

## Supporting Information

### **Colorimetric detection of Hg (II) based on the gold amalgam-triggered reductase mimetic activity in aqueous solutions by employing AuNP@Fe-TCPP-MOF nanoparticles**

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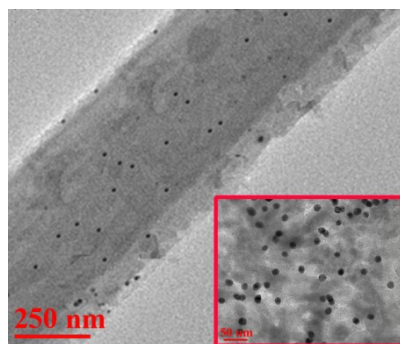
**Fig. S1** TEM image of AuNP@MOF after being treated with  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  ions

**Fig. S2** The UV spectrum of the MB system before and after incubation with AuNPs@MOF and the simple mixture of Au NPs and MOF

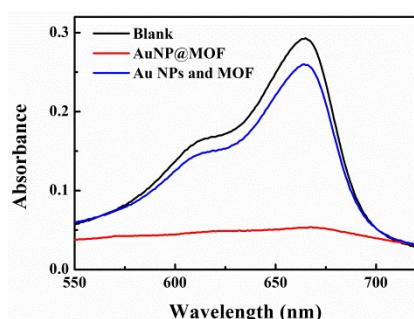
**Fig. S3** Optimization of experimental conditions

**Table S1** Recovery of tap water, Yihe river water samples containing different concentrations of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  measured by UV–Vis spectrometry

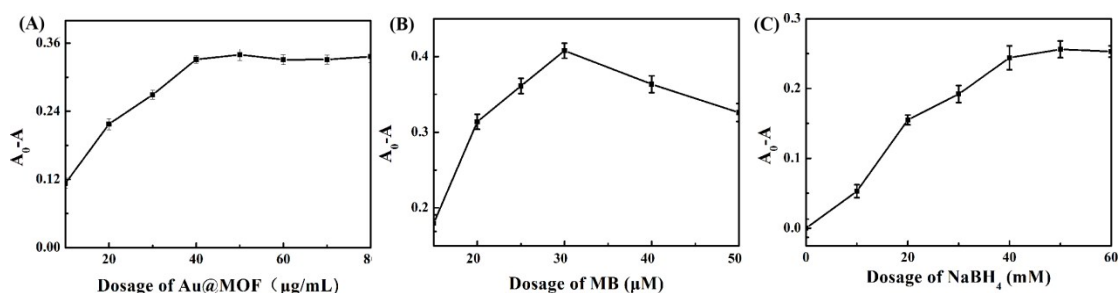
**Table S2** The comparison of different methods for  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  detection



**Fig. S1** TEM image of AuNP@MOF after being treated with  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  ions



**Fig. S2** The UV spectrum of the MB system before (black line) and after incubation with AuNPs@MOF (red line) and the simple mixture of Au NPs and MOF (blue line)



**Fig. S3** Optimization of sensing conditions. (A) The effect of amount of AuNP@MOF on the response signal;  $A_0$  represents the absorbance of the original MB in the sensing system at 665 nm,  $A$  represents the absorbance of MB in sensing system by adding various dosage of AuNP@MOF with  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  at 665 nm. (B) The effect of MB concentration on the response signal.  $A_0$  represents the absorbance of the original MB in the sensing system at 665 nm;  $A$  represents the absorbance of MB in sensing system by adding certain  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  at 665 nm. (C) The effect of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  concentration on the response signal.  $A_0$  represents the absorbance of the original  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in the sensing system at 665 nm;  $A$  represents the absorbance of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in sensing system by adding certain  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  at 665 nm

Table S1 Recovery of tap water, Yihe river water samples containing different concentrations of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  measured by UV–Vis spectrometry

Sample	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$ spiked (pM)	$\text{Hg}^{2+}$ detected (pM) Mean $\pm$ SD	Recovery (%)
Tap water 1	200	194.68 $\pm$ 0.11	97.34 $\pm$ 0.06
Tap water 2	250	253.40 $\pm$ 0.05	101.36 $\pm$ 0.02
Tap water 3	300	298.68 $\pm$ 0.13	99.56 $\pm$ 0.04
Yihe river water 1	200	202.92 $\pm$ 0.03	101.46 $\pm$ 0.02
Yihe river water 2	250	249.65 $\pm$ 0.05	99.86 $\pm$ 0.02
Yihe river water 3	300	303.90 $\pm$ 0.04	101.13 $\pm$ 0.01

Table S2 The comparison of different methods for  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  detection

Material	Method	Linear range	Detection limit	Time	Ref
Au/Hexanedithiol/ Rhodamine B	Fluorescence	0-19.9 $\mu\text{M}$	2.49 nM	2 mins	1
Colorimetric Sensor based on G-Quadruplex	Colorimetric method	250-1250 nM	50 nM	240 min	2
Carbon nanodots	Fluorescence	0-3 $\mu\text{M}$	4.2 nM	5 mins	3
Antibodies/BSA-glutathione	Cold-vapor atomic absorption	2.5-49.9 nM	2.99 nM	few weeks	4
DNA/GO	Fluorescence	0-8 nM	1.5 nM	10 mins	5
AuNP/ Iron-porphyrin MOF	UV–vis spectra	200- 400 pM	103 pM	2 s	This work

## References

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