

Supporting Information

Zinc(II)-based coordination polymer encapsulated by Tb³⁺ as multiresponsive luminescent sensor for Ru³⁺, Fe³⁺, CrO₄²⁻, Cr₂O₇²⁻ and MnO₄⁻

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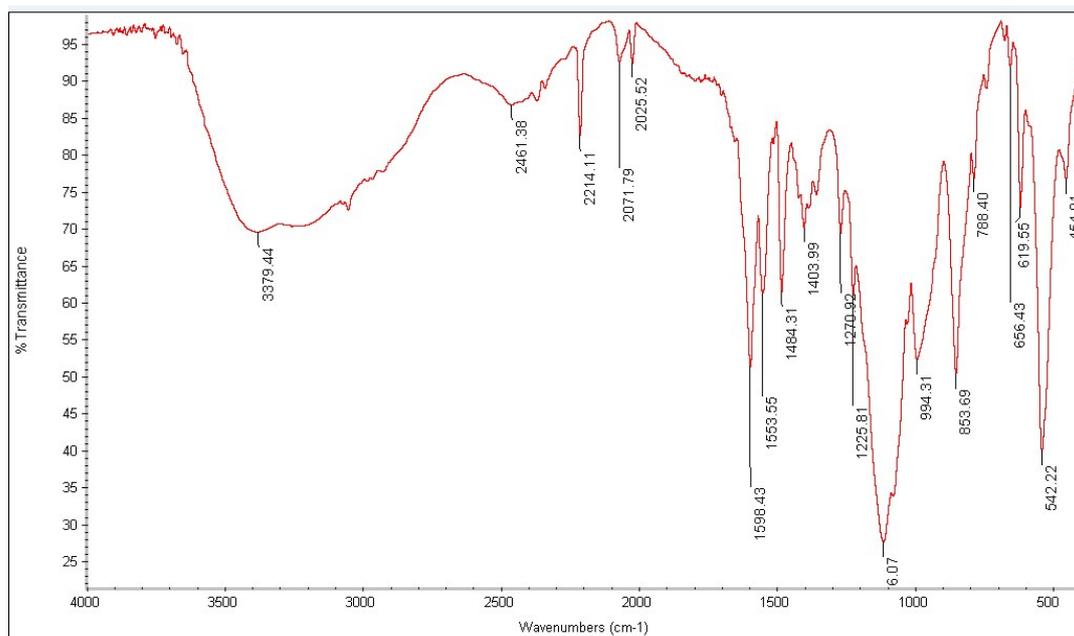


Fig. S1 FTIR pattern for Zn-CP.

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement information for Zn-CP

polymer	Zn-CP
CCDC	1882227
Formula	$C_{3.43}H_{2.29}N_{0.86}O_{0.29}Zn_{0.1}$
	4
fw	69.40
temp (K)	296(2)
cryst syst	Tetragonal
Space group	$P4_32_12$
$a(\text{\AA})$	10.4340(10)
$b(\text{\AA})$	10.4340(10)
$c(\text{\AA})$	20.752(5)
$\alpha = \beta = \gamma(^{\circ})$	90
$V(\text{\AA}^3)$	2259.2(7)
Z	28
ρ (Mg/m ³)	1.428
Abs coeff (mm ⁻¹)	1.120
$F(000)$	992
GOF	0.924

$R_1/wR_2 [I > 2\sigma(I)]$ 0.0310/0.0687

R_1/wR_2 (all data) 0.0406/0.0730

Table S2 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for Zn-CP

Bond lengths (Å)			
Zn(1)-N(2)#1	2.089(2)	Zn(1)-N(2)#2	2.089(2)
Zn(1)-N(1)#3	2.104(2)	Zn(1)-N(1)	2.104(2)
Zn(1)-O(1)	2.390(2)	Zn(1)-O(1)#3	2.390(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)#4	2.089(2)		

Bond angles (°)			
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(2)#2	96.22(14)	N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(1)#3	142.64(9)
N(2)#2-Zn(1)-N(1)#3	94.05(11)	N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(1)	94.05(11)
N(2)#2-Zn(1)-N(1)	142.64(9)	N(1)#3-Zn(1)-N(1)	99.21(14)
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-O(1)	91.01(9)	N(2)#2-Zn(1)-O(1)	84.85(8)
N(1)#3-Zn(1)-O(1)	125.70(9)	N(1)-Zn(1)-O(1)	59.10(8)
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-O(1)#3	84.85(8)	N(2)#2-Zn(1)-O(1)#3	91.01(9)
N(1)#3-Zn(1)-O(1)#3	59.10(8)	N(1)-Zn(1)-O(1)#3	125.69(9)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(1)#3	173.81(11)		

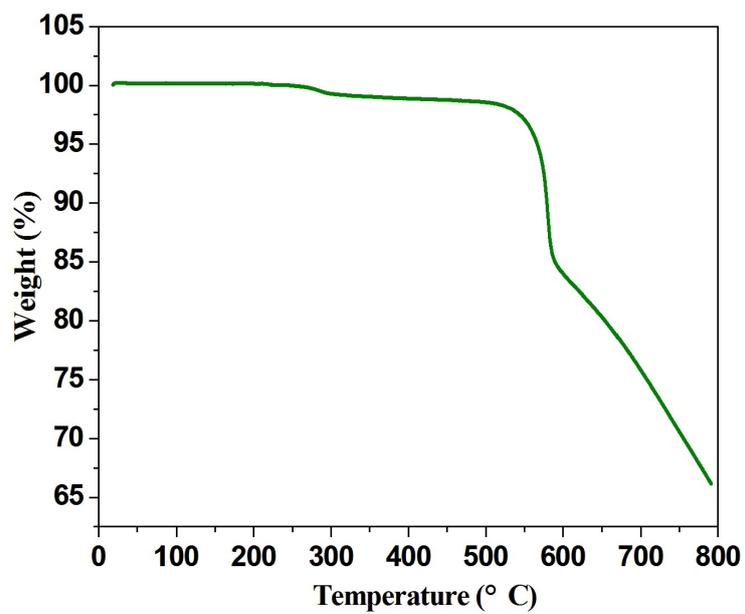


Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric curve of Zn-CP.

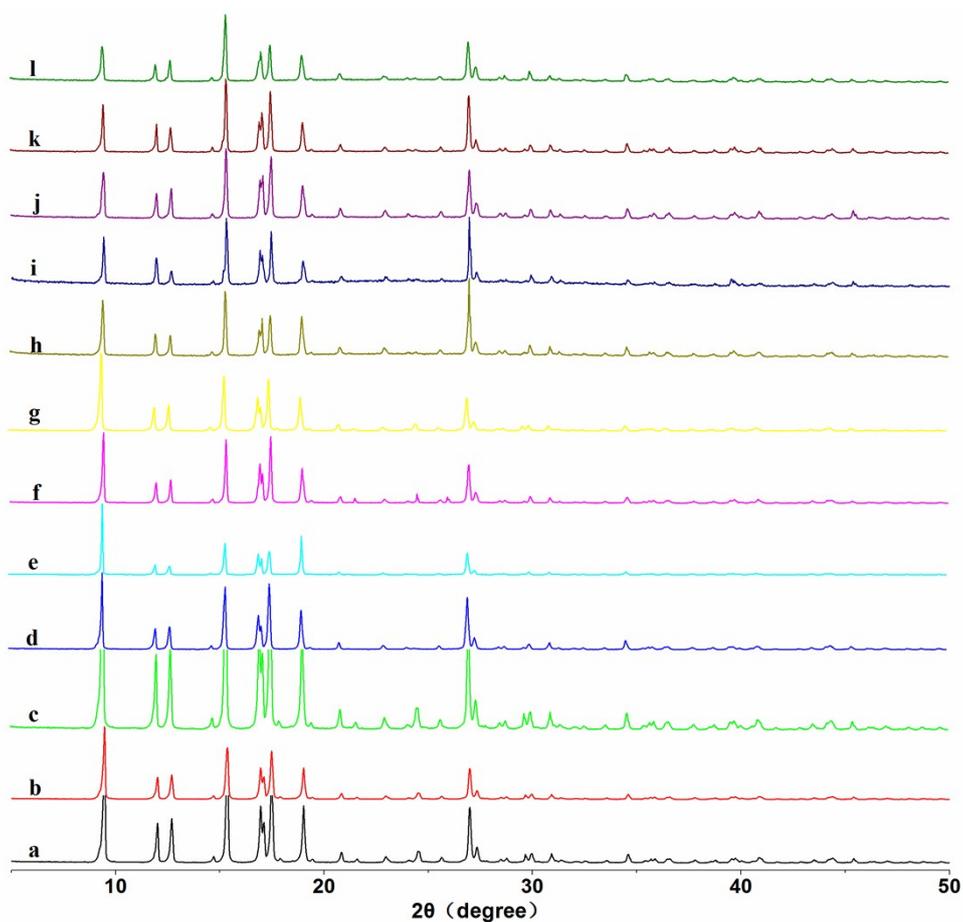


Fig. S3 PXRD patterns for Zn-CP: (a) simulated; (b) experimental; (c) 1 days after immersion in water; (d) 1 days after immersion in FeCl₃ solution (e) 1 days after immersion in CoCl₂ solution; (f) 1 days after immersion in NiCl₂

solution; (g) 1 days after immersion in CuCl_2 solution; (h) 12 h after immersion in CH_3OH ; (i) 12 h after immersion in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$; (j) 12 h after immersion in acetone; (k) 12 h after immersion in CH_2Cl_2 ; (l) 12 h after immersion in DMF. PXRD pattern calculated from the single-crystal structure.

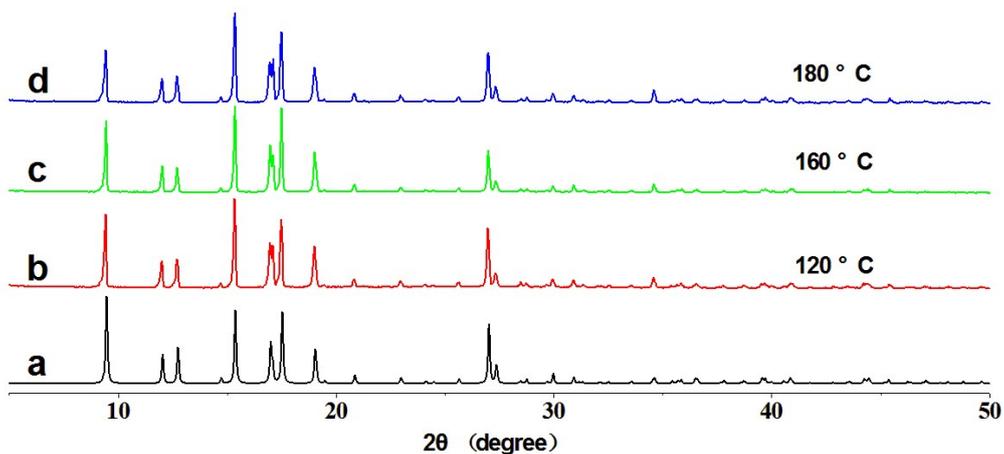


Fig. S4 PXRD patterns for Zn-CP at different temperatures, 120 °C (red line); 160 °C (green line); 180 °C (blue line) and the simulated one calculated from the single crystal structure analysis (black line).

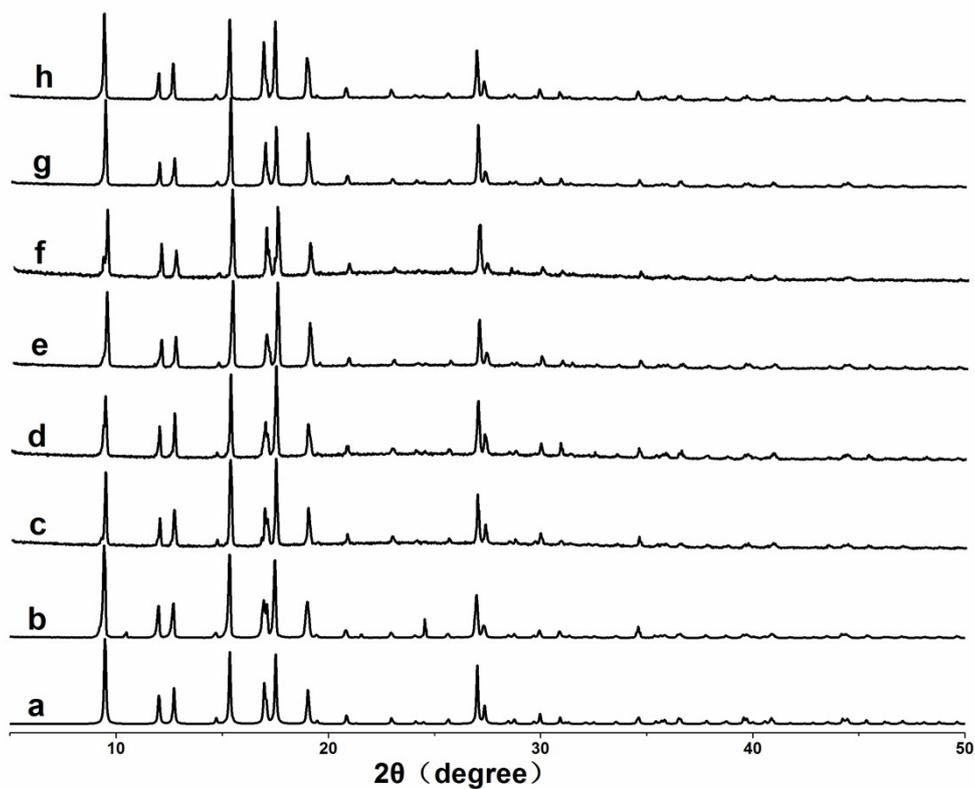
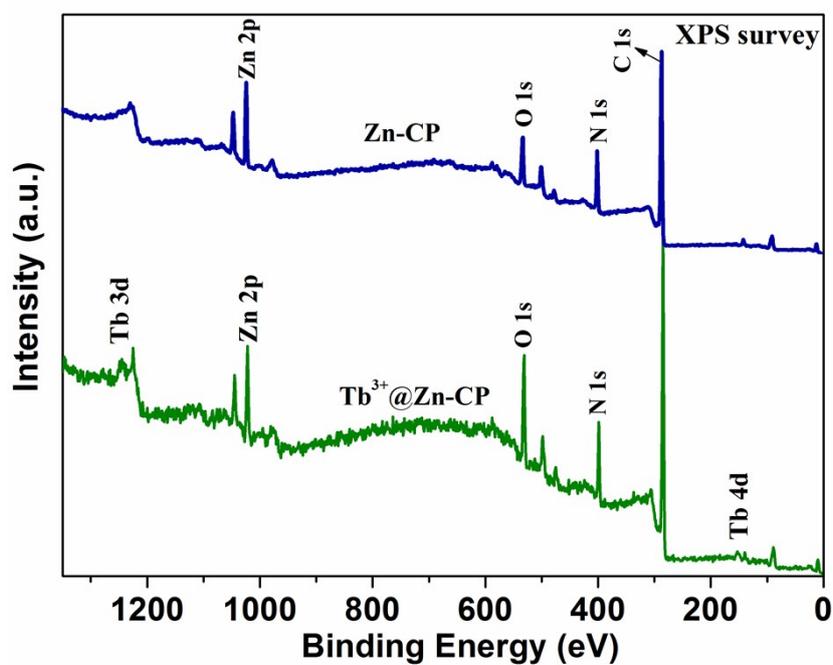


Fig. S5 PXRD patterns for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$: (a) simulated of Zn-CP; (b) experimental of Zn-CP; (c) experimental of

Tb³⁺@Zn-CP; (d) experimental of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP 12 h after immersion in FeCl₃ solution; (e) experimental of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP 12 h after immersion in RuCl₃ solution; (f) experimental of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP 12 h after immersion in KMnO₄ solution; (g) experimental of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP 12 h after immersion in K₂CrO₄ solution; (h) experimental of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP 12 h after immersion in K₂Cr₂O₇ solution.

Table S3 The detailed ICP studies of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP.

Sample	Zn(ppm)	Tb(ppm)	Mn(ppm)	Ru(ppm)	Cr(ppm)	Fe(ppm)
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP	1.312	0.0398				
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Fe ³⁺	2.897	0.0239				0.1017
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Ru ³⁺	1.093	Below detection limit		Below detection limit		
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+MnO ₄ ⁻	2.354	0.0530	0.2275			
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+CrO ₄ ²⁻	2.747	0.0150			Below detection limit	
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	2.509	0.0171			Below detection limit	
detection limit/ ppm		0.007		0.003	0.002	



(a)

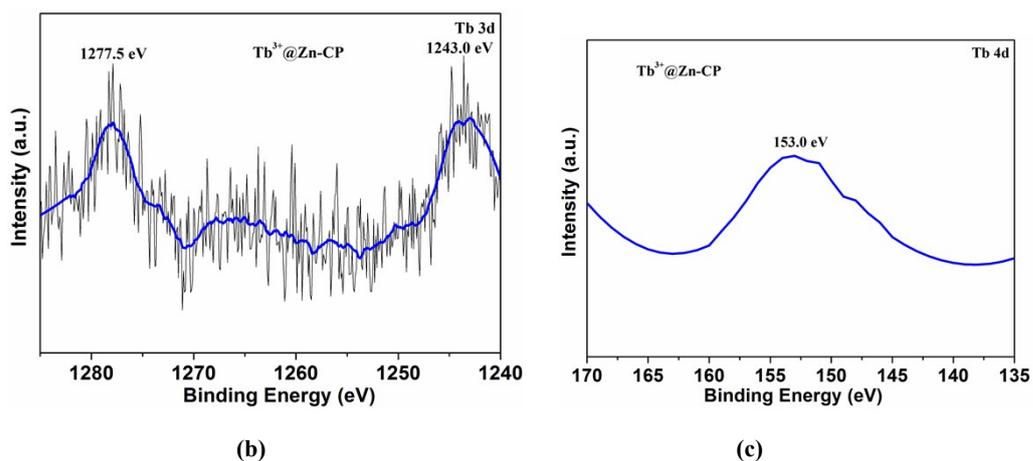


Fig. S6 The XPS spectra of Zn-CP and Tb^{3+} @Zn-CP samples: (a) the survey spectrum, the high resolution XPS spectra of (b) Tb 3d, (c) Tb 4d, respectively.

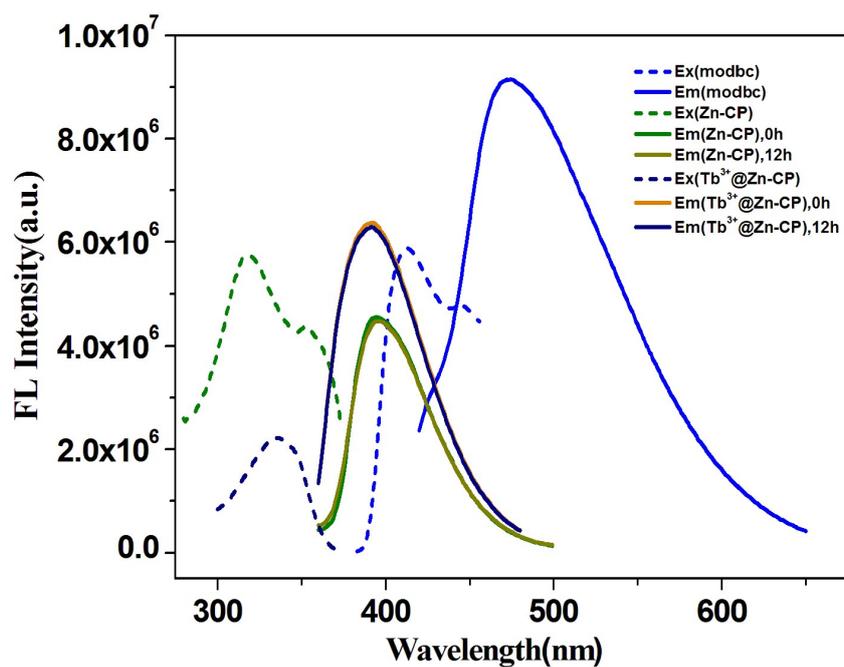
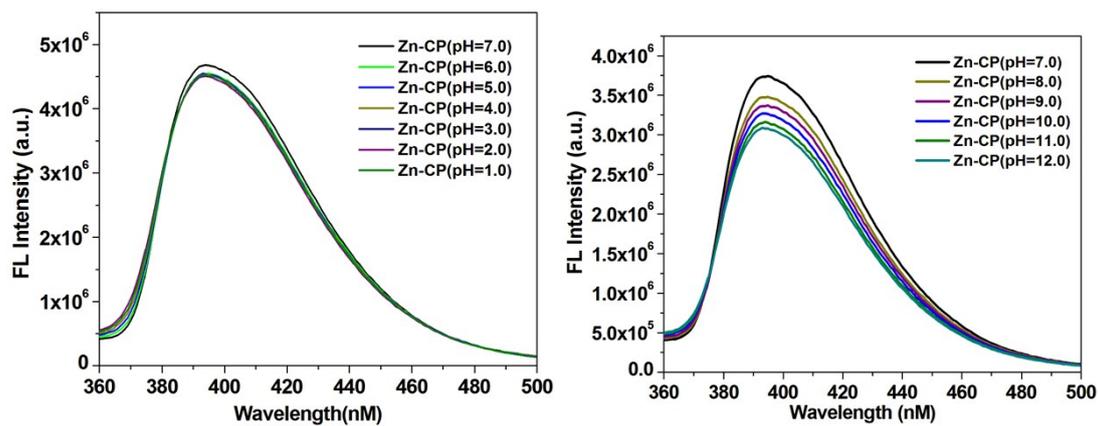
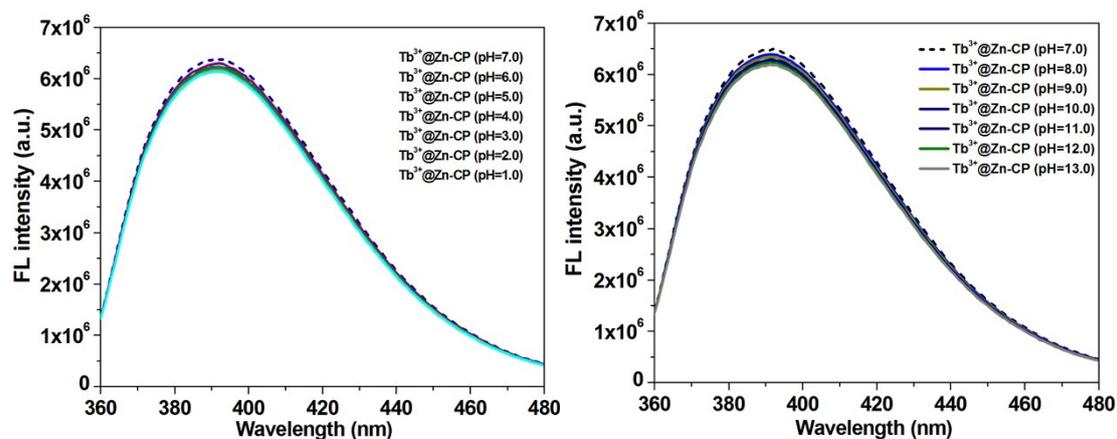


Fig. S7 liquid-state luminescent spectra of modbc ligand (blue), Zn-CP (green), Tb^{3+} @Zn-CP (orange and navy) in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0). slit width: 4 nm.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S8 Liquid-state luminescent spectra of Zn-CP upon excitation at about 312 nm (a) and Tb³⁺@Zn-CP upon excitation at about 330 nm (b) with different pH values (1.0~13.0) in H₂O.

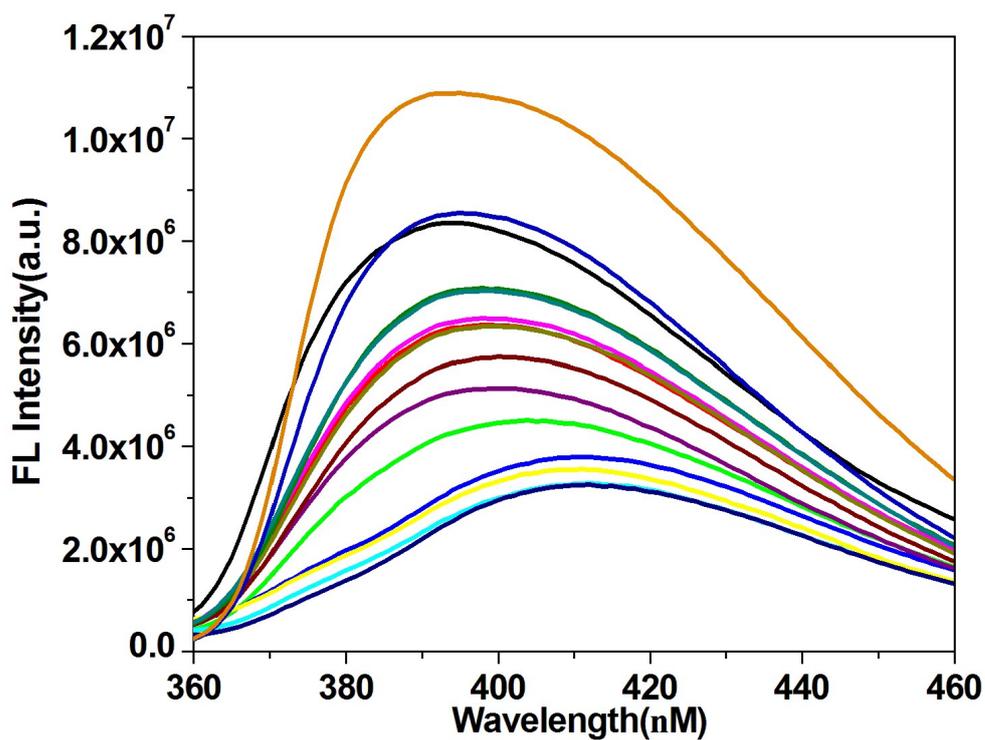


Fig. S9 Luminous intensity of Zn-CP upon different ions (Ru^{3+} , Ag^+ , Cd^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Hg^{2+} and Fe^{3+}) in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0). $[\text{Zn-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$ and $[\text{ions}] = 50 \mu\text{M}$. λ_{ex} : 312 nm, λ_{F} : 395 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

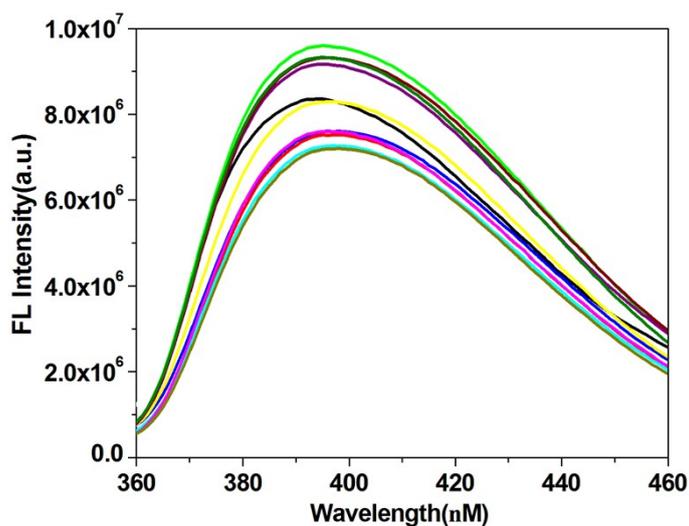


Fig. S10 Luminous intensity of Zn-CP upon different ions (SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} , CrO_4^{2-} , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, MnO_4^- , I^- , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$) in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0). $[\text{Zn-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$ and $[\text{ions}] = 50 \mu\text{M}$. λ_{ex} : 312 nm, λ_{F} : 395 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

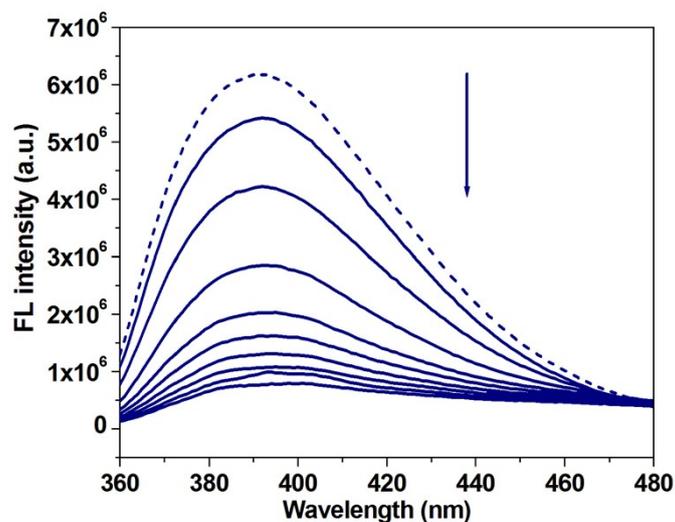


Fig. S11 Luminescence quenching of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0) with gradual addition of 1 mM solution of Fe^{3+} . λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{F} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.

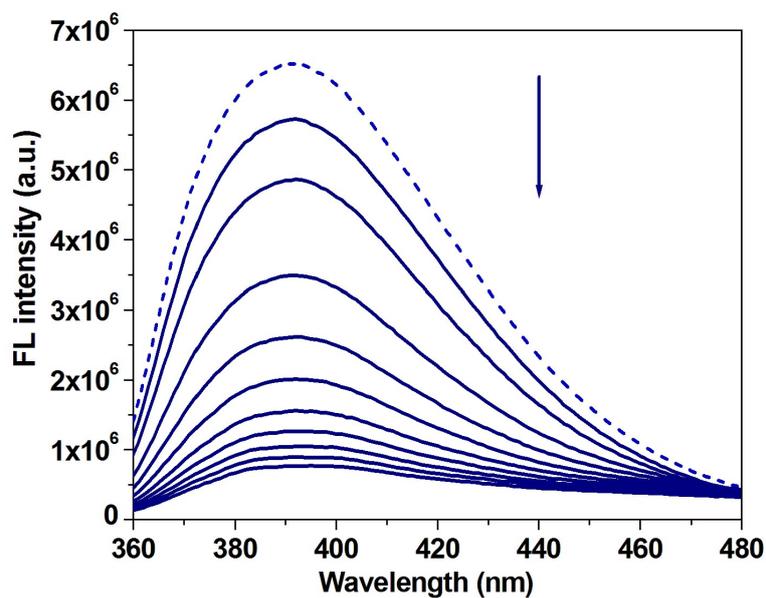


Fig. S12 Luminescence quenching of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0) with gradual addition of 1 mM solution of Ru^{3+} . λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{F} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.

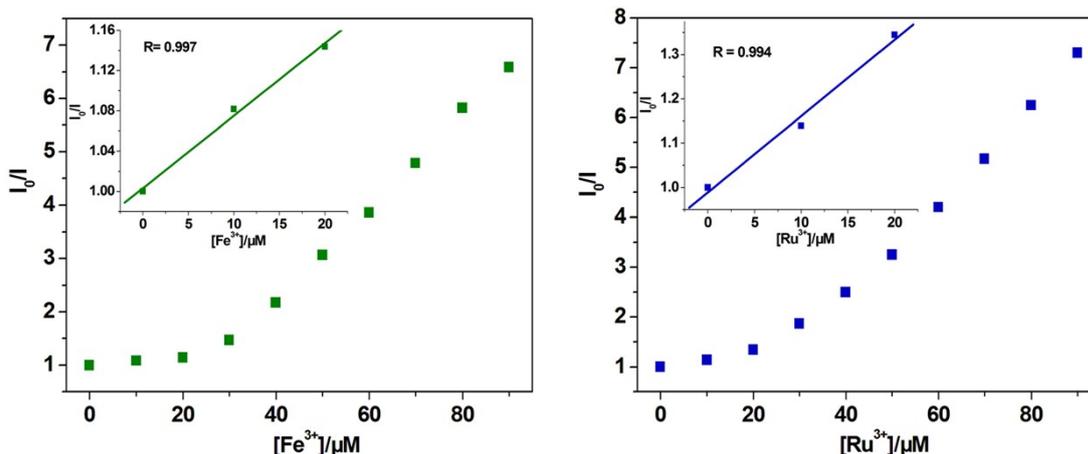


Fig. S13 the Stern–Volmer plots of I_0/I versus $[Fe^{3+}]$ and $[Ru^{3+}]$, respectively (insets: the related Stern–Volmer plots at low $[Fe^{3+}]$ and $[Ru^{3+}]$). λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_f : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[Tb^{3+}@Zn-CP] = 10 \mu M$.

Table S4. Comparison of the probes with literature reports for sensing Fe^{3+} , Ru^{3+} .

S. No	Probe	LOD (M)	Ref
1	$\{[Cd(L)-(BPDC)] \cdot 2H_2O\}_n$ probe $\{[Cd(L)(SDBA)(H_2O)] \cdot 0.5H_2O\}_n$ probe	2.21×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+} 7.14×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	S1
2	Zn-L-MOF probe	6.4×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	S2
3	Zn(II)-based MOF probe	2×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	S3
4	Ru probe	5.03 nm means 0.51 ppb for Ru^{3+}	S4
5	Europium-Based MOF probe	0.793×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	S5
6	$\{[Eu(Hdcppa)(H_2O)_2] \cdot H_2O\}_n$ probe	10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	S6
7	$Tb^{3+}@Cd-P$ probe	6.6×10^{-7} for Fe^{3+}	S7
8	Cd-P probe	4.7×10^{-8} for Fe^{3+}	S7
9	$[Zn(modbc)_2]_n$	0.57×10^{-6} for Fe^{3+}	This work
10	$[Zn(modbc)_2]_n$	0.27×10^{-6} for Ru^{3+}	This work

S1. S. G. Chen, Z. Z. Shi, L. Qin, H. L. Jia, H. G. Zheng, Two New Luminescent Cd(II)-Metal–Organic Frameworks as Bifunctional Chemosensors for Detection of Cations Fe^{3+} , Anions CrO_4^{2-} , and $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ in Aqueous Solution, *Cryst. Growth Des.* 2017, **17**, 67–72.

S2. Yu, C. Y.; Sun, X. D.; Zou, L. F.; Li, G. H.; Zhang, L. R.; Liu, Y. L. A Pillar-Layered Zn-LMOF with Uncoordinated Carboxylic Acid Sites: High Performance for Luminescence Sensing Fe^{3+} and TNP. *Inorg. Chem.*

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S6. Zhang, H. J.; Fan, R. Q.; Chen, W.; Fan, J. Z.; Dong, Y. W.; Song, Y.; Du, X.; Wang, P.; Yang, Y. L. 3D Lanthanide Metal–Organic Frameworks Based on Mono-, Tri-, and Heterometallic Tetranuclear Clusters as Highly Selective and Sensitive Luminescent Sensor for Fe³⁺ and Cu²⁺ Ions. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2016**, *16*, 5429–5440.

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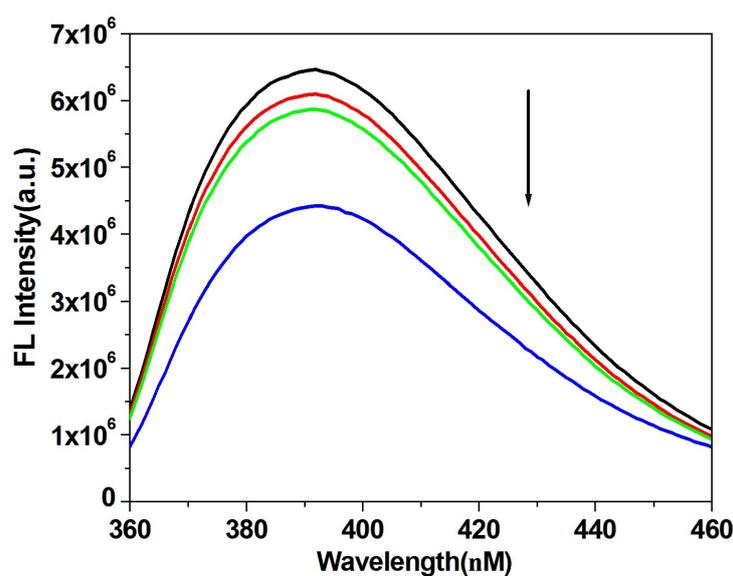


Fig. S14 The relative fluorescence intensity of a 10 μM solution of Tb³⁺@ Zn-CP upon addition of 1.0 and 9.0 equiv of Fe³⁺ in the presence of 9.0 equiv of background ions (Mⁿ⁺). λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{f} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

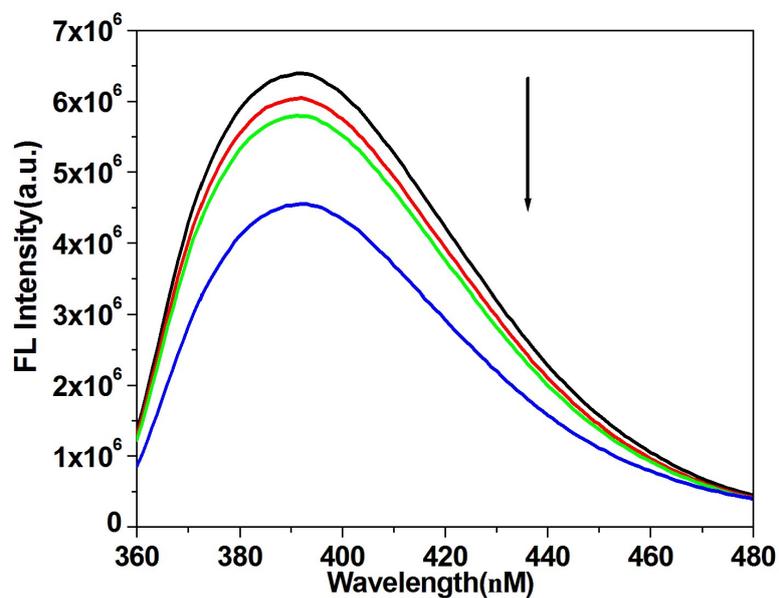


Fig. S15 The relative fluorescence intensity of a 10 μM solution of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@ \text{Zn-CP}$ upon addition of 1.0 and 9.0 equiv of Ru^{3+} in the presence of 9.0 equiv of background ions (M^{II}). λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{F} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

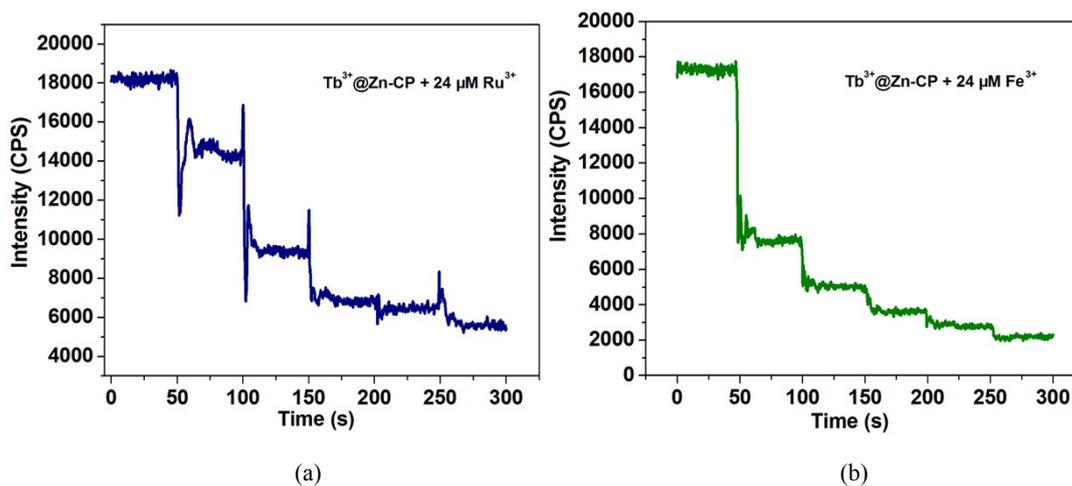


Fig. S16 The variation of luminescent intensity of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@ \text{Zn-CP}$ at 390 nm with immersion time in 24 μM RuCl_3 aqueous solution (blue, a); with immersion time in 24 μM $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ aqueous solution (olive, b).

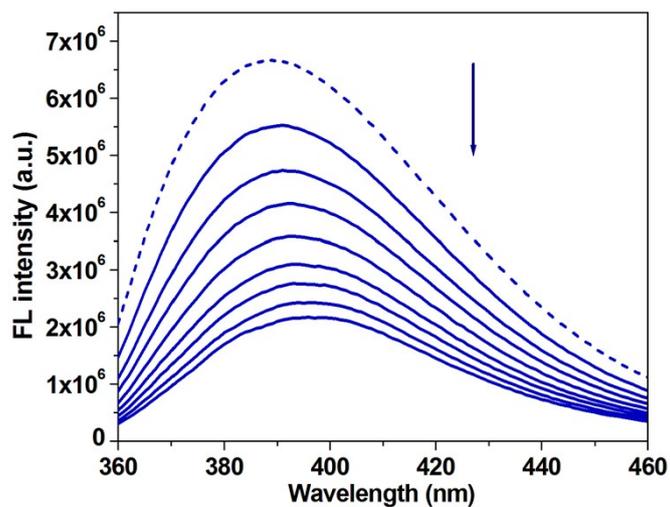


Fig. S17 Luminescence quenching of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 6.0) with gradual addition of 1 mM solution of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$. λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{f} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.

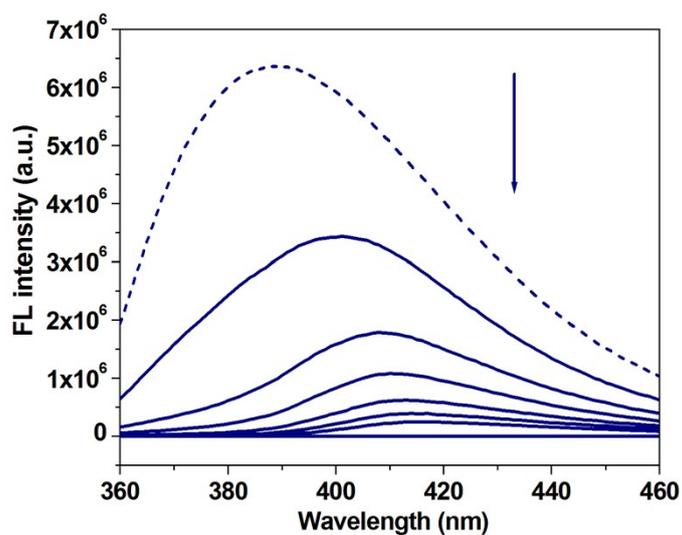


Fig. S18 Luminescence quenching of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 8.0) with gradual addition of 1 mM solution of CrO_4^{2-} . λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{f} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.

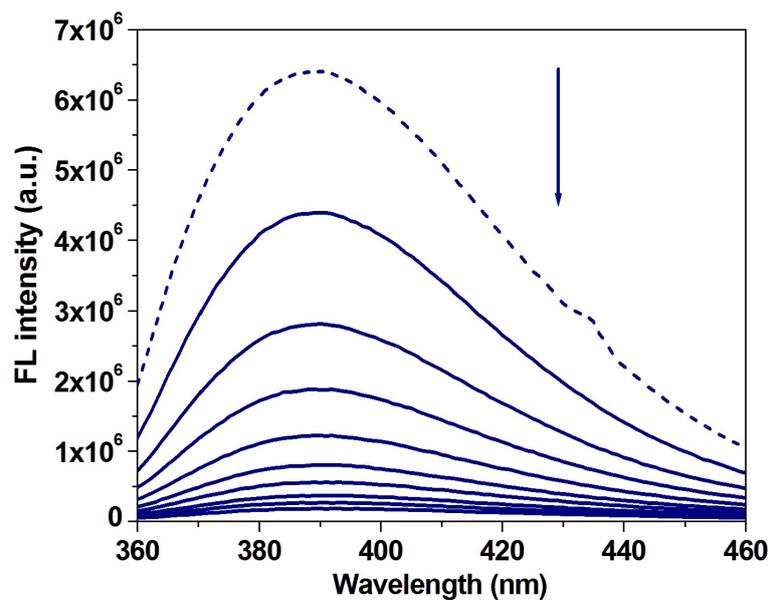
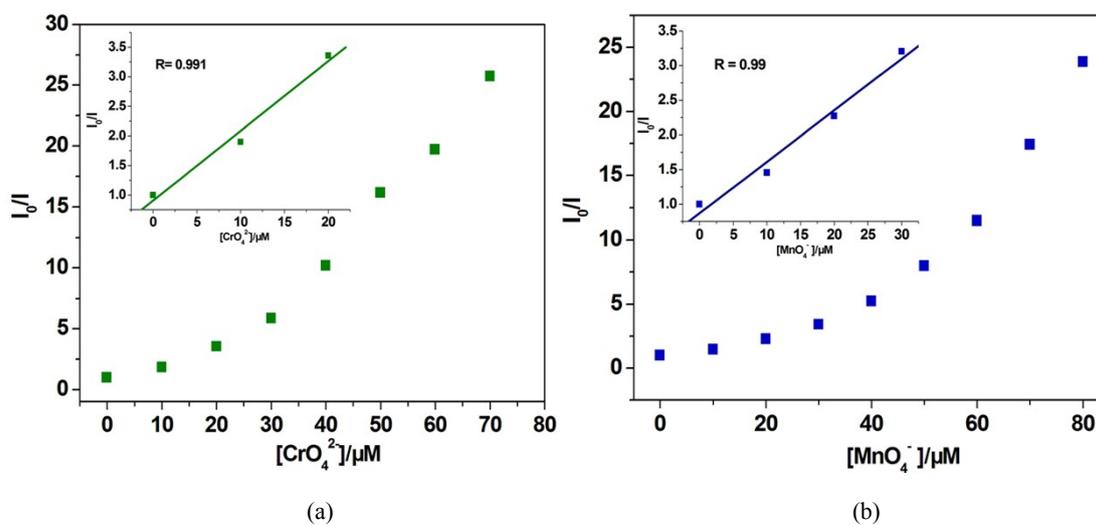


Fig. S19 Luminescence quenching of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0) with gradual addition of 1 mM solution of MnO_4^- . λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{f} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.



(a)

(b)

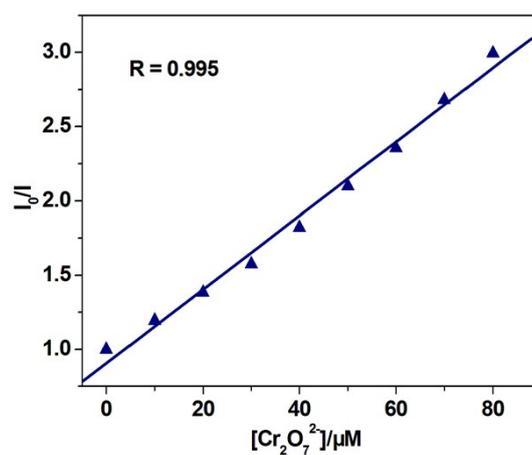


Fig. S20 the Stern–Volmer plots of I_0/I versus $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, CrO_4^{2-} and MnO_4^- ion concentrations, respectively (insets: the related Stern–Volmer plots at low $[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}]$, $[\text{CrO}_4^{2-}]$ and $[\text{MnO}_4^-]$. λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{f} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm. $[\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}] = 10 \mu\text{M}$.

Table S5. Comparison of the probes with literature reports for sensing $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, CrO_4^{2-} and MnO_4^- .

S. No	Probe	LOD	Ref
1	$[\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2[\text{Zn}_2\text{L}(\text{HPO}_3)_2]$ probe	1.09×10^{-6} M for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	S1
2	$\{[\text{Cd}(\text{L})\text{-(BPDC)}] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$ probe $\{[\text{Cd}(\text{L})\text{-(SDBA)}(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$ probe	3.76×10^{-5} M for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ 4.86×10^{-5} M for CrO_4^{2-}	S2
3	$[\text{Cd}_3\{\text{Ir}(\text{ppy-COO})_3\}_2(\text{DMF})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{DMF}$ probe	145.1 ppb for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	S3
4	$[\text{Tb}_2\text{Ni}_3(\text{HCAM})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}]_n$ probe	0.29×10^{-6} M for MnO_4^-	S4
5	$\{[\text{Ba}_3\text{La}_{0.5}(\mu_3\text{-L})_{2.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{DMF})] \cdot (3\text{DMF})\}_n$ probe	0.28×10^{-6} M for MnO_4^-	S5
6	$[\text{Zn}(\text{modbc})_2]_n$	0.43×10^{-6} M for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	This work
7	$[\text{Zn}(\text{modbc})_2]_n$	0.10×10^{-6} M for CrO_4^{2-}	This work
8	$[\text{Zn}(\text{modbc})_2]_n$	0.15×10^{-6} M for MnO_4^-	This work

S1. Si-Fu Tang, Xiaomin Hou, A Highly Stable Dual Functional Zinc Phosphite Carboxylate as

Luminescent Sensor of Fe^{3+} and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, *Cryst. Growth Des.* 2019, **19**, 45–48.

S2. S. G. Chen, Z. Z. Shi, L. Qin, H. L. Jia, H. G. Zheng, Two New Luminescent Cd(II)-Metal–Organic Frameworks as Bifunctional Chemosensors for Detection of Cations Fe^{3+} , Anions CrO_4^{2-} , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in Aqueous Solution, *Cryst. Growth Des.* 2017, **17**, 67–72.

S3. Kun Fan, Song-Song Bao, Wei-Xuan Nie, Chwen-Haw Liao, and Li-Min Zheng, Iridium(III)-Based Metal–Organic Frameworks as Multiresponsive Luminescent Sensors for Fe^{3+} , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, and ATP^{2-} in Aqueous Media, *Inorg. Chem.* 2018, **57**, 1079–1089.

S4. Jing Qian, Mei-Mei Sun, Ming Liu, Wen Gu, Macromolecular Probe Based on a Ni II /Tb III Coordination Polymer for Sensitive Recognition of Human Serum Albumin (HSA) and MnO_4^- , *ACS Omega* 2019, **4**, 11949–11959.

S5. Ding, B.; Liu, S. X.; Cheng, Y.; Guo, C.; Wu, X. X.; Guo, J. H.; Liu, Y. Y.; Li, Y. Heterometallic Alkaline Earth-Lanthanide Ba(II)-La(III) Microporous Metal-Organic Framework as Bifunctional Luminescent Probes of

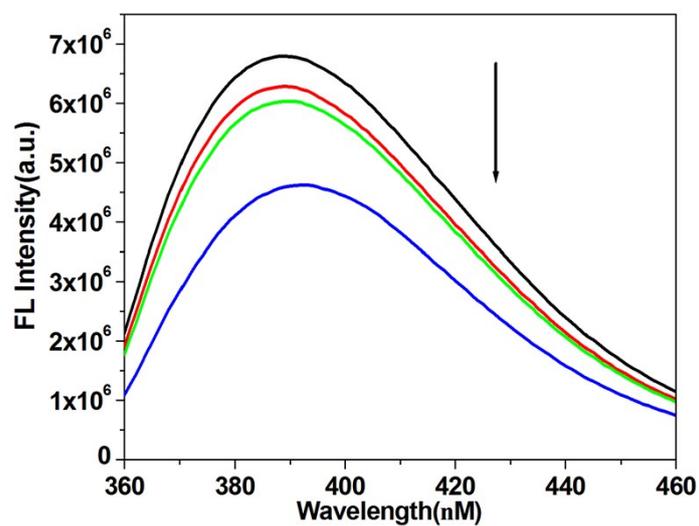


Fig. S21 The relative fluorescence intensity of a 10 μM solution of Tb³⁺@ Zn-CP upon addition of 1.0 and 6.0 equiv of Cr₂O₇²⁻ in the presence of 6.0 equiv of background ions (Mⁿ⁺). λ_{ex}: 330 nm, λ_F: 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

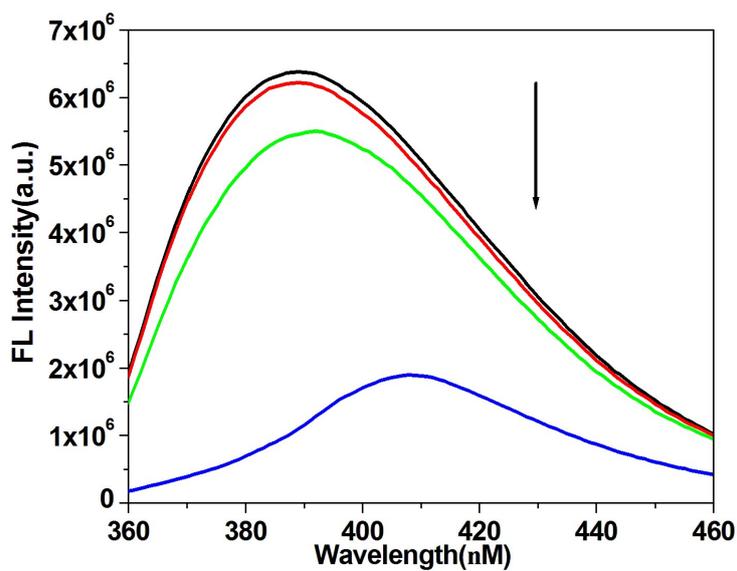


Fig. S22 The relative fluorescence intensity of a 10 μM solution of Tb³⁺@ Zn-CP upon addition of 1.0 and 6.0 equiv of CrO₄²⁻ in the presence of 6.0 equiv of background ions (Mⁿ⁺). λ_{ex}: 330 nm, λ_F: 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm.

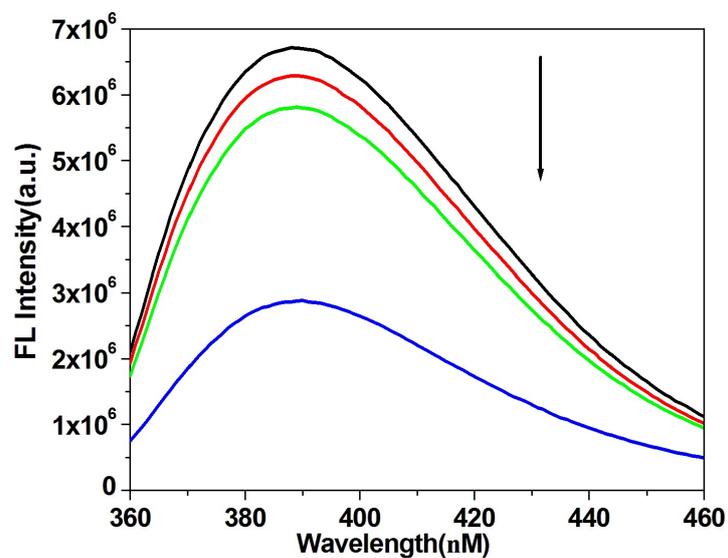
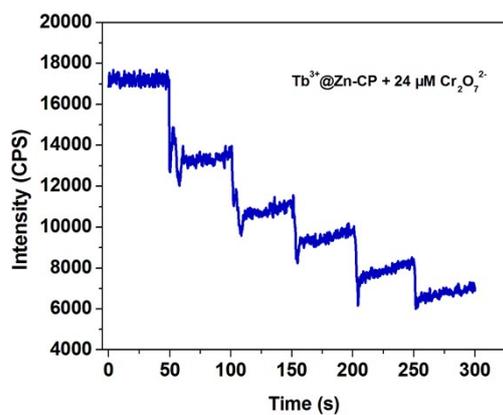
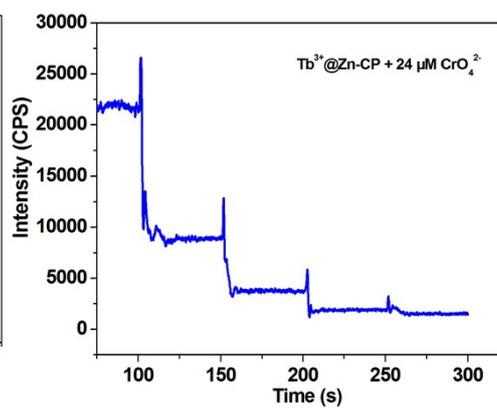


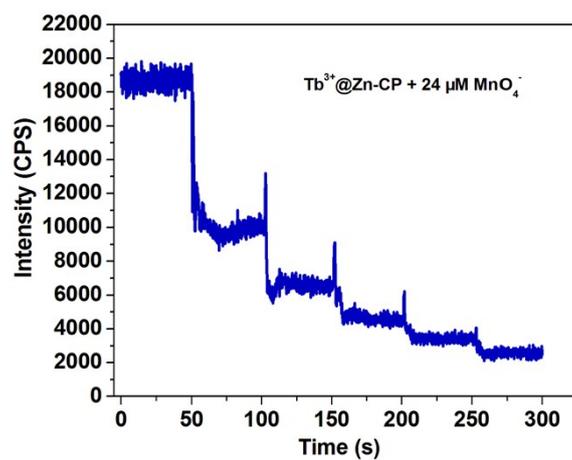
Fig. S23 The relative fluorescence intensity of a 10 μM solution of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@ \text{Zn-CP}$ upon addition of 1.0 and 6.0 equiv of MnO_4^- in the presence of 6.0 equiv of background ions (M^{n+}). λ_{ex} : 330 nm, λ_{F} : 390 nm, slit width: 4 nm.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. S24 The variation of luminescent intensity of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@ \text{Zn-CP}$ at 390 nm with immersion time in 24 μM $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ aqueous solution (a); with immersion time in 24 μM CrO_4^{2-} aqueous solution (b); with immersion time in 24 μM MnO_4^- aqueous solution (c).

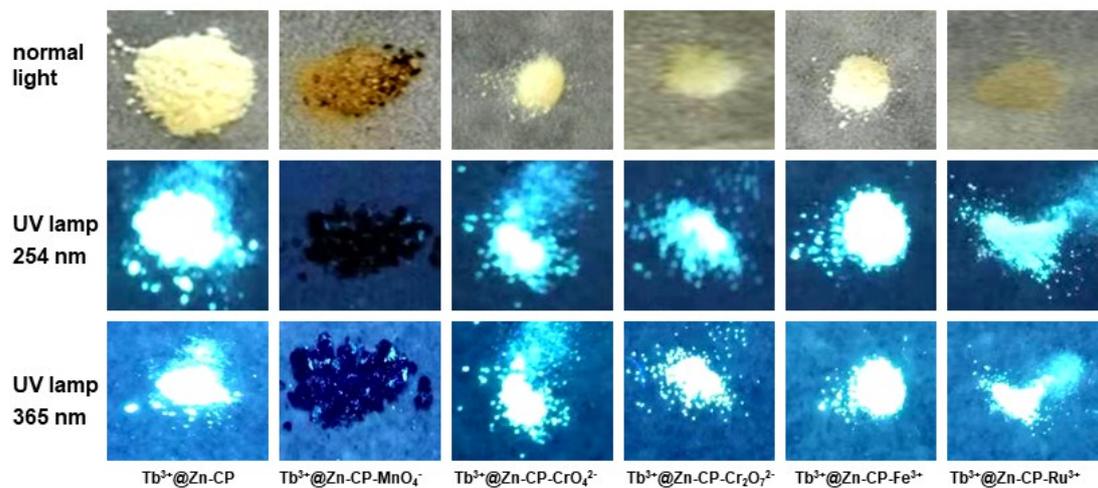


Fig. S25 Color of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@ \text{Zn-CP}$ dipped in KMnO_4 , K_2CrO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, FeCl_3 , RuCl_3 solution by normal light and UV lamp.

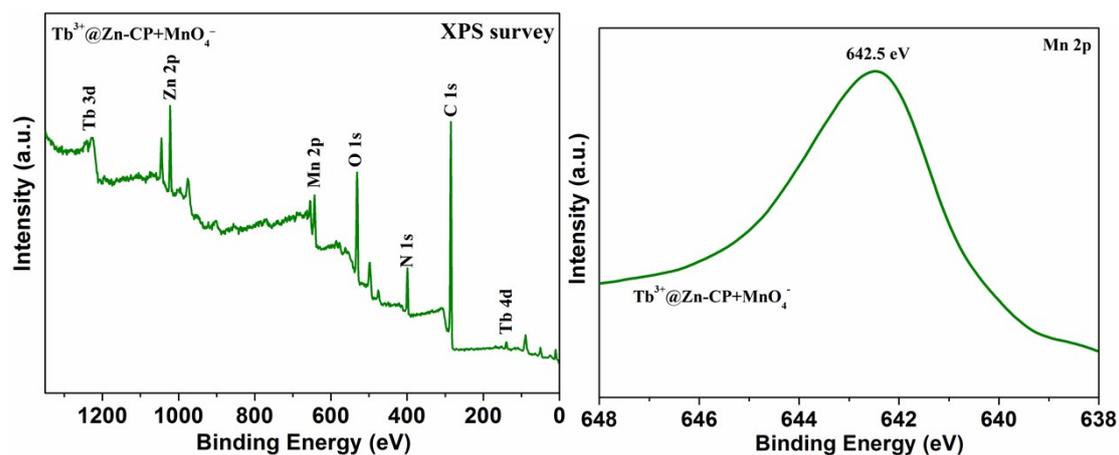


Fig. S26 The XPS spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{MnO}_4^-$ samples: the survey spectrum and the high resolution XPS spectra of Mn 2p.

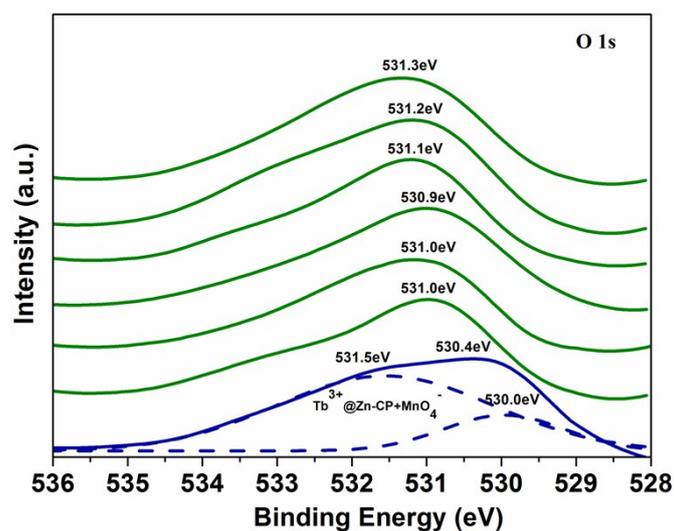


Fig. S27 The high resolution XPS spectra of O 1s of Zn-CP, $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$, $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{Ru}^{3+}$, $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{Fe}^{3+}$, $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ and $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{MnO}_4^-$ samples.

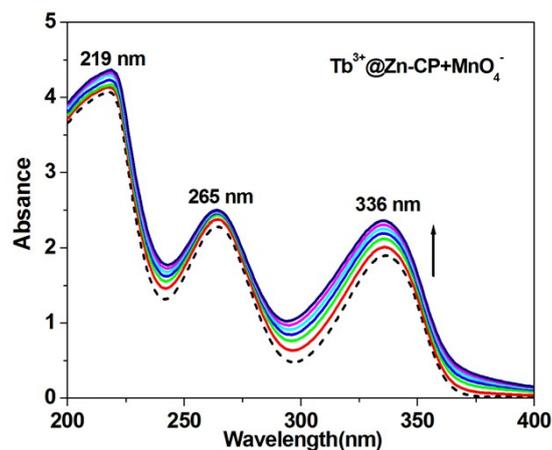


Fig. S28 UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ with different concentration of MnO_4^- . Solvent: DMF/ H_2O (3/1, v/v), c: 10 μM for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$, from bottom to top, the equiv of MnO_4^- : 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25,

30.

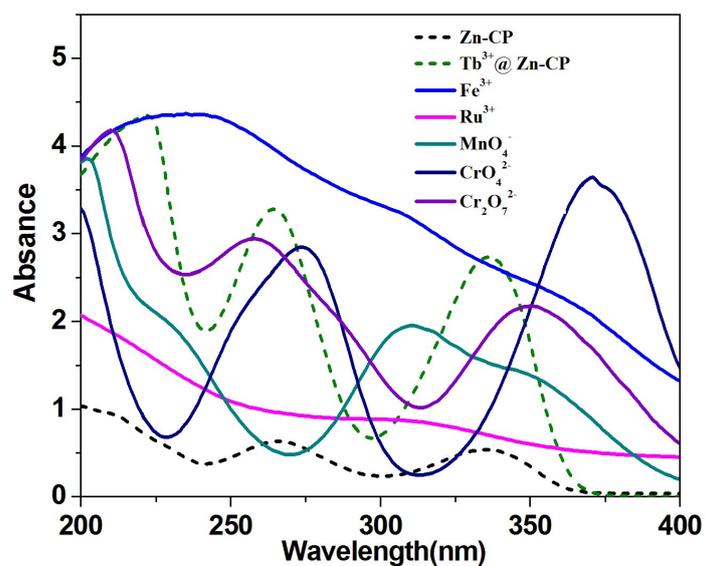


Fig. S29 UV spectra of Fe^{3+} , Ru^{3+} , CrO_4^{2-} , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, MnO_4^- in H_2O ; and Zn-CP , $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ in DMF.

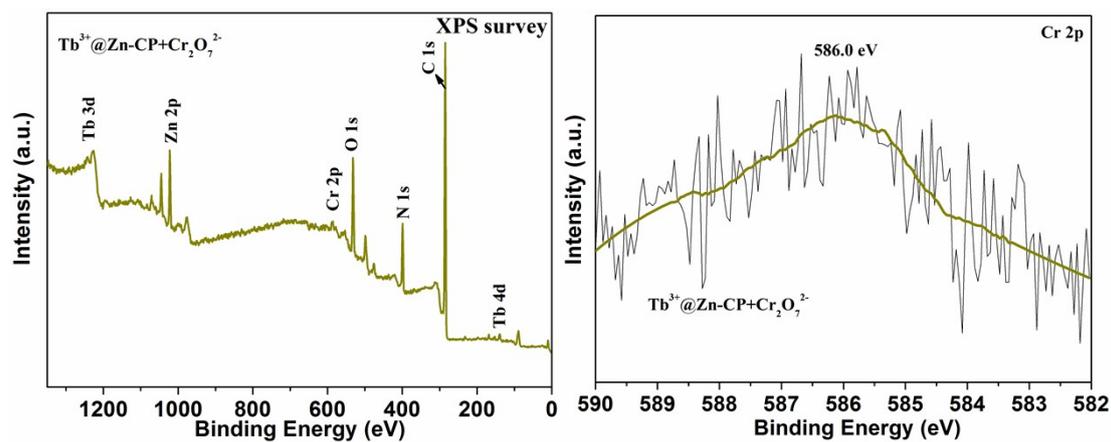


Fig. S30 The XPS spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}+\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ samples: the survey spectrum and the high resolution XPS spectra of Cr 2p.

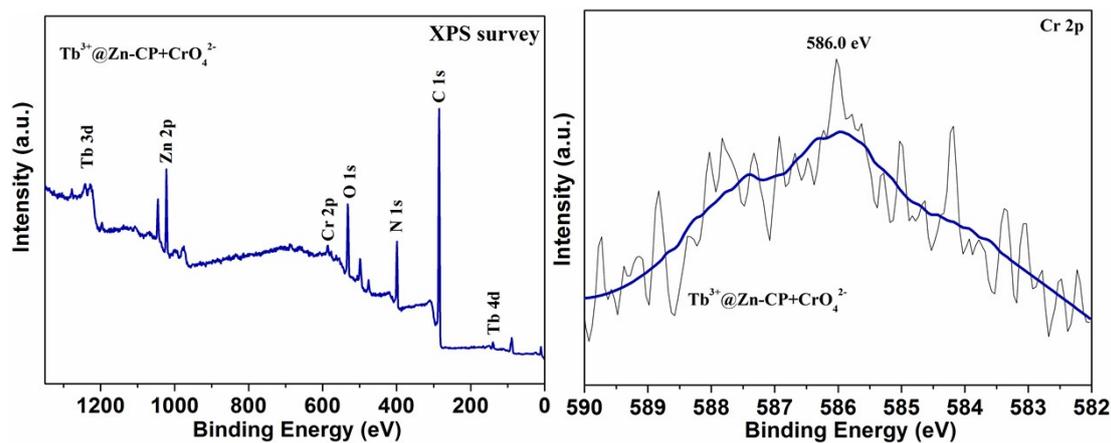


Fig. S31 The XPS spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}+\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ samples: the survey spectrum and the high resolution XPS spectra of Cr 2p.

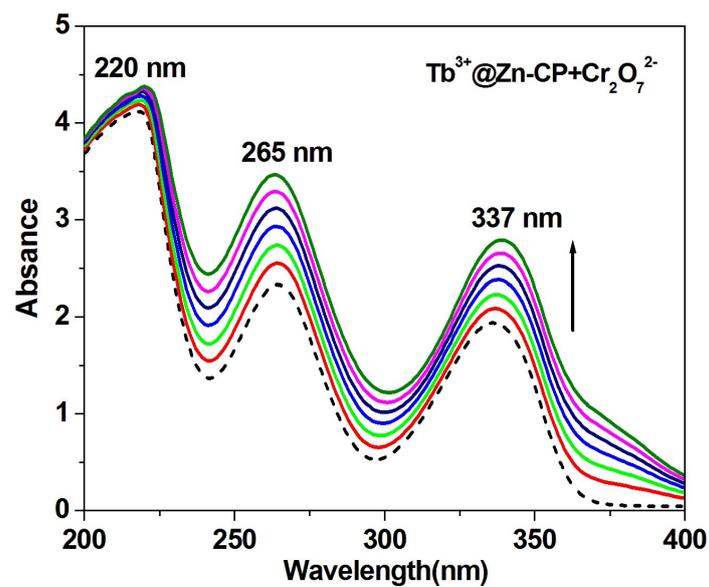


Fig. S32 UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ with different concentration of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$. Solvent: DMF/ H_2O (3/1, v/v), c: 10 μM for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$, from bottom to top, the equiv of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

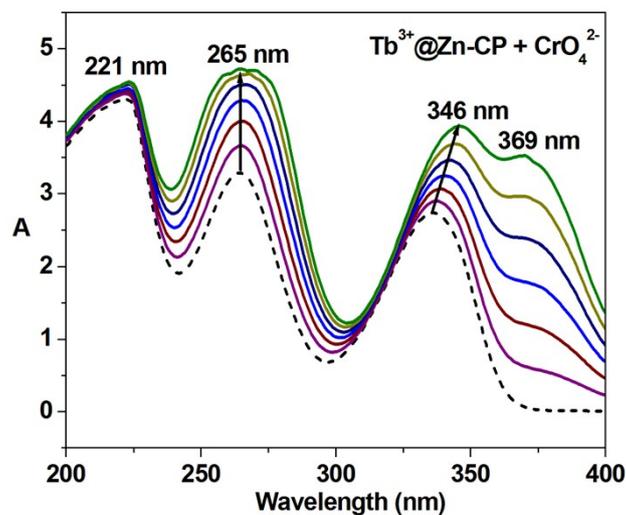


Fig. S33 UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$ with different concentration of CrO_4^{2-} . Solvent: DMF/ H_2O (3/1, v/v), c: 10 μM for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@Zn\text{-CP}$, from bottom to top, the equiv of CrO_4^{2-} : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

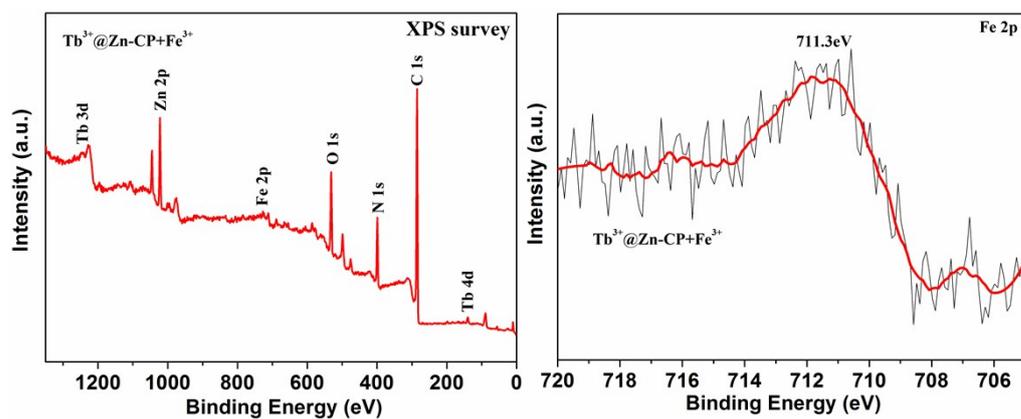


Fig. S34 The XPS spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{Fe}^{3+}$ samples: the survey spectrum and the high resolution XPS spectra of Fe 2p.

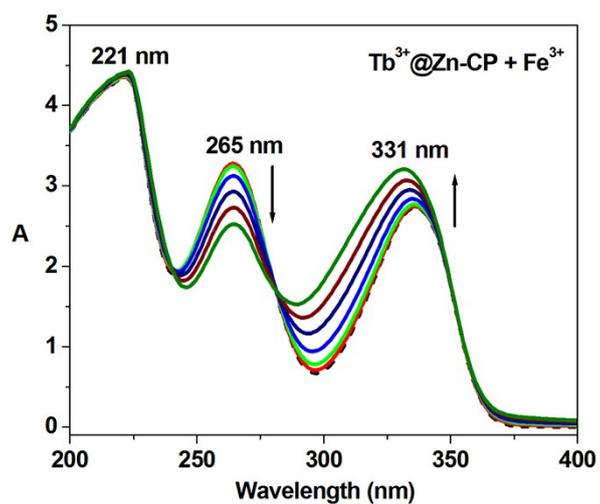


Fig. S35 UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$ with different concentration of Fe^{3+} . Solvent: DMF/ H_2O (3/1, v/v), c: 10 μM for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$, from bottom to top, the equiv of Fe^{3+} : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

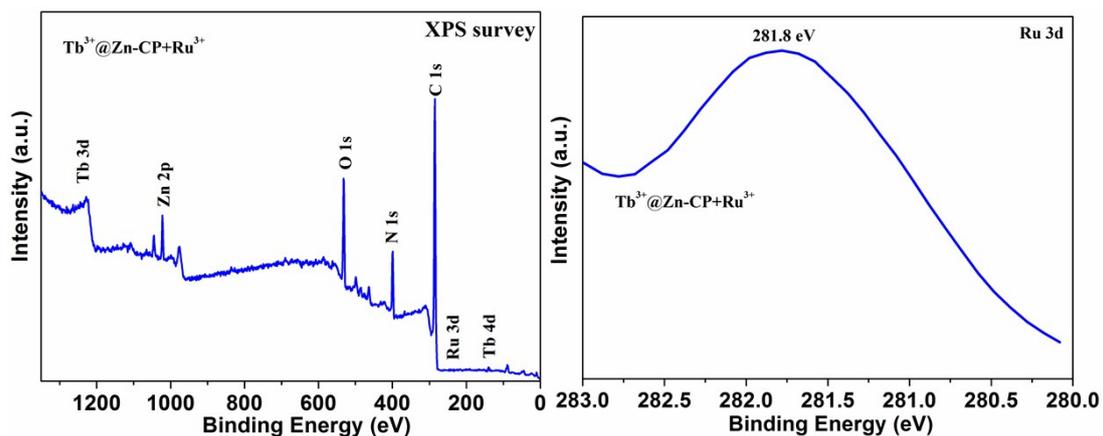


Fig. S36 The XPS spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}+\text{Ru}^{3+}$ samples: the survey spectrum and the high resolution XPS spectra of Ru 3d.

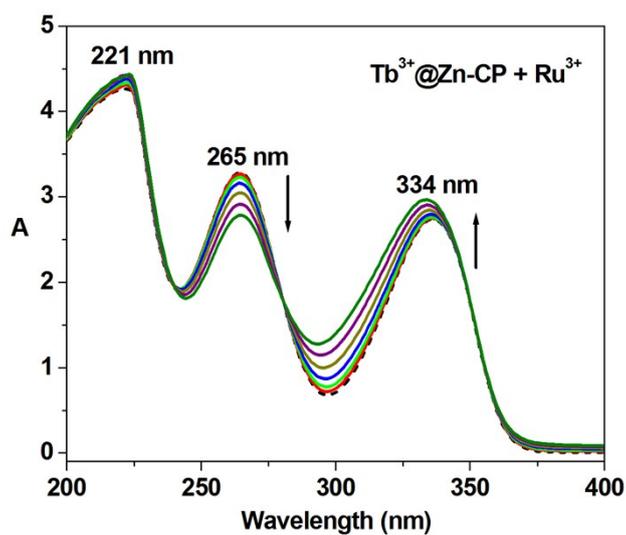


Fig. S37 UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$ with different concentration of Ru^{3+} . Solvent: DMF/ H_2O (3/1, v/v), c: 10 μM for $\text{Tb}^{3+}@\text{Zn-CP}$, from bottom to top, the equiv of Ru^{3+} : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

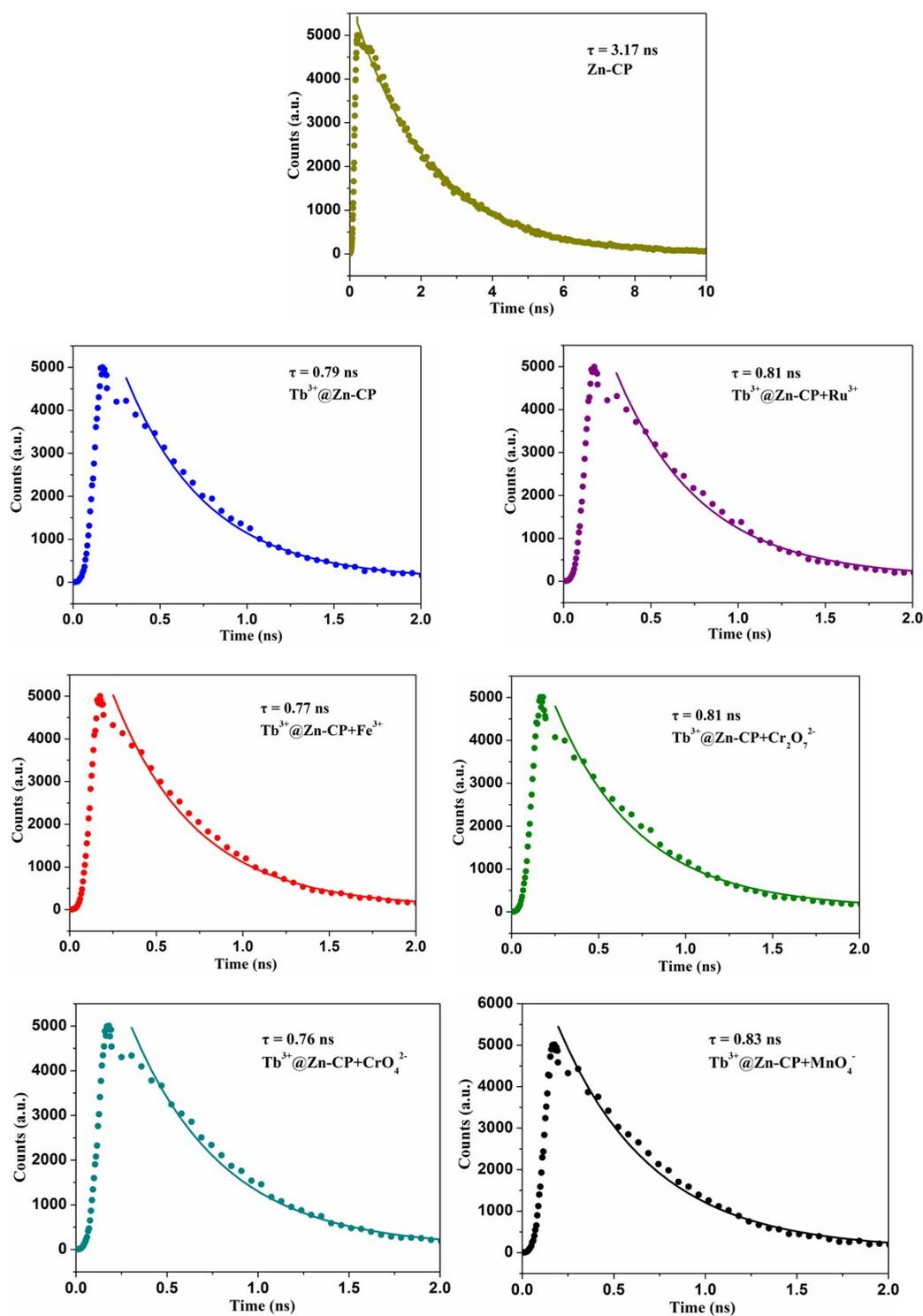


Fig. S38 Temporal fluorescence decay of 10 μ M Zn-CP with 50 μ M Fe³⁺, Ru³⁺, CrO₄²⁻, Cr₂O₇²⁻, MnO₄²⁻ in 5 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.0) excited at 330 nm and monitored at 390 nm; The data are obtained at 54.9 ps point.

Table S6 Comparison of lifetimes of Tb³⁺@Zn-CP, Tb³⁺@Zn-CP+Fe³⁺, Tb³⁺@Zn-CP+Ru³⁺,

Tb³⁺@Zn-CP+Cr₂O₇²⁻, Tb³⁺@Zn-CP+CrO₄²⁻ and Tb³⁺@Zn-CP+MnO₄⁻.

Compounds	τ_1 (ns)	B ₁ (%)	τ_2 (ns)	B ₂ (%)	τ (ns)
Zn-CP	47.28	2.25	2.15	97.75	3.17
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP	0.51	88.21	2.87	11.79	0.79
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Fe ³⁺	0.48	87.09	2.69	12.91	0.77
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Ru ³⁺	0.46	84.49	2.69	15.51	0.81
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+MnO ₄ ⁻	0.48	84.76	2.76	15.24	0.83
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+CrO ₄ ²⁻	2.86	10.91	0.50	89.09	0.76
Tb ³⁺ @Zn-CP+Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	0.48	84.58	2.59	15.42	0.81