Supporting information

A metal-organic framework based multifunctional catalytic platform for organic transformation and environmental remediation

Harpreet Kaur^a, M. Venkateswarulu^b, Suneel Kumar^d, Venkata Krishnan and Rik Rani Koner^a*

^aSchool of basics Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi-175001, HP India.

^bSchool of Engineeing, Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi-175001, HP India.

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Figure S1. Synthesis scheme of Cd-MOF.



Figure S2. (a) Crystals of Cd-MOF and (b) Iodine@Cd-MOF.



Figure S3. Iodine adsorption and desorption.

1.	Identification code	Cd-MOF
2.	Emperical Formula	C ₁₈ H ₈ CdN ₃ O ₄
3.	Formula weight	442.67
4.	Temperature/K	150.00(10)
5.	Crystal System	Orthorhombic
6.	Space group	P21212
7.	Unit Cell dimensions	a/Å=20.9793(4), b /Å=13.5240(4) c/Å=11.6673(3), $\alpha/^{\circ}$ =90.00, $\beta/^{\circ}$ =90.00, $\gamma/^{\circ}$ =90.00
8.	Volume/ Å ³	3310.29(13)
9.	Z	4
10.	P _{calc} g/cm ³	0.888
11.	$\mu \text{ mm}^{-1}$	0.674
12.	F(000)	868.0
13.	Crystal size/mm ³	0.354×0.151×0.128
14.	2θ range for data collection	3.88 to 56.56
15.	Index ranges	$-27 \le h \le 23, -17 \le k \le 11, -14 \le l \le 11$

 Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for Cd-MOF.

16.	Reflection collected	7832
17.	Independent reflections	$6201[R_{int}=0.0211, R_{sigma}=0.0516]$
18.	Goodness-of-fiton F ²	1.181
19.	Final R indexes [I> $2\sigma(1)$]	$R_1 = 0.0713, WR_2 = 0.2217$
20.	Final R indexes(all data)	$R_1 = 0.0753$, $wR_2 = 0.2289$
21.	Largest diff. peak/ hole/eÅ ⁻³	1.66/-1.12
22.	Flack parameter	0.44 (7)



Figure S4. SEM images of Cd-MOF (a, b) and Iodine captured Cd-MOF (c,d).



Figure S5. EDAX patterns of (a) Cd-MOF. (b) Iodine captured Cd-MOF.



Figure S6. TEM images of (a) Cd-MOF. (b) Iodine captured Cd-MOF.



Figure S7. EDAX patterens of (a) Cd-MOF. (b) Iodine captured Cd-MOF.



Figure S8. (a) UV-vis absorbance spectra of 0.1M hexane solution of iodine. (b) Histogram of 0.1M hexane solution of iodine.



Figure S9: Photographs showing color change of ethanol sloution containing Iodine loaded MOF crystals .



Figure S10. N₂ adsorption isotherms of Cd-MOF and Iodine loaded MOF (Iodine@Cd-MOF). On the basis of N₂ adsorption studies, BET surface area for Cd-MOF and I₂@Cd-MOF at 77K was found to be 16.749 m^2/g and 12.463 m^2/g respectively.

Measurements	Cd-MOF	I2@Cd-MOF
Volume of N ₂ gas adsorbed (cm^3g^{-1})	17.186	7.549
BET- Surface Area(m ² /g)	16.749	12.463
Pore Radius (Å)	21.505	16.924

HRMS and ¹H-NMR data of various benzimidazole derivatives:



Figure S11. HRMS spectra of 2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in MeOH.



Figure S12. ¹H-NMR spectra of 2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S13. HRMS spectra of 6-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in MeOH.



Figure S14. ¹H-NMR spectra of 6-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S15. HRMS spectra of phenyl(2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-5-yl)methanone in MeOH.



Figure S16. ¹H-NMR spectra of phenyl(2-phenyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-5-yl)methanone in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S17. HRMS spectra of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in MeOH.



Figure S18. ¹H-NMR spectra of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S19. HRMS spectra of 2-(4-bromophenyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in MeOH.



Figure S20. ¹H-NMR spectra of 2-(4-bromophenyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S21. HRMS spectra of 4-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylbenzenamine in MeOH.



Figure S22. ¹H-NMR spectra of 4-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylbenzenamine in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S23. HRMS spectra of 5-(2-thienyl)dipyrromethane in MeOH.



Figure S24. ¹H-NMR spectra of 5-(2-thienyl)dipyrromethane in CDCl₃.



Figure S25. (a) TGA curve for Iodine releasing profile during the synthesis of 5-(2-thienyl)dipyrromethane. (b) % Yield in each consecutive cycles during synthesis of 5-(2-thenyl)dipyrromethane.



Figure S26. TEM image (a) and EDAX pattern (b) of $I_2@Cd-MOF$ recovered after organic reaction.



Figure S27. XRD patterns of (a) Cd-MOF. (b) Cd-MOF recovered after photocatalytic degradation of MB dye. (c) $I_2@Cd-MOF$. (d) $I_2@Cd-MOF$ recovered after organic catalytic reaction.



Figure S28. DRS spectra of Cd-MOF.



Figure S29. TEM image (a) and EDAX pattern (b) of Cd-MOF recovered after photocatalytic dye degradation.



Figure S30. Successive time dependent UV-vis spectra showing the photocatalytic degradation of MB (a to c) under visible light irradiation from 2^{nd} to 4^{rth} cycles. (d) under UV light irradiation.

TableS2.	Different repo	orted MOFs	used for the	MB degradation.
	1			0

MOF	Light source	%Degradation Efficiency	Time (min)	Reference
[Cu(ONCP)(4,4'- H ₂ BPDA)0.5(H ₂ O) (4,4'- H ₂ BPDA)] _n	500watt Tungsten lamp	71.61	300	Y. Liu, S. Xie, H. Li, X. Wang, <i>ChemCatChem</i> , 2014, 6 , 2522-2526.
[Zn(TBTC)(2,6pydc)] _n	500watt Xenon lamp	80	270	M. Saranya, R. Ramachandran, P. Kollu, S. K. Jeong, A. N. Grace, <i>RSC Adv.</i> , 2015, 5 , 15831-15840.
[Co ₂ (1,4'- BDC)(NCP) ₂] _n .4H ₂ O	500watt Tungsten lamp	62.75	300	CB. Liu, HY. Sun, XY. Li, HY. Bai, Y. Cong, A. Ren, GB. Che, <i>Inorg.</i> <i>Chem.Commun.</i> ,2014, 47 , 80-83
[Zn (4 bpah)(1,3- bdc)](H ₂ O)	UV	40	240	CB. Liu, Y. Cong, H Y. Sun, GB. Che, <i>Inorg. Chem.Commun.</i> , 2014, 47 , 71-74.
[Cu(3-dpye)(3-npa)(H ₂ O)].3(H ₂ O)	UV	70	240	HY. Sun, CB. Liu, Y. Cong, MH. Yu, HY. Bai, GB. Che, <i>Inorg.</i> <i>Chem. Commun.</i> , 2013, 35 , 130-134.



Figure S31. Proposed mechanism for the MB degradation on the basis of peaks obtained in LC-MS.



Figure S32. LC-MS spectra containing peaks in the range of 153 to 230.



Figure S33. LC-MS spectra containing peaks in the range of 230 to 240.



Figure S34. LC-MS spectra containing peaks in the range of 250 to 325.