

Fabrication of novel AIE active chemosensor for selective detection of Pd(II) and picric acid: extended detection in HeLa cancer cell line

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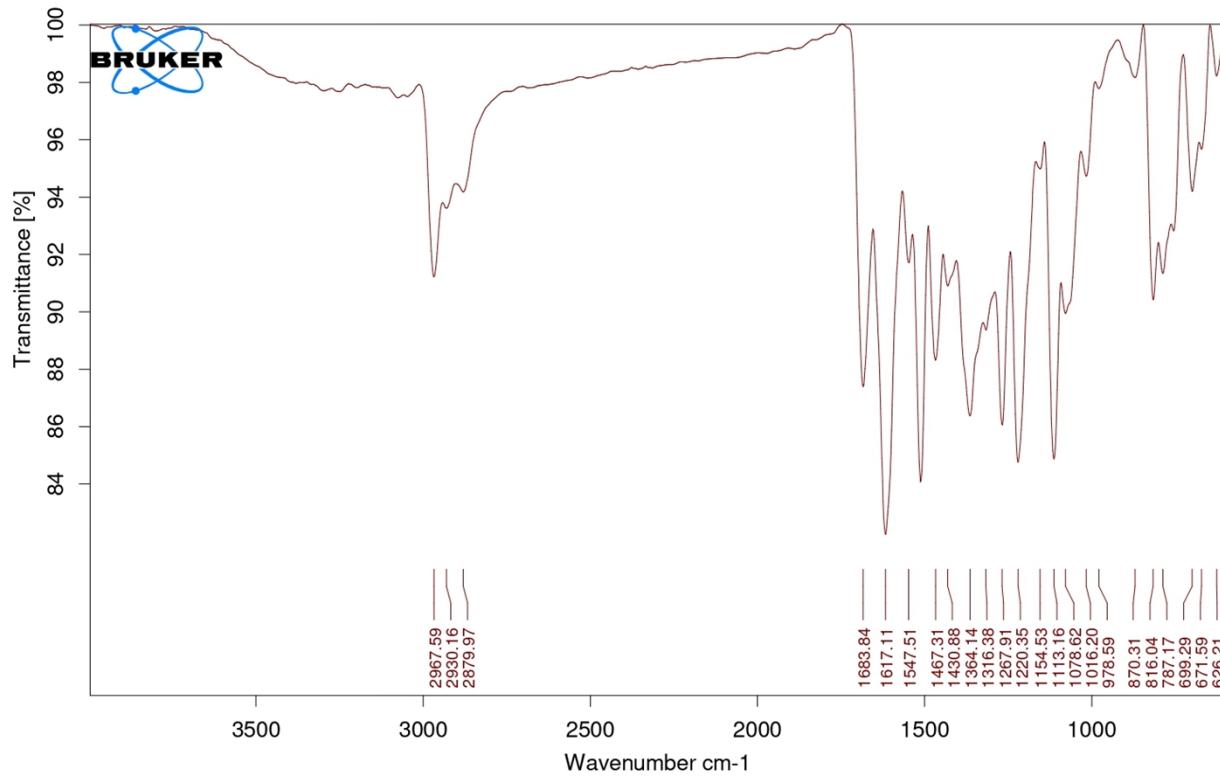


Fig. S1: FTIR spectrum RBSB

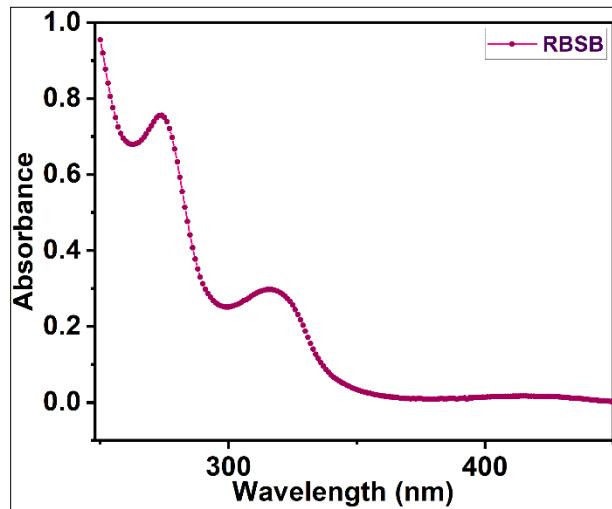


Fig. S2: UV spectrum RBSB

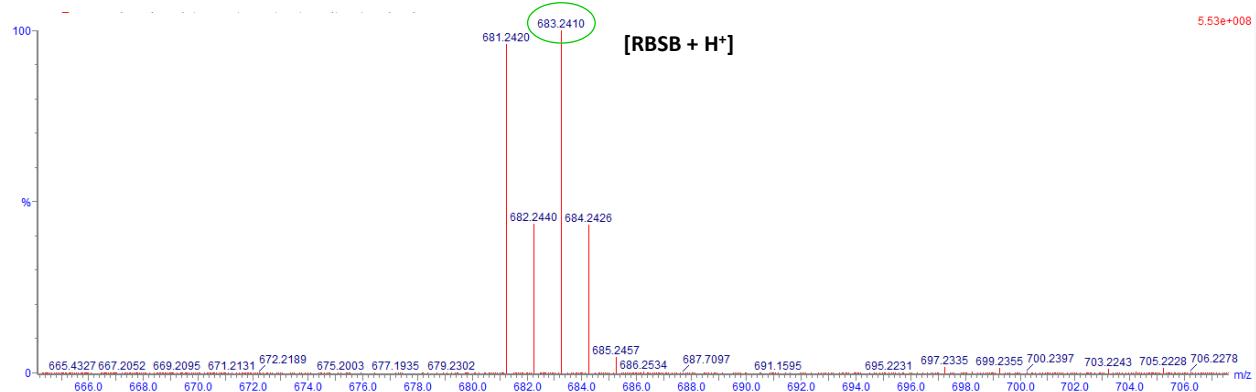


Fig. S3: Mass spectra of RBSB

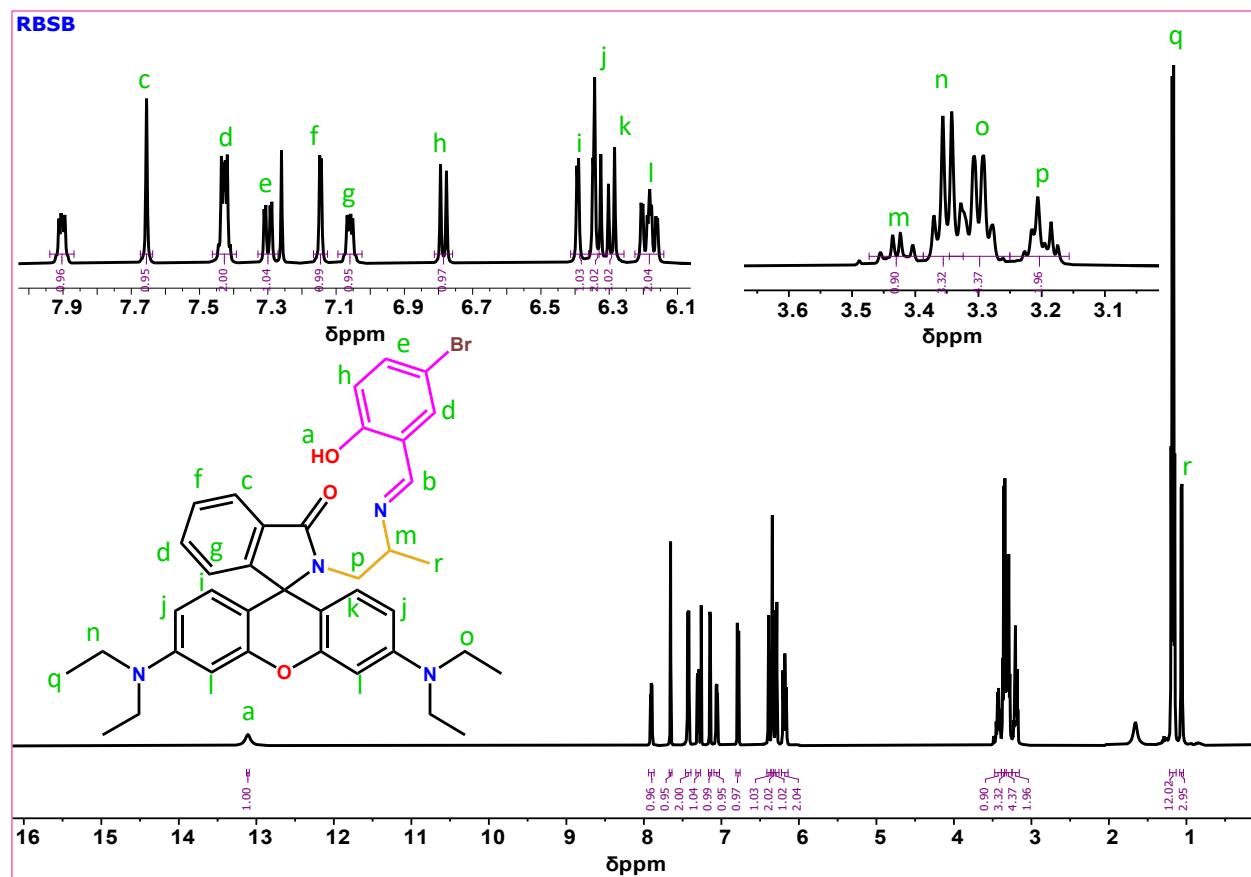


Fig. S4: ¹H NMR spectrum of RBSB

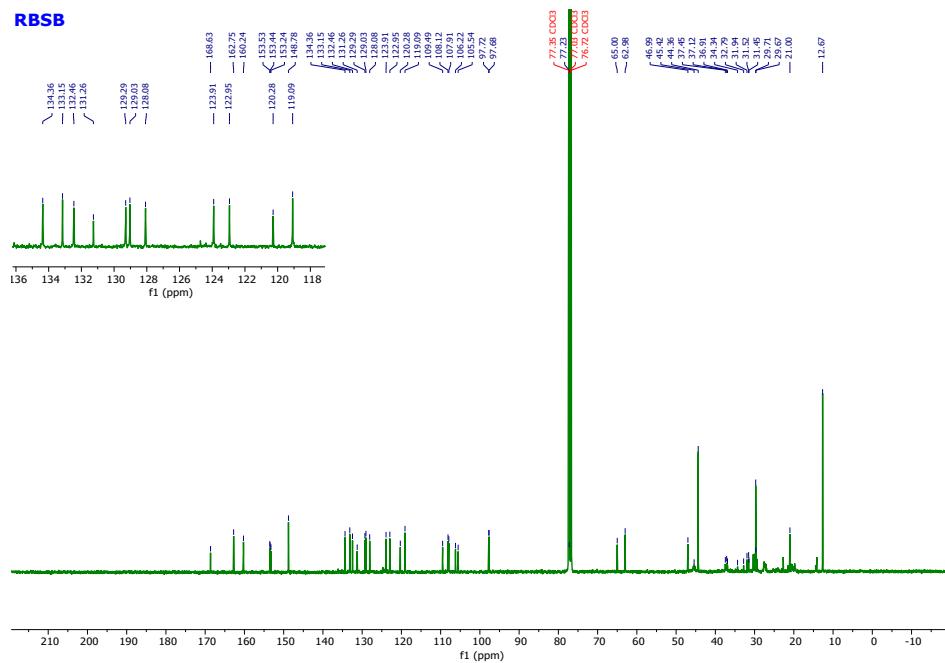


Fig. S5: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of RBSB

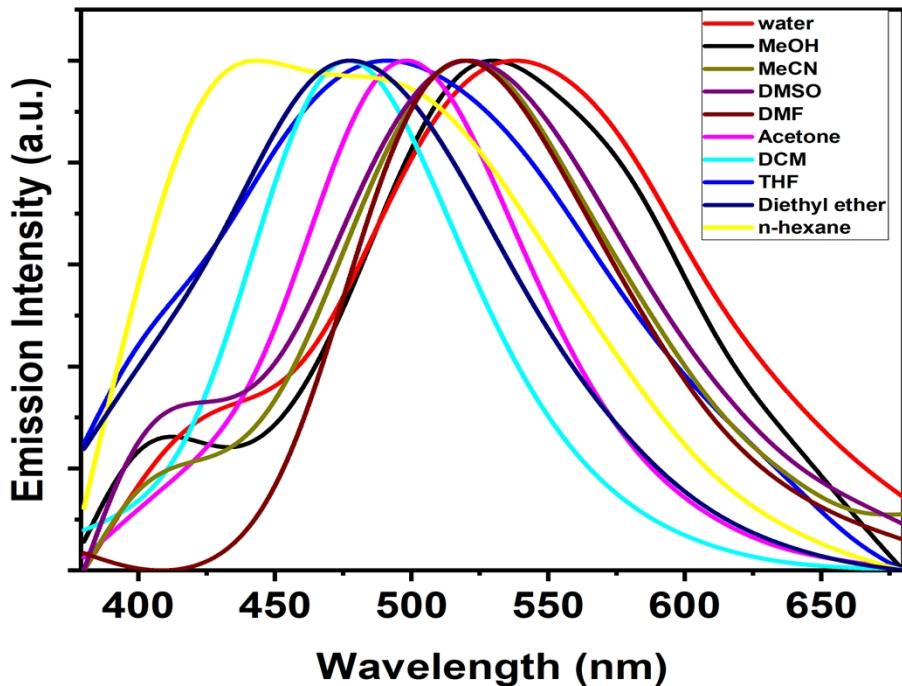


Fig. S6: Emission intensity of RBSB ($2 \mu\text{M}$) in different solvents with polarity difference

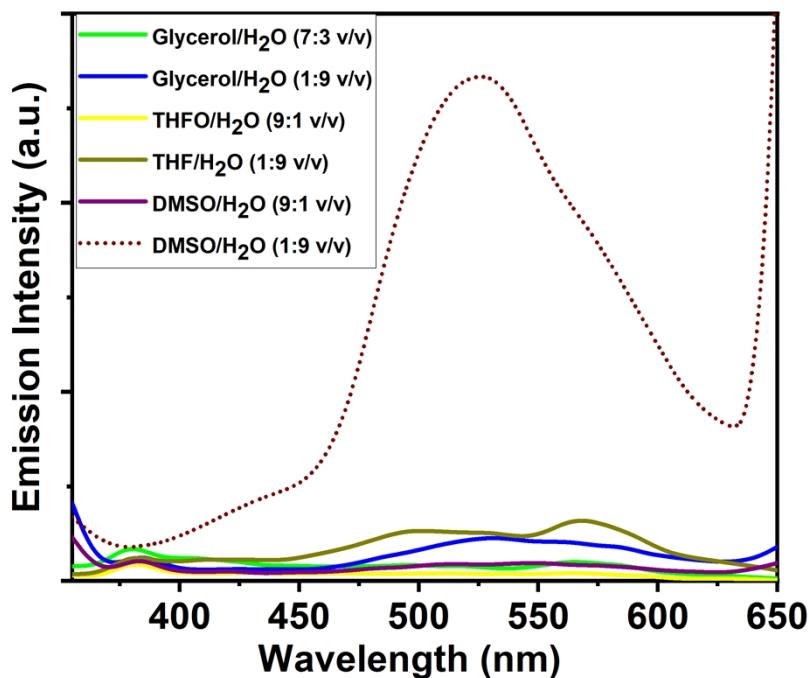


Fig. S7: The emission intensity enhancement of the probe **RBSB** in glycerol-water, THF-water, DMSO-water AIE active solvents indicating high AIE active performance in 1:9 DMSO water medium

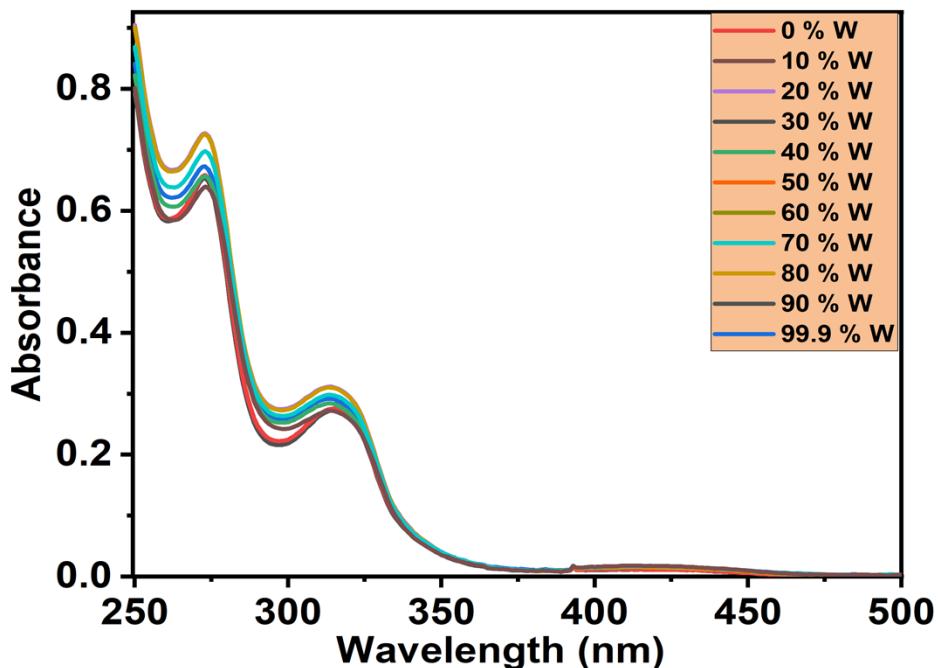


Fig. S8: Change of absorbance spectra of **RBSB** upon increasing volume percentages of water from 0% to 90% in DMSO-water AIE active medium.

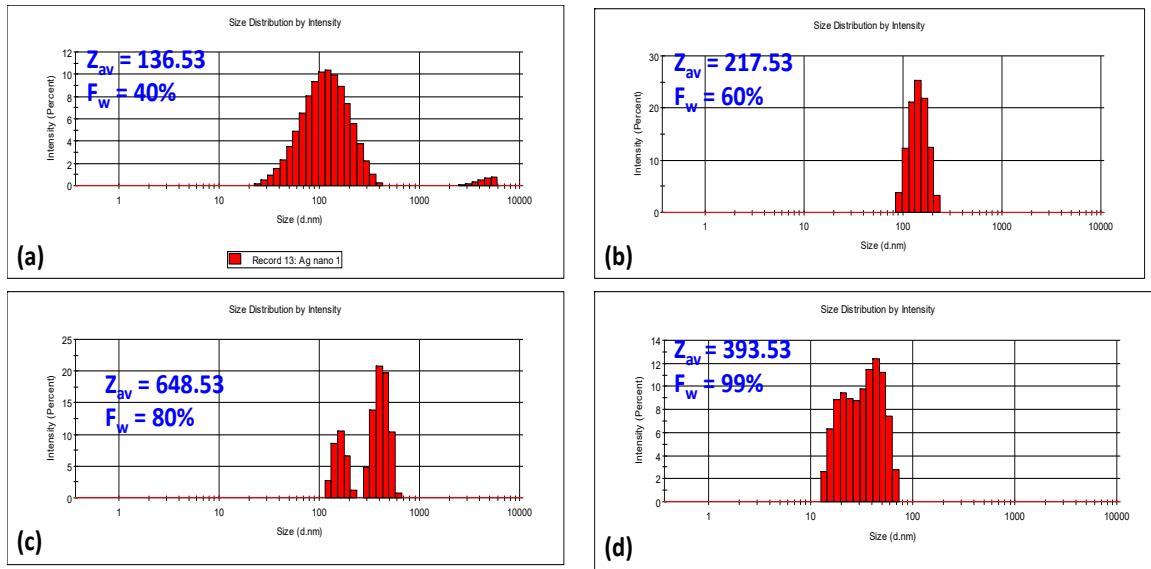


Fig. S9: Observation of the particle size change by enhancement of the water fraction with the help of DLS measurement in DMSO – H₂O medium

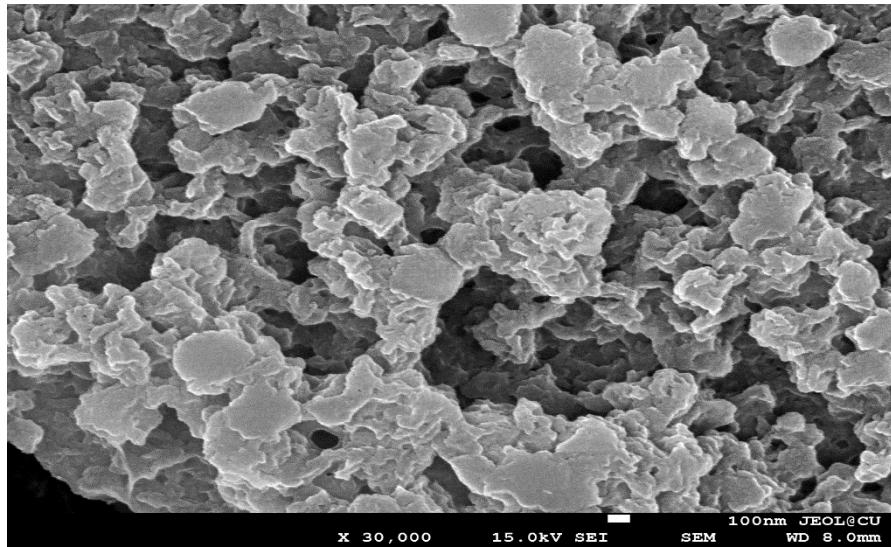


Fig. S10. SEM image of aggregated RBSB particle as a result of AIE behavior with a scale bar of (I) 1 mM and (II) 100 nm in DMSO – H₂O (1:9 v/v) medium

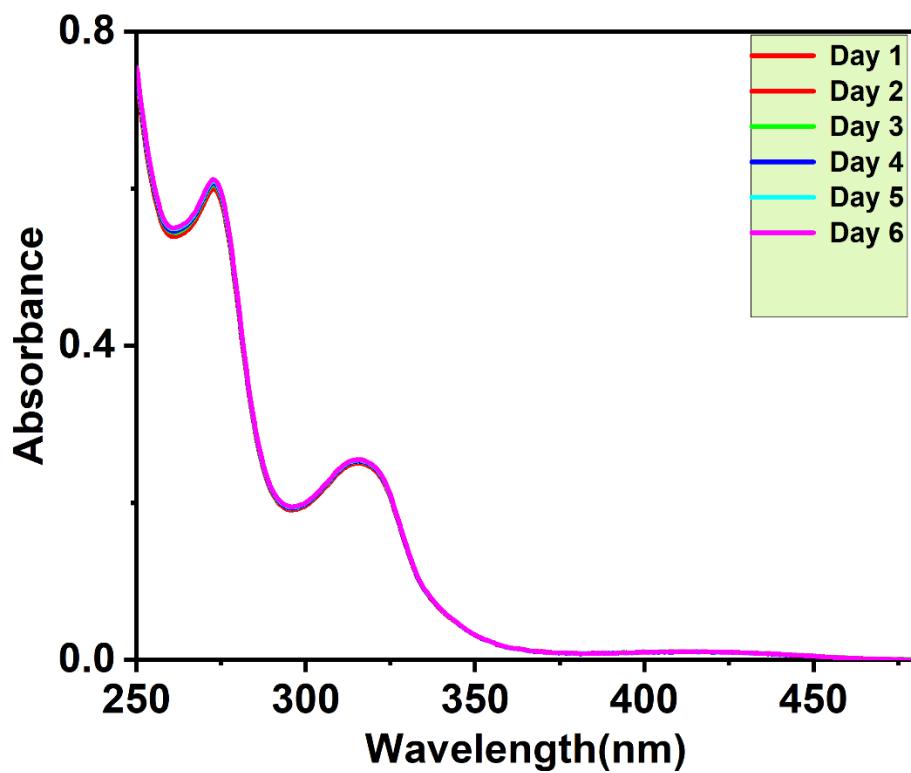


Fig. S11: Change of Absorbance of **RBSB** (2×10^{-6} M) as a function of time in DMSO – H₂O (1:9 v/v) solvent system

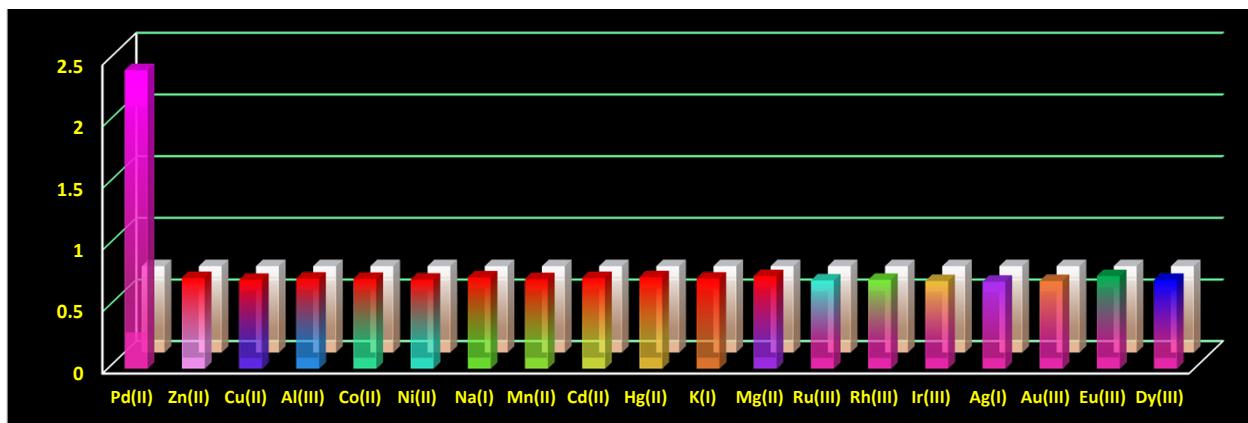


Fig. S12: Emission intensity change of **RBSB** (3×10^{-6} M) in the presence (five equivalent) of several cations including Pd(II) in DMSO-water (1:9) AIE medium over excitation at 326 nm.

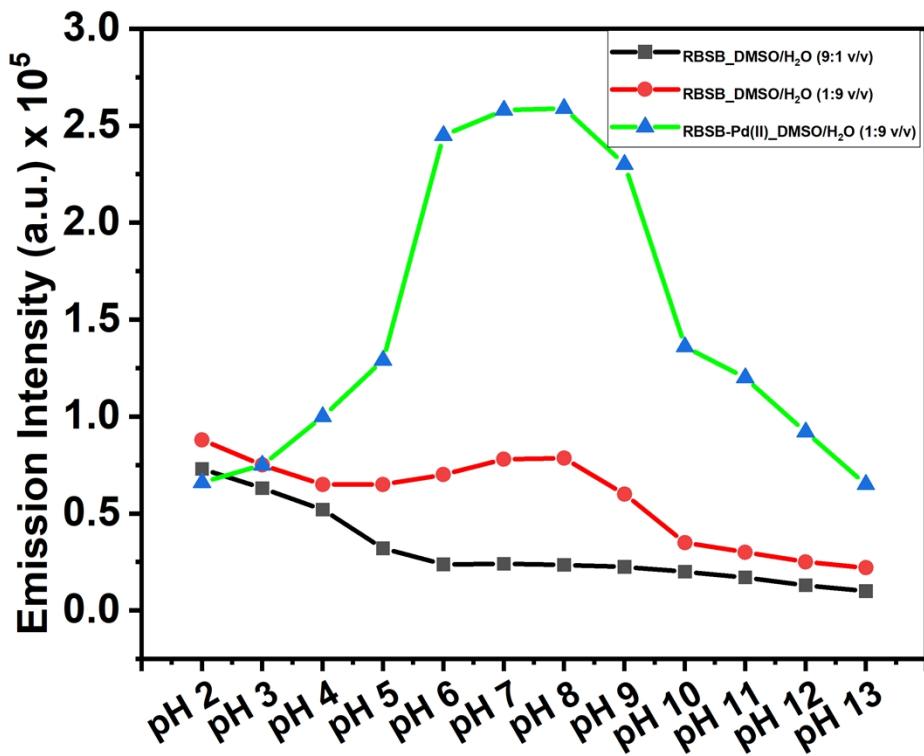


Fig. S13: Demonstration of pH effect on the emission intensity of the probe in the presence and the absence of target analyte in 9:1 DMSO-water and 1:9 DMSO water(AIE active) medium.

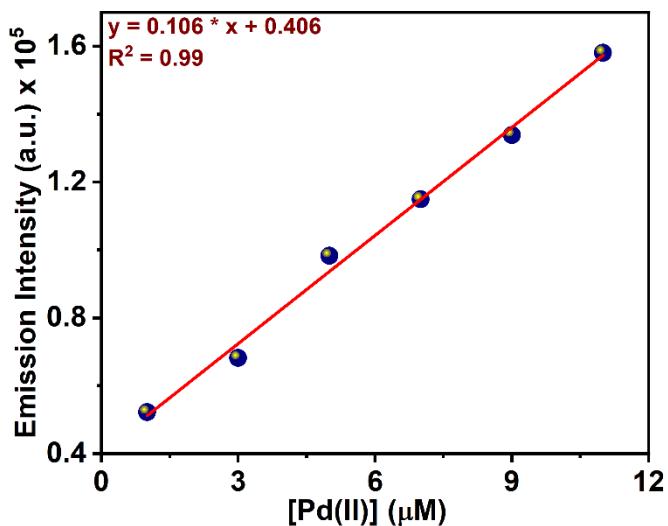


Fig. S14: Determination of LOD value during detection of Pd(II) by the probe **RBSB** in DMSO–H₂O AIE medium

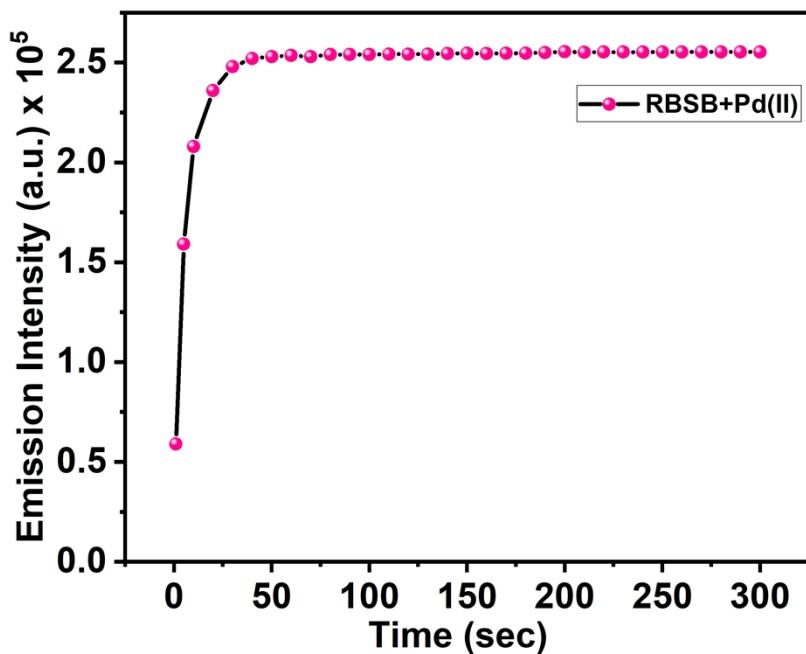


Fig. 15: Effect of response time on the emission intensity of the probe in the presence of Pd(II)

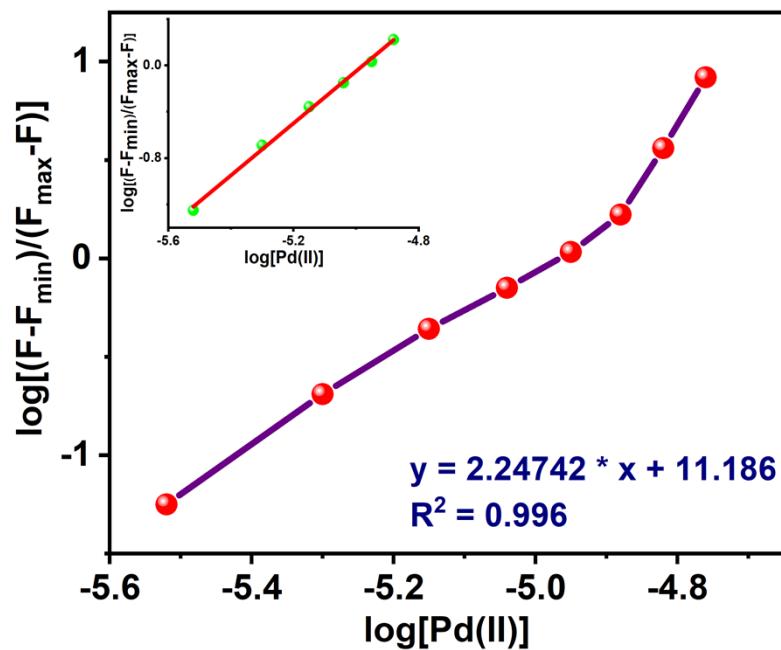


Fig. S16: Binding constant determination plot for RBSB-Pd(II) adduct in AIE active medium

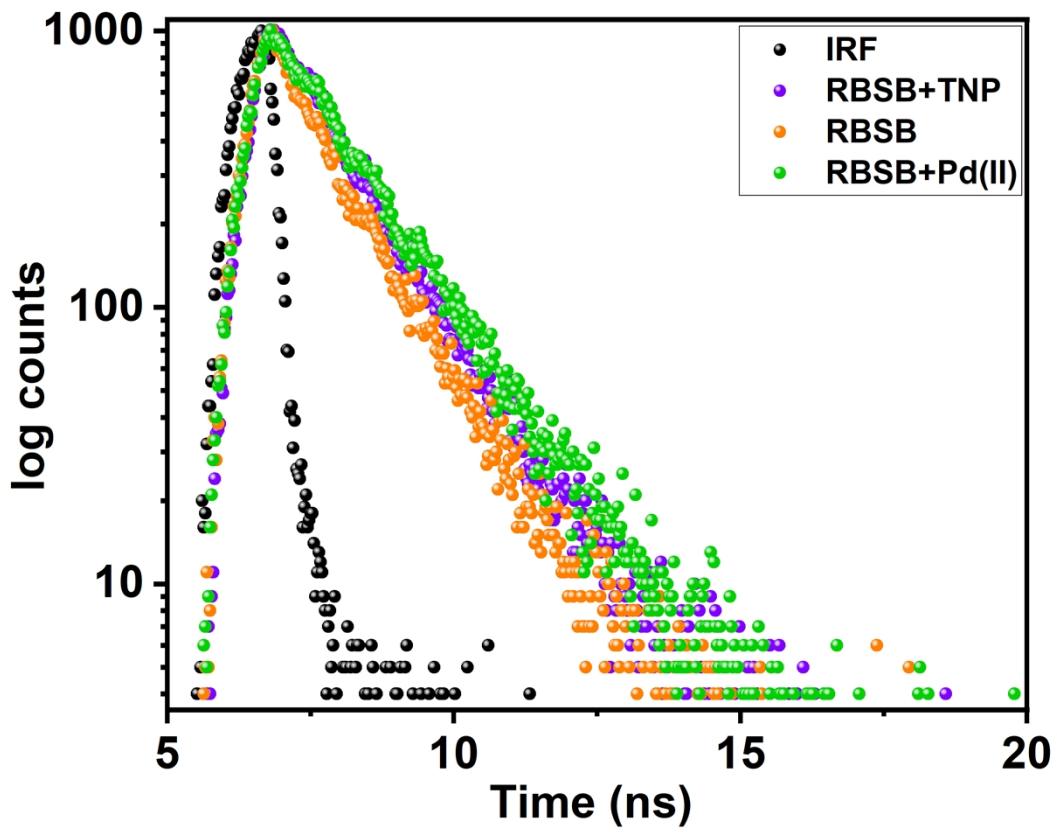


Fig. S17: Lifetime measurement of **RBSB** in the presence and the absence of Pd(II) and TNP in AIE active medium.

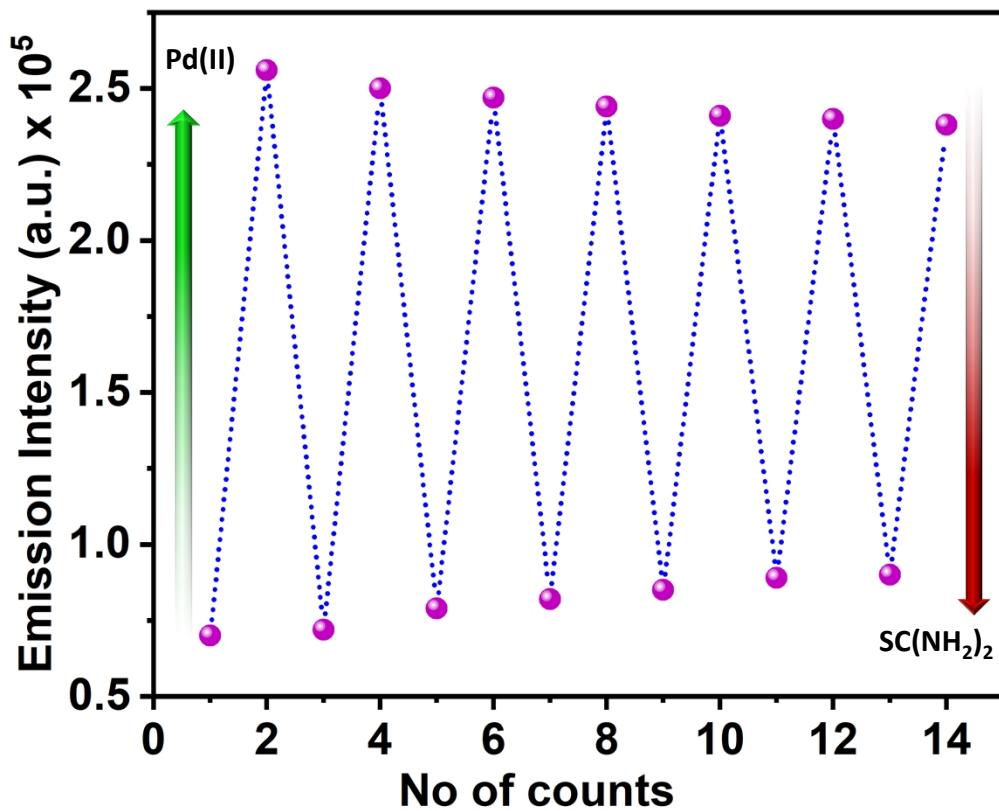


Fig. S18: The variation of fluorescence intensity of **RBSB** after alternative addition Pd(II) and thiourea, disclosing the existence of reversibility.

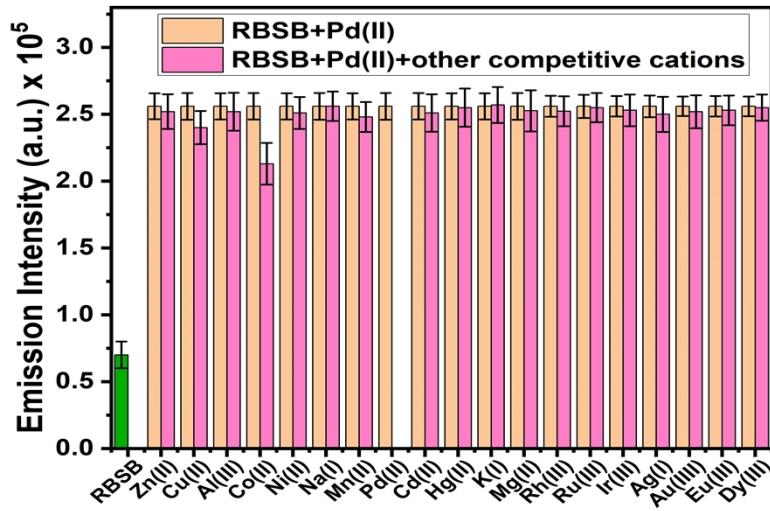


Fig. S19: Change of Emission Intensity of **RBSB** – Pd(II) adduct in the presence of several competitive metal ions to check the competitive ion effect in DMSO-water AIE active medium.

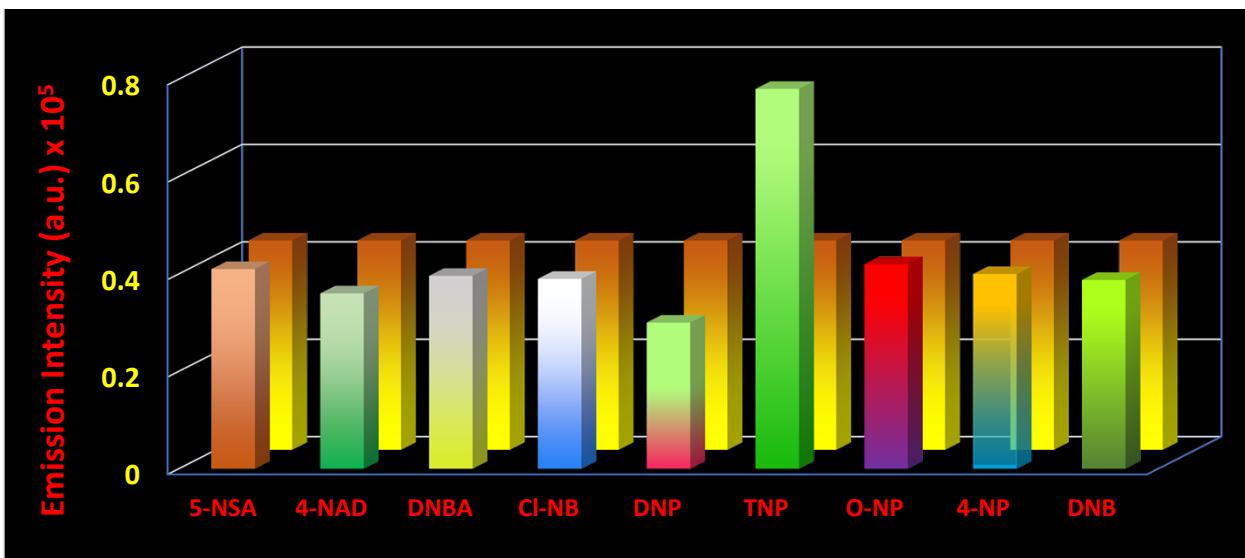


Fig. S20: Change of Emission intensity of **RBSB** (3×10^{-5} M) after separate addition of different nitroaromatic compounds (NACs) in AIE active medium

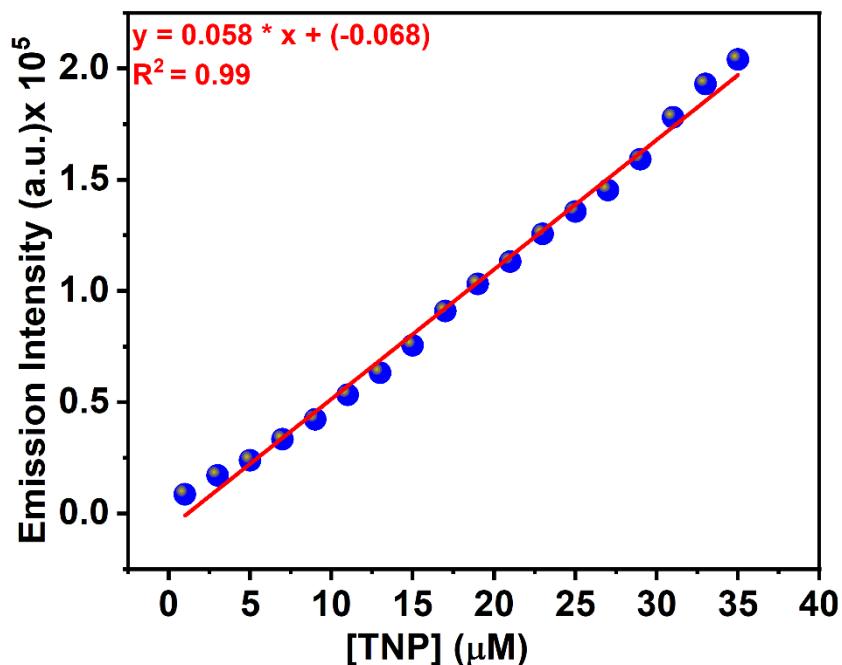


Fig. S21: Change of emission intensity of **RBSB** by the addition of PA to measure the limit of detection (LOD)

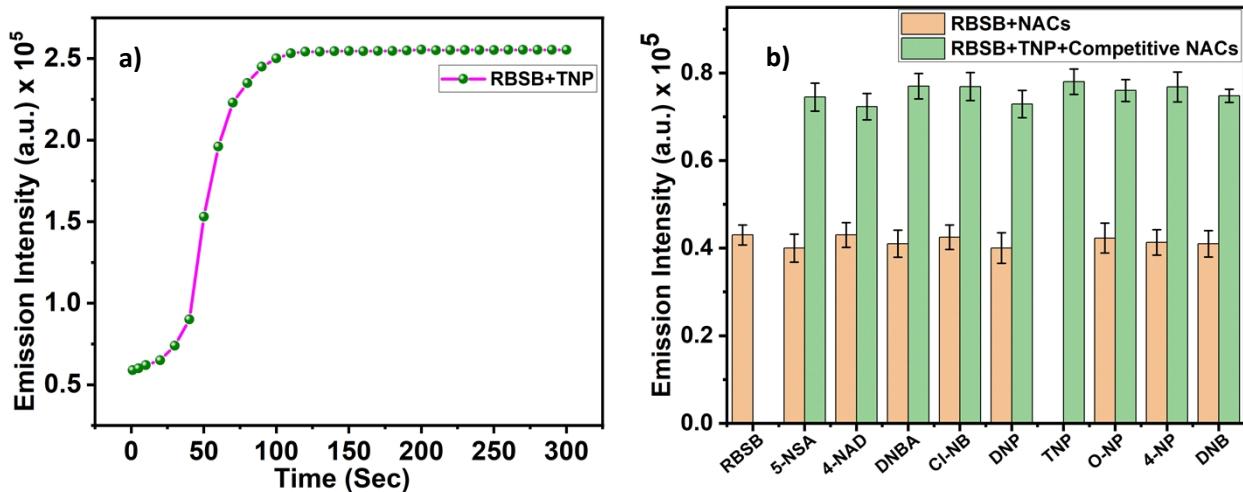


Fig. 22: a) Effect of response time on the emission intensity of the probe **RBSB** in the presence of TNP b) Emission intensity change of RBSB-TNP adduct with the presence of other individual NAC

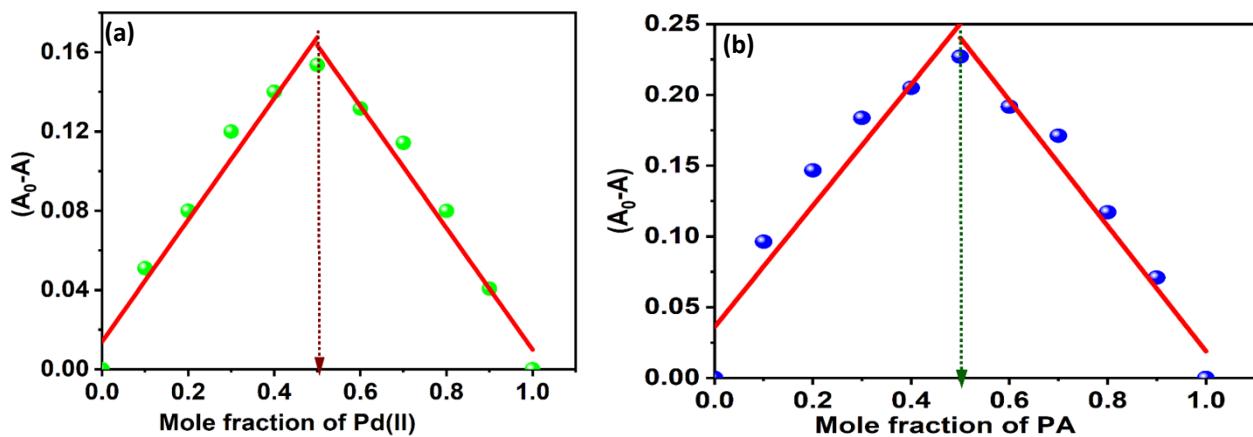


Fig. S23. Jobs plot During sensing of a) Pd(II) b) PA by **RBSB** suggesting the 1:1 probe -analyte combination

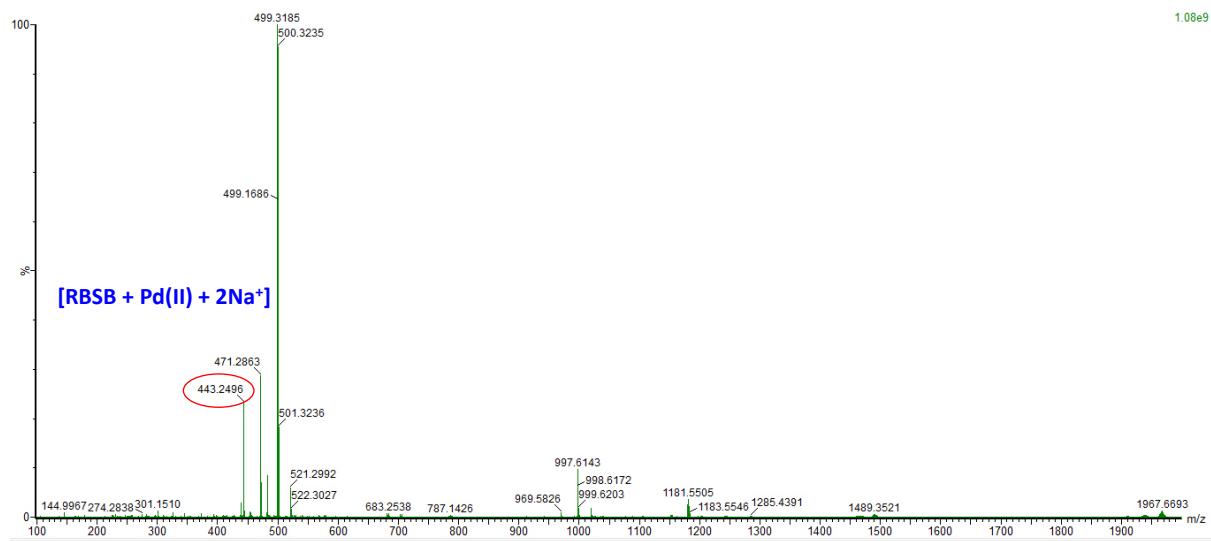


Fig. S24: Mass spectra of RBSB after mixing with Pd(II) in 1:1 ratio

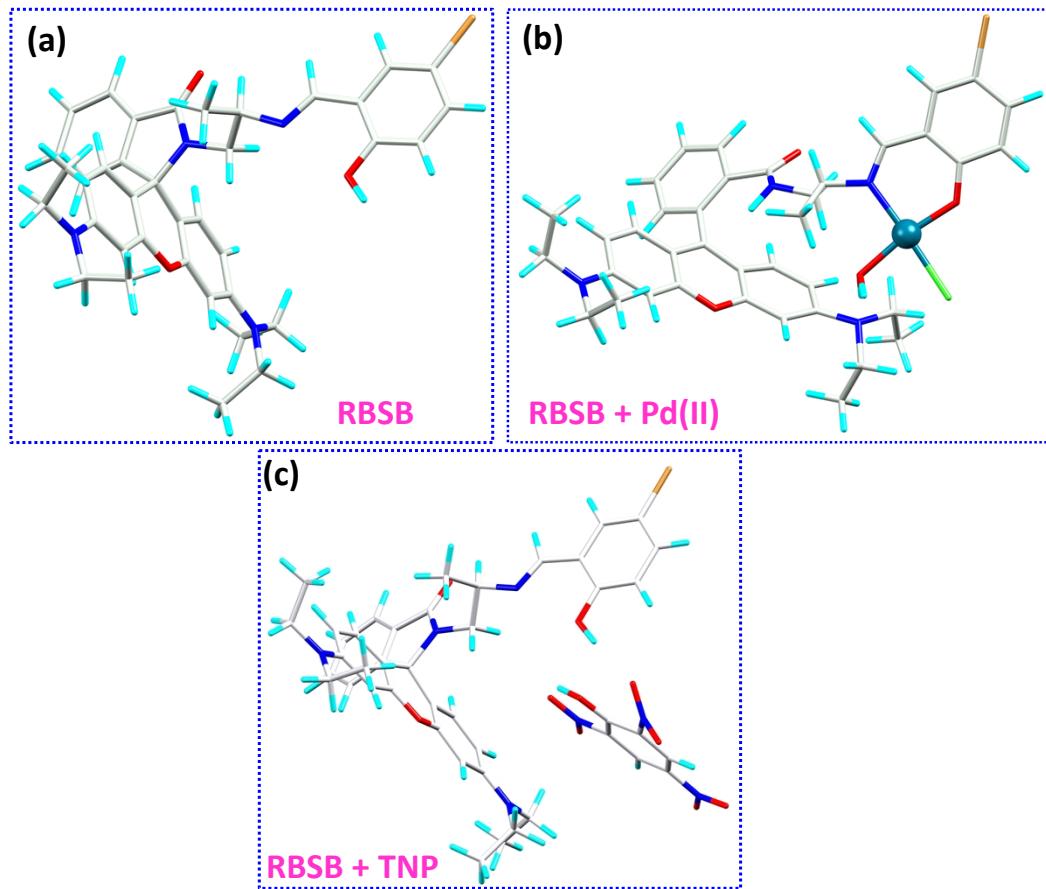


Fig. S25: The DFT optimized ground state geometry of the probe and the probe-analyte complexes.

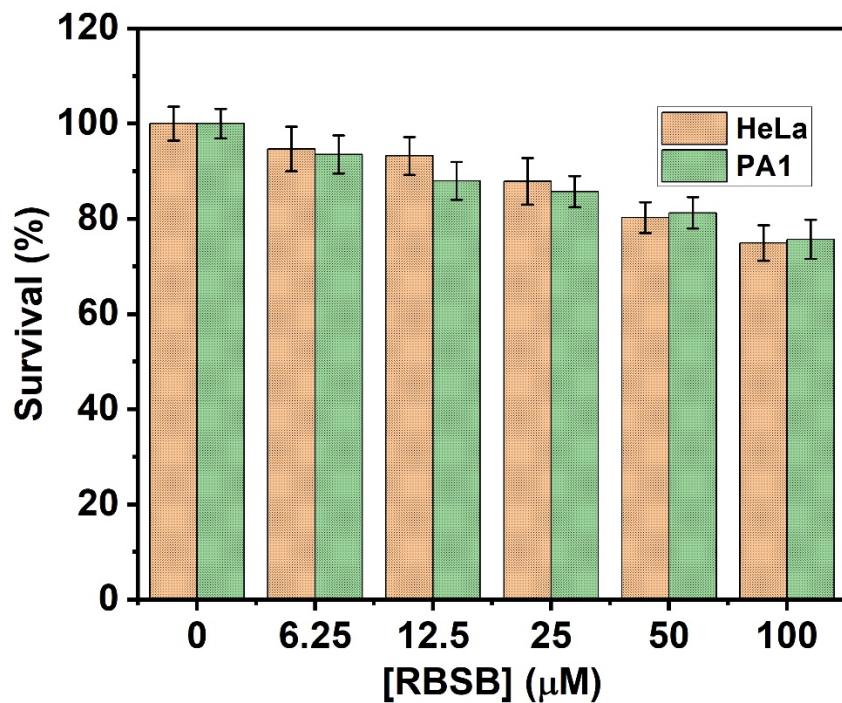


Fig. S26: Dose-dependent suppression of cell viability of **RBSB** on HeLa and PA1 cell line (24 hrs)

Table S1: Intra-molecular Hydrogen bonding parameter of **RBSB**

D–H \cdots A	D–H (Å)	H \cdots A (Å)	D \cdots A (Å)	D–H \cdots A (°)	Symmetry operation for A
O1–H1 \cdots N9	0.84	1.88	2.622(5)	147.4	x, y, z

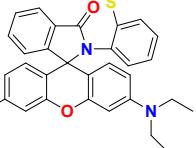
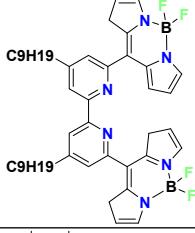
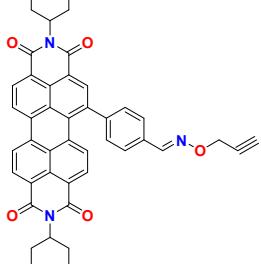
Table S2: C–H \cdots O interaction parameters of **RBSB**

C–H \cdots O	C–H (Å)	H \cdots O (Å)	C \cdots O (Å)	C–H \cdots O (°)	Symmetry operation for O
C(8)–H(8) \cdots O34	0.95	2.46	3.307(5)	148.6	-x+1, -y+1, -z+1

Table S3: Lifetime decay parameters for **RBSB** in the presence and absence of Pd(II) in AIE active medium

sample	α_1	α_2	τ_1	τ_2	τ_{av}	χ_2	K_1	K_2
RBSB	0.58	0.42	1.94	2.90	2.34	1.00	0.171	0.344
RBSB-Pd(II)	0.44	0.56	2.08	3.79	3.03	0.995		
RBSB-TNP	0.43	0.57	2.40	3.12	2.81	0.996		

Table S4: Comparative study of literature reported probes for Pd(II) detection

Compound	Solvent/ Sensing process	LOD	AIEE property	Additional analyte detection/ TNP detection	Applicati on	Refere nce
	MeCN/H ₂ O (8:2 v/v)/ Turn on	2.4 nm	No	No/No	Paper strip	01
Al(III) MOF	H ₂ O/Turn off	120 nm	No	No/No	Paper strip	02
	THF/ Turn off	0.97 nm	No	No/No	Paper strip, Real water, Live cell imaging	03
	DMSO-H ₂ O (1:9 v/v)/ Turn off	7.90×10^{-8} M	Yes	Cu(II)/No	Live cell imaging, paper strip	04

	DMF/ Turn off	2.30×10^{-8} M	No	H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻ /No	No	05
	MeCN/H ₂ O (5:5 v/v)/ Turn on	82 nm	No	No/No	Live cell imaging	06
	MeOH/PBS (1:1 v/v) Turn on	0.19 μM	No	No/No	Paper strip, Live cell imaging	07
	MeCN/H ₂ O (4:1 v/v)/ Turn on	11.9 μM	No	No/No	Live cell imaging	08
	MeOH/H ₂ O (1:1 v/v)/	9.80×10^{-7} M	No	Cu(II)/No	Paper strip	09
	MeCN/H ₂ O (1:5 v/v)/ Turn on	50 nm	No	No/No	Live cell imaging	10

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