

Support information

S1. Material and methods

Cobalt chloride ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 98%), 2,2'-Bipyridine-5,5'-dicarboxylic acid, potassium bromide (IR), barium sulfate (UV) were commercially available from Aladdin Company and used as received. Infrared spectra were characterized using a Bruker Vertex 80 infrared spectrometer with a measurement range of $400\text{--}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. UV spectra were recorded using a Shimadzu UV-Vis spectrophotometer UV-2600 in the range $200\text{--}800\text{ nm}$. Fluorescence emission spectra were measured with a Perkin Elmer LS55 fluorescence spectrometer. The data required for elemental analysis were tested on the Perkin-Elmer PE 2400 elemental analyzer.

S2. Synthesis

The synthesis of Co-MOF were according to the previously reported method, roughly as follows: 0.238 g (1 mmol) $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.244 g (1 mmol) 2,2'-Bipyridine-5,5'-dicarboxylic acid were put in 20 ml Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave, add 10 ml deionized water. Then the autoclave was heated $120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h. The products were filtrated and washed several times with water, and reddish brown block-like crystals were obtained. (The yield of 43%.) Elemental analysis calcd (%) for : C 26.23, H 2.36, N 4.37; found (%): C 26.11, H 2.14, N 4.38.

S3. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction

The X-ray single crystal data diffraction data of the Co-MOF was collected at 293 K on a Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069\text{ \AA}$). Absorption corrections were applied using multi-scan technique. The structure was solved by Direct Method and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques using the SHELXL-2018 program¹ within WINGX software². Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic temperature parameters. All the solvent molecules which are highly disordered and not able to be modeled were treated by the SQUEEZE³ routine in PLATON⁴. The detailed crystallographic

data and structure refinement parameters for Co-MOF are summarized in Table S1.
Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for Co-MOF are given in Table S2.

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinements for Co-MOF.

Empirical formula	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₆ Co
CCDC number	171671
Formula weight	337.15
Temperature	270.17K
Wavelength	0.78 Å
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	<i>P2₁/n</i>
a(Å)	11.953(7)
b(Å)	8.326(5)
c(Å)	12.760(8)
α (°)	90
β (°)	97.484(16)
γ (°)	90
Volume (Å ³)	1259.2(13)
Z	4
Density (g/m ³) calculated	1.778
Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	1.394
<i>F</i> (000)	684.0
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.36 × 0.22 × 0.18
Theta range (°)	4.392-33.228
Limiting indices	-9 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 9, -6 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 6, -10 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 10
Reflections collected / unique	7445 / 688 [<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.0969]
Data / restraints / parameters	688/66/194
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.106
Final <i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0258, ω <i>R</i> ₂ = 0.0550
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0356, ω <i>R</i> ₂ = 0.0670
Largest diff. peak and hole (e Å ⁻³)	0.19 and -0.20

Table S2 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for Co-MOF.

Bond	Å	Angle	(°)
Co1-O(4) ¹	2.181(4)	O(4) ¹ -Co1-O(5) ¹	59.75(16)
Co1-O(5) ¹	2.237(4)	O(1)-Co1-O(4) ¹	91.54(16)
Co1-O(1)	2.095(4)	O(1)-Co1-O(5) ¹	90.50(16)
Co1-O(3)	2.030(5)	O(1)-Co1-N(2) ²	168.59(18)
Co1-N(2) ²	2.109(5)	O(1)-Co1-N(2) ¹	94.58(19)
Co1-N(1) ²	2.108(5)	O(3)-Co1-O(4) ¹	103.96(17)
O4-Co(1) ³	2.043(4)	O(3)-Co1-O(5) ¹	162.28(17)
O5-Co(1) ³	2.237(4)	O(3)-Co1-O(1)	97.29(18)
N2-Co(1) ⁴	2.109(5)	O(3)-Co1-N(2) ²	91.04(18)
N1-Co(1) ⁴	2.108(5)	O(3)-Co1-N(1) ²	95.94(18)
N(1) ² -Co1-O(4) ¹	158.26(18)	N(2) ² -Co1-O(4) ¹	94.01(19)
N(1) ² -Co1-N(2) ²	76.7(2)	N(2) ² -Co1-O(5) ¹	83.73(16)

¹1+X,-1+Y,+Z; ²3/2-X,-1/2+Y,1/2-Z; ³-1+X,1+Y,+Z; ⁴3/2-X,1/2+Y,1/2-Z

S4. LC-MS/MS spectra of CR products over Co-MOF/PMS system.

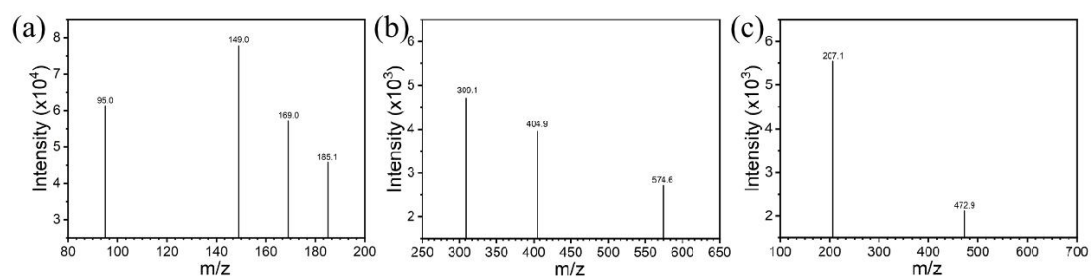


Fig. S1 Spectra of CR degradation.

S5. CR degradation by Co-MOF/PMS

The degradation of CR in the Co-MOF/PMS system appeared to fit the pseudo-first order kinetic model:

$$\ln [CR]_0 / [CR] = k_{obs} t$$

where $[CR]_0$ and $[CR]$ represent the CR concentrations (mg/L) at time 0 and t , respectively, k_{obs} is the apparent reaction rate coefficient for CR degradation (min^{-1}).