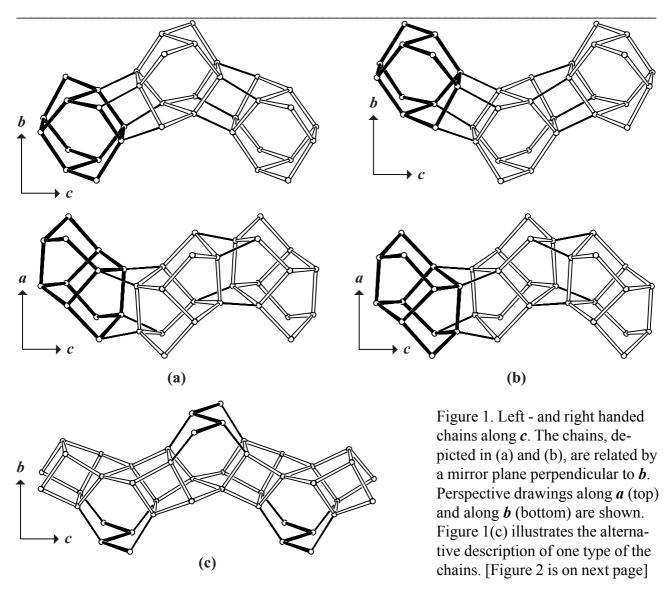
Building scheme for BOG



1. Periodic Building Unit – 2. Connection mode – 3. Projections of the unit cell content 4. Channels and/or cages – 5. Supplementary information

1. Periodic Building Unit:

BOG can be built using the T12-unit (bold in Figure 1) consisting of two 6-rings (or two 5-1 units; see **Alternative description**). The two 6-ring chairs are 4-fold connected into four fused 5-rings. T12-units are connected into chains along c. Neighboring T12-units in the chain are related by a rotation of 180° about a. This rotation over 180° is accompanied by a shift along +b or -b leading to left- and right-handed chains that are related by a mirror plane perpendicular to b as shown in Figure 1(a) and 1(b), respectively. The two-dimensional Periodic Building Unit (PerBU) is obtained when left- and right-handed chains are connected along b through double zigzag chains. Alternatively, the chain can be constructed from 2-fold (1,3)-connected double 4-rings (D4Rs), connected through 5-rings to finite zigzag chains of 4 T atoms (in bold) as depicted in Figure 1(c). D4Rs within the chain are linked in the same way as in **BRE** (see also **Alternative description**).



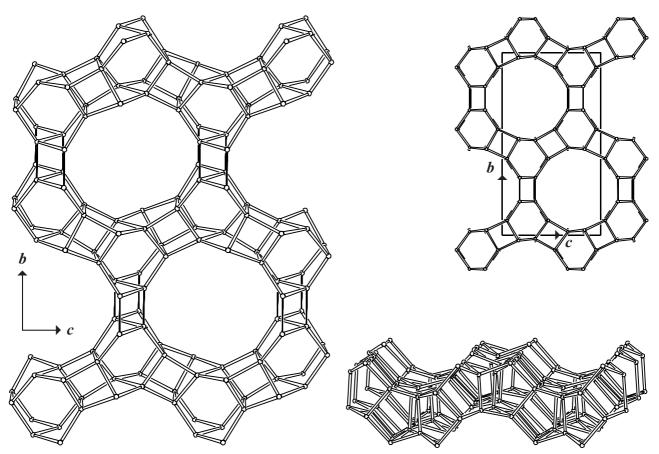
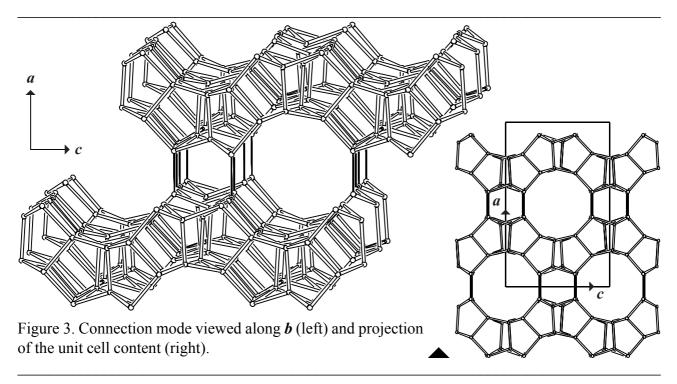


Figure 2. PerBU composed of chains, related by mirror planes perpendicular to \boldsymbol{b} , viewed along \boldsymbol{a} (left), and along \boldsymbol{b} (bottom right) and projection of the unit cell content along \boldsymbol{a} (top right). [Figure 1 and Figure 2 also illustrate that the PerBU can as well be built using 4-rings]

2. Connection mode:

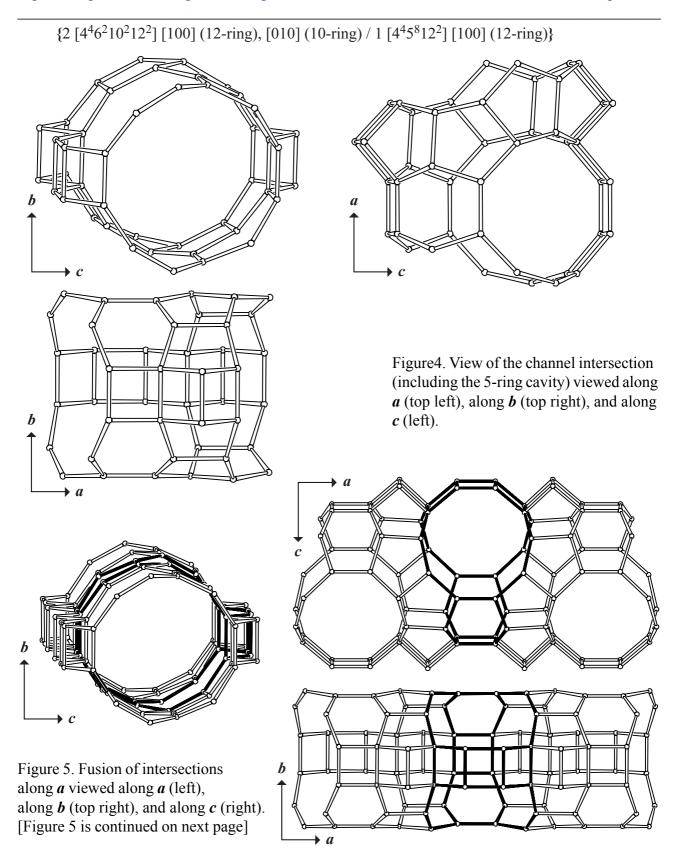
Neighboring PerBUs, shifted with respect to each other over $\frac{1}{2}(b+c)$ (or by a mirror plane perpendicular to *a*), are connected along *a* through 4- and 6-rings as shown in Figure 3.



3. Projections of the unit cell content: See Figures 2 and 3.

4. Channels and/or cages:

Channel intersections, interconnected through 5-ring cavities, form 10-Ring channels and 12-ring channels parallel to b and a, respectively. The intersection (including the 5-ring cavity) is shown in Figure 4 together with the **pore descriptor**. The fusion of the intersections is illustrated in Figure 5.



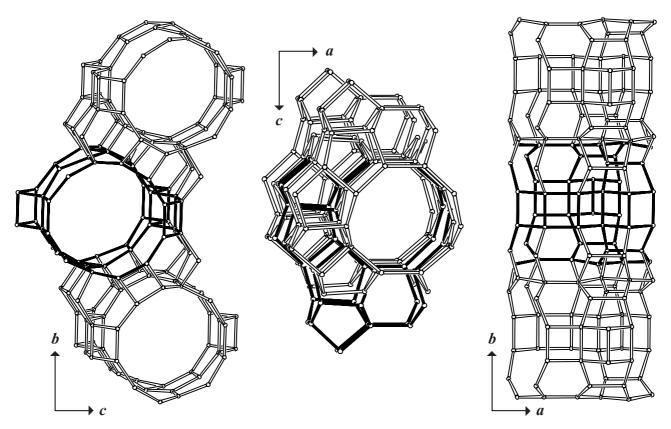


Figure 5. Fusion of intersections along *b* viewed along *a* (left), along *b* (middle), and along *c* (right).

5. Supplementary information:

Other framework types containing (modified) double 6-rings (D6Rs)

Several other framework types can be built using (modified) D6Rs.

In the **INTRO** pages links are given to descriptions of other framework types containing (modified) D6Rs (choose: **Double 6-rings**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the Periodic Building Units used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix; Figure 7**).

Alternative description of BOG using (modified) double 4-rings (D4Rs)

Several framework types, like **BOG**, can be built using (modified) D4Rs (see Figure 1(c)). In the **INTRO** pages links are given to a detailed description of a sub-set of framework types that contain (modified) D4Rs (choose: **Double 4-rings**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the PerBUs used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix**; **Figure 5**).

Alternative description using (modified) 5-rings

Several framework types, like **BIK**, can be constructed using (modified) 5-rings. In the **INTRO** pages links are given to detailed descriptions of these framework types (choose: **5-Rings**). There is also a link provided to a summary of the Periodic Building Units used in the building schemes of these framework types (choose: **Appendix**; **Figure 6**).