

**Electronic Supplementary Information For**

**A simple colorimetric approach for measuring mercuric ion with ultra-high selectivity using  
label-free gold nanoparticles and thiourea**

**Qianru Wang<sup>ab</sup>, Yiran Li<sup>a</sup>, Min Li<sup>a</sup>, Congying Wen<sup>a</sup>, Rongsheng Liu<sup>a</sup>, Fazle Subhan<sup>c</sup>, Zifeng Yan<sup>a</sup>, Jingbin**

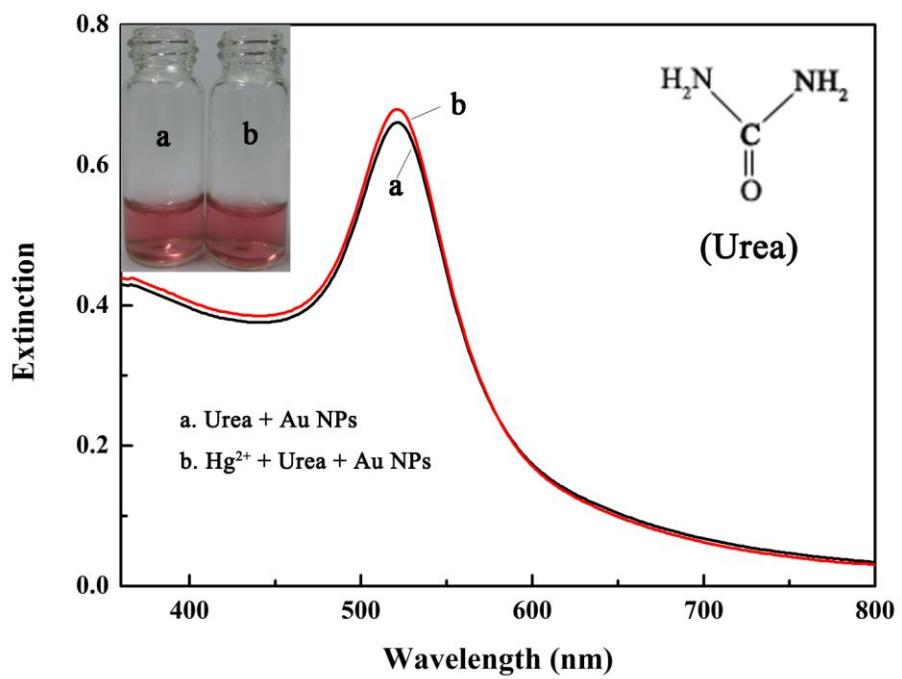
**Zeng<sup>a\*</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of heavy oil processing & College of Science, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao, 266555, China

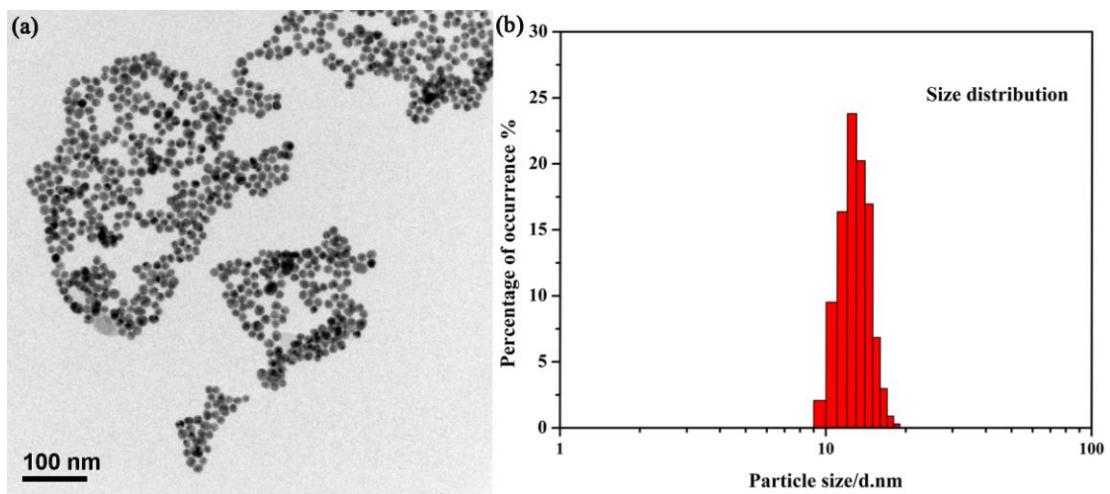
Tel: +86 3954252792; E-mail: xmuzjb@163.com

<sup>b</sup>Dalian National Laboratory for Clean Energy, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian, 116023, China

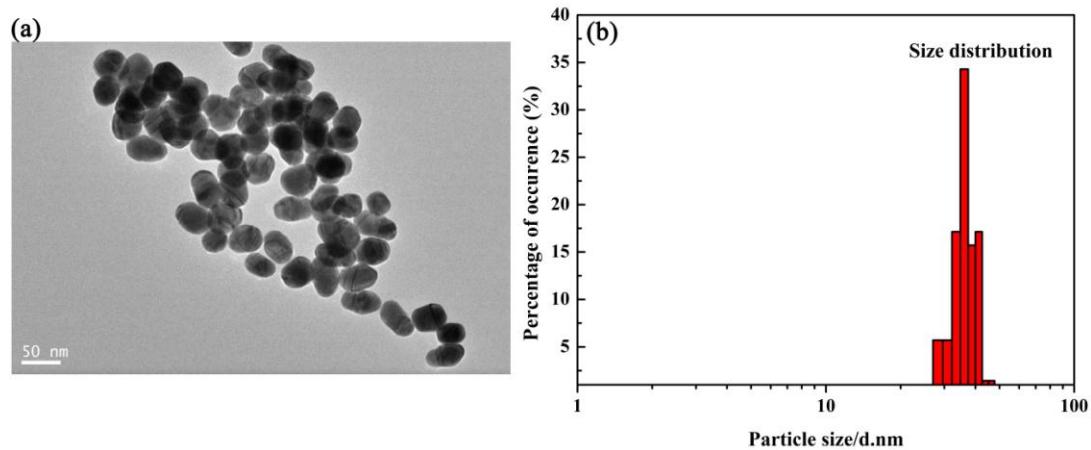
<sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan K.P.K, Pakistan



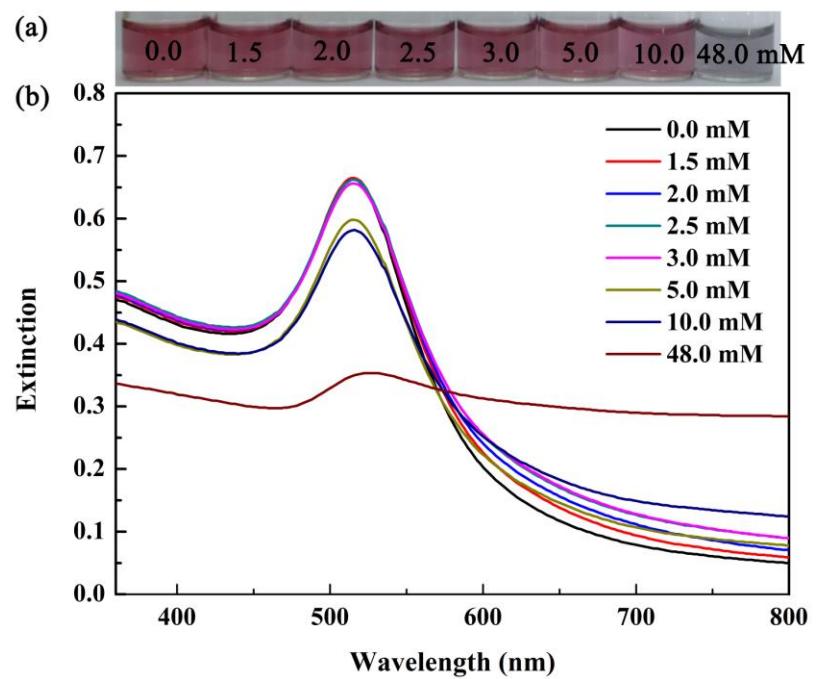
**Fig. S1** Photograph and UV-vis spectra of the Au NPs (a) in the presence of 2.6  $\mu\text{M}$  urea. (b) in the presence of 2.5  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  and 2.6  $\mu\text{M}$  urea, inset image is the structure of urea.



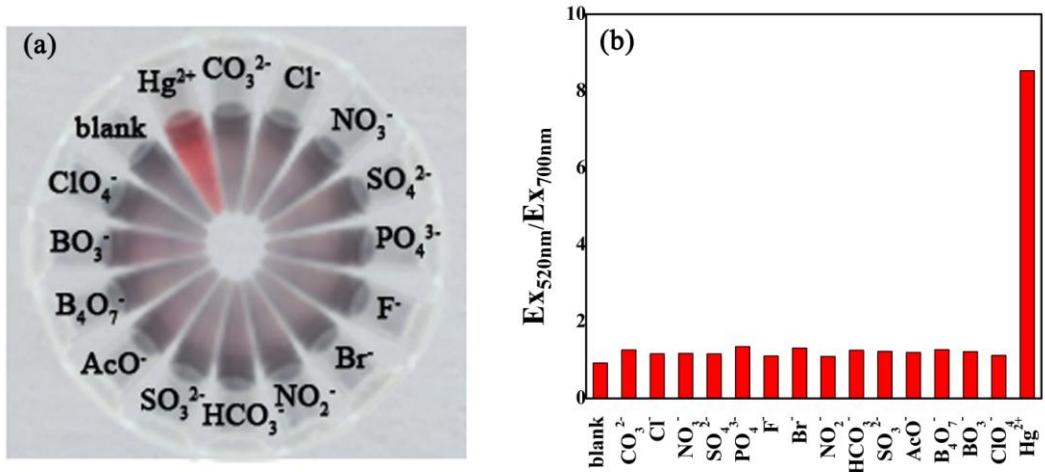
**Fig. S2** (a) TEM image and (b) DLS analysis results of the 13-nm Au NPs.



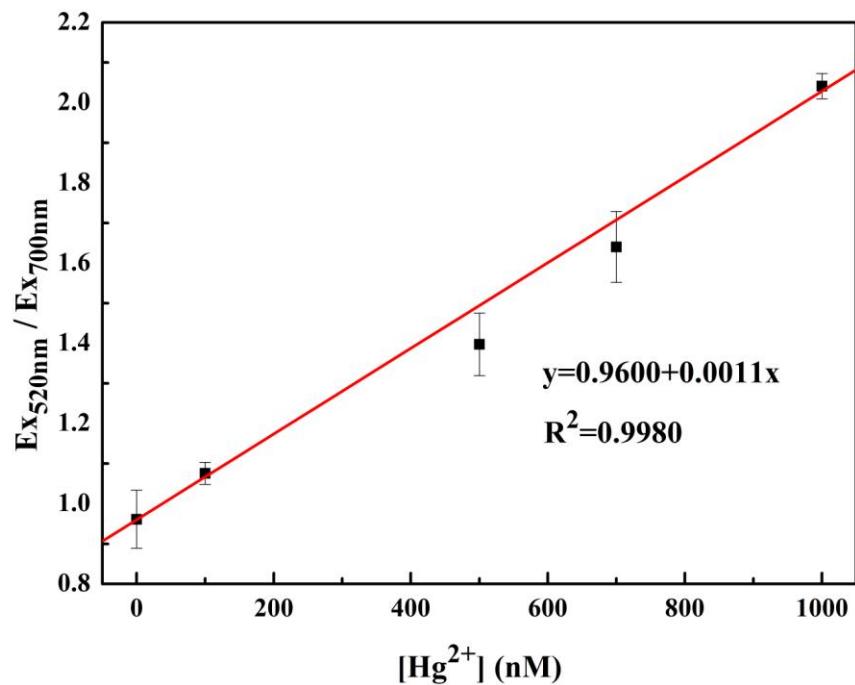
**Fig. S3** (a) TEM image and (b) DLS analysis results of the 37-nm Au NPs.



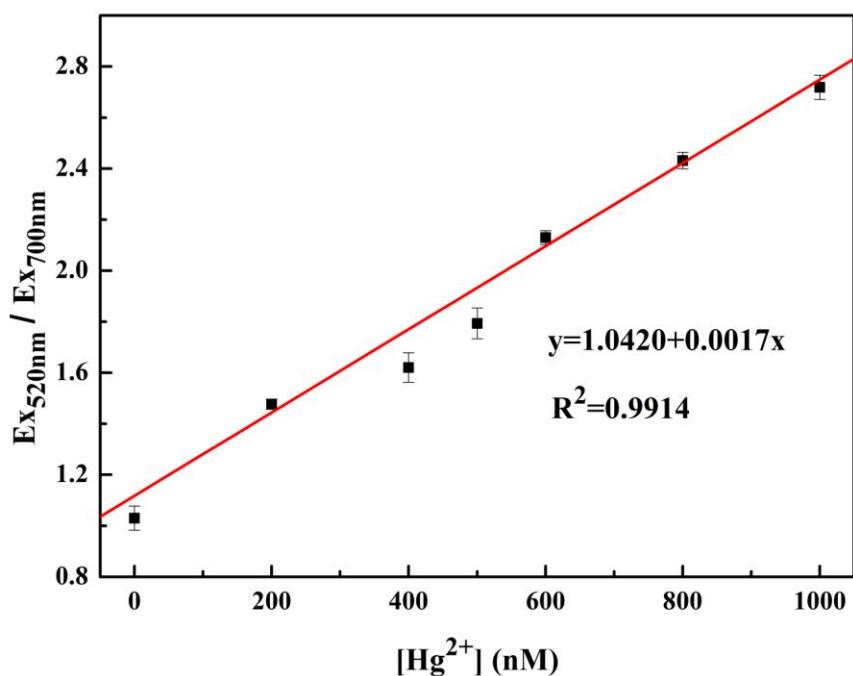
**Fig. S4** Photographic image (a) and UV-vis spectra (b) of the Au NPs-TU detection system (containing 2.4 nM Au NPs and 2.6  $\mu$ M of TU) for detecting  $Hg^{2+}$  (2  $\mu$ M) in the presence of different concentrations of sodium chloride (0-48.0 mM)



**Fig. S5** Selectivity of the Au NPs-TU detection system (containing 2.4 nM Au NPs and 2.6  $\mu\text{M}$  of TU) for  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  compared with other anions. Photograph (a) and the value of  $\text{Ex}_{520 \text{ nm}}/\text{Ex}_{700 \text{ nm}}$  (b) of the detection systems incubated with  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  (2.0  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and other anions (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ).



**Fig. S6** A plot of  $\text{Ex}_{520 \text{ nm}} / \text{Ex}_{700 \text{ nm}}$  of AuNPs-TU mixture versus the concentrations of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  ranging from 0 to 1  $\mu\text{M}$  in drinking water samples.



**Fig. S7** A plot of  $E_{520\text{ nm}} / E_{700\text{ nm}}$  of AuNPs-TU mixture versus the concentrations of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  ranging from 0 to 1  $\mu\text{M}$  in lake water sample.

**Table S1** Comparison of our approach with other label-free colorimetric assays based on Au NPs.

Probes	Detection limit (by UV-vis spectra or calculation)	Response time	Selectivity	Linear Range/LOD (in real sample)	Reference
Au NPs/TU	40 nM	3 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	Drinking water	This study
				100-1000 nM Lake water	
Au NPs/oligopeptide	100 nM	--	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[13]
Au NPs/4-MB	500 nM	--	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	River water 0-10 $\mu\text{M}$	[14]
Au NPs/aptamer	0.6 nM	5 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[15]
Au NPs/urine	100 nM	15 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	Tap water 50-250 nM Lake water	[16]
Au NPs/DNA	250 nM	10 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[17]
Au NPs/OPD	5 nM	20 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[18]

Au NPs/MPBA	8 nM	20 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$		[19]
Au NPs/thymine	2 nM	30 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[20]
Au NPs/4,4'-dipyridyl	15 nM	30 min	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$	--	[21]
Au NPs/cysteine	25 nM	--	$\text{Hg}^{2+}, \text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Pb}^{2+}$	--	[22]

**Table S2** Effect of potentially interfering ions

Potentially interfering ions	Tolerance ration (compared to 2 $\mu\text{M}$ of $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ )
$\text{K}^+$ , $\text{BO}_3^-$	15000
$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{HCO}_3^-$	10000
$\text{Na}^+$ , $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , $\text{B}_4\text{O}_7^-$ , $\text{AcO}^-$ , $\text{F}^-$	5000
$\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{NO}_3^-$ , $\text{NO}_2^-$	4500
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , $\text{ClO}_4^-$	2000
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ , $\text{Mn}^{2+}$	150
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ , $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ , $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , $\text{Zn}^{2+}$	100
$\text{Al}^{3+}$ , $\text{Co}^{2+}$ , $\text{Cr}^{3+}$	50