

## *Supporting Information*

### **An AIE active Y-shaped diimidazolybenzene: aggregation and disaggregation for Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Fe<sup>3+</sup> sensing in aqueous solution**

*Chengming Li, Chao Gao, Jingbo Lan, Jingsong You and Ge Gao\**

Key Laboratory of Green Chemistry and Technology of Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry, 29 Wangjiang Road, Chengdu 610064, PR China

*E-mail: [gg2b@scu.edu.cn](mailto:gg2b@scu.edu.cn)*

#### **Table of contents**

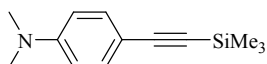
<b>I. General remarks.</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>II. Synthesis of Y-dimb.</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>III. Absorption and fluorescence emission spectra of Y-dimb.</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>IV. Fluorescence spectra of Y-dimb in the MeCN/water mixtures.</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>V. Fluorescence titration of Y-dimb with Cd<sup>2+</sup>.</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>VI. Competitive experiment for Cd<sup>2+</sup> sensing.</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>VII. Fluorescence quenching of Y-dimb by Fe<sup>3+</sup>.</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>VIII. DLS measurements.</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>IX. Copies of <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectra.</b> .....	<b>7</b>

## I. General remarks.

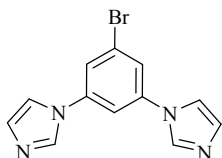
Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) and triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N) were heated under reflux with calcium hydride, then distilled prior to use. Double-distilled water was used in the experiments.

NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AV II-400 MHz spectrometer. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) chemical shifts were measured relative to CDCl<sub>3</sub> as the internal reference (CDCl<sub>3</sub>: δ = 7.26 ppm). The <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) chemical shifts were given using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>: δ = 77.16 ppm). Absorption spectrum was obtained on a HITACHI U-2910 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra were collected on a Horiba Jobin Yvon-Edison Fluoromax-4 fluorescence spectrometer. The DLS measurements was conducted on a SEN 3690 instrument.

## II. Synthesis of Y-dimb.

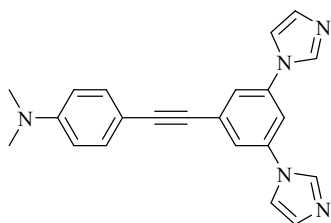


***N,N*-dimethyl-4-[(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]aniline (1):** A mixture of 4-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylaniline (1.0 g, 5 mmol), Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub> (210.6 mg, 0.3 mmol), PPh<sub>3</sub> (131.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), CuI (95.2 mg, 0.5 mmol) and TMSA (2.14 mL 15.0 mmol) in Et<sub>3</sub>N (10 mL) was reacted at 80 °C overnight under N<sub>2</sub>. The system was concentrated using rotavapor. The residue was passed through a silica gel column (PE/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 6/1, v/v) to give **1** as a yellow solid (1.01 g, 89% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 0.24 (s, 9H), 2.97 (s, 6H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ppm.



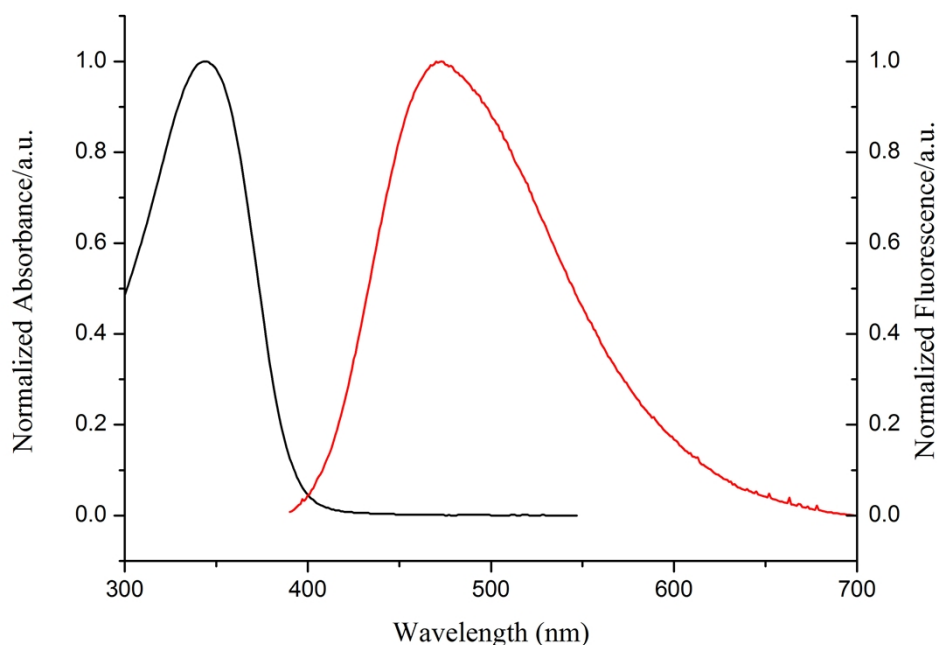
**3,5-bis(1-imidazolyl)bromobenzene (2):** A mixture of 1,3,5-tribromobenzene (5.25 g, 16.7 mmol), imidazole (2.25 g, 36.0 mmol), CuI (0.57 g, 3.3 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (8.29 g, 66.8 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was reacted at 150 °C for 10 h under N<sub>2</sub>. The precipitates (inorganic salts) were filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The solid was then dispersed in ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated using rotavapor. The residue was passed through a silica gel column (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH = 30/1, v/v) to give **2** as a pale white solid (2.40 g, 55% yield). M.p. 180-182 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.25 (s, 2H), 7.30 (s, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* =

2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.90 (s, 2H) ppm;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 113.2, 118.1, 123.3, 124.8, 131.5, 135.6, 139.7$  ppm.



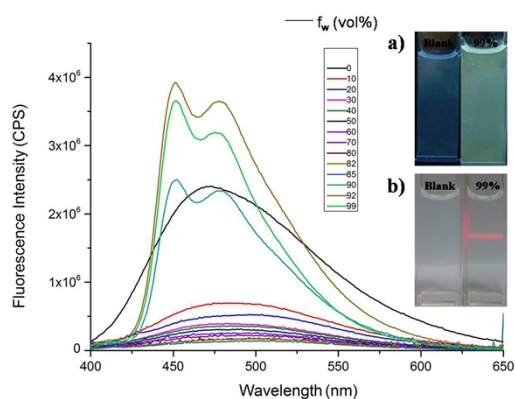
**4-([3,5-di(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenyl]ethynyl)-N,N-dimethylaniline (Y-dimb):** A mixture of compound **1** (0.96 g, 3.6 mmol), compound **2** (0.87 g, 3.0 mmol),  $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  (0.21 g, 0.18 mmol),  $\text{CuI}$  (0.07 g, 0.36 mmol) and 50%  $\text{KOH}$  aqueous solution (1.6 mL) in  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}/\text{THF}$  (1:2, 13.5 mL) was reacted at 80 °C overnight under  $\text{N}_2$ . The system was concentrated using rotavapor, and then the residue was passed through a silica gel column ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 30/1$ , v/v) to give **Y-dimb** as a yellow solid (0.72 g, 68% yield). M.p. 202-204 °C.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 6.68$  (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.26 (s, 2H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 2H), 7.44 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.50 (s, 2H), 7.94 (s, 2H) ppm;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 40.2, 85.4, 94.8, 108.3, 111.9, 118.2, 122.5, 128.2, 131.2, 133.2, 138.8, 150.8$  ppm. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>): calcd for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_5$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  354.1713, found 354.1707.

### III. Absorption and fluorescence emission spectra of Y-dimb.



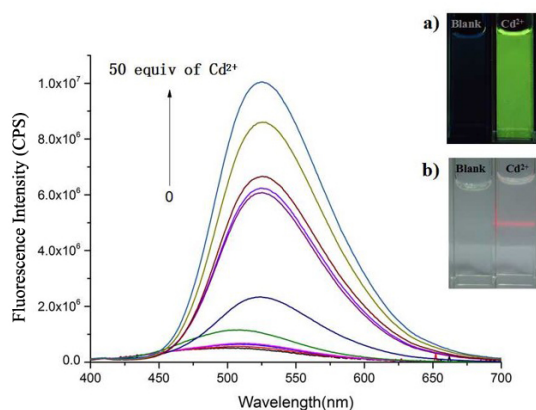
**Fig. S1** Normalized absorption (black line) and fluorescence emission (red line) spectra of **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in MeCN.

#### IV. Fluorescence spectra of Y-dimb in the MeCN/water mixtures.



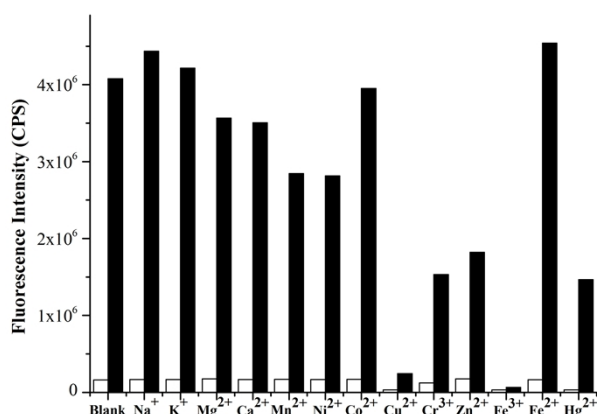
**Fig. S2** The fluorescence spectra of **Y-dimb** (20 μM) in MeCN/water mixtures with different fractions of water. Excited at 359 nm. Inset: photos of a) **Y-dimb** in MeCN and CH<sub>3</sub>CN/water (1:99, v/v) under UV light and b) the Tyndall phenomenon.

#### V. Fluorescence titration of Y-dimb with Cd<sup>2+</sup>.



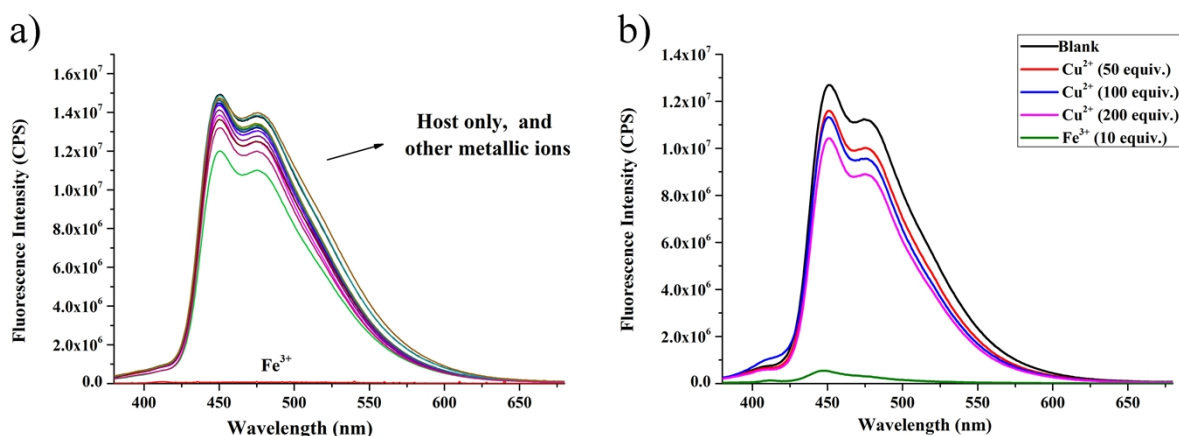
**Fig. S3** The fluorescence spectra of **Y-dimb** (20 μM) in MeCN/water (2:8, v/v) upon addition of Cd<sup>2+</sup> from 0 to 50 equiv. Inset: photos of a) **Y-dimb** in the presence of 50 equiv. of Cd<sup>2+</sup> under UV light and b) the Tyndall phenomenon.

## VI. Competitive experiment for $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ sensing.



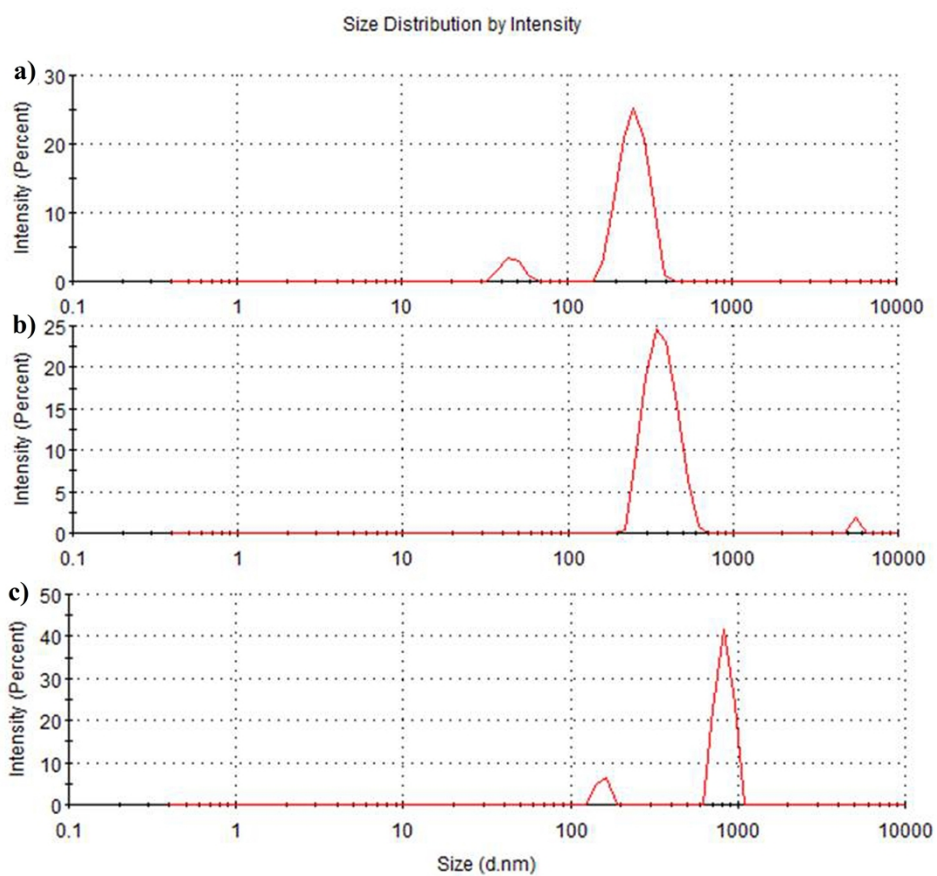
**Fig. S4** The histogram of the fluorescence intensities of **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in MeCN/water (2:8, v/v) upon addition of 50 equiv. of blank,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  (white bar), and the subsequent addition of 50 equiv. of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  (black bar).

## VII. Fluorescence quenching of **Y-dimb** by $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ .

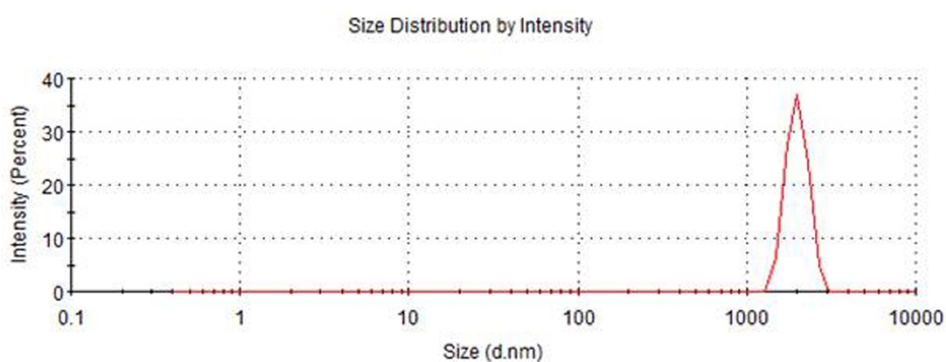


**Fig. S5** The fluorescence spectra of **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in MeCN/water (1:99, v/v) upon addition of 10 equiv. of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  and a) 50 equiv. of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ; and b) 50, 100 and 200 equiv. of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , respectively.

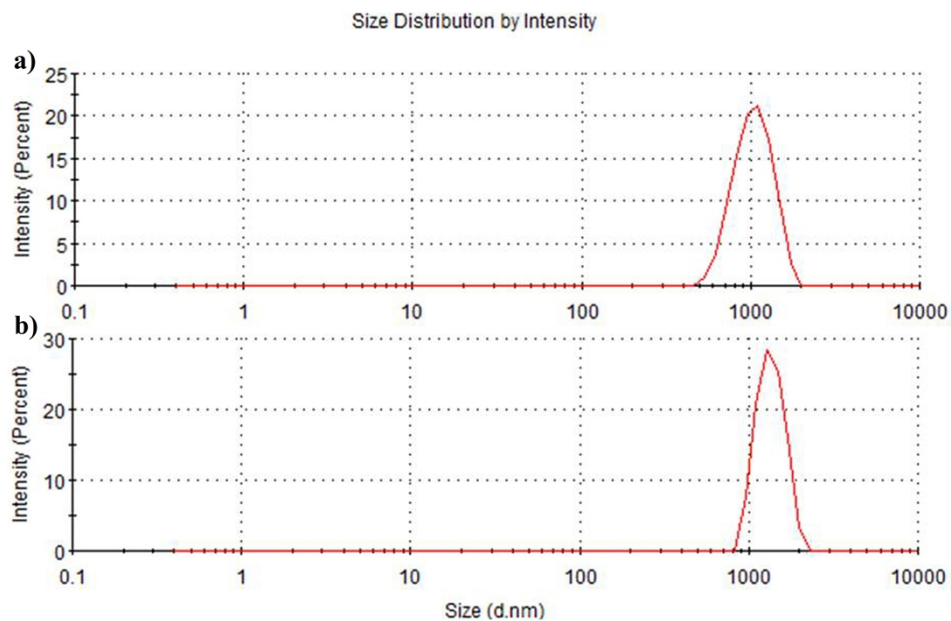
## VIII. DLS measurements.



**Fig. S6** DLS profiles of **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in MeCN/water mixtures with water fractions of a) 80%; b) 85%; and c) 92%, respectively.



**Fig. S7** DLS profile of **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in 2:8 (v:v) MeCN/water mixture with 50 equiv of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ .



**Fig. S8** DLS profiles of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  (1 mM) in 2:8 (v:v) MeCN/water mixture a) without and b) with **Y-dimb** (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ), respectively.

## IX. Copies of $^1\text{H}$ NMR and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR Spectra.

