Supporting Information

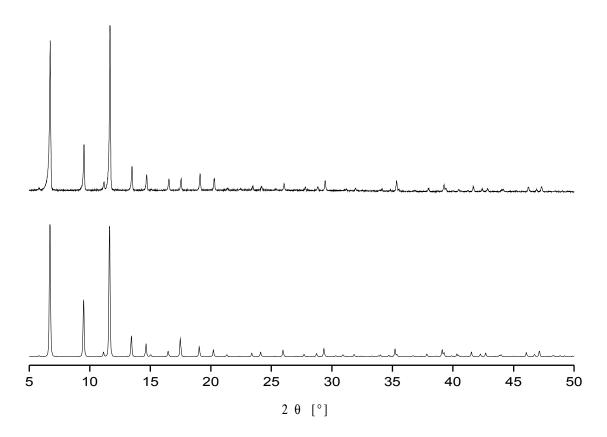


Figure S-1: XRD powder pattern of $Cu_3(BTC)_2$ (top), and calculated pattern from single crystal X-ray data of $Cu_3(BTC)_2$ (bottom) at 293 K.

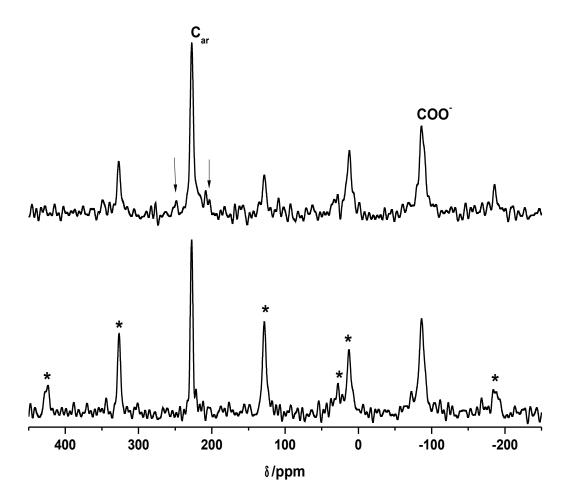


Figure S-2: ¹³C DPMAS spectra of dehydrated Cu₃(BTC)₂ with (top) and without (bottom) high-power proton decoupling. Additional signals indicated by arrows are only visible with ¹H decoupling. Asterisks (shown only in the lower spectrum) denote spinning sidebands.

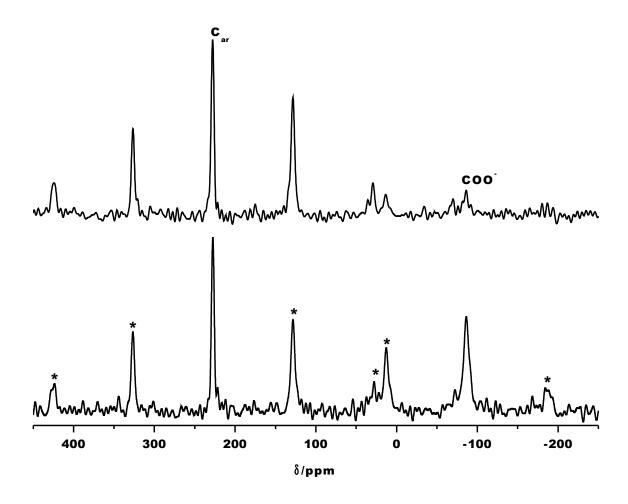


Figure S-3: ¹³C CPMAS (top) and DPMAS (bottom) spectra of dehydrated Cu₃(BTC)₂ without high-power proton decoupling. Asterisks (shown only in the lower spectrum) denote spinning sidebands.

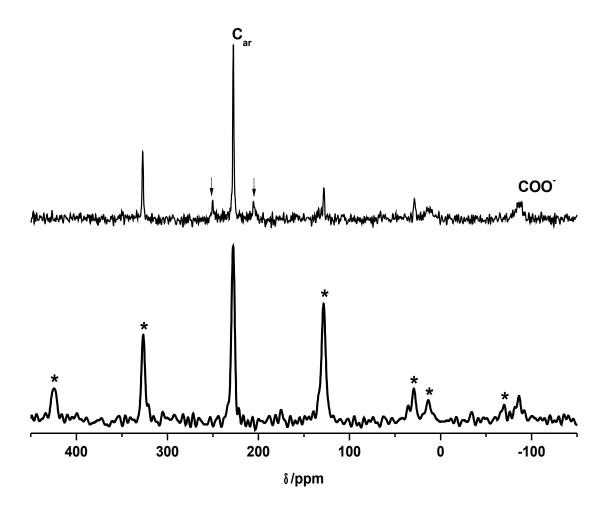


Figure S-4: ¹³C CPMAS spectra of dehydrated Cu₃(BTC)₂ with (top) and without (bottom) high-power proton decoupling. Additional signals indicated by arrows are only visible with ¹H decoupling. Asterisks (shown only in the lower spectrum) denote spinning sidebands.

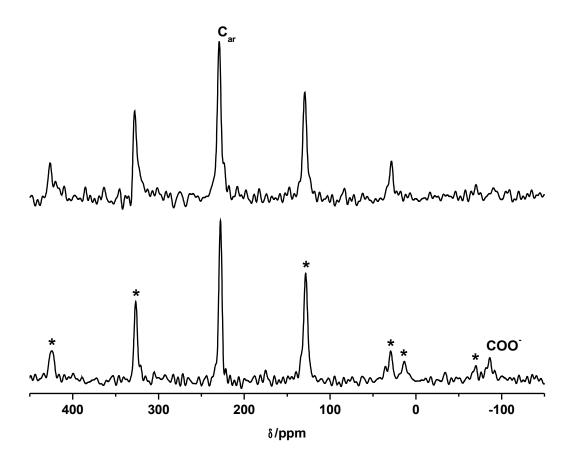


Figure S-5: 13 C CPMAS spectra of dehydrated $Cu_3(BTC)_2$ with a short contact time of $50\mu s$ (top) and a long contact time of $500\mu s$ (bottom). Asterisks (shown only in the lower spectrum) denote spinning sidebands.

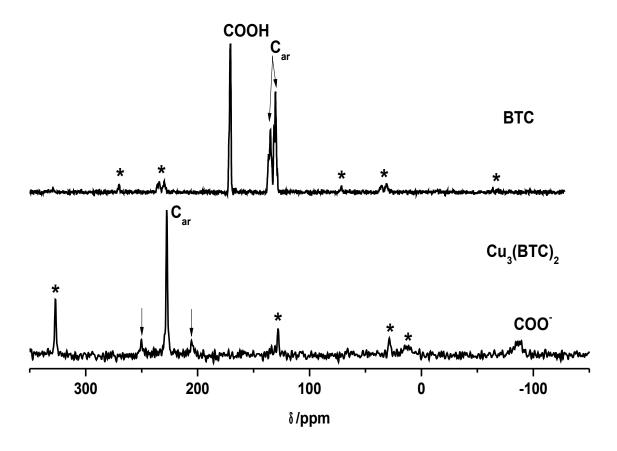


Figure S-6: ¹³C CPMAS spectra of Cu₃(BTC)₂ (bottom) and the ligand benzenetricarboxylic acid (top) at 10 kHz rotation frequency with high power proton decoupling. Additional signals indicated by arrows are only visible with ¹H decoupling. Asterisks denote spinning sidebands.