

Supporting Information

Bifunctional NH₂-MIL-88(Fe) metal–organic framework nanooctahedra for highly sensitive detection and efficient removal of arsenate in aqueous media

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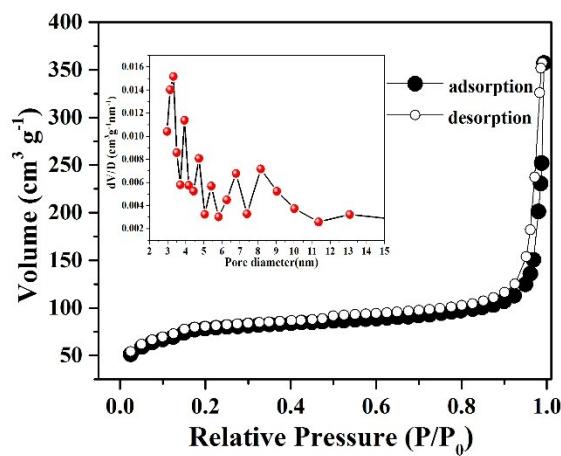


Fig. S1 N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore-size distribution of NH₂-MIL-88(Fe).

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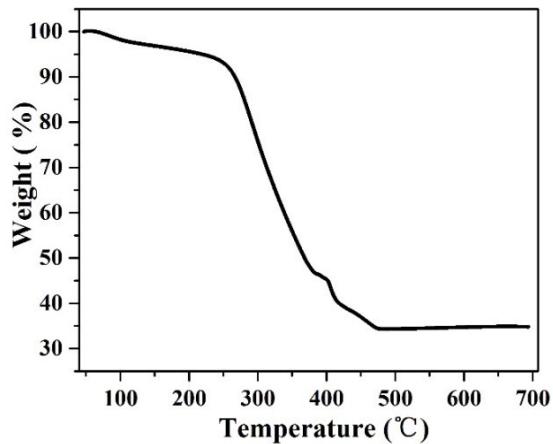


Fig. S2 TGA curve of the as-synthesized $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ nanoctahedra under air atmosphere.

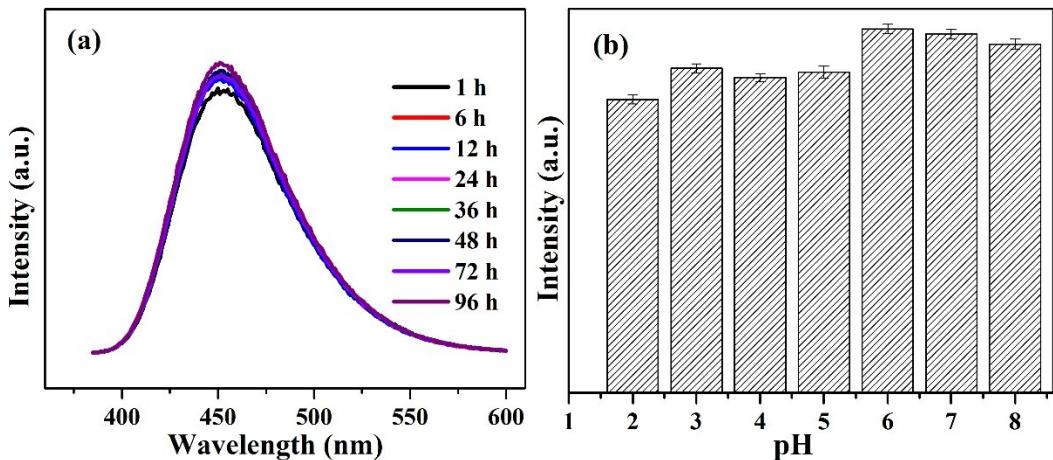


Fig. S3 (a) Evolution of fluorescent intensity of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ suspension (50 mg/L) with various duration time under excitation at 350 nm. (b) Effect of solution pH on the fluorescence intensity of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ suspension (50 mg/L).

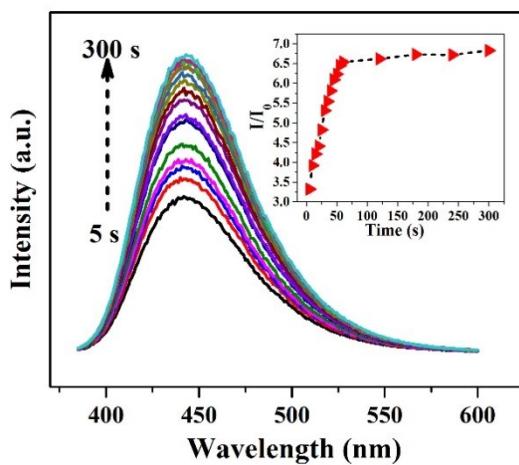


Fig. S4 Time-dependent fluorescence intensity of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ suspension (50 mg/L) upon the addition of As(V) ($6.6 \mu\text{m}$) under excitation at 350 nm.

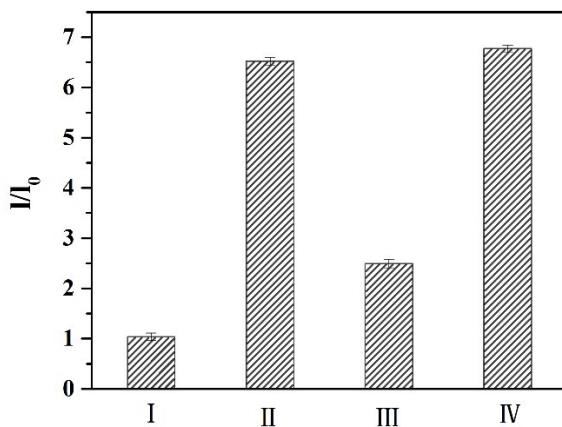


Fig. S5 The fluorescence response of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ suspension (50 mg/L) in the presence of different anions : I . Blank; II . As(V); III. Ac^- , Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} and PO_4^{3-} ; IV. Ac^- , Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} and As(V). (As(V): 6.6 μM ; other interfering ions: 33 μM).

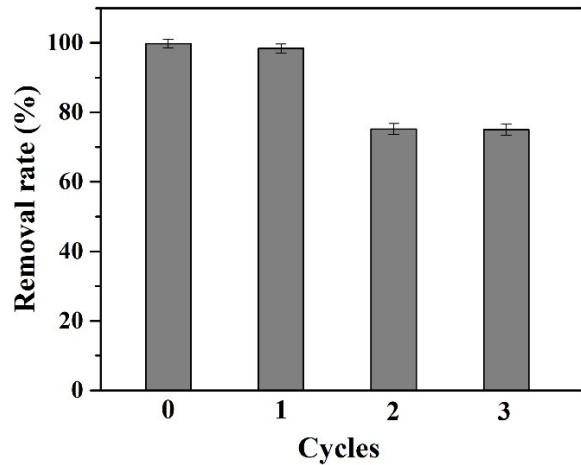


Fig. S6 Removal rate of arsenate on $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ under different regeneration cycles. (Initial As(V) concentration: 5 ppm; adsorbent dose: 0.2 g·L⁻¹).

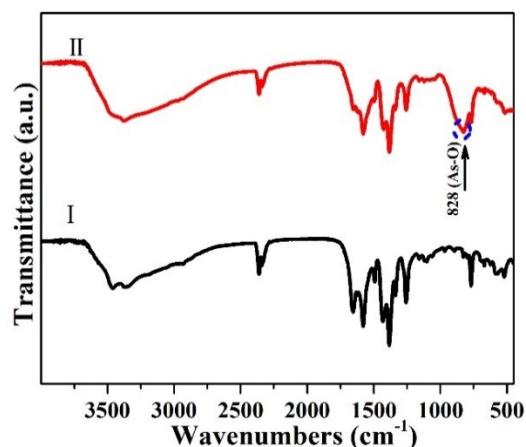


Fig. S7 FT-IR spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-MIL-88(Fe)}$ before (Curve I) and after (Curve II) arsenate sensing.

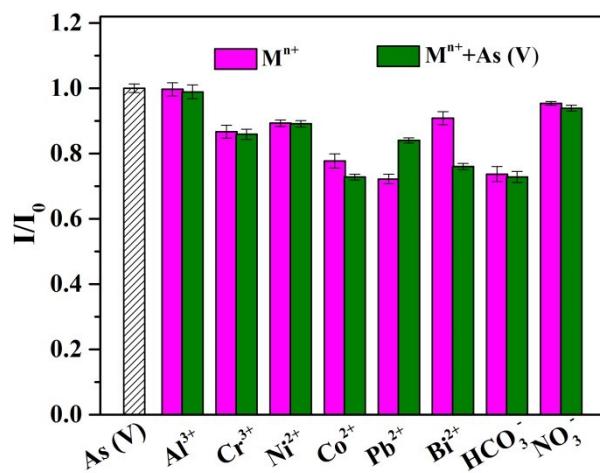


Fig. S8 Fluorescence response of NH₂-BDC towards various ions.

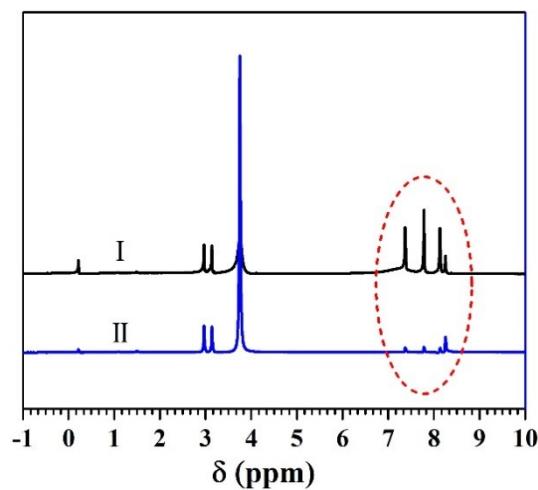


Fig. S9 ¹H-NMR of NH₂-H₂BDC (Curve I) and the extractant of NH₂-MIL-88(Fe) suspension after arsenate sensing (Curve II).

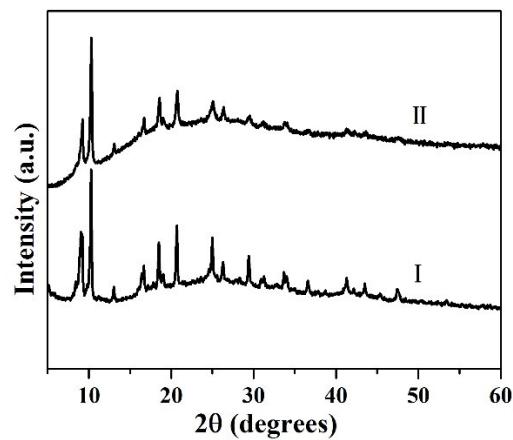


Fig. S10 XRD patterns of NH₂-MIL-88(Fe) before (Curve I) and after (Curve II) arsenate sensing.

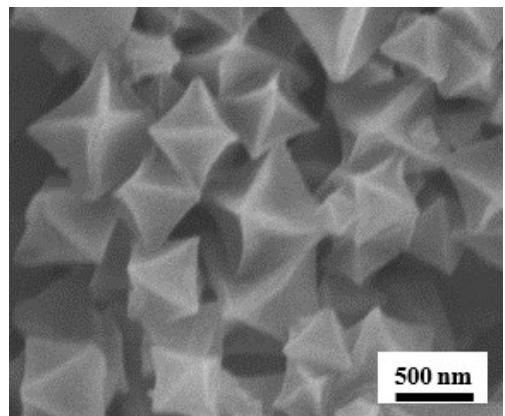


Fig. S11 SEM images of NH₂-MIL-88(Fe) after arsenate sensing.