

## Supporting Information

### Sorption discrimination between secondary alcohol enantiomers by chiral alkyl-dicarboxylate MOFs

Yulia A. Satska,<sup>a</sup> Elena A. Mikhalyova,<sup>a</sup> Zhanna V. Chernenko,<sup>a</sup> Sergey V. Kolotilov,<sup>\*a</sup> Matthias Zeller,<sup>b,c</sup> Igor V. Komarov,<sup>d</sup> Andriy V. Tymtsunik,<sup>d</sup> Andrey Tolmachev,<sup>e,f</sup> Konstantin S. Gavrilenko,<sup>e,f</sup> Anthony W. Addison<sup>\*g</sup>

- a L. V. Pisarzhevskii Institute of Physical Chemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine, Prospect Nauki 31, Kiev 03028, Ukraine. E-mail: svk001@mail.ru; Fax: +380-44-525-62-16
- b Youngstown State University, Department of Chemistry, One University Plaza, Youngstown Ohio 44555-3663, U.S.A.
- c Purdue University, Department of Chemistry, 560 Oval Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2084, U.S.A.
- d Institute of High Technologies, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv 64/13, Volodymyrska Street, Kiev 01601, Ukraine
- e ChemBioCenter, National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv, Chervonotkackaya str., 61, 03022, Kiev, Ukraine
- f Enamine Ltd, A. Matrosova str. 23, Kiev 01103, Ukraine
- g Department of Chemistry, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2816, U.S.A.  
E-mail: AddisonA@drexel.edu; Fax: 215-895-1265

After adjustment of the approach given in ref.<sup>1</sup> (by inclusion of the factor of 12), the deviation ( $D$ ) of the metal coordination from perfectly octahedral can be estimated as

$$D = \frac{\sum |\theta - 90|}{\frac{12}{90}} \times 100\%,$$

where  $\theta$  are the values of the twelve *cis*-angles in the  $\text{MD}_6$  chromophore.

Alternatively, an RMS value can be used:

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\theta - 90)^2}{\frac{12}{90}}} \times 100, \text{ which gives } 4.2\% \text{ for the Co}^{\text{II}} \text{ ion in } \mathbf{1}.$$

Table S1. The values of Co–O(water)–Co angles in aqua- and diaqua- bridged Co<sup>II</sup> complexes.

Compound <sup>a)</sup>	Angle Co-O(water)-Co, °	Ref.
Et <sub>4</sub> N[Co <sub>2</sub> (AcO) <sub>5</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> )(py) <sub>2</sub> ]	112.9(2)	2
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (μ-O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (py) <sub>2</sub> ]	84.9	3
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (μ-O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (THF) <sub>2</sub> ]	85.4	3
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (μ-O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (N,N-Bn <sub>2</sub> en) <sub>2</sub> ]	84.3	3
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (μ-O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CAr <sup>Tol</sup> ) <sub>2</sub> (py) <sub>2</sub> ]	92.1	3
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ][Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> [Re <sub>6</sub> Se <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>3</sub> ·44H <sub>2</sub> O	99.4	4
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ][Re <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ]·12H <sub>2</sub> O	101.0	4
Co <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CFcCO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (2,2'-bpy) <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>3</sub> OH·2H <sub>2</sub> O	100.8	5
[Co <sub>2</sub> (μ-OAc) <sub>2</sub> (μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (tmen) <sub>2</sub> ][OTf] <sub>2</sub>	86.6	6
Co(μ-OH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> [Au(CN) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	ca. 100 <sup>b)</sup>	7
((tmen)Co(μ-H <sub>2</sub> O)(O <sub>2</sub> CFcCO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	113.5	8

a) AcO<sup>-</sup> = acetate, py = pyridine, Ar<sup>Tol</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>H = 2,6-di(p-tolyl)benzoic acid, THF = tetrahydrofuran, N,N-Bn<sub>2</sub>en = N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, HO<sub>2</sub>CFcCO<sub>2</sub>H = 1,1'-ferrocenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2'-bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine, tmen = N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, OTf = trifluoromethanesulfonate;

b) single crystal structure of Co(μ-OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[Au(CN)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> was not determined; estimation based on single crystal X-ray structure of Ni<sup>II</sup> analogue, Ni(μ-OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>[Au(CN)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, for which the angle Ni-O(water)-Ni is 100.6°.<sup>9</sup>

Table S2. Optical spectroscopic data (*d-d* transitions in visible region) for selected Co<sup>II</sup> coordination polymers with octahedral and tetrahedral Co<sup>II</sup> coordination. Arrows in column 2 indicate spectral changes upon transformation of O<sub>h</sub> Co<sup>II</sup> into T<sub>d</sub> Co<sup>II</sup> due to chemical reaction of the coordination polymer (exposure to some reagent)

Complex <sup>a)</sup>	Bands in visible region assigned to <i>d-d</i> transitions, $\lambda$ , nm		Ref.
	Co <sup>II</sup> in octahedral environment	Co <sup>II</sup> in tetrahedral environment	
{[Co <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ][Re <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ]·10H <sub>2</sub> O} <sub>n</sub>	434, 500		
{[Co <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ][Re <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ]·10H <sub>2</sub> O} <sub>n</sub> upon exposure to (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> O (Transformation O <sub>h</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> into T <sub>d</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> )		540, 570, 596 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (P) and <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (F))	4
{[Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> [Co <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ][Re <sub>6</sub> Se <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>3</sub> ·44 H <sub>2</sub> O} <sub>n</sub> upon exposure to (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> O (Transformation O <sub>h</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> into T <sub>d</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> )	460		4
{[Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> [Co <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ][Re <sub>6</sub> Se <sub>8</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>3</sub> ·44 H <sub>2</sub> O} <sub>n</sub>		650	
[(TTB) <sub>2</sub> CoBr <sub>2</sub> (MeOH)(DMF)] <sub>n</sub>	475		
[(TTB) <sub>2</sub> CoBr <sub>2</sub> (MeOH)(DMF)] <sub>n</sub> + COCl <sub>2</sub> → [(TTB) <sub>2</sub> CoCl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub> (Transformation O <sub>h</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> into T <sub>d</sub> Co <sup>II</sup> )		670 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (P))	10
[Co(m-dtab)Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>		613, 653, 719 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (P) and <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (F))	11
[Co(m-dtab)Br <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>		650, 680, 746 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (P) and <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (F))	11
[Co <sub>4</sub> O(bdpb) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>		610, 1000	12
Co[O <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>		1302 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (F))	13
		826, 572, 526 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1</sub> (P))	
{[Co(BPB)]·3DMF} <sub>n</sub>		570, 1040	14
[{Co(2,2'-bipy) <sub>2</sub> (LH <sub>4</sub> )}(LH <sub>2</sub> )] <sub>n</sub>	475 (sh), 500, 525 (sh) <sup>b)</sup>		15
[Co(OOC(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>14</sub> COO)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>	543 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (P)), 714 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> → <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2g</sub> )		16

Table S2 (*continued*). Optical spectroscopic data (*d-d* transitions in visible region) for selected Co<sup>II</sup> coordination polymers with octahedral and tetrahedral Co<sup>II</sup> coordination.

Arrows in column 2 indicate spectral changes upon transformation of O<sub>h</sub> Co<sup>II</sup> into T<sub>d</sub> Co<sup>II</sup> due to chemical reaction of the coordination polymer (exposure to some reagent)

Complex <sup>a)</sup>	Bands in visible region assigned to <i>d-d</i> transitions, $\lambda$ , nm		Ref.
	Co <sup>II</sup> in octahedral environment	Co <sup>II</sup> in tetrahedral environment	
[Co(H <sub>2</sub> cit)(H <sub>2</sub> O)] <sub>n</sub>	532 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (P)), 680 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2g</sub> (F))		17
{[Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ] <sub>n</sub> [Co <sub>2</sub> (Hcit) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> ]}·6H <sub>2</sub> O} <sub>n</sub>	520 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (P))		17
{(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> [Co <sub>2</sub> (Hcit) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ]}) <sub>n</sub>	520 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (P))		17

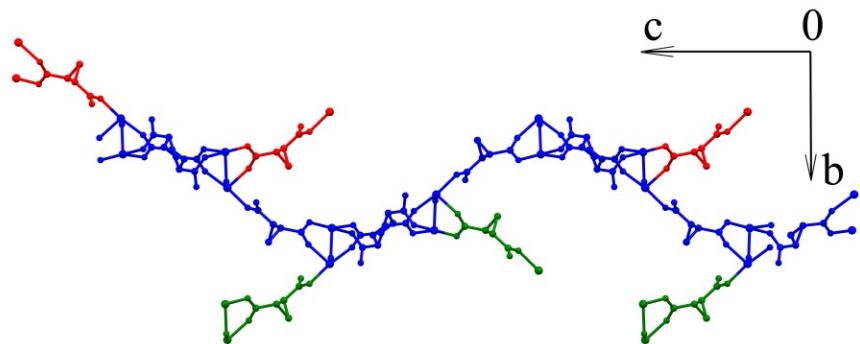
<sup>a)</sup> TTB = 1,2,4,5-tetra(2H-tetrazole-5-yl)-benzene, m-dtab = the dithioamide of 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, H<sub>2</sub>bdbp = 1,4-bis[(3,5-dimethyl)-pyrazol-4-yl]benzene, H<sub>2</sub>BPB = 1,4-bis(4'-pyrazolyl)benzene, 2,2'-bipy = 2,2'-bipyridine, H<sub>4</sub>L = p-xylylenediphosphonic acid, H<sub>4</sub>cit = citric acid, H<sub>4</sub>cit = citric acid, H<sub>4</sub>cit = citric acid

<sup>b)</sup> sh = shoulder

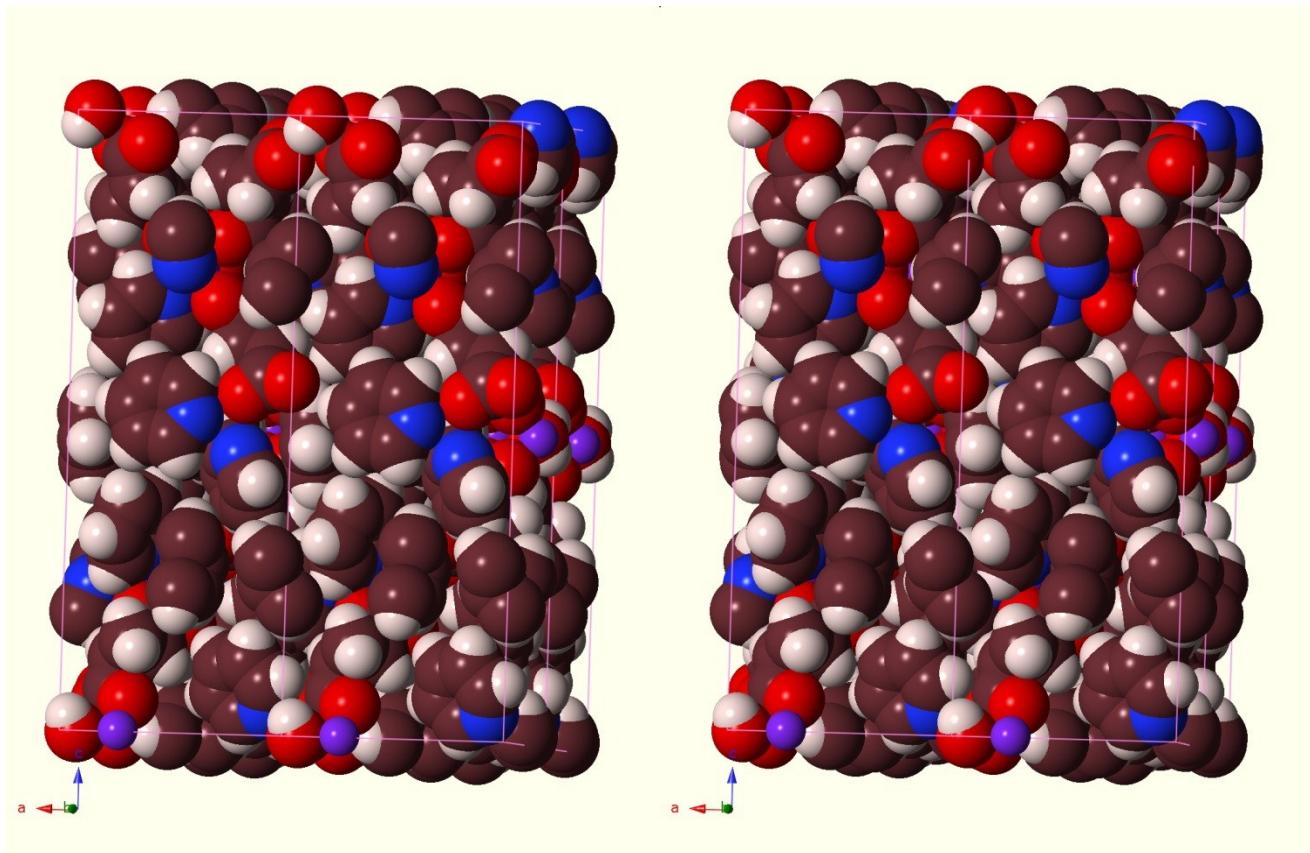
Table S3. Optical spectroscopic data (*d-d* transitions in visible region) for selected Co<sup>II</sup> coordination compounds with octahedral and trigonal-bipyramidal Co<sup>II</sup> coordination. Arrow in column 2 indicates spectral changes upon transformation of Co<sup>II</sup> due to dehydration

Complex <sup>a)</sup>	Bands in visible region assigned to <i>d-d</i> transitions, $\lambda$ , nm		Ref.
	Co <sup>II</sup> in octahedral environment	Co <sup>II</sup> in trigonal-bipyramidal environment	
[Co(phen)(HO <sub>3</sub> P-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -PO <sub>3</sub> H)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>n</sub>	534 ( <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> → <sup>4</sup> T <sub>1g</sub> (P)), 468 (sh)		
[Co(phen)(HO <sub>3</sub> P-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -PO <sub>3</sub> H)] <sub>n</sub>		468 (sh), 504, 534, 624 ( <sup>4</sup> A <sub>2</sub> (F) → <sup>4</sup> E(F))	18
(Tp <sup>Np</sup> )Co-C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -Co(Tp <sup>Np</sup> )		460, 526 (sh)	19

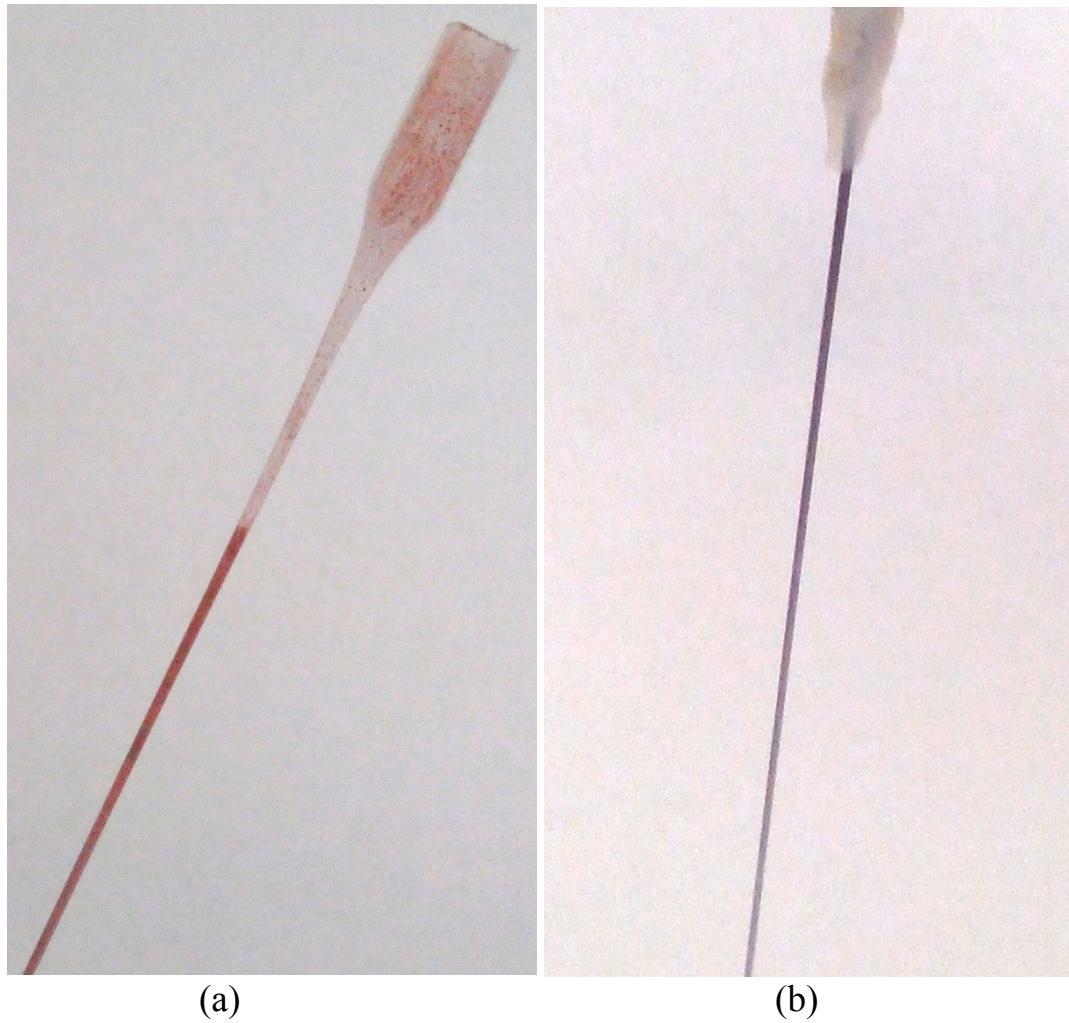
<sup>a)</sup> phen = 1:10-phenanthroline, Tp<sup>Np</sup> = tris(3-neopentylpyrazolyl)borate



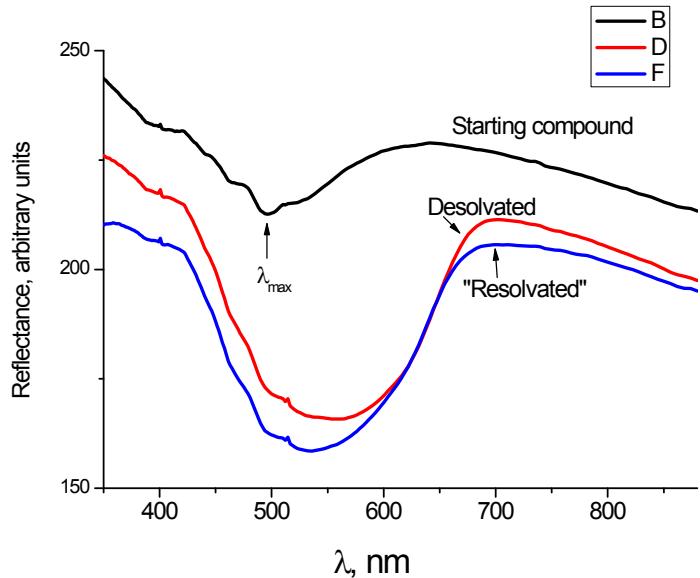
**Fig. S1.** View of 2D layer in **1·5py**. Colours correspond to the scheme used in Fig. 2 in the main text. Projection along *a* axis.



**Fig. S2:** Space-filling inverse stereoview along the *b*-axis, demonstrating the absence of channels or significant voids in **1·5Py**.

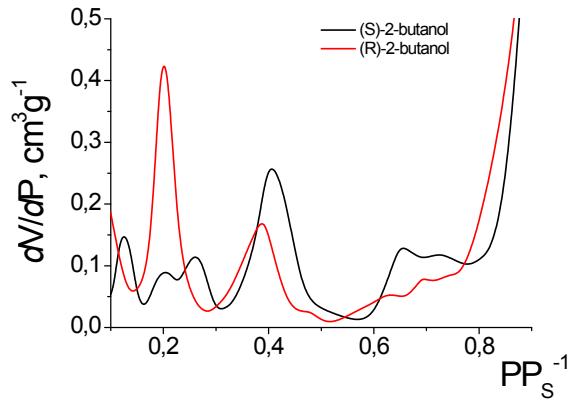


**Fig. S3.** Digital images of glass capillaries filled with air-dried samples of **1** (a) and **1'** (b), used for powder X-ray diffraction experiments.

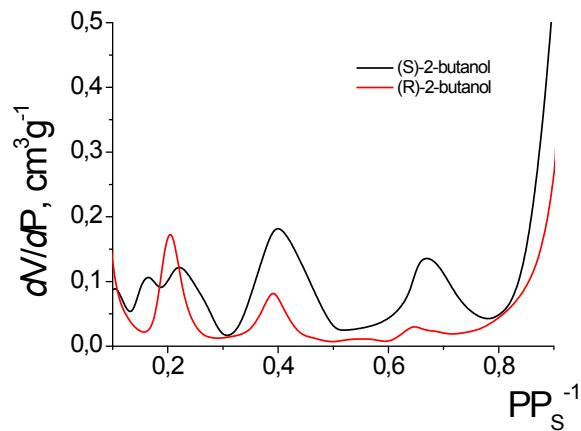


**Fig. S4.** Diffuse reflectance spectra for samples **1**, **1'** and **1'** resolvated by 2-butanol.

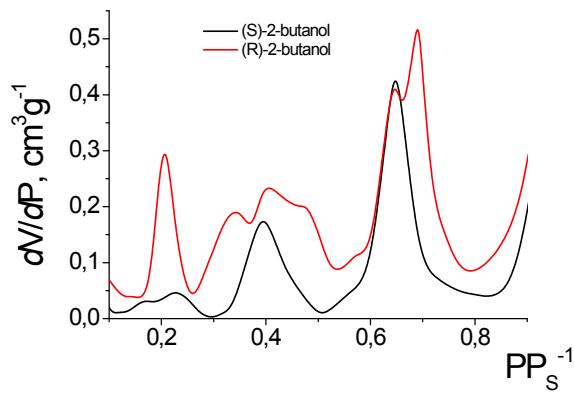
The band at  $\lambda_{\max} = 495$  nm in the spectrum of **1**·3.5py·2.5H<sub>2</sub>O is assignable as the  ${}^4T_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(P)$  transition of Co<sup>II</sup> ion in a distorted octahedral donor set, and the one at 560 nm in the spectrum of **1'** as the  ${}^4A_2(F) \rightarrow {}^4T_1(P)$  transition in a tetrahedral environment.



(a)

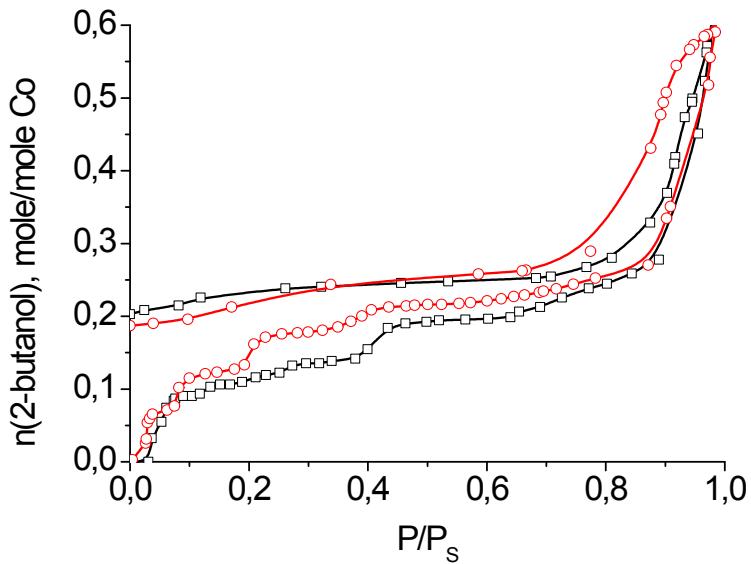


(b)



(c)

**Fig. S5.** First-derivative isotherms for 2-butanol enantiomer sorption by **1'** (a), **2'** (b) and **3'** (c) from the gas phase at 303 K.



**Fig. S6.** Isotherms for sorption of the pure 2-butanol optical isomers by **1'** from the gas phase at 303 K, expressed as moles of butanol per mole of Co<sup>II</sup> ions. □: (S)-2-butanol, ○: (R)-2-butanol.

## References for Supporting Information

1. J. M. Popovitch, A. W. Addison, R. J. Butcher, M. J. Prushan, *J. Chem. Crystallogr.*, 2012, **42**, 295-298.
2. D. Coucouvanis, R. A. Reynolds III, W. R. Dunham, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1995, **117**, 7570-7571.
3. D. Lee, P.-L. Hung, B. Spingler, S. J. Lippard, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2002, **41**, 521-531.
4. L. G. Beauvais, M. P. Shores, J. R. Long, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2000, **122**, 2763-2772.
5. X. Meng, H. Hou, G. Li, B. Ye, T. Ge, Y. Fan, Y. Zhu, H. Sakiyama, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2004, **689**, 1218-1229.
6. D. A. Brown, W. K. Glass, N. J. Fitzpatrick, T. J. Kemp, W. Errington, H. Müller-Bunz, A. J. Hussein, H. Nimir, *Inorg. Chim. Acta.*, 2005, **358**, 2755-2762.

7. J. Lefebvre, P. Tyagi, S. Trudel, V. Pacradouni, C. Kaiser, J. E. Sonier, D. B. Leznoff, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2009, **48**, 55-67.
8. J. Kühnert, T. Rüffer, P. Ecorchard, B. Bräuer, Y. Lan, A. K. Powell, H. Lang, *Dalton Trans.*, 2009, 4499-4508.
9. J. Lefebvre, F. Callaghan, M. J. Katz, J. E. Sonier, D. B. Leznoff, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2006, **12**, 6748-6761.
10. H. Lee, S. H. Jung, W. S. Han, J. H. Moon, S. Kang, J. Y. Lee, J. H. Jung, S. Shinkai, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2011, **17**, 2823-2827
11. A. S. Lytvynenko, S. V. Kolotilov, O. Cador, S. Golhen, L. Ouahab, V. V. Pavlishchuk, *New J. Chem.*, 2011, **35**, 2179-2186.
12. M. Tonigold, Y. Lu, B. Bredenkötter, B. Rieger, S. Bahnmüller, J. Hitzbleck, G. Langstein, D. Volkmer, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2009, **48**, 7546-7550.
13. E. Lee, Y. Kim, D.-Y. Jung, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2002, **41**, 501-506
14. Y. Lu, M. Tonigold, B. Bredenkötter, D. Volkmer, J. Hitzbleck, G. Langstein, Z. *Anorg. Allg. Chem.*, 2008, **634**, 2411-2417
15. B. K. Tripuramallu, R. Kishore, S. K. Das, *Polyhedron*, 2010, **29**, 2985-2990.
16. J.-M. Rueff, N. Masciocchi, P. Rabu, A. Sironi, A. Skoulios, *Chem. Eur. J.* 2002, **8**, 1813-1820.
17. Z.-H. Zhou, Y.-F. Deng, H.-L. Wan, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2005, **5**, 1109-1117.
18. S.-J. Fu, C.-Y. Cheng, K.-J. Lin, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2007, **7**, 1381-1384.
19. E. A. Mikhalyova, S. V. Kolotilov, O. Cador, M. Zeller, S. Trofimenco, L. Ouahab, A. W. Addison, V. V. Pavlishchuk, A. D. Hunter, *Dalton Trans.*, 2012, **41**, 11319-11329