Thiophene-phenylquinazoline Probe for Selective Ratiometric Fluorescence and Visual Detection of Fe (III) and Turn-Off Fluorescence for I⁻ and its Applications

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Fig. S1: ¹H NMR spectrum of BQT



Fig. S2: ¹³C NMR spectrum of BQT



Fig. S3: ESI-Mass spectrum of BQT



Fig. S4: ESI-HR Mass spectrum of BQT



Fig. S5: Benesi–Hildebrand plots to determine binding constants for BQT-Fe³⁺ Binding constant was calculated using the following equation Binding constant = Intercept/ Slope The calculated binding constant for BQT-Fe³⁺ is $4.1x \ 10^{-4} \ M^{-1}$



LOD = $3\sigma/S$, where σ is the standard deviation and S is the slope of the linearity curve. σ is 0. 21 and S = 3.05603E7. LOD is 2.0 x 10^{-8} M. LOQ = $3 \times LOD = 6.1 \times 10^{-8}$ M. **Fig. S6**: Linearity curve from fluorescence titration for BQT-Fe³⁺ complex



LOD = $3\sigma/S$, where σ = standard deviation and S = slope of the linearity curve. S = 57870.3636 and σ is 0.00092. LOD of BQT for Fe = 1.6e-8 M & LOQ of BQT for Fe = 4.8e-8 M

Fig. S7: Linearity curve from UV-Vis titration for BQT-Fe³⁺ complex



Fig. S8: Job's plot of BQT-Fe³⁺ complex



Fig. S9: Reversible cycles of absorption at 420 nm upon addition of Fe^{3+} and EDTA alternatively in CH₃CN solution of BQT.



Fig. **S10**: The absorbance (**a**) spectra of I⁻ titration (0-1100 μ M) Insets: absorbance at 362 nm Vs concentration of I⁻ and fluorescence (**b**) spectra of I⁻ titration (0-900 μ M) Insets: intensity at 426 nm Vs concentration of I⁻ with the BQT (10 μ M). Excitation wavelength is 362nm.



*Fig.*S11:Stern-Volmer plot for BQT quenching upon addition of iodide ion, here $I_0 = BQT$ intensity without I⁻ ion and I = intensity with I⁻ ion.



Fig.S12: Job's plot of BQT-I complex.



 $LOD = 3\sigma/S$, where $\sigma =$ standard deviation and S = slope of the linearity curve. σ is 0.12 and S = 2083940. LOD of BQT for $I = 1.7x10^{-7}$ & LOQ of BQT for $I = 5.2x10^{-7}$ **Fig. S13**: Linearity curve from fluorescence titration for BQT- I complex