

Supporting Information

Highly Selective Two-photon Fluorescence Probe for Determination of Mercury Ions

Fang Liu,[†] Changqin Ding,[†] Ming Jin,^{*,ζ} Yang Tian^{*,†‡}

[†]Department of Chemistry, Tongji University, Siping Road 1239, Shanghai 200092,

[‡]Department of Chemistry, East China Normal University, North Zhongshan Road 3663,

Shanghai 200062, ^ζSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Tongji University,

Caoan Road 4800, Shanghai 201804, P. R. China

E-mail: ytian@chem.ecnu.edu.cn; Fax: +86 21 62237105; Tel: +86 21 62237105

1. ¹H NMR spectrum of PT in CDCl₃ (Fig. S1)
2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of PT in CDCl₃ (Fig. S2)
3. TOF MS spectrum of PT in CDCl₃ (Fig. S3)
4. ¹H NMR spectrum of ATD in DMSO (Fig. S4)
5. ¹³C NMR spectrum of ATD in DMSO (Fig. S5)
6. TOF MS spectrum of ATD in DMSO (Fig. S6)
7. The quadratic relationship of the observed two-photon fluorescence intensity of ATD under excitation at 800 nm (Fig. S7)
8. Quantum yield of ATD (Fig. S8)
9. Optimized reaction time (Fig. S9)

1. ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl_3

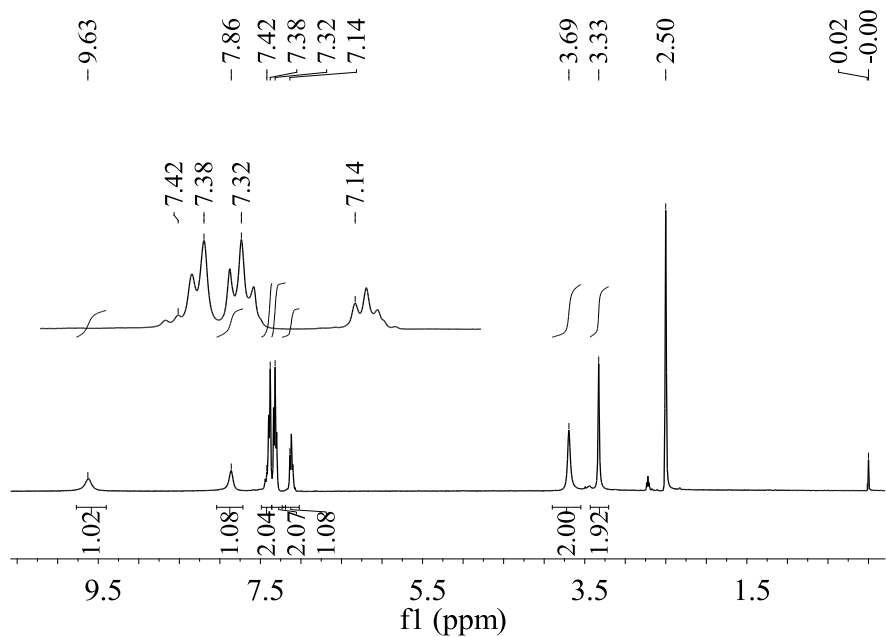


Fig. S1. ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl_3 .

2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl_3

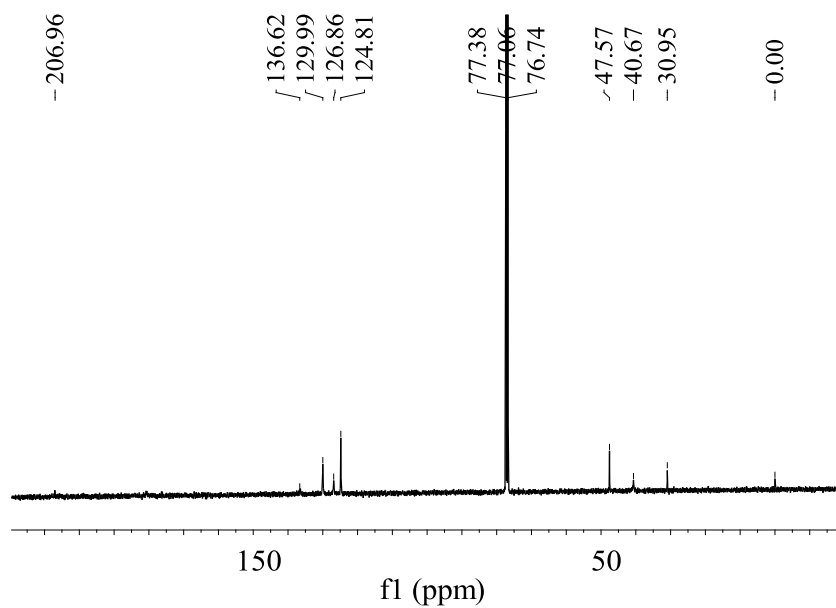


Fig. S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl_3 .

3. TOF MS spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl₃

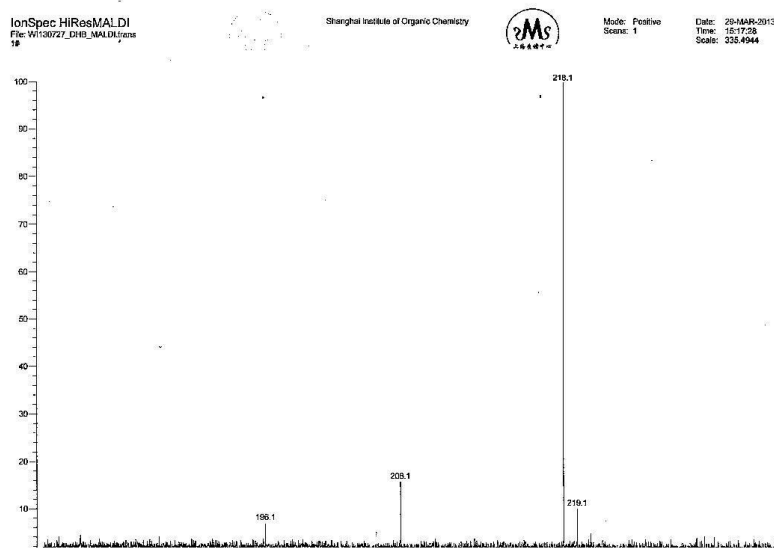


Fig. S3. TOF MS spectrum (400 MHz) of PT in CDCl₃.

4. ¹H NMR spectrum of ATD

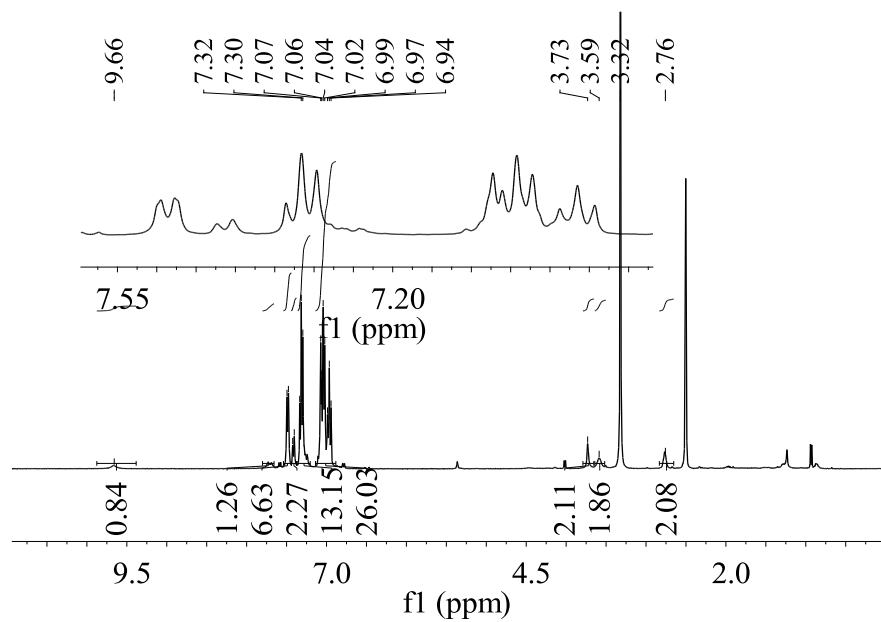


Fig. S4. ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of ATD in d₆-DMSO.

5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of ATD

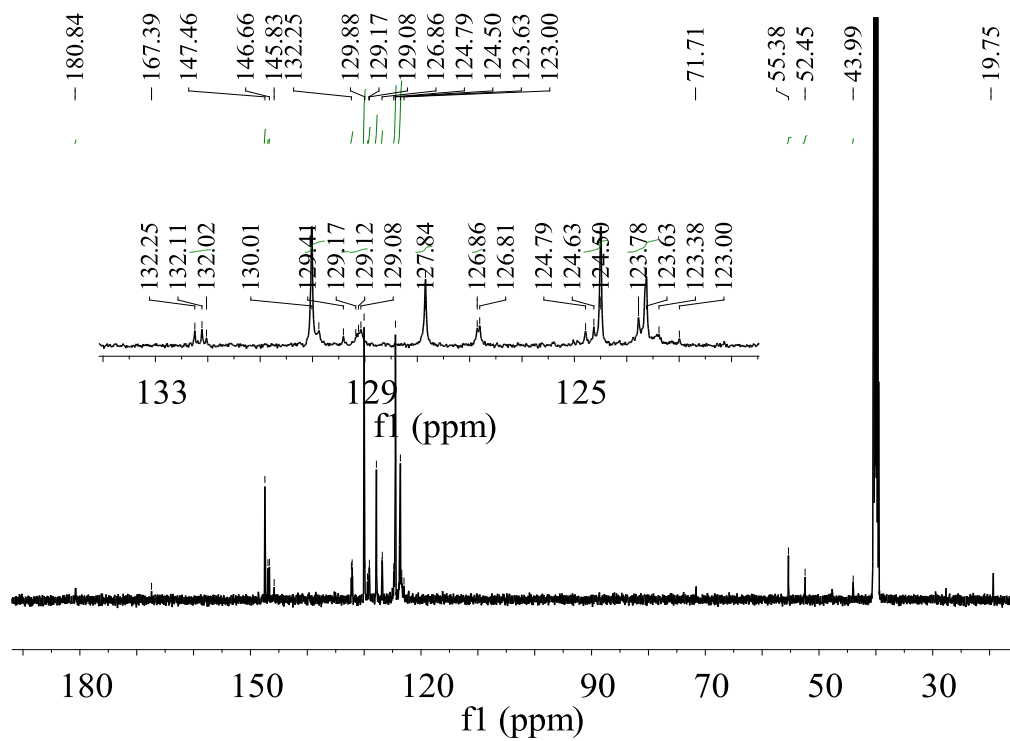


Fig. S5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of ATD in $\text{d}_6\text{-DMSO}$.

6. TOF MS spectrum (400 MHz) of ATD in DMSO

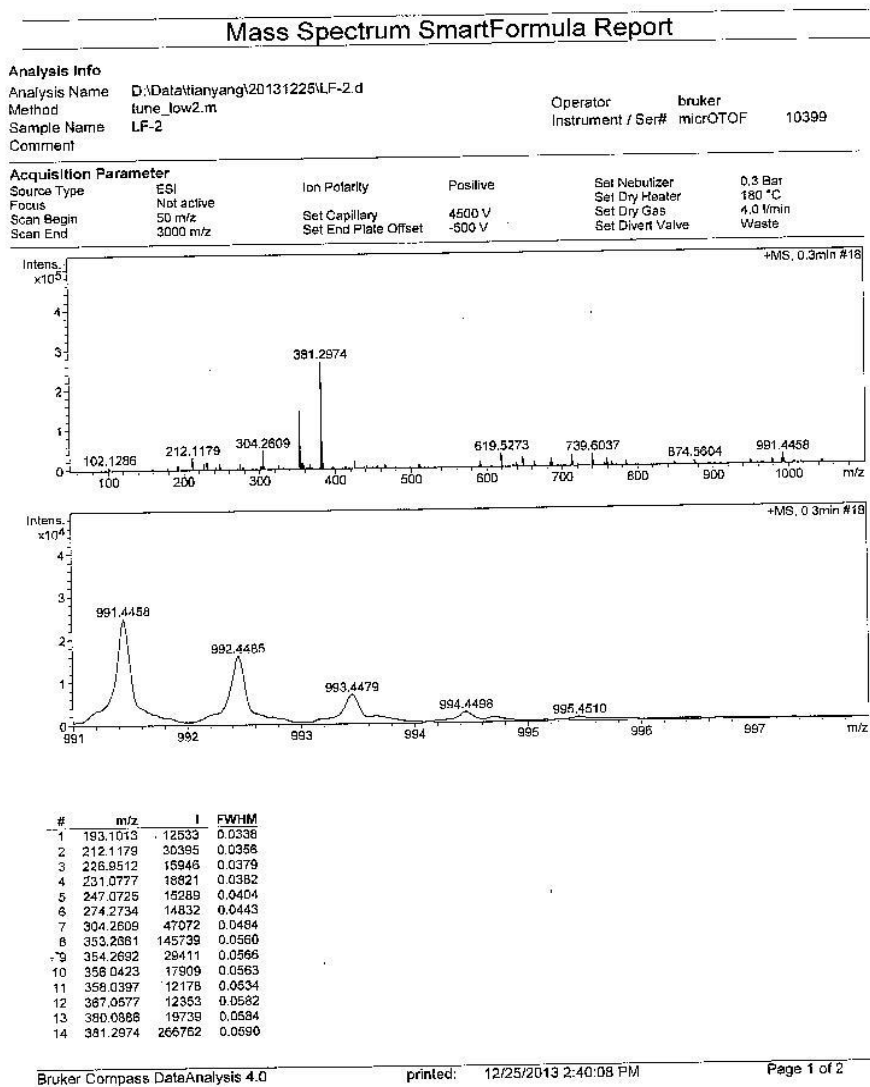


Fig. S6. TOF MS spectrum (400 MHz) of ATD in d₆-DMSO.

7. The quadratic relationship of the observed two-photon fluorescence intensity of ATD under excitation at 800 nm

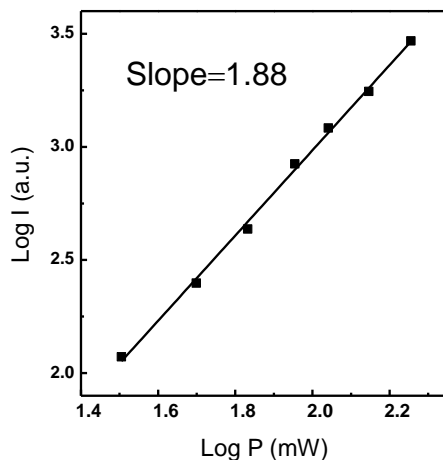


Fig. S7. The close to quadratic relationship of the observed two-photon fluorescence intensity of ATD under excitation at 800 nm.

8. Quantum yield of ATD.

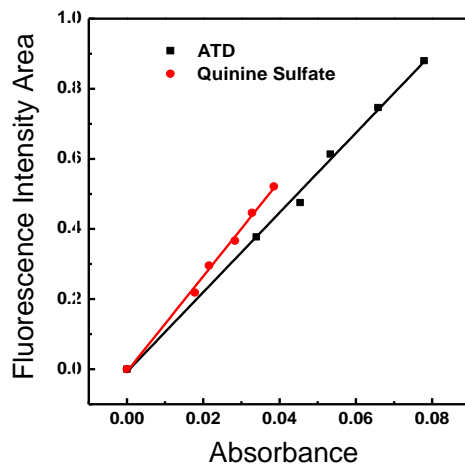


Fig. S8. Photoluminescence (excited at 400 nm) and absorbance (at 400 nm) of ATD probe and quinine sulfate.

9. Optimized reaction time

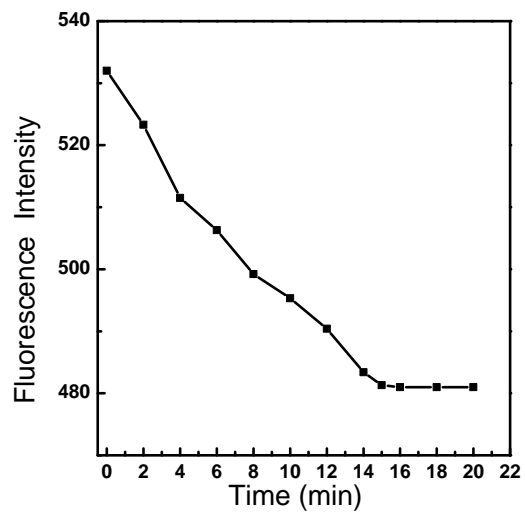


Fig. S9. The relationship between fluorescence intensity of ATD (5 μM) and the reaction time with Hg^{2+} . The optimum concentration of Hg^{2+} was selected 100 nM.