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Direct observation of supramolecular binding of light hydrocarbons in vanadium(III) and (IV) metal–organic framework materials†

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Fine tuning of host–guest supramolecular interactions in porous systems enables direct control over the properties of functional materials. We report here a modification of hydrogen bonding and its effect on guest binding in a pair of redox-active metal–organic frameworks (MOFs). Oxidation of MFM-300(V^{III}) {[V₂^{III}(OH)₂(L)]}, LH₄ = biphenyl-3,3',5,5'-tetracarboxylic acid) is accompanied by deprotonation of the bridging hydroxyl groups to afford isostructural MFM-300(V^{IV}), [V₂^{IV}O₂(L)]. The precise role of the hydroxyl groups, O-carboxylate centres and π–π interactions in the supramolecular binding of C₂ hydrocarbons in these materials has been determined using neutron diffraction and inelastic neutron scattering, coupled with DFT modelling. The hydroxyl protons are observed to bind to adsorbed unsaturated hydrocarbons preferentially in MFM-300(V^{III}), particularly to C₂H₂, which is in a sharp contrast to MFM-300(V^{IV}) where interactions with O-carboxylate centres and π–π interactions predominate. This variation in structure and redox leads to notably higher separation selectivity for C₂H₂/CH₄ and C₂H₄/CH₄ in MFM-300(V^{III}) than in MFM-300(V^{IV}). Significantly, owing to the specific host–guest interactions, MFM-300(V^{III}) shows a record packing density for adsorbed C₂H₂ at 303 K and 1 bar, demonstrating its potential for use in portable acetylene stores.

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Introduction

Porous materials have shown great promise for substrate binding, storage, separation, and delivery due to their unique host–guest interactions.^{1,2} Understanding the mechanisms of host–guest binding in porous materials at a molecular level is of critical importance for the development of new materials with desired properties. However, experimental investigations to gain such details are often not feasible in large void materials because of the lack of order.³ Moreover, the nature of these host–guest interactions is often based upon weak and dynamic supramolecular contacts such as hydrogen bonding, π⋯π

stacking, and van der Waals forces, leading to the presence of severe guest disorder in the pores of the host.

Metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) with extraordinary tunability of the pore geometry and surface functionality can facilitate control over adsorptive separation of small molecule hydrocarbons, and their high surface areas generally give rise to a large working capacity for dynamic separation.^{4,5} The development of MOFs showing enhanced substrate selectivity provides a strong motivation for studying the binding behavior of adsorbed hydrocarbons within pores. Vacant metal sites within MOFs can be employed to bind ethylene preferentially over ethane or propylene over propane *via* binding of the unsaturated species to metal centres.^{6,7} However, these sites generally lose activity rapidly as the vacant sites are bound by hydrocarbon molecules. In contrast, it has been confirmed in exceptional cases that soft functional groups within MOFs are also capable of preferentially binding unsaturated C₂ hydrocarbons, in particular for distinguishing between alkenes and alkynes.^{8,9}

We were interested in assessing the role of hydroxyl groups within porous MOFs for the selective binding of light hydrocarbons for potential adsorptive separation. We sought to modify the hydroxyl groups within the pore while still retaining the overall structure and porosity of resultant MOF. MFM-300(V^{III}), {[V₂^{III}(OH)₂(L)]} LH₄ = biphenyl-3,3',5,5'-tetracarboxylic

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acid}, and its oxidised iso-structural counterpart MFM-300(V^{IV}), [V^{IV}O₂(L)], provide a unique platform to study the precise role of the –OH group in the supramolecular binding of hydrocarbon molecules.¹⁰ Here we report a comprehensive investigation of the binding of light hydrocarbons within these two MOFs *via* neutron powder diffraction (NPD) and inelastic neutron scattering (INS), coupled with DFT modelling. These complimentary studies find that the hydroxyl protons play an important role in binding of C₂H₂/C₂H₄ molecules in the pores in contrast to the case of MFM-300(V^{IV}) where adsorbed C₂H₂/C₂H₄ molecules are found to be remote from the bridging oxy groups. The pore environment of MFM-300(V^{III}) is found to be optimal for binding of C₂H₂ and leads to an exceptional packing density of up to 0.38 g cm⁻³ of adsorbed C₂H₂ at 303 K and 1 bar.

Results and discussion

Analysis of crystal structure and porosity of MFM-300(V)

MFM-300(V^{III}) was synthesised following our previously reported method¹⁰ and crystallises in the space group *I*₄22. Adjacent pair of V^{III} centres are bridged by two carboxylates and a μ₂-hydroxyl group forming an extended chain of [V₂(OH)₂O₄]_∞ along the *c* axis. The carboxylate ligands further bridge the [V₂(OH)₂O₄]_∞ chains to give a three dimensional network with square-shaped channels decorated with hydroxyl groups pointing into the pores (Fig. 1). MFM-300(V^{IV}) was obtained by heating the as-synthesised MFM-300(V^{III}) sample at 150 °C under a flow of O₂ for 16 h. MFM-300(V^{IV}) retains the space group *I*₄22 and the overall framework structure. The V–O bond length involving the bridging oxygen reduces upon oxidation, and loss of the hydroxyl hydrogen atom in MFM-300(V^{IV}) is confirmed. Analysis of the high pressure CO₂ adsorption isotherm at 273 K by DFT/Monte-Carlo methods gives surface areas of 1892 and 1565 m² g⁻¹, pore size distributions (PSD) centred at 5.2 and 5.4 Å, and cumulative pore volumes of 0.490 and 0.481 cm³ g⁻¹ for MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}), respectively. Another pair of MOFs, MIL-47(V^{III}) and MIL-

47(V^{IV}), has structural similarity to MFM-300(V). However, MIL-47(V^{III}) and MIL-47(V^{IV}) show significantly different porosity owing to framework flexibility as confirmed by CO₂ and H₂O adsorption,¹¹ and therefore cannot be directly compared in terms of host–guest binding. In comparison, MFM-300(V) adopts a rigid framework connection tied together by mutually linked *cis*-μ₂-OH groups thus yielding highly robust iso-structural frameworks for both V^{III} and V^{IV} materials.

Analysis of adsorption and selectivity of CH₄ and C₂-hydrocarbons

Gravimetric adsorption isotherms for CH₄, C₂H₂, C₂H₄ and C₂H₆ have been measured for both desolvated samples at 273–303 K (Fig. 2). At 1.0 bar, the C₂H₂ uptake of MFM-300(V^{III}) is 8.1 and 6.9 mmol g⁻¹ at 273 and 303 K, respectively, and those for MFM-300(V^{IV}) are 7.8 and 6.1 mmol g⁻¹ under the same conditions (Fig. 2b). The density of adsorbed C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{III}) is calculated to be 0.38 g cm⁻³ at 303 K, which is 184 times higher than the safe compression limit for C₂H₂ storage at 2.0 bar. This value is comparable to the highest value of 0.38 g cm⁻³ observed in [Zn₂(adc)₂(dabco)] [adc²⁻ = 9,10-anthracenedicarboxylate; dabco = 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane] but at a lower temperature of 296 K,¹² and higher than those for the benchmark MOFs, such as HKUST-1 (0.31 g cm⁻³ at 296 K)¹³ and MOF-74(Fe) (0.29 g cm⁻³ at 296 K).¹⁴ It is interesting to note that at 273 K, the C₂H₂ uptake of MFM-300(V^{III}) is 0.3 mmol g⁻¹ higher than that of MFM-300(V^{IV}) at 1.0 bar, while the difference is significantly greater (Δ = 1.7 mmol g⁻¹) in favour of MFM-300(V^{III}) at 0.1 bar (Fig. S1†). Given the similar pore volumes of these two samples, this result indicates the presence of stronger host–guest interaction in MFM-300(V^{III}) than in MFM-300(V^{IV}) at low surface coverage; with increasing gas loading, less surface sites are available and guest–guest interaction start to be significant in driving the gas adsorption, leading to a reduced difference in gas uptake.

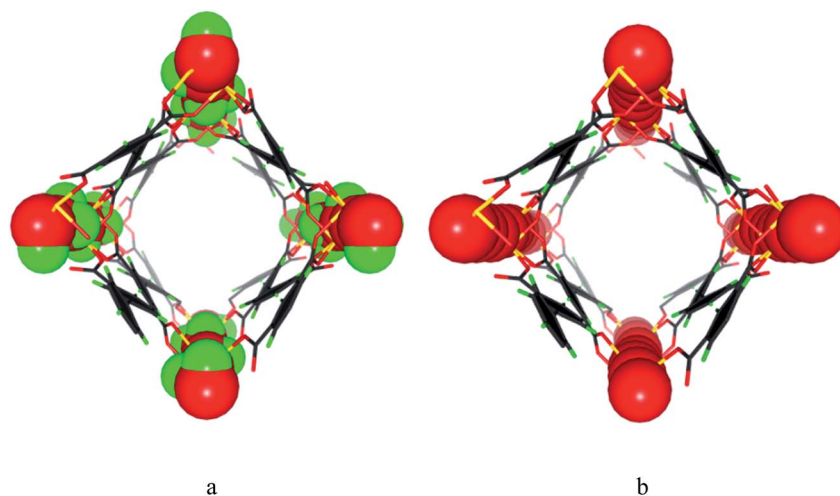


Fig. 1 Perspective views of the channels in (a) MFM-300(V^{III}) and (b) MFM-300(V^{IV}). The hydroxyl groups (H atom, green; O atom, red) in MFM-300(V^{III}) protrude into the channel, which change to O²⁻ bridge (red) in MFM-300(V^{IV}).



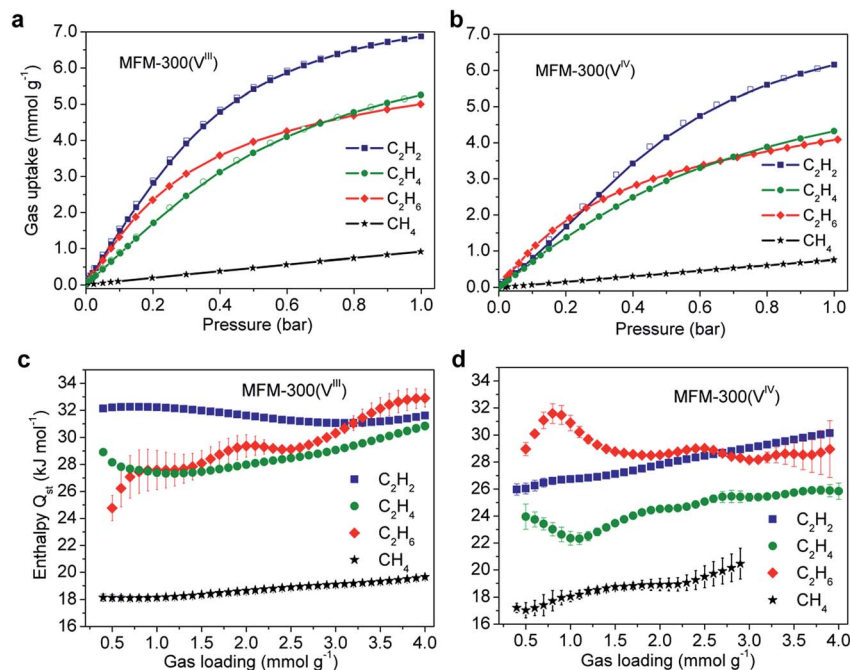


Fig. 2 Adsorption isotherms of C_{1,2} hydrocarbons in (a) MFM-300(V^{III}) and (b) MFM-300(V^{IV}) at 303 K. Isotherms at other temperatures are shown in ESI.† Variation of isosteric heats of adsorption in (c) MFM-300(V^{III}) and (d) MFM-300(V^{IV}).

The uptake capacities of C₂ hydrocarbons of both MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) track the order of C₂H₂ > C₂H₄ > C₂H₆ at 1.0 bar and 273–303 K (Fig. 2). This is reasonable considering that gas uptake is inversely correlated with the molecular size at relatively high surface coverage. Below 0.2 bar, gas uptake in MFM-300(V^{III}) follows the order of C₂H₂ > C₂H₆ > C₂H₄, while that in MFM-300(V^{IV}) follows C₂H₆ > C₂H₂ > C₂H₄. At low surface coverage, the effect of MOF-gas interaction is more pronounced in driving physical adsorption processes. The inversion of uptakes of C₂H₆ and C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) indicates that the host-guest binding mechanism is very sensitive to the presence of hydroxyl groups in the pore and to the small difference in chemical structure of these hydrocarbon molecules.

The IAST selectivities of equimolar mixture of C₂H_n/CH₄ (*n* = 2, 4, 6) for MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) were calculated at 303 K and 0–1 bar (Fig. 3). MFM-300(V^{III}) outperforms MFM-300(V^{IV}) for the selectivities of C₂H₂/CH₄ and C₂H₄/CH₄ by ca. 40%. This is likely due to the presence of stronger binding sites to unsaturated hydrocarbons in MFM-300(V^{III}). The C₂H₆/CH₄ selectivity of MFM-300(V^{III}) is between 22–14, and is nearly identical to that of MFM-300(V^{IV}) under same conditions. The C₂H₆/CH₄ selectivity of MFM-300(V^{IV}) is comparable with the benchmark MOFs, [Fe₂(dobdc)] (20 at 313 K and 1.0 bar)⁶ and UTSA-35a (15 at 296 K and 1.0 bar).¹⁵ Uptake capacities are of paramount importance in determining the performance of the pressure swing adsorption process, an energetically efficient method for industrial scale separations. The uptake for C₂H₆ in MFM-300(V^{III}) is as high as 5.0 mmol g⁻¹ at 303 K and 1.0 bar, which is comparable to that of MOF-74(Fe) (5.0 mmol g⁻¹ at 318 K and 1.0 bar) and much higher than that of UTSA-35a

(2.4 mmol g⁻¹ at 296 K and 1.0 bar), suggesting that MFM-300(V^{III}) is a promising material for separation of C₂H₆ from CH₄.

Analysis of isosteric heat of adsorption

The isosteric heat of adsorption, *Q*_{st}, for C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{III}) is centered at 32.0 ± 0.1 kJ mol⁻¹ without notable variation as a function of surface coverage. In contrast, the *Q*_{st} of C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{IV}) is estimated as 26.0 ± 0.4 kJ mol⁻¹ at low pressure and increases gradually with increasing gas loading to 30.1 ± 0.1 kJ mol⁻¹ at 4.0 mmol g⁻¹. Interestingly, the *Q*_{st} value for C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{III}) is significantly higher than that of MIL-

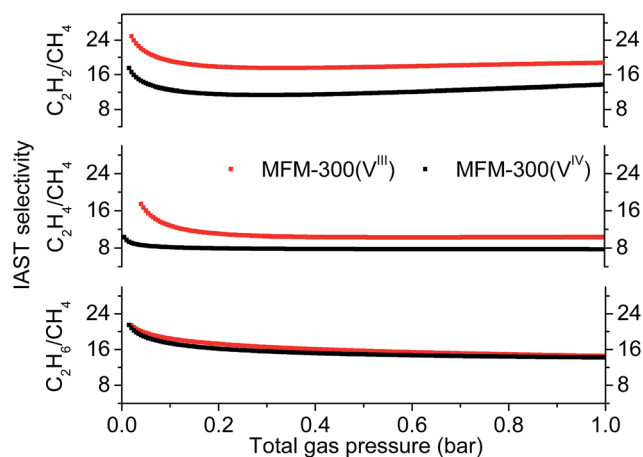


Fig. 3 C₂H_n/CH₄ (*n* = 2, 4, 6) IAST selectivities for MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) calculated for equimolar mixtures at 303 K and 0–1 bar.



53(Al) (19.2 kJ mol^{-1}), which adopts similar structural feature but with *trans*-orientated hydroxyl groups at the metal centre.¹⁶ Indeed, this value is even higher than that of HKUST-1 (30.4 kJ mol^{-1}) incorporating open Cu^{II} center.¹⁶ The Q_{st} values of C_2H_6 for both compounds are similar and lie within the range of $28\text{--}32 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. The Q_{st} value of C_2H_4 in MFM-300(V^{III}) ($28\text{--}31 \pm 0.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) is also higher than that of MFM-300(V^{IV}) ($24\text{--}26 \pm 0.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$). Finally, the Q_{st} values of CH_4 are similar for both compounds and within the range of $17\text{--}19 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

For unsaturated hydrocarbons (*i.e.*, C_2H_2 and C_2H_4), the uptake capacity and Q_{st} are much higher in MFM-300(V^{III}) than in MFM-300(V^{IV}) at low pressure, indicating the presence of possible $-\text{OH}\cdots\text{C}=\text{C}/\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ interactions. In comparison, for saturated hydrocarbons (*i.e.*, C_2H_6 and CH_4), the Q_{st} in both compounds are similar, suggesting the presence of similar host-guest binding mechanisms for saturated hydrocarbons in MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}). The observed undulations in the Q_{st} plots may suggest a packing effect reflecting optimum packing of the substrate within the pore at specific loadings.

Determination of preferred binding sites *via* neutron powder diffraction (NPD)

In order to determine the preferred binding sites for C_2D_2 , C_2D_4 , C_2D_6 and CD_4 in MFM-300(V), NPD experiments were carried out for gas-loaded samples of MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) at 7 K. Comparison of the NPD patterns for bare and gas-loaded MOFs indicated that no major structural phase change took place on gas-loading, and NPD data enabled full structural analysis *via* Rietveld refinement to yield positions, orientations and occupancies of adsorbed gas molecules within the framework hosts.

At a loading of $1.0 \text{ C}_2\text{D}_2/\text{V}$, analysis of the NPD data revealed two crystallographically independent sites for C_2D_2 (I and II) (Fig. 4a and c). $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{I}}$ is in a side-on mode interacting with the

hydroxyl group with a $\text{H}_{\text{OH}}\cdots\text{c.g.}_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ distance of $3.016(1) \text{ \AA}$ (*c.g.* = centre of gravity), indicating a moderate hydrogen bond between the π -electrons of C_2D_2 and the HO-V moiety. $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{II}}$ interacts with the carboxylate O atoms with a $\text{D}\cdots\text{O}$ distance of $2.608(1)$ and $2.871(1) \text{ \AA}$. The $\text{H}_{\text{OH}}\cdots\text{c.g.}_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ distance is shorter than that found in the C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(Al) [$3.26(1) \text{ \AA}$] studied by NPD at 10 K.⁸ The stronger hydrogen bond observed in MFM-300(V^{III}) is likely attributed to the difference in the acidity between the Al-OH and V-OH bridges, and is consistent with the observation in the corresponding CO_2 -loaded MFM-300 systems where adsorbed CO_2 binds to V-OH groups more strongly than to the Al-OH group.^{10,17} $\Pi\cdots\pi$ bonding is observed between the π orbitals of $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{I}}$ and the aromatic benzene rings in the carboxylate ligand, with a $\text{c.g.}_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}\cdots\text{c.g.}_{\text{phenyl}}$ distance of $3.591(2) \text{ \AA}$. Further dipole interactions are observed between adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules on sites I and II in a T-shape arrangement with a $\text{D}\cdots\text{c.g.}_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ distance of $3.190(1) \text{ \AA}$ (Fig. S10 and S11[†]), comparable to that in solid C_2H_2 [$\text{H}\cdots\text{c.g.}_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}} = 3.178(1) \text{ \AA}$].¹⁸ The site occupancy of adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules was obtained by free refinement against the NPD data. The occupancies of $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{I}}$ and $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{II}}$ are found to be 0.55 and 0.45, respectively, at a loading of $1.0 \text{ C}_2\text{D}_2/\text{V}$, indicating that site I which contacts to the hydroxyl group directly is more favourable at low pressure. As the loading increases to $1.76 \text{ C}_2\text{D}_2/\text{V}$, the occupancies of $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{I}}$ and $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{II}}$ are found to be 0.82 and 0.94, respectively, indicating the presence of intermolecular cooperative binding between adsorbed gas molecules.

Analysis of the NPD data of C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{IV}) also shows two independent binding sites (I', II') for adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules with retention of the framework structure. $\text{C}_2\text{D}_2^{\text{I}'}$ interacts with the carboxylate group with $\text{D}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{COO}}$ distances of $2.34(1)$ and $2.43(1) \text{ \AA}$, which are slightly longer than the $\text{H}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_2}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{COO}}$ hydrogen bond distance (2.2 \AA) observed in $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{pzdc})_2(\text{pyz})]$ at 170 K (pzdc^{2-} = pyrazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, pyz = pyrazine),¹⁹ but are shorter than the corresponding $\text{D}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{COO}}$ separation of $3.12(1) \text{ \AA}$ found in C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}). This

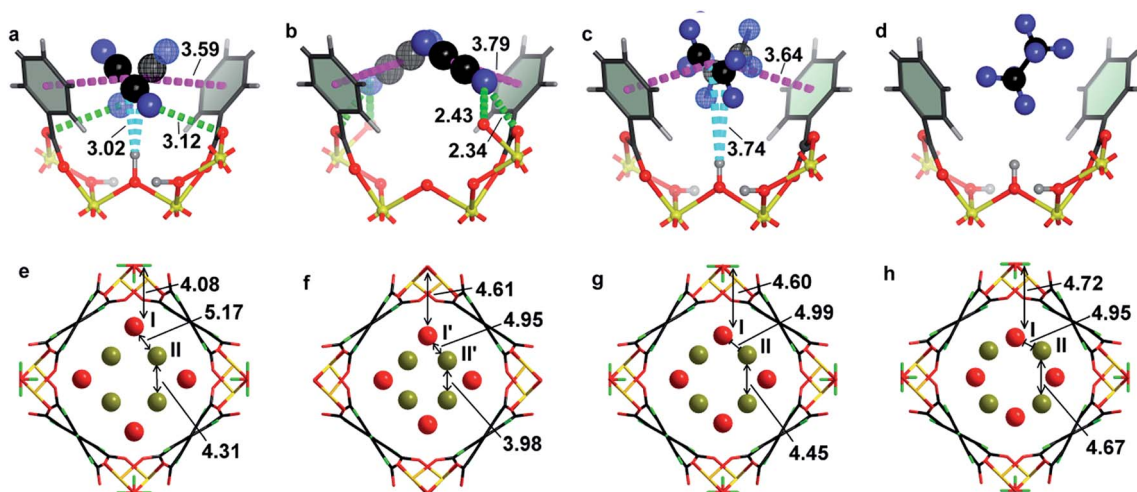


Fig. 4 Views of the structures of gas-loaded MOFs by NPD showing the binding and packing of adsorbed hydrocarbons molecules in (a and e) MFM-300(V^{III})- $1.0\text{C}_2\text{D}_2$, (b and f) MFM-300(V^{IV})- $0.7\text{C}_2\text{D}_2$, (c and g) MFM-300(V^{III})- $1.0\text{C}_2\text{D}_4$, (d and h) MFM-300(V^{III})- $1.0\text{C}_2\text{D}_6$ (C, black; H, grey/green; D, blue; O, red; V, yellow; *c.g.* of adsorbed hydrocarbon molecules are shown in red and dark yellow balls).



indicates a shift in the nature of the primary binding site on going from C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}) to C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{IV}) (Fig. 4a and b). $\Pi \cdots \pi$ interactions between C_2D_2 ^I and the phenyl groups are also observed with a $c.g. \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \cdots c.g. \text{phenyl}$ distance of 3.78(1) Å. The shortest separation between the adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules and the bridging oxy group is 4.83(1) Å.

Acetylene or propyne are frequently used as probes to determine the basicity of oxide materials (e.g., MgO) by forming hydrogen bonds between the acidic C–H groups and the basic sites on the material surface. In this study, the absence of any notable binding interactions between adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules and the surface oxy groups is a direct result of the weak basicity of the oxy bridges in MFM-300(V^{IV}), which, in turn, reflects the relative acidity of the hydroxyl bridges in MFM-300(V^{III}), consistent with the binding observed in C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}). In contrast to C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}), $\pi \cdots \pi$ interactions are observed between the adsorbed C_2D_2 ^I and C_2D_2 ^{II} molecules in MFM-300(V^{IV}) with a $c.g. \text{I} \cdots c.g. \text{II}$ distance of 3.45(2) Å (Fig. S10 and S11†). Refinement of the site occupancies shows a 50 : 50 distribution over the two sites, and no preferred binding sites for C_2D_2 in MFM-300(V^{IV}).

The packing of adsorbed C_2D_2 molecules within the two frameworks is compared in Fig. 4e and f. Overall, the host–guest interaction is stronger in MFM-300(V^{III}) while the guest–guest interaction is stronger in MFM-300(V^{IV}). This result suggests that the proton on the bridging oxy group can not only affect the host–guest binding through fine-tuning of the pore surface chemistry, but also alter the subsequent guest–guest interaction, thus controlling the gas adsorption and substrate packing within the pores.

The structures for C_2D_2 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) have also been optimised by DFT calculations at a loading of 2.0 C_2H_2 /V (Fig. 5). The DFT calculation for MFM-300(V^{III}) confirms that the adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules (i) interact

with the hydroxyl groups in a side-on model ($H_{OH} \cdots c.g. \text{C} \equiv \text{C} = 2.56$ Å); (ii) form $\pi \cdots \pi$ bonds with the phenyl rings of ligands ($c.g. \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \cdots c.g. \text{phenyl} = 3.86$ Å); (iii) bind with the carboxylate oxygen atom *via* dipole interactions ($H_{C_2H_2} \cdots O_{\text{carboxylate}} = 2.88$ Å). In contrast, the DFT calculation for MFM-300(V^{IV}) confirms (i) an absence of binding interaction between the adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules and the bridging oxy group; (ii) presence of $\pi \cdots \pi$ interaction between C_2H_2 molecules and the phenyl rings of ligands ($c.g. \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \cdots c.g. \text{phenyl} = 3.89$ Å); (iii) the adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules interact strongly with the carboxylate oxygen atom ($H_{C_2H_2} \cdots O_{\text{carboxylate}} = 2.77$ Å). The shift of the binding strength for host–guest and guest–guest interaction on going from MFM-300(V^{III})· $4C_2H_2$ to MFM-300(V^{IV})· $4C_2H_2$ was clearly observed in the DFT calculation (Fig. 4c and d), and is in excellent agreement with the results from NPD experiments.

MFM-300(V^{III})· $2.12C_2H_4$ shows two binding domains for C_2D_4 (Fig. 3g and S12†). C_2D_4 ^I (occupancy = 0.56) is located close to the hydroxyl group with a $c.g. \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \cdots H_{OH}$ distance of 3.737(1) Å, which is much longer than the corresponding value of 3.016(1) Å observed in MFM-300(V^{III})· $2.0C_2D_2$. This result suggests the presence of a weaker hydrogen bond due to the reduced π -electron density in C_2D_4 compared to C_2D_2 . C_2D_4 ^{II} molecules (occupancy = 0.50) contacts with the carboxylate O atoms with $D \cdots O_{\text{carboxylate}}$ distances in the range of 2.64(1)–3.03(2) Å. The NPD analysis of C_2D_6 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}) suggests two sites for adsorbed C_2D_6 molecules, C_2D_6 ^I molecule is aligned at a long distance to the –OH group [distance $c.g. \text{C} \cdots C \cdots H_{OH} = 3.87(1)$ Å] as a result of no π -electron density and notable repulsion between the host and guest hydrogen atoms (Fig. 3d and h, S13†). C_2D_6 ^{II} interacts with the framework and C_2D_6 ^I molecule *via* van der Waals interactions. Similarly, NPD result of CD_4 -loaded MFM-300(V^{III}) confirms no specific host–guest interactions but van der Waals interactions between adsorbed CD_4 molecules and the MOF interior [distance $c.g. \text{C} \cdots C \cdots H_{OH} = 3.59(2)$ Å] (Fig. S14 and S15†).

Combining the results of NPD experiments and DFT calculations, the differences in measured Q_{st} between the two materials can be explained. (i) The Q_{st} values for C_2H_2 and C_2H_4 are higher in MFM-300(V^{III}) than those in MFM-300(V^{IV}) at low surface coverage, which is due to the stronger binding interaction between adsorbed C_2H_2 and C_2H_4 molecules with the framework host of MFM-300(V^{III}), particularly with the free acidic hydroxyl groups *via* hydrogen bonds. (ii) The Q_{st} for C_2H_2 increases with increasing gas loading in MFM-300(V^{IV}), while that for MFM-300(V^{III}) remains near-constant over the entire loading, which is due to the stronger intermolecular interaction between adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules within the pore of MFM-300(V^{IV}) as a result of lack of specific surface binding sites. (iii) The Q_{st} values of C_2H_6 and CH_4 are similar for both MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) because of the absence of host–guest hydrogen bonds *via* the hydroxyl groups and the van der Waals interaction drives the adsorption of C_2H_6 and CH_4 in both materials.

Inelastic neutron scattering (INS) and DFT modelling

In addition to static crystallographic studies, we have combined INS and DFT to directly visualise the binding dynamics of

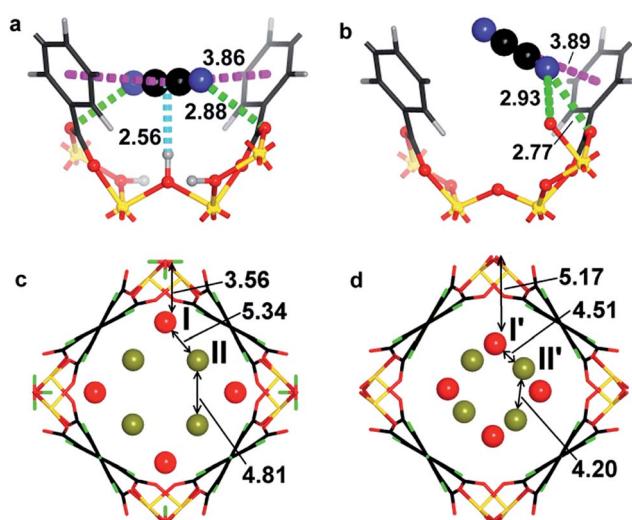


Fig. 5 Views of the DFT-optimised structural models showing the binding and packing of adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules within (a and c) MFM-300(V^{III})· $2.0C_2H_2$ and (b and d) MFM-300(V^{IV})· $2.0C_2H_2$ (C, black; H, grey/green; D, blue; O, red, V, yellow; c.g. of adsorbed C_2H_2 molecules are shown in red and dark yellow).



adsorbed C_2H_2 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 and CH_4 molecules in MFM-300(V^{III}) and C_2H_2 in MFM-300(V^{IV}) (Fig. 6). INS is a powerful neutron spectroscopic technique which is particularly sensitive to the dynamics of hydrogen atoms owing to the exceptionally large cross section for that isotope. The INS spectra of condensed C_2H_2 , C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 in the solid state were also collected for comparison. The INS spectrum for bare MFM-300(V^{III}) shows a series of peaks in the range of 40–60 MeV attributed to the deformational modes of the hydroxyl group, and the disappearance of these peaks in the INS spectrum of MFM-300(V^{IV}) unambiguously confirms the deprotonation of the bridging hydroxyl group upon oxidation.

Comparison of INS spectra, measured at temperatures below $11(\pm 0.1)$ K to minimize the thermal motion of the adsorbed hydrocarbons and the host, reveals five major changes in peak intensity on going from bare MFM-300(V^{III}) to MFM-300(V^{III})· $3C_2H_2$ (Fig. 6a). Peaks I and II occur at a low energy transfer (5–24 and 25–50 MeV, respectively) and peaks III, IV and V at high energy transfer (79, 94 and 113 MeV, respectively). The difference spectra were obtained by subtracting the spectrum of bare MOF from that of gas-loaded MOFs, and are shown in Fig. 6e together with the spectrum of condensed C_2H_2 in solid state. To understand these changes, DFT calculations were used to simulate the INS spectra and optimise the structures of bare

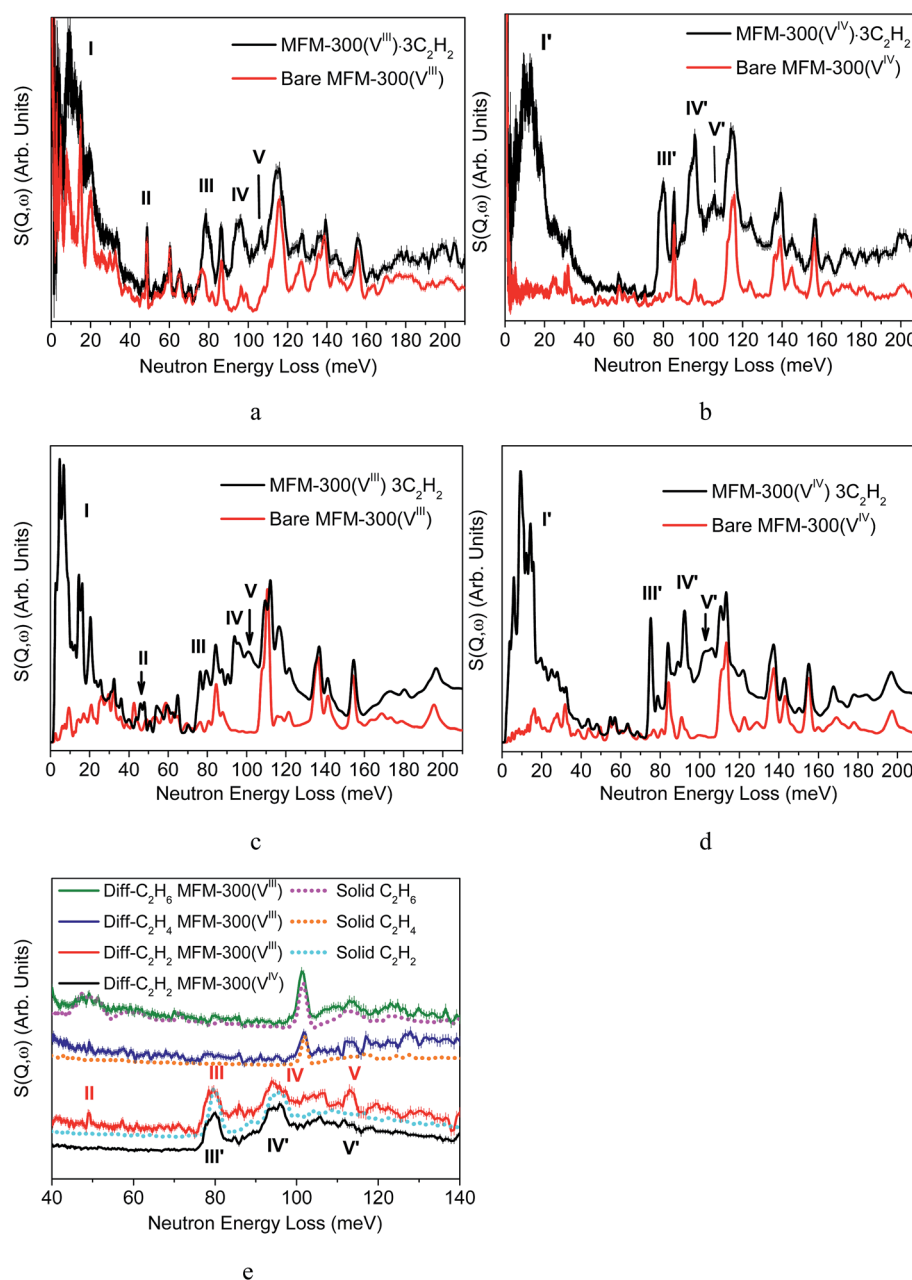


Fig. 6 Inelastic neutron scattering (INS) spectra for gas-loaded MFM-300(V). Experimental INS spectra for (a) MFM-300(V^{III})· $3C_2H_2$ and (b) MFM-300(V^{IV})· $3C_2H_2$. DFT simulated INS spectra for (c) MFM-300(V^{III})· $4C_2H_2$ and (d) MFM-300(V^{IV})· $4C_2H_2$. (e) Difference spectra for gas-loaded MFM-300(V) and INS spectra for solid C_2 hydrocarbons.



and C₂H₂-loaded MFM-300(V^{III}). On convergence, excellent agreement between the calculated and experimental structural models were obtained (Fig. 6c and d). Peaks I, III and IV can be assigned to translational, asymmetric and symmetric C–H vibrational motions of adsorbed C₂H₂ molecules, respectively.⁸ Peak II can be assigned to the –OH groups bending/wagging perpendicular to the V^{III}–O–V^{III} plane and peak V to the bending and out-of-plane wagging of the aromatic C–H groups on two benzene rings (Fig. 6e). The significant changes observed for peaks II suggest that adsorbed C₂H₂ molecules have a direct interaction with the –OH groups, and thereby affect their molecular motions and induce the changes in the INS spectra.

In contrast, addition of C₂H₂ in MFM-300(V^{IV}) is accompanied by the appearance of four new peaks in the INS spectrum (Fig. 6b). Peaks I', III', and IV' can be assigned to translational, asymmetric and symmetric C–H vibrational motions of adsorbed C₂H₂ molecules, respectively, and peak V' to the bending and out-of-plane wagging of the aromatic C–H groups on the benzene rings, which are similar to the observation of MFM-300(V^{III}). No major changes in the intensity at 40–70 MeV, which is in a sharp contrast to that in the INS study of MFM-300(V^{III}) (Fig. 6e).

In the case of C₂H₄-loaded MFM-300(V^{III}), small changes in intensity of peaks at 47 and 115 MeV were observed upon addition of C₂H₄, which are attributed to the interaction of adsorbed C₂H₄ with the hydroxyl and C–H groups from phenyl rings, respectively (Fig. 6e and S17†). From the difference INS plot of C₂H₆-loaded MFM-300(V^{III}), it is clear that all peaks are ascribed to the adsorbed C₂H₆ molecules, and no specific host-guest interaction was seen (Fig. 6e and S18†). Similarly, addition of CH₄ in MFM-300(V^{III}) does not induce an obvious change in the INS spectra either (Fig. S19†). These results confirm near solid-type motion of adsorbed C₂H₆ and CH₄ gases within the pore of MFM-300(V^{III}), in excellent agreement with the NPD study and the Q_{st} analysis.

Thus, the INS and DFT results confirm that (i) in MFM-300(V^{III}), both –OH and –CH/phenyl ring are active binding sites for adsorbed C₂H₂ molecules; (ii) in MFM-300(V^{IV}), –CH/phenyl ring is the sole binding sites for adsorbed C₂H₂ molecules *via* formation of supramolecular contacts. These observations are entirely consistent with the NPD studies and confirm the significant effects of bridging hydroxyl groups on the guest binding in the host on a molecular level.

Conclusions

We report the adsorption of light hydrocarbons in a pair of isostructural MOFs, MFM-300(V^{III/IV}), incorporating redox-active vanadium centers. The oxidation of V centers from III to IV induces deprotonation of the bridging hydroxyl group, achieving fine-tuning of the pore environment. It has been confirmed in this study that these protons play a key role in adsorption of unsaturated hydrocarbons (both uptakes and isosteric heats of adsorption). A comprehensive study combining NPD, INS and DFT modelling has unambiguously determined the preferred binding sites and structural dynamics for these host-guest systems. The differences in C₂H_n/CH₄ (*n* =

2, 4, 6) selectivities between MFM-300(V^{III}) and MFM-300(V^{IV}) are fully rationalised. The acidic bridging hydroxyl groups in the pore provides specific binding activity to unsaturated hydrocarbons *via* formation of hydrogen bonds, leading to both high selectivity and packing efficiency of adsorbed gas molecules.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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