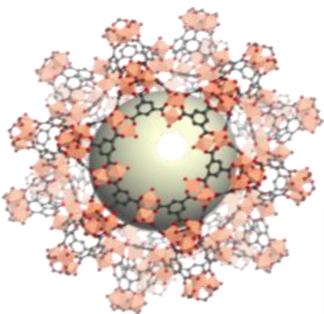


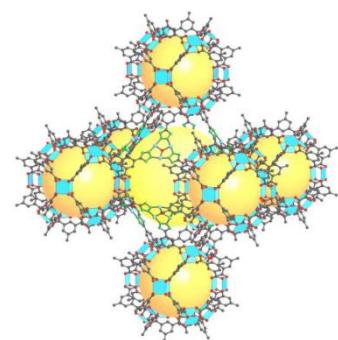
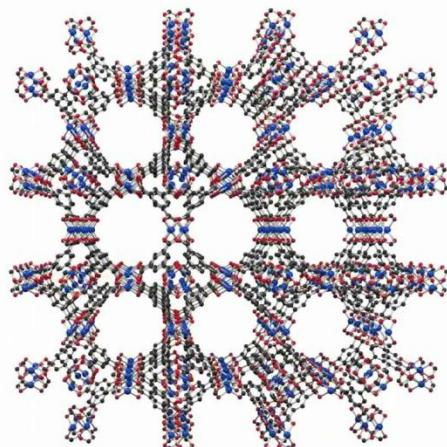


Reticular Chemistry: MOF Design Strategies to Applications

(Molecular Precision in infinite 2D and 3D)



Konstantinos Froudas (1039)



Supramolecular
Chemistry

Contents

Emergence of
MOFs

1

Design

2

Synthesis-
Activation of
MOFs

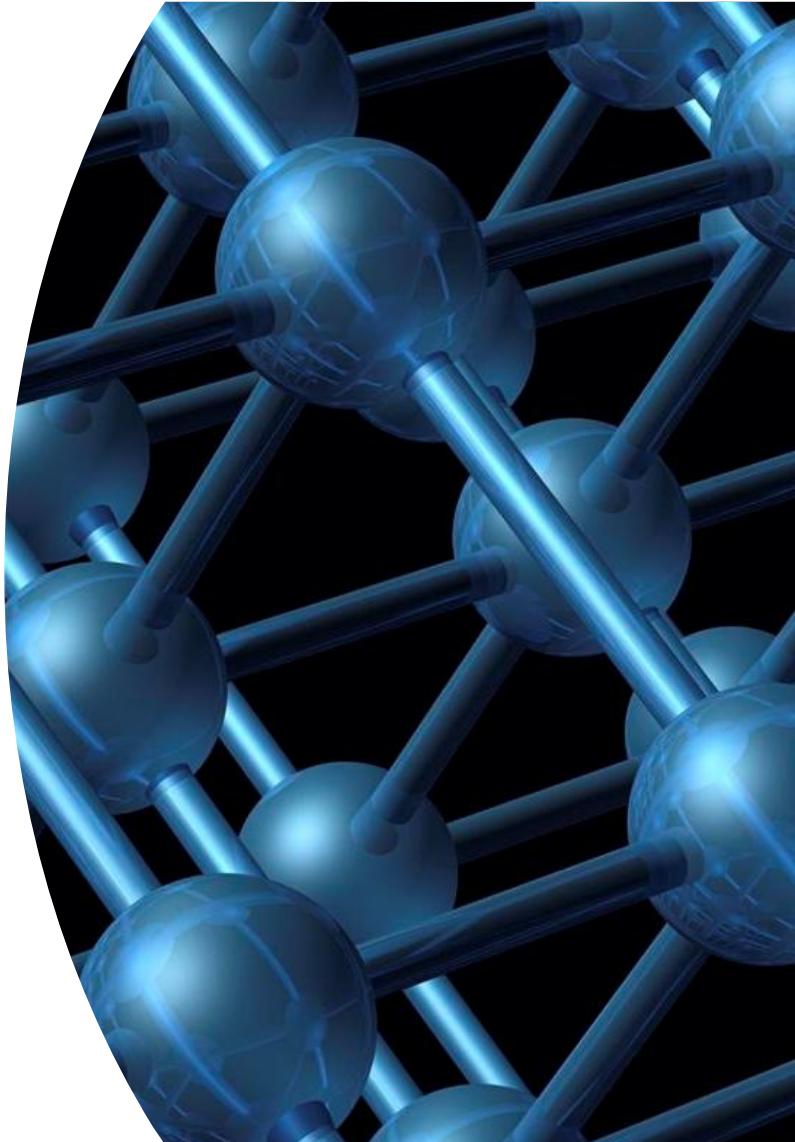
3

Applications

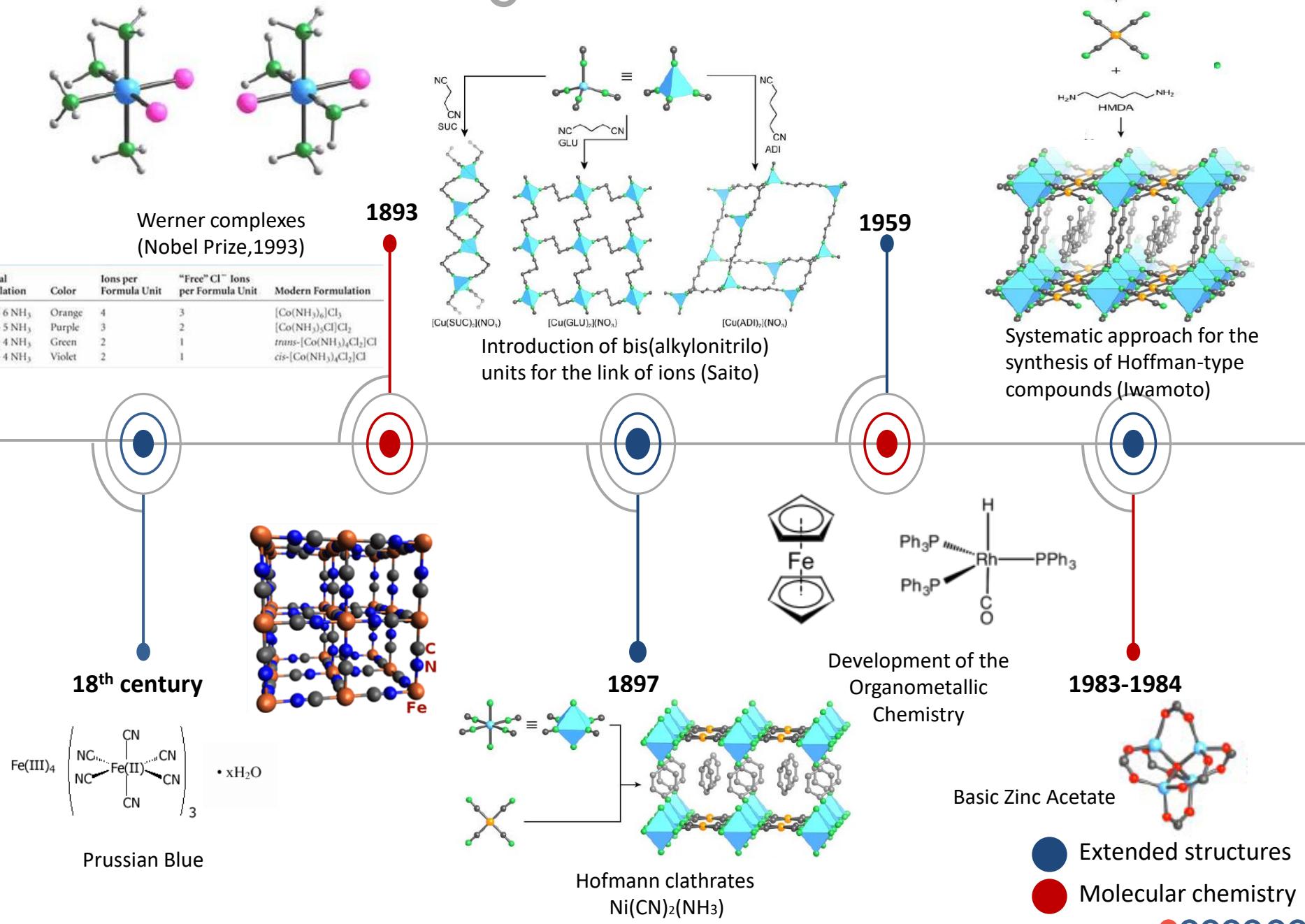
4

What's next?

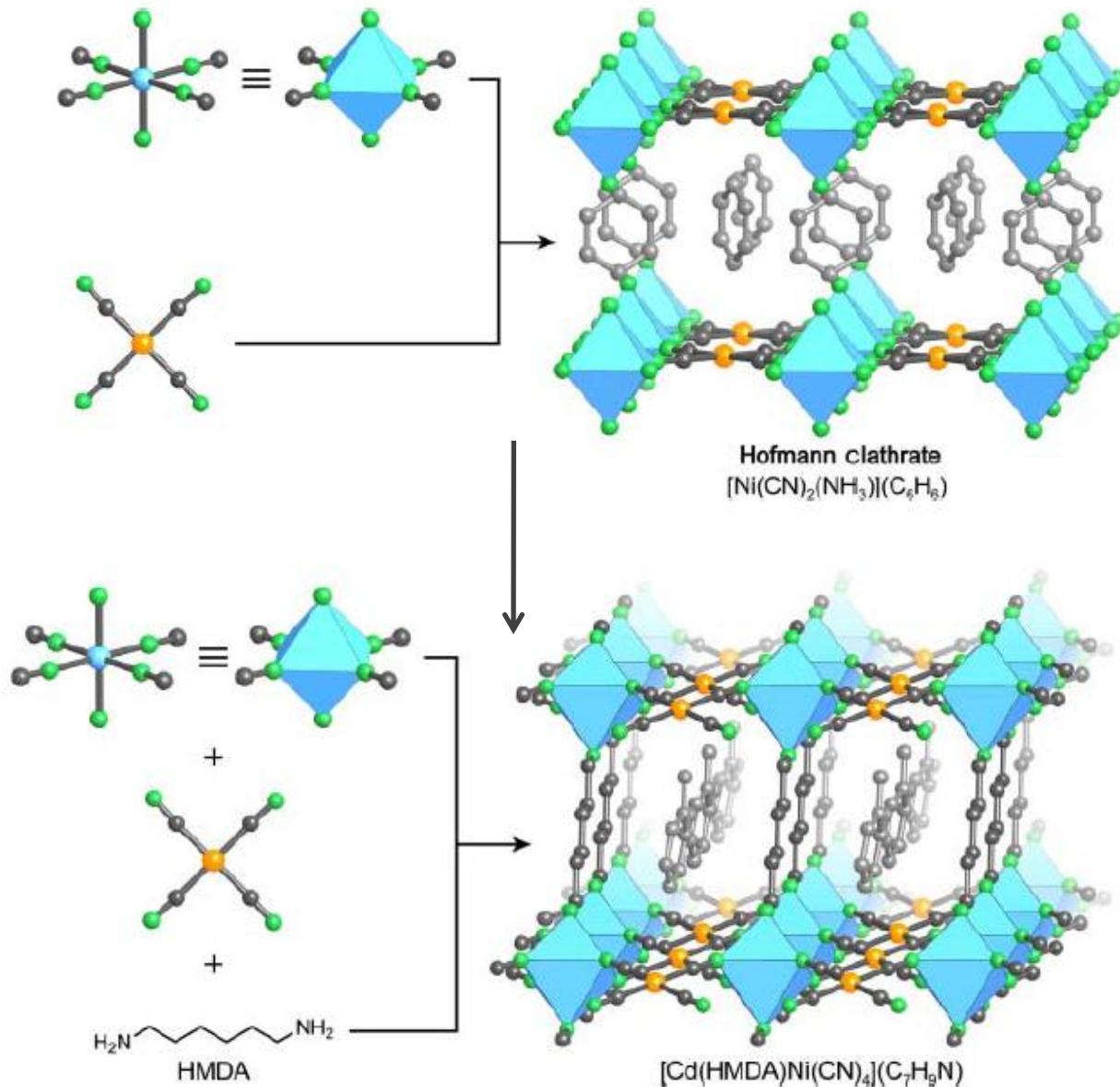
5



Emergence of MOFs

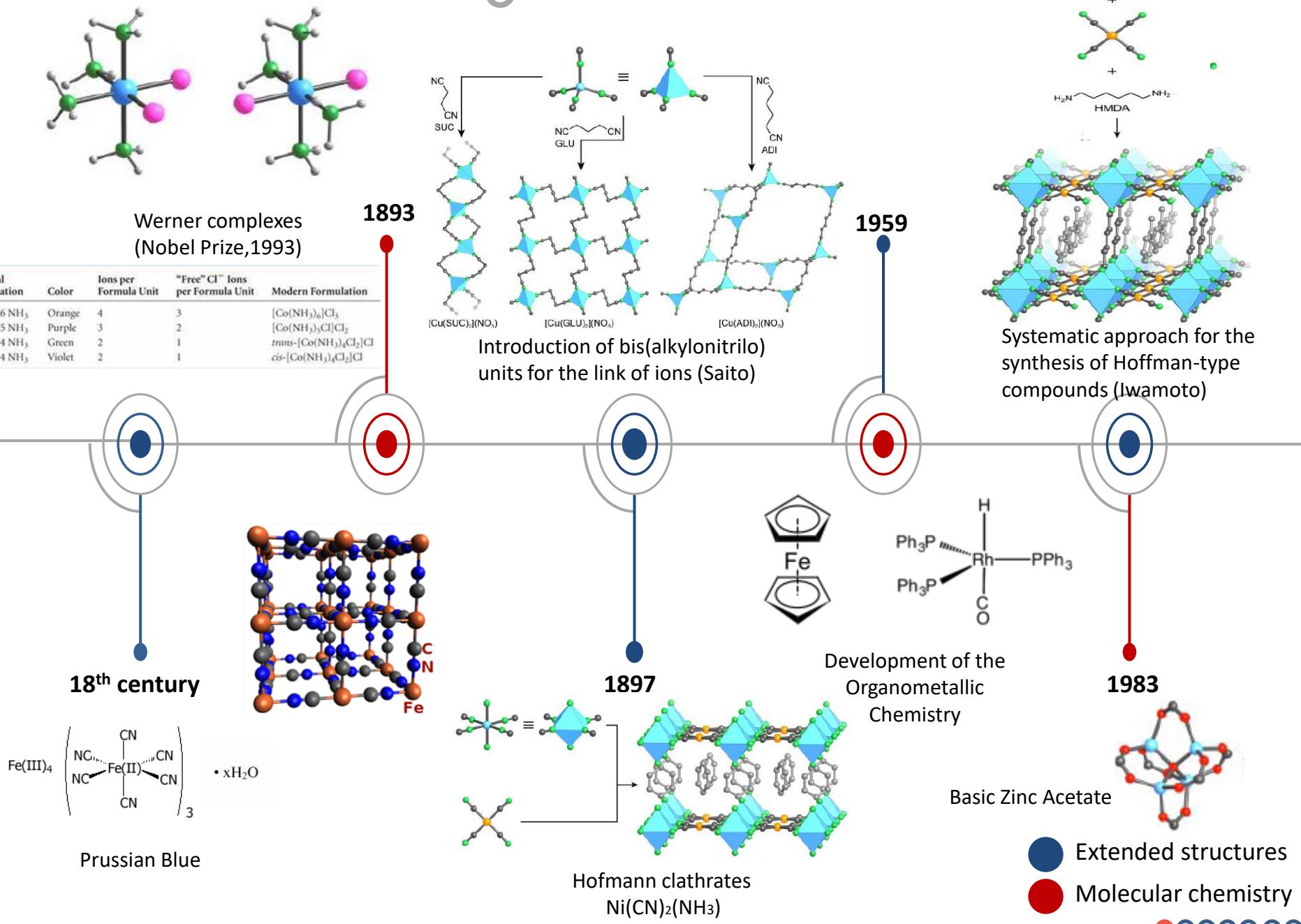


Hofmann Clathrates



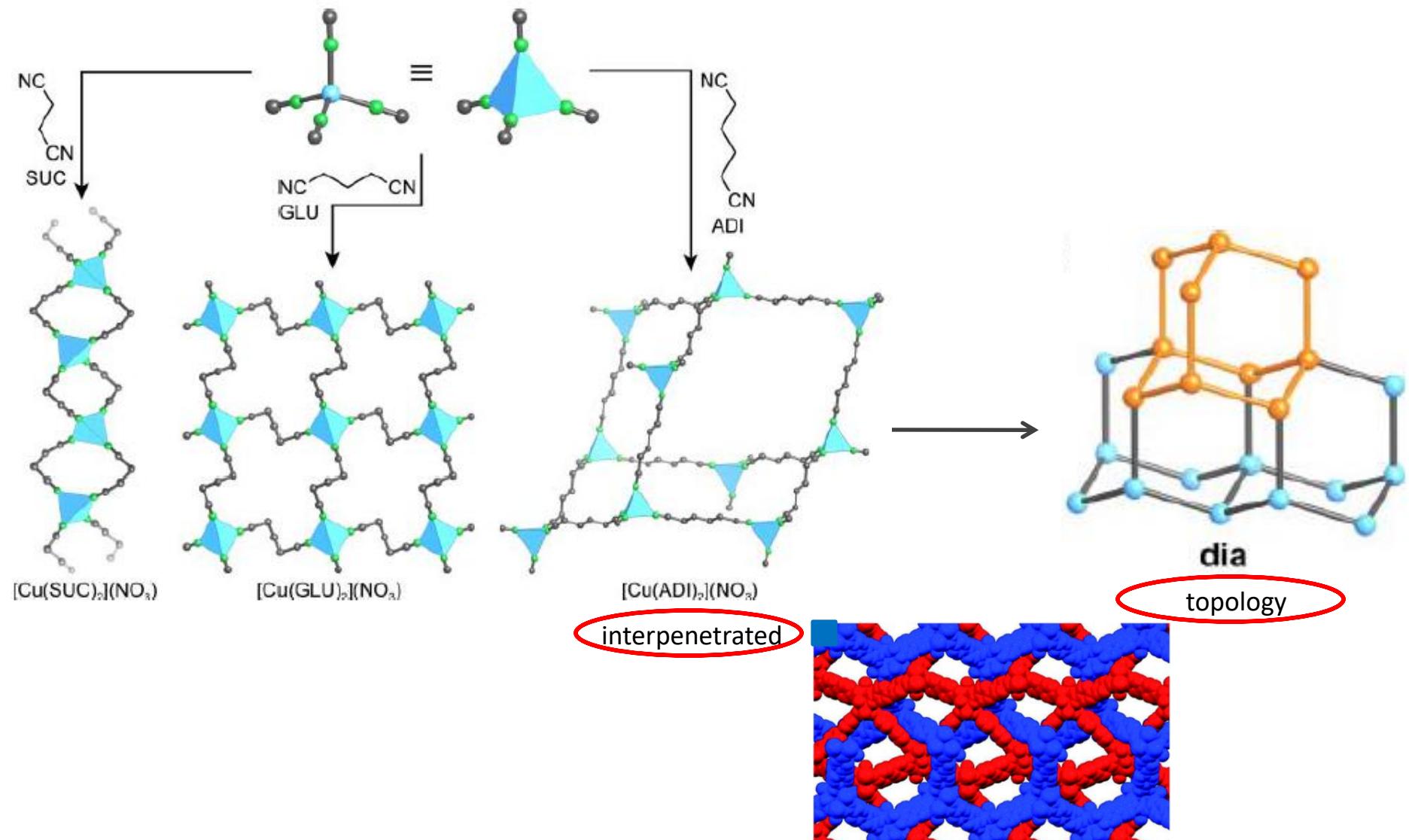
K. Hofmann and F. Kóspert, *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, **1897**, 15 (1), 204–207.
S.-I. Nishikiori and T. Iwamoto, *Chemistry Letters*, **1984**, 13 (3): 319–322.

Emergence of MOFs



Coordination Networks

(Introduction of nitriles for the link of ions)



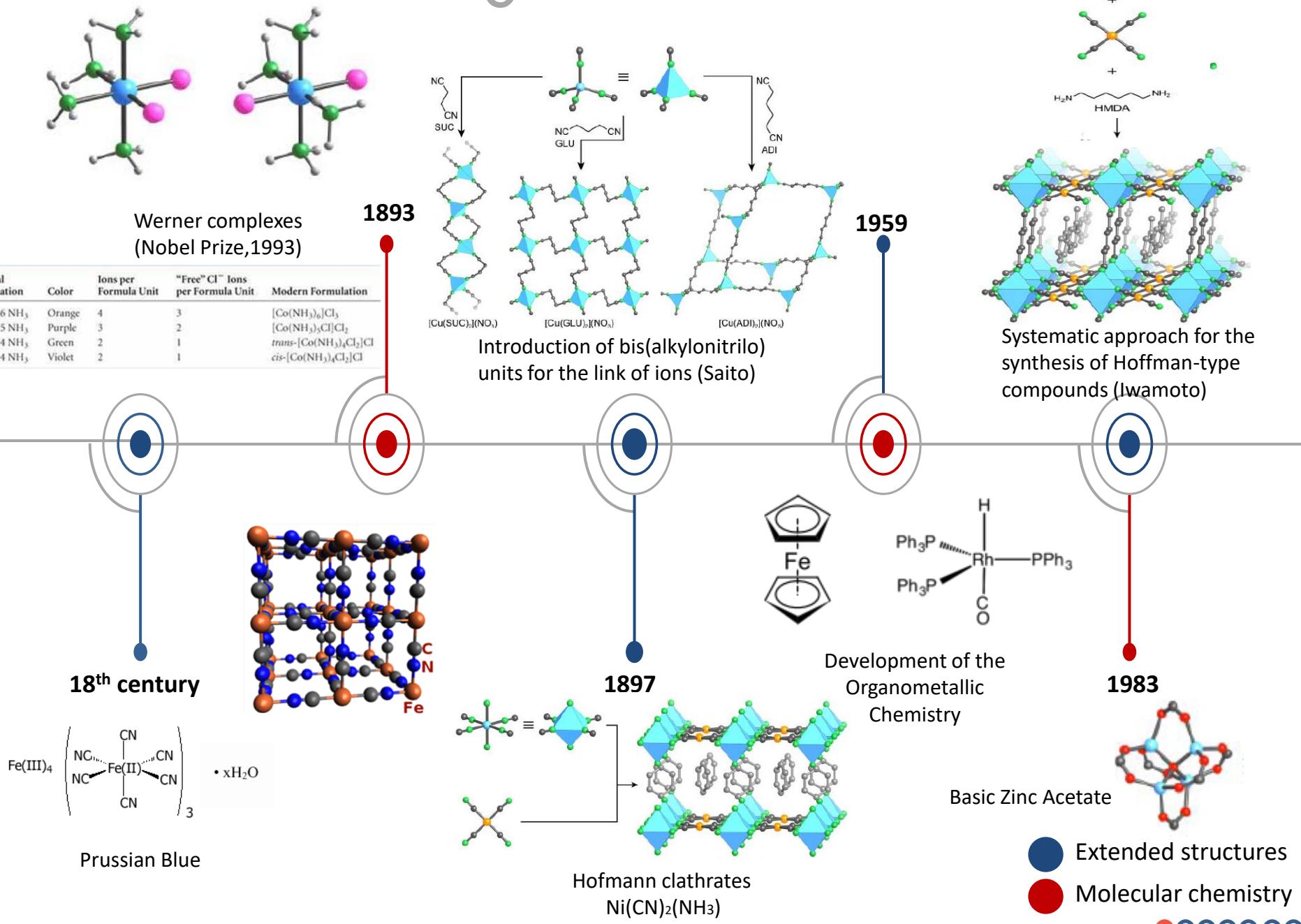
Y. Kinoshita, I. Matsubara and Y. Saito, *Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan*, **1959**, 32(7) 741–747.

Y. Kinoshita, I. Matsubara and Y. Saito, *Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan*, **1959**, 32(11) 1216–1221.

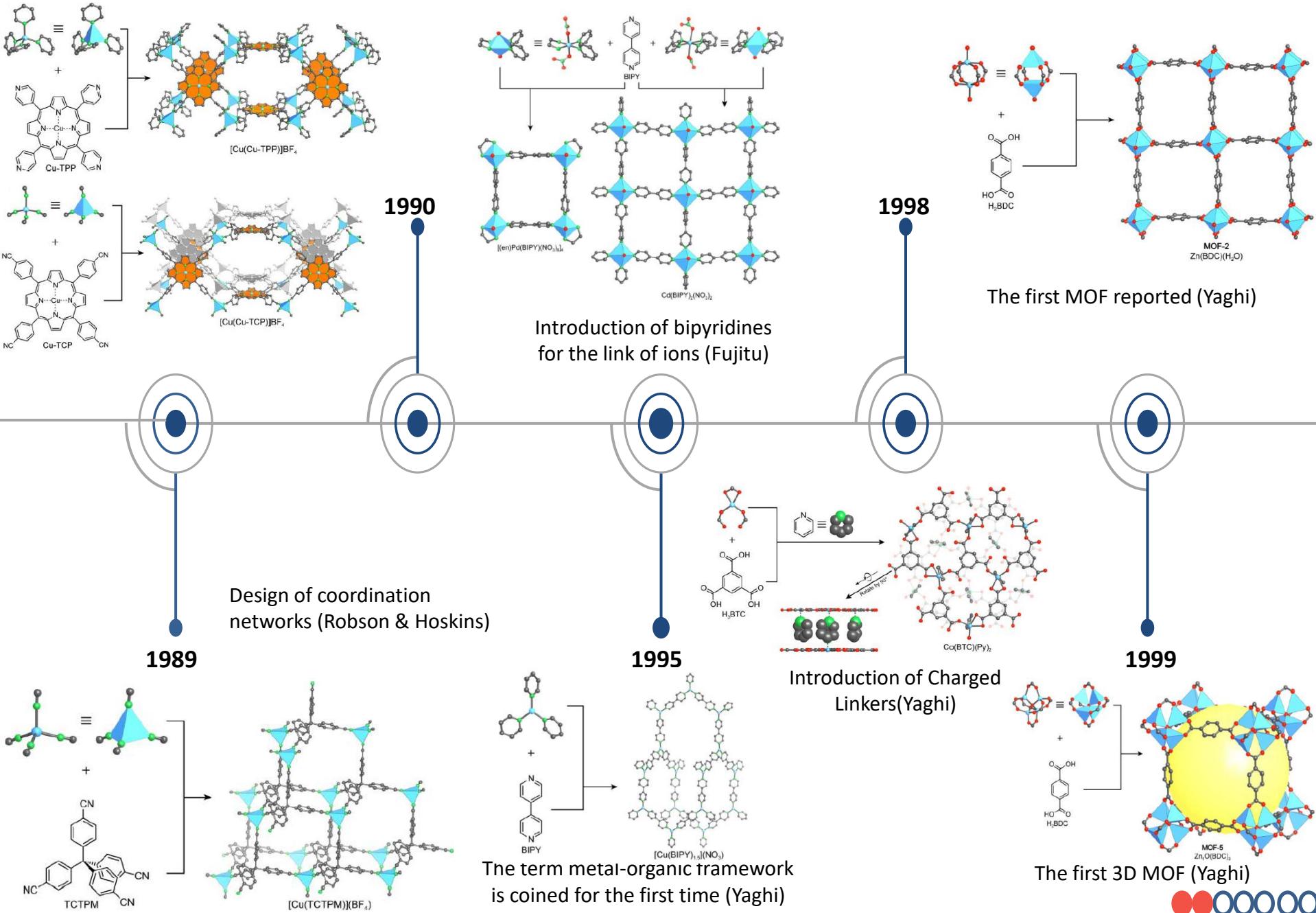
A. Wells, *Acta Crystallographica*, **1954**, 7 (8–9): 535–544.



Emergence of MOFs

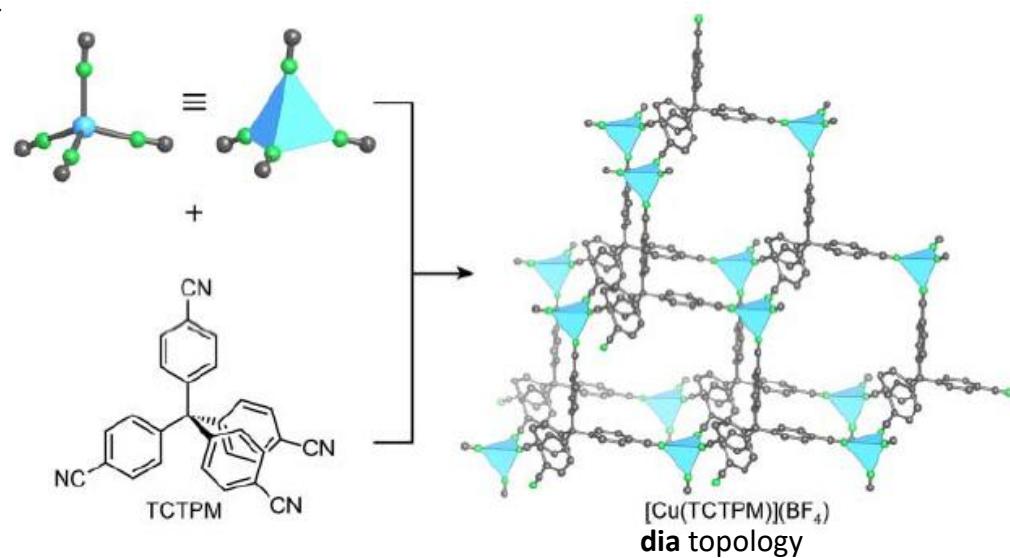
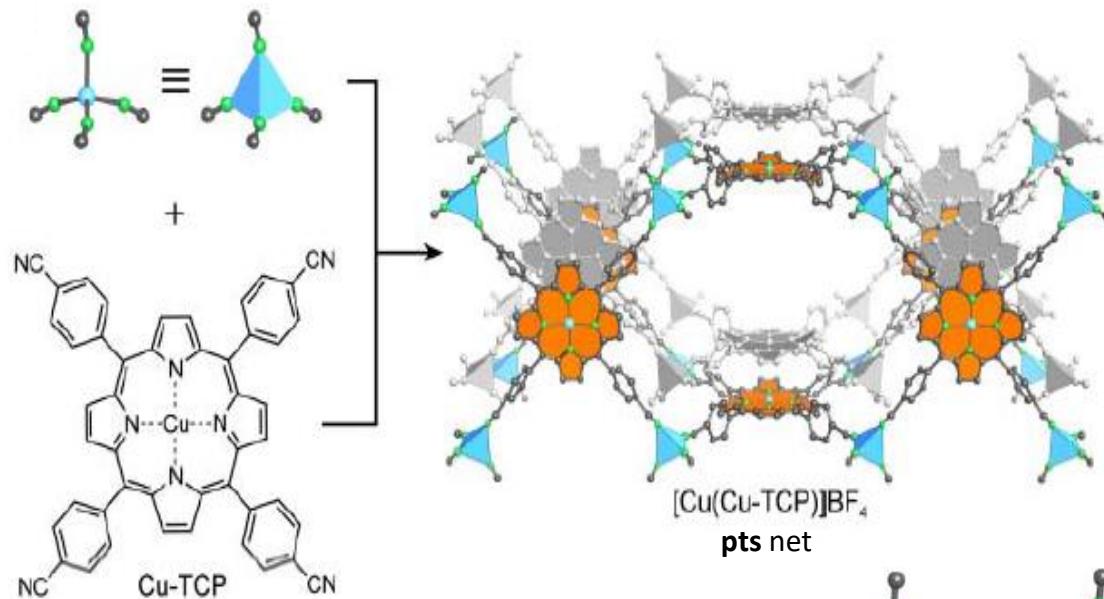


Emergence of MOFs



Coordination Networks

(Introduction of nitriles for the link of ions)



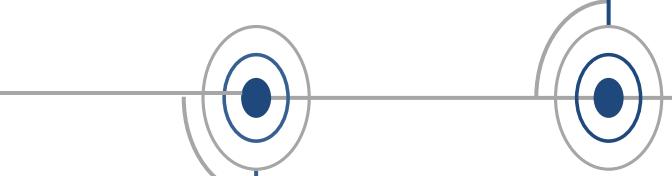
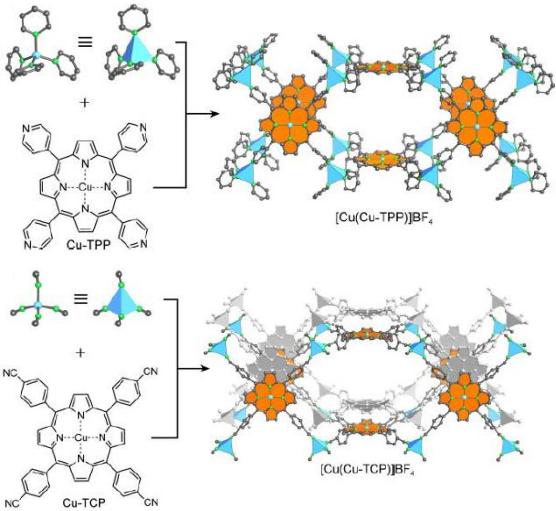
B.F. Hoskins and R. Robson, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **1989**, 111 5962–5964.

R.W. Gable, B.F. Hoskins and R. Robson, *Chemical Communications*, **1990**, 10 762–763.

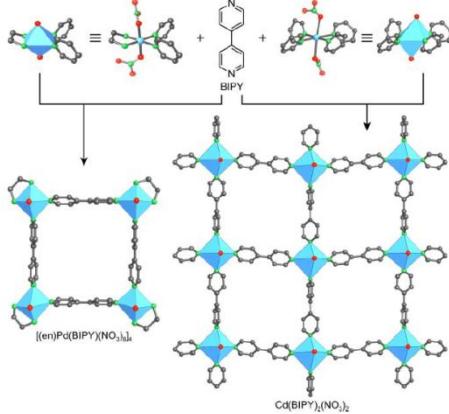
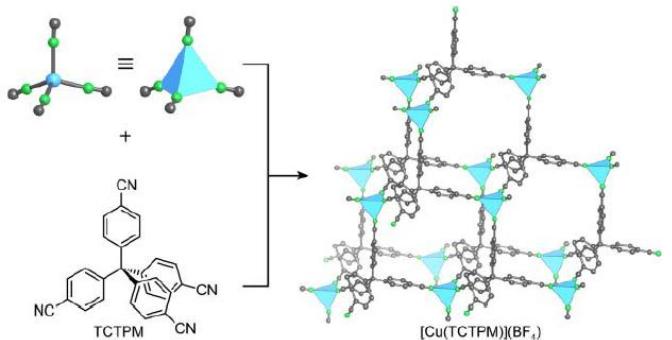
B.F. Abrahams, B.F. Hoskins, D.M. Michail and R. Robson, *Nature*, **1994**, 369 727–729



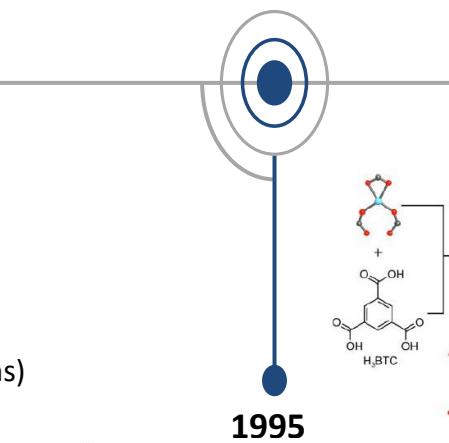
Emergence of MOFs



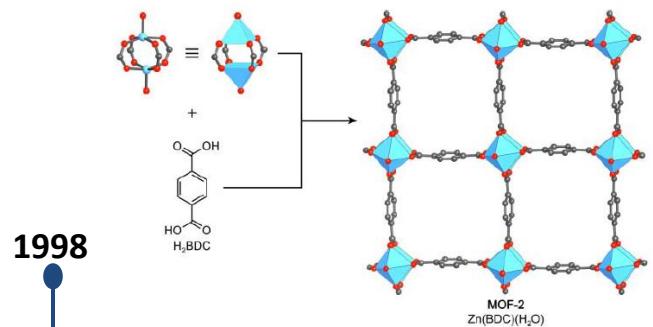
1989
Design of coordination networks (Robson & Hoskins)



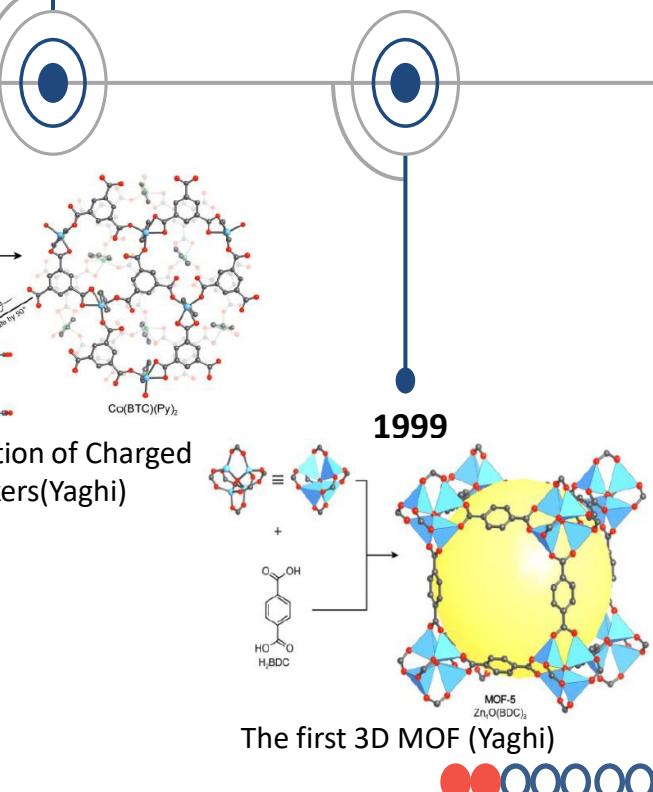
1990
Introduction of bipyridines for the link of ions (Fujita)



1995
The term metal-organic framework is coined for the first time (Yaghi)



1998
The first MOF reported (Yaghi)

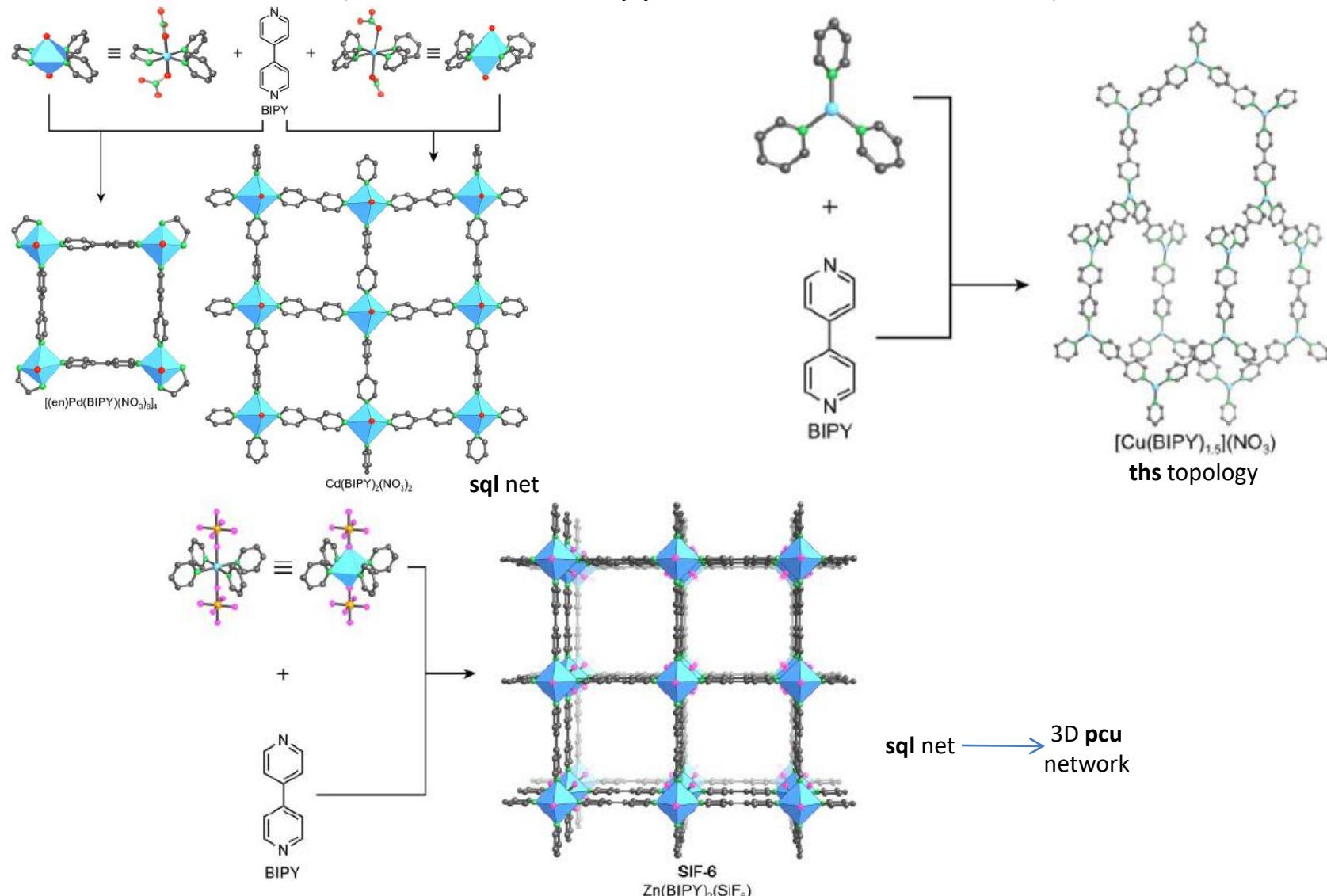


1999
The first 3D MOF (Yaghi)



Coordination Networks

(Introduction of bipyridines for the link of ions)



M. Fujita, J. Yazaki and K. Ogura, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **1990**, *112* 5645–5647.

O. Yaghi and H. Li, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **1995**, *117* 10401–10402.

S. Subramanian and M.J. Zaworotko, **1995**, *Angewandte Chemie*, *34* 2127–2129.

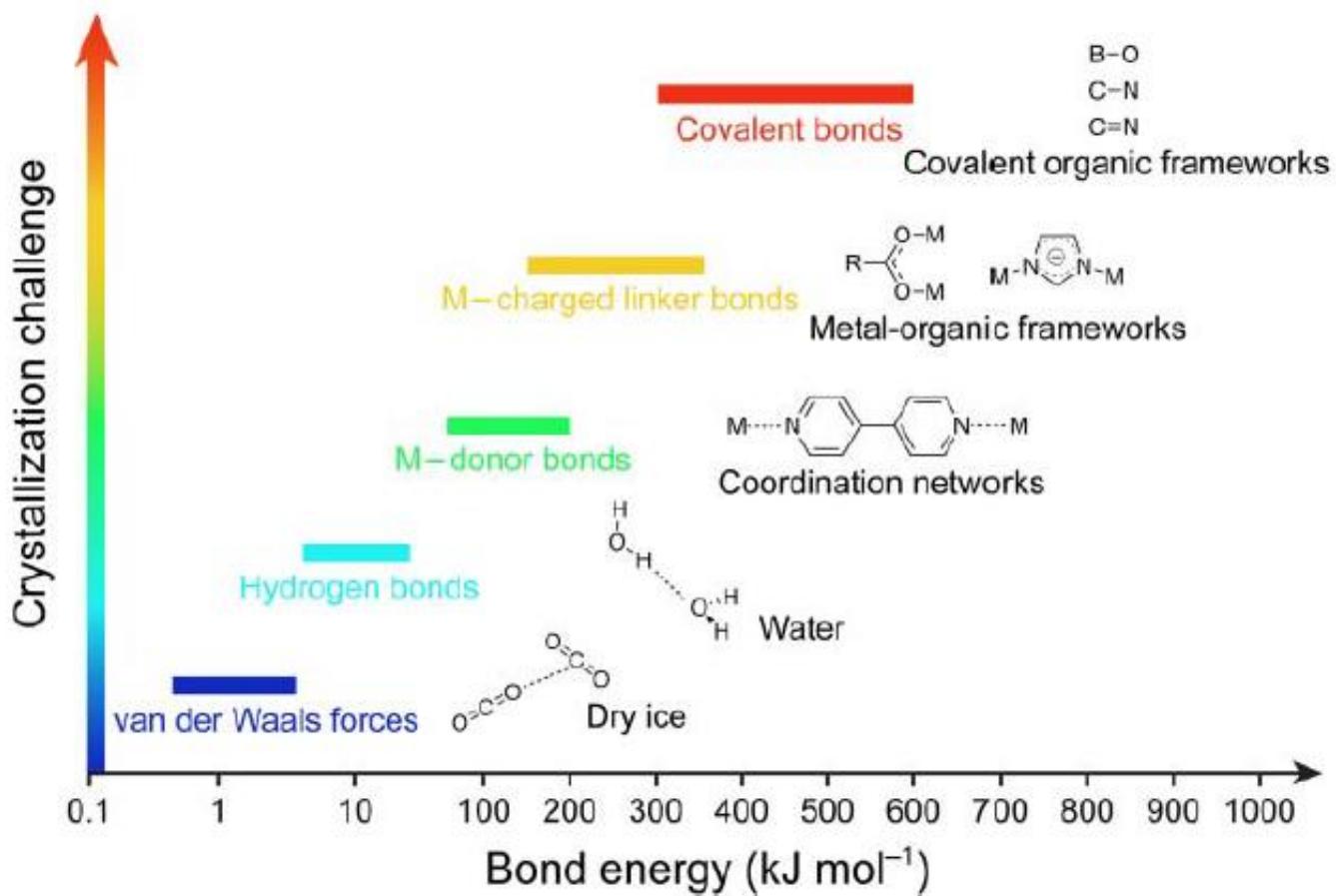


Coordination Networks

The aforementioned design principles can be used to construct a wide variety of coordination networks through the judicious choice of metal ions and organic linkers, **BUT**

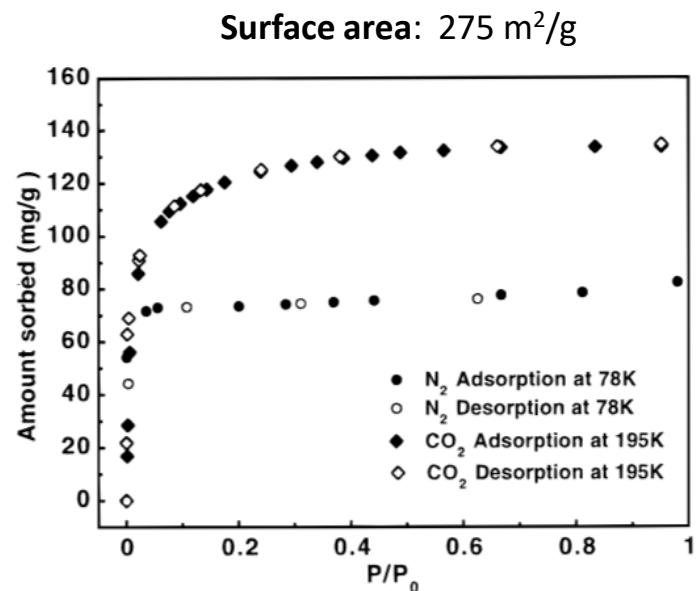
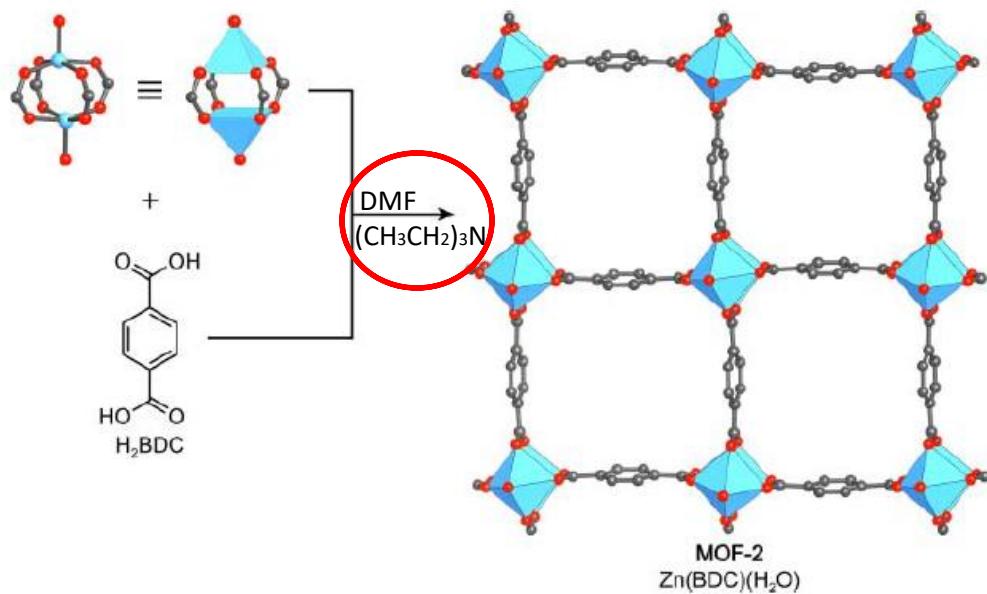
- Collapsed upon removal of solvents or exchange of ions in pores
- Not Designable because they are made of single metal ion vertex
- Chemical instability, because of weak M-N(pyridine, nitrile) –type of links

Crystallization problem



MOF-2

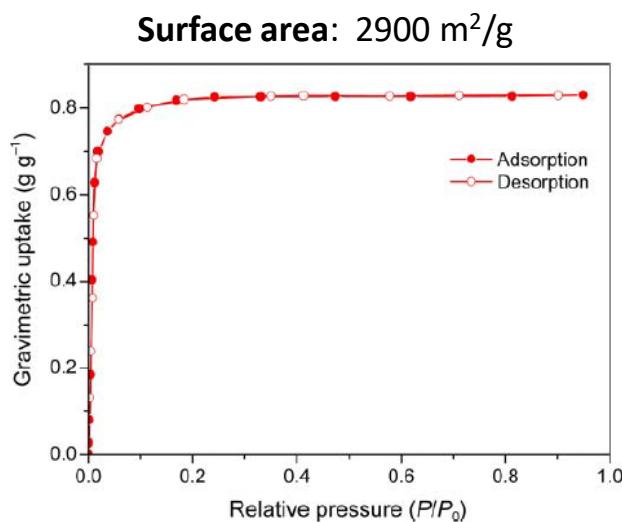
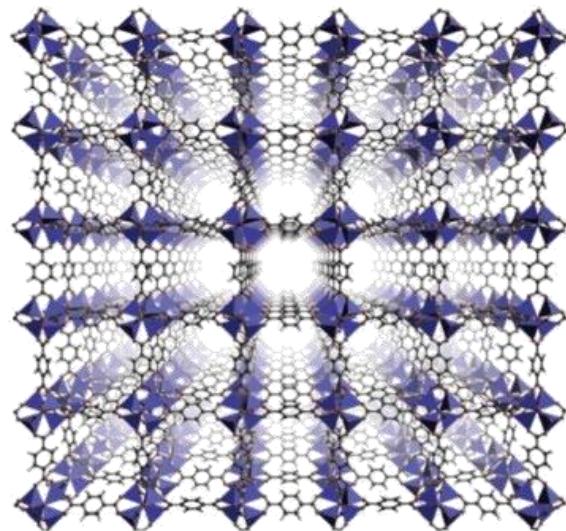
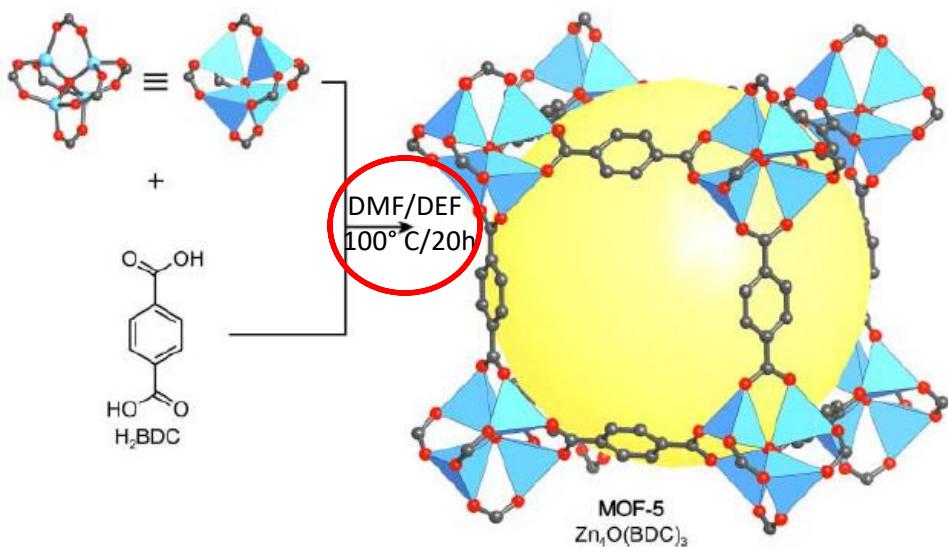
(Introduction of SBUs and charged linkers) for the link of ions)



H. Li, M. Eddaoudi, T.L. Groy and O. M. Yaghi, *Journal of the American Chemistry Society*, **1998**, 120 (33): 8571–8572.

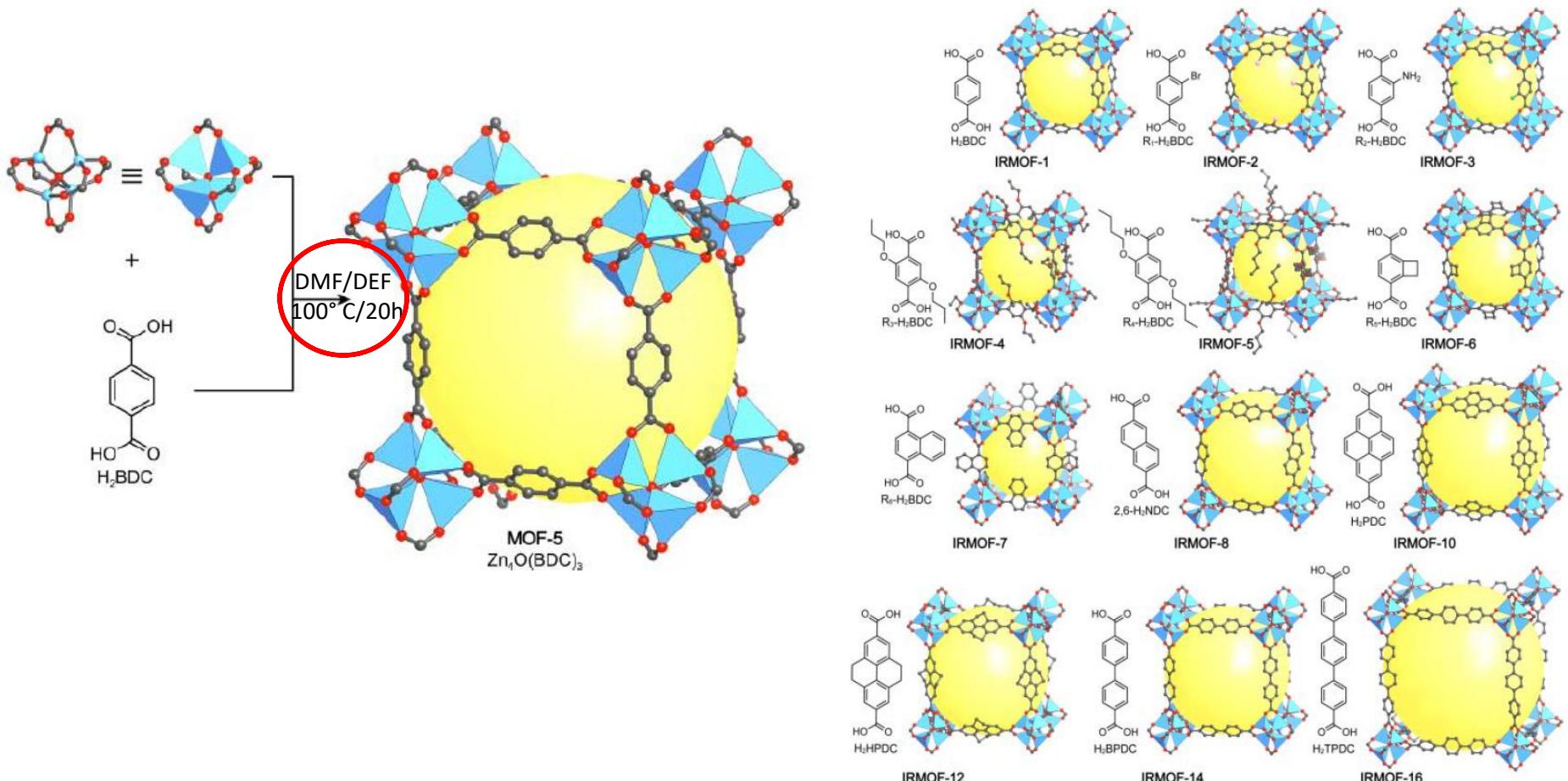


MOF-5



MOF-5

Isoreticular principle: elongation(pore opening) or functionalization of the linker without modifying its general shape and connectivity



M. Eddaoudi, J. Kim, N. Rosi, D. Vodak, J. Wachter, M. O'Keeffe and O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, 2002, 295 (5554): 469–472.



- “One of the continuing scandals in the physical sciences is that it remains general **impossible to predict the structure** of even the simplest crystalline solids from a knowledge of their chemical composition”

John Maddox, *Nature*, 1988, 335, 201.

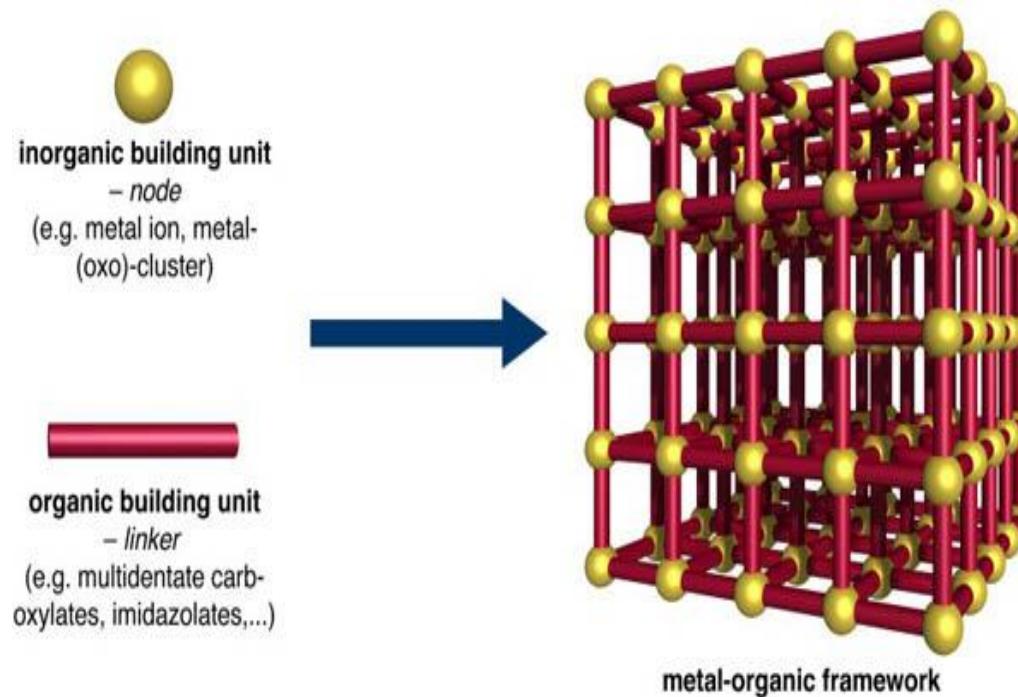
- “Organic chemists are masterful at exercising control in zero dimension. One subculture of organic chemists has learned to exercise control in one dimension. These are polymer chemists, the chain builders...But **in two or three dimensions, it is a synthetic wasteland.**”

R.Hoffmann, *Scientific American*, 1993, 65-73.

Reticular chemistry: is the study of linking **molecular building blocks** by strong to make **crystalline** extended structures.

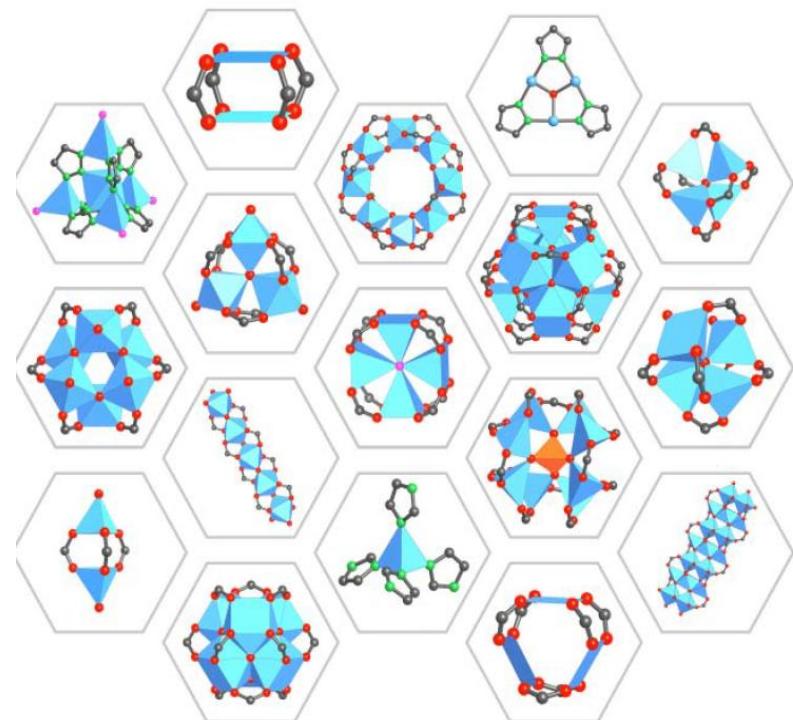
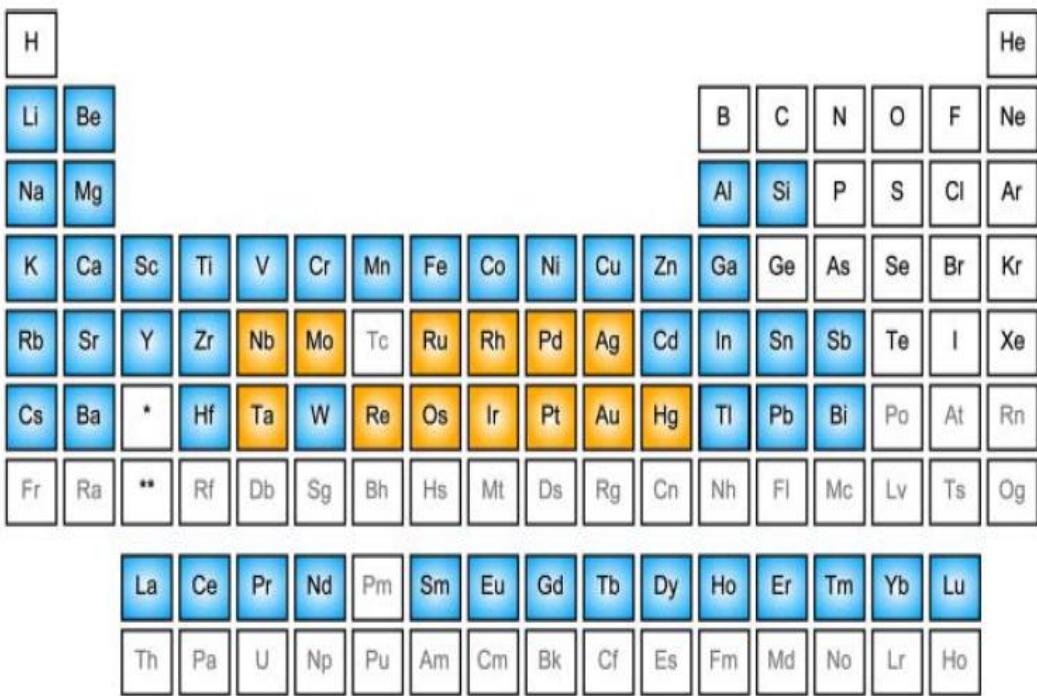


Design

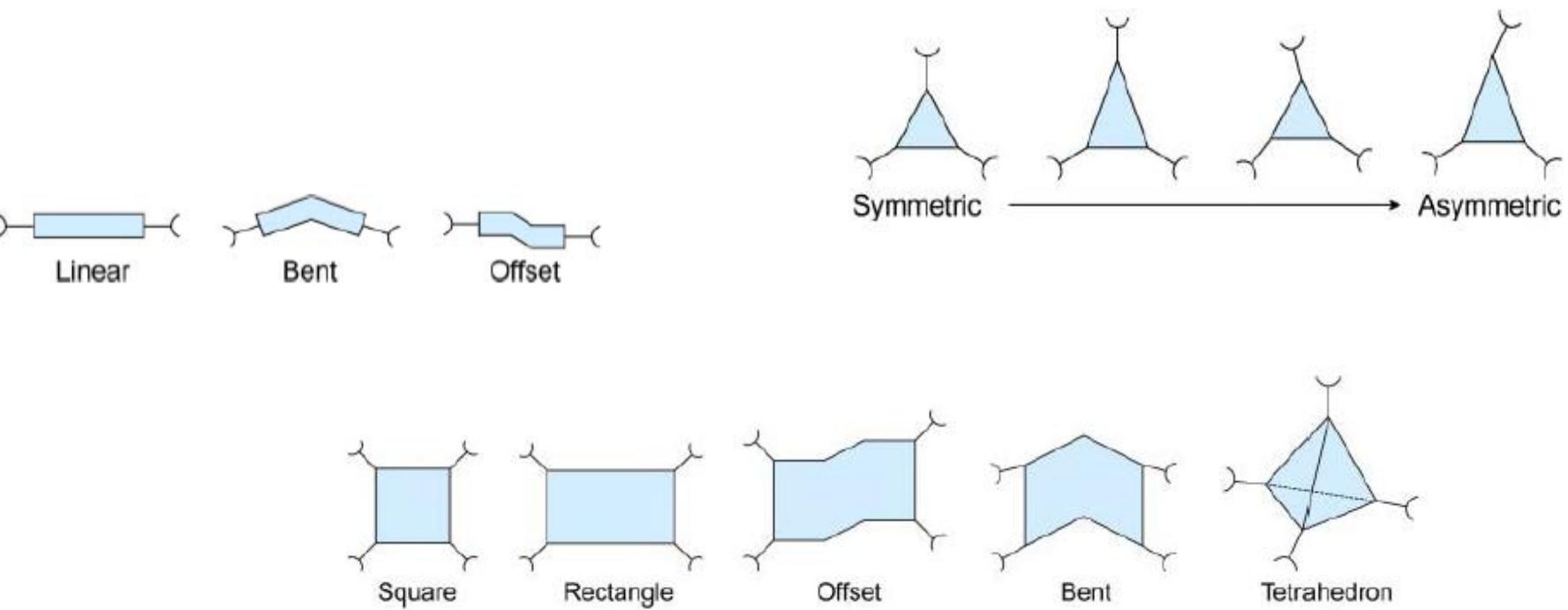
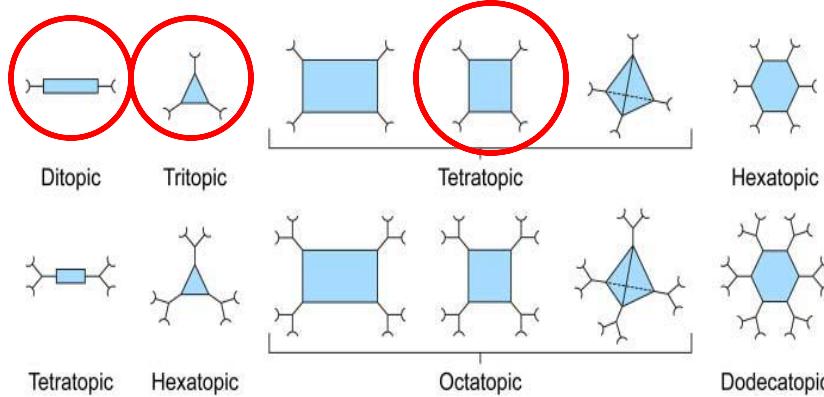


Design

(Secondary Building Units, SBUs)

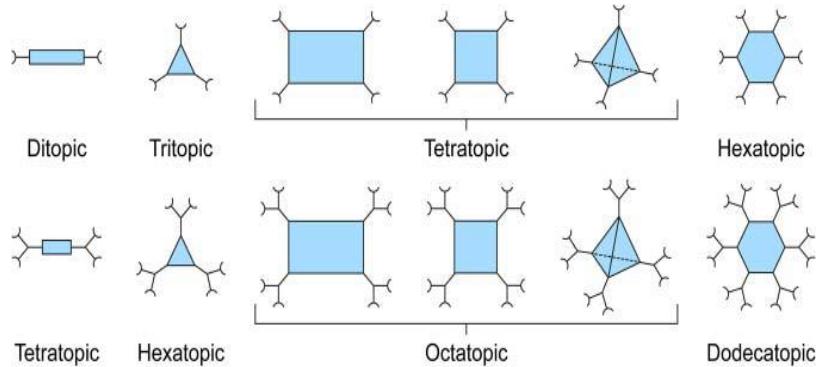


Design (Organic linker)

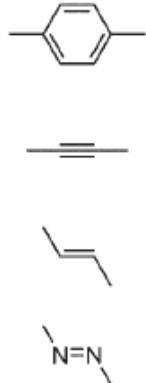


Design

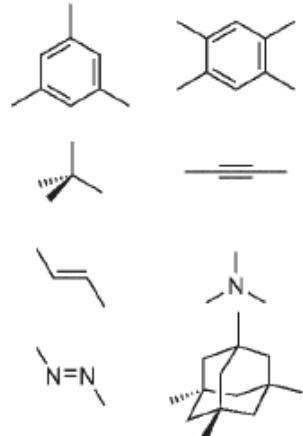
(Organic linker)



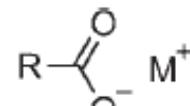
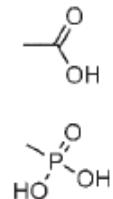
Extending units



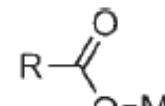
Core units



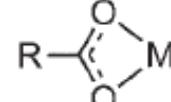
Binding groups



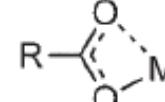
Ionic



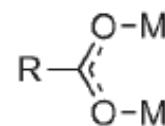
Unidentate



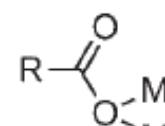
Chelating (sym.)



Chelating (asym.)



Bridging (syn-syn)

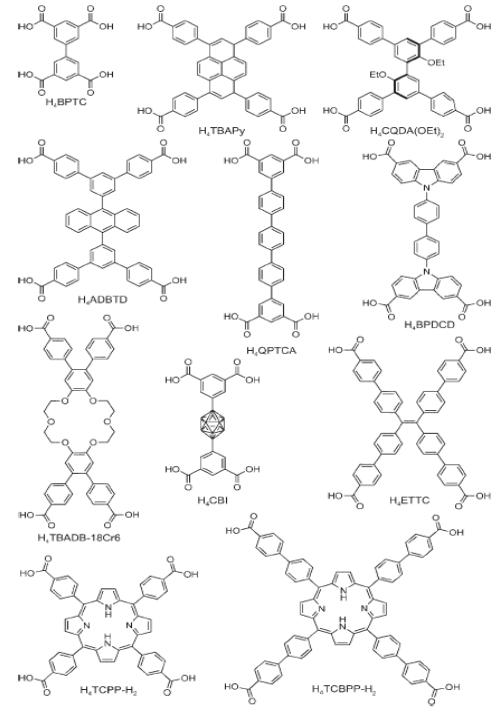
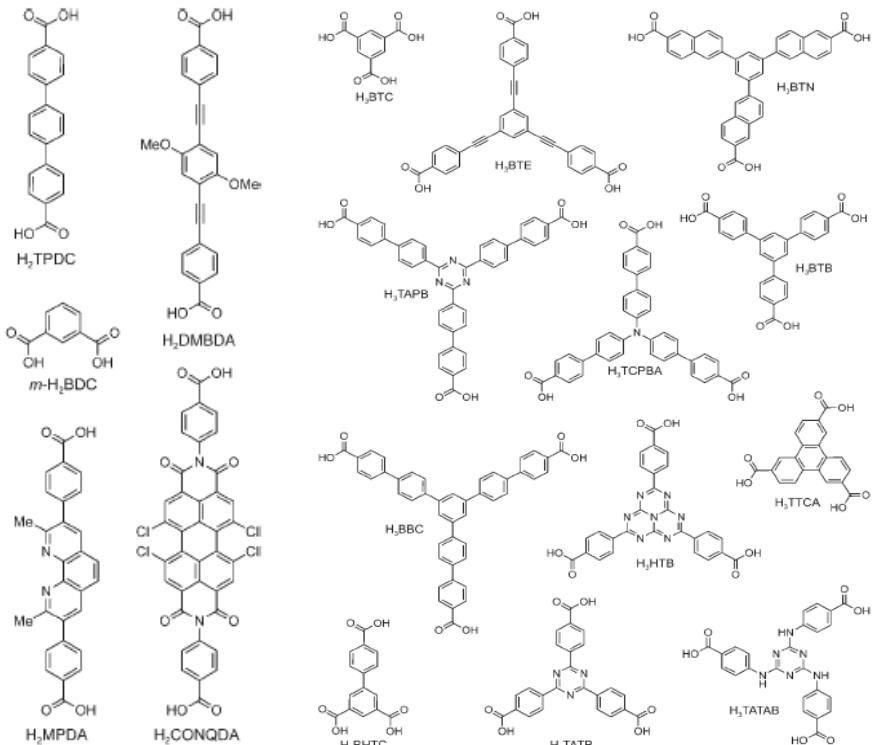
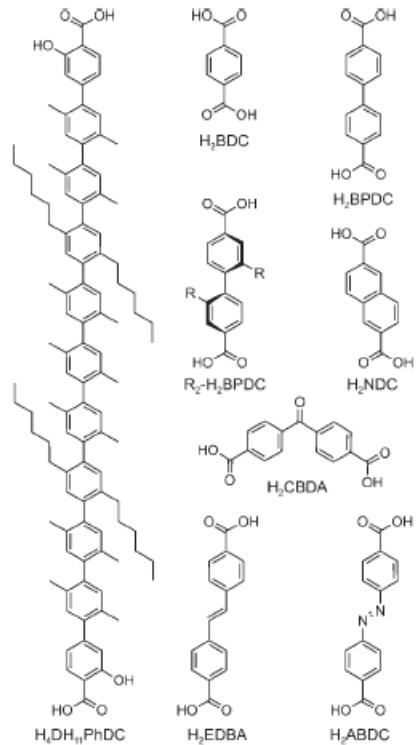
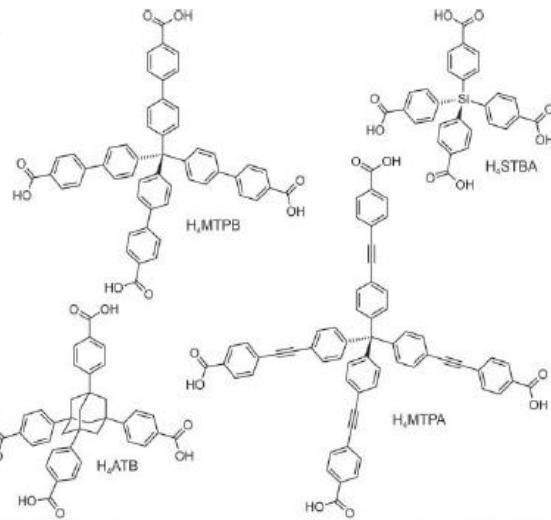
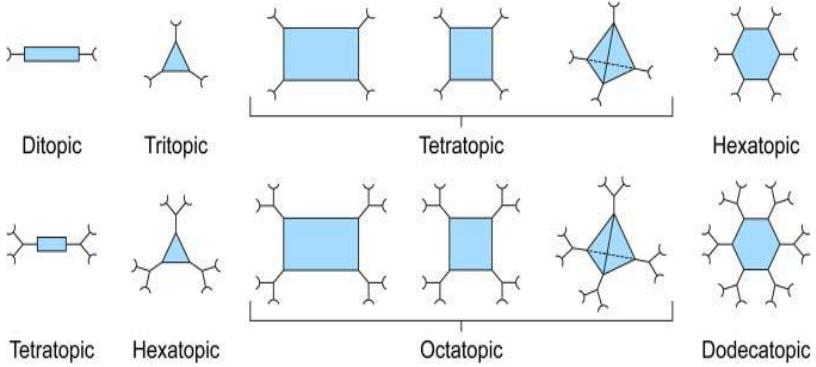
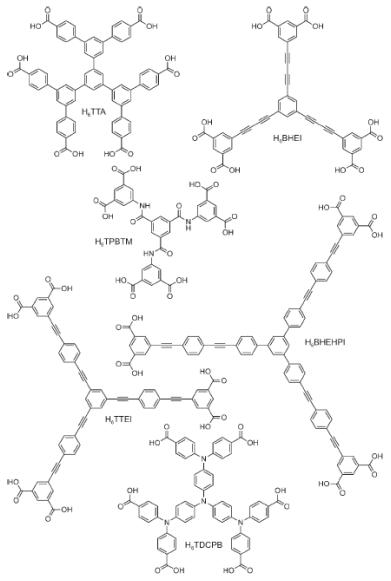


Bridging (monoatomic)



Design

(Organic linker)



Design

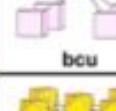
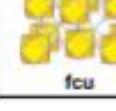
(Application of SBU approach)

Building unit 1		2-c Linear	3-c Triangle	4-c Square	4-c tet	6-c Hexagon	6-c oct
Building unit 2							
3-c Triangle							
4-c Square							
4-c tet							
6-c Hexagon							



Design

(Application of SBU approach)

Building unit 1 \ Building unit 2	—	3-c Triangle	4-c Square	4-c tet	6-c Hexagon	6-c oct	
6-c oct		 pcu, bcs, crs, reo	 pyr, spn	 soc	 gar, iac, ibd, toc	 pcu-b, bcs-b	
6-c trp		 lcy, acs	 ceq, dag, fmz, hwx, moo, sab, sit, ydq	 stp	 fsi, hea, tpt	 htp	 nia
8-c cub		 bcu	 the	 scu, csq, sqc	 flu	 ocu	
12-c cuo		 fcu	 sky	 ftw	 edc	 —	



Design

(Application of SBU approach)

Building unit 1 \ Building unit 2	—	2-c Linear	3-c Triangle	4-c Square	4-c tet	6-c Hexagon	6-c oct
12-c ico	 12-c ico	-	-	-	 ith	-	-
12-c hpr	 12-c hpr	-	 aea	 shp	-	-	-
12-c tte	 12-c tte	-	 ttt	-	-	 mgc	-
24-c tro	 24-c tro	-	-	-	 twf	-	-

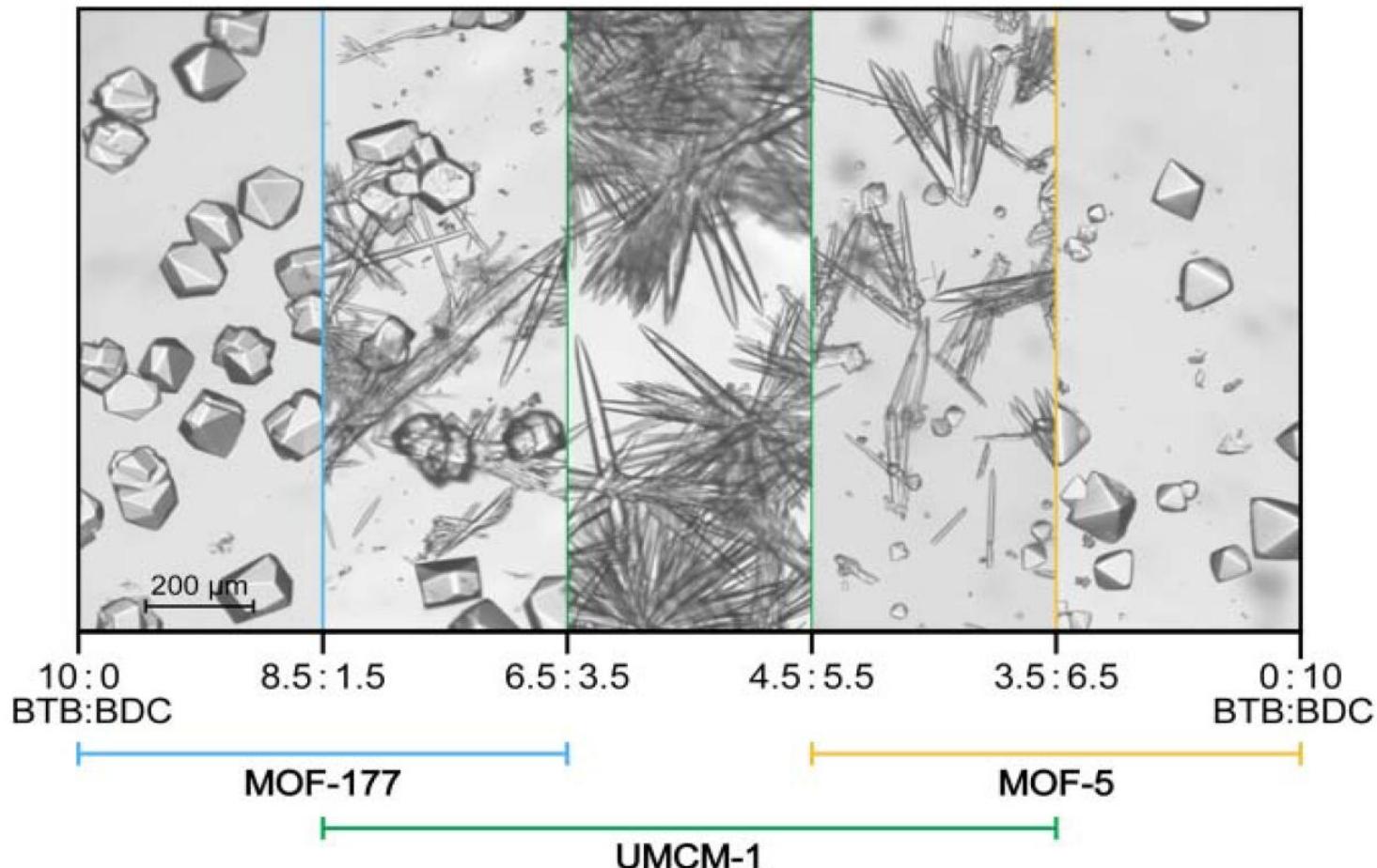


Design

(Complexity and Heterogeneity)

Complexity

- (i)multiple different linkers
- (ii)multiple different SBUs
- (iii)multiple different SBUs and linkers

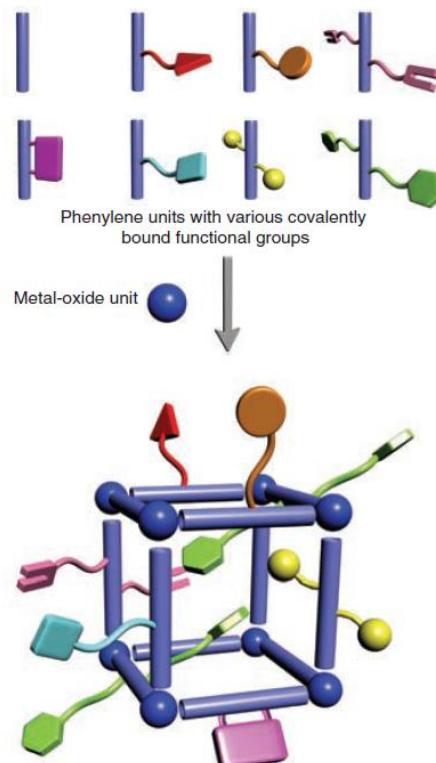


Design

(Complexity and Heterogeneity)

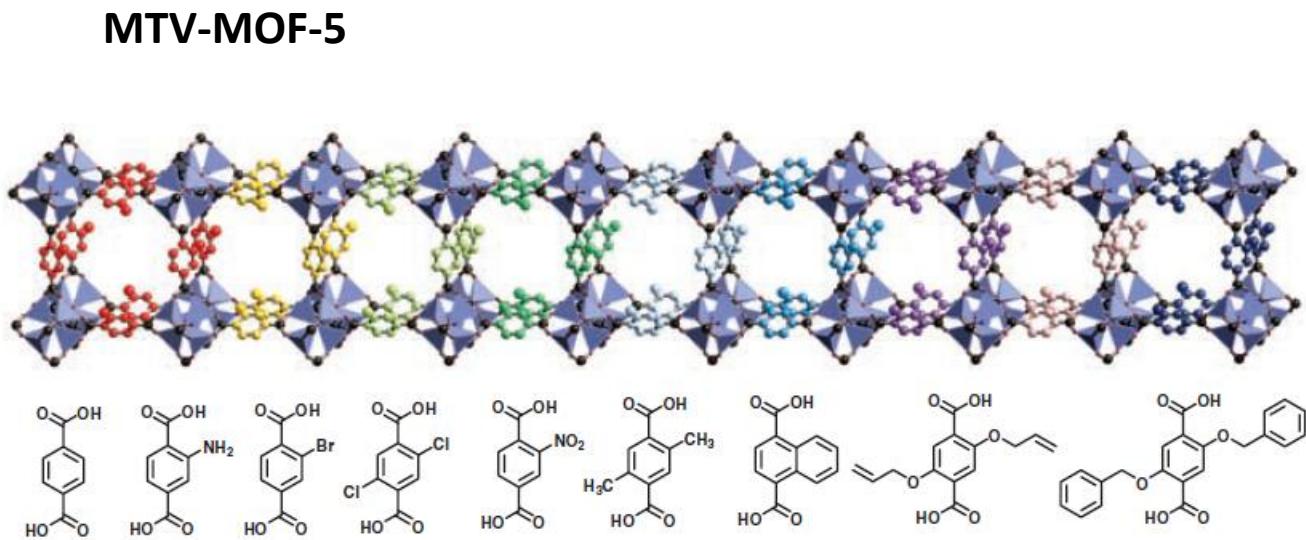
Complexity

- (i) multiple different linkers
- (ii) multiple different SBUs
- (iii) multiple different SBUs and linkers



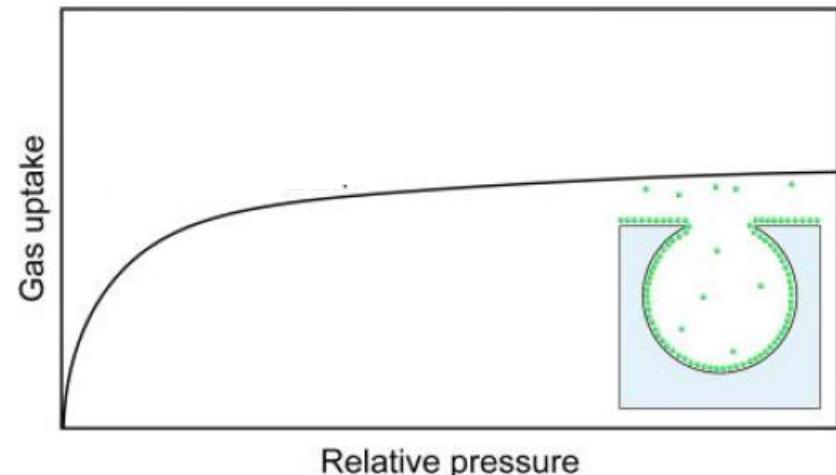
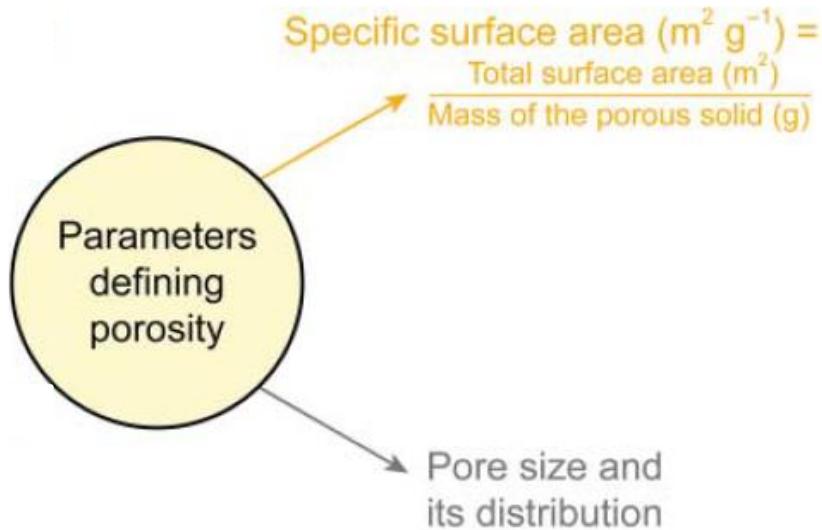
Heterogeneity

- (i) multiple interchangeable linkers that are identical in terms of their binding groups and metrics but different with respect to their chemical composition
- (ii) multiple metal ions that form the same SBU

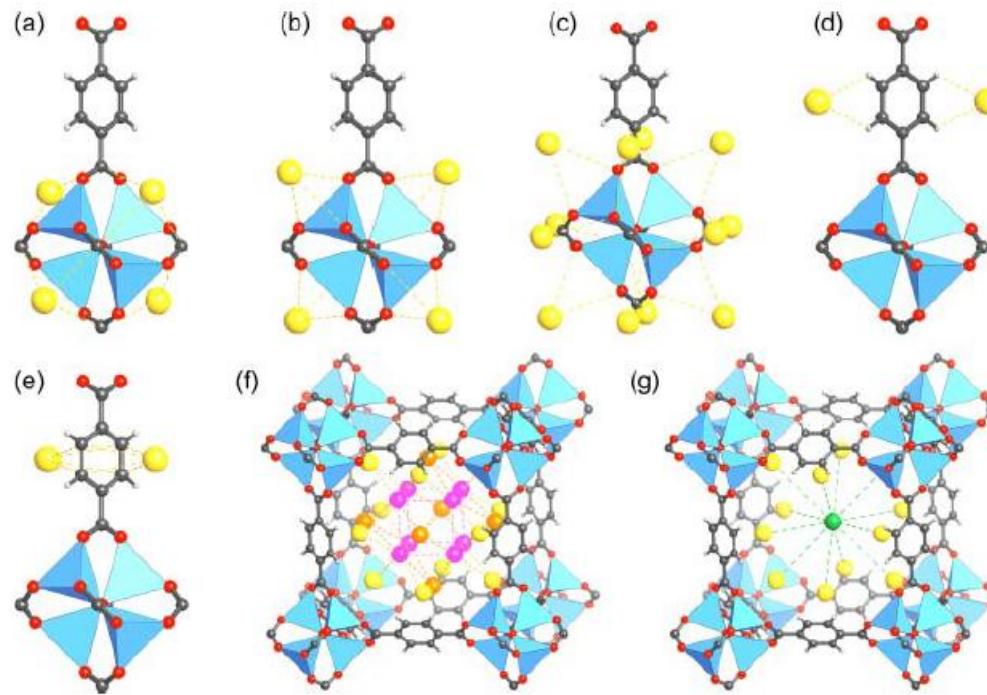


Design

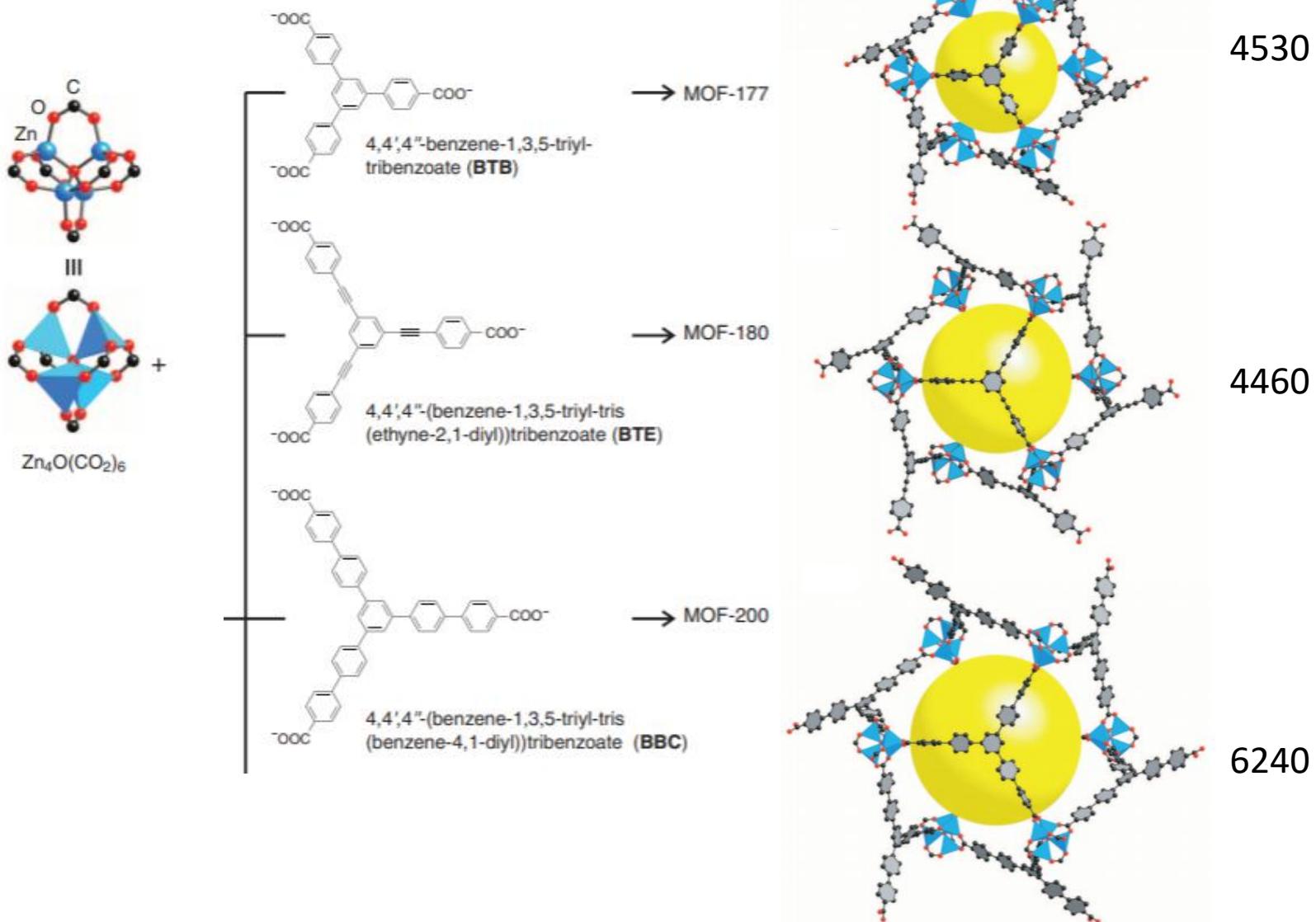
(Fine-tuning of the sorption properties)



Design (Ultra-high Surface Area)



Design (Ultra-high Surface Area)



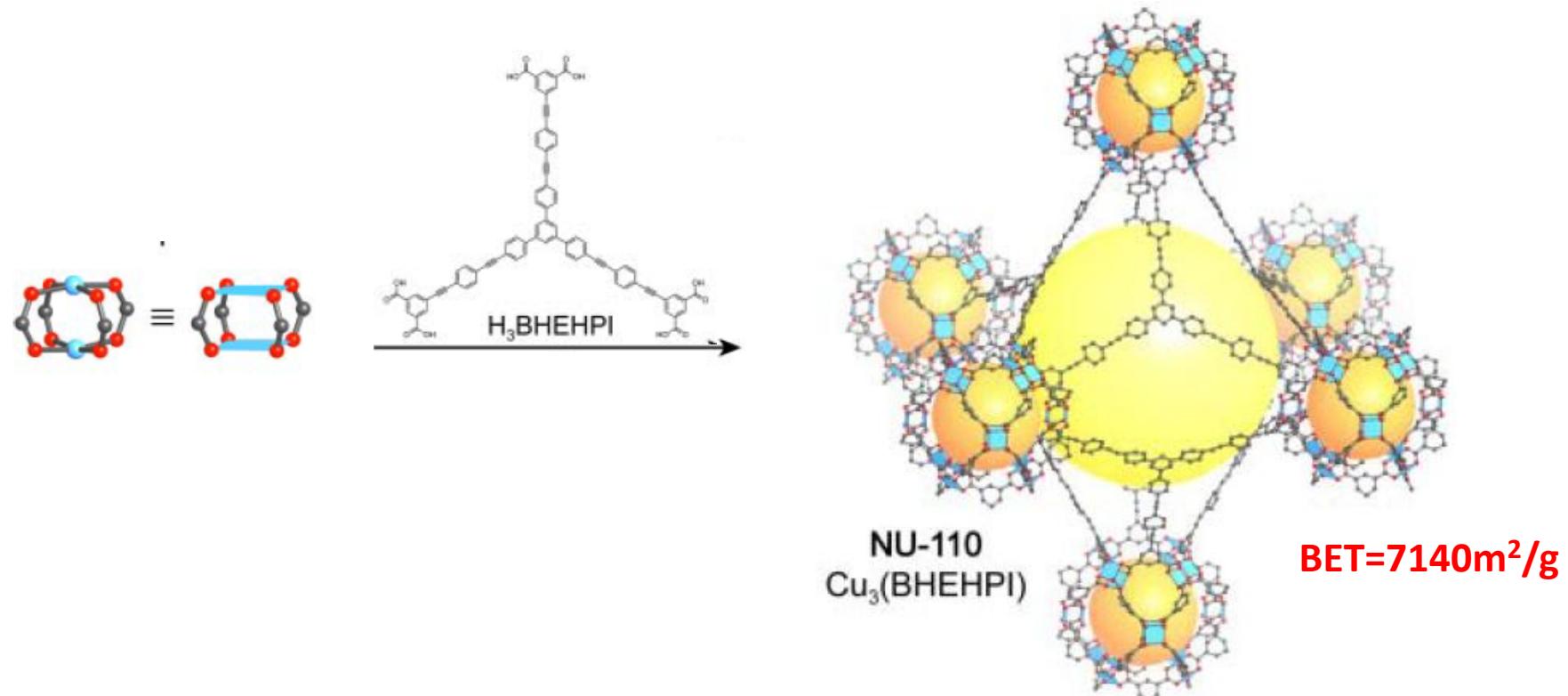
H. Furukawa, N. Ko, Y. B. Go, N. Aratani, S. Beom Choi, E. Choi, A. Ö. Yazaydin, R.Q. Snurr, M. O'Keeffe, J. Kim, O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, **2010**, 329(5990), 424–428.



Design

(Ultra-high Surface Area)

Metal–Organic Framework Materials with Ultrahigh Surface Areas. Is the Sky the Limit?

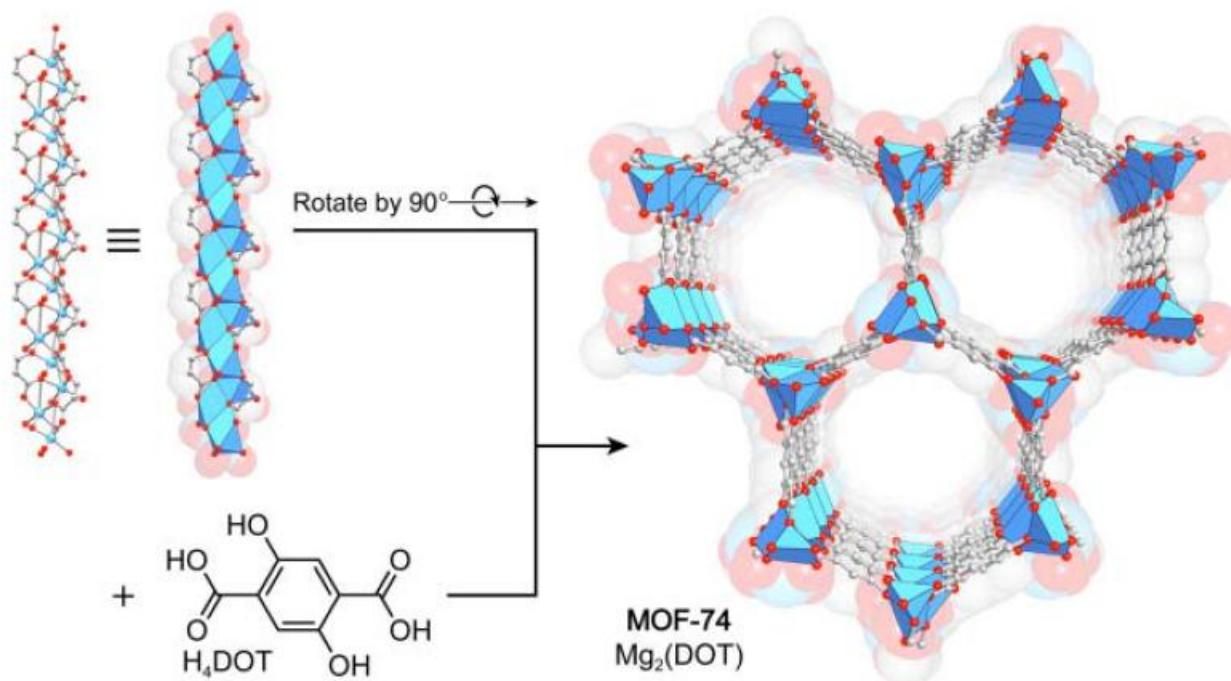


O. K. Farha, I. Eryazici, N. Cheon Jeong, B. G. Hauser, C. E. Wilmer, A. A. Sarjeant, R.Q. Snurr, S. T. Nguyen, A. Ö. Yazaydin and J. T. Hupp , *JACS*, **2012**, 134, 36, 15016-15021.



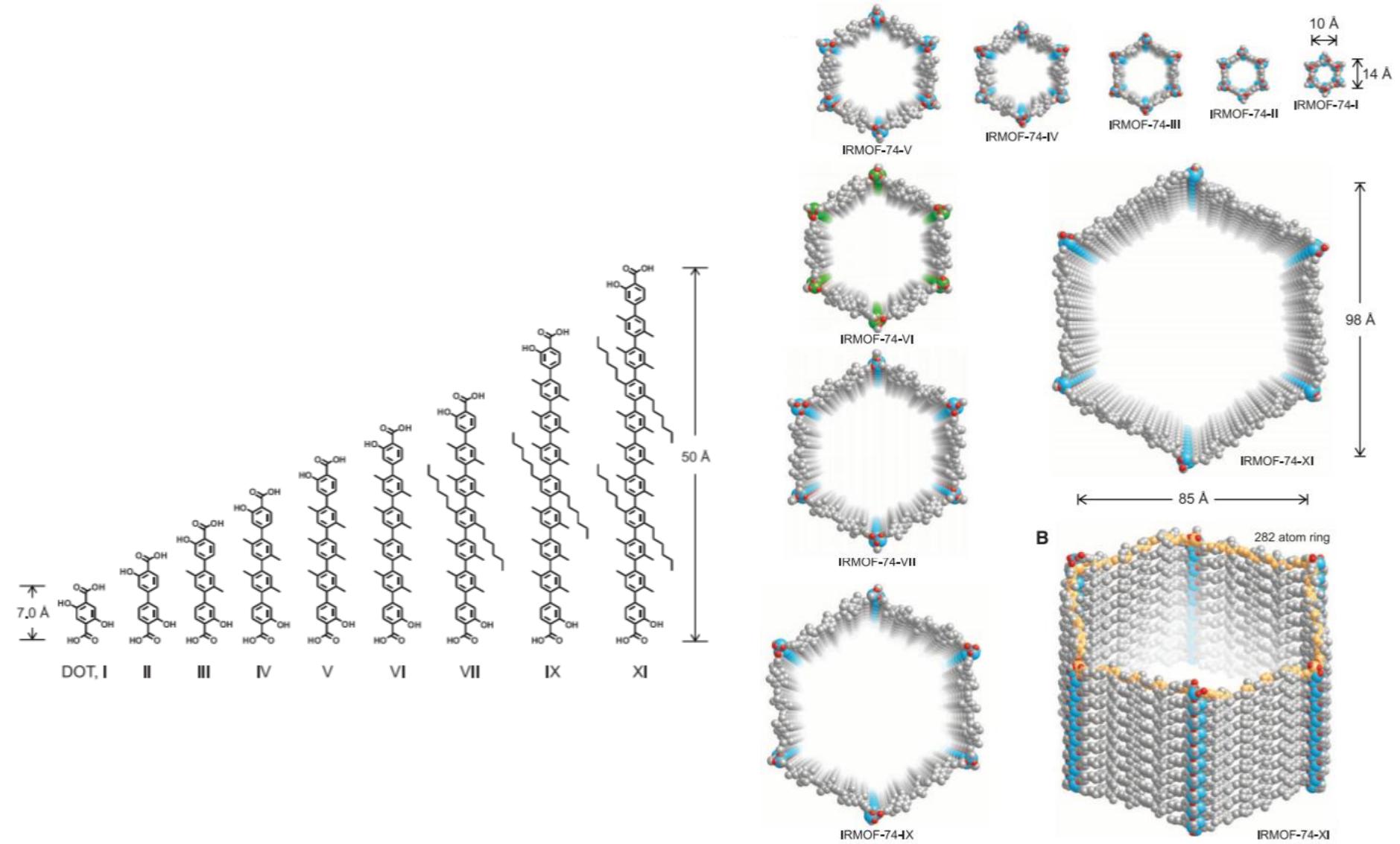
Design

(Pore opening)



Design

(Pore opening)

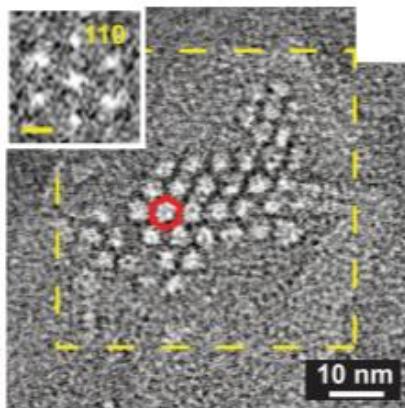


H. Deng, S. Grunder, K. E. Cordova, C. Valente, H. Furukawa, M. Hmadeh, F. G  ndara, A. C. Whalley, Z. Liu, S. Asahina, H. Kazumori, M. O'Keeffe, O. Terasaki, J. F. Stoddart and O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, **2012**, 336(6084).

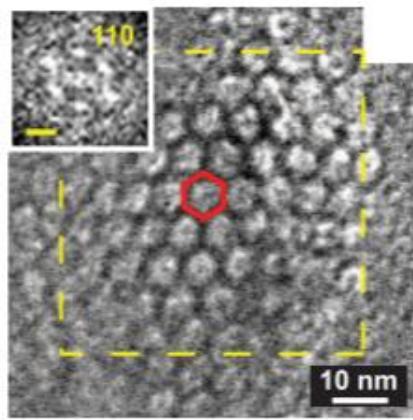
Design

(Pore opening)

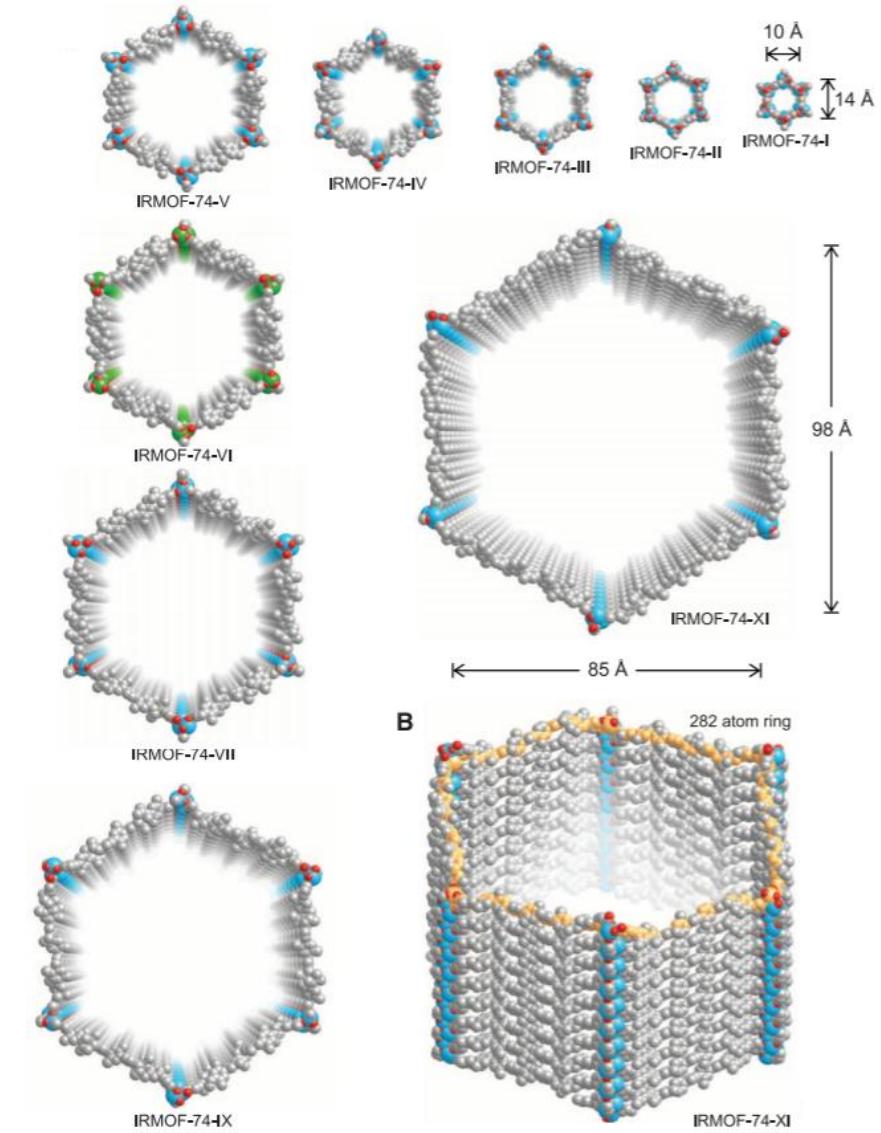
IRMOF-74-VII

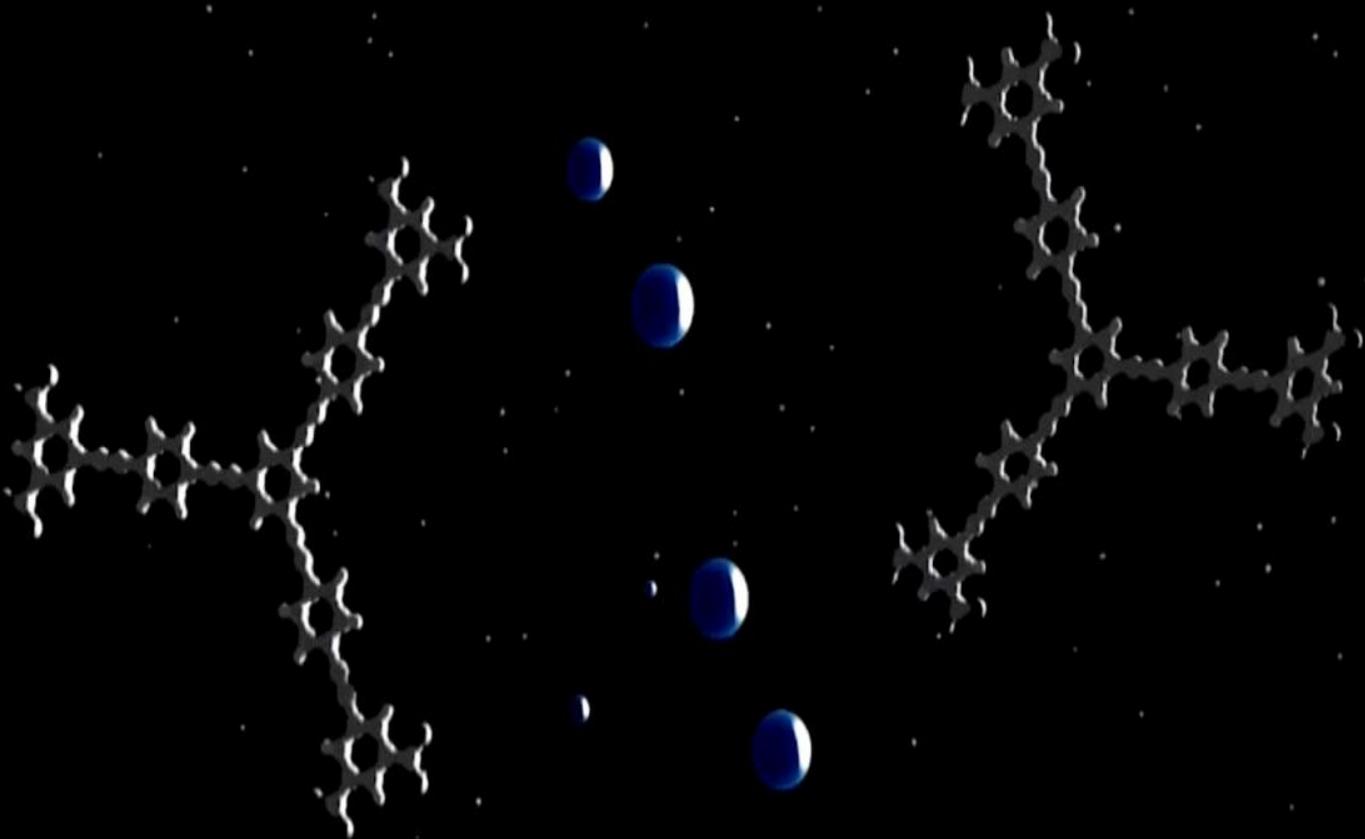


IRMOF-74-IX



(Pore opening)





Synthesis-Activation of MOFs



As synthesized sample

- Starting material and side product in the solvent
- Starting material and side product in the pores

First solvent exchange



Solvent exchanged sample

- Solvent exchanged with solvent used in the synthesis
- Starting material and side product removed from the solvent
- Starting material and side product in the pores

Multiple cycles of solvent exchange



Fully solvent exchanged sample

- Solvent exchanged with solvent used in the synthesis
- All remaining starting materials and side products removed from the pores

Solvent exchange by low boiling point solvent



Sample ready for activation

- Solvent exchanged with low boiling point solvent
- All remaining starting materials and side products removed from the pores

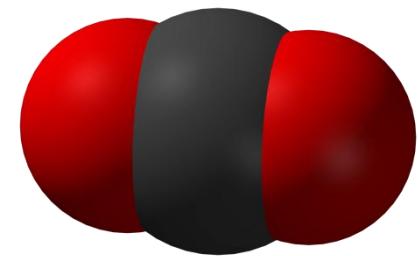


Synthesis-Activation of MOFs

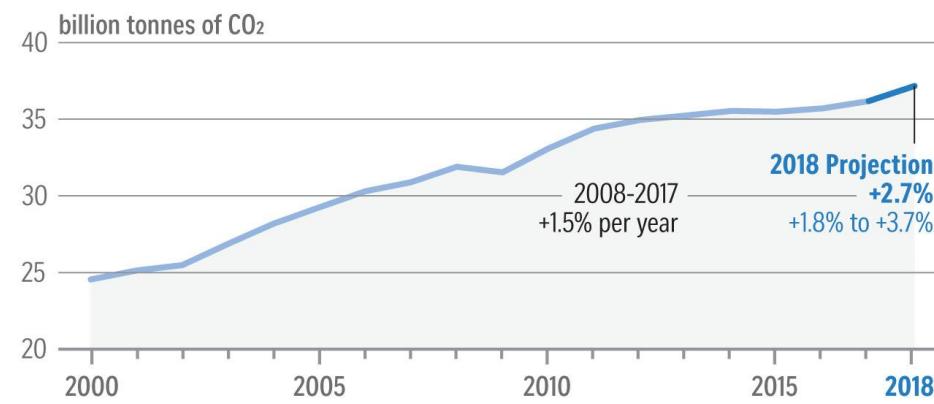
(Modulated synthesis)



Applications of MOFs



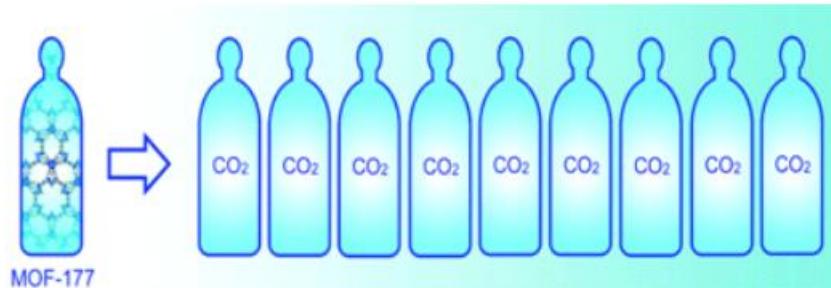
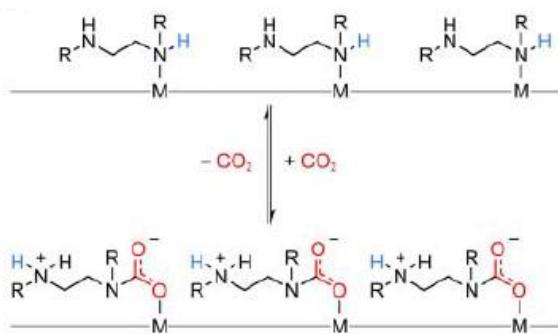
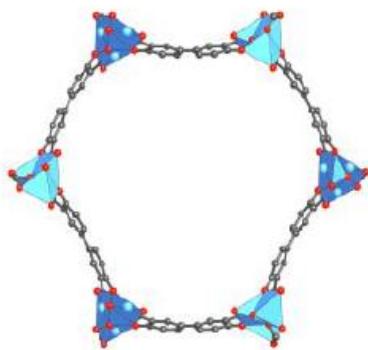
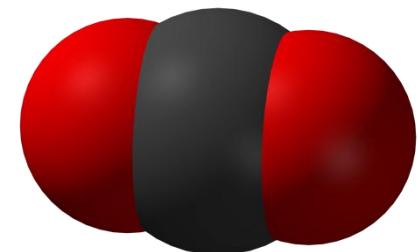
Fossil CO₂ emissions



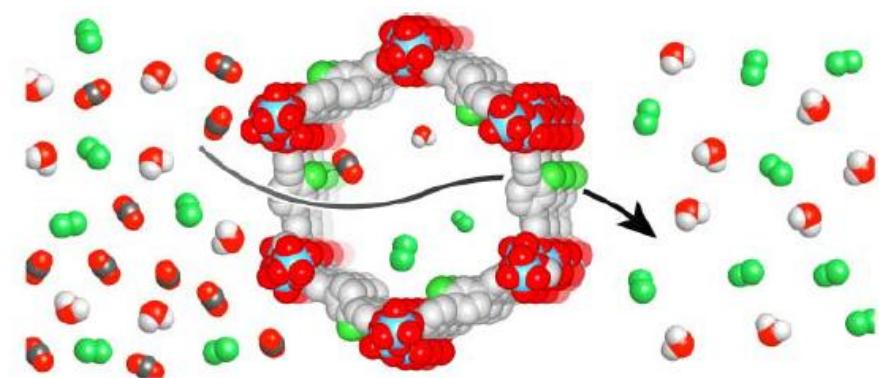
Source: FUTURE EARTH STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS



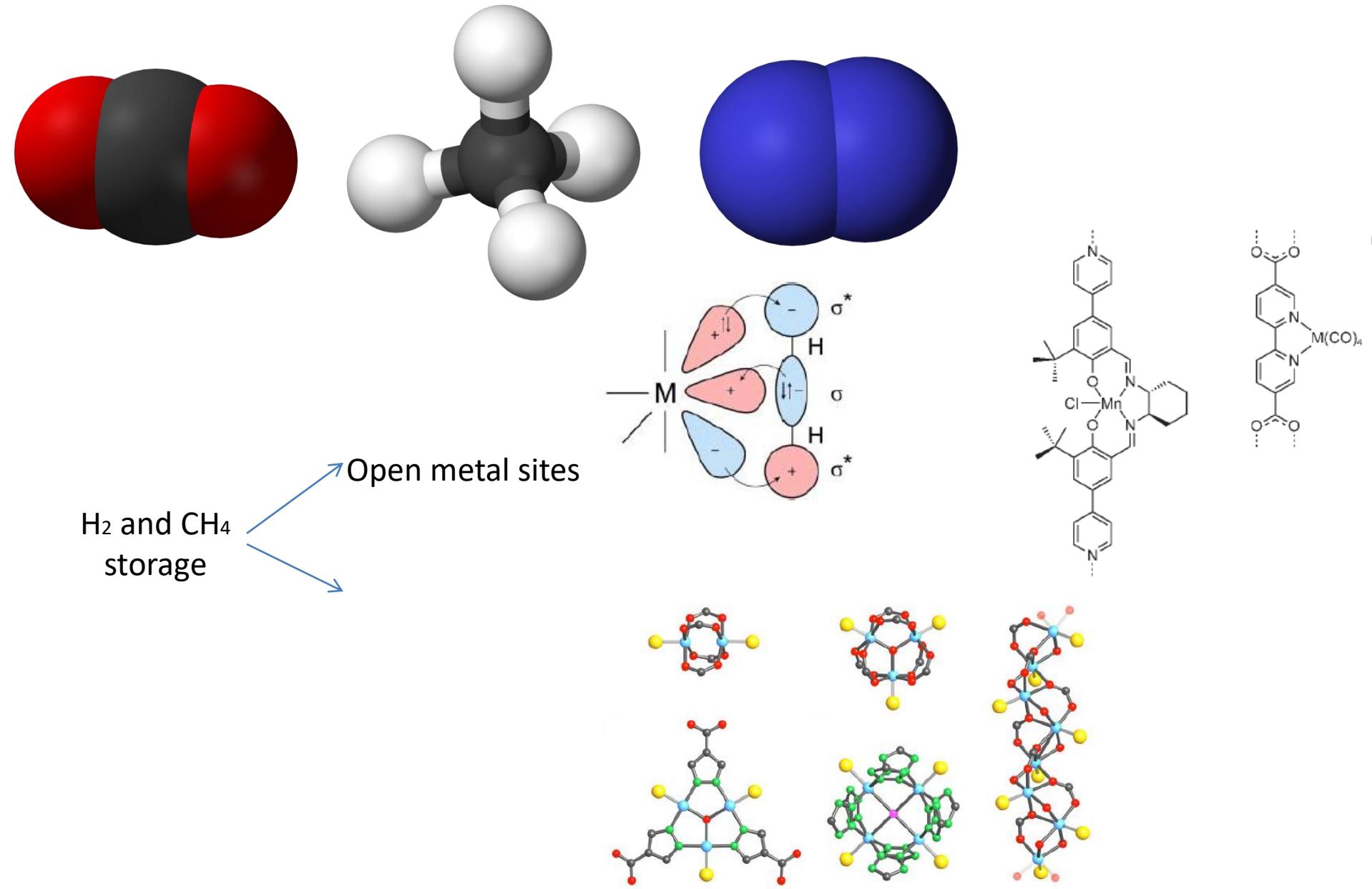
Applications of MOFs



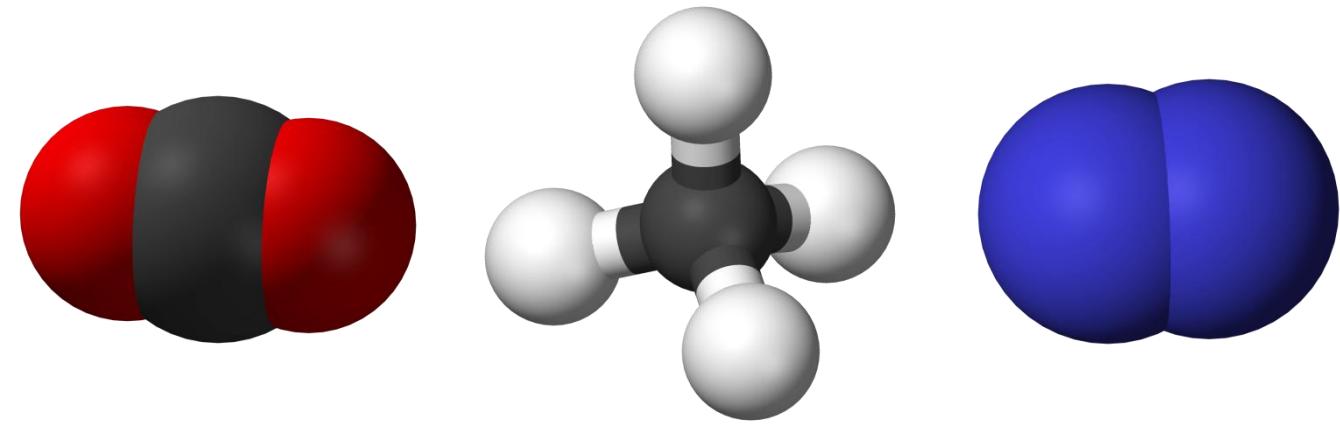
Open metal sites
CO₂ capture/separation
Amine groups



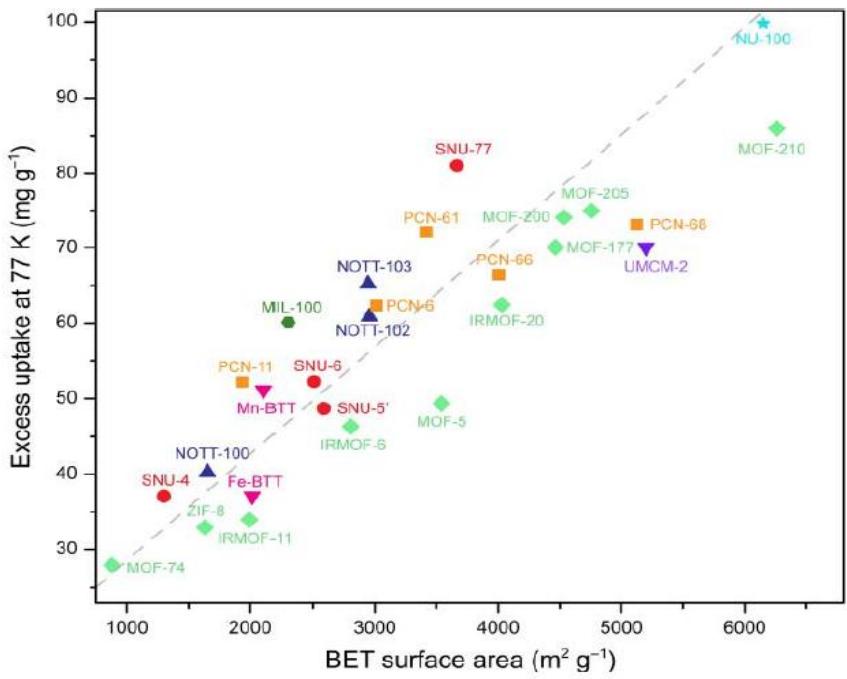
Applications of MOFs



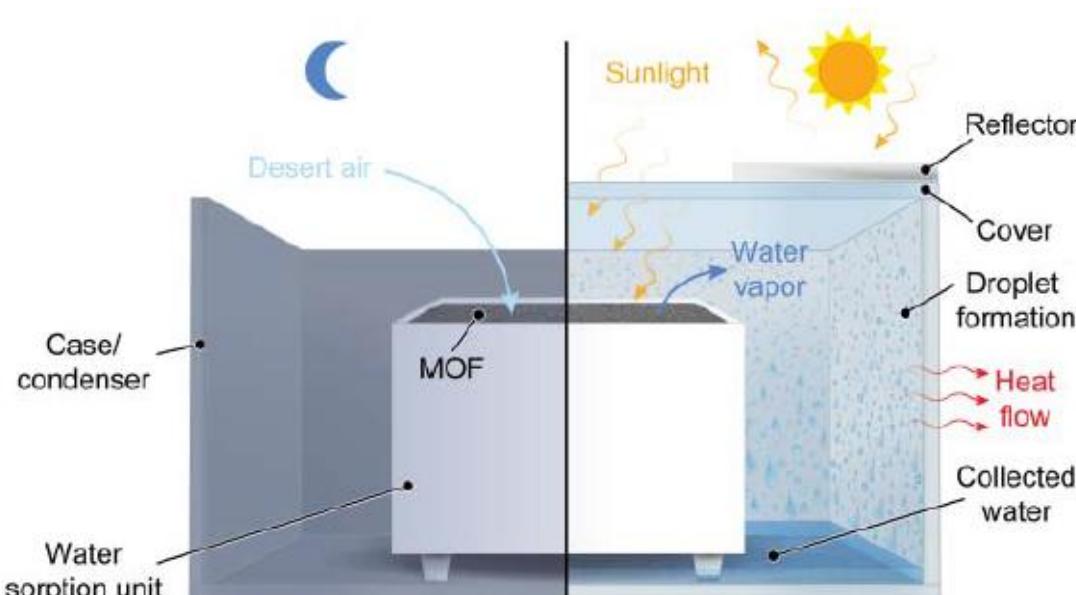
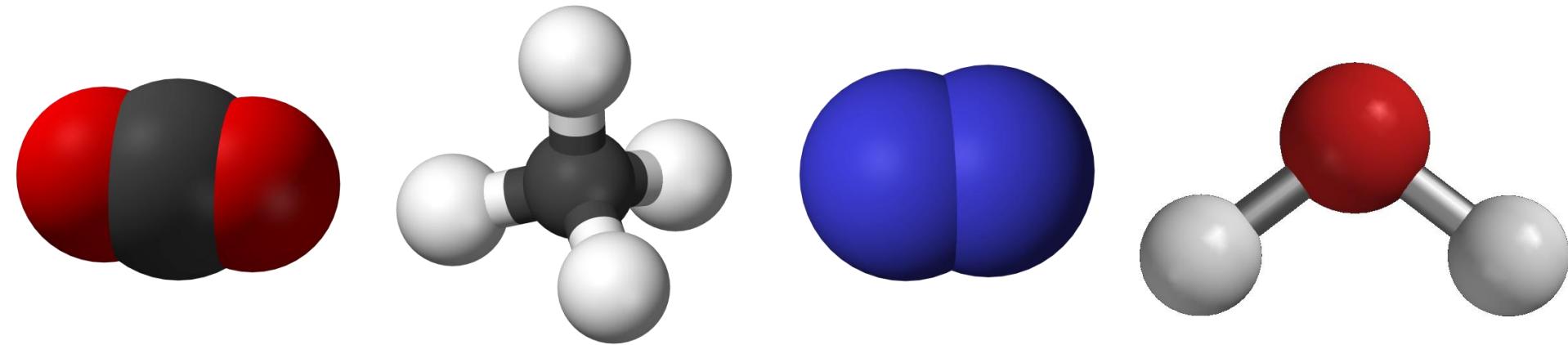
Applications of MOFs



H_2 and CH_4 storage
Open metal sites
High surface areas



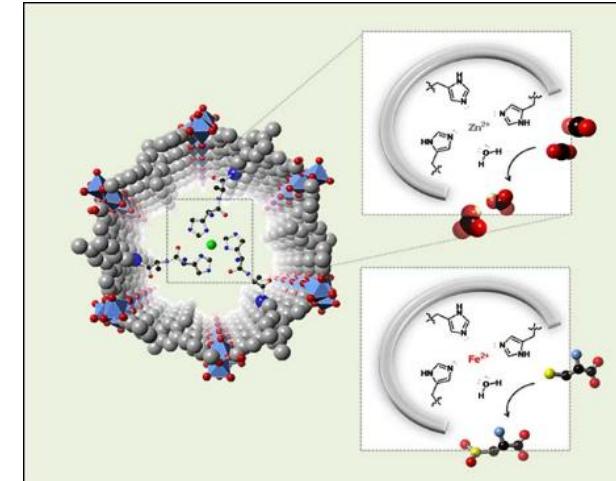
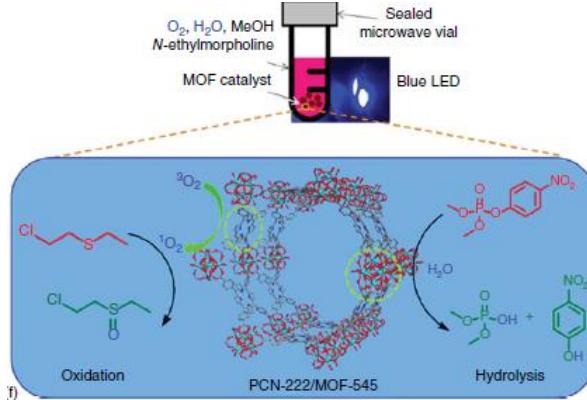
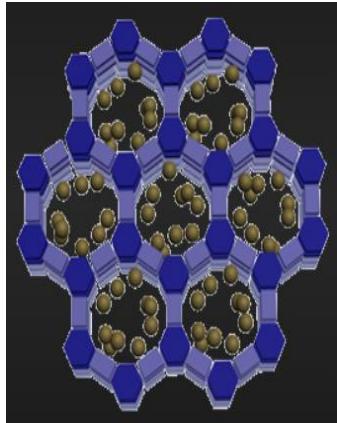
Applications of MOFs



F.Fathieh, M. J. Kalmutzki, E. A. Kapustin, P. J. Waller, J. Yang and O. M. Yaghi, *Science Advances*, 2018, 4 (6): eaat3198.

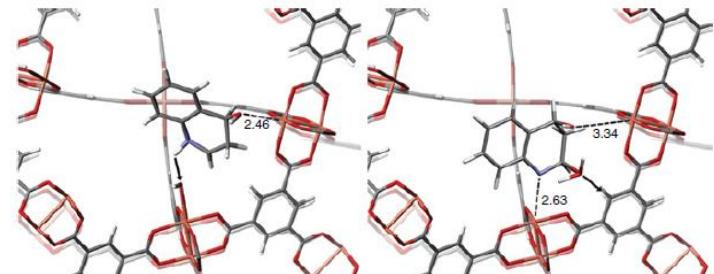
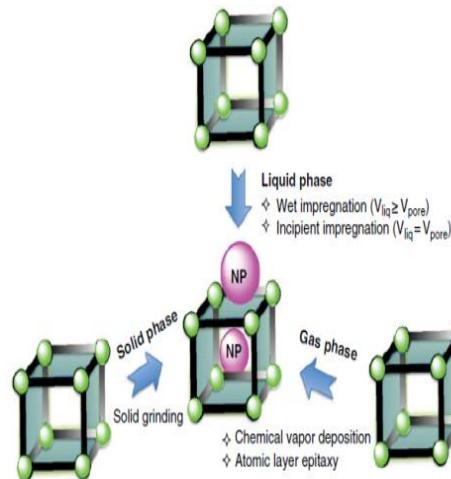
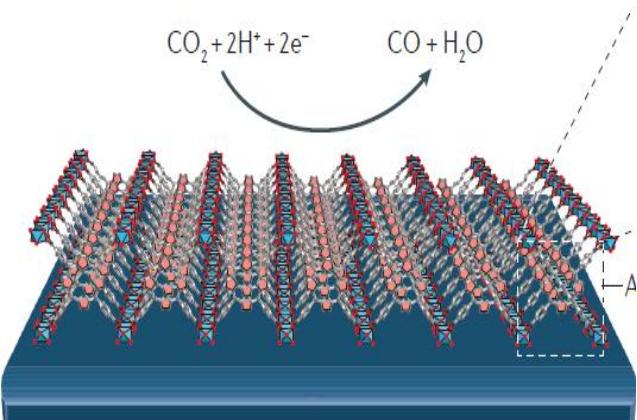


Applications of MOFs



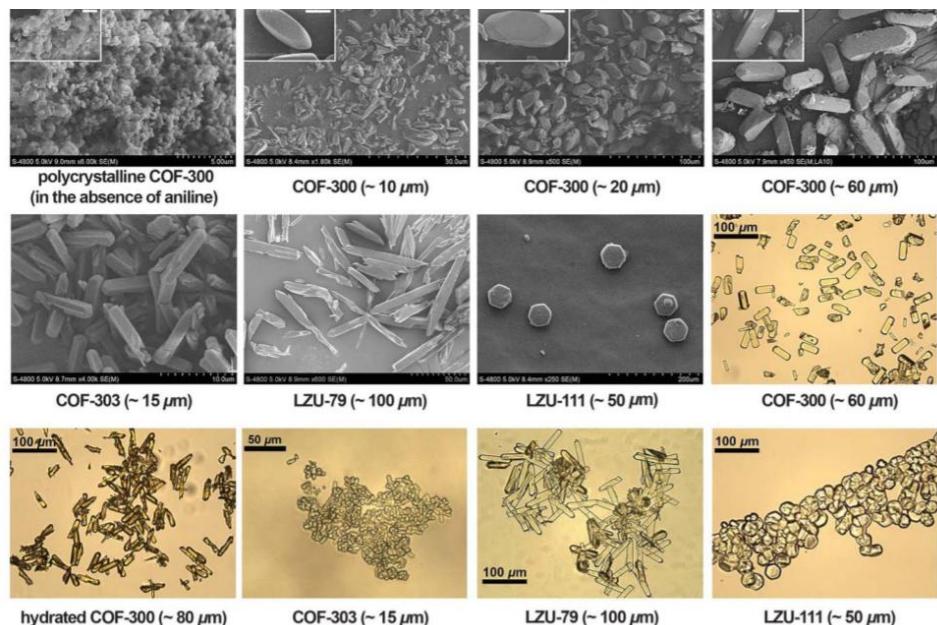
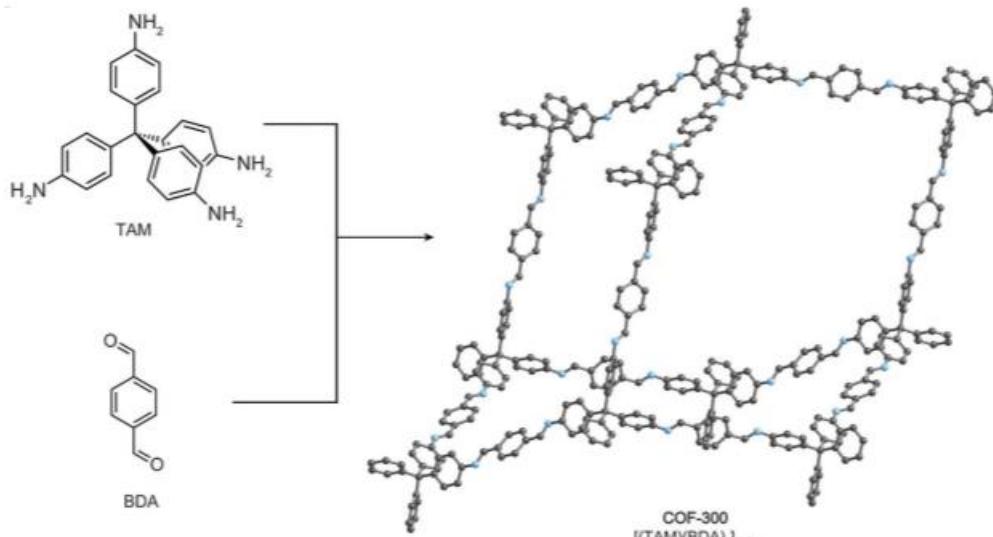
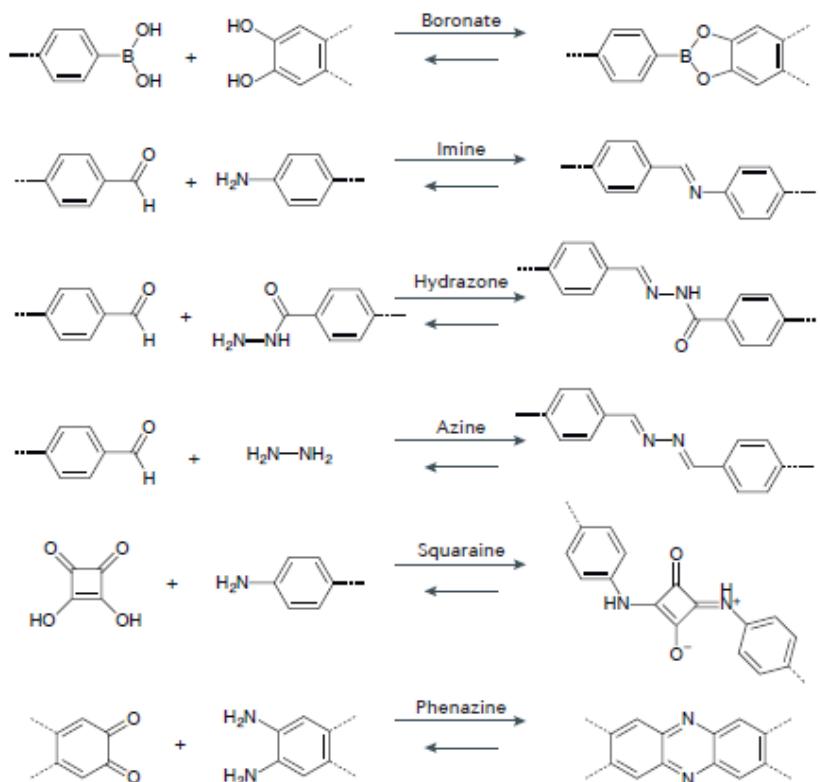
- Liquid and Gas Phase separations
- Capture and Degradation of Chemical Warfare Agents
- Catalysis
- Drug Delivery
- Sensing
- Air purification

Other applications of MOFs



What's next?

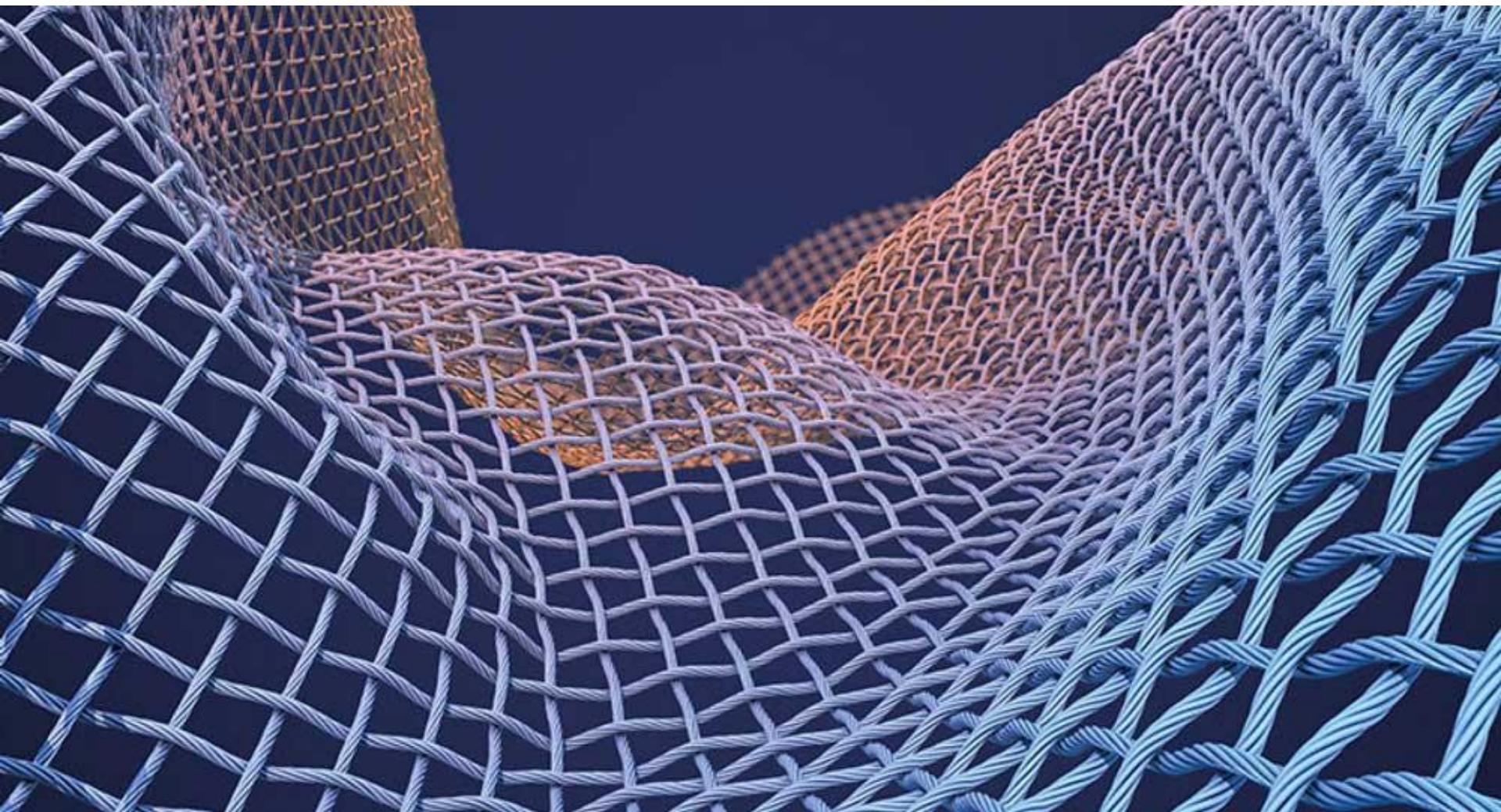
Covalent Organic Frameworks (COFs)



T. Ma, E. A. Kapustin, S. X. Yin, L. Liang , Z. Zhou , J. Niu , L. H. Li , Y. Wang, J. Su, J. Li , X. Wang , W. D. Wang , W. Wang, J. Sun and O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, **2018**, 361, 6397, 48-52.

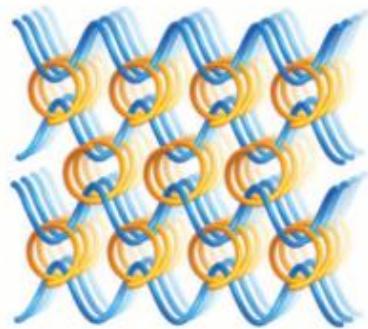
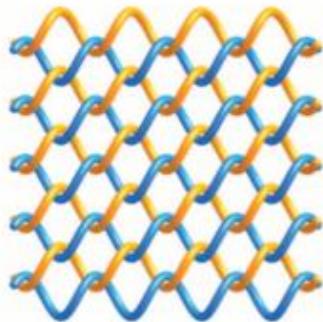
What's next?

Molecular Weaving

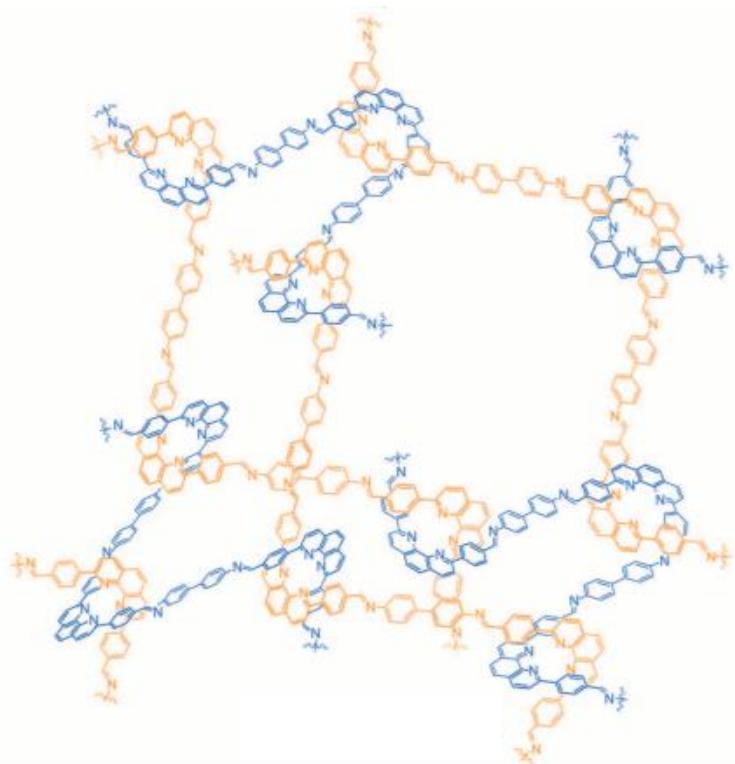


What's next?

Covalent Organic
Frameworks (COFs)



Molecular Weaving



Y. Liu, Y. Ma, Y. Zhao, X. Sun, F. G  ndara, H. Furukawa, Z. Liu, H. Zhu, C. Zhu, K. Suenaga, P. Oleynikov, A. S. Alshammary, X. Zhang, O. Terasaki and O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, **2016**, 365-367.

