

## Supporting Information

for

### Designing a multifunctional AIE active fluorescent Schiff base probe: Sensitive heavy metal ions recognition and water induced aggregation

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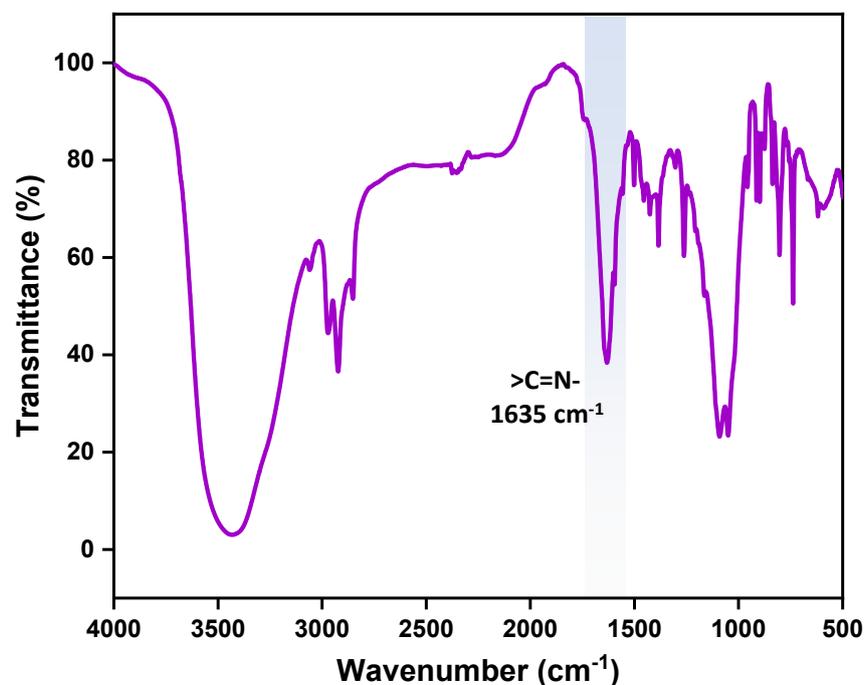
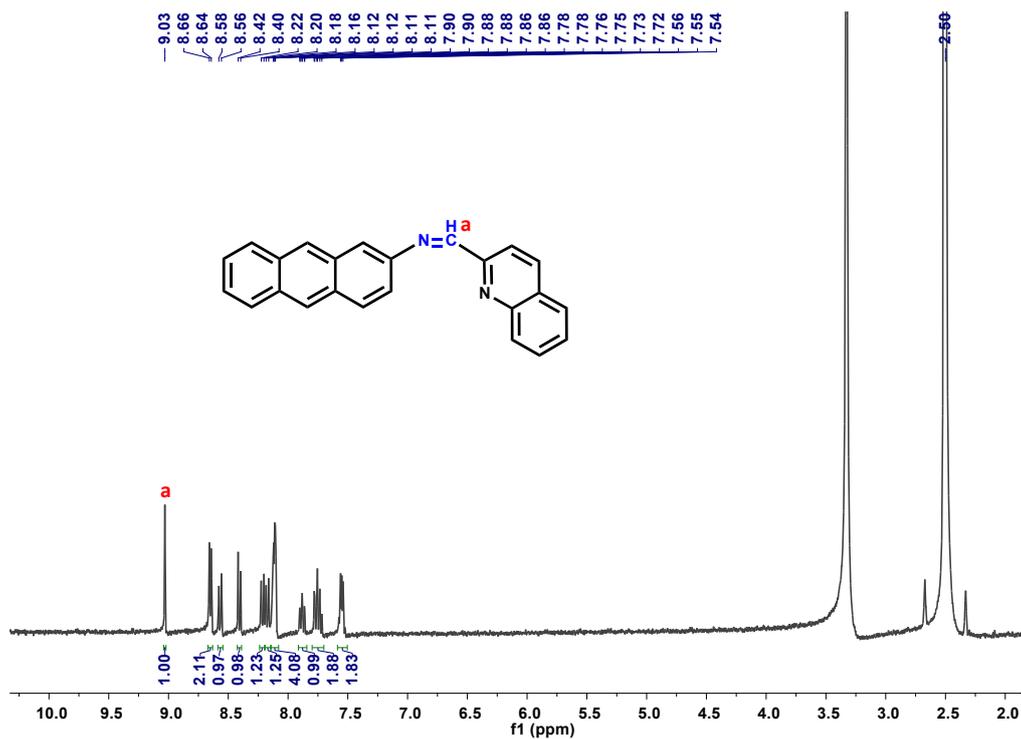
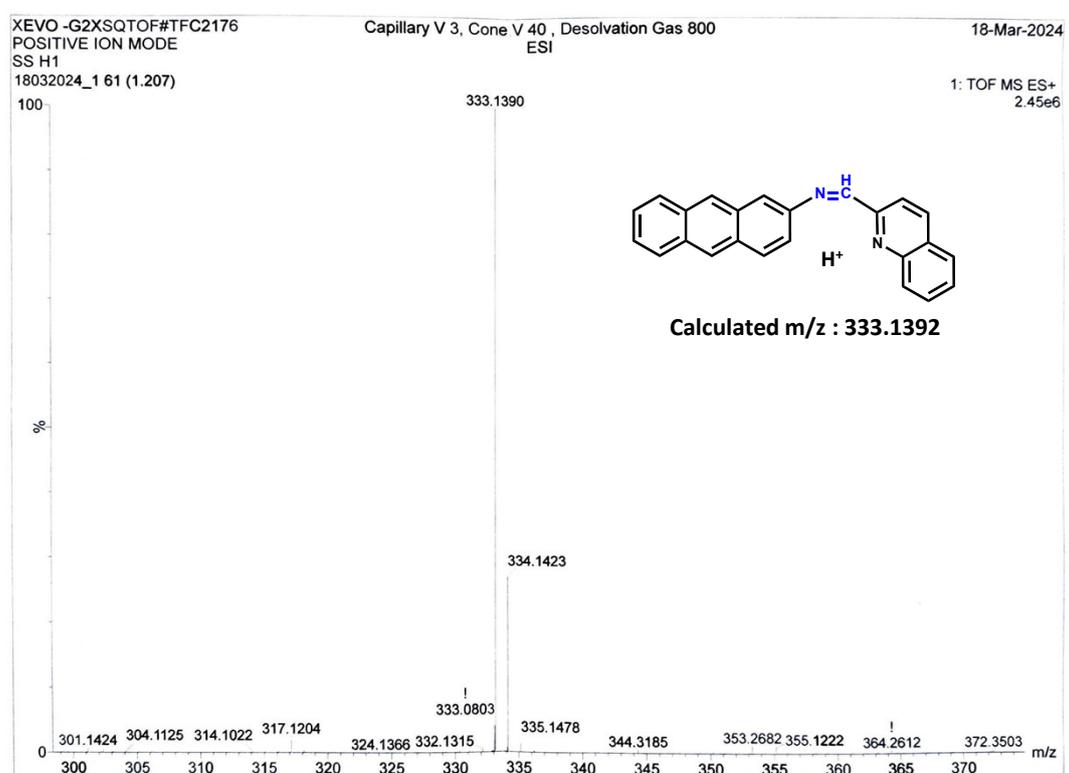


Fig. S1. FT-IR spectrum of AnQn.



**Fig. S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of AnQn in DMSO-*d*<sup>6</sup> at room temperature.



**Fig. S3.** ESI-MS of AnQn in CH<sub>3</sub>CN solution at room temperature.

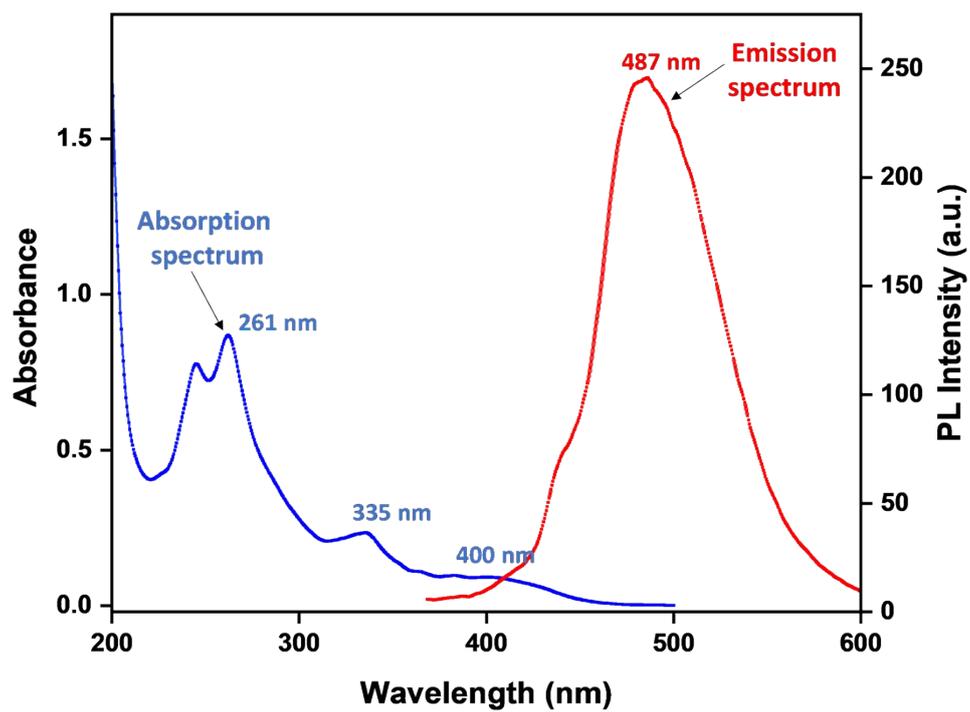
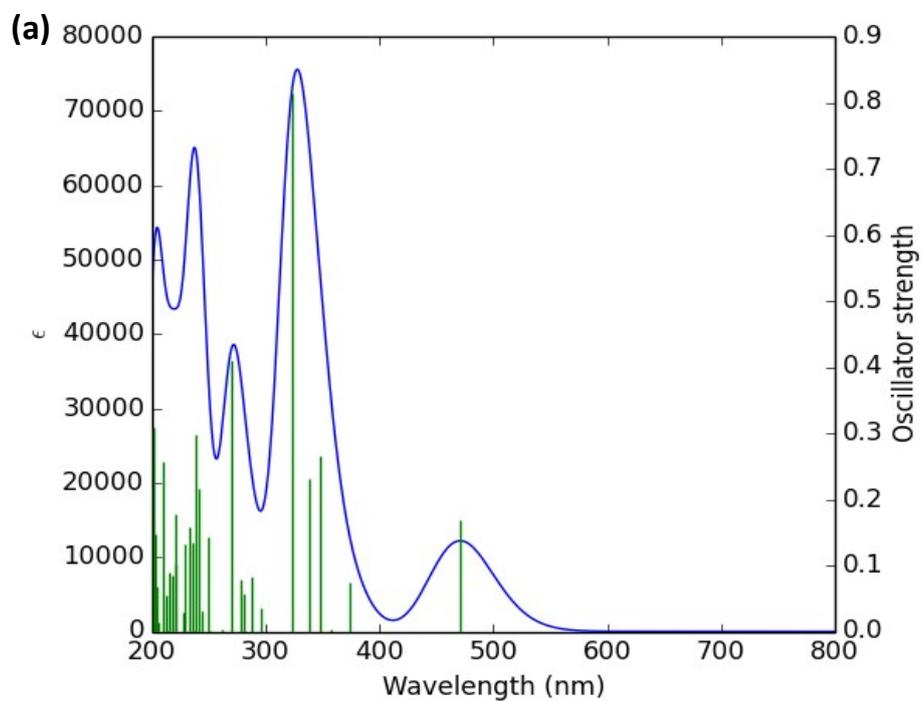
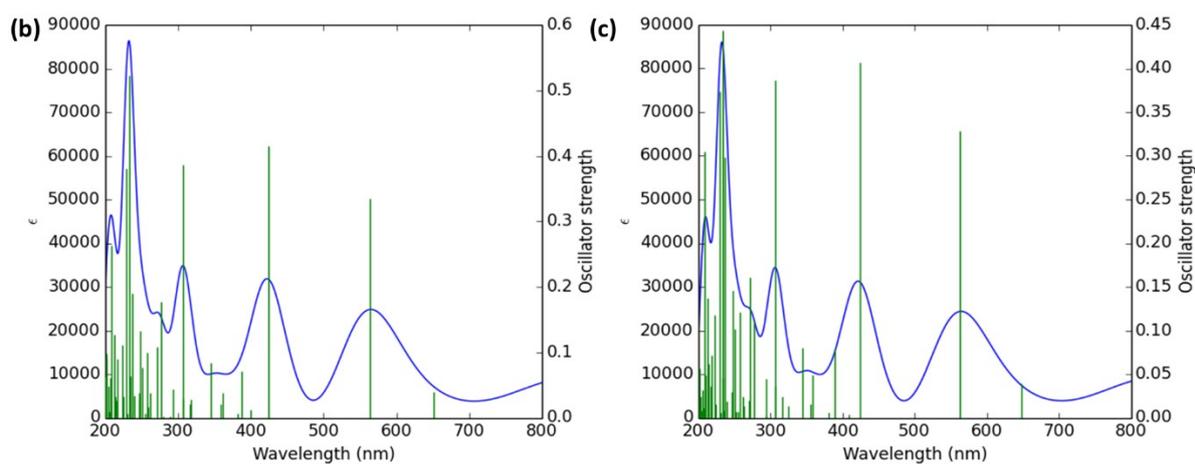


Fig. S4. Absorption and emission spectra of AnQn in CH<sub>3</sub>CN solution.





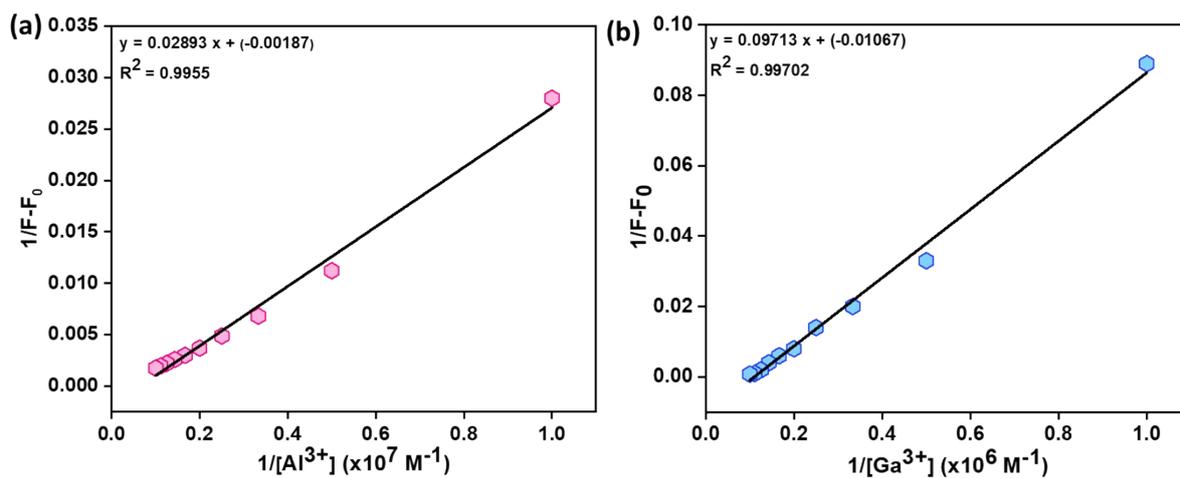
**Fig. S5.** Theoretically determined absorption spectra of (a) **AnQn** (b) **AnQn -Al<sup>3+</sup>** and (c) **AnQn -Ga<sup>3+</sup>**.

**Table S1.** Comparison of experimentally determined and theoretically calculated absorption bands

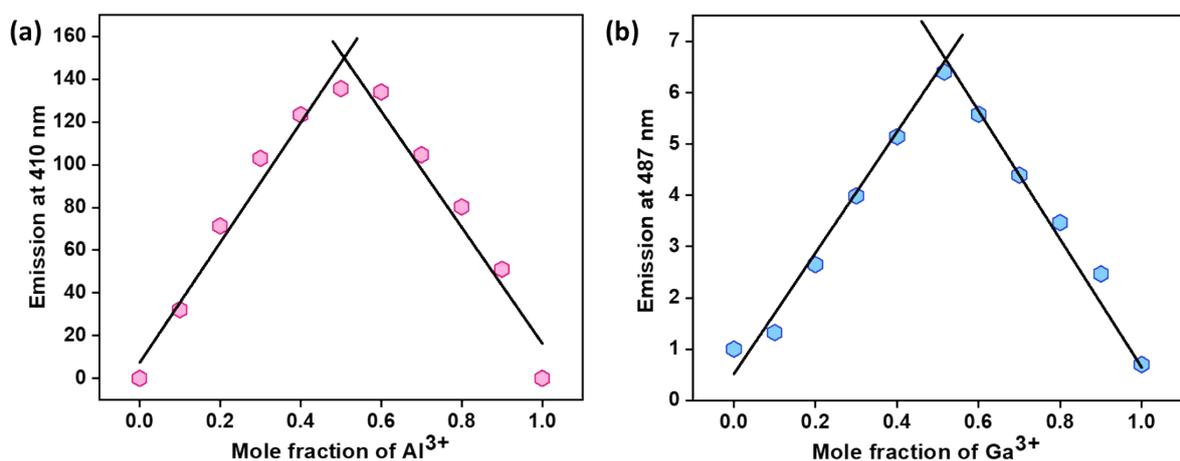
<b>AnQn</b>		<b>AnQn-Al<sup>3+</sup></b>		<b>AnQn-Ga<sup>3+</sup></b>		<b>Transition s</b>
<b>Exp. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	<b>Theo. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	<b>Exp. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	<b>Theo. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	<b>Exp. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	<b>Theo. λ<sub>max</sub> (nm)</b>	
245	238	252	233	252	233	Quin π-π*
261	272		272		268	Quin n-π*
335	328	339	307	336	307	Anth π-π*
360-410	471	355-400	421	355-376	421	ICT
		485	564	490	562	LMCT



**Fig. S6.** Photographs of CH<sub>3</sub>CN solutions of **AnQn** in presence of different metal ions under UV light illumination.



**Fig. S7.** Benesi-Hildebrand plots for determination of binding constant values for (a) AnQn- $Al^{3+}$  and (b) AnQn- $Ga^{3+}$  adducts.



**Fig. S8.** Job's plot analysis for (a) AnQn- $Al^{3+}$  and (b) AnQn- $Ga^{3+}$ .

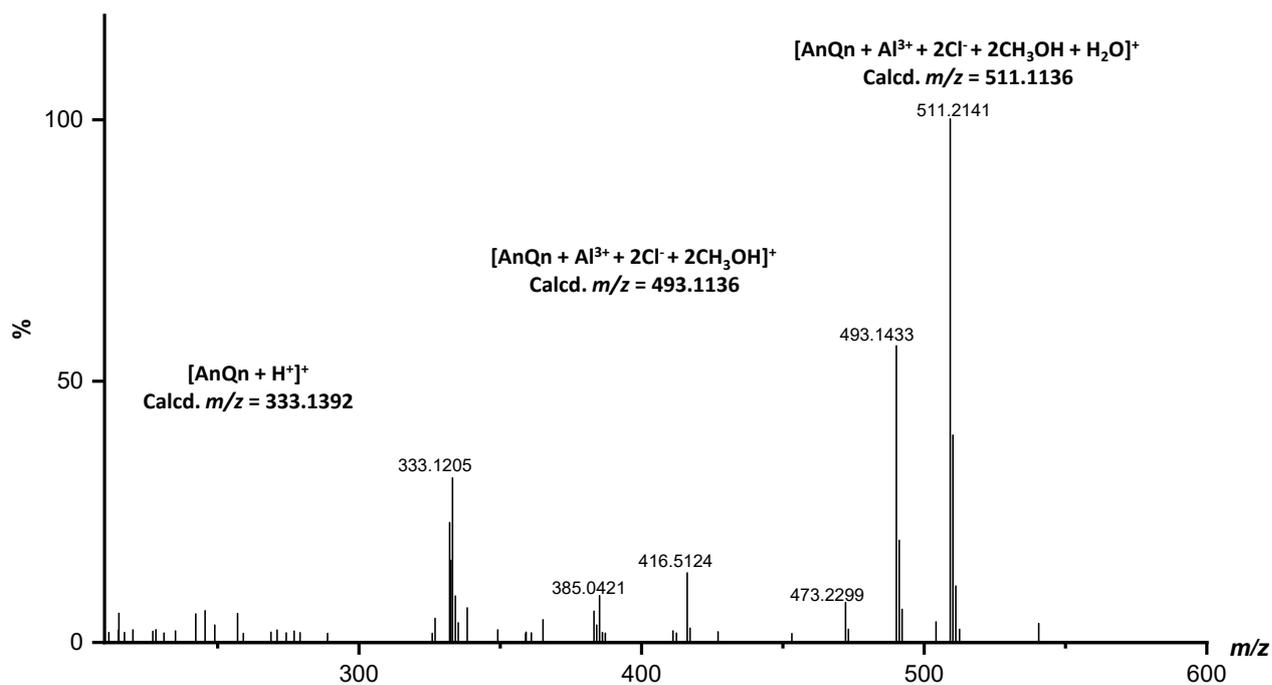


Fig. S9. ESI-MS of AnQn-Al<sup>3+</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>OH solution.

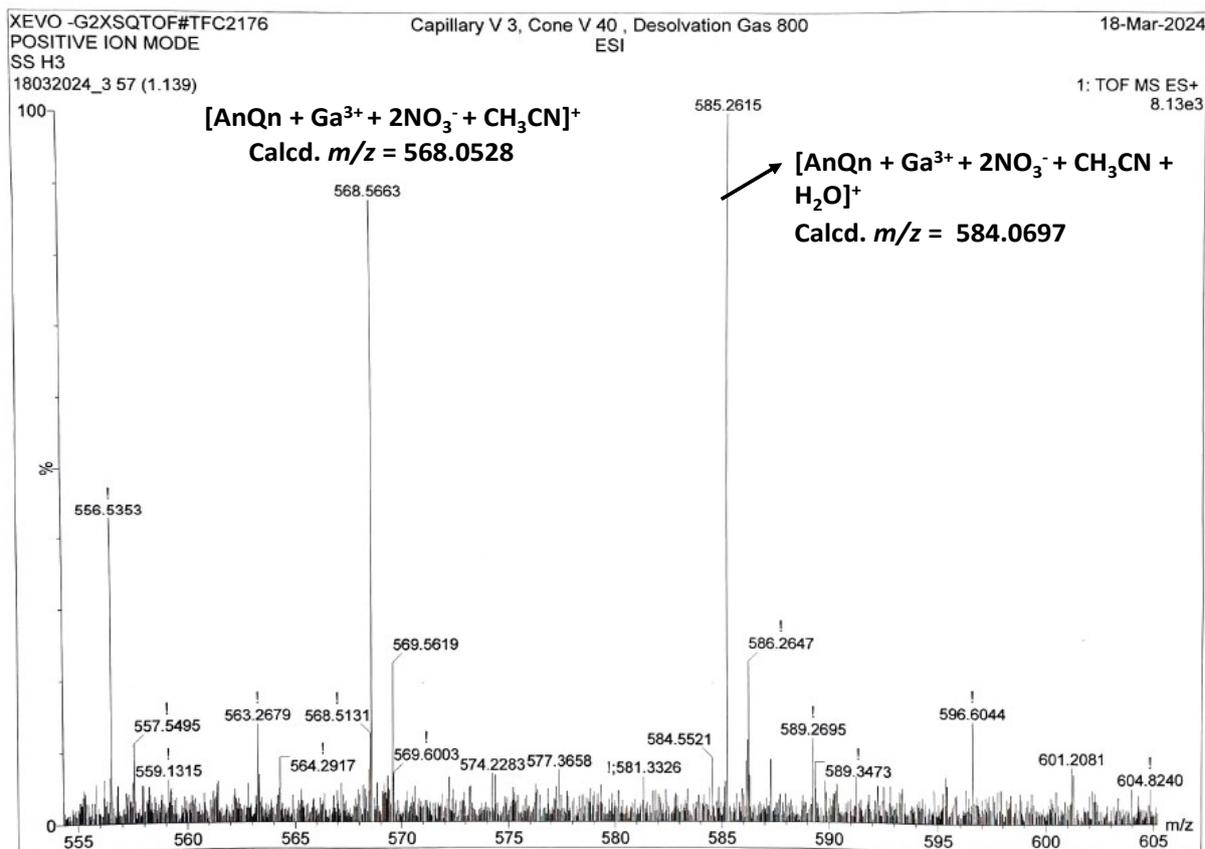


Fig. S10. ESI-MS of AnQn-Ga<sup>3+</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>CN solution.

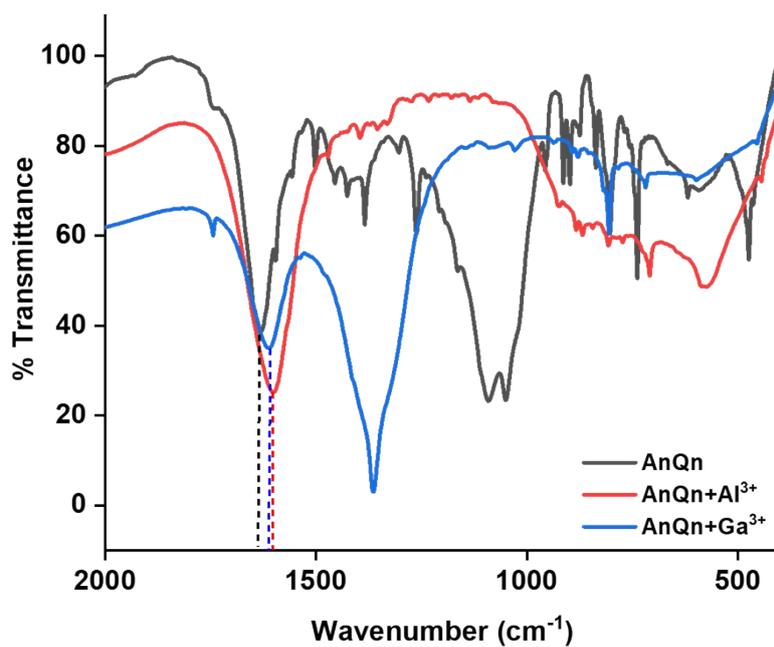


Fig. S11. FT-IR spectra of AnQn in presence of Al<sup>3+</sup> and Ga<sup>3+</sup> ions.

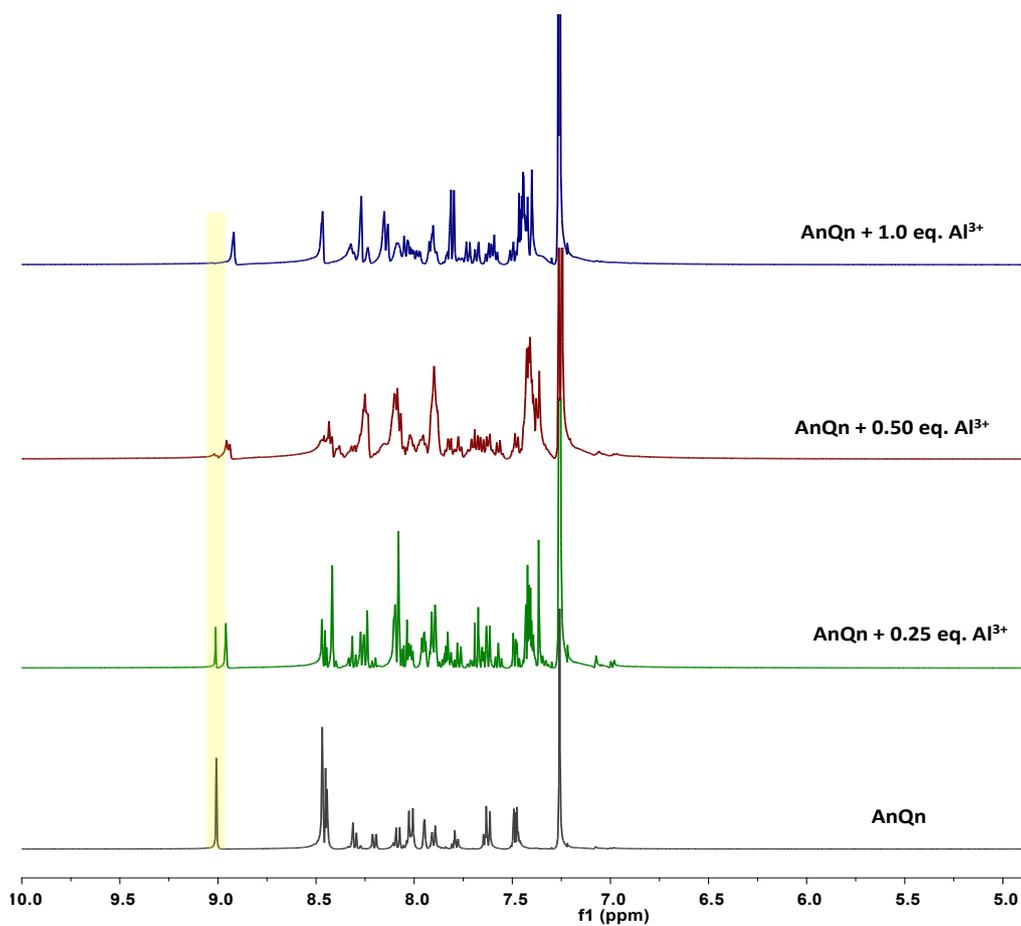
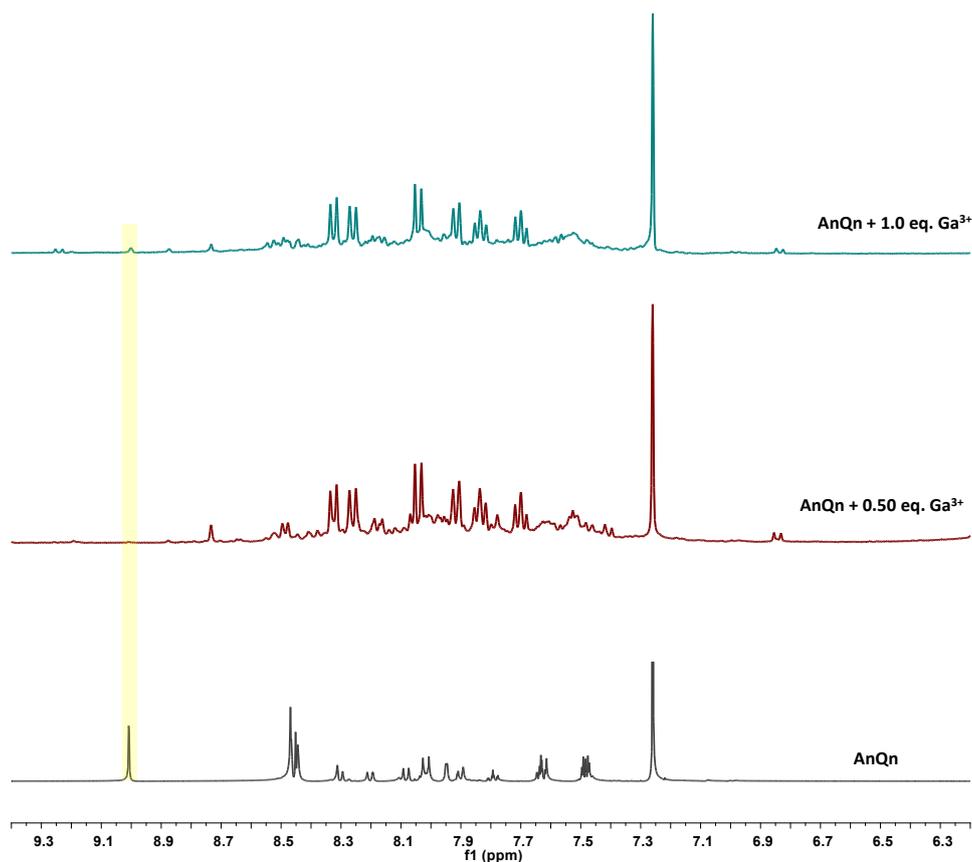
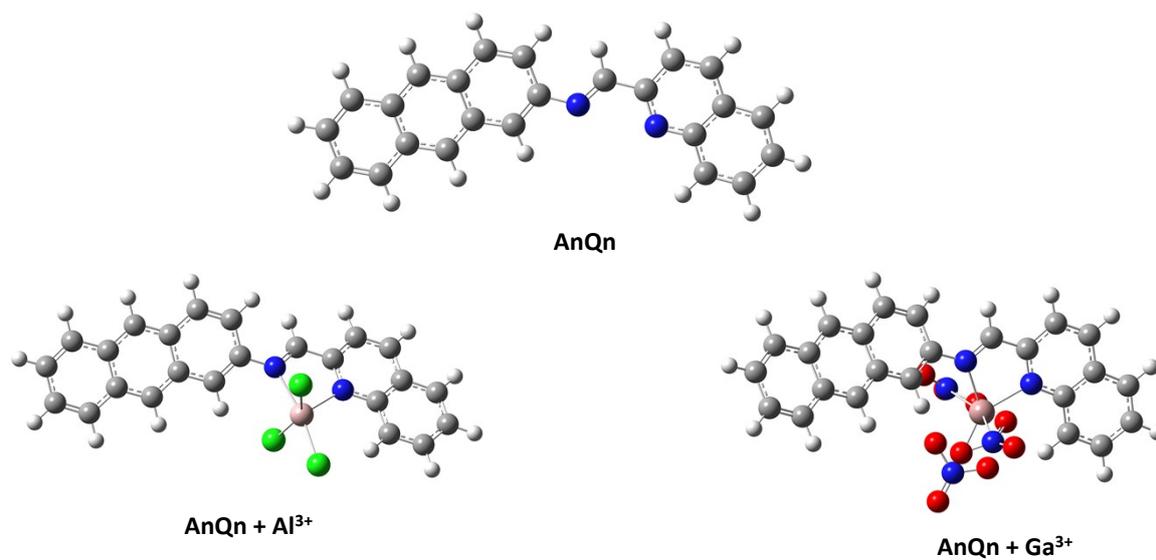


Fig. S12. <sup>1</sup>H NMR titration of AnQn in presence of Al<sup>3+</sup> (0-1.0 eq.).



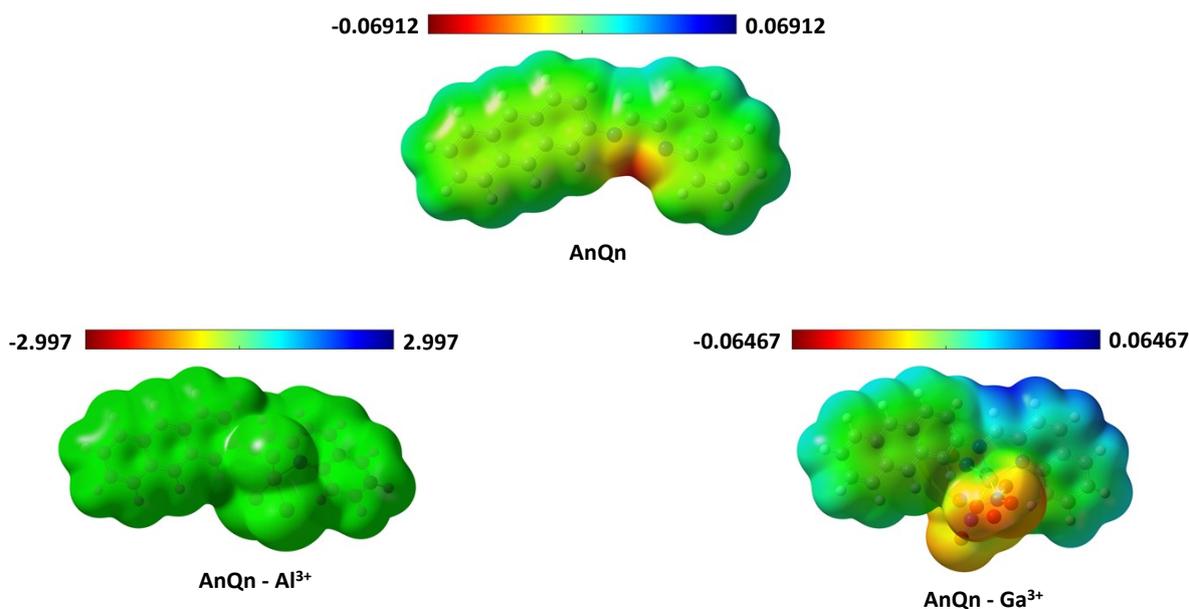
**Fig. S13.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR titration of **AnQn** in presence of  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  (0-1.0 eq.).



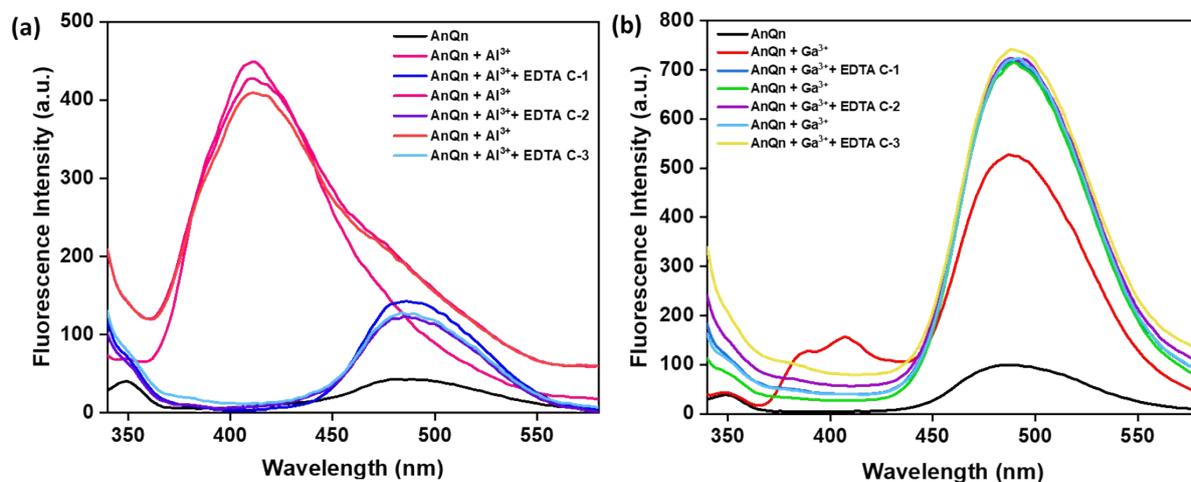
**Fig. S14.** Energy optimized structures of **AnQn** and its complexes **AnQn- $\text{Al}^{3+}$**  and **AnQn- $\text{Ga}^{3+}$** . Color code: C (dark gray), N (blue), H (white), O (Red), Al (light pink), Cl (green) and Ga (light pink).

**Table S2.** Theoretically calculated selected bond parameters in complexes **AnQn-Al<sup>3+</sup>** and **AnQn-Ga<sup>3+</sup>**.

<b>AnQn-Al<sup>3+</sup></b>		<b>AnQn-Ga<sup>3+</sup></b>	
N <sub>imine</sub> -Al- N <sub>quino</sub>	79.42016°	N <sub>imine</sub> -Ga- N <sub>quino</sub>	81.16566
N <sub>imine</sub> -Al	2.18038 Å	N <sub>imine</sub> -Ga	2.083438 Å
N <sub>quino</sub> -Al	2.08508 Å	N <sub>quino</sub> -Ga	2.10987 Å



**Fig. S15.** Electrostatic potential maps (ESPs) of **AnQn**, **AnQn-Al<sup>3+</sup>** and **AnQn-Ga<sup>3+</sup>** calculated using the B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) basis set.



**Fig. S16.** Reversibility cycle of **AnQn** with (a) **Al<sup>3+</sup>** and EDTA, and (b) **Ga<sup>3+</sup>** and EDTA.

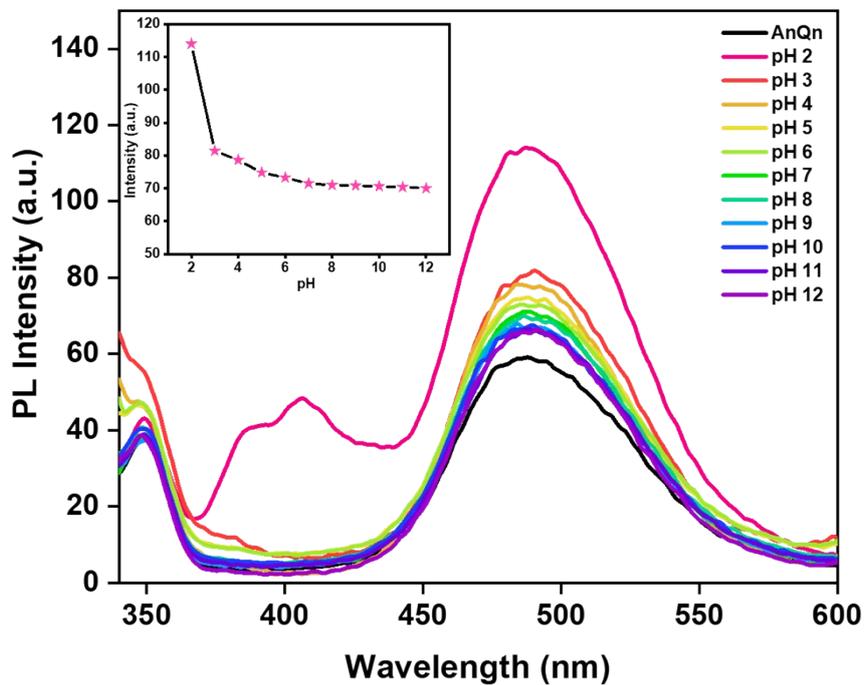


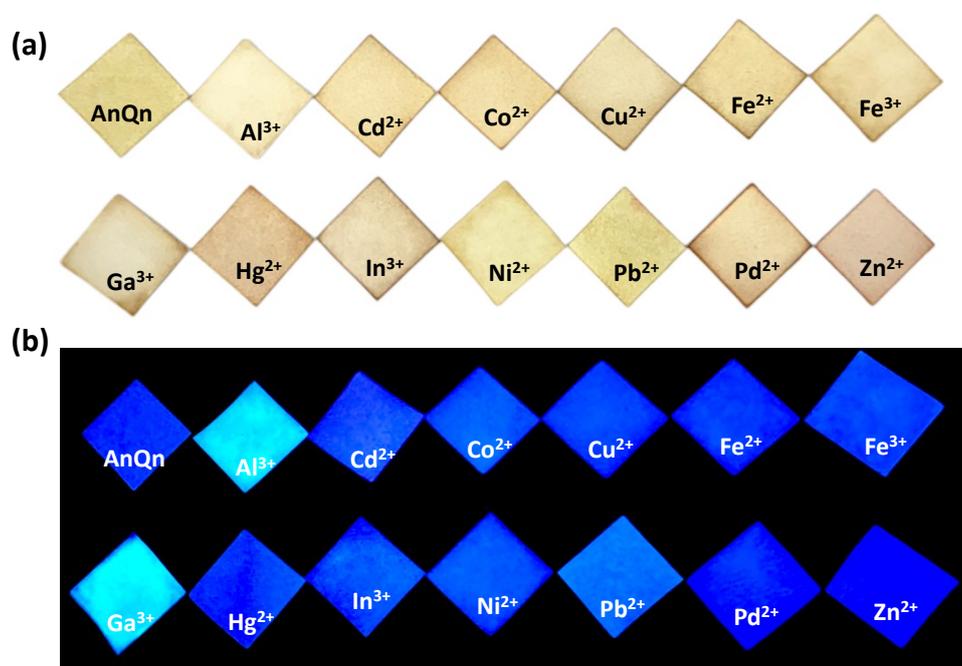
Fig. S17. Effect of pH on the fluorescence intensity of AnQn.

Table S3. Detection of Al<sup>3+</sup> in real samples.

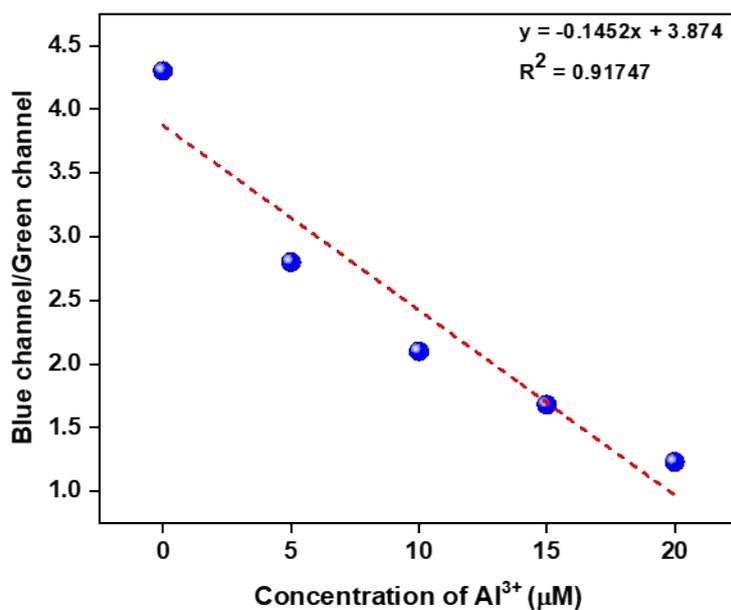
Real Sample	Al <sup>3+</sup> added ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Al <sup>3+</sup> detected ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	% Recovery
Tap water	3.33	3.26	97.8
	6.67	6.8	101.9
	10	10.05	100.5
Soil water	3.33	3.18	95.4
	6.67	6.42	96.2
	10	10.02	100.2

**Table S4.** Detection of  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  in real samples.

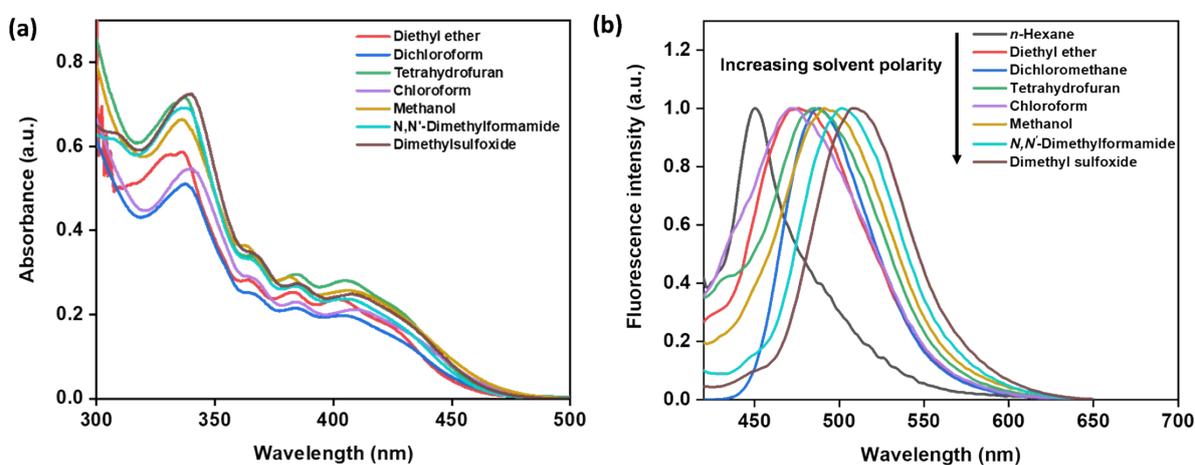
Real Sample	$\text{Ga}^{3+}$ added ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$\text{Ga}^{3+}$ detected ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	% Recovery
Tap water	5	4.87	97.4
	10	10.06	100.6
	15	14.64	97.6
Soil water	5	4.98	99.6
	10	9.91	99.1
	15	15.03	100.2



**Fig. S18.** Test strips of AnQn treated with different metal ions under (a) visible light and (b) UV light illuminations.



**Fig. S19.** Plot of RGB values (Blue/Green channel) and concentration of Al<sup>3+</sup> for determination of detection limit using paper strips.



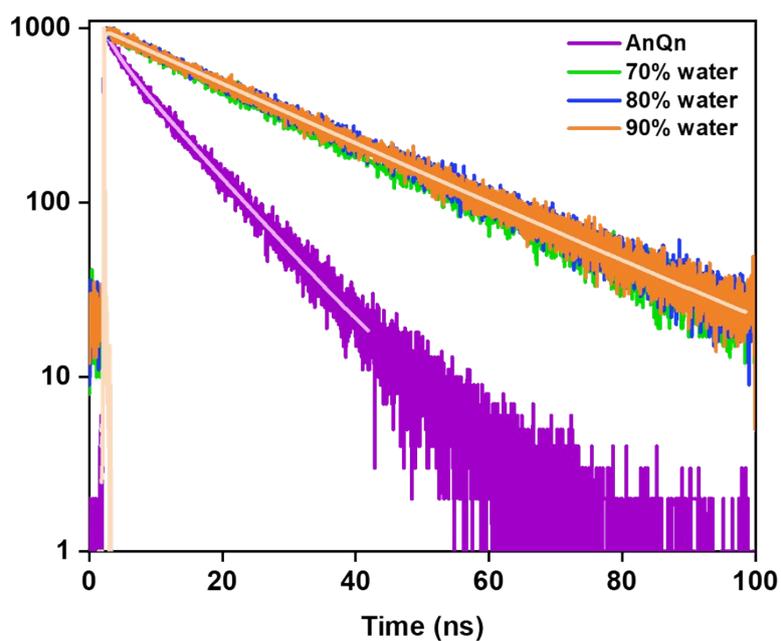
**Fig. S20.** Effect of different solvents on (a) absorption and (b) emission features of AnQn.

**Table S5.** Effect of solvent's polarity on optical characteristics of **AnQn**.

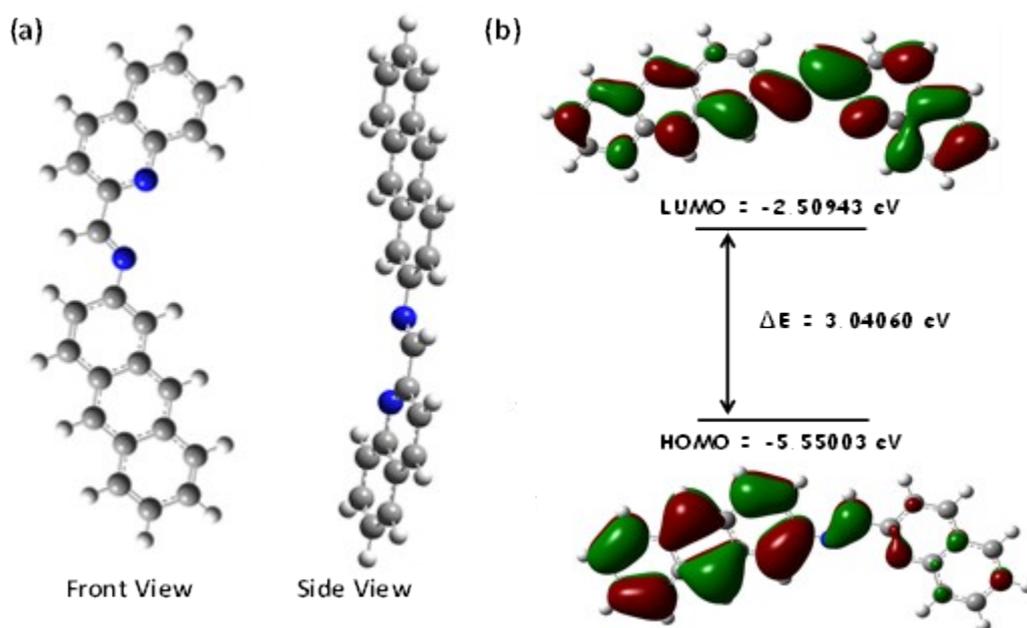
<b>Solvent</b>	$\lambda_{\text{absorption}}$ <b>(nm)</b>	$\lambda_{\text{emission}}$ <b>(nm)</b>	$\lambda_{\text{absorption}} - \lambda_{\text{emission}}$ <b>(nm)</b>	<b>Stoke Shift</b> <b>(cm<sup>-1</sup>)</b>
Diethyl ether	332	473	141	70921.99
Dichloromethane	338	487	149	67114.09
Tetrahydrofuran	336	486	150	66666.67
Chloroform	340	470	130	76923.08
Methanol	336	492	156	64102.56
N,N'-Dimethylformamide	339	501	162	61728.40
Dimethylsulfoxide	340	508	168	59523.81

**Table S6.** Time-resolved fluorescence parameters of **AnQn** with increasing water fractions.

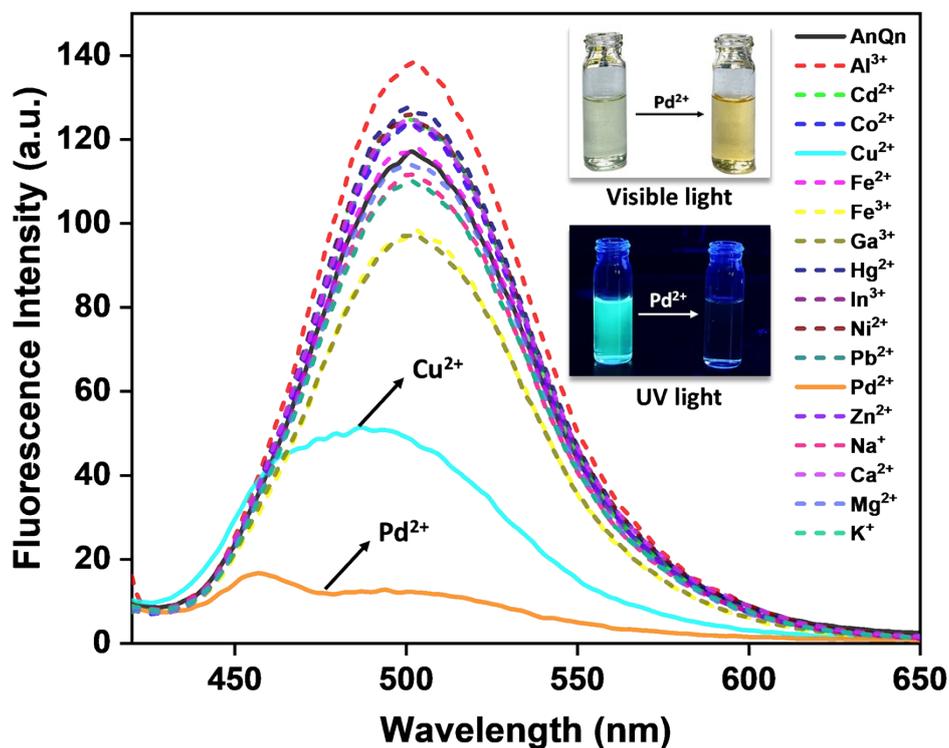
<b>Sample</b>	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	$\tau_{\text{av}}$ (ns)	$\chi^2$
<b>AnQn</b> (in ACN)	1.82	9.79	6.89	1.06
<b>AnQn</b> (30% water)	19.39	-	19.39	1.039
<b>AnQn</b> (40% water)	21.17	-	21.17	1.025
<b>AnQn</b> (50% water)	23.32	-	23.32	1.062
<b>AnQn</b> (60% water)	25.17	-	25.17	1.018
<b>AnQn</b> (70% water)	23.93	-	23.93	1.025



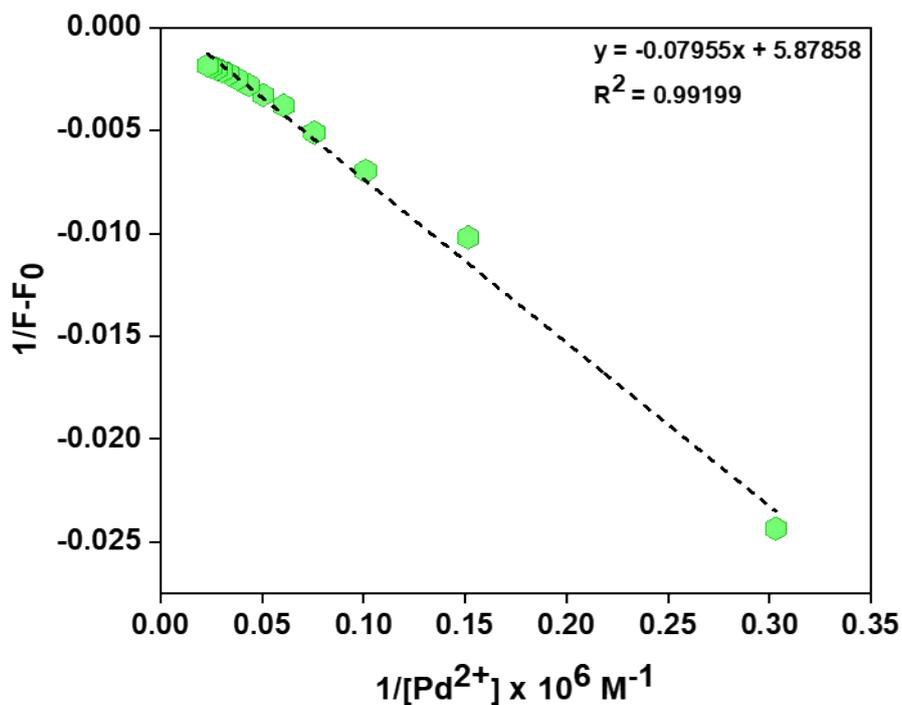
**Fig. S21.** TRF data of **AnQn** in acetonitrile with varied water fractions from 70%-90%.



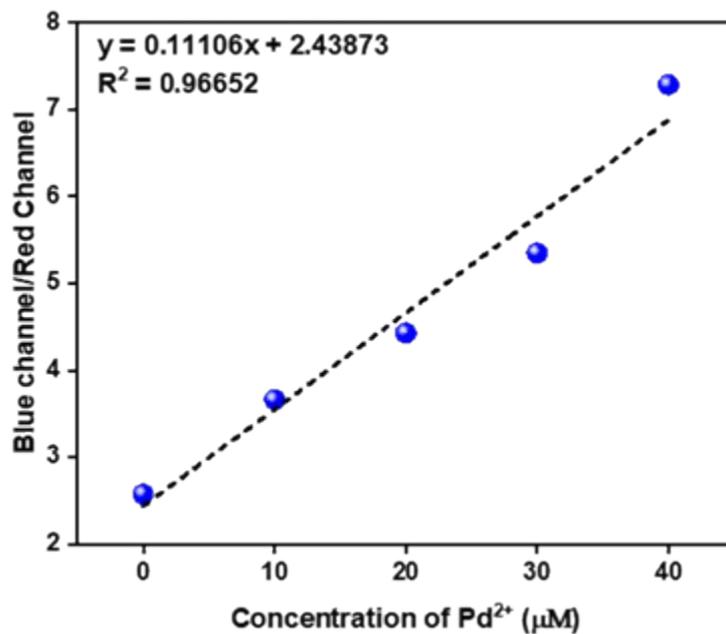
**Fig. S22.** (a) Energy optimized structures of **AnQn** and (b) HOMO-LUMO energy levels of **AnQn**.



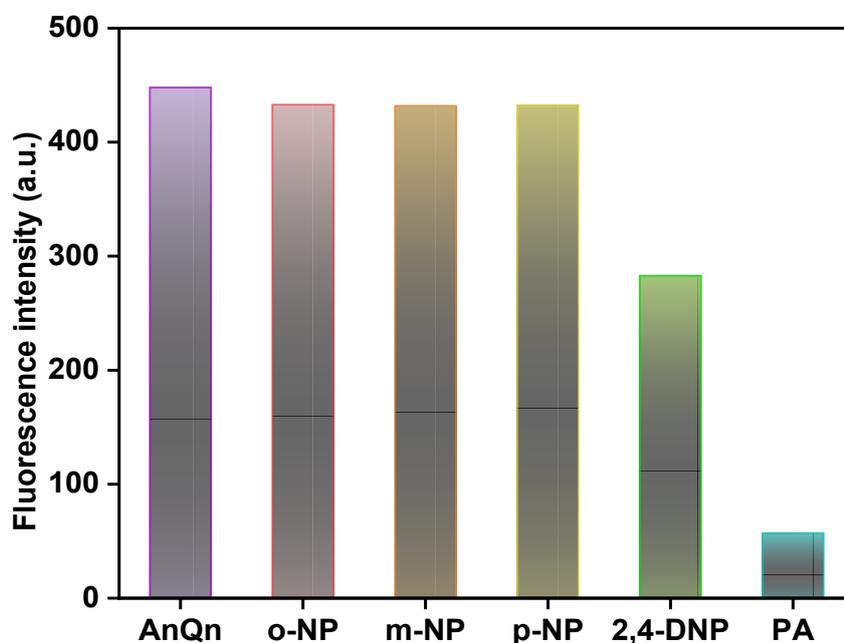
**Fig. S23.** Change in emission spectral intensity of AnQn (1.0  $\mu$ M) in presence of various metal ions (3.0  $\mu$ M) in (CH<sub>3</sub>CN: H<sub>2</sub>O, 4:6, v/v). Inset: Visual color changes observed upon addition of Pd<sup>2+</sup> under UV as well as visible light.



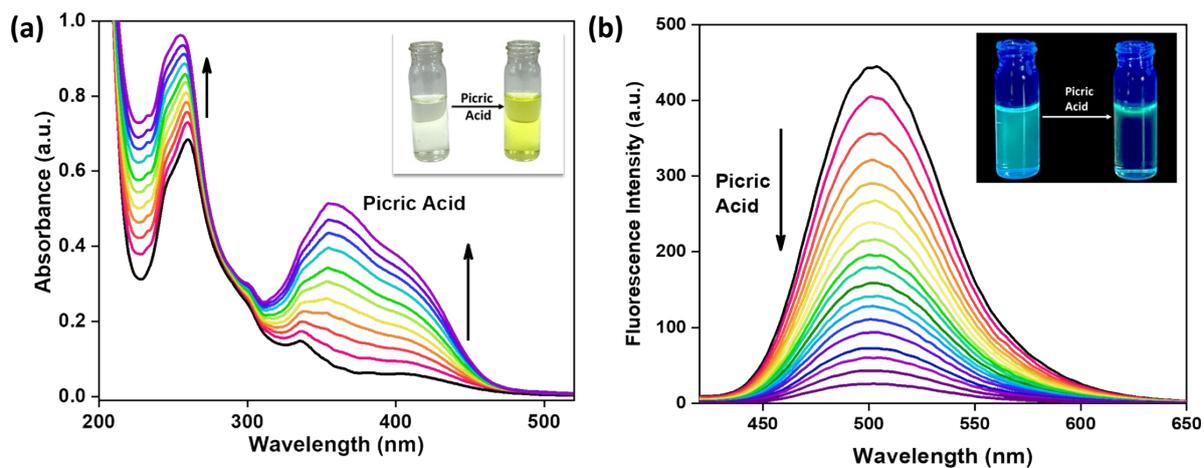
**Fig. S24.** Benesi-Hildebrand plot for determination of binding constant of AnQn-Pd<sup>2+</sup>.



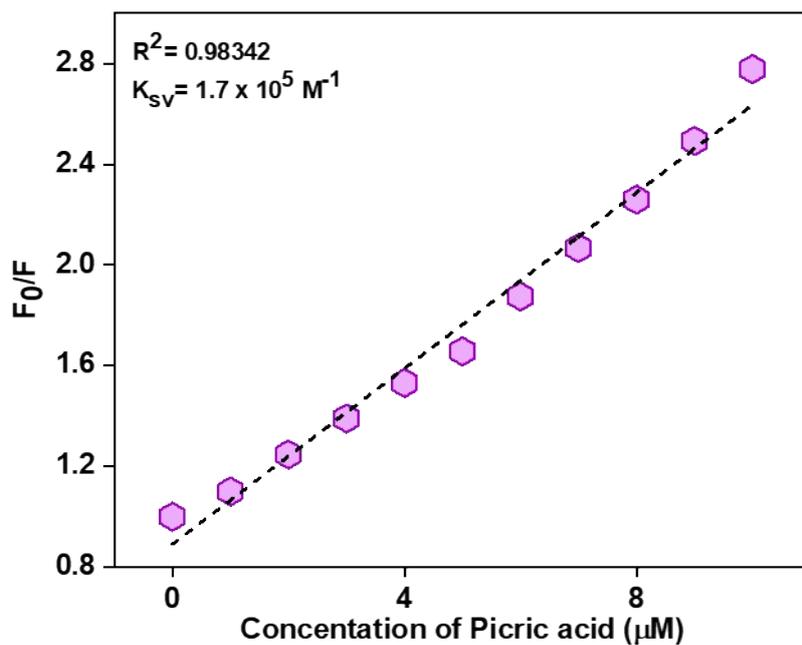
**Fig. S25.** Plot of RGB values (Blue/Red channel) and concentration of Pd<sup>2+</sup> for determination of detection limit in solid state.



**Fig. S26.** Bar diagram showing changes in PL intensity of AnQn in presence of different nitroaromatic compounds (*o*-NP: *ortho*-nitrophenol; *m*-NP: *meta*-nitrophenol; *p*-NP: *para*-nitrophenol; 2,4-DNP: 2,4-dinitrophenol and PA: picric acid).



**Fig. S27.** (a) Absorption and (b) fluorescence titration curves of **AnQn** with picric acid (PA).



**Fig. S28.** Stern-Volmer plot for quenching of **AnQn** upon successive addition of picric acid.

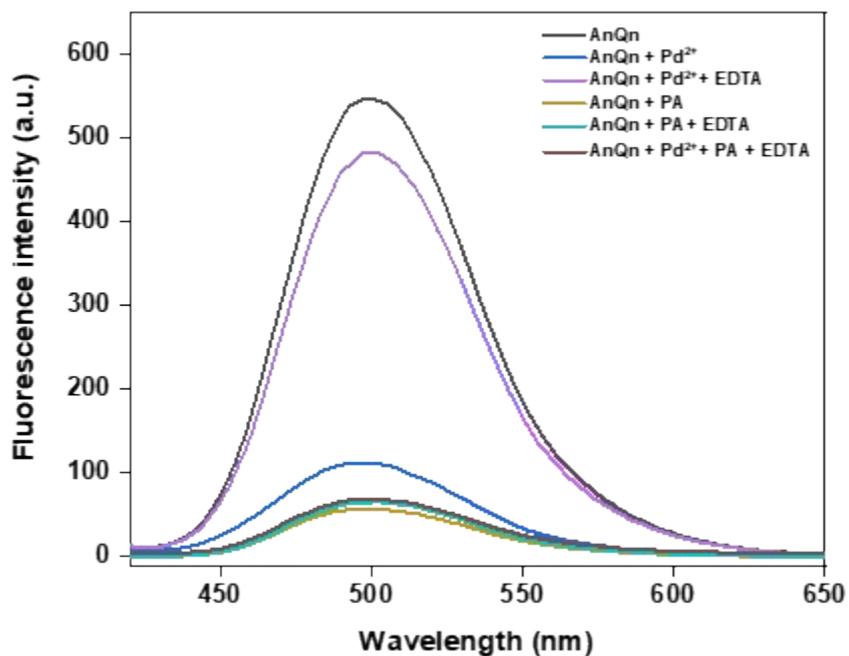


Fig. S29. Discriminative fluorescence sensing of PA over Pd<sup>2+</sup> ions using EDTA as a masking agent.

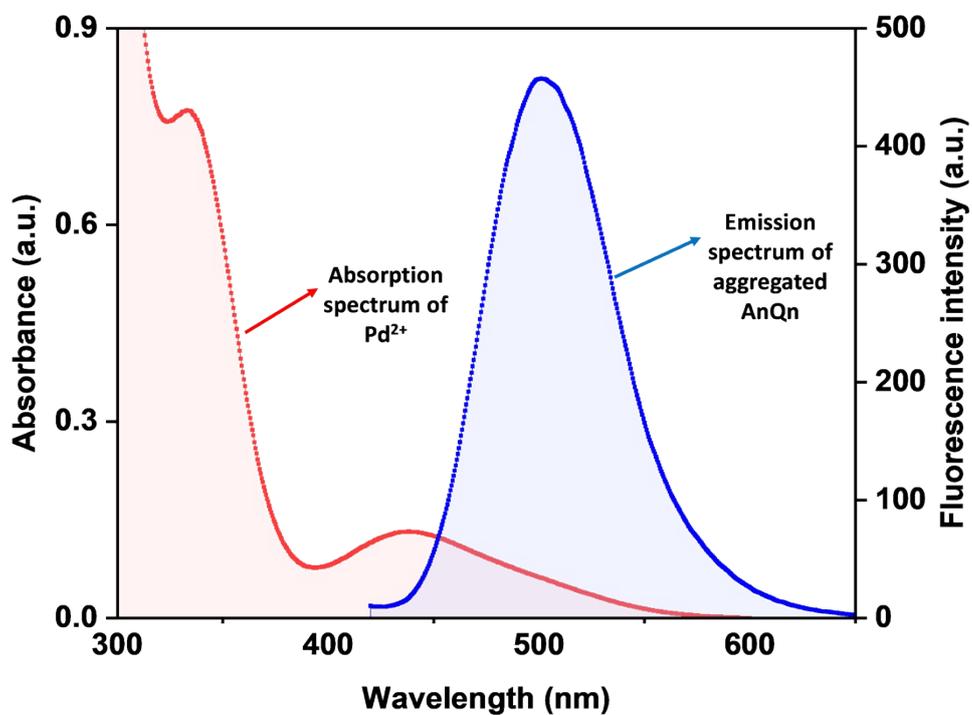
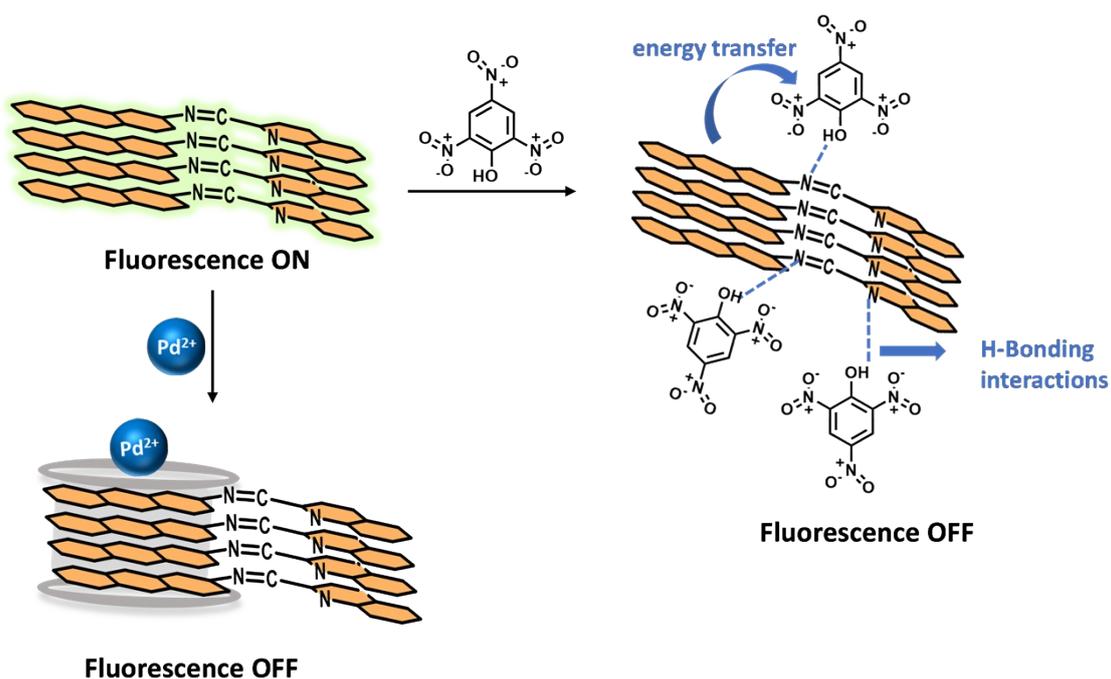


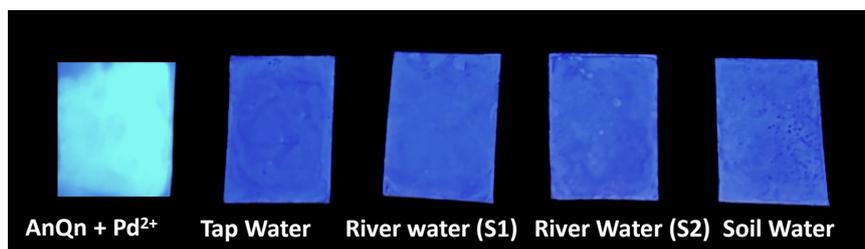
Fig. S30. Absorption and emission spectra of Na<sub>2</sub>PdCl<sub>4</sub> and AnQn aggregates.



**Fig. S31.** Plausible mechanistic pathway for fluorescence quenching of aggregated AnQn with  $\text{Pd}^{2+}$  and picric acid.

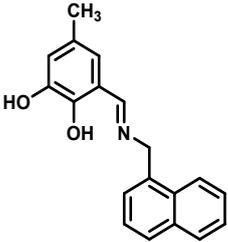
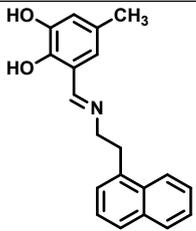
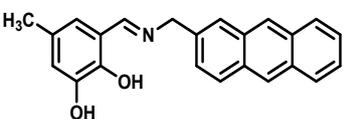
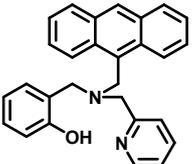
**Table S7.** Determination of  $\text{Pd}^{2+}$  in different samples of water using emission study.

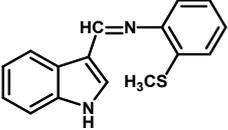
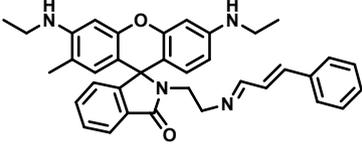
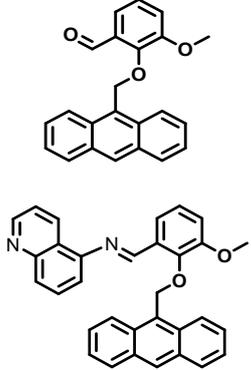
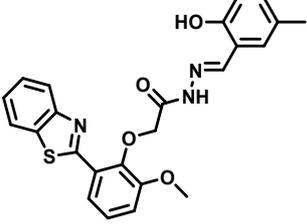
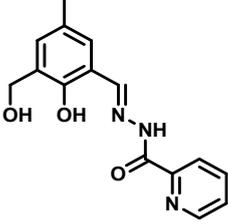
Real Sample	$\text{Pd}^{2+}$ added ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$\text{Pd}^{2+}$ detected ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	% Recovery
Tap water	8.33	8.26	99.15
	16.66	17.05	102.3
	25	24.39	97.56
River Water (S1)	8.33	7.05	84.63
	16.66	17.04	102.28
	25	22.6	90.4
River Water (S2)	8.33	8.32	99.8
	16.66	17.1	102.64
	25	22.19	88.7
Soil Water	8.33	8.2	98.7
	16.66	16.95	101.74
	25	23.9	95.6



**Fig. S32.** Fluorescence detection of Pd<sup>2+</sup> in different water samples on paper strips.

**Table S8.** Comparison of sensing parameters of probe **AnQn** with some previously reported probes.

Probe	Target ion	LoD (nM)	Binding constant	Application	Ref.
	Al <sup>3+</sup>	5860	$1.44 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$	Paper strips Polystyrene Films	[1]
	Al <sup>3+</sup>	4640	$7.68 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$	Paper strips Polystyrene Films	[1]
	Al <sup>3+</sup>	1460	$6.66 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$	Paper strips Polystyrene Films	[1]
	Al <sup>3+</sup>	2.4	$1.4 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$	-	[2]
	Ga <sup>3+</sup>	2.4	$1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$		

	<p>Al<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p>	<p>12.5</p> <p>1600</p>	<p><math>1.81 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>1.64 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p>	<p>Logic gate</p> <p>Paper strip</p> <p>Cell imaging</p>	<p>[3]</p>
	<p>Al<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p>	<p>28</p> <p>29</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Paper strip</p> <p>Real sample analysis</p>	<p>[4]</p>
	<p>Al<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p>	<p>190</p> <p>220</p> <p>1310</p>	<p><math>3.58 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>2.80 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>2.24 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p>	<p>Paper strips</p>	<p>[5]</p>
	<p>Al<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p>	<p>4510</p> <p>8260</p>	<p><math>3.95 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>1.09 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p>	<p>Paper strips</p> <p>Smartphone</p> <p>Cell imaging</p>	<p>[6]</p>
	<p>Al<sup>3+</sup></p> <p>Ga<sup>3+</sup></p>	<p>61.2</p> <p>201</p>	<p><math>1.00 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>2.70 \times 10^{11} \text{ M}^{-1}</math></p>	<p>Logic gate</p> <p>Paper strips</p> <p>Cell imaging</p>	<p>[7]</p>



