## Supporting Information (SI)

## High-Performance Fluorescent Sensing of Lanthanum ion

 ( $\mathrm{La}^{3+}$ ) by Polydentate Pyridyl-based Quinoxaline DerivativeSynthesis of HPDQ-La. In a tube, a $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} / \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(\mathrm{v}: \mathrm{v}=1: 1,10 \mathrm{~mL})$ was carefully layered over a $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$ solution of $\mathrm{HPDQ}(0.05 \mathrm{mmol})$ as a buffer layer, over which, a solution of $\mathrm{La}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(0.15 \mathrm{mmol})$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$ was carefully added. This was left undisturbed at room temperature, and dark-yellow block-shaped crystals were harvested after about four weeks. FT-IR ( KBr pellets, $\mathrm{cm}^{-}$ ${ }^{1}$ ): 1653w, 1575w, 1559w, 1458s, 1374s, 1302s, 1168m, 1033w, 1003w, 817w, 735w, 555w.

## X-ray Data Collection and Structure Determinations.

X-ray single-crystal diffraction data for HPDQ-La was collected on a SCX-Mini diffractometer at 293(2) K with Mo-K $\alpha$ radiation $(\lambda=0.71073 \AA$ ) by $\omega$ scan mode. The program SAINT ${ }^{12}$ was used for integration of the diffraction profiles. All the structures were solved by direct methods using the SHELXS program of the SHELXTL package and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with SHELXL (semi-empirical absorption corrections were applied using SADABS program). ${ }^{13}$ Metal atoms in each complex were located from E-maps and other non-hydrogen atoms were located in successive difference Fourier syntheses and refined with anisotropic thermal parameters on $F^{2}$. The hydrogen atoms of the ligands were generated theoretically onto the specific atoms and refined isotropically with fixed thermal factors.


Fig. S1 Fluorescence emission spectra of HPDQ $\left(1 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol} \cdot \mathrm{~L}^{-1}\right)$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$ upon addition of $\mathrm{La}^{3+}$.


Fig. S2 Fluorescence emission spectra of $\operatorname{HPDQ}\left(5 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~mol} \cdot \mathrm{~L}^{-1}\right)$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$ upon addition of $\mathrm{La}^{3+}$














Fig. S3 Fluorescence emission spectra $\left(\lambda_{\mathrm{ex}}=300 \mathrm{~nm}\right)$ of HPDQ $\left(5 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol} \cdot \mathrm{~L}^{-1}\right)$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3$ mL ) upon the addition of $\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}, \mathrm{Pr}^{3+}, \mathrm{Nd}^{3+}, \mathrm{Sm}^{3+}, \mathrm{Eu}^{3+}, \mathrm{Gd}^{3+}, \mathrm{Tb}^{3+}, \mathrm{Dy}^{3+}, \mathrm{Ho}^{3+}, \mathrm{Er}^{3+}, \mathrm{Tm}^{3+}, \mathrm{Yb}^{3+}$, $\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}$ (0-10 equiv.), the excitation and emission slit widths were 5 nm .




Fig.S4. The changes in UV/Vis spectra of HPDQ $\left(2 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol} \cdot \mathrm{~L}^{-1}\right)$ in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$ upon the addition of $\mathrm{Ce}^{3+}, \mathrm{Pr}^{3+}, \mathrm{Nd}^{3+}, \mathrm{Sm}^{3+}, \mathrm{Eu}^{3+}, \mathrm{Gd}^{3+}, \mathrm{Tb}^{3+}, \mathrm{Dy}^{3+}, \mathrm{Ho}^{3+}, \mathrm{Er}^{3+}, \mathrm{Tm}^{3+}, \mathrm{Yb}^{3+}, \mathrm{Lu}^{3+}$ ( $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10$ equiv.)


Fig. S5 Fluorescence responses of HPDQ to various metal ions in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}(3 \mathrm{~mL})$. The bars represent the final fluorescence intensity at 470 nm over the original emission at 405 nm . White bars represent the addition of 3 equiv of different metal ions to HPDQ. Black bars represent the subsequent addition of 3 equiv of $\mathrm{La}^{3+}$ to the solution.

Table S1. The planarity change of HPDQ upon $\mathrm{La}^{3+}$ coordination based on DFT optimization (in degree).


Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinement parameters for complex

| Formula | $\mathrm{C}_{42} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{La}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{21} \mathrm{O}_{29}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Formula weight | 1707.58 |
| Temperature | $293(2) \mathrm{K}$ |
| Crystal system | Monoclinic |
| space group | $\mathrm{P} 2 / \mathrm{c}$ |
| a | $16.847(3) \mathrm{A}$ |
| b | $16.642(3) \mathrm{A}$ |
| c | $24.017(5) \mathrm{A}$ |
| alpha | 90 deg |
| beta | $101.64(3) \mathrm{deg}$ |
| gamma | 90 deg |
| Volume | $6595(2) \mathrm{A}^{\wedge} 3$ |
| Z | 4 |
| Calculated density | $1.721 \mathrm{Mg} / \mathrm{m} \wedge 3$ |
| Absorption coefficient | $2.005 \mathrm{~mm} \wedge-1$ |
| $\mathrm{~F}(000)$ | 3320 |
| Crystal size | $0.21 \times 0.20 \mathrm{x} 0.17 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Theta range for data collection | 2.98 to 25.01 deg |
| Limiting indices | $-20<=\mathrm{h}<=20,-19<=\mathrm{k}<=19,-28<=1<=28$ |
| Reflections collected $/$ unique | $53616 / 11608[\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{int})=0.1064]$ |
| Completeness to theta $=25.01$ | $99.8 \%$ |
| Goodness-of-fit on $\mathrm{F}^{\wedge} 2$ | 1.085 |
| Final R indices $[\mathrm{I}>2$ sigma(I) $]$ | $\mathrm{R} 1=0.0833, \mathrm{wR} 2=0.1817$ |
| R indices (all data) | $\mathrm{R} 1=0.1287, \mathrm{wR} 2=0.2018$ |

Table S3. Bond lengths of $\mathrm{La}-\mathrm{N}$

| $\mathrm{La}(1)-\mathrm{N}(4)$ | $2.693(10)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{L}(1)-\mathrm{N}(1)$ | $2.714(10)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(1)-\mathrm{N}(2)$ | $2.748(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(1)-\mathrm{N}(3)$ | $2.763(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(2)-\mathrm{N}(15)$ | $2.742(9)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(2)-\mathrm{N}(18)$ | $2.747(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(2)-\mathrm{N}(17)$ | $2.775(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(3)-\mathrm{N}(9)$ | $2.755(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(3)-\mathrm{N}(10)$ | $2.783(9)$ |
| $\mathrm{La}(3)-\mathrm{N}(8)$ | $2.795(9)$ |

