

Supplementary Information

Tetranuclear-cluster-based MOF with low-polar pore environment for efficient C₂H₆/C₂H₄ separation

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Calculation procedures of selectivity from IAST

The measured experimental data is excess loadings (q^{ex}) of the pure components C₂H₂, C₂H₆ and C₂H₄ for ZJNU-400, which should be converted to absolute loadings (q) firstly.

$$q = q^{ex} + \frac{pV_{pore}}{ZRT} \quad (S1)$$

Here Z is the compressibility factor. The Peng-Robinson equation was used to estimate the value of compressibility factor to obtain the absolute loading, while the measure pore volume is also necessary.

In order to perform the IAST calculations, the single-component isotherm was fitted by the dual-site Langmuir-Freundlich (DSLF) adsorption model to correlate the pure-component equilibrium data and further predict the adsorption of mixtures. The DSLF model is described as:

$$q = q_{m_1} \times \frac{b_1 \times p^{1/n_1}}{1+b_1 \times p^{1/n_1}} + q_{m_2} \times \frac{b_2 \times p^{1/n_2}}{1+b_2 \times p^{1/n_2}} \quad (S2)$$

Here p is the pressure of the bulk gas at equilibrium with the adsorbed phase (kPa), q is the adsorbed amount per mass of adsorbent (mol kg⁻¹), q_{m1} and q_{m2} are the saturation capacities of sites 1 and 2 (mol kg⁻¹), b_1 and b_2 are the affinity coefficients of sites 1 and 2 (1/kPa), n_1 and n_2 are the deviations from an ideal homogeneous surface. To investigate the separation of binary mixtures, the adsorption selectivity is defined by

$$S_{ij} = \frac{x_1/x_2}{y_1/y_2} \quad (S3)$$

x_1 and x_2 are the absolute component loadings of the adsorbed phase in the mixture. These component loadings are also termed the uptake capacities. We calculate the values of x_1 and x_2 using the Ideal Adsorbed Solution Theory (IAST) of Myers and Prausnitz.

S1. Supporting Figures

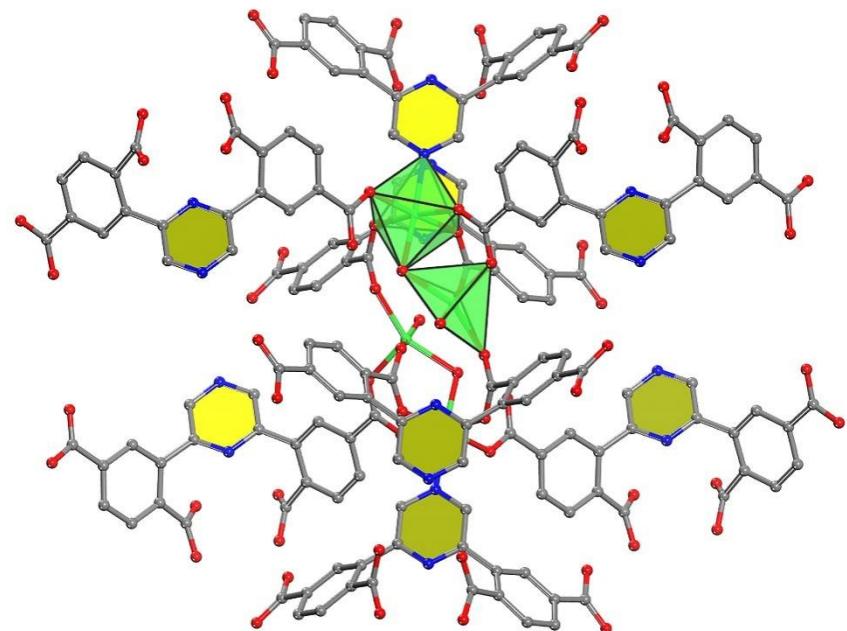


Fig S1. Coordinated environment of tetranuclear manganese cluster.

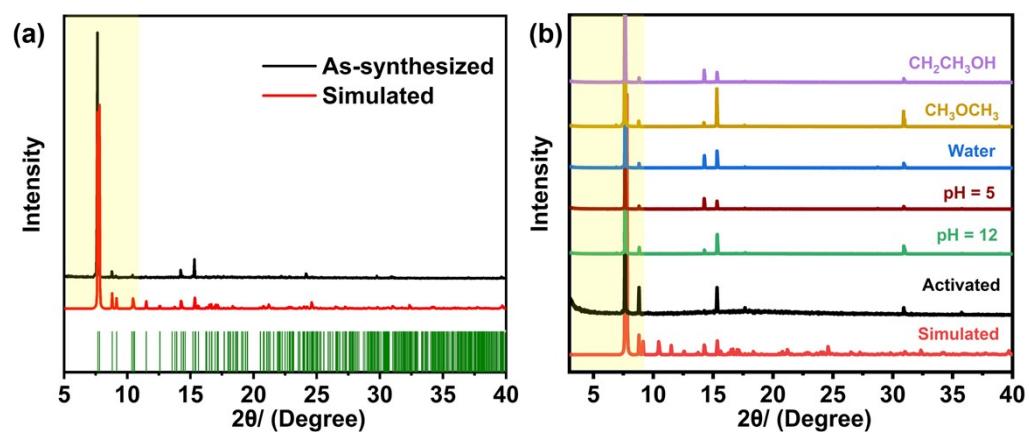


Fig S2. PXRD patterns of ZJNU-400 for simulated, as-synthesized and PXRD of in water and some organic solvent for three days.

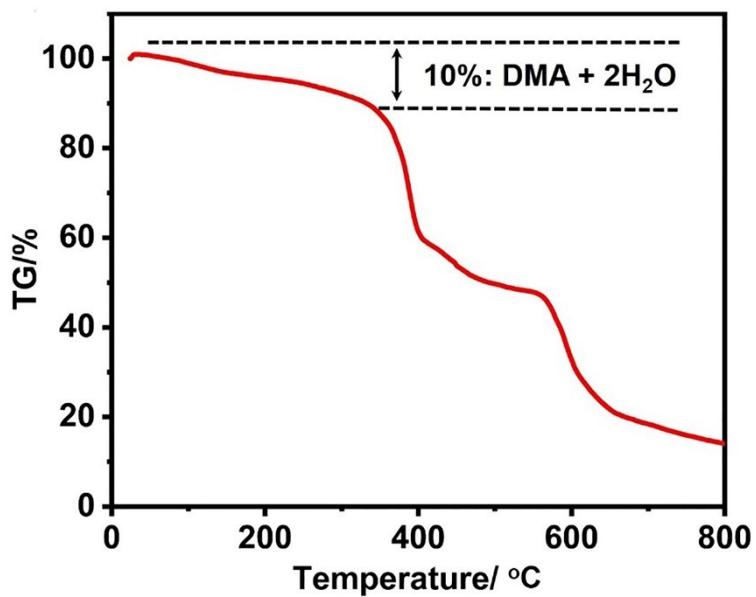


Fig S3. Thermogravimetric analysis curve of ZJNU-400 for the as-synthesized sample.

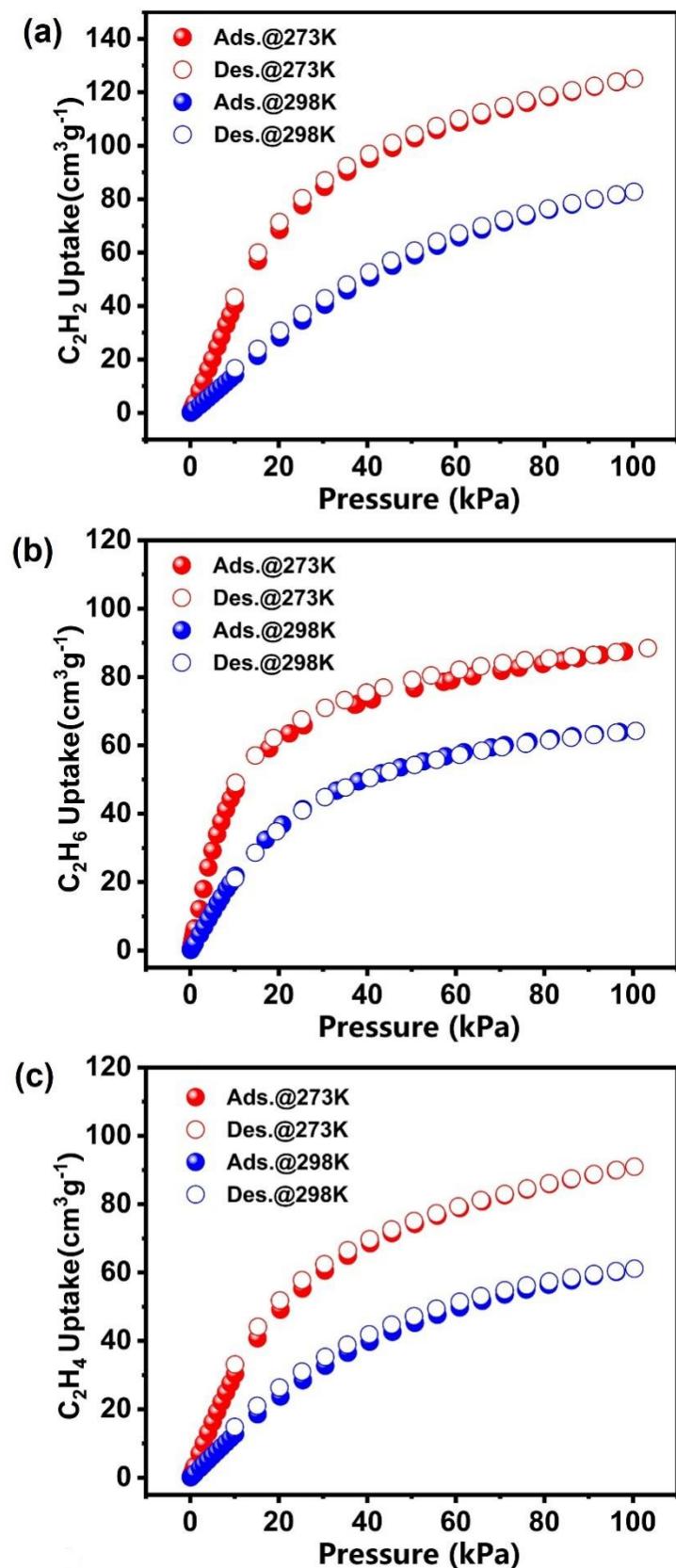


Fig S4. (a) C_2H_2 , (b) C_2H_6 , and (c) C_2H_4 adsorption and desorption isotherms of ZJNU-400.

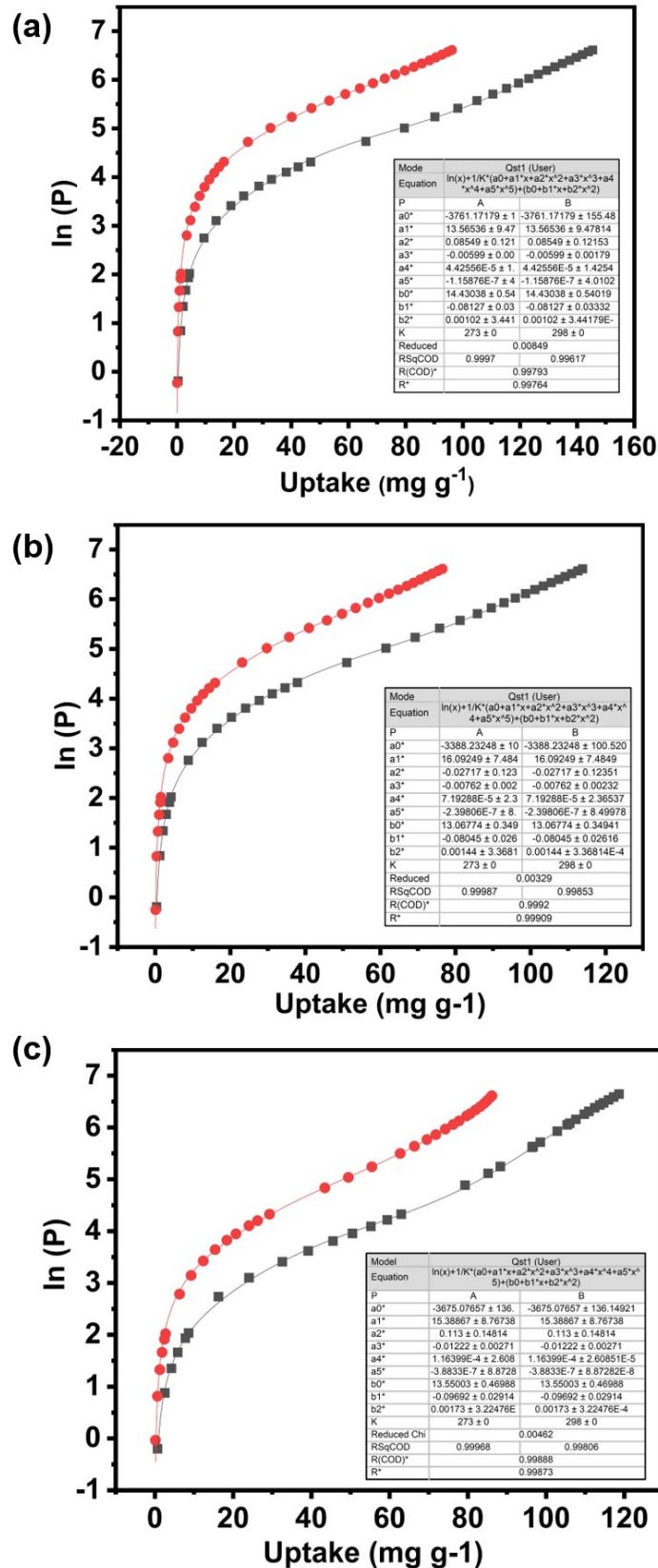


Fig S5. The fitting results of Q_{st} for (a) C_2H_2 , (b) C_2H_4 , (c) C_2H_6 on ZJNU-400 by using adsorption isotherms at 273 K and 298 K.

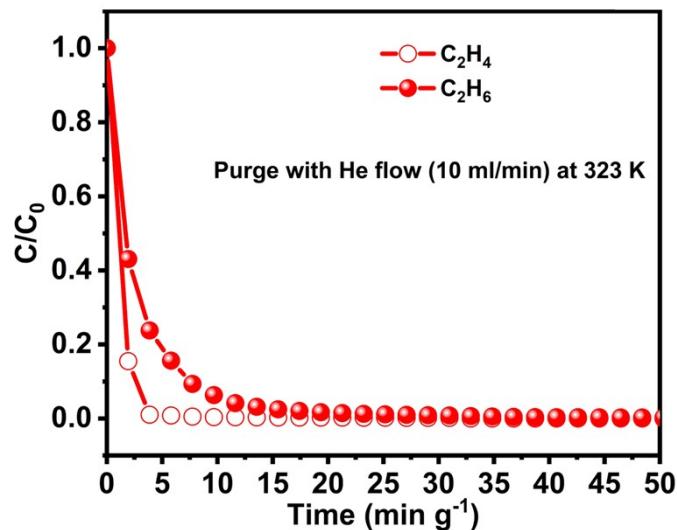


Fig S6. The desorption curves were recorded on the column at 50 °C under He flow of 10 mL min⁻¹.

S2. Supporting Tables

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for ZJNU-400.

MOF	ZJNU-400
Empirical formula	C ₂₀ H ₁₂ Mn ₂ N ₂ O ₁₀
Formula weight	550.20
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /n
<i>a</i> (Å)	15.3929(5)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.4098(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	17.0932(7)
α (°)	90
β (°)	90.9600(10)
γ (°)	90
Volume (Å ³)	3264.7(2)
<i>Z</i>	4
<i>D_c</i> (g/cm ³)	1.119
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.814
<i>F</i> (000)	1104.0
Reflections collected	32743
Unique (<i>R</i> _{int})	7465(0.0289)
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.045
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ [<i>I</i> >2σ(<i>I</i>)]	0.0238, 0.0650
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ (all data)	0.0284, 0.0672
Largest diff. peak and hole (e/Å ³)	0.34/-0.22

The guest molecules were highly disordered and could not be modeled properly, thus the SQUEEZE routine of PLATON was applied to remove the contributions to the scattering from the solvent molecules. The reported refinements are of the guest-free structures using the *.hkp files produced using the SQUEEZE routine.

Table S2. The refined parameters for the Dual-site Langmuir-Freundlich equations fit for the pure isotherms of small gas molecule for ZJNU-400 at 298 K.

Adso rbate	q_{m1} [mmol g ⁻¹]	b_1 [kPa ⁻¹]	n_1	q_{m2} [mmol g ⁻¹]	b_2 [kPa ⁻¹]	n_2	R^2
C ₂ H ₂	4.50407	0.0037	1.4211	0.50000	0.0834	1.0000	1.0000
C ₂ H ₄	0.08199	0.3274	1.0986	3.65780	0.0094	1.2203	1.0000
C ₂ H ₆	1.14899	0.0137	1.5495	2.31735	0.0336	1.0000	1.0000

Table S3. C₂H₆/C₂H₄ (298K, 50:50) selectivity performance comparison of some previous reported MOFs.

Compound	C ₂ H ₆ uptake (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	Sel. C ₂ H ₆ /C ₂ H ₄ (v:v 50:50)	Reference
ZJNU-400	64	2.8	This work
STU-1	74.1	1.5	1
ZUL-C4	65.6	2.2	2
UiO-66-2Me	48.16	2.9	3
MOF-808-Bzz	49.28	1.9	4
NKU-200-Tb	60.25	2.1	5
Co-9-ina	84	2.7	6
BUT-150	96.3	1.15	7
Y-TATB	97.0	1.8	8
JNU-6-CH3	103.7	2.2	9
JNU-6	113.6	1.9	9
UIO-67-(NH ₂) ^{2a}	119.2	1.7	10
MAF-49	38.5	2.7	11
Ni-MOF 2	133	1.9	12
Co-TATB ^a	72.35	1.4	13
Ni(bdc)(ted)0.5	112	2.0	14
UTSA-30	47	3.8	15
Fe ₂ (O ₂)(dobdc)	73.7	4.4	16
Cu(Qc) ₂	41.4	3.4	17
Co(AlN) ₂	70.9	2.9	18
UiO-66-2CF ₃	19.2	2.5	19
ZIF-4	51.5	2.1	20
MUF-15	105.0	1.9	21
IRMOF-8	112.4	1.8	22
ZJU-121a	69.4	1.5	23
Azole-Th-1	100.2	1.4	24
UTSA-35	54.4	1.4	25
MIL-53(Al)	45.9	1.3	26
TJT-100	79	1.2	27
LIFM-28	22.4	1.1	28

^aC₂H₆, C₂H₄ uptake, uptake ratio and IAST selectivity were all measured at 296 K.

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