

*Supplementary Materials*

# Study on Gas Sorption and Iodine Uptake of a Metal–Organic Framework Based on Curcumin

Hongmin Su <sup>1</sup>, Yang Zhou <sup>1</sup>, Tao Huang <sup>1</sup> and Fuxing Sun <sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Yancheng Institute of Technology, Yancheng 224051, China

<sup>2</sup> State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China

\* Correspondence: fxsun@jlu.edu.cn

### Isosteric Heat of Adsorption

The binding energy between host material and guest molecules is reflected in the isosteric heat of adsorption. The isosteric heats of adsorption ( $Q_{st}$ ) for each gas were obtained on the basis of the Clausius-Clapeyron equation, which could be defined as:

$$Q_{st} = RT^2 \left( \frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial T} \right)_q$$

Here,  $Q_{st}$  is the coverage-dependent isosteric heat of adsorption,  $R$  is the universal gas constant,  $P$  is the pressure,  $q$  is the amount adsorbed,  $T$  is the temperature.

The experimental isotherms at 273 and 298 K were fitting by a virial-type expression of the following form:

$$\ln P = \ln N + \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=0}^m a_i N^i + \sum_{i=0}^n b_i N^i$$

Here,  $P$  is the pressure expressed in bar,  $N$  is the amount adsorbed in mmol/g,  $T$  is the temperature in K,  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  are virial coefficients, and  $m$  and  $n$  represent the number of coefficients required to adequately describe the isotherms. The equation was fit using the R statistical software package;  $m$  and  $n$  were gradually increased until the contribution of extra added  $a$  and  $b$  coefficients was deemed to be statistically insignificant toward the overall fit, as determined using the t-test. The values of the virial coefficients  $a_0$  through  $a_m$  were then used to calculate the isosteric heat of adsorption using the following expression:

$$-Q_{st} = -R \sum_{i=0}^m a_i N^i$$

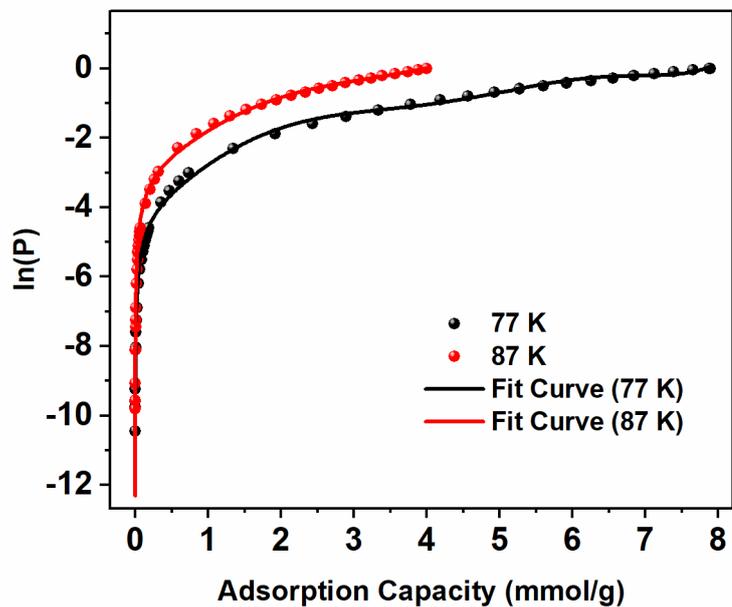


Figure S1 The fitting data for calculating the  $H_2$   $Q_{st}$  value for medi-MOF-1

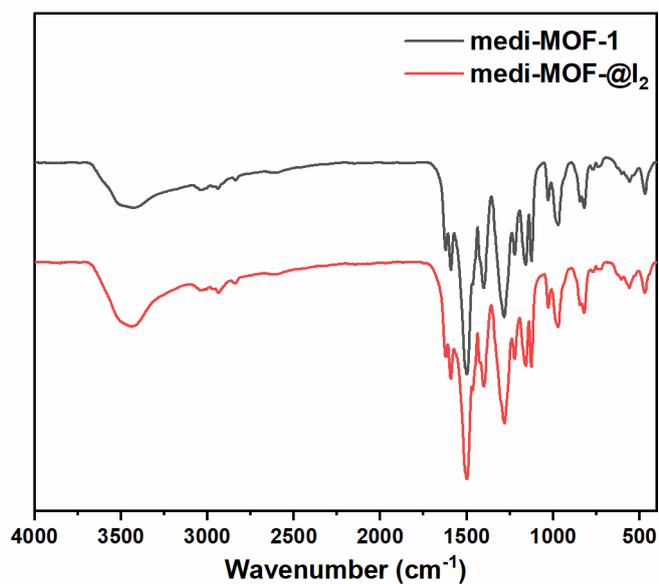


Figure S2 FT-IR of medi-MOF-1 and medi-MOF-1@ $I_2$

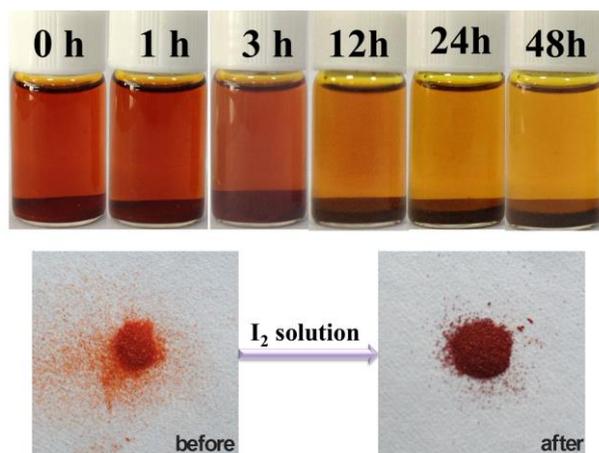


Figure S3 Up: visual color change of iodine solution in ethanol I<sub>2</sub> adsorption progress of medi-MOF-1; Below: Photographs showing the color change iodine capture for medi-MOF-1.

**Table S1.** Summary of H<sub>2</sub> uptake and Q<sub>st</sub> value for some reported MOFs at 77 K, 1 bar

Materials	BET (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Langmuir surface	Q <sub>st</sub> H <sub>2</sub> (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
		area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )		
bio-MOF-11	1148	-	-13	[47]
M <sub>2</sub> (olz)(Mg)	2545	4593	-10.8	[48]
M <sub>2</sub> (olz)(Fe)	1485	2618	-10.9	[48]
M <sub>2</sub> (olz)(Co)	2060	3838	-11.4	[48]
M <sub>2</sub> (olz)(Ni)	2067	3813	-12.1	[48]
M <sub>2</sub> (olz)(Zn)	636	770	-7.3	[48]
medi-MOF-1	475	563	-6.25	This work