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Multi-functional Photoelectric Sensors based on A series of Isopolymolybdate-based Compounds for Detecting Different Ions

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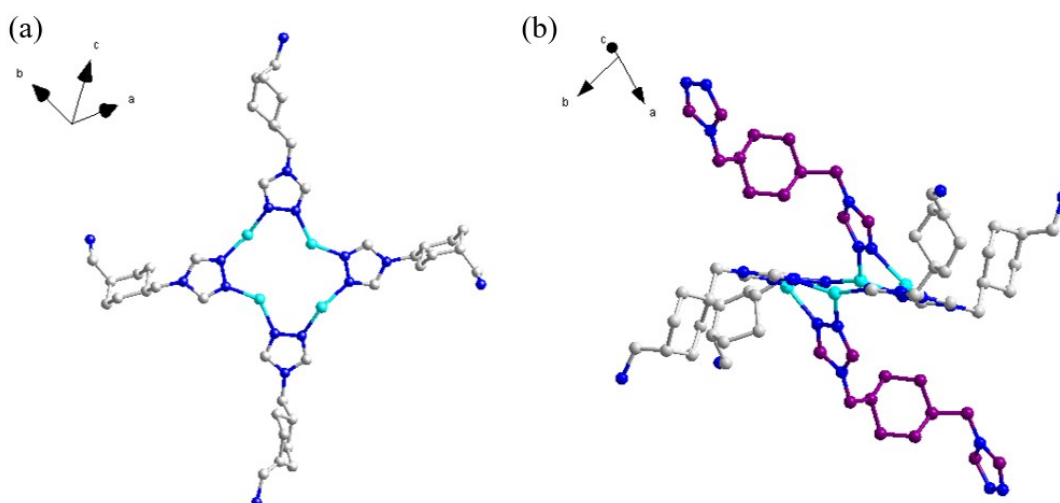


Fig. S1. (a) The tetranuclear copper cluster in compound **1** constructed by four ctm molecules. (b) Two btmc ligands linking a tetranuclear copper cluster by Cu-N bonds.

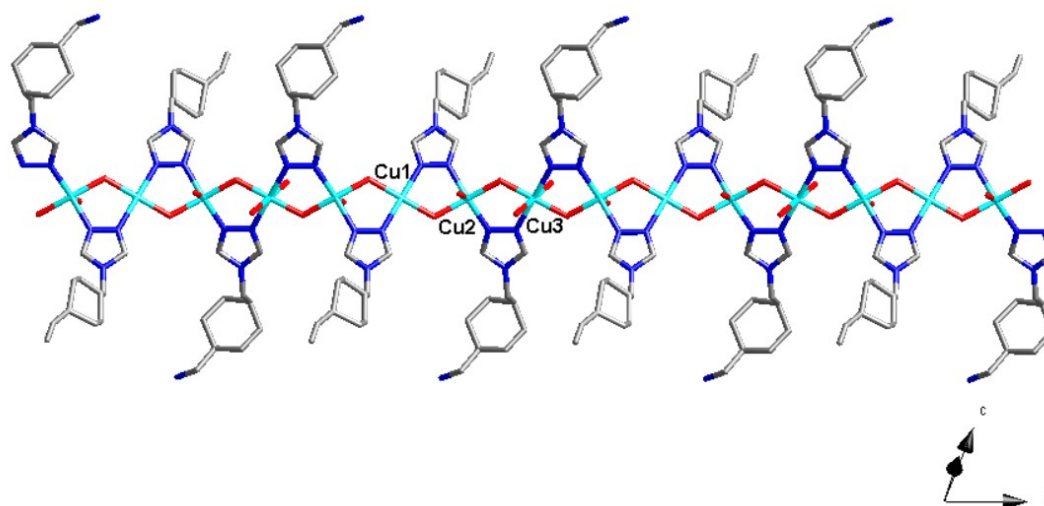


Fig. S2. The 1D metal-organic chain of compound **2** with ligands mct and ctm in the form of AABB.

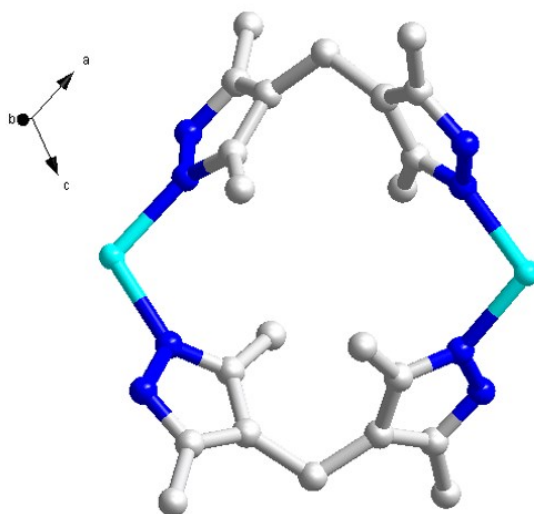


Fig. S3. The bi-nuclear cycle $\{\text{Co}_2(\text{H}_2\text{bdpm})_2\}^{4+}$ in compound 5.

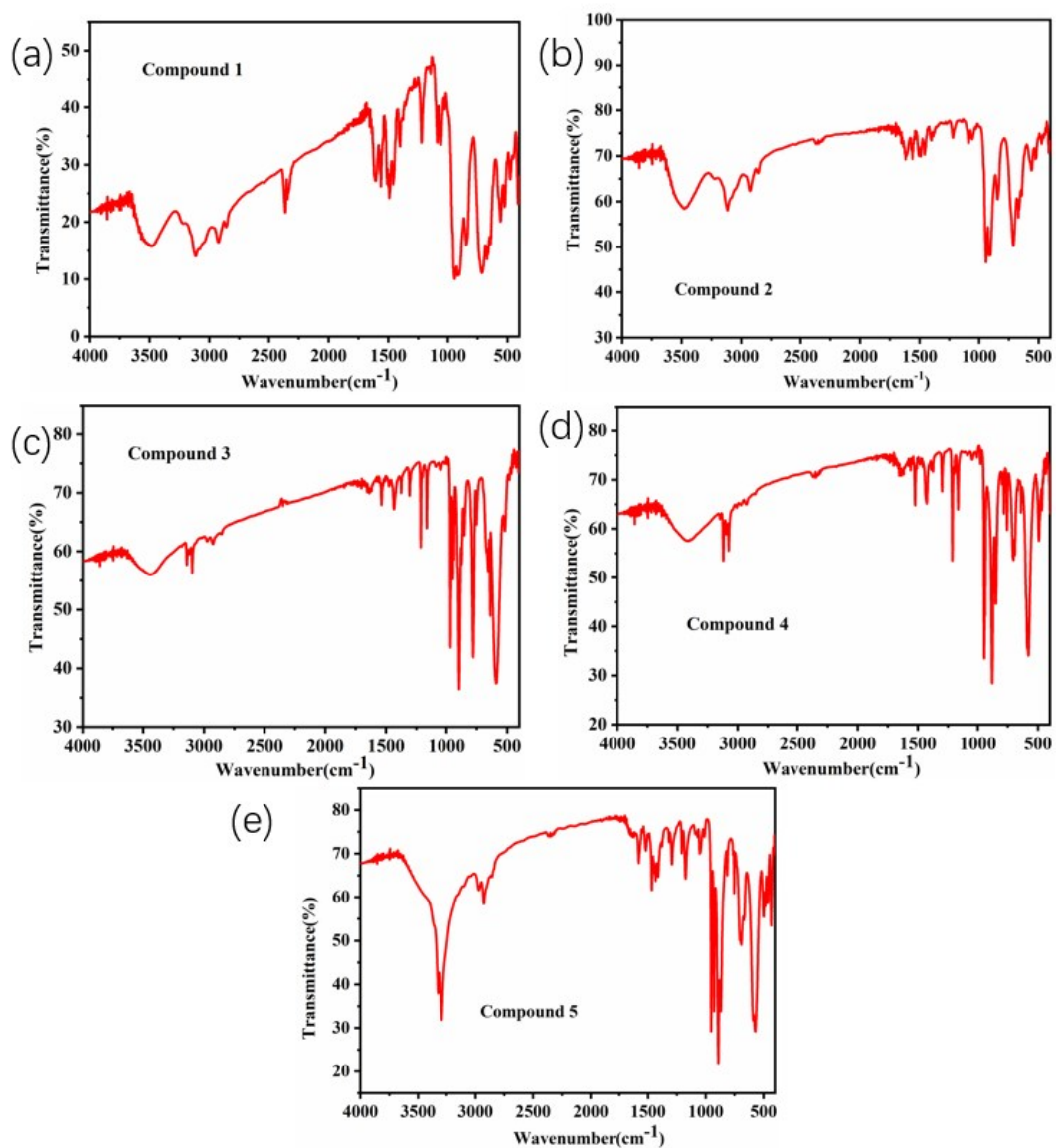


Fig. S4. The IR spectra of compounds 1–5.

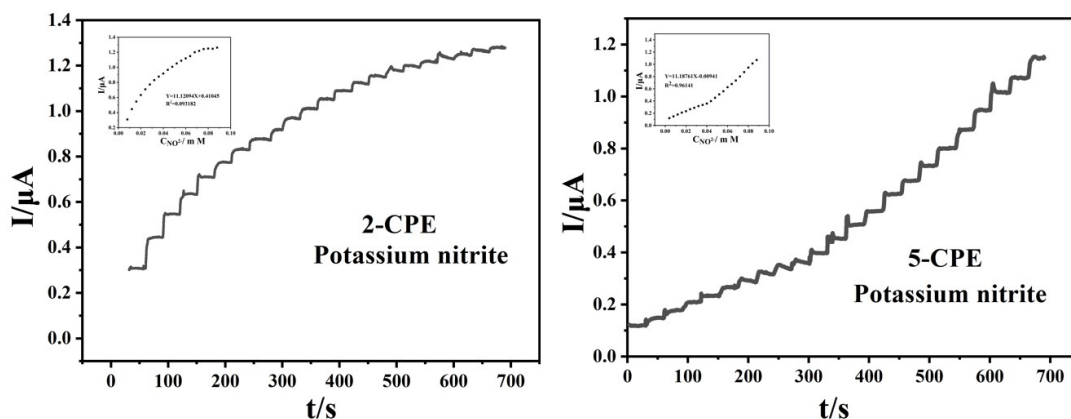


Fig. S5. Amperometric response for the 2- and 5-CPEs on successive addition of 0.1 mM NO_2^- to 0.1 M H_2SO_4 + 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 aqueous solution (The inset: the steady-state calibration curve for current versus NO_2^- concentration. Applied potential: 240 mV for 2-CPE and 200 mV for 5-CPE).

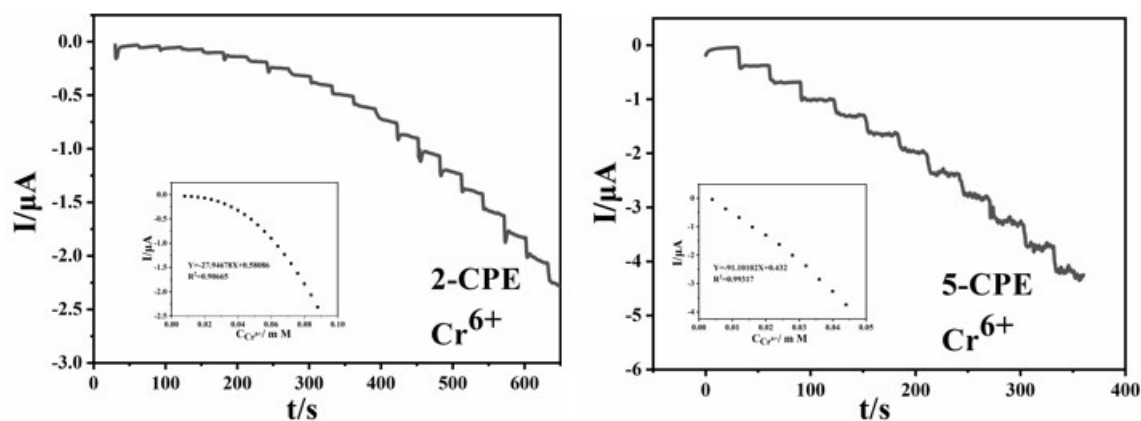


Fig. S6. Amperometric response for the 2- and 5-CPEs on successive addition of 0.1 mM $\text{Cr}(\text{VI})$ to 0.1 M H_2SO_4 + 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 aqueous solution (The inset: the steady-state calibration curve for current versus $\text{Cr}(\text{VI})$ concentration. Applied potential: 240 mV for 2-CPE and 200 mV for 5-CPE).

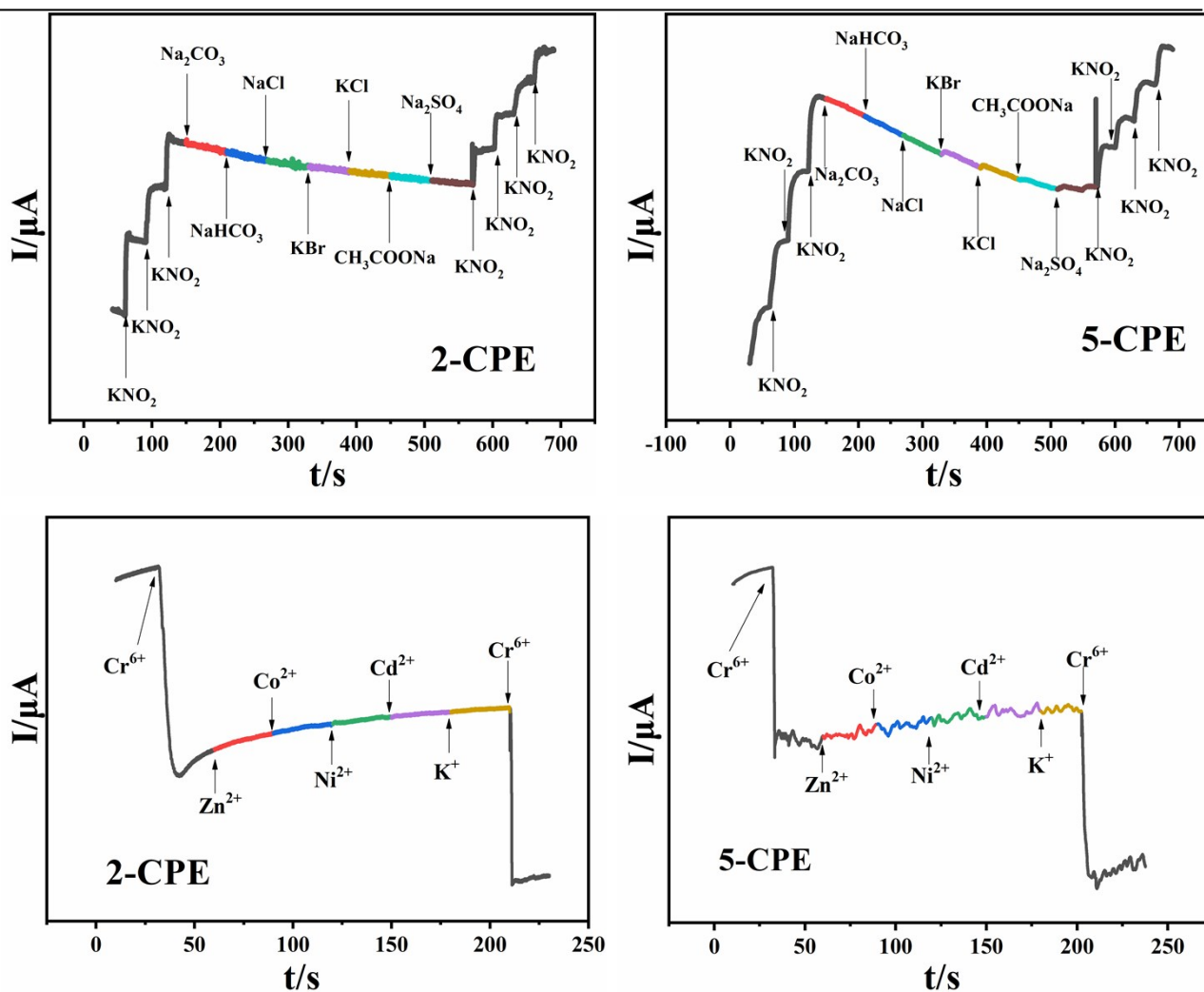


Fig. S7. Amperometric current responses of 2- and 5-CPEs to NO_2^- and $\text{Cr}(\text{VI})$ in aqueous solution upon addition of various inorganic salts.

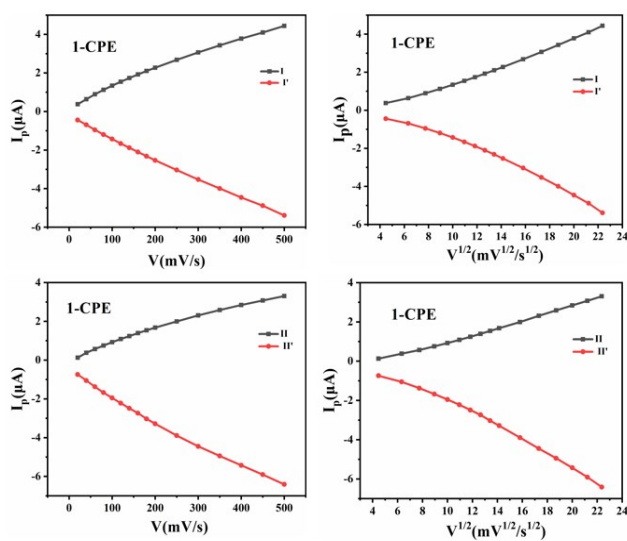


Fig. S8. Plots of the anodic and the cathodic peak I-I' and II-II' current against v and $v^{1/2}$ of 1-CPE.

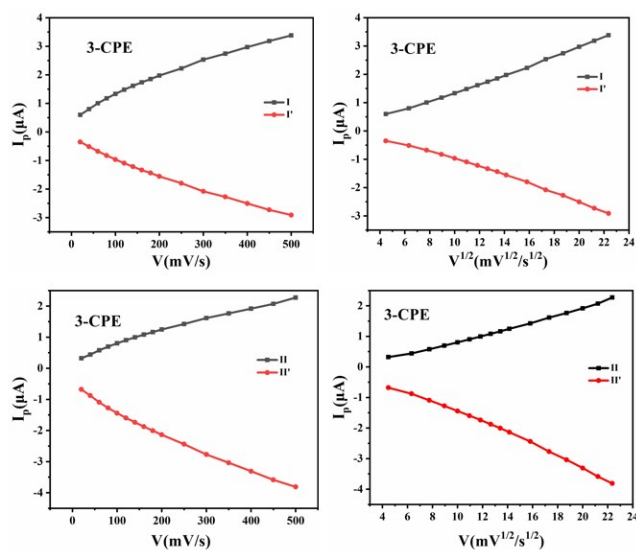


Fig. S9. Plots of the anodic and the cathodic peak I-I' and II-II' current against v and $v^{1/2}$ of 3-CPE.

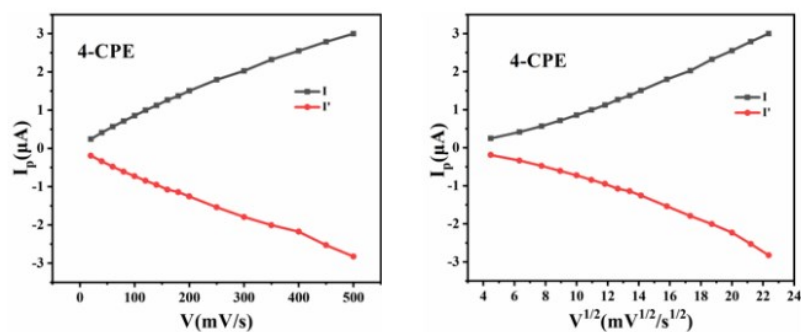


Fig. S10. Plots of the anodic and the cathodic peak I-I' current against v and $v^{1/2}$ of 4-CPE.

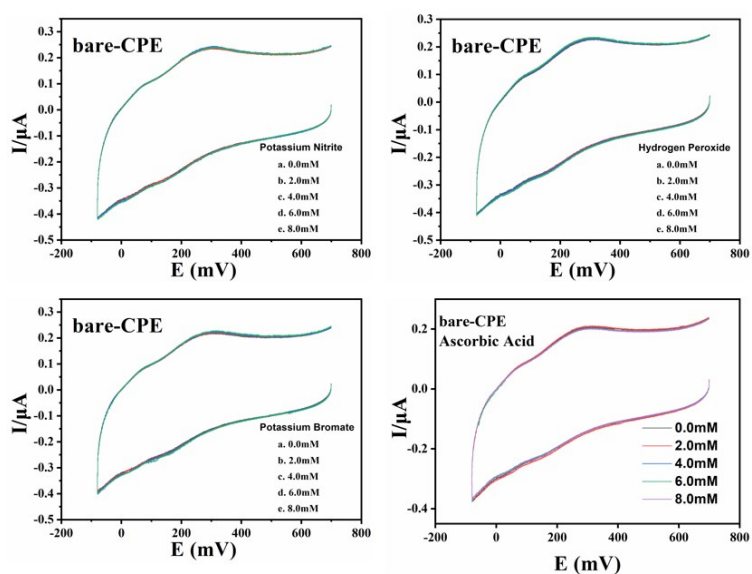


Fig. S11. Cyclic voltammograms of the bare-CPEs in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ + 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution

containing 0-8.0 mM H₂O₂/KNO₂/KBrO₃/AA. Scan rate: 250 mV·s⁻¹.

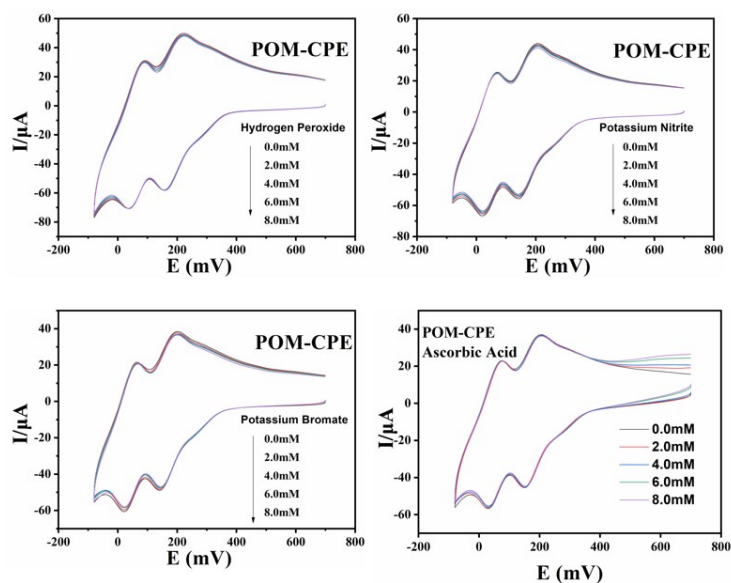


Fig. S12. Cyclic voltammograms of the POM-CPEs in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ + 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution containing 0-8.0 mM H₂O₂/KNO₂/KBrO₃/AA. Scan rate: 250 mV·s⁻¹.

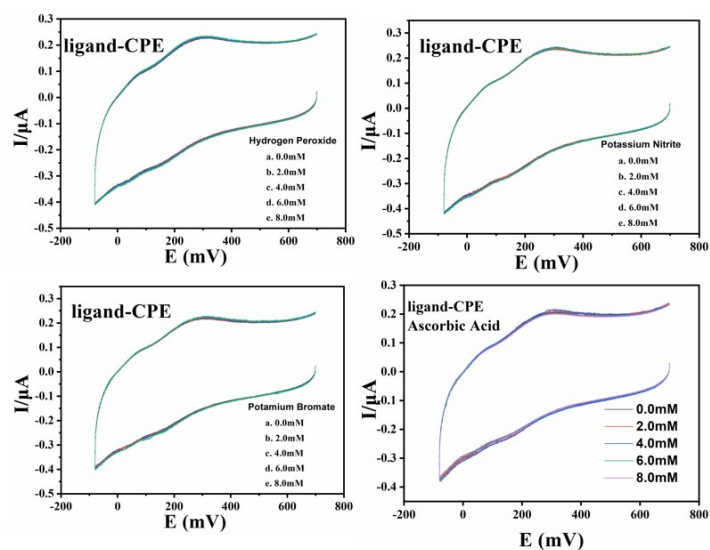


Fig. S13. Cyclic voltammograms of the ligand-CPEs in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ + 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution containing 0-8.0 mM H₂O₂/KNO₂/KBrO₃/AA. Scan rate: 250 mV·s⁻¹.

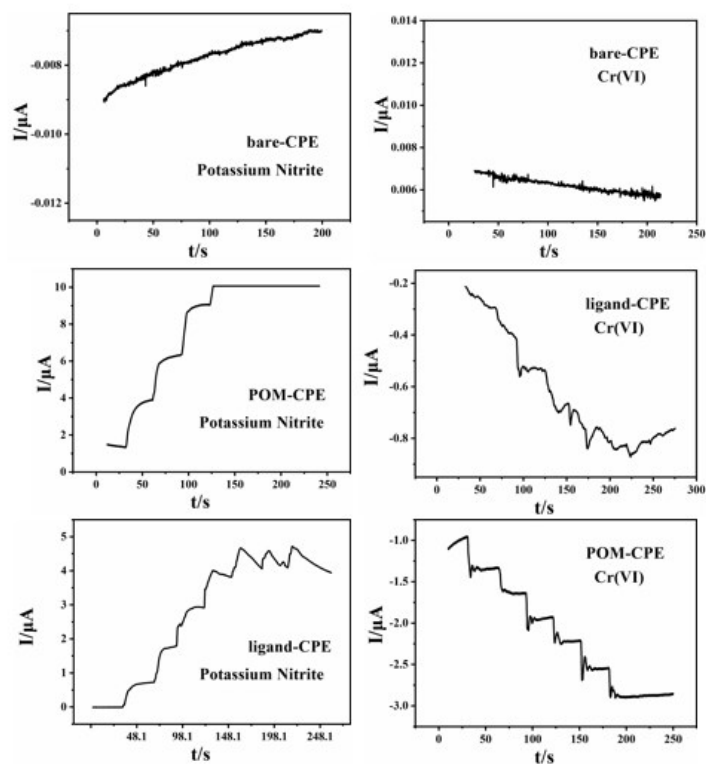


Fig. S14. Amperometric response for the bare, POM and ligand-CPEs on successive addition of 0.1 mM NO_2^- and Cr^{6+} to 0.1 M H_2SO_4 + 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 aqueous solution (Applied potential: 140 mV for bare, POM, ligand-CPEs).

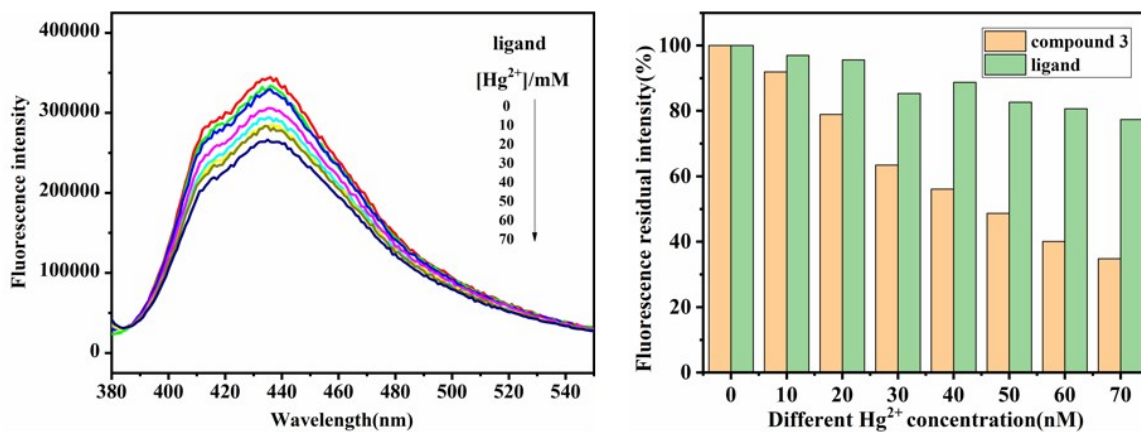


Fig. S15. (a) Fluorescence intensity of ligand suspension with gradually increased Hg^{2+} ; (b) Bar diagram to show fluorescence residual intensity of compound 3 and ligand suspension upon addition of different Hg^{2+} concentrations.

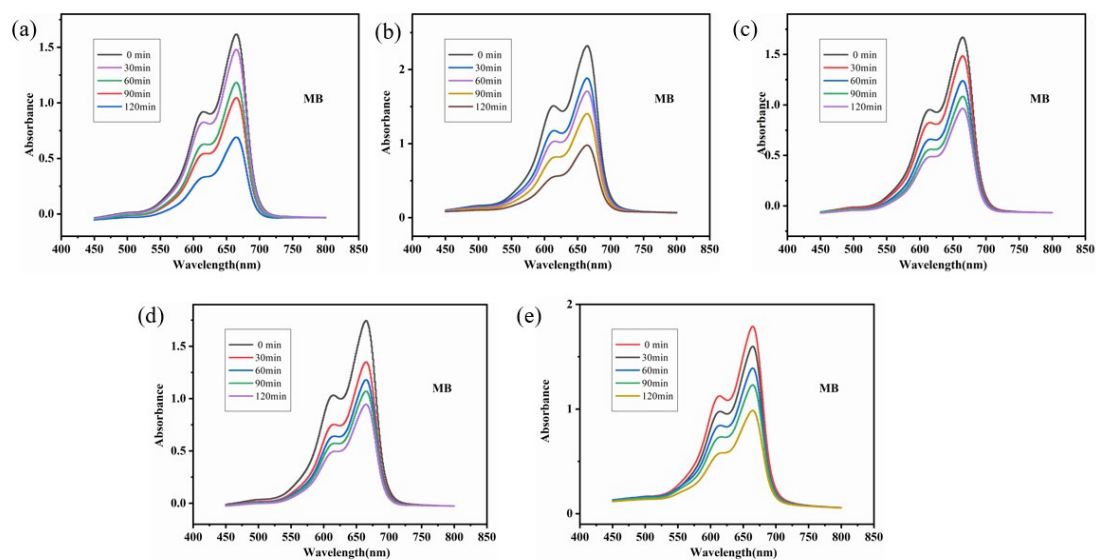


Fig. S16. (a)–(e) Absorption spectra of the MB solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with the presence of compounds 1–5.

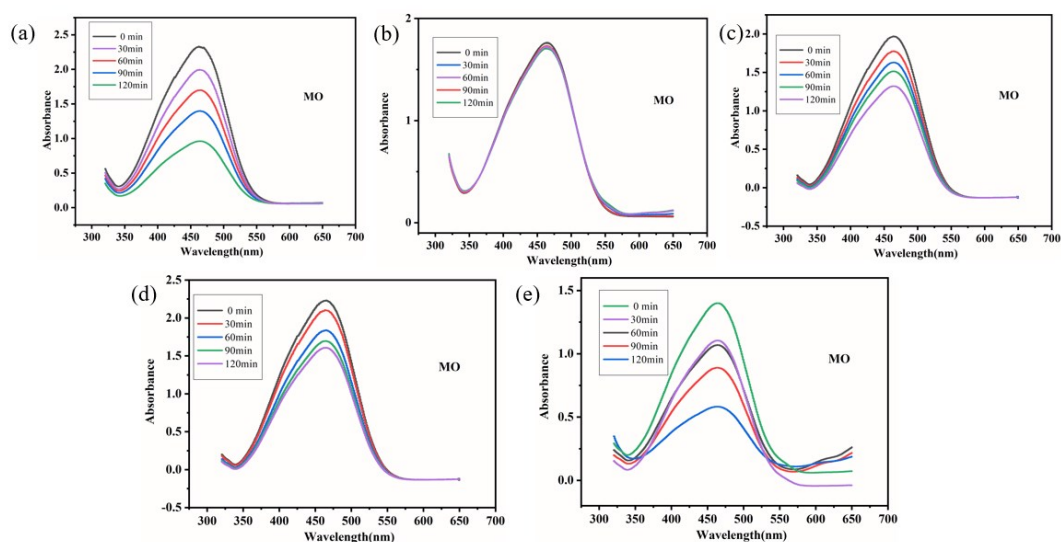


Fig. S17. (a)–(e) Absorption spectra of the MO solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with the presence of compounds 1–5.

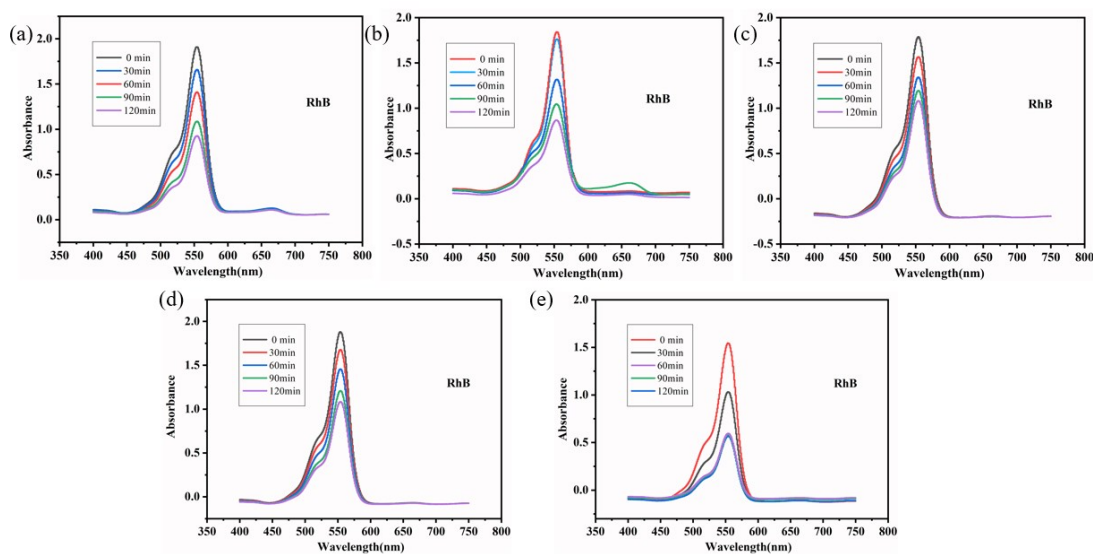


Fig. S18. (a)–(e) Absorption spectra of the RhB solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with the presence of compounds **1–5**.

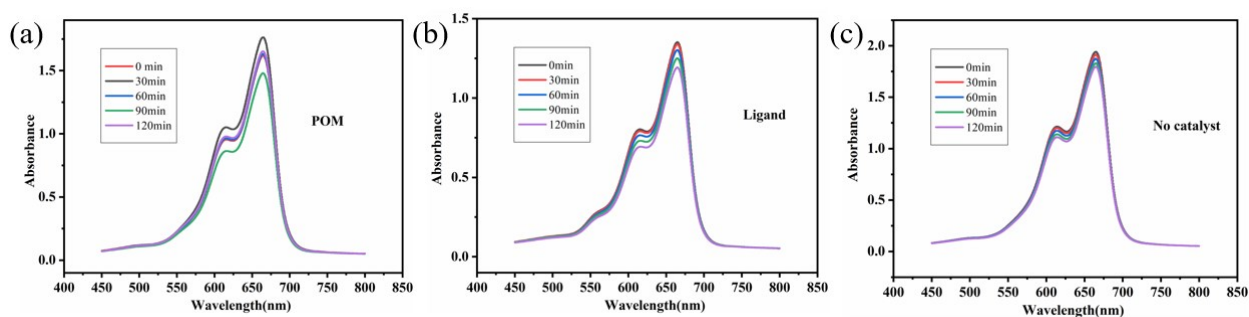


Fig. S19. (a)–(c) Absorption spectra of the MB solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with POM, ligand and no catalyst.

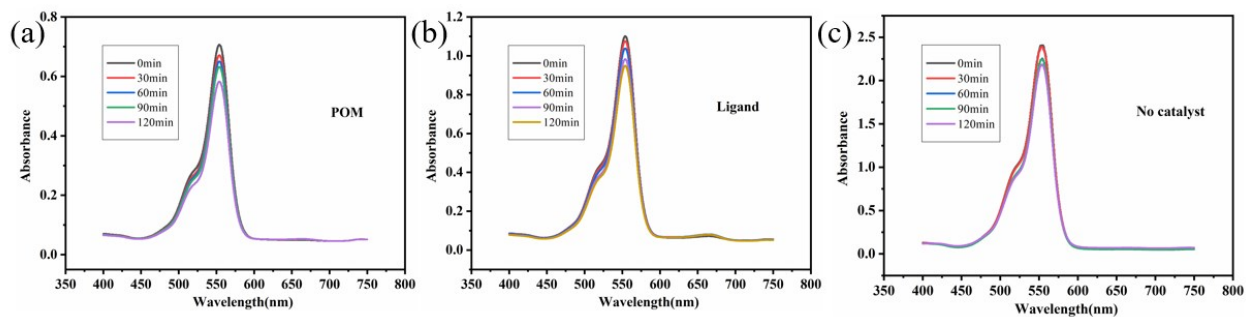


Fig. S20. (a)–(c) Absorption spectra of the Rhb solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with POM, ligand and no catalyst.

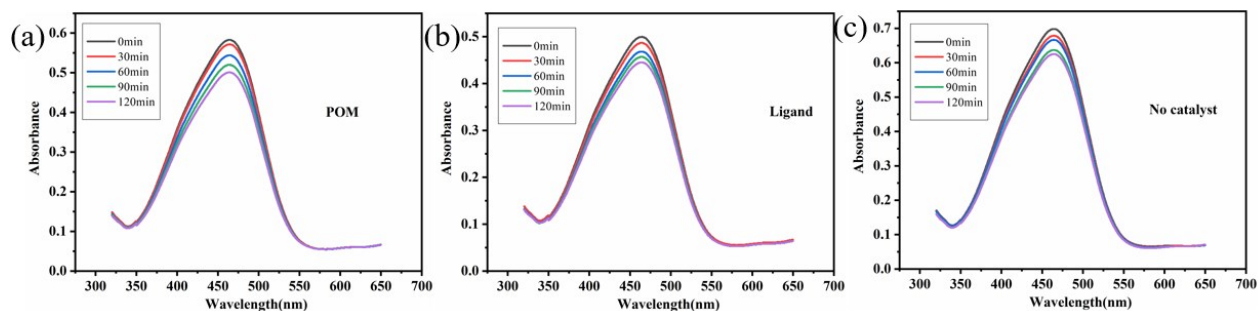


Fig. S21. (a)–(c) Absorption spectra of the MO solutions during the decomposition reaction under UV irradiation with POM, ligand and no catalyst.

Table S1. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for compounds 1–5.

Compound 1			
Cu(1)-N(5)	1.909(15)	Cu(1)-N(10)	1.924(14)
Cu(1)-N(22)#3	2.029(19)	Cu(2)-N(13)	1.935(12)
Cu(2)-N(9)	1.924(13)	Cu(2)-N(21)#3	2.164(18)
Cu(3)-N(14)	1.931(12)	Cu(3)-N(1)	1.950(13)
Cu(3)-N(17)	2.007(11)	Cu(4)-N(2)	1.901(13)
Cu(4)-N(6)	1.928(14)	Cu(4)-N(18)	2.063(11)
C(11)-N(5)	1.28(2)	C(22)-N(9)	1.31(2)
C(3)-N(3)	1.44(2)	C(12)-N(6)	1.31(2)
N(19)-C(43)	1.38(3)	C(4)-C(5)	1.48(3)
N(9)-Cu(2)-N(13)	152.5(6)	N(2)-Cu(4)-N(6)	157.7(6)
N(1)-Cu(3)-N(17)	106.4(6)	N(5)-Cu(1)-N(10)	135.7(6)
C(31)-N(14)-Cu(3)	133.2(12)	N(10)-N(9)-Cu(2)	120.4(10)
C(22)-N(9)-Cu(2)	131.6(11)	N(1)-N(2)-Cu(4)	122.9(10)
C(1)-N(2)-Cu(4)	132.1(12)	N(5)-N(6)-Cu(4)	117.4(11)
Compound 2			
Cu(1)-O1W	1.913(5)	Cu(1)-N(6)	1.990(7)
C(8)-C(9)	1.53(2)	Cu(2)-O1W	1.916(5)
Cu(2)-O2W	1.917(5)	Cu(2)-N(1)	1.979(7)
Cu(2)-N(5) #4	1.986(7)	Cu(3)-O2W	1.912(5)

Cu(3)-N(2)	2.007 (7)	N(1)-C(11)	1.286(11)
C(1)-N(7)	1.308(12)	N(3)-C(11)	1.367(12)
N(6)-Cu(1)-O1W	91.9(2)	O1W-Cu(2)-O2W	167.4(3)
O1W-Cu(2)-N(5) #4	88.8(2)	N(1)-Cu(2)-N(5) #4	158.4(3)
O3W-Cu(3)-N(2)	86.0(5)	O2W-Cu(3)-O3W	84.6(5)

Compound 3

Cu(1)-N(1)	2.015(5)	Cu(1)-N(2)	1.975(4)
Cu(1)-O(3)#3	2.264(4)	Cu(1)-O(6)	1.967(4)
Cu(1)-O(9)	1.913(3)	S(2)-C(7)	1.716(6)
S(2)-C(6)	1.704(8)	S(1)-C(3)	1.701(7)
S(1)-C(2)	1.710(6)	N(1)-C(7)	1.312(7)
O(9)-Cu(1)-O(6)	87.55(18)	O(9)-Cu(1)-N(1)	95.23(17)
O(9)-Cu(1)-N(2)	172.7(2)	O(6)-Cu(1)-N(1)	151.81(18)
N(2)-Cu(1)-N(1)	83.25(19)	O(2)-Cu(1)-O(3)#3	89.80(18)

Compound 4

Co(1)-N(1)	2.111(3)	Co(1)-N(2)	2.101(3)
Co(1)-O(3)	2.090(3)	Co(1)-O(6)	2.142(3)
Co(1)-O(2)#2	2.116(2)	Co(1)-O(7)#3	2.239(2)
S(1)-C(2)	1.717(4)	S(1)-C(3)	1.702(5)
N(2)-C(5)	1.392(5)	N(2)-C(7)	1.318(5)
N(2)-Co(1)-O(6)	98.42(11)	N(2)-Co(1)-N(1)	79.20(13)
N(1)-Co(1)-O(6)	89.16(11)	O(3)-Co(1)-N(1)	171.45(11)
O(3)-Co(1)-N(2)	104.51(12)	O(3)-Co(1)-O(6)	82.70(10)

Compound 5

Co(1)-O(2)	2.086(3)	Co(1)-O(3)	2.058(3)
Co(1)-N(2)	2.057(3)	Co(1)-O(7)#4	2.095(3)
Co(1)-O(1)#2	2.254(3)	N(2)-N(1)	1.361(5)
N(2)-Co(1)-O(2)	90.03(12)	N(2)-Co(1)-O(3)	94.55(12)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(2)	82.60(11)	O(3)-Co(1)-O(7)#4	160.17(11)

N(3)#5-Co(1)-O(7)#4	95.36(12)	N(2)-Co(1)-O(3)	94.55(12)
Symmetry codes: #2 -x,-y,-x; #3 1-x,1-y,-z; #4 2-x,1-y,-z ;#5 1-x,+y,1/2-z			

Table. S2. Comparison of different amperometric sensors of NO₂⁻.

Electrode material	Method	Concentration range	Detection limit	Ref.
1-CPE	CV	0.008-0.08 mM	1.4×10 ⁻⁷ M	This work
2-CPE	CV	0.008-0.088mM	5.6×10 ⁻⁷ M	This work
3-CPE	CV	0.004-0.092 mM	1.135×10 ⁻⁷ M	This work
4-CPE	CV	0.004-0.088 mM	1.264×10 ⁻⁶ M	This work
5-CPE	CV	0.004-0.088 mM	4.26×10 ⁻⁸ M	This work
CR-GO/GCE	Amperometry	0.0089-0.167 mM	1.0×10 ⁻⁶ M	1
RGO-MWNT	DPV	0.075–6.060 mM	2.5×10 ⁻⁵ M	2
TOBA/ZnP_p-C₆₀	Amperometry	0.002-0.164 mM	1.44×10 ⁻⁶ M	3

Table. S3. Comparison of different amperometric sensors of Cr⁶⁺.

Electrode material	Method	Concentration range	Detection limit	Ref.
1-CPE	Amperometry	0.004-0.032 mM	7.4×10 ⁻⁸ M	This work
2-CPE	Amperometry	0.008-0.088 mM	2.5×10 ⁻⁷ M	This work
3-CPE	Amperometry	0.004-0.092 mM	6.5×10 ⁻⁷ M	This work

4-CPE	Amperometry	0.004-0.032 mM	7.35×10^{-6} M	This work
5-CPE	Amperometry	0.004-0.044 mM	1.03×10^{-6} M	This work
AuSPE	CV	0.01-1.6 mM	4.4×10^{-6} M	4
screen-printed carbon electrode	FIP response	0.001-0.316 mM	7.7×10^{-7} M	5
Fe₃O₄/MoS₂ composite	Amperometry	0.0005-0.328 mM	0.2×10^{-6}	6

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