

Supporting Information for
A novel Colorimetric Method for Simultaneous Detection and
Identification of Multi-Metal Ions in Water: Sensitivity,
Selectivity and Recognition Mechanism

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Determination of association constant (K_a)

The association constant of the Tpy-QL and Tpy-BZ to metal ions were determined by the Benesi-Hildebrand analysis method. The UV-Vis spectra was recorded in 100% water solution in 10 mm cell and the absorption intensities of the probe meet the following formula:[1, 2]

$$\frac{1}{A - A_0} = \frac{1}{K_a(A_{\max} - A_0)[M^{n+}]^x} + \frac{1}{A_{\max} - A_0}$$

Where A₀ is the absorbance of free probe, A_{max} is the saturation absorbance of the Tpy-QL after adding metal ions, and A is the absorbance at different concentrations of metal ions (For Tpy-QL, absorbance intensity is obtained at 280 nm for Hg²⁺, 520 nm for Co²⁺, 607 nm for Fe²⁺, and 598 nm for Fe³⁺. For Tpy-BZ, absorbance intensity is obtained at 288 nm for Hg²⁺, 520 nm for Co²⁺, 637 nm for Fe²⁺, and 630 nm for Fe³⁺), K_a is the association constant, which is obtained by dividing the slope of the binding curve by the intercept.

Products characterization data

BZ: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO), δ (TMS, ppm): 8.48 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 7.92 (t, 1H), 7.83 (t, 1H), 4.80 (m, 2H), 3.32 (s, 3H) and 1.48 (t, 3H). HRMS (m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NS}$ $[\text{M-I}]^+$ 178.06788, found, 178.06891.

QL: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO), δ (TMS, ppm): 9.11 (d, 1H), 8.63 (d, 1H), 8.43 (d, 1H), 8.27 (d, 1H), 8.14 (d, 1H), 8.02 (d, 1H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H) and 1.56 (t, 3H). HRMS (m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}$ $[\text{M-I}]^+$ 172.24688, found, 172.24639.

Tpy-BZ: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO), δ (TMS, ppm): 9.00 (s, 2H), 8.82 (d, 2H), 8.69 (d, 2H), 8.60 (m, 1H), 8.53 (d, 2H), 8.45 (m, 1H), 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.87 (m, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 5.17 (m, 2H) and 1.55 (m, 3H). HRMS (m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{S}$ $[\text{M-I}]^+$ 421.14814, found, 421.14941.

Tpy-QL: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO), δ (TMS, ppm): 9.26 (d, 1H), 8.85 (s, 2H), 8.82 (t, 2H), 8.71 (t, 4H), 8.47 (d, 2H), 8.36 (d, 2H), 8.30 (m, 1H), 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 5.34 (m, 2H), 1.65 (t, 3H). HRMS (m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_4$ $[\text{M-I}]^+$ 415.19172, found, 415.19194.

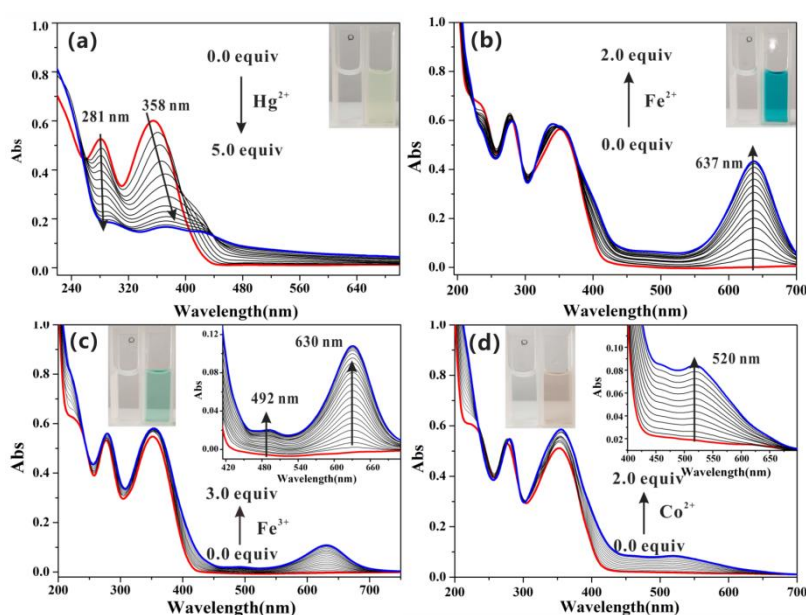


Figure S1. UV/Vis titrations spectra of Tpy-BZ (10 μM) in water at pH 7.0 in the presence of various concentration of (a) Hg^{2+} (b) Fe^{2+} (c) Fe^{3+} (d) Co^{2+} . The red line represents the spectrum of free Tpy-QL in water, blue line represents the spectrum after reaction saturation. The inset photographs were taken after the Tpy-BZ and metal ions were completely reacted.

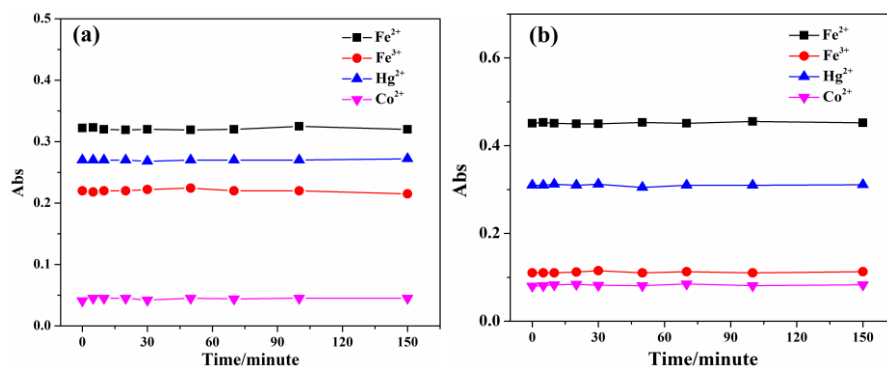


Figure S2. The stability of (a)Tpy-QL and (b)Tpy-BZ in aqueous solution after the addition of 3 equiv. of metal ions. (pH =7.0, Ex: 370 nm).

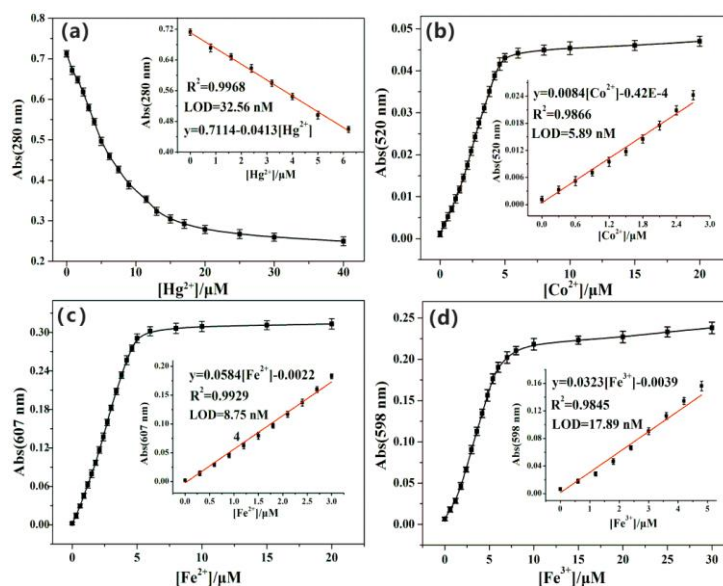


Figure S3. Absorbance intensity of Tpy-QL (10 μM) against the different concentrations of (a) Hg^{2+} (b) Co^{2+} (c) Fe^{2+} (d) Fe^{3+} . Inset: the linear relationship between absorbance intensity and (a) Hg^{2+} (b) Co^{2+} (c) Fe^{2+} (d) Fe^{3+} concentration.

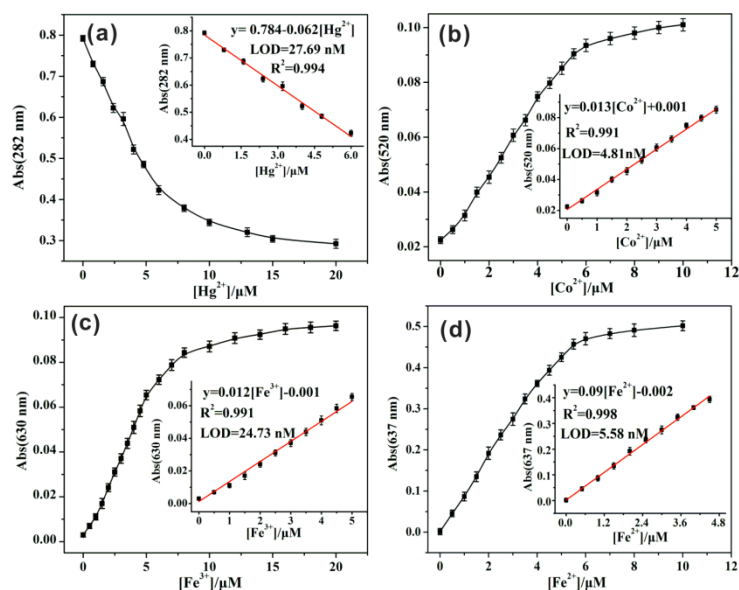


Figure S4. Absorbance intensity of Tpy-BZ (10 μM) against the different concentrations of (a) Hg^{2+} (b) Co^{2+} (c) Fe^{3+} (d) Fe^{2+} . Inset: the linear relationship between absorbance intensity and (a) Hg^{2+} (b) Co^{2+} (c) Fe^{3+} (d) Fe^{2+} concentration.

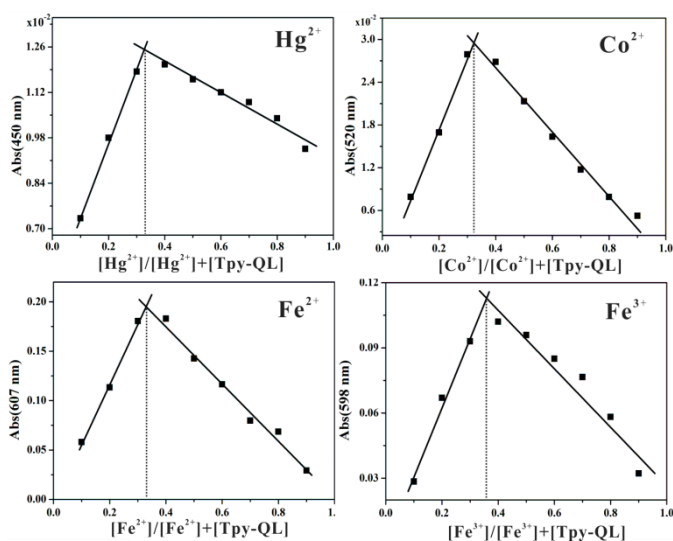


Figure S5. Job's plot of Tpy-QL with Hg^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} in 100% water solution (pH=7.0) (Total [Tpy-QL] + [metal ions] = 10 μM).

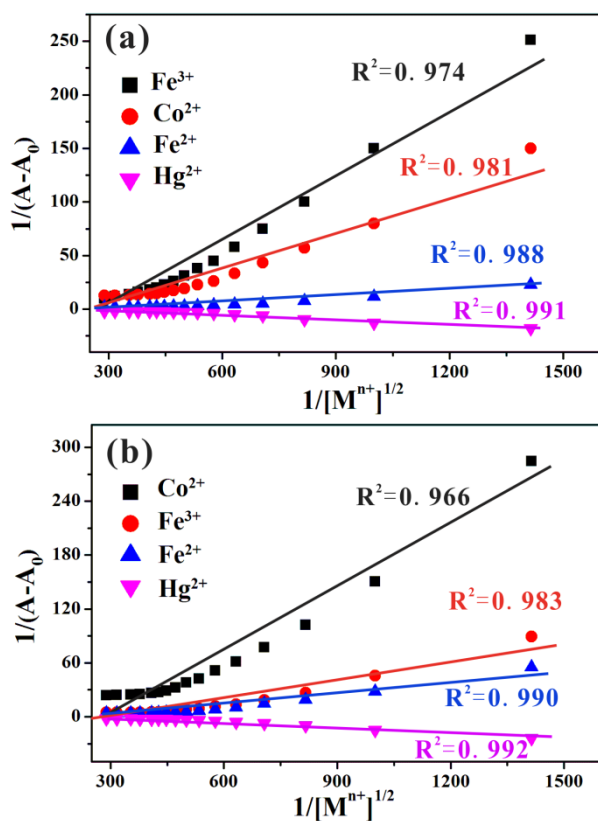


Figure S6. The Benesi-Hildebrand plot of (a) Tpy-QL and (b) Tpy-BZ with Hg^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} . A_0 is the absorbance intensity of free probe and A is the absorbance intensity at different concentrations of metal ions.

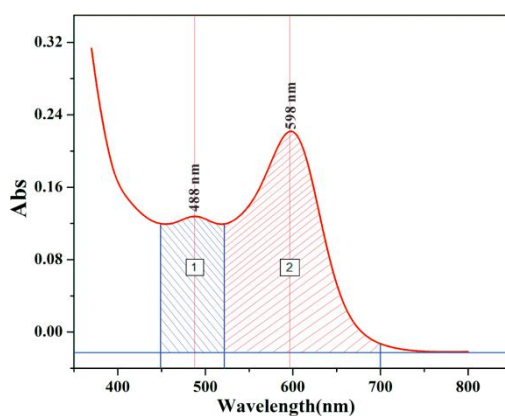
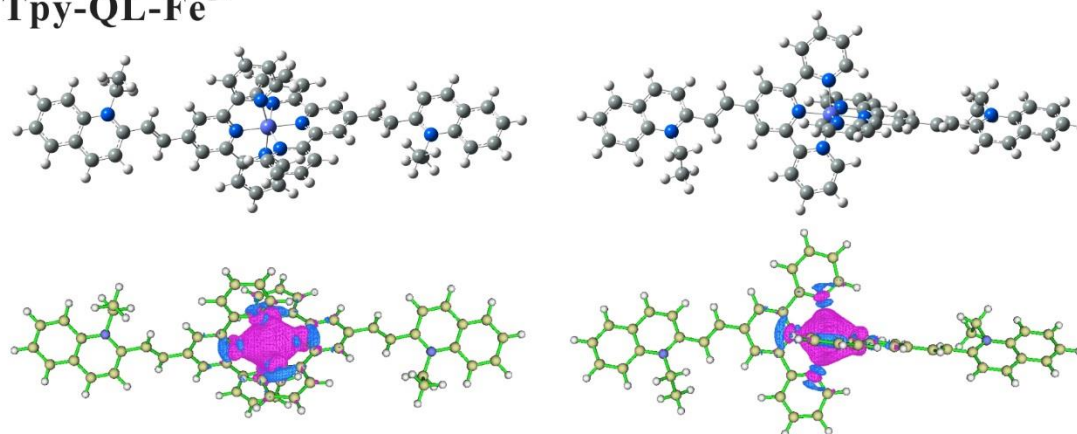
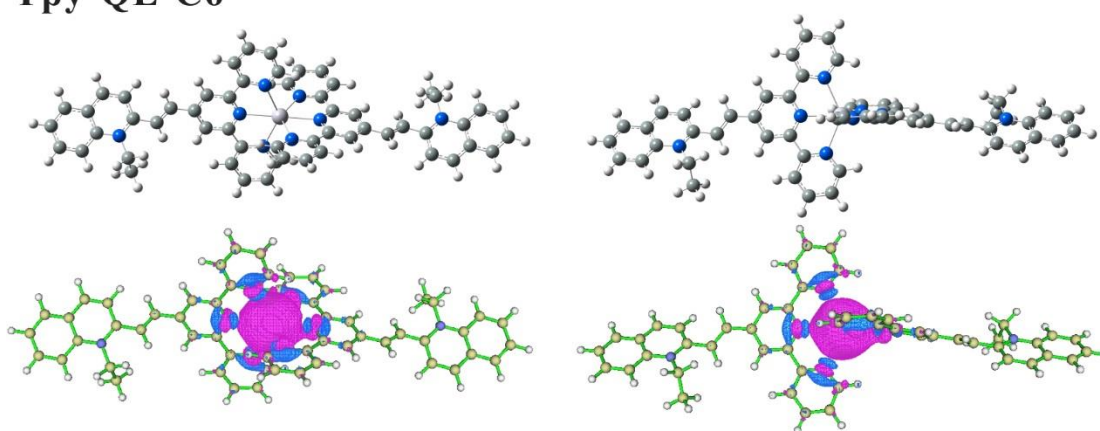


Figure S7. Calculation of the area of UV absorption peaks at 488 nm (S_{488}) and at 598 nm (S_{598}). The S_{488} is calculated from 450 nm to 520 nm, and the S_{598} is calculated from 520 nm to 700 nm.

Tpy-QL-Fe²⁺



Tpy-QL-Co²⁺



Tpy-QL-Fe³⁺

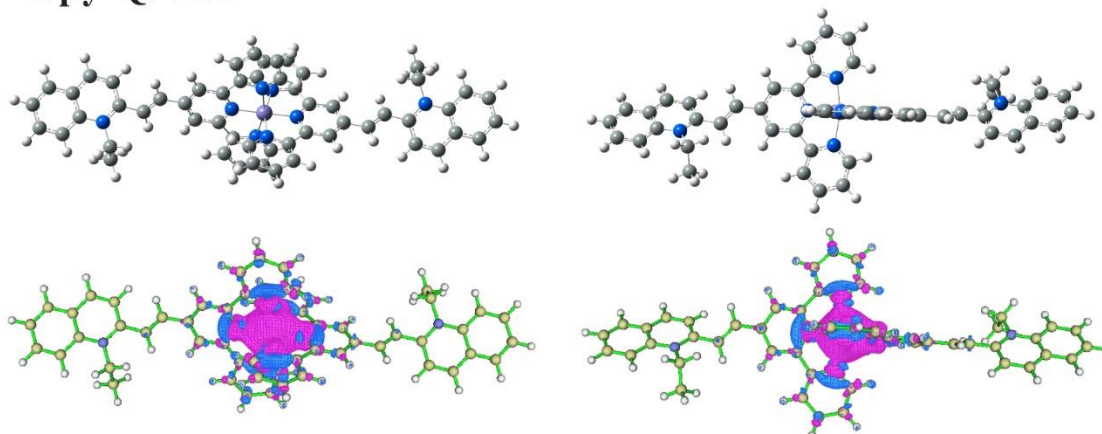


Figure S8. (up) Different observation view of DFT calculated optimization Tpy-QL-Fe²⁺ Tpy-QL-Co²⁺ and Tpy-QL-Fe³⁺ structure. (down) Corresponding electron density changes before and after the Tpy-QL reaction with metal ions. The color blue area indicates electron density decreases after the reaction, the purple area indicates electron density increase.

Table S1 Comparison of the detection limits for Co²⁺ colorimetric sensors

Colorimetric sensors for Co²⁺	Detection limit/ppb
2-Aminothiophenol (ATP) and copper nitrate system[3]	2350
Ag nanoparticles[4]	0.58
Dithizone based colorimetric chemosensor[5]	2.32
Ag-Au bimetallic nanoparticles[6]	1.16
Sensitive ligand embedded nano-conjugate adsorbent[7]	0.19
Thiazole based ligands[8]	40
Chrysoidine G chemosensor[9]	100
Thiosulfate stabilized gold nanoparticles[10]	2.24
Tripodal amide ligand[11]	582
This work	0.34

Table S2 Comparison of the detection limits for Hg²⁺ colorimetric sensors

Colorimetric sensors for Hg²⁺	Detection limit/ppb
Protein-functionalized gold nanoparticles.[12]	40
BSA-stabilized Pt nanozyme[13]	1.44
Chitosan-functionalized gold nanoparticles[14]	270
Label-free anisotropic nanogolds[15]	6
Hydrophilic cycloruthenated complex[16]	118
AIE-Based Chemodosimeter[17]	120
gold nanoparticles[18]	100
Colloidal Ag Nanocrystals[19]	40
Benzothiazole based colorimetric chemosensor[20]	102
Carbon nanodots as enzyme mimics[21]	4.6
Benzothiazole based colorimetric sensors[22]	80
Hg ²⁺ -modulated G-quadruplex-based DNAzymes[23]	10
Silver nanoparticles [24]	3.4
This work	6.51

Table S3 Comparison of the detection limits for Fe²⁺ colorimetric sensors

Colorimetric sensors for Fe ²⁺	Detection limit/ppb
Electrospun nanofiber based colorimetric probe[25]	102
Dipicolylamine based sensor[26]	128
Hydrazinyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine[27]	21.1
Imidazole-based chemosensor[28]	17.9
8-Hydroxyjulolidine-9-carboxaldehyde[29]	64.4
Benzimidazole-based chemosensor[30]	66.1
2,3-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde[31]	30.8
TiO ₂ based screen-printed material[32]	300
Schiff base based sensors based chemosensor [33]	7.84
Luminescent molybdenum disulfide nanosheet[34]	0.39
Sensor based on plasmonic response[35]	30.2
This work	0.49

Table S4 Comparison of the detection limits for Fe³⁺ colorimetric sensors

Colorimetric sensors for Fe ³⁺	Detection limit/ppb
Imidazole-based chemosensor[28]	15.1
8-Hydroxyjulolidine-9-carboxaldehyde based sensor[29]	28.6
Benzimidazole-based chemosensor[30]	67.8
Anionic poly(3,4-propylenedioxythiophene) derivative[36]	1.29
2,3-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde-based chemosensor [31]	14.0
1,8-Naphthalimide chemosensor[37]	384.2
Functionalized silver nanoparticles[38]	356.1
Naphthalenediimide based colorimetric probe[39]	5.6
Catalytic oxidation of gold nanoparticles[40]	47.6
Phenol-based BODIPY chemosensor[41]	7.84
Pyrophosphate functionalized gold nanoparticles.[42]	313.6
This work	1.01

Table S5 The structural parameters of coordination bond in the complex of Tpy-QL-Mⁿ⁺

Complex	Bond angle of N-M-N(°)	Bond lengths of N-M (Å)	Angle of two Tpy-QL (°)
Tpy-QL-Hg ²⁺	81.55	1.97	91.28
Tpy-QL-Fe ³⁺	80.78	1.99	91.48
Tpy-QL-Fe ²⁺	79.89	1.92	91.76
Tpy-QL-Co ²⁺	73.88	2.07	94.71

¹H NMR and HRMS data for obtained compounds

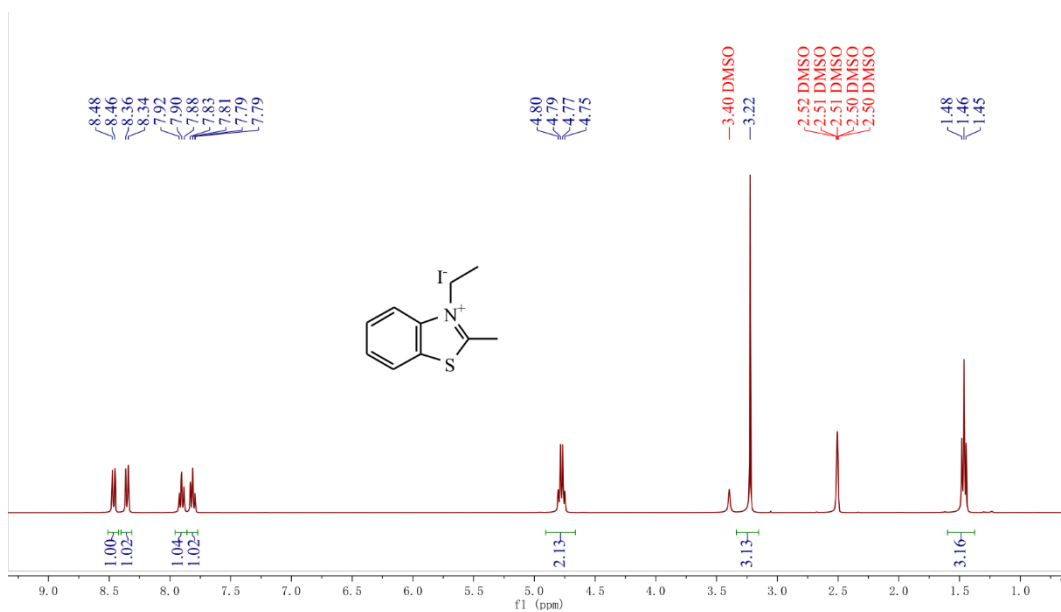


Figure S9. ¹H NMR of *N*-ethyl-2-methyl-benzothiazolium iodide in *d*₆-DMSO.

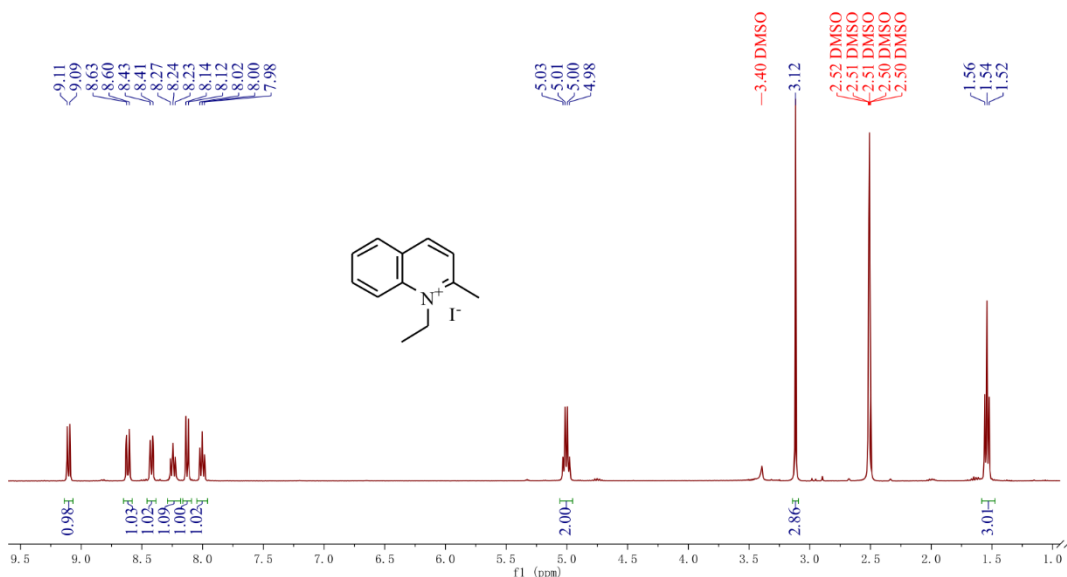


Figure S10. ¹H NMR of *N*-ethyl-2-methyl-quinolinium iodide in *d*₆-DMSO.

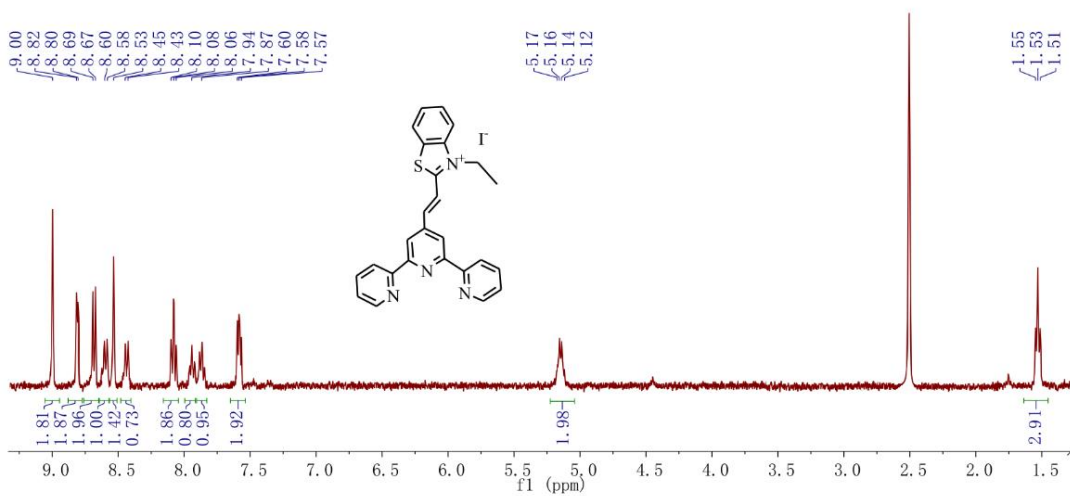


Figure S11. ^1H NMR of Tpy-BZ in d_6 -DMSO.

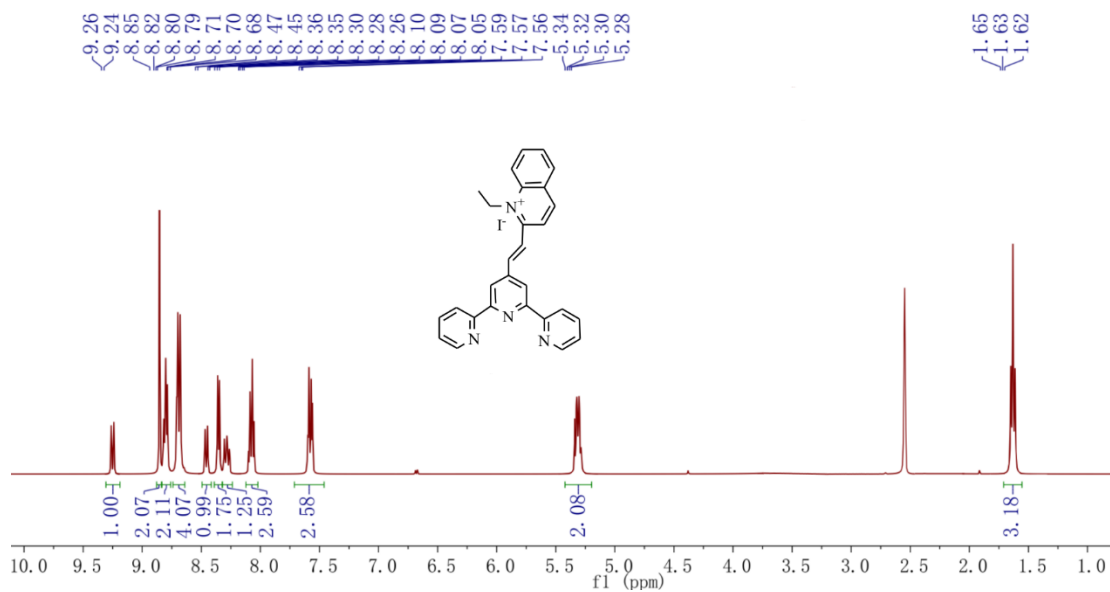


Figure S12. ^1H NMR of Tpy-QL in d_6 -DMSO.

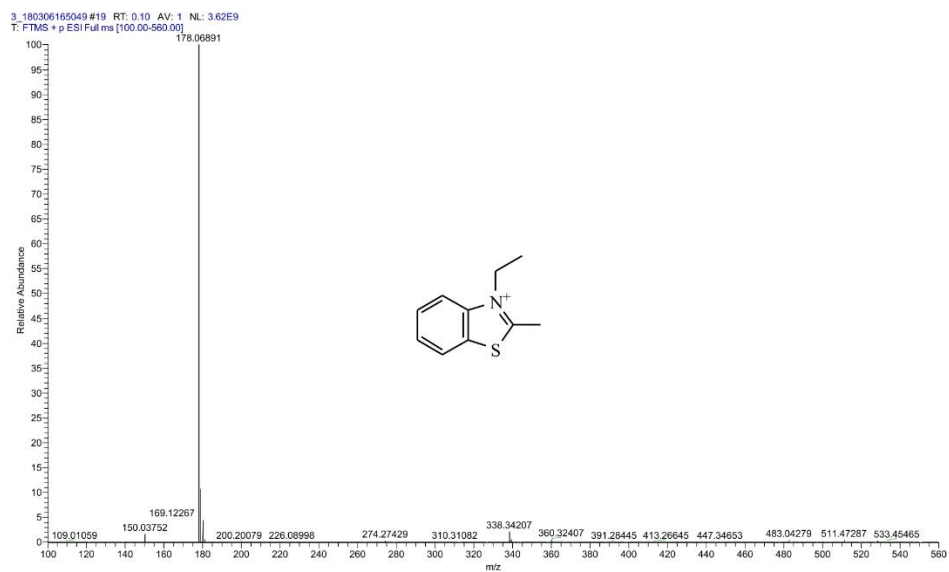


Figure S13. HRMS (m/z) analysis of the *N*-ethyl-2-methyl-benzothiazolium (calcd for $C_{10}H_{12}NS [M-I]^+$ 178.06788, found, 178.06891).

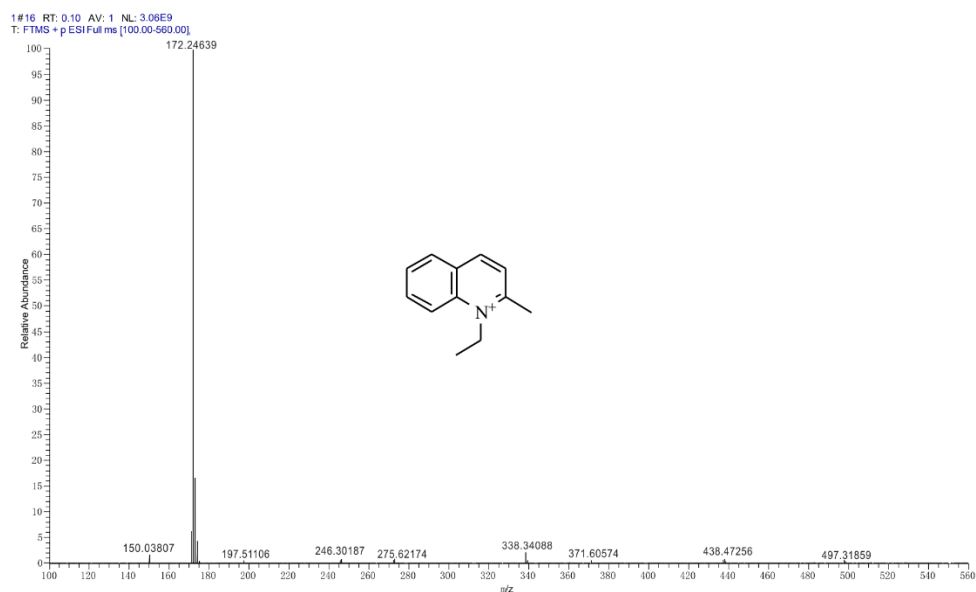


Figure S14. HRMS (m/z) analysis of the *N*-ethyl-2-methyl-quinolinium (calcd for $C_{12}H_{14}N [M-I]^+$ 172.24688, found, 172.24639).

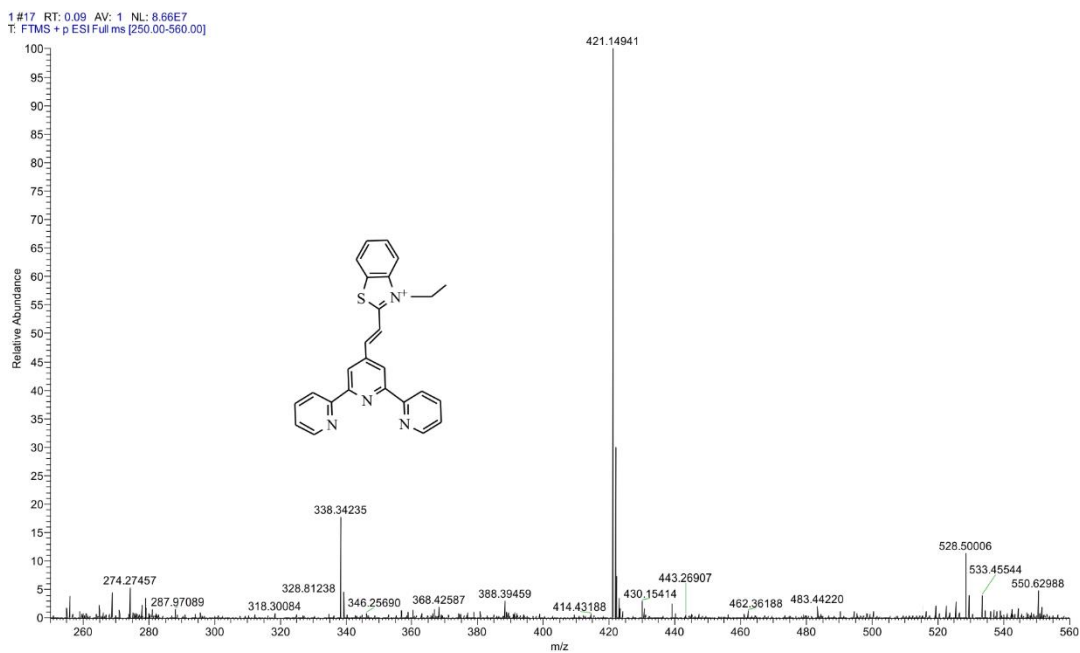


Figure S15. HRMS (m/z) analysis of Tpy-BZ (calcd for $C_{26}H_{21}N_4S$ $[M-I]^+$ 421.14814, found, 421.14941).

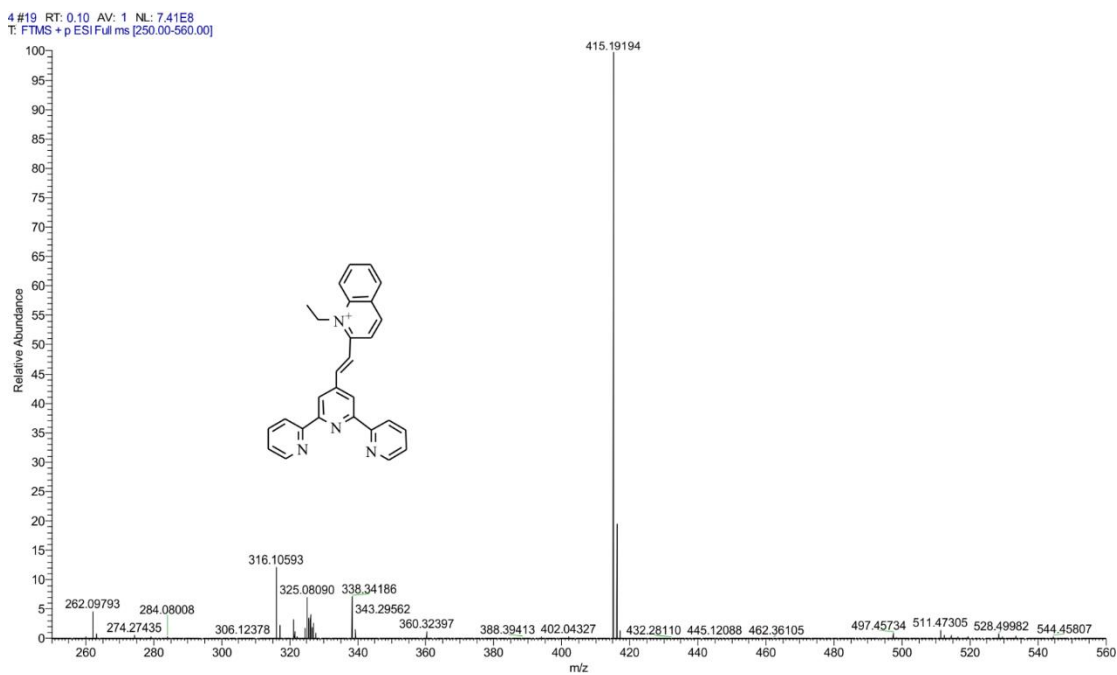


Figure S16. HRMS (m/z) analysis of the Tpy-QL (calcd for $C_{28}H_{23}N_4$ $[M-I]^+$ 415.19172, found, 415.19194).

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