

Supporting Information

Luminescent Properties of Lanthanoid-Poly(Sodium Acrylate) Composites: Insights on the Interaction Mechanism

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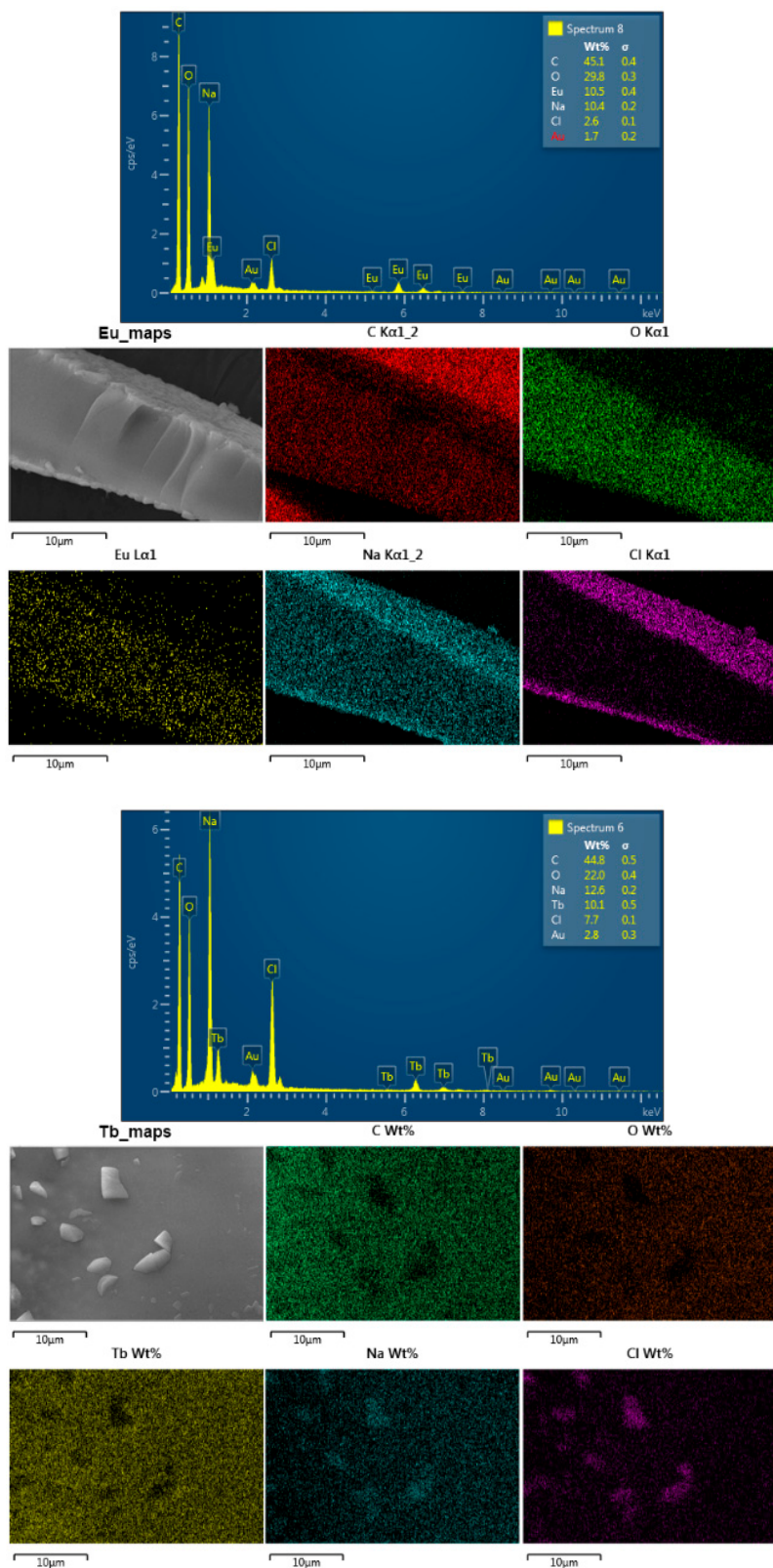


Figure S.1. EDX spectra and elemental maps of freeze-dried $\text{Eu}^{3+}/\text{PSA}$ (top) and $\text{Tb}^{3+}/\text{PSA}$ (bottom).

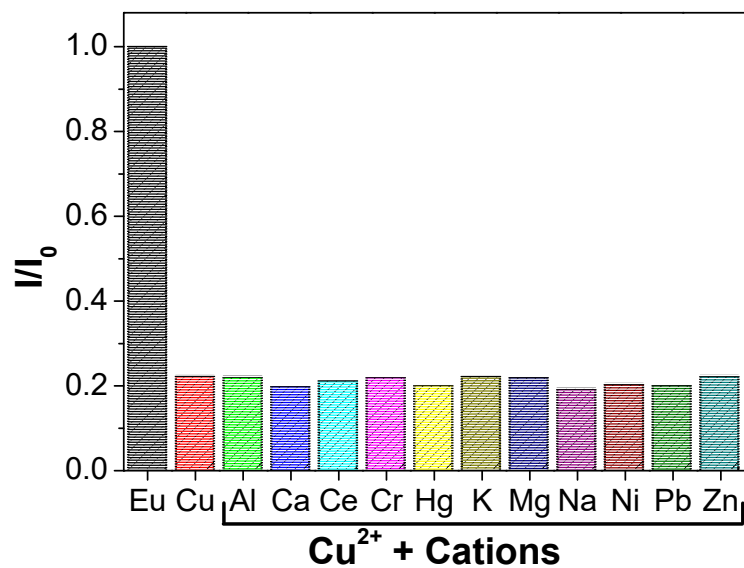
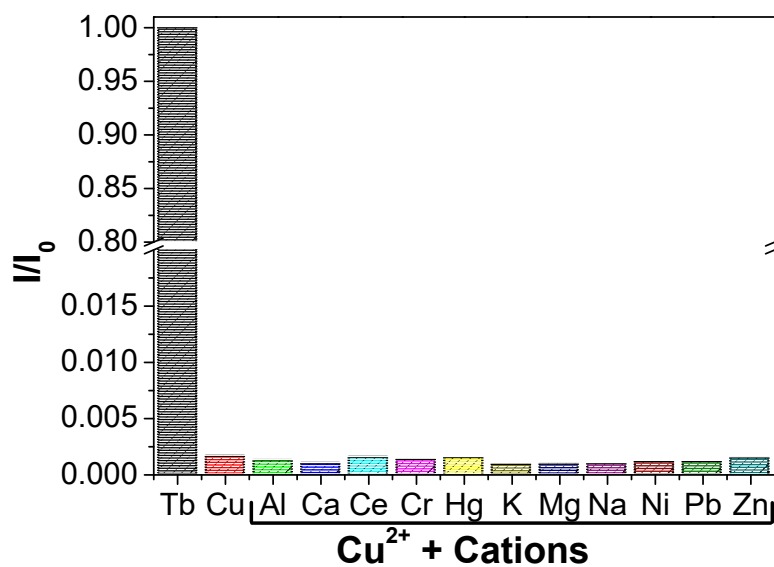
(A)**(B)**

Figure S.2. Comparison of emission intensity of Eu^{3+} /PSA at 616 nm (A) and Tb^{3+} /PSA at 545 nm (B) of composites alone (I_0) and interacting with different metal ions in aqueous solution under the same conditions (I).

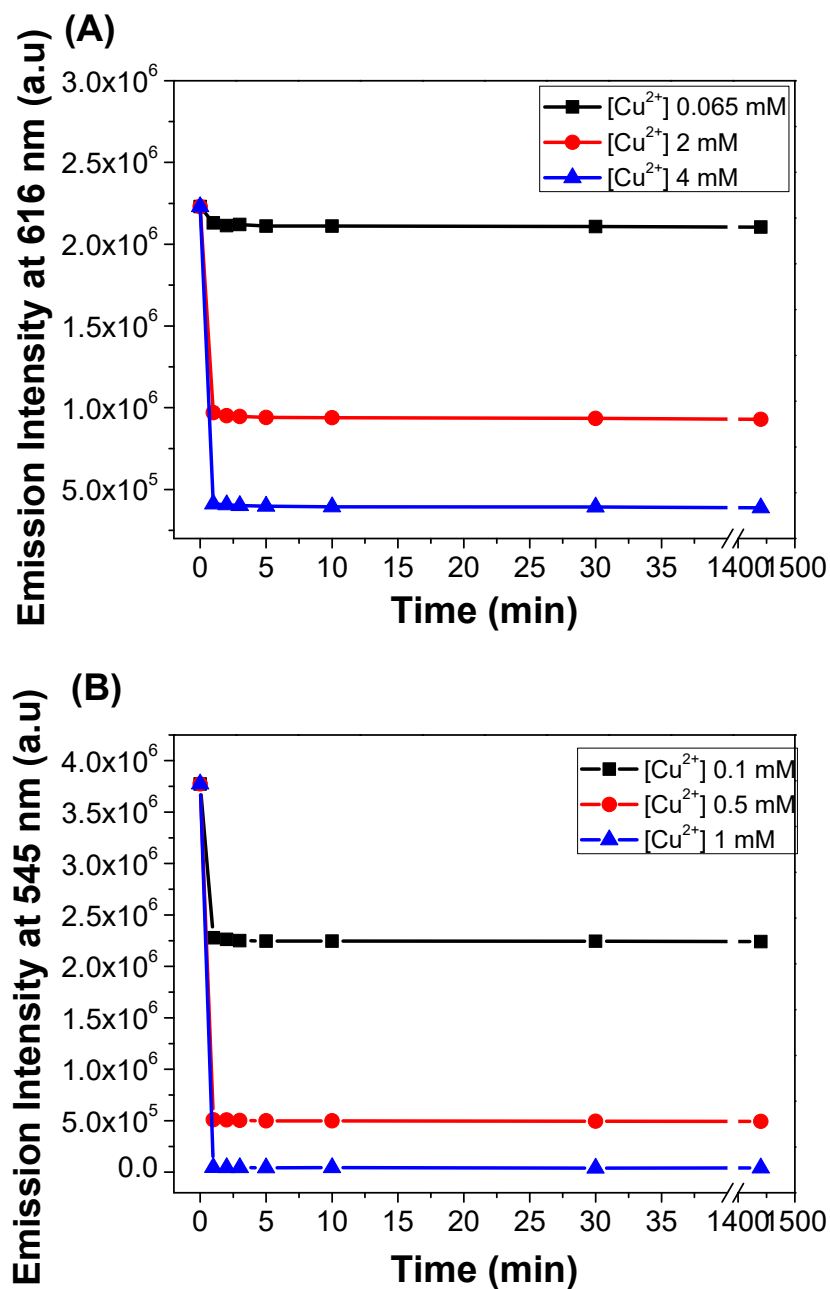


Figure S.3. Emission intensities of (A) $\text{Eu}^{3+}/\text{PSA}$ at 616 nm and (B) $\text{Tb}^{3+}/\text{PSA}$ at 545 nm with different concentration of Cu^{2+} ions in aqueous solution at several delays after sample preparation.

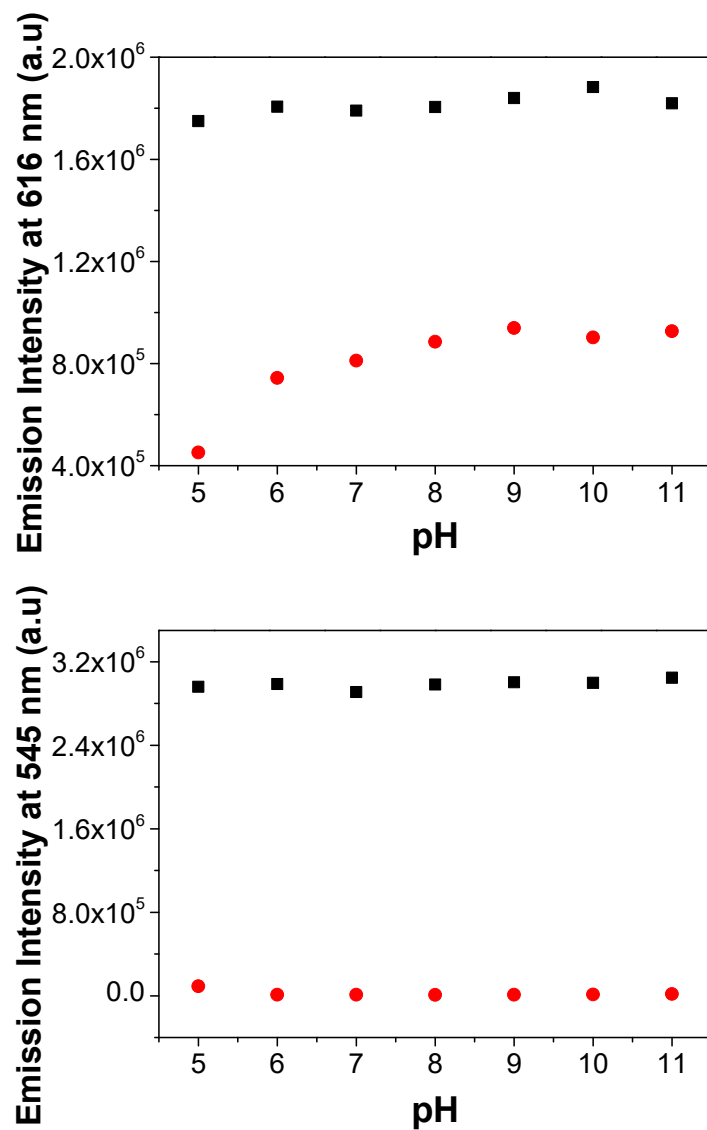


Figure S.4. Effects of pH on the emission intensities of Eu^{3+} /PSA at 616 nm (top) and Tb^{3+} /PSA at 545 nm (bottom), without Cu^{2+} (black) and with 3.33 mM of Cu^{2+} (red).

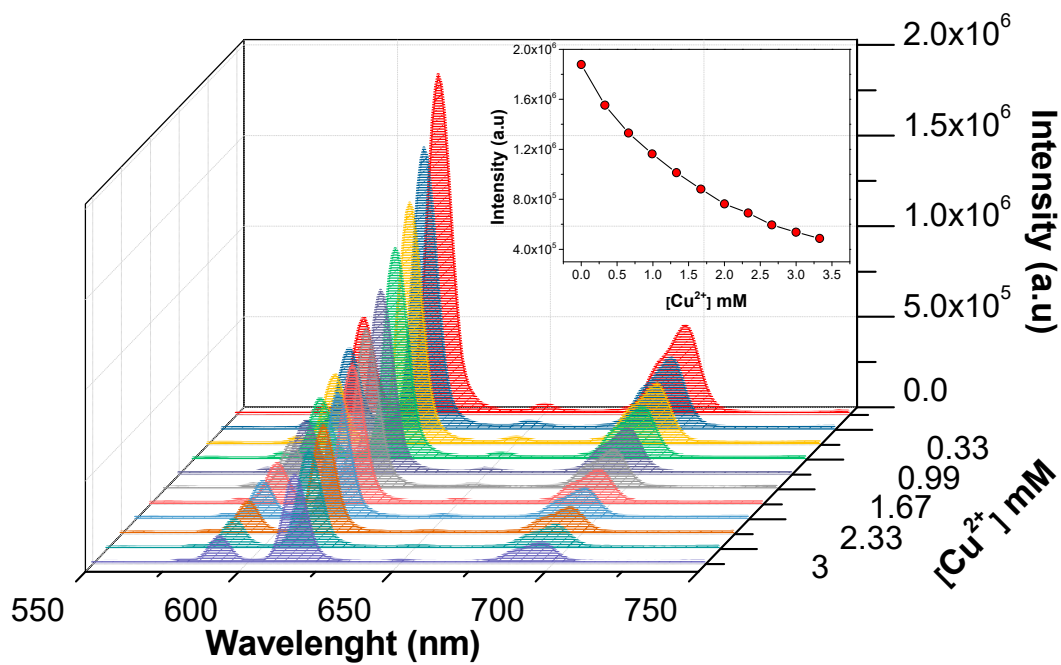


Figure S.5. Emission spectra of Eu³⁺/PSA, $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$ transition emission intensity at 616 nm (inset) of Eu³⁺/PSA with different concentrations of Cu²⁺.

