

Supporting Information

Two Co-based MOFs assembled from an amine-functionalized pyridine-carboxylate ligand: inorganic acid-directed structural variety and gas adsorption properties

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(1) Calculation of Isosteric Heats of Adsorption

The isosteric heats of adsorption (Q_{st}) were calculated using the Clausius-Clapeyron equation based on pure-component isotherms collected at three different temperatures of 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K. The Q_{st} was defined as

$$Q_{st} = -R \left(\frac{\partial \ln p}{\partial (1/T)} \right)_q$$

where p is the pressure, T is the temperature, R is the gas constant, and q is the adsorption amount. These calculations were done through the “Heat of Adsorption” function embedded in the software supplied by Micromeritics ASAP 2020 HD88 surface-area and pore-size analyzer machine.

(2) IAST Calculations

The selectivity of preferential adsorption of component 1 over component 2 in a mixture containing 1 and 2, perhaps in the presence of other components too, can be formally defined as

$$S_{ads} = \frac{q_1/q_2}{p_1/p_2}$$

In the equation above, q_1 and q_2 are the absolute component loadings of the adsorbed phase in the mixture. These component loadings are also termed the uptake capacities. We calculated the values of q_1 and q_2 using the Ideal Adsorbed Solution Theory (IAST) of Myers and Prausnitz.

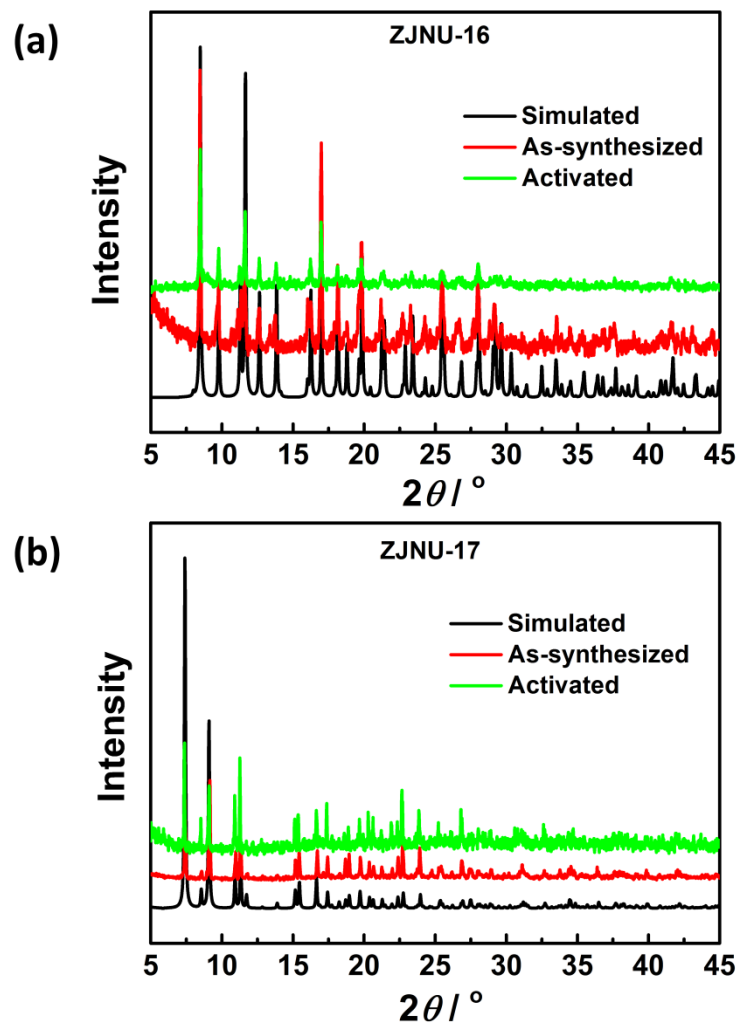


Fig. S1 Comparison of simulated and experimental PXRD patterns of (a) ZJNU-16 and (b) ZJNU-17.

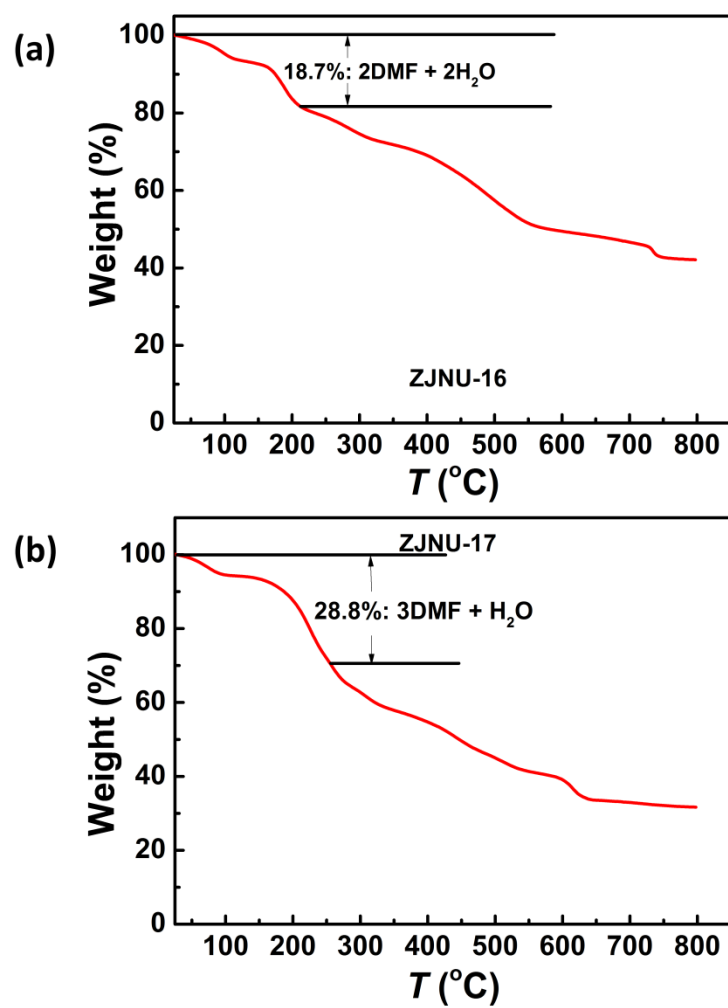


Fig. S2 TGA curves of as-synthesized (a) **ZJNU-16** and (b) **ZJNU-17** under N₂ atmosphere.

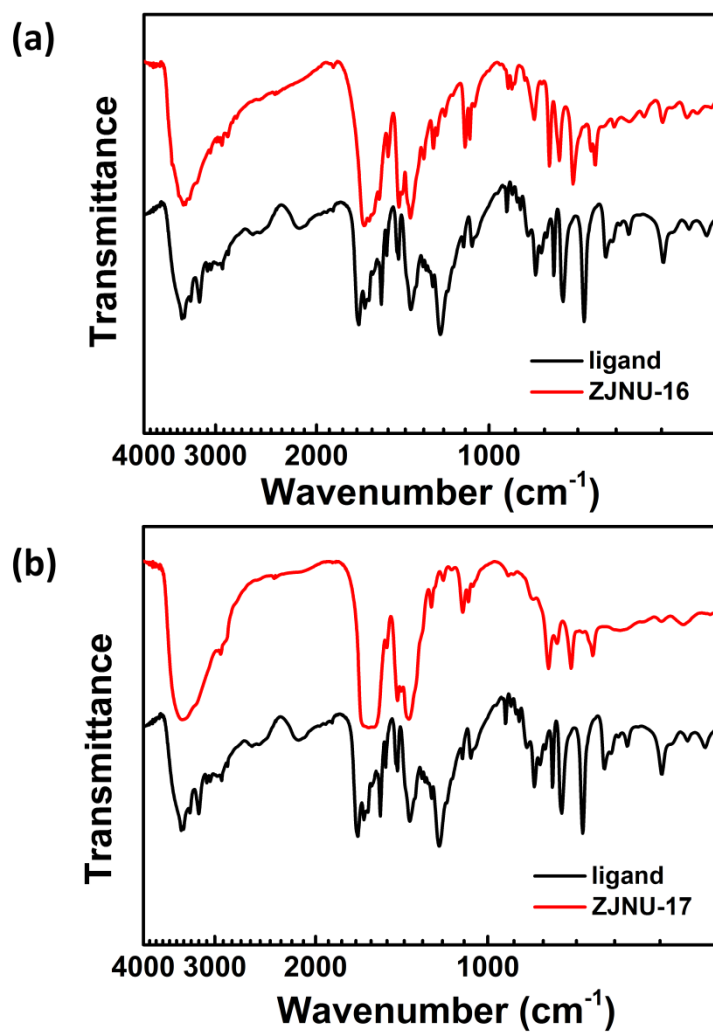


Fig. S3 Comparison of FTIR spectra of (a) as-synthesized **ZJNU-16** and its ligand H_2L , and (b) as-made **ZJNU-17** and its ligand H_2L .

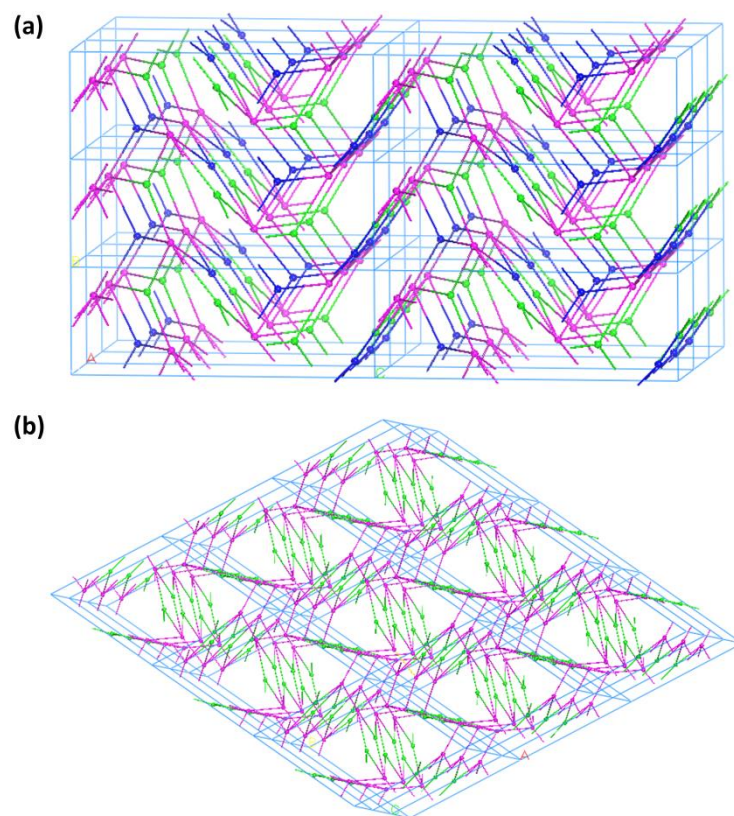
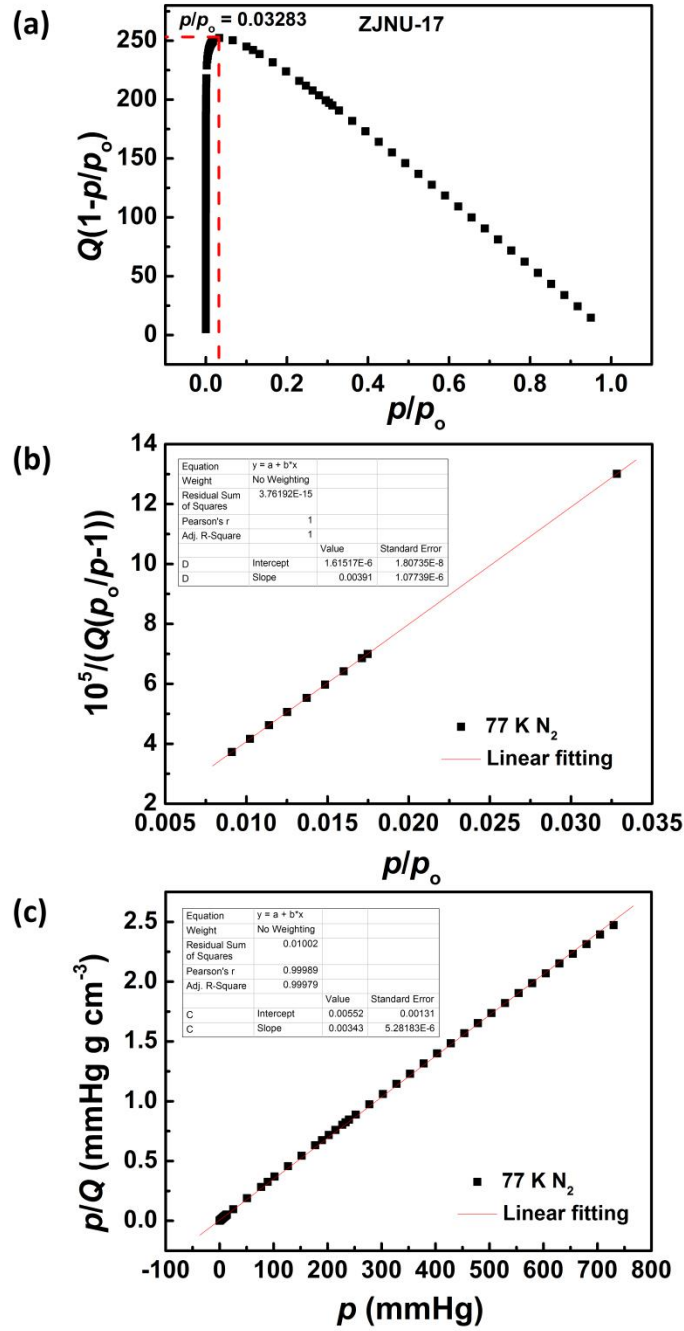


Fig. S4 The topological structures of (a) **ZJNU-16** and (b) **ZJNU-17**.



$$S_{\text{BET}} = 1/(1.61517 \times 10^{-6} + 0.00391)/22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 1113 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$S_{\text{Langmuir}} = (1/0.00343)/22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 1269 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$\text{BET constant } C = 1 + 0.00391/1.61517 \times 10^{-6} = 2422$$

$$(p/p_o)_{n_m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C} + 1} = 0.01992$$

Fig. S5 The consistency plot (a), BET surface area plot (b), and Langmuir surface area plot (c) for ZJNU-17.

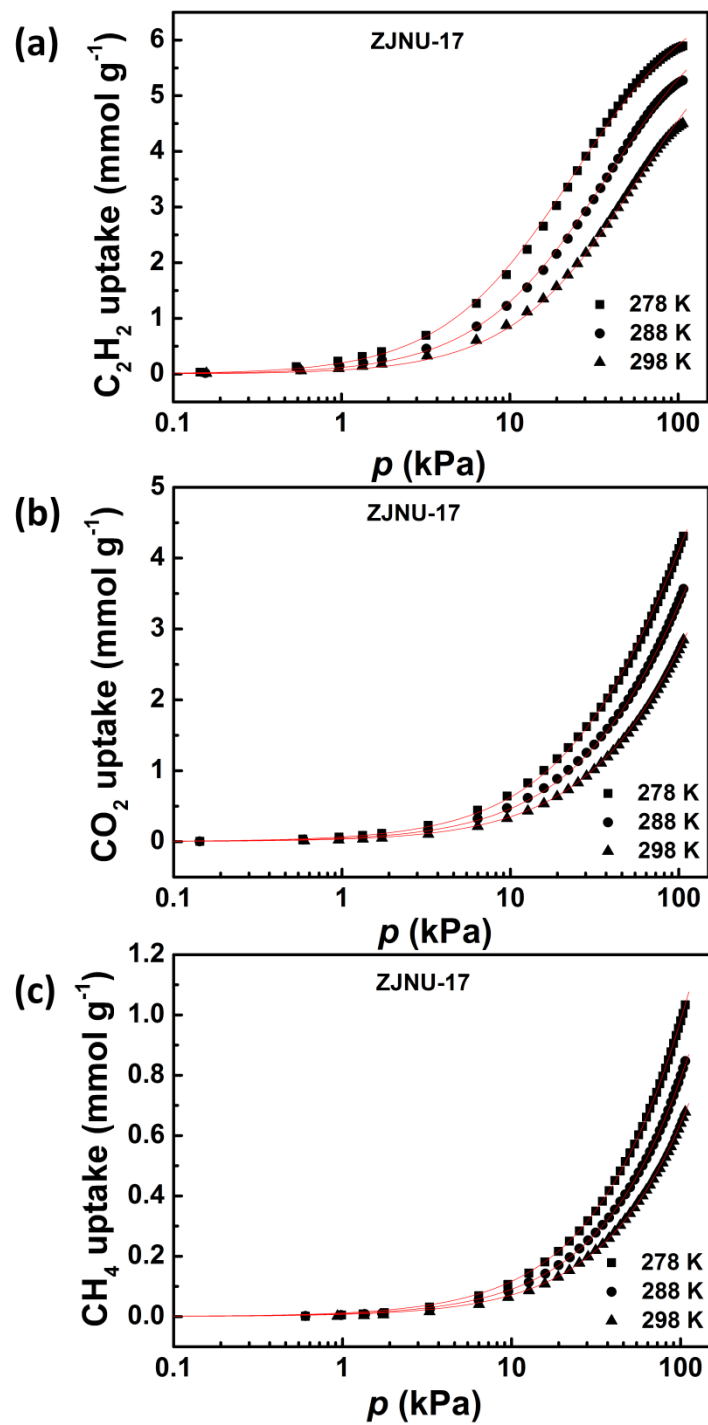
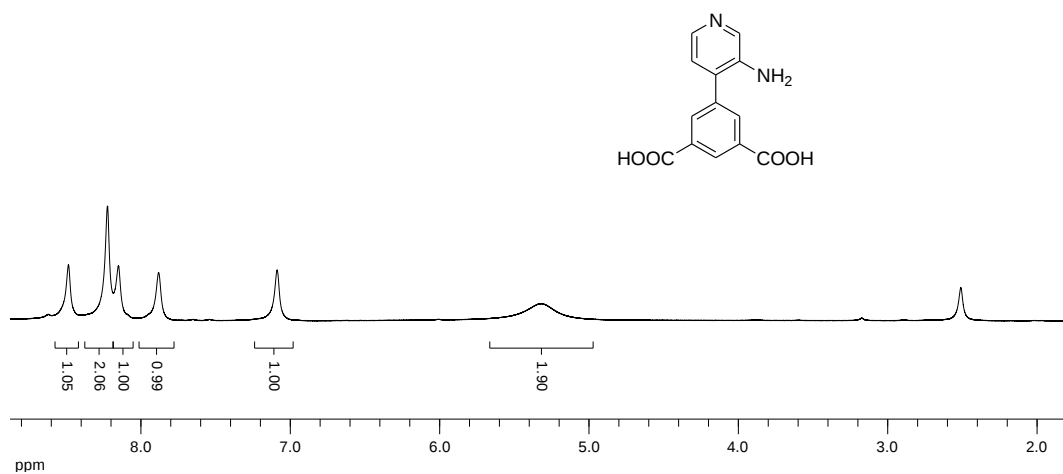
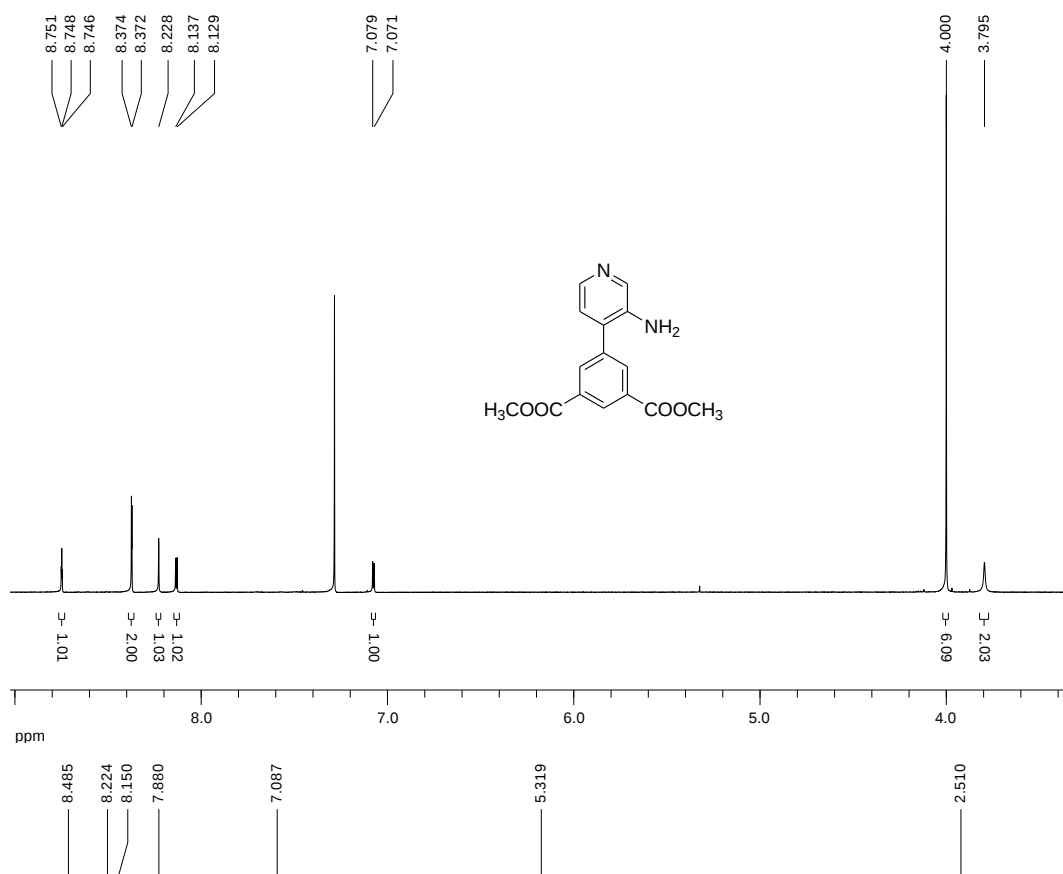


Fig. S6 Comparison of the pure-component isotherm data for (a) C_2H_2 , (b) CO_2 , and (c) CH_4 in ZJNU-17 with the fitted isotherms at 278 K, 288 K, and 298 K.



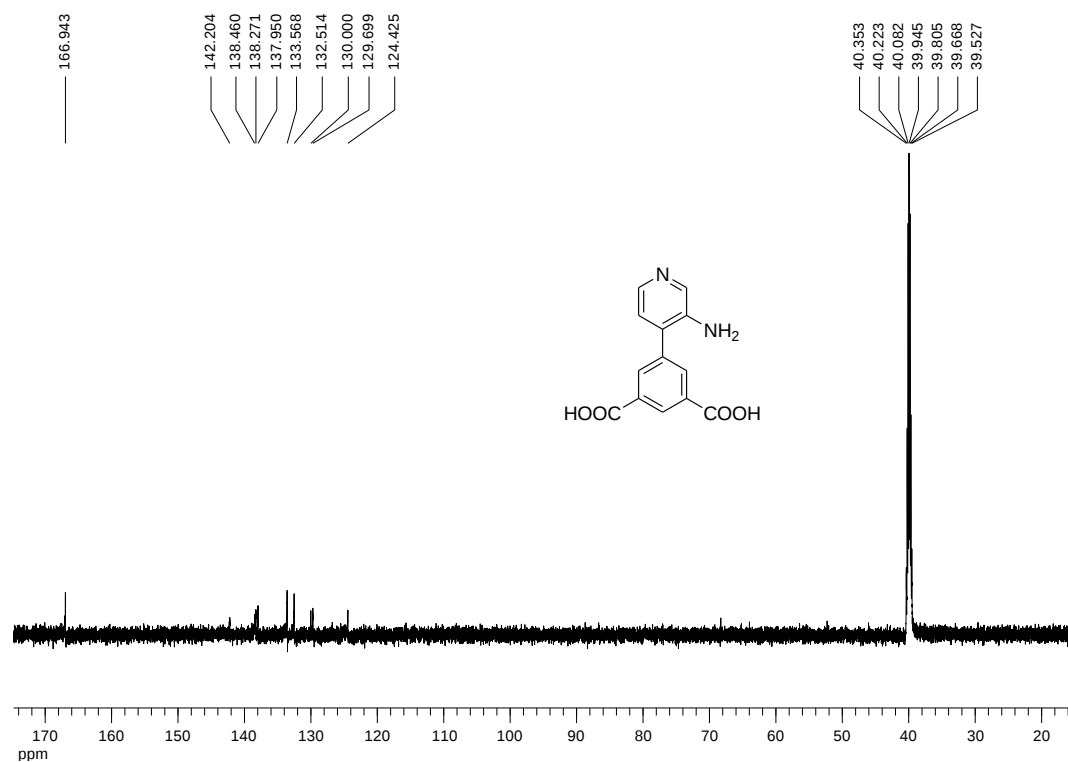


Fig. S7 ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement for **ZJNU-16** and **ZJNU-17**.

MOFs	ZJNU-16	ZJNU-17
Empirical formula	C ₃₃ H ₄₀ N ₆ O ₁₇ Co ₃	C ₂₅ H ₃₅ N ₅ O ₁₅ Co ₃
Formula weight	969.50	822.37
Temperature (K)	150(2)	150(2)
λ (Å)	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system	Tetragonal	Hexagonal
Space group	<i>P</i> 4 ₁	<i>P</i> 6 ₁
Unit cell dimensions	<i>a</i> = 11.0533(6) Å <i>b</i> = 11.0533(6) Å <i>c</i> = 31.3156(16) Å α = 90° β = 90° γ = 90°	<i>a</i> = 23.8554(5) Å <i>b</i> = 23.8554(5) Å <i>c</i> = 11.0075(2) Å α = 90° β = 90° γ = 120°
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3826.0(5)	5424.9(2)
<i>Z</i>	4	6
<i>D_c</i> (g cm ⁻³)	1.683	1.510
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.370	1.429
<i>F</i> (000)	1988	2526
θ range for data collection (°)	2.255 to 27.452	2.518 to 27.515
Limiting indices	-13 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 14 -14 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 14 -35 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 40	-28 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 30 -31 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 28 -14 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 13
Reflections collected / unique	31583 / 8352	45929 / 8245
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0459	0.0622
Max. and min. transmission	0.860 and 0.825	0.867 and 0.717
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> ²	Full-matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> ²
Data/restraints/parameters	8352/572/584	8245/274/372
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.072	1.054
Final <i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0400 <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0999	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0370 <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0937
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0426 <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1026	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0412 <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0974
Largest diff. peak and hole (e Å ⁻³)	0.785 and -0.850	0.359 and -0.381
CCDC	1992922	1992923

Table S2 Langmuir-Freundlich parameters for adsorption of C₂H₂, CO₂, and CH₄ in ZJNU-17.

Adsorbates	q_{sat} (mmol g ⁻¹)	b_0 (kPa) ^{-ν}	E (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ν	R^2
C ₂ H ₂	7.06906	5.70679×10 ⁻⁹	35.688	1.1232	0.99908
CO ₂	10.7707	7.14104×10 ⁻⁷	20.950	1	0.99952
CH ₄	5.55935	1.25292×10 ⁻⁶	17.207	1	0.99982

Table S3 Summary of pore textural parameters and gas adsorption properties of ZJNU-17.

MOF		ZJNU-16	ZJNU-17
$S_{\text{BET}}/S_{\text{Langmuir}}$ ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)		5/10	1113/1269
V_p ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$)		0.005	0.4566
D_c (g cm^{-3})		1.304	1.2086
C_2H_2 uptake ^a ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$, STP)	298 K	1.0	100.9
	288 K	NA	118.2
	278 K	NA	132.1
CO_2 uptake ^a ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$, STP)	298 K	6.1	63.8
	288 K	NA	79.9
	278 K	NA	96.6
CH_4 uptake ^a ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$, STP)	298 K	0.4	15.2
	288 K	NA	19.0
	278 K	NA	23.2
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2/\text{CH}_4$ ($v/v = 1/1$) IAST adsorption selectivity ^a	298 K	NA	15.5
	288 K	NA	20.5
	278 K	NA	28.0
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2/\text{CO}_2$ ($v/v = 1/1$) IAST adsorption selectivity ^a	298 K	NA	2.5
	288 K	NA	2.9
	278 K	NA	3.2

$S_{\text{BET}}/S_{\text{Langmuir}}$ = BET and Langmuir surface areas derived from 77 K N_2 adsorption isotherm data; V_p = total pore volumes derived from 77 K N_2 adsorption isotherm data; D_c = the framework densities calculated from single-crystal X-ray structures; STP = standard temperature and pressure; ^a at 1 atm. NA = not available

Table S4 Summarizes of physical parameters of C₂H₂, CO₂, and CH₄

Adsorbates	BP (K)	T_c (K)	p_c (bar)	Kinetic diameter (Å)	Molecular dimension (Å)	Polarizability ($\times 10^{25}$ cm ³)	Dipole moment ($\times 10^{18}$ esu cm)	Quadruple moment ($\times 10^{26}$ esu cm ²)
C ₂ H ₂	188.40	308.30	61.14	3.3	3.3×3.3×5.7	33.3-39.3	0	+7.5
CO ₂	194.65	304.12	73.74	3.3	3.2×3.3×5.4	29.11	0	-4.3
CH ₄	111.66	190.56	45.99	3.758	3.7×3.7×3.7	25.93	0	0

BP: normal boiling point; T_c : critical temperature; p_c : critical pressure