Fluorescence Chemosensors Based on

Functionalized SBA-15 for Detection of Pb²⁺ in

Aqueous Media

Liyan Zhao^{\dagger}, Dan Sui^{\ddagger} and Yan Wang^{$*\dagger$}

[†] Academy of Fundamental and Interdisciplinary Science, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China.

[‡] Management Office of Laboratory and Equipment (Center of Analysis and Testing), Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040.



Figure S1. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) spectrum of compound **CPA-8-HQL**.



Figure S2. ¹³H NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) spectrum of compound **CPA-8-HQL**.



Figure S3. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of SBA-15, APTES/SBA-15, and CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15. Inset: the BJH pore size distribution of SBA-15 (\bigcirc), APTES/SBA-15 (\triangle), and CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15 (\square).

Sample	$S_{BET}{}^{a} \left(m^{2} g^{-1} ight)$	$d_p^b(nm)$	$V_p^c(cm^3g^{-1})$
SBA-15	439	7.4	0.66
APTES/SBA-15	378	6.5	0.47
CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15	258	6.2	0.45

Table S1. Structural parameters of SBA-15, APTES/SBA-15, and CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15.

^aBET specific surface area obtained from adsorption isotherm data within the P/P0 range of 0.05–0.35. ^bBJH pore diameter obtained from desorption isotherm. ^cPore volume obtained from BJH analysis on desorption isotherm.

Detection Limit

The detection limit was determined from the fluorescence titration data based on a reported and broadly used method: [1,2] According to the result of titrating experiment, the fluorescent intensity data at 429 nm were normalized between the minimum intensity (0 equiv. Pb^{2+}) and the maximum intensity (16 equiv. of Pb^{2+}). A linear regression curve was then fitted to these normalized fluorescent intensity data and the concentration of Pb^{2+} . The point at which this line crossed the ordinate axis was considered as the detection limit. It was found that CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15 had a detection limit of 4.90×10^{-7} M for Pb^{2+} .



Figure S4. Emission (at 429 nm) of CPA-8-HQL/SBA-15 at different concentrations of Pb²⁺ (0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 eq) added, normalized between the minimum emission (0 equiv. of Pb²⁺) and the maximum emission intensity (16 equiv. of Pb²⁺). The detection limit was determined to be 4.90×10^{-7} M.

References:

- [1] M. Shortreed, R. Kopelman, M. Kuhn, B. Hoyland, Anal. Chem. 68 (1996) 1414-1418.
- [2] A. Caballero, R. Martínez, V. Lloveras, I. Ratera, J. Vidal-Gancedo, K. Wurst, A. Tárraga,
 P. Molina, J. Veciana, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 127 (2005) 15666-15667.