

Supporting Information

Thermoresponsive fluorescence polymer brushes device as a platform for selective detection of Cr (VI)

Xudong Yang,^a Yingnan Jiang,^b Bowen Shen,^a Yang Chen,^a Fengxia Dong,^a Kui Yu^c, Bai Yang,^a and Quan Lin,^{*a}

^{*a} State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun, 130012, P. R. China, Fax: +86-431-85193423; Tel: +86-431-85168283; E-mails: linquan@jlu.edu.cn

^b Lab of Polymer Composites Engineering, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry Chinese Academy of Sciences, 130022, P. R. China

^c Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, National Research Council Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6, Canada

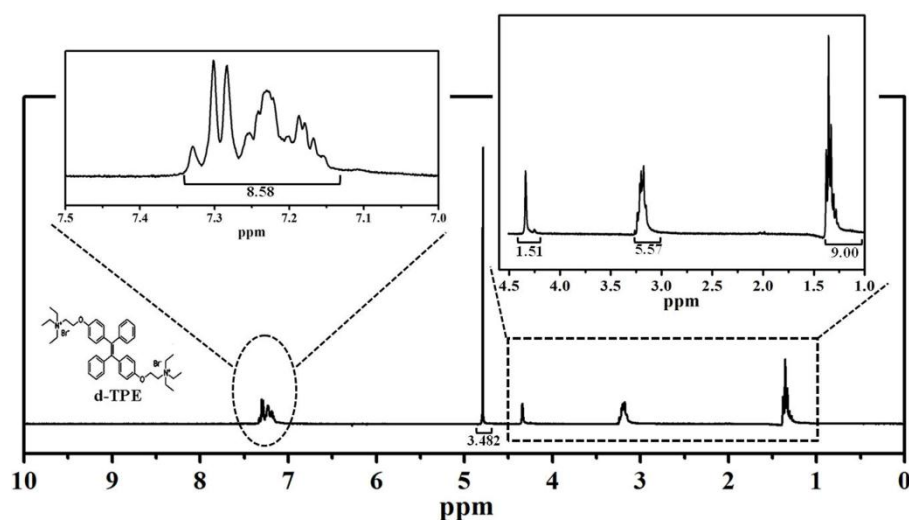


Figure S1. The structure of tetraphenylethene derivate (d-TPE) was confirmed by ^1H NMR spectroscopy in D_2O . The proton chemical shift at 7.21 ppm was assigned to the phenyl ring and the shift at 4.34 ppm could be attributed to the chemical shift of $-\text{CH}_2-$ in 1-methoxy-4-methylbenzene. The proton chemical shift at 3.196 ppm was attributed to the $-\text{CH}_2-$ in methylethanaminium bromide and the shift at 1.36 ppm assigned to the proton in methyl groups. All structures indicate the origin of monomer tetraphenylethene derivate d-TPE.

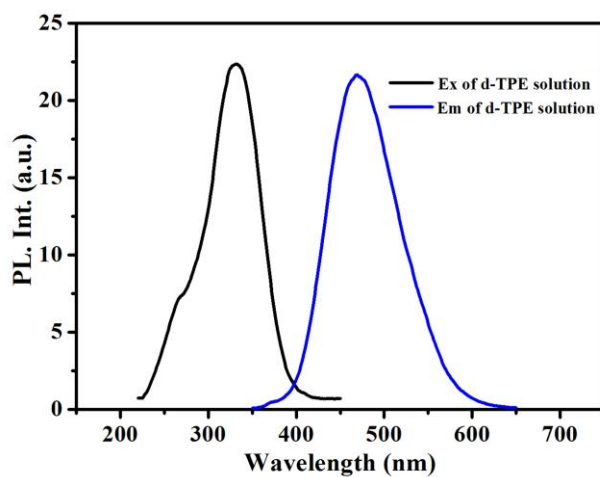


Figure S2. The PL excitation ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = \sim 340$ nm) and emission ($\lambda_{\text{em}} = \sim 468$ nm) spectra of d-TPE molecules in aqueous solution.

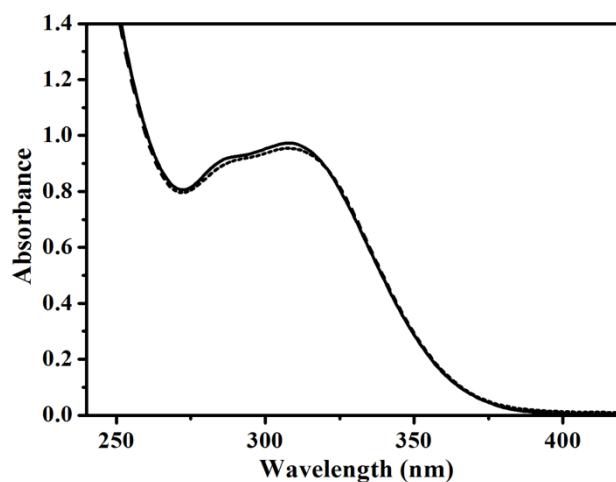


Figure S3. The UV absorption spectra of d-TPE in aqueous solution (1×10^{-3} mol/L, 3 mL) before (solid line) and after (dotted line) interacting with the p(NIPAM-co-AAc) brushes film. The absorbance was 0.97270 and 0.95436, respectively. According to the Bouguer–Lambert–Beer law: $A = \lg(1/T) = Kbc$, $A_1/A_2 = C_1/C_2$, $C_2 = 9.8114 \times 10^{-4}$ mol/L. $C = C_1 - C_2 = 1.886 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/L, the self-assemble amounts of d-TPE molecular on the brushes film was 1.886×10^{-5} mol/L \times 0.003 L = 5.658×10^{-5} mmol.

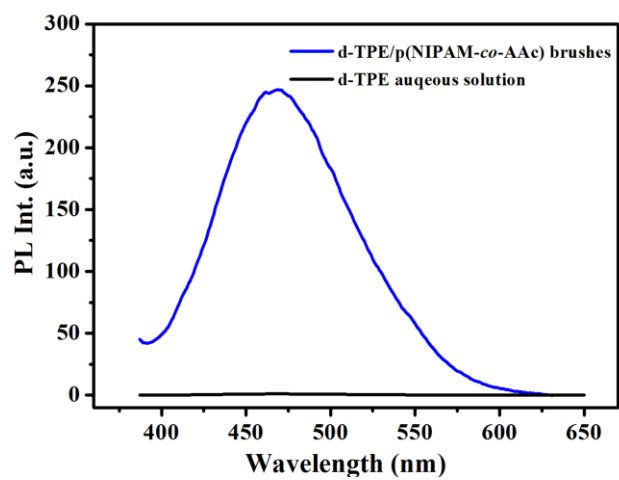


Figure S4. The PL spectra ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 340$ nm) of d-TPE/p(NIPAM-co-AAc) brushes (blue line) and d-TPE molecules in aqueous solution (1×10^{-3} mol/L) (black line).

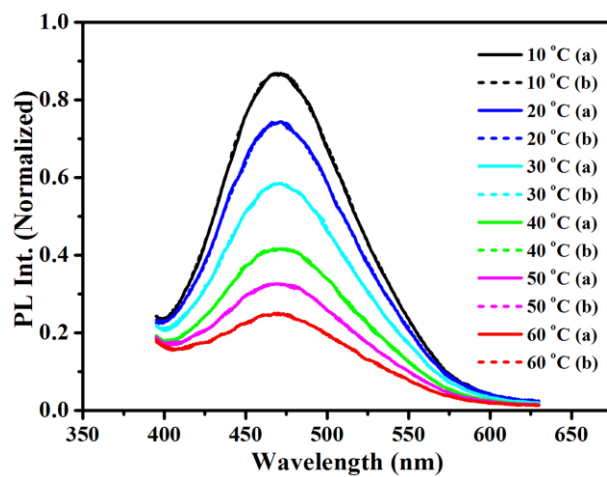


Figure S5. Normalized PL spectra of the d-TPE/p(NIPAM-co-AAc) brushes with the temperature increasing from 10 to 60 °C, and subsequently decreasing from 60 to 10 °C.

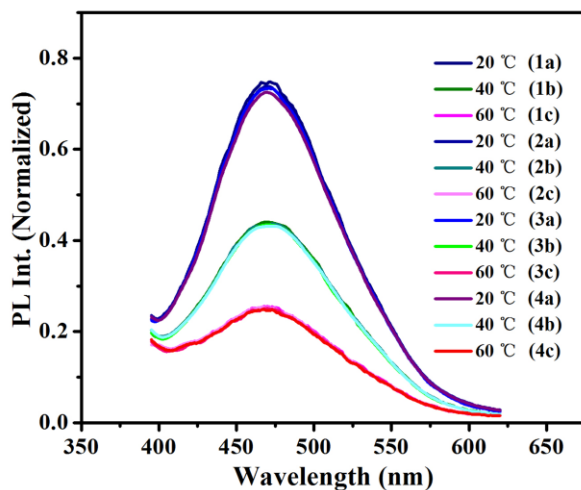


Figure S6. Normalized PL emission spectra of d-TPE/p(NIPAM-*co*-AAc) brushes at different temperatures (20, 40, and 60 °C) for four cycles. The PL intensity was obtained at ~ 468 nm with the excitation at 340 nm.

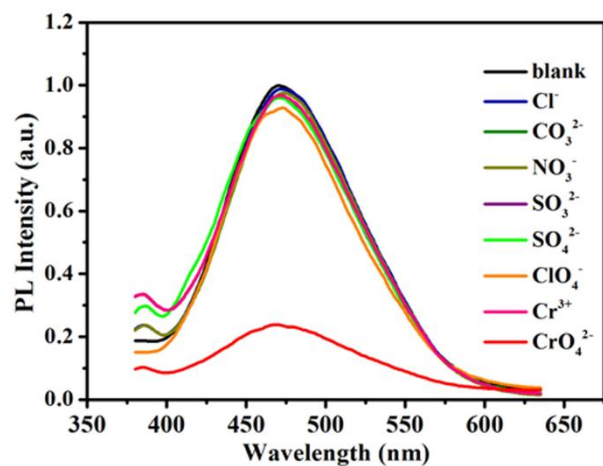


Figure S7. Normalized PL emission spectra of d-TPE/p(NIPAM-co-AAc) brushes in the presence of different ions (Cl⁻, CO₃²⁻, NO₃⁻, SO₃²⁻, SO₄²⁻, ClO₄⁻, Cr³⁺ and CrO₄²⁻) in aqueous solution at the same concentration of 50 ppm.