## **Supporting Information**

## Discriminative 'turn-on' fluorescent sensing of volatile halogenated solvents using a cleft-shaped 4-amino-1,8-naphthalimide Tröger's base fluorophore

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Fig. S1. FT-IR spectrum of TBNap.



**Fig. S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **TBNap** (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>). Several attempts were made to obtain well resolved and high-intensity spectrum of the **TBNap** sensor. However, an increase in the concentration of **TBNap** in the DMSO medium was found to be precipitating/aggregating after a few minutes of preparing the NMR sample. Therefore, we were unable to produce a high-quality <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum. Nevertheless, <sup>1</sup>H NMR and HRMS unambiguously confirm the formation and purity of **TBNap**.



Fig. S3. HRMS Spectrum of TBNap.



Fig. S4. UV-visible absorption spectra of TBNap in different organic solvents.



Fig. S5. The fluorescence emission spectra of TBNap were measured at different pH.



Fig. S6. Graph showing the concentration-dependent fluorescence emission studies.



**Fig. S7**. A plot of fluorescence emission intensity *vs.* volume percentage of chloroform showing a leaner curve.



**Fig. S8**. The photograph of the visual color change for **TBNap** was imaged in TCE, CFM, and DCM solvents under UV-light irradiation.

Table S1. The me	asured emission maxi	ma $(\lambda_{max})$ and qua	antum yield of T	BNap in the	selected
different organic				solvents	and the
dielectric				constant	for

different

Solvents	Emission Maxima	Quantum Yield (Φ)	Dielectric Constant
CAC	436	0.0459	-
TCM	480	0.576	2.24
CFM	488	4.15	4.81
CHB	489	2.125	7.92
DCM	501	2.728	8.93
DCE	506	1.823	10.36
ECH	519	0.976	22.6
BrB	492	2.89	5.39
BuBr	486	2.338	6.93
PrBr	490	3.412	8.08
THF	507	0.978	7.58
ACN	530	0.262	37.5

solvents.