

Probing the dendritic architecture through AIE: challenges and successes

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1. Supplemental figures

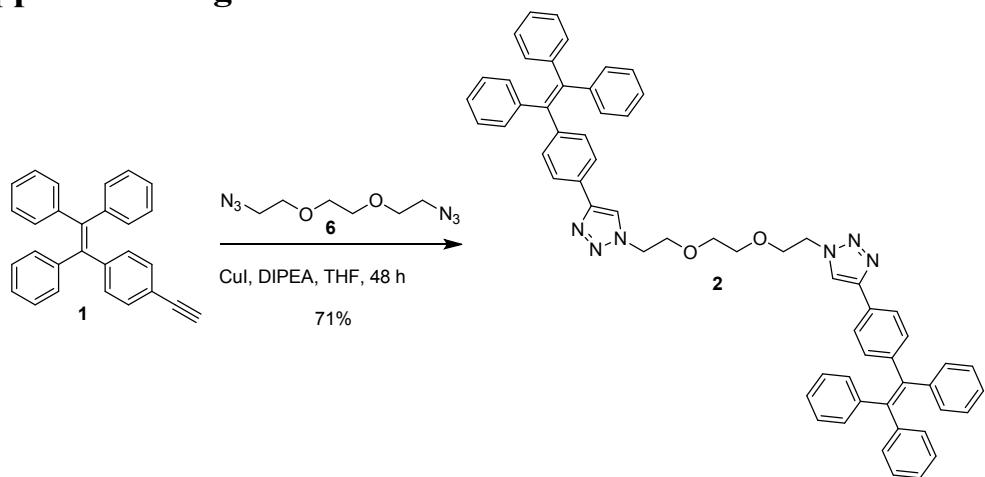


Figure S1 The synthetic route leading to the G0 dendrimer

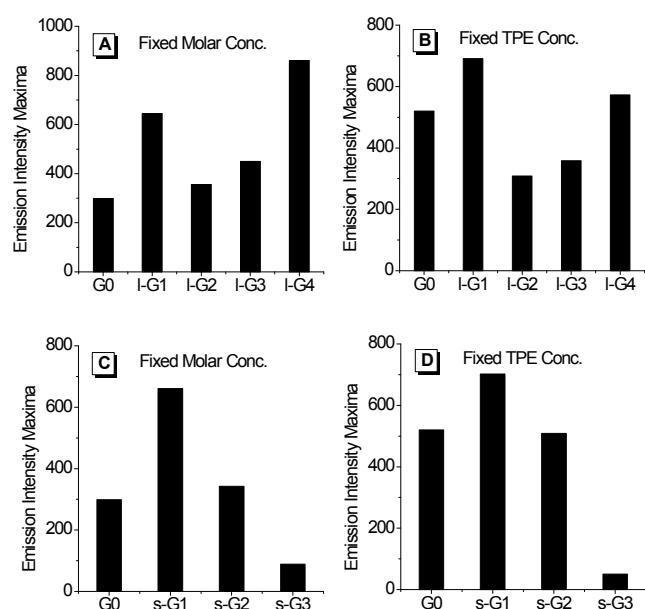


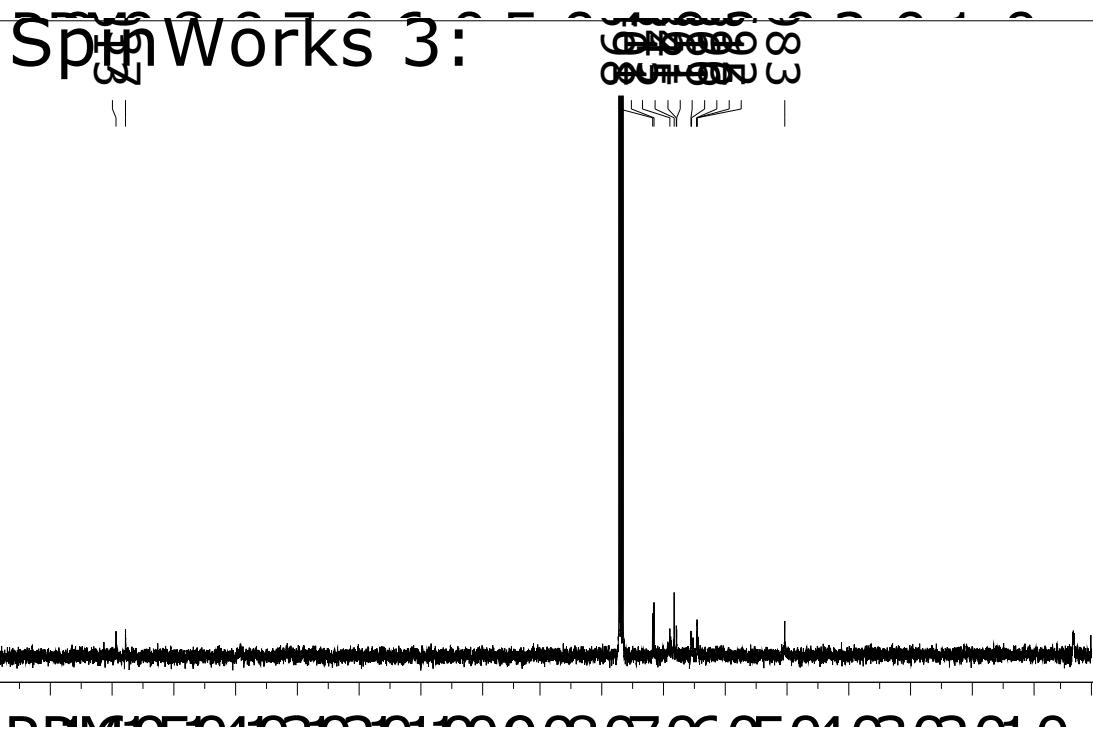
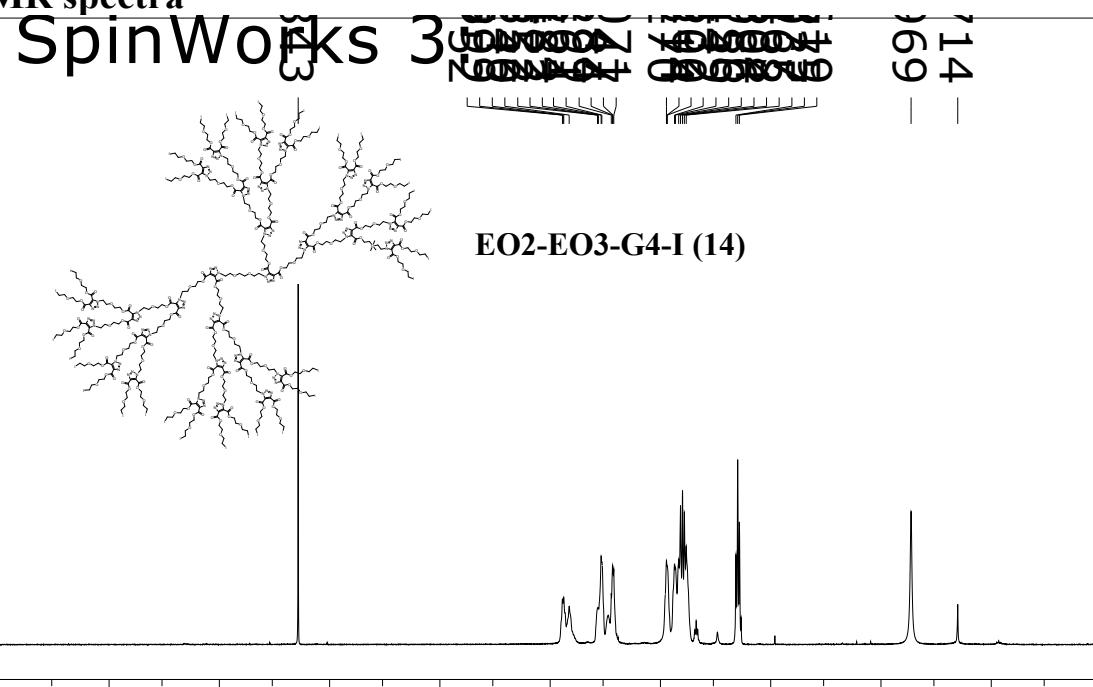
Figure S2. Emission intensity maxima of “long” series at 95 % f_w with a fixed molar concentration of 10^{-5} M (A) and with a fixed concentration of TPE of 10^{-5} M (B). Emission intensity maxima of “short” series at 95 % f_w with a fixed molar concentration of 10^{-5} M (C) and with a fixed concentration of TPE of 10^{-5} M (D) excitation wavelength is 327 nm for all samples.

Table 1 DLS radius of each dendrimer compared with the hard-sphere calculation.

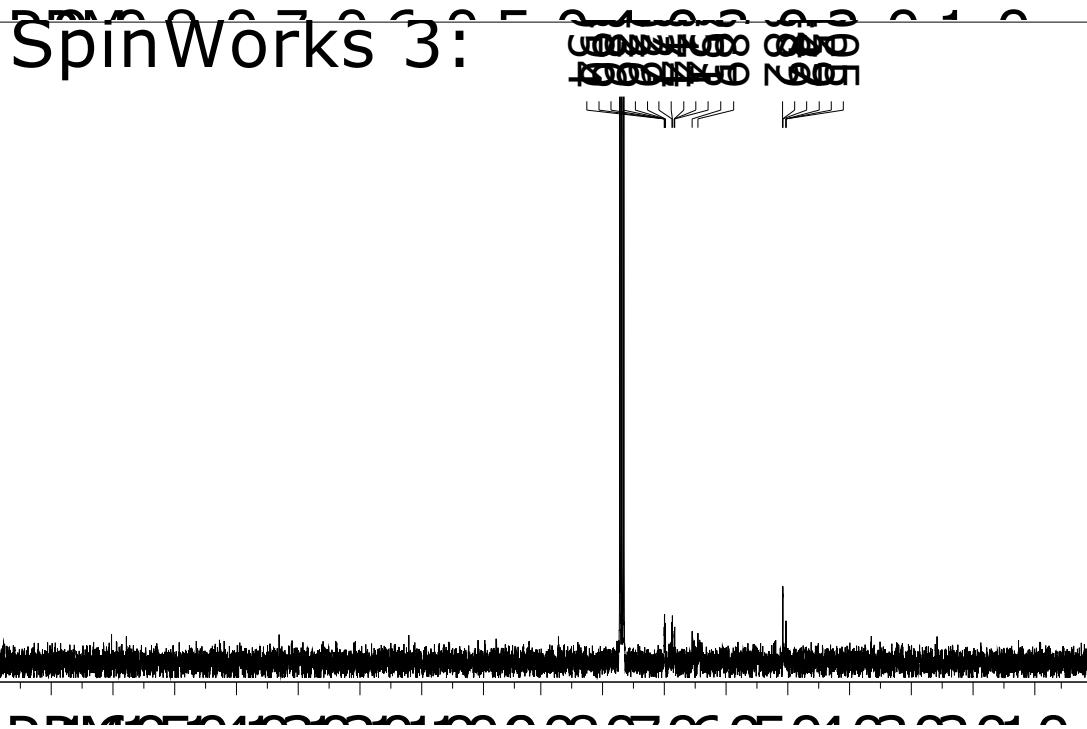
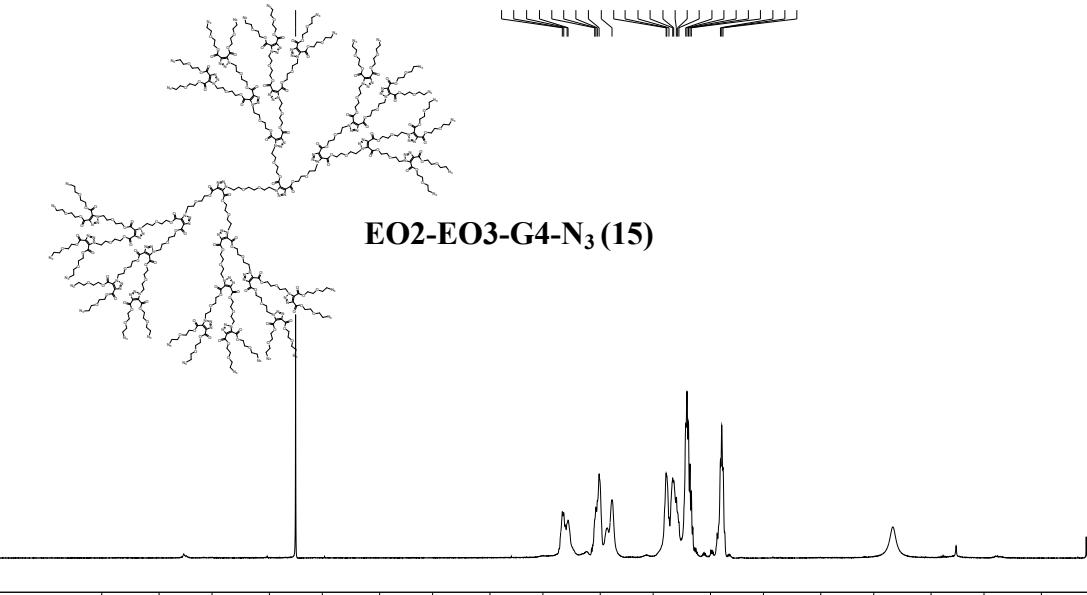
Generation	DLS (nm)	Calc. (nm)
G0 (2)	N/A	2.52
s-G1 (3)	3.05	3.22
s-G2 (4)	1.32	3.67
s-G3 (5)	2.21	5.11
I-G1 (20)	4.13	4.76
I-G2 (21)	5.74	6.77
I-G3 (22)	8.07	5.95
I-G4 (23)	7.24	7.59

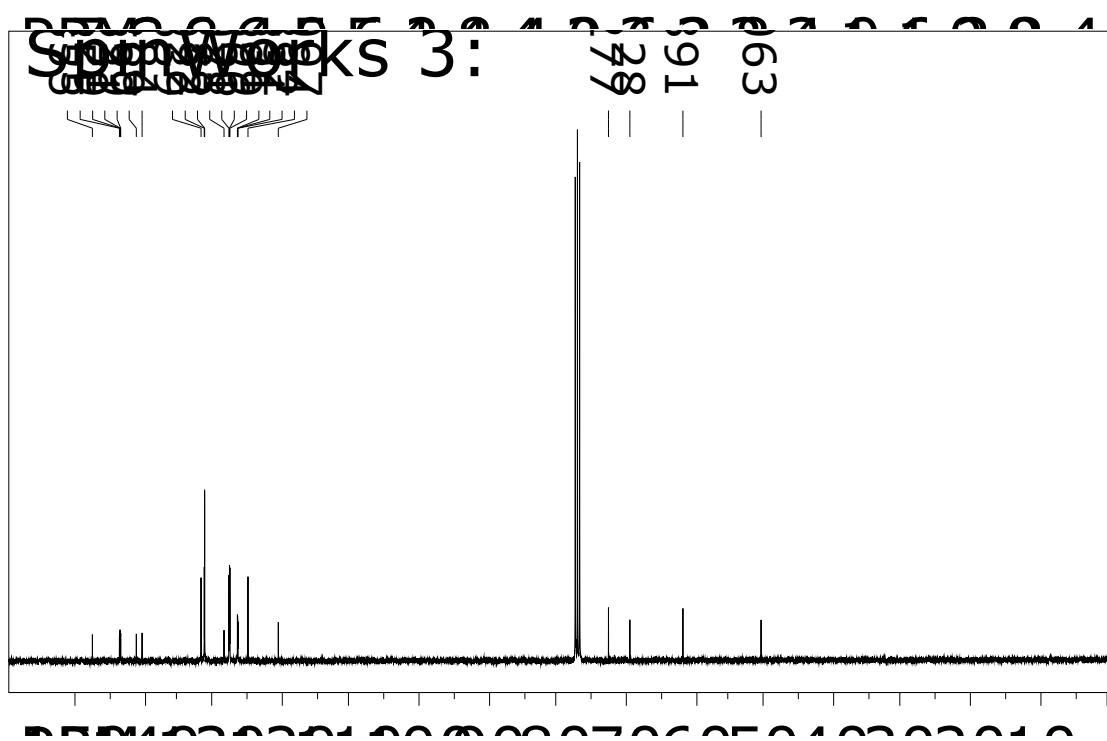
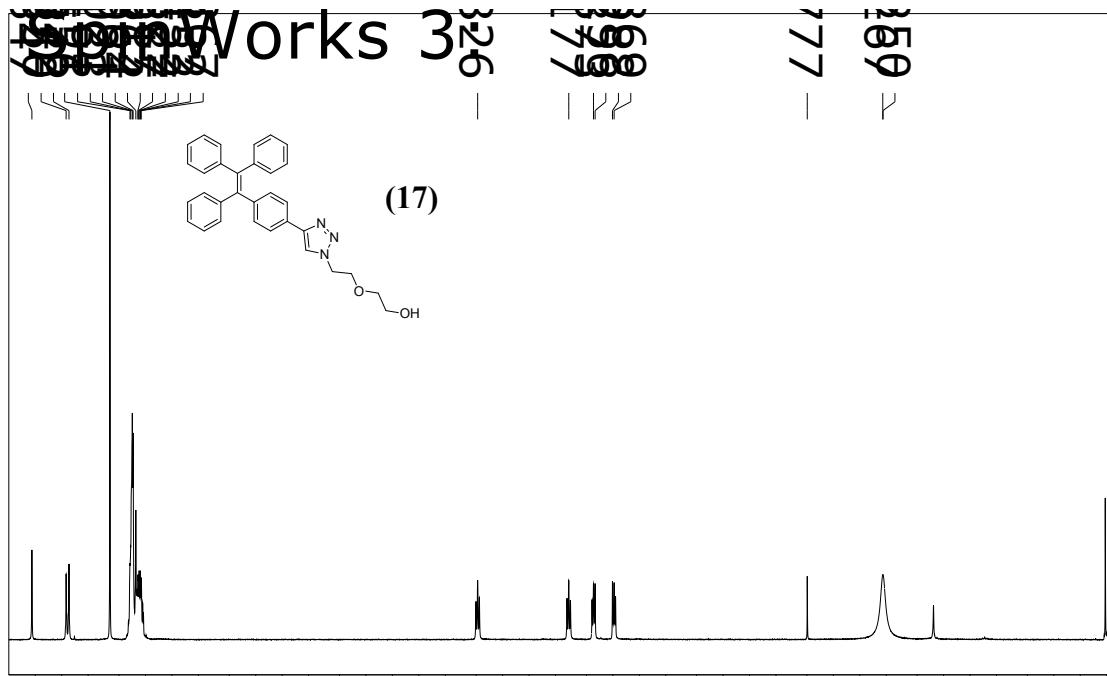
All measurements were conducted in THF, Concentration is 2×10^{-5} M. Calculations are the result of a hard-sphere potential energy optimization performed with Hyperchem™ 8.

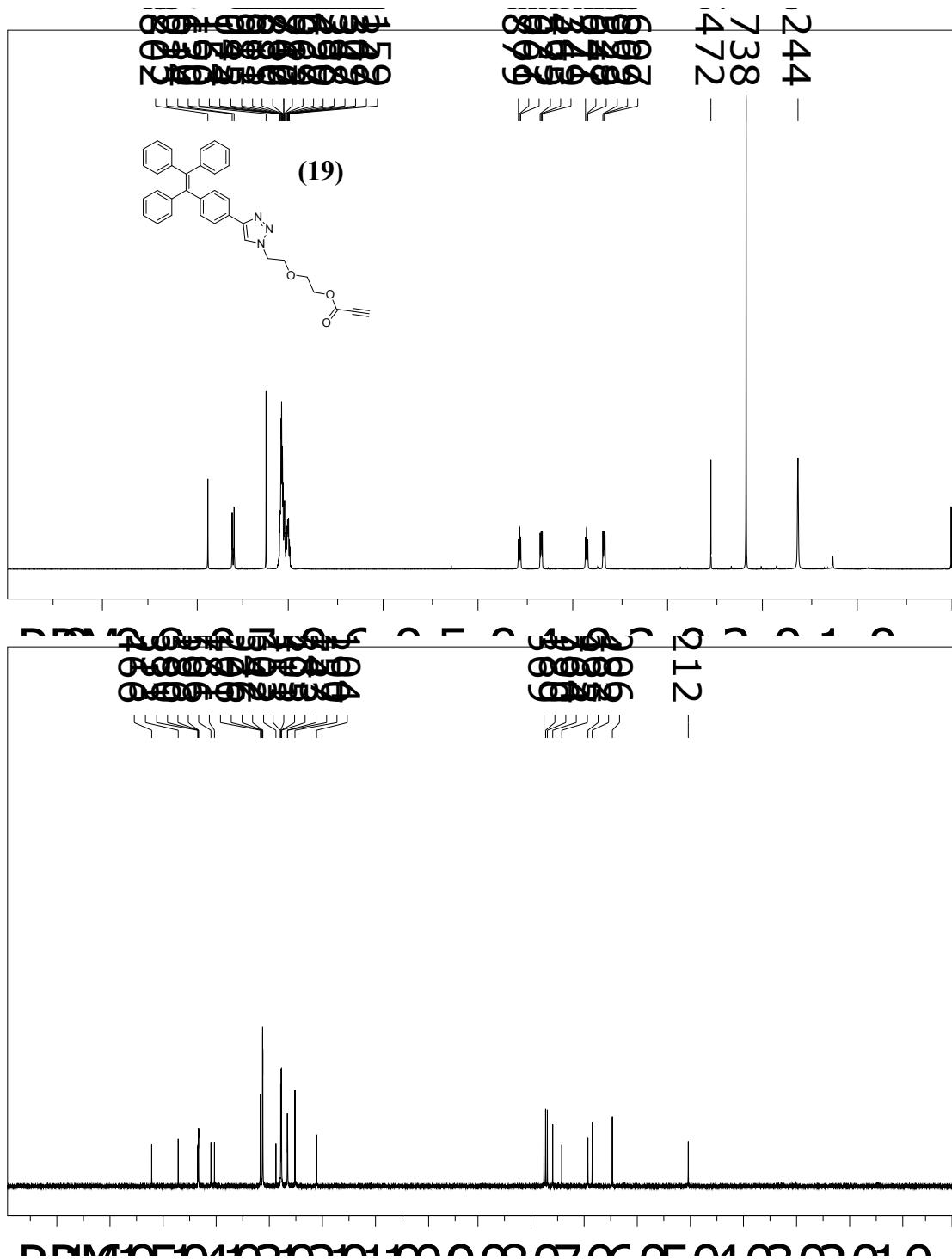
2. NMR spectra

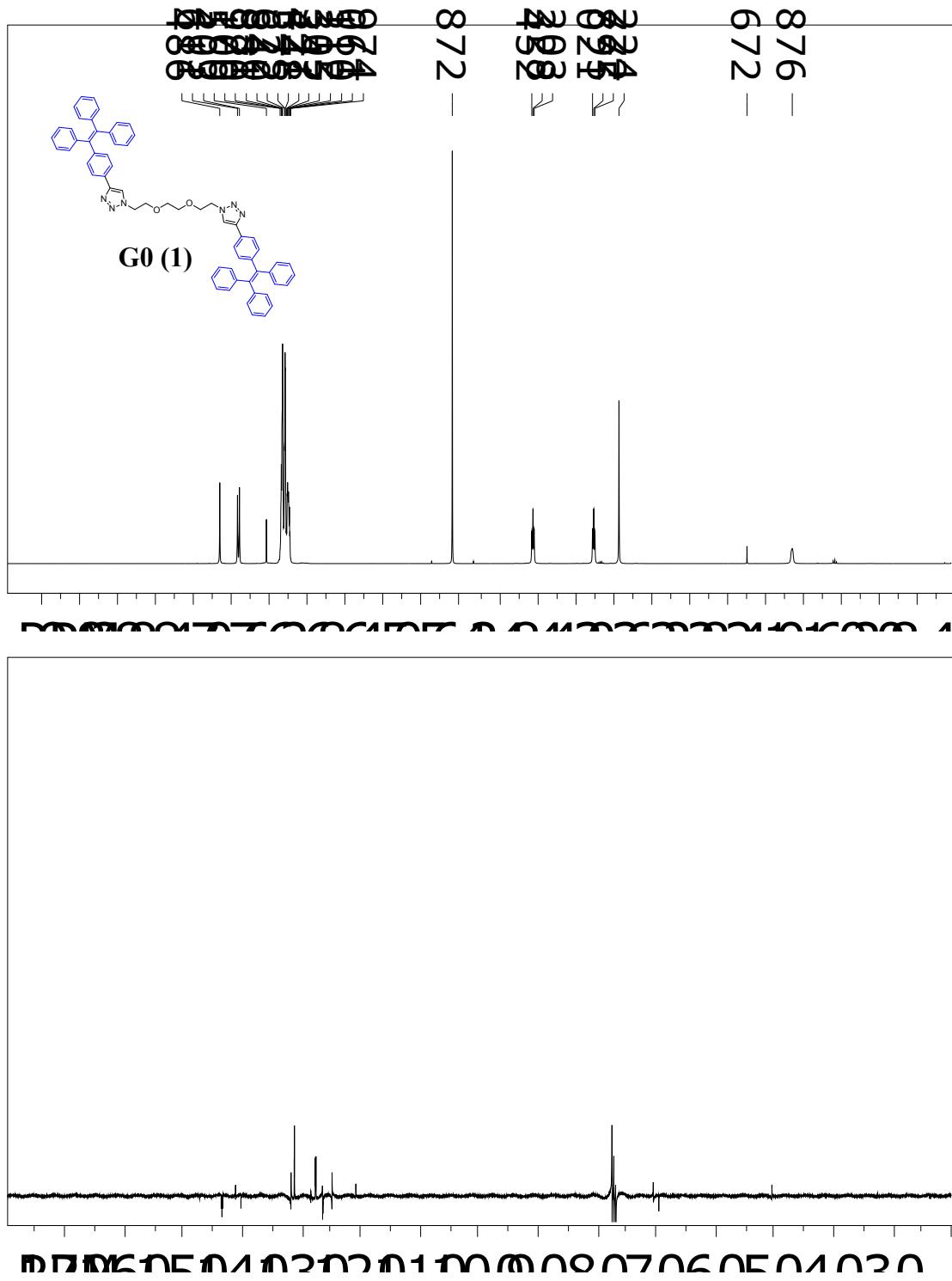


SpinWorks 3:

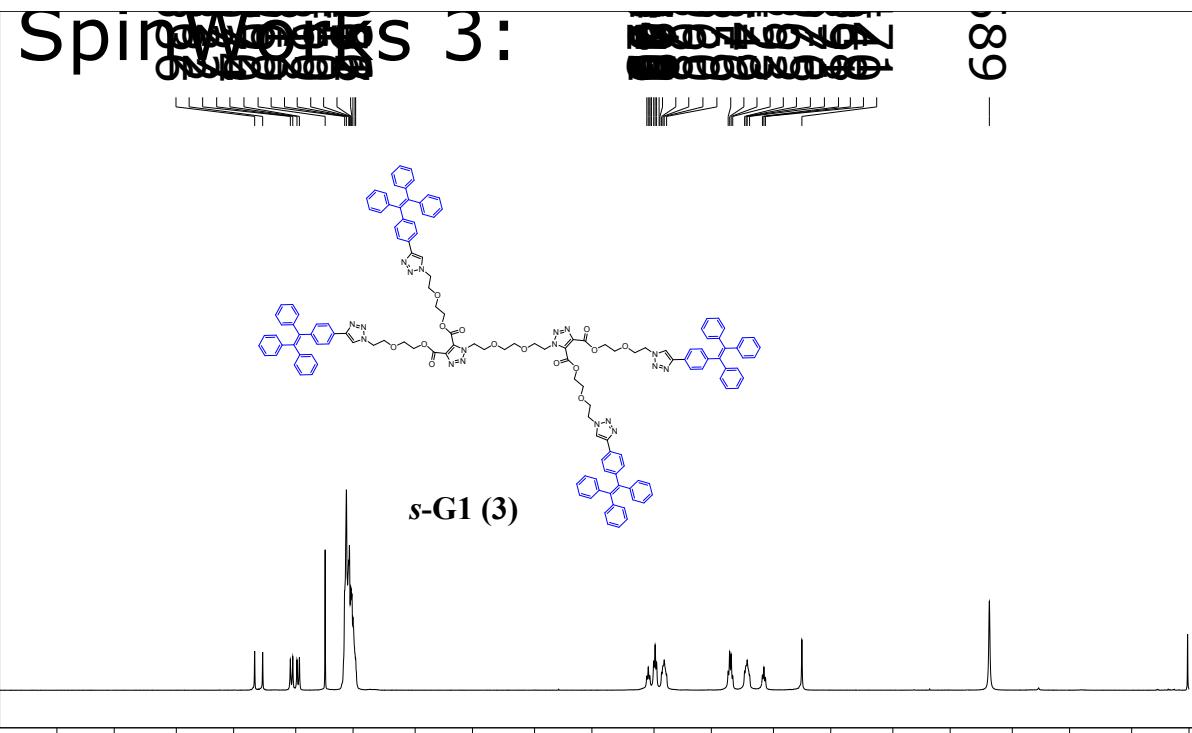




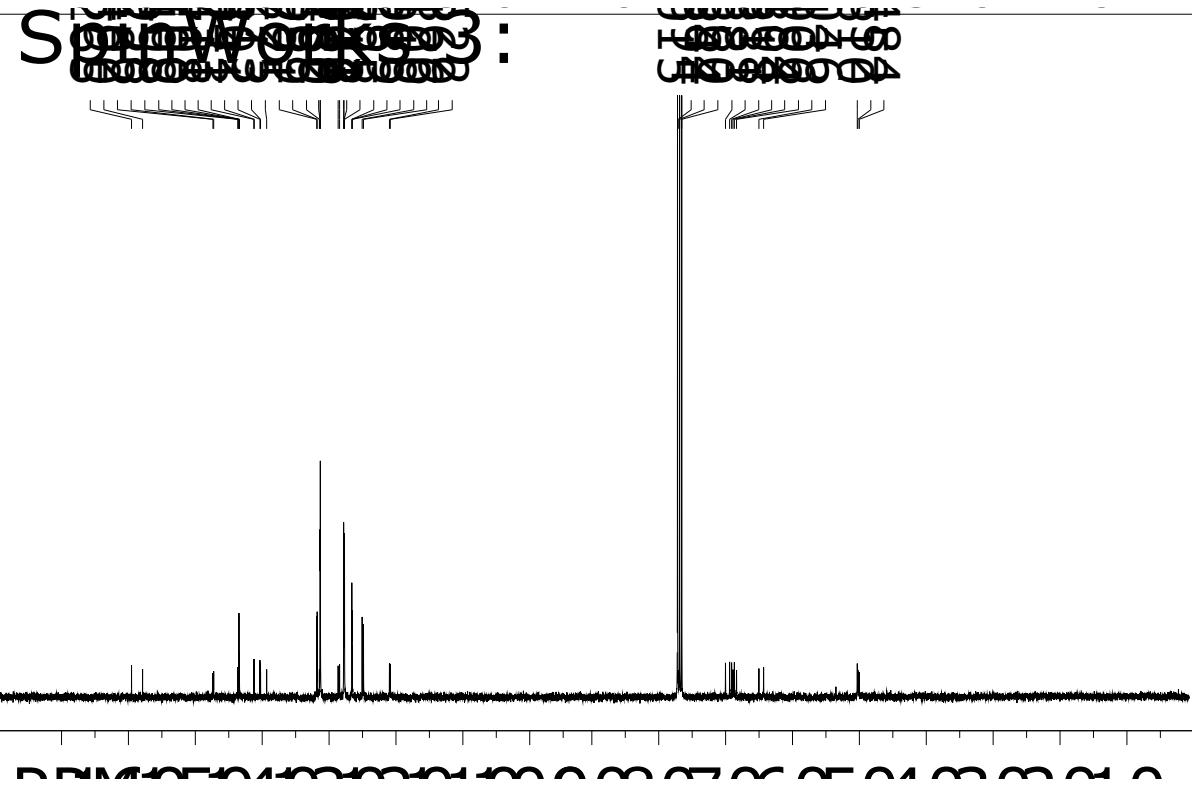


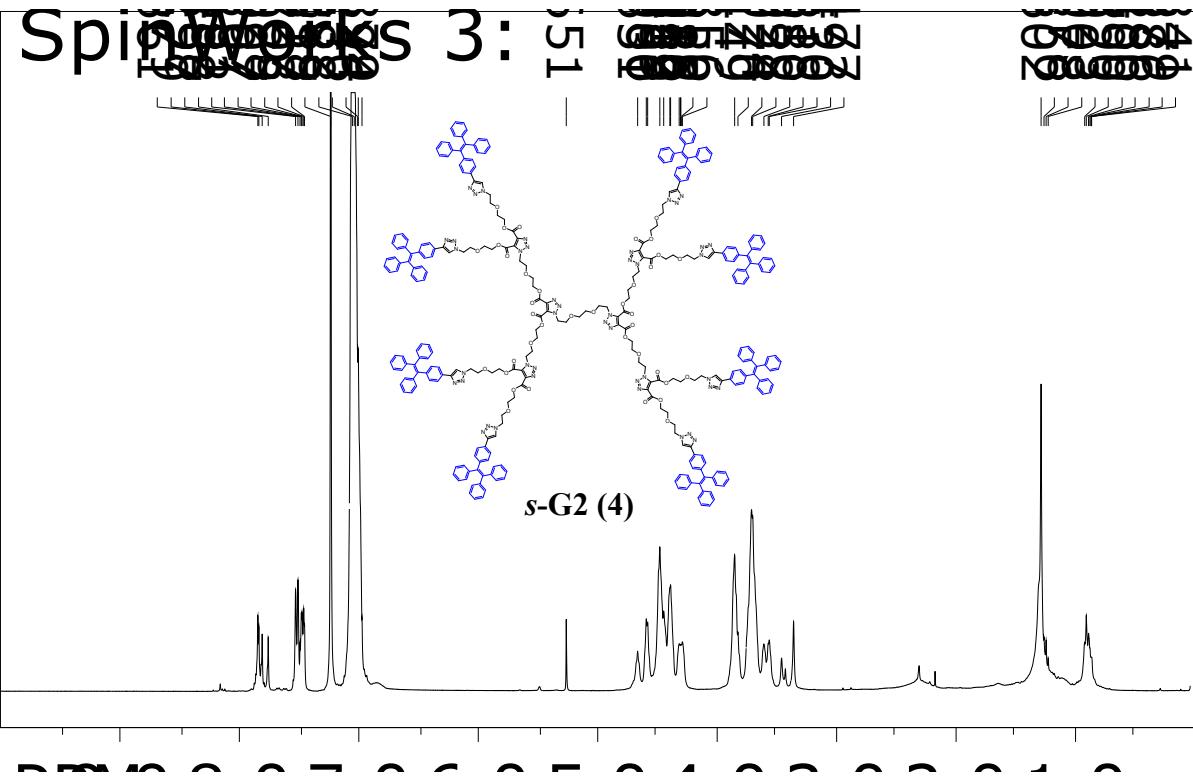


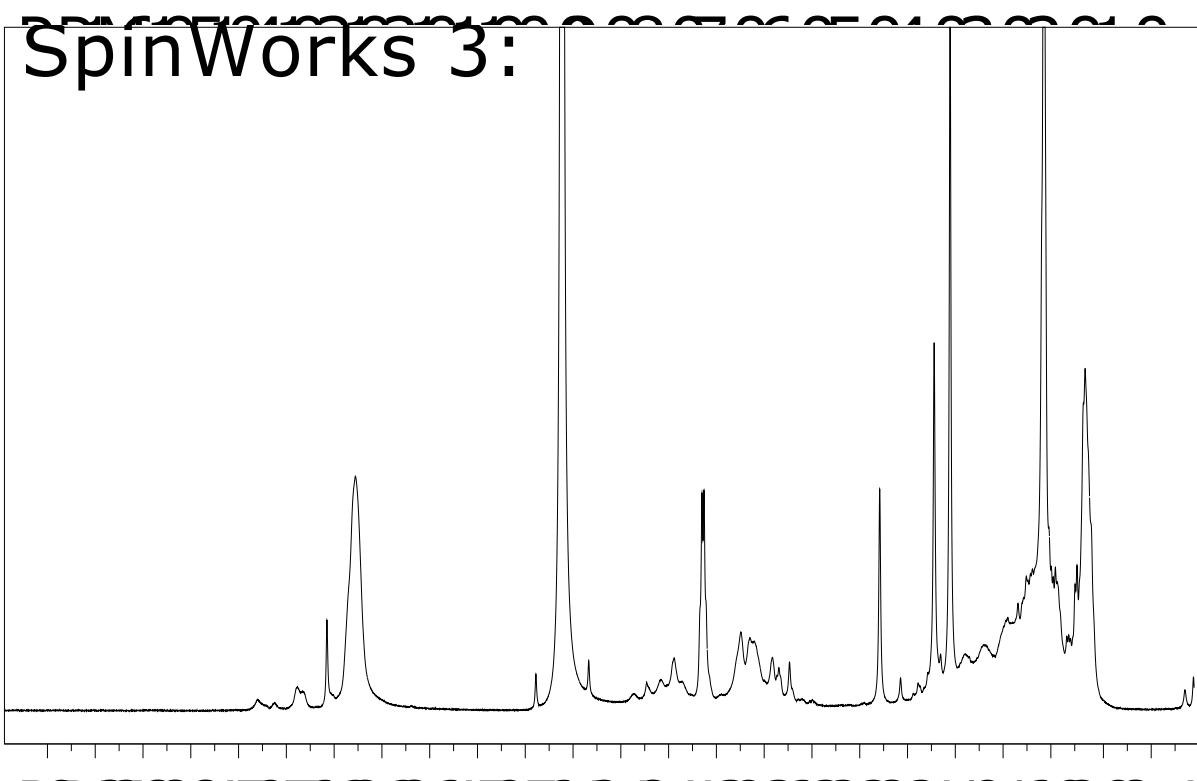
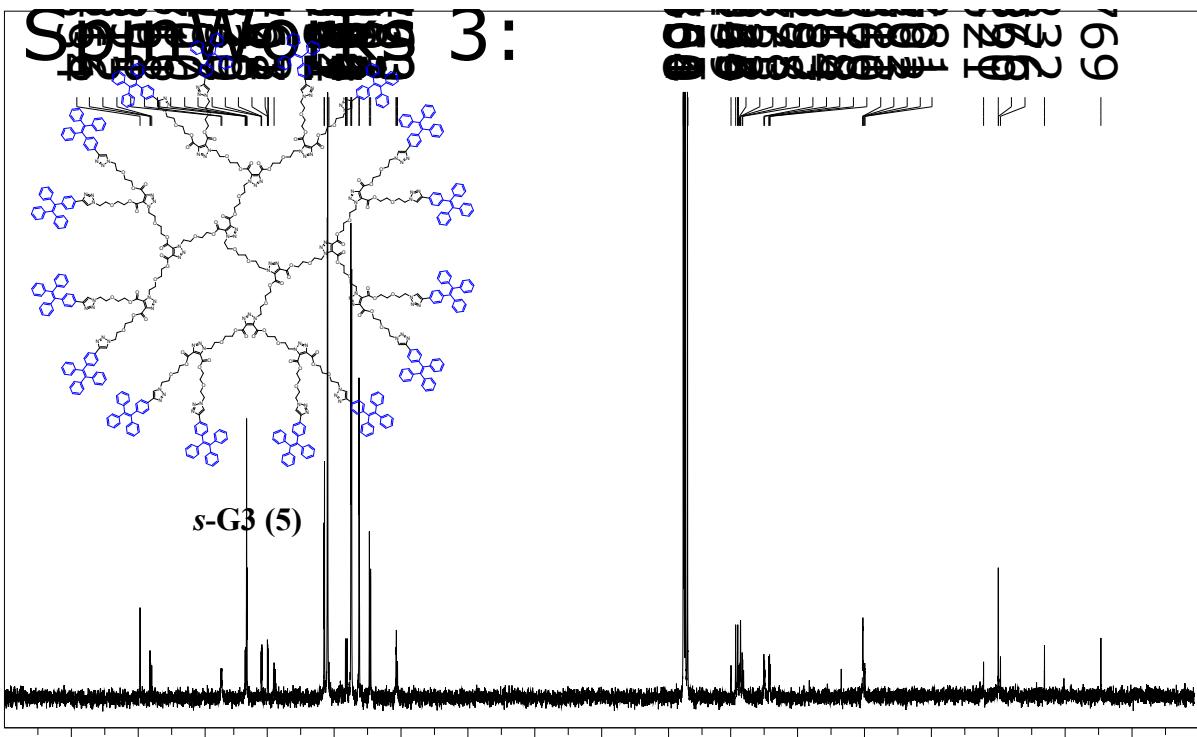
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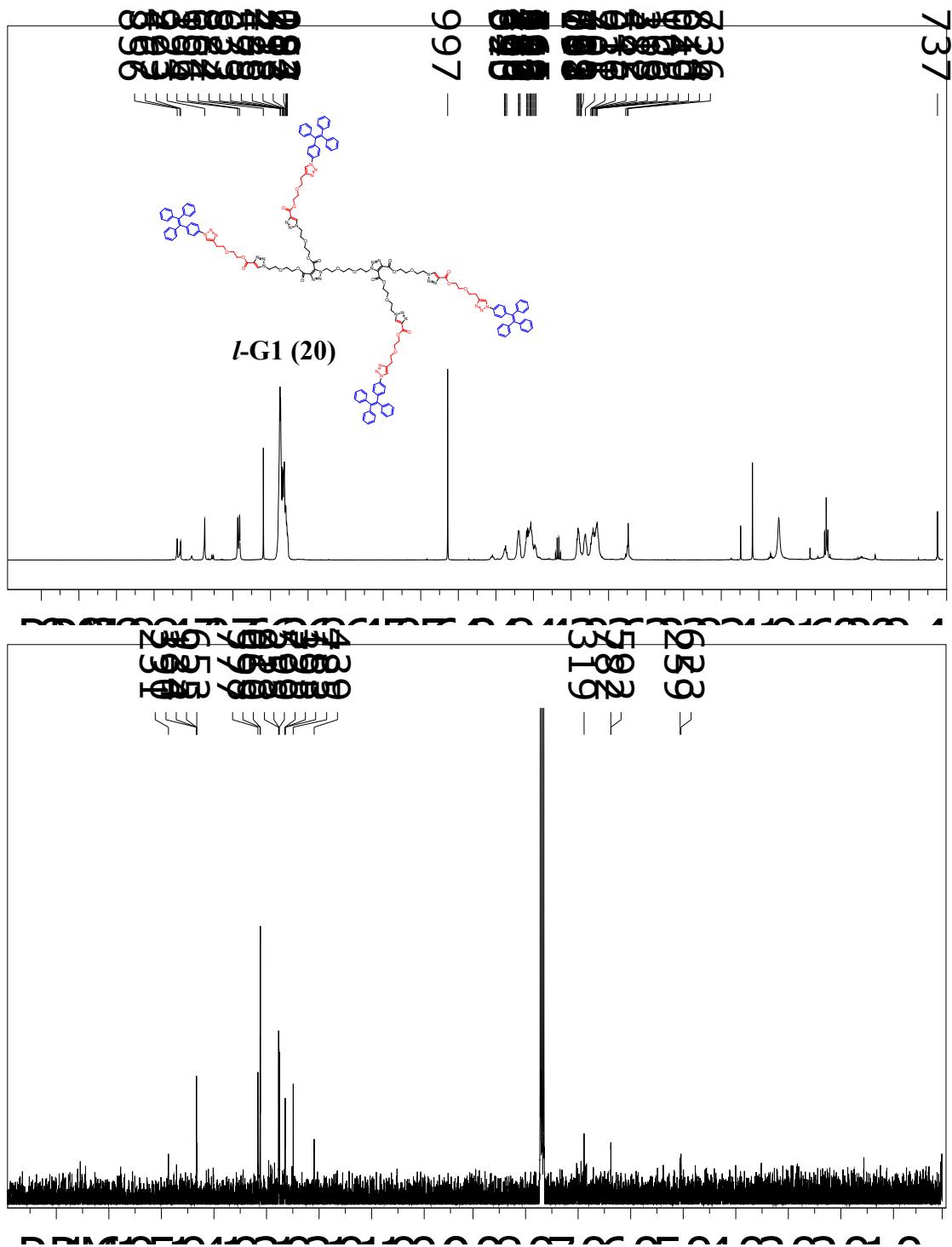


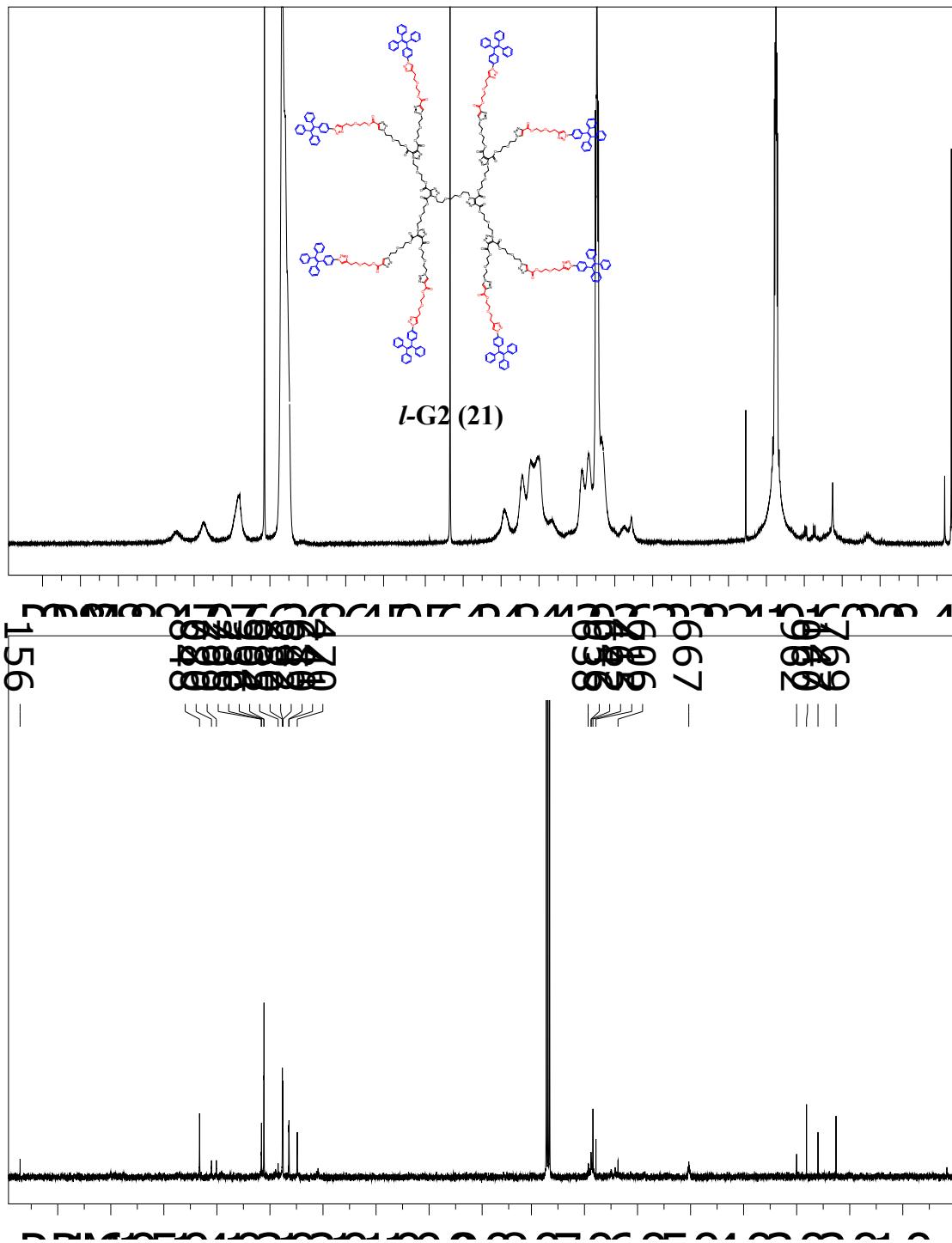
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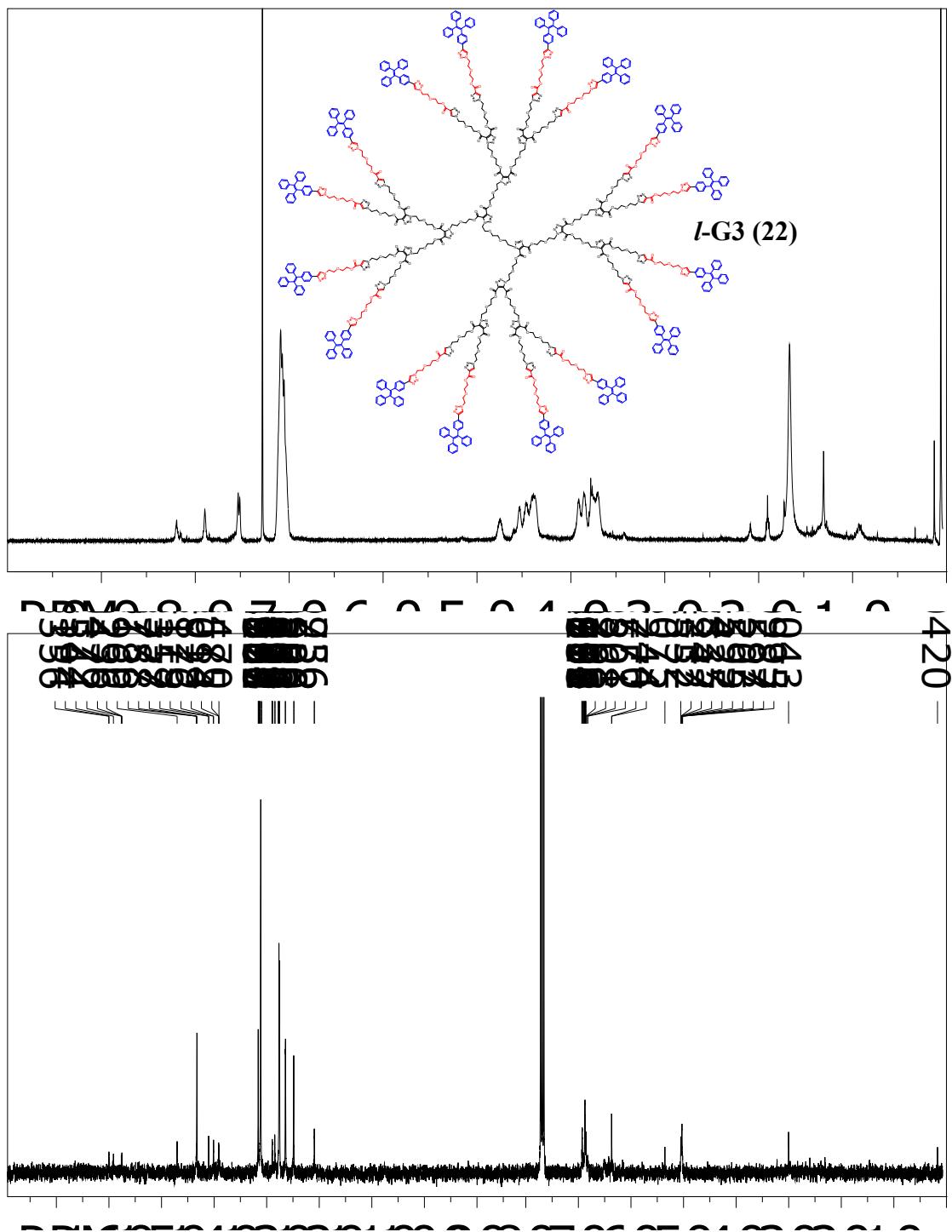


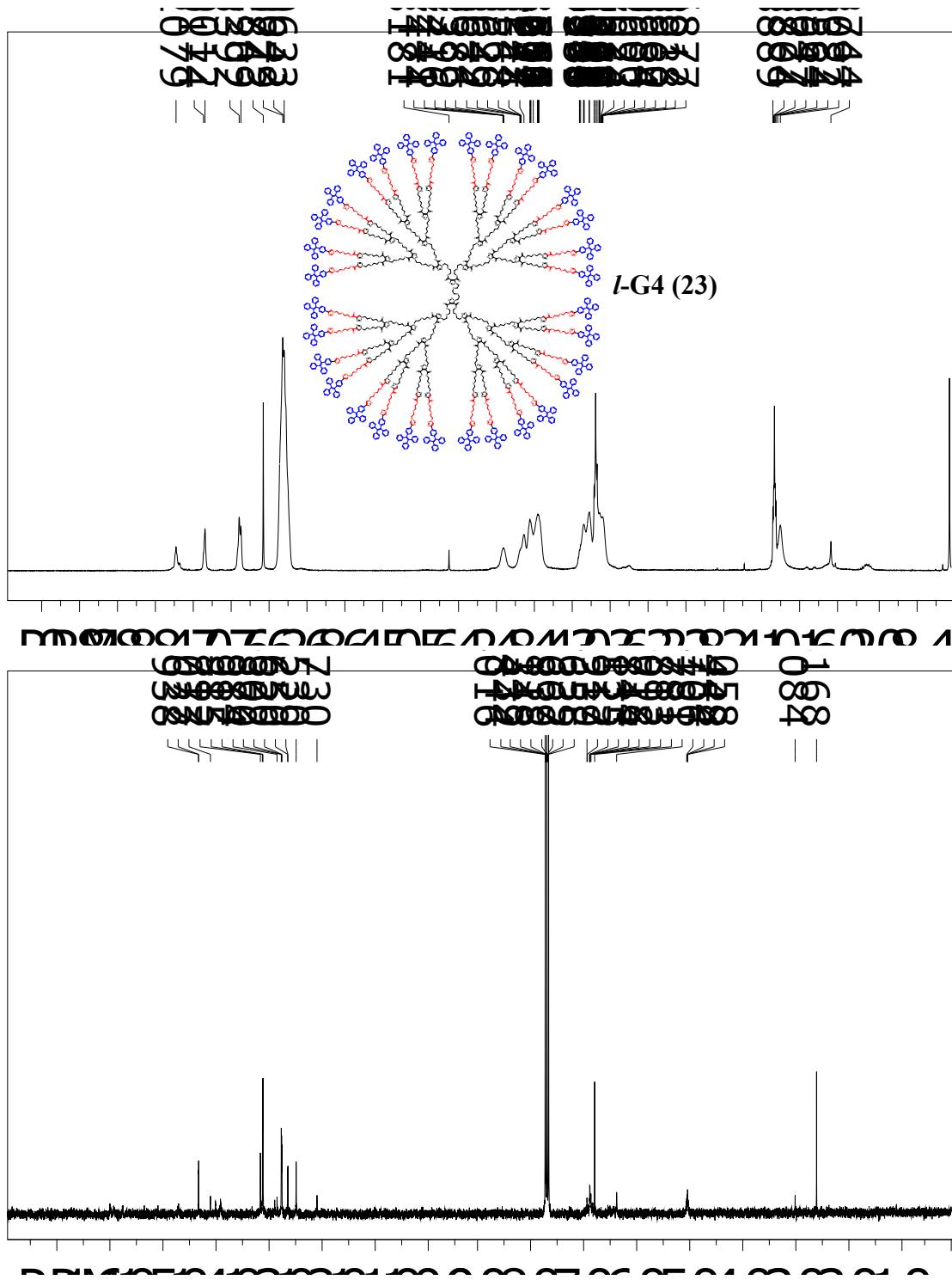












3. Infrared spectra

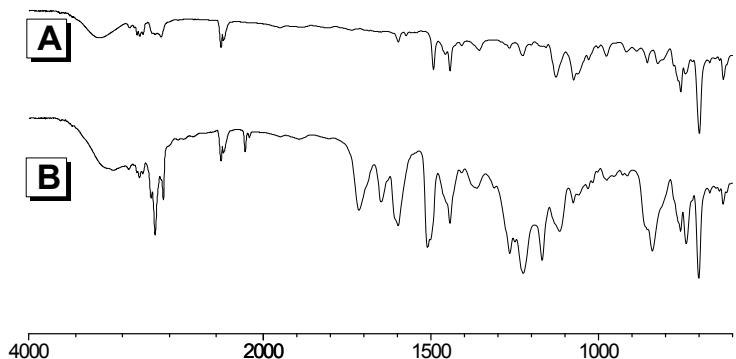


Figure S3. Infrared spectra from compound **17** (A) and compound **(19)** (B)

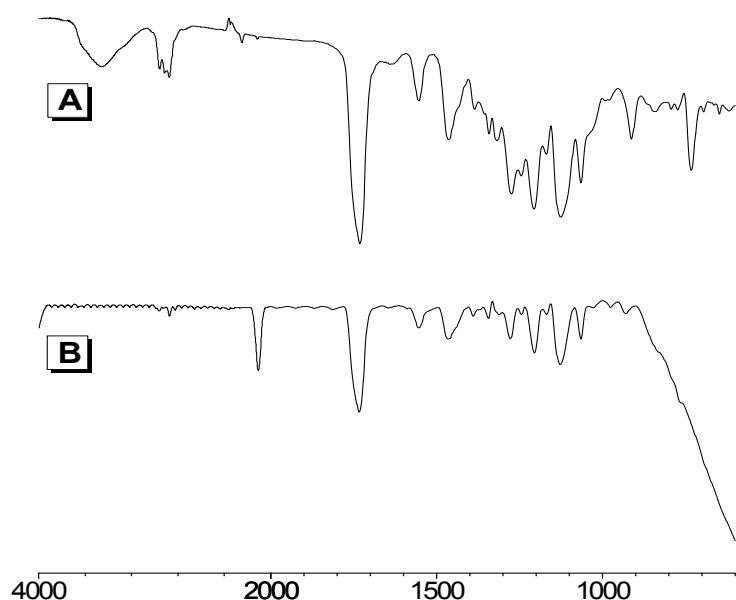


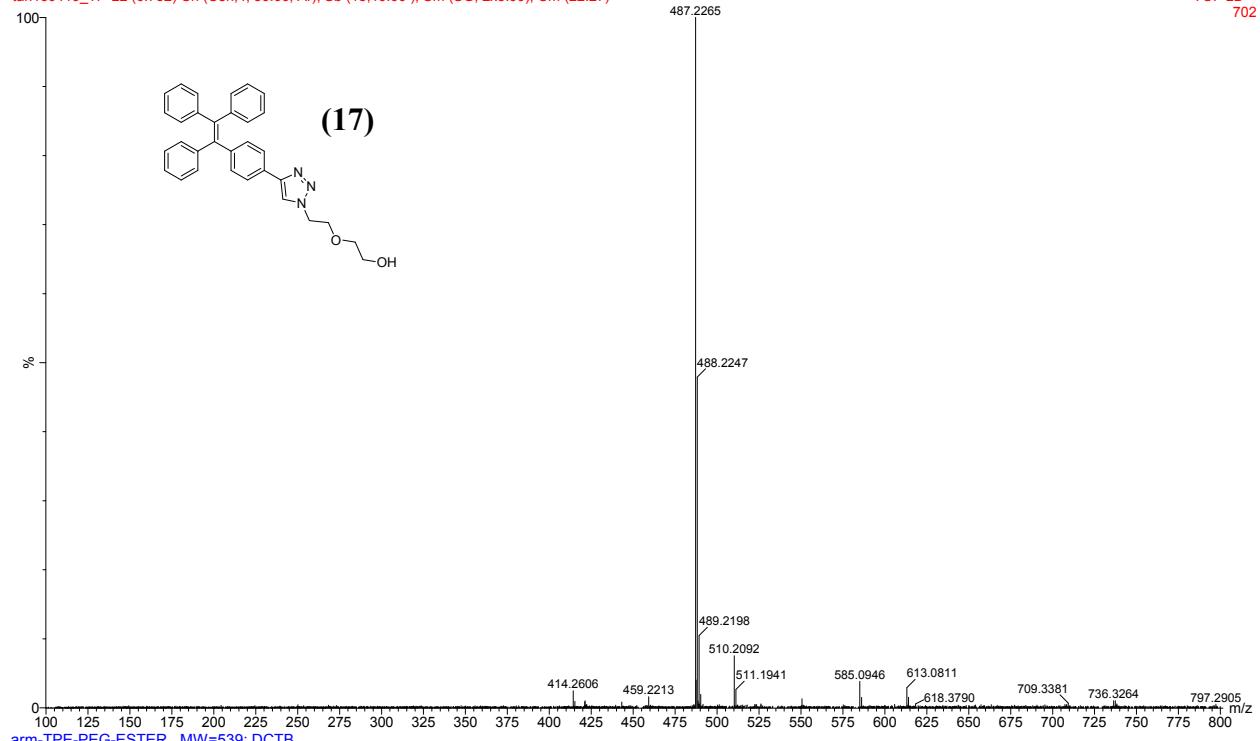
Figure S4. Infrared spectra from EO3-EO2-G4-I (**14**) (A) and EO3-EO2-G4-N₃ (**15**) (B)

4. Mass spectra

arm-HK-97-111, MW=487; DCTB

tan130419_17 22 (0.732) Cn (Cen,4, 50.00, Ar); Sb (15,10.00); Sm (SG, 2x3.00); Cm (22:27)

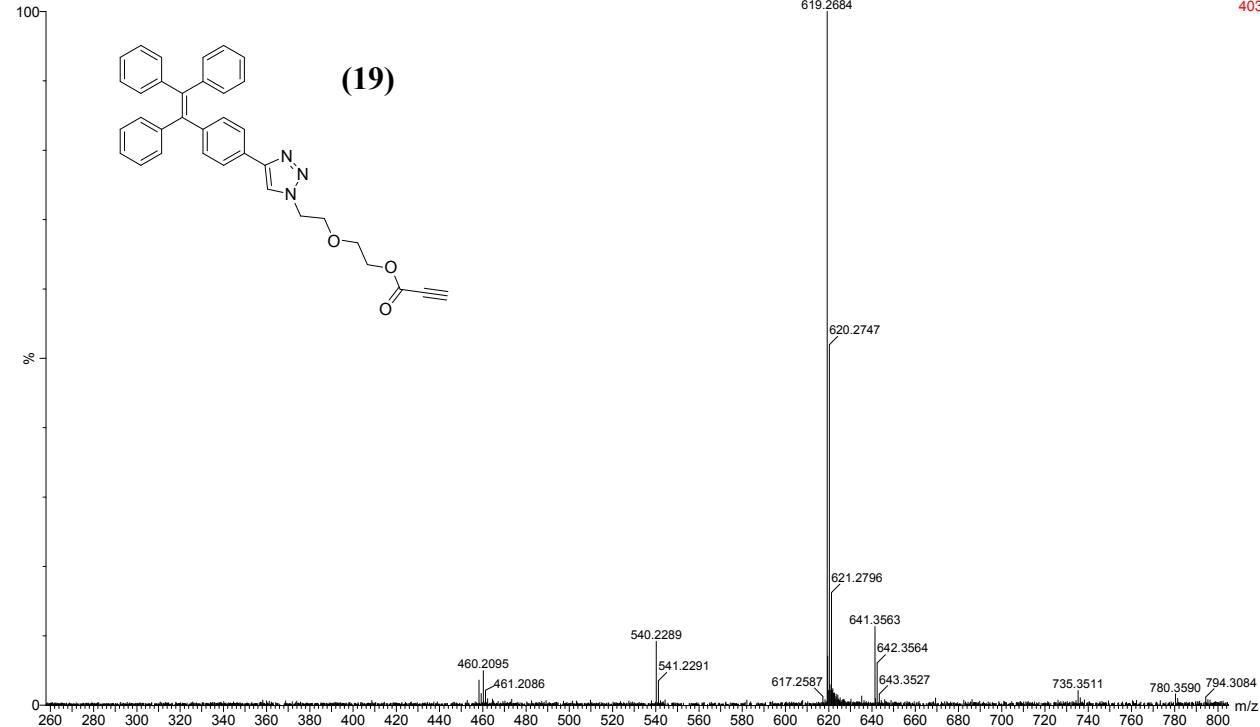
TOF LD+
702

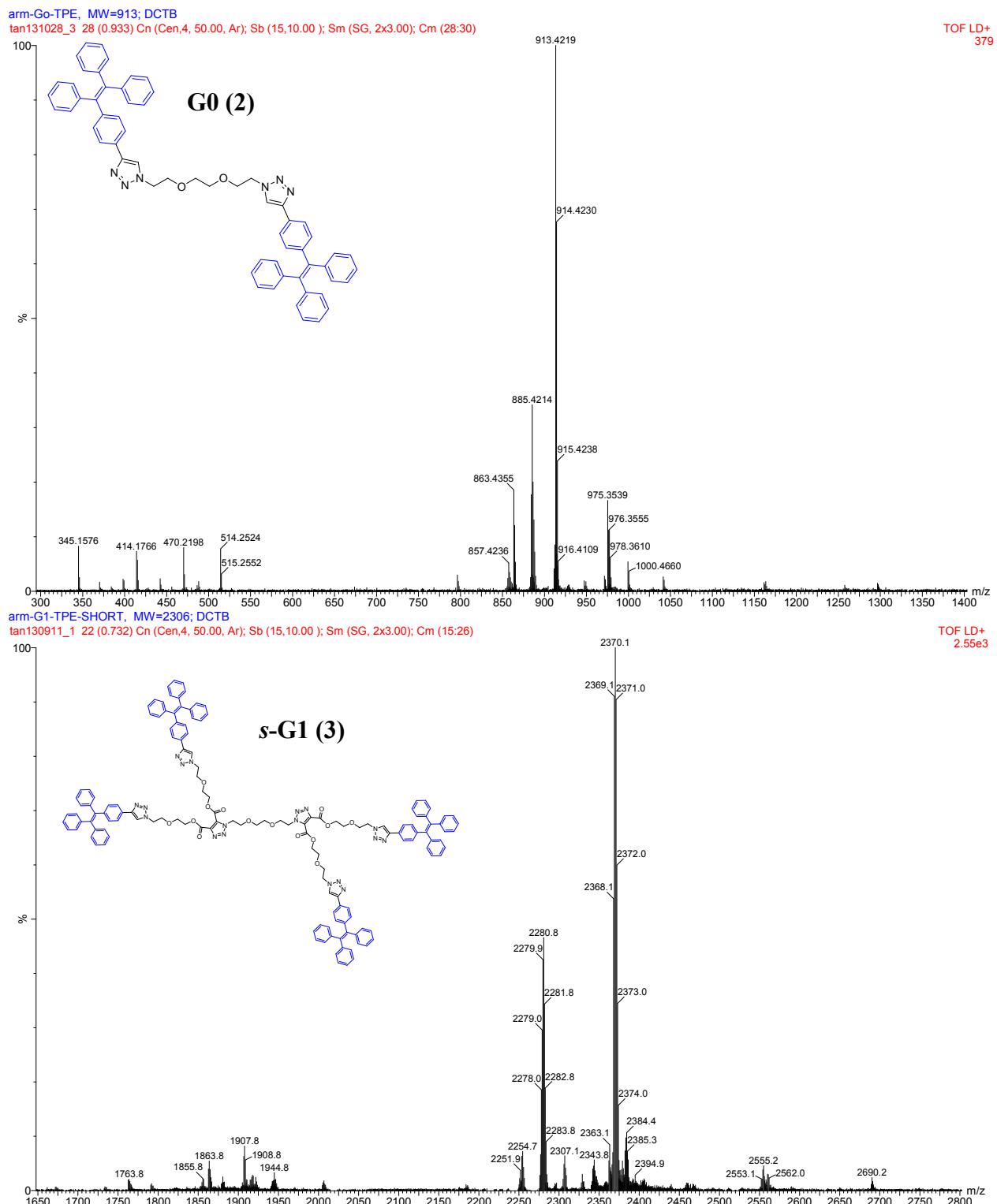


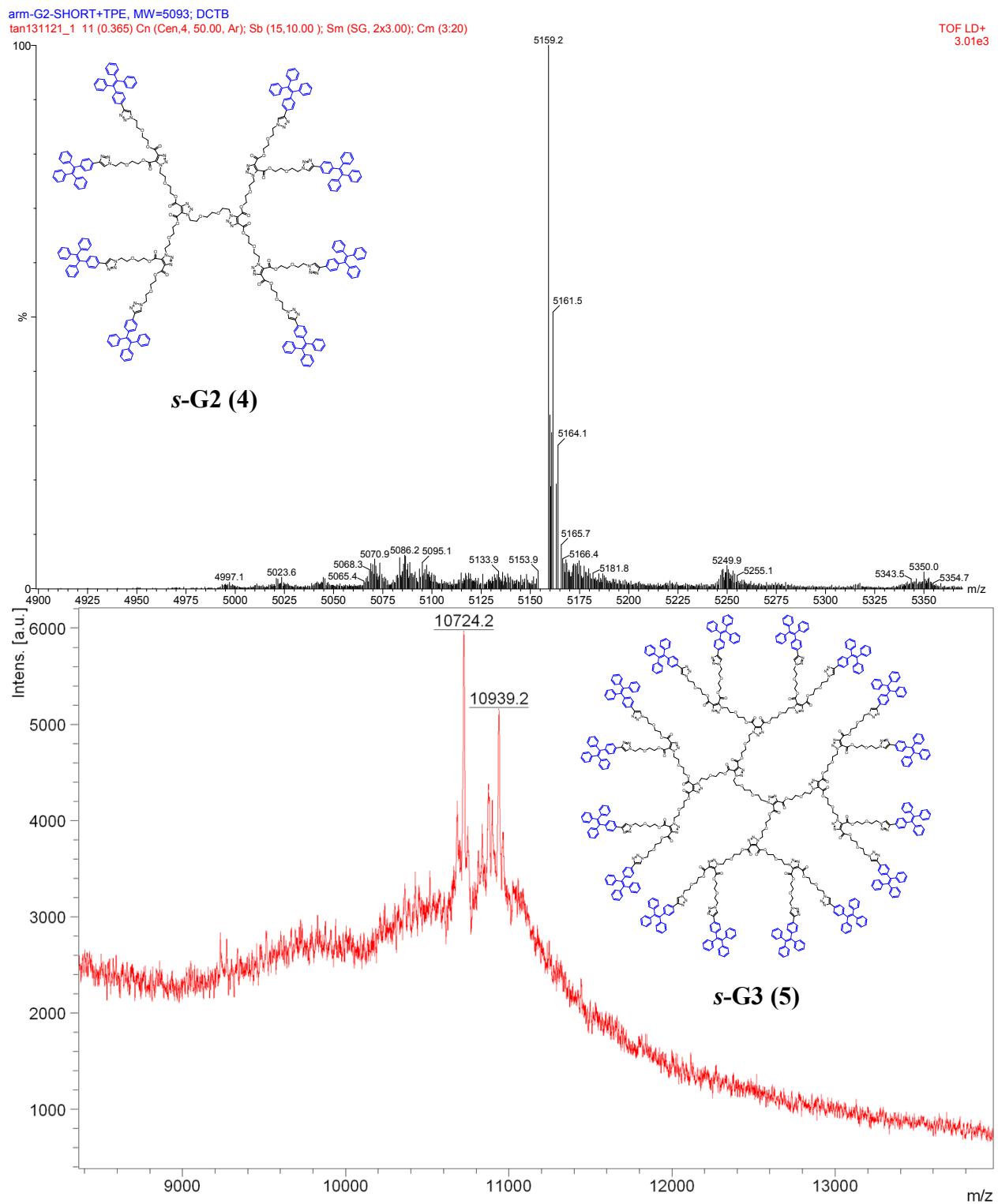
arm-TPE-PEG-ESTER, MW=539; DCTB

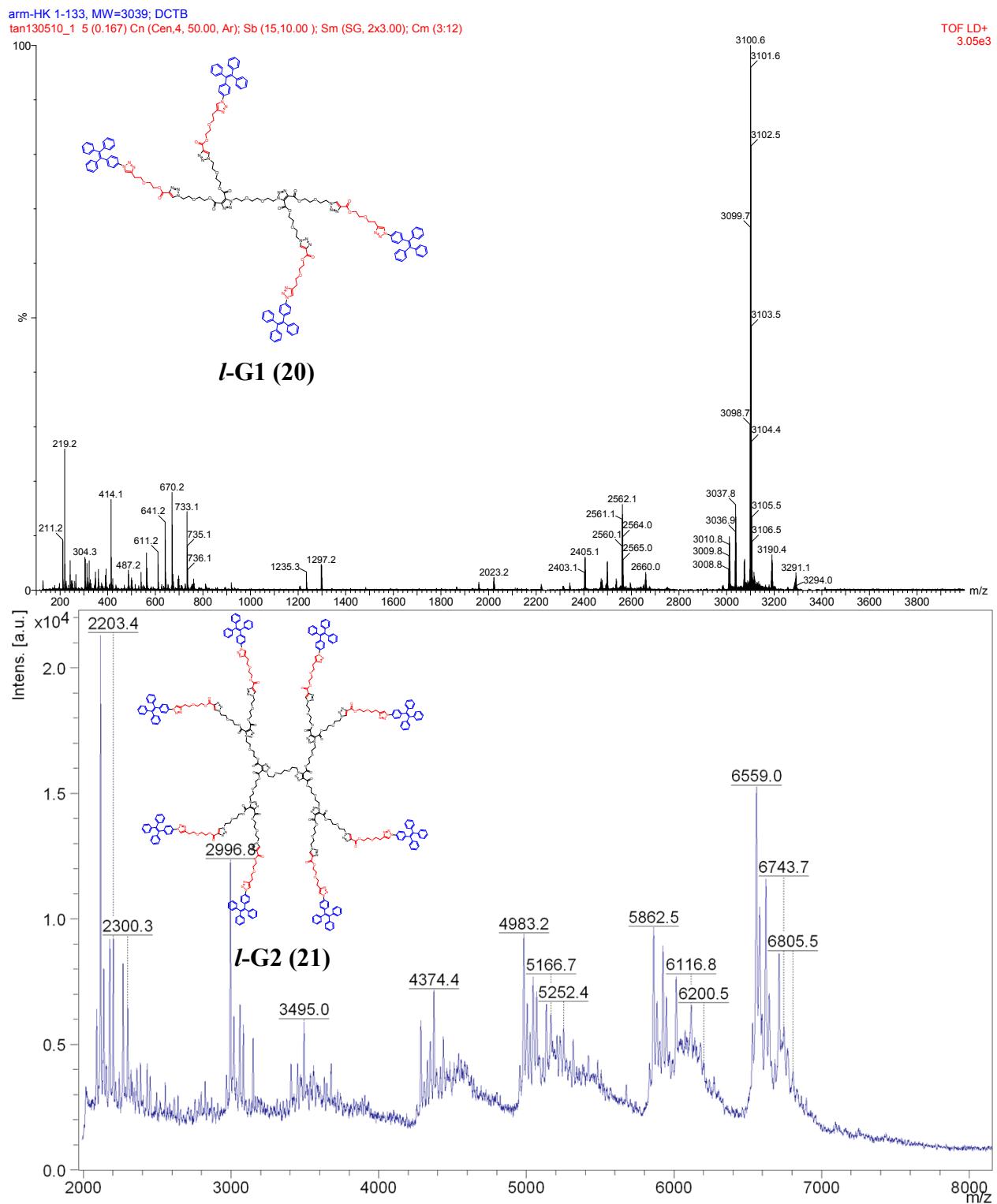
tan131024_4 10 (0.332) Cn (Cen,4, 50.00, Ar); Sb (15,10.00); Sm (SG, 2x3.00); Cm (10:18)

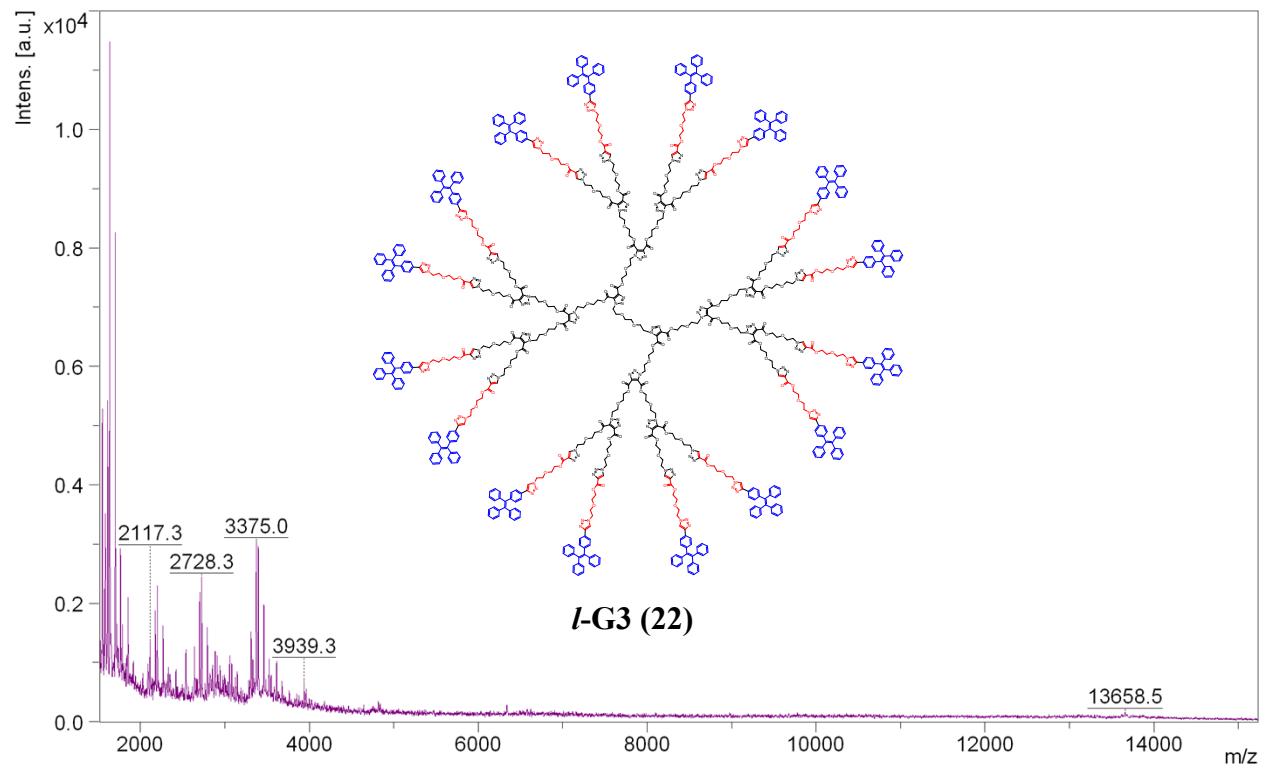
TOF LD+
403











5. PL spectra

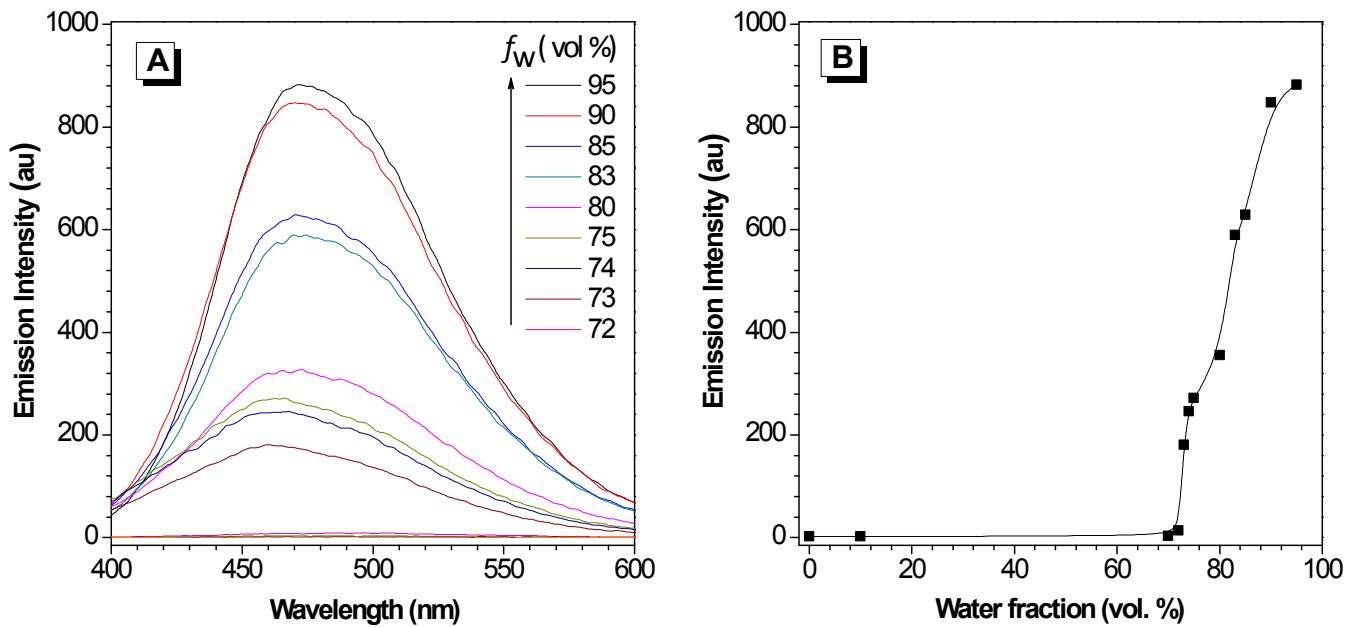


Figure. S4 (A) Emission spectra of **G0 (2)** in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of the intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

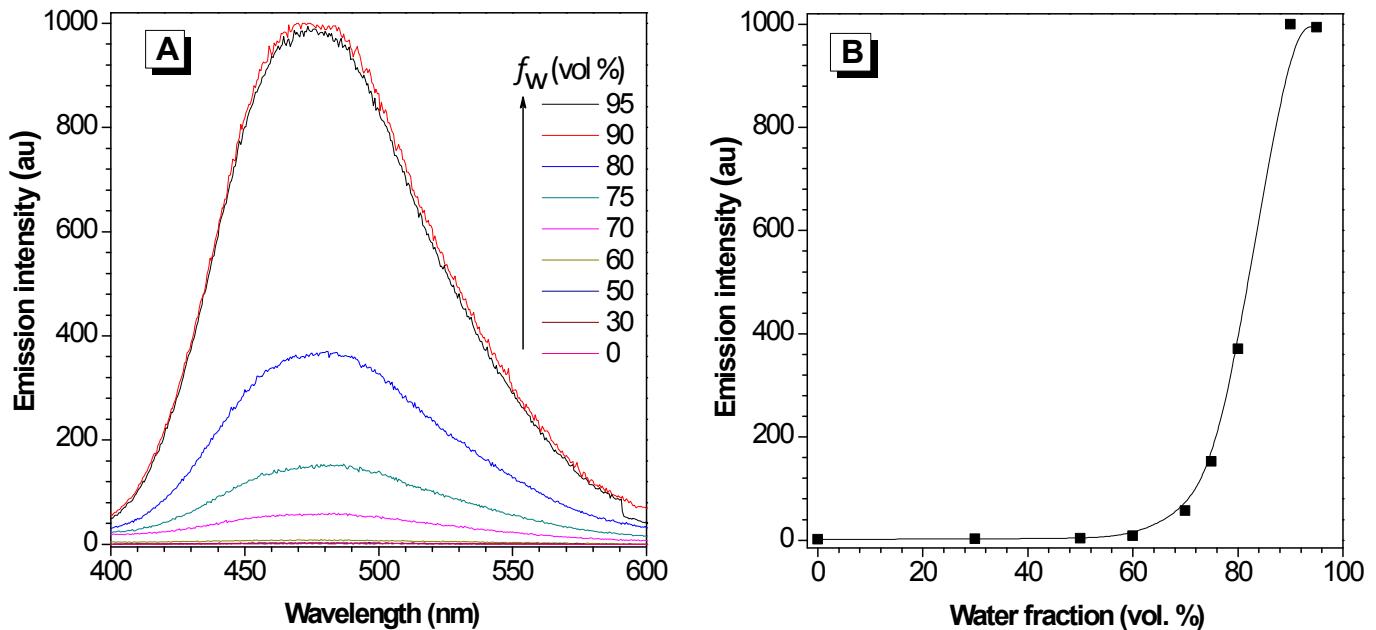


Figure. S5 (A) Emission spectra of **s-G1 (3)** in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

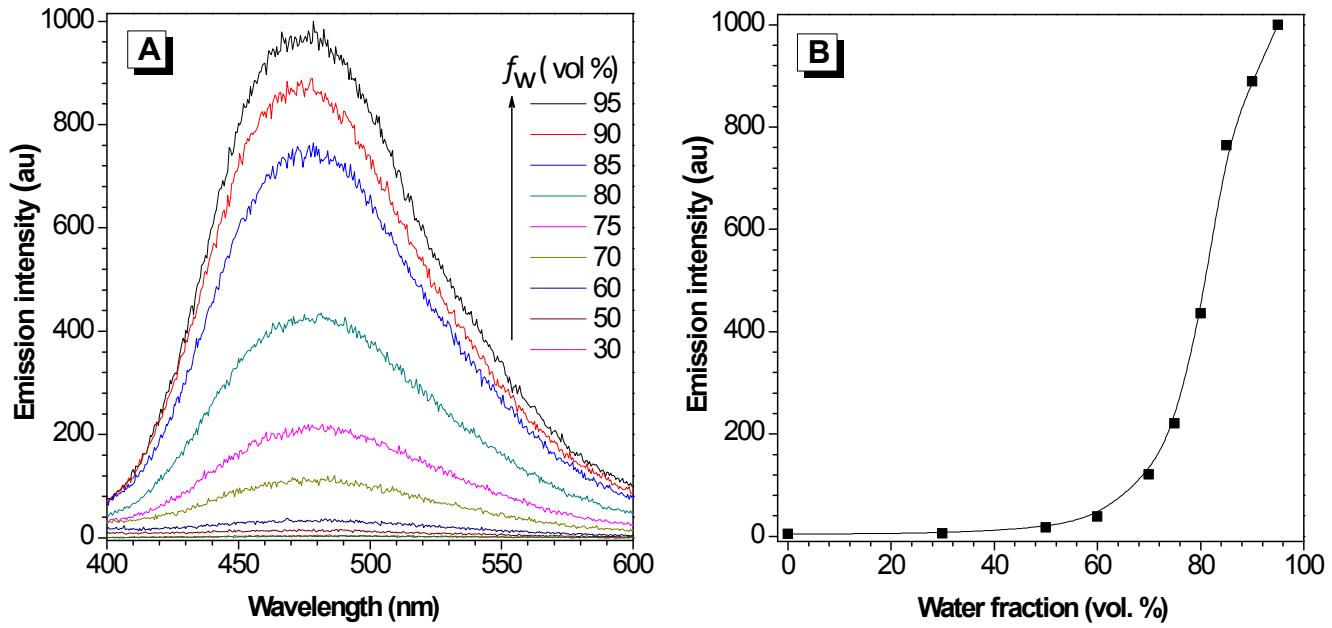


Figure. S6 (A) Emission spectra of *s*-G2 (**4**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

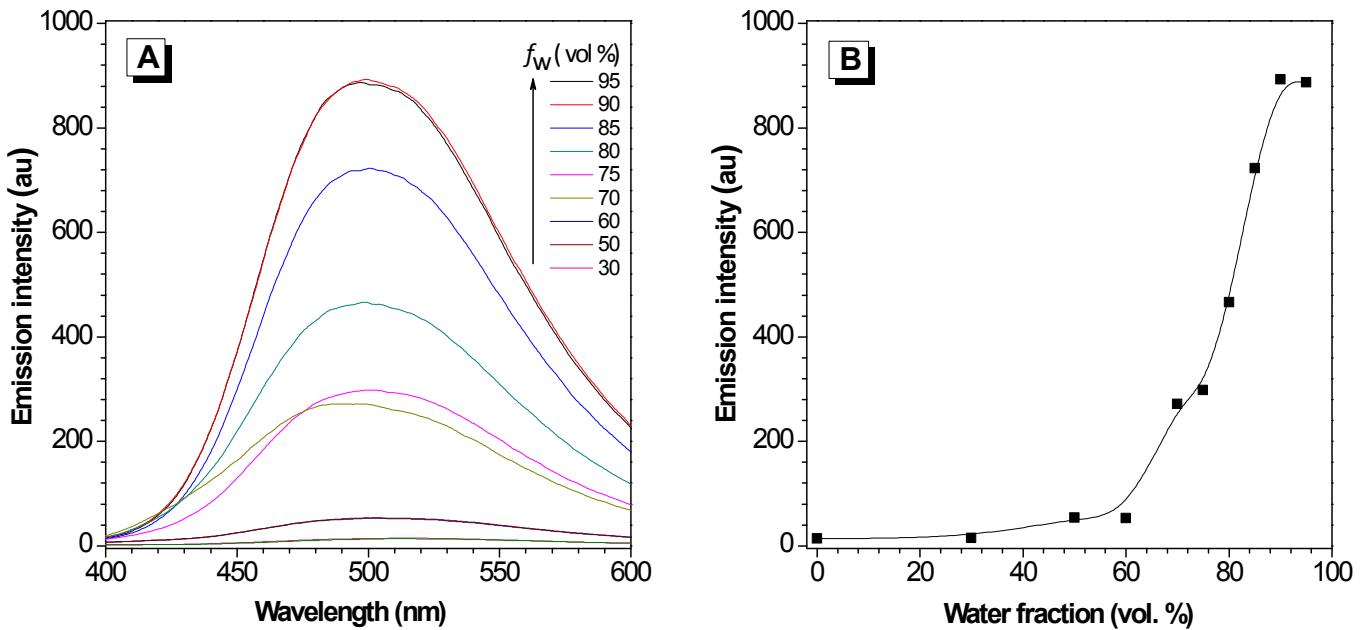


Figure. S7 (A) Emission spectra of *s*-G3 (**5**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

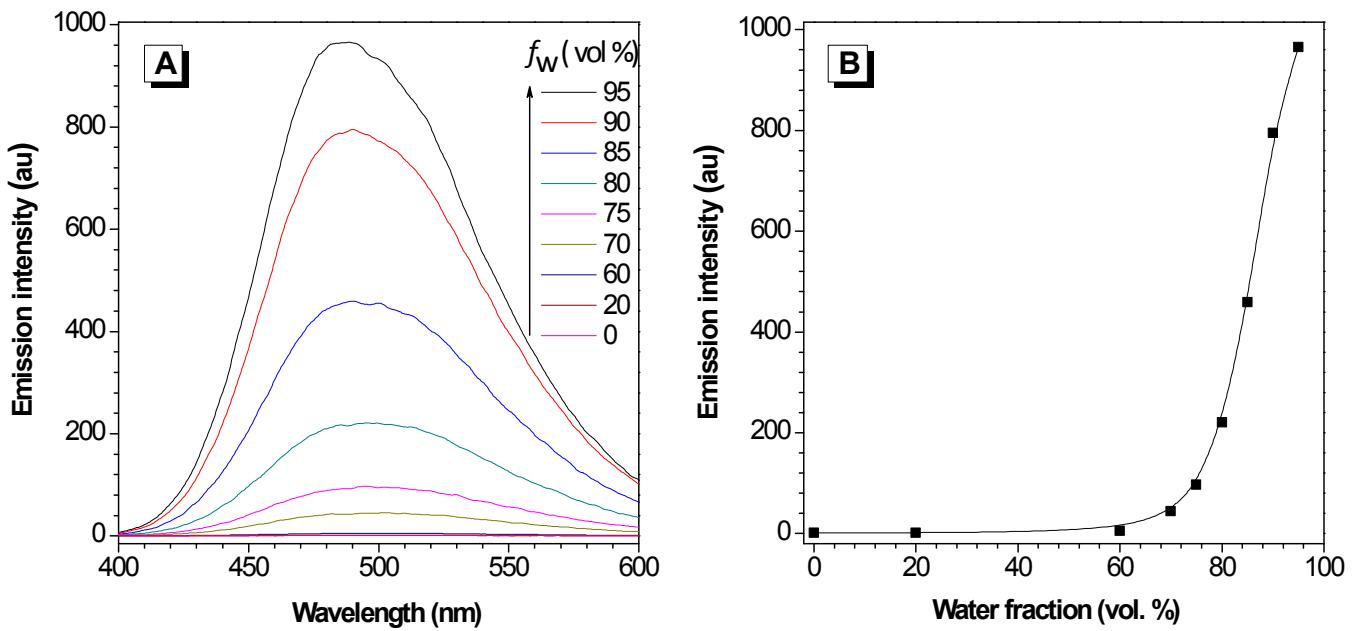


Figure. S8 (A) Emission spectra of *l*-G1 (**20**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

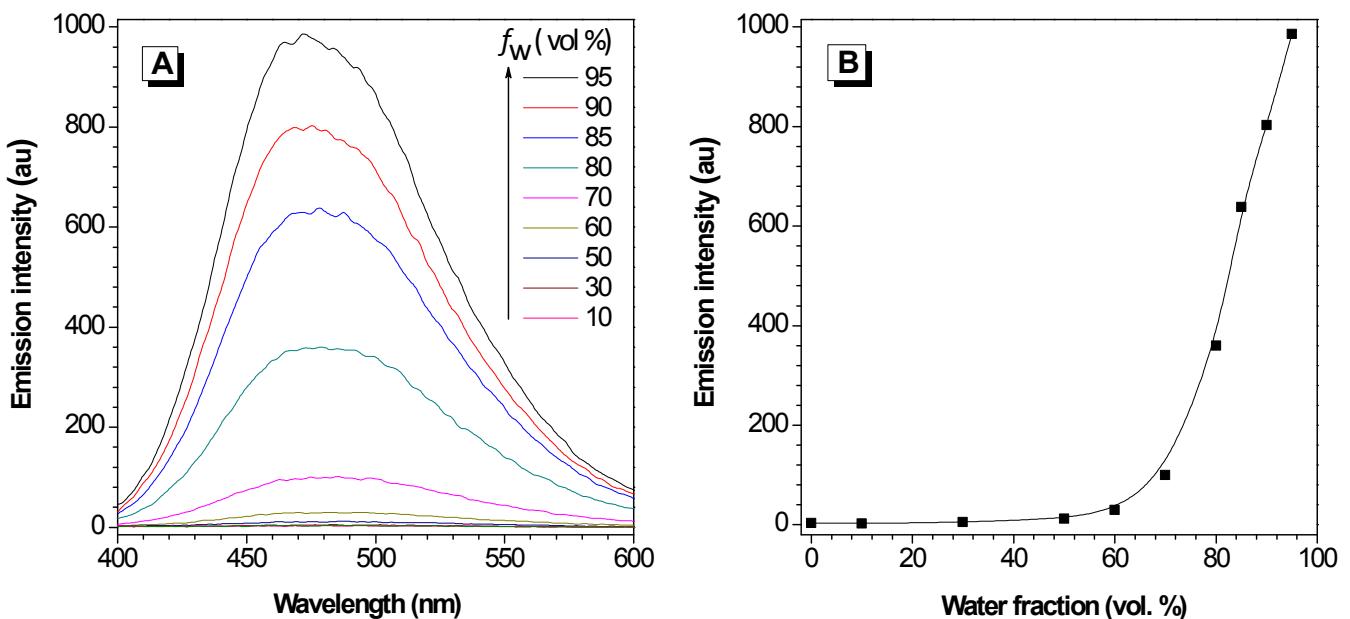


Figure. S9 (A) Emission spectra of *l*-G2 (**21**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

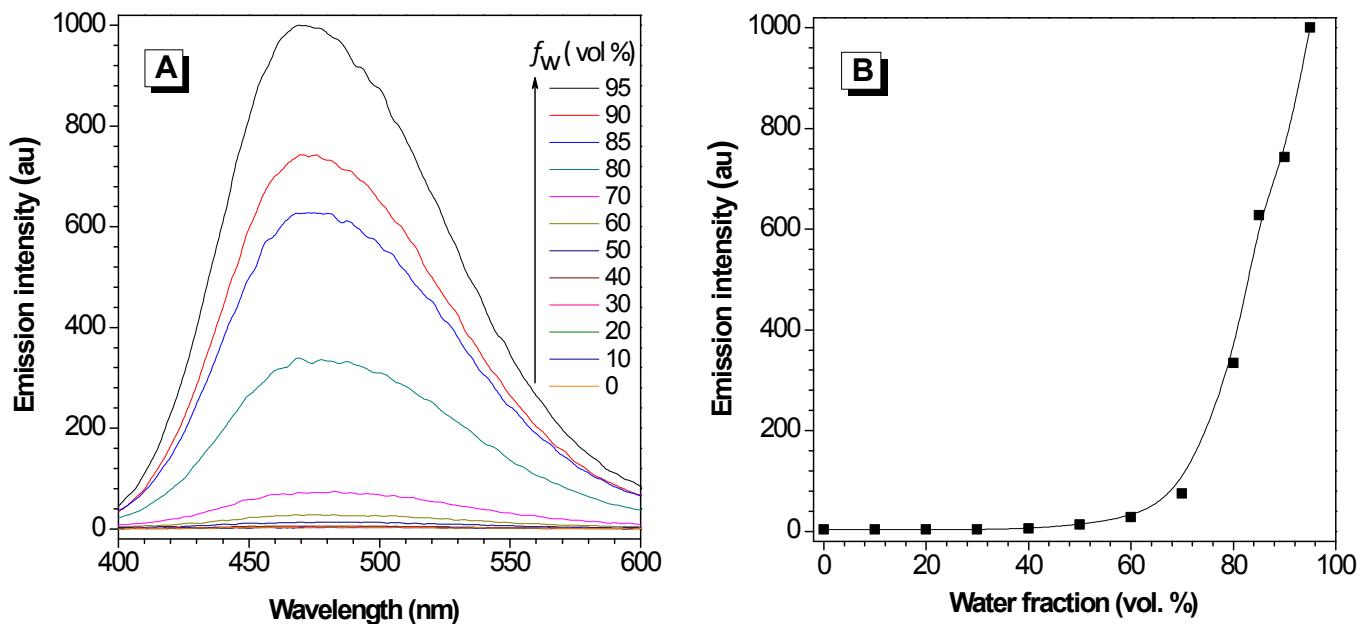


Figure. S10 (A) Emission spectra of *l*-G3 (**22**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.

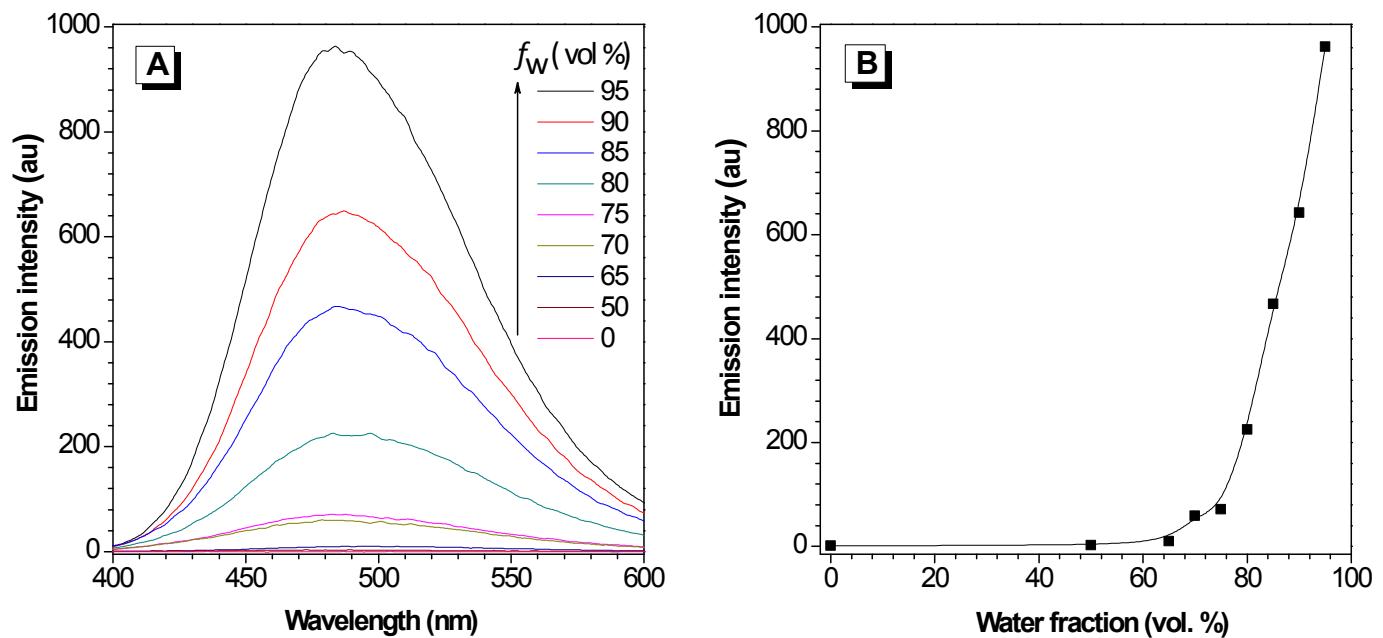


Figure. S11 (A) Emission spectra of *l*-G4 (**23**) in THF–water mixtures. (B) Plot of intensity values versus the compositions of the aqueous mixtures. Solution concentration: 10^{-5} M; excitation wavelength: 327 nm.



Figure S12. (A) G4-*l* (**23**) dried in a flask. It is a yellow flaky solid. (B) The very same flask exposed to UV light.