

A 3D chiral Zn(II) coordination polymer with triple Zn-oba-Zn helical chains (oba = 4,4'-oxybis(benzoate))

Yi Ma,^a Zhengbo Han,^{*a} Yongke He^a and Liguo Yang^b

^a*School of Chemical Science and Engineering, Liaoning University, Shenyang 110036 P.R. China*

^b*College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012 P. R. China*

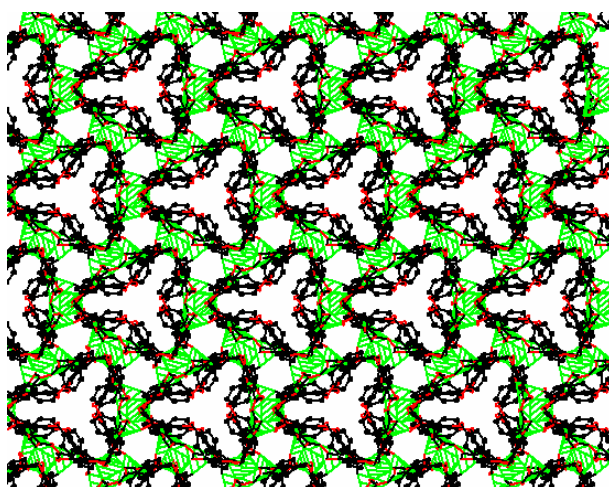


Fig. S1 The polyhedron representation of the 3D chiral metal-organic framework of **1** viewed along the *c*-axis.

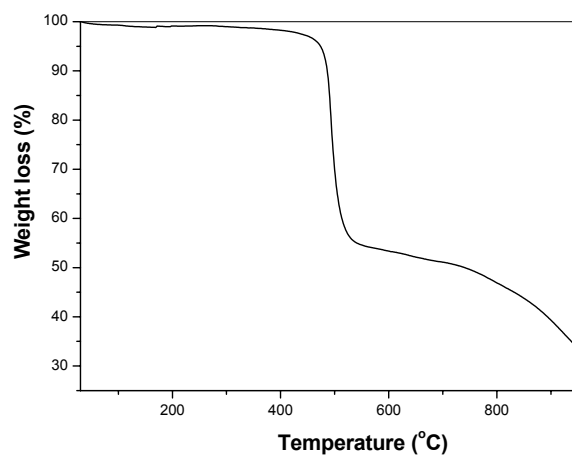


Fig. S2 TGA curve of **1**.

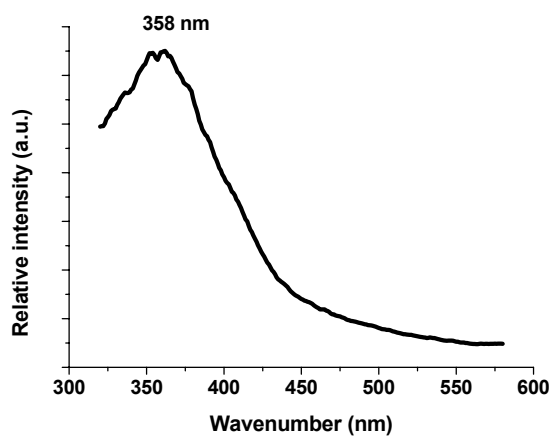


Fig. S3 The photoluminescent spectra of **1** in the solid state at room temperature.

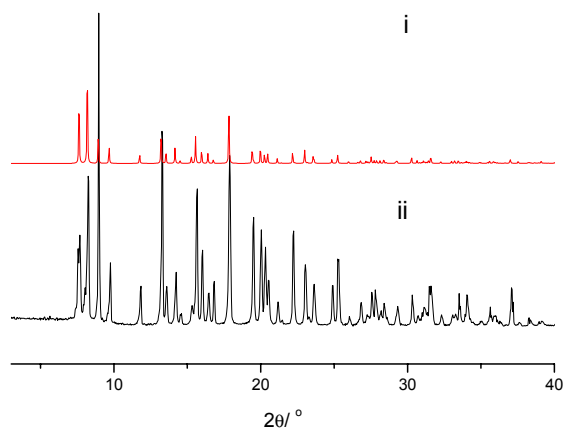


Fig. S4 Simulated (i) and experimental (ii) X-ray powder diffraction patterns of **1**.

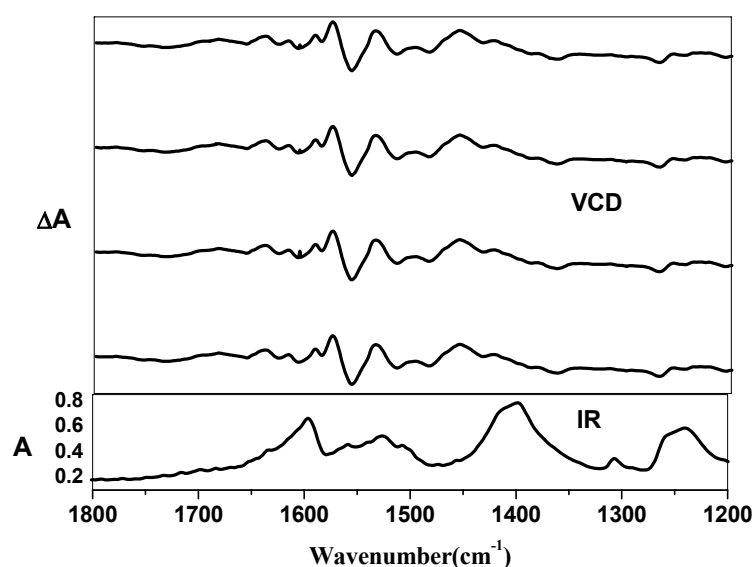


Fig. S5. Experiment IR (lower frame) and VCD (upper frame) spectra of **1** from different experiments, Infrared absorption spectra of KBr powder-pressed pellets were recorded on a Bruker Vector 22 FTIR spectrometer (resolution: 4 cm⁻¹). VCD spectra of KBr powder-pressed pellets samples were recorded on a Bruker Vector 22 FTIR spectrometer equipped with the VCD/IRRAS module PMA 37 with a reasonable S/N ratio (resolution: 4 cm⁻¹; zero filling factor: 2; scan time: 3 h) to which the following elements were added (in order): (1) linear polarizer; (2) ZnSe photoelastic modulator set at a modulation frequency of 50 kHz; (3) sample holder; (4) lens to focus the parallel beam on the detector element; (5) optical filter to prevent detector saturation; (6) D313/Q MCT detector especially selected for low noise; (7) pre-amplifier. The signal from the detector could be switched from one path that passed the electronic signal directly to the A/D converter (the “DC” signal containing the absorption interferogram) to a second path that passed through high-pass and low-pass filters and a SR830 lock-in amplifier (the “AC” signal containing the VCD interferogram).