Supporting Information

Improving Ion Selectivity of 1,4,7-Triazacyclononane-Based Receptors by Zinc Coordination: "Turn-On" Chemosensor for Br⁻and Fe³⁺ Ions

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Reference.



Figure S1. 400 MHz ¹H NMR spectroscopy of btacn (D₂O, 300 K, ppm).



Figure S2. 100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectroscopy of btacn (D₂O, 300 K, ppm).



Figure S3. ESI-mass spectrum of btacn in D_2O ; calcd for $C_{15}H_{23}O_3N_4^+$ ([btacn+H⁺]⁺) 307.37, found 307.17.



Figure S4. 400 MHz ¹H NMR spectroscopy of Zn(btacn)Cl₂ (D₂O, 300 K, ppm).



Figure S6. ESI-mass spectrum of Zn(btacn)Cl₂ in D₂O; Attributions: 405.066, [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺.



Figure S7. Excitation and emission spectra of btacn (blue) and $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$ (green); Solvents: H₂O, c: 5 μ M for $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$, 200 μ M for btacn, slit width: 4 nm.



Figure S8. luminescence spectra of btacn (blue) and $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$ (green) for 0 h (solid) and 24 h (short dashed). Solvents: H₂O, c: 5 μ M for $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$, 100 μ M for btacn, λ_{ex} : 312 nm, slit width: 4 nm.





Figure S9. Fluorescence emission of btacn with addition of Cu^{2+} (a), Mn^{2+} (b), Zn^{2+} (c), Co^{2+} (d), Fe^{3+} (e). c: 200 μ M for btacn except Cu^{2+} (50 μ M for btacn), λ_{ex} : 312 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

S. No	Probe	LOD (M)	Ref	
4	Mg-CP probe	4.7×10^{-4}	1	
5	Zn-L-MOF probe	6.4 × 10 ⁻⁶	2	
6	Zn(II)-based MOF probe	2×10^{-6}	3	
7	Ln(III)-MOF probe	10 ⁻⁶	4	
8	Europium-Based MOF probe	0.793× 10 ⁻⁶	5	
9	${[Eu(Hdcppa)(H_2O)_2] \cdot H_2O}n$ probe	10 ⁻⁶	6	
10	[Zn(btacn)Cl] ⁺ probe	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁷	This work	

Table S1. Comparison of [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺ with literature probes for Fe³⁺ ions.





Figure S10. Comparison of the fluorescence intensity of $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$: blank as control, addition of other background ions, and followed by addition of Fe³⁺ ions. Solvents: H₂O, c: 40 μ M for $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$, $[Fe^{3+}]$ and [background ion], λ_{ex} : 312 nm, λ_F : 405 nm, slit width: 4 nm. Background ions: Cr³⁺, Mn²⁺, Cu²⁺, Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, Co²⁺, Sn²⁺, Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺.



Figure S11. The variation of luminescent intensity of $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$ at 405 nm with immersion time in 15 μ M Fe(NO₃)₃.





Figure S12. Temporal fluorescence decay of 10 μ M [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺ (a) and after added 100 μ M Fe³⁺ ions (b), and after added 13 μ M Br⁻ ions (c) in H₂O excited at 312 nm and monitored at 405 nm; The solid curve shows the best single exponential fit to the data; The data are obtained at 54.9 ps per point.

	L (*)-],L	()-1	L	()1
Compounds	$\tau_1(ns)$	B ₁ (%)	$\tau_2(ns)$	B ₂ (%)	τ (ns)
[Zn(btacn)Cl] ⁺	0.76	31.97	3.39	68.03	2.55
[Zn(btacn)Cl] ⁺ -Br ⁻	0.46	4.73	3.24	95.27	3.11
[Zn(btacn)Cl] ⁺ -Fe ³⁺	0.80	66.90	3.01	33.10	1.53

Table S2. Comparison of the lifetimes of [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺, [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺-Fe³⁺ and [Zn(btacn)Cl]⁺-Br⁻.



Figure S13. Fluorescence emission spectra of different concentrations of $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$; Solvents: H₂O; λ_{ex} : 312 nm; slit width: 4 nm.



Figure S14. The variation of luminescent intensity of $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$ at 405 nm with immersion time in 5 μ M KBr.



Figure S15. Fluorescence intensity of $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$ upon addition of 1.0 equiv Br⁻ ions in the presence of 0.0~1.5 equiv Ag⁺ ions. Solvents: H₂O, c: 10 μ M for $[Zn(btacn)Cl]^+$, λ_{ex} : 312 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

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