

Supporting Information

One Heterometallic {ZnEu}-Metal-Organic Framework for Efficient Chemical Fixation of CO₂

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Table S1. Crystallographic data and refinement parameters of NUC-9

Complex	NUC-9
Formula	C ₂₉ H ₁₁ EuNO ₁₃ Zn
Mr	798.72
Crystal system	trigonal
Space group	R-3m
a (Å)	47.9882(19)
b (Å)	47.9882(19)
c (Å)	13.3456(10)
α (°)	90
β (°)	90
γ (°)	120
V(Å ³)	26616(3)
Z	18
Dcalcd(g·cm ⁻³)	0.897
μ(mm ⁻¹)	1.491
GOF	1.116
R ₁ [I > 2σ(I)] ^a	0.0599
wR ₂ [I > 2σ(I)] ^b	0.1488
R ₁ ^a (all data)	0.0688
wR ₂ ^b (all data)	0.1549
R _{int}	0.0715

^a R₁ = $\sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum |F_o|$, ^b wR₂ = $[\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2] / [\sum w(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$

Table S2. Selected bond lengths and angles

NUC-9					
Eu(1)-O(7)	2.307(5)	Eu(1)-O(5)#5	2.480(5)	Eu(1)-O(4)#3	2.333(6)
Eu(1)-O(5)#4	2.480(5)	Eu(1)-O(7)#6	2.307(5)	Eu(1)-O(6)#4	2.428(5)
Eu(1)-O(1W)	2.391(7)	Eu(1)-O(6)#5	2.428(5)		
Zn(1)-O(2)#7	1.948(5)	Zn(1)-O(3)	1.921(6)	O(8)-Zn(1)#3	1.970(5)
O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(5)#3	124.71(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	124.72(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(6)#3	74.40(16)
O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(6)#4	74.40(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(1W)	150.2(3)	O(5) #3-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	82.3(4)
O(6) #4-Eu(1)-O(5)#3	102.5(2)	O(6) #3-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	102.5(2)	O(6) #3-Eu(1)-O(5)#3	51.54(17)
O(6) #4-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	51.54 (17)	O(6) #3-Eu(1)-O(6)#4	79.1(3)	O(7) #6-Eu(1)-O(4)#5	79.30(18)
O(7)-Eu(1)-O(5) #4	90.2(2)	O(7) -Eu(1)-O(5)#3	154.60(19)	O(7)6-Eu(1)-O(6)#3	153.6(18)
O(7) #6-Eu(1)-O(6)#3	91.4(2)	O(7) #6-Eu(1)-O(6)#4	153.56(18)	O(7) -Eu(1)-O(6)#4	91.4(2)
O(7) #6-Eu(1)-O(7)	86.2(3)	O(7) #6-Eu(1)-O(1W)	79.0(2)	O(7)-Eu(1)-O(1W)	79.0(2)
O(1W)-Eu(1)-O(5)#3	75.59(19)	O(1W)-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	75.59(19)	O(1W)-Eu(1)-O(6)#4	126.4(18)
O(1W)-Eu(1)-O(6)#3	126.35(18)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(5)#3	124.71(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(5)#4	124.7(16)
O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(6)#3	74.40(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(6)#4	74.4(16)	O(4) #5-Eu(1)-O(1W)	150.2(3)
O(3)-Zn(1)-O(8)#8	115.41(16)	O(3) -Zn(1)-O(8)#7	115.42(16)	O(3)-Zn(1)-O(2)#9	99.7(3)
O(8) #7-Zn(1)-O(8)#8	115.1(3)	O(2) #9-Zn(1)-O(8)#7	104.19(16)	O(2) #9-Zn(1)-O(8)#8	104.2(16)
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x,x-y+1,z; #2 x-y+2/3,x+1/3,-z+1/3 #3 y-1/3,y-x+1/3,-z+1/3; #4 -y+4/3,x-y+2/3,z-1/3; #5 -y+4/3,x-y+2/3,z-3; #6 -x+1,-y+1,z; #7 -x+y+2/3,-x+4/3,z+1/3; #8 y-x+2/3,-y+1/3,z+1/3; #9 -x+4/3,-y+5/3,-z+5/3.					

Table S3. The ICP measurement results.

Fluorescence experiment of NUC-9	initial	after sensing measurement
The concentration of Fe ³⁺ (mol • L ⁻¹)	1×10 ⁻²	9.980×10 ⁻³

ICP measurements:

After the fluorescence experiment, the suspension was filtered. And filter cake (**NUC-9**) was washed with fresh solvent for several times. Then, ICP measurements were performed on the filtrate (solution containing Fe³⁺ ions), the results are listed in Table S3:

Figure S1. The TGA curves of as-synthesized (black) and activated (red) sample of NUC-9.

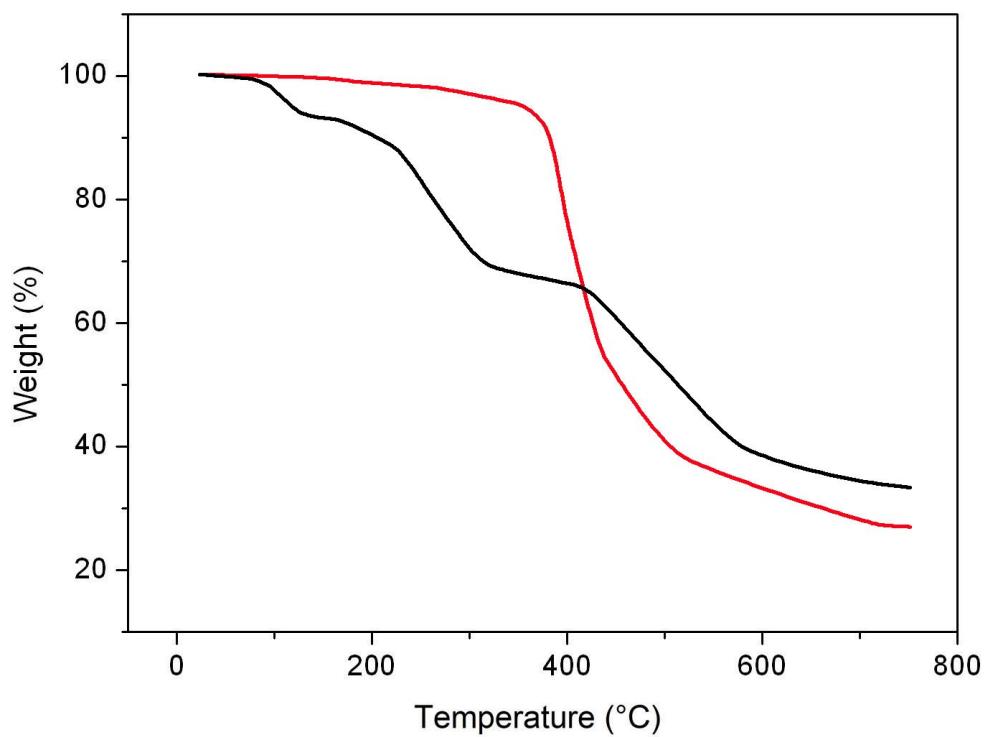


Figure S2. PXRD patterns of NUC-9 under various treatments.

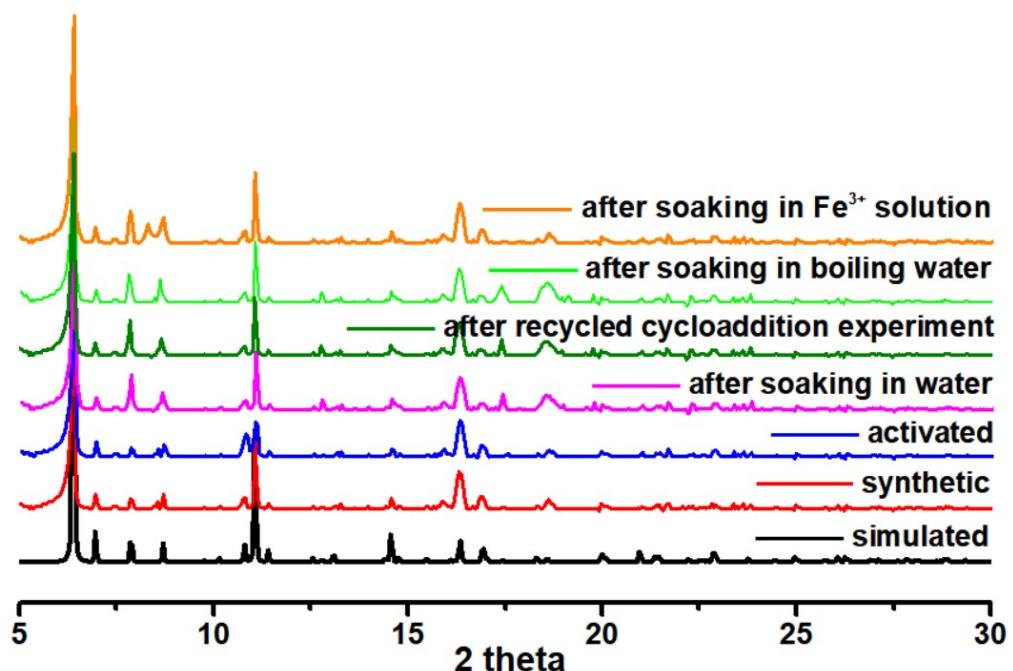


Figure S3. N₂ absorption and desorption isotherms of NUC-9 at 77 K; inset: pore size distribution analyzed by NLDFT method.

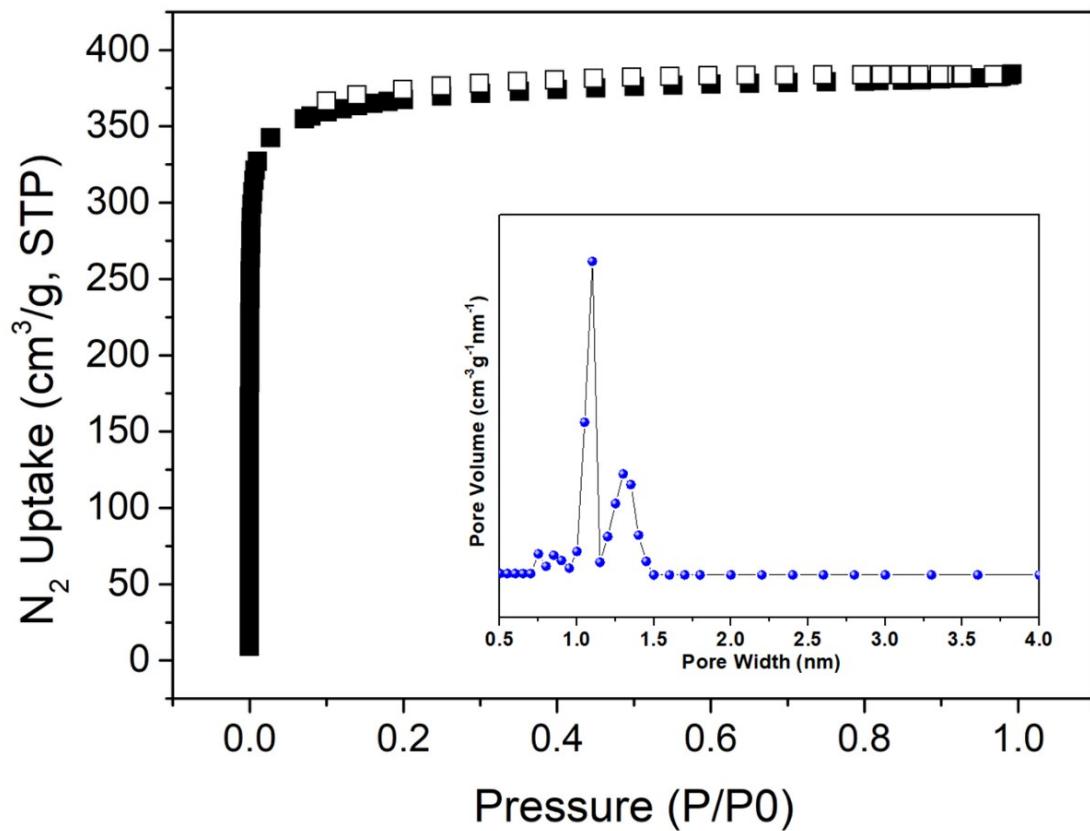


Figure S4. CO₂ adsorption heat calculated by the virial equation of NUC-9

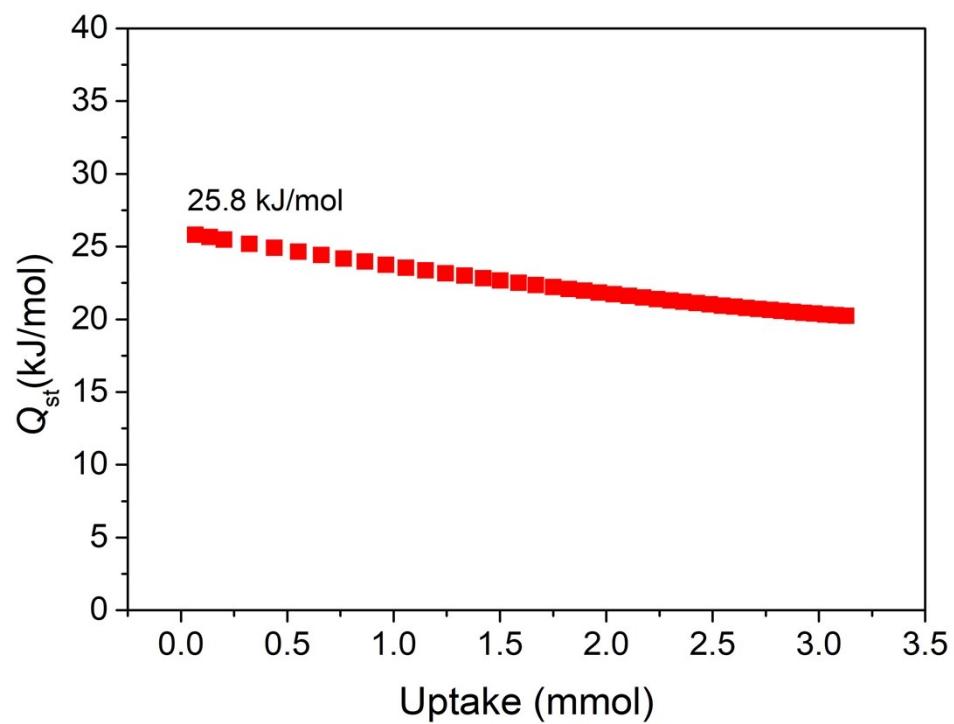


Figure S5. Recyclability study (five cycles) for catalytic activities of NUC-9 in coupling of styrene oxide with CO₂

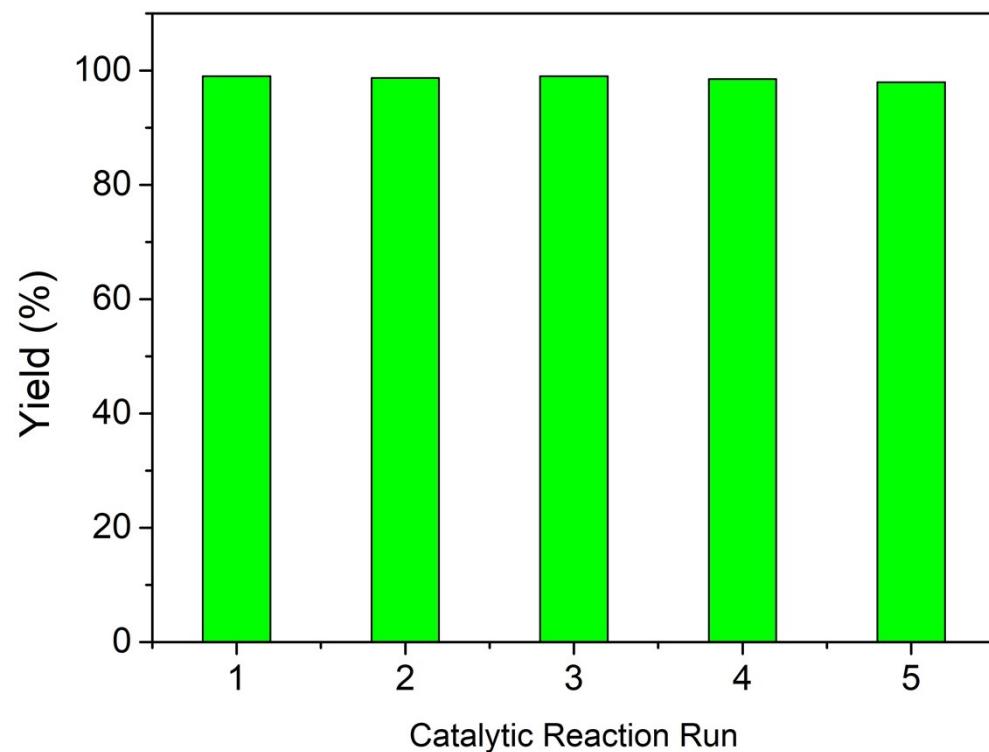


Figure S6. Luminescence emissions of H₆PTTBA(a) and NUC-9 (b).

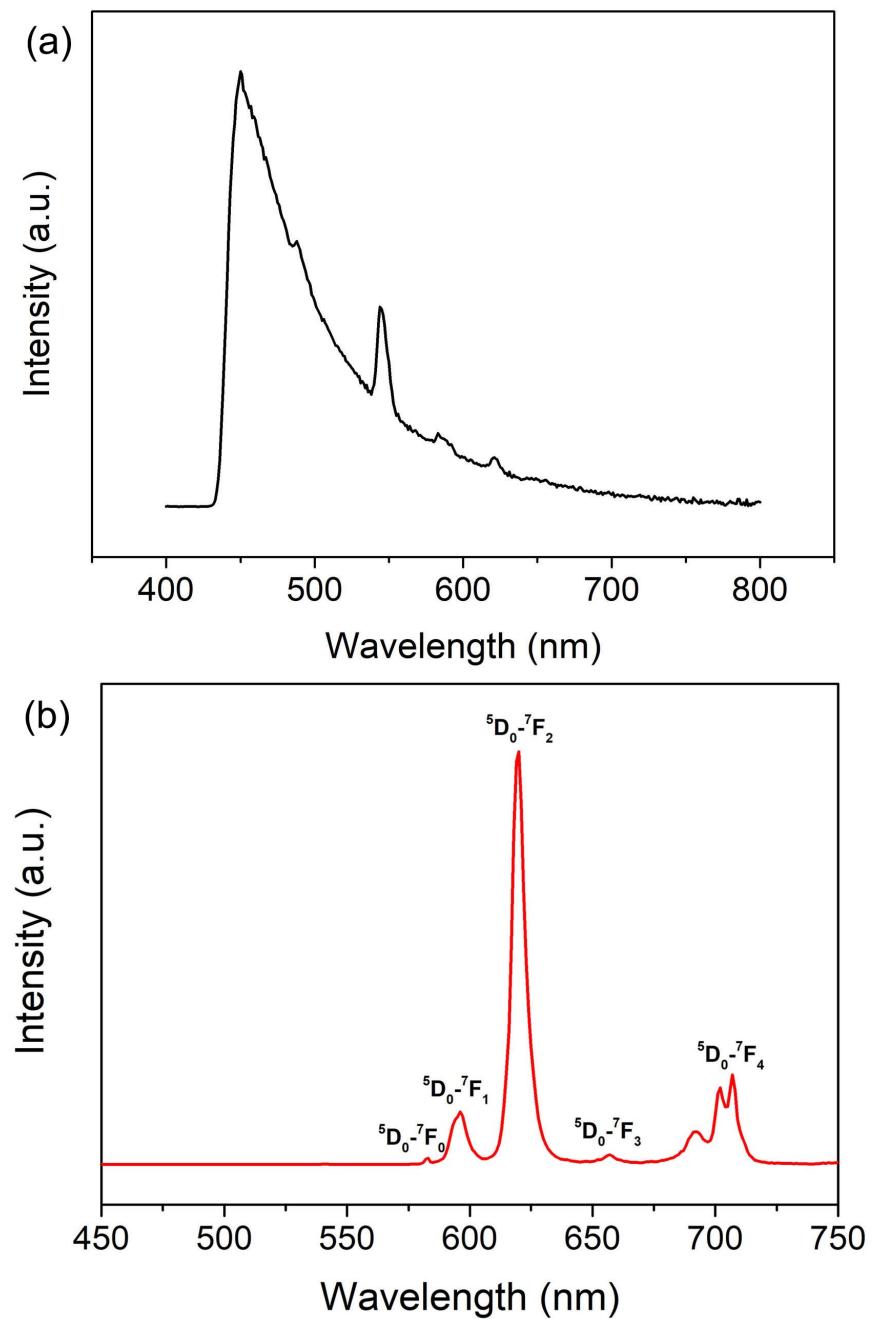


Figure S7. Luminescence decay curve of NUC-9

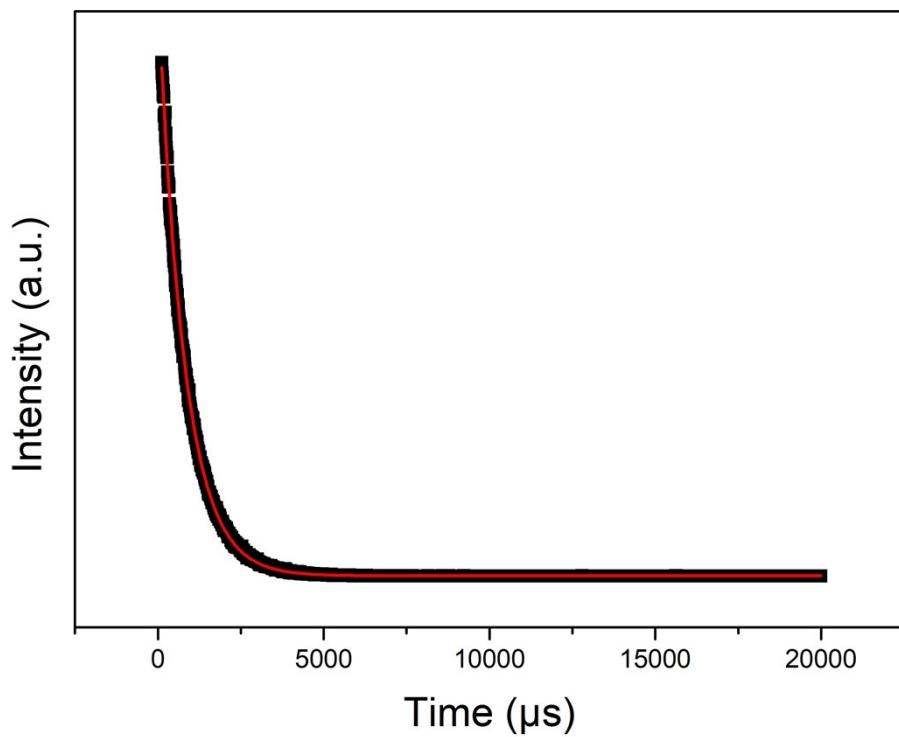


Figure S8. Emission intensity NUC-9 suspensions with different metal ions in the absence (blue) and presence (brown) of Fe^{3+}

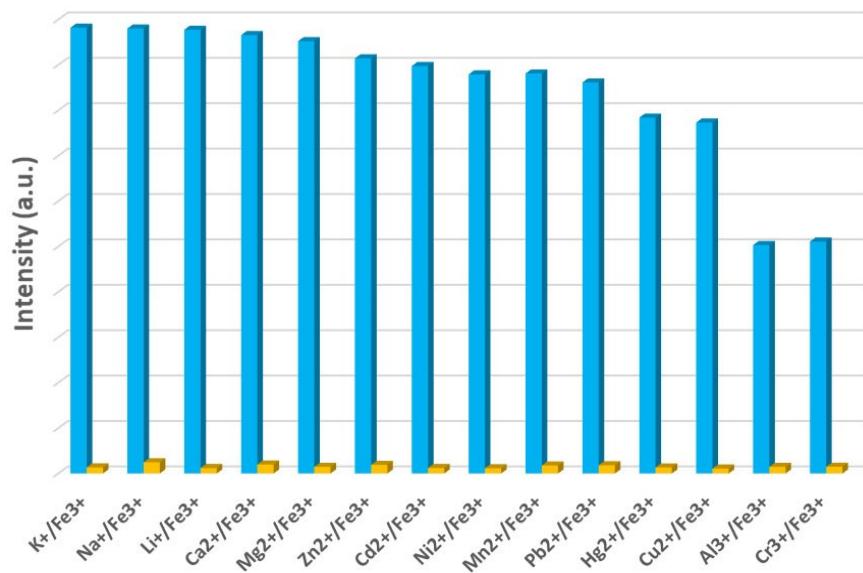


Figure S9. Emission spectra of NUC-9 toward different concentration of Fe^{3+} obtained from titration experiments.

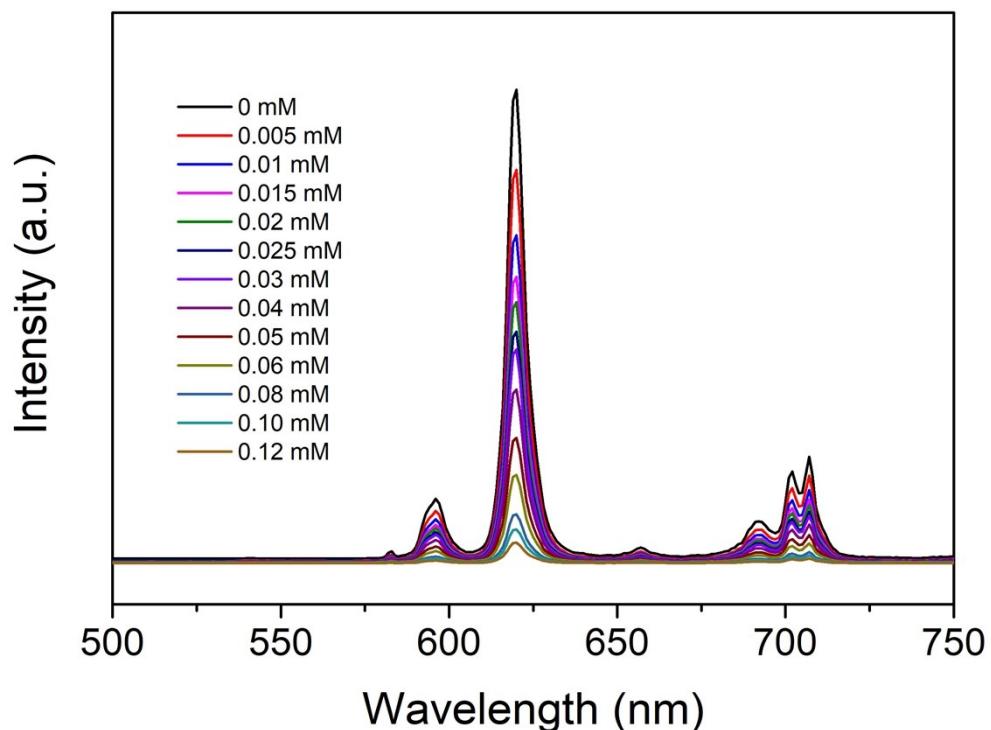


Figure S10. Luminescence intensity ratio vs the concentration of Fe^{3+} plot.

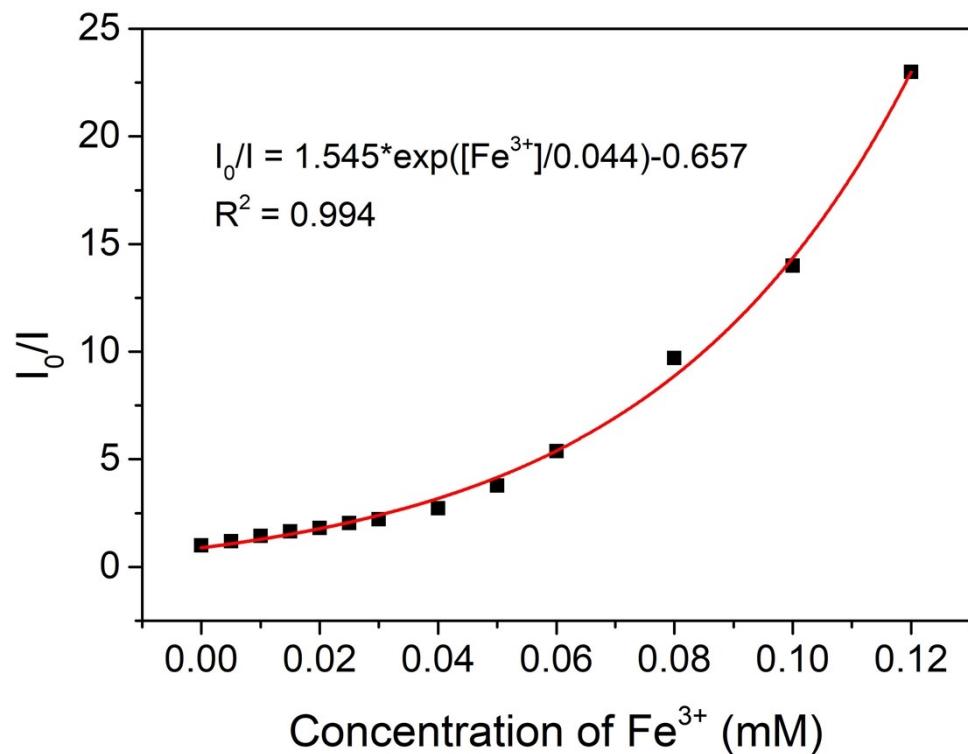


Figure S11. The luminescence intensity ratio of NUC-9 versus Fe^{3+} concentration in the range of 0 – 0.4 mM

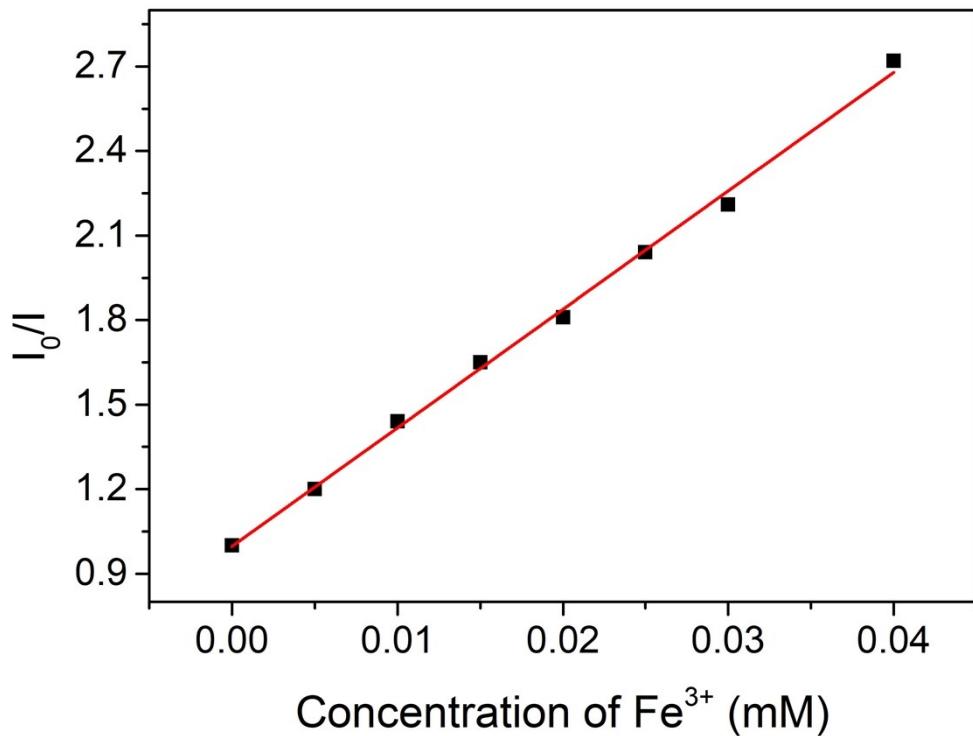


Figure S12. The UV-Vis spectrum of Fe^{3+} cation anion and NUC-9 in aqueous solution.

