

## Supporting Information

### Naphthalimide-decorated imino-phenol: Supramolecular gelation and selective sensing of Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> ions under different experimental conditions

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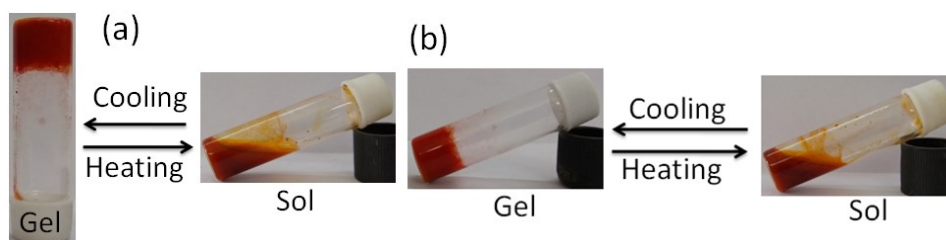
Email: [ghosh\\_k2003@yahoo.co.in](mailto:ghosh_k2003@yahoo.co.in)

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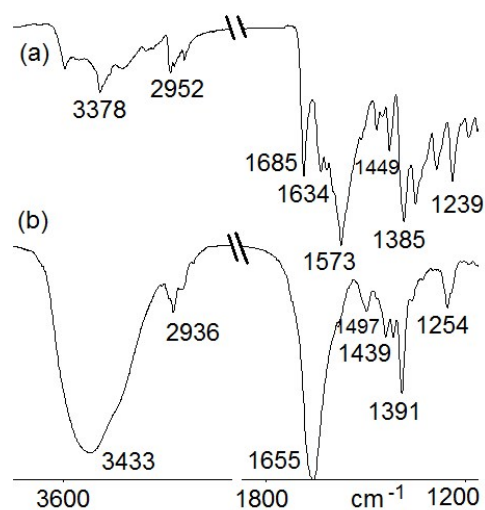
**Table S1.** Results of gelation test for **1**.

Solvent	<b>1</b>
DMSO	S
DMF	S
THF	S
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	I
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	I
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	S
Benzene	I
CHCl <sub>3</sub> : CH <sub>3</sub> OH (1:1, v/v)	P
Diethyl ether	I
Hexane	I
Petroleum ether	I
DCM	S
DMSO: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	<b>G (10 mg/mL)</b>
DMF: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	<b>G (8 mg/mL)</b>
THF: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	P
CH <sub>3</sub> CN: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	P
Diox: H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	P

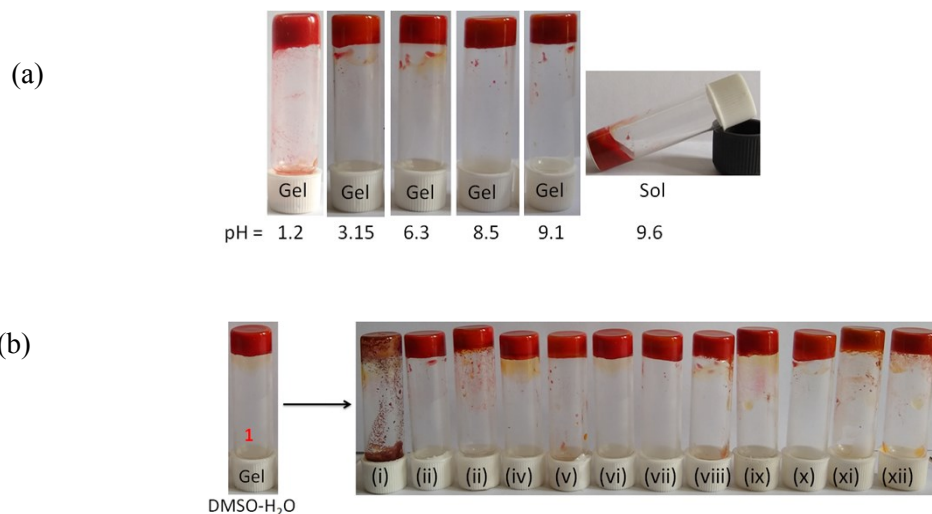
S = Solution; G = Gel (mgc); I = Insoluble; P = Precipitation; Gelation was primarily investigated by inversion of vial method after 10-15 mins of sample preparation ([Gelator] = 20 mg/mL).



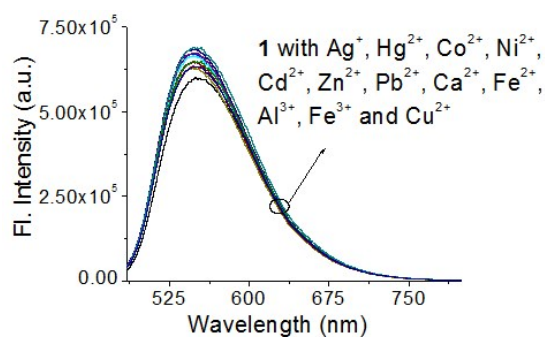
**Fig. S1.** Pictorial representation of the thermo reversibility of the (a) DMF- H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) and (b) DMSO- H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) gels of **1**.



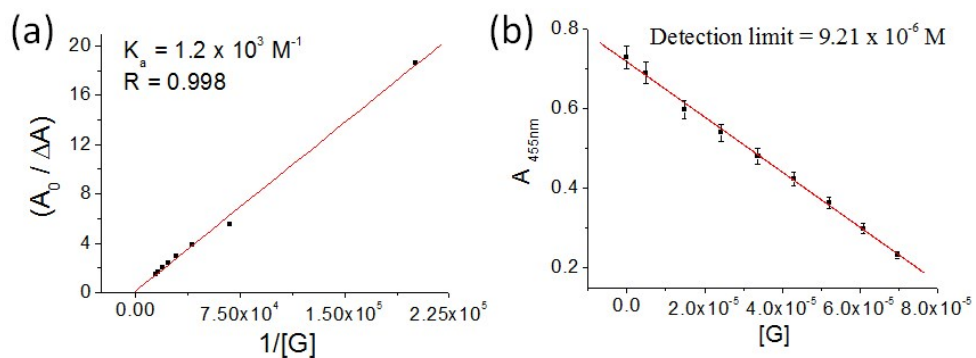
**Fig. S2.** Partial FTIR spectra of **1** in (a) amorphous and (b) gel state.



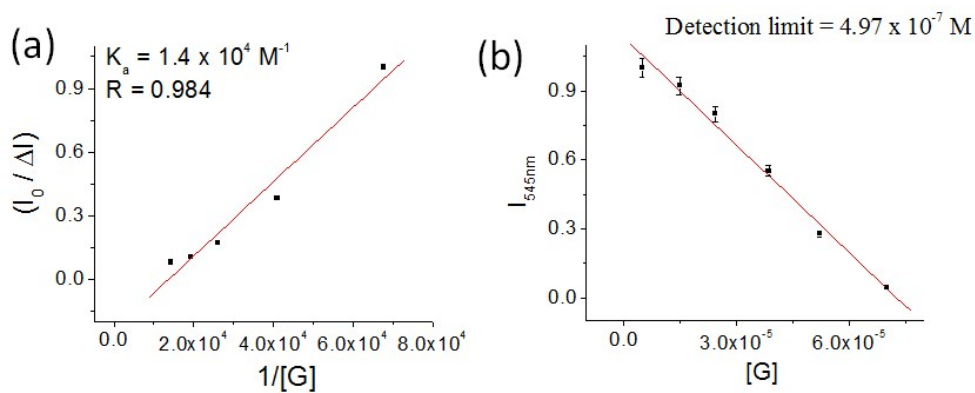
**Fig. S3.** Photograph showing the phase changes of DMF-H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) gel of **1** at different pHs; (b) Photograph showing the phase changes of DMSO-H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v) gel of **1** (at mgc value) in the presence of 1 equiv. amount of different metal ions after 1h [(i) Fe<sup>3+</sup>, (ii) Ag<sup>+</sup>, (iii) Zn<sup>2+</sup>, (iv) Pb<sup>2+</sup>, (v) Fe<sup>2+</sup>, (vi) Hg<sup>2+</sup>, (vii) Co<sup>2+</sup>, (viii) Ni<sup>2+</sup>, (ix) Al<sup>3+</sup>, (x) Cd<sup>2+</sup>, (xi) Cu<sup>2+</sup> and (xii) Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions. Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Pb<sup>2+</sup> are used as perchlorate salts and others are as nitrate salts].



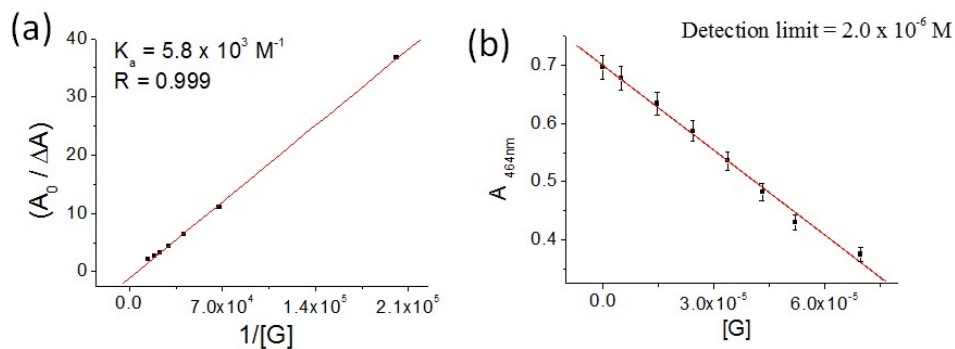
**Fig. S4.** Change in emission of compound **1** ( $c = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) upon addition of different metal ions ( $c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$  M in DMF-H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, v/v).



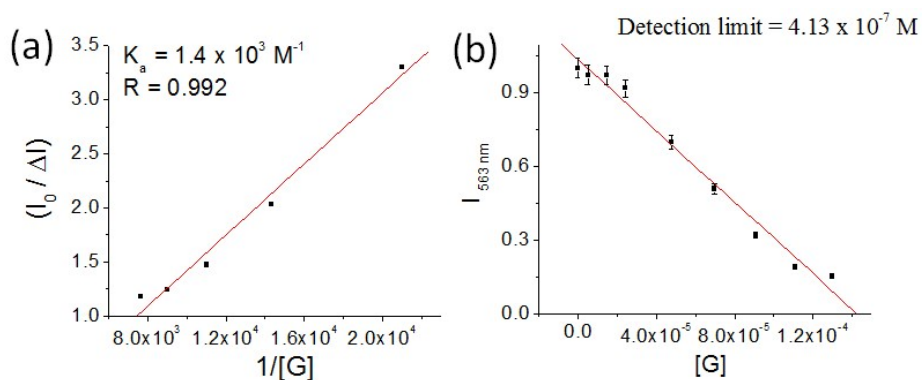
**Fig. S5.** (a) Benesi–Hildebrand plot and (b) detection limit of **1** ( $c = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) for Cu<sup>2+</sup> ion at 455 nm ( $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN from UV-vis titration.



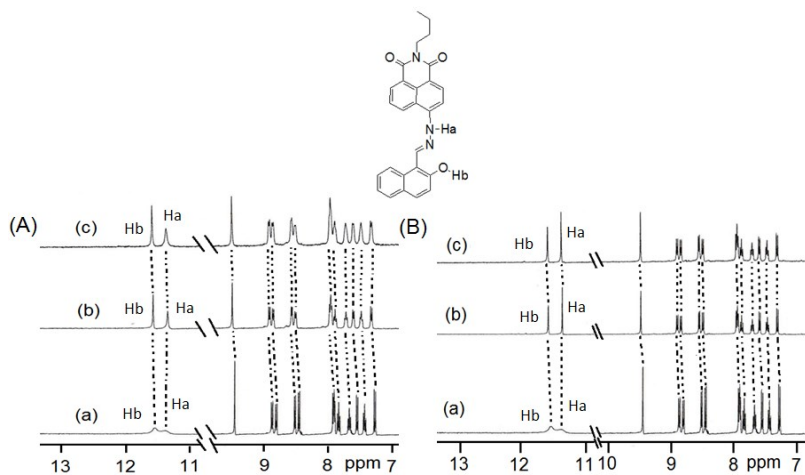
**Fig. S6.** (a) Benesi–Hildebrand plot and (b) detection limit of **1** ( $c = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) for Cu<sup>2+</sup> ion at 545 nm ( $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN from fluorescence titration.



**Fig. S7.** (a) Benesi–Hildebrand plot, (b) detection limit of **1** ( $c = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion at 464 nm ( $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (4:1, v/v) from UV-vis titration.



**Fig. S8.** (a) Benesi–Hildebrand plot and (b) detection limit of **1** ( $c = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion at 563 nm ( $c = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  M) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (4:1, v/v) from fluorescence titration.

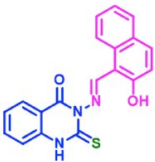


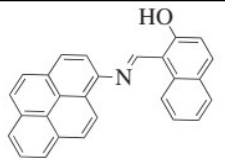
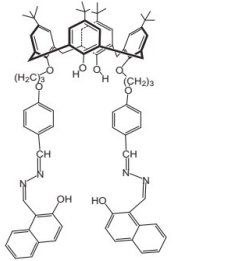
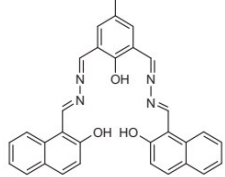
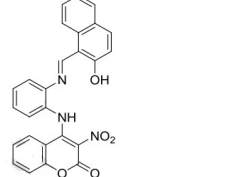
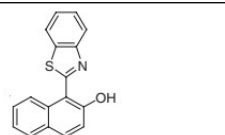
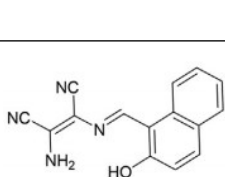
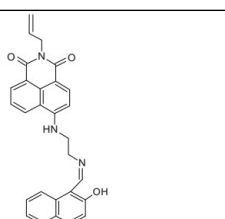
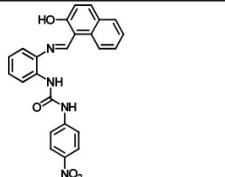
**Fig. S9.** Partial  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $d_6$ -DMSO) of (A) (a) compound **1** ( $c = 6.8 \times 10^{-3}$  M), (b) **1** with 1 equiv.  $\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$  and (c) **1** with 2 equiv.  $\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$  and (B) (a) compound **1** ( $c = 6.8 \times 10^{-3}$  M), (b) **1** with 1 equiv.  $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_3$  and (c) **1** with 2 equiv.  $\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_3$ .

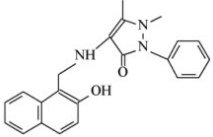
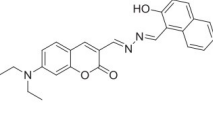
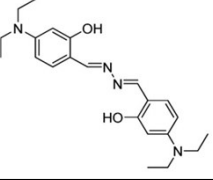
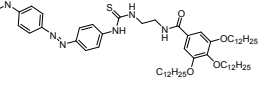
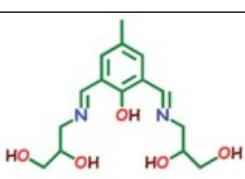
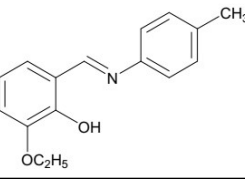
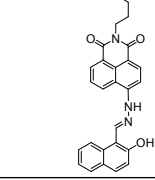
**Table S2.** Simulated absorption wavelengths ( $\lambda_{max}$  in nm), oscillator strengths ( $f$ ), and the composition of the corresponding electronic transitions (H = HOMO; L = LUMO) calculated using B3LYP/6-31g(d) for non aggregated forms and B3LYP-D3 dispersion corrected hybrid function for aggregated forms.

Compound	$\lambda_{max}$	$f$	$\epsilon$ ( $10^4$ )	Main compositions (contribution)
<b>1 in DMF</b>	352 (expt)	0.28	2.84	H→L+3 (87%)
	423 (expt)	0.35	2.36	H-2→L (66%), H→L+1 (25%)
	648 (expt)	0.56	1.54	H→L (100%)
<b>1 in DMF-1H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	492 (473) <sup>a</sup>	0.74	2.03	H→L (99%)
<b>1 in DMF-2H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	500 (473) <sup>a</sup>	0.78	1.99	H→L (99%)
<b>1 aggregated DMF-H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	432 (448) <sup>a</sup>	0.51	2.31	H→L (57%), H→L+1 (41%)
<b>1 aggregated water bridging DMF-H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	433 (448) <sup>a</sup>	0.27	2.31	H-1→L (47%), H→L+1 (38%)
<b>1 in CH<sub>3</sub>CN</b>	479 (473) <sup>a</sup>	0.77	2.08	H→L (99%)
<b>1 with Cu<sup>2+</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>CN</b>	497 (473) <sup>a</sup>	0.12	2.01	H-2→L (18%), H→L (20%), H→L+1 (28%)

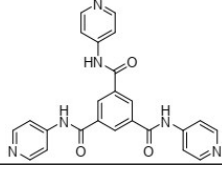
**Table S3:** Reported structures for Cu<sup>2+</sup> sensing in solution phase by imino-phenol compounds.

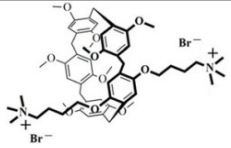
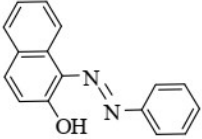
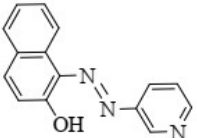
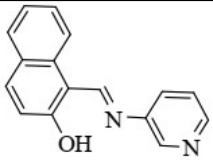
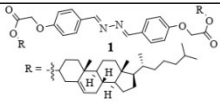
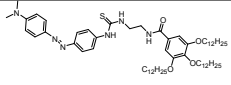
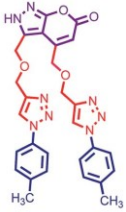
Entry	Structure of sensor	Detection media	solvent	Detection limit	Interference from other metal ions	Ref.
1		solution	DMSO:H <sub>2</sub> O (1:9, v/v)	20 nM	-	1

2		Solution	DMSO:H <sub>2</sub> O (8:2, v/v)	2.17 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> M  3.19 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> M	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	2
3		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	-	-	3
4		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN:H <sub>2</sub> O (8:2, v/v)	5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> M	-	4
5		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN:H <sub>2</sub> O (2:3, v/v)	2.95 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> M	-	5
6		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	2x 10 <sup>-6</sup> M	-	6
7		Solution	DMSO:H <sub>2</sub> O (3:7, v/v)	2.4x10 <sup>-6</sup> M	-	7
8		Solution	THF:H <sub>2</sub> O (9:1, v/v)	1 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> M	-	8
9		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	-	-	9

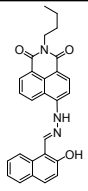
10		Solution	Aqueous solution	-	-	10
11		Solution	MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (6:4, v/v)	1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> M	-	11
12		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	9.8 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> M	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	12
13		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	5.99 × 10 <sup>-9</sup> M	Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup>	13
14		Solution	Tris-buffer (25 mM, pH = 7.4) solution	11.2 nM	-	14
15		Solution	EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (3:1, v/v)	-	-	15
This work		Solution	CH <sub>3</sub> CN:H <sub>2</sub> O (4:1, v/v)	4.13 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> M	-	-

**Table S4:** Reported structures for Fe<sup>3+</sup> sensing in gel phase.

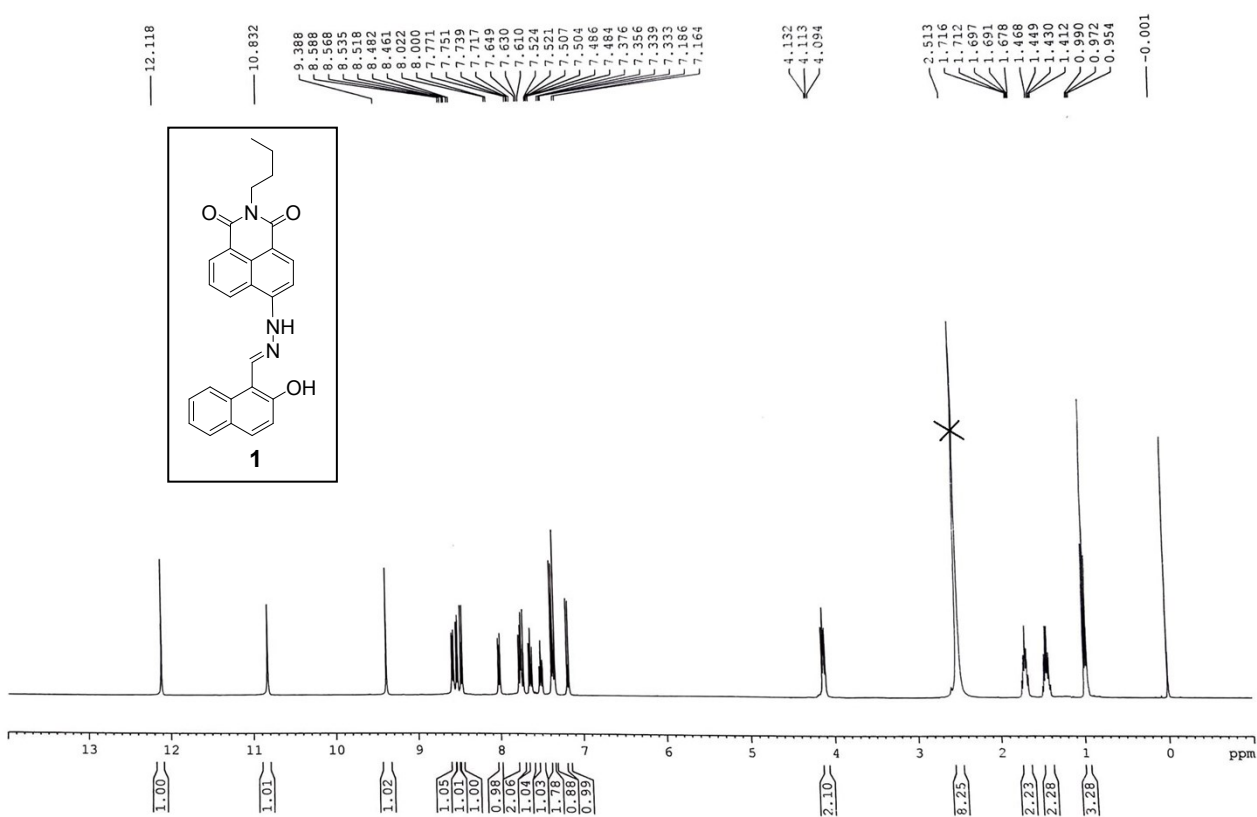
Entry	Gelator structure	Detection media	solvent	Sensing mechanism	Interference from other metal ions	Ref.
1		Gel	H <sub>2</sub> O	Sol to gel transition	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	16

2		Gel	H <sub>2</sub> O	Fluorescence OFF Gel-to-Gel state	-	17
3		Gel	CH <sub>3</sub> CN:H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	Visual detection through gel-to-sol transition	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	18
4		Gel	CH <sub>3</sub> CN:H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	Visual detection through gel-to-sol transition	-	18
5		Gel	DMSO:H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	Visual detection through color change	-	18
6		Gel	CHCl <sub>3</sub> :MeOH (3:1, v/v)	Visual detection through sol-to-gel transition	Ag <sup>+</sup>	19
7		Gel	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	Visual detection through gel-to-gel transition	Hg <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup>	13
8		Gel	MeOH	Visual detection through gel-to-gel transition	-	20

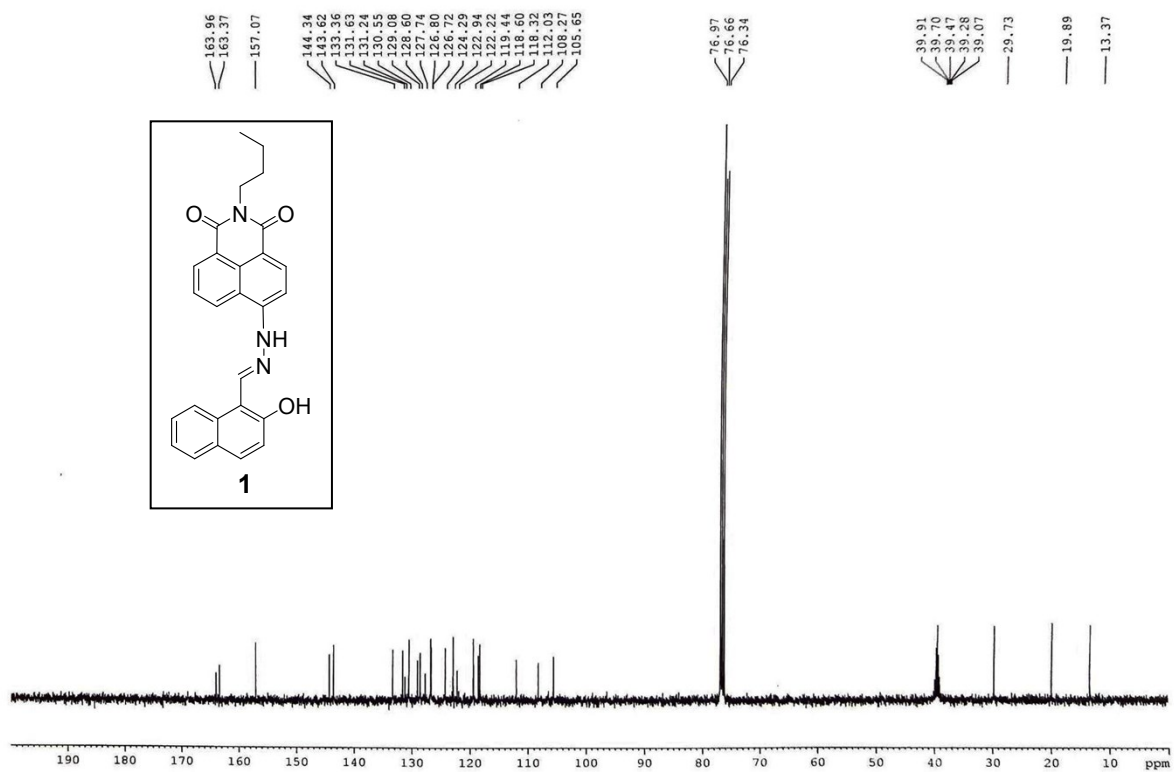


This work		Gel	DMF:H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1, v/v)	Visual detection through Gel-to sol transition	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	-
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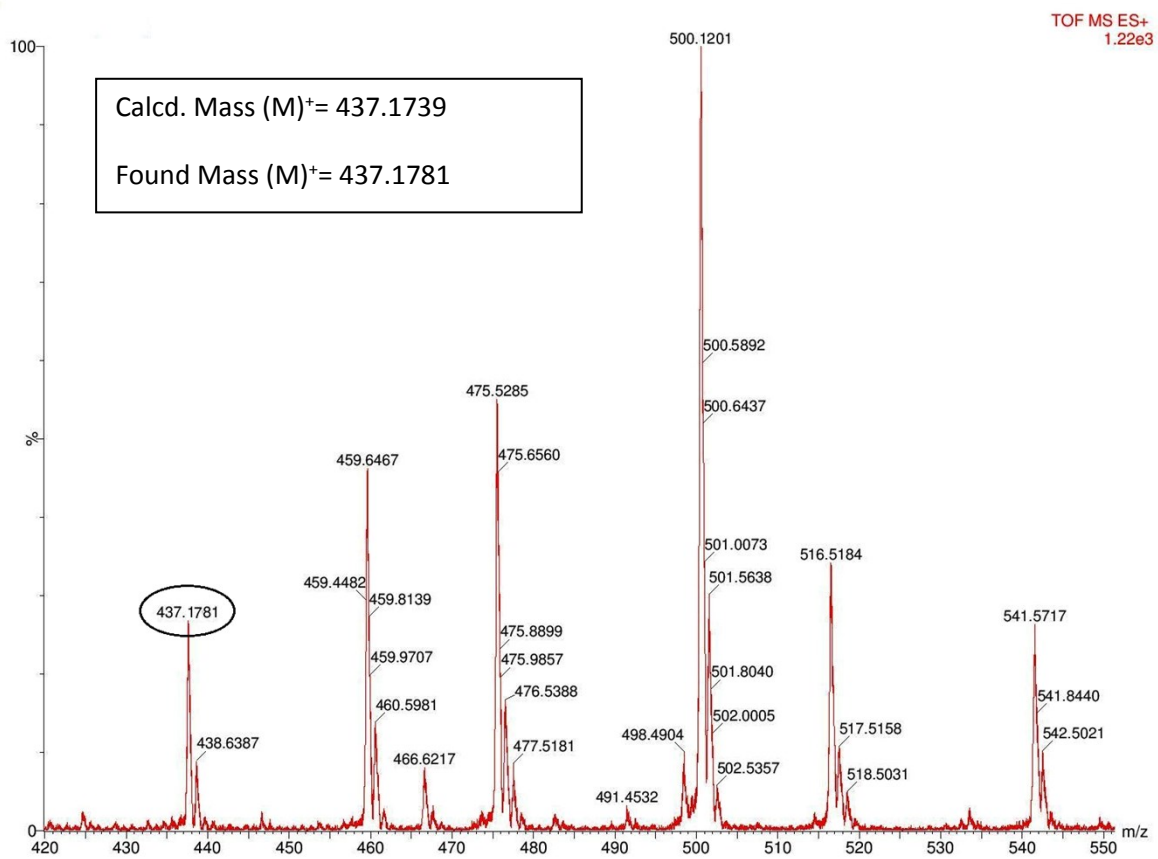
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1 drop *d*<sub>6</sub>-DMSO, 400 MHz) of **1**



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$  with 1 drop  $d_6$ -DMSO, 100 MHz) of **1**



# Mass spectrum of 1.



## Reference

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