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The multistage amplifying effect: a novel approach to

dramatically increase the sensitivity of chemodosimeter

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Through the multistage amplifying effect, a new Abstract:

4-(2-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)-N,N-diphenylaniline, is designed according to a relay

strategy, which combines the advantages of two simple reactions: the high selectivity of the

Hg2+-promoted deprotection reaction and the obvious color change caused by ketone-enol

isomerization. Once triggered by  $Hg^{2+}$ , immediate color change from colorless to red purple can be

observed in the solution of this chemodosimeter via naked-eye without any additional equipment,

 $\text{while other metal ions } (Cr^{3+},\,Al^{3+},\,Fe^{3+},\,Co^{2+},\,Pb^{2+},\,Cu^{2+},\,Zn^{2+},\,Fe^{2+},\,Mg^{2+},\,Mn^{2+},\,Cd^{2+},\,Ba^{2+},\,Ca^{2+},\,Ra^{2+},\,Ca^{2+},\,Ra^{2+},\,$ 

Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Li<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and Ag<sup>+</sup>) give no disturbance to the sensing process. Furthermore, the probe

molecule can be easily fabricated as test strips, which can store for a long time with the detection

limit as low as 1  $\mu$ M.

Keywords: Multistage amplifying effect, Relay strategy, Mercury Ions, Chemodosimeter,

Sensitivity

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