Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

## Encapsulation of Ln<sup>III</sup> Ions/Ag nanoparticles within Cd(II) Boron Imidazolate Frameworks for Tuning Luminescence Emission

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Fig. S1 The PXRD patterns of BIF-80 under different conditions .



Fig. S2 The thermogravimetric analysis of BIF-80.



Fig. S3 The 3D packing structure of BIF-80.



Fig. S4 The PXRD patterns of BIF-81 under different conditions.



Fig. S5 Thermogravimetric analysis of BIF-81 sample.



Fig. S6 The asymmetrical unit of BIF-81 sample.



**Fig. S7** (a) The 3D packing structure of **BIF-81**.(b) The 3D packing structure of **BIF-81** after omiting the BTC liagands.



**Fig. S8** The Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) of **Ag@BIF-80**. Meanwhile,inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) showed a 3.16% and 19.96% weight percentage of Ag and Cd in the **BIF-80**, respectively.



Fig. S9 The emission spectra of boron imidazolate ligands ( $\lambda ex = 315$  nm)and organic aromatic acid ligands( $\lambda ex = 365$  nm, DHBDC=2,5-dihydroxyterephthalic acid ).



Fig. S10 The EDS spectra of Eu@BIF-81.



Fig. S11 The EDS spectra of Tb@BIF-81.



Fig. S12 The EDS spectra of EuTb@BIF-81.



**Fig. S13** Photoluminescent emission spectra of BIF-81 and BIF-81 after immersion AgNO<sub>3</sub> under excitation at 350nm.



Fig. S14 The emission spectra of 1, 3, 5-benzenetricarboxylic acid( $\lambda ex = 365 \text{ nm}$ ).

The first reported anionic boron imidazolate framework (**BIF-81**) in the BIF systerm gives us a inspiration to tune photoluminescence emission by incorporating cationic ions like lanthanide ions. In order to dope lanthanide ions, fresh **BIF-81** (20 mg) were immersed in an aqueous solution of in nitrate salts aqueous solutions of Tb<sup>3+</sup> and Eu<sup>3+</sup> (1.5 mmolL<sup>-1</sup>, 15 mL) for 8 hour at room temperature. As a result, we obtained the colorless crystal **Eu@BIF-81**, **Tb@BIF-81**, respectively. Moreover, the weight percentage of Eu<sup>3+</sup> and Tb<sup>3+</sup> doping into the **BIF-81** was confirmed by inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy. Their solid-state emission spectra were also charactered, exhibiting excellent unique peaks of Eu<sup>3+</sup> and Tb<sup>3+</sup> (Figure 3). So, it is very possible to realize trichromatic white-light emission by doping Eu<sup>3+</sup> (red emission) and Tb<sup>3+</sup> (green emission) into the **BIF-81** (blue emission). A similar process was employed to prepare Eu<sup>3+</sup> and Tb<sup>3+</sup> by adjusting different amounts of Tb<sup>3+</sup> and Eu<sup>3+</sup> (a-f: Table S1; g-i: to see manuscript). The molar ratios doped amount of Eu<sup>3+</sup> and Tb<sup>3+</sup> were checked by the ICP-AES(Table S2). The photoluminescence (PL) emission spectra of the **BIF-81** samples doped different amount of lanthanide ions were tested at

room temperature (a-f: Fig. S15). Luckly, when the fresh sample **BIF-81**(20 mg) were immersed i in nitrate salts aqueous solutions of  $Tb^{3+}$  and  $Eu^{3+}$  for 24 hour at room. The appropriate molar ratio of  $Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}$  (1/11)can be obtained a white-light emission under excitation at 300 nm (Figure 3).

	BIF-81	Eu <sup>3+</sup>	Tb <sup>3+</sup>	color
a	20mg	0.5ml	5ml	red
b	20mg	0.5ml	7ml	red
с	20mg	0.5ml	15ml	green
d	20mg	0.5ml	16ml	green
e	20mg	0.5ml	14ml	yellow-green
f	20mg	0.5ml	12ml	yellow-green
g	20mg	0 ml	0 ml	blue
h	20mg	15ml	0 ml	red
i	20mg	0 ml	15ml	green
j	20mg	0.5ml	10ml	white

Table S1. A series of **BIF-81** and immersioning different amount of  $Eu^{3+}$  and  $Tb^{3+}$  and colors with UV excitation at 365 nm.

Table S2. Molar ratios of multi-component Eu<sup>3+</sup>/Tb<sup>3+</sup>/Cd<sup>2+</sup> for samples a-f.

Sample	Eu	Tb	Cd
a	0.0074	0.0781	0.1063
b	0.0067	0.0779	0.1173
c	0.0064	0.0781	0.1186
d	0.0059	0.0746	0.1006
e	0.0053	0.0765	0.1233
f	0.0040	0.0753	0.1190
h	0.0902	0	0.1273
i	0	0.0962	0.1132
j	0.0076	0.0832	0.1023



**Fig. S15** Photoluminescent emission spectra of **BIF-81** doped different ratio of  $Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}$  under excitation at 370nm.