  powders and solution.



Figure S13. Breaking strength of different PVA films.

The breaking strength of PVA film was affected by DP and viscosity. For  $PVA_{105}$  and  $PVA_{0588LV}$ , films with low DP and viscosity show high level breaking strength. PVA with high viscosity show good tenacity and difficult to break.



Figure S15. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of PVA in D<sub>2</sub>O at 400 MHz.



**Figure S16.** PL spectra of  $PVA_{105}$  aqueous solutions (10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) added with different metal ions of same concentration (1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).