Supporting Information for

Heterometallic Metal-organic Framework Nanocages of High Crystallinity: Elongated Channel Structure Formed *in-situ* Through Metal-ions (M=W or Mo) Doping

*Jinxin Wei,*ab  *Niancai Cheng,*ab  *Zhiyu Liang,*ab  *Yufeng Wu,*ab  *Zhigang Zou,*bc  *Zanyong Zhuang,*ab  *and  Yan Yu*ab

aCollege of Materials Science and Engineering, Fuzhou University, New Campus, Minhou, Fujian 350108, China

bKey Laboratory of Eco-materials Advanced Technology (Fuzhou University), Fujian Province University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350108, China

cJiangsu Key Laboratory for Nano Technology, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

* E-mail: zyzhuang@fzu.edu.cn, yuyan_1972@126.com

**Supplemental Figures and Discussions**

*Figure S1.* (a) FT-IR spectra, (b,c) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms curves and the corresponding pore size distribution curves, and (d) TGA curves of UiO-66 and W/UiO-66.

*Figure S2.* XRD patterns of W/UiO-66 and W*₂/UiO-66 nanocages.
Figure S3. The crystalline structure of UiO-66 seen from (a) <100> direction and (b) <111> direction, respectively.

Figure S4. SEM images of solid UiO-66 (a,b) immersed in acid solution or (c,d) immersed in NaWO₄ solution at 180°C for 4 h.

Figure S5. (a) SEM picture of the UiO-66 dissolve in alkaline solution; XRD patterns of UiO-66 dissolved in NaOH compared with UiO-66.
Investigation of the phase of W in cages

Unfortunately, we found that despite the abundance of W in nanocages, there was not any lattice fringe of WO$_3$ observed in the HRTEM images of the nanocages. To detect the WO$_3$, Raman spectra and diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) were recorded. Figure S4a,b shows that compared with fresh UiO-66, the W/UiO-66 nanocages contained a new Raman peak at 960–970 nm$^{-1}$, which differed from the peak of Na$_2$WO$_4$ (931.5 nm$^{-1}$) and could be attributed to 2 nm WO$_3$ (964 nm$^{-1}$).$^1$ The occurrence of WO$_3$ was further supported by UV-vis analysis. Figure S5 shows that the absorption edge of the nanocages was between that of pure WO$_3$ (450 nm) and UiO-66 (340 nm), which indicated a hybrid of WO$_3$ and UiO-66. Furthermore, after the formation of nanocages, there were fewer micropores whose size was less than 2 nm (Figure S6), which also well agreed with the filling of newly-formed WO$_3$ particles in micropores of UiO-66. All these results could support our hypothesis that WO$_3^{2-}$ reacted with UiO-66 during the formation of nanocages.

Figure S6. (a) Survey XPS spectra and (b) high-resolution XPS spectra of W 4f peaks of Na$_2$WO$_4$, W/UiO-66, and WO$_3$. (c) The high-resolution XPS spectra of Zr 3d peaks of UiO-66 and W/UiO-66 nanocages.

Figure S7. (a, b) SEM images of Mn/UiO-66; (c) XRD patterns of pristine UiO-66 and Mn/UiO-66; (d) elemental mapping images of Zr, Mn, K, O, C in the Mn/UiO-66; (e) EDS pattern of Mn/UiO-66.
Figure S8. (a) Raman spectra of Na$_3$WO$_4$, W/UiO-66, and UiO-66; (b) Raman spectra of samples with wavenumber ranging from 900 to 1100 cm$^{-1}$.


Figure S10. (a) Owing to its intrinsic structural features, UiO-66 contained both tetrahedral and octahedral pores, which had distinctive dimensions of 0.75 and 1.2 nm, respectively. (b, c) shows that although the <0.72 nm micropores were preserved after the incorporation of W into UiO-66, the ~1.2 nm pores were lost significantly. This loss indicated that small particles accumulated inside the octahedral pores.
**Figure S11.** (a) SEM image of calcined WO$_3$/UiO-66 collected at etching time of 2h; (b) XRD patterns and (c) LSV curves of annealed UiO-66, WO$_3$/UiO-66, and W/UIO-66 collected at t=2 h. Pt/C was set as a comparison with the above three samples in ORR activity.

**Figure S12.** N$_2$ adsorption-desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore size distribution curves of (a) UiO-66, (b) WO$_3$/UiO-66, (c) calcined UiO-66, and (d) calcined WO$_3$/UiO-66.

**Figure S13.** (a–c) TEM images of calcined UiO-66; (d) The corresponding pore size distribution curve of calcined UiO-66; (e–g) TEM images of calcined WO$_3$/UiO-66; (h) The corresponding pore size distribution curve of calcined WO$_3$/UiO-66.

**References**