

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### A pyridine based Schiff base as a selective and sensitive fluorescent probe for cadmium ions with “turn-on” fluorescence responses

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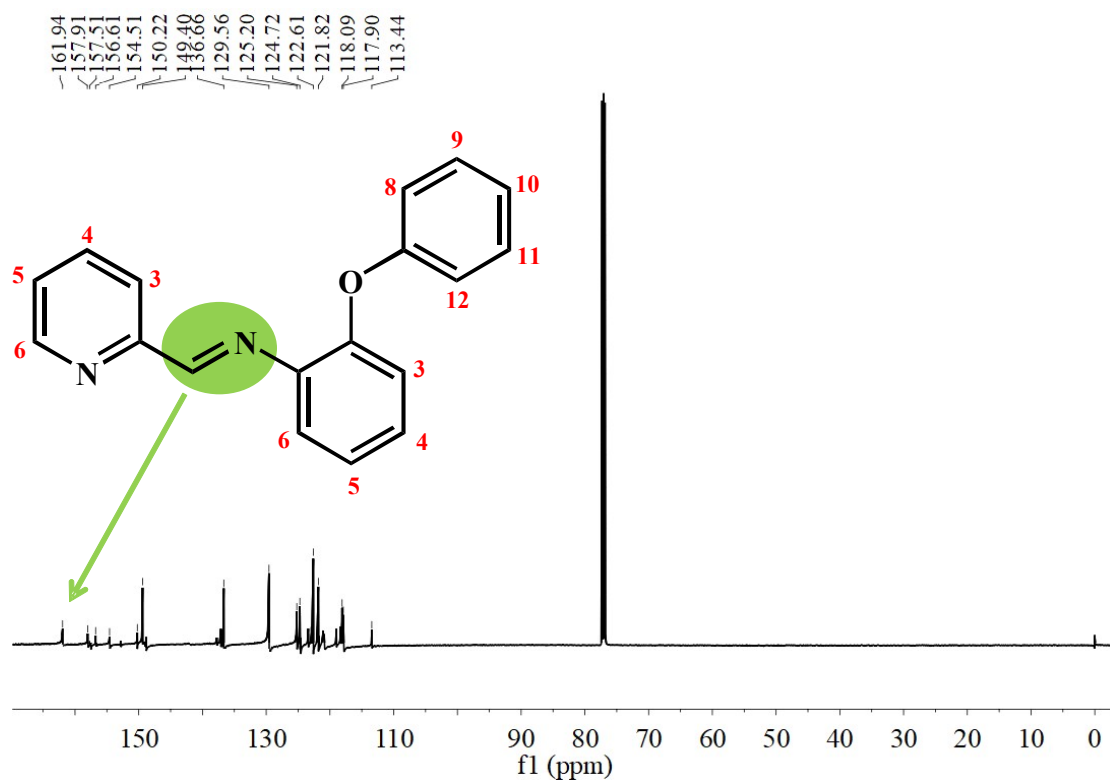
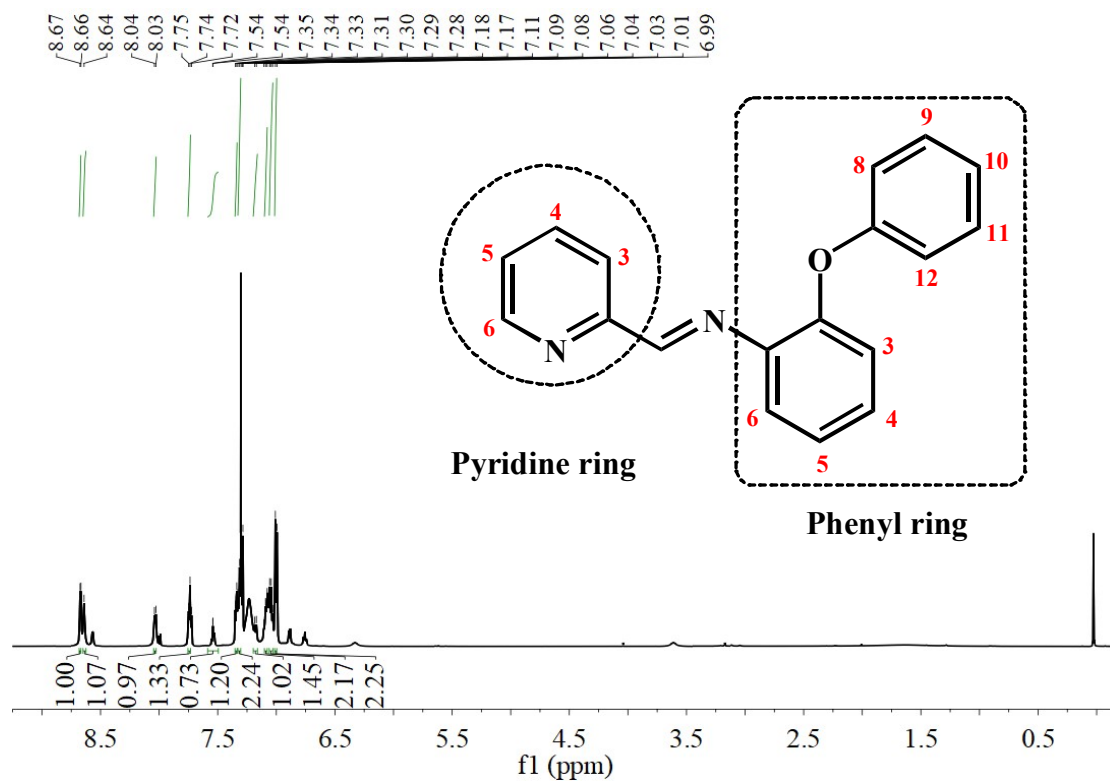
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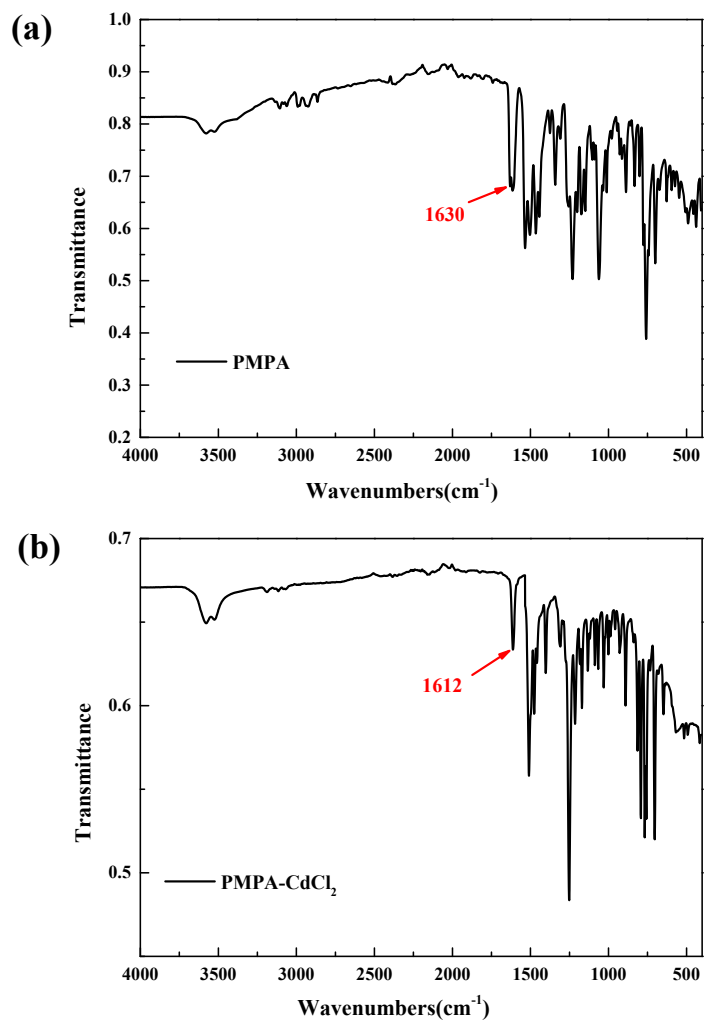


Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of (a) probe PMPA and (b) complex PMPA- $\text{CdCl}_2$ .

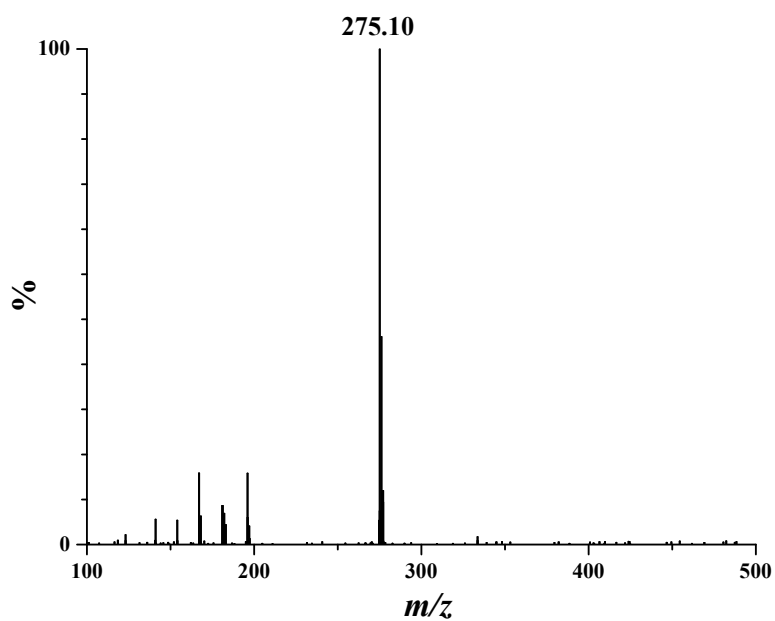
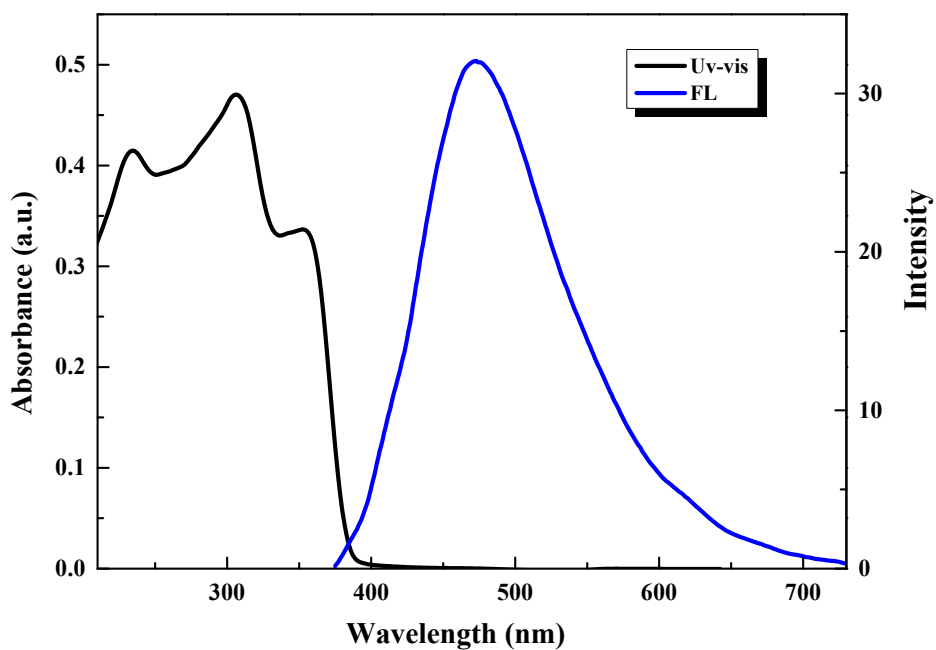
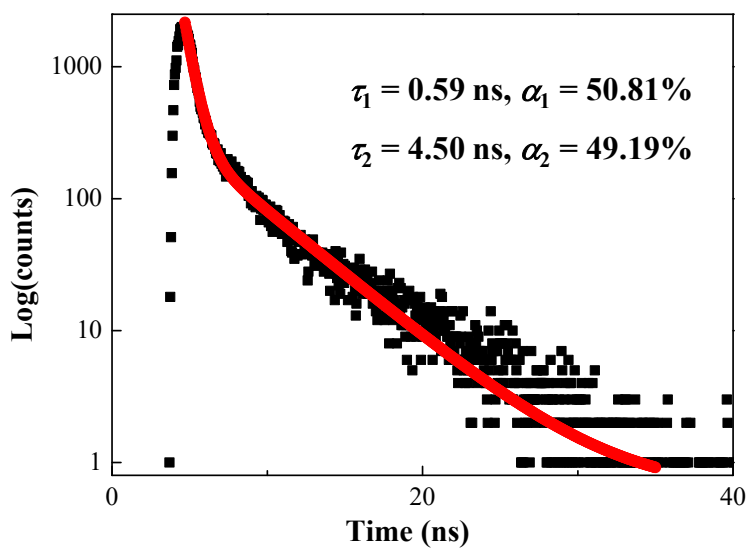


Figure S4. ESI-MS spectrum of probe PMPA.



**Figure S5.** Absorption spectra (black line) and fluorescence emission spectra (blue line) of probe **PMPA** in acetonitrile solvent. The concentration was maintained at 10  $\mu$ M.



**Figure S6.** Fluorescence decay profile for probe **PMPA** in acetonitrile solution ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 380$  nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 468$  nm).

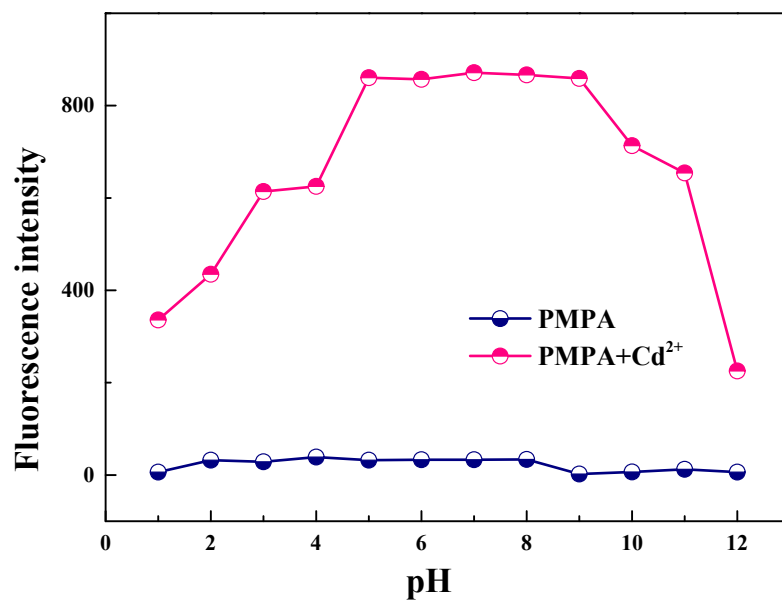


Figure S7. The fluorescence intensity of PMPA and PMPA+Cd<sup>2+</sup> at different pH (1–12).

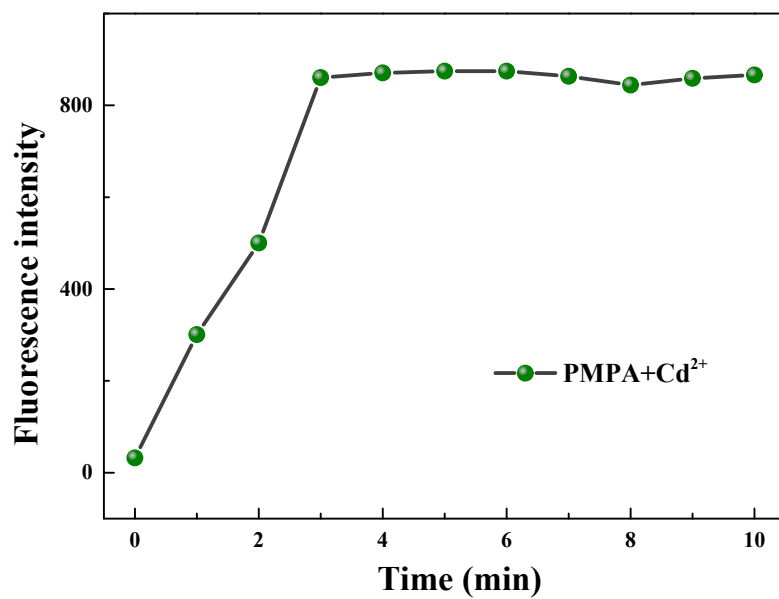
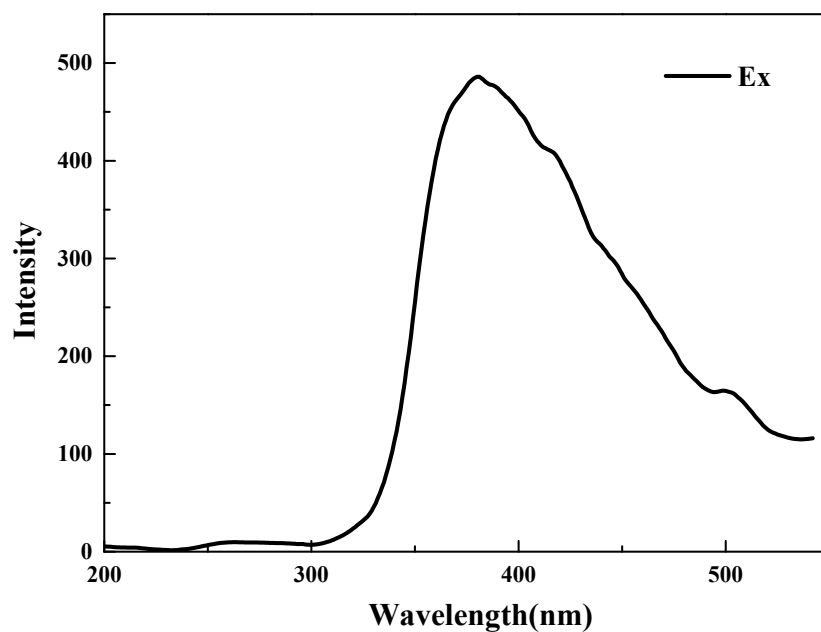
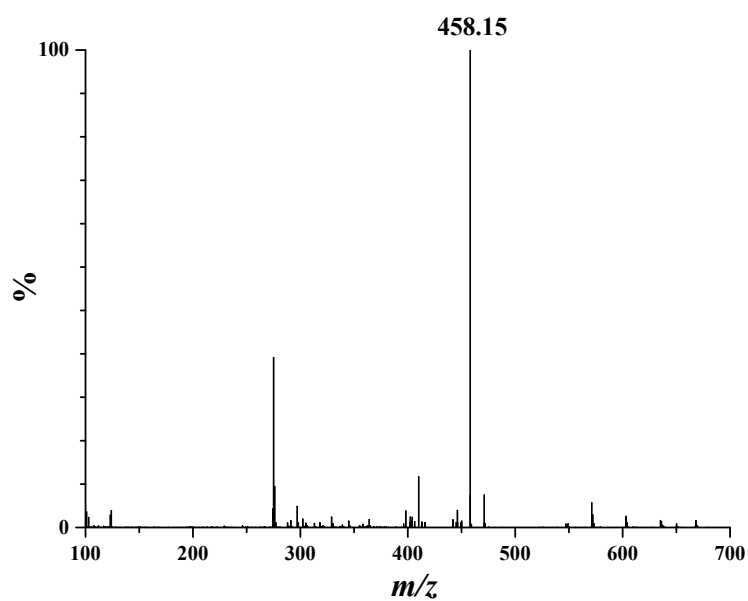


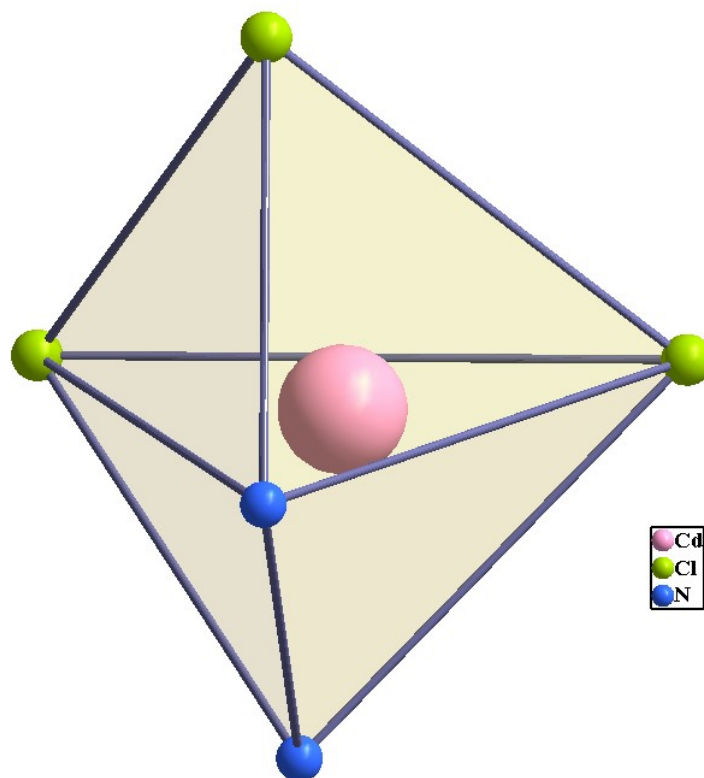
Figure S8. The effect of response time on the fluorescence intensity of PMPA over the addition of Cd<sup>2+</sup> (at 506 nm).



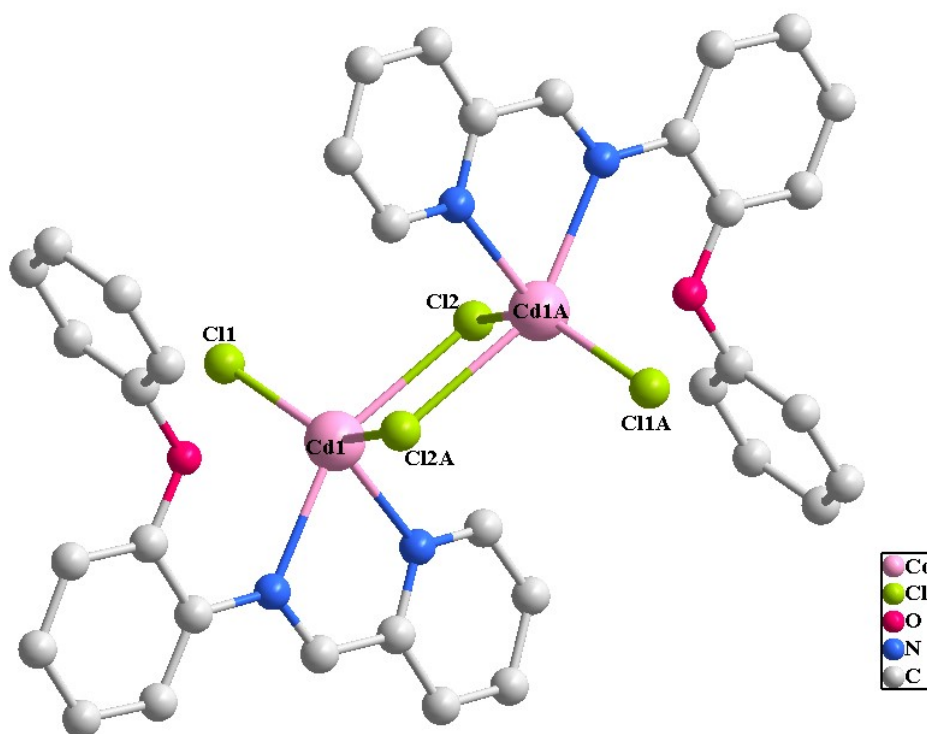
**Figure S9.** The excitation spectrum of probe **PMPA** upon addition of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ .



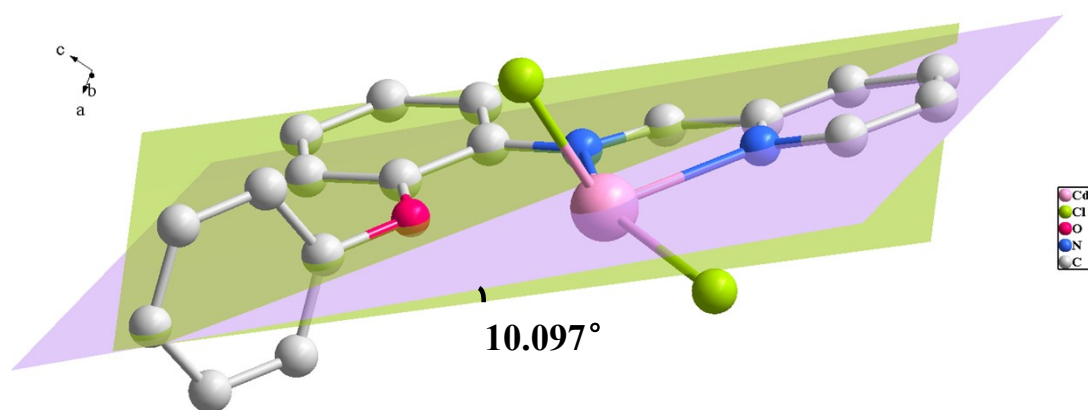
**Figure S10.** ESI-MS spectrum of the complex **PMPA-CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.



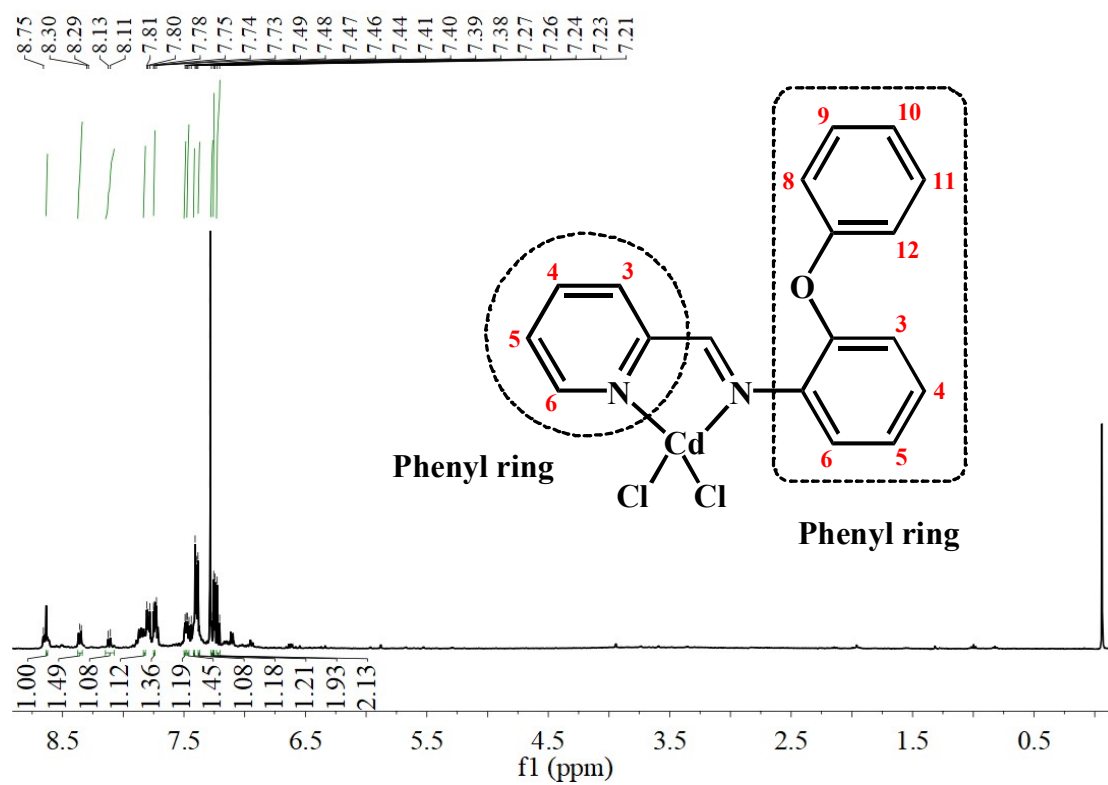
**Figure S11.** Coordination geometry of cadmium(II) ions in the complex **PMPA-CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.



**Figure S12.** The binuclear unit of the complex **PMPA-CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.



**Figure S13.** Depiction of the dihedral angle between the pyridine ring and the phenyl ring in the complex **PMPA-CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.



**Figure S14.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the complex **PMPA-CdCl<sub>2</sub>** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



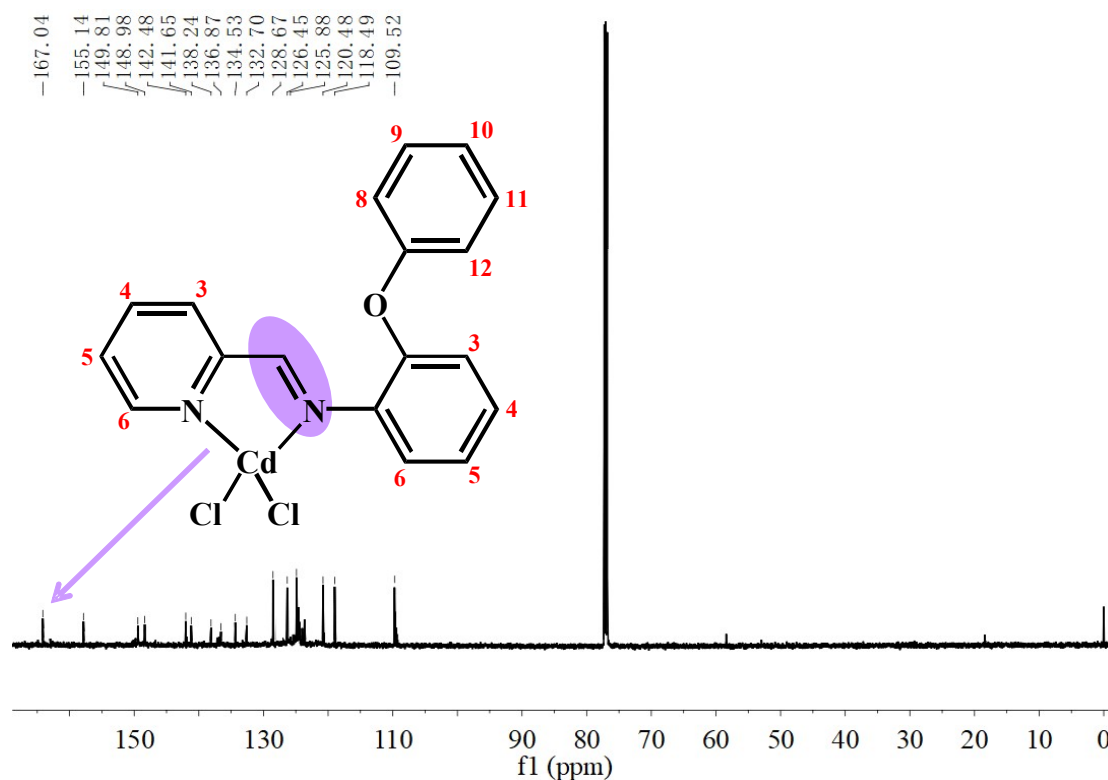


Figure S15.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of the complex  $\text{PMPA-CdCl}_2$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

### Standard deviation and detection limit calculation

The detection limit was calculated based on the fluorescence titration. To determine the S/N ratio, fluorescence intensity of **PMPA** without  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  was measured by five times and the standard deviation of blank measurements was determined. To gain the slop, the fluorescence intensity data at 479 nm for  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ , were plotted as a concentration of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ . So the detection limit was calculated with the follow equation (1):

$$\text{Detection limit} = 3\sigma/m \quad (1)$$

Where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of blank measurements, and  $m$  is the slop of fluorescence versus  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  concentration.

Table S1. Standard deviation calculation.

	Fluorescence intensity
Test 1	32.24
Test 2	28.67
Test 3	38.95
Test 4	32.27
Test 5	33.03
Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )	3.72

**Table S2.** Crystallographic and structural determination data for the complex **PMPA–CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.

	<b>PMPA–CdCl<sub>2</sub></b>
CCDC No.	2122596
formula	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>14</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OCd
<i>Mr</i>	457.61
A cryst syst	Triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> –1
<i>a</i> [Å]	8.0895(2)
<i>b</i> [Å]	8.7415(2)
<i>c</i> [Å]	13.3578(3)
$\alpha$ [°]	108.358(2)
$\beta$ [°]	96.423(2)
$\gamma$ [°]	97.449(2)
Volume [Å <sup>3</sup> ]	877.17(4)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>D<sub>c</sub></i> [g·cm <sup>–3</sup> ]	1.733
$\mu$ [mm <sup>–1</sup> ]	12.827
<i>F</i> (000)	452
$\Theta$ range [°]	3.533 – 68.293
<i>h</i> range	–9 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 6
<i>k</i> range	–10 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 10
<i>l</i> range	–15 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 15
data/restraints/params	3102 / 0 / 217
GOF	1.040
<i>R<sub>1</sub></i> , <i>wR<sub>2</sub></i> [ <i>I</i> >2σ( <i>I</i> )] <sup>a</sup>	0.0474, 0.1220
<i>R<sub>1</sub></i> , <i>wR<sub>2</sub></i> [all data] <sup>a</sup>	0.0487, 0.1234
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$ , $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ [e·Å <sup>–3</sup> ]	0.977, –1.985

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}; wR_2 = \frac{[\sum [w (F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w (F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}}{}$$

**Table S3.** Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for the complex **PMPA–CdCl<sub>2</sub>**.

Parameter	<b>PMPA–CdCl<sub>2</sub></b>
Cd(1)–N(1)	2.338(4)
Cd(1)–N(2)	2.423(3)
Cd(1)–Cl(1)	2.4090(13)
Cd(1)–Cl(2)	2.7424(10)
Cd(1)–Cl(2A)	2.5140(11)
N(2)–C(6)	1.265(6)
N(2)–Cd(1)–N(1)	70.93(12)
N(1)–Cd(1)–Cl(1)	110.93(10)
N(2)–Cd(1)–Cl(1)	105.29(9)
N(1)–Cd(1)–Cl(2)	86.40(9)
N(2)–Cd(1)–Cl(2)	153.76(9)
Cl(2)–Cd(1)–Cl(1)	94.87(4)
N(1)–Cd(1)–Cl(2A)	109.59(10)
N(2)–Cd(1)–Cl(2A)	93.19(9)
Cl(2)–Cd(1)–Cl(2A)	81.86(3)
Cl(2A)–Cd(1)–Cl(1)	139.04(4)
C(1)–N(1)–Cd(1)	115.7(3)
C(5)–N(1)–Cd(1)	126.2(3)
C(6)–N(2)–Cd(1)	112.8(3)
C(12)–N(2)–Cd(1)	127.1(3)

**Table S4.** Determinations of Cd<sup>2+</sup> in real samples (n = 3).

Sample	Added ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Measure ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
Tap water	0	0	—	—
	3	2.56	85.33	0.945
Pond water	0	0	—	—
	3	1.85	61.67	1.470
Hun River water	0	0	—	—
	3	1.57	52.67	1.236