

# N-Donor Functionalized Acetylacetonates for Heterobimetallic MOFs – The Next Episode: Trimethylpyrazoles

Steven van Terwingen<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Ulli Englert<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, RWTH Aachen University, Landoltweg 1, 52074 Aachen, Germany;

<sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Materials for Energy Conversion and Storage, Institute of Molecular Science, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030006, People's Republic of China.

\* Corresponding author: [steven.vanterwingen@ac.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:steven.vanterwingen@ac.rwth-aachen.de)

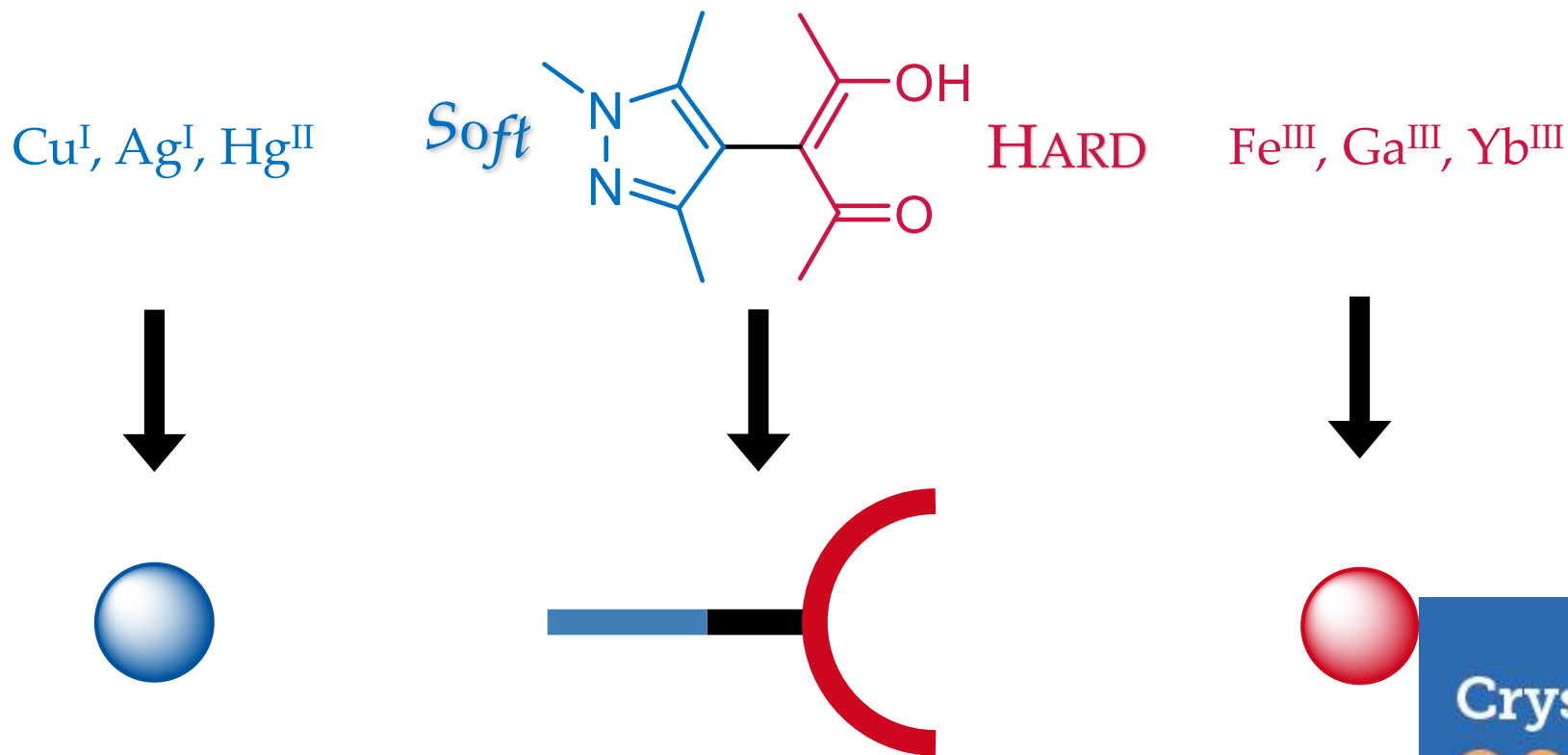
**Abstract:** While metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have been investigated intensively throughout the last decades, only a fraction of the published articles on MOFs feature heterobimetallic structures. Combining two metallic centers in a rigid framework could lead to interesting effects, such as magnetic coupling, collaborating fluorescence or catalytic properties; however, its synthesis is more sophisticated than for monometallic MOFs. We utilize ditopic ligands whose coordination sites differ in their Pearson hardness (HSAB). This enables a stepwise selective formation of heterobimetallic MOFs: first, a monometallic building block is synthesized. In a second step the framework can be constructed by crosslinking with a second metal ion.

In this work we present our most recent ligand candidate: 3-(1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)acetylacetone. Its synthesis is straightforward and inexpensive. The O,O' coordination was accomplished with a variety of hard cations like Fe<sup>III</sup> or Ga<sup>III</sup>. First crosslinking attempts with N coordination of the Fe<sup>III</sup> building block to Ag<sup>I</sup> leads to a one-dimensional coordination polymer with high porosity.

**Keywords:** MOFs; coordination chemistry; crystal engineering

# Introduction

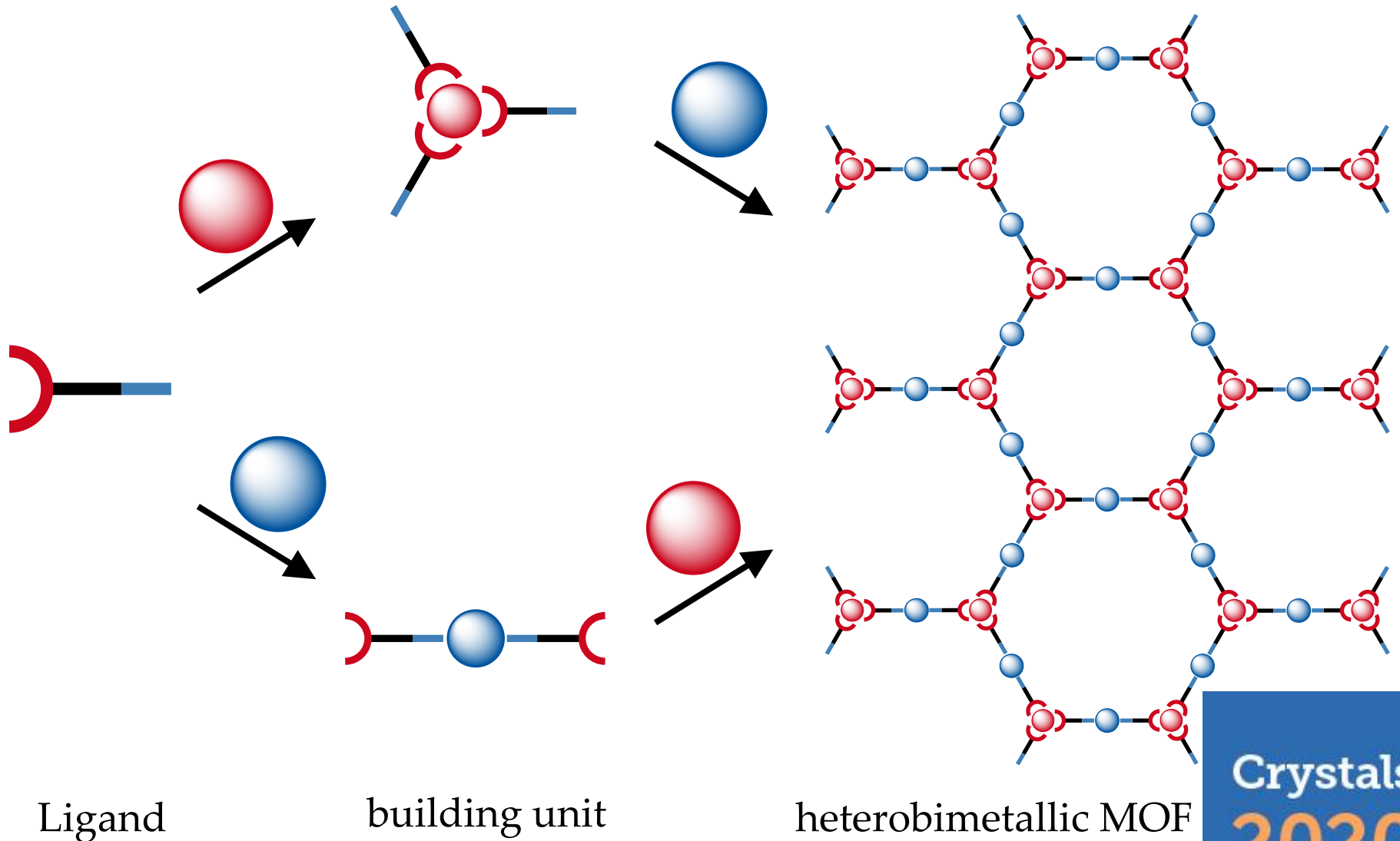
We aim for the stepwise and selective synthesis of heterobimetallic metal-organic frameworks (MOFs). For that purpose we utilize ditopic ligands which donor sites differ in Pearson hardness [1]. Here we present a trimethylpyrazolyl substituted acetylacetonone to construct a heterobimetallic coordination polymer.



[1] R. G. Pearson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1963**, *85*, 3533–3539.

# Motivation

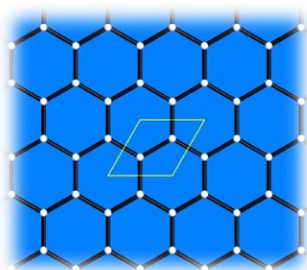
Stepwise synthesis of a heterobimetallic MOF achieved with a ditopic ligand:



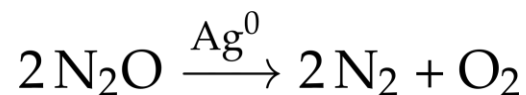
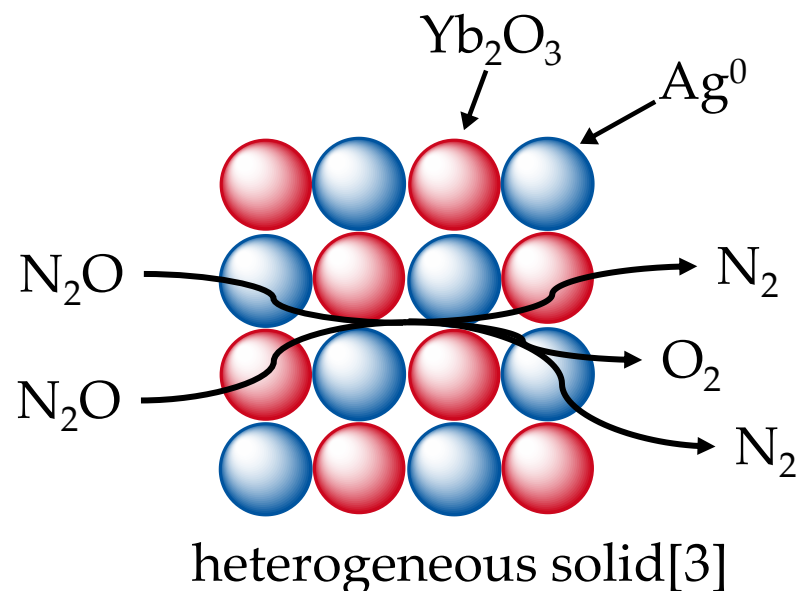
# Motivation

There are various properties of these MOF's which are worth investigating (bottom left). Post-modification and/or thermal decomposition can also lead to complex systems with interesting features, e.g. one example of our group shows catalytic properties for the  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  conversion to the elements after thermal decomposition of an  $\text{Yb}^{\text{III}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}$  MOF (bottom right) [3]:

Analysis of the MOF's:



- topology[2]
- catalytic properties[3]
- luminescence
- gas storage properties
- magnetism

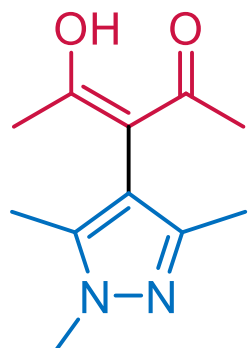


[2] M. O'Keeffe, M. A. Peskov, S. J. Ramsden, O. M. Yaghi, *Accts. Chem. Res.* **2008**, *41*, 1782-1789.

[3] M. Konkol, M. Kondracka, P. Kowalik, W. Próchniak, K. Michalska, A. Schwedt, C. Merckens, U. Englert, *Appl. Catal., B* **2016**, *190*, 85-92.

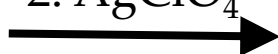
# Results – Synthesis

Crosslinking with Fe<sup>III</sup>/Ag<sup>I</sup> leads to a 1D polymer 1:

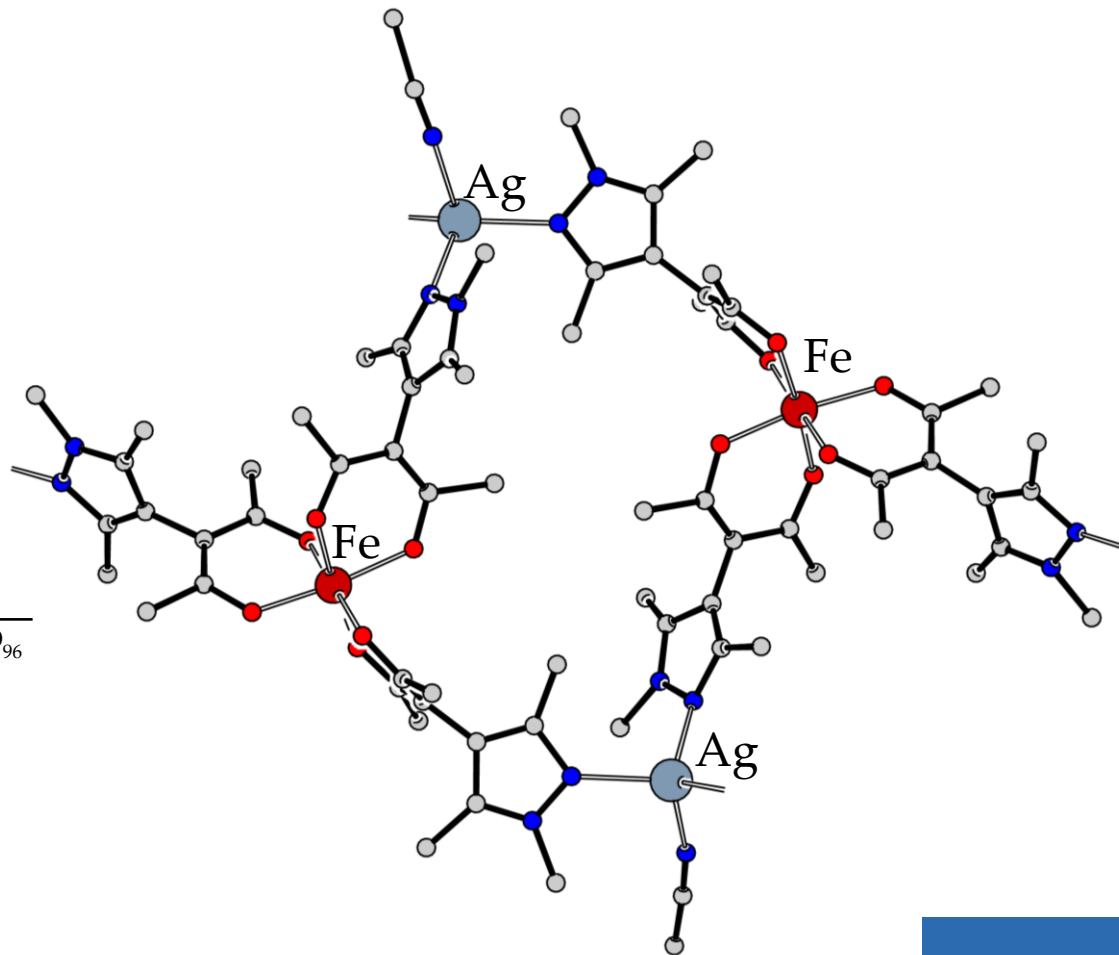


1. Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

2. AgClO<sub>4</sub>



MeCN



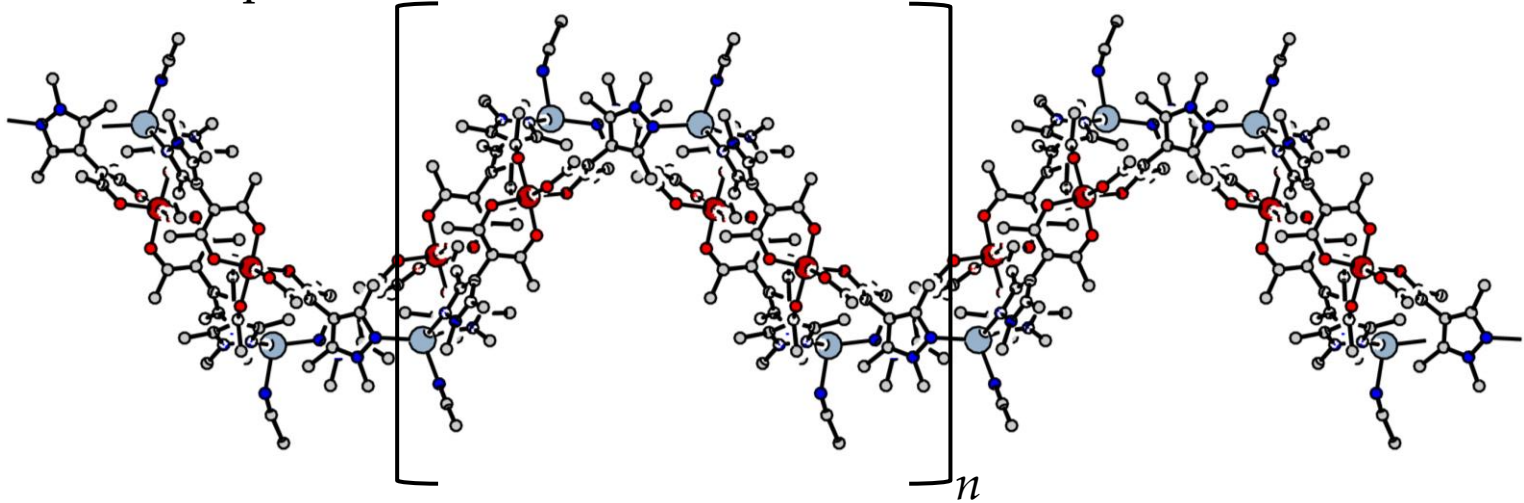
1

composition	C <sub>560</sub> H <sub>768</sub> Ag <sub>516</sub> Fe <sub>16</sub> N <sub>112</sub> O <sub>96</sub>
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space Group	<i>Fdd2</i>
<i>a</i> / Å	53.3047(8)
<i>b</i> / Å	70.5917(12)
<i>c</i> / Å	15.1465(3)
<i>V</i> / Å <sup>3</sup>	56994.3(17)
<i>Z</i>	2
$\theta_{\min/\max}$ (Cu-K $\alpha$ )	2.08/58.2
total/unique/observed refl.	144676/19245/10675
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> [ <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )]	12.92 %
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> [all data]	22.75 %
<i>S</i>	0.962

# Results – Topology

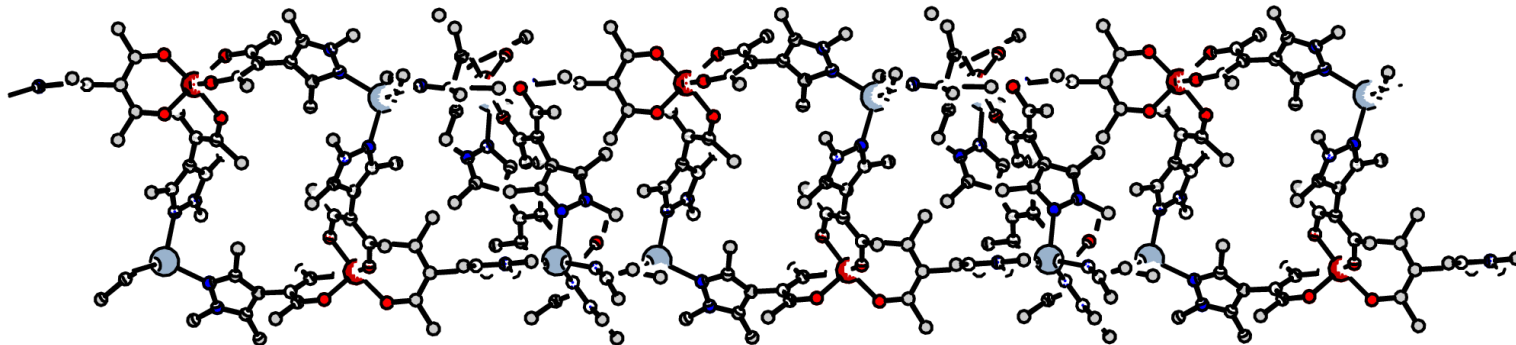
The chain polymer propagates in a wave-like fashion:

View from the *ab* plane:

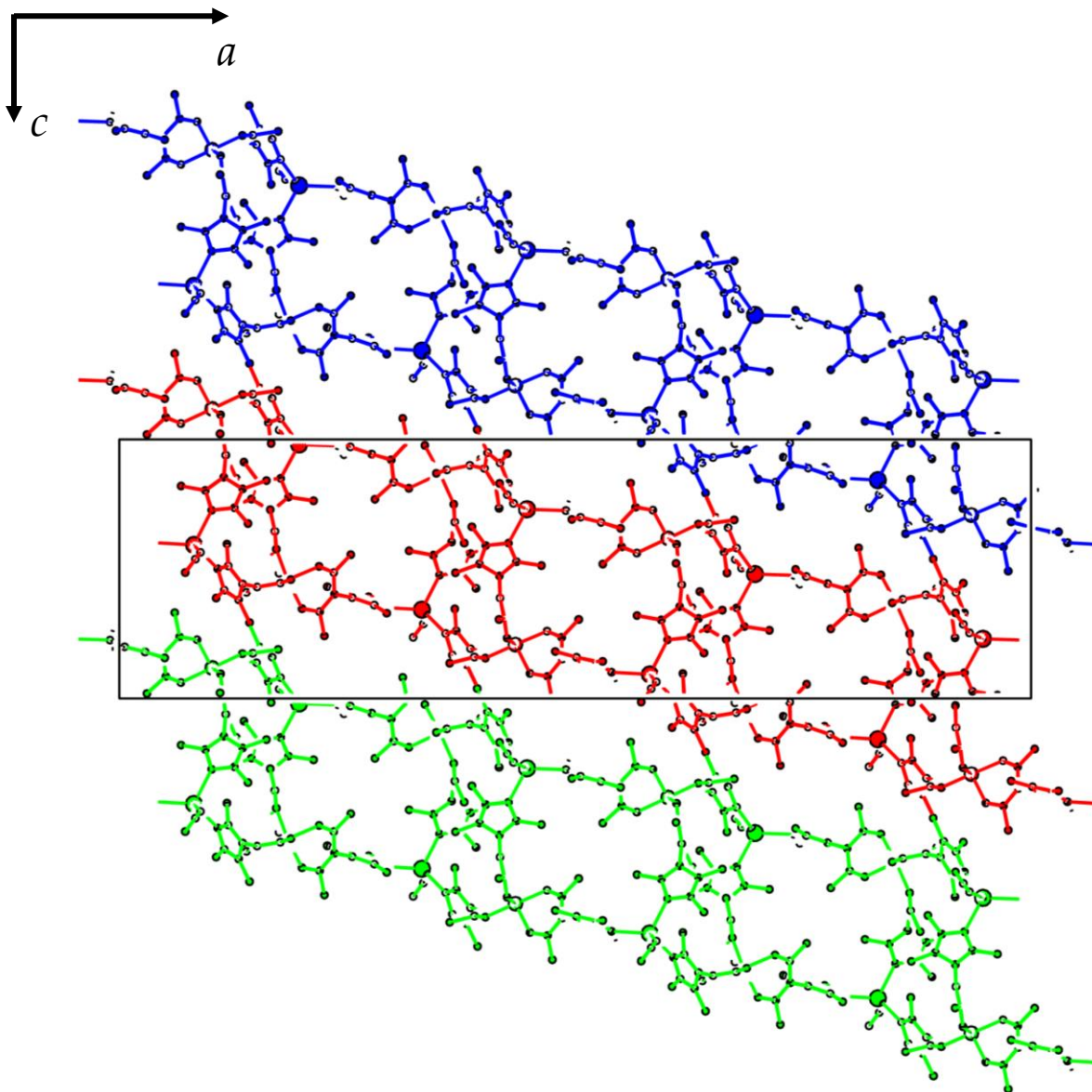


The chains exhibit ligands as crosslinkers between two strands, forming a ladder-like chain:

View from the *ac* plane:



# Results – Topology



The polymer propagates in  $[1\ 0\ 1]$  direction. Three different strands are depicted on the right.

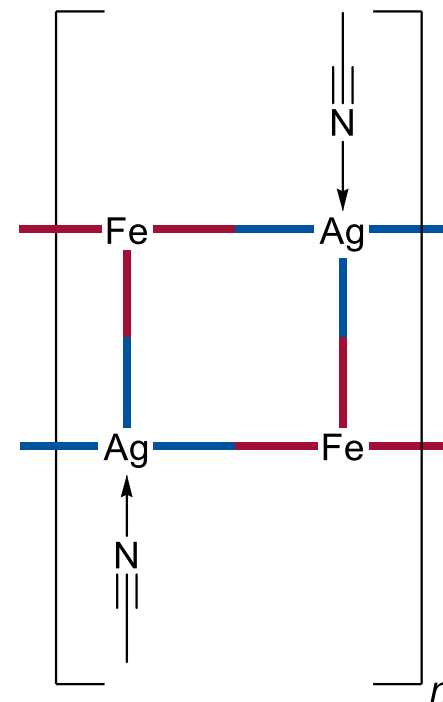
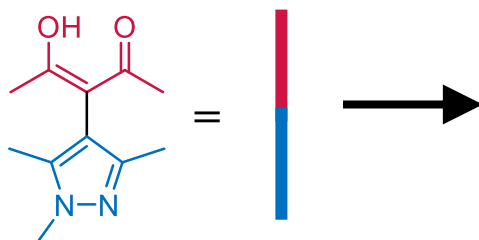
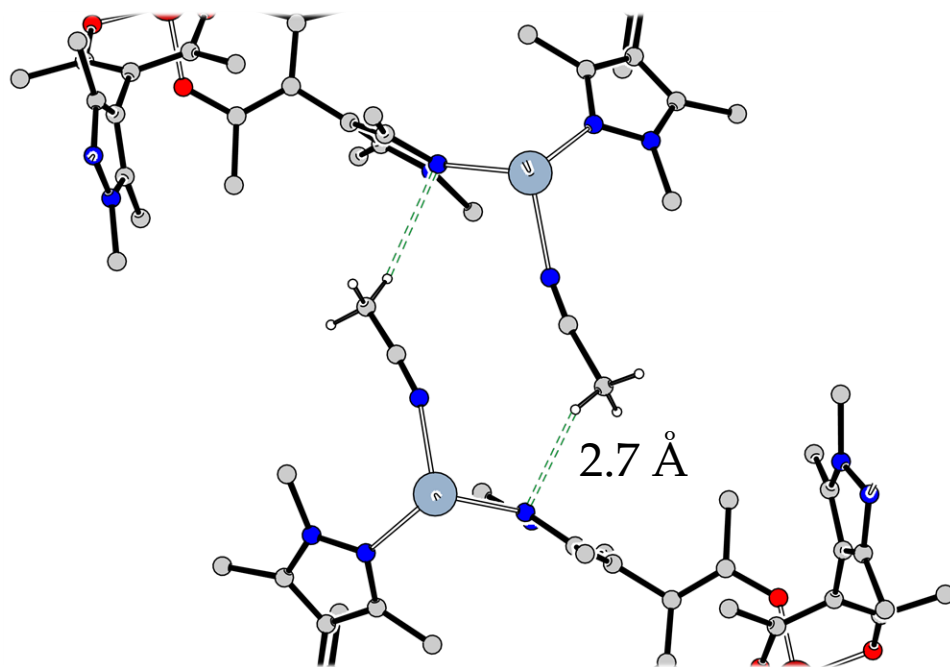
The point symbol for this coordination polymer is  $4^1.4^1.6^1$ .



# Results – Topology

simplified representation of the 1D polymer:

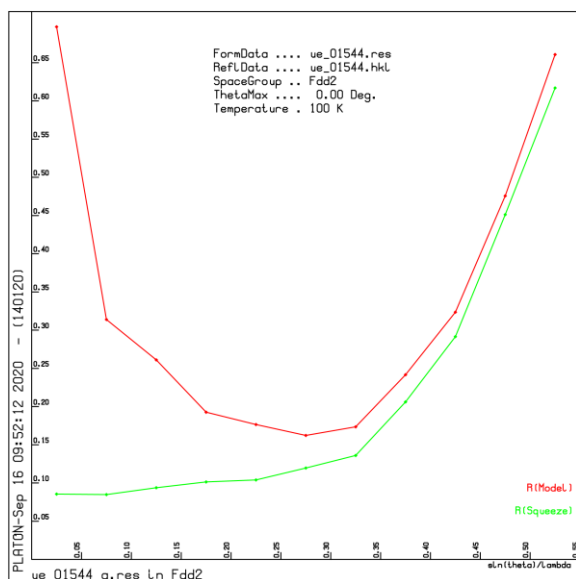
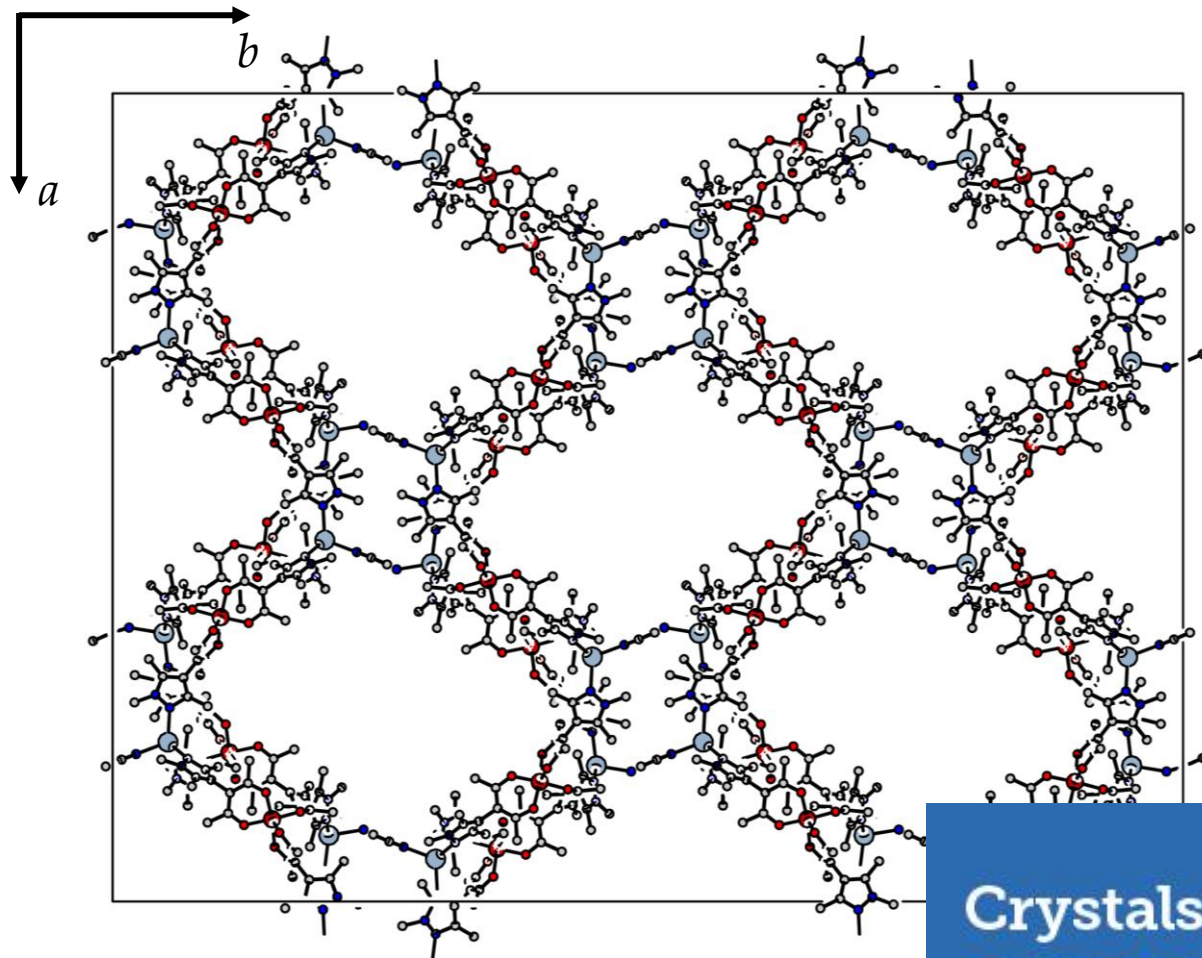
There are no meaningful interactions between two of the ladder-like chains. The shortest distance between them amounts to 2.7 Å:



# Results – Topology

There are huge solvent accessible voids in the structure. The PLATON SQUEEZE [4,5] procedure was used to determine size and electron count of the voids:

Cell volume / $\text{\AA}^3$	56994.3(17)
Void volume / $\text{\AA}^3$	30200
percent void of cell	53.1 %
electron count	9600
packing index	67.4 %
electron count – 32 $\text{ClO}_4^-$	8250
amount* of MeCN/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	260
Volume* per Atom / $\text{\AA}^3$	25



[4] A. L. Spek, *Acta Crystallogr.* **2009**, *D65*, 148–155.

[5] A. L. Spek, *Acta Crystallogr.* **2015**, *C71*, 9–18.

\* assuming 32 e<sup>-</sup> and 80  $\text{\AA}^3$  per MeCN/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  pair

# Conclusions

The potential of the novel ligand featuring a pyrazolyl group shows promising results for the stepwise synthesis of heterobimetallic MOFs. The coordination polymer with  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}$  shows large solvent-filled voids, created by the wave-like propagation of the one-dimensional chains in [1 0 1] direction.

Further investigation of the properties is planned. Thermal decomposition and, afterwards, screening for catalytic properties will be performed. The anion of the  $\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}$  salt will be altered, to investigate its effects on the related structure. Also, the choice of different metals, e.g.  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$ , could lead to interesting effects and different topologies.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to write me an e-mail: [steven.vanterwingen@ac.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:steven.vanterwingen@ac.rwth-aachen.de)

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