

Supporting Information

A Bi-metallic MOF Catalyst *via* Sensitive Detection & Adsorption of Fe³⁺ Ions for Size-selective Reaction Prompting

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Additional experimental details.

Reagents and chemicals: All reagents and solvents were of AR grade and used without further purification unless otherwise noted. 5,5'-methylenebisophthalic acid was synthesized according to the literature methods. (*Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2007**, *20*, 3271-3276) $\text{Cd}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was purchased from Alfa Aesar, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the other metal salts were provided from Shanghai Fourth Chemical Reagent Company (China). All of the aromatic aldehydes (Benzaldehyde, 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, 1-naphthaldehyde and 3,5-di-tert-butylbenzaldehyde) were purchased from Beijing Innochem Science & Technology Co., Ltd.. Stock solution (2×10^{-2} M) of the aqueous nitrate salts of Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Ag^+ , Pb^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Fe^{3+} and Hg^{2+} were prepared for further experiments.

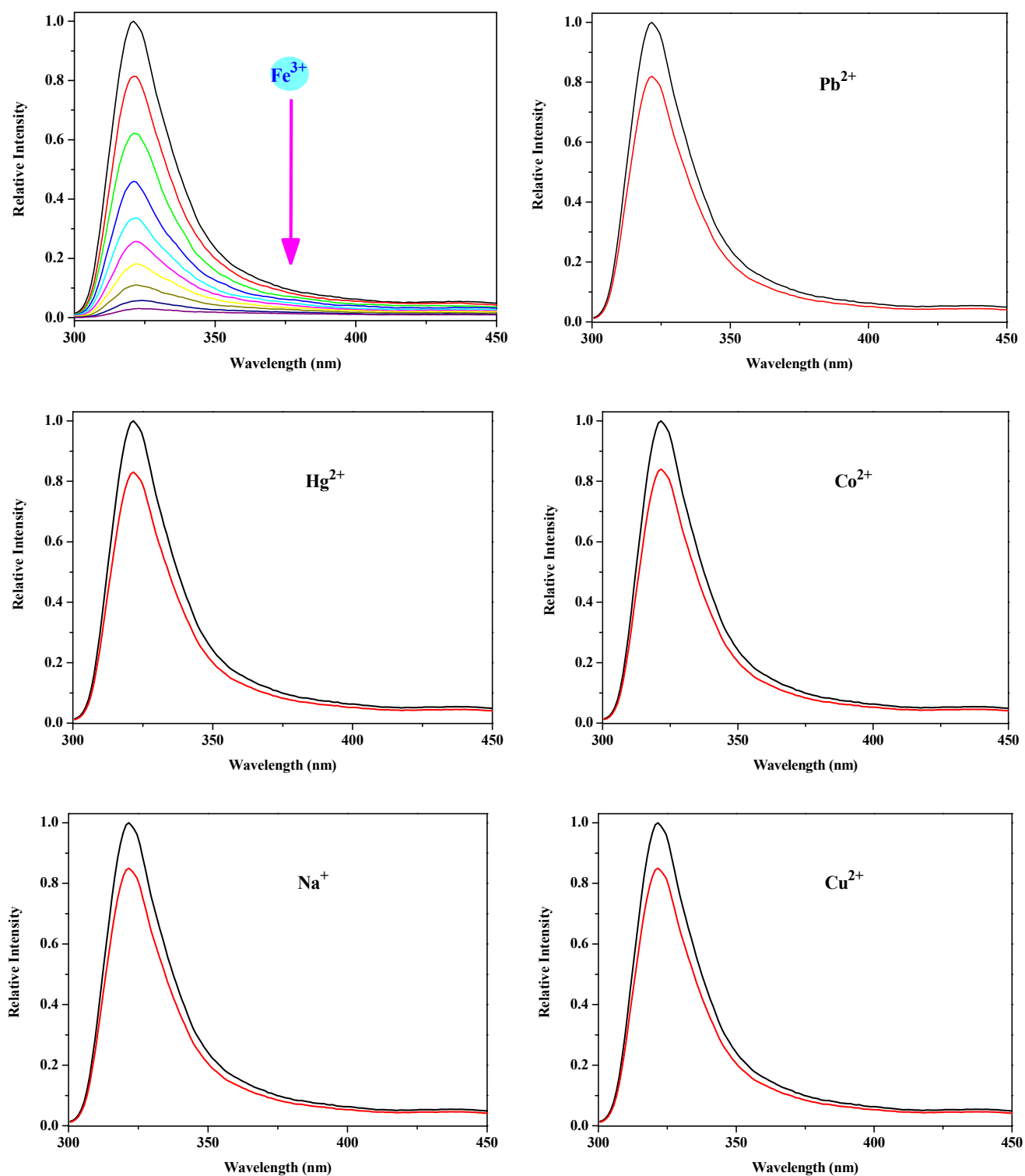
Instruments and spectroscopic measurements: The elemental analyses of C, H and N were performed on a Vario EL III elemental analyzer. ^1H NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker-400 spectrometer with Me_4Si as an internal standard. X-Ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns of the Cd-MDIP was recorded on a Rigaku D/max-2400 X-ray powder diffractometer (Japan) using $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$) radiation. FT-IR spectra were recorded as KBr pellets on JASCO FT/IR-430. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out at a ramp rate of $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ in a nitrogen flow with a Mettler-Toledo TGA/SDTA851 instrument. Fluorescence spectra of the solution were obtained using the F-4600 spectrometer (Hitachi). Both excitation and emission slit widths were 5 nm. Fluorescence measurements were carried out in a 1 cm quartzcuvette with stirring the suspension of Cd-MDIP. The adsorption abilities of Cd-MDIP for Fe^{3+} in water was measured by Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometer (Perkin Elmer).

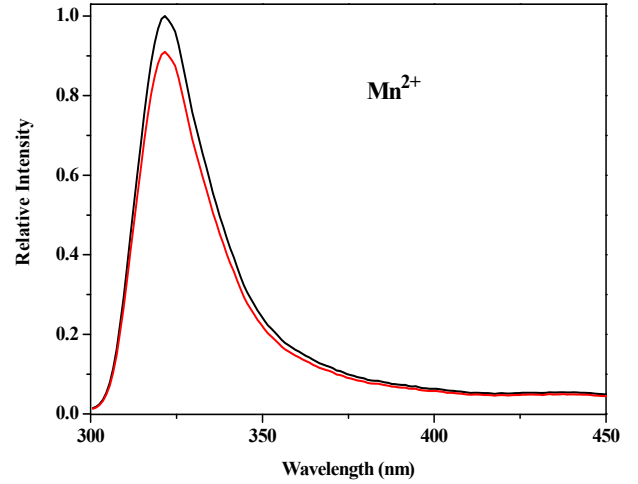
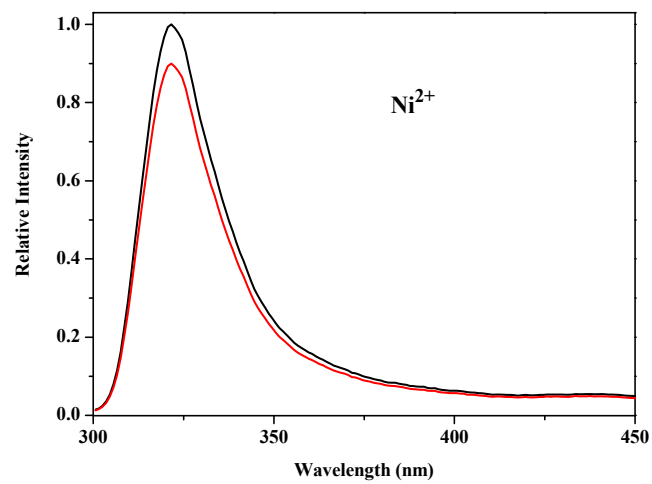
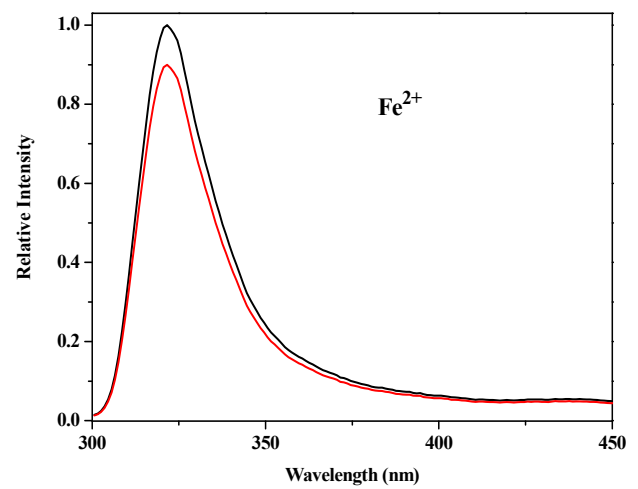
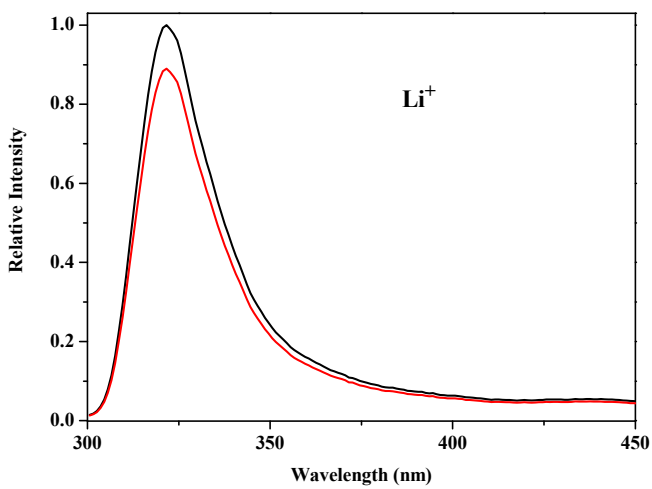
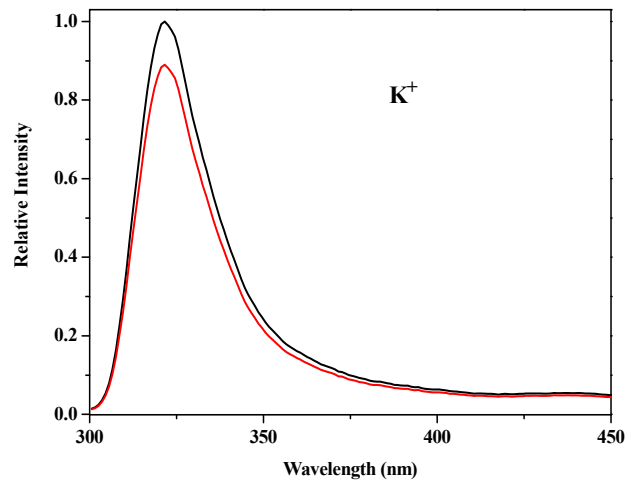
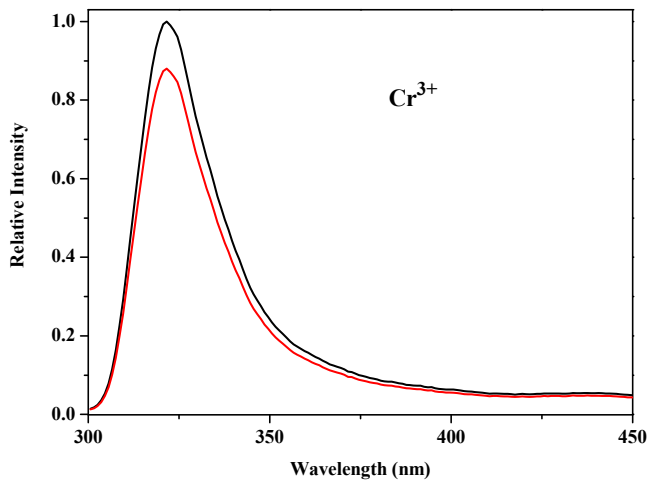
Table S1 Selective bond distance (Å) and angle (°) in Cd-MDIP.

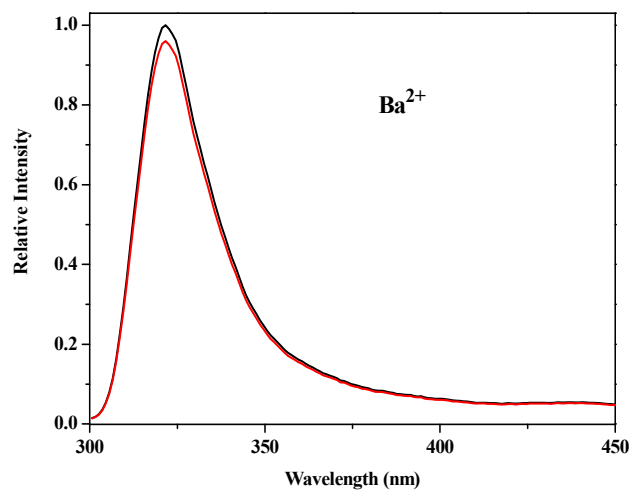
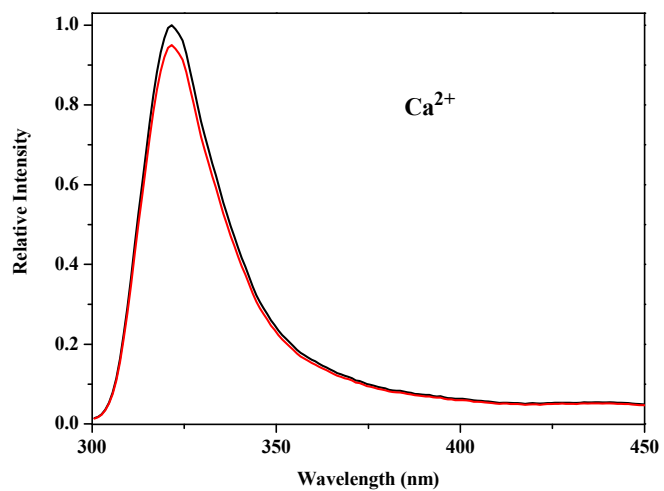
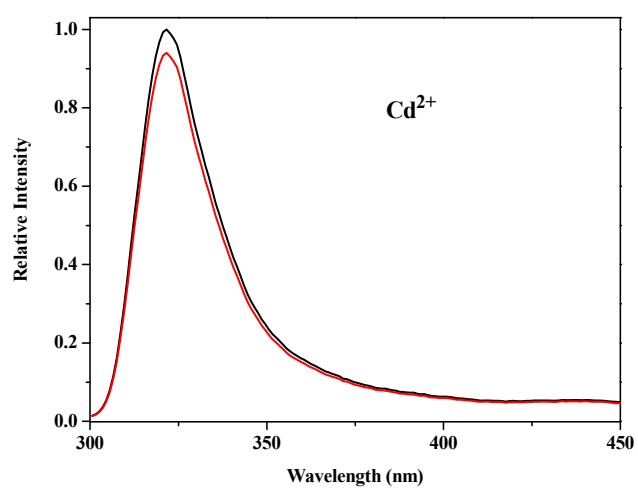
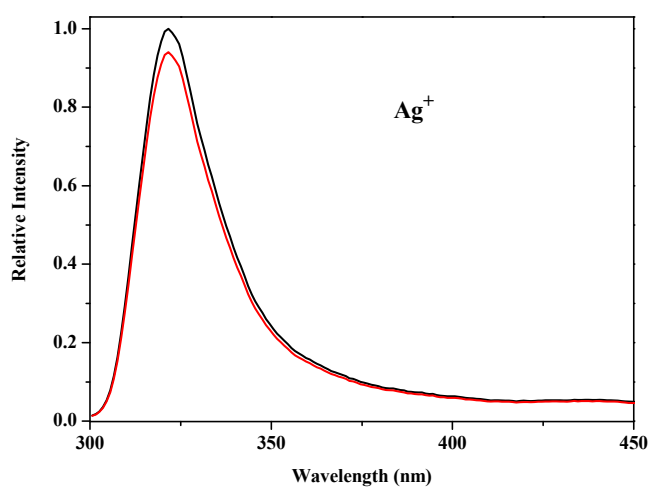
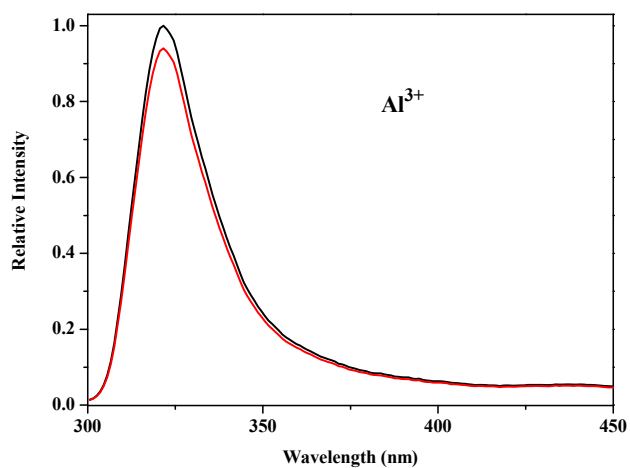
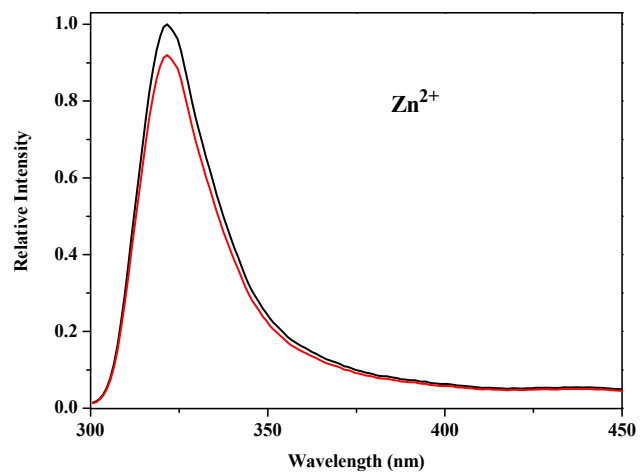
Cd(1)–O(1W)	2.271(7)	Cd(1)–O(2B)	2.323(4)
Cd(1)–O(2)	2.323(4)	Cd(1)–O(1)	2.372(3)
Cd(1)–O(1B)	2.372(3)	Cd(1)–O(2W)	2.452(6)
Cd(1)–O(2WA)	2.454(4)		
O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(2B)	88.64(11)	O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(2)	88.64(11)
O(2B)–Cd(1)–O(2)	158.03(17)	O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(1)	96.06(18)
O(2B)–Cd(1)–O(1)	146.66(11)	O(2)–Cd(1)–O(1)	55.31(11)
O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(1B)	96.07(18)	O(2B)–Cd(1)–O(1B)	55.31(11)
O(2)–Cd(1)–O(1B)	146.66(11)	O(1)–Cd(1)–O(1B)	91.35(16)
O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(2W)	173.9(2)	O(2B)–Cd(1)–O(2W)	90.19(10)
O(2)–Cd(1)–O(2W)	90.19(10)	O(1)–Cd(1)–O(2W)	88.21(13)
O(1B)–Cd(1)–O(2W)	88.20(13)	O(1W)–Cd(1)–O(2WA)	96.0(2)
O(2B)–Cd(1)–O(2WA)	79.30(8)	O(2)–Cd(1)–O(2WA)	79.30(8)
O(1)–Cd(1)–O(2WA)	132.53(8)	O(1B)–Cd(1)–O(2WA)	132.53(8)
O(2W)–Cd(1)–O(2WB)	77.90(18)		

Symmetry code A: $x, -y, 1-z$; B: $-x, y, z$.

Figure S1. The fluorescence spectra of Cd-MDIP in water solution upon the addition of 0.55 mM of various metal ions.







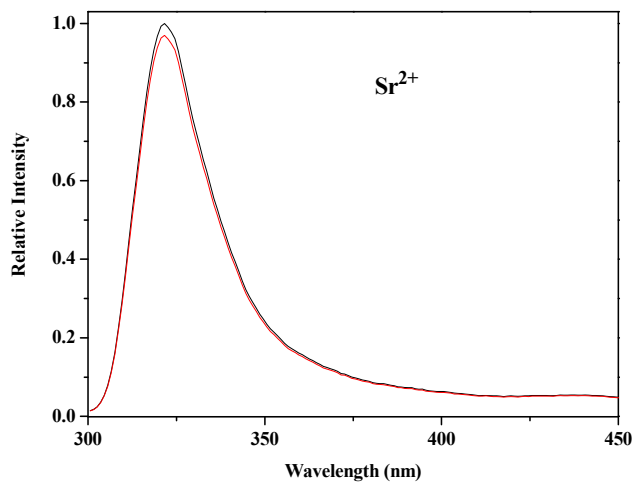
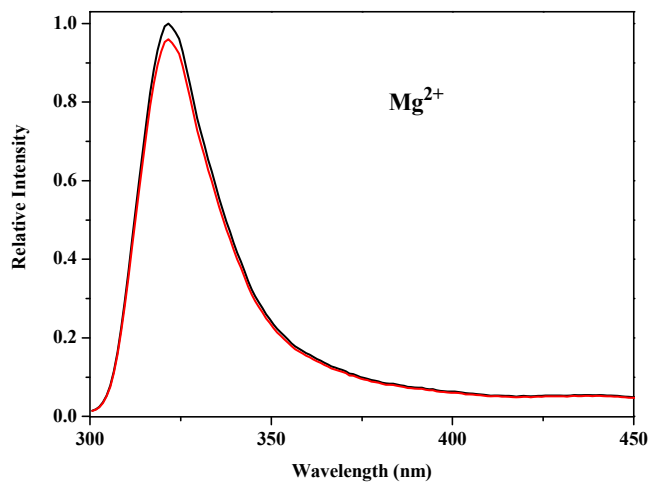


Figure S2. The Stern–Volmer plot of Cd-MDIP quenched by Fe^{3+} aqueous solution, where I_0 and I are the fluorescence intensity ratio before and after metal ion incorporation, respectively.

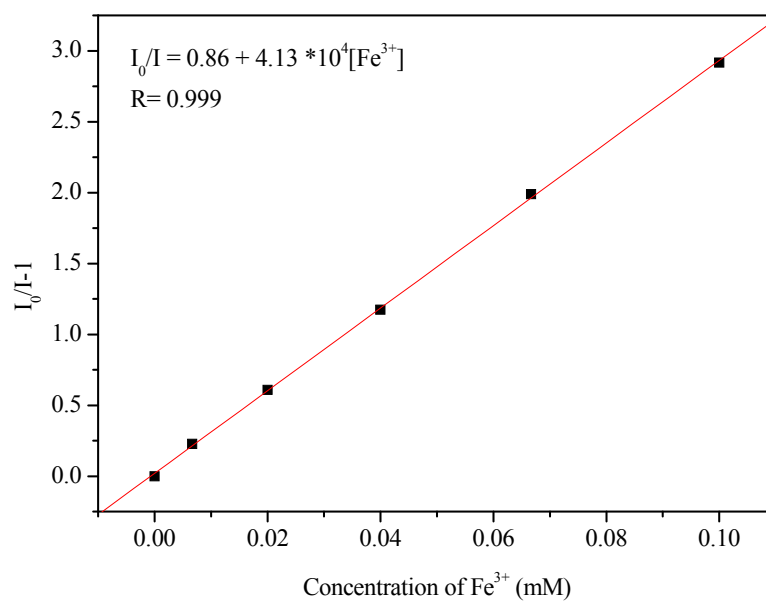


Figure S3. The DR UV–vis spectra of Cd-MDIP, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ and Cd-MDIP $\supset\text{Fe}^{3+}$.

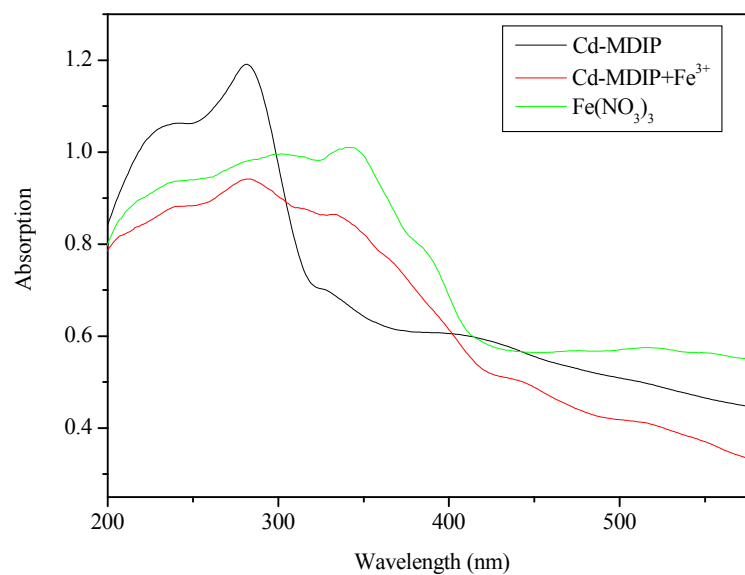


Table S1. The ICP results of splitting Cd–MDIP (2 mg), splitting of Cd–MDIP (2 mg) after treated with excess Fe³⁺ in 50 mL solution, respectively.

	[Cd ²⁺] (μM)	[Fe ³⁺] (μM)
splitting Cd–MDIP	76.7	
splitting Cd–MDIP after treated with Fe ³⁺	76.5	4.5

Figure S4. The PXRD pattern of the residue left of Cd-MDIP and Cd-MDIP→Fe³⁺ behind were found to be predominantly CdO phase and CdO + Fe₃O₄ mixture phase, respectively.

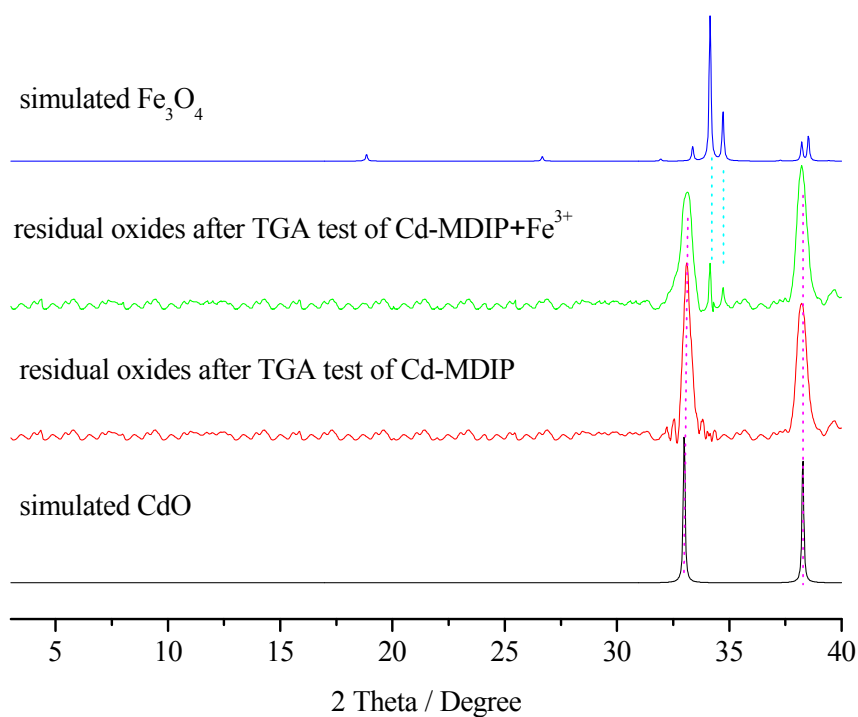


Figure S5. Study on recycling of catalyst Cd-MDIP \Rightarrow Fe $^{3+}$ for the heterogeneous cyanosilylation: (CH $_3$) $_3$ SiCN: 1.2 mmol; benzaldehyde: 0.5 mmol; Cd-MDIP \Rightarrow Fe $^{3+}$ catalysts: 2.5 μ mol, room temperature for 2 hours.

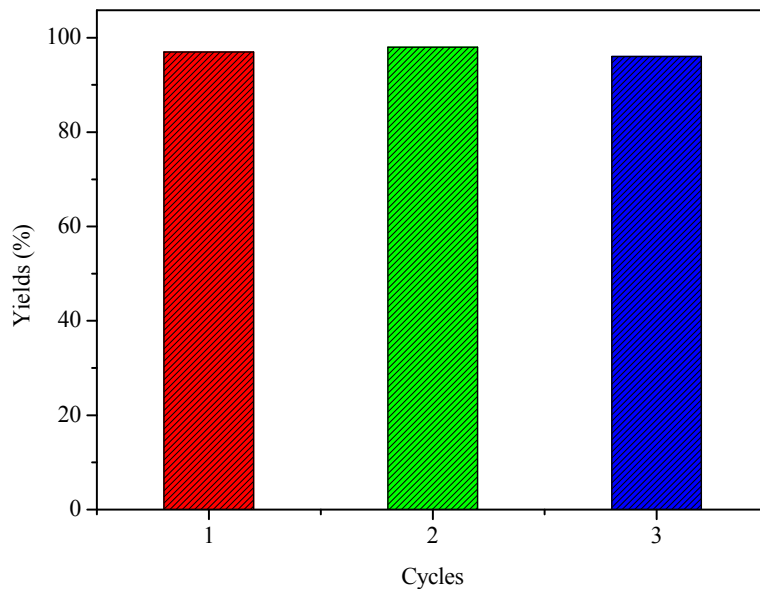


Figure 6. 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl $_3$) of 2-phenyl-2-(trimethylsilyloxy)-acetonitrile.

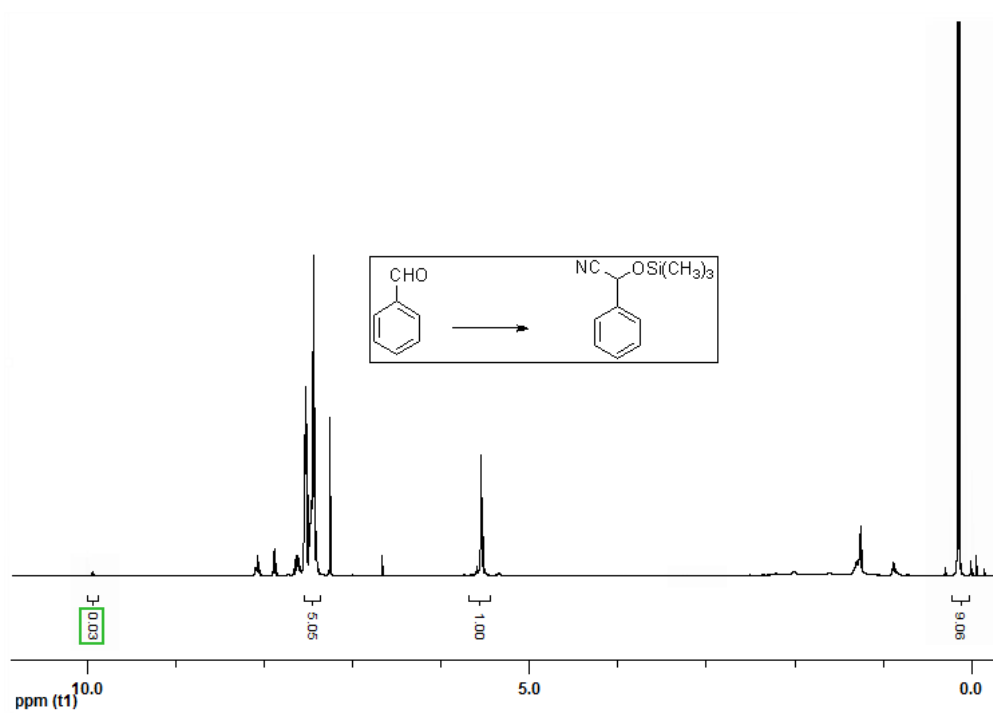


Figure S7. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of 2-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-((trimethylsilyloxy)-acetonitrile.

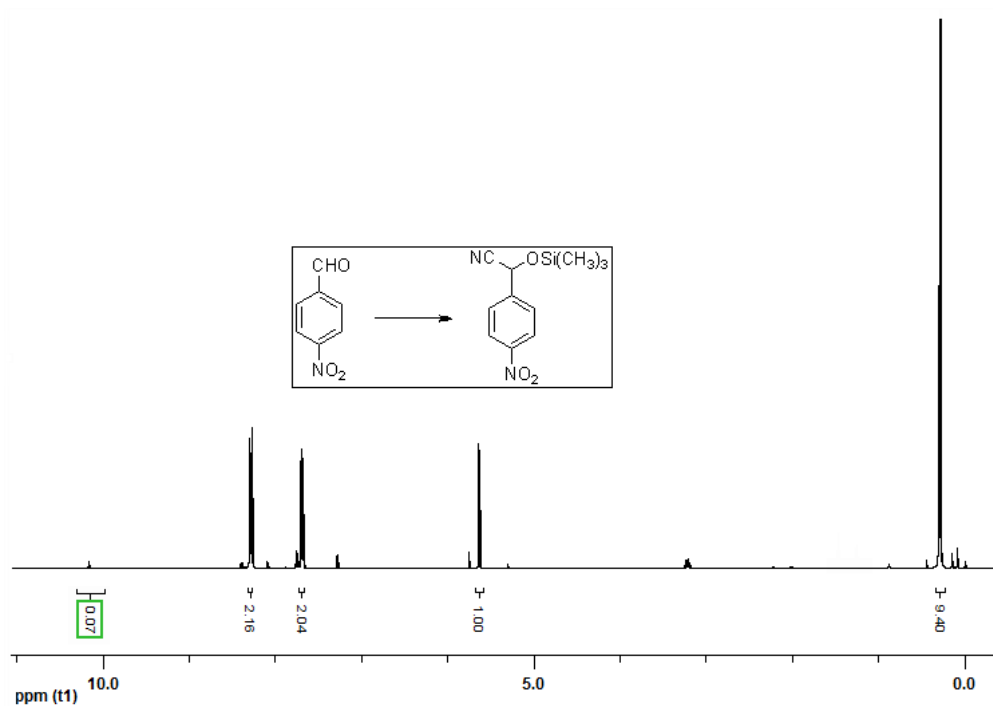


Figure S8. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyloxy)-acetonitrile.

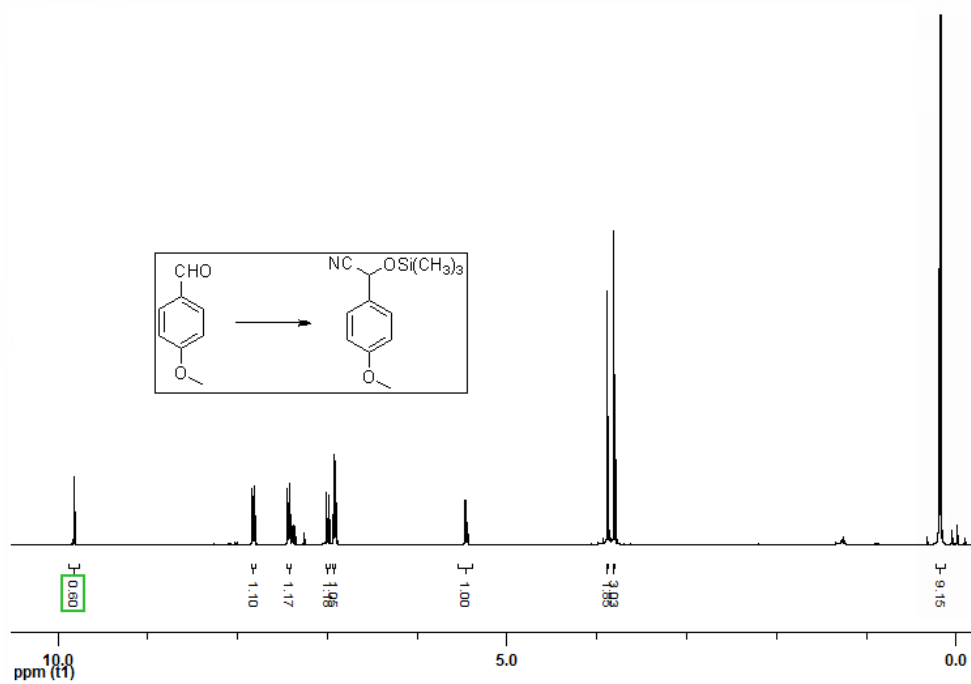


Figure S9. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of 2-(naphthalene-1-yl)-2-(trimethylsilyloxy)-acetonitrile.

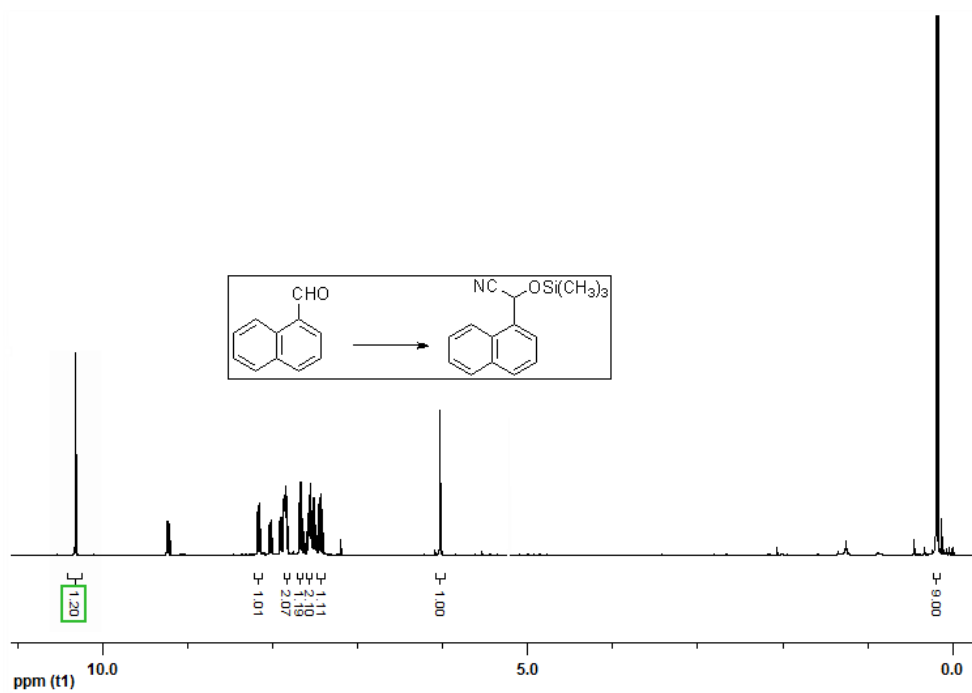


Table S2. Comparison with different MOF catalysts in the catalytic of cyanosilylation reaction of benzaldehyde with $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCN}$.

Entry	Catalyst	T (°C)	t (hr)	Yield(%)	Ref.
1	1·Cd	r.t.	18	94	[S1]
2	Cd-PBA	r.t.	8	99	[S2]
3	Ce-MDIP1	r.t.	24	93	[S3]
4	Ce-MDIP2	r.t.	24	94	[S3]
5	Eu-PDC	r.t.	3	93	[S4]
6	MIL-47 (V)	r.t.	3	46	[S5]
7	MIL-53 (Al)	r.t.	3	26	[S5]
8	MIL-101 (Cr)	r.t.	4	96	[S5]
9	Zn-MOF	r.t.	10	74	[S6]
10	Ce-MOF	r.t.	2	94	[S7]
11	Ps-CMOF	r.t.	48	93	[S8]
12	POMOF-1	r.t.	24	98	[S9]
13	UPC-15	r.t.	24	99	[S10]
14	UPC-16	r.t.	24	97	[S10]
15	Co-MOF	r.t.	12	98	[S11]
16	Cd-bpdc	r.t.	14	95	[S12]
17	Mn-MOF	r.t.	9	98	[S13]
18	Cd-MDIP \supset Fe ³⁺	r.t.	2	97	This work

Reference

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