

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Solvent-induced diversity of luminescent metal-organic frameworks
based on different secondary building units**

Lu Wang, Guo-Ping Yang,* Yang-Tian Yan, Jing Jin, Yan Ning and Yao-Yu Wang

Key Laboratory of Synthetic and Natural Functional Molecule Chemistry of Ministry of Education,
Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Physico-Inorganic Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Materials
Science, Northwest University, Xi'an 710127, China.

Table S1 Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) for **1-3**.

Complex1			
Cd(1)-O(4)#1	2.423(4)	Cd(1)-O(2)	2.248(4)
Cd(1)-O(1)#2	2.287(5)	Cd(1)-O(3)#1	2.436(4)
Cd(1)-O(3)#3	2.283(4)	Cd(1)-O(8)	2.310(5)
Cd(2)-O(6)	2.261(5)	Cd(2)-O(5)	2.332(6)
O(4)#1-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	53.37(12)	Cd(2)-O(7)	2.62(3)
O(2)-Cd(1)-O(1)#2	105.7(2)	Cd(2)-O(7A)	2.241(12)
O(2)-Cd(1)-O(3)#3	104.53(16)	O(2)-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	167.28(17)
O(1)#2-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	83.0(2)	O(2)-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	115.86(15)
O(1)#2-Cd(1)-O(8)	158.57(19)	O(2)-Cd(1)-O(8)	88.1(2)
O(3)#3-Cd(1)-O(1)#2	74.63(16)	O(1)#2-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	93.65(15)
O(3)#3-Cd(1)-O(8)	86.20(17)	O(3)#3-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	86.53(14)
O(8)-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	94.88(17)	O(3)#3-Cd(1)-O(3)#1	139.61(14)
O(5)-Cd(2)-O(7)#4	139.5(6)	O(8)-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	86.4(2)
O(6)#4-Cd(2)-O(5)	112.3(2)	O(5)#4-Cd(2)-O(5)	93.7(3)
O(6)#4-Cd(2)-O(6)	165.5(3)	O(5)-Cd(2)-O(7)	79.2(5)
O(6)#4-Cd(2)-O(7)	89.2(5)	O(6)-Cd(2)-O(5)	56.5(2)
O(7A)-Cd(2)-O(5)#4	156.6(4)	O(6)-Cd(2)-O(7)	96.9(5)
O(7A)-Cd(2)-O(6)	90.5(4)	O(7)#4-Cd(2)-O(7)	130.4(12)
O(7A)-Cd(2)-O(6)#4	100.2(4)	O(7A)-Cd(2)-O(5)	95.1(6)
O(7A)#4-Cd(2)-O(7A)	85.3(14)		

Symmetrical codes: #1 1.5-x, 0.5+y, 2.5-z;#2 x, 2-y, 0.5+z;#3 1.5-x, 1.5-y, 3-z;#4 1-x, y, -0.5-z.

Complex2

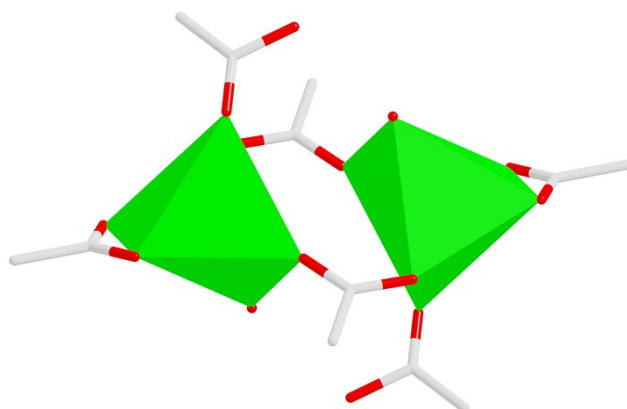
Cd(2)-O(2)	2.280(7)	Cd(2)-O(7)#3	2.446(6)
Cd(2)-O(3)#1	2.259(10)	Cd(2)-O(3)	2.259(10)
Cd(1)-O(1)	2.194(8)	Cd(1)-O(7)#2	2.358(8)
Cd(1)-O(4)#1	2.290(8)	O(2)-Cd(2)-O(2)#1	92.9(4)
O(2)-Cd(2)-O(7)#2	106.9(3)	O(3)-Cd(2)-O(2)	86.2(3)
O(2)-Cd(2)-O(7)#3	160.0(3)	O(3)-Cd(2)-O(7)#3	89.3(3)
O(2)-Cd(2)-C(11)#2	133.5(2)	O(3)-Cd(2)-O(3)#1	178.2(4)
O(7)#3-Cd(2)-O(7)#2	53.5(3)	O(1)#4-Cd(1)-O(7)#5	80.6(4)
O(3)#1-Cd(2)-O(2)	95.1(4)	O(1)-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	87.5(4)
O(3)-Cd(2)-O(7)#2	89.1(3)	O(7)#2-Cd(1)-O(7)#5	180.0
O(1)#4-Cd(1)-O(1)	180.0	O(4)#6-Cd(1)-O(7)#2	89.8(3)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(7)#5	99.4(4)	O(4)#1-Cd(1)-O(7)#2	90.2(3)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(4)#6	92.5(4)	O(4)#6-Cd(1)-O(4)#1	180.0

Symmetrical codes: #1 2-x, y, 1.5-z; #2 2-x, 1-y, 2-z; #3 1.5-x, 0.5-y, 2-z; #4 0.5+x, 0.5-y, 0.5+z; #5 1-x, y, 1.5-z; #6 -0.5+x, -0.5+y, z; #7 1.5-x, -0.5+y, 1.5-z.

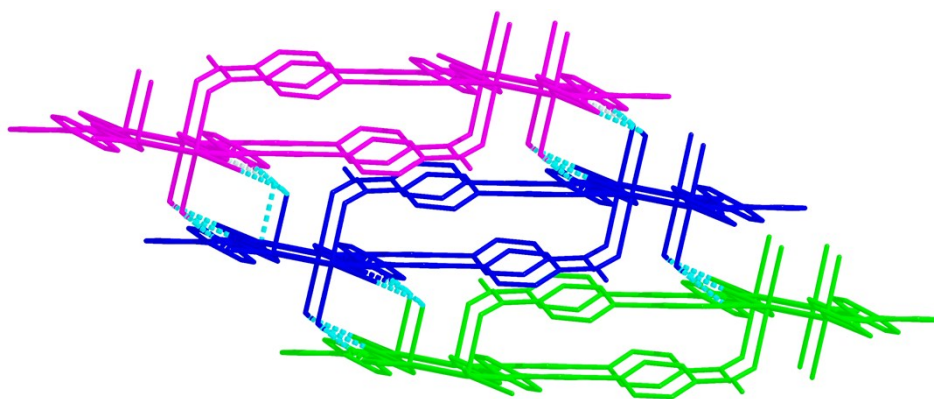
Complex3

Cd(1)-O(1)	2.194(8)	Cd(1)-O(2)#1	2.262(6)
Cd(1)-O(3)#2	2.375(7)	Cd(1)-O(4)#2	2.273(7)
Cd(1)-O(5)#3	2.366(8)	Cd(1)-O(7)	2.381(7)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(2)#1	127.0(3)	O(1)-Cd(1)-O(3)#2	147.8(3)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(4)#2	94.0(3)	O(1)-Cd(1)-O(5)#3	89.8(3)
O(1)-Cd(1)-O(7)	85.9(3)		

Symmetrical codes: #1 -x, -y, -z; #2 -1-x, -y, 1-z; #3 -1+x, -1+y, z.

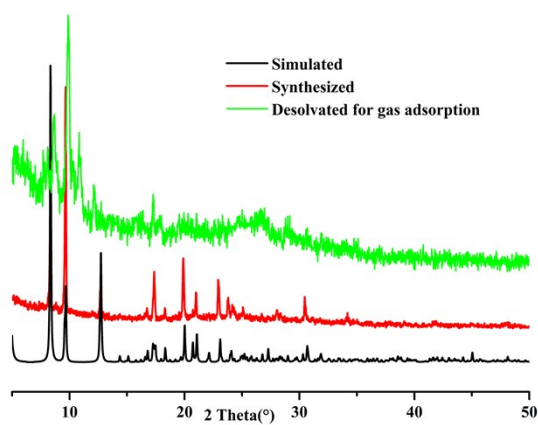


(a)

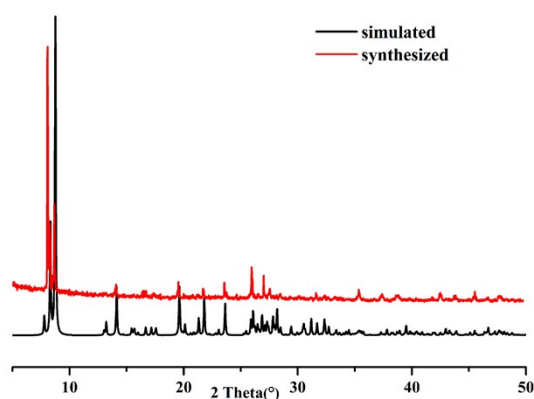


(b)

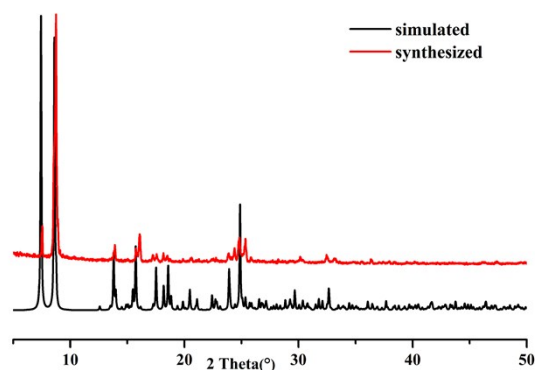
Fig. S1 (a) The dimeric SBU in **3**. (b) The H-bonds [O7-H7B...O2 = 1.811 Å and O7-H7A...O3 = 2.667 Å] between the adjacent layers in **3**.



(a)

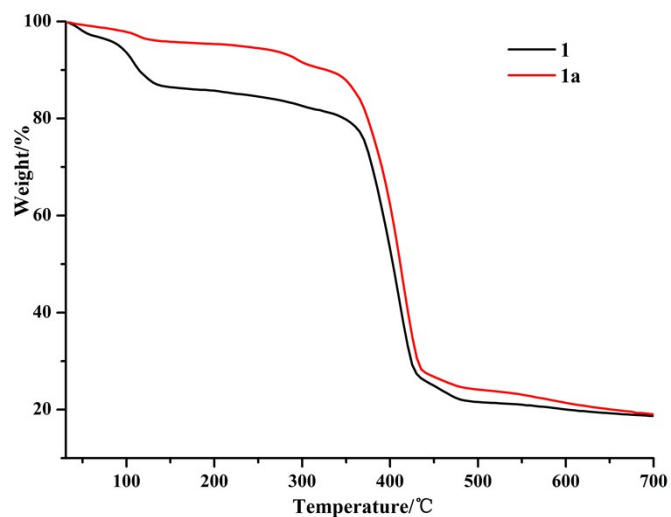


(b)

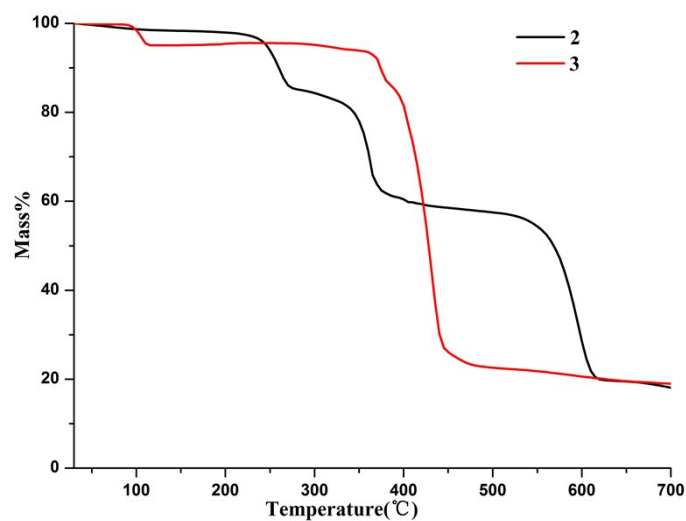


(c)

Fig. S2 PXRD patterns of **1-3** in (a-c) simulated from the X-ray single-crystal structure, experimental samples and desolvated samples.



(a)



(b)

Fig. S3 TGA plots of complexes 1-3.

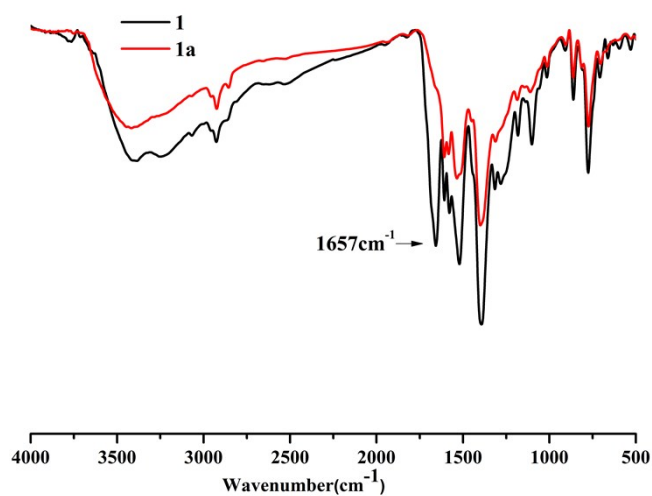


Fig. S4 IR spectra of the as-synthesized and desolvated **1** (**1a**). The characteristic C=O vibration at 1657 cm^{-1} of DMF in **1** is absent in **1a**, indicating the complete removal of DMF.

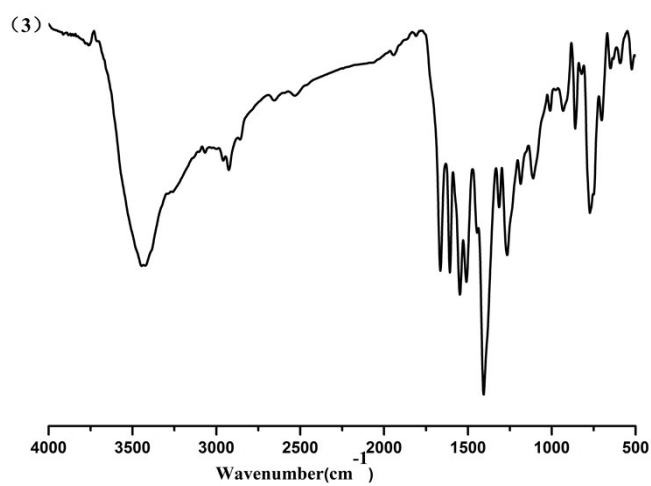
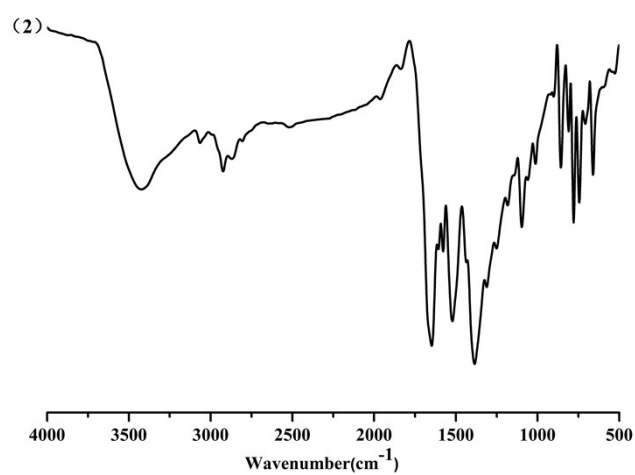


Fig. S5 IR spectra of the as-synthesized **2** and **3**.

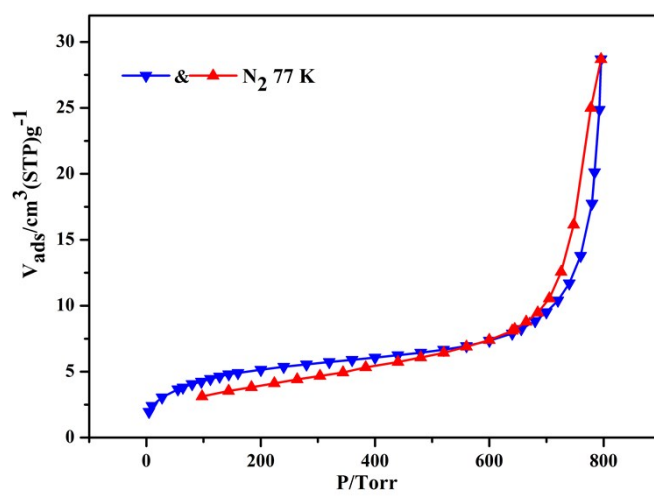


Fig. S6 The adsorption isotherms of **1a** (N_2) at 77 K.

IAST adsorption selectivity calculation:

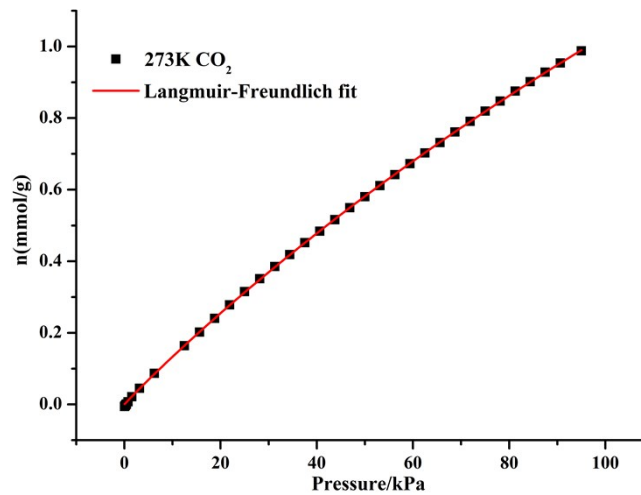
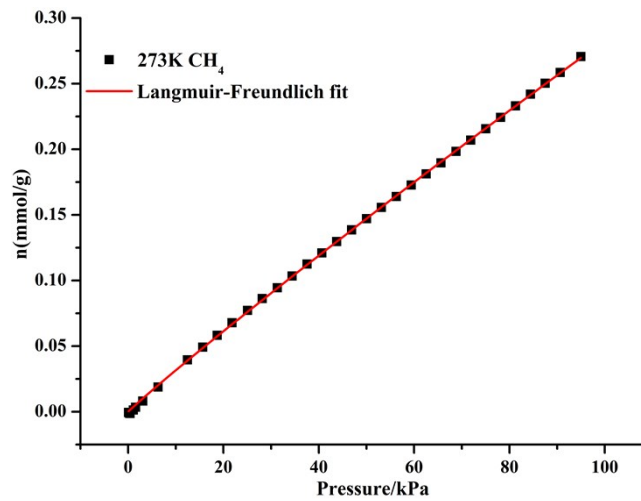
The experimental isotherm data for pure CO₂ and CH₄ (measured at 273 and 298 K) were fitted using a Langmuir-Freundlich (L-F) model:

$$q = \frac{a * b * p^c}{1 + b * p^c}$$

Where q and p are adsorbed amounts and pressures of component i , respectively. The adsorption selectivities for binary mixtures of CO₂/CH₄ at 273 and 298 K, defined by

$$S_{ads} = (q_1 / q_2) / (p_1 / p_2)$$

Where q_i is the amount of i adsorbed and p_i is the partial pressure of i in the mixture.



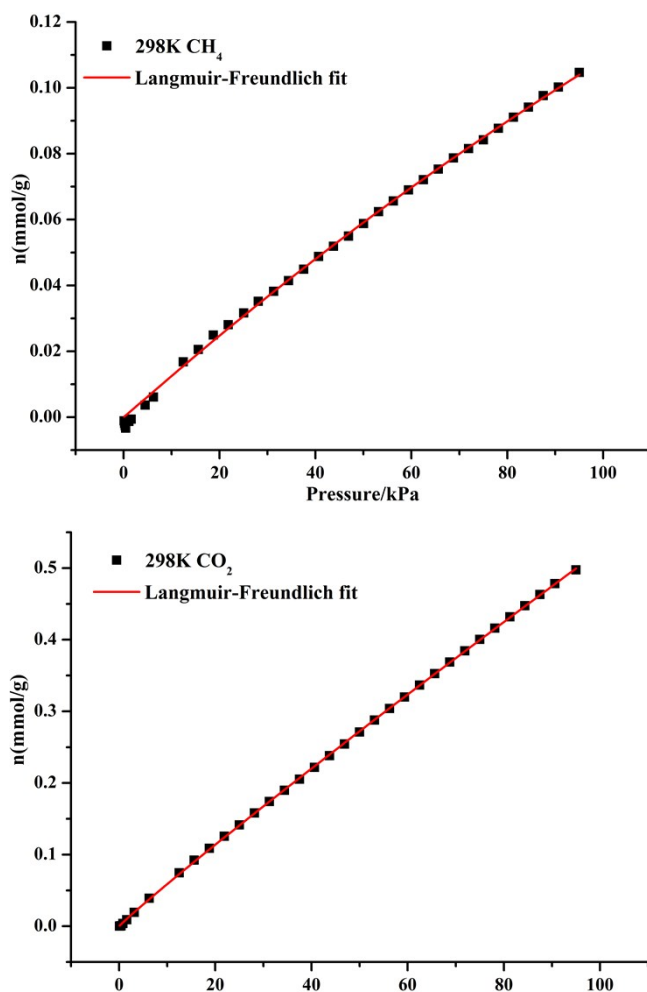


Fig. S7 CO₂ adsorption isotherms of **1a** at 298K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 36.29522$, $b = 1.79197 \times 10^{-4}$, $c = 0.95632$, $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.69 \times 10^{-6}$, $R^2 = 0.99994$; CO₂ adsorption isotherms of **1a** at 273K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 5.16565$, $b = 0.0028$, $c = 0.97488$, $\text{Chi}^2 = 7.91396 \times 10^{-6}$, $R^2 = 0.99994$; CH₄ adsorption isotherms of **1a** at 298K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 0.58455$, $b = 0.00208$, $c = 1.01934$, $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.98953 \times 10^{-6}$, $R^2 = 0.99838$; CH₄ adsorption isotherms of **1a** at 273K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 10.39661$, $b = 3.31485 \times 10^{-4}$, $c = 0.96323$, $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.37919 \times 10^{-6}$, $R^2 = 0.99982$.