

Electronic Supplementary Information

Discovery of a novel, second large pore phase in a bimetallic Al/V metal-organic framework

Hannes Depauw,^a Irena Nevjestić,^b Guangbo Wang,^a Karen Leus,^a Freddy Callens,^b Els De Canck,^a Klaartje De Buysser,^a Henk Vrielinck,^b Pascal Van Der Voort^{a*}

^a. Department of Chemistry, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281-S3, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium.

^b. Department of Solid State Sciences, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281-S1, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium.

Table of contents

Synthesis of the COMOC-2-V _x -Al _{1-x} materials.....	S3
Materials and methods	S4
Table S1	S6
XRPD results	S7
Visualization and ICP results	S7
Thermogravimetric analysis	S8
Raman and DRIFTS spectra.....	S8
N ₂ sorption.....	S9
Table S2	S10
HP-CO ₂ -XRPD	S11
Table S3	S12
Table S4	S13
Volume change upon induced pressure.....	S14
Table S5	S16
Table S6	S17
Table S7	S18
Table S8	S19
HP-CO ₂ and -C ₂ H ₄ sorption	S20
References.....	S21

Synthesis of the COMOC-2-V_x-Al_{1-x} materials

The synthesis of **COMOC-2(V)** is performed as previously reported.¹ In brief, an amount of 0.5 g of vanadyl(IV)sulfate hydrate (VOSO₄•H₂O), 1.02 g of 4,4'-biphenyl dicarboxylate (H₂bpdC) and 70 mL of N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) are transferred into a 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer. The reaction vessel is sealed, slowly heated to 421 K under stirring and kept at this temperature for 16 h. Afterwards, the yellow-green powder is collected over a membrane filter and washed thoroughly with DMF, methanol and acetone to remove unreacted starting materials. In a final step the material is activated under vacuum for 2 h at 393 K.

DUT-5(Al) is synthesized and activated according to a previously reported procedure.² In a typical synthesis, 0.26 g of H₂bpdC, 0.52 g of aluminium(III)nitrate nonahydrate (Al(NO₃)₃•9H₂O), and 30 mL of DMF are mixed in a 50 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer. The flask is sealed, slowly heated to 421 K under stirring, and kept at this temperature for 16 h. The white powder is filtered and washed with DMF, methanol and acetone. All solvents are removed by an activation step at 393 K under vacuum for 2 h.

Synthesis of the **mixed-metal COMOC-2-V_x-Al_{1-x} series**: the mixed-metal MOFs are all synthesized via a direct one-pot synthesis and labelled from **1 (V=81%)** to **8 (V=1%)**. The mol% vanadium of compound **1** is **81 %** while compound **8** contains **1 %**. These values are experimentally determined via ICP analysis. In this supplementary information only the experimental metal concentrations will be used. All the different concentrations of the starting reagents are listed up in Table S1. whereas the sample characteristics and Al/V ratios are presented in Table S2. To obtain these frameworks, a mixture of organic H₂bpdC linker, different ratios of metal salts VOSO₄•H₂O/Al(NO₃)₃•9H₂O and DMF are added in a 50 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar. The reaction mixture is slowly heated to 421 K and kept at this temperature for 16 h. Subsequently the obtained crystalline material is filtrated at synthesis temperature and washed with DMF, methanol and acetone. All compounds are in a final step activated at 393 K for 2 h.

Materials and methods

General procedures: All chemicals were bought from Sigma-Aldrich or TCI Europe and used as received without further purification. Diffuse reflectance infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy (DRIFTS) measurements were recorded in the region between 4000-750 cm^{-1} on a Thermo Nicolet 6700 spectrometer, equipped with a nitrogen-cooled MCTA detector and a KBr beam splitter at 393 K under vacuum, using a Graseby Specac diffuse reflectance cell. Raman spectra were obtained on an RXN1 Raman spectrometer (Kaiser Optical Systems) equipped with a 532 nm laser operating at 40 mW using an optical probe. XRPD patterns were collected on a Thermo Scientific ARL X'Tra diffractometer, operated at 40 keV and 40 mA using a Cu anode ($\text{Cu-K}\alpha$, $\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$). Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) were performed on a Netzsch STA 449 F3 Jupiter-simultaneous TG-DSC (thermogravimetric - differential scanning calorimetry) analyzer in the temperature range of 25-800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ under air and with a heating rate of 2 $^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$. Nitrogen sorption measurements were done on a Belsorp Mini (Bel Japan, Inc.) apparatus. Before the sorption measurements, the samples were degassed at 353 K for 2 hours. The vanadium content was determined by using an ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy) Perkin Elmer Elan DRC 6000, whereas the Al content was obtained on an ICP-OES (ICP optical emission spectroscopy) Varian Vista MPX setup. For both elements, argon was used to create the plasma. To avoid interference with ClO^- anions during the analysis of vanadium, methane was added as a reaction gas. Before the analysis, the MOF powders were completely dissolved in an acidic medium. Equilibrium isotherms of CO_2 and C_2H_4 were measured by means of the static volumetric method using an Isorb-HP1 device from Quantachrome. The measurements were performed in a temperature range from 228 K-303 K. Approximately 150 mg of sample was loaded in the stainless-steel sample holder. Before each measurement, the powder was degassed at a heating rate of 2 K min^{-1} to 363 K and kept at this temperature for 2 hours. High-resolution *in-situ* synchrotron XRPD data were collected at beamline I11 at the Diamond Light source synchrotron facilities (UK, Didcot) using a monochromatic X-ray beam ($\lambda = 0.82696 \text{ \AA}$) and a Mythen position sensitive detector, with a total scan time of 5 s. The samples were packed into a 0.5 mm quartz glass capillary and held in place by a quartz wool plug. The capillary was sealed, mounted onto a motorized goniometer head and connected to the high-pressure system. To ensure the complete removal of entrapped gas-molecules, the sample was evacuated under a dynamic vacuum with a turbo pump to 10^{-6} bar and heated for 30 min at 353 K with a heating rate of 2 K min^{-1} which was controlled by a N_2 -cryostream and a hot gas blower. Prior to the analysis, the sample was cooled down to 233 K and a gas dosing system was used to increase the CO_2 pressure from vacuum to 17.5 bar.¹ Bright-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (BF-STEM) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) was performed on a JEOL JEM-2200FS high resolution scanning transmission electron microscope equipped with an EDX spectrometer with a spatial resolution of 0.13 nm, image lens spherical aberration corrector, electron energy loss spectrometer (filter) and an emission field gun (FEG) operating at 200 KeV.

The X-band setup was a Bruker ESP300E spectrometer equipped with an ER 4102ST standard resonator, a HP5350 B frequency counter and a Bruker ER 035M Gaussmeter. The magnetic fields were calibrated by using the spectrum of diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH; $g=2.0036$). The EPR spectra were recorded at approximately 5 mW microwave power (avoiding saturation) and 100 kHz modulation. Rietveld refinement for powder pattern fitting was performed for all samples by using Topas Academic³. The refined parameters were the measurement specific or global zero error and cosine Chebyshev function of 12 polynomial terms and the phase specific scale factors and the unit cell parameters.

Table S1 Solvent, linker and metal ratio of reported samples.

Sample name	Dimethyl-formamide [DMF]		4,4'-biphenyl-dicarboxylic acid [H ₂ bpdC]		Vanadyl(IV)sulfate hydrate [VO(SO ₄).H ₂ O]		Aluminium (III)nitrate nonahydrate [Al(NO ₃) ₃ .9H ₂ O]	
	mL	mmol	g	mmol	g	mmol	g	mmol
COMOC-2(V)*	70	908	1.0200	4.21	0.5000	2.76	0	0
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -1 (V=81%)	25	324	0.2572	1.06	0.1800	0.99	0.0200	0.05
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -2 (V=66%)	25	324	0.2572	1.06	0.1700	0.94	0.0400	0.11
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -3 (V=46%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.2850	1.57	0.1520	0.41
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -4 (V=23%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.2167	1.20	0.2972	0.79
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -5 (V=9%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.1430	0.79	0.4464	1.19
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -6 (V=7%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.0716	0.40	0.5936	1.58
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -7 (V=3%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.0180	0.10	0.7049	1.88
COMOC-V _x Al _{1-x} -8 (V=1%)	30	389	0.3500	1.44	0.0070	0.04	0.7272	1.94
DUT-5(Al)*	30	389	0.2600	1.07	0	0	0.52	1.39

*COMOC-2(V) and DUT-5(Al) are synthesized according to literature recipes.^{1,2}

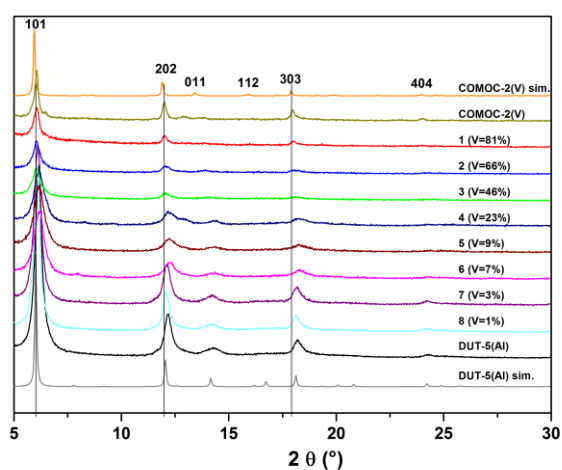


Fig. S1 XRPD of the pristine COMOC-2(V), pristine DUT-5(Al) and the mixed-metal COMOC-2- V_x - Al_{1-x} series. Simulated diffractograms of the pristine materials are also represented and indicated with sim.

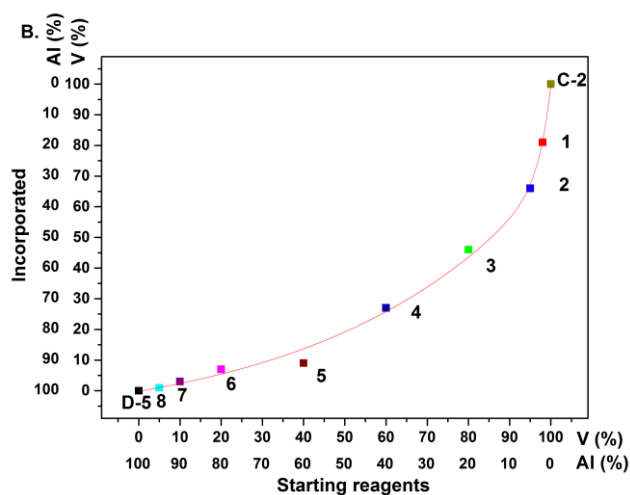


Fig. S2 (A) Visual representation of the powder samples in a quartz tube. The two extremes are D-5 for DUT-5(Al), a completely white crystalline powder and C-2 for COMOC-2(V) a yellow-green powder. From (1-8): 1 (V=81%) to 8 (V=1%) with increasing number, the aluminium content increases. (B) ICP analysis of the Al/V ratio in the monometallic COMOC-2(V) (C-2), DUT-5(Al) (D-5) and mixed-metal COMOC-2- V_x - Al_{1-x} series. The plotted line is a guide for the eye.

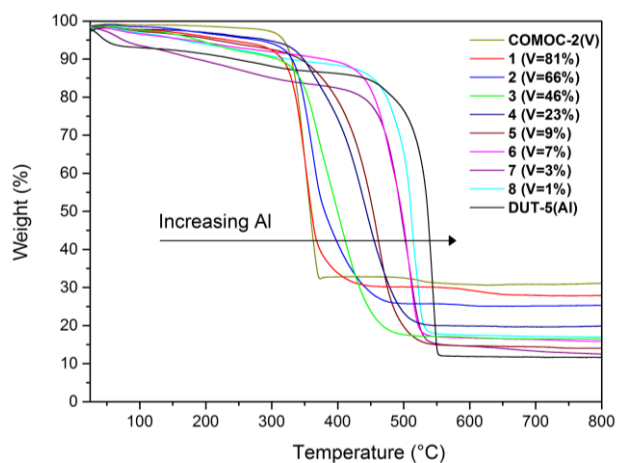


Fig. S3 TGA data of the monometallic frameworks COMOC-2(V), DUT-5(Al) and the MM COMOC-2-V_x-Al_{1-x} series.

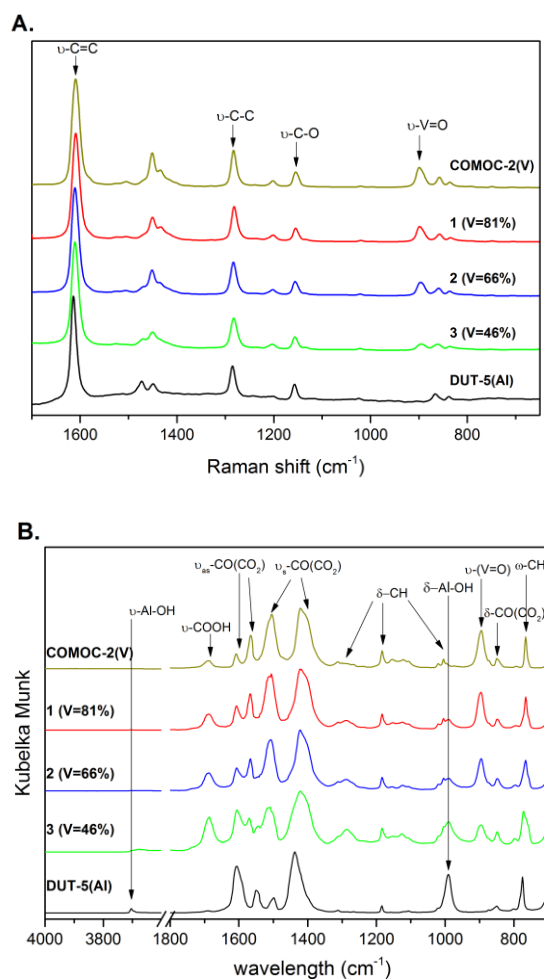


Fig. S4 (A) Raman spectra in the region between 1700-750 cm⁻¹. (B) DRIFTS spectra in the region between 4000-3600 cm⁻¹ and 1800-750 cm⁻¹ both of compounds COMOC-2(V), 1 (V=81%), 2 (V=66%), 3 (V=46%) and DUT-5(Al).

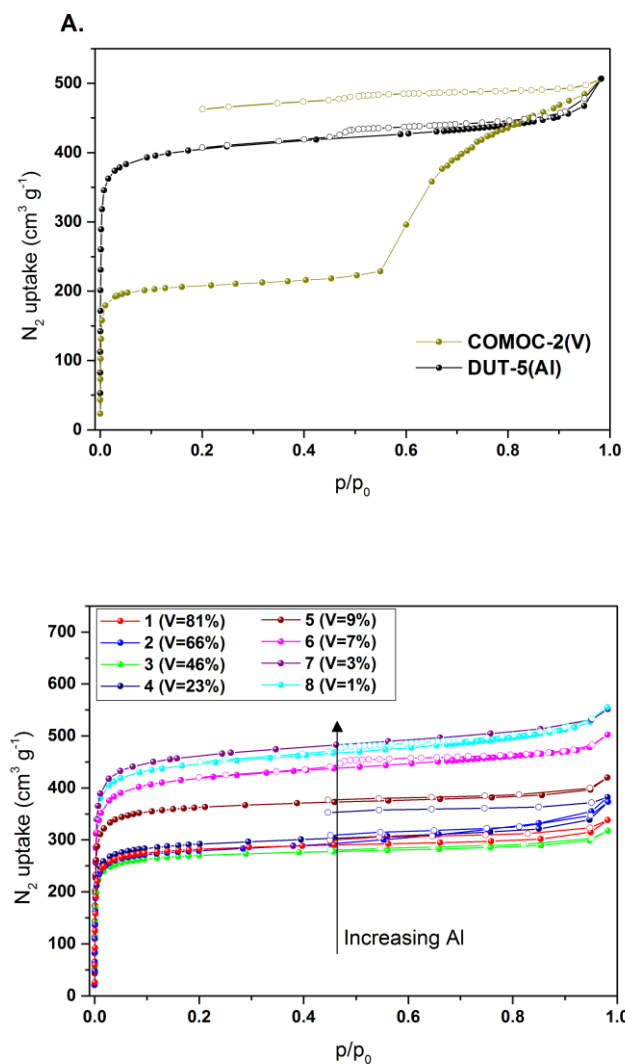


Fig. S5 Nitrogen sorption isotherms of (A) DUT-5(Al) and COMOC-2(V), (B) mixed-metal COMOC-2- $V_x\text{-Al}_{1-x}$ structures from 1 (V=81%) to 8 (V=1%).

Table S2 Theoretical and experimental vanadium and aluminium composition, Langmuir Surface Area and isosteric heat of adsorption of the synthesized samples.

Sample	Theoretical ^a		Experimental ^b		S_{Langmuir} (m ² g ⁻¹)	^c CO ₂ -Q _{st} ⁰ (kJ mol ⁻¹)	^c C ₂ H ₄ -Q _{st} ⁰ (kJ mol ⁻¹)
	V(x)	Al(1-x)	V(x)	Al(1-x)			
COMOC-2(V)	1	0	1	0	958	-24.2	-20.4
1 (V=81%)	0.95	0.05	0.81	0.19	1280	-23.7	-21.9
2 (V=66%)	0.90	0.10	0.66	0.34	1264	-23.3	-21.7
3 (V=46%)	0.80	0.20	0.46	0.54	1238	-22.9	-23.6
4 (V=23%)	0.60	0.40	0.23	0.77	1339	-	-
5 (V=9%)	0.40	0.60	0.09	0.91	1648	-	-
6 (V=7%)	0.20	0.80	0.07	0.93	1965	-	-
7 (V=3%)	0.05	0.95	0.03	0.97	2203	-	-
8 (V=1%)	0.02	0.98	0.01	0.99	2147	-	-
DUT-5(Al)	0	1	0	1	1958	-22.1	-22.5

^a Theoretical molar ratio of vanadium and aluminium added in the synthesis of the samples.

^b The experimental molar ratio of vanadium and aluminium in all samples are determined with ICP analysis. Prior to the analysis, the samples are destructed under acid conditions and diluted to fit the detection range of the equipment.

^c Isosteric heat of adsorption obtained by fitting adsorption data collected at 228 K and 303 K.

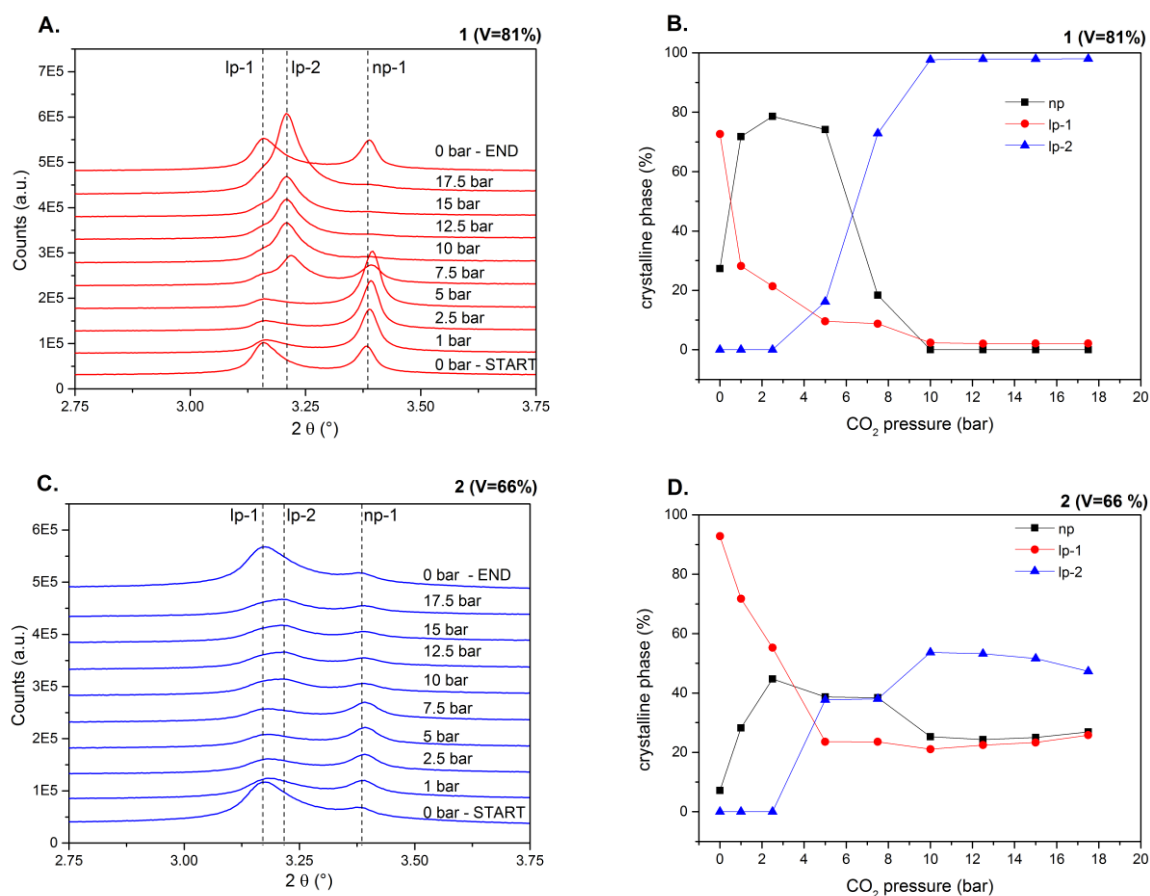


Fig. S6 High pressure CO_2 -XRPD analysis between 0-17.5 bar at 233 K and Rietveld refinements of: (1=81 % (A, B); 2V = 66 % (C, D). Three fractions are identified np (■), lp-1 (●) and lp-2 (▲).

Tab. S3 Calculated and empirically determined lattice parameters for the different forms of COMOC-2(V)¹ and DUT-5(Al)².

Phase	Crystal system	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	α	β	γ	V(Å ³)
COMOC-2(V)								
np (exp)^a	Monoclinic	6.651(4)	27.94(4)	10.735(13)	97.06(8)	90	90	1979.4(47)
np (calc)	Orthorhombic	6.991	28.111	6.809	90	90	90	1338.13
lp (exp)^b	Orthorhombic	6.776(3)	23.087(19)	18.897(9)	90	90	90	2956.1(32)
lp (calc)	Orthorhombic	6.927	21.642	20.498	90	90	90	3073.00
lp (exp)^c	Orthorhombic	6.957(4)	21.443(3)	20.570(2)	90	90	90	3069(5)
DUT-5(Al)								
lp^b	Orthorhombic	6.60721(14)	22.698(2)	19.2398(13)	90	90	90	2885.4(5)

^a Determined based on synchrotron XRPD pattern with 7.5 bar CO₂ pressure at 233 K.

^b Crystal data obtained from Rietveld structure refinement on laboratory XRPD pattern of COMOC-2 at 293 K.

^c Determined based on synchrotron XRPD pattern with 15 bar CO₂ pressure at 233 K.

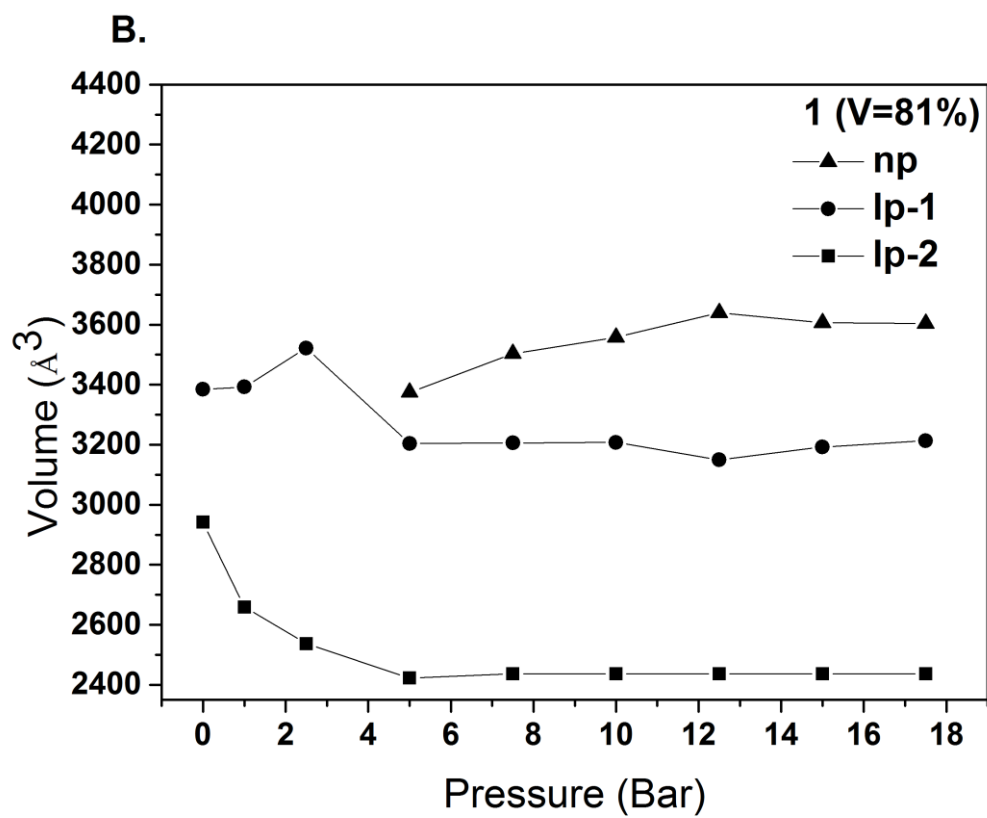
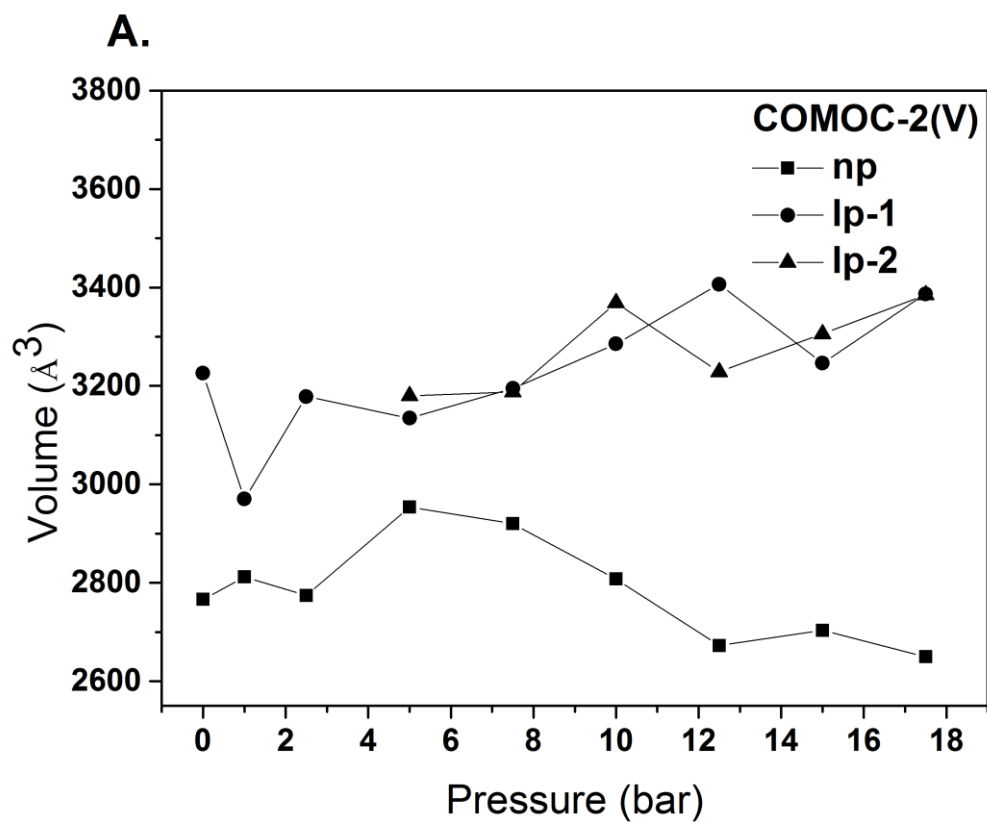
Table S4 Fractions (%) of the np, lp-1 and lp-2 obtained via high-pressure XRPD measurements in the range 0-17.5 bar CO₂ at 228 K for compounds COMOC-2(V), 1 (V=81%), 2 (V=66%), 3 (V=46%).

COMOC-2(V)			
Pressure (bar)	np (%)	lp-1 (%)	lp-2 (%)
0-Start	4.40	95.60	0
1	14.43	85.57	0
2.5	28.67	71.33	0
5	39.71	42.81	17.48
7.5	25.2	47.32	27.50
10	7.73	38.66	53.60
12.5	8.10	38.85	53.06
15	7.82	36.81	55.36
17.5	7.45	37.34	55.21
0-End	5.12	94.89	0

1 (V=81%)			
Pressure (bar)	np (%)	lp-1 (%)	lp-2 (%)
0-Start	27.32	72.68	0
1	71.79	28.20	0
2.5	78.62	21.39	0
5	74.16	9.61	16.22
7.5	18.35	8.78	72.88
10	0	2.35	97.65
12.5	0	2.06	97.94
15	0	2.09	97.91
17.5	0	2.11	97.98
0-End	26.91	73.09	0

2 (V=66%)			
Pressure (bar)	np (%)	lp-1 (%)	lp-2 (%)
0-Start	7.20	92.80	0
1	28.23	71.77	0
2.5	44.74	55.26	0
5	38.69	23.59	37.75
7.5	38.44	23.54	38.02
10	25.25	21.07	53.69
12.5	24.30	22.44	53.25
15	25.04	23.33	51.63
17.5	26.87	25.80	47.33
0-End	7.98	92.02	0

3 (V=46%)			
Pressure (bar)	np (%)	lp-1 (%)	lp-2 (%)
0-Start	27.32	72.68	0
1	71.79	28.20	0
2.5	78.62	21.39	0
5	74.16	9.61	16.22
7.5	18.35	8.78	72.88
10	0	2.35	97.65
12.5	0	2.06	97.94
15	0	2.09	97.91
17.5	0	2.11	97.98
0-End	26.91	73.09	0



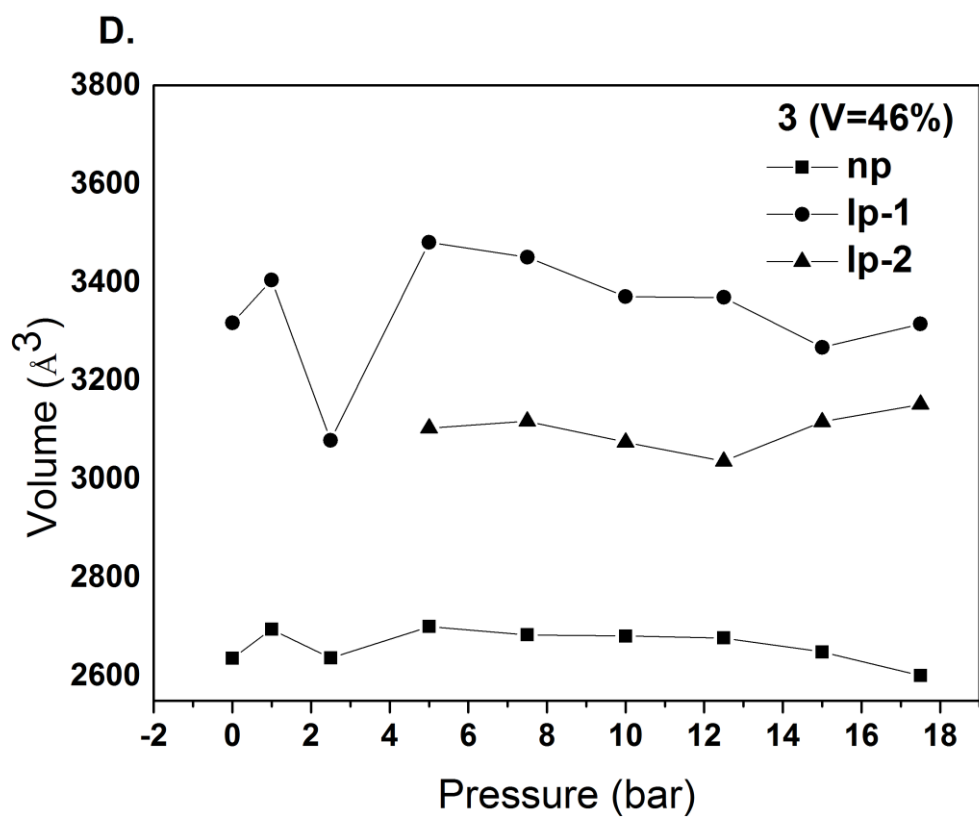
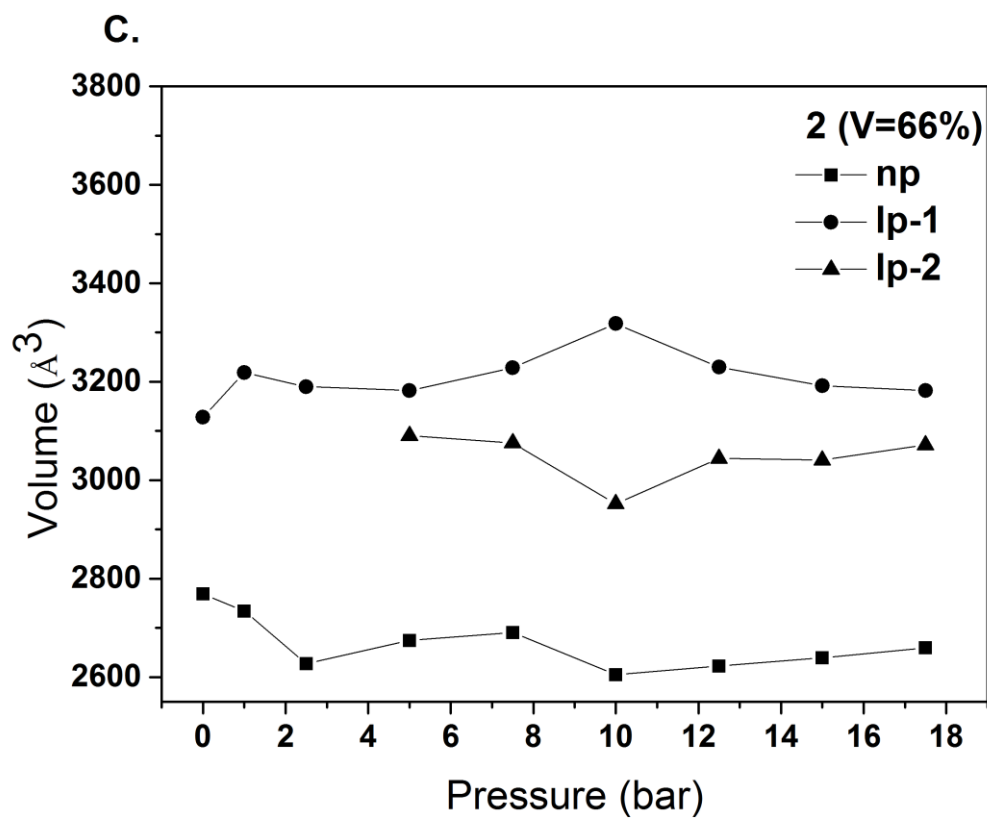


Fig. S7 Evolution of the volume upon induced pressure for COMOC-2(V) in the three states: np, lp-1 and lp-2 for compounds (A) COMOC-2(V), (B) 1 (V=81%), (C) 2 (V=66%), (D) 3 (V=46%).

Table S5 Empirically determined lattice parameters for COMOC-2(V) at variable pressure for the three states (np, lp-1 and lp-2).

np	COMOC-2(V)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	21.26076	6.94049	18.7464	2766.2188
1	21.31003	7.20581	18.77984	2811.72213
2.5	21.51677	6.81396	18.92336	2774.43526
5	21.39871	7.32613	18.84329	2954.05672
7.5	21.40149	7.2396	18.8452	2919.84307
10	21.15791	7.11148	18.65899	2807.50955
12.5	21.16035	6.77265	18.6473	2672.37543
15	21.14909	6.85673	18.64139	2703.25432
17.5	21.13104	6.73041	18.63156	2649.7914
0	21.45219	6.98295	18.87741	2827.82582

lp-1	COMOC-2(V)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	24.81274	6.85609	18.96316	3225.98309
1	24.92118	6.27611	18.98926	2970.07226
2.5	25.36087	6.52118	19.21855	3178.41864
5	25.23822	6.48038	19.16507	3134.50822
7.5	25.23969	6.60439	19.16683	3194.88172
10	24.892	6.941	19.01602	3285.50092
12.5	24.89255	7.19671	19.01626	3406.65788
15	24.89541	6.85651	19.01753	3246.20848
17.5	24.8952	7.15383	19.01744	3386.93053
0	25.1972	6.51932	19.15056	3145.8356

lp-2	COMOC-2(V)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
2.5	-	-	-	-
5	25.03082	6.68856	18.99256	3179.73839
7.5	24.72185	6.85618	18.80828	3187.95555
10	24.32859	7.45649	18.56974	3368.65989
12.5	24.235	7.15328	18.62305	3228.48792
15	24.1958	7.326	18.64658	3305.61829
17.5	24.19832	7.49979	18.64974	3384.5981
0	-	-	-	-

Table S6 Empirically determined lattice parameters for compound 1 (V=81%) at variable pressure for the three states (np, lp-1 and lp-2).

np	1 (V=81%)			
Pressure bBar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	24.36559	7.23967	18.85828	3326.58065
1	24.09406	7.02418	18.73145	3170.13085
2.5	24.08016	6.68667	18.72494	3015.01532
5	24.08018	6.85448	18.72497	3090.68719
7.5	24.09787	6.81234	18.73329	3075.31224
10	24.14143	6.5196	18.75493	2951.88622
12.5	24.13205	6.72776	18.75053	3044.23506
15	24.11402	6.72797	18.74205	3040.67823
17.5	24.08003	6.81213	18.72492	3071.56635
0	24.20635	6.4329	18.62095	2994.09542

lp-1	1 (V=81%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	24.40585	7.18915	19.28844	3384.29579
1	24.73239	7.27758	18.84977	3392.8092
2.5	24.84442	7.49507	18.91306	3521.8144
5	24.83104	6.81069	18.94865	3204.5285
7.5	24.84032	6.81079	18.94972	3205.95548
10	24.8489	6.81068	18.95353	3207.65871
12.5	24.85663	6.6847	18.95696	3149.87389
15	24.8723	6.76813	18.96391	3192.3644
17.5	24.90486	6.80995	18.94745	3213.50095
0	24.78835	7.1942	19.0547	3398.06993

lp-2	1 (V=81%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
2.5	-	-	-	-
5	24.4933	7.36473	18.70872	3374.80053
7.5	24.37484	7.71365	18.63387	3503.52091
10	24.59738	7.8021	18.53873	3557.79312
12.5	24.59982	7.98057	18.53977	3639.73686
15	24.66804	7.89078	18.52633	3606.15083
17.5	24.66091	7.89067	18.52324	3604.45658
0	-	-	-	-

Table S7 Empirically determined lattice parameters for compound 2 (V=66%) at variable pressure for the three states (np, lp-1 and lp-2).

np	2 (V=66%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	21.24984	6.98274	18.66214	2769.12827
1	21.21767	6.89761	18.68024	2733.87524
2.5	21.17478	6.64604	18.66931	2627.30346
5	21.16352	6.7714	18.66157	2674.32879
7.5	21.1617	6.81333	18.66032	2690.47442
10	21.14769	6.60401	18.65079	2604.75878
12.5	21.15202	6.64572	18.65381	2622.17404
15	21.1548	6.68744	18.65603	2639.29555
17.5	21.1693	6.72937	18.66553	2659.01793
0	21.42646	6.51996	18.63665	2603.53221

lp-1	2 (V=66%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	24.6778	6.72915	18.86866	3128.2576
1	24.51629	6.98186	18.80235	3218.38701
2.5	24.56766	6.89748	18.82551	3190.07546
5	24.59724	6.85545	18.87203	3182.30163
7.5	24.63164	6.93983	18.88757	3228.63081
10	24.68159	7.10911	18.9101	3318.04365
12.5	24.63737	6.93919	18.89018	3229.53057
15	24.64438	6.85492	18.89334	3191.75319
17.5	24.59614	6.85524	18.87157	3181.97955
0	24.62285	7.02271	18.99525	3284.64171

lp-2	2 (V=66%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
2.5	-	-	-	-
5	24.08018	6.85448	18.72497	3090.68719
7.5	24.09787	6.81234	18.73329	3075.31224
10	24.14143	6.5196	18.75493	2951.88622
12.5	24.13205	6.72776	18.75053	3044.23506
15	24.11402	6.72797	18.74205	3040.67823
17.5	24.08003	6.81213	18.72492	3071.56635
0	-	-	-	-

Table S8 Empirically determined lattice parameters for compound 3 (V=46%) at variable pressure for the three states (np, lp-1 and lp-2).

np	3 (V=46%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	21.20742	6.64416	18.71067	2636.43729
1	21.04715	6.89759	18.56368	2694.97665
2.5	21.2187	6.64553	18.69943	2636.79766
5	21.20633	6.81314	18.69093	2700.49629
7.5	21.20514	6.77121	18.69011	2683.60884
10	21.19527	6.77121	18.68334	2681.38916
12.5	21.17781	6.77121	18.67137	2677.46259
15	21.12342	6.72949	18.63403	2648.82242
17.5	21.12837	6.60464	18.63743	2600.76311
0	21.20642	6.68598	18.7101	2652.82731

lp-1	3 (V=46%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	24.36544	7.23697	18.8127	3317.28109
1	24.26094	7.45472	18.82313	3404.32259
2.5	24.29706	6.79616	18.71967	3078.83696
5	25.80337	6.81216	19.8038	3481.04856
7.5	25.50821	6.89654	19.61647	3450.89914
10	25.42682	6.77045	19.57973	3370.66843
12.5	25.42015	6.77055	19.57648	3369.27381
15	25.18666	6.68711	19.40302	3267.97137
17.5	25.21635	6.77086	19.41817	3315.38926
0	24.37585	7.32359	18.81695	3359.17936

lp-2	3 (V=46%)			
Pressure (bar)	a(Å)	b(Å)	c(Å)	Volume (Å ³)
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
2.5	-	-	-	-
5	24.39725	6.76937	18.79152	3103.49368
7.5	24.27785	6.85374	18.73669	3117.67446
10	24.21992	6.76989	18.75443	3075.09055
12.5	24.21733	6.68635	18.75316	3036.61664
15	24.30298	6.81213	18.82503	3116.57946
17.5	24.28733	6.89672	18.81799	3152.06553
0	-	-	-	-

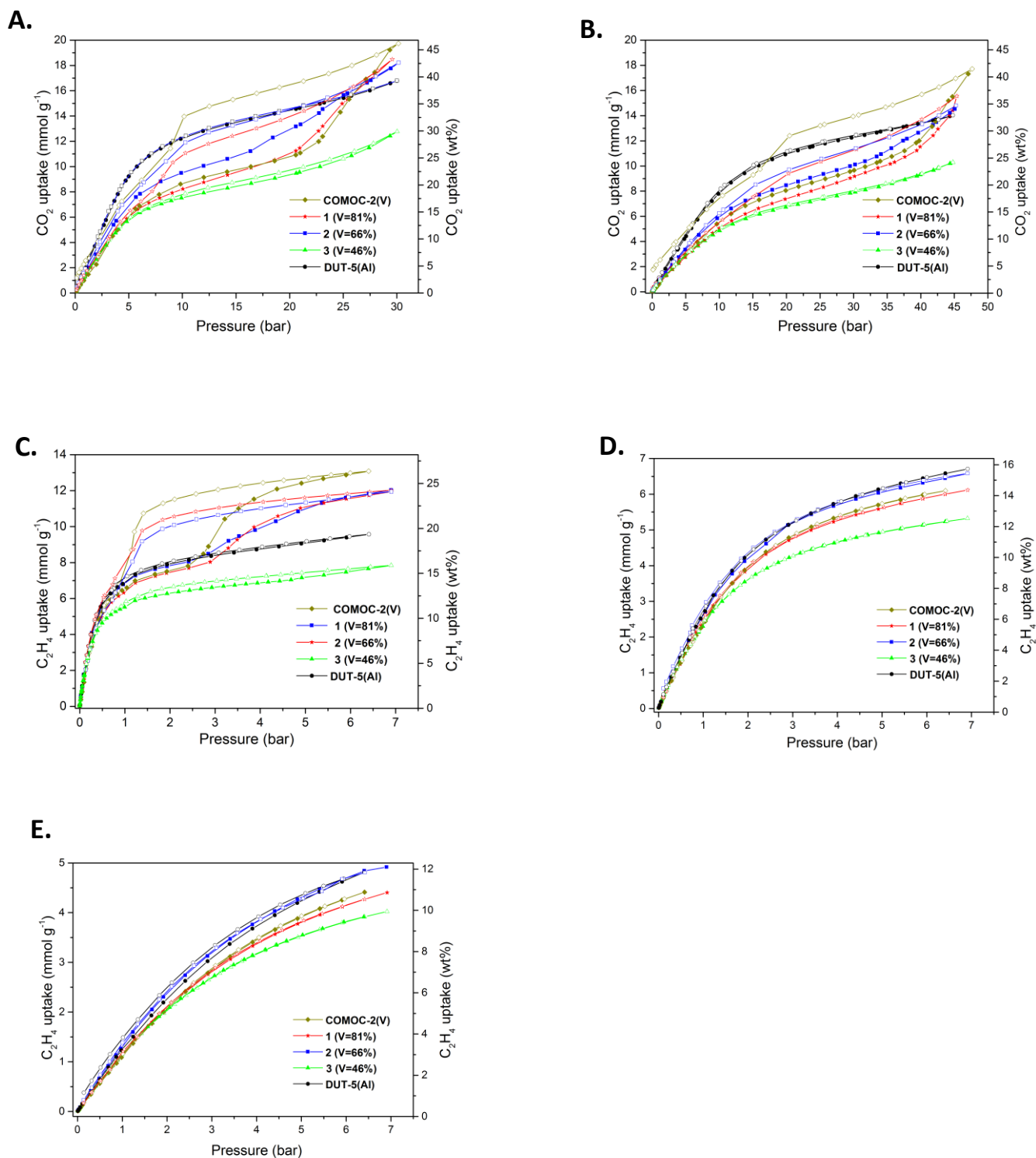


Fig. S8 High-pressure carbon dioxide sorption measurement at (A) 273 K from 0-35 bar; (B) 303 K from 0-45 bar; high-pressure ethylene sorption measurements at (C) 228 K from 0-7 bar; (D) 273 K from 0-7 bar; (E) 303 K from 0-7 bar; for the compounds COMOC-2(V), DUT-5(Al), 1 (V=81%), 2 (V=66%), 3 (V=46%). Infrared measurements show a higher amount of linker leftover also explaining the lower adsorption capacity for sample 3 (V=46%).

1. Y.-Y. Liu, S. Couck, M. Vandichel, M. Grzywa, K. Leus, S. Biswas, D. Volkmer, J. Gascon, F. Kapteijn and J. F. Denayer, *Inorganic chemistry*, 2012, **52**, 113-120.
2. I. Senkovska, F. Hoffmann, M. Fröba, J. Getzschmann, W. Böhlmann and S. Kaskel, *Microporous and Mesoporous Materials*, 2009, **122**, 93-98.
3. A. Coelho, "Topas Academic v4.1," Coelho Software, Brisbane, Australia, 2007.