

Electronic Supporting Information

Construction of three new Co(II)-organic frameworks based on diverse metal clusters :highly selective C₂H₂ and CO₂ capture and magnetic properties

Xian-Feng Sun,^a Jing-Jing Chen,^a Dan Gao,^a Li-Na Zheng,^{*a} Bin Liu,^a Bo Liu,^b and Tao Ding^{*a}

^a*School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an 710048, P. R. China.*

^b*College of Chemistry & Pharmacy, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, 712100, P. R. China*

Table S1. Selected Bond Length (Å) and Angles (°) for 1-3

1			
Co(1)-O(1)	2.086(3)	Co(1)-O(2)	2.054(3)
Co(1)-O(4)	2.153(5)	Co(1)-O(5)#2	2.098(4)
Co(1)-O(6)#3	2.093(4)	Co(1)-N(1)#4	2.202(4)
Co(2)-O(2)#5	2.049(5)	Co(2)-O(2)	2.049(5)
Co(2)-O(3)#5	2.107(3)	Co(2)-O(3)#1	2.107(3)
Co(2)-O(3)#6	2.107(3)	Co(2)-O(3)	2.107(3)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(1)#1	180.0	O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(4)#3	91.81(15)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(4)#2	88.19(15)	O(1)-Co(1)-O(4)#3	88.19(15)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(4)#2	91.81(15)	O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(6)#1	85.71(17)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(6)	94.29(17)	O(1)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	94.29(17)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(6)	85.71(17)	O(4)#2-Co(1)-O(6)	94.23(15)
O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(4)#2	180.0(3)	O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(6)	85.77(15)
O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(6)#1	94.23(15)	O(4)#2-Co(1)-O(6)#1	85.77(15)
O(6)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	180.0	O(2)-Co(2)-O(3)	89.16(19)
O(2)-Co(2)-O(4)#3	109.61(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(7)#1	92.00(18)
O(2)-Co(2)-O(5)#3	169.47(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-N(1)#4	94.39(15)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(4)#3	82.47(15)	O(5)#3-Co(2)-O(4)#3	59.87(14)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(5)#3	89.82(18)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(3)	178.70(18)
O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(4)#3	96.59(15)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-N(1)#4	89.02(15)
O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(5)#3	88.93(17)	N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(3)	91.46(15)
N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(4)#3	155.06(14)	N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(5)#3	96.12(14)

Symmetrical codes: #1 -x+1,-y,-z; #2 -x+1/2,y-1/2,-z+1/2; #3 x+1/2,-y+1/2,z-1/2; #4 x,-y+1,z-1/2; #5 -x+1/2,y+1/2,-z+1/2; #6 x-1/2,-y+1/2,z+1/2; #7 x,-y+1,z+1/2 for **1**.

2

Co(1)-O(1)	2.0263(9)	Co(1)-O(2)	2.113(3)
Co(1)-O(2)#1	2.113(3)	Co(1)-O(3)#2	2.077(3)
Co(1)-O(3)#3	2.077(3)	Co(1)-N(1)#4	2.182(5)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(2)	93.18(9)	O(1)-Co(1)-O(2)#1	93.18(9)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(3)#2	91.23(9)	O(1)-Co(1)-O(3)#3	91.23(9)
O(2)-Co(1)-O(2)#1	173.65(19)	O(1)-Co(1)-N(1)#4	180.0
O(2)-Co(1)-N(1)#4	86.82(9)	O(2)#1-Co(1)-N(1)#4	86.82(9)
O(3)#2-Co(1)-O(2)	86.52(16)	O(3)#3-Co(1)-O(2)	93.35(16)
O(3)#2-Co(1)-O(2)#1	93.35(16)	O(3)#3-Co(1)-O(2)#1	86.52(16)
O(3)#3-Co(1)-N(1)#4	88.77(9)	O(3)#2-Co(1)-O(3)#3	177.53(19)
O(3)#2-Co(1)-N(1)#4	88.76(9)	Co(1)#2-O(1)-Co(1)#6	120.0

Symmetrical codes: #1 $y-1/3, x+1/3, -z+5/6$; #2 $-y+1, x-y+1, z$; #3 $x-y+2/3, -y+4/3, -z+5/6$; #4 $y, -x+y+1, -z+1$; #5 $-x+4/3, -x+y+2/3, -z+7/6$; #6 $-x+y, -x+1, z$; #7 $x-y+1, x, -z+1$ for **2**.

3

Co(1)-O(1)	2.028(4)	Co(2)-O(2)	2.045(4)
Co(1)-O(1)#1	2.028(4)	Co(2)-O(3)	2.090(4)
Co(1)-O(4)#2	2.093(4)	Co(2)-O(4)#3	2.202(4)
Co(1)-O(4)#3	2.093(4)	Co(2)-O(5)#3	2.164(4)
Co(1)-O(6)	2.124(4)	Co(2)-O(7)#1	2.062(4)
Co(1)-O(6)#1	2.124(4)	Co(2)-N(1)#4	2.076(4)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(1)#1	180	O(2)-Co(2)-O(3)	89.16(19)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(4)#3	91.81(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(4)#3	109.61(15)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(4)#2	88.19(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(5)#3	169.47(15)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(4)#3	88.19(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(7)#1	92.00(18)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(4)#2	91.81(15)	O(2)-Co(2)-N(1)#4	94.39(15)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(6)	94.29(17)	O(3)-Co(2)-O(4)#3	82.47(15)
O(1)#1-Co(1)-O(6)#1	85.71(17)	O(3)-Co(2)-O(5)#3	89.82(18)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	94.29(17)	O(5)#3-Co(2)-O(4)#3	59.87(14)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(6)	85.71(17)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(3)	178.70(18)
O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(4)#2	180.0(3)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(4)#3	96.59(15)
O(4)#2-Co(1)-O(6)	94.23(15)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(5)#3	88.93(17)
O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(6)	85.77(15)	O(7)#1-Co(2)-N(1)#4	89.02(15)
O(4)#3-Co(1)-O(6)#1	94.23(15)	N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(3)	91.46(15)
O(4)#2-Co(1)-O(6)#1	85.77(15)	N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(4)#3	155.06(14)
O(6)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	180	N(1)#4-Co(2)-O(5)#3	96.12(14)

Symmetrical codes: #1 $-x+1, y, z$; #1 $-x+3/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; #2 $-x+1, -y+1, -z$; #3 $x, -y+1, z$; #4 $-x+1, y, -z$; #5 $-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$; #6 $-x+2, y, -z+1$ for **3**.

Table S2. A comparison of various MOFs materials used for selective adsorption for C₂H₂ and CO₂ over CH₄.

MOFs materials	IAST calculated selectivity		Ref.
	C ₂ H ₂ /CH ₄	CO ₂ /CH ₄	
[(CH ₃) ₂ NH ₂][Zn _{1.5} (μ ₃ -O) _{0.5} (F-tzba) _{1.25} (bpy) _{0.25} (μ ₂ -F) _{0.5}] \cdot 2DMF \cdot 2H ₂ O	14.4	4.2	23a
{[(Me ₂ NH ₂) _{0.5}][Cu _{0.75} (L) _{0.5} (DMA) _{0.375}] \cdot H ₂ O} _n		8.3	6a
{[Cu ₄ (L) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₄] \cdot 4DMF \cdot 8H ₂ O} _n		3.2	6a
{[Cu ₄ (L) ₂ (ATZ) ₂ (H ₂ O)] \cdot 5DMF \cdot 5H ₂ O} _n		7.2	6a
ZIF-25		2.5	16a
NOTT-202a		1.4	23b
ZJNU-63	13.1	3.5	24a
Sc-ABTC	14.7		24b
{[Co ₆ (μ ₃ -OH) ₄ (Ina) ₈](H ₂ O) ₁₀ (DMA) ₂ } _n	9.6		23c
ZJU-16a	7.5		24c
MOF-505	~8.9		24d
NOTT-108	~6.3		24d
HNUST-2	~4.3		24d
MOF-2	20.1	7.6	This work
MOF-3	12.1	4.1	This work

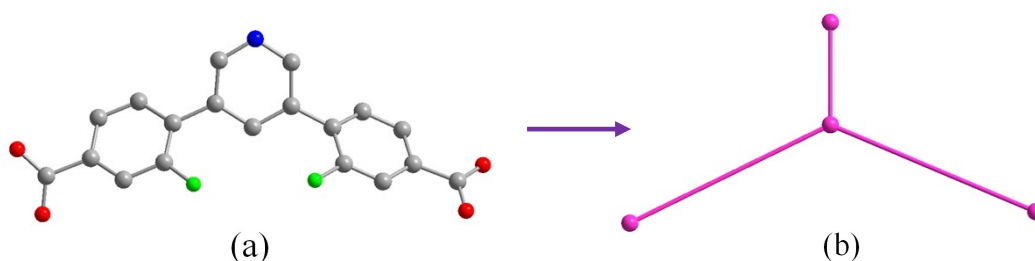


Figure S1. The L²- ligand viewed as three kinds of 3-c nodes.

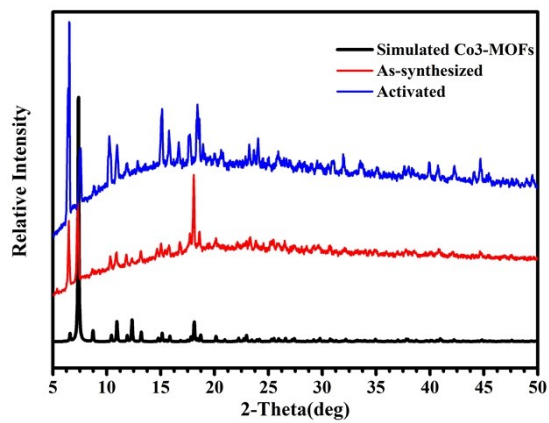
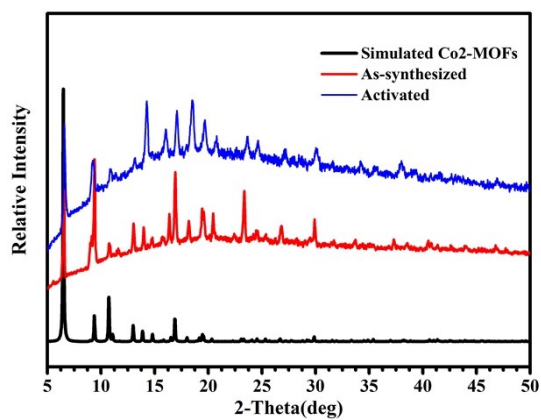
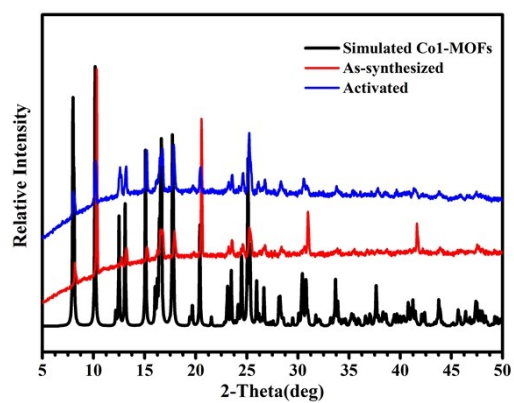


Figure S2. PXRD patterns for **1-3**: simulated, as-synthesized and activated samples.

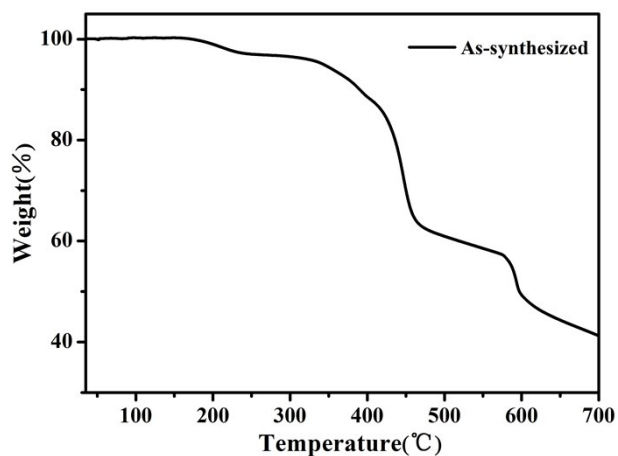


Figure S3. TGA for 1: as-synthesized samples.

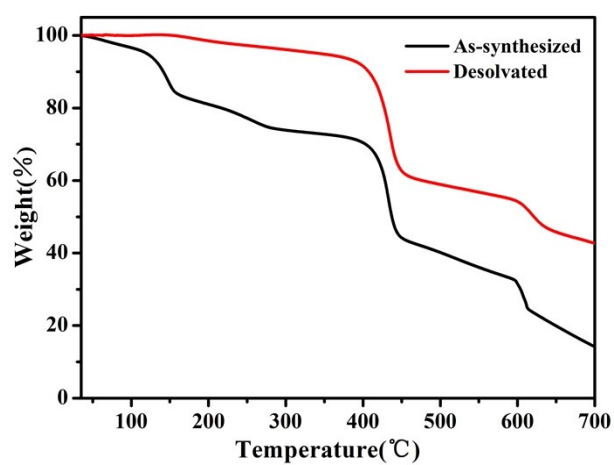


Figure S4. TGA for 2: as-synthesized and desolvated samples.

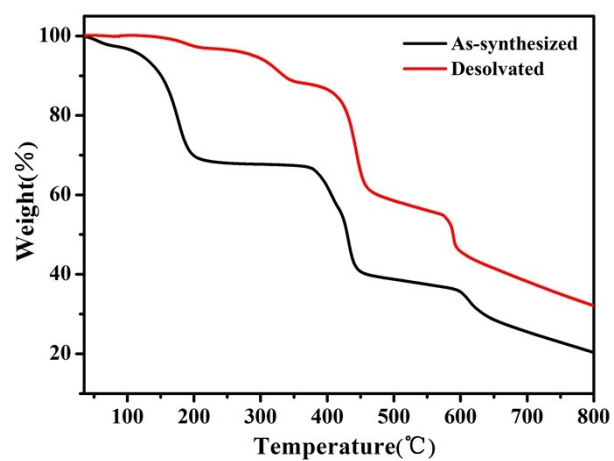


Figure S5. TGA for 3: as-synthesized and desolvated samples.

IAST adsorption selectivity calculation

The experimental isotherm data for pure CO₂, CH₄ and N₂ (measured at 298 K) were

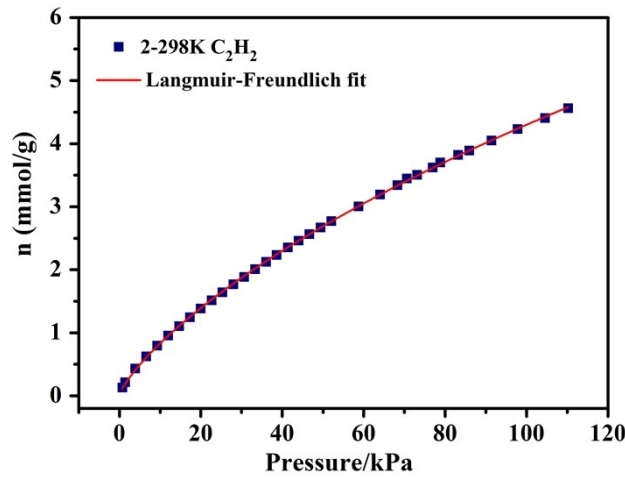
fitted using a Langmuir-Freundlich (L-F) model.

$$q = \frac{a * b * p^c}{1 + b * p^c}$$

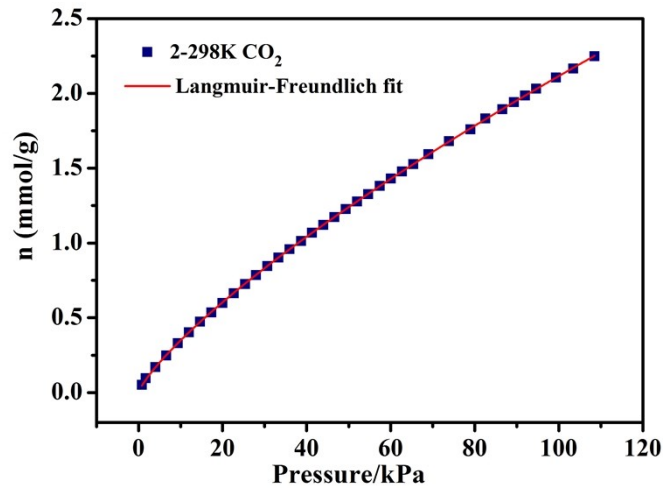
Where q and p are adsorbed amounts and pressures of component i , respectively. The adsorption selectivities for binary mixtures of CO₂/CH₄ at 273 and 298 K and C₂H₂/CH₄ at 298 K, defined by

$$S_{ads} = (q_1 / q_2) / (p_1 / p_2)$$

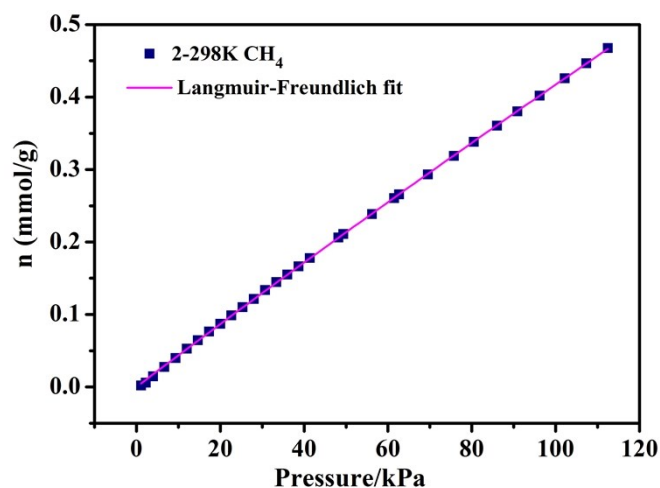
Where q_i is the amount of i adsorbed and p_i is the partial pressure of i in the mixture.



(a)

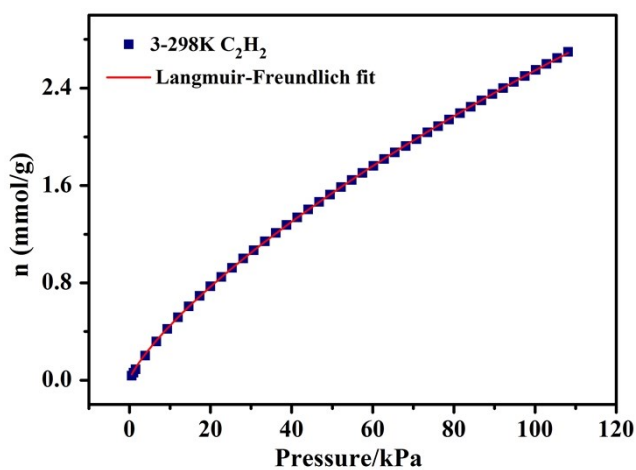


(b)

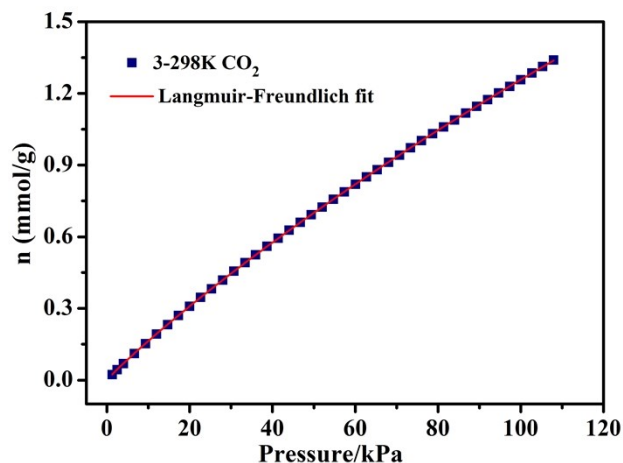


(c)

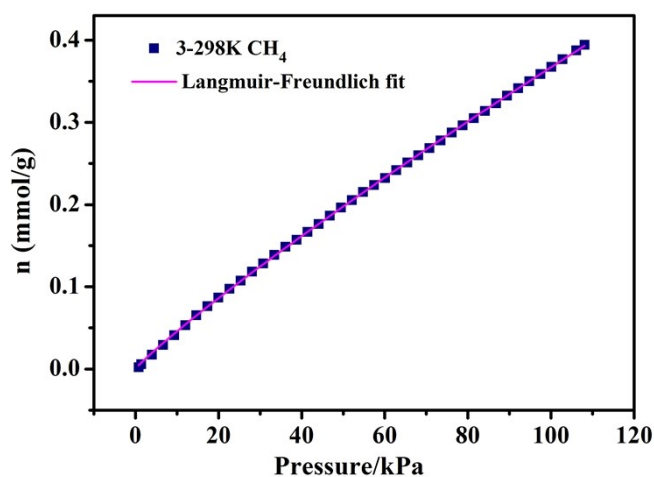
Figure S6. (a) C_2H_2 adsorption isotherms of **2** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 26.95667$, $b = 0.00533$, $c = 0.22434$, $\chi^2 = 2.00616E-4$, $R^2 = 0.99988$; (b) CO_2 adsorption isotherms of **2** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 40.39902$, $b = 0.00136$, $c = 0.19633$, $\chi^2 = 1.05449E-5$, $R^2 = 0.99997$; (c) CH_4 adsorption isotherms of **2** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 9.68722$, $b = 4.55244$, $c = 0.00252$, $\chi^2 = 1.70764E-6$, $R^2 = 0.99992$.



(a)



(b)



(c)

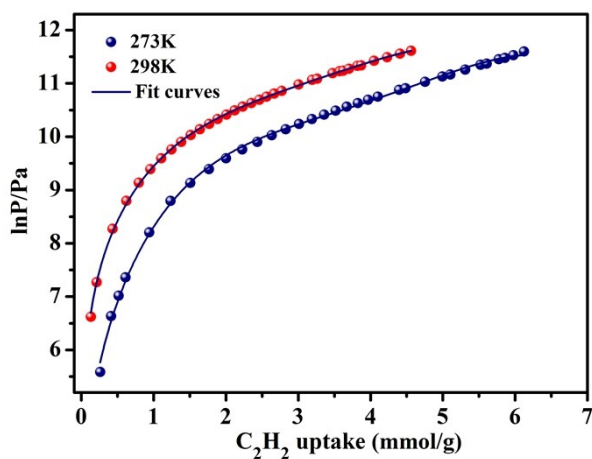
Figure S7. (a) C_2H_2 adsorption isotherms of **3** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 24.84213$, $b = 0.00331$, $c = 0.1999$, $\chi^2 = 3.31489E-5$, $R^2 = 0.99996$; (b) CO_2 adsorption isotherms of **3** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 9.26861$, $b = 0.00205$, $c = 0.05827$, $\chi^2 = 5.25549E-7$, $R^2 = 1$; (c) CH_4 adsorption isotherms of **3** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model: $a = 9.70998$, $b = 5.72028E-4$, $c = 0.08157$, $\chi^2 = 1.19325E-6$, $R^2 = 0.9999$.

Calculation of sorption heat for C_2H_2 and CO_2 uptakes using Virial 2 model

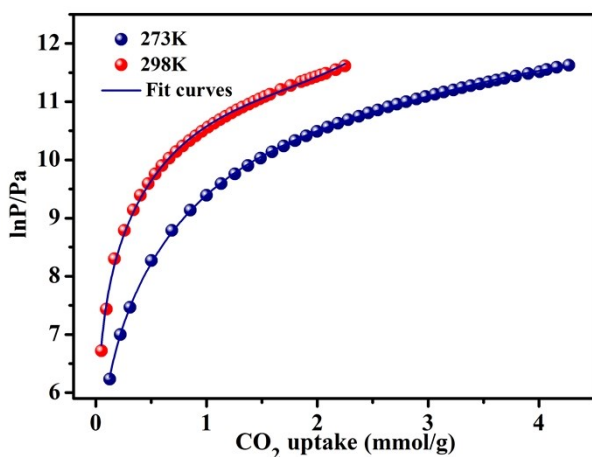
The above equation was applied to fit the combined C_2H_2 and CO_2 and isotherm data for desolvated **2a** and **3a** at 273 and 298 K, where P is the pressure, N is the adsorbed amount, T is the temperature, a_i and b_i are virial coefficients, and m and n are the number of coefficients used to describe the isotherms. Q_{st} is the coverage-dependent

enthalpy of adsorption and R is the universal gas constant.

$$\ln P = \ln N + 1/T \sum_{i=0}^m aiN^i + \sum_{i=0}^n biN^i Q_{st} = -R \sum_{i=0}^m aiN^i$$

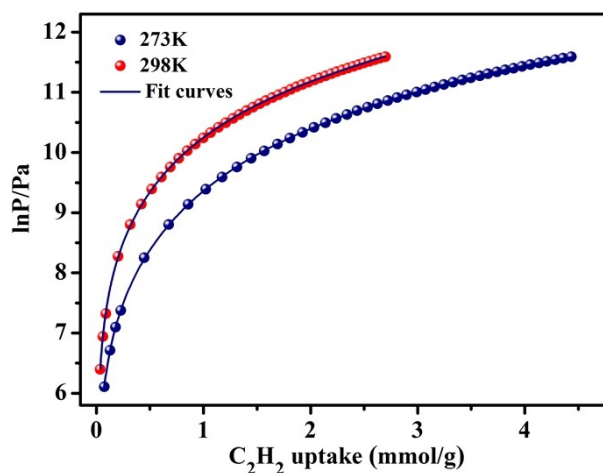


(a)

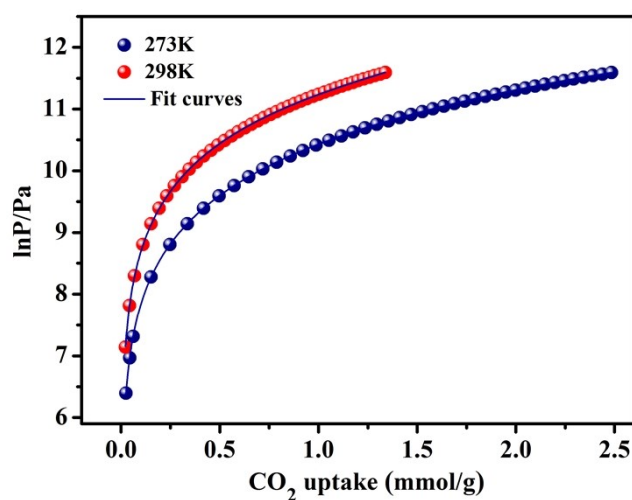


(b)

Figure S8. (a) Virial analysis of the C_2H_2 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for **2**. Fitting results: $a_0 = -6794.18492$, $a_1 = 4376.90846$, $a_2 = -1453.97443$, $a_3 = 172.82127$, $a_4 = -3.47683$, $\chi^2 = 0.00618$, $R^2 = 0.9991$; (b) Virial analysis of the CO_2 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for **2**. Fitting results: $a_0 = -5675.46522$, $a_1 = 1030.50188$, $a_2 = 753.4363$, $a_3 = -343.85346$, $a_4 = -5.75955$, $\chi^2 = 8.6614E-4$, $R^2 = 0.9994$.



(a)



(b)

Figure S9. (a) Virial analysis of the C_2H_2 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for **3**. Fitting results: $a_0 = -3438.80266$, $a_1 = 642.98654$, $a_2 = -90.36757$, $a_3 = -0.09836$, $a_4 = -1.78337$, $\chi^2 = 5.28472E-5$, $R^2 = 0.99997$; (b) Virial analysis of the CO_2 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for **3**. Fitting results: $a_0 = -2772.91188$, $a_1 = -143.3409$, $a_2 = 578.72905$, $a_3 = -280.20604$, $a_4 = -3.66184$, $\chi^2 = 1.64237E-5$, $R^2 = 0.99999$.

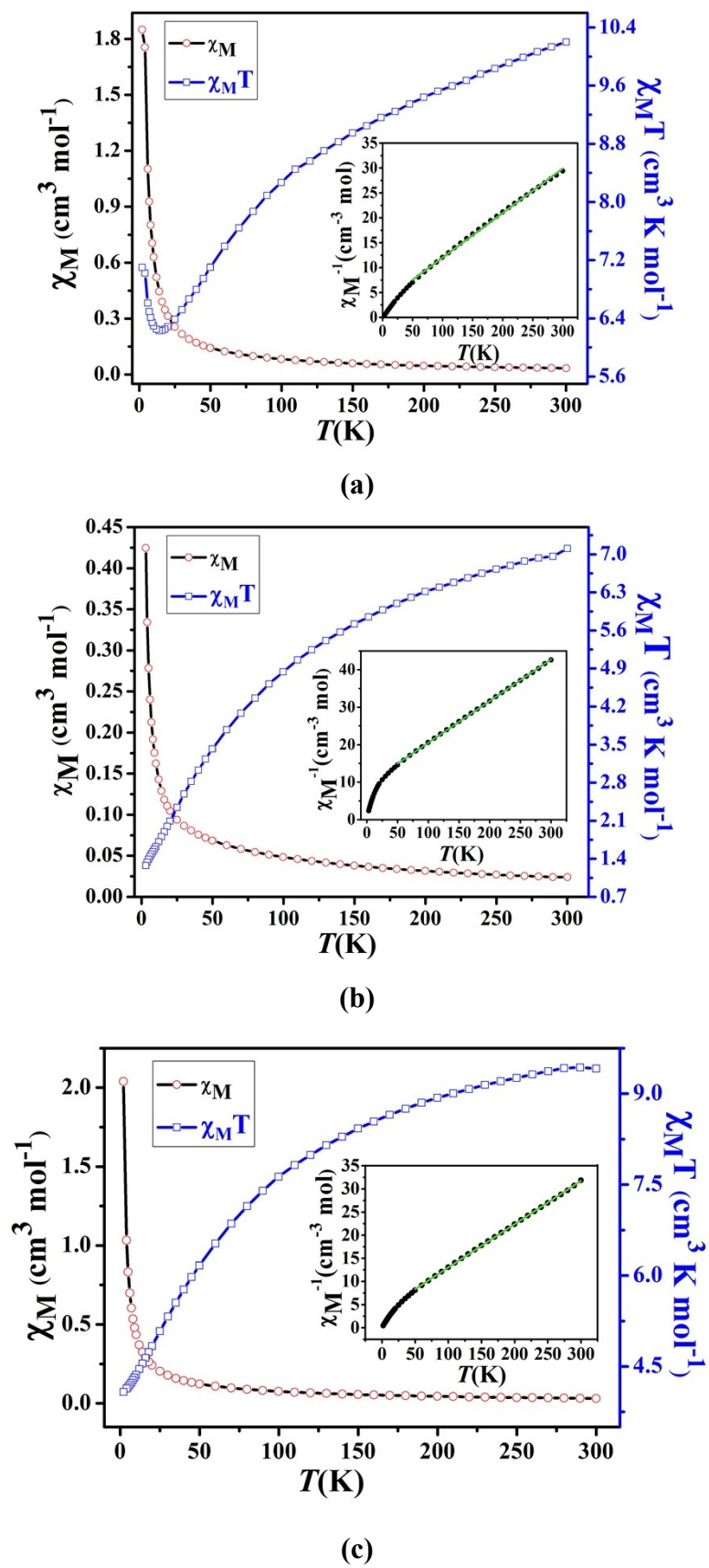
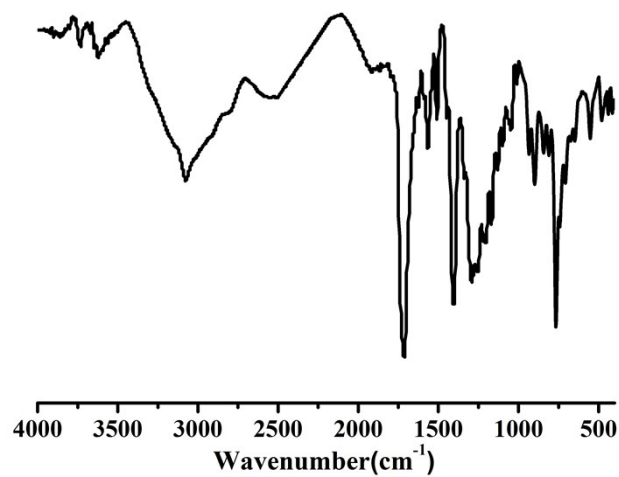
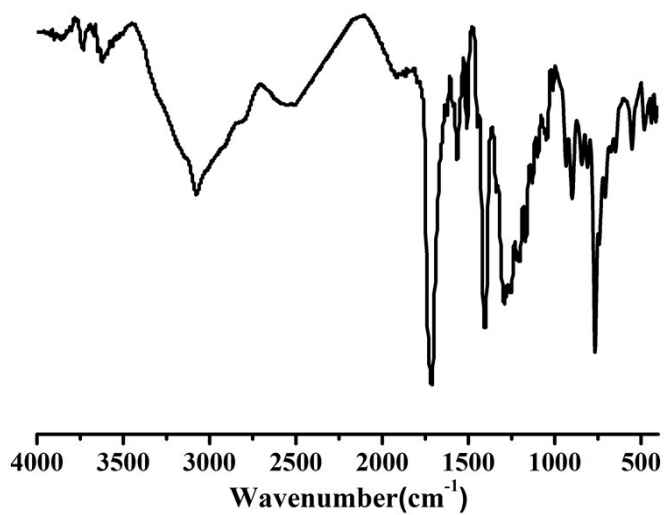


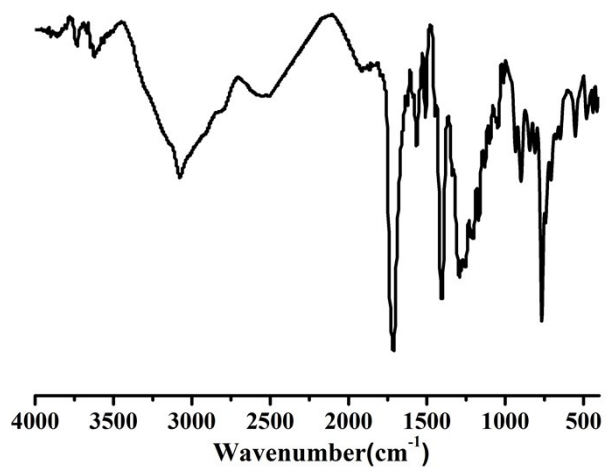
Figure S10. The $\chi_M T$, χ_M , and $1/\chi_M$ vs. T plots of **1-3 (a-c)**. The green line represents the best fit of the Curie-Weiss law.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S11. IR spectra of the as-synthesized 1-3 in (a-c).