Supporting Information

Achieving halogen bonding enhanced ultra-highly efficient AIE and reversible mechanochromism properties of TPE-based luminogens: position of bromine substituents

Xinrui Miao*, Zhengkai Cai, Hengqi Zou, Jinxing Li, Songyao Zhang, Lei Ying*, and Wenli Deng

Institute of Polymer Optoelectronic Materials and Devices, State Key Laboratory of Luminescent Materials and Devices, College of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, People's Republic of China.

Corresponding authors: msxrmiao@scut.edu.cn; msleiying@ scut.edu.cn

Synthesis of TBE derivatives



Scheme S1. Synthetic route for TBE derivatives.

The synthesis route of four compounds is similar. The synthesis and characterization of precursors, TBE, and *m*-BrTBE have been reported in our previous work.^[1] Here, we provide the synthesis and characterization of *o*-BrTBE and *p*-BrTBE in the final step.

o-BrTBE or *p*-BrTBE (3.75 g, 5.0 mmol), and zinc dust (2.60 g, 40.0 mmol) were placed into a 250 mL two-necked round-bottom flask with a reflux condenser. The flask was evacuated under vacuum and flushed with dry nitrogen three times, and then dry THF (100 mL) was added. After the mixture was cooled to -78 °C, TiCl₄ (3.80 g, 20.0 mmol) was then added dropwise by a syringe. After stirring for 15 min at -78 °C, the mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and then was heated to reflux overnight. The mixture was quenched with 10% aqueous sodium carbonate and extracted with dichloromethane three times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After filtration and solvent evaporation, the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography. Colorless solid compounds *o*-BrTBE and *p*-BrTBE were obtained in 65% and 52.9 % yield, respectively.

[1] X. Miao, Z. Cai, J. Li, L. Liu, J. Wu, B. Li, L. Ying, F. Silly, W. Deng and Y. Cao, ChemPhotoChem 2021, 5, 626-631.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*): δ 7.64 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.1 Hz, 4H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 8H), 7.23 – 7.12 (m, 20H).



 δ_{C} (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 141.64, 141.37, 141.34, 140.06, 138.28, 137.69, 132.07, 132.00, 130.22, 130.18, 129.99, 129.08, 128.21, 128.06, 127.79, 127.55, 127.46, 127.30, 126.26, 126.21, 125.89, 124.89, 121.66, 76.20, 75.99, 75.78.



HRMS (ESI, m/z): [M]+ calcd for C₅₀H₃₂Br₄Na, 970.9111; found, 970.9130.



¹H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*): δ 7.54 – 7.49 (m, 8H), 7.46 – 7.40 (m, 8H), 7.38 – 7.33 (m, 8H), 7.19 – 7.13 (m, 8H).



δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃): 141.96, 138.40, 131.82, 130.98, 130.81, 128.43, 128.24, 127.43, 125.21, 123.73, 76.20, 75.99, 75.78.



HRMS (ESI, m/z): [M]+ calcd for C₅₀H₃₂Br₄Na, 970.9121; found, 970.9130.



Figure S1. (a) UV-visible spectra of TBE derivatives in the dilute THF solution. Concentration: $\sim 10 \mu$ M. (b) UV-visible spectra of TBE derivatives in the film.



Figure S2. UV-visible spectra of TBE derivatives in different solvents.



Figure S3. SEM images showing the film morphology of (a) TBE, (b) *o*-BrTBE, (c) *m*-BrTBE, and (d) *p*-BrTBE. (a1-d1) low magnification SEM images; (a2-d2) high magnification SEM images.



Figure S4. SEM images for the morphology of TBE aggregations in THF-water mixtures (10.0 μ mol L⁻¹) with different f_w . (a) 40 %, (b) 60%, (c) 80%, (d) 90%.



Figure S5. SEM images for the morphology of *o*-BrTBE aggregations in THF-water mixtures (10.0 μ mol L⁻¹) with different f_{w} . (a) 60 %, (b) 70%, (c) 80%, (d) 90%.



Figure S6. SEM images for the morphology of *m*-BrTBE aggregations in THF-water mixtures (10.0 μ mol L⁻¹) with different f_{w} . (a) 50 %, (b) 70%, (c) 80%, (d) 90%.



Figure S7. SEM images for the morphology of *p*-BrTBE aggregations in THF-water mixtures (10.0 μ mol L⁻¹) with different f_w . (a) 30 %, (b) 50%, (c) 70%, (d) 90%.



Figure S8. (a) Photo images for the TBE derivatives doped in PE with the mass ratio of 0.6% under visible light and UV-irradiation. (b) Corresponding normalized fluorescence spectra of the samples.



Figure S9. Time-resolved photoluminescence spectra of TBE derivatives.



Figure S10. Photo images of crystals under visible light and under 365 nm UV irradiation. (a), (b) *o*-BrTBE, (c) *m*-BrTBE, and (d) *p*-BrTBE.

Parameters	TBE	o-BrTBE	<i>m</i> -BrTBE	<i>p</i> -BrTBE
Empirical formula	C ₅₀ H ₃₆	$C_{50}H_{32}Br_4$	C50H32Br4	C50H32Br4
Formula weight [g mol ⁻¹]	636.79	952.59	952.39	952.39
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	Triclinic	Triclinic
Space group	$P \overline{1}$	$P \overline{1}$	P 1	P 1
a [Å]	10.6929(2)	10.8896(2)	11.1418(3)	10.5007(2)
b [Å]	12.0268(2)	16.4344(3)	13.3885(2)	14.1713(3)
c [Å]	14.5008(2)	24.9108(4)	13.7139(4)	16.1575(4)
α [°]	100.6080(10)	95.290(2)	85.617(2)	71.393(2)
β [°]	104.2550(10)	101.814(2)	72.732(3)	77.081(2)
γ [°]	94.1050(10)	103.211(2)	79.248(2)	75.587(2)
Volume [Å ³]	1763.08(5)	4202.78(14)	1918.74(9)	2179.59(9)
Z	2	4	2	2
Density, calculated [g cm ⁻³]	1.199	1.505	1.648	1.451
Temperature [K]	149.99(10)	150.00(10)	150.00(10)	150.00(10)
Reflections collected	17040	42286	18645	22287
Independent reflections	6781	14712	6729	8403
Parameters	451	1067	489	532
R _{int}	0.0216	0.0381	0.0260	0.0262
$R_1[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.0382	0.0589	0.0592	0.0316
$wR_2[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.0959	0.1679	0.1471	0.0826
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.043	1.069	1.053	1.067

 Table S1. Summary of Crystal Data of TBE Derivatives



Figure S11. Molecular conformation in the crystal lattices. C (grey), H (white), Br (red).



Figure S12. Two planes of TBE derivatives along *a*-axis showing different orientations in neighboring layers.

	van der Waals	Coulomb	Total intermolecular
	interaction(kJ/mol)	interaction (kJ/mol)	interaction (kJ/mol)
TBE	-864.793	-2005.77	-2870.563
o-BrTBE	-681.709	-1048.91	-1730.619
<i>m</i> -BrTBE	-1156.98	-1451.45	-2608.430
<i>p</i> -BrTBE	-961.027	-3362.59	-4323.617

Table S2. Intermolecular interactions of eight molecules in the crystals as shown in Figure S10.



Figure S13. SEM images showing the morphology of (a) TBE, (b) *o*-BrTBE, (c) *m*-BrTBE, and (d) *p*-BrTBE powders upon griding, annealing, and fuming.