

Supporting Information

Luminescent properties of mixed-ligand MOFs containing fluorene scaffolds functionalized with isonicotinoyl arms

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¹H NMR analysis

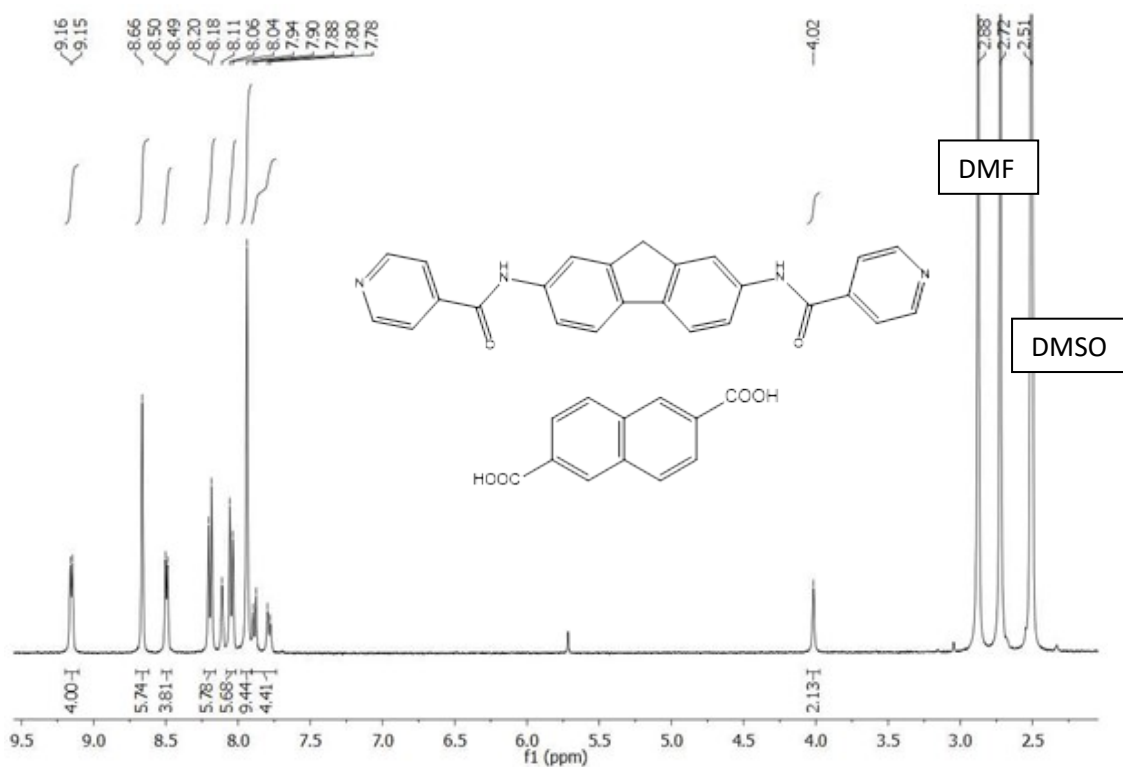


Figure S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of PUM310 crystals after digestion in TFA-d. Spectrum recorded at 25°C after dilution with DMSO-d.

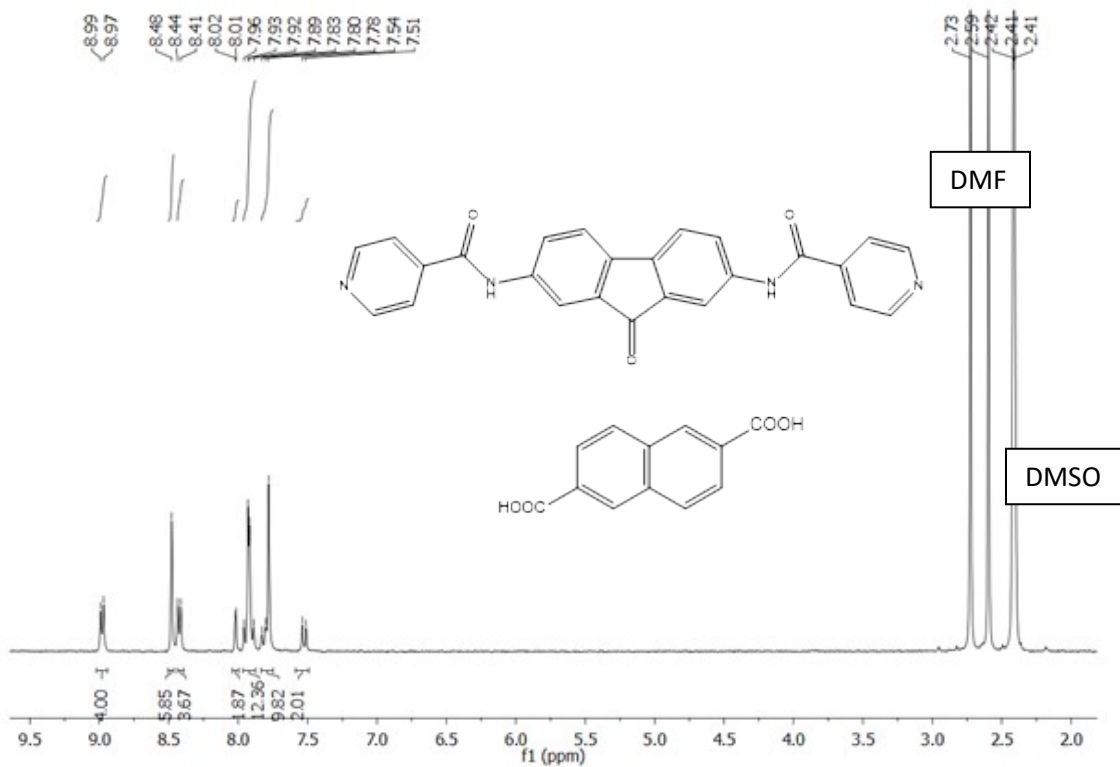


Figure S2 ¹H NMR spectrum of PUM310CO crystals after digestion in TFA-d. Spectrum recorded at 25°C after dilution with DMSO-d.

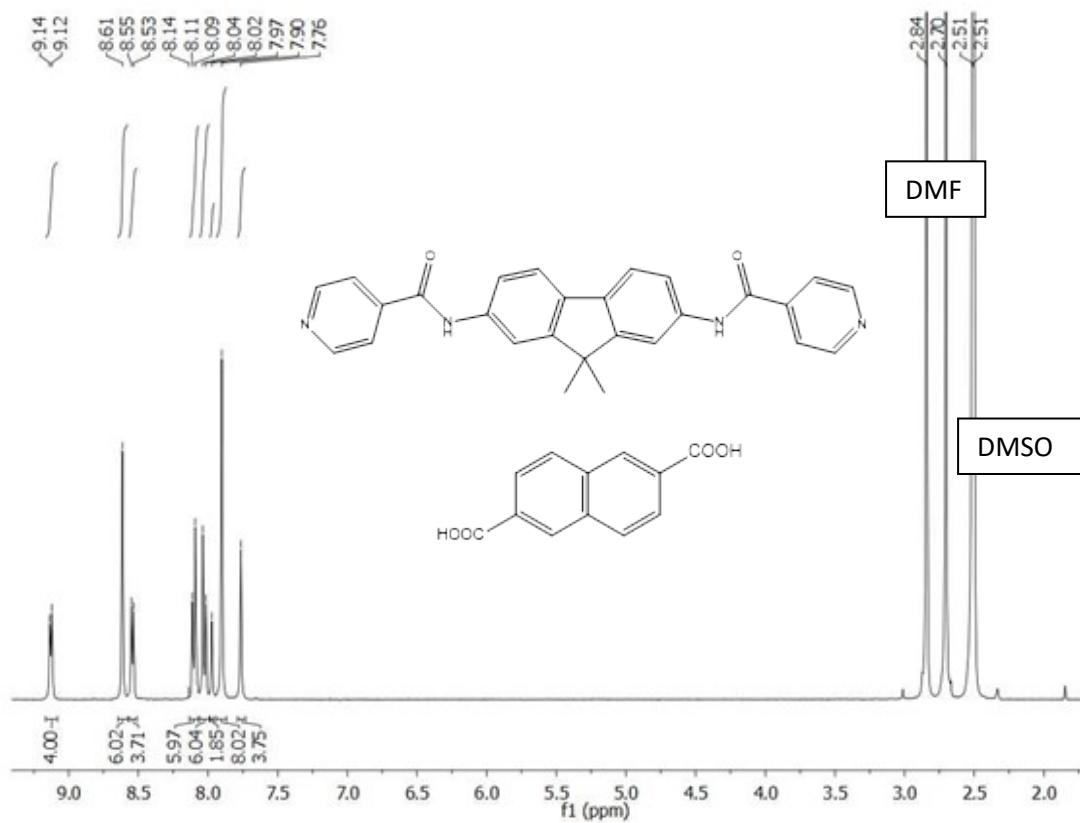


Figure S3 ^1H NMR spectrum of PUM310Me_2 crystals after digestion in TFA-d . Spectrum recorded at 25°C after dilution with DMSO-d .

TGA analyses

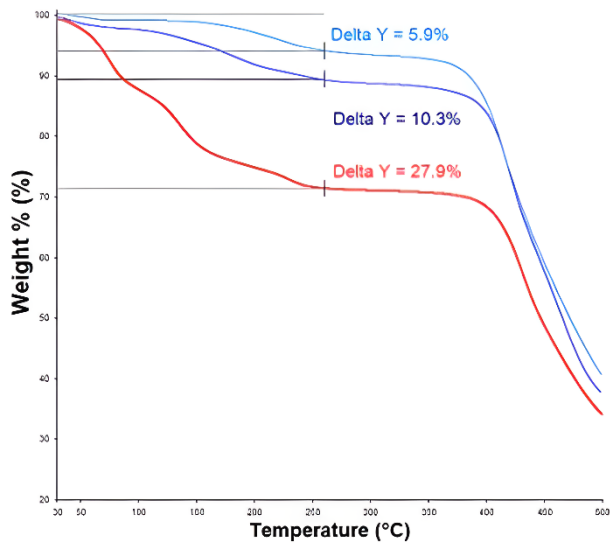


Figure S4 TGA trace of PUM310 (red), PUM310-a (blue) and PUM310-a' (light blue).

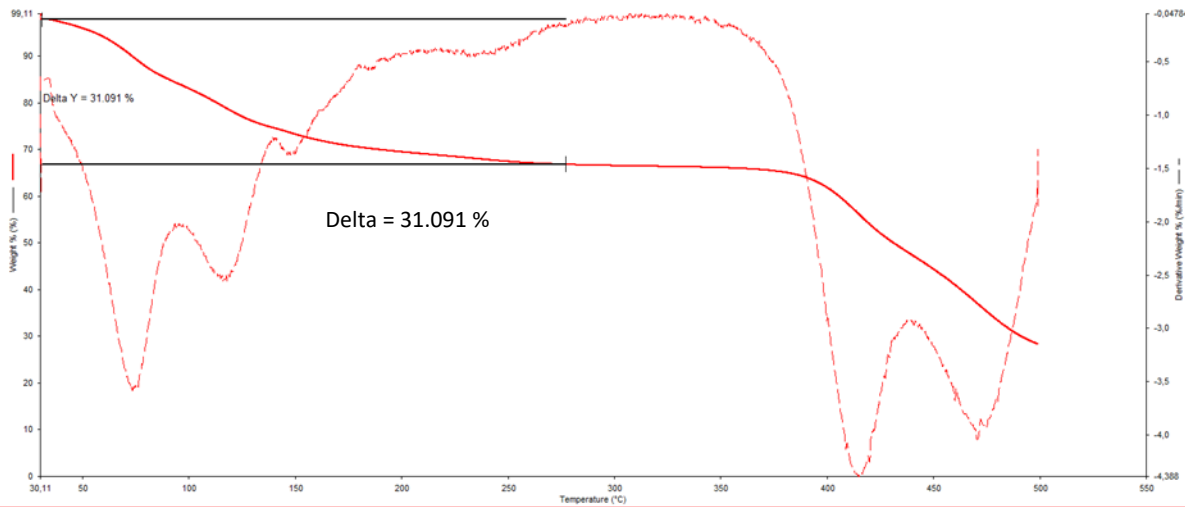


Figure S5 TGA trace of PUM310CO.

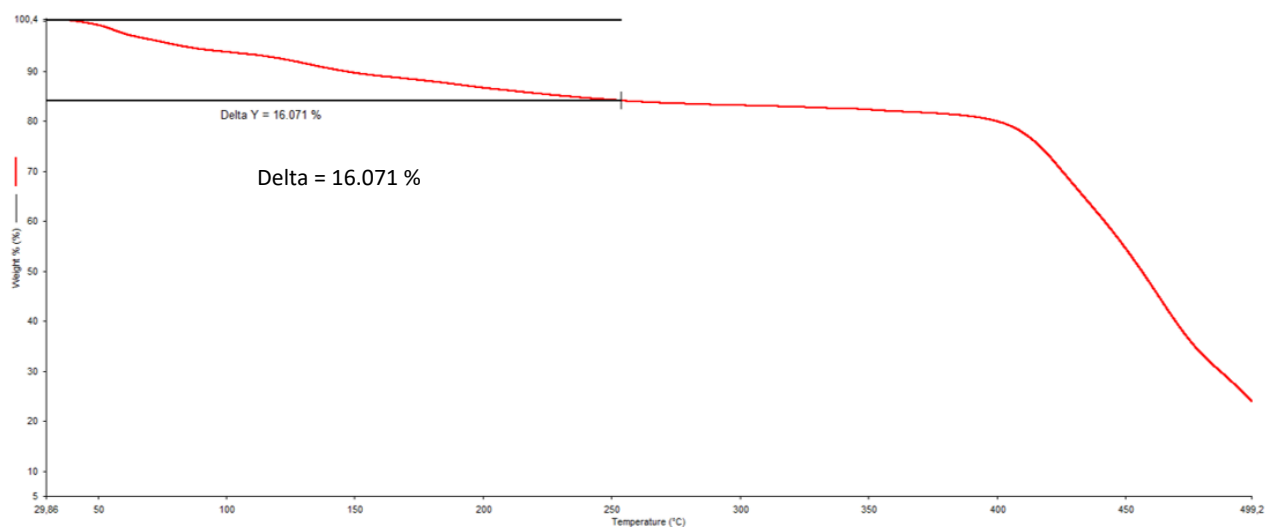


Figure S6 TGA trace of **PUM310Me₂**.

Crystallography

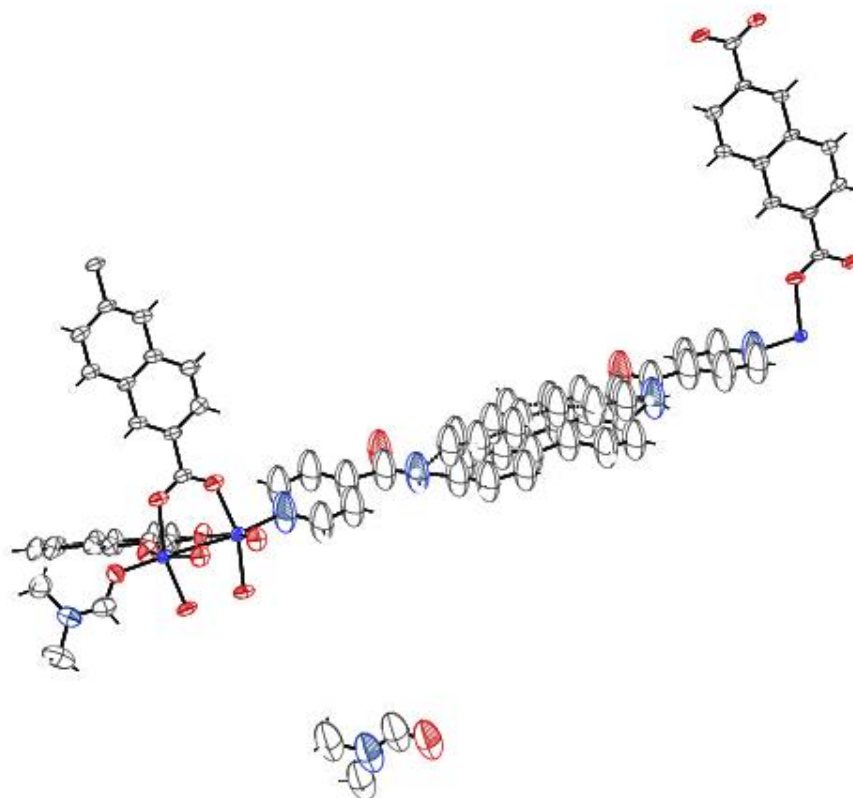


Figure S7 Ortep drawing of the ASU of **PUM310**. All non-hydrogen atoms are shown as ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. H atoms (isotropically refined) are reported in capped-stick style for the sake of clarity. Colour code: red=O, blue=N, white=C.

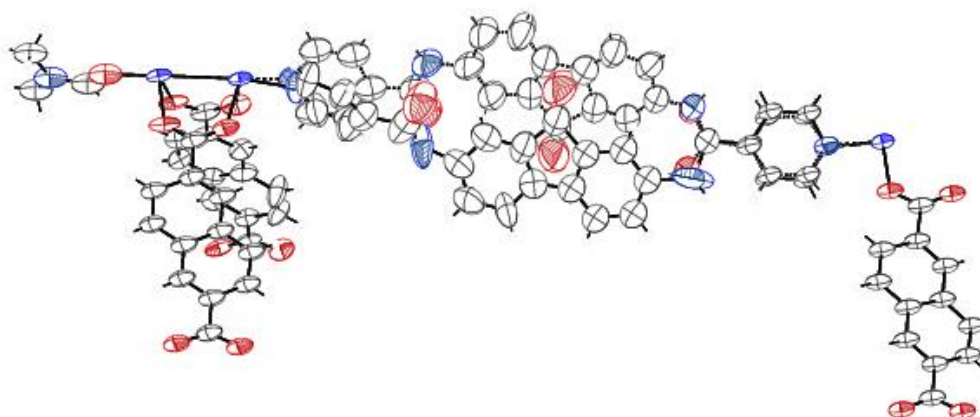


Figure S8 Ortep drawing of the ASU of **PUM310CO**. All non-hydrogen atoms are shown as ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. H atoms (isotropically refined) are reported in capped-stick style for the sake of clarity. Colour code: red=O, blue=N, white=C. Disordered ligand is reported for completeness.

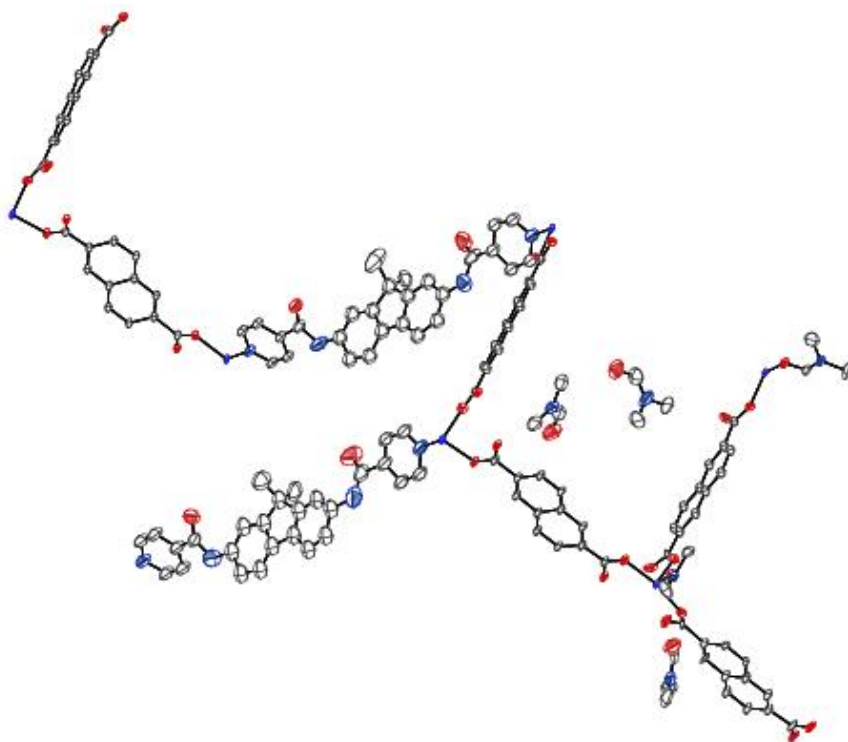


Figure S9 Ortep drawing of the ASU of **PUM310Me₂**. All non-hydrogen atoms are shown as ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. H atoms (isotropically refined) are reported in capped-stick style for the sake of clarity. Colour code: red=O, blue=N, white=C.

Topological analysis

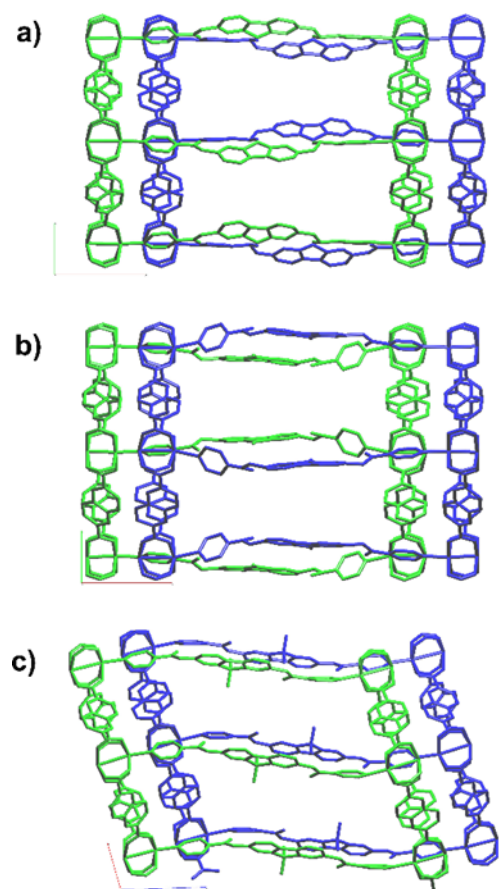


Figure S10 Molecular views of two catenated cubic cages of the thick layers in (a) **PUM310**, (b) **PUM310CO** and (c) **PUM310Me₂** showing the arrangement of the ligands in the three structures.

MOF activation-XRPD analysis

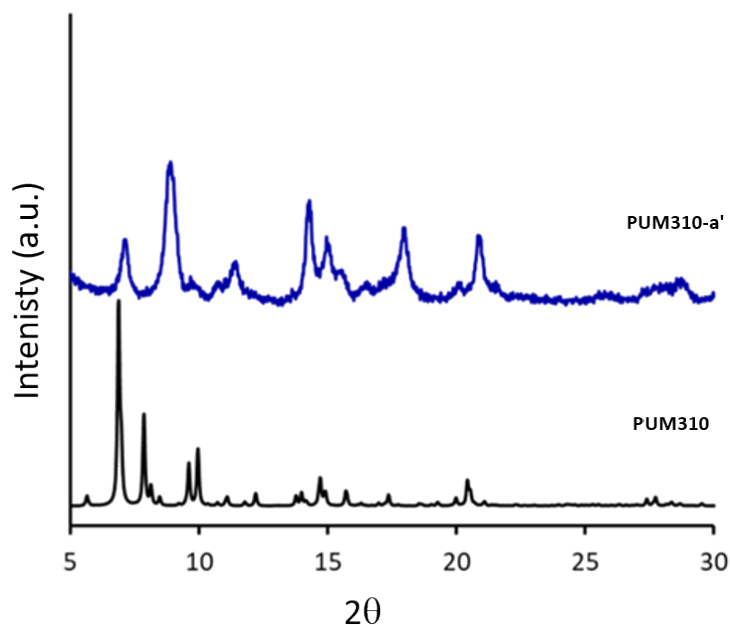


Figure S11 Comparison between the calculated XRPD trace of **PUM310** (black) and **PUM310-a'** (blue).

Volumetric adsorption properties

PUM310, **PUM310CO** and **PUM310Me₂** were subjected to N₂ and CO₂ adsorption isotherm analyses.

N₂ adsorption isotherms at 77 K and CO₂ adsorption isotherms at 195 K were collected up to 1 bar using Micromeritics analyser ASAP2020 HD. **PUM310Me₂** was previously activated at 70°C under dynamic vacuum for 5 hours, then overnight under dynamic vacuum before the collection of N₂ and CO₂ isotherms. **PUM310** underwent a thermal treatment at 70°C under dynamic vacuum for 2h, then at 60°C for 30 min and outgassing overnight under dynamic vacuum before gas adsorption measurements.

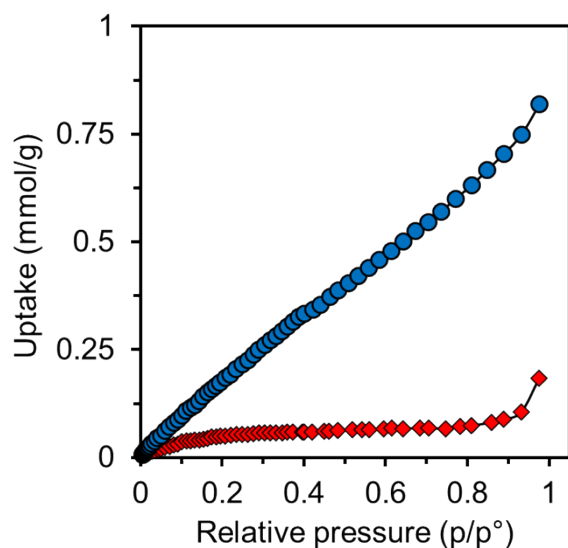


Figure S12 N₂ adsorption isotherms, collected at 77 K, of **PUM310** (red diamonds) and **PUM310Me₂** (blue circles).

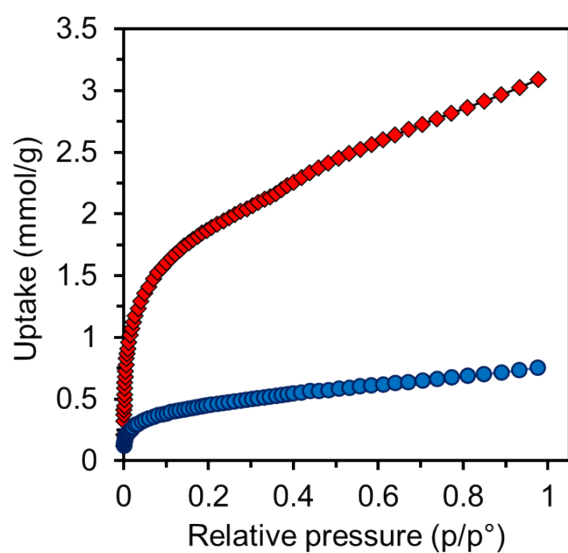


Figure S13 CO₂ adsorption isotherms, collected at 195 K, of **PUM310** (red diamonds) and **PUM310Me₂** (blue circles).

Sample	CO ₂ adsorption at 0.98 p/p° (mmol/g)
PUM310	3.09
PUM310Me₂	0.76

For **PUM310CO** no significant results were obtained.

Luminescence and UV-vis characterization

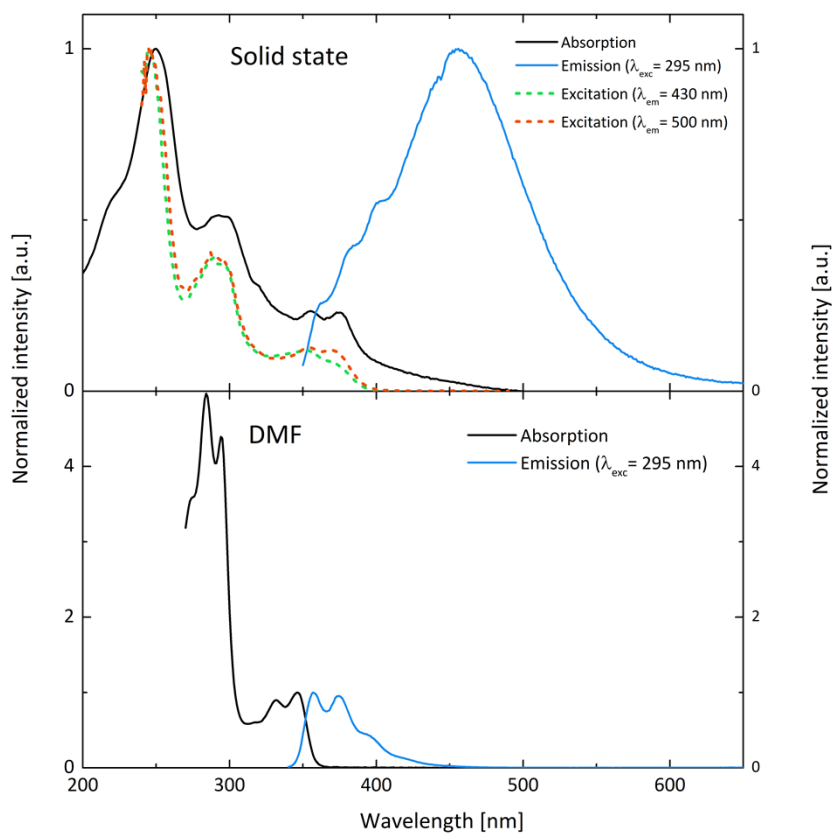


Figure S14 Top: solid state absorption, fluorescence emission and excitation spectra of H₂ndca. Bottom: absorption and emission spectra of H₂ndca in DMF. The corresponding excitation and emission wavelengths are reported in the legend.

The emission spectrum recorded on a thin film of ground powders of H₂ndca is characterized by a broad emission band peaked at 450 nm, which is absent in the spectrum of H₂ndca in solution, and could be due to the formation of excimer species. In the solid-state emission spectrum, a reminder of the emission band of H₂ndca in solution is observed, recognizable thanks to the vibronic peaks (350-400 nm spectral region).

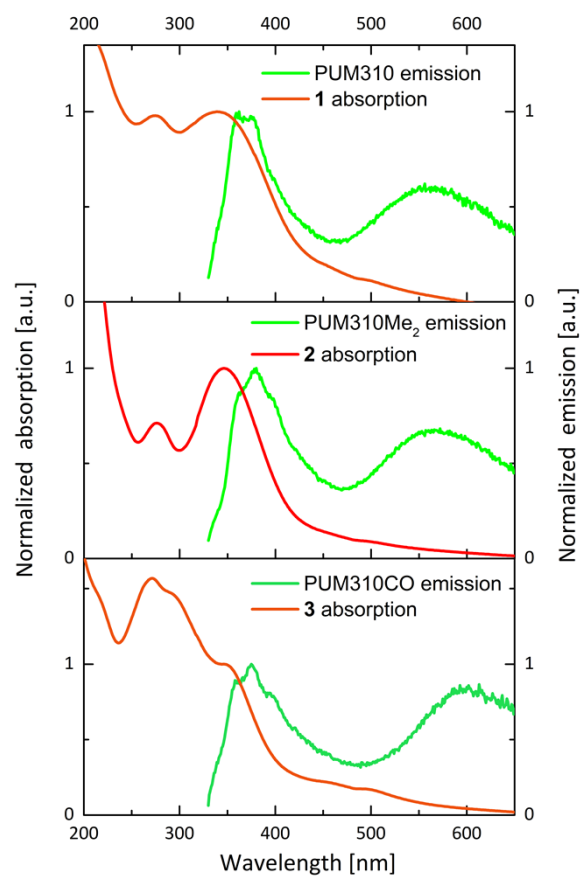


Figure S15 Comparison between solid state absorption of **1**, **2**, **3** (from top to bottom) and emission of H₂ndca when incorporated in the corresponding MOFs structure.