

Supporting information

Acridinium-Based Sensor as Fluorescent Photoinduced Electron Transfer Probe for Proton Detection Modulated by Anionic Micelles

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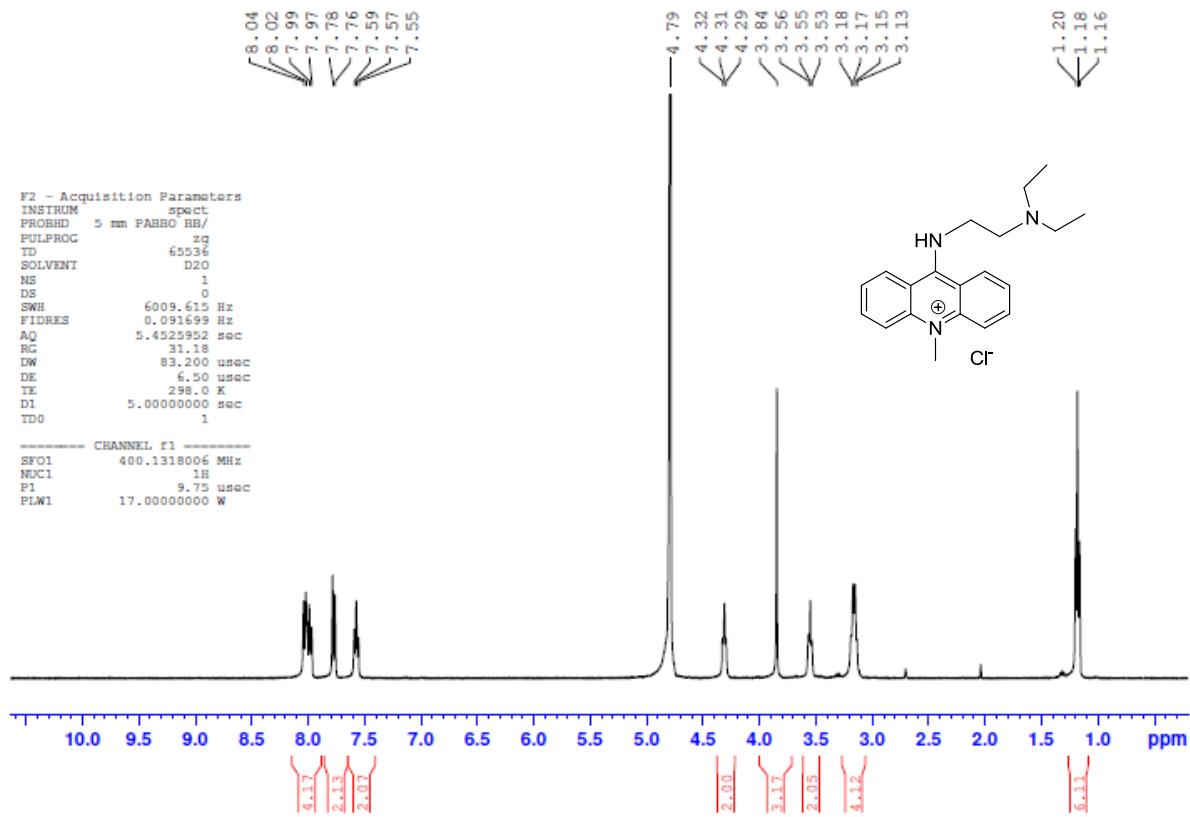
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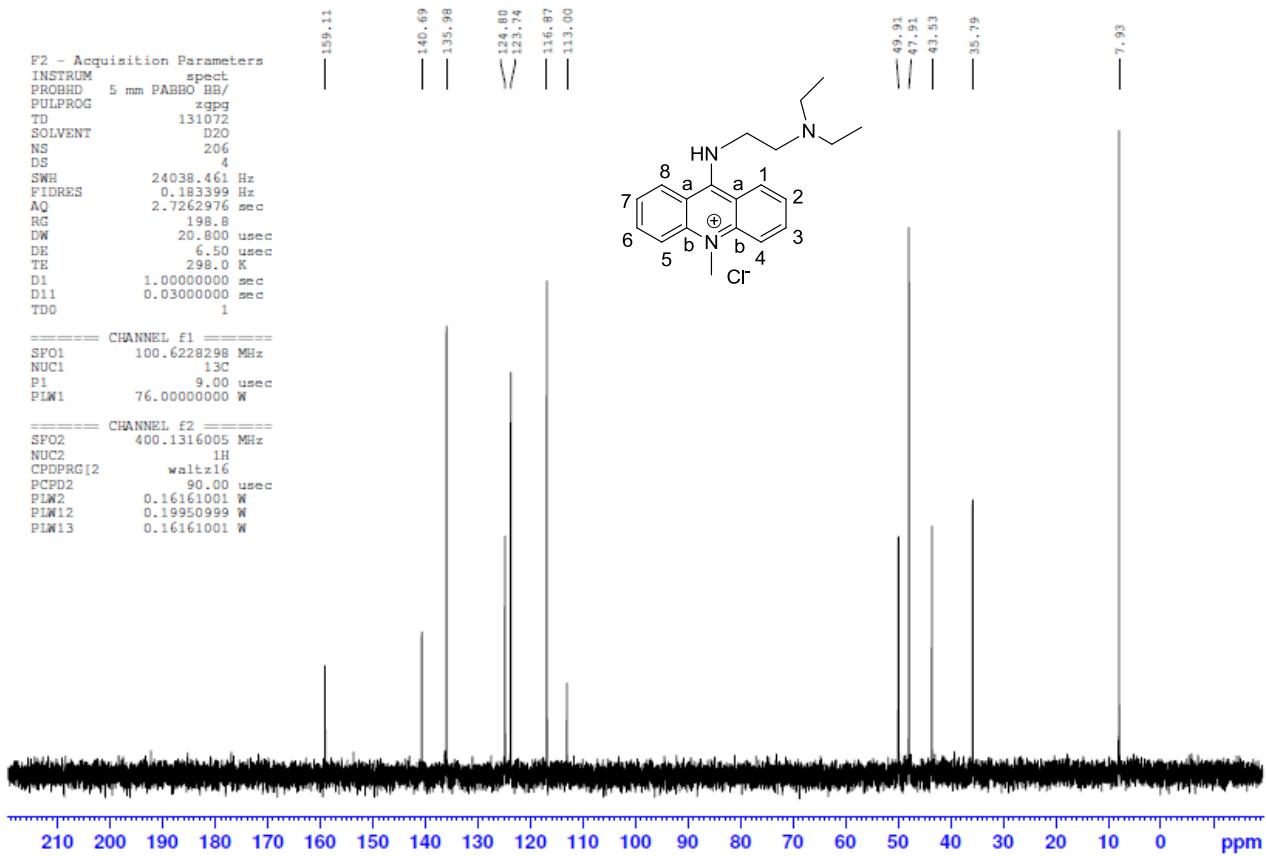
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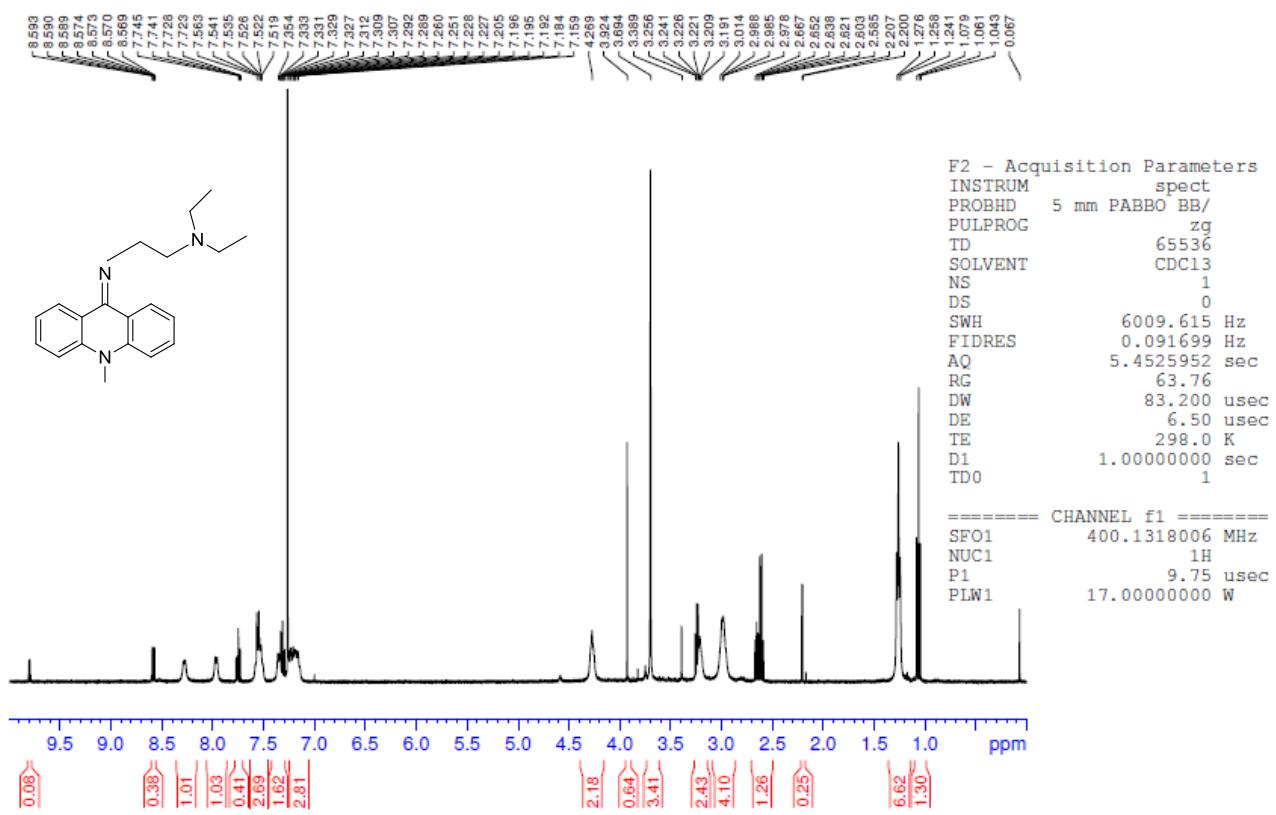
¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds



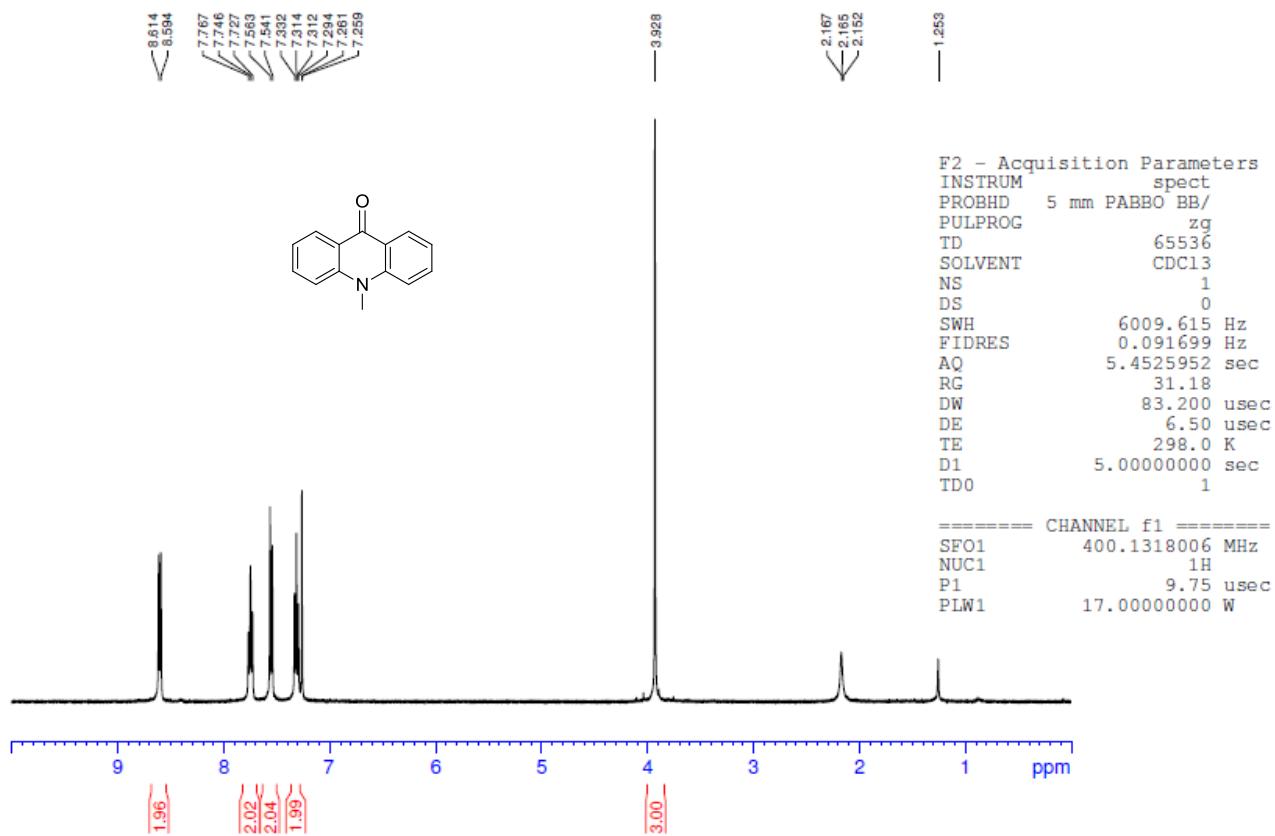
¹H NMR spectrum (D₂O, 400 MHz) of Acr⁺-A Cl⁻.



¹³C NMR spectrum (D₂O, 400 MHz) of Acr⁺-A Cl⁻.



¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) of (Acr-H)-A in mixture with the corresponding hydrolysis products, identified as 10-methyl-9(10H)-acridone and [2-(diethylamino)ethyl]amine.



¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) of 10-methyl-9(10H)-acridone.

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

INSTRUM spect

PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/

PULPROG zg

TD 65536

SOLVENT CDCl₃

NS 1

DS 0

SWH 6009.615 Hz

FIDRES 0.091699 Hz

AQ 5.4525952 sec

RG 15.63

DW 83.200 usec

DE 6.50 usec

TE 298.0 K

D1 1.0000000 sec

TD0 1

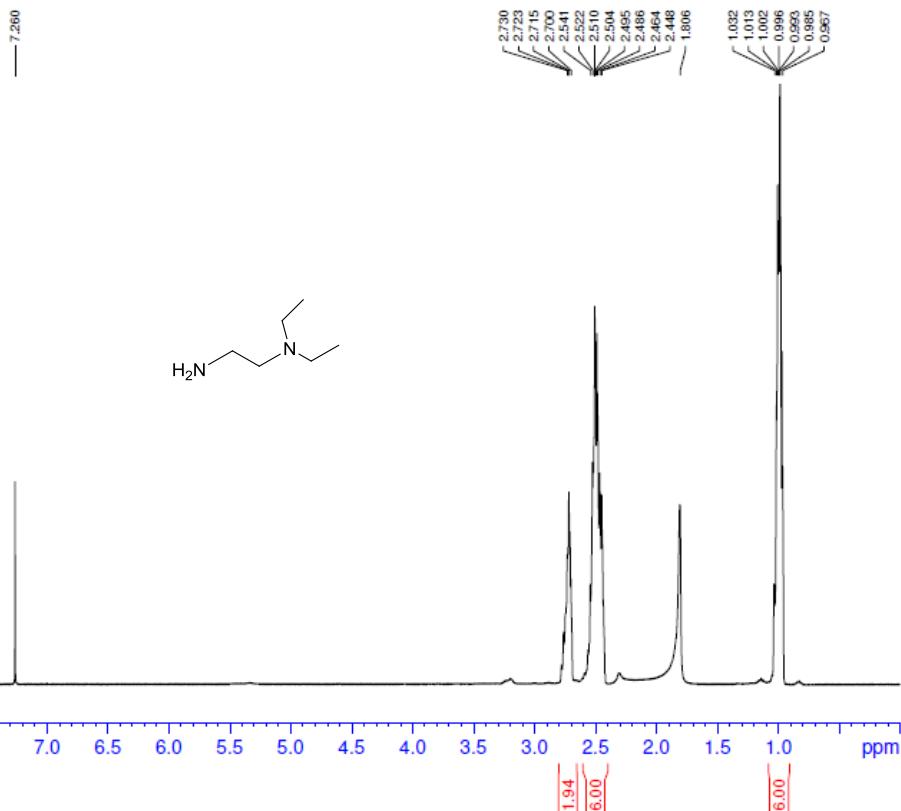
===== CHANNEL f1 =====

SFO1 400.1318006 MHz

NUC1 1H

P1 9.75 usec

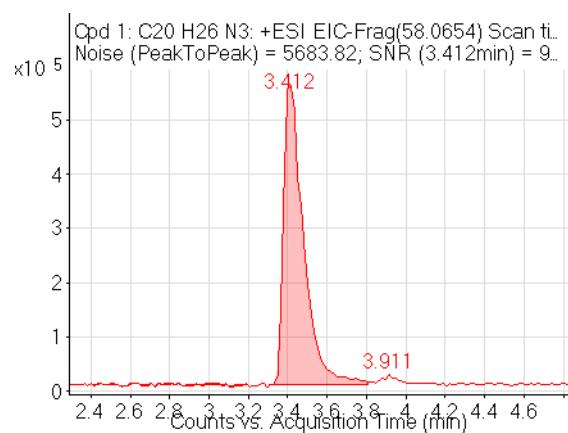
PLW1 17.0000000 W



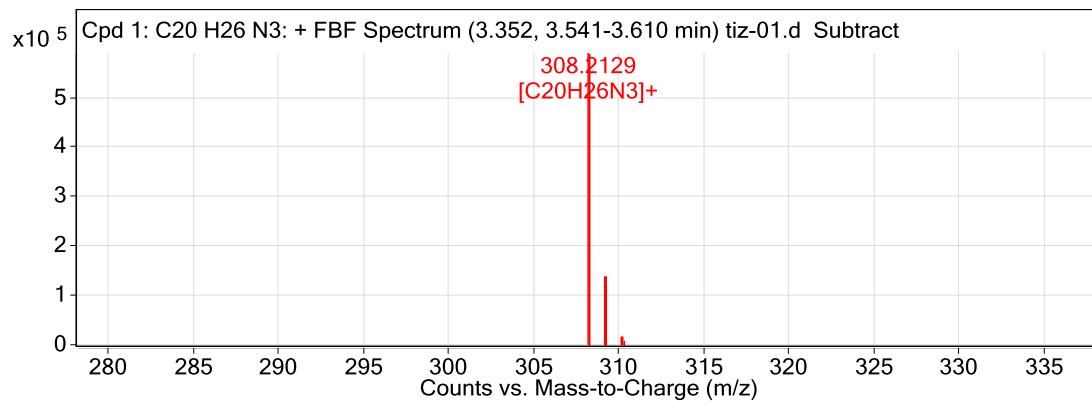
¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) of [2-(diethylamino)ethyl]amine.

HPLC-HRMS analysis of Acr⁺-A Cl⁻

Chromatogram:



MS spectrum:



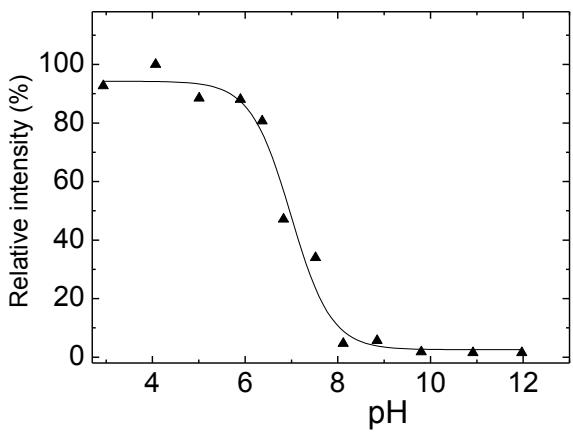


Fig. S1 Relative fluorescence emission (I_F/I_{max}) at 490 nm of $\text{Acr}^+\text{-A}$ (1.5×10^{-5} M) in H_2O as a function of pH. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 445$ nm.

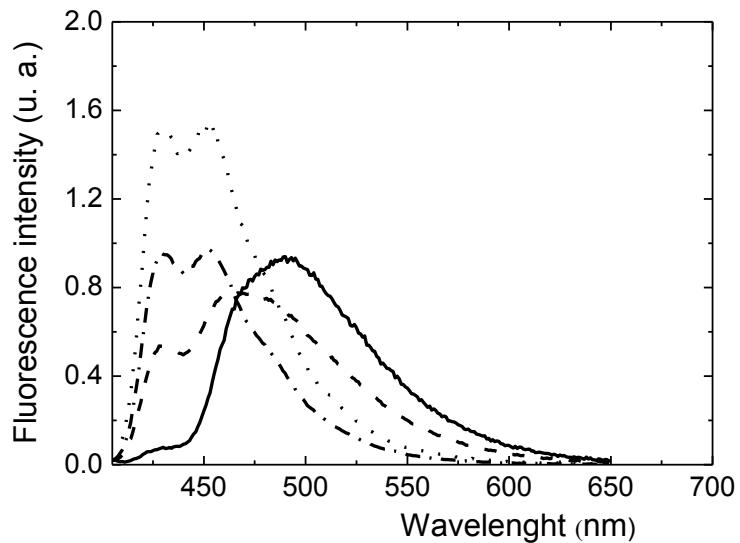


Fig. S2 Fluorescence emission spectra of $\text{Acr}^+\text{-A}$ (1.5×10^{-5} M) in water recorded at pH 2.91 (solid line), 6.00 (dashed line), 8.84 (dashed and dotted line) and 11.11 (dotted line), $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 355$ nm.

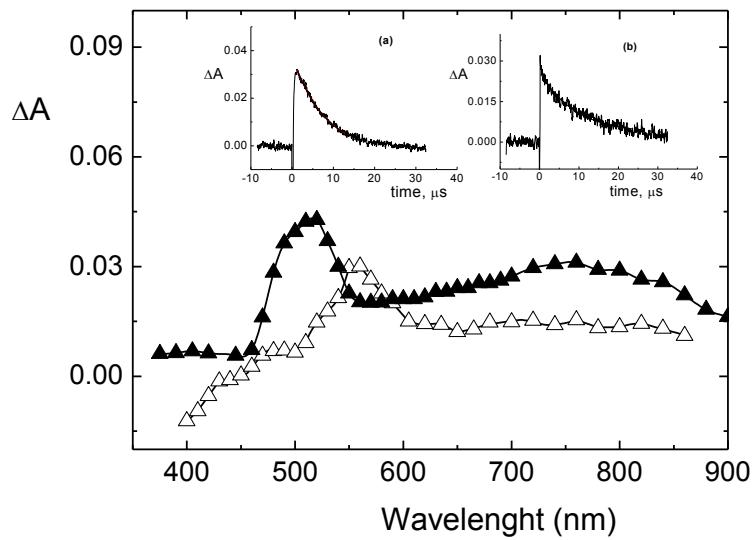


Fig. S3 Absorption spectra of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (5.5×10^{-4} M) in N_2 -saturated H_2O recorded 1.1 μs after the laser pulse at pH 8.0 (\blacktriangle) and 12.0 (\triangle); $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 355$ nm. Inset: decays recorded at 510 (a) and 750 nm (b) in N_2 -saturated solution at pH 8.0.

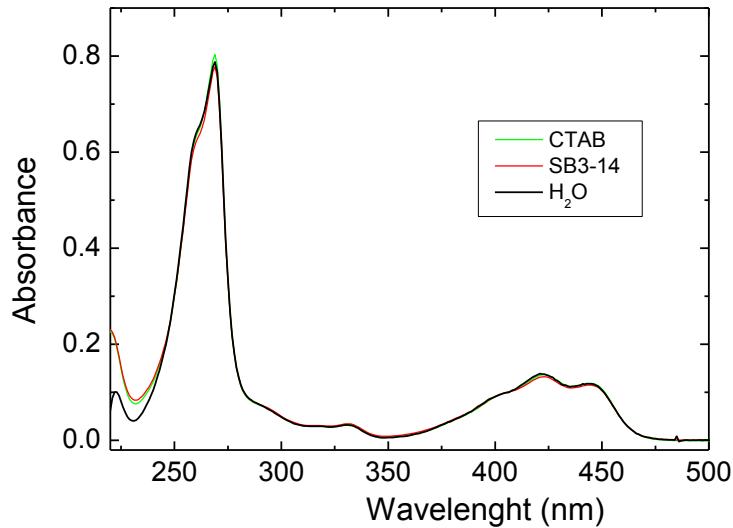


Fig. S4 Absorption spectra of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (1.6×10^{-5} M) at pH 5.90 recorded in H_2O , 0.01 M CTAB and 0.01 M SB3-14.

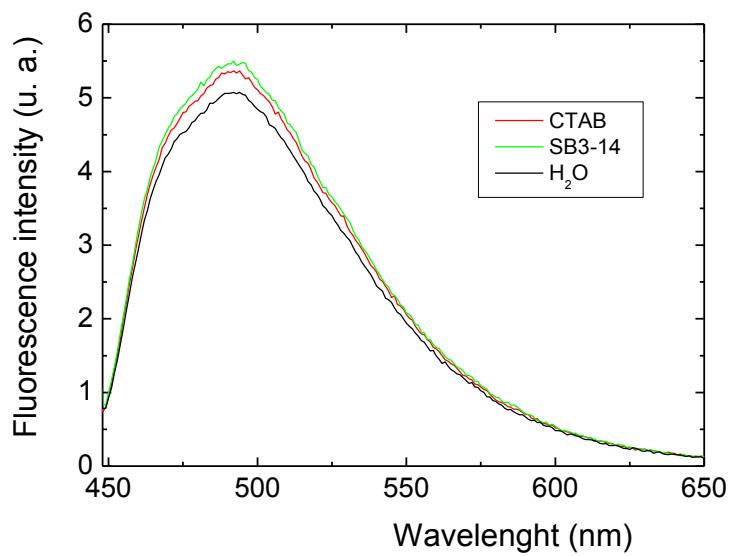


Fig. S5 Fluorescence spectra of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (1.6×10^{-6} M) at pH 5.90 recorded in H_2O , 0.01 M CTAB and 0.01 M SB3-14; $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 445$ nm.

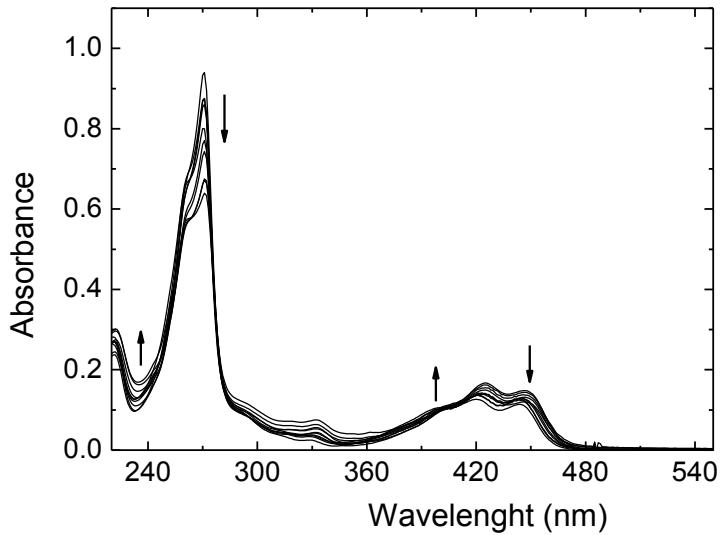


Fig. S6 Absorption spectra of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (1.6×10^{-5} M) recorded in 0.01 M SDS at different pH values (2.96÷11.23); the arrows are in the direction of decreasing pH.

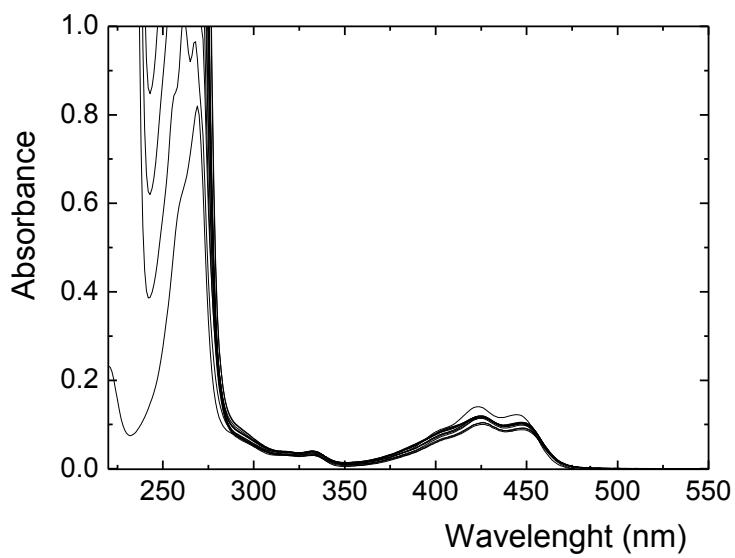


Fig. S7 Absorption spectra of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (1.6×10^{-5} M) recorded in 0.02 M SOBS at different pH values (2.79÷11.80).

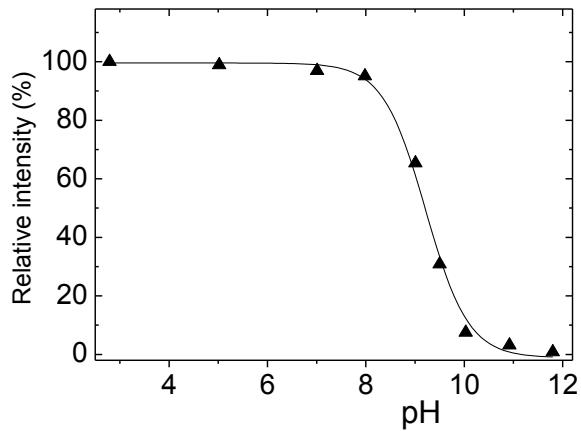


Fig. S8 Relative fluorescence emission ((I_F/I_{\max})) at 490 nm of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ (1.5×10^{-5} M) in the presence of SDS (0.01 M) as a function of pH. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 445$ nm.

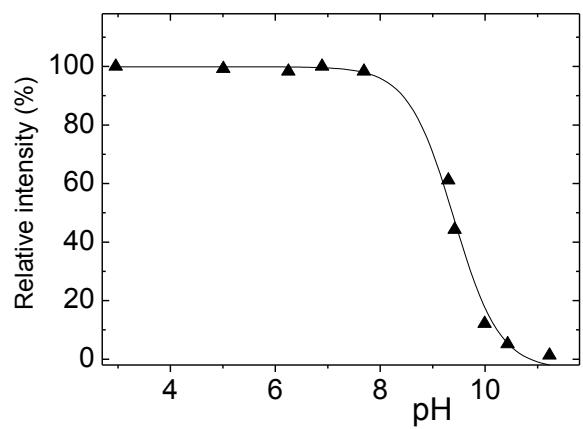


Fig. S9 Relative fluorescence emission (I_F/I_{max}) at 490 nm of $\text{Acr}^+ \text{-A}$ ($1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$) in the presence of SOBS (0.02 M) as a function of pH. $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 445 \text{ nm}$.