

Aggregation-induced Emission and Amplified Explosive **Detection of Tetraphenylethylene-substituted Polycarbazoles** 



 $Ksv = 1.26 \times 10^6 M$ 

50

60

 $Ksv = 4.61 \times 10^5 M^{-1}$ 

30

TNB Concentration (µM)

after

20

10

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## Introduction

Molecules with aggregation induced emission (AIE) are weakly emissive in diluted solution but show an intense emission in the aggregated state, a behaviour that is opposite to the "conventional" aggregation induced quenching. Main reason for AIE behaviour is a restriction of intramolecular rotation. Tetraphenylethylene (TPE) is a prototypical AIE chromophor. Now, we introduced TPE side groups into polycarbazoles thus obtaining AIEactive polycarbazoles. Application of the polymers for nitroaromatic explosive detection was investigated in detail.

Synthes	S			
Q		PTSA. toluene	Br Br	Br. Br

# **Application for explosive detection**

**PCzTPE0.5** aggregates in THF/water 1:9 for 1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (TNB) sensing





**Solution-mode detection** 

Paper strips with both polymers show TNB-induced PL quenching, both



intensity increase ( $\alpha_{AIE}$ ) of 12 and 36, respectively.

- Two polycarbazoles with AIE-active TPE side chains show distinct
- For sensing of TNB, PL quenching experiments were carried out. **Aggregated PCzTPE0.5** shows amplified PL quenching during TNB addition with a maximum Stern-Volmer quenching constant of
- Solid-state paper strips with both polymers show TNB-induced PL quenching, both towards TNB vapor or TNB solution, demonstrating promising practical application potential in solid state sensors for nitroaromatic explosives.

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