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AIE-active Schiff base compounds as fluorescent probes for the highly sensitive and selective detection of Fe³⁺ ions†

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Aggregation-induced emission (AIE)-active compounds are fascinating because of their unique property of restricted intramolecular rotation, and they can be exploited for manifold applications. Herein, we have designed and synthesized fluorescent salicylaldehyde derivatives, viz. 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino)phenol (L1) and 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzylidene)amino)phenol (L2), through facile Schiff base condensation. The photophysical properties of the as-synthesized ligands were investigated via UV-vis absorption and fluorescence emission spectral analysis. The ligands L1 and L2 acquired maximum AIE in THF: H₂O (10%: 90%) and THF: H₂O (40%: 60%), respectively, and showed exclusive AIE properties and high quantum yields (ϕ) in the aggregated state. The fluorescence of the ligands L1 and L2 in the AIE state was selectively guenched by ferric (Fe³⁺) ions. This fluorescence quenching is attributed to the inhibition of photoinduced electron transfer (PET) via complexation between the ligands and Fe³⁺ through ligand-to-metal charge transfer (LMCT). Job's plot revealed the formation of complexes between L1/L2 and Fe³⁺ in 1:1 stoichiometry. Further, the binding constants (K_a) were calculated using Benesi-Hildebrand plots and were found to be 1.31 \times 10⁵ M⁻¹ and 2.93 \times 10^5 M⁻¹ for **L1** and **L2**, respectively. The proposed mechanism of interaction has been defined using density functional theory (DFT) and also through electrochemical investigations using differential pulse voltammetry (DPV). Ligands L1 and L2 demonstrated very good and selective response towards the detection of Fe³⁺ ions; they exhibited detection limits of 0.163 µM and 3.99 µM, respectively.

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Introduction

Ferric ion (Fe³⁺) plays an important role at the cellular level in several biochemical processes; both its deficiency and its surplus can result in several diseases, while iron storage and transport regulate metabolic processes. A higher amount of Fe³⁺ in the body has been associated with increased tendencies of certain cancers, abnormal functioning of organs such as the heart, pancreas and liver, and diseases such as anemia, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy and hemochromatosis.2 The use of iron in day-to-day life and its crucial role in biological processes demands the development of techniques for monitoring Fe³⁺ in the environmental and biological fields. Therefore, the development of a sensor for the detection of Fe³⁺ with high selectivity and sensitivity is vastly desirable.

Several efforts have been made to detect Fe³⁺ ions using various analytical techniques, including electrochemical methods, inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy and

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atomic absorption spectrometry.3 These methods require sophisticated instrumentation, tedious sample preparation and trained manpower. Amongst these techniques, the colorimetric⁴ and fluorimetric⁵ methods are gaining increasing attention for the detection of significant metal ions, including Fe³⁺, due to their target ion-induced naked eye colour observations and changes in fluorescence. Fluorescence sensors offer inherent advantages in terms of response time, selectivity and sensitivity; thus, they are very attractive. Fluorescent molecular sensors are showing a wide range of development in various fields, including metal ion sensing, DNA sequencing and DNA fragmentation analysis, as well as in a variety of immunoassays.⁷

Based on the pioneering work on the aggregation-induced emission (AIE) effect, 8 designing new molecules with AIE properties has recently garnered immense attention. AIE-active molecules exhibit either weak or no emission in solution, whereas their fluorescence intensity dramatically increases in the aggregated state. 10 In the AIE state, the intramolecular rotations are restricted through a variety of molecular interactions, including hydrogen bonding, π - π interactions and steric effects;¹¹ this results in the elimination of nonradiative transitions and the promotion of radiative transitions, affording strong emission.

Owing to their interesting photophysical properties, these AIEactive molecules have found widespread applications in biosensors and optoelectronic devices as well as in the sensing of cations and anions. 12 A few reports are available in the literature on the fluorescent sensing of metal ions, including Fe³⁺ ions.¹³ However, there is still a need to design AIE-active fluorescent probes for the competent detection of Fe³⁺ because of the enormous importance of these ions in the arenas of biology. chemistry and the environment.

Schiff base compounds are regarded as pertinent candidates for fluorescent sensing because they exhibit higher fluorescence in organic solutions and AIE medium than in the solid state.14 Among the different probes explored, salicylaldehyde azomethines have exhibited exclusive properties. They undergo rapid C=N isomerization in dilute solutions and are often non-fluorescent. This non-radiative process can be eliminated by the restriction of C=N isomerization through hydrogen bonding in AIE medium, resulting in enhanced emission. 15 Taking into account this rationale, we have synthesized luminescent AIE-active Schiff base compounds, viz. 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino)phenol (L1) and 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxy-5-methyl-benzylidene)amino)phenol (L2), and investigated their photophysical properties. The efficacy of L1 and L2 towards metal ion sensing has been tested in THF and THF-H₂O media, and their fluorescence response has been examined through the photoinduced electron transfer (PET) mechanism. These ligands suffered from poor selectivity in THF, whereas both L1 and L2 demonstrated highly sensitive and selective response towards the colorimetric and fluorimetric detection of Fe³⁺ ion.

Experimental

Materials

Salicylaldehyde, 5-methylbenzaldehyde, 2-amino-4-tert-butylphenol and tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (TBAP) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, India, and the metal salts were obtained from Merck Chemicals, India. All the chemicals and solvents (AR grade) were utilized as received without any further purification. HPLC grade solvents and Milli-Q water were used for the preparation of stock solutions and dilutions during the photophysical investigations.

Instrumentation and methods

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz spectrometer (using TMS as the internal reference). Mass spectra were obtained using PerkinElmer (Clarus 680 GC and Clarus 600 MS) spectrometers. Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded using a Shimadzu FT-IR spectrometer (IR Affinity-ICE with resolution IV) within the range of 4000–400 cm⁻¹. UV-vis absorption spectral analysis was performed using a Jasco spectrophotometer (UV-VIS-NIR-V-670) within the range of 200-800 nm, and fluorescence emission spectra were recorded using a Hitachi (F-7000FL) fluorescence spectrophotometer within the range of 200-800 nm. Lifetime measurements were performed using time correlation single photon counting (TCSPC). Electrochemical measurements were carried out using an electrochemical

Fig. 1 Synthesis of the AIE-active ligands L1 and L2.

workstation (CHI 760E; CH instruments, USA) using a conventional three-electrode setup. Glassy carbon electrode, Pt wire and Ag/AgCl (3 M KCl) were used as working, counter and reference electrodes, respectively. Stock solutions of L1 and L2 in THF with fixed concentrations of 1×10^{-3} M were prepared, and the solutions of metal salts were prepared in Milli-O water. The test solutions for metal ion detection were prepared by diluting an appropriate aliquot of each metal ion and ligand stock solution. Solutions of **L1** and **L2** at 1×10^{-5} M concentrations in THF with different water fractions were prepared to analyze the AIE characteristics.

Synthesis of 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino)phenol (L1). The ligand L1 was synthesized using a procedure reported earlier¹⁶ with slight modification, as shown in Fig. 1. 2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.24 g, 2 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of methanolic solution and stirred, to which 2-amino-4-tert-butylphenol (0.33 g, 2 mmol) in methanol was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was further refluxed at 60 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the excess solvent was removed and the ligand L1 was obtained as a dark orange solid. Yield: 85%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.29 (s, 9H), 6.88–6.96 (p, 3H), 7.13-7.16 (q, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (t, 2H), 7.40-7.64 (t, 1H), 9.00 (s, 1H), 9.53 (s, 1H), 13.91 (s, 1H) ppm. 13 C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 31.9, 34.44, 114.47, 116.46, 116.92, 117.14, 119.11, 120.01, 125.21, 132.79, 133.17, 134.96, 142.90, 149.15, 161.29, 162.01 ppm. IR (ATR) (ν cm⁻¹): 2955 (-OH), 1613 (C=N), 1476 (C=C), 1378 (C-N). GC-MS: m/z calculated for $[M^+]$ $[C_{17}H_{19}NO_2]^+$ as 269.2416; found: 269.2438.

Synthesis of 4-(tert-butyl)-2-((2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzylidene)amino)phenol (L2). The synthesis of L2 was carried out using a similar procedure to that followed for L1 by replacing 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde with 2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzaldehyde (0.136 g, 1 mmol) (Fig. 1). The product was obtained (yield: 90%) as a red-brown solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.26 (s, 9H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 6.82 (d, 2H), 7.1 (d, 1H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.46 (s, 1H), 13.50 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 20.41, 31.82, 34.42, 46.45, 119.69, 125.08, 127.63, 132.63, 133.91, 134.85, 142.50, 149.10, 158.97, 162.04 ppm. IR (ATR) (ν cm⁻¹): 1600 (C=N), 1571 (C-C), 1486 (C=C), 1273 (C-N), 2927 (-OH). GC-MS: m/z calculated for $[M^{\dagger}][C_{18}H_{21}NO_2]^{\dagger}$ as 283.2572; found: 283.2228.

Results and discussion

The synthesized ligands, L1 and L2, were characterized using ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, GC-MS and FT-IR spectra (Supplementary S1-S8, ESI†), and the spectral data were in accordance with their structures.

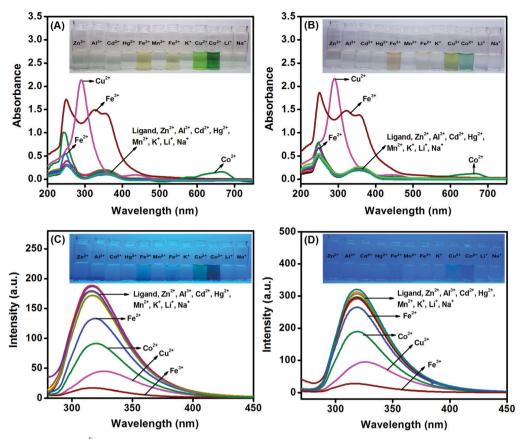


Fig. 2 Absorption spectra of 1×10^{-5} M (A) **L1** and (B) **L2** in THF in the presence of 10 equivalents of various metal ions. Insets: Photographs of **L1** and **L2** with different metal ions in THF under a UV lamp at 254 nm. Emission spectra of 1×10^{-5} M (C) L1 and (D) L2 in THF in the presence of different metal ions. Insets: Photographs of L1 and L2 with various metals under a UV lamp at 365 nm.

Photophysical properties and sensing behaviour in organic solvent

The photophysical properties and sensing behaviour of the ligands L1 and L2 were investigated using UV absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy. First, the UV-vis spectra of the ligands L1 and L2 (1 \times 10⁻⁵ M) were recorded in THF, and the spectra are shown in Fig. S9 (ESI†). The molar absorptivity values were calculated for both the ligands, and the results are presented in Table S1 (ESI†). L1 exhibited two absorbance peaks at 254 and 355 nm with molar absorptivities of 3.36 \times $10^4 \, \mathrm{M}^{-1} \, \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ and $2.39 \times 10^4 \, \mathrm{M}^{-1} \, \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$, corresponding to the π - π * and n- π * transitions, respectively. Similarly, L2 exhibited two peaks at 256 and 356 nm with molar absorptivities of $2.97 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $1.99 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Also, the fluorescence emission spectra of L1 and L2 were measured in THF $(1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$, and the emission peaks were observed at 317 and 320 nm for L1 and L2, respectively. Both the ligands exhibited excellent absorbance and emission characteristics; based on this, we decided to utilize these ligands towards colorimetric and fluorescent sensing. Because the ligands displayed better absorbance and fluorescence in THF medium (among the different solvents tested), THF was chosen as the solvent for further investigation.

The compounds L1 and L2 were designed with coordinating sites, such as imine nitrogen (C=N) and phenolic (-OH) groups, which can effectively bind with metal ions and thus can be employed for metal ion detection. Initially, the colorimetric response of the ligands L1 and L2 towards various metal ions was tested by adding 10 equivalents of metal ions to 1×10^{-5} M of the ligand in THF. The interactions of different metal ions, such as Al³⁺, Na⁺, Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺, Cu²⁺, Mn²⁺, Co²⁺, K⁺, Cd²⁺, Li⁺ and Hg^{2+} , with the ligands were tested in THF by naked eye observation under a UV lamp (inset: Fig. 2A-D). Ligands L1 and L2 were responsive towards Fe³⁺, Cu²⁺ and Co²⁺ ions and slightly responsive to Fe²⁺ ions. The solutions turned yellow upon the addition of Fe³⁺ and pale yellow upon the addition of Fe²⁺. Meanwhile, the solutions changed from colorless to green in the presence of Cu²⁺ and Co²⁺. Thus, the ligands **L1** and **L2** have demonstrated their potential to be developed as naked eye sensors.

In the next step, the interactions between the ligands and metal ions were probed by observing the changes in the absorbance and fluorescence intensities. Among the different metals tested with L1 and L2 in THF, Co²⁺, Fe²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Fe³⁺ ions showed noticeable absorbance responses at 254, 250, 300 and 650 nm, respectively (Fig. 2A and B). In the fluorescence spectra (Fig. 2C and D), Fe³⁺ ions displayed prominent responses at 317 and 320 nm for L1 and L2, respectively, upon excitation at 255 nm, whereas Co²⁺, Fe²⁺ and Cu²⁺ also showed reasonable responses. This clearly

demonstrates that the selectivities of the probes **L1** and **L2** towards the detection of Fe³⁺ in THF medium are unsatisfactory, and we further intended to enhance the selectivity by suitably tuning the ligand–solvent system.

Investigation of AIE characteristics

According to literature reports, interference from other closely related transition metals can be overcome by using an AIE 17

The ligands L1 and L2 are insoluble in water and highly soluble in organic solvents. The AIE behaviour of L1 and L2 were investigated in a solvent-non-solvent system (THF-H₂O) using different water fractions (f_w 0 to 99.5%) (Fig. 3A and B). The compounds L1 and L2 (1 \times 10⁻⁵ M) showed weak fluorescence emissions in THF; meanwhile, the ligands were highly emissive in a THF-H₂O mixture. The absorption spectra of ligands L1 and L2 were recorded in different water fractions from 10% to 99.5% (Fig. S10A and B, ESI†). The results revealed that the absorbance intensity gradually increased to a maximum at 90% and 60% water fractions for L1 and L2, respectively, in the UV region without any considerable change in its wavelength. Upon increasing f_w from 10% to 99.5%, the fluorescence intensity (with an excitation wavelength of 255 nm) gradually increased and reached a maximum at 90% water fraction for L1 at 317 nm, and an emission maximum for L2 was attained with 60% at 320 nm. The lower fluorescence intensities of L1 and L2 in THF medium is due to intramolecular C=N isomerization. With increasing water content, the C=N isomerization is gradually arrested through intramolecular hydrogen bonding. The elimination of nonradiative decay of the fluorescence during the formation

of these aggregates results in the enhanced emission. When the $f_{\rm w}$ was increased beyond 90% for L1 and 60% for L2, the nanoaggregates of the salicylaldehyde azomethines underwent fast agglomeration and formed turbid solutions. The blue shift observed with this higher $f_{\rm w}$ may be due to scattering by the agglomerated particles in the turbid solution. With further increase in $f_{\rm w}$, the agglomeration would increase and the aggregates would precipitate out, resulting in a drastic decrease in the fluorescence intensity. The quantum yields (Φ) were calculated for both L1 and L2 (1 × 10⁻⁵ M) in THF-water mixtures with different ratios using anthracene in methanol (Φ = 0.27) as a standard ref. 18:

$$\Phi_{\rm s} = \Phi_{\rm r} \frac{I_{\rm s} A_{\rm s} n_{\rm s}^2}{I_{\rm r} A_{\rm r} n_{\rm r}^2}$$

where $I_{\rm r}$ and $I_{\rm s}$ are the fluorescence intensities, $A_{\rm r}$ and $A_{\rm s}$ are the maximum absorbances, and $n_{\rm s}^2$ and $n_{\rm r}^2$ are the refractive indices of the sample and reference, respectively. As shown in Table S2 (ESI†), the quantum yield values increased from 0.046 to 0.174 when the water fraction was increased from 0% to 90% for L1 and decreased to 0.149 with a 99.5% water fraction. Similarly, the Φ values for L2 increased from 0.017 to 0.136 upon increasing the water fraction from 0% to 60% and decreased to 0.035 with a 99.5% water fraction. The variation in the quantum yield values with different ratios of the THF–water mixture followed the same trend as the fluorescence intensity, demonstrating the AIE behaviour of L1 and L2 with 10%:90% and 40%:60% THF–water mixtures. Furthermore, we examined the morphologies of these nanoaggregates by recording SEM images of L1 and L2 in AIE medium (THF–H₂O). As observed in Fig. 3C and D,

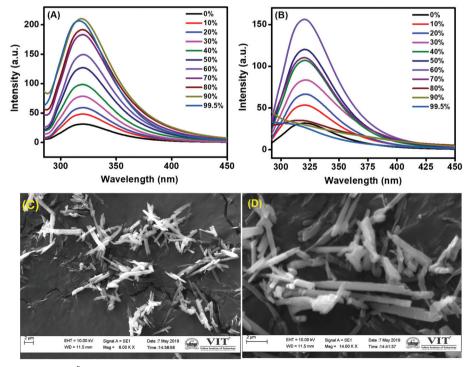


Fig. 3 Fluorescence spectra of 1×10^{-5} M (A) **L1** and (B) **L2** in THF-H₂O with various water fractions. SEM images of (C) **L1** (10%: 90%, THF: H₂O) and (D) **L2** (40%: 60%, THF: H₂O).

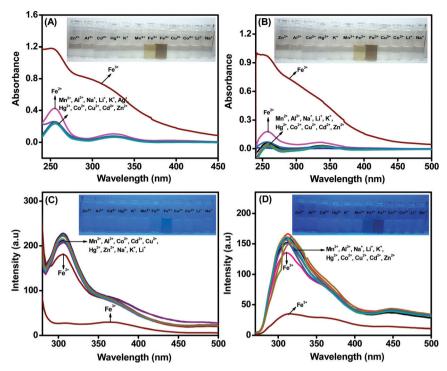


Fig. 4 Absorption spectra of (A) L1 and (B) L2 in the presence of different metal ions in THF: H₂O with 10:90% (L1) and 40:60% (L2) mixtures. Insets: Photographs of L1 and L2 in the presence of different metal ions in THF:H₂O fractions under a UV lamp at 254 nm. Fluorescence spectra of (C) L1 and (D) L2 with different metal ions in THF:H₂O. Insets: Photographs of L1 and L2 in the presence of various metals in AIE medium under a UV lamp at 365 nm

both ligands in THF-H₂O (10%:90% and 40%:60%) mixtures showed crystalline morphologies and formation of nanoaggregates, which resulted in the enhanced emissions.¹⁹ Thus, it is clear that both L1 and L2 exhibit remarkable aggregation properties; therefore, they are suitable to be explored as AIE-active fluorescent probes for the selective detection of Fe³⁺ ion.

Selective binding of Fe³⁺ in AIE medium

Achieving good selectivity towards Fe3+ ions over dissimilar concomitant ions is essential to evaluate the competence of a sensor for practical applications. The abilities of the ligands L1 and L2 to selectively bind Fe3+ were evaluated by monitoring the variation in fluorescence intensity with continual addition of different metal ions. Experiments were performed at optimized conditions of THF-H₂O mixtures of 10:90 and 40:60 volume % in the presence of 1×10^{-5} M concentrations of ligands L1 and L2, respectively. The absorbance (Fig. 4A and B) and fluorescence (Fig. 4C and D) spectral investigations indicate that L1 and L2 demonstrate very good selectivity towards Fe3+ ions among various metal ions, such as Al³⁺, Fe²⁺, Na⁺, Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺, Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, Co²⁺, Hg²⁺, Li⁺, and K⁺, in THF-H₂O. No significant change in the absorption and emission spectra was noted with either ligand, even upon addition of 10 equivalents of various metal ions, except Fe³⁺. Slight or negligible interference was observed with Fe²⁺ ions for both the ligands. The pictorial representation of the response of ligands L1 and L2 towards different metal ions under UV light (inset: Fig. 4A and B) illustrate the selectivity of the ligand towards Fe³⁺ ions. Further, the results shown in the inset to Fig. 4C and D indicate that both compounds can be utilized for the selective detection of Fe3+ ions with maximum turn-off fluorescence intensities.

Both the ligands exhibited fluorescence quenching towards four metal ions (Co2+, Fe2+, Cu2+ and Fe3+) in THF medium, whereas selective quenching towards Fe³⁺ ions was observed in the AIE medium. In pure THF medium, the acidic protons of Ar-OH in L1/L2 will be less labile; thus, the Ar-OH and C=N groups may provide soft base binding sites. In the presence of water along with THF in the AIE medium, the phenolic protons could be deprotonated to form phenoxide ion (Ar-O⁻), thus providing a hard base binding site. 20 Metals such as Co2+, Fe2+ and Cu2+ ions are borderline acids and will have reasonable affinity with the ligands in THF medium (due to the soft base binding sites) and poor affinity with the ligands in the THFwater mixture (due to the hard base binding sites). On the other hand, Fe3+ ion, as a hard acid, will have higher affinity towards phenoxide ion in the THF-water mixture than the borderline acids; thus, the ligands L1 and L2 both demonstrate high selectivity towards Fe³⁺ ion in AIE medium.

The selectivity of the ligands in THF-H₂O mixture was also tested by recording the fluorescence spectra in the presence of 1×10^{-5} M ligand containing 10 equivalents of Fe³⁺, to which equal concentrations of other metal ions were added (Fig. S11, ESI†). The black bars show that upon interaction with Fe³⁺, both L1 and L2 afforded significant changes in their fluorescence emission intensities. It could be observed that the tested metal ions present in equal amounts did not influence the fluorescence

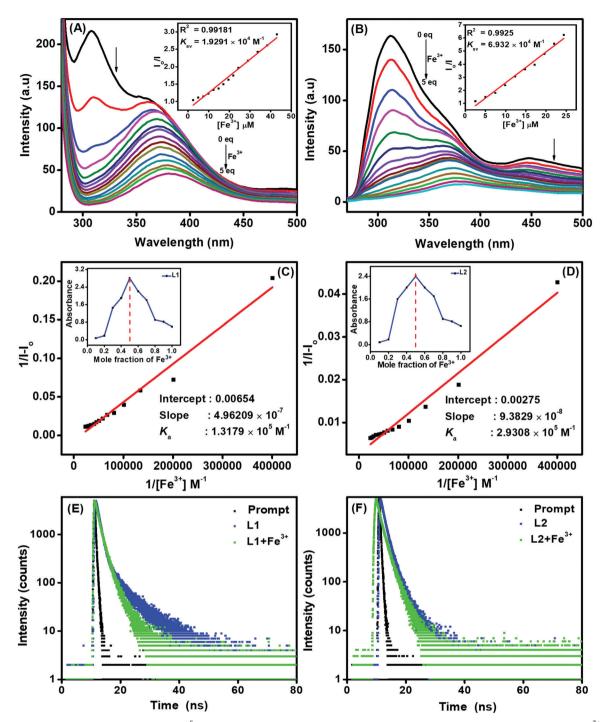


Fig. 5 Fluorescence titration spectra with 1×10^{-5} M (A) L1 and L2 (B) in THF-H₂O (10% : 90% and 40% : 60%) upon successive addition of Fe³⁺ ions (0 to 5 equivalents) (λ_{ex} = 255 nm). Insets: K_{sv} plots for **L1** and **L2**. B–H plots of (C) **L1** and (D) **L2** using 1:1 stoichiometry for the associations of **L1** and **L2** with Fe³⁺ ions. Insets: Job's plot for the complexation of L1 and L2 with Fe³⁺ ions plotted using absorbance changes by the mole fraction method. Fluorescence lifetime decay plots of L1 (E) and L2 (F) in the absence and presence of Fe³⁺ ion.

quenching caused by Fe³⁺. This confirms that remarkable selectivity towards Fe3+ ions (in the presence of different metal ions) can be attained with both the ligands in AIE medium.

Detection of Fe3+ using L1 and L2 in THF-H2O

To expand the scope of the AIE-active probes as suitable candidates for quantitative sensing of Fe³⁺ ions, the absorption

and fluorescence spectra of L1 and L2 were examined in the presence of increasing concentrations of Fe³⁺ ions. The absorption spectra of L1 and L2 in the presence of different concentrations of Fe³⁺ ions are presented in Fig. S12(A) and (B) (ESI†). The absorption spectra of both L1 and L2 show increases in peak intensity upon the gradual addition of Fe3+ ions in THF-H2O (10%:90% and 40%:60%) at 255 and 355 nm, respectively.

Table 1 Lifetime and quantum yield parameters of L1 and L2 in THF: H₂O (10%:90% and 40%:60%) in the presence and absence of Fe³⁴

Sample	τ_{avg}	Φ	$K_{\rm r} \left({\rm ns}^{-1} \right)$	$K_{\rm nr} \left({\rm ns}^{-1}\right)$
L1	6.98	0.174	0.024	0.118
$L1 + Fe^{3+}$	3.49	0.013	0.0037	0.282
L2	4.86	0.136	0.027	0.177
L2 + Fe ³⁺	2.5	0.01	0.004	0.396

In addition, to investigate the efficiency of L1 and L2 towards Fe³⁺ recognition, we performed fluorescence titration in THF-H₂O medium at an excitation wavelength of 255 nm. As shown in Fig. 5A and B, a gradual decrease in the fluorescence intensities of L1 at 317 and 355 nm as well as at 320 and 450 nm for L2 was observed upon successive addition of Fe3+ ion. The fluorescence quenching behaviour of L1 and L2 in the presence of Fe3+ confirms the formation of a ligand-to-metal charge transfer (LMCT) complex due to the photoinduced electron transfer (PET) process.

In order to interpret the fluorescence quenching behaviour of the ligands in the presence of Fe³⁺ ions, the quenching efficiency was calculated using the Stern-Volmer equation $I_0/I = 1 + K_{sv}[Q]^{21}$ (where I_0 is the initial fluorescence intensity of the ligand in the absence of Fe³⁺, I is the fluorescence intensity in the presence of Fe³⁺ and O is the quenching constant). The plot of I_0/I against the concentration of Fe3+ was found to be linear, and the Stern-Volmer constants (K_{sv}) were estimated to be $1.929 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{M}^{-1}$ and $6.932 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{M}^{-1}$ 10⁴ M⁻¹ for L1 and L2, respectively. The S-V plots suggest that fluorescence involves a static quenching process, and the obtained K_{sv} values were found to be comparable to or better than those of previously reported Fe3+ sensors.22

Further, the binding affinities were estimated using the Benesi-Hildebrand (B-H) plot of $1/[I - I_0]$ vs. $1/[Fe^{3+}]$. The B-H plots for the titration of the ligands with Fe³⁺ ions resulted in linear relationships, and the association constants (K_a) of the probes L1 and L2 (Fig. 5C and D) were calculated to be 1.317 imes $10^5 \, \mathrm{M}^{-1}$ and $2.930 \times 10^5 \, \mathrm{M}^{-1}$, respectively. The higher association constants (Table 2) confirm the strong binding affinities of both the ligands for complexation with Fe³⁺, resulting in sensitive detection of the same. In order to probe the reason for the selectivity of our ligands towards Fe^{3+} ion in AIE medium, we calculated K_a for Fe^{2+} , Fe³⁺, Co²⁺ and Cu²⁺ metals in THF and AIE medium (Table S3, ESI†). All the metal ions showed very similar binding constants in THF medium. However, the K_a of Fe³⁺ with L1/L2 was very high (~ 10 to 30 times) compared to those of Fe²⁺, Co²⁺ and

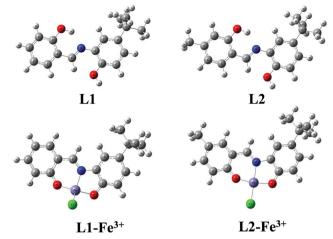


Fig. 6 DFT optimized structures of L1, L2, L1-Fe³⁺ and L2-Fe³⁺.

Cu²⁺ in AIE medium. This observation demonstrates that the ligands L1/L2 exhibit higher binding affinity towards Fe³⁺ in AIE medium than the other metals investigated, which affords higher selectivity.

To determine the binding sites and ligand-metal stoichiometry, the continuous variation (Job's plot) methodology was used by plotting the changes in absorption maximum as a function of mole fraction at 255 and 256 nm for L1 and L2, respectively. During UV-visible absorption titrations, the plot exhibited maximum absorbance when the mole fraction of Fe3+ reached 0.5; thus, the stoichiometries of both L1 and L2 towards Fe³⁺ complex were established to be 1:1 (insets to Fig. 5C and D). From the fluorescence titrations, the detection limits of sensors L1 and L2 for Fe3+ ions were calculated to be 0.163 and 3.99 μM, respectively, using the equation $3\sigma/S$, where σ denotes the standard deviation of blank measurements and S is the slope obtained for the plot of intensity νs . Fe³⁺ ion concentration. As shown in Table 2, sensors L1 and L2 both exhibit promising analytical characteristics in terms of high selectivity, high binding efficiency and low detection limit towards the quantitative detection of Fe³⁺ ion.

Quantum yield and lifetime measurements

The sensing behaviour of the probes L1 and L2 towards the detection of Fe3+ was also examined with quantum yield and lifetime measurements. The fluorescence decay behaviour of L1 and L2 in the presence and absence of Fe3+ ions was assessed using time-resolved spectrofluorometry, and the results are

Table 2 Comparison of L1 and L2 with recently reported fluorescent Fe³⁺ sensors

Fluorophore used	Solvent medium (%)	$K_a (M^{-1})$	LOD (µM)	Ref.
Pyrrolo[3,4]pyridine	DMSO:H ₂ O (10:90)	3.24×10^{5}	38.4	23
Novel BODIPY	$CH_3CN: H_2O(10:90)$	$1.0 imes 10^5$	0.13	24
Acridine-based fluorophore	DMSO: $H_2O(50:50)$	1.03×10^4	4.13	25
Quinoline derivative	Tris-HCl	5.1×10^{4}	0.12	26
1 <i>H</i> -Imidazo-[4,5- <i>b</i>]phenazine	DMSO	3.91×10^{5}	4.8	27
Cell BODIPY	H_2O	2.5×10^{5}	1.72	28
TPETHRB (rhodamine B)	$CH_3CN: H_2O (60:40)$		3.2	29
Schiff base ligand L1	THF: $H_2O(90:10)$	1.31×10^{5}	0.63	This work
Schiff base ligand L2	THF: $H_2O(60:40)$	2.93×10^{5}	3.99	This work

given in Fig. 5E and F. The average fluorescence lifetimes of L1 and L2 in THF-H₂O were found to be 6.98 and 4.86 ns, respectively. However, shorter fluorescence lifetimes of 3.49 and 2.5 ns were observed for L1 and L2, respectively, in the presence of Fe³⁺ ions. We also estimated the radiative ($k_{\rm r}$) and nonradiative ($k_{\rm nr}$) decay values of both L1 and L2 in the presence of Fe³⁺, and the values are summarized in Table 1. The calculated $k_{\rm r}$ and $K_{\rm nr}$ values of both L1 and L2 with Fe³⁺

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show a decrease in $k_{\rm r}$ decay and an increase in $K_{\rm nr}$ decay. This reasonable reduction of radiative processes and enhancement of nonradiative processes results in fluorescence quenching of L1 and L2 in the presence of Fe³⁺ ions.

Further, the quantum yield values were calculated in the presence and absence of Fe^{3+} in THF: H_2O (10%:90% for L1 and 40%:60% for L2). The quantum yields of L1 and L2 in the absence of Fe^{3+} were found to be 0.174 and 0.136, which decreased

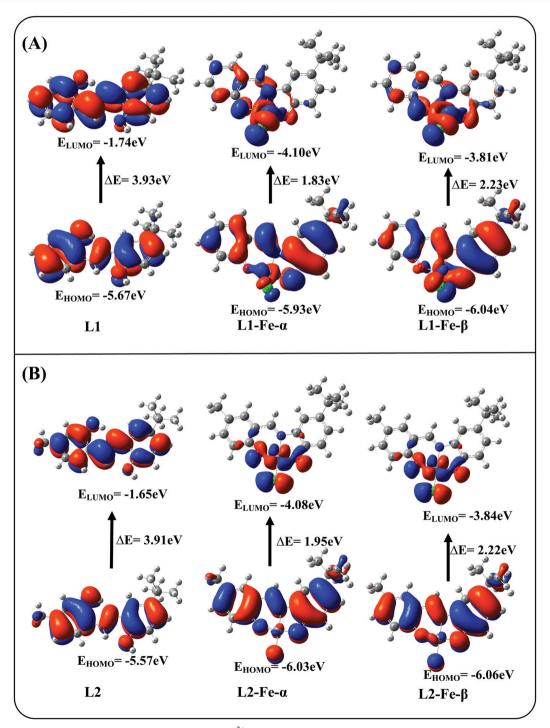


Fig. 7 Frontier molecular orbitals of (A) L1 and (B) L2 and their Fe³⁺ complexes calculated using the DFT/B3LYP method.

to 0.013 and 0.01, respectively, in the presence of Fe³⁺ ions. The drastic drop in the quantum yield values during the ligand-Fe³⁺ complexation ensures that the interactions of L1 and L2 with Fe³⁺ in the excited state lead to fluorescence quenching.

Theoretical studies

To gain better insight into the binding mechanisms of L1 and L2 with Fe³⁺ ion, density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09W program in the gas phase. The spatial distributions as well as the electron distributions in the molecular orbitals of the ligands and ligand-Fe³⁺ complexes were also explored using DFT. The basis set at 6-31G** was used for the N, O, C, H, and Cl atoms of L1 and L2, whereas LANL2DZ was utilized for Fe³⁺ atom. The optimized geometries of L1, L2, L1-Fe³⁺ and L2-Fe³⁺ are shown in Fig. 6. The interaction energy $(E_{\text{int}} = E_{\text{complex}} - E_{\text{L}})$ of L1-Fe³⁺ was found to be 1140.129, and 1140.177 kcal mol⁻¹ was found for L2-Fe³⁺. The obtained bond lengths of N-Fe³⁺, O_1 -Fe³⁺ and O_2 -Fe³⁺ of the L1 and L2 complexes were 1.9116, 1.7938 and 1.8397 Å and 1.9971, 1.7628 and 1.8158 Å, respectively.

The electron distributions of the L1/L2-Fe³⁺ complexes were investigated on the basis of frontier molecular orbitals (FMO), and their structures are shown in Fig. 7A and B. In the cases of L1 and L2, the highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals (LUMO) are fully located over the molecules, with band gaps of 3.93 and 3.91 eV, respectively; this facilitates π - π * electron transfer from the L1 and L2 molecules. In the case of ligands with Fe³⁺ complexation, the electron clouds of the ligands spread from the ligands to the metal, and the LMCT is due to the unpaired electrons present in the FMO. The unpaired electrons of the FMO further split into α -FMO and β -FMO. The α , β -HOMO and LUMO orbitals of L1-Fe3+ and L2-Fe3+ are located on the ligands as well as on the metal complexes, with band gaps of 1.83 and 2.23 eV for α -FMO and 1.95 and 2.22 eV for β -FMO, respectively. These results confirm the excited state π – π * transitions, which result in fluorescence emission quenching. The energy gaps of L1 and L2 increased and the energy band gaps of the ligand-Fe³⁺ complexes decreased for both the ligands. This band gap analysis reveals the stabilization of the complex due to the lowering of energy and the strong complexation occurring in L1-Fe³⁺ and L2-Fe³⁺. The formation of the 1:1 LMCT complex ratio confirms the 1:1 stoichiometry, which is supplemented well with the Job plot experimental results of the fluorophores L1 and L2; this further corroborates the PET process.

Electrochemical investigation of the ligand-Fe³⁺ interactions

The interactions of ligands L1 and L2 with Fe³⁺ ion were further explored by differential pulse voltammetry (DPV). The DPVs of 1 mM L1 and L2 in the absence and presence of incremental concentrations of Fe3+ were recorded in CH3OH with 0.1 M TBAP as the supporting electrolyte at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹ (Fig. 8A and B). The voltammograms of L1 and L2 show two sets of well-defined oxidation peaks. The oxidation peaks for ligand L1 occurred at 0.78 and 1.01 V and those of L2 occurred at 0.79 and 1.15 V. The similar oxidation potentials of the first peaks

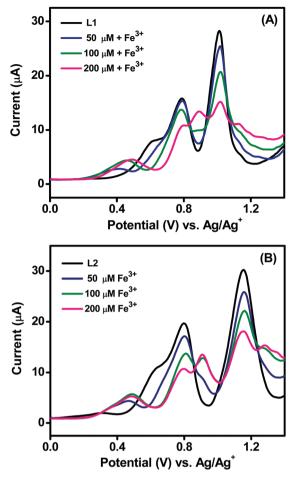


Fig. 8 DPVs of 1 mM (A) L1 and (B) L2 with incremental addition of Fe3+ ion in methanol containing 0.1 M TBAP at a scan rate of 50 mV s $^{-1}$.

for L1/L2 are due to the oxidation of tert-butyl-substituted phenolic hydroxyl groups to phenoxyl radical (PhO*).30 The second peak at 1.01 V corresponds to the oxidation of the unsubstituted phenolic hydroxyl group of L1, and that at 1.15 V corresponds to the oxidation of the methyl-substituted phenolic hydroxyl group. Upon successive addition of 50 to 200 µM Fe³⁺ ions, the peak currents for both the oxidation peaks decreased gradually with slight positive shifts in their potentials, and a new signal appeared. The new peaks appeared at 0.89 and 1.23 V for L1 and at 0.91 and 1.28 V for L2. The positive shifts in the oxidation potentials in the presence of Fe³⁺ ions clearly indicate that both the hydroxyl groups of the ligands are coordinated to the metal ion. These observations further substantiate the binding mechanisms proposed in the previous sections and provide a new avenue for developing electrochemical sensors for the detection of Fe³⁺ using these newly developed Schiff base compounds.

Conclusions

In this work, we have synthesized simple Schiff base AIE-active ligands L1 and L2 and developed these ligands as efficient naked eye probes and fluorescent turn-off sensors for the selective

detection of Fe3+ ions in THF-H2O medium. A noticeable colour change could be visually observed for L1 and L2 in the presence of Fe³⁺ ion. As fluorescent sensors, both the ligands were highly selective towards Fe³⁺ among other coexisting metal ions with a 1:1 binding ratio, and the detection limits were found to be 0.163 µM and 3.99 µM for L1 and L2, respectively. The fluorescence turn-off responses of L1 and L2 to Fe³⁺ can be attributed to a PET inhibition mechanism, as was demonstrated using DFT calculations and lifetime measurements. The association constants (K_a) of L1 and L2 in the presence of Fe³⁺ were calculated to be $1.317 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$ and $2.930 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$, respectively. The quantum yields of both ligands are higher than those of their Fe³⁺ complexes, which is indicative of fluorescence quenching by Fe³⁺ ion. The binding of ligands with Fe3+ was also ascertained by electrochemical investigations. Due to the low detection limits and the strong and selective binding attained with the newly developed AIE-active fluorophores, they are expedient for the detection of Fe³⁺ ions in complex environmental and biological samples.

Conflicts of interest

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There are no conflicts to declare.

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