Supporting Information

A highly porous 4,4-paddlewheel-connected NbO-type metal–organic framework with large gas-uptake capacity

Zhaoxu Wang,^a Baishu Zheng,^{*a} Heting Liu,^a Pinggui Yi,^a Xiaofang Li,^a Xianyong Yu,^{*a} and Ruirui Yun^{*b}

^aKey Laboratory of Theoretical Chemistry and Molecular Simulation of Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hunan University of Science and Technology, Xiangtan 411201, People's Republic of China. E-mail: zbaishu@163.com; yu xianyong@163.com.

^bCollege of Chemistry and Materials Science, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241000, People's Republic of China. E-mail: yunruirui@gmail.com.

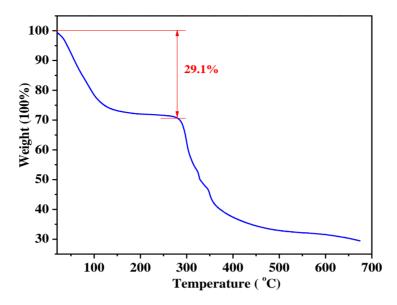


Fig. S1 TGA data of acetone-exchanged sample of HNUST-2.

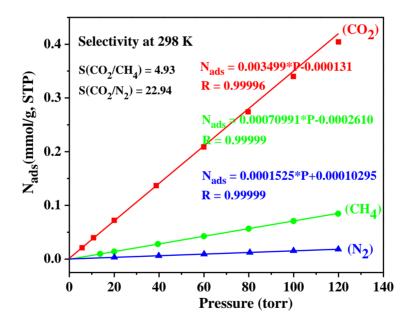


Fig. S2 The fitting initial slope for CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2 isotherms for HNUST-2 collected at 298 K (N_{ads} = gases uptake; R = related coefficient). The calculated selectivity of CO_2/CH_4 and CO_2/N_2 is 4.9 and 22.9, respectively.

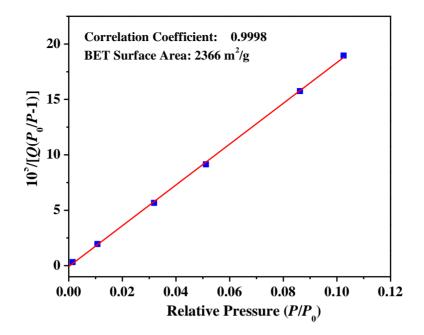


Fig. S3 The BET plots for HNUST-2 in the chosen range $(P/P_0 = 0.001 - 0.1)$.

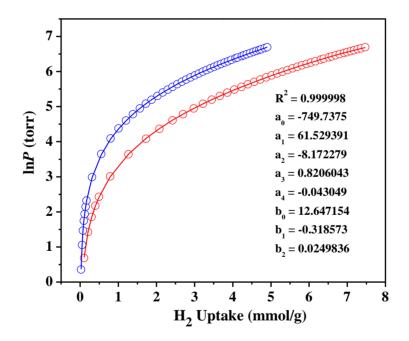


Fig. S4 The H_2 isotherms at 77 K and 87 K (red and blue symbols) and the virial equation fits (red and blue lines) for HNUST-2.

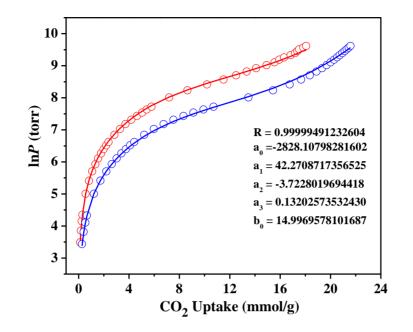


Fig. S5 The CO_2 isotherms at 273 K and 298 K (blue and red symbols, respectively) and the corresponding Virial equation fits (blue and red lines, respectively) for HNUST-2.

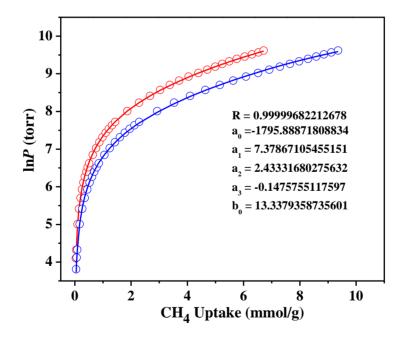


Fig. S6 The CH_4 isotherms at 273 K and 298 K (blue and red symbols, respectively) and the corresponding Virial equation fits (blue and red lines, respectively) for HNUST-2.

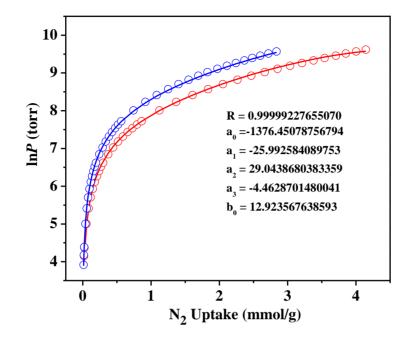


Fig. S7 The N_2 isotherms at 273 K and 298 K (red and blue symbols, respectively) and the corresponding Virial equation fits (red and blue lines, respectively) for HNUST-2.