# Fluorescence Chemosensors Based on 

# Functionalized SBA-15 for Detection of $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$ in 

## Aqueous Media

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Figure S1. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 500 MHz , DMSO- $d_{6}$ ) spectrum of compound CPA-8-HQL.


Figure S2. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}\right.$, DMSO- $\left.d_{6}\right)$ spectrum of compound CPA-8-HQL.


Figure S3. $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ 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 ( $\square$ ).

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

| Sample | $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{B E T}^{\mathbf{a}}\left(\mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{g}^{-\mathbf{1}}\right)} \mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{b}}(\mathbf{n m})$ | $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{c}\left(\mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{- 1}}\right)}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ BET specific surface area obtained from adsorption isotherm data within the $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{P} 0$ range of $0.05-0.35 .{ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{BJH}$ pore diameter obtained from desorption isotherm. ${ }^{\text {c Pore }}$ 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. $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$ ) and the maximum intensity ( 16 equiv. of $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$ ). A linear regression curve was then fitted to these normalized fluorescent intensity data and the concentration of $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$. 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 $4.90 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{M}$ for $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$.


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

## 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.

