

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Nano-confinement-inspired metal organic framework/polymer composite separation membranes**

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#### Preparation of other MOF particles suspension

ZIF-8 nanocrystals were synthesized at room temperature. 3.28 g 2-methylimidazole (H-mim) was dissolved in 30 mL of ethanol; then 1.48 g Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 0.01 g Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) was dissolved in 20 mL of water. The two solutions were mixed under stirring for 0.5 h at room temperature. Then, the suspension of nanocrystals was separated by centrifugation with 6000 rpm for 0.5 h.

ZIF-11 nanocrystals were synthesized at room temperature. 2.4 g Bim was dissolved in 30 mL of ethanol; then 2.2 g Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was dissolved in the mixed solvent (10 mL of ethanol and 10 mL of toluene). The two solutions were mixed under stirring for 0.5 h at room temperature. Then the suspension of nanocrystals was separated by centrifugation with 6000 rpm for 0.5 h.

ZIF-12 nanocrystals were synthesized at room temperature. 2.4 g Bim was dissolved in 30 mL of ethanol; then 2.9 g Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was dissolved in the mixed solvent (10 mL of ethanol and 10 mL of toluene). The two solutions were mixed under stirring for 0.5 h at room temperature. Then, the suspension of nanocrystals was separated by centrifugation 6000 rpm for 0.5 h.

CuBTC nanocrystals were synthesized at room temperature. 0.9 g H<sub>3</sub>BTC and 1.66 mL trimethylamine were dissolved in 30 mL of ethanol; then 1 g Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 0.36 g CTAB was dissolved in the 100 mL water. The two solutions were mixed under stirring for 0.5 h at room temperature. Then, the suspension of nanocrystals was separated by centrifugation with 6000 rpm for 0.5 h.

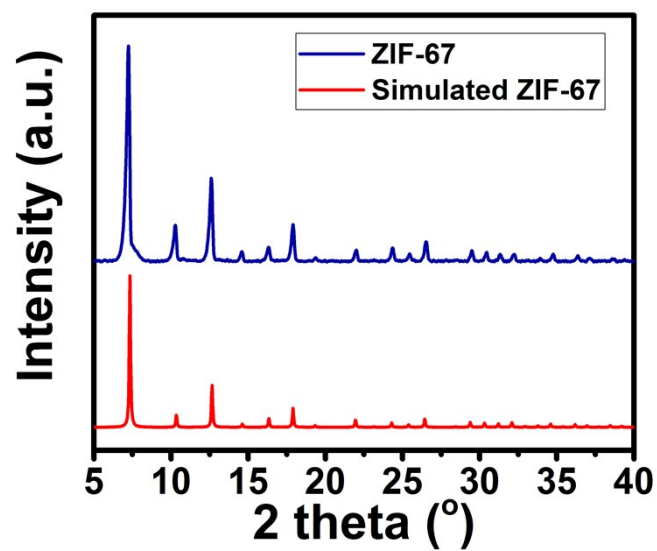


Fig. S1. PXRD patterns of synthetic and simulated ZIF-67 crystals.

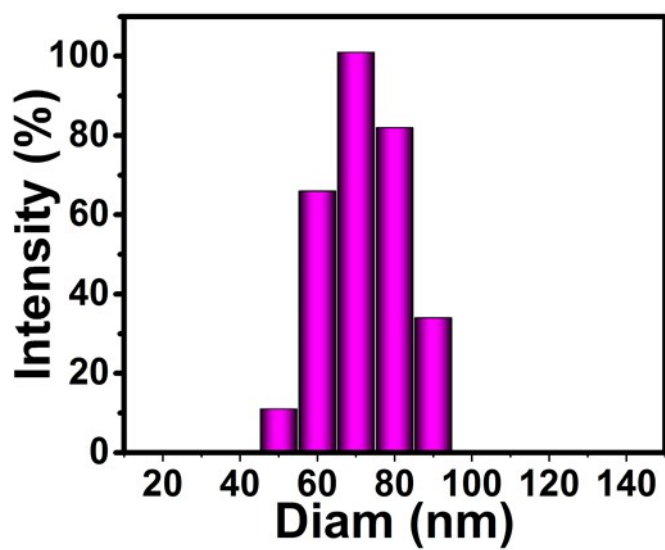
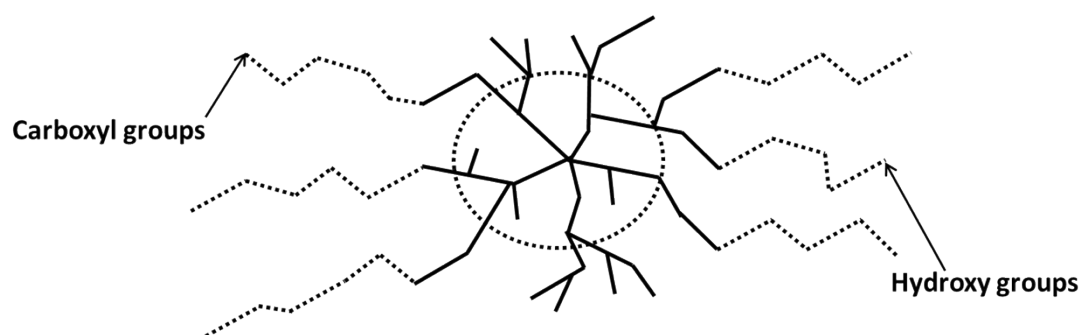


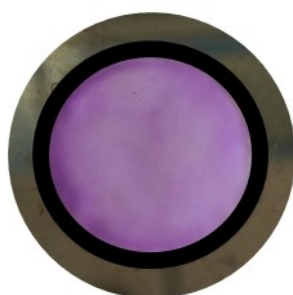
Fig. S2. Particle size distribution of ZIF-67 nanoparticles in solution.



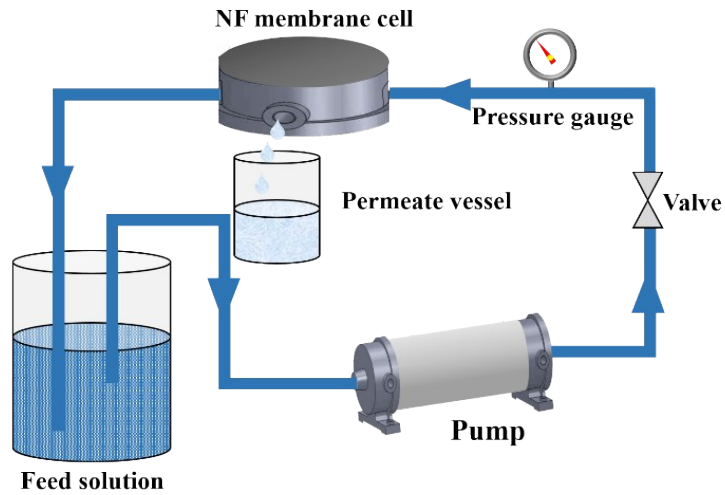
**Fig. S3.** Digital photograph of a ZIF-67 suspension in ethanol with Tyndall effects.



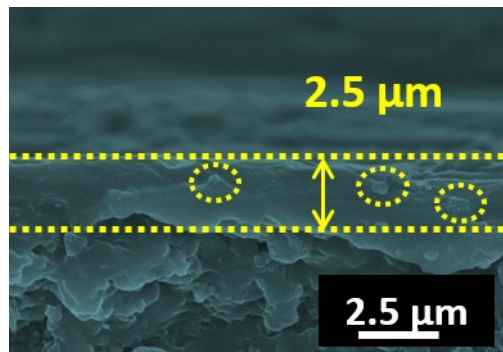
**Fig. S4.** Schematic representation of HBP Boltorn W3000 molecular structure.



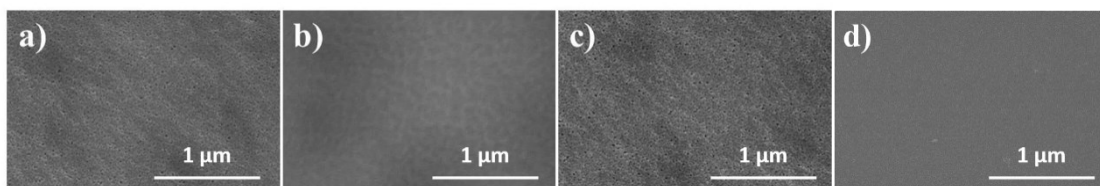
**Fig. S5.** Digital photograph of the ZIF-67/W3000-nc membrane on PS support.



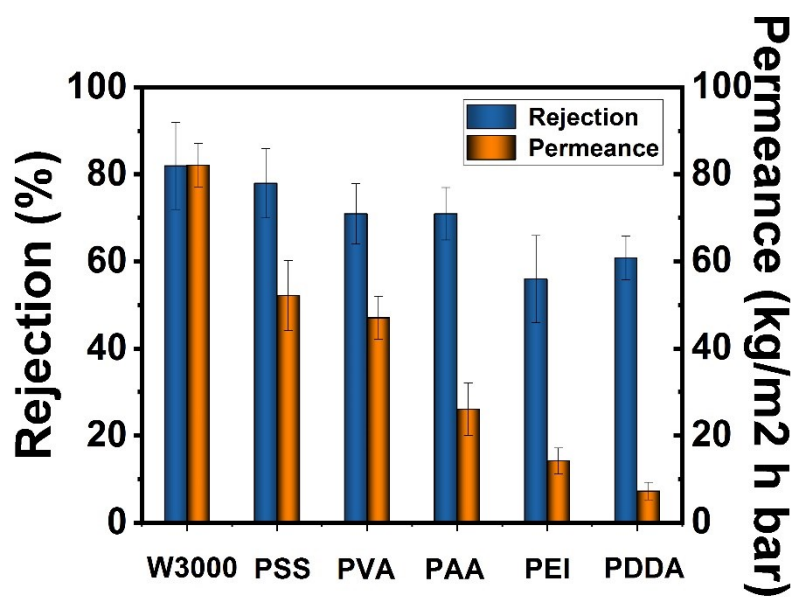
**Fig. S6.** Schematic diagram of a flat-sheet cross-flow separation device.



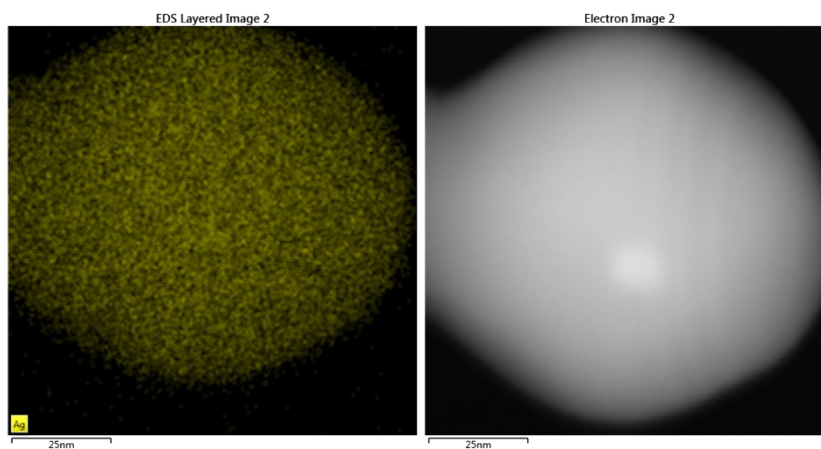
**Fig. S7.** The cross-sectional SEM image ZIF-67/W3000-tr membrane on PS support.



**Fig. S8.** Top-view SEM images of a) PS support; b) W3000 membrane; c) ZIF-67 membrane; ZIF-67/W3000-nc membrane.



**Fig. S9.** Desalination performance of ZIF-67/polymer-nc membranes with different polymers. (Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)



**Fig. S10.** EDX mapping and TEM images of Ag particles.

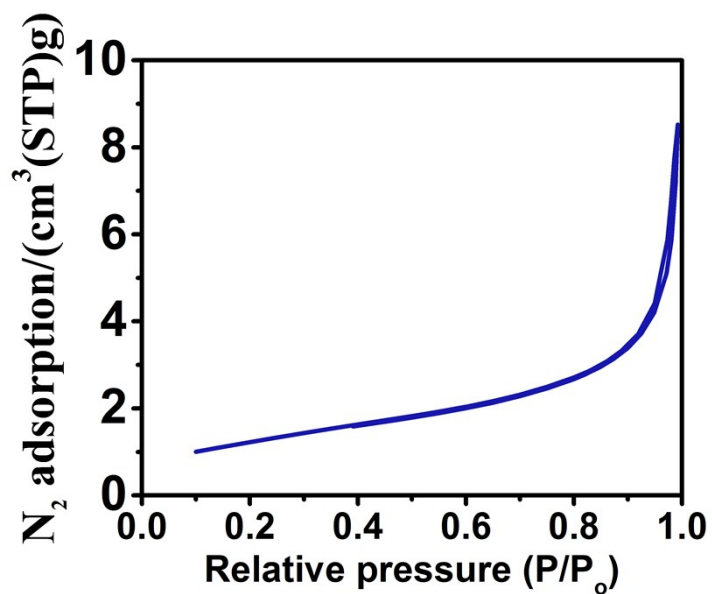


Fig. S11. N<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms of Ag particles.

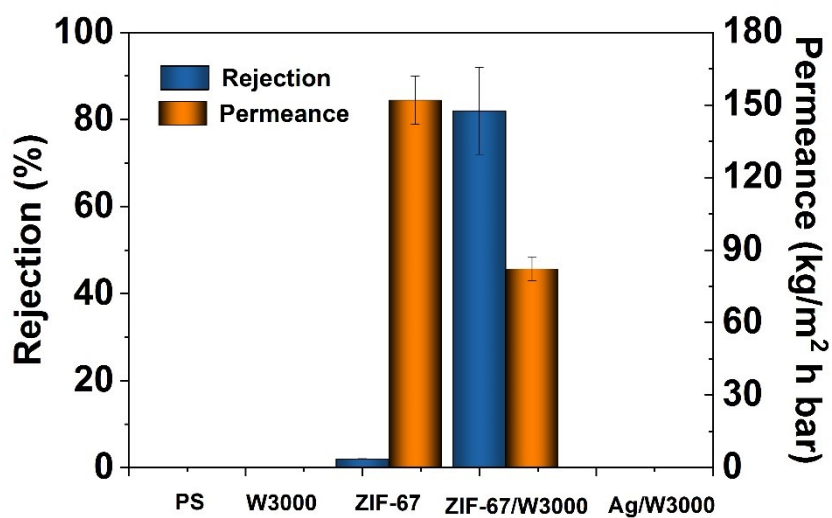
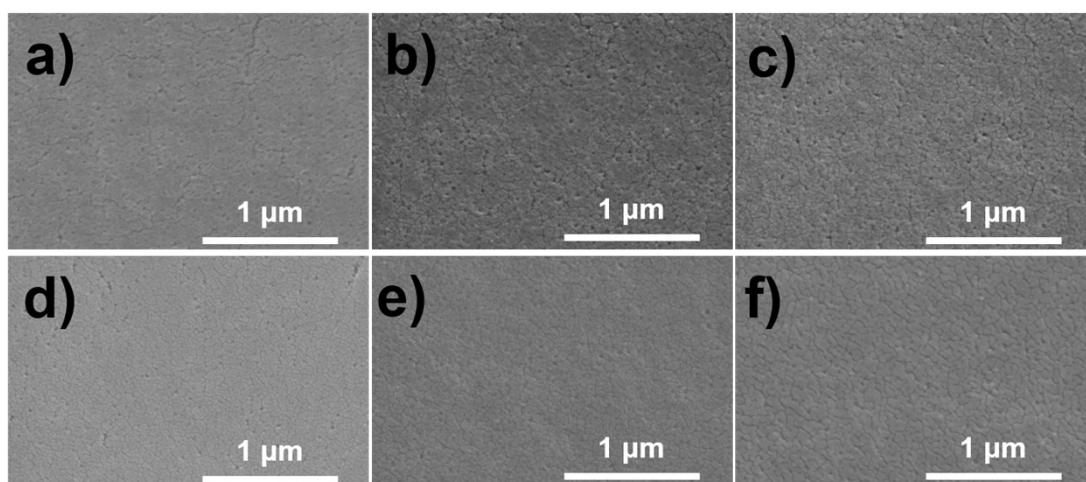


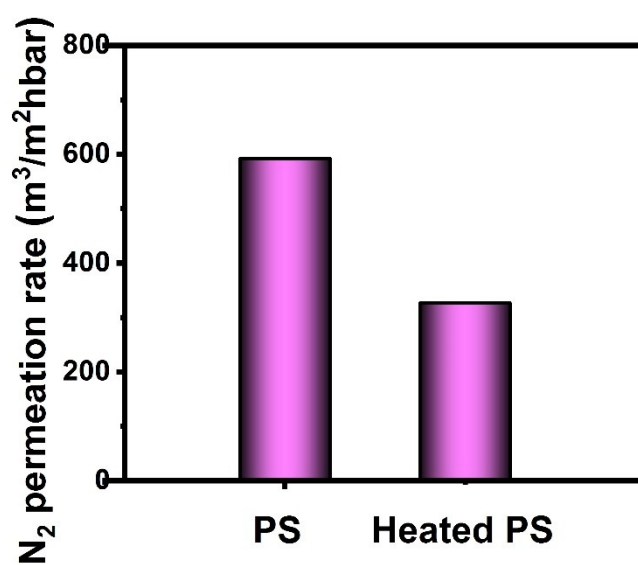
Fig. S12. Desalination performance of different kinds of membranes.  
(Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)



**Fig. S13.** Surface SEM images of a) PS support and PS support with different annealing temperature: b) 90 °C; c) 100 °C; d) 110 °C; e) 120 °C; f) 130 °C.

**Table S1.** Pore size and porosity for PS support before and after heated.

	PS support	Heated PS support
Most probable aperture/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.21	0.065
Minimum pore size/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.079	0.063
Average pore size/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.17	0.095
Porosity/%	61	49



**Fig. S14.**  $\text{N}_2$  permeation rate for a PS support before and after being heated.

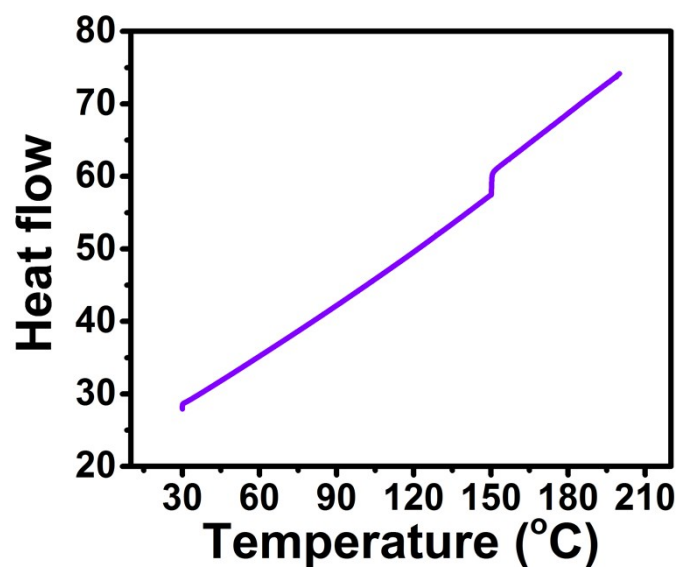


Fig. S15. DSC trace of the PS support.

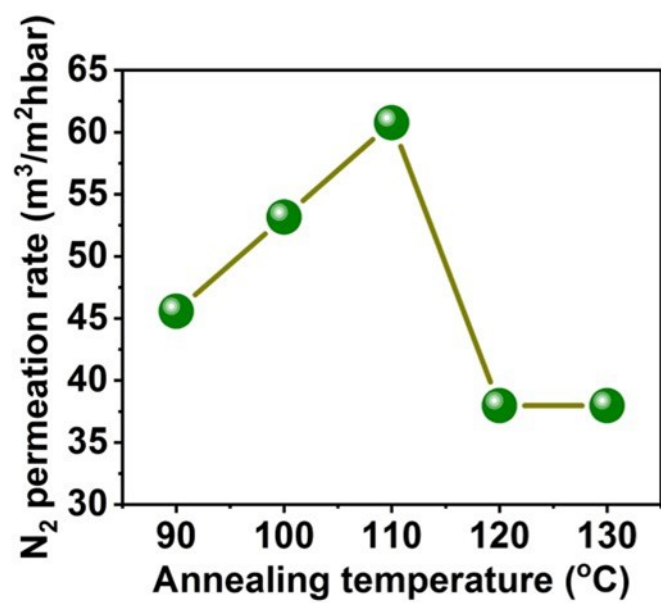
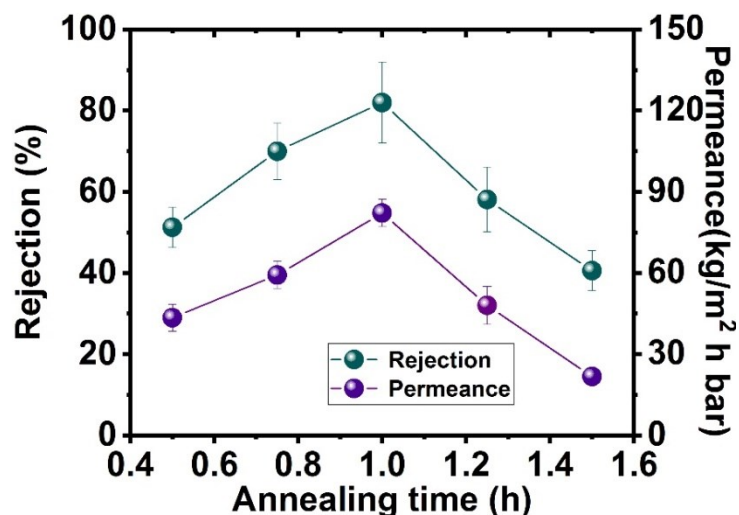
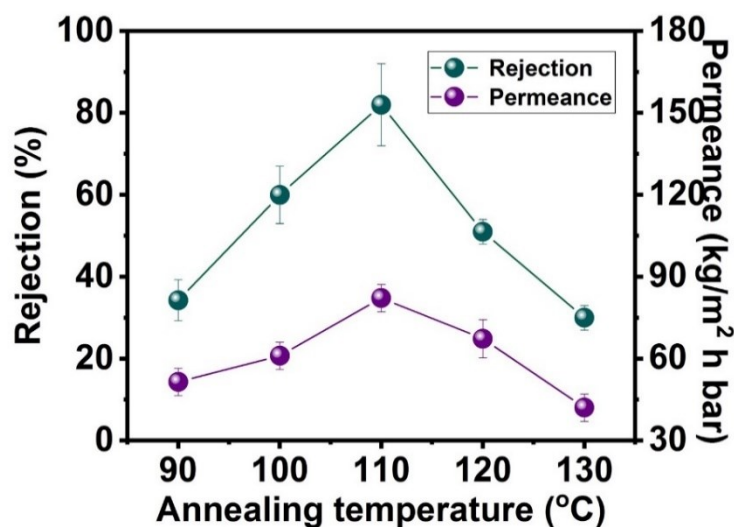


Fig. S16. N<sub>2</sub> permeation rate of ZIF-67/W3000-nc membrane at different annealing temperatures.

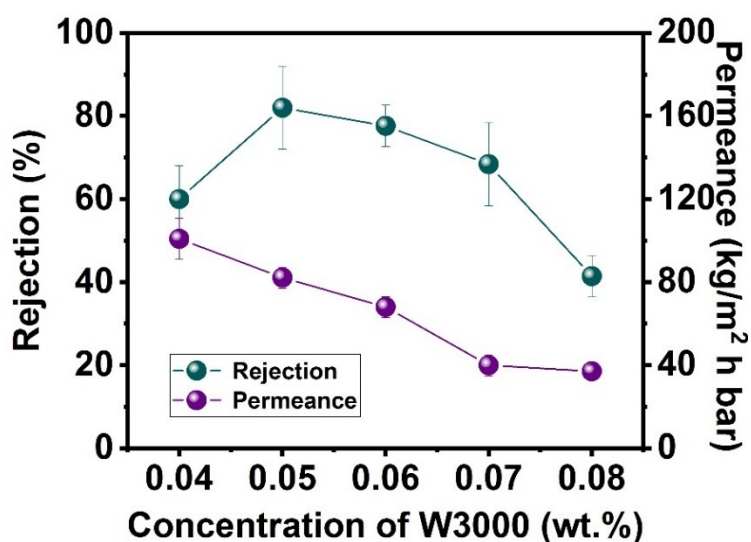




**Fig. S17.** Effects of annealing time on the separation performance of the ZIF-67/W3000-nc membranes. (Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)  
 (Preparation conditions:  $C_{Co(NO_3)_2} = 1.6$  mol/mL;  $C_{H-mim} = 0.5$  mol/mL; concentration of W3000, 0.05 wt.%; liquid level interval, 6 cm; annealing temperature, 110 °C)



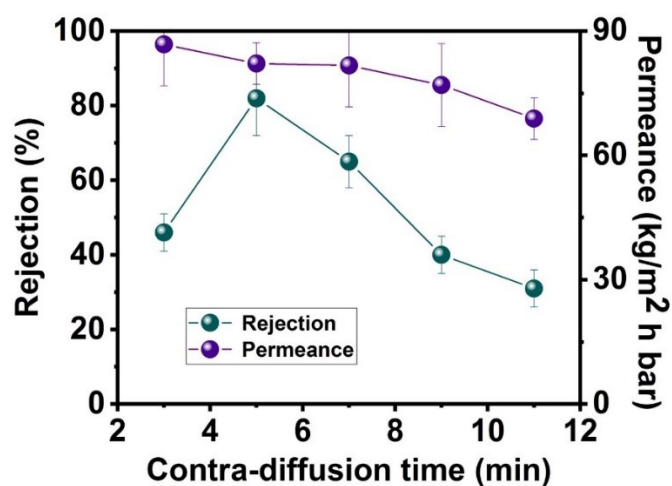
**Fig. S18.** Effects of annealing temperature s on the separation performance of the ZIF-67/W3000-nc membranes.  
 (Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)  
 (Preparation conditions:  $C_{Co(NO_3)_2} = 1.6$  mol/mL;  $C_{H-mim} = 0.5$  mol/mL; concentration of W3000, 0.05wt.%; liquid level interval, 6 cm; contra-diffusion time, 5 min; annealing time, 1 h)



**Fig. S19.** Effects of W3000 concentration on the separation performance of the ZIF-67/W3000-nc membranes.

(Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)

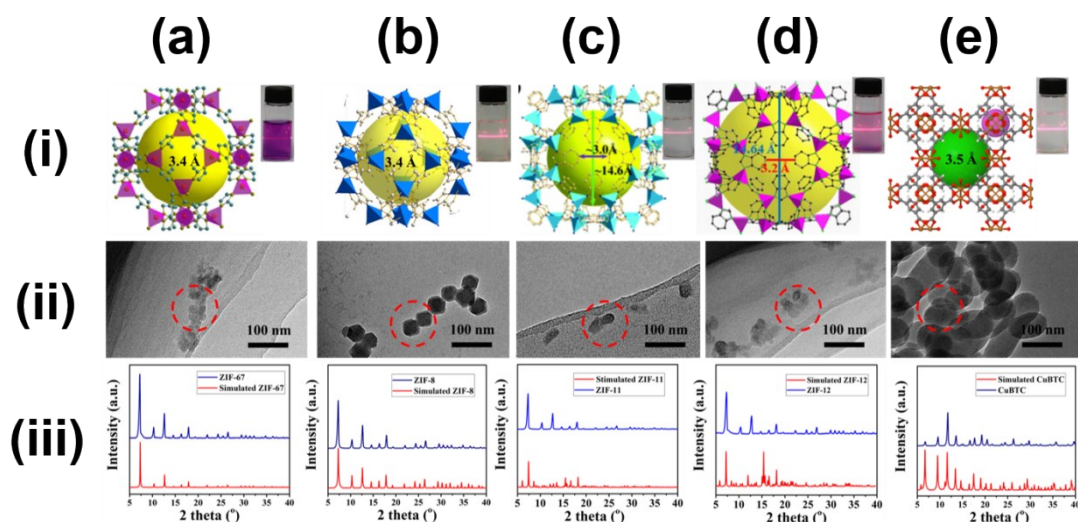
(Preparation conditions: C<sub>Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.6 mol/mL; C<sub>H-mim</sub> = 0.5 mol/mL; liquid level interval, 6 cm; contra-diffusion time, 5 min; annealing time, 1 h; annealing temperature, 110 °C)



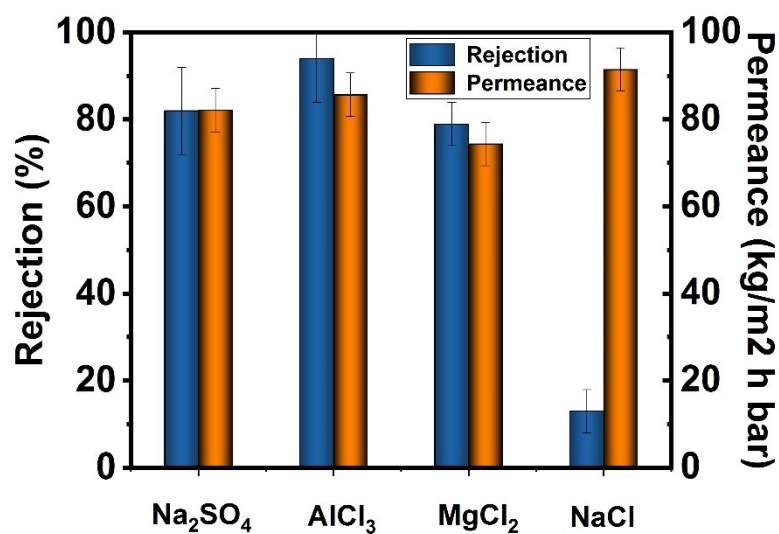
**Fig. S20.** Effects of contra-diffusion time on the separation performance of the ZIF-67/W3000-nc membranes.

(Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)

(Preparation conditions: C<sub>Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.6 mol/mL; C<sub>H-mim</sub> = 0.5 mol/mL; concentration of W3000, 0.05wt.%; liquid level interval, 6 cm; annealing time, 1 h; annealing temperature, 110 °C)



**Fig. S21.** a) ZIF-67; b) ZIF-8; c) ZIF-11; d) ZIF-12; e) HKUST-1 crystals with i)-iii) TEM images and PXRD patterns.



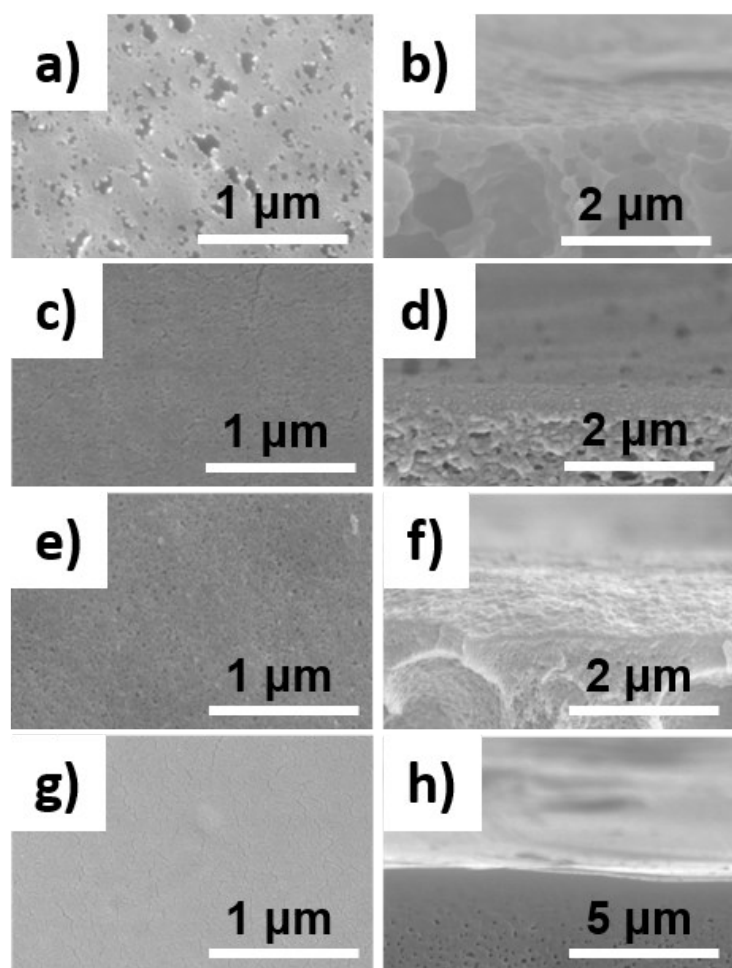
**Fig. S22.** Separation performance of the ZIF-67/w3000-nc membranes.

(Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, AlCl<sub>3</sub>, MgCl<sub>2</sub>, NaCl aqueous solution)

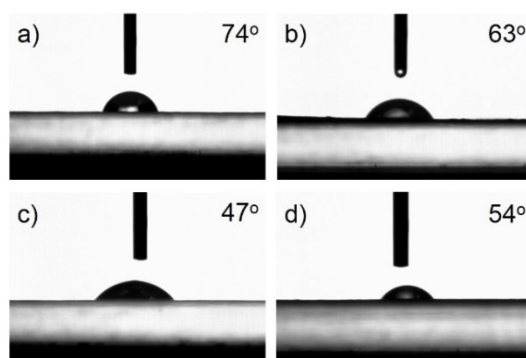
(Preparation conditions: C<sub>Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.6 mol/mL; C<sub>H-mim</sub> = 0.5 mol/mL; concentration of W3000, 0.05wt.%; liquid level interval, 6 cm; annealing time, 1 h; annealing temperature, 110 °C)

**Table S2.** Pore size of different polymer supports.

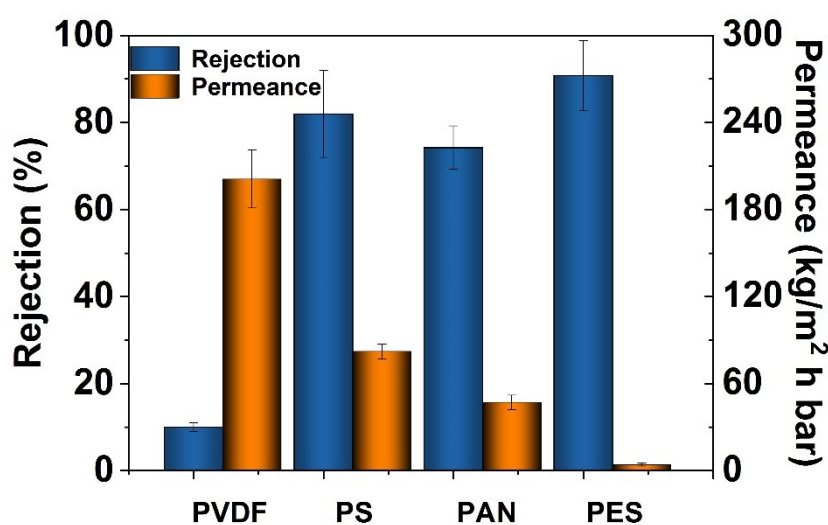
	PS support	PVDF support	PAN support	PES support
Most probable aperture/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.21	0.28	0.039	0.017
Minimum pore size/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.079	0.23	0.016	0.011
Average pore size/ $\mu\text{m}$	0.17	0.29	0.027	0.023



**Fig. S23.** Top-view and cross-section images of different polymer supports: a-b) PVDF support; c-d) PS support; e-f) PAN support; g-h) PES support.



**Fig. S24.** Static water contact-angle of various substrates. a) PVDF; b) PS; c) PAN; d) PES.



**Fig. S25.** Effects of polymer supports on the desalination performance of membranes.

(Separation condition: 100 mg/L Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution)

(Preparation conditions:  $C_{\text{Co(NO}_3)_2}$  = 1.6 mol/mL;  $C_{\text{H-mim}}$  = 0.5 mol/mL; concentration of W3000, 0.05 wt.%; liquid level interval, 6 cm; annealing time, 1 h; annealing temperature, 110 °C)

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