Accepted Manuscript

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| PII: DOI: Reference: | S1386-1425(17)30262-7 doi: 10.1016/j.saa.2017.04.002 SAA 15055 |
|----------------------------|--|
| To appear in: | Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy |
| Received date: | 3 January 2017 |
| Revised date: | 13 March 2017 |
| Accepted date: | 2 April 2017 |

Please cite this article as: Sabeel M. Basheer, M. Muralisankar, T.V. Anjana, K.N. Aneesrahman, Anandaram Sreekanth, Multi-ion detection and molecular switching behaviour of reversible dual fluorescent sensor. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Saa(2017), doi: 10.1016/j.saa.2017.04.002

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Multi-ion Detection and Molecular Switching Behaviour of Reversible Dual Fluorescent Sensor

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Abstract

The selective chemosensing behaviour of imidazole bisthiocarbohydrazone (IBTC) towards F⁻ and Cu²⁺ are studied via colorimetric, UV-Visible, fluorescence spectra studies, and binding constants were calculated. The ¹H NMR titration study strongly support that the deprotonation of IBTC followed by the hydrogen bond formation *via* N1–H1 and N2–H2 protons with fluoride ion. The fluorescence inactive IBTC-Cu complex became fluorescence active in the presence of perchlorate (ClO₄) ion. The selective detection of perchlorate ion was also explained. The F sensing mechanism of IBTC has been investigated by Density Functional Theory (DFT) and Time-Dependent Density Functional Theory (TDDFT) methods. The theoretical outcomes well reproduce the experimental results. And it concluded the N–H protons, nearby the imine group was first captured by the added F⁻ ion and then deprotonation happened followed by the formation of hydrogen bond. The IBTC found good reversibility character with the alternative addition of Ca²⁺ and F⁻. The multi ion detection of IBTC was used to construct the NOR, OR and INHIBITION molecular logic gates.

Keywords: Chemosensor; TDDFT; Molecular logic gate; Molecular switches; Sensing mechanism.

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