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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supporting Information

Amino-functionalized Cu-MOF for efficient purification methane from light hydrocarbons and excellent catalytic performance

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1. Synthesis of H₃BTB-NH₂ ligand

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOCH}_3 \\ \text{Br} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{COOCH}_3 \\ \text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4 \\ \text{K}_3 \text{PO}_4 \\ \text{dioxane} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{OH}, \text{NaOH} \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{COOCH}_3 \\ \text{HCl} \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$$

Scheme S1. Synthetic procedures of the H₃BTB-NH₂ ligand.

(1) Dimethyl 2'-amino-5'-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-[1,1':3',1''-terphenyl]-4,4''-dicarboxylate

2,4,6-tribromoaniline (1.6 g, 4 mmol), Methyl 4-boronobenzoate (1.57 g, 14.4 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.15 g, 0.13 mmol) and K₃PO₄ (3.82 g, 18.0 mmol) were placed in a 500 mL two-necked round bottom flask under a N₂ gas atmosphere. The flask was further charged with a 200 mL of dry 1,4-dioxane, and the contents were heated for 48 h. After the mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed, water was added. The water phase was washed with CH₂Cl₂. The mixed organic phases were dried with MgSO₄. After the solvent was removed, the crude product was purified by column chromatography with CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.87(s, 3H), 3.96(s, 6H), 7.59(d, 4H), 7.84(s, 2H), 8.16(d, 4H). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₁NO₆ (mw 419): C, 68.73; N, 3.34; H, 5.05. Found: C, 68.80; N, 3.29; H, 5.10.

(2) 2'-amino-5'-(4-carboxyphenyl)-[1,1':3',1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-dicarboxylic acid

Dimethyl 2'-amino-5'-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-[1,1':3',1"-terphenyl]-4,4"-dicarboxylate (2.0 g, 4.8 mmol) was dissolved in 50 mL MeOH, 50 mL 2 M NaOH aqueous solution was added. The mixture was stirred at 50°C overnight. The organic phase was removed, the aqueous phase was acidified with diluted hydrochloric acid to give yellow precipitate, which was filtered and wased with water several times. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.10 (s, 2H), 7.62(d, 6H), 8.07(d, 4H), 12.78(s, 3H). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₁₅NO₆ (mw 377): C, 66.84; N, 3.71; H, 4.01. Found: C, 66.78; N, 3.73; H, 4.00.

2. Materials and Instruments

All the chemical reagents were purchased from chemical vendors and without further purification. The powder XRD diffractograms were obtained on a Panalytical X-Pert PRO diffractometer with Cu-Kα radiation. Elemental analyses (C, H, N) were performed using a CE instruments EA 1110 elemental analyzer. Infrared spectroscopy (IR) were collected on a Nicolet 330 FTIR Spectromete within the 4000-400 cm⁻¹ region. Thermo-gravimetric analysis (TGA) measurements were carried out on a Mettler Toledo TGA instrument under a N₂ atmosphere with a heating rate 10°C /min at the range of 40-900°C. Gas adsorption experiments containing low-pressure H₂, N₂ gas sorption experiments at 77 K,87 K, CO₂, CH₄, C₂H₂, C₂H₄, C₂H₆, C₃H₆ and C₃H₈ light hydrocarbons experiments at 273 K and 298 K were carried out on the surface area analyzer ASAP-2020.

Catalytic experiment studies: The reactions catalytic cycloaddition of CO₂ and epoxides were implemented under solvent free environment at a certain temperature, pressure and reaction time. Epoxides (15.0 mmol), **UPC-99** as catalyst (0.01 mmol), TBAB (n-Bu4NBr) (1 mmol) in a 10 mL Schlenk tube. At the end of the reaction, the product is centrifuged and the supernatant is collected for further testing. **UPC-99** was centrifuged by DMA and methanol many times for the next cycle catalytic test. Conversion of products was determined by gas chromatography(GC-MS). (DB-1 column, L×I.D. × T.H. 30.0 m × 0.25 mm ×0.25 um; injector temperature 300 °C). Heating rate: 15 °C /min

3. Synthesis, Crystal data, structure and characterization of UPC-99.

3.1 Synthesis of UPC-99

Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (0.035 g, 0.15 mmol), H₃BTB-NH₂ (0.003g, 0.05 mmol) in 2 mL DMA-H₂O (v/v = 1:1) were sealed in a 10 mL Teflon reactor, and heated to 75 °C in 60 min, kept 75 °C for 1200 min, then the reaction system was cooled to room temperature slowly at a rate of 0.1 °C/min. The blue, block-shaped crystals were obtained and washed with DMA and dried in the air (yield: 82%. based on Copper). Elemental analysis calcd (%) for **UPC-99**: C 55.70; H 3.44; N 2.41. Found: C 55.63; H 3.49; N 2.37. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3393 (s), 1608 (s), 1399 (s), 1259 (w), 1182(w), 1020(m), 788 (w), 592(w).

3.2 Crystal data, structure and characterization of UPC-99.

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement of UPC-99 with CCDC 1872997.

Identification code	UPC-99
Empirical formula	$C_{54}H_{40}Cu_3N_2O_{16}$
Formula weight	1163.53
Temperature/K	150.01(10)
Crystal system	Cmce
Space group	orthorhombic
a/Å	59.7742(15)
b/Å	29.1040(6)
c/Å	13.6375(5)
α/°	90
β/°	90
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	23724.7(12)
Z	2
$ m Q_{calc}mg/mm^3$	0.651
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.894
F(000)	4744.0
2Θ range for data collection	6.756 to 132.99
Reflections collected	26580
Independent reflections	10550 [Rint = 0.12410, Rsigma
Data/restraints/parameters	10550/978/343
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.953
Final R indexes [I>=2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0930$, $wR_2 = 0.2668$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.1219$, $wR_2 = 0.2955$
Largest diff. peak/hole /e Å-	1.23/-0.80

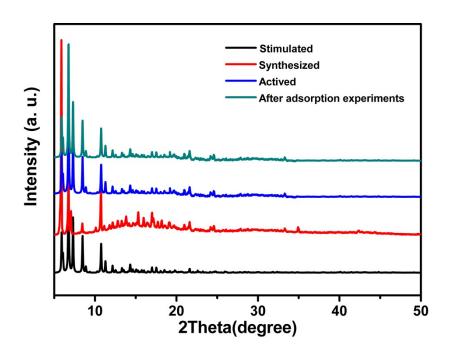


Figure S1. Powder X-ray diffraction PXRD data of **UPC-99**.

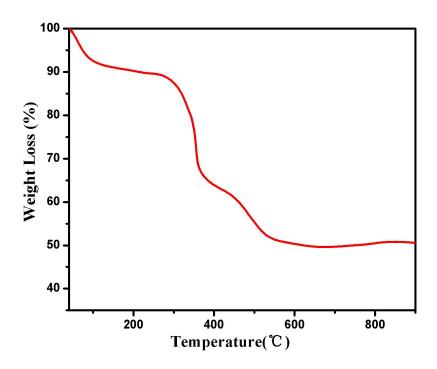


Figure S2. The TGA of UPC-99.

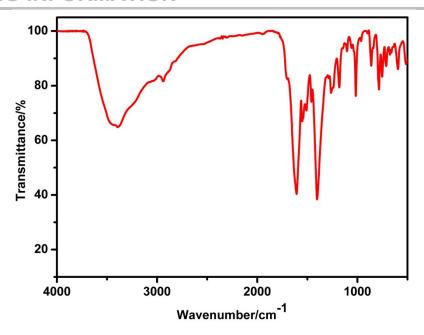
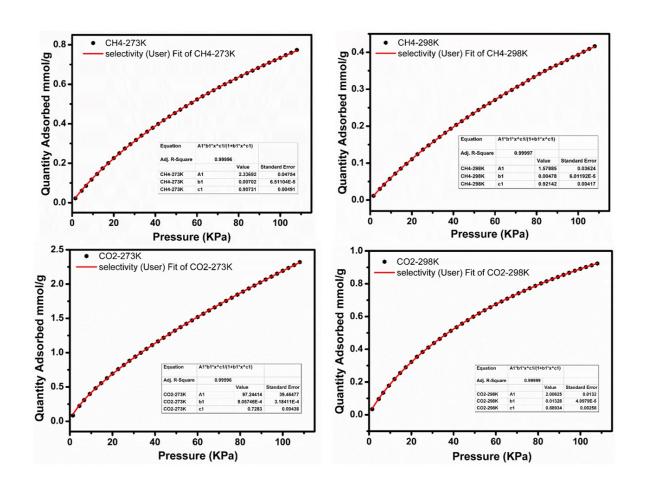
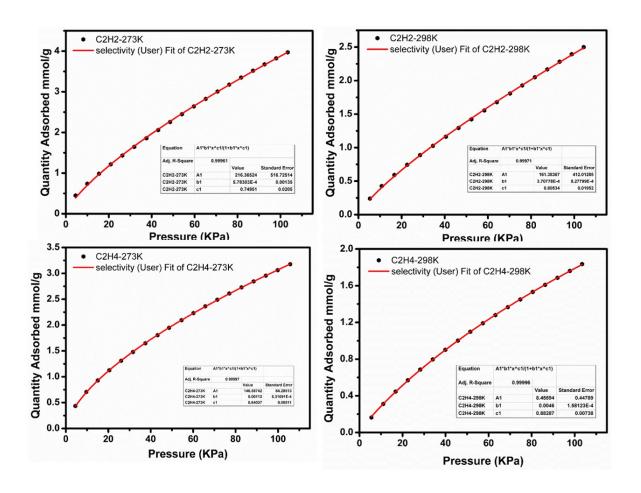
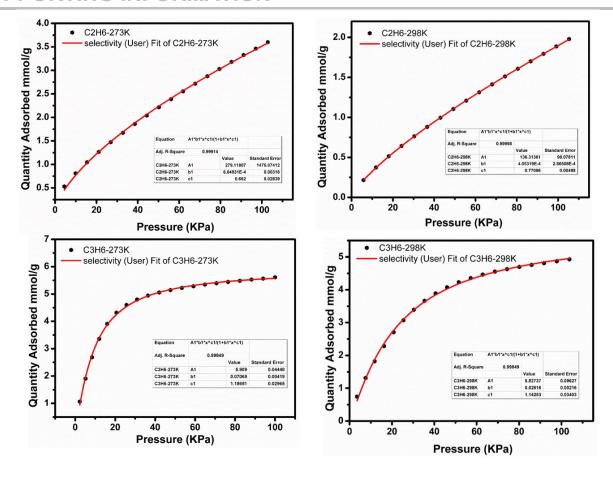


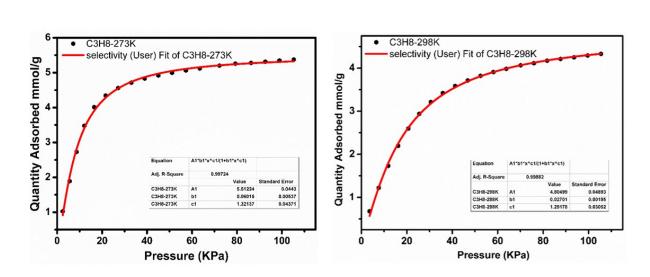
Figure. S3 The IR of UPC-99.

4. Simulation and calculation for gas selectivity by IAST methods.









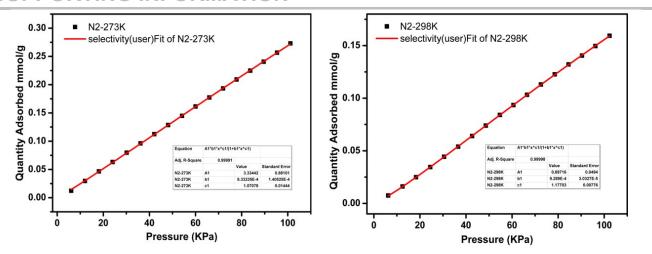


Figure. S4 The detail of virial equation (solid lines) fitting to the experimental gases adsorption data for **UPC-99** by IAST methods.

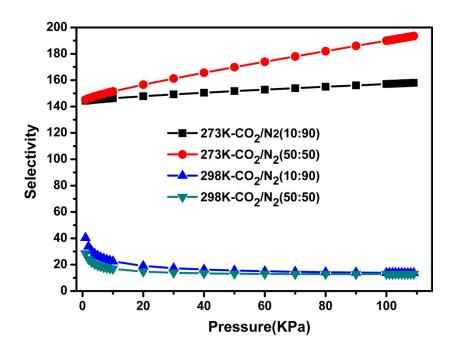


Figure. S5 The selectivity for CO₂ over N₂ at 273 K and 298K.

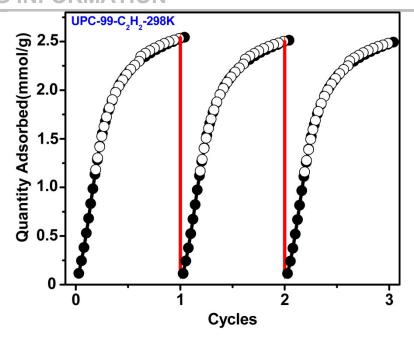


Figure. S6 The cyclic adsorption stability curves of C₂H₂ at 298K for **UPC-99**.

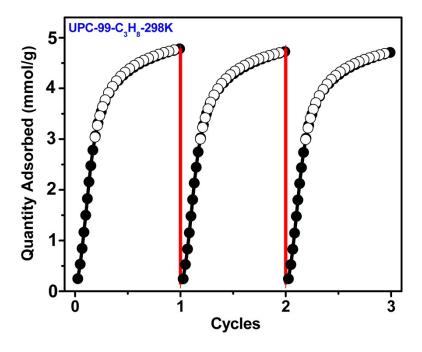


Figure. S7 The cyclic adsorption stability curves of C₃H₈ at 298K for **UPC-99.**

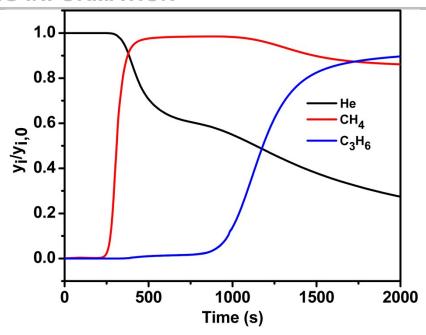


Figure. S8 The breakthrough curves of C_3H_6 and CH_4 gas mistures (50:50) at 298K for **UPC-99**.

5. Simulation and calculation for Q_{st} by Clausius-Clapeyron equation.

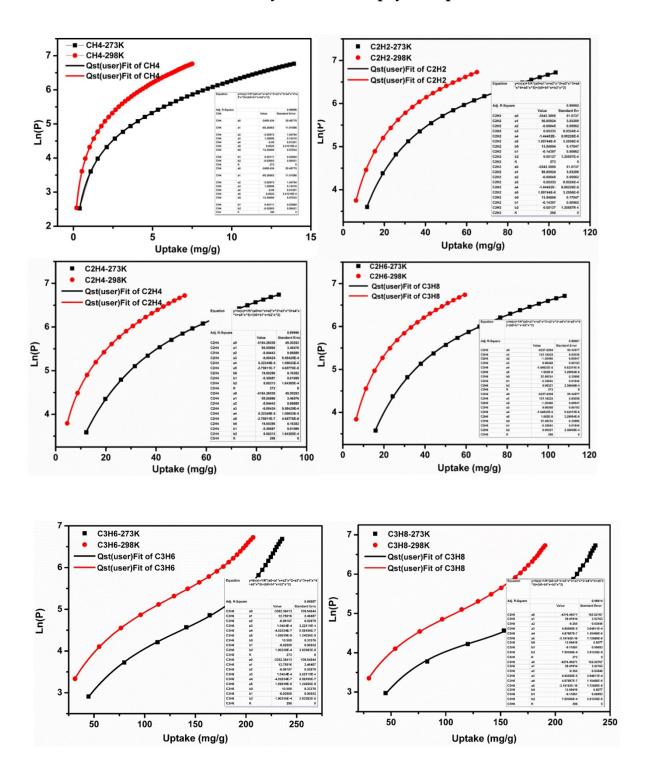


Figure. S9 The parameters and optimized adsorption isotherms for calculated Qst of CH₄-C₃H₈ using a variant of the Clausius-Clapeyron equation.

Table S2. Comparison of Light Hydrocarbon Adsorption Data for Selected MOFs

MOFs	T	CH ₄	C_2H_2	C_2H_4	C_2H_6	C_3H_6	C ₃ H ₈	ref
UPC-99	273	18.9	75.1	87.4	92.7	127.5	122.3	This work
	298	9.8	43.1	44.3	61.0	119.5	108.7	
UPC-33	273	9.7	65.1	43.6	51.8	114.2	111.8	1
	298	7.0	44.3	31.1	35.0	94.3	93.6	
FJI-C1	273		135.9	85.2	123.6		160.9	2
	298	9.7	93.8	64.0	87.4		141.9	
FJI-C4	273	32.7	82.8	70.1	73.4		74.7	3
	298	18.4	72.5	61.4	66.3		71.5	
UTSA-33a	296	9.2mg/g	97.1	76.2	83.0			4
1-mim	273	14.65	119.42	92.37	101.03		102.92	5
	297	10.64	76.26	64.95	79.91		96.87	
1-eim	273	19.32	117.84	87.30	99.348		97.36	5
	297	11.48	73.70	61.29	75.38		86.60	
1-pim	273	16.24	101.42	84.54	93.78		97.31	5
	297	9.70	65.00	53.72	71.65		83.29	
1-buim	273	14.08	93.54	73.16	81.77		83.46	5
	297	8.86	56.14	48.70	63.00		75.22	
UPC-21	273	43.2	196.5	123.1	137.6	124.1	116.2	6
	295	25.7	139.5	98.4	104.3	110.1	103.0	
M'MOF-20	195	70	268	81	77		39	7
	273		95.0	53.0			43.0	
	298	8.0	81.0	44.0	49.0		47.0	
UPC-35	273	11.0	72.5	56.4	70.1	138.1	128.7	8
	298	4.8	44.4	35.9	40.9	118.3	111.3	

6. Catalytic Cycloaddition of CO₂ with Epoxides of UPC-99.

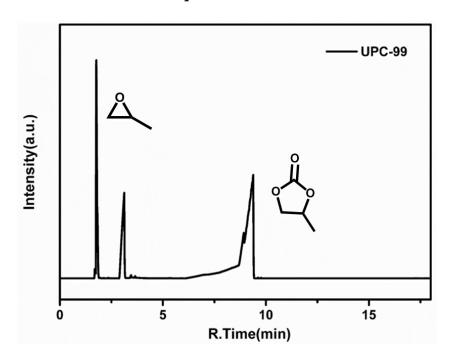


Figure. S10 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at room temperature and 1 bar. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 102.0317.

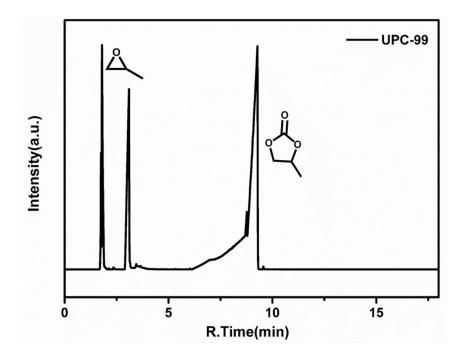


Figure. S11 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at 50°C and 6 bar. **MS** [M+H]+: 102.0317.

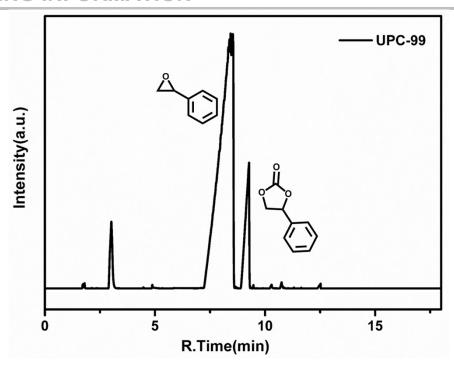


Figure. S12 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one at 50°C and 6 bar. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 164.0473.

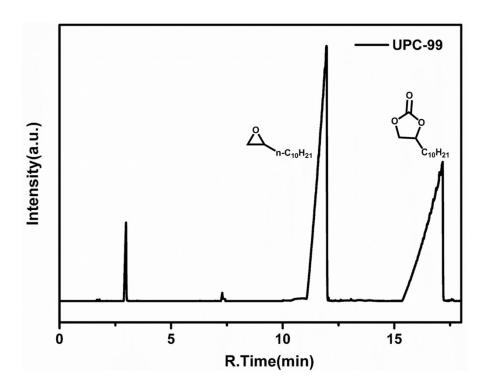


Figure. S13 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of 4-decyl -1,3-dioxolan-2-one at 50°C and 6 bar. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 228.1725.

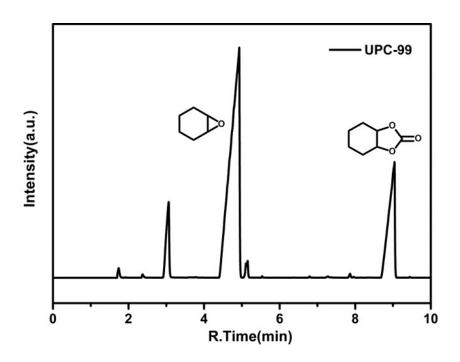


Figure. S14 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of hexahydrobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-2-one at 50°C and 6 bar after two recycle. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 142.0630.

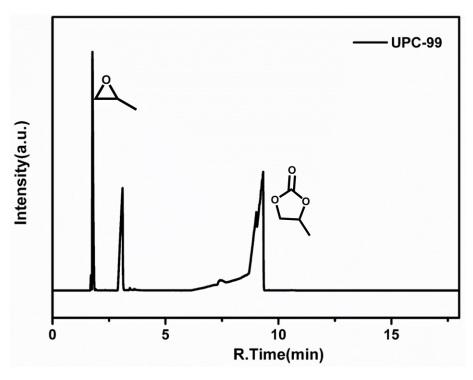


Figure. S15 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at 50°C and 6 bar after one recycle. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 102.017.

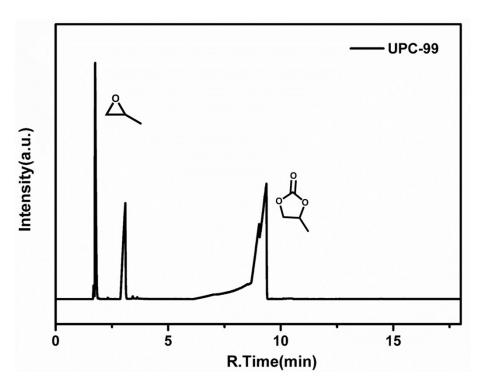


Figure. S16 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at 50°C and 6 bar after two recycle. **MS** [M+H]⁺: 102.0317.

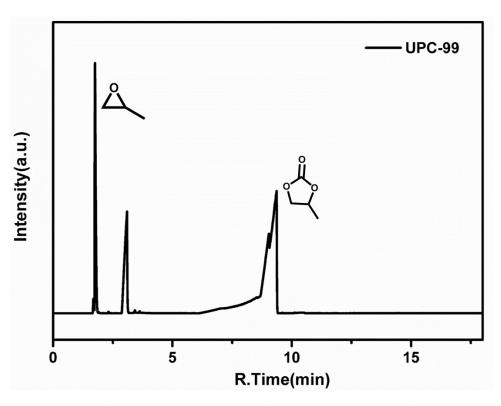


Figure. S17 The GC spectrum for heterogeneous nature of catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at 50°C and 6 bar after three recycle. **MS** [M+H]+: 102.0317.

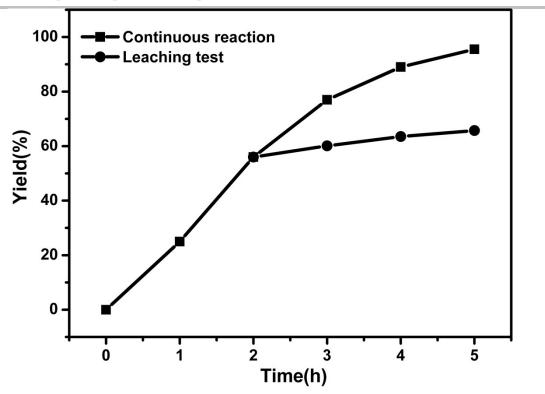


Figure. S18 The leaching test for catalysis in reaction of Propylene carbonate at 50°C and 6 bar (●) catalyst was removed after 2 hour.

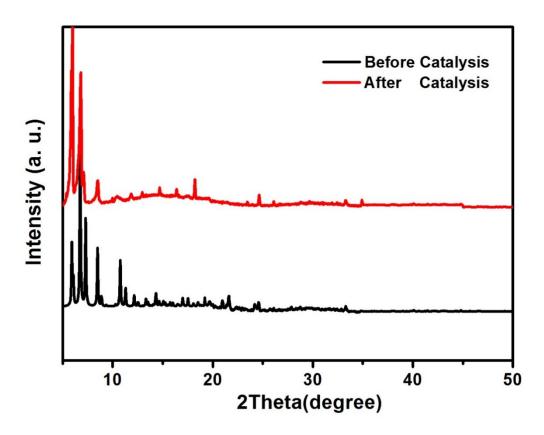


Figure. S19 The PXRD of UPC-99 before and after catalysis.

Table S3. Comparison of catalysts performances in the cycloaddition of CO₂ with different epoxides for selected MOFs.

MOF	Catalytic type	T(ºC)	P(bar)	Time(h)	Yields(%)	ref
UPC-99	1(R=CH ₃)	25	1	48	80.21	This work
	1(R=CH ₃)	50	6	5	95.50	This work
	2(R=Ph)	50	6	5	49.86	This work
	$3(R=C_{10}H_{21})$	50	6	5	60.64	This work
MOF-505	1	25	1	48	48.0	9
HKUST-1	1	25	1	48	49.2	9
(I-)Meim-UiO-66	2	120	2	24	46	10
PCN-900(Eu)-	1	50	1	20	93	11
CoTCPP-CoBPYDC						
	2	50	1	20	81	11
MMPF-9	1	25	1	48	87.4	12
Zn-MOF	1	100	1	16	99	13
	2	100	1	16	89	13
gea-MOF-1	1	120	20	6	88	14
Co-MOF	1	25	1	48	57.1	15
UIO-67-IL	2	90	1	3	51	16
ZIF-8	2	100	7	5	54	17

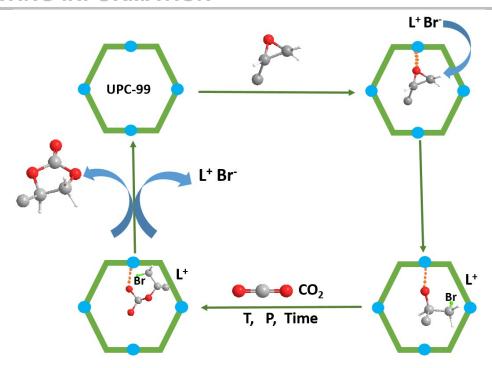


Figure. S20 The catalytic mechanism for the cycloaddition of CO_2 with epoxides into cyclic carbonates catalyzed by **UPC-99**. (The blue ball represents the open Cu(II) sites; L^+ =tetra-n-tertbutylammonium).

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