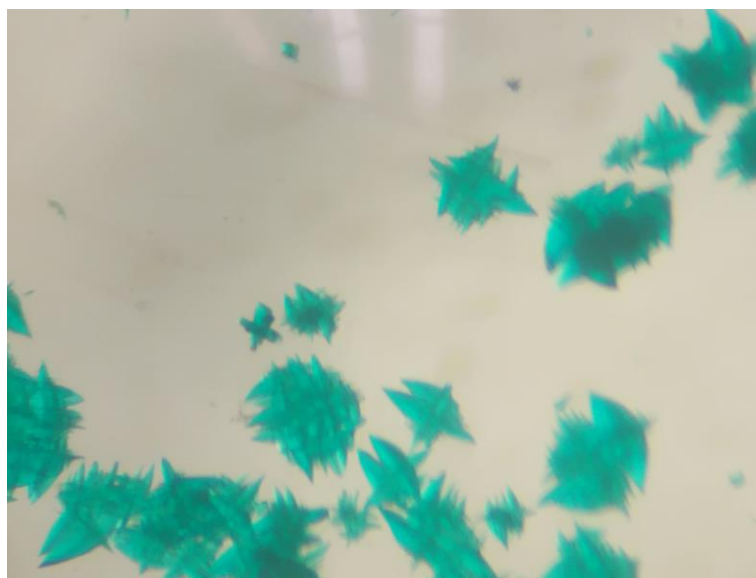


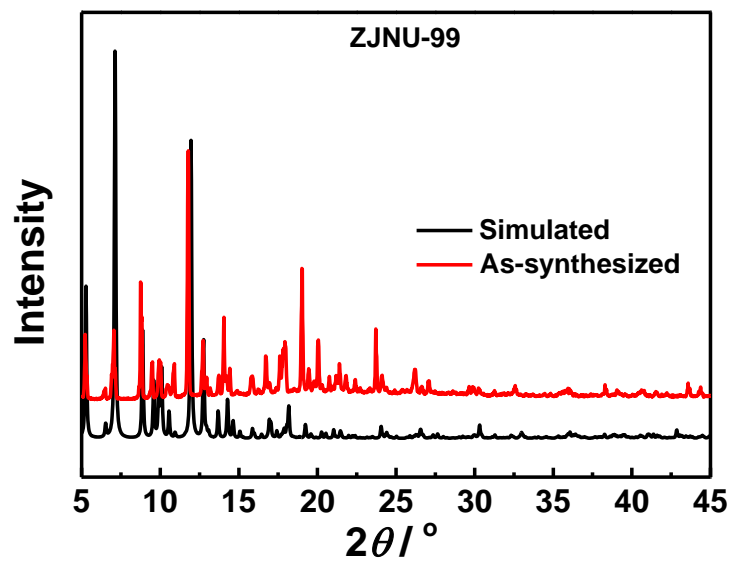
**A lactam-functionalized copper bent diisophthalate framework displaying significantly enhanced adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> over CH<sub>4</sub>**

Minghui He<sup>#</sup>, Fengjie Xia<sup>#</sup>, Tingting Xu, Xiaoxia Gao, Zhenzhen Jiang, Xia Wang and Yabing He\*

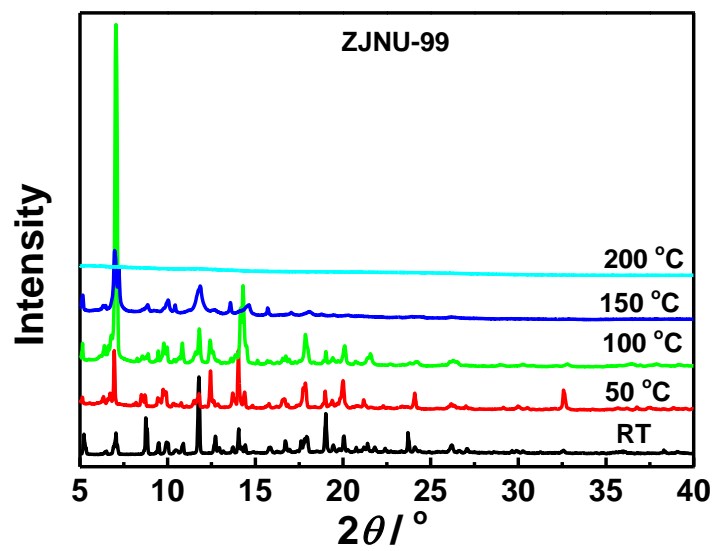
Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education for Advanced Catalysis Materials, College of Chemistry and Life Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004, China. E-mail: [heyabing@zjnu.cn](mailto:heyabing@zjnu.cn)



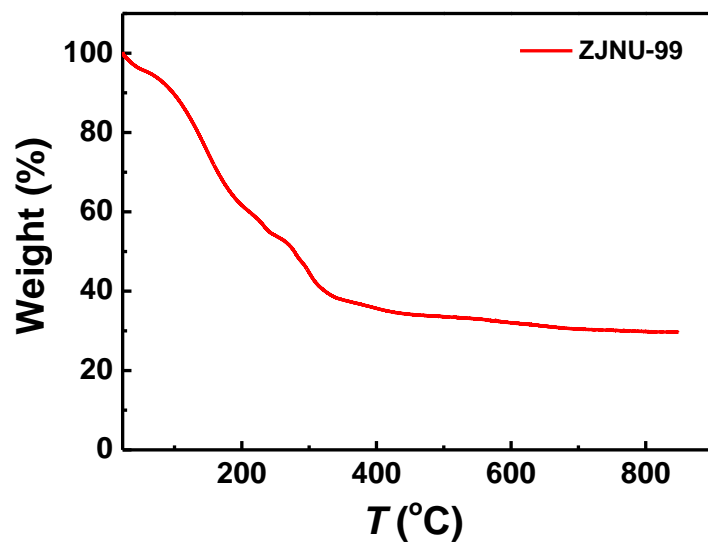
**Fig. S0** Electronic photograph of the as-synthesized **ZJNU-99**.



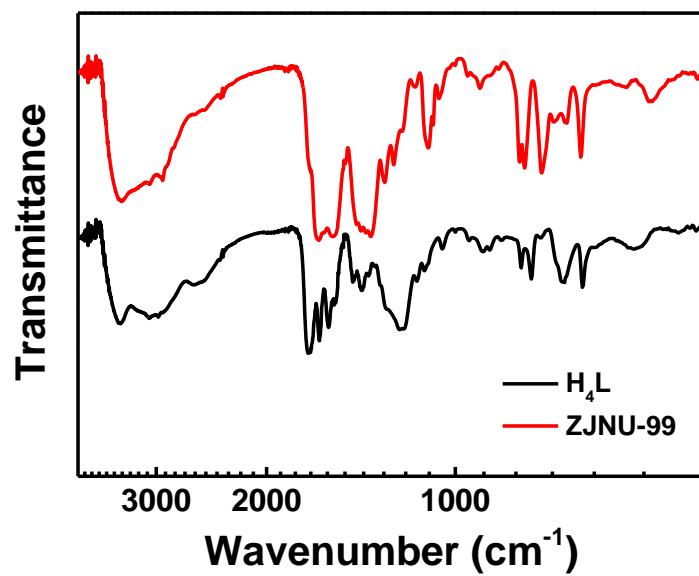
**Fig. S1** Comparison of the experimental and simulated PXRD patterns of **ZJNU-99**.



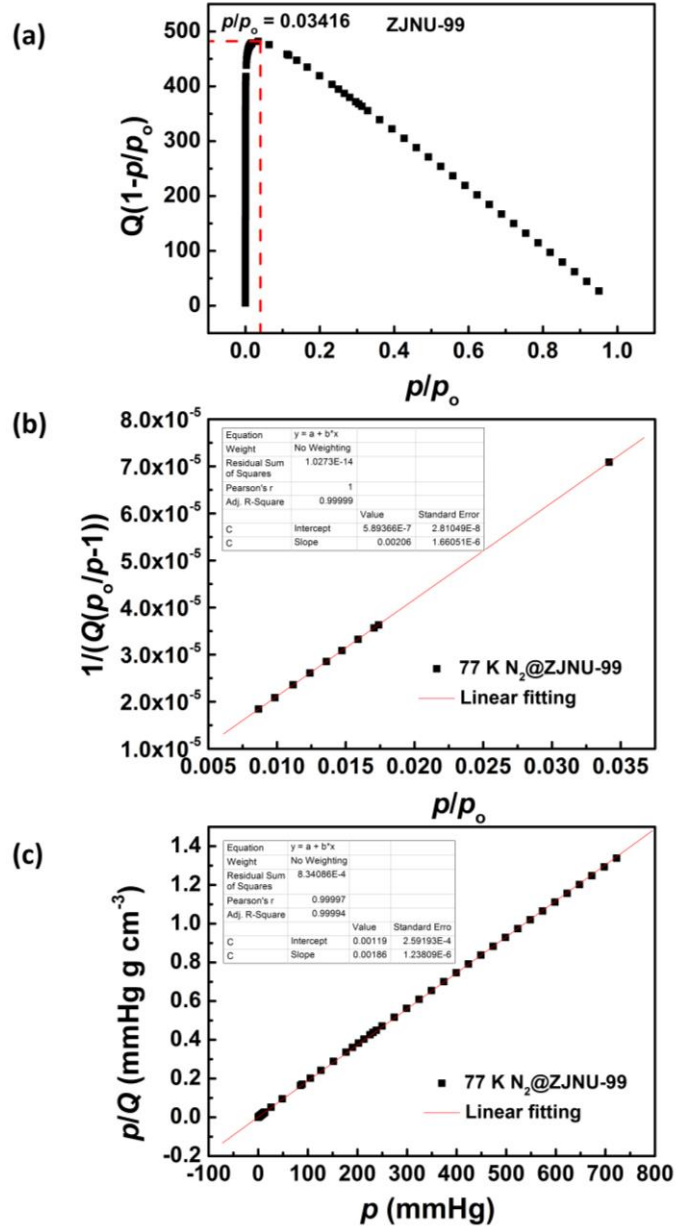
**Fig. S2** Variable-temperature PXRD patterns of the as-synthesized **ZJNU-99**.



**Fig. S3** TGA curve of the as-synthesized **ZJNU-99** under a flowing nitrogen atmosphere.



**Fig. S4** Comparison of FTIR spectra of the ligand H<sub>4</sub>L and its corresponding as-synthesized MOF ZJNU-99.



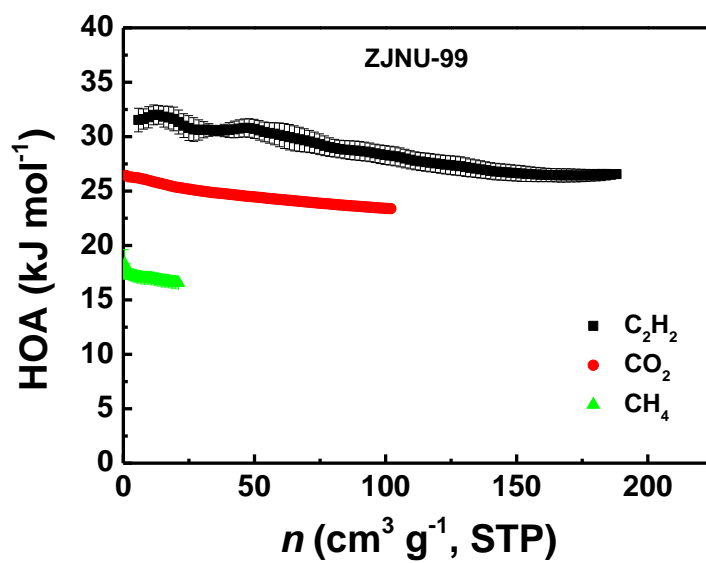
$$S_{\text{BET}} = 1/(5.89366 \times 10^{-7} + 0.00206)/22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 2113 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$S_{\text{Langmuir}} = (1/0.00186)/22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 2340 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$\text{BET constant } C = 1 + 0.00206/5.89366 \times 10^{-7} = 3496$$

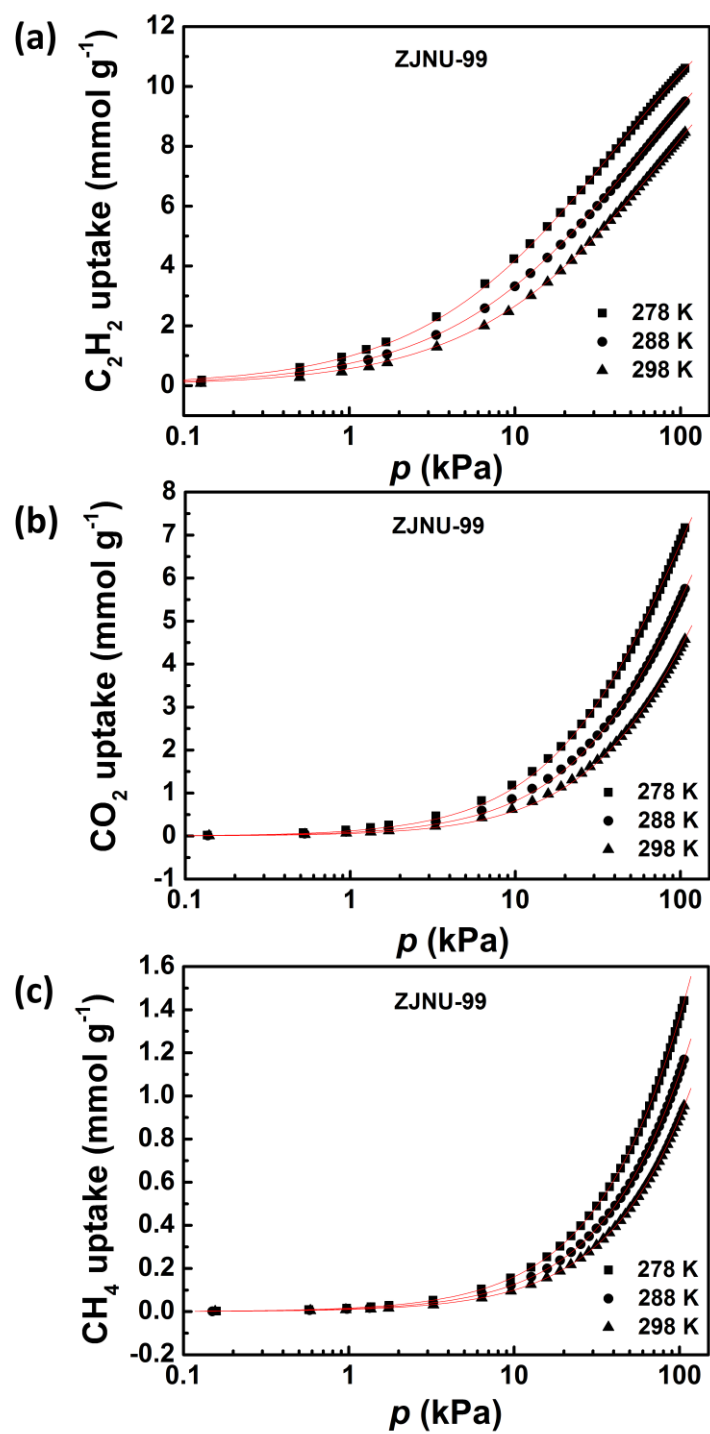
$$(p/p_o)_{n_m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C} + 1} = 0.01663$$

**Fig. S5** The consistency plot (a), BET surface area plot (b), and Langmuir surface area plot (c) for **ZJNU-99**.

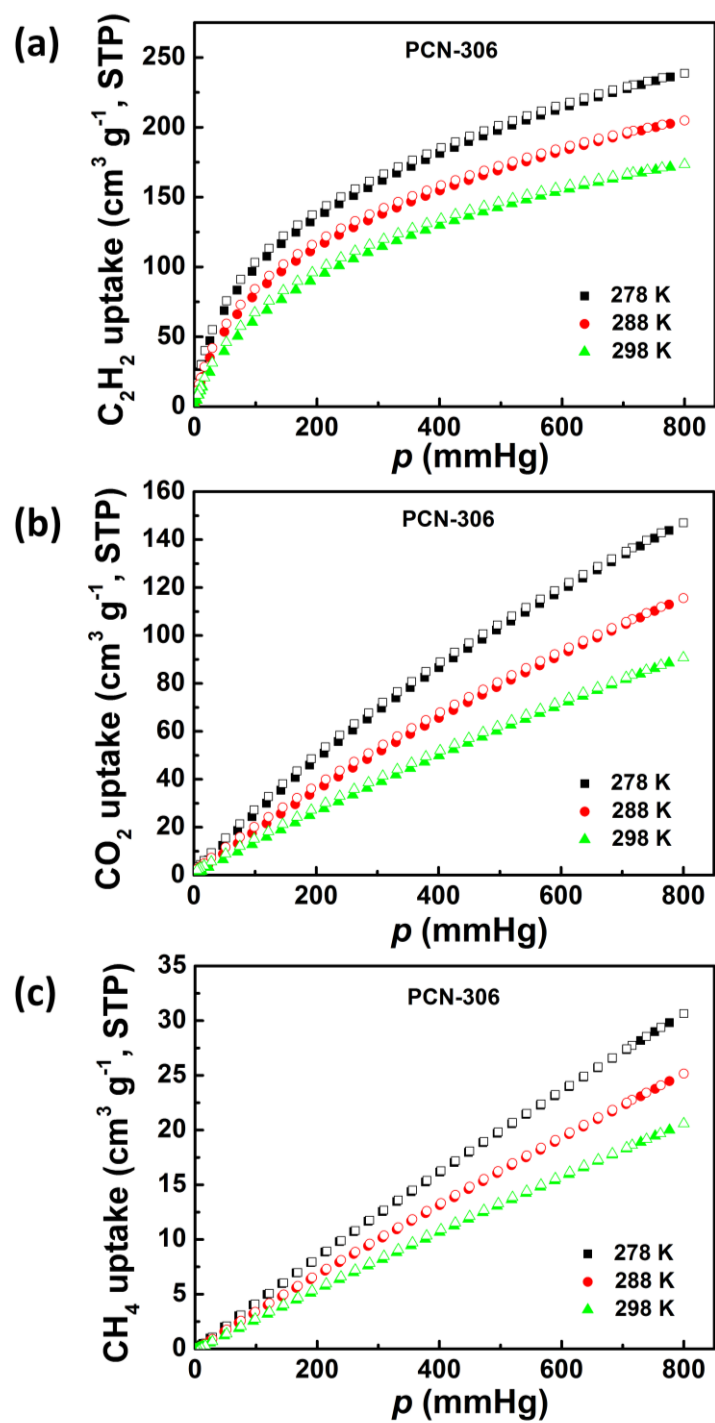


**Fig. S6** The isosteric heat of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ , and  $\text{CH}_4$  adsorption in **ZJNU-99** as a function of gas loadings.

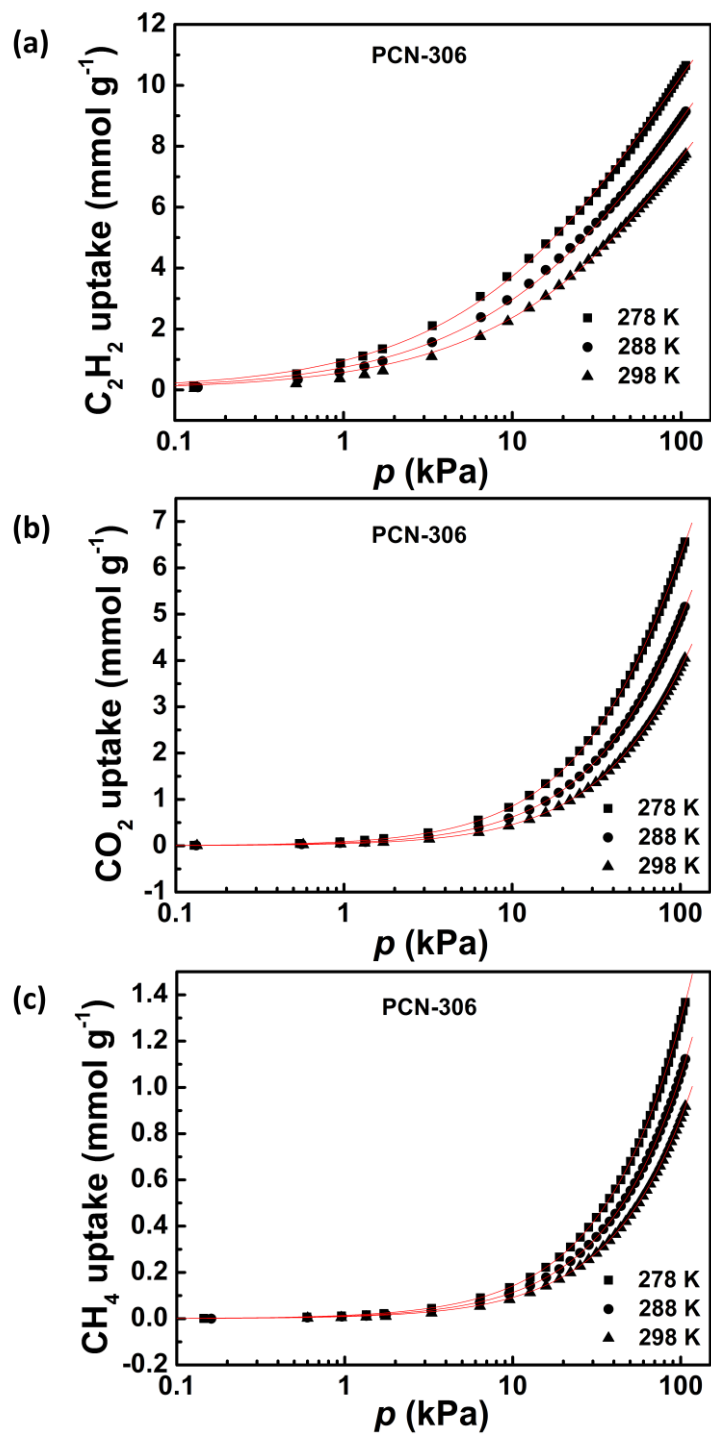




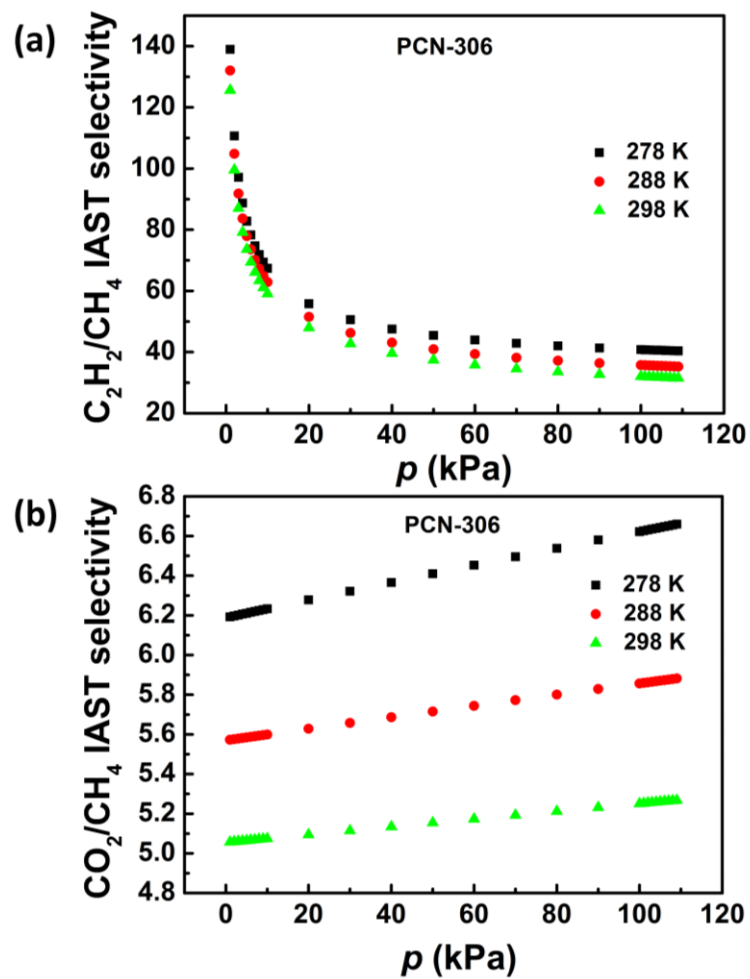
**Fig. S7** Comparison of the pure-component isotherm data for (a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ , (b)  $\text{CO}_2$ , and (c)  $\text{CH}_4$  in **ZJNU-99** with the fitted isotherms at 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K.



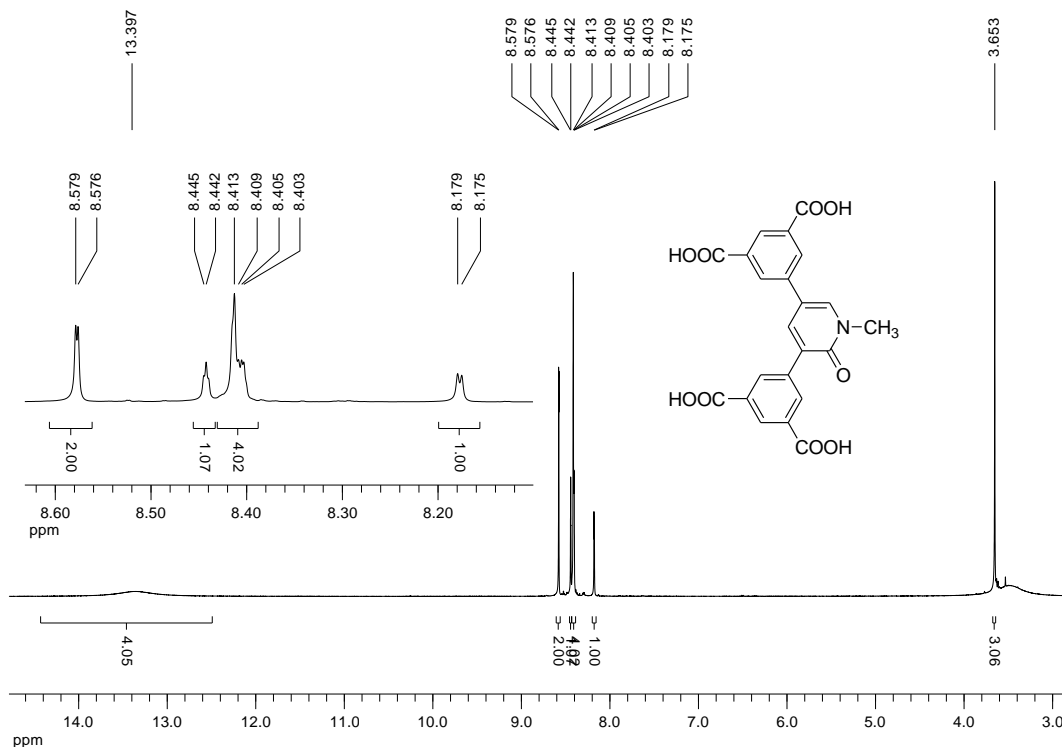
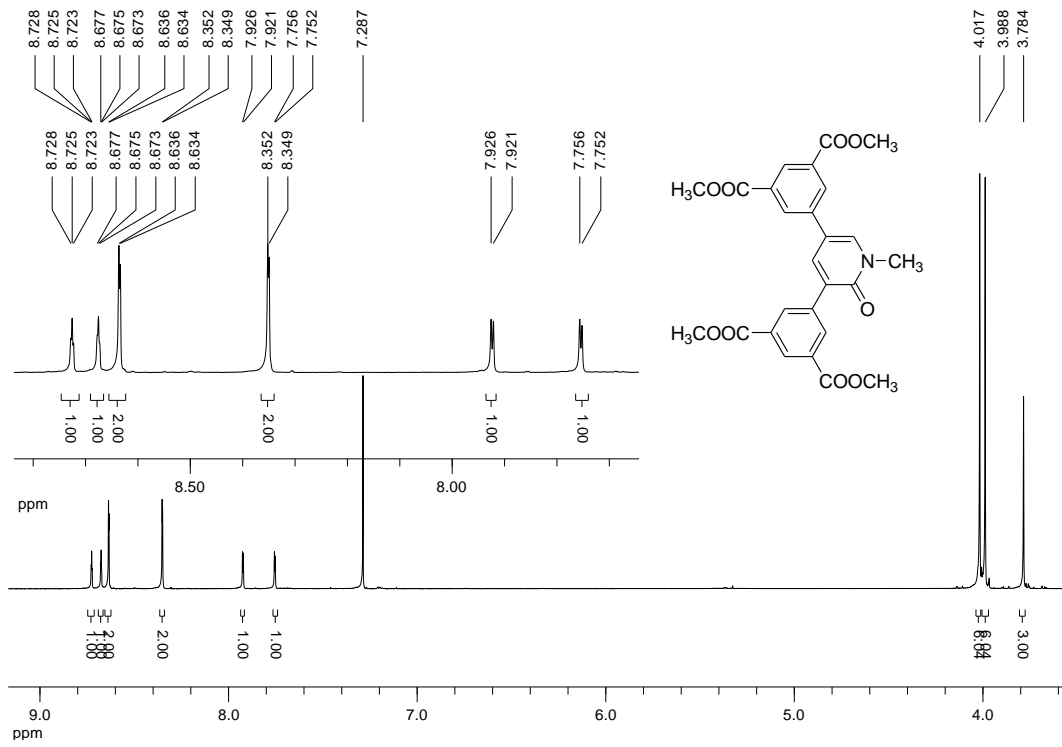
**Fig. S8** (a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ , (b)  $\text{CO}_2$ , and (c)  $\text{CH}_4$  isotherms of **PCN-306** at 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K.

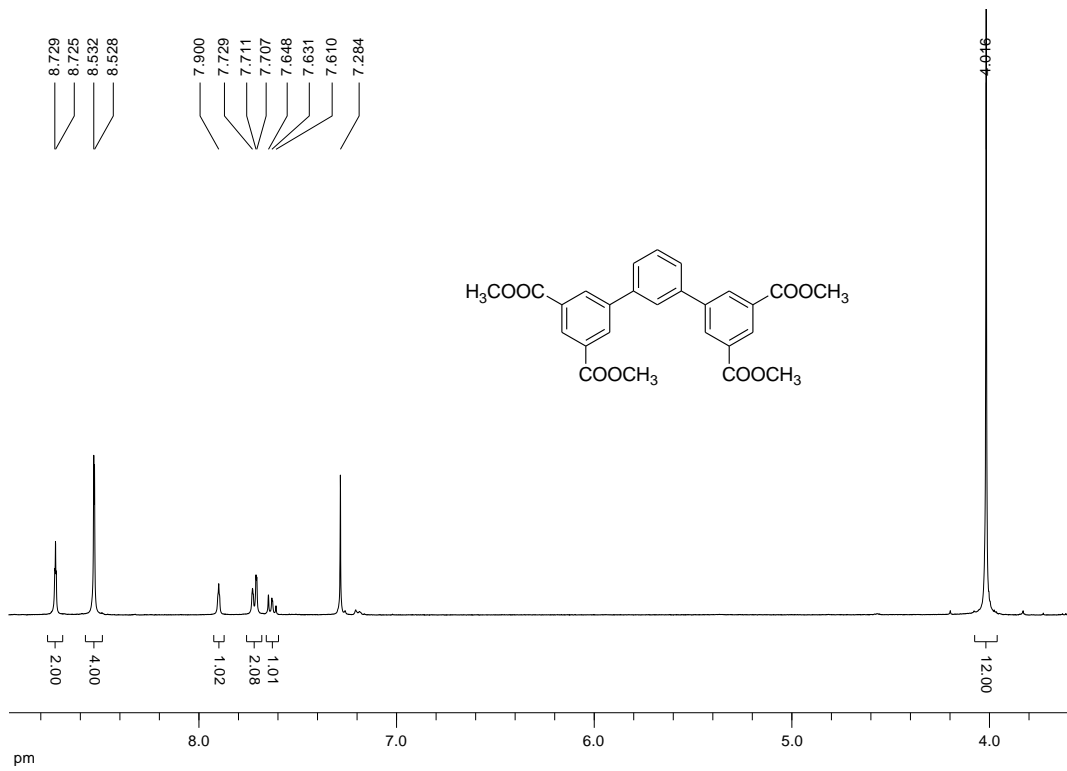
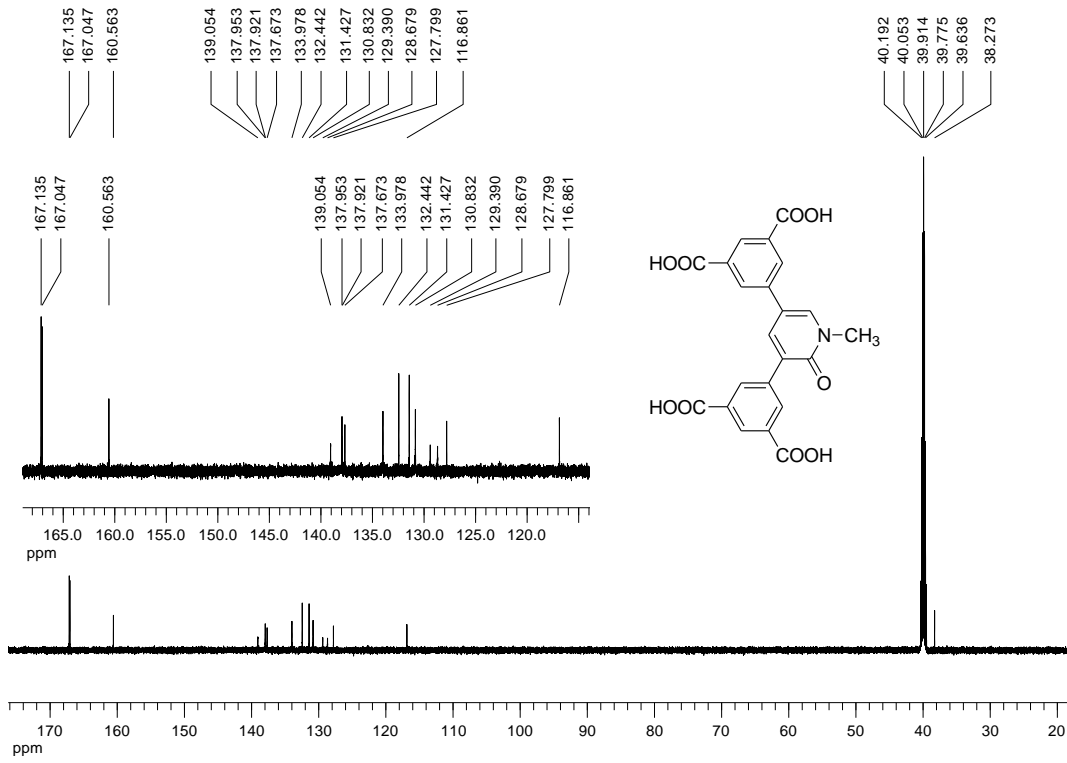


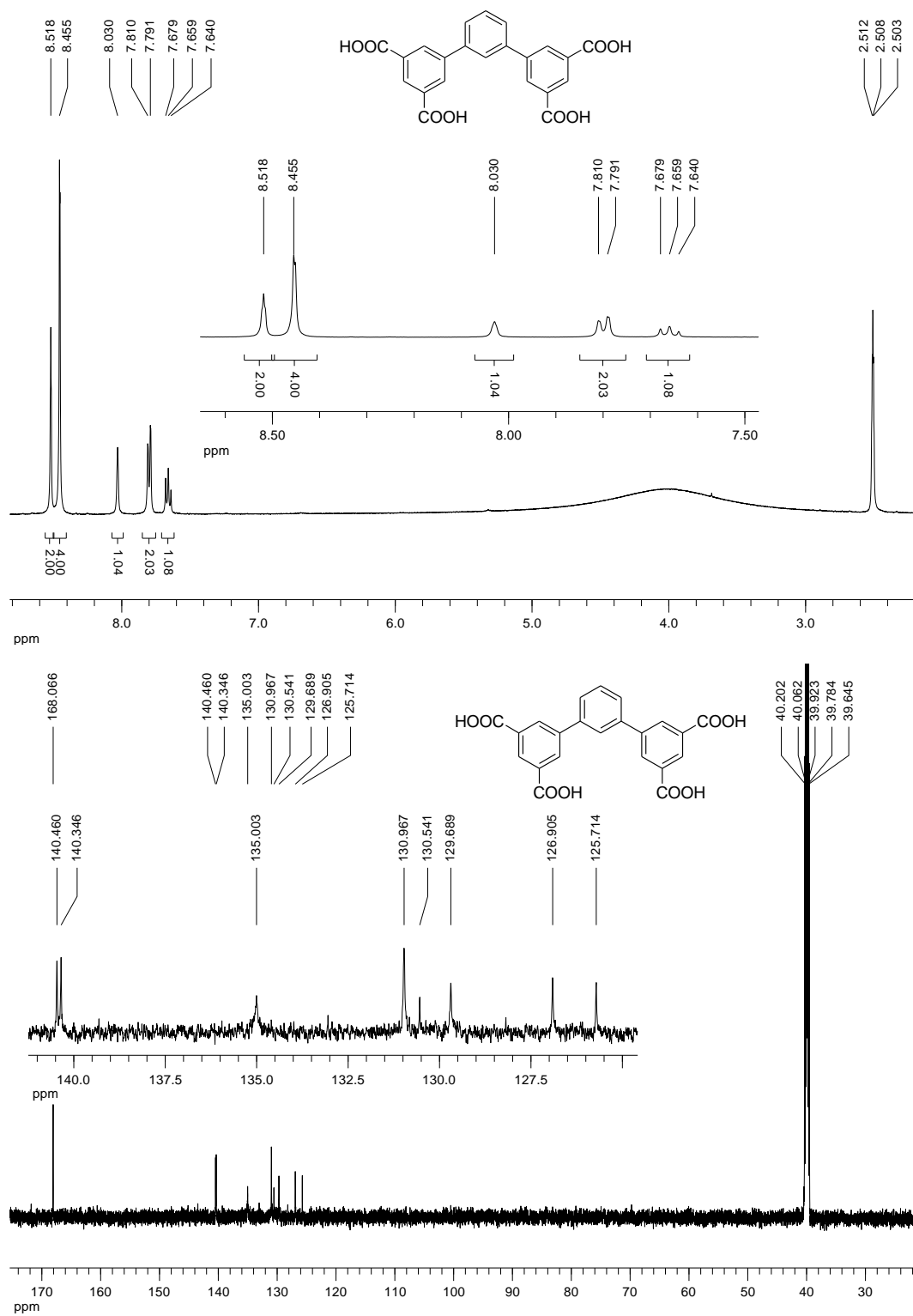
**Fig. S9** Comparison of the pure-component isotherm data for (a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ , (b)  $\text{CO}_2$ , and (c)  $\text{CH}_4$  in **PCN-306** with the fitted isotherms at 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K.



**Fig. S10** IAST selectivities for the equimolar (a) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>4</sub> gas mixtures in PCN-306 at three different temperatures of 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K.







**Fig. S11** <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra.

**Table S1** Crystal data and structure refinement for **ZJNU-99**.

MOFs	<b>ZJNU-99</b>
Empirical formula	$C_{37}H_{52}Cu_2N_6O_{17}$
Formula weight	979.92
$\lambda$ (Å)	1.54178
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	<i>Cmcm</i>
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 24.7465(12)$ Å $b = 33.4859(14)$ Å $c = 18.4434(8)$ Å $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $\beta = 90^\circ$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	15283.3(12)
$Z$	12
$D_c$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.278
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	1.610
$F(000)$	6120
$\theta$ range for data collection (°)	3.267 to 65.206
Limiting indices	$-29 \leq h \leq 27$ $-37 \leq k \leq 39$ $-19 \leq l \leq 21$
Reflections collected / unique	30025/6892
$R_{int}$	0.0552
Max. and min. transmission	0.890 and 0.843
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on $F^2$
Data/restraints/parameters	6892/3/285
Goodness-of-fit on $F^2$	1.079
Final $R$ indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]	$R_1 = 0.0688$ $wR_2 = 0.2074$
$R$ indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0875$ $wR_2 = 0.2255$
Largest diff. peak and hole (e <sup>-</sup> Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.688 and -0.393
CCDC	1907360



**Table S2** Langmuir-Freundlich parameters for adsorption of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> in ZJNU-99.

Guest	$q_{\text{sat}}$ (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	$b_0$ (kPa) <sup>-<math>\nu</math></sup>	$E$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\nu$	$R^2$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	15.73206	1.24379 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	19.844	0.73516	0.99988
CO <sub>2</sub>	15.14643	2.56684 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	23.962	1	0.99951
CH <sub>4</sub>	7.92144	1.52239 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	16.688	1	0.99999

**Table S3** Langmuir-Freundlich parameters for adsorption of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub> in PCN-306.

Guest	$q_{\text{sat}}$ (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	$b_0$ (kPa) <sup>-<math>\nu</math></sup>	$E$ (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\nu$	$R^2$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	20.56898	1.83018 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	18.245	0.65466	0.99922
CO <sub>2</sub>	21.01804	2.96428 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	22.109	1	0.99997
CH <sub>4</sub>	13.18114	1.6832 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	14.953	1	0.99995

**Table S4** Summary of gas adsorption properties of **ZJNU-99** and its parent compound **PCN-306**.

MOFs	$S_{\text{BET}}$ $S_{\text{Langmuir}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\text{p}}$ ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$D_{\text{c}}$ ( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ )	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ uptake <sup>a</sup> ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ , STP)			$\text{CO}_2$ uptake <sup>a</sup> ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ , STP)			$\text{CH}_4$ uptake <sup>a</sup> ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ , STP)			$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2/\text{CH}_4$ (50/50, v/v) IAST selectivity <sup>a</sup>			$\text{CO}_2/\text{CH}_4$ (50/50, v/v) IAST selectivity <sup>a</sup>		
				298 K	288 K	278 K	298 K	288 K	278 K	298 K	288 K	278 K	298 K	288 K	278 K	298 K	288 K	278 K
ZJNU-99	2113/2340	0.835	0.731	189.8	212.9	237.7	102.5	128.9	160.7	21.4	26.2	32.3	46.6	56.1	71.1	6.8	7.8	9.2
PCN-306	2825/3087	1.101	0.690	173.5	204.9	238.7	90.8	115.6	147.0	20.6	25.2	30.6	31.5	35.3	40.4	5.3	5.9	6.7

$S_{\text{BET}}/S_{\text{Langmuir}}$  = BET and Langmuir surface areas;  $V_{\text{p}}$  = Pore volume based on 77 K  $\text{N}_2$  isotherm;  $D_{\text{c}}$  = Framework density calculated from single-crystal X-ray data; <sup>a</sup> at 1 atm.