

Electronic Supplementary Information

for

A Highly Sensitive Viscosity Probe Based on Ferrocene-BODIPY Dyads

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§1. Measurements and Materials

The $^1\text{H-NMR}$, $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra were recorded on a BRUCK 400MHz instrument and the TOF-MS spectra were determined using a BEFLEX III. Elemental analyses were performed on a Carlo-Erba-1106 instrument.

The UV-Visible absorption spectra were measured with a Shimadzu UV-1601PC double-beam spectrophotometer. The steady-state fluorescence measurements were carried out with a Hitachi F-4500 Fluorospectrometer, using a Xe lamp as the excitation source with a 1 cm quartz cell.

Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) were recorded on a CHI660B electrochemical workstation (CH Instruments, Austin, TX). The working electrode consisted of a glassy carbon disk (3.0 mm in diameter) that was polished on a felt pad with $0.05\mu\text{m}$ alumina (Buehler, Ltd., Lake Bluff, IL), sonicated in water and absolute ethanol for 3 min, and then dried in a oven at 100°C before being transferred into the inert atmosphere dry box. A platinum wire served as a counter electrode, and a silver wire was utilized as a quasi-reference electrode which was referenced after each series of experiments against the ferrocene/ferrocenium couple to obtain the potentials vs SCE,¹ taking $E^\circ(\text{Fc}/\text{Fc}^+)=0.424\text{ V}$, vs SCE.² The concentrations used to obtain each voltammogram are given in the corresponding figure captions.

The fluorescence quantum yields (Φ_{F}) of **FcEB** were calculated by the steady-state comparative method using the following equation³ with 4-iodophenyl-BODIPY as standard material ($\Phi_{\text{st}} = 0.64$, CHCl_3).⁴

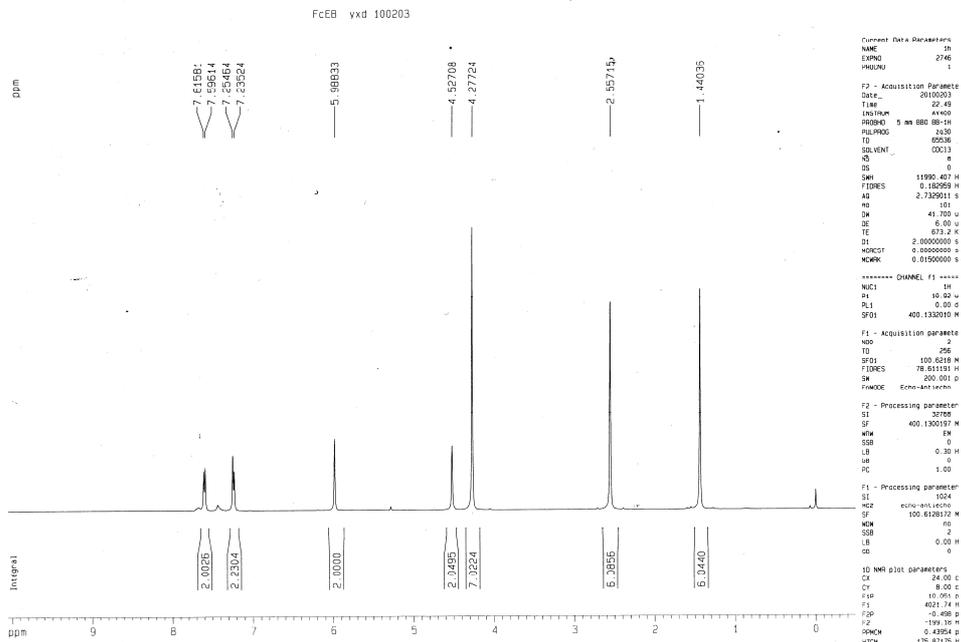
$$\Phi_F = \Phi_{st} \frac{S_u A_{st} n_{Du}^2}{S_{st} A_u n_{Dst}^2} \quad (1)$$

Where Φ_F is the emission quantum yield of the sample, Φ_{st} is the emission quantum yield of the standard, A_{st} and A_u represent the absorption of the standard and sample at the excitation wavelength, respectively, while S_{st} and S_u are the integrated emission band areas of the standard and sample, respectively, and n_{Dst} and n_{Du} the solvent refractive index of the standard and sample, **u** and **st** refer to the unknown and standard, respectively.

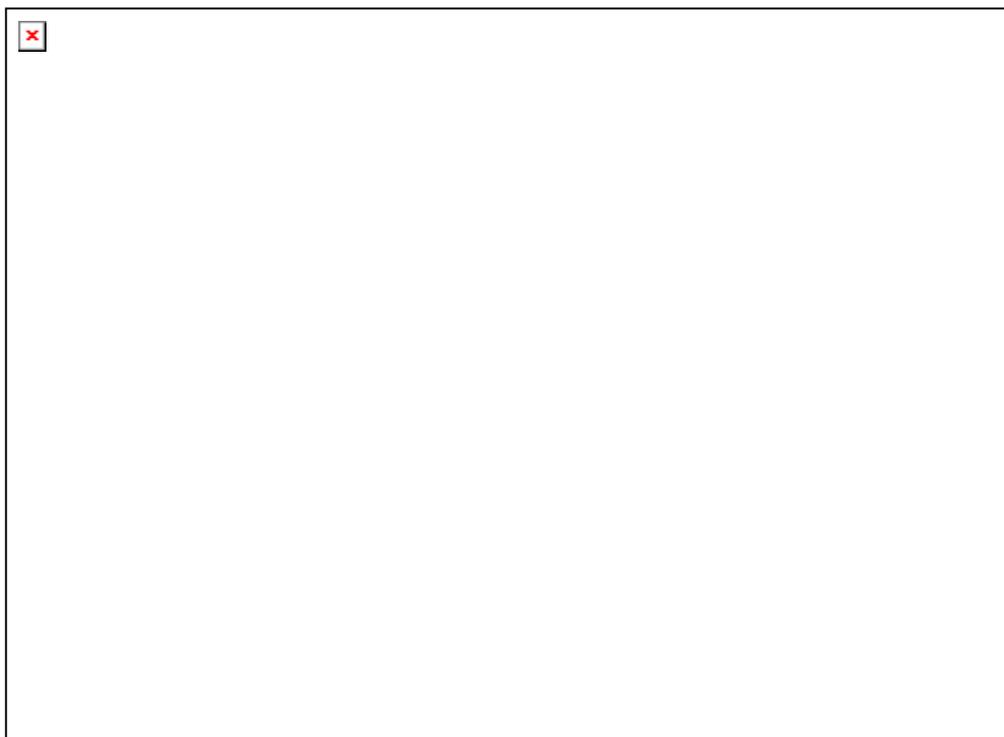
4-Ferrocenylbenzaldehyde was prepared according to literature procedure.⁵ Tetra-n-butylammounium hexfluorophostphate (TBAPF₆) used as the supporting electrolyte for the electrochemical measurement was obtained from Alfa-Aesar Co. Ltd., recrystalized and dried in vacuo prior to use. All other reagents were obtained commercially and used as supplied. All the solvents used in electrochemical measurements and photophysical measurements were of HPLC grade quality, purchased and used without further purification unless otherwise noted.

§2. Characterization data

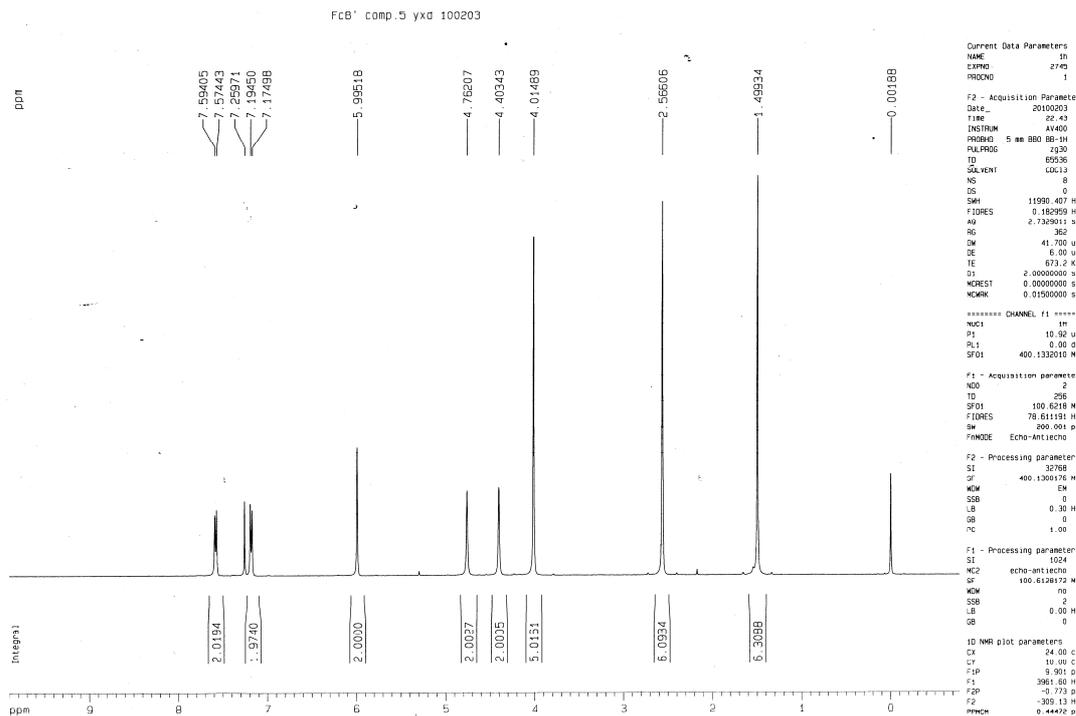
¹H NMR of FcEB



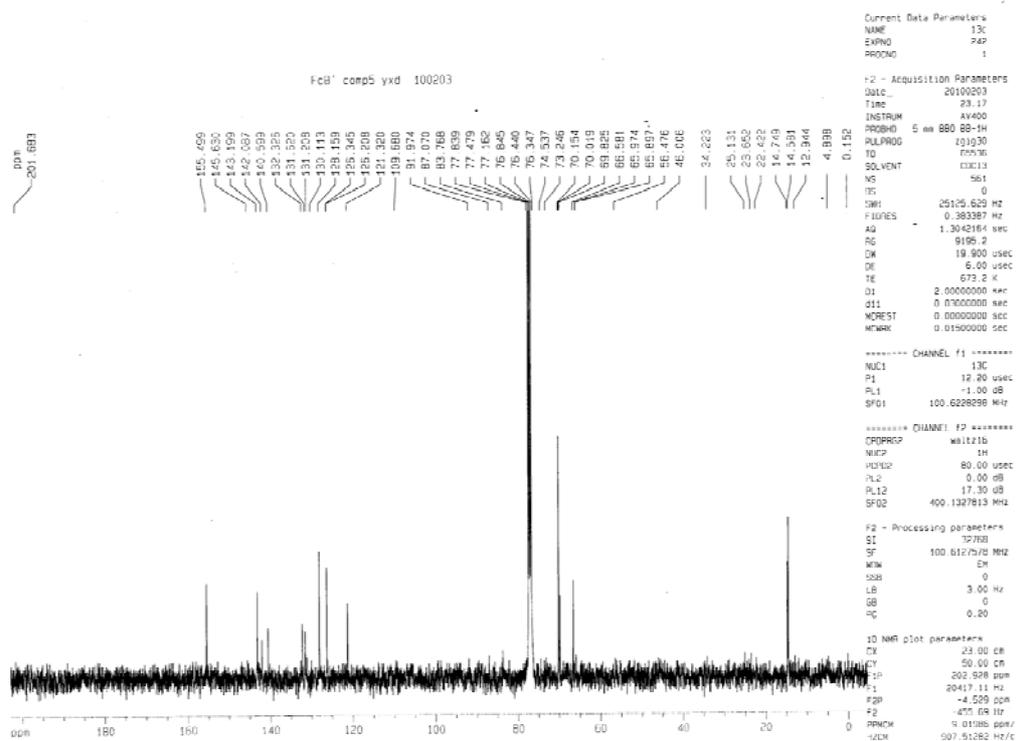
¹³C NMR of FcEB



¹H NMR of FcB



¹³CNMR of FcB



§3. Crystal X-ray structure

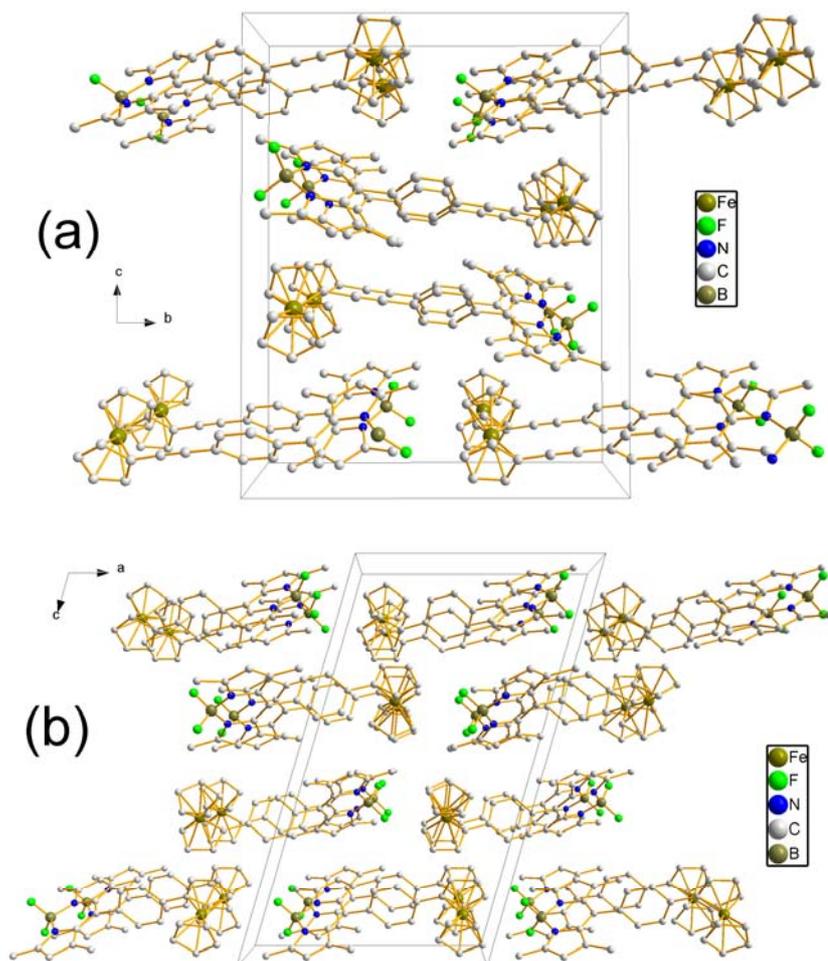


Figure S1. Crystal packing of **FcEB** (a) along the *a* axis and **FcB** (b) along the *b* axis.

§4. Photo-physical property of **FcEB**, **FcB** and ethynyl bodipy.

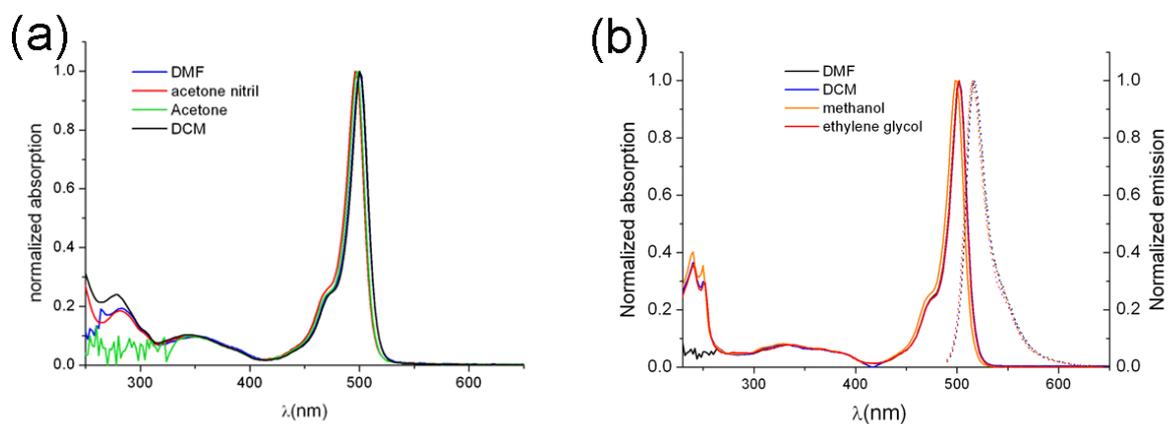


Figure S2. Normalized UV-vis spectra of **FcB**(a) and ethynyl bodipy (b) in different solvent.

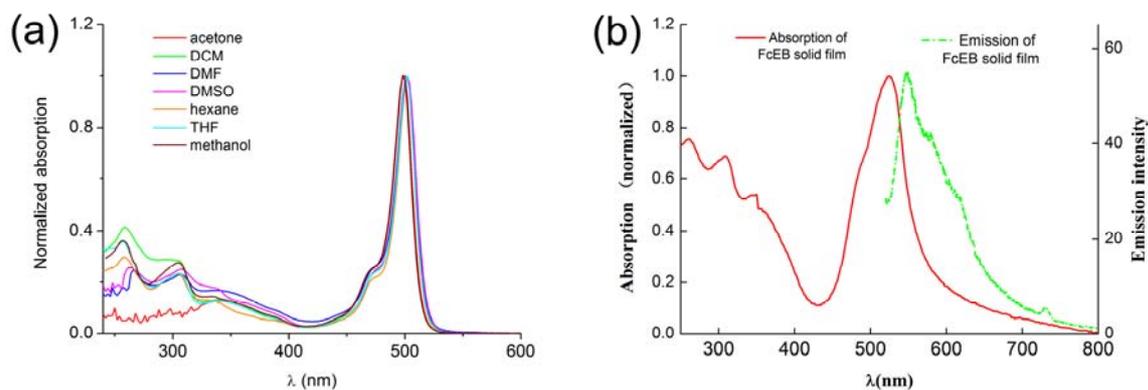


Figure S3 Normalized absorption of **FcEB** in different solvent (a) and solid state (b).

Table S1. Quantum yield of ethynyl BODIPY in different Solvent.

Solvent	quantum yield	viscosity
DCM	0.84	0.425
THF	0.55	0.55
EG	1	25.66
DMSO	0.89	1.996
DMF	0.75	0.802

Table S2. Literature viscosity of different solvent at 20°C.

solvent	ϵ_r	resource
Hexane	1.89	R. W. Dornte and C. P. Smyth, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 52, 3546(1930)
acetone	20.7	A. A. Mayott et al. ,Table of Dielectric Constants of Pure Liquids, NBS Circular514(1951)
DCM	9.1	Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 2nd ed, Vol. 5, p. 111, Wiley
THF	7.58	C. Marsden, Solvent Guide, 2nd ed. ,p. 514, Cleaver-Hume, 1963.
Methanol	31.2	I. Mellan, Source Book of Industrial Solvents, Vol. 3, p.6~24, Reinhold (1959).
DMF	36.7	A. Wissberger, Organic Solvents (3rd ed.), p. 446, Wiley, 1971
1,4-dioxane	2.2	R. C. little and C. R. Singleterry, J. Phys. Chem. , 86,3453 (1964).
DMSO	48.9	Technical Bulletin Dimethyl Sulfoxide, Dimethyl Sulfoxide as a Reaction Solvents, Crown zellerbach Corp.;U.S.Pat, 3, 045, 051(1962).

Table S3. Literature dielectric constants of different solvent at 20°C

Solvent	Literature Viscosity(20 °C)	resources
DMF	0.802	A.Wissberger, Organic Solvents (3rd ed), p.446, Wiely,1971
Methanol	0.6	A.Wissberger, Organic Solvents (2nd ed), p.90, Wiely.
THF	0.55	C.Marsden, Solvent Guide, 2nd ed. , p.514, Cleaver-Hume,1963
Hexane	0.307	R.W.Gallant, Hydrocarbon Process. ,46, No. 7, 121(1967)
DMSO	1.996	A.Wissberger, Organic Solvents (3rd ed), p.857, Wiely,1971
Acetone	0.316	C.Marsden, Solvent Manual, p.3, Cleaver-Hume, 1954.
DCM	0.425	Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 2nd ed, Vol.5, p.111, Wiely.
EG	25.66	G. O. Curme and F. Johnston, Glycols, Van Nosttrand Reinhold, 1952
1,4-dioxane	1.2	C. Marsden, Solvents Guide, 2nd ed. p. 222, Cleaver-Hume, 1963.

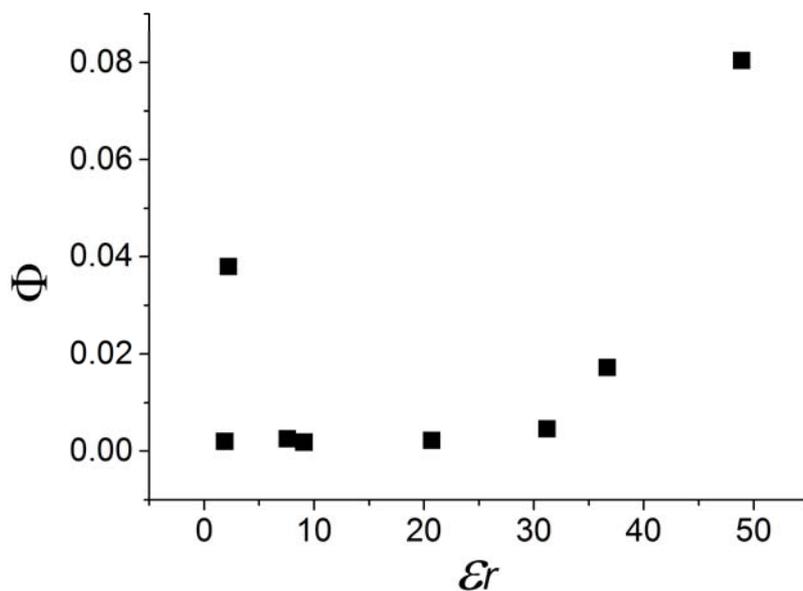


Figure S4. The relationship between the solvent dielectric constant and the quantum yield of **FcEB**

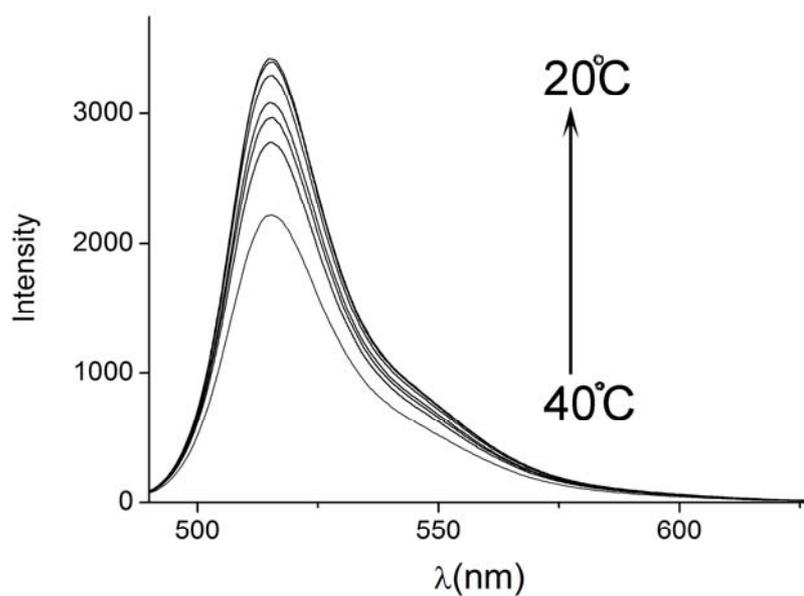


Figure S5. Fluorescence variation as temperature reduced from 40°C to 20°C of **FcEB** in mixture of THF/ethylene glycol with the fraction of glycol is 50%.

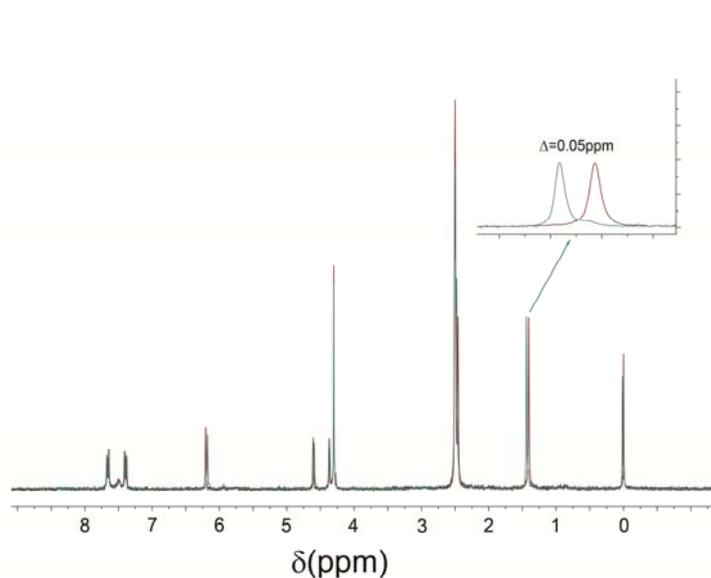


Figure S6. VT-¹HNMR of **FcEB** at d⁶-DMSO with the temperature from 300K (red line) to 370K (blue line)

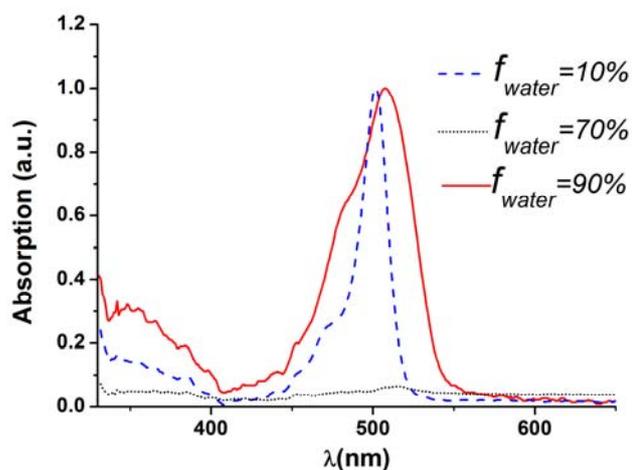


Figure S7. Absorption of **FcEB** in THF/Water mixture with different water fraction.

§5. Spectro-electrochemistry of **FcEB**

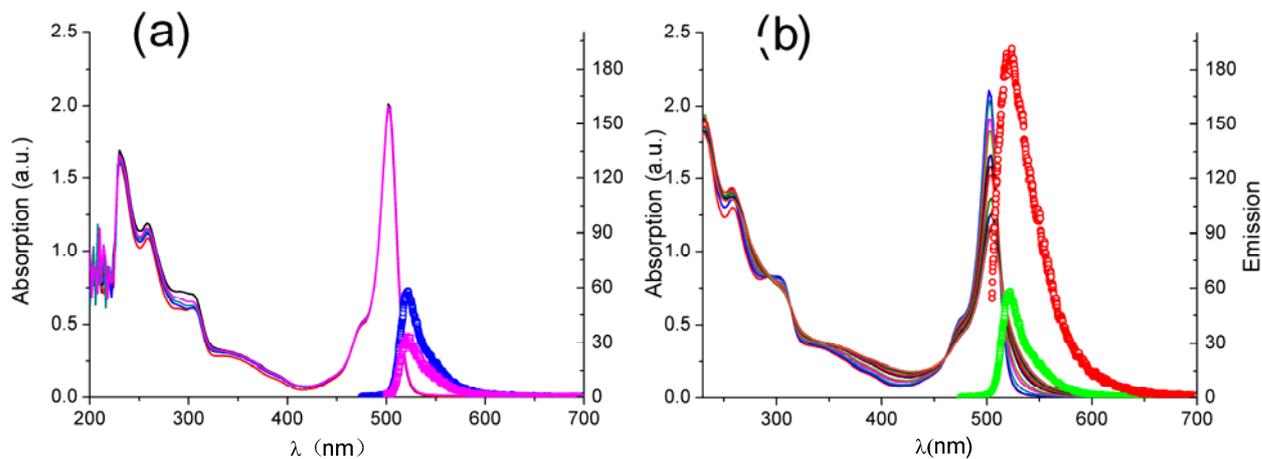


Figure S8. Spectro-electrochemistry experiment for oxidation of **FcEB**. (a) oxidation of **FcEB** under 0.8V for 5min. (b) oxidation of **FcEB** under 1.3V for 5min. The oxidation of ferrocene cannot enhance the emission of **FcEB**, which indicated that the PET process was not the reason of fluorescence quenching of **FcEB** in DCM.

§6. Distribution of **FcEB** in THF/H₂O system

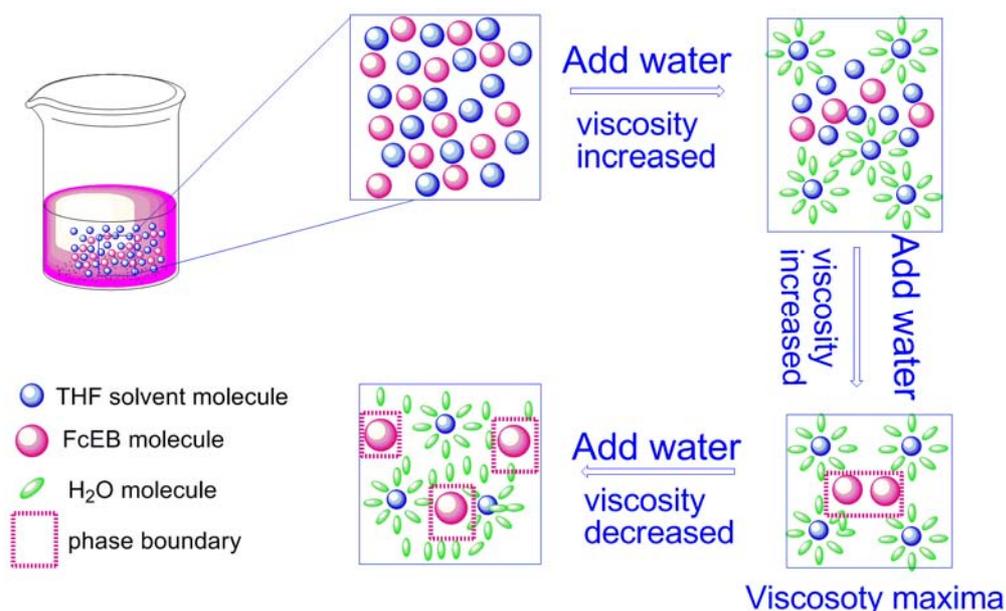


Figure S9. The Change of viscosity of THF/H₂O and the distribution mode of FcEB as the water fraction increased

1. K. M. Omer, S. Y. Ku, K. T. Wong and A. J. Bard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 10733-10741.
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3. C. A. Parker and W. T. Rees, *Analyst*, 1960, **85**, 587-600.
4. J. Chen, A. Burghart, A. Derecskei-Kovacs and K. Burgess, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2000, **65**, 2900-2906.
5. B. J. Coe, C. J. Jones, J. A. McCleverty, D. Bloor and G. Cross, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1994, **464**, 225-232.

