

Boolean operations mediated by an ion-pair receptor of a multi-readout molecular logic gate[†]

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Electronic Supplementary information

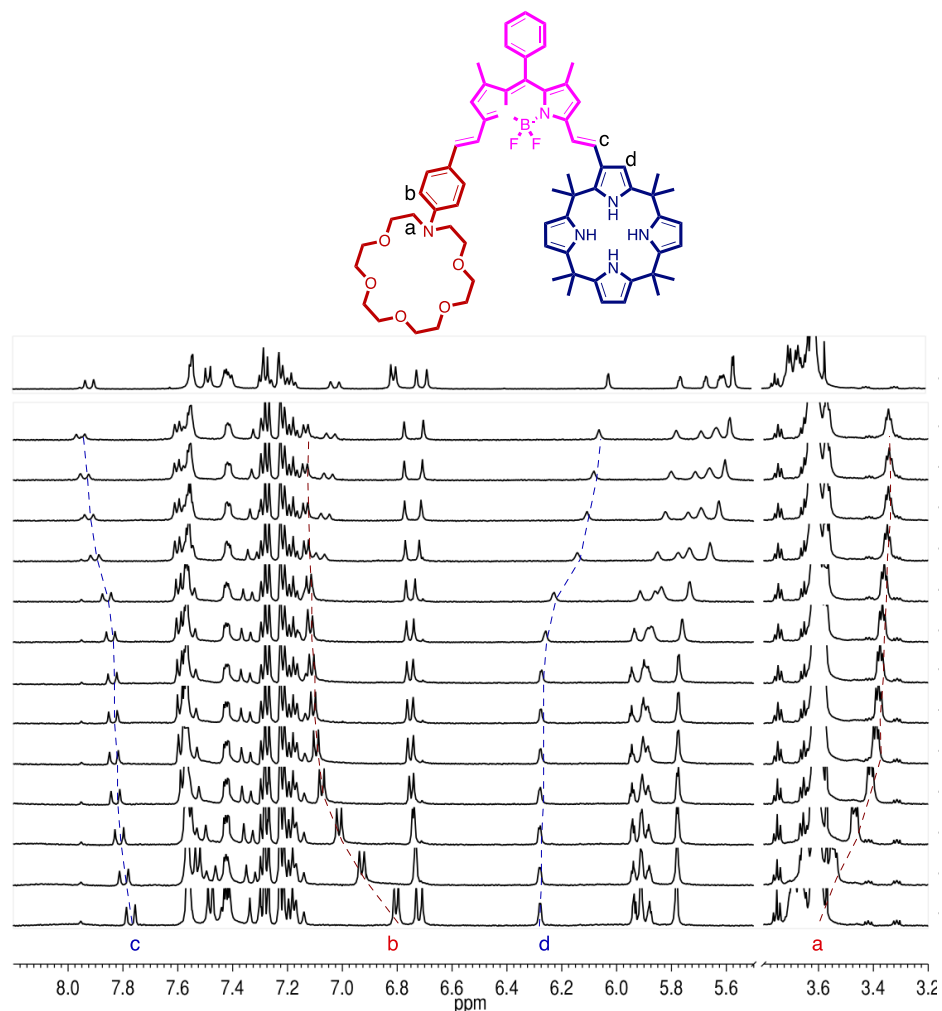


Figure S1- ¹H-NMR titration of compound **1** (5 mM in CD₃CN) with different amounts of KClO₄ and then TBAF. ¹H-NMR of **1** (5 mM in CD₃CN) with 3 eq. of TBAF is included on top for comparison purposes.

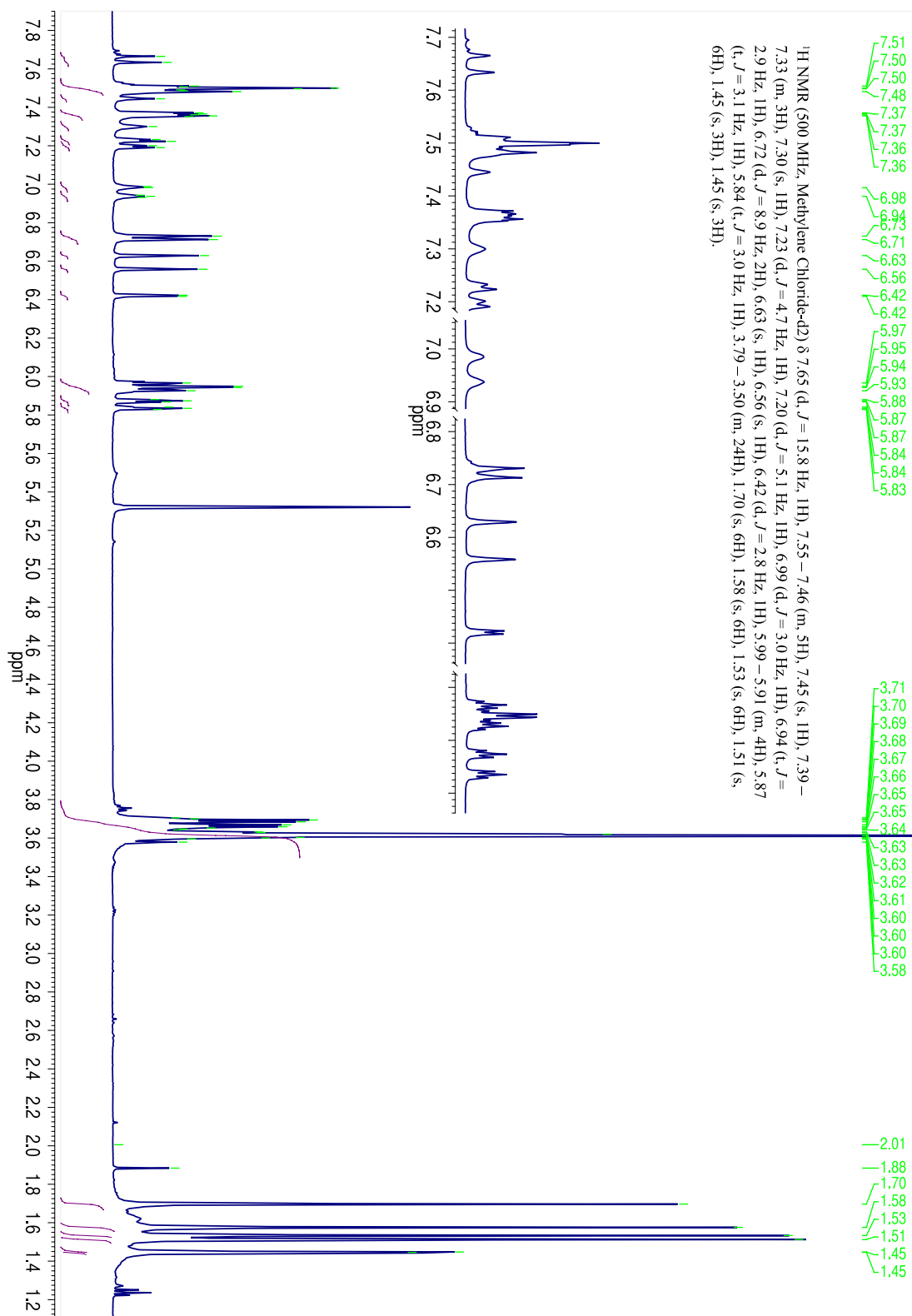


Figure S2- ¹H-NMR spectrum of **1** in CD₂Cl₂

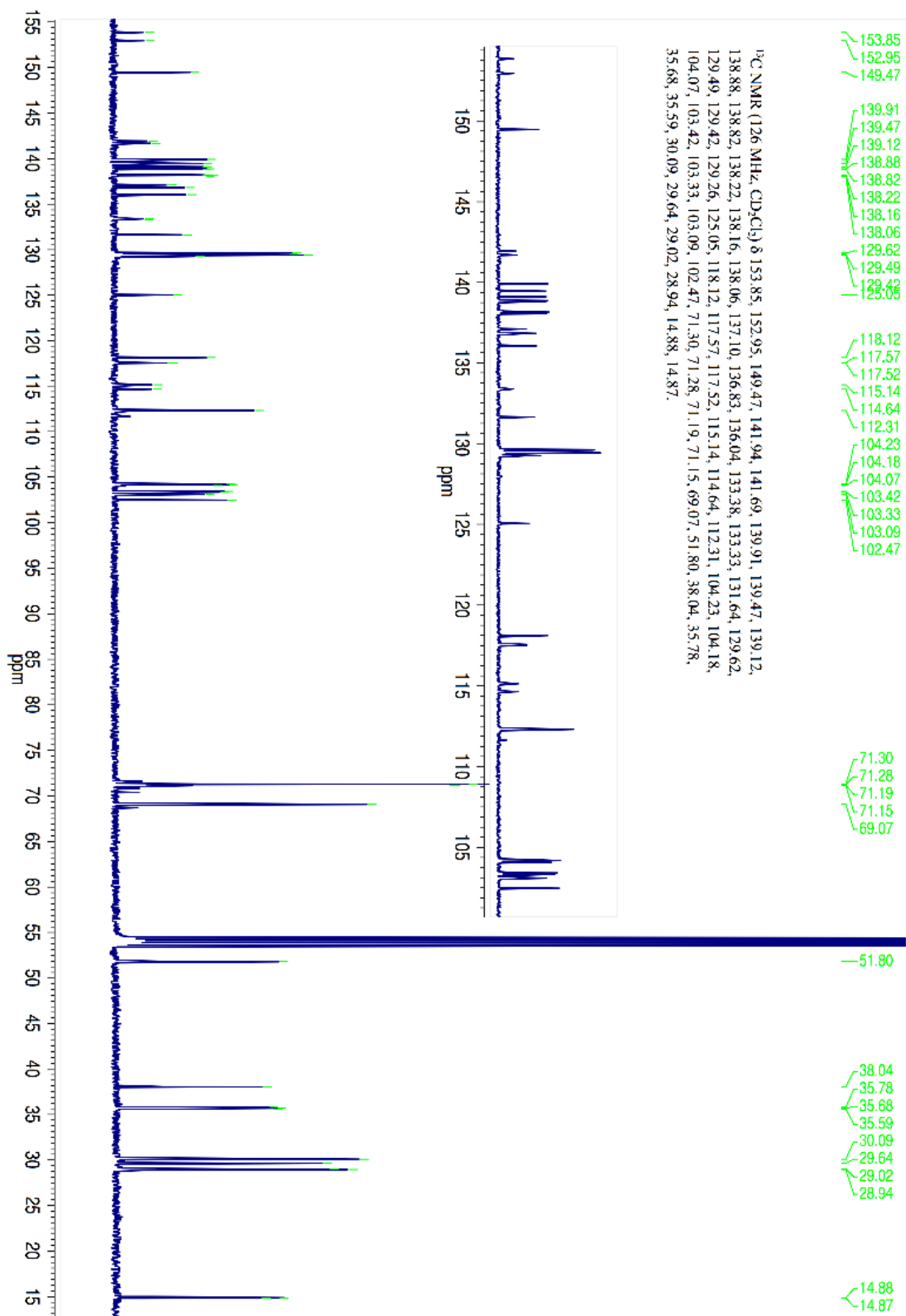


Figure S3- ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **1** in CD_2Cl_2

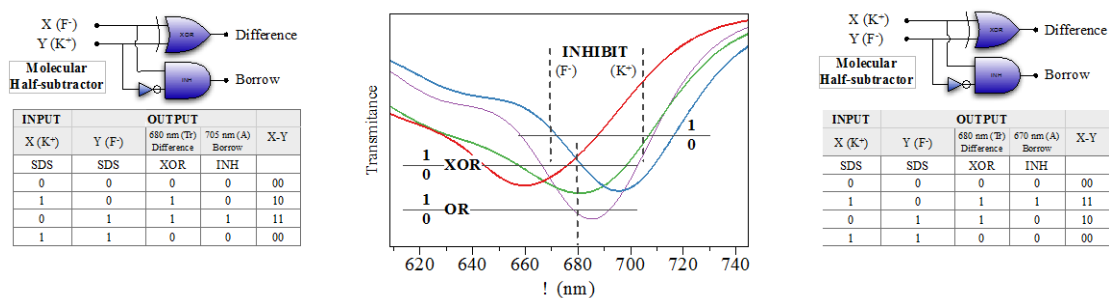


Figure S4- INHIBIT gates and half-subtractor true tables in the transmittance mode

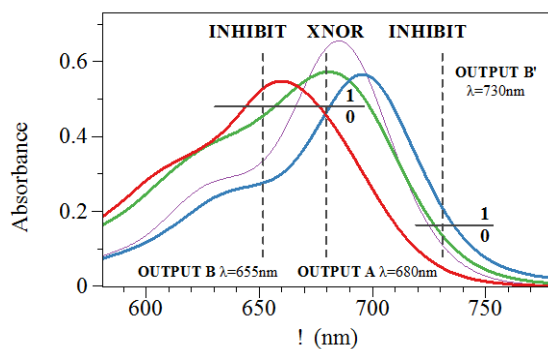


Figure S5- Other INHIBIT gates in the absorption mode, using K⁺ or F⁻ as single inputs

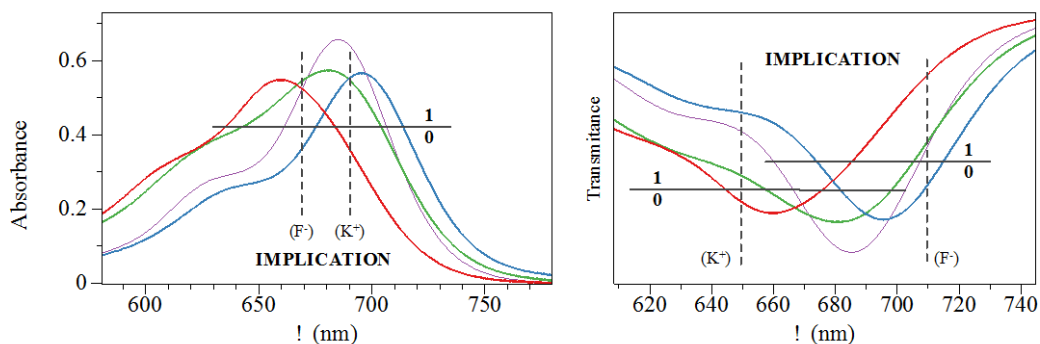


Figure S6- IMPLICATION gates operating both in absorbance or transmission modes, using K⁺ or F⁻ as single inputs

Spectroscopic details: Steady-state absorption and fluorescence measurements were carried out using a Analytik Jena Specord 210 Plus spectrophotometer, a Spectronics Instrument 8100 spectrofluorometer and a Horiba Jobin-Yvon FluoroMax-4P spectrofluorometer. For all measurements, the temperature was kept constant at (298±1) K. Unless otherwise noted, only dilute solutions with an absorbance of less than 0.1 at the absorption maximum were used. Fluorescence experiments were performed with a 90° standard geometry, with polarisers set at 54.78 for emission and 08 for excitation. The fluorescence quantum yields (Φ_f) were determined relative to compound **3** of ref. S1 in acetonitrile ($\Phi_f = 0.10$)

± 0.01). The uncertainties of measurement were determined to $\pm 5\%$ (for $\Phi_f > 0.2$) and $\pm 10\%$ (for $0.2 > \Phi_f > 0.02$).

S1. Y.-H. Yu, A. B. Descalzo, Z. Shen, H. Röhr, Q. Liu, Y.-W. Wang, M. Spieles, Y.-Z. Li, K. Rurack and X.-Z. You, *Chem. Asian. J.*, 2006, **1**, 176–187.