Selective Binding and Removal of Organic Molecules in a Flexible Polymeric Material with Stretchable Metallosalen Chains

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1. Materials and General Procedures.

All of the chemicals are commercial available, and used without further purification. Elemental analyses of C, H and N were performed with an EA1110 CHNS-0 CE elemental analyzer. The IR (KBr pellet) spectrum was recorded (400 - 4000 cm^{-1} region) on a Nicolet Magna 750 FT-IR spectrometer. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) were carried out in an air atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ on a STA449C integration thermal analyzer. Powder Xray diffraction (PXRD) data were collected on a DMAX2500 diffractometer using Cu Ka radiation. The calculated PXRD patterns were produced using the single crystal reflection SHELXTL-XPOW program and data. Gas chromatography was conducted on Lunan Ruihong SP-6890 equipped with a flame ionization detector. The N₂ adsorption isotherms were measured at 77 K by using a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 M+C system. Before the adsorption measurement, the sample was outgassed at 398 K in the port of the adsorption analyzer for 12 h. The sorption isotherms for benzene, toluene and cyclohexane vapors were measured at 298 K by using an automatic gravimetric adsorption apparatus (IGA-003 series, Hiden Isochema Ltd.). The as-synthesized samples (150-200 mg) were placed in a quartz tube and dried under high vacuum at 393 K for 12 h to remove the solvated molecules prior to measurements.

X-ray Crystallography. Single-crystal XRD data for the compounds was collected on a Bruker Smart 1000 CCD diffractometer with Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) at room temperature. The empirical absorption correction was applied by using the SADABS program (G. M. Sheldrick, SADABS, program for empirical absorption correction of area detector data; University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany, 1996). The structure was solved using direct method, and refined by full-matrix least-squares on *F*2 (G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXTL97, program for crystal structure refinement, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997).

Although PLATON suggests C2/c space group for all five crystals, the mode of cyclohexane group is not correct if C2/c is used. The aromatic rings in all five structures are refined using geometric restrains for a reasonable bond distance and ring geometried. For all five complexes, the *tert*-butyl groups of the L ligands involving C14, C32, C56 and C74 were all treated as having rotational disorder with three methyl groups each occupying two half-weighted sites. IN addition, the benzene molecules in **1a** are disordered over two positions.

Crystal data and details of the data collection are given in Table S1. The selected bond distances and angles are presented in Tables S2-S6.

CCDC-707606-707610 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

2. Synthesis and Guest Exchange.

2.1 Synthesis of Complexes

1a·benzene: A mixture of $Zn(NO_3)_2$ ·6H₂O (14.9 mg, 0.05 mmol) and H₂L (32.0mg, 0.05 mmol) was placed in a small vial containing DMF (1 mL), water (0.1 mL) and benzene (1 mL). The *vial* was sealed, heated at 80 °C for one day, and allowed to cool to room temperature, and light yellow rod-like crystal was collected, washed with ether, and dried in air. Yield: 25.7 mg, 66.2 % (based on Zn).

1a-toluene: The complex was obtained in a similar procedure to **1a**-benzene by using toluene instead of benzene or from **1a** (see below). Yield: 23.1 mg, 60.1 % (based on Zn). It can also be obtained by using a guest-exchange procedure from **1a**.

1b·benzene: The complex was obtained in a similar procedure to **1a**·benzene by heating at 100 °C instead of 80 °C or from **1a** or **1a**·benzene (see below). Yield: 24.3 mg, 63.2 % (based on Zn). It can also be obtained by using a guest-exchange procedure from **1a** or by heating **1a**·benzene at 100 °C in benzene vapor.

1b-toluene: The complex was obtained in a similar procedure to **1b**-benzene by using toluene instead of benzene or from **1a** or **1a**-toluene (see below). Yield: 23.7 mg, 62.3 % (based on Zn). It can also be obtained by using a guest-exchange procedure from **1a** or by heating **1a**-toluene at 100 °C in toluene vapor.

2.2. Guest-Exchange Experiment.

From $1a \cdot G$ (G = benzene or toluene) to 1a: The crystal of 1a was obtained by directly heating crystals of $1a \cdot benzene at 373$ K under vacuum for 2 hours, as confirmed by single crystal X-ray crystallography, TGA and microanalysis. Similarly, heating other $1a \cdot toluene$, $1b \cdot benzene$ or $1b \cdot toluene$ can also afford crystalline samples of 1a.

From 1a to $1a \cdot G$ (G = benzene or toluene): A typical guest-exchange experiment: Freshly evaculated crystals of 1a (14.0 mg) were placed in corresponding guest vapor at 80 °C for one day. The resulting crystalline samples were then washed several times with ether. Based on the results of microanalysis, TGA and powder XRD diffraction experiments, the product can be formulated as $1a \cdot benzene and 1a \cdot toluene$.

From 1a to $1b \cdot G$ (G = benzene or toluene): A typical guest-exchange experiment: Freshly evaculated crystals of 1a (14.0 mg) were placed in corresponding guest vapor at 100 °C for one day. The resulting crystalline samples were then washed several times with ether. Based on the results of microanalysis, TGA and powder XRD diffraction experiments, the product can be formulated as 1b · benzene and 1b · toluene.

From $1a \cdot G$ to $1b \cdot G$ (G = benzene or toluene): A typical guest-exchange experiment: Crystals of $1a \cdot G$ (14.0 mg) were placed in corresponding guest vapor at

100 °C for one day. The resulting crystalline samples were then washed several times with ether. Based on the results of TGA and powder XRD diffraction experiments, the product can be formulated as 1b benzene and 1b toluene.

Elemental Analysis data of **1a**·benzene: Anal (%) Calcd for C48H48N4O2Zn1 C 74.07, H6.22, N7.20; Found: C 73.47, H 6.12, N 7.12.

IR of **1a** benzene (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3556.27(m), 3482.98(s), 3413.56(s), 2952.63(w), 2952.63(m), 2204.35(m), 1619.99(m), 1589.14(m), 1525.49(m), 1440.64(m), 1384.71(m), 1378.92(m), 1334.56(m), 1168.71(m), 1141.71(m), 1024.07(w), 837.00(w), 624.85(w).

Elemental Analysis data of 1b benzene:

Anal (%). Calcd for C48H48 N4O2Zn1: C, 74.07; H, 6.22; N, 7.20. Found: C, 73.44; H, 6.13; N, 7.14.

IR of **1b**·benzene: (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3445.90(b), 2940.67(w), 2190.35(m), 1627.73(s), 1587.49(s), 1522.92(m), 1438.47(m), 1384.04(s), 1353.75(m), 1199.82(m), 1138.03(m), 1019.74(w), 836.64(w), 524.15(m)

Elemental Analysis data of **1a**: Anal (%). Calcd for C42H42N4O2Zn1: C, 72.04; H, 6.05; N, 8.00. Found: C, 71.64; H, 6.01; N, 7.94.

IR of **1a**, (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3440.34(b), 2936.70(w), 2196.95(m), 1621.99(s), 1565.42(s), 1531.59(m), 1446.64(w), 1384.46(s), 1353.02(m), 1175.22(m), 1139.71(m), 1018.98(m), 829.11(w), 526.41(w)

Elemental Analysis data of **1a**·toluene: Anal (%). Calcd for C49H50N4O2Zn1: C, 74.28; H, 6.36; N, 7.07. Found: C, 73.94; H, 6.28; N, 7.00. IR of **1a**·toluene, (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3446.95(b), 2942.63(w), 2193.64(m), 1624.69(s), 1567.17(s), 1524.49(m), 1439.27(m), 1382.82(s), 1355.02(m), 1189.65(m), 1136.71(m), 1020.47(w), 838.31(w), 524.54(w).

Elemental Analysis data of **1b**·toluene: Anal (%). Calcd for C49H50N4O2Zn1: C, 74.28; H, 6.36; N, 7.07. Found: C, 73.81; H, 6.30; N, 6.97.

IR of **1b**-toluene: (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3455.66(b), 2932.64(w), 2201.45(m), 1626.37(s), 1568.87(m), 1527.59(m), 1441.75(m), 1384.17(s), 1348.56(m), 1190.71(m), 1137.78(m), 1019.54(w), 834.31(w), 523.33(m)

3. Selective binding and Separation experiment.

A typical Selective binding and Separation experiment: Evacuated sample of **1a** (50 mg) and a mixture of cyclohexane (5 mL) and benzene (5 mL) was put in a sealed vial at 80 °C for two days. The solid sample was filtered, washed with diethyl ether, and then loaded into a distillation setup and gently heated to under vacuum while the volatiles were collected with a liquid nitrogen bath (see our recent report *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2008, **47**, 1245 –1249). The recycling and reused experiment was done in the same way.

The molar ratio of desorbed benzene and cyclohexane from **1a** was determined to be 97:3 by using gas chromatography (GC). Conditions Column: SE-54 by Lunan Ruihong Company (30 m \times 0.3 mm I.D.). injection port temperature: 120°C; flame ionization detector: 150°C; Column temperature: 36°C. Carrier gas: N2 5.0 mL/min, H2 2.5 mL/min. Retention time were 8.91 min for benzene, 9.48 min for cyclohexane.

The molar ratio of the desorbed toluene and cyclohexane from **1a** was determined to be 98:2 by using GC. Conditions Column: SE-54 by Lunan Ruihong Company (30 m \times 0.3 mm I.D.). injection port temperature: 120°C; flame ionization detector: 150°C; Column temperature: 40°C. Carrier gas: N2 5.0 mL/min, H2 2.5 mL/min. Retention time were 6.55 min for cyclohexane, 12.19 min for toluene.

The molar ratio of desorbed toluene and n-heptane from **1a** was determined to be 94:6 by using GC. Conditions Column: SE-54 by Lunan Ruihong Company (30 $m \times 0.3 \text{ mm I.D.}$). injection port temperature: 120°C; flame ionization detector: 150°C; Column temperature: 42°C. Carrier gas: N2 5.0 mL/min, H2 2.5 mL/min. Retention time were 8.39 min for n-heptane, 11.92 min for toluene.

The molar ratio of desorbed toluene and benzene from **1a** was determined to be 62:38 by using (GC). Conditions Column: SE-54 by Lunan Ruihong Company (30 m \times 0.3 mm I.D.). injection port temperature: 120°C; flame ionization detector: 150°C; Column temperature: 40°C. Carrier gas: N2 5.0 mL/min, H2 2.5 mL/min. Retention time were 6.10 min for benzene, 12.36 min for toluene. The result was not reported in the text.

	1a	$\mathbb{C}_{84}\mathrm{H}_{84}\mathrm{N}_8\mathrm{O}_4\mathrm{Zn}_2$	1400.33	293(2)	0.71073	monoclinic	C2	15.531(2) 29.200(4)	18.945(3) 102.634(2)	8384(2), 4	1.109	0.621	2944	2.04 to 25.00	-18 < h < 18, -34 < k < 24,	-22 < l < 22	21732	$10662 (R_{int} = 0.0375)$	25.00/99.8%	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	10662/8/777	1.126	R1=0.0622,wR2=0.1681	R1=0.0864,wR2=0.1866	0.014(18)	0.812 and -0.528	9
	1b-toluene	C _{94.5} H ₉₆ N ₈ O ₄ Zn ₂	1538.53	293(2)	0.71073	monoclinic	C2	14.929(7) 25.901(12)	22.477(10) 90.000(5)	8691(7), 4	1.176	0.605	3244	2.87 to 25.00	-17 < h < 16, -27 < k < 30,	-26 < l < 26	18748	$10558 (R_{int} = 0.0620)$	25.00/86.7%	Full-matrix least-squares	10558/62/753	0.905	R1=0.0686,wR2=0.1413	R1=0.1881,wR2=0.1769	0.08(3)	0.331 and -0.217	
x	1a-toluene	$C_{91}H_{92}N_8O_4Zn_2$	1492.47	293(2)	0.71073	monoclinic	C2	15.5160(14) 28.981(3)	19.4548(18) 103.236(2)	8515.9 (13), 4	1.164	0.616	3144	2.03 to 25.00	-18 < h < 18, -31 < k < 34,	-14 < 1 < 23	22174	13580 ($R_{int} = 0.0499$)	25.00/99.7%	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	13580/9/797	1.065	R1=0.0719,wR2=0.1587	R1=0.1386,wR2=0.1951	0.01(2)	0.491 and -0.347	
×	1b-benzene	$\mathrm{C}_{96}\mathrm{H}_{96}\mathrm{N}_8\mathrm{O}_4\mathrm{Zn}_2$	1556.55	293(2)	0.71073	monoclinic	C2	14.4846(14) 25.908(3)	22.624(2) 92.096(2)	8484.6(14), 4	1.219	0.621	3280	2.38 to 25.00	-17 < h < 13, -29 < h < 30,	-23 < 1 < 26	22741	$14483 (R_{int}=0.0227)$	25.00/99.7%	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2	14483/17/793	1.095	R1=0.0673, wR2=0.1588	R1=0.1143,wR2=0.1863	0.09(2)	0.612 and -0.358	
	1a-benzene	$C_{96}H_{96}N_8O_4Zn_2$	1556.55	293(2)	0.71073	monoclinic	C2	a = 15.611(3) Å b = 29.312(6) Å	c = 18.931(4) Å beta = 103.05(3) °	8439(3), 4	1.225	0.624	3280	2.99 to 25.00	-18 < h < 17, -34 < h < 34,	-22 < 1 < 22	29712	$14237 (R_{int} = 0.0660)$	25.00/98.7%	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2	14237/24/791	1.091	R1=0.0788, wR2=0.1994	R1=0.1124, wR2=0.2233	0.008(19)	0.771 and -0.948	
à	Identification code	Empirical formula	Formula weight	Temperature (K)	Wavelength (Å)	Crystal system	Space group		Unit cell dimensions	Volume $(Å^3), Z$	Density (calculated) (mg/m ³)	Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	F(000)	Theta range for data collection (°)	Limiting indices		Reflections collected	Independent reflections	Completeness to theta	Refinement method	Data / restraints / parameters	Goodness-of-fit on $F^{\wedge}2$	Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R indices (all data)	Absolute structure parameter	Largest diff. peak and hole (e.Å $^{-3}$)	

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 1a benzene, 1a toluene, 1b benzene, 1b toluene and 1a.

Zn(1)-O(1)	1.971(5)
Zn(1)-O(2)	1.995(5)
Zn(1)-N(2)	2.082(7)
Zn(1)-N(3)	2.098(7)
Zn(1)-N(5)#1	2.111(4)
Zn(2)-O(4)	1.950(6)
Zn(2)-O(3)	1.979(5)
Zn(2)-N(6)	2.084(7)
Zn(2)-N(7)	2.101(6)
Zn(2)-N(1)	2.123(4)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(2)	96.6(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(2)	155.1(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(2)	87.0(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(3)	88.3(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(3)	155.2(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(3)	78.8(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	99.7(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	99.8(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	104.0(2)
N(3)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	103.3(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-O(3)	98.6(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(6)	167.5(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(6)	86.8(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(7)	89.3(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(7)	139.0(2)
N(6)-Zn(2)-N(7)	79.4(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(1)	94.4(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(1)	105.7(2)
N(6)-Zn(2)-N(1)	94.9(2)
N(7)-Zn(2)-N(1)	113.8(2)

Table S2. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1a benzene.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 x,y,z+1 #2 x,y,z-1

Zn(1)-O(2)	1.959(6)
Zn(1)-O(1)	2.017(7)
Zn(1)-N(3)	2.098(8)
Zn(1)-N(2)	2.111(7)
Zn(1)-N(8)#1	2.11(5)
Zn(2)-O(3)	1.975(7)
Zn(2)-O(4)	2.000(6)
Zn(2)-N(6)	2.079(8)
Zn(2)-N(7)	2.108(7)
Zn(2)-N(1)	2.116(4)
O(2)-Zn(1)-O(1)	97.6(3)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(3)	144.4(3)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(3)	88.1(3)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(2)	88.2(3)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(2)	163.5(3)
N(3)-Zn(1)-N(2)	78.4(3)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(8)#1	105(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(8)#1	97(2)
N(3)-Zn(1)-N(8)#1	109(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(8)#1	97(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-O(4)	97.7(3)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(6)	156.7(3)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(6)	87.4(3)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(7)	86.9(3)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(7)	153.4(3)
N(6)-Zn(2)-N(7)	78.9(3)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(1)	99.4(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(1)	101.6(2)
N(6)-Zn(2)-N(1)	101.8(3)
N(7)-Zn(2)-N(1)	103.4(3)

Table S3. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1b benzene.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 x,y,z-1 #2 x,y,z+1 #3 -x+1,y,-z+1 #4 -x+1,y,-z+2

1.964(6)
2.003(7)
2.096(7)
2.100(7)
2.112(5)
1.970(6)
1.980(6)
2.071(7)
2.094(8)
2.126(5)
97.8(3)
87.9(3)
155.3(3)
152.5(3)
86.2(3)
78.2(3)
101.2(3)
99.9(3)
102.5(3)
104.9(3)
97.7(3)
89.1(3)
142.2(3)
166.3(3)
88.3(3)
78.8(3)
93.9(3)
105.3(3)
111.3(3)
96.3(3)

Table S4. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1a toluene.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 x,y,z-1 #2 x,y,z+1

Zn(1)-O(4)	1.944(12)
Zn(1)-O(3)	2.014(12)
Zn(1)-N(1)	2.075(7)
Zn(1)-N(7)	2.078(15)
Zn(1)-N(6)	2.082(13)
Zn(2)-O(1)	1.873(14)
Zn(2)-O(2)	2.009(11)
Zn(2)-N(3)	2.070(17)
Zn(2)-N(2)	2.102(13)
Zn(2)-N(5)#1	2.131(8)
O(4)-Zn(1)-O(3)	94.5(5)
O(4)-Zn(1)-N(1)	96.8(5)
O(3)-Zn(1)-N(1)	102.1(4)
O(4)-Zn(1)-N(7)	91.9(5)
O(3)-Zn(1)-N(7)	153.0(5)
N(1)-Zn(1)-N(7)	103.2(5)
O(4)-Zn(1)-N(6)	153.2(5)
O(3)-Zn(1)-N(6)	87.3(5)
N(1)-Zn(1)-N(6)	109.0(5)
N(7)-Zn(1)-N(6)	75.6(6)
O(1)-Zn(2)-O(2)	98.5(6)
O(1)-Zn(2)-N(3)	146.0(6)
O(2)-Zn(2)-N(3)	87.5(6)
O(1)-Zn(2)-N(2)	86.8(6)
O(2)-Zn(2)-N(2)	162.7(5)
N(3)-Zn(2)-N(2)	79.2(6)
O(1)-Zn(2)-N(5)#1	104.0(5)
O(2)-Zn(2)-N(5)#1	98.2(4)
N(3)-Zn(2)-N(5)#1	108.2(6)
N(2)-Zn(2)-N(5)#1	96.4(4)

Table S5. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1b toluene.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x,y,z+1 #2 x,y,z-1 #3 -x+1,y,-z+1

Zn(1)-O(1)	1.944(5)
Zn(1)-O(2)	1.998(5)
Zn(1)-N(2)	2.089(6)
Zn(1)-N(3)	2.089(6)
Zn(1)-N(5)#1	2.113(4)
Zn(2)-O(3)	1.959(5)
Zn(2)-O(4)	1.962(5)
Zn(2)-N(7)	2.082(6)
Zn(2)-N(6)	2.086(6)
Zn(2)-N(1)	2.094(4)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(2)	96.7(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(2)	154.5(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(2)	87.2(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(3)	88.8(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(3)	155.3(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(3)	78.1(2)
O(1)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	100.3(2)
O(2)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	99.4(2)
N(2)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	103.9(2)
N(3)-Zn(1)-N(5)#1	103.3(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-O(4)	98.2(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(7)	140.4(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(7)	88.8(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(6)	88.1(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(6)	166.6(2)
N(7)-Zn(2)-N(6)	78.9(2)
O(3)-Zn(2)-N(1)	105.2(2)
O(4)-Zn(2)-N(1)	95.2(2)
N(7)-Zn(2)-N(1)	113.0(2)
N(6)-Zn(2)-N(1)	94.6(2)

 Table S6. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1a.

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x,y,z+1 #2 x,y,z-1

	Adjacent ZnZn	repeated period	turning angle (°)	Chain
	separation (Å) ^a	(Å) ^b		diameter (Å)
1a-benzene	14.466(2)	18.931(4)	81.703(3)	36.99
	14.477(2)			
1a-toluene	14.522(1)	19.455(2)	84.047(1)	36.59
	14.540(1)			
1a	14.423(2)	18.945(3)	82.155(2)	36.50
	14.410(2)			
1b-benzene	14.598(1)	22.624(2)	101.552(1)	35.83
	14.607(1)			
1b-toluene	14.524(5)	22.477(10)	101.358(7)	35.08
	14.531(5)			

 Table S7. A comparison of chain repeated periods and turning angles of 1D polymer in 1.

 Table S8. A comparison of twisted angles and lengths of ZnL ligands in 1.

	lengths of ZnL	twisted angles N	dihedral angles of
	(Å)	(°)	two pyridines (°)
1a-benzene	24.442(4)	160.441(4)	37.32
	24.451(4)	160.223(4)	35.85
1a-toluene	24.617(2)	163.824(2)	17.78
	24.628(2)	164.405(2)	19.94
1a	24.414 (3)	163.287(3)	21.22
	24.364 (3)	160.609(3)	20.73
1b-benzene	23.991(2)	147.763(3)	9.81
	24.067(2)	148.675(2)	7.02
1b-toluene	23.890(8)	150.907(10)	10.25
	24.107(8)	154.575(10)	14.14

Figure S1. Ball-and-stick (top) and space-filling (bottom) representations of a 1D zigzag chain of **1a**.



Figure S2. Ball-and-stick representations of a 1D zigzag chain of 1a benzene.



Figure S3. Ball-and-stick representations of a 1D zigzag chain of 1a toluene.



Figure S4. Ball-and-stick representations of a 1D zigzag chain of 1b.benzene.



Figure S5. Ball-and-stick representations of a 1D zigzag chain of 1b·toluene.



Figure S6. CH $\cdots \pi$ interactions between the ZnL ligand and the guest benzene in 1a benzene.



Figure S7. CH $\cdots \pi$ interactions between the ZnL ligand and the guest toluene in 1a toluene.



Figure S8. CH $\cdots \pi$ interactions between the ZnL ligand and the guest benzene in 1b benzene.



Figure S9. CH $\cdots \pi$ interactions between the ZnL and the guest toluene of 1b toluene.



Figure S10. Intermolecular π - π interaction between **1a** in the three compounds.



Figure S11. Intermolecular π - π interaction between 1b in the two compounds.



Figure S12. interlamellar $C \equiv C \cdots C \equiv C$ interactions between 1a in the three compounds.



Figure S13. interlamellar $C = C \cdots C = C$ interactions between 1b in the two compounds.



Figure S14. A view of the packing of 1a along the a-axis forming 2D structures and its spacefilling mode.





Figure S15. A view of the packing of 1b along the a-axis forming 2D structures and its spacefilling mode.





Figure S16. A view of 3D structure of 1a-toluene along the a-axis and its space-filling mode.



Figure S17. A view of 3D structure of 1b-toluene along the a-axis and its space-filling mode.



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Figure S18. The PXRD pattern and the simulated PXRD pattern of 1a.



Figure S19. The PXRD pattern and the simulated PXRD pattern of 1a benzene.



Figure S20. The PXRD pattern and the simulated PXRD pattern of 1a toluene.



Figure S21. The PXRD pattern and the simulated PXRD pattern of 1b benzene.



Figure S22. The PXRD pattern and the simulated PXRD pattern of 1b toluene.



Figure S23. TGA curve of 1a, 1a·benzene, 1a·toluene, 1b·benzene and 1b·toluene.



Figure S24. GC result of competing binding experimental of **1a** for benzene /cyclohexane, toluene/cyclohexane, toluene/heptane and benzne.toluene.



Figure S25. GC results of recycling and reuse of 1a for adsorption separation of benzene and cyclohexane.



Figure S26. GC result of competing binding experimental of **1a** in the mixture ratios (1:10) of the benzene/cyclohexane.



Figure S27. BET data of 1a.



Figure S28. Adsorption and desorption isotherms for Cyclohexane, Benzene and Toluene in 1a.

