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Corroles as anions chemosensors: exploiting their fluorescence behaviour from solution to solid-supported devices

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Supporting Information

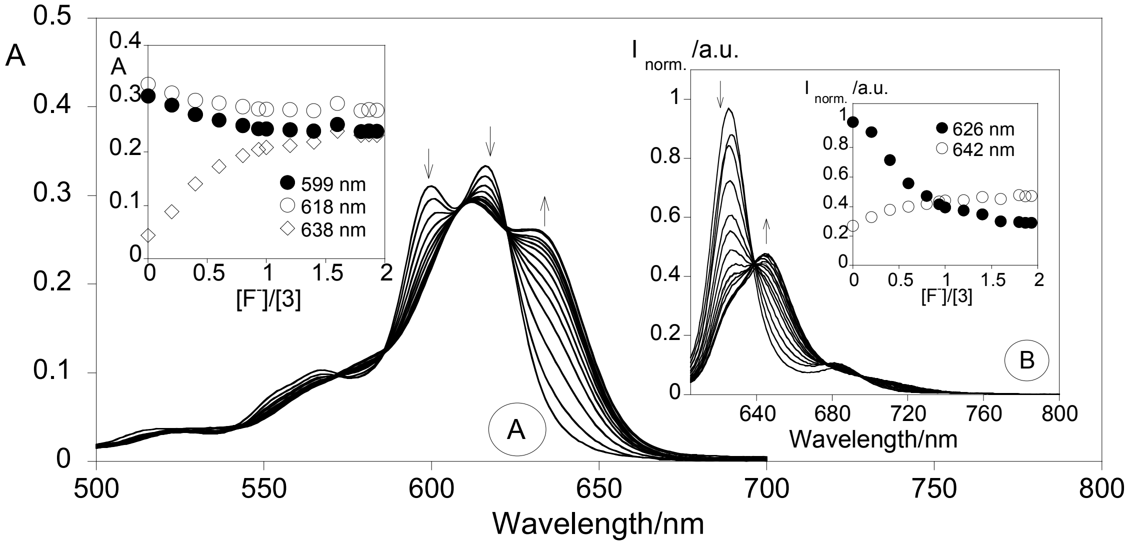

Figure SN1 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **3** with the addition of F^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[F^-]/[\mathbf{3}]$ at 599 nm, 618 nm, and 638 nm for (A) and 626 nm and 642 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{3}] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, $\lambda_{exc} = 599$ nm, T = 298 K).

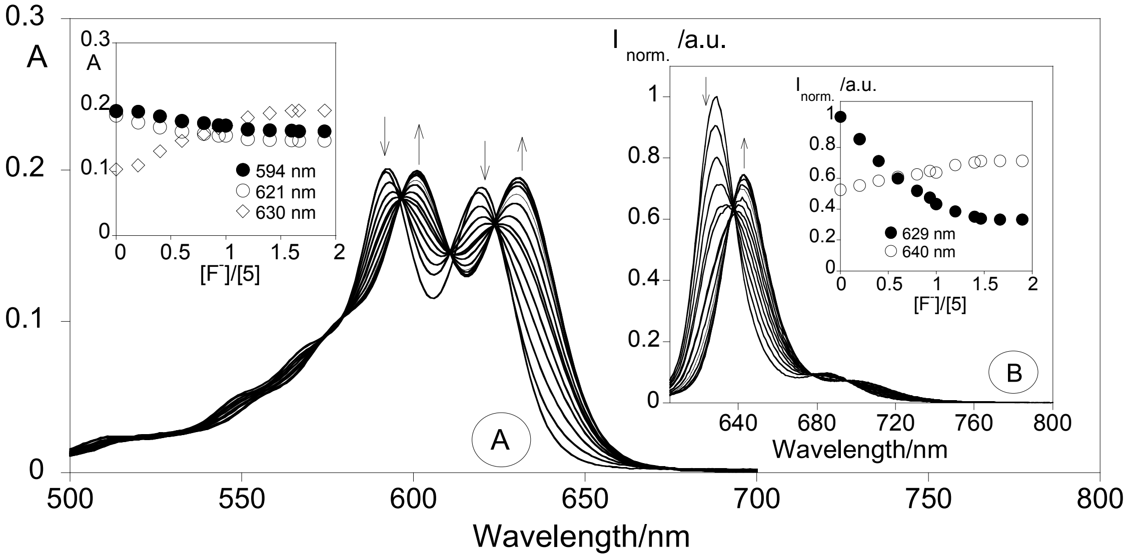

Figure SN2–Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **5** with the addition of F^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of [F^-]/[**5**] at 594 nm, 621 and 630 nm for (A), and 629 nm and 640 nm for (B). ([**5**] = = 1 ×10-5 M, λ_{exc} = 599 nm, T = 298 K).

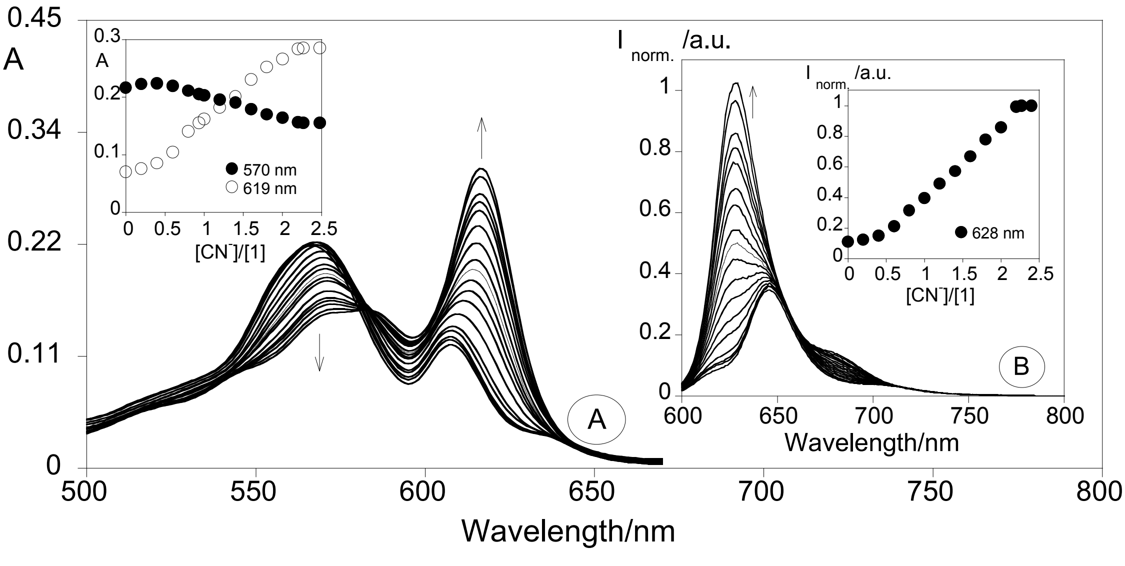

Figure SN3 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **1** with the addition of CN^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of [CN^-]/[**1**] at 570 nm and 619 nm for (A) and 628 nm for (B). ([**1**] = 1 ×10^{-5} M, λ_{exc} = 565nm, T = 298 K).

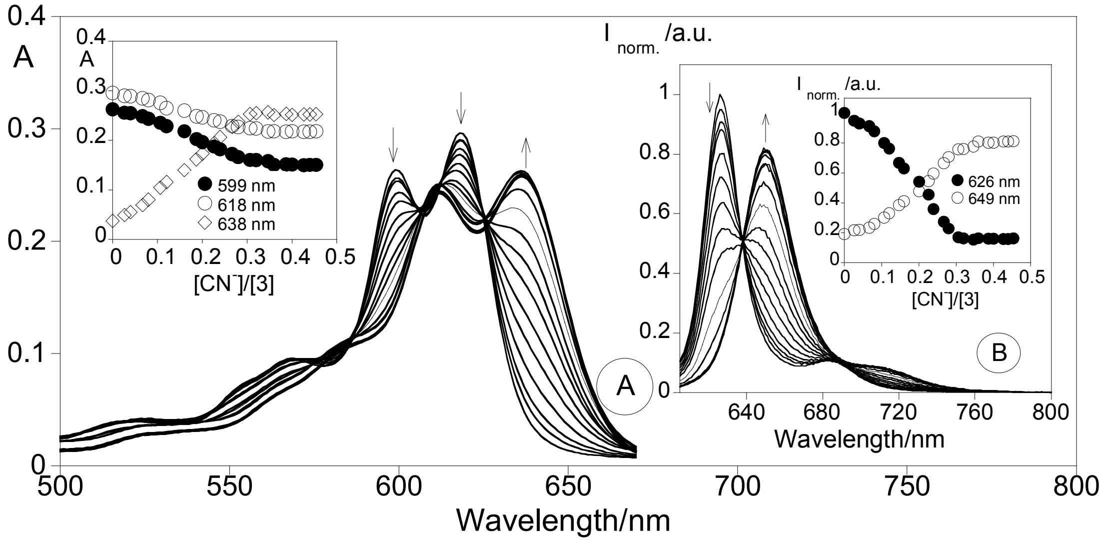

Figure SN4 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **3** with the addition of CN^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[CN^-]$/[**3**] at 599 nm, 618 nm and 638 nm for (A) and 626 nm and 649 nm for (B). ([**3**] = 1 $\times 10^{-5}$ M, λ_{exc} = 599nm, T = 298 K).

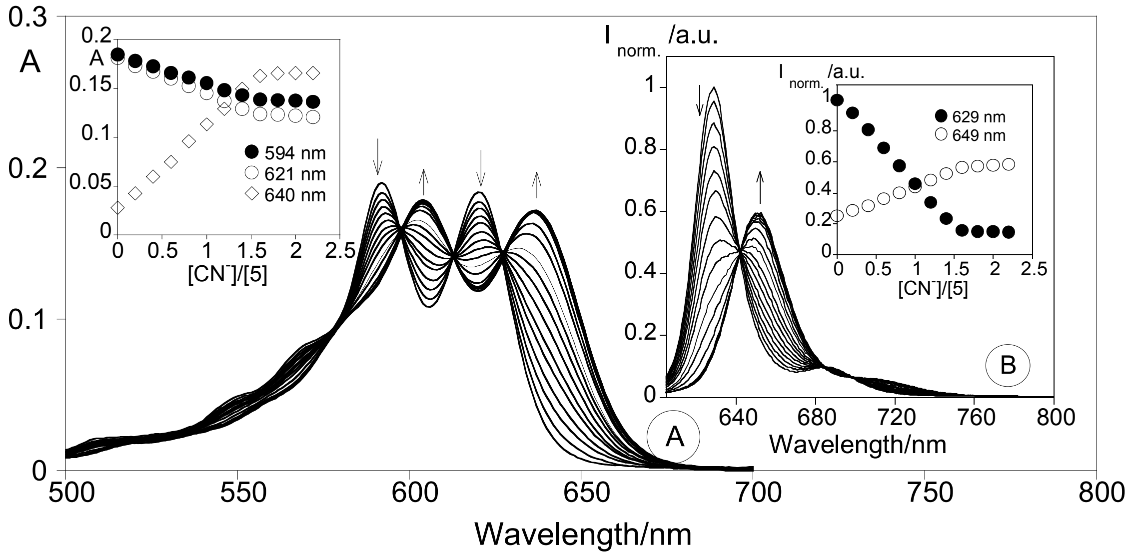

Figure SN5 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **5** with the addition of CN^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[CN^-]$/[**5**] at 594 nm, 621 nm and 640 nm for (A) and 629 nm and 649 nm for (B). ([**5**] = 1 $\times 10^{-5}$ M, λ_{exc} = 590 nm, T = 298 K).

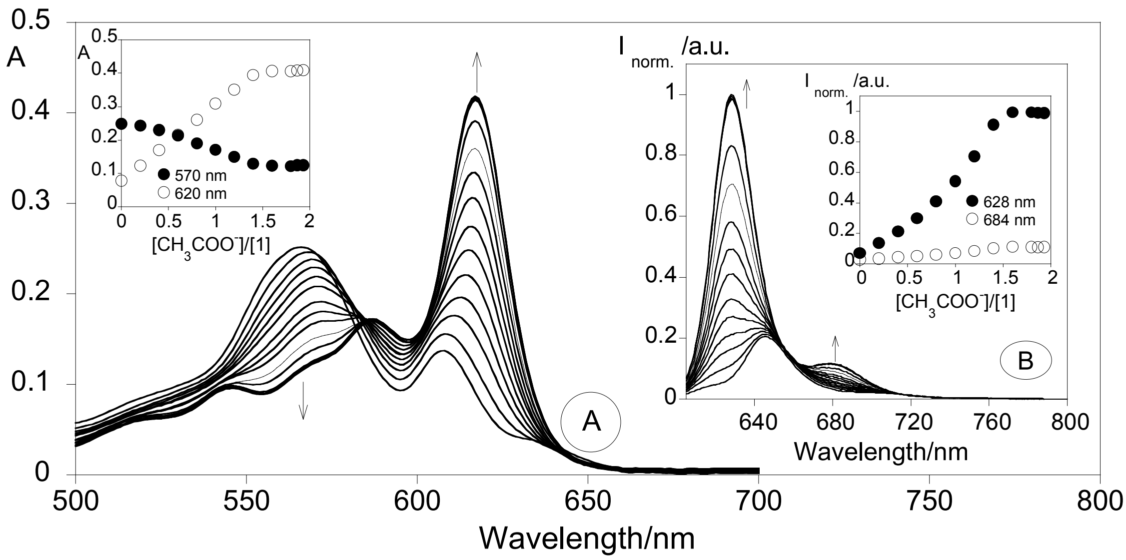

Figure SN6 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **1** with the addition of CH_3COO^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[CH_3COO^-]/[\mathbf{1}]$ at 570 nm and 620 nm for (A) and 628 nm and 684 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{1}] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, λ_{exc}= 565 nm, T=298 K).

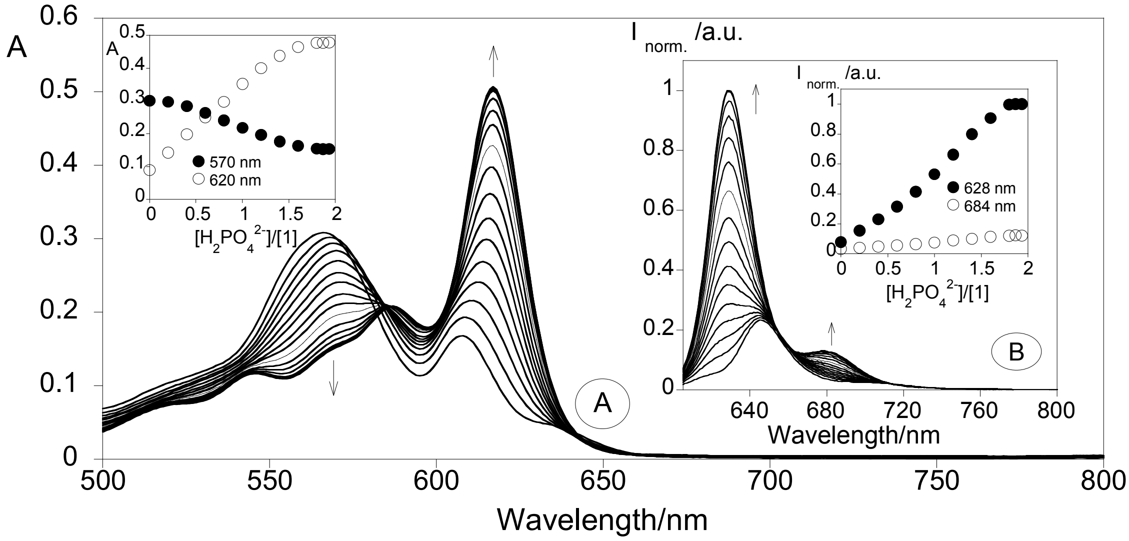

Figure SN7 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **1** with the addition of $H_2PO_4^-$ in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[H_2PO_4^-]/[\mathbf{1}]$ at 570 nm and 620 nm for (A) and 628 nm and 684 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{1}] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, λ_{exc} = 565nm, T = 298 K).

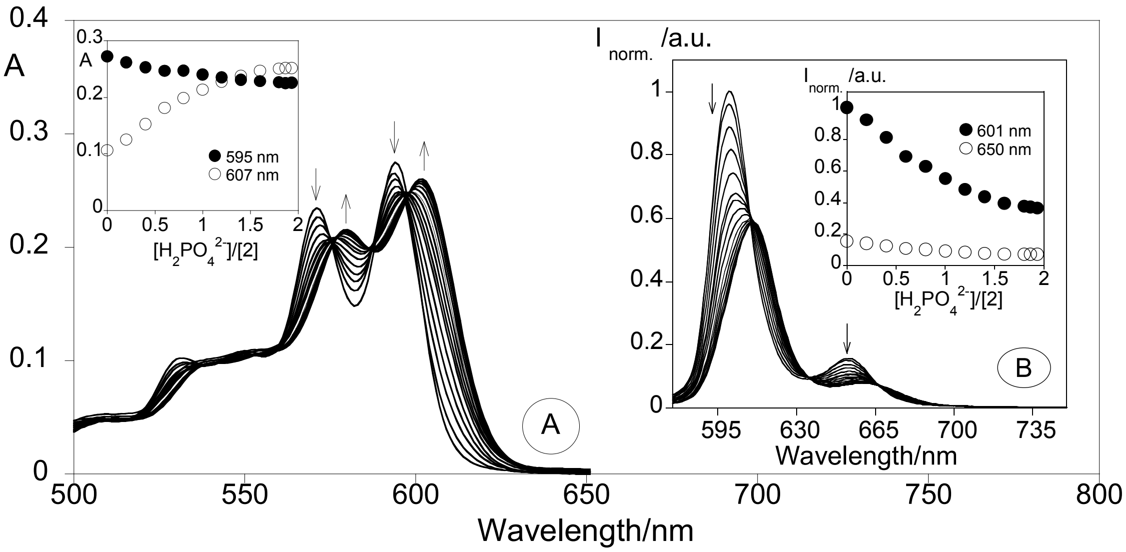

Figure SN8 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **2** with the addition of $H_2PO_4^-$ in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[H_2PO_4^-]/[\mathbf{2}]$ at 595 nm and 607 nm for (A) and 601 nm and 650 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{2}] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, $\lambda_{exc} = 570$ nm, T = 298 K).

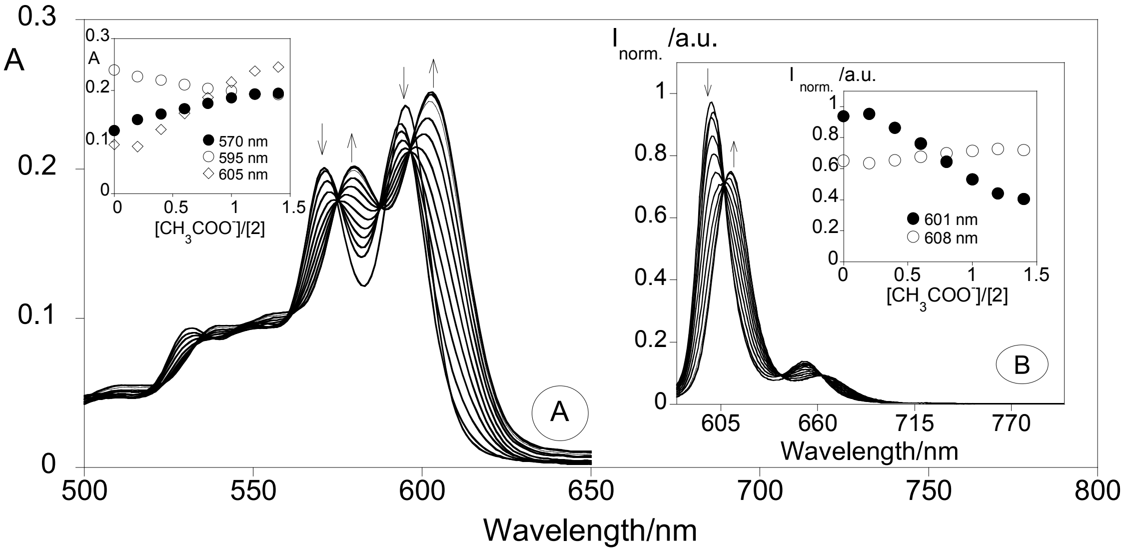

Figure SN9 - Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **2** with the addition of CH_3COO^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[CH_3COO^-]/[\mathbf{2}]$ at 570 nm, 595 nm and 605 nm for (A) and 601 nm and 608 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{2}]$ = 1×10^{-5} M, $\lambda_{exc} = 570$nm, T = 298 K).

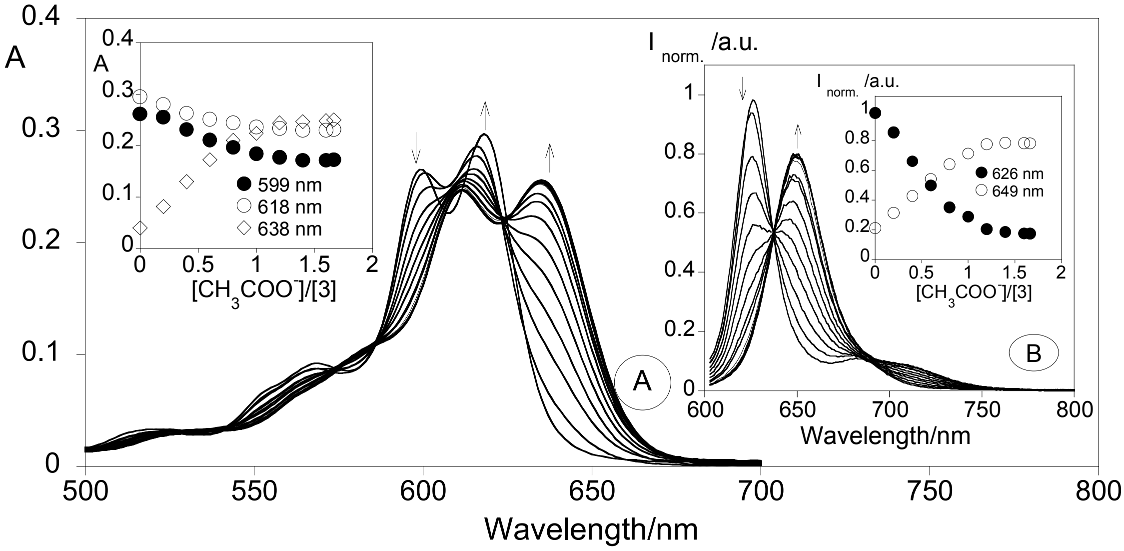

Figure SN10- Spectrophotometric (A) and spectrofluorimetric (B) titration of compound **3** with the addition of CH_3COO^- in toluene. The inset represents the absorption (A) and the emission intensity (B) as a function of $[CH_3COO^-]/[\mathbf{3}]$ at 599 nm, 618 and 638 nm for (A) and 626 nm and 649 nm for (B). ($[\mathbf{3}] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ M, $\lambda_{exc} = 599$ nm, T = 298 K).

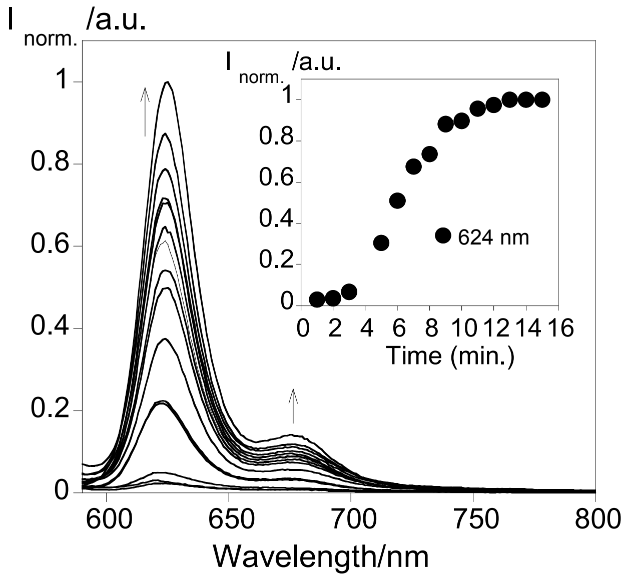

Figure SN11 - Emission spectra of acrylamide gel doped with compound **1** in the presence of cyanide anion with time. (T = 298 K, $\lambda_{exc} = 570$ nm).

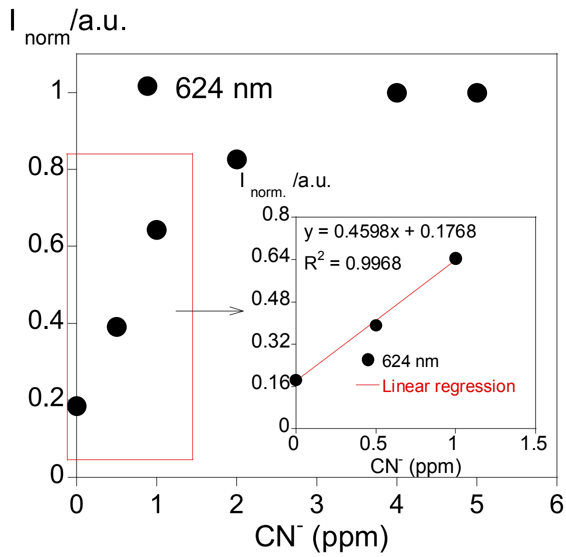

Figure SN12 – Normalized emission intensity of a polyacrylamide gel doped with compound **1** in water upon de addition of 0, 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 ppm of CN^-. (T = 298 K, λ_{exc} = 570 nm).