

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Organic small molecule fluorophores have been widely studied because of the simple procedures for their synthesis and purification. Moreover, they have structures with ease of modification and functionalization and also demonstrate high stability along with good absorption coefficients [1-5]. Significant attention has been directed on the design and synthesis of thiophene-based materials with tunable fluorescent emission and sensitivity towards the microenvironment. Various mono-cyclic assemblies or fused thiophenes have been obtained for applications in biology for cellular imaging, fluorescent probes and full-color displays [6-9]. Additionally, they have significant applications in material science as organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), organic photovoltaic cells (OPVs), fuel-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs), and organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) [8,10].

## 2 SYNTHESIS

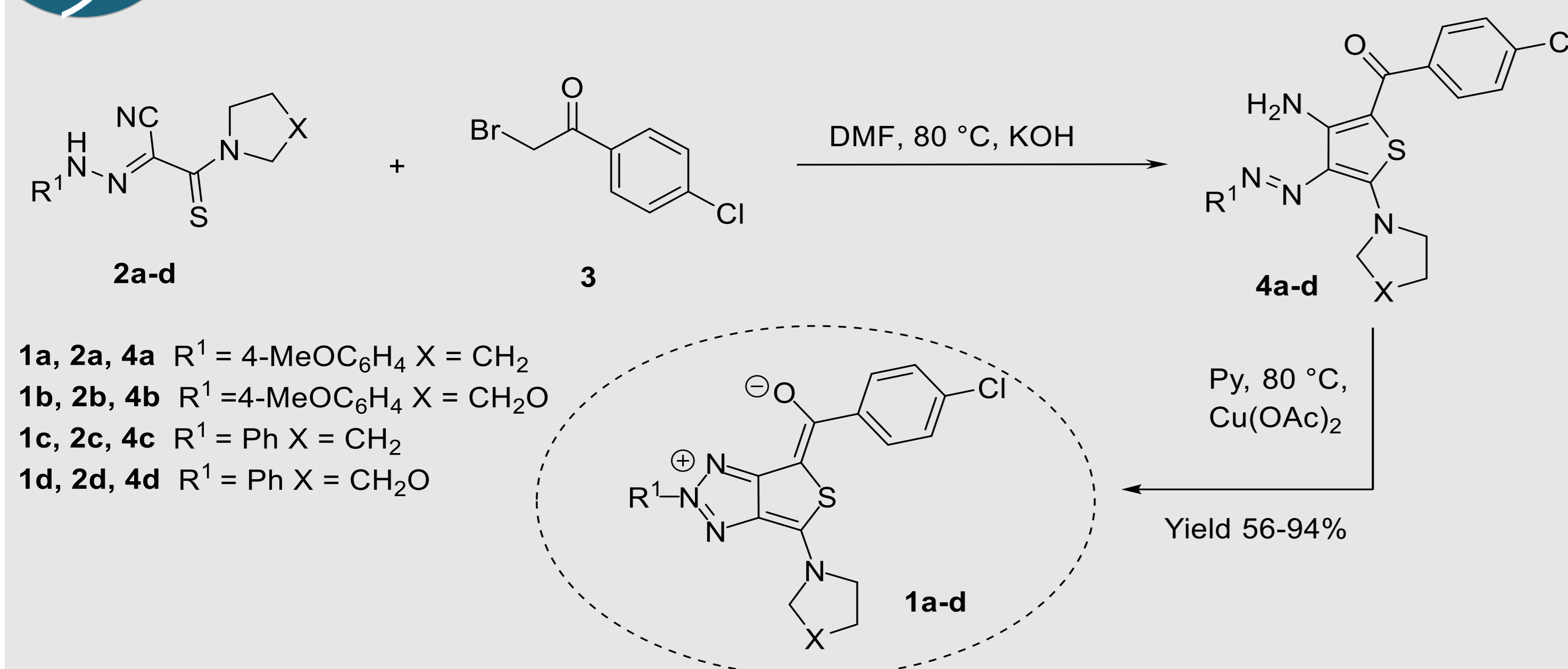


FIGURE 1. The synthetic route to 1H-thieno[3,4-d][1,2,3]triazolium-olate 1a-d.

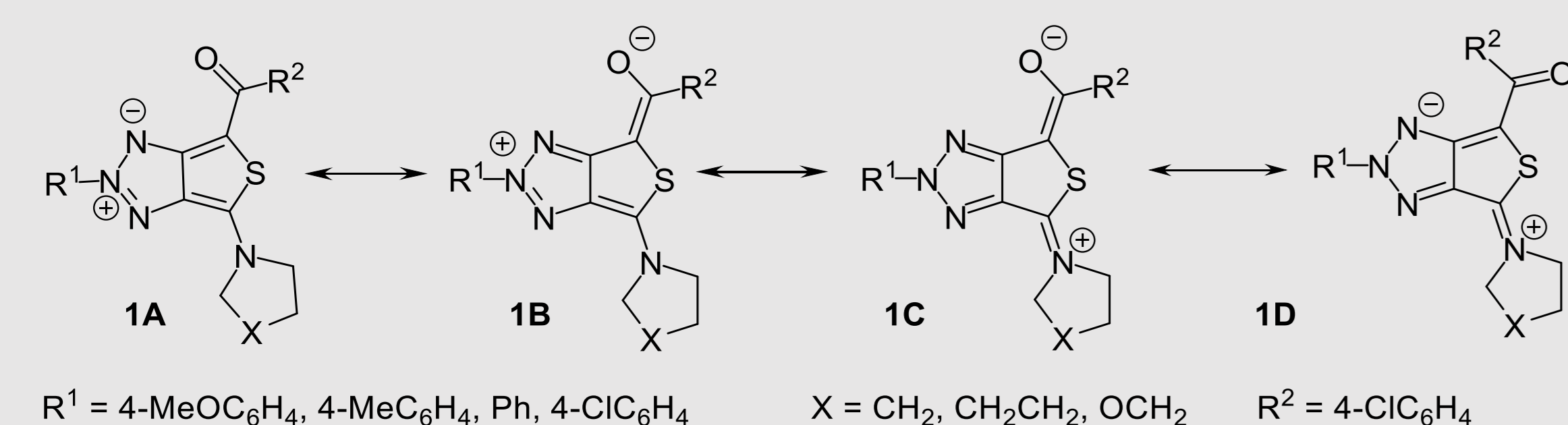


FIGURE 2. Structure of 1H-thieno[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazolium-olates.

## 3 FLUORESCENCE in CHCl<sub>3</sub>

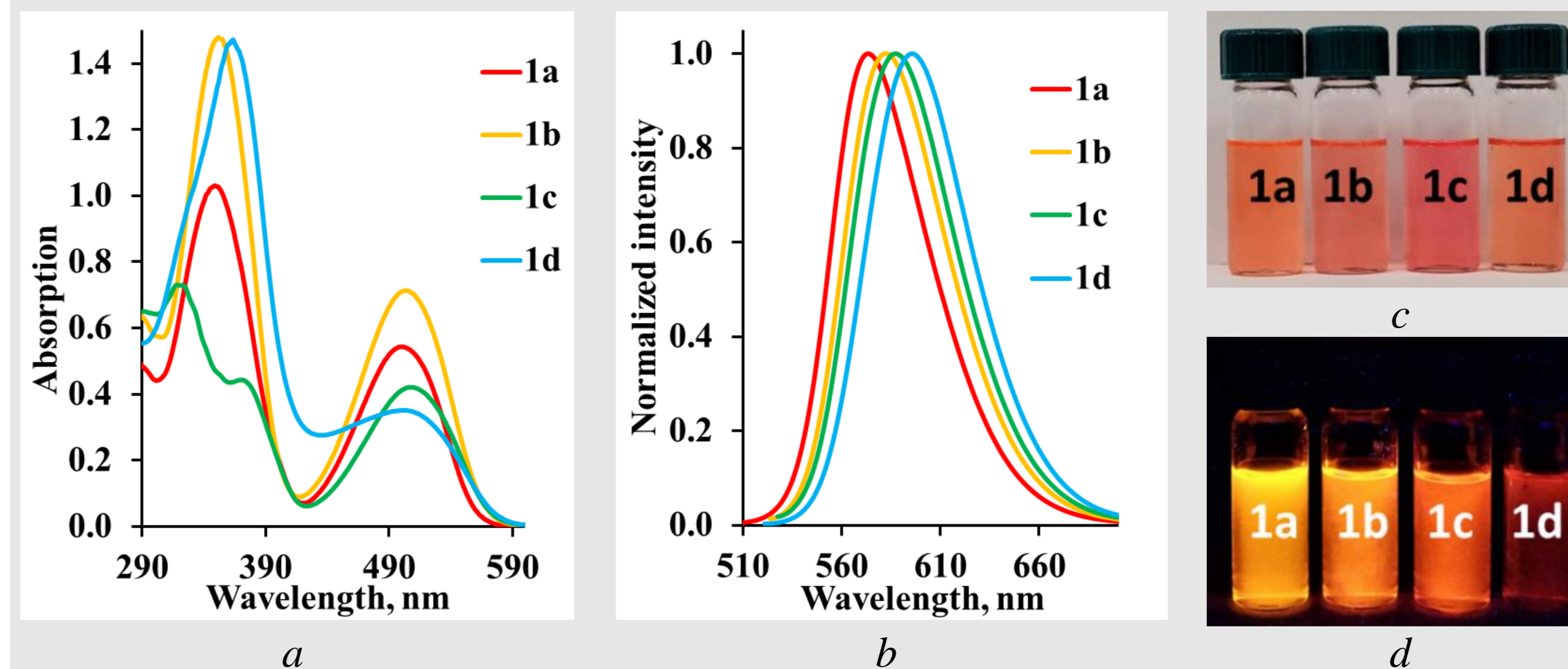


FIGURE 3 (a) Absorption ( $5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) and emission ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M) spectra of thieno[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazolium-olates 1a-d in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. Photographs of TTMs 1a-d in CHCl<sub>3</sub> under irradiation with (c) sunlight and (d) a hand-held UV lamp at an emission wavelength of 380 nm

Entry	Compound	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}$ , nm	$\epsilon$ , L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{em}}$ , nm	QY, %	Stokes shift, nm/cm <sup>-1</sup>
1	1a	349, 501	19500, 10300	574	25.9	73/2538
2	1b	352, 504	29100, 14000	583	20.9	79/2689
3	1c	371, 508	8600, 8100	588	17.6	80/2678
4	1d	364, 501	29600, 7100	596	17.2	95/3182

TABLE 1. Photophysical properties of TTMs 1a-d in dilute solution in CHCl<sub>3</sub>: Absorption ( $\lambda_{\text{abs}}$ )<sup>a</sup> and fluorescence ( $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ )<sup>b</sup> wavelengths, Stokes shifts (SS), molar absorption coefficients ( $\epsilon_{\text{max}}$ ), and fluorescence quantum yields (QY)<sup>c</sup>.

## 4 SOLVATO(FLUORO)CHROMISM

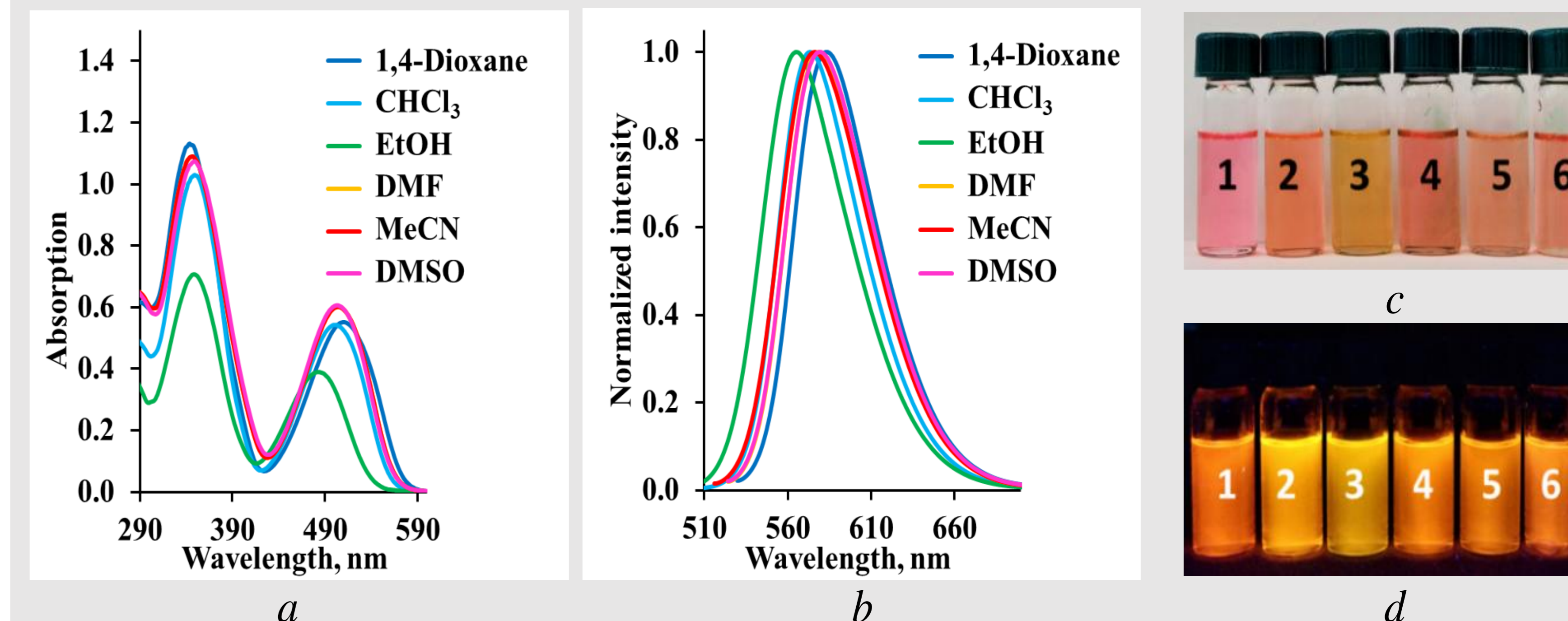


FIGURE 4. Absorption ( $c = 5 \times 10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>) (a) and emission ( $c = 5 \times 10^{-6}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>) (b) spectra of TTM 1d in different solvents at room temperature. Photographs of the solutions compound 1a in different solvents (1 – 1,4-Dioxane, 2 – CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 3 – EtOH, 4 – DMF, 5 – MeCN, 6 – DMSO) under irradiation with (c) sunlight and (d) a hand-held UV lamp at an emission wavelength of 380 nm.

## 5 DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O MIXTURES



FIGURE 5. Photographs of the solutions of compound 1a in DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O mixtures under irradiation with (c) sunlight and (d) a hand-held UV lamp at an emission wavelength of 380 nm.