

# Selective naked-eye cyanide detection in aqueous media using a carbazole-derived fluorescent dye

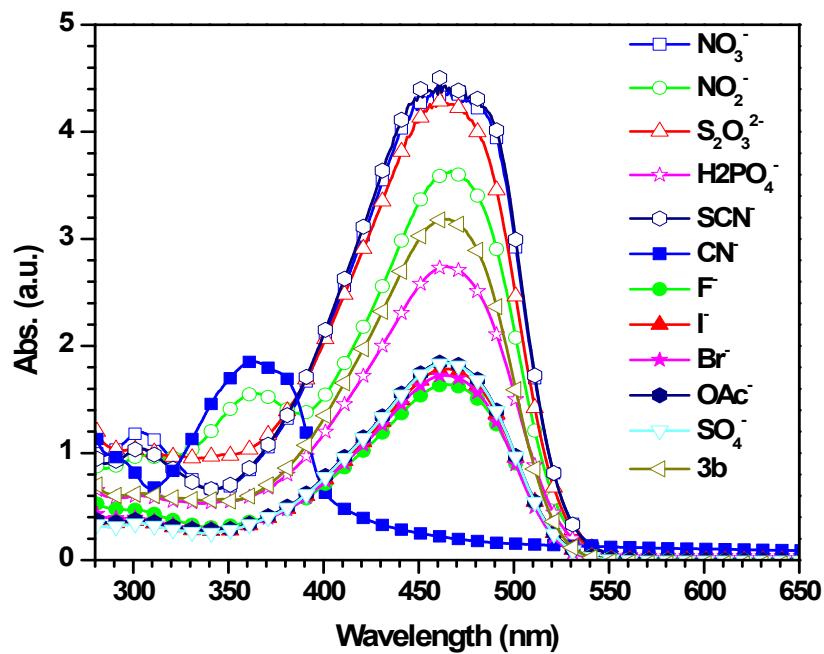
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Roorkee – 247 667, India.*

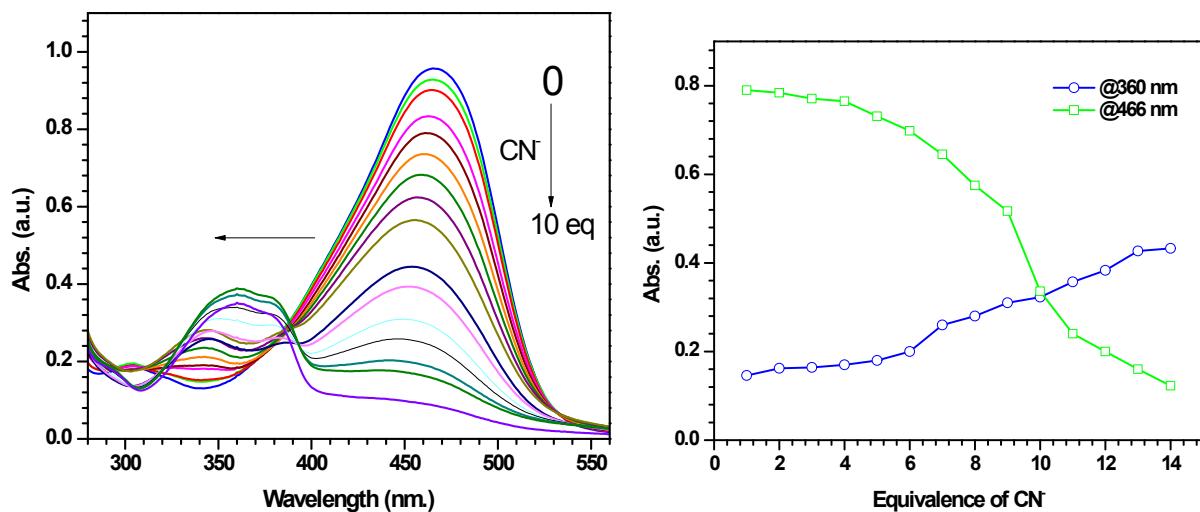
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## Electronic Supplementary Information

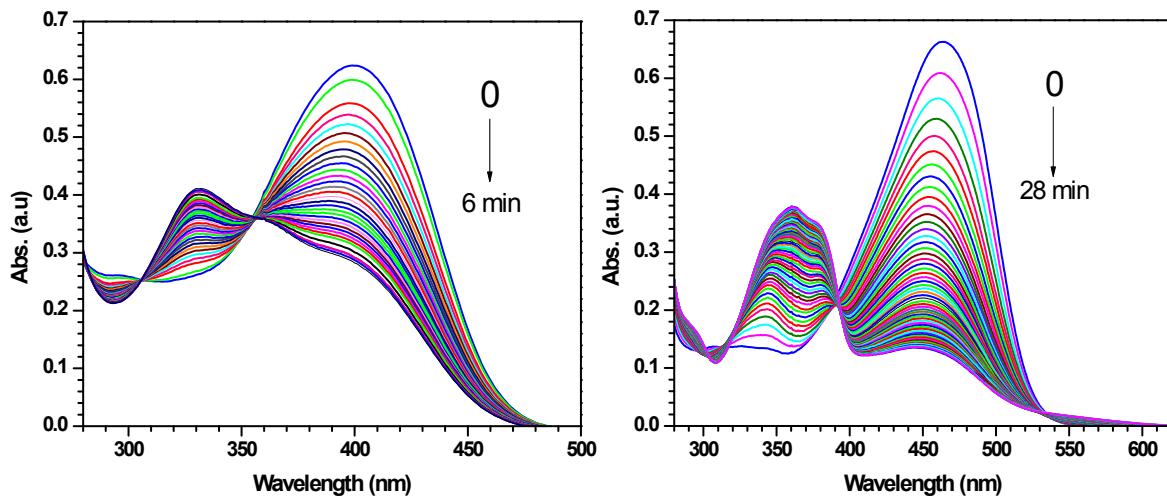
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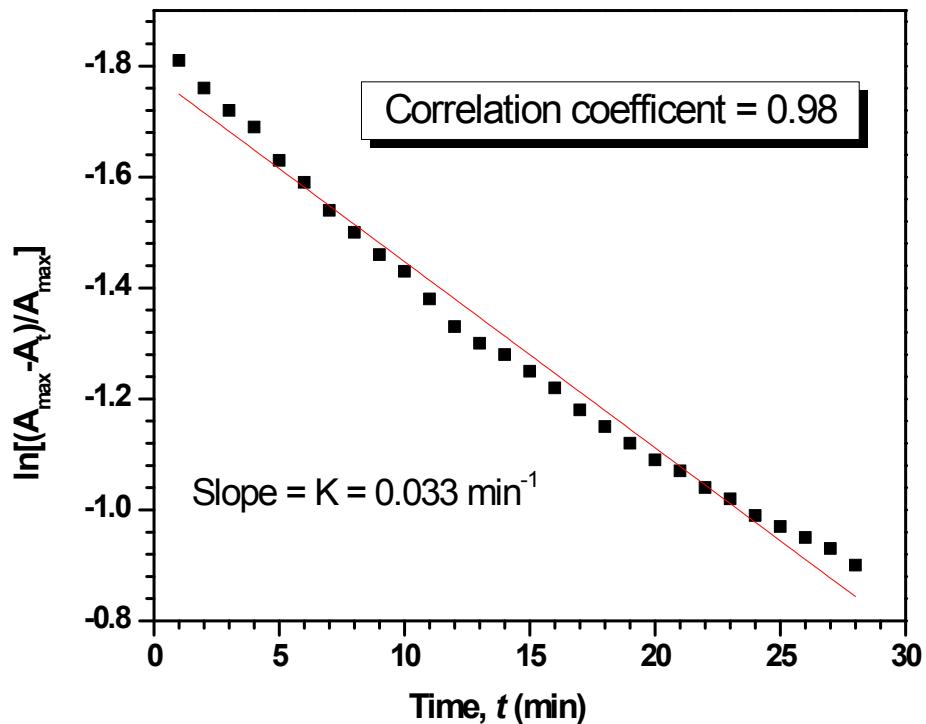
**Fig. S1** Absorption spectra of **3b** in the presence of different anions.



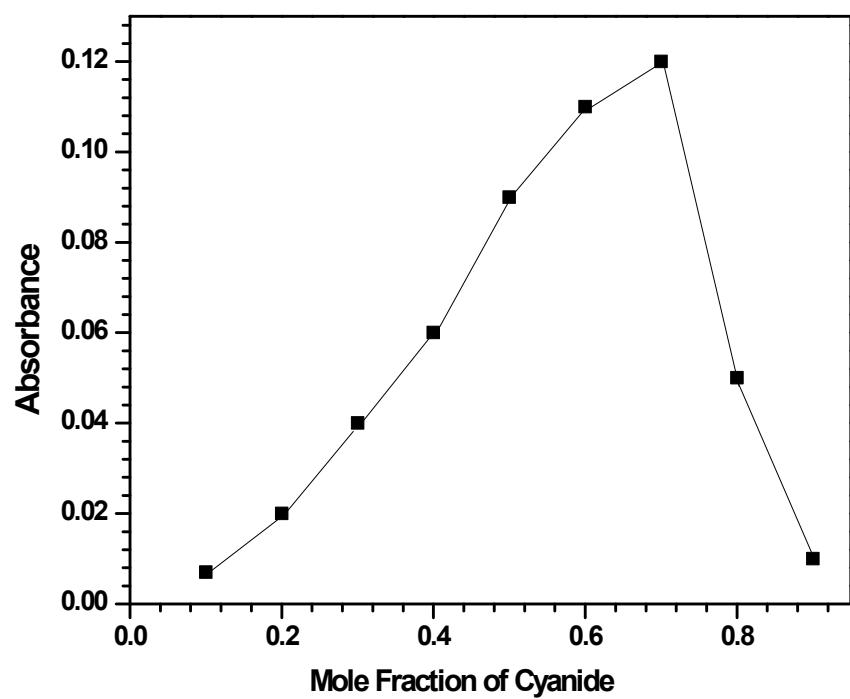
**Fig. S2** Absorption changes for **3b** on addition of cyanide in aqueous acetonitrile.



**Fig. S3** Time dependent absorption changes of **3a** (left) and **3b** (right) upon addition of 2 equiv. and 10 equiv. of  $\text{CN}^-$  respectively.



**Fig. S4** Kinetics of sensor **3b** action.



**Fig. S5** Jobs plot for **3b**.

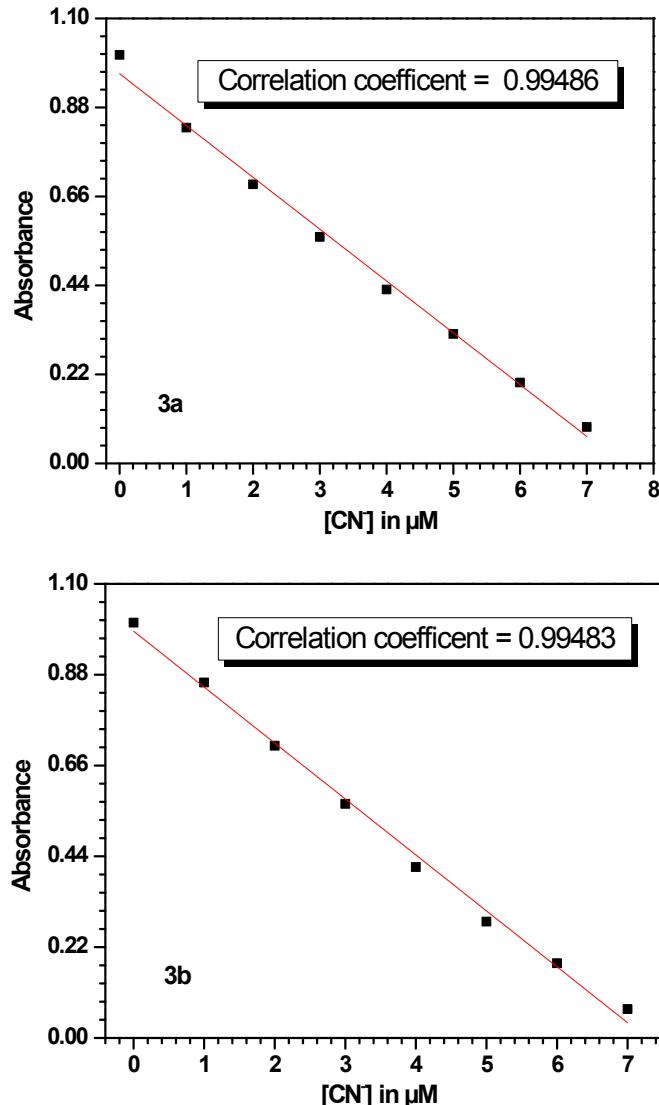
## Detection limit determination

The detection limit of the probes **3a** and **3b** for cyanide was estimated by using the formula,

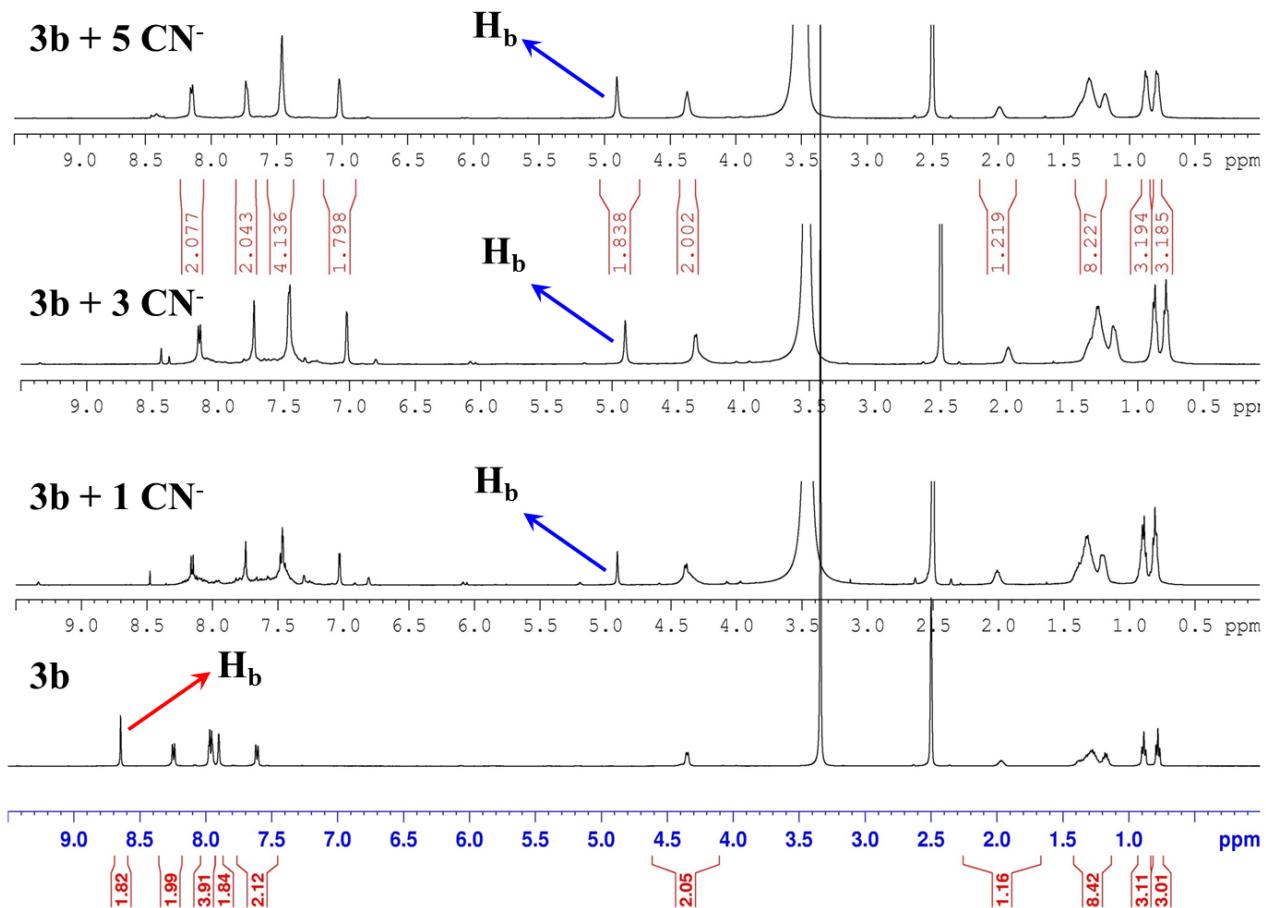
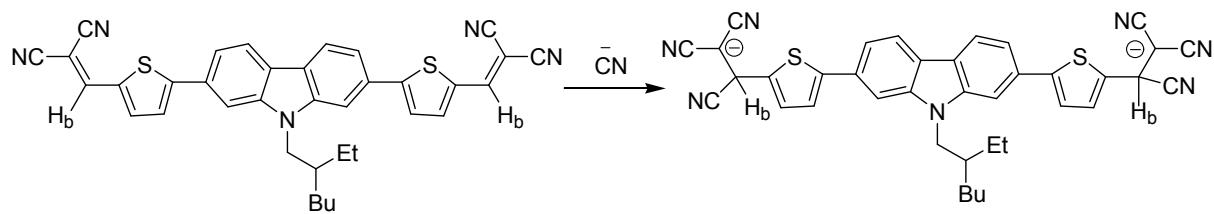
$$Detection\ limit = \frac{k \times \sigma}{S}$$

Where  $k = 3$ ,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the blank solution and  $S$  is the slope of the calibration curve.

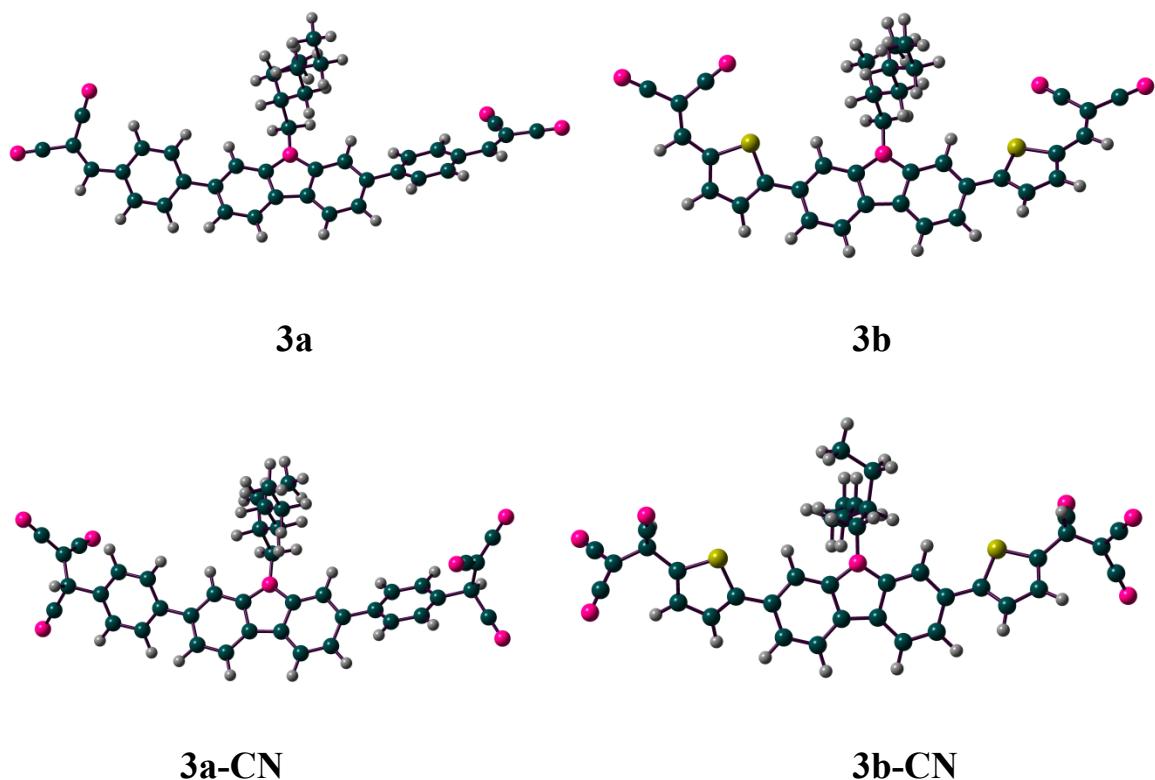
The calibration graphs observed for the dyes **3a** and **3b** are shown below:



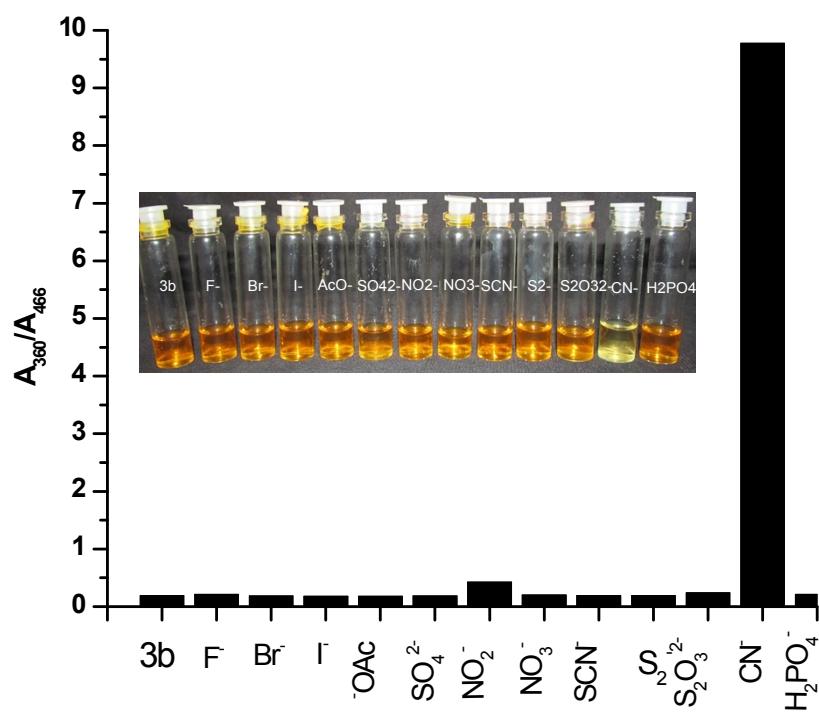
Dye	$\sigma$	$S, \mu\text{M}^{-1}$	Detection limit, $\mu\text{M}$
<b>3a</b>	0.0054	0.128	0.136
<b>3b</b>	0.0063	0.135	0.140



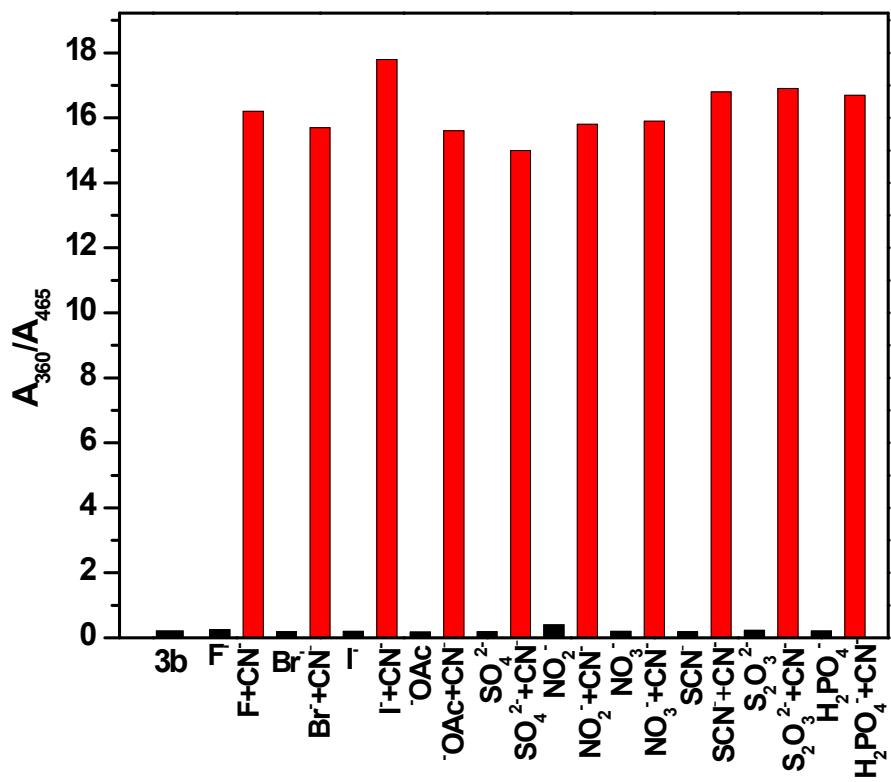
**Fig. S6** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral changes observed for the dye **3b** on addition of various amounts of cyanide in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



**Fig. S7** Optimized geometries for **3a**, **3b**, **3a-CN<sup>-</sup>**, and **3b-CN<sup>-</sup>**.



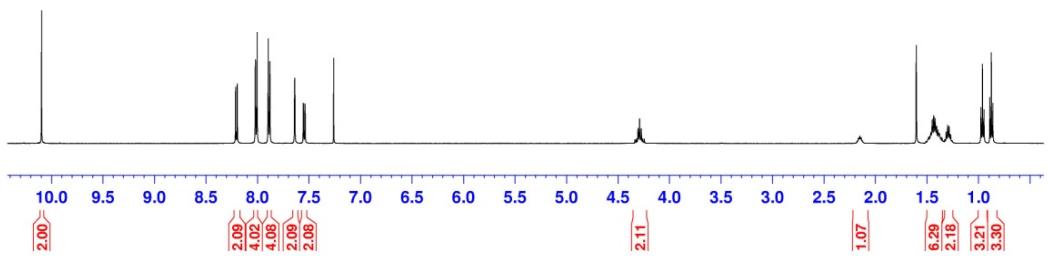
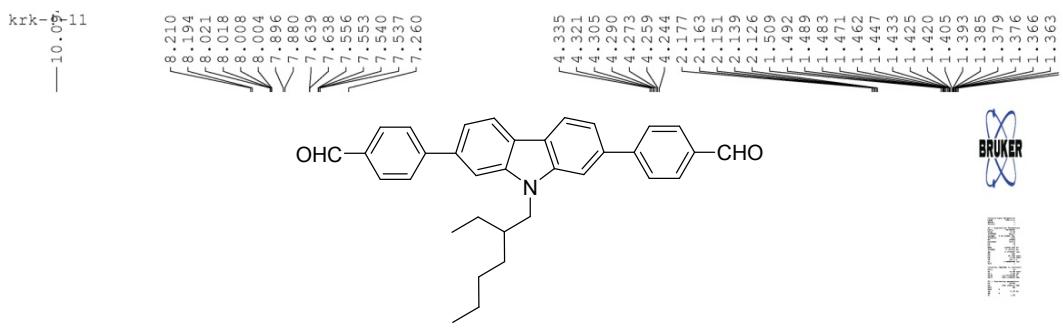
**Fig. S8** Absorbance response of **3b** upon addition of 10 equiv of other anions and 2 eq of CN<sup>-</sup>.



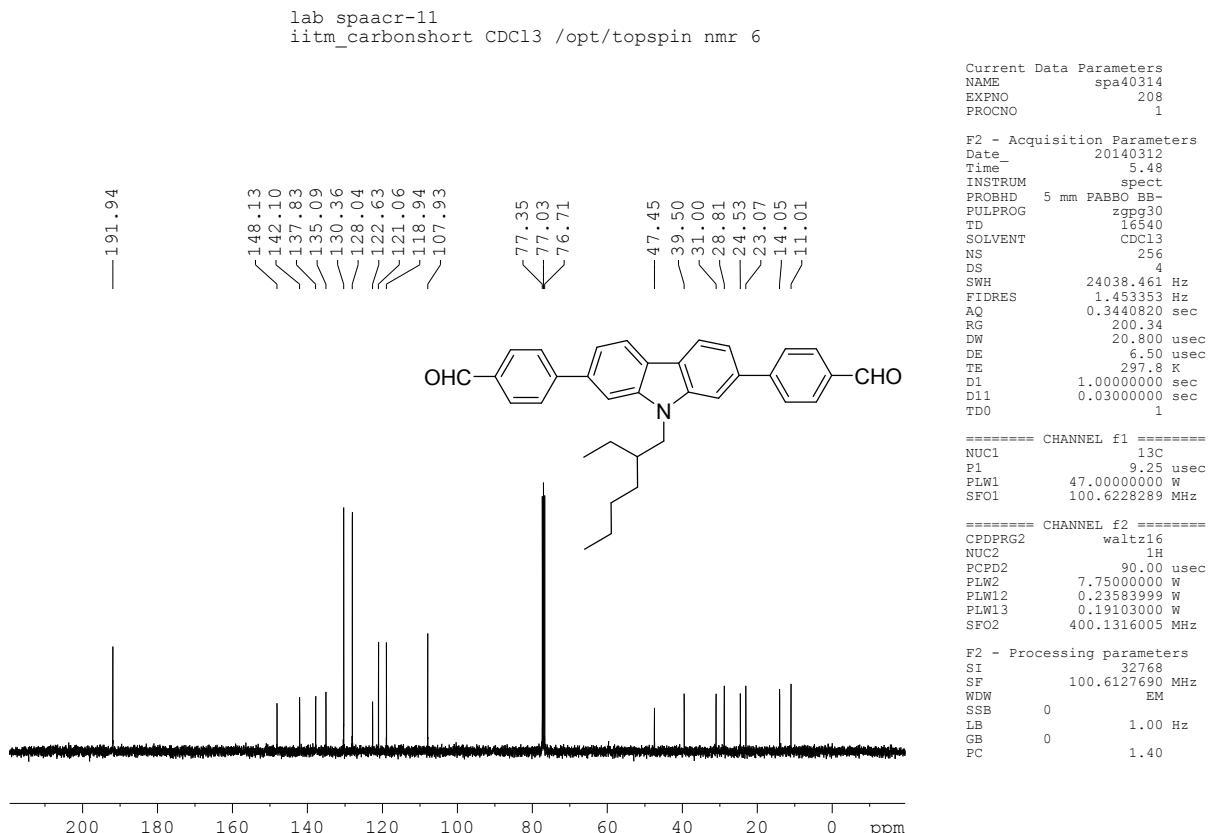
**Fig. S9** Ratiometric absorbance changes ( $A_{330}/A_{405}$ ) of **3b** on addition of 2 equiv of  $\text{CN}^-$  and 10 equiv of other anions. Black bars indicate the blank and various anions, and red bars indicate the addition of  $\text{CN}^-$  to the interfering anions.

**Table S1** Computed vertical transition energies and their oscillator strengths and configurations for the dyes.

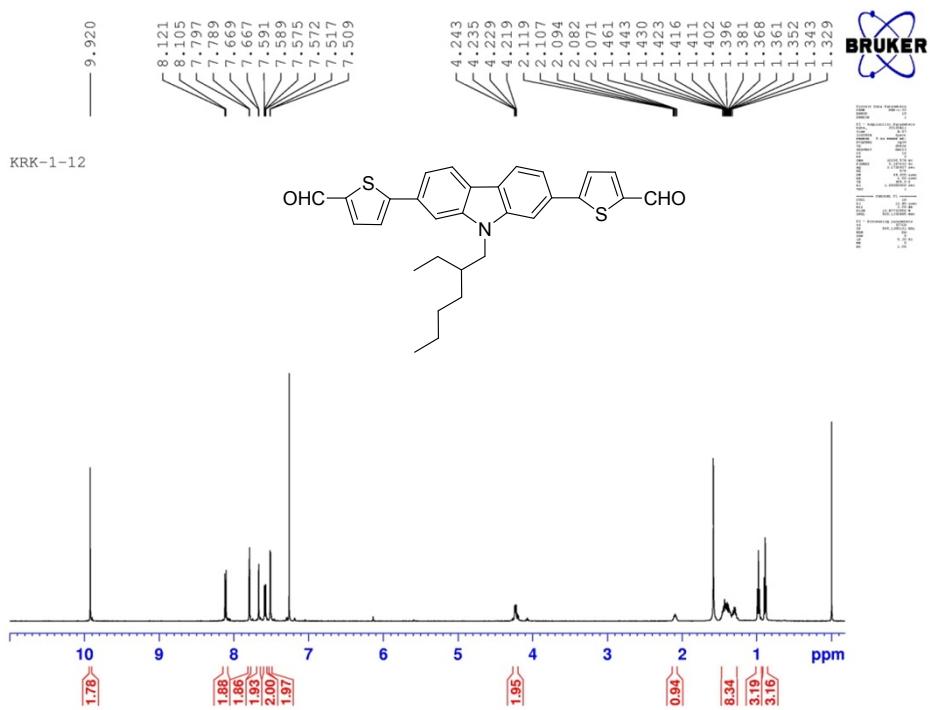
Dye	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm	f	configuration
<b>3a</b>	457.7	1.3582	HOMO-1 → LUMO (96%)
	338.5	0.1077	HOMO-2 → LUMO (98%)
	331.5	0.6820	HOMO-2 → LUMO+1 (93%)
	310.3	0.4822	HOMO-3 → LUMO (63%), HOMO-1 → LUMO+2 (28%)
<b>3b</b>	492.1	1.3592	HOMO → LUMO (99%)
	377.5	0.3741	HOMO-2 → LUMO (89%), HOMO → LUMO+1 (11%)
	361.7	0.3144	HOMO-2 → LUMO+1 (92%)
	329.6	0.1159	HOMO-3 → LUMO (66%), HOMO → LUMO+2 (32%)
<b>3a-CN</b>	330.7	1.2431	HOMO-1 → LUMO
<b>3b-CN</b>	373.6	1.4307	HOMO-2 → LUMO



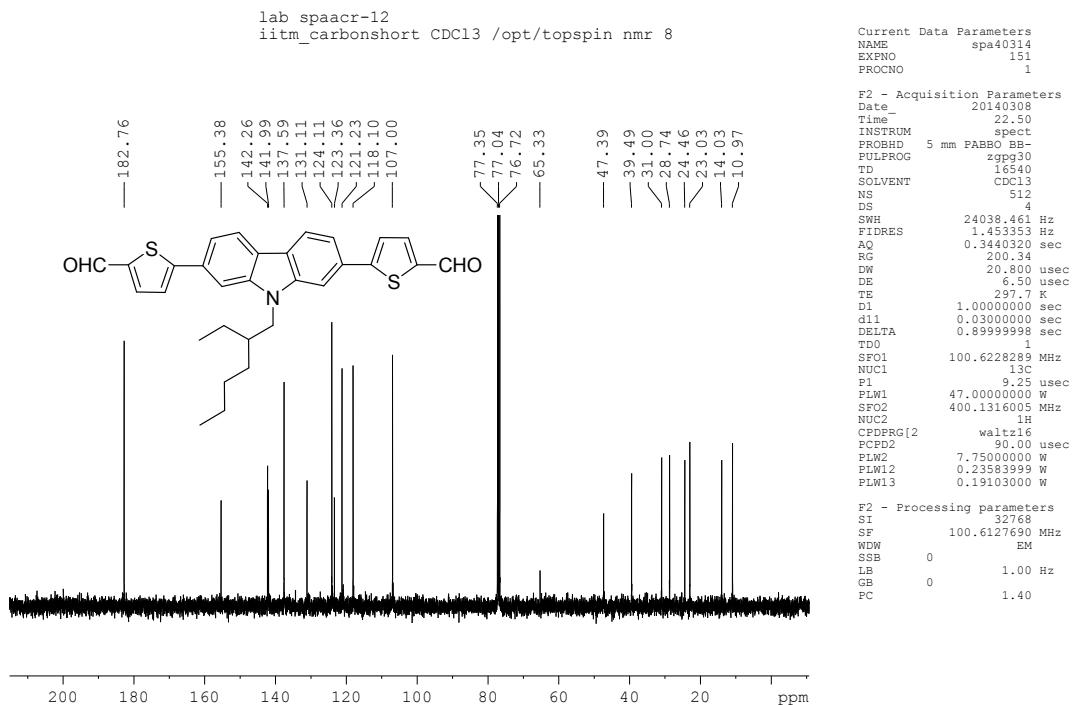
**Fig. S10**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for **2a** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



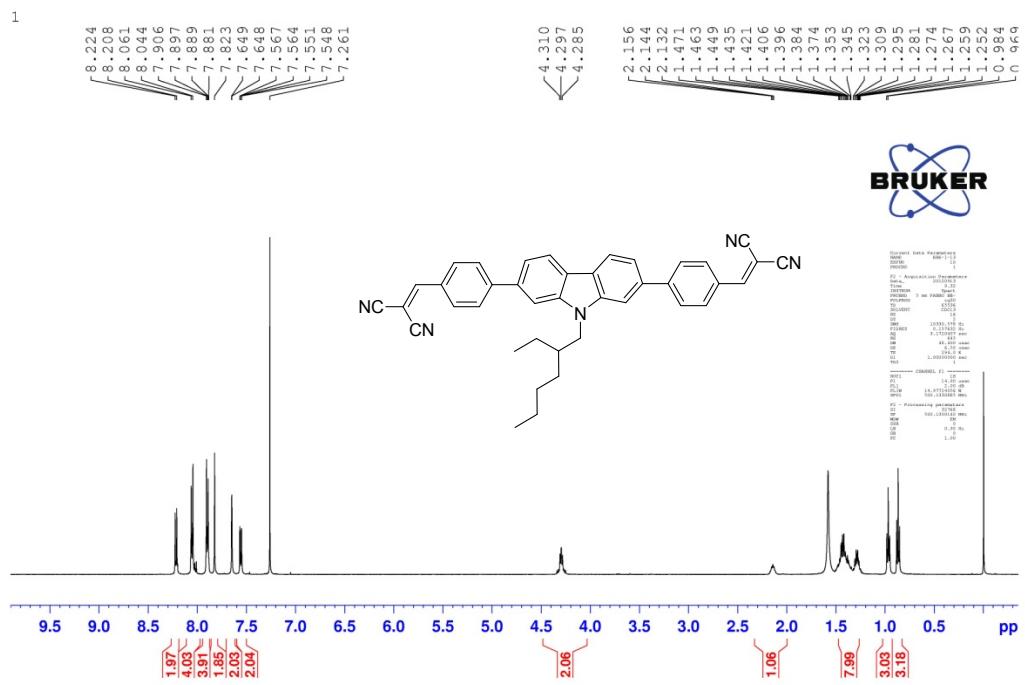
**Fig. S11**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of compound **2a**.



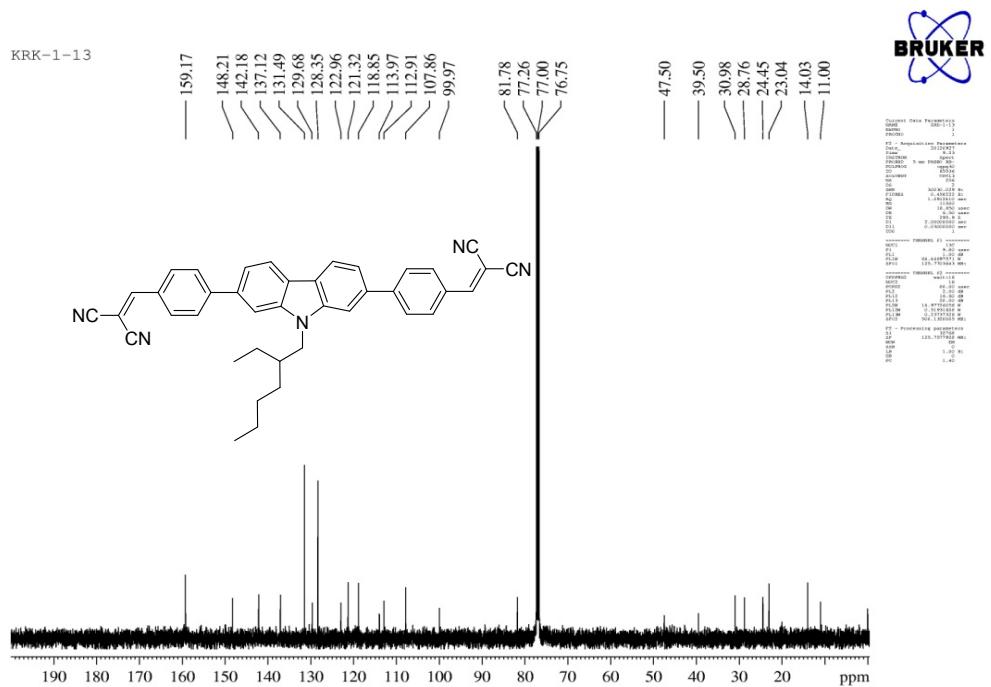
**Fig. S12**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for **2b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



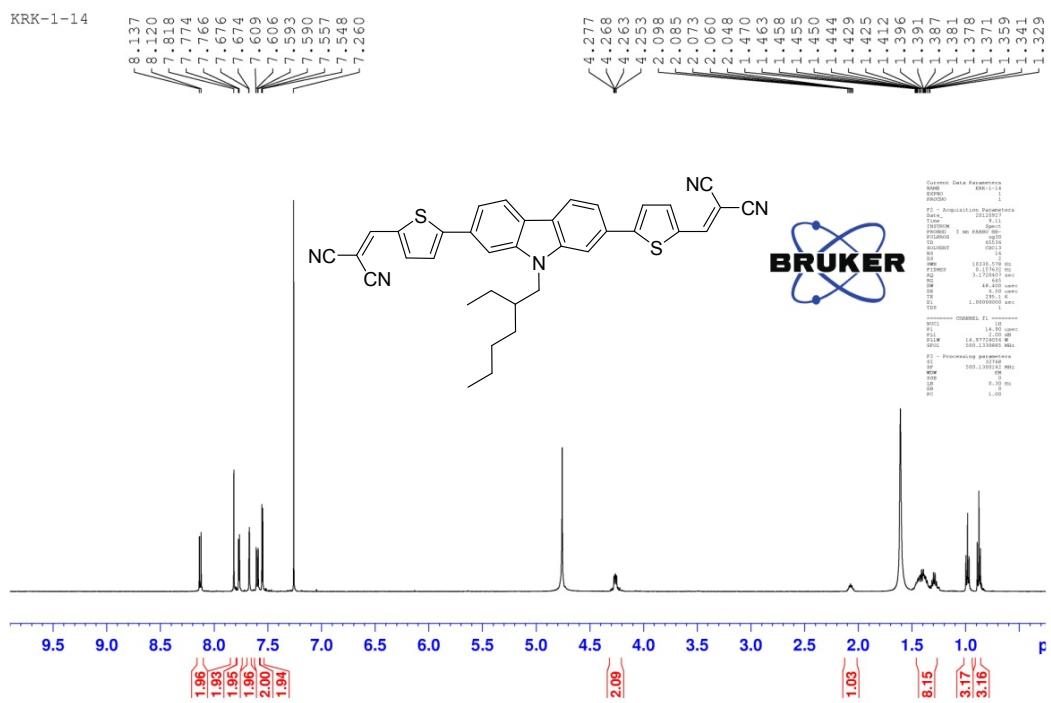
**Fig. S13**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra for **2b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



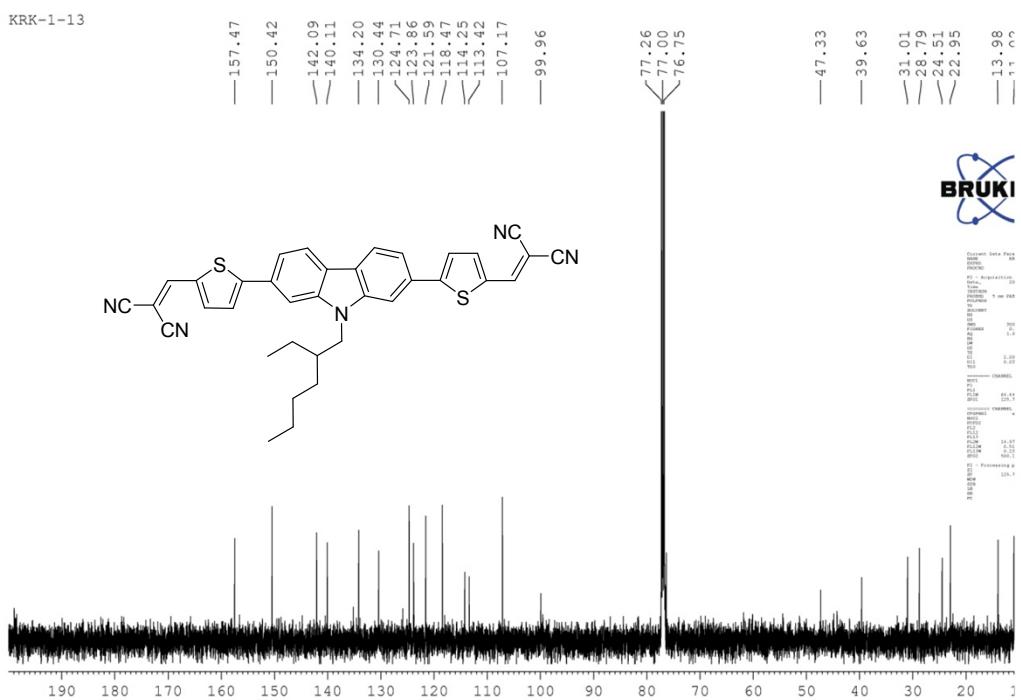
**Fig. S14**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for **3a** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**S15**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra for **3a**  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**Fig. S16**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for **3b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**Fig. S17**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra for **3b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .