

Study of the mechanochemical formation and resulting properties of an archetypal MOF: Cu₃(BTC)₂ (BTC = 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate)

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Supplementary information: XRPD patterns, adsorption and desorption isotherms TGA-DSC.

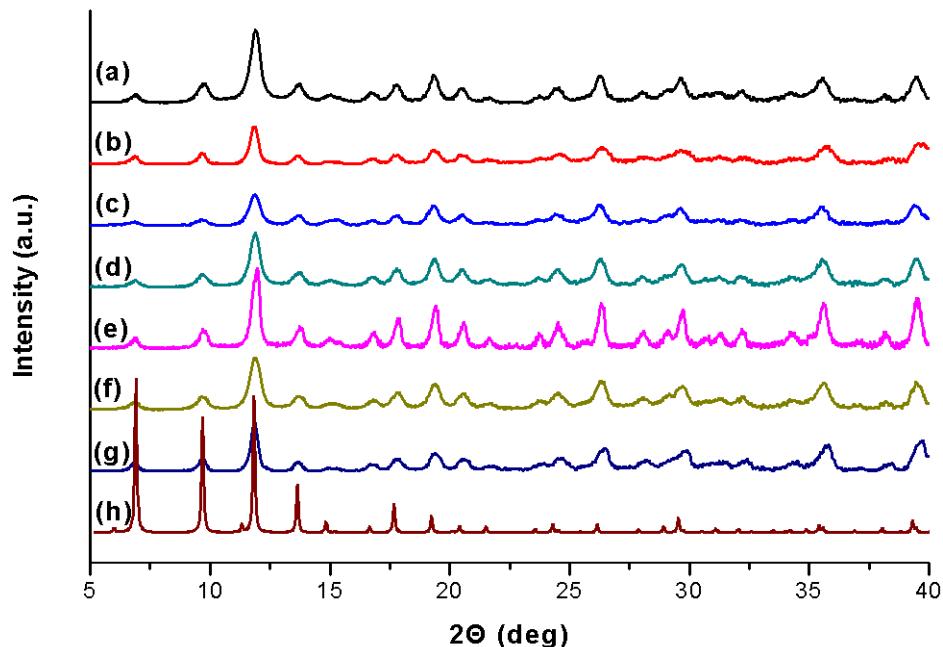


Figure S1. Comparison of experimental and simulated XRPD patterns for Cu₃(BTC)₂ synthesised by (a) 5 minutes grinding then washing with EtOH; (b) 5 minutes grinding with added MeOH (100 µL) then washed with EtOH; (c) 15 minutes grinding with no washing; (d) 15 minutes and washing with EtOH; (e) 15 minutes grinding with added MeOH (100 µL) and washing with EtOH; (f) 25 minutes and washing with EtOH; (g) 25 minutes grinding with added MeOH (100 µL) and washing with EtOH; (h) simulated for FIQCEN (CCDC code).

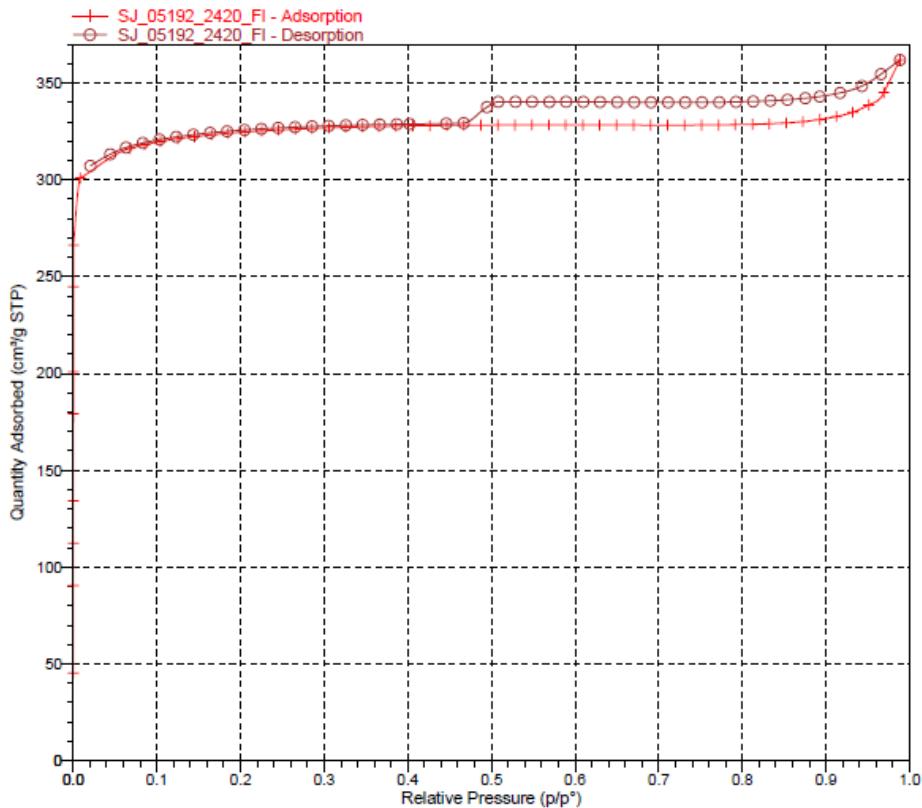


Figure S2. Adsorption and desorption N₂ isotherms for Cu₃(BTC)₂ prepared by neat grinding for 5 minutes followed by washing with EtOH.

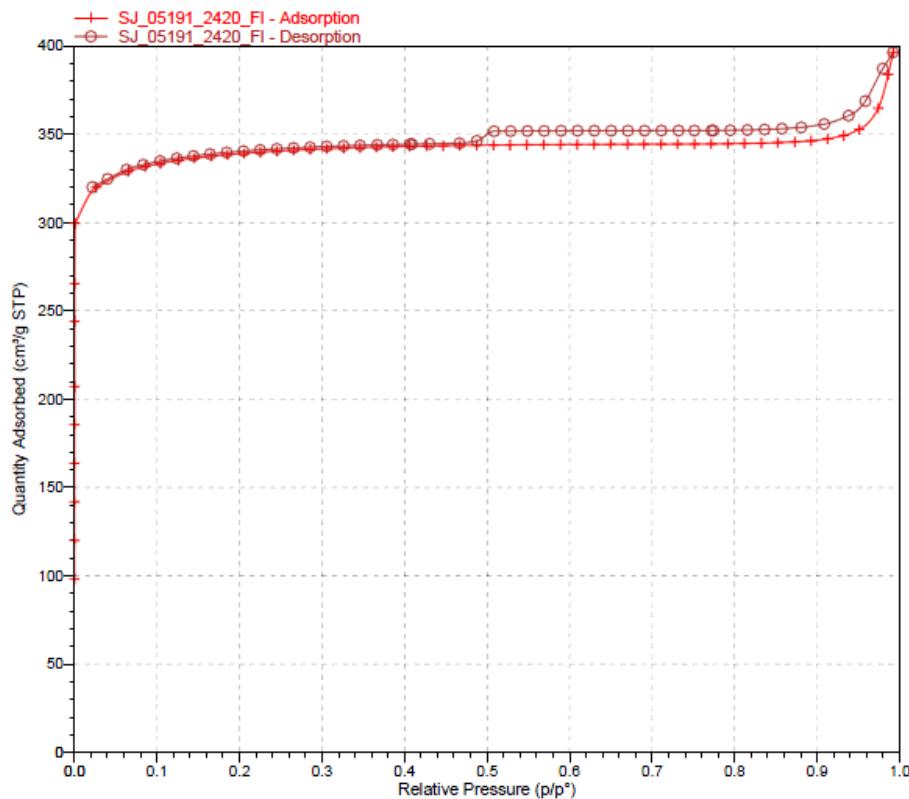


Figure S3. N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms for Cu₃(BTC)₂ prepared by liquid-assisted grinding for 5 minutes with added MeOH (100 μL) followed by washing with EtOH.

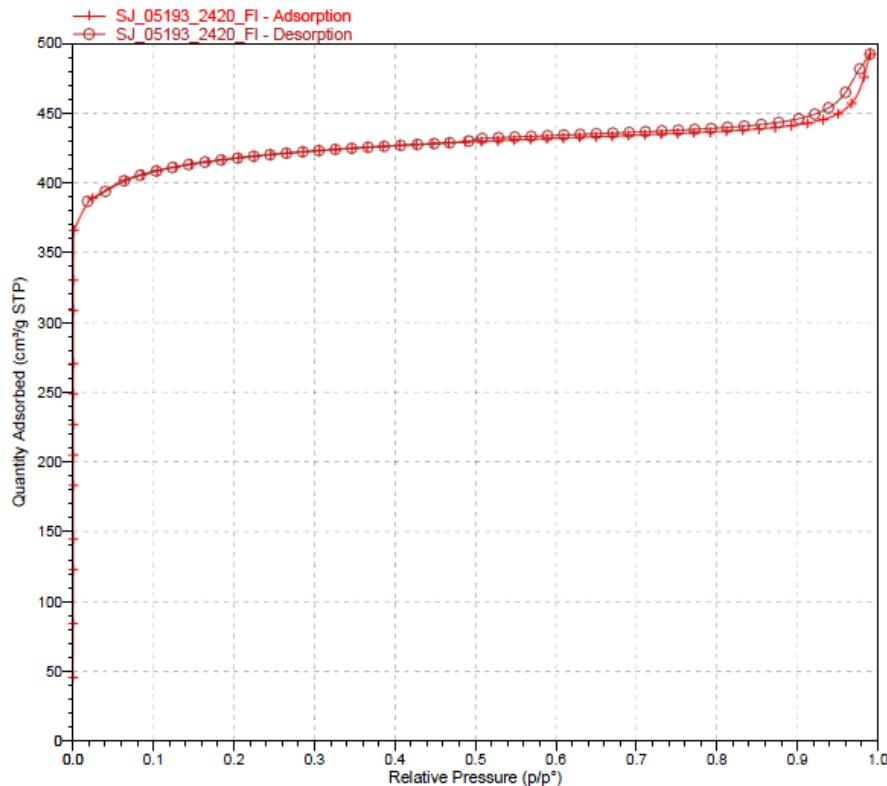


Figure S4. N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms for Cu₃(BTC)₂ prepared by liquid-assisted grinding for 15 minutes with added MeOH (100 µL) followed by washing with EtOH.

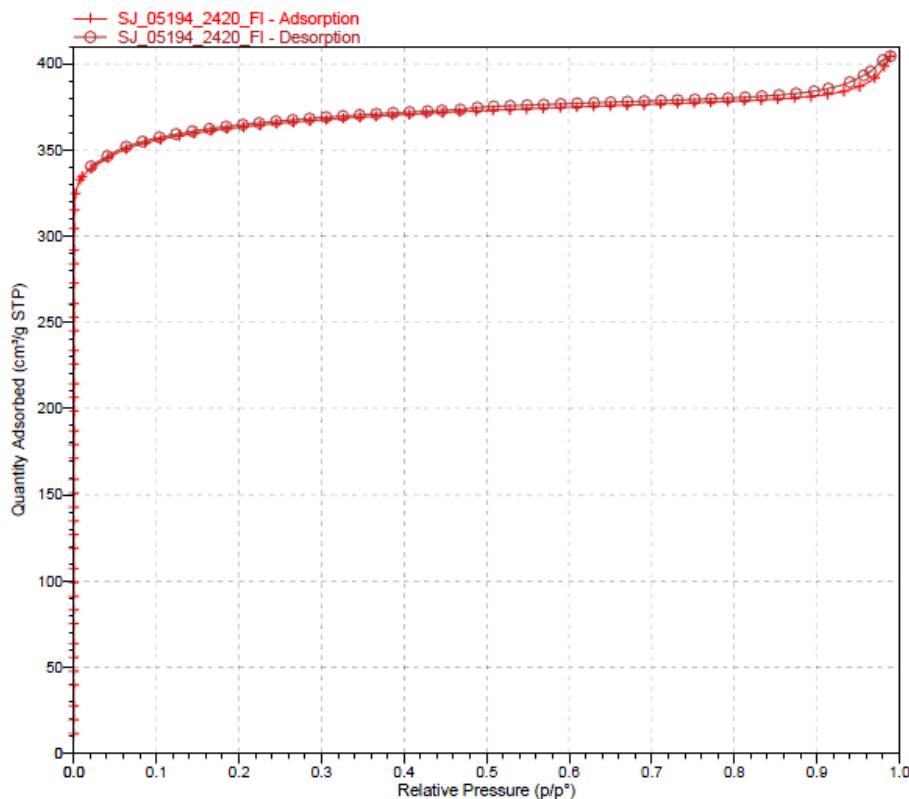


Figure S5. N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms for the Cu₃(BTC)₂ prepared by neat grinding for 15 minutes followed by washing with EtOH.

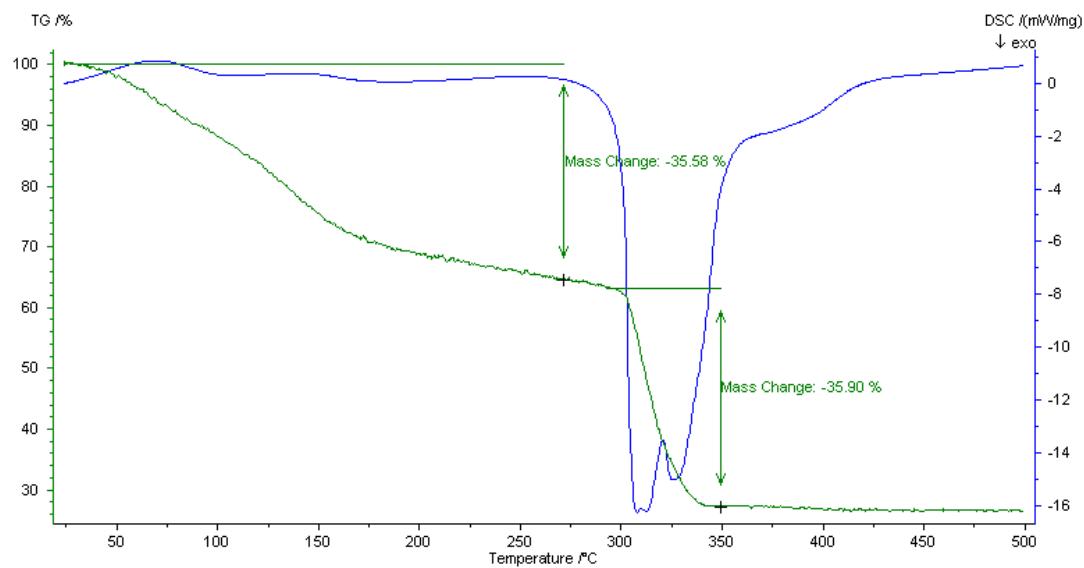


Figure S6. TGA-DSC mechanochemically-prepared $\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_2$ without LAG and without subsequent washing.