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Supporting Information

Dianthracene-Cyclen Conjugate: The First Equal-Equivalent

Responding Fluorescent Chemosensor for Pb²⁺ in Aqueous Solution

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1. The determination of the fluorescence quantum yield

The fluorescence quantum yield (Q) is defined as the ratio of the number of photons emitted and the number of photons of the excitation light absorbed while the fluorescent substance absorbed photons. People usually use ratio method for the determination of the fluorescence quantum yield.

$$Q_{x} = Q_{r} \left(\frac{A_{r}(\lambda_{r})}{A_{x}(\lambda_{x})} \right) \left(\frac{I(\lambda_{r})}{I(\lambda_{x})} \right) \left(\frac{n_{x}^{2}}{n_{r}^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{D_{x}}{D_{r}} \right)$$

In this equations I(a) is the relative intensity of the exciting light at wavelength A, n is the average refractive index of the solution to the luminescence, D is the integrated area under the corrected emission spectrum, and A(a) is the absorbance of the solution at the exciting wavelength a. Subscripts x and r refer to the unknown and reference solutions, respectively.^[1,2]

In this paper, we use the same wavelength (365nm) to excite the sample and the standard sample, the two sdamples were dissolved in the same solvent (H₂O) then the middle two formulas of the equations are 1, so we only need to determine the absorbance (365nm) and the emission spectra of peak area integration. We use fluoresce in 1 N NaOH as reference, Qr = 0.85. The result of the calculation is the fluorescence quantum yield increase from 4.9% to 13.8% after A1 complex with the lead ions.

[1] E. Tamanini, K. Flavin, M. Motevalli, S. Piperno, L. A. Gheber, M. H. Todd and M. Watkinson, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2009, **49**, 3789-3800.

[2] J. N. Demas and G. A. Crosby, J. Phys. Chem., 1971, 76, 994.



Figure S1. Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity at 365 nm of A1 (10 μ M) in buffer solution. The pH of solution was adjusted by aqueous solution of NaOH (1 M) and HCl (1 M).



Figure S2. The color change of A1 (20 μ M) in HEPES (50 mM, pH = 7.4) under a UV lamp (365 nm) by addition of 2 equiv. different metal ions (from left to right: no metal ion, Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, Hg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺, Ag⁺, Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺, Ca²⁺, Na⁺, Co²⁺, K⁺, Li⁺, Cr³⁺, Mg²⁺, Al³⁺, Ba²⁺, Ni²⁺, Cd²⁺).



Figure S3. Job's plot of A1 and Pb²⁺. The total concentration of A1 and Pb²⁺ were kept at 10 μ M in HEPES (50 mM, pH = 7.4). (λ ex = 365 nm, λ em = 415 nm).



Figure S4. Fluorescence intensity of A1 at 365 nm as a function of $lg[Pb^{2+}]$ (1 -10 μ M) in the condition of the Pb²⁺ titration. (r = 0.977)



Figure S5 Fluorescent responses of A1 (10 μ M) to Pb²⁺ in the presence of Cu²⁺ and Hg²⁺ (50 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4). 1: 10 μ M Pb²⁺; 2: 10 μ M Pb²⁺ and 1 μ M Hg²⁺; 3: 10 μ M Pb²⁺ and 1 μ M Cu²⁺.



Figure S6. The ESI-TOF mass spectrum of a mixture of A1 and Pb(NO3)2.



Figure S7. UV-vis spectra of probe A1 (1 μ M) in 50mM HEPES (pH=7.4) and followed by Pb²⁺ (1 equiv.).



Figure S8. Fluorescence intensity of A1 at 415 nm as a function of $n(Pb^{2+})/n(A1)$ in the condition of the Pb^{2+} titration. One of them is in water (black, \blacksquare , r = 0.9934), another is in calf serum(red, \bigcirc , r=0.9898).



¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and HRMS spectra of A1, A2 and intermediates.



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