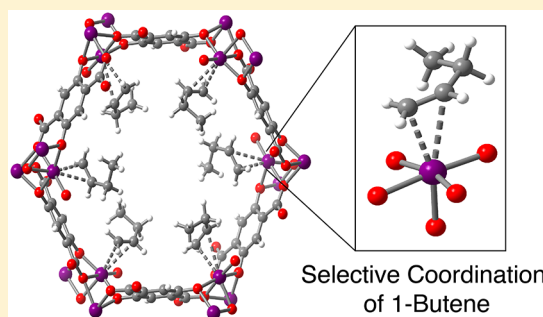


Thermodynamic Separation of 1-Butene from 2-Butene in Metal–Organic Frameworks with Open Metal Sites

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Most C₄ hydrocarbons are obtained as byproducts of ethylene production or oil refining, and complex and energy-intensive separation schemes are required for their isolation. Substantial industrial and academic effort has been expended to develop more cost-effective adsorbent- or membrane-based approaches to purify commodity chemicals such as 1,3-butadiene, isobutene, and 1-butene, but the very similar physical properties of these C₄ hydrocarbons make this a challenging task. Here, we examine the adsorption behavior of 1-butene, *cis*-2-butene, and *trans*-2-butene in the metal–organic frameworks M₂(dobdc) (M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni; dobdc^{4−} = 2,5-dioxidobenzene-1,4-dicarboxylate) and M₂(*m*-dobdc) (*m*-dobdc^{4−} = 4,6-dioxidobenzene-1,3-dicarboxylate), which all contain a high density of coordinatively unsaturated M²⁺ sites. We find that both Co₂(*m*-dobdc) and Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) are able to separate 1-butene from the 2-butene isomers, a critical industrial process that relies largely on energetically demanding cryogenic distillation. The origin of 1-butene selectivity is traced to the high charge density retained by the M²⁺ metal centers exposed within the M₂(*m*-dobdc) structures, which results in a reversal of the *cis*-2-butene selectivity typically observed at framework open metal sites. Selectivity for 1-butene adsorption under multicomponent conditions is demonstrated for Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) in both the gaseous and the liquid phases via breakthrough and batch adsorption experiments.



INTRODUCTION

The separation of hydrocarbon mixtures is carried out on an immense scale in industry, where a heavy reliance on cryogenic distillation results in substantial and costly energy expenditure.^{1–3} Accordingly, there is great interest in incorporating more energy-efficient adsorbent- or membrane-based technologies into existing hydrocarbon separation schemes.⁴ Much of this focus has centered on the separation of C₂ or C₃ hydrocarbon mixtures, given substantial global demand for ethylene and propylene,^{5–10} while alternative separation schemes for C₄ hydrocarbon mixtures have received far less attention. Most C₄ hydrocarbons are obtained as byproducts from steam cracking in ethylene plants and refinery fluid catalytic cracking, and their fractionation from complex mixtures is necessary for isolation of individual components.^{11–13} The C₄ cut from steam crackers contains significant quantities of 1,3-butadiene, which can be isolated using extractive distillation or removed via selective hydrogenation. This produces a mixture of mono-olefin (1-butene, *cis*-2-butene, *trans*-2-butene, isobutene) and paraffin (*n*-butane, isobutane) isomers, known as Raffinate I. Isobutene is most commonly oligomerized or converted to *tert*-butanol or *tert*-butyl ethers and then separated, leaving a mixture of the *n*-butenes and C₄ paraffins known as Raffinate II. While much of

Raffinate II is used as a feedstock for alkylate gasoline production, this mixture is also used to produce high-grade 1-butene, which is in wide demand as a monomer for the production of poly-1-butene, high-density polyethylene, and linear low-density polyethylene.^{12,14,15} These processes require 1-butene purities in excess of 99.5%, and thus its separation from Raffinate II typically requires multiple separation stages. The high-purity separation of 1-butene from the 2-butenes is particularly challenging, and often relies on energy-intensive distillation processes.¹¹

Given their similar boiling points and comparable sizes and physical properties (Table 1), the C₄ hydrocarbons are particularly challenging to separate. In contrast to lighter C_{2–3} hydrocarbon mixtures, where the components differ in their degree of unsaturation, the presence of olefin and paraffin isomers leads to diverse mixtures of molecules bearing few chemical handles that can be exploited in viable separation schemes. The fact that only 1,3-butadiene, isobutene, and 1-butene are currently marketed with standardized product purities underscores this difficulty,¹⁶ but also points toward the need for novel, low-cost separations to diversify the availability

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Table 1. Relevant Physical Properties of C₄ Olefins and Paraffins^{16,17}

compound	boiling point (K)	kinetic diameter (Å)	dipole moment (D)	polarizability (10 ^{−25} cm ³)
1,3-butadiene	268.62	4.31	0.00	86.4
isobutene	266.25	4.84	0.50	80
1-butene	266.92	4.46	0.36–0.44	79.7–85.2
<i>cis</i> -2-butene	276.87	4.94	0.30	82
<i>trans</i> -2-butene	274.03	4.31	0.00	81.8
<i>n</i> -butane	272.66	4.69	0.05	82.0
isobutane	261.34	5.28	0.13	81.4–82.9

of high-grade C₄ hydrocarbons. The Sorbutene process of UOP uses molecular sieves to produce 1-butene in 99.2% purity from Raffinate II, although the yield suffers somewhat from in situ isomerization.¹¹ Various studies have explored the potential of zeolites to effect useful C₄ hydrocarbon separations,^{16,18} with particularly notable success in the selective removal of 1,3-butadiene from C₄ mixtures.^{19–21} Separation of *n*-butene mixtures has also been studied using several different zeolitic frameworks.¹⁶ Notably, all-silica RUB-41 was demonstrated to adsorb both *cis*- and *trans*-2-butene selectively over 1-butene in liquid-phase adsorption and breakthrough experiments.²² Unfortunately, the saturation capacities of this zeolite are quite low (≤ 1.0 mmol/g for the 2-butenes), and the origin of its selectivity is not well understood.

Metal–organic frameworks have only been sparingly studied for C₄ hydrocarbon separations.^{23–32} Two recent studies leveraged selectivity on the basis of adsorbate size²³ or shape²⁴ to separate various C₄ components, although the necessarily compact framework pores preclude high capacities. One approach to engender higher capacities is to utilize frameworks containing open metal sites, which can act as strong binding sites for hydrocarbon adsorbates. To our knowledge, the only metal–organic framework featuring open metal sites that has been investigated for C₄ hydrocarbon separations is HKUST-1 (Cu₃(btc)₂, btc^{3−} = benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylate).^{26,27} The unsaturated Cu²⁺ sites of this material were shown to be capable of discriminating between the *n*-butenes in liquid-phase multicomponent adsorption experiments, albeit with modest selectivities.²⁶ The relative adsorption strengths of *cis*-2-butene > 1-butene > *trans*-2-butene found for HKUST-1 mirror those seen in alkali cation-substituted faujasite,^{33,34} where butene adsorption occurs at exposed M⁺ sites. In contrast, a computational study of butene adsorption in Fe₂(dobdc) (dobdc^{2−} = 2,5-dioxidobenzene-1,4-dicarboxylate; Fe-MOF-74)³⁵ predicted preferential adsorption of 1-butene over both 2-butenes at the open Fe²⁺ sites.³⁶ This ordering of adsorption strengths is desirable, as it could enable a single-step purification sequence for 1-butene from Raffinate II feeds, and more broadly this result suggests that unsaturated transition metal cations may be capable of selective 1-butene adsorption.

The high density of open metal sites within the M₂(dobdc) (M = Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn) family of frameworks has previously been shown to endow these materials with high capacities for light hydrocarbons,^{37–42} and preferential adsorption of unsaturated hydrocarbons at these metal sites leads to excellent performance in ethylene/ethane and propylene/propane separations.^{37–39,42} Notably, the isomeric series of frameworks M₂(*m*-dobdc) (M = Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni;

m-dobdc^{4−} = 4,6-dioxido-1,3-benzenedicarboxylate)⁴³ was found to exhibit superior performance in the separation of ethylene/ethane and propylene/propane mixtures, a result of increased open metal site charge density afforded by the *m*-dobdc^{4−} ligand.⁴⁴ Finally, Co₂(dobdc) and Co₂(*m*-dobdc) frameworks have been shown to separate mixtures of xylene isomers as a result of unique synergistic interactions between adjacent metal centers in each material.⁴⁵ All together, these results highlight the potential of these two framework families to separate mixtures of higher olefin isomers through a combination of interactions involving preferential adsorption of the C=C double bond at the open M²⁺ sites and steric conflicts with the pore walls that can facilitate alkane isomer separations.⁴⁶ Here, we explore the ability of M₂(dobdc) and M₂(*m*-dobdc) (M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni) to separate mixtures of 1-butene, *cis*-2-butene, and *trans*-2-butene. Crystallographic studies provide insight into the metal–butene interactions, enabling rationalization of the observed adsorption profiles in both classes of adsorbents. In particular, Co₂(*m*-dobdc) and Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) are found to exhibit a remarkable selectivity for adsorption of 1-butene over the 2-butenes, and the observed selectivity trends allow for correlation of separation performance with the electronic character of the unsaturated metal site. Breakthrough experiments and liquid-phase batch adsorption verify that this selectivity is retained under multicomponent conditions, enabling the separation of valuable 1-butene from mixtures with the internal olefins.

■ GAS ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS

Single-component gas adsorption isotherms were collected at 328 K to investigate the ability of the M₂(dobdc) and M₂(*m*-dobdc) (M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni) frameworks to discriminate between the *n*-butene isomers (Figure 1). As was previously observed for ethylene and propylene adsorption in these materials,^{39,44} the isotherms display steep uptake at low pressures and approach saturation at loadings corresponding to one olefin per metal site (approximately 6.3 mmol/g). A comparison of the adsorption isotherms within each family of frameworks revealed that, overall, *trans*-2-butene adsorbs more weakly than 1-butene and *cis*-2-butene, as indicated by the higher onset pressure of *trans*-2-butene adsorption. This finding is consistent with other studies of butene adsorption at framework open metal sites.^{26,33,34} In particular, the *trans* arrangement of the methyl groups results in steric hindrance to metal coordination, as there is no possible coordination geometry that can orient both methyl groups away from the metal center. While this effect is somewhat mitigated due to the long M–C distances observed for all butene isomers studied here (see below), the absence of a permanent dipole moment in *trans*-2-butene further attenuates its interaction with the positively charged metal centers.

In general, the uptake of each isomer at low pressures is higher in the M₂(*m*-dobdc) series than in M₂(dobdc). This effect is most pronounced for 1-butene, which has low-pressure uptake similar to that of *cis*-2-butene in all of the studied M₂(dobdc) materials (Figure 1). For example, Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) achieves a 1-butene loading of 1.0 mmol/g (~ 0.15 olefin/M²⁺) at 0.10 mbar, whereas a pressure of 0.34 mbar is required to achieve the same loading in Ni₂(dobdc) (Table 2). In contrast, the pressures required to reach the same loading of *cis*-2-butene in Ni₂(dobdc) and Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) differ by a smaller factor of 2.4. While all materials display 1-butene uptakes that exceed those of *cis*-2-butene at intermediate pressures, this is

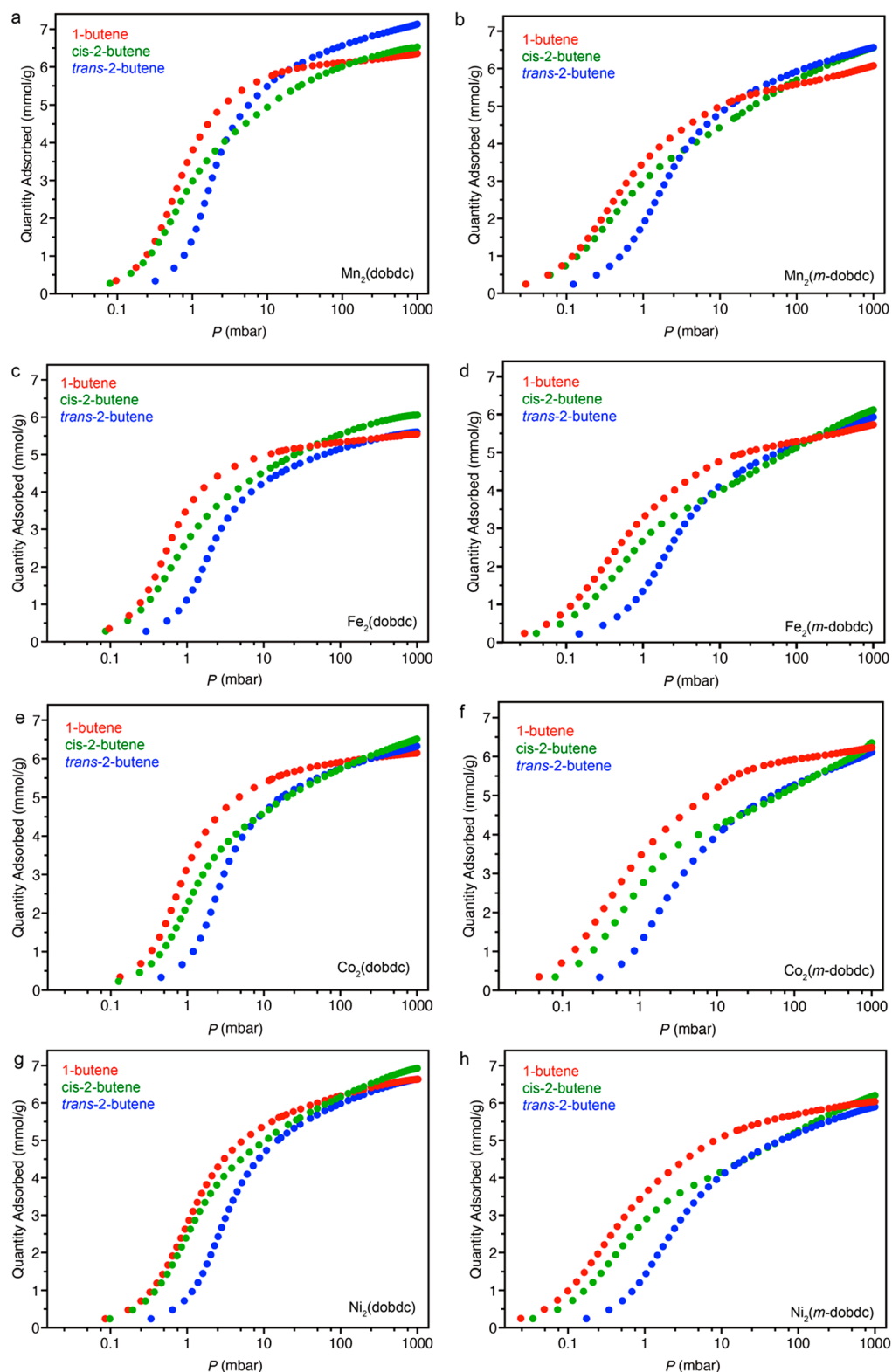


Figure 1. Single-component 1-butene, *cis*-2-butene, and *trans*-2-butene adsorption isotherms for $M_2(\text{dobdc})$ (left) and $M_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ (right) at 328 K.

likely due in part to more significant adsorbate–adsorbate interactions in the case of 1-butene (see below). Only $\text{Fe}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$, $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$, and $\text{Ni}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ show higher 1-butene uptakes at even the lowest pressure points, where uptake correlates the most strongly with metal–olefin adsorption strength. Accordingly, it appears as though the

$M_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ frameworks are uniquely primed to achieve discrimination of 1-butene and *cis*-2-butene. Only the soft Mn^{2+} open metal sites in $\text{Mn}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ display poor performance in this regard, suggesting that harder and more charge-dense metal centers represent better candidates for achieving 1-butene selectivity. Indeed, a prior computational

Table 2. Pressures (mbar) at Which Each Framework Reaches a Loading of 1.00 mmol/g for the Indicated Adsorbate at 328 K^a

	1-butene	<i>cis</i> -2-butene	<i>trans</i> -2-butene
Mn ₂ (dobdc)	0.24	0.27	0.77
Mn ₂ (<i>m</i> -dobdc)	0.12	0.14	0.51
Fe ₂ (dobdc)	0.24	0.29	0.91
Fe ₂ (<i>m</i> -dobdc)	0.12	0.19	0.71
Co ₂ (dobdc)	0.34	0.46	1.17
Co ₂ (<i>m</i> -dobdc)	0.14	0.24	0.83
Ni ₂ (dobdc)	0.34	0.39	1.19
Ni ₂ (<i>m</i> -dobdc)	0.10	0.16	0.70

^aIsosteric pressures were obtained from Langmuir–Freundlich fits to the 328 K isotherm data (see Tables S1–S8 for fitting parameters).

study predicted that 1-butene should adsorb preferentially over *cis*-2-butene at compact, highly charged metal centers, while softer cations should interact more strongly with *cis*-2-butene.³⁴ Comparing the two families of frameworks, it is the increased charge density⁴³ at the open metal sites in M₂(*m*-dobdc) versus M₂(dobdc) that is likely a dominant factor leading to the greater selectivity for 1-butene over *cis*-2-butene. It is unlikely that charge transfer, such as occurs in π -backbonding,³⁶ plays a significant role, given the high-spin electronic configurations of the metal centers and long M–C_{olefin} distances evident from crystal structure determinations (see below).

Using the Clausius–Clapeyron relationship, differential enthalpies of adsorption were calculated from Langmuir–Freundlich fits of the single-component isotherm data collected at 308, 318, and 328 K (Figures S2–S10). The differential enthalpy values calculated for all three isomers on each adsorbent are approximately –50 to –60 kJ/mol at low coverage, and in all cases are seen to become larger with increasing loadings. This trend is likely the result of attractive interactions between adsorbed butene molecules, which should become more prominent at higher coverages.⁴⁷ The differential enthalpy values for 1-butene generally show the largest degree of increase at higher loadings, with maximum values being ~20–25 kJ/mol larger in magnitude than at zero coverage. The presence of more significant adsorbate–adsorbate interactions for 1-butene is not surprising, as its ethyl group can extend further into the framework one-dimensional channels than the methyl groups of the 2-butenes. The more modest loading dependencies for the 2-butene isomers are similar to those previously characterized for adsorption of propylene, which features a single methyl substituent on the olefin, in M₂(*m*-dobdc).⁴⁴ We note that the significant adsorbate–adsorbate interactions make these isotherms challenging to properly model. In nearly all cases, the use of three distinct sites in the Langmuir–Freundlich equation was necessary to obtain fits of good quality. Because of this difficulty, there are some modest errors associated with the calculated differential enthalpies. Accordingly, it is difficult to make meaningful comparisons between the enthalpy magnitudes for different frameworks or adsorbates, especially when these values are anticipated to differ from each other by only a few kJ/mol at low coverage.³⁴

■ STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF BUTENE ADSORPTION

Crystal structure determinations for Co₂(dobdc) and Co₂(*m*-dobdc) loaded with each *n*-butene isomer were first carried out to facilitate comparison of the adsorption profiles observed for both framework families. The Co variants of each material were chosen given the availability of suitable single crystals of Co₂(dobdc), which allows for the determination of precise structural parameters. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected at 100 K on butene-loaded single crystals of Co₂(dobdc). Unlike most molecular transition metal–olefin complexes, in which the olefin binds in symmetrical fashion with its π -cloud pointing toward an empty metal valence orbital,⁴⁸ the Co₂(dobdc)(C₄H₈)_x structures exhibit hydrocarbon binding geometries that reflect both a largely electrostatic interaction with Co²⁺ and the effects of the surrounding pore environment (Figure 2). In both

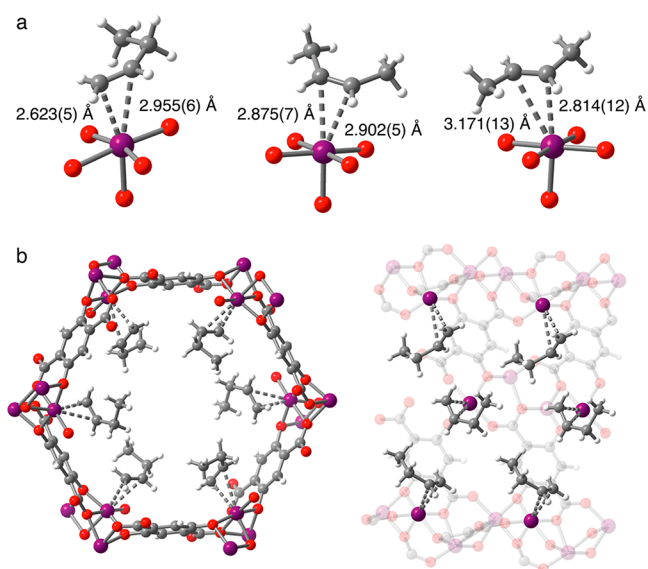


Figure 2. (a) Views of the primary coordination spheres in Co₂(dobdc)(1-butene)_{1.59}, Co₂(dobdc)(*cis*-2-butene)_{1.58}, and Co₂(dobdc)(*trans*-2-butene)_{1.48} as determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. (b) Views of the structure of Co₂(dobdc)(1-butene)_{1.59} as viewed in the crystallographic *ab* plane (left) and along the one-dimensional pores (right), showing the proximity of adsorbed 1-butene molecules. Purple, red, gray, and white spheres represent Co, O, C, and H atoms, respectively.

Co₂(dobdc)(1-butene)_{1.59} and Co₂(dobdc)(*trans*-2-butene)_{1.48}, the olefins are bound to Co²⁺ in an asymmetric fashion, although the average Co–C bond length in Co₂(dobdc)(*trans*-2-butene)_{1.48} is much larger at 2.992(9) Å (vs 2.789(4) Å for Co₂(dobdc)(1-butene)_{1.59}). While coordination of the C=C double bond in Co₂(dobdc)(*cis*-2-butene)_{1.58} is rather symmetric, with a mean Co–C separation of 2.888(4) Å, the olefinic C–H bonds are canted downward and situated directly over two ligating O atoms. Thus, while the presence of H···O interactions may be a contributor to the olefin binding energy, this geometry also orients the dipole moment of *cis*-2-butene toward the charged Co²⁺ center, further enhancing the framework–adsorbate interaction. In general, the butene alkyl groups point outward into the framework pores, allowing for increased dispersion interactions between adsorbed butene molecules. Indeed, examination of

the extended lattice for each adsorbed species reveals close contacts between alkyl groups both within the *ab* plane and extending down the pores in the *c* direction (Figures 2b, S12, and S13).

Crystal structures of $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ loaded with 1-butene and *cis*-2-butene were obtained through Rietveld refinement of synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction data. In a fashion similar to the binding of *cis*-2-butene in $\text{Co}_2(\text{dobdc})$, the structures of both $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})(1\text{-butene})_{1.64}$ and $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})(\text{cis-2-butene})_{2.88}$ show the olefinic C–H bonds canted downward toward the coordination sphere of cobalt, placing the H atoms in close proximity to the ligating O centers (Figure 3). In both

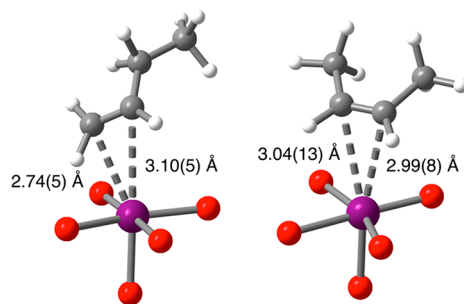


Figure 3. Views of the primary coordination spheres in $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})(1\text{-butene})_{1.64}$ and $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})(\text{cis-2-butene})_{2.88}$. Purple, red, gray, and white spheres represent Co, O, C, and H atoms, respectively.

structures, the Co–C distances are slightly elongated as compared to those observed for $\text{Co}_2(\text{dobdc})$, with mean values of 2.92(4) Å for 1-butene and 3.02(8) Å for *cis*-2-butene. These structures were collected at higher temperatures than the single-crystal structures of $\text{Co}_2(\text{dobdc})(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8)_x$ (see the Supporting Information), which could result in longer interatomic separations. It is also important to note that the pore environments of the $\text{M}_2(\text{dobdc})$ and $\text{M}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ frameworks are not identical, and therefore comparing M^{2+} –adsorbate distances between the two frameworks is of only limited merit. In the cases of both $\text{Co}_2(\text{dobdc})$ and $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$, the observed butene binding geometries likely serve to optimize both olefin/framework electrostatic interactions and dispersion interactions between adjacent adsorbates. It should be noted that the occupation of a secondary adsorption site near the center of the pore was also located for *cis*-2-butene (Figure S14). However, the adsorbates at this site are disordered across a crystallographic mirror plane, and we were only able to confidently identify the positions of the sp^2 carbon atoms. We also collected powder X-ray diffraction data for a sample of $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ loaded with *trans*-2-butene (Figure S17), although significant disorder of the metal-bound olefin has precluded a satisfactory structural solution.

■ ADSORPTION SELECTIVITIES

We used ideal adsorbed solution theory (IAST) to calculate multicomponent equilibrium selectivities for these C_4 hydrocarbons in $\text{M}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ and $\text{M}_2(\text{dobdc})$.^{49,50} It is important to note that the adsorbate–adsorbate interactions implicated in our differential adsorption enthalpy and crystallographic data limit the utility of IAST as a method for predicting selectivities. Indeed, this model rigorously assumes that all adsorption events are independent of one another, a point that is unfortunately often overlooked or ignored in the literature.⁵

Although an individual binding site may show selective adsorption of one component in a mixture, dispersion interactions between adsorbed species will not necessarily exhibit the same discriminatory nature. Because IAST exclusively relies on single-component isotherm data, it does not account for potential interactions between different adsorbate molecules. Accordingly, while we have included IAST calculations here to facilitate comparisons with other adsorbents, we note that these values should be viewed as imperfect approximations for the thermodynamic selectivities attainable under multicomponent conditions.

Selectivity values calculated using IAST for two-component 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene and 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene mixtures are shown in Figure 4. For all $\text{M}_2(\text{dobdc})$ frameworks as well

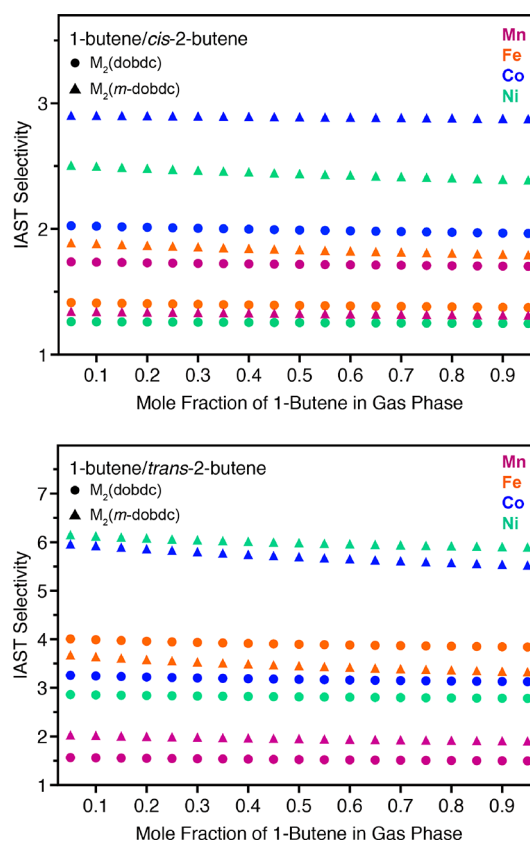


Figure 4. Two-component IAST selectivities obtained at 328 K for mixtures of 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene (a) and 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene (b). For Mn, Fe, and Ni frameworks, the total pressure of each mixture was 1 bar. For $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ and $\text{Co}_2(\text{dobdc})$, the 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene selectivities were calculated at total pressures of 0.6 and 0.5 bar, respectively, as these are the maximum pressures to which the *cis*-2-butene isotherms for these frameworks were fit with the Langmuir–Freundlich model (see the Supporting Information).

as $\text{Mn}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ and $\text{Fe}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$, the 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene selectivities are less than or equal to 2.0, while the selectivities for $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ and $\text{Ni}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ are slightly larger at 2.9 and 2.4, respectively. As discussed above, the superior selectivities for these two frameworks can be traced to the high affinities of their open Co^{2+} and Ni^{2+} sites for 1-butene. As a result, $\text{Co}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ and $\text{Ni}_2(m\text{-dobdc})$ also show the largest 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivities among the materials studied here (5.7 and 6.0, respectively). These values are quite large for an equilibrium process where each

olefin has unimpeded access to the unsaturated metal, and demonstrate the potential of charge-dense open metal sites for discriminating between components that share very similar physical properties.

The extremely challenging separation of *cis*-2-butene and *trans*-2-butene is usually neglected in industry, because the two isomers behave identically in most reactions of interest.^{11,16} However, economical separation schemes could potentially open new opportunities for access to purified supplies of these isomers. The two-component selectivity values measured here for *cis*-2-butene/*trans*-2-butene range from 1.5 to 2.7 (Figure S1). Unlike the two-component selectivities involving 1-butene, no obvious trends exist between the metal center, framework family, and *cis*-2-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivities. We note that these selectivity values are similar to that measured for the same mixture in HKUST-1 (1.9),²⁶ which contains open Cu²⁺ sites as part of its Cu₂(COO)₄ paddlewheel motifs. However, the square pyramidal Cu²⁺ sites in HKUST-1 are unlikely to engage in particularly strong interactions with the olefin adsorbates as compared to the frameworks studied in this work.^{40,51} Thus, the thermodynamic selectivity for *cis*-2-butene versus *trans*-2-butene, while possibly a general feature of metal–organic frameworks with open metal sites, appears less sensitive to the polarizing power of the metal cation as compared to the selectivity of 1-butene over the 2-butenes.

MULTICOMPONENT COLUMN BREAKTHROUGH AND BATCH ADSORPTION EXPERIMENTS

Column breakthrough experiments were carried out using Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) to assess the separation performance attainable under multicomponent conditions more accurately. In these experiments, a premixed gaseous mixture of *n*-butene isomers (1:1:1 ratio diluted in helium; 1 bar total pressure; 17 mbar of each hydrocarbon) was passed through a column packed with pelletized metal–organic framework and heated to 328 K, and the eluent was analyzed by GC-FID. Given the inability of our gas chromatograph to achieve complete resolution of *cis*- and *trans*-2-butene, these isomers were analyzed and integrated together to enable calculation of precise selectivity values for 1-butene over the less desirable internal olefins. Consistent with the ordering of low-pressure butene uptake determined from the single-component isotherm data, the 2-butenes break through the adsorption bed first (Figure 5). The sharp profile of the 2-butene breakthrough curve suggests that this event is an equilibrium rather than a diffusion-limited process.⁵² It should be noted that the bifurcation in this curve at ~47 min is due to slightly different breakthrough times for the *cis* and *trans* isomers. The initial elution corresponds to breakthrough of *cis*-2-butene, a surprising finding given the weaker adsorption of *trans*-2-butene seen in the single-component isotherm data. However, this multicomponent selectivity ordering is consistent with that seen in the batch liquid adsorption experiments discussed below, and suggests that multicomponent conditions result in an inversion of *cis*-2-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivity. Once the adsorbent bed approaches saturation, 1-butene begins to elute, with the outlet concentrations for each isomer promptly returning to those in the feed gas. Integration of the breakthrough curves yields adsorption capacities of 2.58 and 1.87 mmol/g for 1-butene and combined 2-butenes, respectively (adsorbed phase composed of 58% 1-butene). An identical production purity is measured upon subsequent desorption of the adsorbed

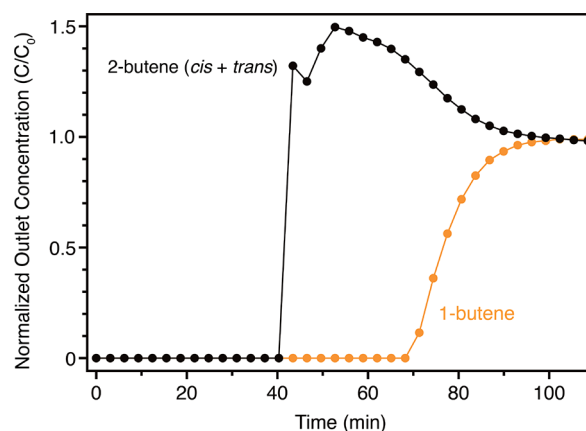


Figure 5. Multicomponent vapor-phase breakthrough data obtained at 328 K using Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) and an equimolar feed of 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene/*trans*-2-butene.

butenes under flowing He. These capacities equate to a 1-butene selectivity of 2.8. Assuming a 1-butene/2-butenes molar feed ratio of 1.4, representative of steam cracker-derived Raffinate II,¹² passage through four consecutive adsorption beds would yield 1-butene in 99% purity. Importantly, such a purification scheme would obviate the final distillation steps required for 1-butene isolation using the UOP Sorbutene process and the competing OlefinSiv procedure from Union Carbide.¹¹ In tandem with the high capacity of Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) for 1-butene, the breakthrough performance suggests that this framework is a promising material for further development of alternative C₄ olefin separation schemes.

In contrast to the gaseous conditions employed in our breakthrough measurements, adsorptive butene isomer separations in the chemical industry would likely be performed at higher pressures with liquefied C₄ streams.¹⁶ To more closely model these conditions, we also performed batch adsorption experiments using solutions containing all three *n*-butene isomers in cyclohexane-*d*₁₂ (~0.5 M total butenes). Proton NMR spectra were collected for these solutions before and after exposure to Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) at 306 K for 24 h, and the amount of each adsorbed butene was determined from its concentration difference between the samples. The calculated 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene and 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivity values determined from these competitive adsorption experiments are listed in Table 3. While the 1-butene/*cis*-2-butene

Table 3. Comparison of Selectivities Calculated for Adsorption in Ni₂(*m*-dobdc)

	1-butene/ <i>cis</i> -2-butene	1-butene/ <i>trans</i> -2-butene	1-butene/ 2-butenes
IAST ^a	2.4	6.0	
breakthrough			2.8
liquid adsorption	2.3 ± 0.1	2.1 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1

^aCalculated for a 1:1 mixture at 328 K and 1 bar total pressure.

selectivity is comparable to that determined from single-component isotherms using IAST (2.3 ± 0.1 versus 2.4, respectively), the 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivity decreases substantially in the batch adsorption experiment (2.1 ± 0.1 versus 6.0 for IAST). As implicated in the gas-phase breakthrough experiments, the two-component 1-butene/*trans*-2-butene selectivity is also slightly smaller than that for

1-butene/*cis*-2-butene. This result suggests that adsorbate–adsorbate interactions are more pronounced between 1-butene and *trans*-2-butene relative to 1-butene and *cis*-2-butene and ultimately facilitate increased adsorption of *trans*-2-butene. We note that it is not possible to completely rule out a small amount of cyclohexane-*d*₁₂ adsorption (solution concentration of approximately 9 M), which could play a minor role in altering selectivity. Nonetheless, the retention of 1-butene selectivity in a mixture containing both olefins and paraffins is significant, given that Raffinate II contains substantial quantities of both *n*-butane and *i*-butane.¹¹ In combination with the established performance of the M₂(*m*-dobdc) frameworks for separation of light olefin/paraffin mixtures,⁴⁴ these results further attest to the potential of Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) to isolate 1-butene from industrially relevant C₄ mixtures.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing results show that Co₂(*m*-dobdc) and Ni₂(*m*-dobdc) are promising materials for the adsorptive separation of *n*-butene isomeric mixtures. Further, this work marks the first example of framework open-metal site selectivity for 1-butene over *cis*-2-butene. This selectivity ultimately enables separation of both 2-butene isomers from 1-butene in a column breakthrough setup, as well as in liquid-phase batch adsorption experiments. While the moderate 1-butene selectivities determined here would require use of multiple separation stages to produce high-grade 1-butene from crude industrial C₄ streams, the observed electronic structure trends suggest that materials featuring open metal sites with high charge densities are promising targets for this application and warrant continued exploration. For example, the installation of charge-dense open metal sites into molecular sieves that already exhibit selectivity for 1-butene represents an alternative strategy that could offer improvements to established adsorptive separation schemes.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/jacs.9b09942.

X-ray crystallographic data for Co₂(dobdc) (1-butene)_{1.59}, Co₂(dobdc)(*cis*-2-butene)_{1.58}, Co₂(dobdc)(*trans*-2-butene)_{1.48}, Co₂(*m*-dobdc)(1-butene)_{1.64}, and Co₂(*m*-dobdc)(*cis*-2-butene)_{2.88} (CIF)

Experimental details and supplementary figures and tables (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare the following competing financial interest(s): J.R.L. has a financial interest in Mosaic Materials,

Inc. and Flux Technology, Inc., which are developing metal–organic framework adsorbents and metal–organic framework membranes, respectively, for gas separations. The University of California, Berkeley has filed a provisional patent application on the work reported herein, on which B.R.B. and J.R.L. are listed as inventors.

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