Supporting information

## Liquid/Vapor-Induced Reversible Dynamic Structural Transformation of a Three-Dimensional Cu-based MOF to a One-Dimensional MOF Showing Gate Adsorption

Atsushi Kondo,<sup>\*1</sup> Takayuki Suzuki, <sup>1</sup> Ryosuke Kotani<sup>1</sup> and Kazuyuki Maeda<sup>\*1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Department of Applied Chemistry, Institute of Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, 2-24-16, Naka-cho, Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588

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Figure S1. ATG curve of 1(3D) at a heating rate of 10 K min<sup>-1</sup> under air flow (150 ml/min).



Figure S2. Nitrogen (black) and  $CO_2$  (red) adsorption isotherm on 1(3D).



**Figure S3**. Le Bail pattern fit of a synchrotron X-ray diffraction pattern of **1(3D)** after immersion in ethanol/water mixture at a room temperature. Observed, calculated, background, and differential patterns are shown in blue, red, right green, and purple. ( $\lambda = 0.79917(2)$  Å)



Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of 1(3D) and 1(3D) after solvent treatment, which correspond to 2(1D).



**Figure S5**. Crystal structure of **1(3D)** along (a) *c* axis and (b) *a* axis, and (c) schematic representation of C-H··· $\pi$  interaction between bpp ligands.

element	Calcd. <sup>a</sup>	<b>2(1D)</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>1(3D)</b> after the solvent	
			treatment	
C/ %	49.30	49.09	49.15	
H/ %	4.50	4.57	4.52	
N/ %	8.80	8.75	8.83	

Table S1. CHN elemental analysis of 2(1D) and 1(3D) after the solvent treatment.

a. The values were calculated based on the chemical formula of  $[Cu(BF_4)_2(bpp)_2]$ .

	FWHM (°) of each diffraction line					
Sample	Miller indices					
	110	111	111	401	221	
Directly prepared one	0.167	0.192	0.234	0.307	0.241	
Converted one	0.271	0.222	0.376	0.348	0.381	

**Table S2**. Full width at half maximum (FWHM) of selected diffraction lines in XRD patterns.

Table S3. Results of the mixed solution adsorption by gas chromatography.

Mixture (volume %)	Peak ra	Adsorbed amount	
_	Before adsorption	After adsorption	per Cu atom
Benzene (50%)	52.0	49.0	1.9
Cyclohexane (50%)	48.0	51.0	-

References

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