

Supplementary Materials

# Removal of acidic organic ionic dyes from water by electrospinning a polyacrylonitrile composite MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> nanofiber membrane

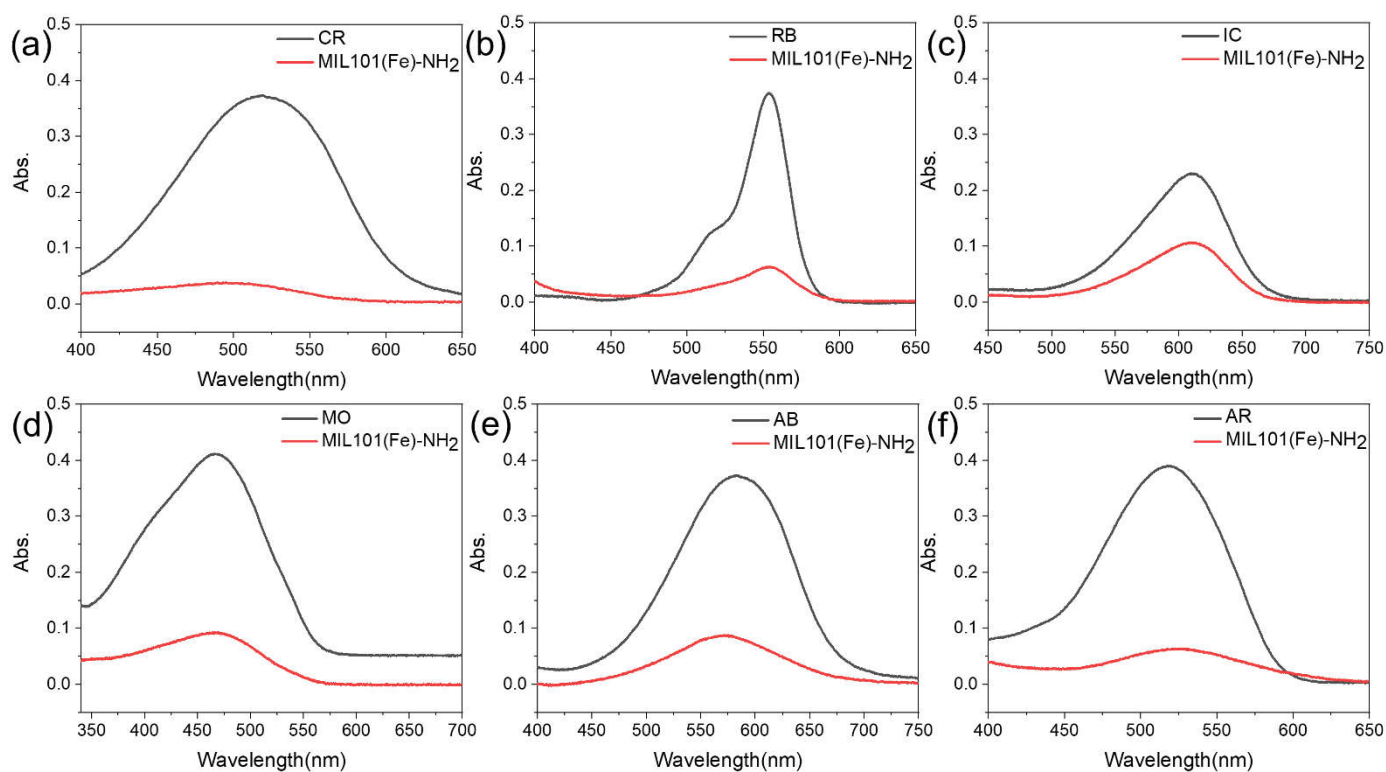
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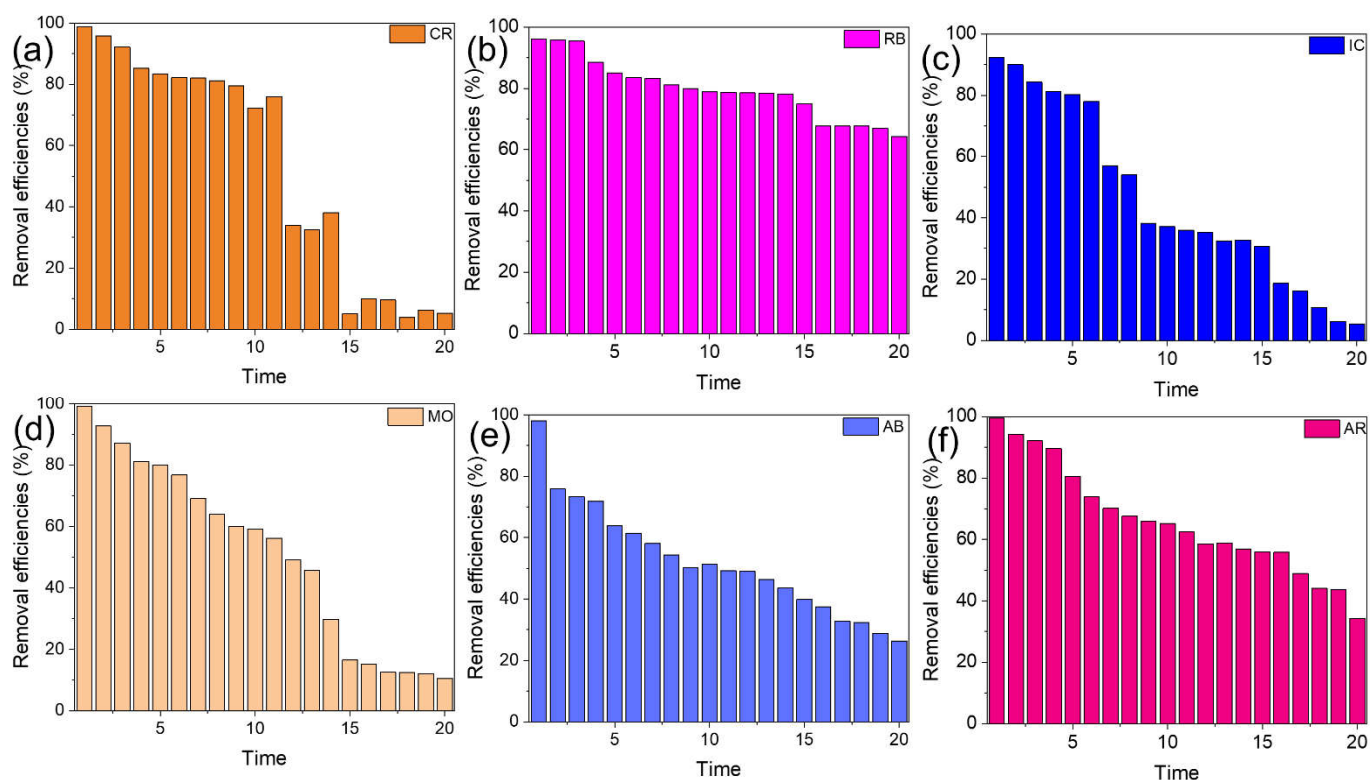


**Figure S1:** Schematic diagram of adsorption device.

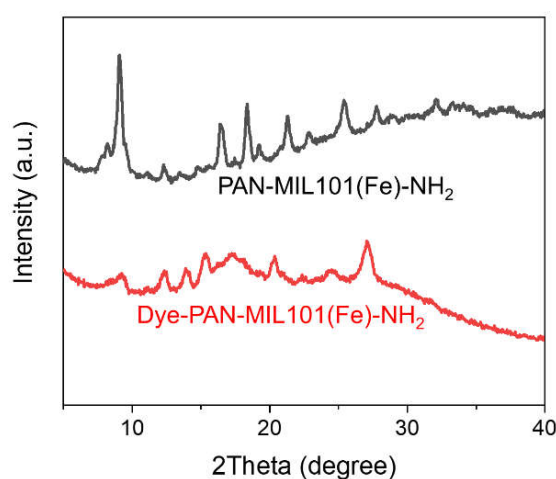


**Figure S2:** Removal effect of MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder for congo red(a), rhodamine B(b), indigo carmine(c), methyl orange(d), acid blue 93(e) and acid red 27(f).

The removal efficiencies of MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder on congo red, rhodamine B, indigo carmine, methyl orange, acid blue 93 and acid red 27 were 91.36%, 83.21%, 53.98, 77.51%, 76.73% and 98.41%, respectively. However, after combining MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder with PAN, Due to the synergistic effect of MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder and PAN, MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder was evenly distributed on the surface of PAN nanofibers, increasing the contact area with dye solution during the adsorption process, thus increasing the adsorption performance of dyes.



**Figure S3:** Long-term removal efficiencies of PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> for congo red(a), rhodamine B(b), indigo carmine(c), methyl orange(d), acid blue 93(e) and acid red 27(f).



**Figure S4:** XRD spectra of PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> comparison before and after dye adsorption

XRD tests were carried out on PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> composite nanofiber membrane before and after dye adsorption. The test results showed that the crystallinity of PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> composite nanofiber membrane after dye adsorption decreased to a certain extent, which may be attributed to the large content of dye molecules in the NFM and the diffraction signals of MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> MOF interfered.

**Table S1:** Removal efficiencies of congo Red, rhodamine B, indigo carmine, methyl orange, acid blue 93 and acid red 27 by PAN, PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub>, and MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> powder.

	Dye name	A <sub>t</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	Removal efficiency(%)
PAN	Congo Red (CR)	0.3483	0.3790	8.01
	Rhodamine B (RB)	0.2366	0.3001	21.13
	Indigo Carmine (IC)	0.2201	0.2399	8.24
	Methyl orange (MO)	0.3814	0.4114	7.28
	Acid Blue 93 (AB)	0.3567	0.3734	4.47
	Acid Red 27 (AR)	0.3471	0.4198	17.31
PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH <sub>2</sub>	Congo Red (CR)	0.0047	0.3790	98.76
	Rhodamine B (RB)	0.0119	0.3001	96.03
	Indigo Carmine (IC)	0.0184	0.2399	92.35
	Methyl orange (MO)	0.0036	0.4114	99.12
	Acid Blue 93 (AB)	0.0074	0.3734	98.02
	Acid Red 27 (AR)	0.0020	0.4198	99.52
MIL101(Fe)-NH <sub>2</sub> powder	Congo Red (CR)	0.03209	0.3715	91.36
	Rhodamine B (RB)	0.0626	0.3729	83.21
	Indigo Carmine (IC)	0.1056	0.2295	53.98
	Methyl orange (MO)	0.0915	0.4069	77.51
	Acid Blue 93 (AB)	0.0844	0.3628	76.73
	Acid Red 27 (AR)	0.0062	0.3902	98.41

**Table S2:** Maximum loading weights of PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH<sub>2</sub> on congo Red, rhodamine B, indigo carmine, methyl orange, acid blue 93 and acid red 27.

Dye	PAN-MIL101(Fe)-NH <sub>2</sub> (g)	C <sub>e</sub> (mg/L)	Cycling Times	Maximum loading (mg/g)
Congo Red (CR)	0.038	7.587	12	199.66
Rhodamine B (RB)	0.024	8	12	333.33
Indigo Carmine (IC)	0.031	7.79	6	259.66
Methyl orange (MO)	0.028	5.617	11	200.61
Acid Blue 93 (AB)	0.026	5.19	10	199.62
Acid Red 27 (AR)	0.024	6.51	10	271.25