

Supplementary Data

Dicyanobenzyl triphenylamine fluorophore for the selective detection of hydrazine vapor using cellulose acetate nanofibrous sheet

Boonkasem Choemvarasat^a, Pipattra Mayurachayakul^a, Kornkanya Pratumyot^a, Mongkol Sukwattanasinitt^b, Nakorn Niamnont^{a*}

^aSupramolecular Chemistry Research Unit, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT), Pracha Uthit Road, Bang Mod, Thung Khru, Bangkok 10140, Thailand^b

^bOrganic Synthesis Research Unit, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Nanotec-CU Center of Excellence on Food and Agriculture, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

Email: nakorn.nia@kmutt.ac.th

1. Spectroscopic data (¹H and ¹³C-NMR) and Mass spectrum.

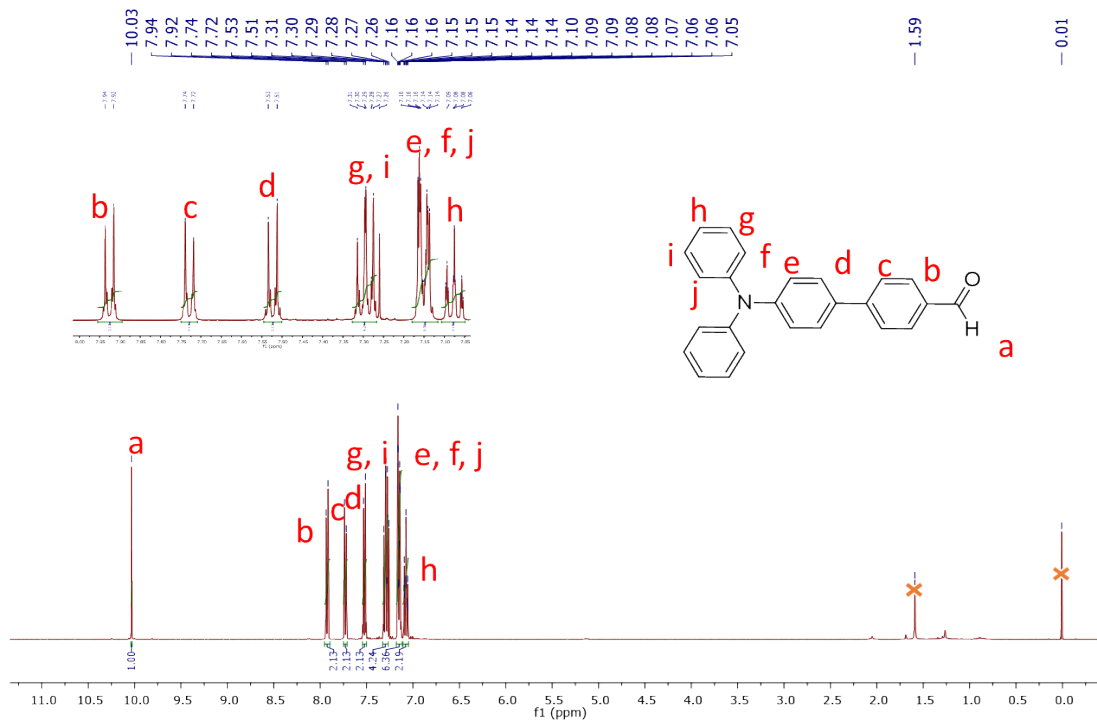


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound **1** in CDCl₃(400 MHz).

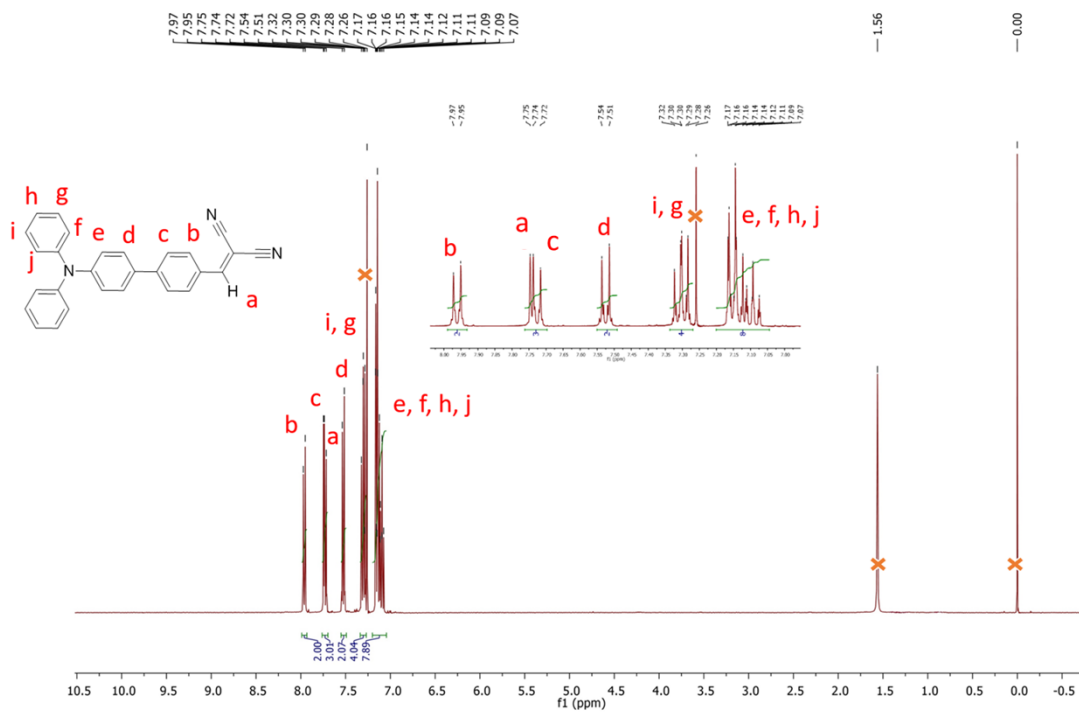


Figure S2. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of compound **2** in CDCl_3 (400 MHz).

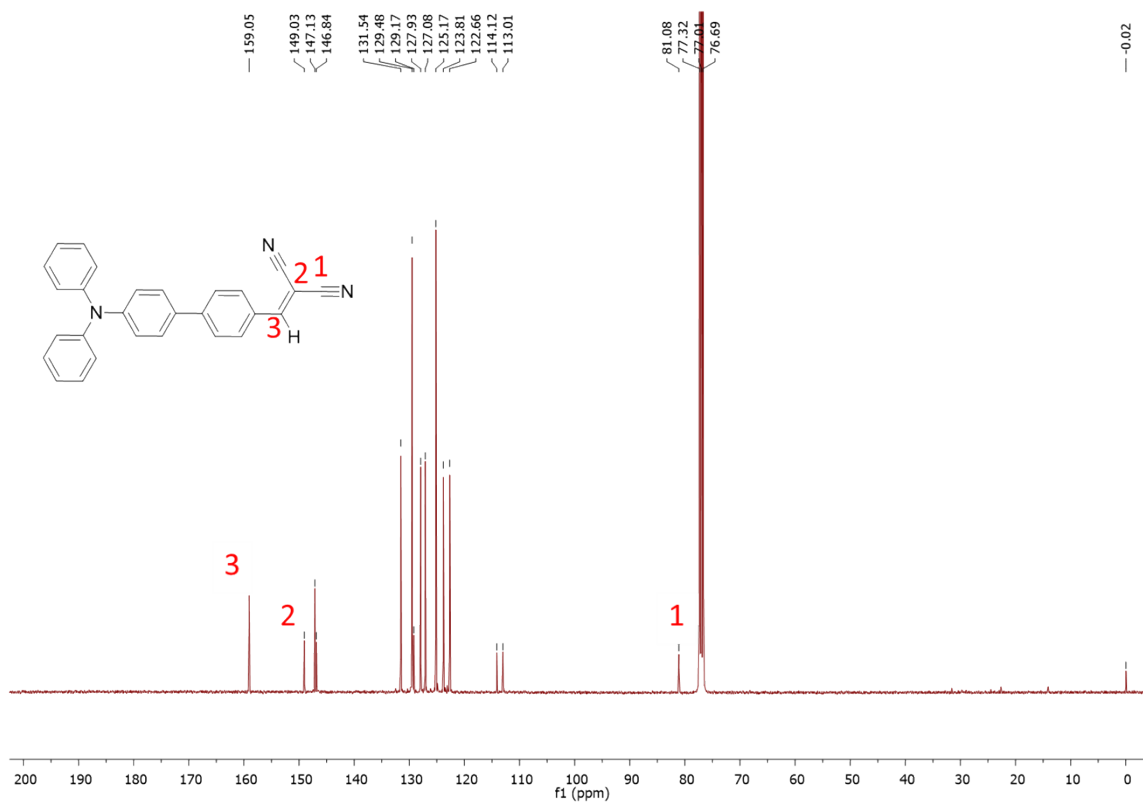


Figure S3. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of compound **2** in CDCl_3 (100 MHz).

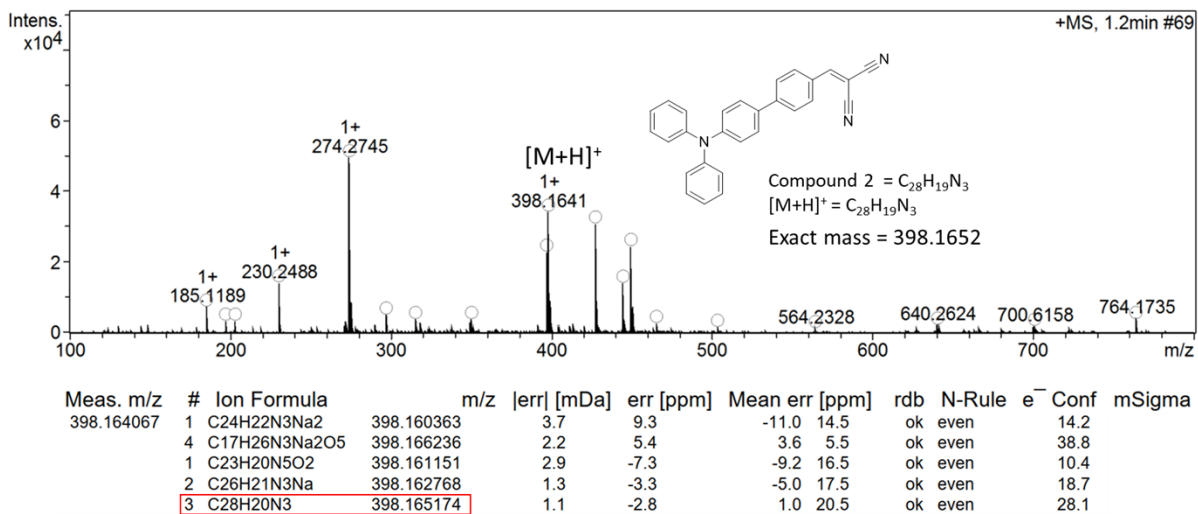


Figure S4. HRMS spectrum of compound 2.

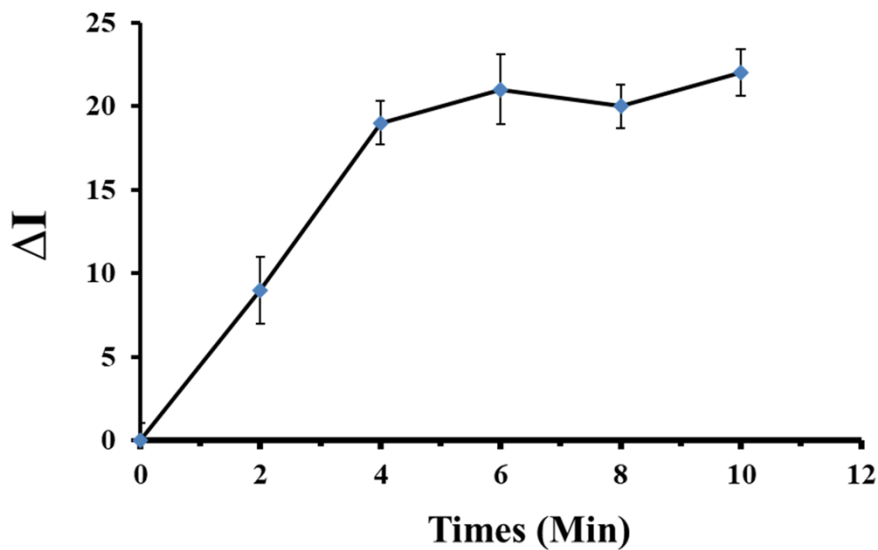


Figure S5. The time-dependent of compound 2 for hydrazine detection.

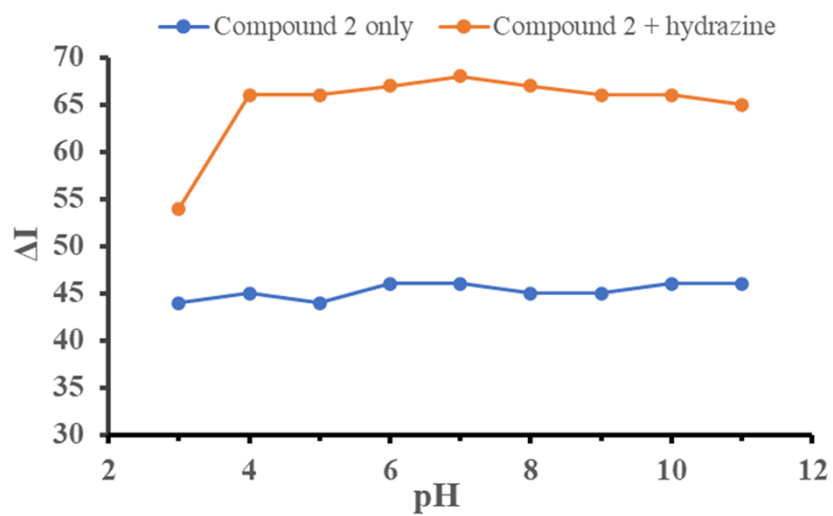


Figure S6. Exploring the pH range for hydrazine detection using compound 2.