

Supporting Information

Preparation, adsorption and recognition properties of a facile solid symmetric tetramethylcucurbit[6]uril-based porous supramolecular assembly

Fei Yang Tian, Rui Xue Cheng, Yun Qian Zhang, Zhu Tao,* Qian Jiang Zhu

[†] Key Laboratory of Macrocyclic and Supramolecular Chemistry of Guizhou Province, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, People's Republic of China.

*Corresponding Email Address: gzutao@263.net

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

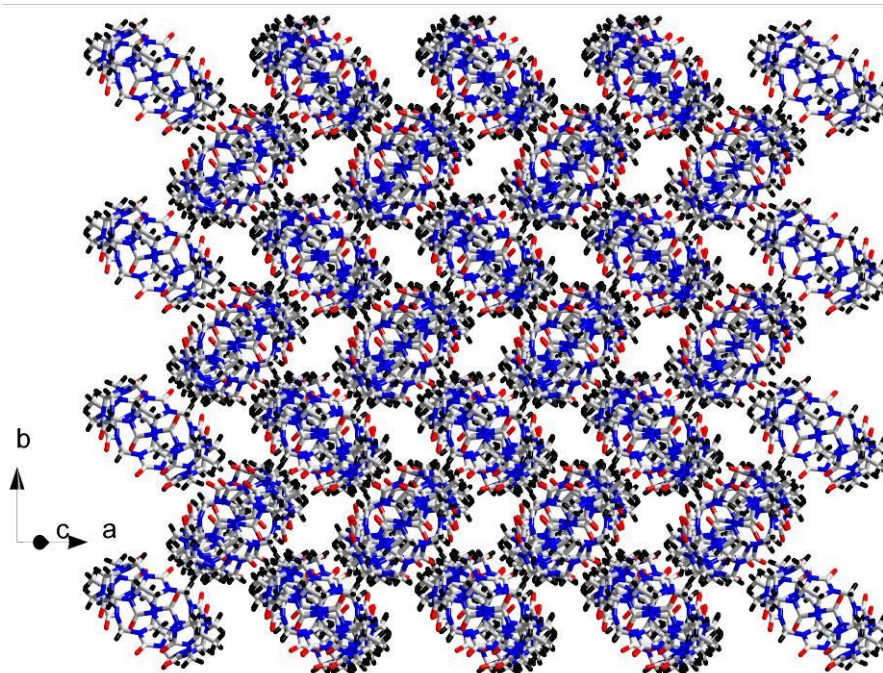


Fig. S1 Stacking structure from *ab* plane in compound A.

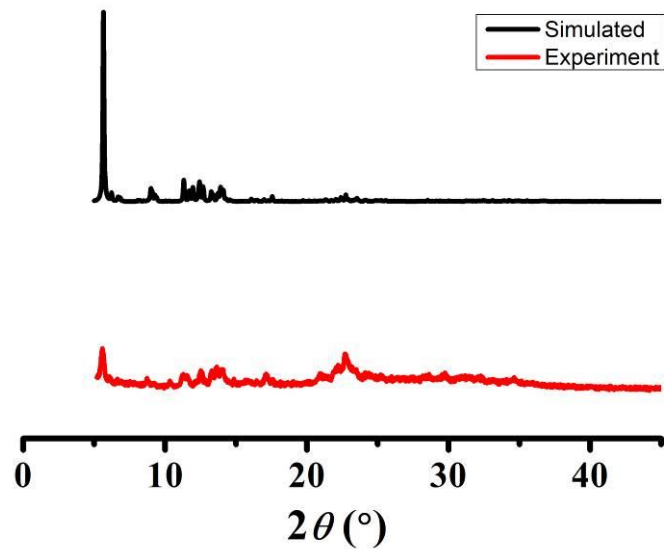


Fig. S2 Powder X-ray diffraction analyses of **A** (top) and comparison with simulation (bottom)

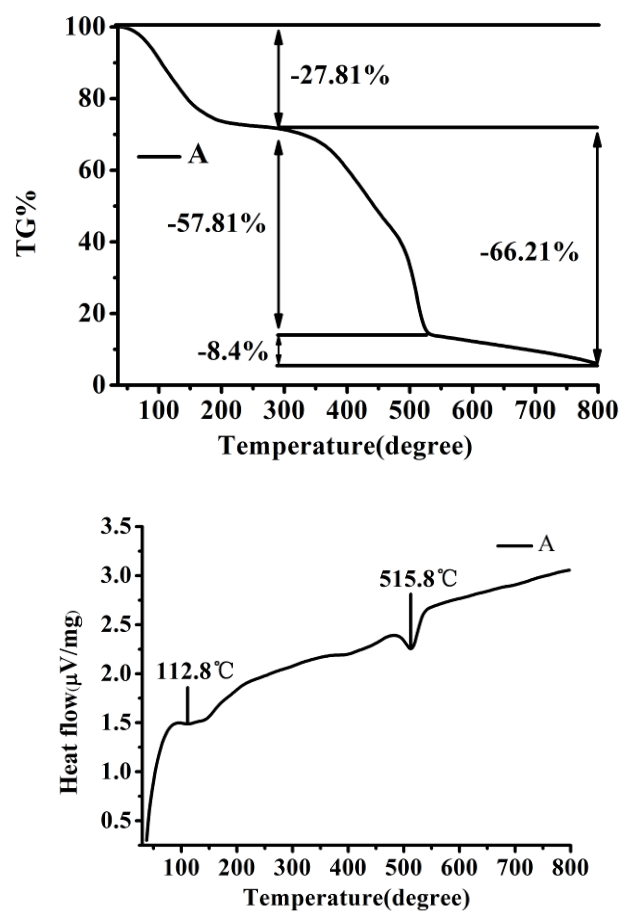
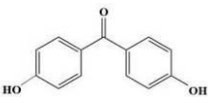


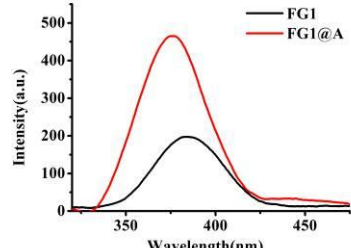
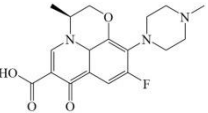


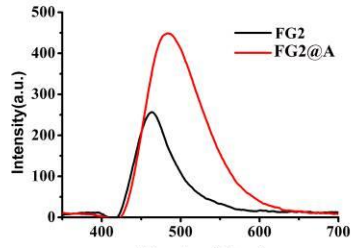
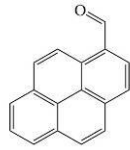


Fig. S3 TG (top) and DTA (bottom) curves of **A** in N_2 .

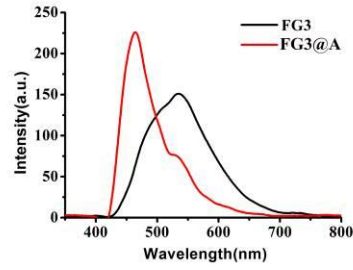
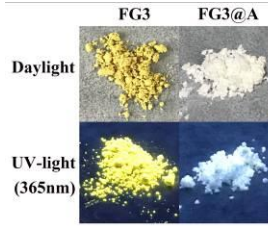
Table S1 (in the first column) Selected 15 fluorophore guests (**FGs**); (in the second column) General survey of loading **A** with 15 fluorophore guests (**FGs**) to form luminescent assemblies (**FG@As**) by comparison of colour and fluorescence spectra of **FG** and solid **FG@As**, respectively.

fluorophore guests	Survey of loading A with FG (saturated adsorption)
<p style="text-align: center;">FG1</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FG1</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FG1@A</p>  </div> </div>  <p>The graph shows Intensity (a.u.) on the y-axis (0 to 500) and Wavelength (nm) on the x-axis (350 to 450). The black curve (FG1) has a peak at approximately 385 nm with an intensity of about 200. The red curve (FG1@A) has a peak at approximately 385 nm with a higher intensity of about 450.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FG2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">levofloxacin</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FG2</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FG2@A</p>  </div> </div>  <p>The graph shows Intensity (a.u.) on the y-axis (0 to 500) and Wavelength (nm) on the x-axis (400 to 700). The black curve (FG2) has a peak at approximately 485 nm with an intensity of about 250. The red curve (FG2@A) has a peak at approximately 485 nm with a higher intensity of about 450.</p>

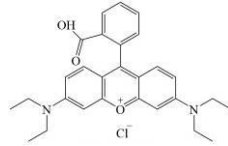
FG3



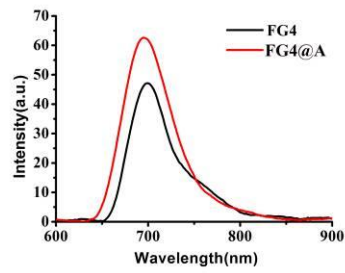
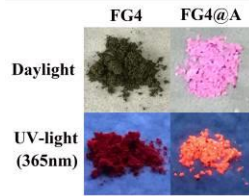
1-pyrenecarboxaldehyde



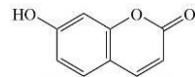
FG4



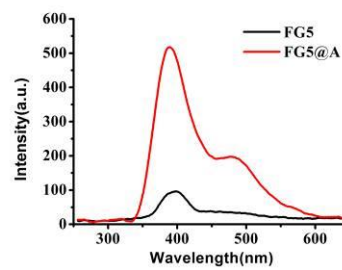
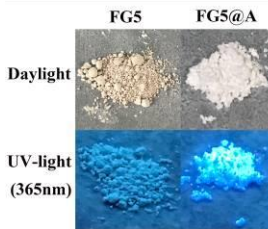
rhodamine B



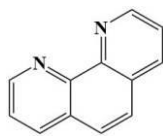
FG5



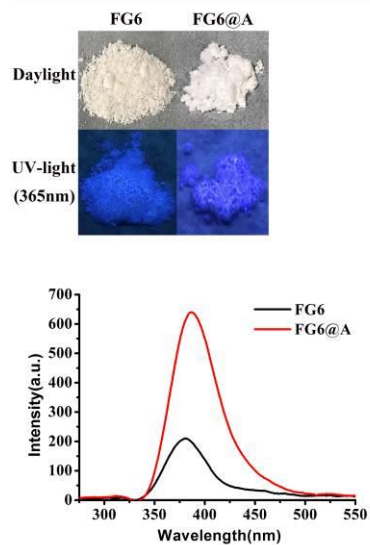
7-hydroxycoumarin



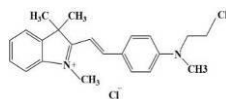
FG6



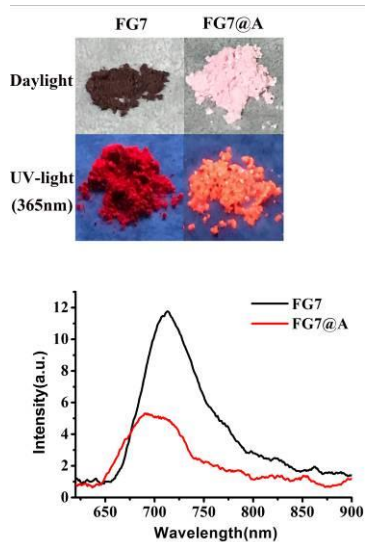
1,10-phenanthroline



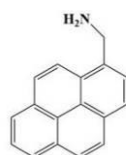
FG7



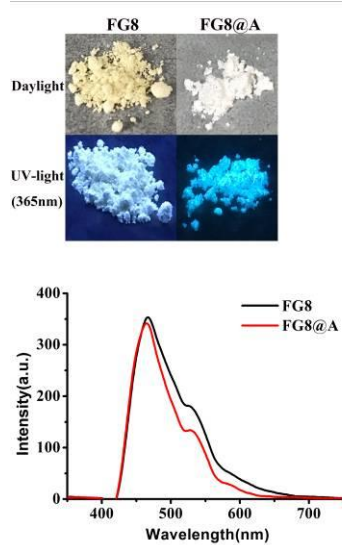
astrazon pink FG



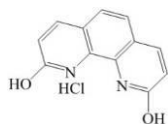
FG8



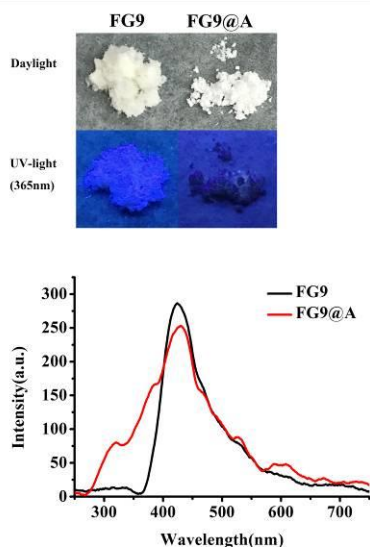
1-pyrenemethylamine hydrochloride



FG9



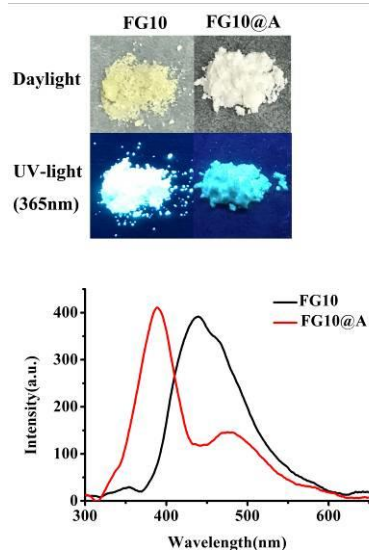
Neocuproine hydrochloride



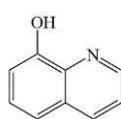
FG10



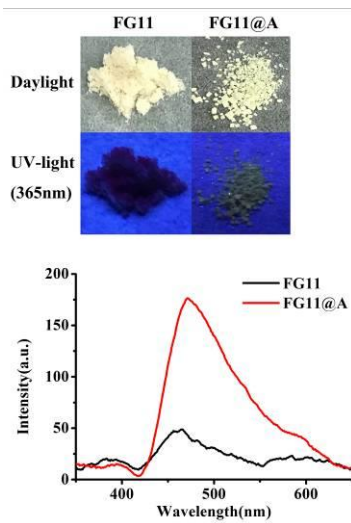
pyrene



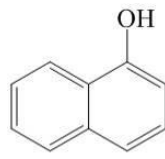
FG11



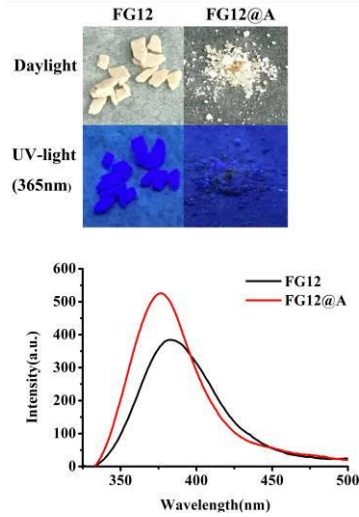
8-hydroxyquinoline



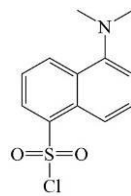
FG12



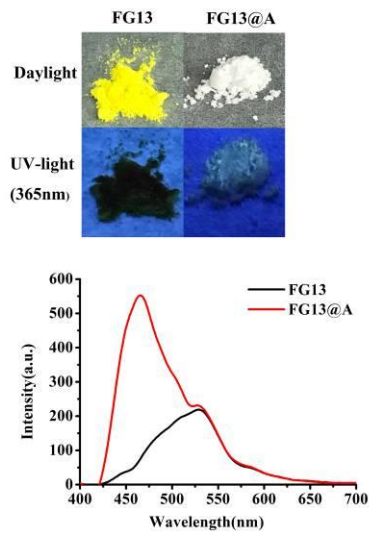
1-Naphthol



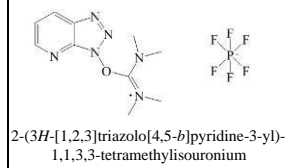
FG13



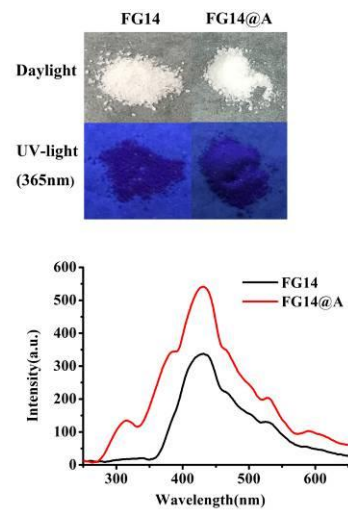
Dansyl chloride



FG14



2-(3*H*-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridine-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium



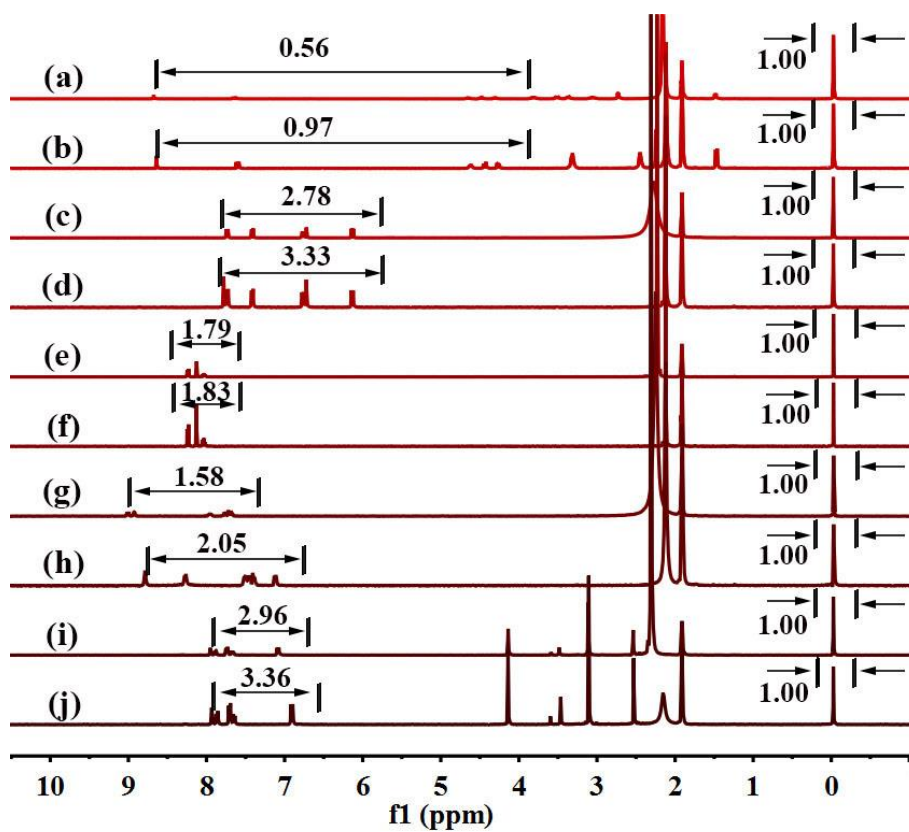
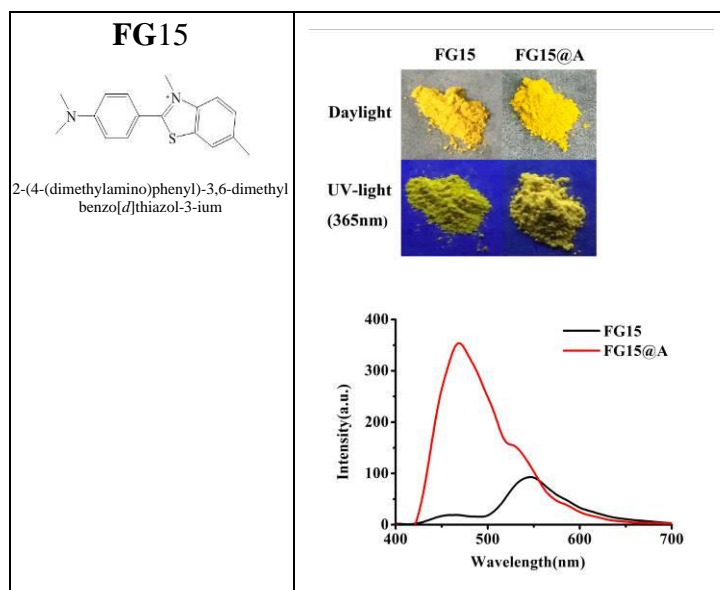


Fig. S4 ^1H NMR spectra in deuterated acetonitrile: (a) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG2** added 10 mg **A**; (b) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG2**; (c) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG5** added 10 mg **A**; (d) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG5**; (e) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG10** added 10 mg **A**; (f) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG10**; (g) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG11** added 10 mg **A**; (h) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG11**; (i) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG15** added 10 mg **A**; (j) 0.5 mL 0.01 M **FG15**;

Table S2. Normalized adsorption data of **A** for five dyes, respectively (mol/g)

A	(b) FG	(d) FG5		
	(a) 2.11×10^{-6}	(c) 2.75×10^{-7}		
	(f) FG10	(h) FG11	(j) FG15	
	(e) 1.11×10^{-7}	(g) 1.15×10^{-6}	(i) 5.98×10^{-6}	

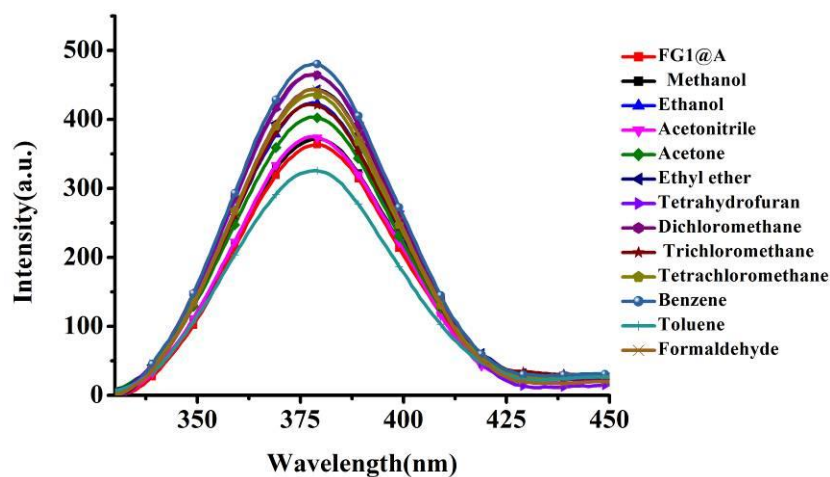


Fig. S5 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG1@A** loaded with the 12 **VOCs**, respectively.

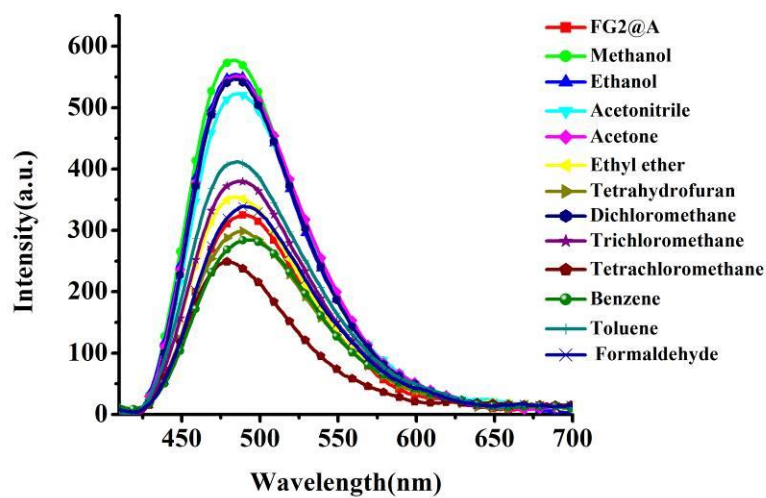


Fig. S6 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG2@A** loaded with the 12 **VOCs**, respectively.

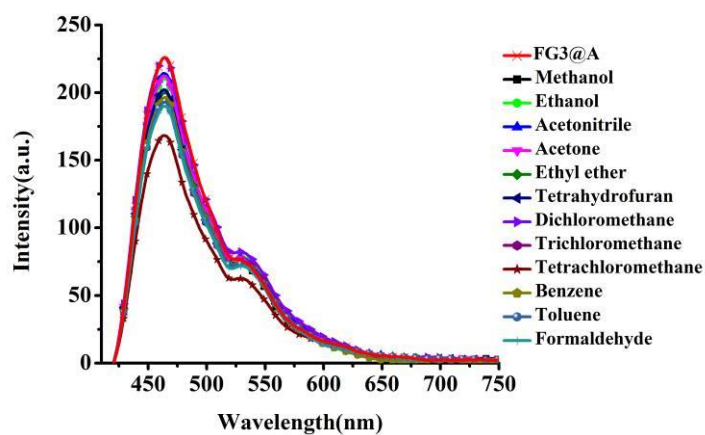


Fig. S7 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG3@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

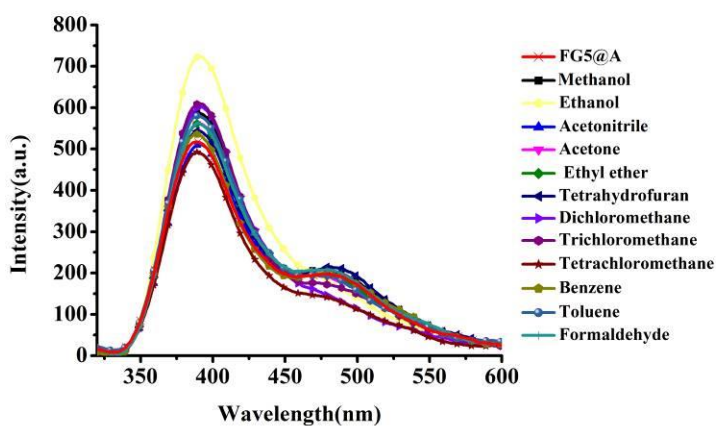


Fig. S8 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG5@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

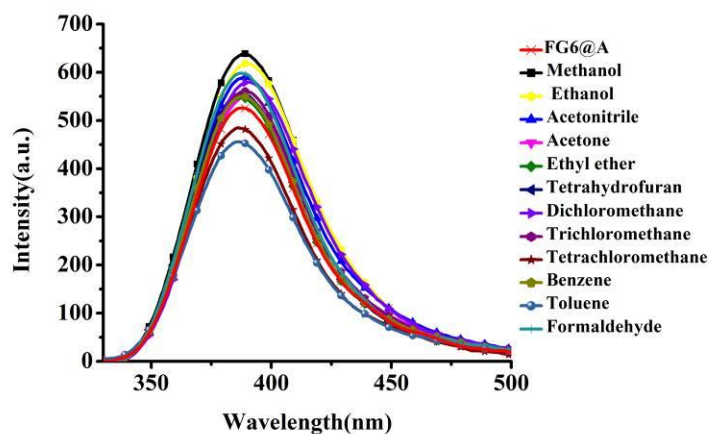


Fig. S9 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG6@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

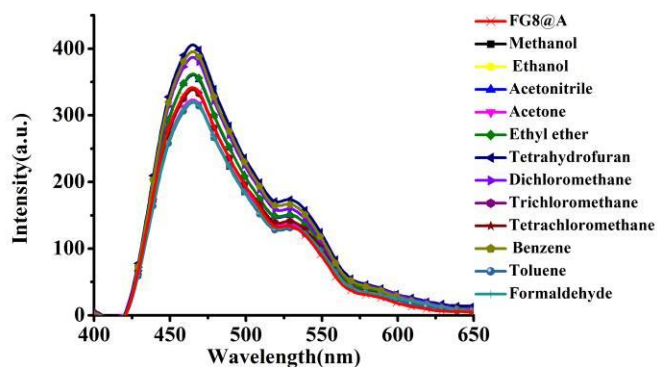


Fig. S10 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG8@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

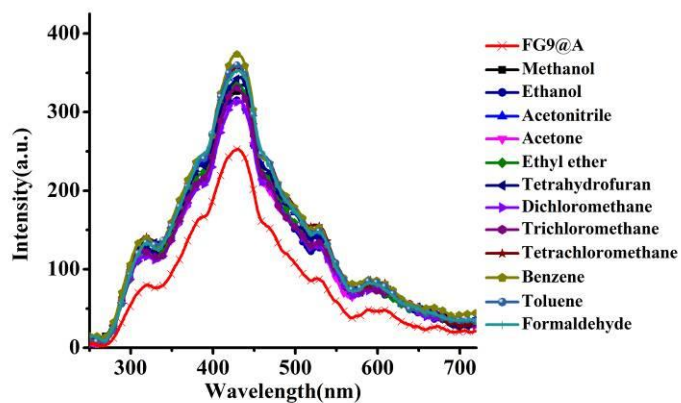


Fig. S11 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG9@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

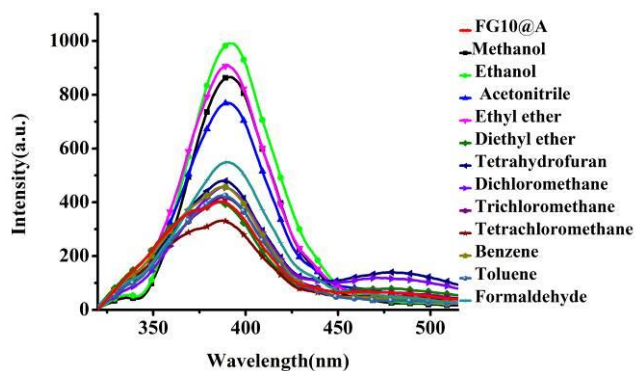


Fig. S12 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG10@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

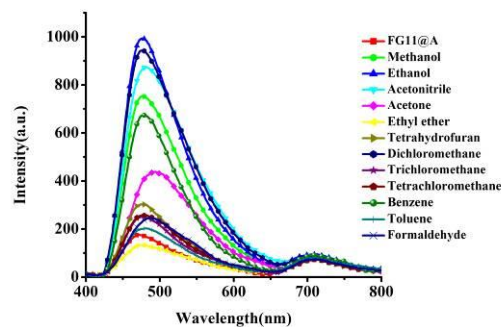


Fig. S13 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG11@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

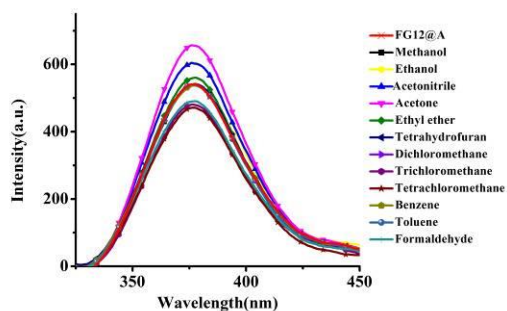


Fig. S14 General survey of fluorescence spectra of **FG12@A** loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

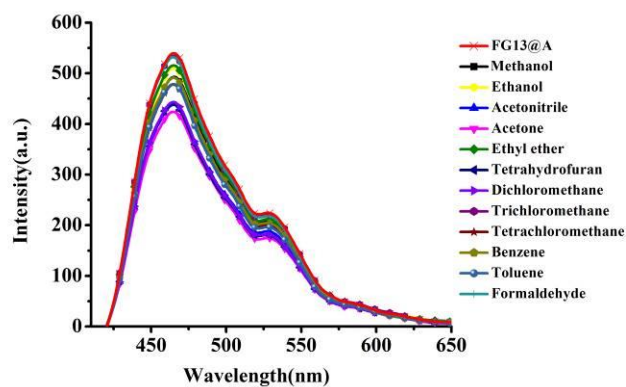


Fig. S15 General survey of fluorescence spectra of FG13@A loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

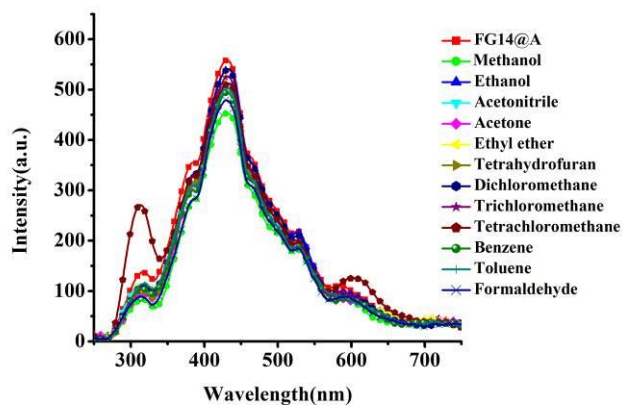


Fig. S16 General survey of fluorescence spectra of FG14@A loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

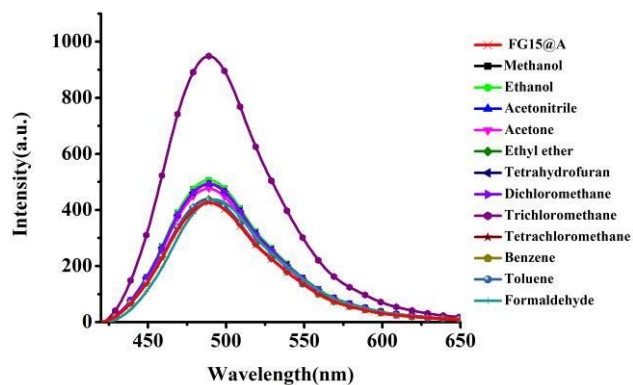


Fig. S17 General survey of fluorescence spectra of FG15@A loaded with the 12 VOCs, respectively.

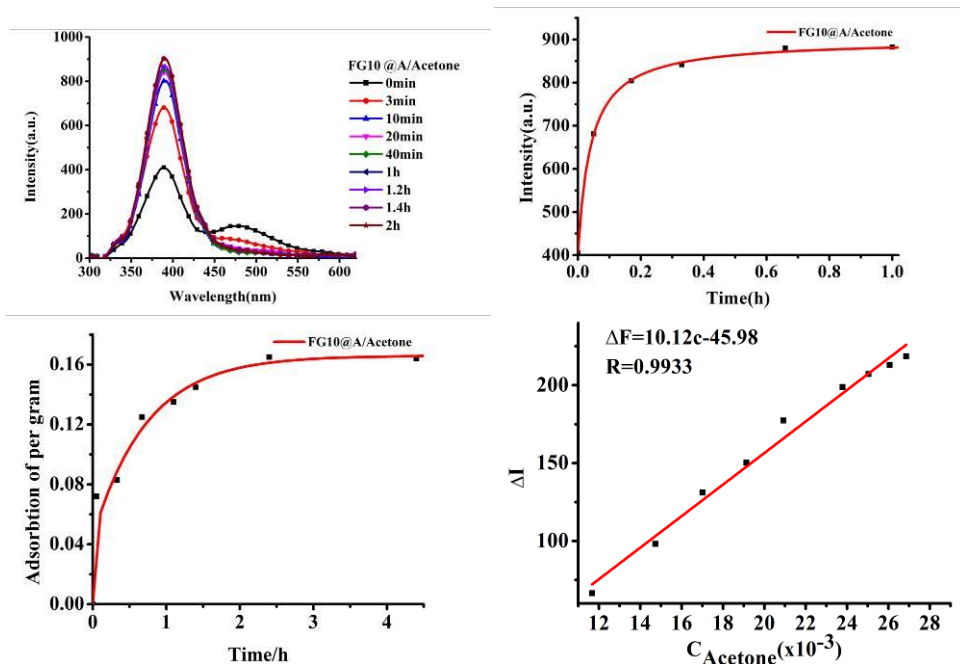


Fig. S18 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG10@A** with acetone; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG10@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of acetone in **FG10@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of acetone adsorbed by solid **FG10@A**.

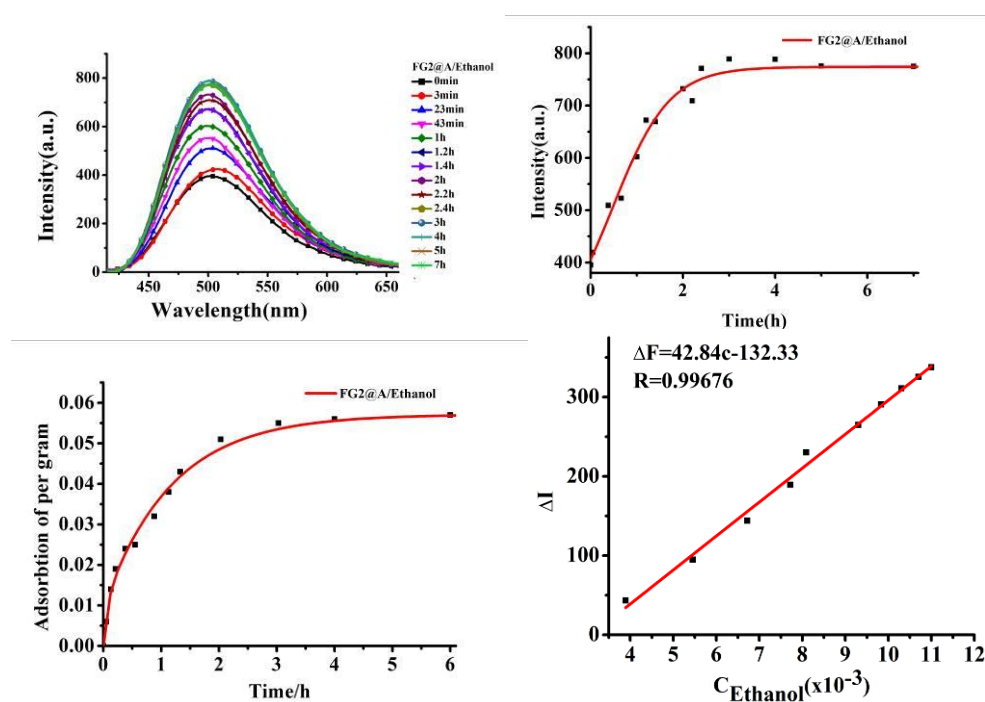


Fig. S19 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG2@A** with ethanol; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG2@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of ethanol in **FG2@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of ethanol adsorbed by solid **FG2@A**.

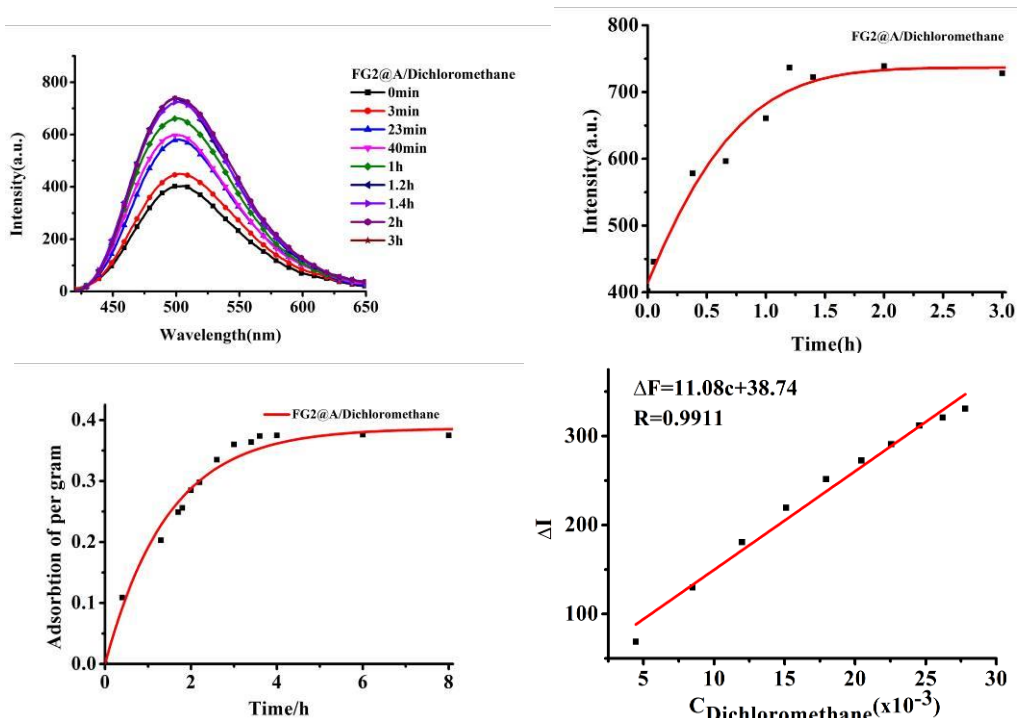


Fig. S20 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG2@A** with dichloromethane; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG2@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of dichloromethane in **FG2@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of dichloromethane adsorbed by solid **FG2@A**.

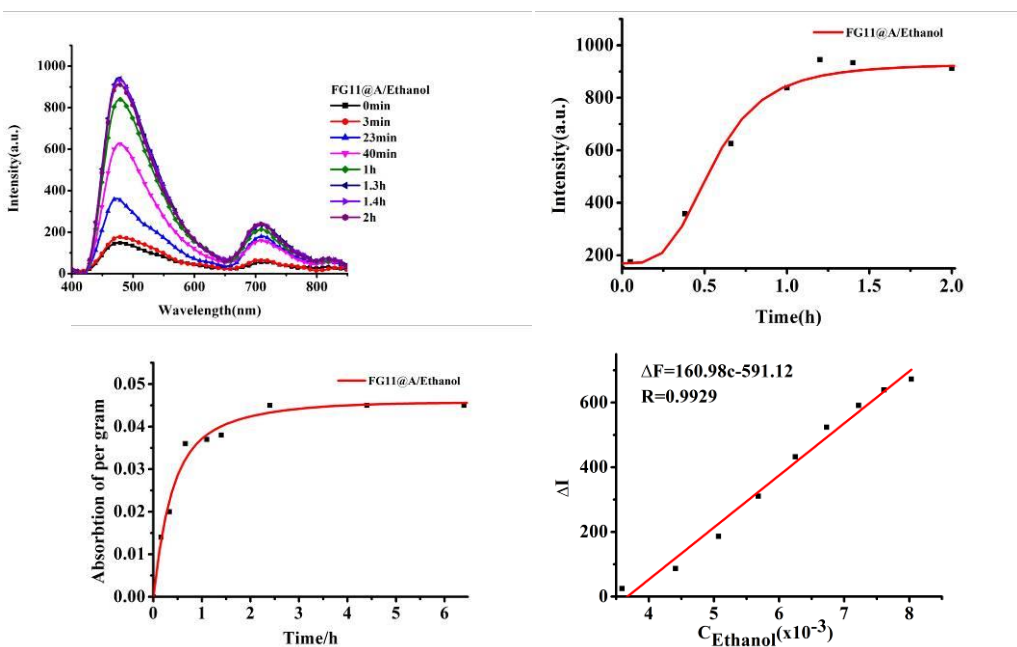


Fig. S21 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG11@A** with ethanol; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG11@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of ethanol in **FG11@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of ethanol adsorbed by solid **FG11@A**.

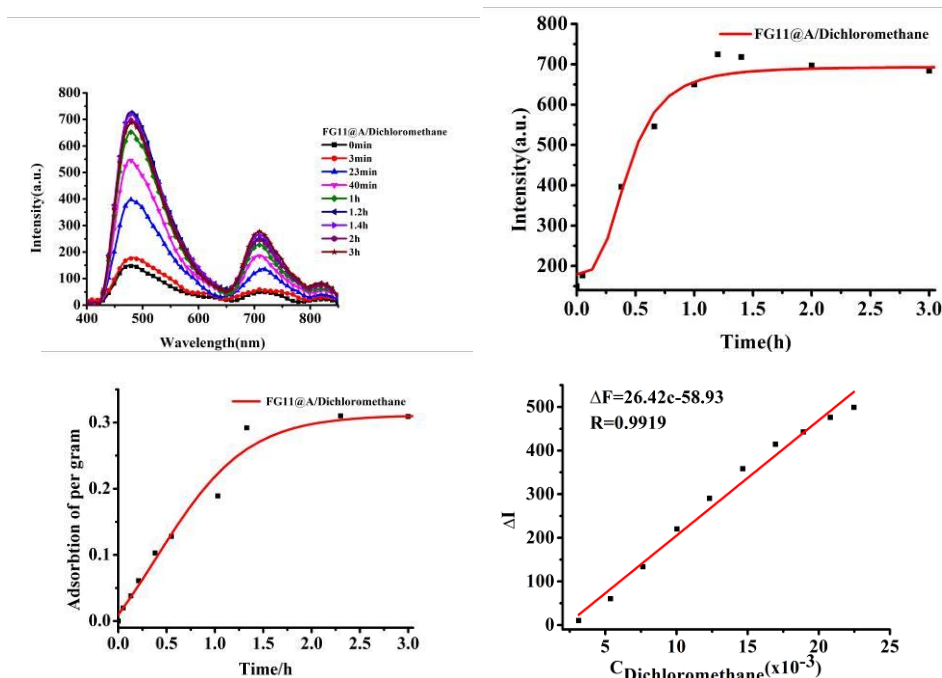


Fig. S22 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG11@A** with dichloromethane; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG11@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of dichloromethane in **FG11@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of dichloromethane adsorbed by solid **FG11@A**.

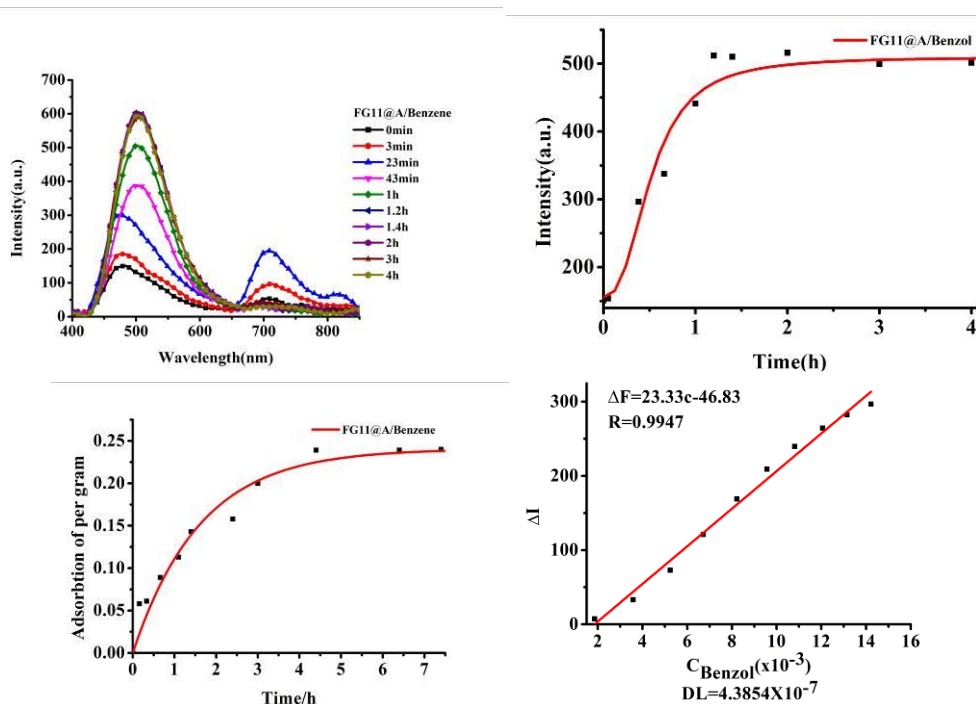


Fig. S23 (a) Titration fluorescence spectra of the loading of **FG11@A** with benzol; (b) Change in fluorescence intensity of **FG11@A** with increasing adsorption time; (c) Adsorption profile of the loading of benzol in **FG11@A**; (d) Plot of ΔI vs. the amount of benzol adsorbed by solid **FG11@A**.

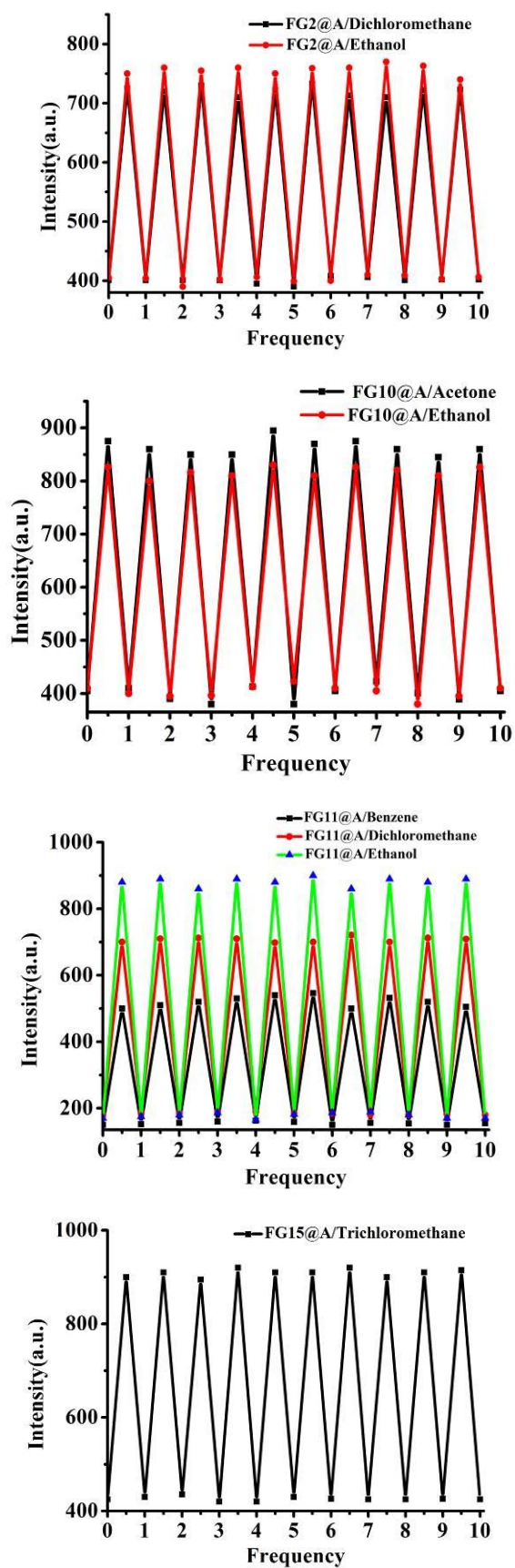


Fig. S24 Lifetime experiments of fluorescence strength of solid **FG@As** for selected volatile compounds.

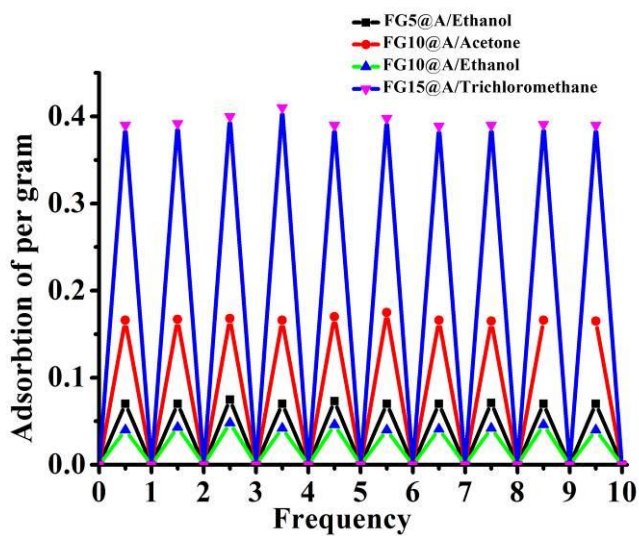
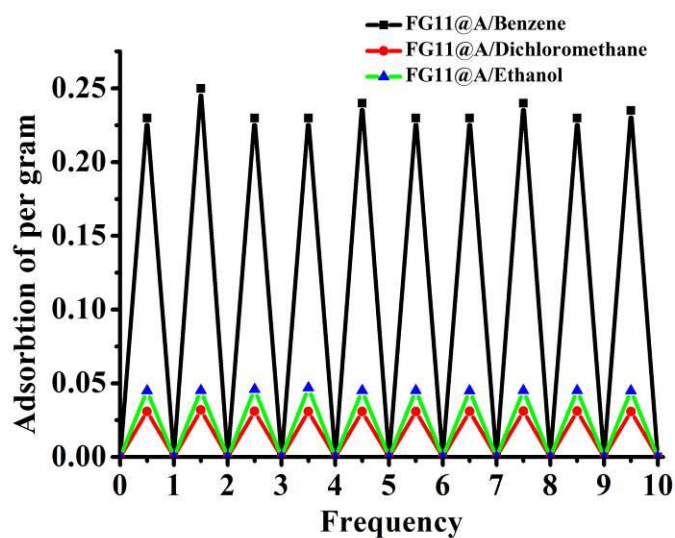
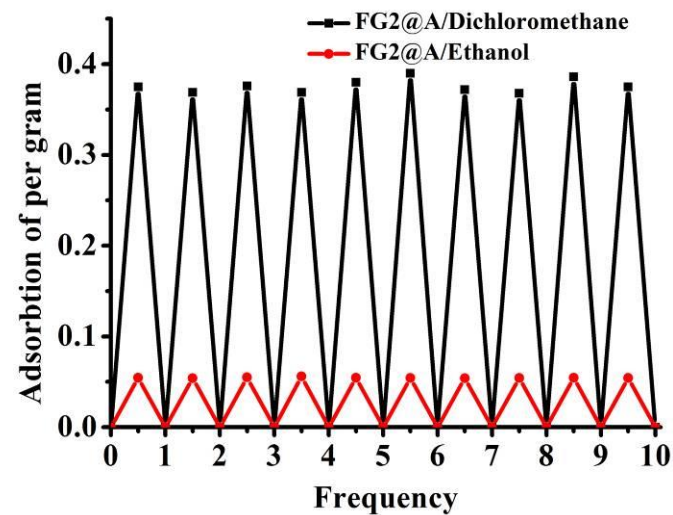
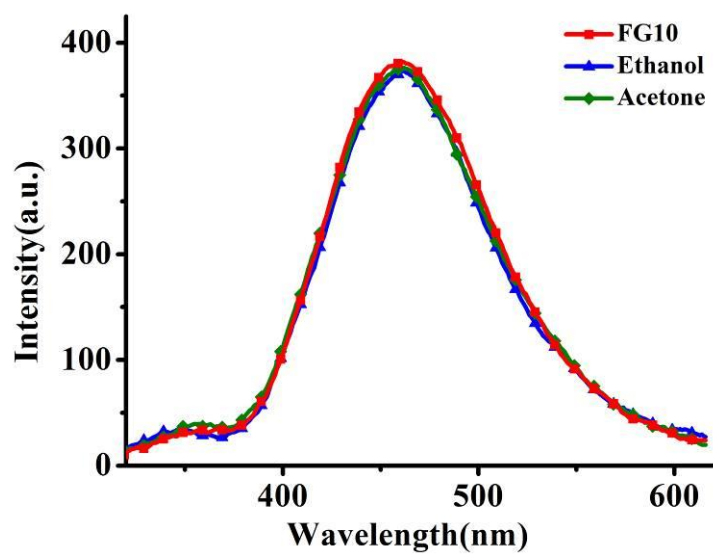
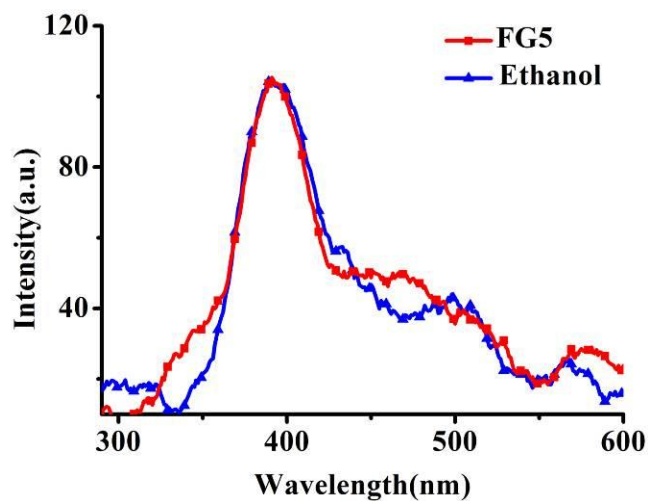
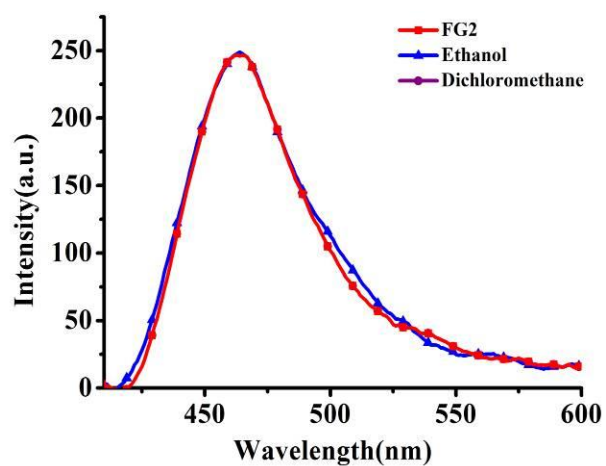


Fig. S25 Lifetime experiments of adsorption capacities of selected solid **FG@As** for selected VOCs.



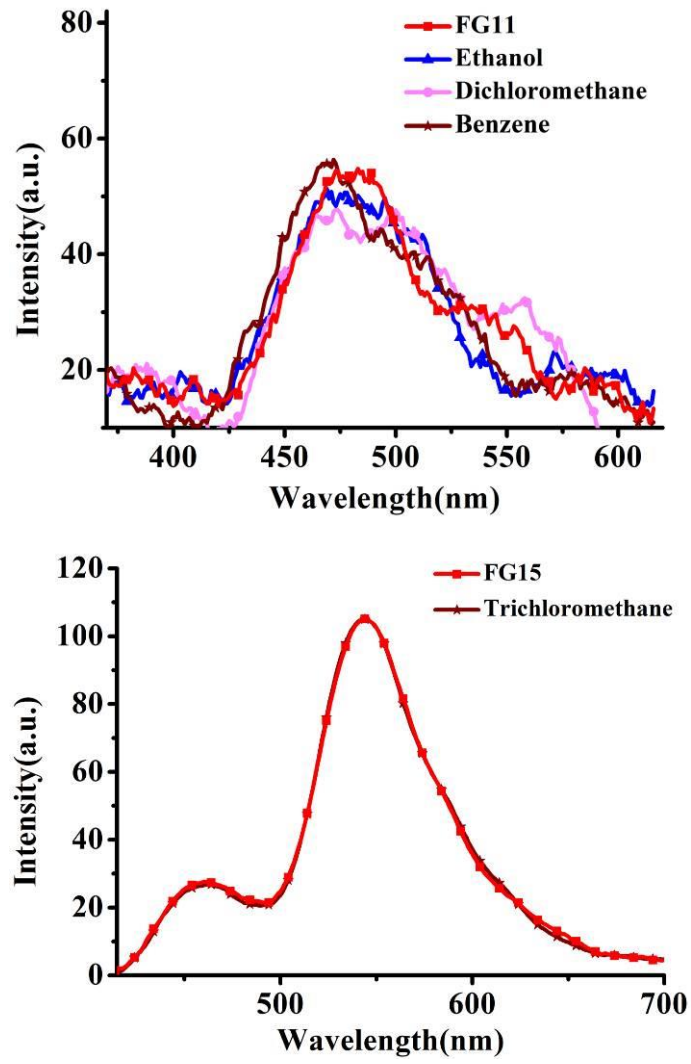


Fig. S26 the adsorption of neat FG for VOCs.