

Supporting Information

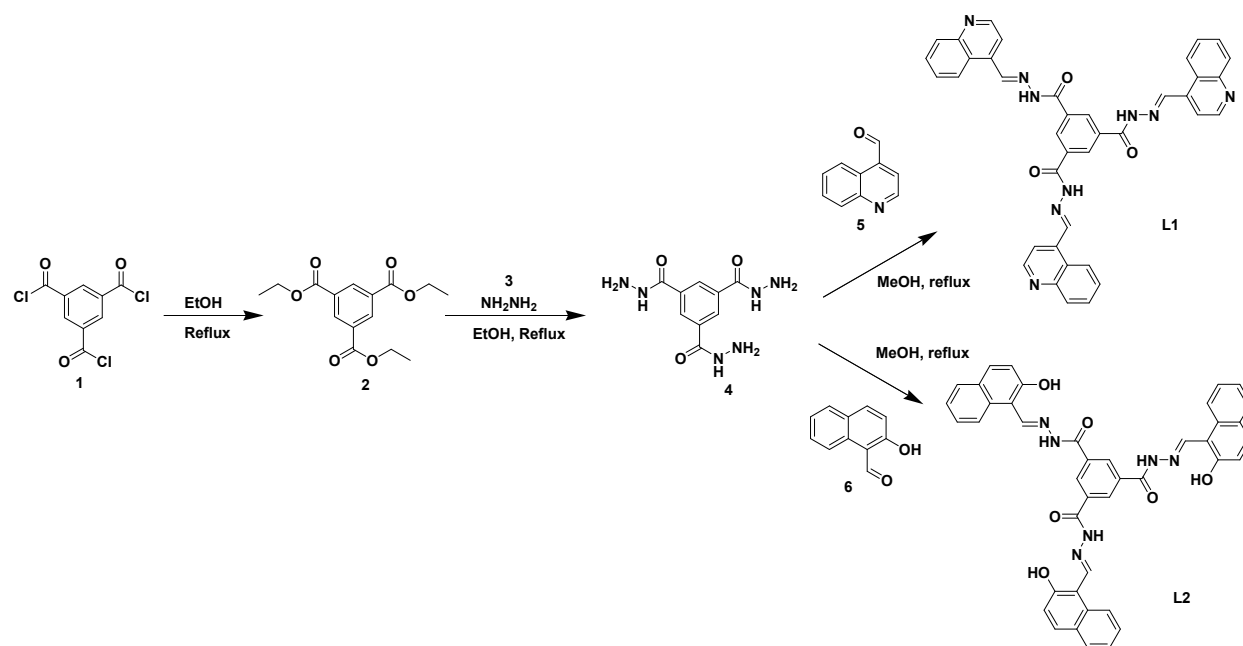
C₃-Symmetrical Tripodal Acylhydrazone Organogelator for the Selective Recognition of Cyanide ions in Gel and Solution phase: Practical Applications in Food Samples

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Scheme 1. Synthesis routes for the synthesis of ligand **L1** and ligand **L2**

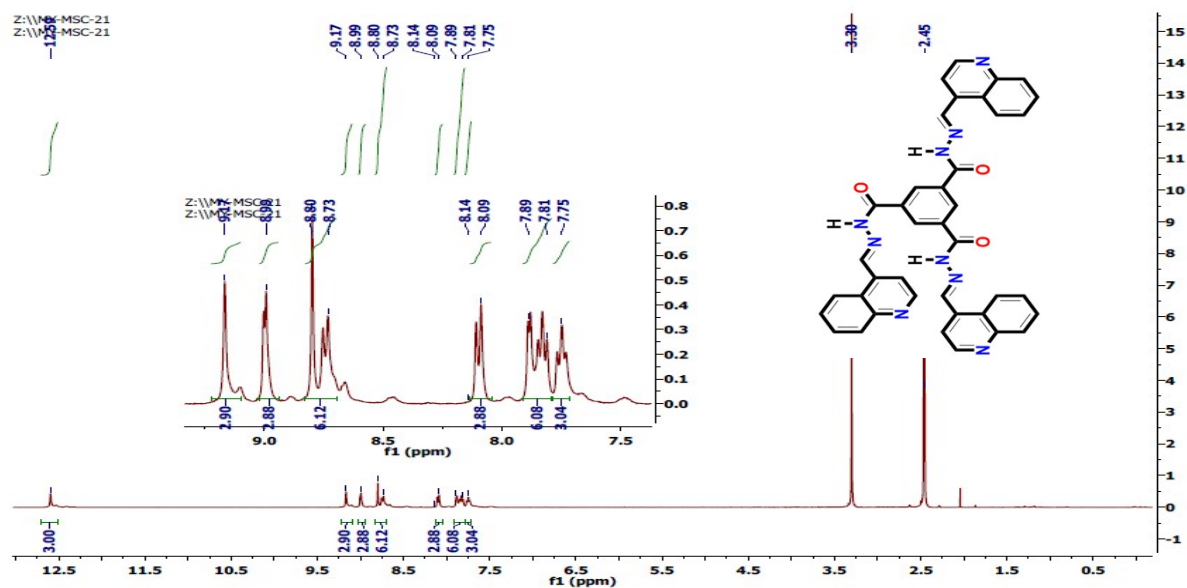


Fig. S1 ¹H NMR Spectrum of Ligand L1

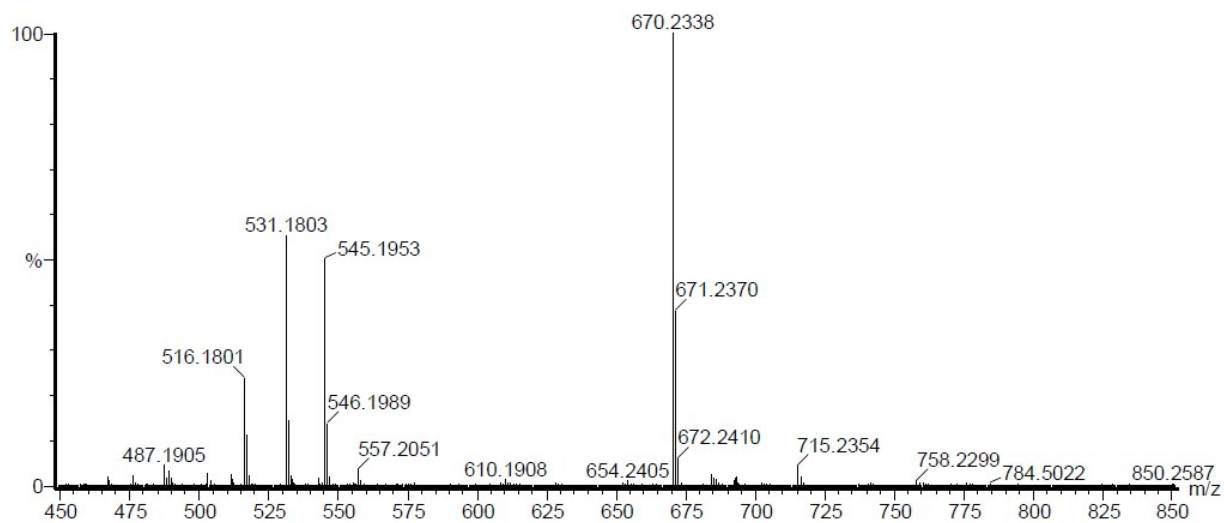


Fig. S2 HRMS spectrum of Ligand L1

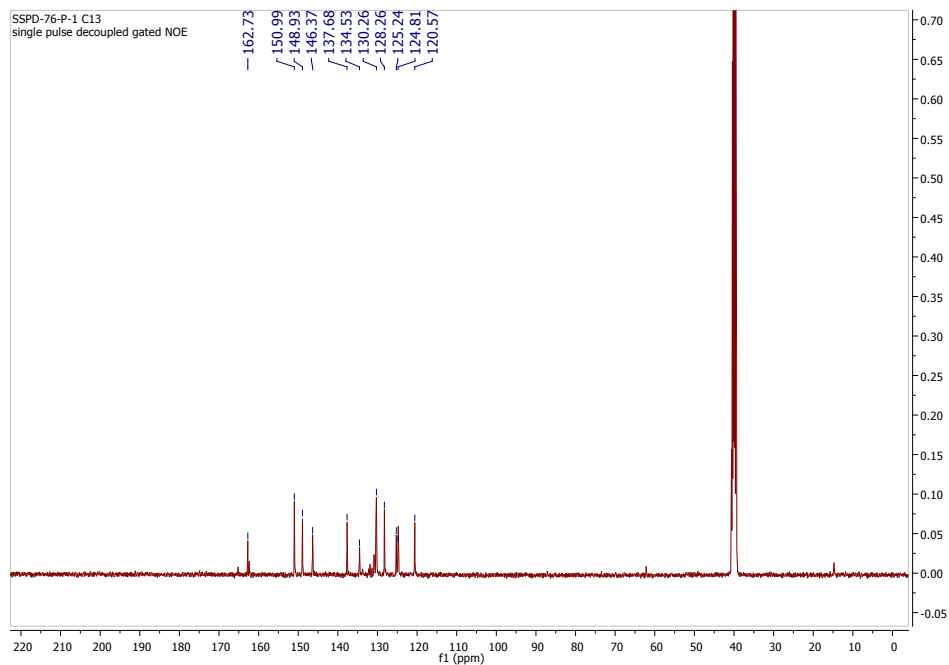


Fig. S3 ^{13}C NMR Spectrum of Ligand **L1**

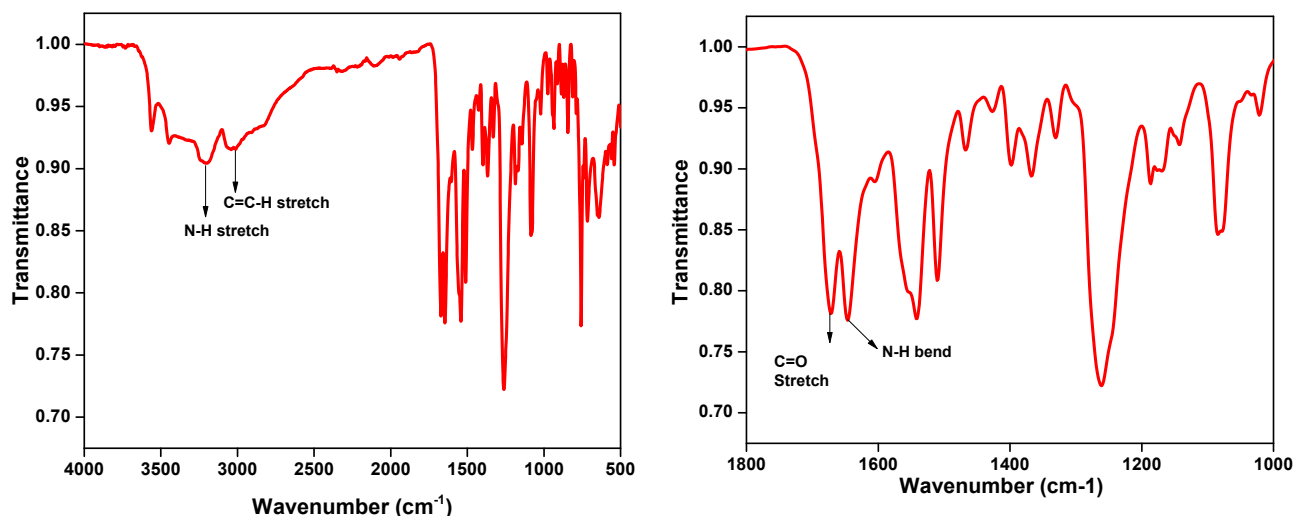


Fig. S4 FTIR spectra of Ligand **L1**

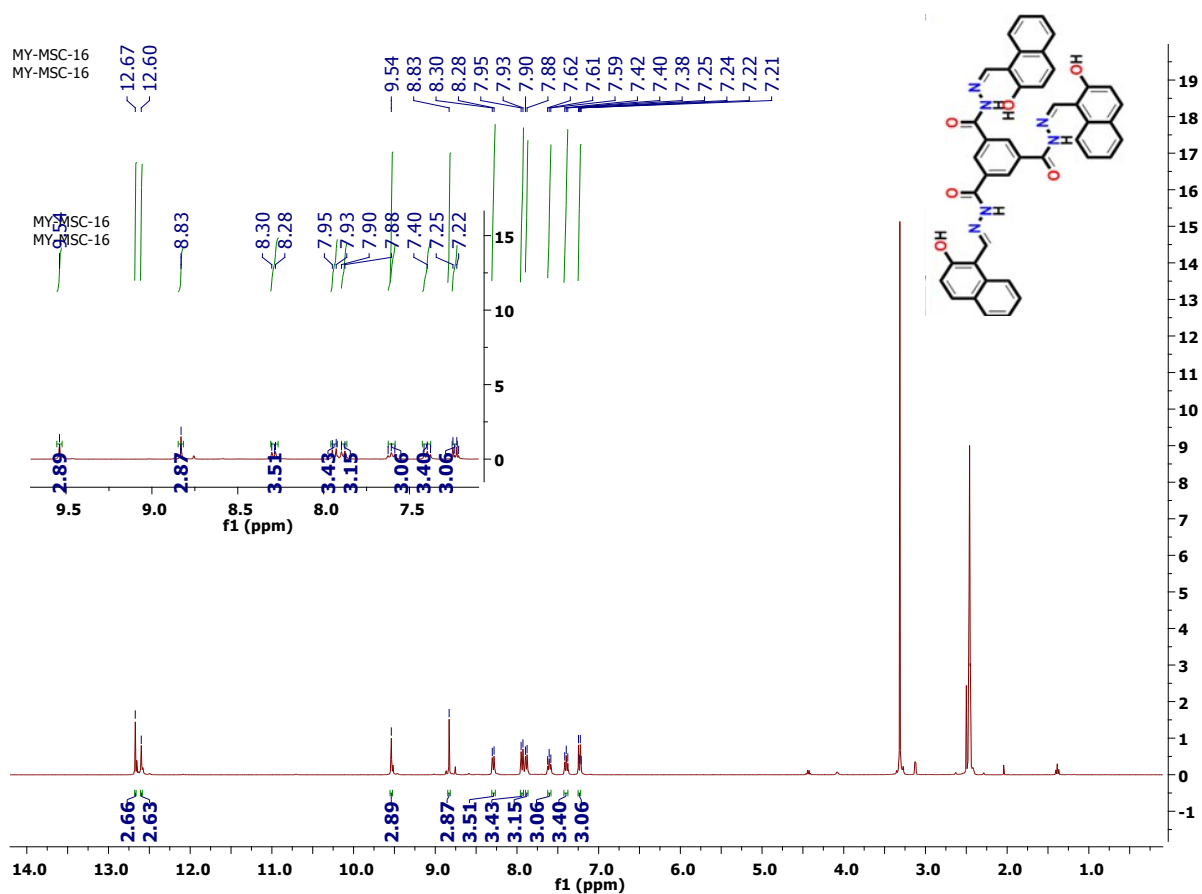


Fig. S5 ¹H NMR Spectrum of Ligand **L2**

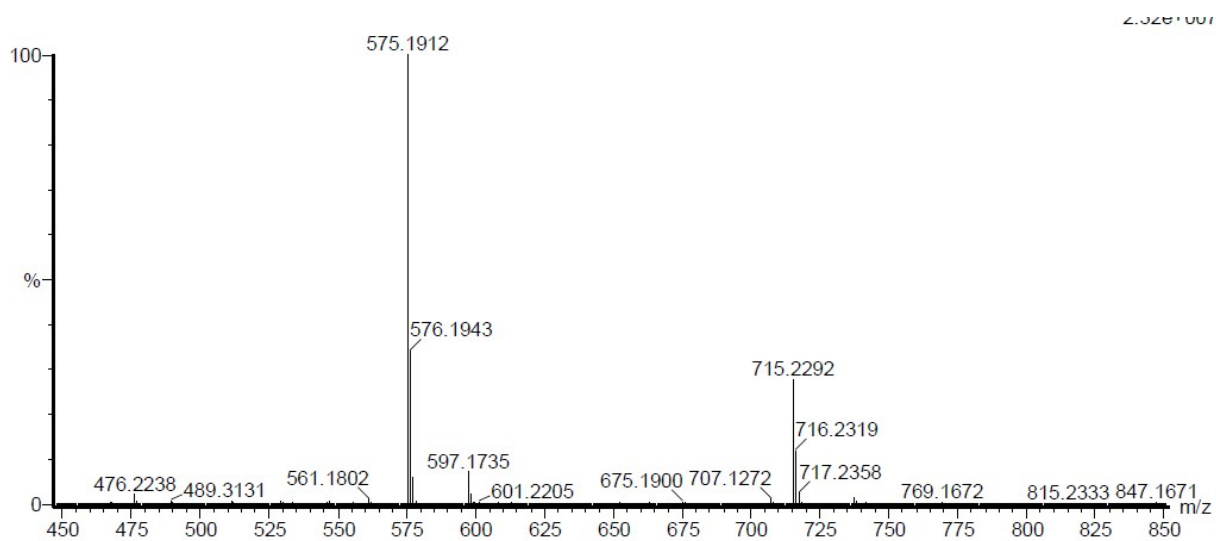


Fig. S6 HRMS spectrum of Ligand **L2**

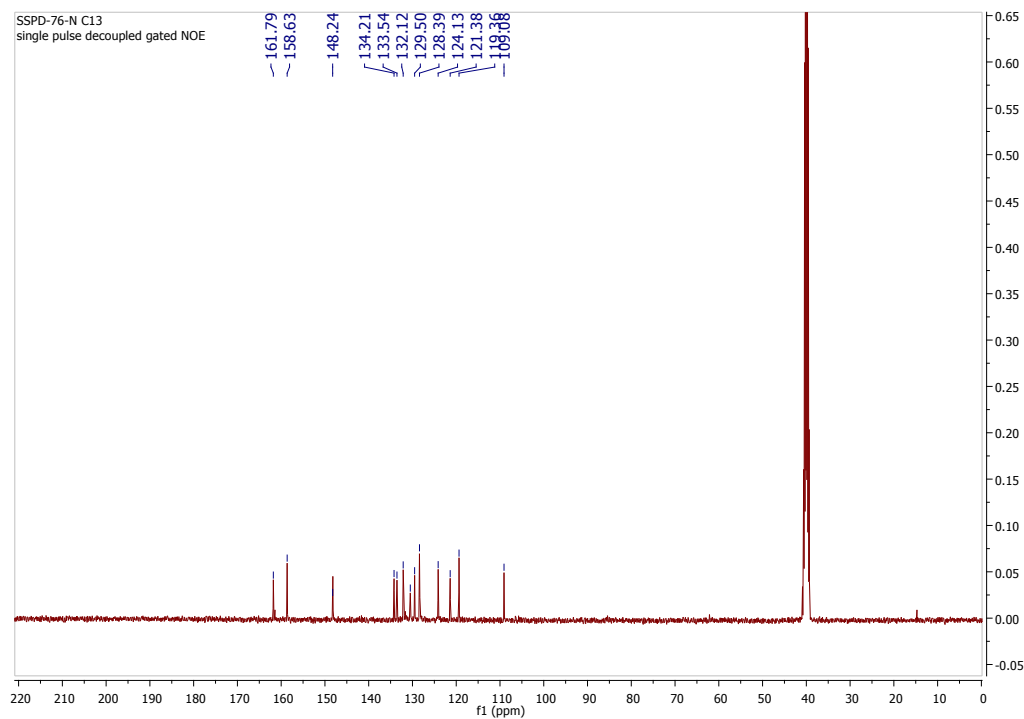


Fig. S7 ^{13}C NMR Spectrum of Ligand L2

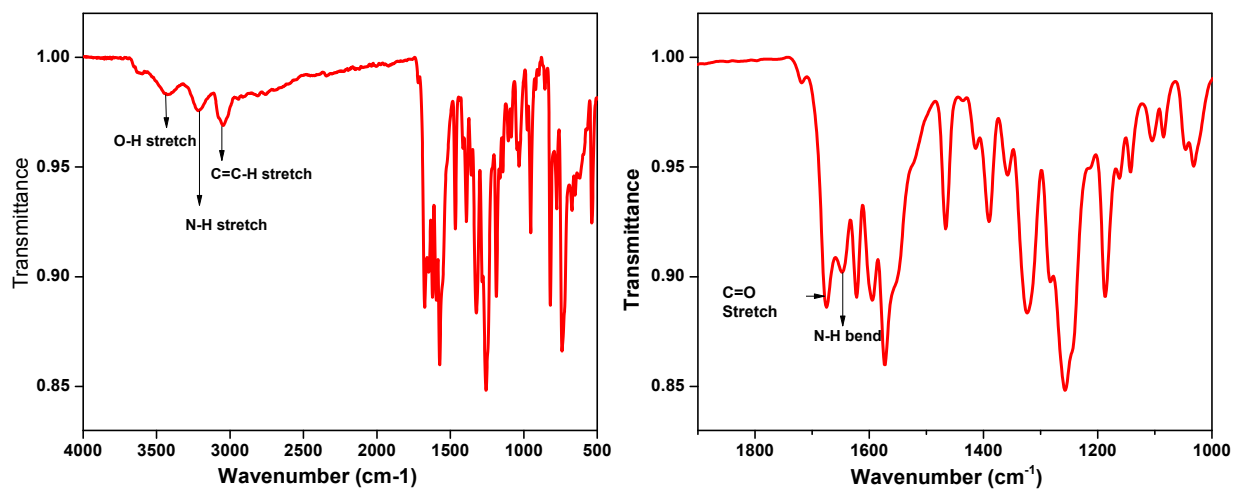


Fig. S8 FTIR spectra of Ligand L2

Table S1: Gelation behaviors at room temperature

S.No.	Solvent Ratio (DMSO: H ₂ O, v/v)		Ligand L1	Ligand L2
1.	1	9	I	I
2.	2	8	PS	I
3.	3	7	PS	I
4.	4	6	PS	PS
5.	5	5	G	PS
6.	6	4	S	PS
7.	7	3	S	PS
8.	8	2	S	S
9.	9	1	S	S
10.	10	0	S	S

S: solution; PS: partially soluble; G: gel; I: insoluble; for gels

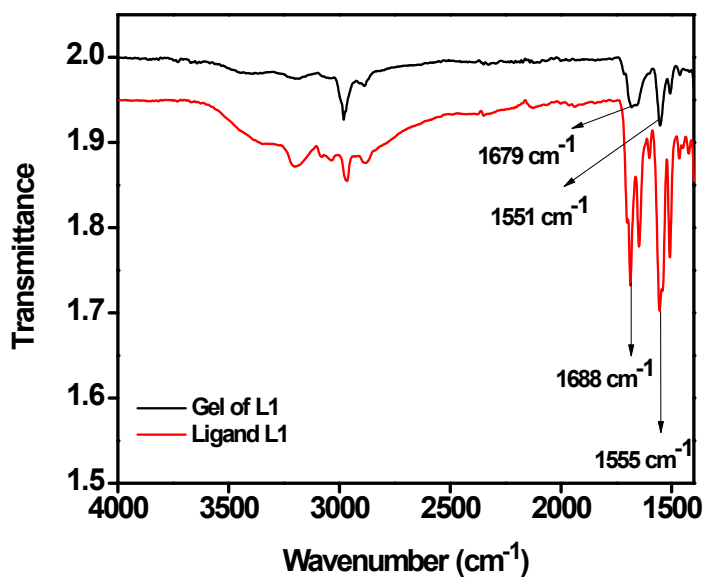


Fig. S9 FT-IR spectrum of the powder of ligand **L1** and organogelator **L1** in xerogel form.

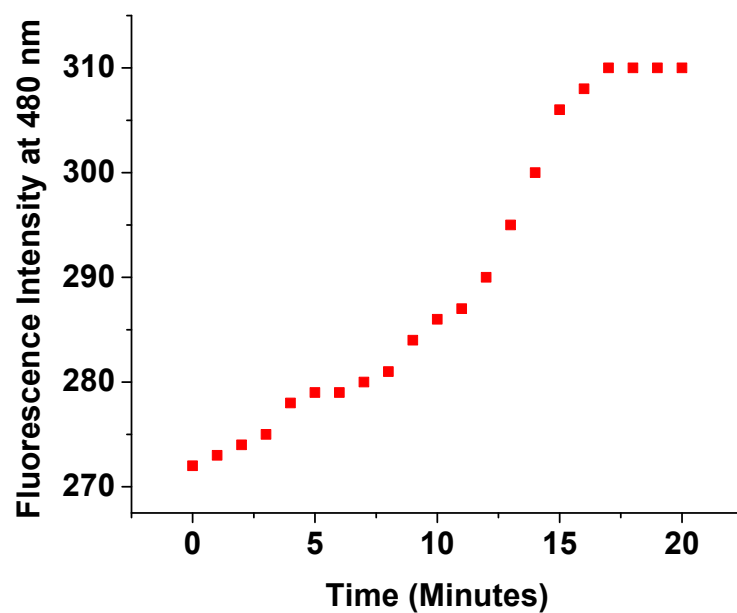


Fig. S10 Time dependence fluorescence emission spectra of ligand **L1** (90:10, H₂O:DMSO) at 480 nm.
(error)

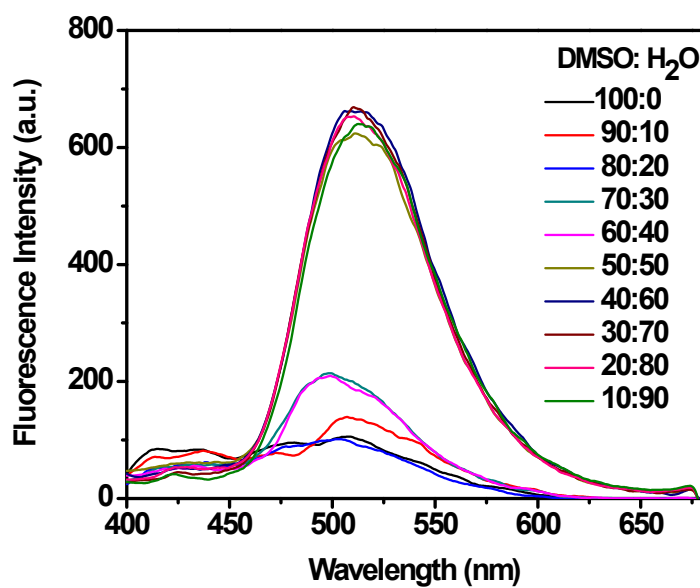


Fig. S11 Fluorescence emission spectra of ligand **L2** (10 μ M) in different DMSO: H₂O ratios.

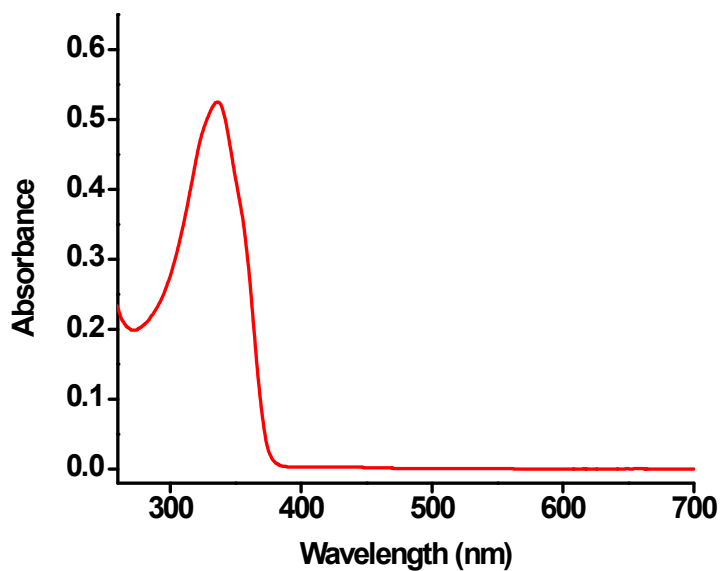


Fig. S12 UV-Vis absorption spectra of ligand **L1** (10 μ M) in DMSO.

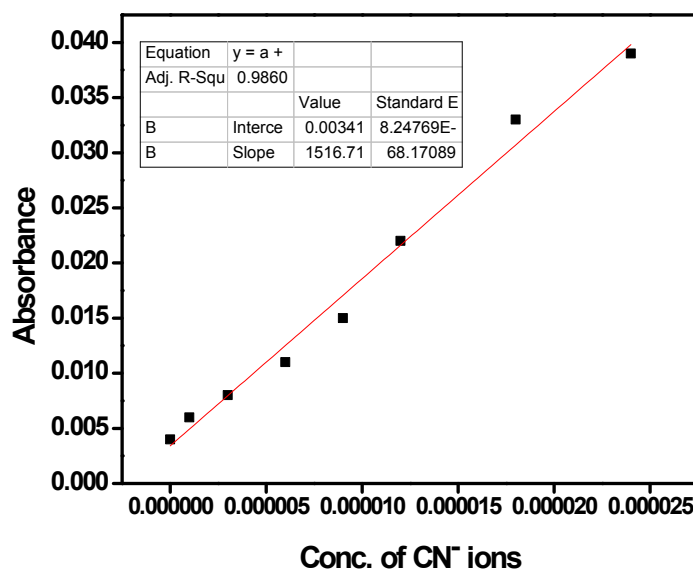


Fig. S13 Detection limit showing the absorbance of ligand **L1** at 416 nm as a function of CN^- ions concentration.

Table 2. Detection limit showing the absorbance of ligand L1 at 416 nm as a function of CN^- ions concentration					
S.no.		σ	M	$3\sigma/M$	Detection limit
1	ligand L1 +15 equiv. of CN^- ions	0.00079	1516.17	1.5×10^{-6}	1.5 μ M

* σ = Standard deviation of the blank sample

*M = corresponds to slope of the regression line.

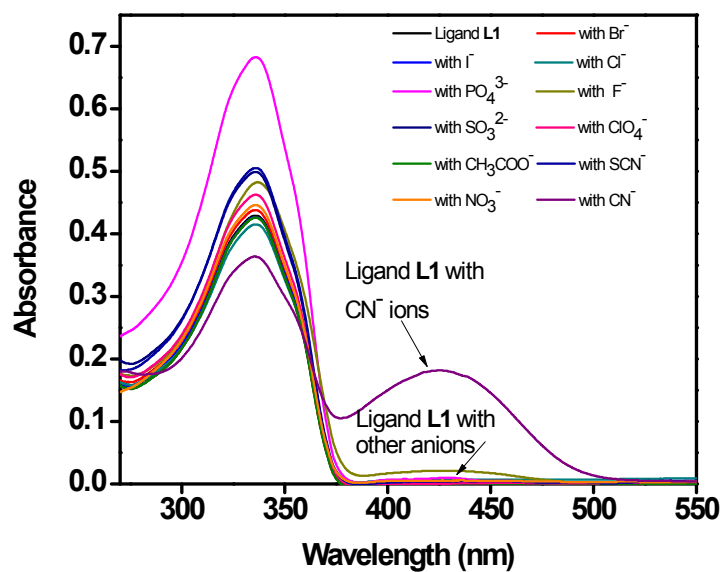


Fig. S14 UV-Vis response of Ligand **L1** to different anions

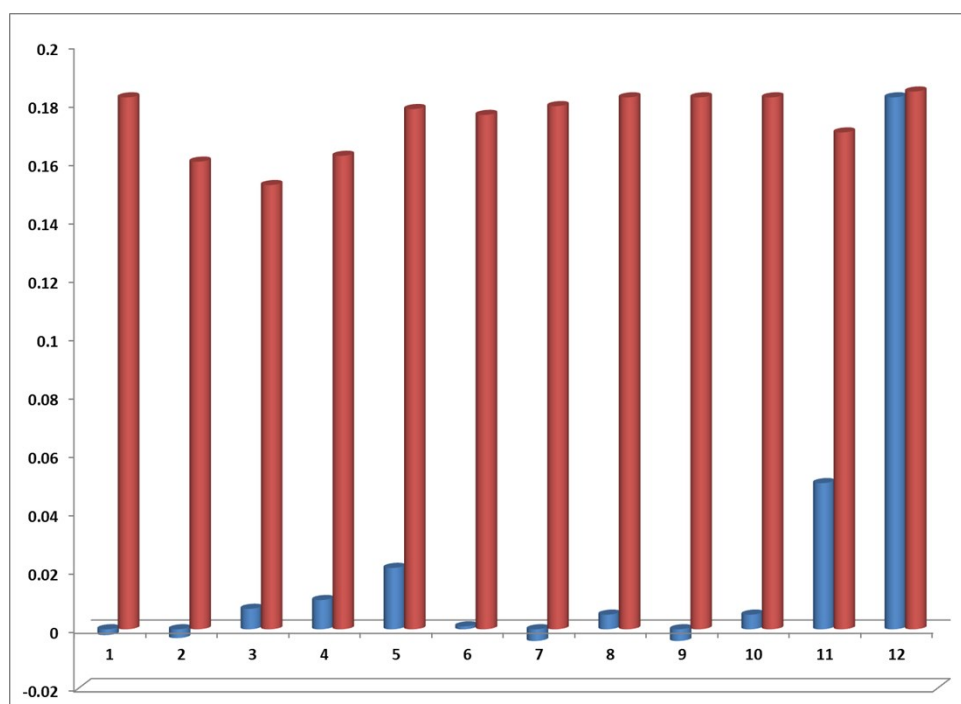


Fig. S15 Interference studies of Ligand **L1** (10 μ M) upon addition 15 equiv. of different ions (shown by blue bars) followed by 15 equivalent CN^- ions (shown by red bars). Where 1) Ligand **L1** with 2) SCN^- 3) Br^- 4) I^- 5) Cl^- 6) PO_4^{3-} 7) NO_3^- 8) SO_3^{2-} 9) ClO_4^- 10) CH_3COO^- 11) F^- 12) CN^- ions.

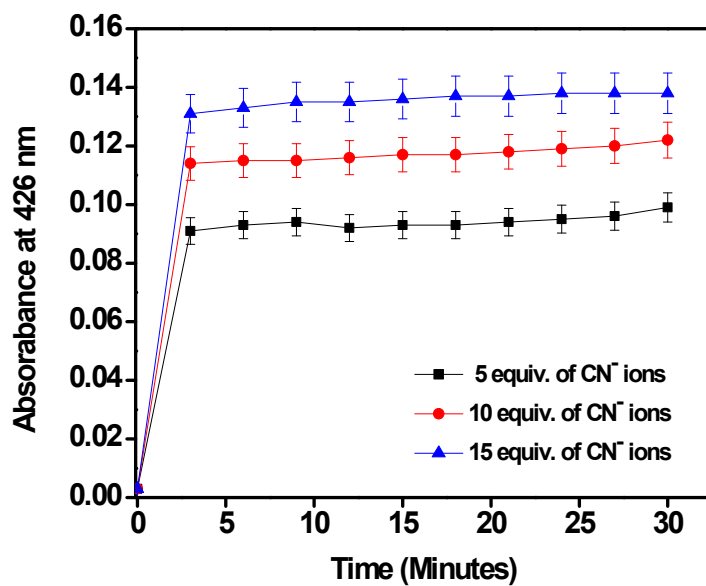


Fig. S16 Time Response of Ligand **L1** (10 μ M) upon addition of the different equivalent of CN⁻ ions

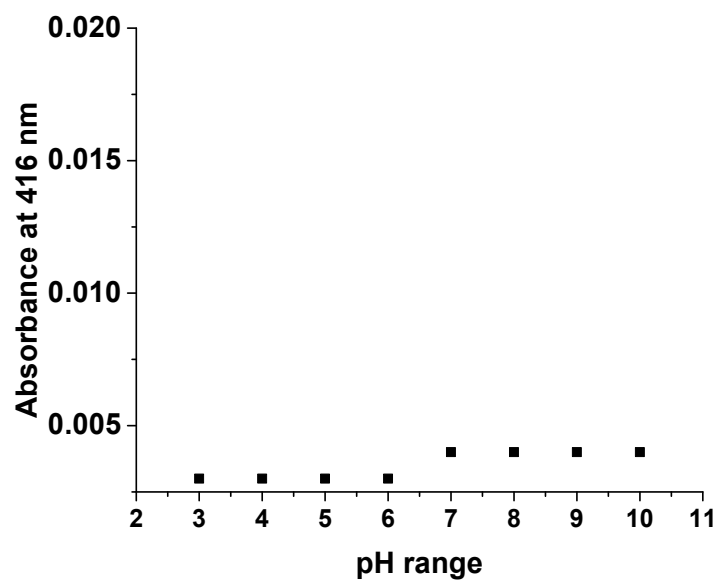


Fig. S17 pH response of ligand **L1** by varying pH from 3 to 10.

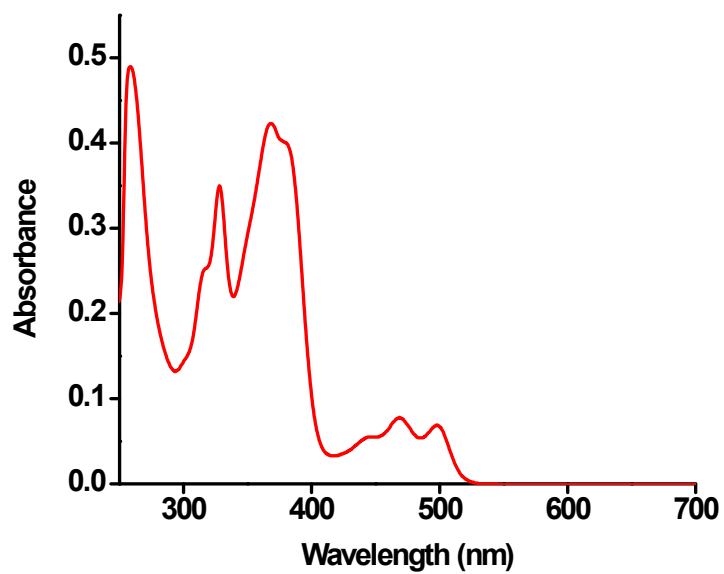


Fig. S18 UV-Vis absorption spectra of ligand **L2** (10 μ M) in DMSO.

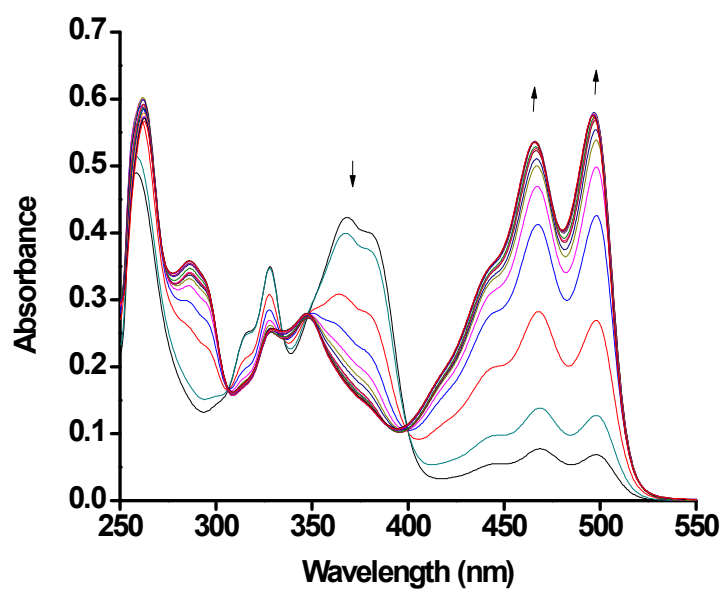


Fig. S19 UV-Vis absorption spectra of ligand **L2** (10 μ M) upon addition of 15 equiv. of CN^- ions.

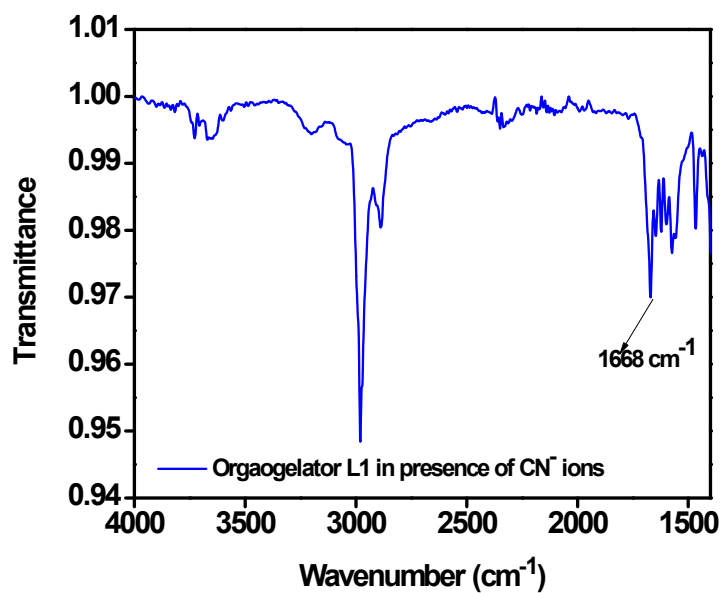
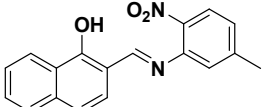
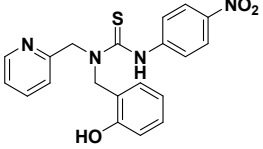
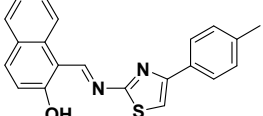
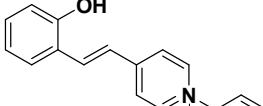
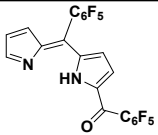
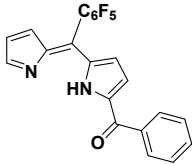
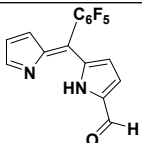
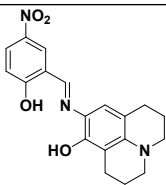
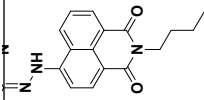
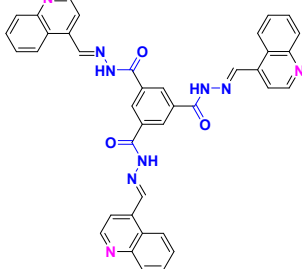


Fig. S20 FT-IR spectrum of the organogelator **L1** in the presence of CN^- ions.

Table 3: The comparison of the ligand L1 for cyanide detection with other cyanide sensitive sensors.					
Compounds	Sensing Method	Food Sample Analysis	Sensing with Organogelator	LOD	Reference
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	105 μM	¹
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	20 μM	²
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	19.4 μM	³
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	4.5 μM	⁴

	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	3.6 μ M	⁵
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	4.2 μ M	⁵
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	7.1 μ M	⁵
	Colorimetric changes	NO	NO	105 μ M	⁶
	Colorimetric/ Fluorescence changes	NO	NO	20.86 μ M	⁷
	Colorimetric changes	YES	YES	1.5μM	This Work

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