## Supplementary Material

## Novel chromotropic dyes with surface activity and a regulable color transition point derived from phenolsulfonphthalein

## Jie Shan,<sup>a, b, c</sup> Haitao Sun,<sup>b, c, e</sup> Jiquan Liu,<sup>c, d</sup> Zhiwei Yan,<sup>b, c</sup> Kun Zhu,<sup>f</sup> Xiangdong Yu,<sup>b</sup> Yinke Dou<sup>e</sup>

 <sup>a</sup> Taiyuan University of Technology, Editorial Office of Shanxi Coal, Taiyuan;030024, China; <sup>b</sup> National Engineering Laboratory for Coal Mining Machinery, Taiyuan; 030012, China; <sup>c</sup> China Coal Technology and Engineering Group Taiyuan Research Institute Co. Ltd., Taiyuan; 030012, China; <sup>d</sup> College of Mechatronics Engineering, North University of China, Taiyuan; 030051, China; <sup>e</sup> College of Electrical and Power Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan; 030024, China; <sup>f</sup> China Coal Technology and Engineering Group, Beijing; 100013, China *Email: shanjie@tyut.edu.cn*

**Table of Contents** 



Figure s-1. The IR spectra of 3a and 3b (3a in black color and 3b in red color).



Figure s-2. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra of 3a.



Figure s-3. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra of **3b**.



Figure s-4. The IR spectra of 3c.



Figure s-5. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>CNMR spectra of 3c.