Aqueous medium fluoride anion sensing by fluorophore encapsulated UiO-66 type zirconium metal–organic framework

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Introduction

Why fluoride anion is important to detect?

- > Plays a key role in biological system, health and environment
- > Presence of fluoride in drinking water and commercial household product is the emerging concern for public health
- > The excess uptake of fluoride causes fluorosis and even chronic renal failure

Zirconium based Metal-Organic Framework (MOF) as sensor

- > New class of porous material with huge potential application
- Porous in nature: ideal for guest encapsulation
- > Nontoxic: ideal for potential medicinal application
- > Stable in broad range of pH: low probability for false response due to pH change
- Presence of fluoride sensitive bond



Characterization of Zr-based UiO-66 MOF

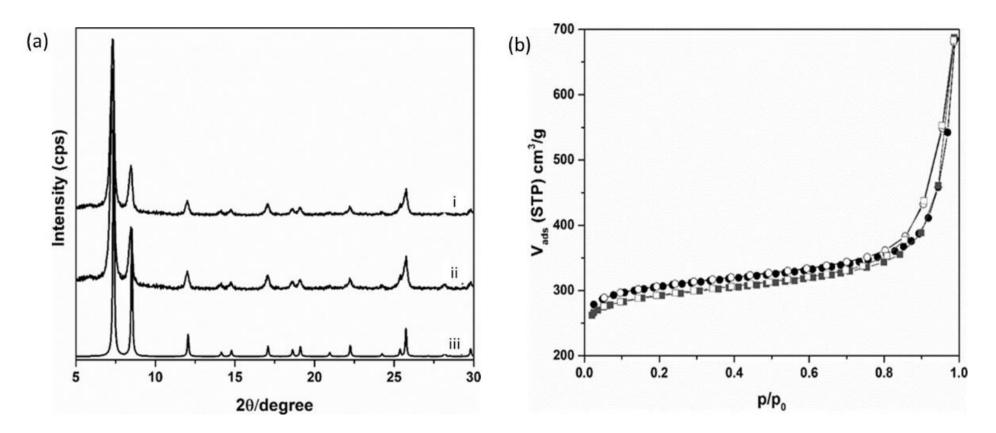


Figure 1. (a) XRPD pattern of (i) pyrene@UiO-66, (ii) only UiO-66 and (iii) simulated pattern of UiO-66 MOF. (b) Nitrogen adsorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of UiO-66 (circle) and pyrene@UiO-66 (square) collected at –196 °C.



Anion sensing experiment

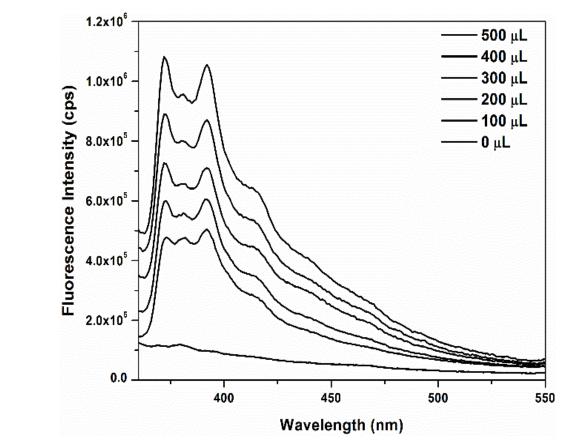


Figure 2: Change in fluorescence intensity with gradual addition of F⁻ solution to a suspension of pyrene@UiO-66 in aqueous medium.



Anion sensing experiment

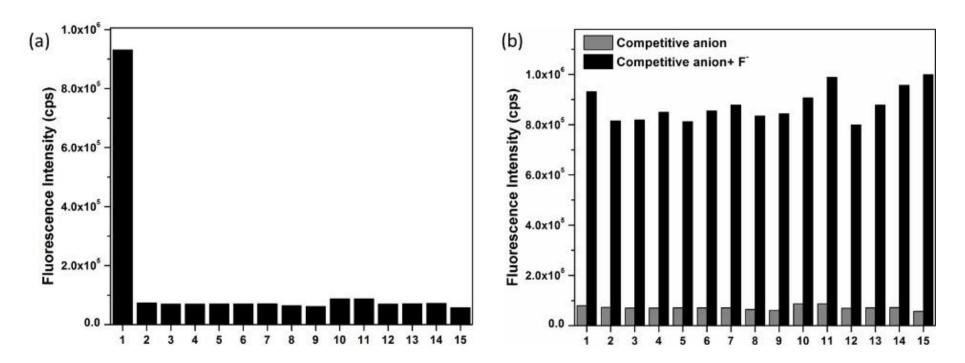
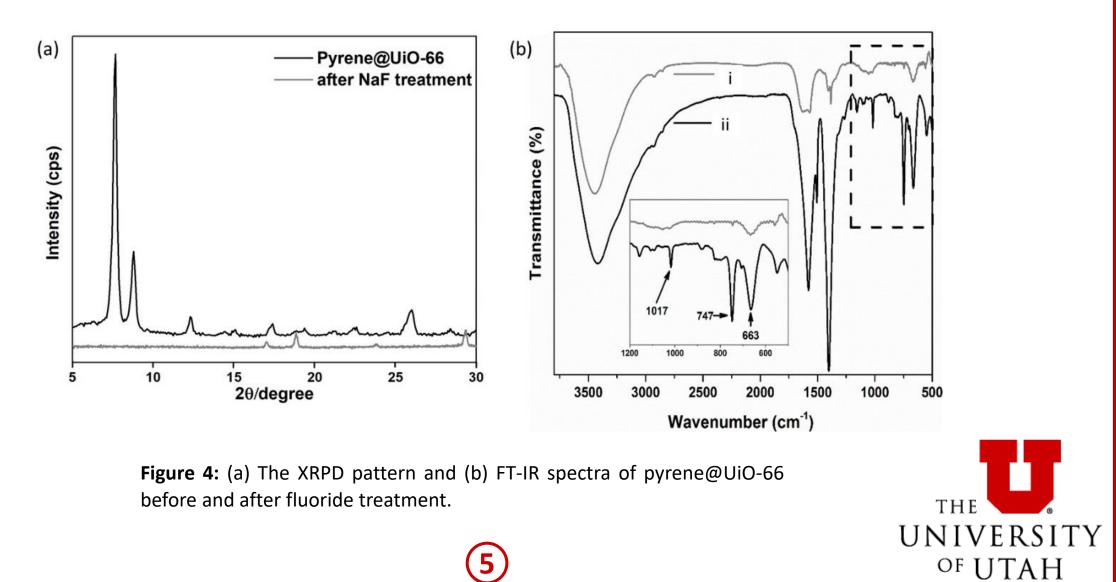


Figure 3: (a) Change in the fluorescence intensity of pyrene@UiO-66 upon incremental addition of different anions. (b) Change in the fluorescence intensity of pyrene@UiO-66 upon addition of F⁻ solution in the absence and presence of different anions. (F⁻ (1), Cl⁻ (2), Br⁻ (3), I⁻ (4), NO₂⁻ (5), No₃⁻ (6), AcO⁻ (7), S₂O₃²⁻ (8), HSO₃⁻ (9), SO₄²⁻ (10), HSO₄⁻ (11), SO₃²⁻ (12), ClO₄⁻ (13), SCN⁻ (14) and HCO₃⁻ (15))



Plausible mechanism for sensing



Thank you

