

# **Isorecticular synthesis and modification of frameworks with the UiO-66 topology**

*Sergio J. Garibay and Seth M. Cohen\**

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, 9500

Gilman Drive, La Jolla, California 92093-0358

scohen@ucsd.edu

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

## Experimental Methods

### General

Starting materials and solvents were purchased and used without further purification from commercial suppliers (Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, EMD, TCI, Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc., and others).

### Characterization of UiO-66 functionalized frameworks

*<sup>1</sup>H NMR Digestion and Analysis.* Approximately 10 mg of microcrystalline UiO-66 was digested by sonication in 570  $\mu$ L of  $d_6$ -DMSO and 30  $\mu$ L of HF. After complete dissolution of the material, the solution was used to collect a <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECA spectrometer (500 MHz).

*ESI-MS Analysis.* Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) was performed using a ThermoFinnigan LCQ-DECA mass spectrometer and the data were analyzed using the Xcalibur software suite in negative ion mode. UiO-66 samples were digested by sonicating the materials in a mixture of 10  $\mu$ L of HF and 1.0 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN.

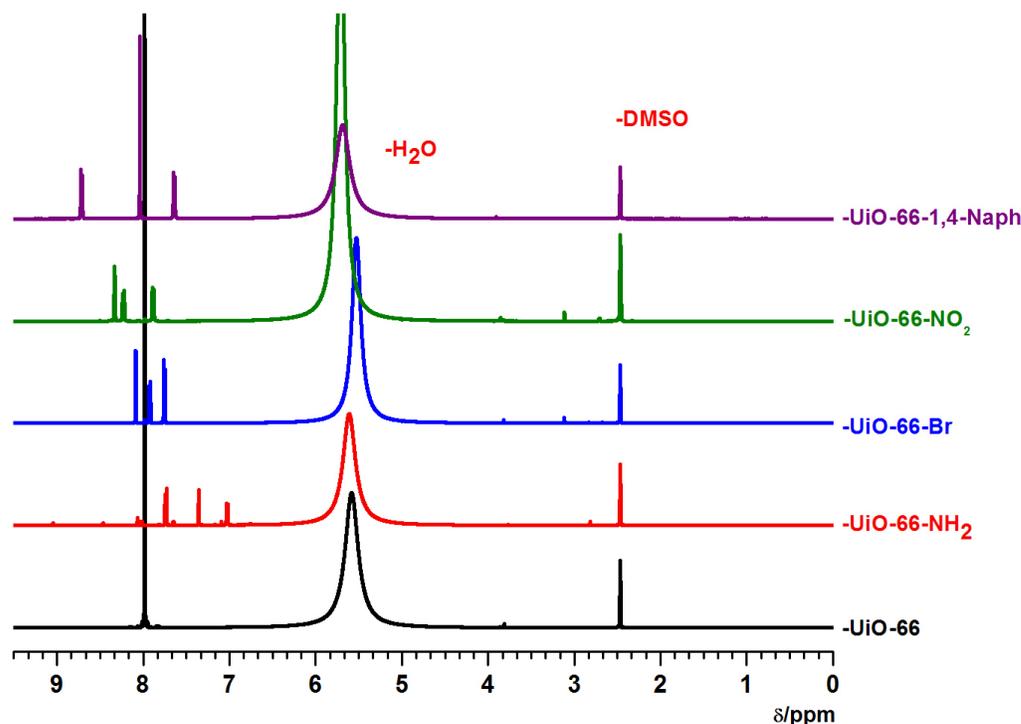
*Thermal Gravimetric Analysis.* Approximately 10-20 mg of modified BET analyzed UiO-66 samples were used for TGA measurements. Samples were analyzed under a stream of dinitrogen using a TA Instrument Q600 SDT running from room temperature to 800 °C with a scan rate of 5 °C/min.

*PXRD Analysis.* PXRD data were collected at ambient temperature on a Bruker Advance D8 diffractometer at 40 kV, 40 mA for  $K\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ) with a scan speed of 3°/min, a step size of 0.02° in 2 $\theta$ , and a 2 $\theta$  range of 5-45°. Approximately 15 mg of microcrystalline UiO-66 samples were dried at 150 °C for at least 2 h before PXRD

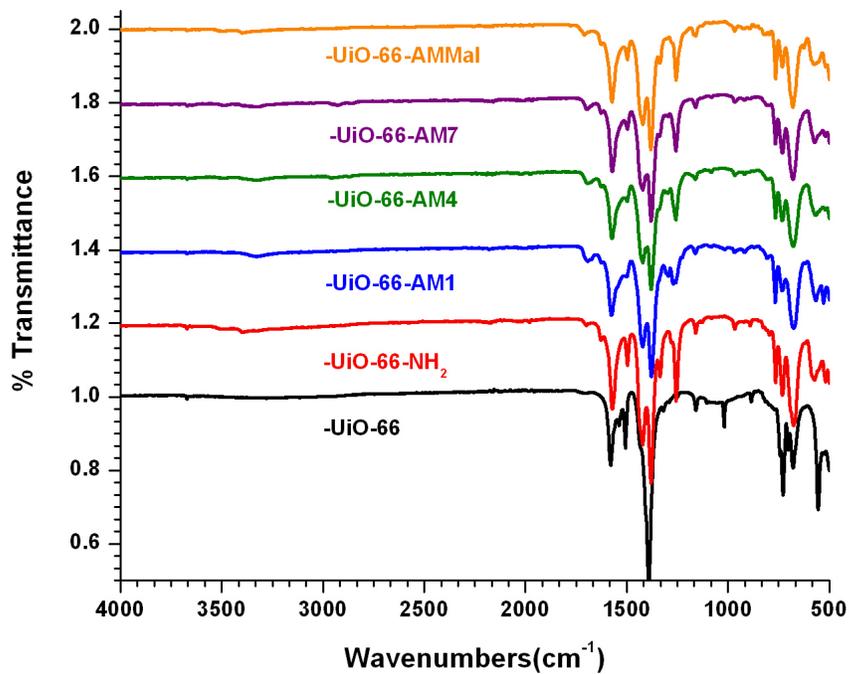
analysis. The experimental backgrounds were corrected using the Jade 5.0 software package.

*FT-IR Analysis.* Approximately 5-10 mg of modified UiO-66 was dried at 150 °C for at least 2 h before FT-IR analysis. FT-IR spectra were collected using a Bruker ALPHA-P FT-IR spectrometer with a diamond ATR.

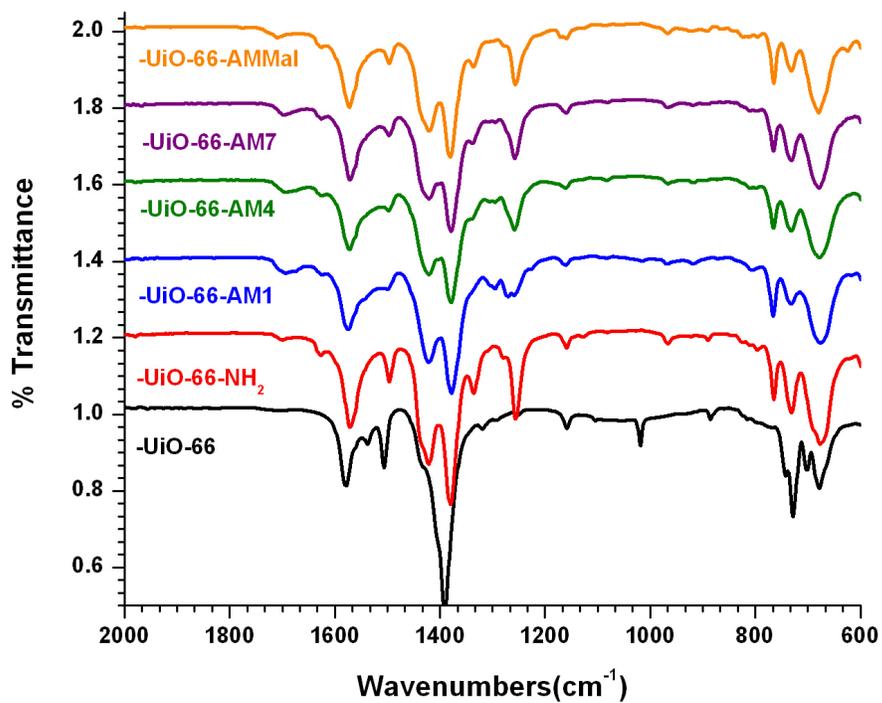
*BET Surface Area Analysis.* BET surface area ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ) measurements were collected at 77 K using dinitrogen on an ASAP 2020 using the volumetric technique. Approximately 40-60 mg of activated UiO-66 samples were evacuated on a vacuum line for 5-18 h. The sample was then transferred to a preweighed sample tube and degassed at 105 °C for approximately 24 h or until the outgas rate was  $<5 \mu\text{mHg}$ . The sample tube was reweighed to obtain a consistent mass for the degassed UiO-66 samples.



**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$ NMR Spectra of digested UiO-66 and UiO-66 functionalized samples.



**Figure S2.** FTIR spectra of modified UiO-66-NH<sub>2</sub> samples.



**Figure S3.** Magnification of the FTIR spectra of modified UiO-66-NH<sub>2</sub> samples.

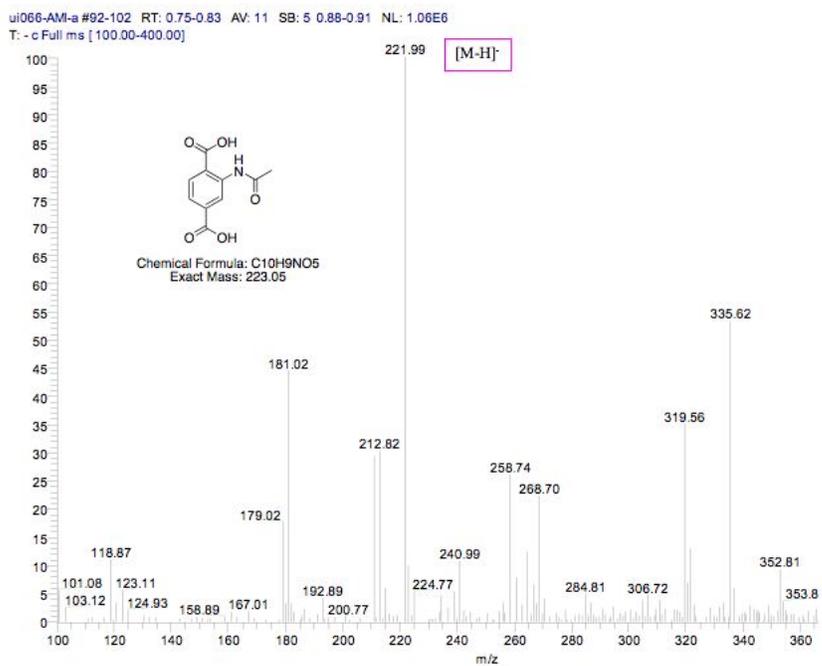


Figure S4. ESI-MS of digested UiO-66-AM1.

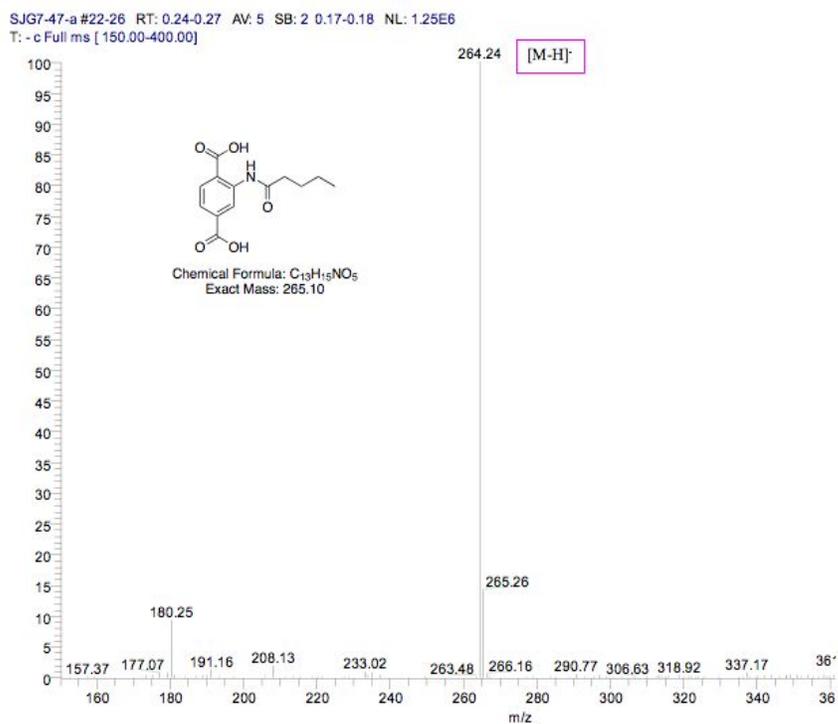


Figure S5. ESI-MS of digested UiO-66-AM4.

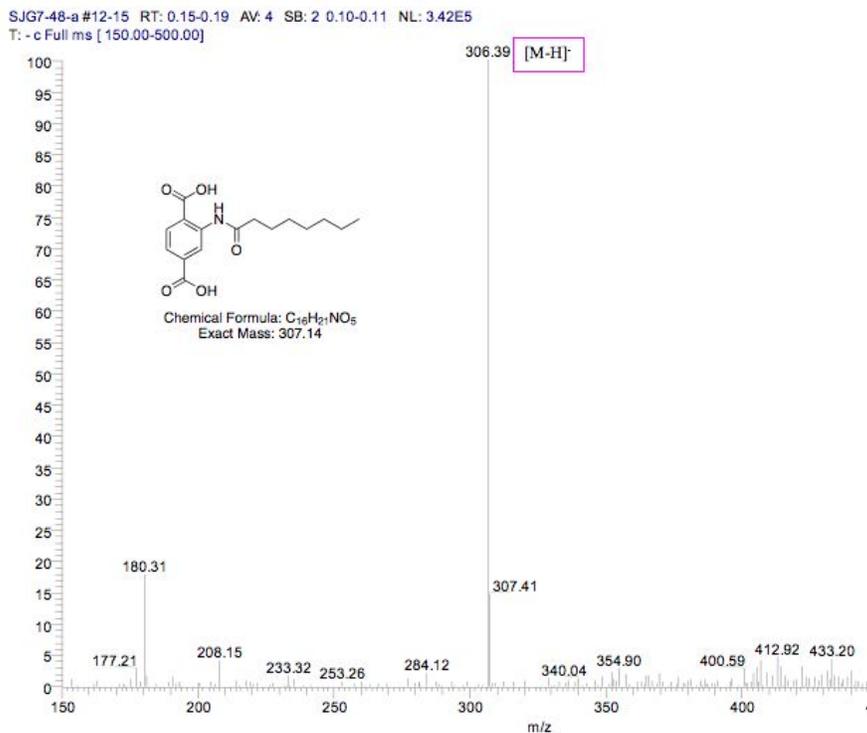


Figure S6. ESI-MS of digested UiO-66-AM7.

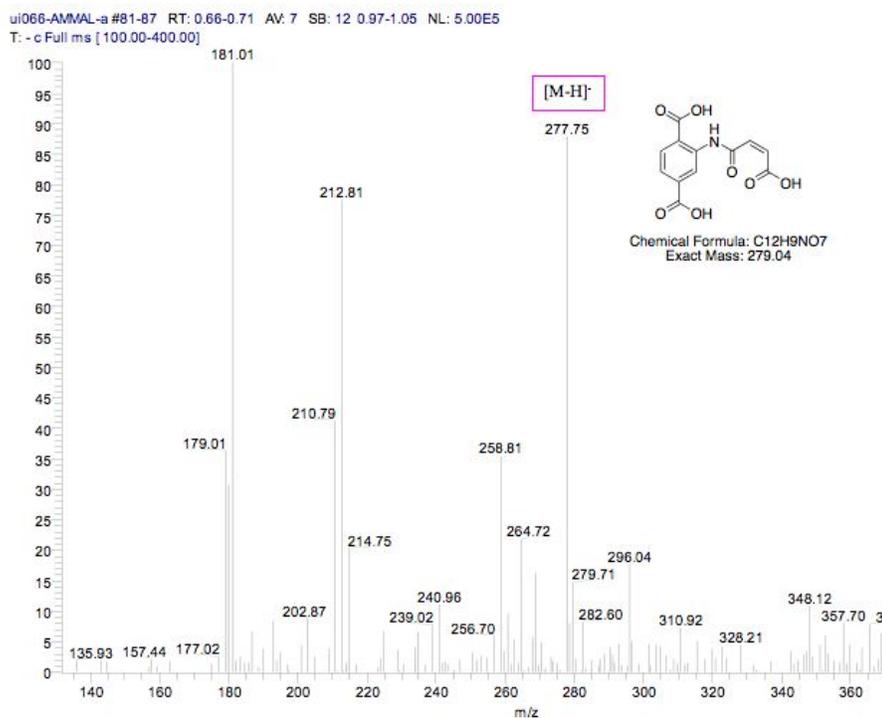


Figure S7. ESI-MS of digested UiO-66-AMMAL.