

Multi-responsive thiosemicarbazone-based probe for detection and discrimination of group 12 metal ions and its application in logic gate

Soma Sarkar, Tapashree Mondal, Swapnadip roy, Raj Narayan Saha, Ashish K Ghosh and Sujit S. Panja*

Table of Contents

Sl. No.	Content	Figure No.
1.	FTIR spectrum of L	S1
2.	^1H NMR spectrum of L	S2
3.	Mass spectrum of L	S3
4.	Mass spectrum of L-Zn ²⁺ adduct	S4
5.	Mass spectrum of L-Cd ²⁺ adduct	S5
6.	Mass spectrum of L-Hg ²⁺ adduct	S6
7.	Absorption spectra of L in different solvents	S7
8.	Changes of absorbance as a function of equivalents of Zn ²⁺	S8
9.	Changes of absorbance as a function of equivalents of Cd ²⁺	S9
10.	Changes of absorbance as a function of equivalents of Hg ²⁺	S10
11.	Stern–Volmer plot of L for Zn ²⁺	S11
12.	Stern–Volmer plot of L for Cd ²⁺	S12
13.	Stern–Volmer plot of L for Hg ²⁺	S13
14.	Interfering study of Hg ²⁺ to [L-Zn ²⁺] complex	S14
15.	Interfering study of Hg ²⁺ to [L-Cd ²⁺] complex	S15
16.	Jobs plot for L-Zn ²⁺ , L-Cd ²⁺ and L-Hg ²⁺ adduct	S16
17.	Benesi–Hildebrand plot of L with Zn ²⁺	S17
18.	Benesi–Hildebrand plot of L with Cd ²⁺	S18
19.	Benesi–Hildebrand plot of L with Hg ²⁺	S19
20.	Detection limit for Zn ²⁺ by absorbance technique	S20
21.	Detection limit for Cd ²⁺ by absorbance technique	S21
22.	Detection limit for Hg ²⁺ by absorbance technique	S22
23.	Effect of counter anions and Sensing-recovery cycles of Zn ²⁺ , Cd ²⁺ and Hg ²⁺	S23
24.	Two-input (Zn ²⁺ and S ²⁻) based logic circuit of L	S24
25.	Two-input (Cd ²⁺ and S ²⁻) based logic circuit of L	S25
26.	Calculated electronic transition parameters of L by the TD-DFT method	Table S1
27.	Calculated electronic transition parameters of L-Zn ²⁺ , L-Cd ²⁺ and L-Hg ²⁺ adduct by the TD-DFT method	Table S2

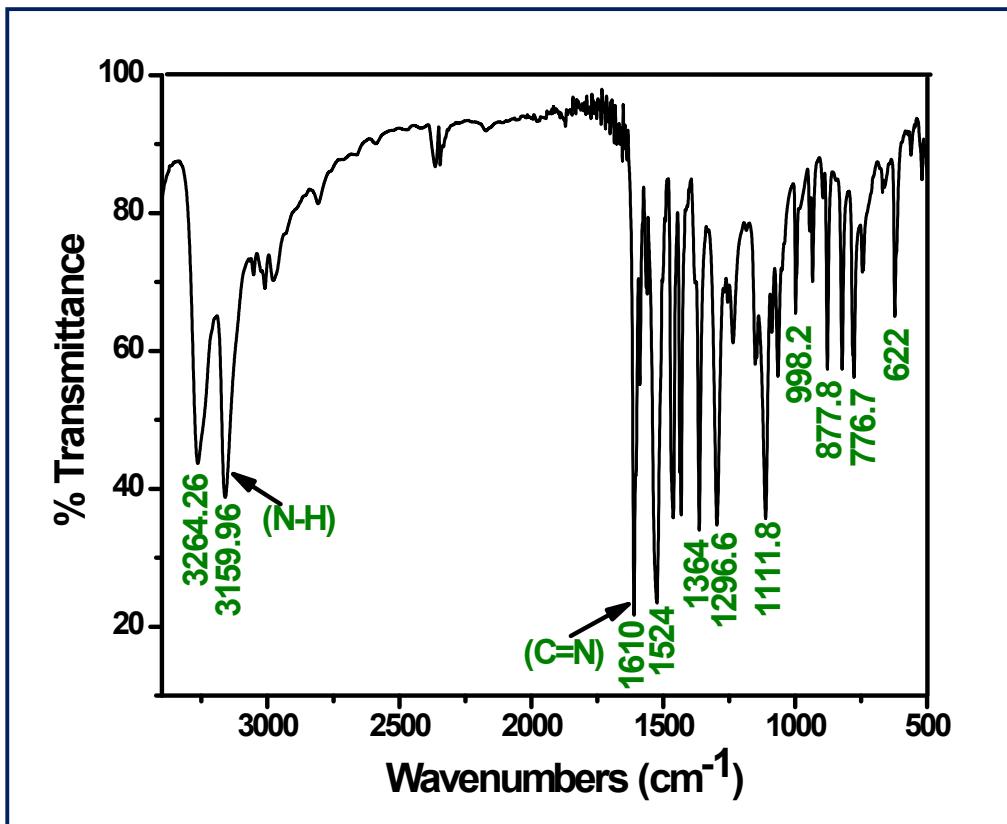


Fig. S1. FTIR spectrum of L.

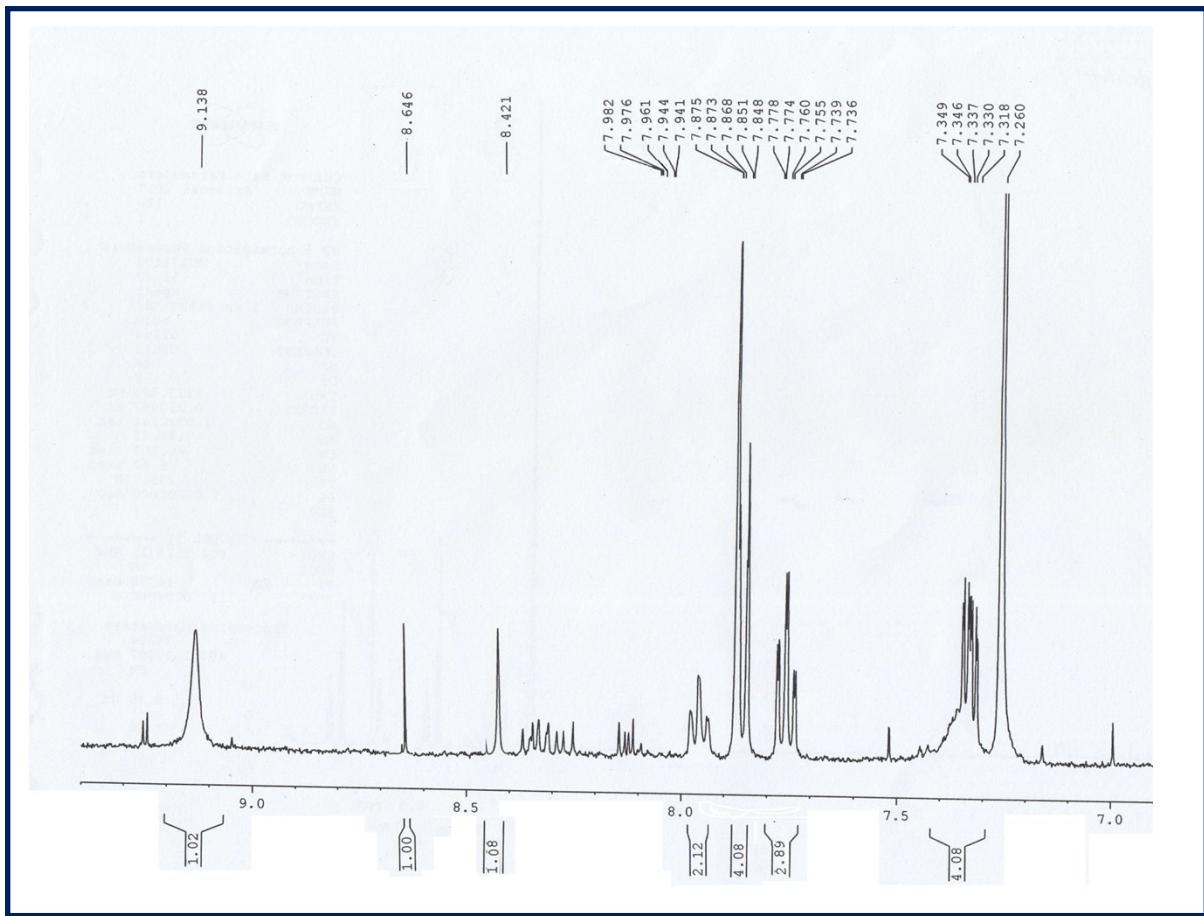


Fig. S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of **L**.

PT #3 RT: 0.03 AV: 1 NL: 3.71E8
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.00-1500.00]

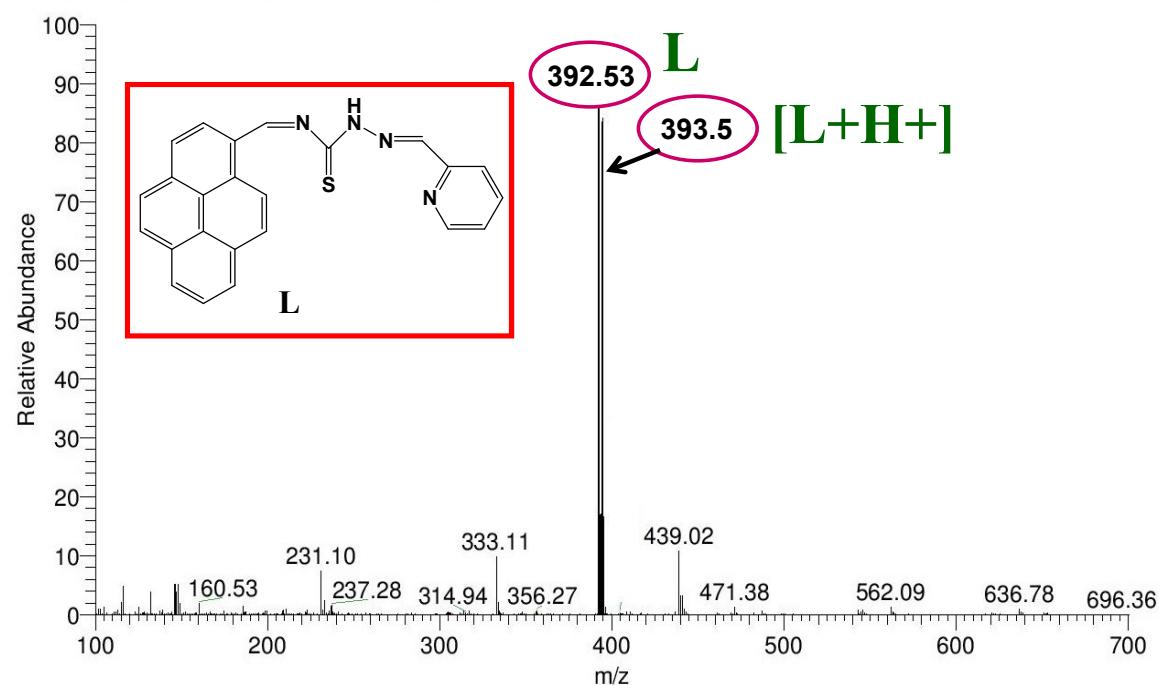


Fig. S3. Mass spectrum of L.



Fig. S4. Mass spectrum of [L-Zn²⁺] adduct.

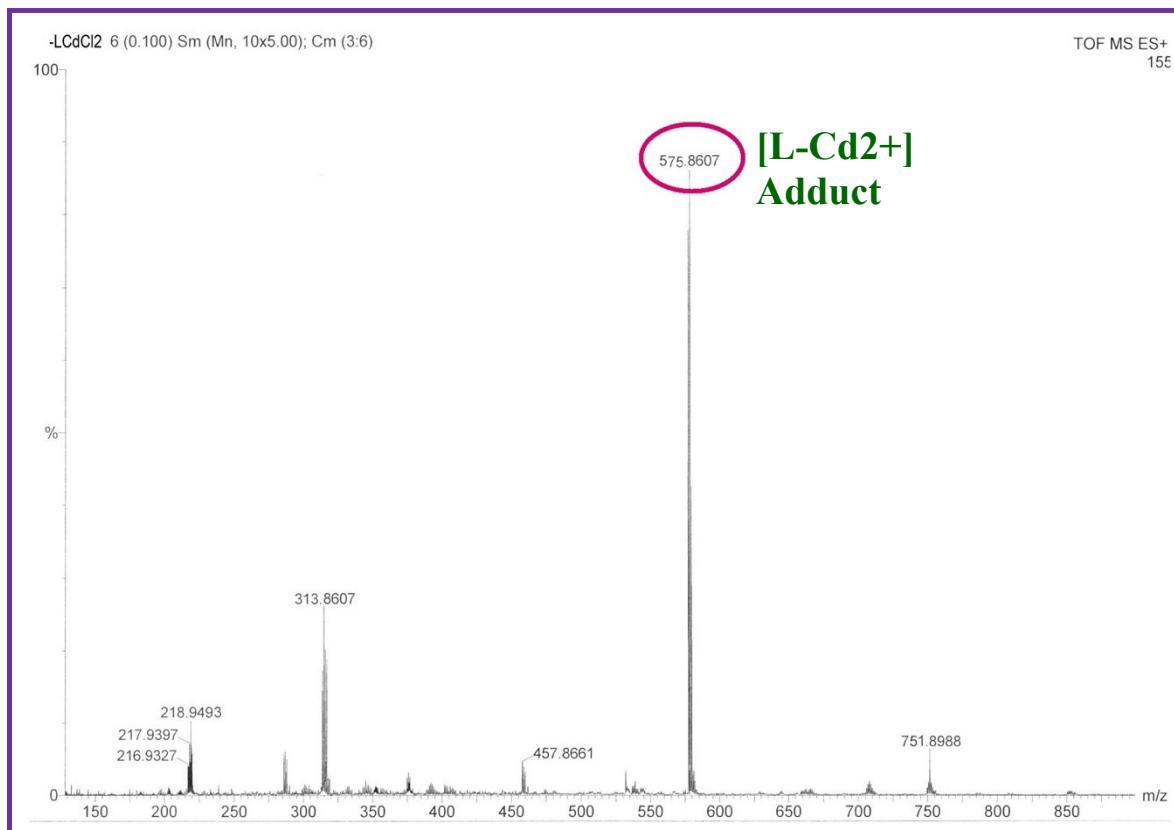


Fig. S5. Mass spectrum of [L-Cd²⁺] adduct.

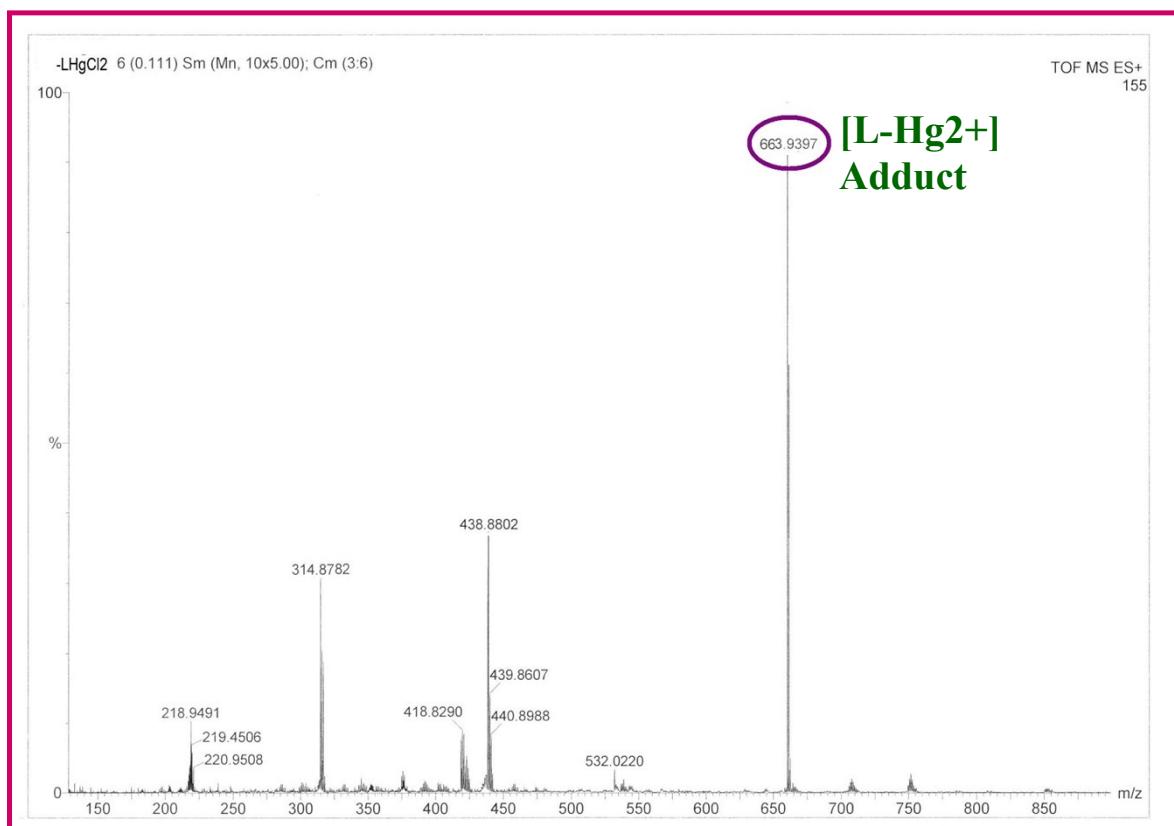


Fig. S6. Mass spectrum of [L-Hg²⁺] adduct.

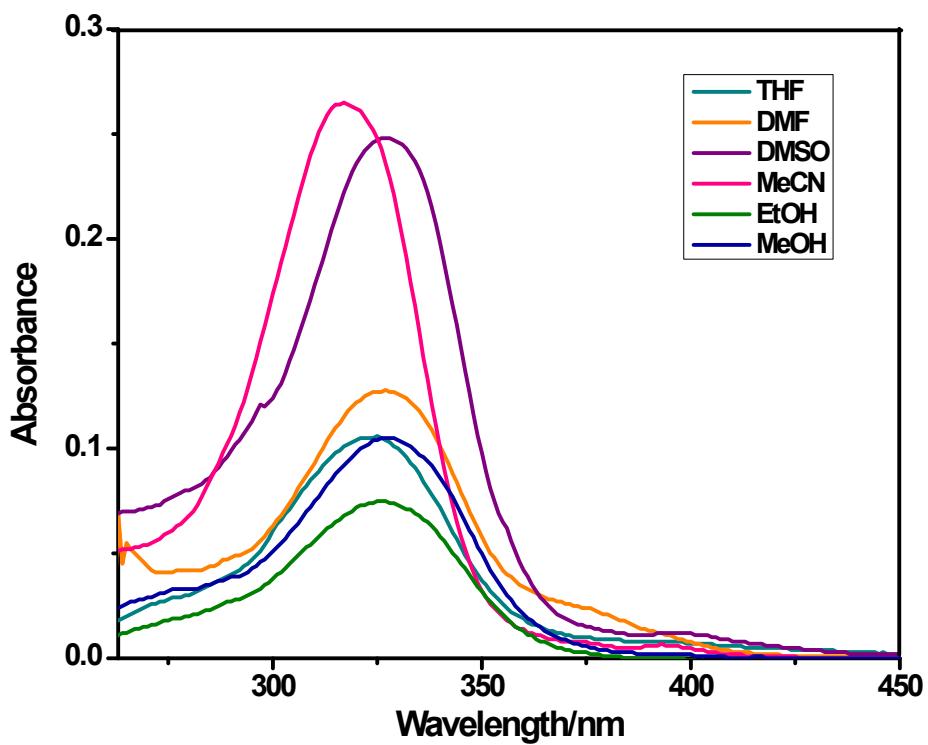


Fig. S7. UV-Vis absorption spectra of **L** (5 μ M) in different solvents.

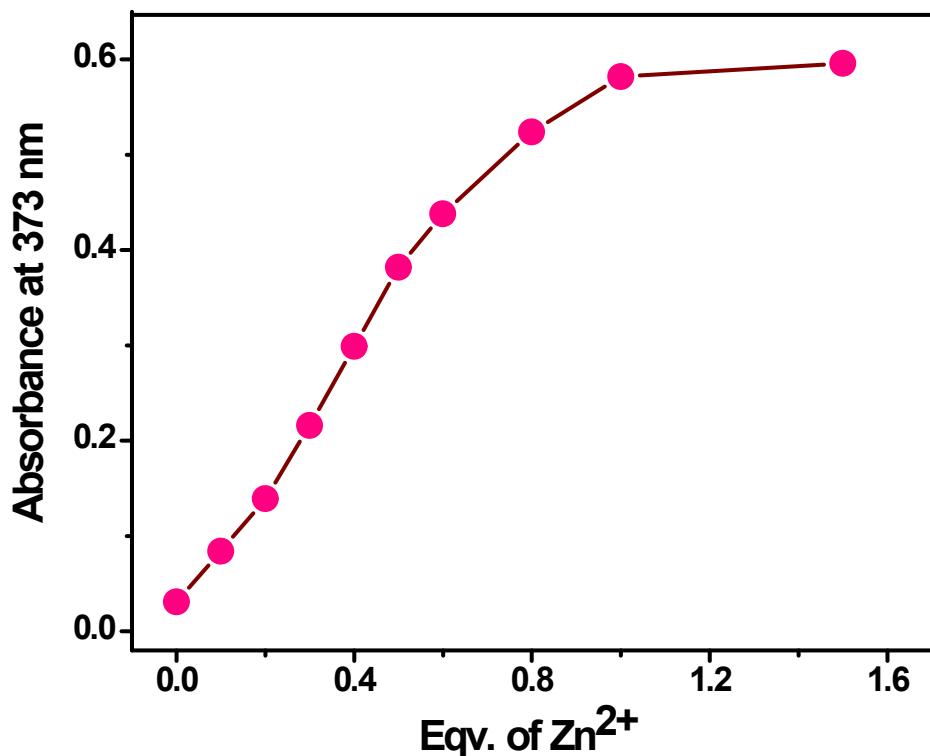


Fig. S8. Changes of absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 373 \text{ nm}$ as a function of equivalents of Zn^{2+} .

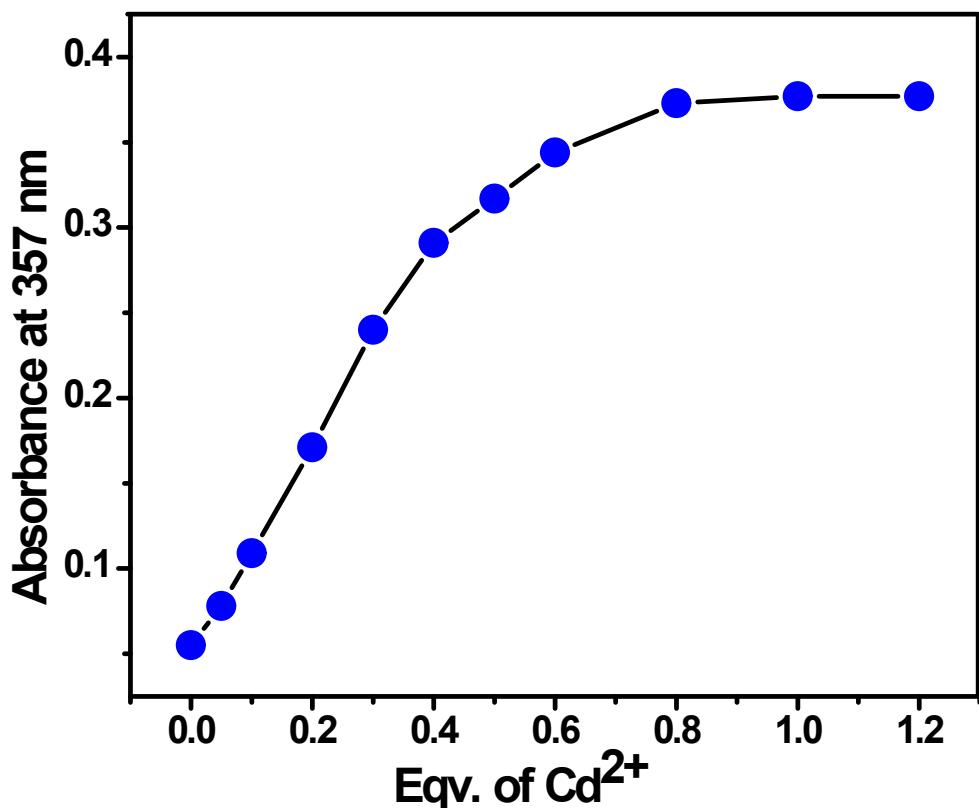


Fig. S9. Changes of absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 357 \text{ nm}$ as a function of equivalents of Cd^{2+} .

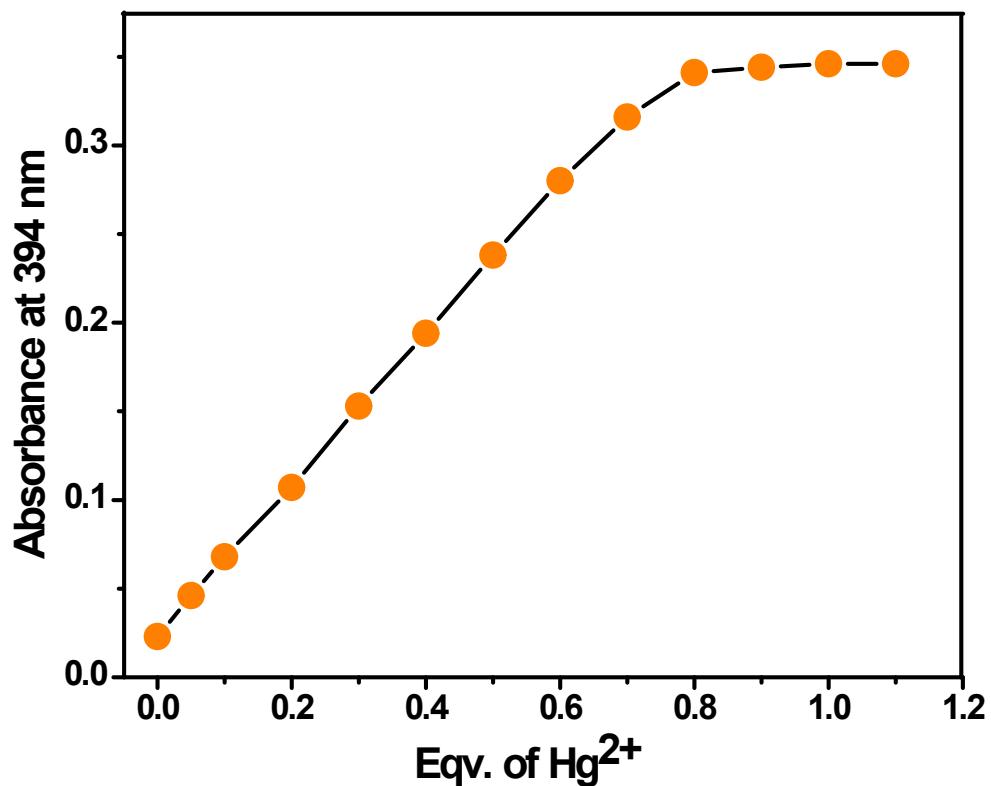


Fig. S10. Changes of absorbance at $\lambda_{\max} = 394 \text{ nm}$ as a function of equivalents of Hg^{2+} .

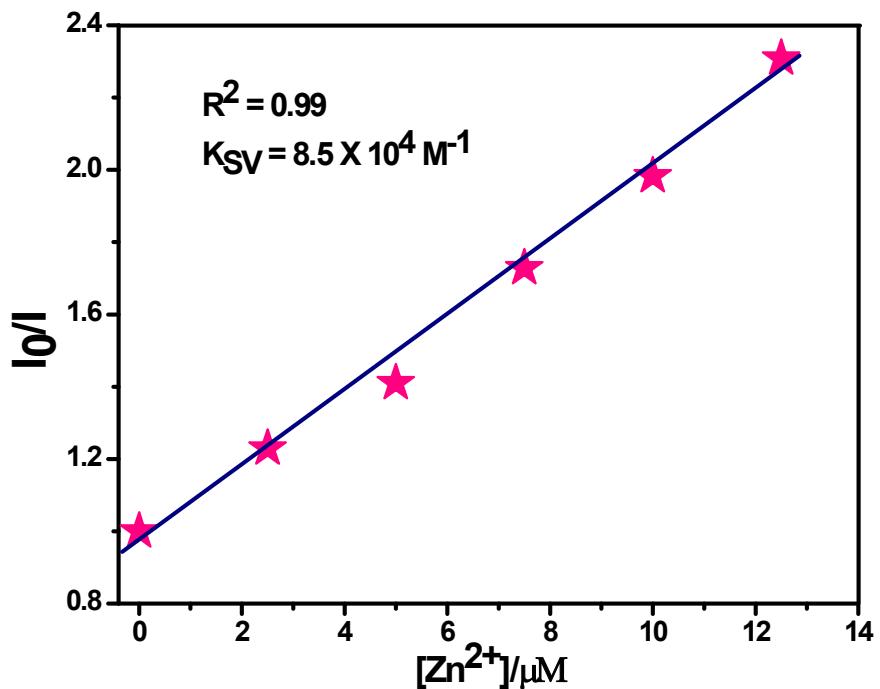


Fig. S11. Stern–Volmer plot for **L** as a function of Zn^{2+} concentration.

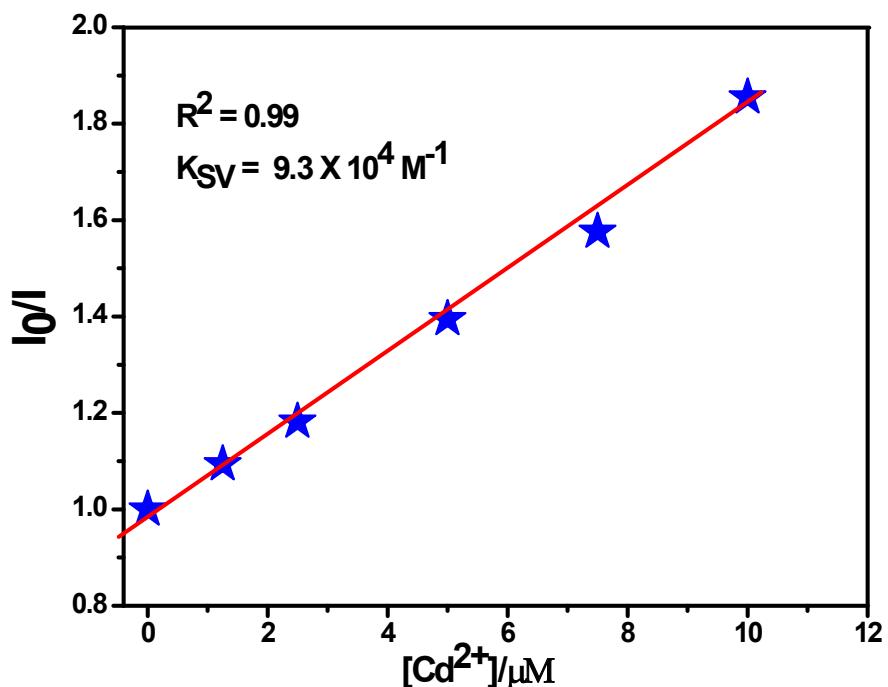


Fig. S12. Stern–Volmer plot for **L** as a function of Cd^{2+} concentration.

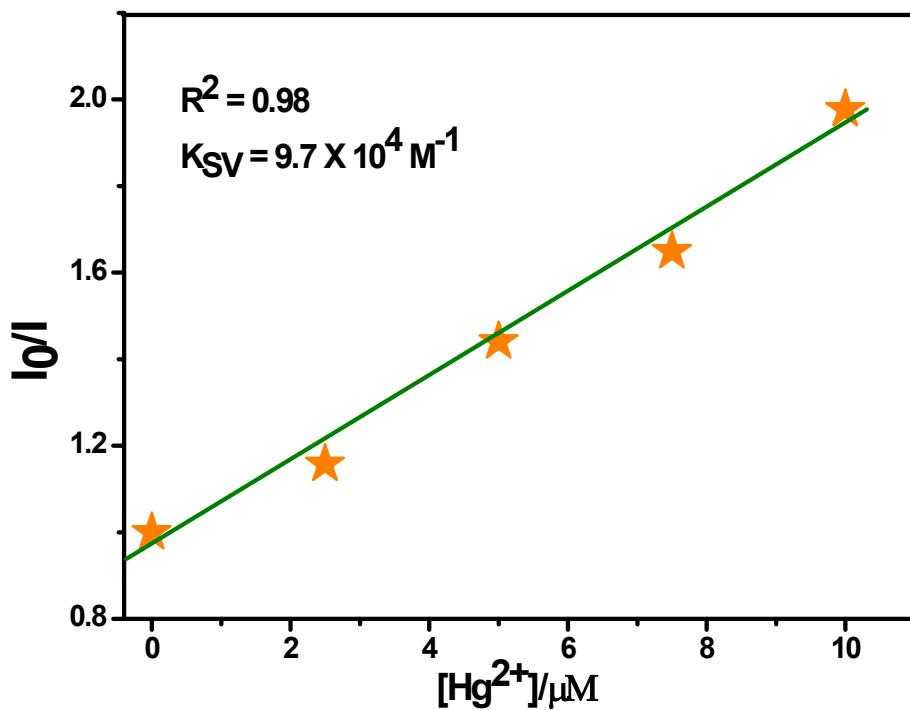


Fig. S13. Stern–Volmer plot for L as a function of Hg^{2+} concentration.

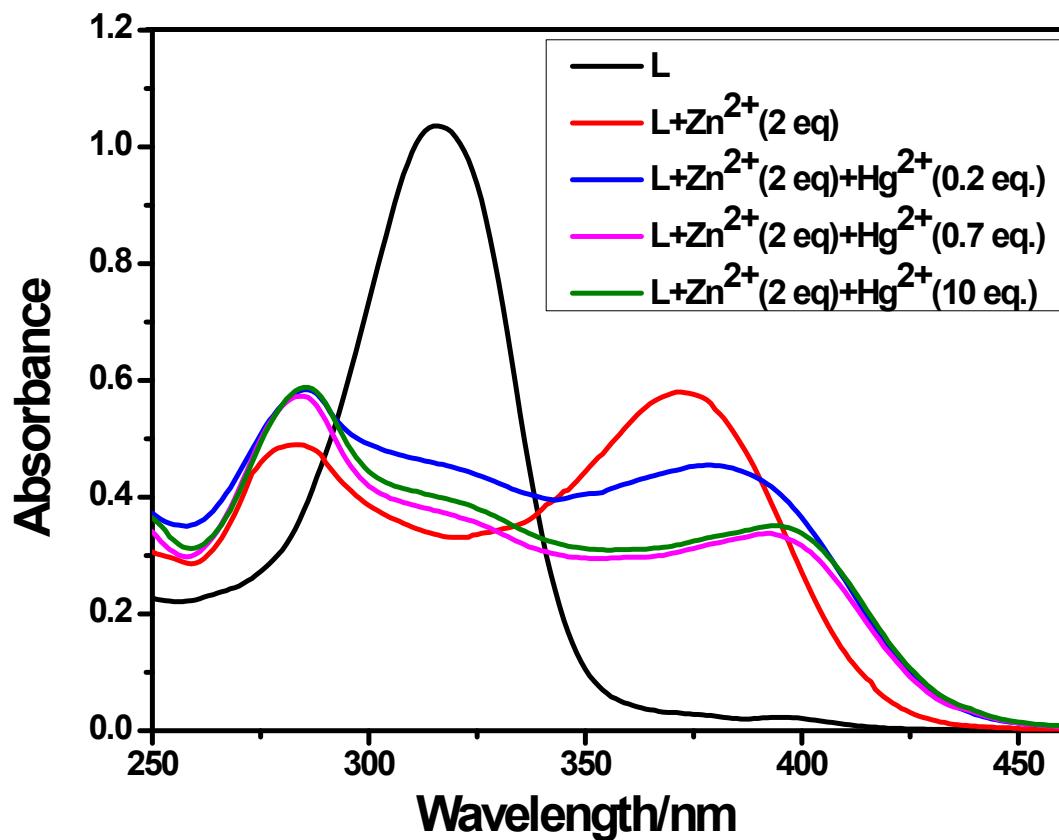


Fig. S14. Changes in the absorption spectra of $[L-Zn^{2+}]$ adduct upon addition of Hg^{2+} in Tris buffered MeCN/H₂O (1:1, v/v, pH = 7) solution.

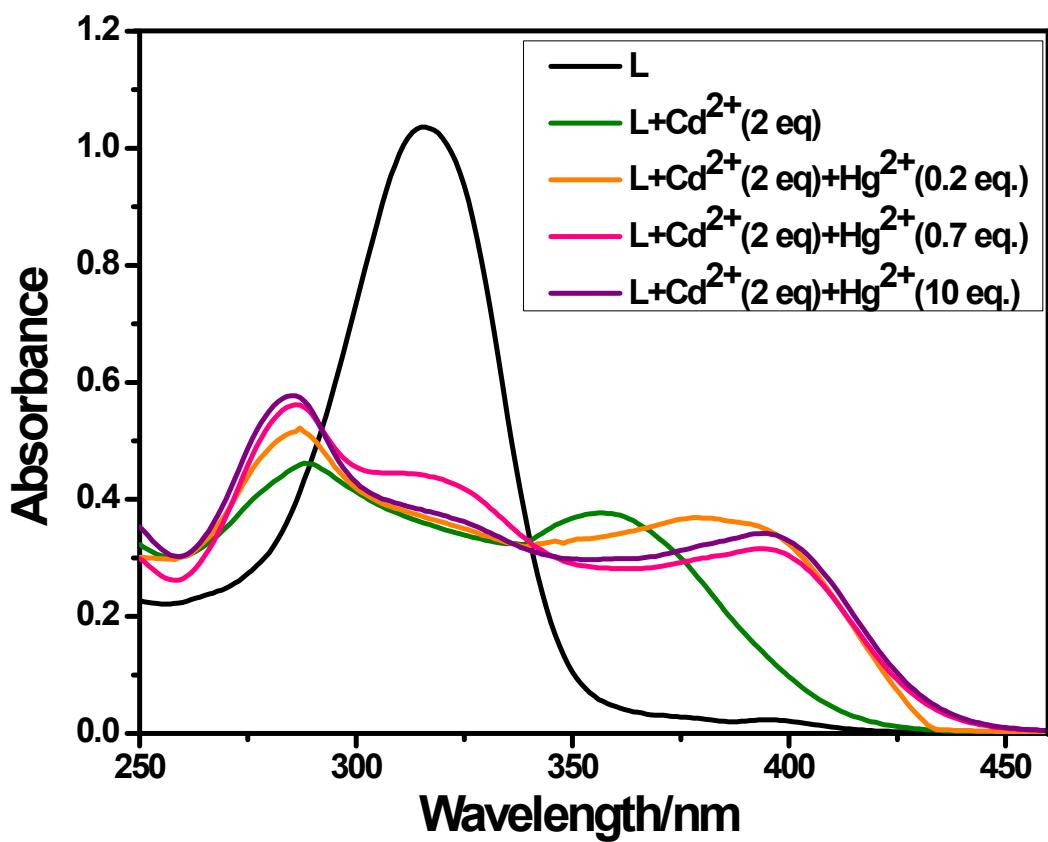


Fig. S15. Changes in the absorption spectra of $[L\text{-Cd}^{2+}]$ adduct upon addition of Hg^{2+} in Tris buffered MeCN/H₂O (1:1, v/v, pH = 7) solution.

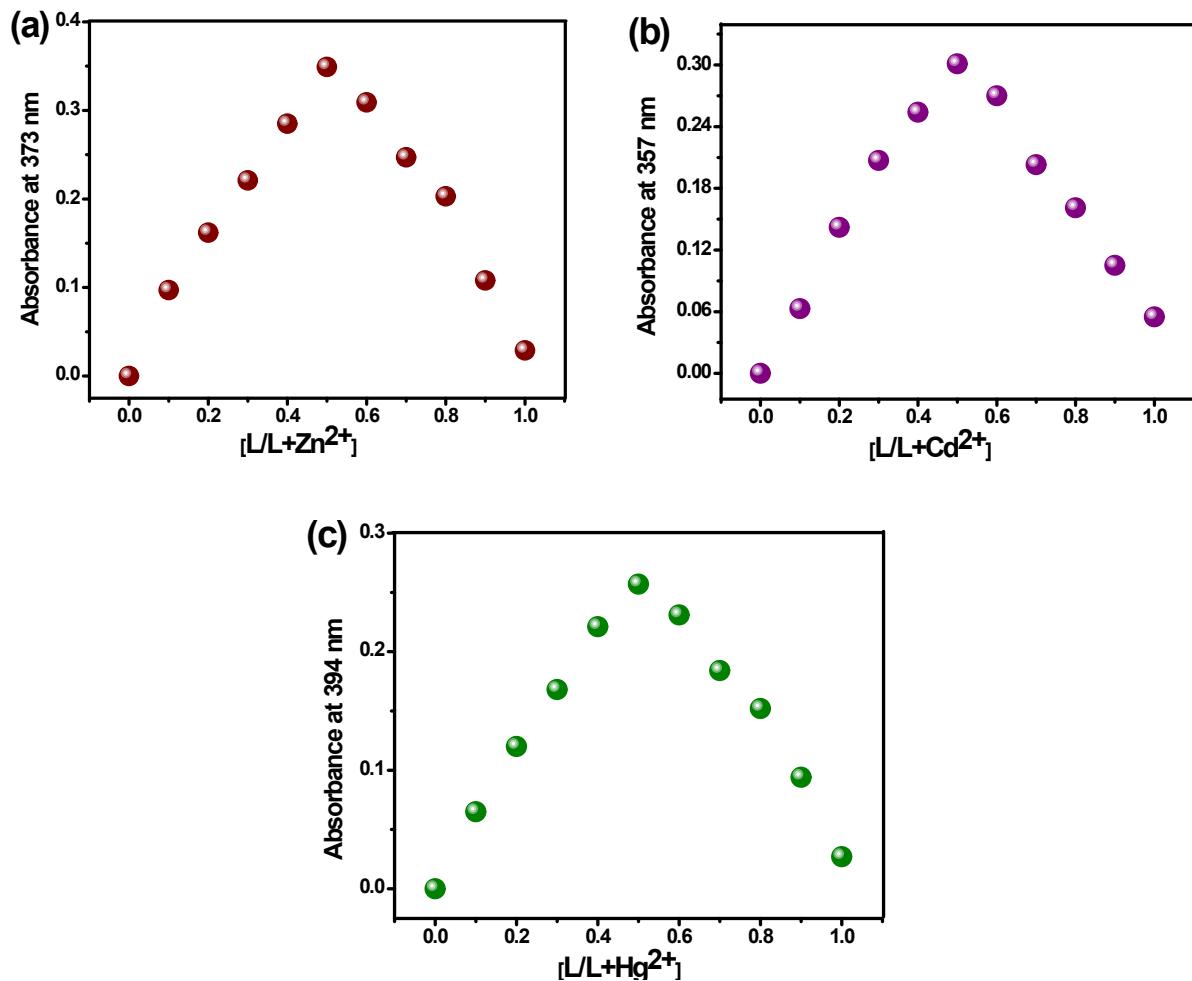


Fig. S16. Jobs plot for determining the stoichiometry of **L** and (a) Zn^{2+} adduct at $\lambda_{max} = 373$ nm, (b) Cd^{2+} adduct at $\lambda_{max} = 357$ nm, (c) Hg^{2+} adduct at $\lambda_{max} = 394$ nm in Tris-HCl buffered (10 mM, pH = 7) MeCN/H₂O (v/v = 1:1). Total concentration = 25 μ M.

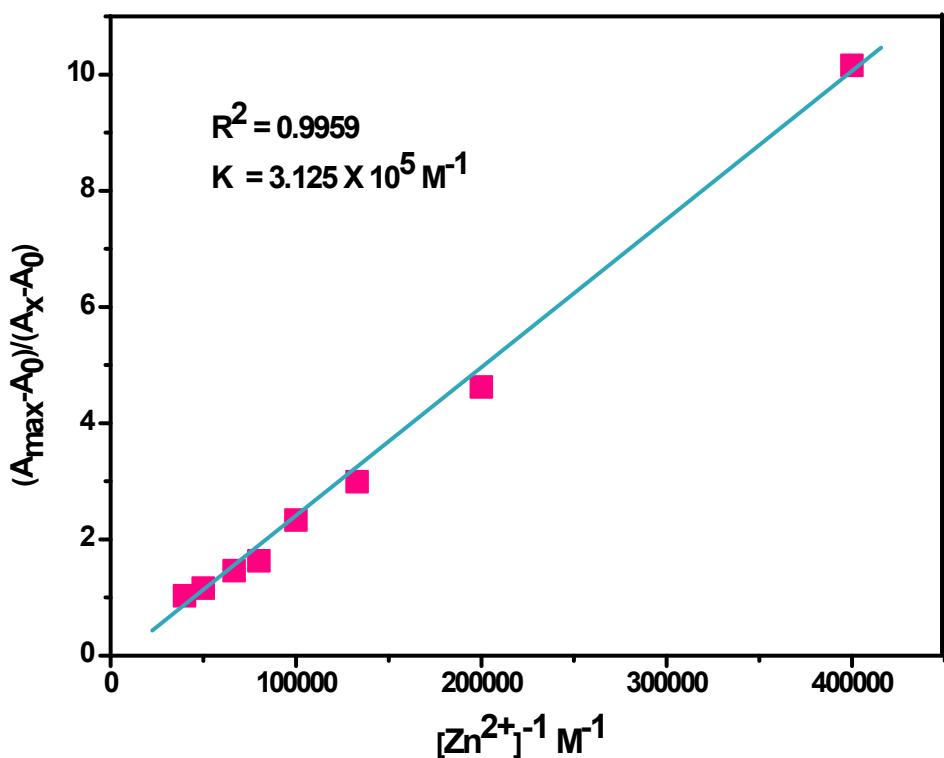


Fig. S17. Benesi-Hildebrand plot for determination of the binding constant of **L** with Zn^{2+} using the absorbance technique.

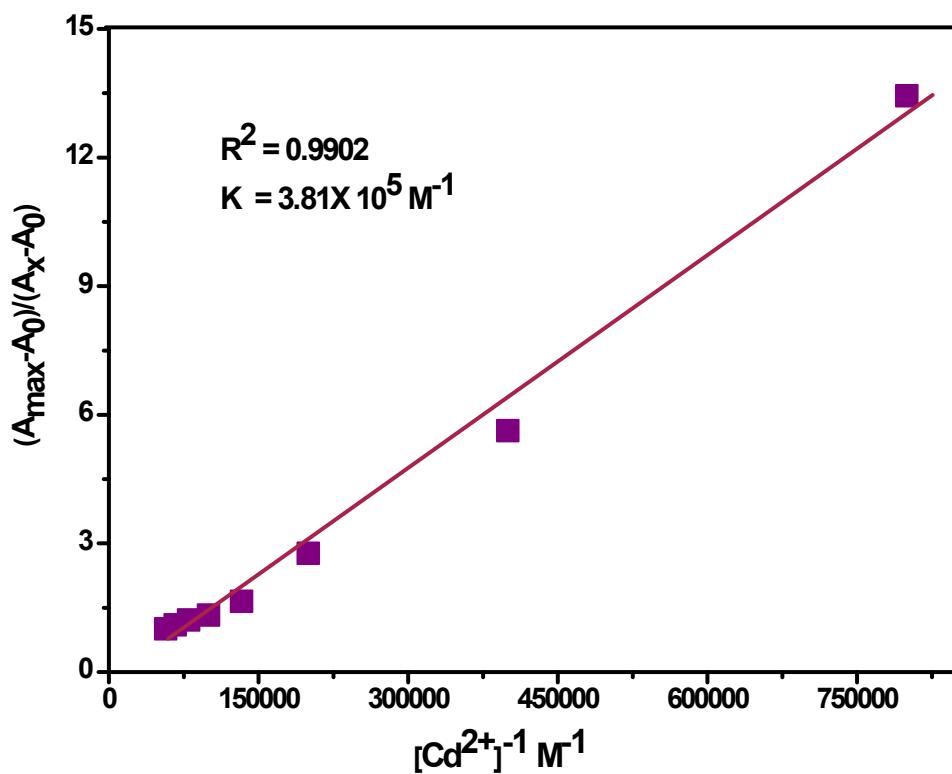


Fig. S18. Benesi-Hildebrand plot for determination of the binding constant of **L** with Cd^{2+} using the absorbance technique.

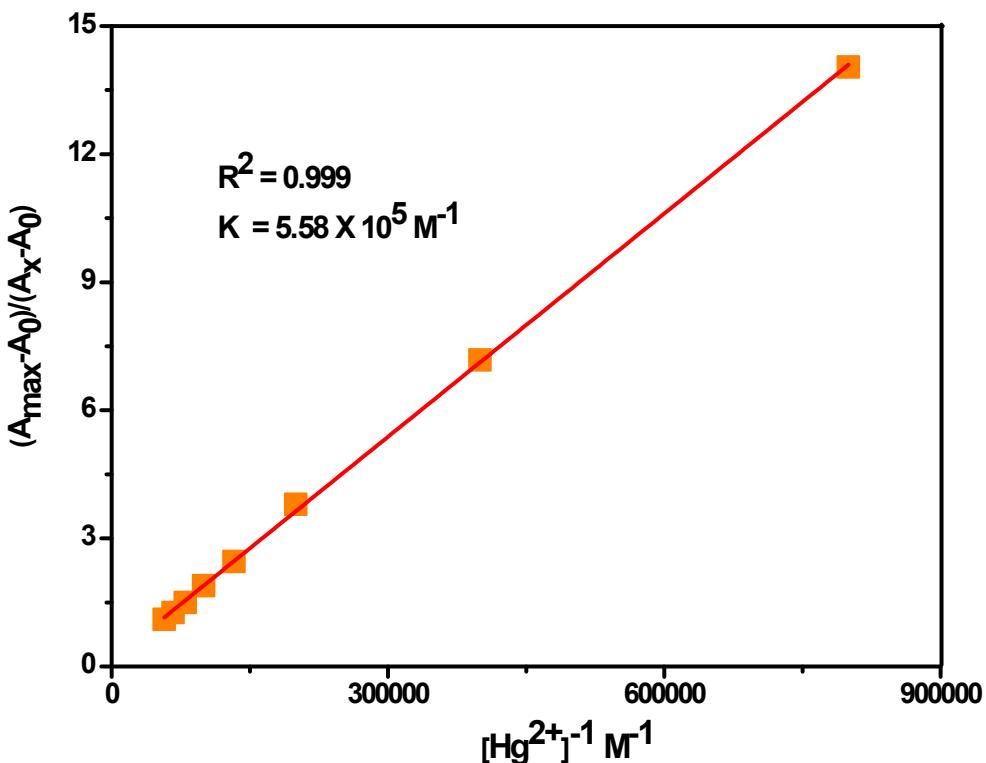


Fig. S19. Benesi-Hildebrand plot for determination of the binding constant of **L** with Hg^{2+} using the absorbance technique.

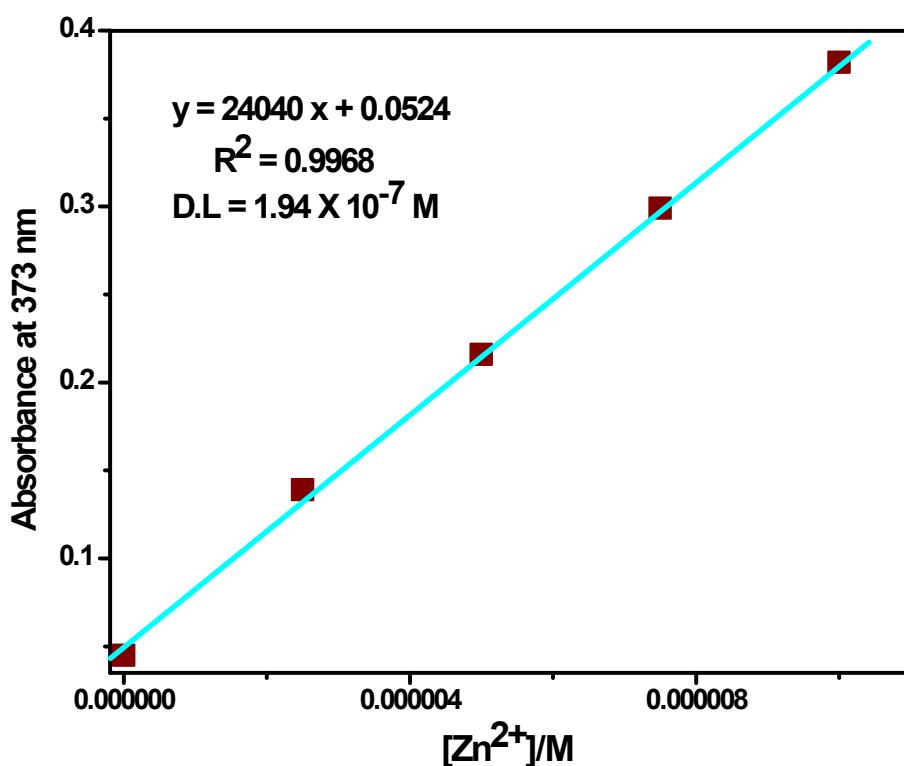


Fig. S20. The detection limit of **L** for Zn^{2+} by absorbance technique.

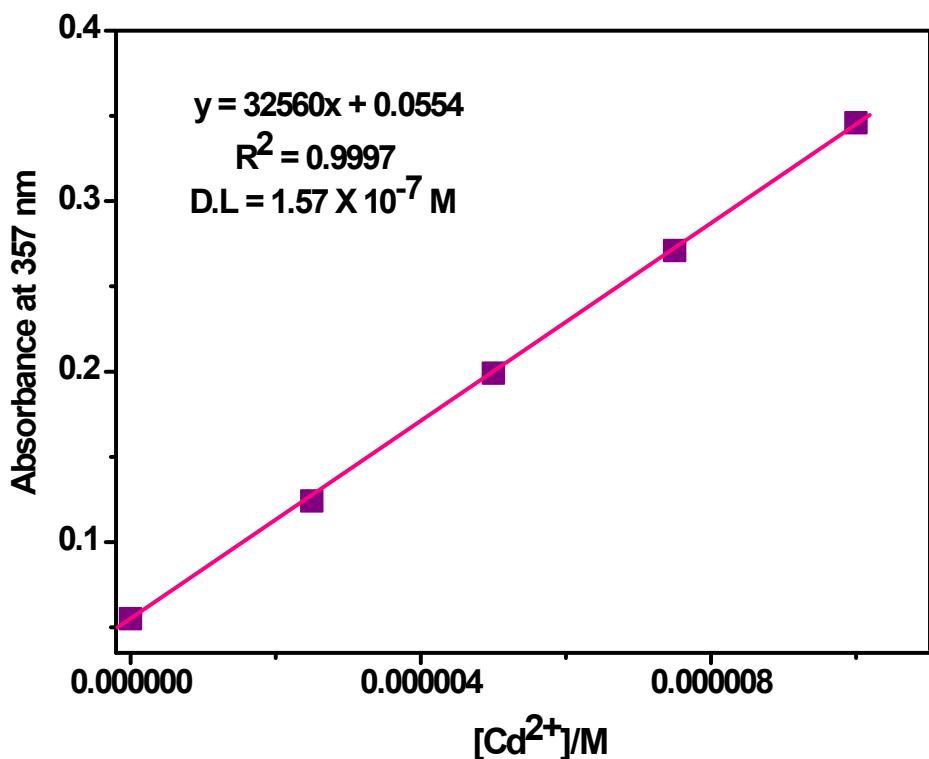


Fig. S21. The detection limit of L for Cd²⁺ by absorbance technique.

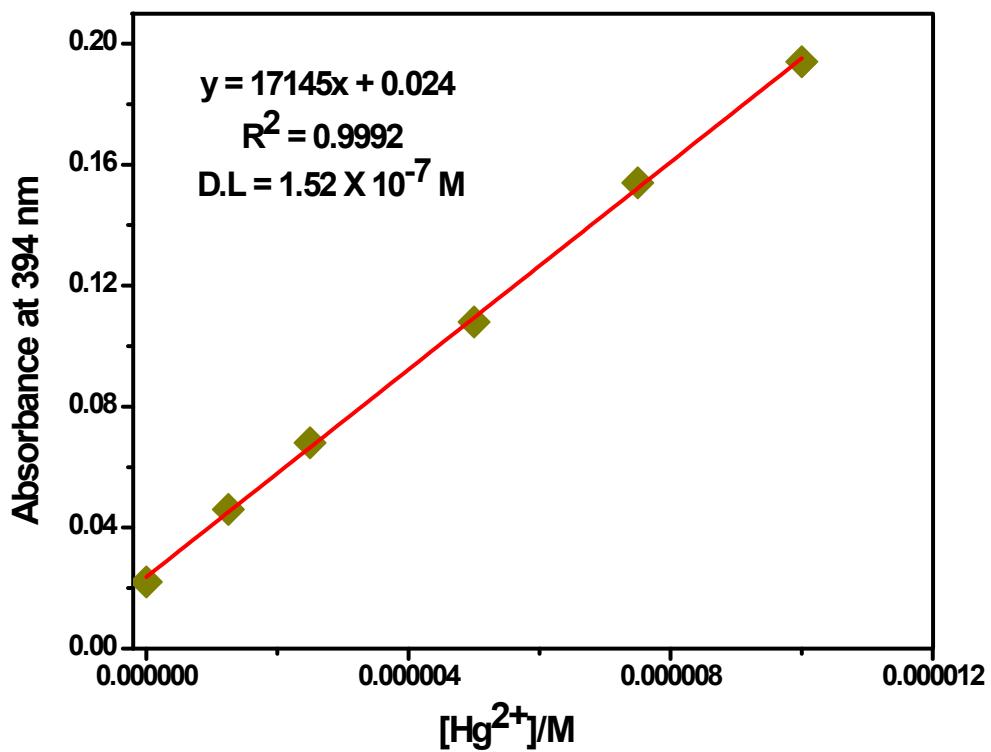


Fig. S22. The detection limit of L for Hg²⁺ by absorbance technique.

Absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 316 \text{ nm}$

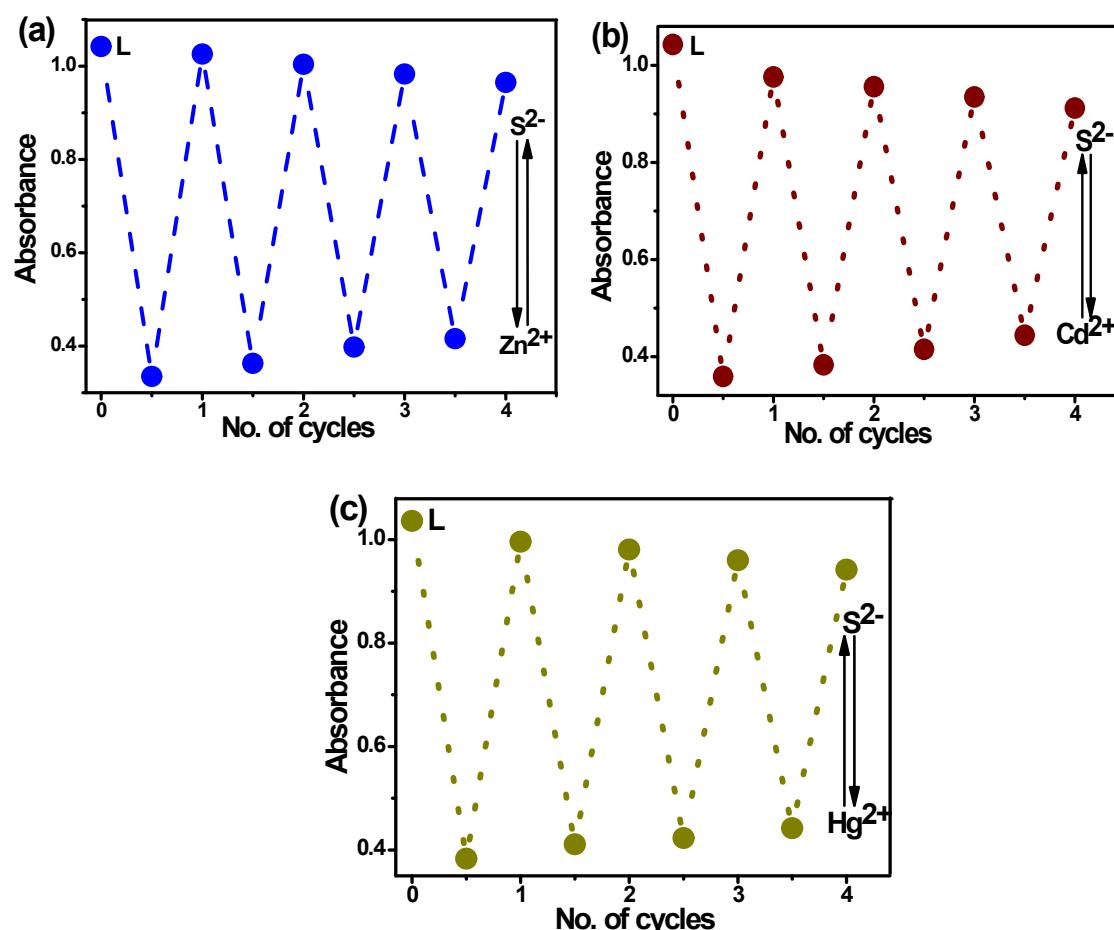


Fig. S23. Representative bar chart diagram for showing the change of absorbance at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 316 \text{ nm}$ by adding various anions (100 μM) to solution of $[\text{L}-\text{Zn}^{2+}]$ (blue bars), $[\text{L}-\text{Cd}^{2+}]$ (red bars) and $[\text{L}-\text{Hg}^{2+}]$ (green bars) complexes. 1 = Cl^- , 2 = F^- , 3 = SO_4^{2-} , 4 = OAc^- , 5 = NO_3^- , 6 = Br^- , 7 = S^{2-} . Sensing-recovery cycles for **L** (25 μM) at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 316 \text{ nm}$ upon addition of (a) Zn^{2+} (25 μM), (b) Cd^{2+} (25 μM) and (c) Hg^{2+} (25 μM) and subsequent regeneration by S^{2-} (50 μM). Dotted lines serve guide to eyes.

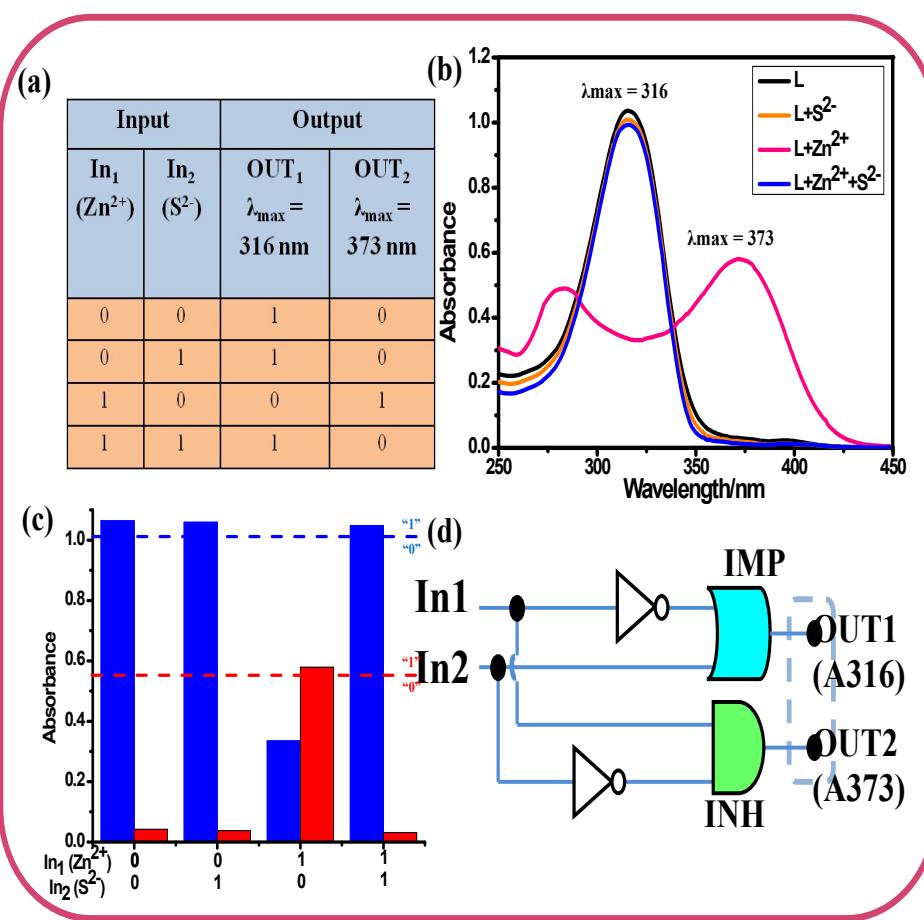


Fig. S24. (a) Truth table of the logic gate, (b) Output signals of the logic gate in presence of different inputs, (c) corresponding bar diagram of absorbance outputs of **L** at $\lambda_{\max} = 316$ nm (OUT₁, blue bars) and $\lambda_{\max} = 373$ nm (OUT₂, red bars) in presence of two chemical inputs: In₁ (Zn²⁺) and In₂ (S²⁻) and (d) the corresponding logic circuit.

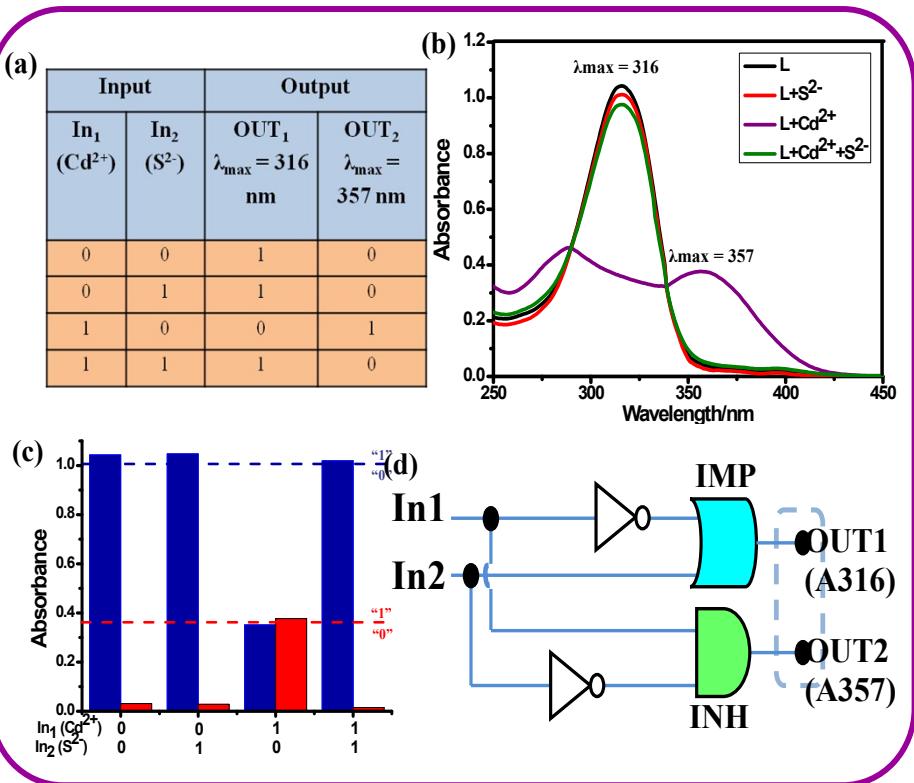


Fig. S25. (a) Truth table of the logic gate, (b) Output signals of the logic gate in presence of different inputs, (c) corresponding bar diagram of absorbance outputs of **L** at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 316 \text{ nm}$ (OUT₁, blue bars) and $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 357 \text{ nm}$ (OUT₂, red bars) in presence of two chemical inputs: In₁ (Cd²⁺) and In₂ (S²⁻) and (d) the corresponding logic circuit.

Table S1. Data from theoretical TDDFT studies of **L**

Compound	Electronic Transitions	Energy (eV)	Wavelength (nm)	f ^b	Transitions involved
L	S ₀ -S ₁	0.6569 eV	387.31 nm	0.0361	HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+1
	S ₀ -S ₂	1.3969 eV	317.58 nm	0.0126	HOMO→LUMO+2 HOMO→LUMO+3
	S ₀ -S ₃	1.6689 eV	262.90 nm	0.0020	HOMO-2→LUMO HOMO-1→LUMO HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+1 HOMO-1→LUMO

Table S2. Data from theoretical TDDFT studies of complexes

Compound	Electronic Transitions	Energy (eV)	Wavelength (nm)	f^b	Transitions involved
(L-Zn²⁺) complex	S ₀ -S ₁	0.7156 eV	422.53 nm	0.0676	HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+1
	S ₀ -S ₂	1.2632 eV	381.48 nm	0.0032	HOMO-1→LUMO
	S ₀ -S ₃	1.2949 eV	269.49 nm	0.0011	HOMO-1→LUMO
(L-Cd²⁺) complex	S ₀ -S ₁	0.3450 eV	406.09 nm	0.0050	HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+1
	S ₀ -S ₂	0.4097 eV	369.75 nm	0.0577	HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+1
	S ₀ -S ₃	1.6215 eV	264.63 nm	0.0398	HOMO-1→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+2 HOMO-1→LUMO HOMO-1→LUMO+1 HOMO-1→LUMO+2
(L-Hg²⁺) complex	S ₀ -S ₁	0.3673 eV	475.81 nm	0.0472	HOMO→LUMO HOMO→LUMO+2
	S ₀ -S ₂	1.4707 eV	413.00 nm	0.0031	HOMO→LUMO+1 HOMO-1→LUMO HOMO-1→LUMO+2
	S ₀ -S ₃	1.5599 eV	292.80 nm	0.0225	HOMO→LUMO+1 HOMO→LUMO+2