

On the origin of the blue color in the iodine / iodide / starch supramolecular complex

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Iodine experiments

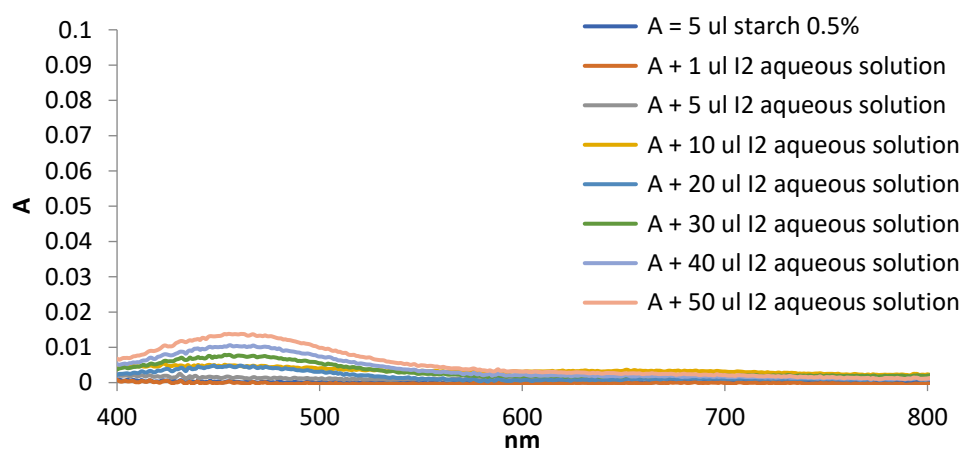


Figure S1. UV-vis spectra of starch – I₂ mixtures. Conditions: 5 µL starch 0.5%, to which indicated amounts of I₂ aqueous solution were added.

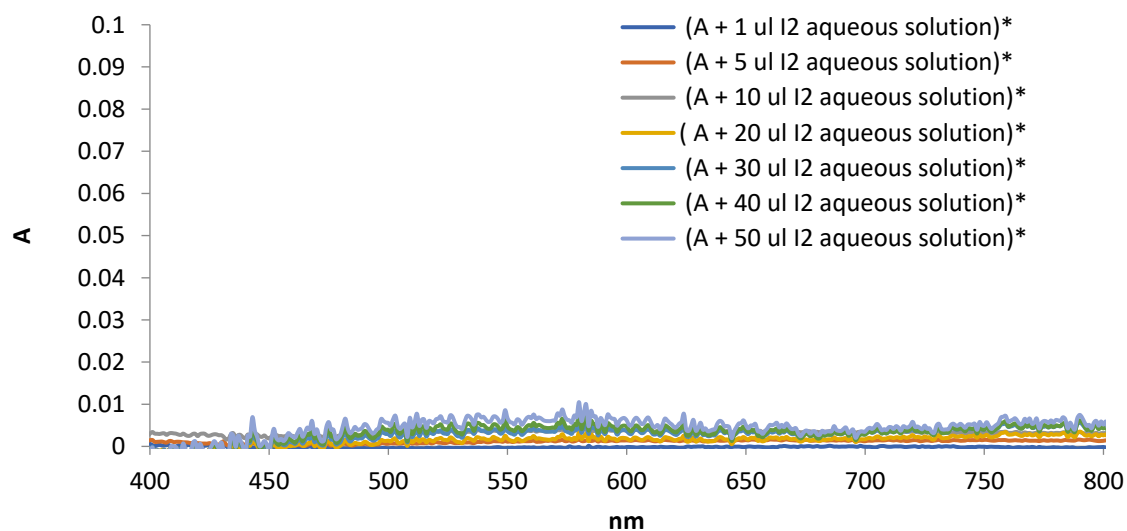


Figure S2. Same data as in Figure S1, after subtracting the from each spectrum the corresponding spectrum of a starch-free I_2 aqueous solution of the same concentration.

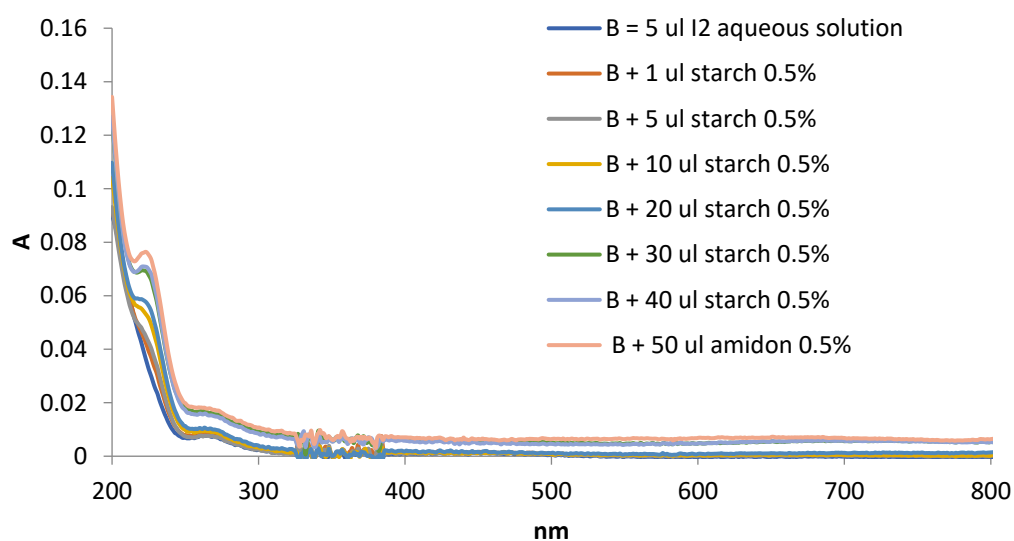


Figure S3. UV-vis spectra of an I_2 aqueous solution, to which indicated amounts of starch 0.5% solution were added.

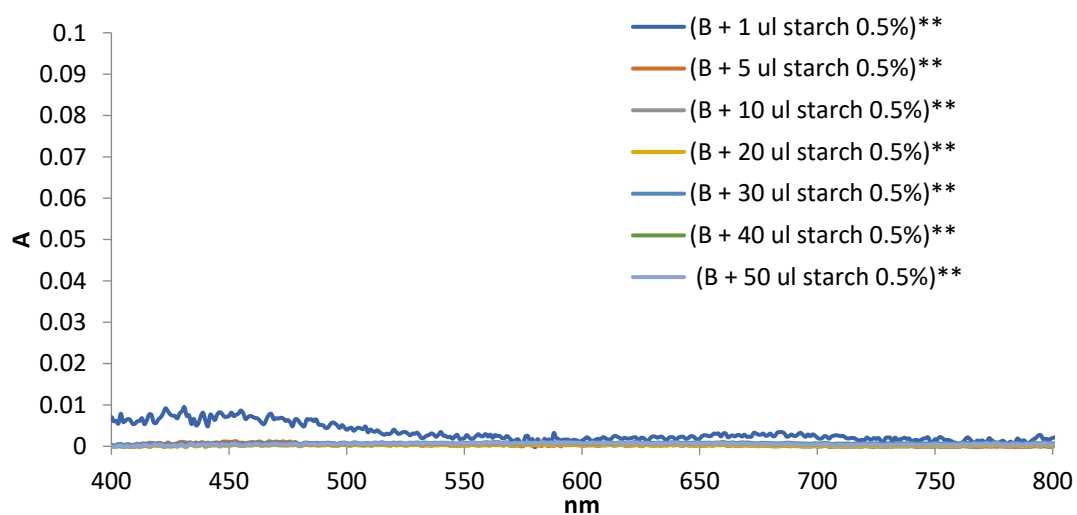


Figure S4. Corrections made to spectra from Figure S3 by subtracting the control spectra of starch at indicated concentrations.

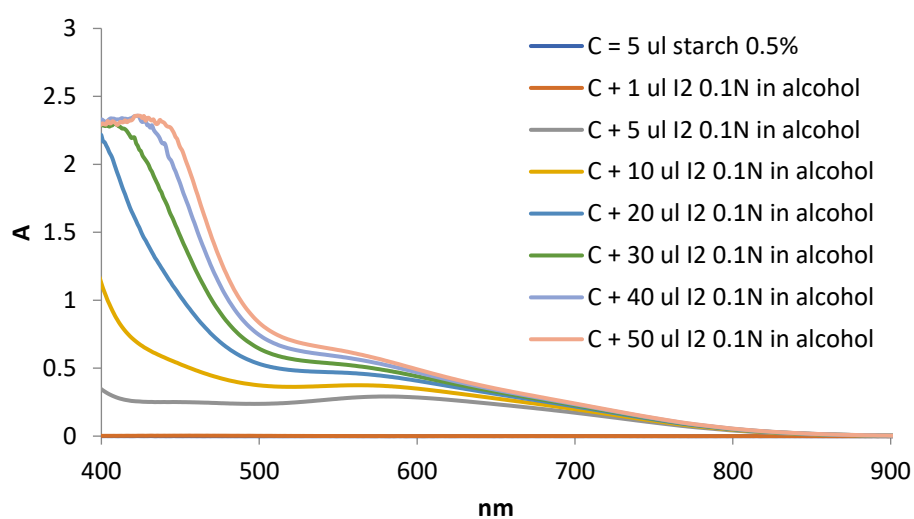


Figure S5. UV-vis spectra of starch 0.5%, to which different amounts of solution of I_2 0.1N in alcohol were added.

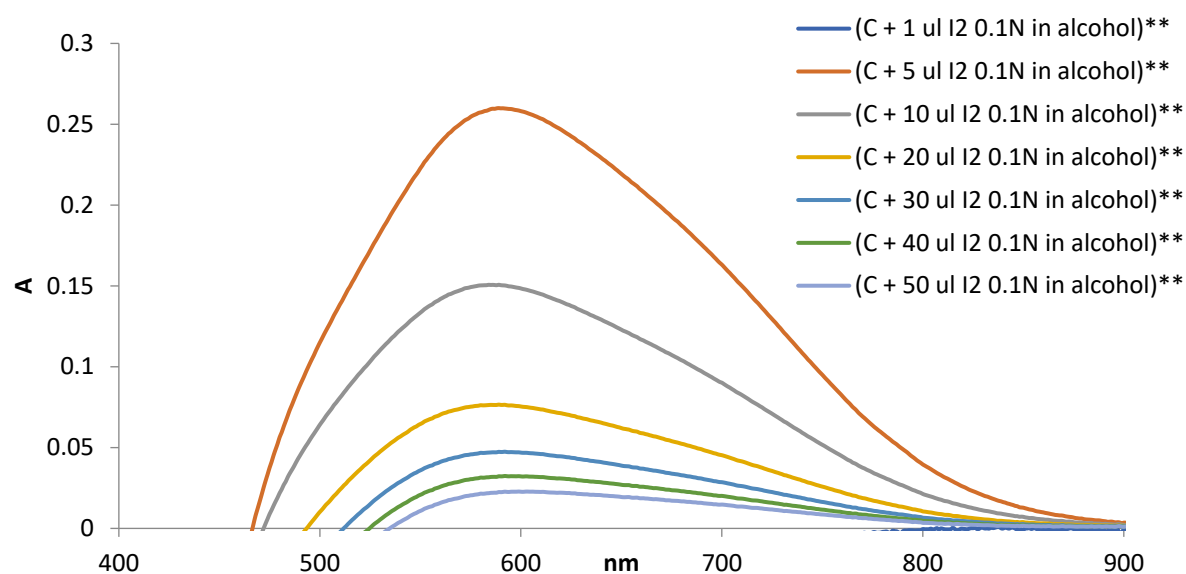


Figure S6. Corrections made to spectra from Figure S5 by subtracting the control spectra of I₂ at indicated concentrations.

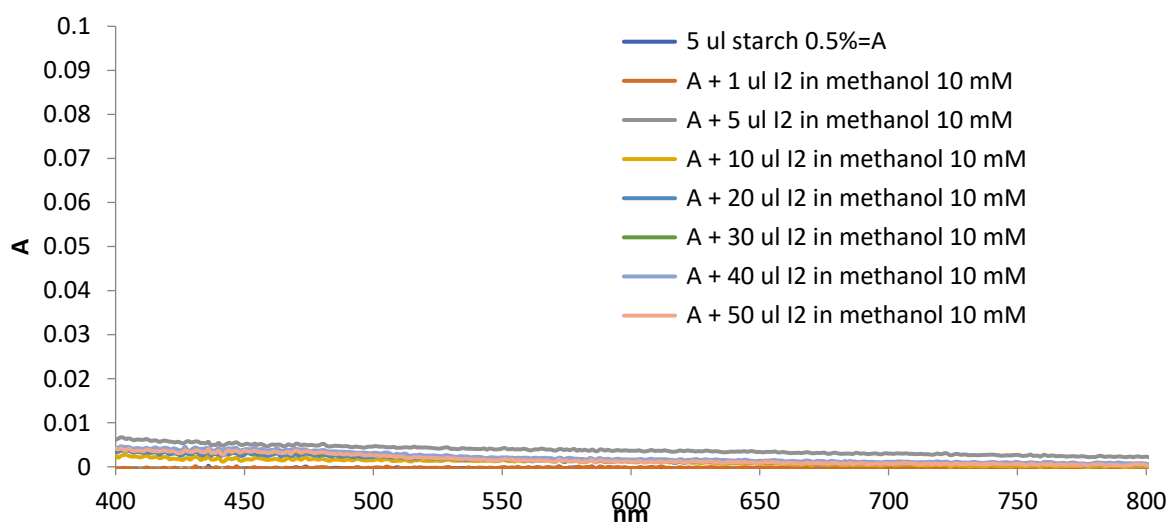


Figure S7. UV-vis spectra of starch 0.5%, to which indicated amounts of solution I₂ in methanol 10 mM were added.

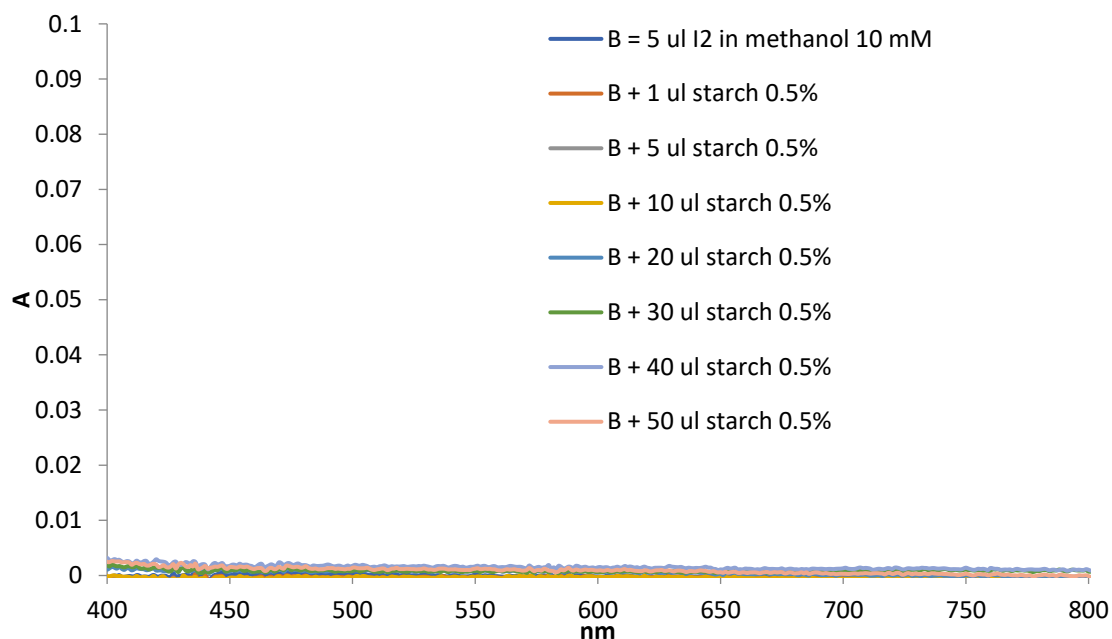


Figure S8. UV-vis spectra of water, to which I_2 from a 10 mM stock solution was added, followed by indicated amounts of 0.5% starch solution.

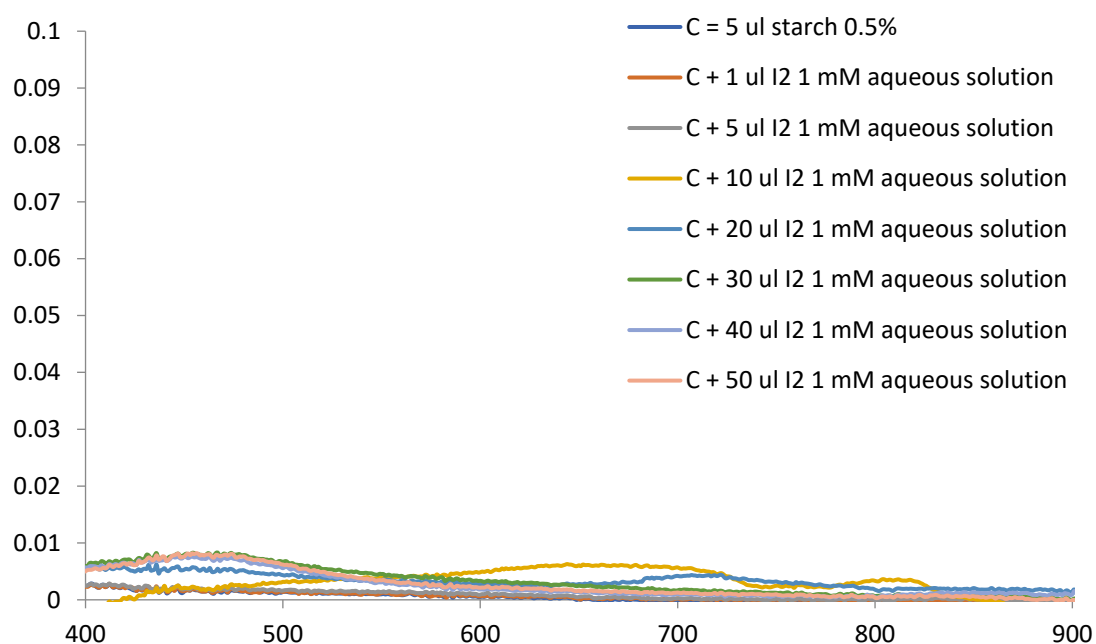


Figure S9. UV-vis spectra of starch solutions to which indicated amounts of I_2 1 mM aqueous solution were added.

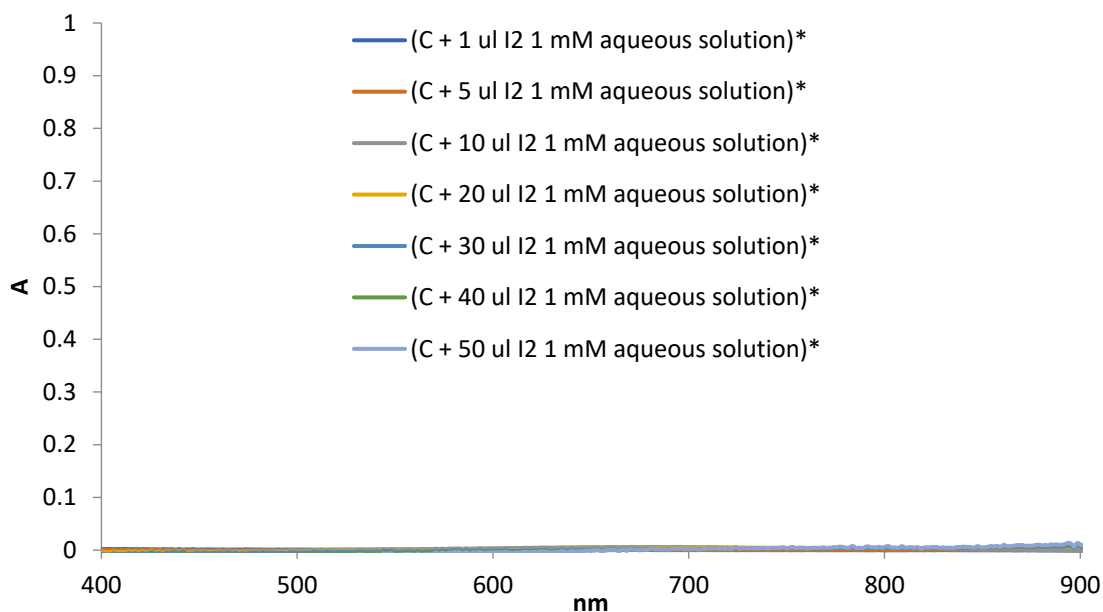


Figure S10. Corrections made to spectra from Figure S9 by subtracting the control spectra of I_2 at indicated concentrations.

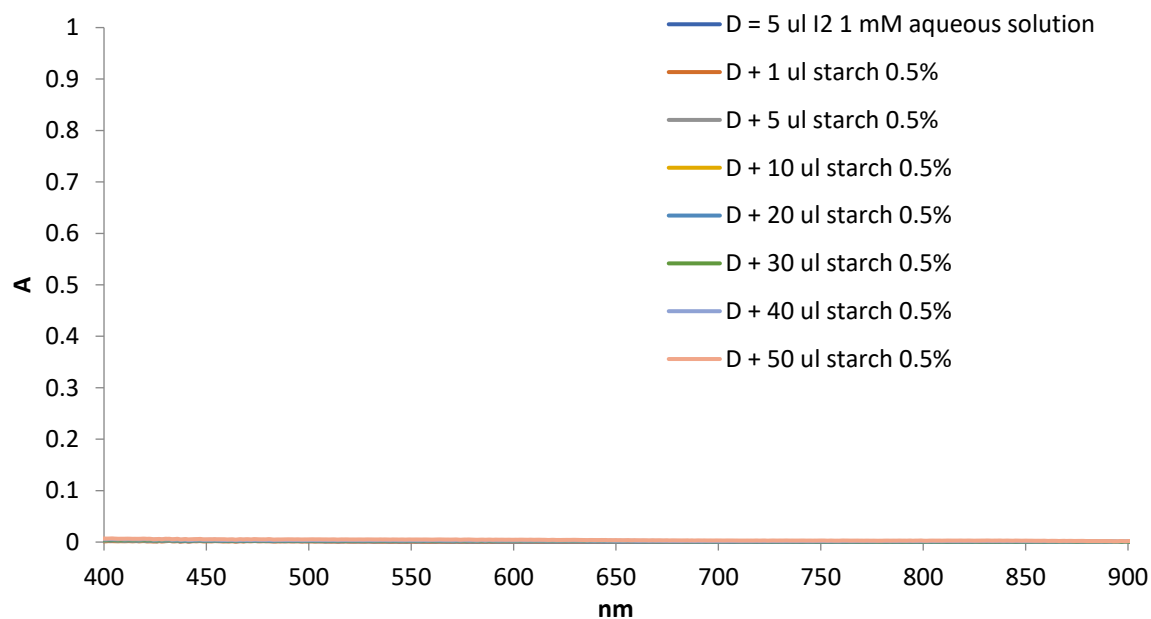


Figure S11. UV-vis spectra of a 1 mM I_2 aqueous solution, to which indicated amounts of starch 0.5% solution were added.

Experiments with iodine-iodide

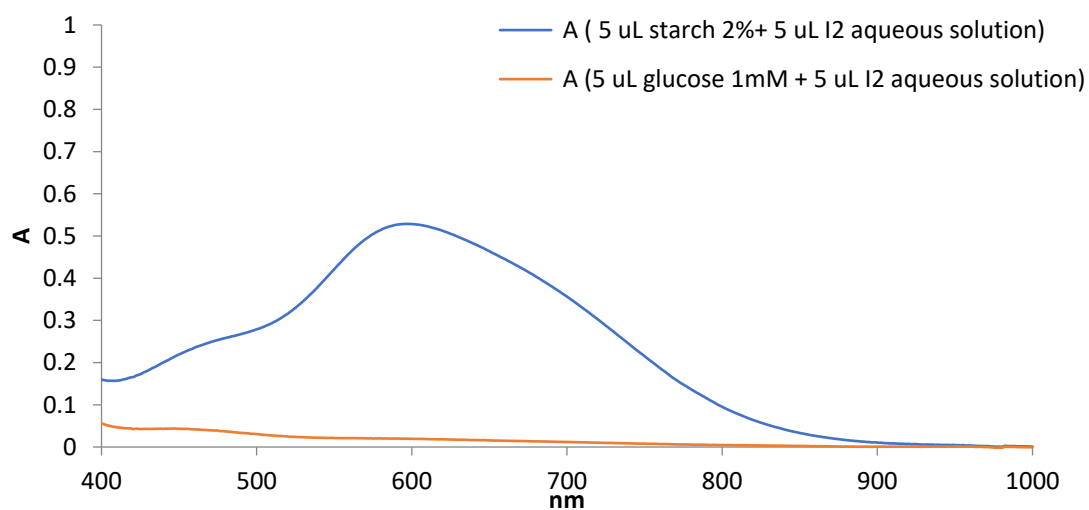


Figure S12. UV-vis spectra of starch 2% / glucose 1 mM to which 5 μ L solution of iodine-iodide aqueous solution were added.

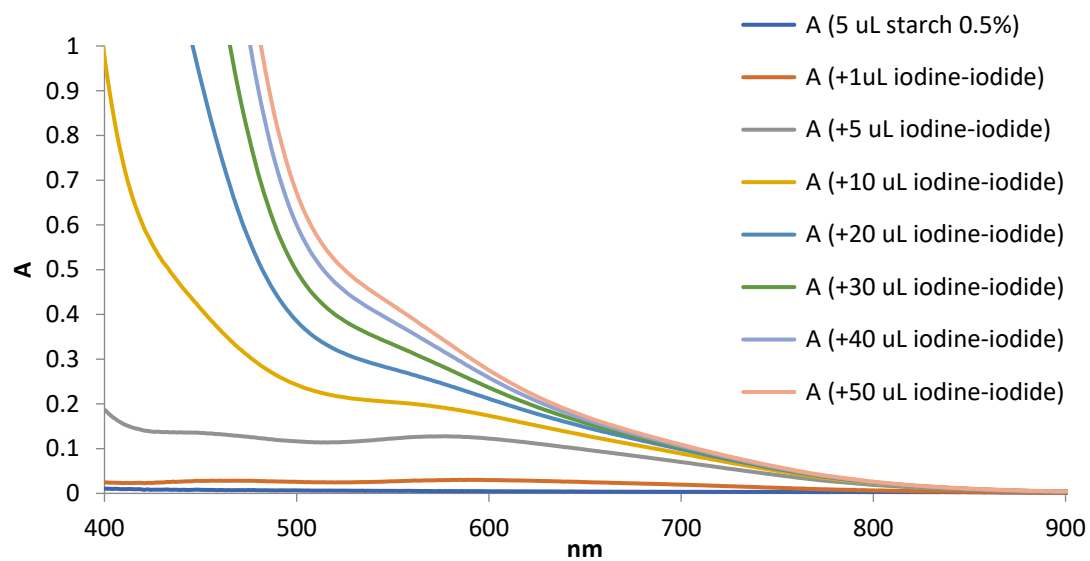


Figure S13. UV-vis spectra of starch 0.5%, to which iodine-iodide was added.

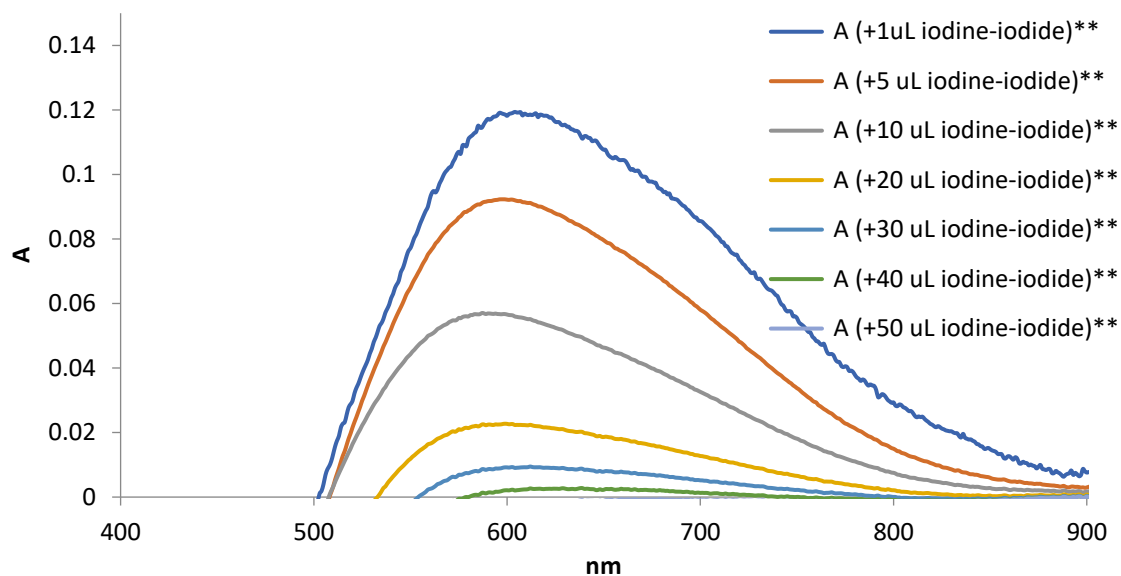


Figure S14. Same spectra as in Figure S13, now corrected by subtracting the control spectra of iodine-iodide solutions collected in the absence of starch.

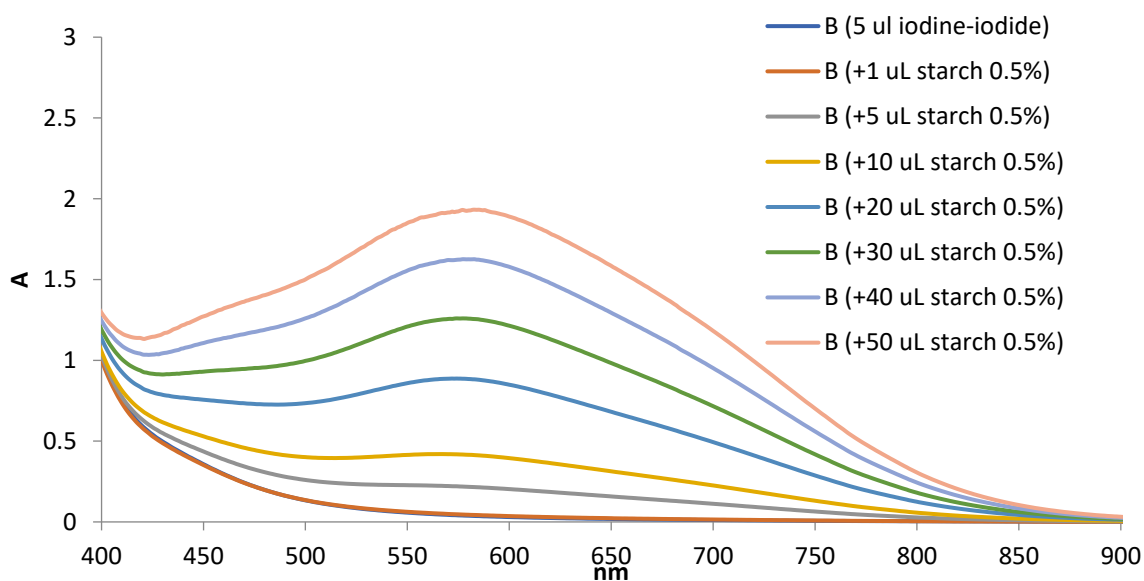


Figure S15. – UV-vis spectra of an iodine-iodide aqueous solution to which indicated amounts of starch 0.5% solution were added.

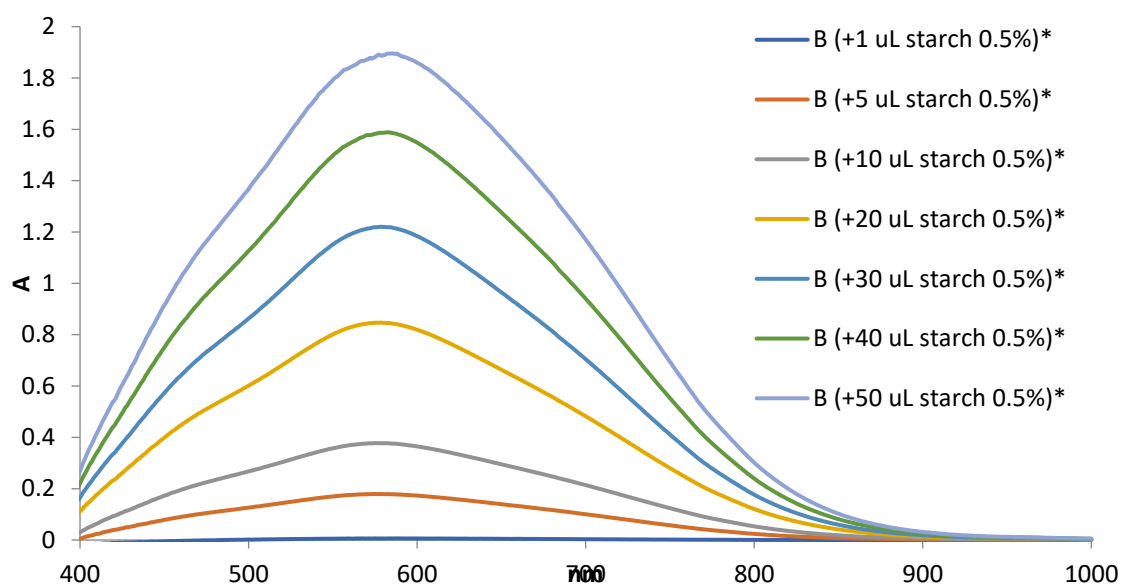


Figure S16. Same spectra as in Figure S15, now corrected by subtracting the control spectra of starch solutions collected in the absence of iodine.

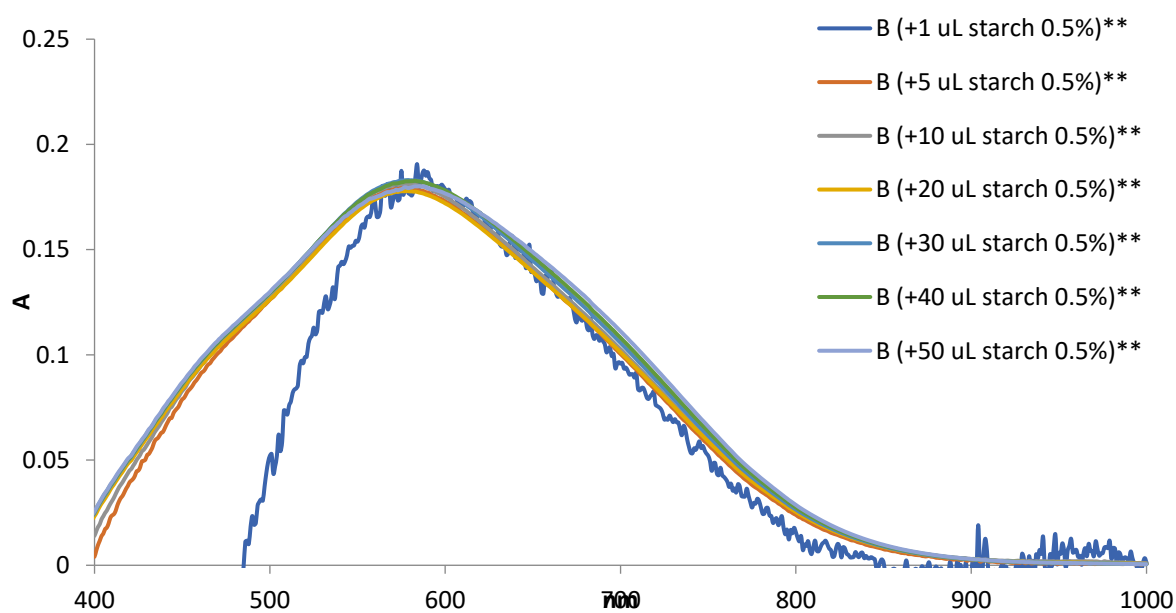


Figure S17. Same spectra as in Figure 16, multiplied by arbitrary constants each, so that a clearer comparison of the shapes of the maxima can be offered.

Experiments with amylase

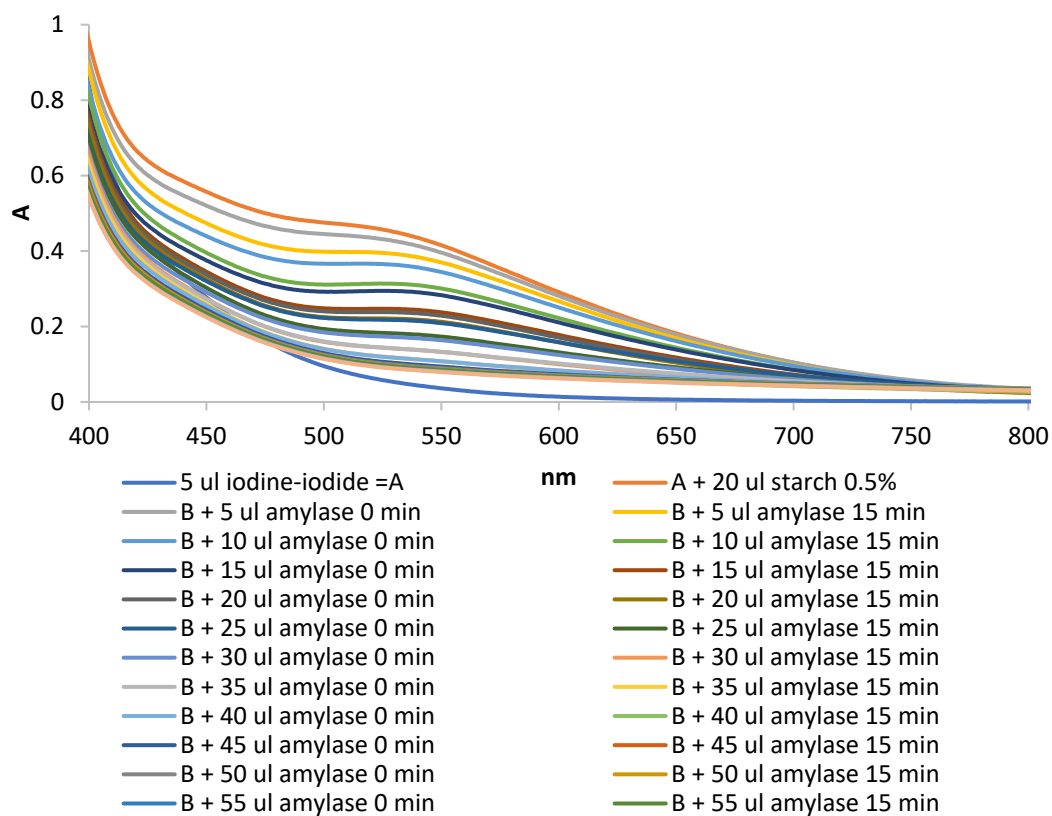


Figure S18. Time evolution of UV-vis spectra of an iodine-iodide mixture, to which starch and amylase were added.

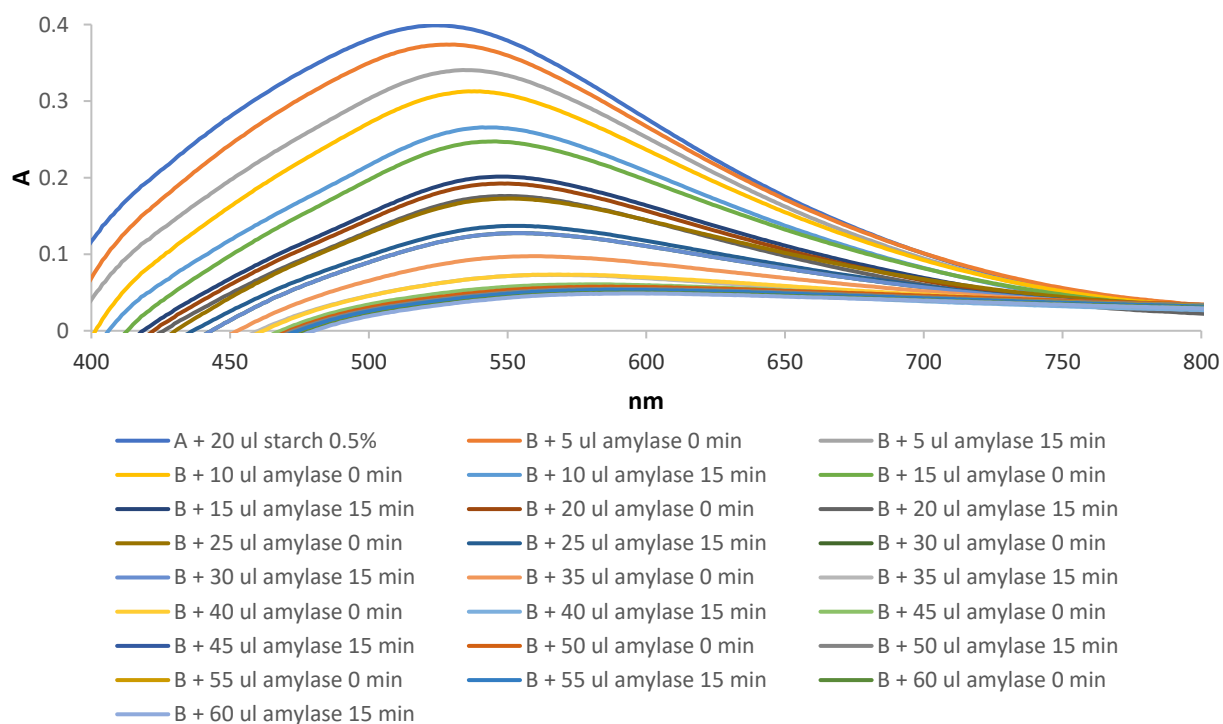


Figure S19. Same spectra as in Figure S18, now corrected by subtracting the control spectrum of the iodine-iodide solution.

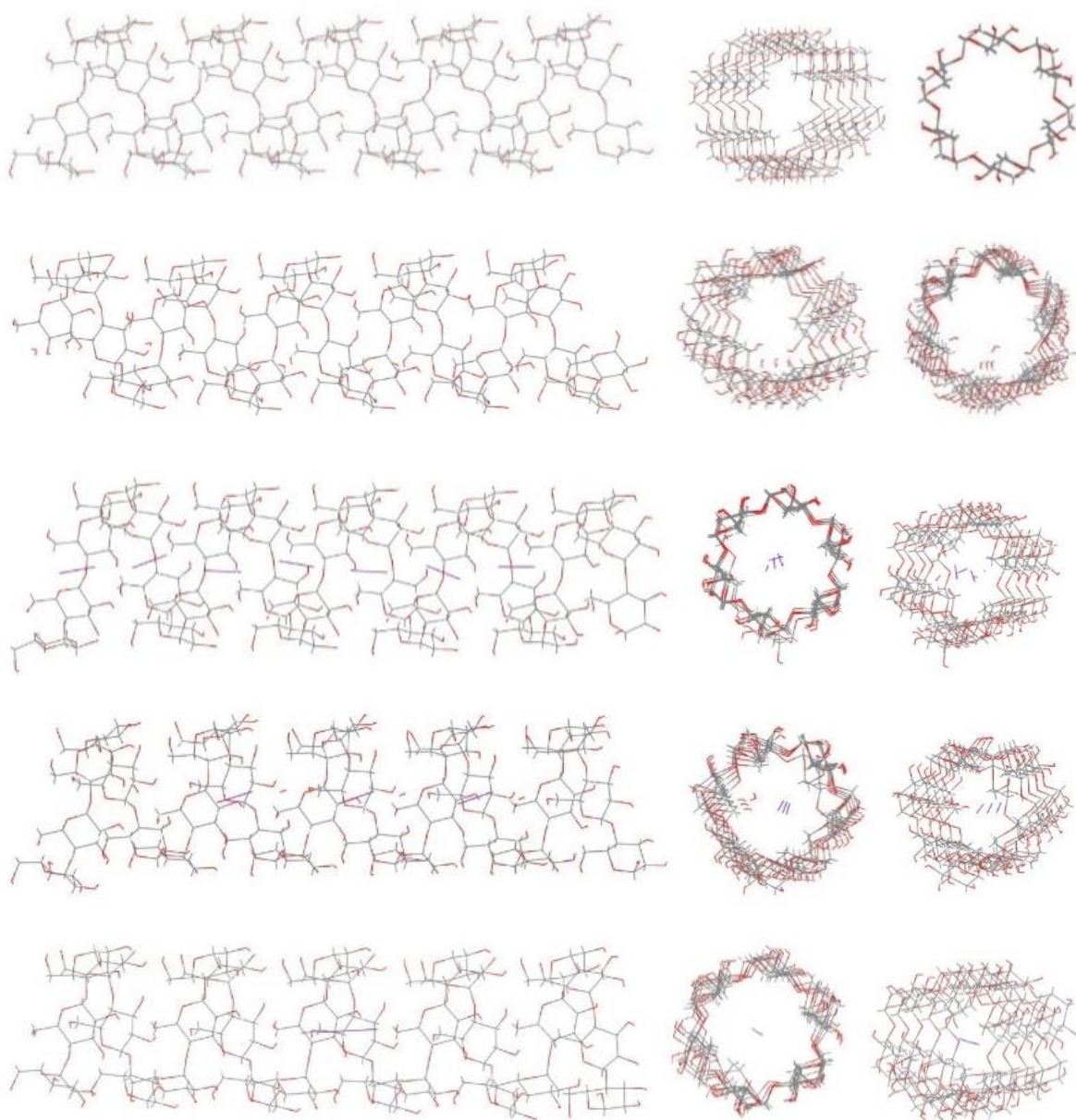
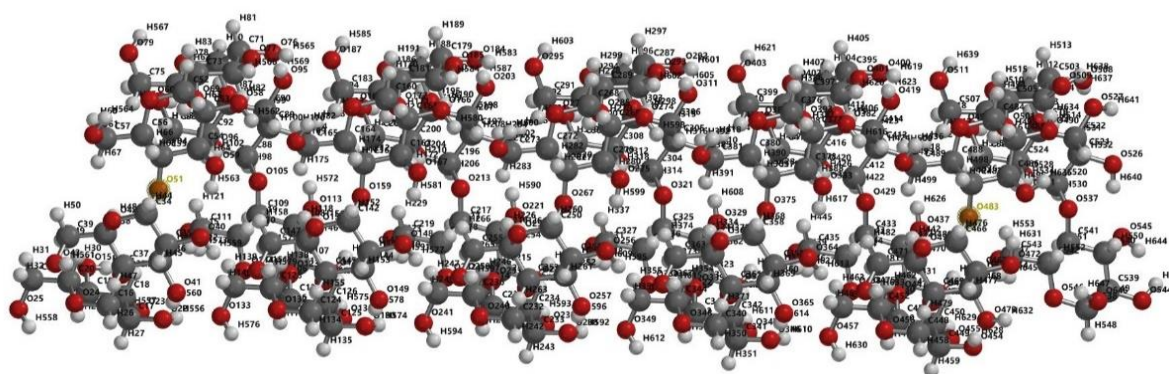
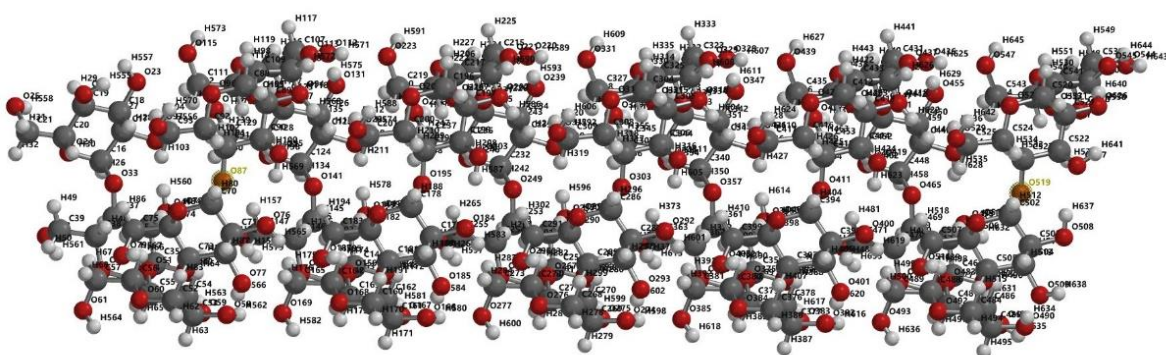


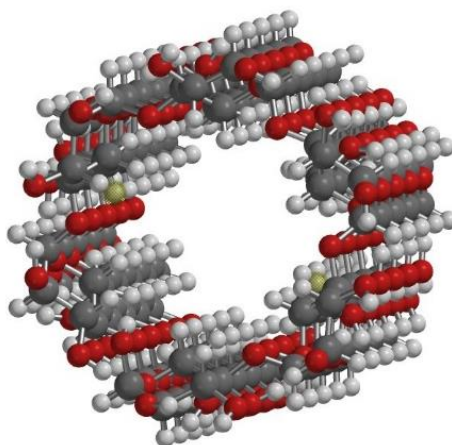
Figure S20. - Structures of AM1-optimized amylose models, in order of rows: A, A-H₂O, A-I₂, A-I₂-H₂O, A-I₃.



O51-O483



O87-O519



H424-H481

Figure S21. Structure of the amylose model helix, showing in yellow highlight the atoms employed for estimating the changes in helix length/diameter (as discussed in main text, Table 1).

Table S1. Key distances (Å) derived computed for iodine-amylose models. The starting geometry of the A models featured a length of 32.69 Å (measured from O51 to O483 and O87 to O519) and a diameter of 7.04 Å (measured from H424 to H481, cf. Supporting Information).

Model	Helix length	Helix diameter	I-I distances
I ₂	-	-	2.54
I ₃ ⁻	-	-	2.62
(I ₂) ₃	-	-	Intramolecular: 2.55 / 2.55 / 2.55 Intermolecular: 2.94 / 2.94
A	32.90	7.15	-
A-H ₂ O	34.38	7.82	-
A-I ₂	33.08	7.44	Intramolecular: 2.55 / 2.56 / 2.56 / 2.56 / 2.56 / 2.56 / 2.55 Intermolecular: 2.85 / 2.84 / 2.84 / 2.83 / 2.83 / 2.84
A-I ₂ -H ₂ O	34.00	7.89	Intramolecular: 2.65 / 2.65 / 2.65 Inter-I ₂ : 7.60 / 5.80 H ₂ O-I: 4.56 / 5.09 / 3.92 / 3.92 / 3.79 / 3.93
A-I ₃ ⁻	34.04	7.14	2.65 / 2.65

Table S2. AM1 energies (kcal/mol) of amylose models employed in the present study.

	Energy	Total interaction energy	Interaction energy per small molecule
H ₂ O	-59.2	-	-
I ₂	19.8	-	-
I ₃ ⁻	-42.3	-	-
(I ₂) ₃	49.4	-10.0	-3.3
A	-7224.1	-	-
A-H ₂ O	-7547.8	-27.7	-5.5
A-I ₂	-7083.0	2.5	0.4
A-I ₂ -H ₂ O	-7406.2	-4.7	-0.7
A-I ₃ ⁻	-7275.6	-9.2	-9.2

Table S3. Solvent effects on TD-DFT-predicted maxima and oscillator strengths for selected iodine/iodide models.

Model	ϵ (solvent)	Wavelength (nm)	Oscillator strength
I ₂	1.0 (vacuum)	588	0.0015
I ₂	9.1 (dichloromethane)	608	0.0014
(I ₂) ₂	1.0 (vacuum)	692	0.0019
(I ₂) ₂	9.1 (dichloromethane)	646	0.0019
I ₃ ⁻	1.0 (vacuum)	372	0.0000
I ₃ ⁻	9.1 (dichloromethane)	365	0.0000
I ₅ ⁻	1.0 (vacuum)	365	0.0007
I ₅ ⁻	9.1 (dichloromethane)	360	0.0007
I ₂ --I ₃ ⁻ --I ₂	1.0 (vacuum)	680	1.5507
I ₂ --I ₃ ⁻ --I ₂	2.3 (benzene)	648	1.5668
I ₂ --I ₃ ⁻ --I ₂	9.1 (dichloromethane)	566	1.4483
I ₂ --I ₃ ⁻ --I ₂	32.7 (methanol)	541	1.4483
I ₂ --I ₃ ⁻ --I ₂	80.0 (water)	537	1.3979
I ₂ —I ₅ ⁻ --I ₂	1.0 (vacuum)	681	1.9297
I ₂ —I ₅ ⁻ --I ₂	9.1 (dichloromethane)	548	2.2216
I ₂ —I ₅ ⁻ --I ₂	32.7 (methanol)	527	2.1917