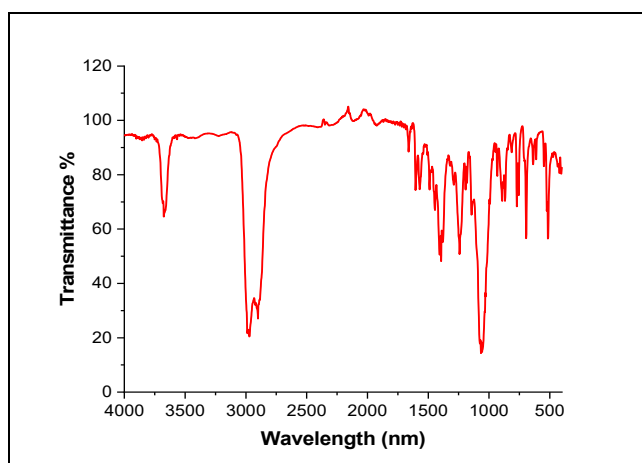


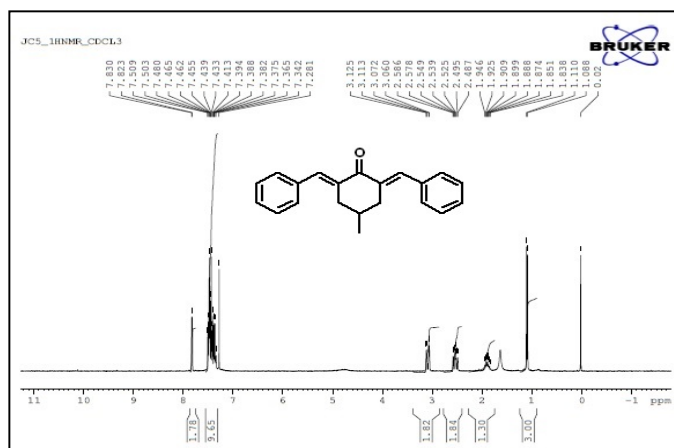
Supplementary data

## Rapid detection of $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ ions in the aqueous medium using a highly sensitive and selective turn-on fluorescent chemosensor

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**Figure S1:** FT-IR spectrum of chemosensor CM1



**Figure S2:**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of the chemosensor CM1

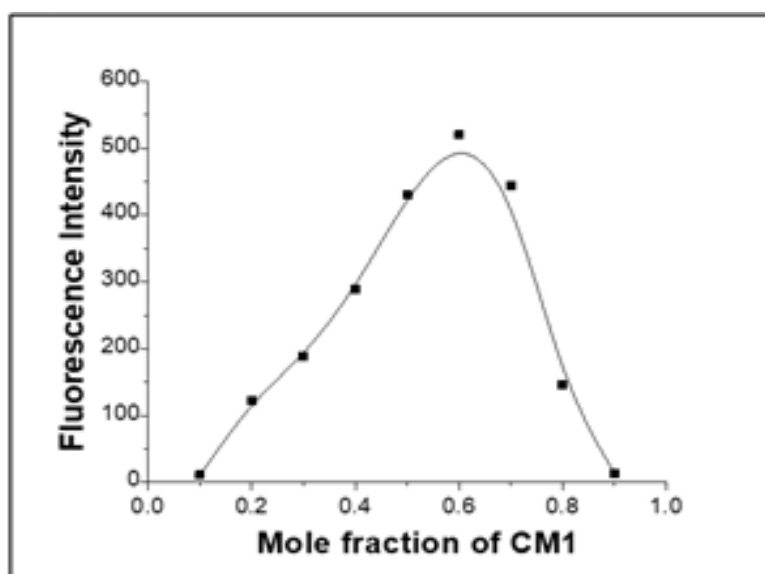
### *Binding stoichiometry*

The CM1- $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  complex stoichiometry was investigated through Job's plot analysis based on fluorescence emission of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  and CM1 volume ratio, keeping the final volume constant. The maximum fluorescence emission intensity was observed when 0.6 molar fractions of CM1

reached, indicating 2:1 binding stoichiometry between chemosensor CM1 and  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ . As shown in (Figure S3).

In Job's plot analysis, the exact concentration of the reagents is unknown but if the concentration of one of the reagents cannot be measured precisely, the Job's plot can still be used as a graphical method to determine the stoichiometry of the metal-ligand complex [60, 61]. However, the accuracy of the stability constant determination using the Job's plot may be limited due to the binding stoichiometry and the effects of competing reactions or solution conditions that may affect the absorbance measurements.

Therefore, accurate measurement of the concentration of all reagents involved in the reaction is crucial to obtain a precise determination of the stability constant, and the Job's plot should only be used as a complementary method when the exact concentrations of the reagents are unknown or difficult to measure accurately.



**Figure S3:** Job's plot analysis of CM1 shows 2:1 binding ratio between chemosensor CM1 and  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$

## References

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61. Wu, X., Niu, Q., & Li, T. (2016). A novel urea-based "turn-on" fluorescent sensor for detection of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{F}^-$  ions with high selectivity and sensitivity. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 222, 714-720.