

Electronic Supplementary Information

Aqueous solutions with information on solids: room-temperature phosphorescence of polysaccharide–benzophenone complexes

Masafumi Okuno,^a Keita Yamana,^a Riku Kawasaki,^a Yuto Konishi,^b Toshikazu Ono,^b
Tsutomu Ishi-i^c and Atsushi Ikeda^{a,*}

^aApplied Chemistry Program, Graduate School of Advanced Science and Engineering, Hiroshima University, 1-4-1 Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan.

^bDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, 744 Motooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan.

^cDepartment of Biochemistry and Applied Chemistry, National Institute of Technology, Kurume College, 1-1-1 Komorino, Kurume 830-8555, Japan.

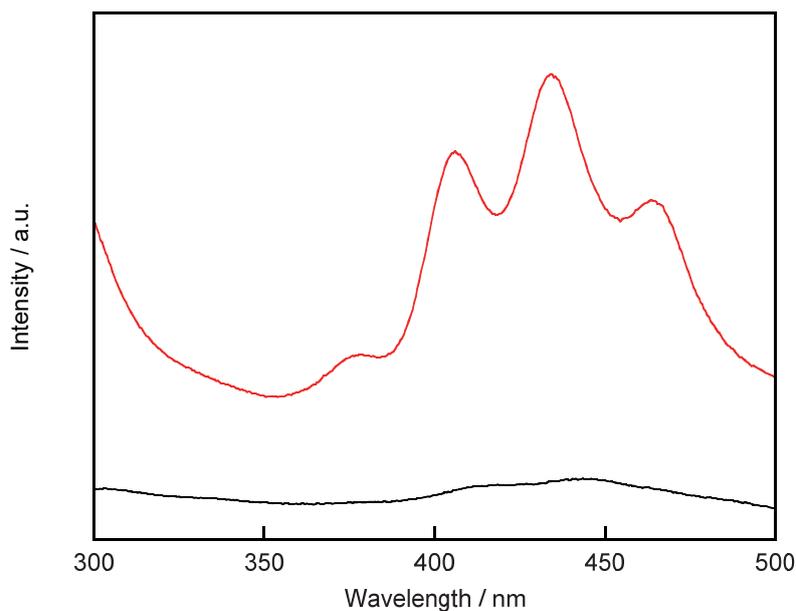


Fig. S1 Fluorescence spectra of the aqueous solutions of the CGN-1 (black) and CGN-2 (red) complexes prepared by the grinding method (1 cm cell, 20 °C). $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 270$ nm, ex/em slits = 10/10 nm, $[1] = [2] = 0.50$ mM.

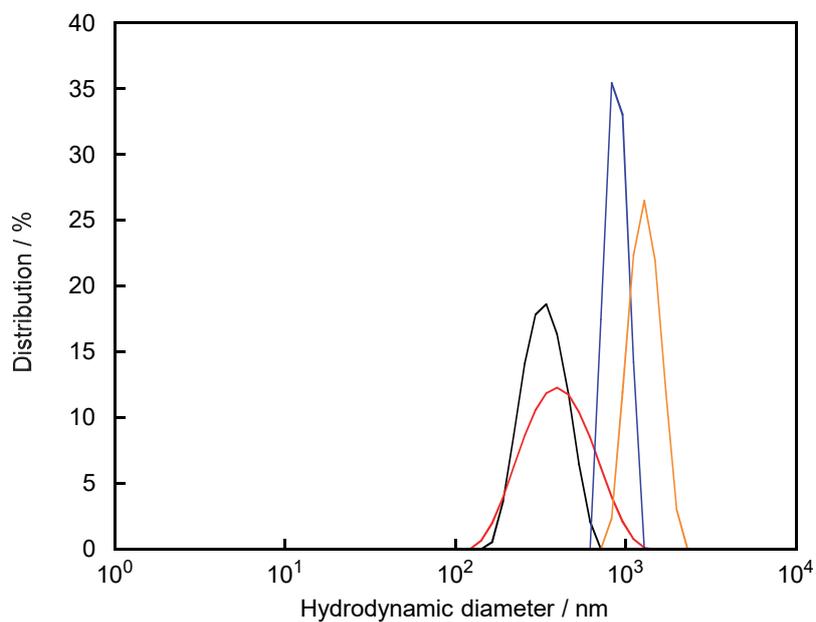


Fig. S2 DLS size-distribution profile for the aqueous solutions of the CGN-1 (black) and CGN-2 (red) complexes prepared by the HSVM method and the CGN-1 (blue) and CGN-2 (orange) complexes prepared by the grinding method.

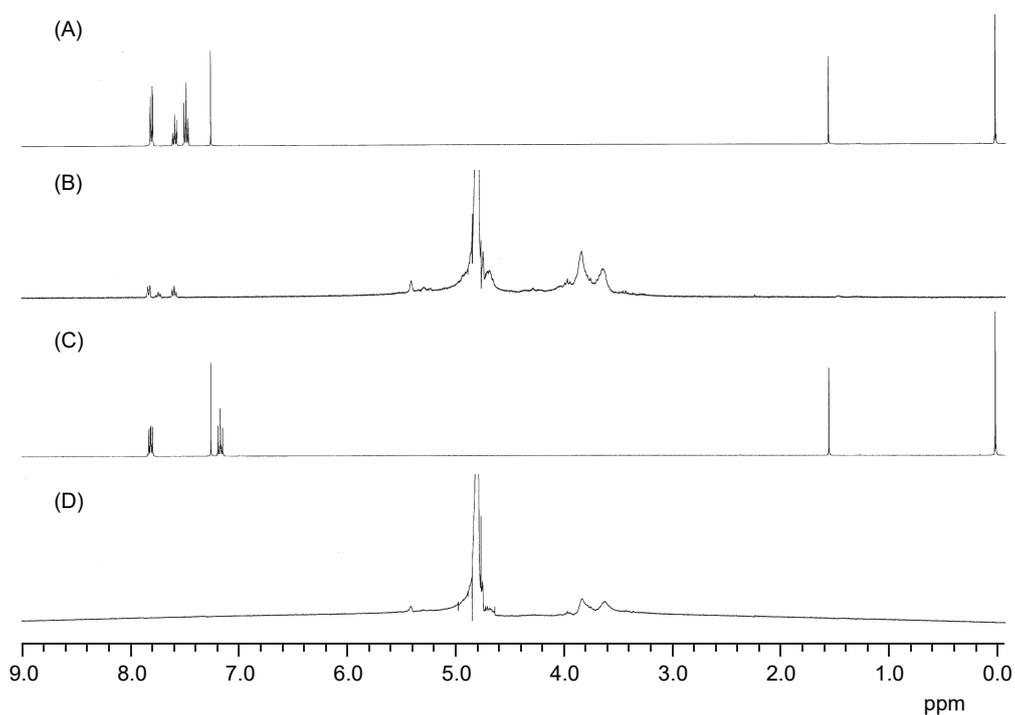


Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectra of (A) **1** in CDCl₃, (B) the CGN-1 complex in D₂O, (C) **2** in CDCl₃, and (D) the CGN-2 complex in D₂O (400 MHz, 20 °C). These complexes were prepared by the grinding method.

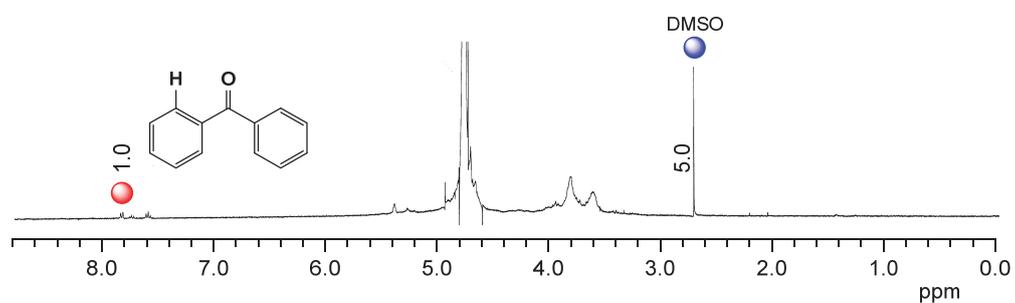


Fig. S4 ¹H NMR spectra of the CGN-1 complex in D₂O with DMSO as the internal standard (400 MHz, 20 °C, [DMSO] = 0.145 mM). The complex was prepared by the grinding method.