

Electronic Supplementary Information
for

Chirality sensing by fluorescent binaphthocrown ether-polythiophene conjugate

Gaku Fukuhara* and Yoshihisa Inoue*

Department of Applied Chemistry, Osaka University, 2-1 Yamada-oka, Suita 565-0871, Japan

Fax: 81 6 6879 7923; Tel: 81 6 6879 7922

E-mail: gaku@chem.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp

General

Instruments. UV/vis spectra were measured in a quartz cell (with light path of 1 cm) on a JASCO V-560 spectrometer equipped with an ETC-505T temperature controller. Fluorescence spectra were measured on a JASCO FP-6500 instrument. Fluorescence lifetimes were determined by the time-correlated single-photon-counting method on a Hamamatsu FL920S instrument equipped with a pulsed H₂ light source.

Materials. Fluorescence-free dichloromethane and (*R*)- and (*S*)- α -methyl-4-nitrobenzylamine hydrochloride (**MNBA**) were purchased from Aldrich, and used without further purifications. Binaphthocrown ether-polythiophene conjugate (**BPT**) was synthesized as reported previously and showed satisfactory agreement with the literature values.¹

UV/vis and fluorescence excitation spectra of BPT

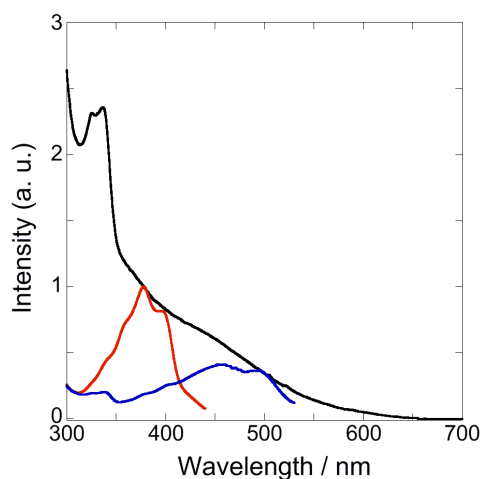


Figure S1. Normalized UV/vis spectrum (black) and the fluorescence excitation spectra observed at 460 nm (red) and 550 nm (blue) of **BPT** in dichloromethane.

¹ G. Fukuhara and Y. Inoue, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2010, **16**, 7859.