

## Supporting information for

### A highly efficient and selective coumarin based fluorescent probe for colorimetric detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and fluorescence dual sensing of Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup>

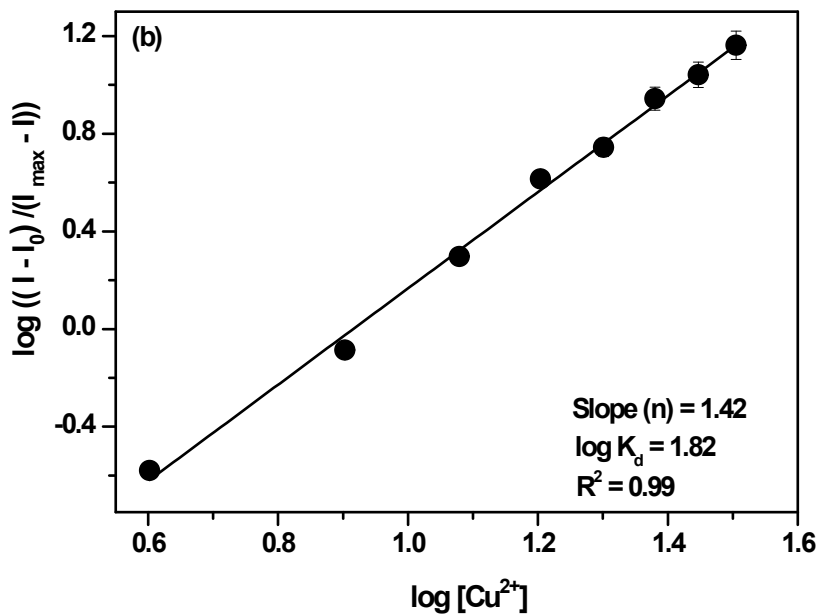
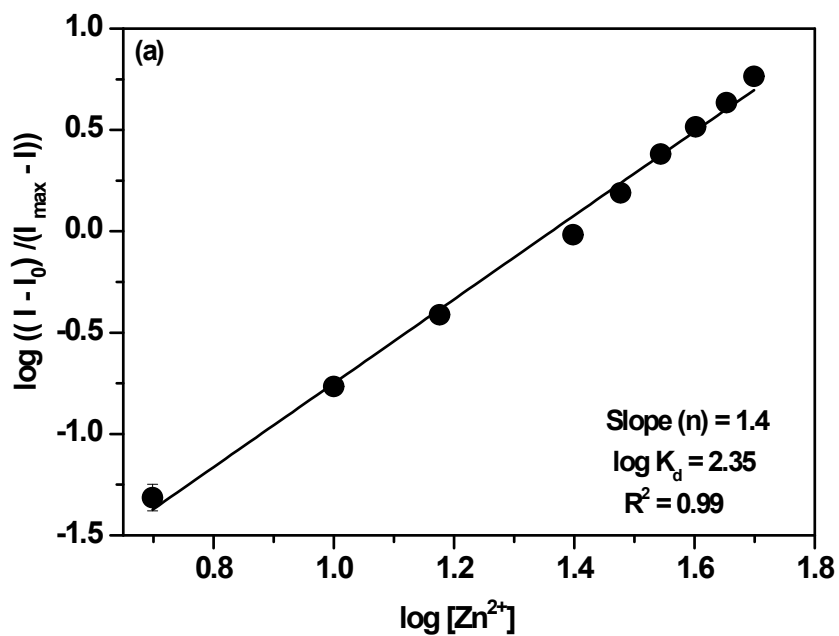
Nayan Roy, Surjatapa Nath, Abhijit Dutta, Paritosh Mondal, Pradip C. Paul, T. Sanjoy Singh\*

*Department of Chemistry, Assam University, Silchar, Assam – 788 011, India*

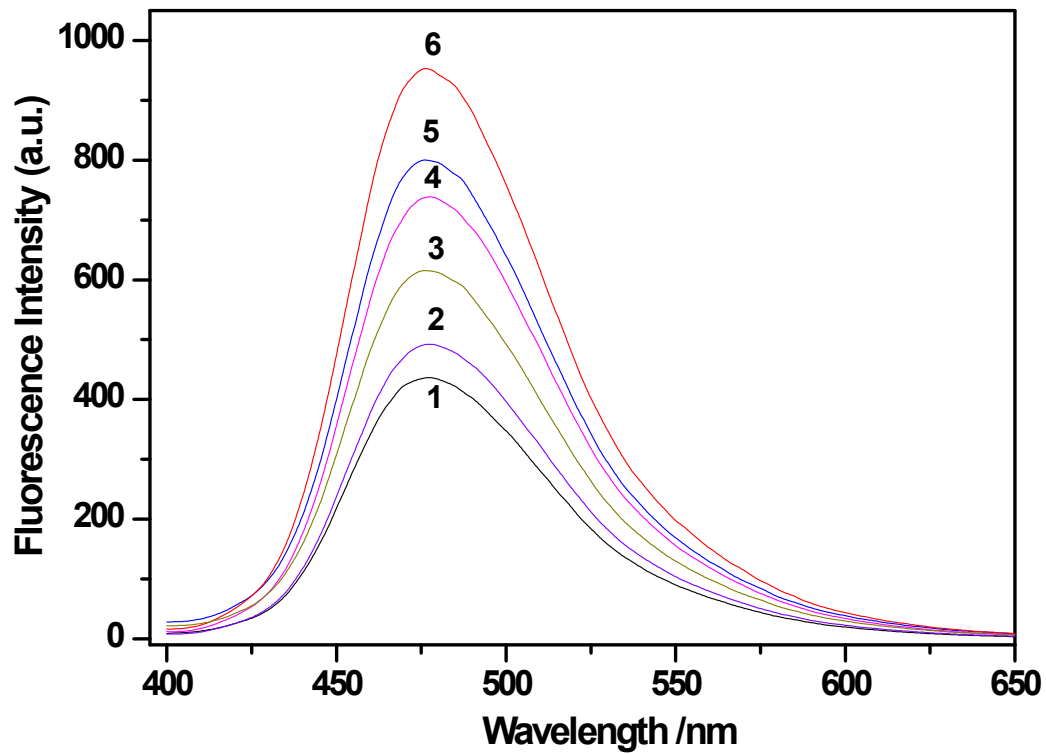
#### Figure Captions:

- Figure S1:** Plot of  $\log ((I-I_0) / (I_{\max}-I))$  versus  $\log [M^{2+}]$  for titration of Zn<sup>2+</sup> (a) and Cu<sup>2+</sup> (b) with **H<sub>12</sub>L** in CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O (40:60, v/v) solution indicating 1:1 complex formation.
- Figure S2:** Fluorescence emission spectra of **H<sub>12</sub>L** in complexes with different substituents; **1**-ligand (free ion) and complexes (**2**-Zn(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, **3**-Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, **4**-Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>, **5**-ZnCl<sub>2</sub> and **6**-Zn(CO<sub>3</sub>)) in the solution phase at room temperature, respectively.
- Figure S3:** Fluorescence emission spectra of **H<sub>12</sub>L** (1.5 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M) in presence of Zn<sup>2+</sup> ion (45 μM) or EDTA (35 μM) in CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O (40:60, v/v) solution at room temperature. Excitation was done at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 370$  nm.
- Figure S4:** Reversible changes in fluorescence intensity of **H<sub>12</sub>L** at 484 nm after subsequent addition of Cu<sup>2+</sup> and EDTA
- Figure S5:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR titration plot of **H<sub>12</sub>L** (**1**) with Zn<sup>2+</sup> (**2** = 0.25 eq., **3** = 0.50 eq. and **4** = 1.0 eq. of Zn<sup>2+</sup>) ion in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> solvent.
- Figure S6:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR titration plot of **H<sub>12</sub>L** in different pH. Different pH values are: (**1**) 5.5, (**2**) 6.0, (**3**) 7.0, (**4**) 8.0, (**5**) 9.0, (**6**) 9.5 and (**7**) 10.0.
- Figure S7:** Fluorescence response of **H<sub>12</sub>L** in presence of Cu<sup>2+</sup> with different concentrations at different time. The concentrations of Cu<sup>2+</sup> (μM) are: (i) 10.0, (ii) 20.0 and (iii) 35.0, respectively.
- Figure S8:** Truth table and the monomolecular circuit based on (a) Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> and (b) Zn<sup>2+</sup> with EDTA and EDTA with Cu<sup>2+</sup>.
- Figure S9:** DFT evaluated 3D isosurface HOMO and LUMO diagrams of **H<sub>12</sub>L**, **H<sub>12</sub>L-Zn<sup>2+</sup>** and **H<sub>12</sub>L-Cu<sup>2+</sup>** complexes, respectively.

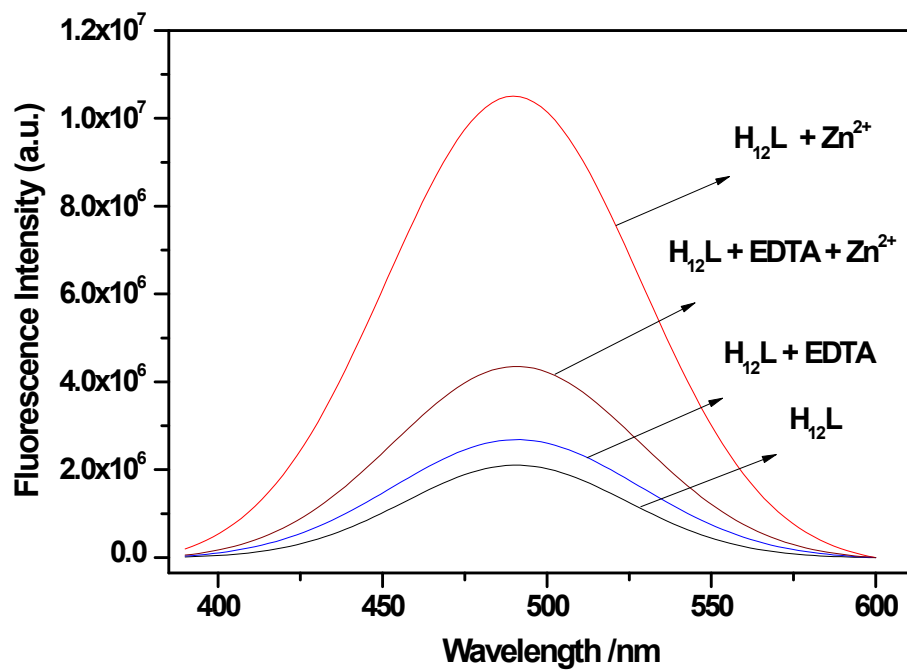
**Figure S1:** Plot of  $\log ((I-I_0) / (I_{\max}-I))$  versus  $\log [M^{2+}]$  for titration of  $Zn^{2+}$  (a) and  $Cu^{2+}$  (b) with  $H_{12}L$  in  $CH_3OH/H_2O$  (40:60, v/v) solution indicating 1:1 complex formation.



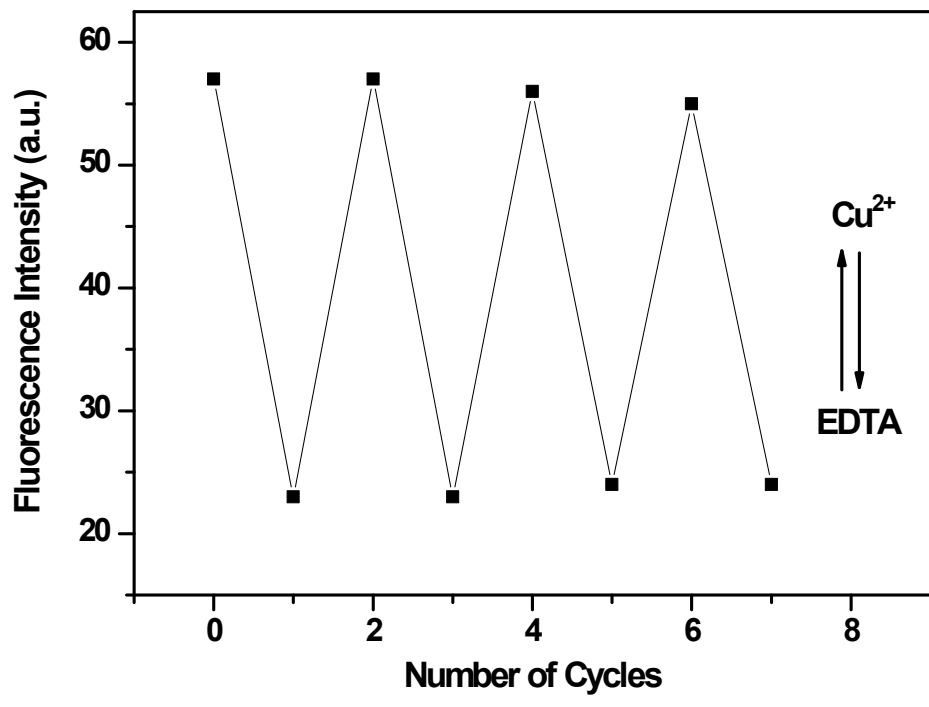
**Figure S2:** Fluorescence emission spectra of  $H_{12}L$  in complexes with different substituents; **1**-ligand (free ion) and complexes (**2**- $Zn(SO_4)_2$ , **3**- $Zn(NO_3)_2$ , **4**- $Zn(CH_3COO)_2$ , **5**- $ZnCl_2$  and **6**- $Zn(CO_3)$ ) in the solution phase at room temperature, respectively.



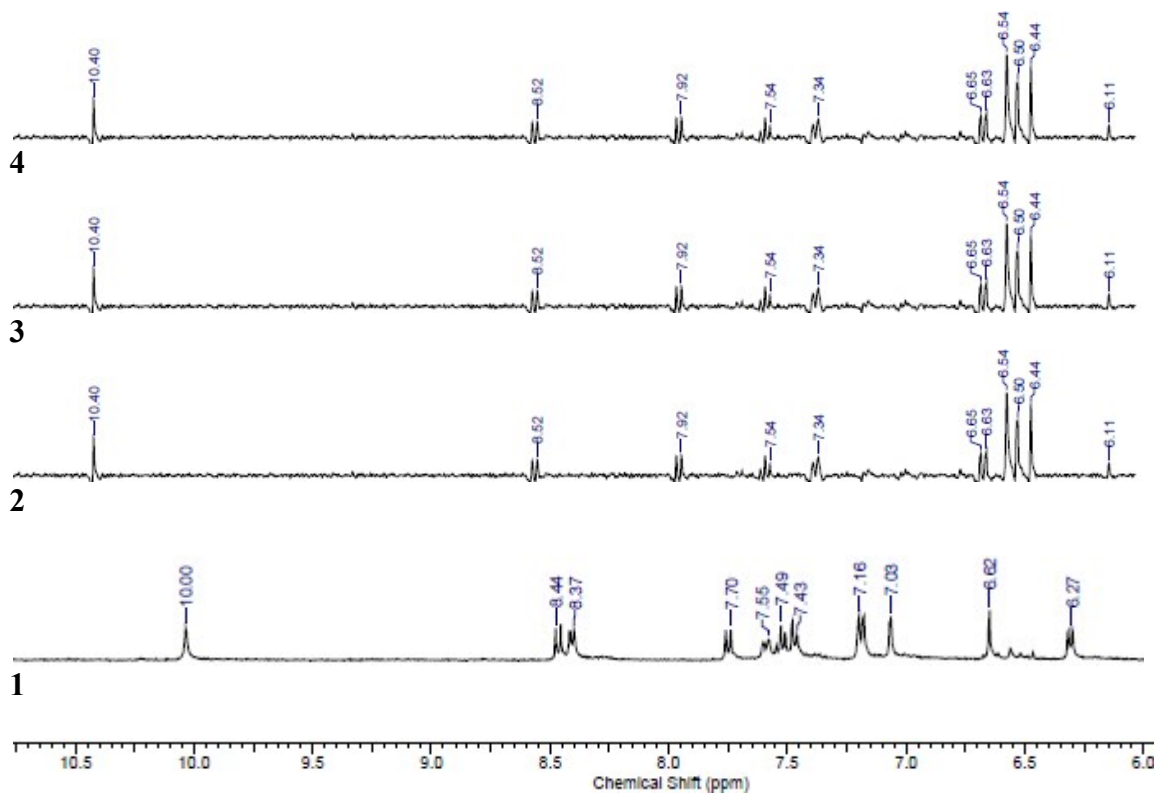
**Figure S3:** Fluorescence emission spectra of  $\text{H}_{12}\text{L}$  ( $1.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ ) in presence of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ion ( $45\mu\text{M}$ ) or EDTA ( $35\mu\text{M}$ ) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (40:60, v/v) solution at room temperature. Excitation was done at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 370 \text{ nm}$ .



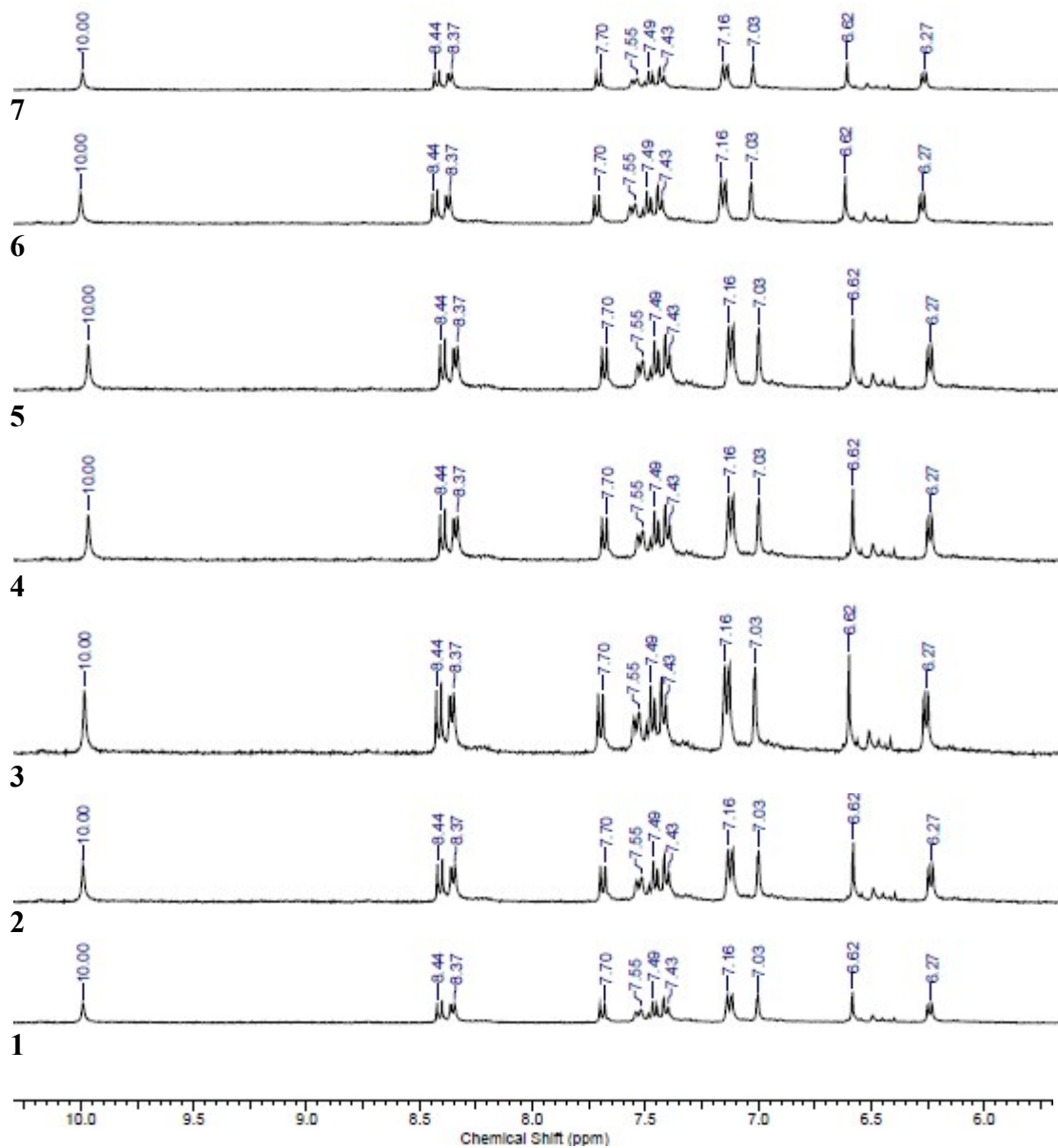
**Figure S4:** Reversible changes in fluorescence intensity of  $\text{H}_{12}\text{L}$  at 484 nm after subsequent addition of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and EDTA



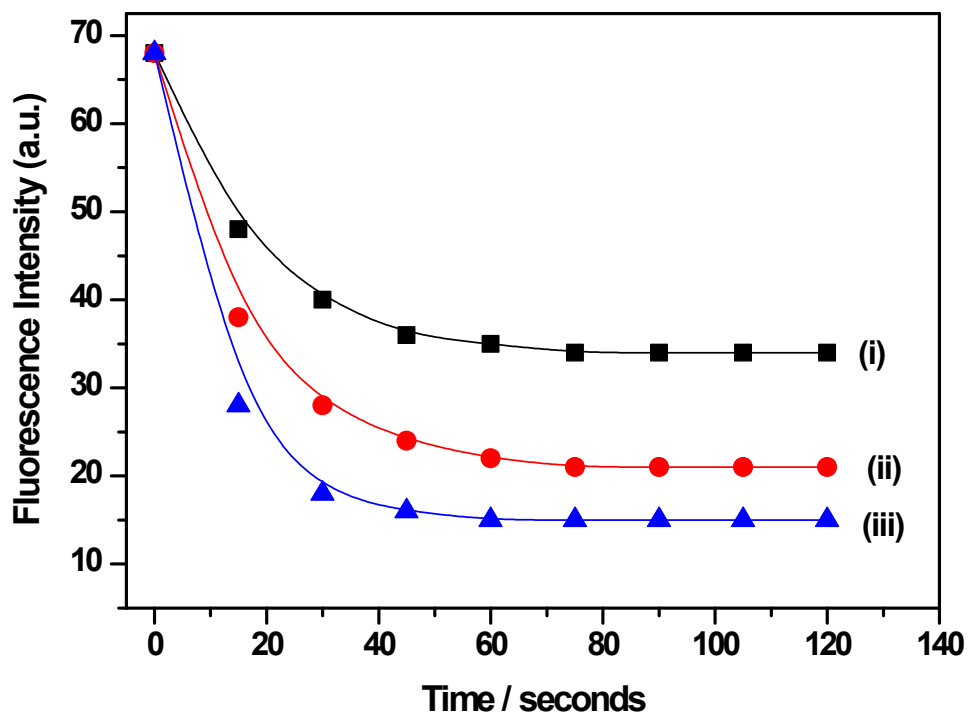
**Figure S5:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR titration plot of  $\text{H}_{12}\text{L}$  (**1**) with  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  (**2** = 0.25 eq., **3** = 0.50 eq. and **4** = 1.0 eq. of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ) ion in  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  solvent.



**Figure S6:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR titration plot of  $\text{H}_{12}\text{L}$  in different pH. Different pH values are: (1) 5.5, (2) 6.0, (3) 7.0, (4) 8.0, (5) 9.0, (6) 9.5 and (7) 10.0.



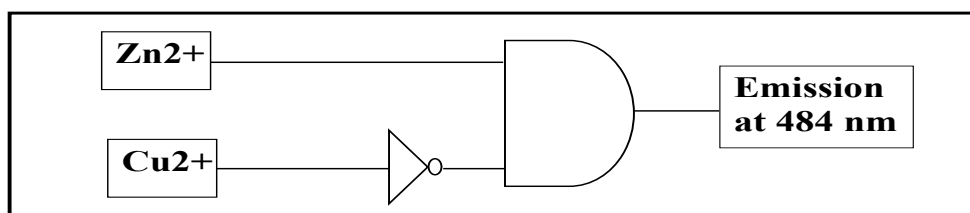
**Figure S7:** Fluorescence response of  $H_{12}L$  in presence of  $Cu^{2+}$  with different concentrations at different time. The concentrations of  $Cu^{2+}$  ( $\mu M$ ) are: (i) 10.0, (ii) 20.0 and (iii) 35.0, respectively.





**Figure S8:** Truth table and the monomolecular circuit based on (a)  $Zn^{2+}$  and  $Cu^{2+}$  and (b)  $Zn^{2+}$  with EDTA and EDTA with  $Cu^{2+}$ .

INPUT		OUTPUT
IN1	IN2	OUT
$Zn^{2+}$	$Cu^{2+}$	Emission at 484 nm
0	0	0 (low)
0	1	0 (low)
1	0	1 (high)
1	1	0 (low)

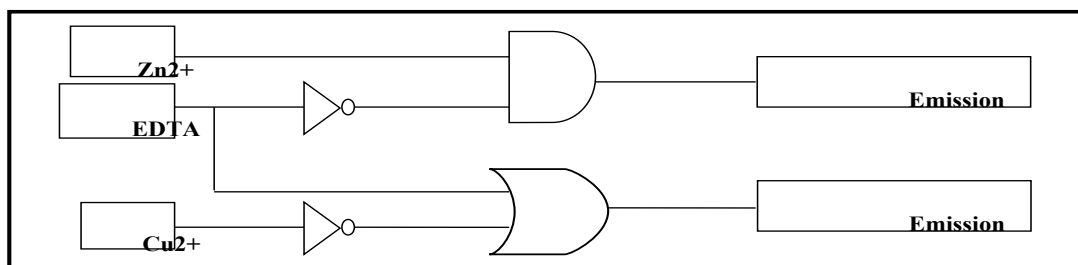


(a)  $Zn^{2+}$  and  $Cu^{2+}$

INPUT		OUTPUT
IN1	IN2	OUT
$Zn^{2+}$	EDTA	Emission at 484 nm
0	0	0 (low)
0	1	0 (low)
1	0	1 (high)
1	1	0 (low)

INPUT		OUTPUT
IN1	IN2	OUT
$Cu^{2+}$	EDTA	Emission at 484 nm
0	0	1 (high)
0	1	1 (high)
1	0	0 (low)
1	1	1 (high)



(b)  $Zn^{2+}$  with EDTA and EDTA with  $Cu^{2+}$

**Figure S9:** DFT evaluated 3D isosurface HOMO and LUMO diagrams of  $H_{12}L$ ,  $H_{12}L-Zn^{2+}$  and  $H_{12}L-Cu^{2+}$  complexes, respectively.

