

## Supporting Information for

### Novel Photochromic Infinite Coordination Polymer Particles Derived from Diarylethene Photoswitch

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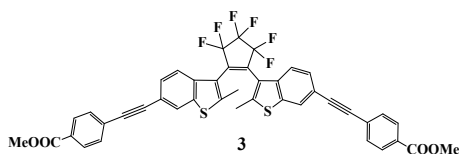
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## 1. Methods and Materials

All reagents and spectrograde solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, TCI and SAMCHUN and used as received. The  $^1\text{H}$ NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were obtained using a JEOL JNM-AL300 spectrometer at 300 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , DMSO- $d_6$ , with tetramethylsilane as the internal reference. High resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) spectra were obtained with JEOL JMS-700 spectrometer. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy measurements were performed using a JASCO FTIR-4200 instrument. TGA was performed using a TGA Q5000 IR / SDT Q600 (TA) Thermal Analyzer. FE-TEM was performed using a JEM-2100F (JEOL) Field Emission Transmission Electron Microscopy. FE-SEM was performed using a LEO SUPRA 55, GENESIS 2000 (Carl Zeiss, EDAX) Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope. BET was performed using a BELSORP-max (MP) BET Surface area and Pore size Analyzer. Flash column chromatography was performed with Merck silica gel 60 (70-230 mesh). UV and visible irradiations were performed with standard lamps used for visualizing TLC plates (VL6L; 312 nm, 8 mW/cm $^2$ ) and a 400 W tungsten lamp and the samples were placed in a glass chamber maintained at room temperature. UV absorption spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-3100 spectrophotometer in spectroscopy grade DMF. Photochromic changes were monitored using a 500 W xenon lamp (Newport-74000) equipped with a monochromator (Newport- 66921).

## 2. Experimental Procedures

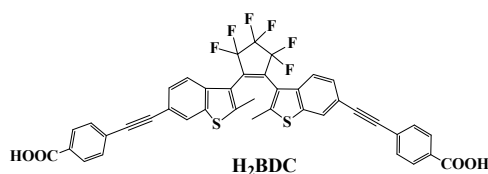
### Compound 3



To a 100mL two-neck flask was loaded **1**<sup>1</sup> (920 mg, 1.28 mmol), **2**<sup>2</sup> (491mg, 3.07 mol), CuI (28 mg, 0.15 mmol) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mg, 0.07 mmol). Then degassed triethyl -amine (40 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. Then the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, EA:Hexane = 10:1) to afford brown yellow solid ( 552 mg, 0.71 mmol) of **3** in a 54.95% yield.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm): 2.23 (s, 3.6H), 2.49 (s, 2.4H), 3.92 (s, 6H), 7.34-8.03 (m, 14H). <sup>13</sup>CNMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm): 166.4, 147.7, 138.2, 138.1, 132.4, 131.5, 131.4, 129.5, 128.1, 128.0, 127.7, 125.5, 125.3, 121.9, 121.7, 119.1, 118.9, 92.0, 89.3, 52.3, 52.2, 15.3. HRMS (FAB+): *m/z* calcd. for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>26</sub>F<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 784.1177, found [M+H] 785.1265

### H<sub>2</sub>BDC<sup>3</sup>

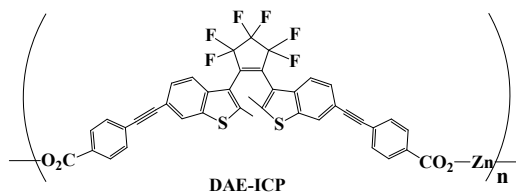


To a stirred solution (30 mL, EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 9:1:5, V/V) of **3** (671 mg, 0.86 mmol) was added KOH (480 mg, 8.6 mmol) at room temperature. Then the reaction

mixture was heated to 35°C for 12h, monitored by TLC plate. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, then the mixture was filtered over a Buchber funnel and the collected solid was washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and deionized water. The solid product was then dried at 60°C for 12 h. Finally, got light yellow solid (645 mg, 0.85 mmol) of **H<sub>2</sub>BDC** in a 99.11% yield.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ (ppm): 2.32 (s, 3.0H), 2.53 (s, 23.0H), 7.40-8.22 (m, 14H), 13.17 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>CNMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ (ppm): 166.7, 145.8, 137.8, 137.7, 131.5, 131.4, 130.7, 130.6, 129.6, 129.5, 128.3, 128.0, 126.4, 126.0, 125.7, 121.8, 118.0, 117.9, 91.7, 91.6, 89.2, 15.0. HRMS (FAB<sup>+</sup>): *m/z* calcd. for C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>22</sub>F<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 756.0864, found [M] 756.0872.

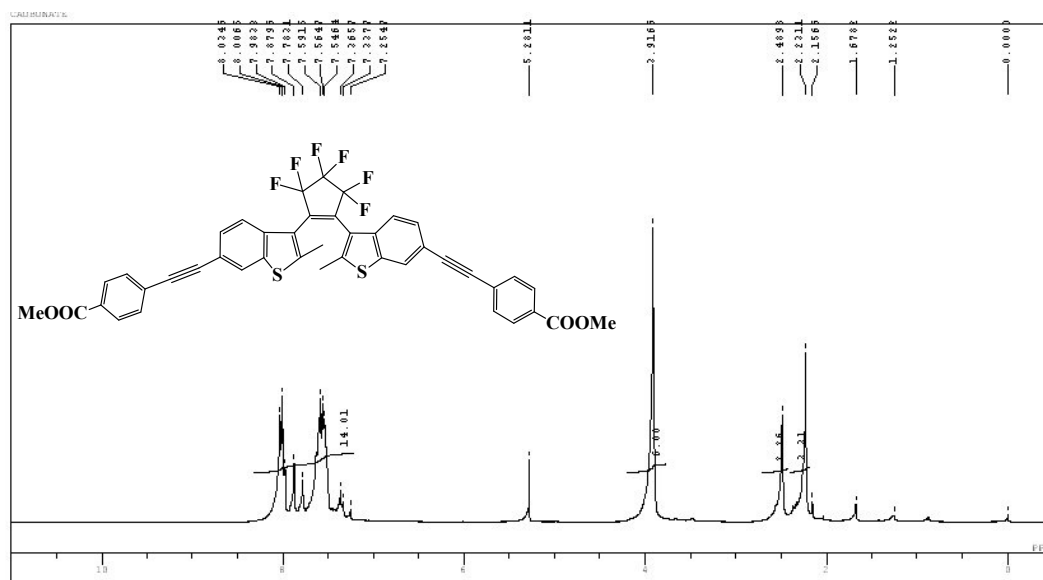
#### DAE-ICP<sup>4-7</sup>



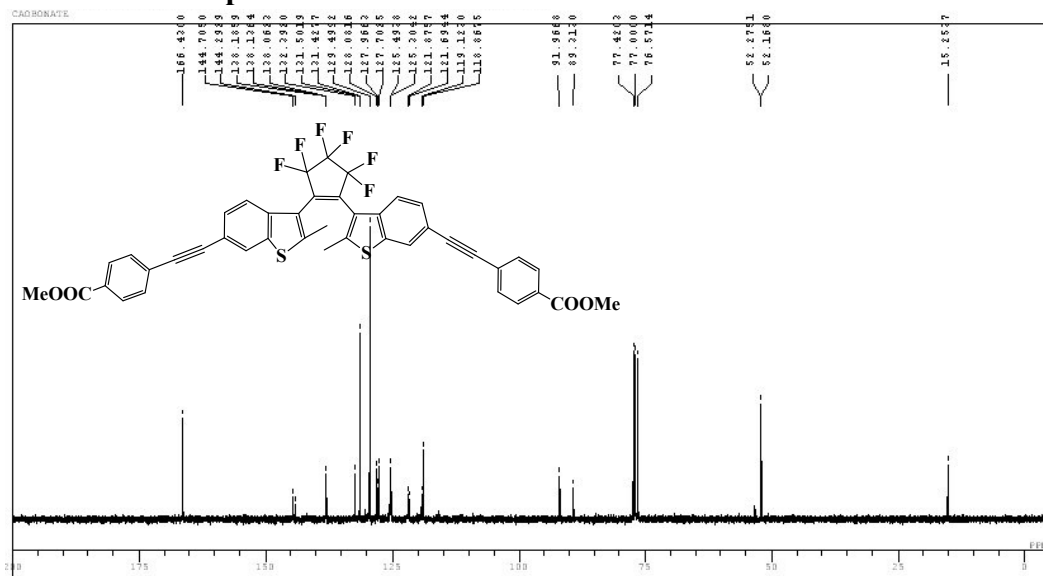
**H<sub>2</sub>BDC** (56.6 mg, 0.075 mmol) and Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (65.0 mg, 0.219 mmol) was dissolved in 7.4 mL of DMF in a 20mL screw top vial, the solution was dispensed evenly into 10 vials(5mL size), then the vials were kept standing at 100°C in an oven for 24h. The samples were cooled to room temperature slowly, collected with a nylon membrane filters (0.45μm, diameter 47 mm) and washed with fresh DMF, then CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The solid product was then dried in oven at 200°C for 12 h to release DMF. Finally, yellow solid (17.5mg) of **DAE-ICP** was afforded.

### 3. NMR spectra

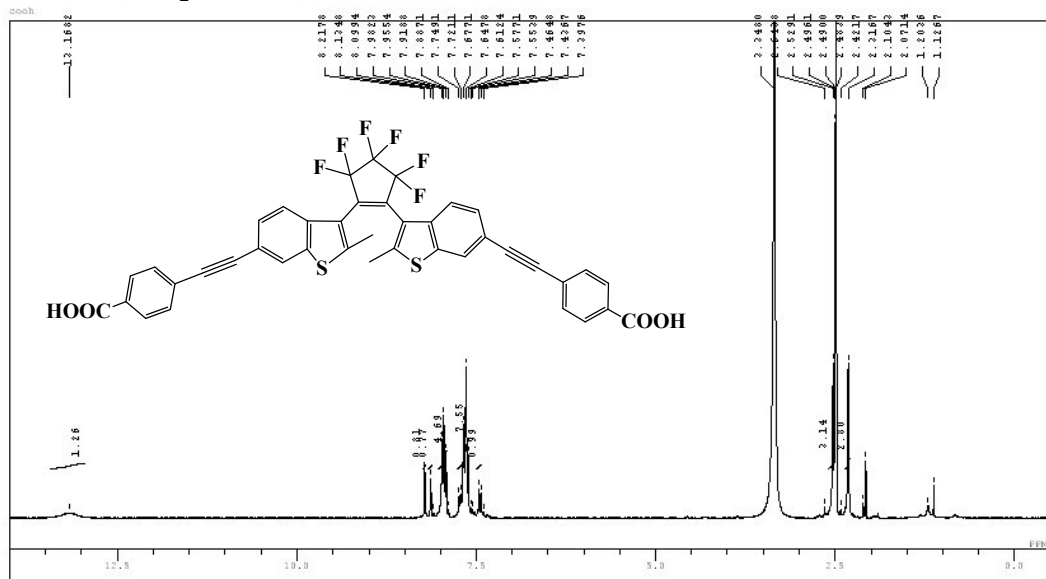
#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of compound 3



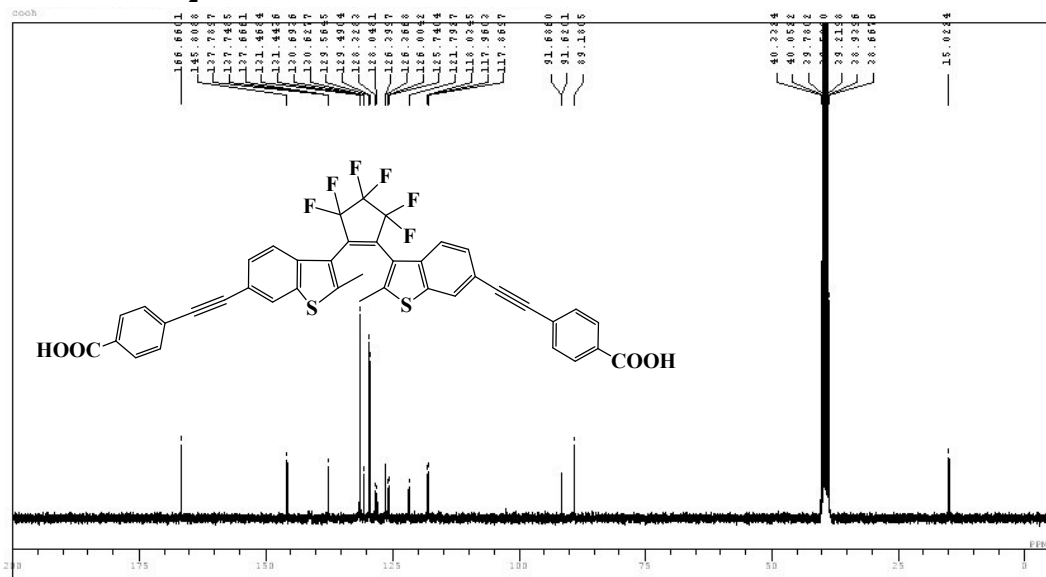
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of compound 3



### <sup>1</sup>H NMR of H<sub>2</sub>BDC



### <sup>13</sup>C NMR of H<sub>2</sub>BDC



#### 4. EDX spectra of DAE-ICP

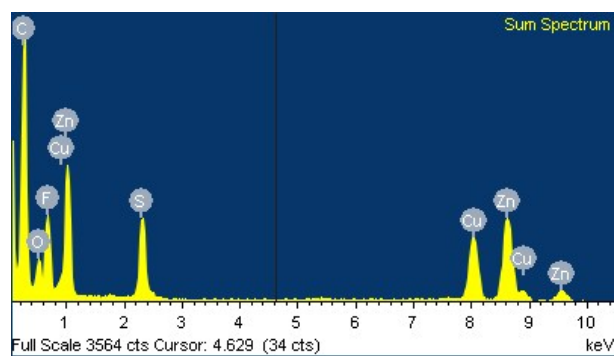
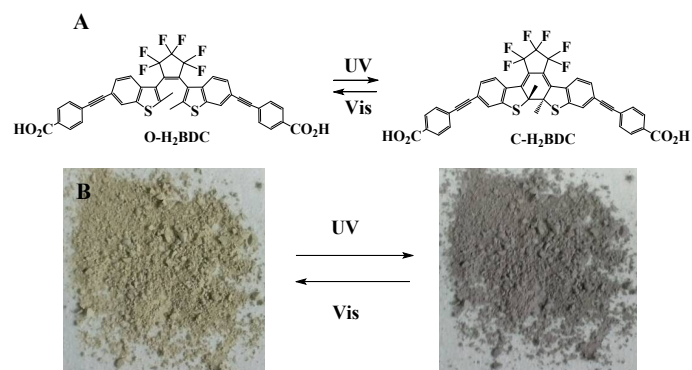


Fig. S1 EDX spectra of DAE-ICP.

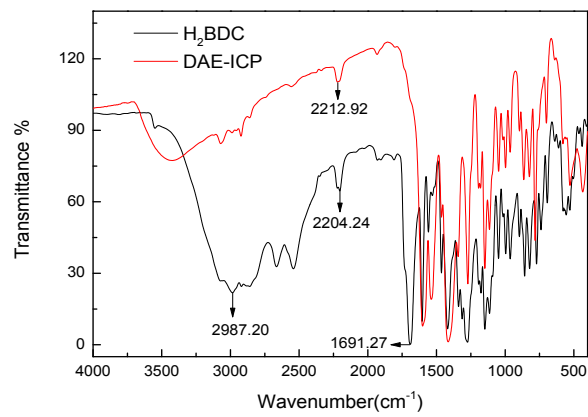


## 5. Photo-graphic images of solid state $H_2BDC$



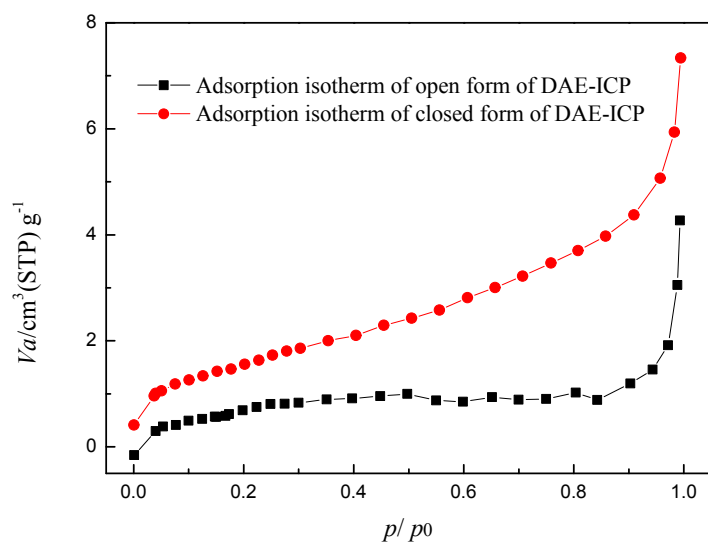
**Fig. S2** (A) The conformational change of ligand  $H_2BDC$  upon irradiation with UV and visible light; (B) Photo-graphic images of solid state  $H_2BDC$  upon alternative irradiation with UV and Visible light.

## 6. FT-IR spectra



**Fig. S3** FT-IR spectra of **H<sub>2</sub>BDC** and **DAE-ICP**.

## 7. Nitrogen adsorption isotherm of DAE-ICP



**Fig. S4** Nitrogen adsorption isotherm of **DAE-ICP** measured at 77 K: (black square- open form; red circle- close form).

## 8. Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) of DAE-ICP

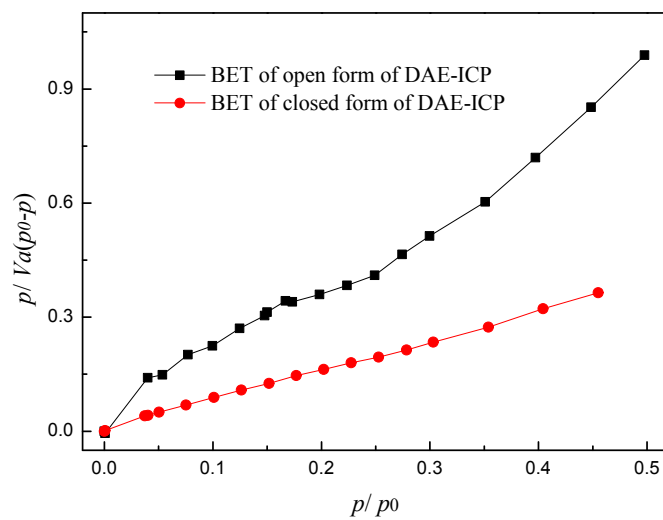
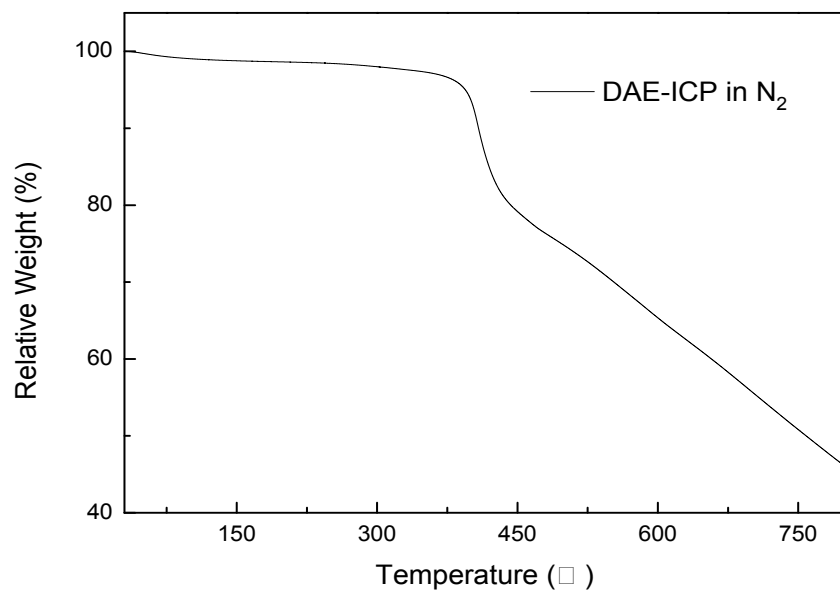


Fig. S5 Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) of DAE-ICP measured in  $N_2$  at 77 K.

## 9. TGA diagram of activated DAE-ICP



**Fig. S6** TGA diagram of **DAE-ICP**.

## 10. Reference

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