

Electronic supporting information (ESI)

2D lanthanide MOFs driven by a rigid 3,5-bis(3-carboxy-phenyl)pyridine building block: solvothermal syntheses, structural features, photoluminescence and sensing properties

Li-Zi Yang,^a Jun Wang,^a Alexander M. Kirillov,^b Wei Dou,^a Cong Xu,^a Ran Fang,^a Cai-ling Xu,^a Wei-Sheng Liu^{a*}

^a *Key Laboratory of Nonferrous Metals Chemistry and Resources Utilization of Gansu Province and State Key Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Laboratory of Special Function Materials and Structure Design, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, P. R. China*

^b *Centro de Química Estrutural, Complexo I, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Av. Rovisco Pais, 1049-001, Lisbon, Portugal.*

E-mail: liuws@lzu.edu.cn(W.S. Liu)

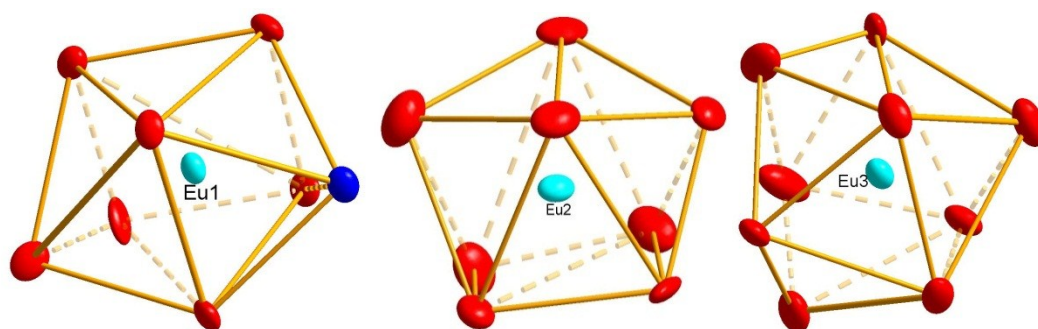


Figure S1. Simplified representation of coordination environments around Eu1, Eu2, and Eu3 centers in the structure of **1**.

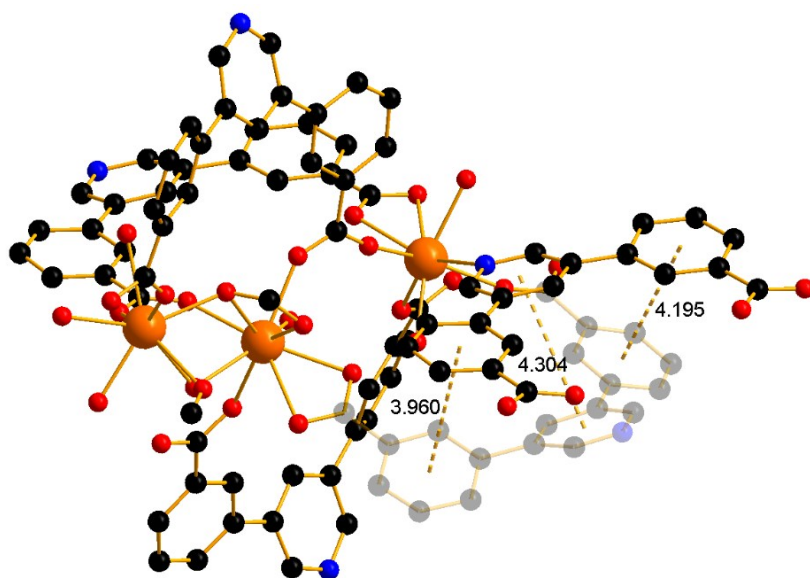


Figure S2 The intramolecular π - π stacking interactions in the compound **1**.

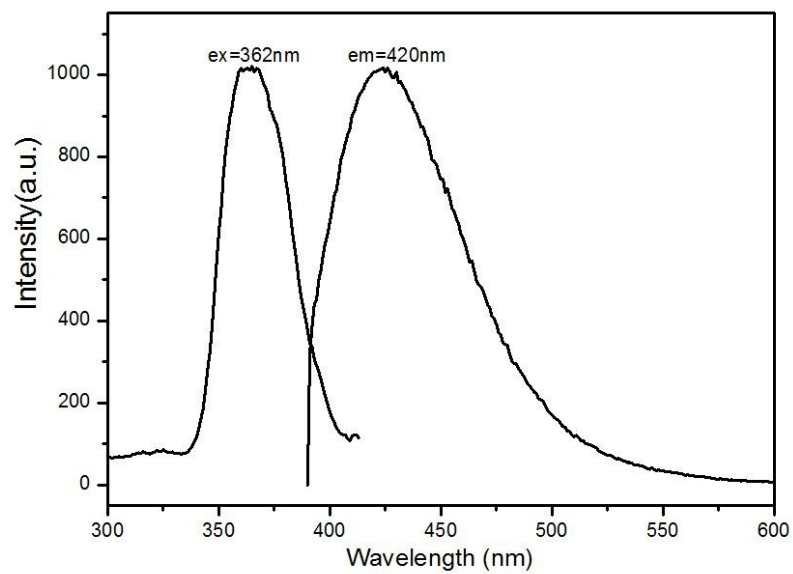


Figure S3 Excitation ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=362$ nm) and emission ($\lambda_{\text{em}}=420$ nm) spectra of compound **3** recorded on the crystalline sample at room temperature.

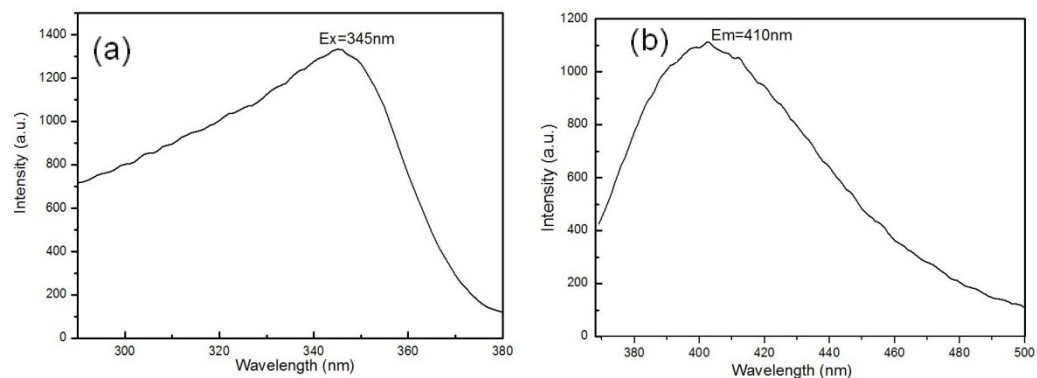


Figure S4 (a) Solid-state excitation spectrum for H₂bcpb in the solid state at room temperature; (b) Solid-state emission spectrum for H₂bcpb in the solid state at room temperature

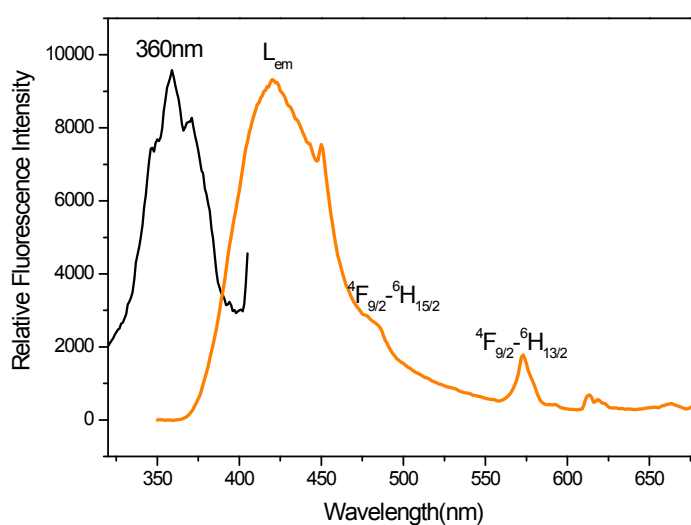


Figure S5 Excitation (black, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 360$ nm) and emission (orange, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 479$ and 574 nm) spectra of compound **4** recorded on the crystalline sample at room temperature.

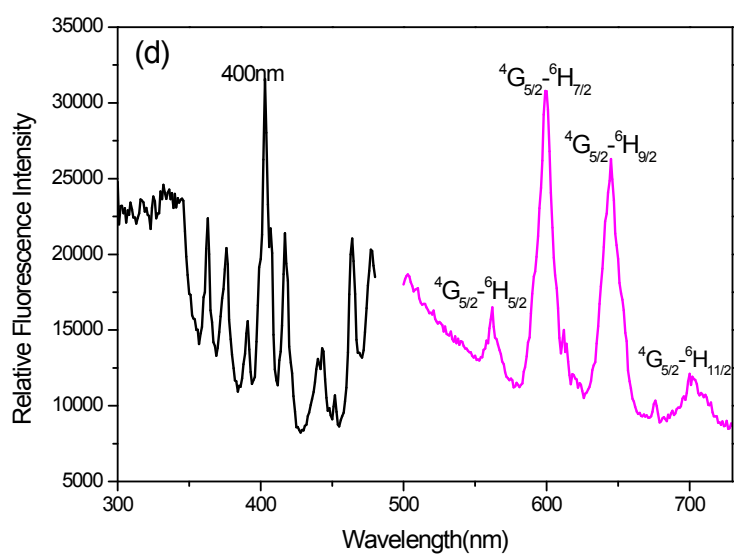


Figure S6 Excitation (black, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 400$ nm) and emission (purple, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 562$ and 596 nm, 642 and 703 nm) spectra of compound **5** recorded on the crystalline sample at room temperature.

Table S1. The $I_{\text{tot}}/I_{\text{MD}}$ calculation for compound 1.

Integral ranges	Transitions	Integral		$I_{\text{tot}}/I_{\text{MD}}$
		intensities	Integral ratio	
577-581 nm	J = 0	175130	0.002712544	368.6575972
583-603 nm	J = 1	8095660	0.125391623	7.975014390
605-638 nm	J = 2	39264180	0.608152919	1.644323273
647-657 nm	J = 3	894355	0.013852437	72.18946056
666-715 nm	J = 4	15413530	0.238736254	4.188722829
Total integration		64563005		

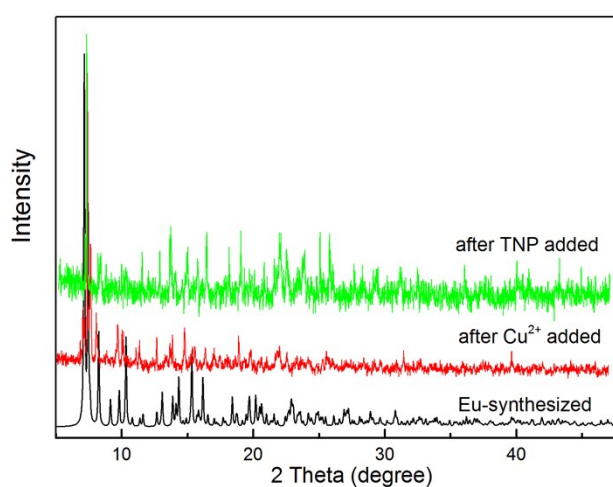


Figure S7 PXRD patterns of **1** treated before and after the interaction with $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ or TNP.

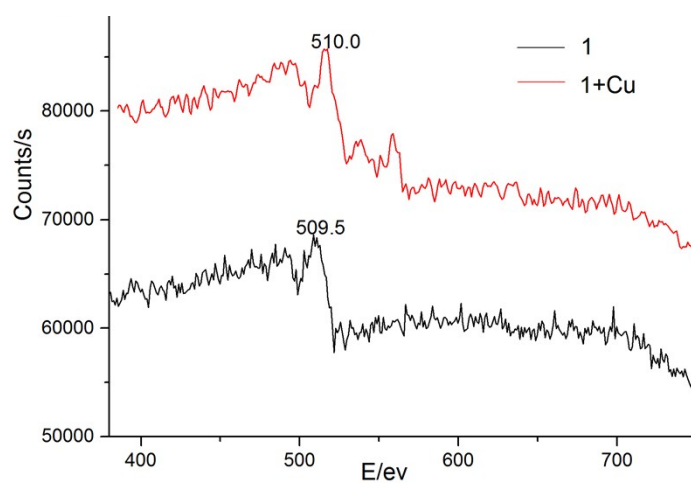


Figure S8 The N1s XPS spectra of the original **1** and Cu-incorporated Cu^{2+} -**1** samples.

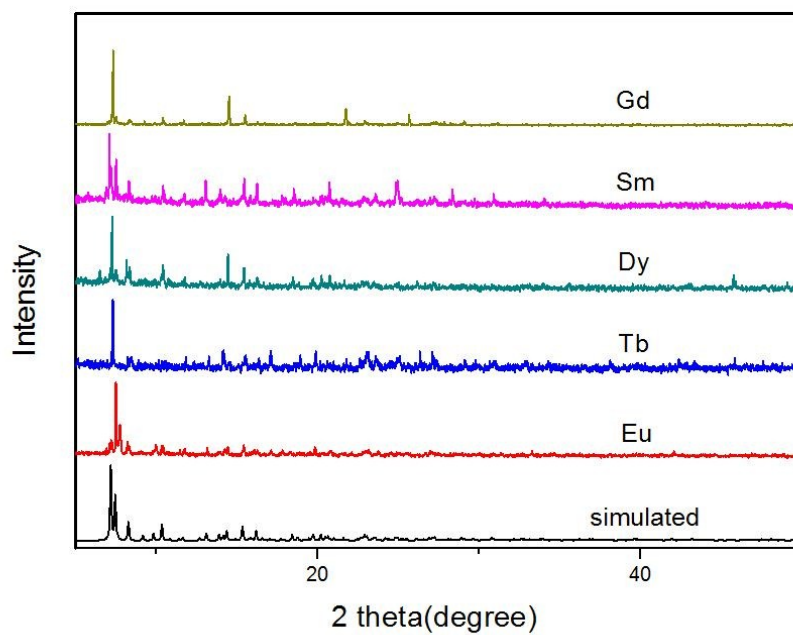


Figure. S9 PXR D patterns of **1** (simulated from the single crystal X-ray data) and as-synthesized samples of **1–5**

Table S2. The molar ratio of the starting Tb/Eu salt and that in compounds $[\text{Tb}_{3(1-x)}\text{Eu}_{3x}(\text{bcpb})_4(\mu\text{-HCOO})(\mu\text{-H}_2\text{O})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{DEF})]_n$ (**2a–2j**) calculated by ICP analysis.

Compound	Molar ratio of the starting Tb/Eu salts	Molar Tb/Eu ratio in 2a–2j calculated by ICP analysis
2a $\text{Tb}_{0.999}\text{Eu}_{0.001}$	1:0.001	1:0.0009
2b $\text{Tb}_{0.998}\text{Eu}_{0.002}$	1:0.002	1:0.0018
2c $\text{Tb}_{0.995}\text{Eu}_{0.003}$	1:0.003	1:0.0028
2d $\text{Tb}_{0.99}\text{Eu}_{0.01}$	1:0.01	1:0.0101
2e $\text{Tb}_{0.98}\text{Eu}_{0.02}$	1:0.02	1:0.0192
2f $\text{Tb}_{0.97}\text{Eu}_{0.03}$	1:0.03	1:0.0309
2g $\text{Tb}_{0.95}\text{Eu}_{0.04}$	1:0.04	1:0.0368
2h $\text{Tb}_{0.90}\text{Eu}_{0.10}$	1:0.10	1:0.1007
2i $\text{Tb}_{0.85}\text{Eu}_{0.15}$	1:0.15	1:0.1449
2j $\text{Tb}_{0.80}\text{Eu}_{0.20}$	1:0.20	1:0.2089

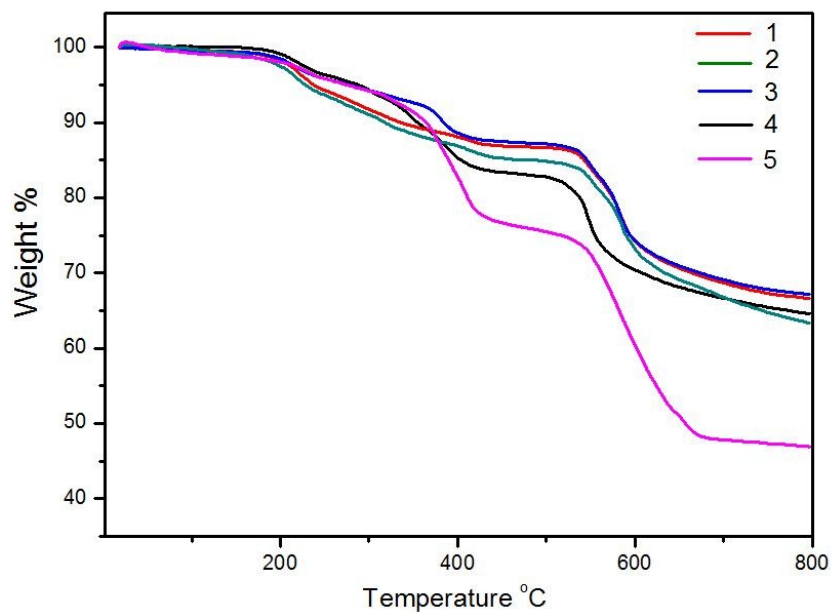


Figure S10 TGA curves for compounds 1–5