

Supplementary Information of

Lanthanide (III) Coordination Polymers for Luminescent Detection of Fe (III) and Picric Acid

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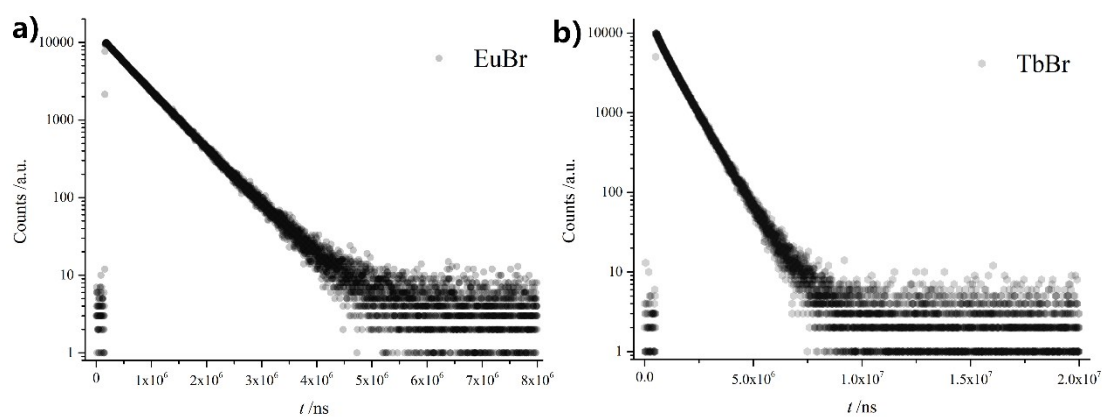


Figure S1. Luminescence lifetime decay profiles of a) **EuBr** and b) **TbBr**.

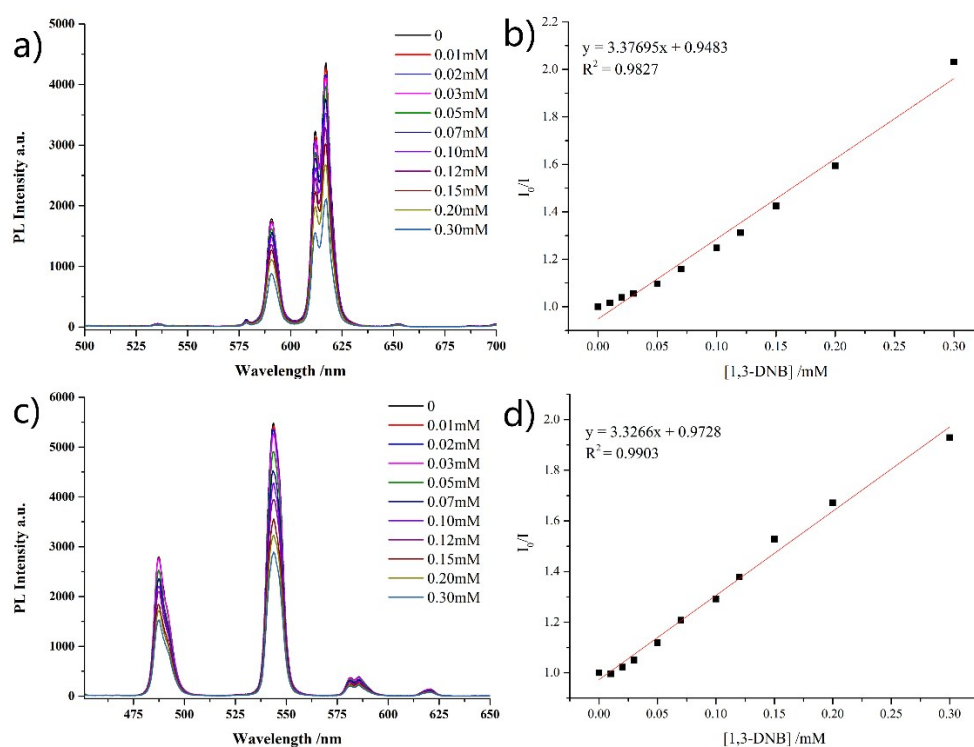


Figure S2. a) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of 1,3-Dinitrobenzene. b) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 1,3-Dinitrobenzene. c) The Emission of **TbBr** with different concentrations of 1,3-Dinitrobenzene. d) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 1,3-Dinitrobenzene.

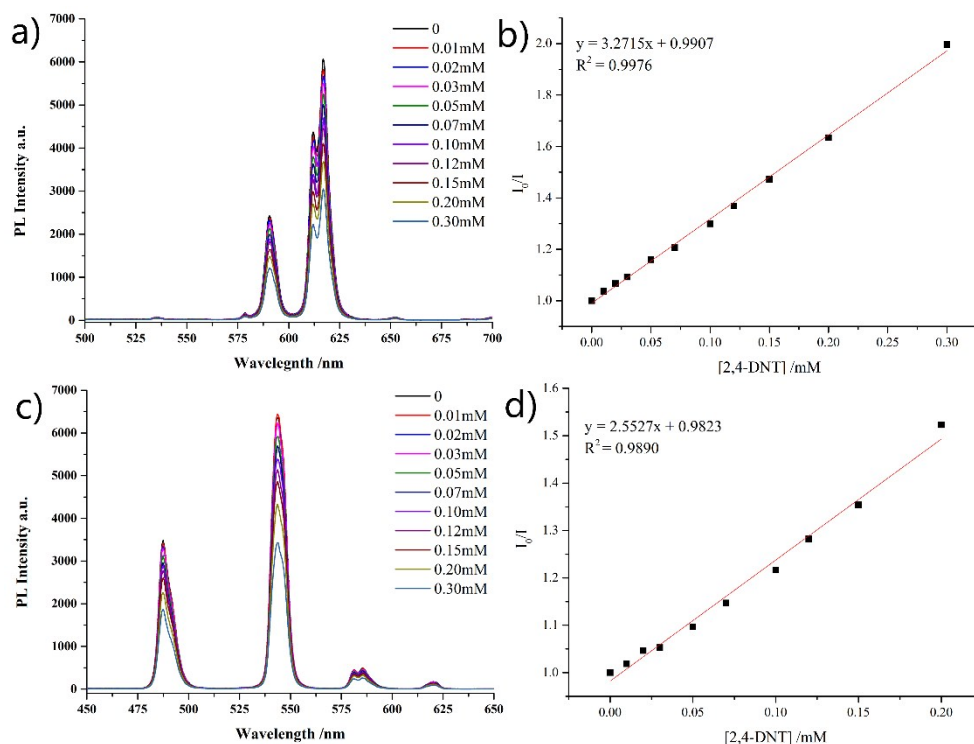


Figure S3. a) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of 2,4-Dinitrotoluene. b) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 2,4-Dinitrotoluene. c) The Emission of **TbBr** with different concentrations of 2,4-Dinitrotoluene. d) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 2,4-Dinitrotoluene.

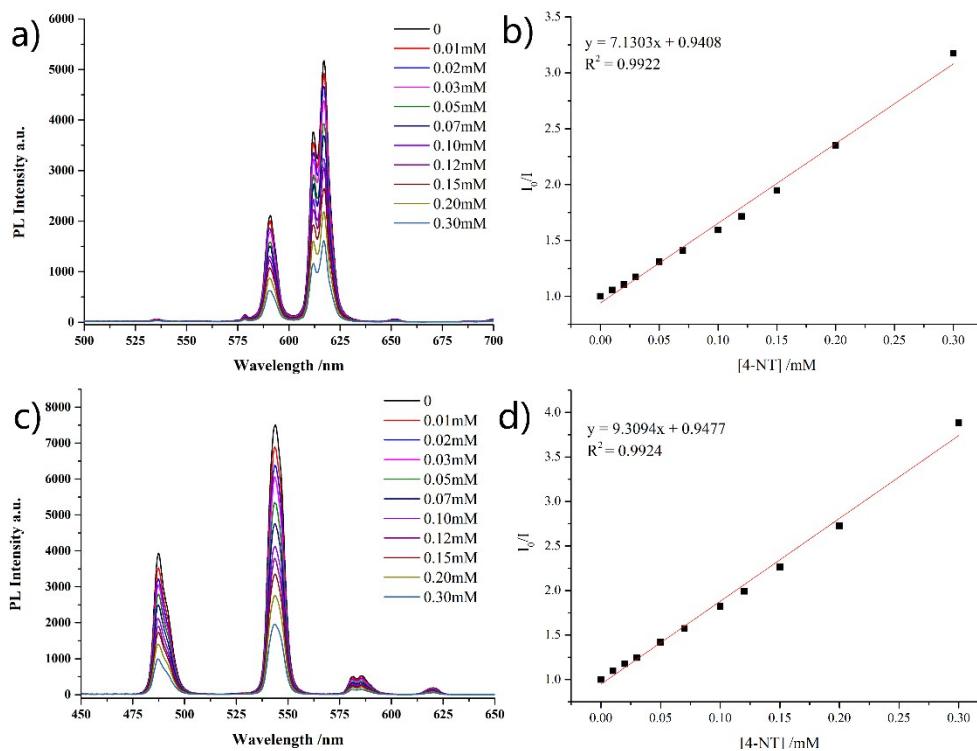


Figure S4. a) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of 4-Nitrotoluene. b) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 4-Nitrotoluene. c) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of 4-Nitrotoluene. d) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 4-Nitrotoluene.

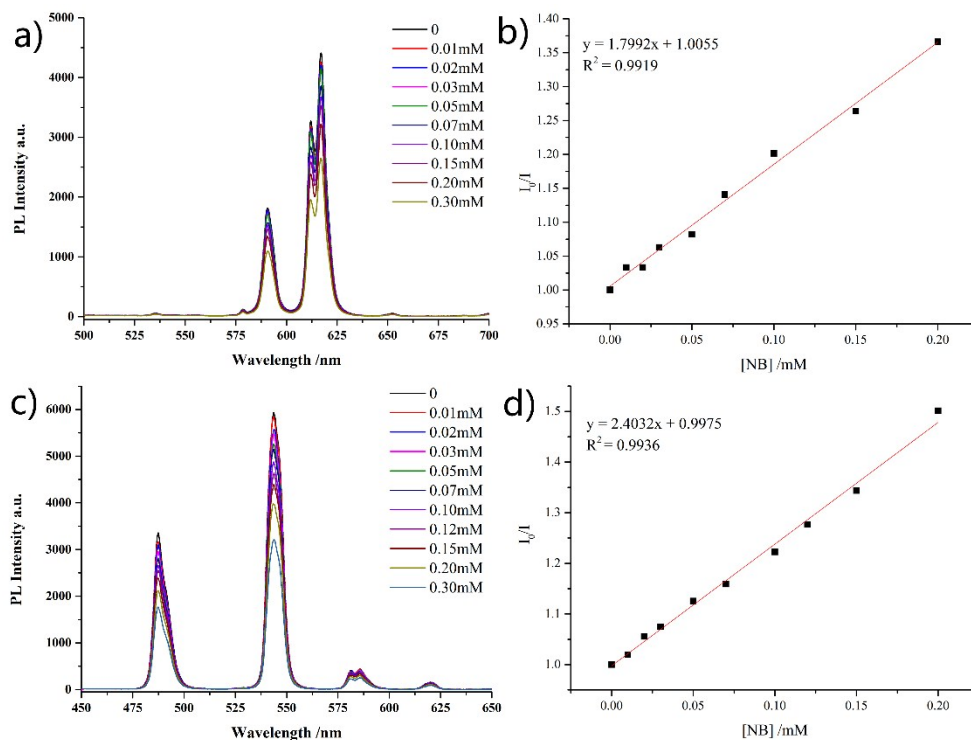


Figure S5. a) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of Nitrobenzene. b) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of Nitrobenzene. c) The Emission of **TbBr** with different concentrations of Nitrobenzene. d) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of Nitrobenzene.

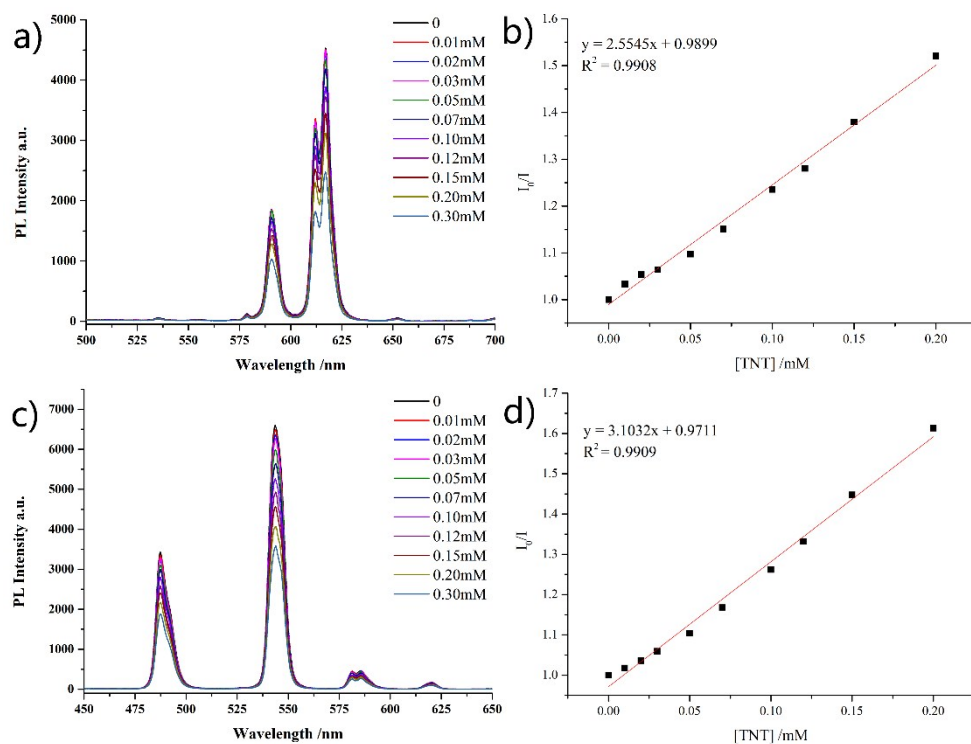


Figure S6. a) The Emission of **EuBr** with different concentrations of 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene. b) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene. c) The Emission of **TbBr** with different concentrations of 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene. d) The Stern-Volmer (SV) plot of I_0/I versus increasing concentrations of 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene.

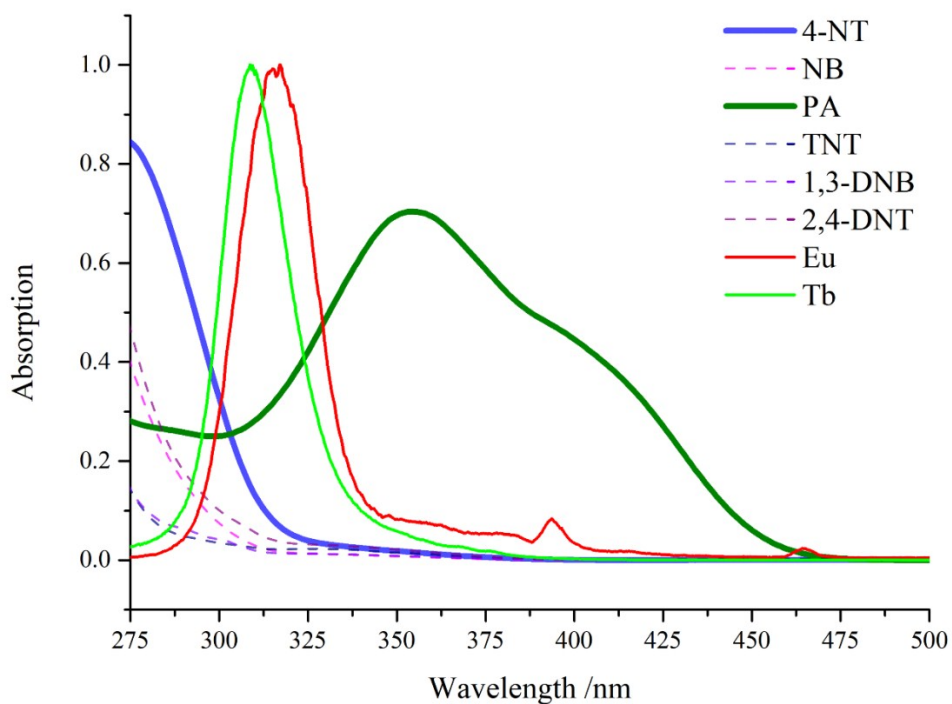


Figure S7. The spectral overlap between normalized excitation spectrum of **EuBr** and **TbBr** and normalized absorbance spectra of nitro explosives.

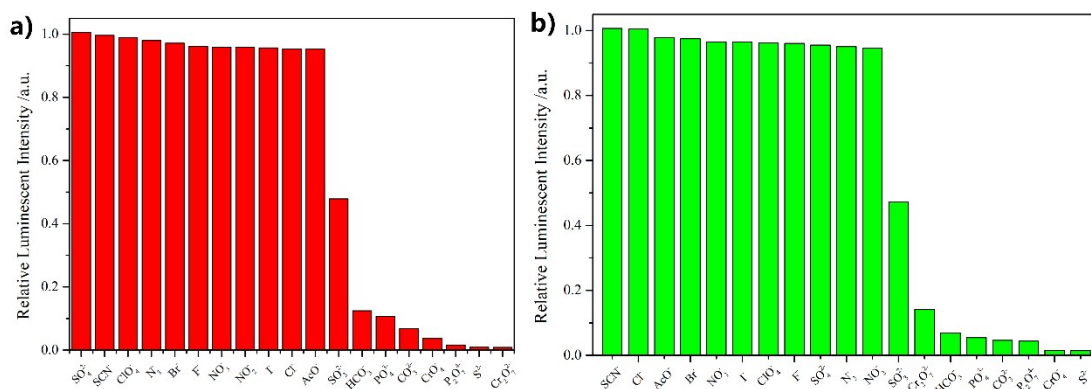


Figure S8. Anion selectivity of a) **EuBr** and b) **TbBr** (I_0/I , 1mM) in water.

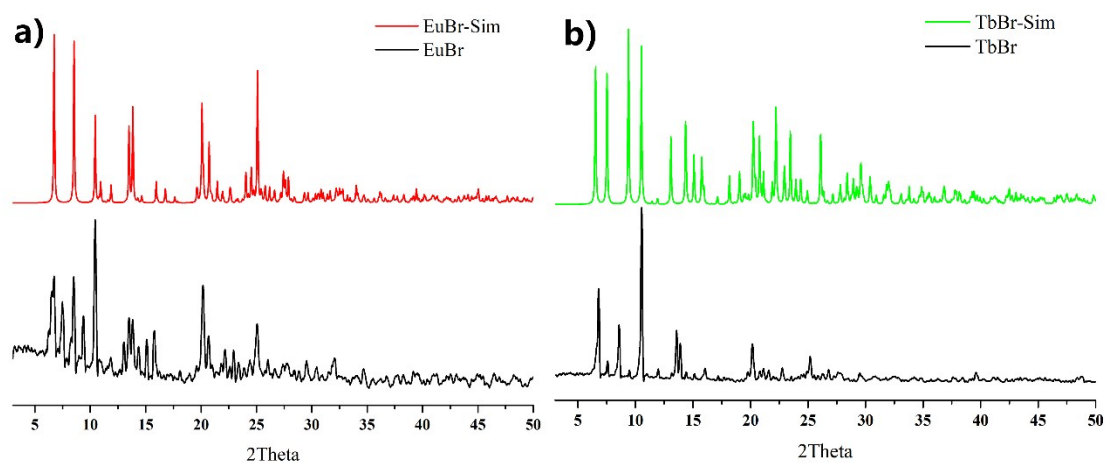


Figure S9. The PXRD patterns of **EuBr** and **TbBr**.

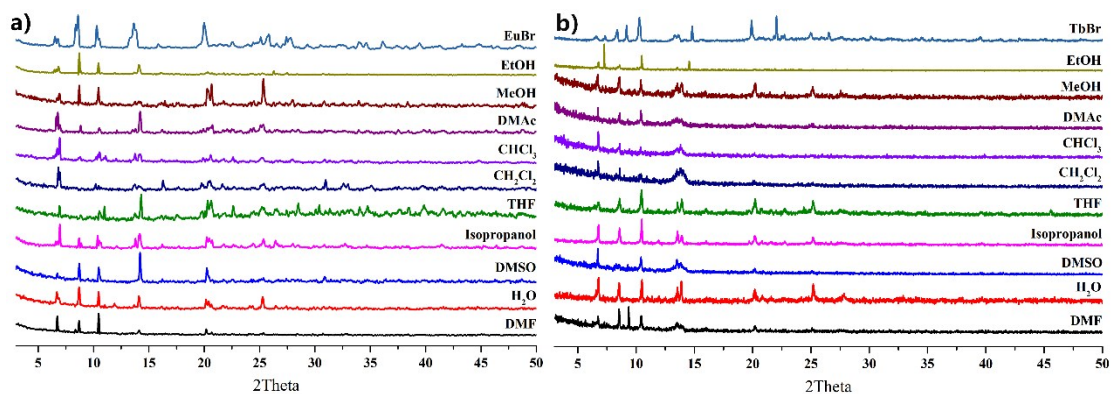


Figure S10. The PXRD patterns of a) **EuBr** and b) **TbBr** treated by various solvent for 24h.

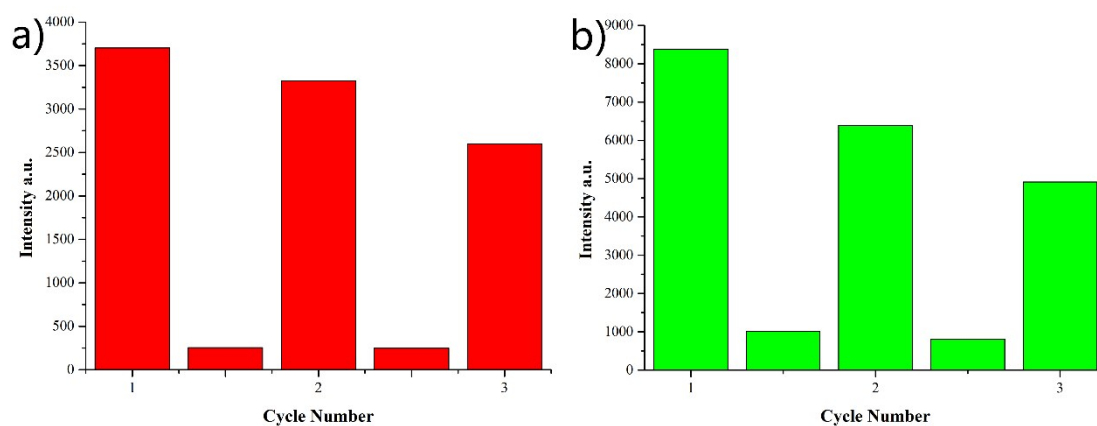


Figure S11. Reproducibility of the quenching ability of a) **EuBr** 617nm and b) **TbBr** 544nm in water and in the presence of 0.5mM PA (ex= 317nm for EuBr, 309nm for TbBr).

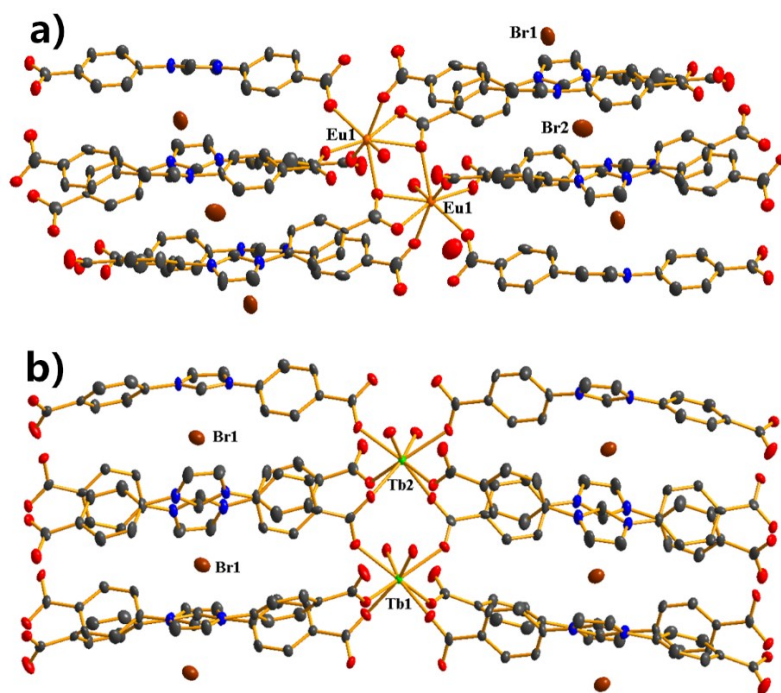


Figure S12. The ORTEP-style image of a) **EuBr** and b) **TbBr**.

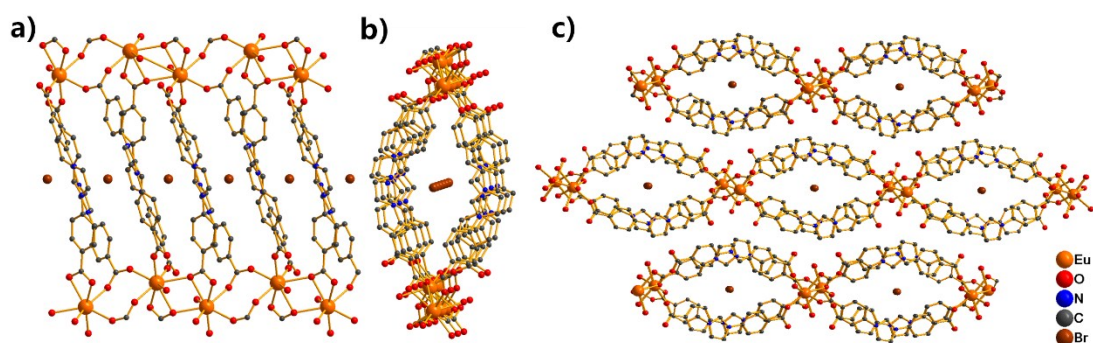


Figure S13. a) View of the 2D layer of **EuBr** along *b* axis direction. b) 1D channel of **EuBr** shown along *a* axis. c) Packing diagram along *a* axis showing three adjacent 2D layers.

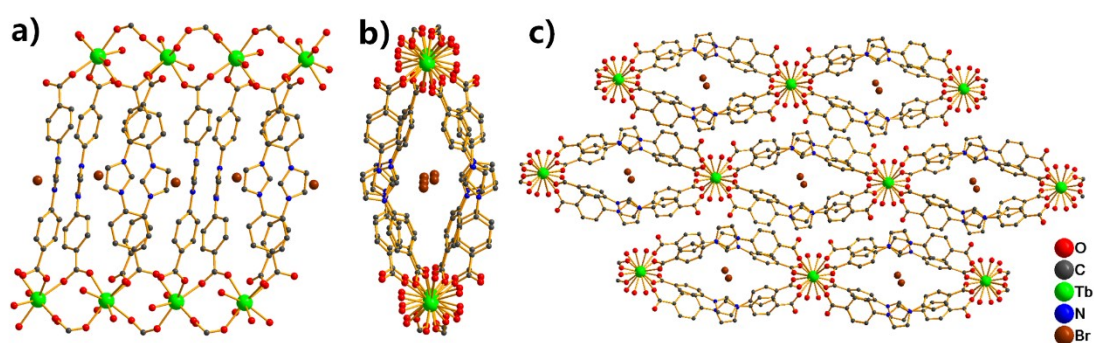


Figure S13. a) View of the 2D layer of **TbBr** along *a* axis direction. b) 1D channel of **TbBr** shown along *b* axis. c) Packing diagram along *b* axis showing three adjacent 2D layers.

Table S1. The Stern-Volmer equations and quenching effect constant (K_{sv}) of **EuBr** and **TbBr** for nitro-explosive analytes.

Analytes	Compound	Stern-Volmer equation	$K_{sv}(M^{-1})$
1,3-DNB	EuBr	$y = 3.3769x + 0.9483, R^2 = 0.9827$	3095
	TbBr	$y = 3.3266x + 0.9728, R^2 = 0.9903$	3356
2,4-DNT	EuBr	$y = 3.2715x + 0.9907, R^2 = 0.9976$	3171
	TbBr	$y = 2.5527x + 0.9823, R^2 = 0.9890$	2475
4-NT	EuBr	$y = 7.1303x + 0.9408, R^2 = 0.9922$	6755
	TbBr	$y = 9.3094x + 0.9471, R^2 = 0.9924$	8635
NB	EuBr	$y = 1.7992x + 1.0055, R^2 = 0.9919$	1830
	TbBr	$y = 2.4032x + 0.9975, R^2 = 0.9936$	2506
TNT	EuBr	$y = 2.5545x + 0.9899, R^2 = 0.9908$	2309
	TbBr	$y = 3.1032x + 0.9711, R^2 = 0.9909$	2976