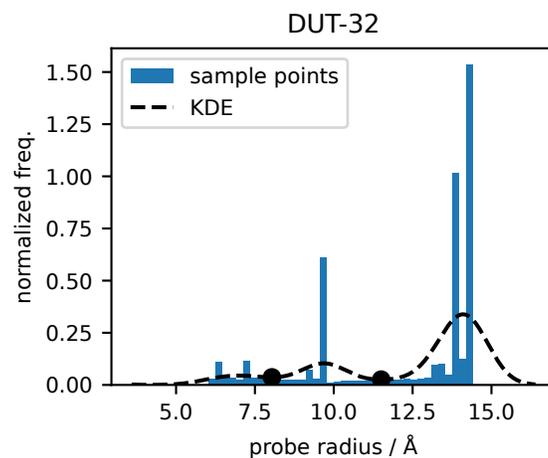


An approach for the pore-centred description of adsorption in hierarchical porous materials

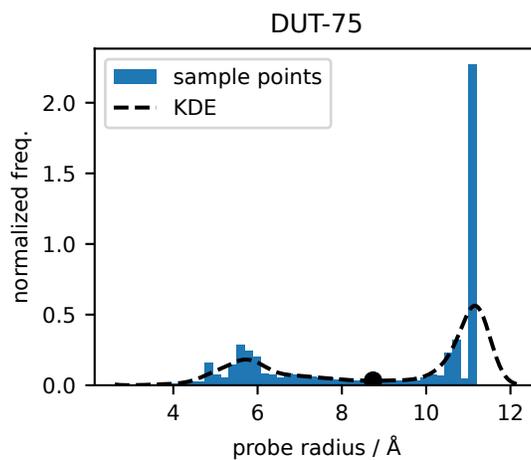
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Adelaide, North Terrace Adelaide, South Australia 5000 Australia*

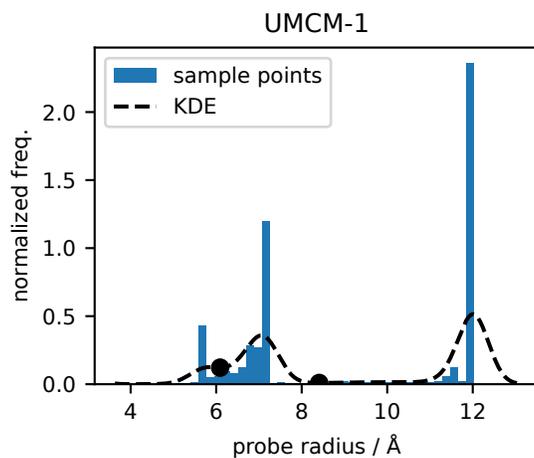
E-mail: j.evans@adelaide.edu.au



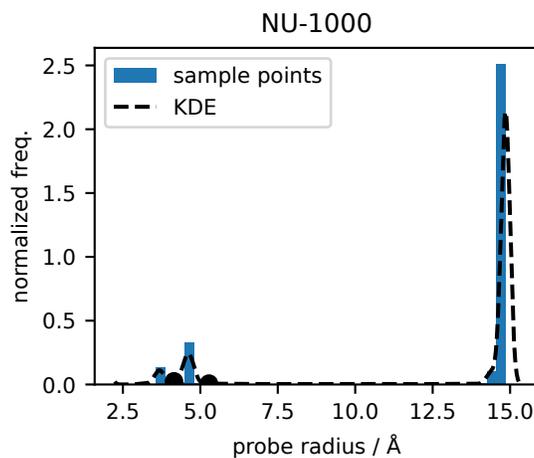
Supplementary Figure 1: Kernel destiny estimation (KDE) of the pore size distribution compared to the pore size histogram for DUT-32. Minimum points (black points) depict the identified pore limits.



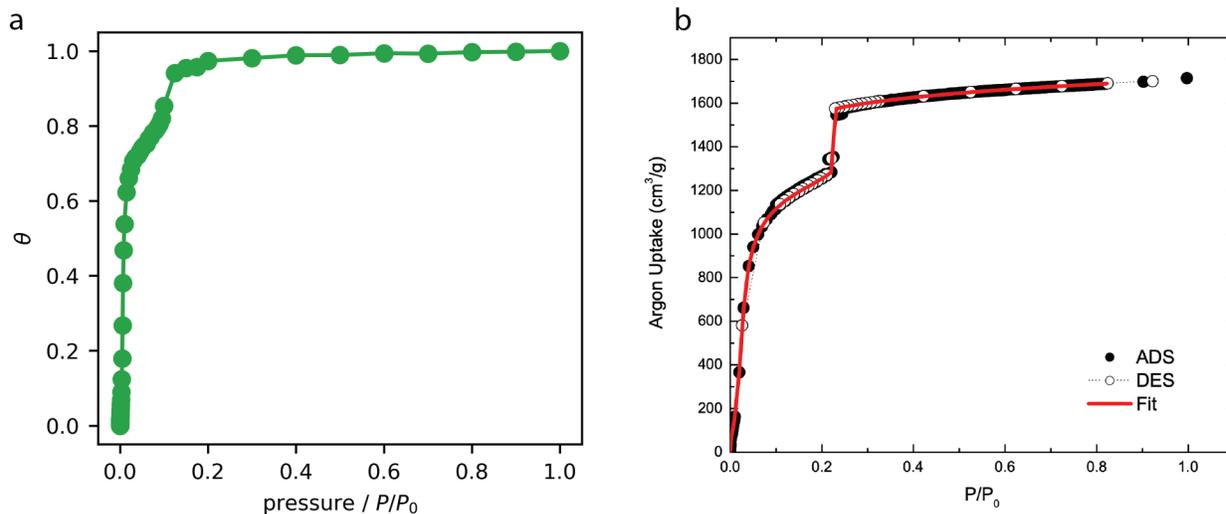
Supplementary Figure 2: Kernel destiny estimation (KDE) of the pore size distribution compared to the pore size histogram for DUT-75. Minimum points (black points) depict the identified pore limits.



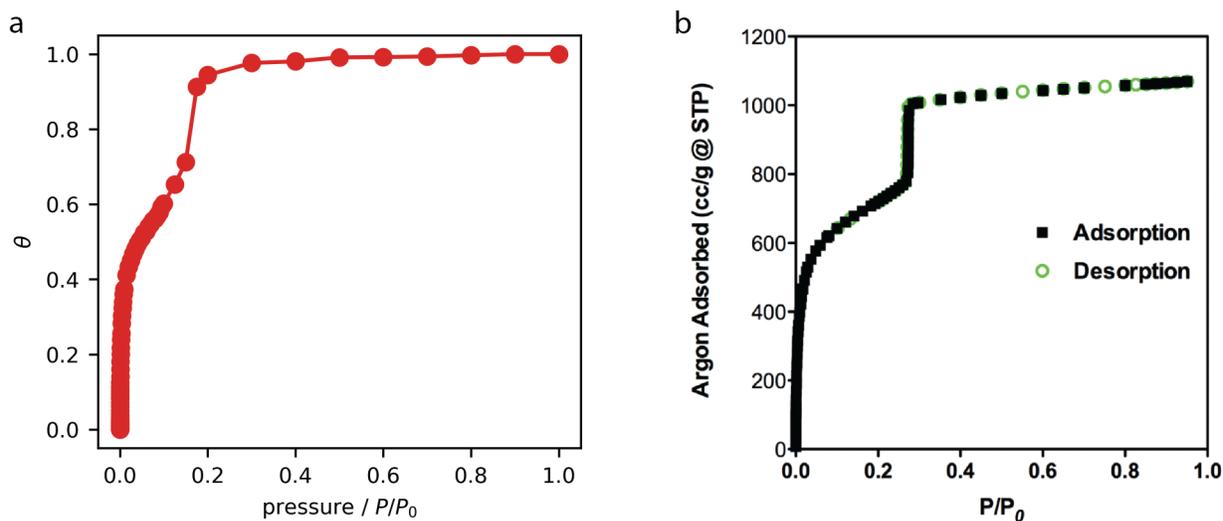
Supplementary Figure 3: Kernel destiny estimation (KDE) of the pore size distribution compared to the pore size histogram for UMCM-1. Minimum points (black points) depict the identified pore limits.



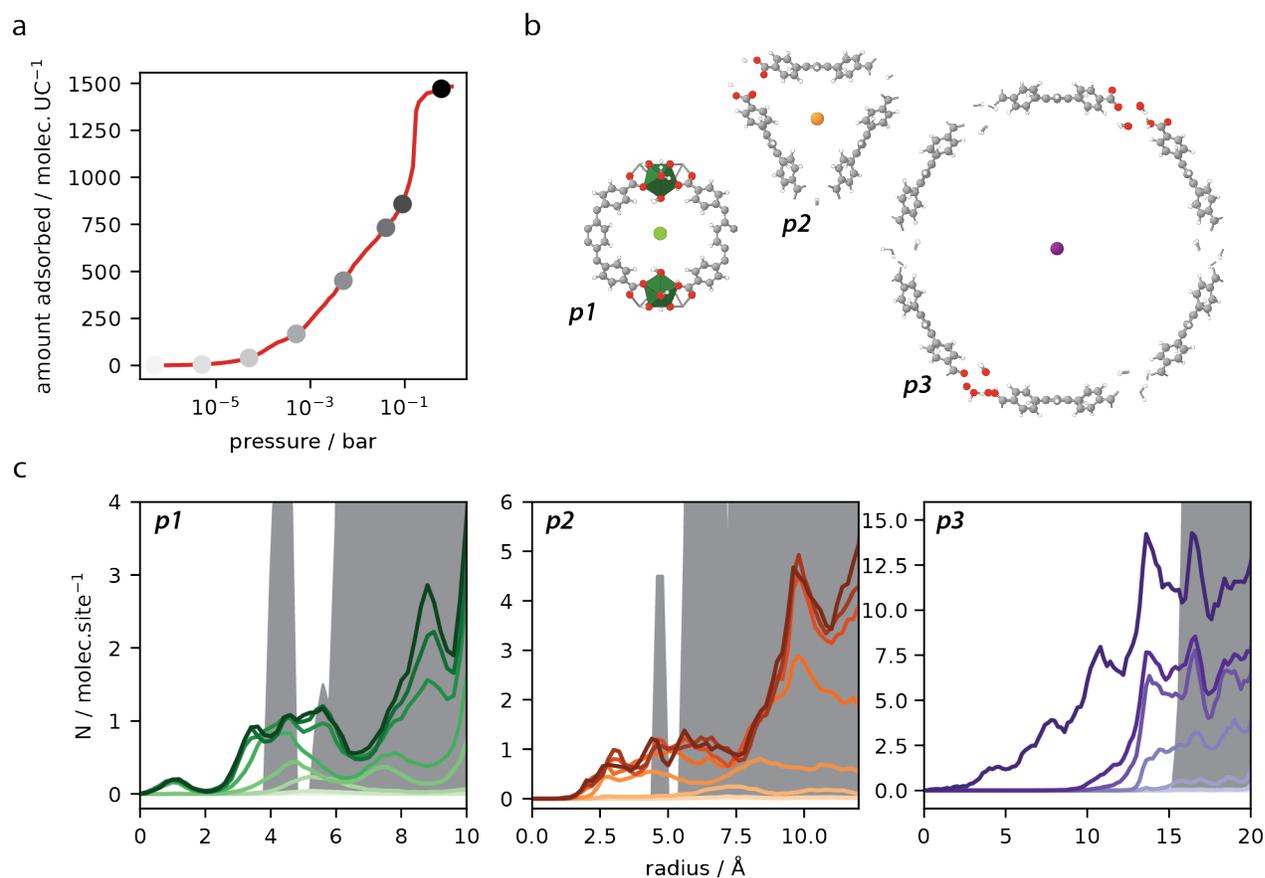
Supplementary Figure 4: Kernel destiny estimation (KDE) of the pore size distribution compared to the pore size histogram for NU-1000. Minimum points (black points) depict the identified pore limits.



Supplementary Figure 5: Simulated Ar adsorption isotherm of UMCM-1 at 87 K displayed as fractional coverage, θ ((a)). Experimental Ar adsorption isotherm of UMCM-1 at 87 K reproduced from Ref 1 (b).



Supplementary Figure 6: Simulated Ar adsorption isotherm of NU-1000 at 87 K displayed as fractional coverage, θ ((a)). Experimental Ar adsorption isotherm of NU-1000 at 87 K reproduced from Ref 2 (b).



Supplementary Figure 7: Pore-centred view of adsorption in NU-1000. Ar adsorption isotherm at 87 K with the points extracted for radial distribution analysis labelled as points (a). Pore environments of the pores found in NU-1000 where the centre of the pore is depicted by a green, orange and purple sphere (b). Radial distributions of Ar and framework atoms (grey background) from the centre of each pore for the pressure points labelled in the isotherm (c).

References

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