

Efficient Removal of Carcinogenic Azo Dyes from Water Using Iron(II) Clathrochelate Derived Metalorganic Copolymers Made from a Copper-Catalyzed [4 + 2] Cyclobenzannulation Reaction

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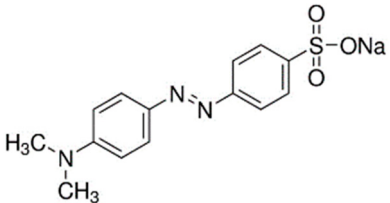
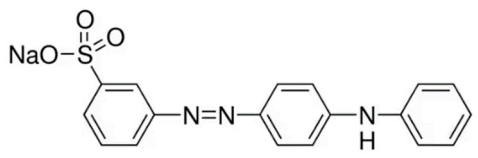
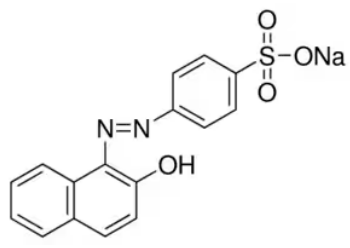
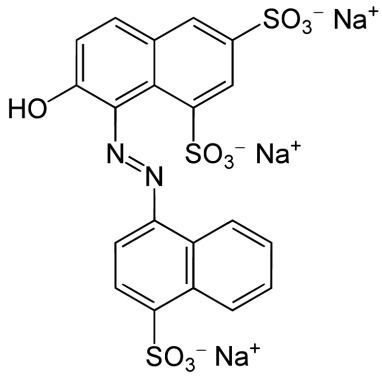
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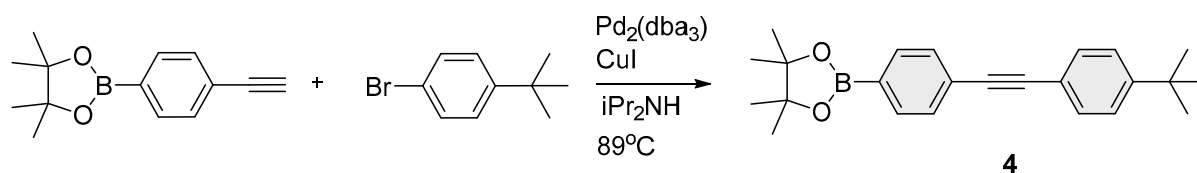
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Table S1: Chemical Structures of some azo dyes

Entry	Dye	Structure
1	Methyl orange	 <chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)/N=N/c2ccc(cc2)S(=O)(=O)[O-].[Na+]</chem>
2	Acid yellow 36	 <chem>[Na+].[O-]S(=O)(=O)c1ccc(cc1)/N=N/c2ccc(cc2)Nc3ccccc3</chem>
3	Methyl red	
4	Acid Orange 7	 <chem>Oc1ccc2cc(ccc2c1)/N=N/c3ccc(cc3)S(=O)(=O)[O-].[Na+]</chem>
5	Acid Red 18	 <chem>[Na+].[O-]S(=O)(=O)c1ccc2cc(ccc2c1)/N=N/c3cc(O)ccc3c4cc(ccc4)S(=O)(=O)[O-].[Na+]</chem>

i). Synthesis of 4:



Scheme S1: Synthesis of **4**

A Schlenk tube was charged under argon with 4-Ethynylphenylboronic acid pinacol ester (798 mg, 3.5 mmol, 1 eq.), 1-Bromo-4-tert-butylbenzene (637 mL, 3.6 mmol, 1.05 eq.), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (19 mg, 2.1 μmol , 6 mol%), PPh_3 (11 mg, 4.2 μmol), and CuI (8 mg, 4.2 μmol) in 8 mL of degassed diisopropylamine (iPr_2NH) and the solution was refluxed for 2 days and the solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was extracted with DCM from an aqueous solution of NaHCO_3 and the organic layer was washed with a brine solution followed by deionized water (500 mL \times 2). The desired product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography, using DCM/hexane (10:90 v/v) as the eluent. Brown solid (1.2 g, 95%). ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 7.78 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz, ArH), 7.52 (d, 2H, $J = 7.7$ Hz, ArH), 7.45 (d, 2H, $J = 8.3$ Hz, ArH) 7.37 (d, 2H, $J = 8.3$ Hz, ArH) 1.34 (s, 9H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 1.29 (s, 12H, $-\text{CH}_3$). ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 151.76, 134.65, 131.47, 130.81, 127.28, 126.31, 125.44, 120.22, 90.99, 89.01, 84.01, 34.88, 31.25, 34.96. ESI-MS: m/z calculated for $\text{M}+1$ $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{BO}_2$ 361.23 found 361.21.

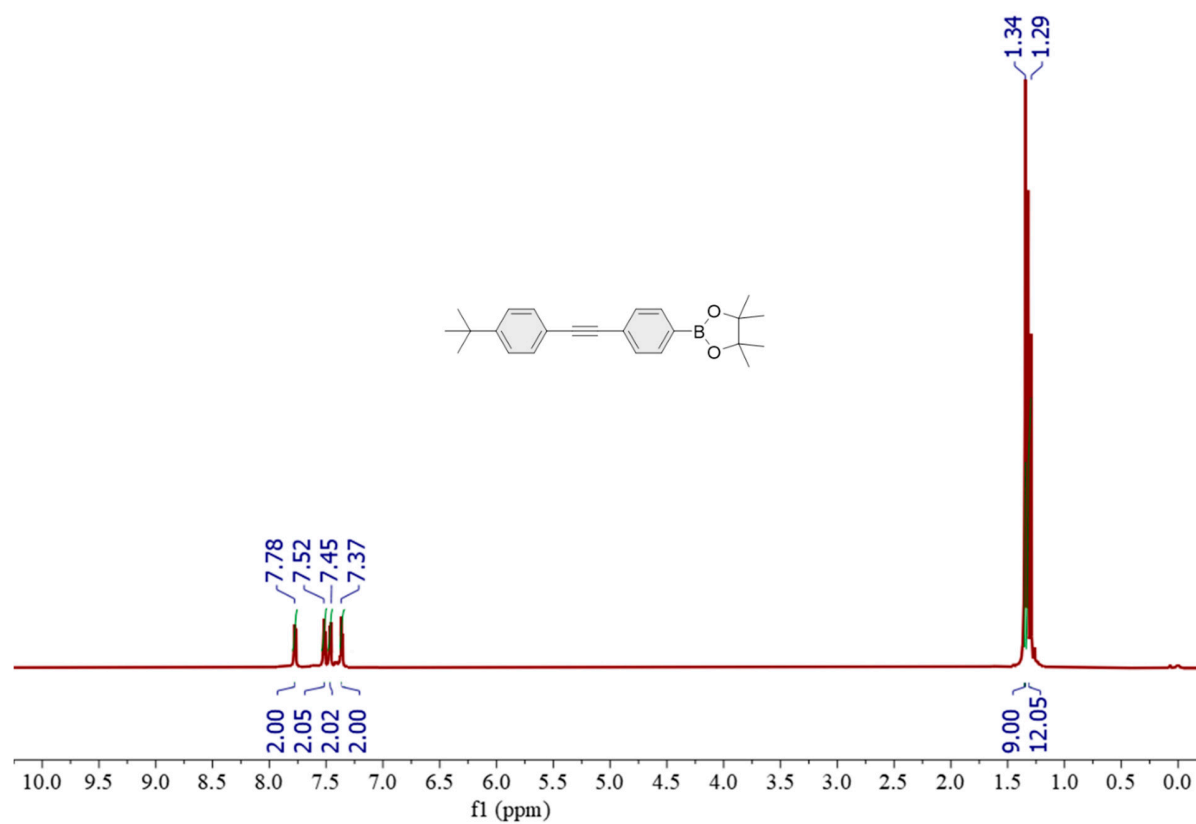


Figure S1: ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz)

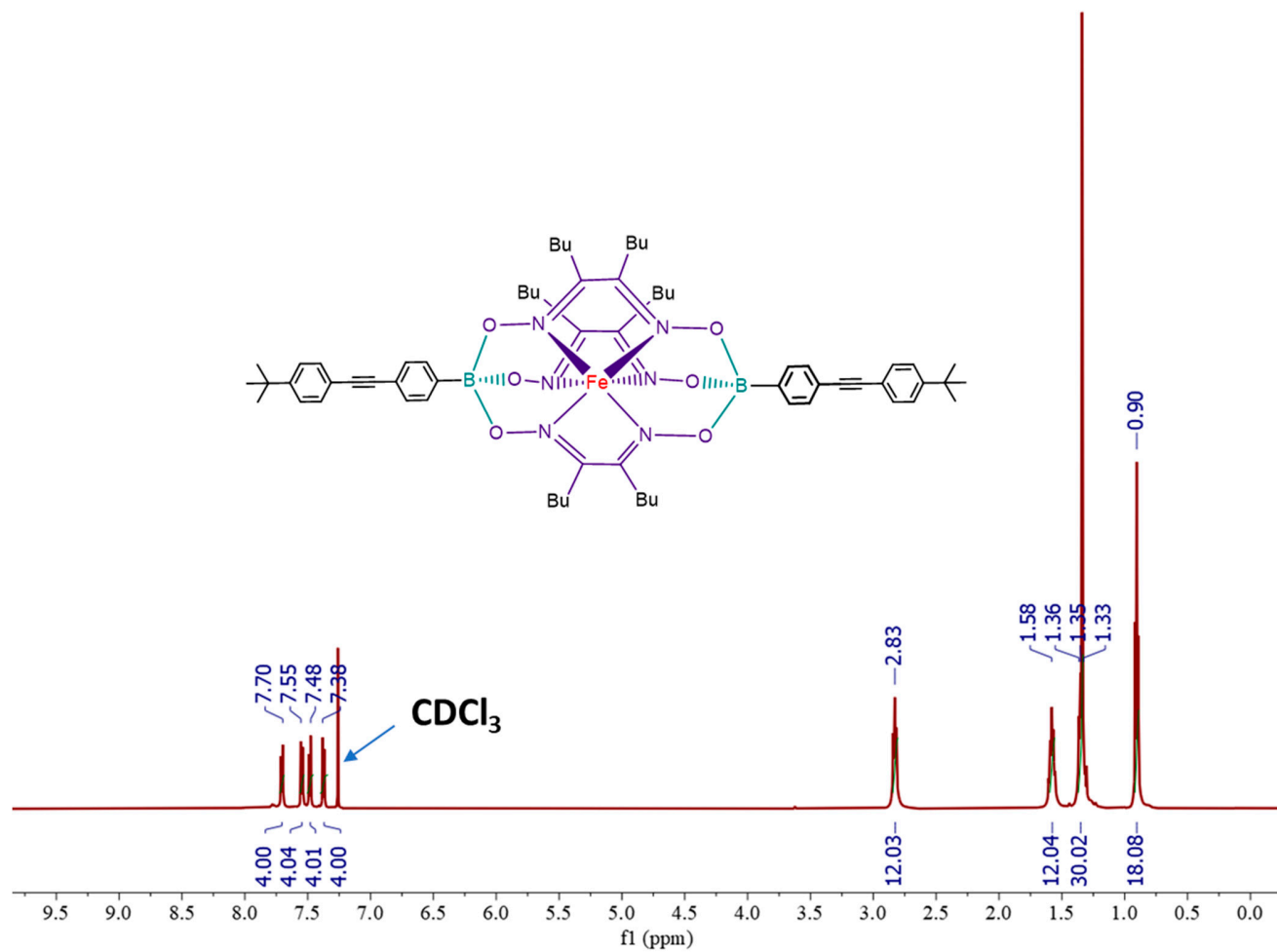


Figure S2: ^1H NMR spectrum of **CM1** (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz)

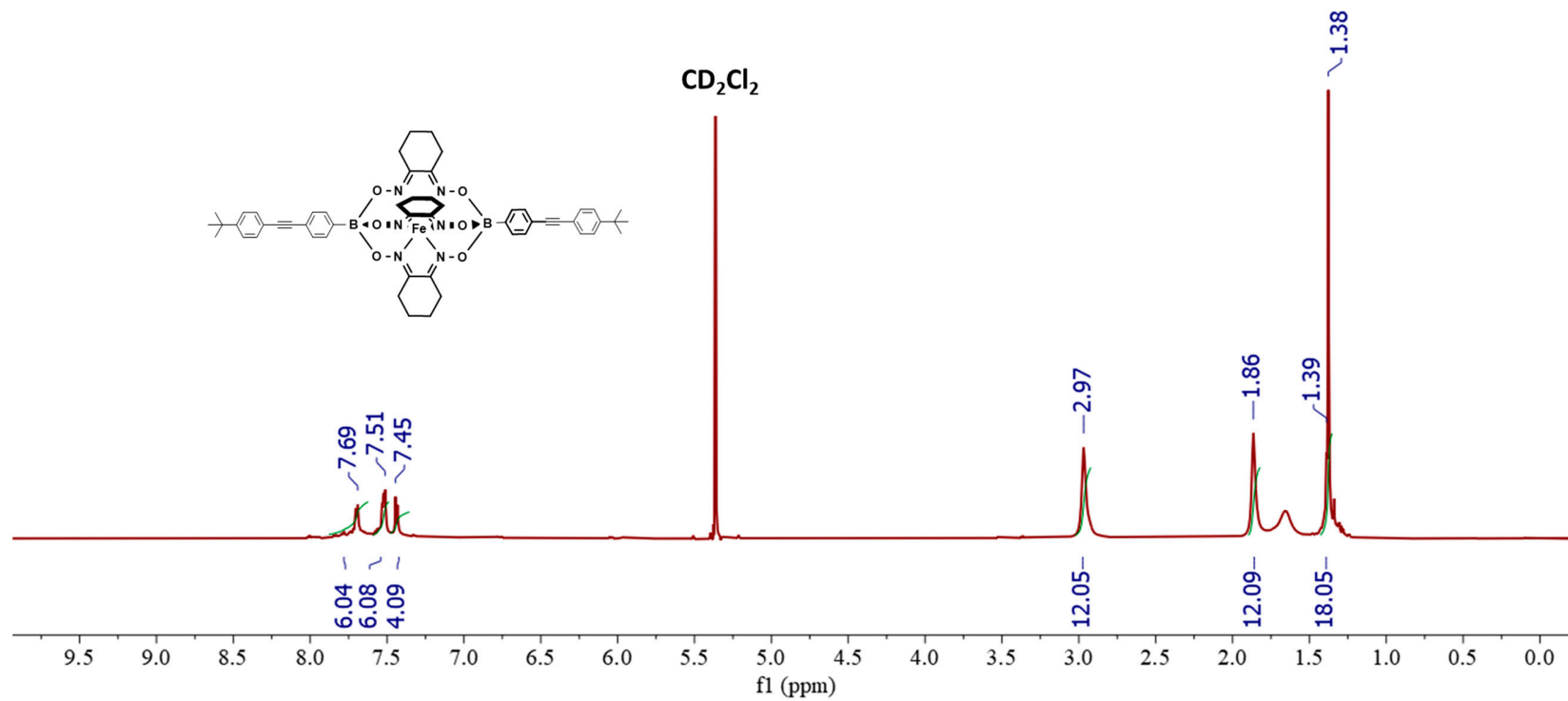


Figure S3: ^1H NMR spectrum of **CM2** (CD_2Cl_2 , 600 MHz)

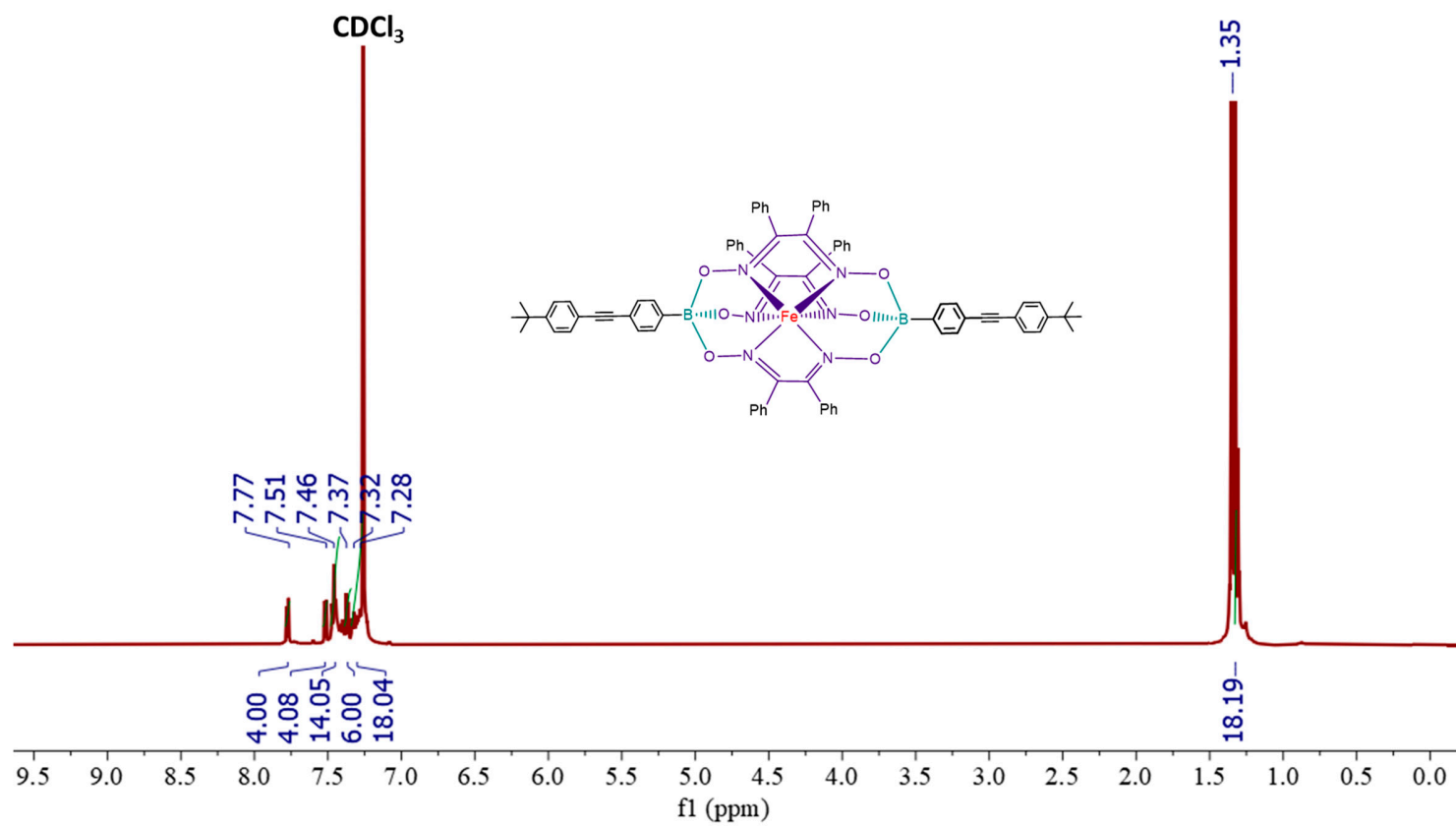


Figure S4: ^1H NMR spectrum of CM3 (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz)

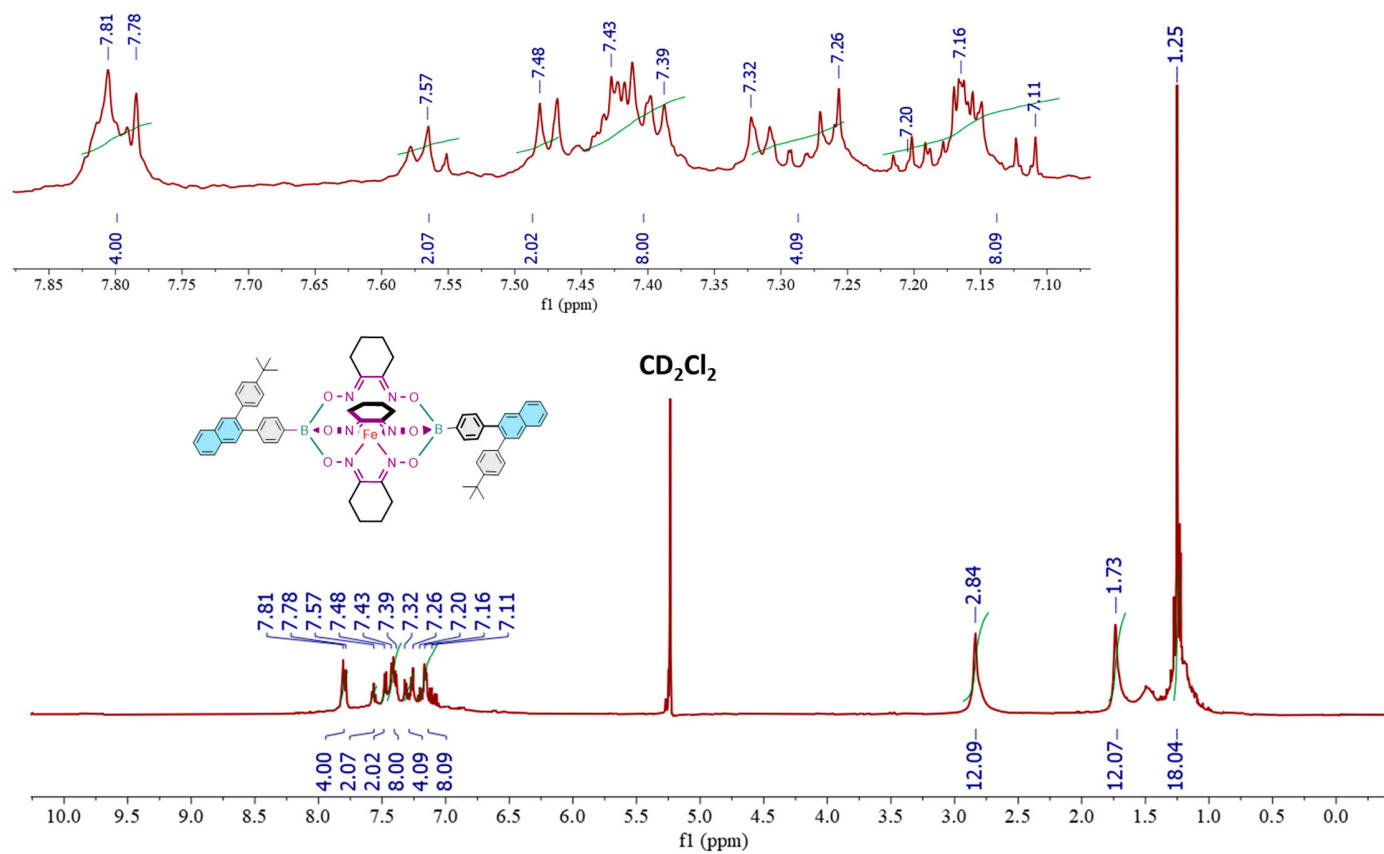


Figure S5: ^1H NMR spectrum of **CBM** (CD_2Cl_2 , 600 MHz)

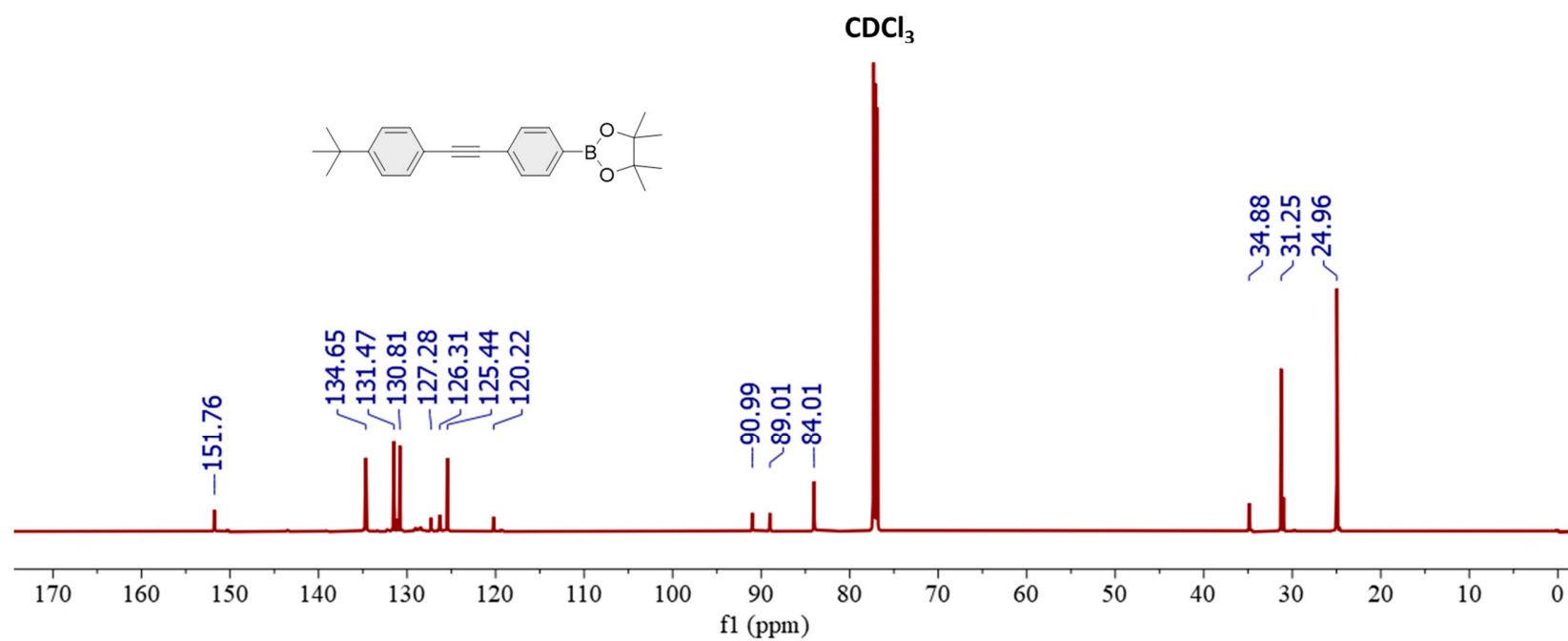


Figure S6: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4 (CDCl₃, 150 MHz)

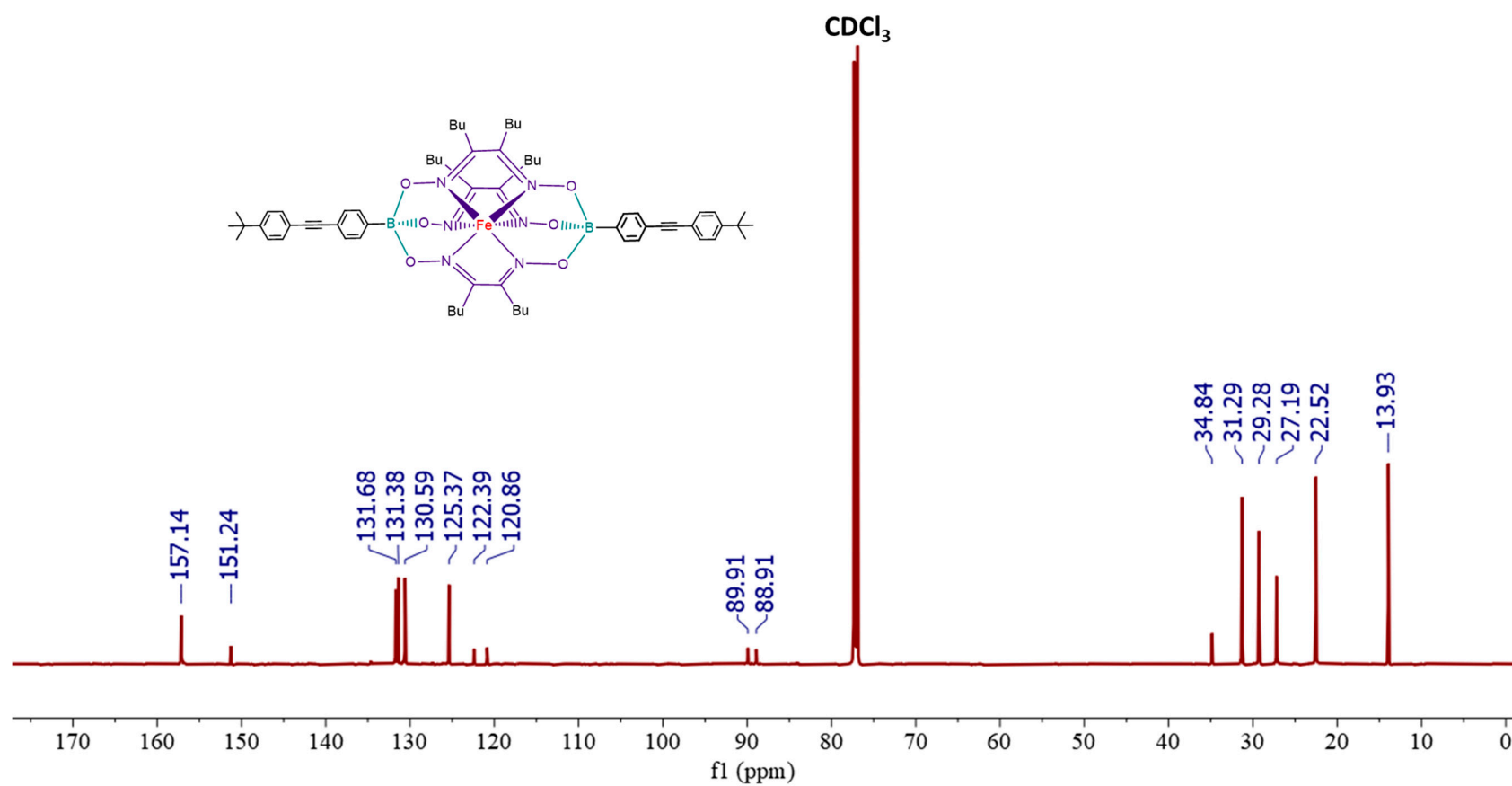


Figure S7: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of CM1 (CDCl₃, 150 MHz)

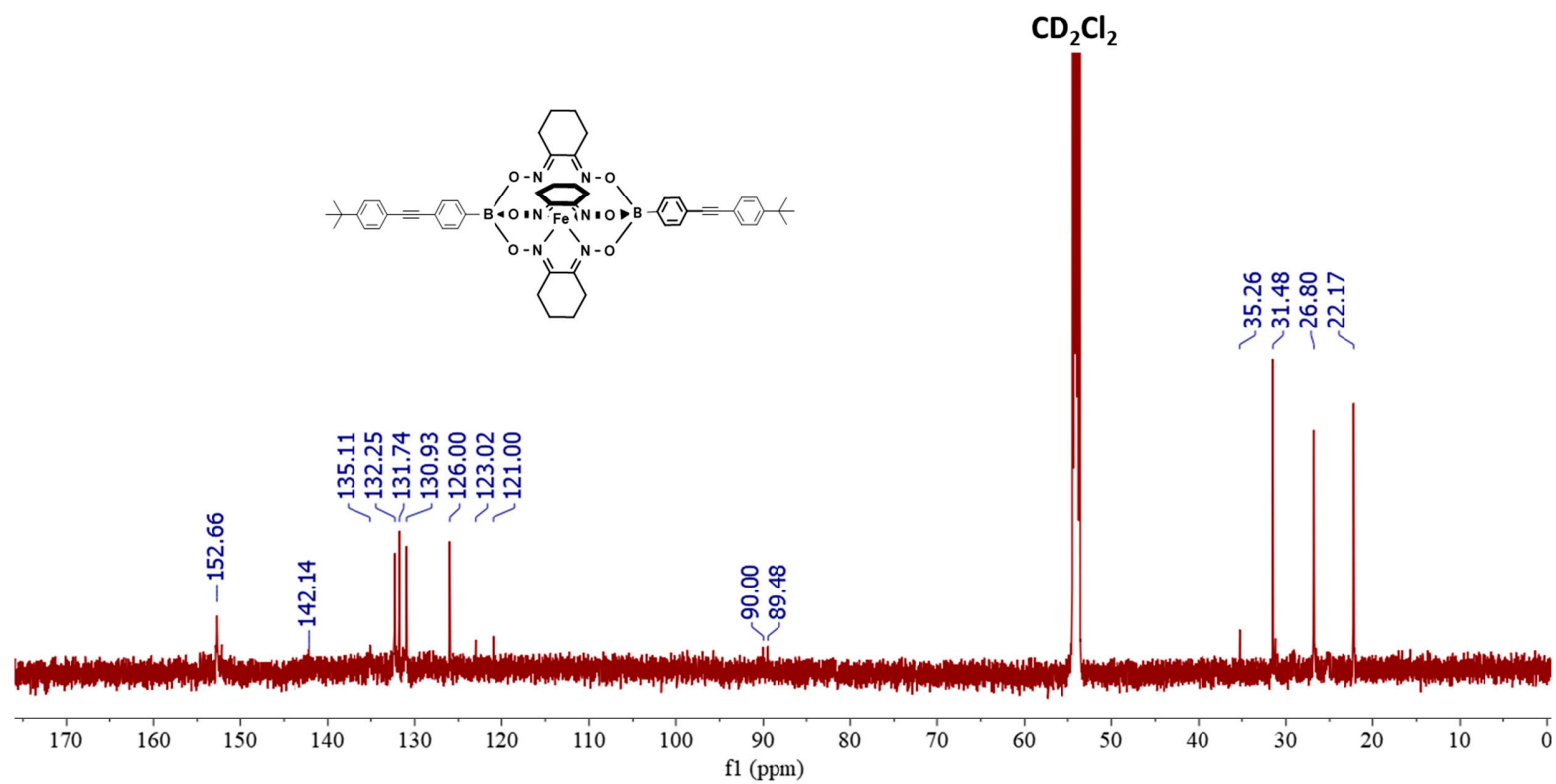


Figure S8: ¹³C NMR spectrum of CM2 (CD₂Cl₂, 150 MHz)

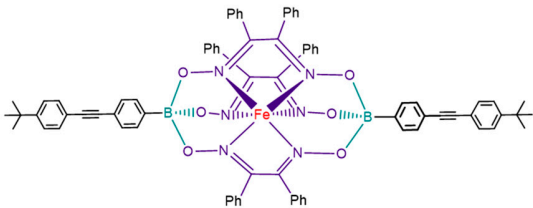


Figure S9: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **CM3** (CDCl_3 , 150 MHz)

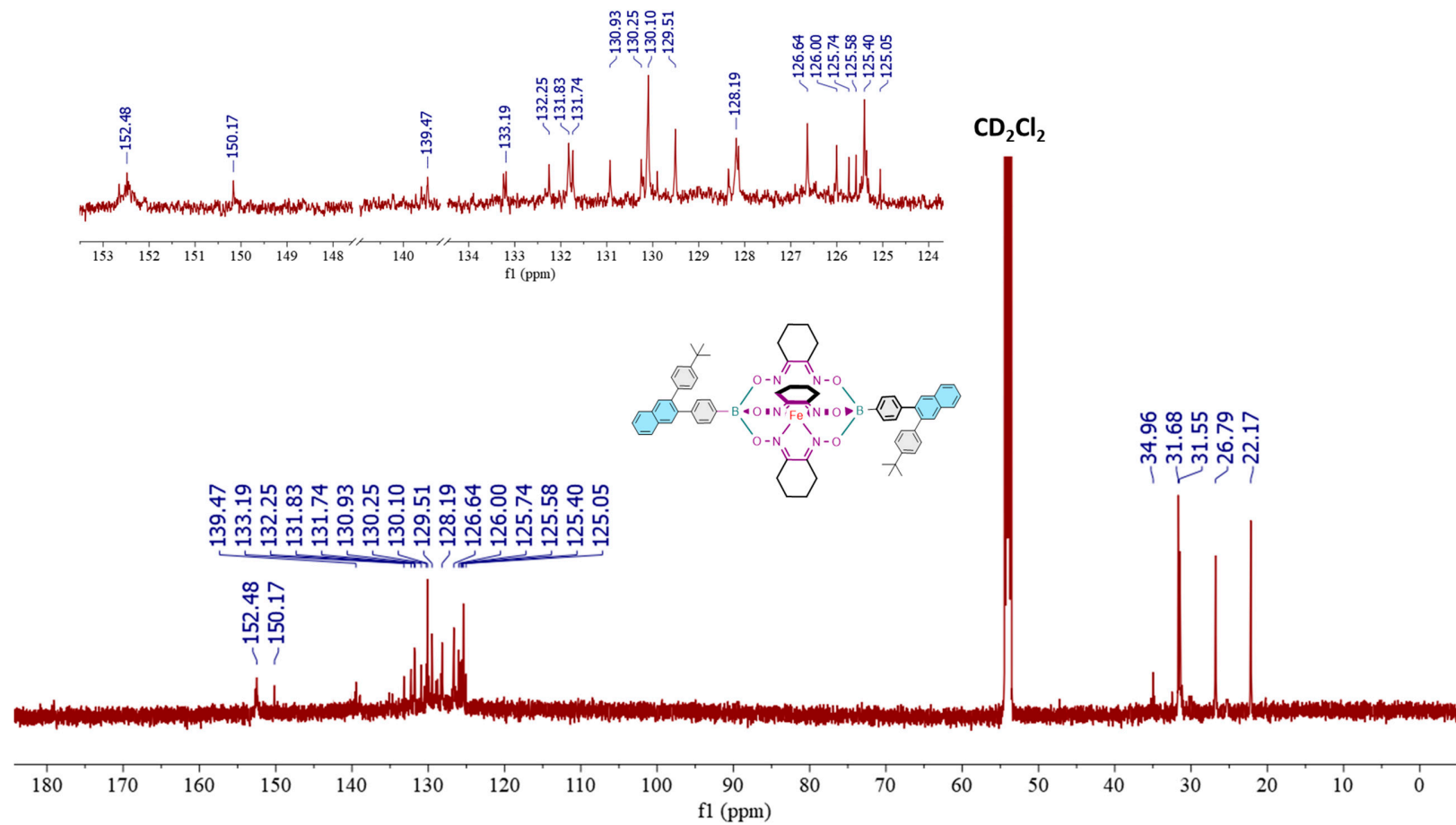


Figure S10: ¹³C NMR spectrum of **CBM** (CD₂Cl₂, 150 MHz)

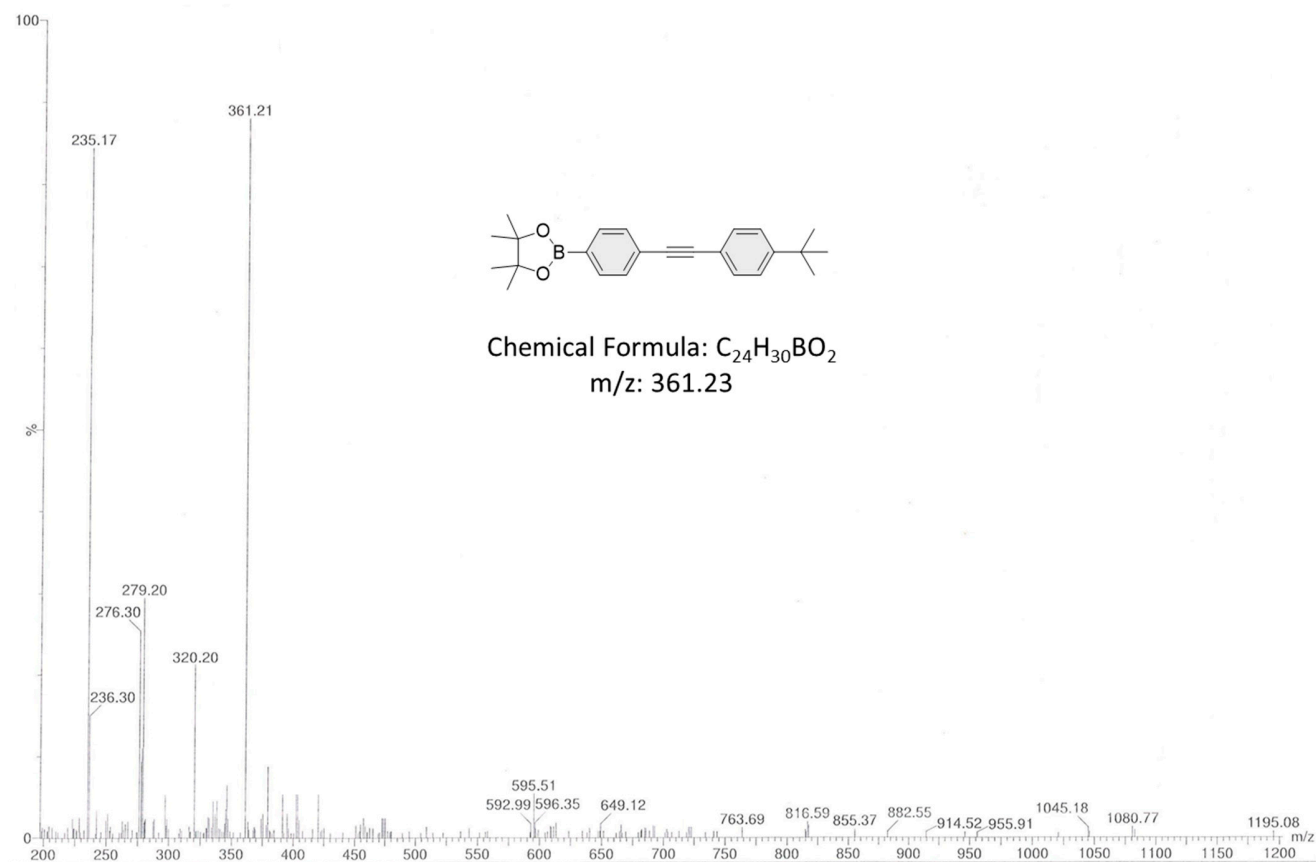


Figure S11: Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of **4**

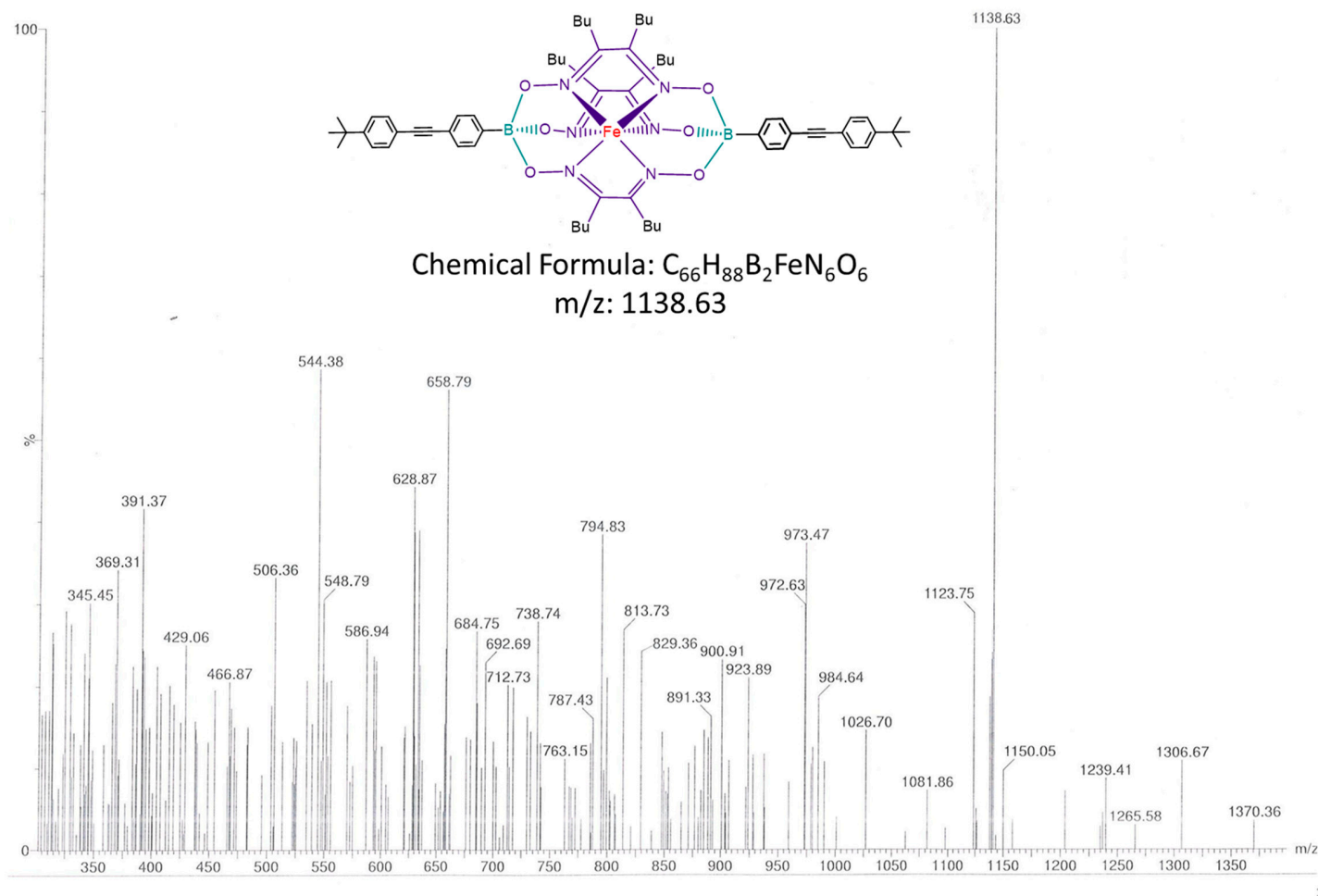


Figure S12: Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of CM1

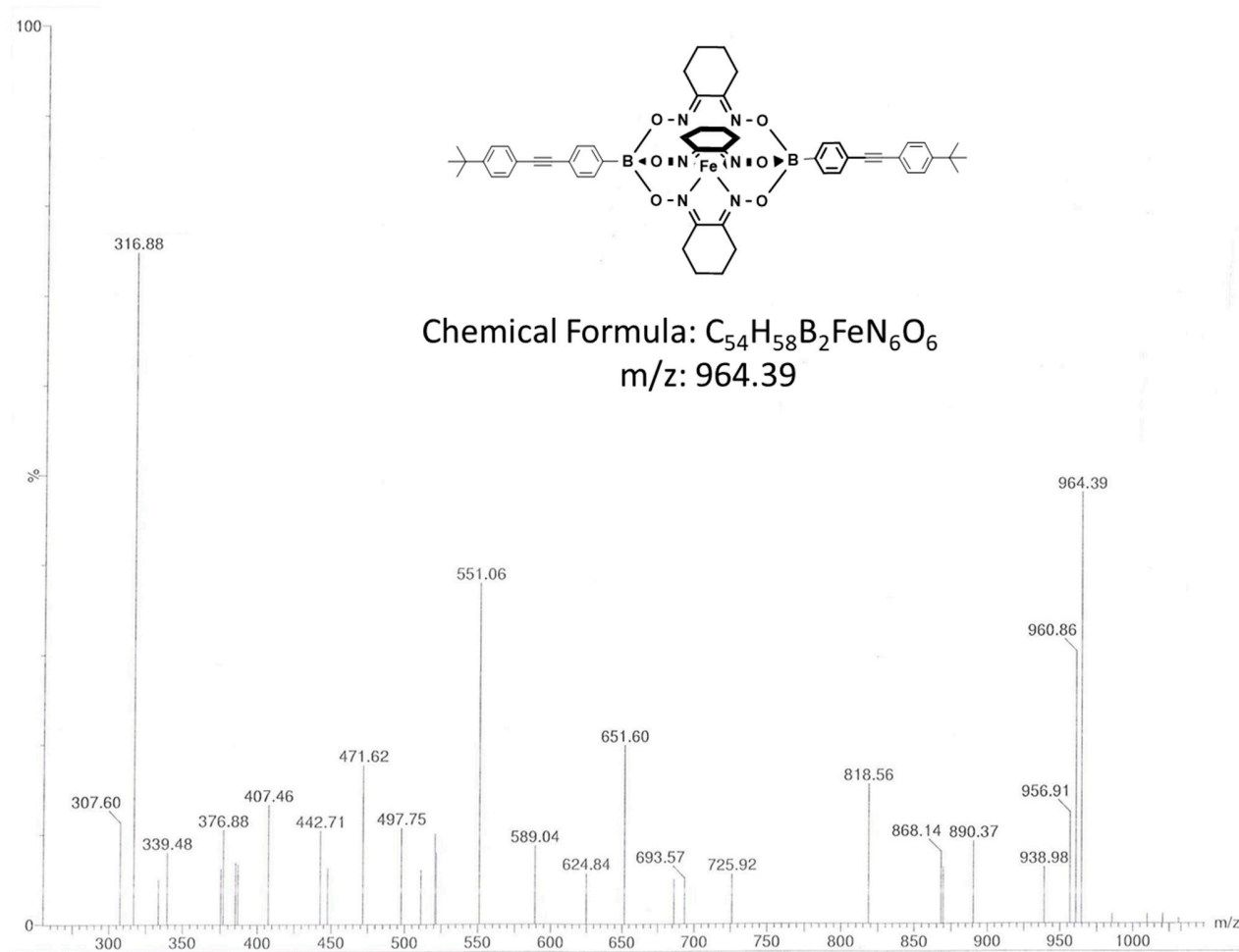


Figure S13: Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of **CM2**

	C	Δ	H	Δ	N	Δ
Theoretical composition	74.42		5.12		6.68	
Elemental analysis 1	74.40	0.02	5.09	0.03	6.65	0.03
Elemental analysis 2	74.39	0.03	5.08	0.04	6.66	0.02
Elemental analysis 3	74.41	0.01	5.12	0.00	6.67	0.01
Average	74.40	0.02	5.10	0.02	6.66	0.02

Table S2: CHN Analysis of **CM3**

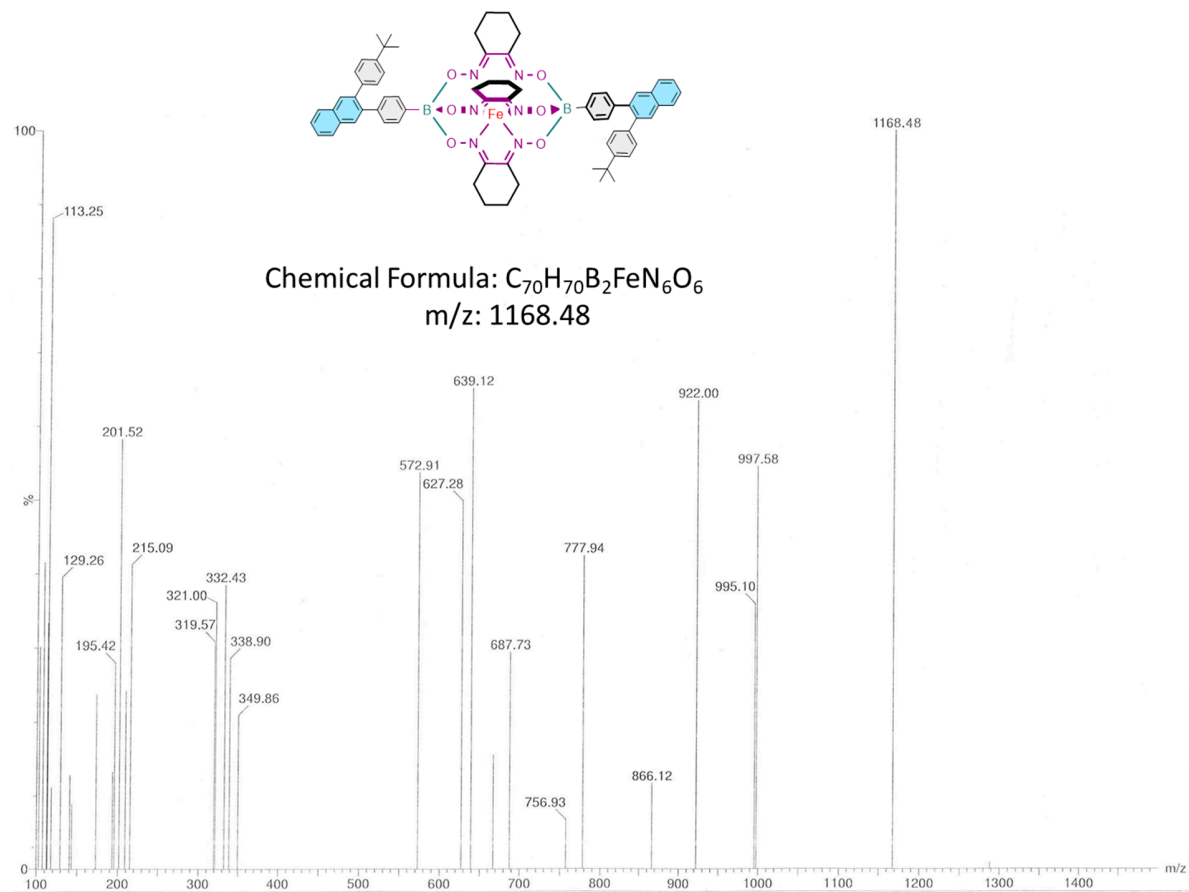


Figure S14: Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrum of CBM

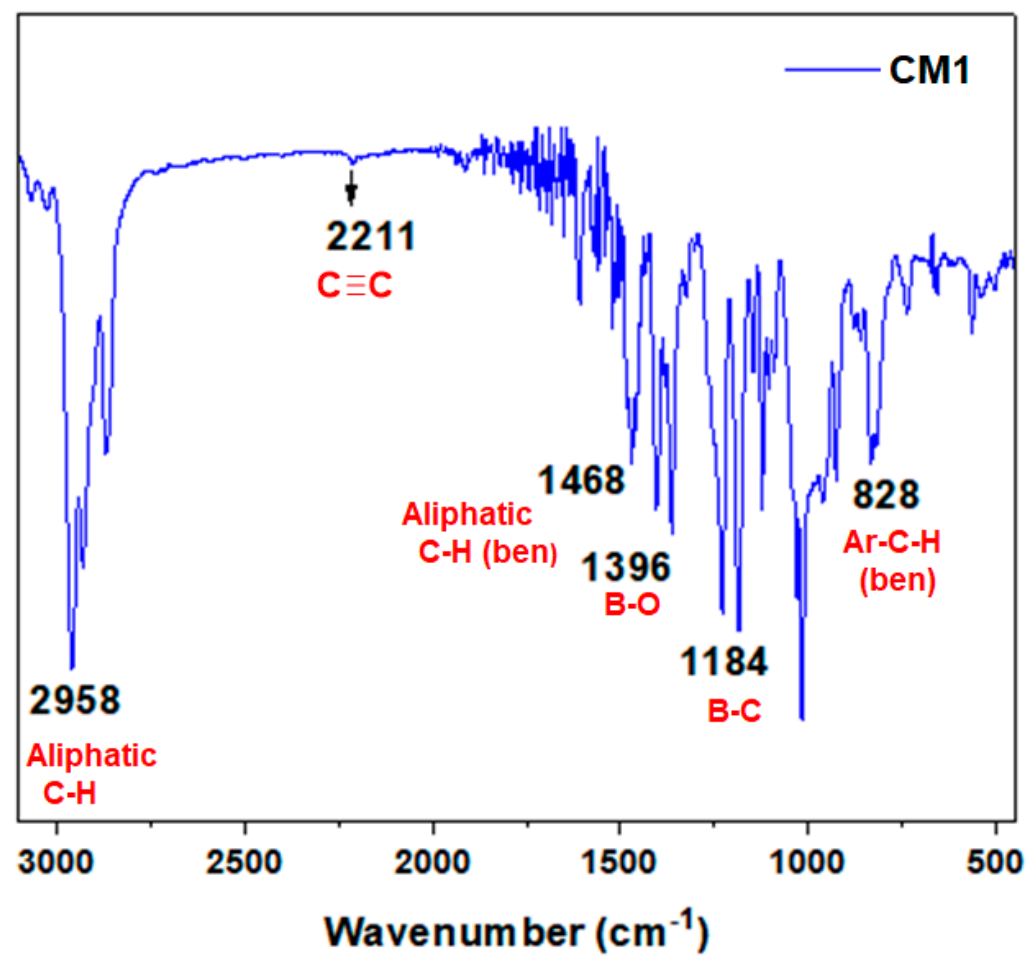


Figure S15: FT-IR spectrum of CM1

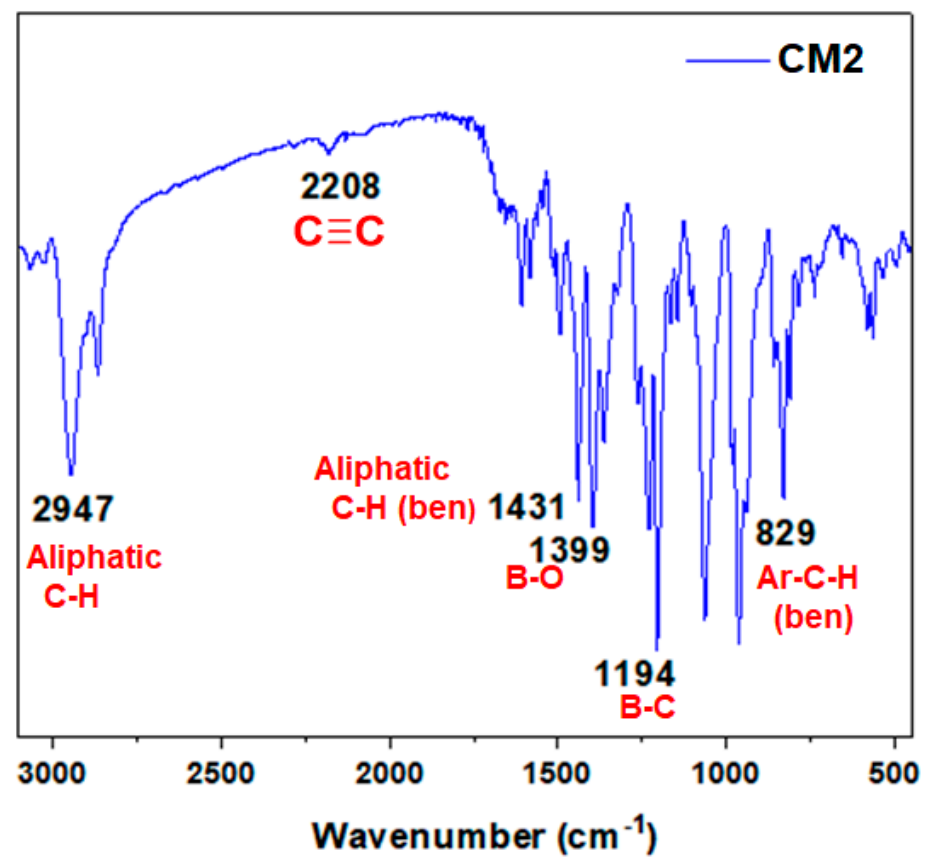


Figure S16: FT-IR spectrum of CM2

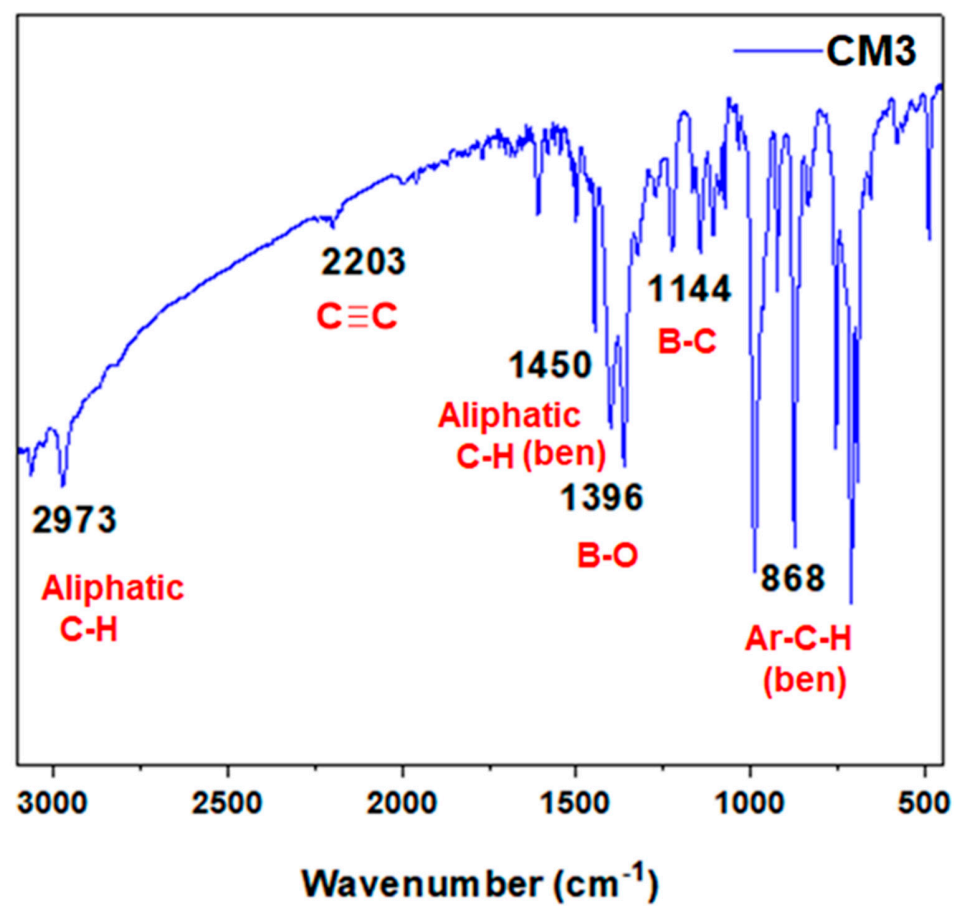


Figure S17: FT-IR spectrum of CM3

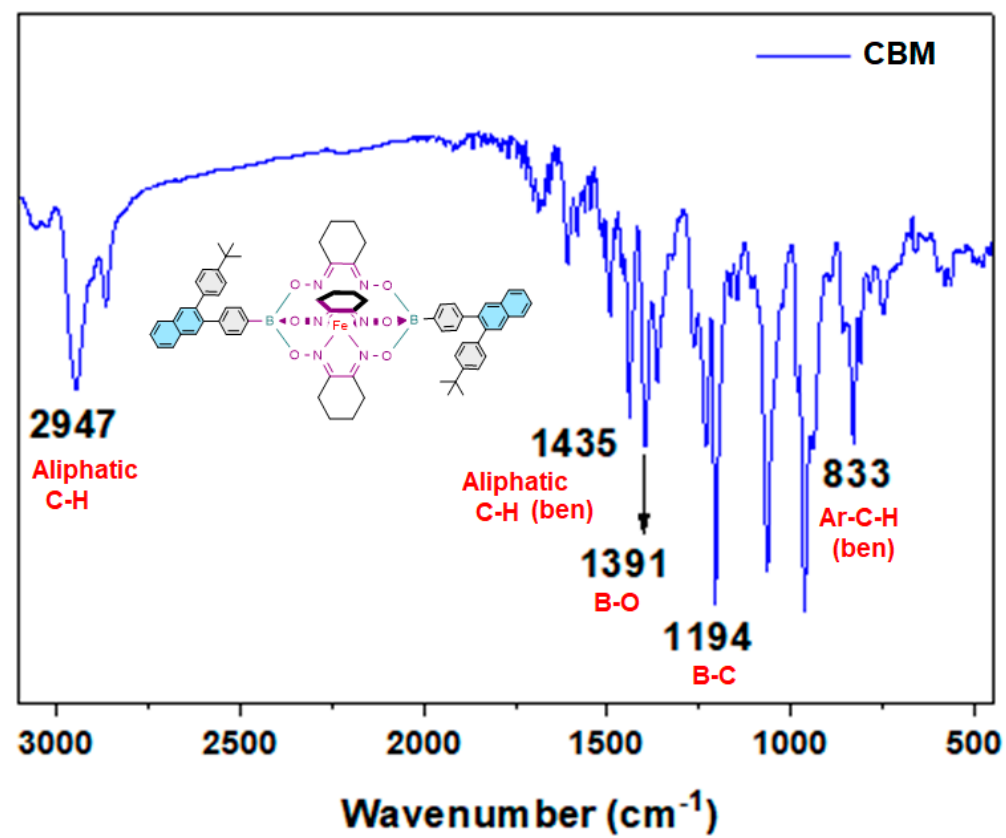


Figure S18: FT-IR spectrum of CBM

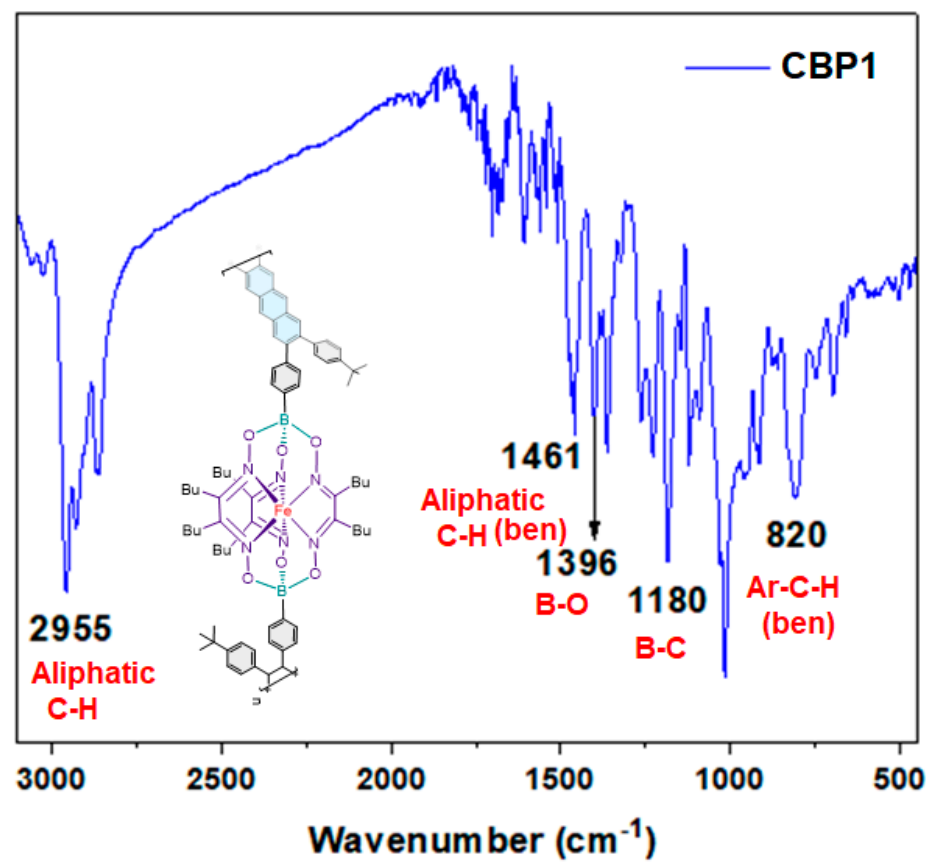


Figure S19: FT-IR spectrum of CBP1

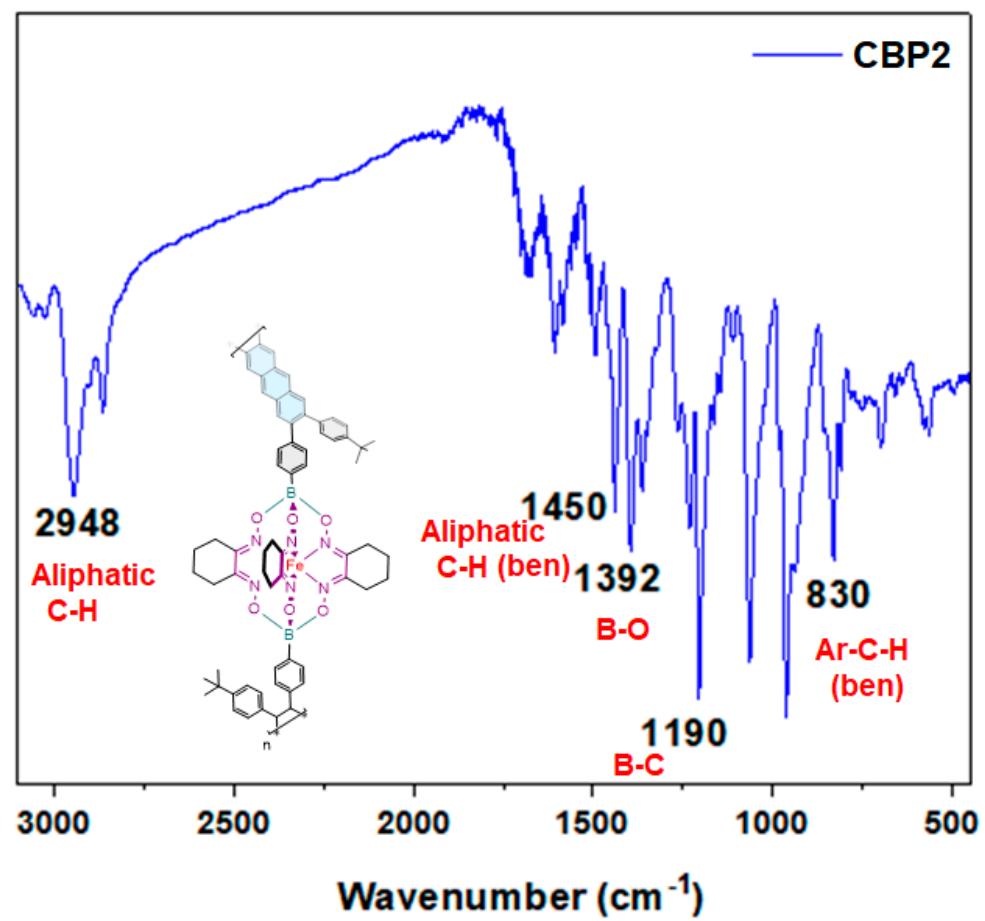


Figure S20: FT-IR spectrum of CBP2

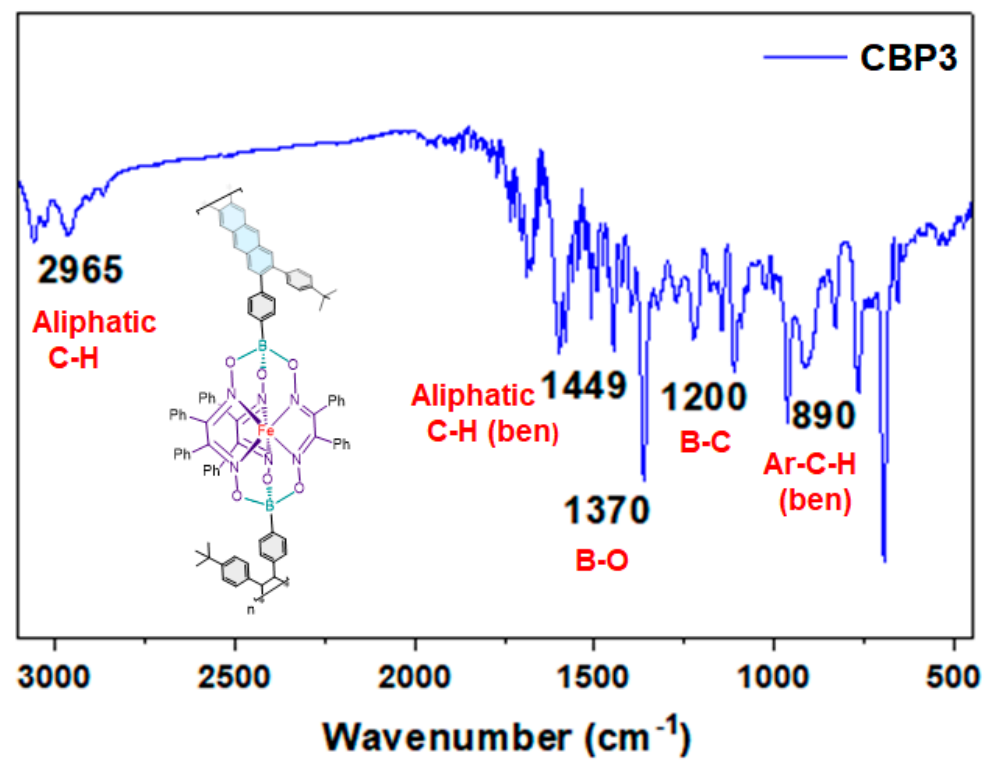


Figure S21: FT-IR spectrum of CBP3

CBP1	Peak BE
B 1s	191.15
C 1s	284.81
N 1s	400.54
O 1s	532.26
Fe 2p3	708.91
Fe2p1	721.99

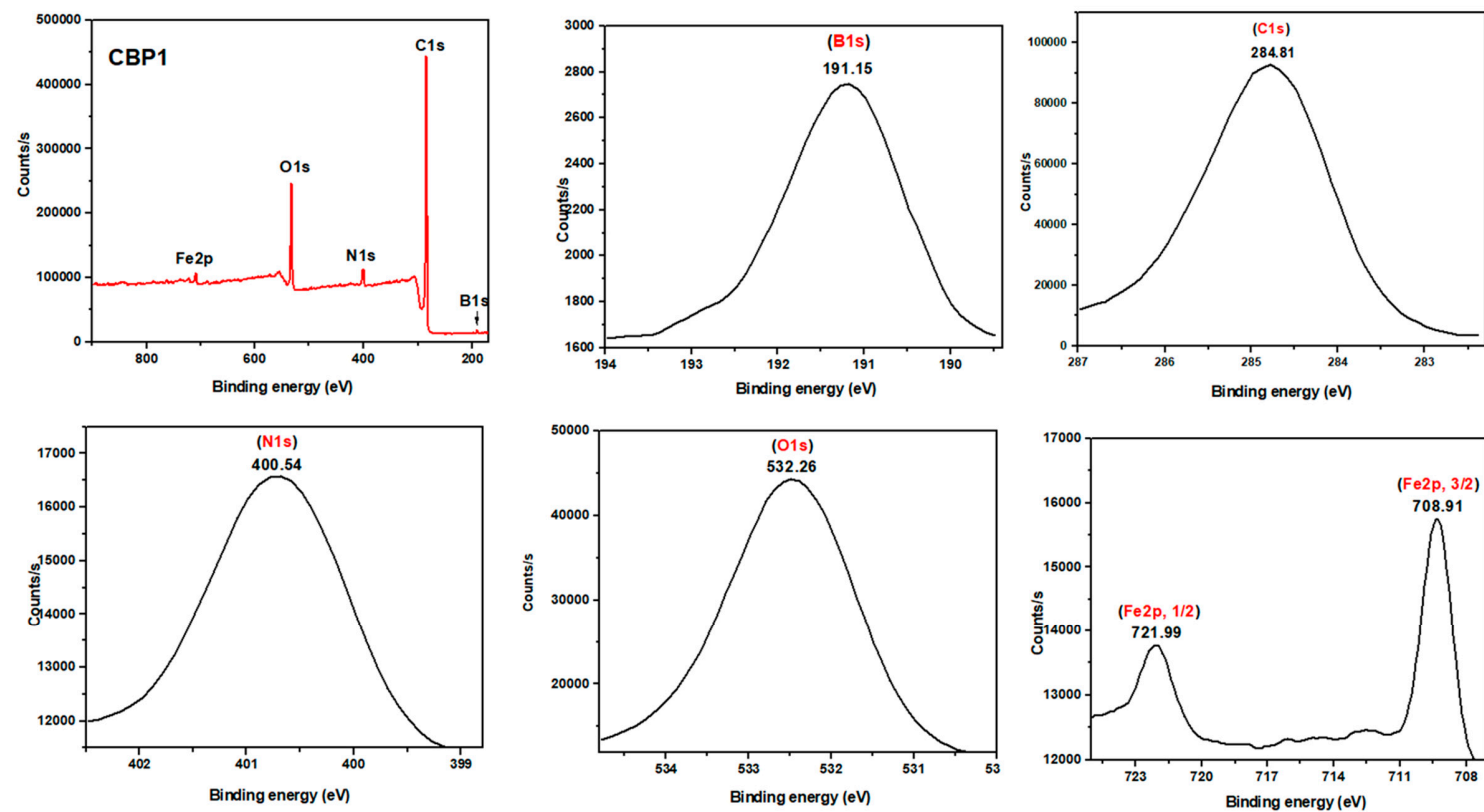
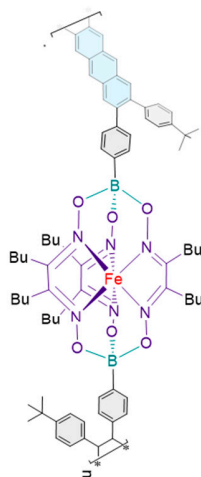


Figure S22: High-resolution XPS survey scan and spectra of B1s, C1s, N1s, O1s, and Fe2p of copolymer CBP1

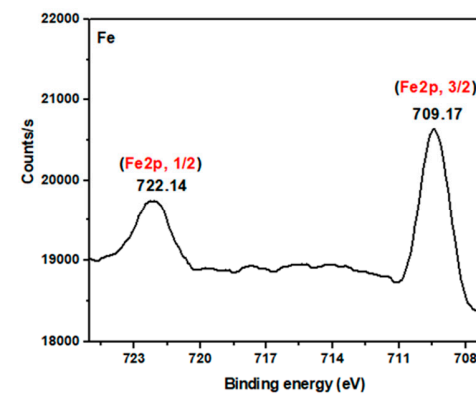
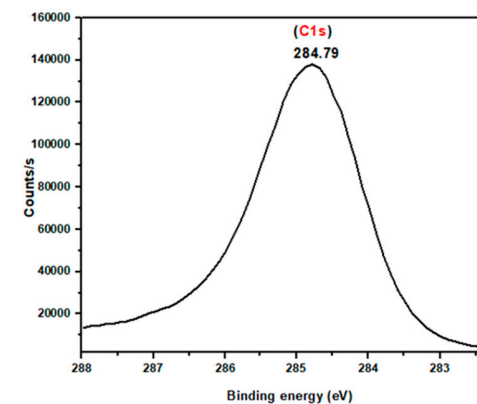
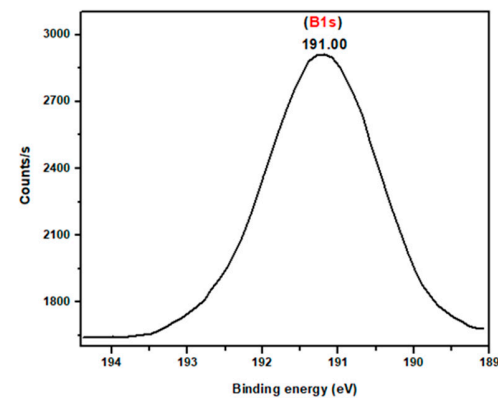
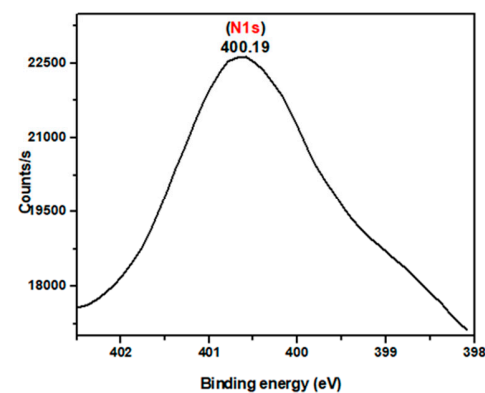


Figure S23: High-resolution XPS survey scan and spectra of B1s, C1s, N1s, O1s, and Fe2p of copolymer **CBP3**

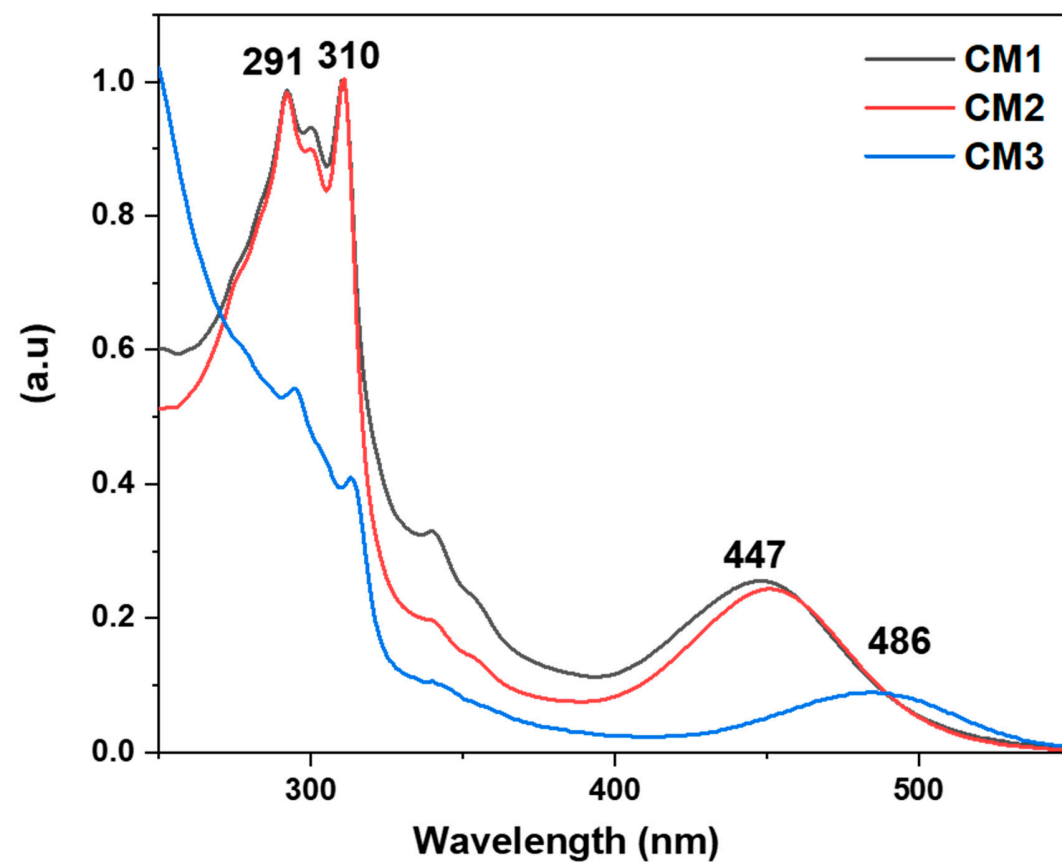


Figure S24: Normalized UV-VIS absorption spectra of **CM1-3** (CM = 10^{-8} M in THF)

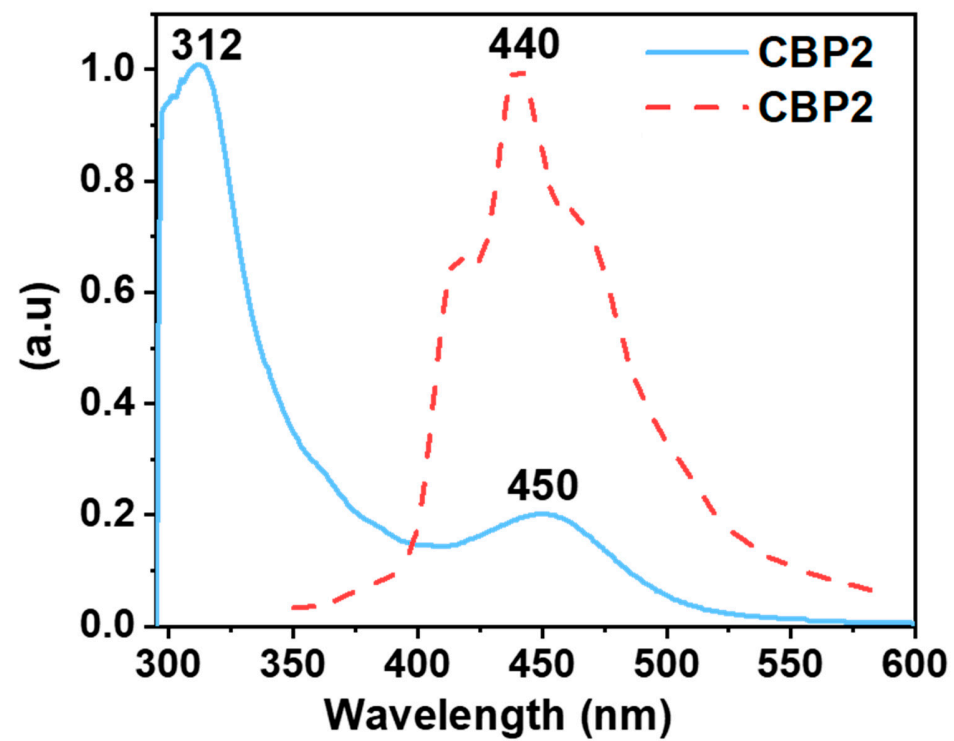


Figure S25: Normalized UV-VIS absorption (solid lines) and emission (dotted lines) spectra of **CBP2** (CM = 10^{-8} M in THF)

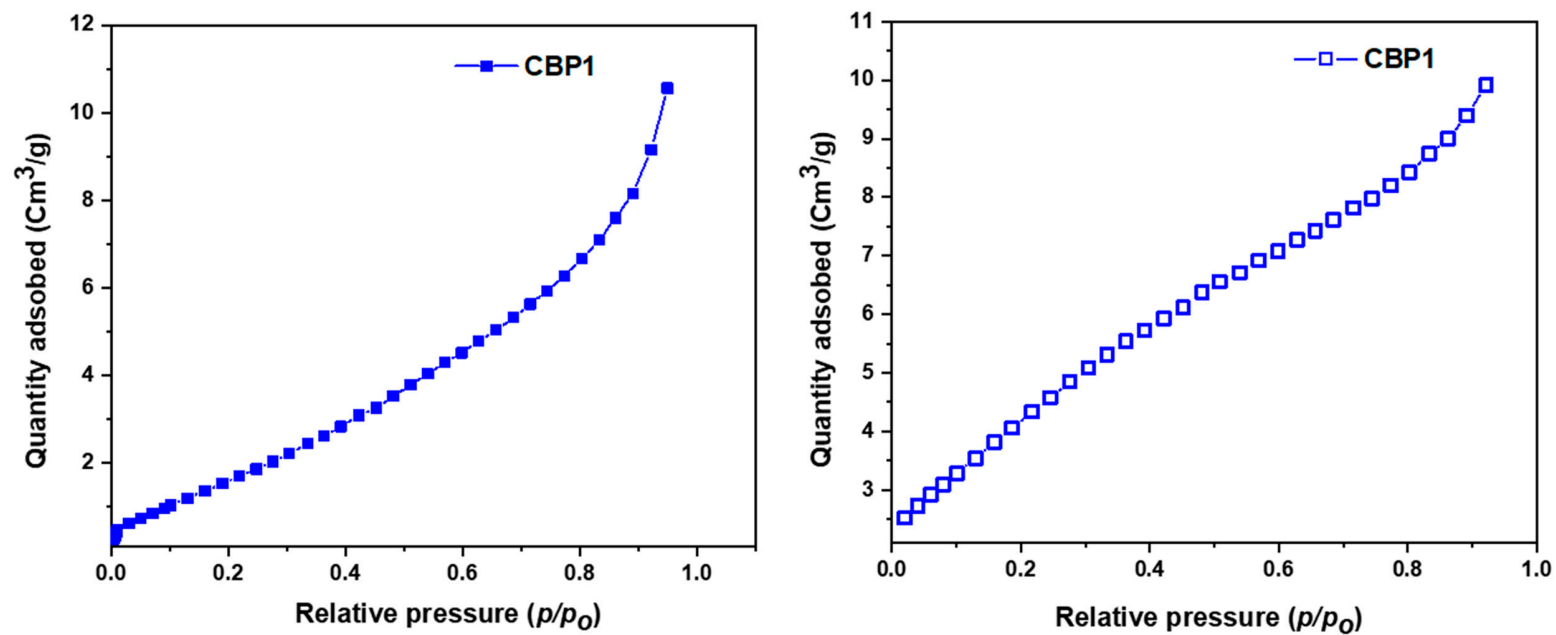


Figure S26: Nitrogen adsorption (left) and desorption isotherms (right) of **CBP1** measured at 77 K

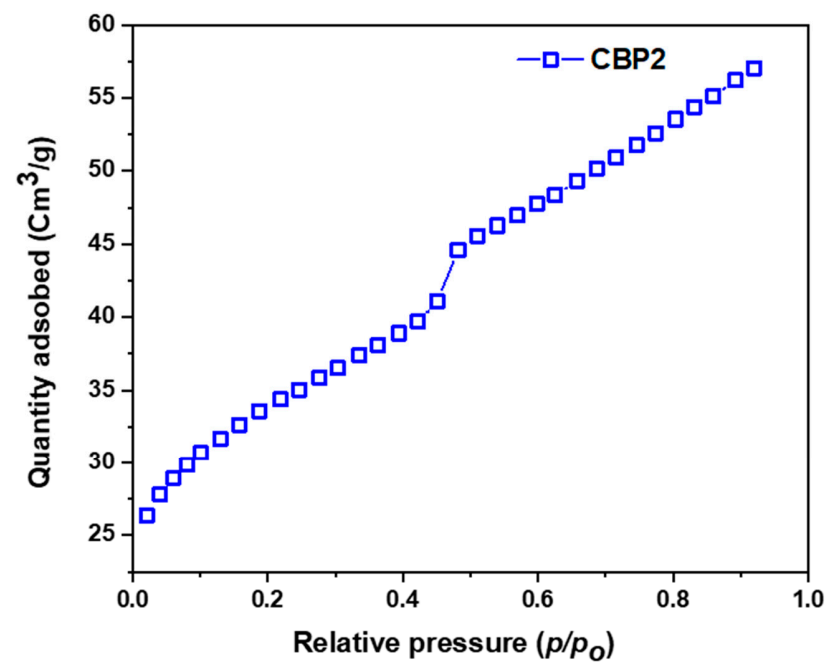
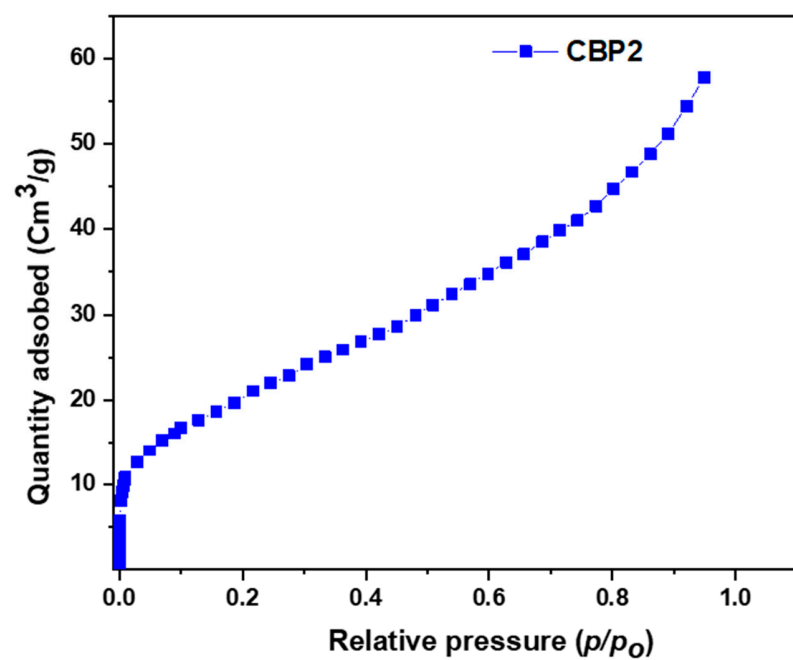


Figure S27: Nitrogen adsorption (left) and desorption isotherms (right) of **CBP2** measured at 77 K

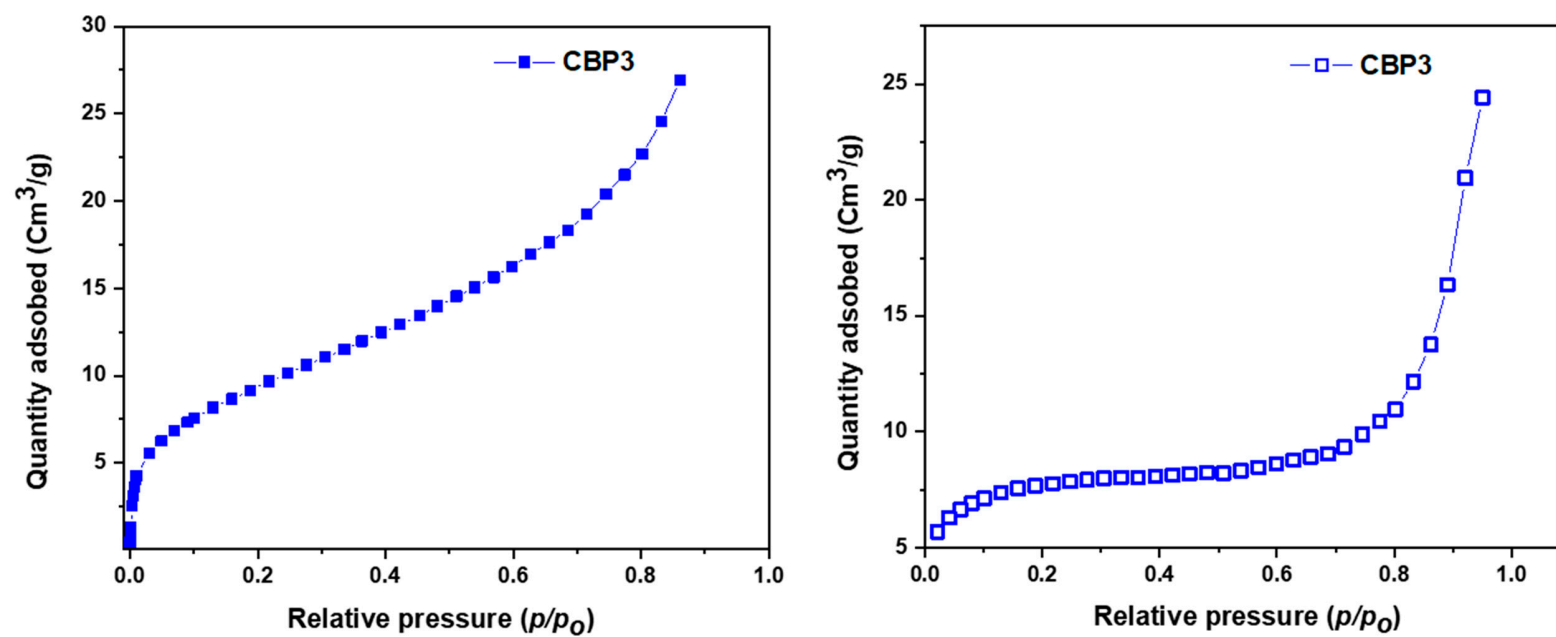


Figure S28: Nitrogen adsorption (left) and desorption isotherms (right) of **CBP3** measured at 77 K

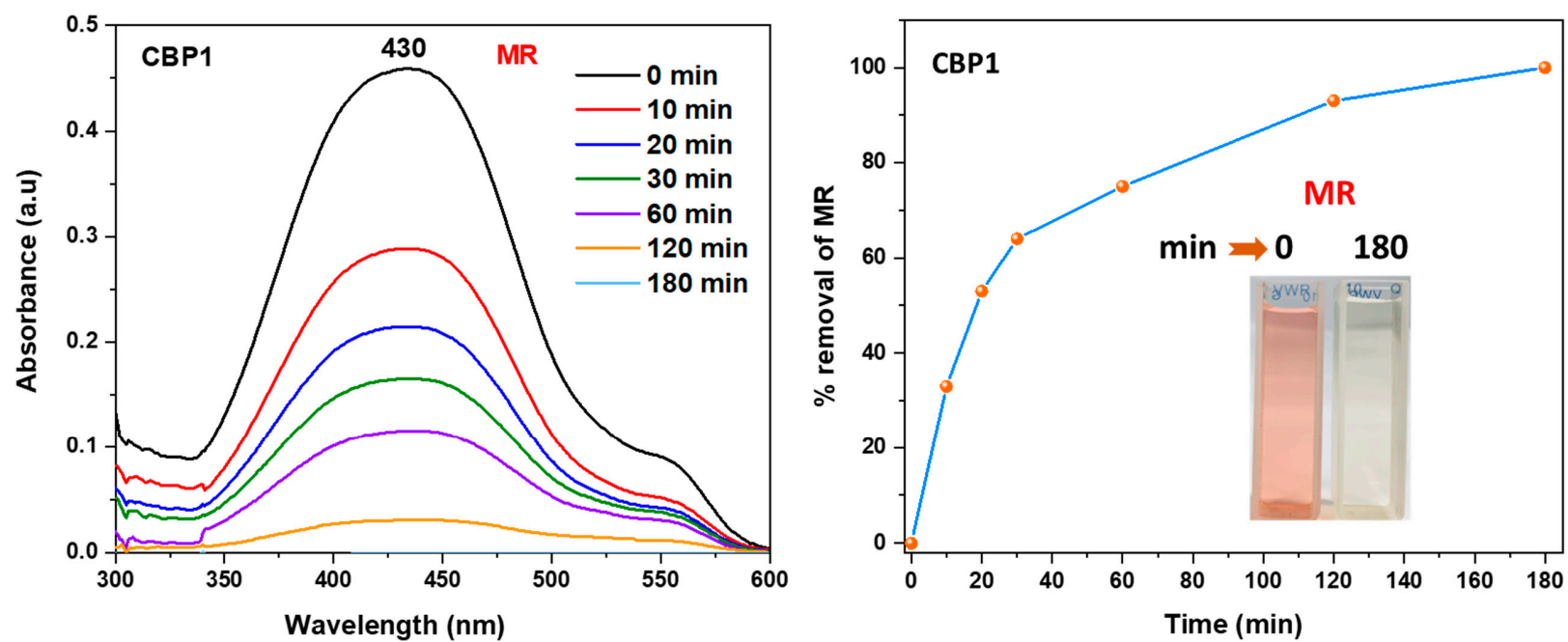


Figure S29: Methylene red (MR) dye adsorption by **CBP1** at various time intervals

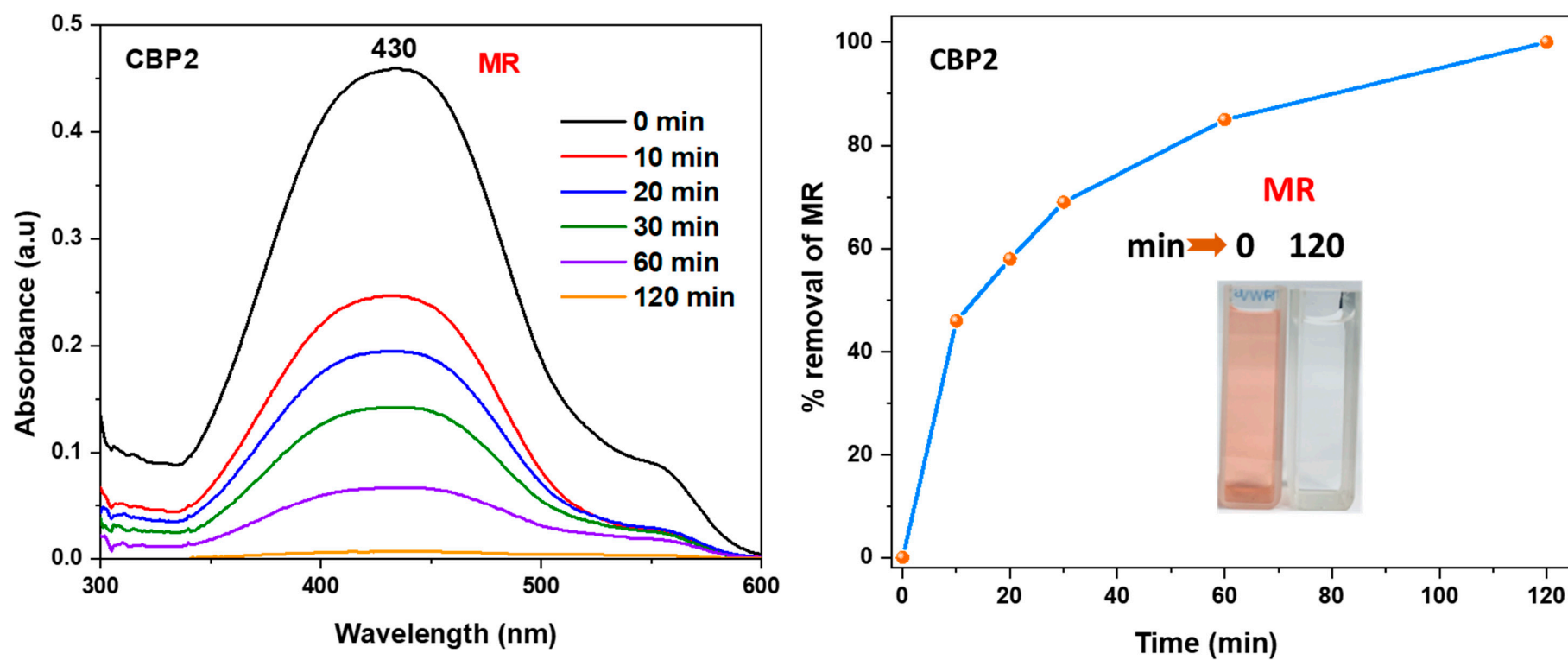


Figure S30: Methylene red (MR) dye adsorption by CBP2 at various time intervals

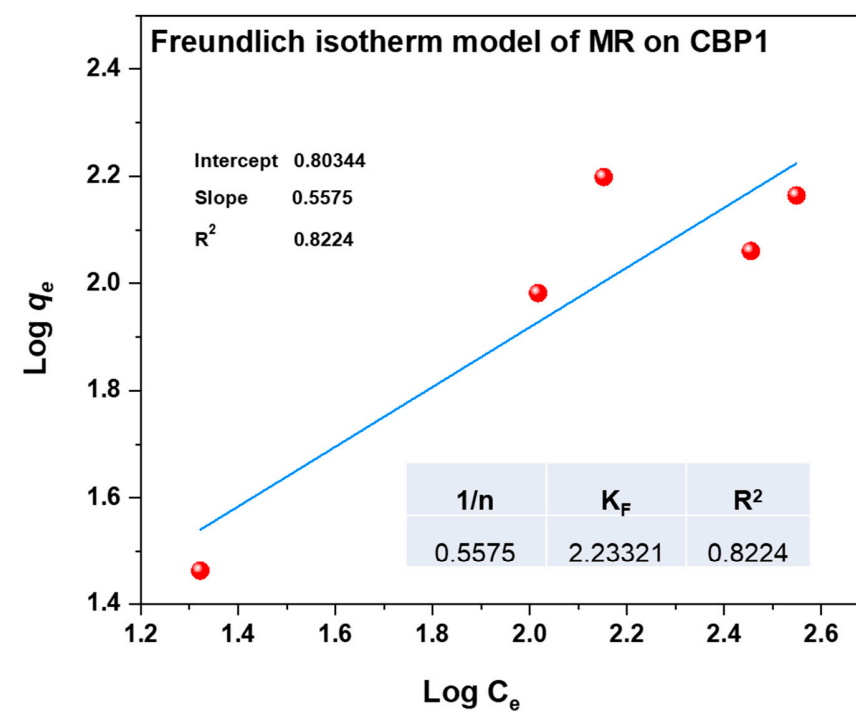
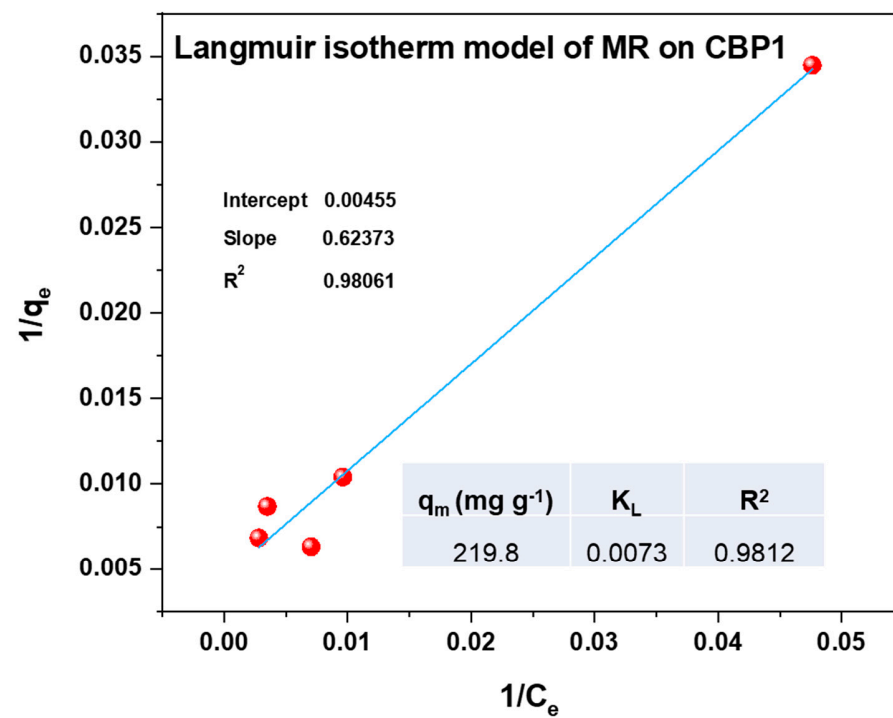


Figure S31: Linear Langmuir (left) and Freundlich (right) isotherm models of **MR** on **CBP1**

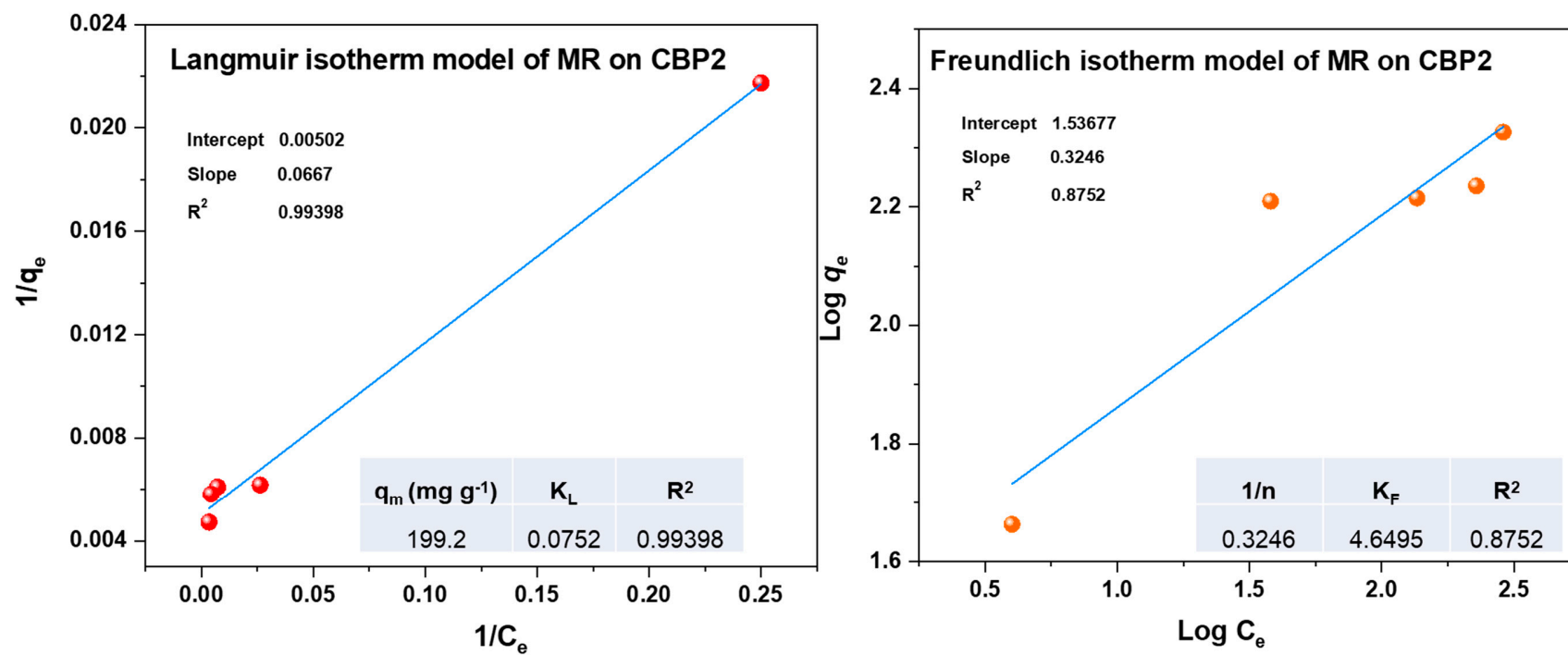


Figure S32: Linear Langmuir (left) and Freundlich (right) isotherm models of **MR** on **CBP2**

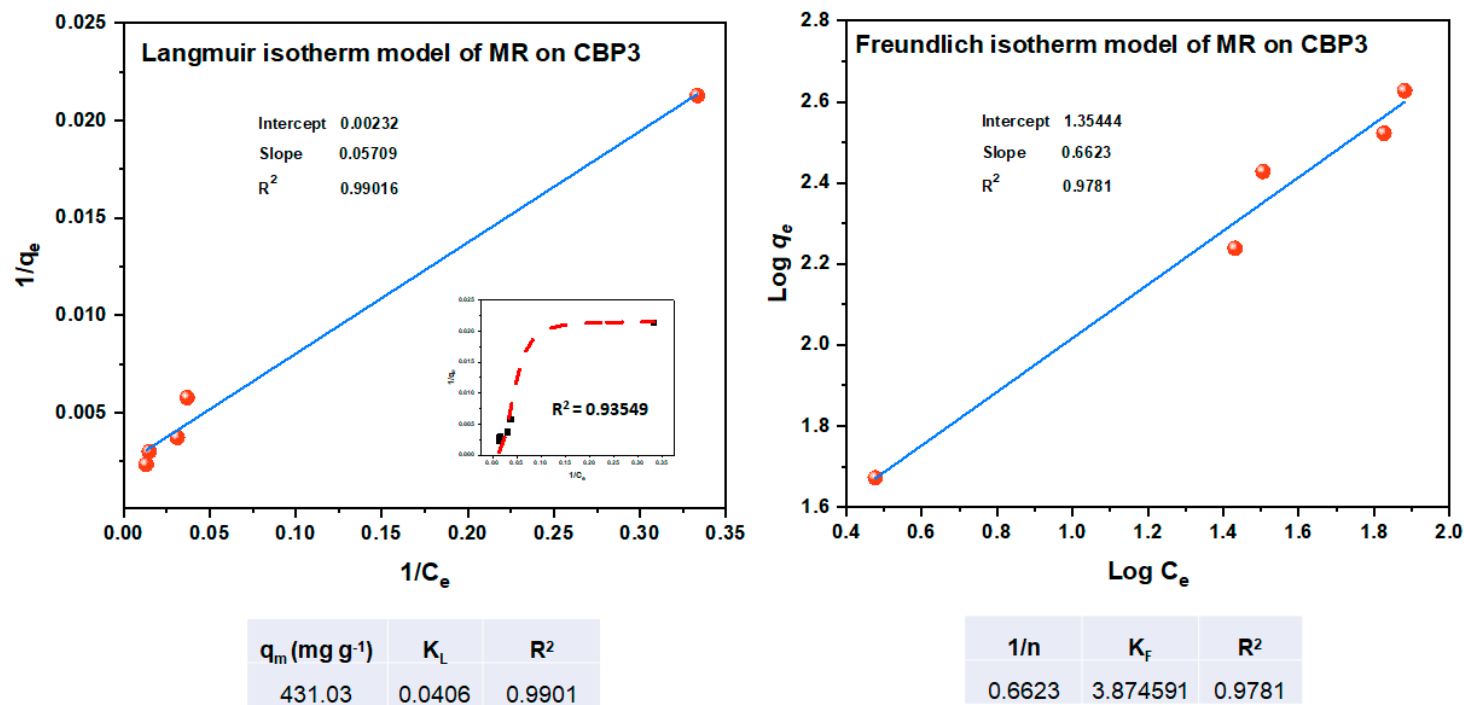


Figure S33: Linear Langmuir (left) and Freundlich (right) isotherm models of **MR** on **CBP3** (inset: **non-linear Langmuir isotherm model of MR on CBP3**)

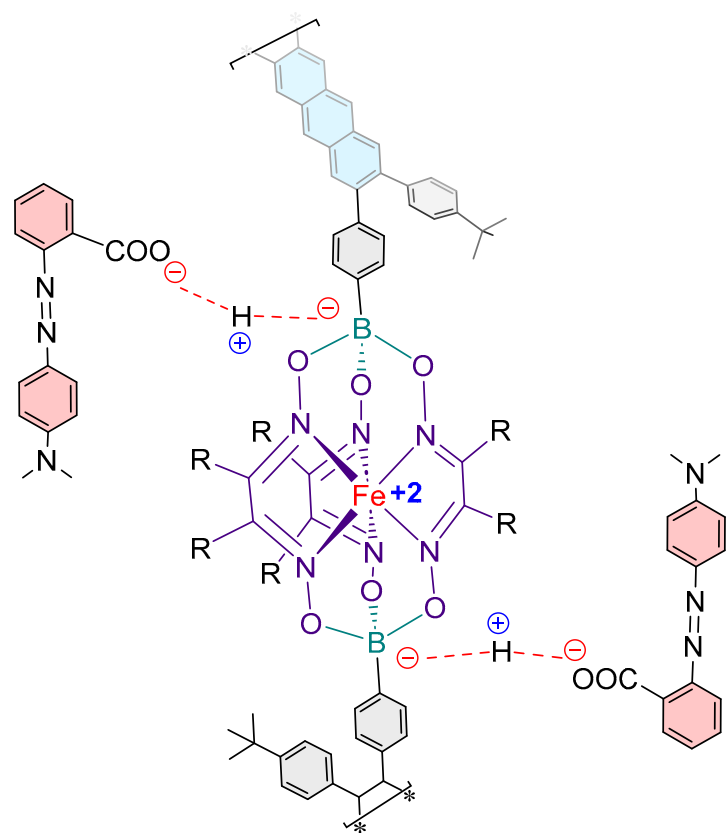


Figure S34: Plausible interaction of the copolymers and MR dye