



# Hydroxychalcone Color Indicators for pH and Fluoride Ion

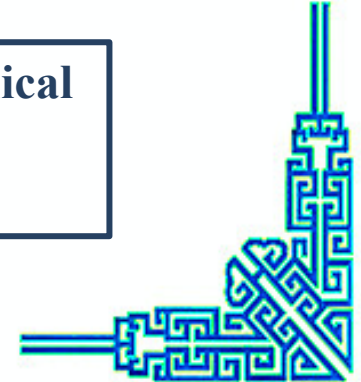

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Akihiko Tsuda<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Chaolu Eerdun<sup>1\*</sup>



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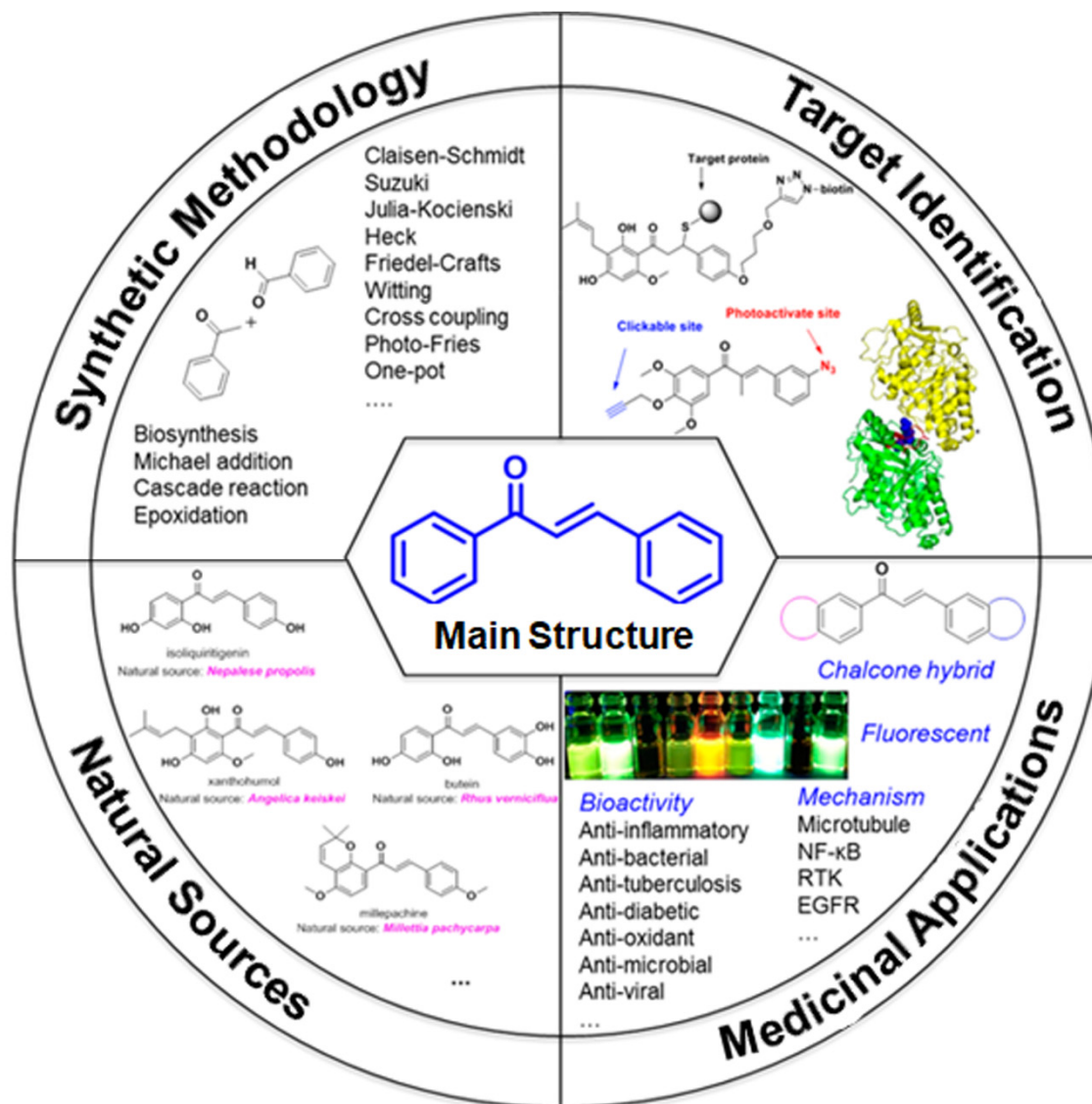


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Science, Kobe University, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan



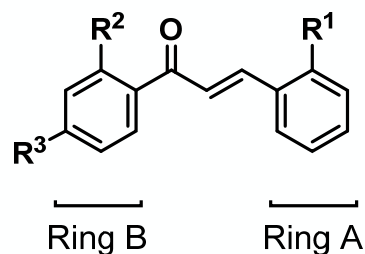
CSAC2021: 1st International Electronic Conference on Chemical  
Sensors and Analytical Chemistry  
01/07/2021 - 15/07/2021

# Chalcone

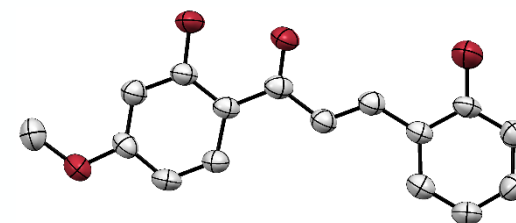


C. Zhuang, W. Zhang, C. Sheng, W. Zhang, C. Xing, Z. Miao,  
*Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 7762–7810.

# Synthesis of CLN1-6



CLN	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1	OH	OH	OCH <sub>3</sub>
2	H	H	OCH <sub>3</sub>
3	H	OH	OCH <sub>3</sub>
4	OH	H	OCH <sub>3</sub>
5	OH	OH	H
6	OH	OH	F



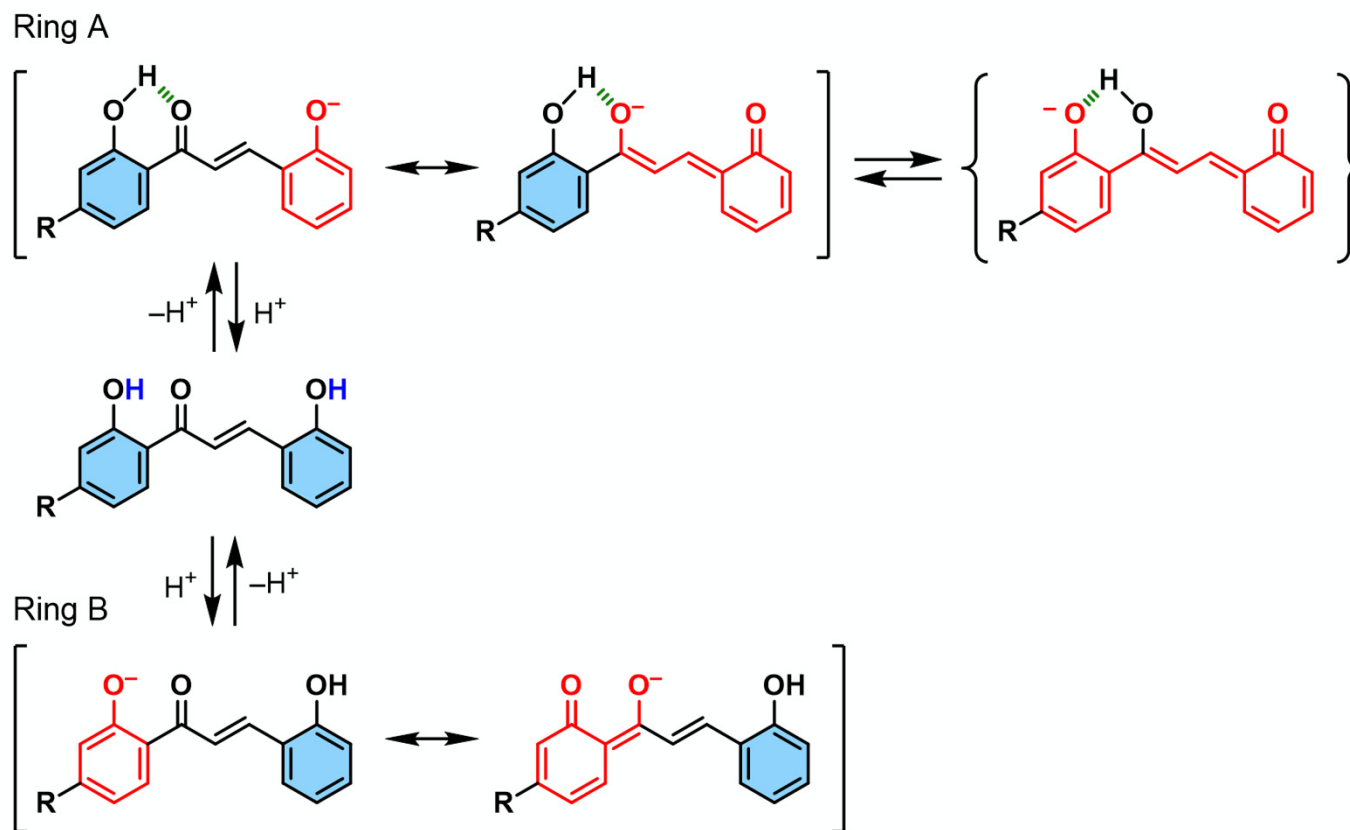
X-ray Crystal Structure of CLN1

Little attention has been paid to water-soluble chalcones. In this study, we focused on a chalcone diol, in which its two OH groups are directly attached to the phenyl ring A and B. In this work, we report synthesis of CLN1-6 and their applications as chemosensors.

Y. Du, F. Liang, M. Hu, R. Bu, M. Wang, A. Tsuda, C. Eerdun,  
*RSC Adv.* **2020**, *10*, 37463.

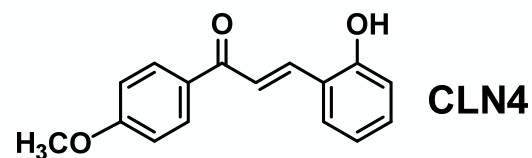
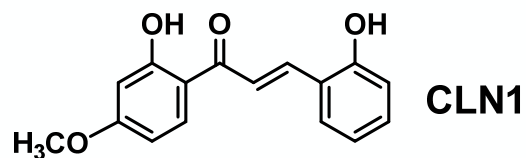


# A Schematic Illustration of the Possible Ionization of Chalcone Diol

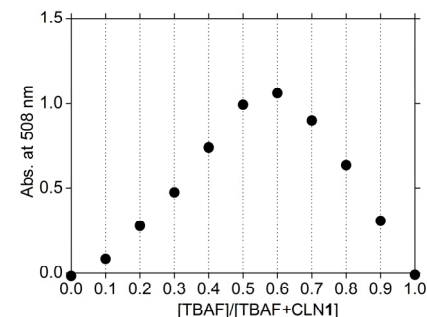
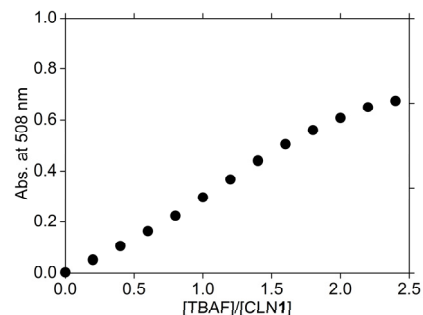
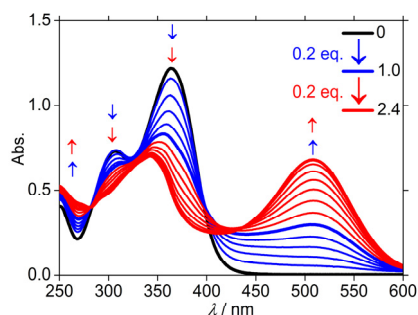




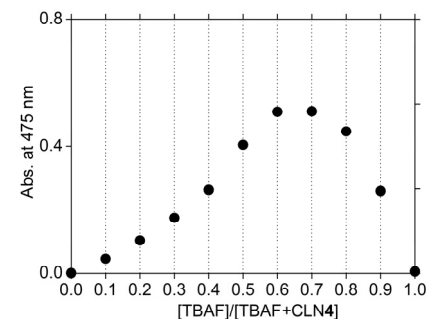
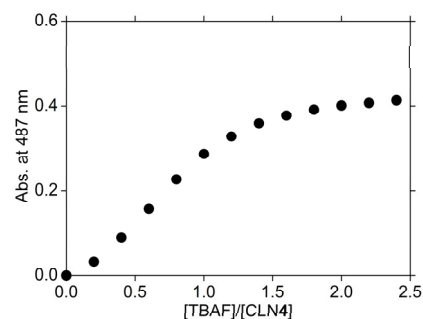
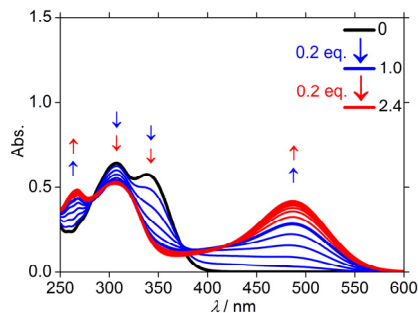
# Absorption Spectral Changes



(a)

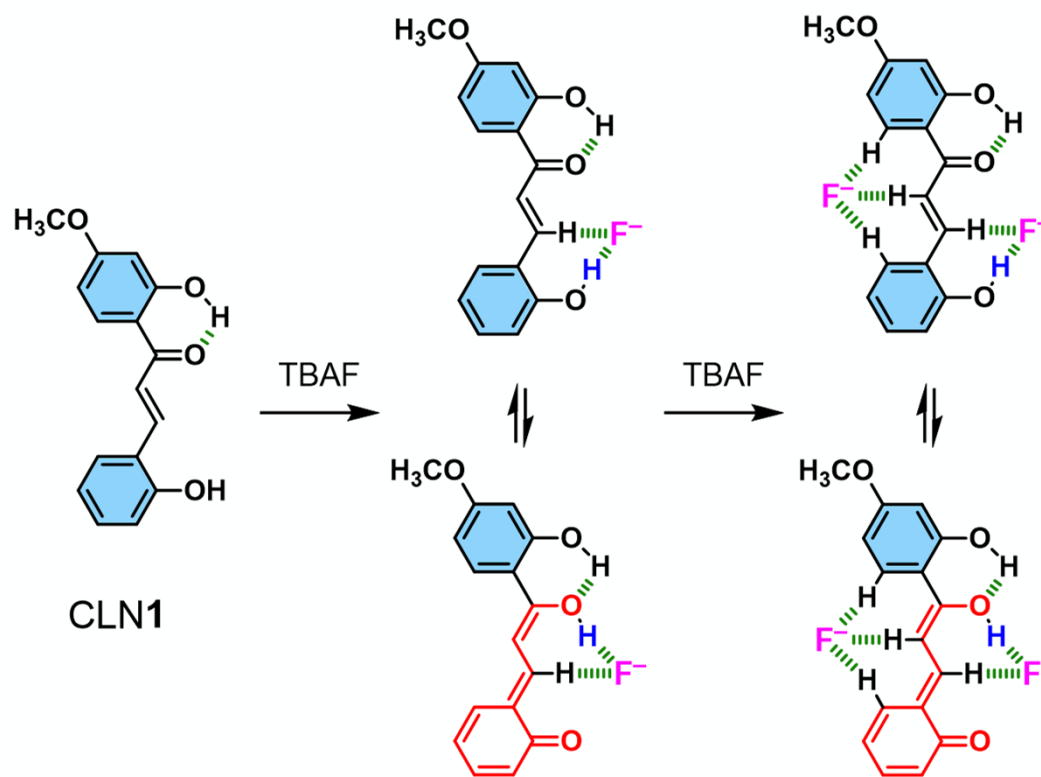


(b)



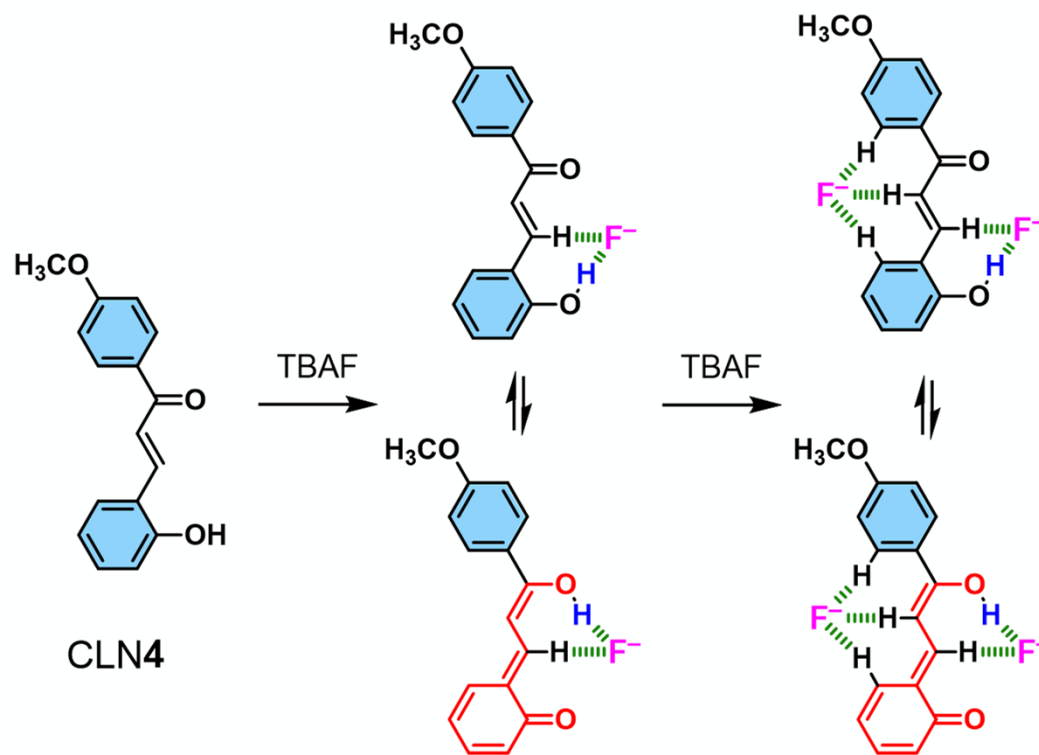
UV-vis absorption spectral titrations of (a) CLN1, (b) CLN4 ( $4.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) with TBAF in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 298 K (left), plots of the absorbance change at  $\lambda_{\max}$  with respect to [TBAF]/[CLN] (center), and Job plots for the absorbance changes with respect to [TBAF]/[TBAF + CLN] (right).

# A Possible Mechanism for the Interactions of CLN1 and F<sup>-</sup>

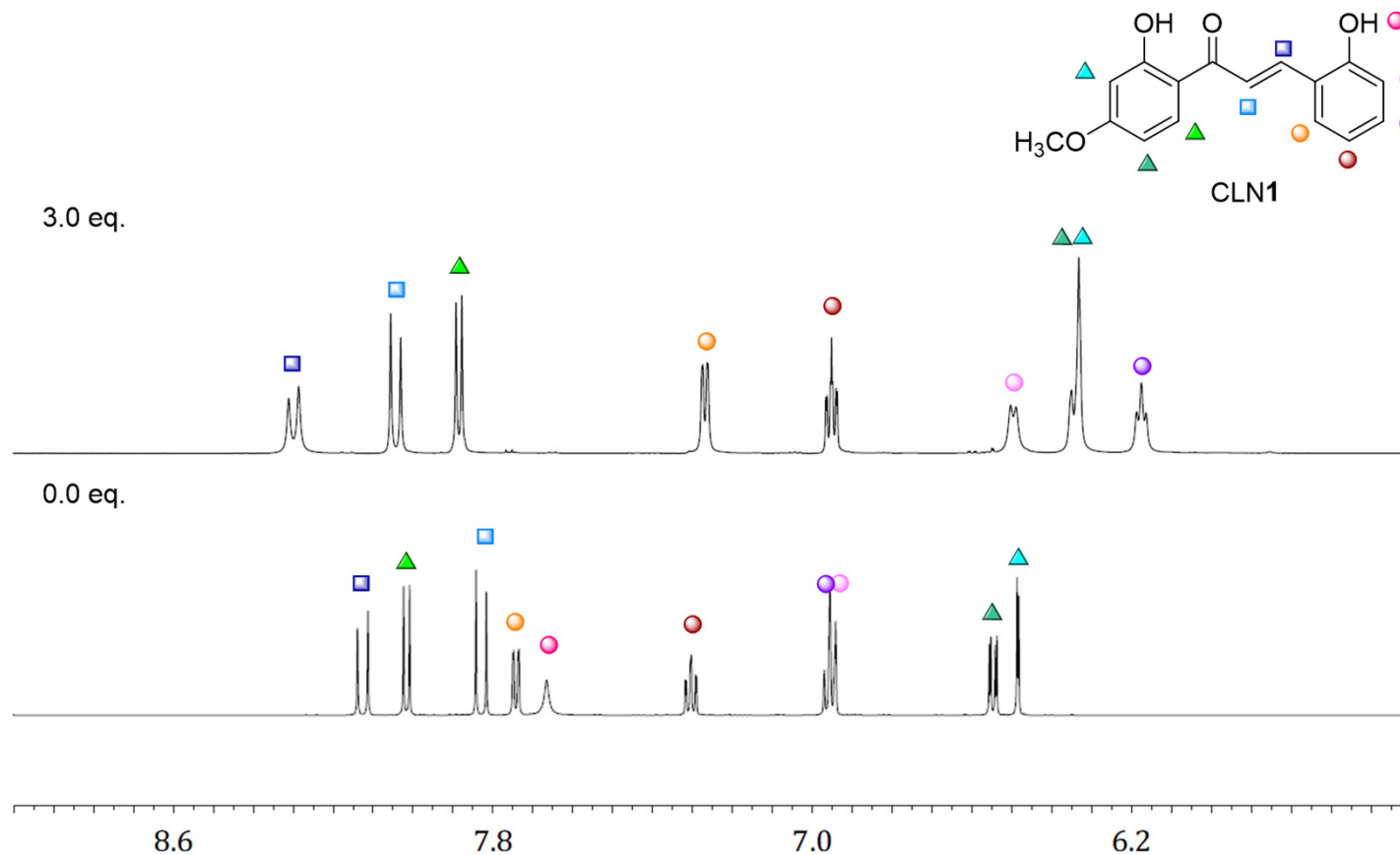




# A Possible Mechanism for the Interactions of CLN4 and F<sup>-</sup>

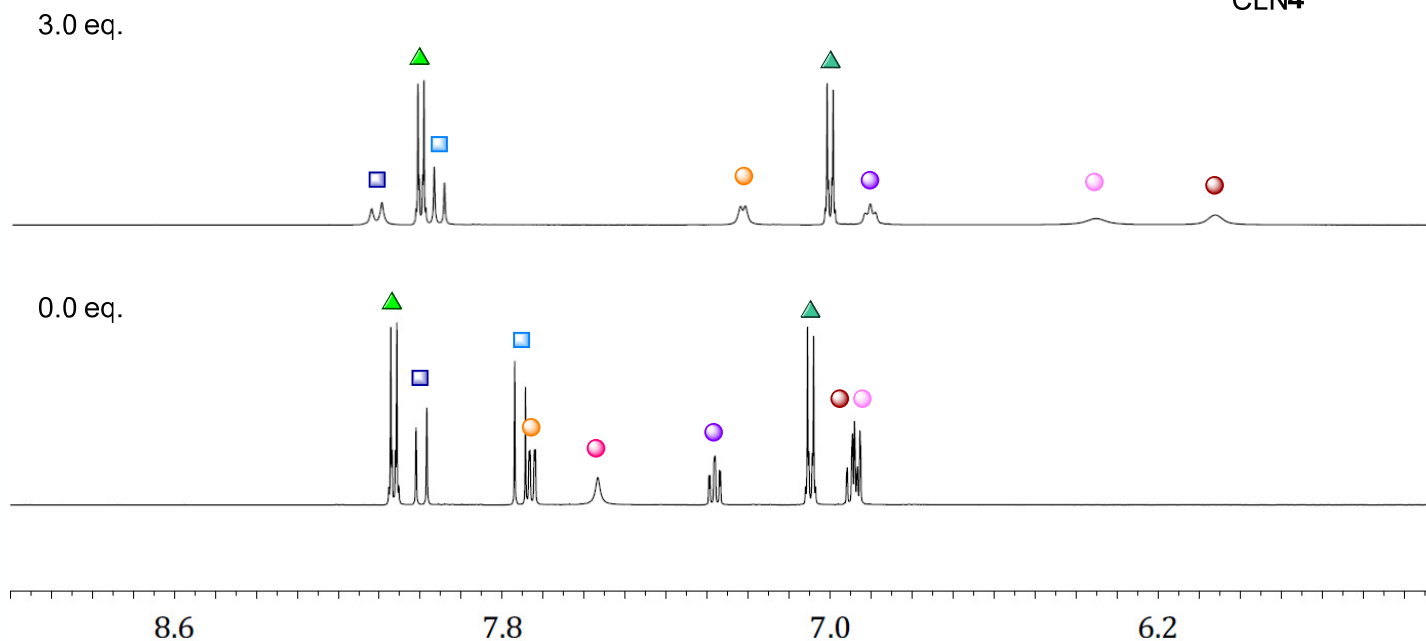
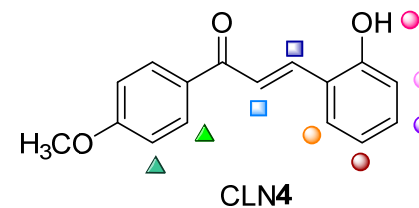


# $^1\text{H}$ NMR Spectrum



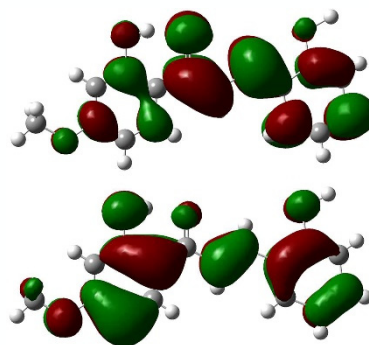
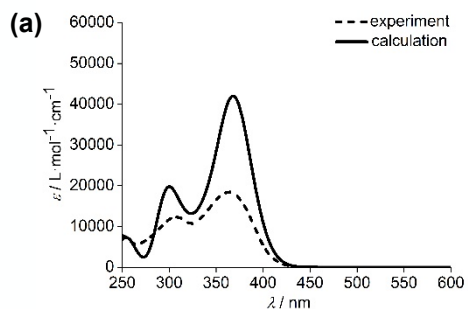
The changes observed in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz) of CLN1 ( $1.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) upon titration with TBAF in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  at 293 K.

# <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum



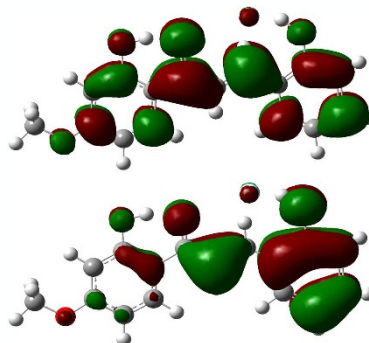
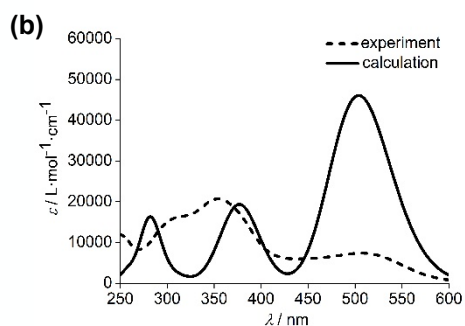
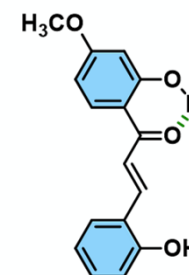
The changes observed in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (600 MHz) of CLN4 ( $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$  mol·L<sup>-1</sup>) upon titration with TBAF in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 293 K.

# TD-DFT Calculations



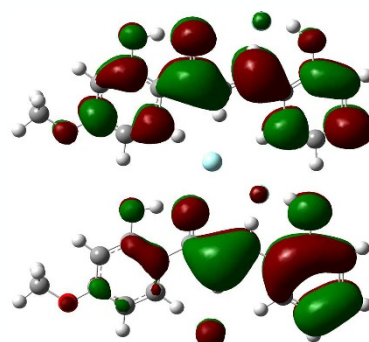
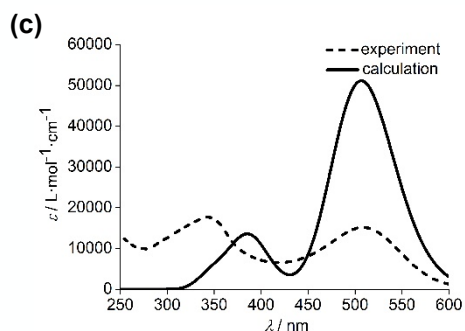
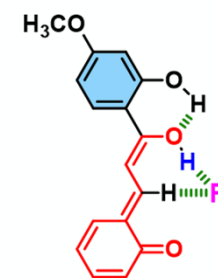
LUMO

HOMO



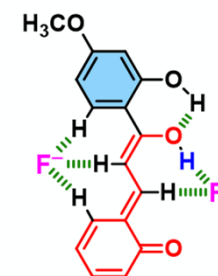
LUMO

HOMO



LUMO + 1

HOMO



The DFT calculations of the electronic absorption spectra and HOMO and LUMO of (a) CLN1, (b) CLN1·F<sup>-</sup> and (c) CLN1·2F<sup>-</sup> at the B3LYP/6-311++g(d,p) level. The calculations were demonstrated with X-ray crystallographic data of CLN1 with OH–F<sup>-</sup> distance = 1.34 Å.

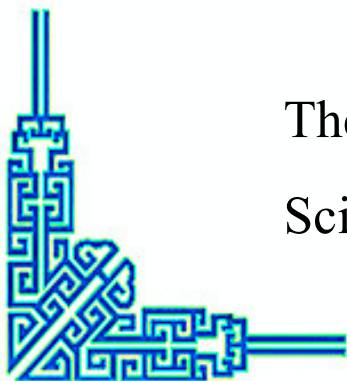
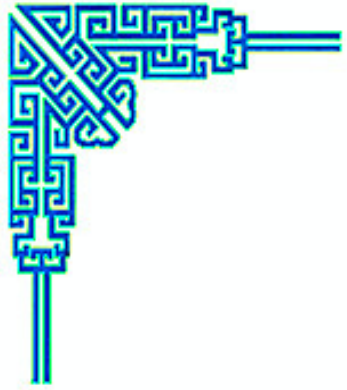
# Summary

◆ CLN1 shows a vivid color change from colorless to yellow (halochromism) in water at  $\text{pH} \geq 10$ .

◆ These chalcone diols showed selective vivid colorations from colorless to red upon the addition of TBAF in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ .

◆ This study provides future strategies for the molecular design of chalcone-based chemical sensors and bioactive chemical substances.





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