

## Supporting Information

### **A dual-responsive luminescent metal-organic framework as a recyclable luminescent probe for highly effective detecting pyrophosphate and nitrofurantoin**

Hui Li,<sup>a</sup> Jie Ren,<sup>a</sup> Xiufang Xu,<sup>a</sup> Liangmin Ning,<sup>a</sup> Ruoyan Tong,<sup>a</sup> Yao Song,<sup>a</sup> Shengyun Liao,<sup>\*b</sup>

Wen Gu,<sup>\*a</sup> Xin Liu<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (MOE), College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071. Email: liuxin64@nankai.edu.cn; guwen68@nankai.edu.cn.

<sup>b</sup> Tianjin Key Laboratory of Organic Solar Cells and Photochemical Conversion, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Tianjin University of Technology, No. 391 Binshuixi Road, Tianjin 300384. Email: 18202587221@163.com.

## X-ray Structure Determination

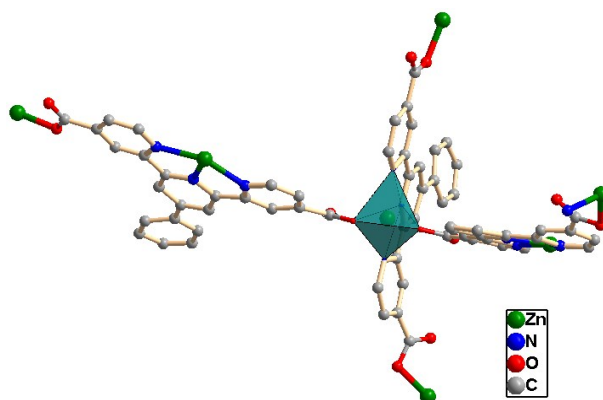
The crystallographic data of the ZTMOF-1 was collected using a Bruker SMARTAPEX CCD diffractometer with MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ). The crystal structure was successfully solved by the direct method and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques based on  $F^2$  values with Shelxtl-2014.<sup>1</sup> And the non-hydrogen atoms were refined by anisotropic thermal parameters. The detailed crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters for ZTMOF-1 were summarized in Table S1 and Table S2 in supporting information.

**Table S1.** Selected bond distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) and angles ( $^\circ$ ) for ZTMOF-1.

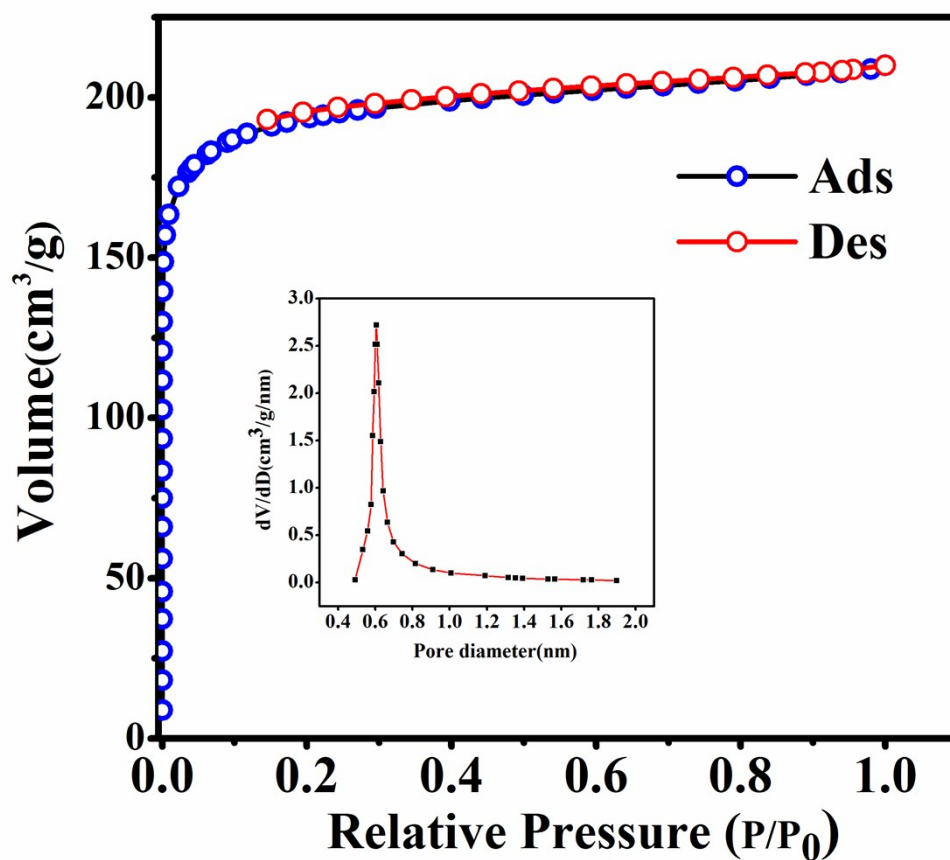
Zn(1)-N(2)#1	2.064(4)	Zn(1)-O(1)	1.965(4)
Zn(1)-O(4)#2	2.020(4)	Zn(1)-N(3)#1	2.141(4)
Zn(1)-N(1)#1	2.175(5)	N(2)-Zn(1)#3	2.064(4)
O(4)-Zn(1)#4	2.020(4)	N(3)-Zn(1)#3	2.141(4)
N(1)-Zn(1)#3	2.175(5)		
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(3)#1	76.74(17)	N(2)#1-Zn(1)-N(1)#1	74.90(16)
N(2)#1-Zn(1)-C(21)#2	119.13(17)	O(1)-Zn(1)-N(2)#1	117.22(16)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(4)#2	94.48(17)	O(1)-Zn(1)-N(3)#1	101.62(18)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(1)#1	96.57(18)	O(1)-Zn(1)-C(21)#2	123.26(18)
O(4)#2-Zn(1)-N(2)#1	147.40(17)	O(4)#2-Zn(1)-N(3)#1	105.61(18)
O(4)#2-Zn(1)-N(1)#1	95.16(17)	O(4)#2-Zn(1) C(21)#2	28.79(16)
N(3)#1-Zn(1)-N(1)#1	151.01(17)	N(3)#1-Zn(1)C(21)#2	96.88(18)
N(1)#1-Zn(1) C(21)#2	91.68(17)		

**Table S2.** Crystal data and structure refinements parameters of the ZTMOF-1

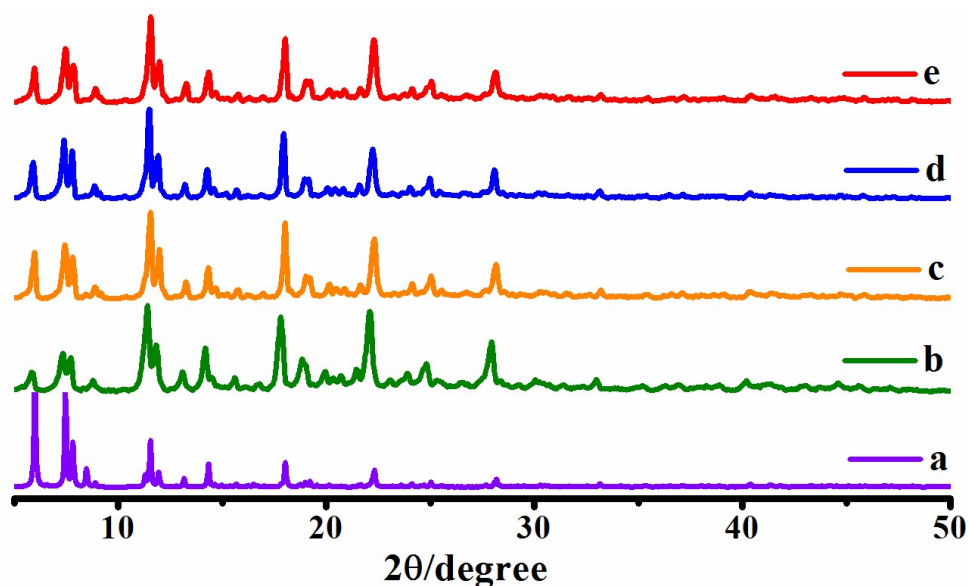
Compound	ZTMOF-1
Empirical formula	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn
Formula weight	460.73
Crystal system	Tetragonal
Space group	I4(1)/acd
a (Å)	29.028(6)
b (Å)	29.028(6)
c (Å)	26.747(8)
α (°)	90
β (°)	90
γ (°)	90
V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	22537(12)
Z	32
D <sub>calc</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.086
Theta range (°)	3.046-27.552
R(int)	0.0999
GOF on F <sup>2</sup>	1.106
R1, wR2 [I > 2σ(I)]	0.0703, 0.2081
R1, wR2 (all data)	0.1232, 0.2424



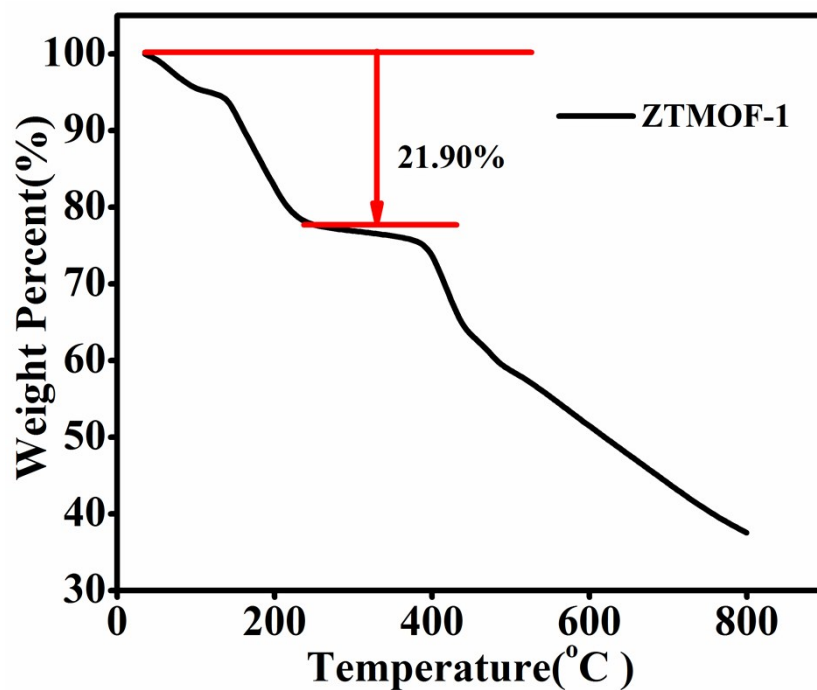
**Figure S1.** Coordination environment of the  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  and ligands. (all the H atoms omitted for clarity.)



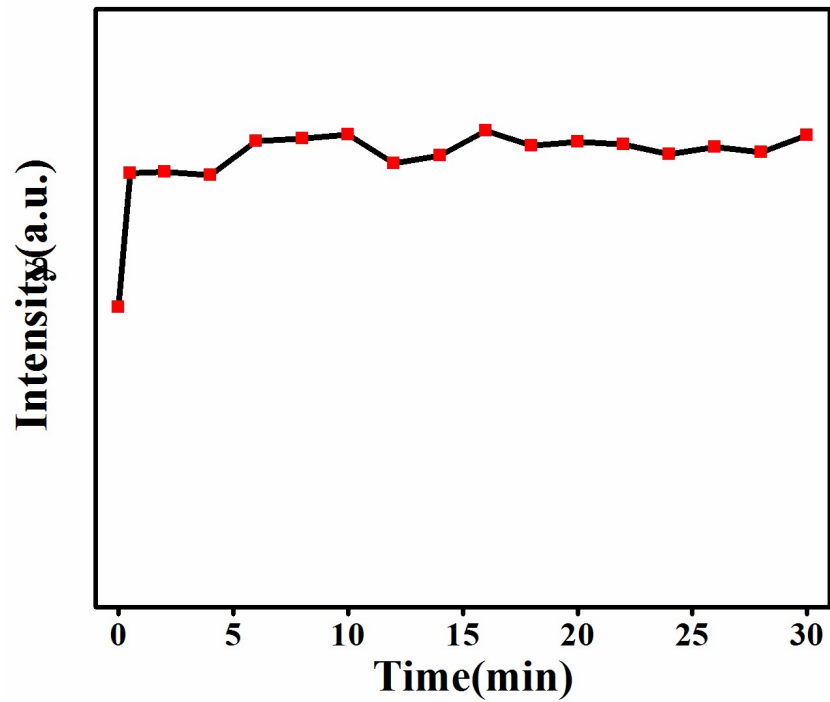
**Figure S2:**  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms and pore size distribution of the ZTMOF-1.



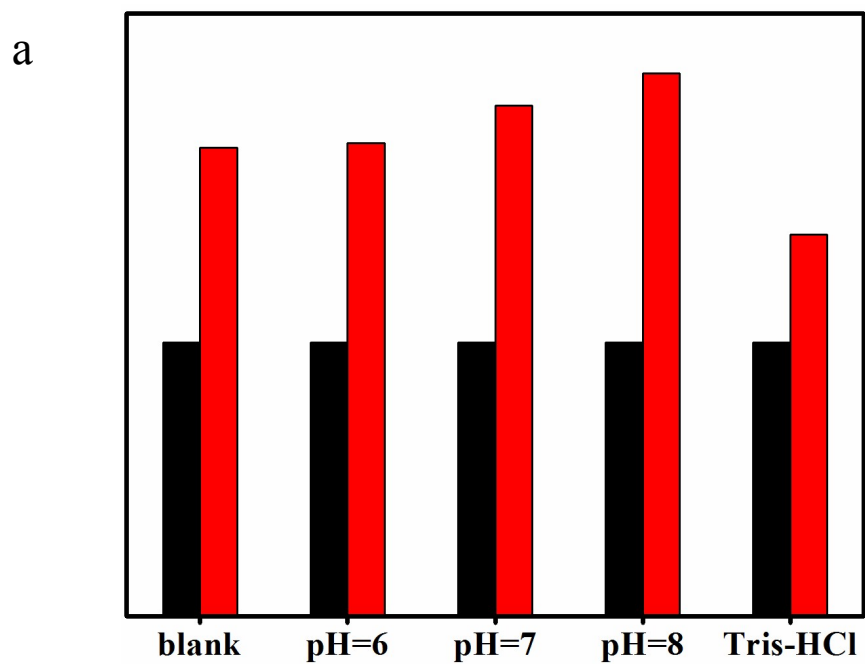
**Figure S3.** Powder X-ray diffraction(XRD) patterns of ZTMOF-1, (a) the simulated pattern of ZTMOF-1 (b) after immersing in aqueous solution of PPI for 48h (c) after immersing in buffer solution of PPI for 48h (d) after immersing in aqueous solution of nitrofurantoin for 48h.

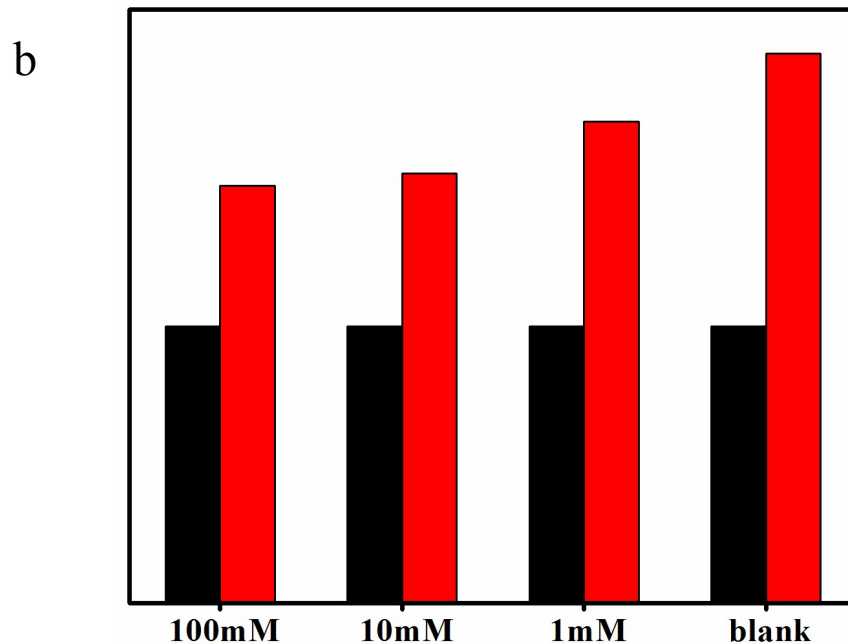


**Figure S4.** TGA curve of ZTMOF-1.

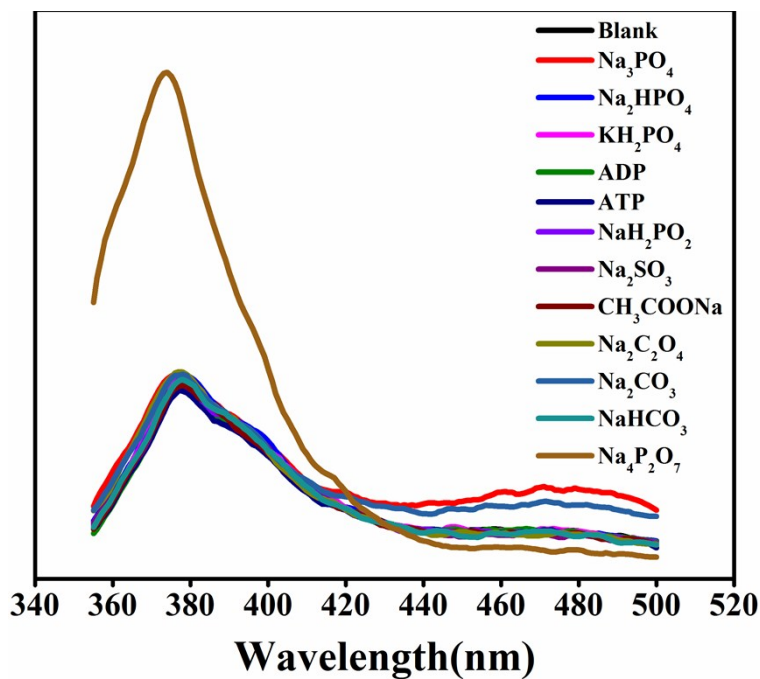


**Figure S5:** Emission intensity of the ZTMOF-1 at different time.

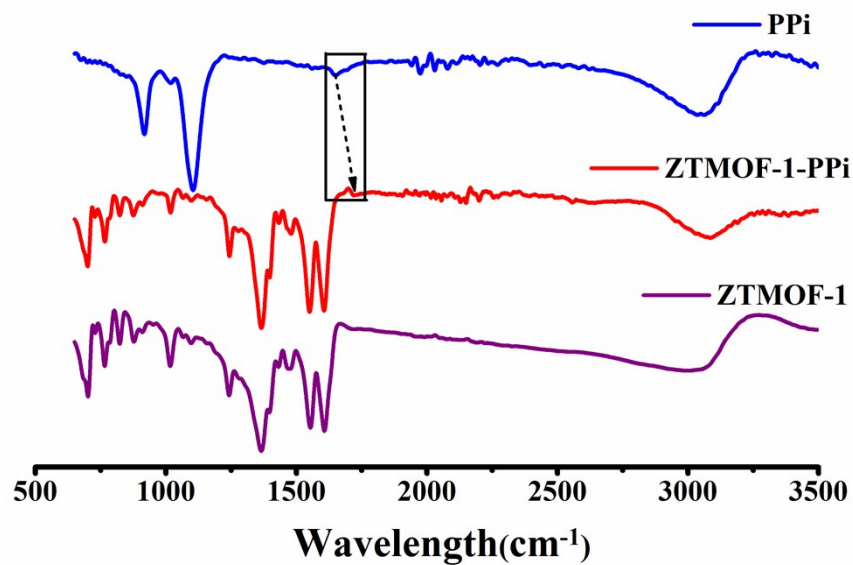




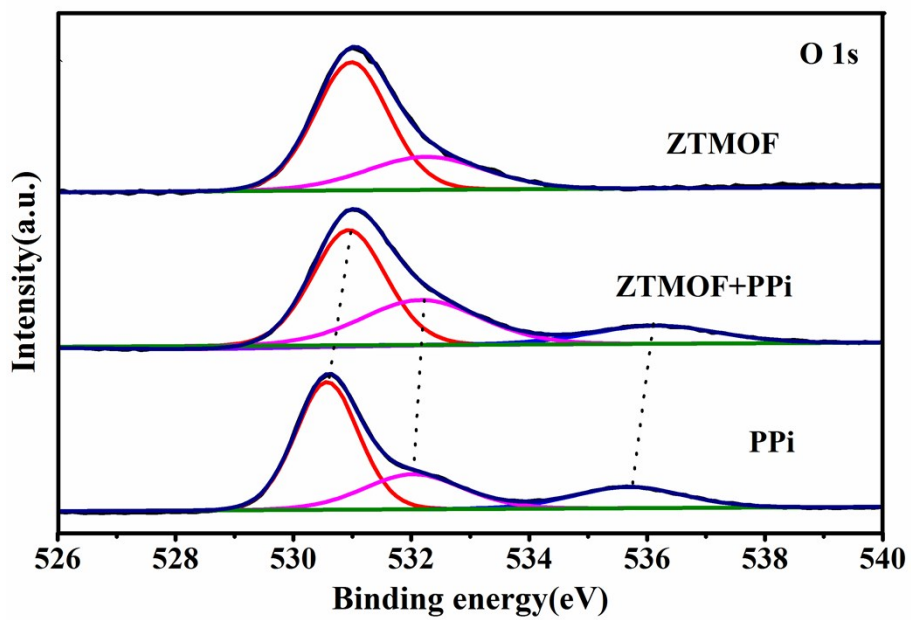
**Figure S6.** Change of emission intensity of the ZTMOF-1 (a) in aqueous solution with different pH. (b) in Tris-HCl buffer solution with different concentrations excitation at 344 nm.



**Figure S7.** Emission spectra of ZTMOF-1 in different anionic solution (100  $\mu$ M) excitation at 344 nm.

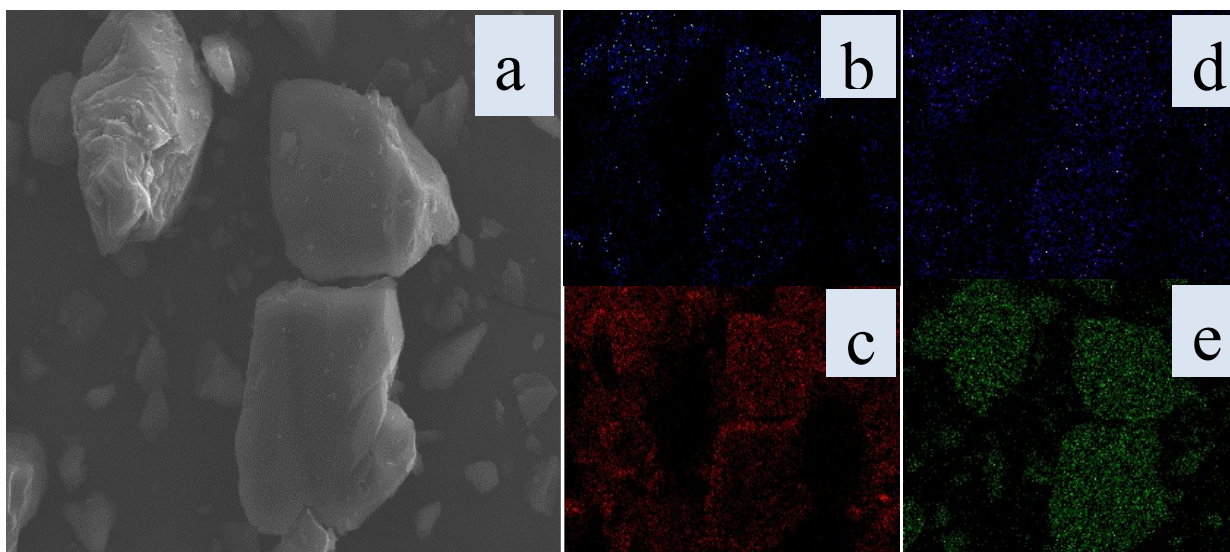


**Figure S8** FT-IR spectra of ppi (top), ZTMOF-1(bottom) and ZTMOF-1 treated with PPI (middle).

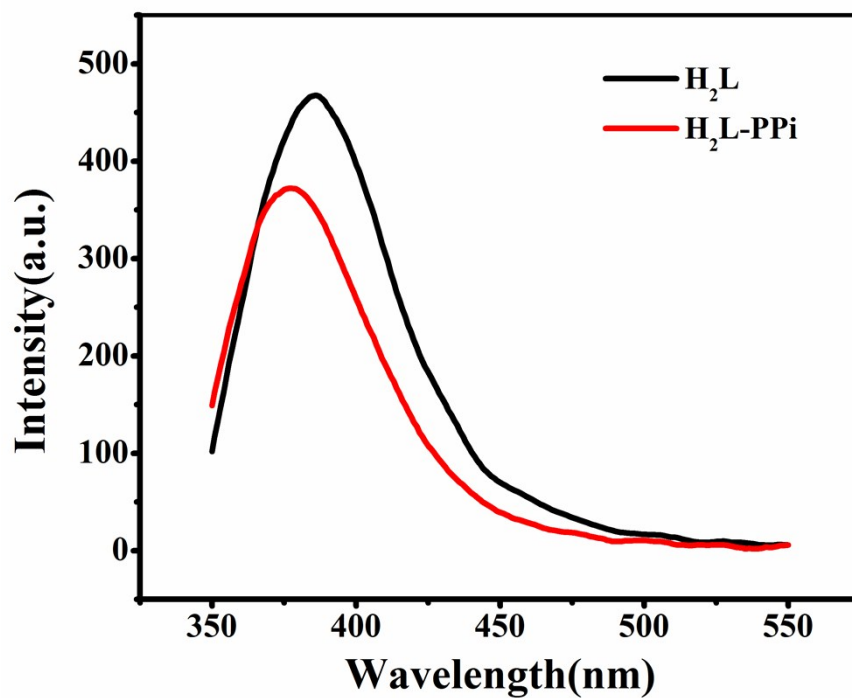


**Figure S9.** O 1s XPS spectra of ZTMOF, ZTMOF+PPI and PPI.





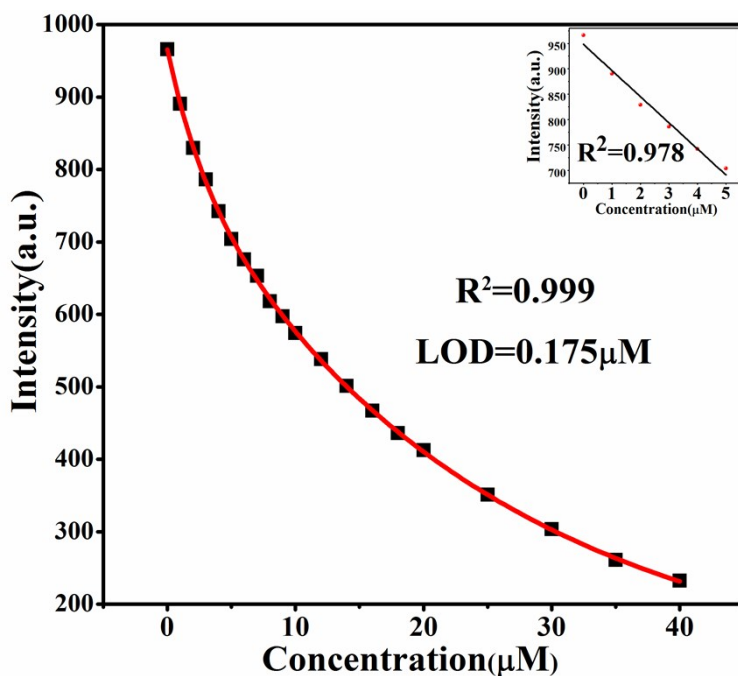
**Figure S10.** SEM images (a) ZTMOF-1 image (b) N mapping (c) O mapping (d) P mapping (e) Zn mapping.



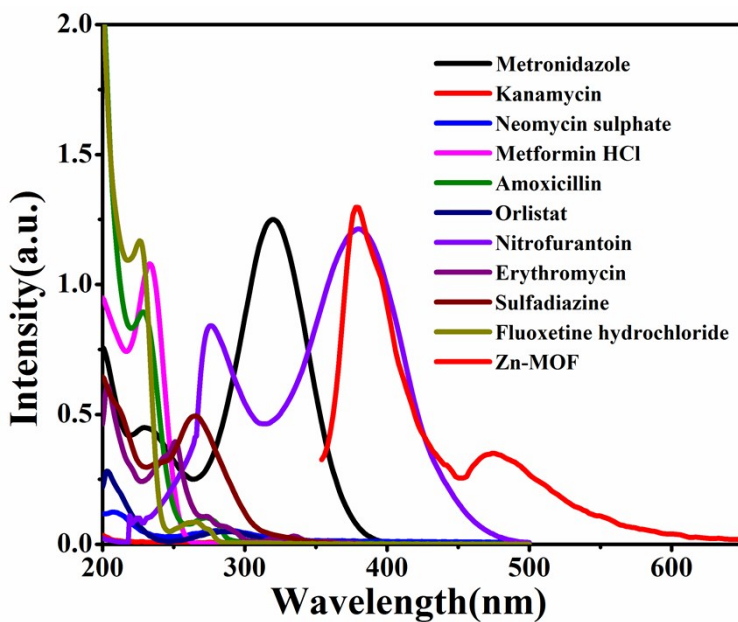
**Figure S11.** Emission spectra of the H<sub>2</sub>L(black line) and H<sub>2</sub>L with 400 $\mu$ M PPI(red line).

**Table S3.** Comparison of different PPI detection methods

Materials	Method	Sensitivity	cyclicality	References
Probe 1+ graphene oxide (GO) complex	Synthesis Probe 1 through three steps of complex chemical reaction then Probe 1 was added to form complexes used for PPI sensing.	2.1 $\mu$ M	unclear	2
carbon dots (CDs)/Pb <sup>2+</sup> complex	CDs was synthesized by hydrothermal method and then Pb <sup>2+</sup> was added to form complex which is used for PPI sensing.	54 nM	unclear	3
Eu(DPA) <sub>3</sub> @ Lap/ Cu <sup>2+</sup> complex	Eu(DPA) <sub>3</sub> @Lap was prepared via ion exchange and coordination and then it was mixed with Cu <sup>2+</sup> to form complex which is used for PPI sensing.	unclear	unclear	4
N-doped carbon quantum dots (NCQDs)/Fe <sup>3+</sup> complex	N-CQDs was prepared via a simple bottom-up electrochemical (EC) method and then Fe <sup>3+</sup> was introduced to form complex which is used for PPI sensing.	0.5 $\mu$ M	unclear	5
MoOx QDs- Fe <sup>3+</sup> complex	MoOx QDs was prepared via one-step stirring strategy and then Fe <sup>3+</sup> was introduced to form complex which is used for PPI sensing.	3.3 $\mu$ M	unclear	6
metal-organic framework(MI L-101(Cr))	luminol-embedded MIL-101 was prepared via solvothermal method, and hydrogen peroxide introduced which could increase the intensity of the MOF gradually, but PPI can inhibit the decomposition of H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> which is used for PPI sensing.	1.2 $\mu$ M	unclear	7
ZTMOF-1	ZTMOF-1 was prepared via solvothermal method, and PPI could increase the intensity of the MOF gradually.	2.61 $\mu$ M	At less 5 cycles	<b>this work</b>



**Figure S12.** Relationship of the emission intensity of ZTMOF-1 and nitrofurantoin concentration from 0-40 μM.



**Figure S13.** UV-visible spectra of the drugs and emission spectrum of the ZTMOF-1.

References:

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