

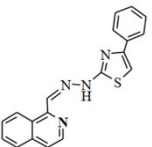
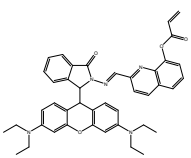
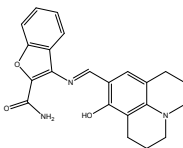
## Supporting Information

### Sequential detection of Fe<sup>3+/2+</sup> and pyrophosphate by a colorimetric chemosensor in a near-perfect aqueous solution

Ju Byeong Chae, Hyo Jung Jang, Cheal Kim\*

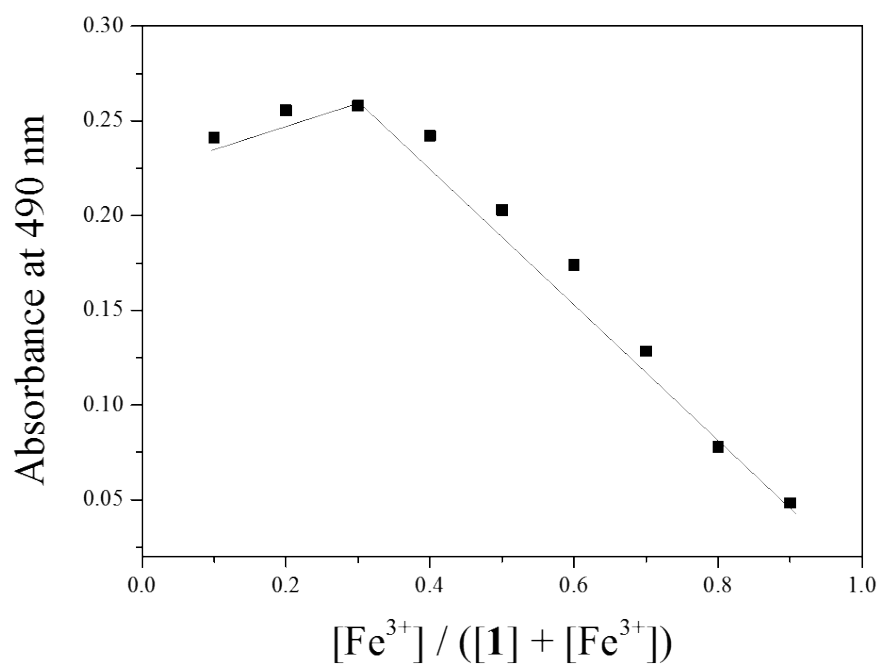
*Department of Fine Chemistry and Department of Interdisciplinary Bio IT Materials,  
Seoul National University of Science and Technology, Seoul 139-743, Republic of Korea.  
Fax: +82-2-973-9149; Tel: +82-2-970-6693; E-mail: chealkim@seoultech.ac.kr*

**Table S1.** Examples for the sequential detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and PPI by organic colorimetric chemosensors.

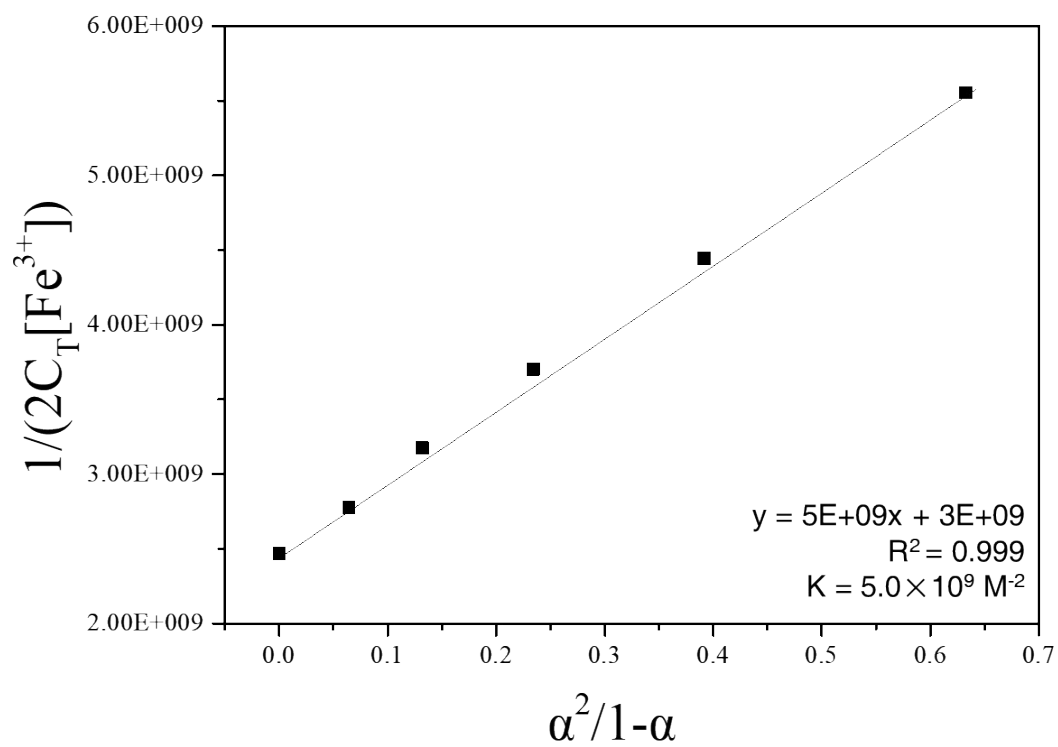
Sensor	Detection limit of Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Detection limit of PPI (μM)	Percent of water in solution (%)	Method of detection	Reference
	-	-	70	Naked eye	[1]
	15 nM	0.071	70	Naked eye	[2]
	0.36 μM	14.16	99.7	Naked eye	This work

## References

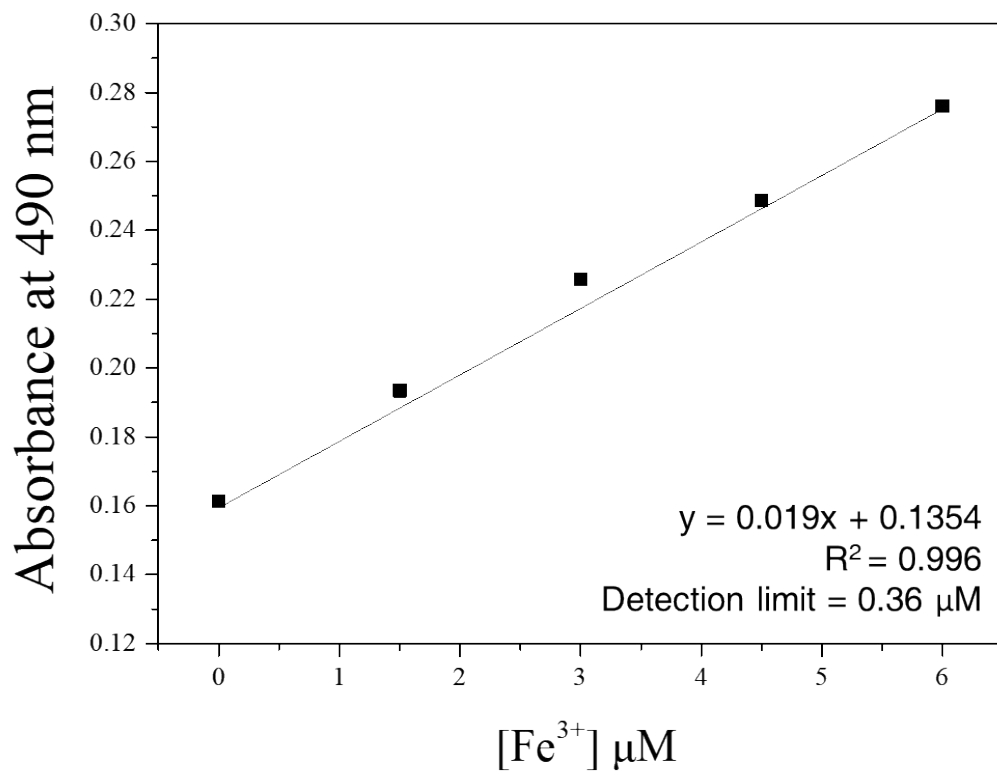
- 1 W. Wang, J. Wei, H. Liu, Q. Liu, Y. Gao, A novel colorimetric chemosensor based on quinoline for the sequential detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and PPI in aqueous solution, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2017**, 58, 1025–1029.
- 2 Z. Li, H. Li, C. Shi, M. Yu, L. Wei, Z. Ni, Nanomolar colorimetric quantitative detection of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and PPI with high selectivity, *Spectrochim. Acta Part A* **2016**, 159, 249–253.



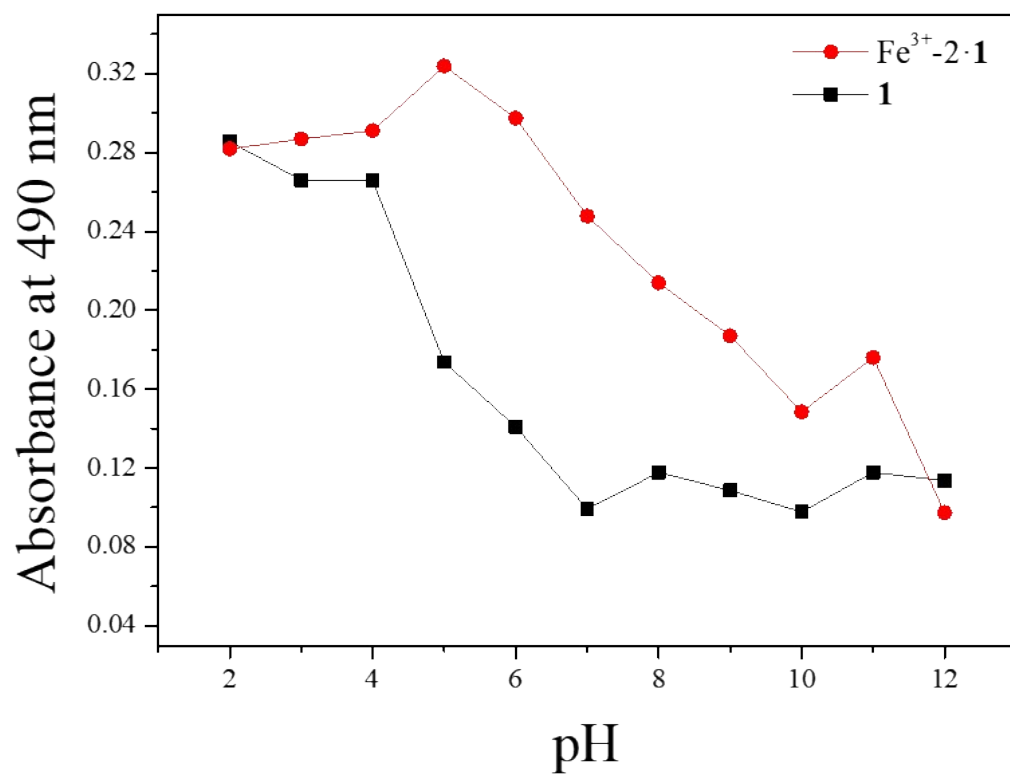
**Fig. S1.** Job plot of **1** (40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) toward  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , where the absorbance at 490 nm was plotted against the mole fraction of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ .



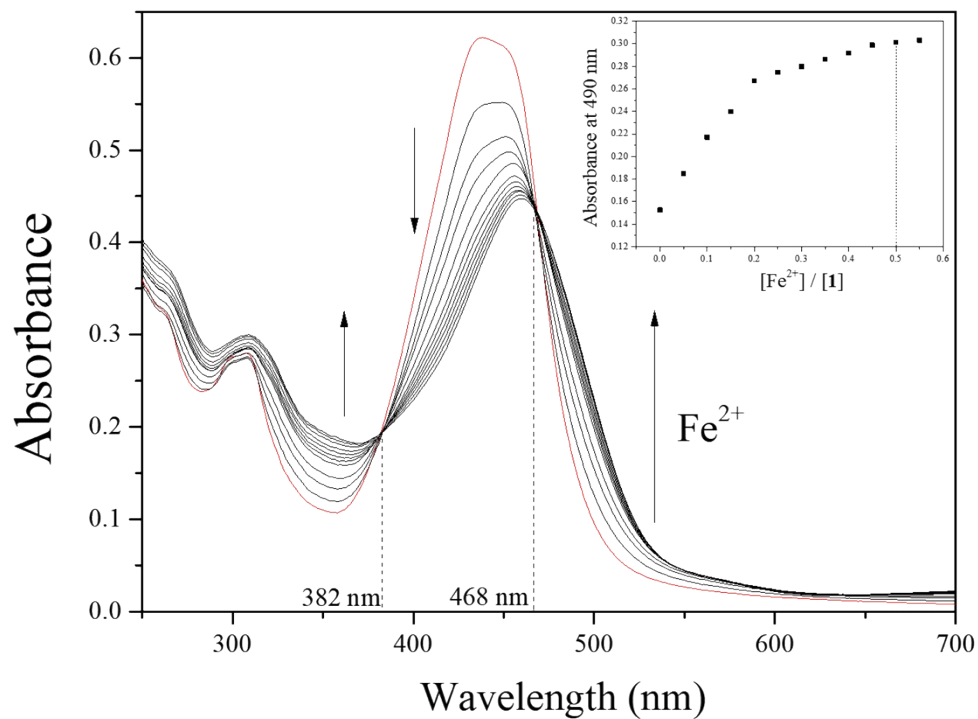
**Fig. S2.** Li's equation of **1** (30  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , assuming 2:1 stoichiometry for association of **1** with  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ .



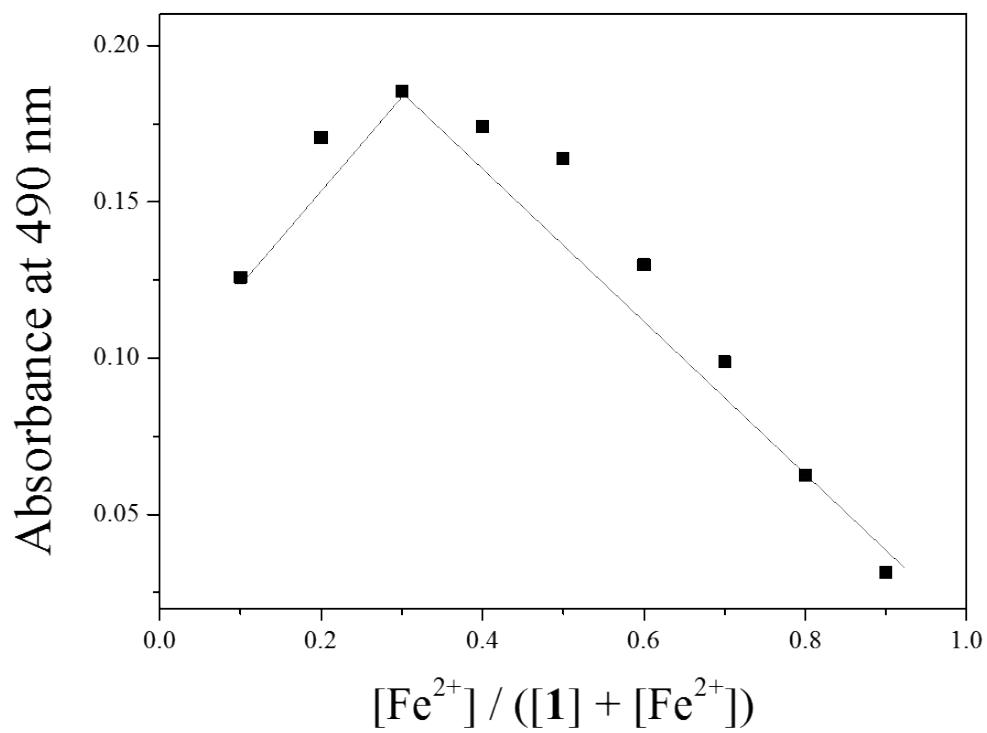
**Fig. S3.** Determination of the detection limit of **1** (30  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  based on change of absorbance at 490 nm.



**Fig. S4.** UV-vis absorbance (at 490 nm) of **1** (30  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ -2·**1** complex, respectively, in different pH (2-12) solution (bis-tris buffer, 10 mM).



**Fig. S5.** UV-vis absorption change of **1** (30 μM) with Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions (0-0.55 equiv) in bis-tris buffer (10 mM, pH = 7.0). Inset : Plot of the absorbance at 490 nm as a function of Fe<sup>2+</sup> concentration.



**Fig. S6.** Job plot of **1** (40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) toward  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , where the absorbance at 490 nm was plotted against the mole fraction of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ .



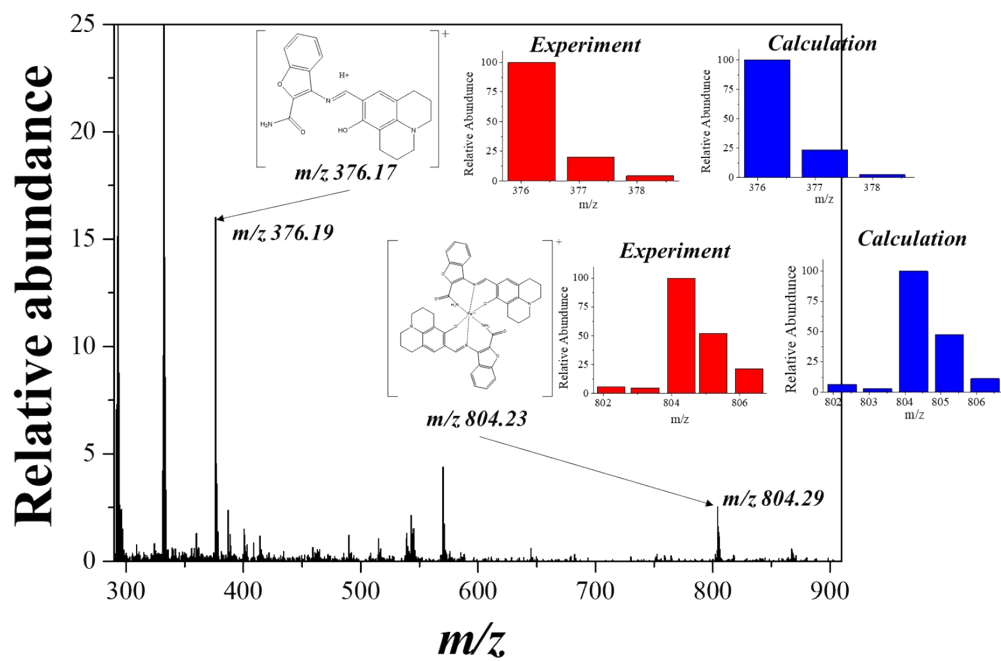
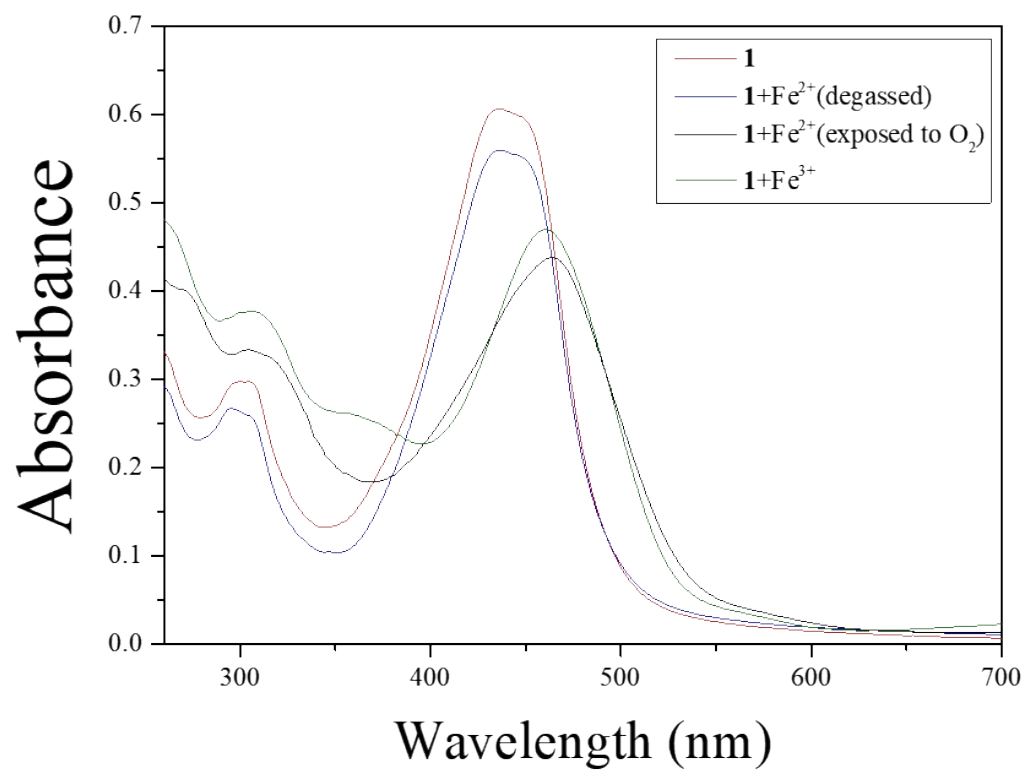
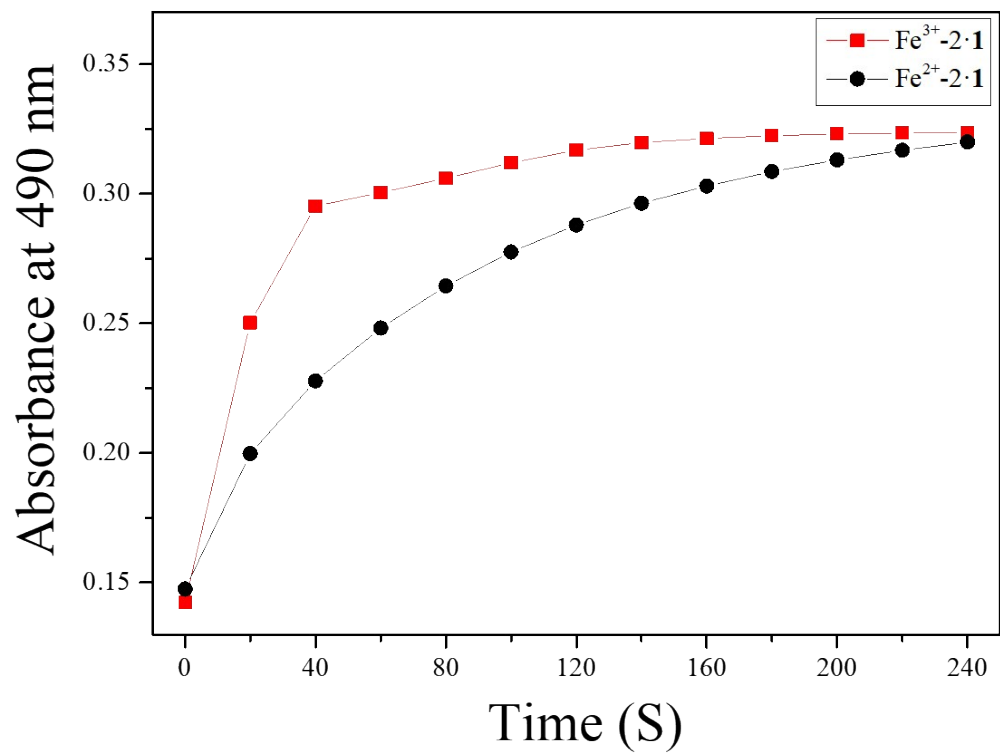


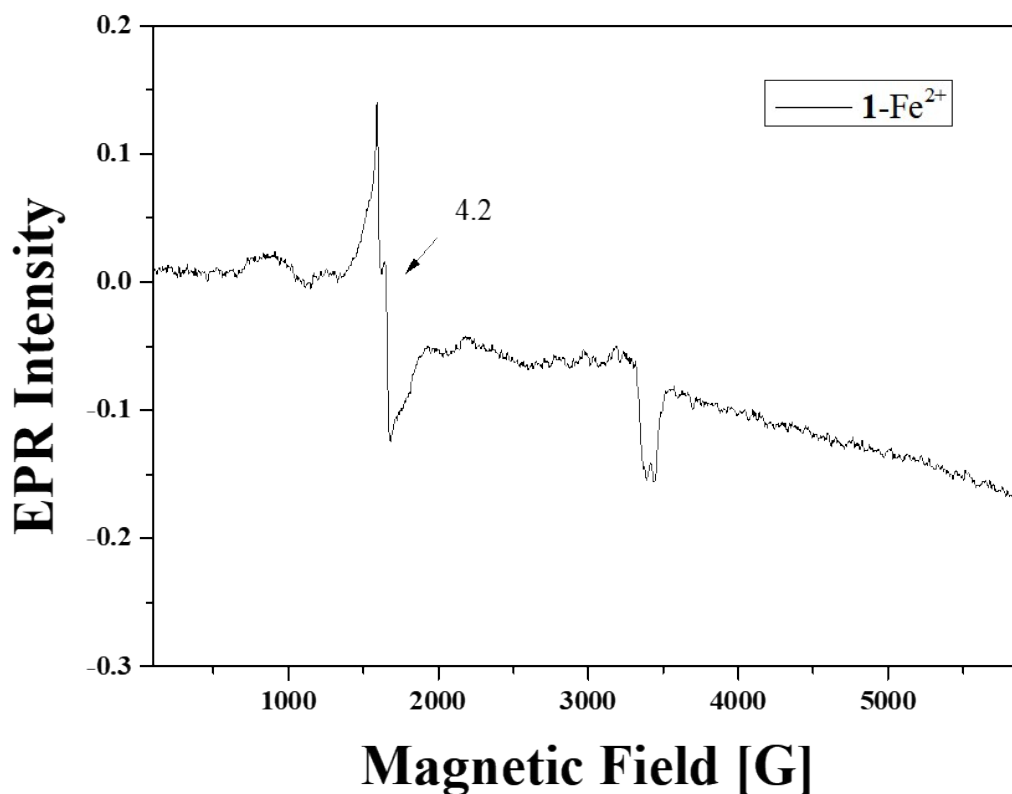
Fig. S7. Positive-ion ESI-mass spectrum of **1** (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) upon addition of 0.5 equiv of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ .



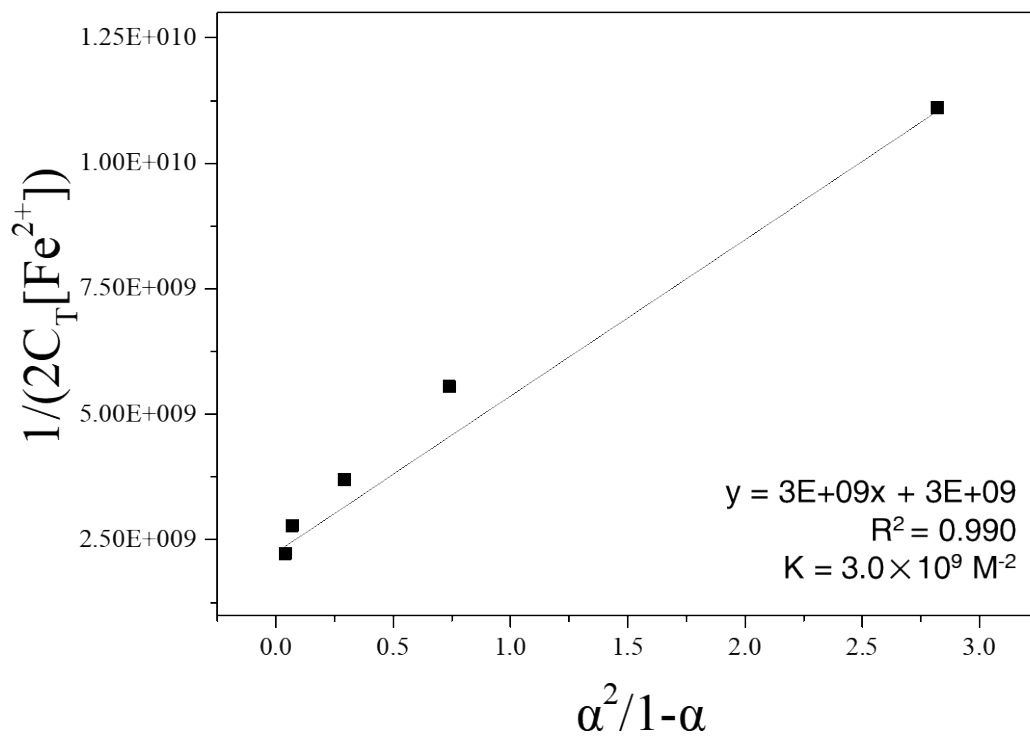
**Fig. S8.** Absorption spectra of **1** (30 μM) with Fe<sup>2+</sup> (0.5 equiv) under the degassed and oxygenic conditions, and **1** with Fe<sup>3+</sup> under the oxygenic conditions.



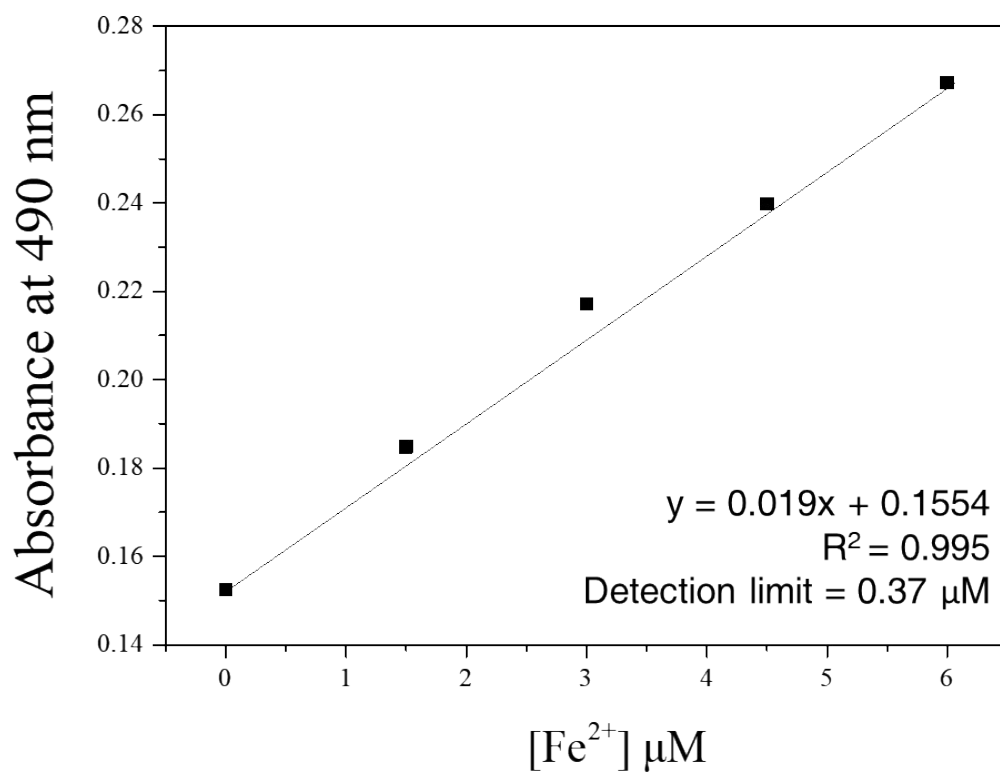
**Fig. S9.** Formation rates (at 490 nm) of Fe<sup>3+</sup>-2·1 complex obtained from the reactions of **1** (30  $\mu$ M) with Fe<sup>3+/2+</sup> (0.5 equiv).



**Fig. S10.** X-band EPR spectra of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ - $2\cdot\mathbf{1}$  complex recorded at 4 K. The EPR sample was frozen in liquid nitrogen 10 min after sensor **1** with  $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$  was mixed in 10 mM bis-tris buffer at room temperature. The experimental parameters: microwave frequency = 9.64 GHz, modulation frequency = 100 kHz, microwave power = 1.0 mW, modulation amplitude = 10 G.

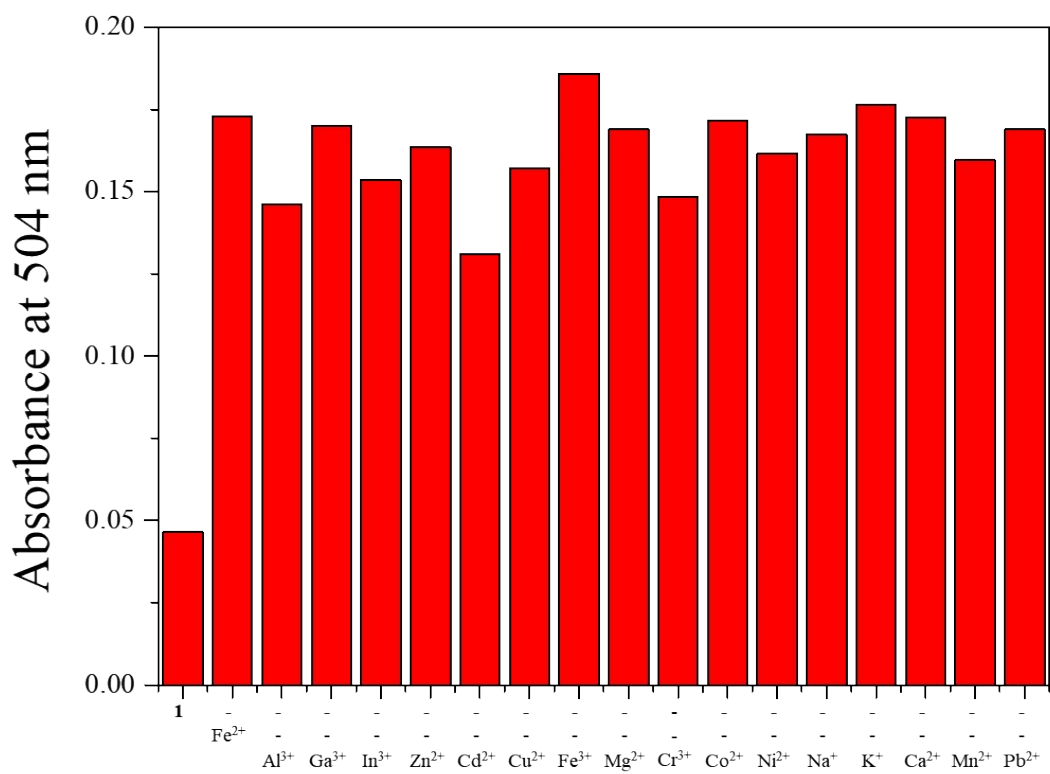


**Fig. S11.** Li's equation of **1** ( $30 \mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , assuming 2:1 stoichiometry for association of **1** with  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ .

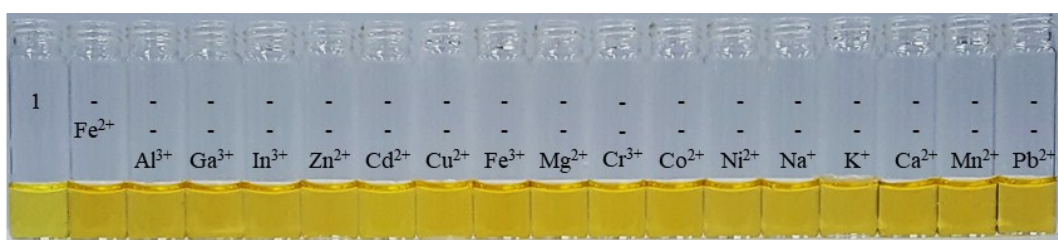


**Fig. S12.** Determination of the detection limit of **1** ( $30 \mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  based on change of absorbance at 490 nm.

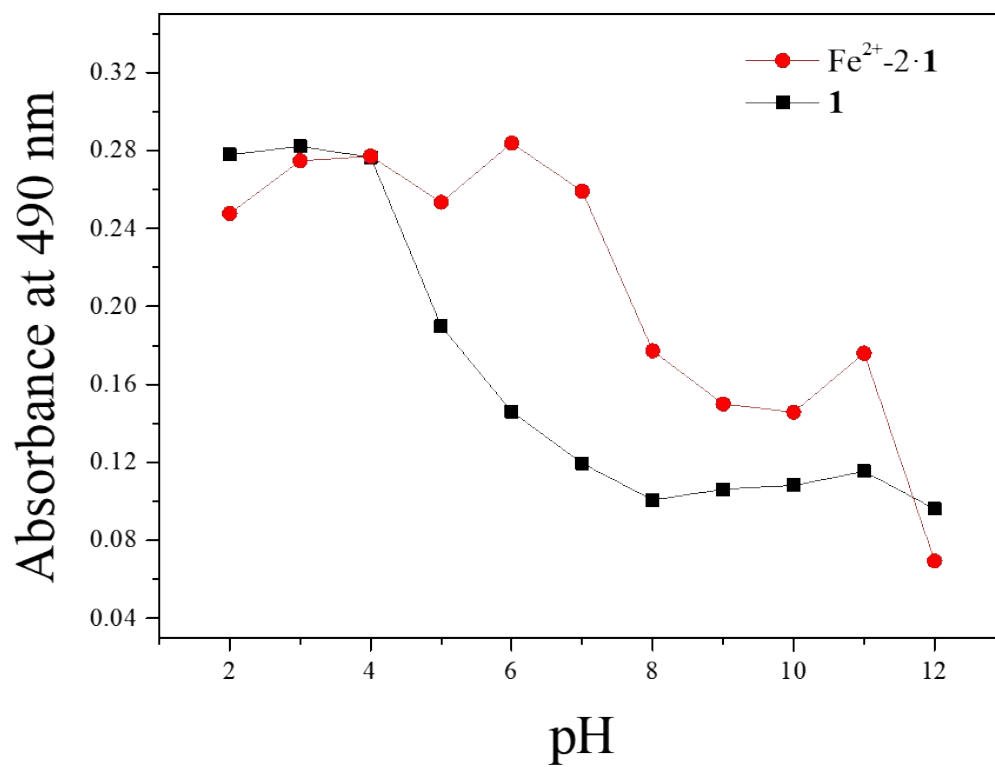
(a)



(b)

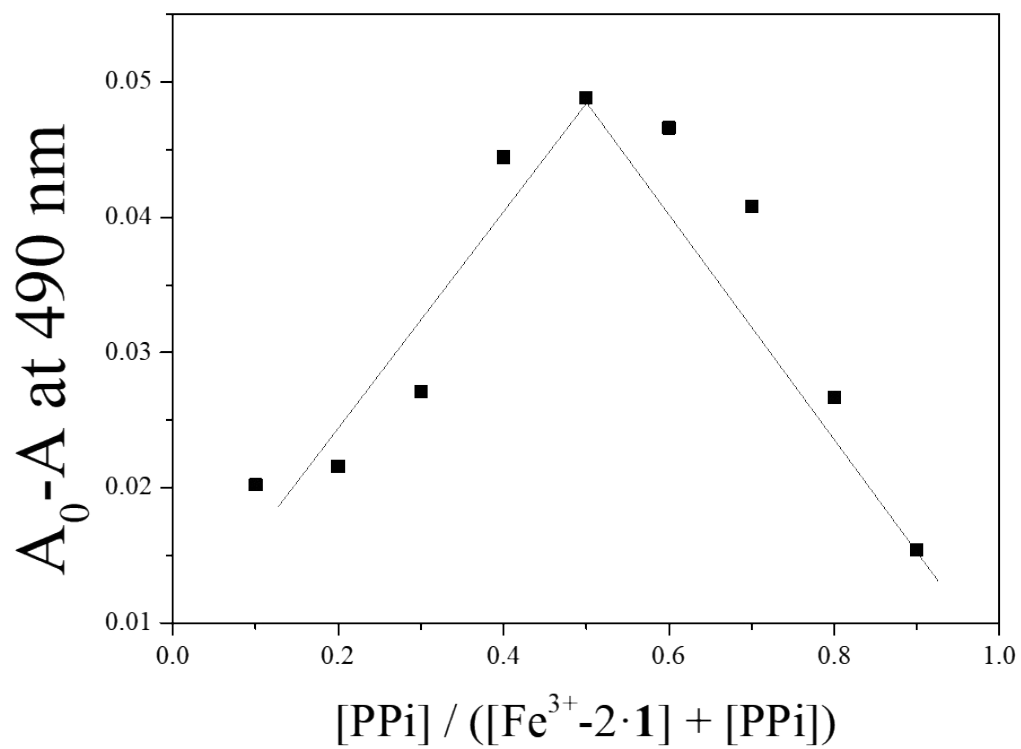


**Fig. S13.** (a) UV-vis absorption changes (at 490 nm) and (b) the color changes of **1** (30 μM) upon addition of Fe<sup>2+</sup> (0.5 equiv) in the absence and presence of other metal ions (0.5 equiv).

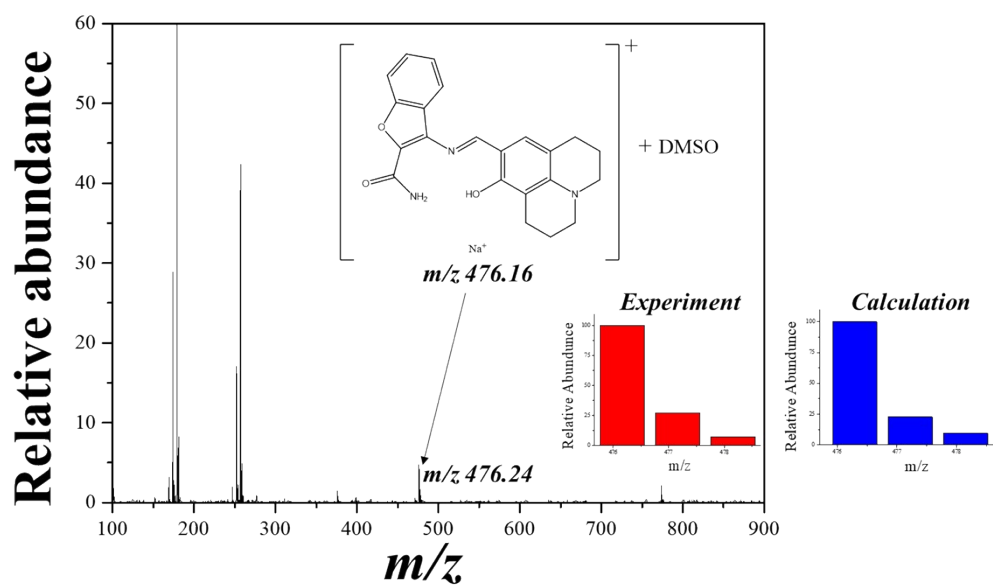


**Fig. S14.** UV-vis absorbance (at 490 nm) of  $\mathbf{1}$  (30  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and  $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{-}2\cdot\mathbf{1}$  complex in different pH (2-12) solution (bis-tris buffer, 10 mM), respectively.

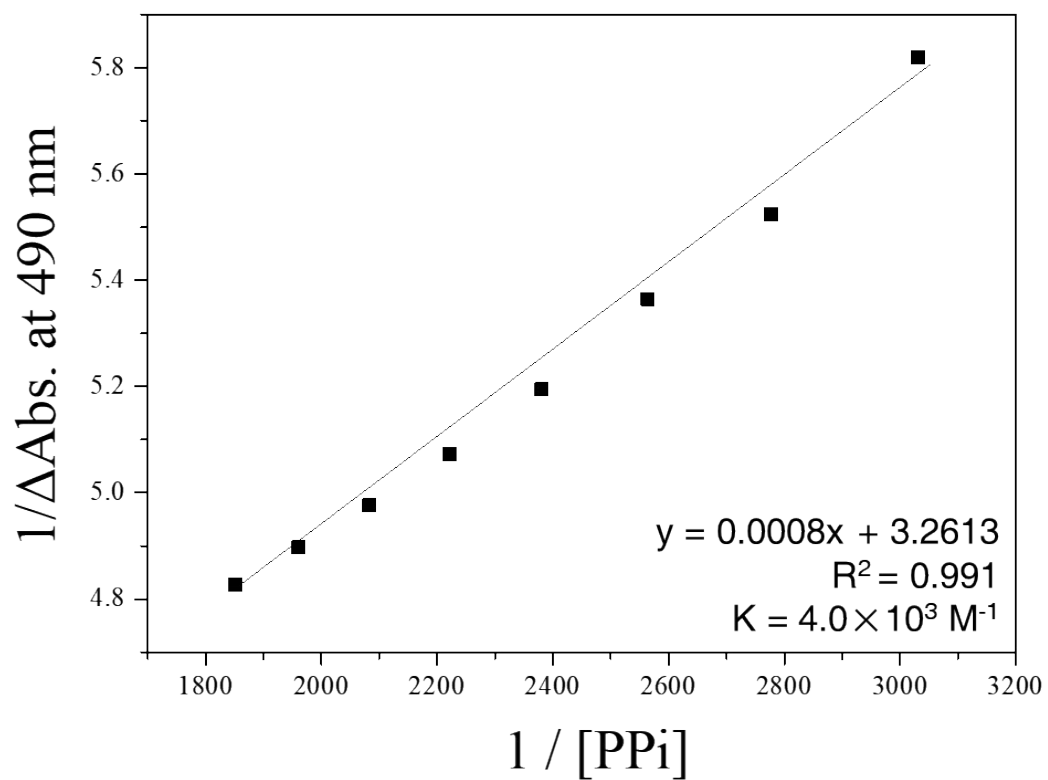




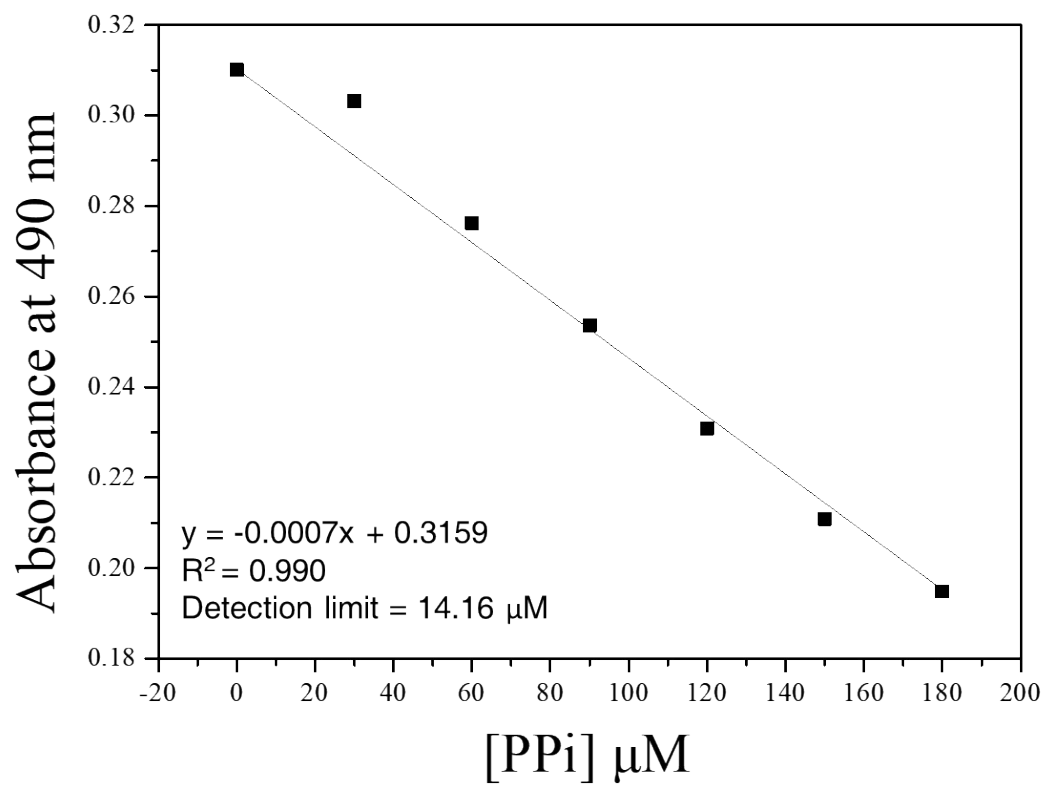
**Fig. S15.** Job plot of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ -2·1 complex ( $40 \mu\text{M}$ ) toward PPI, where the absorbance at 490 nm was plotted against the mole fraction of PPI.



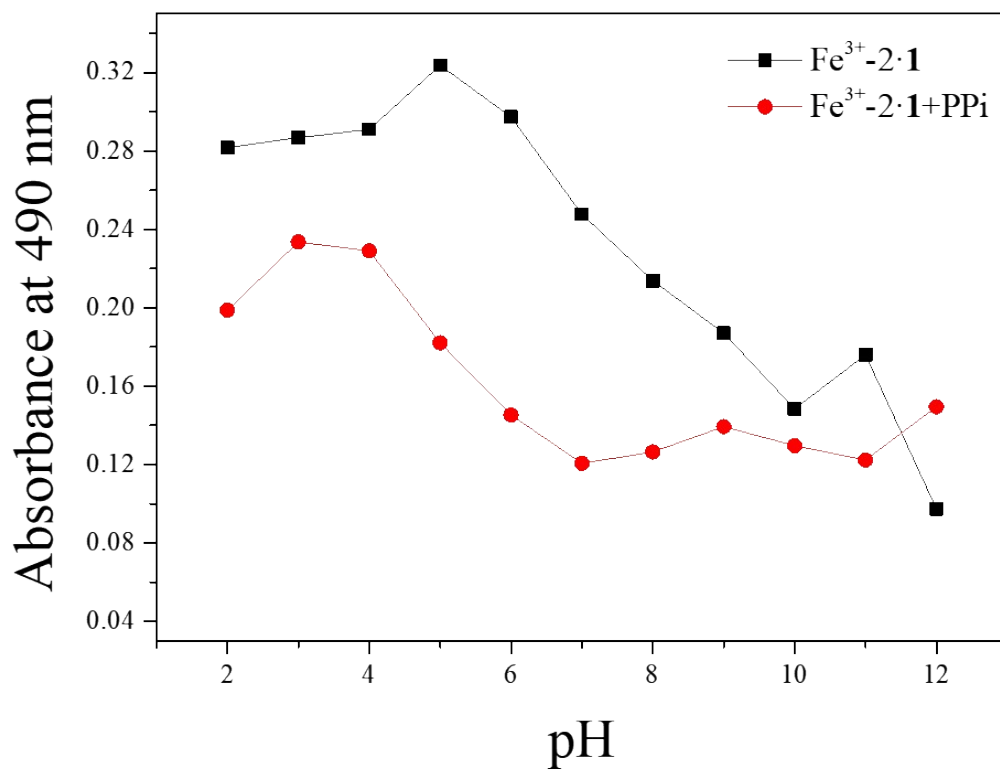
**Fig. S16.** Positive-ion ESI-mass spectrum of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{-2}\cdot\mathbf{1}$  (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) upon addition of PPI.



**Fig. S17.** Benesi-Hildebrand plot of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{-}2\cdot\mathbf{1}$  ( $30 \mu\text{M}$ ) for PPI, assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{-}2\cdot\mathbf{1}$  with PPI.



**Fig. S18.** Determination of the detection limit of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{-2}\cdot\mathbf{1}$  ( $30 \mu\text{M}$ ) for PPI based on change of absorbance at 490 nm.



**Fig. S19.** UV-vis absorbance (at 490 nm) of Fe<sup>3+</sup>-2·1 (30 μM) and Fe<sup>3+</sup>-2·1+PPi in different pH (2-12) solution (bis-tris buffer, 10mM), respectively.