

Two Solvent-induced variable Host-Guest Two-dimensional Binary Frameworks Mediated by Hydrogen Bonding

Wei Li*, Shenyu Qiu, Chengyong Xu, Junping Hu, Xiaoling Chen

Department of Science, Nanchang Institute of Technology, Nanchang 330099, P.R. China

*Corresponding authors

* Email: liweidting@nit.edu.cn

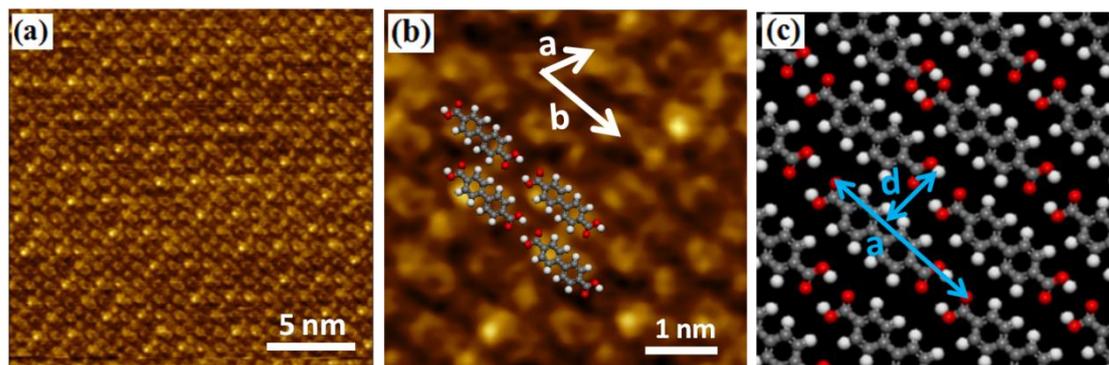


Fig. S1. (a) Large scale STM image of the BDA monolayer at the heptanoic acid/HOPG interface ($I=0.42$ nA, $V = -0.65$ V). (b) High-resolution image of the BDA monolayer at the heptanoic acid/HOPG interface ($I=0.37$ nA, $V = -0.67$ V). (c) Model of the BDA molecules, the molecule-molecule distance along the long molecular axis is found to be $a=1.41 \pm 0.02$ nm and $d=0.62 \pm 0.02$ nm in the orthogonal direction.

Fig.S1 shows the STM well-ordered and close-packed structure of the BDA molecule at the heptanoic acid/HOPG interface. A DFT-based geometry optimization of an isolated molecule yields a dihedral angle of 32° between the otherwise planar phenyl moieties.¹ Close examination of the image in Figure 1S(b) reveals that the one-dimensional chains formed by molecular head-to-tail coupling of linear $O-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds between self-complementary carboxylic end groups. A proposed model for the molecular arrangement could be proposed according to the STM image (Figure 1S(c)). The molecule-molecule distance along the long molecular axis is found to be $a=1.41 \pm 0.02$ nm and $d=0.62 \pm 0.02$ nm in the orthogonal direction.

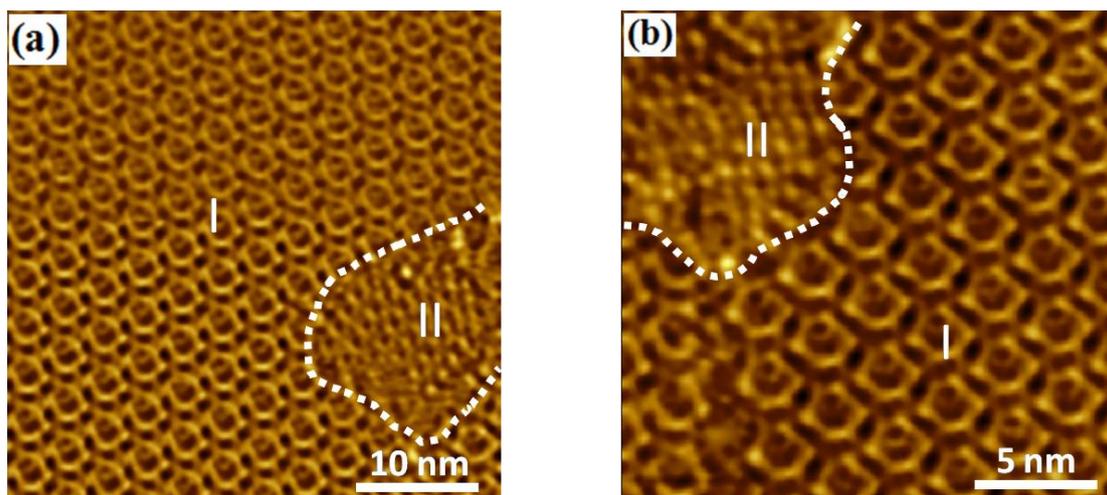


Fig. S2. (a) STM image of structures I and II co-adsorbed on heptanoic acid/HOPG interface ($I = 0.35$ nA, $V = -0.62$ V); (b) STM image of TMA/TPA/AgNO₃ co-adsorption structure on heptanoic acid/HOPG interface. ($I = 0.28$ nA, $V = -0.69$ V).

Fig. S2 shows the STM flower structure of TMA and BDA molecules dissolved in heptanoic acid with the molar ratio of TMA: BDA is just to 3:2, two distinct structures labeled as I and II can be observed on the same surface area with the white lines as the indicators of phase-separated boundaries. It is obvious that the structure of the flower network has been significantly changed by introducing redundant BDA molecules, and the spots in the structure I holes may be BDA molecules. Structure II is the self-assembly of BDA structure.

Table S1. The lattice parameters for the 2D BDA networks

	Unit parameters		
	a (nm)	b (nm)	α ($^{\circ}$)
Structure I (zigzag chain-like)	$1.2 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$1.3 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$62 \pm 1^{\circ}$
Structure II (lateral coupling)	$1.1 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$1.5 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$58 \pm 1^{\circ}$
Structure III (head-to-tail)	$0.7 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$1.4 \pm 0.1\text{nm}$	$45 \pm 1^{\circ}$