

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

A New 3D Luminescent Ba-Organic Framework with High Open Metal Sites: CO₂ Fixation, Luminescent Sensing and Dye Sorption†

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Table S1 Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **1**.

1			
Ba(2)-O(11)#1	2.626(5)	O(11)#1-Ba(2)-O(5)#2	109.49(18)
Ba(2)-O(5)#2	2.686(6)	O(11)#1-Ba(2)-O(15)	101.8(2)
Ba(2)-O(15)	2.738(8)	O(5)#2-Ba(2)-O(15)	72.5(2)
Ba(2)-O(9)#3	2.756(5)	O(11)#1-Ba(2)-O(9)#3	164.01(16)
Ba(2)-O(2)#4	2.807(5)	O(5)#2-Ba(2)-O(9)#3	72.89(16)
O(10)-Ba(1)#4	2.692(6)	O(15)-Ba(2)-O(9)#3	94.0(2)
O(10)-Ba(3)#4	3.038(6)	O(11)#1-Ba(2)-O(2)#4	84.36(17)
O(11)-Ba(2)#11	2.626(5)	O(5)#2-Ba(2)-O(2)#4	141.59(19)
O(11)-Ba(1)#12	2.947(5)	O(15)-Ba(2)-O(2)#4	69.6(2)
Ba(2)-O(1)#4	2.848(5)	O(9)#3-Ba(2)-O(2)#4	103.62(17)
Ba(2)-O(4)	2.868(6)	O(11)#1-Ba(2)-O(1)#4	73.57(16)
Ba(2)-O(3)	2.967(6)	O(5)#2-Ba(2)-O(1)#4	171.01(17)
Ba(1)-O(10)#6	2.692(6)	O(15)-Ba(2)-O(1)#4	115.6(2)
Ba(1)-O(1)#5	2.701(5)	O(5)-Ba(3)-O(6)	45.34(17)
Ba(1)-O(13)	2.720(7)	O(14)-Ba(3)-O(6)	131.2(2)
Ba(1)-O(8)	2.740(5)	O(16)-Ba(3)-O(8)	129.5(3)
Ba(1)-O(14)	2.790(7)	O(7)-Ba(3)-O(8)	46.48(16)
Ba(1)-O(11)#8	2.947(5)	O(5)-Ba(3)-O(8)	146.52(19)
Ba(3)-O(3)#9	2.715(6)	O(14)-Ba(3)-O(8)	63.1(2)
Ba(3)-O(16)	2.740(10)	O(6)-Ba(3)-O(8)	124.86(17)
Ba(1)-O(12)#8	2.790(6)	O(16)-Ba(3)-O(10)#6	101.9(3)
Ba(3)-O(9)#6	2.745(5)	O(7)-Ba(3)-O(10)#6	118.56(16)
Ba(3)-O(7)	2.761(5)	O(1)-Ba(1)#7	2.701(5)
Ba(3)-O(5)	2.818(6)	O(1)-Ba(2)#6	2.848(5)
Ba(3)-O(14)	2.838(7)	O(2)-Ba(2)#6	2.807(5)
Ba(3)-O(6)	2.839(6)	O(3)-Ba(3)#2	2.714(6)
Ba(3)-O(8)	2.850(5)	O(4)-Ba(1)#5	2.704(5)
Ba(3)-O(10)#6	3.038(6)	O(5)-Ba(2)#9	2.686(6)
O(9)-Ba(2)#10	2.756(5)	O(9)-Ba(3)#4	2.745(5)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms of **1**: #1 $x, y, z+1$; #2 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z+1/2$; #3 $-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2$; #4 $x, y-1, z$; #5 $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+1/2$; #6 $x, y+1, z$; #7 $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; #8 $-x+1, y+1/2, -z-1/2$; #9 $-x+1/2, -y+1, z-1/2$; #10 $-x+1/2, -y, z-1/2$; #11 $x, y, z-1$; #12 $-x+1, y-1/2, -z-1/2$; #13 $-x+3/2, -y+1, z+1/2$.

Table S2 A comparison of the luminescent MOFs and **1** used for detecting various ions.

MOFs	Quenching constant (K_{sv})/(M^{-1})	Medium	Ref.
Fe³⁺			
[Zn(ATA ^a)(L)]·H ₂ O	0.557×10^3	H ₂ O	1
[Cd(ATA ^a)(L)]·2H ₂ O	3.838×10^3	H ₂ O	1
[Eu ₂ (TDC ^b) ₃ (CH ₃ OH) ₂ ·(CH ₃ OH)]	3.42×10^3	MeOH	2
FJI-C8 ^c	2.188×10^3	DMF	3
Zn-DTA ^d	8.4×10^3	H ₂ O	4
1	11.7773×10^3	DMF	This work
[Zn(BIPA ^e)(tfbdc)] _n	1.32×10^{41}	DMF	5
[Cd(BIPA ^e)(tfbdc)(H ₂ O)]·DMF	1.27×10^4	DMF	5
Cr₂O₇²⁻			
[Cd(ATA ^a)(L)]·2H ₂ O	0.97×10^3	H ₂ O	1
[Zn(ATA ^a)(L)]·H ₂ O	1.485×10^3	H ₂ O	1
1	9.15788×10^3	DMF	This work
[Zn(BIPA ^e)(tfbdc ^f)] _n	1.77×10^4	DMF	5
[Cd(BIPA ^e)(tfbdc ^f)(H ₂ O)]·DMF	1.98×10^4	DMF	5
CrO₄²⁻			
[Zn(ATA ^a)(L)]·H ₂ O	2.623×10^3	H ₂ O	1
[Cd(ATA ^a)(L)]·2H ₂ O	3.119×10^3	H ₂ O	1
1	3.5927×10^3	DMF	This work
[Zn ₃ (L ^g)(OH)(H ₂ O) ₅]·NMP·2H ₂ O	1.3×10^4	H ₂ O	6

ATA^a = 2-aminoterephthalic acid; TDC^b = 2,5-thiophenedicarboxylic acid; TDPAT^c = 2,4,6-tris(3,5-dicarboxylphenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine; DTA^d = 2,5-di(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)terephthalic acid; BIPA^e = bis(4-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)phenyl)amine; tfbdc^f = 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzene -1,4-dicarboxylic acid; L^g = 2,4-di(3,5-dicarboxylphenyl) benzoic acid.

S1 Materials and Measurements.

All of the reagents and solvents were used directly without further purification, because of they were purchased from commercial sources. The H₃L ligand was obtained from Beijing Inokai Technology Company. The analysis of C, H and N elements were mainly conducted by the Perkin-Elmer 2400 C elemental analyzer. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) analysis was carried on an Equinox-55 FT-IR spectrometer with KBr discs in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) was performed on a NETZSCH STA 449 C microanalyzer analyzer under flowing N₂ with a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data was collected using a Bruker D8 ADVANCE X-ray powder diffractometer equipped with Cu-Kα (λ = 1.5418 Å and 2θ at 5-50°). The luminescence performance data was obtained with Hitachi F4500 fluorescence spectrophotometer at ambient temperature. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed on an AXIS Ultra spectrometer. The UV-Vis spectra was earned on Hitachi U-3310 spectrometer.

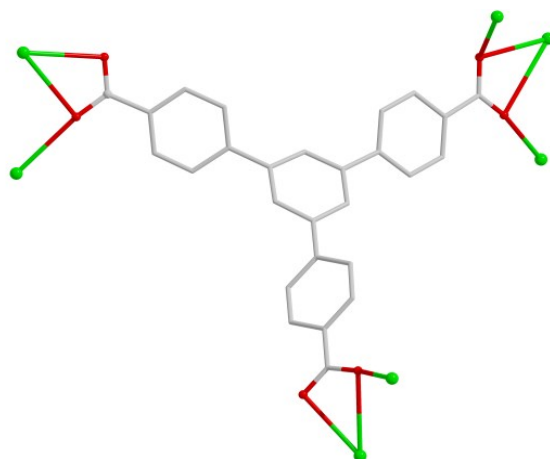


Fig. S1 The coordination modes of L^3 ligands in complex **1**.

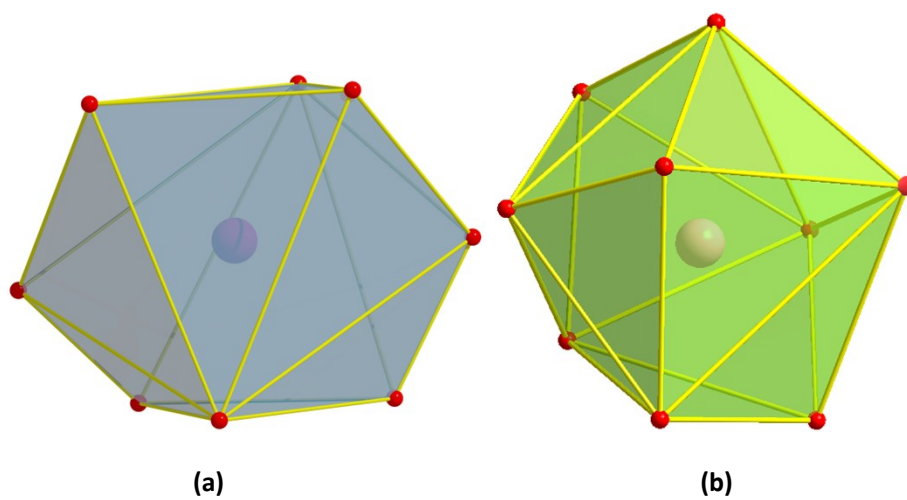


Fig. S2 (a) The distorted dodecahedron of **Ba1** and **Ba2**; (b) A distorted tetrakaidecahedron coordination geometry of **Ba3** of complex **1**.

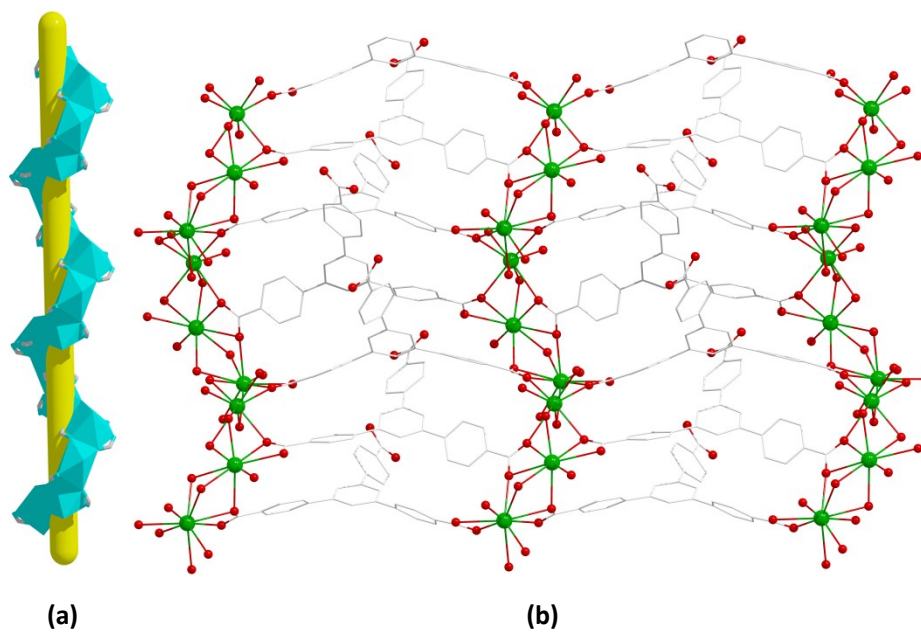


Fig. S3 (a) The helical rod **SBU**s metal chain viewed along the **b** axis; (b) 2D layer structure of complex

1, the coordinated NMP are omitted for clarity.

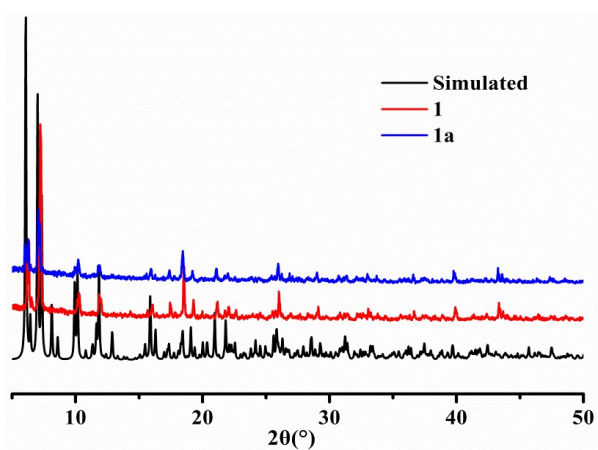


Fig. S4 PXRD patterns of complex **1** and complex **1a**.

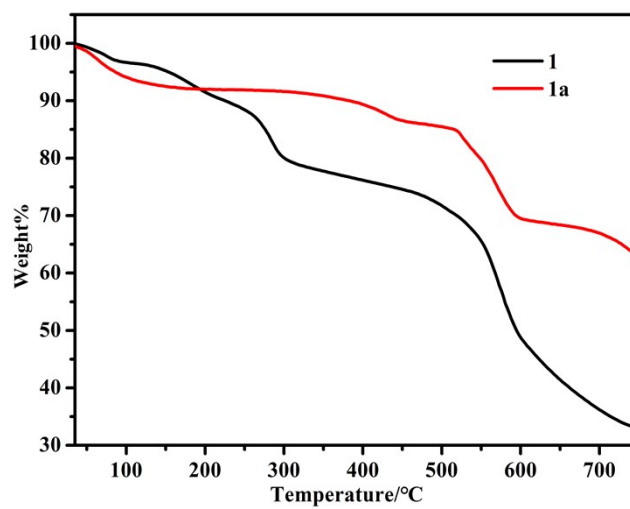


Fig. S5 The TGA curves of complex **1**.

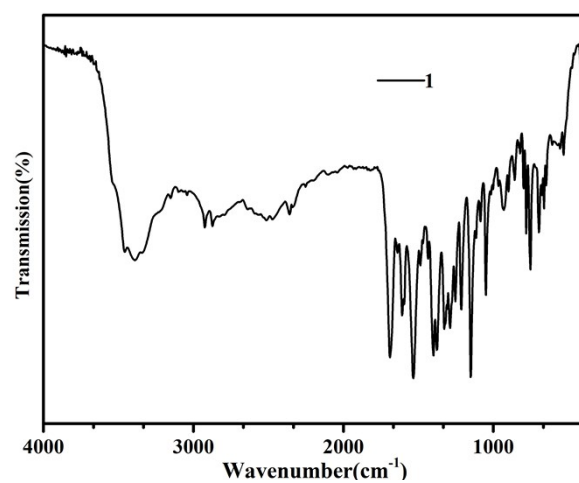


Fig. S6 The FT-IR spectra of complex **1**.

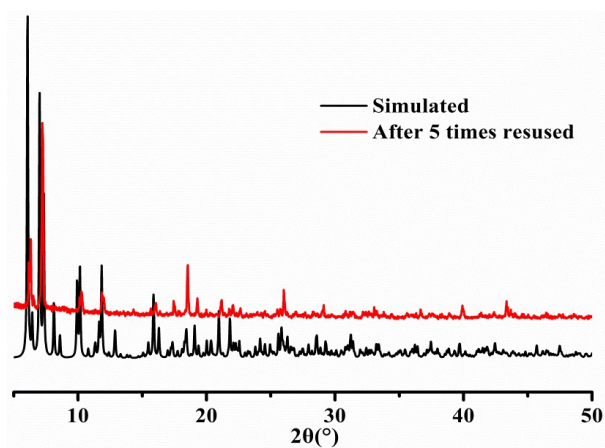
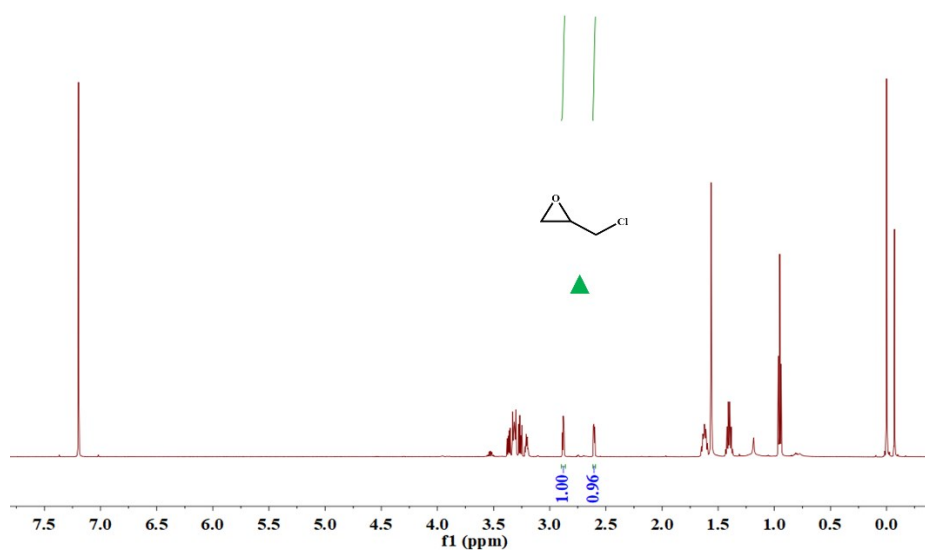
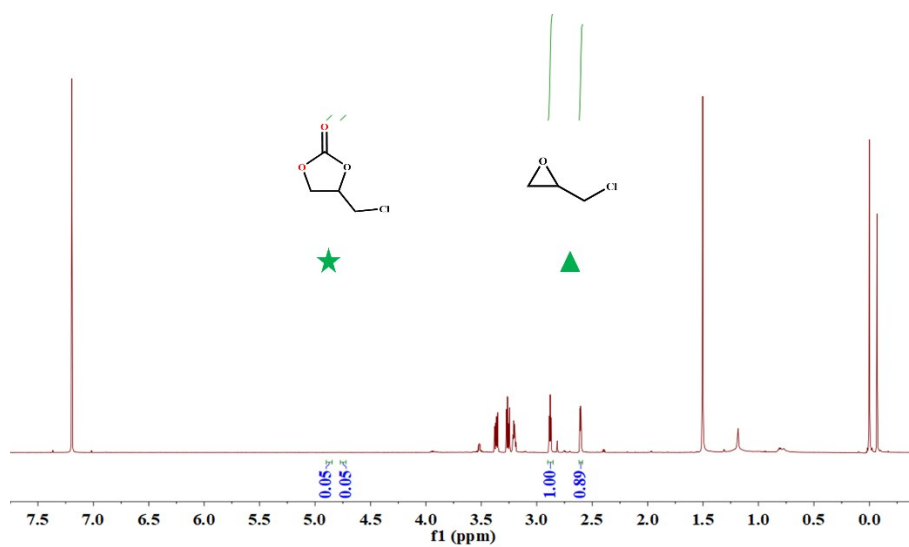


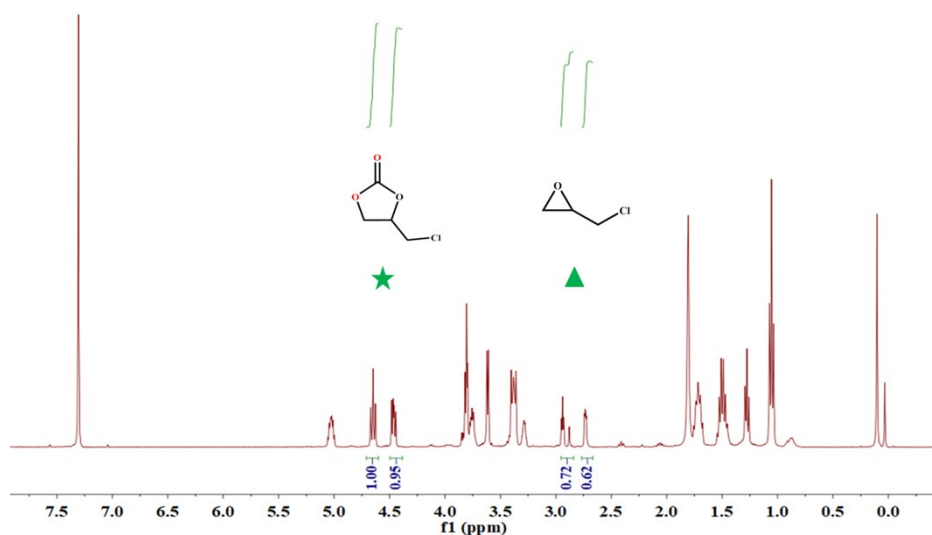
Fig. S7 PXRD pattern after catalytic experiment of complex **1**.



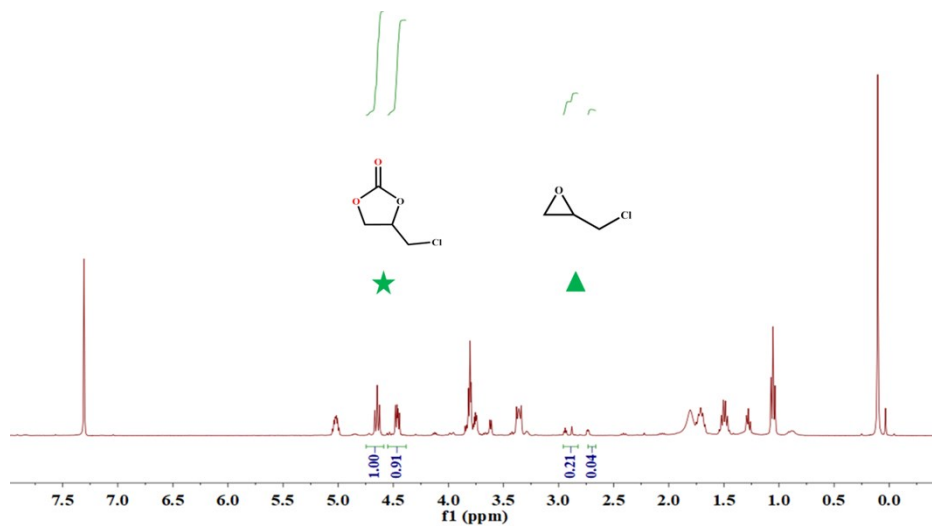
(a) ^1H NMR spectrum of epoxide with complex **1a** (Table 2, entry 1).



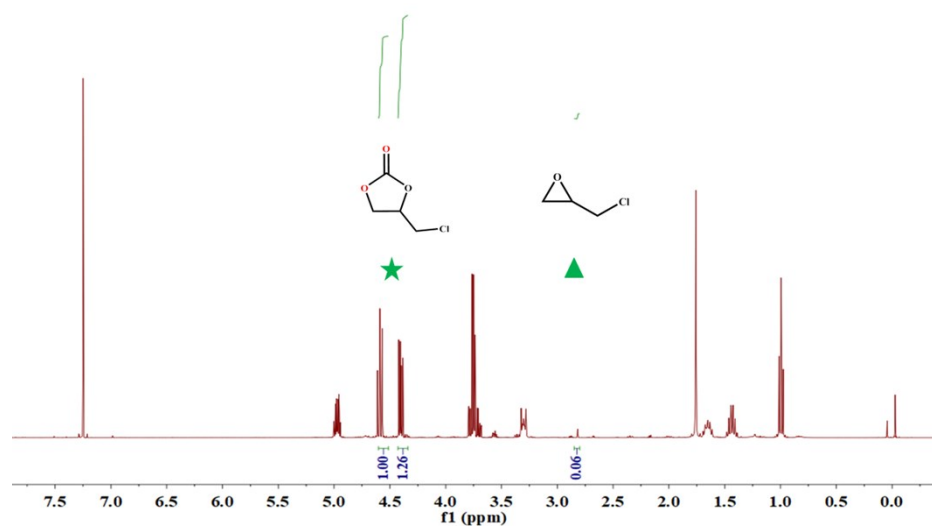
(b) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with TBAB (Table 2, entry 2).



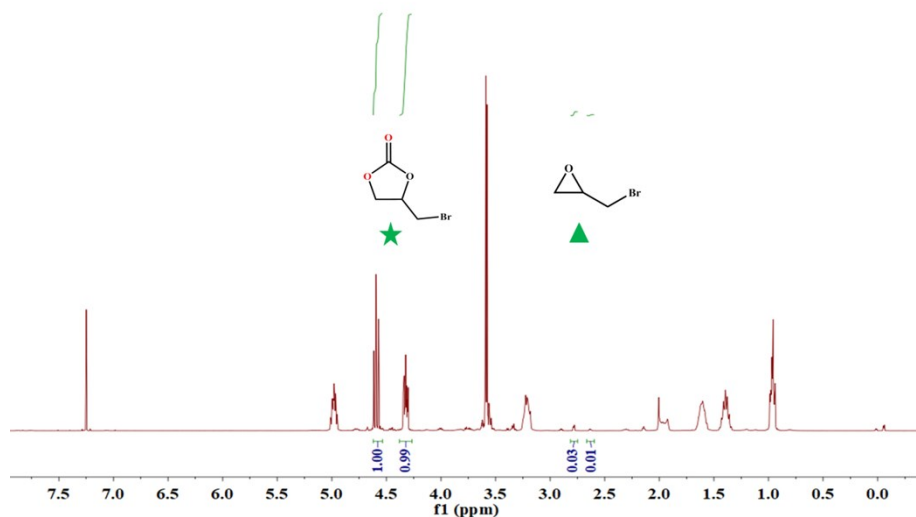
(c) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 3).



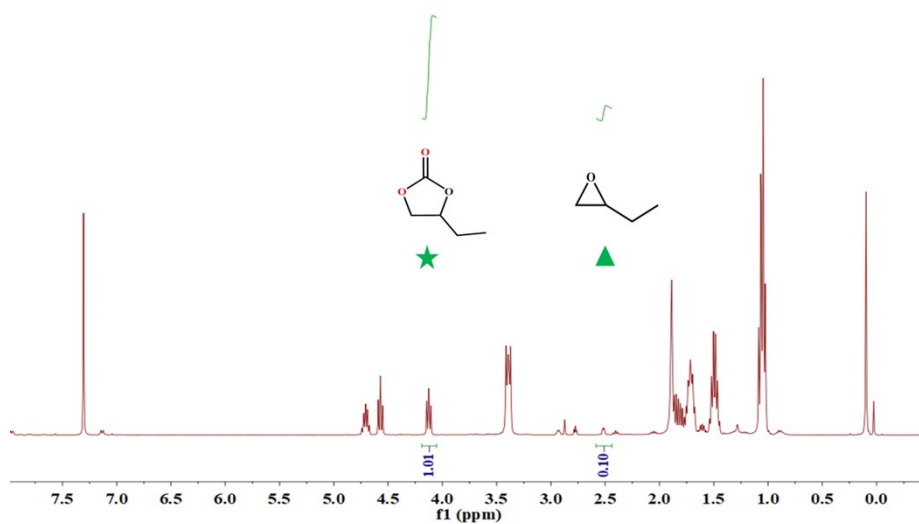
(d) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 4).



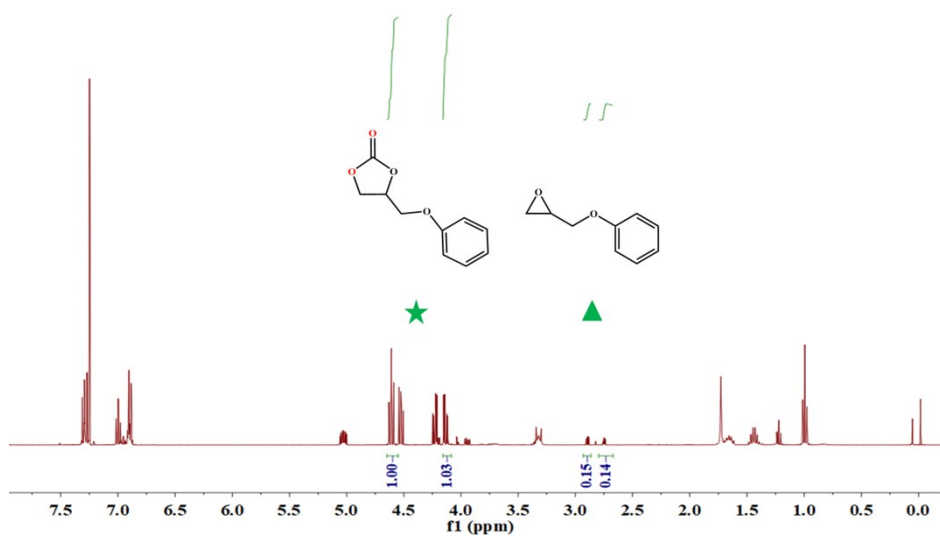
(e) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 5).



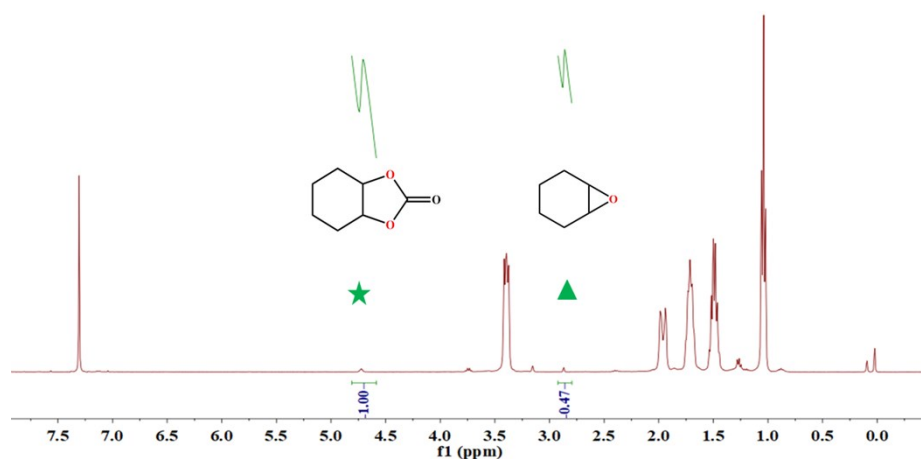
(f) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 6).



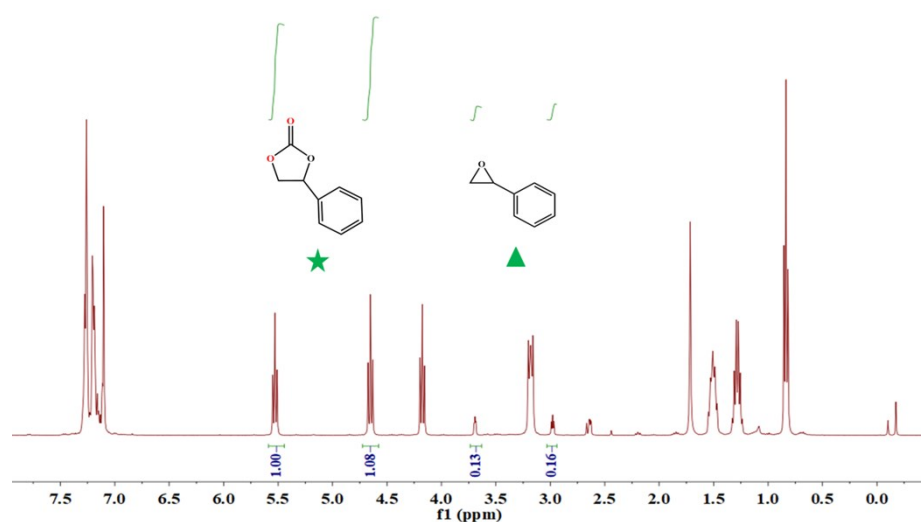
(g) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 7).



(h) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 8).



(i) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 9).



(j) ^1H NMR spectrum of cyclic carbonate and epoxide with complex **1a** and TBAB (Table 2, entry 10).

Fig. S8 ^1H NMR spectrum of cycloaddition of CO_2 and various epoxide.

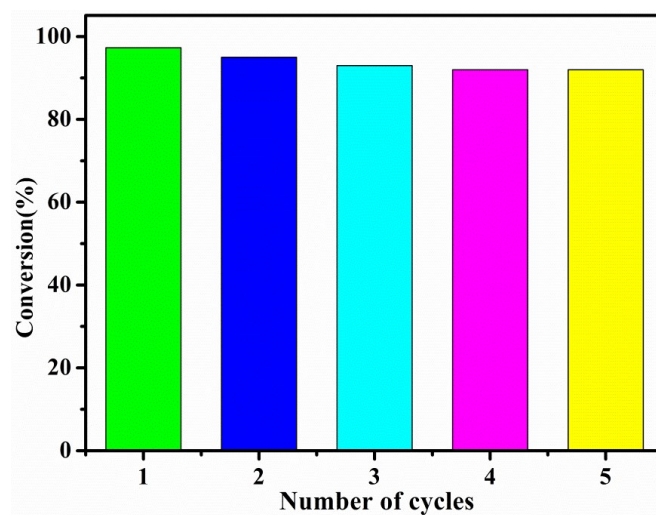


Fig. S9 Cyclic experiments for the cycloaddition CO_2 of complex **1**.

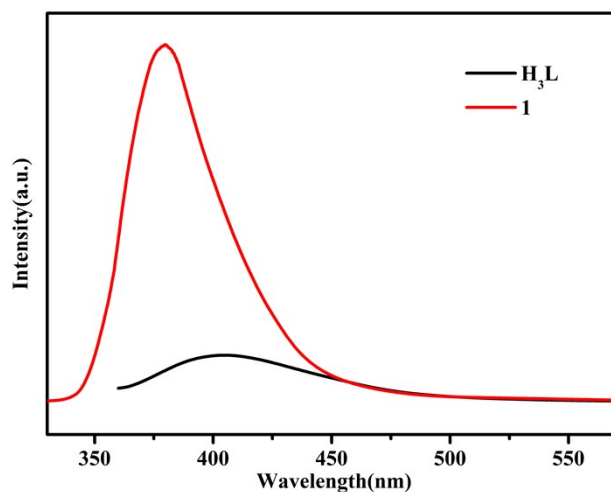


Fig. S10 The solid state emission spectra of free H_3L ligand and complex **1**.

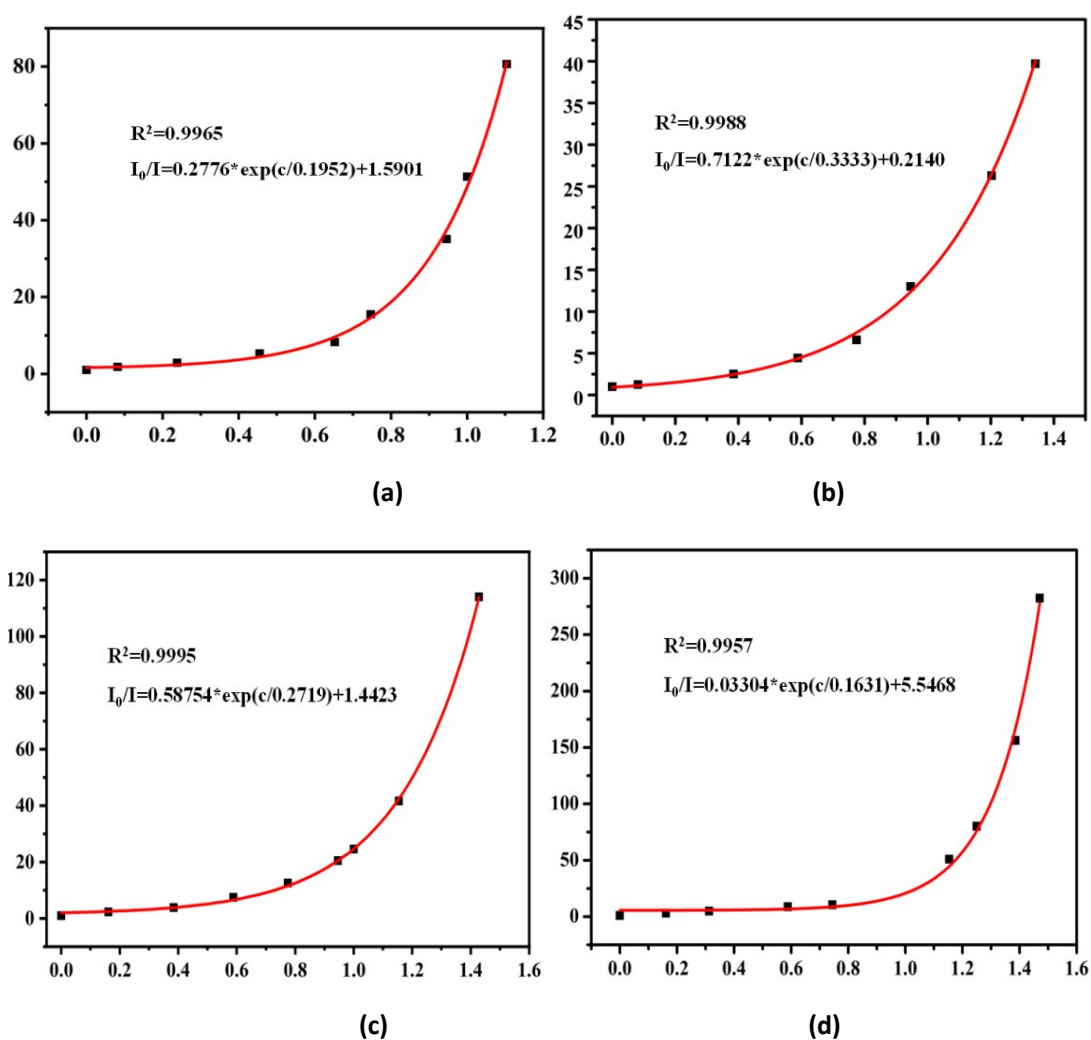


Fig. S11 The relative luminescence intensities of different concentrations Fe^{3+} (a); $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ (b); CrO_4^{2-} (c) and $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ (d) @**1** in DMF solutions.

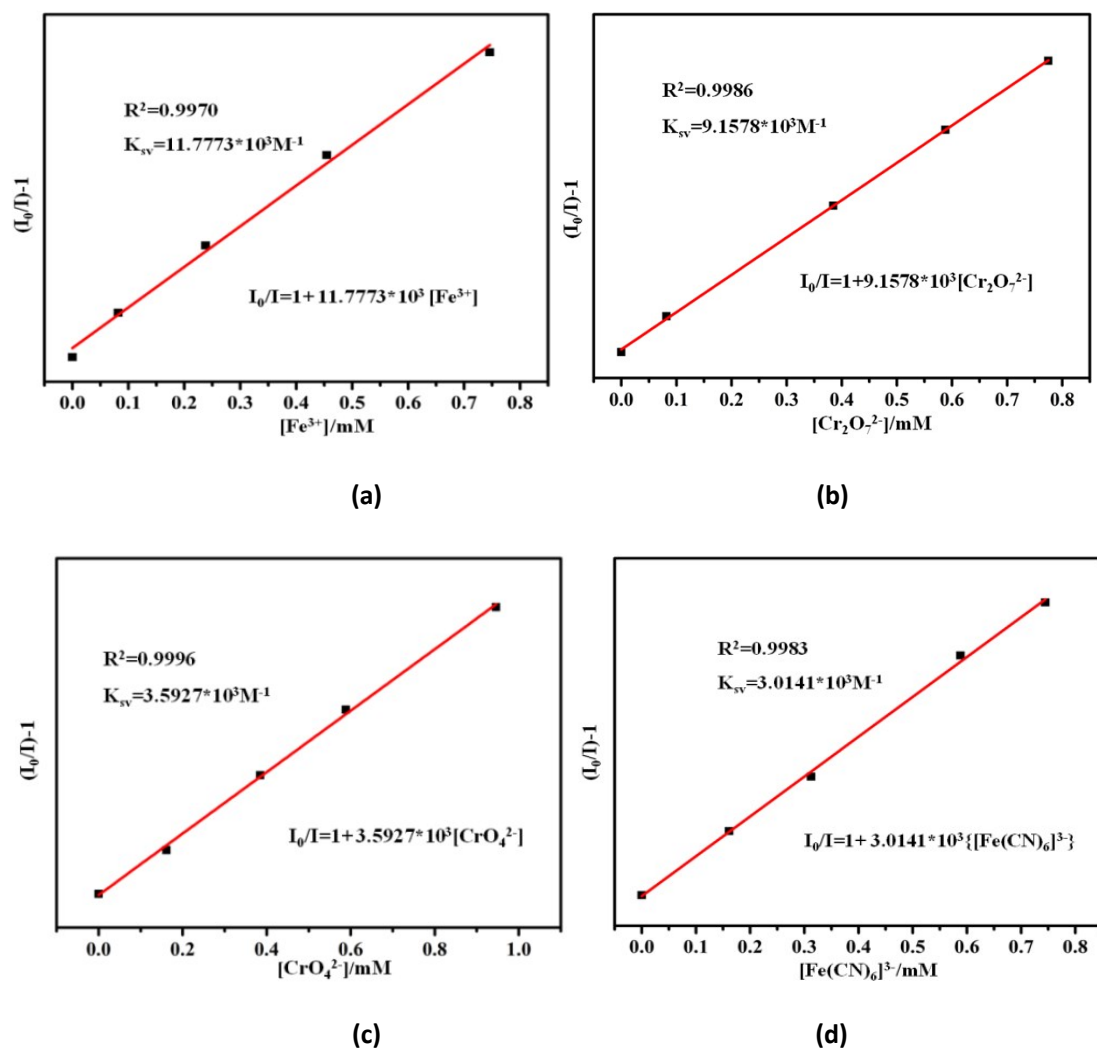


Fig. S12 The linear correlation for the plot of $(I_0/I)-1$ vs concentration of Fe^{3+} (a); $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ (b); CrO_4^{2-} (c) and $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ (d) in low concentration range, respectively.

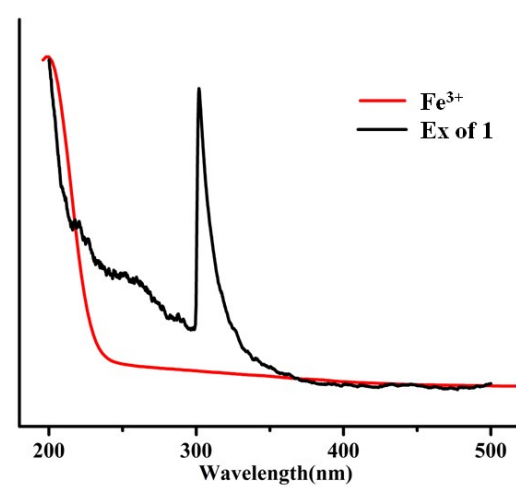


Fig. S13 UV-vis adsorption spectra of various $K_x(A)$ solutions and the excitation spectrum of complex 1.

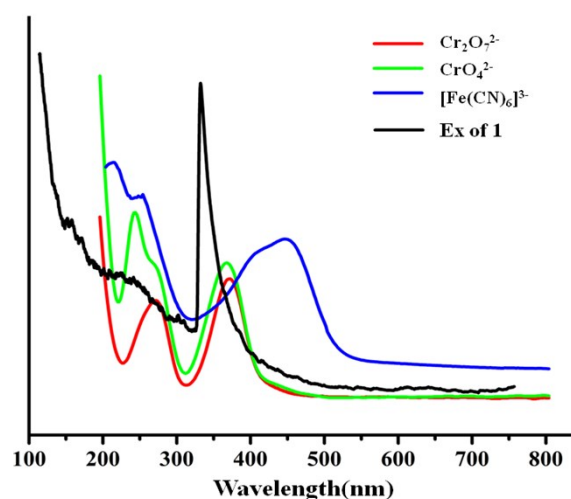


Fig. S14 UV-vis adsorption spectrum of $M(\text{NO}_3)_x$ DMF solutions and the excitation spectrum of complex **1** in DMF solution.

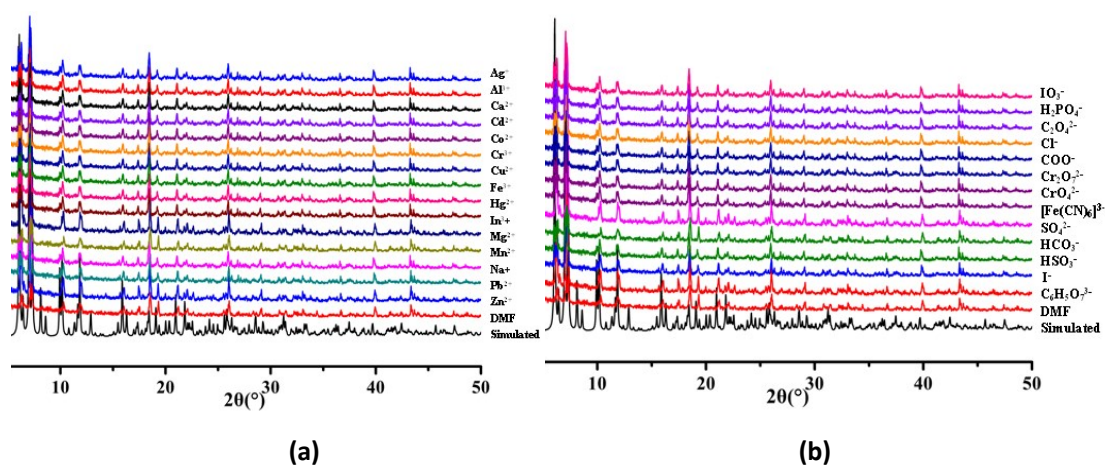
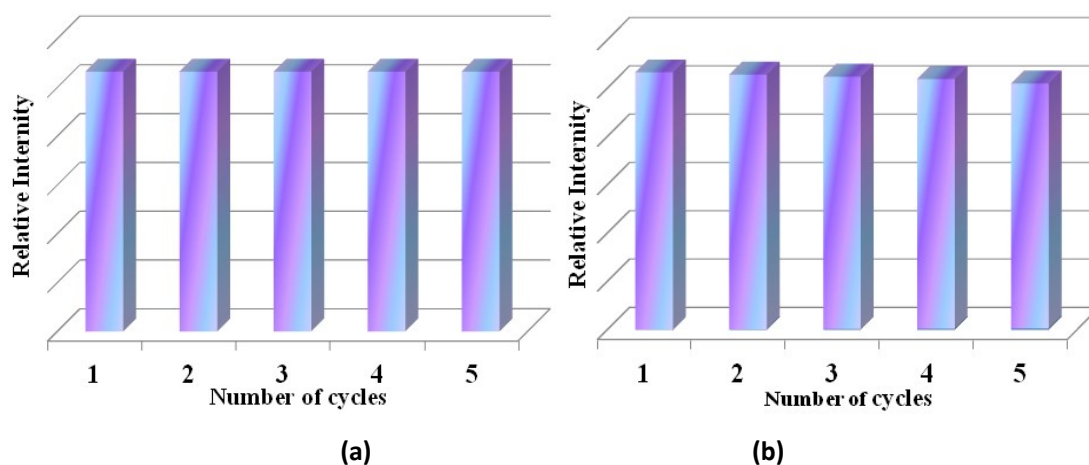


Fig. S15 PXRD patterns of complex **1** treated by different $M(\text{NO}_3)_x$ DMF solutions (a) and anion DMF solutions (b).



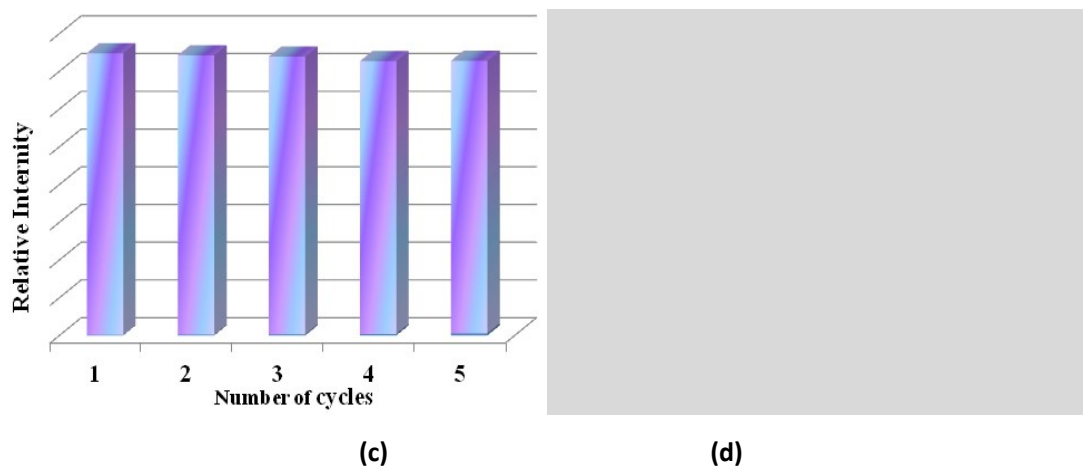


Fig. S16 (a) The fluorescence intensity of complex **1** after five runs sensing experiment with Fe^{3+} (a); $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ (b); CrO_4^{2-} (c) and $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ (d).

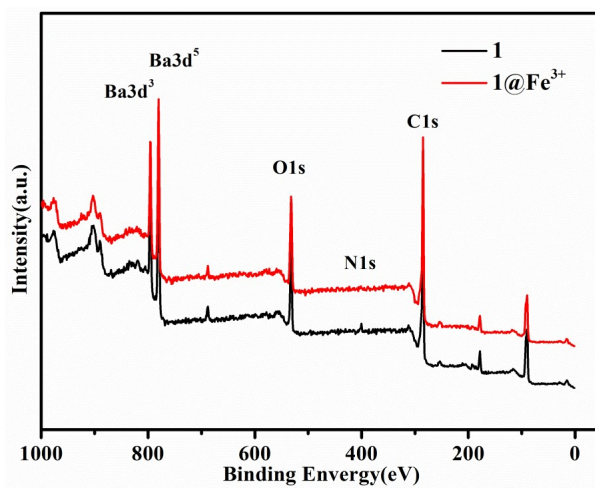


Fig. S17 XPS spectra of **1** (black) and **1@Fe³⁺** (red).



Fig. S18 Color differences of the DMF solutions with complex **1** in various dyes.

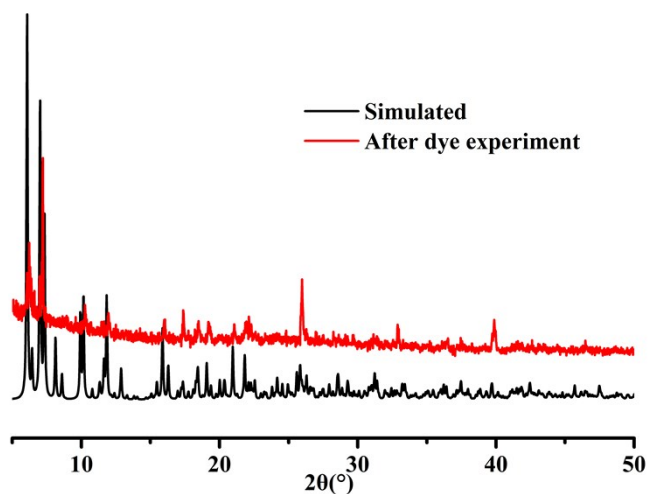


Fig. S19 PXRD pattern after dye experiment of complex 1.

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