

Supporting Information

Structural diversity and magnetic property of five copper-organic frameworks containing one-, two-, and three-types of organic ligands†

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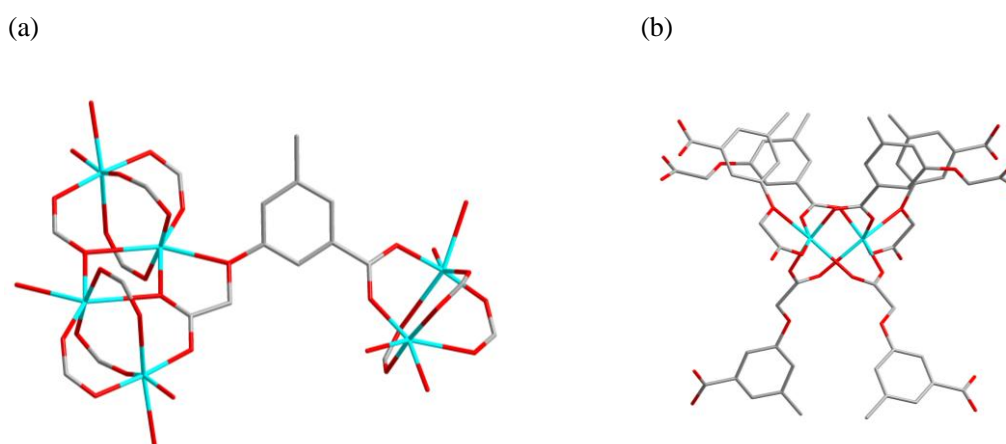


Figure S1. (a) In **1**, one CMA^{2-} connects three paddle-wheel units; (b) One paddle-wheel unit connects six CMA^{2-} ligands.

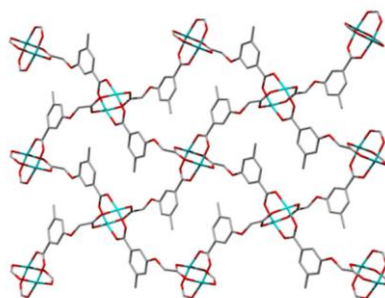


Figure S2. 2D layer structure of **2** consists of Cu^{2+} and CMA^{2-} . (Cu: cyan; C: grey; O: red; N: blue)

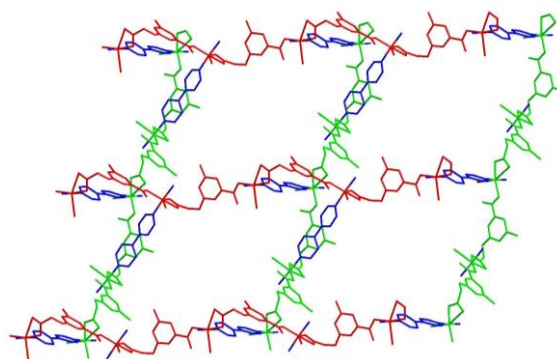


Figure S3. The interconnection between layers in **3** (Layer A: red; layer B: green; bpy: blue)

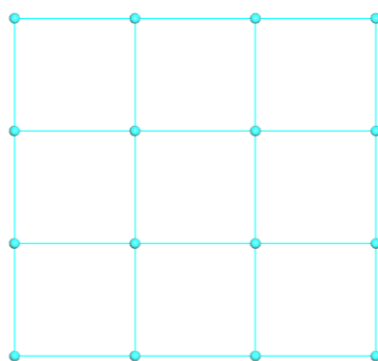
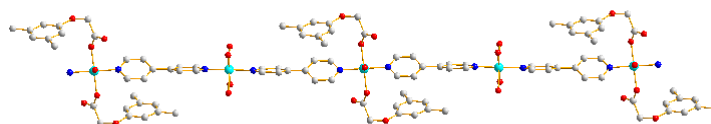


Figure S4. Topological structure of **4**.

(a)



(b)

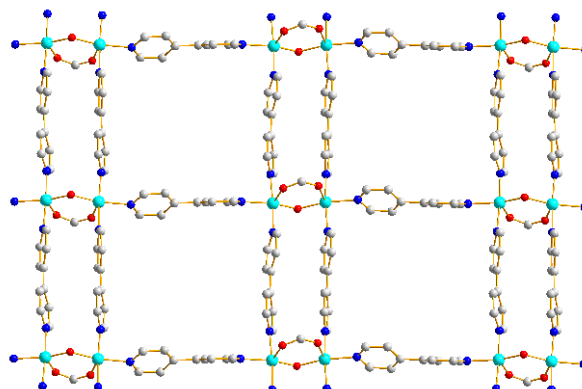


Figure S5. In compound **5**, (a) 1D chain along the *c* axis; (b) 2D sheet along the [001] direction.
Cu: cyan; C: grey; O: red; N: blue.

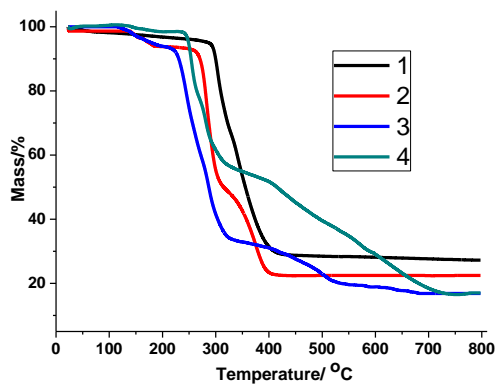


Figure S6. The TGA curves of **1-4**.

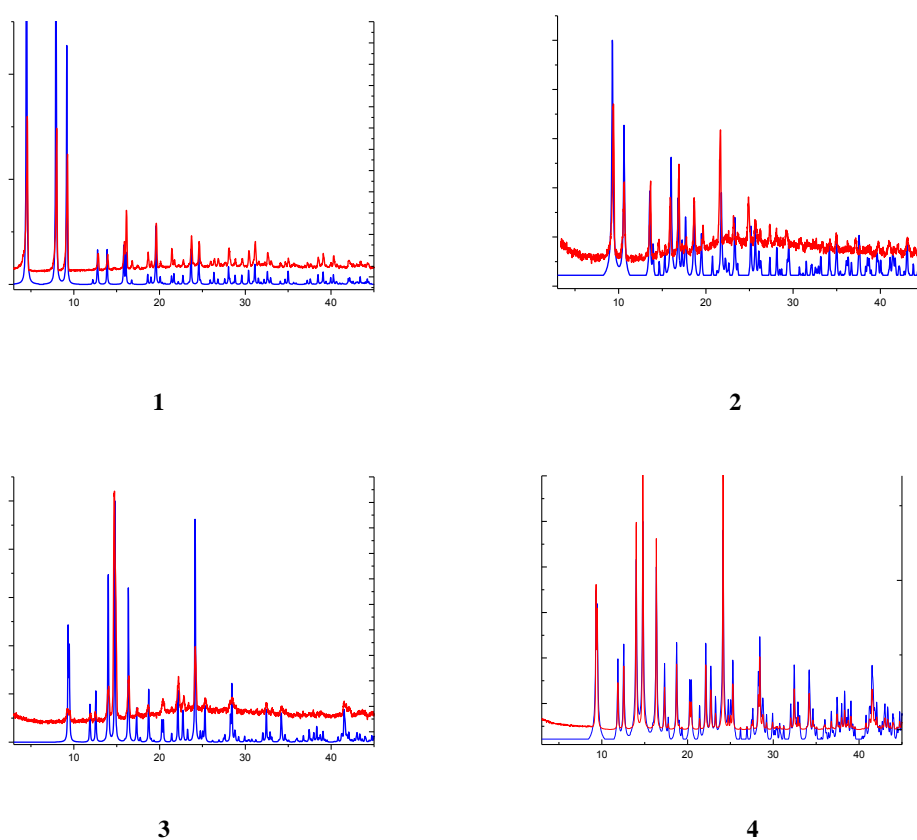


Figure S7. The XRPD patterns of **1-4** (red: experiment; blue: simulated)

Crystallographic Studies In **1**, the squeezed electron number is 98 in one cell, which is consistent with 0.8 free H₂O. [$12 \times 0.8 \times 10 = 96$], corresponding to the molecular formula $\{[\text{Cu}(\text{CMA})] \cdot 0.8\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$.