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Supporting Information

A novel covalent organic framework containing triazine-trithiophene for dual-mode fluorescent and colorimetric detection of Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ in water, kale and bovine liver samples

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Fig. S19. The fluorescence spectra of BTTC-TTA COF in DMF in the presence and absence of Fe²⁺ ions and EDTA. "I" indicates the first addition of EDTA and Fe²⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to a solution of BTTC-TTA COF and Fe²⁺, "II" indicates the second addition of EDTA and Fe²⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to the above solution.



Fig. S20. The fluorescence spectra of BTTC-TTA COF in DMF in the presence and absence of Fe³⁺ ions and EDTA. "I" indicates the first addition of EDTA and Fe³⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to a solution of BTTC-TTA COF and Fe³⁺, "II" indicates the second addition of EDTA and Fe³⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to the above solution.



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Fig. S22. The UV-vis absorbance spectra of BTTC-TTA COF in DMF in the presence and absence of Fe³⁺ ions and EDTA. "I" indicates the first addition of EDTA and Fe³⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to a solution of BTTC-TTA COF and Fe³⁺, "II" indicates the second addition of EDTA and Fe³⁺ (both 60 μ L, 20 mM) to the above solution.



Fig. S23. The color changes of DMF with the addition of Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ (30 μ L, 20 mM) under naked eye.



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Fig. S25. Comparative PXRD patterns of BTTC-TTA COF, BTTC-TTA COF@Fe²⁺ and BTTC-TTA COF@Fe³⁺.



Fig. S26. Fluorescence decay curves of BTTC-TTA COF, BTTC-TTA COF@Fe²⁺, BTTC-TTA COF@Fe³⁺.



Fig. S27. Fluorescence intensity ratio (I/I_0) of BTTC-TTA COF at 492 nm with the concentration of Fe²⁺ (where I₀ and I stand for the fluorescence intensity in the absence and presence of metal ions.)



Fig. S28. Fluorescence intensity ratio (I/I₀) of BTTC-TTA COF at 492 nm with the concentration of Fe³⁺ (where I₀ and I stand for the fluorescence intensity in the absence and presence of metal ions.)

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Fluorescent materials	LOD		Application	Reference
SS1	55.00 µM	(Fe ²⁺)	filter noner based analyses	1
	36.64 µM	(Fe^{3+})	inter paper-based analyses	
662	22.15 µM	(Fe^{2+})	filter rener based encloses	1
332	14.33 μ M (Fe ³⁺)	inter paper-based analyses	25 1	
Sensor 1	7.78 μM	(Fe^{2+})	water and living cell	h
	6.95 µM	(Fe ³⁺)	imaging	Z
COD_{α}	6.50 μM	(Fe ²⁺)	watan	2
CQDs	2.50 μ M (Fe ³⁺) water	water	3	
BTTC-TTA COF	4.51 μM	(Fe^{2+})	water, kale and bovine liver	this work
	$0.79/ 8.94 \ \mu M \ (Fe^{3+})$		samples	uns work

Table S2. Comparison of detection limits of the reported Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} colorimetric sensors.

Colorimetric materials	LOD	Reference	
T	43.7 μ M (Fe ²⁺)		
Terminana chedula	60.8 μM (Fe ³⁺)	4	
Probe 3	4.35 μM (Fe ²⁺)	5	
T-CDs	0.13 μM (Fe ²⁺)	6	
	2.78 μM (Fe ³⁺)	0	
MoSe ₂ @Fe	1.97 μM (Fe ³⁺)	7	
BHMN	$3.10 \ \mu M \ (Fe^{3+})$	8	
BTTC-TTA COF	2.61 µM (Fe ²⁺)	this work	
	1.56 μM (Fe ³⁺)		

Samples	Concentration/ µM
Tap water	< LOD (Fe ²⁺)
	2.54 μM (Fe ³⁺)
Drinking water	< LOD (Fe ²⁺)
	$3.23 \ \mu M \ (Fe^{3+})$
Kale extract	5.10 μM (Fe ²⁺)
	3.67 µM (Fe ³⁺)
Dessing lines and a st	7.24 μM (Fe ²⁺)
Bovine inver extract	82.46 μM (Fe ³⁺)

Table S3. The detected iron ions concentration of real samples.

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