

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.
This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2024

Supplementary Information

Functional covalent organic framework H₂S sensor for periodontitis monitoring and antibacterial treatment

Chenkai Chu,^a Xiao Lian,^{bc} Qian Zheng,^a Yongxin Tao,^{*a} Yong Qin^{*a} and Jinmin Wang^{*ab}

^a School of Petrochemical Engineering, Changzhou University, Changzhou 213164, China

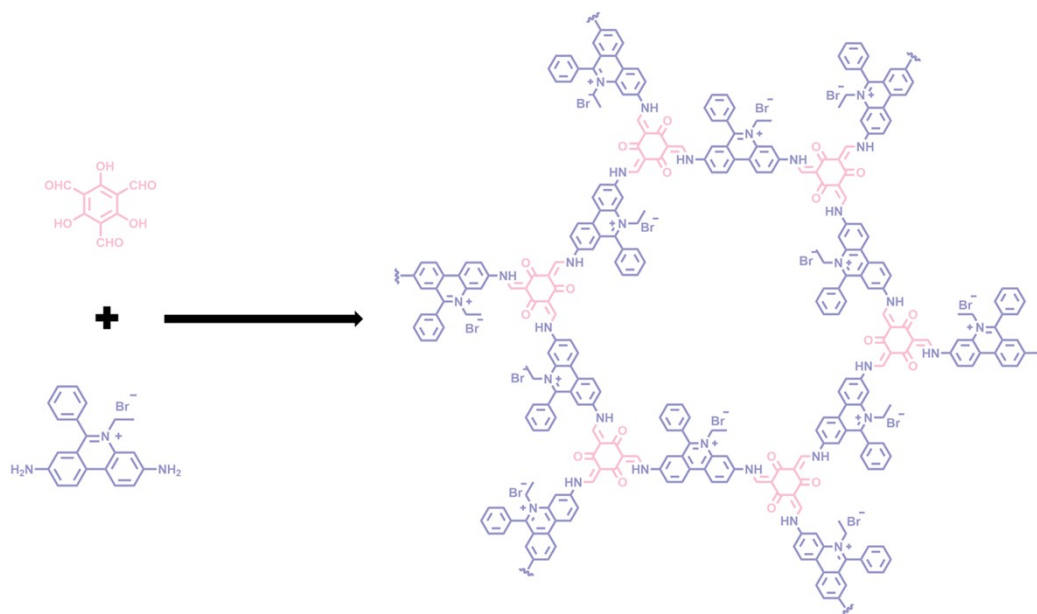
^b Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Advanced Manufacturing for High-end Chemicals, Changzhou University, Changzhou 213164, China

^c Key Laboratory of Functional Inorganic Materials of Anhui Province, Key Laboratory of Structure and Functional Regulation of Hybrid Materials of Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Anhui University, Hefei 230601, China

* Corresponding author: Yongxin Tao, Email: taoyx@cczu.edu.cn;

Yong Qin, Email: qinyong@cczu.edu.cn;

Jinmin Wang, Email: wjm@cczu.edu.cn



Scheme S1 Schematic representation for synthesis EB-TFP.

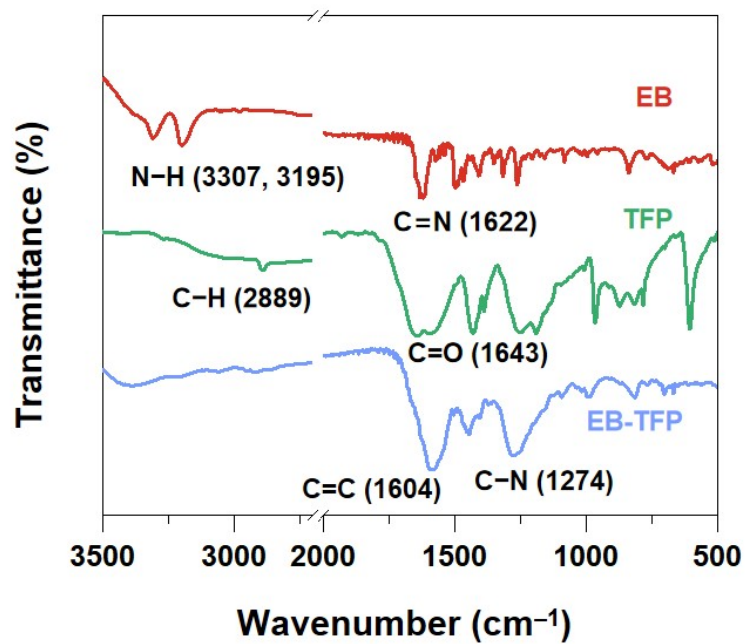


Fig. S1 FTIR analysis of EB-TFP and its raw materials (TFP and EB).

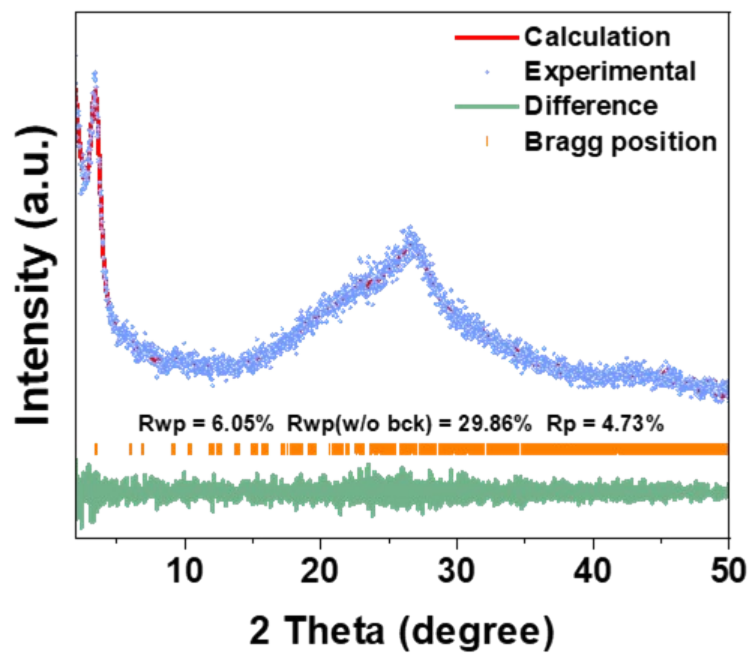


Fig. S2 PXR D profiles of EB-TFP: the experimental pattern (blue), the Pawley refined pattern (red), the Bragg positions (orange), and the refinement differences (green).

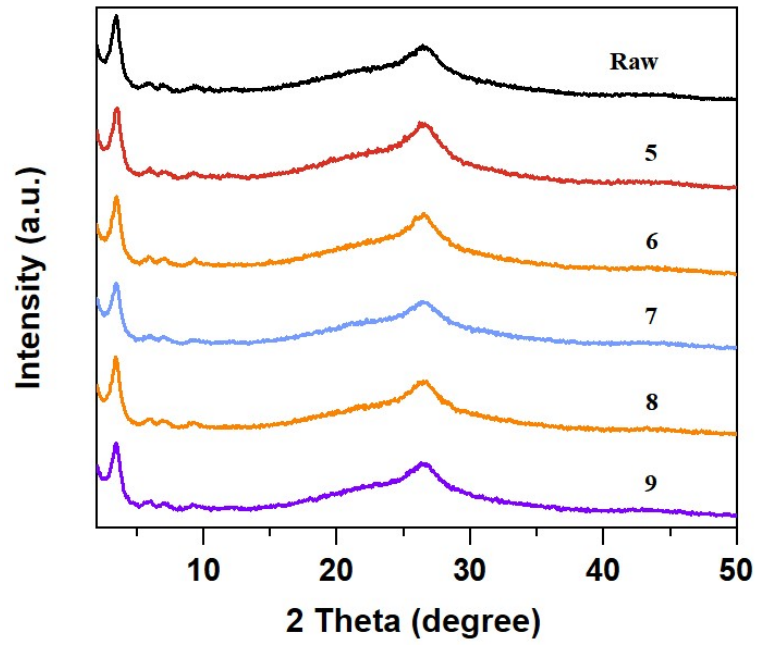


Fig. S3 PXRD of EB-TFP@PB soaked in different pH solutions.

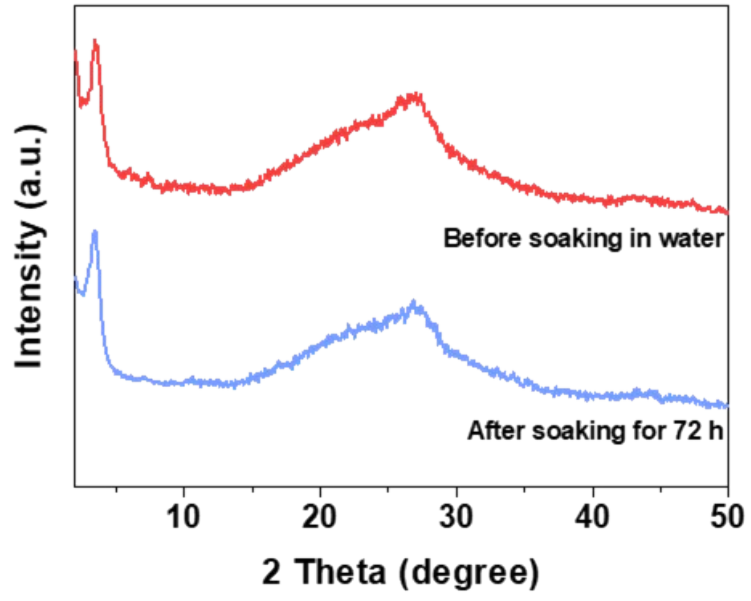


Fig. S4 PXRD pattern of EB-TFP@PB before and after soaking in water.

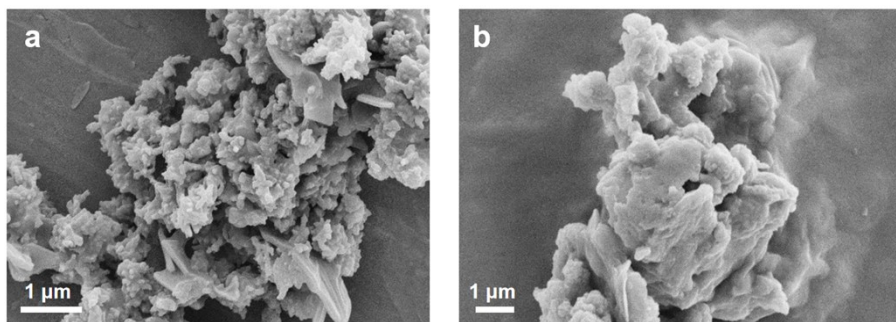


Fig. S5 SEM images of EB-TFP (a) and EB-TFP@PB (b)

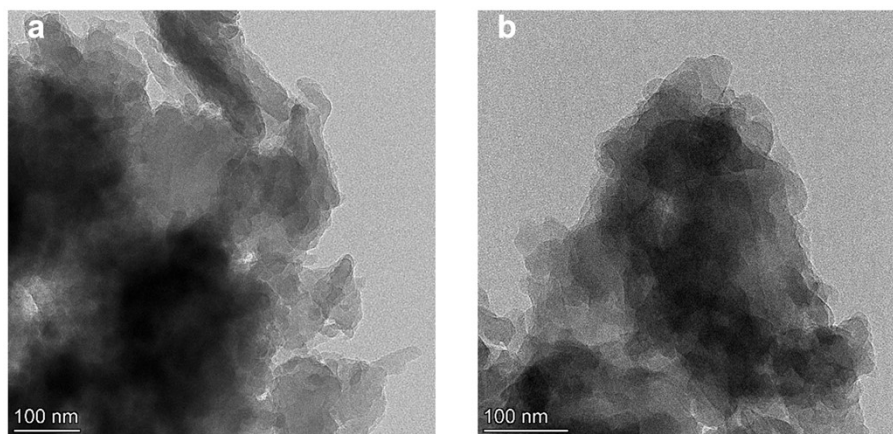


Fig. S6 TEM images of EB-TFP (a) and EB-TFP@PB (b).

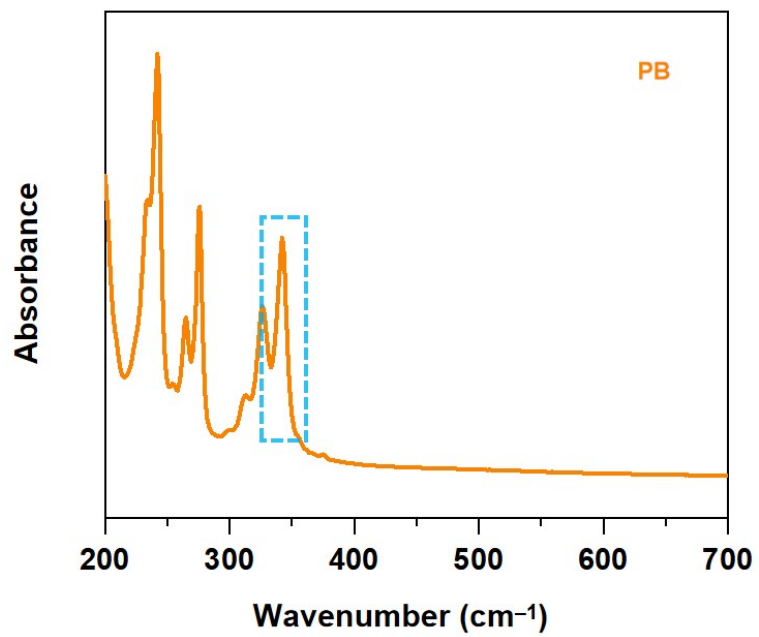


Fig. S7 UV-Vis absorption spectrum of PB in aqueous solution.

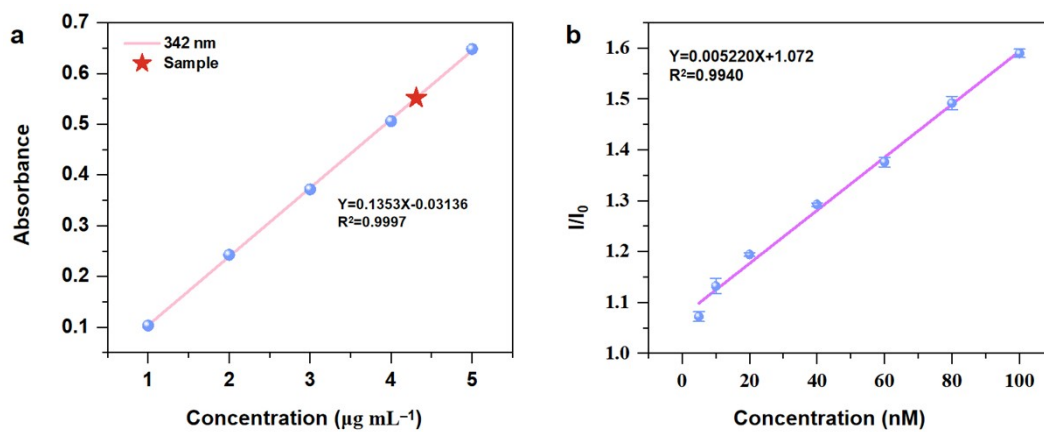


Fig. S8 (a) Concentration-dependent absorbance of PB and PB in the supernatant after preparing EB-TFP@PB. (b) Calibration curves of EB-TFP@PB in the presence of 0–100 nM H_2S .

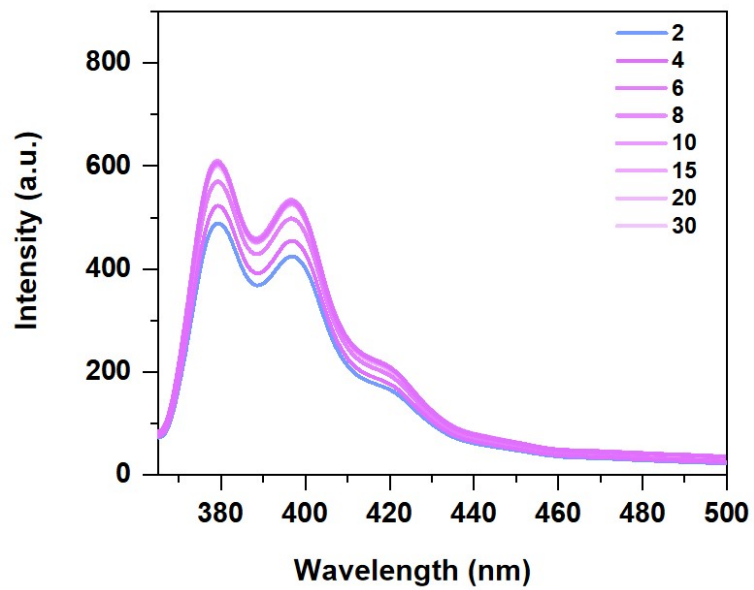


Fig. S9 Emission spectra of EB-TFP@PB with different incubation time (2-60 min).

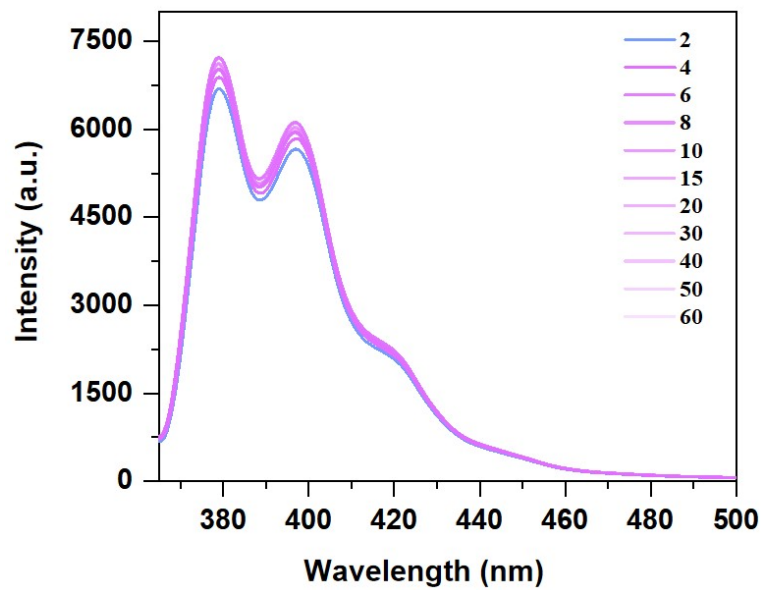


Fig. S10 Emission spectra of EB-TFP@PB added H_2S (10^{-4} M) with different incubation time (2-60 min).

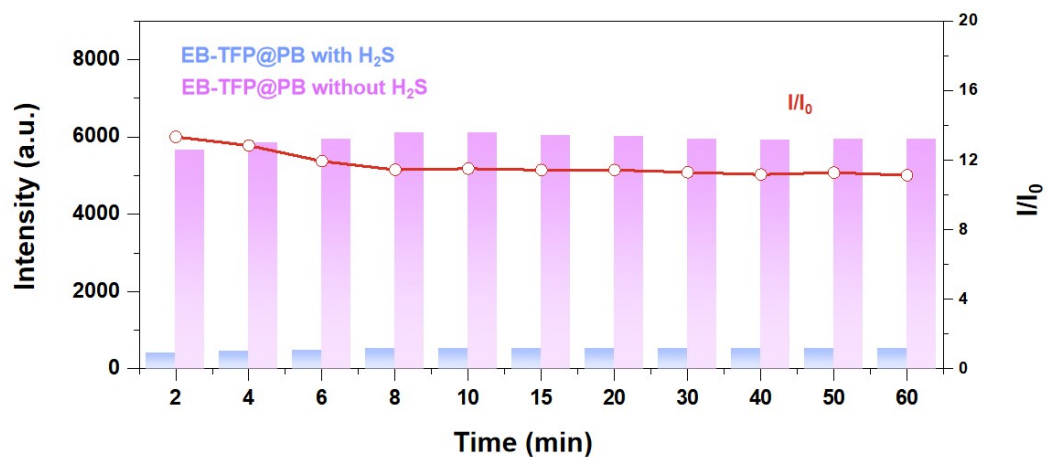


Fig. S11 Fluorescence intensity of EB-TFP@PB with and without H₂S (10⁻⁴ M) with different incubation time, and the fluorescence enhancement factor under corresponding conditions.

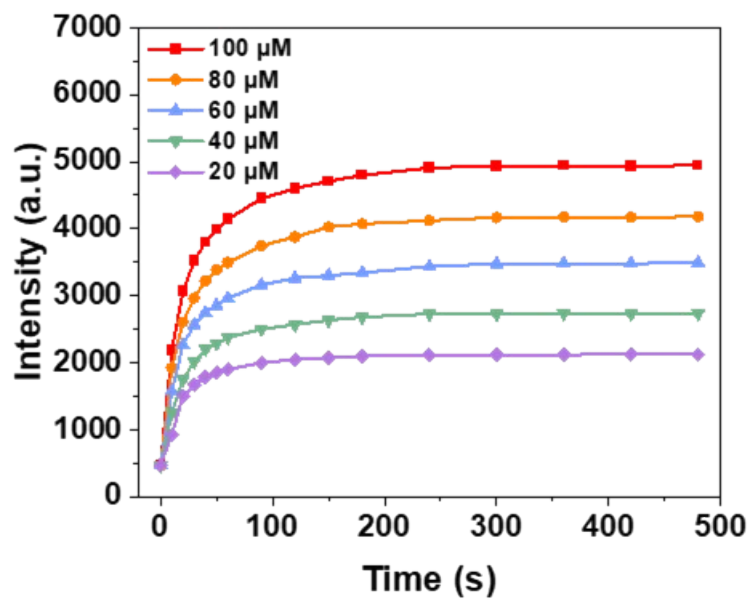


Fig. S12 The variation of fluorescence intensity with time at different concentrations.

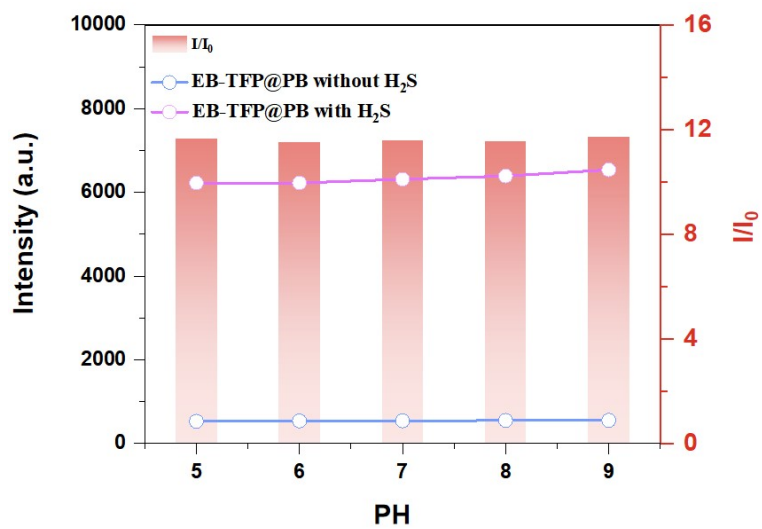


Fig. S13 Fluorescence intensity of EB-TFP@PB with and without H₂S (10⁻⁴ M) with different pH solutions, and the fluorescence enhancement factor under corresponding conditions.

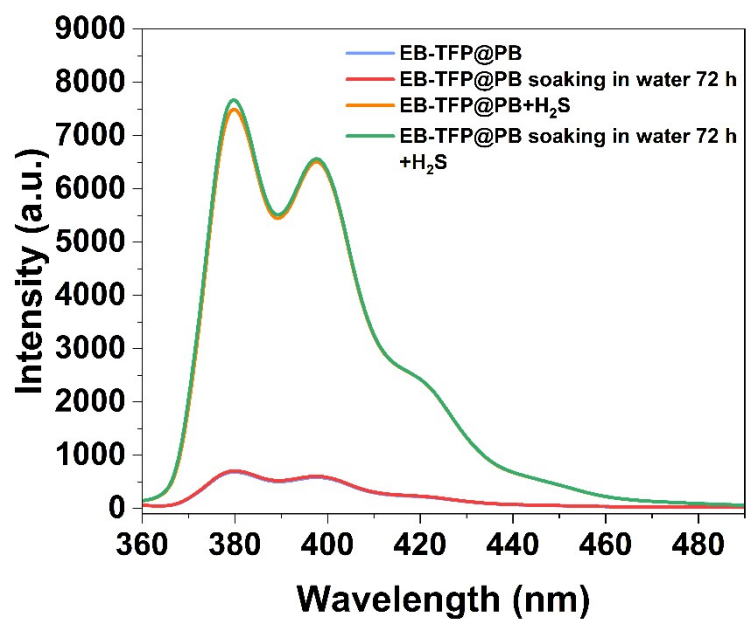


Fig. S14 Fluorescence intensity of EB-TFP@PB before and after soaking in water.

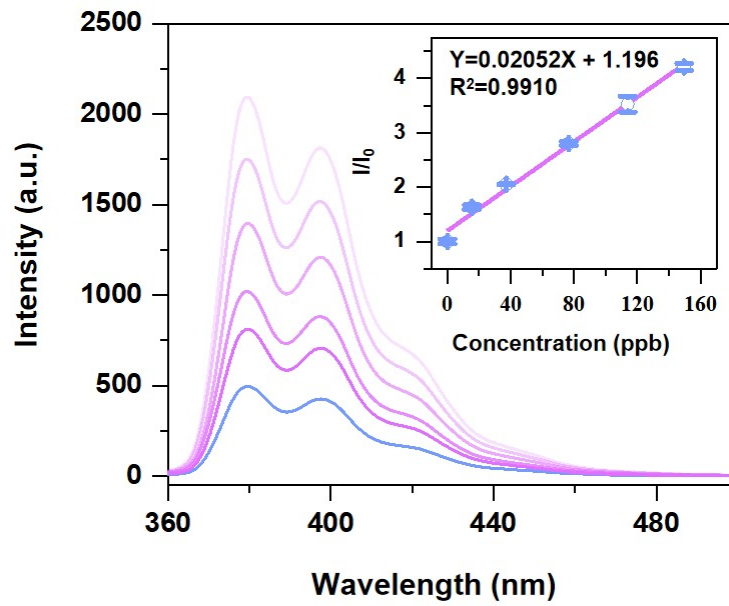


Fig. S15 Fluorescence spectra of EB-TFP@PB sensing H₂S gas with different concentrations (0–160 ppb).

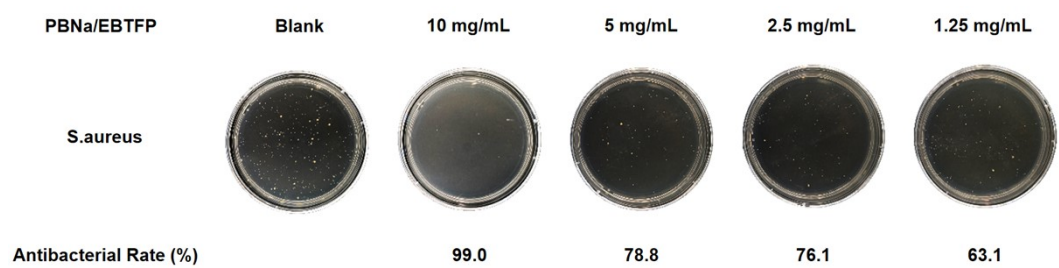


Fig. S16 Antibacterial rate of EB-TFP@PB with different concentrations against *S. aureus*.

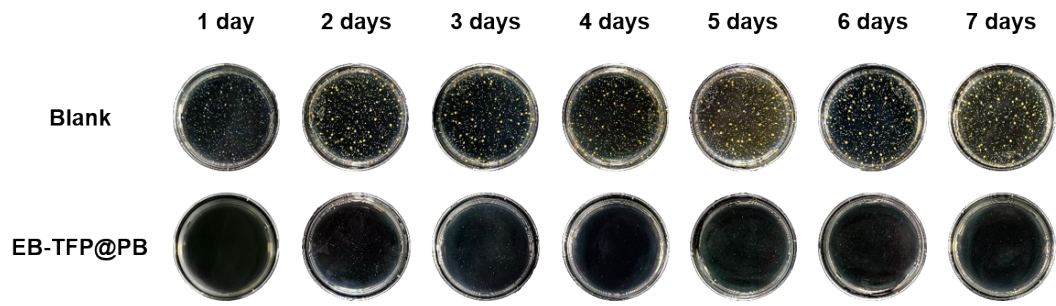


Fig. S17 The long-term antibacterial experiment of EB-TFP@PB.

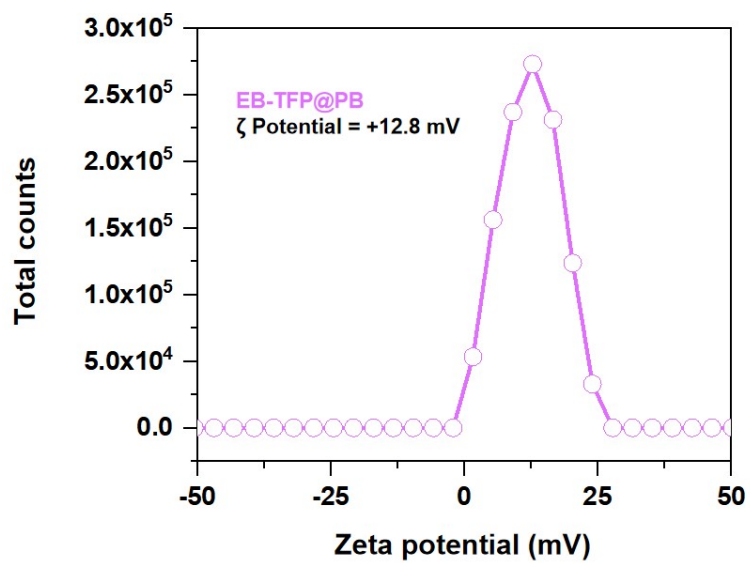


Fig. S18 ζ -Potential analysis of EB-TFP@PB in aqueous solution.

Table S1 The mass percentage of all elements in EB-TFP@PB determined by XPS.

Element	Percentage by mass
C	78.86
N	8.13
O	12.00
Na	1.01