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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Promotional effect of macrocyclization in O_2N_x naphtha-aza-crown macrocyclic ligands on fluorescence chemosensing of Al(III)

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Abstract

Two new macrocyclic ligands L_n (L and L') bearing two fluorophore naphthalene moieties were synthesized and characterized by employing ¹H and ¹³C NMR, IR, microanalysis as well as mass spectrometry. Comparative studies on the effect of assorted metal cations as Cr(III), Cu(II), Zn(II), Cd(II), Pb(II), Na(I), Ni(II), Co(II), Ba(II), Fe(II), Al(III), Mg(II), Cs(I), Ca(II), Hg(II), K(I), Mn(II), Ag(I), Fe(III) on fluorescence and UV-vis spectra of L_n in ethanol illustrated that both of the macrocycles were sensitive and selective fluorescence chemosensors for Al(III). Remarkable binding constant values as 1.36×10^5 M⁻¹ and $1.15 \times$ 10^5 M^{-1} alongside 1:1 stoichiometry for Al(III)/L and Al(III)/L' were established by employing fluorescence spectrophotometry. Monitoring of probable coordination sites on L_n to Al(III) by ¹H NMR spectroscopy indicated on the coordination of both N- and O-donor groups in DMSO- d_6 . In order to elucidate the effect of macrocyclic nature in this O_2N_x naphtha-aza-crown family on the observed fluorescence chemosensing behavior of metal ion, two new O₂N_x-donor macroacyclic ligands were also prepared and characterized by the abovementioned methods. The comparative experiments revealed that the macrocyclization had an escalating role on the fluorescence parameter of the macrocycle as a metal-ion chemosensor.

Graphical abstract



Keywords: naphtha-tetraaza-crown, fluorescence, Al(III) chemosensor, macroacyclic

1. Introduction

Currently, the study of emission chemosensors for metal ion detection is primarily considerable owing to their easiness, high sensitivity, and quick responses [1-7]. In this

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