

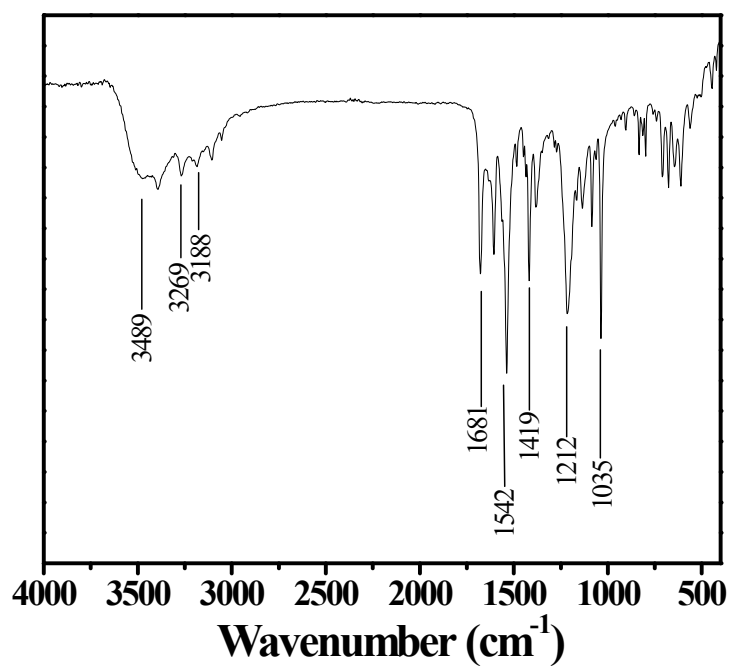


Fig. S1. The FT-IR spectrum of **1**.

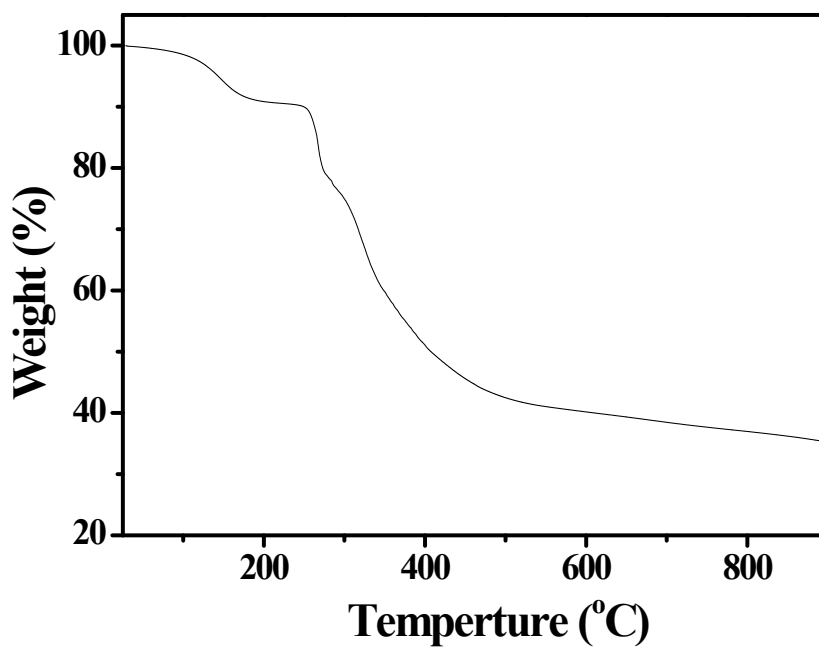


Fig. S2. The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve of **1**.

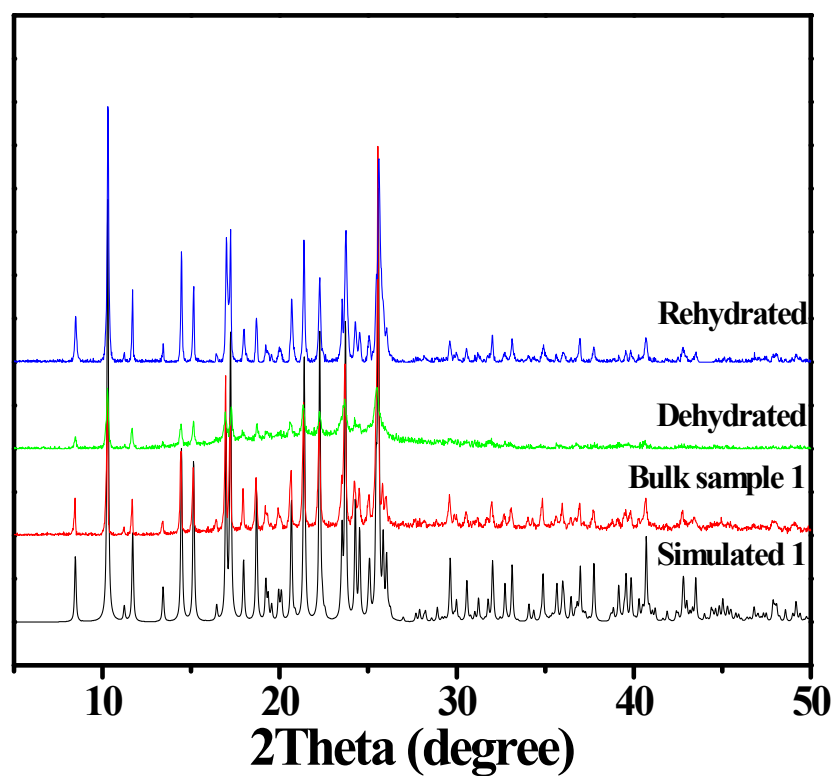


Fig. S3. The VT-PXRD patterns for **1**, showing the simulated XRD pattern calculated from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data with Mercury (black), the bulk sample of **1** (red), after removal of the water molecules at 473 K (green) and after being exposed in water vapour for about one week at room temperature (blue).

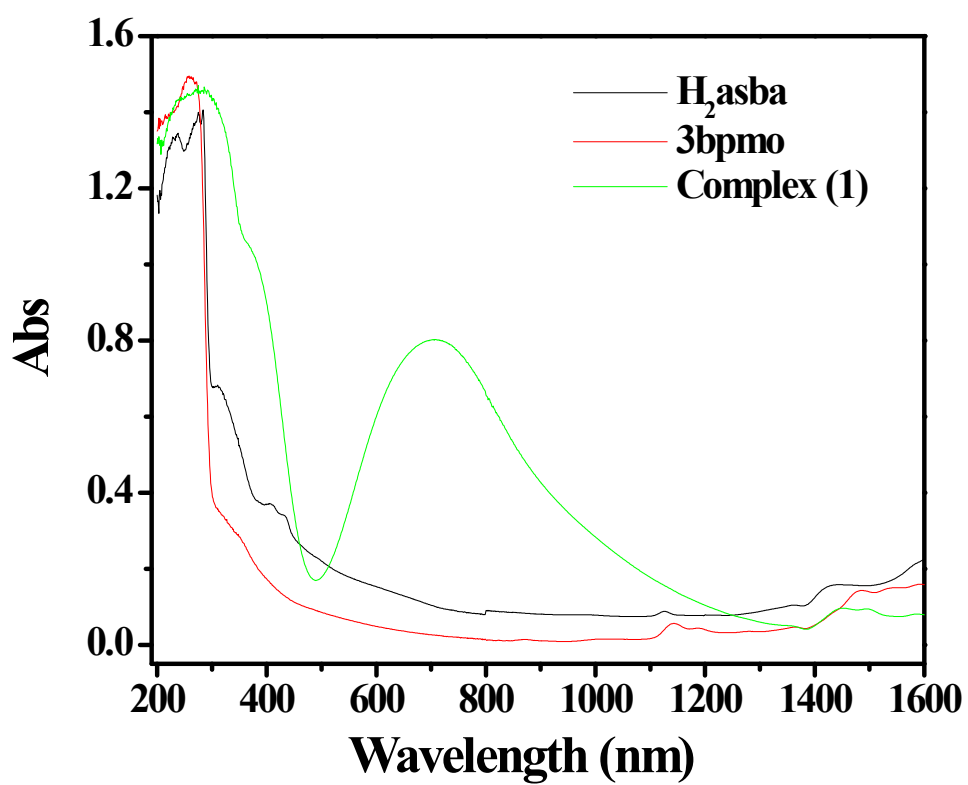


Fig. S4. The solid-state UV–Vis–NIR spectra for **1** (green), H₂asba (black) and 3bpmo (red), respectively.

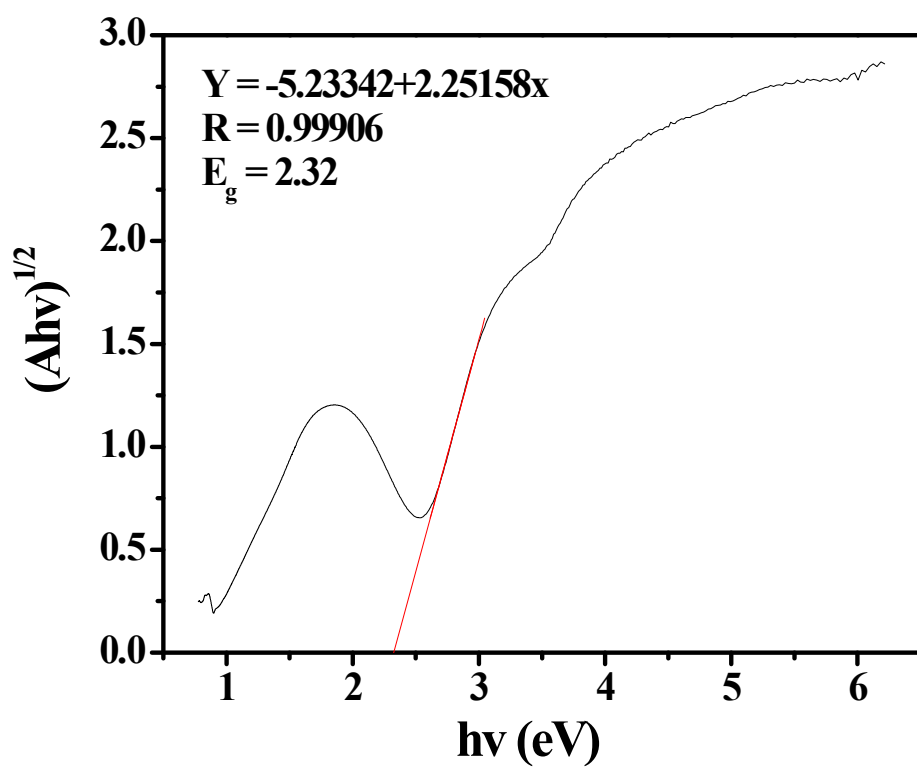


Fig. S5. The solid-state diffuse reflectance UV-Vis-NIR spectrum of $(Ah\nu)^{1/2}$ versus $h\nu$ (eV) for **1**.

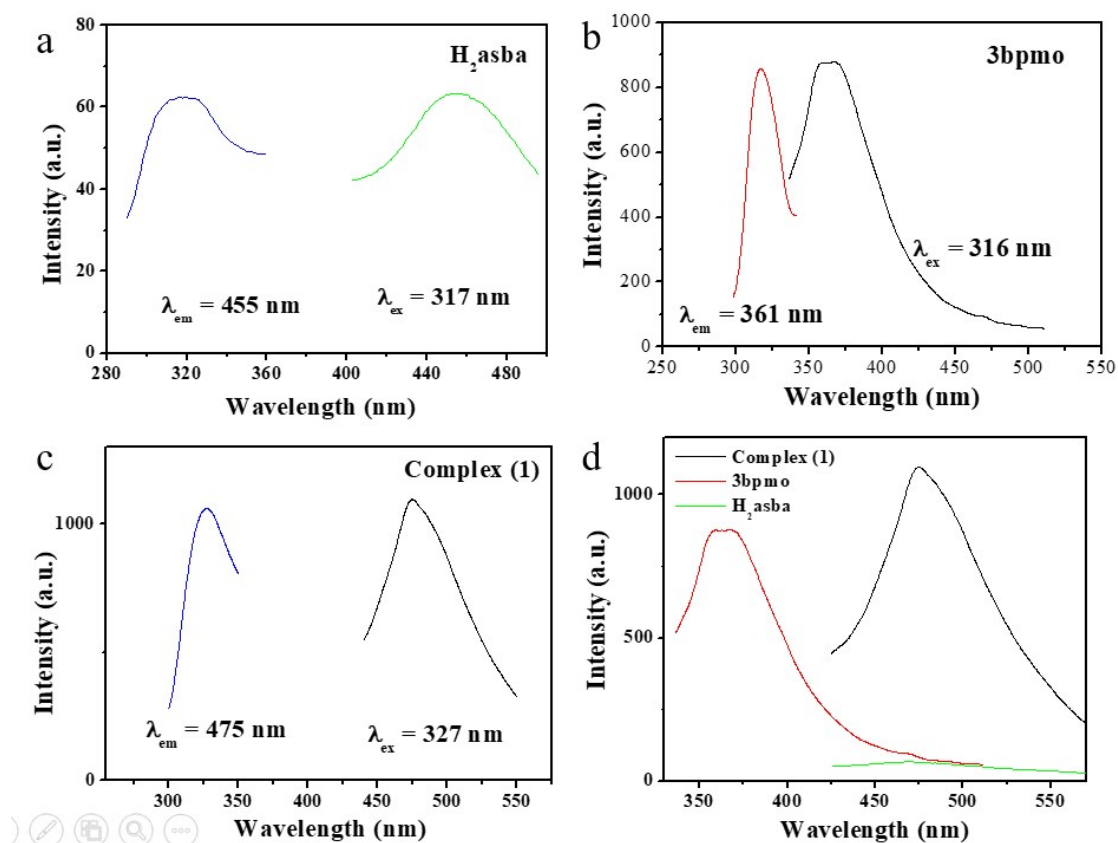


Fig. S6. Excitation (blue) and emission spectra of (a) H_2asba ($\lambda_{ex} = 317$ nm), (b) 3bpmo ($\lambda_{ex} = 316$ nm), (c) MOF **1** ($\lambda_{ex} = 327$ nm), and (d) a comparison of the solid-state fluorescence emission spectra of **1** (black), 3bpmo (red) and H_2asba (green), respectively.

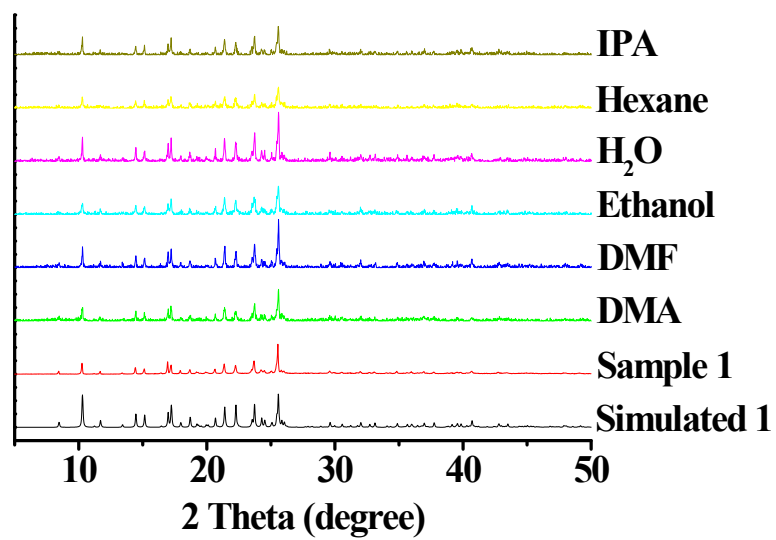


Fig. S7. The PXRD patterns of **1** after being immersed in various solvents.

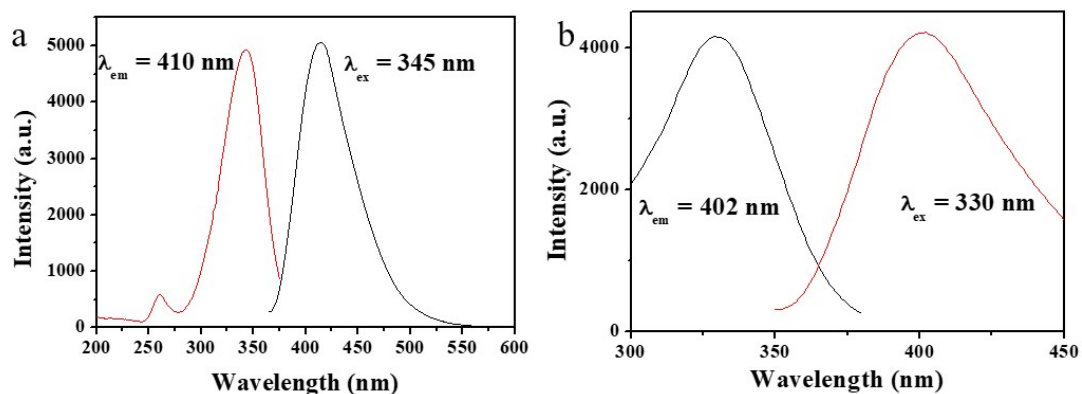


Fig. S8. The excitation and emission spectra of **1** in DMF (a) and water (b), respectively.

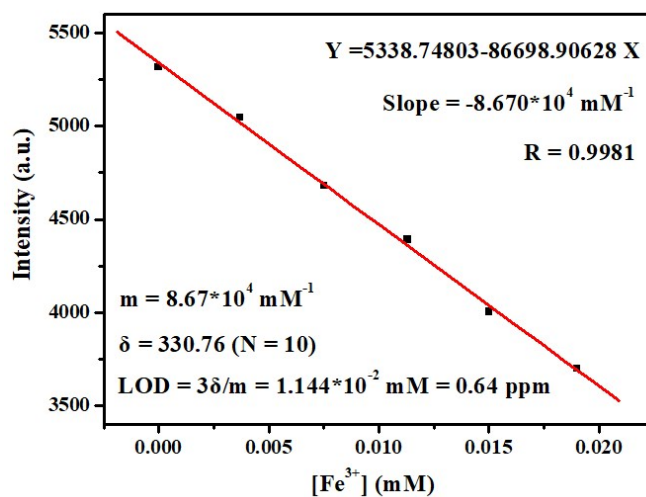


Fig. S9. The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different Fe^{3+} concentrations in DMF (linear range 0 - 0.01875 mM).

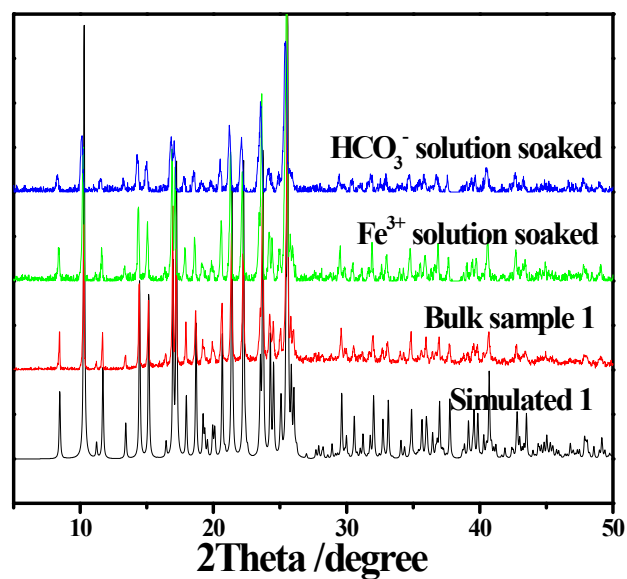


Fig.S10. PXRD patterns of **1** after being soaked in the mixed DMF-H₂O solution of Fe³⁺/HCO₃⁻ [0.225 mM, V(DMF:H₂O) = 1000:1] for about 1 day.

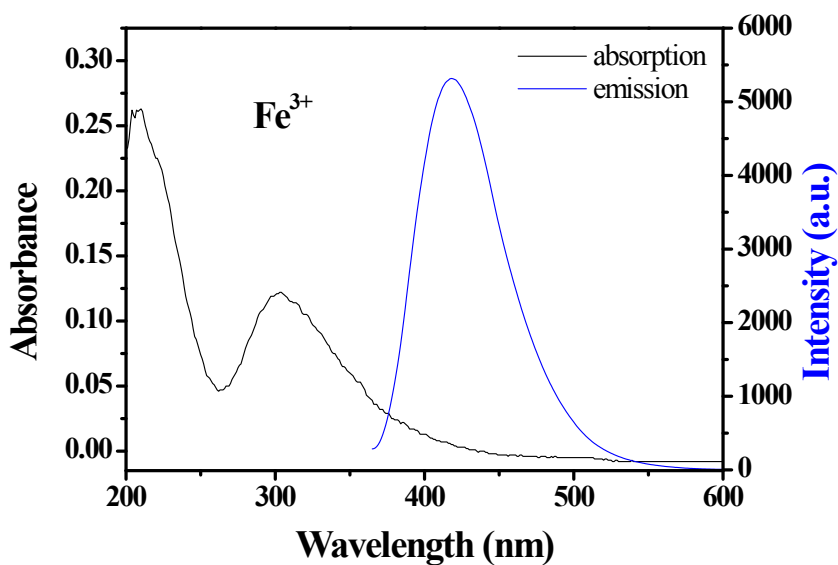


Fig. S11. The spectral overlap between the absorption spectrum of Fe³⁺ (7.5×10^{-5} mol/L) in DMF (Fe³⁺ aqueous solution : DMF = 1:1000) and the fluorescence emission spectrum of the DMF suspension of **1** ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 345$ nm).

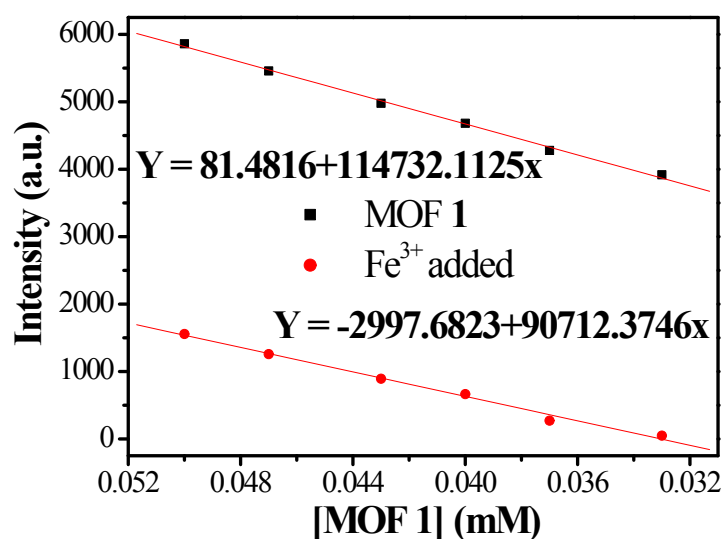


Figure S12. The best-linear fitting of the fluorescence intensity of the DMF suspensions of **1** *versus* the concentration of **1** (0.05 mM – 0.033 mM) before and after the addition of Fe^{3+} (0.075 mM), respectively.

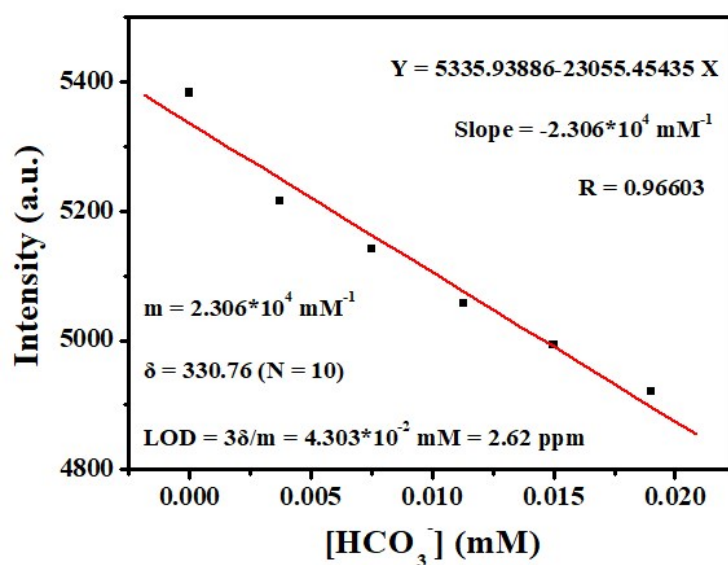


Fig. S13. The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of **1** at different HCO_3^- concentrations in DMF (linear range 0 - 0.01875 mM).

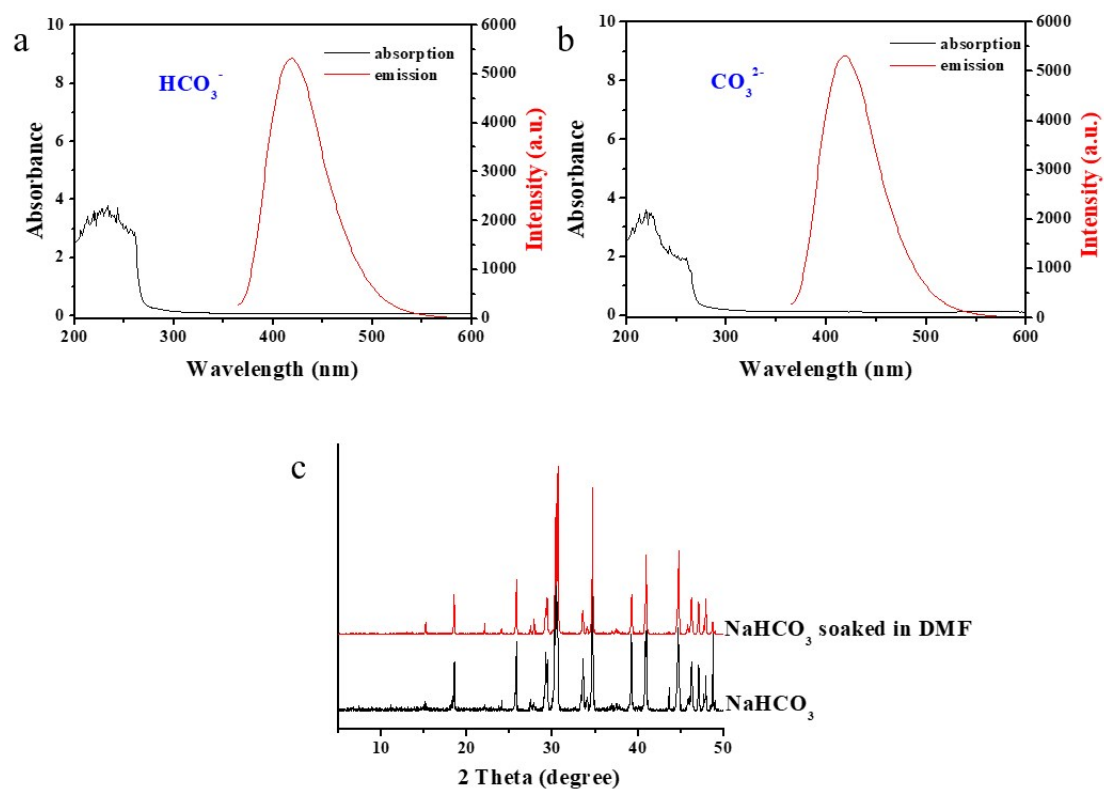


Fig. S14. (a) Absorption spectrum of HCO_3^- in DMF (7.5×10^{-5} mol/L) and fluorescence emission spectrum of **1** ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 345$ nm). (b) Absorption spectrum of CO_3^{2-} in DMF (7.5×10^{-5} mol/L) and emission spectrum of **1** ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 345$ nm). (c) The PXRD pattern of NaHCO_3 after being soaked in DMF for about 1 day, revealing NaHCO_3 shows high stability in DMF.

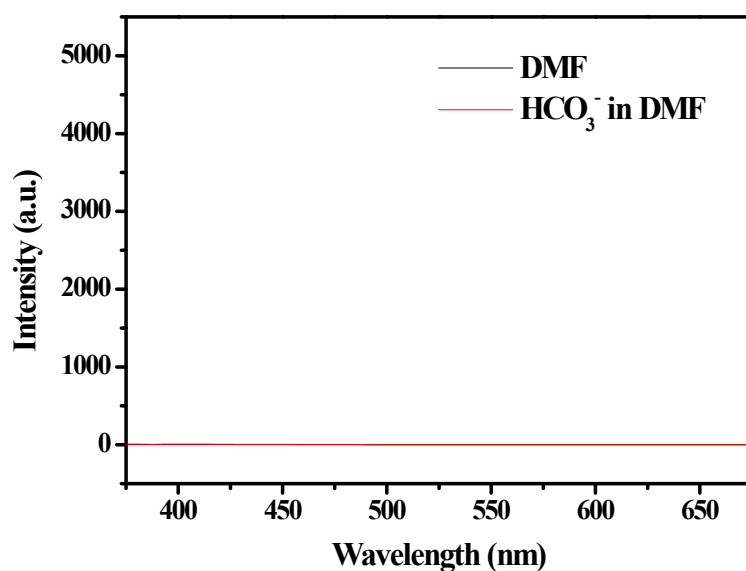


Fig. S15. Fluorescence emission spectra of HCO_3^- (7.5×10^{-5} mol/L) in DMF ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 345$ nm).

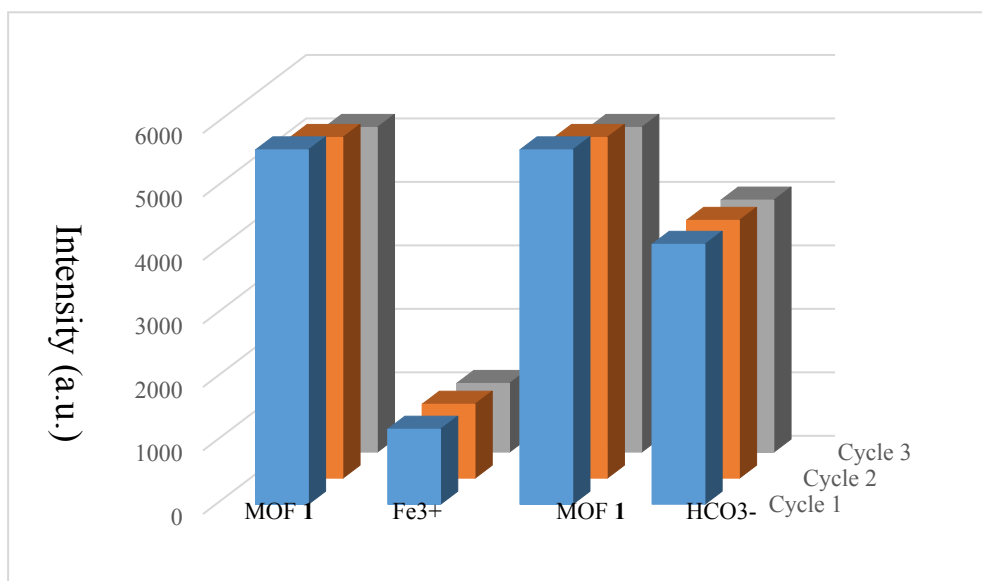
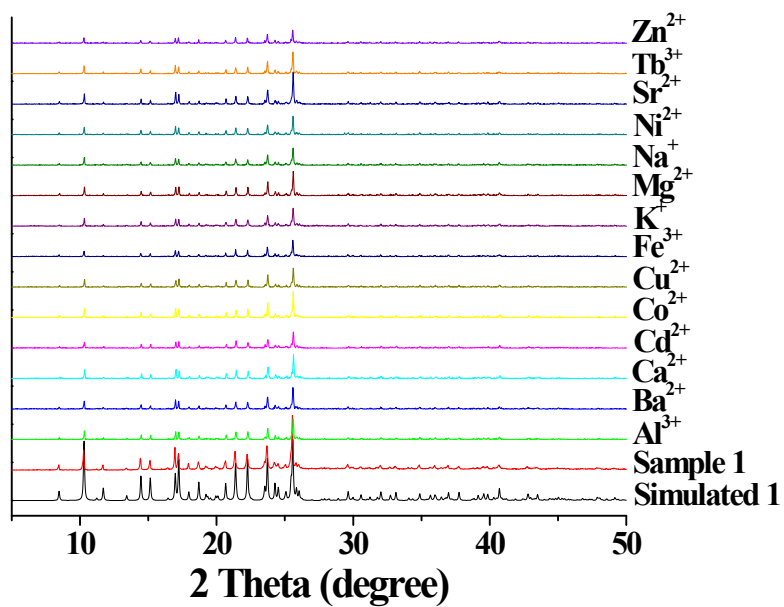
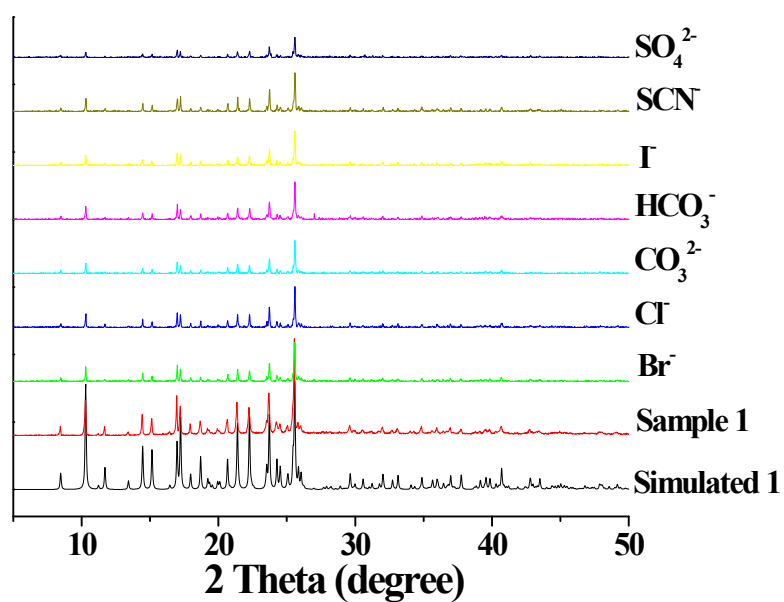


Fig. S16. The fluorescence emission intensity of the DMF suspensions of **1** before and after addition of Fe³⁺ (0.225 mM) and HCO₃⁻ (0.225 mM) during three cycles.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S17. The PXRD patterns of **1** after being immersed in each of aqueous ion solutions: (a) metal ions, (b) anions.

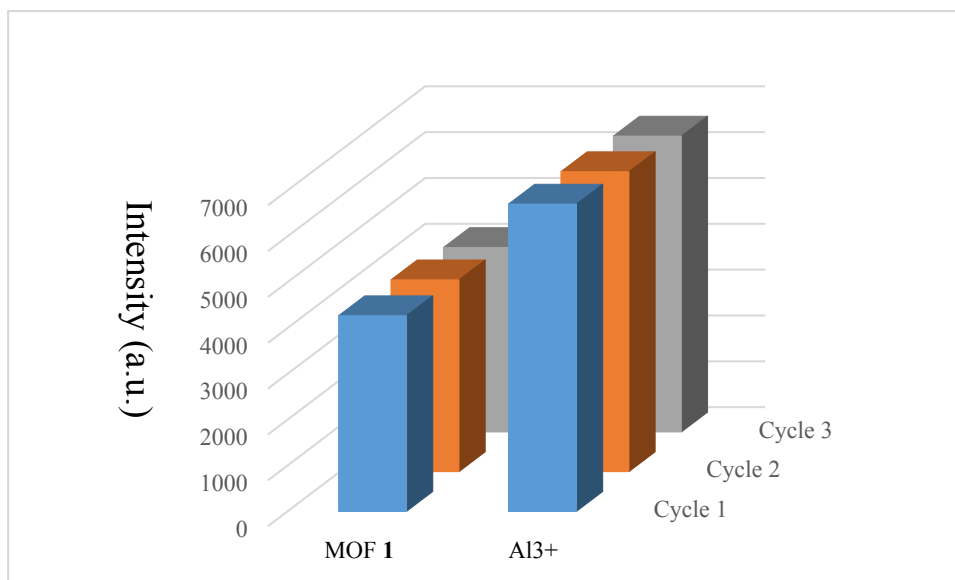


Fig. S18. The fluorescence emission intensity of the aqueous suspensions of **1** before and after addition of Al³⁺ (0.225 mM) during three cycles.

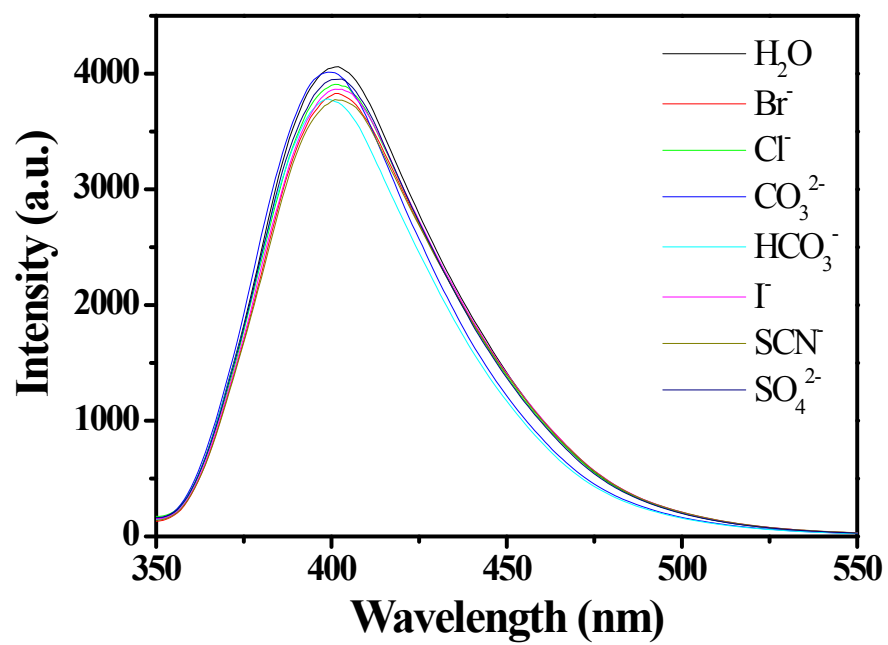


Fig. S19. Fluorescence spectra of **1** (2.0 ml, 5×10^{-5} mol/L) with each of the anions (0.075 mmol/L) in water ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$ nm).

Table S1 Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for (**1**)

Cu1—O2 ⁱ	1.9787 (16)	Cu1—N1	2.0114 (19)
Cu1—O1	1.9796 (17)	Cu—O1W	2.2610 (19)
Cu1—N3	1.981 (2)		
O2 ⁱ —Cu1—O1	169.18 (8)	N3—Cu1—N1	166.12 (9)
O2 ⁱ —Cu1—N3	90.76 (8)	O2 ⁱ —Cu1—O1W	99.68 (8)
O1—Cu1—N3	91.20 (8)	O1—Cu1—O1W	90.63 (8)
O2 ⁱ —Cu1—N1	87.76 (7)	N3—Cu1—O1W	97.35 (9)
O1—Cu1—N1	87.80 (7)	N1—Cu1—O1W	96.50 (9)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, y-1/2, z$; (ii) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z$.

Table S2 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for (1)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1W-H1WB\cdots O2W^{iii}$	0.84	1.94	2.757 (3)	162
$O1W-H1WA\cdots O6^{iv}$	0.84	2.16	2.933 (3)	153
$N2-H2A\cdots O6^v$	0.86	2.31	2.691 (3)	107
$N2-H2A\cdots O1W^{ii}$	0.86	2.56	3.414 (3)	170
$O2W-H2WA\cdots O3^{vi}$	0.85	2.39	3.033 (4)	133
$O2W-H2WA\cdots O4^{vi}$	0.85	2.20	3.009 (4)	158
$Cu1-H3A\cdots O5^{vi}$	1.33	2.28	3.004 (3)	110
$N3-H3B\cdots O1^i$	0.86	2.38	3.039 (3)	134
$O2W-H2WB\cdots O3^{vii}$	0.85	2.11	2.901 (4)	155
$O2W-H2WB\cdots O6^{viii}$	0.85	2.54	3.023 (3)	117
$C8-H8\cdots O2W^{ix}$	0.93	2.53	3.408 (4)	158

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, y-1/2, z$; (ii) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z$; (iii) $-x+1/2, -y+1, z-1/2$; (iv) $x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z$; (v) $-x, -y+2, -z$; (vi) $x-1/2, y, -z+1/2$; (vii) $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; (viii) $x+1/2, y, -z+1/2$; (ix) $x, -y+3/2, z-1/2$.

Table S3 The relative quantum yields of **1** in different solvents

DMA	DMF	EtOH	H ₂ O	IPA	Hexane
0.106	0.384	0.017	0.117	0.102	0.003