

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Controlled growth and gas sorption property of IRMOF-3 nano/microcrystals

Ji-Min Yang,^{a,b} Qing Liu,^a Yan-Shang Kang^a and Wei-Yin Sun^{*a}

^a *Coordination Chemistry Institute, State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing National Laboratory of Microstructures, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China. E-mail: sunwy@nju.edu.cn; Fax: +86 25 83314502*

^b *School of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Linyi University, Linyi 276005, China*

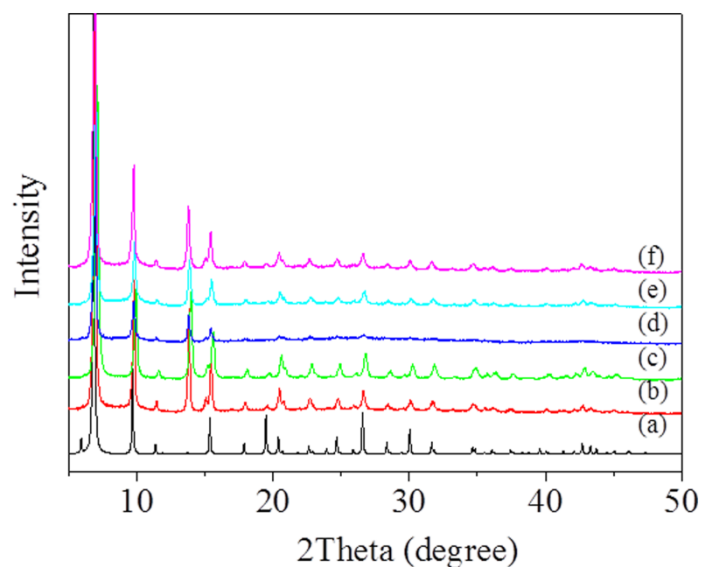


Fig. S1 PXRD patterns of simulated IRMOF-3 and the samples synthesized at 120 °C with different amounts of CTAB: (a) simulated, (b) 0, (c) 5, (d) 8, (e) 12 and (f) 15 mg.

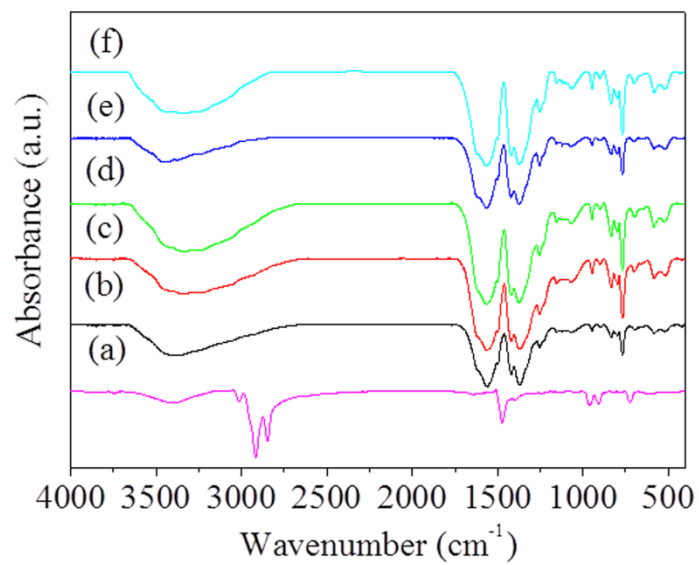


Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of CTAB and the samples synthesized at 110 °C with different amounts of CTAB: (a) CTAB, (b) 0, (c) 5, (d) 8, (e) 12 and (f) 15 mg.

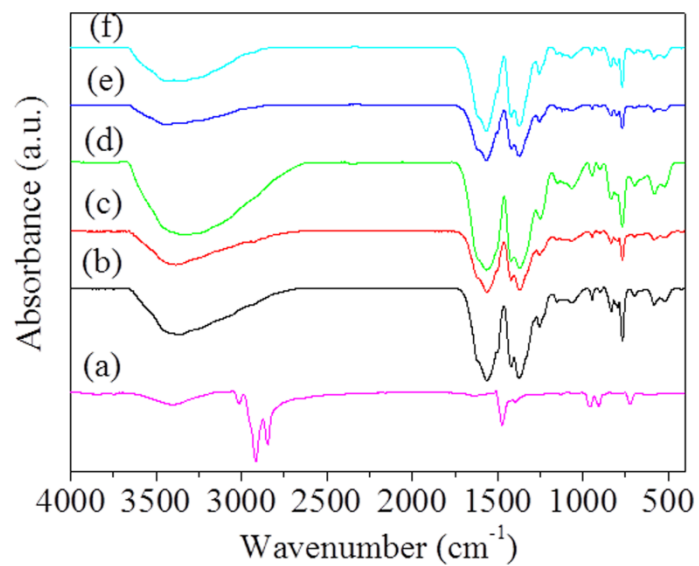


Fig. S3 FT-IR spectra of CTAB and the samples synthesized at 120 °C with different amounts of CTAB: (a) CTAB, (b) 0, (c) 5, (d) 8, (e) 12 and (f) 15 mg.

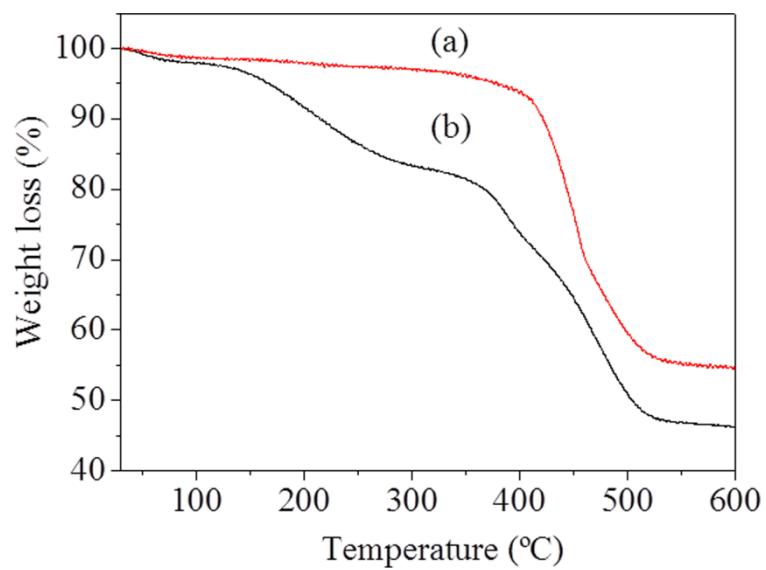


Fig. S4 TGA curves of (a) activated IRMOF-3 and (b) as-obtained IRMOF-3

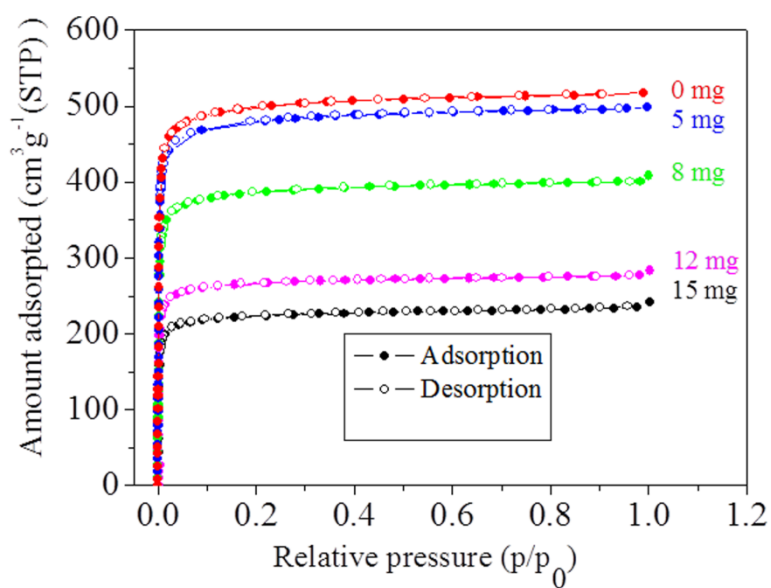


Fig. S5 Nitrogen sorption isotherms of the products synthesized at 120 °C with different amounts of CTAB at 77 K. (In the isotherms, solid and open markers represent adsorption and desorption points, respectively.)

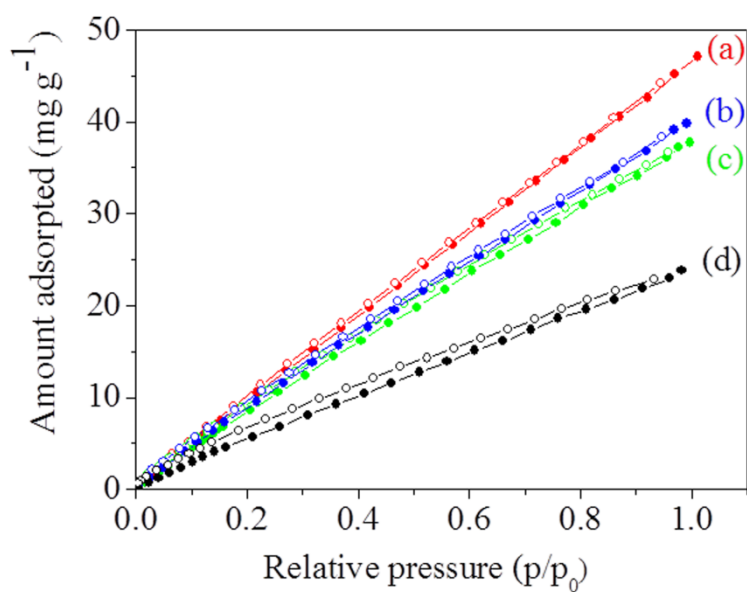


Fig. S6 CO₂ sorption isotherms at 298 K of the products synthesized at different temperatures and amounts of CTAB: (a) 110 °C, 0 mg, (b) 120 °C, 0 mg, (c) 110 °C, 15 mg and (d) 120 °C, 15 mg.