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## Supporting Information

# Hydrazone connected stable luminescent Covalent Organic Polymer for ultrafast detection of nitro-explosives

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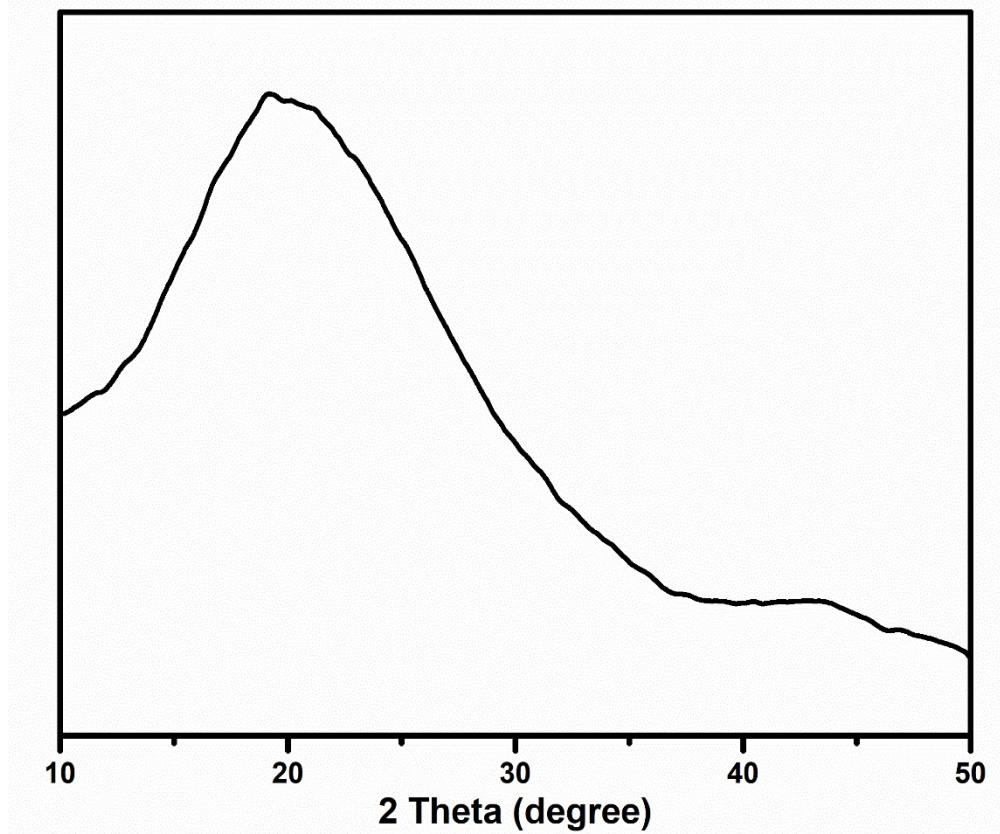
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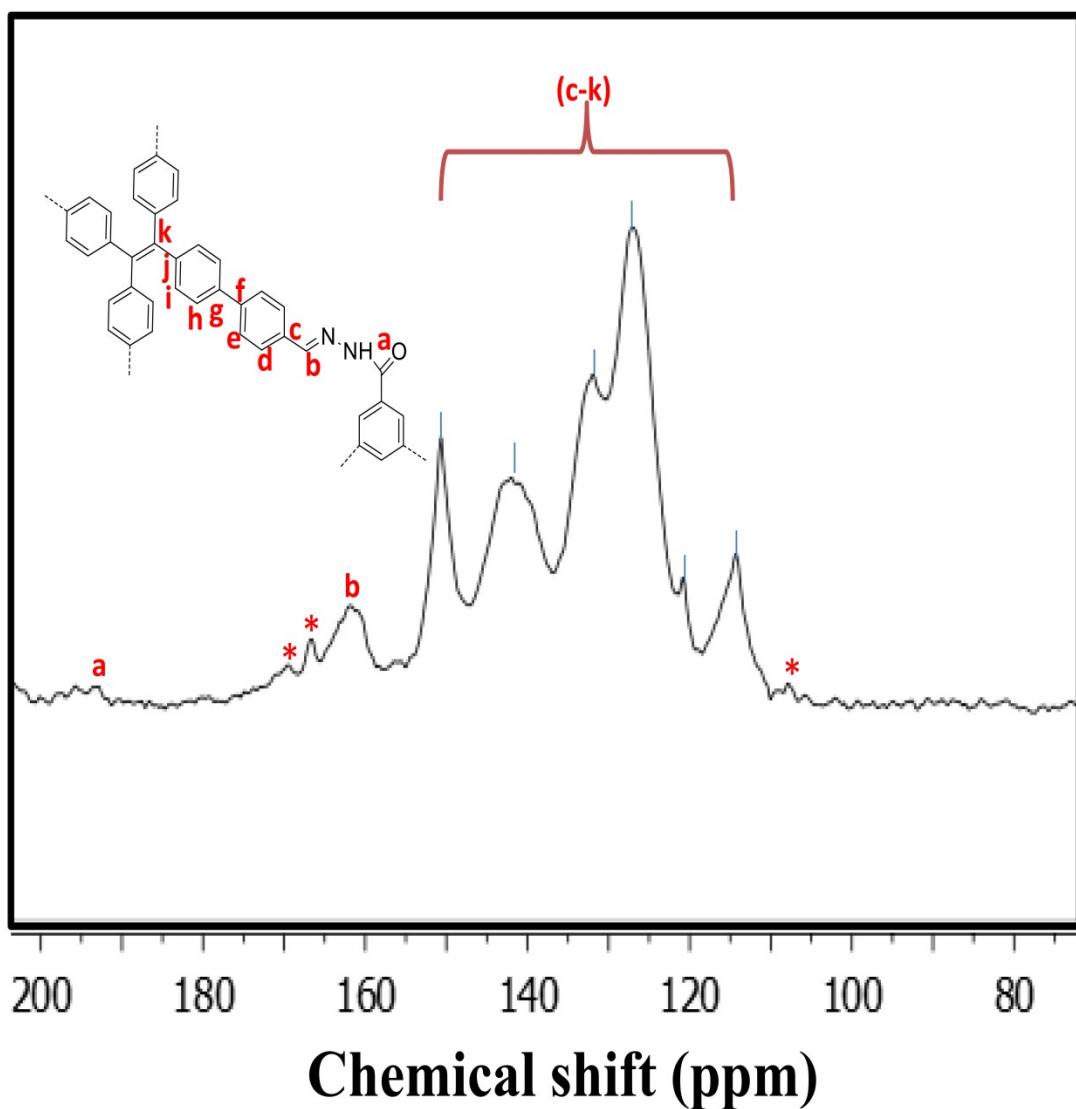
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i. PXRD spectra of H-COP



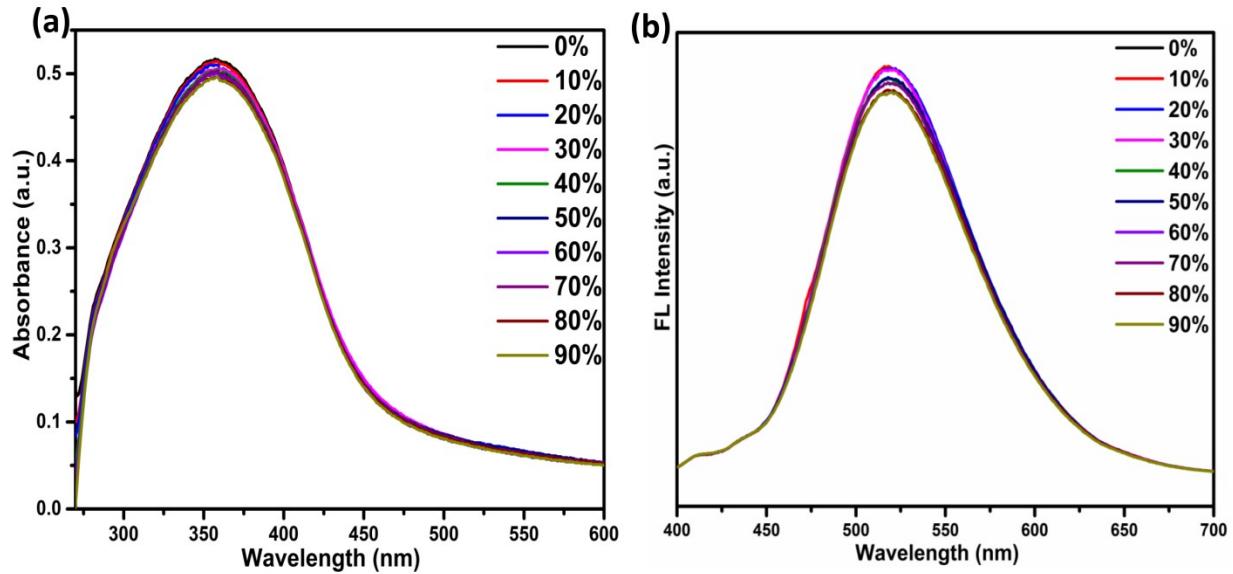
**Fig. S1** PXRD spectra for H-COP

ii.  $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS Solid-state NMR spectrum of H-COP



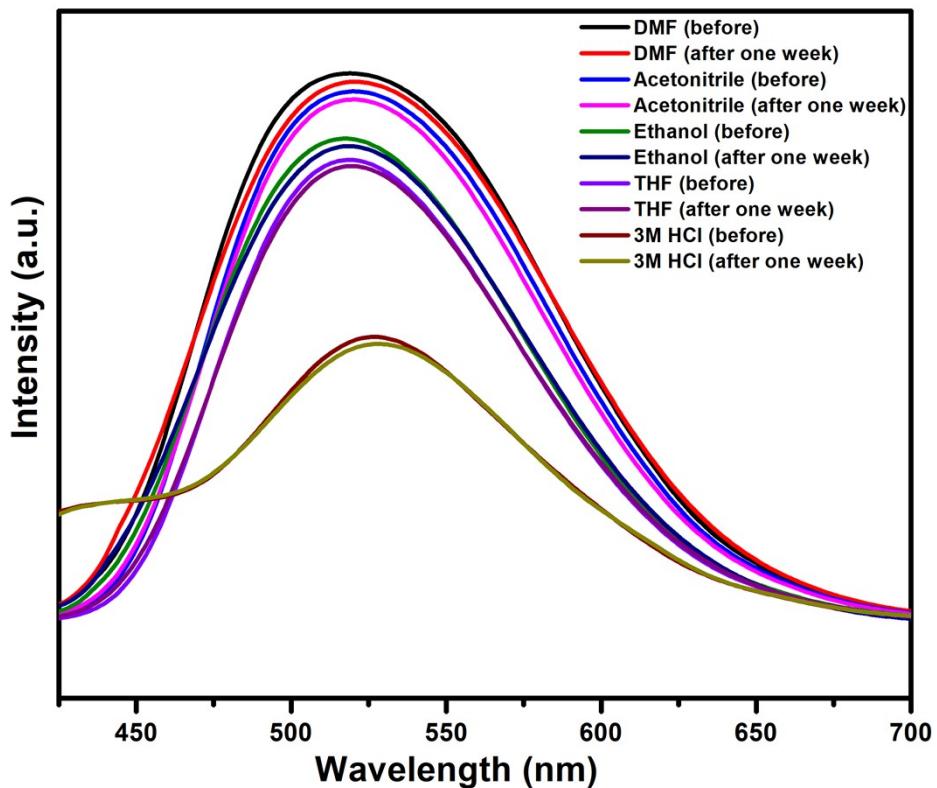
**Fig. S2**  $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS Solid-state NMR spectrum of H-COP: The alphabets (a) represents chemical shift of C=O bond while (b) denotes chemical shift of imine carbon bond around 156 ppm, while Asterisks denote side bands.<sup>1</sup>

### iii. Photo-physical study



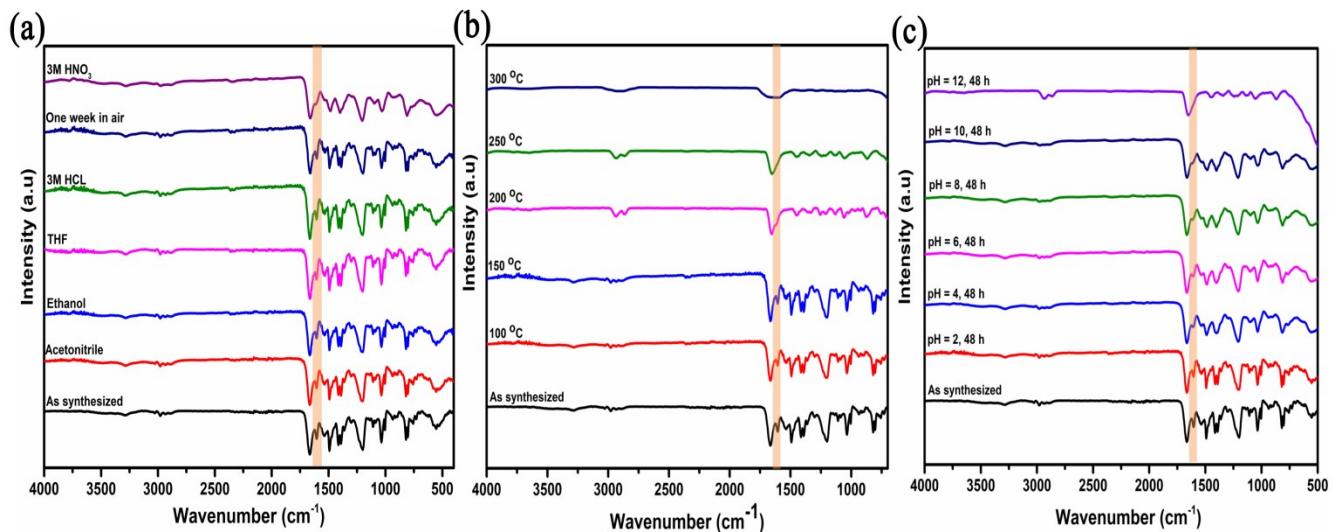
**Fig. S3** UV-vis absorption spectra and emission spectra of **H-COP** dissolving in DMF with a different fraction (0% – 90%) of H<sub>2</sub>O

### iv. Luminogenic status



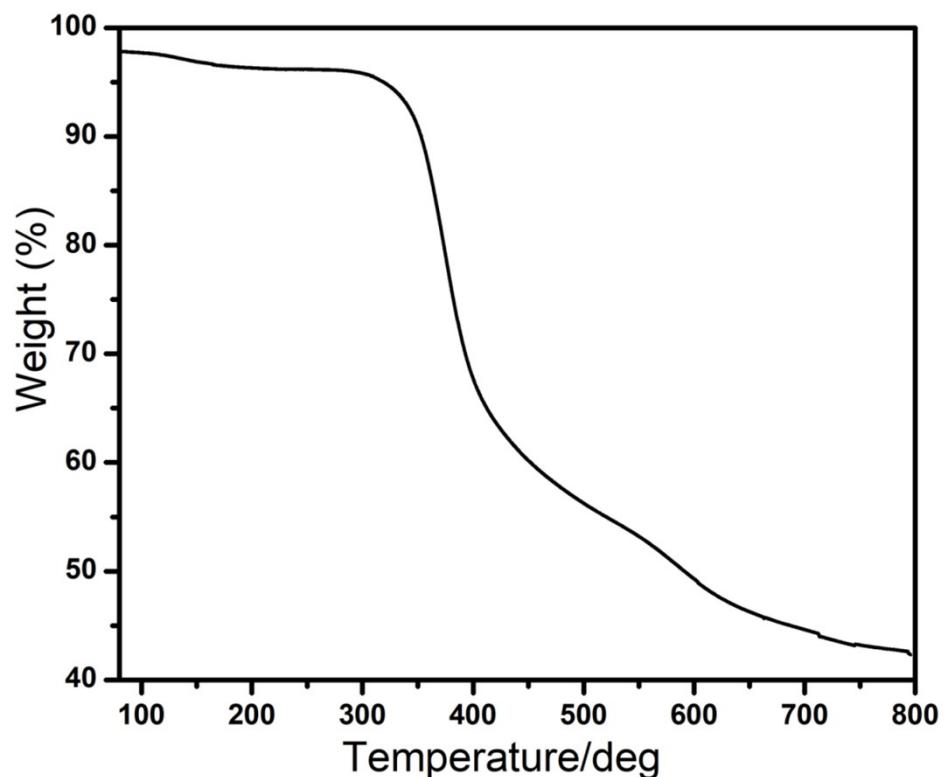
**Fig. S4** Luminogenic status of **H-COP** in different chemical environments after one week

## v. Chemical stability



**Fig. S5** The H-COP FTIR spectra after (a) treatment with different chemical environments and (b) heating at different temperatures (c) soaked in different pH

## vi. The thermal stability test of H-COP

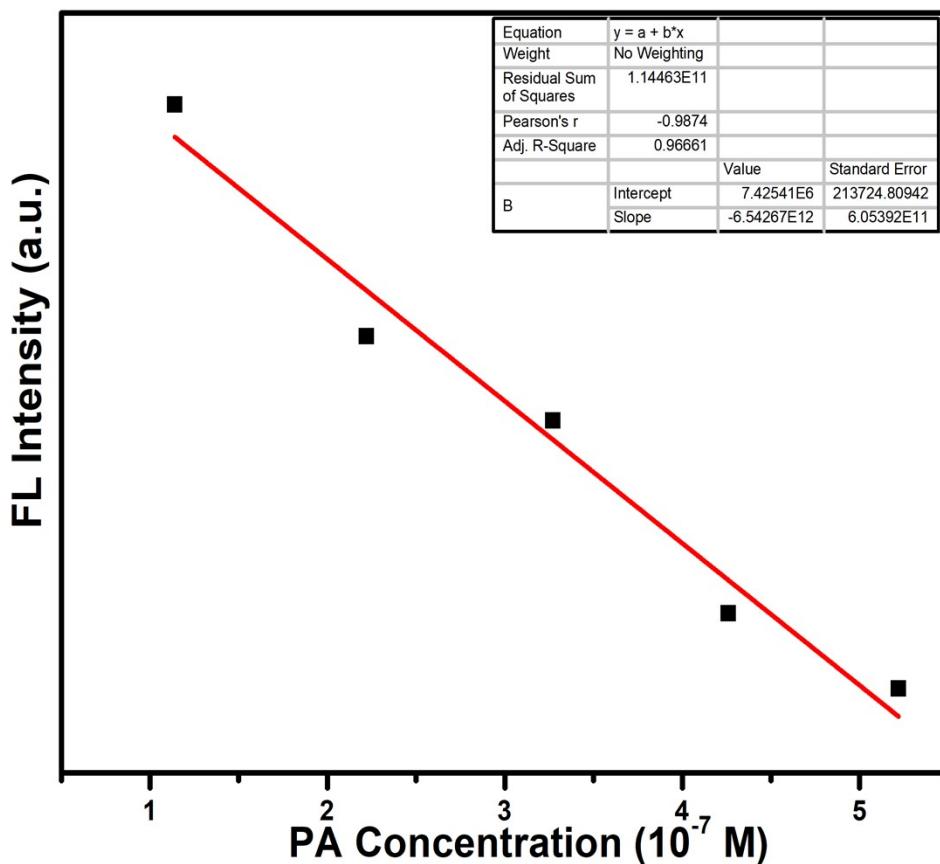


**Fig. S6** The H-COP TGA curve.

**vii. LOD calculations for tested nitro explosive analytes:**

**Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) calculation:**

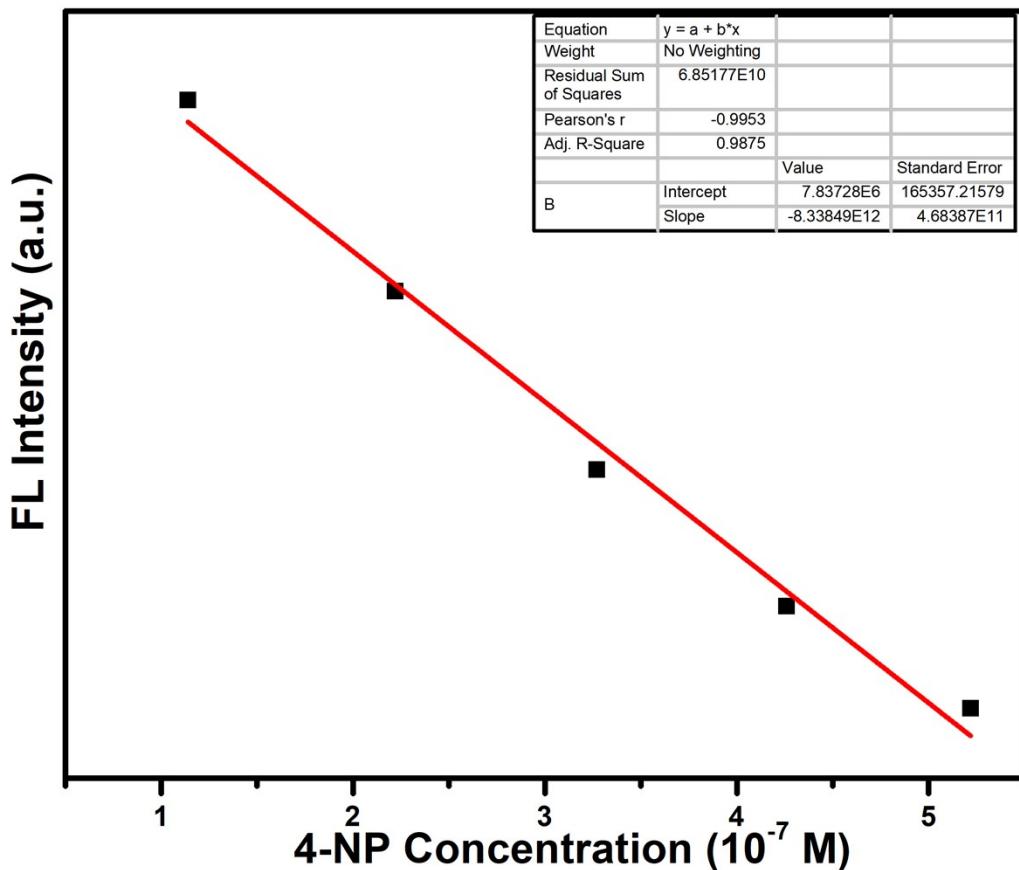
Blank Readings	FL Intensity
Reading 1	7.86E+06
Reading 2	7.83E+06
Reading 3	7.72E+06
Reading 4	7.28E+06
Reading 5	7.01E+06
<b>Standard Deviation (<math>\sigma</math>)</b>	<b>3.76616E+05</b>



**Fig. S7** Linear region of fluorescence intensity of H-COP upon incremental addition of PA at  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500$  nm (upon  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 378$  nm) at room temperature.

**Calculation of Detection limit (LOD) for PA:**

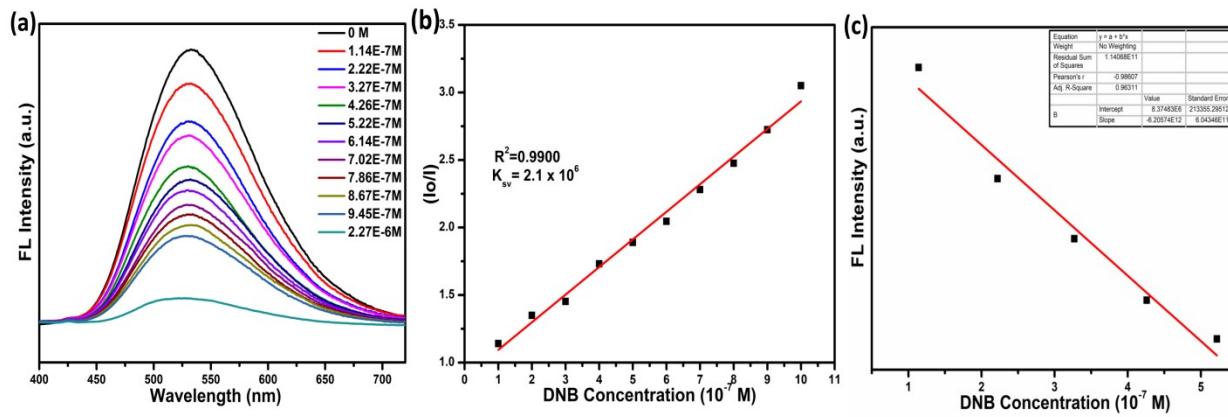
Slope (m)	6.5426E+12
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ )	3.76616E+05
Limit of detection ( $3\sigma/m$ )	0.17 $\mu\text{M}$



**Fig. S8** Linear region of fluorescence intensity of H-COP upon incremental addition of 4-NP at  $\lambda_{em} = 500$  nm (upon  $\lambda_{ex} = 378$  nm) at room temperature.

**Calculation of Detection limit (LOD) for 4-NP:**

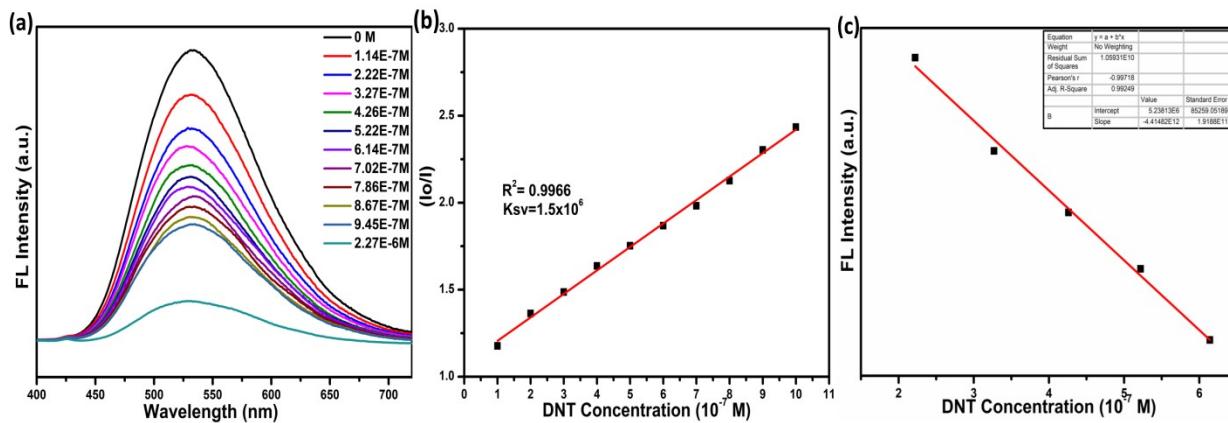
Slope (m)	8.33849E+12
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ )	3.76616E+05
Limit of detection ( $3\sigma/m$ )	0.13 $\mu$ M



**Fig. S9** Quenching titration graph and LoD calculation for DNB.

#### Calculation of Detection limit (LOD) for DNB:

Slope (m)	6.20574E+12
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ )	3.76616E+05
Limit of detection ( $3\sigma/m$ )	0.18 $\mu\text{M}$

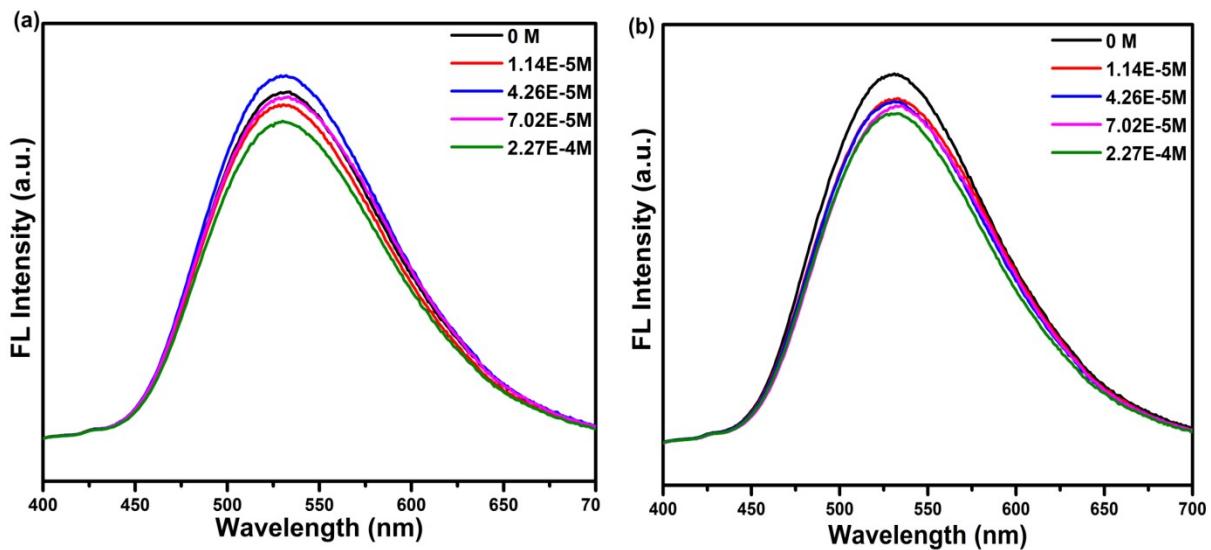


**Fig. S10** Quenching titration graph and LoD calculation for DNT.

#### Calculation of Detection limit (LOD) for DNT:

Slope (m)	4.41482E+12
Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ )	3.76616E+05
Limit of detection ( $3\sigma/m$ )	0.25 $\mu\text{M}$

### viii. Fluorescence quenching pattern of non-explosives analytes



**Fig. S11** Fluorescence quenching pattern for non-explosives analyte (a) Methyl benzene and (b) Dibromobenzene ( $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500 \text{ nm}$  &  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 378 \text{ nm}$ ) at room temperature.

## ix. Comparison study of tested nitro explosive analytes with reported Polymers

**Table S1** PA sensing comparison with reported Polymers

Materials	$K_{sv}$	LOD	Medium	Ref.
H-COP	$2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$	0.17 $\mu\text{M}$	DMF	This work
$[\text{Tb}_2(\text{PBA})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3 \cdot \text{DMF} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]_n$	$4.5 \times 10^4 \text{ L/mol}$	0–30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	DMF. $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<sup>2</sup>
FPP-3	$6020 \text{ M}^{-1}$	13.20 ppb	DMF/ $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$	<sup>3</sup>
PS-OPV-NH <sub>2</sub>	NA	58 nM	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<sup>4</sup>
H-COP-612	$2.51 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$	NA	DMF	<sup>5</sup>
$[\text{Zn}(\mu\text{-HCIP})(\mu\text{-pbix}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]_n$	$4.37 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$	56.46 ppb	DMF	<sup>6</sup>
Cd-based CPs	$96907 \text{ M}^{-1}$	15 ppb	DCM	<sup>7</sup>
H-COP-301	$2.6 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$	1 ppm	Methanol	<sup>8</sup>
H-COP-401	$8.3 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$	1 ppm	Methanol	<sup>8</sup>
(Ln-CPs)( $[\text{Eu}(\text{L})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \text{BrH}_2\text{O}$ ) <sub>n</sub> (EuBr)	$17000 \text{ M}^{-1}$	$10^{-5} \text{ M}$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<sup>9</sup>
$[(\text{TbL}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2) \text{BrH}_2\text{O}]_n(\text{TbBr})$	$20200 \text{ M}^{-1}$	$10^{-5} \text{ M}$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<sup>9</sup>
TBAFP1	$5.3 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$	144 nM	THF	<sup>10</sup>
TBAPF2	$2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$	151 nM	THF	<sup>10</sup>
(Ln-CPs)	$2.6 \times 10^5 \text{ L/mol}$	$0.28 \mu\text{molL}^{-1}$	Ethanol	<sup>11</sup>
$[\text{Zn}_3(\text{mtrb})_3(\text{btc})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]_n$	$3.26 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$	0.22 $\mu\text{M}$	Methanol	<sup>12</sup>

NA= Not available

**Table S2.** 4-NP sensing comparison with reported Polymers

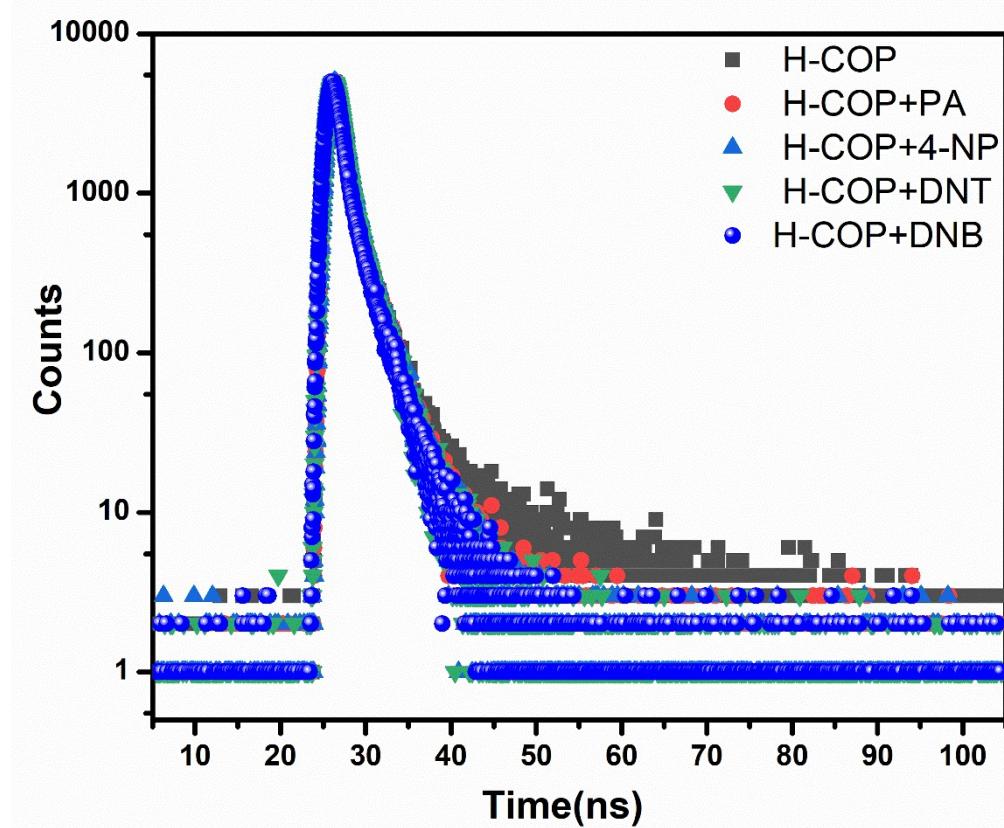
<b>Materials</b>	<b>K<sub>Sv</sub> (M<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>LOD</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
<b>H-COP</b>	$3.8 \times 10^6$	0.13 μM	DMF	This work
(Ln-CPs)	$1.9 \times 10^5$	0.98 μM	Ethanol	<sup>11</sup>
[Zn <sub>3</sub> (mtrb) <sub>3</sub> (btc) <sub>2</sub> •3H <sub>2</sub> O] <sub>n</sub>	$1.276 \times 10^4$	NA	Methanol	<sup>12</sup>
[Cd <sub>2</sub> (obtz)(Meip) <sub>2</sub> •H <sub>2</sub> O] <sub>n</sub>	0.0879	≤20 ppm	Ethanol	<sup>13</sup>
[Cd(obtz)(ndc)•0.5H <sub>2</sub> O] <sub>n</sub>	0.0662	≤30 ppm	Ethanol	<sup>13</sup>
(BpaD)	NA	0.6 μM	(PBS:ethanol=9:1)	<sup>14</sup>
(BpaP)	NA	0.23 μM	(PBS:ethanol=9:1)	<sup>14</sup>
[Tb(BTEC) <sub>0.5</sub> (HCOO)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ]	$2.04 \times 10^4$	0.46ppm	THF	<sup>15</sup>
LCP	$3.8 \times 10^4$	$0.49 \times 10^{-3}$ M	H <sub>2</sub> O	<sup>16</sup>

NA= Not available

**Note:**

PA and 4-NP references are available for comparison with reported luminescent polymer materials. PA comparison table has been shown in original manuscript, while other explosives like DNT, DNB didn't contain enough data for comparison with luminescent polymers. Hence our polymer shows greater selectivity for these explosives among reported polymer materials.

## x. TCSPC profile and calculation for average fluorescence lifetime



**Fig. S12** The H-COP average luminescence lifespan decay profile with different common explosives ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 378 \text{ nm}$  &  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 500 \text{ nm}$ ).

**Table S3. TCSPC calculation of H-COP and nitro explosives analytes**

Samples	T1 (ns)	T2 (ns)	B1	B2	A1=[B1/SumB]	A2=[B2/SumB]	$\langle I \rangle$ (ns)
<b>H-COP</b>	1.5649	5.1379	69.50	30.50	0.695	0.305	2.65
<b>H-COP + PA</b>	0.1611	2.1364	5.66	94.34	0.056	0.9434	2.02
<b>H-COP + 4-NP</b>	0.7828	2.5102	40.44	59.59	0.4044	0.5959	1.81
<b>H-COP + DNT</b>	0.8033	2.5831	47.67	52.33	0.4767	0.5233	1.73
<b>H-COP + DNB</b>	0.8779	2.6575	53.64	46.36	0.5364	0.4636	1.72

**xi. Table. S4 DFT calculations using B3LYP/6-31G\*<sup>17</sup>**

Analytes	HOMO (eV)	LUMO (eV)	Band gap (eV)
<b>H-COP</b>	-5.605	-2.35	3.255
<b>PA</b>	-8.4592	-3.4726	4.986
<b>4-NP</b>	-7.577	-2.499	5.078
<b>2,4-DNT</b>	-8.09	-2.97	5.12
<b>1,3-DNB</b>	-8.32	-3.14	5.18

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