

Supplementary data

A ZIF-8-based Platform for Rapid and Highly Sensitive Detection of Indoor Formaldehyde

Huimin Zhao*, Xiaojing Li, Wanze Li, Peng Wang, Shuo Chen, Xie Quan

School of Environmental Science and Technology, Key Laboratory of Industrial Ecology and Environmental Engineering (Ministry of Education, China), Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, 116024, China

*Corresponding author, Email: Zhaohuim@dlut.edu.cn Fax: +86-411-84706263

Table S1. Surface Element Contents of ZIF-8(a).

Elt.	Line	Intensity (c/s)	Contents	Units	Error 2-sig	MDL 3-sig
C	Ka	986.74	35.883	wt.%	.416	.390
N	Ka	358.74	40.073	wt.%	.870	1.018
O	Ka	69.51	5.563	wt.%	.356	.687
Zn	Ka	148.47	18.481	wt.%	.525	.561
			100.000	wt.%		Total

Table S2. Surface Element Contents of ZIF-8(b).

Elt.	Line	Intensity (c/s)	Contents	Units	Error 2-sig	MDL 3-sig
C	Ka	874.17	34.931	wt.%	.434	.433
N	Ka	359.02	41.998	wt.%	.919	1.112
O	Ka	41.05	3.854	wt.%	.354	.802
Zn	Ka	173.05	19.217	wt.%	.490	.482
			100.000	wt.%		Total

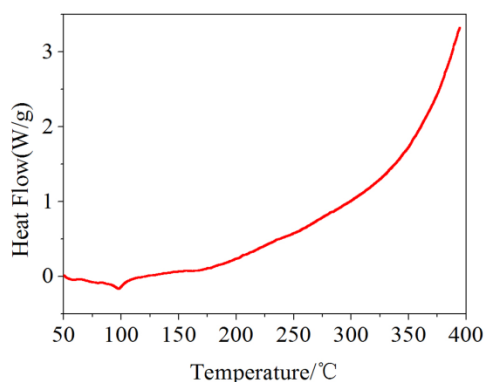


Fig. S1 DSC curve of ZIF-8(a).

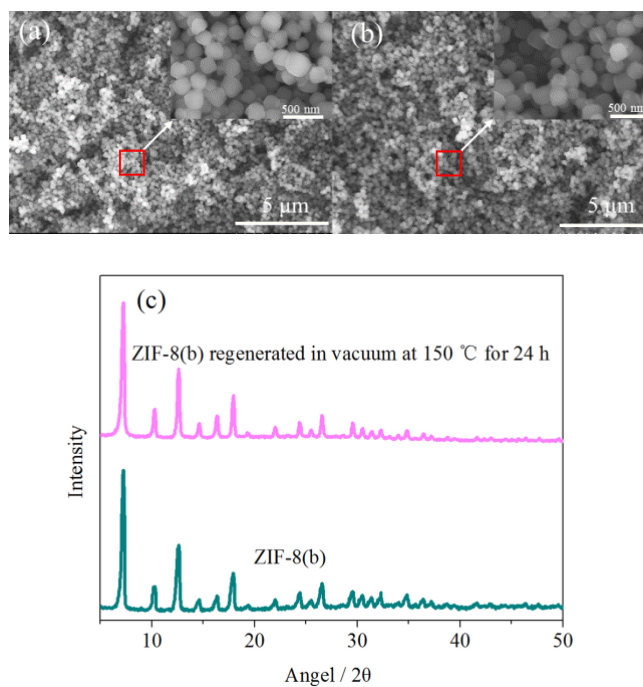


Fig. S2 (a) SEM figure of ZIF-8(b) after regenerated in vacuum at 150 °C for 24 h. The upper-right corner figure represents an enlarged view of the red square area. (b) SEM figure of ZIF-8(b). The upper-right corner figure represents an enlarged view of the red square area. (c) XRD figures of ZIF-8(b) after regenerated in vacuum at 150 °C for 24 h and before adsorption formaldehyde.