Constructing chiral MOFs by functionalizing 4,2′:6′,4″-terpyridine with long-chain alkoxy domains: rare examples of neb nets†

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Reactions of 4′-(4′-alkyloxyphenyl)-4,2′:6′,4″-terpyridines (alkyl = hexyl or nonyl) with Co(NCS)2 lead to three structurally characterized chiral 3D assemblies which adopt rare neb topologies. For the 4′hexyl-functionalized ligands, both enantiomorphous lattices of the neb nets (crystallizing in the tetragonal space groups P41212 and P412122, respectively) are presented.

The coordination chemistry of the divergent ligands 4,2′:6′,4″- and 3,2′:6′,3″-terpyridine is dominated by the assembly of extended 1D chain or 2D sheet structures or discrete metallomacrocycles.1–4 4,2′:6′,4″-Terpyridines (4,2′:6′,4″-tpy) coordinate only through the outer two pyridine donors, providing the V-shaped tecton shown in Scheme 1. This coordination motif is well-established and entry into high-dimensional architectures is typically accomplished by introducing donor groups in the 4′-position. In addition to the widespread use of pyridinyl5–7 and carboxylate8–13 functionalities, sulfonate donors have also been used to access 3D frameworks.14 3D-networks utilizing only the two pendant donors of the 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy domain are relatively rare, although the reaction of 4′-[pyridin-2-yl]-4,2′:6′,4″-tpy and Co(NCS)2 gives a 3D structure in which the pyridinyl substituent is not coordinated.15 This is an unusual case where combination of a simple 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy ligand and Co(NCS)2 leads to a 3D framework; more usually, 2D (4,4) or (6,3) nets result.16–18 A (4,4) net also forms when CoCl2·6H2O reacts with 4′-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4,2′:6′,4″-tpy.19

Although coordination polymers and networks containing a wide variety of 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy or 3,2′:6′,3″-tpy ligands are known, it remains a challenge to code for 3D frameworks rather than 1D-chains or 2D-nets in the absence of additional coordination domains or of co-ligands. To direct the assembly of 3D architectures predicated upon 4,2′:6′,4″- and 3,2′:6′,3″-tpy motifs, we have adopted two strategies. In the first, we have used ditopic ligands20 containing ‘back-to-back’ 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy or 3,2′:6′,3″-tpy domains.21–23 In the second, we have selected metal-nodes which prefer 6-(or higher) coordination numbers, e.g. reaction between the tpy ligands and Co(NCS)2 (ref. 16–18) or Cd(NO3)2·4H2O.24–26

One way to modify assembly algorithms is with 4′-(4-alkyloxyphenyl)-4,2′:6′,4″-terpyridines (Scheme 2) in which the steric demands of the 4′-substituent are altered. We have shown that 1D [Zn3(OAc)4(4′-(4-ROC6H4)-4,2′:6′,4″-tpy)], coordination polymers in which the main packing interactions are π-stacking between arene domains are favoured for small R groups, whereas with longer-chain alkoxy units in which van der Waals interactions are important, discrete complexes [Zn3(OAc)4(4′-(4-ROC6H4)-4,2′:6′,4″-tpy)]n form.27 In a second example, functionalization of the spacer in ditopic 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy ligands with 8-octyloxy chains directs the formation of 2D – 2D parallel interpenetrated nets, whereas single nets result with methoxy-substituents.21,22 We recently reported the assembly of 2D (4,4) nets in the reactions of Co(NCS)2 with ligands 1–3 (Scheme 2).17 In each net, the Co atom acts as a 4-connecting, planar node; subtle differences in packing resulted in inter-sheet separations increasing from 8.936 Å (R = Me, Scheme 2) to 9.228 Å (R = Et) to 9.305 Å (R = nPr). The

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental and crystallographic details. Fig. S1 and S3: powder diffraction data and additional figures of lattices in [Co(NCS)2][4I]3; Fig. S4: interpenetrating nbo nets in [Co(NCS)2][4′-(pyridin-2-yl)-4,2′:6′,4″-tpy]. (refcode XUVPAM). CCDC 1474325–1474327. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c6ce00939e

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Scheme 1 Divergent coordination mode of the archetype 4,2′:6′,4″-tpy ligand.
most significant differences in packing arose from the intrusion of the longer alkoxy chains through the cavities in adjacent sheets.17 These results prompted us to investigate the effects of further increasing the length of the alky chains, and we report here the assembly of infrequently observed neb nets with 6^6 cage units.28

Ligands 4 and 5 were prepared as previously reported.27 Single crystals of [Co2(NCS)4(4)], were grown at room temperature by layering an MeOH solution of anhydrous Co(NCS)2 over a CHCl3 solution of 4 (36.9 mg, 0.09 mmol). Two different crystals were selected from the bulk material for single-crystal structure determination. These crystallized in the trigonal space groups P41212 and P41212, respectively. Since P41212 and P41212 constitute an enantiomorphic pair, the structure of [Co2(NCS)4(4)] is inherently chiral. However, since the Flack parameters are 0.21(3) and 0.16(2), respectively, each structure contains 21% or 16% of the second enantiomer. We discuss the local details of the structure for only one structure (that in space group P41212). The bulk sample was characterized by powder diffraction (see Fig. S1†).

Fig. 1 shows the asymmetric unit of [Co2(NCS)4(4)]4 with symmetry-generated atoms. Each of the three independent Co atoms is octahedrally sited with a trans arrangement of N-bonded thiocyanato ligands. The thiocyanates containing N2, S4 and S6 are disordered and each has been modelled over two sites of 60.3/39.7, 62.1/37.9 and 56.4/43.6% occupancies, respectively. Each of the four independent ligands 4 coordinates through the outer two pyridine rings, consistent with previously reported coordination modes.1,4 The Co–N bond distances (see caption to Fig. 1) and bond angles within the coordination spheres are unexceptional. No significant deviations from planarity are noted for the tpy units; twist angles between pairs of bonded pyridine rings range from 6.5 to 16.3°. Each phenyl ring is, as expected on steric grounds, twisted with respect to the pyridine ring to which it is attached (range of angles = 36.1 to 37.6°).

The structure shown in Fig. 1 propagates into a 3D framework. The differences in coordination environments about Co1, Co2 and Co3 in [Co2(NCS)4(4)] are structurally insignificant and the framework is uniodal. Fig. 2 shows views down the crystallographic c and b axes, generated using a combination of TOPOS30 and Mercury (v. 3.7).31 The 4-fold screw axes that define the chirality (i.e. opposite handednesses in each of space groups P41212 and P41212, Fig. S2†) of the lattice run along the c-axis. Views down either the a or b axes (Fig. 2, right) reveal the 6-membered rings present in the 4-connected net. The combination of 4-coordinate nodes and 6-membered rings is reminiscent of diamond. However, whereas a diamond net consists of interconnected 6^6 cage units, Fig. 3 illustrates that the 4-connected framework in [Co2(NCS)4(4)] is constructed from 6^6 cage units.28 Each Co–Co edge of the 3D framework is spanned by one ligand 4 and the hexyloxy-chains are in close to extended conformations, directed along the a and b axes (Fig. 4).

The reaction of 5 with Co(NCS)2 led to single crystals of [[Co2(NCS)4(5)]·2CHCl3·MeOH]n. The compound crystallizes in the tetragonal space group P41212, once again signifying a chiral network. The asymmetric unit contains three independent Co atoms and four independent ligands 5, and structural details within the coordination sphere of each Co atom are analogous to those shown in Fig. 1 for [Co2(NCS)4(4)]4. As in the latter, the Co–N(NCS) bond distances (range 2.065(5) to 2.107(3) Å) in [[Co2(NCS)4(5)]·2CHCl3·MeOH]n are shorter than the C–N(tpy) bond lengths (range 2.153(5) to
In the current work, we have demonstrated that longer tails of [Co2(NCS)4(4)]4n, a = b = 23.711(4) Å and c = 46.9783(7) Å (V = 26412.0(9) Å³), and a = b = 23.6844(16) and c = 46.9716(4) Å (V = 26348.8(4) Å³), respectively, while in [Co2(NCS)4(5)]4·2CHCl3·MeOH)n, a = b = 23.88216(9) Å and c = 46.8514(3) Å (V = 26722.0(3) Å³). This expansion also leads to inclusion of solvate crystallization. Fig. 5 reveals the assembly of the chiral neb net in [Co2(NCS)4(3)]4·2CHCl3·MeOH)n, confirming that a change from 6-hexyloxy to 6-nonyloxy functionality has no effect on the overall architecture.

In addition to the scarcity of the neb net among coordination polymers and hydrogen-bonded networks, we note that the space groups P41212 and P41212 are relatively rare. A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD which contains ~800 000 entries) using Conquest v. 5.37 (with November 2015 update) revealed 1563 and 1346 hits for P41212 and P41212, respectively.

To assess the impact of the long alkoxy chains, we have four benchmark structures. In [Co(NCS)2(4′-pyridin-2-yl)-4,2′,6′,4″-tpy)]4n, the pyridin-2-yl substituent is non-coordinating and spatially analogous to the phenyl spacer in ligands 4 and 5. Although the 3D network was not defined in the original work, inspection of the structure (CSD refcode XUVPAH) reveals interpenetrating nbo frameworks (Fig. S4†). Modification with small alkoxy domains leads to 2D (4,4) nets in [Co(NCS)2(1)2·4CHCl3]n and [Co(NCS)2(2)2·4CHCl3]n and [Co2(NCS)4(3)·2CHCl3·1.5MeOH]n; these structures all exhibit head-to-tail π-stacking of 4′-alkoxyphenyl units with the alky units protruding into the holes in adjacent sheets. In the current work, we have demonstrated that longer tails switch the structure to an unusual 3D neb network in which the extended alky chains thread through the lattice. We also note that the chiral MOFs described in this work assemble from achiral nodes and linkers.

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Notes and references

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