

Supplementary Materials

Specific Recognition and Adsorption of Volatile Organic Compounds by Using MIL-125-Based Porous Fluorescence Probe Material

Qiuyu Wu [†], Feiyang Tian [†], Wenqian Chen ^{*}, Jianying Wang ^{*} and Bo Lei ^{*}

Key Laboratory of Organic Compound Pollution Control Engineering, Ministry of Education, School of

Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China; wuqiuyuhua@126.com (Q.W.); feiyangtian3638@163.com (F.T.)

^{*} Correspondence: wenqianchen@shu.edu.cn (W.C.); wjytech@163.com (J.W.); lb870213@shu.edu.cn (B.L.)

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

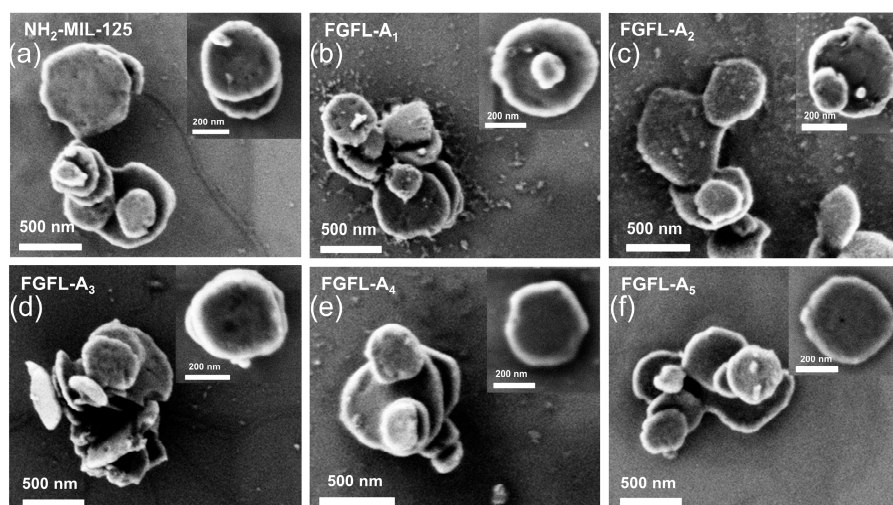


Figure S1. (a-f) SEM images of NH₂-MIL-125, FGFL-A₁, FGFL-A₂, FGFL-A₃, FGFL-A₄ and FGFL-A₅, respectively.

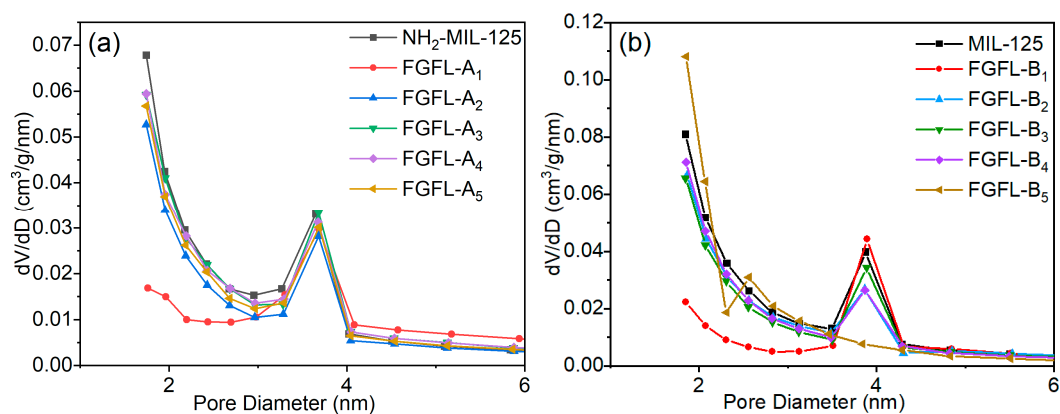


Figure S2. The corresponding BJH pore size distribution of the as-prepared samples of (a) NH₂-MIL-125, FGFL-A₁, FGFL-A₂, FGFL-A₃, FGFL-A₄ and FGFL-A₅ (b) MIL-125, FGFL-B₁, FGFL-B₂, FGFL-B₃, FGFL-B₄ and FGFL-B₅.

Table S1. BET surface area and T-Plot micro-pore volume of NH₂-MIL-125, FGFL-A₁₋₅, MIL-125 and FGFL-B₁₋₅.

| Samples | BET surface area / m ² g ⁻¹ | micro-pore volume / cm ³ g ⁻¹ |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| NH ₂ -MIL-125 | 1031.60 | 0.4806 |
| FGFL-A ₁ | 271.45 | 0.1000 |
| FGFL-A ₂ | 800.10 | 0.3766 |
| FGFL-A ₃ | 913.18 | 0.4267 |
| FGFL-A ₄ | 879.49 | 0.4062 |
| FGFL-A ₅ | 836.65 | 0.3903 |
| MIL-125 | 1252.25 | 0.6015 |
| FGFL-B ₁ | 356.05 | 0.1615 |
| FGFL-B ₂ | 949.38 | 0.4410 |
| FGFL-B ₃ | 960.91 | 0.4597 |
| FGFL-B ₄ | 1018.07 | 0.4778 |
| FGFL-B ₅ | 862.28 | 0.4119 |

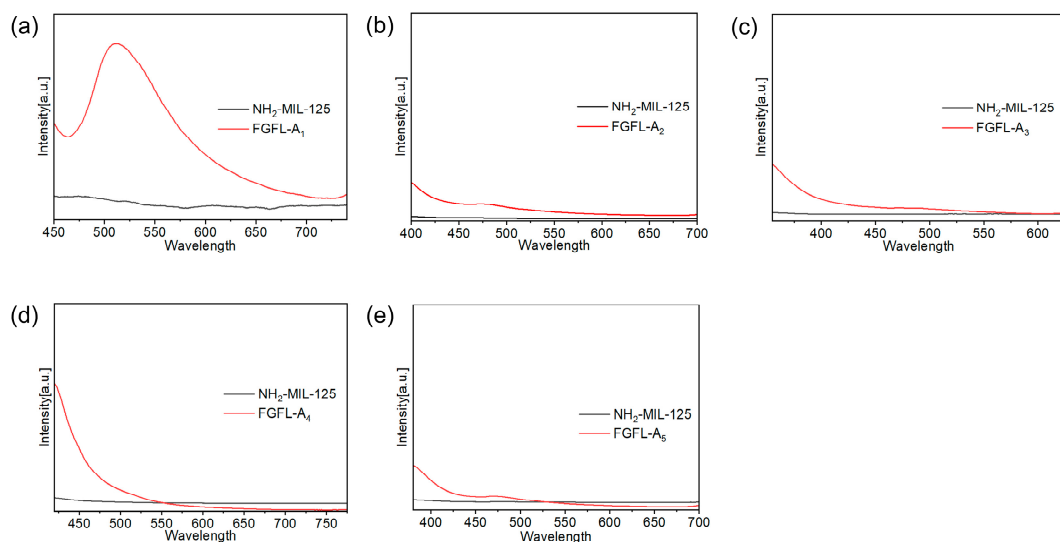


Figure S3. Fluorescence spectra of (a) FGFL-A₁, (b) FGFL-A₂, (c) FGFL-A₃, (d) FGFL-A₄ and (e) FGFL-A₅.

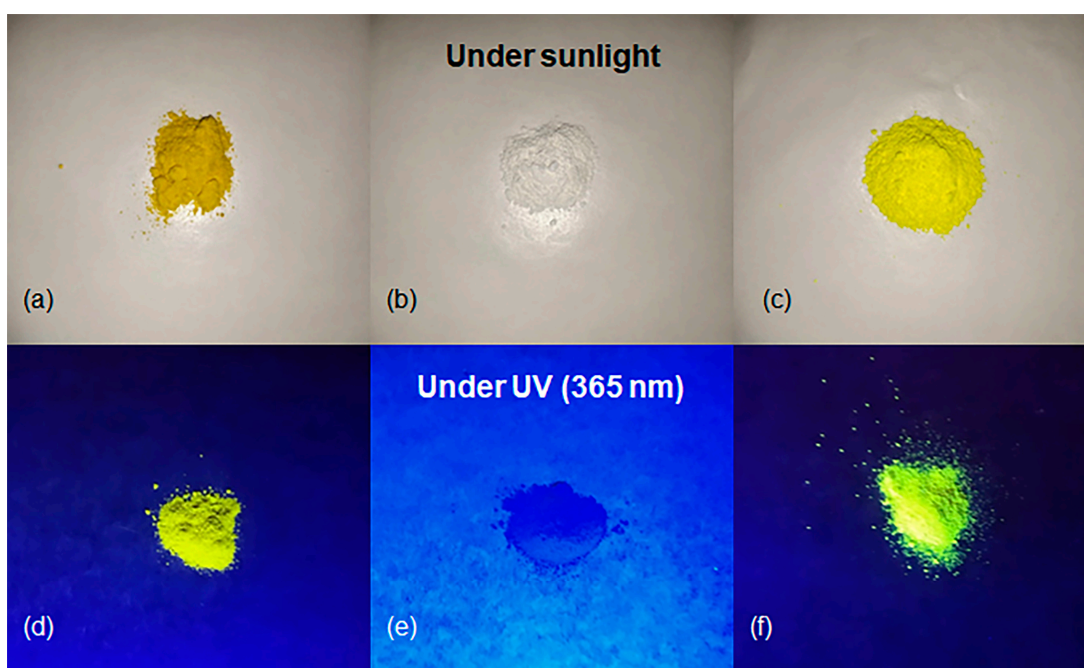


Figure S4. Electronic photos of ThT, MIL-125, and FGFL-B₁ (a-c) under sunlight and (d-f) under UV (365 nm).

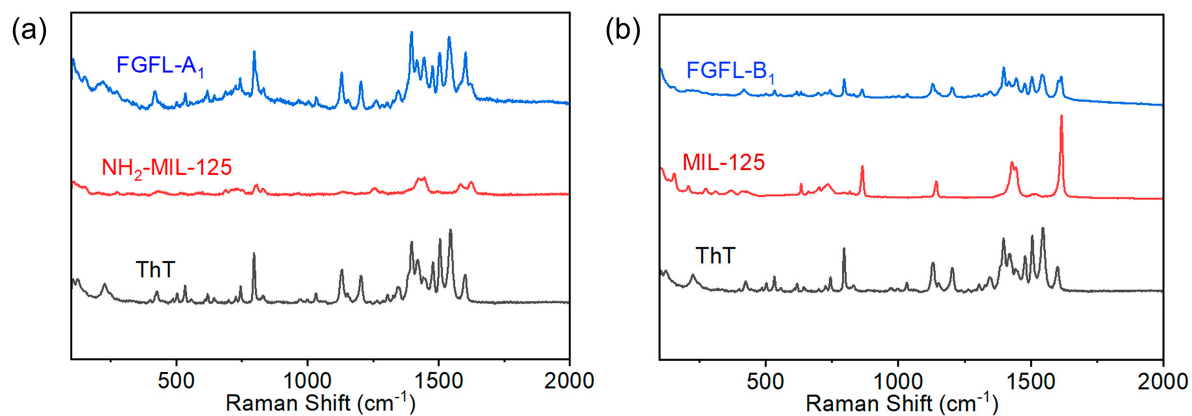


Figure S5. Raman spectra of (a) ThT, NH₂-MIL-125 and FGFL-A₁, (b) ThT, MIL-125 and FGFL-B₁.

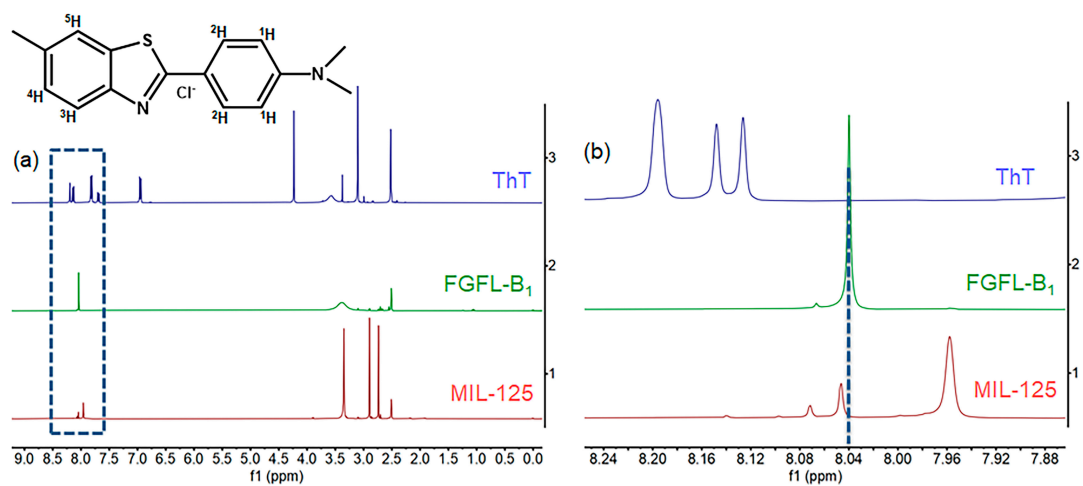


Figure S6. (a) The liquid-state ¹H NMR spectra in dimethyl sulfoxide of ThT, FGFL-B₁ and MIL-125; (b) The liquid-state ¹H NMR spectra in dimethyl sulfoxide of ThT, FGFL-B₁, MIL-125(7.87-8.25 ppm).

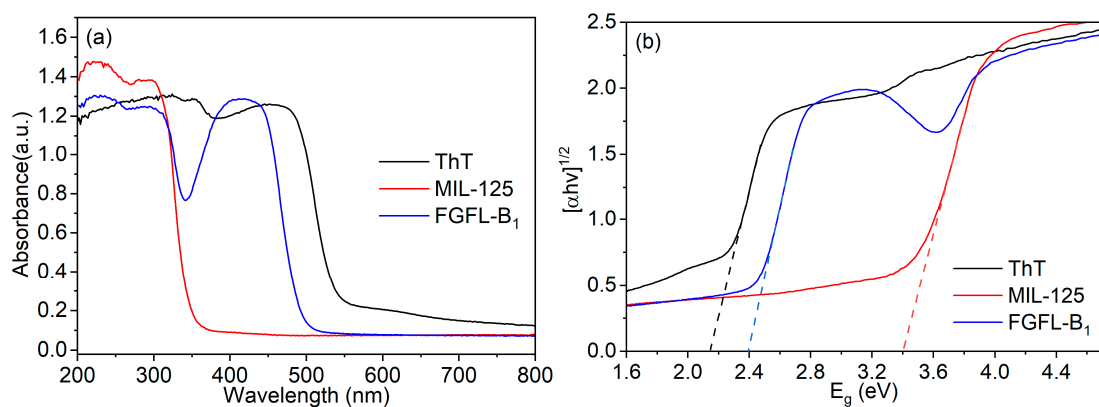


Figure S7. (a) The UV-vis absorption spectra of ThT, MIL-125 and FGFL-B₁; (b) The plot of $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ versus $h\nu$ of ThT, MIL-125, and FGFL-B₁

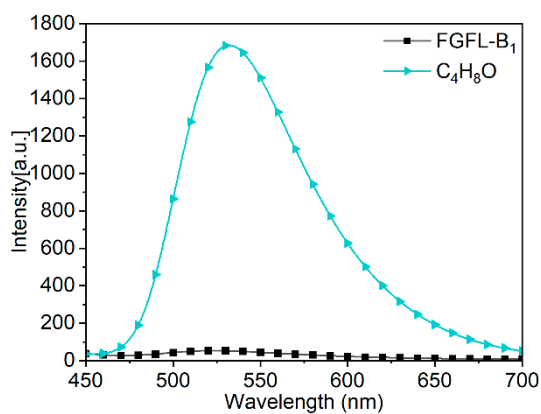


Figure S8. The fluorescence spectra of FGFL-B₁ and FGFL-B₁ loaded with THF.

Table S2. Adsorption properties of FGFL-B₁ for the 6 selected VOCs.

| Samples | Adsorption property/mg g ⁻¹ |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| C ₆ H ₆ | 378 |
| C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ | 200 |
| CCl ₄ | 812 |
| CH ₂ Cl ₂ | 1230 |
| HCHO | 80 |
| C ₄ H ₈ O | 655 |

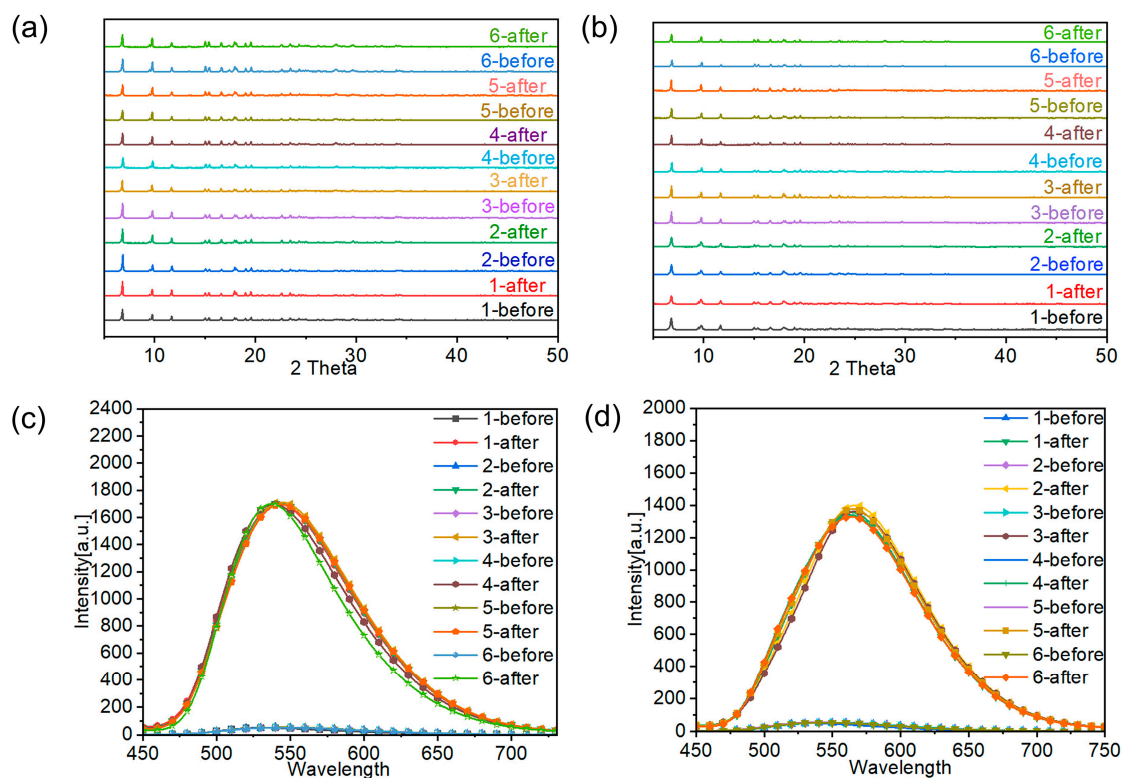


Figure S9. After FGFL-B₁ adsorbed VOCs, the VOCs were removed by vacuum drying for 333 K. XRD patterns and fluorescence intensity were measured before and after the cycle stability experiment. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 represent the number of adsorption and desorption cycles. A general survey of the PXRD patterns of (a) FGFL-B₁ before and after loaded with CCl_4 , (b) FGFL-B₁ before and after loaded with THF. A general survey of the fluorescence spectra of (c) FGFL-B₁ before and after loaded with CCl_4 , (d) FGFL-B₁ before and after loaded with THF.

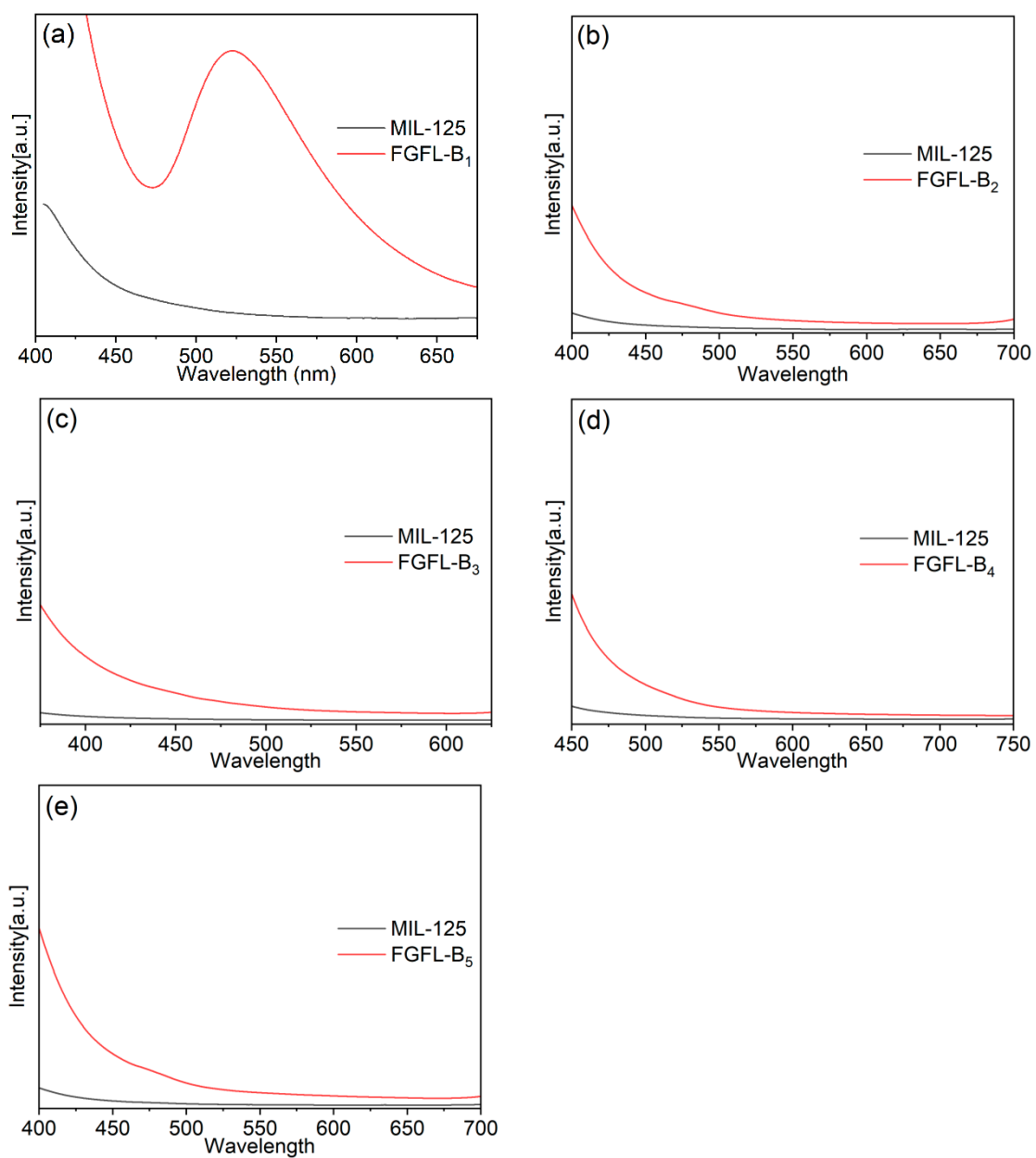


Figure S10. Fluorescence spectra of (a) FGFL-B₁, (b) FGFL-B₂, (c) FGFL-B₃, (d) FGFL-B₄ and (e) FGFL-B₅.