

A highly thermal and pH stable fluorescence sensor for

Hg²⁺, Fe³⁺ and tetracycline in aqueous solution

Xuancheng Sun,^{‡a} Chaoxiong Li,^{‡a} Xianggao Meng,^{*b} Dunjia Wang^a and Chunyang Zheng^{*a}

^a Hubei Key Laboratory of Pollutant Analysis and Reuse Technology, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hubei Normal University, Huangshi 435002, P. R. China.

^b College of Chemistry, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, P. R. China.

* E-mail: mengxianggao@ccnu.edu.cn; cyzheng@hbnu.edu.cn

CONTENTS

Materials and methods	S3
Synthesis of ligand bbimc	S3
Crystallographic studies	S3
Fluorescence measurements	S4
Table S1 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (o) for 1	S5
Table S2. SHAPE analysis of the Cd ^{II} ions in 1	S5
Table S3 Structure of 12 antibiotics.....	S6
Table S4 Comparison of 1 with recent LCPs luminescent sensors for Fe ³⁺	S6
Table S5 Comparison of 1 with recent LCPs luminescent sensors for Hg ²⁺	S7
Table S6 Comparison of 1 with recent LCPs luminescent sensors for CTC and TC.....	S7
Fig. S1. ¹ H NMR spectrum of bbimc in CDCl ₃	S8
Fig. S2. ¹³ C NMR spectrum of bbimc in CDCl ₃	S8
Fig. S3. HRMS of bbimc.....	S9
Fig S4 The molecular structure of bbimc.....	S9
Fig. S5 Fluorescent emission spectra in solid state.....	S9
Fig. S6 Emission spectra of CP 1 dispersed in the different organic solvents.....	S10
Fig. S7 CIE coordinate of 1	S10
Fig. S8 The HOMO–LUMO energy levels of 1 and bbimc.....	S10
Fig. S9 Fluorescence spectra of the suspension of 1 in antibiotics compounds.....	S11
Fig. S10 Competitive experiments of 1 in sensing CTC and TC.....	S11
Fig. S11 Luminescence response time of 1 after the addition of Fe ³⁺ , Hg ²⁺ , CTC and TC.....	S12
Fig. S12 The simulated and experimental PXRD patterns of 1 after sensing Fe ³⁺ , Hg ²⁺ , CTC and TC for 5 cycles.....	S12
Fig. S13 Emission intensities of 1 toward Fe ³⁺ after five cycles.....	S13
Fig. S14 Emission intensities of 1 toward Hg ²⁺ after five cycles.....	S13
Fig. S15 Emission intensities of 1 toward CTC after five cycles.....	S14
Fig. S16 Emission intensities of 1 toward TC after five cycles.....	S14
Fig. S17 The absorption spectra of cations and the excitation spectrum of 1	S15
Fig. S18 Overlap between the absorption spectra of various antibiotics and the Ex of 1	S15
Fig. S19 Overlap between the absorption spectra of various antibiotics and the Em of.....	S16
Fig. S20 IR spectra of 1 after sensing different analytes at room temperature.....	S16
Fig. S21 Electrostatic surface potential of 1	S16
Fig. S22 The fluorescence spectra of blank 1 (1 mg·mL ⁻¹) at 5 measurements.....	S17
Fig. S23 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of 1 at different CTC concentration...S17	S17
References	S18

Materials and methods

With the exception of bbimc, all solvents and materials were purchased without any purification. UV-vis absorption analysis was performed on a U-3010 spectrophotometer at room temperature. IR spectra of the two compounds were performed on a Bruker AXS TENSOR-27 FT-IR spectrometer (FTIR) with pressed KBr pellets in the range of 4000–400 cm^{-1} . Thermogravimetric analysis was carried out with a NETZSCH STA 449F5 (TG/DTA) thermal analyzer under nitrogen flow. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) were performed on Bruker D2 PHASER diffractometer with Cu- $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54186 \text{ \AA}$). Fluorescence measurements were carried out on an F4700 (Hitachi) fluorescence spectrophotometer at room temperature.

Synthesis of ligand bbimc

A flame-dried Schlenk flask was charged with A mixture of 3,6-dibrom-9-methyl-carbazol (3.41 g, 10 mmol), benzimidazole (5.90 g, 50 mmol), K_2CO_3 (10.00 g, 72 mmol), CuI (0.44 g, 2.3 mmol) and DMF (100 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen. After being heated at 140 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h, the mixture was evaporated under vacuum. Thereafter, 100 mL of distilled water was added to facilitate the workup. The mixture was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL), then the organic phase was further washed with distilled water and dried with anhydrous MgSO_4 . After the filtration and evaporation, the resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (10: 1) to give bbimc as a pale solid. Isolated yield: 2.6 g (63 %). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 4.04 (s, 3H), 7.31 (s, 4H), 7.61-7.78 (m, 8H), 8.62 (s, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 29.5, 110.6, 110.7, 116.9, 119.8, 122.2, 122.8, 127.9, 134.1, 140.4, 143.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_5$ ($[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$): 414.1719; found: 414.1711. Colorless block crystals of bmima were obtained by recrystallization in the mixed solvent of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3OH . The detailed crystal data and structure refinement parameters are shown in [Table 1](#).

Crystallographic studies

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data of **1** and bbimc were collected on a Bruker APEX-II CCD or Rigaku XtaLAB Synergy-I with ω -scan pattern and Ga- $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.34139 \text{ \AA}$) or Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$). The diffraction profiles were integrated using the SAINT program.^{S1} The structures were solved with direct methods (SHELX),^{S2, S3} and refined by fullmatrix least squares on F^2 using OLEX3,^{S4} which utilizes the SHELXL-2018 module. The hydrogen atoms were placed geometrically. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The H atoms were generated from the computed positions and subjected to isotropic refinement. The relevant crystallographic data are summarized in [Table 1](#). The chosen bond lengths as well as angles are presented in [Table S2](#).

Fluorescence measurements

Well-ground powder of **1** (2 mg) was suspended in deionized H₂O (2 mL) using ultrasound for 30 min. For each sensing experiment, a 0.2 M aqueous solution of M(NO₃)_n (Mⁿ⁺ = K⁺, Na⁺, Zn²⁺, Cd²⁺, Mn²⁺, Hg²⁺, Ag⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Mg²⁺, Cu²⁺, Pb²⁺, Al³⁺, Cr³⁺, Fe³⁺) solutions was prepared and titrated into the suspension of **1** at ambient temperature. Then, the fluorescence emission intensities of different metal ions in the mixed solvent system were measured. The anti-jamming capability of **1** were verified by competitive experiments by adding various other cations (0.2 mM) into **1** (2 mg) with a Fe³⁺ or Hg (0.2 mM) suspension in 2 mL H₂O after sonication.

The antibiotics incorporated **1** emulsions were prepared by introducing 2 mg of **1** powder into 2 mL of sodium salts aqueous solution of CTC, TC, ODZ, RDZ, MDZ, DTZ, SMZ, SDZ, STZ, CAP, CPF and LOF at a concentration of 0.2 mM. For sensing properties with respect to Fe³⁺, 2 mg of **1** powder was added into 2.00 mL of CTC or TC aqueous solution with different concentrations. The finely ground powder of complex **1** is dispersed well in the solution, which enables substrates to be closely adhered to the surface of the MOF particles and facilitates possible host–guest interactions. To obtain the luminescent spectra, the emulsions were treated by ultrasonic treatment for 30 min to form stable emulsions before fluorescence study. Each PL emission spectra were measured at least three times and the emission intensities were found basically unvaried.

Table S1 Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for **1**

1			
Cd1-O1	2.3614(14)	Cd1-O2 ^{#1}	2.4307(13)
Cd1-O1 ^{#1}	2.4407(14)	Cd1-O3	2.5614(17)
Cd1-O4	2.3231(15)	Cd1-N1 ^{#2}	2.2970(17)
Cd1-N5 ^{#2}	2.2995(18)		
O1-Cd1-O1 ^{#1}	72.39(5)	O1-Cd1-O2 ^{#1}	125.80(5)
O1-Cd1-O3	99.94(5)	O2 ^{#1} -Cd1-O3	132.98(5)
O1 ^{#1} -Cd1-O3	166.37(6)	O4-Cd1-O1 ^{#1}	136.79(5)
O2 ^{#1} -Cd1-O1 ^{#1}	53.71(4)	O4-Cd1-O1	149.42(5)
O4-Cd1-O2 ^{#1}	83.97(5)	O4-Cd1-O3	53.38(6)
N1-Cd1-O1	89.95(5)	N1-Cd1-O1 ^{#1}	85.42(5)
N1-Cd1-O2 ^{#1}	86.20(5)	N1-Cd1-O3	83.29(5)
N1-Cd1-O4	99.98(5)	N1-Cd1-N5 ^{#2}	70.56(6)
Symmetry codes: #1: 3/2-x, 3/2-y, 1-z #2: 1/2+x, 3/2-y, 1/2+z			

Table S2 SHAPE analysis of the Cd^{II} ions in **1**

name	ions	label	shape	symmetry	distortion(τ)
		HP-7	Heptagon	D_{7h}	30.483
		HPY-7	Hexagonal pyramid	C_{6v}	19.827
		PBPY-7	Pentagonal bipyramid	D_{5h}	3.525
		COC-7	Capped octahedron	C_{3v}	6.951
1	Cd1	CTPR-7	Capped trigonal prism	C_{2v}	5.253
		JPBPY-7	Johnson pentagonal bipyramid J13	D_{5h}	6.460
		JETPY-7	Johnson elongated triangular pyramid J7	C_{3v}	17.126

Table S3 Structure of 12 antibiotics

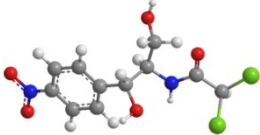
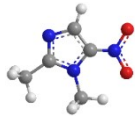
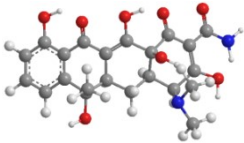
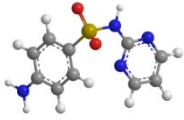
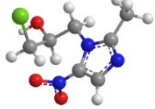
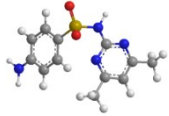
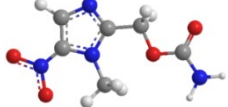
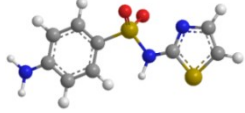

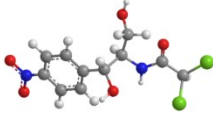
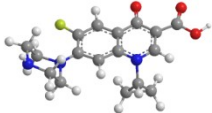
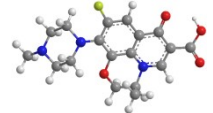
Name	Structure	Name	Structure
Chlortetracycline CTC		Dimetridazole DTZ	
Tetracycline TC		Sulfadiazine SDZ	
Ornidazole ODZ		Sulfamethazine SMZ	
Ronidazole RDZ		Sulfathiazole STZ	
Metronidazole MDZ		Chloramphenicol CAP	
Ciprofloxacin CPF		levofloxacin LOF	

Table S4 Comparison of CP 1 with recent LCPs-based luminescent sensors for Fe³⁺

LCPs-based chemosensor	K_{sv} / M^{-1}	LOD μM	Medium	Ref.
[Eu(BCB)(DMF)]·(DMF)1.5(H ₂ O) ₂	4.7×10^4	0.415	H ₂ O	S5
{[Zn(BIBT)(oba)]·DMA} _n	3.27×10^4	0.056	EtOH	S6
{[Cd ₂ (L)(1,4-NDC) ₂]·EtOH}	1.94×10^4	NR	H ₂ O	S7
{[Zn(L)-(dcdps)] _n	7.004×10^3	NR	H ₂ O	S8
{Zn(L)(bdc)} _n	9.066×10^3			
{Zn(L)(bdc)} _n	4.984×10^3			
{[Cd(L)(bdc)·2H ₂ O]·2DMF} _n	6.387×10^3			
Cd-DTA	8.4×10^3	0.82	H ₂ O	S9
Zn-DTA	6.24×10^3	1.07		
[Tb(tftba) _{1.5} (phen)(H ₂ O)] _n	4.043×10^4	12.7	H ₂ O	S10
[In ₅ (TCA) ₂ (HTCA) ₂ (OH) ₅]·6DMF·H ₂ O	313907	0.382	H ₂ O	S11
[Zn(H ₂ L)(2,2-bipy)] _n	1.61×10^4	0.708	H ₂ O	S12
{[Eu(L ₂)(H ₂ O)(DMF)] _n	3.10×10^4	1.57	H ₂ O	S13
[Tb(L ₂)(H ₂ O)(DMF)] _n	2.89×10^4	0.91	H ₂ O	
{[Zn ₄ (μ ₃ -OH) ₂ (BTC) ₂ (BBL ₄ PY) ₂]·10H ₂ O} _n	3.93×10^4	0.90	H ₂ O	S14
[Cd(bbime)(ata)] _n	3.510×10^4	0.342	H ₂ O	This work

Table S5 Comparison of **1** with recent LCPs-based luminescent sensors for Hg²⁺

LCPs-based chemosensor	K_{sv} / M^{-1}	LOD	Medium	Ref.
$[Zn(\mu_2-1H-ade)(\mu_2-SO_4)]_n$	0.77×10^4	0.07 μM	H ₂ O	S15
$[Zn_2(bbmb)_2(tdc)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$	48.1×10^4	0.19 μM	H ₂ O	S16
$Cd_3(C_{10}H_4O_7N_1)_2(H_2O)_8]$ $0.733(O_2) \cdot 2(H_{1.47}O_{0.27})$	11.4×10^4	5.4 ppb	H ₂ O	S17
$\{[Cd_{1.5}(C_{18}H_{10}O_{10})] \cdot (H_3O)(H_2O)_3\}_n$	0.43×10^4	NR	H ₂ O	S18
Eu ³⁺ @UIO-66(DPA)	137×10^4	8.26 nM	H ₂ O	S19
$[Zn(2-NH_2bdc)(bibp)]_n$	655×10^4	$4.2 \times 10^{-8} M$	H ₂ O	S20
$\{[Cd(BIBT)(TDC)] \cdot 2H_2O\}_n$	5.05×10^4	0.097 μM	H ₂ O	S21
$[Cd(L)(NTA)]_n$	0.357×10^4	3.05 μM	H ₂ O	S22
$[Ni(L)(NPTA) H_2O]_n$	0.743×10^4	2.29 μM		
$\{[Cd(BIPA)(tfbdc)(H_2O)] \cdot DMF\}_n$	1.27×10^4	0.12 μM	H ₂ O	S23
$[Co(NPDC)(bpee)] \cdot DMF \cdot 2H_2O$	0.426×10^4	4.1 μM	H ₂ O	S24
$[Cd(bbimc)(ata)]_n$	5.131×10^4	0.246 μM	H₂O	this work

Table S6 Comparison of **1** with recent LCPs-based luminescent sensors for CTC and TC

LCPs-based chemosensor	Analyst	K_{sv} / M^{-1}	LOD	Medium	Ref.
$Cu_4I_4(EBT)_5$	TC	3.8×10^2	4.8 ppm	H ₂ O	S25
$Cu_4I_4(ETBT)_4$	TC	3.23×10^3	4.15 μM	H ₂ O	S26
$(H_2bpy)_{0.5}[(UO_2)_{1.5}(ipa)_2(H_2O)]$	TC	4.1×10^4	0.82 ppm	H ₂ O	S27
$[Zn_3(L)_2(1,4-bimb)_3]_n$	TC	1.98×10^5	0.15 μM	H ₂ O	S28
$\{[Cd(2-F-tzba)(H_2O)] \cdot 1.5H_2O\}_n$	TC	3.680×10^4	8.97 μM	H ₂ O	S29
	CTC	1.794×10^4	18.39 μM		
$\{[Cd(3-F-tzba)(H_2O)] \cdot 1.5H_2O\}_n$	TC	3.514×10^4	9.39 μM		
	CTC	1.711×10^4	19.29 μM		
JNU-206-Eu	TC	2.37×10^4	0.36 μM	H ₂ O	S30
	CTC	1.33×10^4	0.62 μM		
$\{[Tb(\mu_6-Hcaa)(H_2O)]Cl\}_n$	TC	7.12×10^4	0.25 μM	H ₂ O	S31
	CTC	7.51×10^4	0.24 μM	H ₂ O	
$[Cd(bbimc)(ata)]_n$	TC	7.22×10^4	0.208 μM	H₂O	this work
	CTC	4.45×10^4	0.307 μM	H ₂ O	

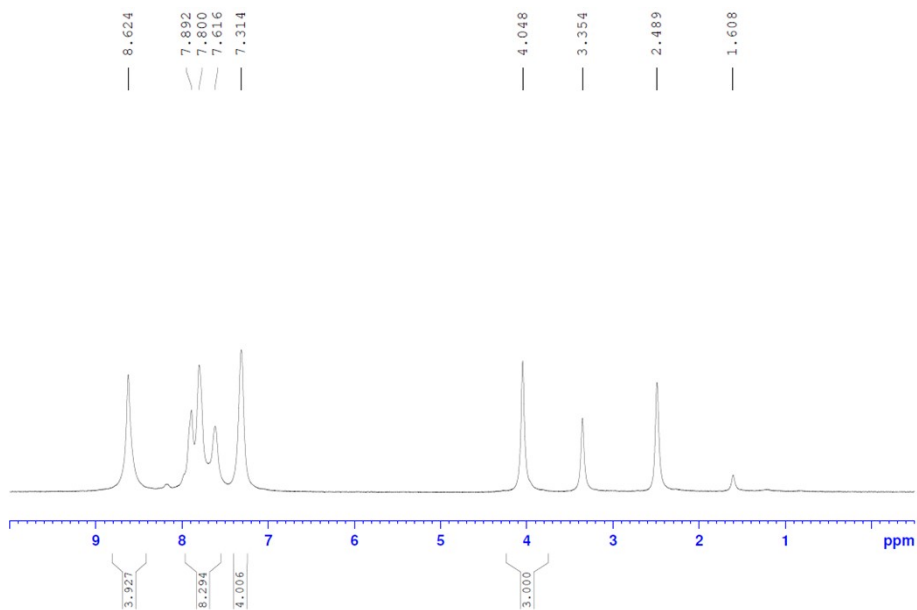


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectrum of bbimc in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$

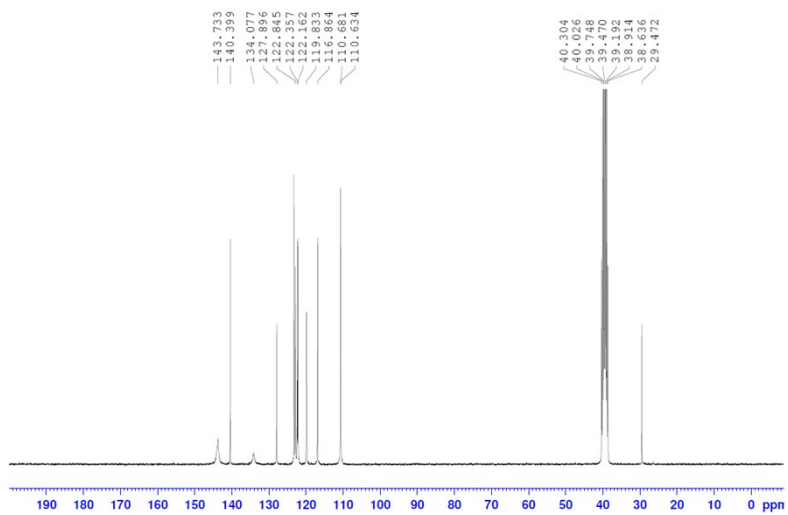


Fig. S2 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of bbimc in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$

Sample Name	Sample8	Position	P1-A7	Instrument Name	Instrument 1
User Name		Inj Vol	5	InjPosition	
Sample Type	Sample	IRM Calibration Status	Success	Data Filename	7.d
ACQ Method	25WATER75MEOH-3MIN-POS.m	Comment		Acquired Time	7/4/2023 10:02:38 AM

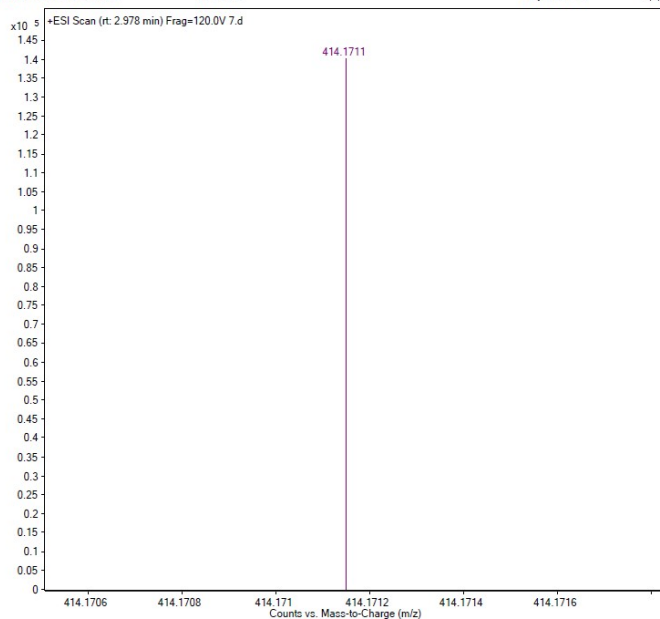


Fig. S3. HRMS of bbimc

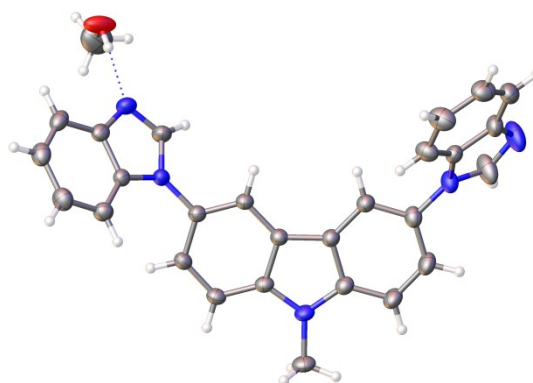


Fig S4 The molecular structure of bbimc

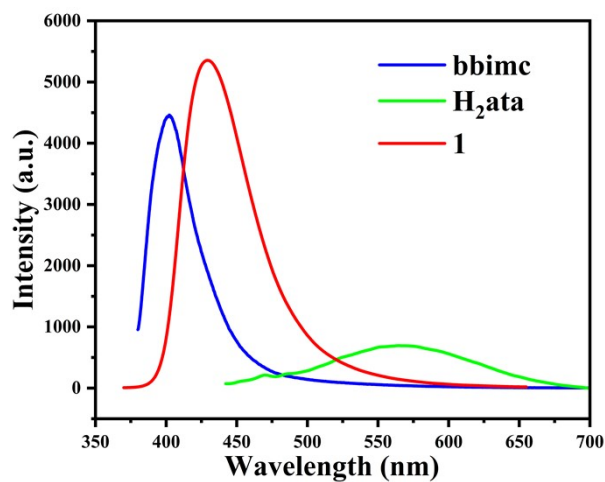


Fig. S5 Fluorescent emission spectra of the ligands and 1 in solid state at room temperature

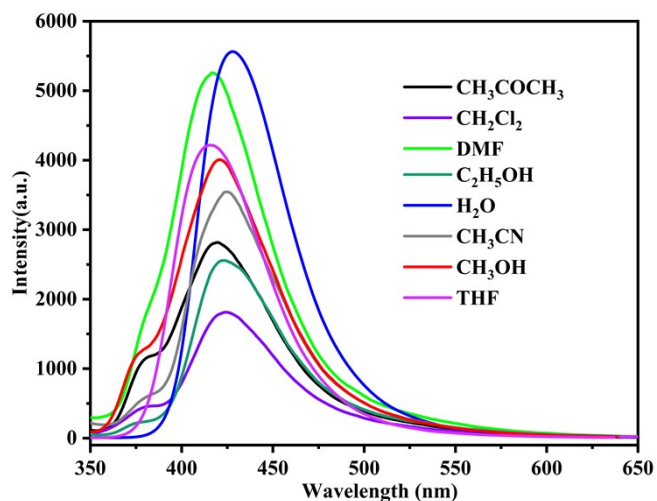


Fig S6 Emission spectra of CP 1 (2 mg) dispersed in the different organic solvents (2mL)

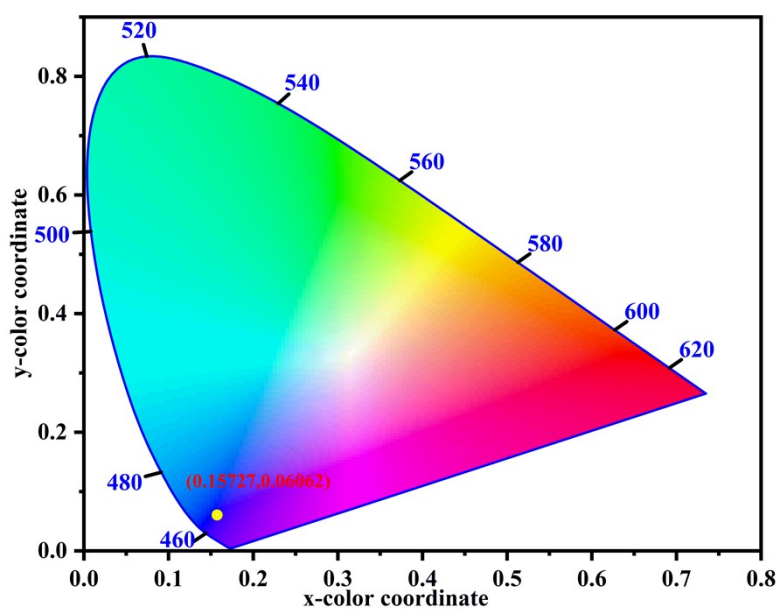


Fig. S7 CIE coordinate of 1

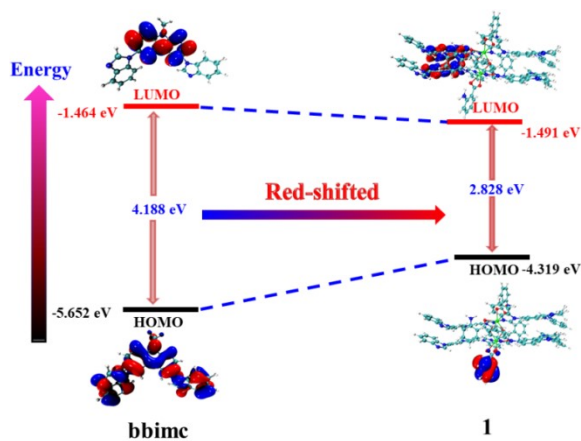


Fig. S8 The HOMO–LUMO energy levels of 1 and bbimc

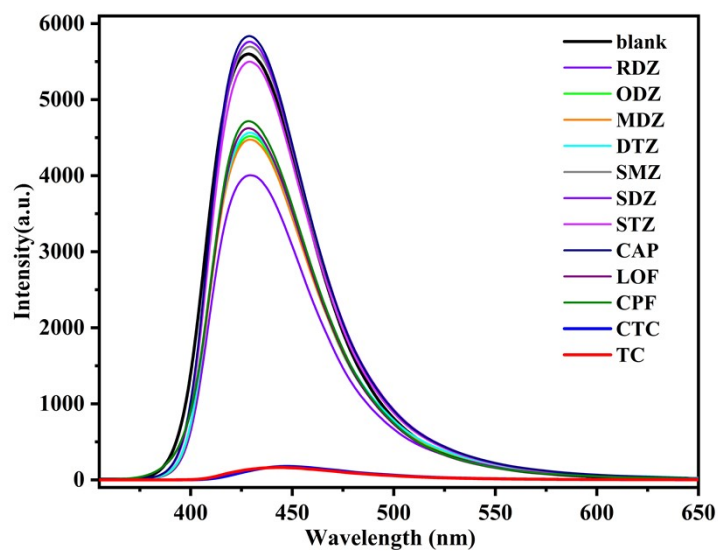


Fig. S9 Emission spectra of **1** dispersed in H₂O with the addition of different antibiotics

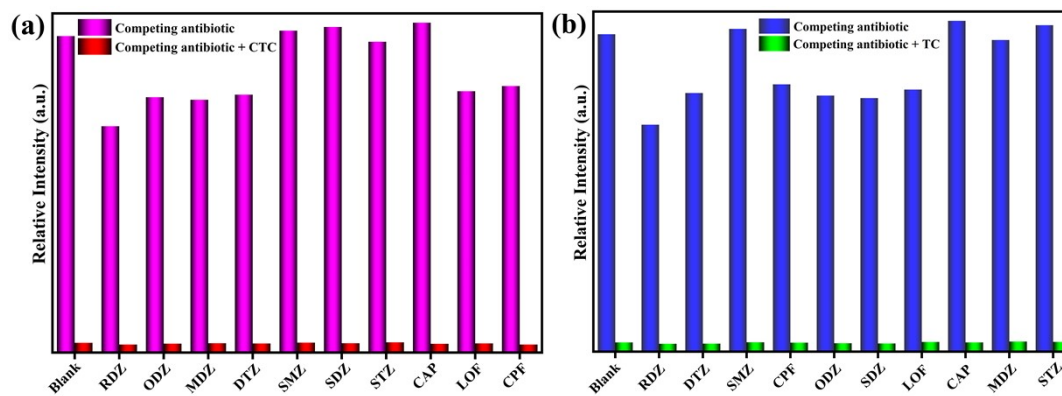


Fig. S10 Luminescence intensities of **1** before and after the addition of 0.2 mM CTC (a) or 0.2 mM TC (b) with the existence of mixed antibiotics (0.2 mM)

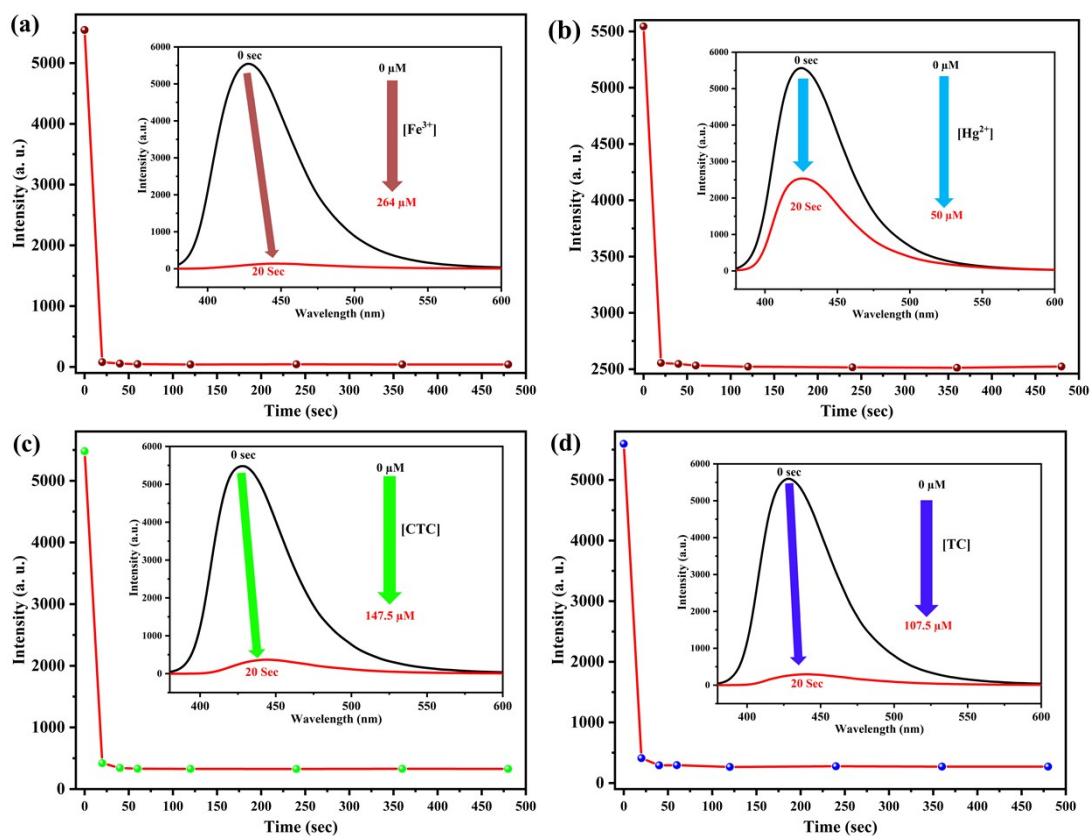


Fig. S11 Luminescence response time of **1** after the addition of Fe^{3+} (a), Hg^{2+} (b), CTC (c) and TC (d)

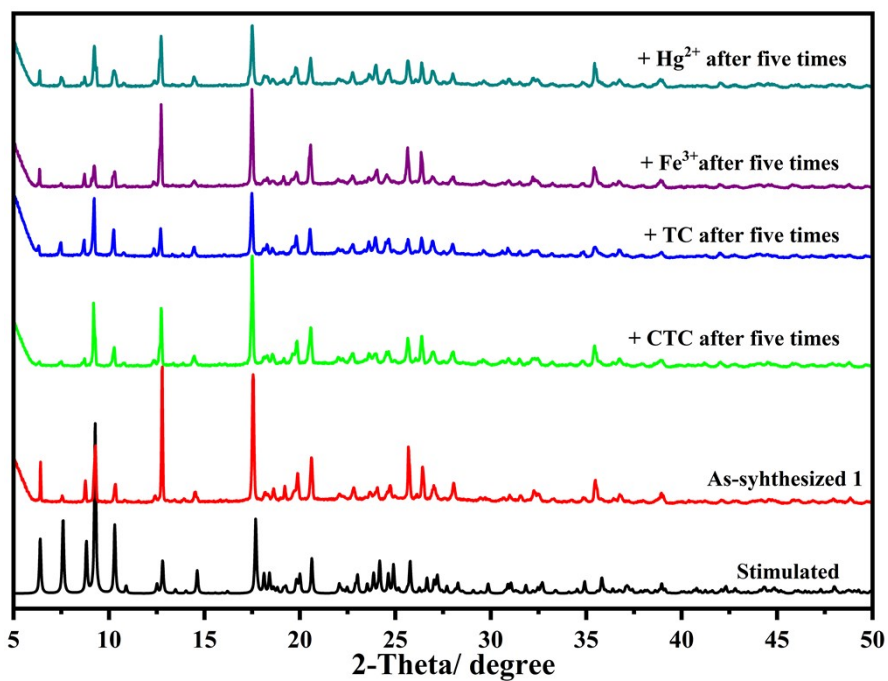


Fig. S12 The simulated and experimental PXRD patterns of **1** after sensing Hg^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , TC and CTC for 5 cycles

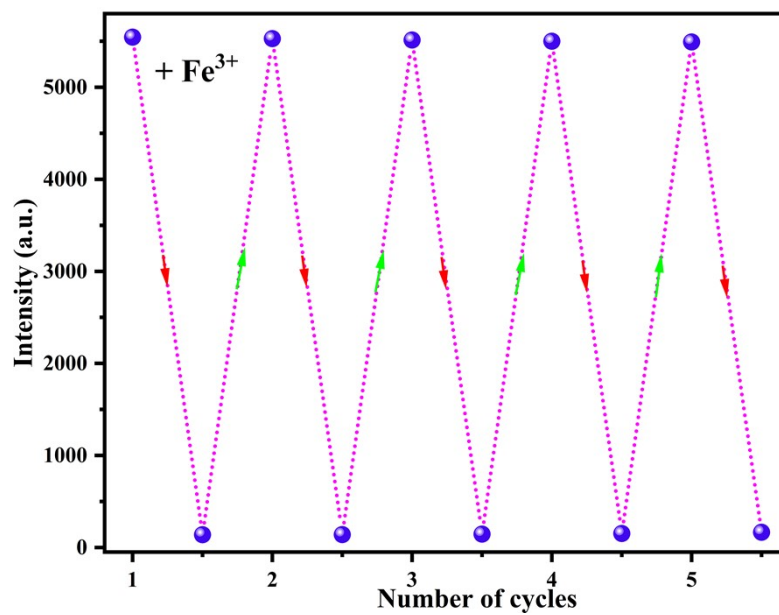


Fig. S13 Emission intensities of 1 toward Fe^{3+} after five cycles

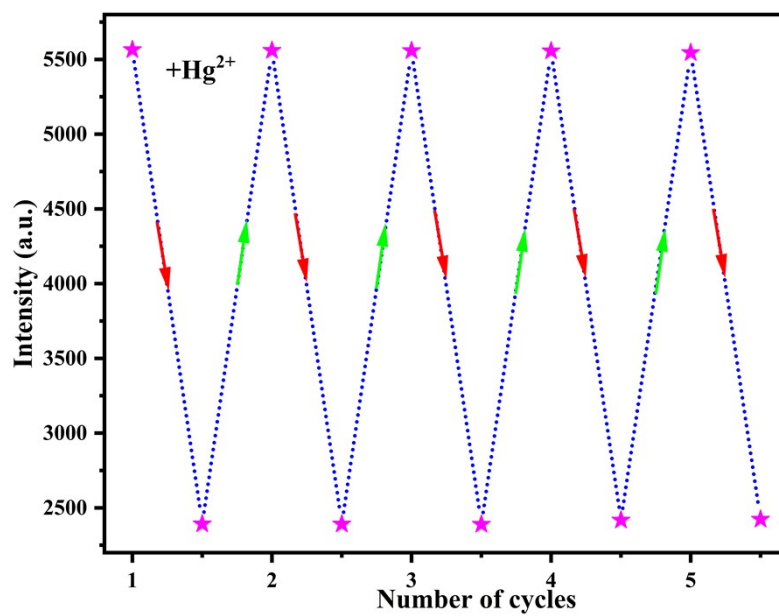


Fig. S14 Emission intensities of 1 toward Hg^{2+} after five cycles

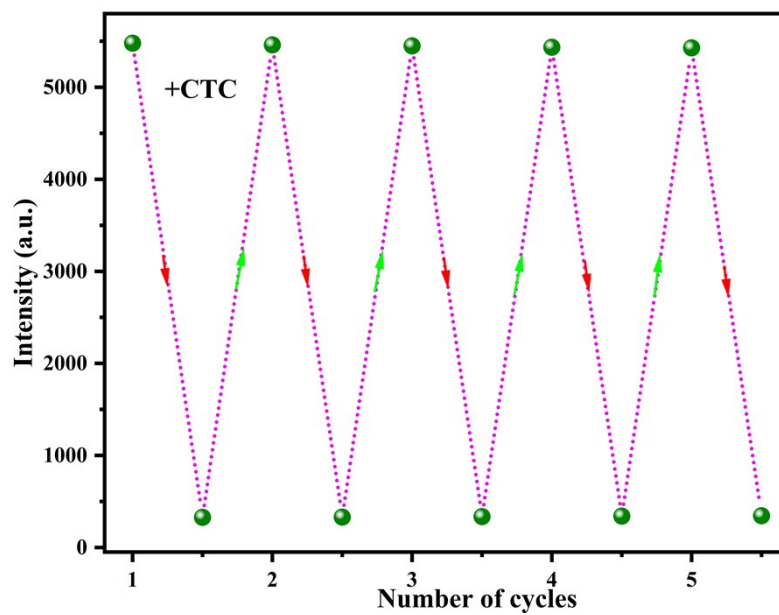


Fig. S15 Emission intensities of 1 toward CTC after five cycles

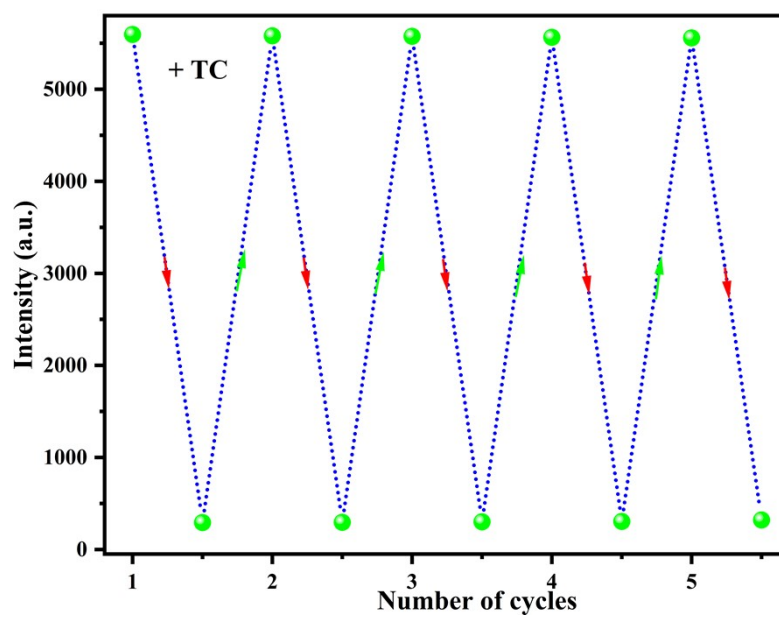


Fig. S16 Emission intensities of 1 toward TC after five cycles

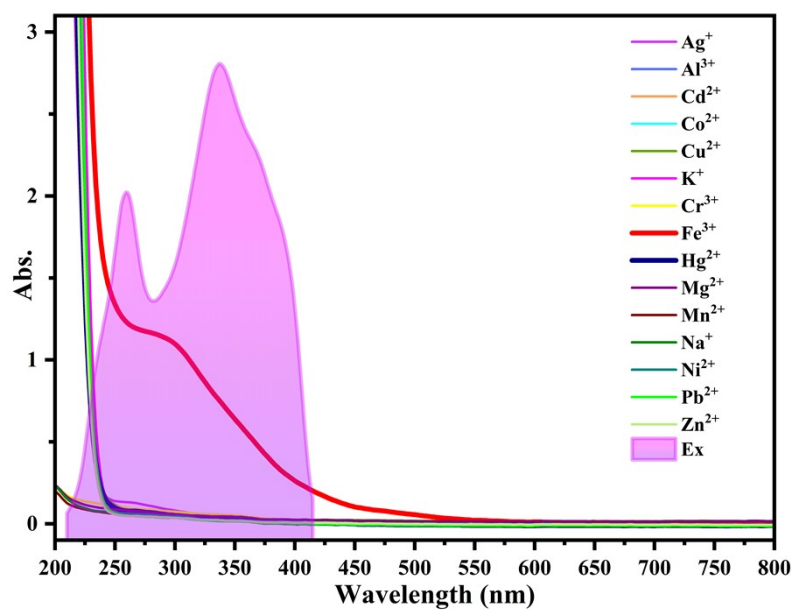


Fig. S17 The absorption spectra of cations and the excitation spectrum of 1

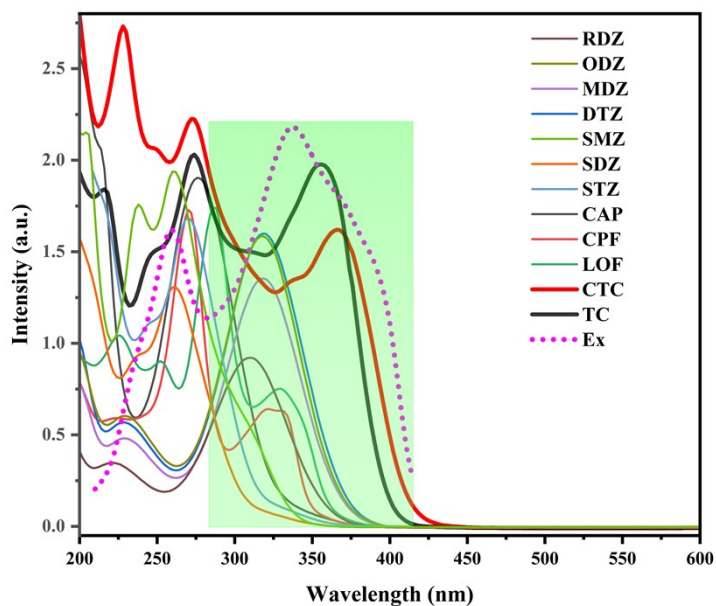


Fig. S18 Overlap between the absorption spectra of various antibiotics and the excitation spectrum of 1

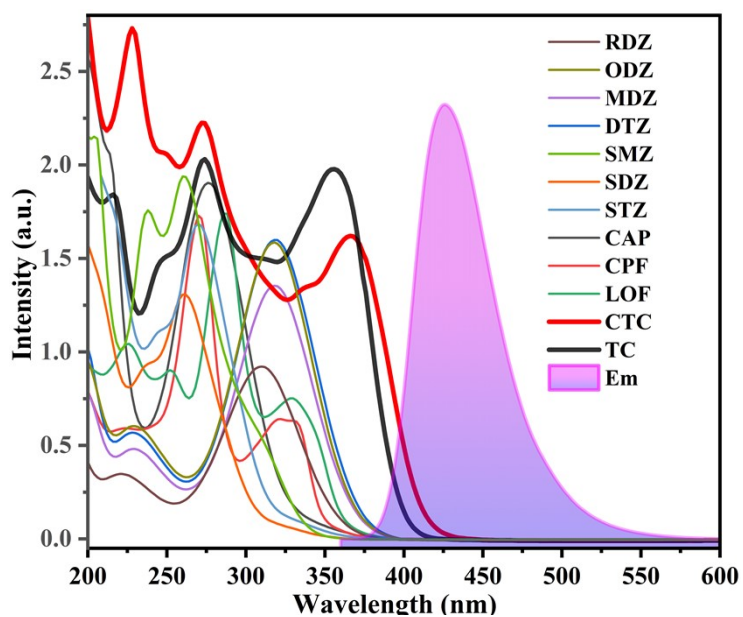


Fig. S19 Overlap between the absorption spectra of various antibiotics and the emission spectrum of **1**

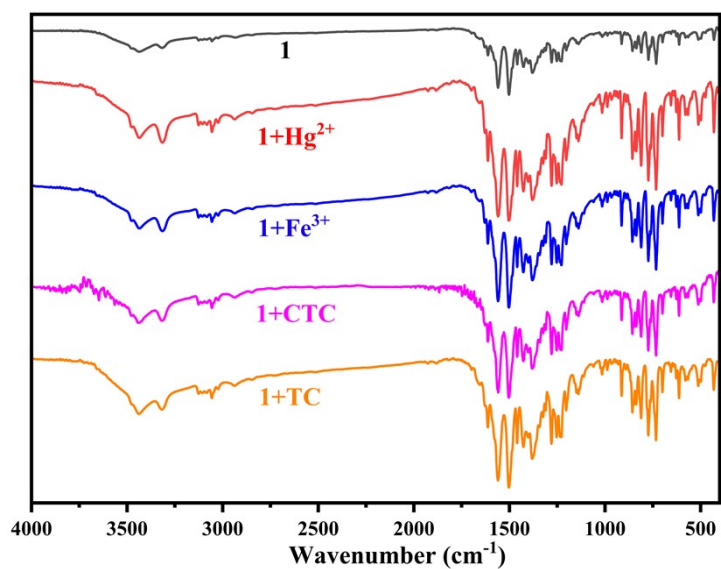


Fig. S20 IR spectra of **1** after sensing different analytes at room temperature

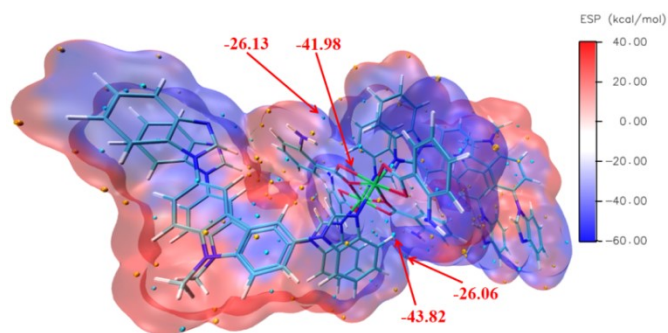


Fig. 21 Electrostatic surface potential of **1**, and the local minima and maxima of ESP are presented as blue and orange spheres, respectively

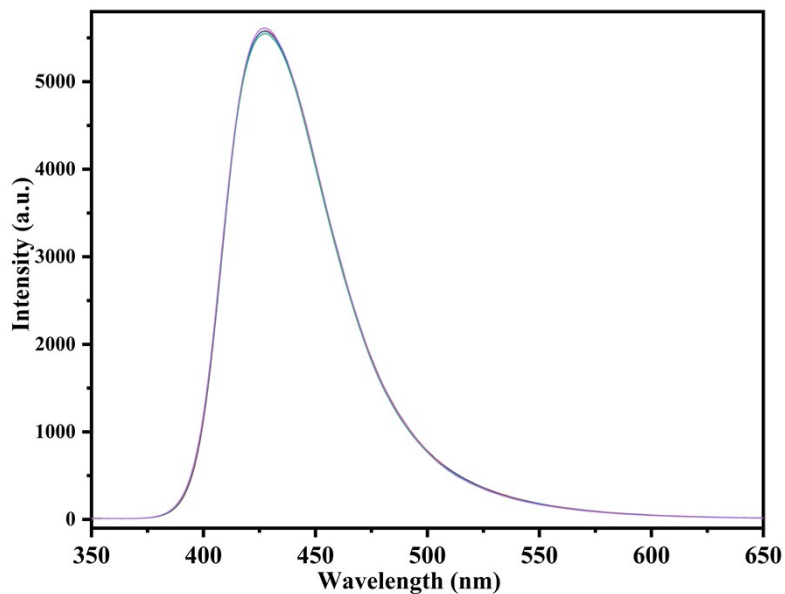


Fig. S22 The fluorescence spectra of blank 1 ($1 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) at 5 measurements ($N = 5$)

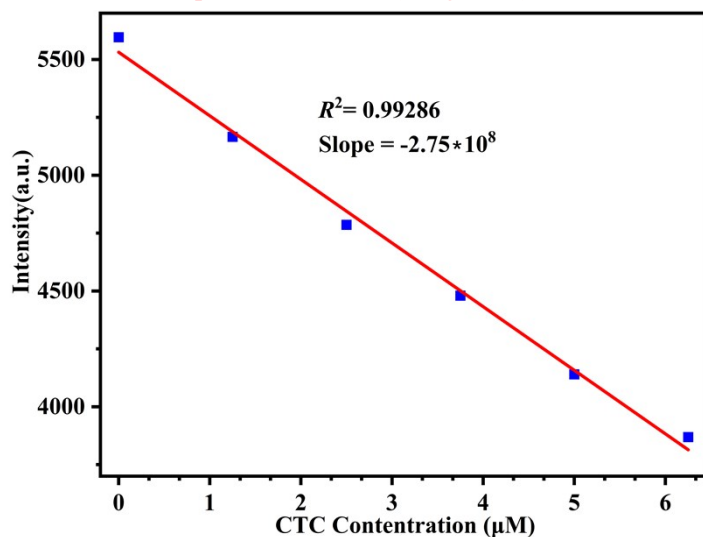


Fig. S23 The fitting curve of the luminescence intensity of 1 at different CTC concentration

$$\text{LOD} = 3\sigma/k$$

$$k = -2.75 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 19.1 \text{ (N = 5)}$$

$$\text{Limit detection} = 3\sigma/\text{Slope} = 0.208 \mu\text{M}$$

Reference

- S1. SAINT, Version 6.02a, Bruker AXS Inc, Madison, WI, 2002.
- S2. G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXT-Integrated Space-Group and Crystal-Structure Determination, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A: Found. Adv.*, 2015, **71**, 3-8.
- S3. 37 G. M. Sheldrick, Crystal Structure Refinement with SHELXL, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. C: Struct. Chem.*, 2015, **71**, 3-8.
- S4. O. V. Dolomanov, L. J. Bourhis, R. J. Gildea, J. A. K. Howard and H. Puschmann, OLEX2: a Complete Structure Solution, Refinement and Analysis Program, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2009, **42**, 339-341.
- S5. M. Y. Zhang, F. Y. Yi, L. J. Liu, G. P. Yan, H. Liu and J. F. Guo, *Dalton Trans.*, 2021, **50**, 15593-15601.
- S6. S.-L. Yao, Y.-C. Xiong, X.-M. Tian, S.-J. Liu, H. Xu, T.-F. Zheng, J.-L. Chen and H.-R. Wen, *CrystEngComm*, 2021, **23**, 1898-1905.
- S7. X.-K. Yang, W.-T. Lee, J.-H. Hu and J.-D. Chen, *CrystEngComm*, 2021, **23**, 4486-4493.
- S8. F.-Y. Ge, G.-H. Sun, L. Meng, S.-S. Ren and H.-G. Zheng, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2019, **20**, 1898-1904.
- S9. L. Deng, Y. Zhang, D. Zhang, S. Jiao, J. Xu, K. Liu and L. Wang, *CrystEngComm*, 2019, **21**, 6056-6062.
- S10. H.-H. Yu, J.-Q. Chi, Z.-M. Su, X. Li, J. Sun, C. Zhou, X.-L. Hu and Q. Liu, *CrystEngComm*, 2020, **22**, 3638-3643.
- S11. H. Zhang, Z.-J. Ding, Y.-H. Luo, W.-Y. Geng, Z.-X. Wang and D.-E. Zhang, *CrystEngComm*, 2022, **24**, 667-673.
- S12. L.-N. Wang, Y.-H. Zhang, S. Jiang and Z.-Z. Liu, *CrystEngComm*, 2019, **21**, 4557-4567.
- S13. X. Mi, D. Sheng, Y. Yu, Y. Wang, L. Zhao, J. Lu, Y. Li, D. Li, J. Dou, J. Duan and S. Wang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 7914-7926.
- S14. Y. Rachuri, B. Parmar, K. K. Bisht and E. Suresh, *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2017, **17**, 1363-1372.
- S15. S. Khan, P. Das and S. K. Mandal, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2020, **59**, 4588-4600.
- S16. T. Xia, T. Song, G. Zhang, Y. Cui, Y. Yang, Z. Wang and G. Qian, *Chemistry A European journal* **2016**, *22* (51), 18429-18434.
- S17. K. Manna and S. Natarajan, *Inorg Chem*, 2023, **62**, 508-519.
- S18. P. Wu, Y. Liu, Y. Liu, J. Wang, Y. Li, W. Liu and J. Wang, *Inorg Chem*, 2015, **54**, 11046-11048.
- S19. Z. Xiaoxiong, Z. Wenjun, L. Cuiliu, Q. Xiaohong and Z. Chengyu, *Inorg Chem*, 2019, **58**, 3910-3915.
- S20. L. Wen, X. Zheng, K. Lv, C. Wang and X. Xu, *Inorg Chem*, 2015, **54**, 7133-7135.

- S21. X. Q. Cao, W. P. Wu, Q. Li, T. F. Zheng, Y. Q. Chen, J. L. Chen, S. J. Liu and H. R. Wen, *Dalton Trans*, 2023, **52**, 652-658.
- S22. H. Zhu, C. Han, Y.-H. Li and G.-H. Cui, *Journal of Solid State Chemistry*, 2020, **282**, 121132.
- S23. Z. J. Wang, F. Y. Ge, G. H. Sun and H. G. Zheng, *Dalton Trans*, 2018, **47**, 8257-8263.
- S24. F. Li, Y.-S. Hong, K.-X. Zuo, Q. Sun and E.-Q. Gao, *Journal of Solid State Chemistry*, 2019, **270**, 509-515.
- S25. G.-N. Liu, R.-Y. Zhao, R.-D. Xu, X. Zhang, X.-N. Tang, Q.-J. Dan, Y.-W. Wei, Y.-Y. Tu, Q.-B. Bo and C. Li, *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2018, **18**, 5441-5448.
- S26. G.-N. Liu, R.-D. Xu, R.-Y. Zhao, Y. Sun, Q.-B. Bo, Z.-Y. Duan, Y.-H. Li, Y.-Y. Wang, Q. Wu and C. Li, *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 2019, **7**, 18863-18873.
- S27. Q.-L. Cao, R.-T. Wang, J.-Y. Duan and G.-Y. Dong, *Journal of Solid State Chemistry*, 2022, **307**.
- S28. L. Wang, W. Xu, W. Y. Li, M. Xie and Y. Q. Zheng, *Chem Asian J*, 2019, **14**, 4246-4254.
- S29. H.-H. Wang, Y. Zhang, D.-B. Yang, L. Hou, Z.-Y. Li and Y.-Y. Wang, *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2021, **21**, 2488-2497.
- S30. K. Wu, X.-Y. Liu, Y.-L. Huang, M. Xie, X. Xiong, J. Zheng, W. Lu and D. Li, *Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers*, 2022, **9**, 1714-1721.
- S31. Y. Zhang, A. Wang, S. Feng, C. Yuan and L. Lu, *Dalton Trans*, 2023, **52**, 5243-5251.