## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## A fluorescence "switch-on" approach to detect hydrazine in aqueous solution at neutral pH

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Scheme S1 Synthesis of 3, 6-diacetoxyfluoran (FDA)

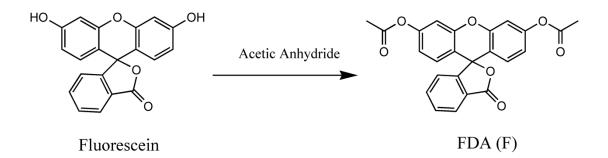


Fig. S1 FT-IR spectrum of FDA (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>)

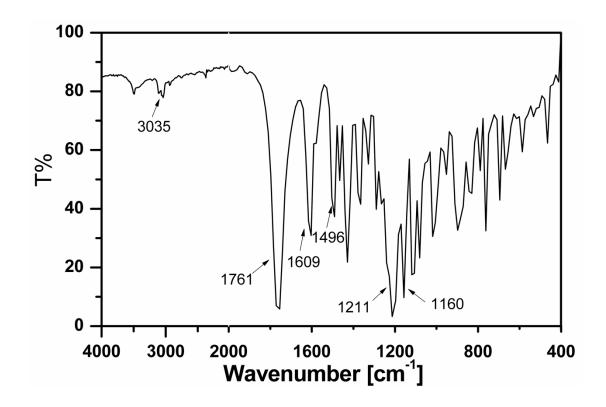


Fig. S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of FDA in DMSO-d6

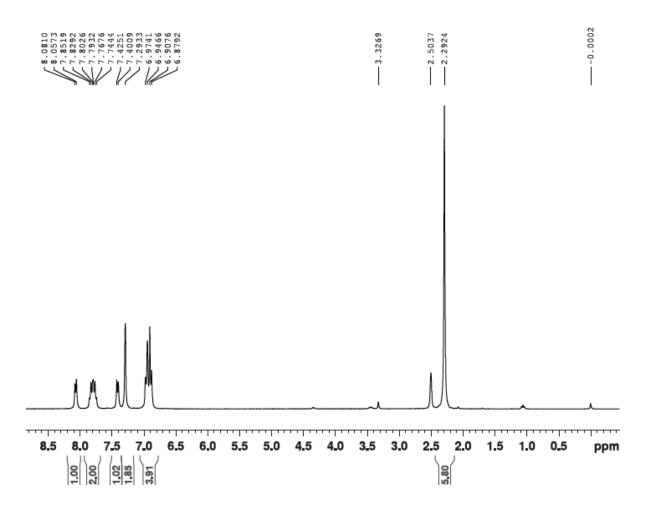


Fig. S3 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of FDA in DMSO-d6

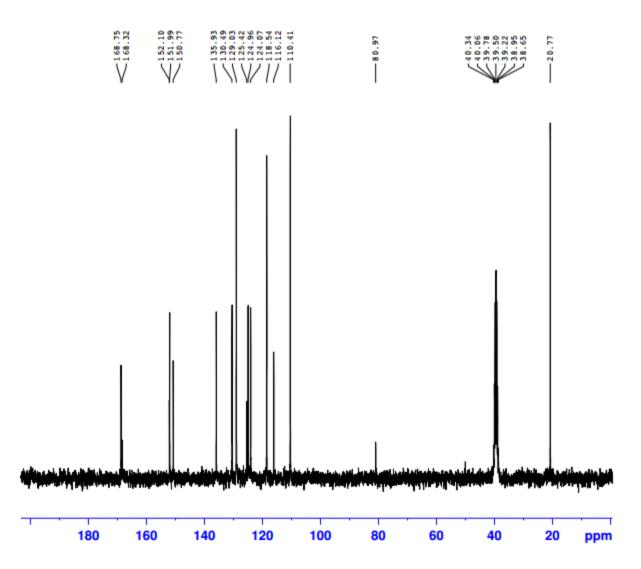


Fig.S4 Changes of fluorescence intensity of FDA and hydrazine at 515

nm with time. Experimental conditions:  $[F] = 5.0 \times 10-6$  M, [Hydrazine] =5.0 × 10-4 M, Tris buffer (pH 7.5, 5.0 mM)

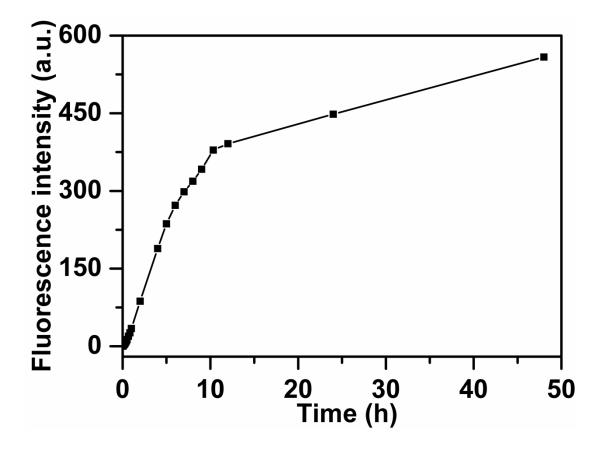


Fig.S5 Fluorescence response of FDA to hydrazine, common anions and

cations respectively. Experimental conditions:  $[F] = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ , [Hydrazine] =  $[M^{n+}] = [A^{n-}] = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ , a Tris buffer (pH 7.5, 5.0 mM)

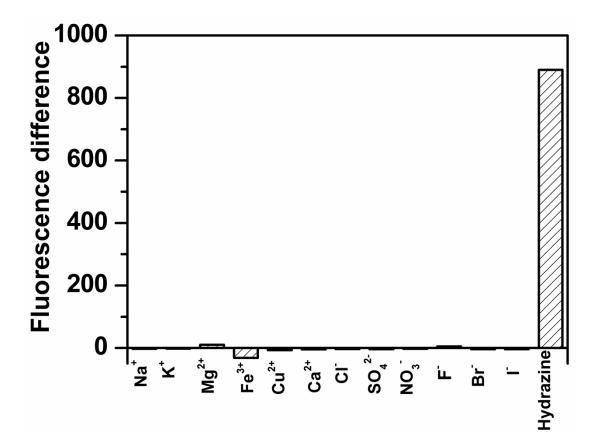


Fig.S6 Fluorescence response of FDA to hydrazine with co-exist

common anions and cations. Experimental conditions:  $[F] = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} M$ , [Hydrazine] =  $[M^{n+}] = [A^{n-}] = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} M$ , a Tris buffer (pH 7.5, 5.0 mM)

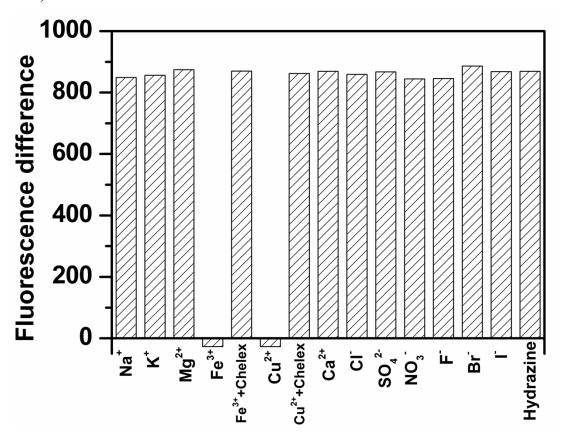


Table S1

Reagents	Working conditions	Linear range (×10 <sup>-7</sup> mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	LOD (×10 <sup>-9</sup> mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	References
5-Chlorosalicylaldehyde	Ethanol/water/acetatic acid (30/66/4)	2-93	80	[2]
Dichlorofluoresceinacetates	Tris buffer (pH 8.0)/ DMSO (1/1)	0-250	90	[14]
2-(4-((4-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2- yl)phenyl)ethynyl)benzylide ne)-malononitrile	THF/H <sub>2</sub> O (1/1)	0.6-1.2	3.4	[11]
Levulinated Coumarin	Acetate buffer (pH 4.5)/DMSO (3/7)	-	2460	[13]
Cy7A	Acetate buffer (pH 4.5) /DMSO (1/9)	100-800	25	[3]
3, 6-diacetoxyfluoran	Tris buffer (pH 7.5, 5.0mM)	12.5-250	31	This work

Comparison of the working conditions and analytical characteristics of several selected fluorimetric methods for detection of hydrazine