Figure S1: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, flat sample, 30 min) of ${}^{3}_{\infty}$ [Tl₂(tfBDC)] (1, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S2: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, flat sample, 30 min) of ${}^2_{\infty}$ [Pb(tfBDC)(H₂O)₃] · ${}^{1}_{2}$ H₂O (**2**, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S3: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, flat sample, 30 min) of ${}_{\infty}^{-1}$ [Zn(tfBDC)(H₂O)₄] (**3**, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S4: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, MoK α radiation, capillary, 60 min) of $_{\infty}^{-1}$ [Co(tfBDC)(H₂O)₄] (**4**, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S5: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, capillary, 800 min) of ${}_{\infty}^{-1}$ [Ni(tfBDC)(H₂O)₄] (5, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from the refined lattice parameters of 5 and the atomic positions of 3 (red).



Figure S6: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, capillary, 120 min) of ${}_{\infty}^{3}$ [Zn₂(tfBDC)₂(DMF)₂(EtOH)] (6, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S7: X-ray powder diffraction pattern (Huber G670, CuK α_1 radiation, capillary, 120 min) of ${}^{3}_{\infty}$ [Mn₂(tfBDC)₂(DMF)₂(EtOH)] (7, black) compared to a theoretical pattern calculated from single crystal structure data (red).



Figure S8: IR spectrum of $\frac{3}{\infty}$ [Tl₂(tfBDC)] (1).

