

Electronic Supplementary Material

**A rhodamine-based dual chemosensors for the naked-eyes
detection of Hg²⁺ and enhancement of the fluorescence emission
for Fe³⁺**

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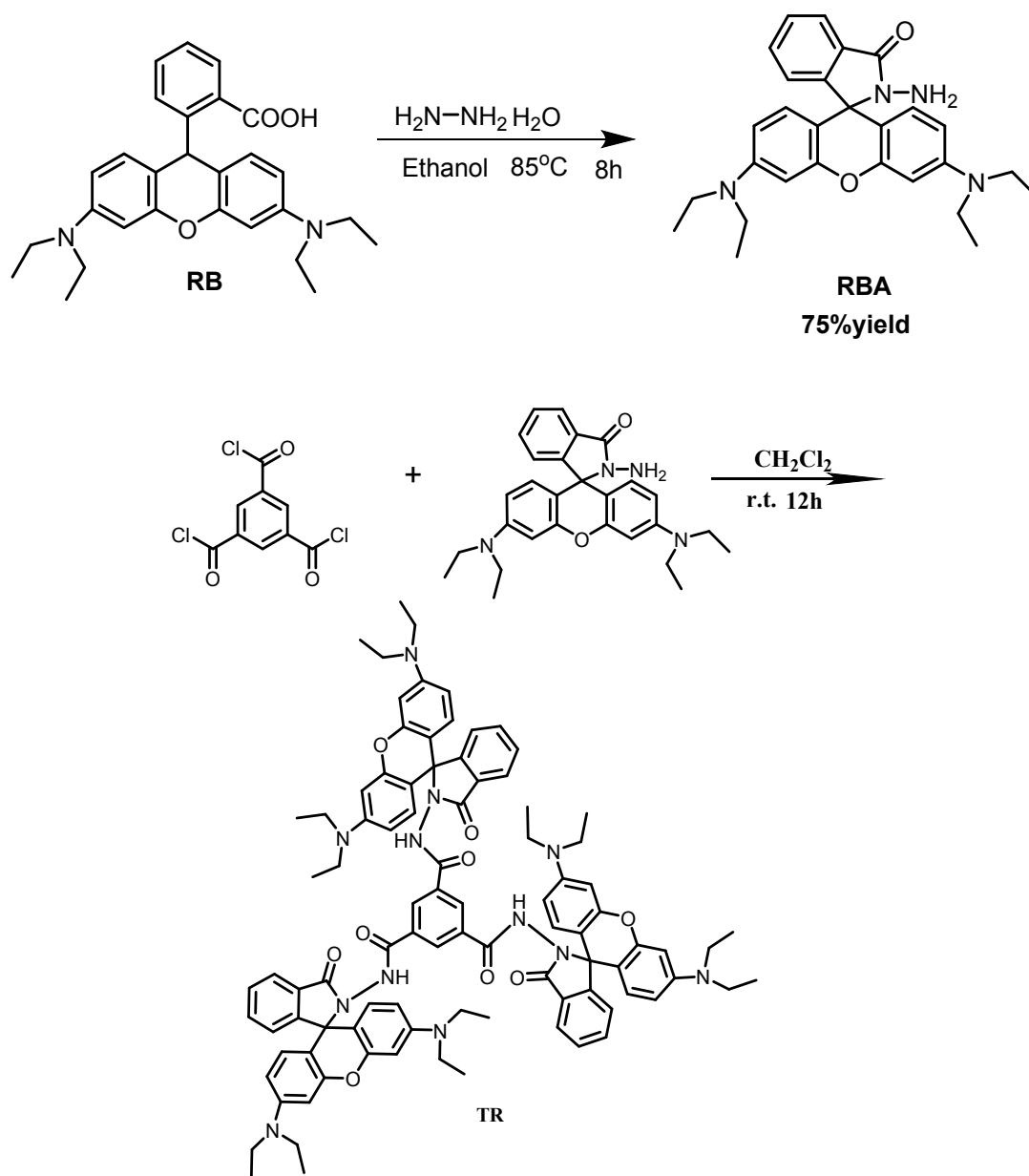
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The synthetic route of TR.



Scheme S1. The synthesis of TR.

Synthesis of **RBA**. Rhodamine B (1.20 g, 2.5 mmol) was placed in a 100mL flask and subsequently dissolved in 30 mL ethanol. Stirred at room temperature for 30 min and dropped 3.0 mL of hydrazine hydrate (85%) into it. The stirred mixture was heated at 85°C and refluxed for 8 h. The solution changed from dark purple to light orange and became clear. The mixture was cooled and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Add 1 mol/L (about 50 mL) to the flask to produce a clear red solution. On this basis, 1mol/L (about 70 mL) was added and stirred until the

solution pH reached 9~10. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed 3 times with 15 mL of water. Then thoroughly dried under vacuum and the reaction afforded 0.83 g (75%) as pink solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 2H), 6.41 (s, 2H), 3.61 (s, 2H), 3.33 (s, 8H), 1.16 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.1, 153.8, 151.5, 148.9, 132.5, 128.1, 123.8, 122.9, 108.0, 104.6, 99.98, 65.9. ESI-MS m/z : ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ calculated $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ 457.2595; Found 457.2597.

^1H NMR spectrum of **RBA**

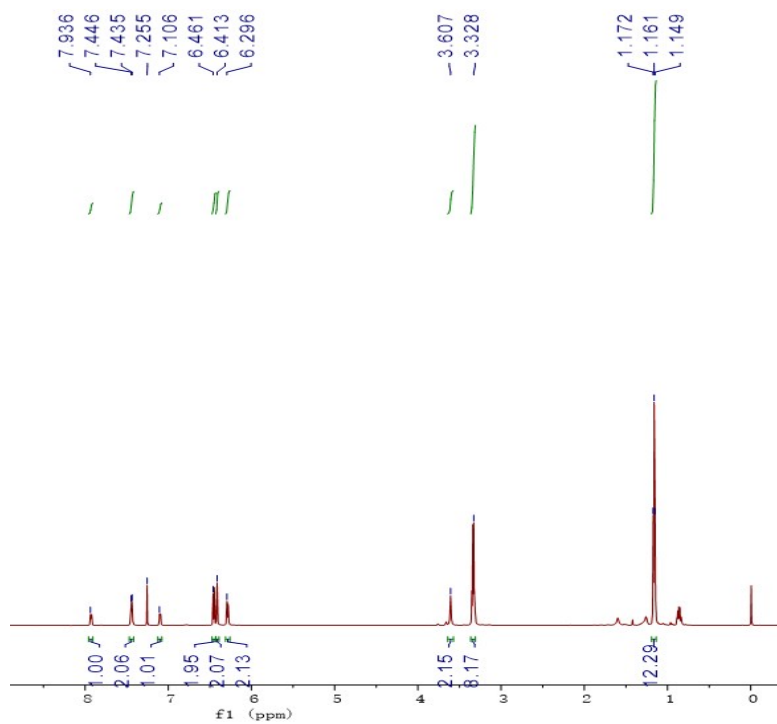


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of **RBA** in CDCl_3

^{13}C NMR spectrum of **RBA**

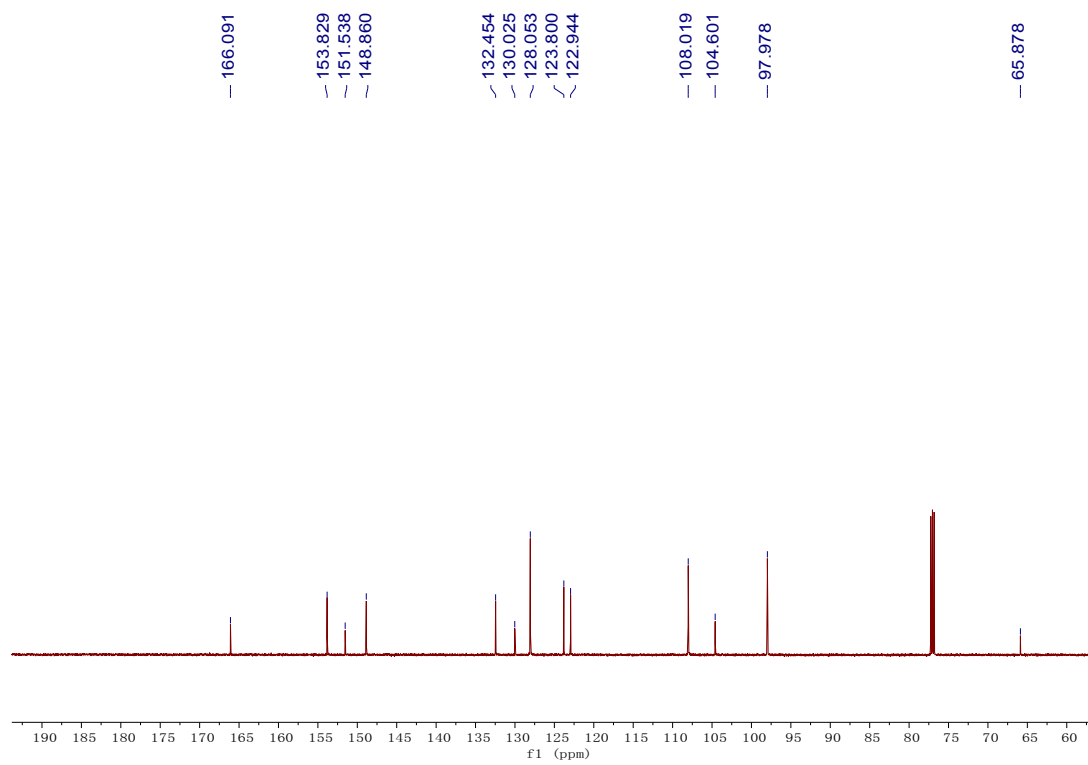


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **RBA** in CDCl_3

ESI/MS of RBA

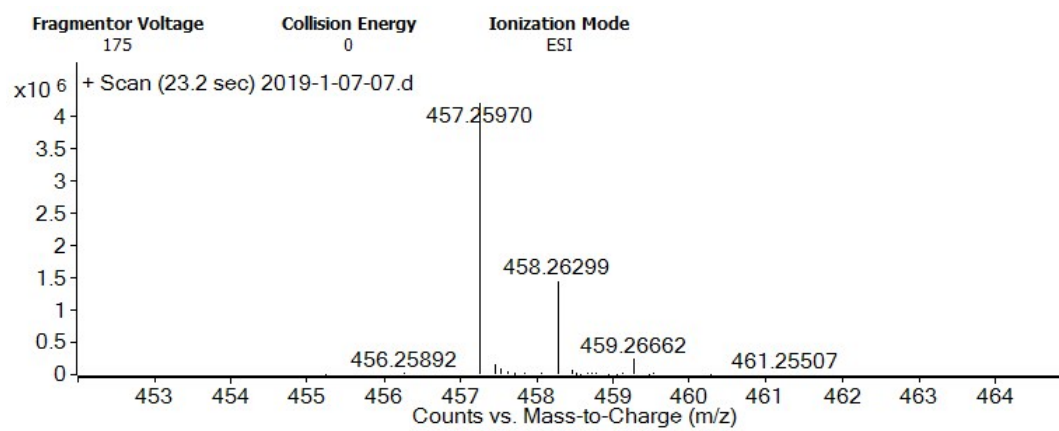


Figure S3. The ESI/MS of **RBA** in CH₃CN

^1H NMR spectrum of TR

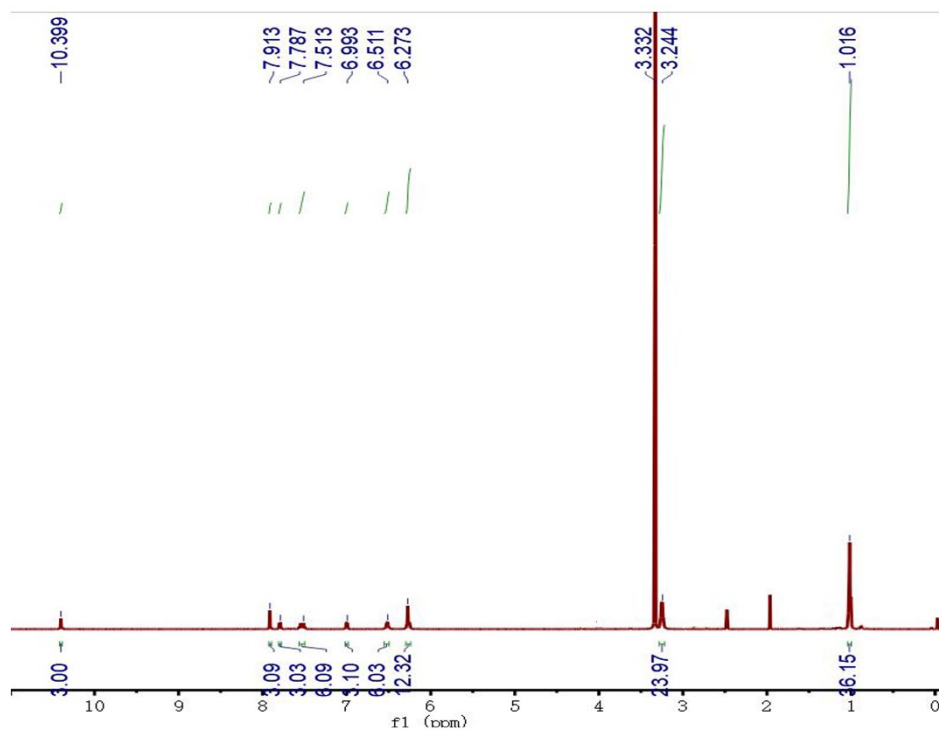


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectrum of TR in DMSO- d_6 .

ESI/MS of TR

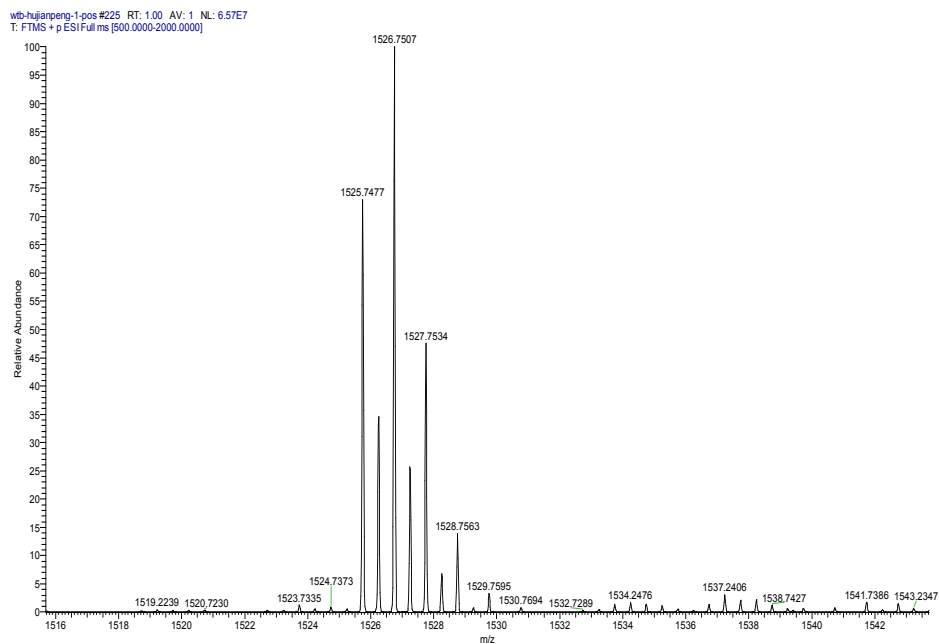


Figure S5. The ESI/MS of TR in CH₃CN.

UV-vis of sensor (**TR**) for different aqueous systems of Hg^{2+} .

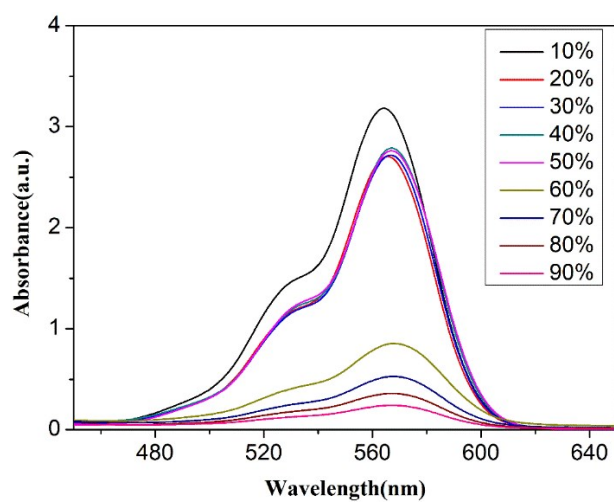


Figure S6. UV-vis of sensor **TR** for different aqueous systems of Hg^{2+} .

Fluorescence spectra of sensor **TR** for different aqueous systems of Fe^{3+} .

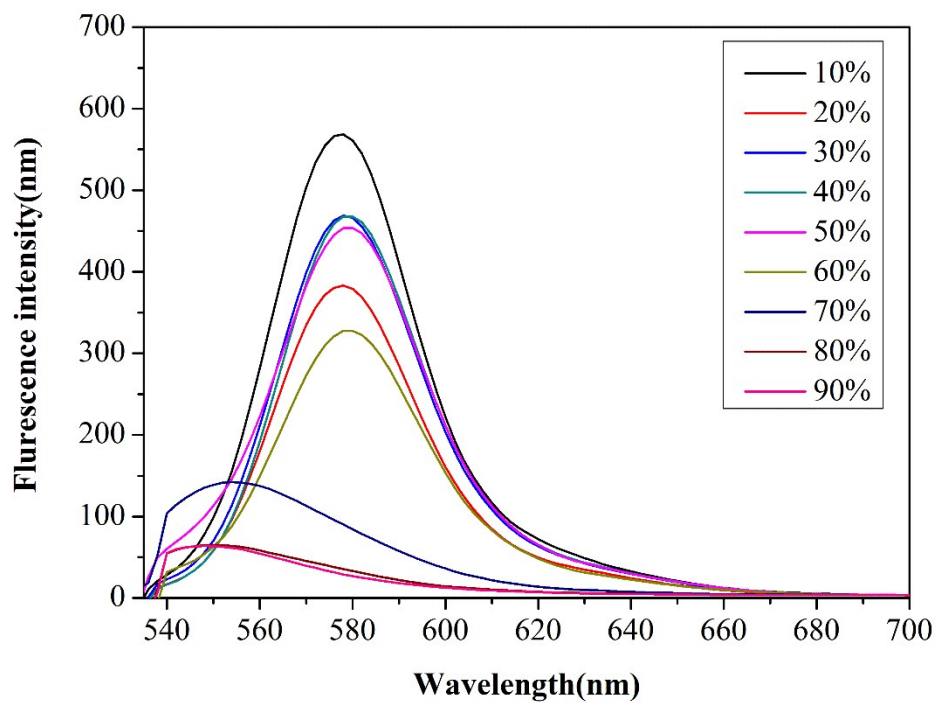
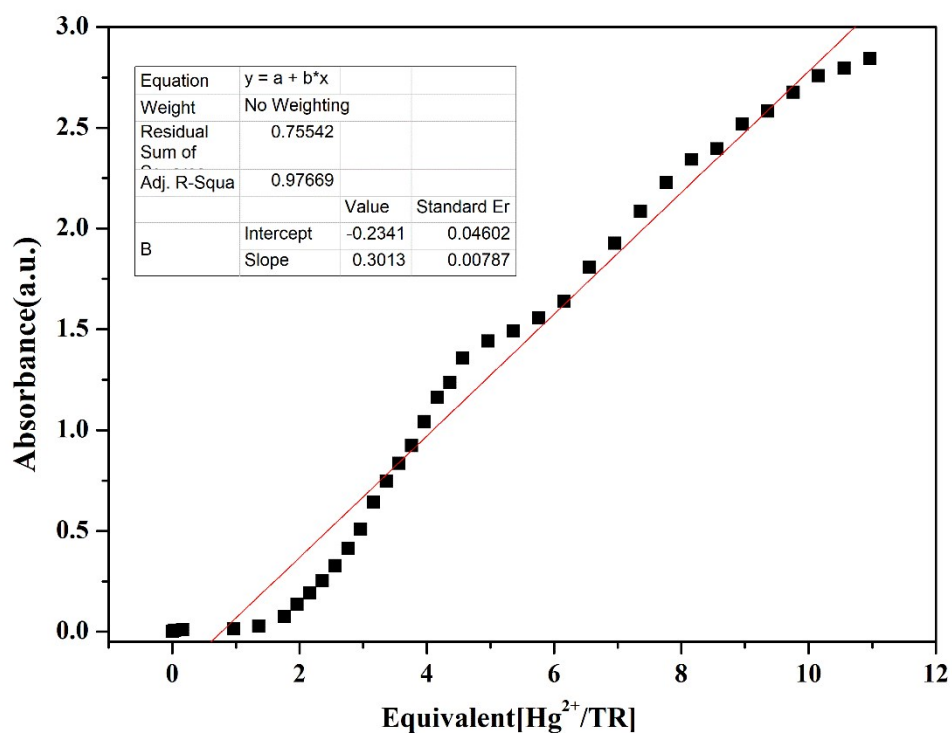


Figure S7. Fluorescence spectra of sensor **TR** for different aqueous systems of Fe^{3+} .

Determine of the UV-vis detection limit for Hg^{2+}



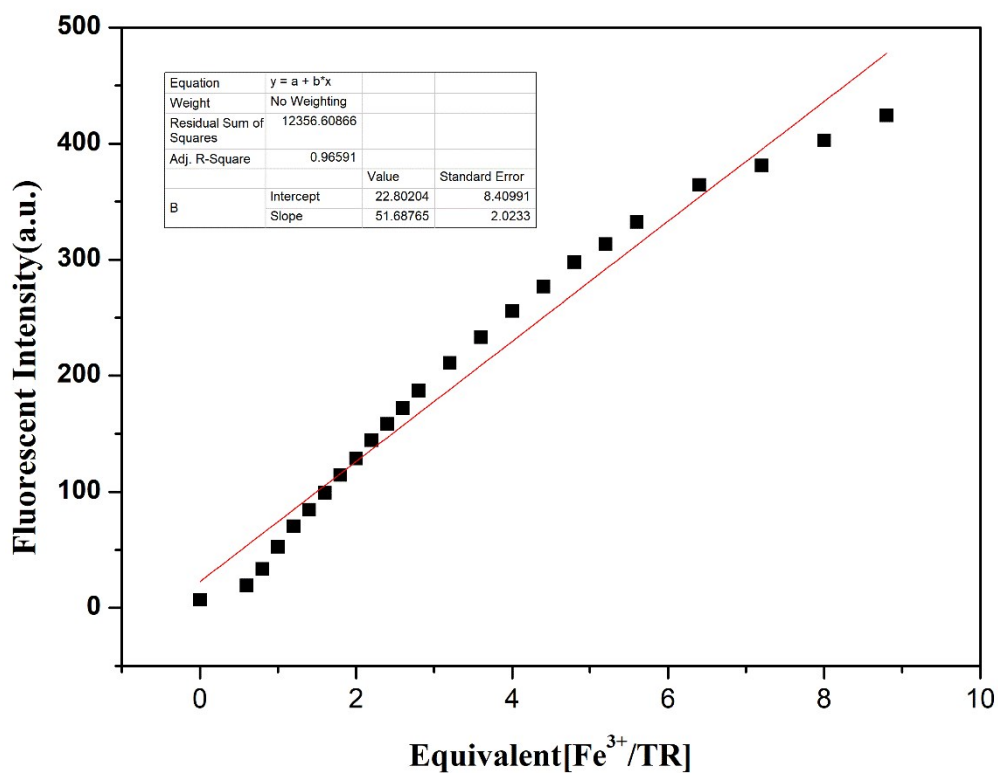
Linear Equation: $Y = 0.3013 X - 0.2341$ $R = 0.97669$

$$S = 0.3013 \times 10^6 \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(A-\bar{A})^2}{(N-1)}} = 0.002473 (N = 20) \quad K = 3$$

$$\text{LOD} = K \times \delta / S = 2.46 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

Figure S8. The photograph of the UV-vis absorption spectral linear range for Hg^{2+} .

Determine of the fluorescent detection limit for Fe³⁺



Linear Equation: $Y = 51.68765X + 22.80204$ $R = 0.6591$

$$S = 51.68765 \times 10^6 \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(F-\bar{F})^2}{(N-1)}} = 0.707935 \quad (N = 20) \quad K = 3$$

$$\text{LOD} = K \times \delta/S = 4.11 \times 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

Figure S9. The photograph of the fluorescent spectrum linear range for Fe³⁺.

Fluorescence spectra of **TR** in various pH values EtOH /H₂O (9:1, v/v) HEPES buffer solution

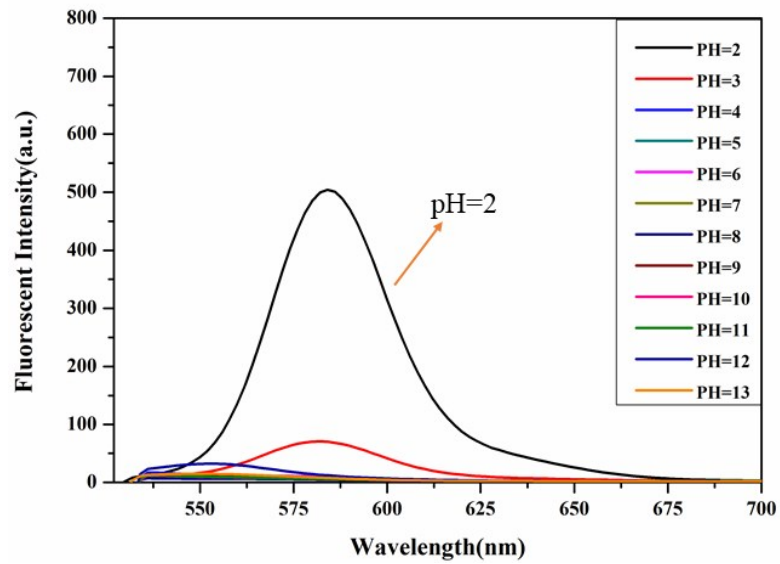


Figure S10. Fluorescence spectra of **TR** in various pH values EtOH /H₂O (9:1, v/v) HEPES buffer solution

Mass spectrum between **TR** and Hg^{2+} .

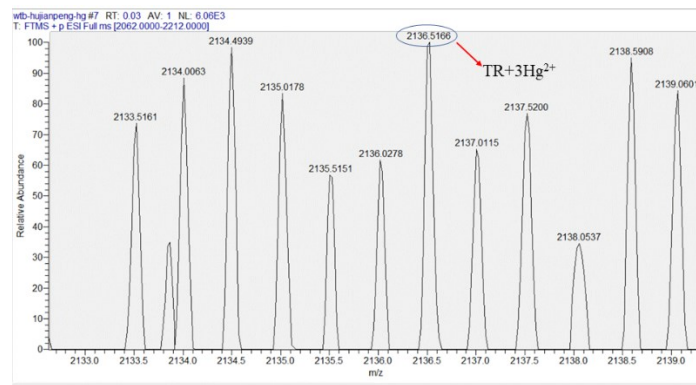


Figure S11. Mass spectrum between **TR** and Hg^{2+} .

Mass spectrum between TR and Fe³⁺.

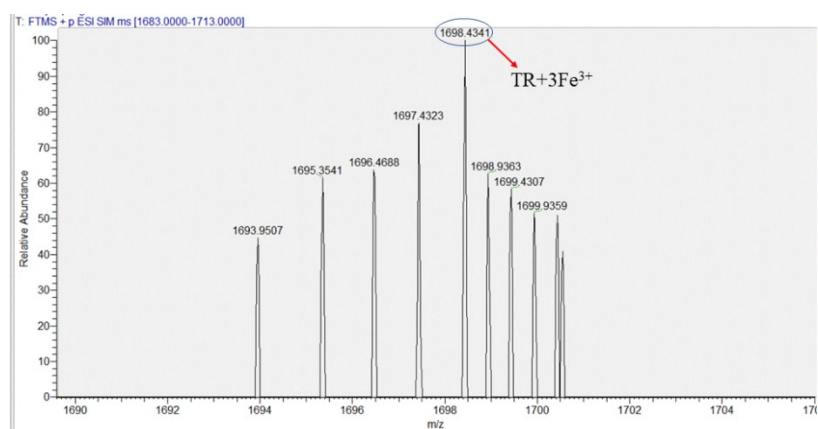


Figure S12. Mass spectrum between TR and Fe³⁺.

IR spectra of compound **TR**, **TR+Hg²⁺** and **TR+Fe³⁺**

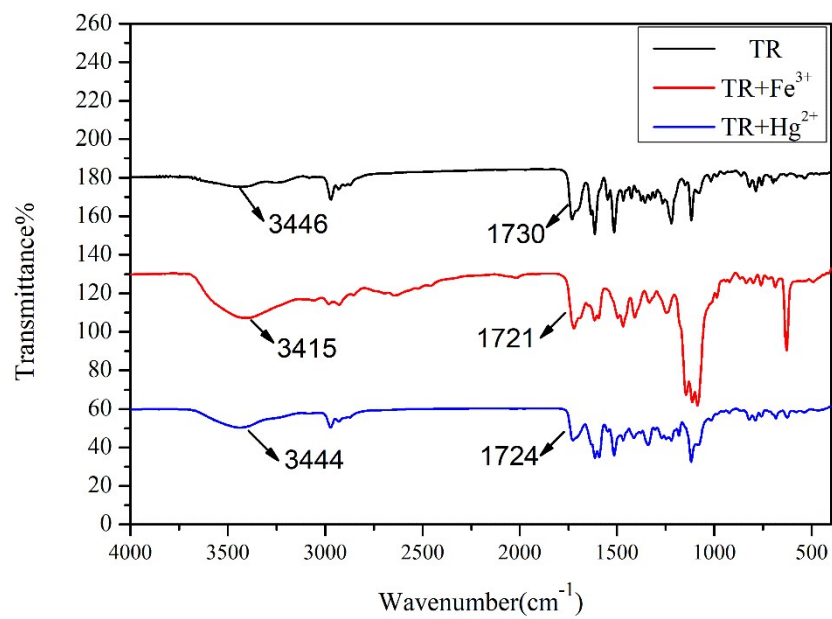


Figure S13. IR spectra of compound **TR**, **TR+Hg²⁺** and **TR+Fe³⁺**.