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Supplementary material

The Formation of Fluorescent Alkaline Earth Complexes by 4-{2-[10-(2-Morpholinoethyl)-9-anthryl]methyl}morpholine and its -Ethyl}morpholine and -Propyl}morpholine Analogues in Acetonitrile

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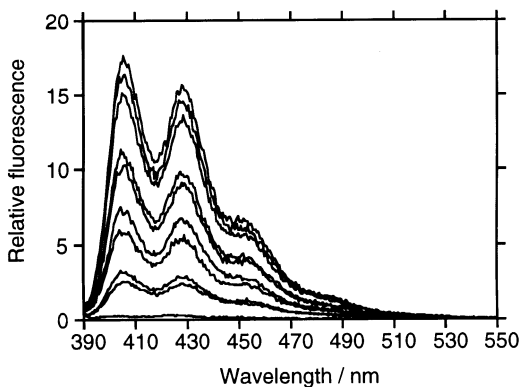


Fig. S1. The increase in emission of (1) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[Ca^{2+}]$ (1.00×10^{-4} - $6.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 378 nm. The emission of (1) alone coincides with the base line.

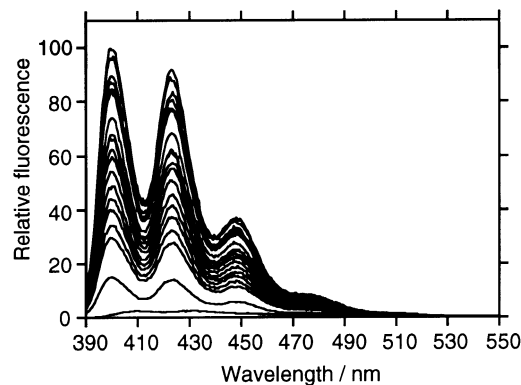


Fig. S2. The increase in emission of (2) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[Mg^{2+}]$ (5.00×10^{-6} - $5.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 365 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (2) alone.

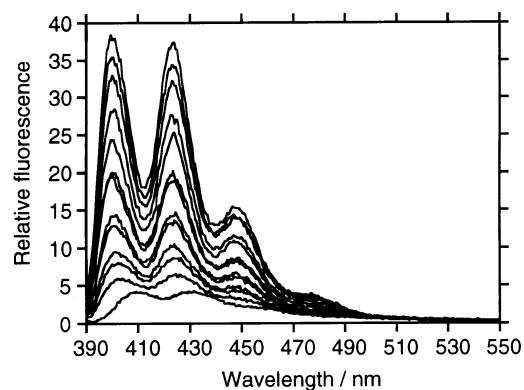


Fig. S3. The increase in emission of (2) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[\text{Sr}^{2+}]$ (1.00×10^{-5} - $6.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 378 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (2) alone.

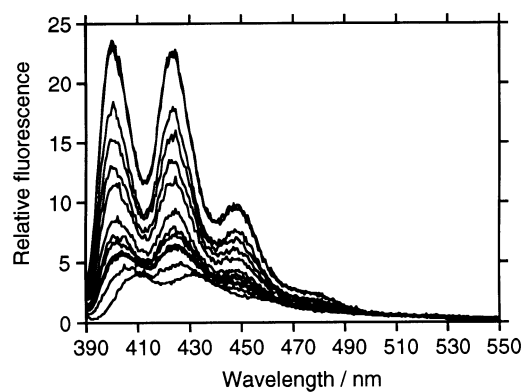


Fig. S4. The increase in emission of (2) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[\text{Ba}^{2+}]$ (1.00×10^{-5} - $6.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 379 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (2) alone.

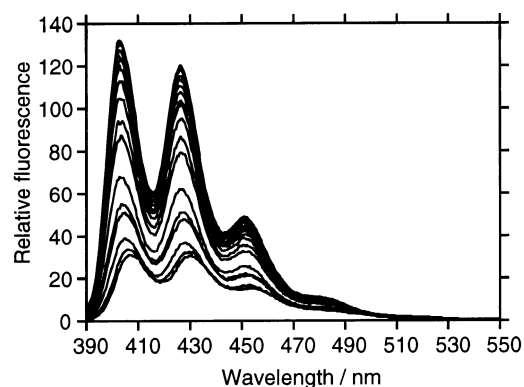


Fig. S5. The increase in emission of (3) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$ (1.00×10^{-6} - $8.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 377 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (3) alone.

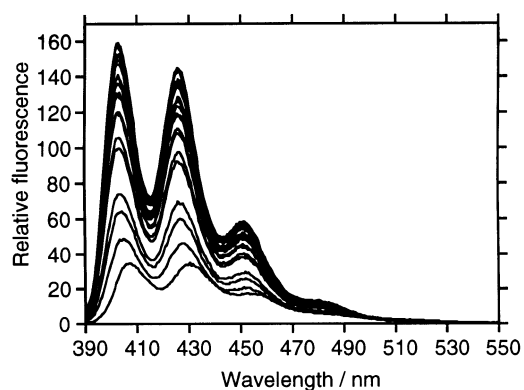


Fig. S6. The increase in emission of (3) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ (5.00×10^{-5} - $5.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 378 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (3) alone.

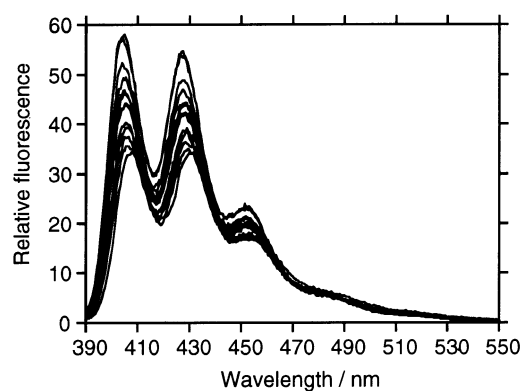


Fig. S7. The increase in emission of (3) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) with $[\text{Ba}^{2+}]$ (1.00×10^{-4} - $6.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) in acetonitrile at $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 378 nm. The lowest emission spectrum is that of (3) alone.

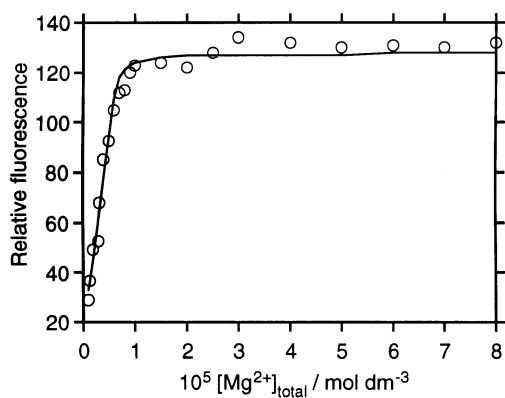


Fig. S8. Emission variation of (3) ($3.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) at 403 nm with increase in $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$ in acetonitrile and $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (NEt_4ClO_4) and 298.2 K when excited at 377 nm. The solid curves represent the best fit of the algorithm for the formation of $[\text{Mg}(3)]^{2+}$ and $[\text{Mg}(3)']^{2+}$ and $[\text{Mg}_2(3)]^{4+}$ to the experimental data points over the range 390-490 nm.