

Supporting Information

Tröger's base-containing fluorenone organic polymer for discriminative fluorescence sensing of sulfamethazine antibiotic at ppb level in the water medium

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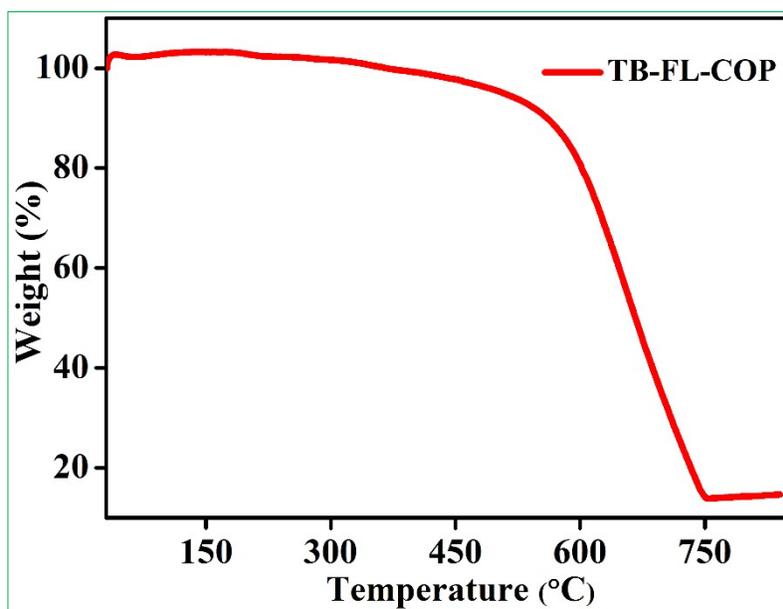


Fig. S1. Thermogravimetric analysis of as-synthesized TB-FL-CP was measured under N₂.

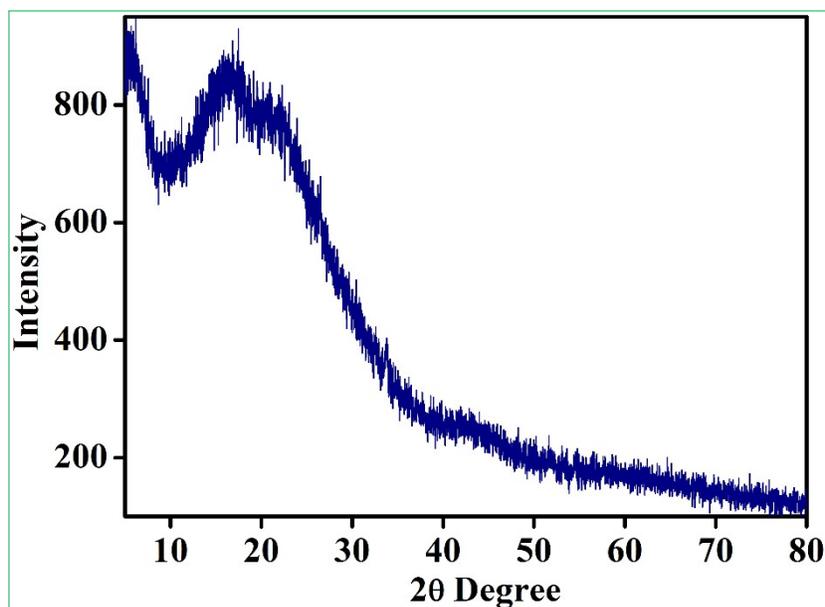


Fig. S2. The powder X-ray diffraction pattern of as-synthesized TB-FL-CP.

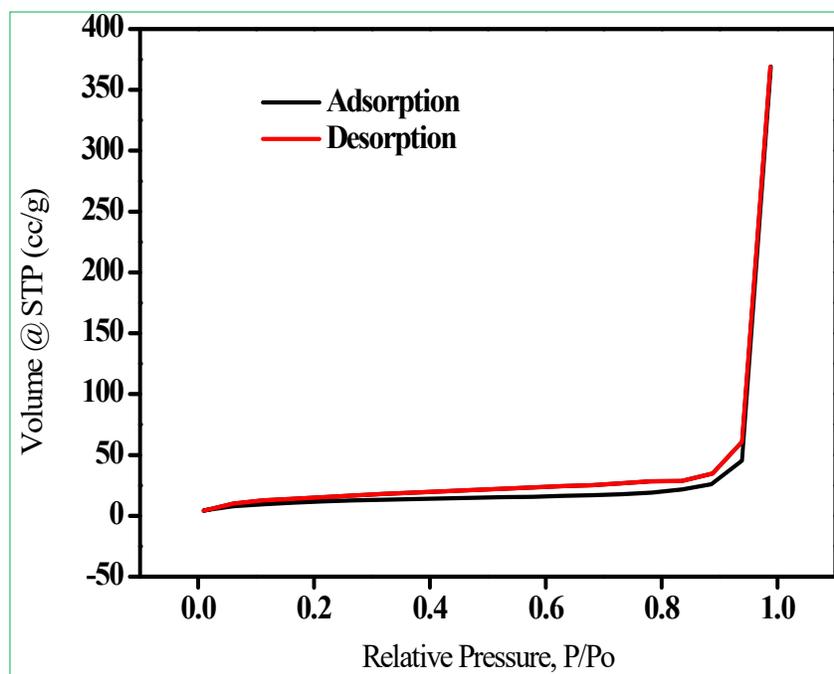


Fig. S3. The N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm was measured at 77 K for TB-FL-CP.

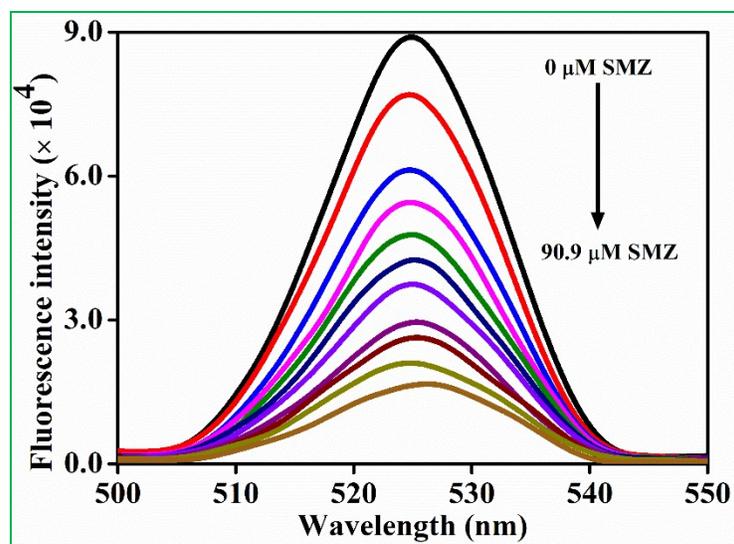


Fig. S4. The observed changes in fluorescence emission intensity of **TB-FL-COP** at different concentrations of SMZ antibiotics were recorded in a PBS buffer medium.

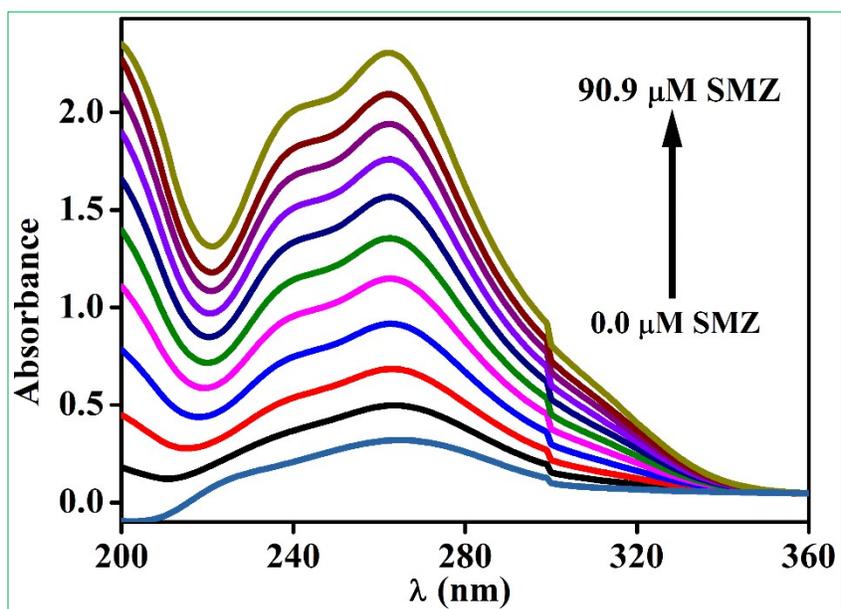


Fig. S5. The changes in electronic absorption spectra for **TB-FL-CP** at different concentrations of SMZ at recorded at room temperature.

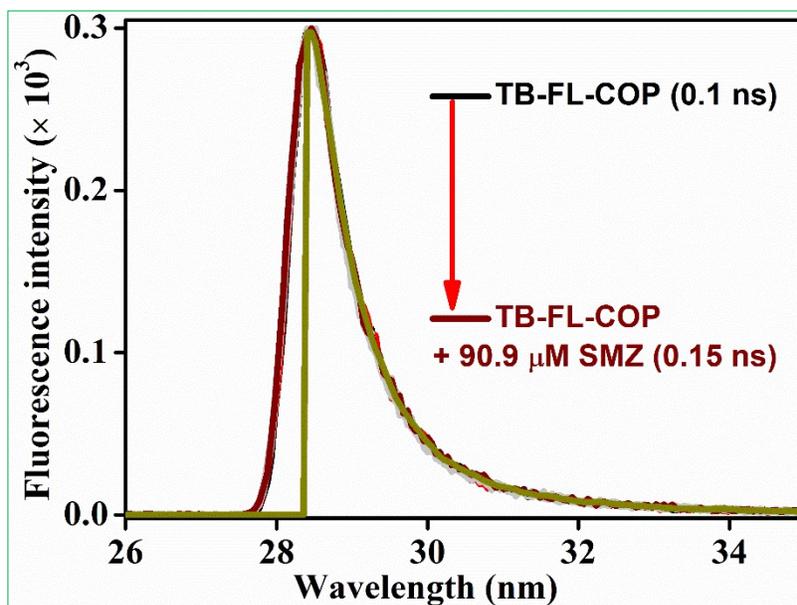


Fig. S6. The time-dependent fluorescence emission study of **TB-FL-COP** before and after the addition of different concentrations of **SMZ** antibiotics in water.

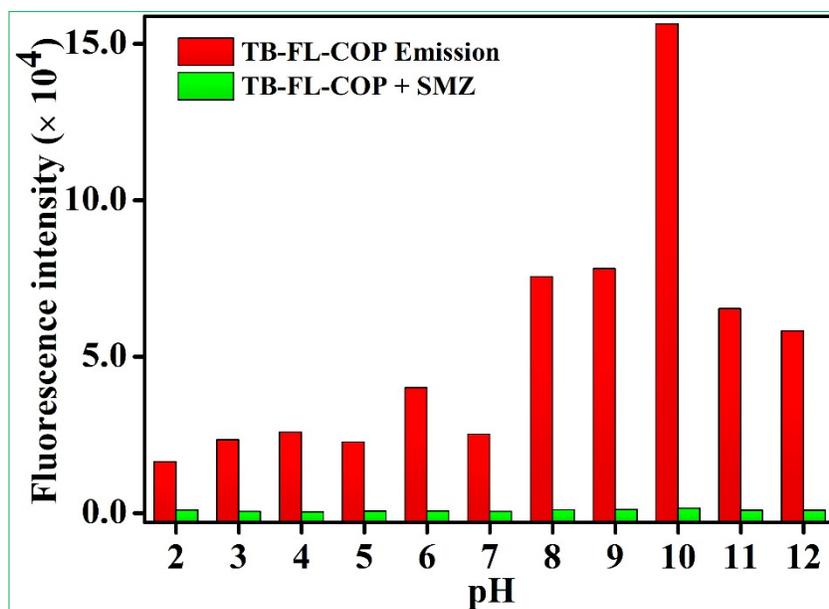


Fig. S7. The fluorescence emission for **TB-FL-CP** was recorded at different pH of the medium and observed fluorescence quenching after the addition of **SMZ** antibiotics.

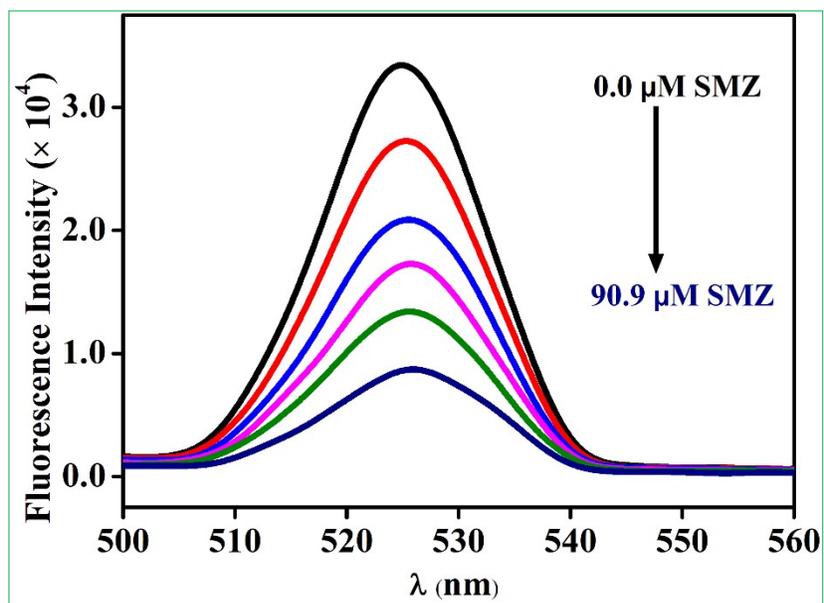


Fig. S8. The changes in fluorescence emission intensity of **TB-FL-COP** at different concentrations of SMZ antibiotics were measured in pond water collected from Ahalia Campus, Palakkad.

Table S1. The structure and calculated K_{SV} value for different antibiotics.

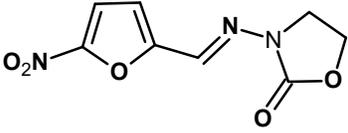
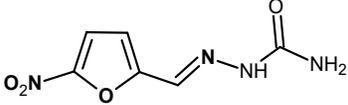
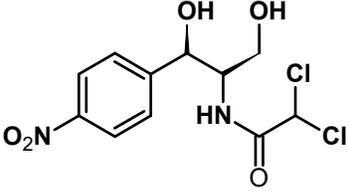
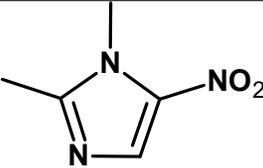
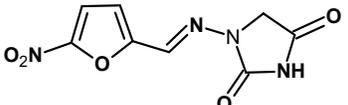
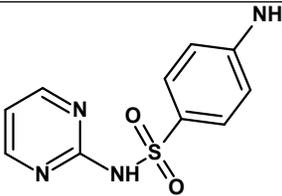
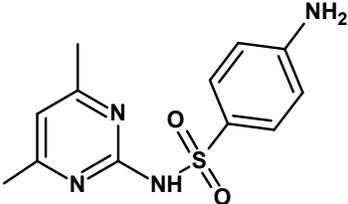
S. No.	Antibiotics	Structure of Antibiotics	Quenching constant (K_{SV})
1	Furazolidone		$4.9 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$
2	Nitrofurazone		$4.1 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$
3	Chloramphenicol		$2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$
4	Dimetridazole		$5.6 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$
5	Nitrofurantoin		$2.6 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$
6	Sulfadiazine		$4.8 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$
7	Sulfamethazine		$1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

Table S2. The calculated HOMO and LUMO energies for **TB-FL-COP** and various antibiotics.

Compounds	HOMO (eV)	LUMO (eV)
TB-FL-COP	-5.17	-1.04
SMZ	-6.29	-1.32
NFZ	-6.74	-3.11
SDZ	-6.35	-1.61
CRP	-7.86	-3.00
FZD	-6.86	-3.21
DMZ	-7.30	-2.76
FLP	-7.35	-4.10

Table S3. Fluorescence sensing properties of various sensors system reported to date for SMZ.

Detection Method and Materials	LOD	[Ref.]
HPLC	3 ng mL ⁻¹	[1]
Fluorometry	10 ng mL ⁻¹	[2]
Capillary electrophoresis	1.1 ng mL ⁻¹	[3]
Fluorometric and chirality aptasensing	0.02/0.75 ng mL ⁻¹	[4]
Molecularly imprinted polymer on upconverting nanoparticles fluorescence sensing	34 ng mL ⁻¹	[5]
Lateral flow immunoassay based on dual spectral-overlapped fluorescence quenching of polydopamine nanospheres	0.043 and 0.5 ng/mL	[6]
Supramolecular Cd(II)-Coordination Polymer as a Luminescent Sensor	1.05 ppm	[7]
Aptamer-based fluorometric sulfamethazine assay based on the use of graphene oxide quantum dots	5 pg·mL ⁻¹	[8]
Graphitic Carbon Nitride Nanosheets Decorated with Strontium Tungstate Nanospheres as an Electrochemical Transducer	0.0059 μM	[9]
Lanthanide Organic Framework	0.6554 μM	[10]
A fluorescence sensor probe based on porous carbon, molecularly imprinted polymer and graphene quantum dots	0.03 μg L ⁻¹	[11]

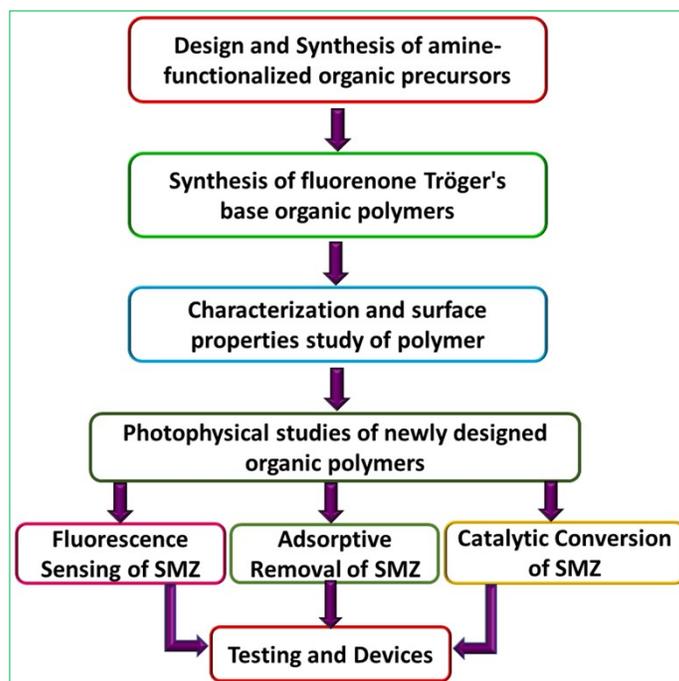


Chart 1: Evolution of the proposed work described herein from molecular design to programmable outcome to testing and devices.

Reference

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