Supplementary materials

A water-stable terbium metal-organic framework with

functionalized ligands for the detection of Fe^{3+} , $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ions in

water and picric acid in seawater

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Supplementary reference

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data for Tb-MOF-A were recorded on a Bruker Apex CCD II area-detector diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) at 296(2) K. Absorption corrections were applied using the multi-scan technique. Their structures were solved by the direct methods of SHELXS-97 and refined by the full-matrix least-squares technique with the SHELXL-97 program.10 Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic temperature parameters. The crystal data and structure refinement results of Tb-MOF-A is summarized in Table S1. The CCDC number of Tb-MOF-A is 1974695.

Experimental Materials and methods

The ligands phen (1,10-phenanthroline), H₂tftba (2,3,5,6 tetrafluoroterephthalic acid) and Tb(NO₃)₃·6H₂O were purchased from Adamas. Other chemicals and organic solvent were commercially available sources of analytical grade and used without further purification. The C, H, and N elemental analyses were conducted on a PerkinElmer 2400CHN elemental analyzer. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) data was obtained by PerkinElmer TG-7 analyzer in the temperature range of 25-800 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ under a flow of N₂. The powders' X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were obtained using a Siemens D5005 under experimental conditions with Cu K α X-ray radiation from 5° < 2 θ < 50° at a sweep speed of 0.2 °C·× 2 θ min⁻¹. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded in the range 4000-400 cm⁻¹ using KBr pellets on an Alpha Centaurt FT/IR spectrophotometer. The ultraviolet-visible light (UV-Vis) absorption spectra were performed on a UV-5500(PC) UV-vis Spectrophotometer. Luminescent emission spectra were gained from F-4500FL fluorescence spectrophotometer.

Luminescence Sensing Measurements.

The luminescence sensing experiments of Tb-MOF-A were manipulated at room temperature by adding 3.0 mg of powder sample into 2.0 mL deionized water of $M(NO_3)_x$ (M = Al³⁺, Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Cu²⁺, K⁺ and Na⁺) or KX (X= PO₄³⁻, CO₃²⁻, SO₄²⁻, Cr₂O₇²⁻, NO₃⁻,Br⁻, ClO₄⁻, CN⁻, AcO⁻ and F⁻) at the same concentration (1 mM), and the sensing experiment of PA was performed in simulated seawater which was made of the following composition:¹ NaCl (27.9 g/L), KCl (1.4 g/L), MgCl₂ (2.8 g/L), NaBr (0.5 g/L) and 2.0 of MgSO₄ (2.0 g/L). Then the mixtures were ultrasonicated for 45 min to detect directly.

	Tb-MOF-A
Empirical formula	$C_{24}H_{10}F_6N_2O_7Tb$
Formula weight	701.31
Temperature/K	273.15
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
a/Å	19.6366(9)
b/Å	21.2636(11)
c/Å	11.5383(6)
α/°	90
β/°	101.743(2)
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	4716.9(4)
Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.975
µ/mm ⁻¹	3.096
F(000)	2665.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.24 imes 0.22 imes 0.2
Radiation	MoK α ($\lambda = 0.71073$)
2Θ range for data collection/	5.262 to 50.324
Index ranges	$-22 \le h \le 23, -25 \le k \le 25, -13 \le l \le 13$
Reflections collected	41601
Independent reflections	$4213 [R_{int} = 0.0387, R_{sigma} = 0.0191]$
Data/restraints/parameters	4213/1212/362
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.040
$R_1^a [I \ge 2\sigma(I)]$	$R_1^a = 0.0292,$
wR_2^b [all data]	$wR_2^b = 0.0731$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	1.10/-1.01

Table S1. Crystallographic data for MOF 1

 $R_1^{a} = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_0|, \ WR_2^{b} = [\Sigma [w(F_0^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \Sigma [w(F_0^2)^2]]^{1/2}.$

Table S2 Selected	bond distances (A	Å) and angle	s (°) for MOF 1.

Bond distances (Å)			
Tb1-O1 ¹	2.346(3)	Tb1-O5 ²	2.362(3)
Tb1-O2	2.347(3)	Tb1-O7	2.359(3)
Tb1-O3	2.323(3)	Tb1-N1	2.598(4)
Tb1-O4 ¹	2.435(3)	Tb1-N2	2.547(4)
Symmetry transformation	ns used to generat	e equivalent atoms: 13/2-X	, 1/2-Y, 1-Z; ² +X, 1-
Y,1/2+Z; ³ 1-X,+Y,1/2-Z			
Bond angles (°)			
O11-Tb1-O2	125.20(11)	O3-Tb1-O5 ²	141.54(11)
O1 ¹ -Tb1-O4 ¹	75.49(11)	O3-Tb1-O7	140.10(11)
O1 ¹ -Tb1-O5 ²	142.76(11)	O3-Tb1-N1	73.10(12)
O1 ¹ -Tb1-O7	77.17(11)	O3-Tb1-N2	77.94(12)

O1 ¹ -Tb1-N1	74.61(12)	O4 ¹ -Tb1-N1	141.73(12)
O1 ¹ -Tb1-N2	135.04(12)	O4 ¹ -Tb1-N2	149.40(12)
O2-Tb1-O41	82.69(11)	O5 ² -Tb1-O4 ¹	76.16(11)
O2-Tb1-O5 ²	73.85(11)	O5 ² -Tb1-N1	116.84(12)
O2-Tb1-O7	145.35(11)	O5 ² -Tb1-N2	75.16(12)
O2-Tb1-N1	134.64(12)	O7-Tb1-O4 ¹	78.04(12)
O2-Tb1-N2	79.30(13)	O7-Tb1-O5 ²	73.73(11)
O3-Tb1-O11	74.78(11)	O7-Tb1-N1	72.49(12)
O3-Tb1-O2	74.54(11)	O7-Tb1-N2	103.74(13)
O3-Tb1-O4 ¹	120.55(11)	N2-Tb1-N1	63.53(13)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: ¹3/2-X, 1/2-Y,1-Z; ²+X,1-Y,1/2+Z; ³+X,1-Y,-1/2+Z; ⁴1-X,+Y,1/2-Z



Figure S1 Experimental PXRD pattern of Tb-MOF-A and that simulated from the CIF file



Figure S2 (a)Thermal gravimetric analyses (TGA) curve of Tb-MOF-A.(b) Simulated and experimental powder X-ray diffraction patterns (PXRD) patterns of Tb-MOF-A were heated at 250°C, 300°C, 350°C



Figure S4. Excitation and emission spectra of free Tb-MOF-A.



Figure S5. Simulated and experimental powder X-ray diffraction patterns (PXRD) patterns of Tb-MOF-A were immersed in water 21 days, frozen at -18 °C, heated at 50 °C in water for 4 days.



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Figure S8. The emission spectra of Tb-MOF-A immersed in water of anions aqueous solutions.



Figure S9. The competition experiments for the detection of Fe³⁺ ion in the presence of the interference metal cations.



Figure S10. The competition experiments for the detection of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ion in the presence of the interference anions.



Figure S11. The quenching and recovery tests of Tb-MOF-A in water of Fe³⁺ ion.



Figure S12. The quenching and recovery tests of Tb-MOF-A in water of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ion.



Figure S13. Luminescence spectra of Tb-MOF-A immersed in water (black)and in seawater (red) for 48 h



Figure S14. The competition experiments for the detection of PA in the presence of the interference nitro-explosives.



Figure S15. The quenching and recovery tests of Tb-MOF-A in seawater of PA.



Figure S16. PXRD patterns of Tb-MOF-A after storage in Fe³⁺, Cr₂O₇²⁻, PA aqueous solutions.



Figure S17. Spectral overlap between absorption spectra of the ligands of Tb-MOF-A and Fe³⁺, $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ in water, PA in seawater.



Figure S18. Spectral overlap between normalized excitation spectrum of Tb-MOF-A and normalized absorbance spectra of Fe³⁺, Cr₂O₇²⁻in water, PA in seawater.

Table S3. Comparison the Ksv of Tb-MOF-A towards Fe^{3+} , $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ions and PA with other				
materials.				
Materials	analytes	solvent	K _{SV} (M ⁻¹)	Ref.

Materials	analytes	solvent	$K_{SV}(M^{-1})$	Ref.
Tb-MOF-A	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	4.043×10 ⁴	This work
Eu ₄ L ₃	Fe ³⁺	DMF	2.942×10 ³	2
L-N	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	7.93×10 ³	3
L-F	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	1.39×10 ³	3
$[Tb_4(L)_6(H_2O)_8]$	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	1.88×10^{4}	5
Eu-MOF	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	2.028×10 ⁴	13
ZJU-109	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	5.641×10 ⁴	14
$[Ln(Hpta)(C_2O_4)]$ ·3H ₂ O	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	1.22×10^{4}	15
MOF-808-Tb	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	3.12×10 ⁴	16
RhB@MOF	Fe ³⁺	H ₂ O	3.259×10 ⁴	20
Tb-MOF-A	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	2.857×10 ⁴	This work
Eu ₄ L ₃	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	DMF	1.526×10 ³	2
${[Eu(L)(H_2O)_2] \cdot 5H_2O}_n$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	1.36×10 ³	4
$[Tb_4(L)_6(H_2O)_8]$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	4.1×10 ³	5
Eu-MOF	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	1.141×10^{4}	13
$[Ln(Hpta)(C_2O_4)]$ ·3H ₂ O	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	1.02×10^{4}	15
NU-1000	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	1.34×10 ⁴	17
$[Cd_3(cpota)_2(phen)_3]_n \cdot 5nH_2O$	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	6.9×10 ³	18
BUT-39	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	H ₂ O	1.57×10^{4}	19
Tb-MOF-A	PA	Seawater	5.890×10 ⁴	This work
Eu ₄ L ₃	PA	DMF	2.001×10 ³	2
JLU-MOF48	PA	DMF	1.0×10 ⁵	6
[Cd(L)(m-BDC)]	PA	DMF	4.67×10 ⁴	7
[Eu ₂ (ppda) ₂ (npdc)(H ₂ O)]·H ₂ O	PA	H ₂ O	3.44×10 ⁵	8
TMU-5	PA	H ₂ O	3.5×10 ⁴	9

Tb:Eu@MOF (5:1)	PA	DMF	1.414×10 ⁵	10
$[Cd(NDC)_{0.5}(PCA)] \cdot G_x$	PA	H ₂ O	3.5×10 ⁴	11
Bio-MOF-1	PA	DMF	4.5×10 ⁴	12
GdL	PA	H ₂ O	4.48×10 ⁴	21

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