

Supporting Information for

Multifunctional MOFs-based Probes for Efficient Detection and Discrimination of Pb^{2+} , Fe^{3+} and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$

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Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement for **Zn-MOF** and **Cd-MOF**

Compound	Zn-MOF	Cd-MOF
Chemical formula	$\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{22}\text{Zn}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_{14}\text{S}_2$	$\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{36}\text{Cd}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_{24}\text{S}_4$
Formula weight	781.32	1678.69
Temperature [K]	113(2)	113(2) K
Wavelength[Å]	0.71073	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	P2(1)/c	C2/c
a[Å]	15.878(3)	14.862(4)
b[Å]	7.6402(15)	6.2811(13)
c[Å]	11.509(2)	28.213(6)
Volume [Å ³]	1389.9(5)	2619.8(11)
Z, Calculated density[Mg/m ³]	2, 1.867	2, 2.128
Absorption coefficient[mm ⁻¹]	1.956	1.857
Crystal size[mm ³]	0.20×0.18×0.12	0.200 × 0.180 × 0.120
Theta range for data collection (deg)	2.58 to 25.02	1.451 to 27.744
Limiting indices	-18≤h≤18, -9≤k≤9, -13≤l≤13	-19≤h≤19, -8≤k≤8, -36≤l≤36
F(000)	792 12693/2418	1648
Reflections collected/unique	[R(int)=0.0434]	11489/3045 [R(int) = 0.0775]
Data/restraints/parameters	2418/18/223	3045/367/319
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.036	1.079
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0442$, $wR_2 = 0.1085$	$R_1 = 0.0556$, $wR_2 = 0.1361$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0486$, $wR_2 = 0.1116$	$R_1 = 0.0768$, $wR_2 = 0.1578$
Largest diff. peak and hole[e.Å ⁻³]	1.165 and -0.472	1.321 and -1.455

Table S2 Selected bond lengths and angles for **Zn-MOF** and **Cd-MOF** (Å, °)

Zn-MOF			
Zn(1)-O(1)	1.950(3)	Zn(1)-O(4)#1	1.999(3)
Zn(1)-O(5)#2	2.023(3)	Zn(1)-O(7)	2.084(3)
Zn(1)-O(6)	2.103(3)		
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(4)#1	104.47(12)	O(1)-Zn(1)-O(5)#2	131.24(12)
O(4)#1-Zn(1)-O(7)	86.38(11)	O(5)#2-Zn(1)-O(7)	84.28(11)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(6)	92.63(12)	O(4)#1-Zn(1)-O(6)	88.22(11)
O(5)#2-Zn(1)-O(6)	95.88(11)	O(7)-Zn(1)-O(6)	173.60(11)
O(4)#1-Zn(1)-O(5)#2	123.67(11)	O(1)-Zn(1)-O(7)	92.04(12)
Cd-MOF			
Cd(1)-O(5)#1	2.171(4)	Cd(1)-O(11)	2.247(4)
Cd(1)-O(2)	2.284(4)	Cd(1)-O(4)#2	2.324(4)
Cd(1)-O(1)#3	2.409(4)	Cd(1)-O(1)	2.488(4)
O(5)#1-Cd(1)-O(11)	98.84(15)	O(5)#1-Cd(1)-O(2)	120.54(15)
O(11)-Cd(1)-O(2)	140.43(14)	O(5)#1-Cd(1)-O(4)#2	96.59(17)
O(11)-Cd(1)-O(4)#2	85.54(15)	O(2)-Cd(1)-O(4)#2	86.28(15)
O(5)#1-Cd(1)-O(1)#3	87.90(16)	O(11)-Cd(1)-O(1)#3	85.12(14)
O(2)-Cd(1)-O(1)#3	99.01(14)	O(4)#2-Cd(1)-O(1)#3	170.16(13)
O(5)#1-Cd(1)-O(1)	162.56(17)	O(11)-Cd(1)-O(1)	88.29(13)
O(2)-Cd(1)-O(1)	55.24(12)	O(4)#2-Cd(1)-O(1)	99.83(15)
O(1)#3-Cd(1)-O(1)	76.81(15)		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

For **Zn-MOF**:

#1 -x, y-1/2, -z+3/2 #2 x+1, -y+1/2, z+1/2 #3 -x, y+1/2, -z+3/2

For **Cd-MOF**:

#1 x+1/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2 #2 -x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2 #3 -x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z

Table S3 The comparisons between the characteristic emission of Eu^{3+} and the ligand-based emission in Eu^{3+} @MOFs

Substrates	Eu^{3+} @ Zn-MOF			Eu^{3+} @ Cd-MOF		
	Quenching efficiency		Eu/L	Quenching efficiency		Eu/L
	Eu (based on 617 nm)	L (based on 455 nm)		Eu (based on 617 nm)	L (based on 461 nm)	
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	91.35%	86.63%	1.06	92.50%	94.24%	0.98
CrO_4^{2-}	91.98%	75.89%	1.21	95.69%	90.71%	1.06
Fe^{3+}	67.09%	64.71%	1.04	57.00%	48.42%	1.18

Table S4 The corresponding comparisons of K_{sv} and LOD for MOFs and $\text{Eu}^{3+}@$ MOFs

Substrates		Zn-MOF	$\text{Eu}^{3+}@$ Zn-MOF	Cd-MOF	$\text{Eu}^{3+}@$ Cd-MOF
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	K_{sv}	1.11×10^4	4.87×10^3	8.47×10^3	5.02×10^3
	LOD (μM)	43	62	71	72
	Ratio of K_{sv}		2.28		1.69
CrO_4^{2-}	K_{sv}	1.07×10^4	5.01×10^3	1.96×10^4	7.54×10^3
	LOD (μM)	45	60	31	47
	Ratio of K_{sv}		2.13		2.60
Fe^{3+}	K_{sv}	1.69×10^4	1.88×10^3	1.04×10^4	1.63×10^3
	LOD (μM)	28	159	57	221
	Ratio of K_{sv}		8.99		6.40
Pb^{2+}	K_{sv}	0.80×10^3	0.08×10^3	1.88×10^3	0.02×10^3
	LOD (μM)	600	/	370	/
	Ratio of K_{sv}		10.00		94.00

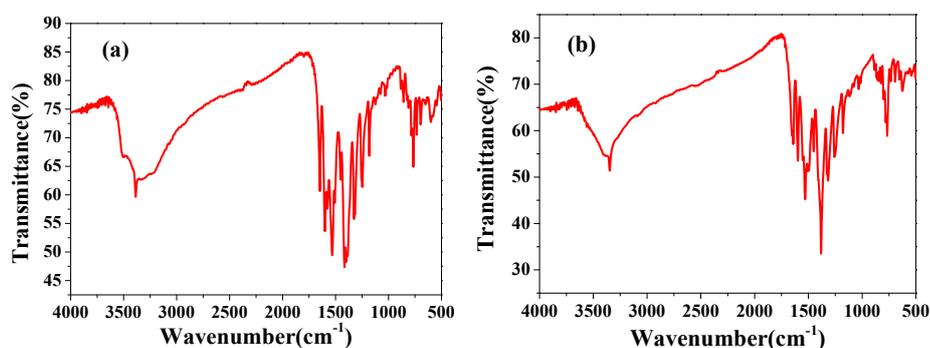


Fig. S1 FT-IR spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF.

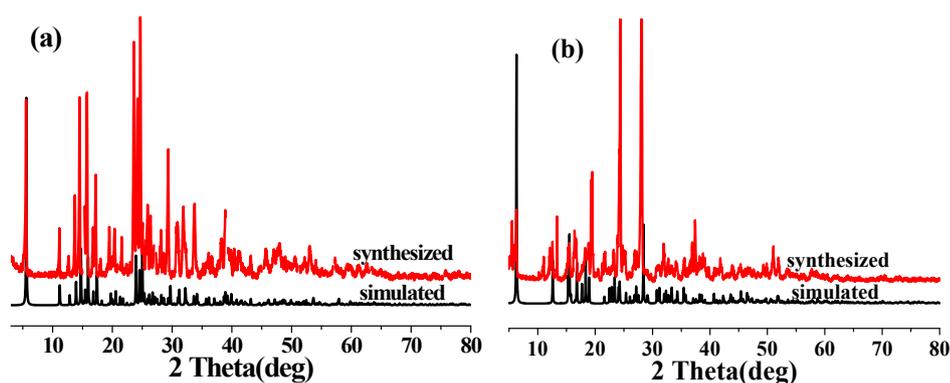


Fig. S2 PXRD patterns of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF.

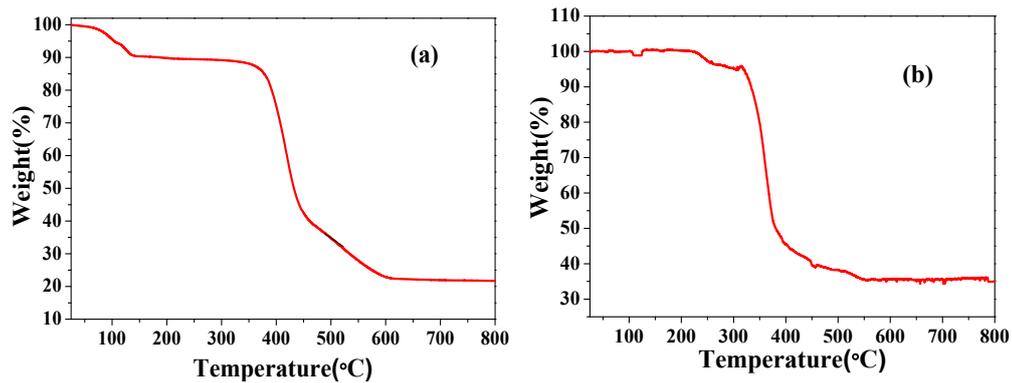


Fig. S3 TG curve of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF in Ar condition.

Element	Wt%	At%
CK	35.56	60.35
NK	02.88	04.19
OK	16.52	21.04
SK	11.73	07.46
EuL	19.32	02.59
ZnK	14.00	04.36
Matrix	Correction	ZAF

Element	Wt%	At%
CK	48.41	65.11
NK	05.00	05.77
OK	24.06	24.29
SK	05.67	02.86
CdL	05.12	00.74
EuL	11.75	01.25
Matrix	Correction	ZAF

Fig. S4 The EDX results of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Zn-MOF}$ and $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Cd-MOF}$.

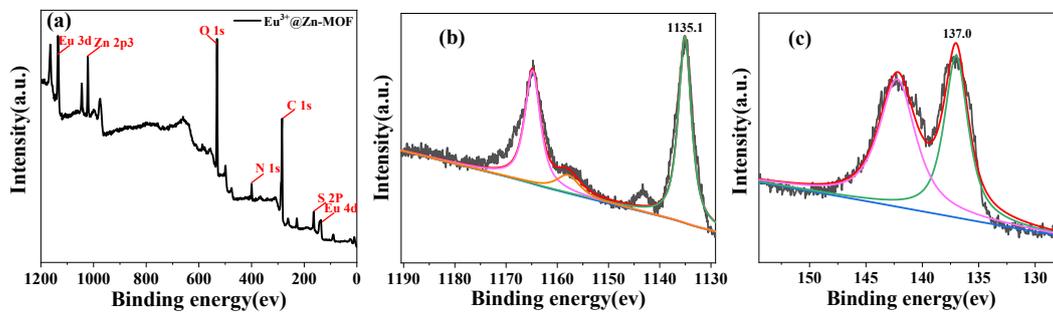


Fig. S5 (a) The XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Zn-MOF}$; (b) Eu 3d XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Zn-MOF}$; (c) Eu 4d XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Zn-MOF}$.

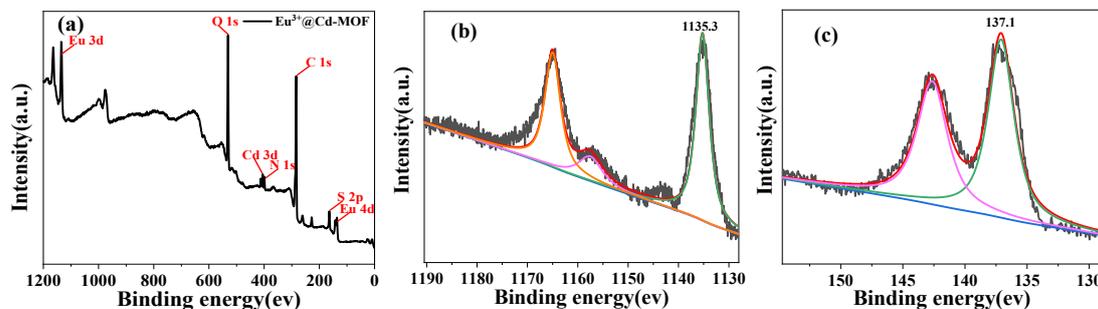


Fig. S6 (a) The XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Cd-MOF}$; (b) Eu 3d XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Cd-MOF}$; (c) Eu 4d XPS spectrum of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{Cd-MOF}$.

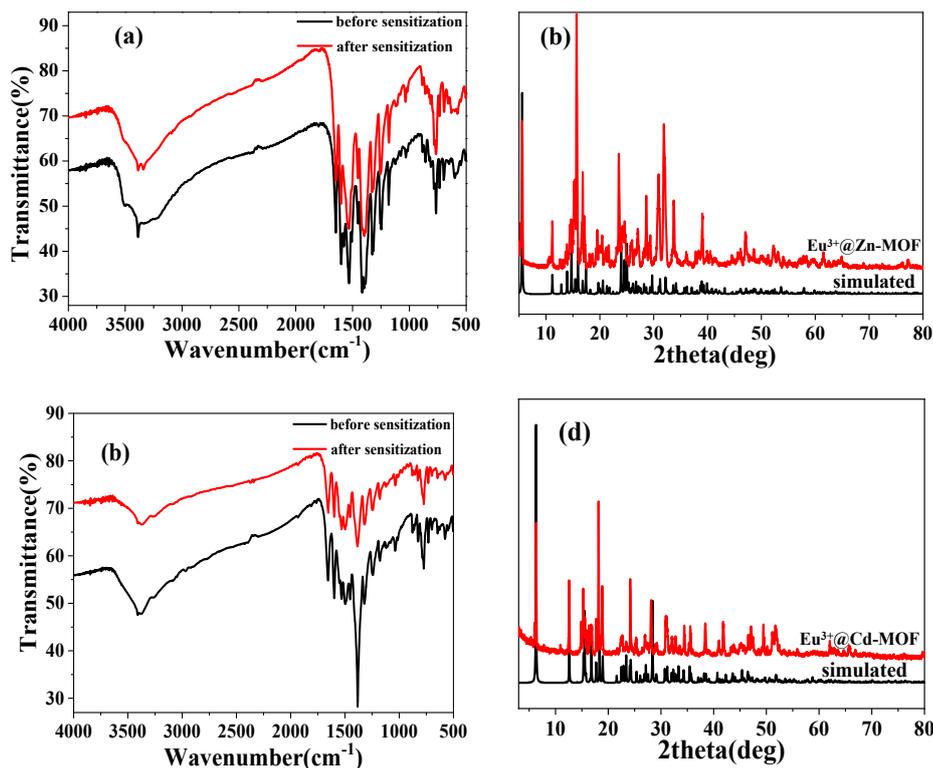


Fig. S7 The FT-IR spectra and powder X-ray diffraction of Eu^{3+} @MOFs before and after sensitization. (a), (b) Eu^{3+} @Zn-MOF; (c), (d) Eu^{3+} @Cd-MOF.

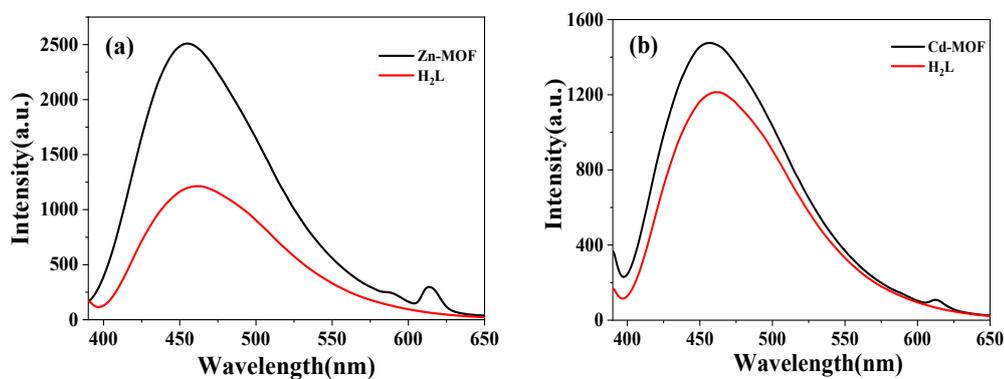


Fig. S8 The solid state fluorescence emission spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF.

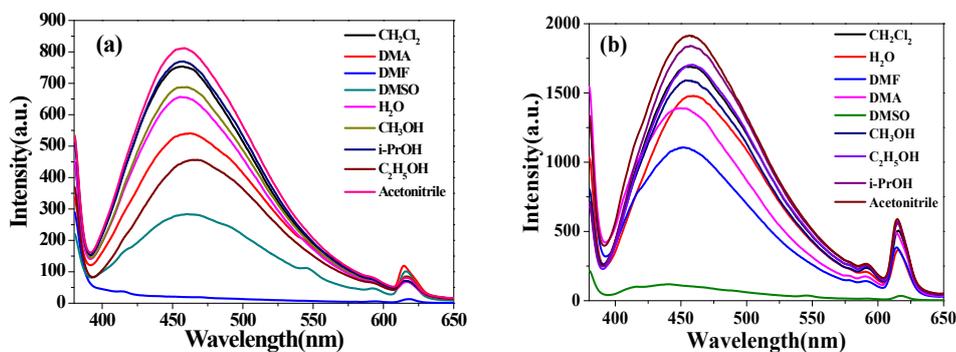


Fig. S9 The fluorescence emission spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF in different solvents at room temperature.

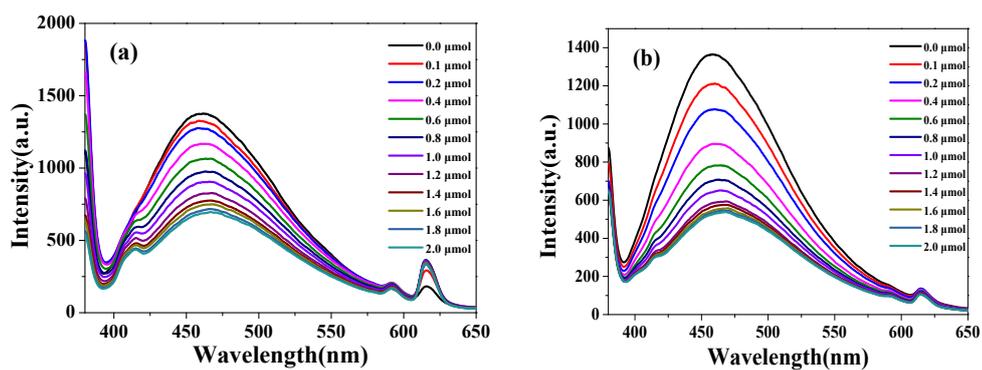
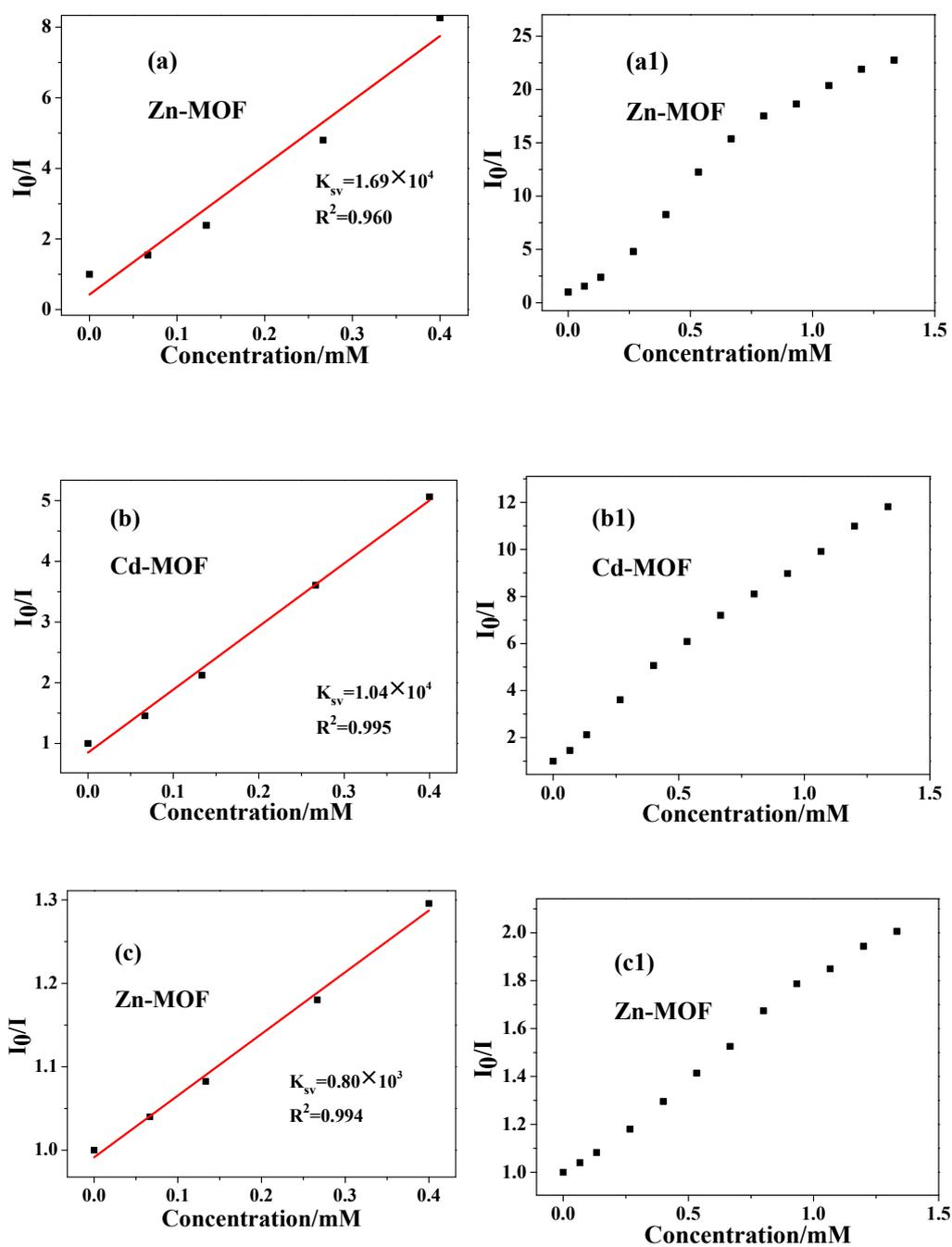


Fig. S10 Fluorescence titration of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF dispersed in aqueous solution with the addition of different amount of 10^{-2} M aqueous solution of Pb^{2+} .



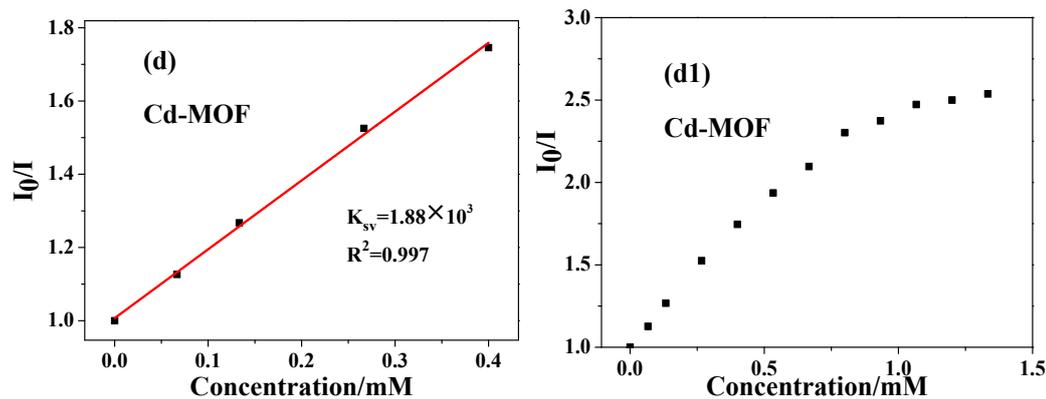


Fig. S11 Stern–Volmer plots of MOFs for Fe³⁺ and Pb²⁺ in low concentration region (a) Zn-MOF, (b) Cd-MOF for Fe³⁺; c) Zn-MOF, d) Cd-MOF for Pb²⁺ respectively and (a1)-(d1) is the corresponding Stern–Volmer plots in full concentration region.

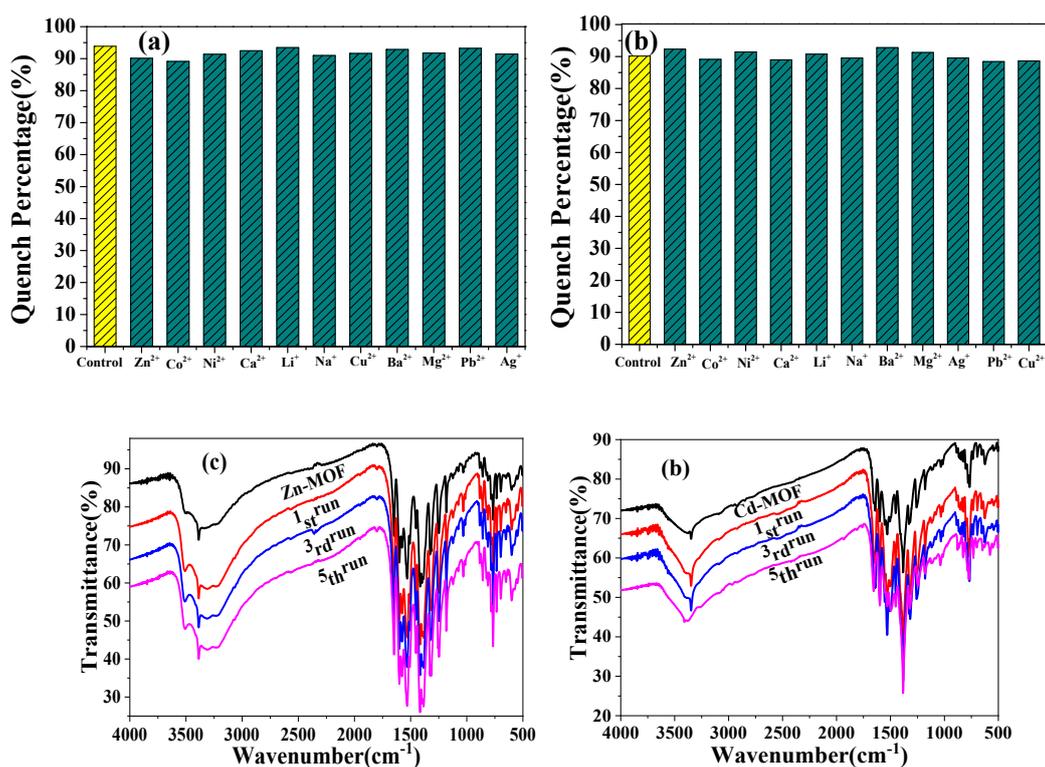


Fig. S12 Competitive binding studies of the different metal ions on (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF in aqueous solution. Yellow bar represents the quenching efficiency of MOFs with the addition of 2 μmol (10^{-2} M, 200 μL) Fe³⁺. Blue bar represents the quenching efficiency of MOFs with the addition of 2 μmol (10^{-2} M, 200 μL) Fe³⁺ and 1 μmol (10^{-2} M, 100 μL) other metal ions. And the IR of MOFs for Fe³⁺ before and after the fluorescence sensing. (c) Zn-MOF; (d) Cd-MOF.

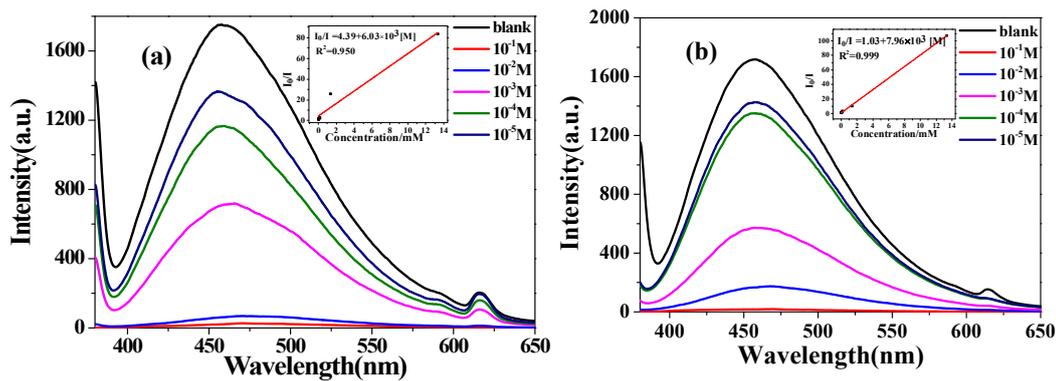


Fig. S13 The fluorescence spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF with the addition of different concentrations of 10^{-5} M to 10^{-1} M aqueous solution of Fe^{3+} . The insert is Stern-Volmer plot of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF quenched by Fe^{3+} in aqueous solution.

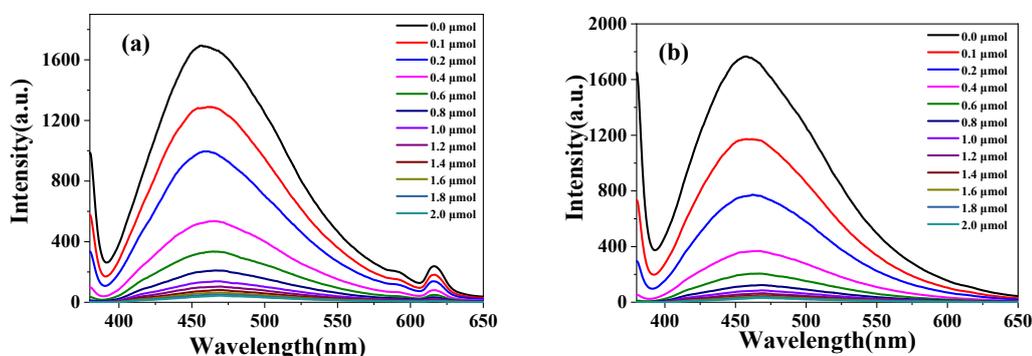
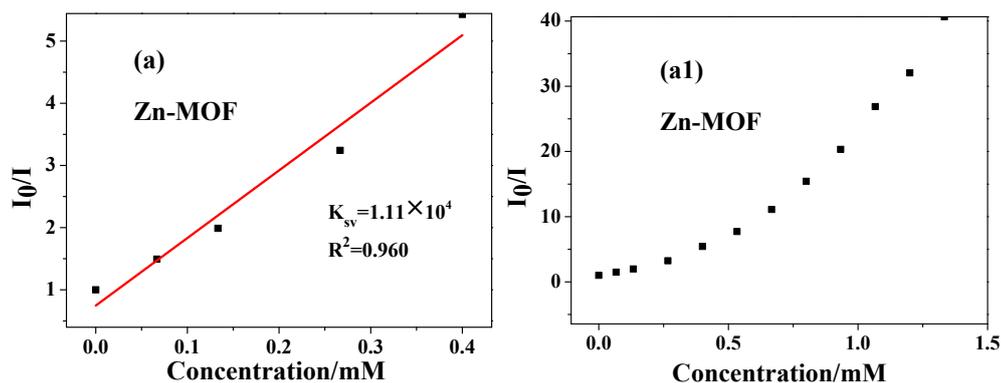


Fig. S14 Fluorescence titration of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF dispersed in aqueous solution with the addition of different amount of 10^{-2} M aqueous solution of CrO_4^{2-} .



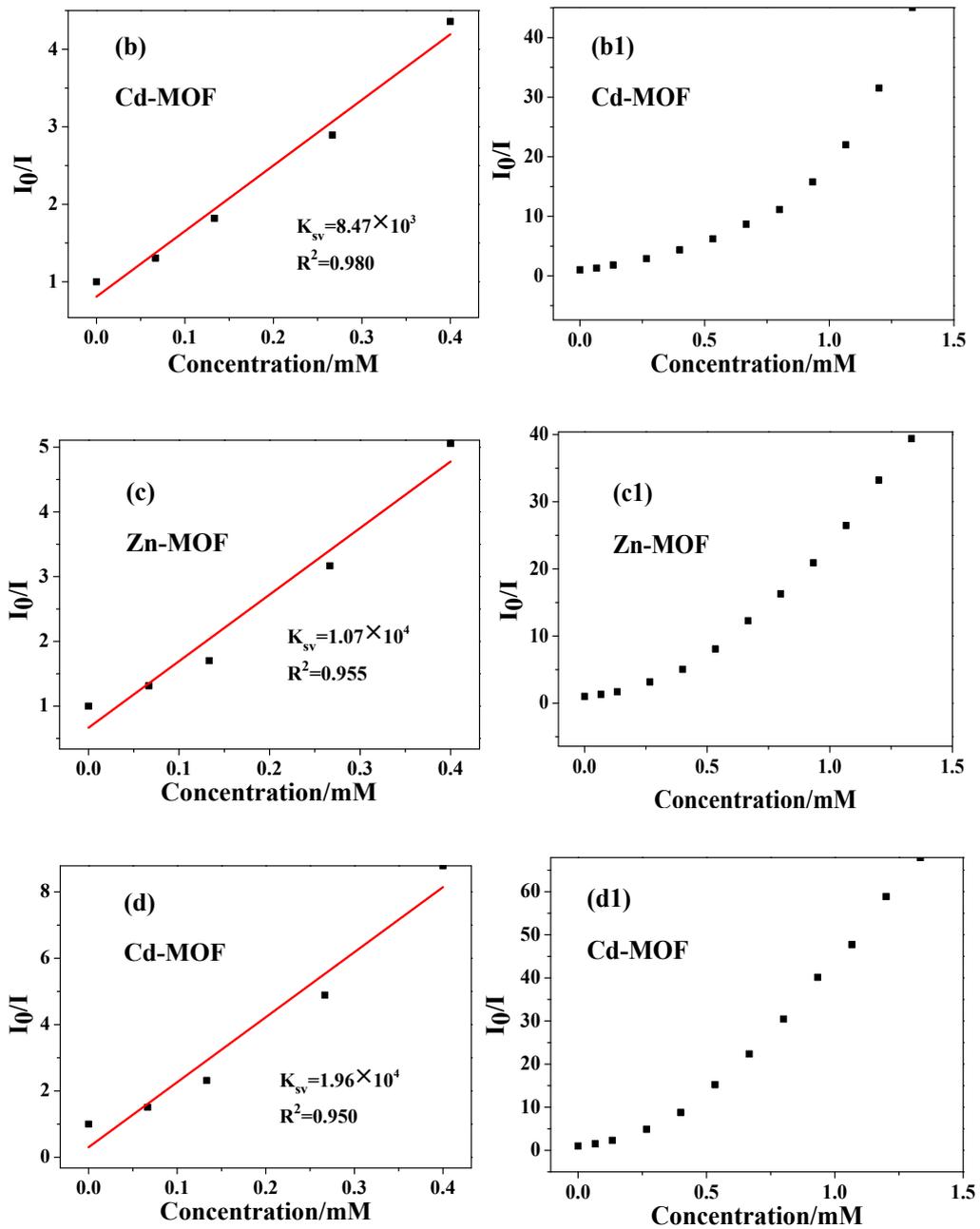


Fig. S15 Stern–Volmer plots of MOFs for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ and CrO_4^{2-} in low concentration region (a) Zn-MOF, (b) Cd-MOF for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$; c) Zn-MOF, d) Cd-MOF for CrO_4^{2-} respectively and (a1)-(d1) is the corresponding Stern–Volmer plots in full concentration region.

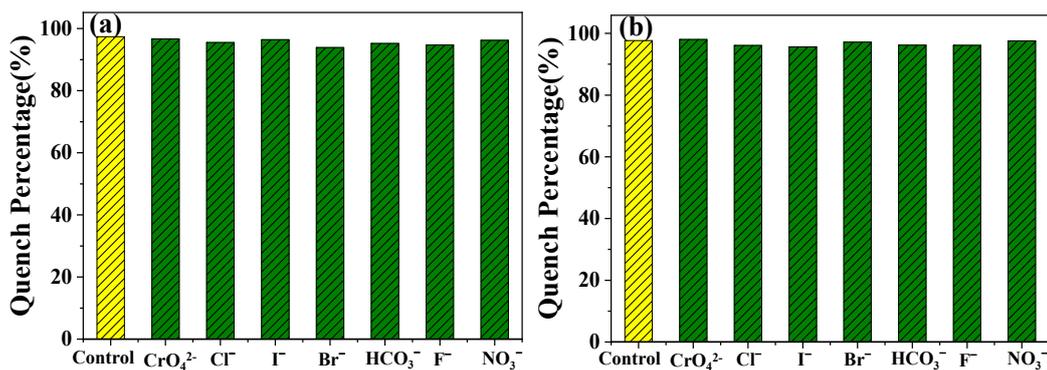


Fig. S16 Competitive binding studies of the different anions (10^{-2} M, $100 \mu\text{L}$) on (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF to $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in aqueous solution.

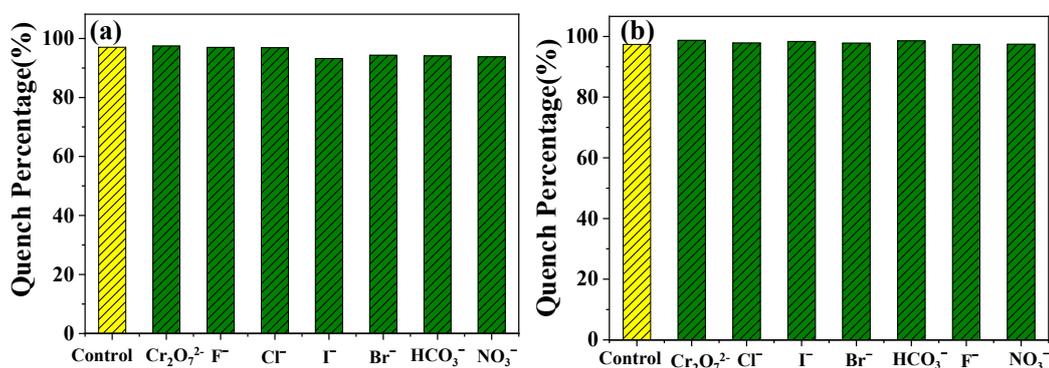


Fig. S17 Competitive binding studies of the different anions (10^{-2} M, $100 \mu\text{L}$) on (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF to CrO_4^{2-} in aqueous solution.

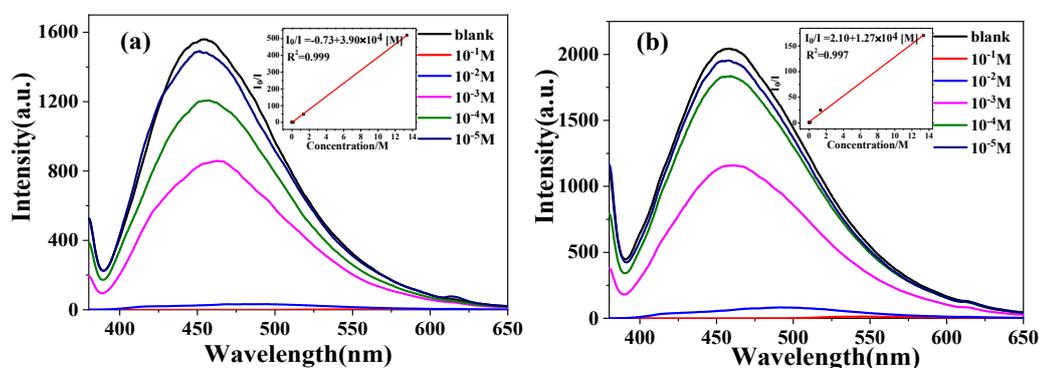


Fig. S18 The fluorescence spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF with the addition of different concentrations of 10^{-5} M to 10^{-1} M aqueous solution of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$. The insert is Stern-Volmer plot of Zn-MOF and Cd-MOF quenched by $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in aqueous solution.

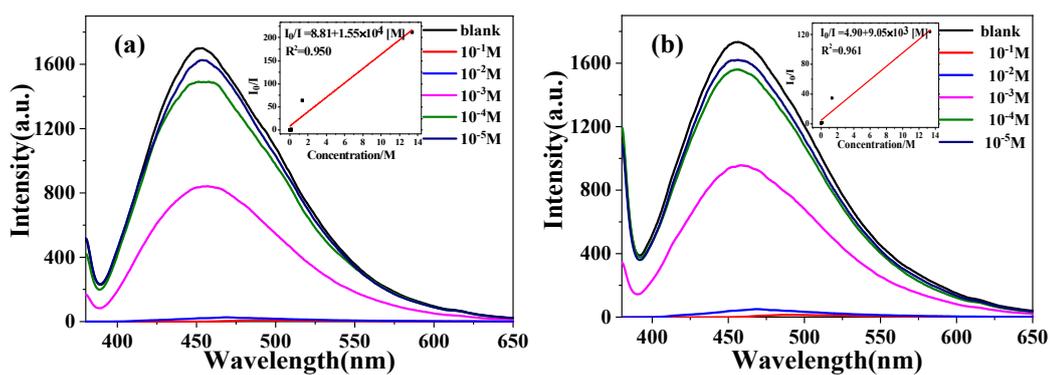


Fig. S19 The fluorescence spectra of (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Cd-MOF with the addition of different concentrations of 10⁻⁵ M to 10⁻¹ M aqueous solution of CrO₄²⁻. The insert is Stern-Volmer plot of Zn-MOF and Cd-MOF quenched by CrO₄²⁻ in aqueous solution.

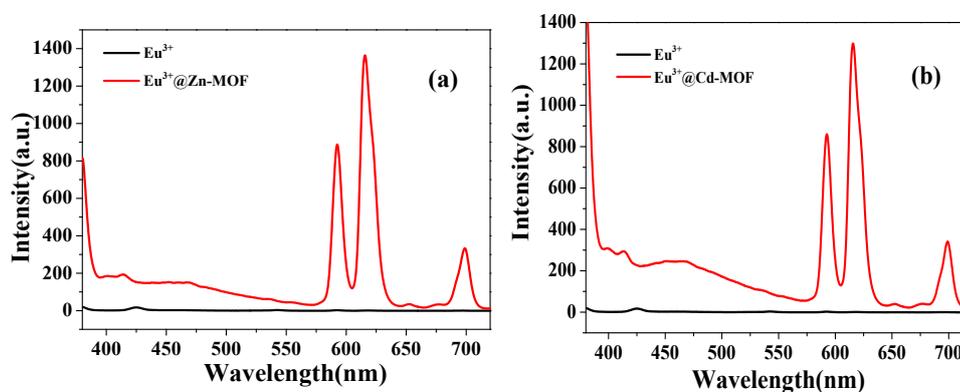


Fig. S20 The fluorescence spectra of (a) Eu³⁺@Zn-MOF; (b) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF and free Eu³⁺ in aqueous solution.

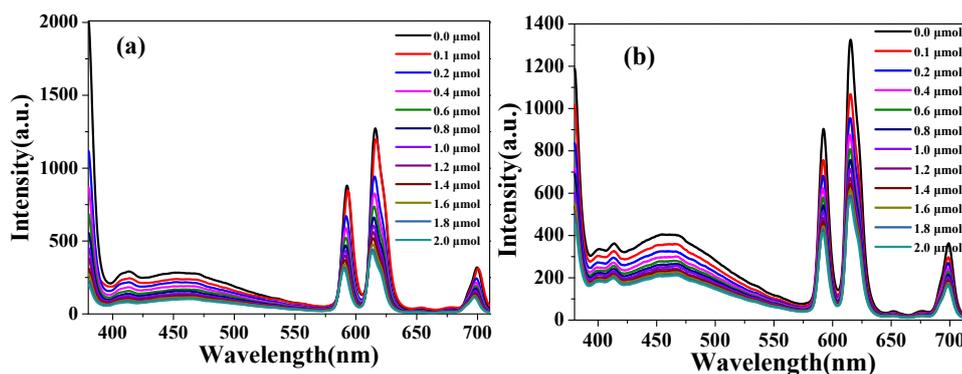


Fig. S21 Fluorescence titration of (a) Eu³⁺@Zn-MOF; (b) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF dispersed in aqueous solution with the addition of different amount of 10⁻² M aqueous solution of Fe³⁺.

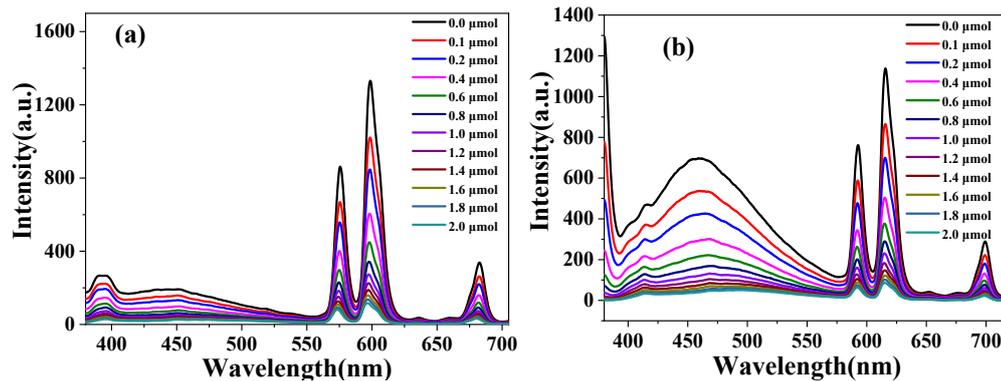


Fig. S22 Fluorescence titration of (a) Eu³⁺@Zn-MOF; (b) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF dispersed in aqueous solution with the addition of different amount of 10⁻² M aqueous solution of Cr₂O₇²⁻.

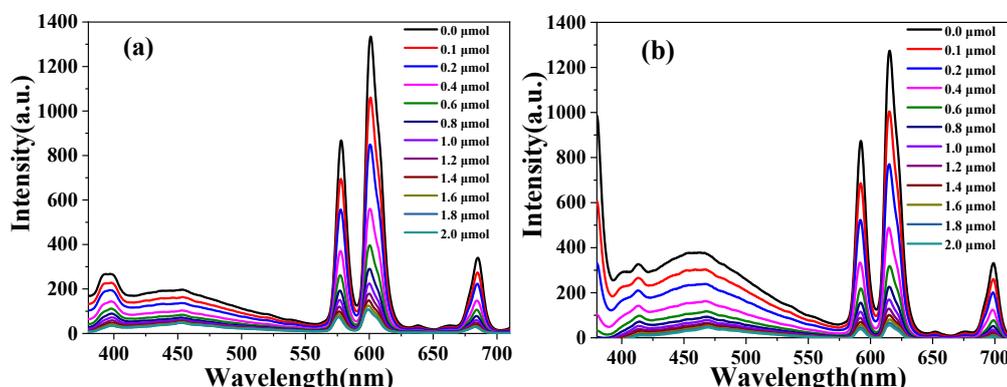


Fig. S23 Fluorescence titration of (a) Eu³⁺@Zn-MOF; (b) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF dispersed in aqueous solution with the addition of different amount of 10⁻² M aqueous solution of CrO₄²⁻.

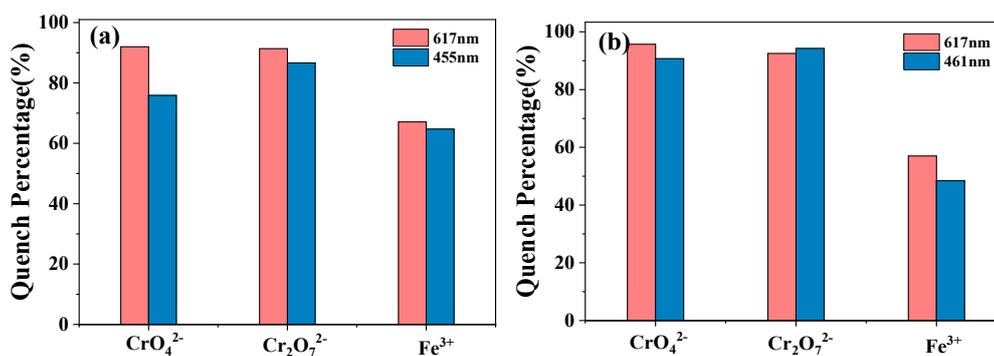


Fig. S24 The percentage of fluorescence quenching at 617nm and 455nm, 461nm of Eu³⁺@MOFs obtained for different cation and anions (10⁻² M) in aqueous solution at room temperature. (a) Eu³⁺@Zn-MOF; (b) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF.

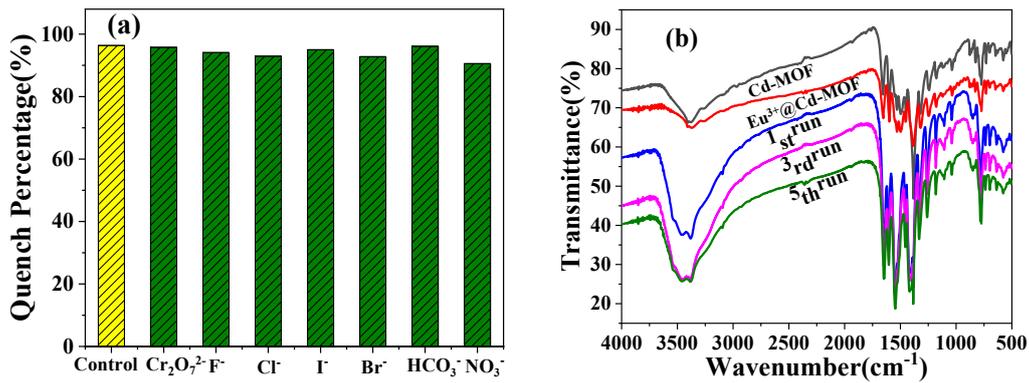
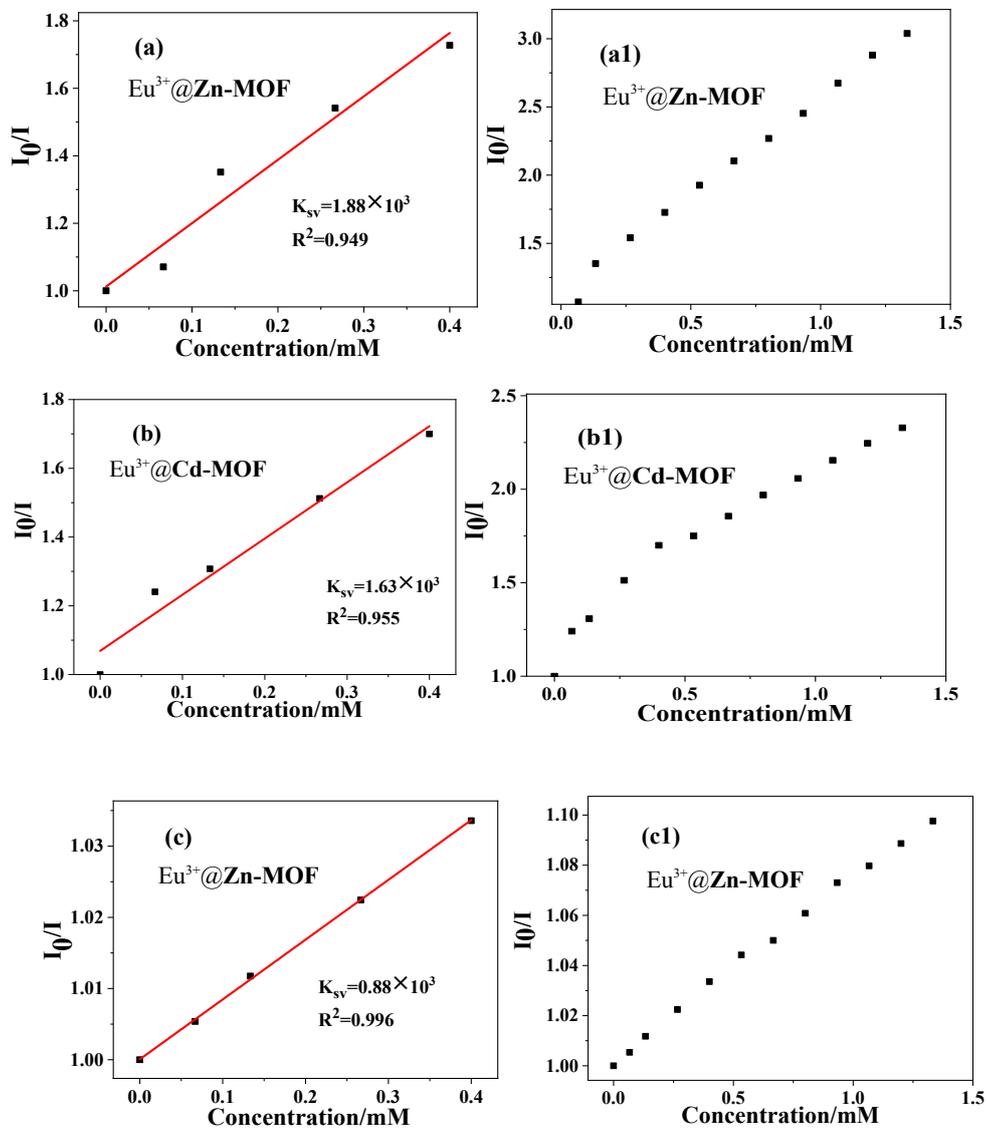
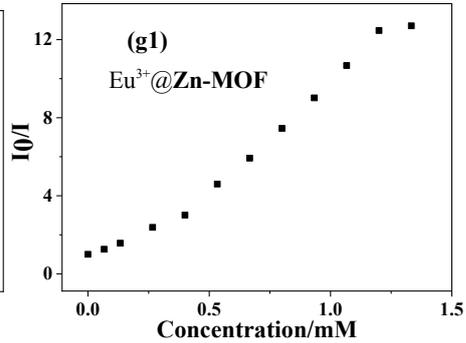
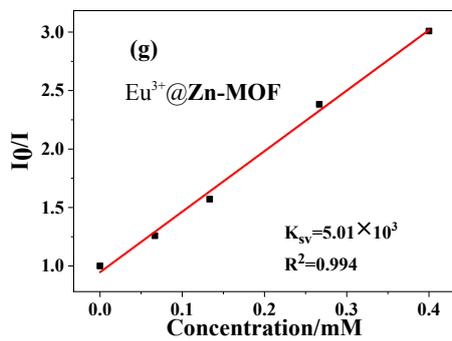
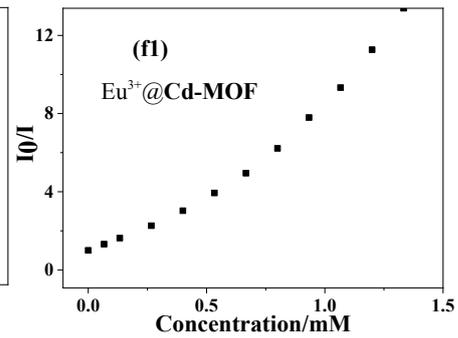
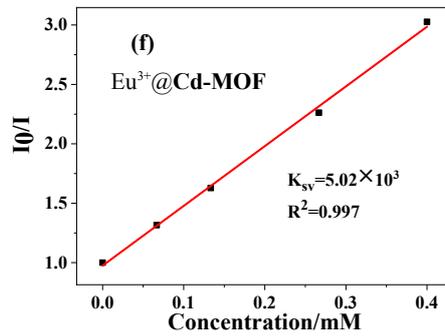
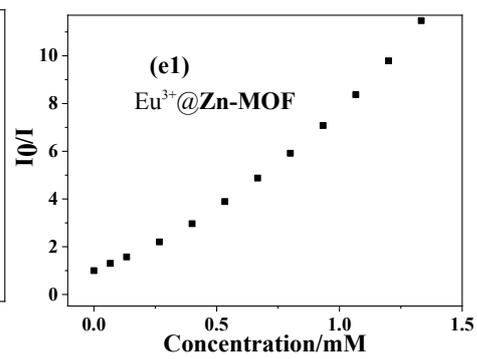
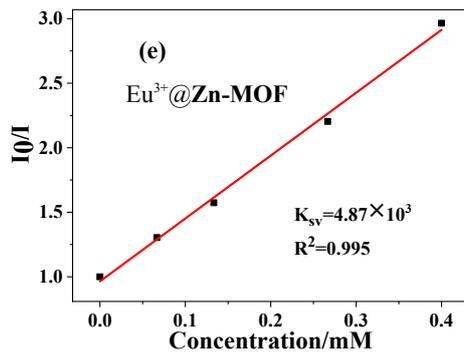
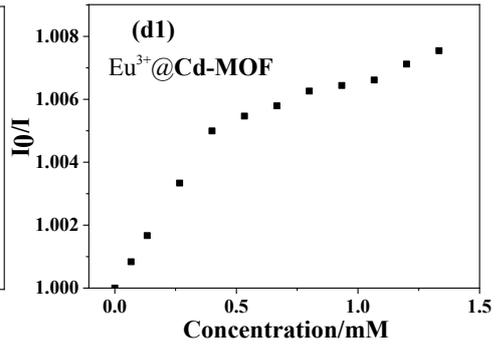
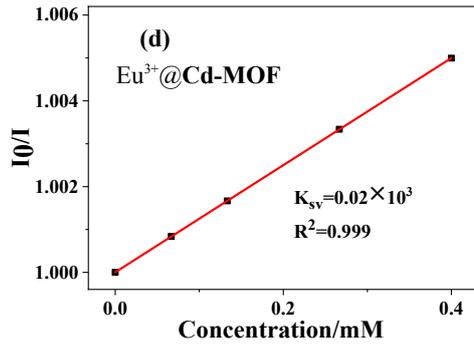


Fig. S25 Competitive binding studies of the different anions (10⁻² M, 100 μ L) Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF to CrO₄²⁻ in aqueous solution. And the IR spectra of Eu³⁺@Cd-MOF for CrO₄²⁻ before and after the fluorescence sensing.





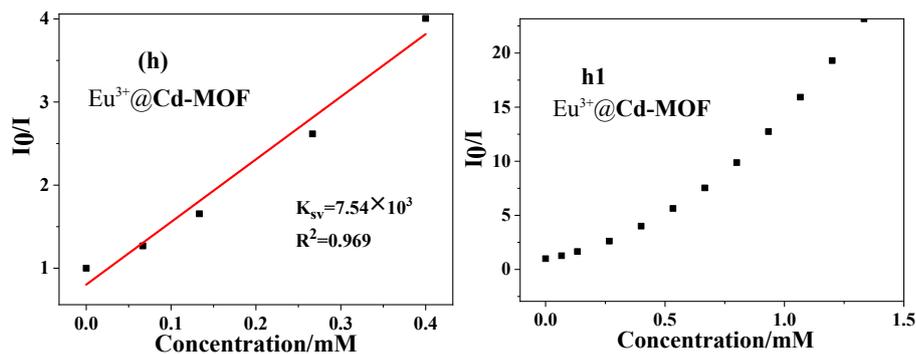


Fig. S26 Stern–Volmer plots of $\text{Eu}^{3+}@MOFs$ for Fe^{3+} ; Pb^{2+} ; $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ and CrO_4^{2-} in low concentration region (a) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Zn\text{-MOF}$, (b) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Cd\text{-MOF}$ for Fe^{3+} , respectively; (c) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Zn\text{-MOF}$, (d) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Cd\text{-MOF}$ for Pb^{2+} , respectively; (e) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Zn\text{-MOF}$, (f) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Cd\text{-MOF}$ for $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, respectively; (g) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Zn\text{-MOF}$, (h) $\text{Eu}^{3+}@Cd\text{-MOF}$ for CrO_4^{2-} respectively; (a1)-(h1) is the corresponding Stern–Volmer plots in full concentration region.

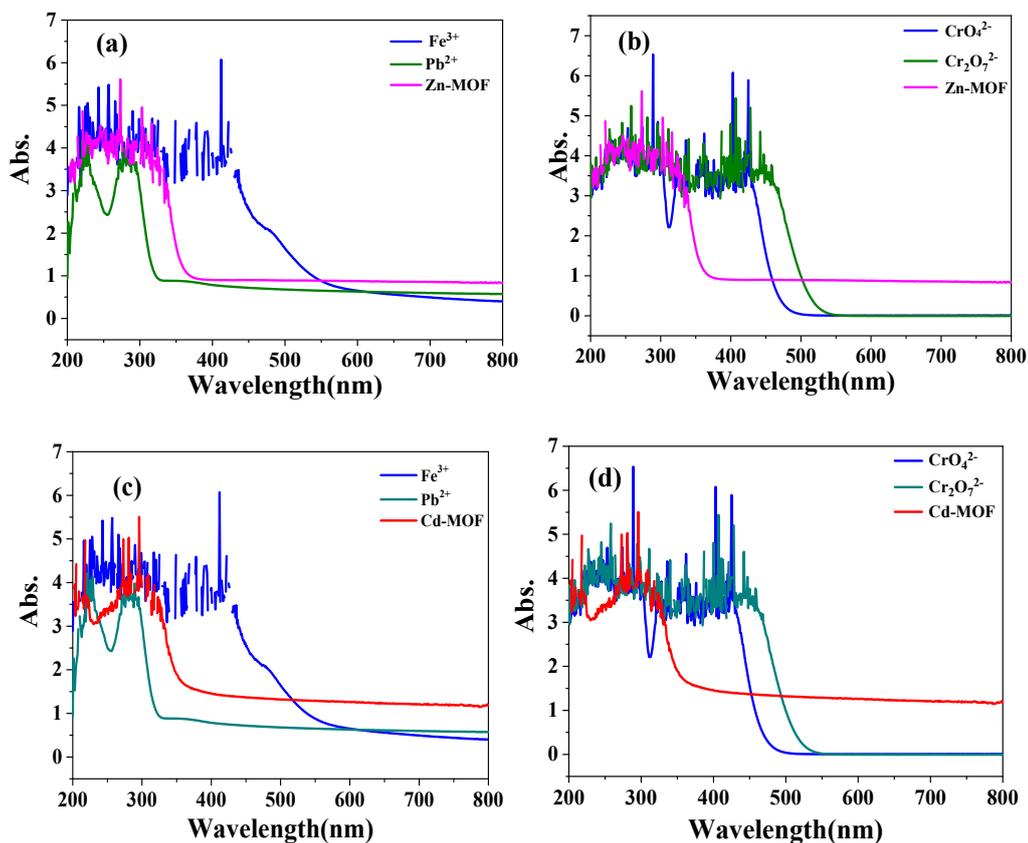


Fig. S27 The liquid UV-vis spectra of MOFs upon addition of Fe^{3+} , Pb^{2+} , CrO_4^{2-} and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ in practical concentration.

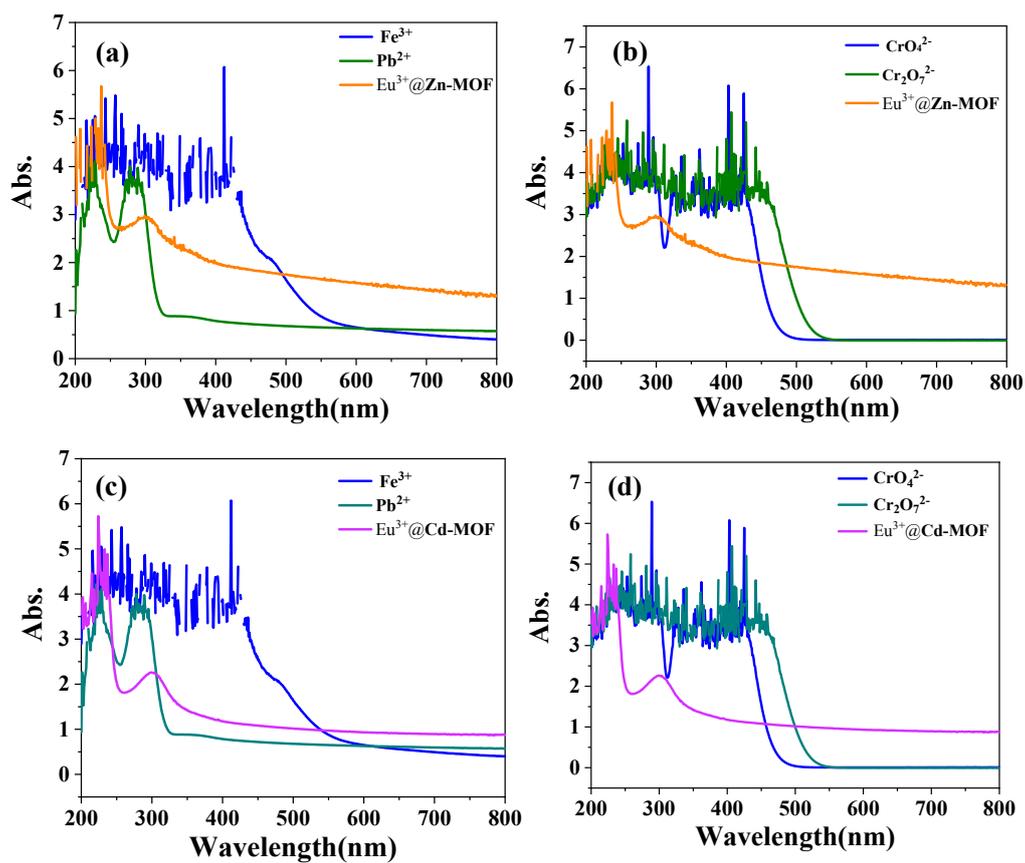


Fig. S28 The liquid UV-vis spectra of Eu³⁺@MOFs upon addition of Fe³⁺, Pb²⁺, CrO₄²⁻ and Cr₂O₇²⁻ in practical concentration.