Electronic Supplementary Information for MS:

Reversible Crystal-to-Crystal Transformation in Nano-porous Threedimensional Lead(II) MOFs; Study of Solvent Attendance on Iodide Adsorption Affinity

Lida Hashemi, Ali Morsali*

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, P.O. Box 14115-175, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran a) b)

Figure S1. ORTEP diagram of the **a**) compound $[Pb(4-bpdh)(NO_3)_2(H_2O)]_n$ (**HMTI-1**) and **b**) compound $[Pb(4-bpdh)(NO_3)_2]_n$ (**HMTI-2**)



Figure S2. A schematic diagram illustrating the interactions in polymeric chains of compound (**HMTI-1**), H atoms have been omitted for clarity. (Pb= violet, O = red, C = gray and N= blue)



Figure S3. A schematic diagram illustrating the interactions in polymeric chains of compound (**HMTI-2**), H atoms have been omitted for clarity. (Pb= violet, O = red, C = gray and N= blue)



Figure S4. The XRD patterns of (a) simulated from single crystal X-ray data of compound HMTI-2; (b) bulk materials as synthesized HMTI-2; (c) bulk materials obtained by hydration of compound HMTI-2; (d) simulated from single crystal X-ray data of compound HMTI-1 and (e) bulk materials obtained by dehydration of compound HMTI-1.



Figure S5. IR spectra of a) compound HMTI-2, b) bulk materials obtained by hydration of compound HMTI-2 by dispersion of the compound HMTI-2 c) the species obtained by heating of compound HMTI-1 prepared by hydration of compound HMTI-2 and d) compound HMTI-1 prepared by rehydration of compound HMTI-2 prepared by dehydration of compound HMTI-1.



Figure S6. DTA diagrams of compounds HMTI-1 and HMTI-2.



Figure S7. TGA diagrams of compounds HMTI-1 and HMTI-2.



Figure S8. Comparison of I_2 enrichment progress between **HMTI-2** and **HMTI-1** when 100 mg of crystals were soaked in 3 mL of a cyclohexane solution of I_2 (0.1 M/L).



Figure S9. Temporal evolution of UV/vis absorption spectra for the delivery of I_2 from HMTI-2 in the first 2 h.



Figure S10. Temporal evolution of UV/vis absorption spectra for the delivery of I_2 from **HMTI-1** in the first 3 h.



Figure S11. Comparison of desorbed rate of HMTI-1 and HMTI-2.

Identification code	HMTI-2
Empirical formula	$C_{15}H_{16}N_{6.6}O_6Pb$
Formula weight	596.88
Temperature(K)	120(2)
Wavelength	0.71073
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
Unit cell dimensions	a =30.9991(10)Å
	b =10.1021(4)Å
	c =20.4318(8)Å
	$\beta = 110.727(3)^{\circ}$
Volume	$5984.2(4)\text{\AA}^3$
Ζ	4
Density (calculated)	1.987 g/m^3
<i>F</i> (000)	3416
Theta range for data	2.10 to 29.16 °
collection	
Index ranges	$-42 \le h \le 32$
	$-13 \le k \le 11$
	$-27 \le l \le 27$
Reflections collected	8045
Independent reflections	5075
Absorption correction	Integration
Refinement method	$F^2 > 2sigma(F^2)$
Data / restraints /	8045 / 0 / 394
parameters	
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.114
Final \overline{R} indices $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.1076$ and $wR_2 =$
	0.2029
R Indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1702$ and $wR_2 =$
	0.2286

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement of [Pb(4-bpdh)(NO3)2] (HMTI-2).