

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

A sensitive colorimetric detection of CN^- and AcO^- anions in semi-aqueous environment

through a coumarin–naphthalene conjugate azo dye

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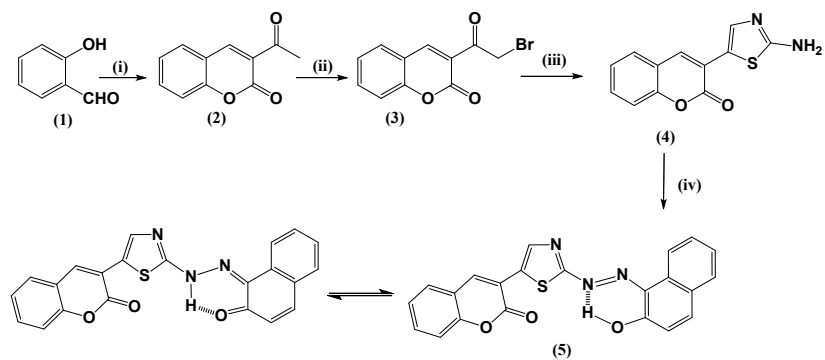
Figure S25: DFT method optimized minimum energy structure for azo and hydrazone form and HOMO-LUMO energy level for probe **5**.

Materials and Chemicals: All the reagent and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Pvt. Ltd. Stored in a desiccator under vacuum containing self-indicating silica, and used without any further purification. Solvent were purified prior to use. UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Lambda-35 UV-vis spectrophotometer using a quartz cuvette (path length = 1cm). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded in potassium bromide (KBr) on Varian-3100 FT-IR spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded (chemical shift in δ ppm) on a JEOL AL 300 and 500 FT-NMR (300 and 500MHz) spectrometer, using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. All the spectroscopy experiments were carried out at room temperature. The stock solution of probe 5 (1 x 10⁻³) were prepared in EtOH and diluted to obtained 10 μM in mixture of EtOH and H₂O (1:1, v/v) for absorption measurement. The stock solution of different anions (1 x 10⁻¹ M) was prepared by dissolving their inorganic salt in water. The anion interaction studies were performed by addition of 1 x 10⁻¹ M of different anions.

Estimation of Binding Constant: The absorption experimental data were utilized to calculate association constants by Benesi-Hildebrand method (B-H method) employing equations (1) for 1:1 stoichiometry.

$$1/(I - I_o) = 1/(I - I_f) + 1/K(I - I_f)[M] \quad (1)$$

Where K is the association constant, *I* is the absorbance of the free probe **5**, *I*_o is the observed absorbance of the **5**+CN⁻ and **5**+AcO⁻ in equation (1) complex, and *I*_f is the absorbance at saturation level.



Scheme S1: (i) Ethylacetoacetate/piperidine/EtOH/ Δ , (ii) $\text{Br}_2/\text{CHCl}_3/\text{EtOH}/\text{r.t.}$, (iii) thiourea/EtOH/r.t., (iv) a. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{AcOH}$, b. $\text{NaNO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}/0^\circ\text{C}$, c. alk. β -naphthol.

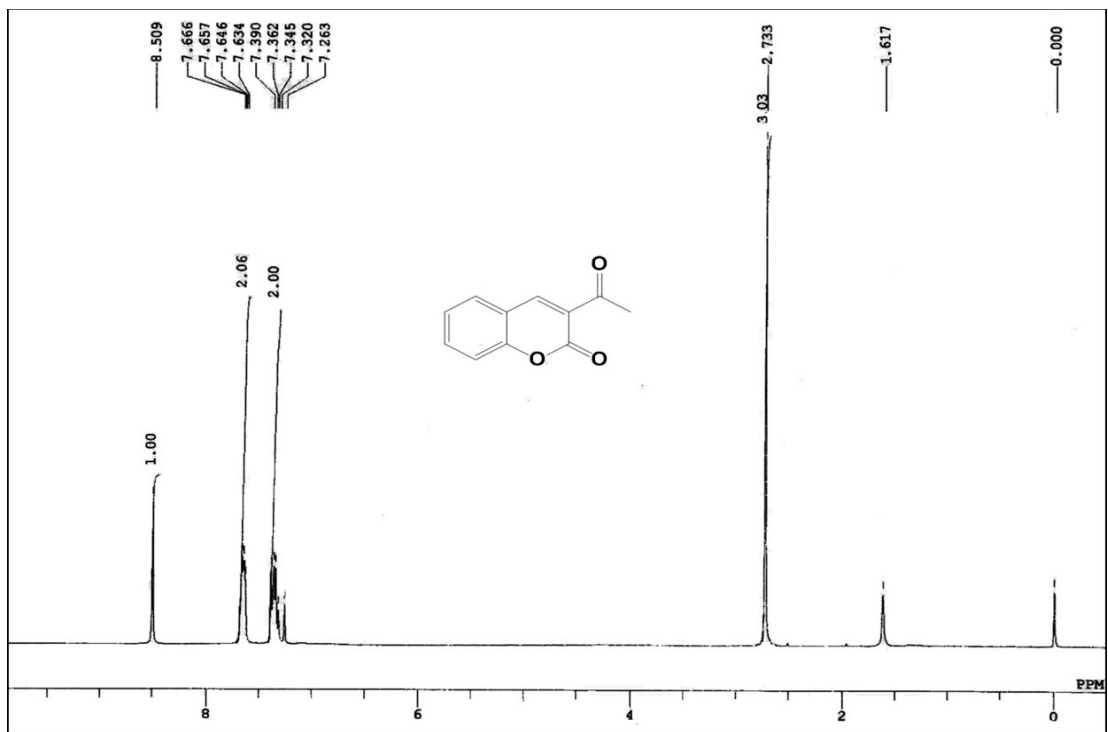


Figure S1: ^1H NMR spectrum of **2** in CDCl_3 .

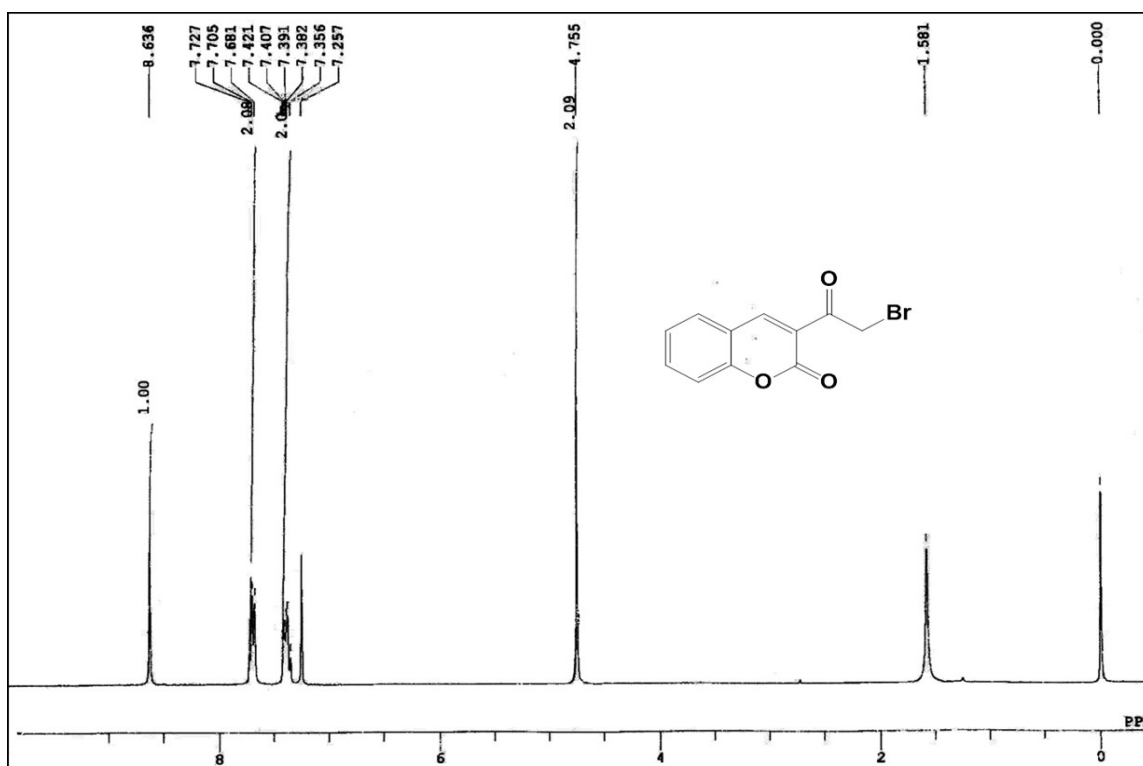


Figure S2: ^1H NMR spectrum of **3** in CDCl_3 .

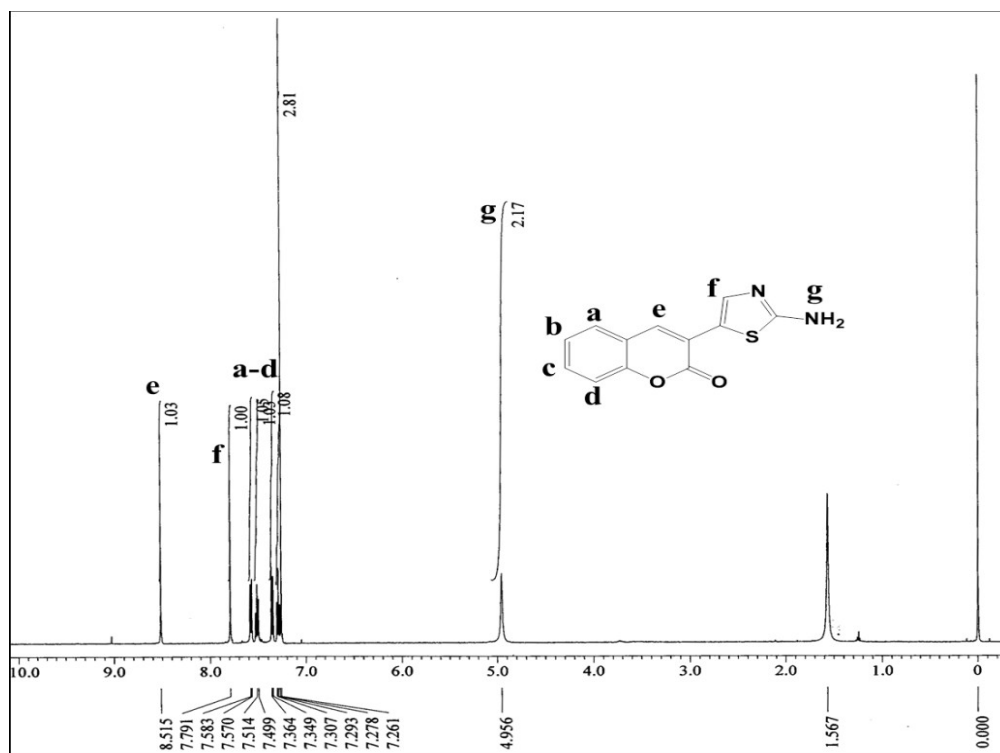


Figure S3: ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** in CDCl_3 .

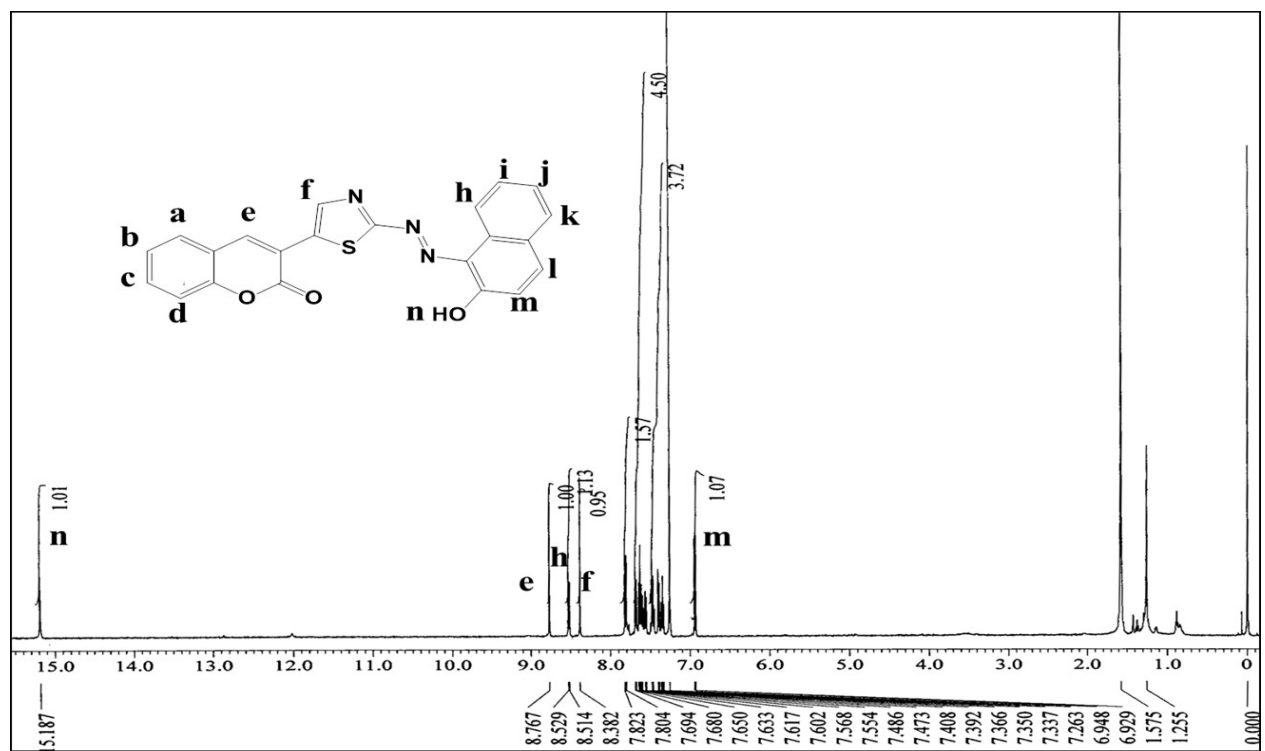


Figure S4: ¹H NMR spectrum of **5** in CDCl₃.

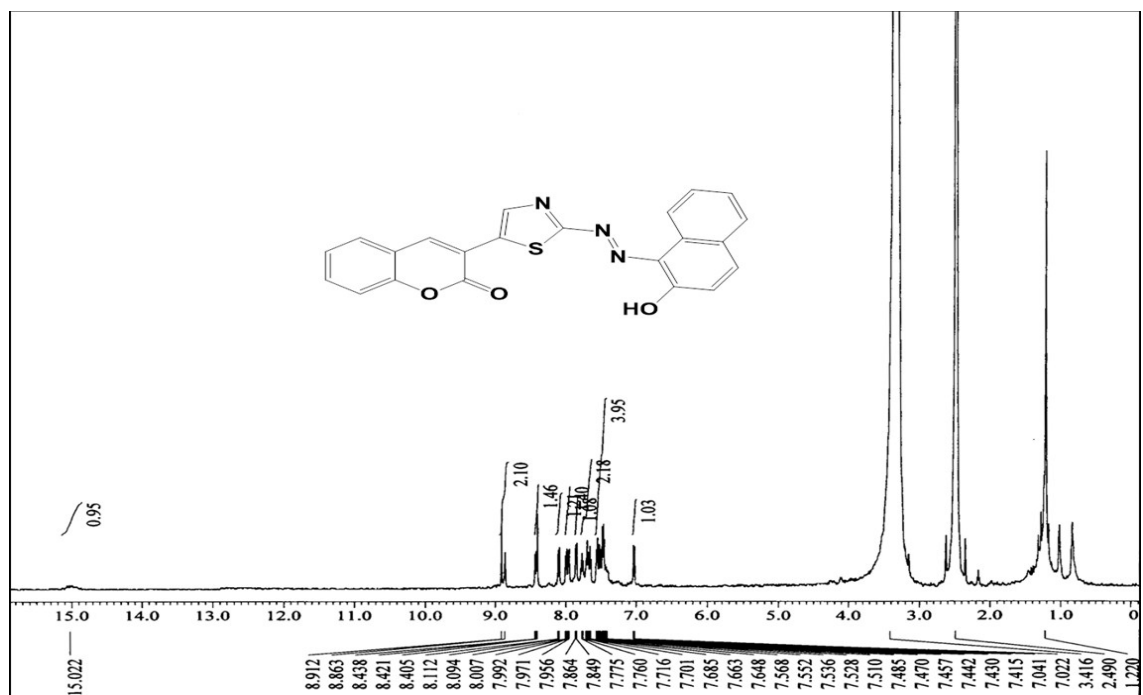


Figure S5: ¹H-NMR spectrum of probe 5 in DMSO-d₆.

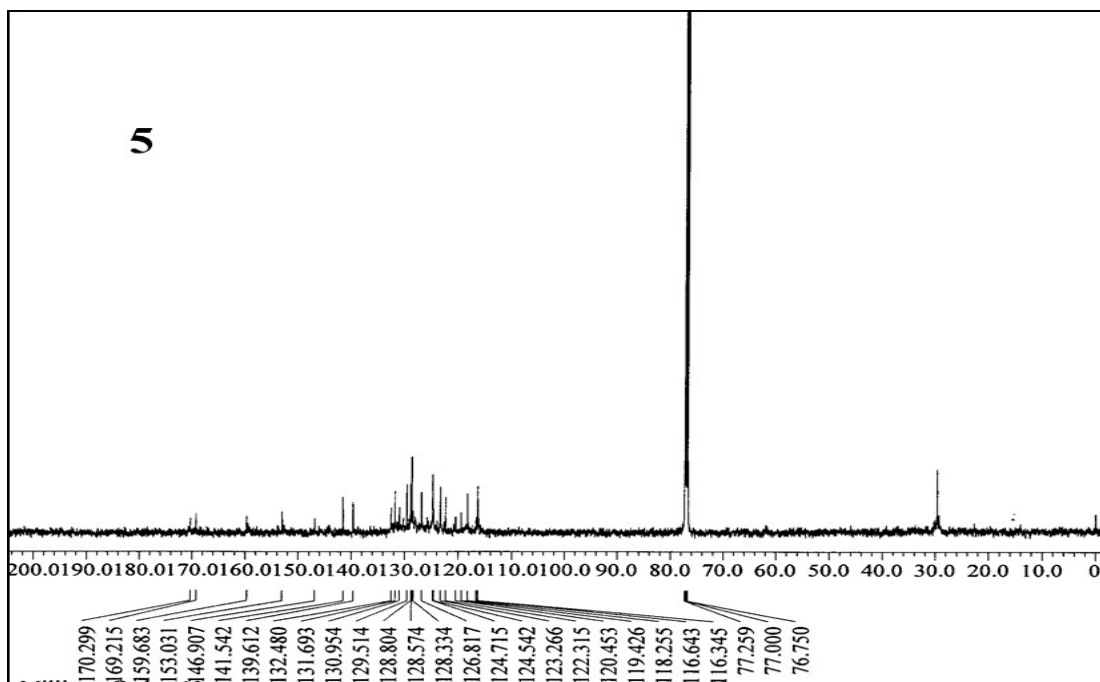


Figure S6: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **5** in CDCl_3 .

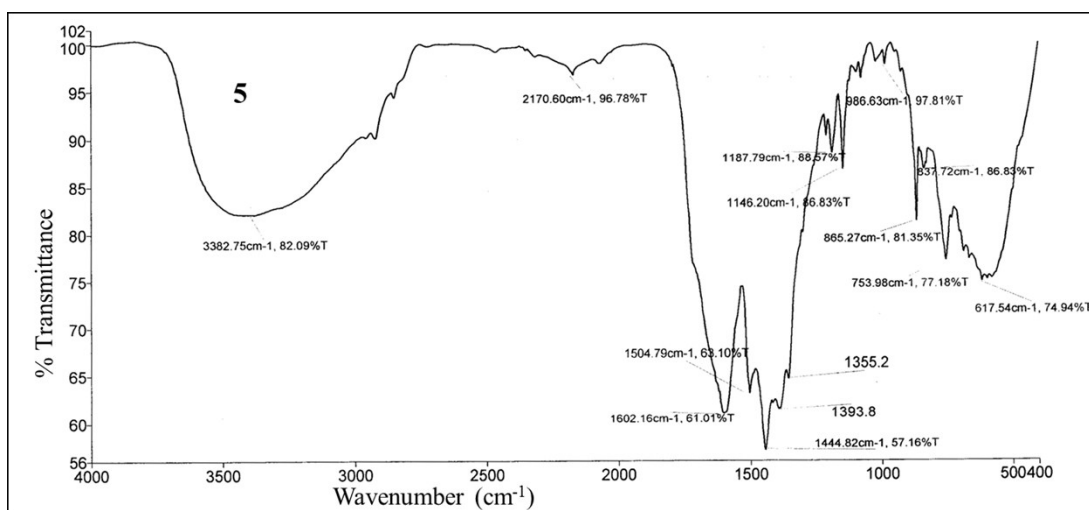


Figure S7: FT-IR spectrum of probe 5.

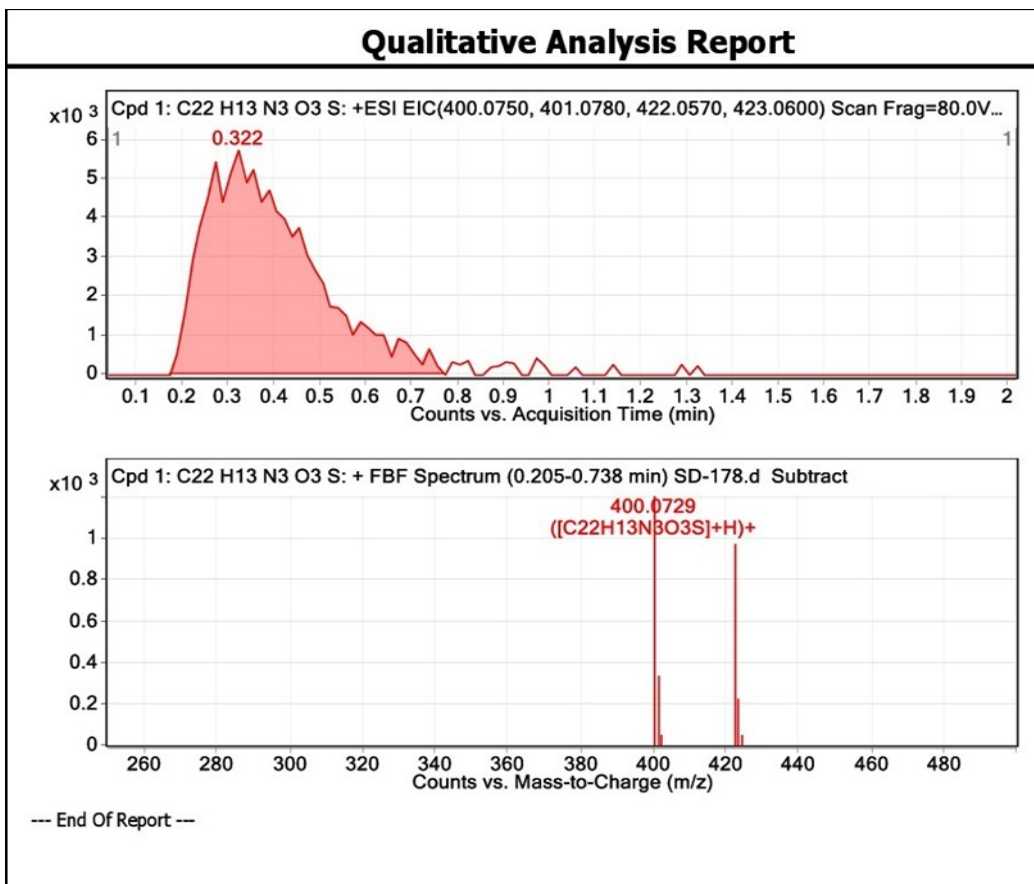


Figure S8: ESI-MS spectrum of probe 5.

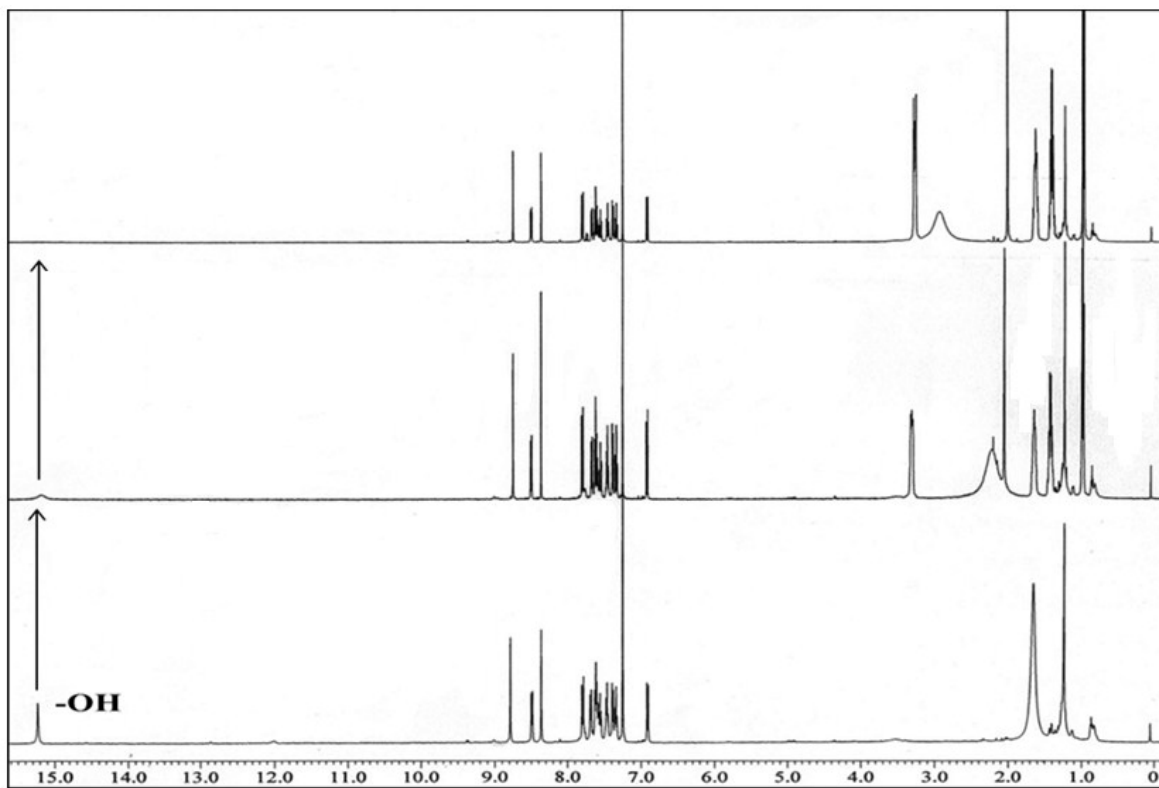


Figure S9: Stacked ^1H NMR spectra of probe **5** (2.0×10^{-2} M) upon addition of AcO^- (0 - 2.0 equiv) in CDCl_3 .

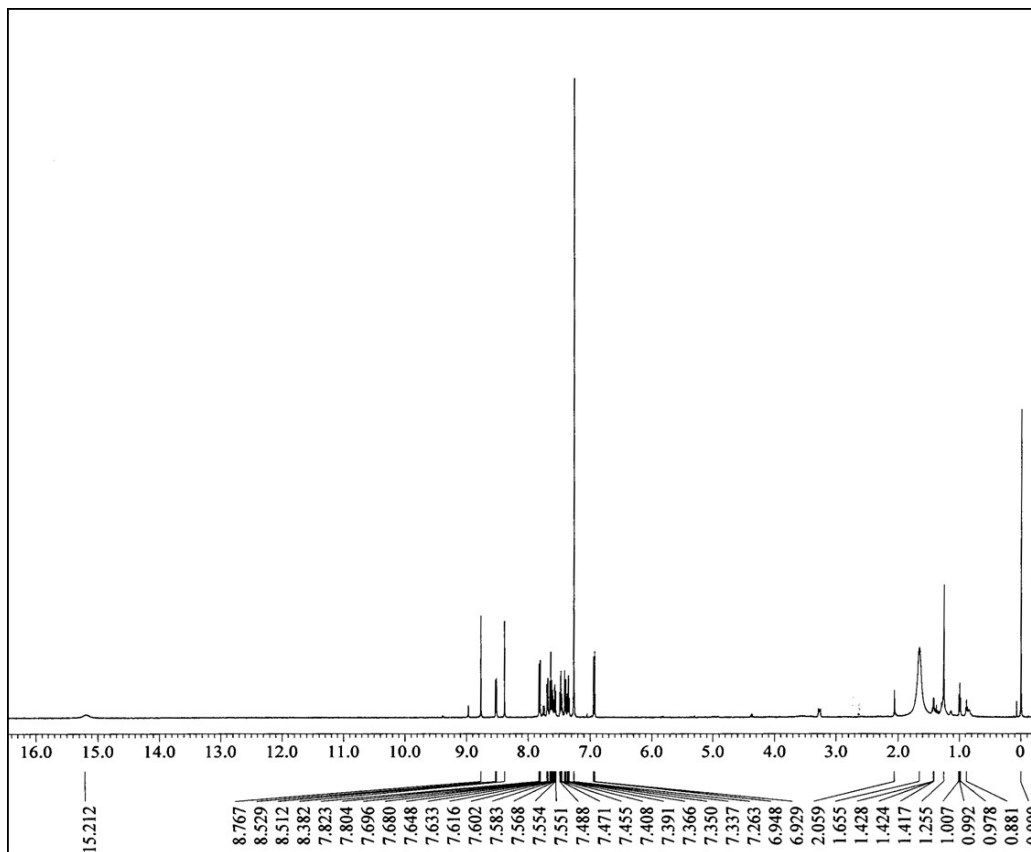


Figure S10: ¹H NMR spectra of probe **5** upon addition 0.5 equiv. of CN⁻ in CDCl₃.

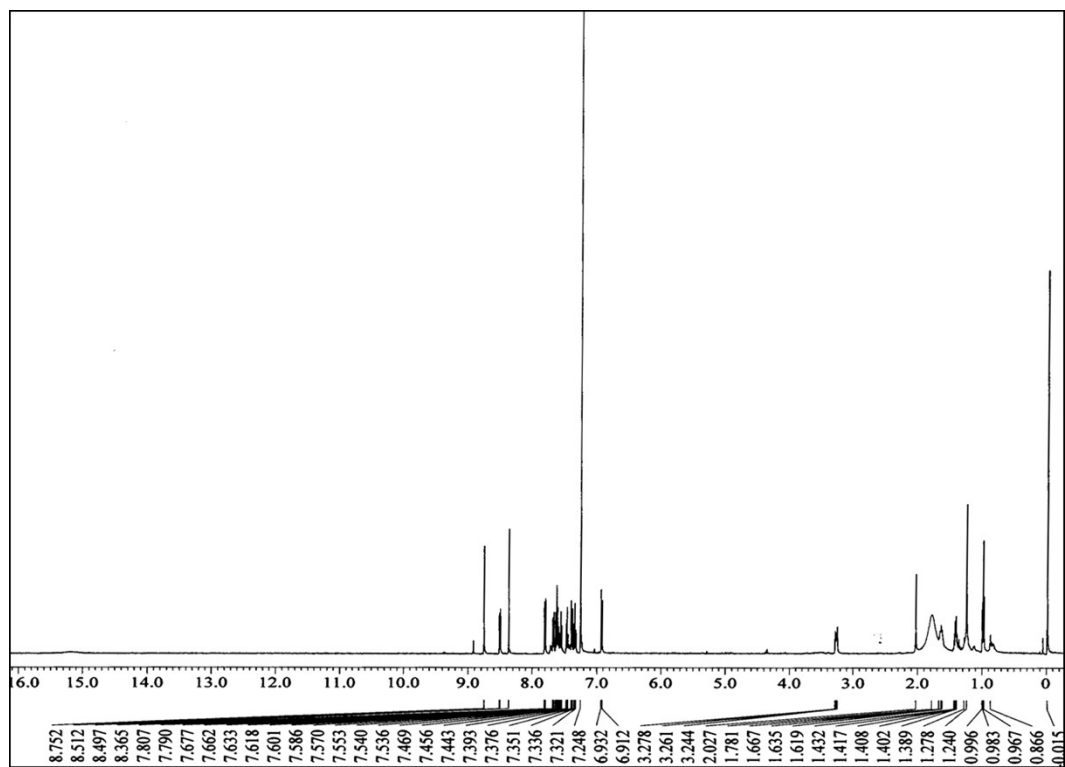


Figure S11: ^1H NMR spectra of probe **5** upon addition 1.0 equiv. of CN^- in CDCl_3 .

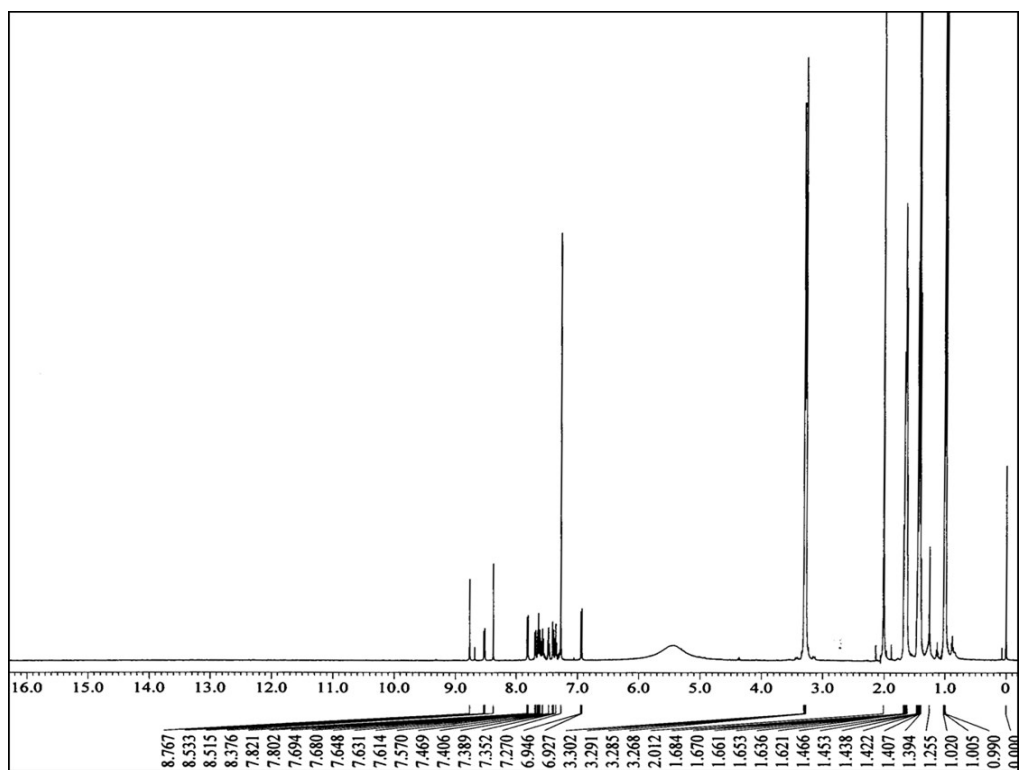


Figure S12: ¹H NMR spectra of probe **5** upon addition 2.0 equiv. of CN⁻ in CDCl₃.

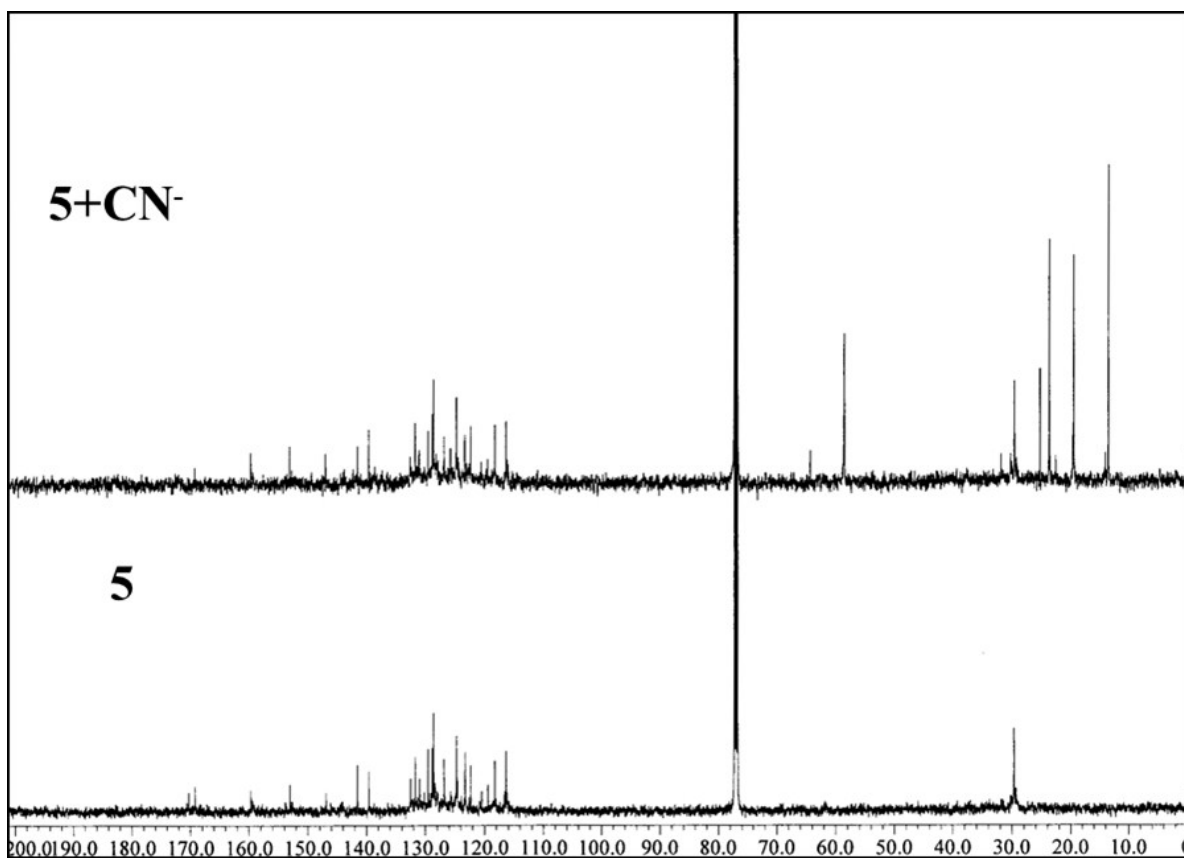


Figure S13: Stacked ¹³C NMR spectra of probe **5** and **5+CN⁻** in CDCl₃.

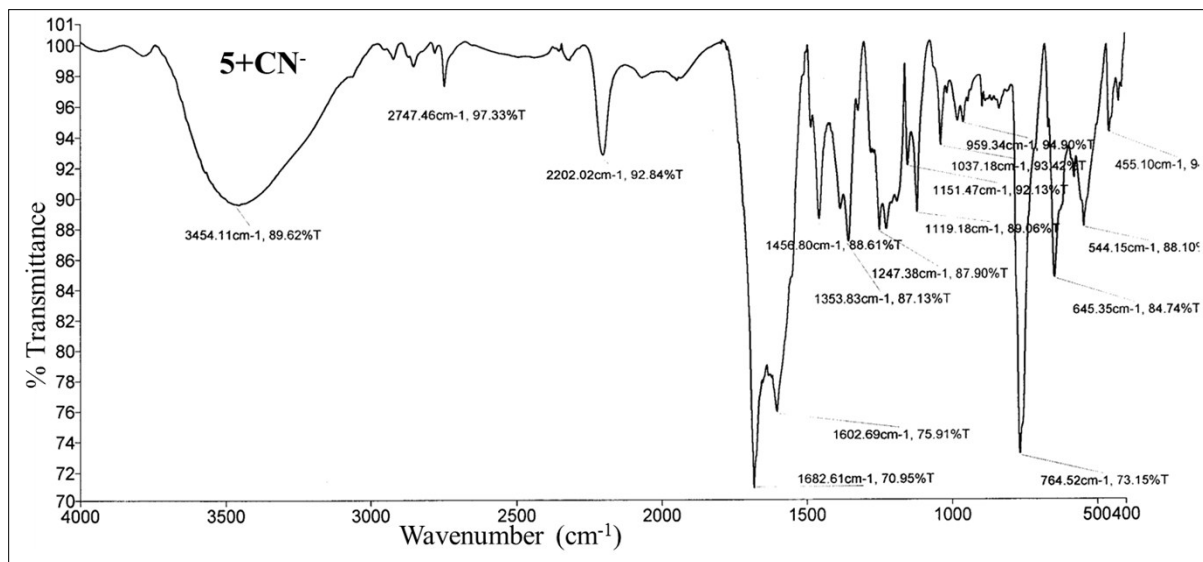


Figure S14: FT-IR spectrum of 5+CN⁻.

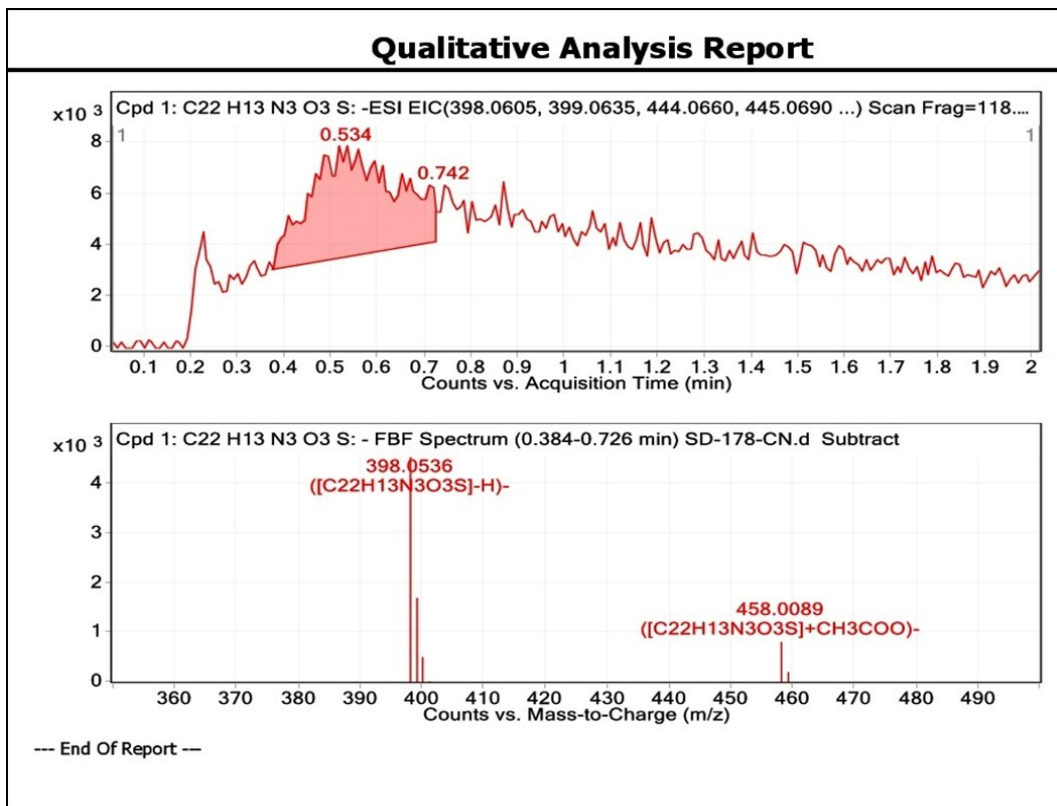


Figure S15: ESI-MS spectrum of $5+\text{CN}^-$.

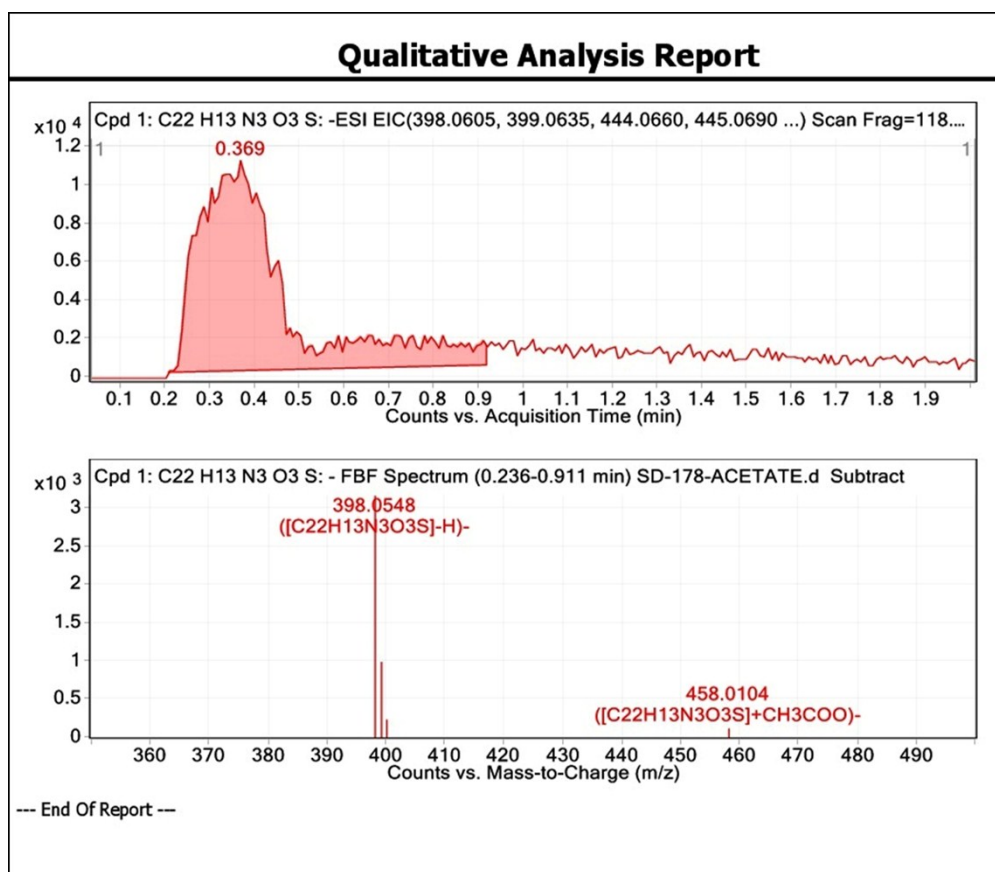


Figure S16: ESI-MS spectrum of 5+AcO-.

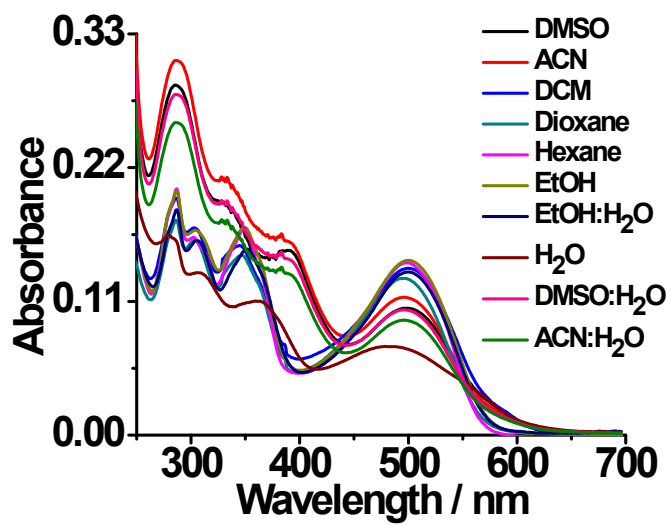


Figure S17: Absorption spectra of probe 5 in solvent of different polarity.

Table-S1: Photophysical property of probe **5** in solvent of different polarity.

Properties	λ_{\max}	ϵ ($\text{cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$)
Hexane	283, 299, 346, 496	2.0148×10^4 , 1.6219×10^4 , 1.6983×10^4 , 1.4167×10^4
DMSO	284, 329, 390, 502	2.8858×10^4 , 1.9112×10^4 , 1.5106×10^4 , 1.0403×10^4
DCM	286, 302, 344, 498	1.9461×10^4 , 1.7070×10^4 , 1.5609×10^4 , 1.3732×10^4
H ₂ O	280, 309, 365, 481	1.6209×10^4 , 1.3306×10^4 , 1.1003×10^4 , 0.7277×10^4
Dioxane	286, 303, 348, 499	1.9479×10^4 , 1.6896×10^4 , 1.6722×10^4 , 1.4419×10^4
MeCN	287, 333, 389, 499	3.0822×10^4 , 2.1164×10^4 , 1.5870×10^4 , 1.1193×10^4
EtOH	284, 303, 348, 499	1.8554×10^4 , 1.5935×10^4 , 1.6983×10^4 , 1.4322×10^4
EtOH-H ₂ O	285, 304, 350, 498	1.5435×10^4 , 1.5870×10^4 , 1.5183×10^4 , 1.3393×10^4
DMSO-H ₂ O	287, 331, 386, 498	2.8006×10^4 , 1.9287×10^4 , 1.44193×10^4 , 1.0229×10^4
ACN-H ₂ O	287, 321, 387, 499	2.5693×10^4 , 1.7661×10^4 , 1.3393×10^4 , 0.9464×10^4

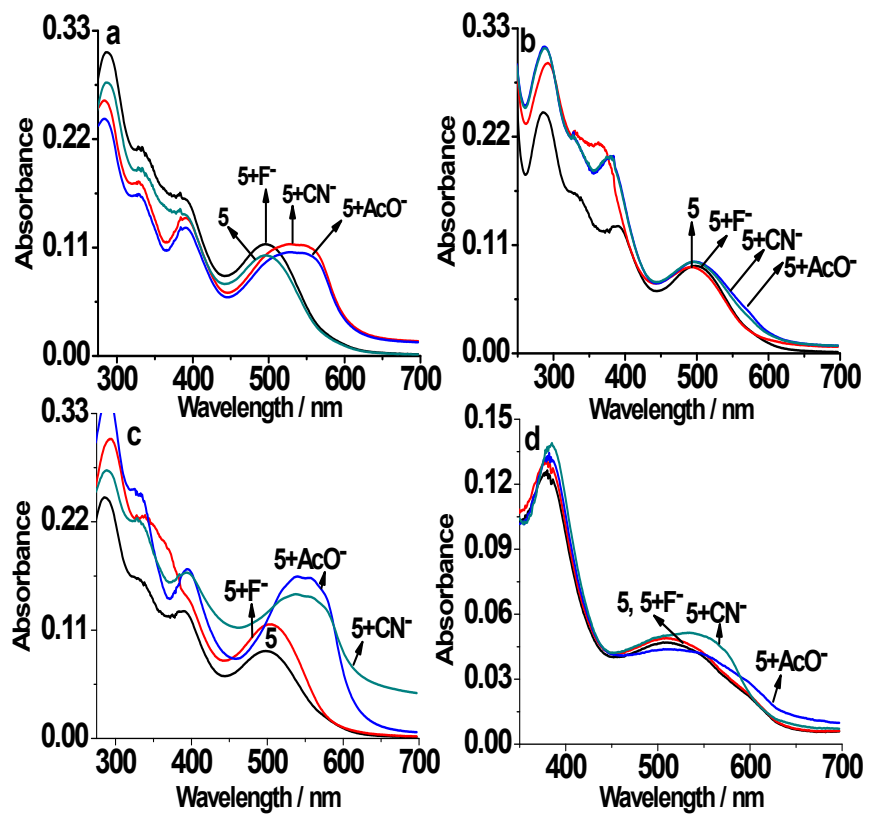


Figure S18: Absorption spectra of probe 5 (10 μM) after interaction with F^- , CN^- , AcO^- in (a) acetonitrile, (b) acetonitrile:H₂O (1:1, v/v), (c) DMSO and (d) DMSO:H₂O (1:1, v/v).

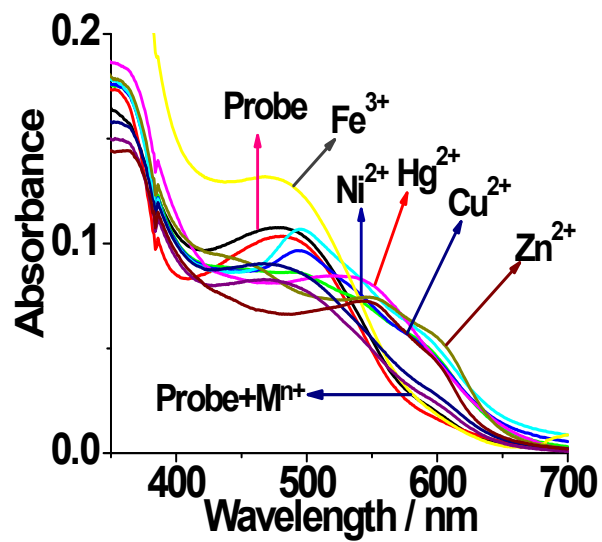


Figure S19: Interaction of probe 5 with different metal ions in aqueous ethanol (1:1; v/v).

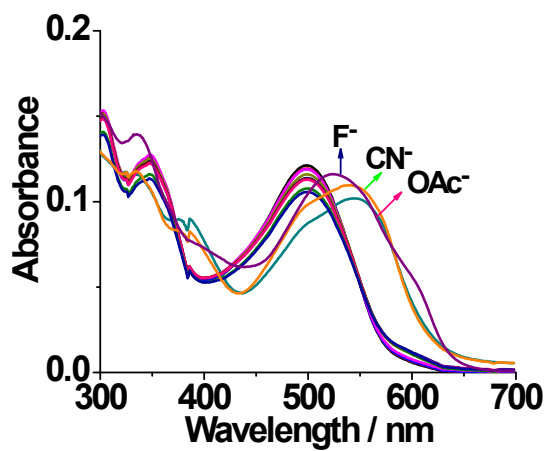


Figure S20: Interaction of probe 5 (10 μ M) with different anions in pure ethanol.

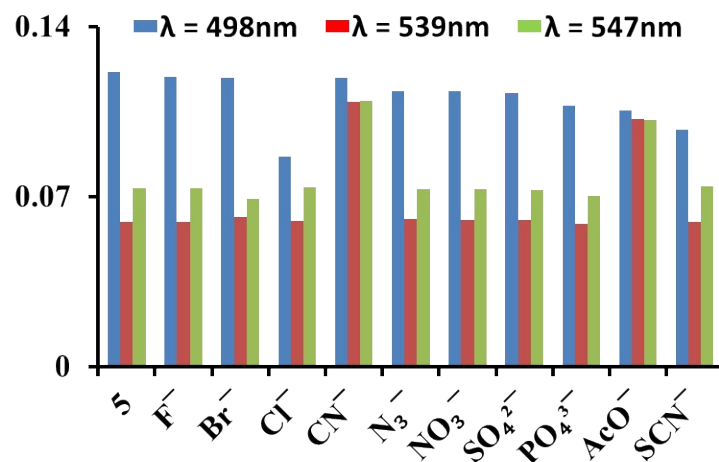


Figure S21: Bar Diagram of probe **5** (10 μM) after interaction with different anions.

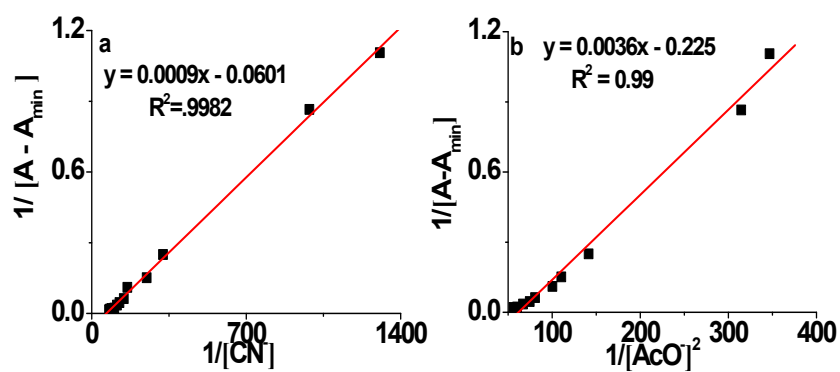


Figure S22: Benesi-Hildebrand plot of probe **5** (10 μM) with (a) CN⁻ and (b) AcO⁻ ions.

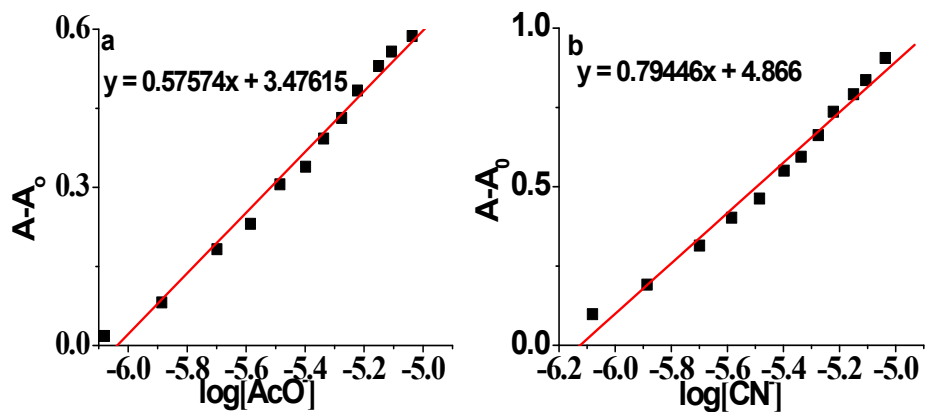


Figure S23: Change in absorption spectra of probe 5 (10 μM) upon addition of different concentration of (a) AcO⁻ (b) CN⁻.

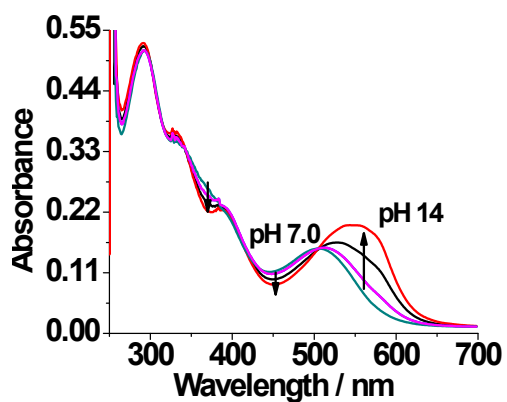


Figure S24: Change in absorption spectra of probe 5 (10 μM) at different pH in HEPES buffer (DMSO:H₂O; 9:1 v/v).

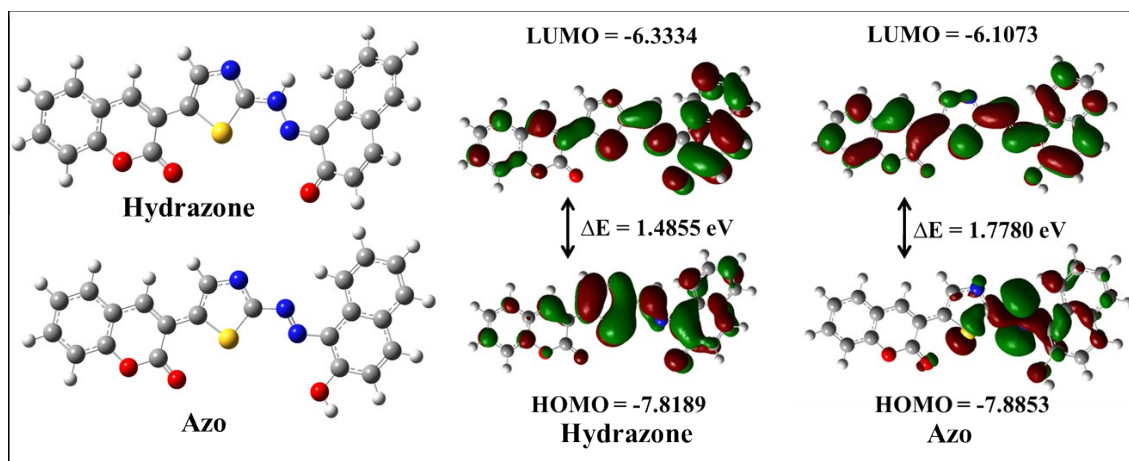


Figure S25: DFT method optimized minimum energy structure for azo and hydrazone form and HOMO-LUMO energy level for probe 5.