Supporting Information

Solvent Effect on the Supramolecular Patterns and Luminescent Properties of Organic Salts Comprising Naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic Acid and Triphenylmethylamine

Ya-Nan Li, Li-Hua Huo, Zhao-Peng Deng,^{*} Xin Zou, Zhi-Biao Zhu, Hui Zhao and Shan Gao^{*}

Key Laboratory of Functional Inorganic Material Chemistry, Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Materials Science, Heilongjiang University, Harbin 150080, People's Republic of China

* Correspondence author E-mail: jackdeng2001@yahoo.com; shangao67@yahoo.com



Figure S1 Structures of salts 1-11 with the hydrogen-bonding interactions denoted as black dashed lines.



Figure S2 'Wheel' motif in salt 9 with the water molecules in the chair type ring denoted as green balls.



Figure S3 3-D porous hydrogen-bonding organic framework of salt 9, showing the two different channels and C-H $\cdots\pi$ interactions.



Figure S4. PXRD patterns of salts 1-11. Last line: comparison of PXRD patterns between 10 and 9-50, 11 and 9-120 at room temperature.



Figure S5 TG curves of salts 1-8 (a) and 9-11 (b).

Thermogravimetric analysis. To examine the thermal stability, powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns for solid samples of salts 1-11 are firstly measured at room temperature as illustrated in Figure S4 (Supporting Information). The patterns are highly similar to their simulated ones (based on the single-crystal X-ray diffraction data), indicating that the single-crystal structures are really representative of the bulk of the corresponding samples. Their stabilities were analyzed on crystalline samples by thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) from room temperature to 600 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹, under air. As shown in Figure S5 (Supporting Information), salts 1-10 exhibit the similar weight loss with the first step corresponding to the release of solvent molecules which occurred in the range of 125-175, 110-169, 110-176, 106-162, 120-163, 67-190, 107-173, 110-178, 50-120 and 54-96 °C, respectively. The observed weight loss of 7.22% in 1, 25.43% in 2, 22.73% in 3, 26.91% in 4, 18.06% in 5, 19.11% in 6, 26.41% in 7, 28.04% in 8, 7.93% in 9, and 8.36% in 10 is reasonably close to their calculated value (7.36% in 1, 25.61% in 2, 22.95% in 3, 26.87% in 4, 17.93% in 5, 19.17% in 6, 26.59% in 7, 27.91% in 8, and 8.20% in 9 and 10). Then, the following weight losses for salts **1-11** indicated the decomposition of the organic components. Salt **11** exhibits only one loss step from 200 °C corresponding to the decomposition of the organic components.



Figure S6 Temperature-dependent IR spectra of 9.

Temperature-dependent IR Spectra. As shown in Figure S6, the stretching bands around 3406 cm⁻¹ in the IR spectra can be attributed to water molecules and extensive hydrogen-bonding interactions. The sharp stretching band appearing around 3190 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the existence of the N-H group. The bands appearing in the range of 1633 ~ 1449 cm⁻¹ and 1338 cm⁻¹ are ascribed to the $v_{C=C}$ and v_{C-N} stretching vibrations of the NDS²⁻ anion and HTPMA⁺ cation. The characteristic vibrations of $v_{as}(SO_3^-)$ are in the range of 1253 ~ 1141 cm⁻¹, whereas the $v_s(SO_3^-)$ absorptions locate at 1037 cm⁻¹. With the increasing of temperature, the intensity around 3406 cm⁻¹ is gradually decreased from 50 to 120 °C.



Figure S7 Pictures of single crystals of salts 9-11.



Figure S8 Recrystallization 10 (left) and 11 (right) from 9-50 and 9-120 in aqueous solution.

Structural Change. Powder samples of **9**-50 and **9**-120 were dispersed in aqueous solution. After *ca.* one month, blocky and prismatic single crystals in the two systems were formed, which were picked up for single-crystal diffraction. To our surprise, two new structures of **10** and **11** were obtained. Meanwhile, the left powders were proved to be **9**-50 and **9**-120 by PXRD. According to these results, we inferred that the phenomena are recrystallization rather than in aqueous solution transformation.



Scheme S1 Diverse Supramolecular Patterns of the –SO₃ and –NH₃ Groups Tunned by Solvent Molecules in Salts 1-11.



Figure S9 Temperature-dependent emission spectra for 9 in the solid-state at room temperature (insets: photographs of sample powder under UV source).



Figure S10 Emission spectrum of TPMA in the solid-state at room temperature.



Figure S11 Emission spectra of salts 1-5 in the solid-state at room temperature.



Figure S12 Emission spectra of salts 6-8 in the solid-state at room temperature.