

Supporting information

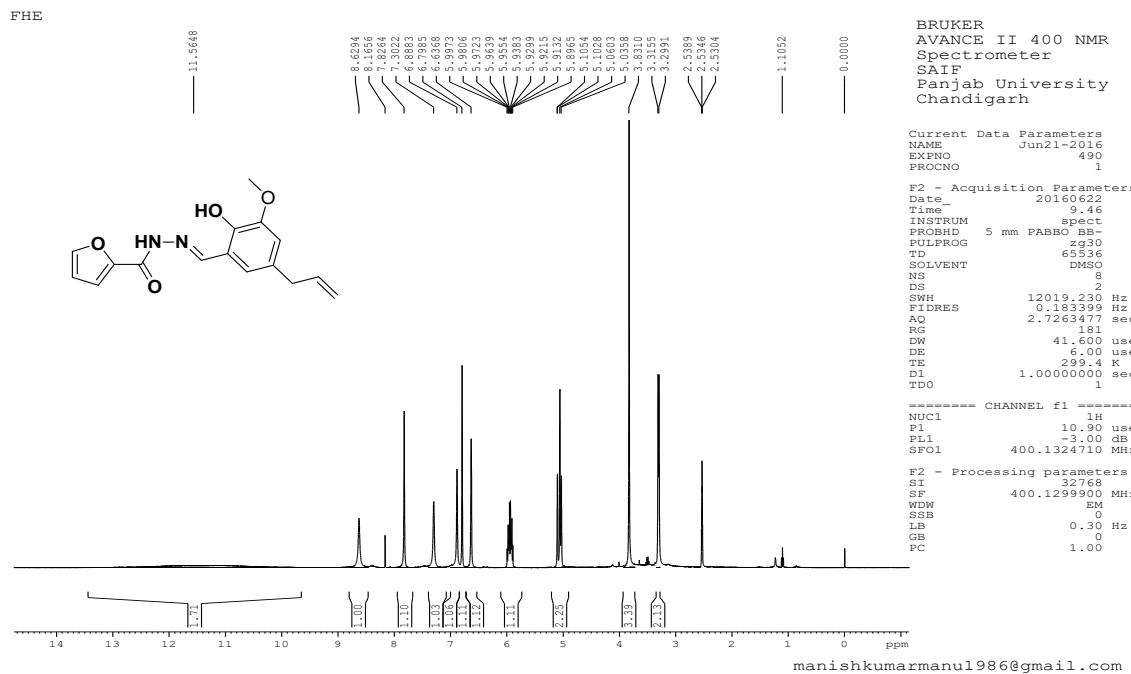


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of FHE

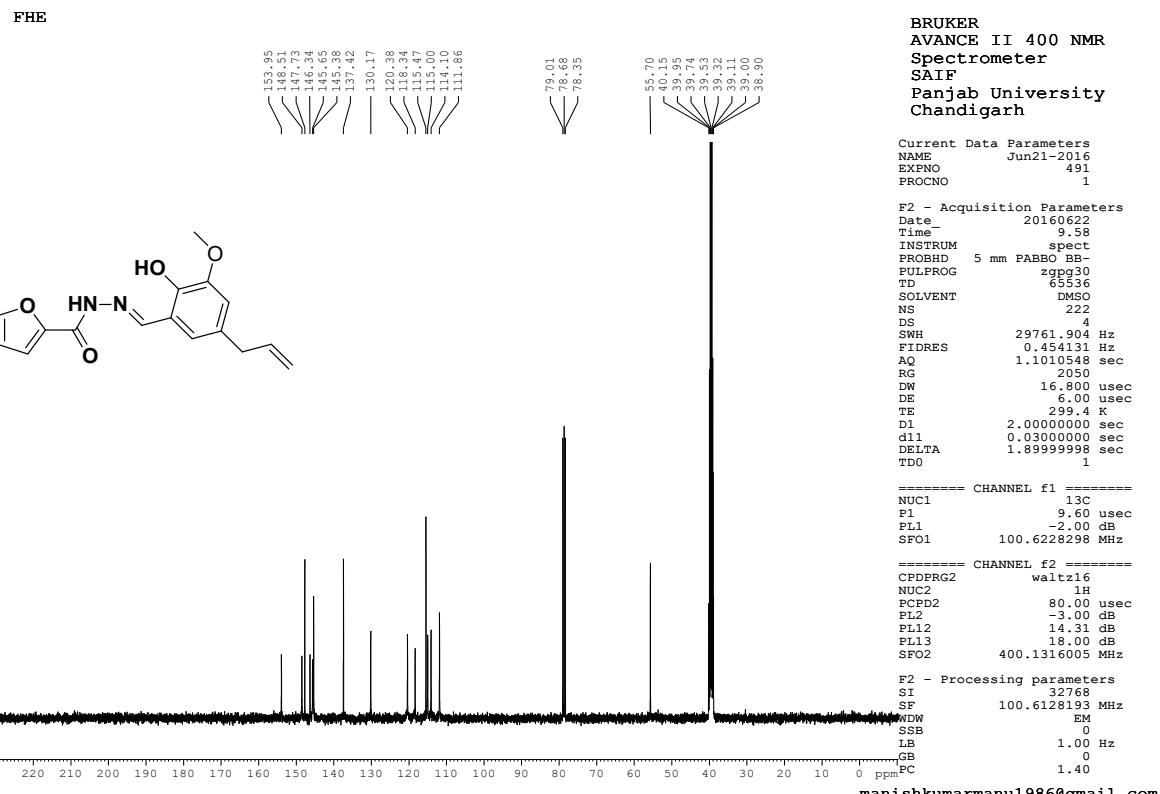


Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of FHE

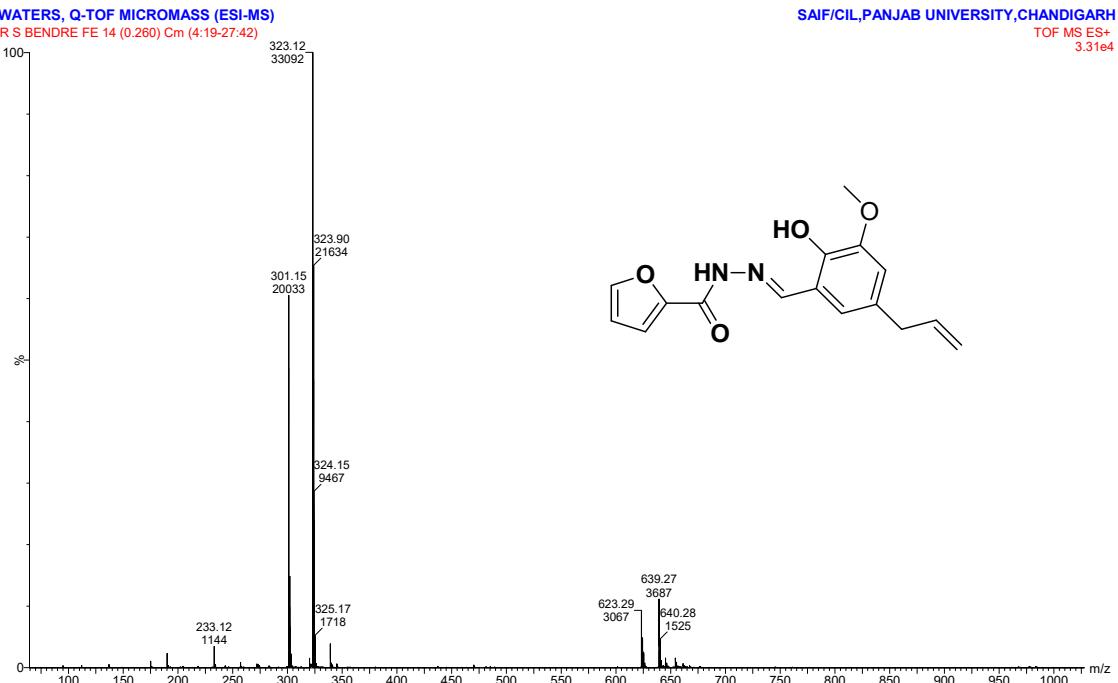


Figure S3. An HR-Mass spectrum of FHE

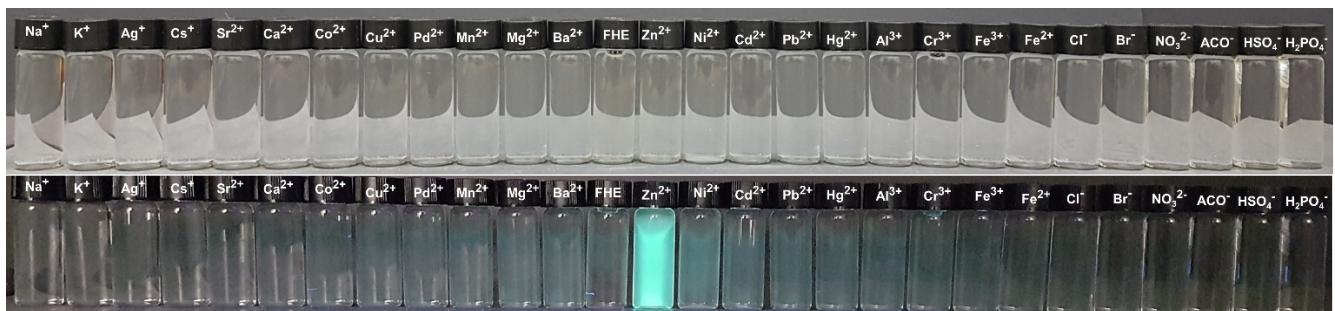


Figure S4. Changes in photophysical properties of FHE upon interaction with various cations and anions observed under visible light (top) and UV lamp with the wavelength 315 nm (bottom).

Benesi-Hildebrand equation

$$\frac{1}{(F - F_0)} = \frac{1}{K_a(F_{max} - F_0)} \left[Zn^{2+} \right] + \frac{1}{(F_{max} - F_0)} \quad (Eq. S1)$$

Where,

F_0 is the fluorescence of FHE ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 305 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 503 \text{ nm}$)

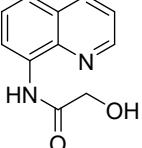
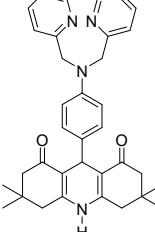
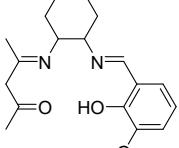
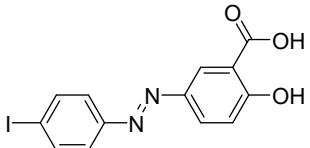
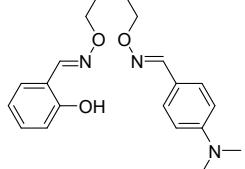
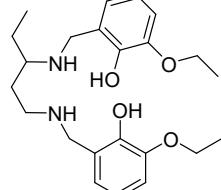
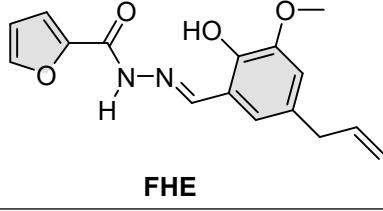
F is the fluorescence intensity in the presence of the varying $[Zn^{2+}]$

F_{max} is the maximum fluorescence intensity ($\lambda_{ex} = 305$ nm, $\lambda_{em} = 503$ nm) up on titration with $[Zn^{2+}]$

K_a is the association constant (M^{-1})

$[Zn^{2+}]$ is the concentration of the Zn^{2+} ion added during titration study

Table S1. Comparison of FHE and reported probes used for the Zn²⁺ detection

Probe Structure	Stokes shift (nm)	LOD (nM)	Detection mechanism	Solvent	Application		Ref.
					Water sample analysis	Cell imaging	
	140	650	CHEF	H ₂ O/ethanol (8 : 2, v/v)	✗	✓	1
	135	98	PET	ACN	✗	✗	2
	135	95	CHEF	Ethanol	✗	✗	3
	129	5070	CHEF	THF/H ₂ O (8:2, v/v)	✗	✓	4
	88	284	PET	CH ₃ OH/H ₂ O, (9:1, v/v)	✗	✗	5
	114	77.4	PET	CH ₃ OH	✗	✗	6
 FHE	198	12.7	CHEF	HEPES Buffer (pH = 7.4, ACN 50%, v/v)	✓	✓	This work

LOD, limit of detection; CHEF, complexation induced fluorescence enhancement; ACN, acetonitrile; PET, photoinduced electron transfer;

References

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