

Supporting Information

for

Water-Soluble Sulfonate Schiff-Base Ligands as Fluorescent Detectors for Metal Ions in Drinking Water and Biological Systems

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Figure S2: Absorbance spectrum of L₁₋₄ in different solvents.

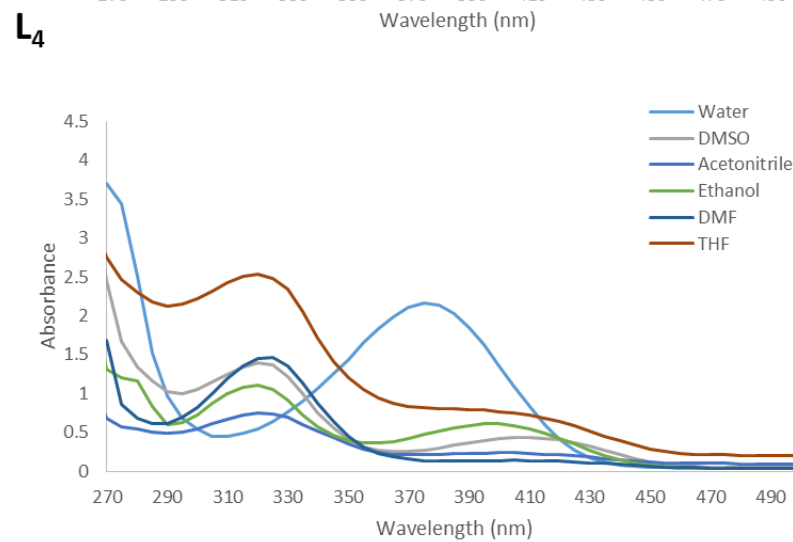
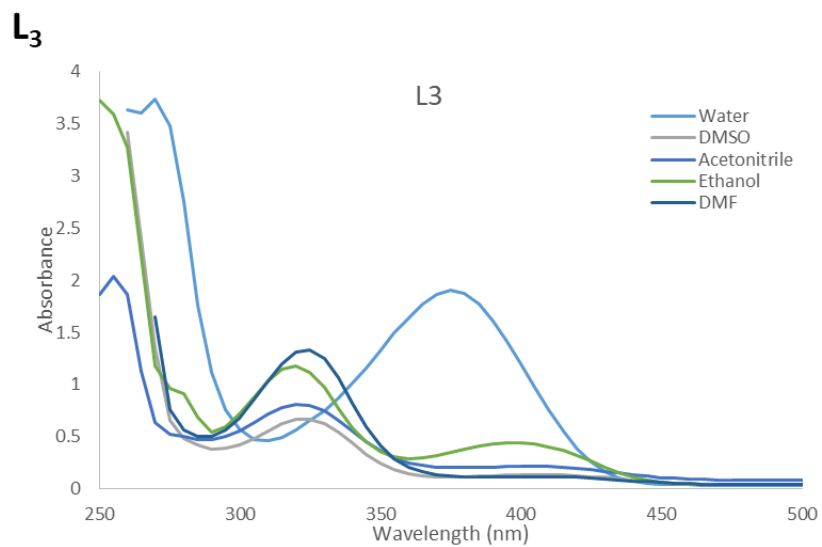
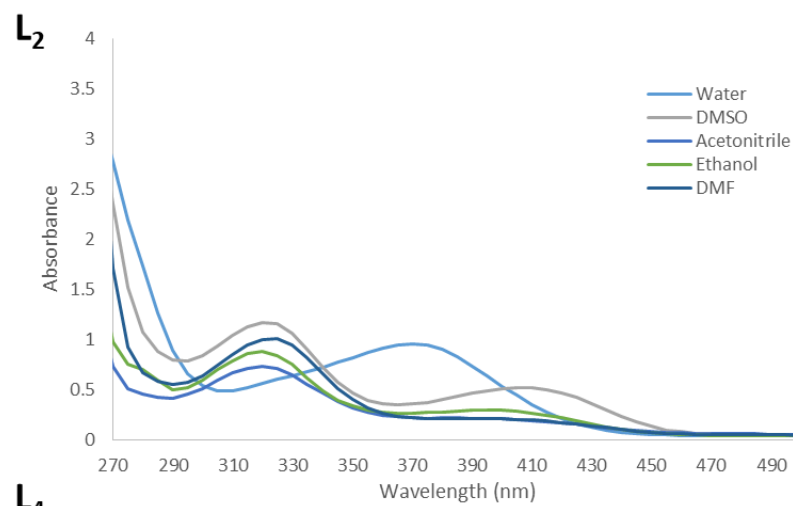
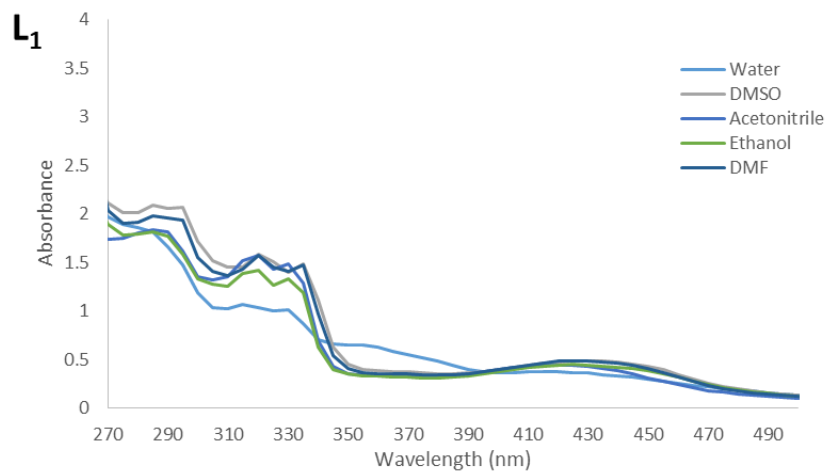
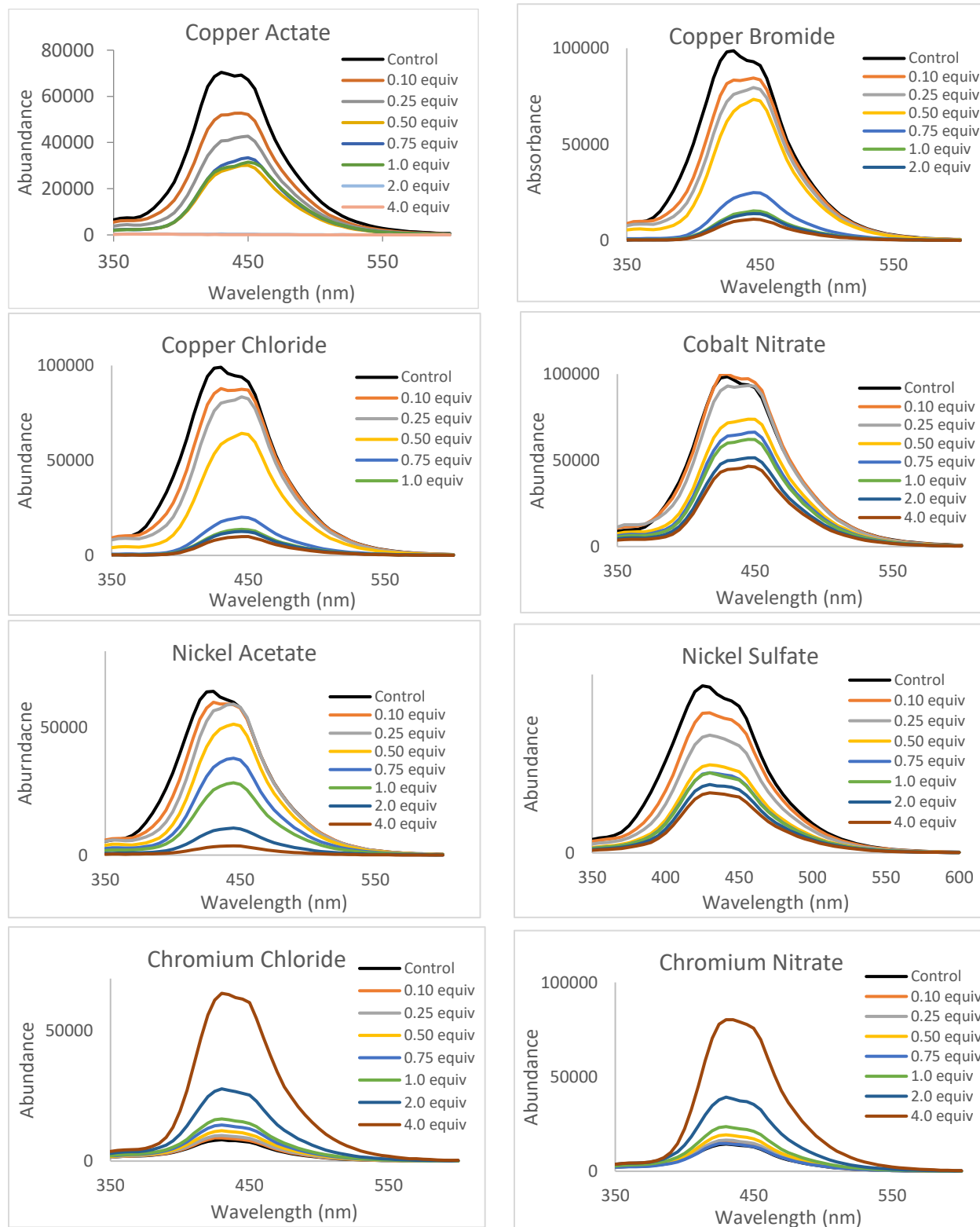
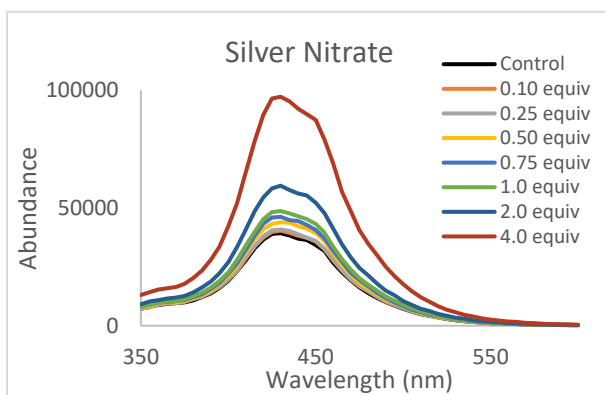
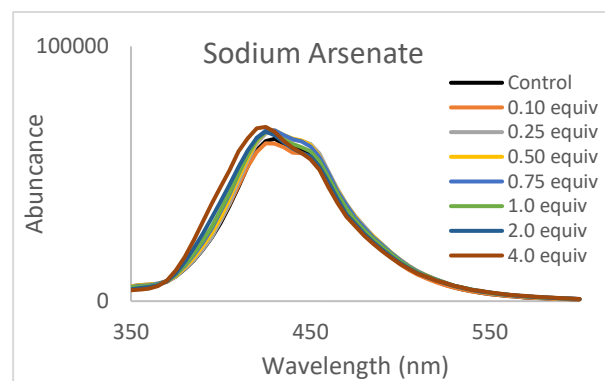
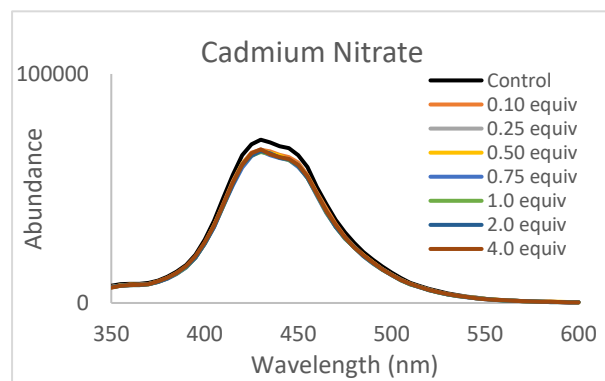
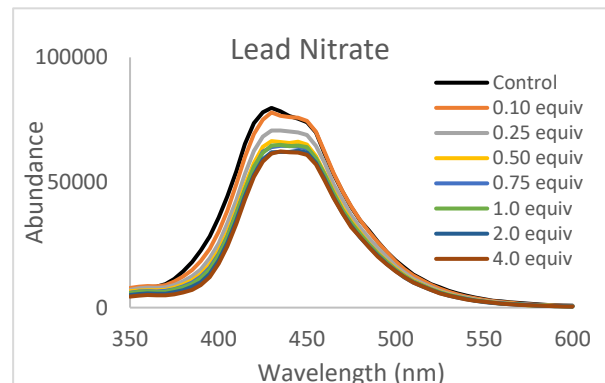
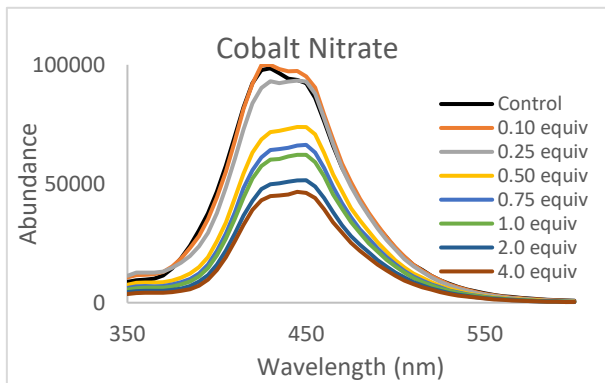
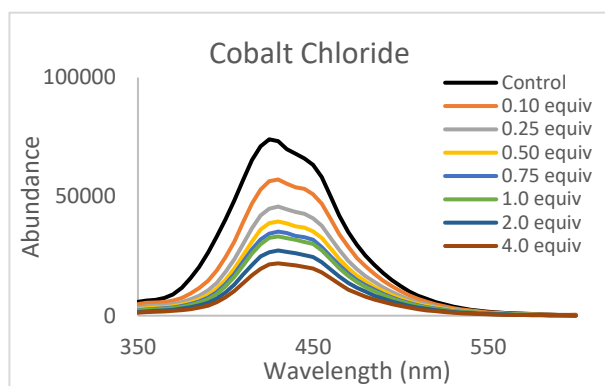
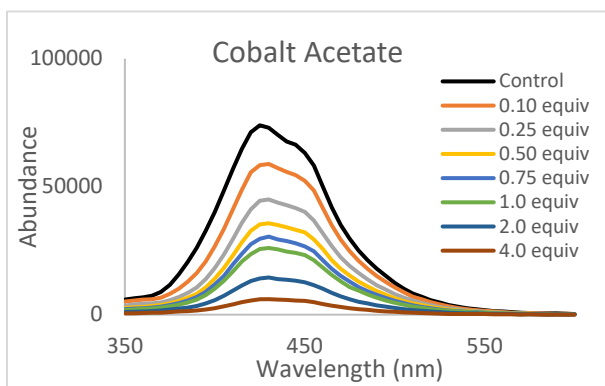


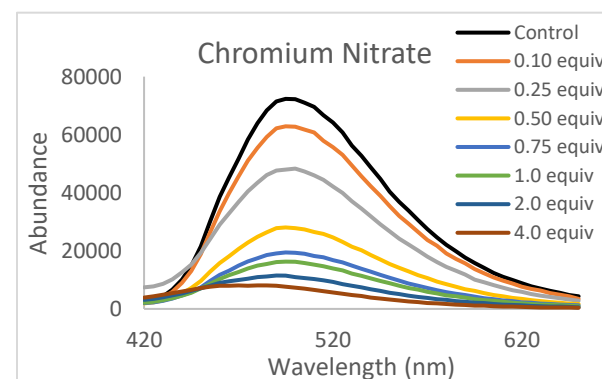
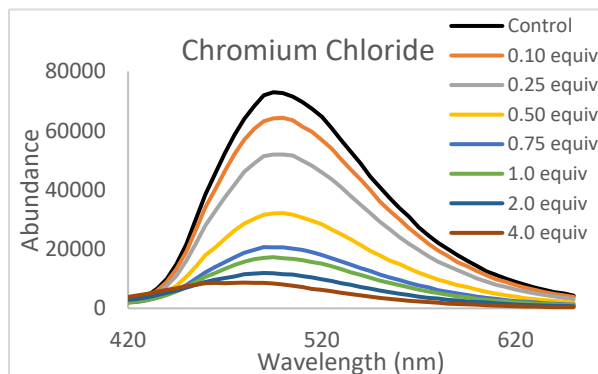
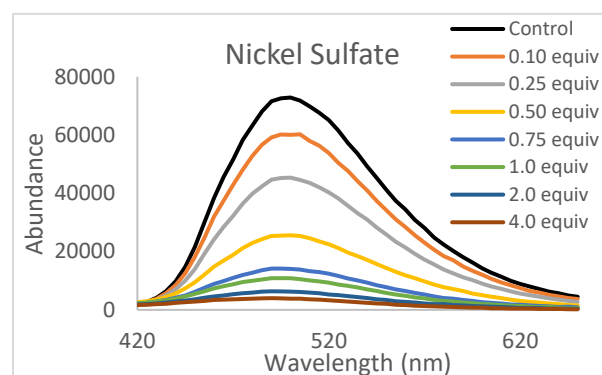
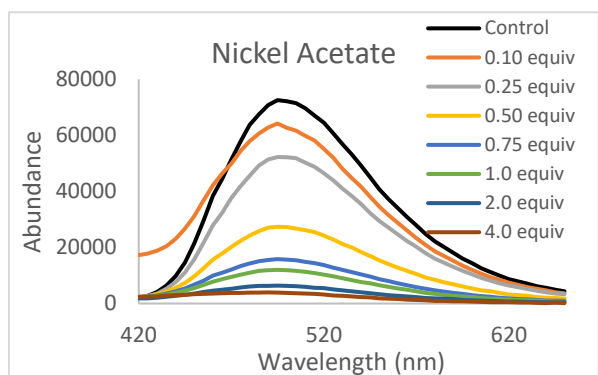
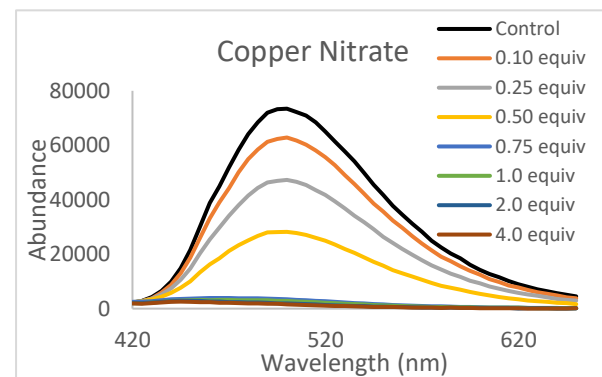
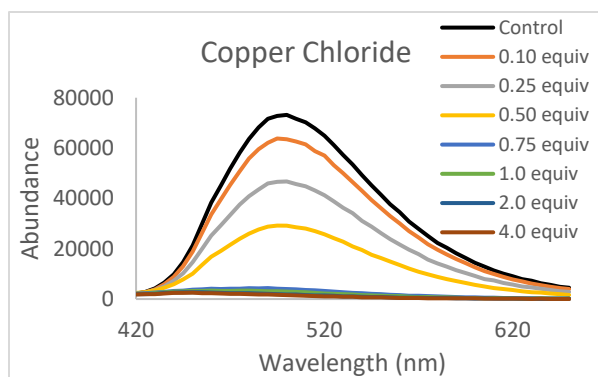
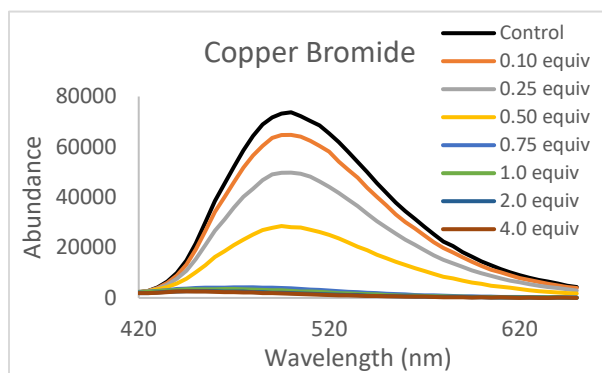
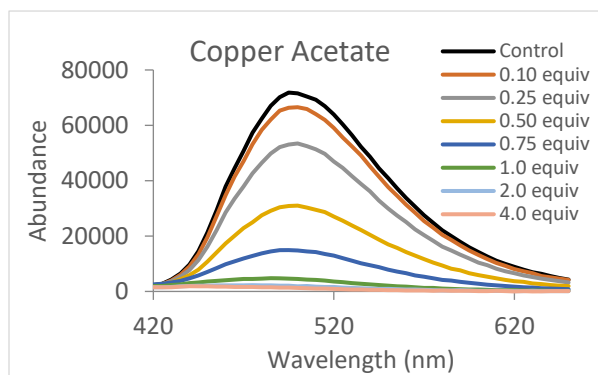
Figure S2: Fluorescence quenching spectra of L₁ (10 μM) and L₂₋₄ (1 mM) in deionized water upon addition of varying amounts of metal ions.

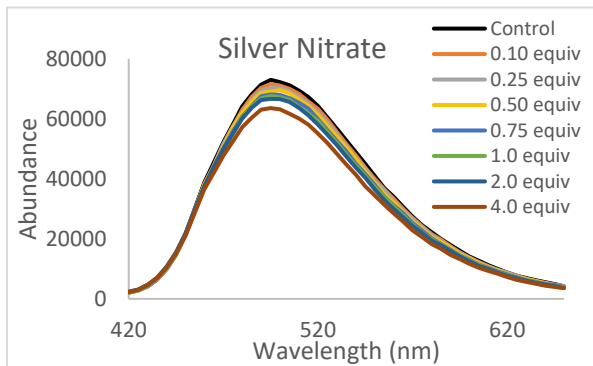
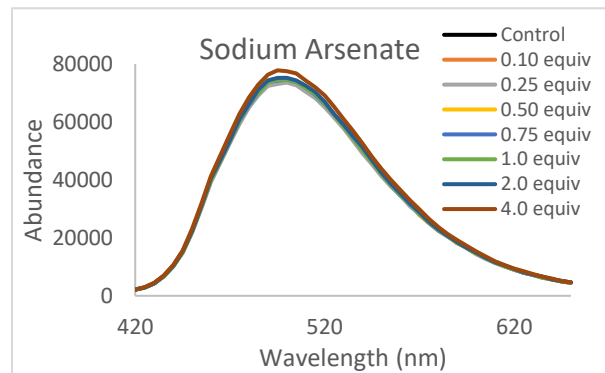
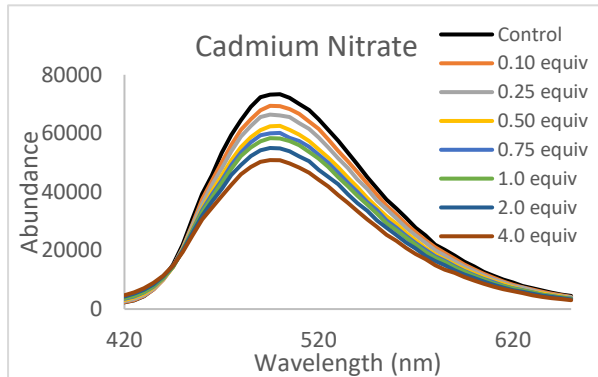
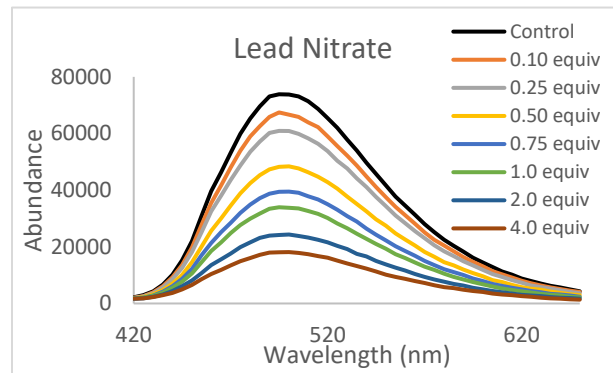
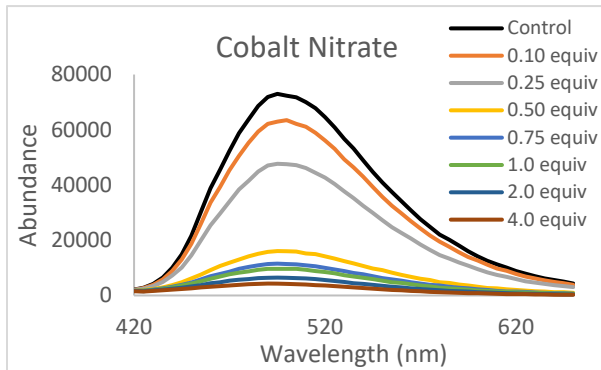
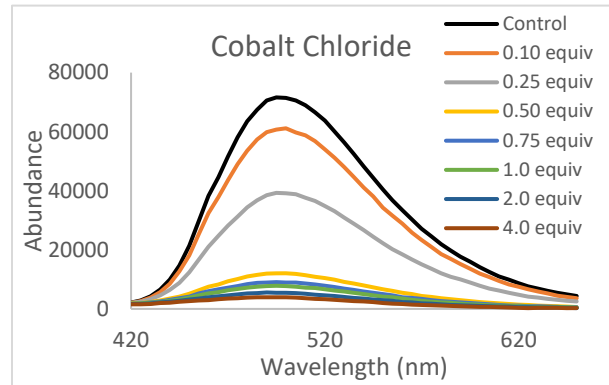
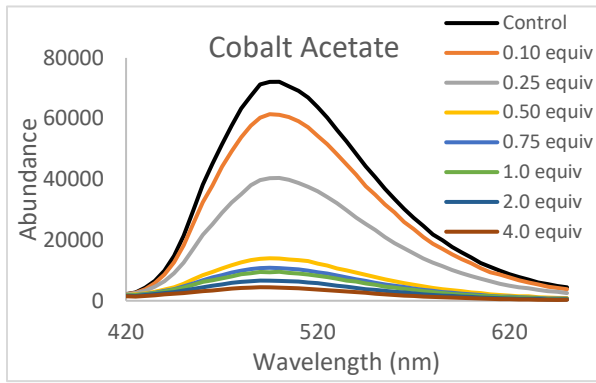
Quenching Spectrum for L₁



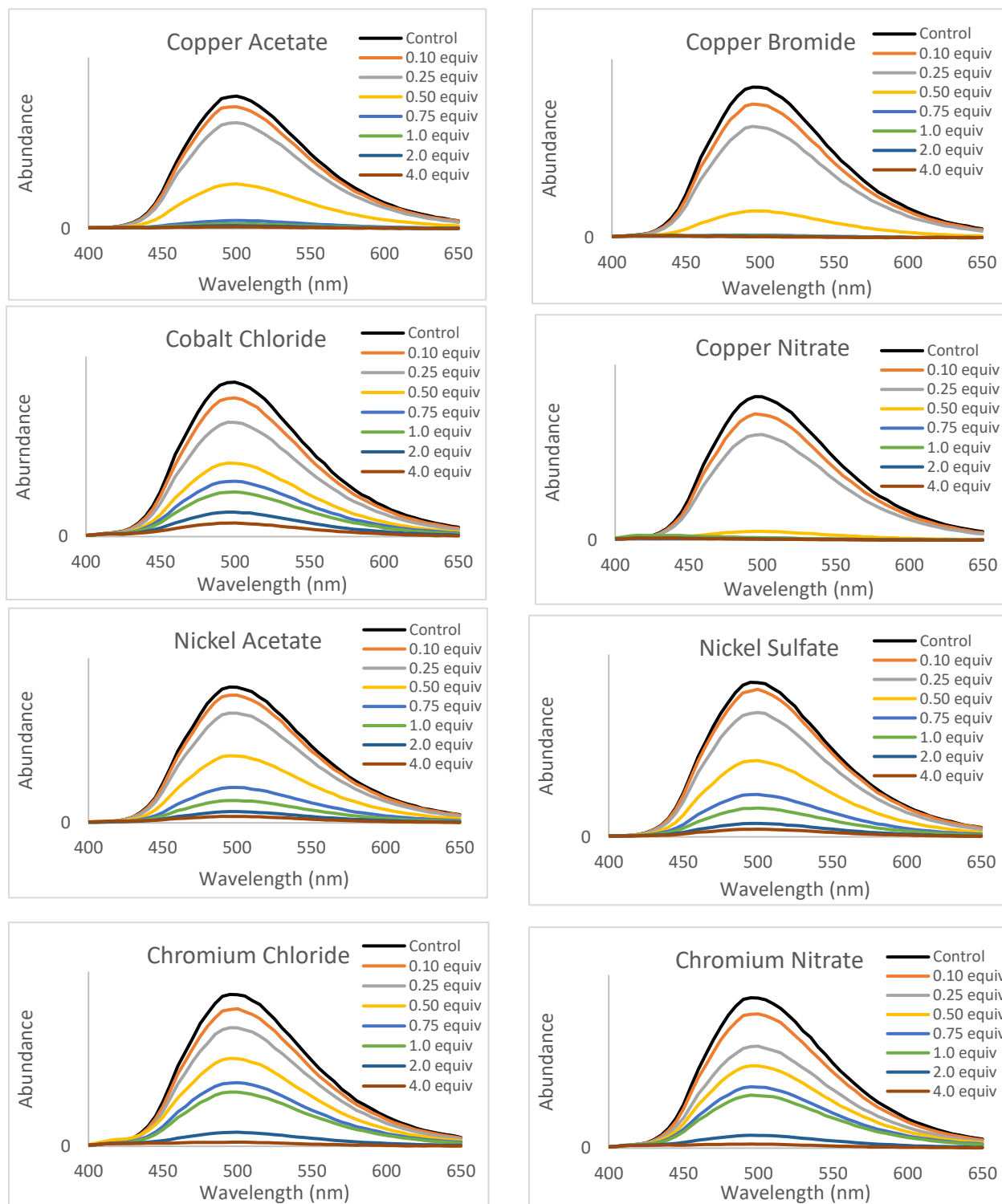


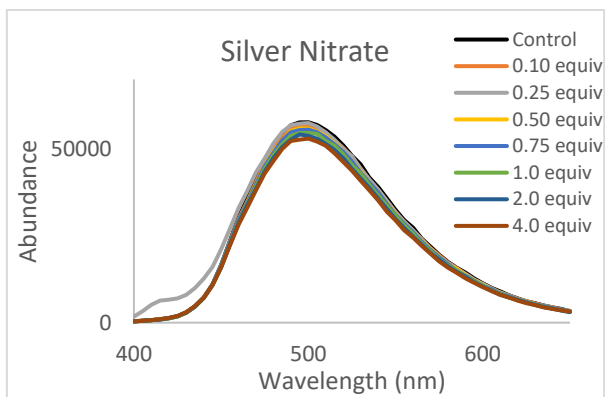
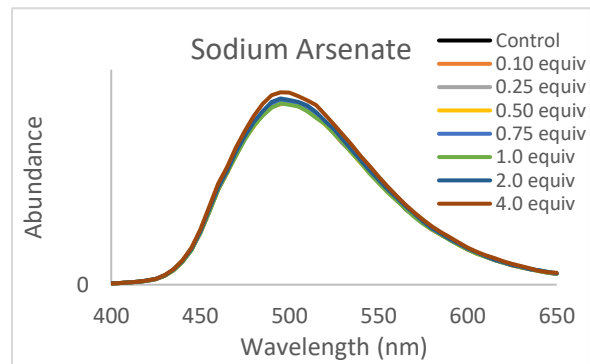
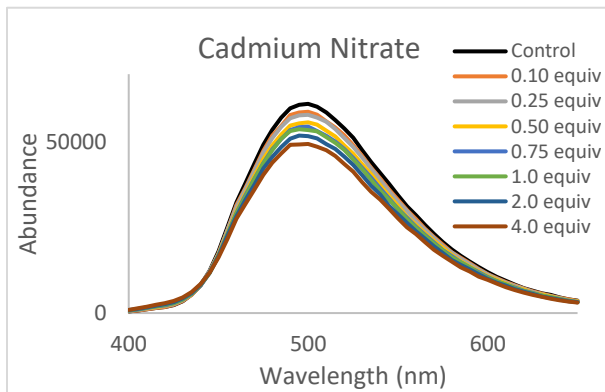
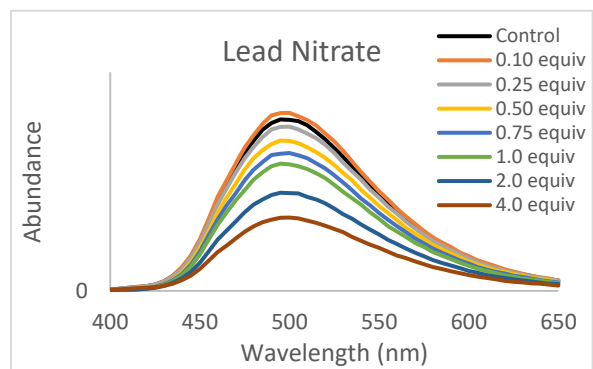
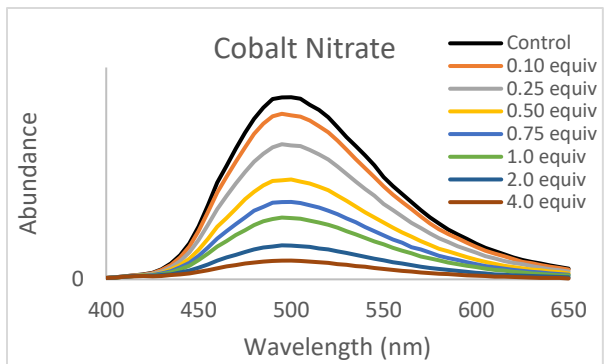
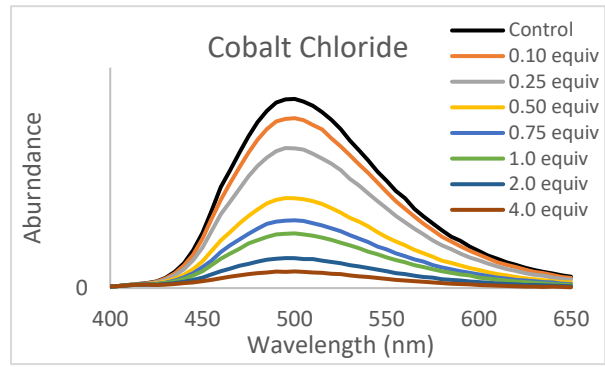
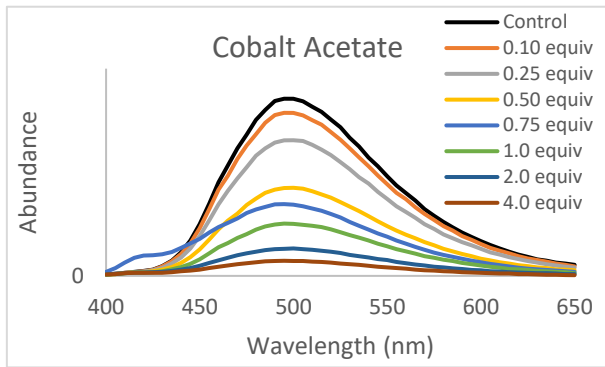
Quenching Spectrum for L₂



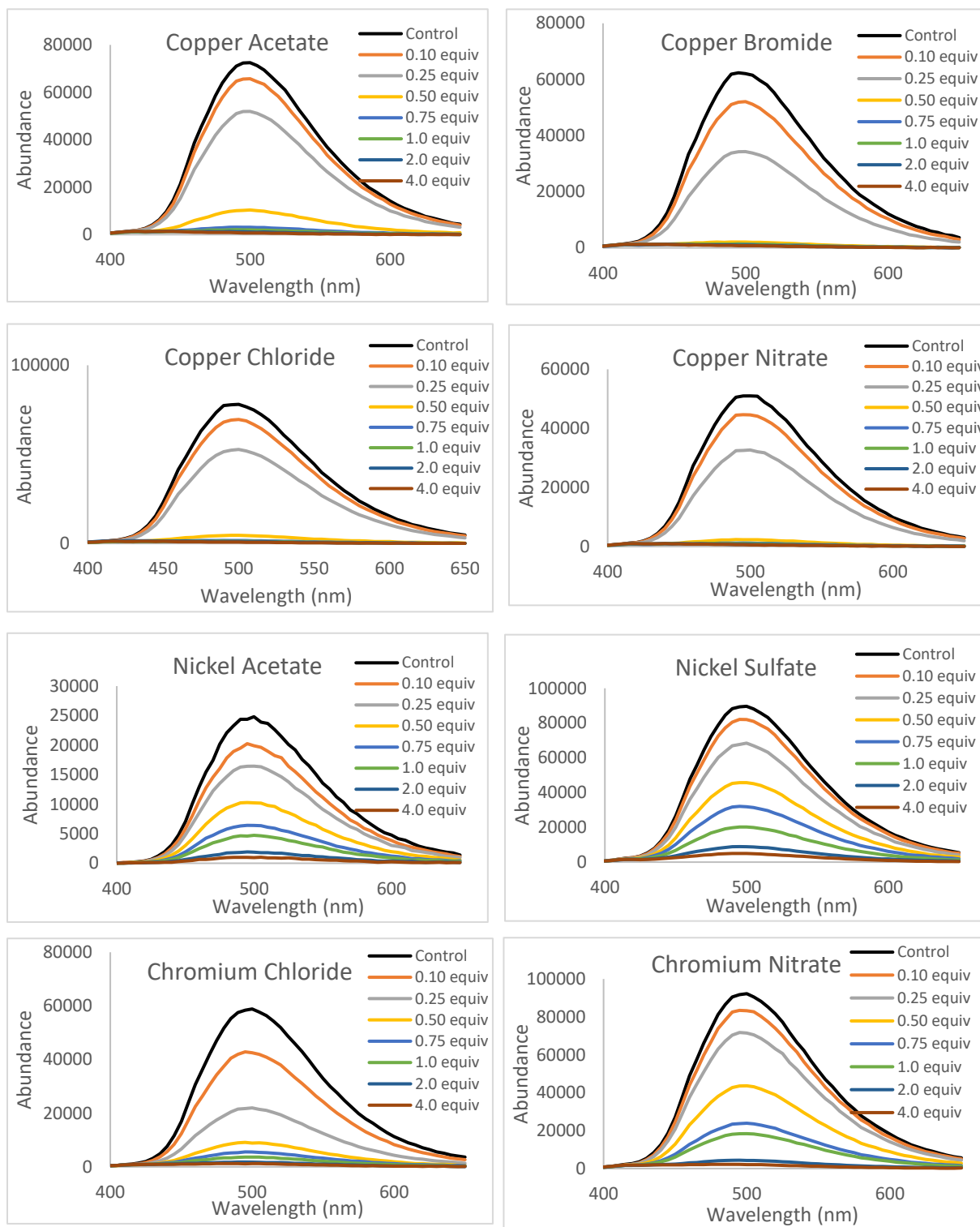


Quenching Spectrum for L₃





Quenching Spectrum for L₄



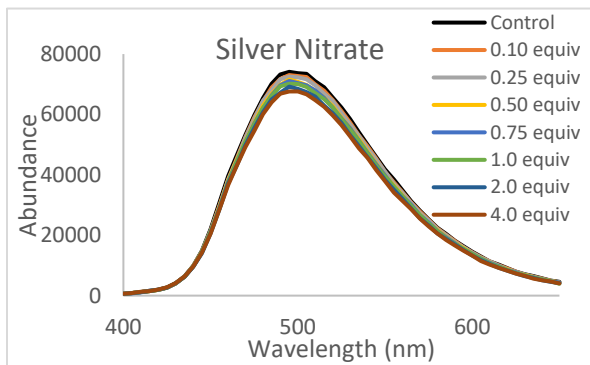
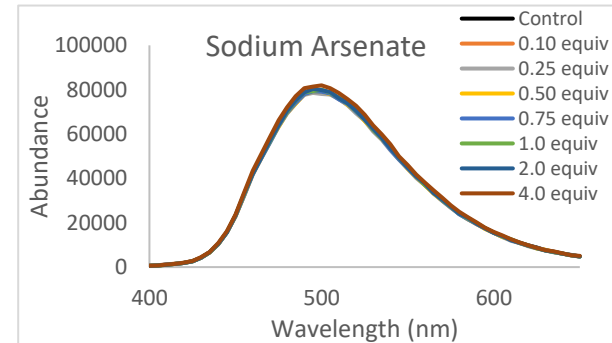
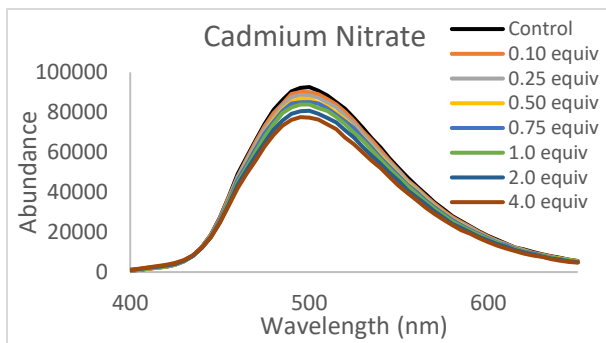
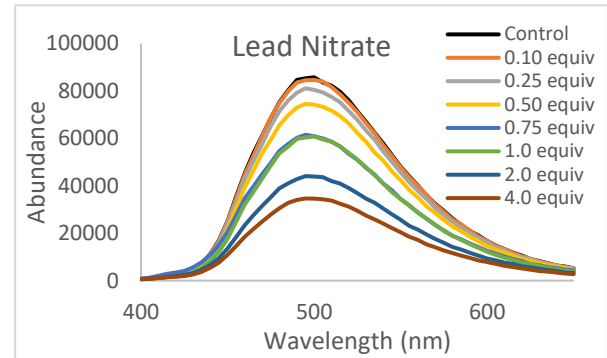
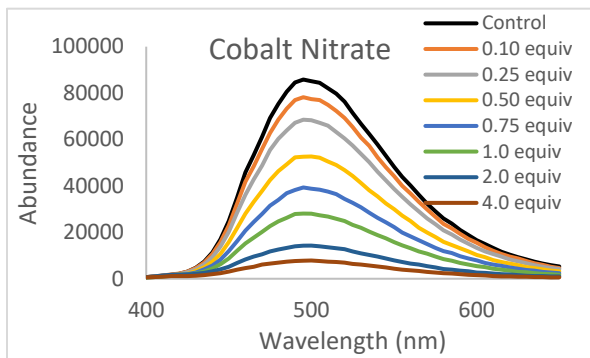
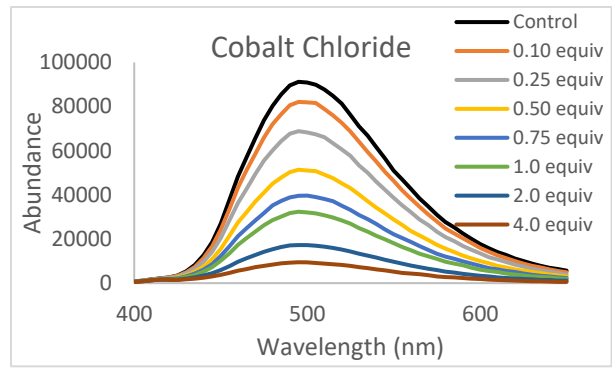
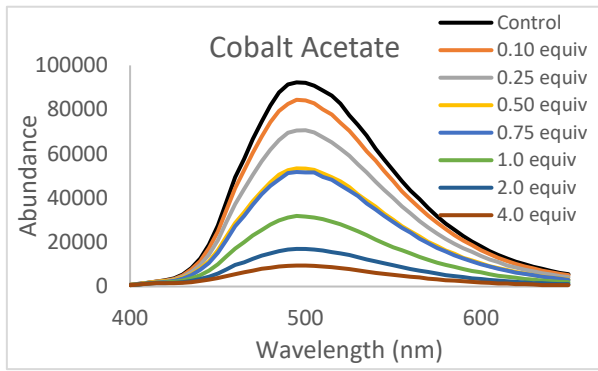


Figure S3: Fluorescence quenching graphs of L_1 (10 μ M) and L_{2-4} (1 mM) in deionized water upon addition of 1.0 equiv. of varying counterions.

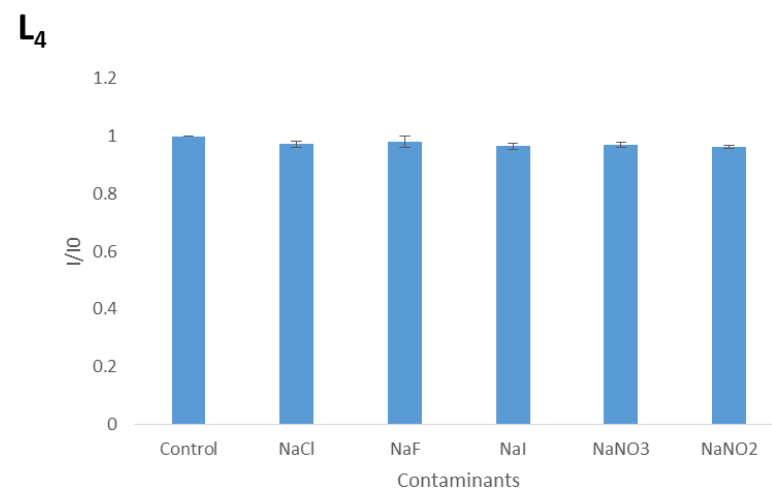
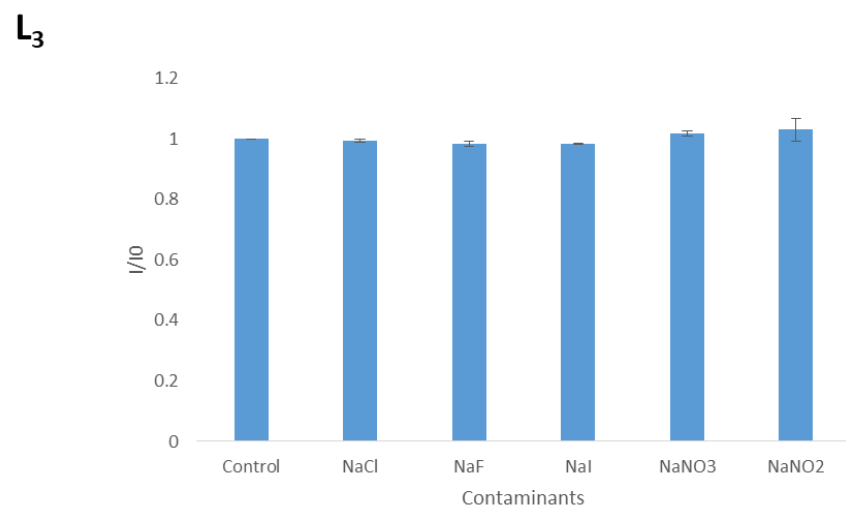
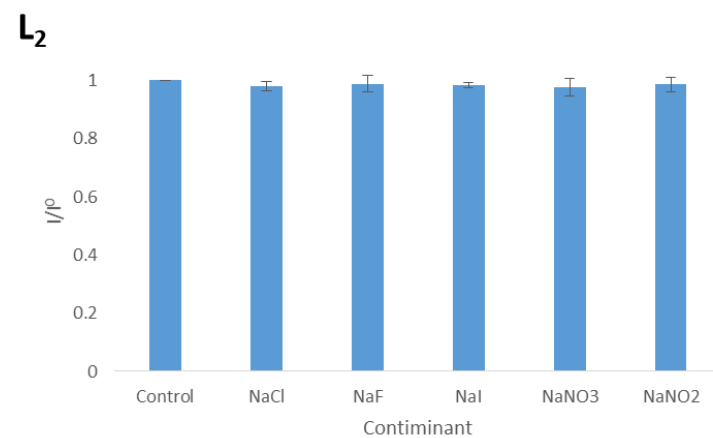
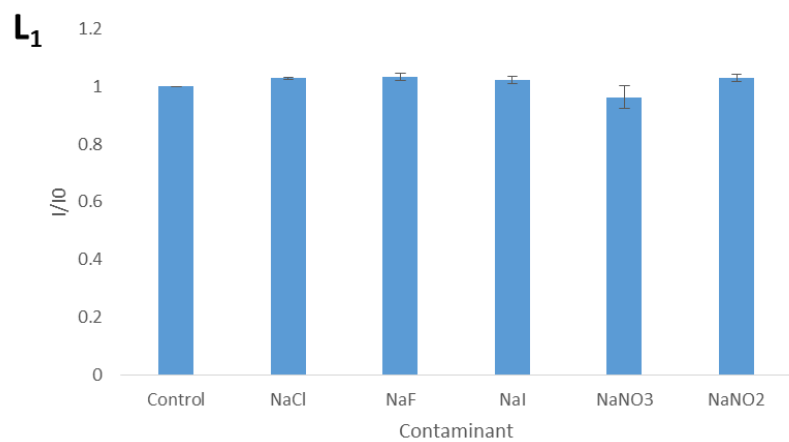
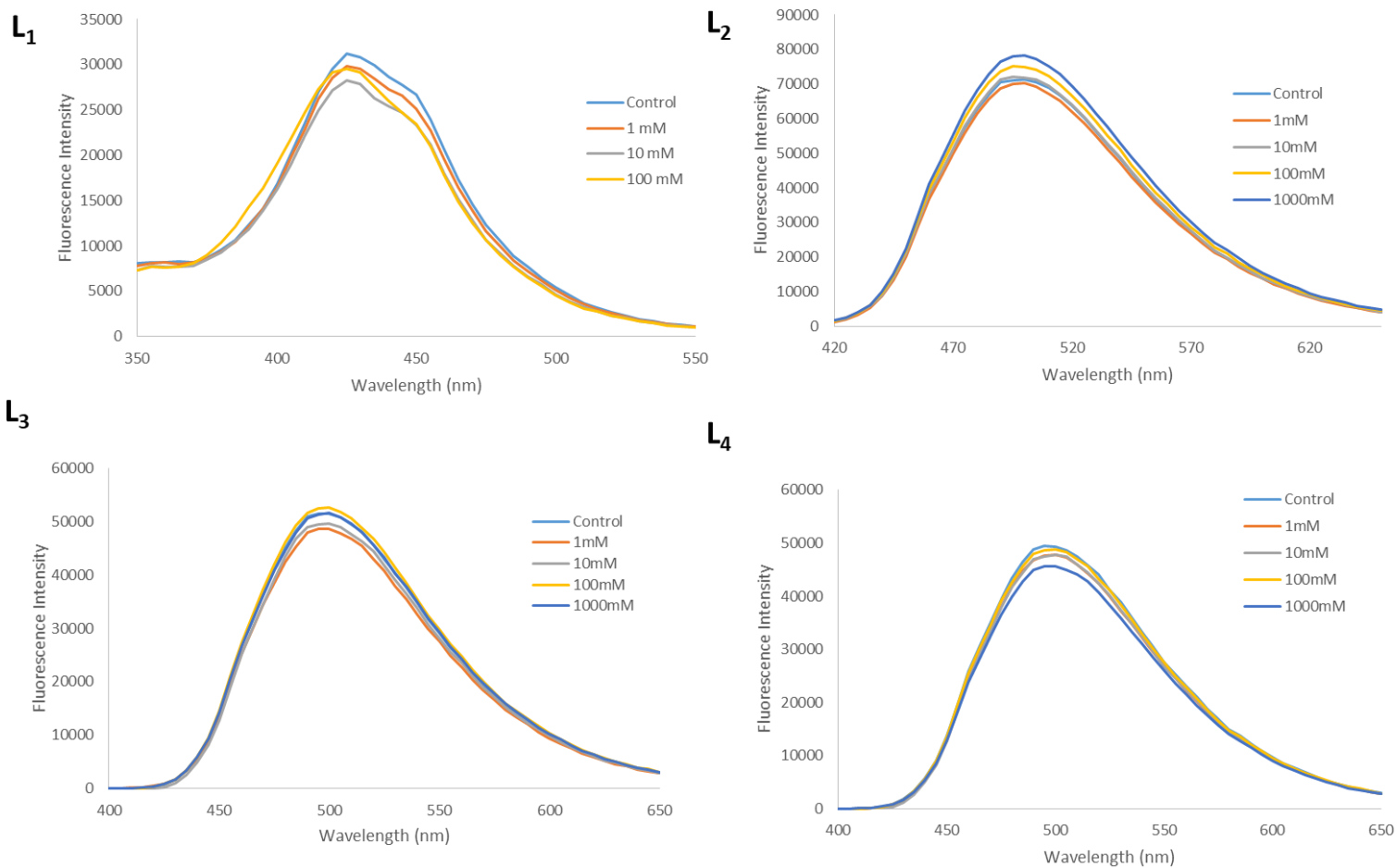
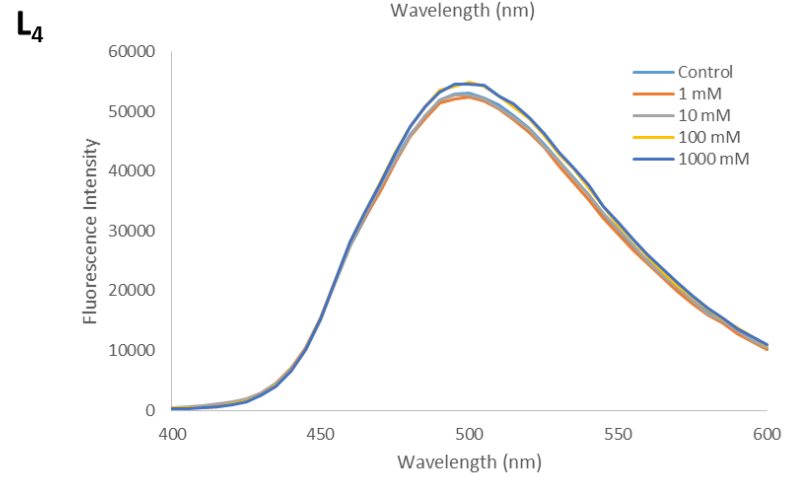
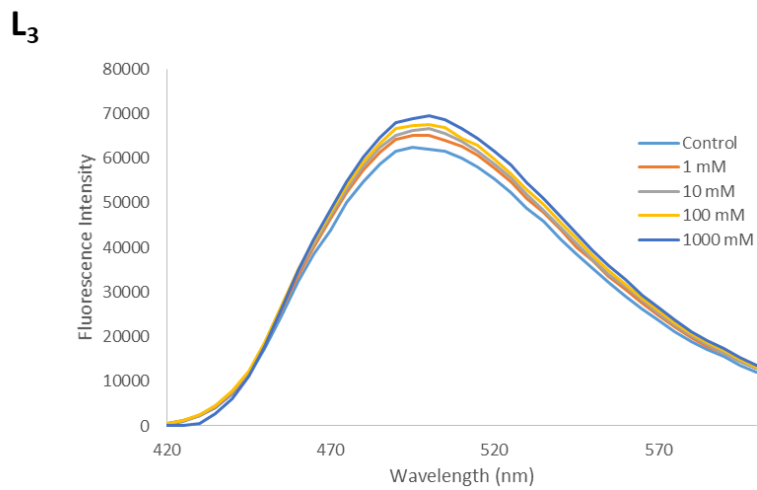
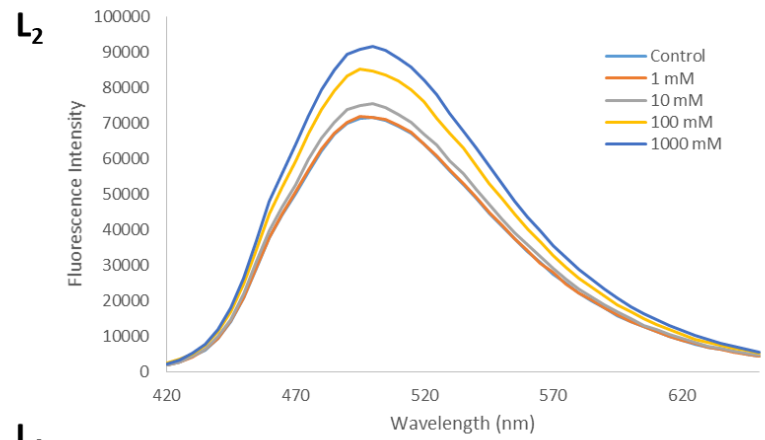
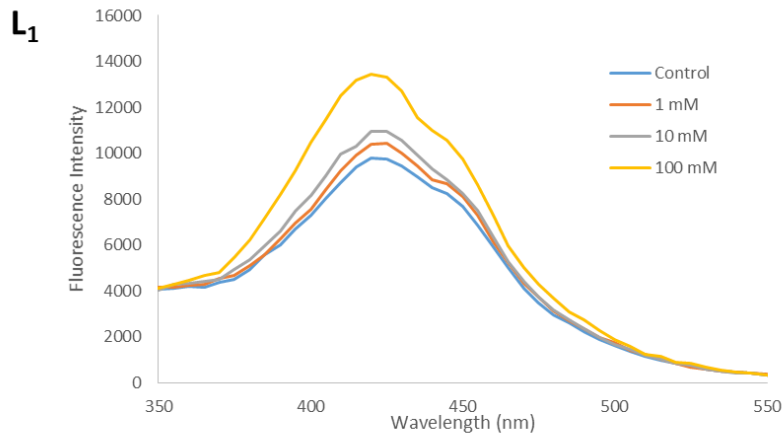


Figure S4: Ionic strength studies were performed with all L₁ (10 μM) and L₂₋₄ (1 mM) in the presence of 1000 mM, 100 mM, 10 mM and 1 mM solutions of NaCl, Na₂SO₄, MgCl₂ and MgSO₄. For L₁, salt concentrations at 1000 mM were not reproducible and thus omitted from the spectrum.

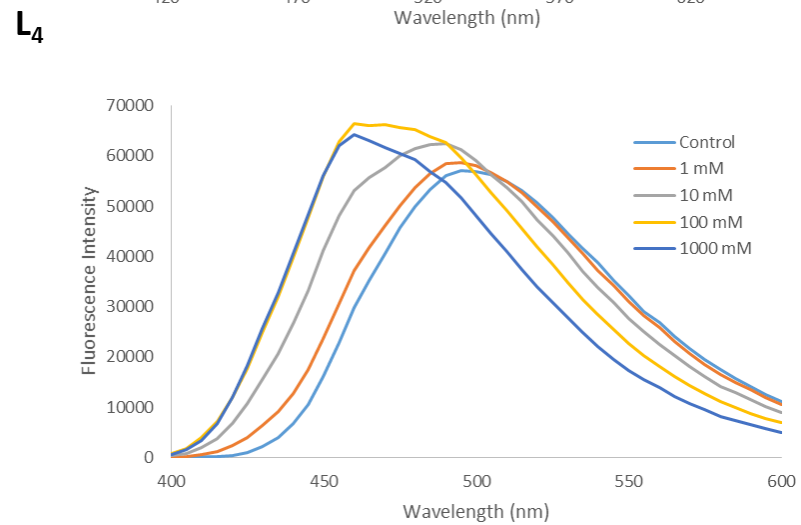
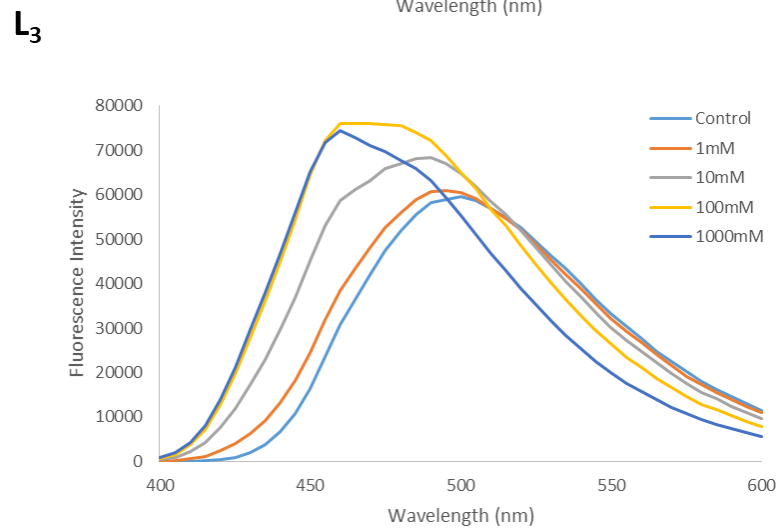
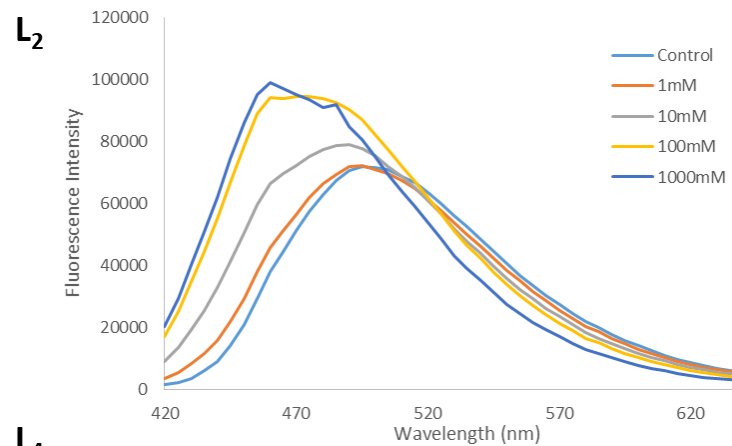
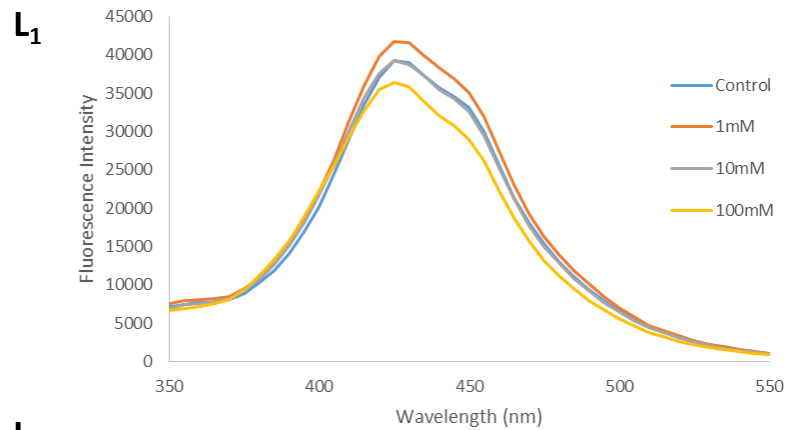
Sodium Chloride



Sodium Sulfate



Magnesium Chloride



Magnesium Sulfate

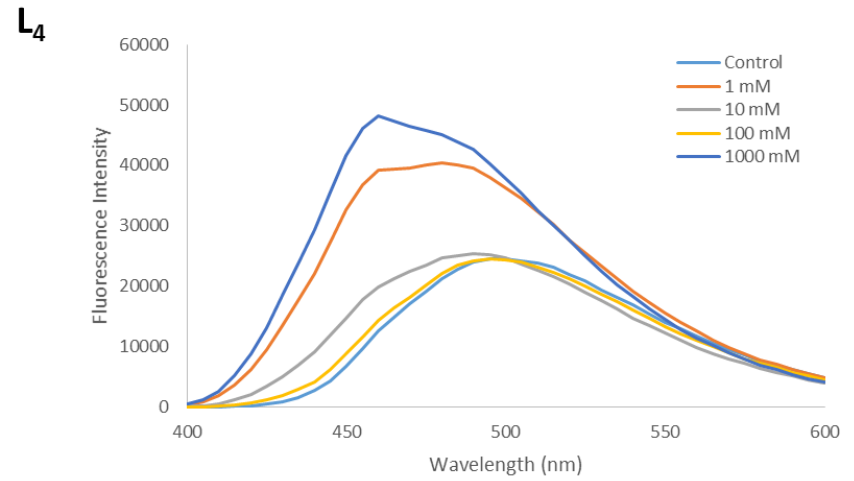
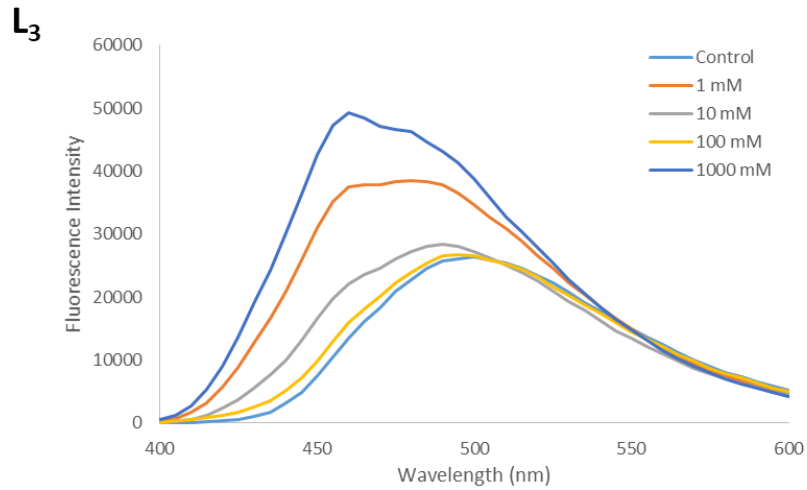
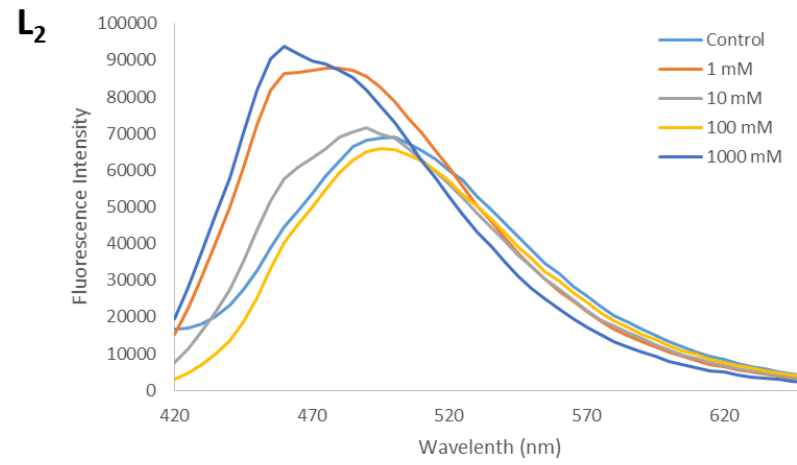
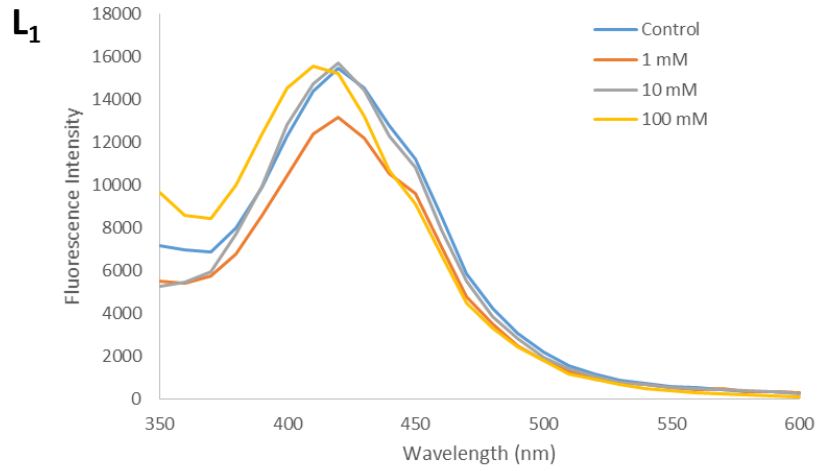


Figure S5: Quenching spectra of L_2 (1mM) with increasing equivalence of Cu^{2+} in the a) presence of 1000 mM $MgSO_4$ and b) in the absence of 1000 mM $MgSO_4$.

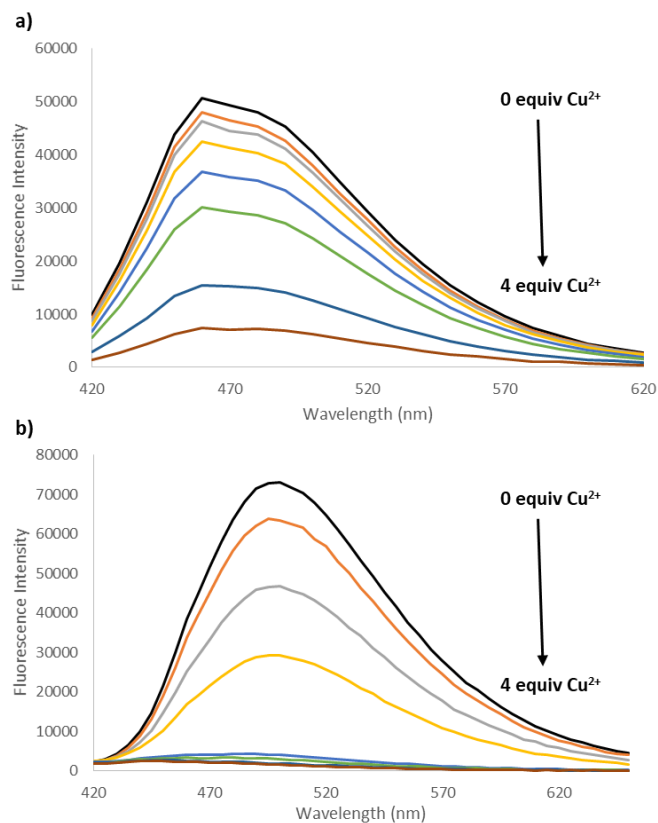


Figure S6: Competing metal ions Cu^{2+} and Cr^{3+} with L_1 . The spectrum shows L_1 in the absence and presence of 1 equivalent of Cu^{2+} , 1 equivalent of Cr^{3+} and 1 equivalent of Cu^{2+} and Cr^{3+} . UV-vis and daylight photos of the compounds are shown.

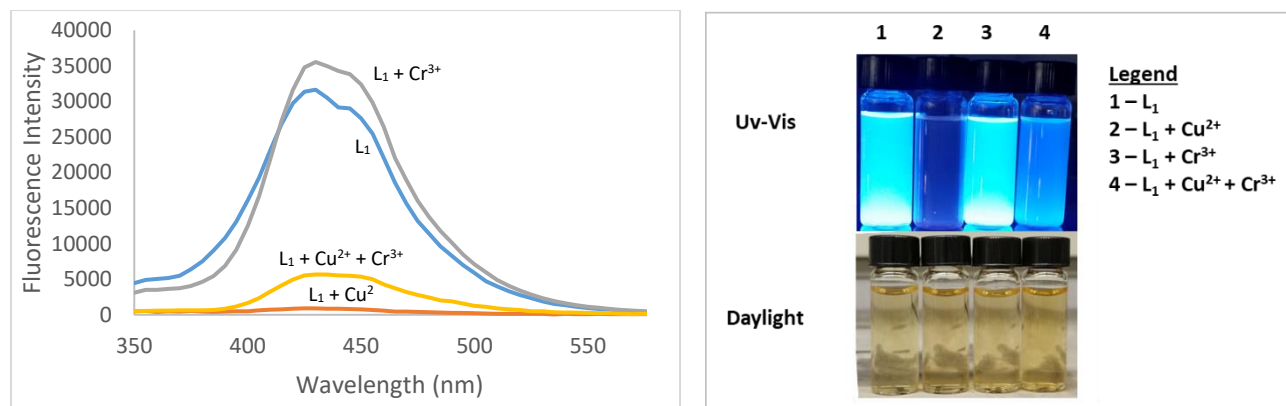
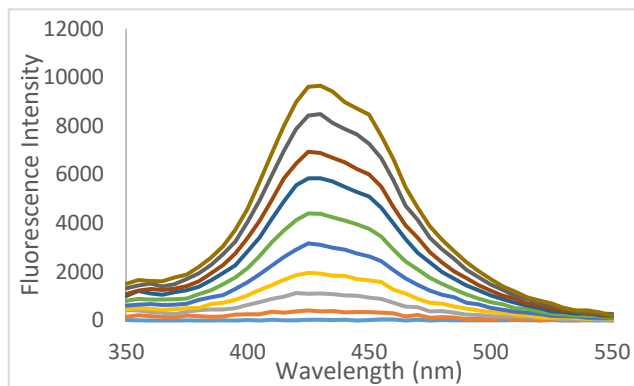
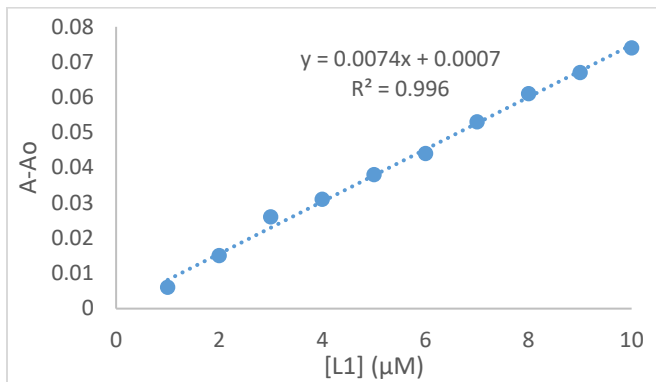
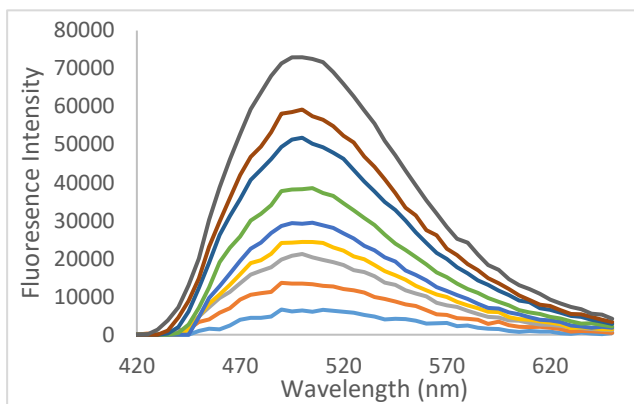
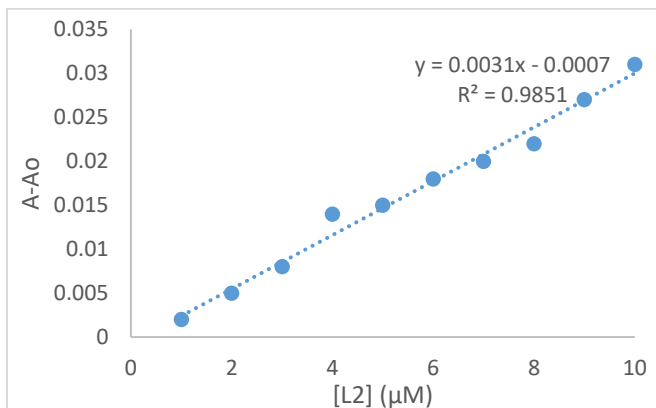


Figure S7: Detection Limit of L₁-L₄. L₁ was excited at 300 nm, L₂ was excited at 380 nm and L₃ and L₄ were excited at 375 nm.

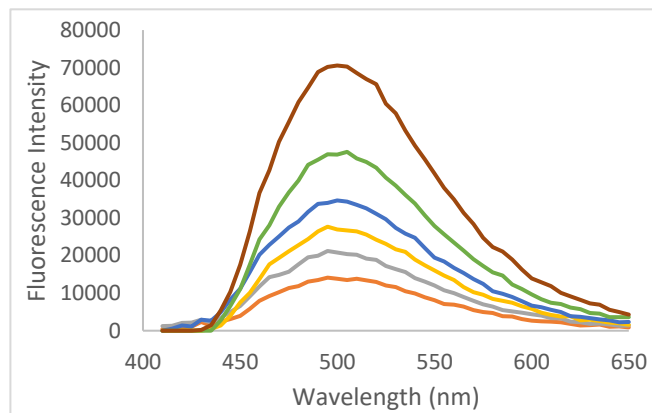
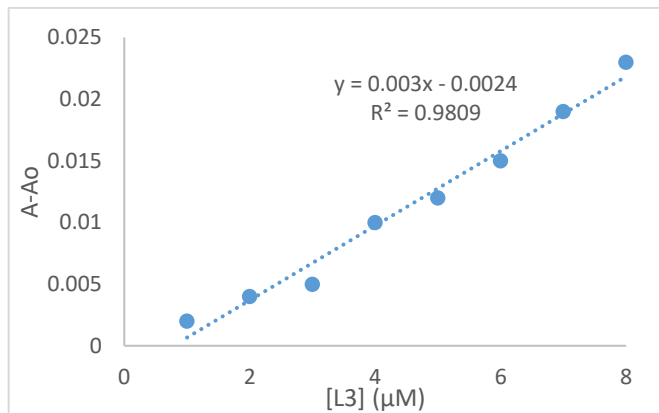
L₁



L₂



L₃



L4

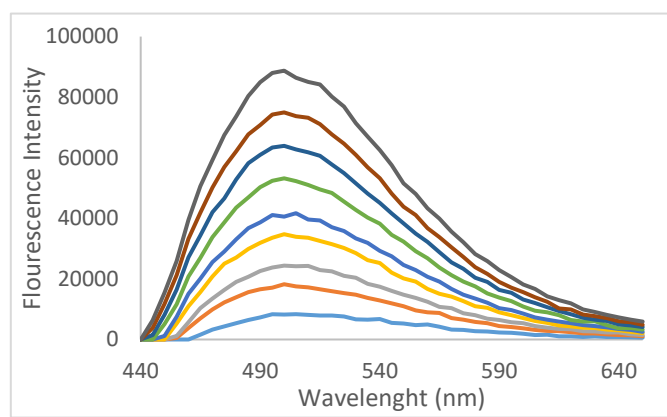
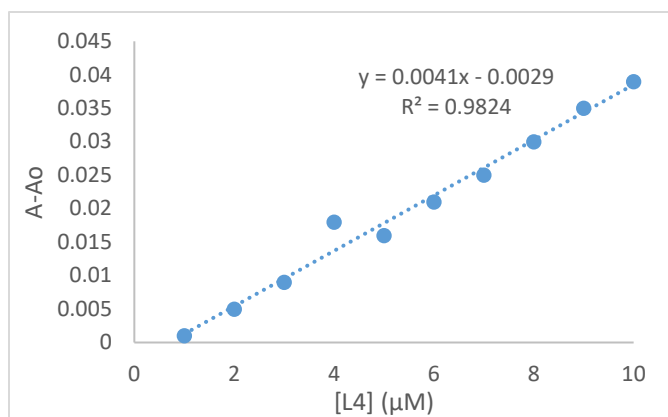


Figure S8: Absorbance spectrum of L₁₋₄ at different pH in 10 mM KH₂PO₄ buffer.

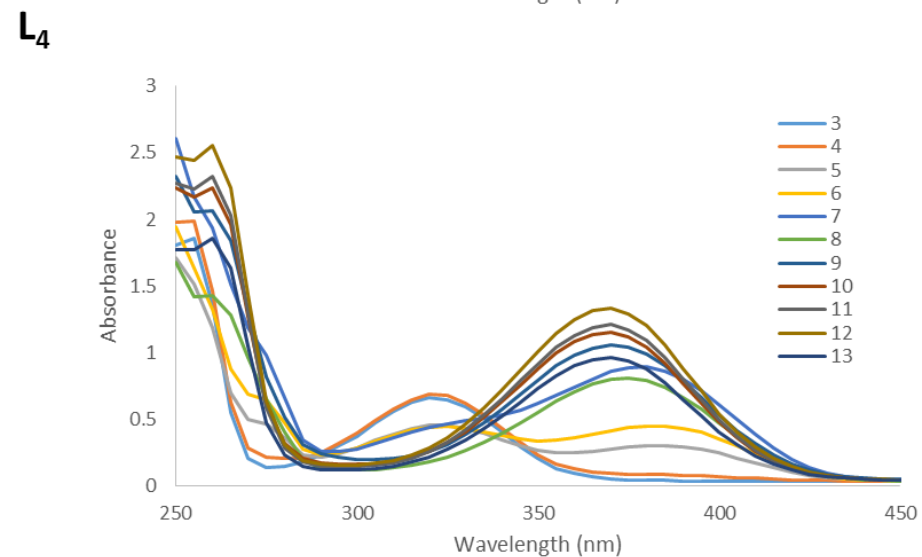
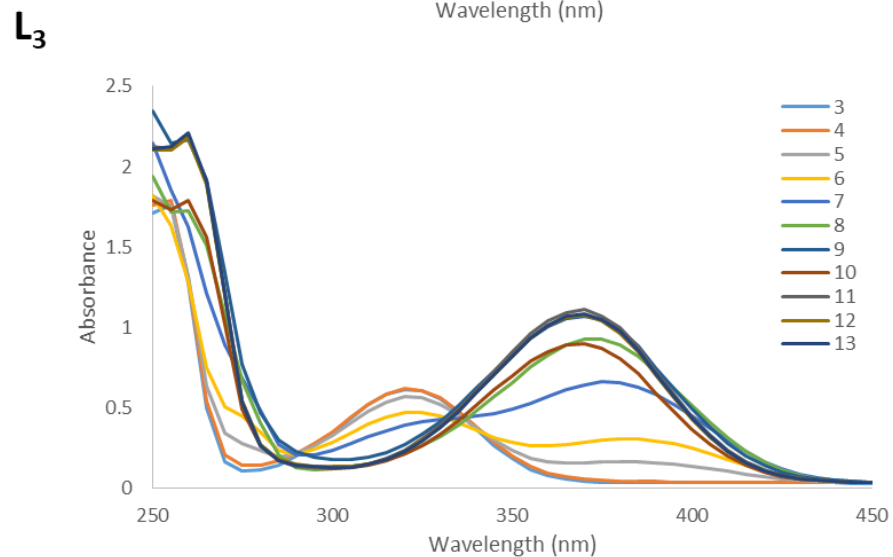
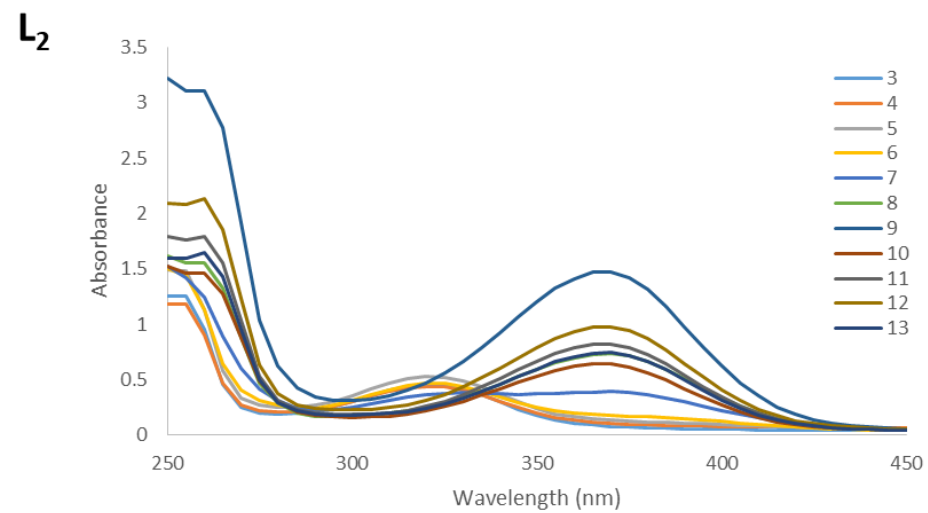
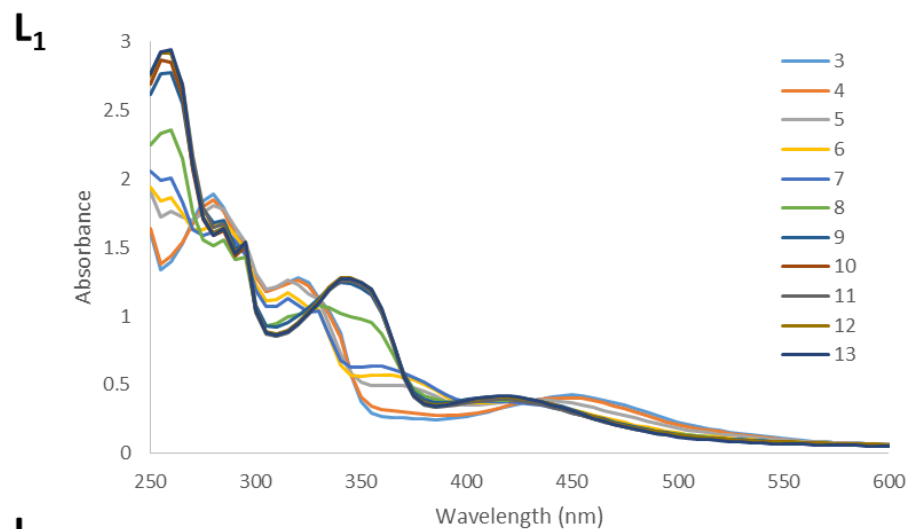


Figure S9: Plot of the integrated fluorescence intensity for the emission of L_1 - L_4 in the absence (orange bar) and presence (gray, yellow and blue bar) of 1 equivalent of the metal ion against pH. L_1 was excited at 300 nm and read from 350-600 nm; L_2 was excited at 380 nm and read from 420-600 nm; L_3 and L_4 were excited at 375 nm and read from 400-350 nm.

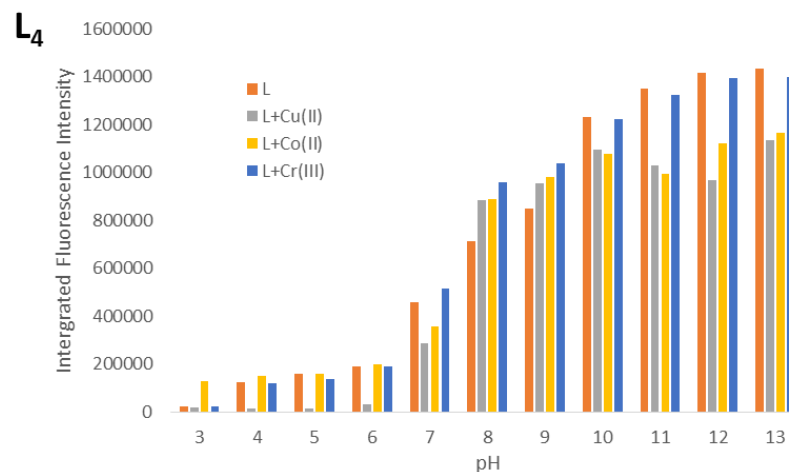
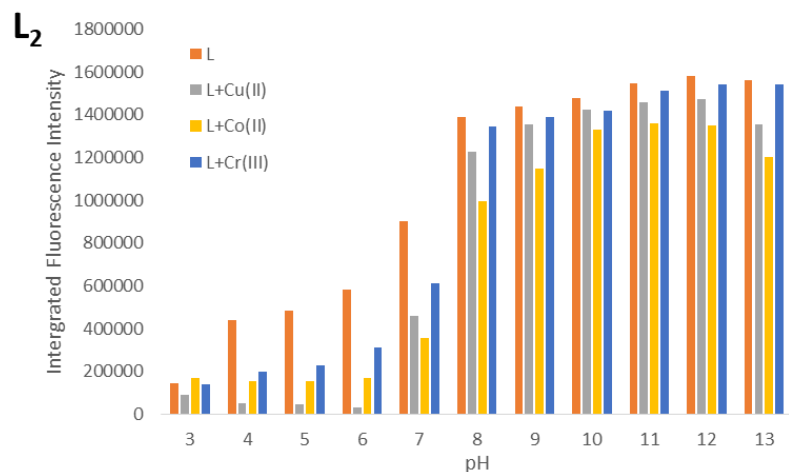
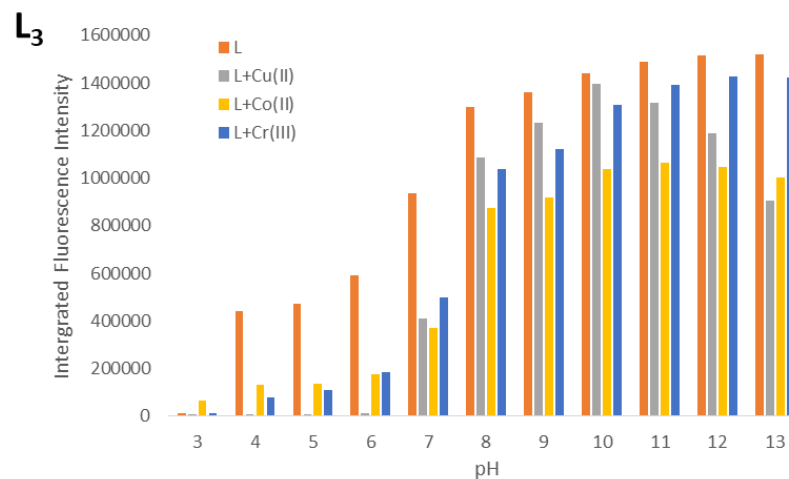
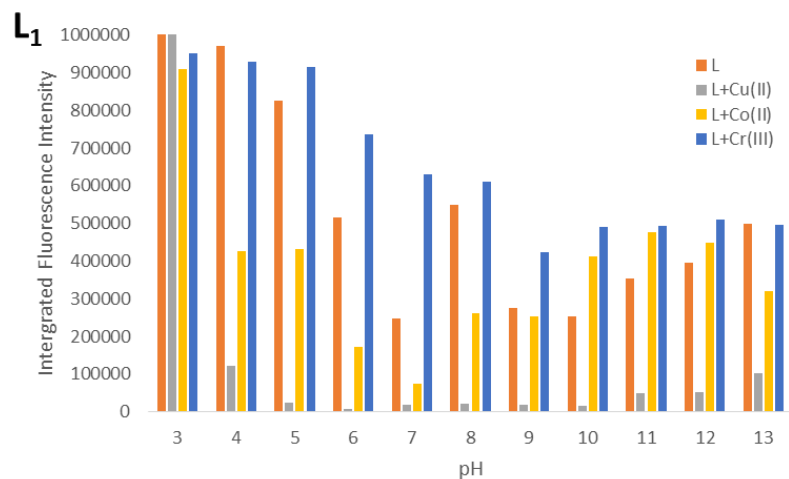


Figure S10: NMRs

NMR Precursor

