

Supporting Information for the manuscript

Metal-Organic Framework Nanosheets for Fast-Response and Highly Sensitive Luminescent Sensing of Fe³⁺

Hui Xu,^{‡a} Junkuo Gao,^{‡b} Xuefeng Qian,^b Jiangpeng Wang,^b Huajun He,^a Yuanjing Cui,^{*a} Yu Yang,^a Zhiyu Wang^a and Guodong Qian^{*a}

^aState Key Laboratory of Silicon Materials, Cyrus Tang Center for Sensor Materials and Applications, Department of Materials Science & Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China. E-mail:gdqian@zju.edu.cn

^bThe Key laboratory of Advanced Textile Materials and Manufacturing Technology of Ministry of Education, National Engineering Lab for Textile Fiber Materials and Processing Technology (Zhejiang), College of Materials and Textiles, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China

[‡] These authors have equal contribution to this paper.

*Corresponding Authors. E-mail: cuiyj@zju.edu.cn, gdqian@zju.edu.cn

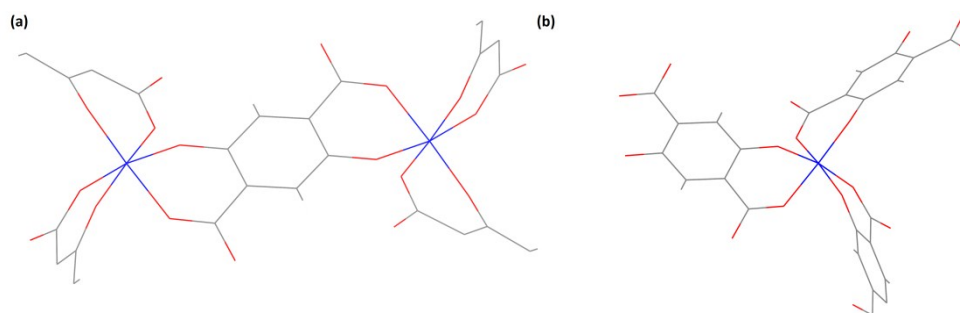


Figure S1 X-ray single crystal structure shows the coordination mode of of NTU-9 (a) coordination mode of the ligand DOBDC (b) coordination mode of Ti^{4+} .

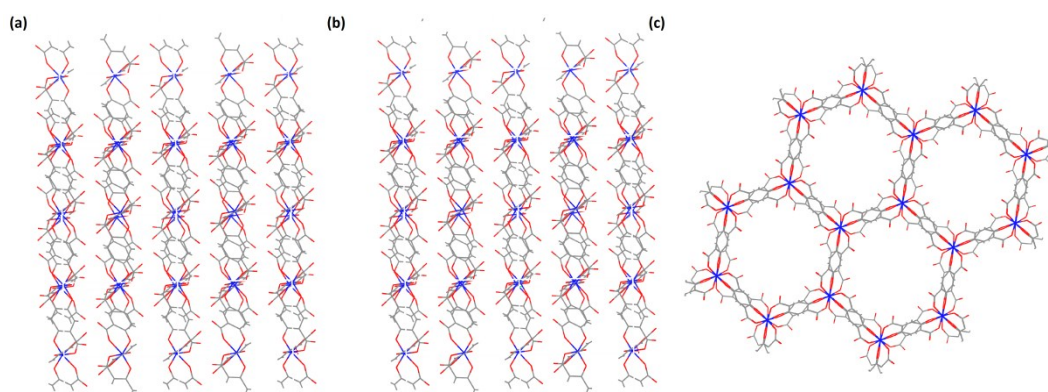


Figure S2. X-ray single crystal structure of NTU-9 along (a) a axis, (b) b axis and (c) c axis

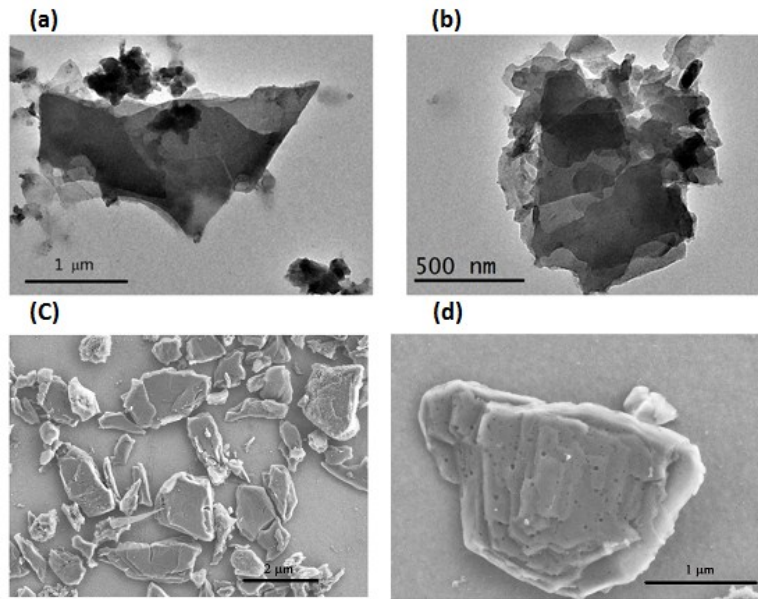


Figure S3 TEM (a),(b) and SEM (c),(d) images of NTU-9-NS.

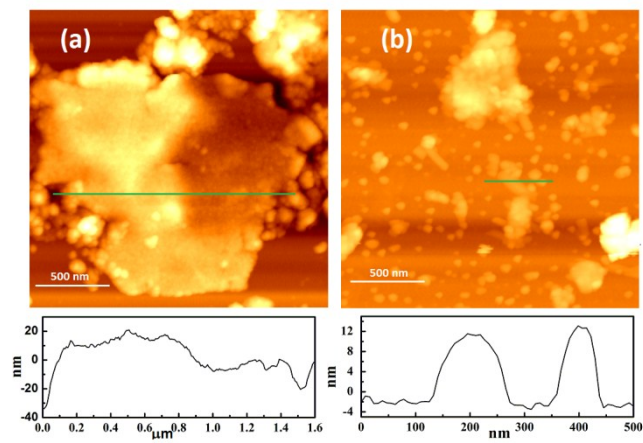


Figure S4. AFM images and the corresponding thickness of NTU-9-NS.

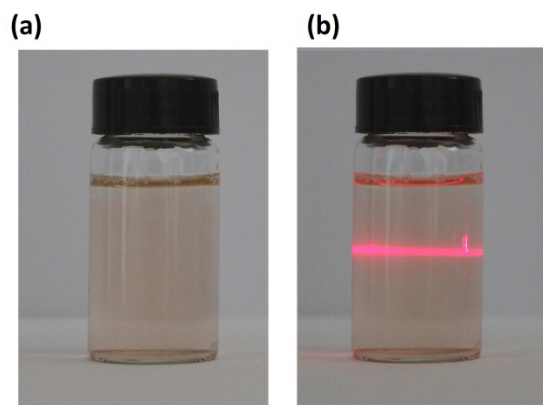


Figure S5 Tyndall effect of a colloidal water suspension of NTU-9-NS nanosheets material.

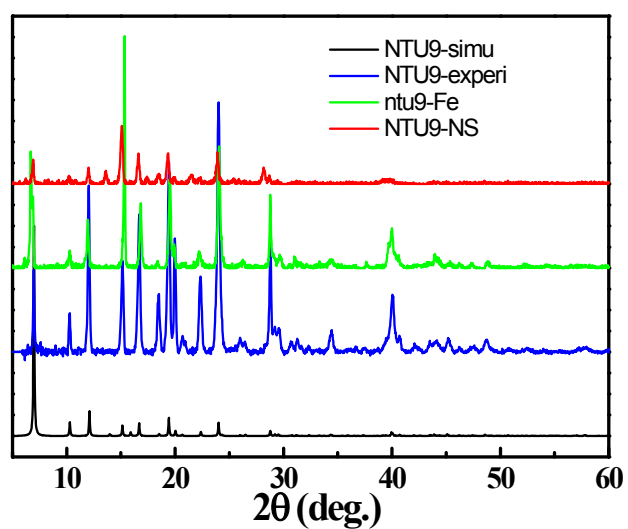


Figure S6 Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of the as-synthesized NTU-9-NS nanosheets (before and after the addition of Fe^{3+}), bulk NTU-9 and the one simulated from the X-ray single structure of NTU-9.

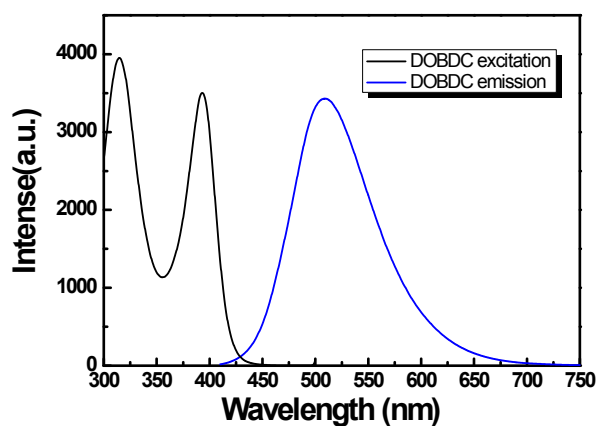


Figure S7 The excitation (black) and PL spectra (blue) of the ligand DOBDC, monitored and excited at 510 nm and 390 nm, respectively.

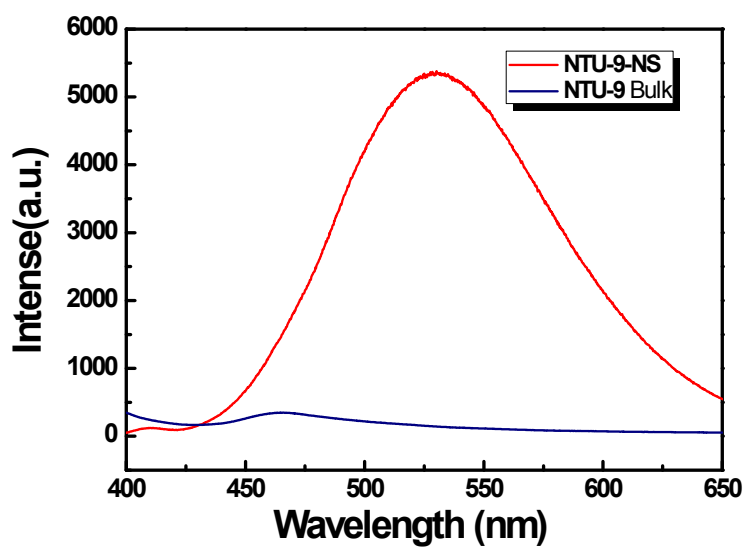


Figure S8 The comparison of the PL spectra of NTU-9-NS nanosheet (red) in water solution and NTU-9 bulk powder (navy), excited at 390 nm.

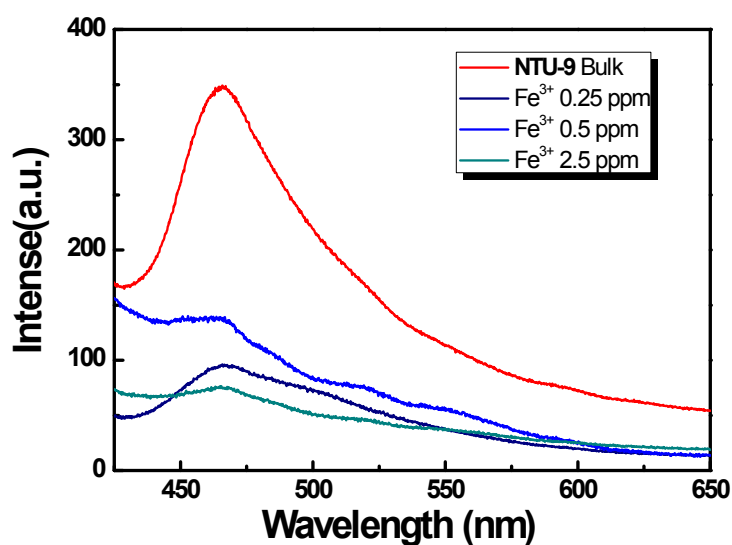


Figure S9 PL spectra of NTU-9 bulk powder with different amount of $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$.

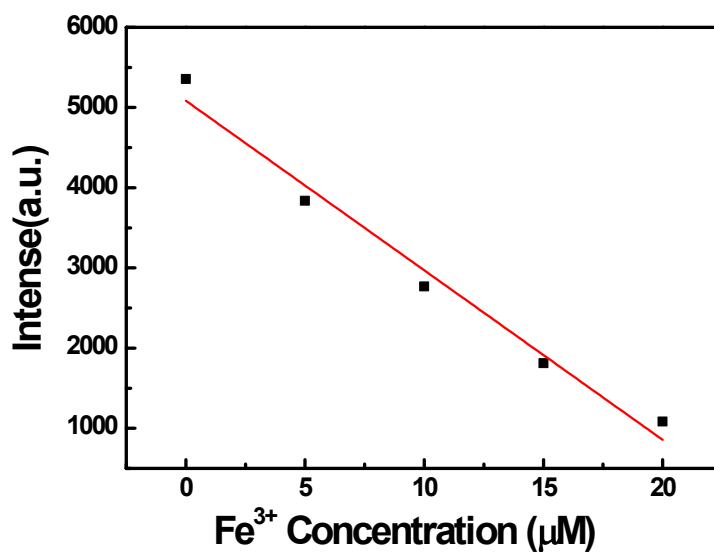


Figure S10 The fitting curve of the emission intensity (530 nm) of NTU-9-NS vs. Fe^{3+} concentration (linear range 0-20 μM).

Linear Equation: $Y = -211.4 X + 5084.8$ $R = 0.97497$

$S = 2.11 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$;

$$S_b = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (I_0 - I_a)^2}{(N - 1)}} = 32.00 \text{ (N = 8)}$$

$\text{LOD} = 3S_b/S = 0.45 \mu\text{M}$.

S is the slope of the calibration curve; S_b is the standard deviation for replicating detections of blank solutions; I_0 is the fluorescence intensity of NTU-9-NS in water; I_a is the average of the I_0 .²

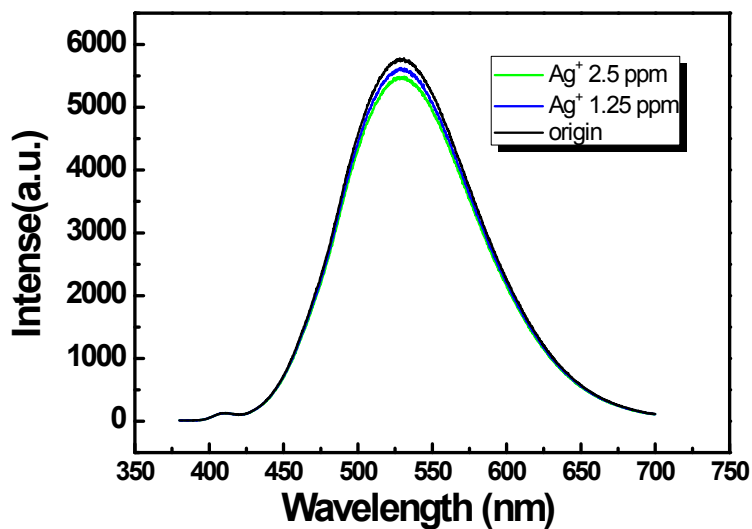


Figure S11 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of AgNO₃, excited 390 nm.

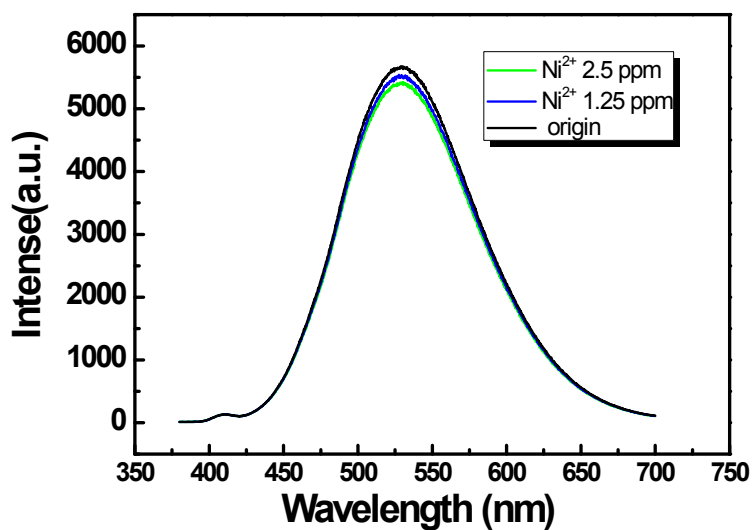


Figure S12 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of Ni(NO₃)₂, excited 390 nm.

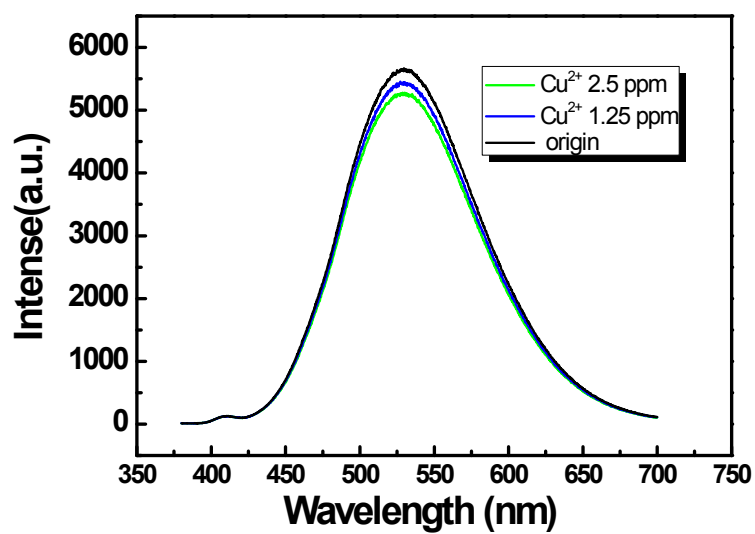


Figure S13 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, excited 390 nm.

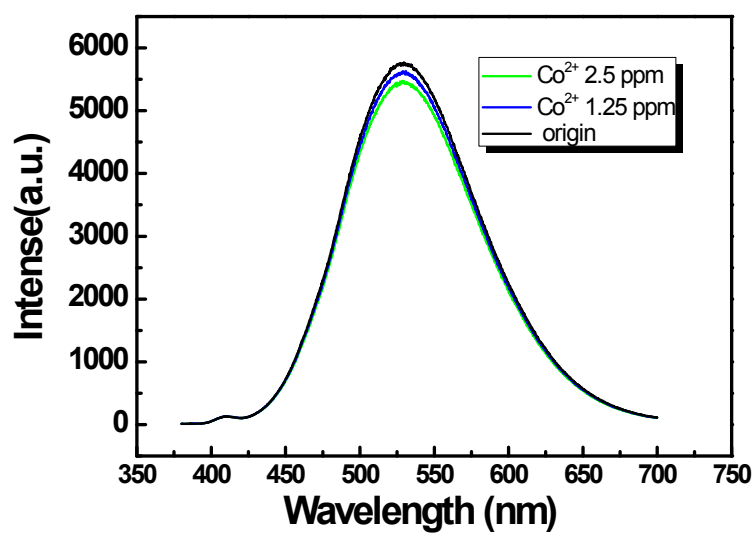


Figure S14 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, excited 390 nm.

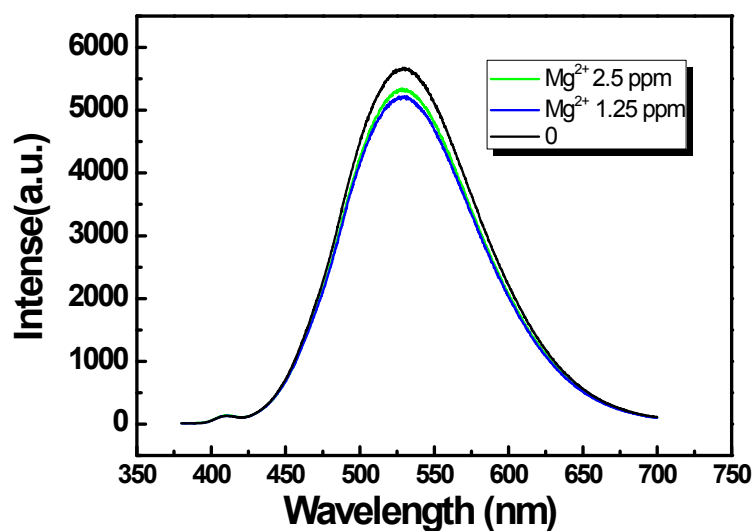


Figure S15 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, excited 390 nm.

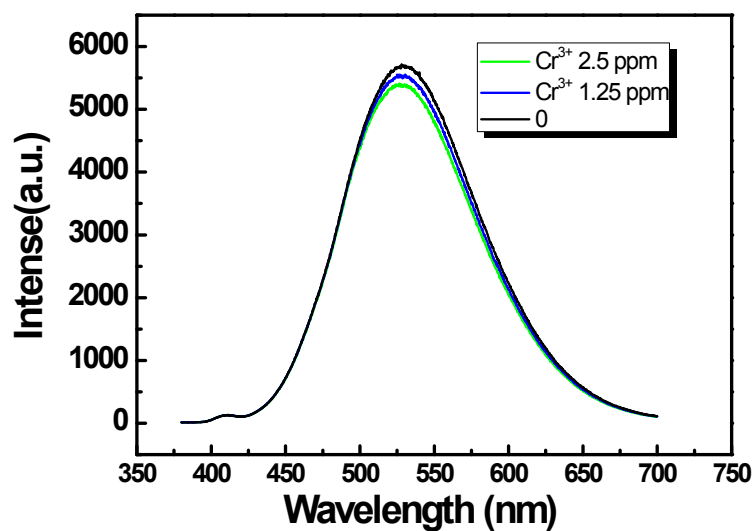


Figure S16 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, excited 390 nm.

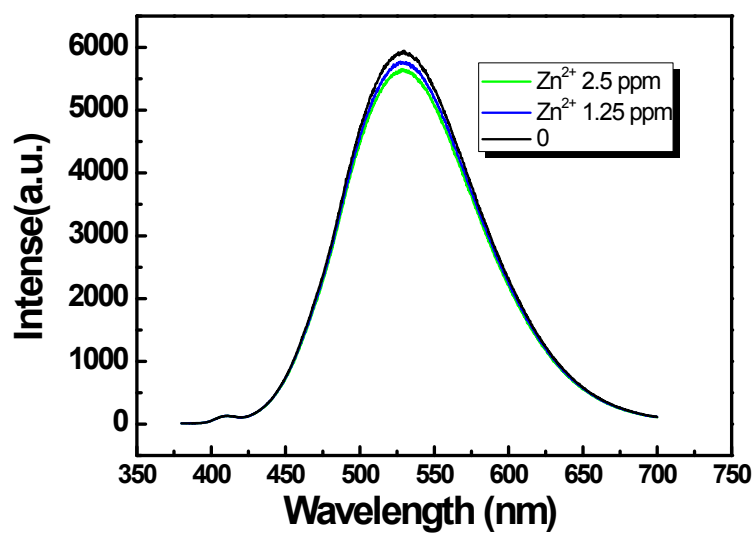


Figure S17 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, excited 390 nm.

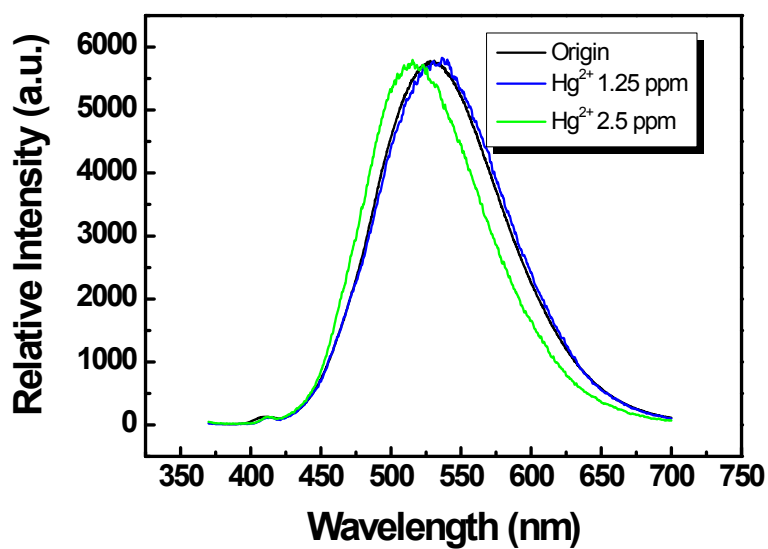


Figure S18 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS with the addition of different concentration of $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, excited 390 nm.

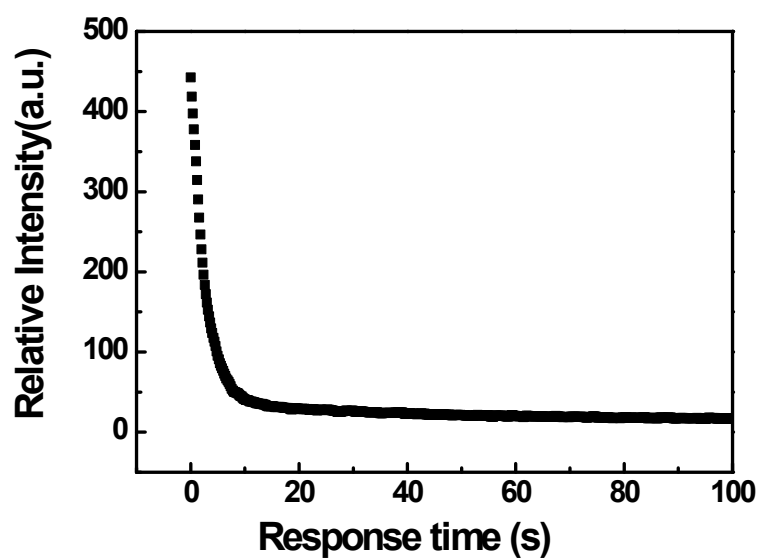


Figure S19 Variation of fluorescence intensity of NTU9-NS at 530 nm with time after the addition of 2.5 ppm Fe^{3+} , excited 390 nm.

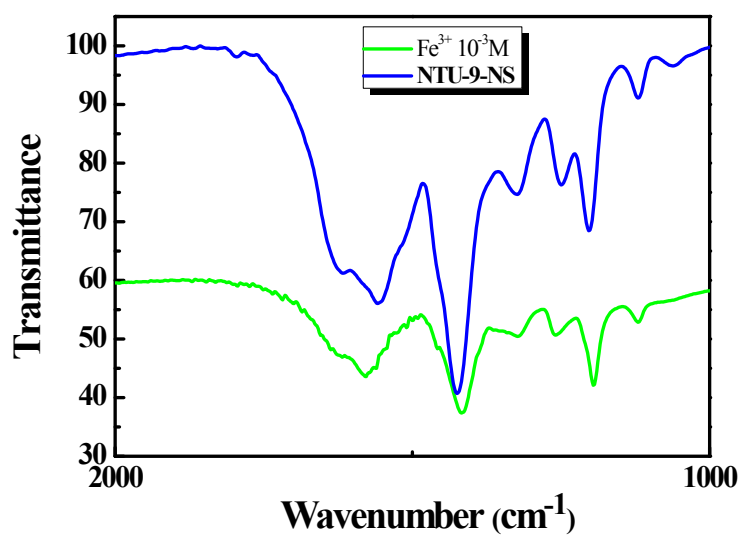


Figure S20 The FT-IR of NTU9-NS nanosheets before and after the addition of 10^{-3}M of Fe^{3+} .

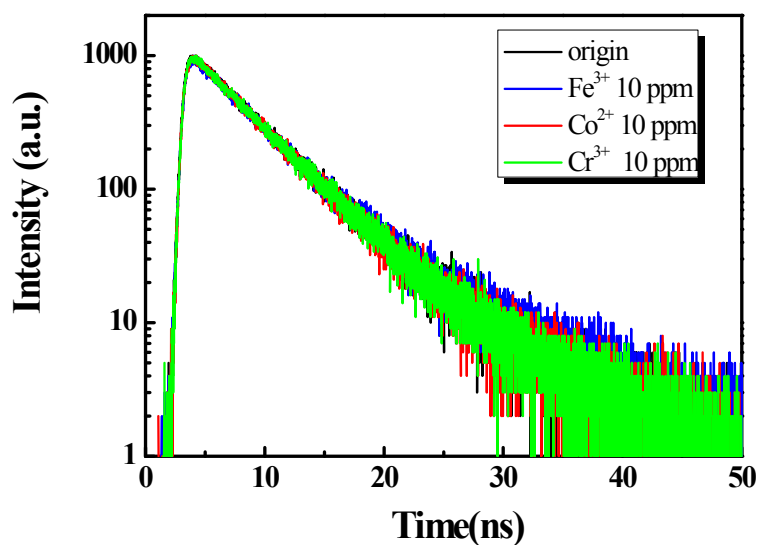


Figure S21 PL decay curves of NTU9-NS in water solution with the addition of 10 ppm different metal ions (excited: 370 nm; monitored: 550 nm)

Table S1 Fluorescence lifetime of origin water solution of NTU9-NS nanosheets and this solution with the different metal ions of 10 ppm (excited: 370 nm; monitored: 550 nm)

Metal ions	τ_1 (ns)
origin	4.78
Fe ³⁺	4.94
Co ²⁺	6.44
Cr ³⁺	4.80
Ag ⁺	4.90
Zn ²⁺	4.93
Ni ²⁺	4.92
Mg ²⁺	4.80
Cu ²⁺	4.86

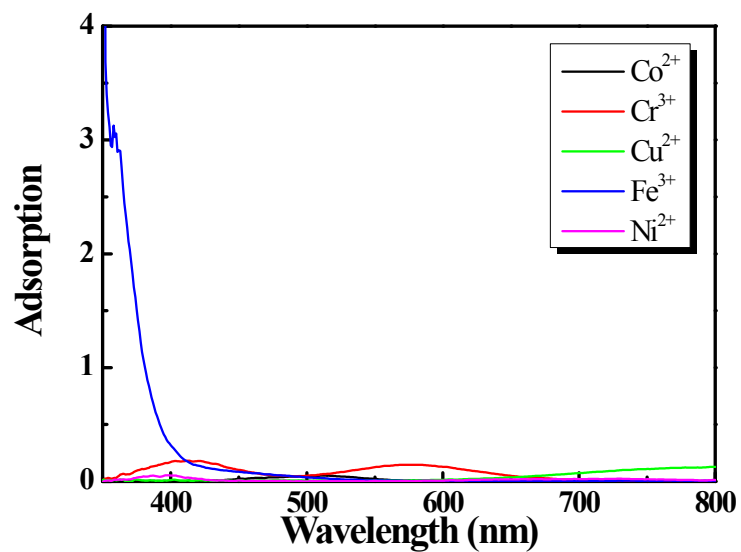


Figure S22 UV-Vis spectra of different metal ions with the same concentration (10^{-4} M).

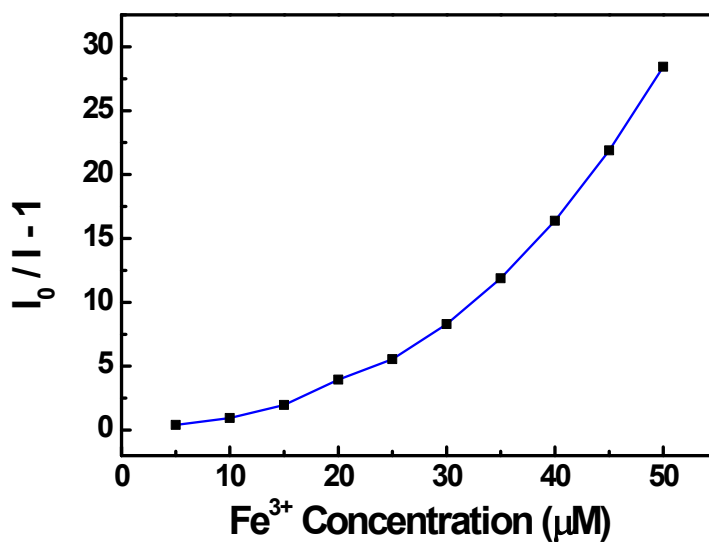


Figure S23 The plot of $(I_0/I-1)$ versus Fe³⁺ concentration.

Table S2 The outer electronic structure of different metal ions.

Metal ions	Outer electronic structure
Mg ²⁺	2s ² 2p ⁶
Zn ²⁺	3d ¹⁰
Hg ²⁺	5d ¹⁰
Ag ⁺	4d ¹⁰
Cr ³⁺	3d ³
Ni ²⁺	3d ⁸
Co ²⁺	3d ⁷
Cu ²⁺	3d ⁹
Fe ³⁺	3d ⁵

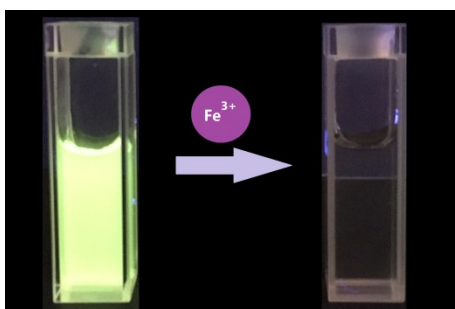


Figure S24 The luminescent quenching photo of NTU-9-NS with the addition of Fe³⁺.

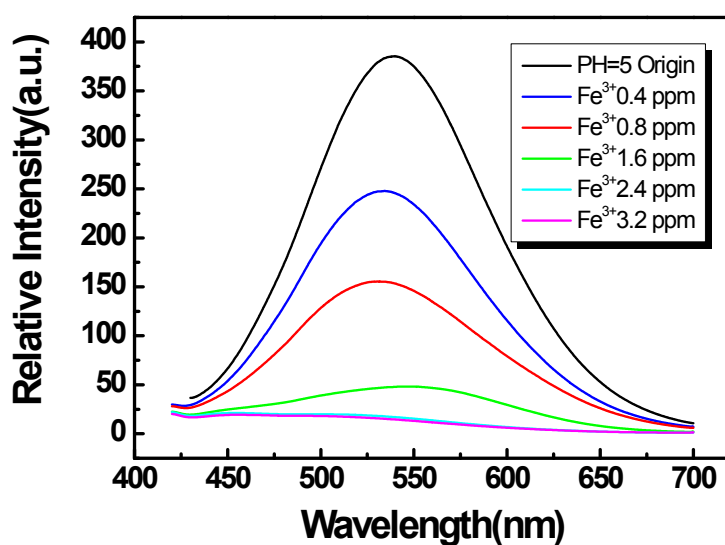


Figure S25 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS at PH=5 with the addition of different concentration of Fe³⁺, excited 390 nm.

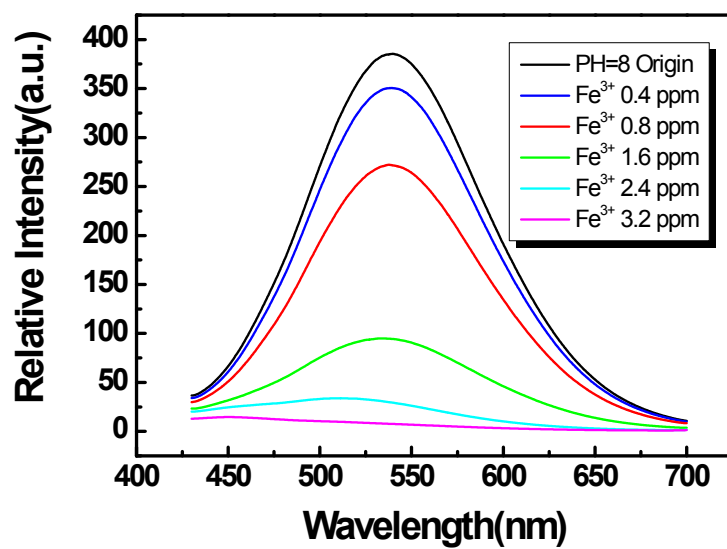


Figure S26 The PL spectra of NTU9-NS at PH=8 with the addition of different concentration of Fe³⁺, excited 390 nm.