A Simple and Sensitive Method for an Important Physical Parameter: Reliable Measurement of Glass Transition Temperature by AIEgens

Zijie Qiu,^{*a,b*,[‡]} Eric K. K. Chu,^{*a,b*,[‡]} Meijuan Jiang,^{*a,b*} Chen Gui,^{*a,b*} Ni Xie,^{*a,b*} Wei Qin,^{*a,b*}

Parvej Alam,^{*a,b*} Ryan T. K. Kwok,^{*a,b*} Jacky W. Y. Lam,^{*a,b*} and Ben Zhong Tang^{*a,b,c,**}

^a Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Brain Science, Disease and Drug

Development, HKUST-Shenzhen Research Institute, No. 9 Yuexing 1st RD, South

Area, Hi-tech Park, Nanshan, Shenzhen 518057, China

^b Department of Chemistry, Hong Kong Branch of Chinese National Engineering

Research Center for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, Division of Life Science,

State Key Laboratory of Molecular Neuroscience, Institute for Advanced Study,

Institute of Molecular Functional Materials, Division of Biomedical Engineering, The

Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong

Kong, China

^c Guangdong Innovative Research Team, SCUT-HKUST Joint Research Laboratory, State Key Laboratory of Luminescent Materials and Devices, South China University

of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China

[‡]Both authors contributed equally to the work.

*Corresponding author: Prof. B. Z. Tang (E-mail: tangbenz@ust.hk; phone:

+852-2358-7242 (7375); fax: +852-2358-1594).



Figure S1. (A) PL spectra of TPA-BMO-doped PS-1 film at different temperatures. (B) Change of relative intensity (I/I_0) at 493 nm of TPA-BMO-doped PS-1 film with temperature and the associated linear fitting curves. I_0 = fluorescent intensity at 50 °C. Excitation: 365 nm. Inset: molecular structure of TPA-BMO.



Figure S2. DSC thermograms of (A) PS-1, (B) PS-2, (C) PMMA and (D) PVC recorded during the second heating cycle under nitrogen at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.



Figure S3. Reproducibility test for T_g detection of TPA-BMO-doped PS-1 film by ADEtect for 10 trials.



Figure S4. Change of relative grayscale (G/G_0) of (A) Ir complex, (B) TTPAE, and (C) BTPE-PI-doped PS-2 films with temperature. Heating rate: 6 °C/min. Inset: chemical structures of dye molecules studied in this work and fluorescent photos of dye-doped PS-2 films taken at room temperature under 365 nm UV irradiation.



Figure S5. Photos of TPA-BMO-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S6. Photos of DPA-IQ-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S7. Photos of Ir complex-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S8. Photos of TTPAE-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S9. Photos of BTPE-PI-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S10. Photos of pyrene-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S11. Photos of perylene-doped PS-2 films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S12. TGA thermograms of TPA-BMO and DPA-IQ recorded under nitrogen at

a heating rate of 10 °C/min.



Figure S13. (A) Grayscale loss caused by photobleaching of DPA-IQ-doped PS-2 film at room temperature under continuous UV excitation from a handheld UV lamp. Excitation wavelength: 365 nm. G_0 = grayscale at time of 0 s. (B) Change of grayscale of DPA-IQ powders at different temperatures. Heating rate: 6 °C/min.



Figure S14. (A) Change of relative grayscale (G/G_0) of DPA-IQ-doped PS-1 film with temperature and the associated fitting curve. (B) The second derivative of the fitting curve revealed the change of G/G_0 at different temperatures. Cooling rate: 6 °C/min.



Figure S15. Photos of DPA-IQ-doped PS-1 films taken at different temperatures during the cooling cycle.



Figure S16. Photos of DPA-IQ-doped PMMA films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S17. Photos of DPA-IQ-doped PVC films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S18. Change of relative grayscale (G/G_0) of DPA-IQ-doped (A) PMMA and (B) PVC films with temperature and the associated fitting curves. Heating rate: 6 $^{\circ}$ C/min.



Figure S19. Normalized UV absorption spectra of SBS thin film and the solid-state emission spectrum of DPA-IQ.



Figure S20. Photos of DPA-IQ-doped SBS films taken at different temperatures.



Figure S21. (A and B) TEM images of DPA-IQ-doped SBS film with OsO₄ staining to enhance the contrast between the PS and PBD components. Dark part: PBD; bright part: PS. (C) SEM image of DPA-IQ-doped SBS film. (D) Fluorescent microscopic image of DPA-IQ-doped SBS film.

Entry	Polymer	ADEtect $(^{\circ}C)^{a}$	DSC $(^{\circ}C)^{b}$
1	PS-1	72.5	72.5
2	PS-2	100.3	102.4
3 ^c	PMMA	118.2	120.0
4	PMMA	118.2	121.3
5 ^d	PMMA	120.2	124.3
6	PVC	88.2	85.9
7 ^e	SBS	93.6	100.5

 Table S1. Comparison between ADEtect and DSC

^{*a*}Doped with 1.0 wt% of DPA-IQ and heated at a heating rate of 6 °C/min. ^{*b*}Heated under nitrogen at a heating rate of 6 °C/min during the second heating cycle. ^{*c*}Measured at a heating rate of 3 °C/min. ^{*d*}Measured at a heating rate of 12 °C/min. ^{*e*}ADEtect data was measured at a heating rate of 6 °C/min, while the DSC data was measured at a heating rate of 30 °C/min.



Figure S22. Photos of two DPA-IQ-doped PMMA films taken at different temperatures.