

Supplementary Material (ESI) for CrystEngComm 2019

Dual-responsive luminescent sensor based on water-stable Cd(II)-MOF
for highly selective and sensitive detection of acetylacetone and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$
in aqueous solution

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Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinements for **1** and **2**.

Table S2(a) Selected Bond Lengths [Å] and Angles [°] for the **1**; **(b)** Selected Bond Lengths [Å] and Angles [°] for the **2**.

Table S3 The BET surface area and porosity of **1** and **2**.

Fig. S1 The two coordination modes of 1,4-NDC²⁻ ligands to form a [Cd₂(1,4-NDC²⁻)₂]_n unit.

Fig. S2 (a) Each [Cd₂(1,4-NDC²⁻)₂]_n unit binds to adjacent units to form a 3D framework; **(b)** The L1 ligands bridge two Cd(II) ions.

Fig. S3 Topological representation of the **1vt** network in **1** with [Cd₂(1,4-NDC²⁻)₂]_n units selected as nodes.

Fig. S4 (a) The 1D waved chain [Cd(1,4-NDC²⁻)_n] of **2**; **(b)** The similar “V” shape 1D chain [Cd(L2)]_n of **2**.

Fig. S5 The simulated from single-crystal data, obtained from the experiment powder X-ray diffraction patterns of **1** and **2**.

Fig. S6 The TG curves of **1** and **2**.

Fig. S7 PXRD patterns of Cd(II)-MOFs (**a** = MOF-**1**; **b** = MOF-**2**) in different pH values in the range of 3-13.

Fig. S8 PXRD patterns of Cd(II)-MOFs (**a** = MOF-**1**; **b** = MOF-**2**) soaking in aqueous solution for 30 days.

Fig. S9 Comparison of the quenching efficiency relative of **1** in different small organic molecules (the luminescence intensity of **1** in aqueous solution is the original value).

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Fig. S12 Comparison of the quenching efficiency relative of **1** in aqueous solution in the presence of different ions (**a** = metal ions; **b** = anions, the luminescence intensity of **1** in aqueous solution is the original value).

Fig. S13 Emission intensities of **1** dispersed in the aqueous solution of Cr₂O₇²⁻ in the presence of different ions.

Fig. S14 IR spectra (**a** = powder of **1**; **b** = powder of **1** in H₂O; **c** = **1** after sensing ACAC for five cycles in H₂O; **d** = **1** after sensing Cr₂O₇²⁻ ion for five cycles in H₂O).

Fig. S15 The EDX patterns (**a** = powder of **1**; **b** = **1** after sensing for ACAC for five cycles in H₂O; **c** = **1** after sensing Cr₂O₇²⁻ ion for five cycles in H₂O).

Fig. S16 The UV-vis spectra (**a** = small organic molecules; **b** = metal ions; **c** = anions and the excitation spectra of **1**).

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinements for **1** and **2**

MOF	1	2
Chemical formula	C ₄₂ H ₂₈ N ₄ O ₈ Cd ₂	C ₃₂ H ₂₆ N ₄ O ₄ Cd
Formula weight	941.48	642.97
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	20.577(1)	15.503(9)
<i>b</i> (Å)	7.636(5)	10.572(6)
<i>c</i> (Å)	20.577(6)	18.453(1)
α (°)	90	90
β (°)	94.06(1)	107.03(1)
γ (°)	90	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3225.0(4)	2891.7(3)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
<i>D</i> _{calcd} (g/cm ³)	1.939	1.477
Absorption coefficient, mm ⁻¹	1.389	0.799
<i>F</i> (000)	1872	1304
Crystal size, mm	0.25 × 0.22 × 0.21	0.20 × 0.18 × 0.17
θ range, deg	2.281~28.320	2.246~28.326
Index range <i>h, k, l</i>	-27/27, -10/10, -27/27	-20/16, -14/14, -24/24
Reflections collected	57441	40688
Independent reflections (<i>R</i> _{int})	7972(0.0291)	7155 (0.0240)
Data/restraint/parameters	7972/ 6 / 516	7155 / 0 / 372
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.027	1.079
Final <i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ (<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	0.0211, 0.0566	0.0267, 0.0996
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.523, -0.805	0.418, -0.987

Table S2(a) Selected Bond Lengths [\AA] and Angles [$^\circ$] for the **1**

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
1			
Cd(1)–O(1)	2.270(2)	Cd(1)–O(7)A	2.258(2)
Cd(1)–O(8)A	2.576(2)	Cd(1)–O(8)B	2.323(2)
Cd(1)–O(2)C	2.338(2)	Cd(1)–N(1)	2.241(2)
Cd(2)–O(4)	2.210(2)	Cd(2)–O(5)	2.279(2)
Cd(2)–O(3)D	2.319(2)	Cd(2)–O(6)D	2.366(2)
Cd(2)–N(2)	2.224(2)		
N(1)–Cd(1)–O(7)A	166.5(8)	N(1)–Cd(1)–O(1)	97.5(7)
O(7)A–Cd(1)–O(1)	85.6(8)	N(1)–Cd(1)–O(8)B	100.7(7)
O(7)A–Cd(1)–O(8)B	92.5(6)	O(1)–Cd(1)–O(8)B	87.8(7)
N(1)–Cd(1)–O(2)C	85.4(7)	O(7)A–Cd(1)–O(2)C	93.5(8)
O(1)–Cd(1)–O(2)C	171.2(8)	O(8)B–Cd(1)–O(2)C	83.4(7)
N(1)–Cd(1)–O(8)A	113.1(7)	O(7)A–Cd(1)–O(8)A	53.8(6)
O(1)–Cd(1)–O(8)A	87.6(6)	O(8)B–Cd(1)–O(8)A	146.2(4)
O(2)C–Cd(1)–O(8)A	99.0(6)	O(4)–Cd(2)–N(2)	160.4(8)
O(4)–Cd(2)–O(5)	92.9(8)	N(2)–Cd(2)–O(5)	102.6(7)
O(4)–Cd(2)–O(3)D	90.1 (6)	N(2)–Cd(2)–O(3)D	101.2(7)
O(5)–Cd(2)–O(3)D	92.2(7)	O(4)–Cd(2)–O(6)D	85.9(7)
N(2)–Cd(2)–O(6)D	80.5(7)	O(5)–Cd(2)–O(6)D	171.7(7)
O(3)D–Cd(2)–O(6)D	79.6(7)		

Symmetry codes for **1**: A = $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z-1/2$; B = $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; C = $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$; D = $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$.

Table S2(b) Selected Bond Lengths [\AA] and Angles [$^\circ$] for the **2**

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
2			
Cd(1)–O(1)	2.243(2)	Cd(1)–O(2)	2.463(2)
Cd(1)–O(3)A	2.234(2)	Cd(1)–O(4)A	2.526(2)
Cd(1)–N(1)	2.292(2)	Cd(1)–N(3)	2.325(2)
O(3)A–Cd(1)–O(1)	141.6(8)	O(3)A–Cd(1)–N(1)	98.6(7)
O(1)–Cd(1)–N(1)	114.6(7)	O(3)A–Cd(1)–N(3)	104.9(8)
O(1)–Cd(1)–N(3)	95.5(6)	N(1)–Cd(1)–N(3)	87.8(6)
O(3)A–Cd(1)–O(2)	107.8(9)	O(1)–Cd(1)–O(2)	54.4(7)
N(1)–Cd(1)–O(2)	92.7(7)	N(3)–Cd(1)–O(2)	146.8(7)
O(3)A–Cd(1)–O(4)A	53.8(6)	O(1)–Cd(1)–O(4)A	89.3(7)
N(1)–Cd(1)–O(4)A	150.7(6)	N(3)–Cd(1)–O(4)A	107.5(7)
O(2)–Cd(1)–O(4)A	87.8(8)		

Symmetry codes for **2**: A = $x, -y+3/2, z-1/2$.

Table S3 The BET surface area and porosity of **1** and **2**

MOFs	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Porosity (cm ³ /g)
1	3.414	0.0003
2	0.453	0.0009

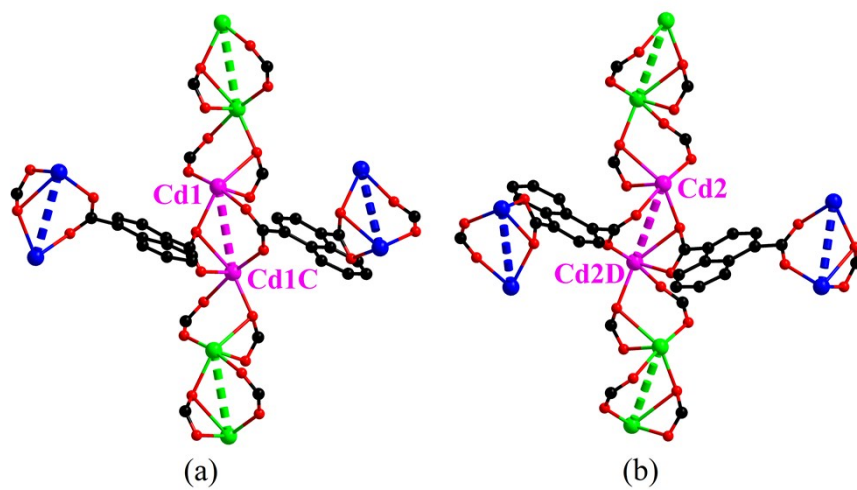
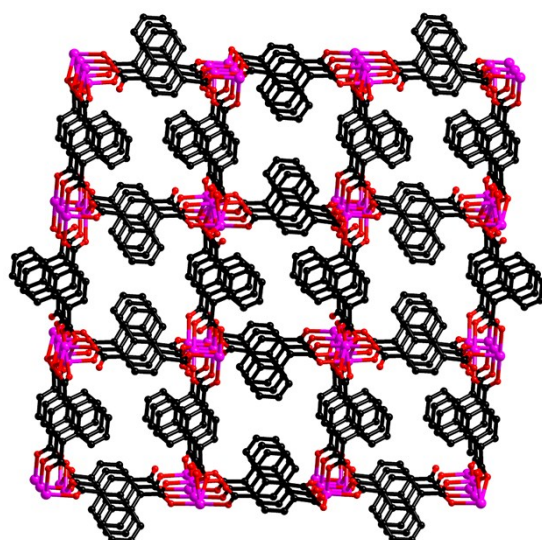
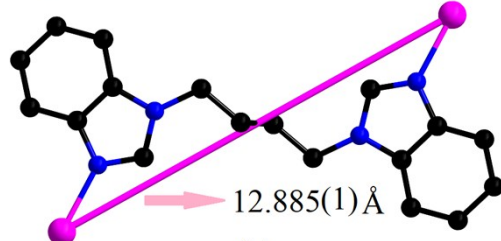
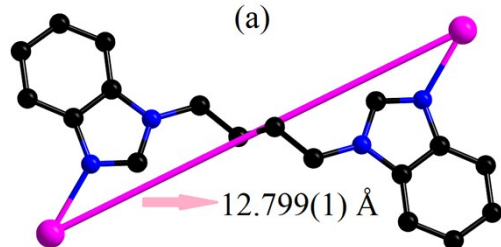


Fig. S1 The two coordination modes of 1,4-NDC²⁻ ligands to form a [Cd₂(1,4-NDC²⁻)₂]_n unit.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S2 (a) Each [Cd₂(1,4-NDC²⁻)₂]_n unit binds to adjacent units to form a 3D framework; (b) The L1 ligands bridge two Cd(II) ions.

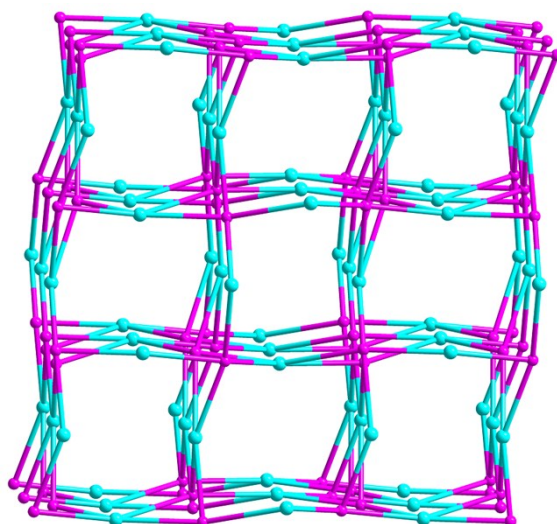


Fig. S3 Topological representation of the *lvt* network in **1** with $[\text{Cd}_2(1,4\text{-NDC}^{2-})_2]_n$ units selected as nodes.

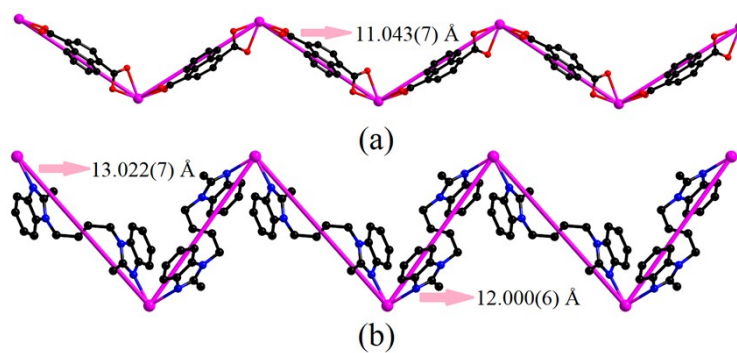


Fig. S4 (a) The 1D waved chain $[\text{Cd}(1,4\text{-NDC})]_n$ of **2**; (b) The similar “V” shape 1D chain $[\text{Cd}(\text{L2})]_n$ of **2**.

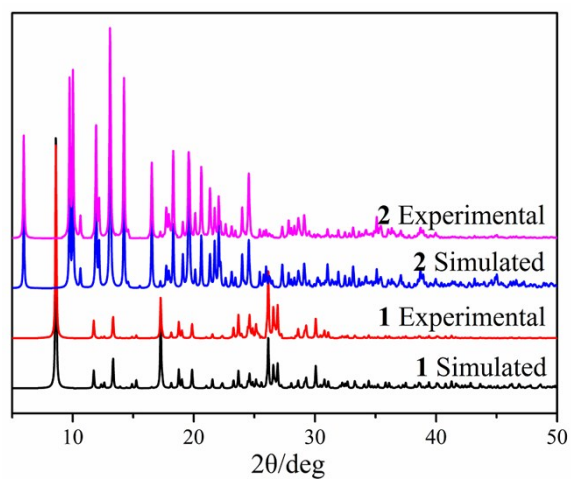


Fig. S5 The simulated from single-crystal data, obtained from the experiment powder X-ray diffraction patterns of **1** and **2**.

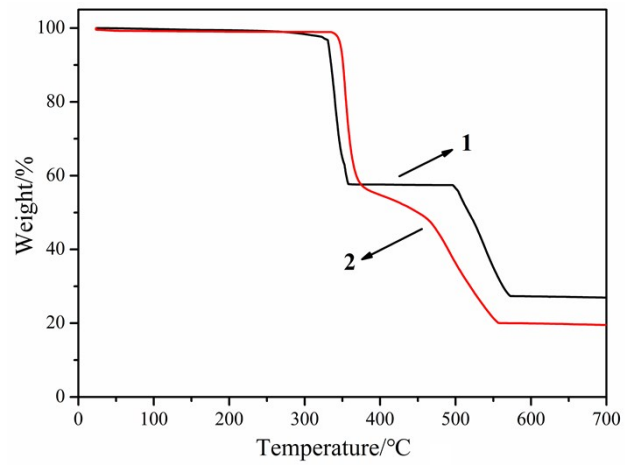


Fig. S6 The TG curves of **1** and **2**.

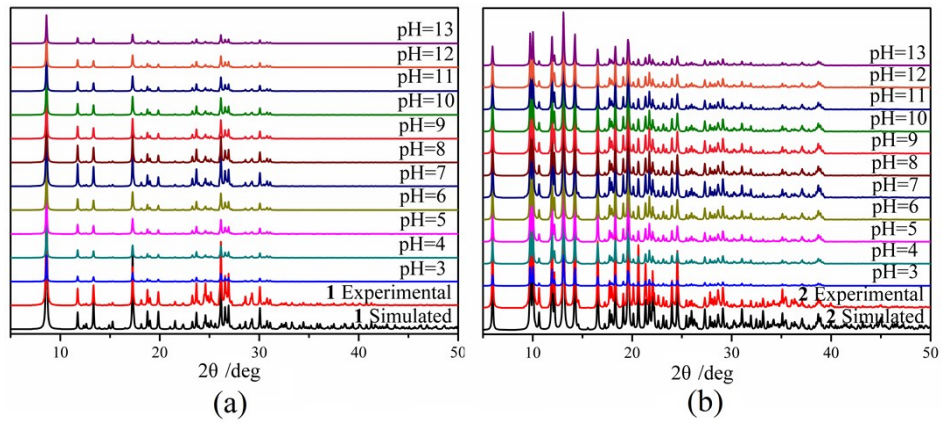


Fig. S7 PXRD patterns of Cd(II)-MOFs (**a** = MOF-1; **b** = MOF-2) in different pH values in the range of 3~13.

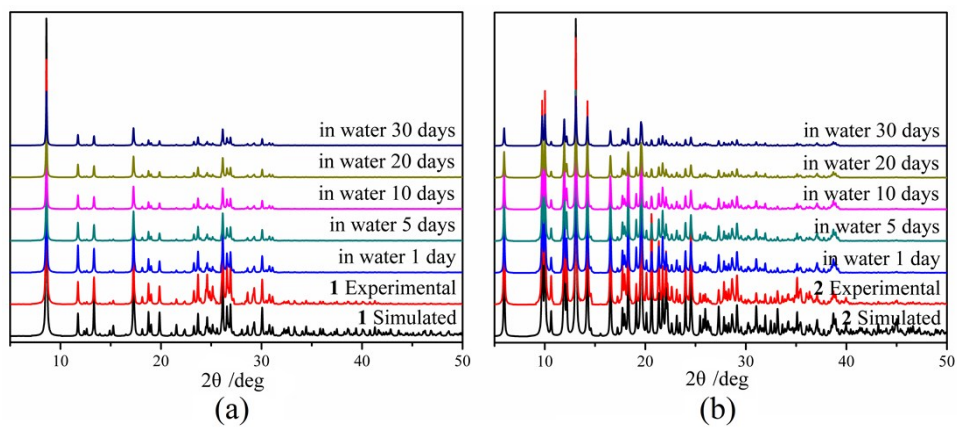


Fig. S8 PXRD patterns of Cd(II)-MOFs (**a** = MOF-1; **b** = MOF-2) soaking in aqueous solution for 30 days.

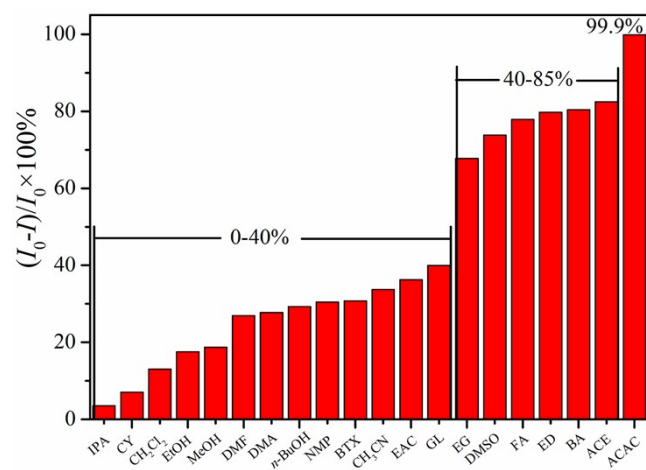


Fig. S9 Comparison of the quenching efficiency relative of **1** in different small organic molecules (the luminescence intensity of **1** in aqueous solution is the original value).

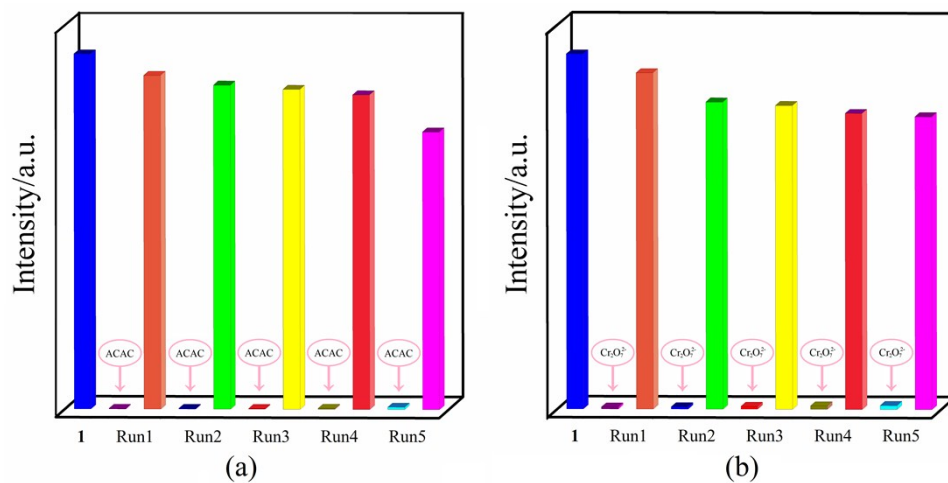


Fig. S10 The luminescence intensity of **1** after sensing experiments (**a** = ACAC; **b** = $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$) five runs of recycling.

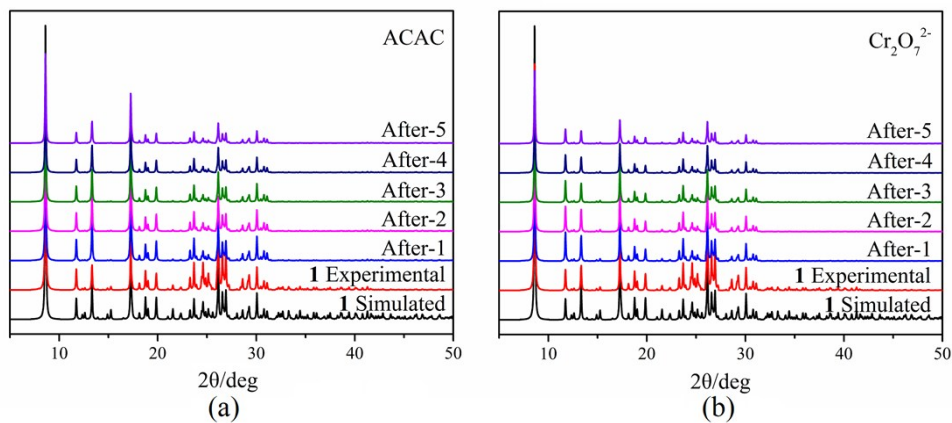


Fig. S11 The PXRD patterns (**a** = **1** after sensing ACAC for five cycles in H₂O; **b** = **1** after sensing Cr₂O₇²⁻ ion for five cycles in H₂O).

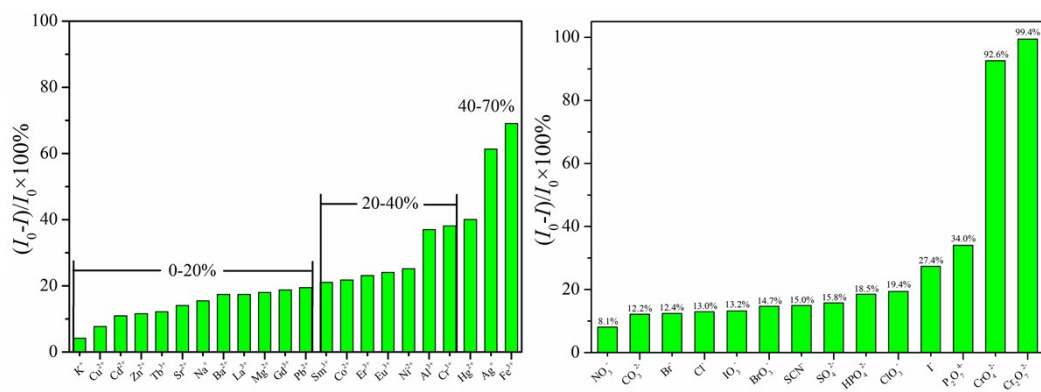


Fig. S12 Comparison of the quenching efficiency relative of **1** in aqueous solution in the presence of different ions (**a** = metal ions; **b** = anions, the luminescence intensity of **1** in aqueous solution is the original value).

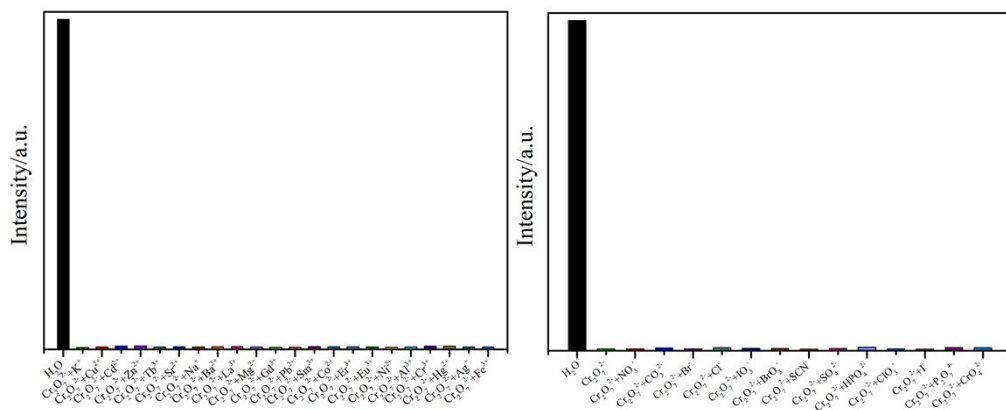


Fig. S13 Emission intensities of **1** dispersed in the aqueous solution of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in the presence of different ions.

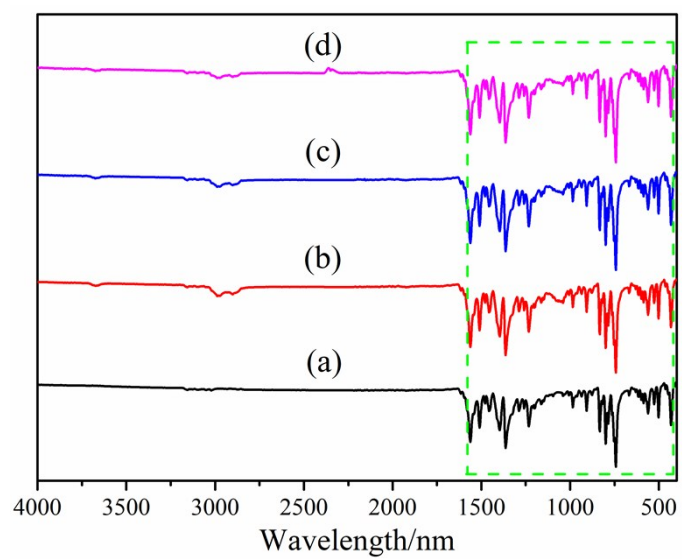


Fig. S14 IR spectra (**a** = powder of **1**; **b** = powder of **1** in H₂O; **c** = **1** after sensing ACAC for five cycles in H₂O; **d** = **1** after sensing Cr₂O₇²⁻ ion for five cycles in H₂O).

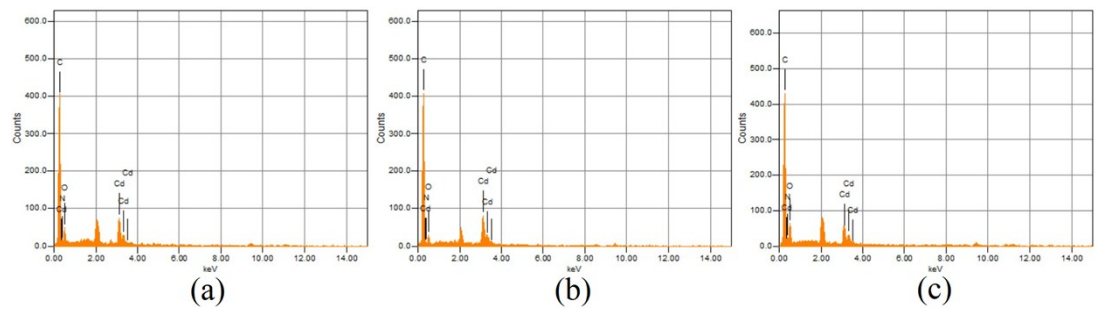
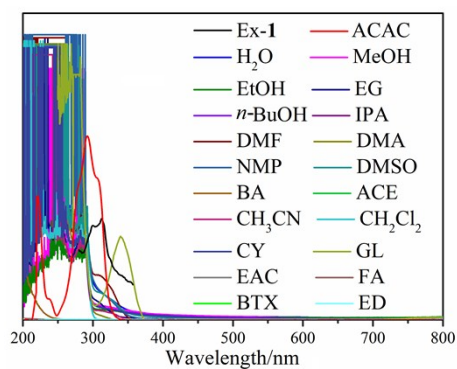
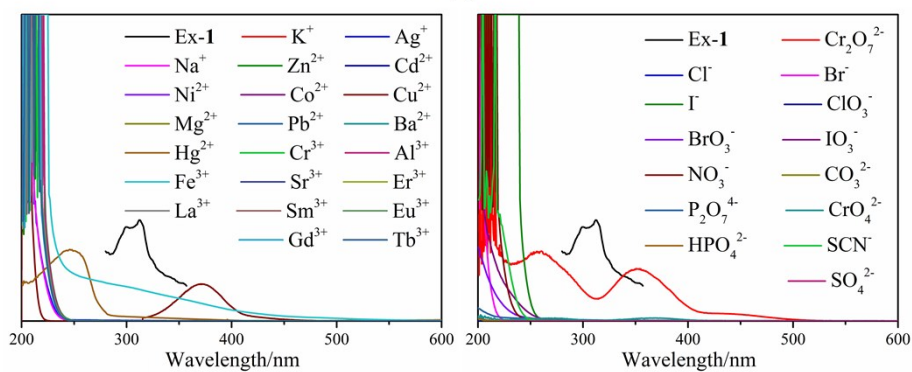


Fig. S15 The EDX patterns (**a** = powder of **1**; **b** = **1** after sensing for ACAC for five cycles in H₂O; **c** = **1** after sensing Cr₂O₇²⁻ ion for five cycles in H₂O).



(a)



(b)

(c)

Fig. S16 The UV-vis spectra (**a** = small organic molecules; **b** = metal ions; **c** = anions and the excitation spectra of **1**).