Supporting Information

A new coumarin-based chromogenic chemosensor for the detection of dual analytes Al^{3+} and F^{-}

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of receptor 1.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of receptor 1.



Figure S3. Job plot for the binding of **1** with Al^{3+} . The change of absorbance at 450 nm was plotted as a function of the molar ratio $[Al^{3+}]/([1] + [Al^{3+}])$. The total concentration of aluminum ions with receptor **1** was 3.0 x 10⁻⁵M



Figure S4. Benesi-Hildebrand equation plot (absorbance at 450 nm) of **1** (30 μ M), assuming 1:1 stoichiometry for association between **1** and Al³⁺.



Figure S5. Determination of the detection limit based on change in the ratio (absorbance at 450 nm) of 1 (30 μ M) with Al³⁺.



Figure S6. Absorbance (at 450 nm) of 1-Al³⁺ complex at different pH values (2-11).



Figure S7. Determination of the association constant based on change in the ratio (absorbance at 520 nm) of **1** (30 μ M) with F⁻. The red line is the nonlinear fitting curve obtained assuming a 1:1 association between **1** and F⁻.



Figure S8. Determination of the detection limit based on change in the ratio (absorbance at 550 nm) of 1 (30 μ M) with F⁻.



Figure S9. Job plot for the binding of **1** with F^- . The change of absorbance at 550 nm was plotted as a function of the molar ratio $[F^-]/([1] + [F^-])$. The total concentration of fluoride with receptor **1** was 3.0 x 10⁻⁵ M.



Figure S10. Positive-ion electrospray ionization mass spectrum of **1** (0.1 mM) upon addition of F^- (1 equiv).