

Electronic Supporting Information

Construction of two novel non-penetrating Co-MOFs derived from designed 2,4,6-tri(2,4-dicarboxyphenyl)pyridine: synthesis, structure and gas adsorption properties

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Table S1. Selected Bond Length (Å) and Angles (°) for Co-MOF 1-2

Co-MOF 1			
Co(1)-O(5)#1	2.020(4)	Co(1)-O(1)	1.970(5)
Co(1)-O(5)#2	2.020(4)	Co(2)-O(8)#3	1.935(4)
Co(1)-O(7)#3	2.068(5)	Co(2)-O(8)#4	1.935(4)
Co(1)-O(7)#4	2.068(5)	Co(2)-O(2)	1.923(5)
O(5)#1-Co(1)-O(5)#2	89.8(3)	O(1)-Co(1)-O(7)#4	103.3(2)
O(7)#4-Co(1)-O(7)#3	91.2(4)	O(8)#3-Co(2)-O(8)#4	114.8(3)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(5)#2	95.12(18)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(8)#4	114.74(17)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(5)#1	95.12(18)	O(2)-Co(2)-O(8)#3	114.74(17)
O(1)-Co(1)-O(7)#3	103.3(2)		
Symmetry code: #1 -x+1,-y+1,-z+2; #2 y,x,-z+2; #3 -x+y+1/3,-x+2/3,z-1/3; #4 x+1/3,x-y+2/3,z-1/3; #5 -y+2/3,x-y+1/3,z+1/3; #6 -y+1,-x+1,z for Co-MOF 1.			
Co-MOF 2			
Co(1)-O(3)	2.093(3)	Co(2)-O(15)	2.083(3)
Co(1)-O(4)	2.084(3)	Co(3)-O(2)	2.136(3)
Co(1)-O(5)	2.096(3)	Co(3)-O(2)#1	2.136(3)
Co(1)-O(6)#1	2.145(3)	Co(3)-O(3)	2.057(2)
Co(1)-O(10)#2	2.087(3)	Co(3)-O(3)#1	2.057(2)

Co(1)-O(16)	2.111(3)	Co(3)-O(17)	2.136(3)
Co(2)-O(1)	2.060(3)	Co(3)-O(17)#1	2.136(3)
Co(2)-O(3)	2.080(3)	Co(4)-O(4)	1.976(3)
Co(2)-O(4)	2.138(3)	Co(4)-O(9)#2	1.993(3)
Co(2)-O(7)#1	2.114(3)	Co(4)-O(11)#3	1.977(3)
Co(2)-O(14)	2.115(3)	Co(4)-O(13)#4	2.019(3)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(5)	96.22(10)	O(14)-Co(2)-O(4)	176.15(12)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	87.11(11)	O(15)-Co(2)-O(4)	96.95(12)
O(3)-Co(1)-O(16)	87.99(11)	O(15)-Co(2)-O(7)#1	88.36(13)
O(4)-Co(1)-O(3)	87.25(10)	O(15)-Co(2)-O(14)	86.72(13)
O(4)-Co(1)-O(5)	89.92(11)	O(2)-Co(3)-O(2)#1	180.00(7)
O(4)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	85.15(12)	O(2)-Co(3)-O(17)	89.72(11)
O(4)-Co(1)-O(10)#2	97.13(11)	O(2)-Co(3)-O(17)#1	90.28(11)
O(4)-Co(1)-O(16)	173.75(12)	O(2)#1-Co(3)-O(17)	90.28(11)
O(5)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	173.93(13)	O(2)#1-Co(3)-O(17)#1	89.72(11)
O(5)-Co(1)-O(16)	94.62(13)	O(3)-Co(3)-O(2)	95.68(10)
O(10)#2-Co(1)-O(3)	175.46(11)	O(3)#1-Co(3)-O(2)	84.32(10)
O(10)#2-Co(1)-O(5)	85.01(11)	O(3)#1-Co(3)-O(2)#1	95.68(10)
O(10)#2-Co(1)-O(6)#1	92.06(12)	O(3)-Co(3)-O(2)#1	84.32(10)
O(10)#2-Co(1)-O(16)	87.56(12)	O(3)-Co(3)-O(3)#1	180
O(16)-Co(1)-O(6)#1	90.56(14)	O(3)-Co(3)-O(17)	93.88(10)
O(1)-Co(2)-O(3)	93.63(11)	O(3)#1-Co(3)-O(17)	86.12(10)
O(1)-Co(2)-O(4)	86.97(12)	O(3)#1-Co(3)-O(17)#1	93.88(10)
O(1)-Co(2)-O(7)#1	173.54(12)	O(3)-Co(3)-O(17)#1	86.12(10)
O(1)-Co(2)-O(14)	94.34(14)	O(17)-Co(3)-O(17)#1	180.00(15)
O(1)-Co(2)-O(15)	88.10(13)	O(4)-Co(4)-O(9)#2	111.22(11)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(4)	86.19(10)	O(4)-Co(4)-O(11)#3	109.52(14)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(7)#1	90.19(11)	O(4)-Co(4)-O(13)#4	128.22(13)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(14)	90.11(11)	O(9)#2-Co(4)-O(13)#4	100.01(12)
O(3)-Co(2)-O(15)	176.50(13)	O(11)#3-Co(4)-O(9)#2	93.71(13)
O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(4)	88.10(11)	O(11)#3-Co(4)-	108.43(14)
O(7)#1-Co(2)-O(14)	90.86(13)	O(13)#4	

Symmetry code: #1 $-x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; #2 $-x+1/2, -y+5/2, -z+1$; #3 $-x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; #4 $x-1/2, -y+3/2, z-1/2$; #5 $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$; #6 $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ for Co-MOF **2**.

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

MOF 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 -	14.4	4.2	22a

F) _{0.5} ·2DMF·2H ₂ O			
{[(Me ₂ NH ₂) _{0.5}][Cu _{0.75} (L) _{0.5} (DMA) _{0.375} ·H ₂ O]} _n		8.3	22d
{[Cu ₄ (L) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₄]·4DMF·8H ₂ O} _n		3.2	22d
{[Cu ₄ (L) ₂ (ATZ) ₂ (H ₂ O)]·5DMF·5H ₂ O} _n		7.2	22d
ZJNU-26	19	4.3	23a
Sc-ABTC	14.7		23b
{[Co ₆ (μ ₃ -OH) ₄ (Ina) ₈](H ₂ O) ₁₀ (DMA) ₂ } _n	9.6		22c
ZJU-19	42.2	6.4	23c
MOF-505	~8.9		23d
ZJNU-15	37.7	5.0	23e
ZJNU-119	62.9	28.6	22b
NOTT-108	~6.3		23d
HNUST-2	~4.3		23d
Co-MOF 1	25.43	11.33	This work
Co-MOF 2	32.71	11.42	This work

Table S3. Results of the ICP analyses obtained for MOF materials of Co-MOF 1-2.

	Total sample quality(mg)	The expected amount of Li ⁺ ion (ppm)	The expected amount of Zn ²⁺ ion (ppm)	The ratio of Li ⁺ :Zn ²⁺ in sample	The expected ratio in cation exchange with Li ⁺
Co-MOF 1	6.10	0.397	4.50	1 : 11.34	1 : 8.48
Co-MOF 2	6.38	0.37	11.6	1 : 31.35	1 : 29.71

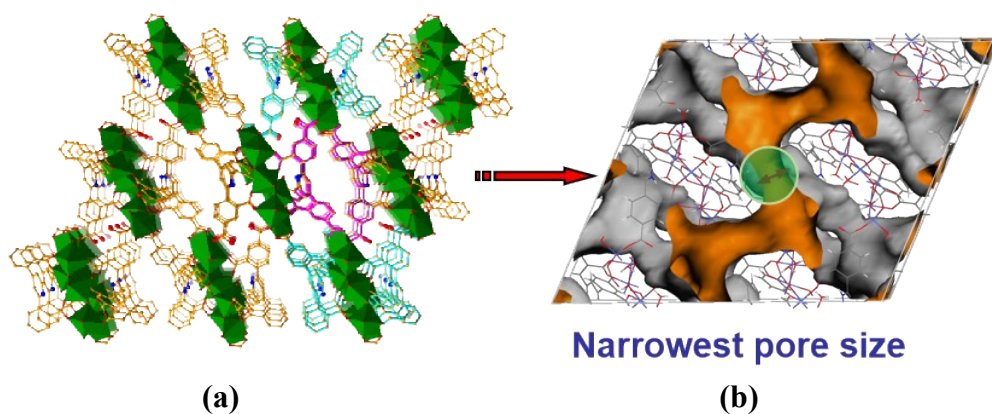
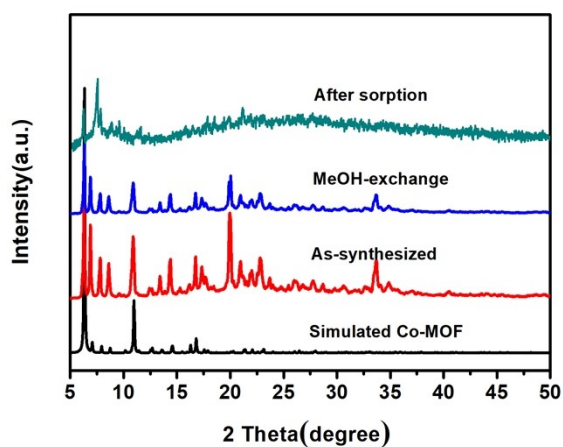
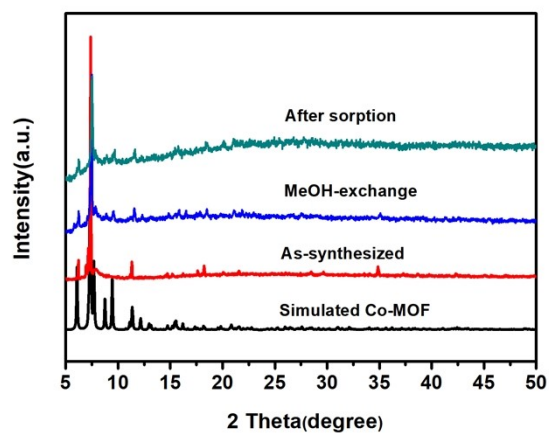


Figure S1. (a) The linkage of the Co₇(COO)₁₂ cluster with eight adjacent cores; (b) A

channel diagram distorted in the b-direction of Co-MOF 2.

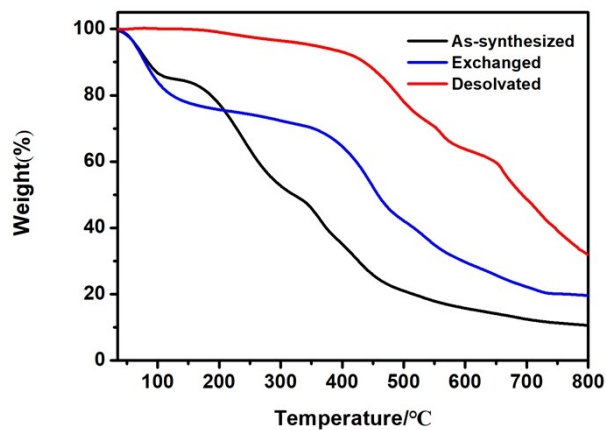


(a)

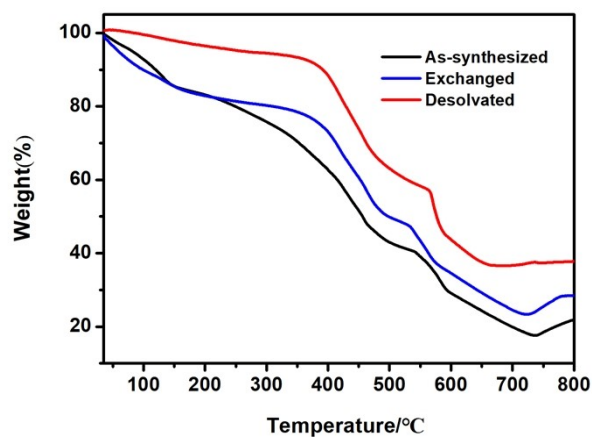


(b)

Figure S2. (a) and (b) correspond to the PXRD patterns for Co-MOF 1 and Co-MOF 2: simulated, as-synthesized, exchanged and activated samples.

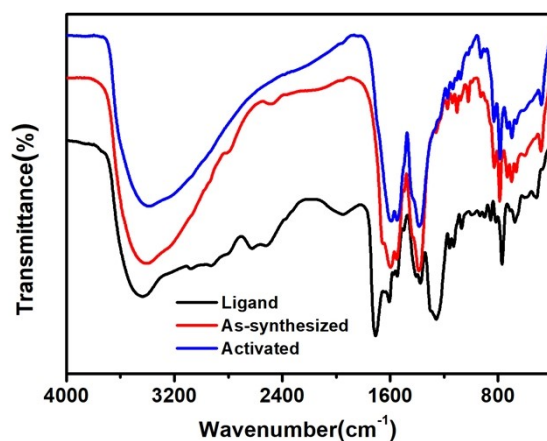


(a)

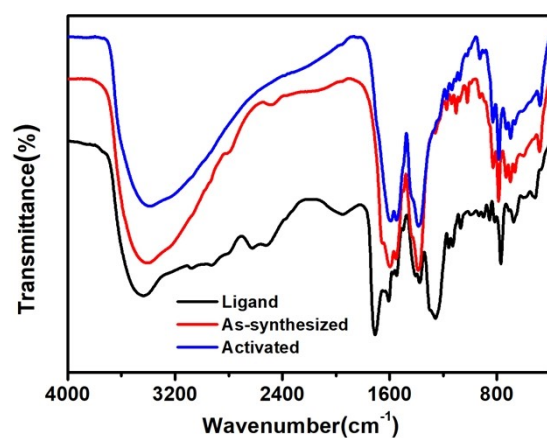


(b)

Figure S3. (a) and (b) correspond to the TGA for Co-MOF 1 and Co-MOF 2: as-synthesized, exchanged and desolvated samples.



(a)



(b)

Figure S4. (a) and (b) correspond to the Infrared Spectra of H₆tdp ligand, as-

synthesized and activated samples of Co-MOF 1 and Co-MOF 2.

IAST adsorption selectivity calculation

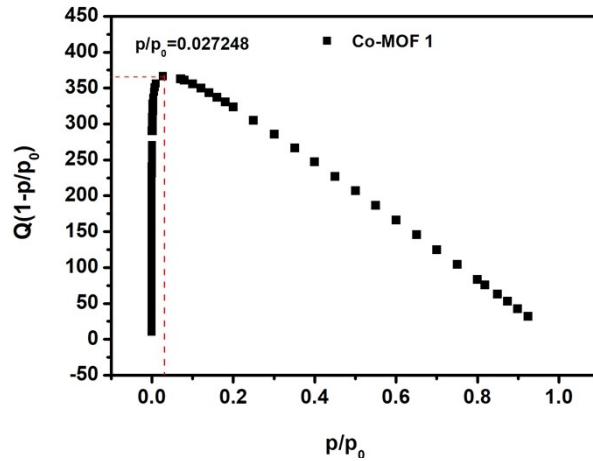
The experimental isotherm data for pure C₂H₂, CO₂, C₂H₄, and CH₄ (measured at 298 K) were fitted using a Langmuir-Freundlich (L-F) model.

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

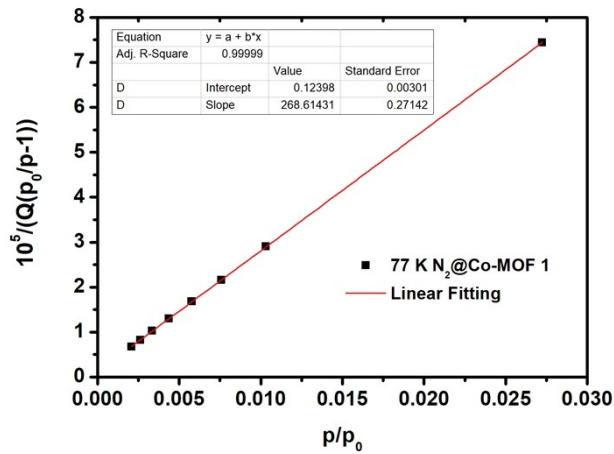
Where q and p are adsorbed amounts and pressures of component i , respectively. The adsorption selectivities for binary mixtures of C₂H₂/CH₄, C₂H₄/CH₄, CO₂/CH₄ at 273 and 298 K, defined by

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

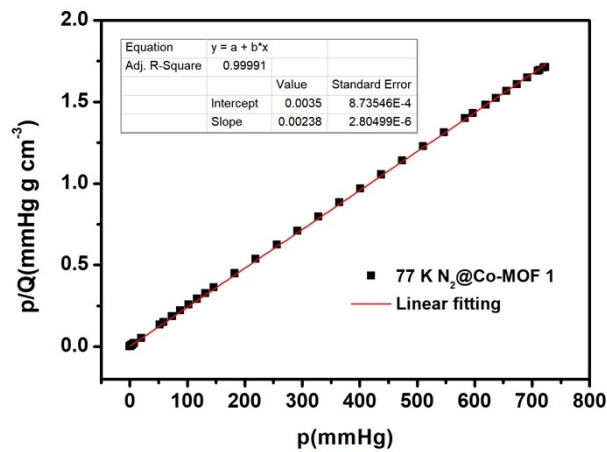
Where q_i is the amount of i adsorbed and p_i is the partial pressure of i in the mixture.



(a)



(b)



(c)

$$S_{\text{BET}} = 1 / (0.124 \times 10^{-6} + 268.61) \times 10^5 / 22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 1620.64 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$S_{\text{Langmuir}} = (1 / 0.00238) / 22414 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.162 \times 10^{-18} = 1829.08 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

$$\text{BET constant } C = 1 + 268.61 / 0.124 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-6} = 217.62$$

$$(P/P_0)_{\text{nm}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C} + 1} = 0.063484$$

Figure S5. (a) The consistency plot, (b) BET surface area plot, and (c) Langmuir surface area plot for Co-MOF 1.

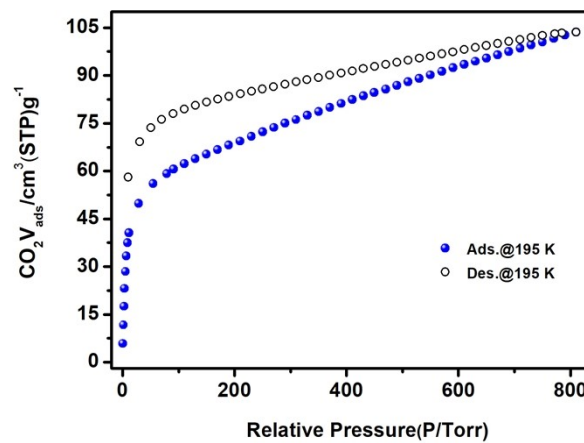
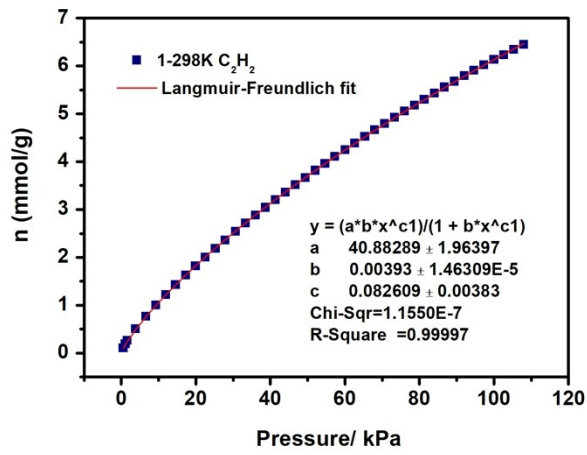
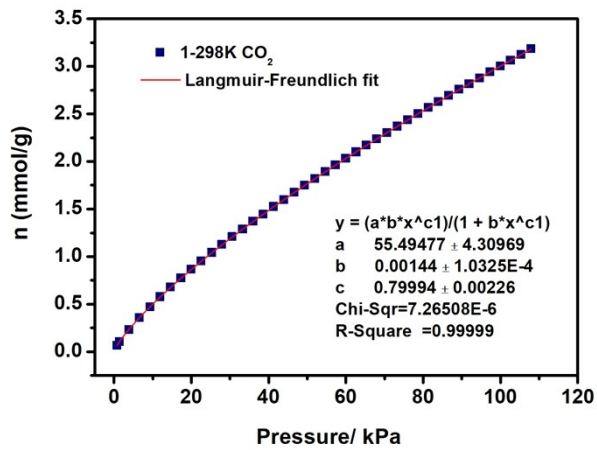


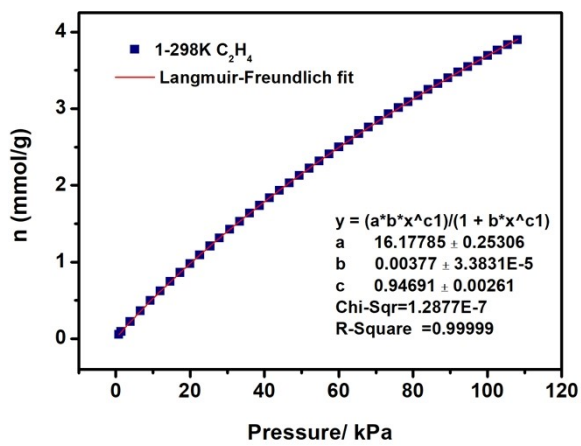
Figure S6. CO₂ adsorption and desorption isotherm curves of Co-MOF 2 at 195 K.



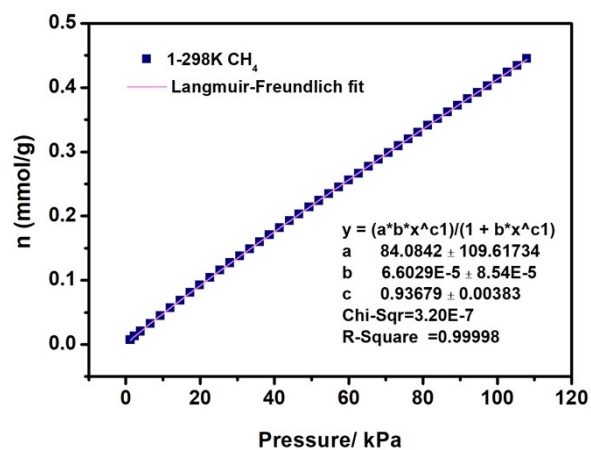
(a)



(b)

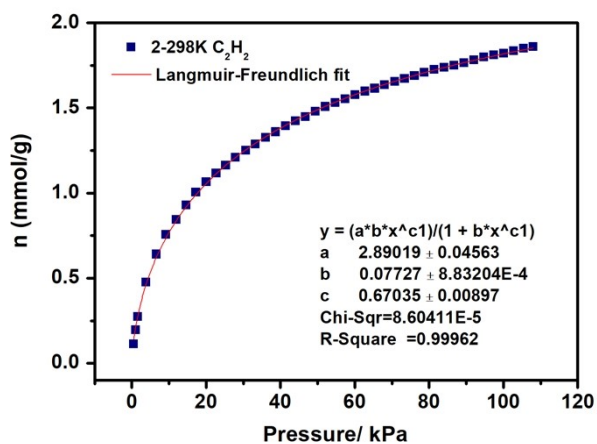


(c)

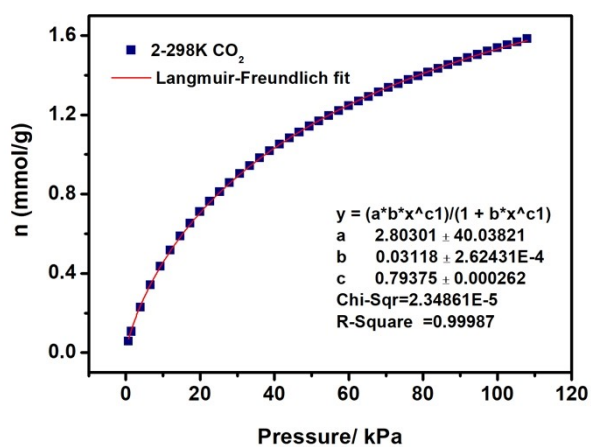


(d)

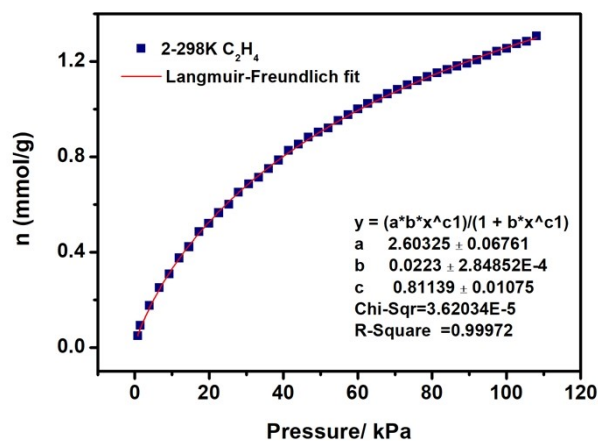
Figure S7. (a), (b), (c) and (d) correspond to the C₂H₂, CO₂, C₂H₄, CH₄ adsorption isotherms of Co-MOF **1** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model.



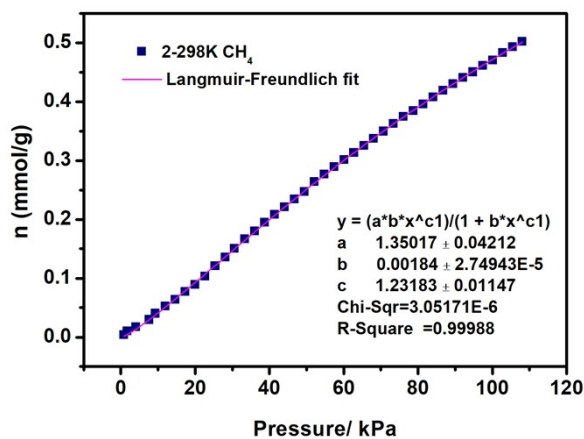
(a)



(b)



(c)



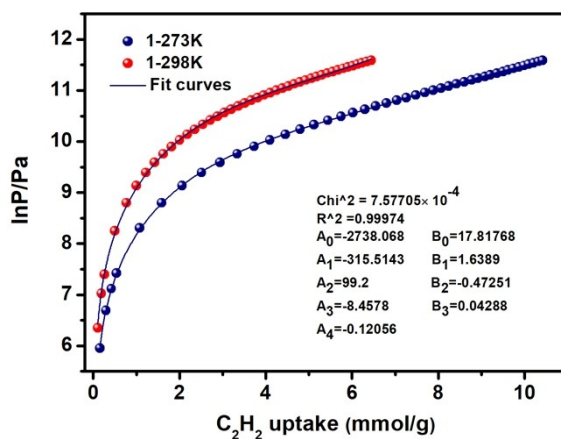
(d)

Figure S8. (a), (b), (c) and (d) correspond to the C_2H_2 , CO_2 , C_2H_4 , CH_4 isotherms of Co-MOF **2** at 298 K with fitting by L-F model.

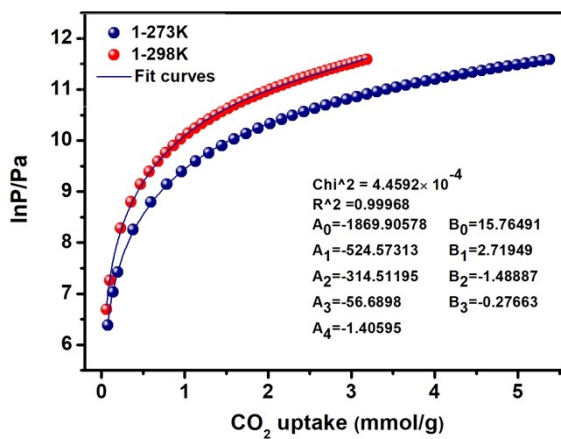
Calculation of sorption heat for C_2H_2 and CO_2 uptakes using Virial II model

The above equation was applied to fit the C_2H_2 , C_2H_4 and CO_2 adsorption isotherm data for desolvated Co-MOF **1** and Co-MOF **2** 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.

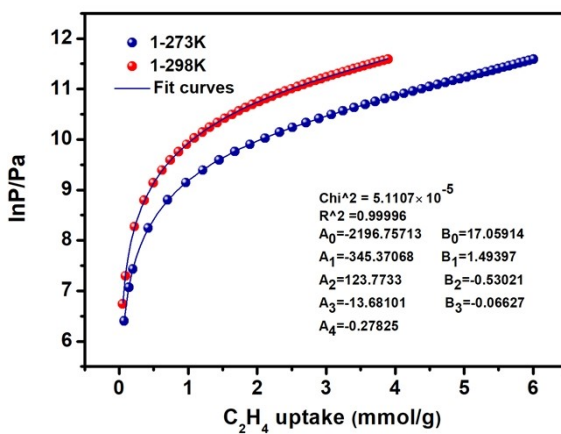
$$\ln P = \ln N + 1/T \sum_{i=0}^m a_i N^i + \sum_{i=0}^n b_i N^i Q_{st} = -R \sum_{i=0}^m a_i N^i$$



(a)

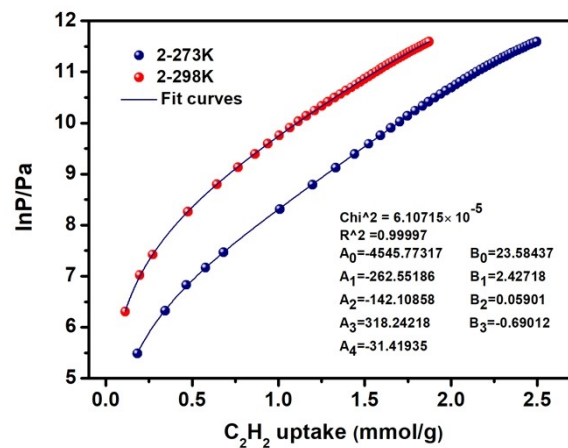


(b)

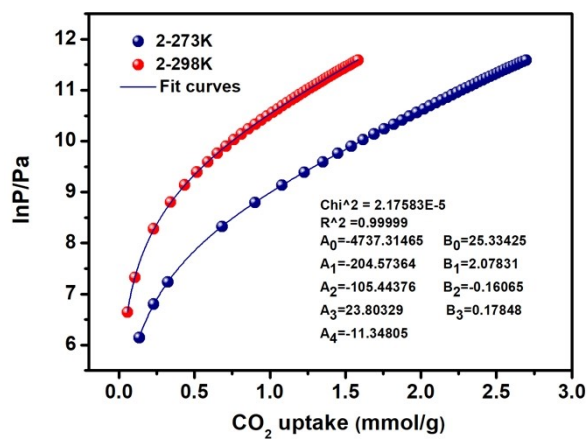


(c)

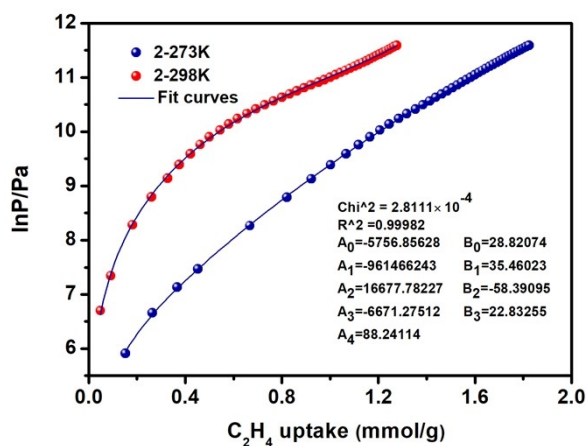
Figure S9. (a), (b) and (c) correspond to the Virial analysis of the C_2H_2 , CO_2 , C_2H_4 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for Co-MOF 1.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S10. (a), (b) and (c) correspond to the Virial analysis of the C_2H_2 , CO_2 , C_2H_4 adsorption data at 298 K and 273 K for Co-MOF 2.