

## Efficient stacking of *iso*-butene in sulfonate functional metal-organic frameworks for efficient *iso*-butene/*iso*-butane separation

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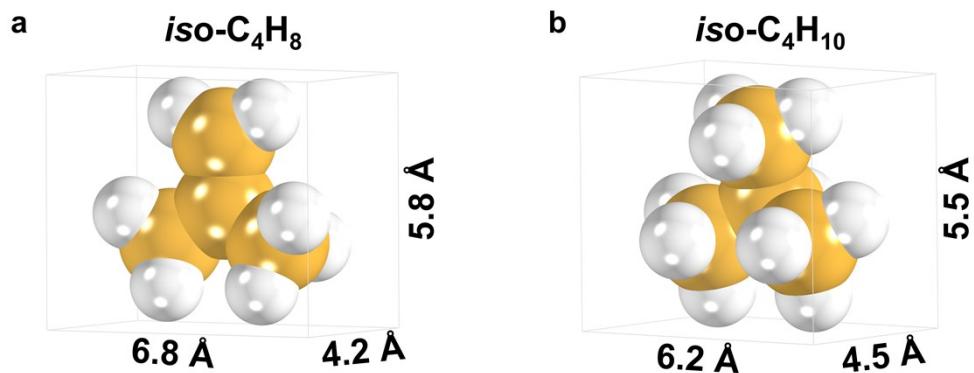


Fig. S1. Molecular dimensions of (a) *iso-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>* and (b) *iso-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>*

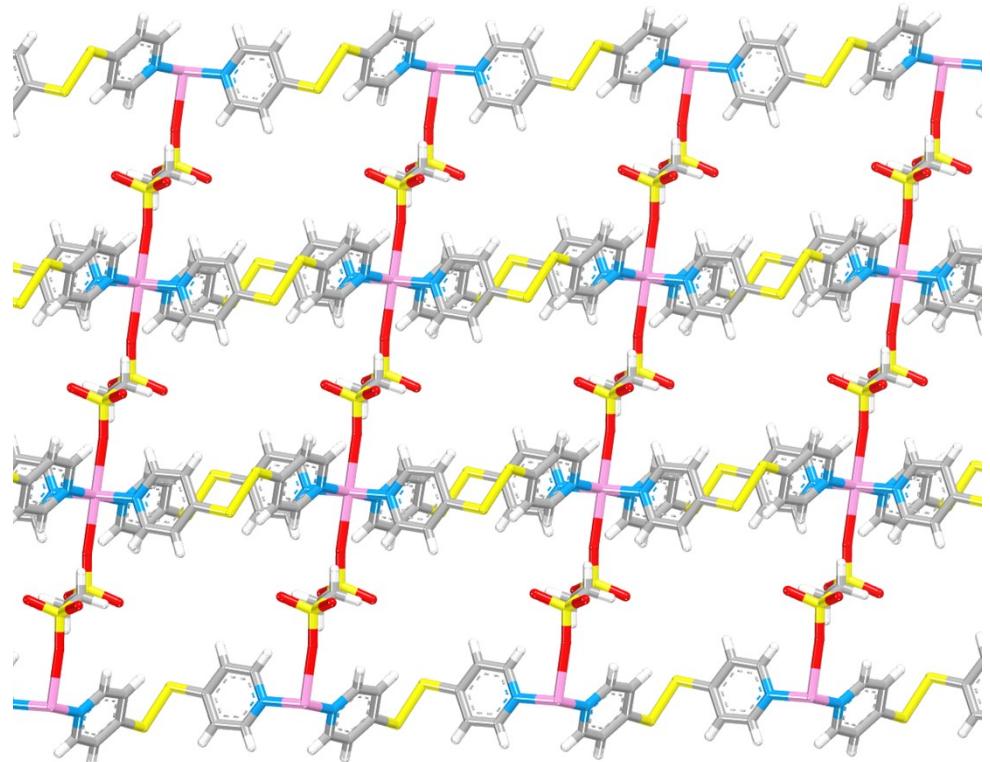


Fig. S2. Illustration of the 2D coordination network of ZU-603

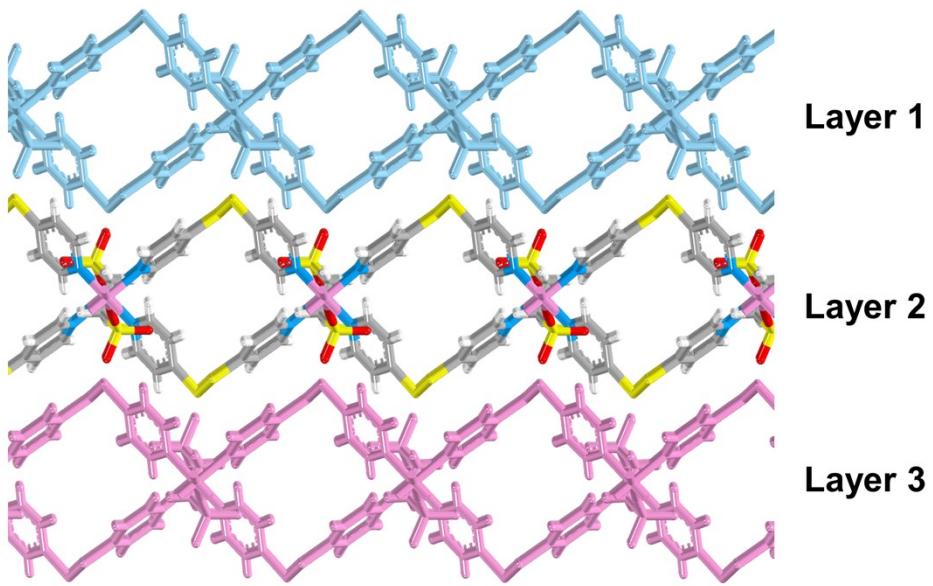


Fig. S3. Illustration of the 2D layered structure of ZU-603. (Different colors are used to represent different layers for clarity)

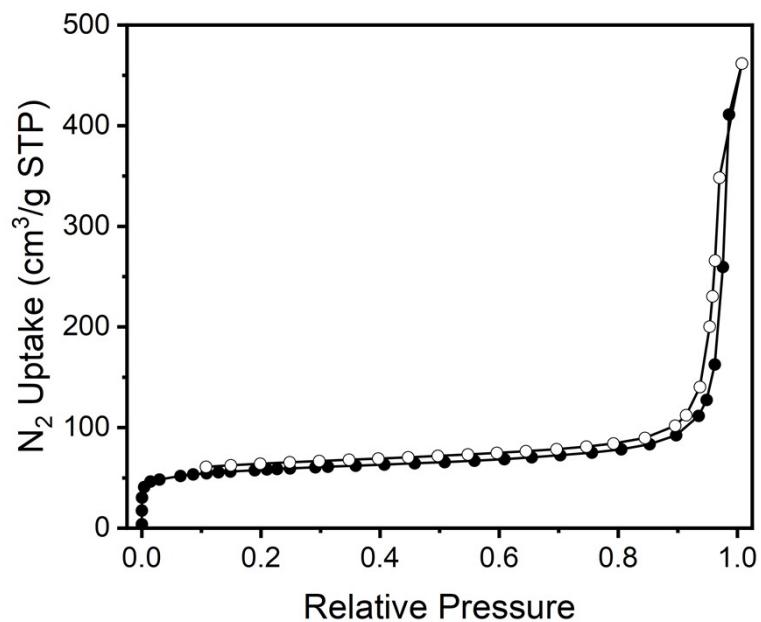


Fig. S4. N<sub>2</sub> adsorption and desorption isotherms of ZU-603 at 77 K

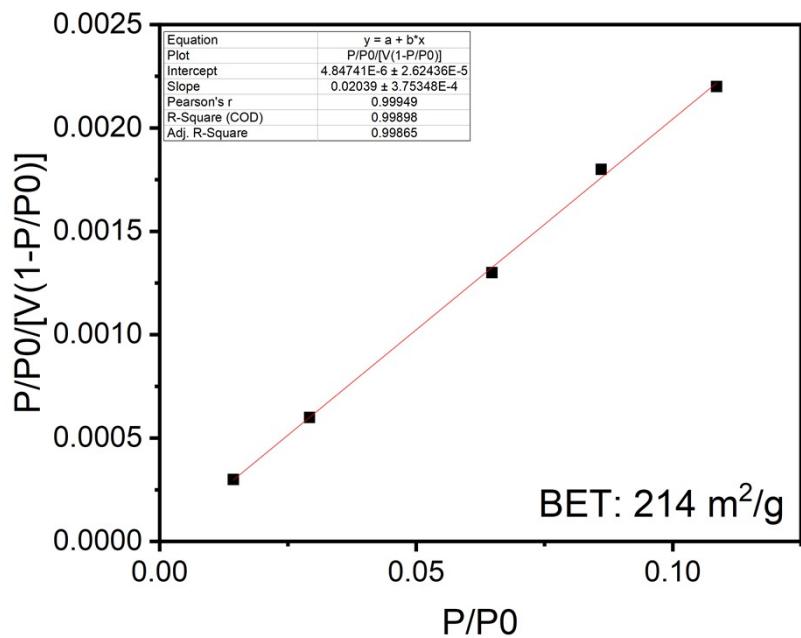


Fig. S5. BET calculation of ZU-603 using the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherm at 77 K.

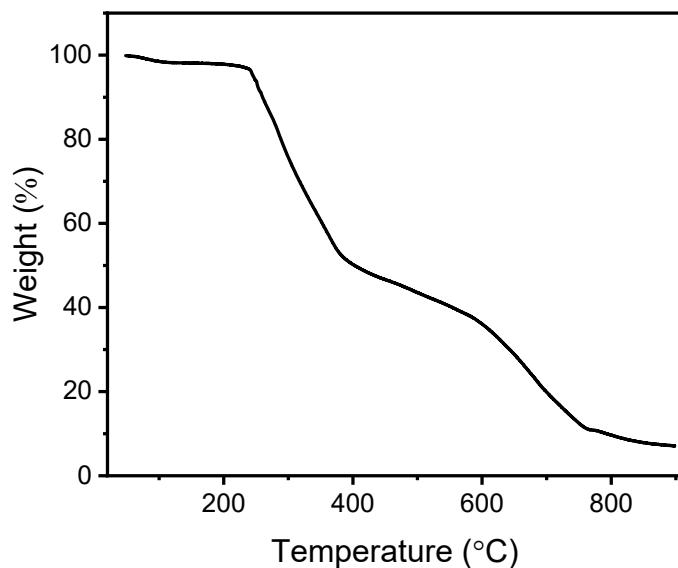


Fig. S6. Thermogravimetric analysis of ZU-603 under nitrogen flow (50-900°C, 10°C min<sup>-1</sup>).

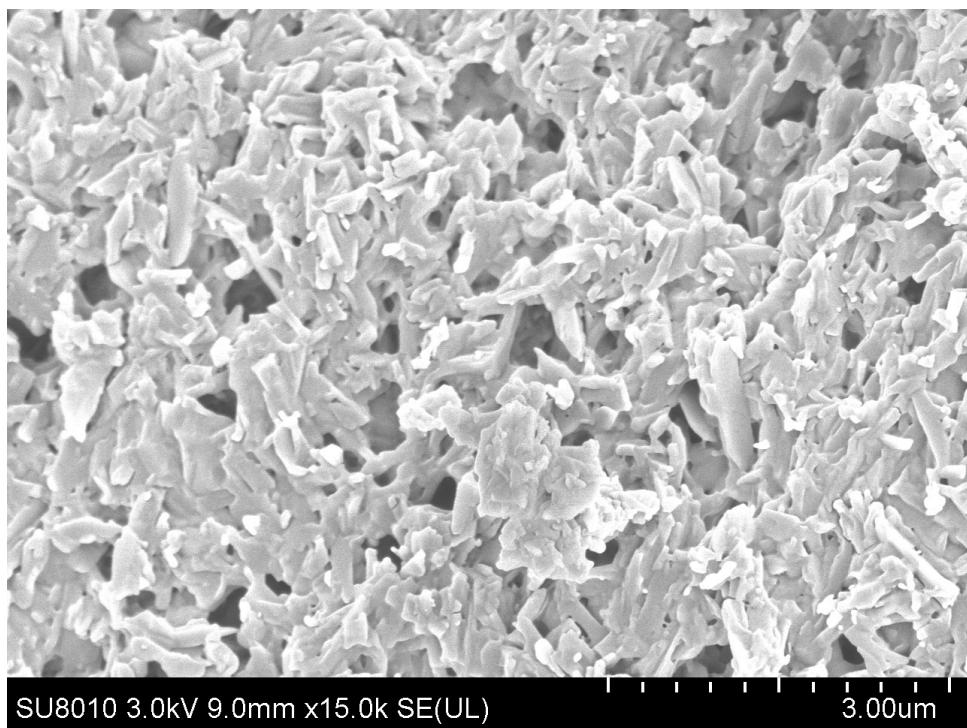


Fig. S7. SEM image of ZU-603 particles.

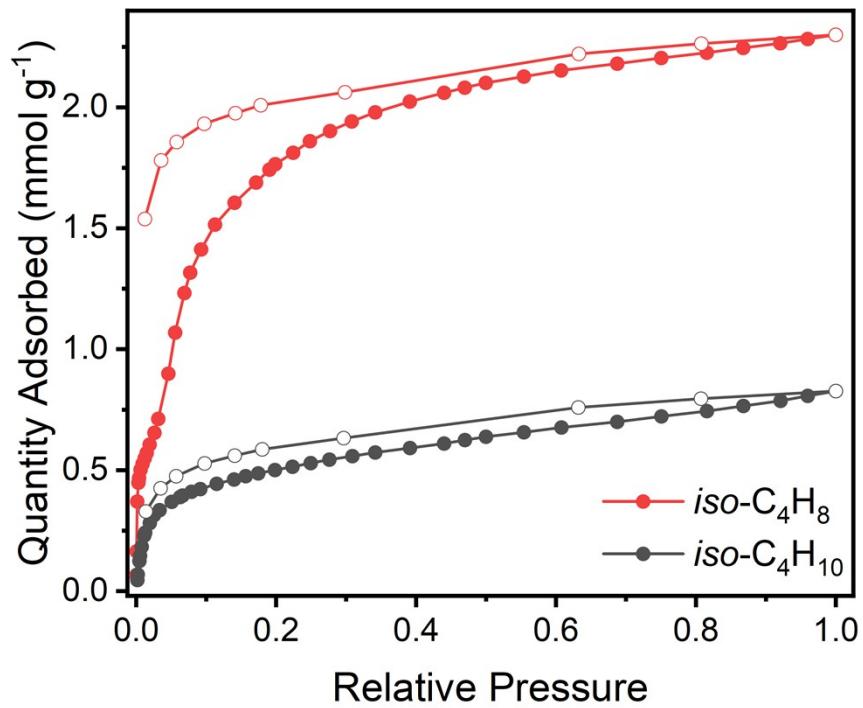


Fig. S8. The pure component adsorption and desorption isotherms of  $\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_8$  and  $\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  on ZU-603 at 298 K. (Solid circle, adsorption; empty circle, desorption)

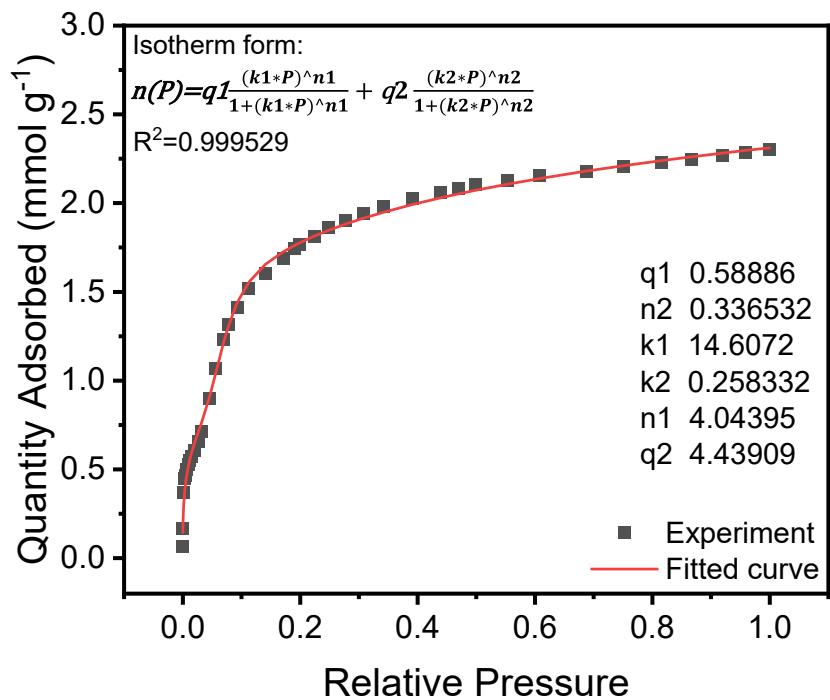


Fig. S9. DSLF fitting of the *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> adsorption isotherm on ZU-603 at 298 K

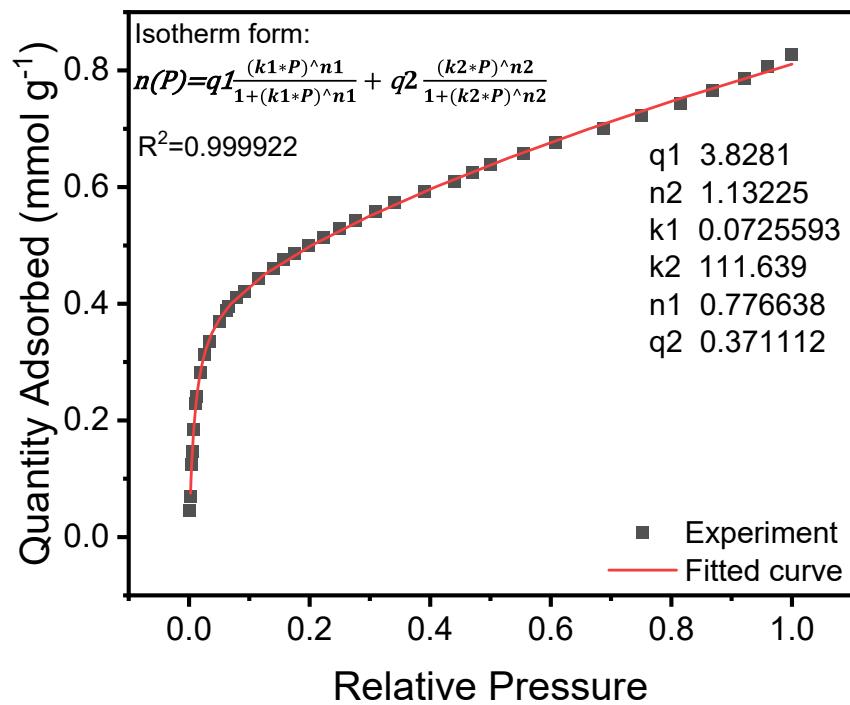


Fig. S10. DSLF fitting of the *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> adsorption isotherm on ZU-603 at 298 K

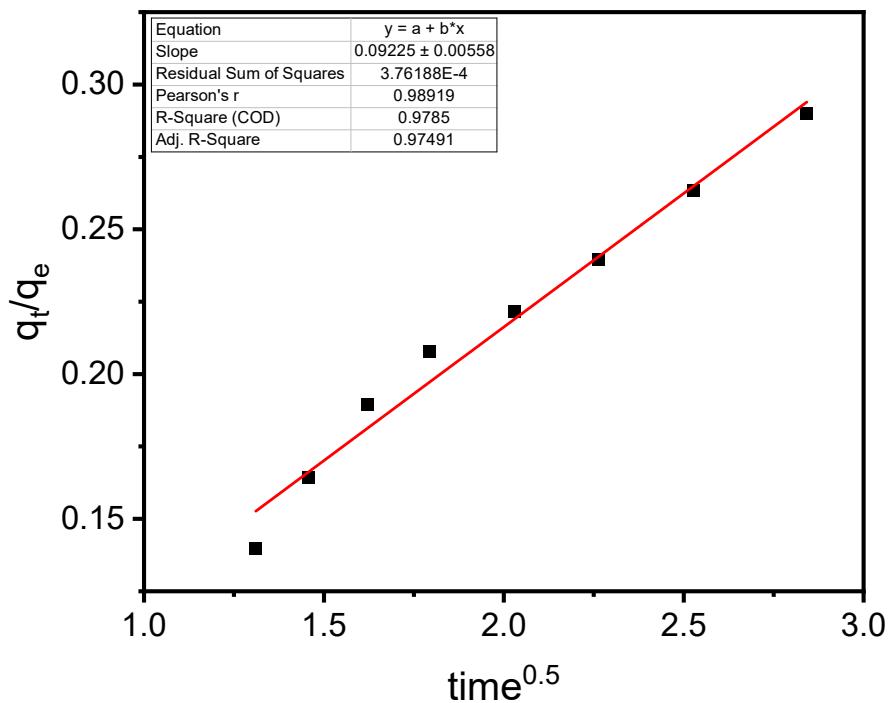


Fig. S11. Fitting of the time dependent adsorption profiles of *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> on ZU-603 at 298 K using the micropore diffusion model.

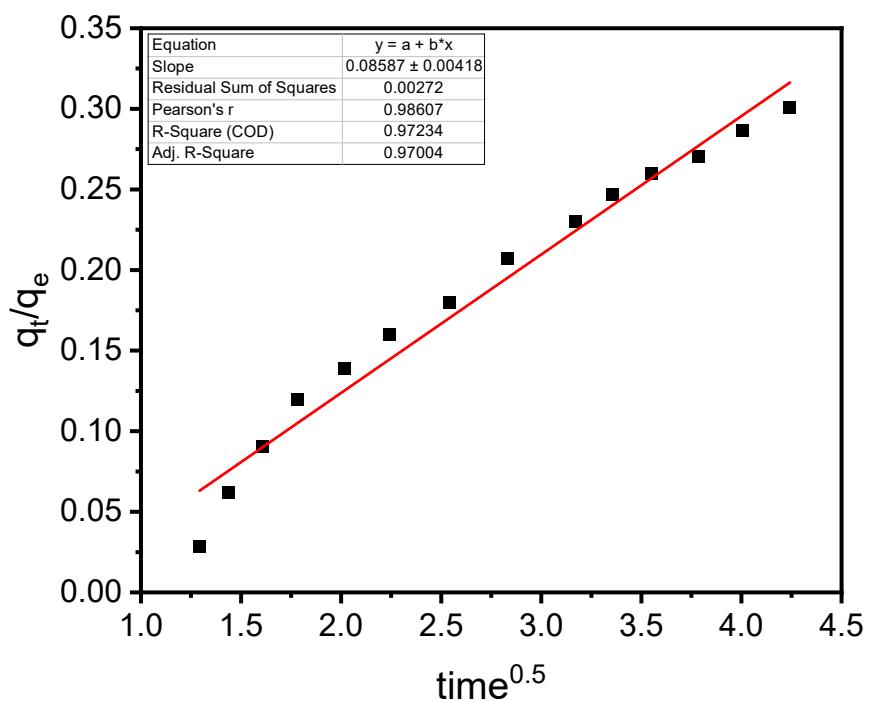


Fig. S12. Fitting of the time dependent adsorption profiles of *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> on ZU-603 at 298 K using the micropore diffusion model.

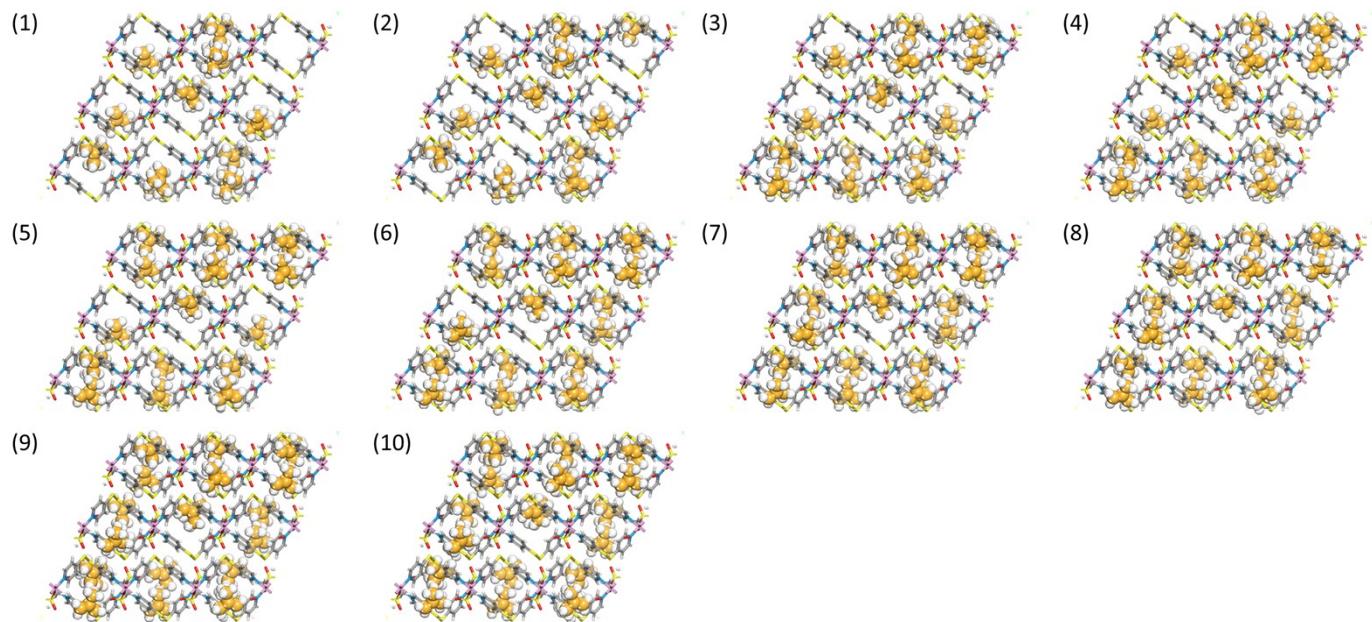


Fig. S13. Snapshots of GCMC simulations of *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> adsorption on ZU-603 at 1 bar. Panels (1) to (10) illustrate increasing steps during the simulation.

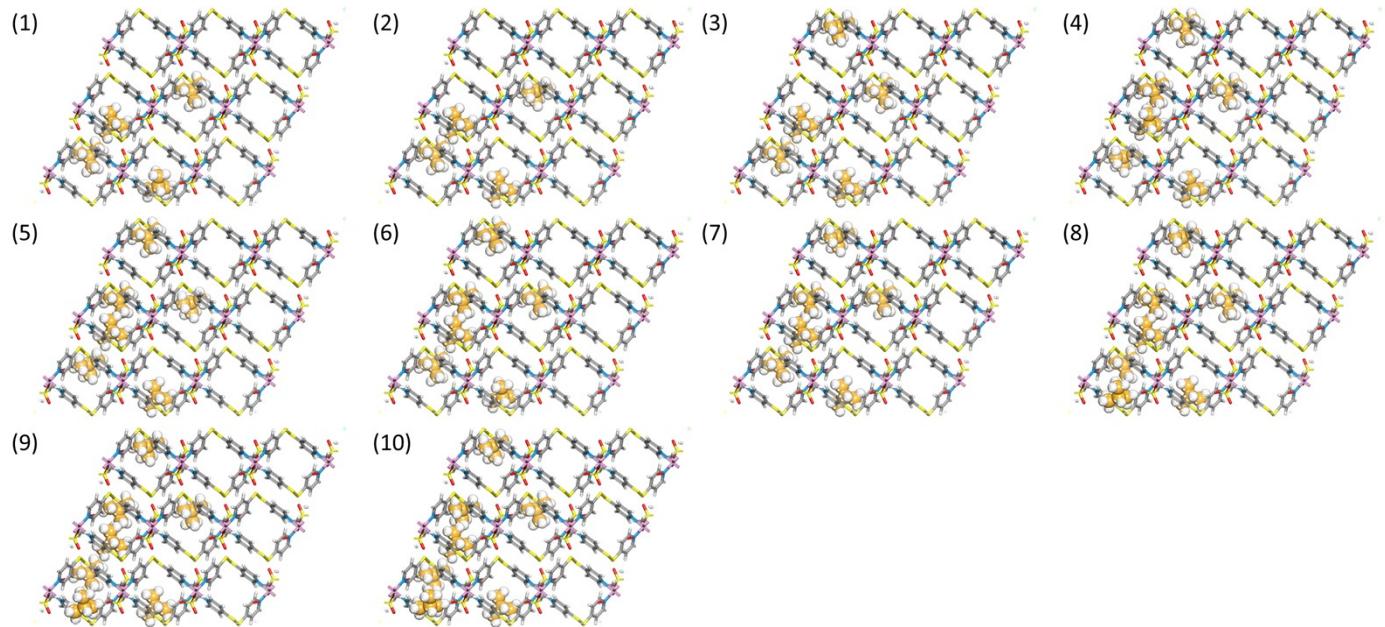


Fig. S14. Snapshots of GCMC simulations of *iso*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> adsorption on ZU-603 at 1 bar. Panels (1) to (10) illustrate increasing steps during the simulation.

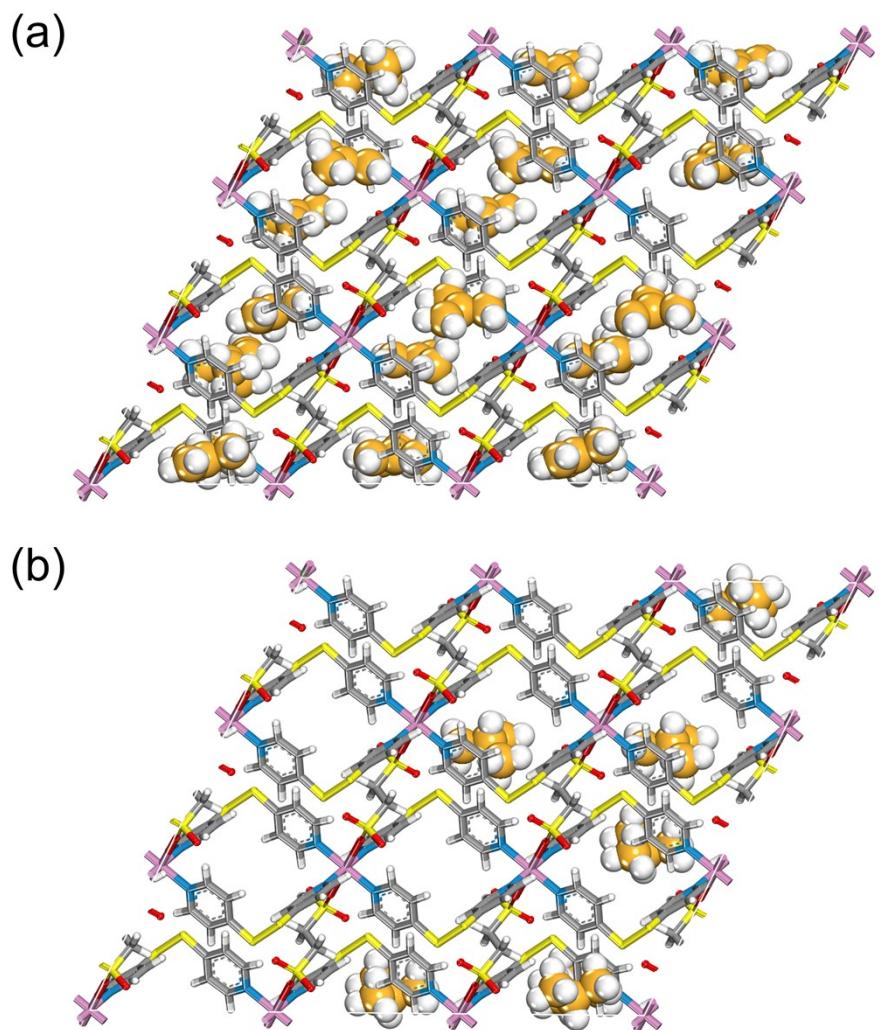


Fig. S15. Low energy snapshots of (a)  $iso\text{-}C_4H_8$  and (b)  $iso\text{-}C_4H_{10}$  adsorption on ZU-603 at 1 bar.

Tables:

Table S1. Crystallographic data of activated ZU-603

Materials	ZU-603
Formula	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>20</sub> CuN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub> S <sub>6</sub>
MW (g mol <sup>-1</sup> )	692.32
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	P1
a (Å)	9.7182(15)
b (Å)	10.6046(17)
c (Å)	10.6459(17)
α (°)	105.398(5)
β (°)	115.116(4)
γ (°)	105.493(5)
Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	862.3(2)
Z	1
ρ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.333
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	1.033
F (000)	353.0
Crystal size	0.12 × 0.11 × 0.06
Radiation	MoKα ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )
2θ range for data collection (°)	4.766 to 57.554
Index ranges	-13 ≤ h ≤ 13, -14 ≤ k ≤ 11, -13 ≤ l ≤ 14
Reflections collected	8247
Independent reflections	4438 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0356, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0581]
Data/restrains/parameters	4438/0/178
Goodness of fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.026
Final R indexes [ I >=2σ( I )]	R1 = 0.0403, wR2 = 0.0946
Final R indexes [all data]	R1 = 0.0525, wR2 = 0.1015
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.36/-0.55

Table S2. Separation performance comparison of different materials.

Materials	iso-C4H8	iso-C4H10	Uptake ratio
ZU-603	2.100	0.637	3.30
NI-GALLATE <sup>1</sup>	0.043	0.037	1.17
MG-GALLATE <sup>1</sup>	0.087	0.068	1.27
CO-GALLATE <sup>1</sup>	0.106	0.093	1.14
Mn-bpdc <sup>2</sup>	0.035	0.032	1.10
ZJNU-30a <sup>3</sup>	5.364	7.556	0.71
SD-65 <sup>4</sup>	0.029	0.022	1.29
ZU-609 <sup>5</sup>	0.106	0.088	1.20
HKUST-1 <sup>6</sup>	6.851	5.583	1.23

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