

**Dual-Emissive Metal-Organic Framework: A Novel Turn-on and Ratiometric
Fluorescent Sensor for Highly Efficient and Specific Detection of Hypochlorite**

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1- Methods

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were collected on a Rigaku MiniFlex2 diffractometer working with Cu K α radiation. UV-vis spectra were measured on a UV-2600 (Shimadzu) ultraviolet spectrophotometer. Fluorescent measurements were carried out on a FS5 Spectrofluorometer (Edinburgh Instruments Ltd.) with a scan speed of 5 nm s⁻¹ and emission/excitation slit widths of 3 nm. Fluorescent lifetimes were measured on a FLS980 Spectrofluorometer (Edinburgh Instruments Ltd.) with an excitation wavelength of 375 nm. SEM (scanning electron microscopy) images were collected in JSM6700-F and SU-8010 field emission scanning electron microscopes.

2- Chracterization

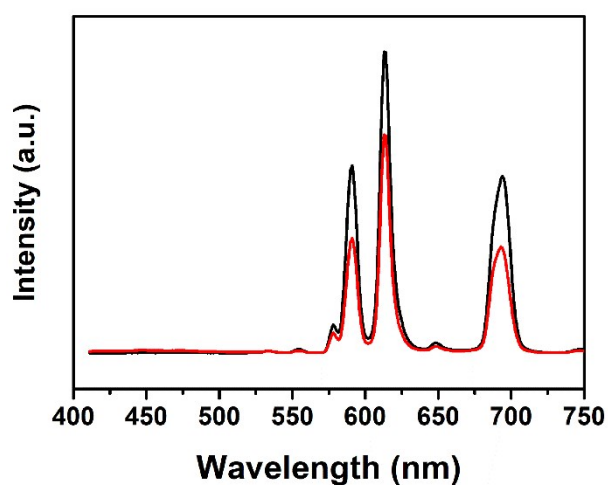


Figure S1. Fluorescent spectra of PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(20) and PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(0) suspensions when excited at 280 nm.

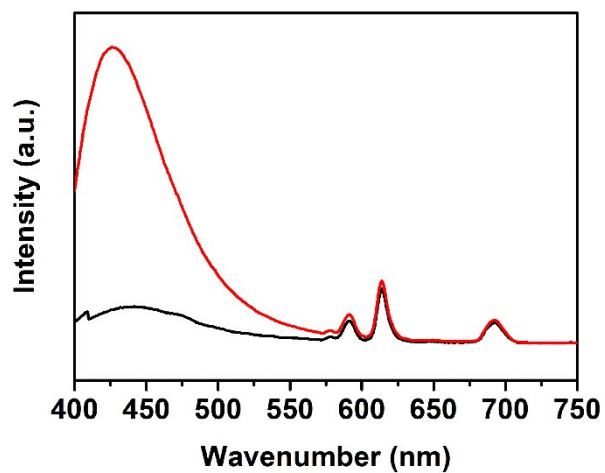


Figure S2. Fluorescent spectra of PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(40) suspension before (black) and after (red) adding 60 μ L aqueous solution of NaClO (3 mM).

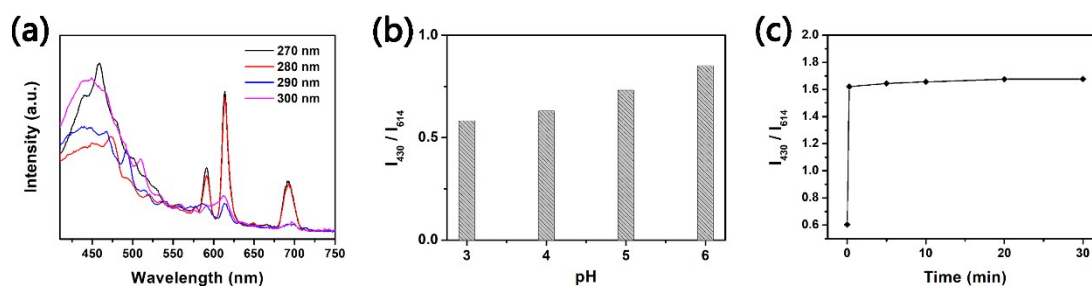


Figure S3. Effect of (a) excitation wavelength, (b) pH, and (d) contact time to the fluorescence of PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(40) suspension.

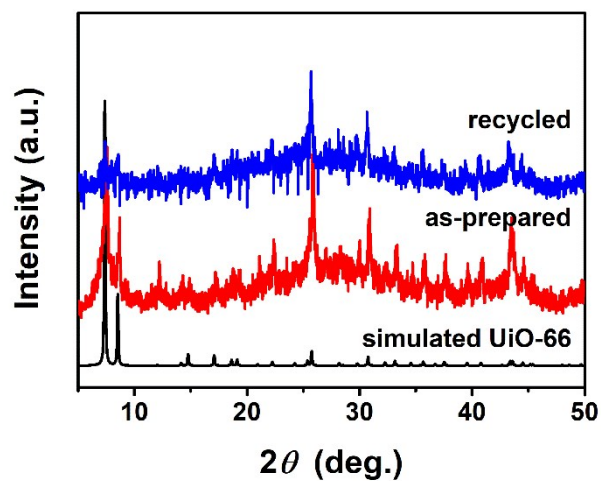


Figure S4. PXRD patterns of pristine and recycled PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(40).

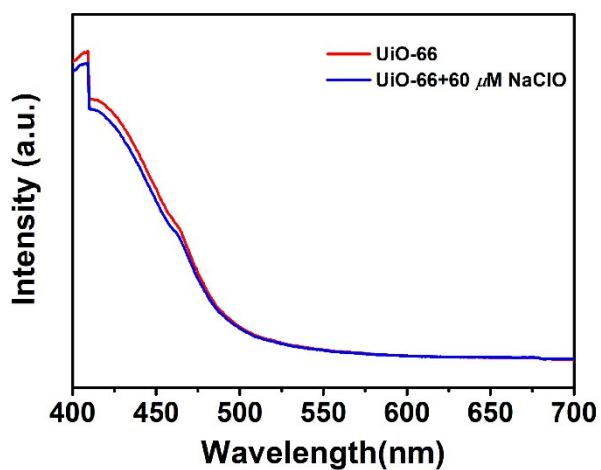


Figure S5. Fluorescent spectra of UiO-66 suspensions before (black) and after (red) adding 60 μ L aqueous solution of NaClO (3 mM).

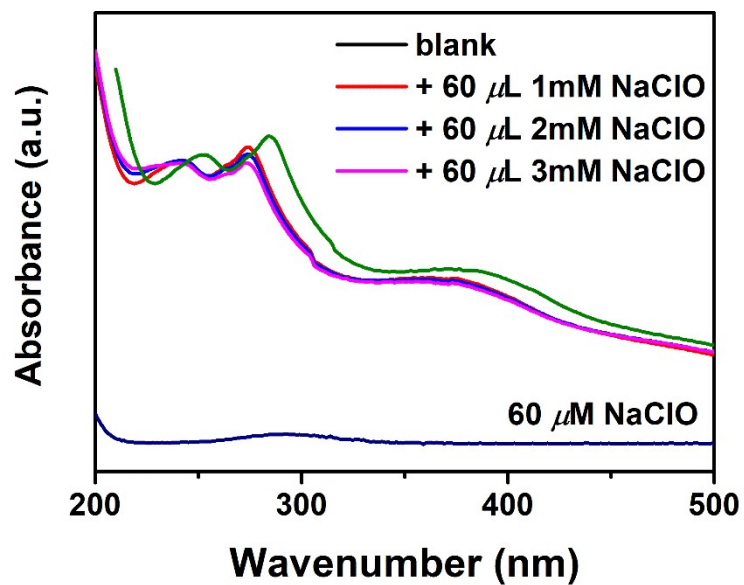


Figure S6. UV-*vis* absorbance spectra of ClO^- ($60\ \mu\text{M}$) and PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66- $\text{NH}_2(40)$ after adding various amount of ClO^- .

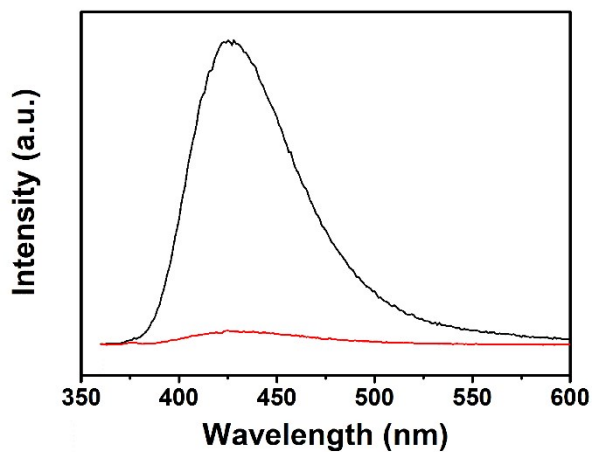


Figure S7. Fluorescent spectra of UiO-66- NH_2 suspension before (black) and after (red) adding $60\ \mu\text{L}$ aqueous solution of NaClO (3 mM).

Table S1. ICP results of PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH₂(*x*).

Samples	Eu (wt%)	Zr (wt%)	$n_{\text{Eu}}/n_{\text{Zr}}$
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (0)	14.12%	12.90%	65.67%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (20)	12.07%	19.34%	37.45%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (30)	4.81%	34.11%	8.46%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (40)	3.92%	33.87%	6.94%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (50)	3.02%	30.15%	6.01%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (80)	0.487%	24.60%	1.19%
PDA/Eu/PDA@UiO-66-NH ₂ (100)	0.24%	28.13%	0.51%

Table S2. Comparison of the reported MOF-based sensors and other representative prober for ClO⁻ detection.

Probe	Operation mode	Linear range (μM)	Response time (s)	LOD (μM)	media	Ref.
Compound 1	Turn-off	10-400	NM	10	DMF	¹
AF@MOF-801	Off-on	0.5-15	30	0.075	HEPES	²
UiO-68-ol	Turn-off	0.1-100	5	0.10	PBS	³
NH ₂ -MIL-53(Al)	Turn-off	0.05-15	180	0.04	PBS	⁴
UiO-Eu-L1	Turn-on	0.1-5	5	0.016	Pure water	⁵
UiO-68-PT	Turn-on	0-80	< 10	0.28	Water	⁶
Eu/BPyDC@MOF-253-NH ₂	Ratiometric and turn-off	0.1-30	< 15	0.094	Tris-HCl	⁷
Py-Pd	Turn-on	0.5-15	30	0.075	H ₂ O/DMSO	⁸

CD@Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	Ratiometric and turn-off	0.05-7	NM	0.012	PBS	9
BiTCIO	Turn-on	0-20	10	0.21	PBS	10
M-TPEP-CN	Turn-on	0-110	NM	2.363	PBS-MeCN	11
NFCDs	On-off	0-20	Very quickly	0.012	water	12
BODIPY	ratiometric	0-70	600	0.15	PBS	13
PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH ₂	Ratiometric turn on	0.10-60	< 15	0.10	Tris-HCl	This work

NM = no mentioned.

Table S3. Fluorescent lifetimes of PDA/Eu/PDA-UiO-66-NH₂(40) suspensions (in Tris-HCl buffer solution) after adding 60 μ L aqueous solutions of NaClO with various NaClO concentration.

Sample	τ_1 (s)	Rel (%)	τ_2 (s)	Rel (%)	τ (s)
Suspension	2.45E-10	35.88	1.39E-08	64.12	9.01E-09
Suspension + 60 μ L 1mM ClO ⁻	2.68E-10	18.34	1.43E-08	81.66	1.17E-08
Suspension + 60 μ L 2mM ClO ⁻	2.70E-10	15.06	1.44E-08	84.94	1.22E-08
Suspension + 60 μ L 3mM ClO ⁻	2.81E-10	8.98	1.46E-08	91.02	1.33E-08

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