

Electronic Supporting Information

Towards Hydroxamic acid Linked Zirconium Metal–Organic Frameworks

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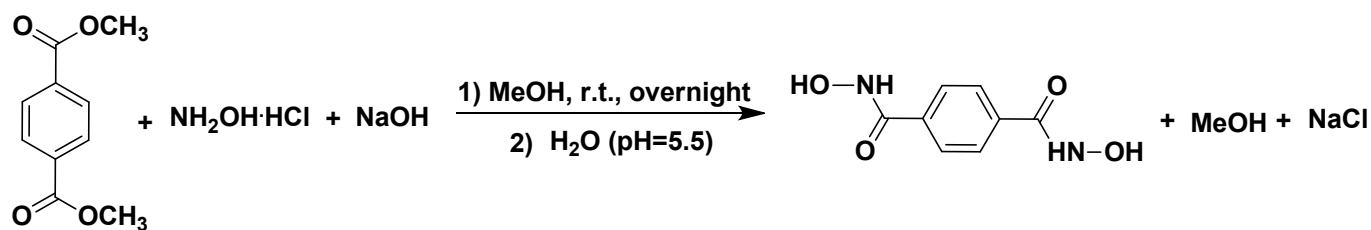
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1 - Experimental section

1.1 – Synthesis of benzene-1,4-dihydroxamic acid (H₂BDHA)



Scheme S1

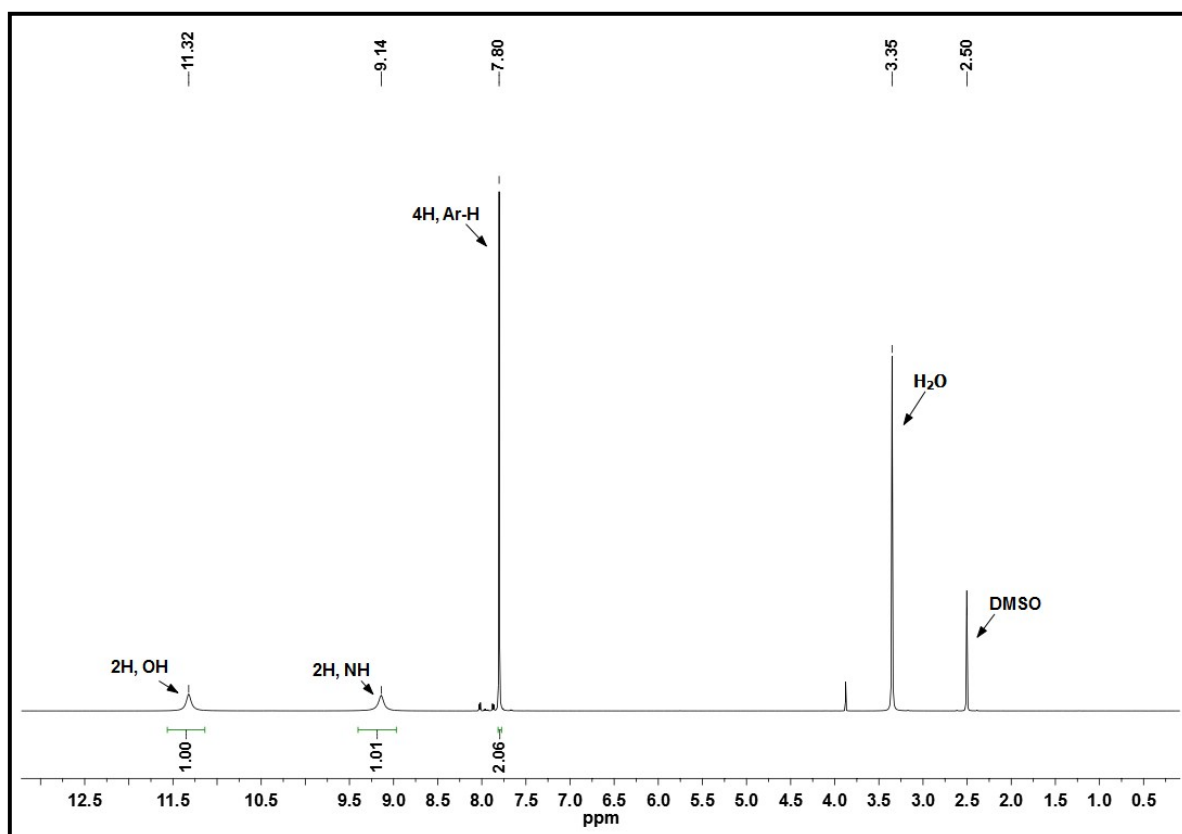


Figure S1 – ¹H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum of benzene-1,4-dihydroxamic acid in DMSO-*d*₆.

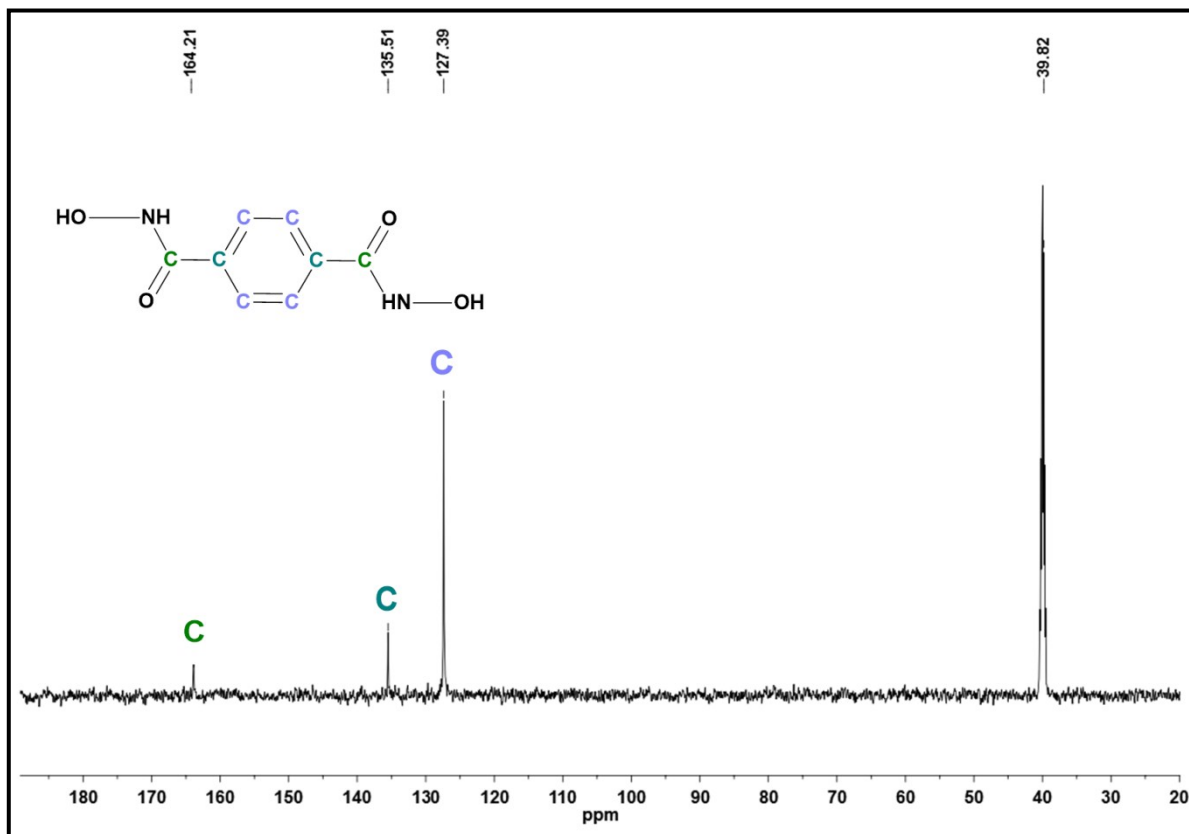


Figure S2 – ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz) spectrum of benzene-1,4-dihydroxamic acid in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

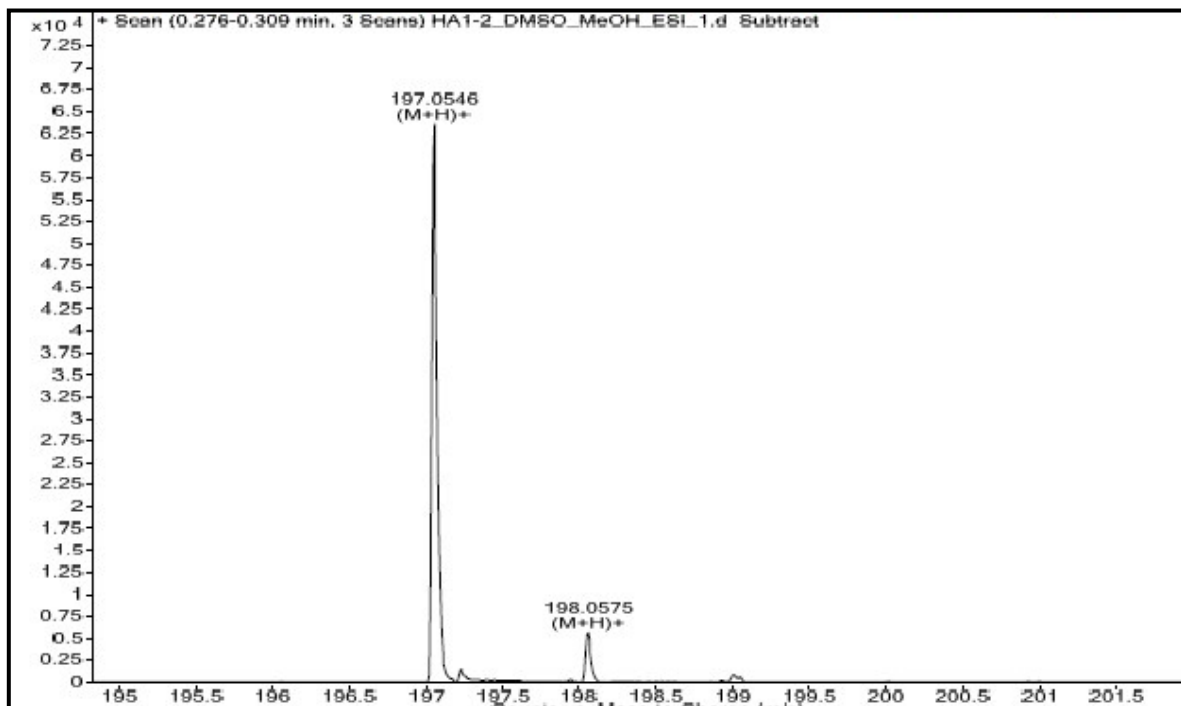


Figure S3 – ESI⁺-TOF mass spectrum of benzene-1,4-dihydroxamic acid.

2– Characterization

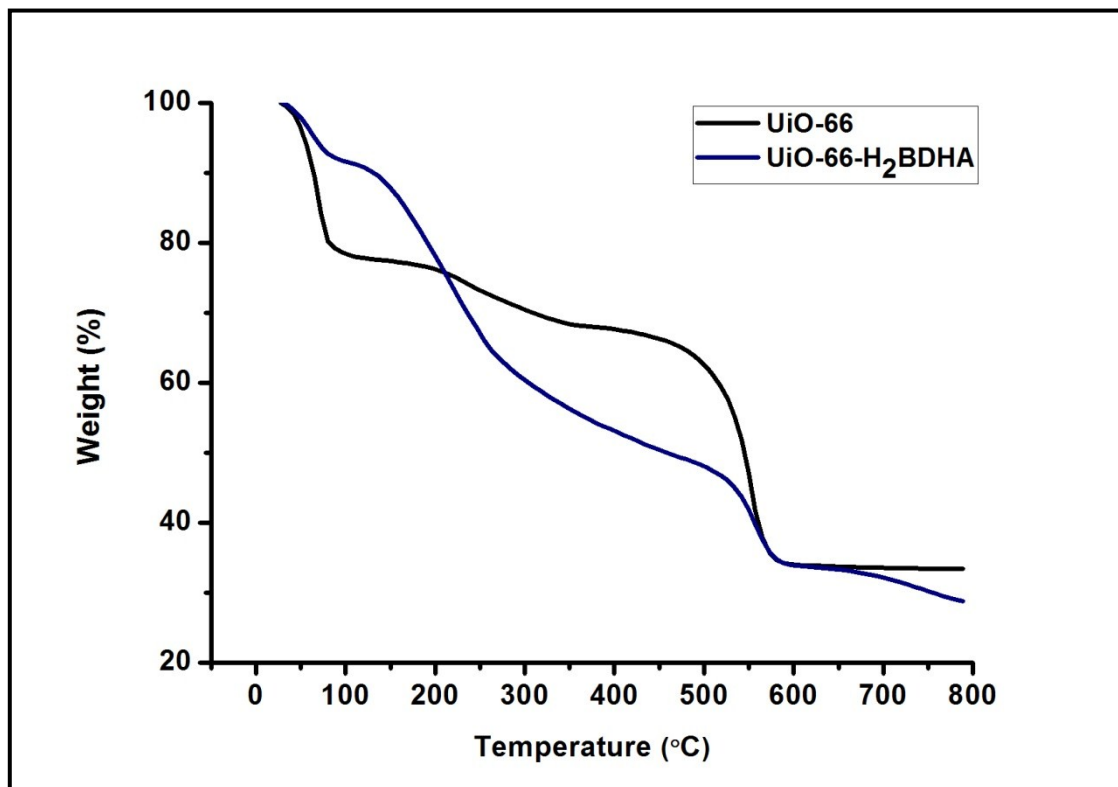


Figure S4 – TGA data for UiO-66 and UiO-66-H₂BDHA.

3 – Stability tests

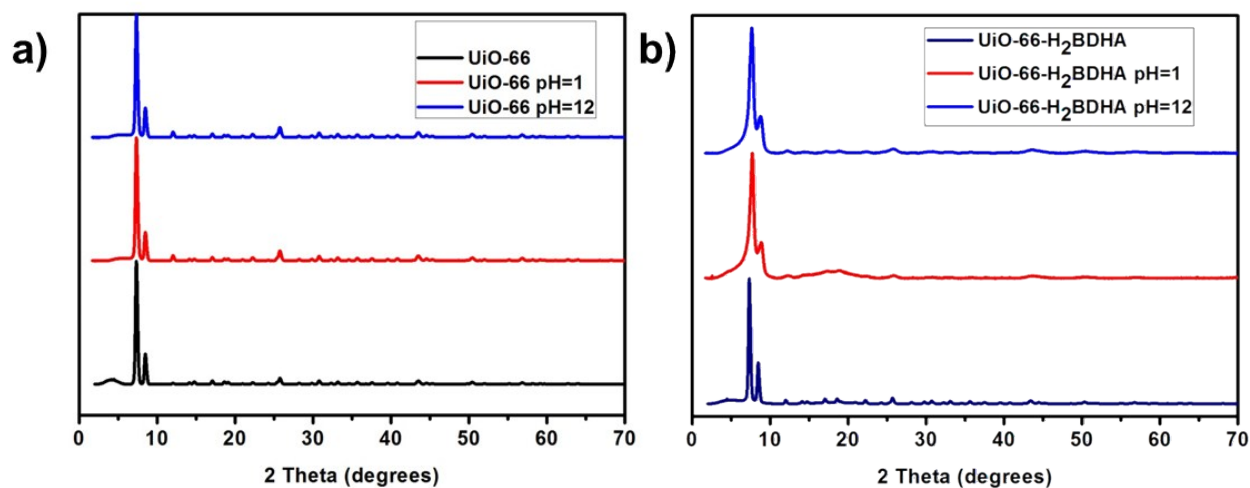


Figure S5 – (a) PXRD patterns obtained for UiO-66 (made with HCl) and UiO-66-H₂BDHA in the evaluation of their stability at different pH.

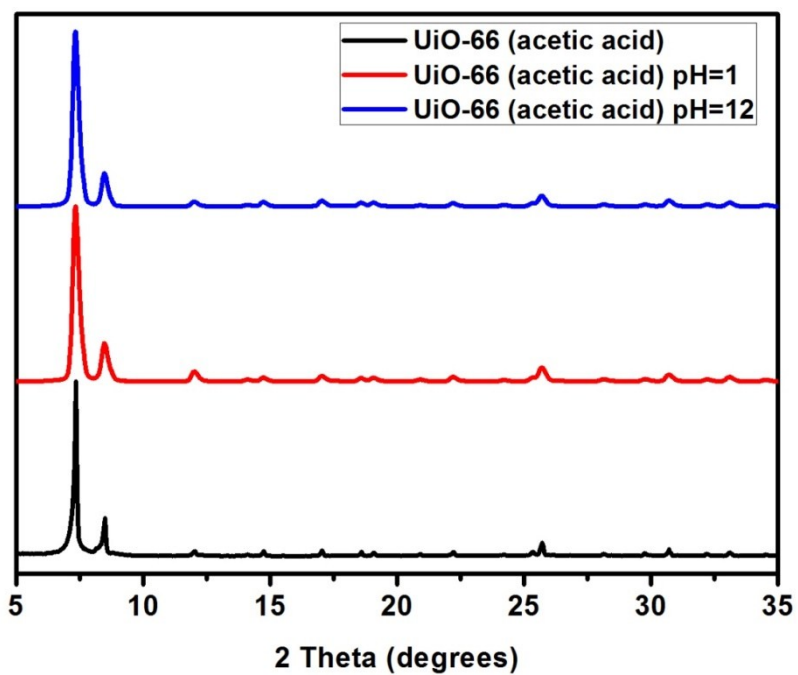


Figure S6 – PXR D patterns obtained for defect-free UiO-66 in the evaluation of its stability at different pH.

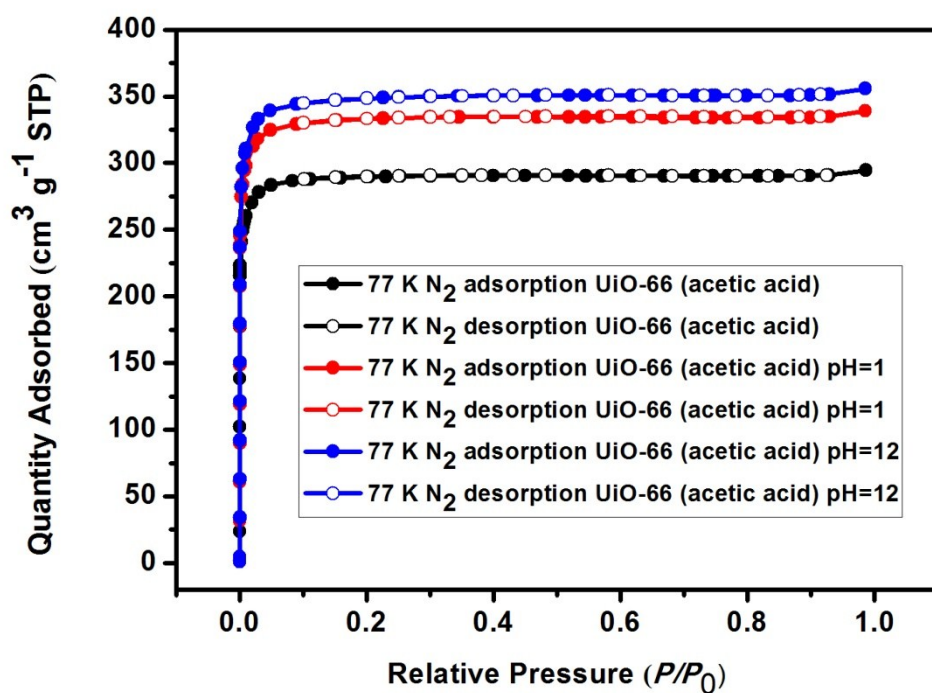


Figure S7 – N_2 isotherms of defect-free UiO-66 obtained in the stability studies at different pH.

Table S1 – Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) areas of the materials used in the stability tests at different pH.

Material	BET area (m²/g)		
	Original material	pH=1	pH=12
UiO-66	1580	1150	1130
UiO-66-H₂BDHA	1050	860	840
UiO-66 (acetic acid)	1190	1360	1420