

# BODIPY Functional Metal-Organic-Frameworks for Efficient Visible-Light-Driven Water Oxidation Without Additional Photosensitizers

Hao Li, Min Zhou, Qiu-Yun Chen,\* Xin-Yue Liu, Xiao-Long Kan, Miao Sun, Ling-Ling Qu\*

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, 212013, China

E-mail: chenqy@ujs.edu.cn; llqu@ujs.edu.cn

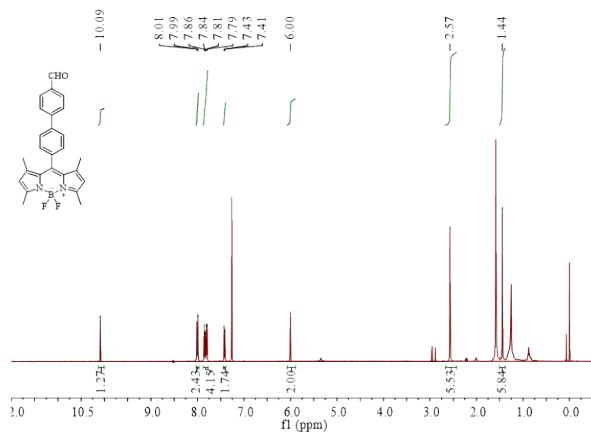


Fig. S1 The  $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of 5, 5-difluoro-10-(4'-formyl-[1, 1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-1,3,7,9-tetramethyl-5H-dipyrrolo[1,2-c:2',1'-f][1,3,2]diazaborinin-4-iium-5-uide (CHO-BODIPY) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

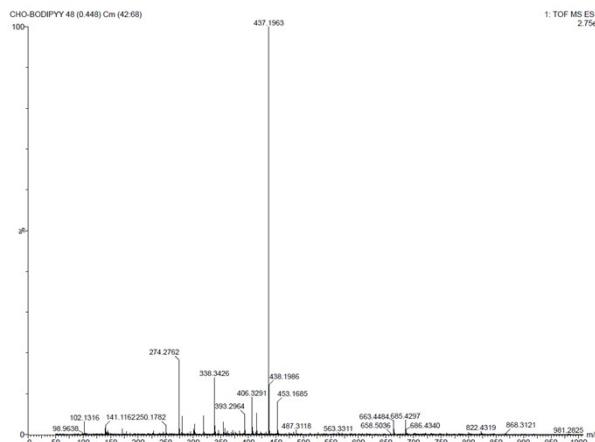


Fig. S2 The ESI-MS of CHO-BODIPY in CH<sub>3</sub>OH ( $[(M-H)+1/2H_2O]^+$ =437.2).

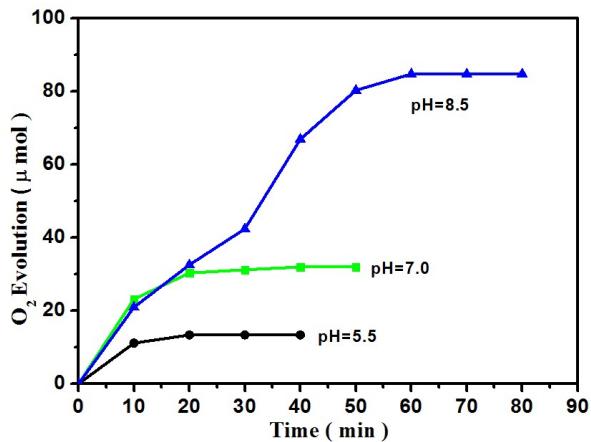


Fig. S3 O<sub>2</sub> evolution performance of 8 mg BODIPY-MIL-88B (Fe) in 2 mL phosphate buffer solution with 0.08 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> under various pH conditions.

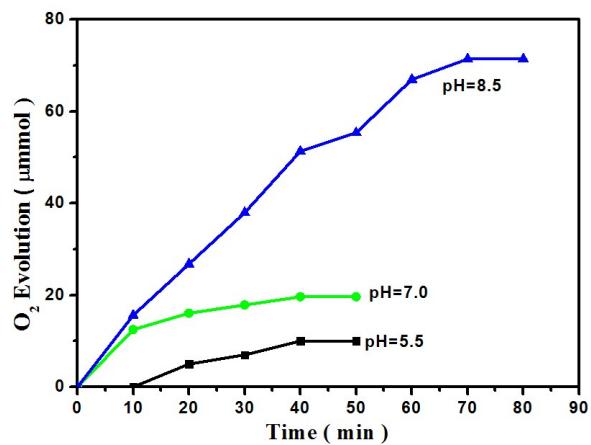


Fig. S4 O<sub>2</sub> evolution performance of 8 mg H-MIL-88B (Fe) in 2 mL phosphate buffer solution with 0.08 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> under various pH conditions.

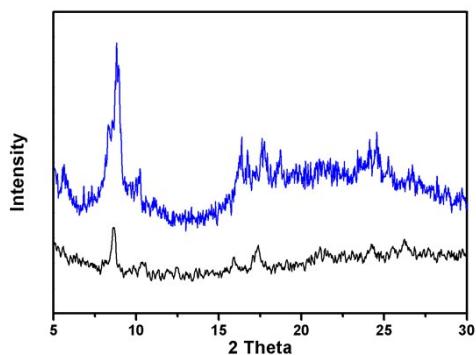


Fig. S5 XRD patterns of BODIPY-MIL-88B (Fe) before and after water oxidation (black line: after and blue line: before).

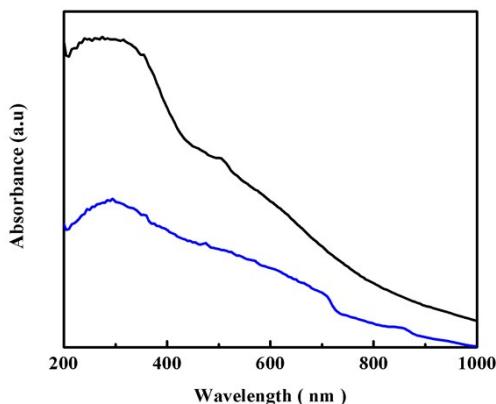


Fig. S6 UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra of BODIPY-MIL-88B (Fe) before and after water oxidation (black line: before and blue line: after).

Table S1 The water oxidation performance of different Iron-Carboxylate MOFs

MOFs	Photosensitizer	O <sub>2</sub> (μmol)	TON <sup>a</sup>	Reference
MIL-101 (Fe) <sup>b</sup>	[Ru(bpy) <sub>3</sub> ]Cl <sub>2</sub>	36.5	27.3	[S1]
MIL-53 (Fe) <sup>c</sup>	[Ru(bpy) <sub>3</sub> ]Cl <sub>2</sub>	49.6	35.4	[S2]
MIL-88(Fe) <sup>d</sup>	—	30	1.339	[S3]
H-MIL-88B(Fe) <sup>c</sup>	[Ru(bpy) <sub>3</sub> ]Cl <sub>2</sub>	42.41	20.89	This work
H-MIL-88B(Fe) <sup>c</sup>	CHO-BODIPY	77.05	37.95	This work
BODIPY-MIL-88B(Fe) <sup>c</sup>	—	84.82	50.33	This work

<sup>a</sup>TON is defined as the total number of moles of O<sub>2</sub> per mole of catalyst

<sup>b</sup> Reaction conditions: 0.02 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (electron acceptor), 80 mM sodium borate buffer (pH=10.0), 1 mg catalyst.

<sup>c</sup> Reaction conditions: 0.08 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (electron acceptor), 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH=8.5), 5 mg catalyst.

<sup>d</sup> Reaction conditions: 0.1 M AgNO<sub>3</sub>(electron acceptor), 20 mg catalyst, 3 mL aqueous solution.

## References

- S1 L. Chi, Q. Xu, X. Liang, J. Wang and X. Su, *Small*, 2016, **12**, 1351-1358.  
 S2 L.-L. Qu, J. Wang, T.-Y. Xu, Q.-Y. Chen, J.-H. Chen and C.-J. Shi, *Sustainable Energy Fuels*, 2018, **2**, 2109-2114.  
 S3 Z. Lionet, T.-H. Kim, Y. Horiuchi, S. W. Lee and M. Matsuoka, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2019, **123**, 27501-27508.