

## **ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI)**

# **Novel dansyl-appended calix[4]arene frameworks: fluorescence properties and mercury sensing**

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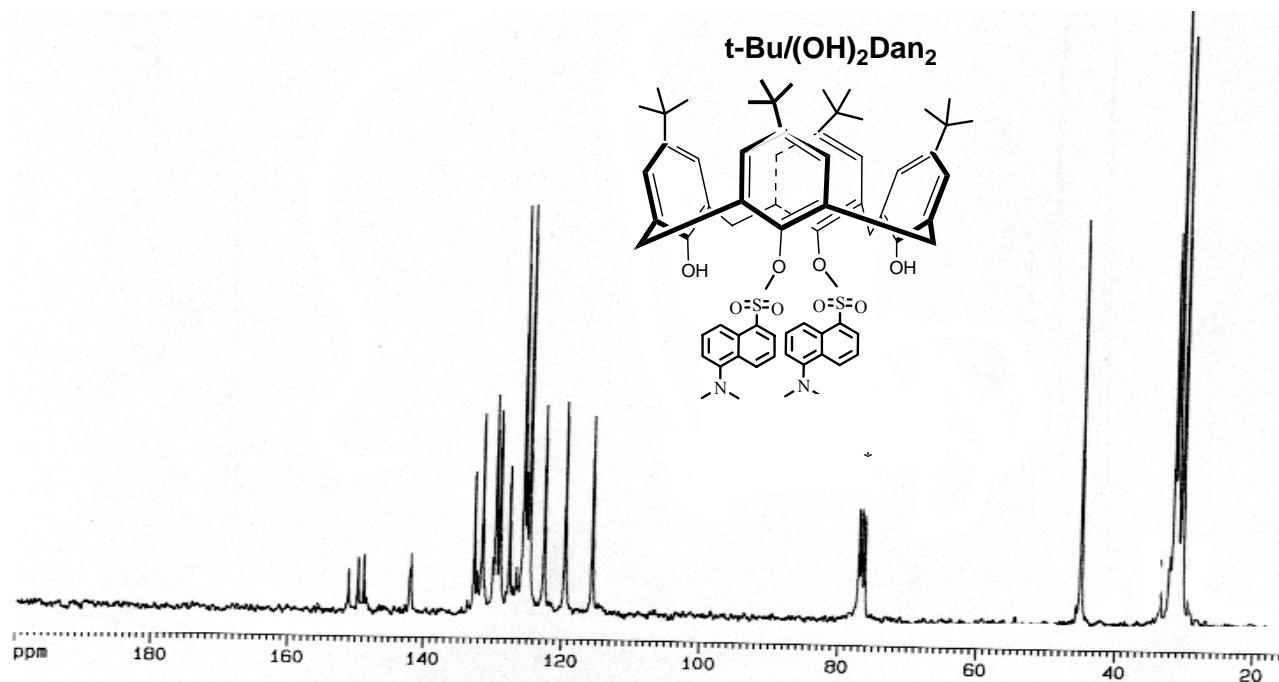
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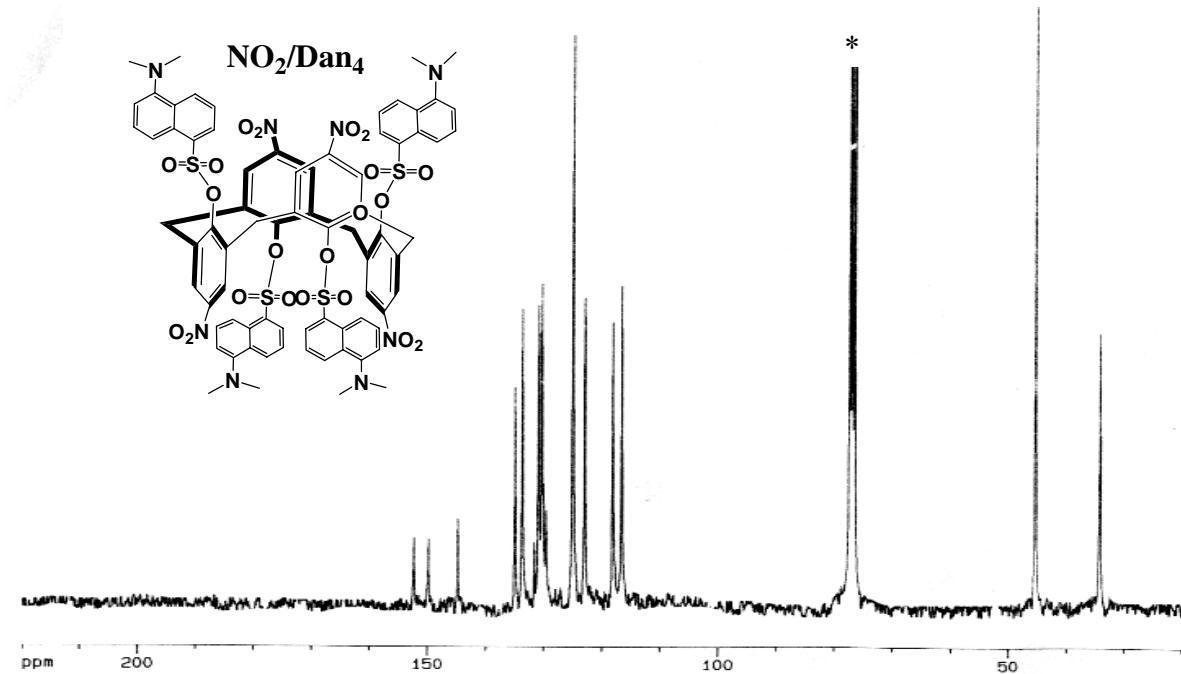
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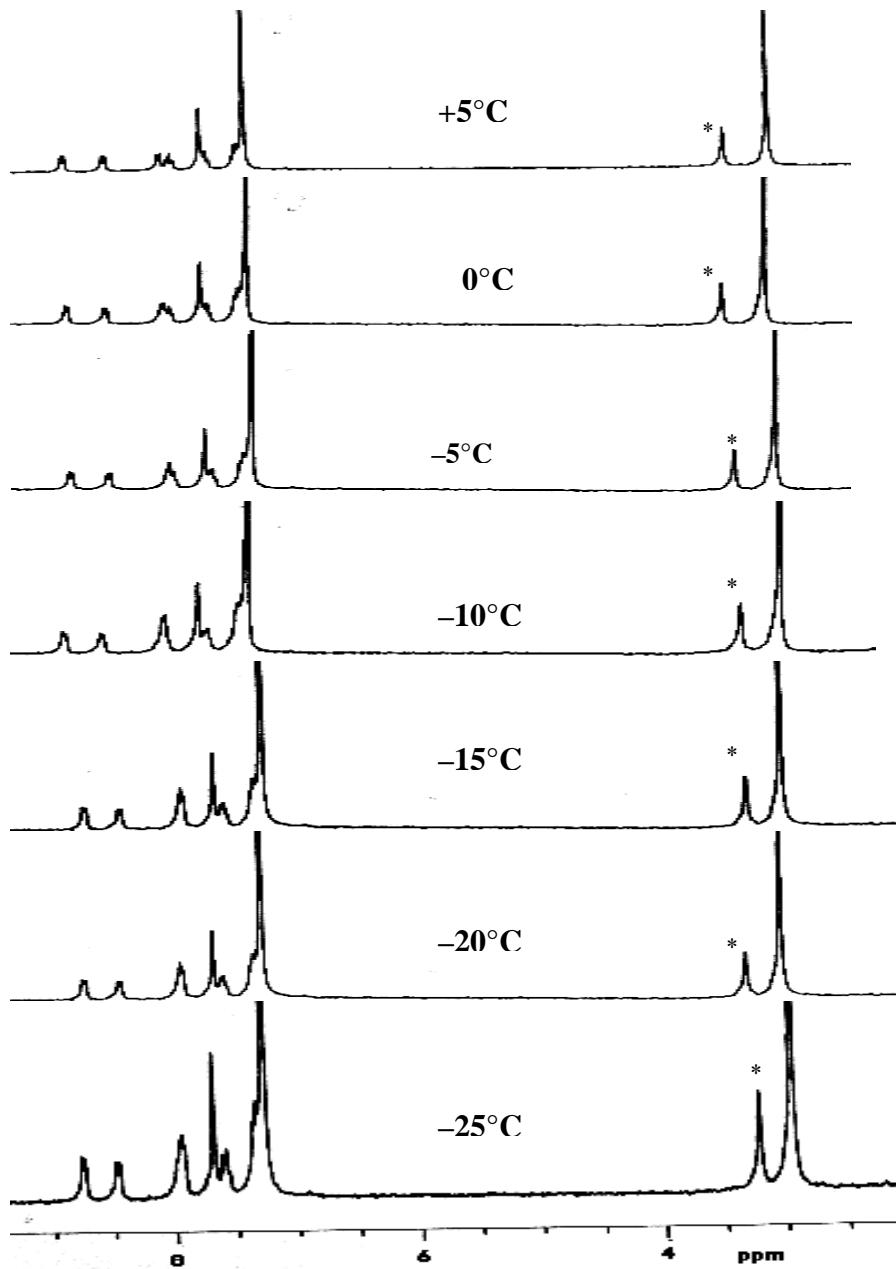
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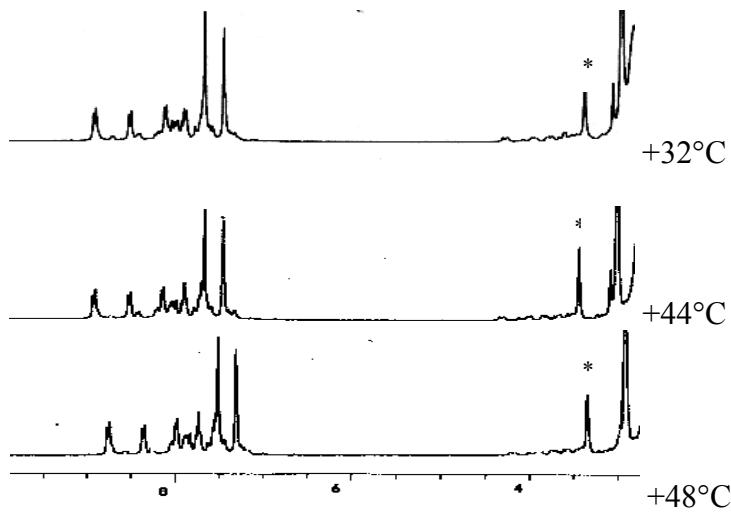
**Figure S1.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{t-Bu}/(\text{OH})_2\text{Dan}_2$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . (\*) represents signal due to residual solvents.



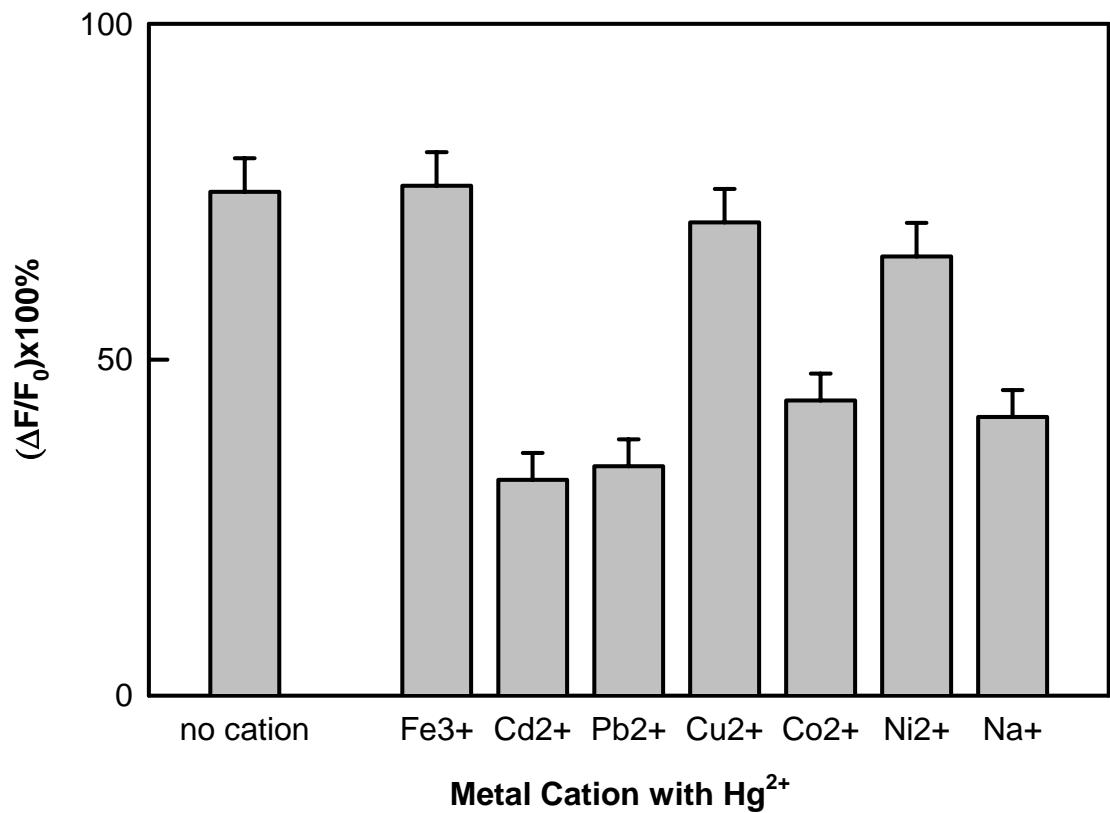
**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{NO}_2/\text{Dan}_4$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . (\*) represents signal due to residual solvents.



**Figure S3.** Temperature-dependent partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $\text{NO}_2/\text{Dan}_4$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  showing singlet of methylene-bridged protons (peak labeled as \*).

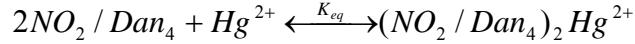


**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{NO}_2/\text{Dan}_4$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at high temperatures. \* represents singlet for the methylene-bridged protons.



**Figure S5.** % reduction in the fluorescence intensity of  $\text{NO}_2/\text{Dan}_4$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M) in the presence of  $8 \mu\text{M}$  each of  $\text{M}^{\text{n}+}$  and  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  in acetonitrile at ambient conditions ( $\lambda_{\text{excitation}} = 351 \text{ nm}$ ).

## Calculation of Equilibrium Constant ( $K_{eq}$ ).



$$@ t = 0 \quad [NO_2 / Dan_4]_0 \quad [Hg^{2+}]_0 \quad 0$$

$$@ t_{eq} \quad ([NO_2 / Dan_4]_0 - 2x) \quad ([Hg^{2+}]_0 - x) \quad x$$

where,

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[(NO_2 / Dan_4)_2 Hg^{2+}]_{eq}}{[NO_2 / Dan_4]_{eq}^2 [Hg^{2+}]_{eq}}$$

$$K_{eq} = \frac{x}{([NO_2 / Dan_4]_0 - 2x)^2 ([Hg^{2+}]_0 - x)}$$

Now, assuming

$$[(NO_2 / Dan_4)_2 Hg^{2+}]_{eq} = x = a_1 \Delta F$$

and

$$[(NO_2 / Dan_4)_2]_{eq} = ([NO_2 / Dan_4]_0 - 2x) = a_2 F$$

where  $\Delta F$  and  $F$  are the decrease in fluorescence intensity and the fluorescence intensity at the wavelength of analysis, respectively; and  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are the corresponding proportionality constants. Now,

$$K_{eq} = \frac{a_1 \Delta F}{a_2 F^2 ([Hg^{2+}]_0 - a_1 \Delta F)}$$

which rearranges to

$$\frac{1}{F^2} = \left( \frac{K_{eq} a_2^2}{a_1} \right) \frac{[Hg^{2+}]_0}{\Delta F} - K_{eq} a_2^2$$

A plot of  $\frac{1}{F^2}$  versus  $\frac{[Hg^{2+}]_0}{\Delta F}$  should be linear with slope  $= \frac{K_{eq} a_2^2}{a_1}$  and y-intercept  $= K_{eq} a_2^2$ .

From y-intercept and knowledge of  $a_2$ ,  $K_{eq}$  is assessed. The parameter  $a_2$  was obtained separately from a linear calibration analysis of  $[NO_2 / Dan_4]$  versus  $F$ , which provides:

$$[NO_2 / Dan_4] = 2.7(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6} F ; r^2 = 0.9996.$$

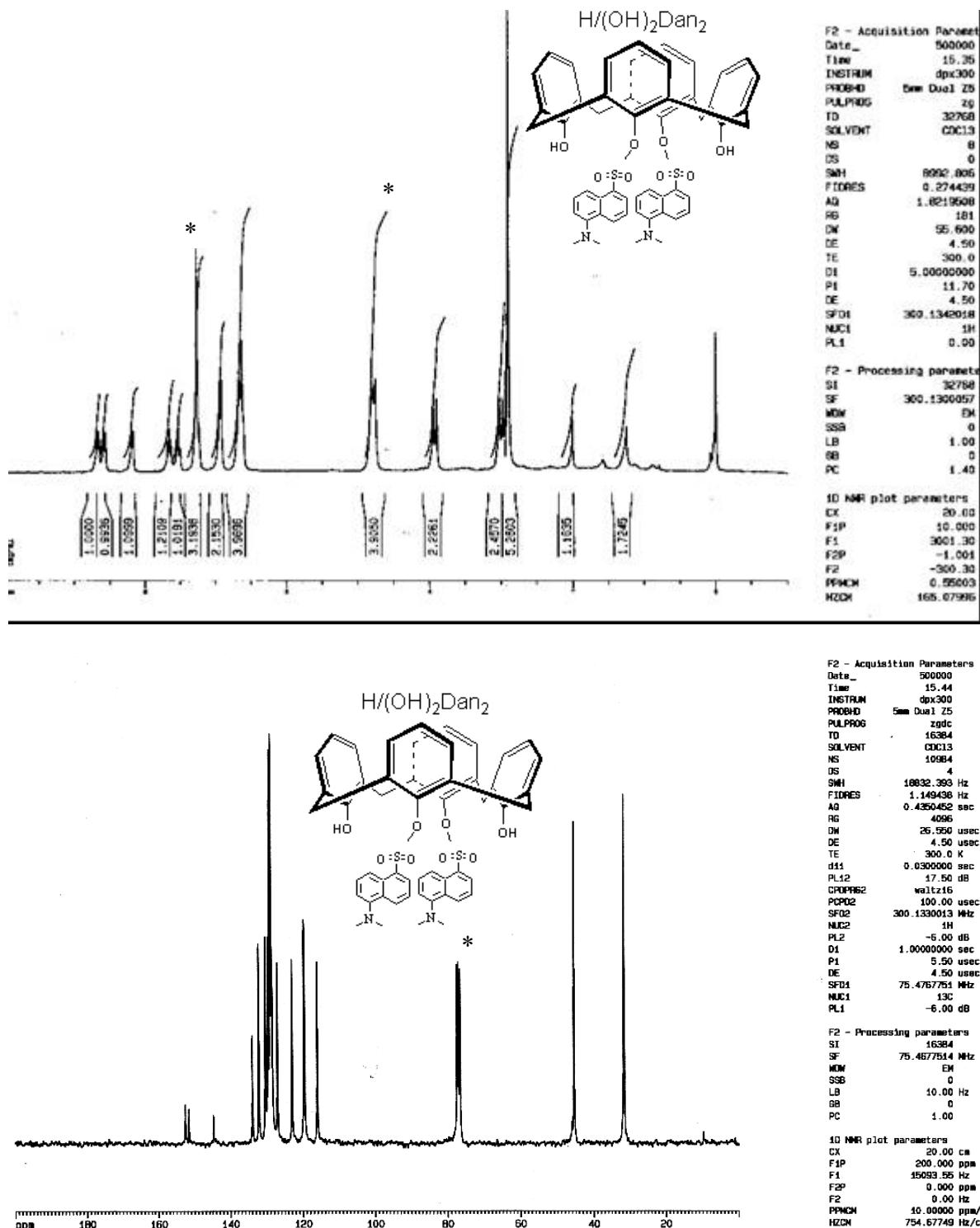
Similarly, linear regression analysis of  $\frac{1}{F^2}$  versus  $\frac{[Hg^{2+}]_0}{\Delta F}$  provides following expression:

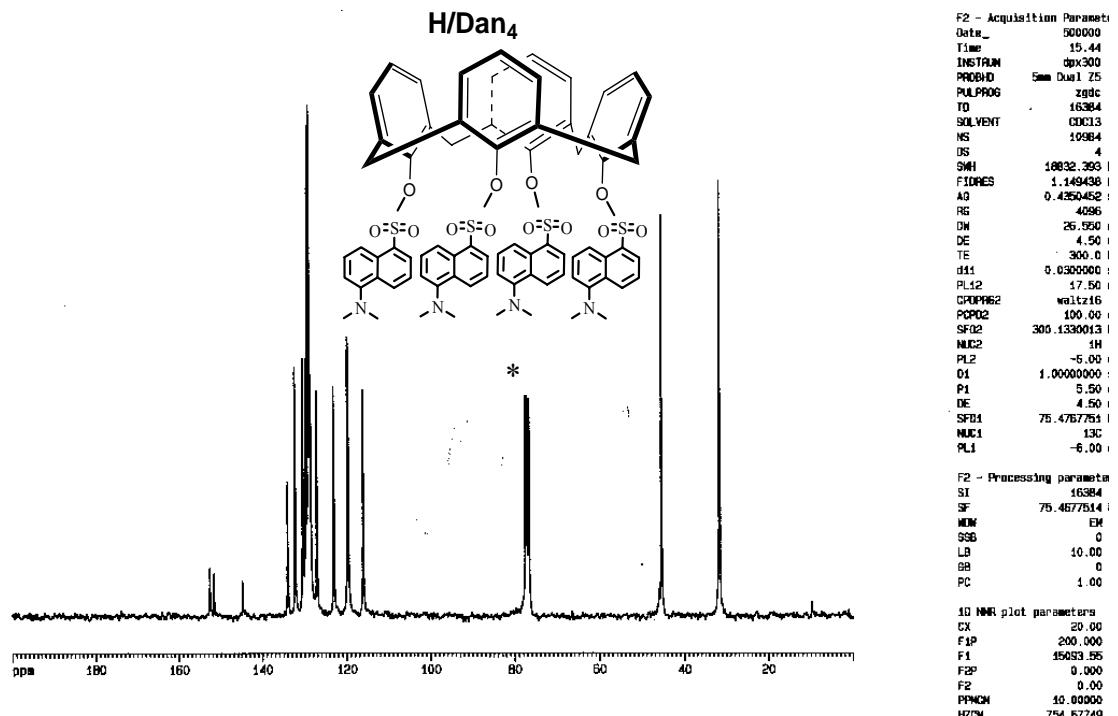
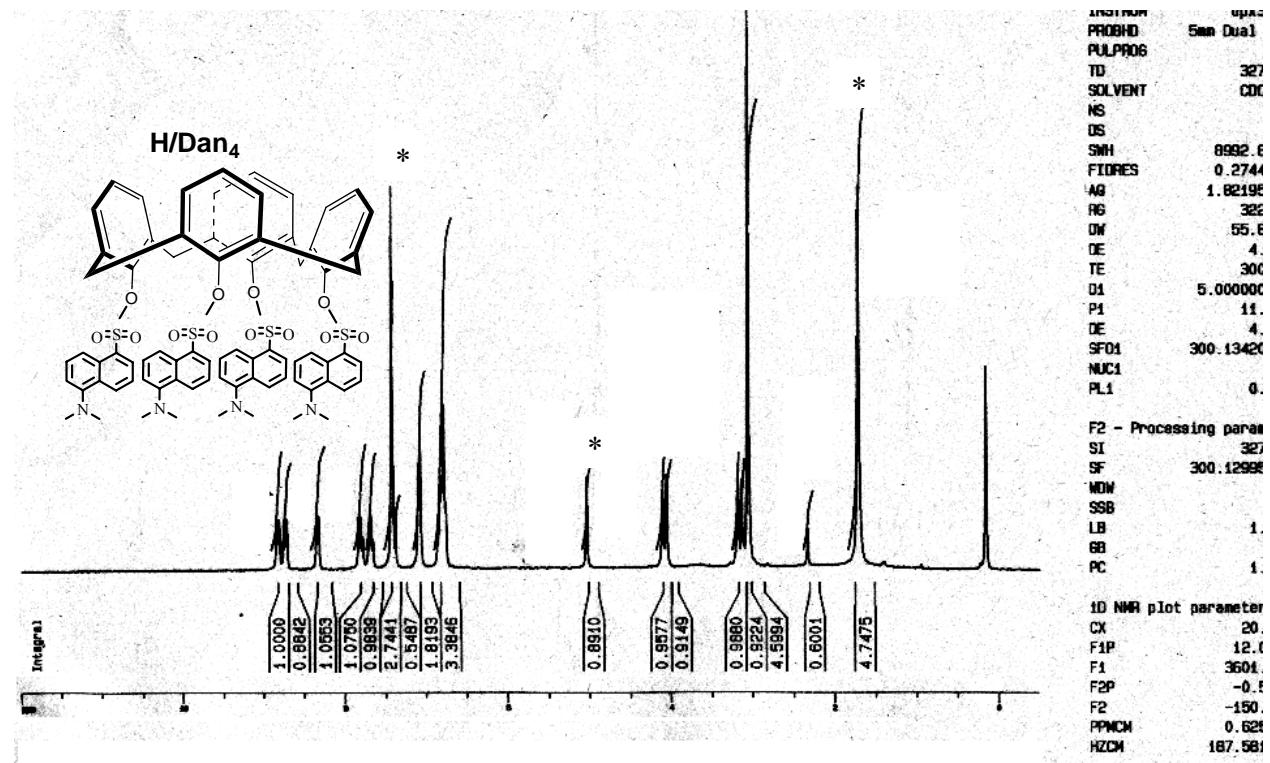
$$\frac{1}{F^2} = 1.6(\pm 0.2) \times 10^5 \frac{[Hg^{2+}]_0}{\Delta F} - 0.38(\pm 0.10) ; r^2 = 0.9903$$

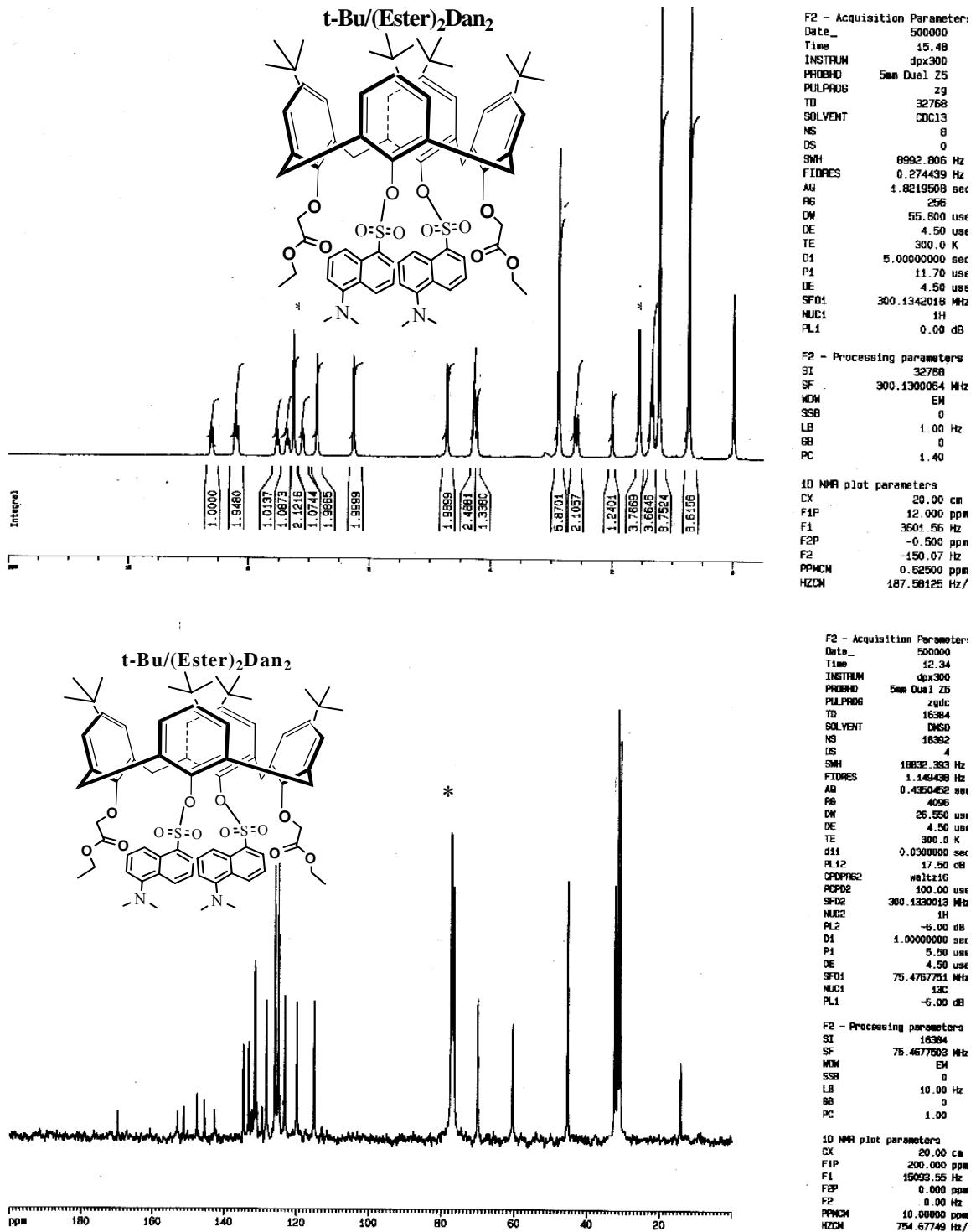
From, y-intercept =  $K_{eq}a_2^2 = 0.38(\pm 0.10)$  and  $a_2 = 2.7(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6} M$ ;

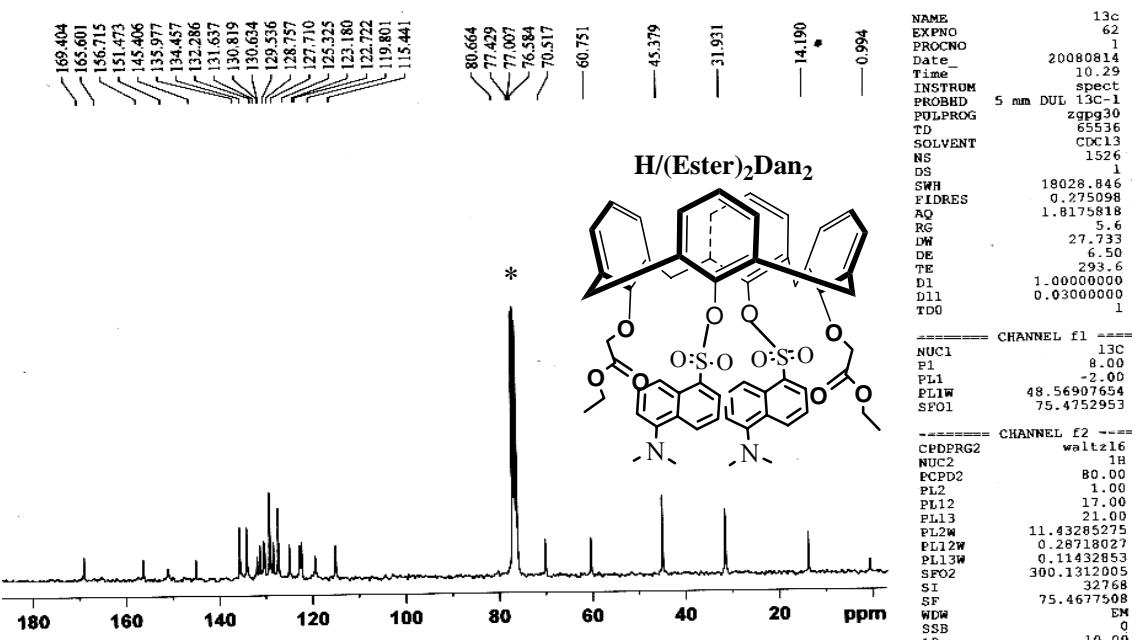
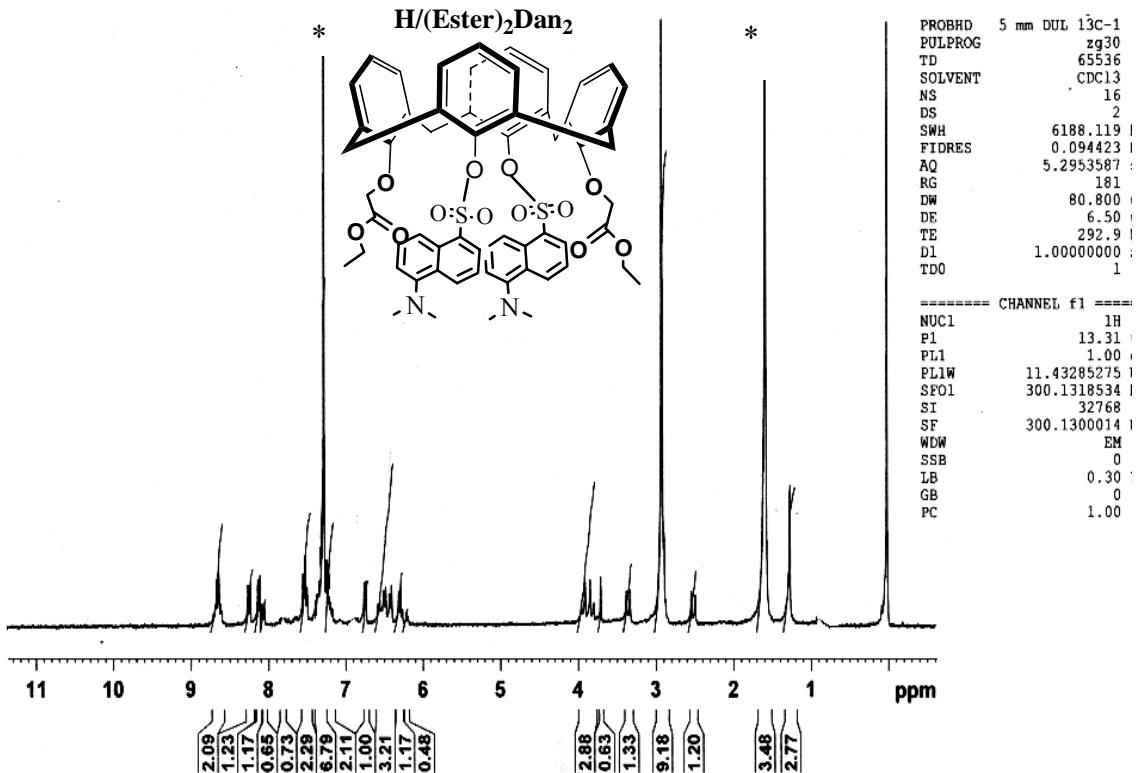
$$K_{eq} = 5.2(\pm 0.8) \times 10^{10} M^{-2}$$

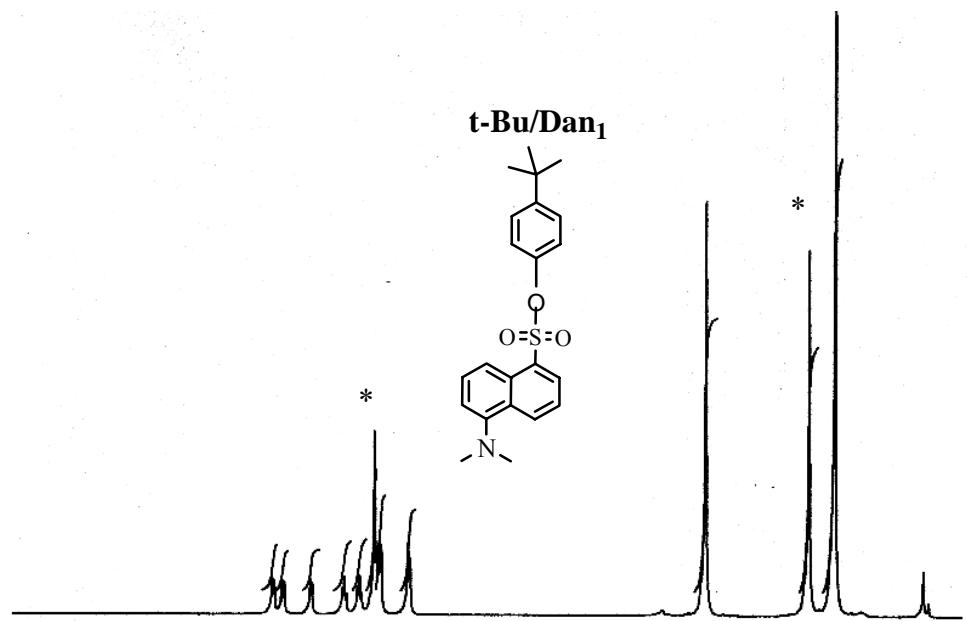
<sup>1</sup>H/<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of H/(OH)<sub>2</sub>Dan<sub>2</sub>, H/Dan<sub>4</sub>, t-Bu/(Ester)<sub>2</sub>Dan<sub>2</sub>, H/(Ester)<sub>2</sub>Dan<sub>2</sub>, t-Bu/Dan<sub>1</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>/Dan<sub>1</sub>. (\*) represents signal due to residual solvents.







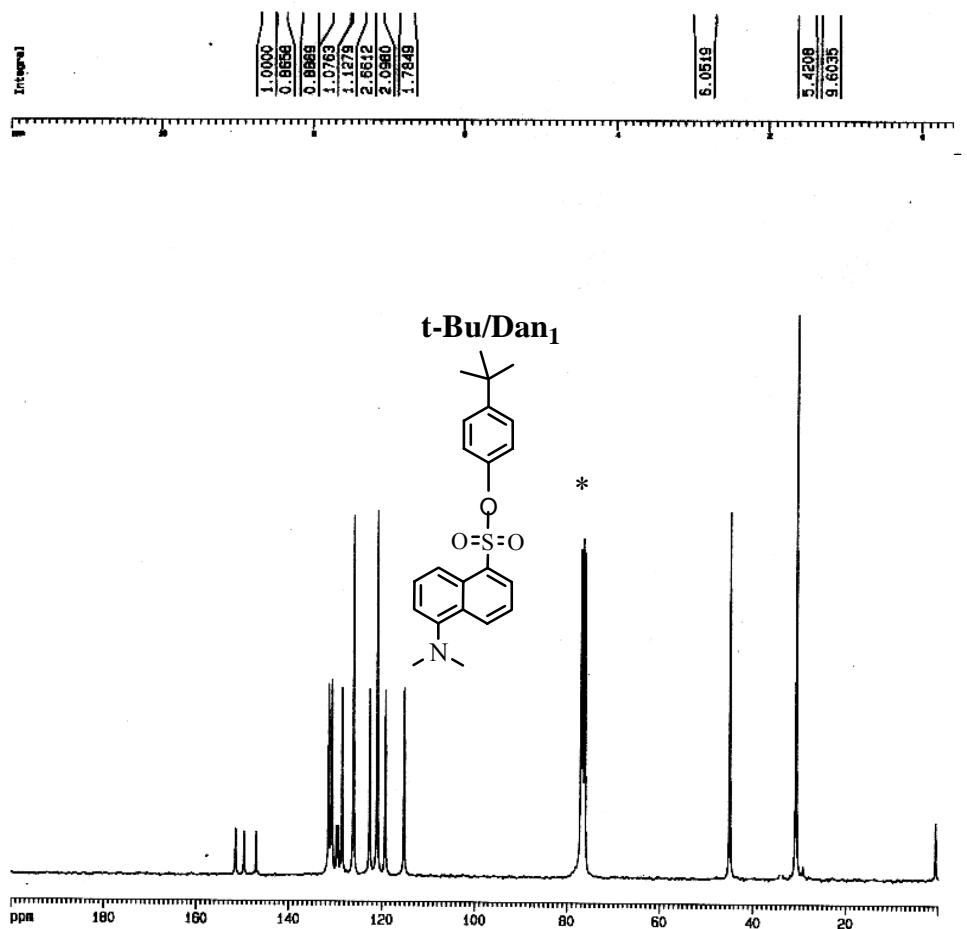




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