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Supporting Information

Dual mode selective chemosensor for copper and fluoride ions: A fluorimetric, colorimetric and theoretical investigation

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1. Characterization:

1.1 ¹H NMR Spectra



Fig. S1. ¹H NMR (300 MHz) spectrum of 1 in d_6 -DMSO at 20 °C

1.2 Mass (TOF-MS ES+) Spectra



Fig. S2. Mass spectra (TOF-MS ES+) of 1

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2. X-ray Crystallographic Structures



Fig. S3 ORTEP diagram of 1 (thermal ellipsoids set to 30% probability).



Fig. S4 1D polymer through CH... π interaction



Fig. S5 1D polymer through intermolecular H-bonding interaction



Fig. S6 Different type of $\pi \dots \pi$ interaction



Fig. S7 2D polymeric structure of 1

3. UV–Vis Spectra



Fig. S8 UV-vis spectral changes of **1** (1.0 x 10^{-6} M) upon addition of (0–2 equiv.) Cu (ClO₄)₂ in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v) (left) and UV-vis spectral changes of sensor **1** (1x10⁻⁶ M) in presence of various metal ions and anions (2 equiv.) in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v) (right).

4. Emission Spectra



Fig. S9 Emission spectral changes of Sensor 1 ($1x10^{-7}$ M) with dilution in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v).



Fig. S10 Emission spectral changes of sensor $1(1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M})$ in presence of various metal ions (2 equiv.) in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v)



Fig. S11 B-H plot from fluorescence titration spectra at 466 nm (left) and Job's plot from Uv-vis titration at 490 nm (right) of receptor 1 with Cu^{2+} showing 1:1 binding stoichiometry.



Fig. S12 Mass spectra (TOF-MS ES+) of 1-Cu²⁺ complex



Fig. S13 Fluorescence decay profile of 1 and 1 in presence of 2 equivalents of Cu²⁺, λ_{ex} = 375 nm, $\lambda_{em (max)}$ = 570 nm

5. Theoretically optimized structure



Fig. S14 Theoretically optimized structure of 1 and $1-Cu^{2+}$

6. UV–Vis Spectral data of 1 with F⁻



Fig. S15 UV-Vis spectral changes of sensor 1 ($1x10^{-6}$ M) in presence of various anions (2 equiv.) in DMSO-water mixture (7:3, v/v)

7. ¹H NMR titration



Fig. S16 ¹H NMR titration of 1with tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride in DMSO-*d*₆



Fig. S17 Visual fluorescence change of $1(1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$ (left) and fluorescence spectra of $1(1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M})$ (right) in bare copper ion and in mixture of ions (Cu²⁺, Ni²⁺, Co²⁺, Mn²⁺, Fe²⁺, Cd²⁺, Hg²⁺, Al³⁺, Cr³⁺, F⁻, OAc⁻, H₂PO₄⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, NO₂⁻ and HSO₄⁻) in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v)



Fig. S18 Naked-eye color change of $1(1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M})$ (left) and Uv-vis spectra of $1 (1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M})$ (right) in bare fluoride and in mixture of ions (Cu²⁺, Ni²⁺, Co²⁺, Mn²⁺, Fe²⁺, Cd²⁺, Hg²⁺, Al³⁺, Cr³⁺, F⁻, Oac⁻, H₂PO₄⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, NO₂⁻ and HSO₄⁻) in DMSO water mixture (7:3, v/v)



Fig.S19 Determination of detection limit of Cu²⁺ by $\mathbf{1}(1 \times 10^{-7})$ in methanol water mixture (7:3, v/v) at $\lambda_{em} = 466$ nm.



Fig. S20 Determination of detection limit of F⁻ by $1(1 \times 10^{-6})$ in DMSO water mixture (7:3, v/v) at $\lambda_{abs} = 503$ nm.



Fig. S21 Uv-vis spectra of 1 (1×10^{-5} M) and 1 in presence of toothpaste in aqueous DMSO solution and Naked-eye color change (inset).



Scheme S1. The plausible representation of the complexation of 1 with Cu^{2+}



Scheme S2. The plausible representation of the H-bonded form and the deprotonated form of receptor 1.