

Electronic Supplementary Information

On the Validity of Rapid Optical Sensing of Dioxygen by Means of Sensitivity, Stability, and Reversibility for Archetype MOFs Post-synthetically Modified with Eu³⁺

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Images of Crystal Structures

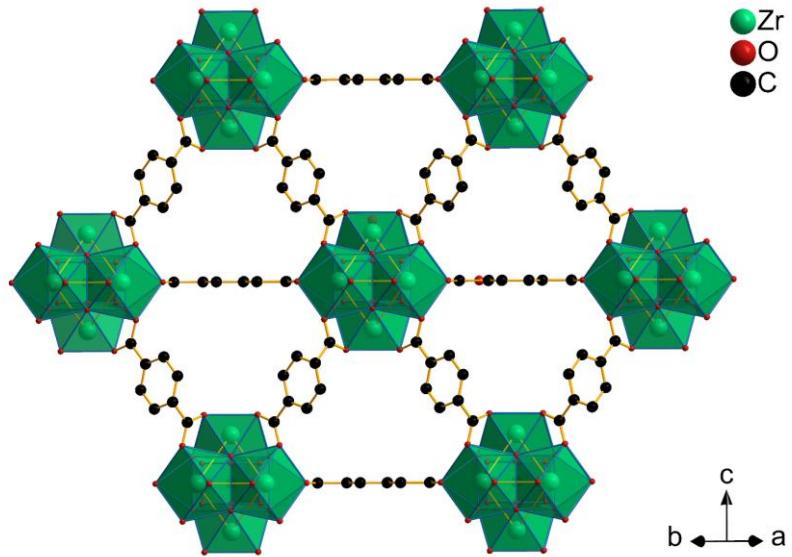


Figure S1: Crystal structure of $\text{UiO-66}(\text{Zr})$. Hydrogen omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.¹.

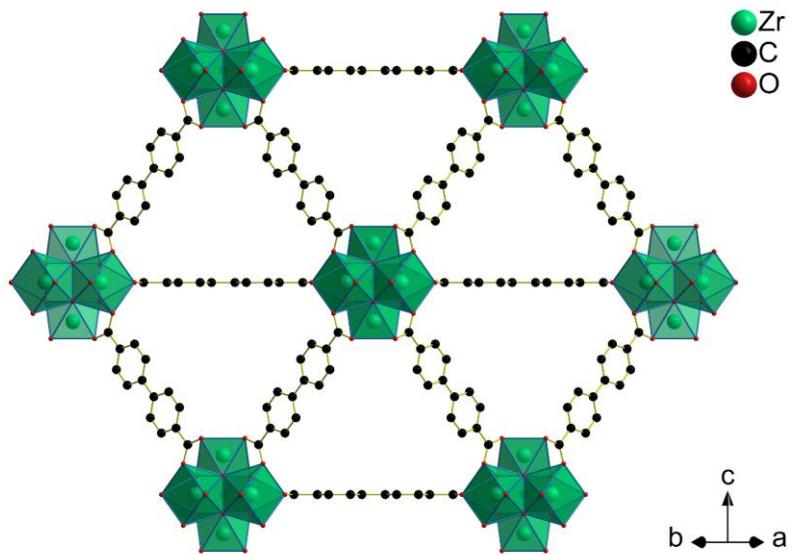


Figure S2: Crystal structure of $\text{UiO-67}(\text{Zr})$. Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.¹

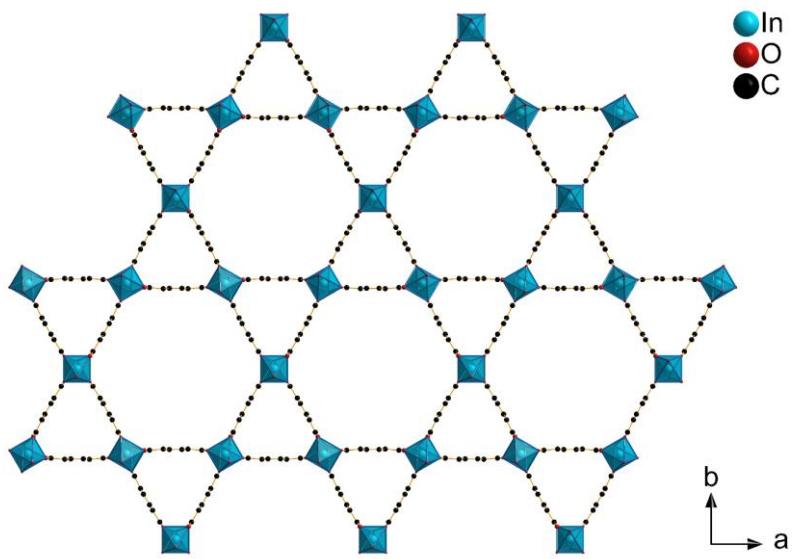


Figure S3: Crystal structure of MIL-68(In). Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.²

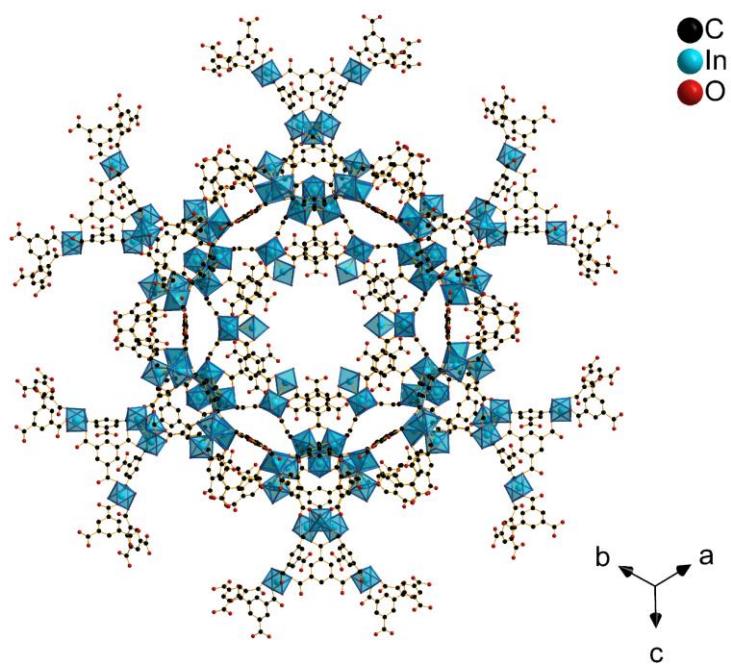


Figure S4: Crystal structure of MIL-100(In). Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.³

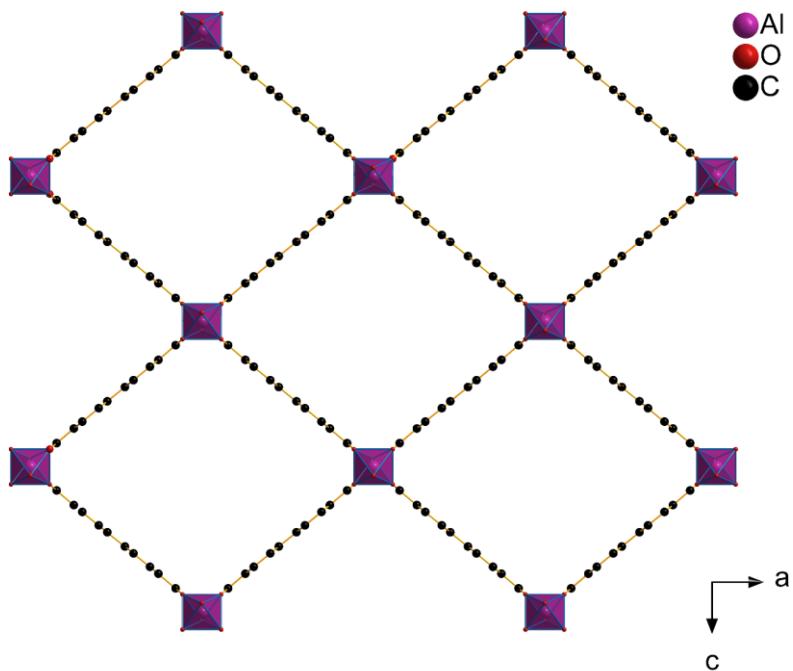


Figure S5: Crystal structure of DUT-5(Al). Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.⁴

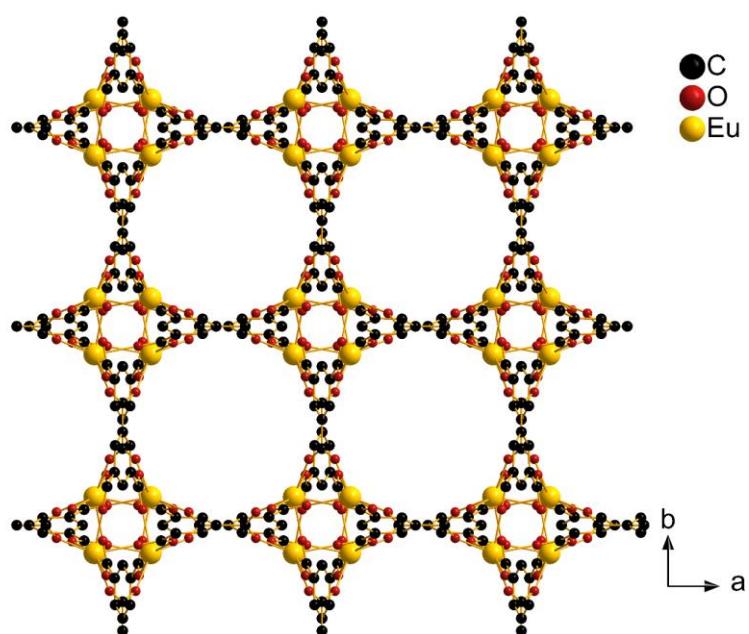


Figure S6: Crystal structure of MOF-76(Eu). Hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Image based on structure according to Ref.⁵

X-Ray Powder Diffraction of synthesized MOFs

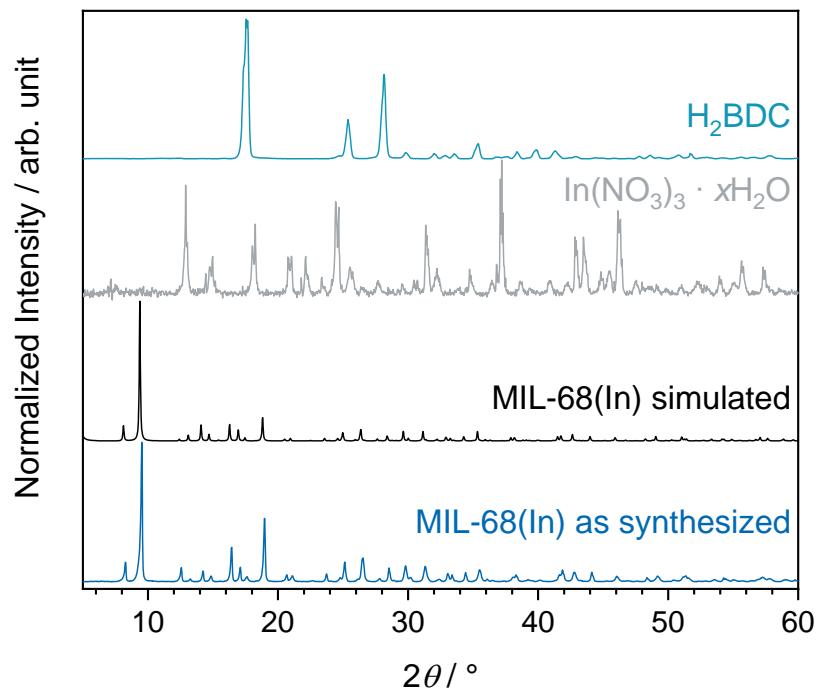


Figure S7. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized MIL-68(In) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.²

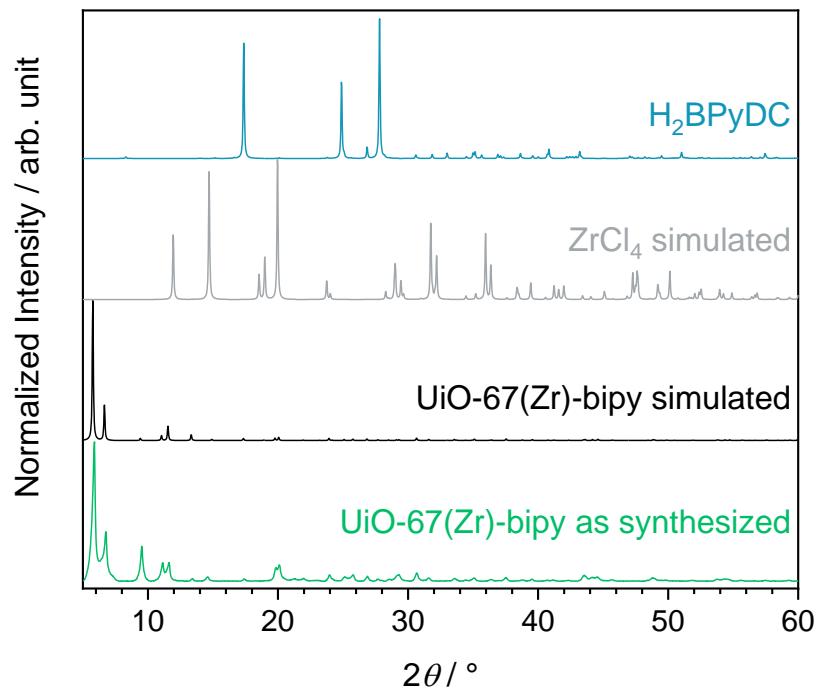


Figure S8. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized UiO-67(Zr)-bipy compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.^{1,6}

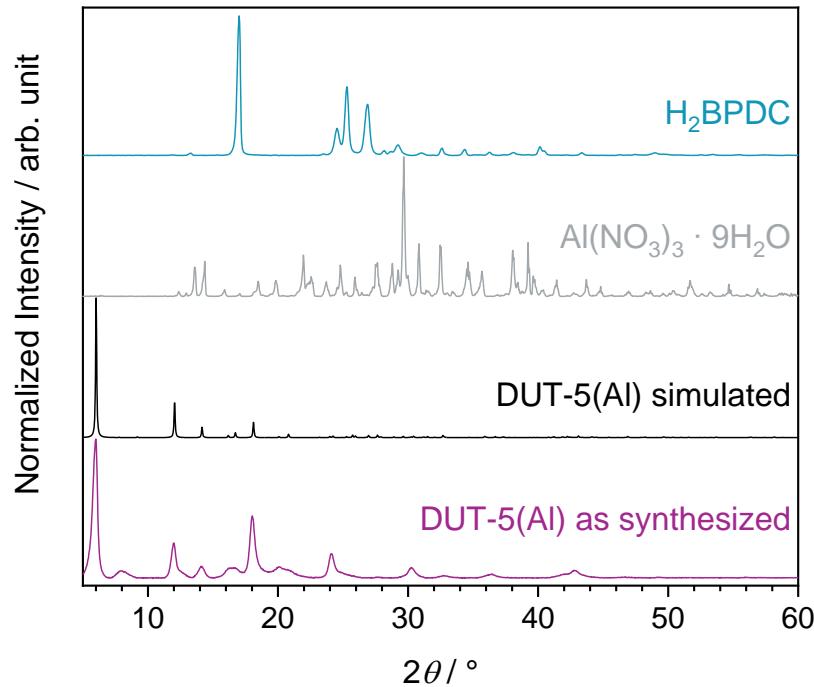


Figure S9. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized DUT-5(Al) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.⁴

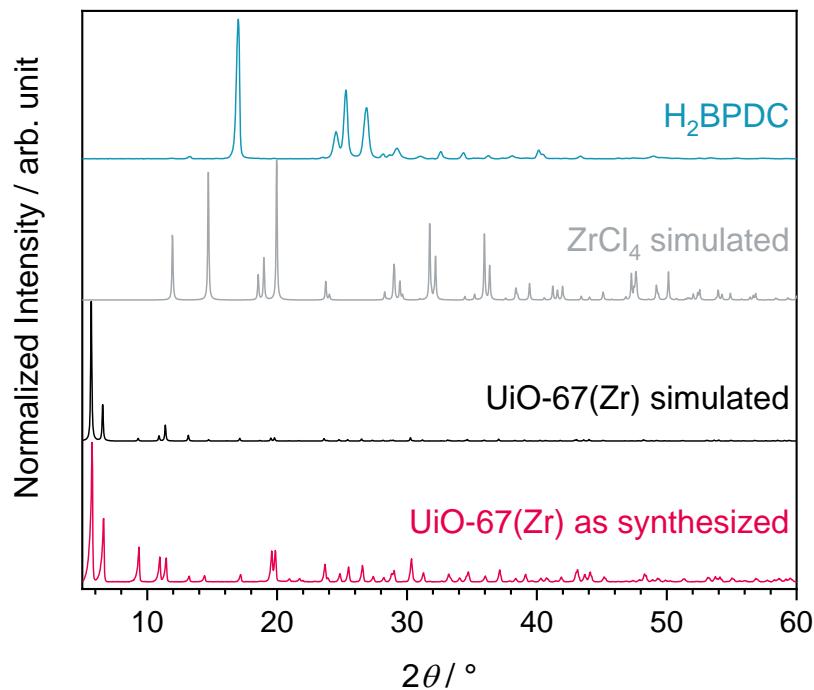


Figure S10. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized UiO-67(Zr) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.^{1,6}

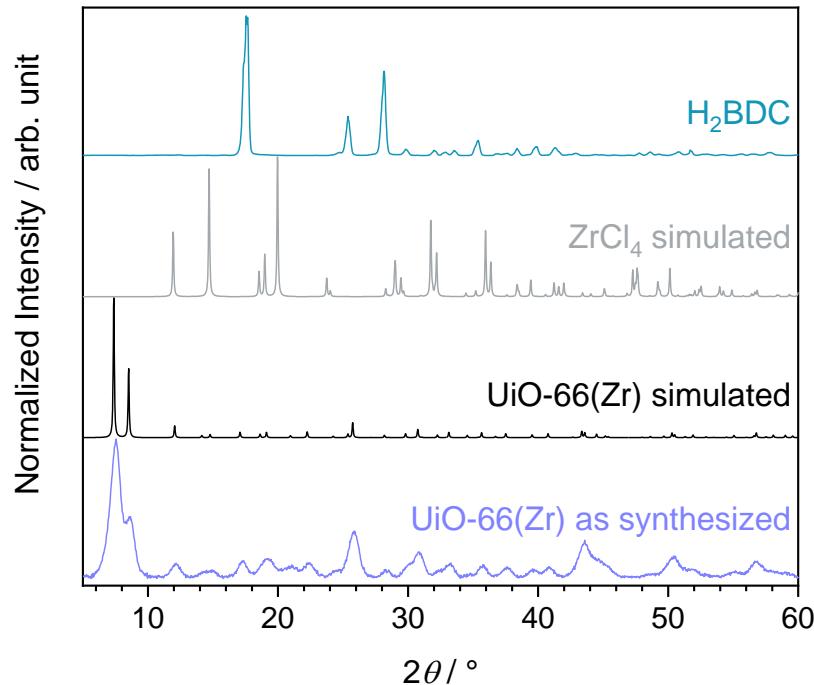


Figure S11. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized UiO-66(Zr) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.^{1,6}

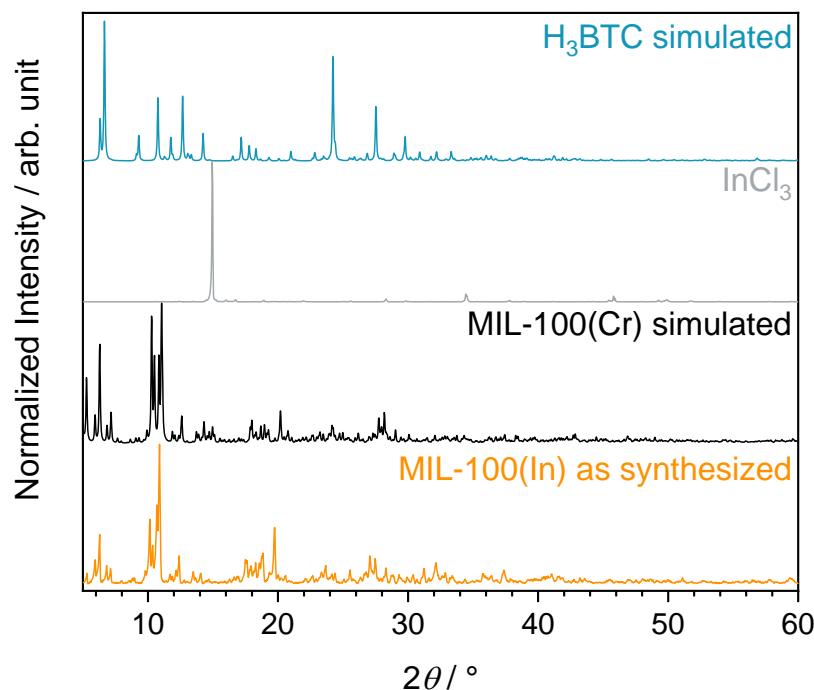


Figure S12. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized MIL-100(In) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.^{3,7}

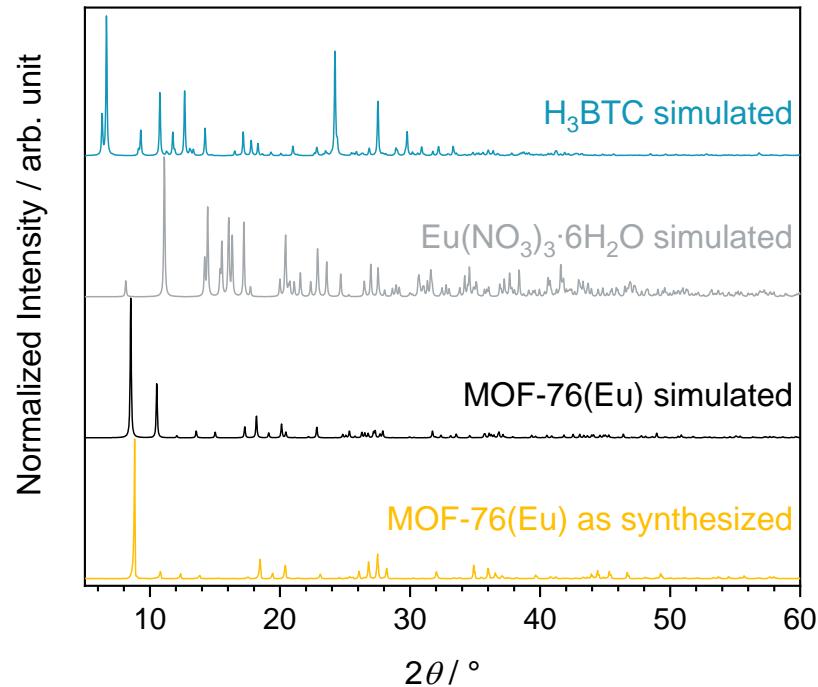


Figure S13. X-ray powder diffractograms of as-synthesized MOF-76(Eu) compared to simulated and recorded and diffractograms of reagents.^{5,7}

Photoluminescence emission spectra

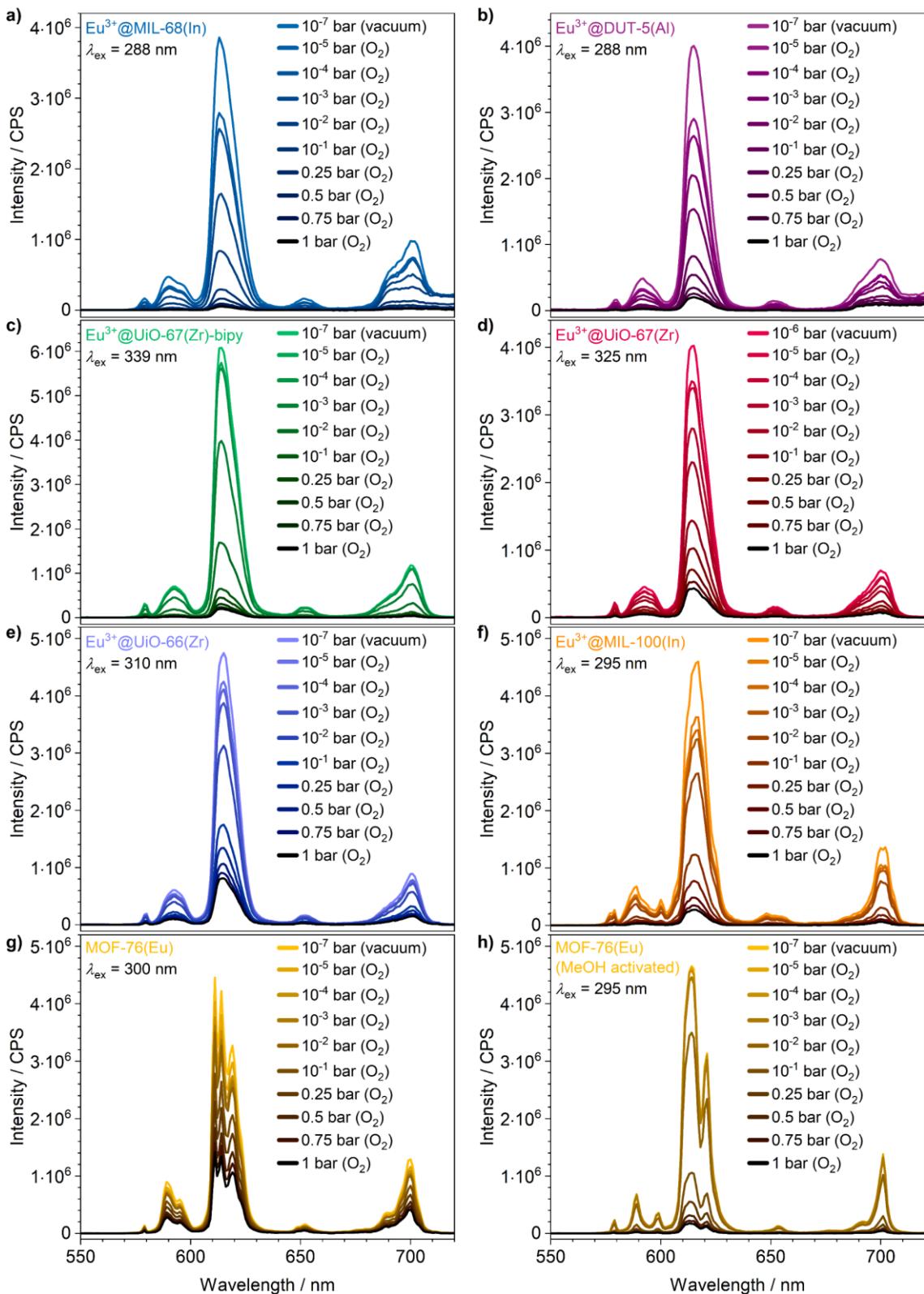


Figure S14: Luminescence emission quenching by intensity decrease of a-f) the impregnated MOFs and g) as synthesized and h) methanol-exchanged MOF-76(Eu) under different oxygen pressures.

Stern-Volmer plot data

Table S1. Fitted equation of Stern-Volmer plots, plotted pressure regions and corresponding R^2 values.

Sample	Linear equation of fit	p	R^2
Eu ³⁺ @MIL-68(In)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 10.61 \cdot p + 4.63$	0.2 bar until 1.02 bar	0.9976
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-67(Zr)-bipy	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 5.32 \cdot p + 2.08$	0.1 bar until 1.02 bar	0.9991
Eu ³⁺ @DUT-5(Al)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 9.65 \cdot p + 2.09$	0.1 bar until 1.02 bar	0.9984
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-67(Zr)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 7.64 \cdot p + 0.69$	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ bar until 1.02 bar	0.9977
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-66(Zr)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 3.66 \cdot p + 1.33$	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ bar until 1.02 bar	0.9810
Eu ³⁺ @MIL-100(In)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 17.17 \cdot p + 0.63$	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ bar until 1.02 bar	0.9988
MOF-76(Eu)	$\frac{I_0}{I} - 1 = 1.88 \cdot p + 0.37$	$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ bar until 1.02 bar	0.9922

Kinetic fits according to “two site model”

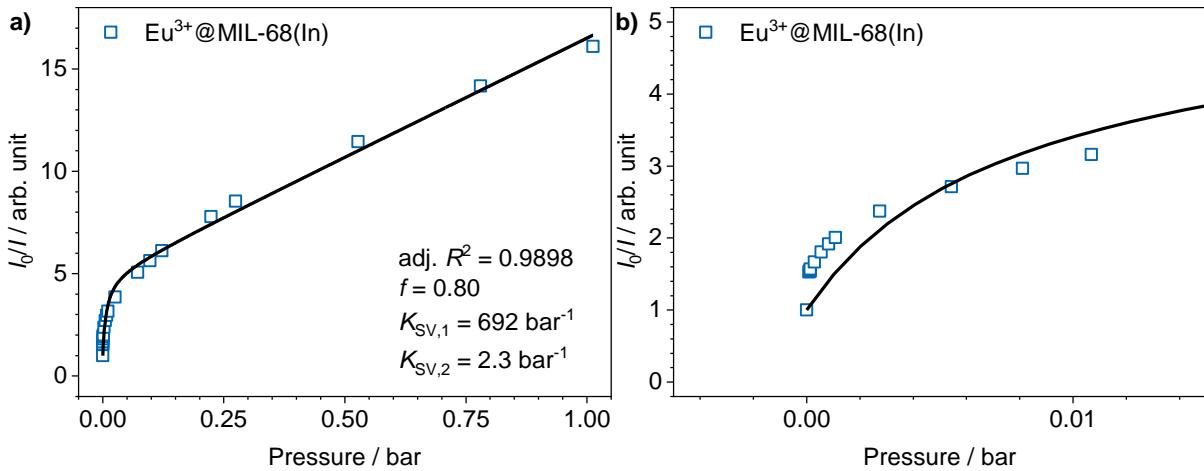


Figure S15: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{MIL-68(ln)}$.

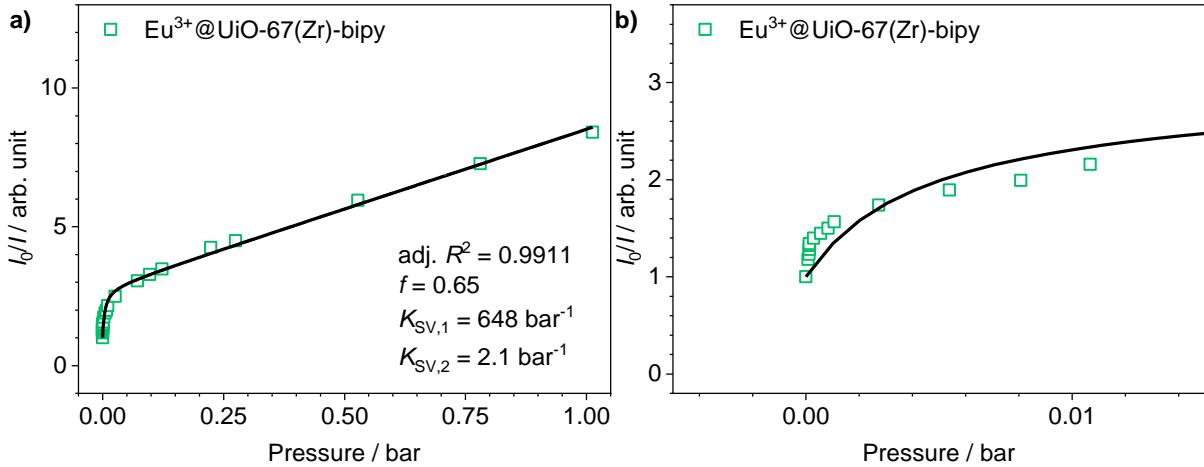


Figure S16: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{UiO-67(Zr)-bipy}$.

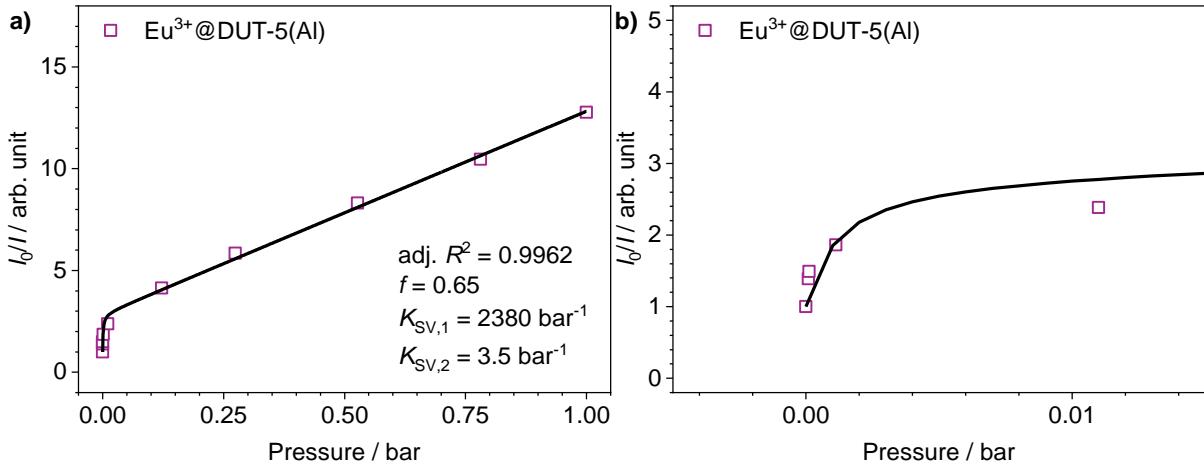


Figure S17: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{DUT-5(Al)}$.

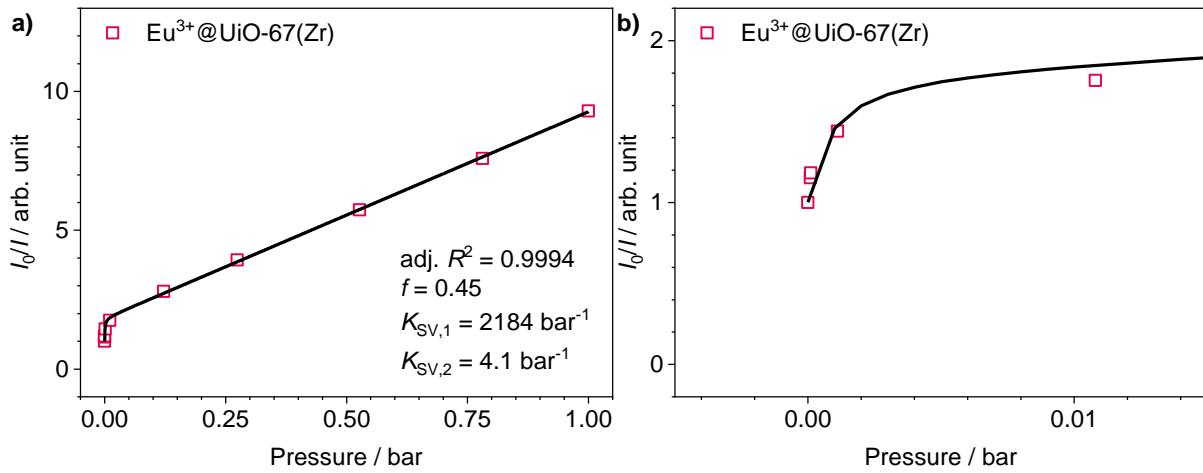


Figure S18: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{UiO-67}(\text{Zr})$.

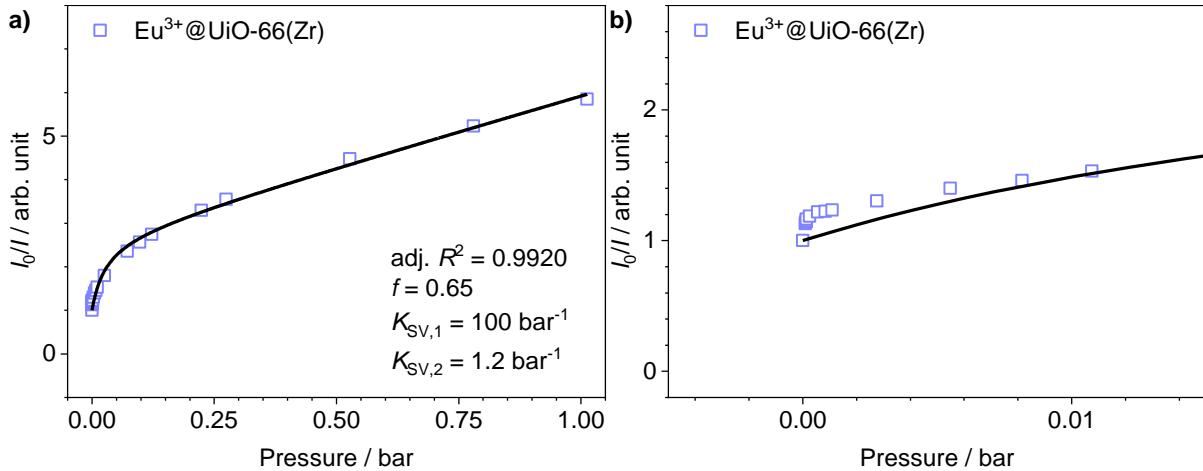


Figure S19: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{UiO-66}(\text{Zr})$.

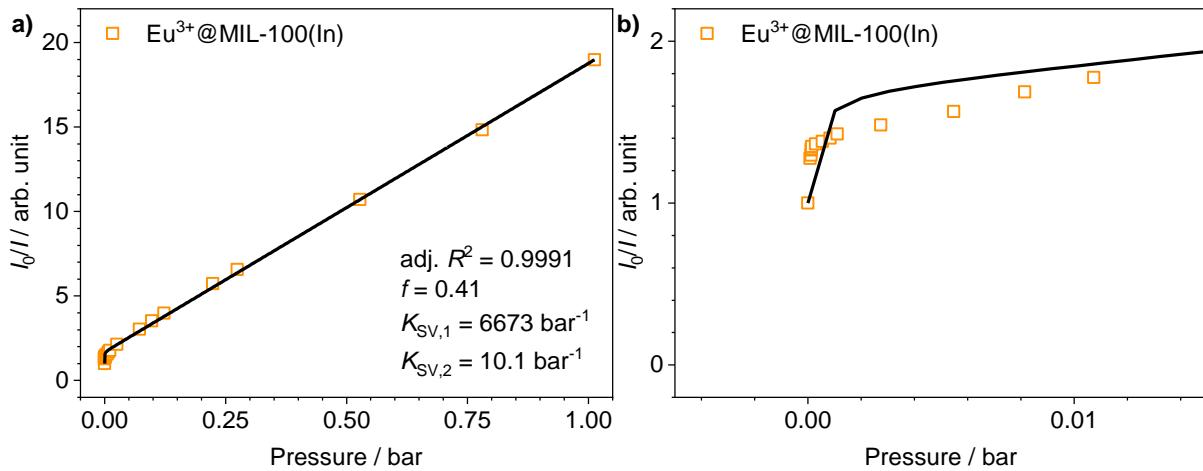


Figure S20: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for $\text{Eu}^{3+}@\text{MIL-100}(\text{In})$.

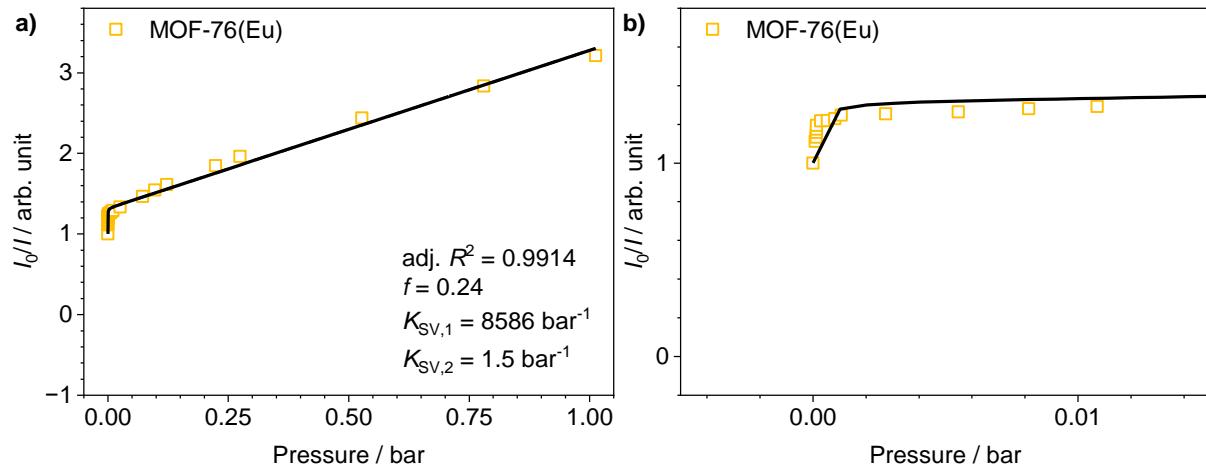


Figure S21: a) Kinetic fit according to “two site model” and b) enlarged view of points at low pressures for MOF-76(Eu).

Additional sensor cycling measurements

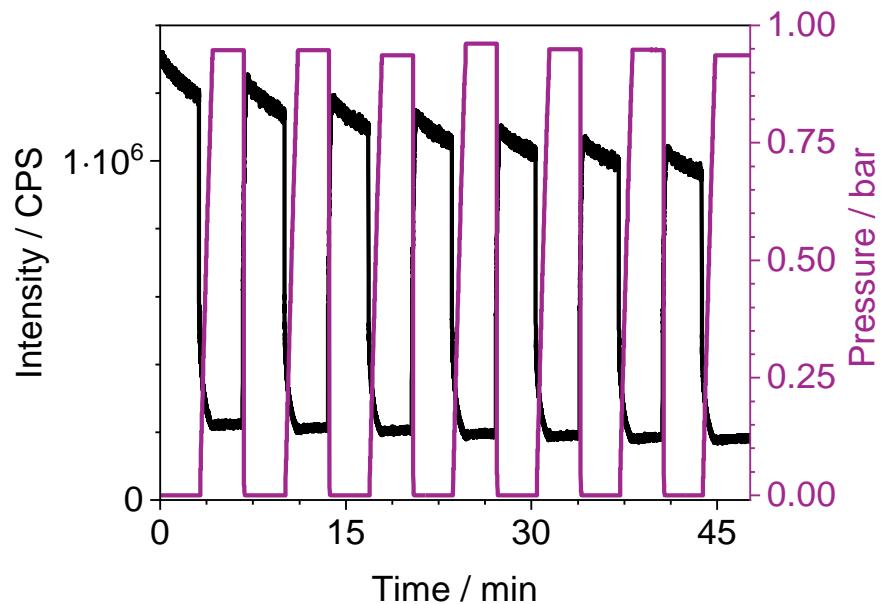


Figure S22: Oxygen sensor cycling investigation on Eu^{3+} @DUT-5(Al).

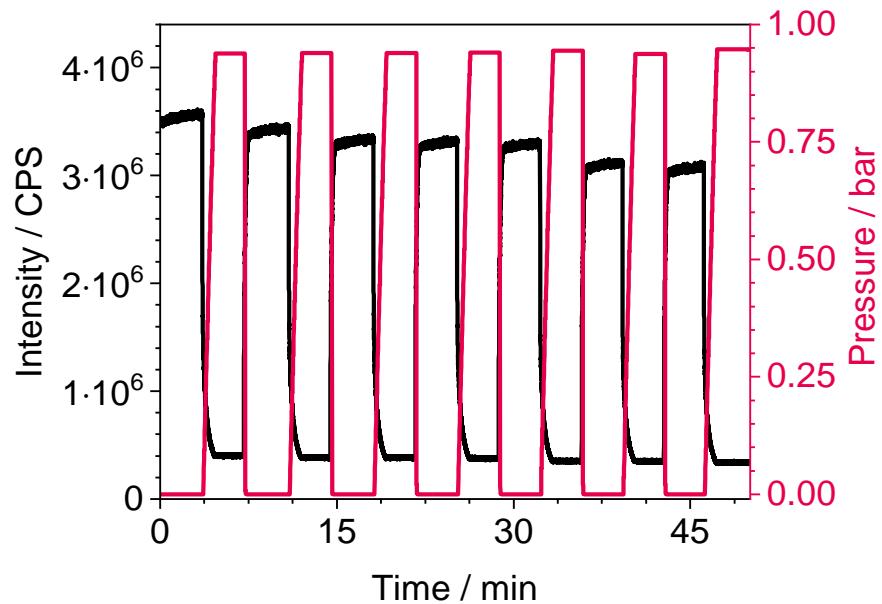


Figure S23: Oxygen sensor cycling investigation on Eu^{3+} @UiO-67(Zr).

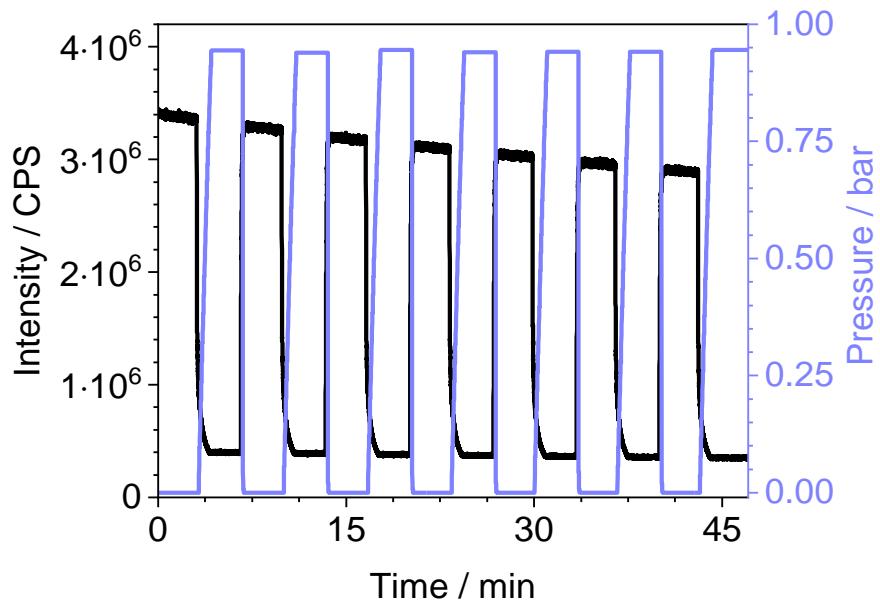


Figure S24: Oxygen sensor cycling investigation on Eu^{3+} @UiO-66(Zr).

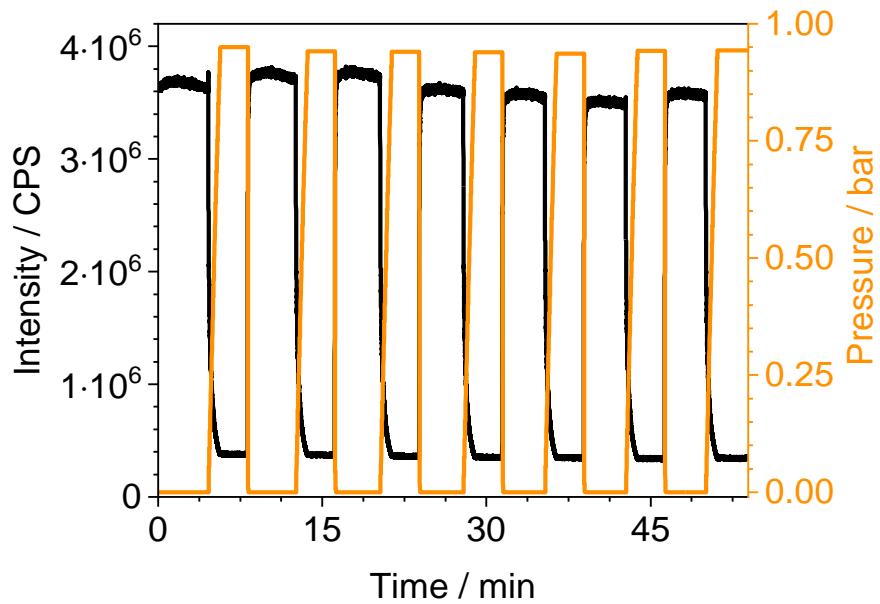


Figure S25: Oxygen sensor cycling investigation on Eu^{3+} @MIL-100(In).

X-Ray Powder Diffraction of MOFs after oxygen sensing experiments

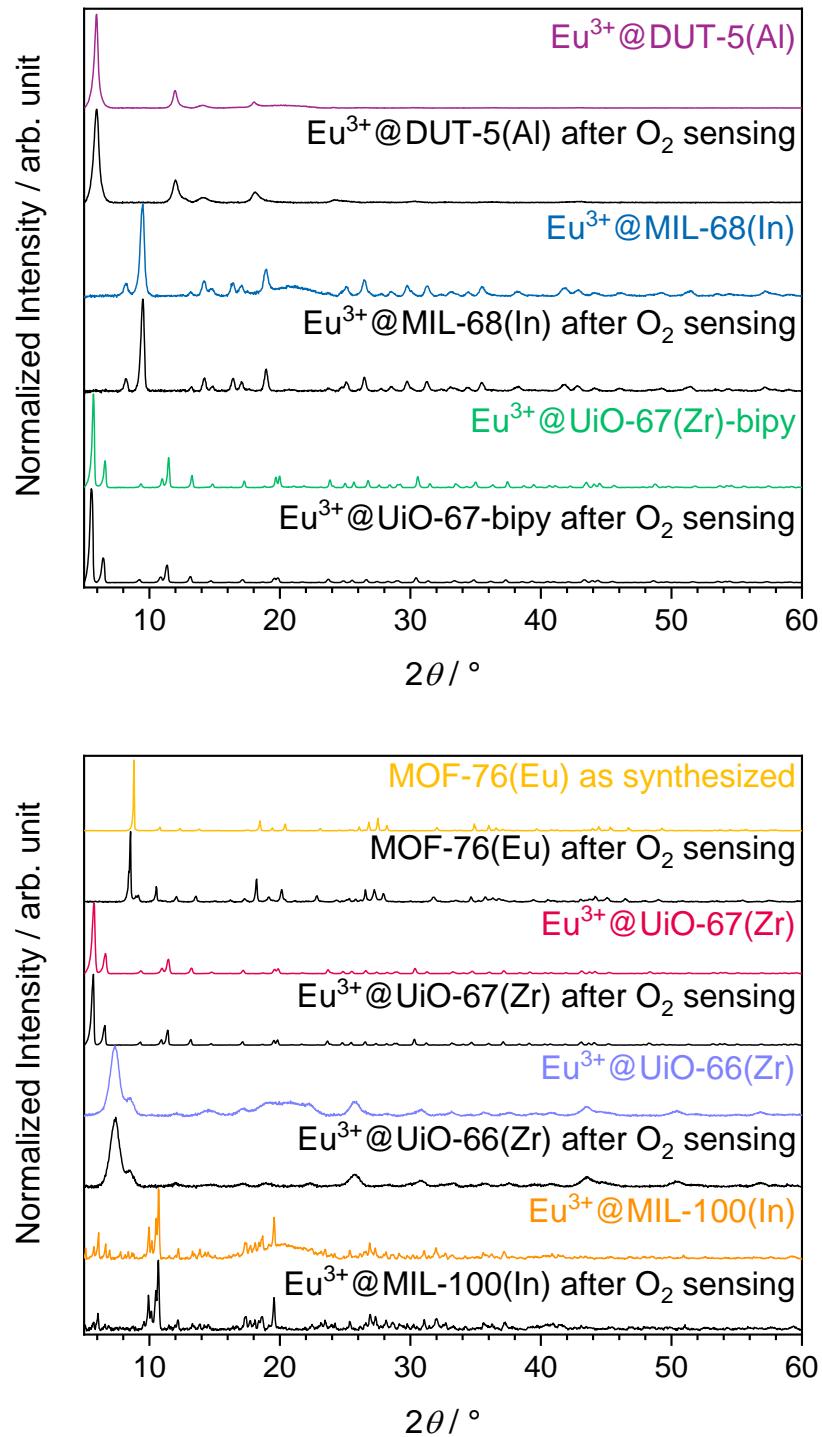


Figure S26. Powder diffractograms of MOFs directly after impregnation and after oxygen sensing experiments.

Microwave plasma atomic emission spectroscopy

Table S2: Eu³⁺ content of impregnated MOFs determined with MP-AES.

Sample	Eu ³⁺ / wt%
Eu ³⁺ @MIL-68(In)	<1
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-67(Zr)-bipy	<1
Eu ³⁺ @DUT-5(Al)	1
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-67(Zr)	<1
Eu ³⁺ @UiO-66(Zr)	1
Eu ³⁺ @MIL-100(In)	<1

References

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- 6 R. Borjas Nevarez, S. M. Balasekaran, E. Kim, P. Weck and F. Poineau, *Acta Cryst C*, 2018, **74**, 307–311.
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