

Highly selectivity and sensitivity Zn(II) coordination polymer luminescent sensor for Al³⁺ and NACs in aqueous phase

Xiao Zhang^{†*a}, Xuan Luo^{†a}, Nanxi Zhang^c, Jie Wu^{**b}, Yong-Qing Huang^d

Supporting information

Figure caption:

Fig.S1 The TGA plots of compound **1**.

Fig.S2 Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for ZnO and residue of compound **1** after thermogravimetric analysis.

Fig. S3 Experimental and simulated Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for compound **1**.

Fig. S4 IR spectra of compound **1** and H₂TBA ligand.

Fig. S5 Solid state emission spectra of compound **1** and free H₂TBA ligand upon excitation at 303 nm and 276 nm, respectively.

Fig. S6 Emission spectra of **1** dispersed in different solvents when excited at 295 nm.

Fig. S7 Powder XRD patterns of **1** immersed in different solvents at room temperature.

Fig. S8 Powder XRD patterns of simulated from the single-crystal data of **1** and synthesized compound and **1**/Mⁿ⁺

Fig. S9 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different Al³⁺ concentration

Fig. S10 IR spectra of compound **1** and **1**/Al³⁺.

Fig. S11 The XPS of Al³⁺/**1** shows the typical peak of Al³⁺ at 531 eV.

Fig. S12 The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of Al³⁺ ions and addition of HCl and Al³⁺ ions, respectively.

Fig. S13 Powder XRD patterns of simulated from the single-crystal data of **1** and synthesized compound and washed **1**/Al³⁺.

Fig. S14 - S22 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of NACs solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of NACs solution (5 mM) in water.

Fig. S23 - S31 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different NACs.

Fig. S32 HOMO and LUMO of H₂TBA ligand and NACs

Fig. S33 Spectral overlaps between absorbance spectra of NACs and emission spectra of **1**.

Table caption:

Table S1. The Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg) of Compound **1**

Table S2 HOMO and LUMO energies for calculated NACs and H₂TBA at B₃LYP/6-31G* level of theory.

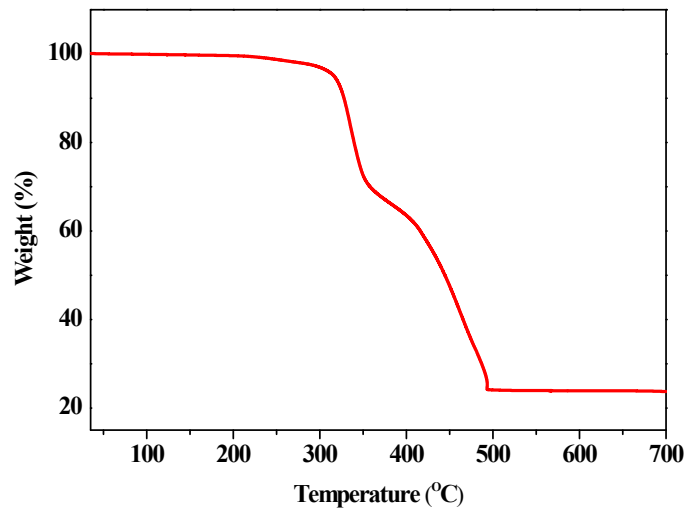


Fig.S1 The TGA plots of compound 1

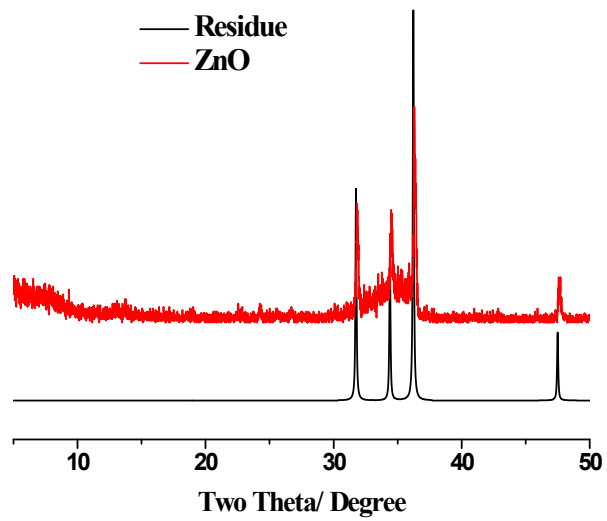


Fig.S2 Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for ZnO and residue of compound 1 after thermogravimetric analysis.

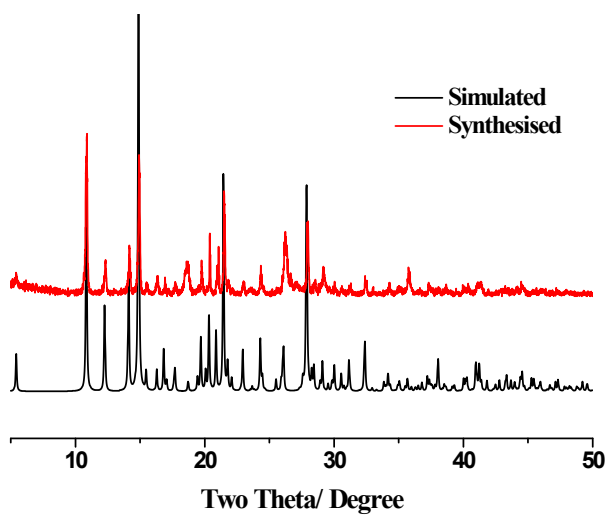


Fig. S3 Experimental and simulated Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for compound **1**.

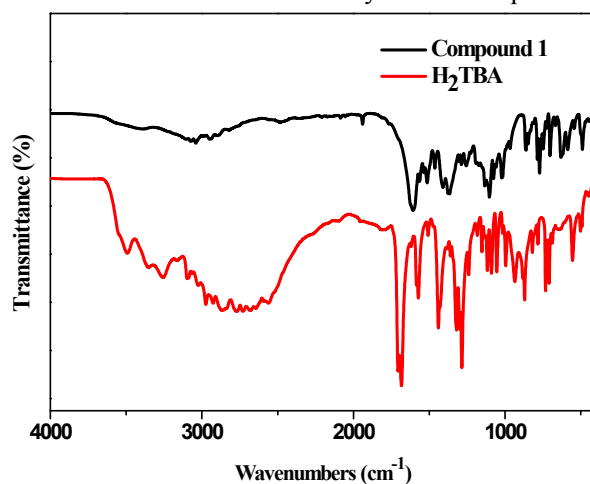


Fig. S4 IR spectra of compound **1** and H₂TBA ligand

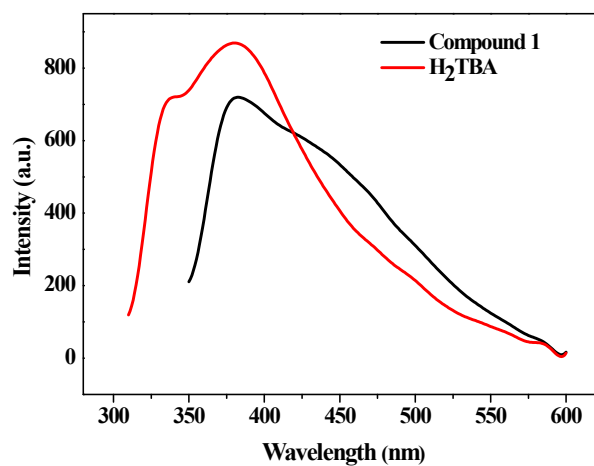


Fig. S5 Solid state emission spectra of compound **1** and free H₂TBA ligand upon excitation at 303 nm and 276 nm, respectively.

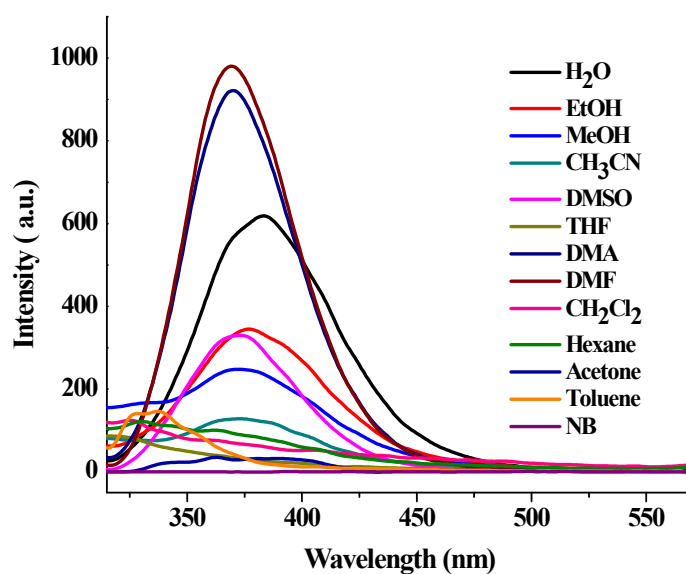


Fig S6 Emission spectra of **1** dispersed in different solvents when excited at 295 nm.

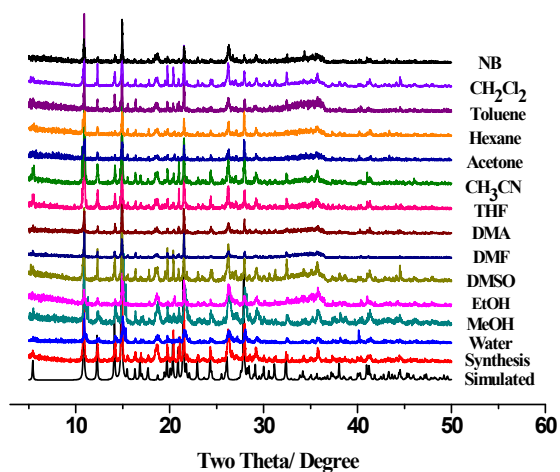


Fig. S7 Powder XRD patterns of **1** immersed in different solvents at room temperature.

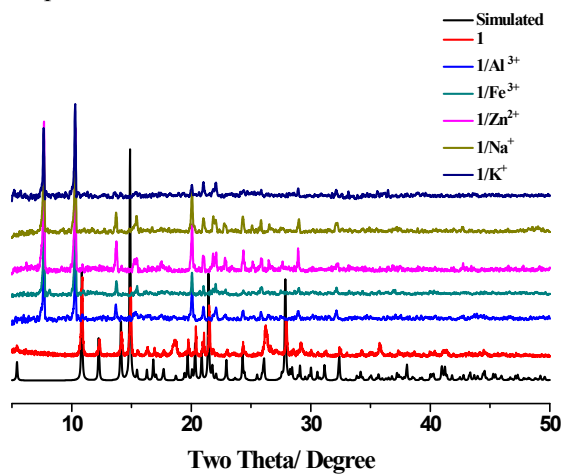
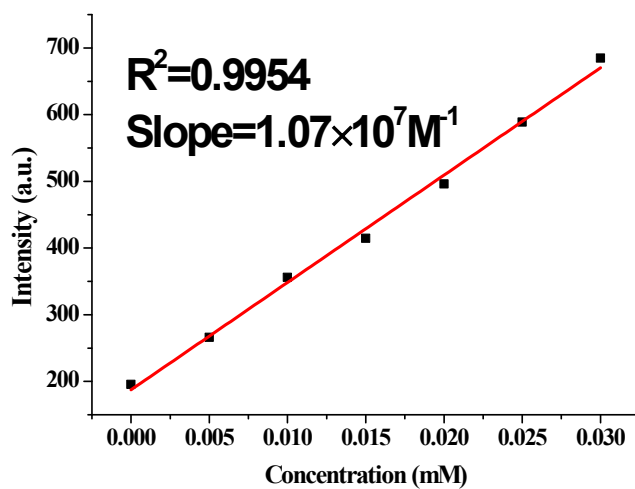


Fig. S8 Powder XRD patterns of simulated from the single-crystal data of **1** and synthesized compound and $1/M^{n+}$



Linear Equation: $Y = -10695X + 187.40$ $R = 0.9954$

Slope = $1.070 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$$\delta=4.21 (N=10)$$

$$\text{Limit detection} = 3\delta/\text{Slope} = 7.18 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

Fig. S9 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different Al^{3+} concentration

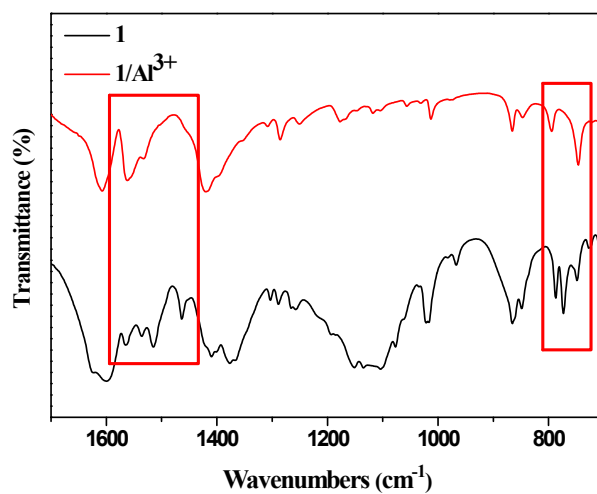


Fig. S10 IR spectra of compound **1** and $1/\text{Al}^{3+}$

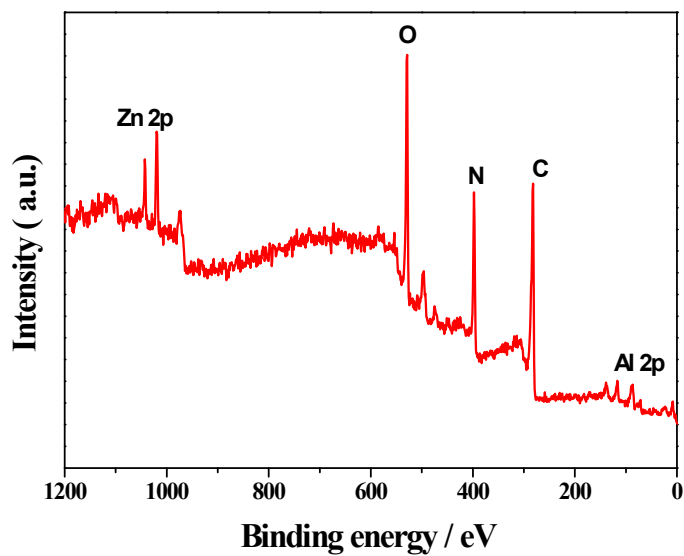


Fig. S11 The XPS of $1/\text{Al}^{3+}$ shows the typical peak of Al^{3+} at 74.8 eV

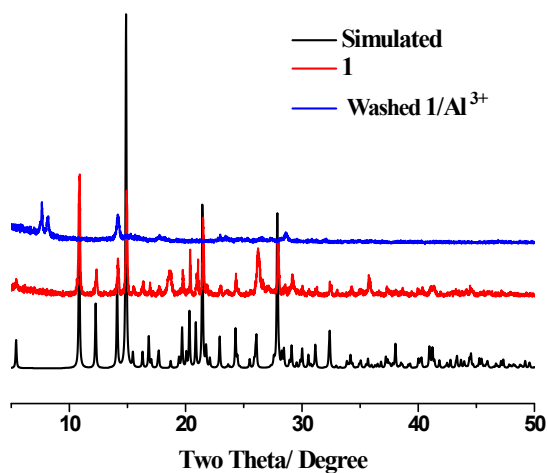


Fig. S12 Powder XRD patterns of simulated from the single-crystal data of **1** and synthesized compound and washed **1**/Al³⁺.

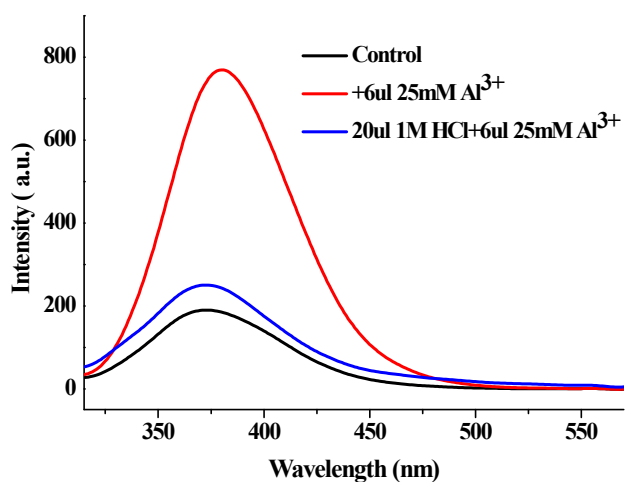


Fig. S13 The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of Al³⁺ ions and addition of HCl and Al³⁺ ions, respectively.

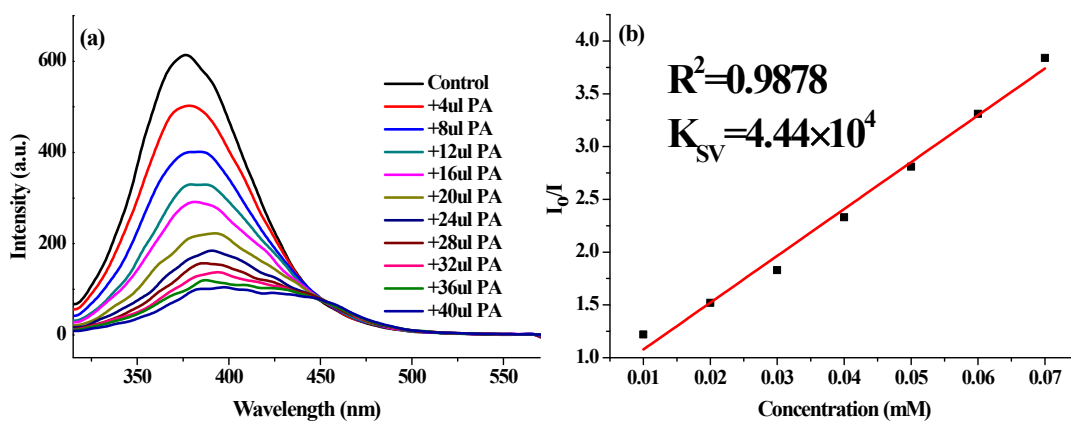


Fig.14 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of PA solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of PA solution

(5 mM) in water.

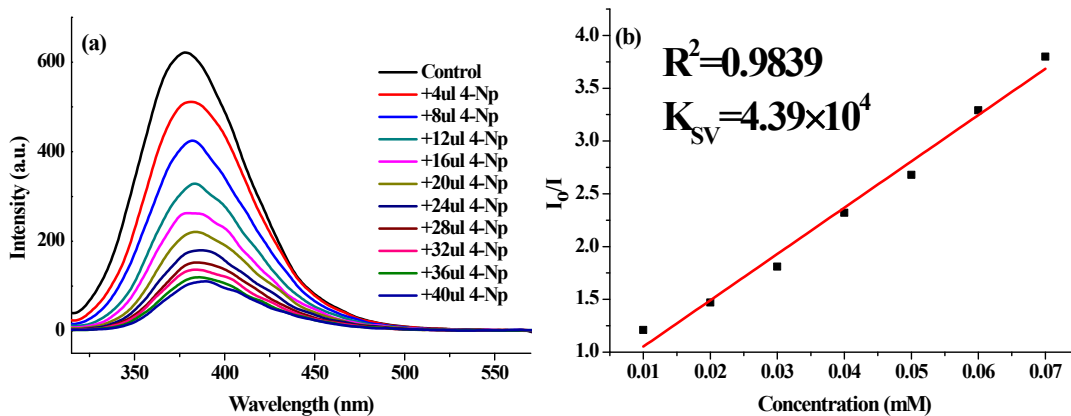


Fig.15 (a) The luminescence intensity of 1 upon incremental addition of 4-NP solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of 1 upon the addition of 4-NP

solution (5 mM) in water.

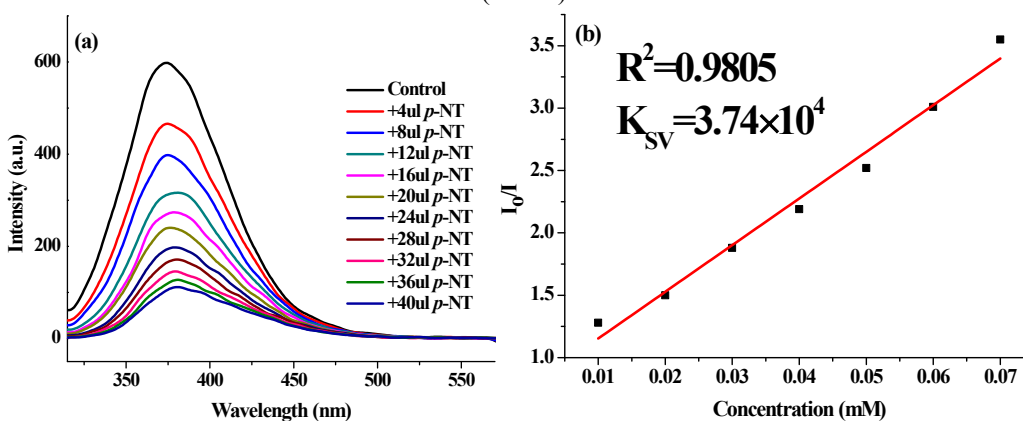


Fig.16 (a) The luminescence intensity of 1 upon incremental addition of *p*-NT solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of 1 upon the addition of *p*-NT

solution (5 mM) in water.

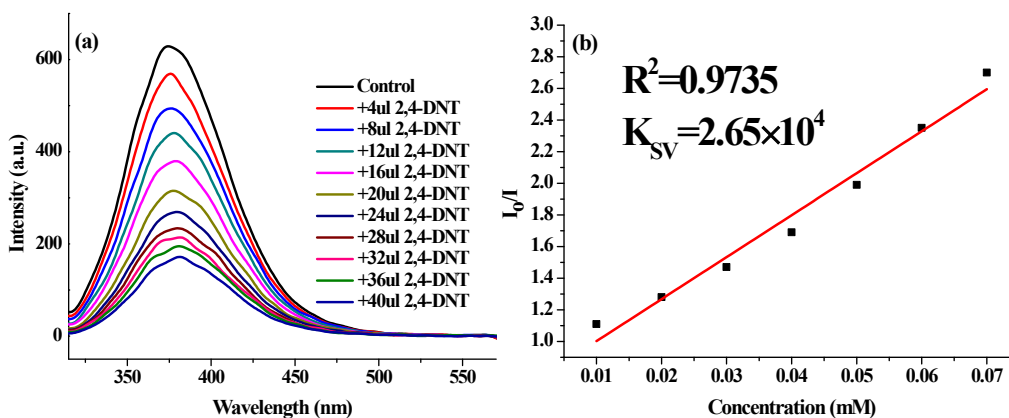


Fig.17 (a) The luminescence intensity of 1 upon incremental addition of 2,4-DNT solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of 1 upon the addition of 2,4-DNT solution (5 mM) in water.

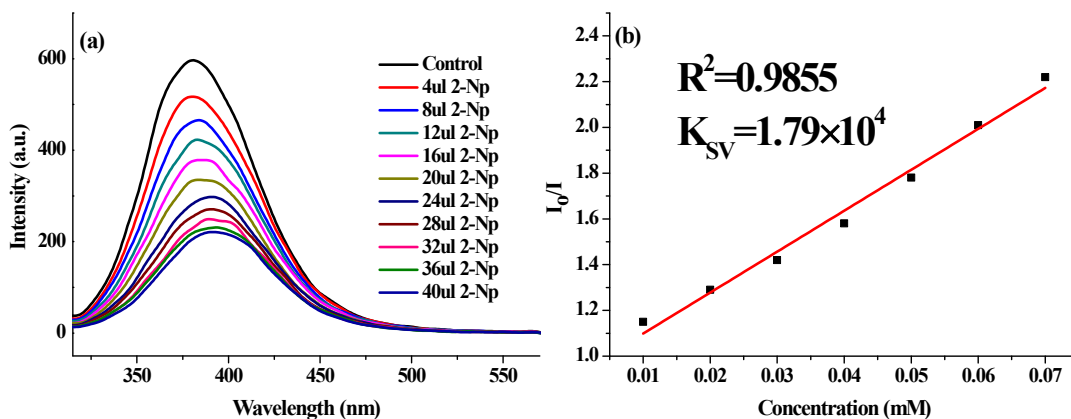


Fig.18 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of 2-NP solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of 2 - NP solution (5 mM) in water.

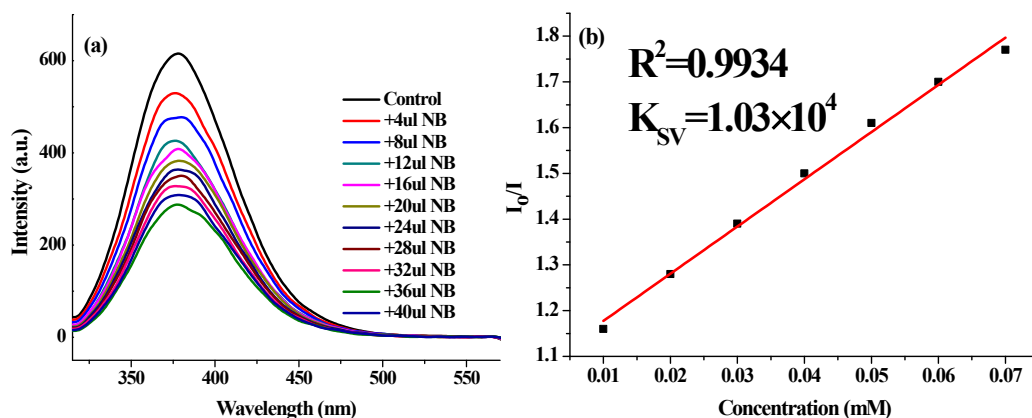


Fig.19 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of NB solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of NB solution (5 mM) in water.

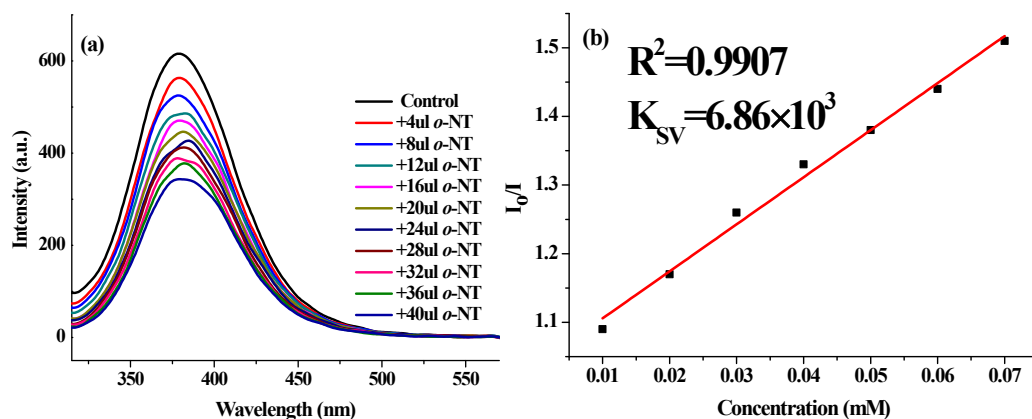


Fig. Fig.20 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of *o*-NT solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of *o*-NT solution (5 mM) in water.

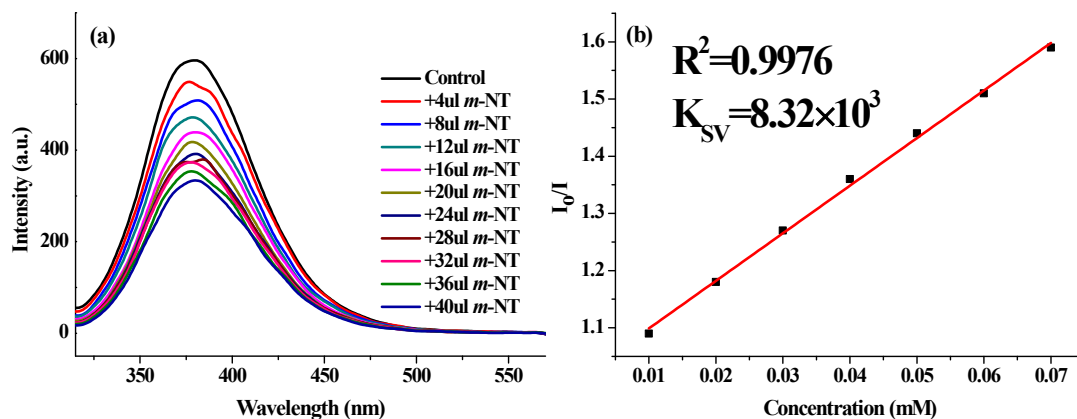


Fig.21 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of *m*-NT solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of *m*-NT solution (5 mM) in water.

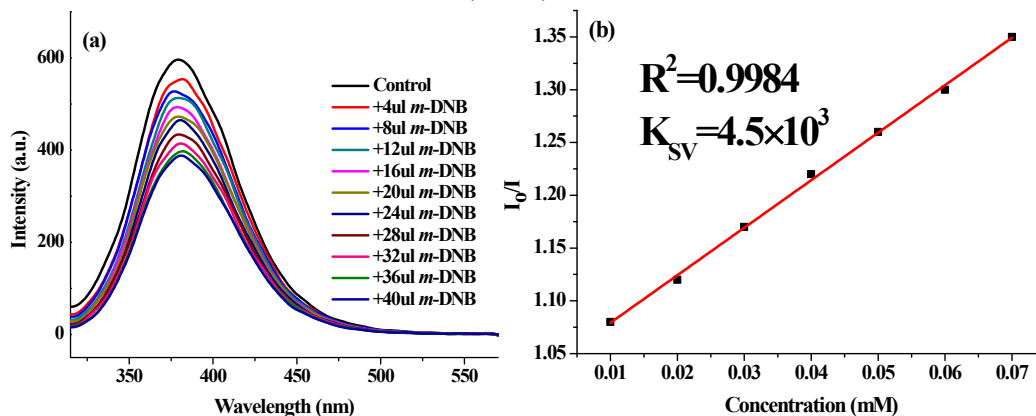
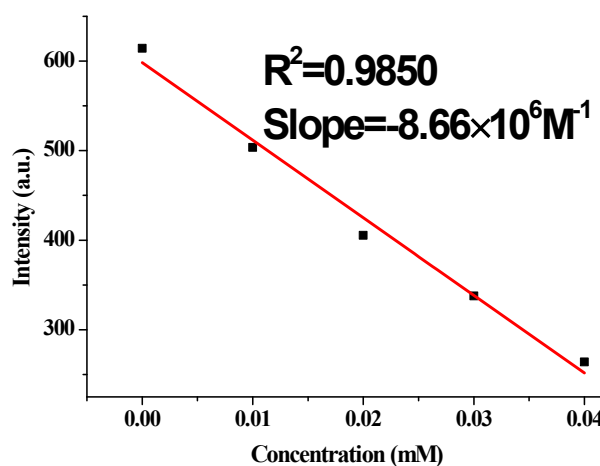


Fig.22 (a) The luminescence intensity of **1** upon incremental addition of *m*-DNB solution (5 mM) in water. (b) Stern-Volmer plot for the luminescence intensity of **1** upon the addition of *m*-DNB solution (5 mM) in water.



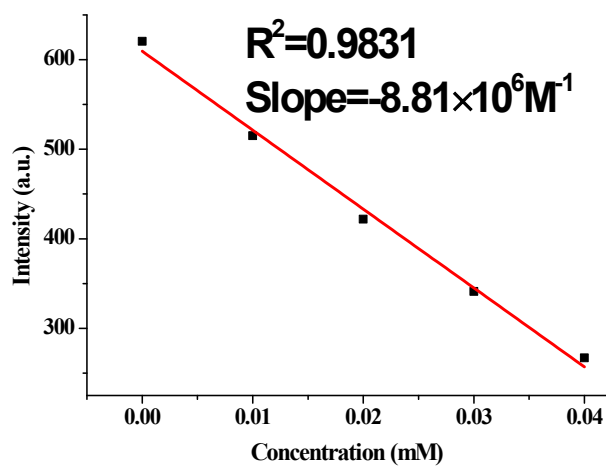
Linear Equation: $Y = -8660X + 598.22$ $R = 0.9850$

Slope = $8.66 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope} = 1.46 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S23 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different PA concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).

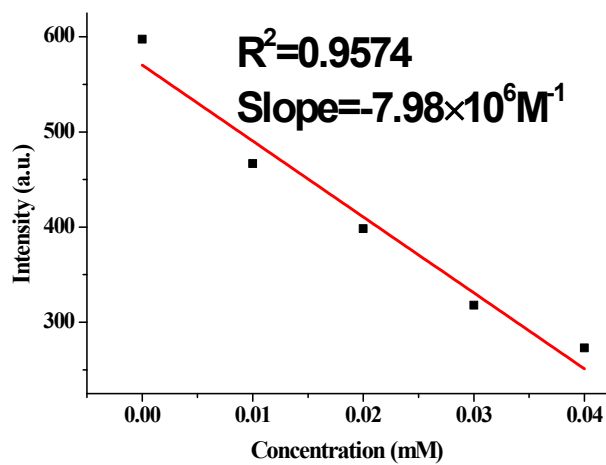


Slope = $8.81 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope} = 1.43 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S24 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different 4-NP concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).

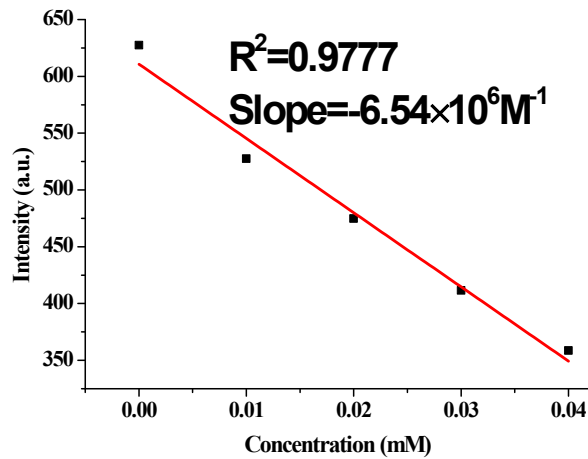


Slope = $7.98 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope} = 1.58 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S25 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different *p*-NT concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).



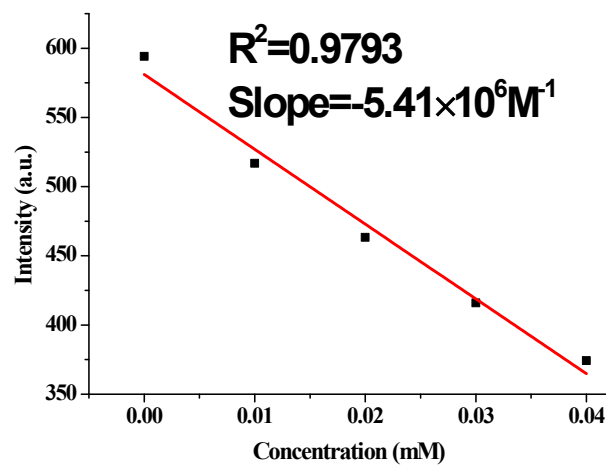
Slope = $6.54 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope}=1.93 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S26 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different 2,4-DNT

concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).



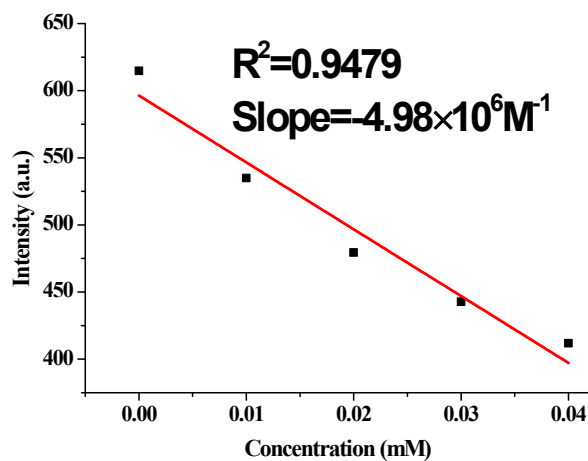
Slope = $5.41 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope}=2.33 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S27 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different 2-Np concentration

(linear range 0-0.040 mM).

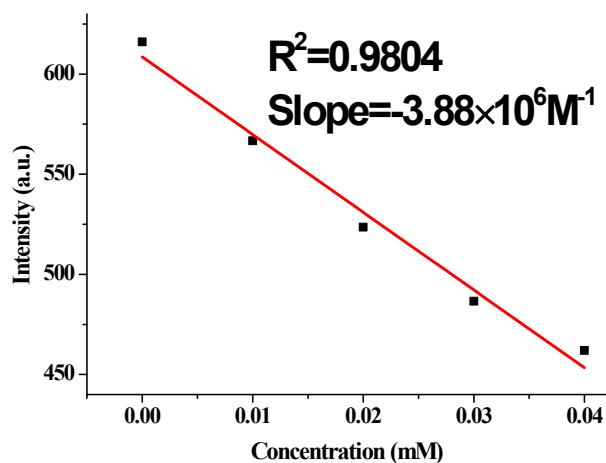


Slope = $4.98 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope}=2.54 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S28 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different NB concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).

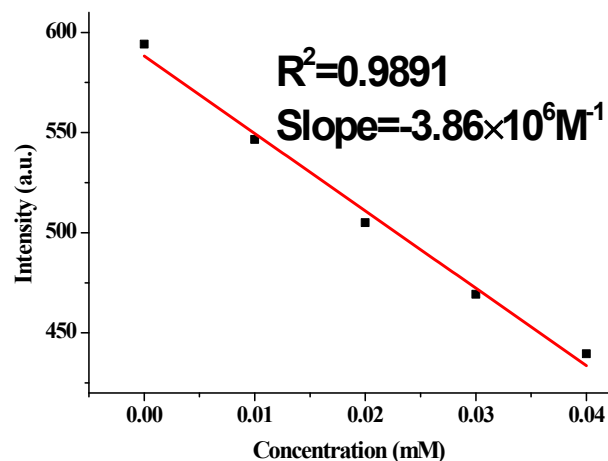


Slope = $3.88 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$

$\delta=4.21$ (N=10)

Limit detection = $3\delta/\text{Slope}=3.26 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$

Fig. S29 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different *o*-NT concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).

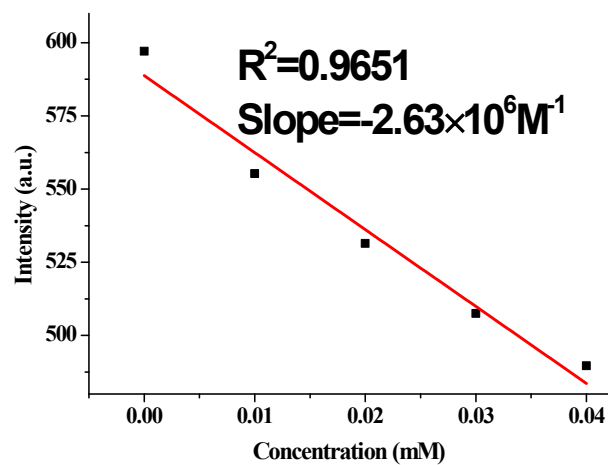


$$\text{Slope} = 3.86 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 4.21 \text{ (N=10)}$$

$$\text{Limit detection} = 3\delta / \text{Slope} = 3.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

Fig. S30 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different *m*-NT concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).



$$\text{Slope} = 2.63 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 4.21 \text{ (N=10)}$$

$$\text{Limit detection} = 3\delta / \text{Slope} = 4.80 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

Fig. S31 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different *m*-DNB concentration (linear range 0-0.040 mM).

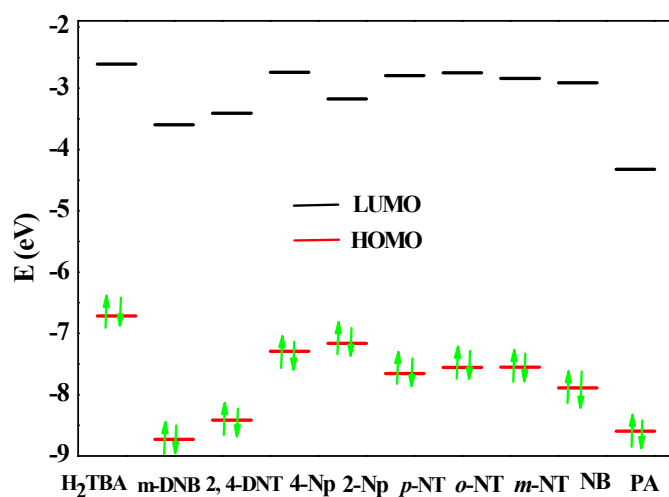


Fig. S32 HOMO and LUMO of H₂TBA ligand and NACs

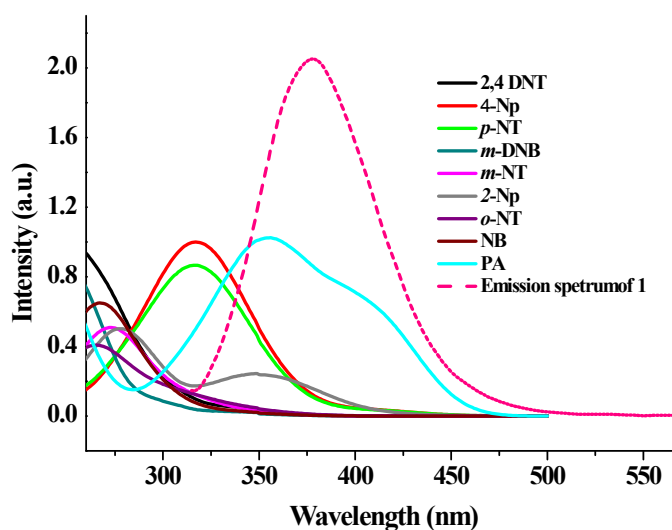


Fig. S33 Spectral overlaps between absorbance spectra of NACs and emission spectra of **1**.

Table S1. The Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg) of Compound **1**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Zn1-O1 | 1.920(2) | Zn1-O3 | 1.981(2) |
| Zn1-N1 ⁱ | 2.033(3) | Zn1-N4 ⁱⁱ | 2.015(3) |
| O1-Zn1-O3 | 124.76(11) | O1-Zn1-N1 ⁱ | 104.44(12) |
| O1-Zn1-N4 ⁱⁱ | 112.13(12) | O3-Zn1-N1 ⁱ | 100.78(10) |
| O3-Zn1-N4 ⁱⁱ | 103.05(11) | N4 ⁱⁱ -Zn1-N1 ⁱ | 110.92(11) |

Symmetry codes: (i) 1/2+X,3/2-Y,1-Z; (ii) 1-X,1-Y,1-Z;

TableS2 HOMO and LUMO energies calculated for NACs and H₂TBA at B3LYP/6-31G* level of theory[1]

| Analytes | Homo(ev) | LUMO(ev) | Bond gap |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| PA | -8.595166 | -4.320934 | 4.274232 |
| 2,4-DNT | -8.41361 | -3.409107 | 5.004502 |
| <i>p</i> -NT | -7.655022 | -2.792225 | 4.862798 |
| NB | -7.887787 | -2.912631 | 4.975156 |
| <i>m</i> -DNB | -8.730522 | -3.596104 | 5.134419 |
| <i>o</i> -NT | -7.554773 | -2.746777 | 4.807996 |
| <i>m</i> -NT | -7.55031 | -2.838932 | 4.711378 |
| 2-Np | -7.160373 | -3.172671 | 3.987702 |
| 4-Np | -7.290064 | -2.73967 | 4.550394 |
| H ₂ TBA | -7.478068 | -2.605952 | 5.034275 |

[1] M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. J. A. Montgomery, J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski and D. J. Fox, Gaussian 09, Revision C.01, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, **2010**.

[2] A. D. Becke, *Physical Review A*, **1988**, 38, 3098-3100.

[3] C. Lee, W. Yang and R. G. Parr, *Physical Review B*, **1988**, 37, 785-789

[4] A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **1993**, 98, 5648-5652