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## A Cobalt Arylphosphonate MOF – Superior Stability, Sorption and Magnetism

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We report a novel metal organic framework (MOF) based on a cobalt arylphosphonates, namely,  $[\text{Co}_2(\text{H}_4\text{-MTPPA})] \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $1 \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), which was prepared solvothermally from the tetrahedral linker tetraphenylmethane tetrakis-4-phosphonic acid ( $\text{H}_8\text{-MTPPA}$ ) and  $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$  in N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP). Compound 1 has the highest porosity (BET surface area of  $1034 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ ) ever reported for a MOF based on a arylphosphonic acid linker. The blue crystals of  $1 \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  are comprised of edge-shared eight-membered  $\text{Co}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_4$  rings, are thermally very stable up to  $500^\circ\text{C}$ .

The discovery of metal organic frameworks (MOFs) was a great advance in the field of porous solids.<sup>1</sup> MOFs create ordered pore sites with tailor-made surface areas that could perform specific tasks such as sorption, catalysis, small molecule storage, proton conduction, greenhouse gas sequestration etc.<sup>2</sup> MOFs allowed post-synthetic modifications to further optimize the function of the pore sites after the initial synthesis.<sup>3</sup> One of the drawbacks of common carboxylate-based MOFs is the poor thermal stability and sensitivity towards hydrolysis that somewhat hampers commercial applications and their use in industry.<sup>4,5</sup> These drawbacks may be overcome using phosphonate-based MOFs, which are chemically and thermally more robust due to the higher number of bonds between the linkers and the inorganic domains.<sup>6-8</sup> Phosphonates have higher affinity for metal ions

compared to the majority of the other metal binding Lewis bases.<sup>9,10</sup> The linearly expanding 1,4-phenyldiphosphonic acid and 4,4'-biphenyldiphosphonic acids are the most widely used arylphosphonate linkers to produce metal organophosphonate compounds.<sup>11-15</sup> Unlike their corresponding carboxylate derivatives,<sup>16</sup> the linear arylphosphonate linkers usually produced lamellar and pillared-layered networks. The close packing of hydrophobic linear organic components has led the formation of two-dimensional M-O-P-O-M condensations, which are connected by the linear organic linkers to form the pillared layered structures. One approach to eliminate the formation of metal oxide layers and pillared layered networks is the use of the trigonal or tetrahedral expanding ligands where organophosphonate units are well separated and three-dimensional geometry of the organic linker core is not suitable for the formation of the dense pillars. This hypothesis worked with the open armed tritopic trigonal planar ligands that produced the hexagonal, honey comb structured void channels connecting the trimeric one dimensional inorganic building units<sup>7</sup> and this approach formed one of the most porous metal organophosphonate frameworks with surface areas up to  $647 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ .<sup>17,18</sup> In a similar way, Shimizu, Zon and our group have reported novel arylphosphonate linkers expanding in tetrahedral geometry, which created the Cu-P-O cluster nodes and connected this cluster nodes to form porous Cu-MOFs with BET surface areas of up to  $794 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ .<sup>19-21</sup>

Herein, we report the single crystal structure of the first complex of porous cobalt complex  $[\text{Co}_2(\text{H}_4\text{-MTPPA})] \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $1 \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) synthesized with the tetraphenylmethane tetrakis-4-phosphonic acid ( $\text{H}_8\text{-MTPPA}$ ) ligand (Scheme 1). The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) indicates that  $1 \cdot 3 \text{ NMP} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  has extraordinary stability at high temperatures. The crystallization is a difficult task to achieve in metal organophosphonate chemistry as the transition metal ion affinity for phosphonate is extremely high compared to carboxylate functional groups.<sup>9,10</sup>

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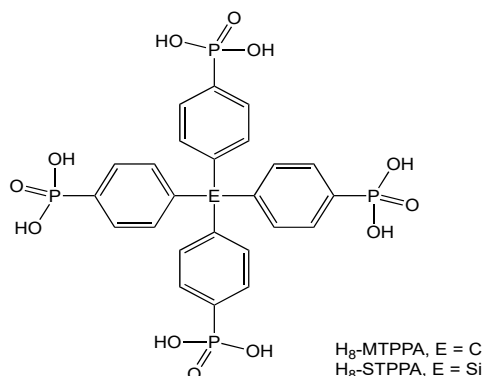
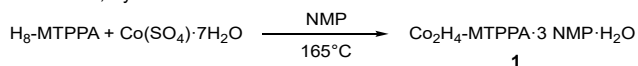
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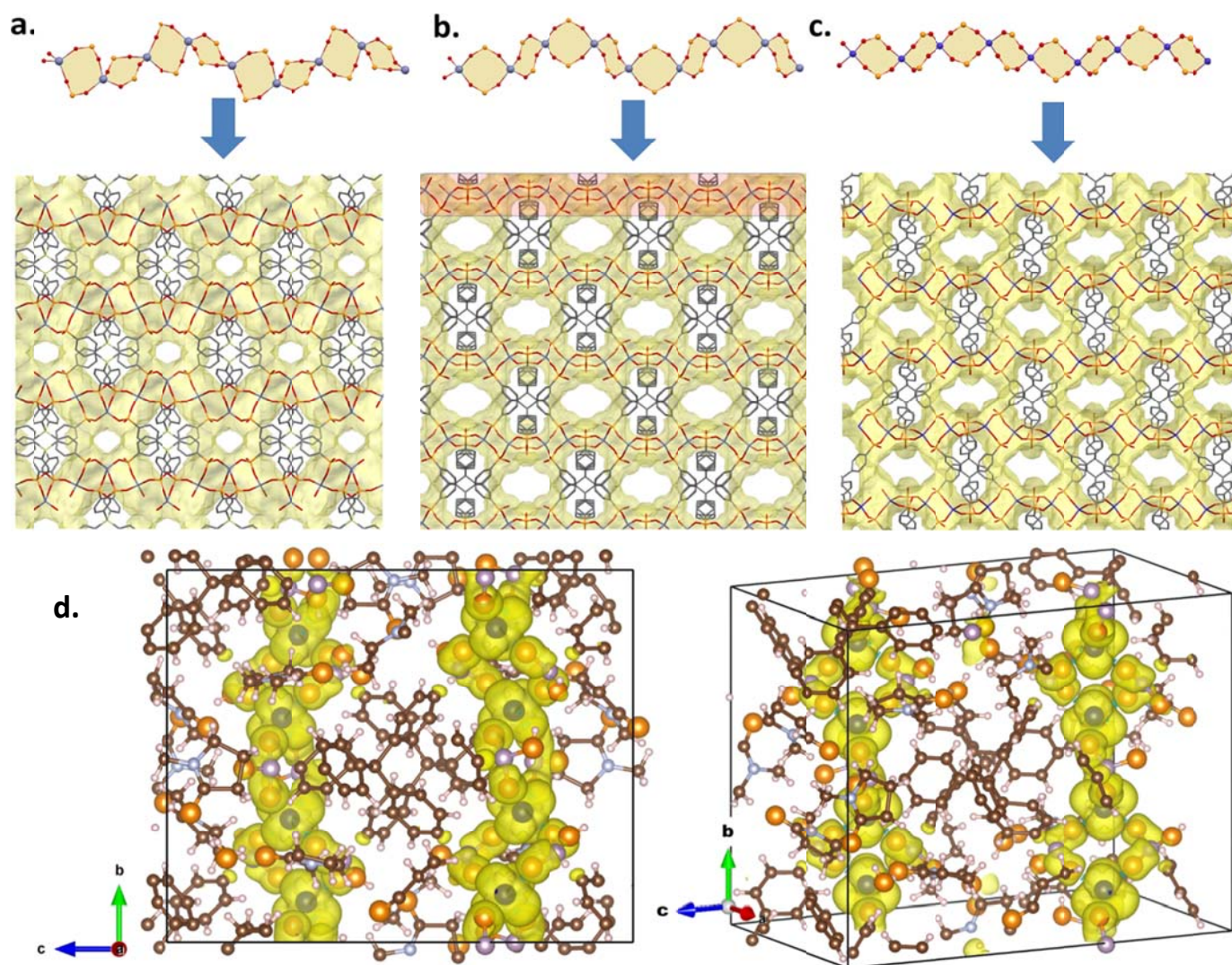
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Scheme 1, Synthesis of **1**

Metal-organophosphonate structures are often reported using powder diffraction or recently electron diffraction methods. Stock recently reported beautiful tetraphosphonate-MOFs using the planar porphyrine core using these methods, where the surface areas were up to 700 m<sup>2</sup>/g.<sup>22-24</sup> In order to obtain the single crystals of metal organophosphonates, we adapted a high throughput method using temperature and pH as the variables to optimize the crystallization conditions.<sup>25</sup> As a result of this approach, **1**·3 NMP·H<sub>2</sub>O was obtained as indigo blue single crystals by the solvothermal synthesis of CoSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O with H<sub>8</sub>-MTPPA in NMP as a solvent at 165°C. Although porous cobalt organophosphonate solids are very rare in the literature,<sup>23</sup> cobalt is an interesting element with respect to its spectroscopic and magnetic properties.

The crystal structure of **1**·3 NMP·H<sub>2</sub>O revealed the three-dimensional porous framework, which is composed of a metal-oxide chain of edge shared eight-membered Co<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> rings (Fig. 1). These one-dimensional chains were connected by H<sub>4</sub>-MTPPA<sup>4-</sup> linkers to form the void channels via the tetrahedral Co(II) in the chain structure. The tetrahedral structure of H<sub>8</sub>-MTPPA and mono deprotonated phosphonate arms dictated the formation of tetrahedral Co(II) centers in **1**·3 NMP·H<sub>2</sub>O. The whole network of **1**·3 NMP·H<sub>2</sub>O is composed of tetrahedral R-PO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, tetrahedral C atom in MTPPA and tetrahedral Co(II), which is the reminiscent of the known zeolites. As seen in Fig. 1a and 1c, the one-dimensional chain pattern in **1** (Fig 1a, 1b, 1c) was also observed in previously reported of Zn<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-MTPPA and Zn<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-STPPA (H<sub>8</sub>-STPPA = tetraphenylsilane tetrakis-4-phosphonic acid, Scheme 1) structures, which also produced large BET surface areas. As it can be seen in Figure 1, the previously reported Zn-MOFs with

H<sub>8</sub>-STPPA and H<sub>8</sub>-MTPPA linkers indicated that the conformational changes in the edge sharing eight-membered rings in the chain structure results in the significant changes in the calculated BET surface areas. Recently, ZrH<sub>4</sub>-STPPA was reported, which also exhibited similar one dimensional chain structure composed of edge shared eight-membered rings with octahedral Zr centers.<sup>26</sup> The additional connectivity of octahedral geometry increased the linker/metal ratio created the dense three dimensional network of ZrH<sub>4</sub>-STPPA.<sup>26</sup> The BET surface area of **1** was derived from its simulated N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherm at 77 K obtained by grand canonical Monte Carlo simulations (Supporting Information). Such calculations have been widely used for characterizing the surface area of MOF materials.<sup>27, 28</sup> The calculated BET surface area for **1**, 1034 m<sup>2</sup>/g, is 107 m<sup>2</sup>/g higher than that of the reported for its Zn analogue, Zn<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-MTPPA, which was 927 m<sup>2</sup>/g.<sup>19</sup> However, it is significantly higher compared to the isostructural zinc compound Zn<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-STPPA (565 m<sup>2</sup>/g). The same chain pattern was also observed in structurally rigid naphthalene arylphosphonate linkers with square pyramidal and octahedral metal atoms producing microporous frameworks.<sup>29</sup> The stability of such edge shared Zn<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> chains is significant as robust inorganic building units for future metal organophosphonate compounds, which could hypothetically produce isoreticularly expanding void channels with, tetratopic, tritopic and ditopic ligands with expanding tether lengths. As seen in the thermogravimetric analysis graphic (see ESI), the compound is an unusually stable MOF as organic components from MTPPA starts decomposing at ca. 525°C, and 27% (calculated 29.5%) of total weight loss of MTPPA continues until 700°C. Initial ca. 20% (calculated 27 %) weight loss corresponds to the solvent molecules (Supporting Information). The recent article about ultra stable ZrH<sub>4</sub>-STPPA also shows a similar STPPA decomposition pattern but **1** is approximately 100°C more stable than the previously reported zirconium compound, which was not porous.<sup>26</sup> The magnetism in MOFs is an active research area.<sup>30-33</sup> We investigated the magnetic properties of **1** via ab initio calculations. Spin polarized density functional theory analysis is performed on the structure that is revealed from XRD data and it is observed that the electronic structure tends to converge towards a state where a net spin of 3 per Co atom is established (Fig. 1d). While the charge density of this net spin has been observed to concentrate mainly around Co atoms it is not totally localized and extends throughout the structure along the b axis of the crystal which may point out to a ferromagnetic interaction between Co atoms as well as the magnetic anisotropy in the crystal.



**Figure 1.** The conformations of 1D IBUs composed of corner shared (a)  $Zn_2P_2O_4$  (in  $Zn_2H_4$ -STPPA) adapted from the reference 19; (b)  $Zn_2P_2O_4$  (in  $Zn_2H_4$ -MTPPA) adapted from the reference 19; (c)  $Co_2P_2O_4$  in  $1.3NMP \cdot H_2O$ , and the perspective view of three-dimensional porous framework of  $1.3NMP \cdot H_2O$ . The change of conformational structure of the one-dimensional building block is significant in characterizing the porosity of the organophosphate-MOF. The pore sizes are increasing from 564, 937 and 1034  $m^2/g$  from left to right. The conformation of the 1D IBU is significant in determining the pore sizes. (d) Side and perspective view of the crystal cell which the DFT calculations have been carried out. The yellow cloud represents a typical isosurface of the charge density carrying a net spin which extends along the b axis.

In conclusion, we report extremely stable and rare metal organic framework (MOF) based on cobalt arylphosphonates. The calculated surface area of 1034  $m^2/g$  indicates that **1** has the largest surface area synthesized with a tetrahedral arylphosphonic acid. The extreme stability (up to 500°C) at high temperatures is certainly a great advantage for potential industrial applications. Metal organophosphonates already have myriad of applications such as, the catalysis of butane to maleic anhydride, imaging, bone remodelling, identifying micro calcifications, proton conductivity and osteoporosis treatment etc.<sup>34-40</sup> Moreover, organophosphonates are thought to be involved in many biochemical pathways.<sup>41, 42</sup> The porous metal arylphosphonate compounds are rare but the recent efforts using the novel arylphosphonate linkers have been gradually contributing to the library of porous metal organophosphonates. The previously reported  $Zn_2H_4$ -MTPPA,  $Zn_2H_4$ -STPPA and  $[Co_2(H_4$ -MTPPA)] $\cdot 3NMP \cdot H_2O$  (**1**) are

isostructural with different bond lengths and angles. The persistence and conformational flexibility of the eight-membered chains with different metals in metal organophosphonate chemistry are significant,<sup>20, 23, 26</sup> as it could be further used as a reliable secondary building unit to construct predictable three-dimensional metal organic frameworks using alternating tether lengths. The conformational flexibility of the chain structure observed in **1** could be further used to construct mechanically breathing metal organic frameworks and isoreticular expansions with alternating tether lengths.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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