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Supporting Information for

A smart luminescent metal-organic framework-based logic system

for simultaneous analysis of copper ions and hydrogen sulfide

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Fig. S1 SEM images of Zr-pydc (a) and Zr-pydc-Eu (b).



Fig. S2 N 1s XPS spectra for Zr-pydc (black line) and Zr-pydc-Eu (red line).

Elements	Zr	Eu		
Mass ratio / mg·L ⁻¹	330	180		
Molar ratio	3.62	1.18		

Table S1 ICP-OES analysis for the Zr and Eu elements in the Zr-pydc-Eu



Fig. S3 Thermogravimetric analysis of Zr-pydc and Zr-pydc-Eu. The gradual weight loss from 100 to 300 °C can be ascribed to the dehydration of the $Zr_6O_4(OH)_4$ species and the units of MOFs turned into $Zr_6O_6(pydc)_6$ in this phase. The structure of both the Zr-pydc and Zr-pydc-Eu in air is thermally stable up to 400 °C, above which a further weight loss is attributed to decomposition of the framework. The residues are their corresponding metallic oxideand when the temperature rises to 700 °C.



Fig. S4 Excitation (λ_{em} = 615 nm, black line) spectrum of Zr-pydc-Eu and emission spectra of Zr-pydc-Eu (red line) and Zr-pydc (blue dot line) under the excitation of 297 nm.



Fig. S5 Emission spectra (a) and the corresponding intensities at 615 nm (b) of Zr-pydc-Eu after immersing in Hepes solutions (pH = 7.4) with different time (0 - 48h).



Fig. S6 Luminescence lifetimes of Zr-pydc-Eu at 615 nm in the absence and presence of different concentrations (20 and 40 μ M) of Cu²⁺ under the excitation of 297 nm.



Fig. S7 PXRD patterns of Zr-pydc-Eu before and after detection of Cu²⁺ and H₂S.



Fig. S8 Emission spectra of Zr-pydc-Eu upon the addition of different cations (100 μ M, λ_{ex} = 297 nm).



Fig. S9 Luminescence spectra of Zr-pydc-Eu towards Cu²⁺ (100 μ M) in the presence of other various cations (100 μ M, λ_{ex} = 297 nm).



Fig. S10 Column diagram (a) of the normalized fluorescence intensity (threshold, 0.2) of the Zr-pydc-Eu³⁺ at 615 nm toward Cu²⁺ in the presence of other cations, and the corresponding truth table (b) of the logic operation with different cations inputs.



Fig. S11 The emission responses of Cu²⁺(100 μ M)-assisted Zr-pydc-Eu to H₂S and various biologically relevant interferents (A-P and I-X, 120 μ M, λ _{ex} = 297 nm).



Fig. S12 (a) The emission intensities of Cu²⁺-assisted Zr-pydc-Eu to NaHS and various biologically relevant interferents (I-X, 120 μ M, λ_{ex} = 297 nm). (b) Truth table of the logic Zr-pydc-Eu with Cu²⁺ (100 μ M) and different components (I-X, 120 μ M) as inputs.



Fig. S13 Luminescence intensity changes of Zr-pydc-Eu at 615 nm as a function of time after successive addition of Cu^{2+} from 30 to 60 μ M.



Fig. S14 Luminescence intensity changes of Cu²⁺/Zr-pydc-Eu at 615 nm as a function of time after successive addition of NaHS from 20 to 60 μ M.

No Methods		Sustama	Analyte	LOD/	Response	Assay	Pof	
		Systems		μM	time/min	media	Rel.	
1	Luminescence	[Cd(L) ₂]·(DMF) _{0.92}	Single Cu ²⁺	16.9	-	DMF	18a	
2	Luminescence	Cd-MOF-74	Single Cu ²⁺	78.7	-	Water	18b	
3	Luminescence	$\{[Nd_2(NH_2-BDC)_3(DMF)_4]\}_n$	Single Cu ²⁺	24.95	-	DMF	18c	
4	Luminescence	NH ₂ -MIL-101(AI)@ZIF-8	Single Cu ²⁺	0.17	-	Water	18d	
5	Luminescence	[Zn(OBA) ₂ (PTD) ₂ DMF ₂ H ₂ O]	Single Cu ²⁺	4.43	-	DMF	18e	
6	Luminescence	Eu ³⁺ /Ag ⁺ @UiO-66-(COOH) ₂	Single H ₂ S	23.53	0.5	Serum	5a	
7	Luminescence	Zr ₆ O ₄ (OH) ₄ ((NDC-(NO ₂) ₂) ₆	Single H ₂ S	20	55	Blood plasma, living cells	19a	
8	Luminescence	UiO-66-(NO ₂) ₂	Single H ₂ S	14.14	40	Blood plasma, living cells	19b	
9	Luminescence	Eu ³⁺ /Cu ²⁺ @UiO-66- (COOH) ₂	Single H ₂ S	5.45	0.5	Water	19c	
10	Luminescence	Tb³⁺@Cu1	Single H ₂ S	1.2	2	Water	19d	
11	Luminescence	Cy-N ₃	Single H ₂ S	0.08	20	Living cells	19e	
12	Luminescence	SF4	Single H ₂ S	0.125	60	Living cells	19f	
13	Luminescence	PSS-PA-Cu NC aggregates	Single H ₂ S	0.65	30	Water	19g	
14	UV-vis spectroscopy	Bare gold NPs	Single H ₂ S	0.08	1	Water	19h	
15 Lumine			Cu ²⁺	0.09	1	Water/ Serum	This	
	Lummescente	21-µyut-Lu	H ₂ S	0.06	2	Water/ Serum	work	

Table S2. Comparison of analysis performances of various systems for determination of Cu^{2+} and H_2S .



Fig. S15 Fluorescent responses of Zr-pydc-Eu to pretreated FBS spiked with different concentrations of Cu²⁺.



Fig. S16 Fluorescent responses of Cu²⁺(100 μ M)-assisted Zr-pydc-Eu to pretreated FBS spiked with different concentrations of NaHS.

Table better better better be sumples by the Er pyde Ed	Table S3. Determination of	Cu ²⁺ in the	pretreated FBS sam	ples by th	e Zr-pydc-Eu.
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Serum Samples	Spiked	Measured	Bacovory (%)	P(D 0 / n - C)	
	(μM)	(μM <i>, n</i> = 6)	Recovery (%)	K3D (%, 11 – 0)	
1	5.0	5.21±0.10	104.20	1.92	
2	50.0	46.37±1.22	92.74	2.63	
3	100.0	103.0±1.42	103.00	1.38	

Table S4. Determination of NaHS in the pretreated FBS samples by the Cu²⁺-assisted Zr-pydc-Eu.

Serum Samples	Spiked	Measured	Decevery (%)	P(D 0 = c)	
	(μM)	(μM <i>, n</i> = 6)	Recovery (%)	RSD (%, 11 = 0)	
1	5.0	4.78 ± 0.11	95.60	2.30	
2	60.0	63.54 ± 1.10	105.90	1.73	
3	120.0	120.8 ± 1.35	100.67	1.12	