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Single crystal to single crystal transformations in Co(II)-tricarboxylate metal-organic frameworks.

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Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) are an emerging class of crystalline materials made by connecting a metal ion or cluster to polytypic organic linkers. They have a wide range of potential applications in gas storage, catalysis, drug delivery, sensing, separation, and magnetism.3,4

Single crystal to single crystal (SC-SC) transformation is a phenomenon where significant changes in the crystal structure occur in the solid state without destroying the integrity of the crystal such that it can still be analyzed by means of X-ray diffraction. Single crystal transformations are important for the development of new and technologically useful materials including devices and sensors.

In this work, various MOFs including {Co3(μ 3-O)(BTC)2(H2O)4.5(EtOH)0.5(DMF)2}n (1), {Co1.5(μ 3-O)(BTB)(H2O)3.5(DMF)1.5}n (2), Co3(μ 3-O)(BTB)2(OH2)32(H2O)13.2(3), Co1.5(μ -OH)0.5BTB(OH2)(DMF)0.50.5(H2O)6 (4) and Co0.25C6.75H4.5N0.25O, (4'), (BTC= 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate, BTB=4,4',4"-benzene-1,3,5-triyltrisbenzoate, DMF= N,N-dimethylformamide, EtOH=ethanol) were synthesized with ethanol and DMF using solvothermal methods. They were fully characterized using X-ray diffraction methods, infrared spectroscopy, elemental analysis and thermal methods. X-ray analysis reveals that (1) crystallizes in the orthorhombic system with space group of Iba2, while (2), (3) and (4) crystallize in the orthorhombic system, space group Pm-3n. The structures of these MOFs have been elucidated and their applications were investigated.

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