Electronic Supplementary Information

Metallomacrocycle-supported interpenetration networks assembled

from binary N-containing ligands

Wei Yang, Chenxi Liu, Qi Ma, Chiming Wang, Hailong Wang,* and Jianzhuang

Jiang*

Beijing Key Laboratory for Science and Application of Functional Molecular and Crystalline Materials, Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, China



Scheme S1. Diverse coordination modes of tetrazole group previously reported.



Figure S1. The weak interactions between the neighboring btzb and bib ligands in compounds 1-3 (a-c, respectively) and H₂btzb (d) (π - π and C-H··· π interactions are indicated using black and yellow dash lines, respectively).



Figure S2. X-ray crystal structure of **2** showing (a) metallomacrocycle (i) in a twodimensional layer and (b) an interpenetration fragment in **2**.



Figure S3. Coordination modes (a-c) of btzb ligand for 1-3, respectively.



Figure S4. CO_2 sorption isotherms of 3 at 196 K (solid symbols: adsorption, open symbols: desorption).



Figure S5. Powder X-ray diffraction profiles for as-synthesized **1-3** (a-c, respectively) (blue line) in comparison with simulated powder patterns based on their single-crystal structures (black line).

Complex 1			
Zn(1)-N(11)	1.979(4)	Zn(1)-N(2)	1.992(4)
Zn(1)-N(9)	1.993(4)	Zn(1)-N(7)#4	1.997(4)
N(7)-Zn(1)#4	1.997(4)		
N(11)-Zn(1)-N(2)	114.88(16)	N(11)-Zn(1)-N(9)	115.90(15)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(9)	104.39(16)	N(11)-Zn(1)-N(7)#4	109.29(17)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(7)#4	105.09(16)	N(9)-Zn(1)-N(7)#4	106.44(16)
Complex 2			
Cd(1)-N(9)	2.236(2)	Cd(1)-N(2)	2.250(2)
Cd(1)-N(7)#2	2.259(2)	Cd(1)-N(6)#3	2.352(2)
Cd(1)-N(3)#4	2.478(2)	N(3)-Cd(1)#4	2.478(2)
N(6)-Cd(1)#3	2.352(2)	N(7)-Cd(1)#5	2.259(2)
N(9)-Cd(1)-N(2)	117.26(8)	N(9)-Cd(1)-N(7)#2	128.04(8)
N(2)-Cd(1)-N(7)#2	113.70(8)	N(6)#3-Cd(1)-N(3)#4	175.08(8)
N(9)-Cd(1)-N(6)#3	91.34(8)	N (2)-Cd(1)-N(6)#3	95.34(8)
N(7)#2-Cd(1)-N(6)#3	93.46(7)	N(9)-Cd(1)-N(3)#4	87.42(8)
N(2)-Cd(1)-N(3)#4	89.45(8)	N(7)#2-Cd(1)-N(3)#4	83.58(7)
Complex 3			
N(12A)-Cd(1)#1	2.179(12)	N(2)-Cd(1)#2	2.403(5)
N(3)-Cd(1)#3	2.345(5)	N(8)-Cd(1)	2.317(4)
Cd(1)-N(12)#4	2.377(8)	Cd(1)-N(12A)#4	2.179(12)
Cd(1)-N(3)#3	2.345(5)	Cd(1)-N(2)#5	2.403(5)
O(1)-Cd(1)	2.463(4)		

Table S1. Selected bond distances (Å) and bond angles (°).

_

N(12A)#4-Cd(1)-N(9A)	79.0(6)	N(12A)#4-Cd(1)-N(8)	102.1(4)
N(9A)-Cd(1)-N(8)	173.0(4)	N(12A)#4-Cd(1)-N(9)	90.2(5)
N(12)#4-Cd(1)-O(1)	90.8(2)	N(2)#5-Cd(1)-O(1)	80.87(14)
N(3)#3-Cd(1)-O(1)	173.55(14)	N(9)-Cd(1)-O(1)	80.2(2)
N(8)-Cd(1)-O(1)	85.35(14)	N(9A)-Cd(1)-O(1)	87.8(4)
N(8)-Cd(1)-N(3)#3	99.49(15)	N(9)-Cd(1)-N(3)#3	94.0(2)
N(9)-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	81.6(2)	N(12)#4-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	171.1(2)
N(8)-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	83.05(15)	N(3)#3-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	95.41(16)
N(9A)-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	94.3(4)	N(12A)#4-Cd(1)-N(2)#5	165.3(4)
N(3)#3-Cd(1)-N(12)#4	93.1(3)	N(9)-Cd(1)-N(12)#4	100.3(3)
N(8)-Cd(1)-N(12)#4	93.1(2)	N(9A)-Cd(1)-N(12)#4	88.6(5)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: For 1: #4 -x, -y+1, -z. For 2: #2 x+1, y-1, z-1, #3 -x+1, -y+2, -z+3, #4 -x+1, -y+1, -z+2, #5 x-1, y+1, z+1. For 3: #1 -x+2, y-1, -z+1/2, #2 x-1/2, y, -z+1, #3 -x+3/2, -y+2, z, #4 -x+2, y+1, -z+1/2, #5 x+1/2, y, -z+1.

Table	C7	TT	lun and	le an dina		tamaatiama	~f	1
I able	54.	HV(llogen	Donaing	m	leractions	01	1.
				· · · · ·			-	-

D-H···A	distance of D…A (Å)	angle of D-H···A (o)
O2-H2A…O3#1	2.960(7)	136.1
O4-H4B…O2#1	3.122(9)	132.2
O2-H2B…N4	2.978(5)	134.2
O3-H3B…N1	3.200(7)	167.5
O4-H4A…N3#2	2.856(10)	147.2
O3-H3C…N5#3	3.336(11)	161.5

Symmetric code: #1: -x, 1-y, 1-z; #2: x, 1+y, z, #3: -x, 1-y, -z.