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## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Assembly of Metal Organic Frameworks Based on 4-connected 3,3',5,5'-Azobenzenetetracarboxylic Acid: Structures, Magnetic Properties, and Sensing Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions

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Table S1. Selected bond distances (Å) ar	nd bond angles (°) for complex 1.
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Co(1)-O(1)	2.118(6)	Co(1)-O(10)	2.074(6)	Co(2)-O(5)#1	2.015(5)
Co(1)-O(3)	2.057(5)	Co(1)-O(11)	2.109(7)	Co(2)-O(6)	2.339(6)
Co(1)-O(4)#1	2.030(6)	Co(2)-O(1)	2.135(5)	Co(2)-O(7)#2	2.052(5)
Co(1)-O(9)	2.095(7)	Co(2)-O(2)	2.005(5)	Co(2)-O(8)#2	2.339(6)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(	1)	92.5(2)	O(1)-Co(2)-O	D(6)	58.50(19)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(	9)	89.3(3)	O(1)-Co(2)-O	D(8)#2	93.0(2)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(	10)	173.5(3)	O(2)-Co(2)-O	D(1)	104.5(2)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(	11)	83.9(3)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(5)#1		97.2(3)
O(4)#1-Co(1)-	O(1)	89.2(2)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(6)		92.1(3)
O(4)#1-Co(1)-	O(3)	95.0(3)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(7)#2		98.5(2)
O(4)#1-Co(1)-	O(9)	174.9(3)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(8)#2		158.21(19)
O(4)#1-Co(1)-	O(10)	86.3(3)	O(5)#1-Co(2)-O(1)		102.0(2)
O(4)#1-Co(1)-	O(11)	91.2(3)	O(5)#1-Co(2	)-O(6)	160.1(2)
O(9)-Co(1)-O(	1)	93.3(3)	O(5)#1-Co(2	)-O(7)#2	103.7(2)
O(9)-Co(1)-O(	11)	86.6(3)	O(5)#1-Co(2	)-O(8)#2	91.6(2)
O(10)-Co(1)-O	0(1)	93.8(2)	O(6)-Co(2)-O	D(8)#2	86.0(2)
O(10)-Co(1)-O	0(9)	89.1(3)	O(7)#2-Co(2	) <b>-</b> O(1)	142.7(2)
O(10)-Co(1)-O	0(11)	89.8(3)	O(7)#2-Co(2	)-O(6)	92.1(2)
O(11)-Co(1)-O	0(1)	176.4(2)	O(7)#2-Co(2	)-O(8)#2	59.9(2)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 = x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+5/4 #2 = x+1/2, -y+5/2, -z+5/4

Mn(1)-O(1) 2.17	7(4) Mn(1)-0	D(2) 2.1070(	8) Mn(1)-O(3)	2.148(5)
Mn(1)-O(1W) 2.35	5(4) Mn(1)-0	D(4)#1 2.164(4)	) Mn(1)-O(5)#2	2 2.172(4)
Mn(1)-O(6)#3 2.17	75(4) Mn(2)-0	D(7) 2.24(2)		
O(2)-Mn(1)-O(1)	178.1(9	) O(2)-M	n(1)-O(1W)	170.6(8)
O(2)-Mn(1)-O(3)	87.6(2)	O(2)-M	n(1)-O(4)#1	94.66(17)
O(2)-Mn(1)-O(5)#2	94.22(1	7) O(2)-M	n(1)-O(6)#3	88.5(13)
O(1)-Mn(1)-O(3)	94.3(9)	O(1)-M	n(1)- O(4)#1	85.5(13)
O(1)-Mn(1)-O(5)#2	85.7(13	) O(1)-M	n(1)-O(6) #3	89.6(9)
O(3)-Mn(1)-O(1W)	101.3(9	) O(3)-M	n(1)- O(4)#1	87.5(2)
O(3)-Mn(1)-O(5)#2	90.1(2)	O(3)-M	n(1)- O(6)#3	176.07(19)
O(4)#1-Mn(1)-O(1W	V) 88.9(12	) O(4)#1-	Mn(1)- O(5)#2	170.71(16)
O(4)#1-Mn(1)- O(5)	#2 92.63(1	9) O(5)#2-	Mn(1)-O(1W)	82.7(12)
O(5)#2-Mn(1)- O(6)	#3 90.34(1	8) O(6)#3-	Mn(1)- O(1W)	82.6(9)

Table S2. Selected bond distances (Å) and bond angles (°) for complex 2.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 = 1-z, x, 1-y #2 = 3/2-x, 3/2-z, y-1/2 #3 = 3/2-y, 3/2-x, z-1/2

Table S3. Selected bond distances (Å) and bond angles (°) for complex 3.

Zn(1)-Zn(2)	3.0030(13)	Zn(2)-O(3)	2.009(9)	Zn(3)-O(7)	1.98(3)
Zn(1)-O(1)	2.046(8)	Zn(2)-O(9)#1	2.002(9)	Zn(3)-O(10)#4	2.017(7)
Zn(1)-O(4)	2.035(7)	Zn(2)-O(12)#2	1.999(9)	Zn(3)-O(11)#5	2.017(7)
Zn(1)-O(8)#1	2.052(7)	Zn(2)-O(13)	1.939(8)	Zn(3)-O(6A)	2.06(2)
Zn(1)-O(14)#2	2.011(8)	Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	3.0058(17)	Zn(3)-O(5A)#3	1.942(18)
Zn(1)-O(15)	2.003(6)	Zn(3)-O(5)#3	2.06(3)	Zn(3)-O(7A)	1.999(19)
Zn(2)-O(2)	2.025(10)	Zn(3)-O(6)	1.986(19)		
O(1)-Zn(1)-Zn(2	2)	74.4(2)	O(2)-Zn(2)-	Zn(1)	83.6(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(8	)#1	85.9(4)	O(3)-Zn(2)-	Zn(1)	75.2(3)
O(4)-Zn(1)-Zn(2)	2)	83.9(2)	O(3)-Zn(2)-	O(2)	158.4(4)
O(4)-Zn(1)-O(1	)	158.1(3)	O(9)#1-Zn(2	2)-Zn(1)	87.2(2)
O(4)-Zn(1)-O(8	)#1	89.8(3)	O(9)#1-Zn(2	2)-O(2)	86.5(5)
O(8)#1-Zn(1)-Z	n(2)	70.8(2)	O(9)#1-Zn(2	2)-O(3)	88.4(4)
O(14)#2-Zn(1)-	Zn(2)	86.8(2)	O(12)#2-Zn	(2)-Zn $(1)$	70.8(2)
O(14)#2-Zn(1)-	O(1)	89.3(4)	O(12)#2-Zn	(2)-O(2)	90.1(5)
O(14)#2-Zn(1)-	O(4)	86.6(4)	O(12)#2-Zn	(2)-O(3)	86.8(4)
O(14)#2-Zn(1)-	O(8)#1	157.6(3)	O(12)#2-Zn	(2)-O(9)#1	157.9(3)

O(15)-Zn(1)-Zn(2)	166.4(2)	O(13)-Zn(2)-Zn(1)	167.2(3)
O(15)-Zn(1)-O(1)	99.2(3)	O(13)-Zn(2)-O(2)	103.7(4)
O(15)-Zn(1)-O(4)	102.6(3)	O(13)-Zn(2)-O(3)	97.9(4)
O(15)-Zn(1)-O(8)#1	97.1(3)	O(13)-Zn(2)-O(9)#1	103.5(4)
O(15)-Zn(1)-O(14)#2	105.3(3)	O(13)-Zn(2)-O(12)#2	98.5(4)
O(5)#3-Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	76.2(7)	O(11)#5-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	156.3(8)
O(6)-Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	81.7(6)	O(11)#5-Zn(3)-O(10)#4	89.9(4)
O(6)-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	89.7(12)	O(11)#5-Zn(3)-O(6A)	88.5(9)
O(6)-Zn(3)-O(10)#4	161.4(6)	O(6A)-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	84.7(13)
O(6)-Zn(3)-O(11)#5	89.3(7)	O(5A)#3-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	12.7(10)
O(7)-Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	169.1(9)	O(5A)#3-Zn(3)-O(10)#4	88.1(7)
O(7)-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	100.5(11)	O(5A)#3-Zn(3)-O(11)#5	168.9(6)
O(7)-Zn(3)-O(6)	87.9(11)	O(5A)#3-Zn(3)-O(6A)	87.3(11)
O(7)-Zn(3)-O(10)#4	110.3(10)	O(5A)#3-Zn(3)-O(7A)	104.2(8)
O(7)-Zn(3)-O(11)#5	103.1(9)	O(7A)-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	116.2(9)
O(10)#4-Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	79.9(3)	O(7A)-Zn(3)-O(10)#4	92.4(8)
O(10)#4-Zn(3)-O(5)#3	83.7(10)	O(7A)-Zn(3)-O(11)#5	86.8(6)
O(10)#4-Zn(3)-O(6A)	147.1(6)	O(7A)-Zn(3)-O(6A)	120.3(10)
O(11)#5-Zn(3)-Zn(3)#3	80.2(3)		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 -x+y,-x,z #2 -x+y+1,-x+1,z #3 -x,-x+y,-z+1

#4 x-y,-y+1,-z+1 #5 -x+y,-x+1,z

Table S4. Bond va	lence sum calcul	ations for com	plex 1.
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Atom	Co <sup>II</sup>	Co <sup>III</sup>
Co1	<u>2.107</u>	2.152
Co2	<u>1.874</u>	1.916

 Table S5. Bond valence sum calculations for complex 2.

Atom	Mn <sup>II</sup>	Mn <sup>III</sup>
Mn1	<u>2.235</u>	2.062
Mn2	<u>1.778</u>	1.640

## **Explanations of Crystal Structure Determination**

Complex 1: PLAT910\_ALERT\_3\_B Missing # of FCF Reflection(s) Below Theta (Min). **Explanation**: Some reflections with high intensities, which made the detector overflow were automatically omitted by the diffractometer. So some reflections were missing.

### Complex 3: PLAT341\_ALERT\_3\_B Low Bond Precision on C-C Bonds

**Explanation**: The quality of crystal was not so good and the data were collected under low temperature. Therefore thermal vibration of the C atoms was so high that the precision of the C-C bonds is low.

PLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO7 – H7AAPLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO7 – H7ABPLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO7 – H7APLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO7 – H7BPLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO13 – H13APLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO13 – H13BPLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO13 – H13BPLAT420\_ALERT\_2\_B D-H Without AcceptorO15 – H15B

**Explanation**: The coordination compound contained so many hydroxyls. The acceptor of the hydrogen on the O-H couldn't be located because there was no proper atom such as O or N for the hydroxyl to form hydrogen bond in the radius of 3.6 Å.



**Fig. S1** A schematic view of the (4, 4)-connected net for **PtS**-type topology presented by complex **1**.



**Fig. S2** (a) The distribution of six  $abtc^{4-}$  around each  $[Mn_3OH(CO_2)_6]$  SBUs in complex **2**; (b) The distribution of four  $[Mn_3OH(CO_2)_6]$  SBUs around each  $abtc^{4-}$  in complex **2**.



Fig. S3 The larger channel between the cubic cages along *a*-axis (a) and *c*-axis (b) in complex 2.  $[Mn(H_2O)4]^{2+}$ , H atoms, coordinating DMA and H<sub>2</sub>O molecules, and free solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S4** A schematic view of the (4,6)-connected net for **soc**-type topology presented by complex **2**.



**Fig. S5** The coordination environments of Zn ions in complex **3**. Symmetry code: #1: -x+y, -x, z; #2: 1-x+y, 1-x, z; #3: x-y, 1-y, 1-z; #4: -x+y, 1-x, z.



Fig. S6 A schematic view of the (4,4)-connected net for NbO-type topolopy presented by complex 3.



Fig. S7 IR spectra of 1 a), 2 b), 3 c).



Fig. S8 Comparison of the simulated and experimental PXRD patterns: 1 a), 2 b), 3 c).



Fig. S9 (a) Power XRD profiles of 2 after exposing to the air for a month; (b) Power XRD profiles of 2 after being soaked in various boiling solvents for 12 h.



Fig. S10 The TG curves of 1 a), 2 b), 3 c) on crystalline samples under the  $N_2$  atmosphere in the range of 55–800 °C.



Figure S11. The ZFC and FC curves at 50 Oe of 2.



**Fig. S12** Plot of  $M/N\beta$  vs. *H* at 2 K for complexes 1 a), 2 b).



Fig. S13 Comparison of the experimental and activated PXRD patterns of 1 a), 2 a), 3 b).



Fig. S14 Nitrogen sorption isotherm on 1 a), 2 a), 3 b) at 77 K.



Fig. S15 Carbon dioxide sorption isotherm on 1 a), 3 b) at 273 K.



Fig. S16 The PXRD patterns of the experimental and after  $N_2$  adsorption measurement of 3 .



Fig. S17 (a) Solid-state emission spectrum of  $H_4$ abtc and 3 at room temperature; (b) The excitation (red) and PL spectra (black) of the origin DMF solution of compound 3, monitored and excited at 335 nm and 282 nm, respectively



**Fig. S18** (a) Luminescence spectra and of the DMF suspensions of complex **3** with the different metal ions; (b) Luminescence spectra of suspensions the DMF suspensions of complex **3** after adding different volume of  $Fe^{3+}$  ions solutions.



**Fig. S19** (a) Stern–Volmer plot of  $I_0/I$  versus Fe<sup>3+</sup> concentration in DMF suspension for **3** (inset: the linear relationship between  $I_0/I$  and low concentration of Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions). (b) The comparison of  $K_{sv}$  values between Zn-based MOFs reported and our work for sensing Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions.



**Fig. S20** (a) Recycle tests of complex **3** by the monitoring of the luminescence intensity at 335 nm and the luminescence quenching percentage before (black) and after (red) adding of  $Fe^{3+}$  ions (1 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>). (b) Luminescence spectra of suspensions the DMF suspensions of complex **3** after adding 1mmol L<sup>-1</sup>  $Fe^{3+}$  ions solutions from the first to third cycles in the recycle tests.



Fig. S21 PXRD patterns of simulated and complex 3 before and after three cycles toward the detection of  $Fe^{3+}$  ions.



Fig. S22 The patterns simulated for compound 3, and PXRD patterns of compound 3 as-synthesized and immersed in  $Fe^{3+}$  DMF solution at room temperature.



Fig. S23 UV-Vis spectra of different metal ions with the same concentration (0.2 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>).



Fig. S24 UV-Vis spectra of  $Fe^{3+}$  ions DMF solutions (0.2 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>) and emission spectrum of complex 3.

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