

Supplemental Material for:

A Novel Polyoxometalate-based Metal-Organic Nanotube Frameworks Templated by Twin-Dawson clusters: Synthesis, Structure and Bifunctional Electrocatalytic Properties†

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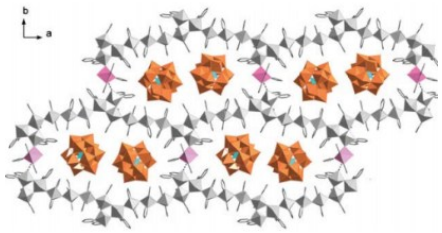
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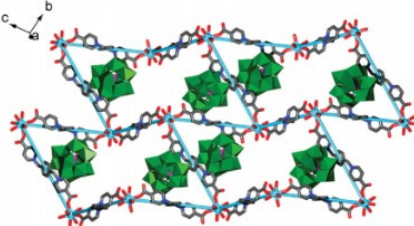
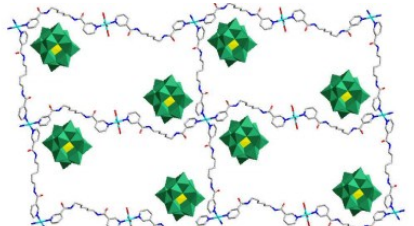
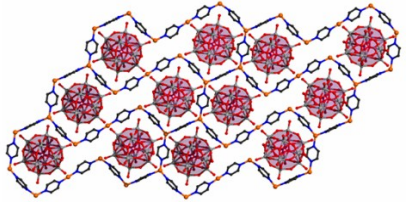
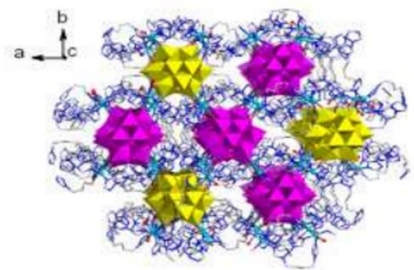
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18. **Fig. S15.** The 100 consecutive CV cycles of the **1**-GCE at the scan rate of 0.1 V·s⁻¹.

Table S1. Summarization of known POM-based coordination compounds assembled from double polyoxoanions as templates.

	Compounds	References
1	 $[\{\text{Mn}(\text{bpy})(\text{py})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\}\{\text{Mo}_{12}\text{O}_{34}(\text{bpy})_{12}\}]$ $[\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<i>Enbo Wang et al.,</i> <i>Chem. Commun.</i> 2007, 770

2	 $[\text{Ln}(\text{L})_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5][\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}] \cdot 1.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<i>Enbo Wang et al.,</i> <i>Dalton Trans.</i> 2011, 40, 5971
3	 $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{L}_3)_3(\text{SiMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{L}_3)_3(\text{SiW}_{12}\text{O}_{40})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<i>Xiuli Wang et al.,</i> <i>CrystEngComm.</i> 2012, 14, 5836
4	 $[\text{Cu}_5(\text{pz})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4][\text{PW}^{\text{VI}}_{10}\text{W}^{\text{V}}_2\text{O}_{40}]$	<i>Shaobin Li et al.,</i> <i>New Journal of Chemistry</i> 2014, 38, 4963
5	 $\text{H}_2[\text{Cu}_{11}(\text{btb})_{19}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{P}_2\text{W}_{16}^{\text{VI}}\text{W}_2^{\text{VO}}\text{O}_{62})_3] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	<i>Shaobin Li et al.,</i> <i>Dalton Trans.</i> 2015, 44, 2062

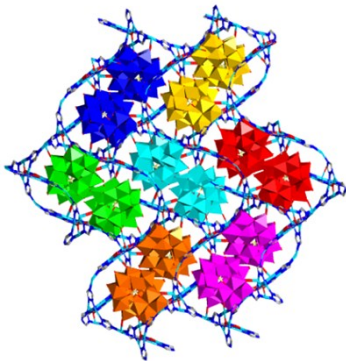
6	 $[\{Cu_3(\mu_3-O)\}_2(trz)_6Cu_2(H_2O)_{13}][H_{1.73}P_2As_{1.73}W_{16.27}O_{62}] \cdot 8.25H_2O$	This work
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Table S2. The selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for compound **1**.

Compound 1			
W(1)-O(1)	1.694(12)	W(1)-O(6)	1.928(11)
W(1)-O(2)	1.912(14)	W(1)-O(7)	1.878(14)
W(2)-O(2)	1.914(7)	W(2)-O(4)	1.916(8)
W(2)-O(3)	1.660(10)	W(2)-O(8)	1.886(10)
O(16)-P(2)	1.538(10)	P(1)-O(56)	1.588(13)
Cu(1)-N(8)	2.009(14)	Cu(1)-O(63)	1.960(12)
Cu(2)-N(12)	1.946(14)	Cu(2)-O(63)	1.999(11)
Cu(3)-N(9)	1.961(12)	Cu(3)-O(63)	2.058(11)
Cu(4)-N(4)	1.951(15)	Cu(4)-O(64)	2.012(10)
Cu(5)-N(5)	1.983(13)	Cu(5)-O(64)	1.899(15)
Cu(6)-N(7)	1.960(12)	Cu(6)-O(64)	1.999(11)
Cu(7)-N(17)	1.911(10)	Cu(7)-O(38)	2.278(14)
O(1)-W(1)-O(2)	97.74(6)	O(2)-W(1)-O(16)	75.41(8)
O(16)-W(1)-O(7)	83.86(8)	O(2)-W(2)-O(16)	73.56(8)
O(3)-W(2)-O(10)	101.56(6)	O(2)-W(2)-O(3)	100.51(5)
N(14)-Cu(1)-O(63)	87.31(5)	P(1)-O(42)-W(12)	128.34(6)
N(8)-Cu(1)-N(14)	178.63(5)	P(2)-O(11)-W(9)	128.13(5)
N(9)-Cu(3)-O(63)	92.30(6)	N(12)-Cu(2)-O(63)	88.88(7)
N(9)-Cu(3)-N(11)	177.39(7)	N(12)-Cu(2)-N(13)	170.70(5)
N(1)-Cu(4)-O(64)	86.81(4)	N(5)-Cu(5)-O(64)	89.89(6)
N(1)-Cu(4)-N(4)	174.20(7)	N(5)-Cu(5)-N(6)	173.20(7)

N(2)-Cu(6)-O(64)	87.01(6)	N(18)-Cu(7)-O(38)	109.27(6)
N(2)-Cu(6)-N(7)	163.33(7)	N(18)-Cu(7)-N(17)	95.24(7)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 1-x,1-y,1-z.

Table S3 Comparison of electrochemical between the present compound **1** and POM based hybrids on oxidation of AA.

Material	Concentration of AA	electrocatalytic efficiency	Electrolyte Refs
Cu ₅ (pzta) ₆ (H ₂ O) ₂ [Mo ₈ O ₂₆]	0.3mM	77.8%	1M H ₂ SO ₄ [1]
{[Co(L) ₄][HPMo ₈ V ^V ₄ O ₄₀ (V ^{IV} O) ₂]}	0.8mM	43%	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄ [2]
[Cu(Pz)](V ₄ O ₁₀)	6 mM	208.3%	1M H ₂ SO ₄ [3]
(Hbib) ₂ [Cu(bib)(PMo ₁₂ O ₄₀)]·2H ₂ O	0.4 mM	134 %	1M H ₂ SO ₄ [4]
[{Cu ₃ (μ ₃ - O) ₂ (trz) ₆ Cu ₂ (H ₂ O) ₁₃][H _{1.73} P ₂ As _{1.73} W _{16.27} O ₆₂]·8.25H ₂ O	0.5mM	896.8 %	1M H ₂ SO ₄ This work

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1. S.B. Li, H.Y. Ma, H.J. Pang, Z.F. Zhang, Y. Yu, H. Liu and T.T. Yu, *CrystEngComm.*, 2014, 16, 2045-2055.
2. Y. Yu, H.Y. Ma, H.J. Pang, S.B. Li, T.T. Yu, H. Liu, C. Y. Zhao and Z.F. Zhang, *New J. Chem.*, 2014, 38, 1271-1276.
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4. B.R. Lu, Y.C. Wu, S.B. Li, X.Y. Yang, E.Y. Yan, J. Chen, H.W. Ma, J. Wang, Y.X. Zhu and D.W. Tao, *J Coord Chem.*, 2019, 72, 283-293.

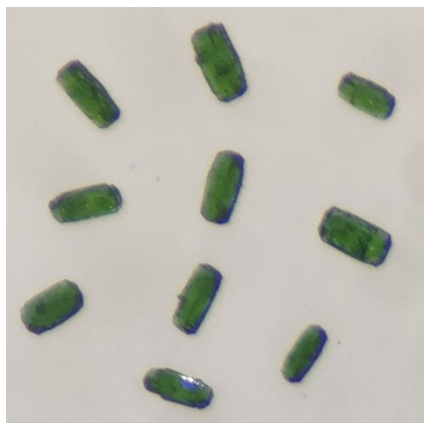


Fig. S1. The images of compound **1** under an optical microscope.

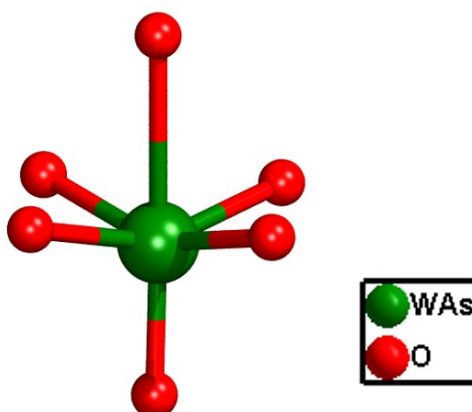


Fig. S2. The W/As with isomorphously substituted sites exhibit octahedral coordination modes.

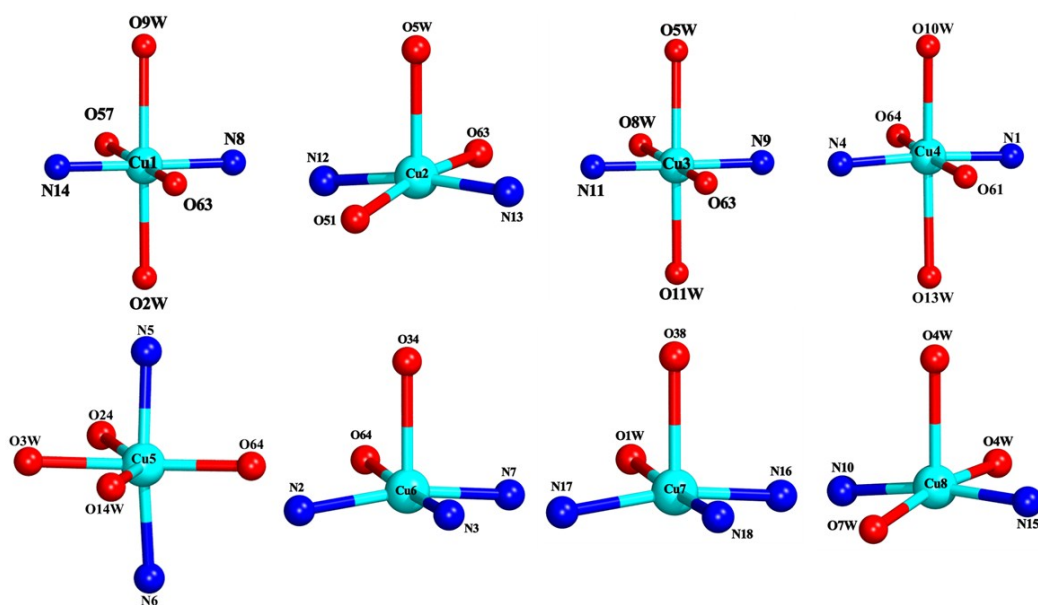


Fig. S3. The eight crystallographically independent Cu ions in **1**.

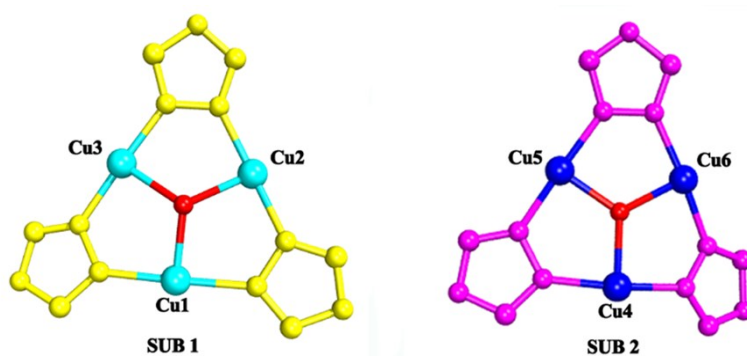


Fig. S4. The SBU1 and SBU2.

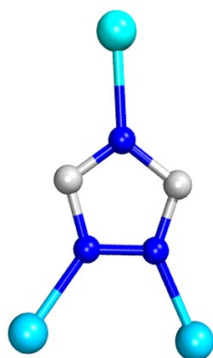


Fig. S5. The trz ligands adopt μ_3 coordination mode to link with three Cu cations.

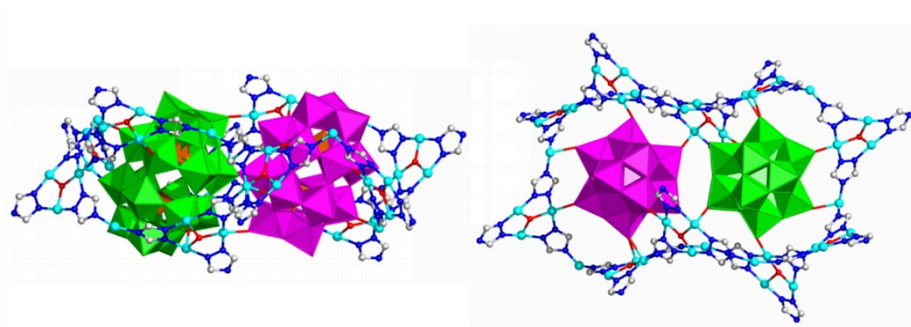


Fig. S6. The twin-Dawson clusters as templates are encapsulated by $\text{Cu}_{38}(\text{trz})_{30}$ macrocycl window.

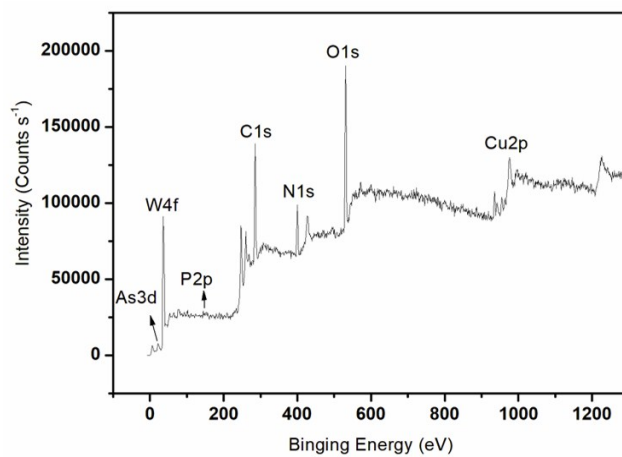


Fig. S7. The XPS spectrum of **1**.

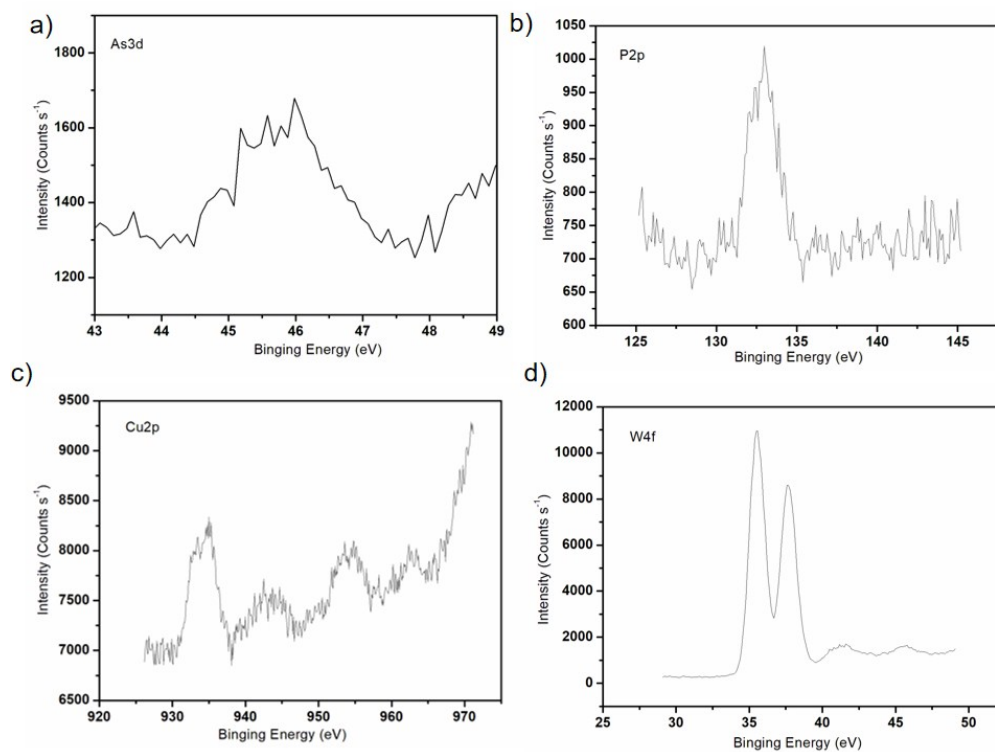


Fig. S8. The XPS high-resolution As3d, P2p, Cu2p and W4f peaks in **1**.

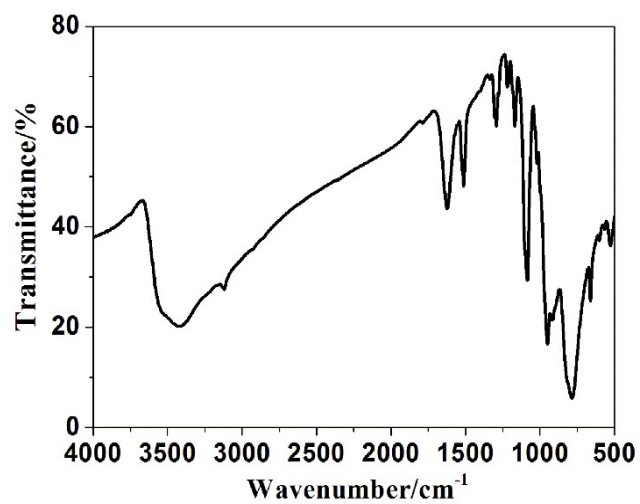


Fig. S9. The IR spectrum of **1**.

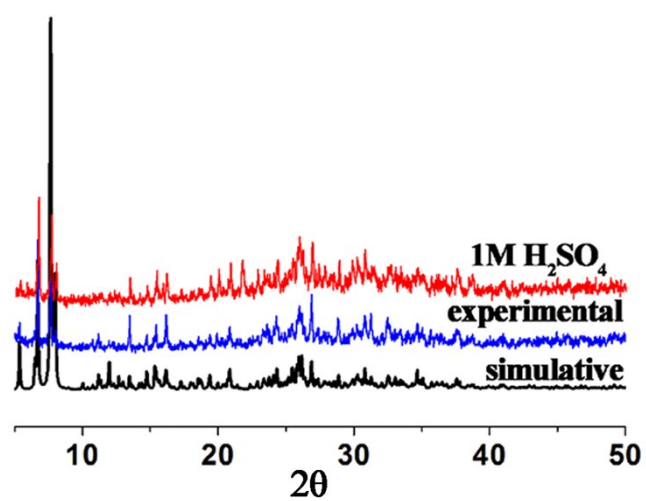


Fig. S10. The simulative (black), experimental (blue) and soaked in 1M H₂SO₄ (red) powder X-ray diffraction patterns for **1**.

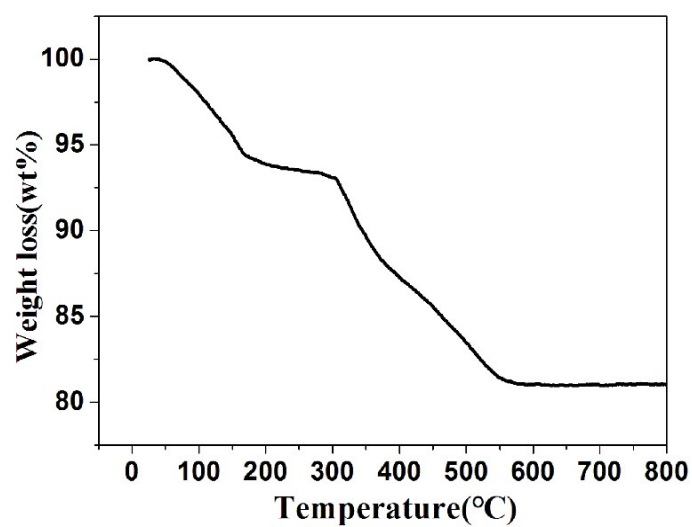


Fig. S11. TG curve of 1.

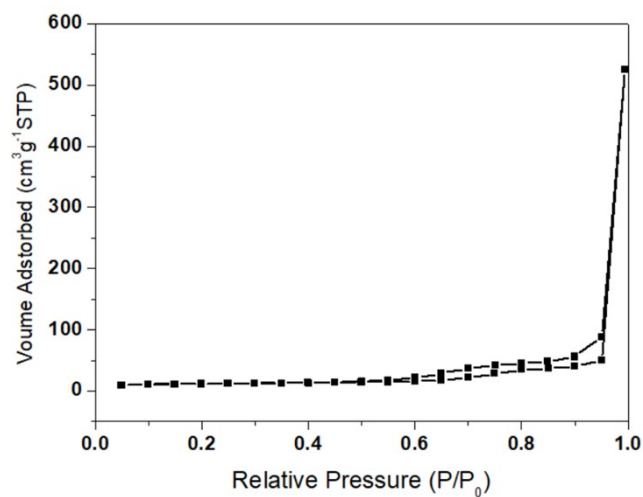


Fig. S12. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm curve of 1.

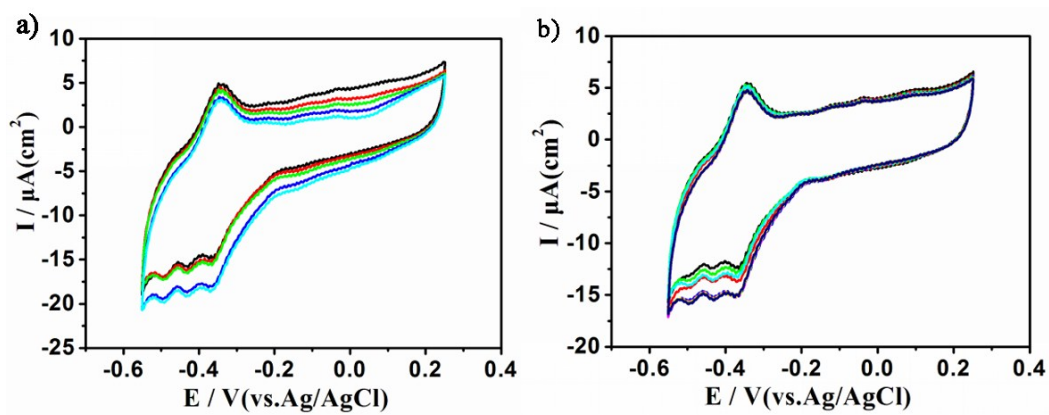


Fig. S13. Reduction of ClO_3^- (a) and H_2O_2 (b) at 1-GCE in 1 M H_2SO_4 solution (scan rate: $0.1 \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) containing ClO_3^- and H_2O_2 in various concentrations: 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 mM.

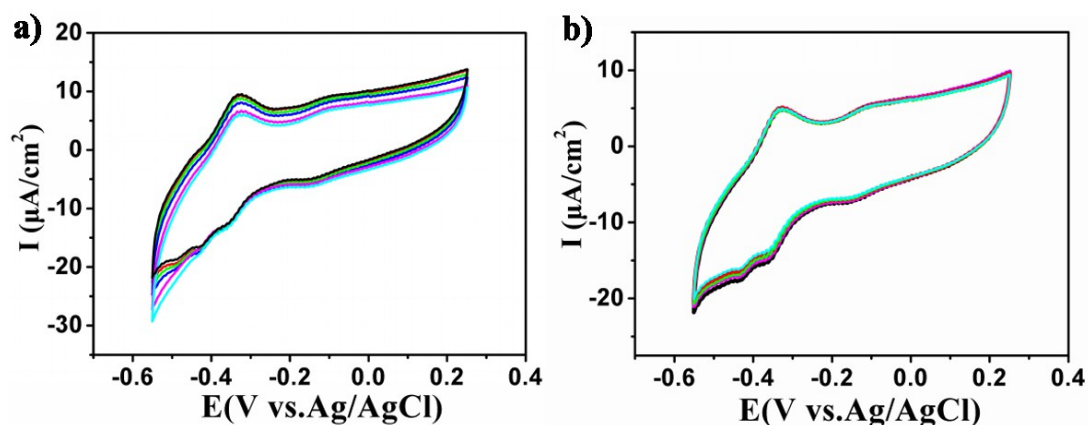


Fig. S14. Reduction of BrO_3^- (a) at $(\text{NBu}_4)_6[\text{P}_2\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{62}]\text{-GCE}$ in 1 M H_2SO_4 solution and oxidation of AA (b) at $(\text{NBu}_4)_6[\text{P}_2\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{62}]\text{-GCE}$ in N_2 purged solution (scan rate: $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) containing BrO_3^- and AA in various concentrations (from top to bottom): 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 mM.

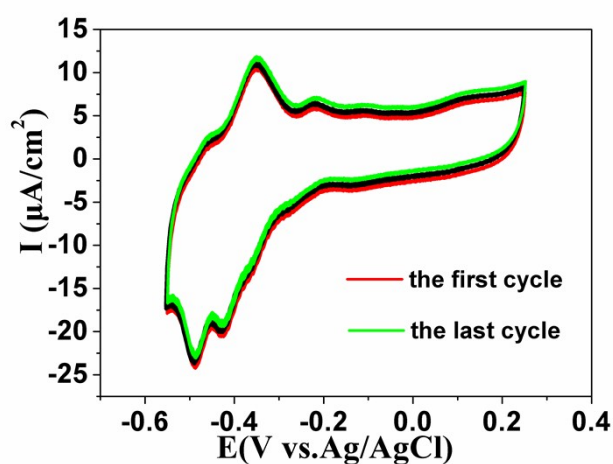


Fig. S15. The 100 consecutive CV cycles of the 1-GCE at the scan rate of $0.1 \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ in 1 M H_2SO_4 solution.