

## ELECTRONIC SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Unravelling the mechanism of water sensing by the Mg<sup>2+</sup> dihydroxy-terephthalate MOF (AEMOF-1')

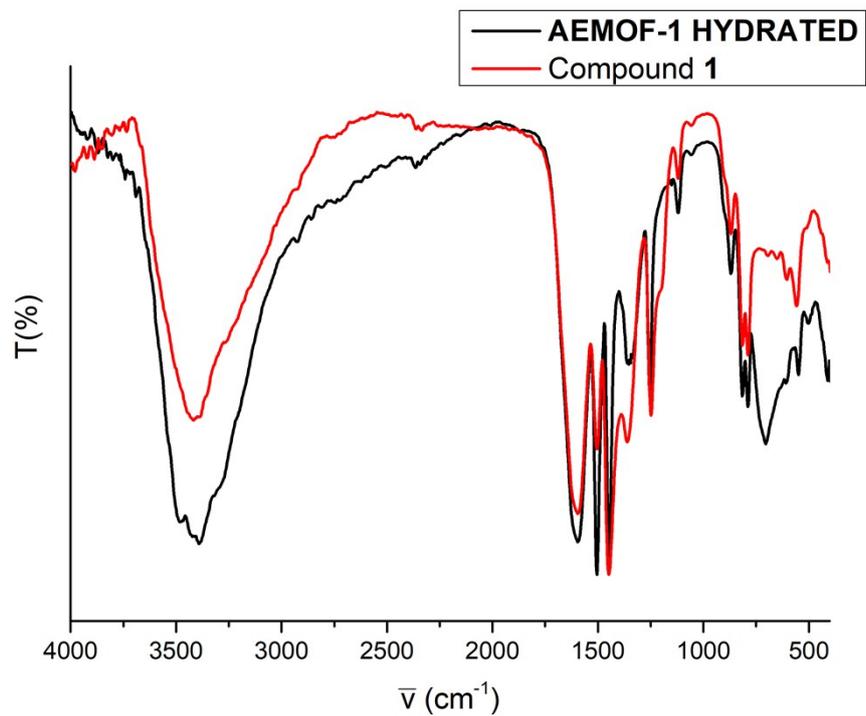
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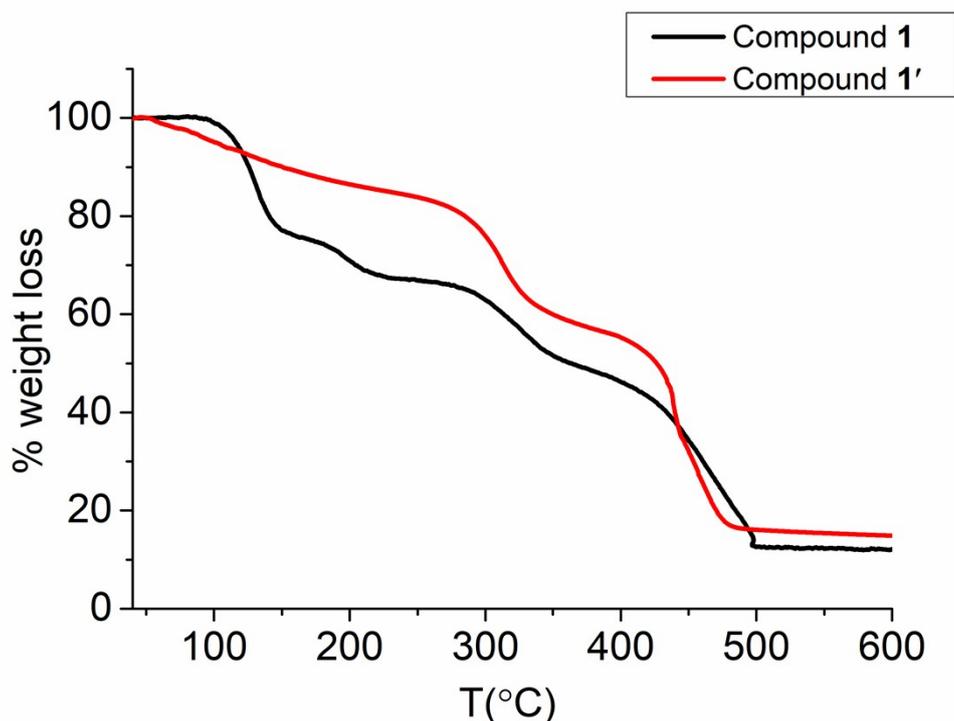
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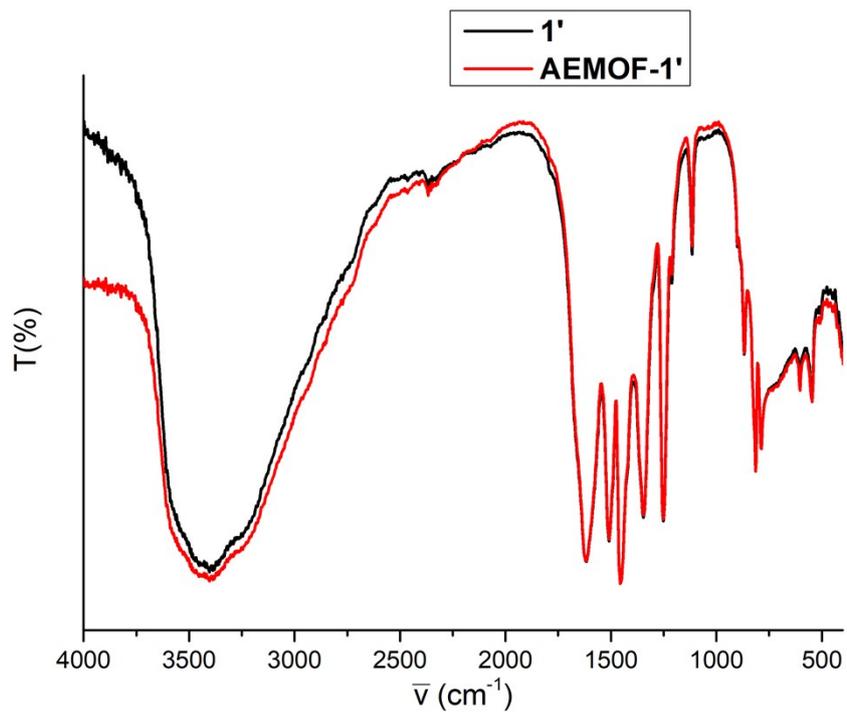
**Fig. S1.** IR spectra of AEMOF-1 hydrated and compound 1.



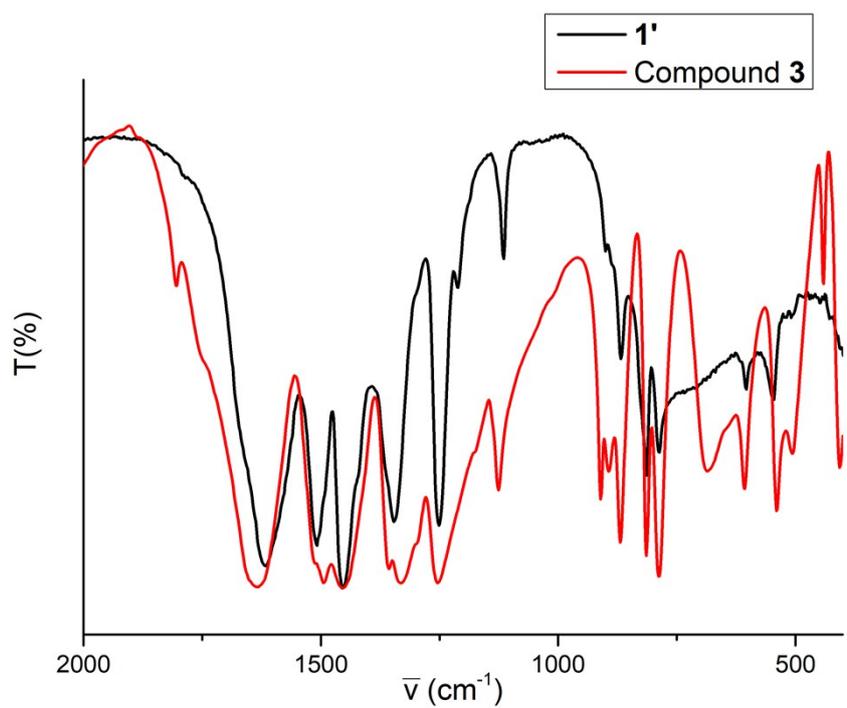
**Fig. S2.** TGA data for compounds **1** and **1'**.

The TGA data for compound **1** reveal weight losses starting from  $\sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and ending at  $\sim 600^{\circ}\text{C}$ . These weight losses are attributed to the removal of water molecules and the decomposition of the  $\text{H}_2\text{dhtp}^{2-}$  ligands. The calculated and found total weight loss for **1**, considering the removal of six water molecules and one  $\text{H}_2\text{dhtp}^{2-}$  ligand (with the TGA residue being  $\text{MgO}$ ), are 87.7 and 87.9 % respectively.

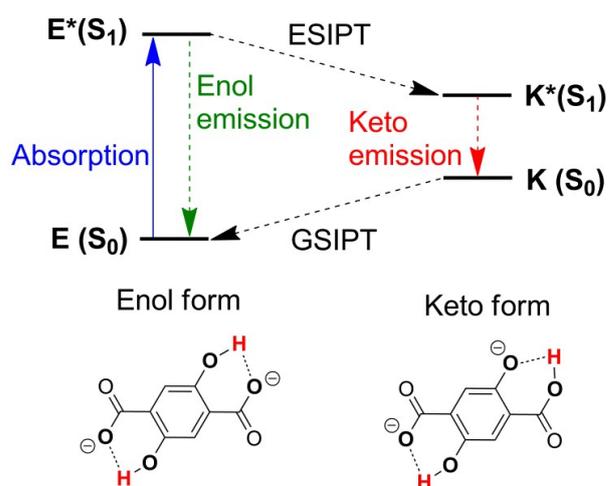
The TGA data for compound **1'** indicate continuous weight losses starting from  $\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and ending at  $\sim 600^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The calculated and found total weight loss for **1'**, considering the removal of two coordinating water molecules and one  $\text{H}_2\text{dhtp}^{2-}$  ligand (with the TGA residue being  $\text{MgO}$ ), are 84.3 and 85.1 % respectively.



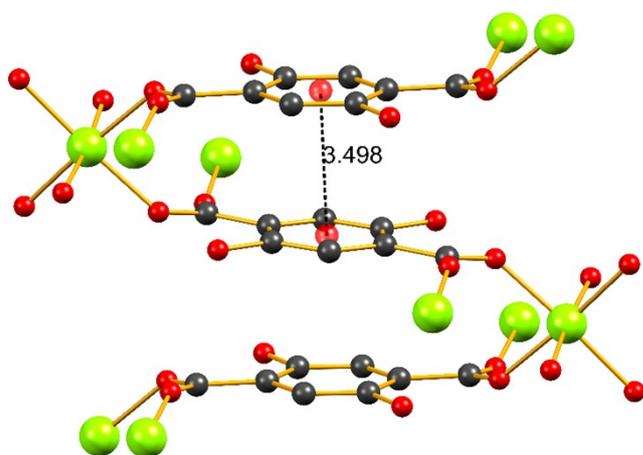
**Fig. S3.** IR spectra of AEMOF-1' and 1'.



**Fig. S4.** IR spectra of 1' and 3.



**Scheme S1.** The four level ESIP photo-cycle involved in the photophysics of AEMOFs. GSIP stands for ground state intramolecular proton transfer.



**Fig. S5.** Representation of the strong  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions in compound 3.

**Table S1.** Dimensions of the unique hydrogen bonds (distances in Å and angles in °) for **1**.

$D^a - H \cdots A^b$	$D^a \cdots A^b$	$H \cdots A^b$	$\angle D^a H A^b$
O2T–H1T $\cdots$ O3#1	2.609	1.77	170
O2T–H2T $\cdots$ O2#2	2.854	2.05	157
O3T'–H3T' $\cdots$ O6#3	3.018	2.18	175
O1T–H1T1 $\cdots$ O4#1	2.704	1.87	179
O1T–H1T2 $\cdots$ O5#4	2.737	1.91	176
O3T'–H4T' $\cdots$ O1W#3	2.787	2.07	164
O1W–H1W $\cdots$ O3#5	2.732	1.89	179
O1W–H2W $\cdots$ O3T'#6	3.101	2.32	154
O5–H1O5 $\cdots$ O2	2.528	1.73	152
O6–H1O6 $\cdots$ O4	2.491	1.74	146

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

(1)  $-1+x, y, -1+z$ ; (2)  $-x, -0.5+y, -z$ ; (3)  $1-x, -0.5+y, -z$ ; (4)  $x, y, -1+z$ ; (5)  $1-x, 0.5+y, 1-z$ ; (6)  $x, 0.5-y, z$

<sup>a</sup>D= donor atom

<sup>b</sup>A= acceptor atom