

Supporting Information

Ultra-selective Detection of Fe²⁺ ion by Redox Mechanism Based on Fluorescent Polymerized Dopamine Derivatives

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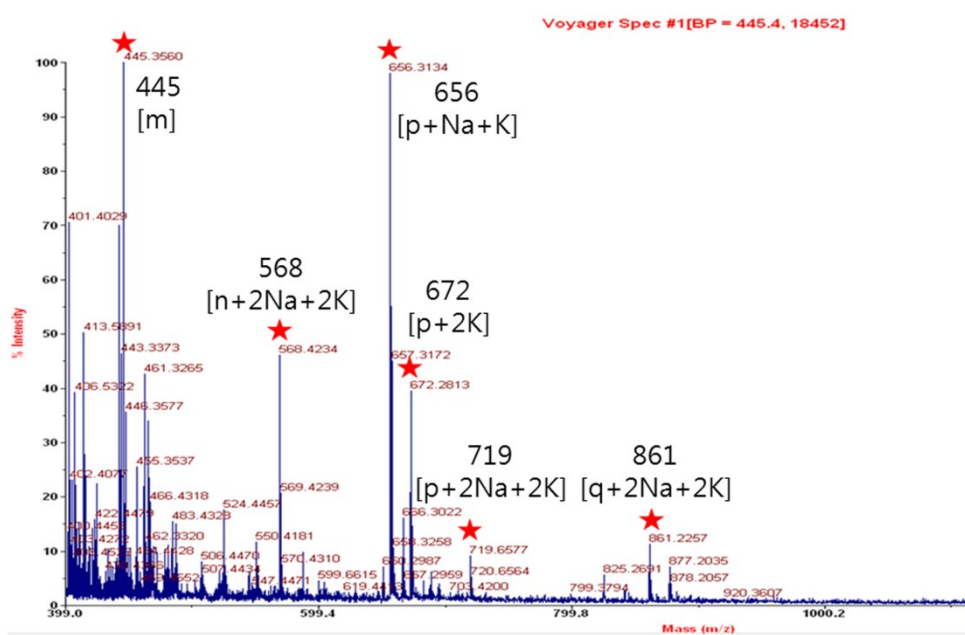
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a.



b.

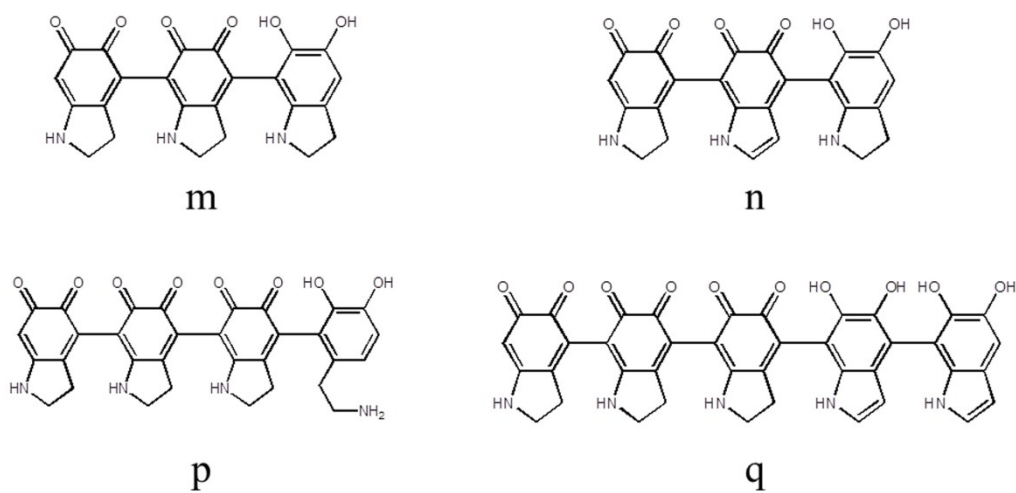


Figure S1. (a) MALDI-TOF mass spectra of F-ODA (pH 7.4) and (b) the proposed chemical structures of the F-ODA.

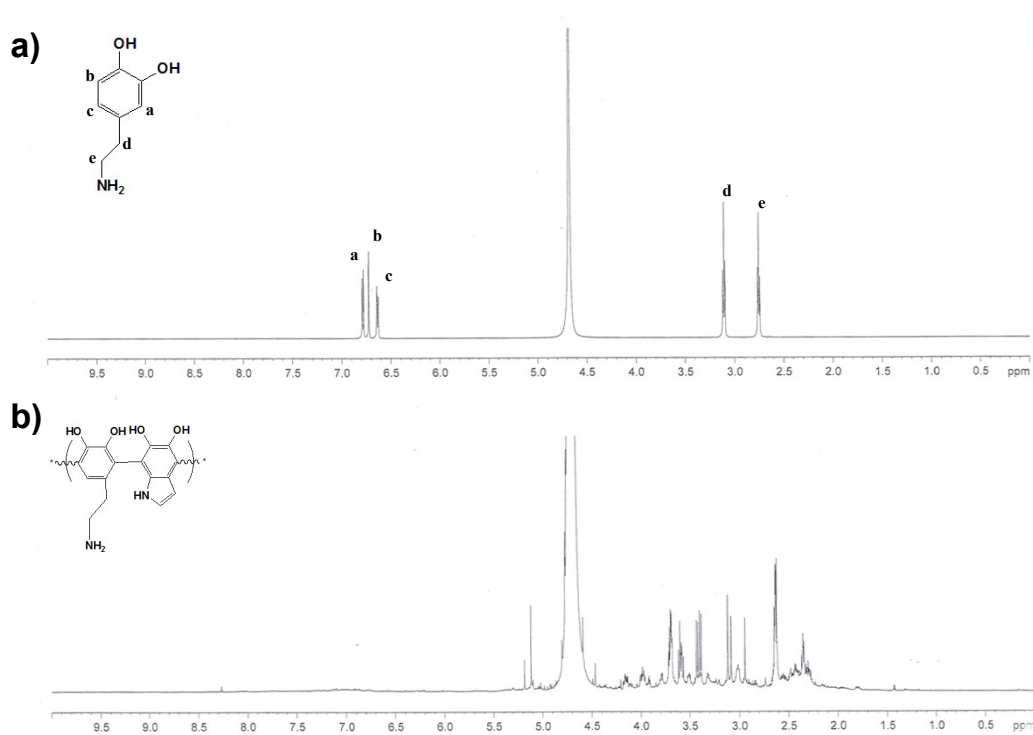


Figure S2. The ^1H NMR analysis (D_2O) of (a) pure dopamine and (b) F-ODA.

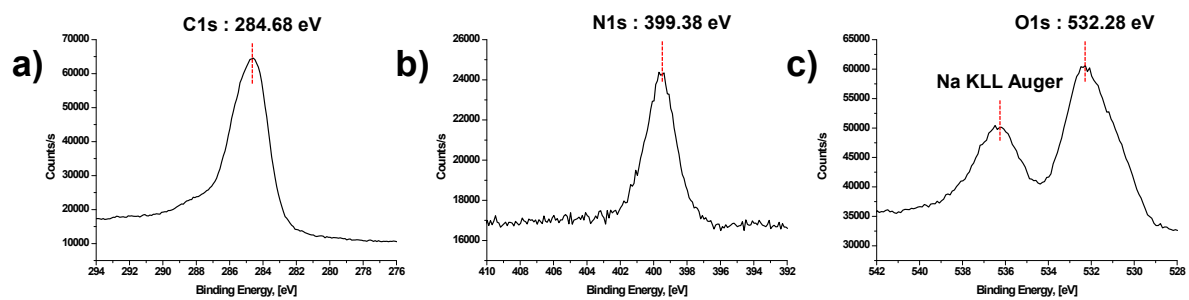


Figure S3. XPS spectra of polydopamine, (a) C1s, (b) N1s, and (c) O1s.

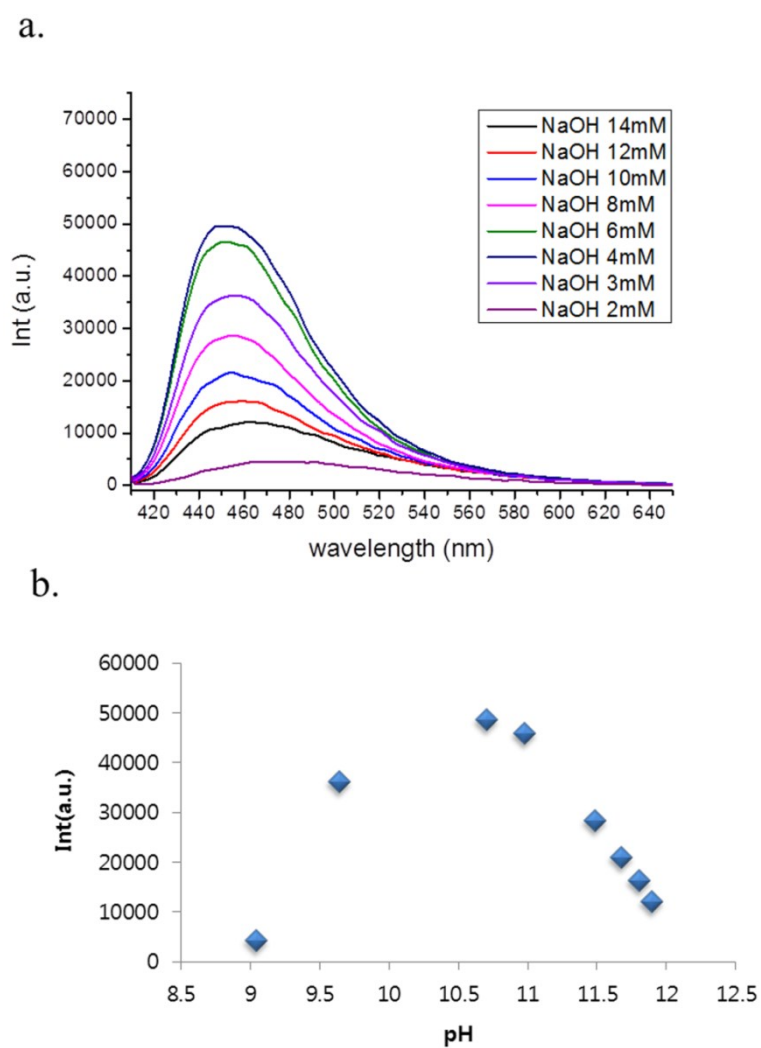


Figure S4. (a) Fluorescence spectra of F-ODA depending on the final concentration of NaOH and (b) maximum intensity of F-ODA upon the pH of reacting solution.

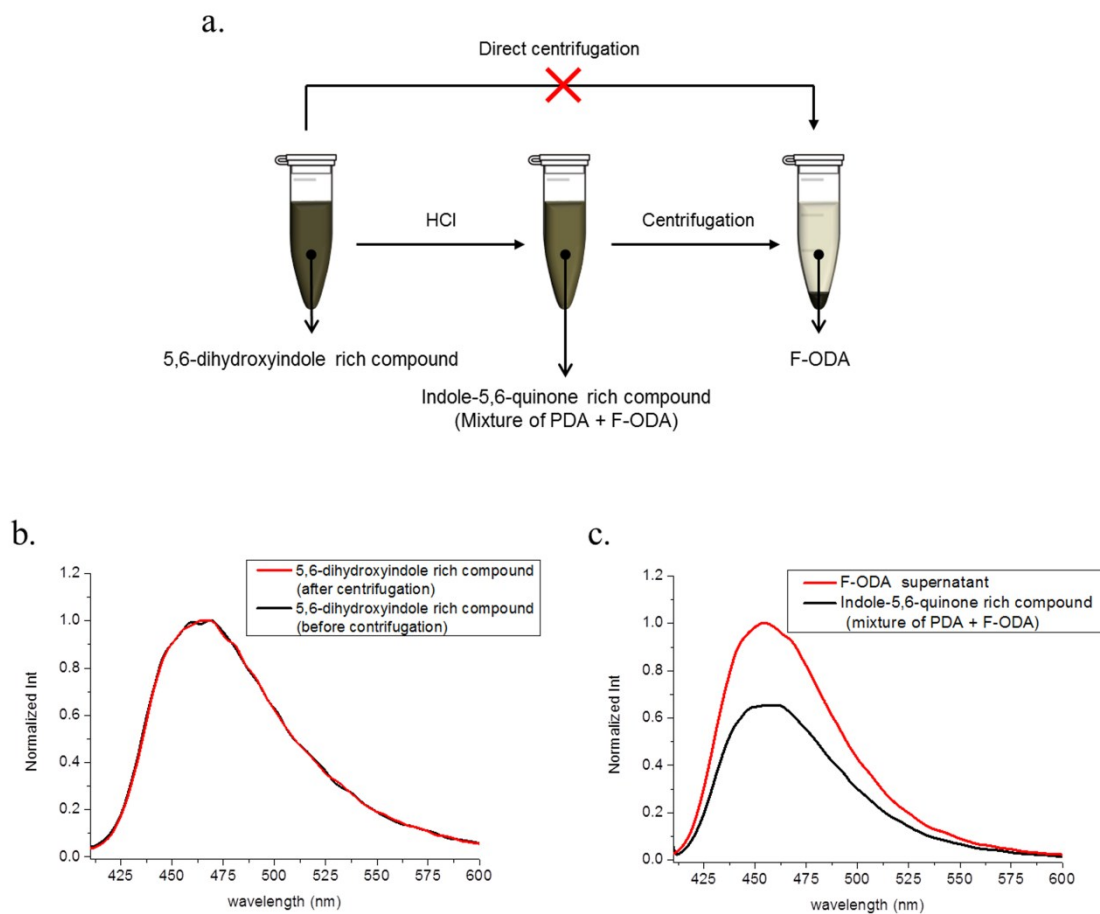


Figure S5. (a) A concise scheme for the experiment about effect of adding HCl. Normalized fluorescence spectra of (b) 5,6-dihydroxyindole-rich compound before and after centrifugation and (c) F-ODA supernatant and indole-5,6-quinone-rich compound.

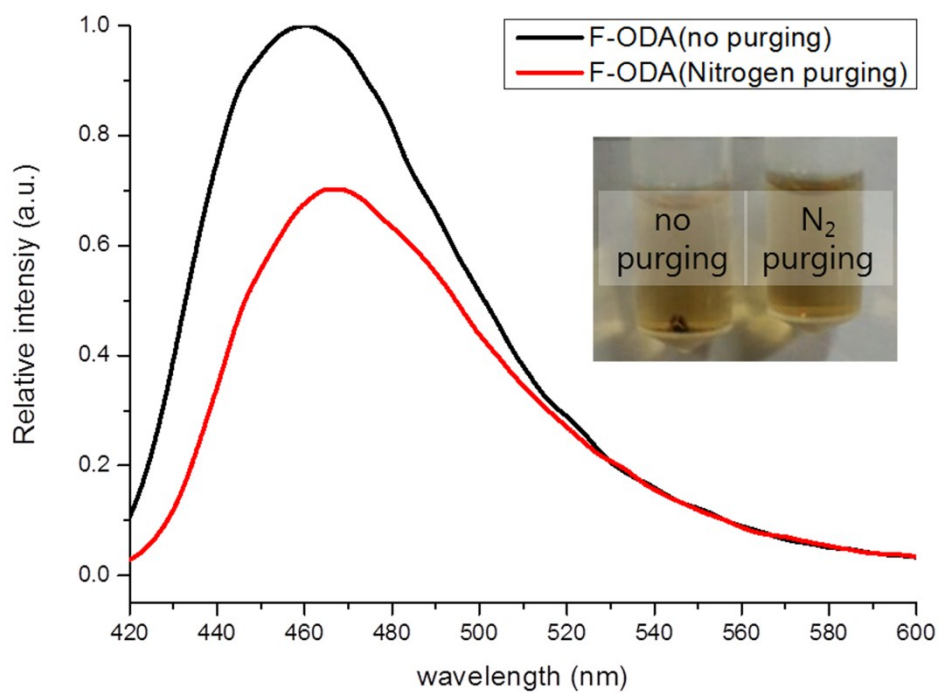


Figure S6. Fluorescence spectra of F-ODA depending on the presence or absence of nitrogen purging to eliminate dissolved oxygen before adding HCl.

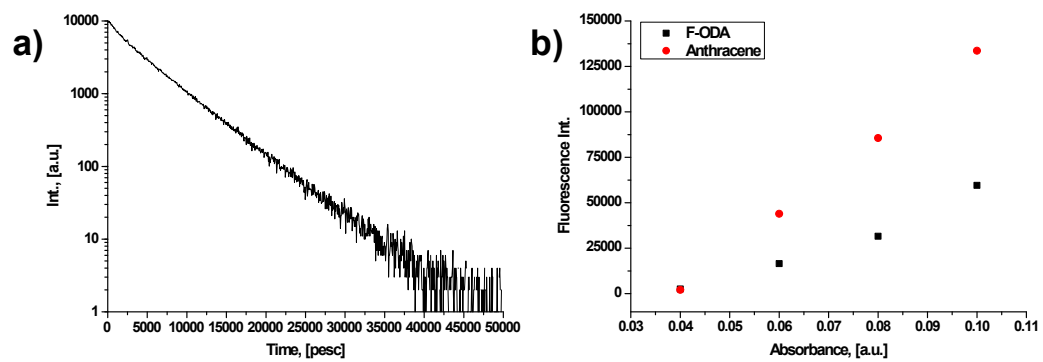


Figure S7. (a) The F-ODA decay curve measured at room temperature. (b) The plot of absorbance vs. area of fluorescence on anthracene (red dots) and F-ODA (black dots).

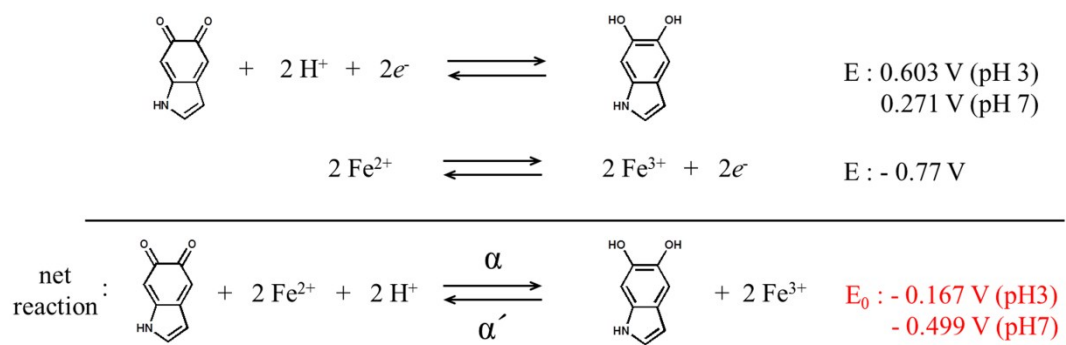


Figure S8. Redox potentials of half reactions triggered by adding Fe^{2+} ion.

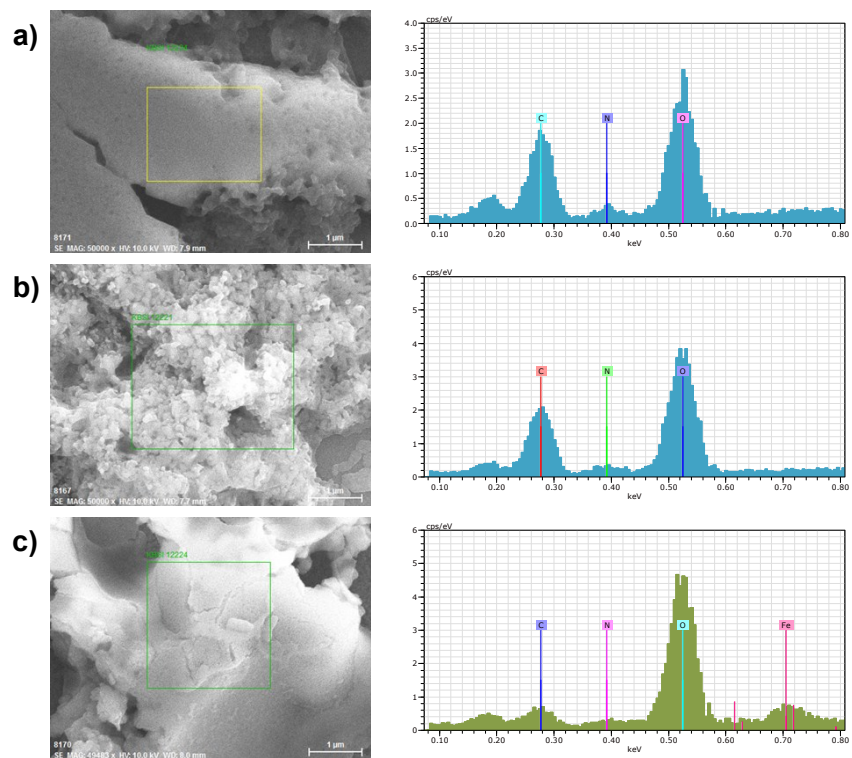
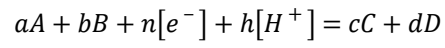


Figure S9. SEM-EDS results of (a) F-ODA (supernatant), (b) PDA (precipitate), and (c) F-ODA chelated with Fe²⁺ ions.



$$E_h = E_0 + \frac{0.05916}{n} \log \left(\frac{\{A\}^a \{B\}^b}{\{C\}^c \{D\}^d} \right) - \frac{0.05916}{n} pH$$

Equation S1. Nernst Equation.