# Functional Poly(dihalopentadiene)s: Stereoselective Synthesis, AggregationEnhanced Emission and Sensitive Detection of Explosives 

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Scheme S1. Synthetic route of P1/2.


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of P1/2-I and P1/2-II in THF solutions. Solution concentration: $10 \mu \mathrm{M}$.


Figure S2. Plot of fluorescence quantum yield of (a) P1/2-I and (b) P1/2-II versus water fraction in THF/water mixtures. Solution concentration: $10 \mu \mathrm{M}$; excitation wavelength: 350 nm .


Figure S3. Particle size distributions of the nanoparticles of P1/2-I in THF/water mixtures with (a) $70 \%$, (b) $80 \%$, and (c) $90 \%$ water fraction measured by dynamic light scattering. Abbreviation: $d_{\mathrm{e}}=$ effective diameter, $\mathrm{PDI}=$ polydispersity index.


Figure S4. Particle size distributions of the nanoparticles of $\mathrm{P} \mathbf{1} / \mathbf{2}-\mathrm{II}$ in $\mathrm{THF} /$ water mixtures with (a) $70 \%$, (b) $80 \%$, and (c) $90 \%$ water fraction measured by dynamic light scattering. Abbreviation: $d_{\mathrm{e}}=$ effective diameter, $\mathrm{PDI}=$ polydispersity index.


Figure S5. Fitting curve of $\mathrm{P} \mathbf{1} / \mathbf{2}-\mathrm{I}$ for the calculation of the quenching constant.


Figure S6. Fitting curve of P1/2-II for the calculation of the quenching constant.


Figure S7. Normalized absorption spectrum of PA in water and PL spectra of P1/2-I and P1/2-II nanoaggregates in THF/water mixtures with $80 \%$ water fraction.


Figure S8. Fluorescence images of test strips coated with (a) P1/2-I and (b) P1/2-II before and after being partially dipped into an aqueous PA solution.

