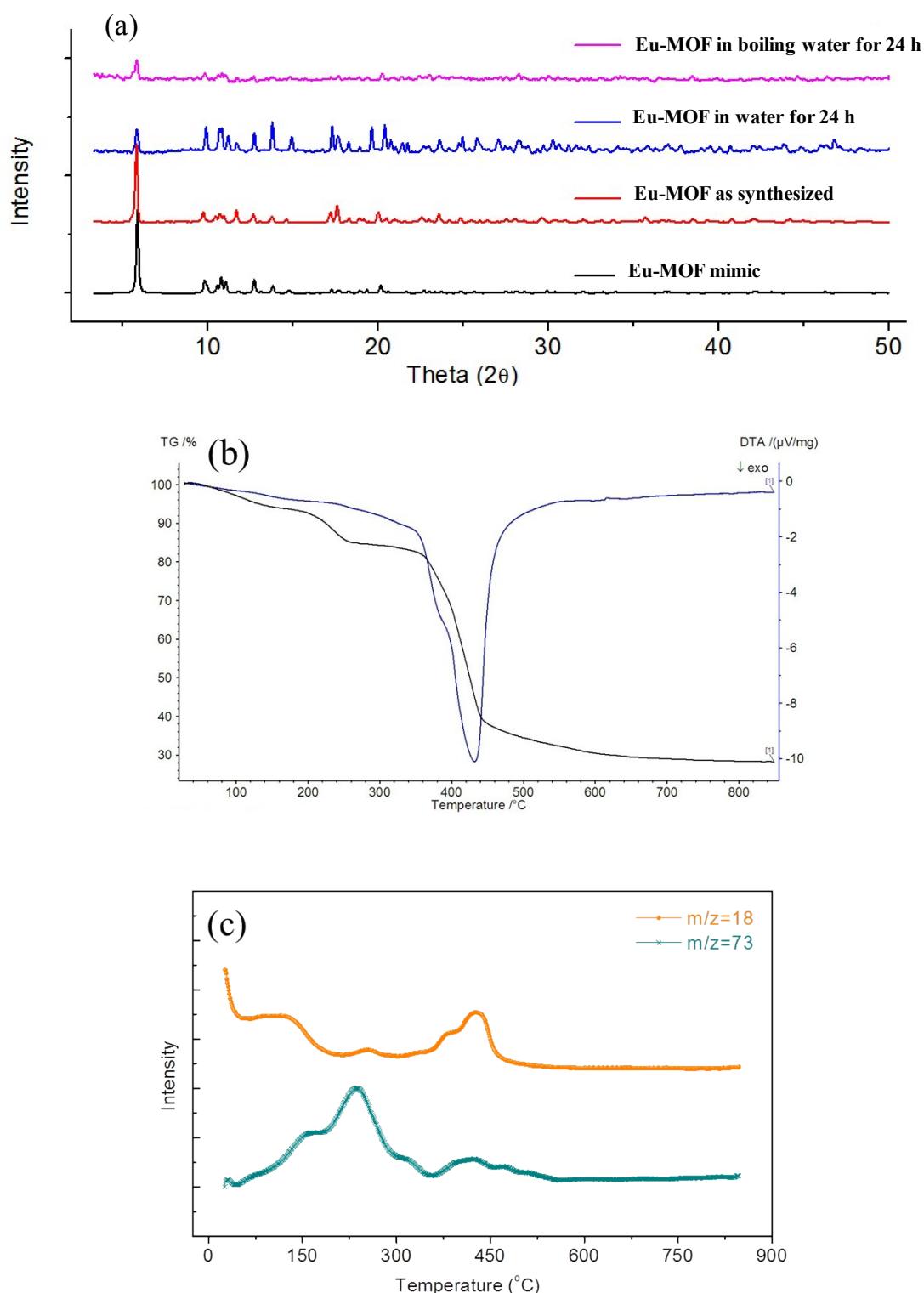
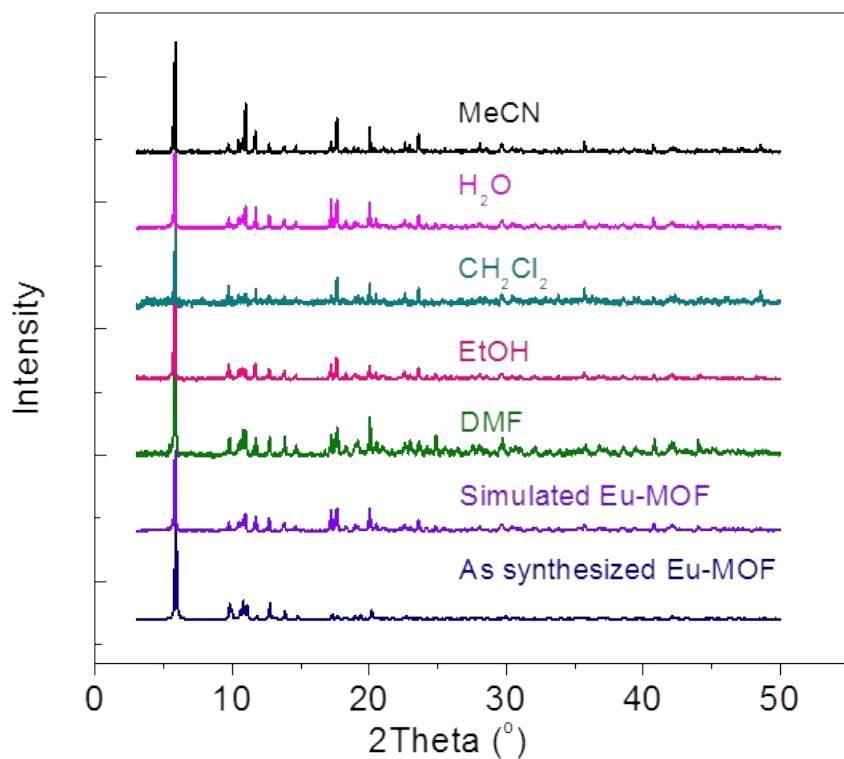


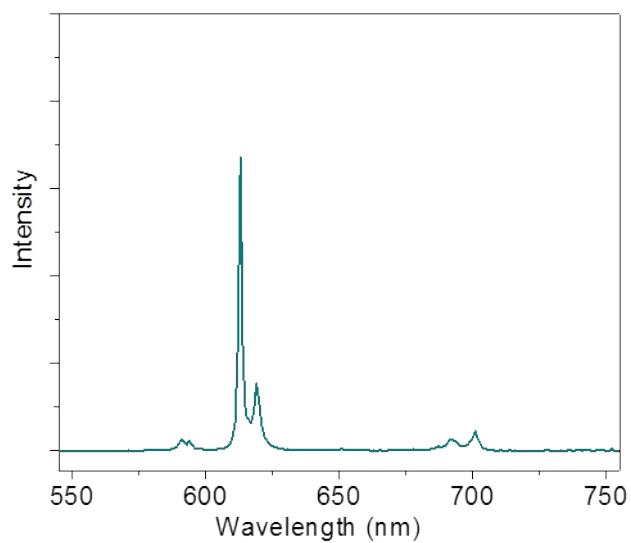
## Supporting Information



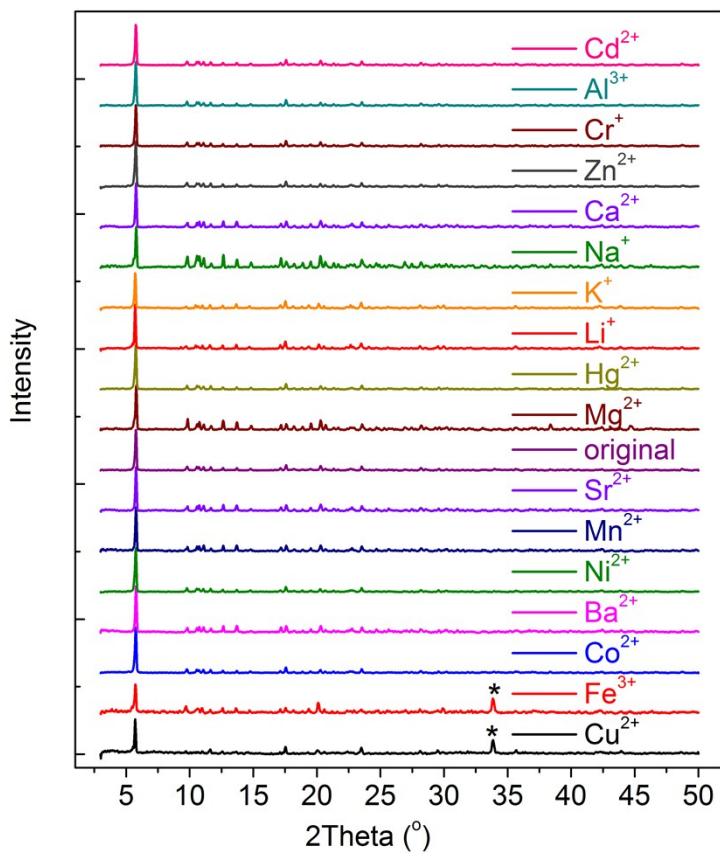
**Fig. S1** (a) PXRD patterns of simulated, as synthesized Eu-MOF and after immersing in water and boiling water for 24 hours. (b) TG and DTA curves and (c) ion flow intensity in TG-MS measurement for Eu-MOF.



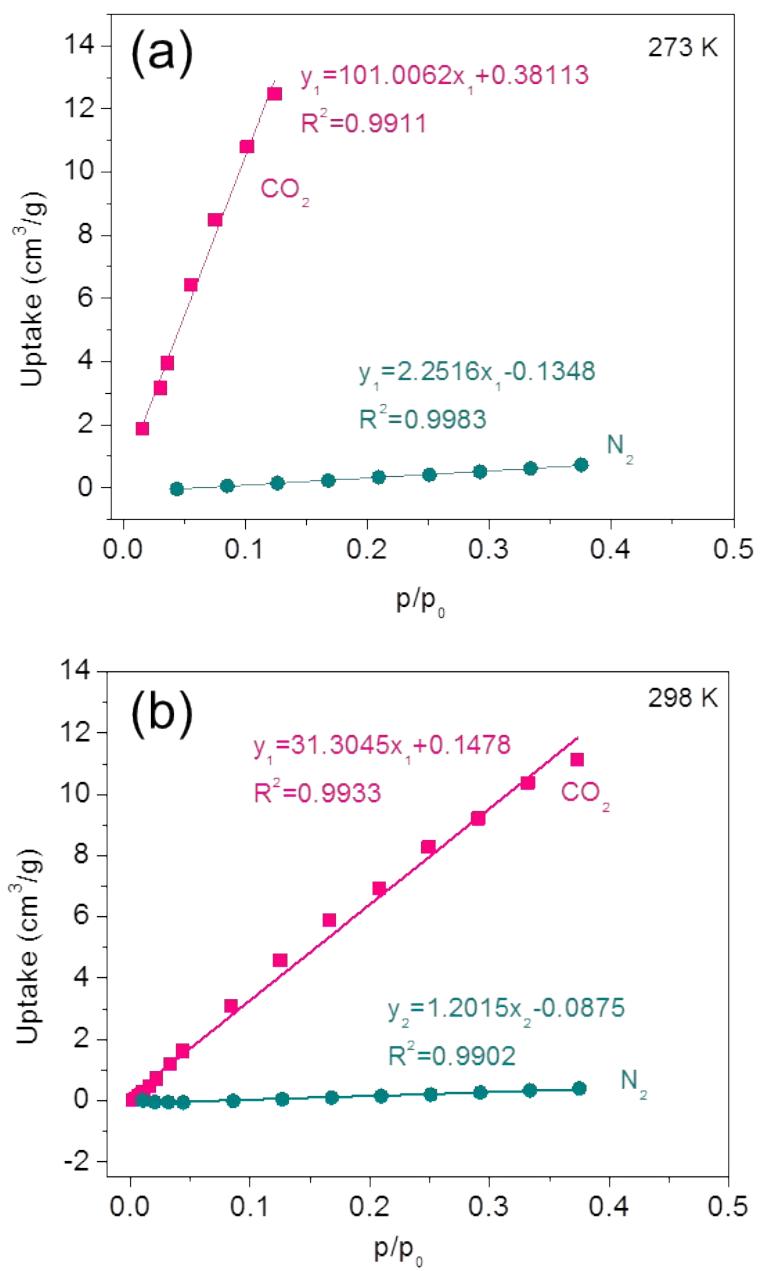
**Fig. S2** PXRD patterns of Eu-MOF after immersing in different solvents for 24 h.



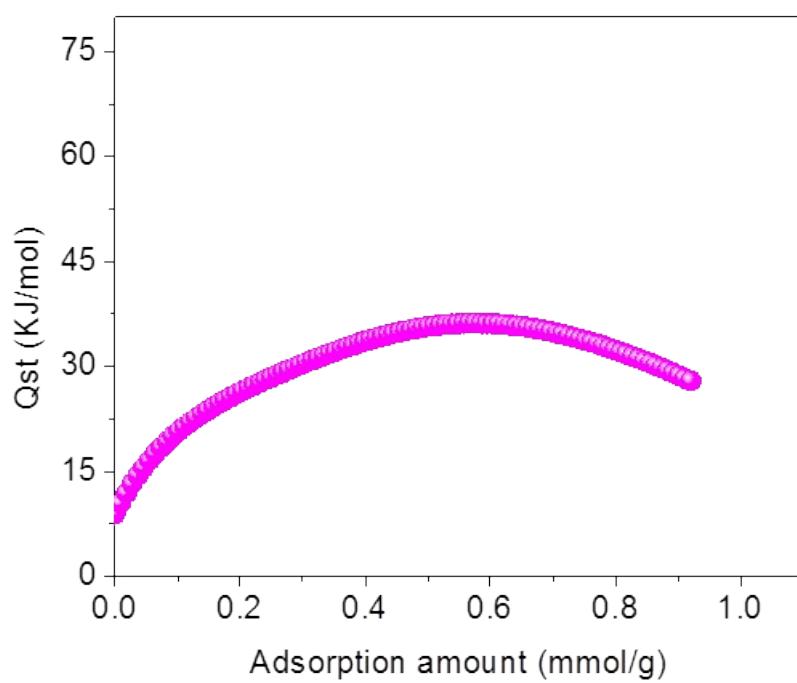
**Fig. S3** The emission spectra of Eu-MOF excited by 320 nm (solid state, r. t.).



**Fig. S4** The PXRD patterns of Eu-MOF after immersed in different metal solutions (1 mM). (\* represents the new peak)



**Fig. S5** The initial slopes fitting of adsorption isotherms of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2$  for Eu-MOF at 273 K (a) and 298 K (b), respectively.



**Fig. S6** The enthalpy of adsorption ( $Q_{st}$ ) curve of  $\text{CO}_2$  for Eu-MOF.

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement for Eu-MOF.

Complex	Eu-MOF
Temperature	293 K
Chemical Formula	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>21</sub> EuN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub> +[S]
Formula Weight	633.40
crystal system	Triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> - <i>I</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.0077(6)
<i>b</i> (Å)	10.3815(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	15.9271(7)
$\alpha$ (deg)	71.109(4)
$\beta$ (deg)	85.541(4)
$\gamma$ (deg)	64.379(5)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1407.91(12)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>D</i> <sub>Calcd</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.494
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	16.372
Ref. collected	8447
Independent ref.	4680
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0560
GOF	1.031
<i>R</i> 1 <sup>a</sup> [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.0567
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup> [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.1493

<sup>a</sup> R<sub>1</sub>=Σ(||F<sub>0</sub>|-|F<sub>c</sub>||)/Σ|F<sub>0</sub>|; <sup>b</sup> wR<sub>2</sub>=[Σw(F<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup>-F<sub>c</sub><sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>/Σw(F<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>]<sup>1/2</sup>

Table S2 Lifetimes of Eu-MOF in different acidic solution.

	pH=3	pH=4	pH=5	pH=6	pH=7
τ/μs	358	352	357	348	308

Table S3 CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption performance and adsorption enthalpy for some similar lanthanide-carboxylate MOFs.

MOF	Selectivity <sup>a</sup>	Selectivity <sup>b</sup>	S <sub>BET</sub> <sup>c</sup> (m <sup>2</sup> /g <sup>-1</sup> )	CO <sub>2</sub> d(wt%)	Q <sub>st</sub> (CO <sub>2</sub> ) KJ/mol	References
La-TTCA	-/-	940/188	-	13.9/10.5	32.8 to 35.4	S1
<i>Eu-MOF</i>	44.9/26.1	109.4/28.7	209.7	5.7/4.1	9.2 to 35.6	<i>This work</i>
La-BTN	-/-	93 to 38/-	-	17.2/-	26	S2
Eu-BDC	-/57.4	-/72.5	124	-/3.6	-	S3
Tb-FDA	-/-	-/36	1005.6	-/12	-	S4
Y-TPO	-/-	22.0/28.2	692.0	13.1/8.5	-	S5
Eu-TPO	-/-	20.9/25.6	495.5	10.5/6.2	-	S5
Pr-LOF	18.6/-	-/-	484	7.1/-	-	S6
Eu- <i>p</i> -CDC	-/-	-/8	108	-/1.3	-	S7

For simplicity, the MOF in the table uses a proxy for instead. <sup>a</sup>Selectivity of CO<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> calculated from the initial slope at 1 atm and 273/298 K, respectively. <sup>b</sup>Selectivity of CO<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> calculated from IAST method at 1 atm and 273/298 K, respectively. <sup>c</sup> Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area. <sup>d</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> uptake at 273/298 K and 1 atm.

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