# Supporting Information

#### Aggregates of hydrazono-sulfonamide adduct as picric acid sensor

Vaithiyanathan Mahendran and Sivakumar Shanmugam\*

Department of Organic Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-625 021, India.

### Contents

General Methods	S <b>2</b>
NMR and Mass spectra for AVM	S4-S7
Absorption spectra	<b>S8-S9</b>
Stern-Volmer plot	<b>S10</b>
Absorption and emission spectral overlap	<b>S11</b>
Optimized coordinate tables	S12-S14
Calibration plot for detection limit	<b>S15</b>
Fluorescence changes of <b>AVM</b> in the presence of other NACs	<b>S16</b>

#### **General Methods**

Unless stated otherwise, all solvents and chemicals were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated silica gel-G plates (Merck) using a mixture of petroleum ether (60-80 °C) and ethyl acetate (7:3) as the eluent. The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker (Avance) 300 MHz instrument using TMS as an internal standard and CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent. Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm) and the coupling constants (*J* values) are expressed in hertz (Hz). The following abbreviations are used to indicate spin multiplicities: s (singlet), m (multiplet). Elemental analyses were carried out with Perkin-Elmer 2400 series II analyzer. Melting points were determined using open capillaries and were uncorrected. Absorption measurements were carried out in Agilent Single beam UV-Diode Array spectrophotometer. The slit width was 5 nm for both excitation and emission. HPLC grade solvents were used for photophysical measurements. The stock solution of **AVM** was prepared in tetrahydrofuran (THF) for AIEE studies.

The crystal structure of compound **AVM** has been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and allocated the deposition number **CCDC 1404294** 

*Caution!* The nitroaromatic compounds used in this study, specially TNT and picric acid, are very powerful explosives. They must be handled with care and also in very small quantities.

NMR and Mass spectra for AVM



Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) spectrum of AVM



Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 75 MHz) spectrum of AVM



Figure S3. DEPT-135 spectrum of AVM



Figure S4. Mass spectrum of AVM



Figure S5. UV-vis spectrum of AVM ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in THF and THF–water mixtures



**Figure S6.** UV-vis spectral changes of **AVM**  $(1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$  containing different concentration of PA in THF (a) and THF–water mixtures 50% (b) & 90% (c)









**Figure S7.** Stern-Volmer plot obtained at lower concentration of PA in THF (a) and THF–water mixtures 50% (b) & 90% (c)





Figure S8. Spectral overlap between absorption spectra of PA and emission spectrum of AVM



Figure S9. Visual color change upon mixing of PA with AVM

## Table S1. Optimized coordinates (Å) of AVM

С	4.4305060	-0.9747070	0.5725640
С	5.1603040	-2.1873930	0.4641650
С	4.4450850	-3.3445430	0.0748660
С	3.0834110	-3.2810990	-0.1888180
С	2.3640480	-2.0810940	-0.0803420
С	3.0730700	-0.9283540	0.3071400
N	6.5153340	-2.2337070	0.7274460
С	7.2352850	-3.4892610	0.6140200
С	7.2240360	-1.0296360	1.1245040
С	0.9344240	-2.0633040	-0.3692870
N	0.2533530	-0.9777620	-0.2531390
N	-1.1027690	-0.9792530	-0.5318390
С	-1.7425480	0.2481610	-0.4637120
С	-1.7610920	-2.1891810	-0.9560470
С	-3.2528440	0.2333480	-0.6844920
N	-1.0026200	1.2851400	-0.2084780
S	-1.6117160	2.8316510	-0.0650990
С	-4.0632910	-0.2809790	0.5015200
С	-0.0826310	3.7513990	-0.2305490
0	-2.4807810	3.2167920	-1.1957270
0	-2.1111120	3.0272820	1.3087350

С	0.1143940	4.5527310	-1.3508330
С	1.2924340	5.2953810	-1.4569880
С	2.2709680	5.2475760	-0.4587140
С	2.0416360	4.4341210	0.6637550
С	0.8732070	3.6907110	0.7872170
С	-5.0682740	-1.2343340	0.2939210
С	-5.8571370	-1.6856610	1.3529830
С	-5.6450210	-1.1928000	2.6410280
С	-4.6467470	-0.2407100	2.8564780
С	-3.8625350	0.2174830	1.7966130
С	3.5442450	6.0525760	-0.5722730
С	-1.8595940	-2.4826920	-2.3204410
С	-2.4449890	-3.6810930	-2.7306070
С	-2.9105490	-4.5930450	-1.7803580
С	-2.7919520	-4.3055830	-0.4190350
С	-2.2164760	-3.1041930	-0.0032000
Н	4.9343820	-0.0615630	0.8665720
Η	4.9528160	-4.2965370	-0.0231280
Η	2.5636370	-4.1896300	-0.4869590
Η	2.5336940	0.0098690	0.3930960
Η	6.8427260	-4.2505360	1.3034020
Н	7.1857080	-3.8988620	-0.4050680
Η	8.2858620	-3.3246860	0.8587250
Н	7.1666480	-0.2481820	0.3536550

Η	6.8290960	-0.6104920	2.0609220
Η	8.2770330	-1.2689360	1.2818070
Η	0.4932000	-3.0138630	-0.6829670
Η	-3.5548650	1.2535300	-0.9327930
Η	-3.4784550	-0.3798300	-1.5614170
Η	-0.6483150	4.5923060	-2.1208280
Η	1.4494150	5.9237650	-2.3303410
Η	2.7886410	4.3897310	1.4533040
Η	0.6974400	3.0710250	1.6602260
Η	-5.2340810	-1.6285650	-0.7060170
Η	-6.6341550	-2.4235980	1.1698020
Η	-6.2559200	-1.5433270	3.4689160
Η	-4.4803040	0.1577390	3.8539520
Η	-3.1121000	0.9825060	1.9726690
Η	3.5750170	6.6246950	-1.5045870
Η	3.6424930	6.7617760	0.2590450
Η	4.4291960	5.4045290	-0.5472710
Η	-1.4803930	-1.7698680	-3.0472300
Η	-2.5317200	-3.9035960	-3.7904040
Η	-3.3631510	-5.5273040	-2.1010100
Η	-3.1545130	-5.0121240	0.3220350
Н	-2.1277690	-2.8628750	1.0509960

**Energy** = -1928.79628458 A.U.



**Figure S10.** Calibration plot for detection limit (LOD). The LOD was derived by using the formula  $3\sigma$ /slope, where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the blank (5 samples) and slope was obtained from linear calibration curve.



Figure S10. Fluorescence changes of nanoaggregates of AVM (90% water fraction) in the presence of other NACs