

1 ***Supporting Information:***

2
3

4 **Postage stamp size array sensor for the sensitive screen test of**
5 **heavy-metal ions**

6 Yu Zhang, Hui Li, Xiao Li, Ming Song, Liang Feng,* Yafeng Guan

7 Key Lab of Separation Science for Analytical Chemistry, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics,
8 Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian, Liaoning 116023, P. R. China

9

10 *Corresponding author.

11 Tel/Fax: (+86)-411-84379411

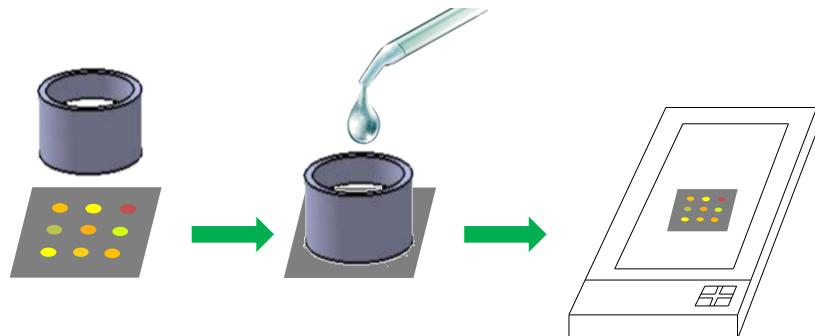
12 E-mail: fengl@dicp.ac.cn

13

14 ***Text S1.*** pH effect on Zn²⁺ detection at 2 mg/L by postage stamp-sized array sensor.

15 The pH effect was investigated using the representative heavy-metal ion Zn²⁺ at its
16 wastewater discharge standard concentration. A universal flatbed scanner was used to collect
17 array sensor images. After digitizing the red, green, and blue values of each heterocyclic azo
18 indicator dyes, the colour changes could be easily obtained by subtracting images before and
19 after exposure to heavy-metal ions. Control experiments were performed using distilled water
20 without any addition of heavy-metal ions. It is noticeable that the control experiments also
21 showed color changes simply due to the wetting of the indicators. Thus the difference map of
22 each heavy-metal ion was achieved by subtracting individual red, green, and blue values of
23 indicators after exposure to heavy-metal ion and distilled water. The array sensor showed clearer
24 colour changes with the increasing of basicity (SI, Figure S2). Because many heavy-metal ions
25 form insoluble hydroxides at high pH, we studied the color changes of indicators in the presence
26 of heavy-metal ions at pH = 6.5.

27



28

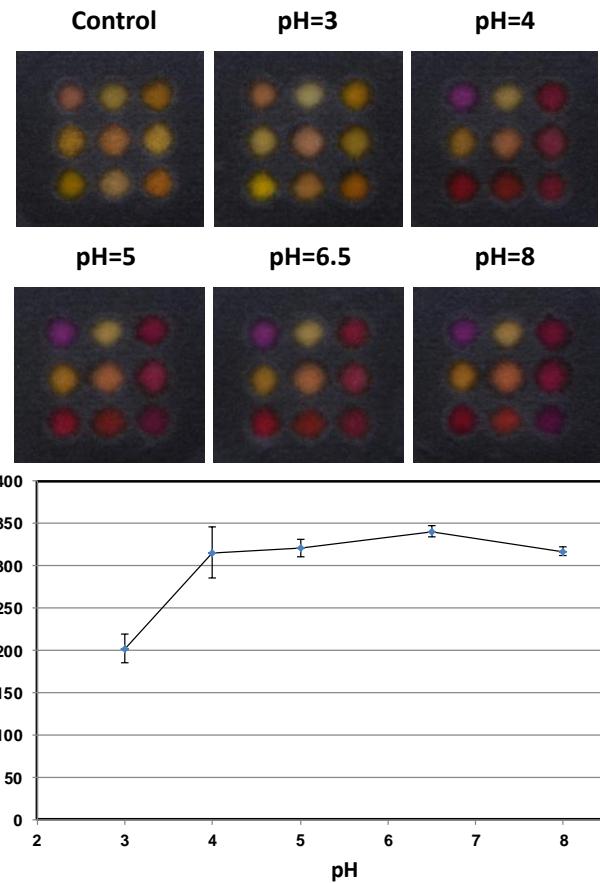
29

30

31

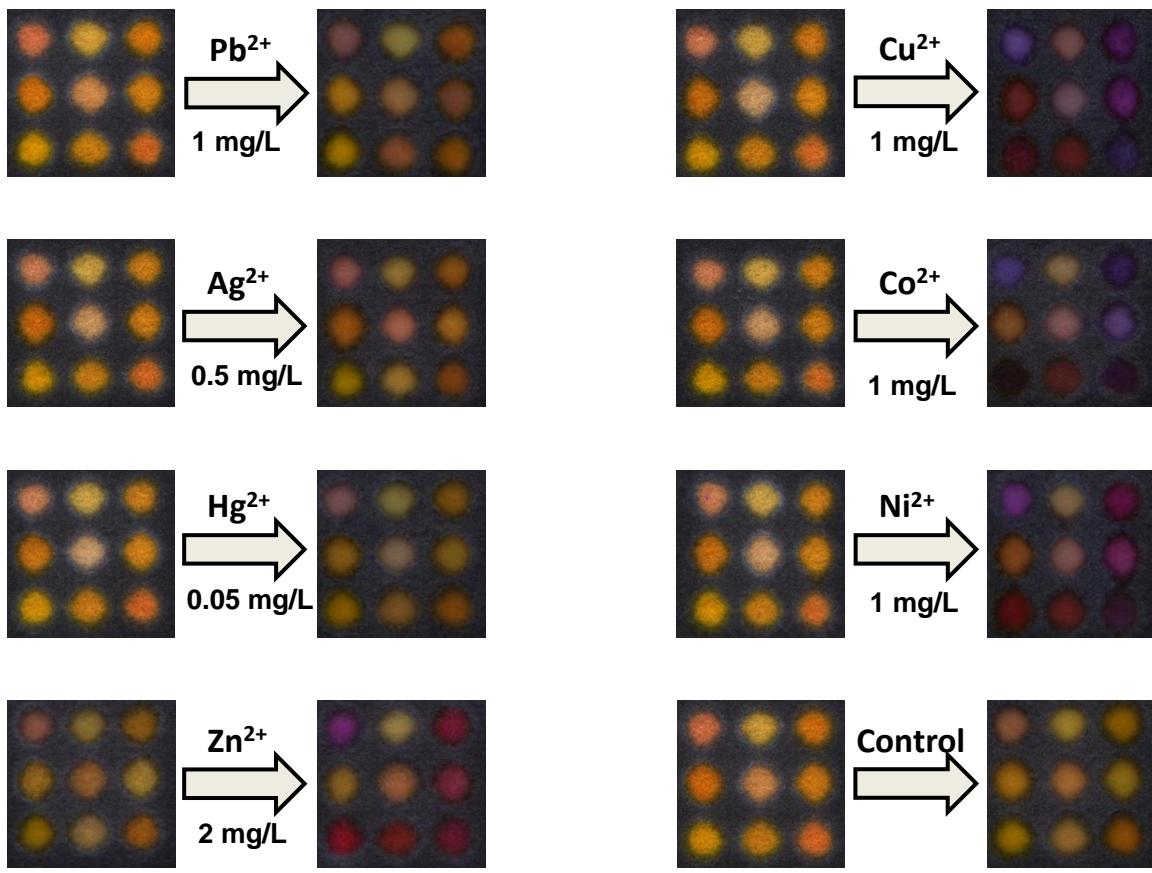
Figure S1. The experimental set-up.

32



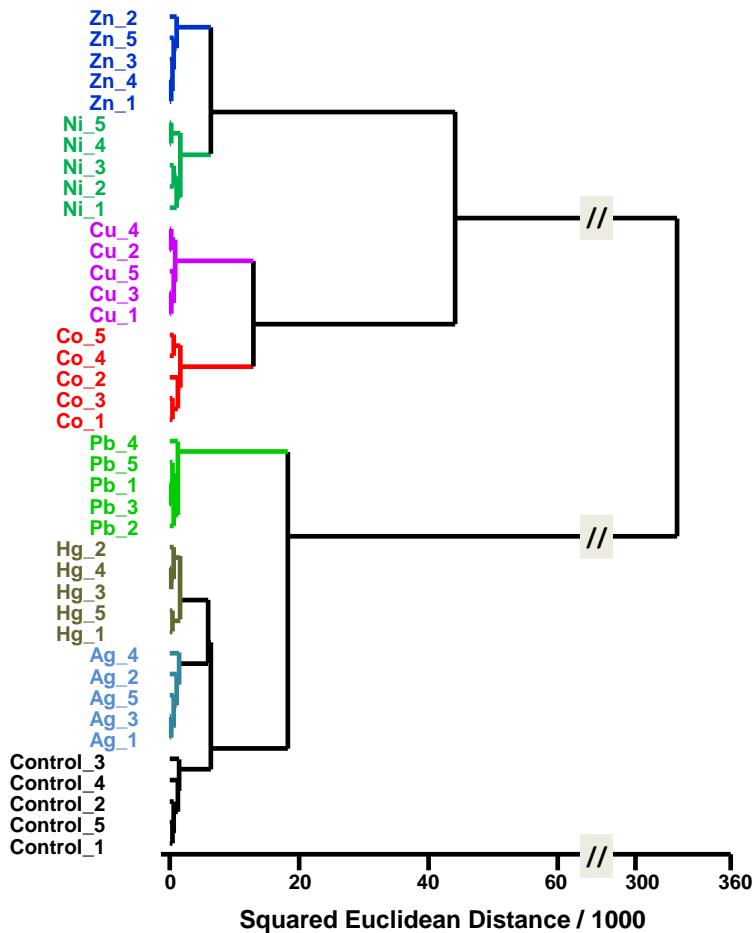
33

34 **Figure S2.** pH effect on Zn^{2+} detection at its wastewater discharge standard concentration (2
35 mg/L) by enrichment-based heterocyclic azo dyes array sensor.

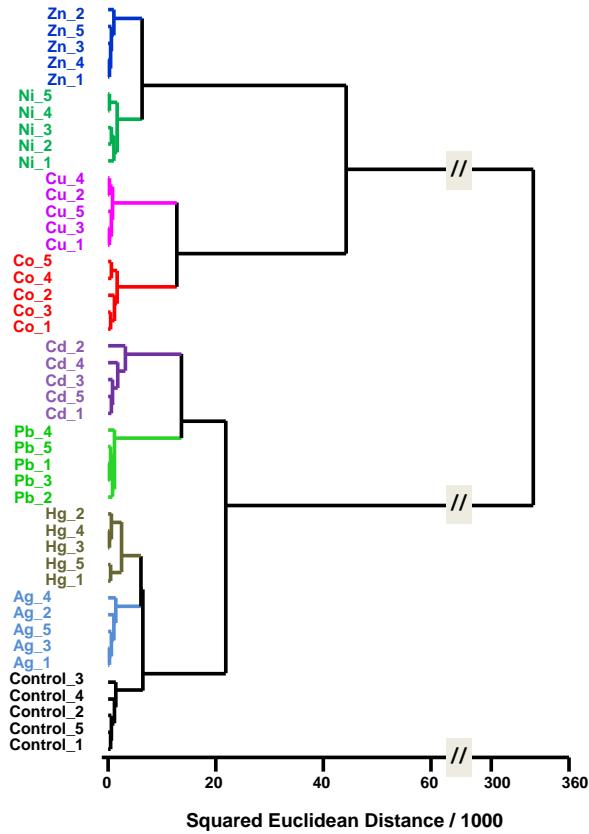


36
37
38
39
40

Figure S3. The colour responses of heterocyclic azo dyes array for seven heavy-metal ions at their wastewater discharge standard concentrations.



41
42 **Figure S4.** Hierarchical cluster analysis for seven heavy-metal ions at their wastewater discharge
43 standard concentration and a control. All experiments were run in quintuplicate trials. No
44 confusions or errors in classifications or errors in classification were observed in 40 trials.
45



46
47 **Figure S5.** Hierarchical cluster analysis for Cd²⁺ at its five-fold wastewater discharge standard
48 concentration and seven heavy-metal ions and a control. All experiments were run in
49 quintuplicate trials. No confusions or errors in classifications or errors in classification were
50 observed in 45 trials.

51
52

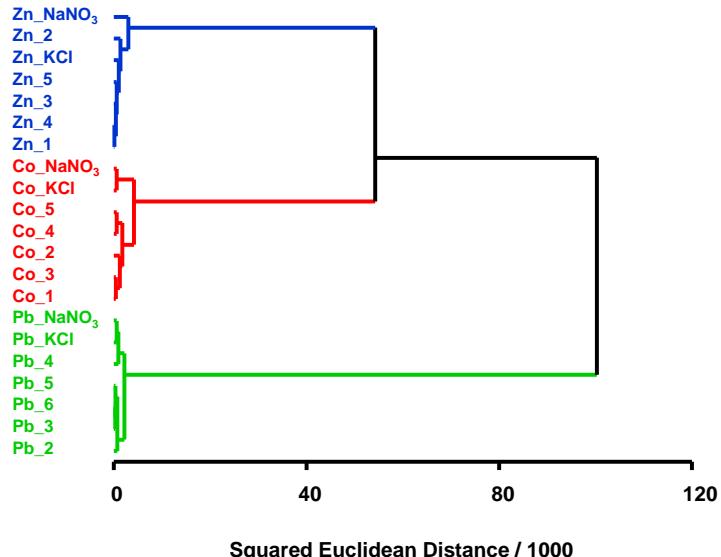


Figure S6. Hierarchical cluster analysis for three representative heavy-metal ions (Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , and Co^{2+}) at their wastewater discharge standard concentration and the mixture of heavy-metal ions and interference ions, e.g., Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^- , and NO_3^- .

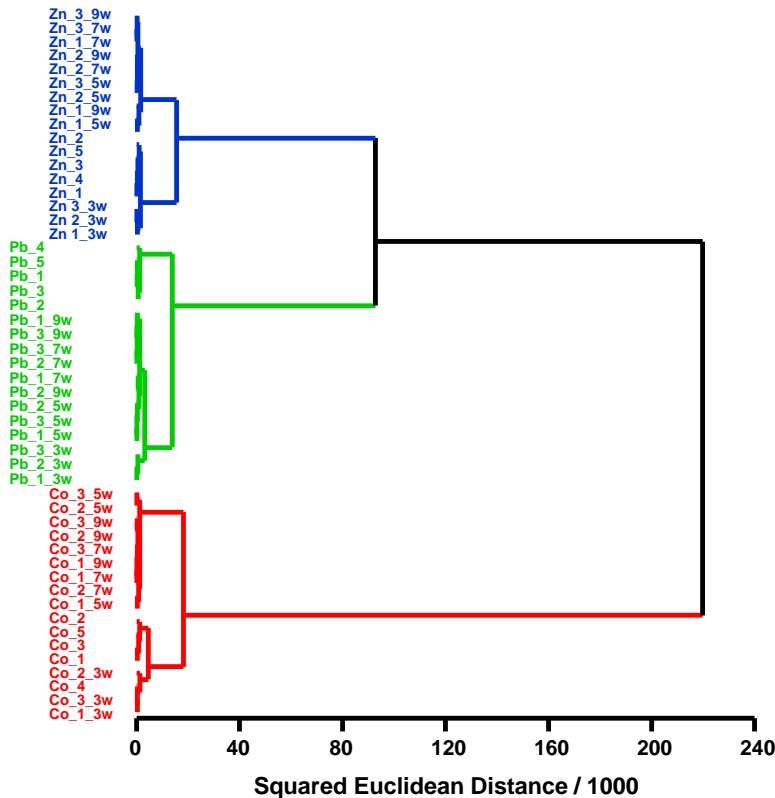


Figure S7. Hierarchical cluster analysis for three representative heavy-metal ions (Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , and Co^{2+}) at their wastewater discharge standard concentration using enrichment-based heterocyclic azo dyes array sensor stored in polyethylene bags under N_2 for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 weeks.

