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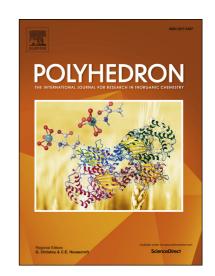
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Synthesis, structure and magnetic studies of lanthanide metal-organic frameworks (Ln-MOFs): Aqueous phase highly selective sensors for picric acid as well as the arsenic ion Mukul Raizada^{a*}, Farasha Sama ^a, Mo Ashafaq^a, M. Shahid^{a*}, Mohd. Khalid^a, Musheer Ahmad^b, Zafar A. Siddiqi ^{a*}

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Abstract

A series of three lanthanide metal-organic frameworks (Ln-MOFs) consisting of a planar functionalized dicarboxylic acid was synthesized. The Ln-MOFs, with the composition $[Ln_3(PDC)_3Cl_3(H_2O)]_n$ $[Ln=La (1), Nd (2) or Pr (3), PDCH_2 = pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic$ acid], were characterized employing spectral, time resolved fluorescence, magnetic, single crystal X-ray and PXRD analysis. X-ray crystallography confirms that the structure of the Ln-MOFs is constructed by trinuclear (Ln₃) units and the deprotonated PDC²⁻ ligand, which is simplified into a 3-c, uninodal net having the vab topology with the 10³-point symbol. The variable temperature magnetic susceptibility data indicate that there are antiferromagnetic interactions between Ln^{III}... Ln^{III} ions in 2 and 3 with Curie constants of 5.917 (2) and 5.231 (3) cm 3 K mo Γ^{1} , Weiss constants -60.71 (2) and -48.43 (3) K, and zJ' values -0.98 (2) and -0.31 (3) cm⁻¹. The 3D polymers 1–3 are characterized as being highly selective, sensitive and discriminative dual chemosensors for picric acid (PA) and the arsenite (AsO₃³⁻) ion in aqueous medium. The sensing pathways were investigated by spectral titrations, time decay and DFT (B3LYP/def2-SVP) studies. The lowest detection limit has been discovered for the La analogue towards the sensing of both PA and AsO_3^{3-} {or As(III)} ions with ~0.22 and ~1.46 ppb, respectively. Such MOFs exhibiting bifunctional sensing behaviour for an

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