Supporting Information

3D water-stable europium metal organic frameworks as a multi-responsive luminescent sensor for high-efficiency detection of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$, MnO_4^{-} , Cr^{3+} ions and SDBS in aqueous solution

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Scheme S1. Structure of bpydbH₂ ligand.



Fig. S1. The 3D framework of 1 contains two types irregular 1D channel along a direction and Eu^{3+} is represent as polyhedral.



Fig. S2. TG curves for 1.



Fig. S3. The N_2 sorption isotherm of 1 at 77 K (solid symbol: adsorption, open symbol: desorption); (insert) The aperture distribution curve of 1.



Fig. S4. The excitation and emission spectra of free $bpydbH_2$ ligand; (inset) image of ligand under irradiation of 365 nm UV light.



Fig. S5. The excitation spectrum of $1(\lambda_{em} = 617 \text{ nm})$.



Fig. S6. The I_0/I versus the concentration of $Cr_2O_7^{2-1}$ ion for 1 (from 0 to 1 mM).



Fig. S7. Luminescence decay of **1** measured at the excitation/emission maxima, which can be fitted with two-exponential decay I (t) = A + B₁e^{-t/\tau 1} + B₂e^{-t/\tau 2}, where A is a constant, and B₁ and B₂ are pre-exponential factors; τ_1 and τ_2 are fitted time constants of the decay. The fluorescence lifetime was calculated according to $\tau = (B_1\tau_1^{2+}B_2\tau_2^{2})/(B_1\tau_1^{+}B_2\tau_2)$.



Fig. S8. Fit result of the time-resolved fluorescence decay traces of $1@Cr_2O_7^{2-}$.



Fig. S9. Comparision of the luminescence intensity of 1 in the presence of mixed anions in 10^{-3} M.



Fig. S10. The I_0/I versus the concentration of MnO₄⁻ ion for **1** (from 0 to 1 mM).



Fig. S11. Fit result of the time-resolved fluorescence decay traces of $1@MnO_4^-$.



Fig. S12. Comparision of the luminescence intensity of 1 in the presence of mixed anions in 10^{-3} M.



Fig. S13. Luminescent intensity at 617 nm of 1 after four recycles (a, b, c, d) in MnO_4^- solutions (10⁻³ M).



Fig. S14. The PXRD patterns of 1 after soaking in $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ or MnO_4^{-} ions aqueous solution.



Fig. S15. UV-vis spectra of different anions and excitation spectra of 1 in aqueous solution.



Fig. S16. Fit result of the time-resolved fluorescence decay traces of 1@Cr³⁺.



Fig. S17. Luminescent intensity at 617 nm of 1 after four recycles in Cr^{3+} solutions (10⁻² M).



Fig. S18. The PXRD patterns of 1 after soaking in Cr^{3+} ions aqueous solution.



Fig. S19. UV-vis spectra of different metal ions and excitation spectra of 1 in aqueous solution.



Fig. S20. (a) XPS for 1 and 1@Cr³⁺; (b) N 1s XPS for 1 and 1@Cr³⁺.



Fig. S21. The I_0/I versus the concentration of SDBS for 1 (from 0 to 10 mM).



Fig. S22. Fit result of the time-resolved fluorescence decay traces of 1@SDBS.



Fig. S23. Luminescent intensity at 617 nm of 1 after four recycles in SDBS solutions (10^{-2} M) .



Fig. S24. The PXRD patterns of 1 after soaking in SDBS aqueous solution.



Fig. S25. UV-vis spectra of different surfactant and excitation spectra of **1** in aqueous solution.

Ln-MOF-based	Analyte	Quenching Constant	Detection	Slovent	Ref
Fluorescent Materials		K_{sv} (M ⁻¹)	Limits		
{[Eu ₃ (bpydb) ₃ (HCOO)(OH) ₂	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}$	$1.33 \times 10^{4}/2.24 \times 10^{3}$	0.5uM/1uM	water	This
$(DMF)]$ ·3DMF·2H ₂ O}n					work
$\{[Eu_2L_{1.5}(H_2O)_2EtOH]\cdot$	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	1.53×10 ³	10uM	DMF	[1]
DMF _n					
[Eu(Hpzbc) ₂ (NO ₃)]·H ₂ O	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2-}$	—	22uM	ethanol	[2]
$[Eu_2(tpbpc)_4 \cdot CO_3 \cdot 4H_2O] \cdot$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}$	$1.04 \times 10^4 / 5.14 \times 10^2$	4.9uM/70uM	water	[3]
DMF·Solvent					
$[Eu(L)(HCOO)(H_2O)]_n$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}$	2.76×10 ³ /1.36×10 ³	10uM/15uM	water	[4]
$[Tb(L)(HCOO)(H_2O)]_n$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}$	$2.13 \times 10^{3} / 1.00 \times 10^{3}$	2.1uM/1.9uM	water	[4]
$[(CH_3)_2NH_2]_2[Eu_6(\mu_3-OH)_8$	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	7.32×10^{3}		DMF	[5]
$(BDC-NH_2)_6(H_2O)_6]$					
$[(CH_3)_2NH_2]_2[Eu_6(\mu_3-OH)_8$	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	9.69×10 ³		DMF	[5]
$(BDC-F)_6(H_2O)_6]$					
$[(CH_3)_2NH_2]_2[Eu_6(\mu_3-OH)_8$	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	1.12×10^{4}		DMF	[5]
$(1, 4-NDC)_6(H_2O)_6]$					
$[Eu(ipbp)_2(H_2O)_3] \cdot Br \cdot 6H_2O$	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	8.98×10 ³	5.16uM	DMF/	[6]
				H_2O	
${[Tb(TATAB)(H_2O)_2] \cdot NMP \cdot}$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	1.11×10^{4}		water	[7]
H_2O_n					

Table S1 Performance comparison between various Ln-MOFs fluorescent sensors for $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ and Cr^{3+} ions.

L=5,5-((carbonyl bis(azanediyl)) diisophthalic acid [1];

H₂pzbc=3-(1H-Pyrazol-3-yl) benzoic acid [2];

 $\begin{aligned} Htpbpc=4'-[4,2';6',4']-terpyridin-4'-yl-biphenyl-4-carboxylicacid[3]; H_2L=5-((2'-cyano-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)methoxy) isophthalic acid [4]; H_2ipbpBr=1-(3,5-dicarboxyphenyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium bromide[6]; H_3TATAB=4,4',4''-s-triazine-1,3,5-triyltri-$ *m* $-aminobenzoic acid [7]. \end{aligned}$

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