## Supporting Information

# Synthesis and Structural Characterisation of the copper MOF: STAM-NMe<sub>2</sub>.

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### **Experimental**

#### Synthesis of 5-dimethylamino isophthalic acid:1

Formaldehyde solution (37 wt% in water, 6 mL, 10 eq.) was added to a solution of 5-amino isophthalic acid (1.38 g, 7.62 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) and the solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 minutes. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and sodium cyanoborohydride (1.42 g, 22.60 mmol) was slowly added. The solution was then stirred for 5 hours at ambient temperature. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in water and precipitated by addition of 2 M hydrochloric acid. The white precipitate was filtrated and washed with water until the pH value of the filtrate was neutral, to yield 5-dimethylamino isophthalic acid (5.28 g, 83 %) as a pale yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO)  $\delta_{\rm H}$  7.79 (1 H, t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1.6Hz), 7.44 (2 H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 2.99 (6 H, s) ppm.

## Crystallographic Data

**Fig. S1** Comparison of bulk material with the single crystal phase by a whole-pattern (Le Bail type) refinement of the unit cell against the X-ray diffraction data to confirm sample purity.



**Table. S1** Crystallographic parameters from the Le Bail powder diffraction refinement ofSTAM-NMe2 and comparison with single crystal data.

	Powder	Single Crystal
Temperature	298 К	173 K
Unit cell dimensions	a = 18.5669(5) Å	a = 18.5382(5) Å
	b = 18.5669(5) Å	b = 18.5382(5) Å
	c = 6.8288(3) Å	c = 6.7599(2)Å
Unit cell angles	α = 90	α = 90
	β = 90	β = 90
	γ = 120	γ = 120
Space Group	<i>P</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>m</i> 1	<i>P</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>m</i> 1

wRp	0.0643	-
Rp	0.0529	-

**Table. S2** Full crystallographic data from the single crystal structure determination of STAM-NMe2.

Identification code	STAM-NMe <sub>2</sub>
Empirical formula	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>11</sub> CuNO <sub>5</sub>
Formula weight	288.74 g mol <sup>-1</sup>
Temperature	173 К
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Trigonal, P <sup>3</sup> m1
Unit cell dimensions	a = 18.5382(5) Å
	b = 18.5382(5) Å
	c = 6.7599(2)Å
Volume	2011.90(12) Å <sup>3</sup>
Z	6
Calculated density	1.430 g cm <sup>-3</sup>
Absorption coefficient	1.635 mm <sup>-1</sup>
F(000)	882.0
GooF on F <sup>2</sup>	1.124
Crystal size	0.04 x 0.04 x 0.02 mm <sup>3</sup>
Theta range for data collection	4.394 to 57.87°
Reflections collected/unique	26670/1842 [R(int) = 0.0713]
Final R indices (I>2σ(I))	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0367
	wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0941
Final R indices (all data)	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0565
	wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0992

Atom	Length (Å)	Atom	Length (Å)
Cu(1)-Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	2.6032(7)	N(1)-C(5)	1.386(4)
Cu(1)-O(1W)	2.146(2)	N(1)-C(6)	1.443(3)
Cu(1)-O(2) <sup>1</sup>	1.9649(16)	N(1)-C(6) <sup>4</sup>	1.443(3)
Cu1()-O(2) <sup>2</sup>	1.9649(16)	C(1)-C(2)	1.491(3)
Cu(1)-O(1)	1.9524(18)	C(2)-C(4)	1.392(4)
Cu(1)-O(1) <sup>3</sup>	1.9523(18)	C(2)-C(3)	1.392(3)
O(2)-C(1)	1.253(3)	C(5)-C(4)	1.411(3)
O(1)-C(1)	1.251(3)	C(5)-C(4) <sup>4</sup>	1.411(3)

Table. S3 Bond lengths for STAM-NMe<sub>2</sub> from single crystal data.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

<sup>1</sup> 1-X,1-Y,1-Z <sup>2</sup> +Y,+X,1-Z <sup>3</sup> 1-Y,1-X,+Z <sup>4</sup> +X,1+X-Y,+Z

Table. S4 Bond angles fo	r STAM-NMe <sub>2</sub> from	single crystal data.
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Atom	Angle (°)	Atom	Angle (°)
O(1W) Cu(1) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	179.02(7)	C(1) O(1) Cu(1)	124.42(16)
O(2) <sup>1</sup> Cu(1) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	84.86(5)	C(5) N(1) C(6) <sup>4</sup>	119.29(16)
O(2) <sup>2</sup> Cu(1) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	84.86(5)	C(5) N(1) C(6)	119.29(16)
O(2) <sup>1</sup> Cu(1) O(1W)	95.83(7)	C(6) <sup>4</sup> N(1) C(6)	116.9(3)
O(2) <sup>2</sup> Cu(1) O(1W)	95.83(12)	O(2) C(1) O(1)	124.2(2)
O(2) <sup>1</sup> Cu(1) O(2) <sup>2</sup>	88.32(5)	O(2) C(1) C(2)	118.4(2)
O(1) Cu(1) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	83.82(5)	O(1) C(1) C(2)	117.4(2)
O(1) <sup>3</sup> Cu(1) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	83.82(5)	C(4) C(2) C(1)	119.9(2)
O(1) Cu(1) O(1W)	95.50(7)	C(3) C(2) C(1)	119.9(2)
O(1) <sup>3</sup> Cu(1) O(1W)	95.50(7)	C(3) C(2) C(4)	120.8(2)
O(1) <sup>3</sup> Cu(1) O(2) <sup>2</sup>	168.65(7)	N(1) C(5) C(4)	121.47(15)
O(1) <sup>3</sup> Cu(1) O(2) <sup>1</sup>	89.66(9)	N(1) C(5) C(4) <sup>4</sup>	121.47(15)

O(1) Cu(1) O(2) <sup>1</sup>	168.65(7)	C(4) C(5) C(4) <sup>4</sup>	117.0(3)
O(1) Cu(1) O(2) <sup>2</sup>	89.66(9)	C(2) C(4) C(5)	121.3(2)
O(1) <sup>3</sup> Cu(1) O(1)	89.86(13)	C(2) <sup>4</sup> C(3) C(2)	118.9(3)
C(1) O(2) Cu(1) <sup>1</sup>	122.66(15)		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

<sup>1</sup> 1-X,1-Y,1-Z <sup>2</sup> +Y,+X,1-Z <sup>3</sup> 1-Y,1-X,+Z <sup>4</sup> +X,1+X-Y,+Z

## <u>Reference</u>

[1] D. Lagnoux, E. Delort, C Douat-Casassus, A. Esposito and J-L. Reymond, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2004, 10, 1215-1226.