



## Experiment Report Form

**The double page inside this form is to be filled in by all users or groups of users who have had access to beam time for measurements at the ESRF.**

Once completed, the report should be submitted electronically to the User Office via the User Portal:

<https://www.esrf.fr/misapps/SMISWebClient/protected/welcome.do>

### ***Reports supporting requests for additional beam time***

Reports can be submitted independently of new proposals – it is necessary simply to indicate the number of the report(s) supporting a new proposal on the proposal form.

The Review Committees reserve the right to reject new proposals from groups who have not reported on the use of beam time allocated previously.

### ***Reports on experiments relating to long term projects***

Proposers awarded beam time for a long term project are required to submit an interim report at the end of each year, irrespective of the number of shifts of beam time they have used.

### ***Published papers***

All users must give proper credit to ESRF staff members and proper mention to ESRF facilities which were essential for the results described in any ensuing publication. Further, they are obliged to send to the Joint ESRF/ ILL library the complete reference and the abstract of all papers appearing in print, and resulting from the use of the ESRF.

Should you wish to make more general comments on the experiment, please note them on the User Evaluation Form, and send both the Report and the Evaluation Form to the User Office.

### **Deadlines for submission of Experimental Reports**

- 1st March for experiments carried out up until June of the previous year;
- 1st September for experiments carried out up until January of the same year.

### **Instructions for preparing your Report**

- fill in a separate form for each project or series of measurements.
- type your report, in English.
- include the reference number of the proposal to which the report refers.
- make sure that the text, tables and figures fit into the space available.
- if your work is published or is in press, you may prefer to paste in the abstract, and add full reference details. If the abstract is in a language other than English, please include an English translation.



	<b>Experiment title: Development of a serie of Al-V-bimetallic metal organic frameworks</b>	<b>Experiment number:</b> 26-01-1046
<b>Beamline:</b> BM26A	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 20/02/2016 to: 25/02/2016	<b>Date of report:</b>
<b>Shifts:</b> 15	<b>Local contact(s):</b> Dipanjan Banerjee	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>
<b>Names and affiliations of applicants</b> (* indicates experimentalists): <b>Karen Leus<sup>1</sup>, Hannes Depauw<sup>1</sup>, Irena Nevjestic<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Tack<sup>3</sup>, Stephen Bauters<sup>3</sup>, Laszlo Vincze<sup>3</sup>, Pascal Van Der Voort<sup>1</sup></b>  <b><sup>1</sup>Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Ghent University</b> <b><sup>2</sup> Department of Solid State Sciences, Ghent University</b> <b><sup>3</sup> Department of Analytical Chemistry, Ghent University</b>		

### Report:

**Paper published:** Wang, G. *et al.* Enhanced gas sorption and breathing properties of the new sulfone functionalized COMOC-2 metal organic framework. *Dalton transactions* **45**, 9485-9491, doi:10.1039/c6dt01355d (2016).

Abstract: A new sulfone functionalized vanadium metal-organic framework (MOF), denoted as SO<sub>2</sub>-COMOC-2, has been synthesized solvothermally. Its structural and gas sorption properties towards CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> have been evaluated and compared to those of the pristine COMOC-2 material. The SO<sub>2</sub>-COMOC-2 shows a remarkable increase in CO<sub>2</sub> capacity at ambient pressure (2.13 mmol g<sup>-1</sup>) at 273 K vs. 1.23 mmol g<sup>-1</sup> for the pristine COMOC-2). Additionally, the high pressure CO<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherm shows a distinctive two-step sorption behavior with a final capacity of 12.45 mmol g<sup>-1</sup> for SO<sub>2</sub>-COMOC-2 at 303 K, while for CH<sub>4</sub> a typical Type I isotherm was obtained with a capacity of 4.13 mmol g<sup>-1</sup>. In situ synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction measurements have been carried out to characterize the structural flexibility of the materials, showing both the presence of large pore and narrow pore form. Furthermore, synchrotron XANES and a variety of spectroscopic techniques have been utilized to verify the presence of hydroxyl groups and the existence of the mixed vanadium oxidation states in the titled MOF structure.