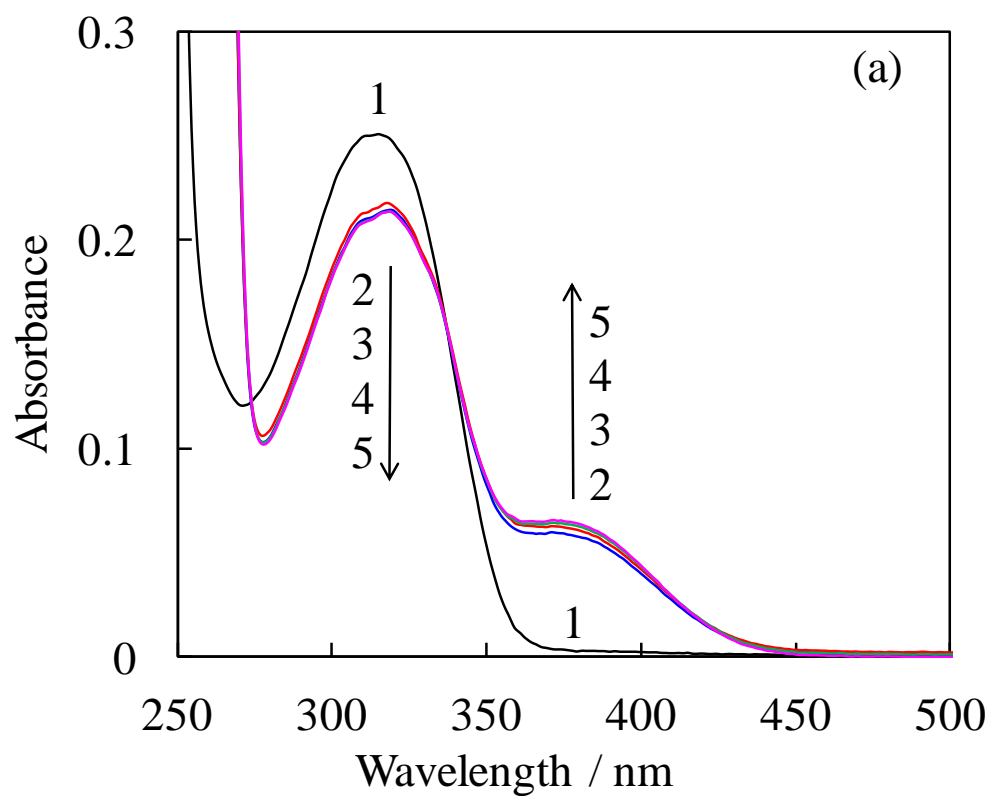


Fig. S1

UV-vis absorption spectra of 8-HQ ethanol solutions with (a)  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , (b)  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , and (c)  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  in which the concentration of 8-HQ was  $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  and those of metal ions were (1) 0, (2)  $4.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , (3)  $6.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , (4)  $8.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , and (5)  $9.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . The ratio of  $\text{Q}^-$  to the metal ion should be 1/1 under these conditions because the metal concentrations were much higher than that of 8-HQ.



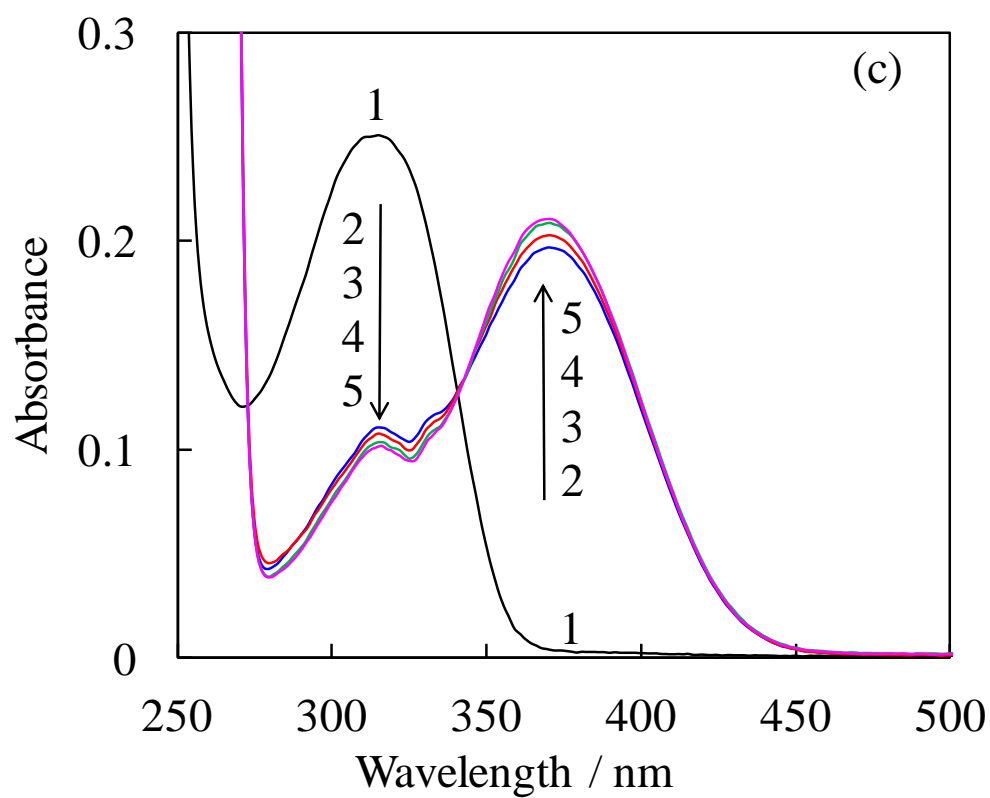
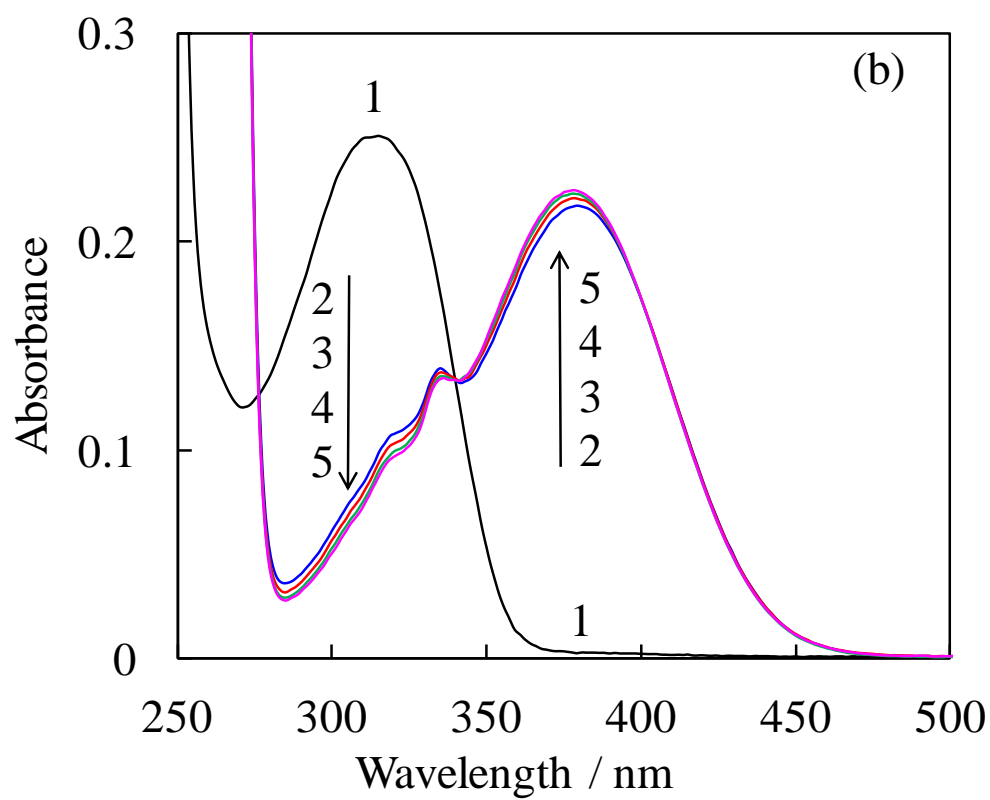


Fig. S2

Fluorescence spectra of the silica xerogels containing 8-HQ with  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ .

The excitation wavelengths were (a) 320 and (b) 370 nm. Upon 320 nm excitation,

the fluorescence intensity of  $\text{Q}^- \text{-Al}^{3+}$  was higher than those of  $\text{Q}^- \text{-Zn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Q}^- \text{-Mg}^{2+}$ .

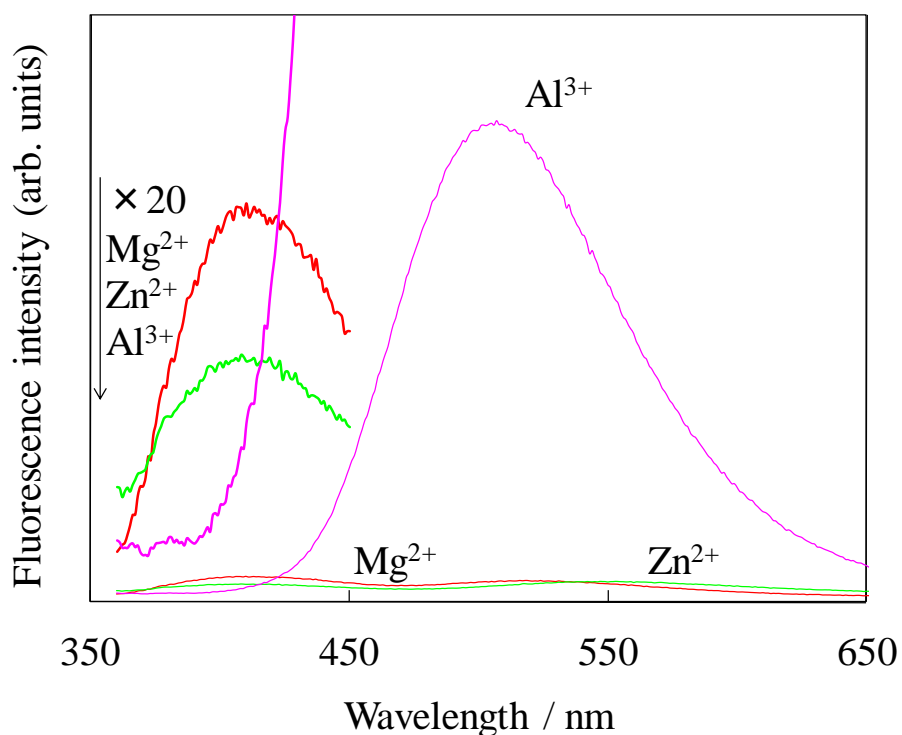
The relative intensities of 8-HQ observed upon 320 nm excitation were higher than

those observed upon 342 nm excitation, which was the isosbestic point. The

fluorescence intensity of the complex was higher in order of  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  upon

370 nm excitation. No fluorescence of 8-HQ was observed.

(a)



(b)

