Supporting Information

Polydiacetylene (PDA) Impregnated Poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)

Membrane for Sensitive Detection of Fluoride Ions

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Sr. No. Title Page No. 1 Images of the experimental setup of PDABA@PVDF S2 membrane based fluoride detection 2 Synthesis of the probe **PDABA** S2 NMR Spectra of **PDABA** S3 3 4 IR spectra S4 HRMS spectra of PDABA 5 S5 Images of strips with varying PCDA:PDABA ratio S5 6 Images of **PDABA**(*a*)**PVDF** strips under long UV (365 nm) 7 S6 8 Liposome Preparation S5 9 Variation in response time with concentration **S6** Linear trend in response of PDABA@PVDF strips towards 10 S7 fluoride. 11 Comparison of PDABA@PVDF membranes with IC for **S**7 fluoride detection 12 Comparative table of solid-phase detection of fluoride ions S9 13 References S11

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1. Experimental setup



Figure S1: Images of the experimental setup of PDABA@PVDF membrane based fluoride detection.

2. Synthesis of the probe PDABA¹

10,12-Pentacosadiynoic acid (0.374 g, 1 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 mL) and to the solution, oxalyl chloride (0.3 mL, 3.5 mmol) was added dropwise under nitrogen atmosphere. After 1 h of stirring, one drop of DMF was added to the solution, and the resulting mixture was stirred for another 4 h. After the solvent was evaporated, the crude acid chloride was dissolved in 5 mL anhydrous THF, placed in an ice bath under nitrogen atmosphere and to it, a solution of 4-hydroxyphenyl boronic acid (0.41 g, 3 mmol) and triethylamine (1.4 mL, 10 mmol) in 5 mL of THF was slowly added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The crude residue obtained after solvent removal was dissolved in a small amount of methanol and was added dropwise to cold water. The precipitates formed were collected and subjected to column chromatography on a silica gel and eluted with dichloromethane-methanol (10:1) to give the desired product (yield 67%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.24 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 2.61-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.22 (m, 4H), 1.82-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.47 (4H), 1.41–1.25 (m, 26H), 0.87 (t, J = 8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 172.3, 153.0, 135.2, 129.8, 121.1, 65.3, 46.0, 34.4, 31.9, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.1, 28.9, 28.8, 28.4, 28.3, 24.9, 22.7, 19.2, 14.1; IR (v, ATR): 3318, 2916, 2851, 1751, 1600, 1469, 1348, 1220, 1117, 1016, 807, 719 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for C₃₁H₄₇BO₄ [M+H]⁺ 495.3646, found: 495.3649.

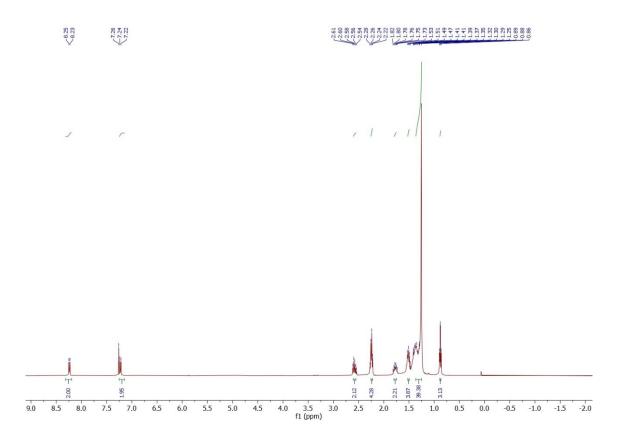


Figure S2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectra of PDABA.

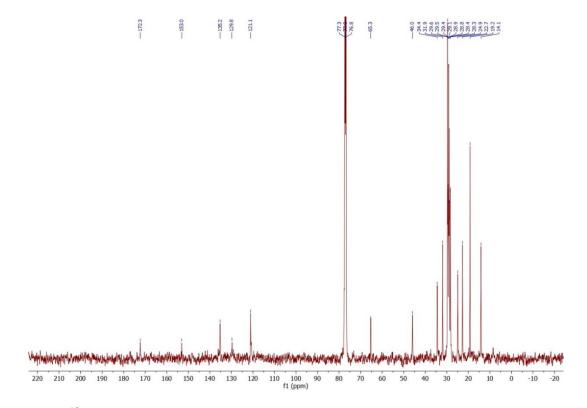


Figure S3. ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) spectra of PDABA.

4. IR spectra of PCDA and PDABA

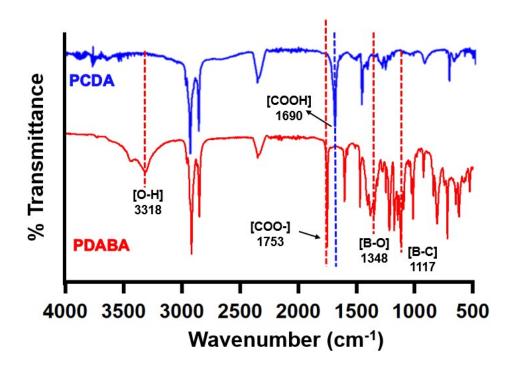
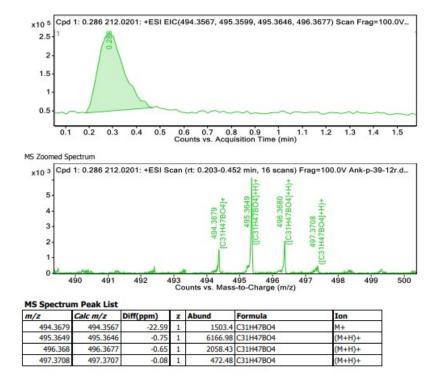


Figure S4. IR spectra of PCDA (blue) and PDABA (red).



5. HRMS spectra

Figure S5. HRMS spectra of PDABA.

6. Strips bearing different compositions of PCDA: PDABA

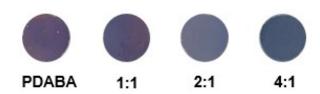


Figure S6: Images of strips prepared using varying concentrations of PCDA:**PDABA**. The strips were dipped irradiated for 1 min under UV light (254 nm) and the images were taken after 5 min.

7. Images of strips under UV

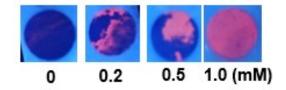
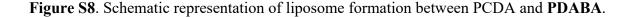


Figure S7: Fluorescent images of PDABA@PVDF strips dipped in fluoride solution for 1 h and images were taken under long UV light (365 nm).

8. Liposome preparation

For the preparation of liposomes the mixture of PCDA:**PDABA** was dissolved in chloroform and then, the organic solvent was evaporated under nitrogen flow, and HEPES buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4) was added to attain a total concentration of 1 mM. The solution was then probesonicated at 80 °C for 20 min to afford a turbid solution. The suspension was then filtered through a syringe filter (0.45 μ m) and stored overnight at 4 °C. This liposome suspension was then utilized for fluoride detection.





9. Variation in response time with concentration

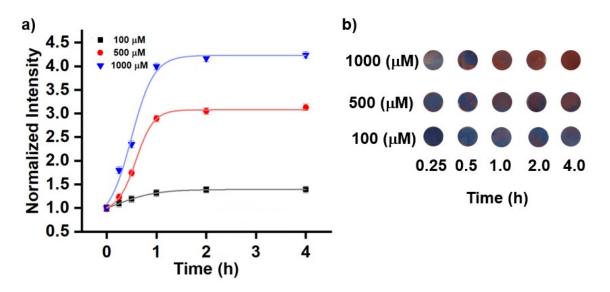


Figure S9. (a) Response-time variation of the **PDABA**@**PVDF** strips against different concentrations of fluoride. The RGB data were collected using the images captured through three different cameras viz. Mi 10i (108 MP), Redmi Note 8 pro (64 MP), Redmi Note 9 pro max (64 MP) and the average value of the data were presented. (b) Images of the strips exposed to different concentrations for varying times.

10. Linear trend in response of PDABA@PVDF strips towards fluoride.

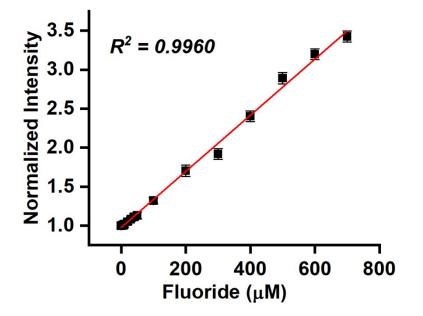


Figure S10. Response of PDABA@PVDF strips against higher concentration of fluoride.

11. Comparison of PDABA@PVDF membranes with IC for fluoride detection in real samples

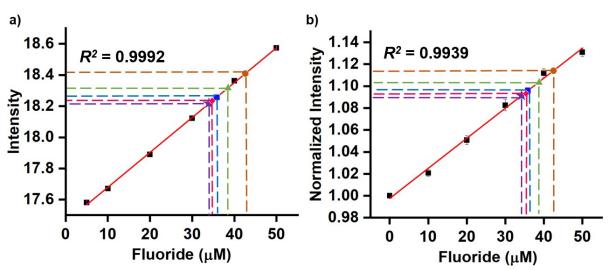


Figure S11. Fluoride ion content analysis of different toothpaste via (a) IC and (b)PDABA@PVDFstrips(fivedifferenttoothpastewereused).

Sr. No.	Probe structure	Solid platform	Mode of detection	LOD (µM)	Time	Working range (µM)	Ref.
1		Filter paper	Fluorimetric	100	< 2 min	NA	S2
2		NA	Fluorimetric	NA	< 2 min	NA	S3
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Organogel	Colorimetric	NA	< 30 sec	NA	S4
4	 → Fluorescein → rGO 	Filter paper	Fluorimetric	157	< 2 min	NA	S5

12. Comparative table of molecular sensor based solid-phase detection of fluoride ions

5		Filter paper	Colorimetric	60	< 30 sec	60-250	S6
6	Ru ^{II} N O H N N N N O ₂ N NO ₂		Colorimetric	520	< 2 min	NA	S7
7	OH OH OH $^{+}Na^{-}O_{3}S$ $SO_{3}^{-}Na^{+}$ $SPADNS reagent$ $SO_{3}^{-}Na^{+}$	Micropad (µPAD)	Colorimetric	6.85	2 min	12-118	S8
8	PCDA:PDABA	PVDF	Colorimetric and	6	60 min	0-700	This
		membrane	Image Analysis				work

13. References

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