Supporting Information

Facile Shape-Controlled Synthesis of Luminescent Europium Benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate Architectures at Room Temperature

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Figure S1. TGA curve of the as-obtained Eu(1,3,5-BTC)-6H₂O
Figure S2. SEM and TEM images of morphological evolution in a case of the Eu(1,3,5-BTC)-6H₂O superstructures fractal splitting at different growth stages. (a, b) 1, (c, d) 10, (e, f) 30, (g, h) 120 min.
**Figure S3.** SEM images of the europium benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate architectures prepared with various 1,3,5-H$_3$BTC/Eu(NO$_3$)$_3$ molar ratios: (a, b) 1:0.5, (c, d) 1.5:0.5.
Figure S4. SEM images of the europium benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate architectures assisted by various amounts of CTAB: (a, b) 50, (c, d) 150, (e, f) 450 mg.
Figure S5. XRD patterns of the as-obtained Eu(1,3,5-BTC)-6H₂O obtained at different temperature: (A) R.T. (B) 50 °C (C) 80 °C.
Figure S6. Decay curve for the $^{5}\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_2$ (615 nm) emission of the Eu(1,3,5-BTC)·6H$_2$O (0.5:0.5 mmol, R.T.).