

## Supporting Information

### Multi-Phase Porous Electrochemical Catalysts Derived from Iron-Based Metal-Organic Framework Compounds

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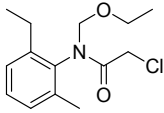
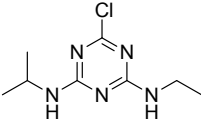
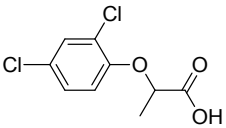
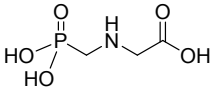
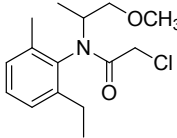
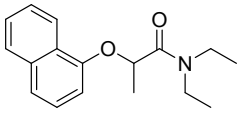
Summary:

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**Table S1.** Pesticides used in this study.

No.	Pesticide name	IUPAC name	Formula	Structure	CAS
1	Acetochlor	2-Chloro- <i>N</i> -(ethoxymethyl)- <i>N</i> -(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)acetamide	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>20</sub> ClNO <sub>2</sub>		34256-82-1
2	Atrazine	6-chloro- <i>N</i> <sup>2</sup> -ethyl- <i>N</i> <sup>4</sup> -(propan-2-yl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub>		1912-24-9
3	Dichlorprop	( <i>R</i> )-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propanoic acid	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		120-36-5
4	Glyphosate	<i>N</i> -(phosphonomethyl)glycine	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> NO <sub>5</sub> P		1071-83-6
5	Metolachlor	( <i>RS</i> )-2-Chloro- <i>N</i> -(2-ethyl-6-methyl-phenyl)- <i>N</i> -(1-methoxypropan-2-yl)acetamide	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>22</sub> ClNO <sub>2</sub>		51218-45-2
6	Napropamide	<i>N,N</i> -diethyl-2-(naphthalen-1-yloxy)propanamide	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		15299-99-7

**Table S2.** Pseudo-first order rate constant and square regression coefficient for electro-Fenton degradation of napropamide ( $C_0 = 10$  ppm).

Sample name	Reaction conditions		$K_{app}$ ( $h^{-1}$ )	$r^2$
	potential (V)	electrolyte pH		
<b>CMIL-88@PCM</b>	-0.345	7	0.99	0.990
<b>CMIL-100@PCM</b>	-0.345	7	1.70	0.997
<b>CMIL-101@PCM</b>	-0.345	7	0.87	0.974
<b>CMIL-88-NH<sub>2</sub>@PCM</b>	-0.345	7	1.26	0.986
<b>CMIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub>@PCM</b>	-0.345	7	0.74	0.993
<b>CMIL-100@PCM10</b>	-0.345	7	2.12	0.985
<b>CMIL-100@PCM25</b>	-0.345	7	3.36	0.970
<b>CMIL-100@PCM50</b>	-0.345	7	2.96	0.988
<b>CMIL-100@PCM75</b>	-0.345	7	2.49	0.986
<b>CMIL-100@PCM</b>	-0.345	4	1.63	0.989
<b>CMIL-100@PCM</b>	-0.345	10	1.42	0.982

**Table S3.** BET surface area of the materials synthesized in this study.

Sample name	BET surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)
CMIL-88	287.89
CMIL-88-NH <sub>2</sub>	217.88
CMIL-100	340.92
CMIL-101	361.56
CMIL-101-NH <sub>2</sub>	211.85
PCM	594.76
CMIL-88@PCM	316.55
CMIL-88-NH <sub>2</sub> @PCM	230.44

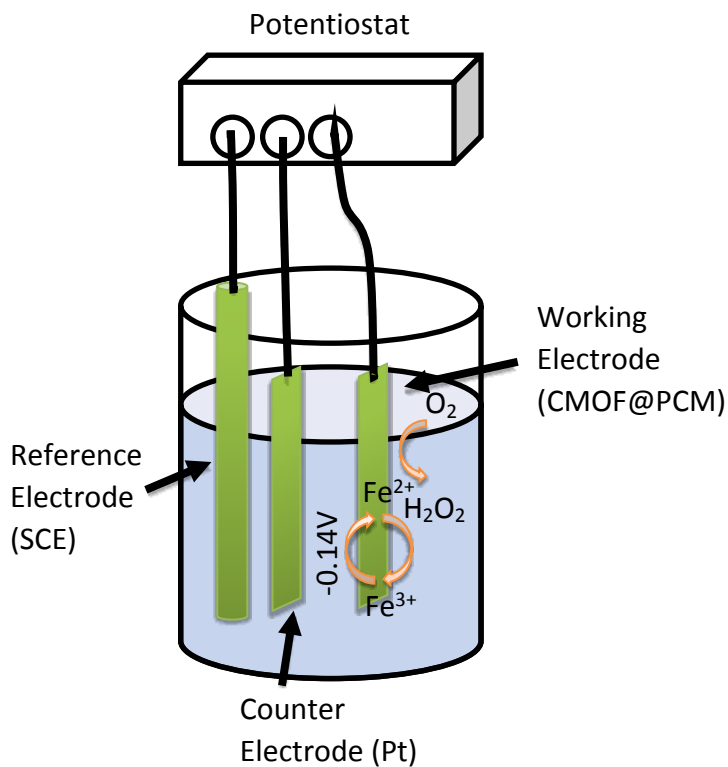
**Table S4.** Representative kinetic data for electro-Fenton degradation of napropamide (C<sub>0</sub> = 10 ppm).

Sample name	Reaction conditions		k <sub>SA</sub> (h <sup>-1</sup> m <sup>-2</sup> g)
	potential (V)	electrolyte pH	
CMIL-88@PCM	-0.345	7	3.44 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
CMIL-100@PCM	-0.345	7	4.99 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
CMIL-101@PCM	-0.345	7	2.41 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
CMIL-88-NH <sub>2</sub> @PCM	-0.345	7	5.78 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
CMIL-101-NH <sub>2</sub> @PCM	-0.345	7	3.49 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>

**Table S5.** Composition of simulated river water (pH 7.0)<sup>1</sup>.

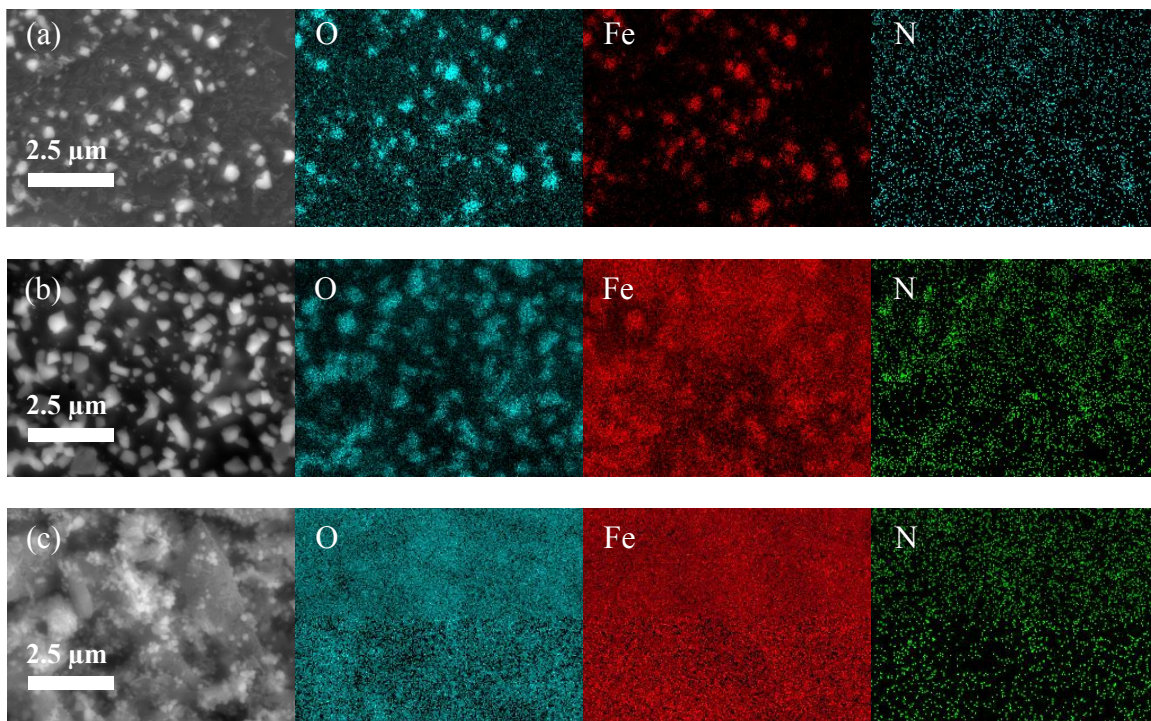
Salts	NaCl	KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
Concentration (mg/L)	38.5	1.1	39.4	53.2

**Figure S1.** Schematic representation of the 3-electrode electrochemical reactor employed in this study.

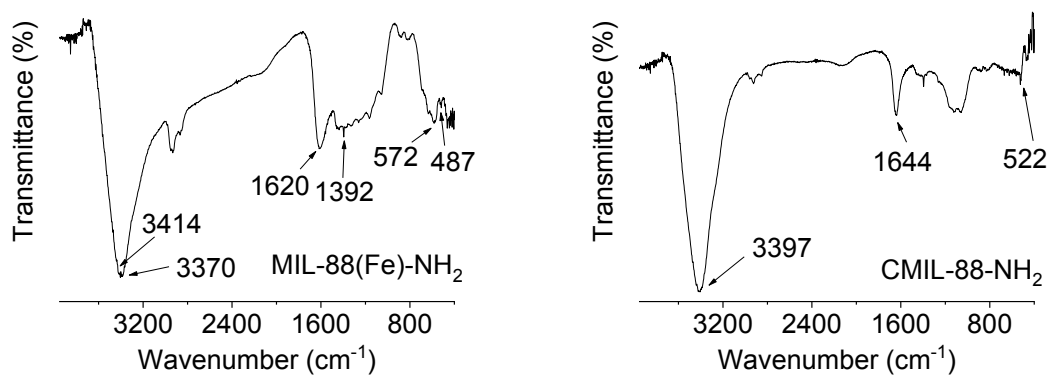




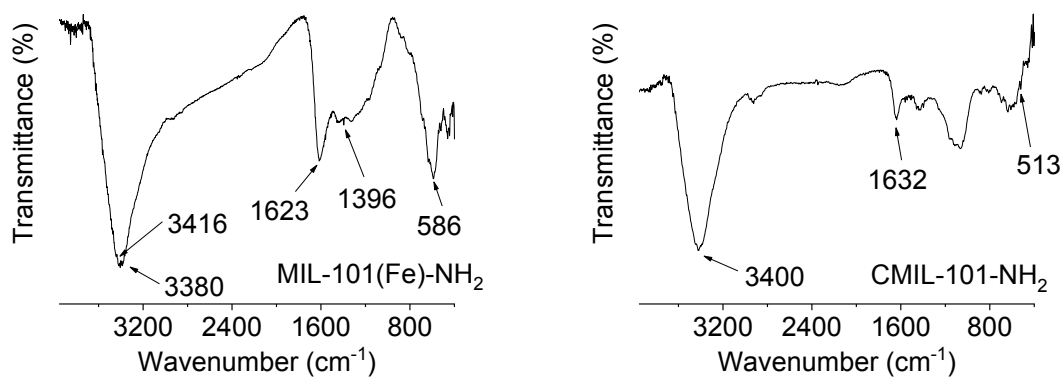
**Figure S5.** Elemental mapping of (a) CMIL-88, (b) CMIL-100, and (c) CMIL-101.



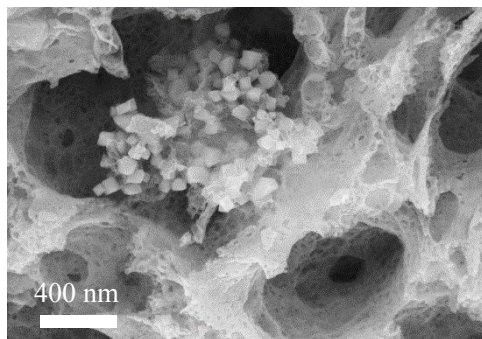
**Figure S6.** FT-IR spectra of MIL-88(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> (left) and CMIL-88-NH<sub>2</sub> (right).



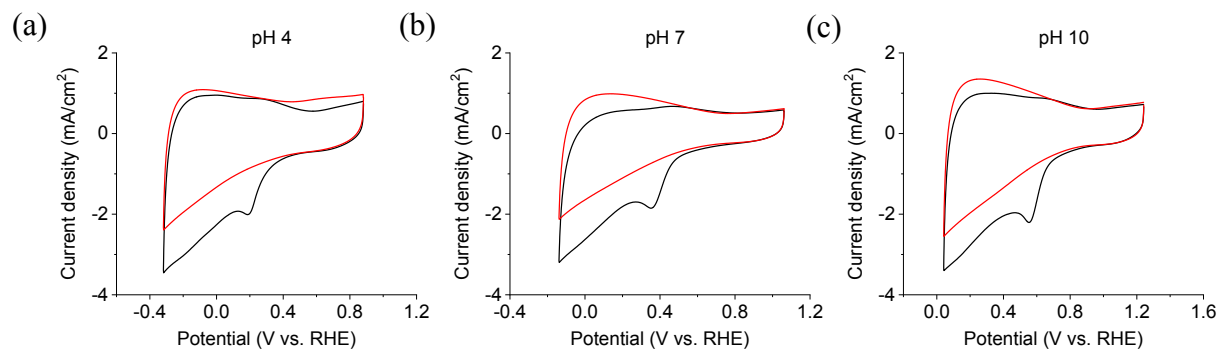
**Figure S7.** FT-IR spectra of MIL-101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> (left) and CMIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub> (right).



**Figure S8.** SEM micrograph of CMIL-101 nanoparticles anchored inside the macropore of CMIL-101@PCM.

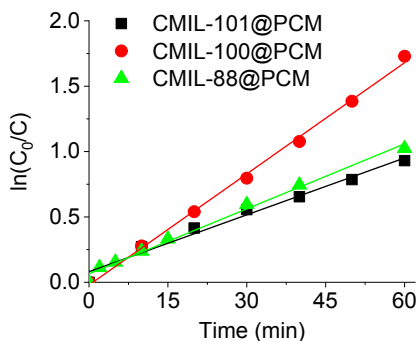


**Figure S9.** CV curves of PCM substrate in O<sub>2</sub> (black) and Ar (red) saturated electrolyte- solution (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) at (a) pH 4, (b) pH 7, (c) pH 10 with a scan rate of 10 mV/s.

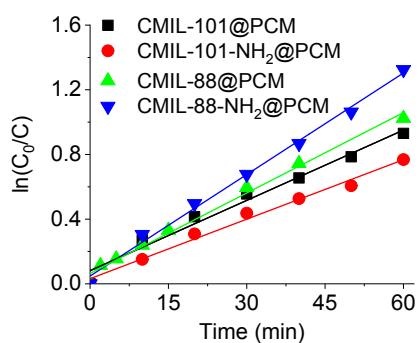




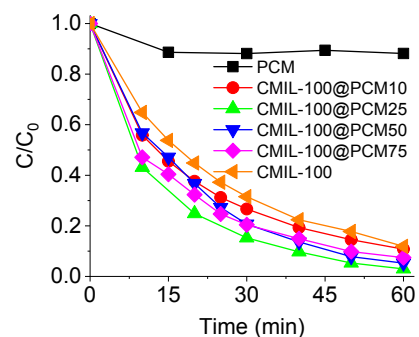
**Figure S10.** Kinetics of napropamide removal by electro-Fenton using CMOFs@PCM prepared from MIL-88(Fe), MIL-100(Fe), and MIL-101(Fe) (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7, -0.14V).



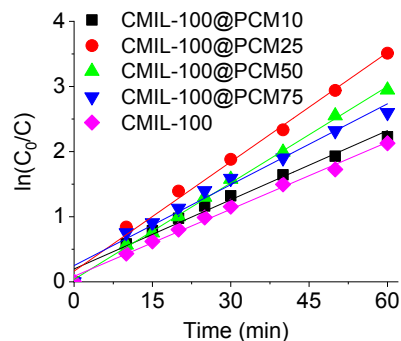
**Figure S11.** Kinetics of napropamide removal by electro-Fenton using CMOFs@PCM and CMOFs-NH<sub>2</sub>@PCM (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7, -0.14V).



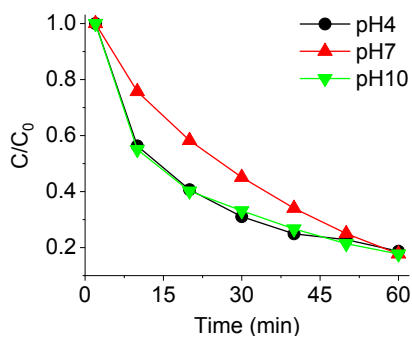
**Figure S12.** Napropamide removal by electro-Fenton using CMOFs@PCM and CMOFs-NH<sub>2</sub>@PCM (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7, -0.14V).



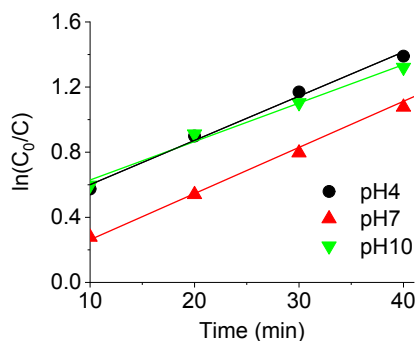
**Figure S13.** Kinetics of napropamide removal by electro-Fenton using CMOFs@PCM with different doping concentration of CMOFs (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7, -0.14V).



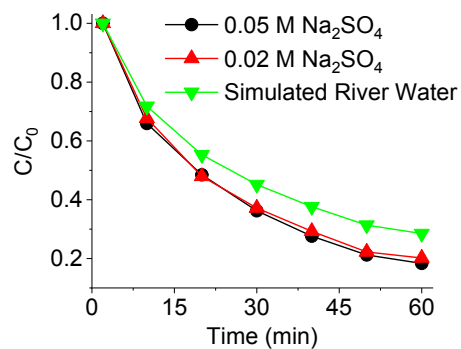
**Figure S14.** pH effects on napropamide removal efficiency by electro-Fenton using CMIL-100@PCM (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, -0.14V).



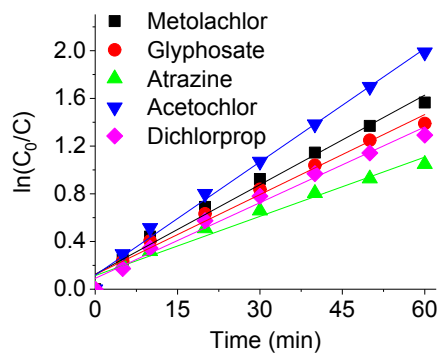
**Figure S15.** pH effects on napropamide removal kinetics by electro-Fenton using CMIL-100@PCM (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, -0.14V).



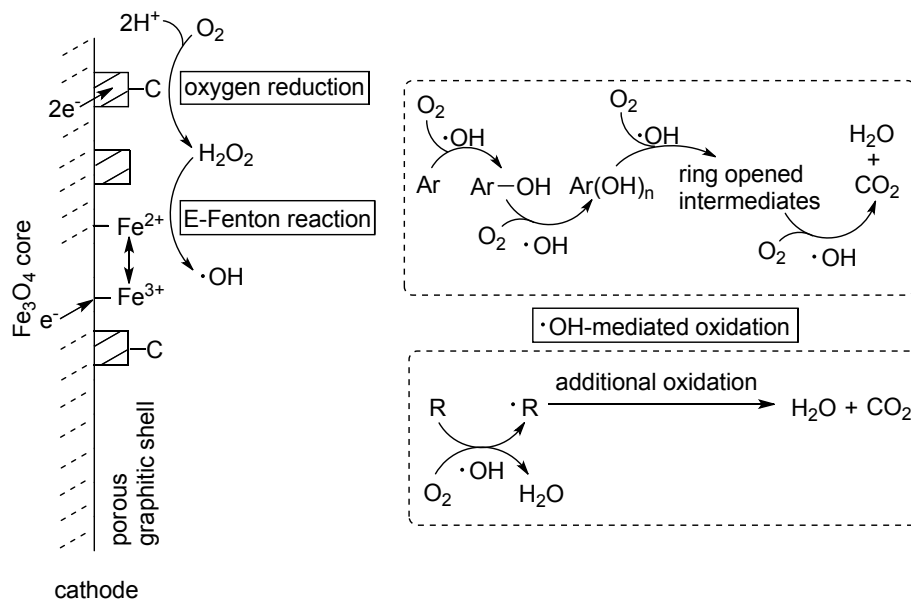
**Figure S16.** Electrolyte concentration effects on napropamide removal efficiency by electro-Fenton using CMIL-100@PCM (-0.14V).



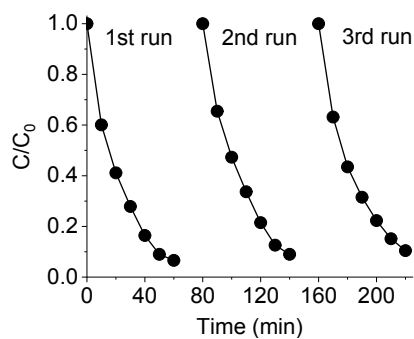
**Figure S17.** Kinetics of pesticides removal by electro-Fenton using CMIL-100@PCM (0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , pH 7, -0.14V).



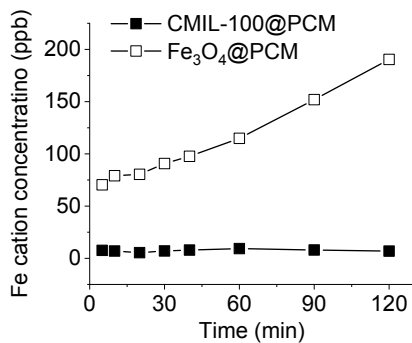
**Figure S18.** Main reactions involved in the CMOFs@PCM catalyzed electro-Fenton degradation of organic chemical contaminants (Ar denotes aromatic compounds).



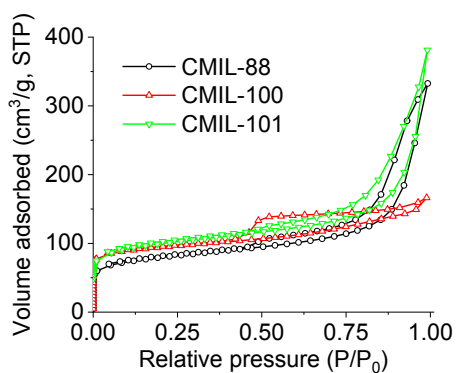
**Figure S19.** Napropamide degradation efficiency of recycled CMIL-100@PCM electro-Fenton catalyst (0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , pH 7, -0.14V).



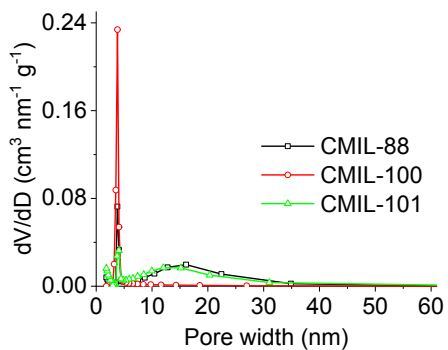
**Figure S20.** Fe leaching of CMIL-100@PCM and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PCM during the electro-Fenton reaction (0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7, -0.14V).



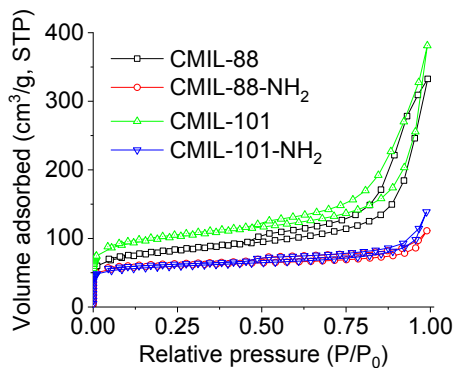
**Figure S21.** BET surface area analysis of CMIL-88, CMIL-100, and CMIL-101.



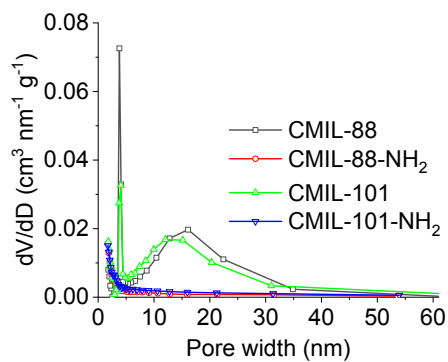
**Figure S22.** Pore size distribution of CMIL-88, CMIL-100, and CMIL-101.



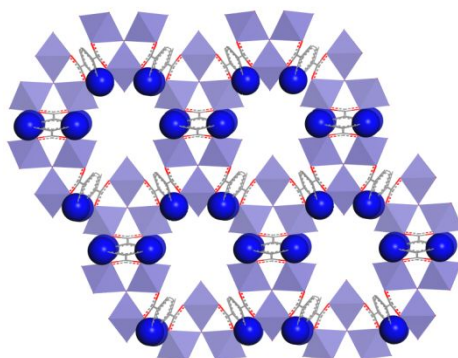
**Figure S23.** BET surface area analysis of CMIL-88, CMIL-88-NH<sub>2</sub>, CMIL-101, and CMIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub>.



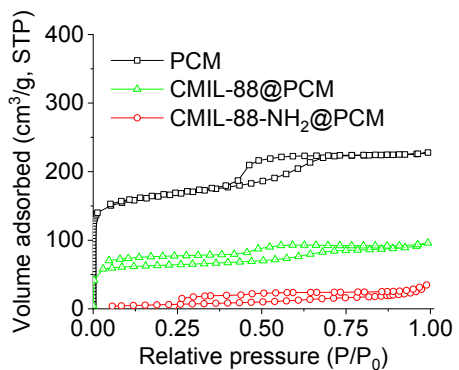
**Figure S24.** Pore size distribution of CMIL-88, CMIL-88-NH<sub>2</sub>, CMIL-101, and CMIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub>.



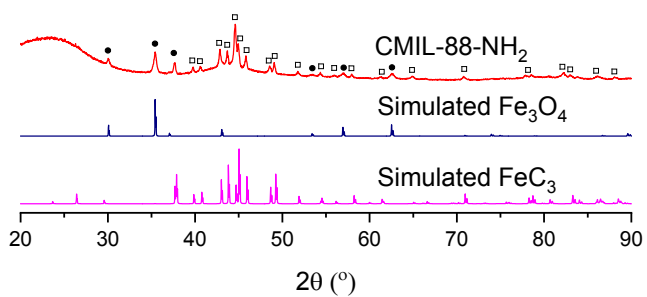
**Figure S25.** Structure of MIL-88(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub>. Amine functional groups are marked as blue spheres.



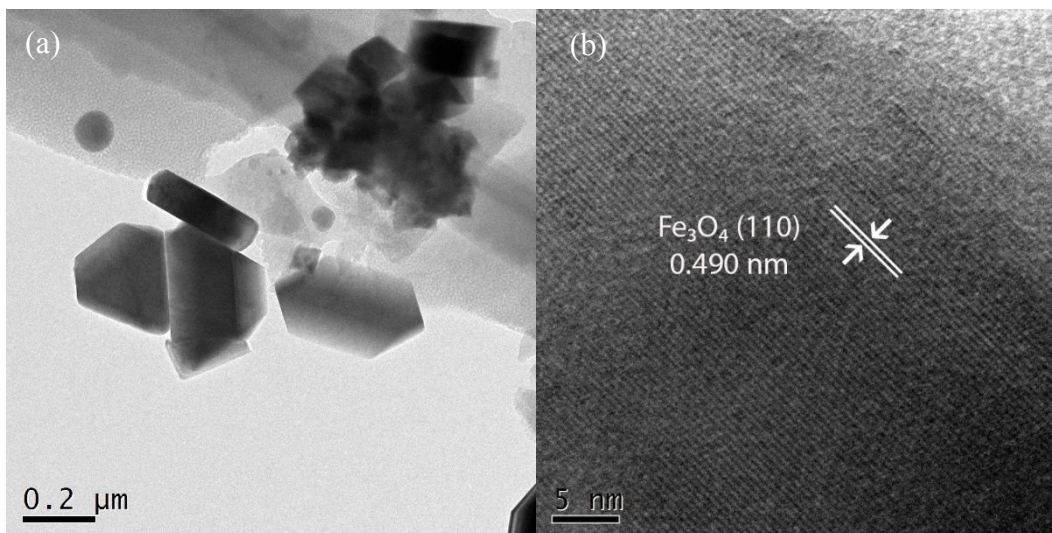
**Figure S26.** BET surface area analysis of PCM, CMIL-88@PCM, and CMIL-88-NH<sub>2</sub>@PCM.



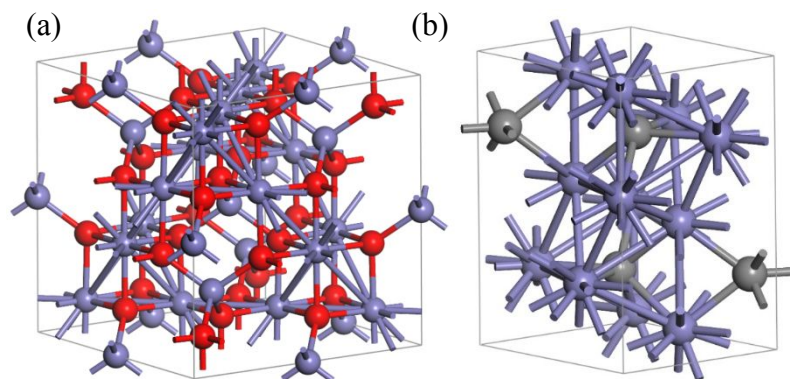
**Figure S27.** PXRD spectrum of CMOFs synthesized by the current study.



**Figure S28.** (a) TEM images of CMIL-88@PCM and (b) high-resolution TEM image of magnetite nanoparticles embedded in CMIL-88@PCM.



**Figure S29.** Crystal structure of (a)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and (b)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$  unit cell.



### Literatures Cited

- (1) Ulberth, F., Certified reference materials for inorganic and organic contaminants in environmental matrices. *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry* **2006**, 386, (4), 1121-1136.