## Supporting Information

# Assembly of two 3-D metal-organic frameworks from $\operatorname{Cd}(I I)$ and 

 4,5-imidazoledicarboxylic acid or 2-ethyl-4,5-imidazoledicarboxylic acidShuang Wang, Lirong Zhang, Guanghua Li, Qisheng Huo and Yunling Liu*

State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R. China. E-mail: yunling@jlu.edu.cn


Fig. S1 Simulated and experimental powder X-ray diffraction patterns of 1(a) and 2(b).


Fig. S2 IR spectra for compound 1(a) and 2(b).


Fig. S3 TG curves for compound 1(a) and 2(b).


Fig. S4 The 3-D framework structure of 1: (a) Ball and stick view of right-handed (R) and left-handed (L) helical chains; (b) The 2-D layer viewed along the $c$-axis and the topology of 2-D layer with distorted Kagomé net; (c) The 3-D framework of 1 formed by 2-D layers and 1-D chains viewed along the $b$-axis; (d) The framework topology of 1 viewed along the $b$-axis. (Color code: Cd1 and Cd2 atom: green; Cd3 atom: pink; O: red; C: grey, N : blue, the IMDC ligands are denoted by yellow spheres in the topology).


Fig. S5 The topology of the 3D framework of 2 viewed along the $c$-axis and $a$-axis. (Color code: Cd: green; the 2-EtIMDC ligands as 4-connected nodes are denoted by yellow spheres).

Table S1. Hydrogen bonds for $\mathbf{1}$ [ $\AA$ and deg.].

| $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{H})$ | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{A})$ | $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{D} \cdots \mathrm{A})$ | $<(\mathrm{DHA})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{O}(9)-\mathrm{H}(9 \mathrm{~A}) \cdots \mathrm{N}(4) \# 7$ | $0.96(8)$ | $2.43(4)$ | $3.333(7)$ | $157(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(9)-\mathrm{H}(9 \mathrm{~B}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(6) \# 2$ | $0.96(6)$ | $2.18(3)$ | $3.123(7)$ | $169(9)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(10)-\mathrm{H}(10 \mathrm{~A}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(1 \mathrm{~W}) \# 8$ | $0.99(10)$ | $2.10(10)$ | $2.949(11)$ | $143(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(10)-\mathrm{H}(10 \mathrm{~A}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(4) \# 8$ | $0.99(10)$ | $2.53(10)$ | $3.250(9)$ | $130(7)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(10)-\mathrm{H}(10 \mathrm{~B}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(1 \mathrm{~W}) \# 9$ | $1.00(10)$ | $1.98(10)$ | $2.896(10)$ | $152(8)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(10)-\mathrm{H}(10 \mathrm{~B}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(10) \# 10$ | $1.00(10)$ | $2.38(10)$ | $3.000(11)$ | $119(7)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1 \mathrm{~W})-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{~A}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(8) \# 7$ | $0.86(10)$ | $2.31(11)$ | $3.031(9)$ | $141(9)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(1 \mathrm{~W})-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{~B}) \cdots \mathrm{O}(4)$ | $0.86(11)$ | $2.07(11)$ | $2.885(8)$ | $157(10)$ |

[^0]
[^0]:    Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:
    $\# 1-x+1 / 2, y-1 / 2, z \quad \# 2-x, y-1 / 2,-z+1 / 2 \quad \# 3-x+1 / 2,-y+1, z-1 / 2 \quad \# 4-x+1 / 2, y+1 / 2, z \quad \# 5-x$, $y+1 / 2,-z+1 / 2 \quad \# 6-x+1 / 2,-y+1, z+1 / 2 \quad \# 7 x-1 / 2, y,-z+1 / 2 \quad \# 8-x,-y+1,-z \quad \# 9 x, y-1, z \quad \# 10-x,-y$, -Z

