

Supporting Information

A highly selective fluorescent chemosensor based on quinoline derivative for zinc ion in pure water

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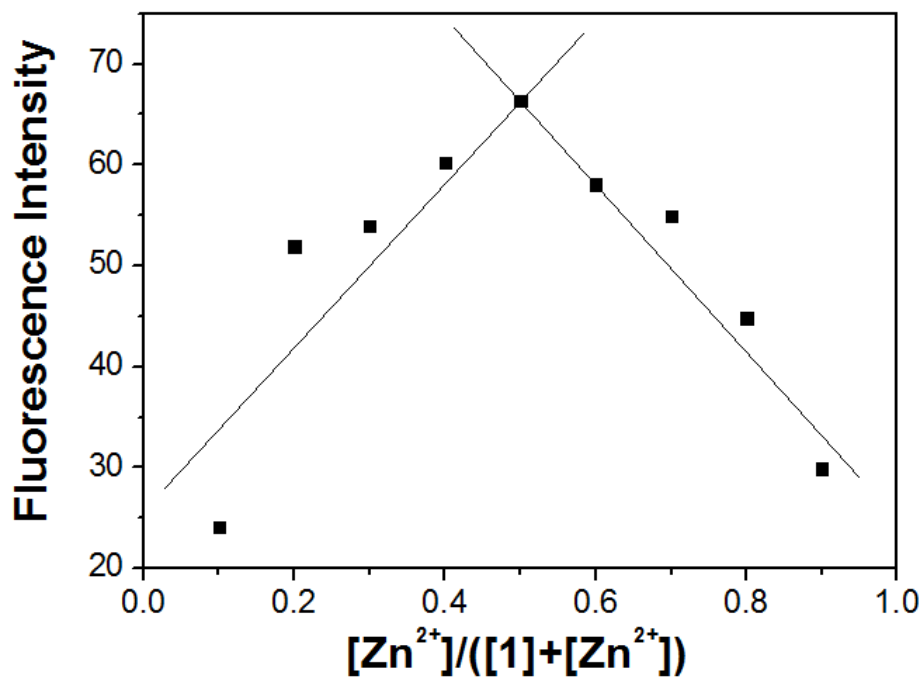
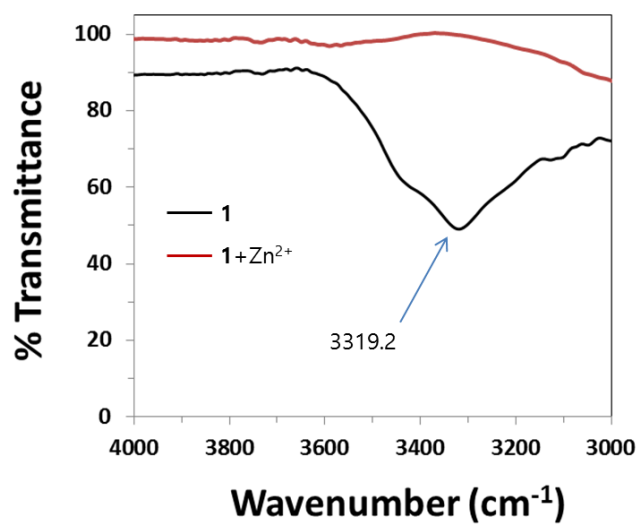


Fig. S1 Job plot of **1** and Zn²⁺ in buffer solution (10 mM bis-tris, pH 7.0). The total concentrations of **1** and Zn²⁺ were 50 μ M.

(a)



(b)

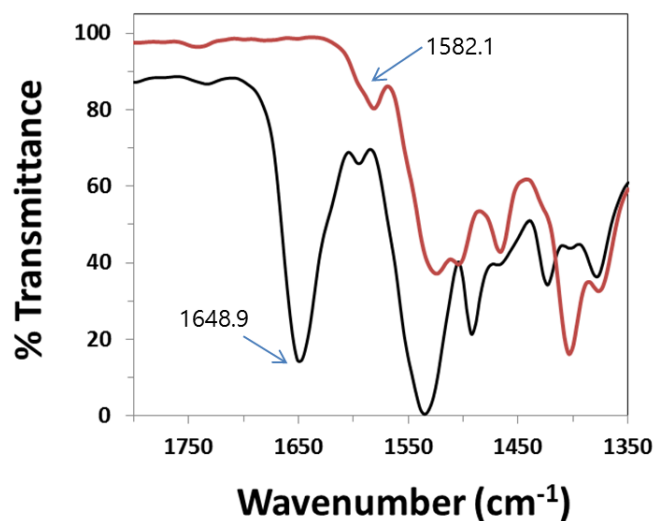


Fig. S2 (a) FT-IR spectra of **1** and 1-Zn^{2+} complex in the range of wavenumber 4000-3000 cm^{-1} . (b) FT-IR spectra of **1** and 1-Zn^{2+} complex in the range of wavenumber 1900-1350 cm^{-1} .

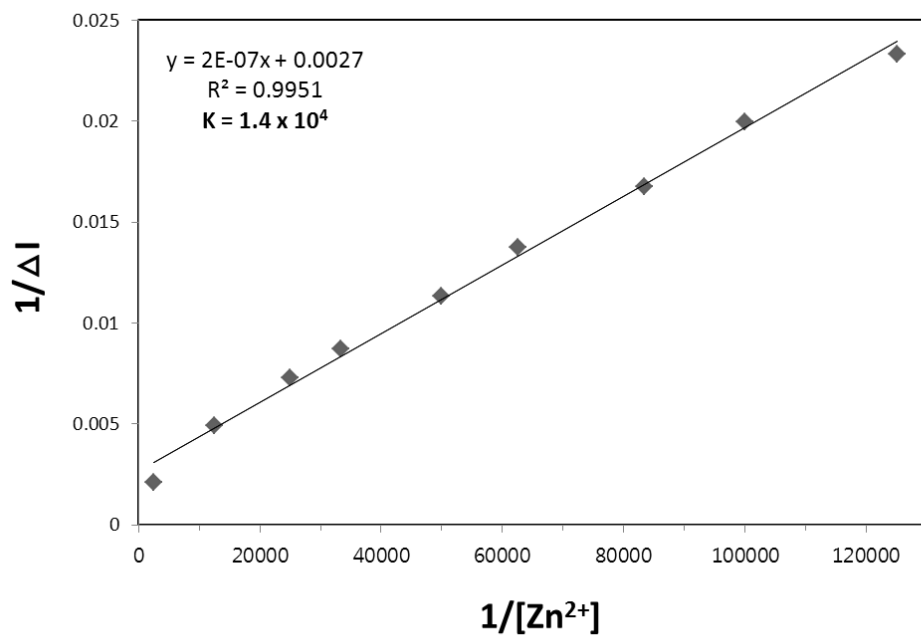


Fig. S3 Benesi-Hildebrand plot of **1** (at 536 nm), assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association between **1** and Zn^{2+} .

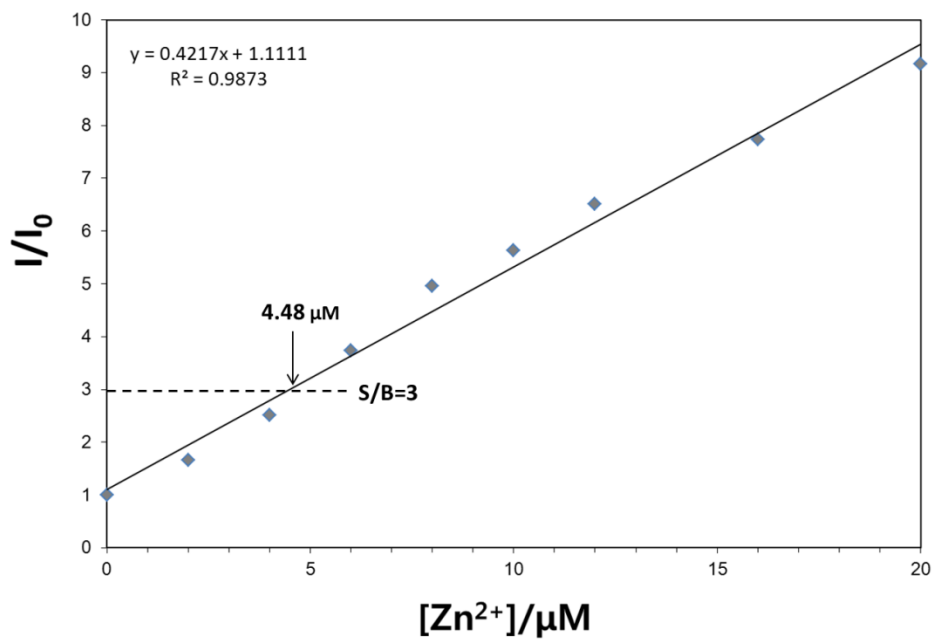


Fig. S4 Change in the ratio of fluorescence intensity ($\lambda_{ex} = 350 \text{ nm}$; $\lambda_{em} = 536 \text{ nm}$) of **1** ($20 \mu M$) with Zn^{2+} .

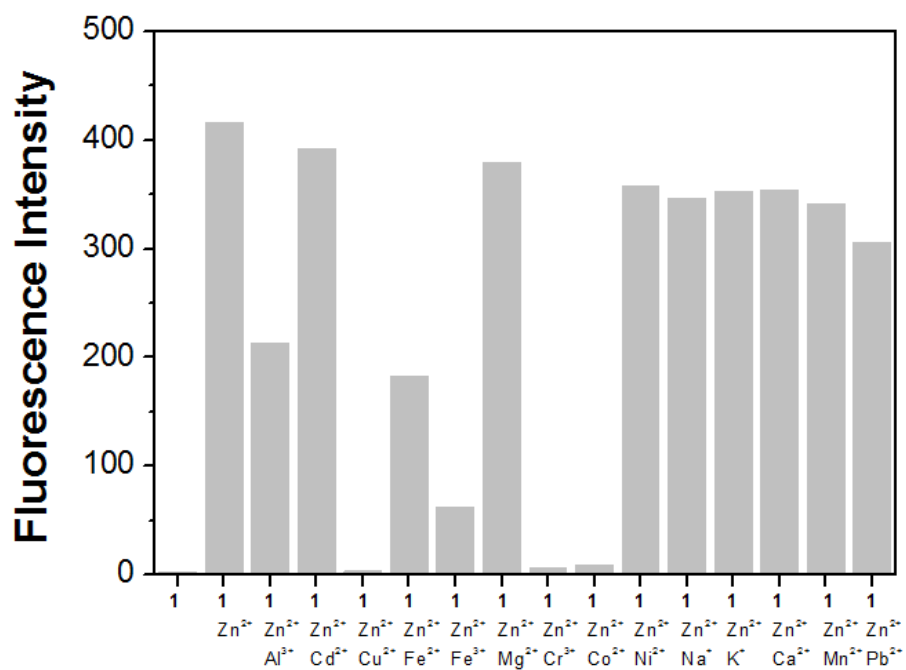


Fig. S5 Competitive selectivity of **1** (20 μM) toward Zn^{2+} (20 equiv) in the presence of other metal ions (20 equiv) in buffer solution (10 mM bis-tris, pH 7.0).

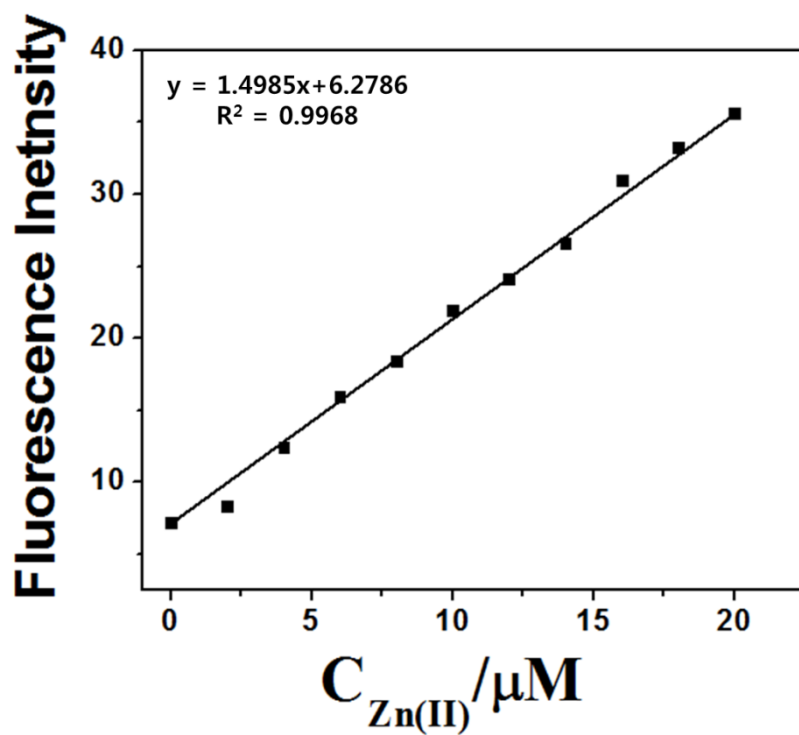
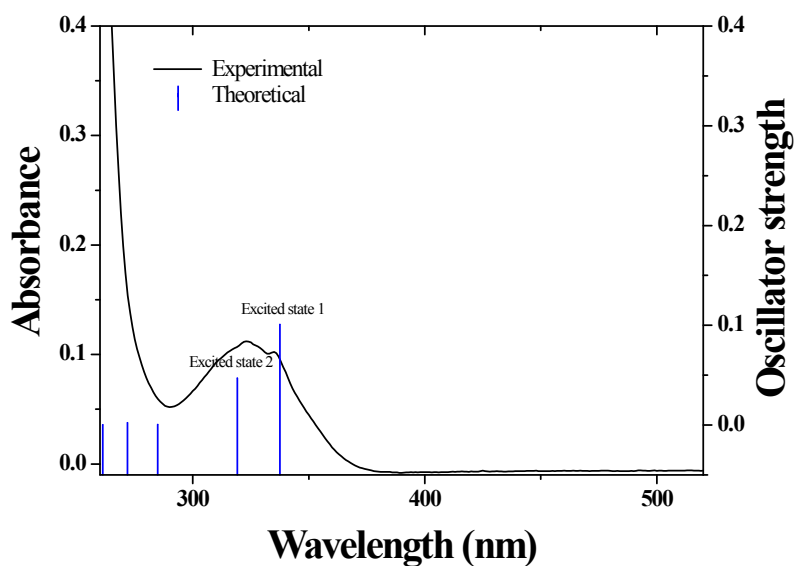


Fig. S6 Fluorescence intensity (at 536 nm) of **1** as a function of Zn^{2+} concentration ($[1] = 20 \mu mol/L$ and $[Zn^{2+}] = 0.0-20.0 \mu mol/L$).

(a)



(b)

Excited State 1	Wavelength	Percent (%)	Oscillator strength
H → L	337.51 nm	99 %	0.1009
Excited State 2	Wavelength	Percent (%)	Oscillator strength
H-1 → L	319.24 nm	96 %	0.047
H → L		2 %	

(c)

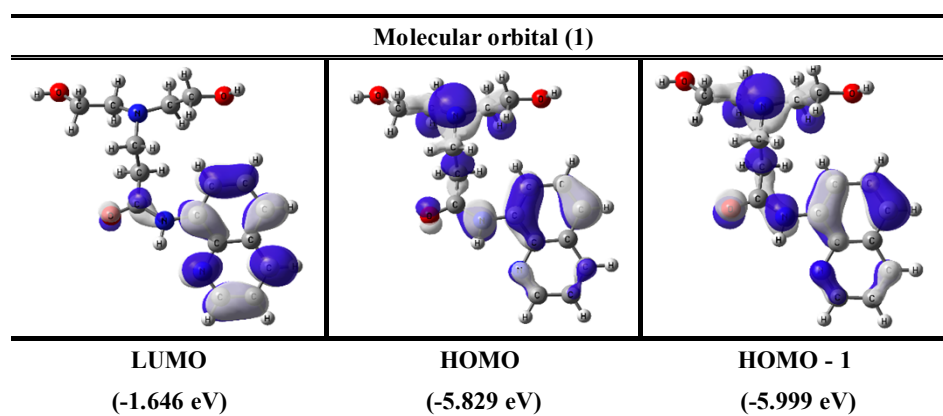
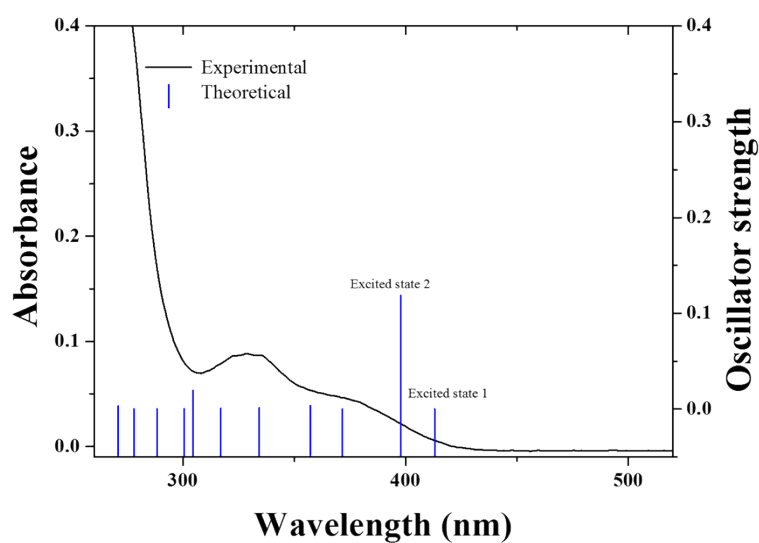


Fig. S7 (a) The theoretical excitation energies and the experimental UV-vis spectrum of **1**. (b) The major electronic transition energies and molecular orbital contributions for **1** (H = HOMO and L = LUMO). (c) Isosurface (0.030 electron bohr⁻³) of molecular orbitals participating in the major singlet excited states of **1**.

(a)



(b)

Excited State 1	Wavelength	Percent (%)	Oscillator strength
H → L	412.99 nm	99 %	0.0004
Excited State 2	Wavelength	Percent (%)	Oscillator strength
H-1 → L	397.83 nm	98 %	0.1188

(c)

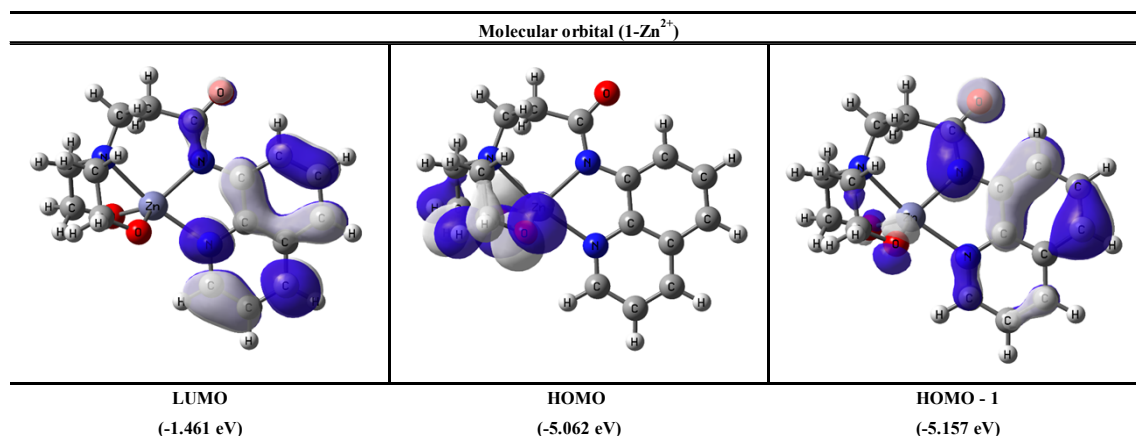


Fig. S8 (a) The theoretical excitation energies and the experimental UV-vis spectrum of **1-Zn²⁺**. (b) The major electronic transition energies and molecular orbital contributions for **1-Zn²⁺** (H = HOMO and L = LUMO). (c) Isosurface (0.030 electron bohr⁻³) of molecular orbitals participating in the major singlet excited states of **1-Zn²⁺**.