

Supporting Information

**Direct Synthesis of Functionalized PCN-333 via Linker Design
for Fe³⁺ Detection in Aqueous Media**

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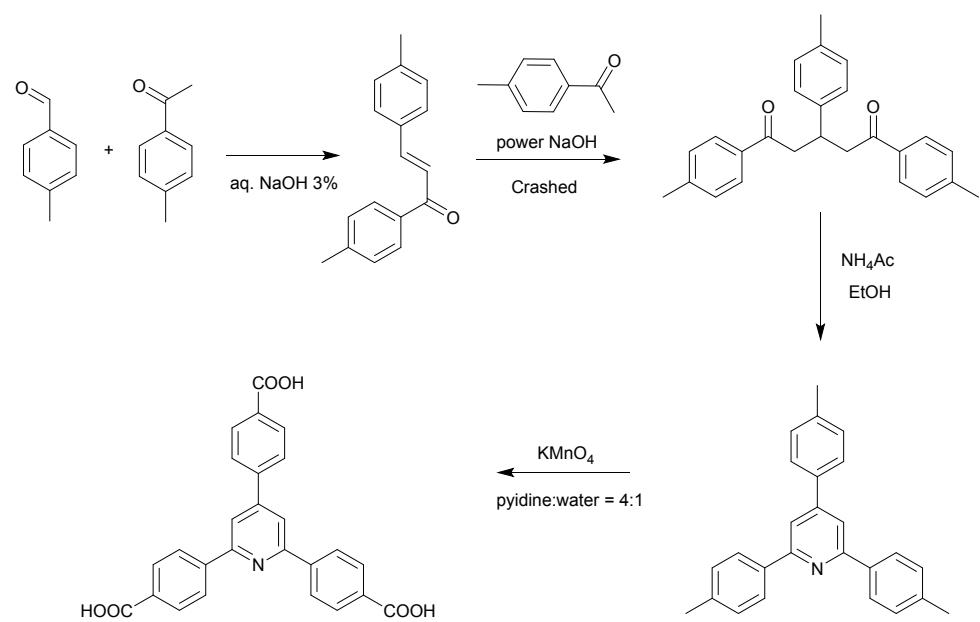
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1. Synthesis of ligand H₃PTB



Scheme S1. Synthetic procedures of H₃PTB.

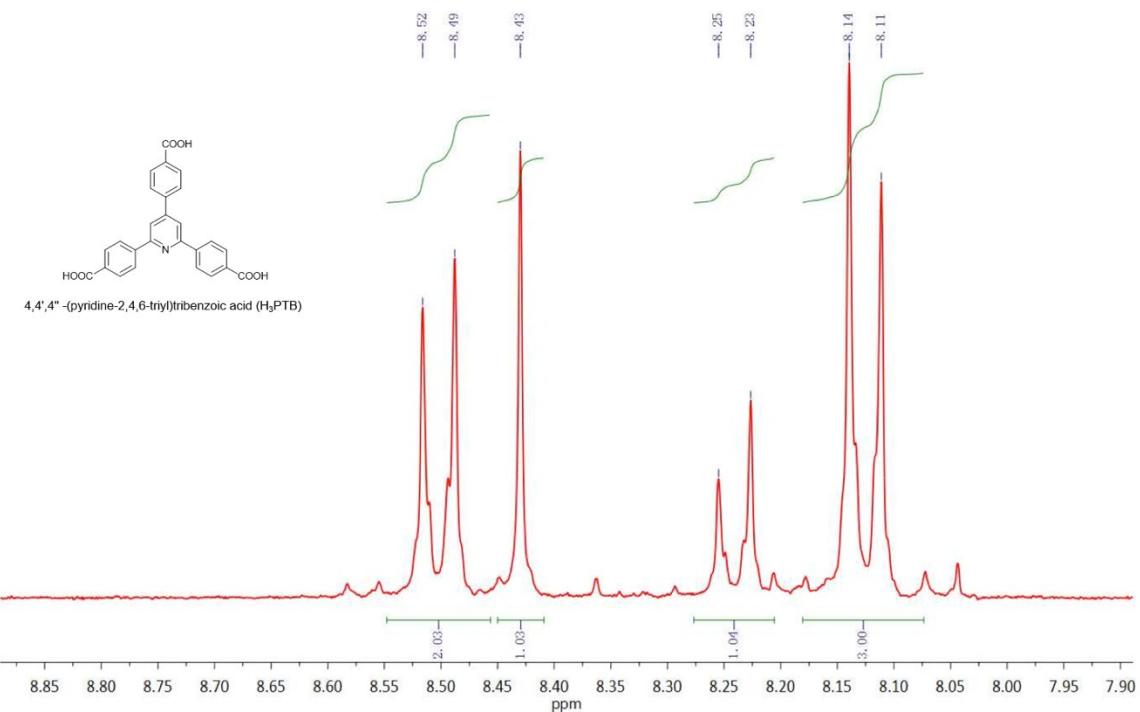


Fig S1. H^1 -NMR spectrum of H_3PTB .

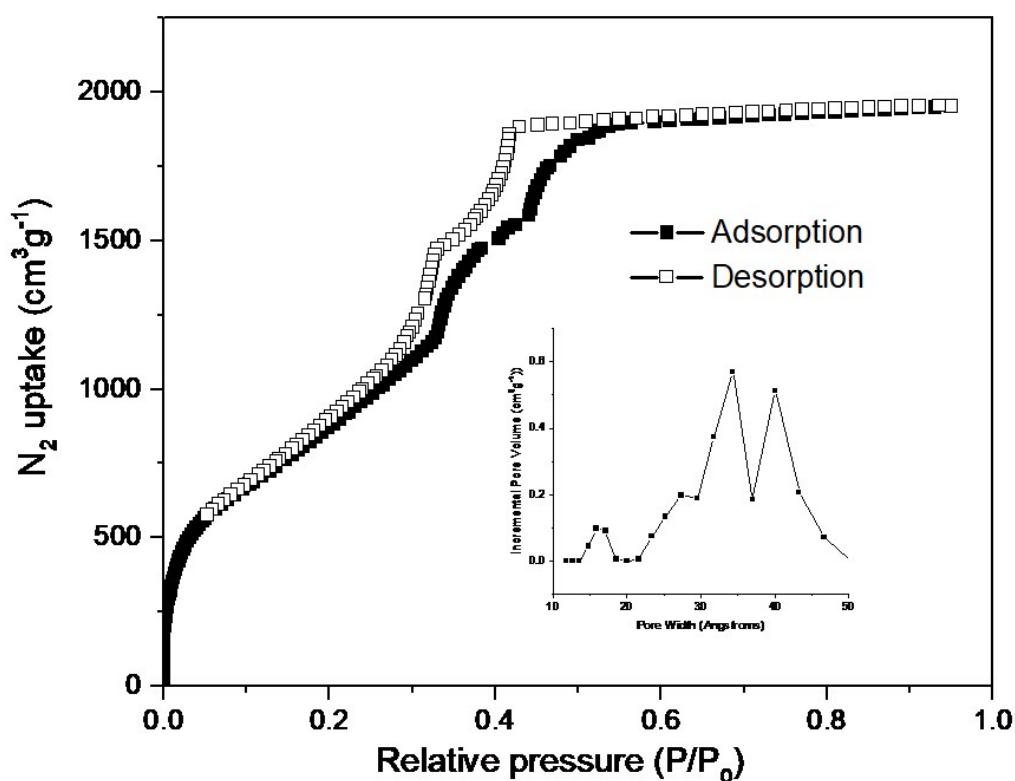


Fig. S2. N_2 sorption isotherm of pristine PCN-604 at 77k, 1 atm. Insert shows the DFT pore size distribution.

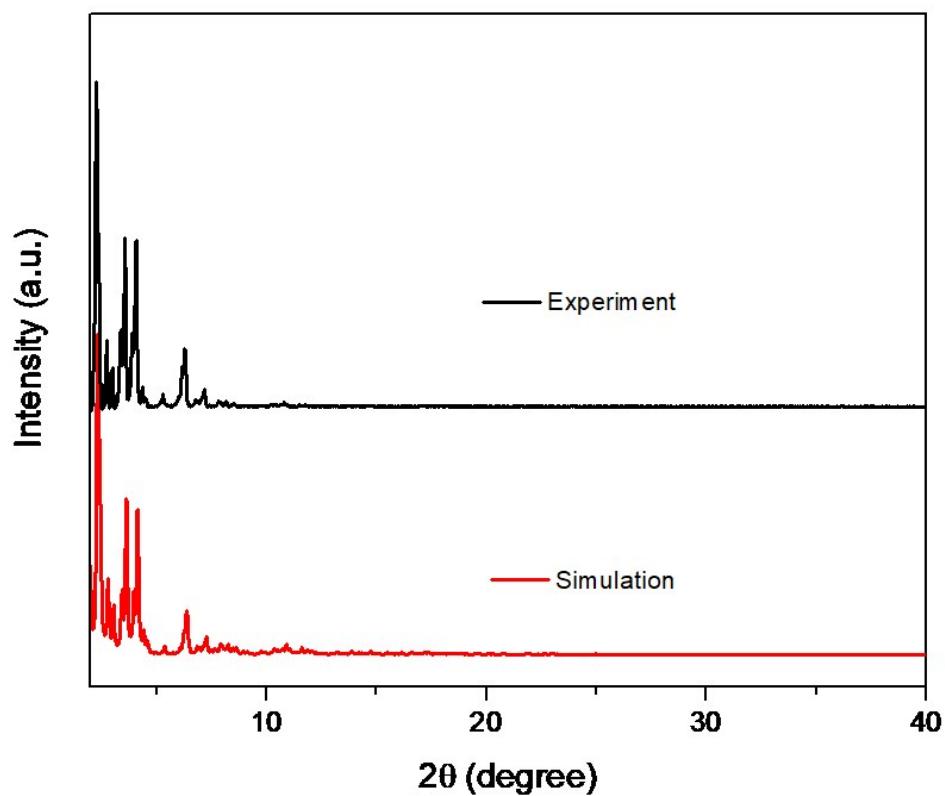


Fig. S3. PXRD patterns of PCN-604 based on simulation (red) and experiment (black).

2. Characterization of PCN-604

Table S1. Porosity comparison between PCN-333 and PCN-604

MOFs	N ₂ uptake(cm ³ /g)	Pore volume (cm ³ /g)	Surface areas (m ² /g)
PCN-333	2490	3.22	4000
PCN-604	1952	3.81	3561

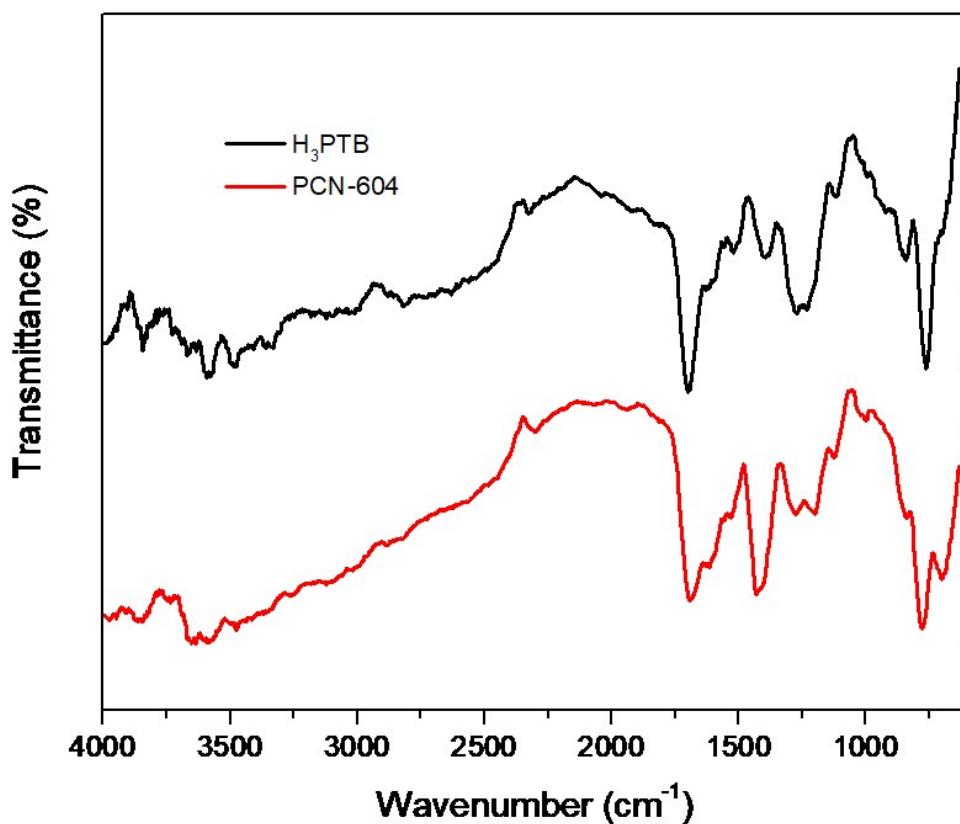


Fig. S4. FT-IR spectra of activated PCN-604 (red) and H₃PTB (black).

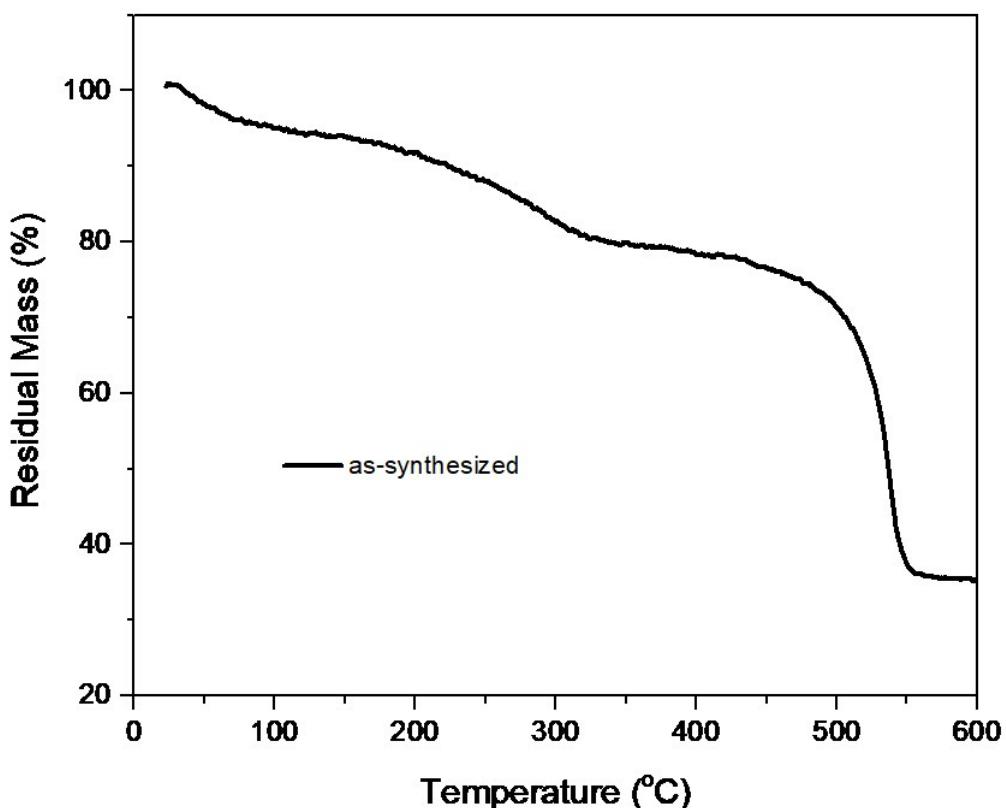


Fig. S5. Thermogravimetric analysis of as-synthesized PCN-604.

3. Chemical stability tests of PCN-604

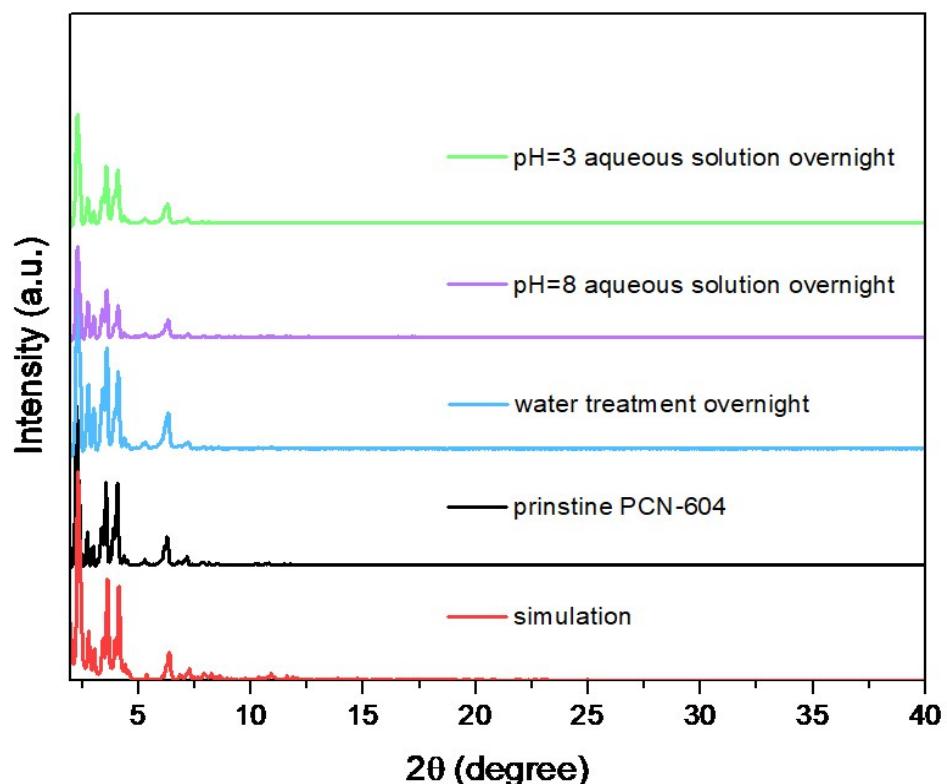


Fig. S6. PXRD patterns of PCN-604 in aqueous solutions with pH values in the range of 3-8.

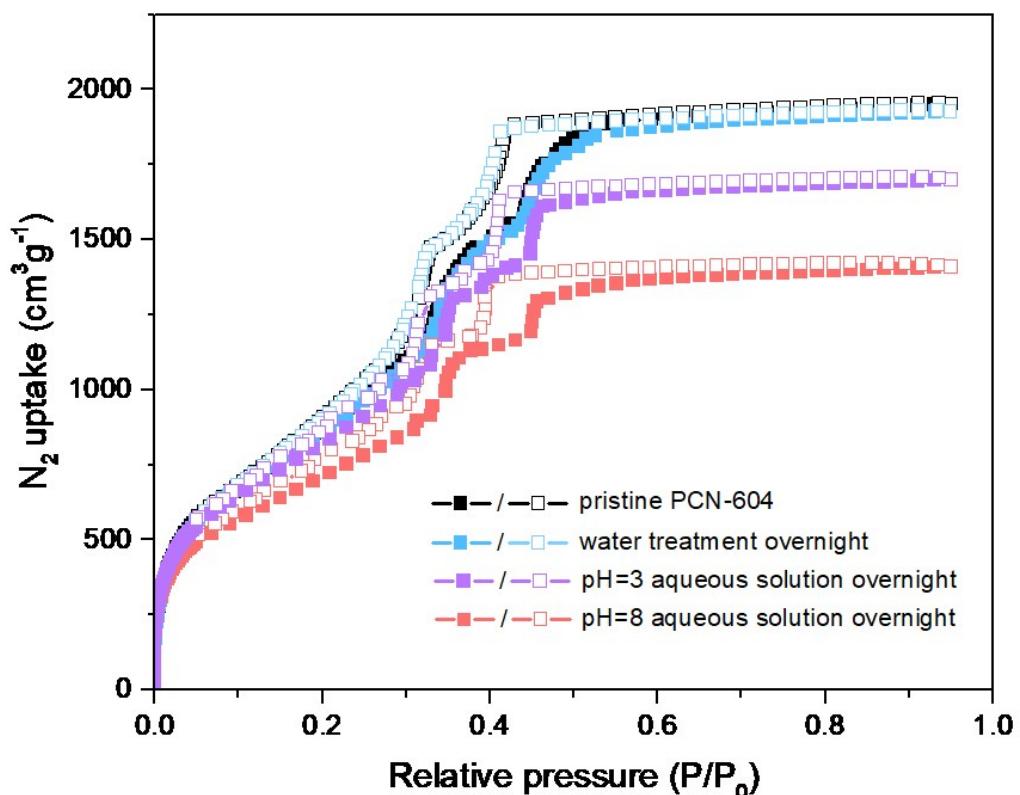


Fig. S7. N₂ uptake isotherms of PCN-604 samples after treatment of aqueous solutions with different pH values.

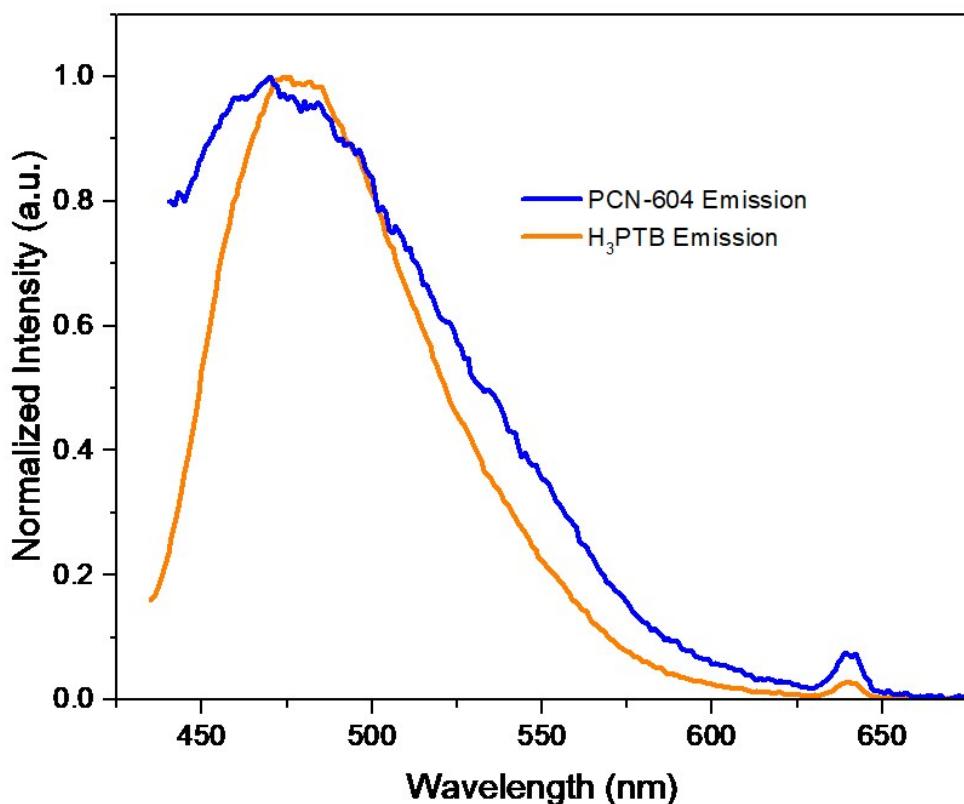


Fig. S8. Normalized Solid-state emission spectra of PCN-604 (blue) and H₃PTB (yellow) upon excitation at 424 nm at room temperature.

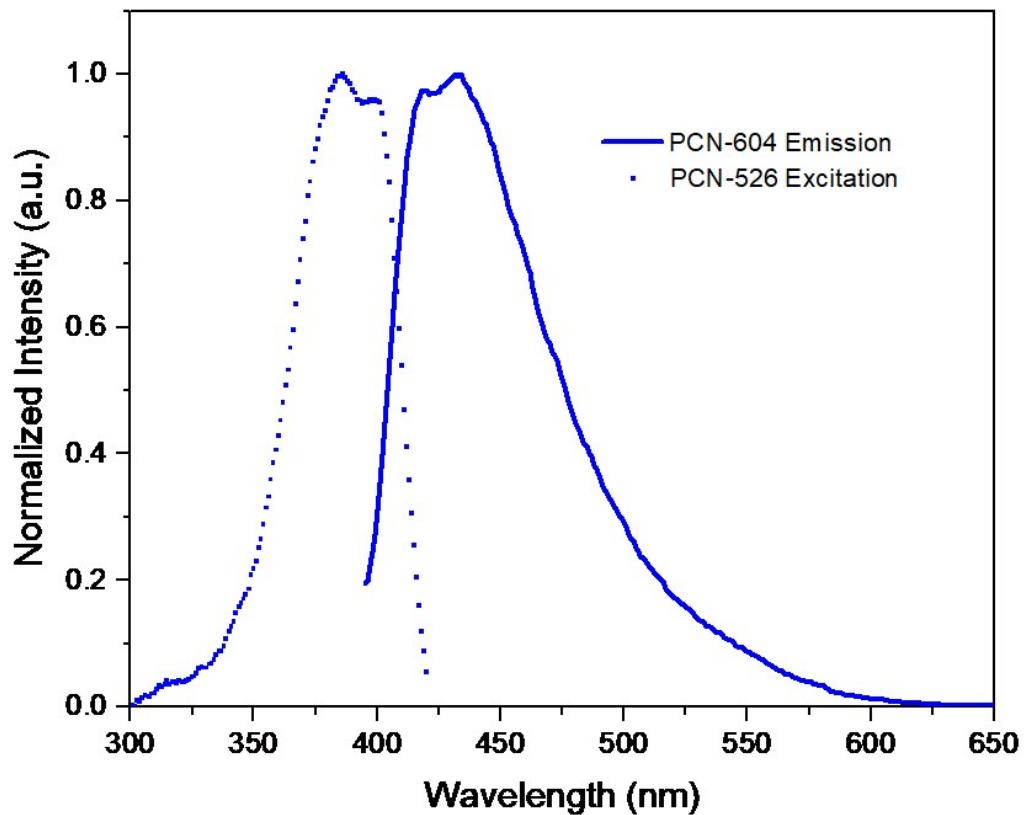


Fig. S9. Solid-state excitation spectrum (blue dot) and emission spectrum (blue line) of PCN-604 at room temperature.

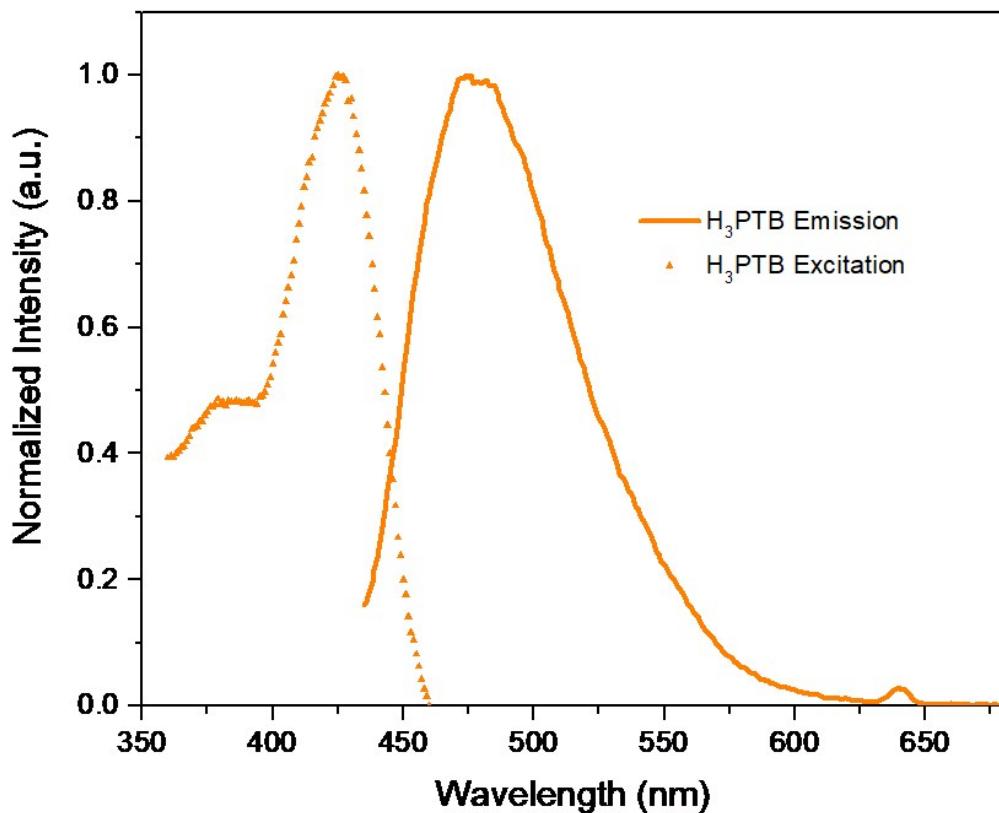


Fig. S10. Solid-state excitation spectrum (yellow dot) and emission spectrum (yellow line) of H₃PTB at room temperature.

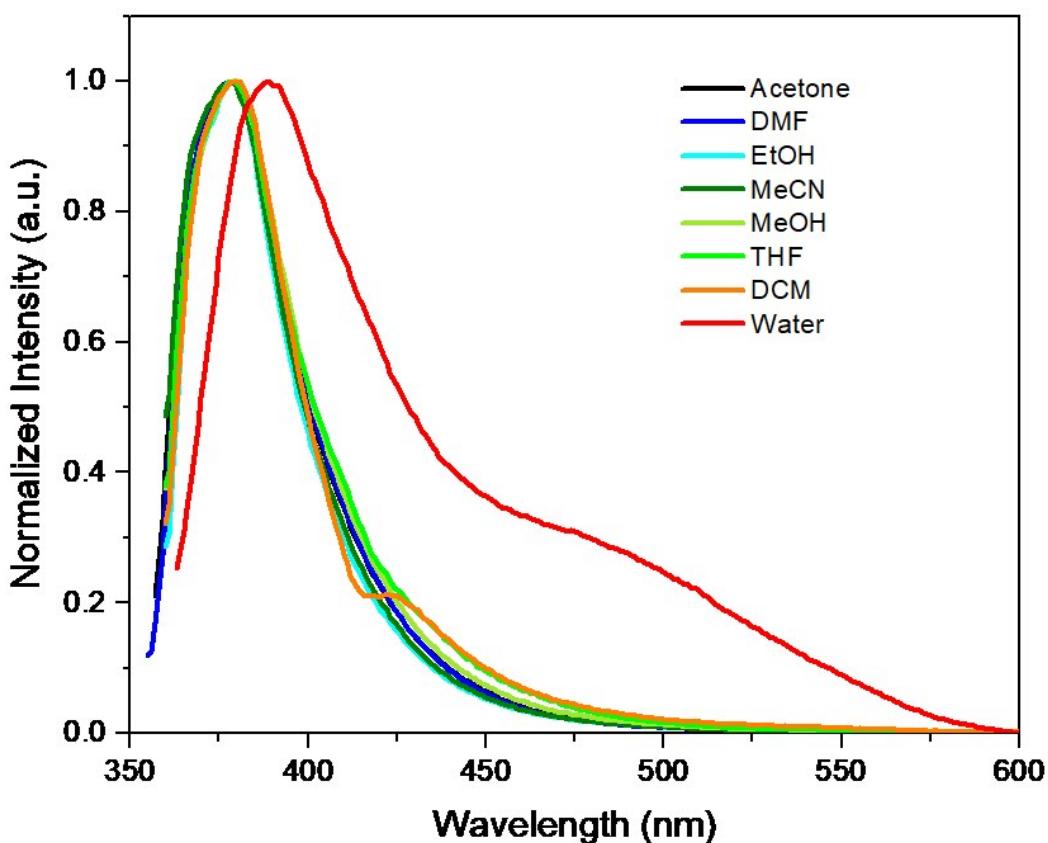


Fig. S11. Emission spectra of PCN-604 suspensions dispersed in various solvents excited at 350 nm.

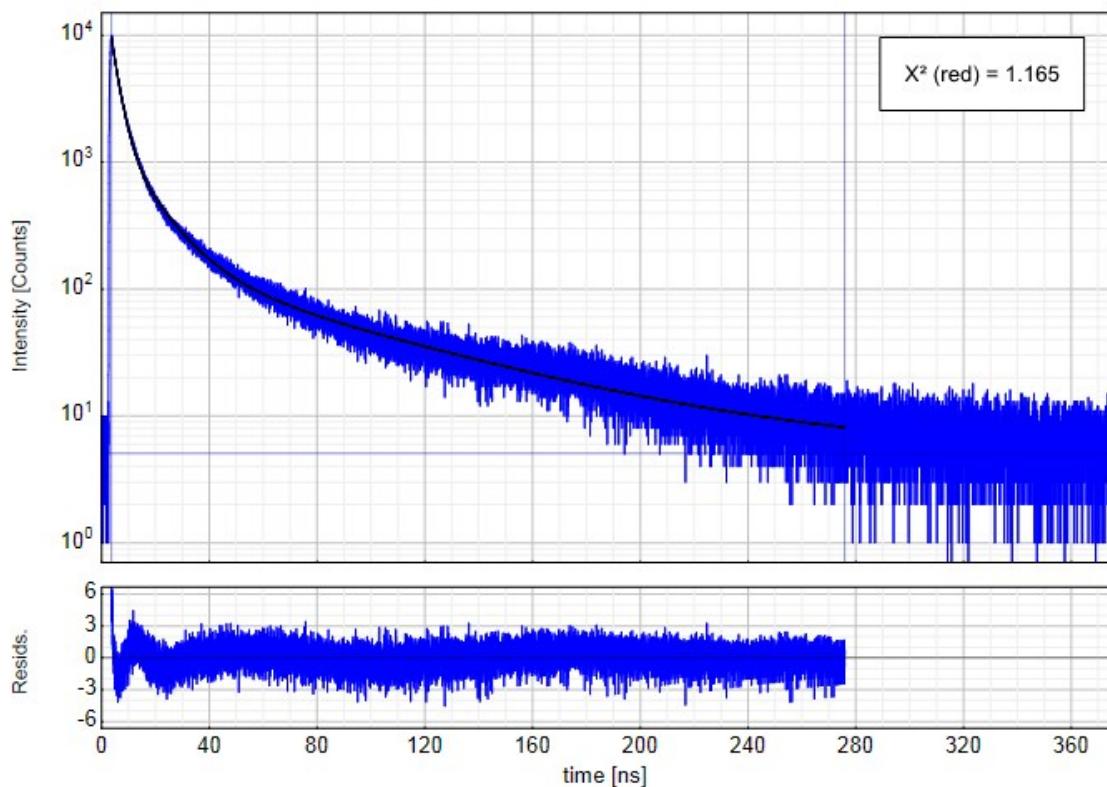


Fig. S12. Fit result of time-resolved fluorescence decay trace of PCN-604 with model decay (black line) and residuals (bottom).

Average Lifetime:

$$\tau_{\text{Av.1}} = 20.51 \text{ ns} \text{ (intensity weighted)}$$
$$\tau_{\text{Av.2}} = 5.33 \text{ ns} \text{ (amplitude weighted)}$$

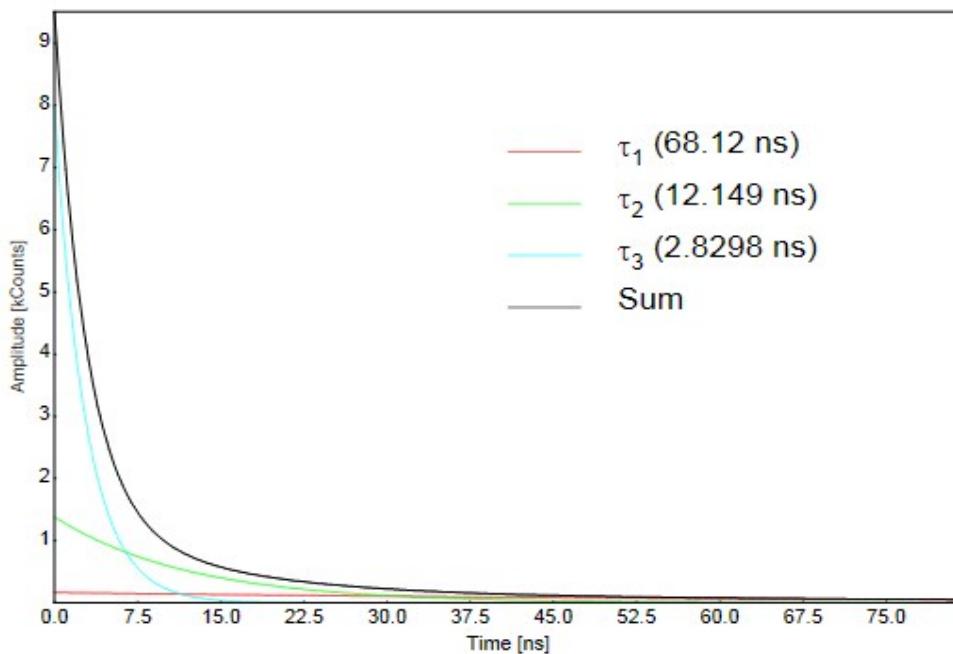


Fig. S13. Fitted decay and exponential components.

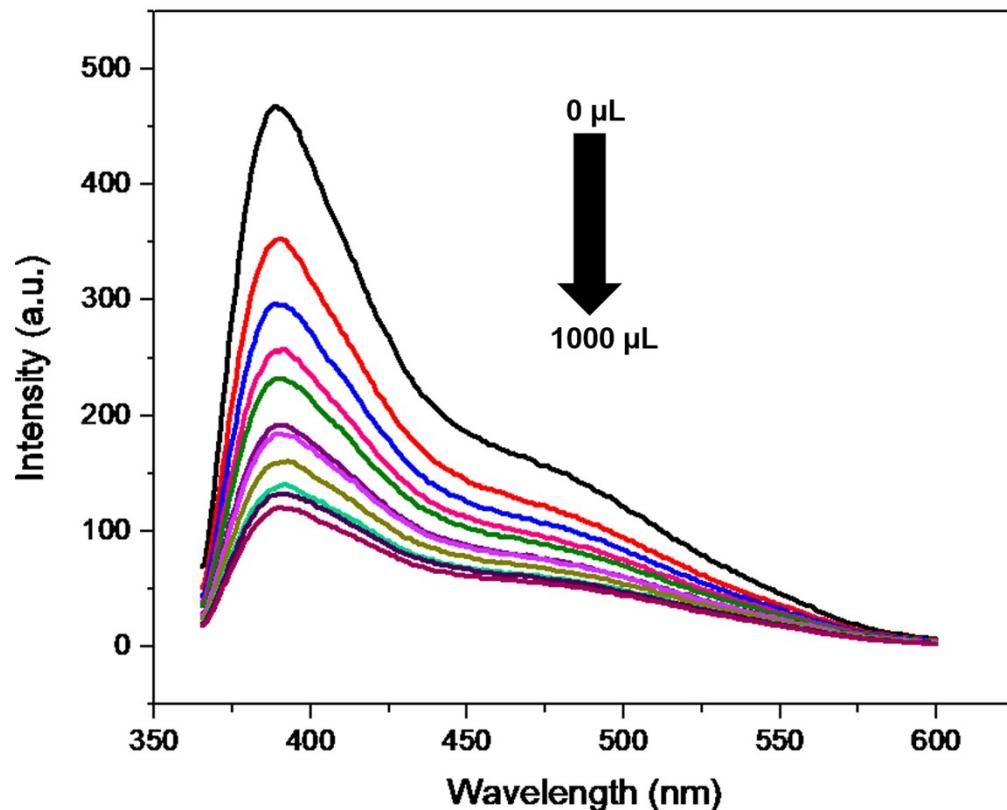


Fig. S14. Fluorescence spectra of PCN-604 suspension in response to different concentrations of Fe³⁺. Fe³⁺ aqueous solution (1 mM) was added gradually from 20 μL to 1000 μL (20 μL each time).

5. Sensing experiments

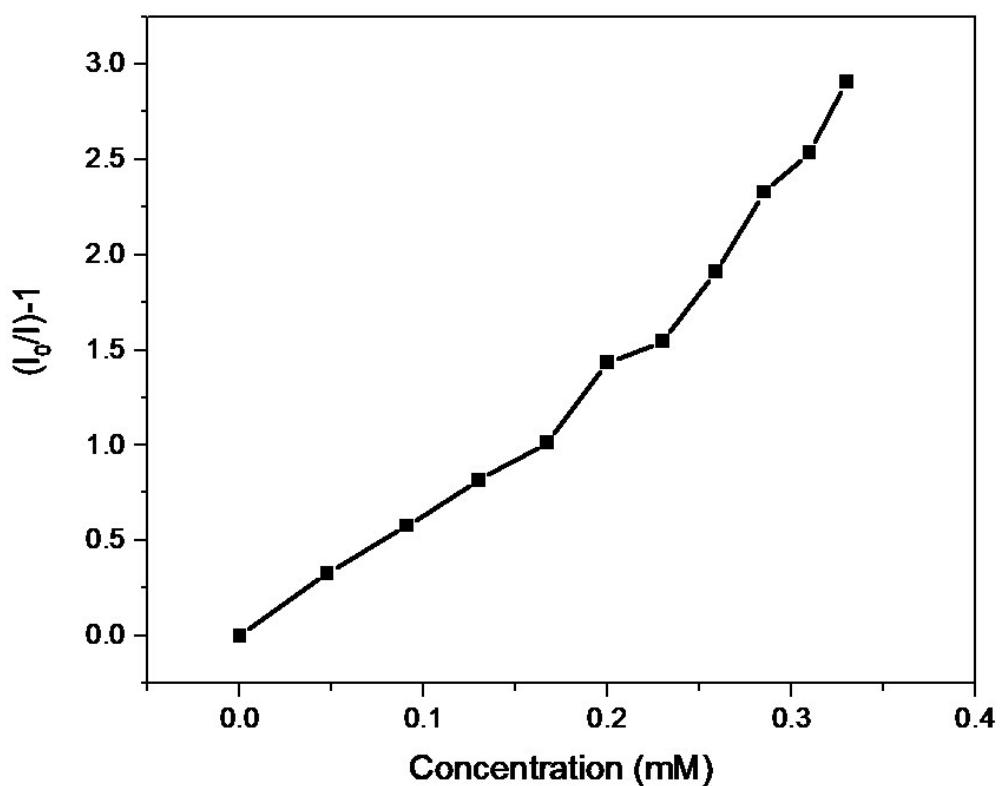


Fig. S15. SV plot of PCN-604.

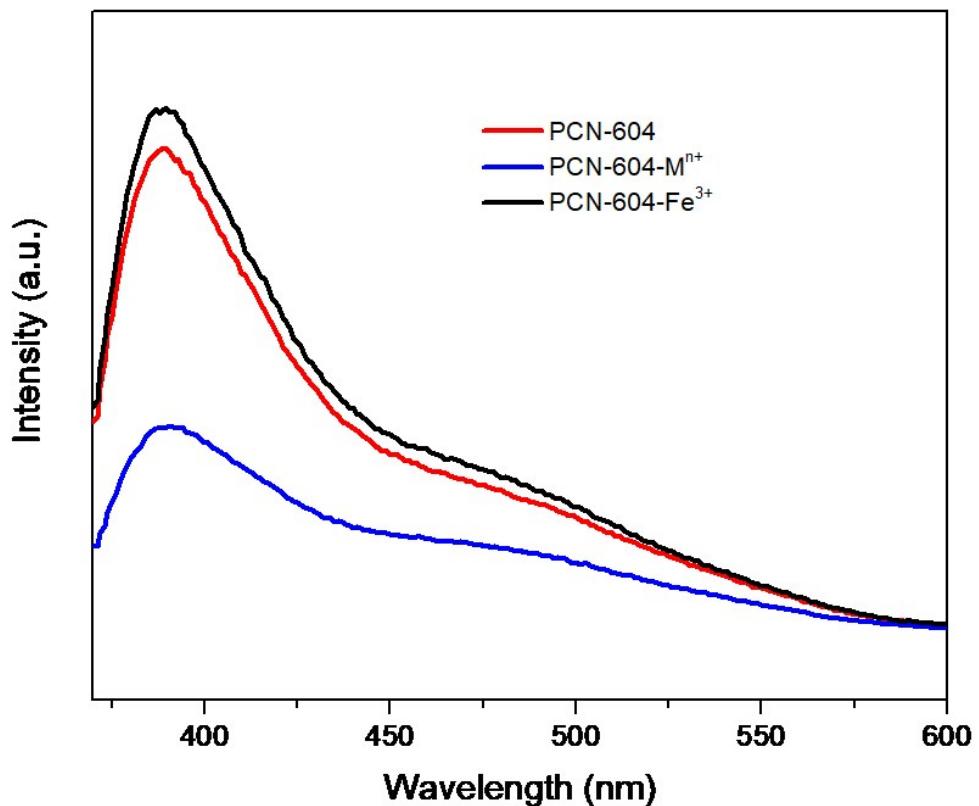


Fig. S16. Fluorescent spectra of original PCN-604 suspension solution, upon addition of 1 mL of 14 metal ions (1 mM for each) and sequent addition of Fe³⁺(1mM).

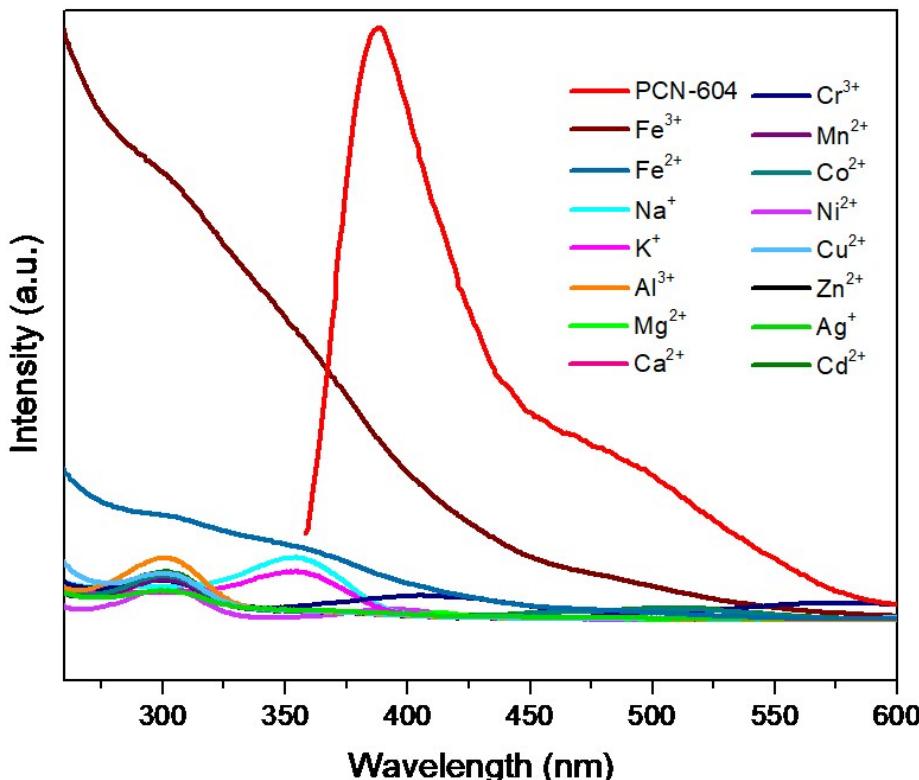


Fig. S17. Emission spectrum of PCN-604 aqueous suspension (red) and absorption spectra of different metal ions solutions in the concentration of 1mM.

Table S2. Comparison of sensing performance of PCN-604 for Fe^{3+} ion with other MOF-based materials.

Materials	Solvent	$K_{sv} (\text{M}^{-1})$	Detection limit (μM)	Ref.
BUT-14	water	2.17×10^3	3.8	1
BUT-15	water	1.66×10^4	0.8	1
$\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{MIL-53-COOH}$ (Al)	water	5.12×10^3	0.5	2
MIL-53 (Al)	water	-	0.9	3
$\text{Gd}_6(\text{L})_3(\text{HL})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{10}$ ($\text{L} = 5,5'$ -(pyridine-2,5-diyl)isophthalate)	water	7.89×10^2	-	4
Cd-MDIP	water	4.13×10^4	0.08	5
EuOHDC	water	-	1.17	6
$[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2] \cdot [\text{Tb}(\text{bptc})]$	ethanol	-	180.1	7
$\text{Eu}_2(\text{MFDA})_2(\text{HCOO})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$	DMF	1.58×10^3	0.3	8
$(\text{Me}_2\text{NH}_2)[\text{Tb}(\text{OBA})_2] \cdot (\text{Hatz}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1.5}$	water	3.4×10^4	-	9
PCN-604	water	8.53×10^3	6.2	this work

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