Supporting Information

Facile Synthesis of Rhodamine-Based Highly Sensitive and Fast Responsive Colorimetric and Off-On Fluorescent Reversible Chemosensors for Hg2+: Preparation of a Fluorescent Thin Film Sensor

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Experimental
General methods

NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 400 MHz spectrometer in deuterated chloroform and DMSO-d$_6$. MALDI-TOF mass spectra were recorded on a Biflex Bruker Mass spectrometer using 2-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CCA) or 2,5-dihydroxy-benzoic acid (DHB) as the matrix. ESI-Mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics microTOF. UV-vis absorption measurements were performed on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 25 UV/VIS spectrometer. Fluorescent spectra were recorded using a Perkin Elmer luminescence spectrometer LS50B. Infrared spectra were obtained on a Nicolet Impact 410 using KBr pellet. Column chromatography was carried out using silica gel (Kieselgel 60, 0.063 – 0.200 mm, Merck). All reagents were standard analytical grade and used without further purification.

Commercial grade solvents, such as acetone, hexane, dichloromethane, methanol and ethyl acetate, were distilled before use. MeCN was dried over CaH$_2$ and freshly distilled under a nitrogen atmosphere prior to use.

![Fluorescence spectral changes of L1 after the addition of 5 equiv of various cations.](image)

**Figure S1.** Fluorescence spectral changes of L1 after the addition of 5 equiv of various cations.
Figure S2. The B3LYP/LanL2DZ level-computed molecular orbitals contoured, HOMOs (Down) and LUMOs (Up) at an iso-surface value of 0.05 a.u. for L1•Hg^{2+}, L2•Hg^{2+}, L3•Hg^{2+} and L4•Hg^{2+}.

Figure S3 FT-IR spectra of L2, L2⊃Hg^{2+} and L2⊃Hg^{2+} after treatment with dilute NaOH.
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