## Supplementary Material

## Two novel topological structure of [Cu(CN)] coordination polymers modified by flexible triazole ligands

Hui Xu,<sup>*a*</sup> Bo-Yu Zhou,<sup>*b*</sup> Kai Yu,<sup>*a*</sup> Zhan-Hua Su,<sup>\**a*</sup> Zhi-Feng Zhao,<sup>*c*</sup> Wen-Long Sun,<sup>*d*</sup> and Bai-Bin Zhou,<sup>\**a*</sup>

1.Key Laboratory of synthesis of functional materials and green catalysis, Colleges of Heilongjiang Province, Harbin Normal University, Harbin, 150025, People's Republic of China;
2.Institute of Nuclear Physics and Chemistry, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang

621900, Sichuan, China;

3. College of Materials Science and Engineering, Heilongjiang University of Science & Technology, Harbin 150022, PR China;

4. Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin, 150025, People's Republic of China

**1.** Structural figures





Fig. S1 The coordination modes of the auxiliary flexible ligands btb and bth

12.705



Fig. S2 The layer structure with rings A and B of the polymer 1.



Fig. S3 3-D supramolecular structure of the polymer 1.



Fig. S4 Five-membered metal ring units in the polymer 2.



Fig. S5 Ten-membered metal ring units in the polymer 2.



Fig. S6 Eleven-membered metal ring units in the polymer 2.

2. Physical characterization





Fig. S9 The PXRD contrast curves of (1) polymer 1 and (2) polymer 2.



Fig. S10 TG curve of polymers 1 and 2.



Fig. S11 The linear relationship diagram of the BET in polymer 2.

3. Structural data						
Table S1 Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) of polymers 1 and 2						
Polymer 1						
Cu(3)-N(10)	1.864(5)	Cu(2)-C(12)#1	1.848(6)			
Cu(3)-N(8)	1.889(6)	Cu(2)-C(5)	1.921(5)			
Cu(3)-N(9)	2.071(5)	Cu(2)-N(1)	2.020(4)			
Cu(1)-C(6)	1.862(6)	Cu(4)-N(5)	1.876(5)			
Cu(1)-C(10)	1.915(6)	Cu(4)-N(4)	1.904(6)			
Cu(1)-N(7)	1.999(4)	Cu(4)-N(3)	2.092(4)			
N(10)-Cu(3)-N(8)	148.4(2)	C(12)#1-Cu(2)-C(5)	128.5(2)			
N(10)-Cu(3)-N(9)	112.2(2)	C(12)#1-Cu(2)-N(1)	129.8(2)			

N(8)-Cu(3)-N(9)	99.18(19)	C(5)-Cu(2)-N(1)	101.6(2)
C(6)-Cu(1)-C(10)	126.8(2)	N(5)-Cu(4)-N(4)	150.6(2)
C(6)-Cu(1)-N(7)	129.0(2)	N(5)-Cu(4)-N(3)	110.2(2)
C(10)-Cu(1)-N(7)	104.2(2)	N(4)-Cu(4)-N(3)	98.55(19)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x+1,y+1,z #2 x,y+1,z #3 x,y-1,z #4 -x+2,y-1/2,-z+3/2 #5 -x+2,y+1/2,-z+3/2 #6 x-1,y-1,z

## Polymer 2

Cu(1)-C(6)	1.877(4)	Cu(1)-N(2)#2	2.348(3)	
Cu(1)-N(4)#1	1.988(3)	N(4)-Cu(1)#3	1.988(3)	
Cu(1)-N(3)	2.075(3)	N(2)-Cu(1)#4	2.348(3)	
C(6)-Cu(1)-N(4)#1	124.36(15)	N(4)-C(6)-Cu(1)	174.9(4)	
C(6)-Cu(1)-N(3)	126.39(14)	C(6)-N(4)-Cu(1)#3	167.6(3)	
N(4)#1-Cu(1)-N(3)	99.54(13)	C(4)-N(3)-Cu(1)	135.7(3)	
C(6)-Cu(1)-N(2)#2	112.01(15)	C(5)-N(3)-Cu(1)	121.5(2)	
N(4)#1-Cu(1)-N(2)#2	96.81(13)	C(5)-N(2)-Cu(1)#4	121.8(2)	
N(3)-Cu(1)-N(2)#2	88.74(12)	N(1)-N(2)-Cu(1)#4	134.5(2)	
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x-1/4,-y+1/4,z-1/4				
#2 -x,-y+1/2,z+1/2 #3 x+1/4,-y+1/4,z+1/4 #4 -x,-y+1/2,z-1/2 #5 -x,-y+1,z				

Table S2 Bond-valence sum calculations values in polymers 1 and 2.				
		Polymer 1		
Cul	1.362			
Cu2	1.359			
Cu3	1.143			
Cu4	1.097			
		Polymer 2		
Cu1	1.249			