

Supplementary Information

Portable ratiometric fluorescence sensor based on CuNCs@EuMOFs for visual detection of Hg(II) in water samples

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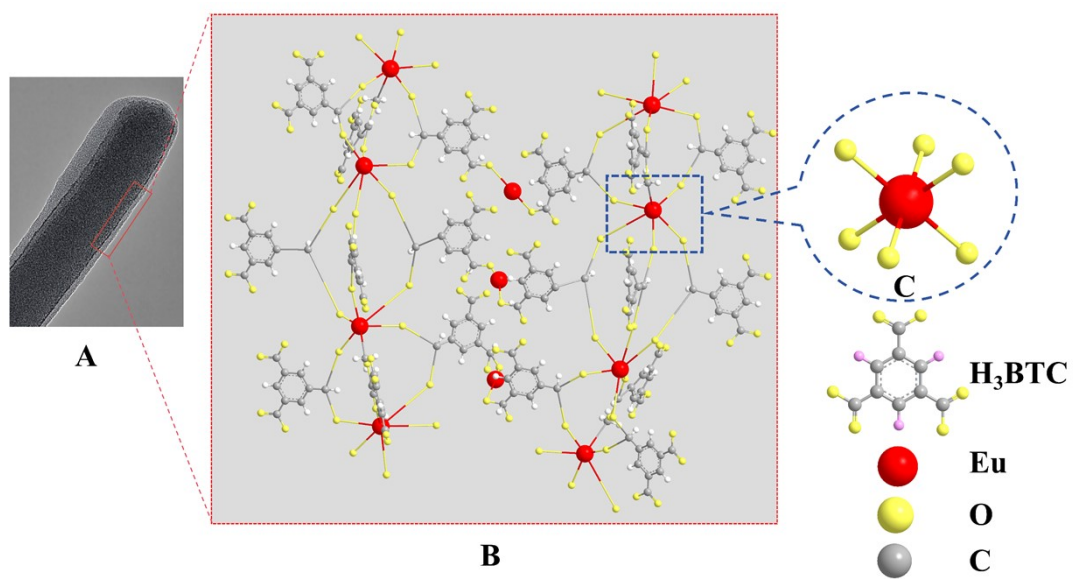


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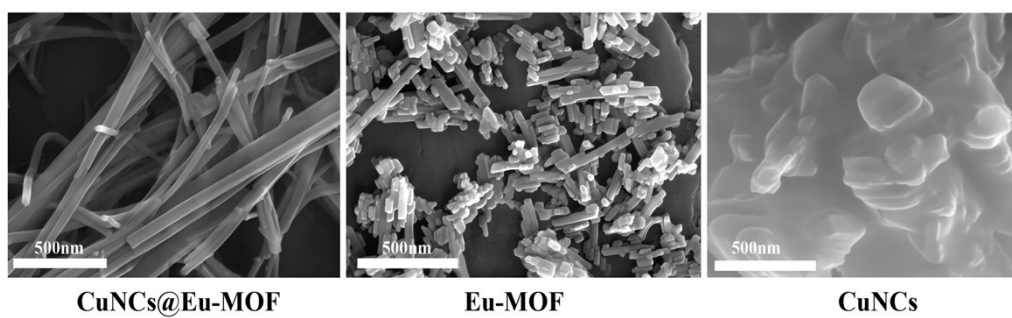


Fig. S2. The SEM images of CuNCs@Eu-MOF, Eu-MOF, and CuNCs.

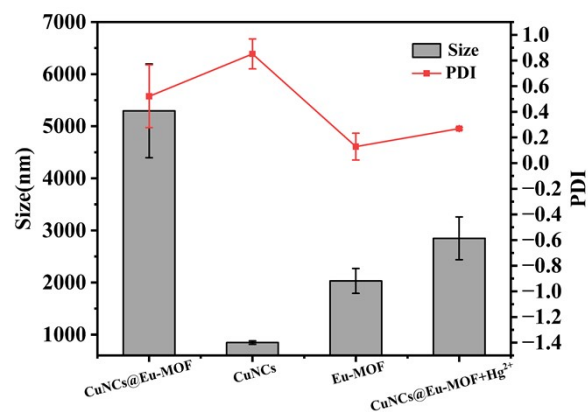


Fig. S3. Comparison chart of particle size and PDI for CuNCs, Eu-MOF, CuNCs@Eu-MOF, and CuNCs@Eu-MOF+Hg²⁺.

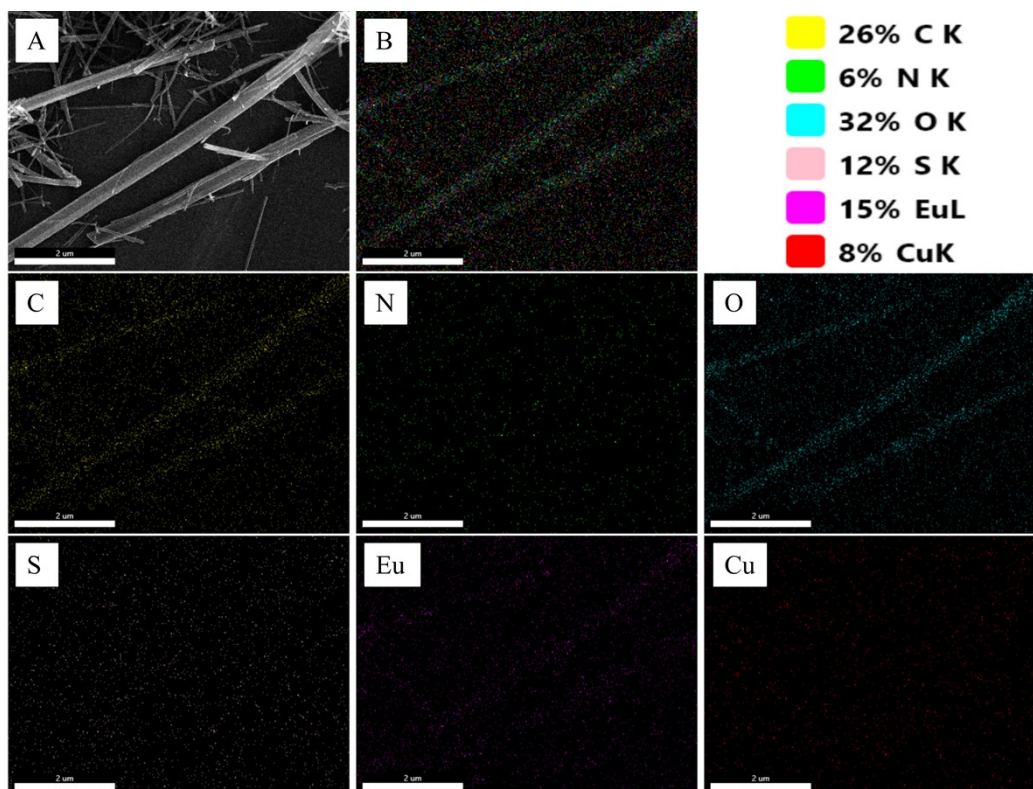


Fig. S4. (A) SEM image of CuNCs@Eu-MOFs. (B) Corresponding EDS mappings for the elements C, N, O, S, Eu, and Cu.

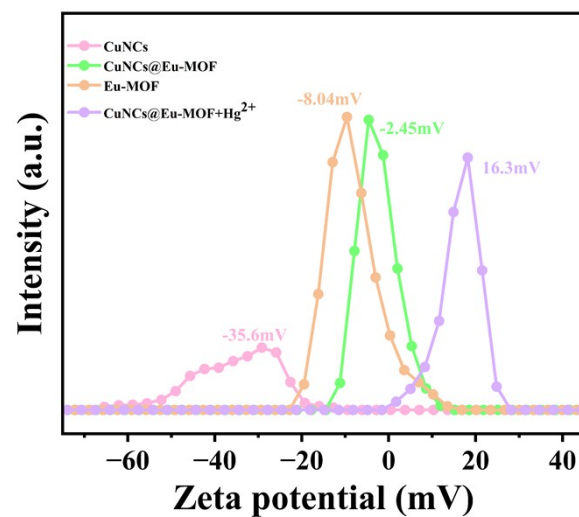


Fig. S5. Correlation plot of Zeta potential and fluorescence intensity for CuNCs, Eu-MOF, CuNCs@MOF, and CuNCs@MOF systems with Hg²⁺.

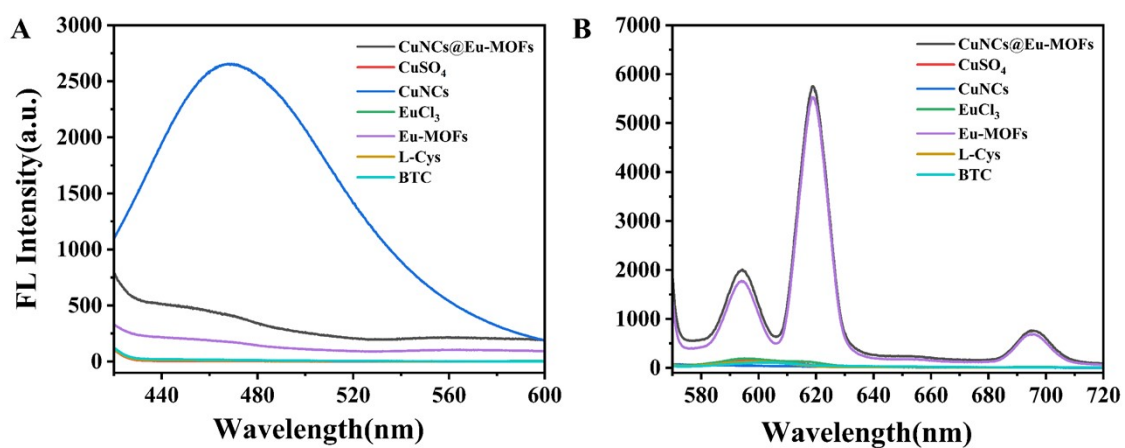


Fig. S6. Fluorescence spectra of CuNCs@Eu-MOFs, CuSO₄, CuNCs, EuCl₃, Eu-MOFs, L-Cys, and BTC. (A) With an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{ex}=360$ nm; (B) With an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{ex}=270$ nm.

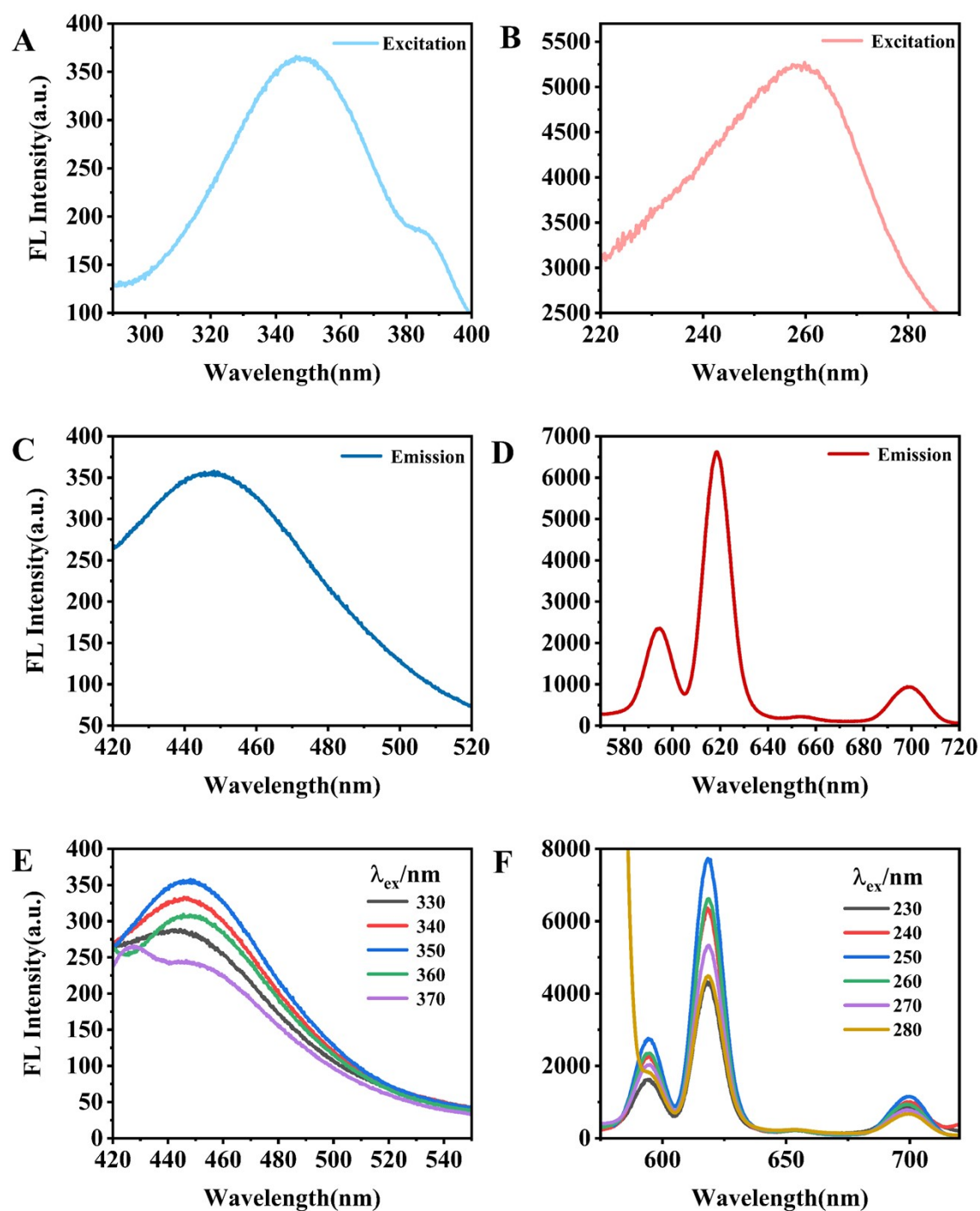


Fig. S7. (A,B) CuNCs@Eu-MOFs nanoprobe's excitation spectra ($\lambda_{em}=450$ nm, 620 nm). (C,D) Their emission spectra ($\lambda_{ex}=350$ nm, 250 nm). (E,F) Their emission spectra under varied λ_{ex} .

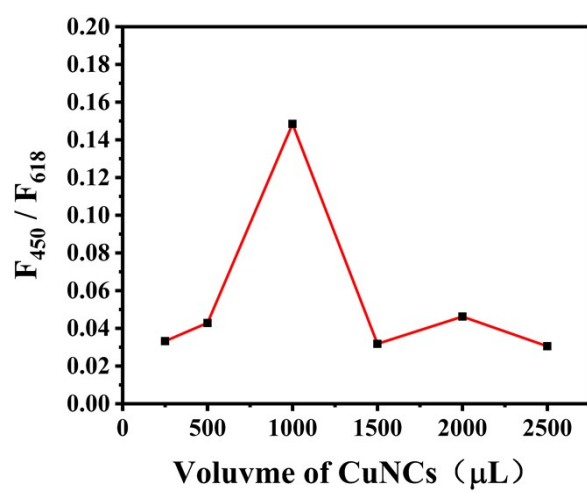


Fig. S8. Effect of CuNCs volume on the fluorescence of the probe.

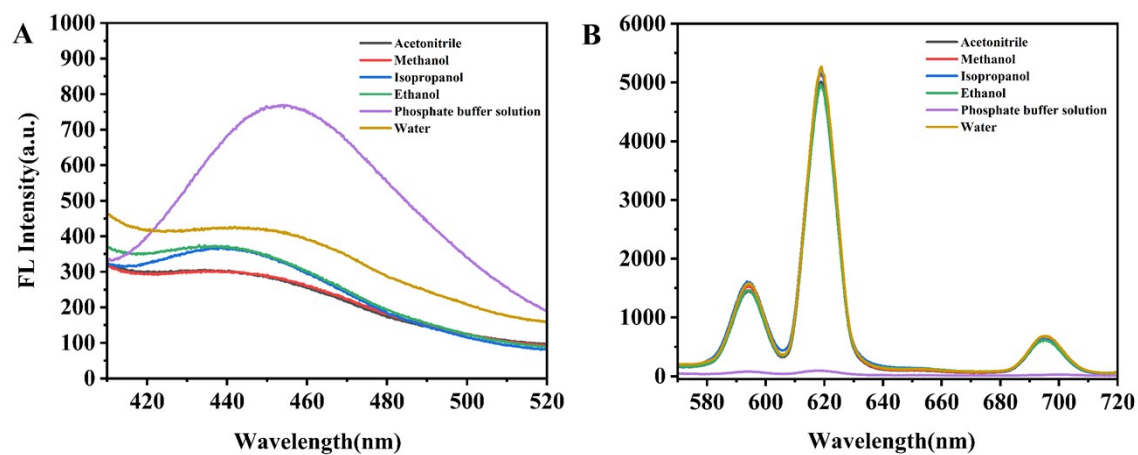


Fig. S9. Emission spectra of CuNCs@Eu-MOFs in different solvents. (A) With an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{ex} = 350$ nm; (B) With an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{ex} = 250$ nm.

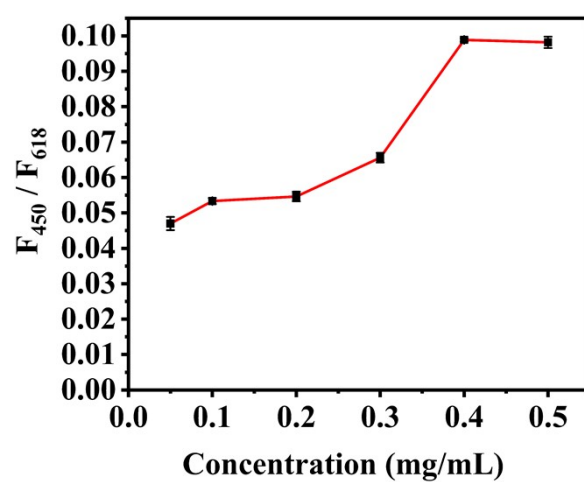


Fig. S10. Effect of probe concentration on fluorescence, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

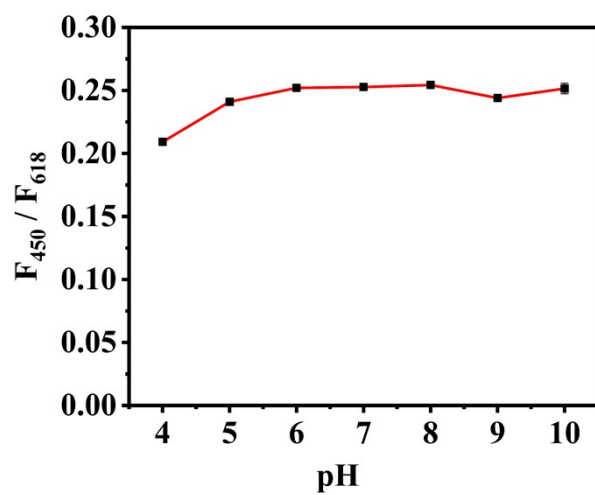


Fig. S11. Effect of reaction system pH on probe fluorescence, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

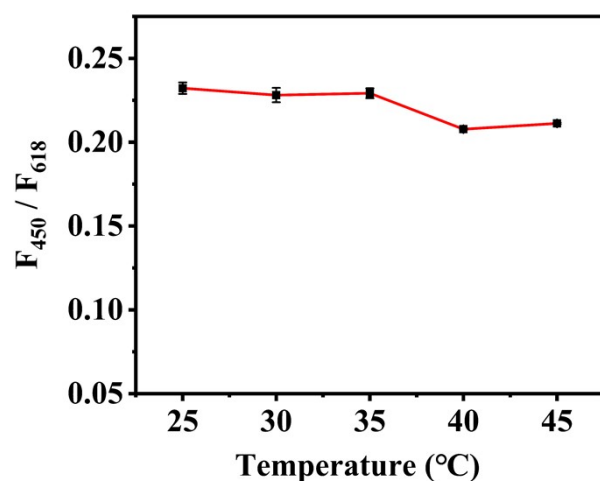


Fig. S12. Effect of reaction temperature on probe fluorescence, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

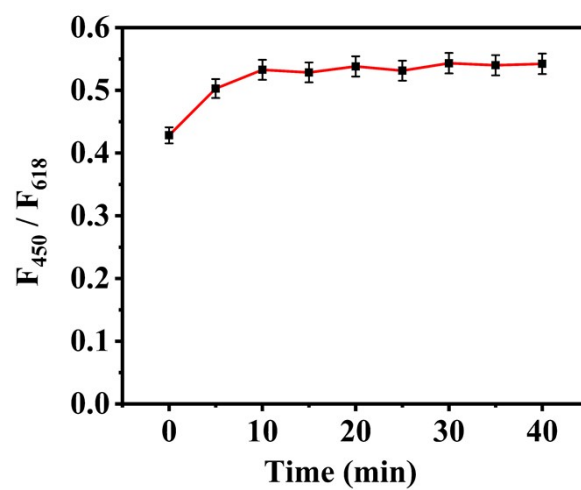


Fig. S13. Effect of reaction time on probe fluorescence, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

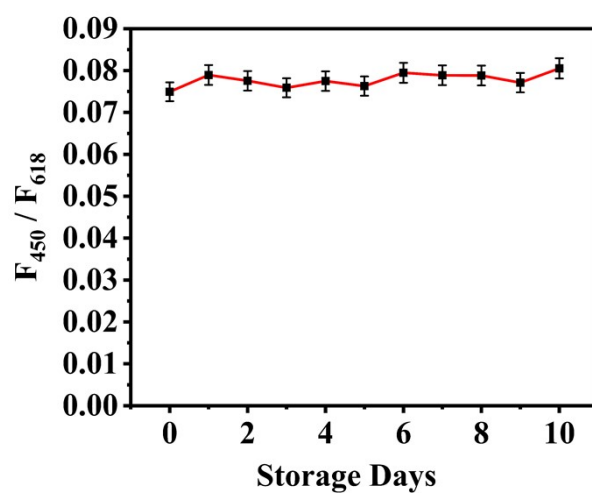


Fig. S14. Effect of storage time on probe fluorescence, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

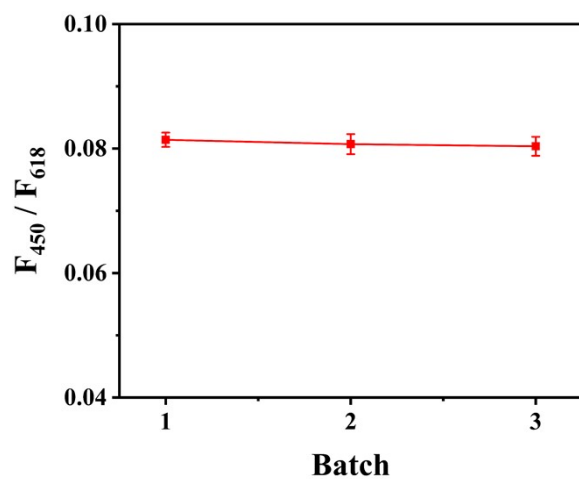


Fig. S15. The fluorescence intensity ratio of three different batches of CuNCs@Eu-MOFs, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

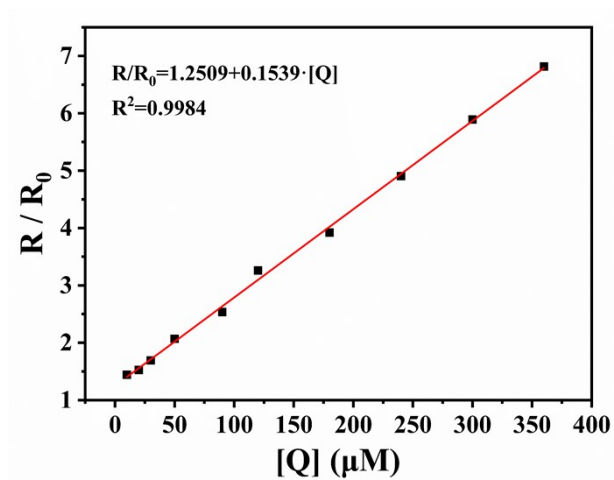


Fig. S16. Benesi-Hildebrand (B-H) logarithmic fitting curve of the binding between CuNCs@Eu-MOF probe and Hg²⁺

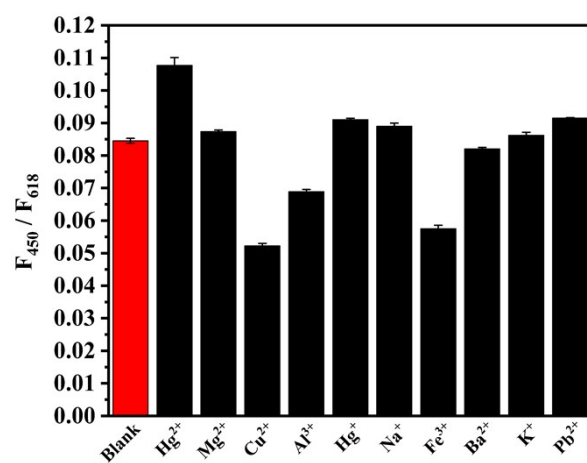


Fig. S17. Corresponding F_{450}/F_{618} values in the presence of different metal ions, with error bars representing standard deviation (n=3).

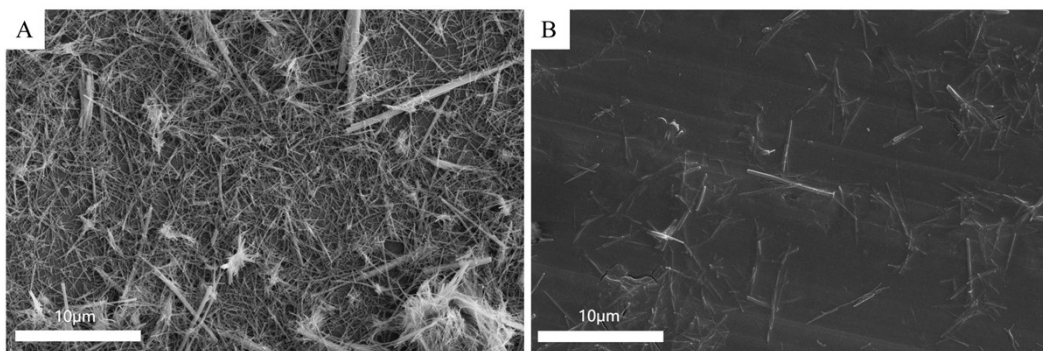


Fig. S18. SEM images of CuNCs@Eu-MOFs without(A) and with(B) the presence of Hg²⁺.

Table. S1. Comparison of sensing performances of different fluorescent sensors for mercury ion detection

Fluorescent Sensor	Detection Limit /nM	Linear Range / μ M	Reference
BTC-Eu-BDC-NH ₂	67	0-40	1
CuNCs	15.9	0-0.6	2
(apt-Cu @AuNCs)	4.92	0.1-9.0	3
CHA-CuNCs	43	25-200	4
bi-Ln-MOF	167	0.5-120	5
NH (2) -UiO-66/g-CNQDs	2.4	0.01-0.019	6
MOFs 1-4	1×10^3	10-22	7
CDs@Eu-MOFs	0.12	0-300	8
CuNCs@Eu-MOFs	0.94	0-360	This work

Table. S2 Model data of Benesi-Hildebrand (B-H) equation and Stern-Volmer (S-V) equation

Benesi-Hildebrand (B-H) Equation Models			Stern-Volmer (S-V) Equation 1:1 Model		
Model	R ² Value	Equation/ μ M	Model	R ² Value	Equation/ μ M
1:1	0.8831	$y=316.58x+4.2912$	1:1	0.9983	$R/R_0=0.01539[Q]+1.2509$
1:2	0.6555	$y=2703.2x+7.9874$			
2:1	0.941	$y=16.542x+0.9791$			

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