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3 Mechanochromic Aggregation-Induced Emission Materials; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Mechanochromic Non-AIE Compounds; 3.3 Mechanochromic AIE Compounds; 3.4 Conclusion; References;
4 Chiral Recognition and Enantiomeric Excess Determination Based on Aggregation-Induced Emission; 4.1 Introduction to Chiral Recognition; 4.2 Chiral Recognition and Enantiomeric Excess Determination of Chiral Amines
4.3 Chiral Recognition and Enantiomeric Excess Determination of Chiral Acids
4.3.1 Enantiomeric excess determination of chiral acids using chiral AIE amines; 4.3.2 Enantiomeric excess determination of chiral acids using a chiral receptor in the presence of an AIE compound; 4.4 Mechanism of Chiral Recognition Based on AIE; 4.4.1 Mechanism of chiral recognition by a chiral AIE monoamine; 4.4.2 Mechanism of chiral recognition by a chiral AIE diamine; 4.5 Prospects for Chiral Recognition Based on AIE; References
5 AIE Materials Towards Efficient Circularly Polarized Luminescence, Organic Lasing, and Superamplified Detection of Explosives
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5.4 AIE Materials for Superamplified Detection of Explosives

Sommario/riassunto

Aggregation-Induced Emission (AIE) is a novel photophysical phenomenon which offers a new platform APPLICATIONS for researchers to look into the light-emitting processes from luminogen aggregates, from which useful information on structure-property relationships may be collected and mechanistic insights may be gained. The discovery of the AIE effect opens a new avenue for the development of new luminogen materials in the aggregate or solid state. By enabling light emission in the practically useful solid state, AIE has the potential to significantly expand the technological applications of
