Supplementary Information

Core-shell metal-organic frameworks and hierarchical hostguest structures toward water-stable luminescence of lanthanide complexes in encoding beads

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1. Characterization

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were performed on a JEM 2010 (JEOL, Japan) instrument with 200 kV acceleration voltages in order to investigate the size, morphology and integrity of nanoparticles. Samples were dried on holey carbon-coated Cu grids before characterization. The bulk and surface chemical compositions of samples were analyzed with HAADF-STEM (high-angle annular dark-field imaging, scanning transmission electron microscope) and elemental mapping images via a JEM-6700F instrument (JEOL, Japan).

Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were obtained using Bruker D8 (Germany) Advance X-Ray powder diffractometer (40 kV, 40 mA, CuK α 1 radiation of λ = 1.54059 Å) with a scan speed of 2°/min and a step size of 0.02°.

Nitrogen sorption isotherms were measured though an ASAP 2010 analyzer (Micromeritcs, USA).

XPS analysis was determined by an Axis Ultra spectrometer (Kratos, UK) with Al Ka excitation radiation at ca. 5×10^{-9} Pa.

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded on a Spectrum 100 infrared spectrophotometer (PerkinElmer, USA) at a test range of 400-4000 cm⁻¹ using the KBr pellet

technique.

The contact angles for water on the surfaces of the as-obtained particles films were carried out using a JY-PHa optical contact angle meter (JY-PHa, JinHe Machine, China) at room temperature. The values of contact angles were obtained within 20 s after depositing and drying 1 mL of particle suspension (15 mg mL⁻¹) on a titanium sheet.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed with a Q500 instrument (TA Instruments, USA). The samples were tested under an air atmosphere from 25°C to 900°C at a heating rate of 10°C/min.

The UV-vis absorption was recorded on a UV-Vis spectrofluorometer (NanoDrop One, Thermo). Fluorescence spectra was recorded on a fluorescence spectrophotometer (RF-6000, Shimadzu, Japan) using a xenon lamp as excitation source.

Fluorescence quantum yield (QY) was collected using an integrating sphere (FS5, Edinburgh Instruments), and the luminescence lifetime data were determined independently using a fluorescence spectrophotometer (FLS920, Edinburgh Instruments). The employed excitation wavelength was 304 nm and emission wavelength was 543 nm.

2. Supporting Figures



Fig. S1 HAADF-STEM (a) and EDS mapping images (b, c, d) showing distributions of

Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs.



Fig. S2 Normalized UV–Vis absorption spectra of all optical particles coated Tbx (a) or Eux (b),

ZIF-90 NPs, and ZIF-8 NPs.



Fig. S3 Zeta potential changes of Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs and Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90@PDA NPs.



Fig. S4 XPS survey of ZIF-67@ZIF-90 NPs (a), and corresponding high-resolution scans of the Co 2p (b), Zn 2p (c), and O 1s (d) peak from the XPS spectra of nanoparticles.



Fig. S5 FT-IR spectra of Tbx@ZIF-8 NPs and Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs.



Fig. S6 TGA curves of Tbx@ZIF-8 NPs (green line), Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs (red line) and

Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90 NPs (black line).



Fig. S7 Measurement of the contact angle with the water for Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90 NPs: ZIF-90 shell by one-step synthesis (a) and F-ZIF-90 NPs (b); 2, 4, 6-trifluorobenzyl amine as fluorinating agent.



Fig. S8 Digital photographs of Tbx@ZIF-8 (a), Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 (b), and Tbx@ZIF-8@F-

ZIF-90 (c) samples dispersed in water solution.



Fig. S9 Excitation and emission spectra of Tbx (a), Tbx@ZIF-8 NPs (c), Tbx@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs (e), Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90 NPs (g), Eux (b), Eux@ZIF-8 NPs (d), Eux@ZIF-8@ZIF-90 NPs (f) and Eux@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90 NPs (h). All particles were suspended in PBS buffer (pH 7.2) at a fixed concentration of 0.1 mg mL⁻¹.



Fig. S10 Normalized UV–Vis absorption spectra of Eux and Tbx.



Fig. S11 Photoluminescence spectra of Tbx and Tbx@ZIF-90 NPs (a); Eux and Eux@ZIF-90 NPs



Fig. S12 Time-resolved luminescence decay curves of Tbx (a) and Tbx@ZIF-8 NPs (b).



Fig. S13 SEM images of the non-fluorescent ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90@PDA NPs (a), NH₂-PS (b) and fluorescent encoding beads (c) at medium magnification.



Fig. S14 Digital photographs of DEBs dispersed in aqueous solution.

Table S1 Summarized photophysical properties of the suspensions of Tbx, Tbx@ZIF-8 NPs and Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90 NPs. Particles were suspended in PBS buffer (pH 7.4) at a fixed concentration of 0.1 mg mL⁻¹.

Sample name	Φ^a _{PBS} /%	$ au^{b}_{PBS}/ms$
Tbx	-	2.2
Tbx@ZIF-8	13.4	2.0
Tbx@ZIF-8@F-ZIF-90@PDA	19.1	1.8

a: Absolute luminescence QYs of particles suspended in PBS buffer (pH 7.4).

b: Lifetime τ of particles suspended in PBS buffer (pH 7.4). The samples were freshly prepared in PBS and immediately utilized for QY and lifetime measurements.

Fluorescence intensity Tbx NPs NF NPs SEBs (a.u.) % % 543 nm

Table S2 Single-color encoding formula and the resulting fluorescence properties of EBs base onTbx NPs and NF NPs.

SEBs	Eux NPs %	NF NPs %	Fluorescence intensity (a.u.) 617 nm
6	100	0	3971
7	90	10	2706
8	80	20	1946
9	70	30	1526
10	60	40	997

Table S3 Single-color encoding formula and the resulting fluorescence properties of EBs base onEux NPs and NF NPs.

DEBs	Tbx NPs	NF NPs	Eux NPs % –	Fluorescence intensity	
				(a.u.)	
	7 0	70		543 nm	617 nm
11	22	48	30	3152	1056
12	19	36	45	2721	1470
13	16	24	60	2231	1894
14	13	12	75	1161	2463
15	10	0	90	1308	2804

Table S4 Double-color encoding formula and the resulting fluorescence properties of EBs base onTbx NPs, Eux NPs and NF NPs.