

Supporting Information

Construction of a PolyMOF using a Polymer Ligand bearing the Benzenedicarboxylic Acid Moiety in the Side Chain

Kohei YAZAKI, * Masaki TAKAHASHI, Naoya MIYAJIMA, and Makoto OBATA
Faculty of Engineering, University of Yamanashi, Kofu 400-8510, Japan

*CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: E-mail address: kyazaki@yamanashi.ac.jp

Contents

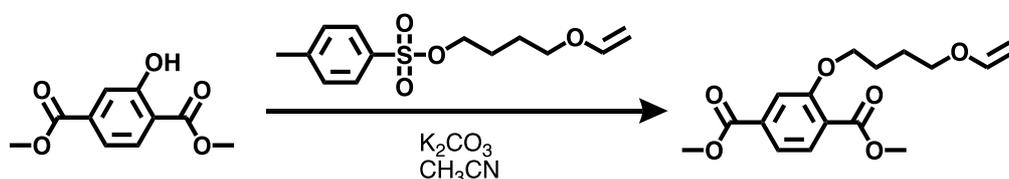
- Materials and methods
- Synthesis of monomer **1** (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, HSQC NMR, IR, ESI-TOF MS)
- Synthesis of polymer **2** (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, IR, SEC)
- Synthesis of polymer ligand **3** (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, HSQC NMR, IR)
- Synthesis of polyMOF **4** (PXRD, SEM)
- Solvent-exchange process of polyMOF **4**
- Gas adsorption measurements of polyMOF **4**
- TGA Measurements of polyMOF **4**

Materials and methods

NMR: Bruker AVANCEIII-HD (500 MHz), ESI-TOF MS: Bruker micrOTOF II, FT-IR: JASCO FT-IR-4200, XRD: Rigaku SmartLab.

Solvents and reagents: TCI Co. Ltd., Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd., Kanto Chemical Co. Inc., Sigma-Aldrich Co., and Cambridge Isotope Laboratories Inc. 4-(Tolylsulfonyl)butyl vinyl ether was synthesized according to previously reported procedures (C. Hellermark, U. W. Gedde, A. Hult, *Polymer* **1996**, *37*, 3191-3196).

Synthesis of monomer 1



Dimethyl 2-hydroxyterephthalate (3.2673 g, 15.545 mmol), 4-(tolylsulfonyl)butyl vinyl ether (4.7445 g, 17.550 mmol), K_2CO_3 (11.242 g, 81.345 mmol), and acetonitrile (ca. 200 mL) were added to a 500 mL glass flask containing a magnetic stirring bar. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 1 day and then concentrated under reduced pressure. After the addition of water, the crude product was extracted with diethyl ether. The obtained organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by gel permeation chromatography to afford monomer 1 as a pale-yellow oil (4.1035 g, 13.308 mmol, 86% yield).

1H -NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$, r.t.): δ 7.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.48 (dd, $J = 14.5, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (dd, $J = 14.5, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.13 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.99 (dd, $J = 7.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.76 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.99-1.87 (m, 4H). ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$, r.t.): δ 166.4(C_q), 166.4(C_q), 158.2(C_q), 152.0(CH), 134.4(C_q), 131.5(CH), 124.6(C_q), 121.3(CH), 113.9(CH), 86.5(CH), 68.7(CH), 67.5(CH), 52.6(CH), 52.4(CH), 25.9 (CH), 25.8(CH). FT-IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 2953, 2878, 1728, 1616, 1578, 1501, 1489, 1389, 1294, 1233, 1198, 1114, 1082, 1006, 964, 818, 756. HR MS (ESI-TOF; CH_3CN): m/z Calcd. 331.1152, Found 331.1149 [$1 + Na$] $^+$.

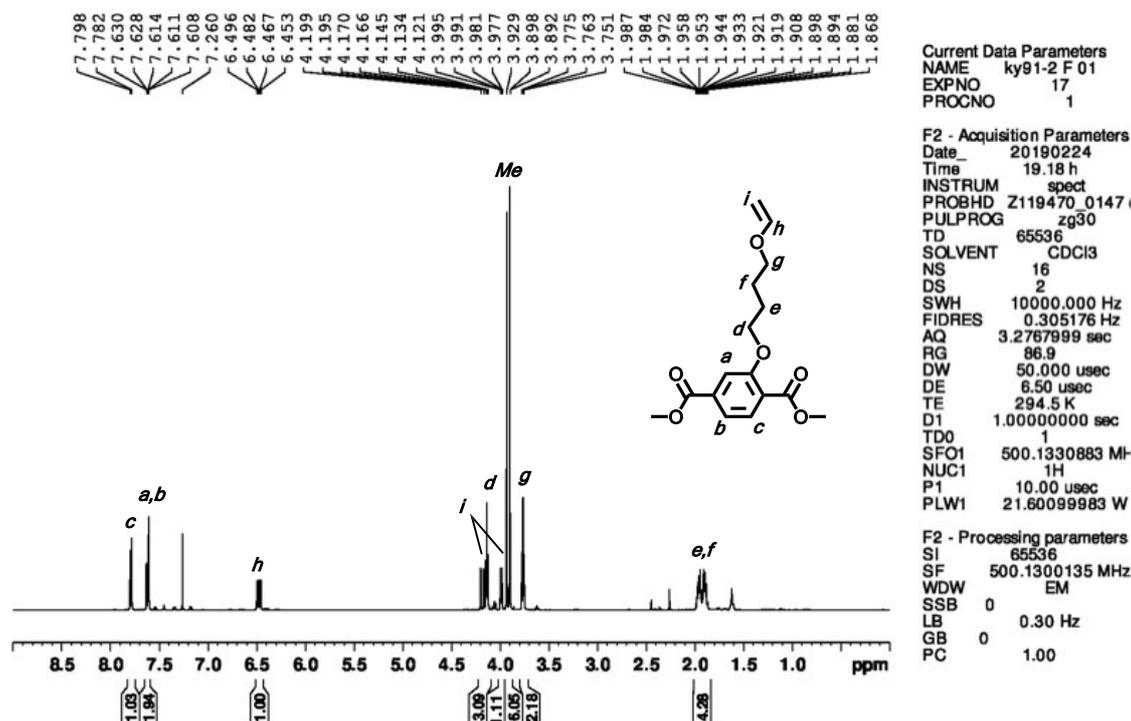


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of **1**.

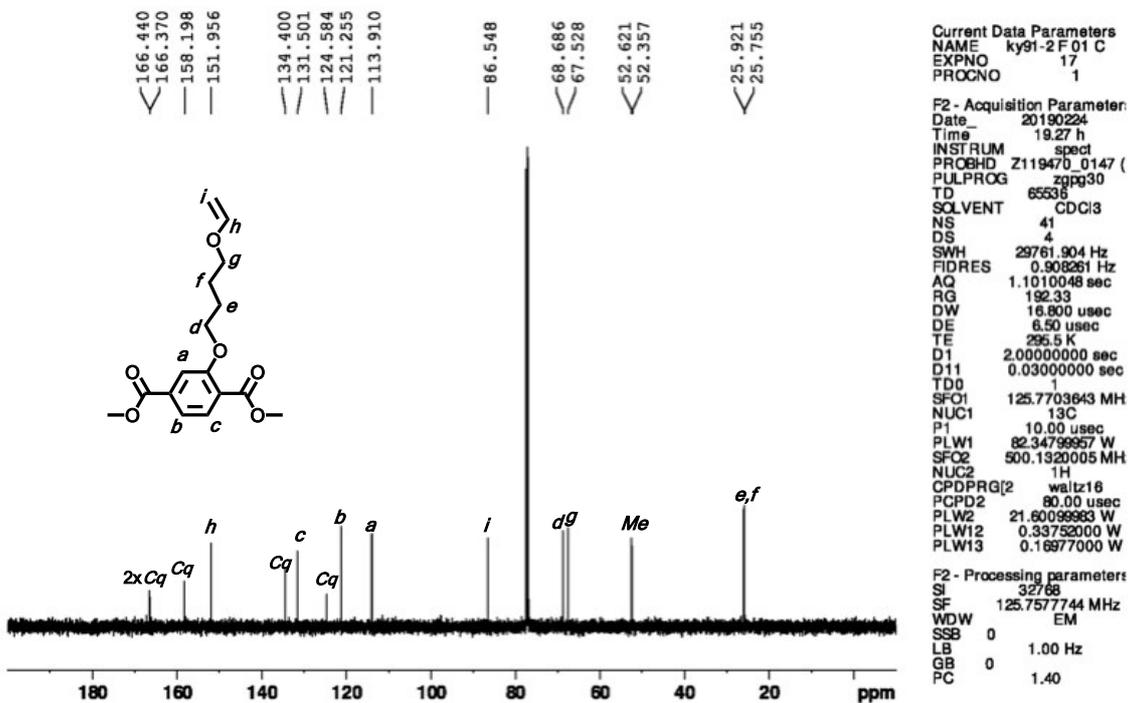


Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of **1**.

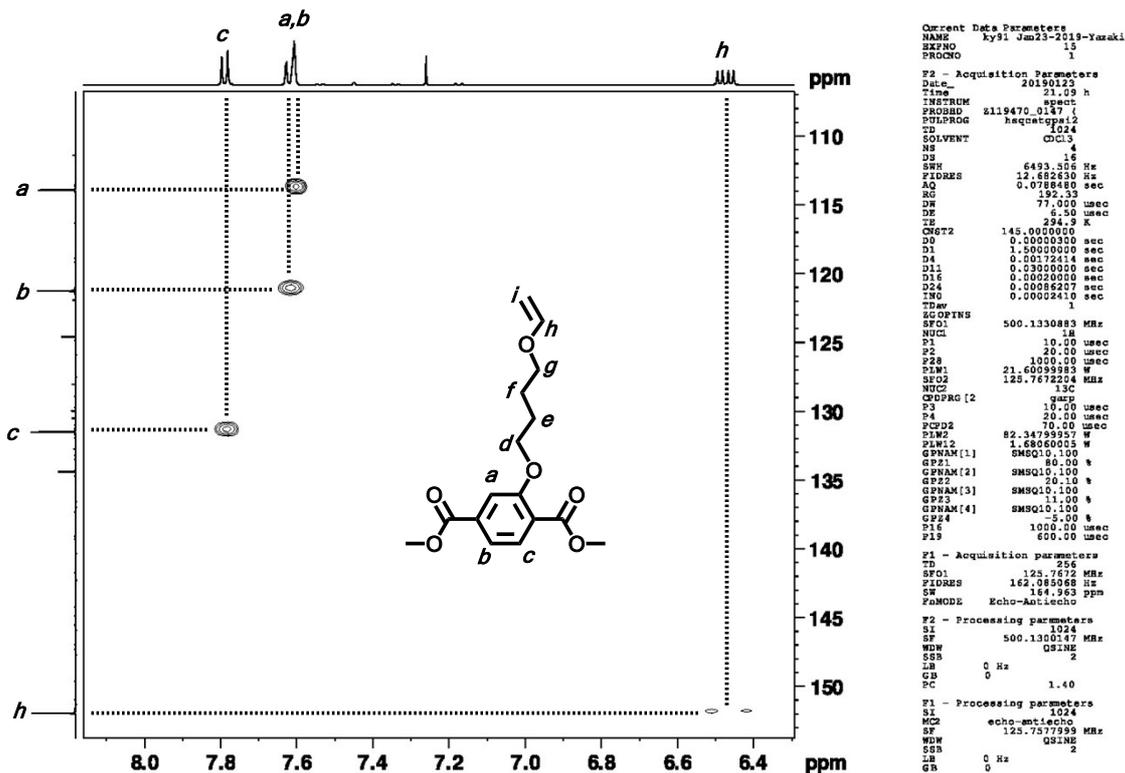


Figure S3. HSQC NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of **1** (aromatic region).

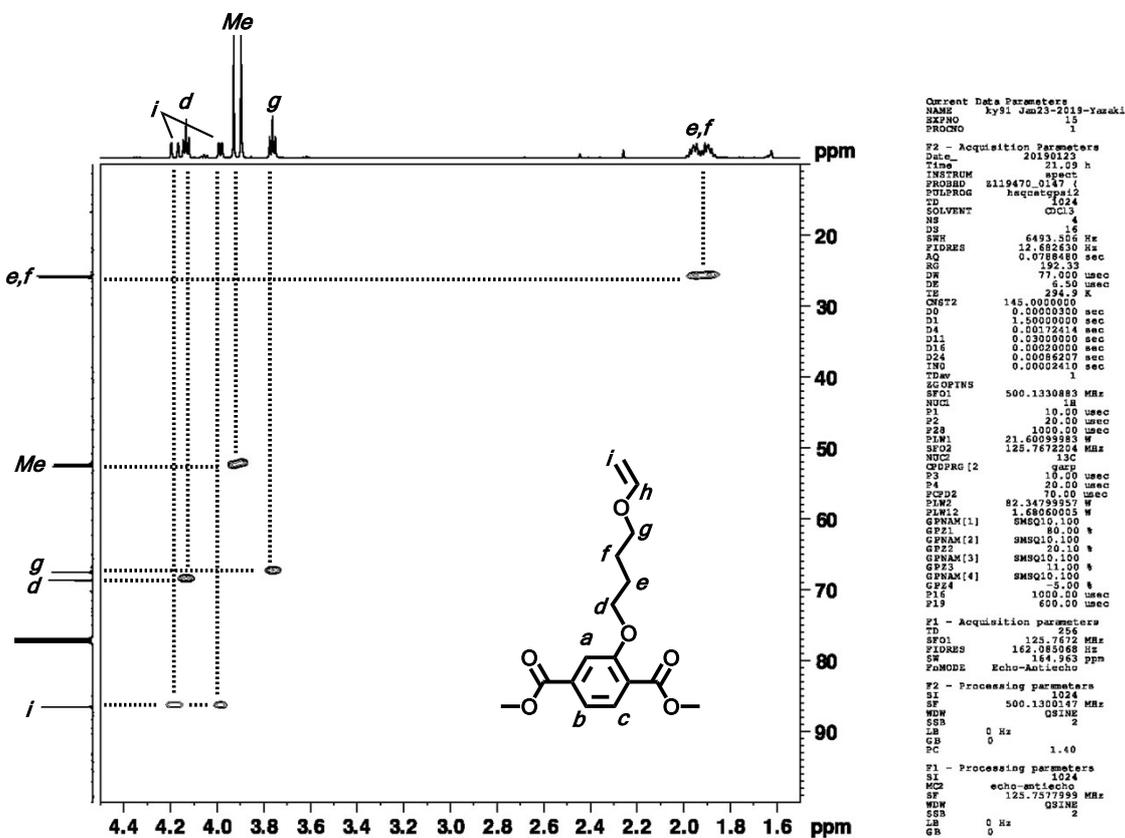
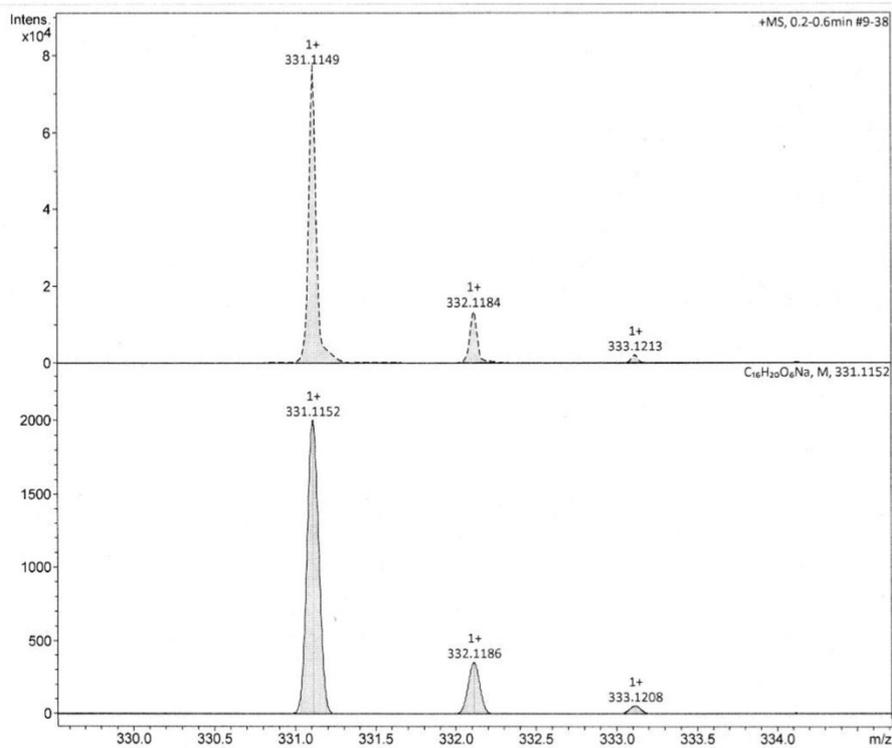


Figure S4. HSQC NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of **1** (aliphatic region).

Generic Display Report

Analysis Info
Analysis Name D:\Data\akita\11yazaki\Ky Yamanadshi ky9112.d
Method esi_posi_wide.m
Sample Name 2
Comment

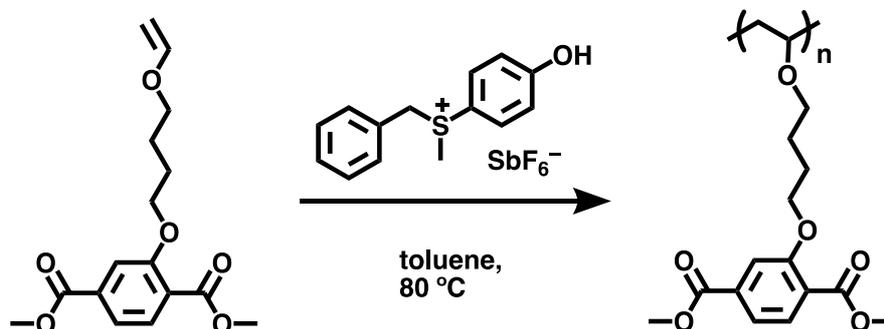
Acquisition Date 2019/03/02 13:14:13
Operator BDAL@DE
Instrument micrOTOF



Bruker Compass DataAnalysis 4.2 printed: 2019/03/02 14:26:43 by: BDAL@DE Page 1 of 1

Figure S5. HR MS spectra (ESI, CF₃CO₂Na as an internal standard) of **1**.

Synthesis of polymer 2



Monomer 2 (7.5951 g, 24.633 mmol), thermal cationic polymerization initiators (55.6 mg, 0.119 mmol), and toluene (50 mL) were added to a 200 mL two-necked glass flask filled with N_2 . The mixture was stirred at $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 14 h and poured into excess methanol to obtain a highly viscous brown liquid. This product was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and dropped into methanol. The obtained viscous brown liquid was dried under reduced pressure to obtain the target polymer 2' (4.7530 g, 63% yield).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, r.t.): δ 7.87-7.31 (br, 3H), 4.16-3.92 (br, 2H), 3.92-3.71 (br, 6H), 3.71-3.25 (br, 3H), 2.00-1.34 (br, 6H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , r.t.): δ 166.1(C_q), 158.2(C_q), 134.2(C_q), 131.4(CH), 124.3(C_q), 121.1(CH), 113.7(CH), 73.8(CH), 52.5(CH), 52.2(CH), 27.1(CH), 26.5(CH). FT-IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 2949, 2860, 1726, 1581, 1575, 1452, 1438, 1294, 1226, 1109, 1080, 1003, 962, 878, 816, 791, 754, 696.

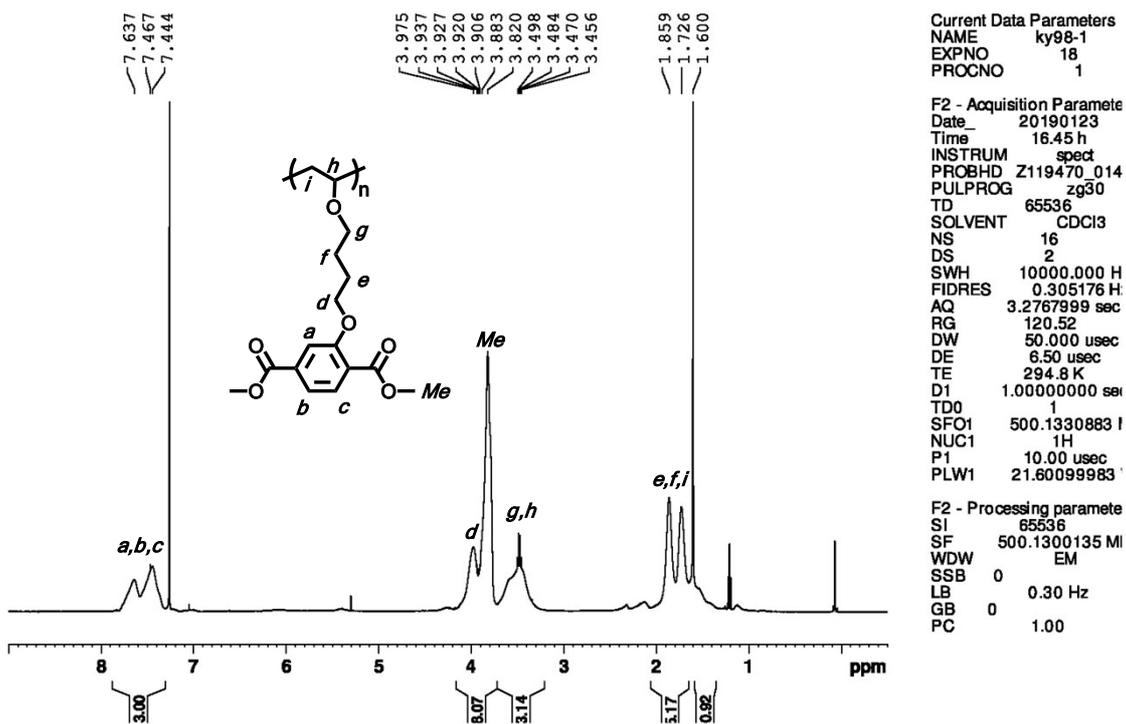


Figure S6. ¹H-NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of 2.

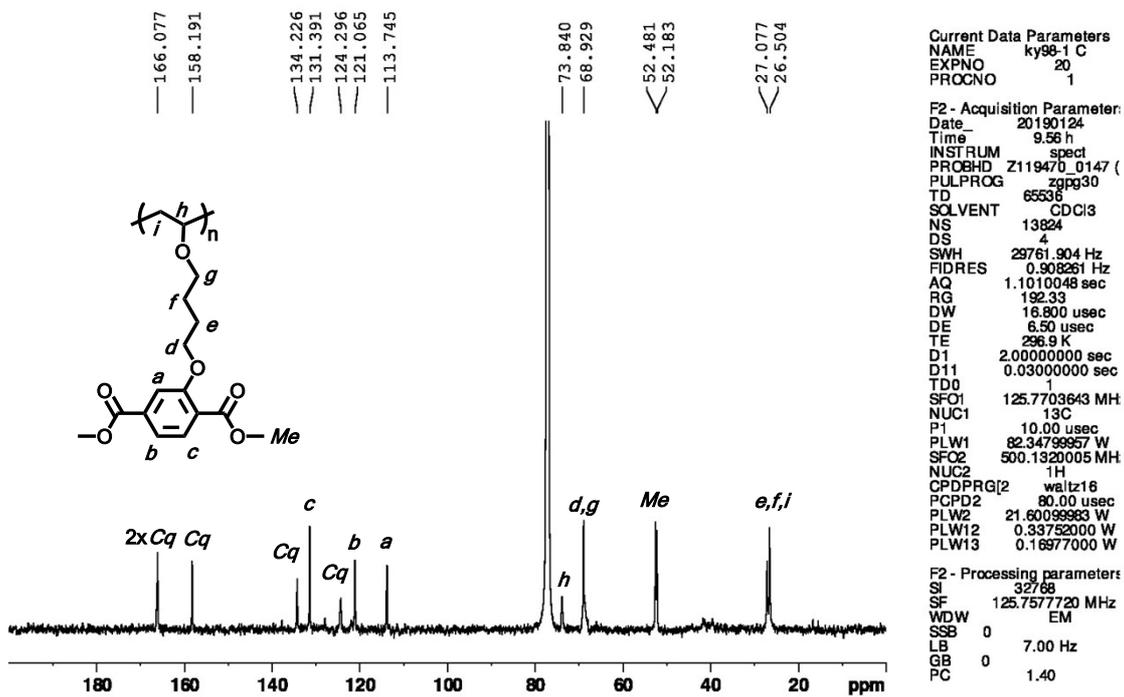


Figure S7. ¹³C-NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of 2.

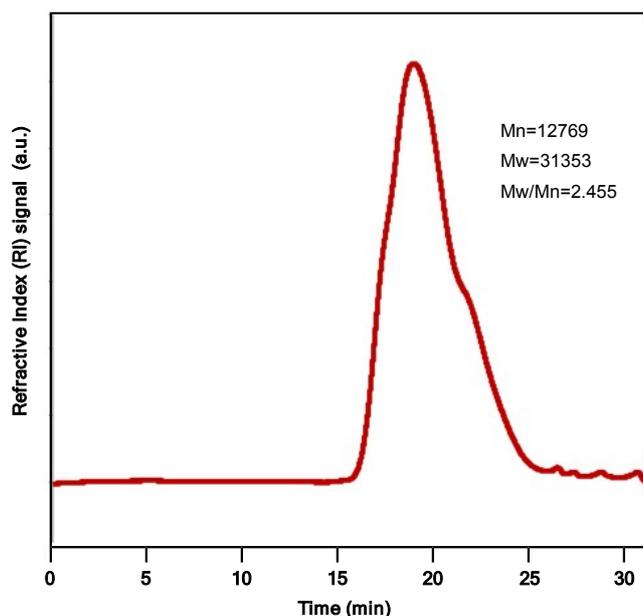
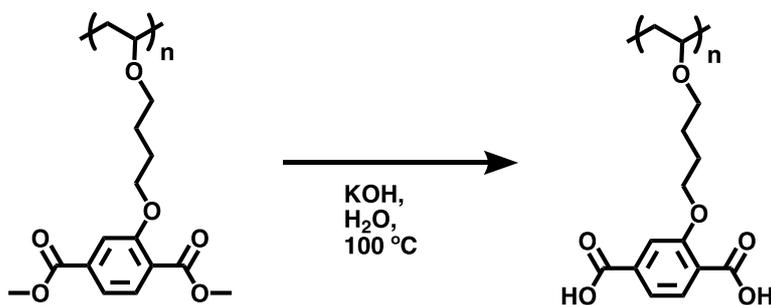


Figure S8. SEC chromatograms of polymer **2** (solvent: THF, reference: polystyrene standards).

Synthesis of polymer ligand **3**



Polymer **2** (3.6618 g), KOH (15.1642 g, 0.5247 mmol), and H₂O (50 mL) were added to a 100 mL vessel. The mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 48 h and then poured into an aqueous HCl solution to obtain a brown solid. This product was washed with H₂O and methanol and dried under reduced pressure to obtain the target polymer ligand **3** (3.1431 g, 94% yield).

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, r.t.): δ 13.00 (s, 2H), 7.76-7.34 (br, 3H), 4.20-3.72 (br, 2H), 3.72-2.95 (br, 3H+DMSO), 1.89-1.11 (6H). ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, r.t.): δ 167.0(C_q), 166.6(C_q), 156.9(C_q), 134.4(C_q), 130.3(CH), 125.6(C_q), 1120.8(CH), 113.4(CH), 73.1(CH), 68.3(CH), 26.3(CH), 25.9(CH).

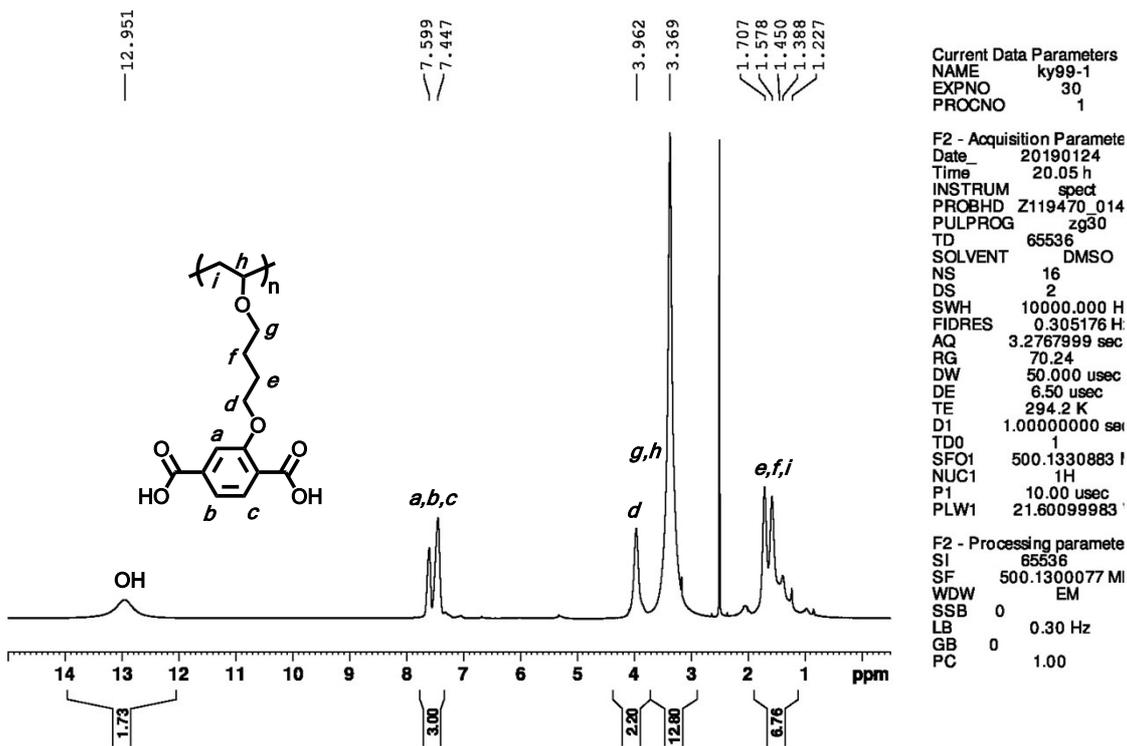


Figure S9. ¹H-NMR spectra (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, r.t.) of 3.

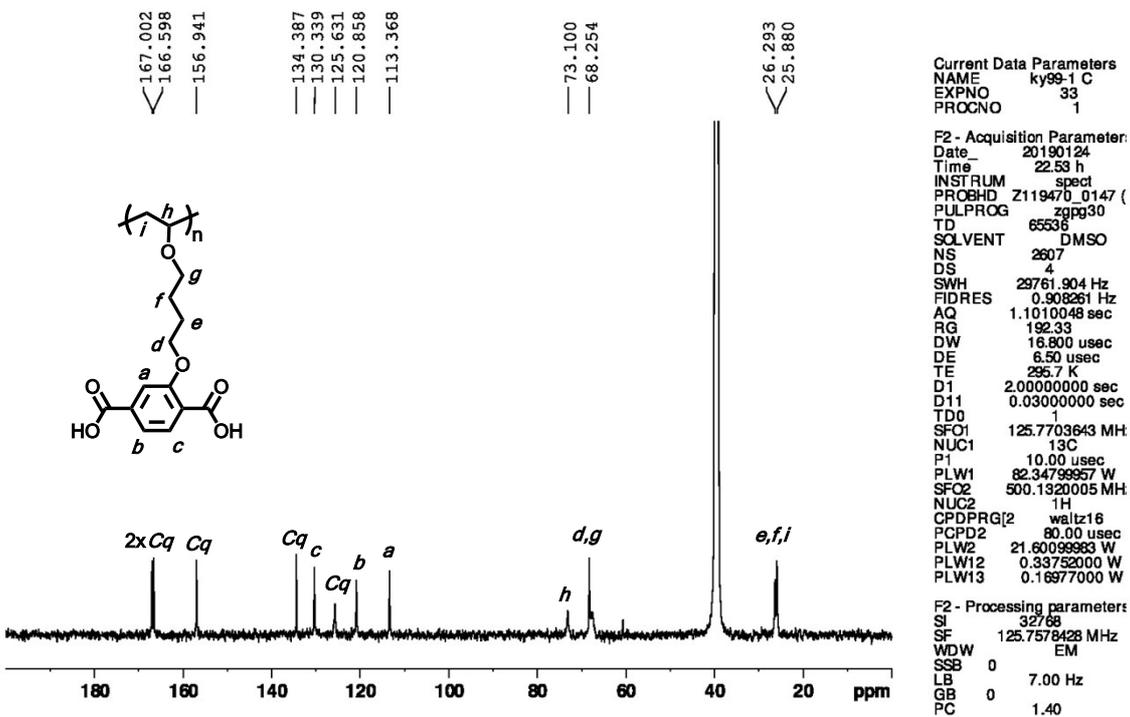


Figure S10. ¹³C-NMR spectra (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, r.t.) of 3.

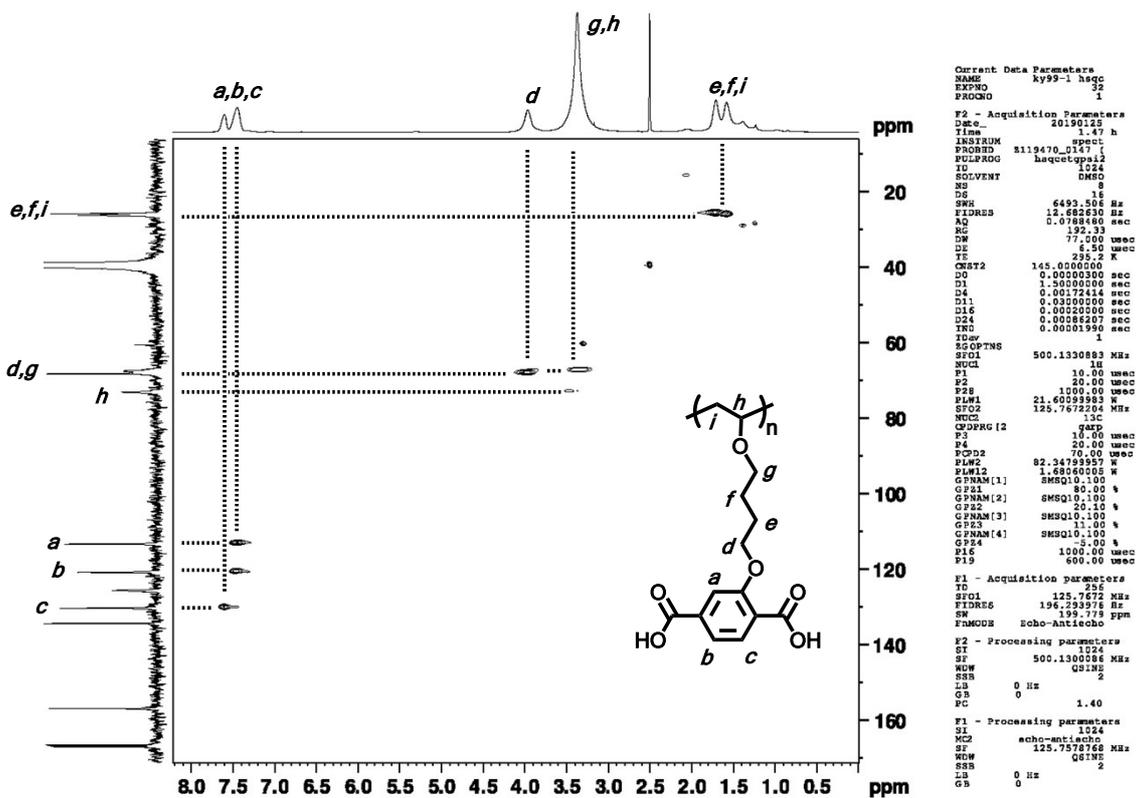
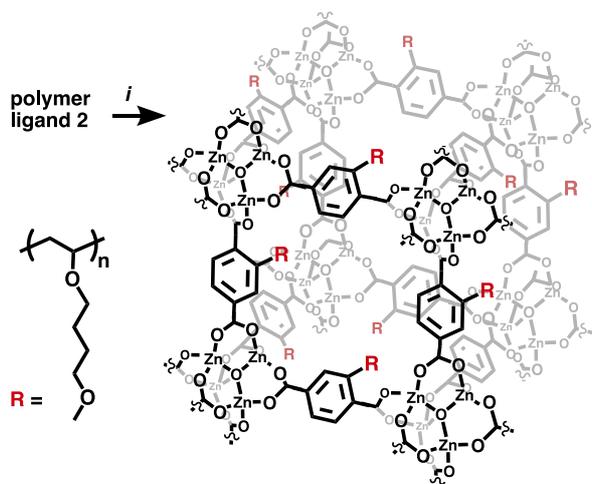


Figure S11. HSQC NMR spectra (500 MHz, CDCl₃, r.t.) of **3**.

Synthesis of polyMOF 4



Polymer ligand **3** (566.2 mg), $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4.032 g), and DMF (ca. 40 mL) were added to a 50 mL glass vial. The mixture was heated to, and maintained at, 100 °C for 4 days. A pale brown film appeared at the bottom of the vial. The product was washed with DMF and CHCl_3 to obtain polyMOF **4** (1.049 mg).

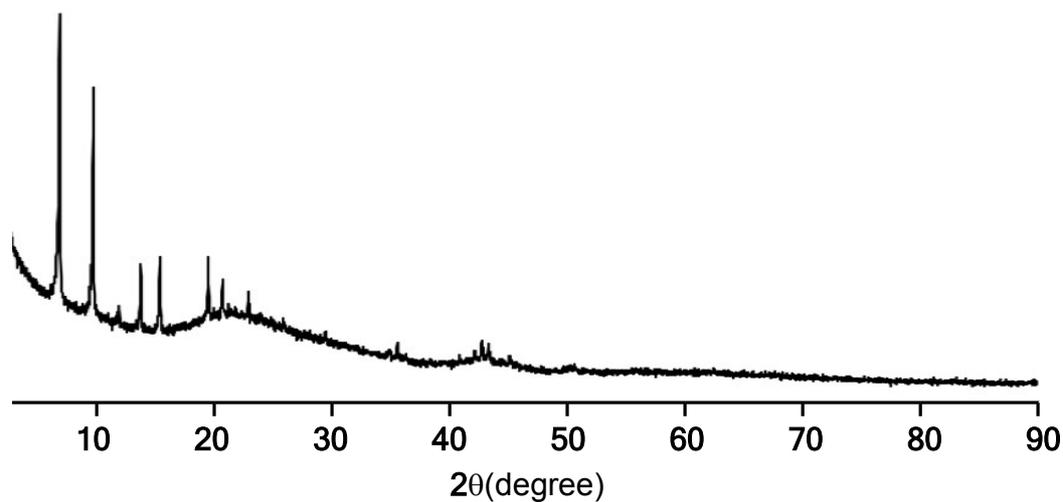


Figure S12. PXRD pattern of 4.

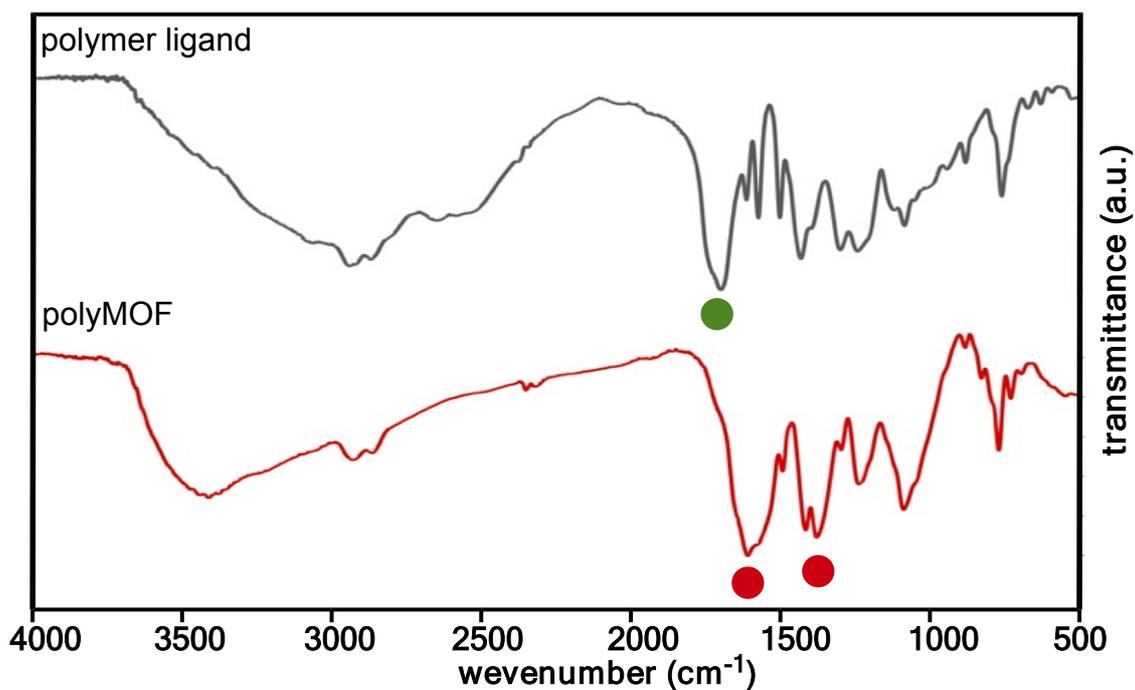


Figure S13. FT-IR spectra (KBr method) of (d) polymer ligand **3** and polyMOF **4** (the broad signal at 3000–3600 cm^{-1} represents absorbed water).

Solvent-exchange process of polyMOF 4

PolyMOF 4 (ca. 50 mg) was stored in a series of solvents (CHCl_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , pentane, and diethyl ether) in a 50 mL glass vial for 5 days. Each day the solvent was changed. The obtained samples were air-dried for 10 min, and subjected to PXRD analysis to confirm the crystal structure.

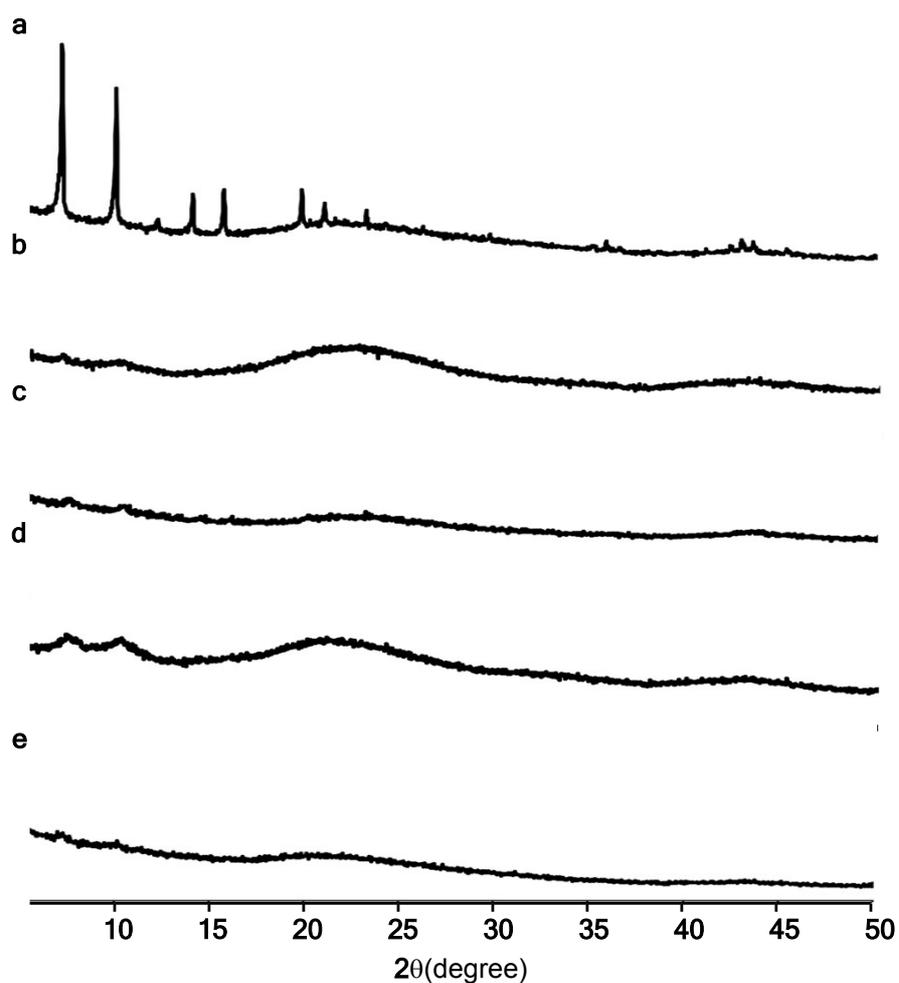


Figure S14. PXRD patterns of 4 a) before solvent exchange, and stored in b) diethyl ether, c) CH_2Cl_2 , d), pentane, and e) CHCl_3 .

Gas adsorption measurements of polyMOF 4

The BET adsorption experiment of polyMOF was measured using an BELSORP-max II instrument. A sample for gas adsorption measurements was stored in CHCl_3 for 4 days, heated to $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under vacuum, and maintained at this temperature for 12 h. A sample (300 mg) was then added to a glass tube, and activated under preprocessing conditions ($80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h under vacuum). The sample temperature during the gas adsorption experiment was maintained at 77 K using a liquid nitrogen bath.

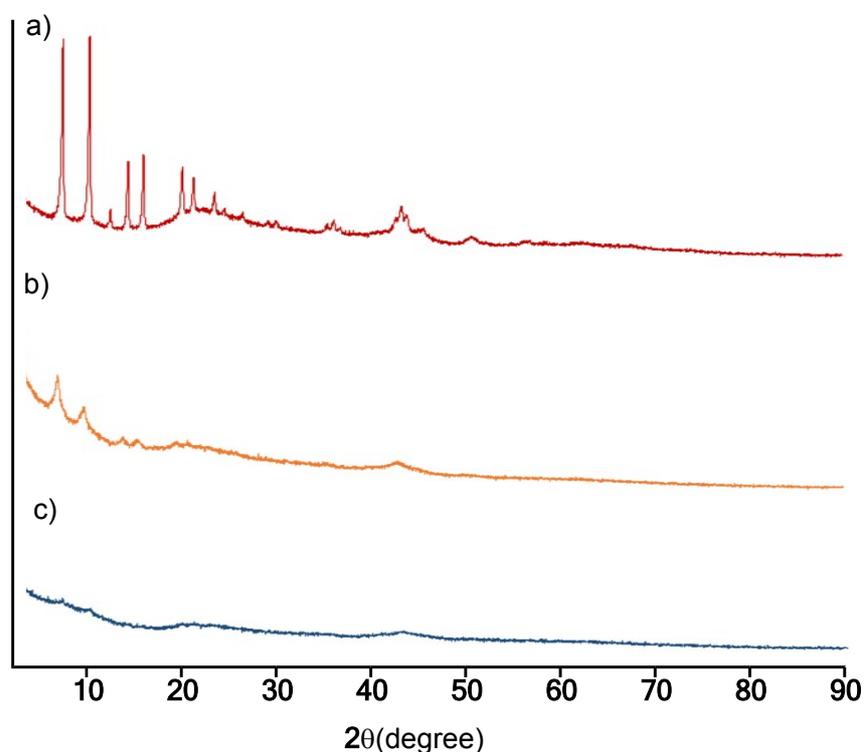


Figure S15. PXRD patterns of 4. a) film form, b) stored in CHCl_3 then heated at $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 12 h under vacuum, and c) after N_2 absorption (preprocessing condition is $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h under vacuum.)

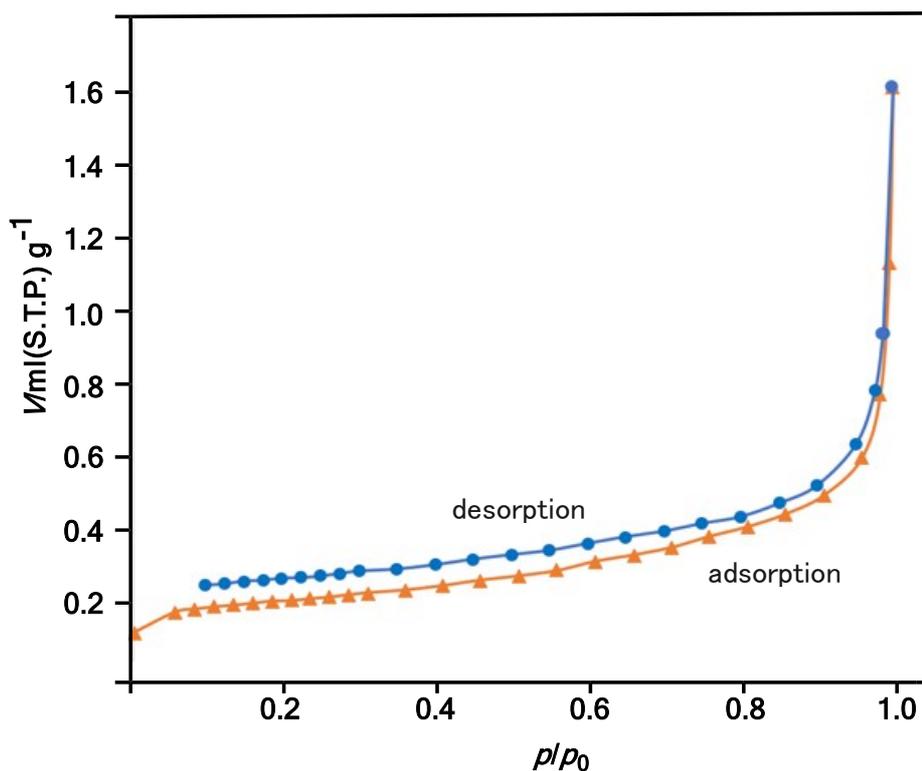


Figure S16. N_2 isotherms of decomposed 4.

TGA Measurements of polyMOF 4

TGA was performed using a Shimadzu DTG-60 instrument. A sample for TGA was stored in CHCl_3 for 5 days, and then air-dried for 30 min. A sample (38.3 mg) was placed in an alumina pan and heated at a rate of $0.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ from 33 to $1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ with a purge gas (air) flow rate of 150 mL min^{-1} . PolyMOF ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$) $_3\text{Zn}_4\text{O}$ was converted to a white residue (5.71 mg). The weight loss that occurred between 100 and $235 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $\sim 26\%$ (9.88 mg), corresponds to the evaporation of trapped solvent molecules. The weight loss between 235 and $1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $\sim 59\%$ (22.7 mg), is attributed to the decomposition of the free ligand the polyMOF structure. The white residue, $\sim 15\%$, was ZnO (5.71 mg, $70.0 \text{ } \mu\text{mol}$). This amount of ZnO revealed that the ligand unit constituted $52.5 \text{ } \mu\text{mol}$ of the MOF structure and $31.8 \text{ } \mu\text{mol}$ of the free ligand unit. Therefore, 62% of the polymer ligand formed the MOF structure.

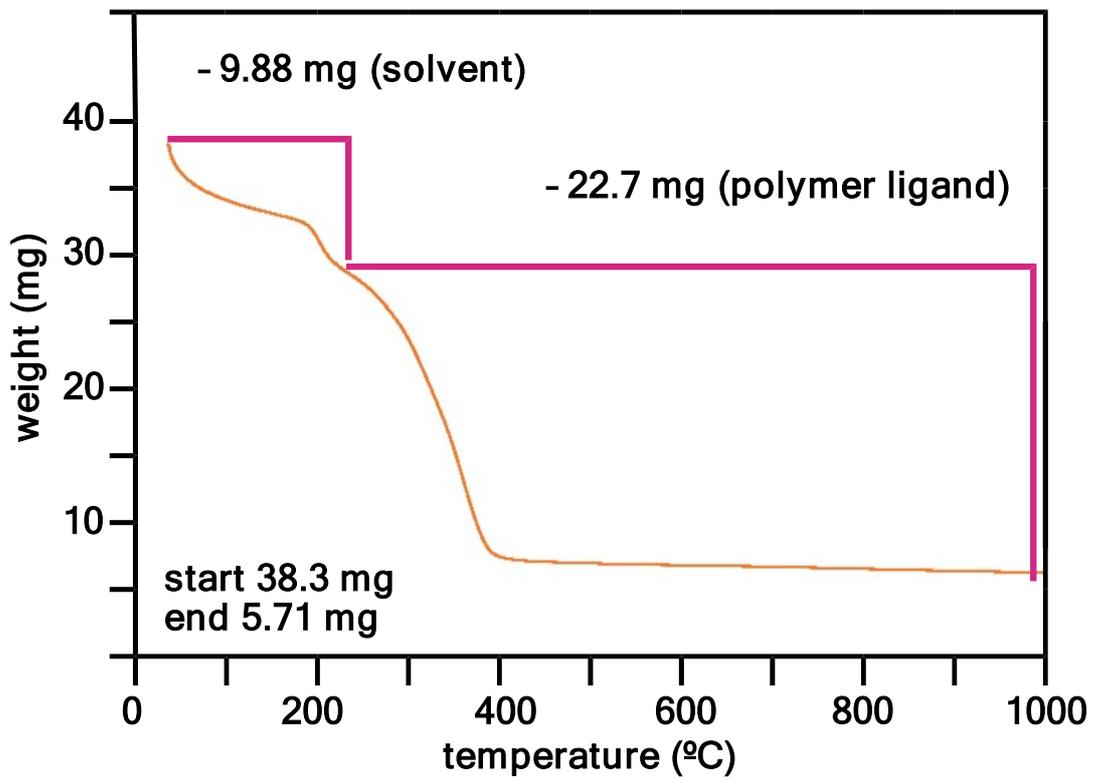


Figure S17. TGA of 4.

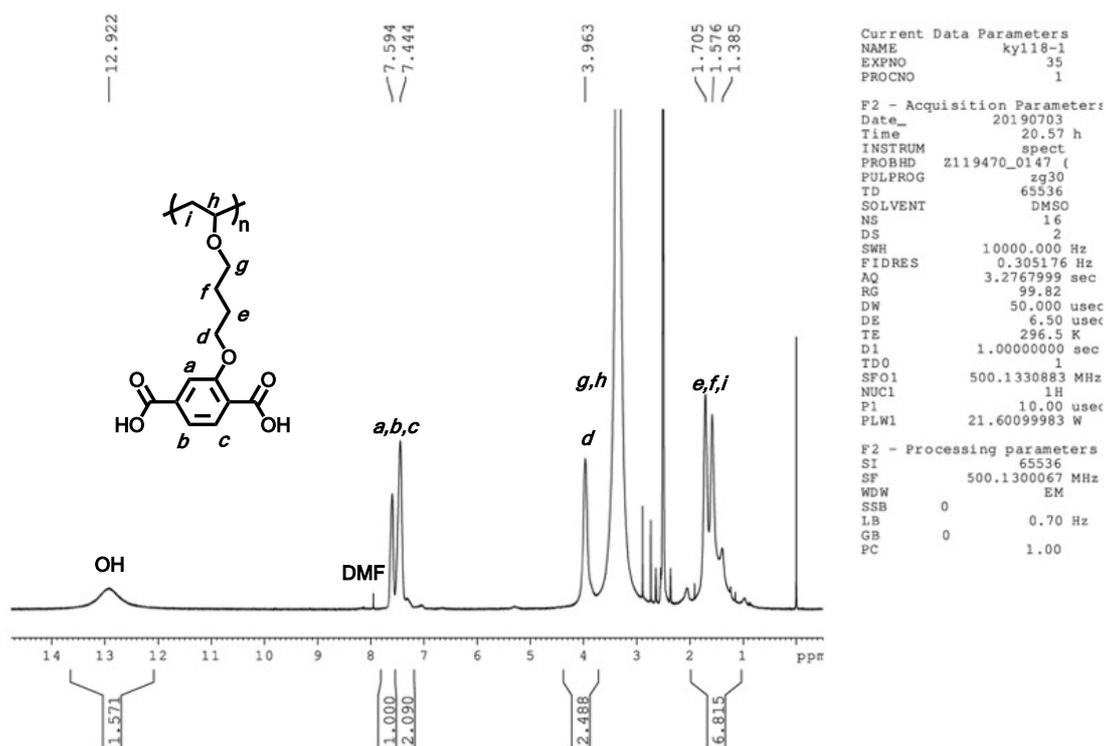


Figure S18. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, r.t.) of **2** obtained by disassembly of polyMOF **4**.

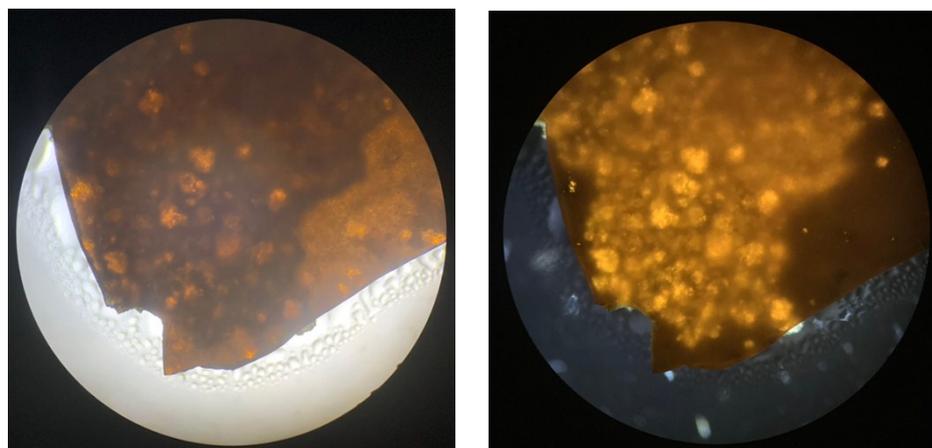


Figure S19. Transmission-type polarizing microscope images of **4** (magnification of 20); 0° (right) and 90° (left).

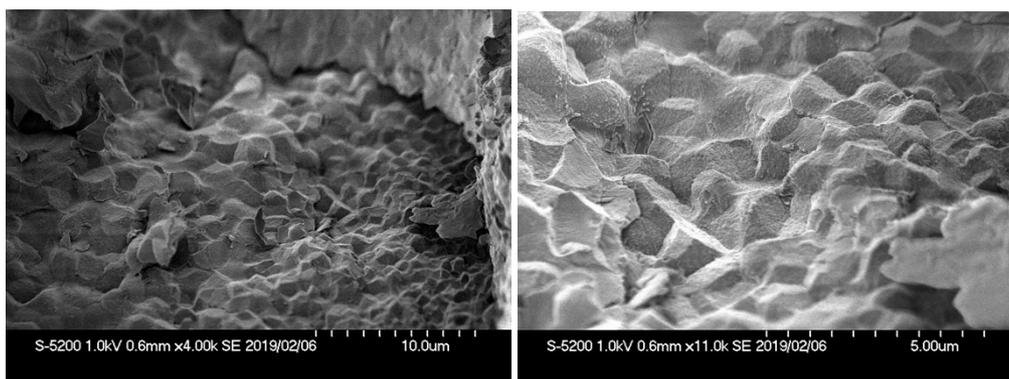


Figure S20. SEM image of polyMOF 4.