

Electronic Supplementary Material

Fluorescent and Electrochemical Detection of Iodine Vapor in the Presence of High Humidity using Ln-based MOFs

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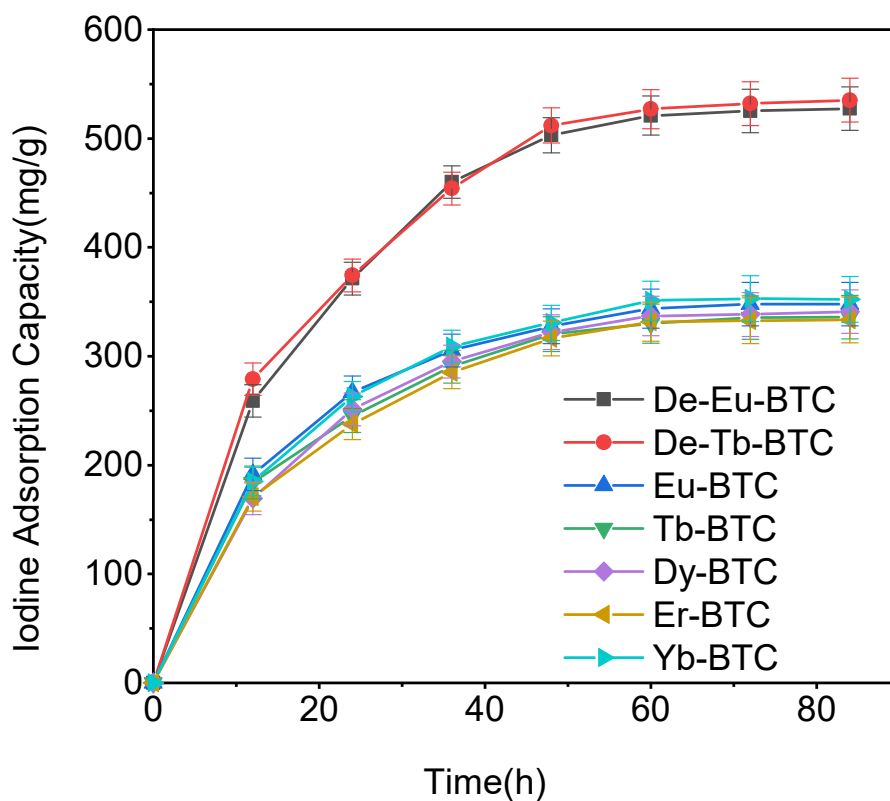


Figure S1. Adsorption curves of Ln-BTCs and De-Ln-BTCs in saturated iodine vapor at 80°C

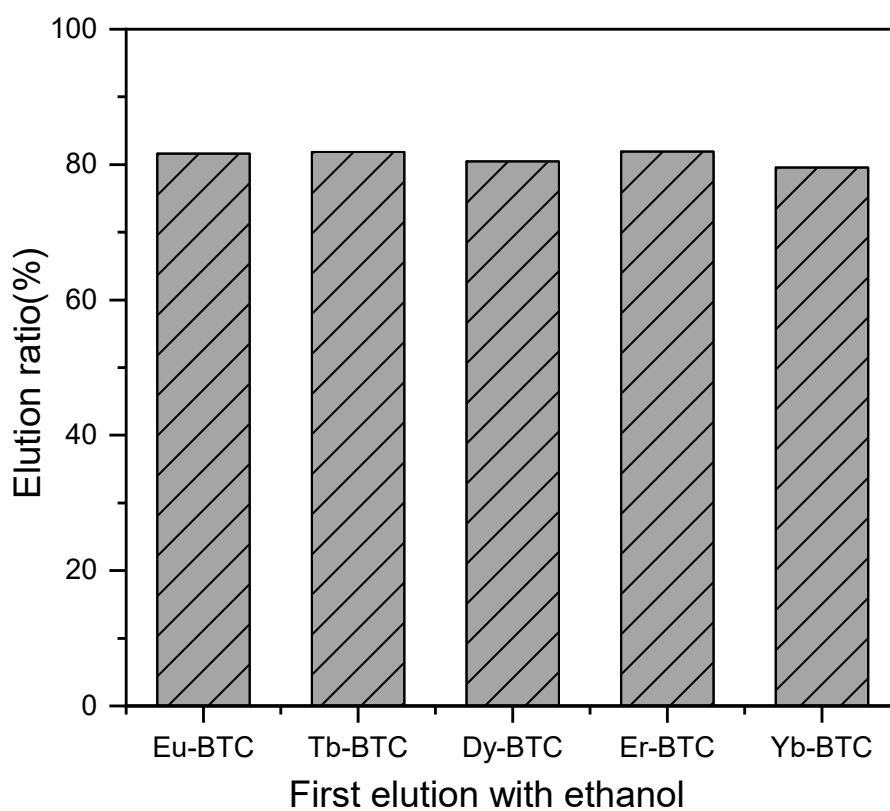


Figure S2. Elution ratios of adsorbed iodine via ethanol soaking

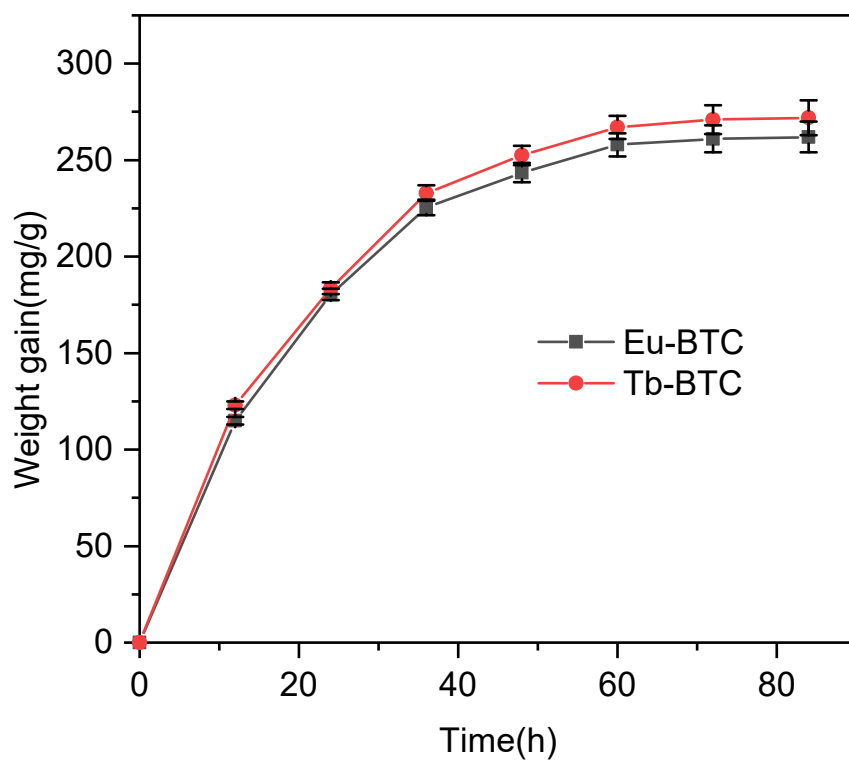


Figure S3. Adsorption curves of Ln-BTCs in saturated iodine vapor with 18% relative humidity at 80°C

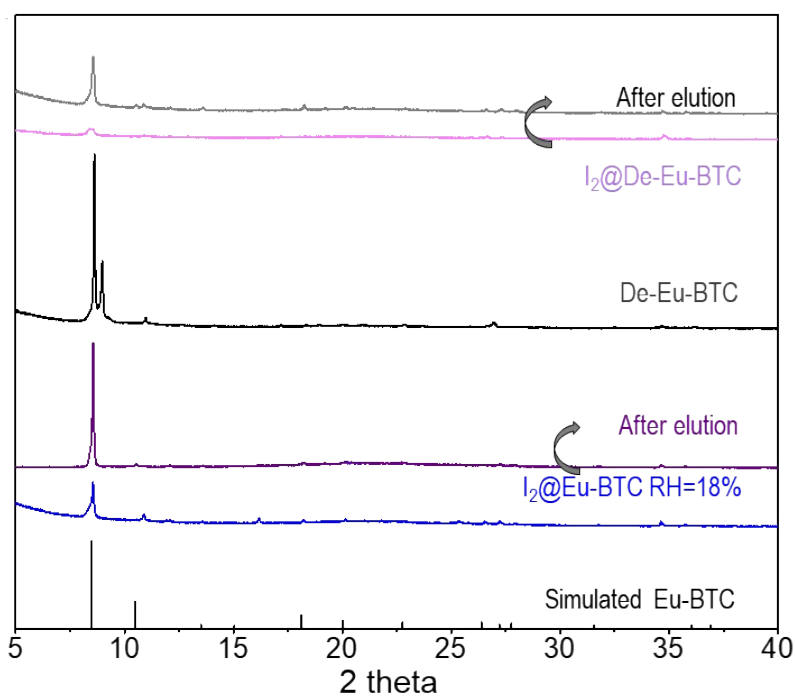


Figure S4. PXRD patterns of $I_2@Eu-BTC$ under 18% relative humidity, $De-Eu-BTC$, $I_2@De-Eu-BTC$ and iodine-loaded samples after elution.

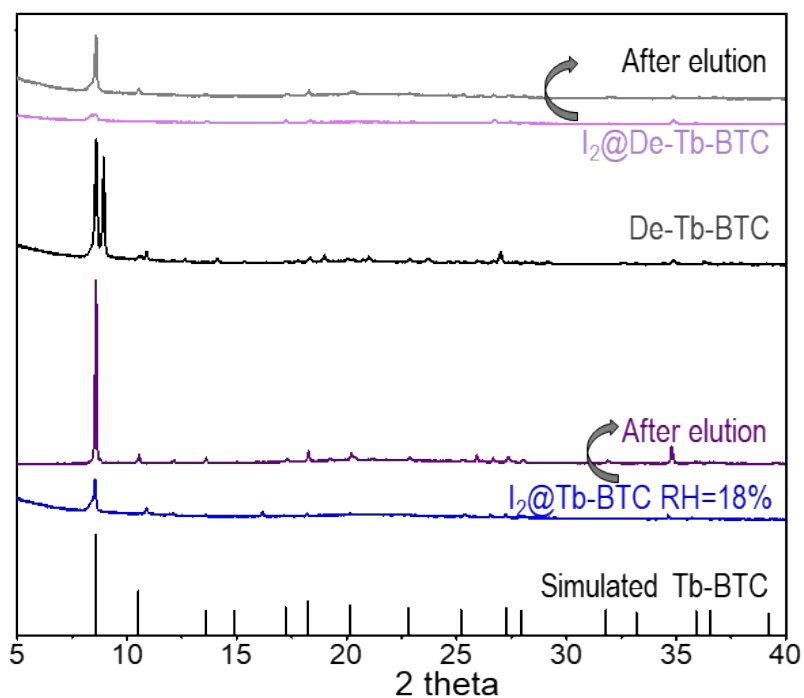


Figure S5. PXRD patterns of $I_2@Tb-BTC$ under 18% relative humidity, De-Tb-BTC, $I_2@De-Tb-BTC$ and iodine-loaded samples after elution.

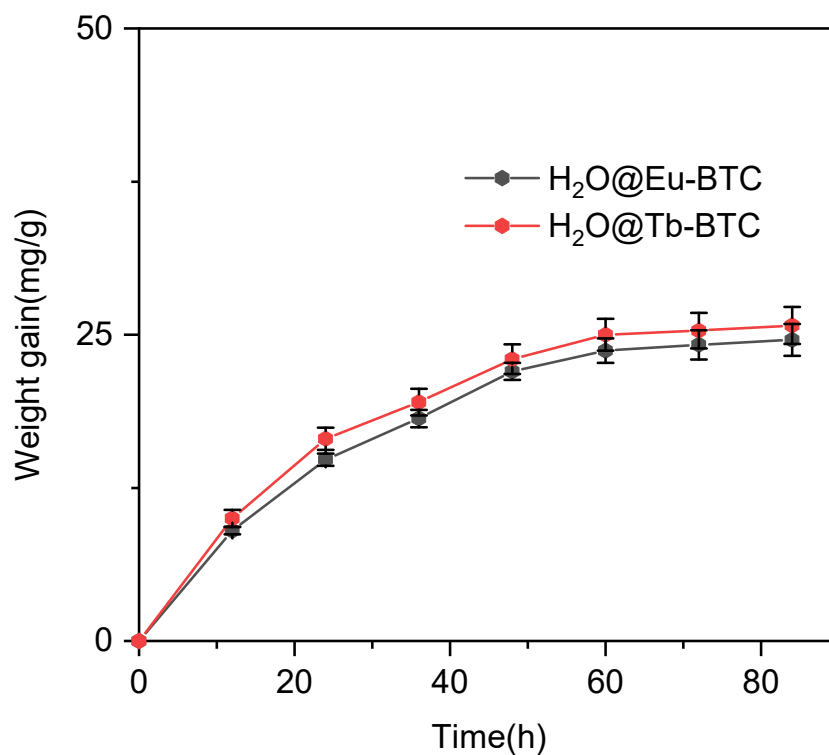


Figure S6. Water adsorption curves of Ln-BTCs in 18% relative humidity at 80 °C (The vial with 30 mg Ln-BTC was introduced into in a sealed bottle which contains 3 mL saturated calcium chloride aqueous solution. The bottle was placed in an 80 °C oven).

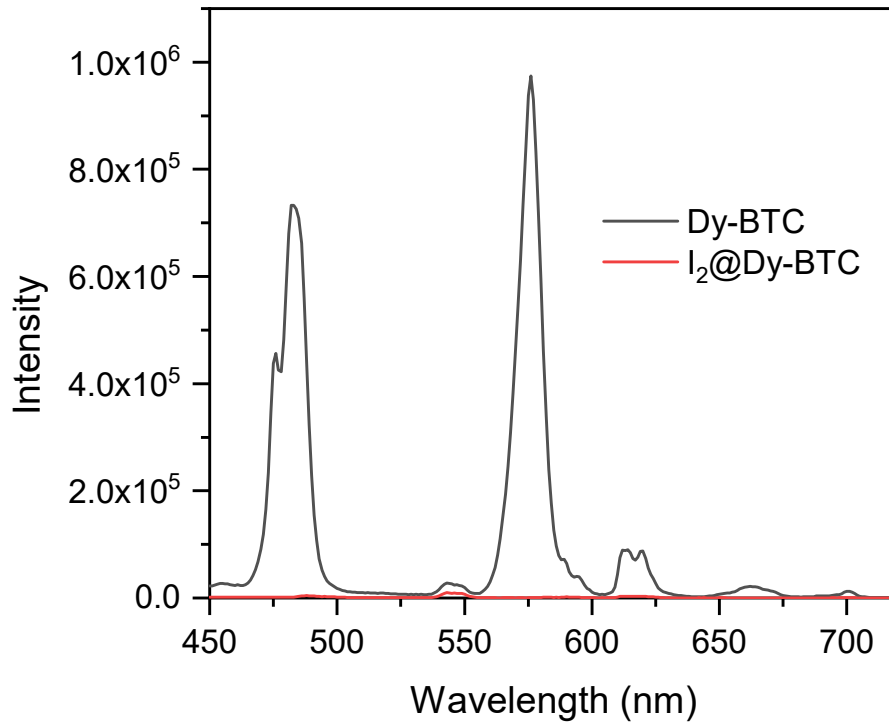


Figure S7. Emission spectra of I₂@Dy-BTC with an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=297$ nm

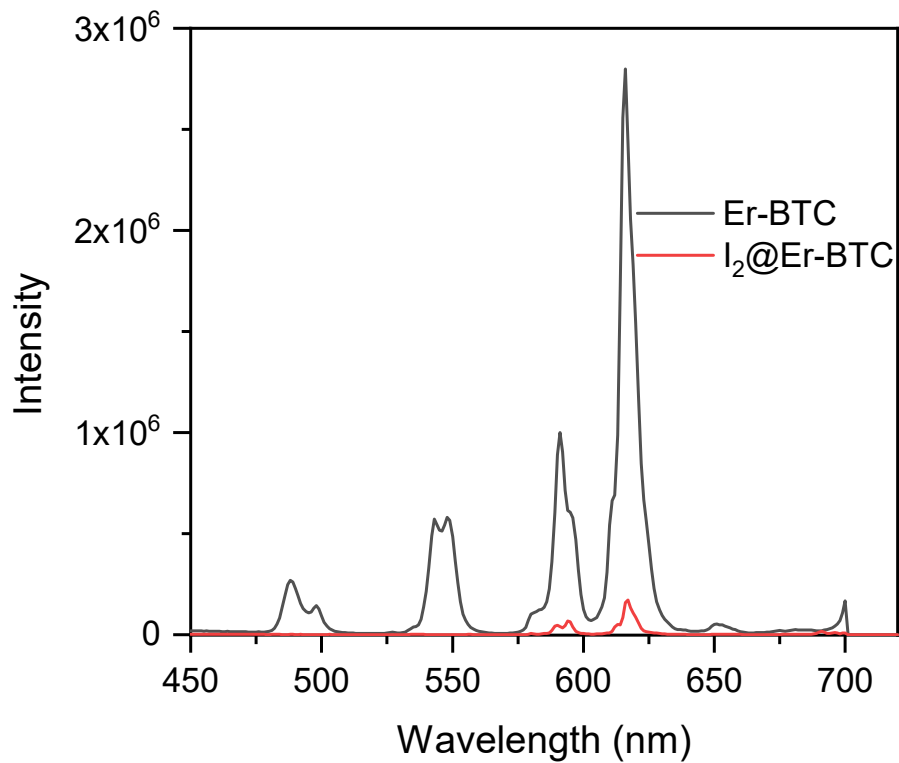


Figure S8. Emission spectra of I₂@Er-BTC with an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=297$ nm

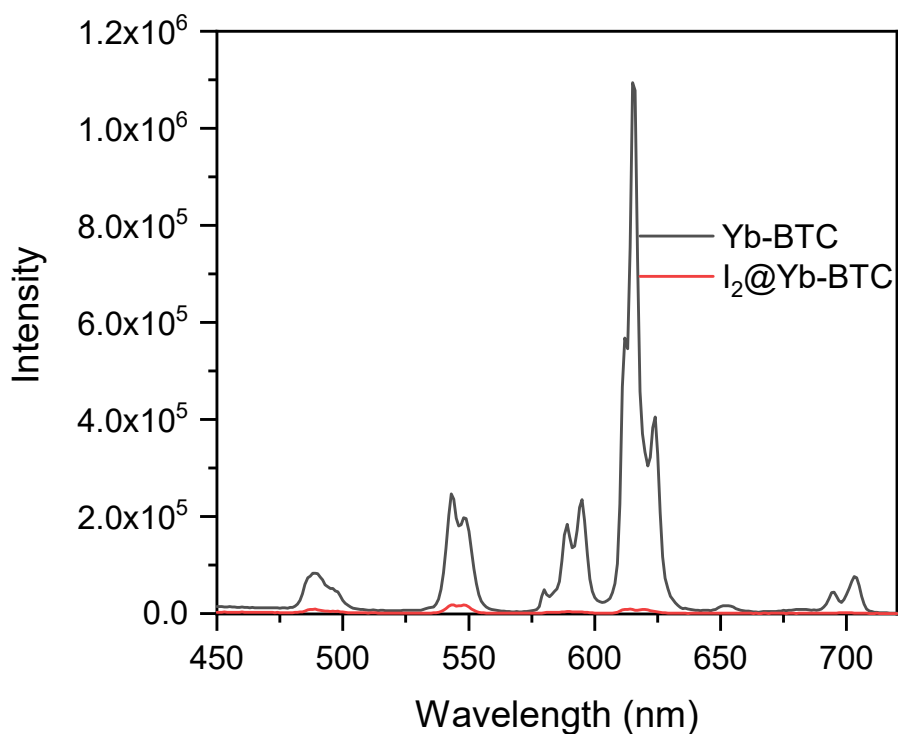


Figure S9. Emission spectra of I₂@Yb-BTC with an excitation wavelength of $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=297$ nm

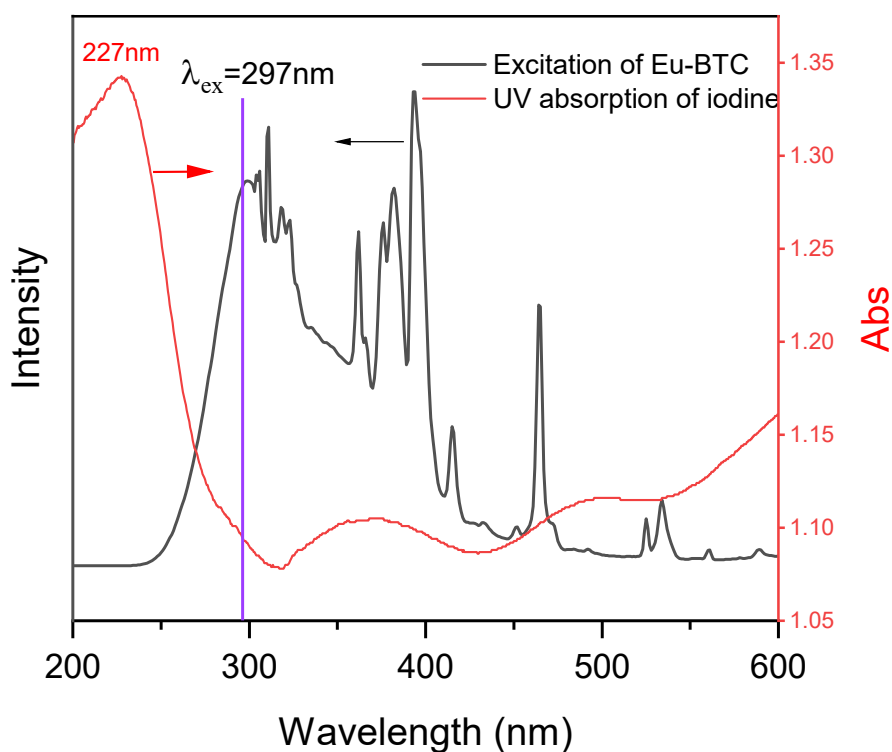


Figure S10. Solid-state UV-Vis spectrum of I₂ and emission spectrum of Eu-BTC

(The solid-state UV-Vis spectra of iodine was measured using a SHIMADZU UV-2600 UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer at room temperature. The excitation spectrum of Eu-BTC powder was measured using a Jobin Yvon Fluorolog3-21 coupled with a 400 nm longpass filter with a Xe 450W ozone-free continuous xenon arc lamp and a 2 nm slit width, monitored at 620 nm.)

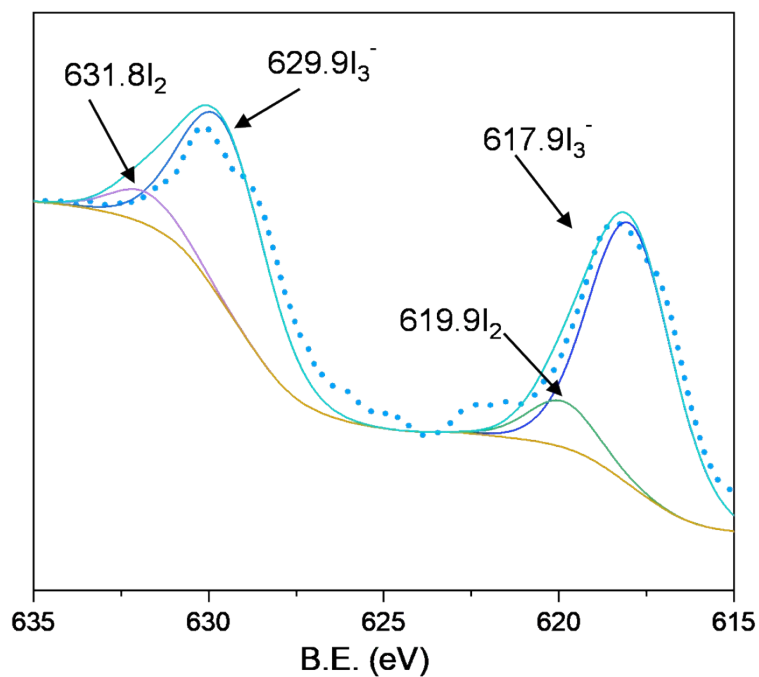


Figure S11. XPS spectra of I 3d in Iodine-loaded Eu-BTC after treating in vacuum for 12 h at 100 °C (X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), Thermo ESCALAB 250Xi, C 1s at 285 eV)

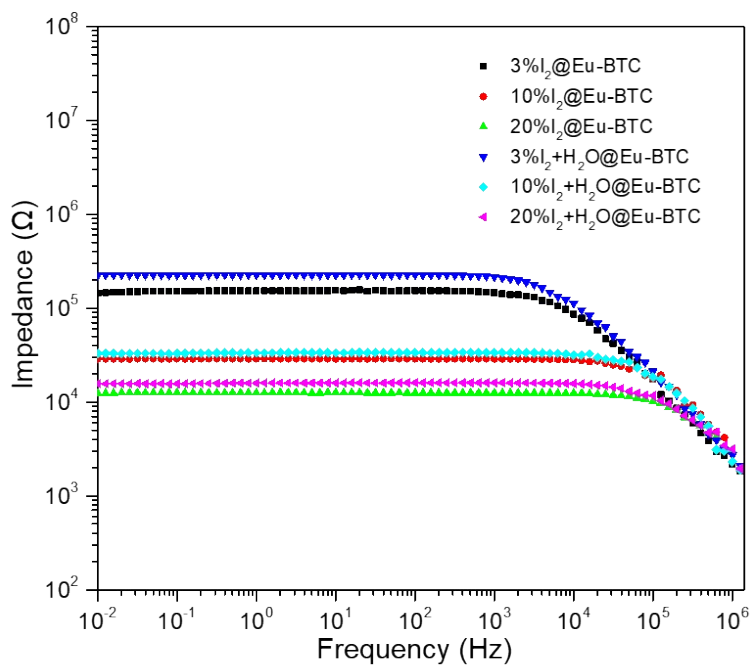


Figure S12. Impedance response plots of Eu-BTC upon iodine and/or water uptake with different weight percents

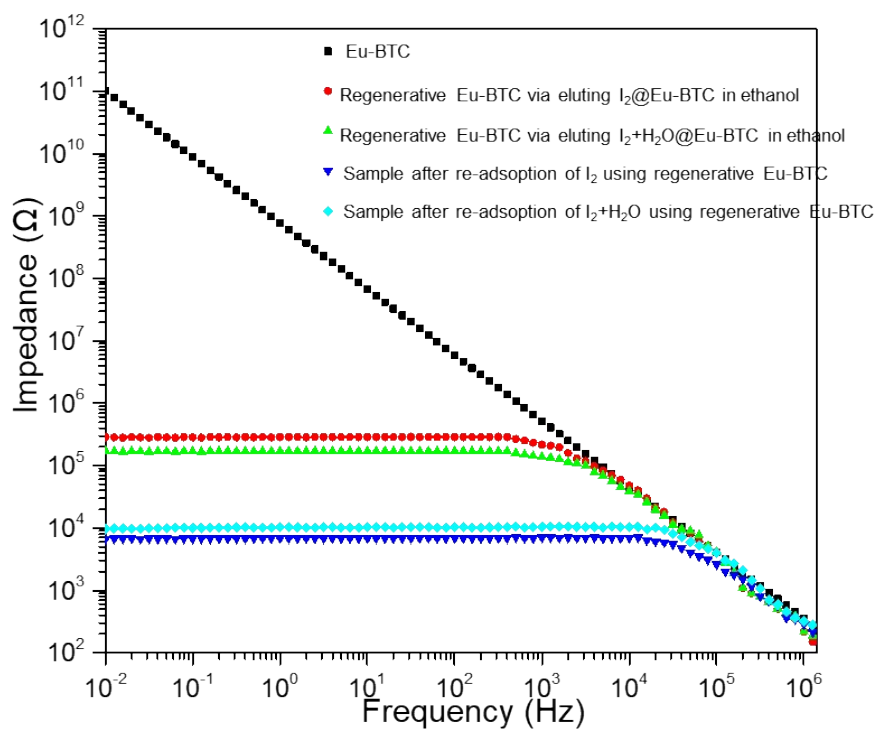


Figure S13. The reuse performance of Eu-BTC using impedance response

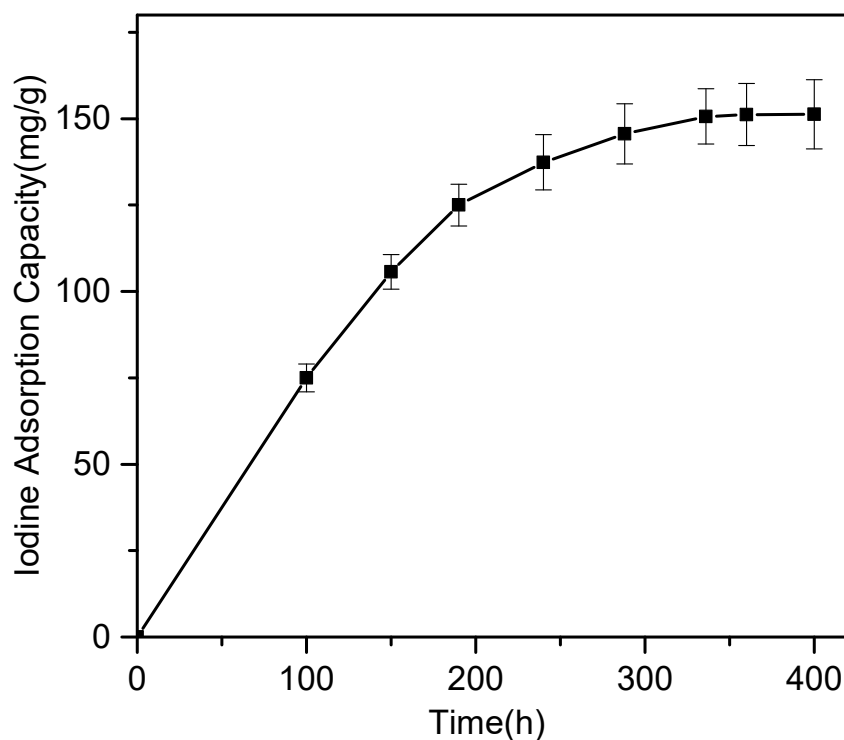


Figure S14. Adsorption curves of Eu-BTC monocystal in saturated iodine vapor at 80 °C (A vial with 30 mg Ln-BTC monocystal were introduced into in a sealed bottle which contains about 1.5 g solid iodine for iodine uptake. The bottle was placed in an oven and kept at 80 °C)

Table S1 Iodine-loading-induced increase of the electric conductivity for MOFs

MOFs	Iodine capability wt%	conductivity for MOFs (S/cm)	conductivity for I ₂ -loaded MOFs (S/cm)	Times	Ref
Eu ₄ (BPT) ₄ (DMF) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₈	17.41	8.27×10 ⁻⁷	2.71×10 ⁻⁵	33	[1]
{(Na ₂ I ₂ CB[6])·8H ₂ O·1.4I ₂ })	25	—	7.46×10 ⁻⁷	—	[2]
[Co _{1.5} (BDC) _{1.5} (H ₂ BPZ)]·DMF·4H ₂ O	20.2	2.59×10 ⁻⁹	7.69×10 ⁻⁶	2.97×10 ³	[3]
[Tb(Cu ₄ I ₄)(ina) ₃ (DMF)]	22.6	5.72×10 ⁻¹¹	2.16×10 ⁻⁴	3.78×10 ⁶	[4]
ZIF-8	116	—	—	×10 ⁵	[5]
MFM-300(In)	15	—	—	×10 ⁶	[6]
MFM-300(V ^{III})	—	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻⁴	7.06×10 ⁵	[7]
[Ca ₂ (TBAPy)(OH ₂) ₂]·2DMF	25	<10 ⁻⁹	5.3×10 ⁻⁶	>10 ³	[8]
[DMA][In(TDC) ₂]	56	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.15×10 ³	[9]
dhMOF	17	2×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁴	1.30×10 ⁴	[10]
Fe-MET-3	—	0.77×10 ⁻⁴	1×10 ⁻³	13	[11]
Cu[Ni(pdt) ₂]	—	1×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁴	1.20×10 ⁴	[12]
[Cu ₆ (pybz) ₈ (OH) ₂]·I ₅ ⁻ ·I ₇ ⁻	85	8.04×10 ⁻⁹	8.11×10 ⁻⁷	1×10 ²	[13]
NiPc-CoTAA	—	8.16×10 ⁻³	0.52	64	[14]
[(Me ₂ NH ₂) ₂][Cd ₃ (5-tbip) ₄]·2DMF	58	1.71×10 ⁻⁸	1.29×10 ⁻⁶	76	[15]
Eu-BTC (RH=0)	33.5	2.78×10 ⁻¹³	6.08×10 ⁻⁶	2.19×10 ⁷	This work
Eu-BTC (RH=18%)	26.1	4.10×10 ⁻¹¹	1.55×10 ⁻⁶	3.78×10 ⁴	This work
Tb-BTC (RH=0)	34.8	3.78×10 ⁻¹³	6.62×10 ⁻⁶	1.75×10 ⁷	This work
Tb-BTC (RH=18%)	27.2	4.57×10 ⁻¹¹	2.04×10 ⁻⁶	4.51×10 ⁴	This work

The calculation of electrical conductivity of Ln-BTC and I₂@Ln-BTC

The conductivity is calculated according to the following equations:

$$\sigma = \frac{L}{R \times A}$$

, where σ = conductivity (S/cm), R = resistance, A = cross sectional area of electrodes (cm²), and L = distance between electrodes (cm).

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