

Cadmium(II) Metal-Organic Frameworks Based on Iodine-Substituted Terephthalic Acid Derivatives and 1,1'-(1,4-Butanediyl)-bis-imidazole

M. A. Bondarenko^{a, b}, A. S. Zaguzin^{a, b}, P. A. Abramov^a, I. V. Korol'kov^a,
D. A. Zherebtsov^b, V. P. Fedin^a, and S. A. Adonin^{a, b, c, *}

^a Nikolaev Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia

^b South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia

^c Favorsky Irkutsk Institute of Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Irkutsk, Russia

*e-mail: adonin@niic.nsc.ru

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Abstract—Two metal-organic frameworks based on Cd(II) and 2-iodo-(2-I-Bdc) and 2,5-diodo-(2,5-I-Bdc)terephthalate were obtained: $\{[\text{Cd}(2\text{-I-Bdc})(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (**I**) and $\{[\text{Cd}2(2,5\text{-I-Bdc})2(\text{DMF})2(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (**II**) ($\text{Bbi} = 1,1'-(1,4\text{-butanediyl})\text{bis(imidazole)}$). The structures of both complexes were established by X-ray diffraction (CCDC no. 2258217 (**I**) and 2257566 (**II**)).

Keywords: cadmium, metal-organic frameworks, carboxylates, X-ray diffraction analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have been actively studied during the last decades [1–7]. This is due to the broad scope of their applicability in various fields of both chemistry and materials science, including, to mention only some of them, selective separation of gases [8–10] and other substrates, most often, organic compounds [11–13], luminescence sensors [14–16], etc. A greater part of MOFs are metal carboxylates (most often, aromatic) [17–19]. A key factor is the design of linker ligands, as they are largely responsible for various types of non-covalent interactions with guest molecules located in the pores and, hence, for the selectivity (of sorption, recognition, etc.). Hydrogen bonds play the most important role in these processes [20]. Nevertheless, there are recent studies describing MOFs that contain building blocks capable of forming also other types of supramolecular contacts. An example of these contacts is halogen bond (HalB) [21–29]. Although the number of papers devoted to HalBs in MOFs is still moderate [30, 31], we believe that this area has great potential for development.

Here we prepared two MOFs based on Cd(II) and iodo-substituted terephthalic acid derivatives, $\{[\text{Cd}(2\text{-I-Bdc})(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (**I**) and $\{[\text{Cd}2(2,5\text{-I-Bdc})2(\text{DMF})2(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (**II**) (2-I-Bdc = 2-iodoterephthalate, 2,5-I-Bdc = 2,5-diodoterephthalate, $\text{Bbi} = 1,1'-(1,4\text{-butanediyl})\text{bis(imidazole)}$), and studied them by X-ray diffraction.

EXPERIMENTAL

The starting reagents were received from commercial sources. 2-Iodo- [32] and 2,5-diodoterephthalic [33] acids and 1,1'-(1,4-Butanediyl)-bis(imidazole) [34] were prepared by published procedures.

Synthesis of $\{[\text{Cd}(2\text{-I-Bdc})(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (I**)**. $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (31 mg), 2-iodoterephthalic acid ($\text{H}_2(2\text{-I-Bdc})$) (29 mg), Bbi (19 mg), and DMF (7.5 mL) were placed into a tube, which was sealed, treated with ultrasound (10 min), kept at 125°C for 48 h, and slowly cooled down. Colorless crystals of **I** were deposited on the tube wall. The yield was 85%.

Synthesis of $\{[\text{Cd}2(2,5\text{-I-Bdc})2(\text{DMF})2(\text{Bbi})]\}$ (II**)** was performed similarly to **I** using 2,5-diodoterephthalic acid (42 mg). Compound **II** was formed as colorless crystals.

X-ray diffraction study of complexes **I** and **II** was carried out on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer (MoK_α -radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$) at 150 K. The reflection intensities were measured by ω - and φ -scanning of narrow (0.5°) frames. The absorption corrections were applied empirically using SADABS software. The structures were solved by the direct method using the SHELXT program [35] and refined by the least-squares method in the anisotropic approximation for non-hydrogen atoms using the SHELXL 2017\1 algorithm [36] in the ShelXle program [37]. The crystal data and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Crystallographic data and structure refinement details for complexes **I** and **II**

Parameter	Value	
	I	II
Formula	C ₃₆ H ₃₄ N ₈ O ₈ I ₂ Cd ₂	C ₃₂ H ₃₂ N ₆ O ₁₀ I ₄ Cd ₂
<i>M</i>	1185.31	1393.03
System	Triclinic	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 	<i>P</i> 
<i>a</i> , Å	9.1371(2)	9.7866(2)
<i>b</i> , Å	9.8545(2)	10.0262(2)
<i>c</i> , Å	11.9888(3)	12.3614(3)
α, deg	77.148(1)	75.222(1)
β, deg	68.926(1)	67.237(1)
γ, deg	84.510(1)	66.939(1)
<i>V</i> , Å ³	981.91(4)	1021.39(4)
<i>Z</i>	1	1
μ, mm ⁻¹	2.72	4.12
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.668, 0.747	0.632, 0.746
Number of reflections measured/unique	12680/3709	9474/3804
Number of reflections with (<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	3617	3540
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.025	0.020
(sin θ/λ) _{max} , Å ⁻¹	0.610	0.610
Ranges of indices <i>h</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>l</i>	-11 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 11, -12 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 11, -14 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 14	-11 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 11, -12 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 12, -15 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 15
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2σ(<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.072, 0.186, 1.17	0.050, 0.148, 1.09
Residual electron density (max/min), e Å ⁻³	1.11/-2.51	2.31/-2.88

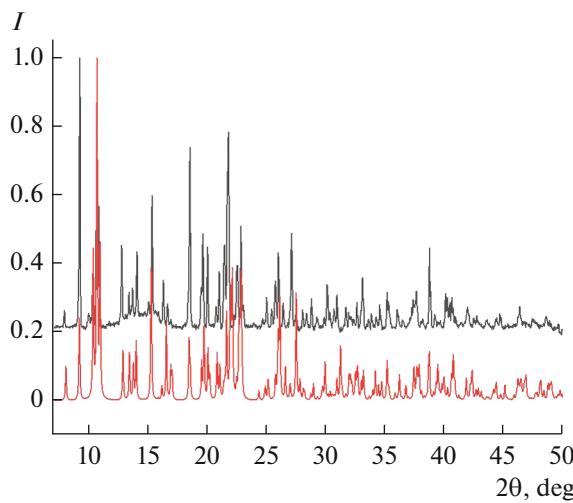


Fig. 1. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of **I**: (above) experimental and (below) calculated from X-ray diffraction data.

The atom coordinates and other X-ray experiment details were deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC no. 2258217 (**I**) and 2257566 (**II**); deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).

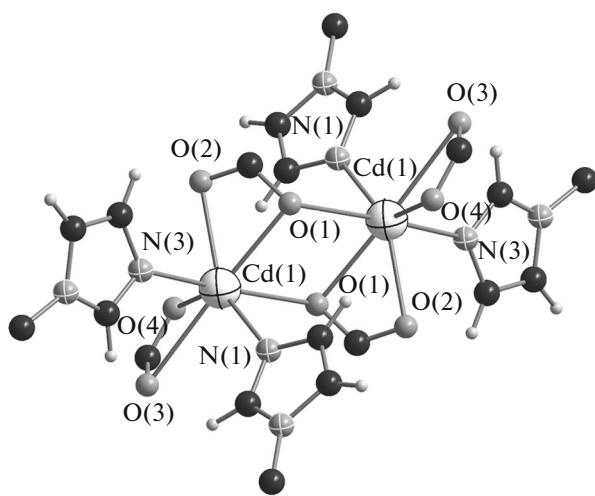


Fig. 2. Structure of the binuclear building blocks in **I**.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compounds **I** and **II** were prepared by solvothermal synthesis, which is widely used in MOF chemistry [38–42]. According to powder X-ray diffraction data (Fig. 1), complex **I** was formed a single-phase sample,

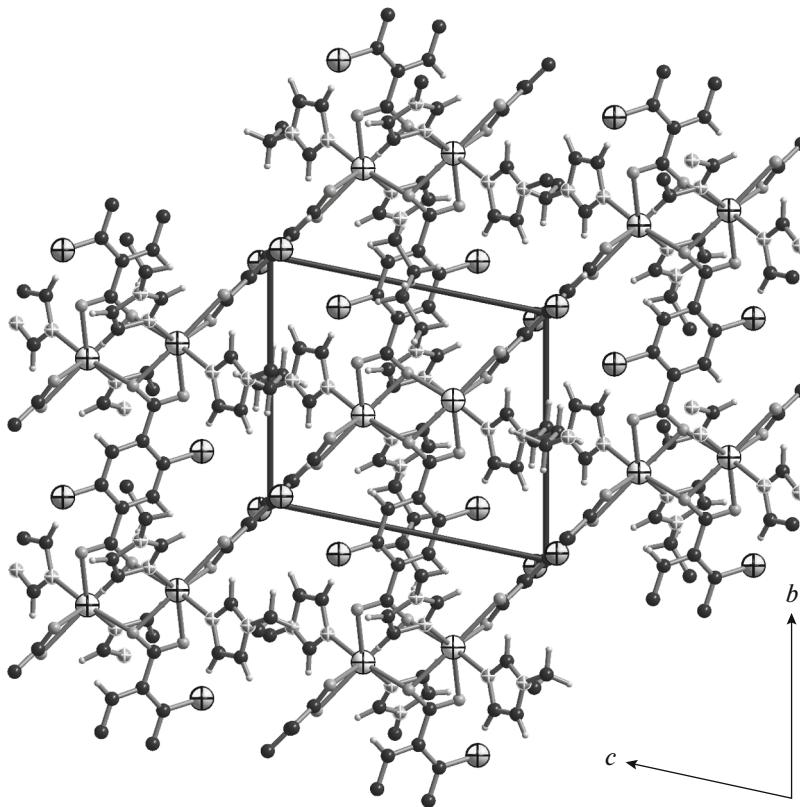


Fig. 3. 3D structure of **I**.

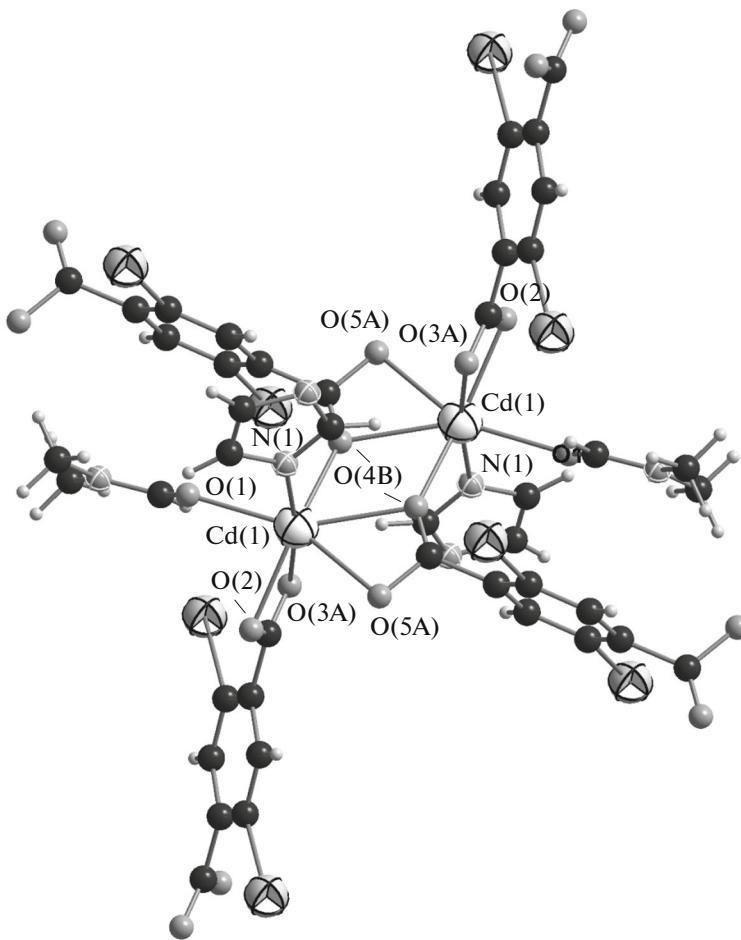


Fig. 4. Binuclear building block $\{\text{Cd}_2(2,5\text{-I-Bdc})\text{Bbi}(\text{DMF})_2\}$ in the crystal structure of **II**.

whereas all attempts to obtain **II** as a single phase failed (additional experiments with variable temperature, solvent volume, etc. were carried out).

In the structure of **I**, Cd(II) forms binuclear building blocks (Fig. 2). The coordination environment of each Cd atom is composed of two nitrogen atoms of the Bbi linker ($\text{Cd}-\text{N} = 2.245\text{--}2.340\text{ \AA}$) and three carboxylate groups of the 2-iodoterephthalate ligands. One ligand is coordinated in the pseudo-bidentate mode: the $\text{Cd}-\text{O}$ distances are 2.233 and 2.690 \AA ; most likely, the latter corresponds to seven-coordination. The second and third 2-iodoterephthalate ligands are bridging: one O atom binds to only one Cd atom ($\text{Cd}-\text{O} = 2.369\text{ \AA}$), while the second one occupies a μ_2 -bridging position ($\text{Cd}-\text{O} = 2.448\text{--}2.523\text{ \AA}$). The iodine atoms of the 2-iodoterephthalate linkers are disordered over two sites with equal occupancy. The three-dimensional structure of **I** is shown in Fig. 3.

The structure of **II** differs considerably from that of **I**. Although the building blocks in **II** are also binu-

clear (Fig. 4), the coordination sphere of each Cd atom contains only one Bbi ligand ($\text{Cd}-\text{N} = 2.241\text{ \AA}$). Each methylene group of Bbi ligands is disordered over two sites with 0.6 : 0.4 occupancy ratio. The binding motif of carboxylate linkers is identical to that in **I**, but they are partly disordered ($\text{Cd}-\text{O} = 2.265\text{--}2.52\text{ \AA}$). In addition, each Cd atom is bound to one DMF molecule ($\text{Cd}-\text{O} = 2.347\text{ \AA}$). The crystal packing of **II** is shown in Fig. 5.

Although both compounds have a three-dimensional structure, according to calculations, there is no free space available for the entry of guest molecules.

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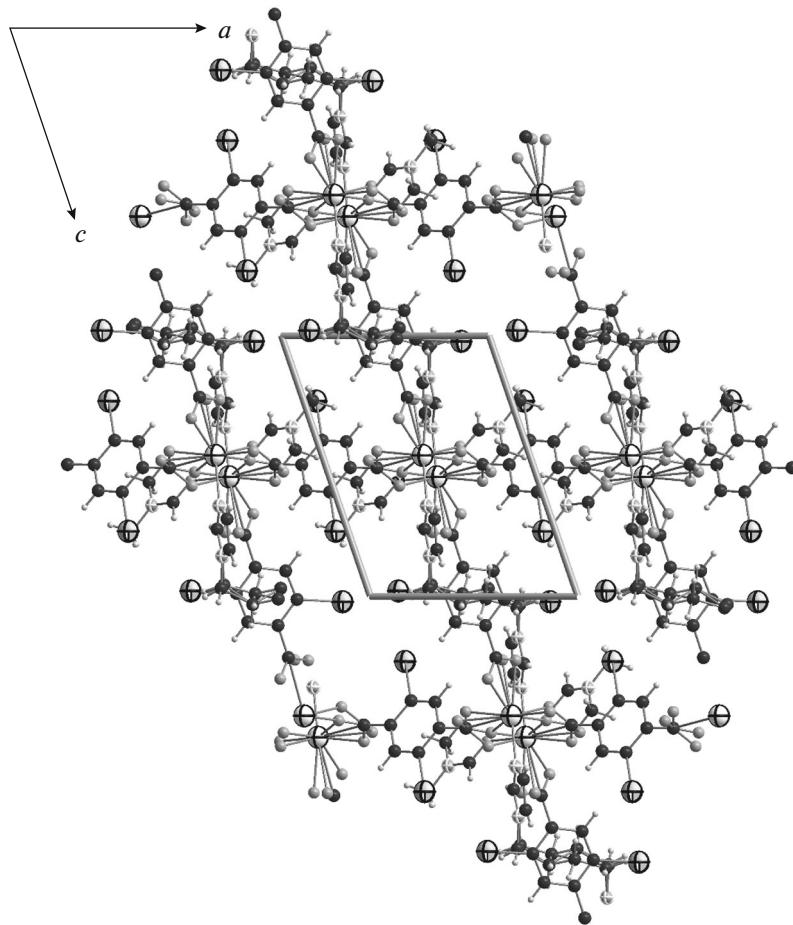


Fig. 5. Crystal packing of complex II.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors of this work declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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