

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Towards acid MOFs: catalytic performance, deactivation and stability of sulfonic acid functionalized architectures

Jana Juan-Alcañiz,^{*a} Robin Gielisse,^a Ana B. Lago,^b Enrique V. Ramos-Fernandez,^a Pablo Serra-Crespo,^a Thomas Devic,^b Nathalie Guillou,^b Christian Serre,^b Freek Kapteijn^a and Jorge Gascon^{*a}

^a*Catalysis Engineering, Chemical Engineering Department, Delft University of Technology, Julianalaan 136, 2628 BL Delft, The Netherlands*

^b*Institut Lavoisier, UMR 8180 CNRS Université de Versailles St Quentin en Yvelines, 45 Avenue des Etats-Unis, 78035 Versailles, France*

*j.juanalcaniz@tudelft.nl, *j.gascon@tudelft.nl

Figure S1. CoK α Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) samples synthesized with HCl or HF described in the experimental section.

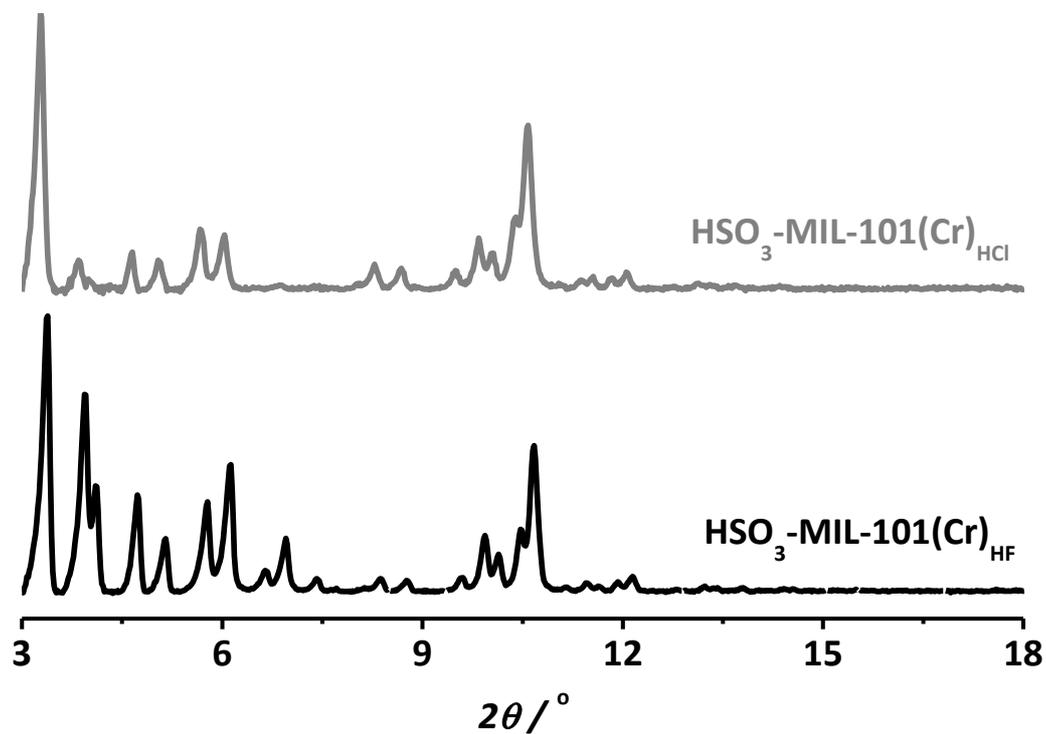


Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms at 77 K of HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) samples synthesized with HCl (*grey*) or HF (*black*) as described in the experimental section.

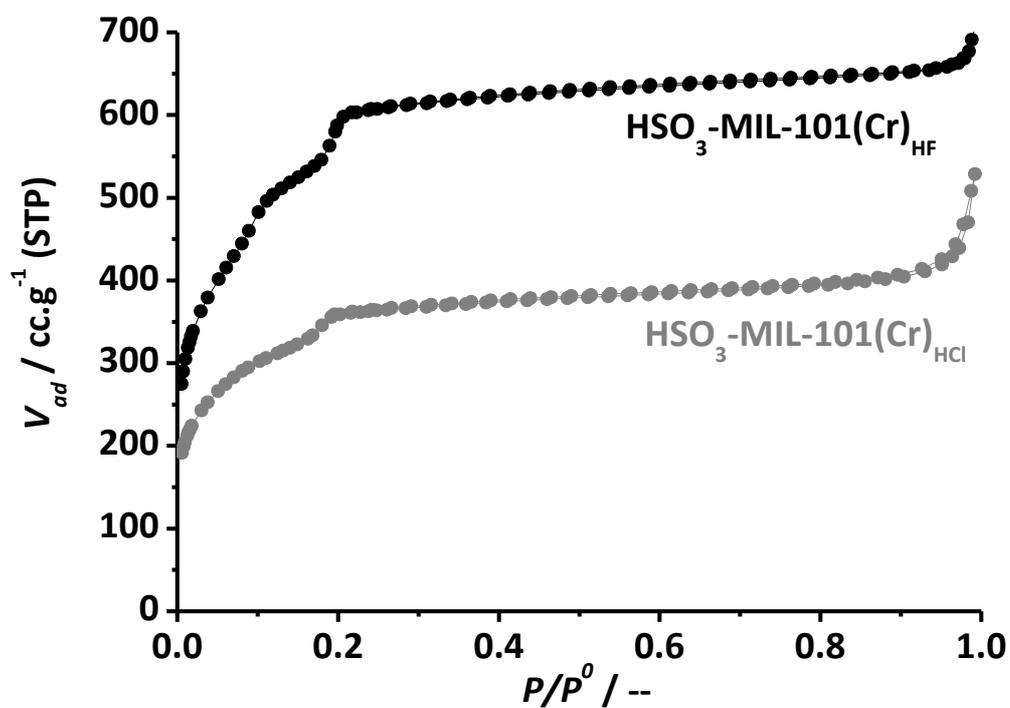


Figure S3. SEM images of HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) samples.

(a) HCl (*left*)

(b) HF (*right*)

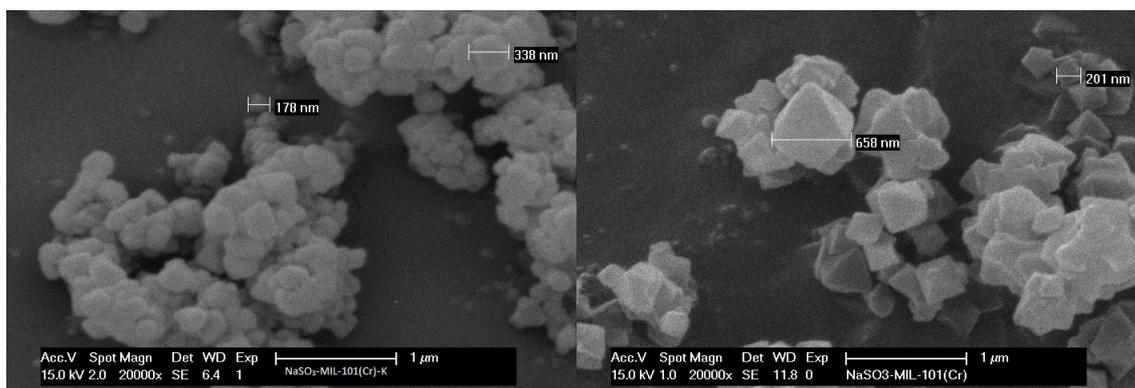


Figure S4. Thermo-gravimetric analysis of HCl (*grey*) or HF (*black*) synthesized HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) samples.

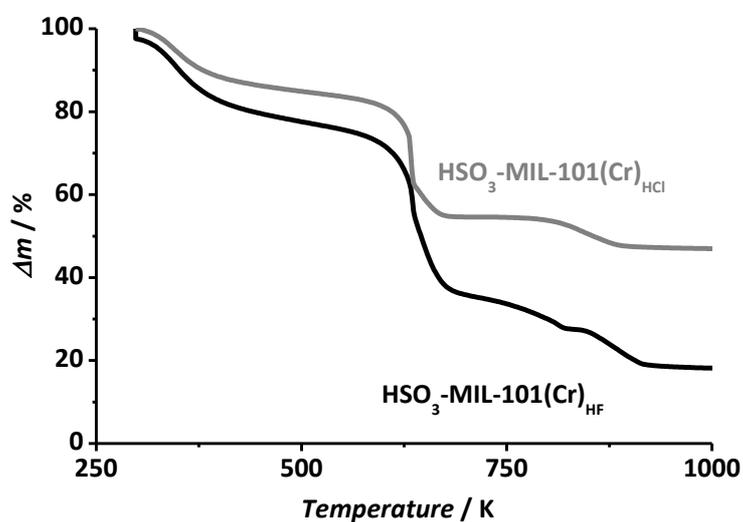


Figure S5. CoK α Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) samples before (*black*) and after (*grey*) three reaction cycles.

(a) HCl (*left*)

(b) HF (*right*)

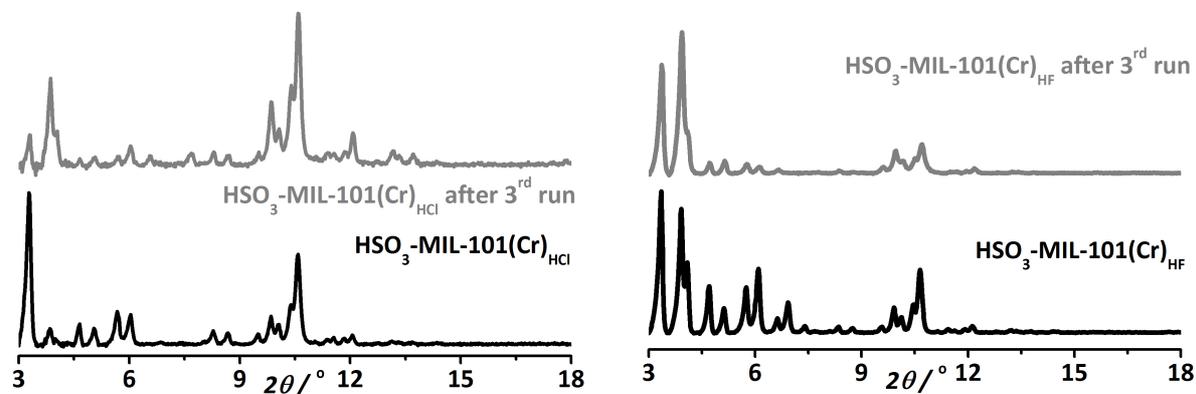
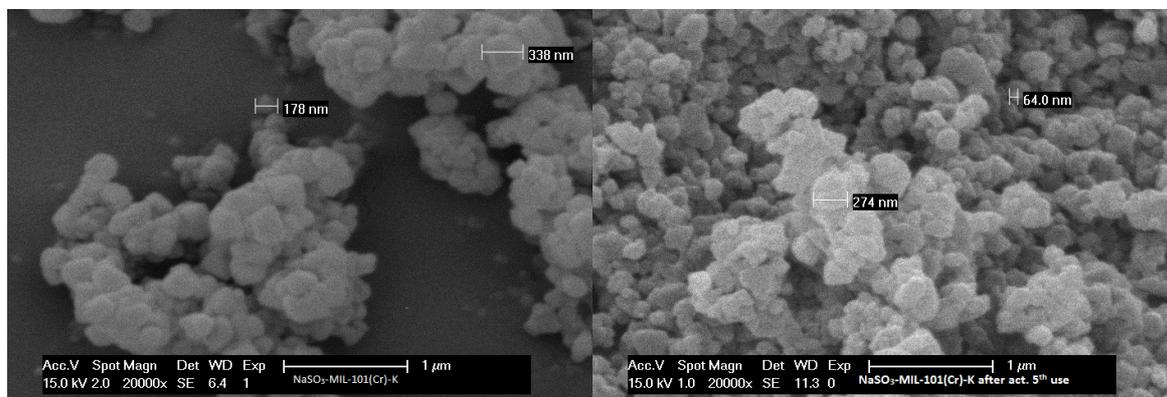


Figure S6. SEM images of $\text{HSO}_3\text{-MIL-101}(\text{Cr})$ samples before (*left*) and after (*right*) three reaction cycles.

(a) HCl



(b) HF

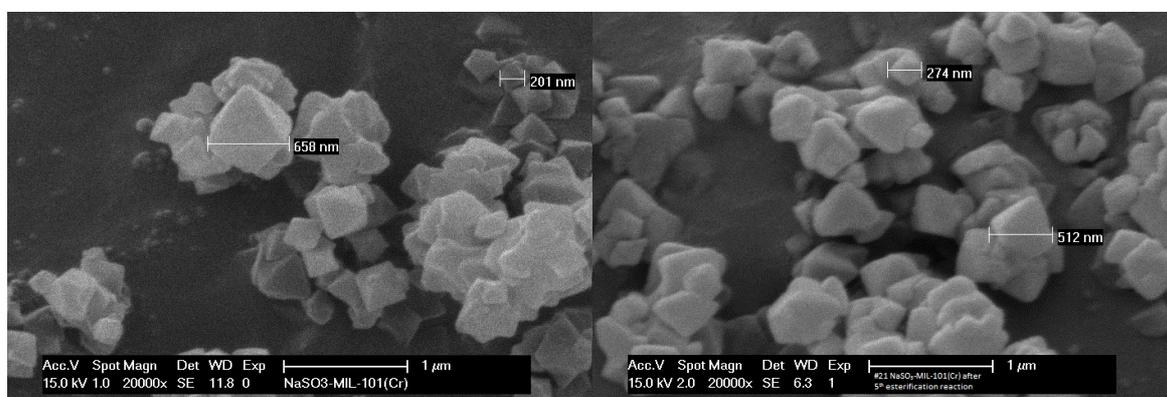
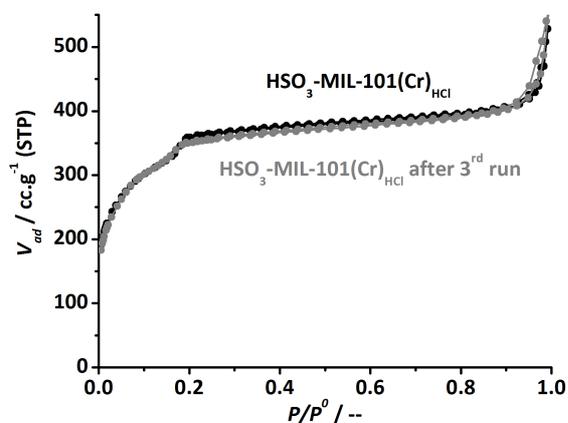


Figure S7. Nitrogen adsorption isotherm at 77 K of $\text{HSO}_3\text{-MIL-101}(\text{Cr})$ samples before (*black*) and after (*grey*) three reaction cycles.

(a) HCl



(b) HF

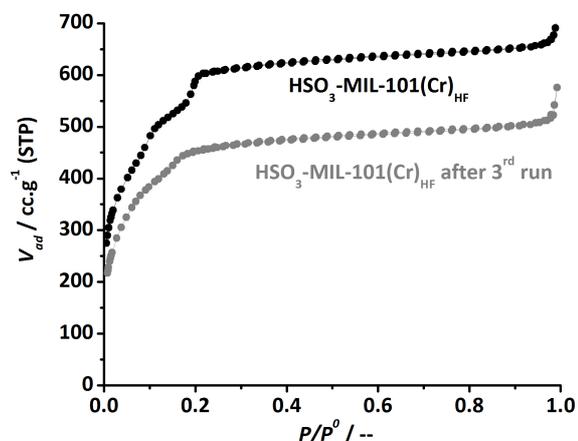
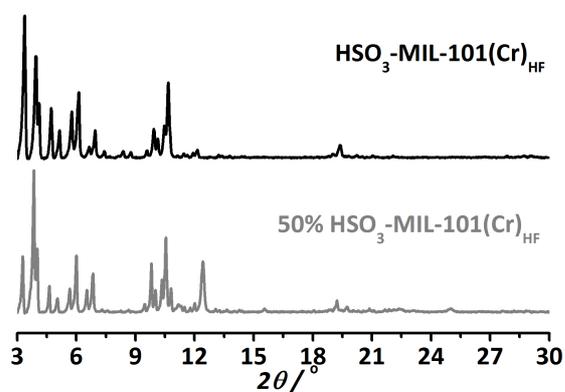


Figure S8. XRD and Nitrogen adsorption isotherms (77 K) of 50%HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) (*grey*) compared with full HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) (*black*).

(a) XRD



(b) Nitrogen adsorption isotherms

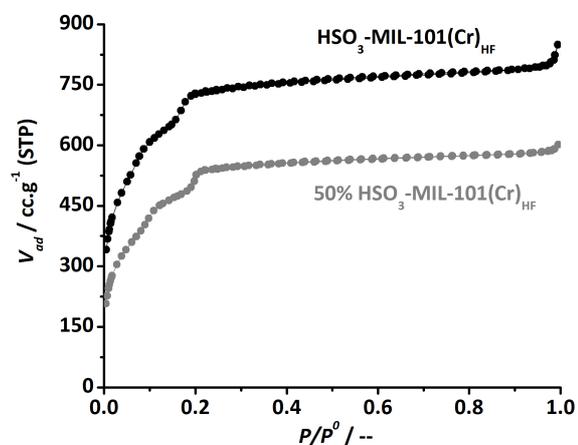


Figure S9. XPS survey spectra of HSO₃-MIL-101(Cr) full sulfonic linker and mixture of 50% with TBD. Zoom in at the F 1s and S 2p core-levels.

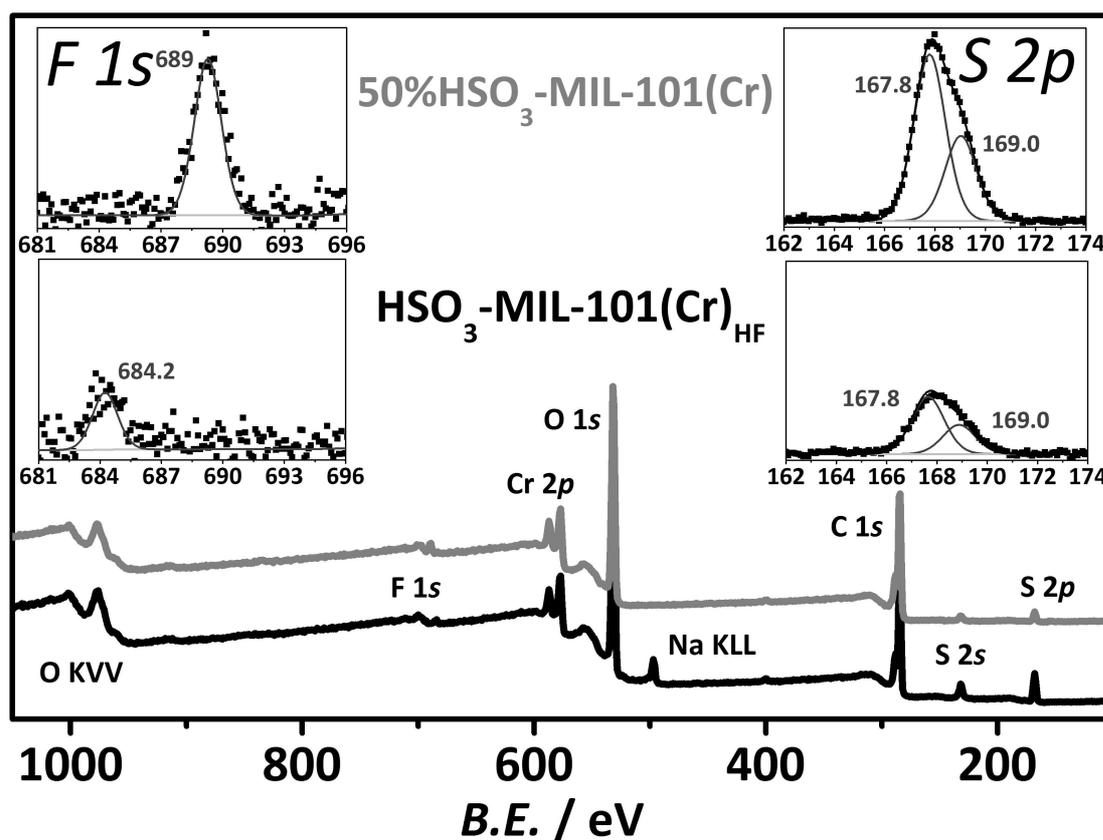


Figure S10. Structure pattern profile refinement of HSO₃-ZrMOF ($R_{wp} = 0.0495$). Data collected on ID31 (ESRF), $\lambda = 0.79989 \text{ \AA}$. Cubic setting, space group $Im\bar{3}m$, $a = 41.5331(2) \text{ \AA}$.

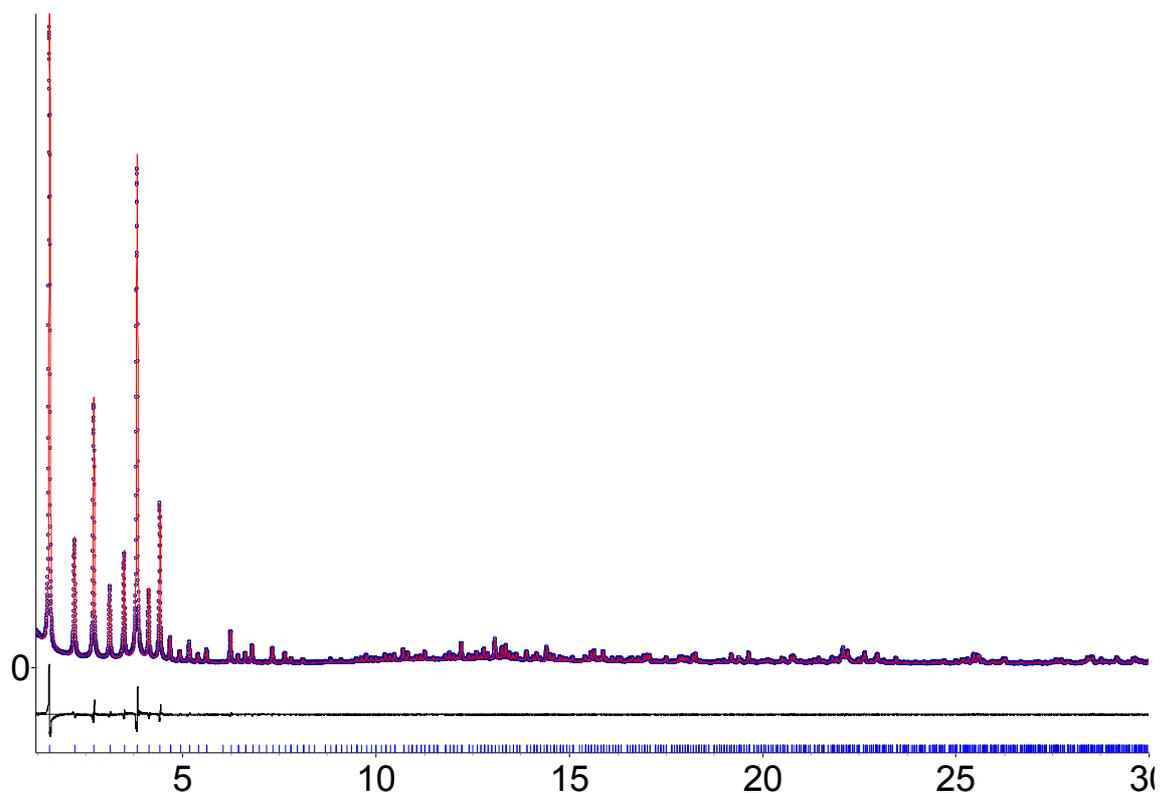


Figure S11. Partial structural model of the HSO₃-Zr MOF: location of the Zr₆ clusters (yellow balls, black bonds) within the unit-cell (in grey).

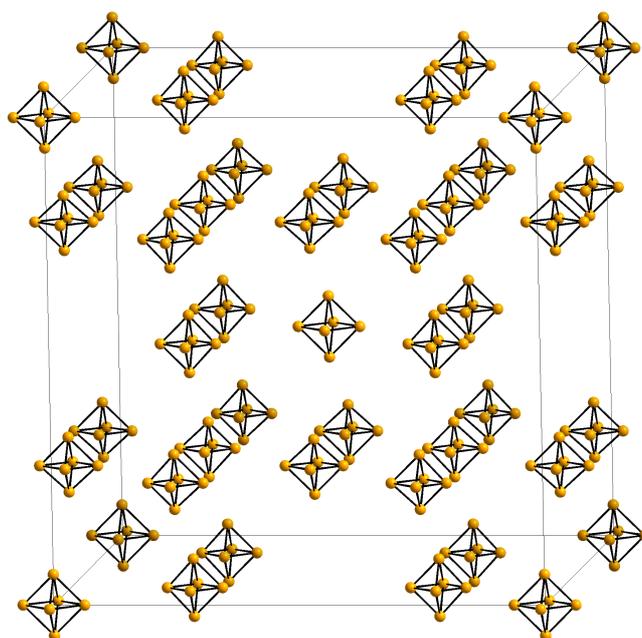


Figure S12. DRIFT spectra of $\text{HSO}_3\text{-ZrMOF}$ before (*black*) and after (*grey*) use in the esterification reaction.

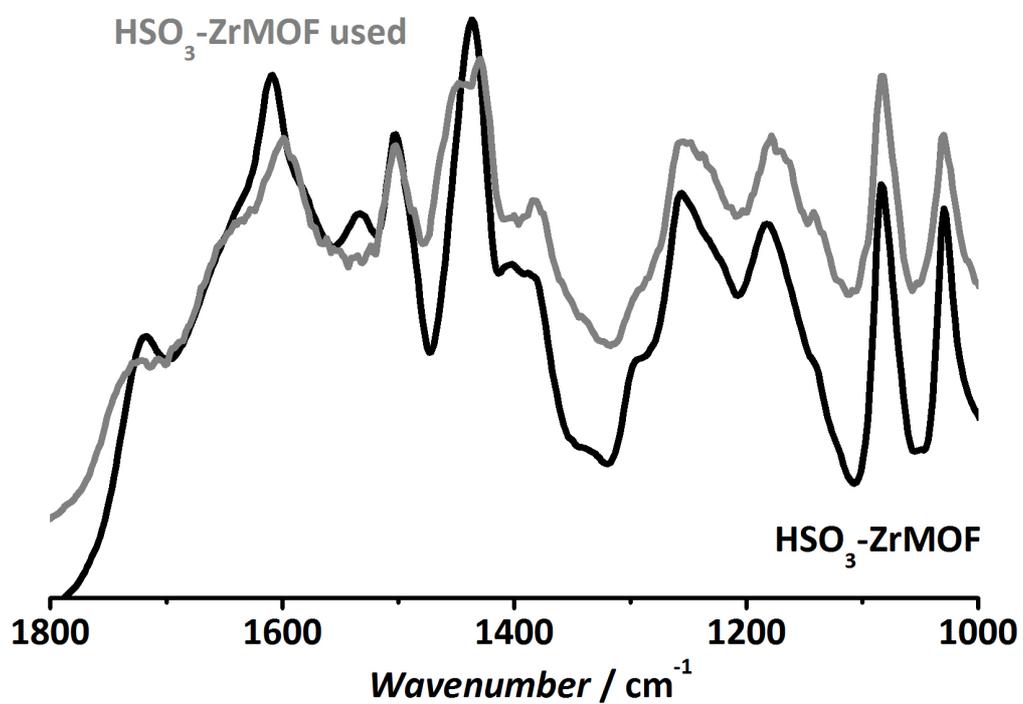


Table S1. Elemental analysis of chromium and sodium measured by ICP-OES from the different $\text{HSO}_3\text{-MIL-101}(\text{Cr})$ samples.

	Cr (wt.%)	Na (wt.%)	$\text{Na}^+/\text{SO}_3^-$
$\text{HSO}_3\text{-MIL-101}(\text{Cr})_{\text{HF}}$	15.1	2.75	0.41
$\text{HSO}_3\text{-MIL-101}(\text{Cr})_{\text{HCl}}$	7.24	1.28	0.30