

# A pyridomethene-BF<sub>2</sub> complex-based chemosensor for detection of hydrazine

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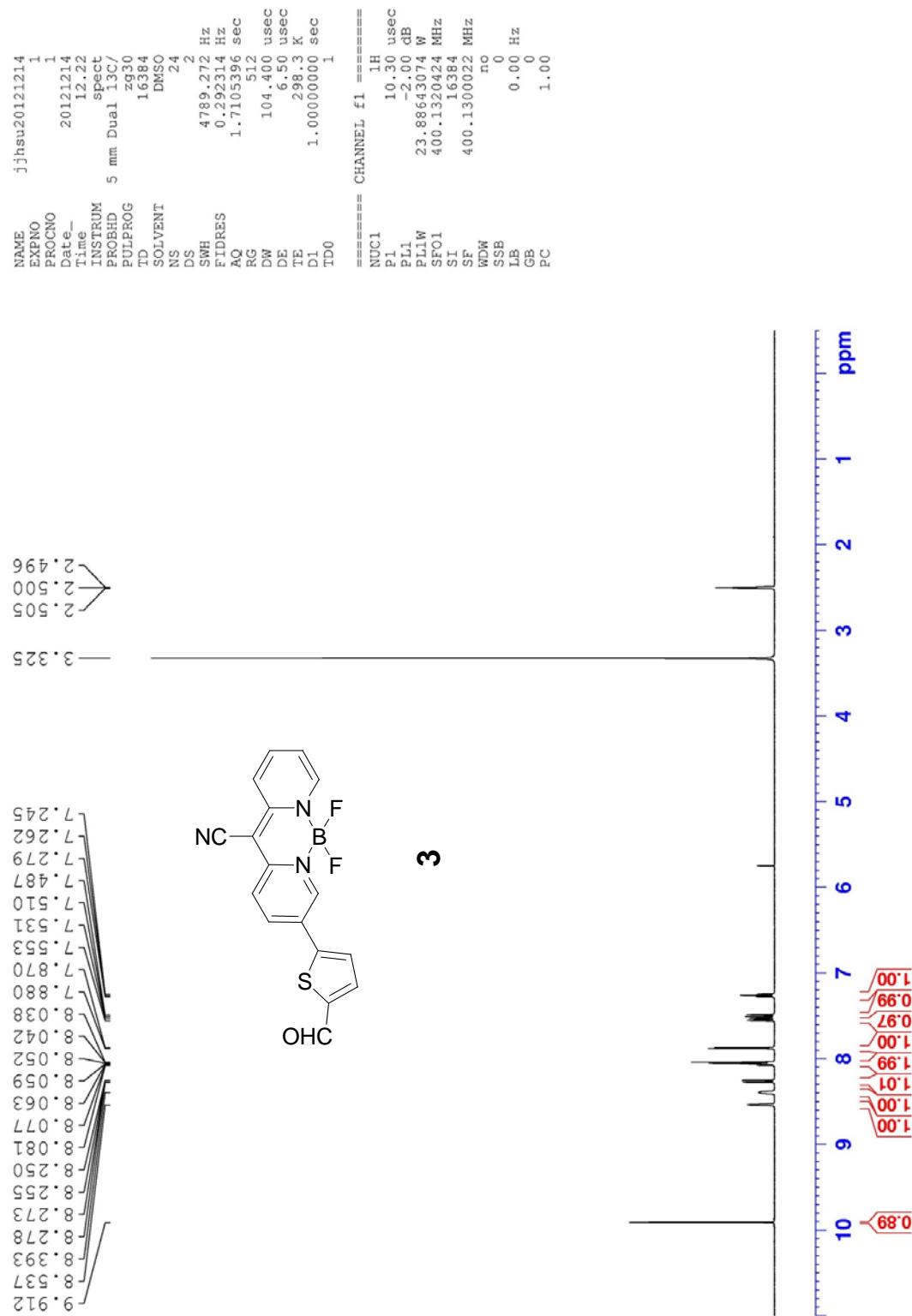
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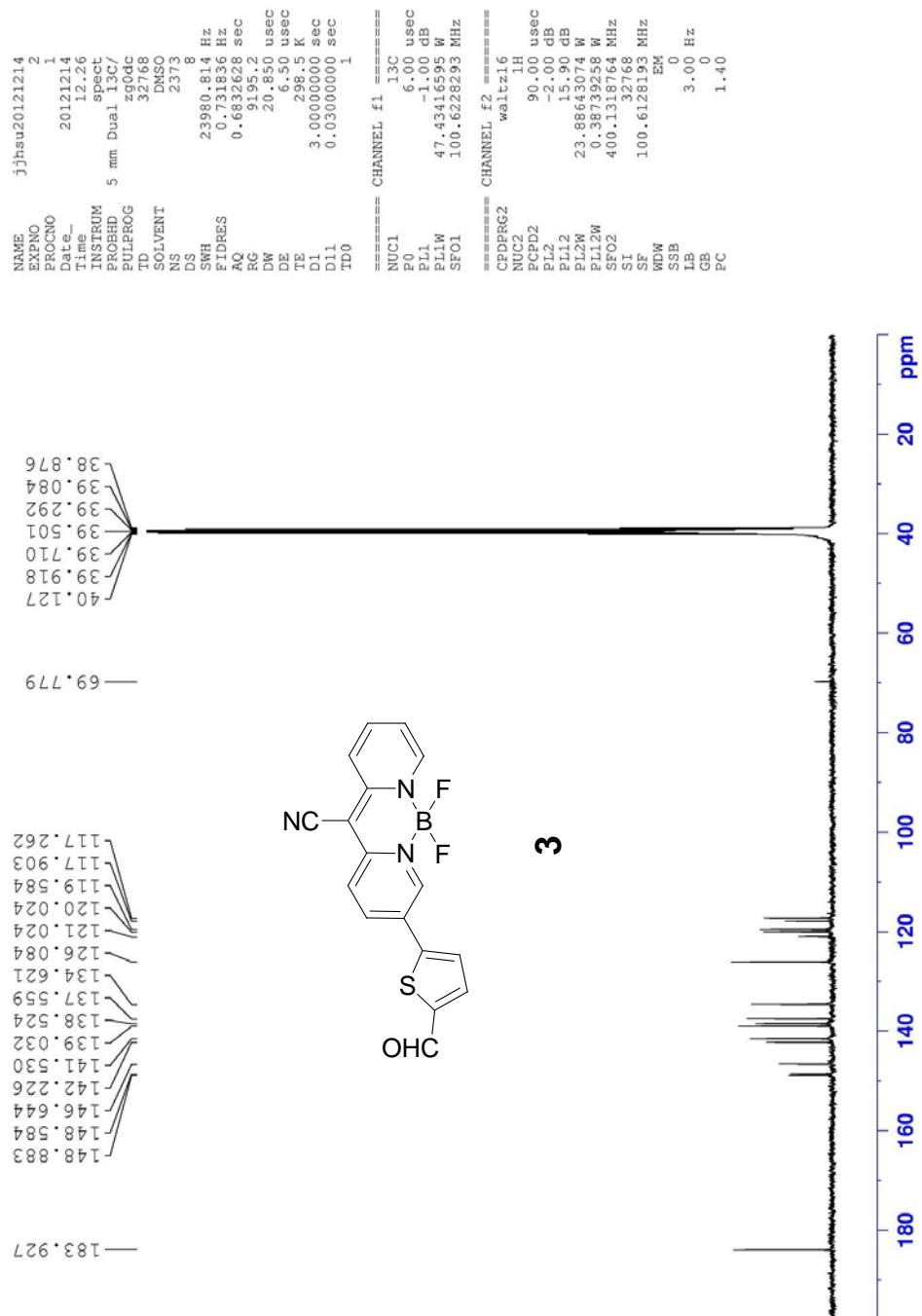
## Supporting Information

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**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **3**



**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **3**

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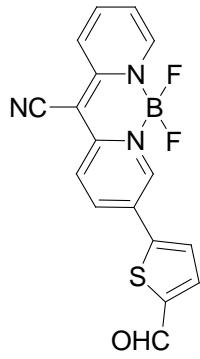
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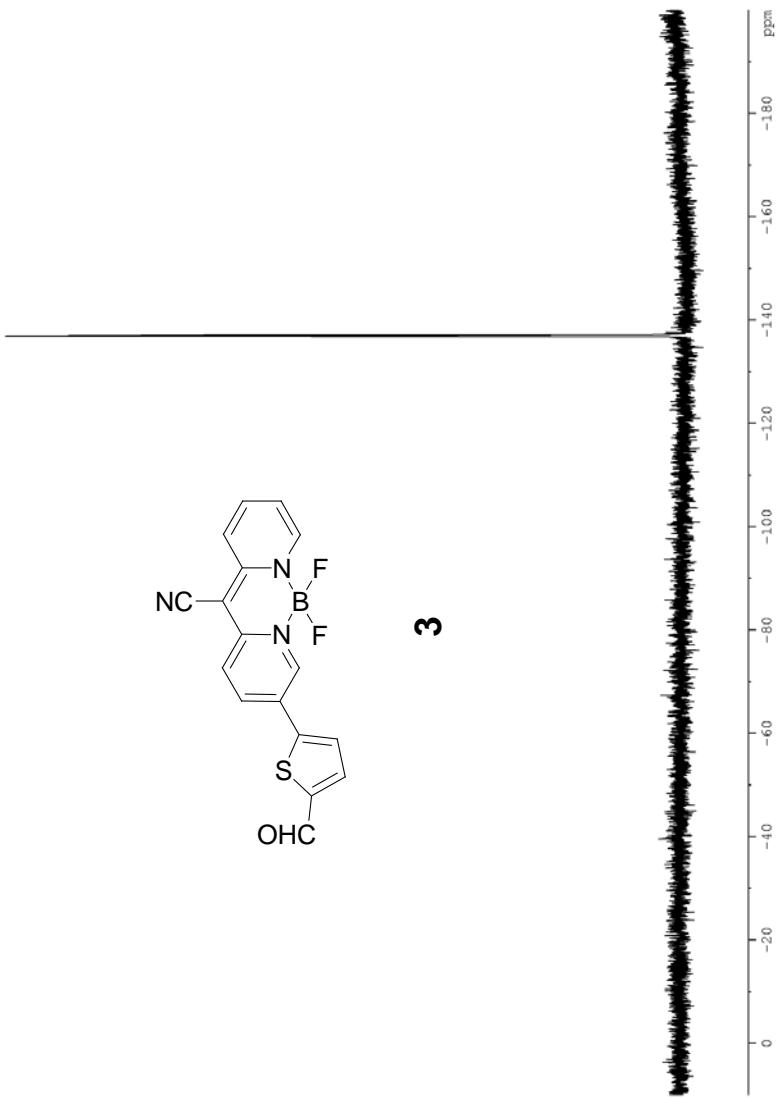
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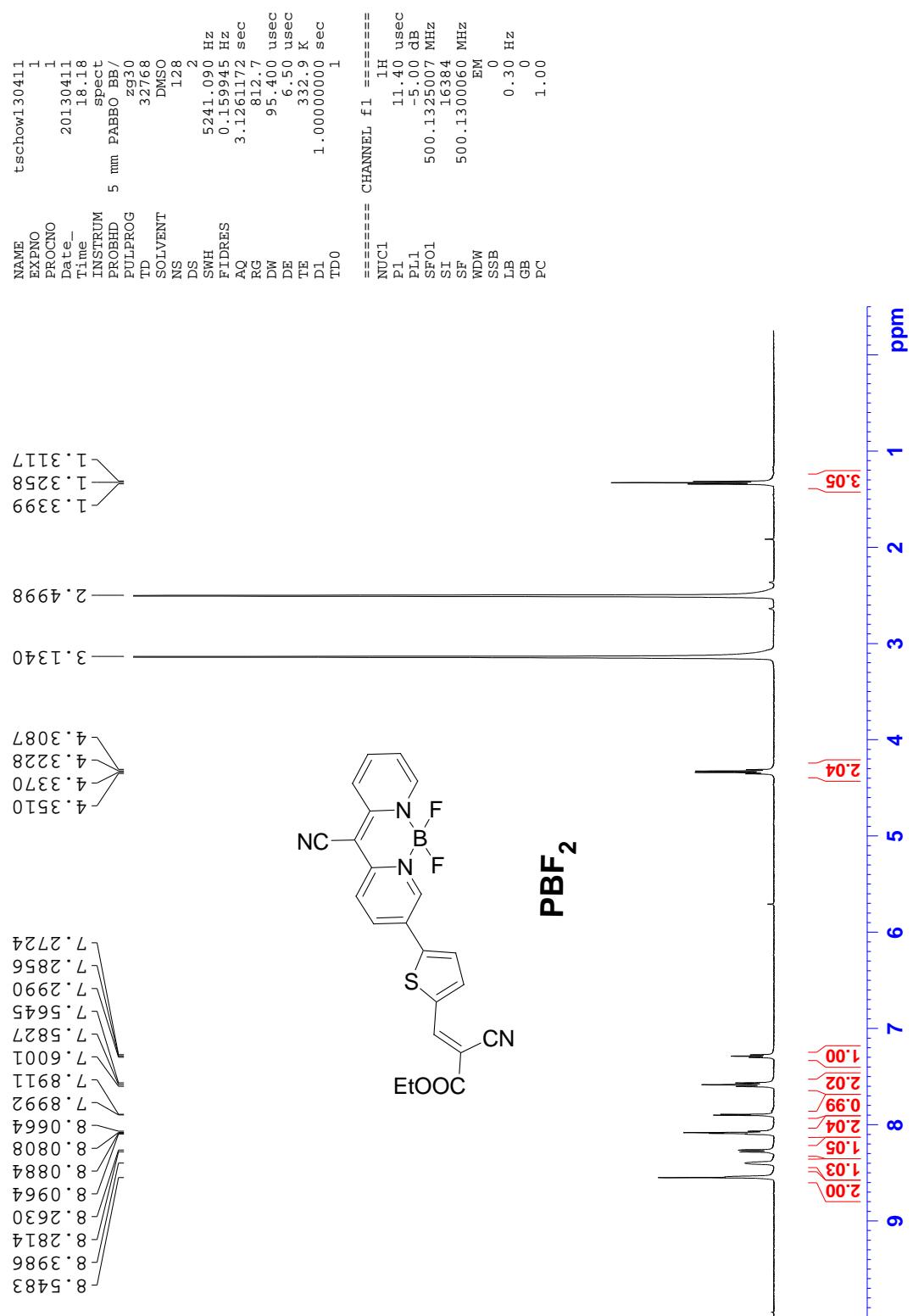
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**Figure S3.**  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectrum of **3**





**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $\text{PBF}_2$

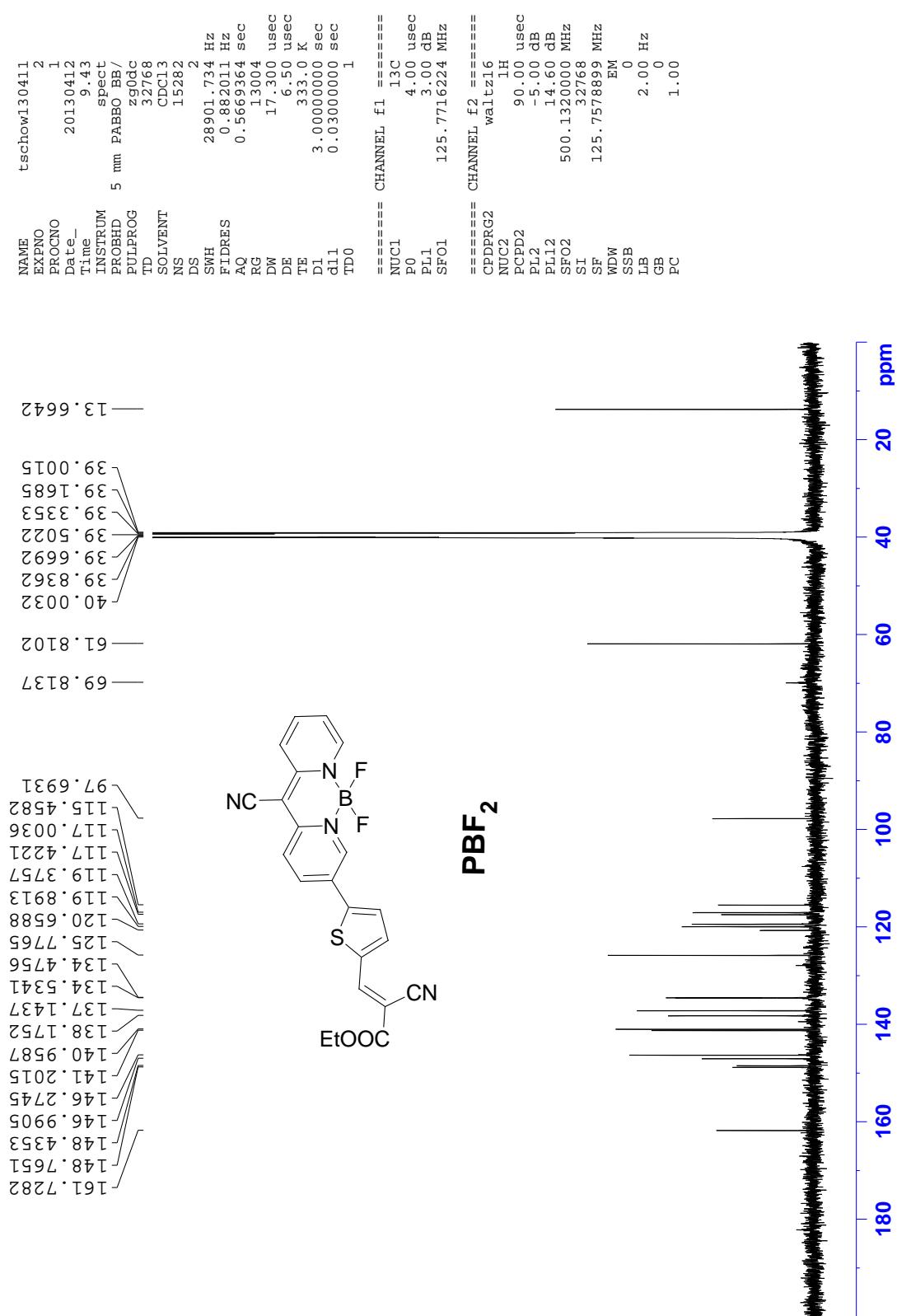
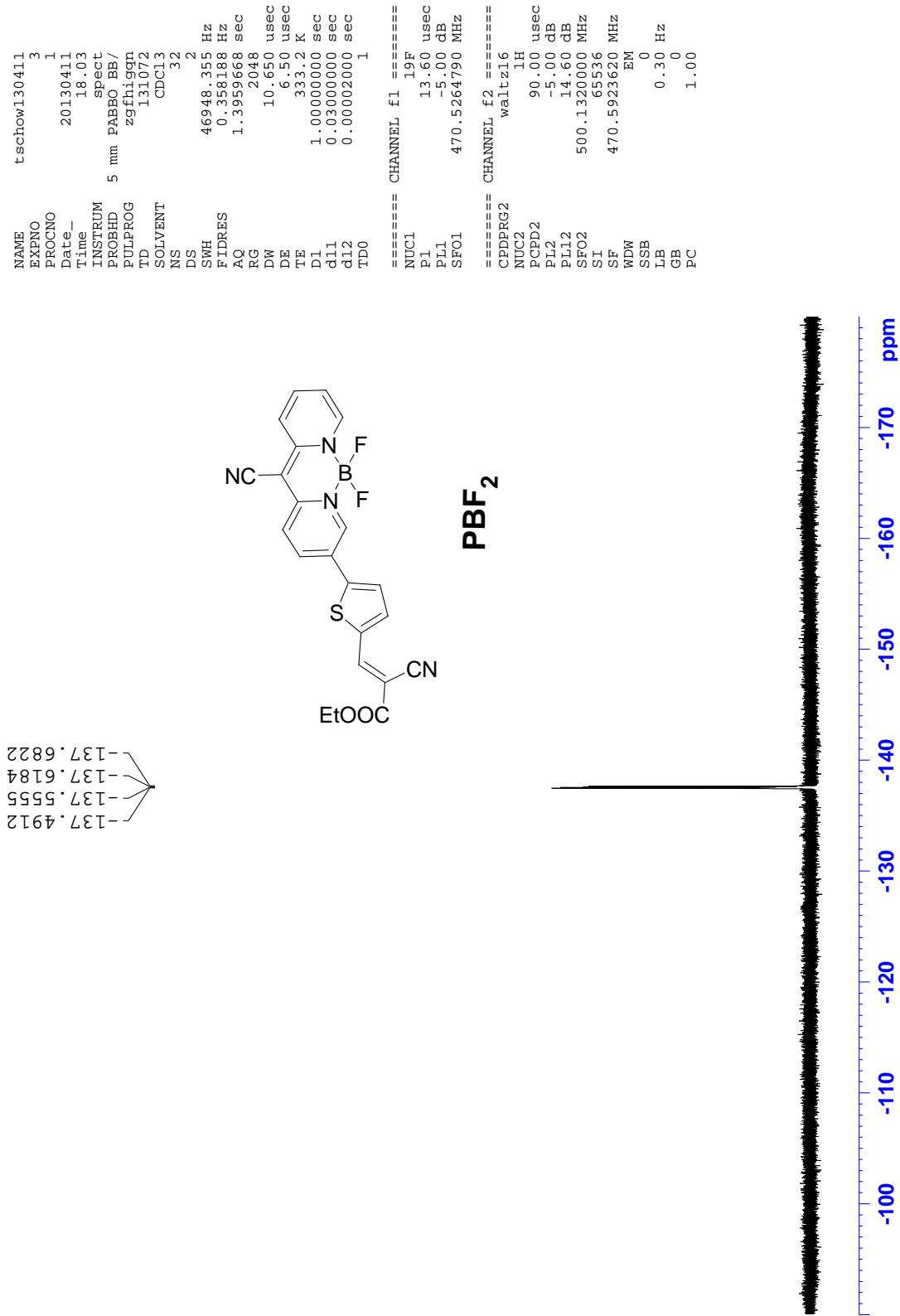
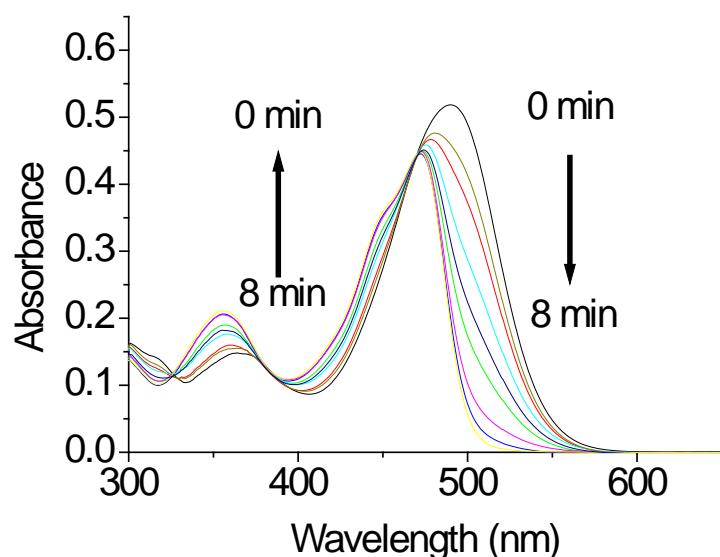


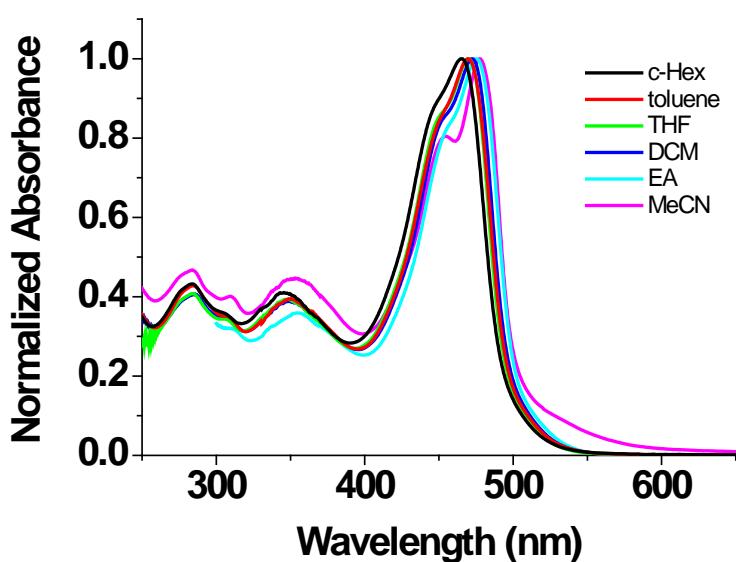
Figure S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of PBF<sub>2</sub>



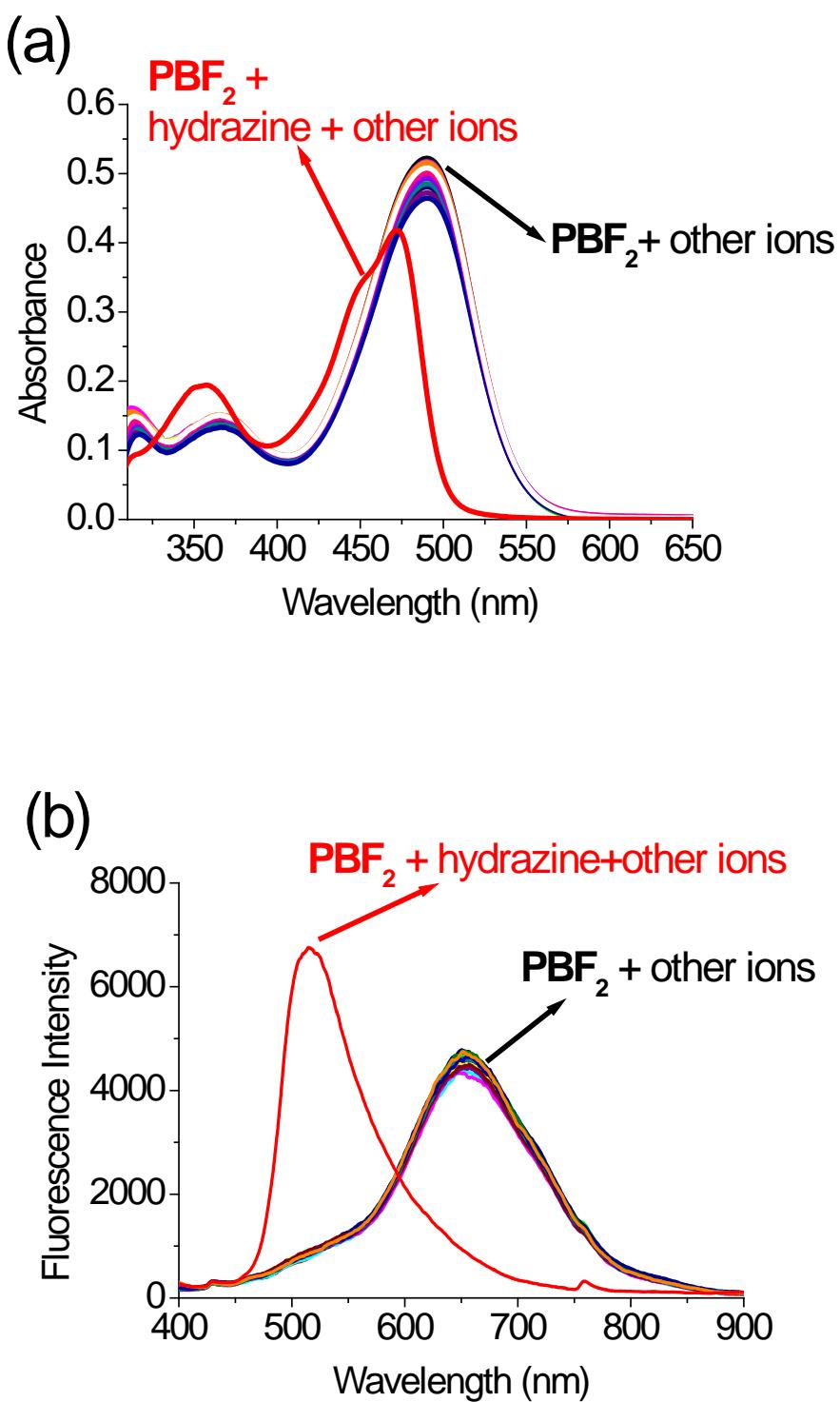
**Figure S6.** <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of **PBF<sub>2</sub>**



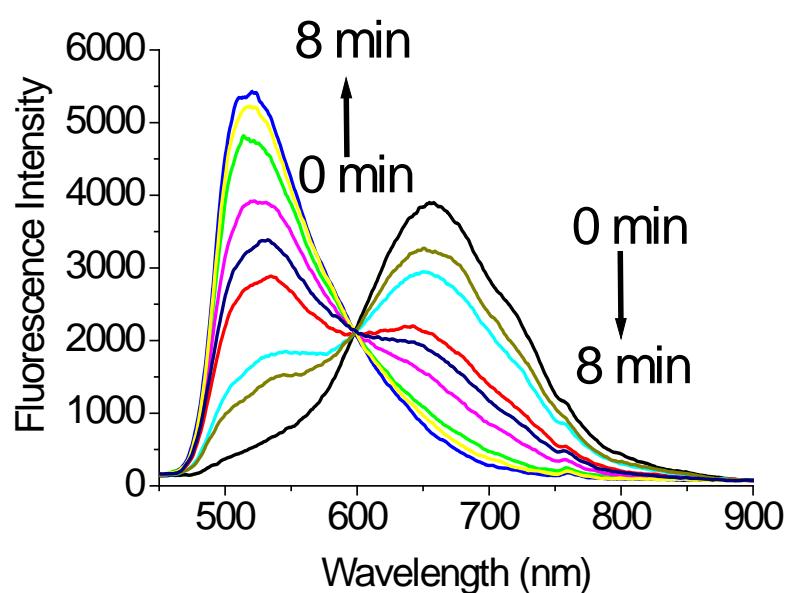
**Figure S7.** Time-dependent absorption spectra of sensor **PBF<sub>2</sub>** ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M) upon the addition of hydrazine (10 equiv) in a mixture of acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 10 mM) and DMSO (1/9, v/v). The arrows indicate the change of incubation time 0 to 8 min.



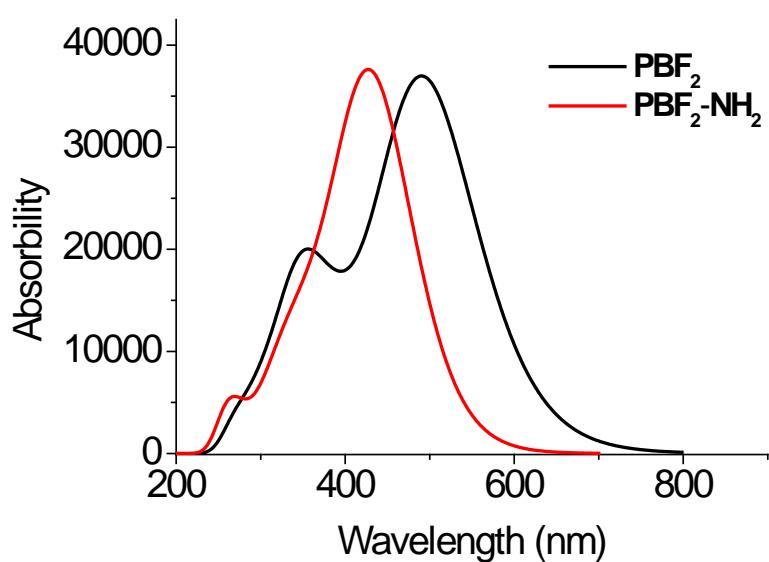
**Figure S8.** Normalized absorption spectra of  $\text{PBF}_2$  in cyclohexane, toluene, THF, ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile.



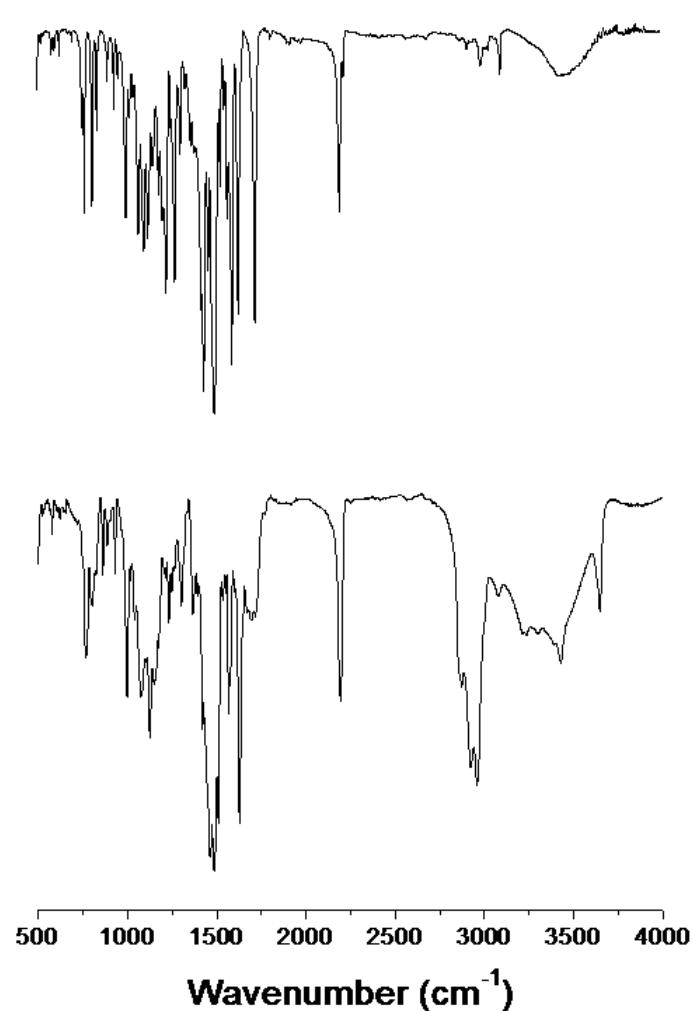
**Figure S9.** (a) Absorption and (b) fluorescence spectra of  $\text{PBF}_2$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M in a mixture of acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 10 mM) and DMSO (1/9, v/v)) in the presence of hydrazine and ions ( $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{HSO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Cs}^+$ ,  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Y}^{3+}$ ).



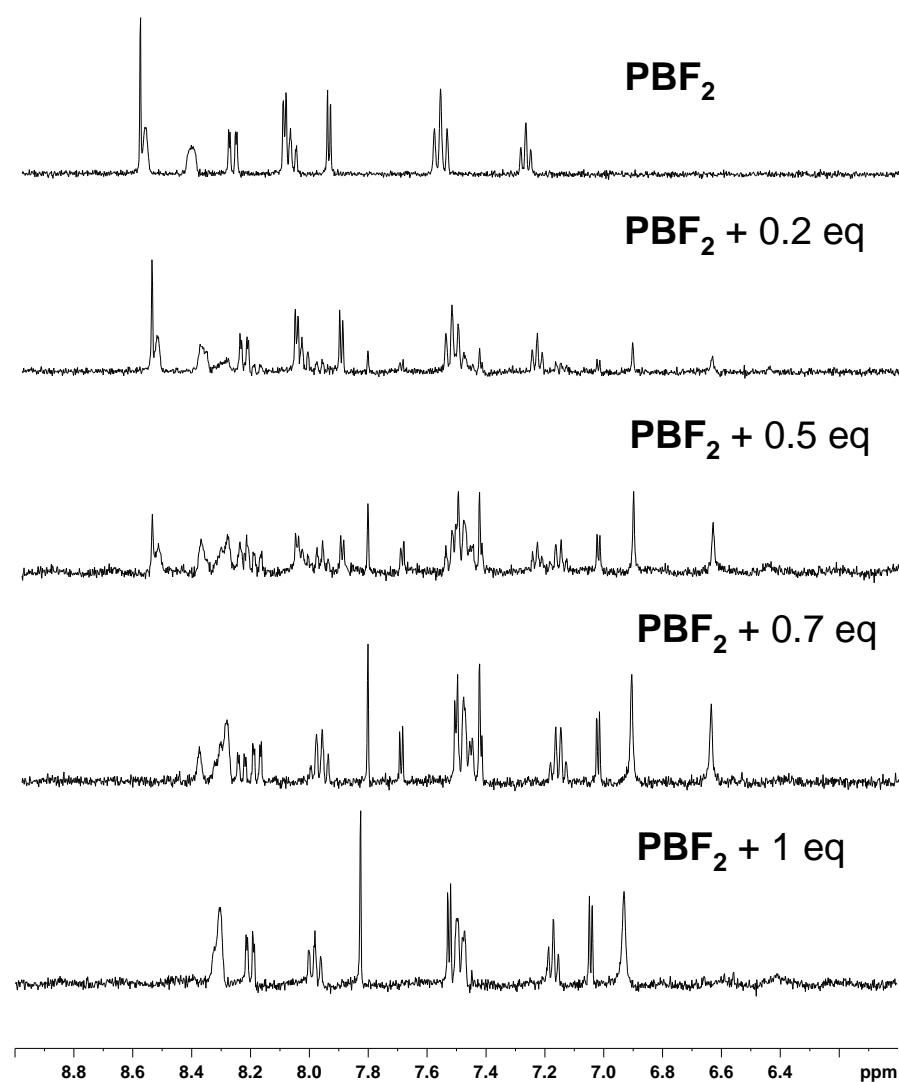
**Figure S10.** The fluorescence intensity of sensor **PBF<sub>2</sub>** ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M) incubated with hydrazine ( $2 \times 10^{-4}$  M) for 0-8 min.



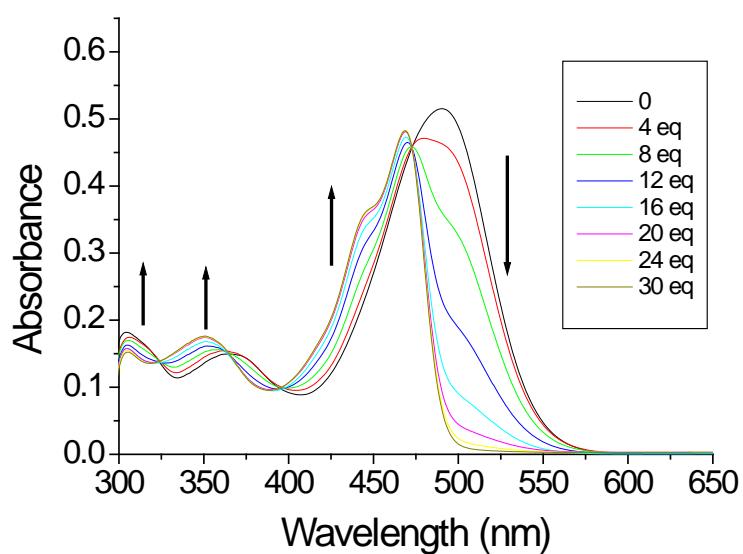
**Figure. S11** The simulated absorption spectra of sensor  $\text{PBF}_2$  (black line) and  $\text{PBF}_2\text{-NH}_2$  (red line).



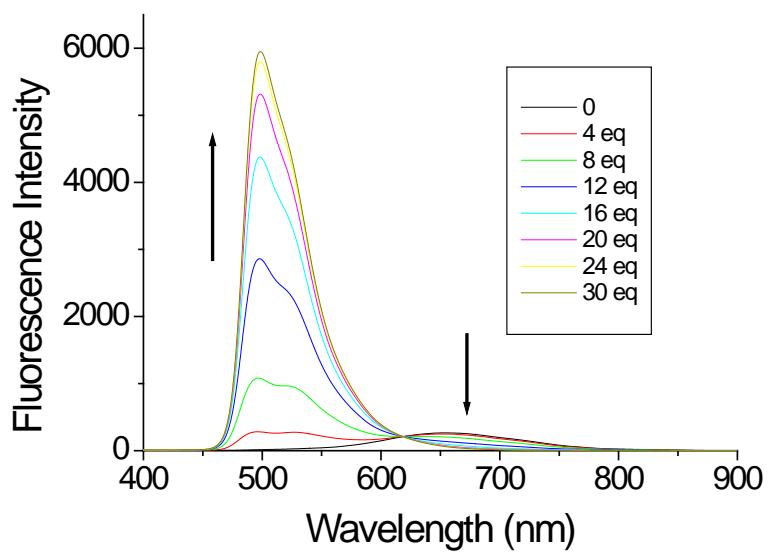
**Figure S12.** IR spectra of probe **PBF<sub>2</sub>** (upper line), and **PBF<sub>2</sub>** upon addition of hydrazine (bottom line).



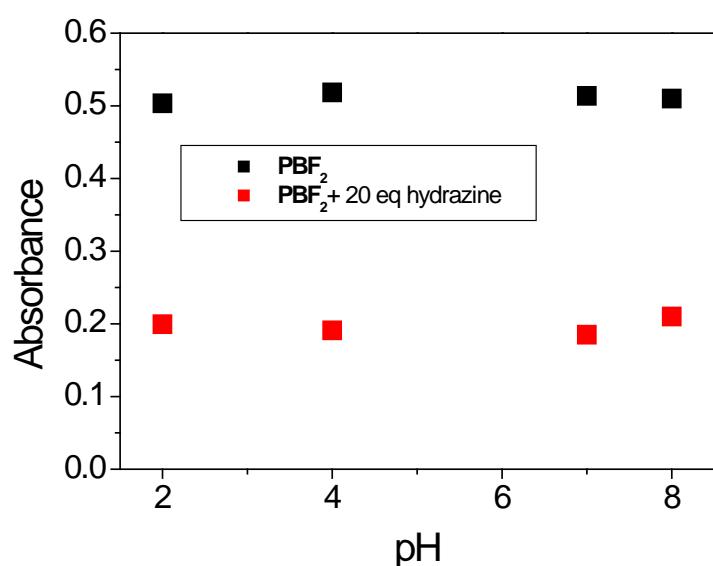
**Figure S13.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra for a continuous change of **PBF<sub>2</sub>** to **PBF<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>**.



**Figure S14.** Change of absorption spectrum of  $\text{PBF}_2$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M) upon the addition of *n*-propylamine (0~30 equiv at 4.0 equiv interval) in a mixed solvent of an acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 10 mM) and DMSO (1/9, v/v).



**Figure S15.** Fluorescence titration spectra of  $\text{PBF}_2$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M in a mixture of acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 10 mM) and DMSO (1/9, v/v)) solution with different concentrations of *n*-propylamine (0~30 equiv at 4.0 equiv interval).



**Figure S16.** Changes of spectral intensity at different pH. The absorption intensity (490 nm) of  $\text{PBF}_2$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ ) solutions in a mixture of acetate buffer (pH 4.0, 10 mM) and DMSO (1/9, v/v) with and without hydrazine (20 equiv.).