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Metalloporphyrin-based MOFs: new strategies for catalyst immobilization

Gotzone Barandika, Begoña Bazán, Arkaitz Fidalgo-Marijuan, Miren-Karmele Urtiaga, Luis Lezama, María-Isabel Arriortua

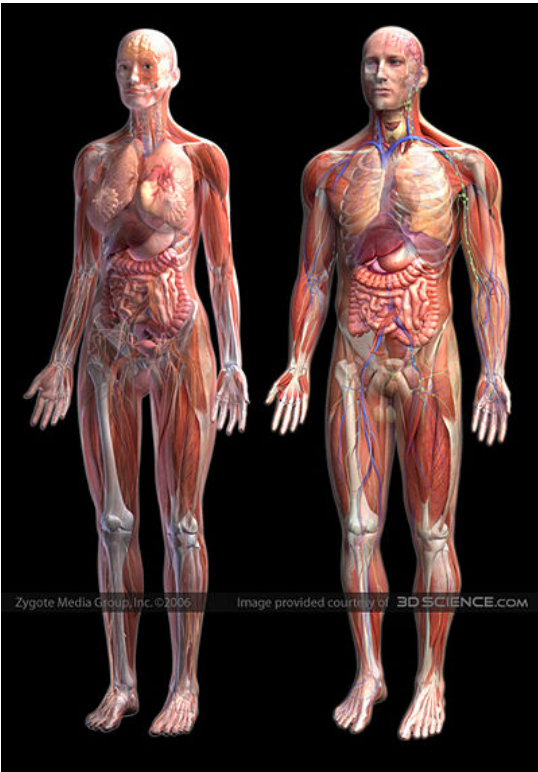
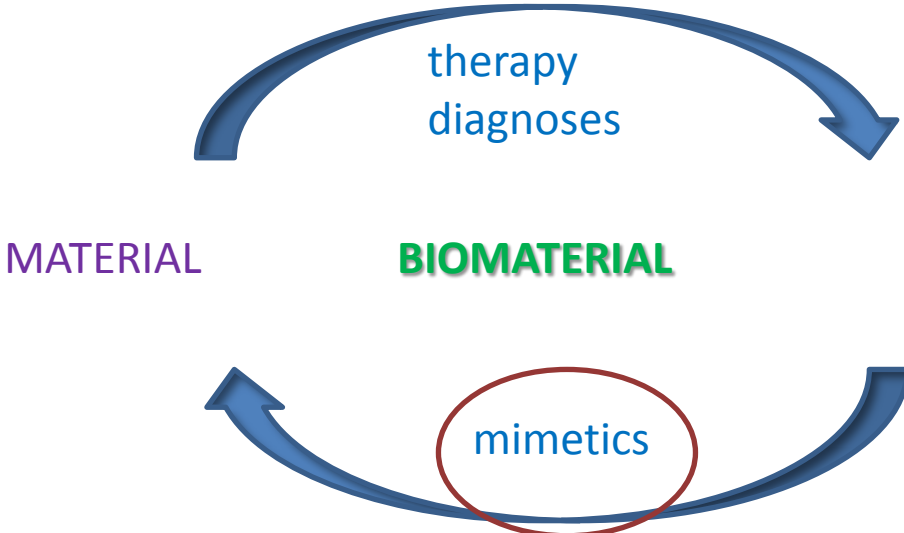
Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Vitoria-Gasteiz, (Spain).

Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Leioa, (Spain).

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Leioa, (Spain).

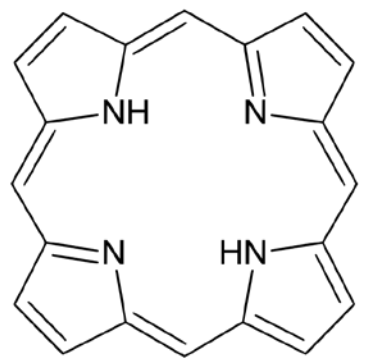
D.F. Williams / Biomaterials 30 (2009) 5897–5909

“A biomaterial is a substance that has been engineered to take a form which, alone or as part of a complex system, is used to direct, by control of interactions with components of living systems, the course of any therapeutic or diagnostic procedure, in human or veterinary medicine.”

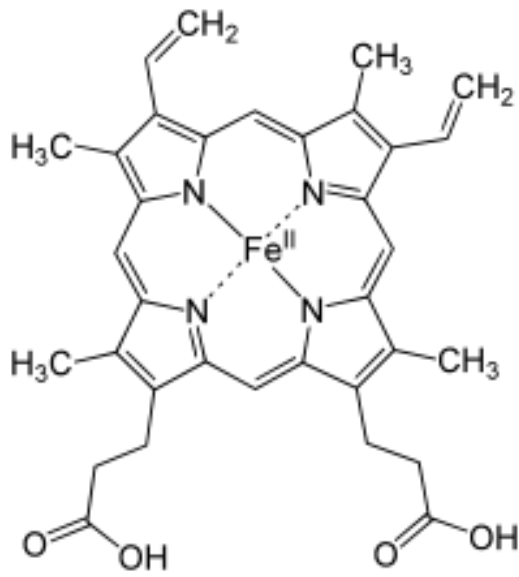


Metalloporphyrins

porphine



Porphyrins are substituted porphines



Heme group

- transportation of gases
- gas detection
- electron transfer
- chemical catalysis

MOFs: metal organic frameworks

CNS: coordination network solids

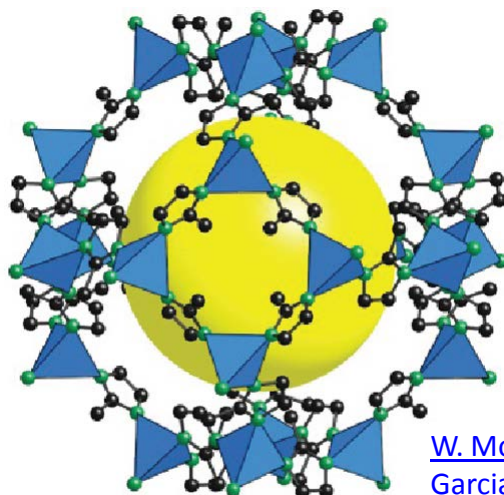
Coordination polymers, metal–organic frameworks and the need for terminology guidelines

Stuart R. Batten, Neil R. Champness, Xiao-Ming Chen, Javier Garcia-Martinez, Susumu Kitagawa, Lars Öhrström, Michael O'Keeffe, Myunghyun Paik Suh and Jan Reedijk

CrystEngComm, 2012, 14, 3001-3004

DOI: 10.1039/C2CE06488J

Porous MOFs



ZIF-8 - $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_4\text{N}_2\text{H}_5)_2$

gas storage

compound separation

chemical sensing

nonlinear optics

biomedical imaging

drug delivery

heterogeneous catalysis

Host-guest chemistry

[W. Morris](#) , [C. J. Stevens](#) , [R. E. Taylor](#) , [C. Dybowski](#) , [O. M. Yaghi](#) , [M. A. Garcia-Garibay](#) , *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, 116, 13307

O. M. Yaghi, G. M. Li, H. L. Li, *Nature*, 1995, **378**, 703.

G. Férey, C. Mellot-Draznieks, C. Serre and F. Millange, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2005, **38**, 217.

S. Kitagawa, R. Kitaura and S.-i. Noro, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 2334.



EIDOS
Research
Group

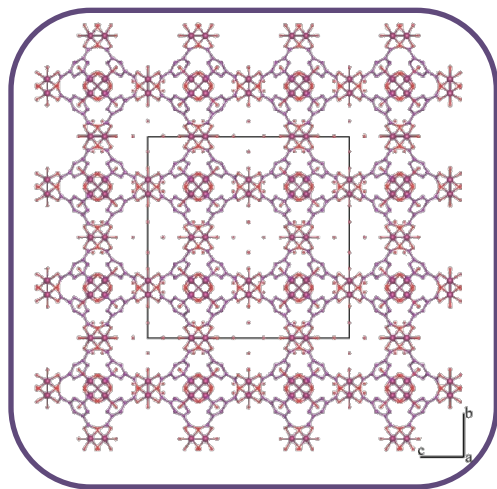
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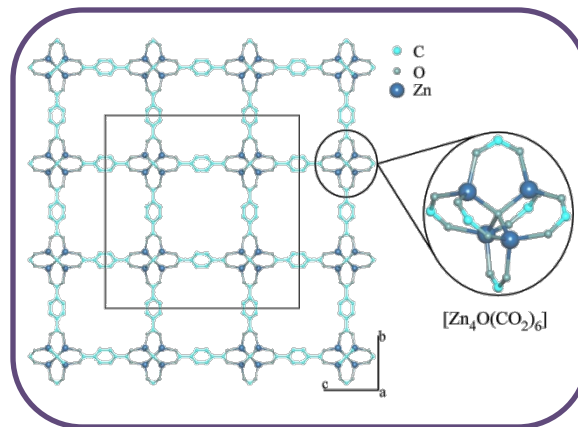
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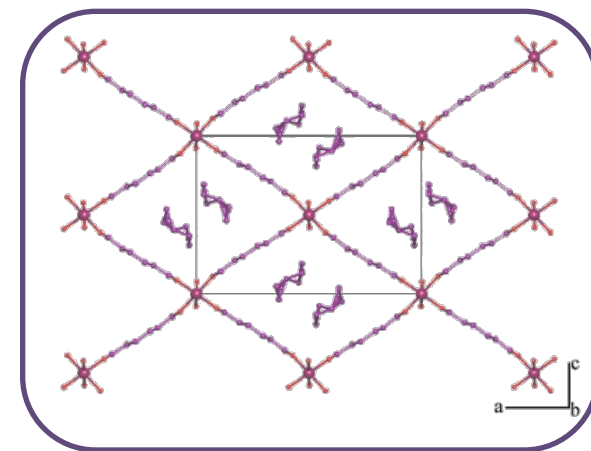
Porous MOFs based on carboxylic ligands



HKUST-1
 $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]_n$



MOF-5
 $[\text{Zn}_4\text{O}(\text{BDC})_3] \cdot (\text{DMF})_8 (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl})$



MIL-53
 $[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})(\text{BDC})] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{BDC})_{0.75}$

Chui S. S.-Y., Lo S. M.-F., Charmant J. P. H., Orpen A. G., Williams I. D., *Science*, **283**, 1148-1150, **1999**.

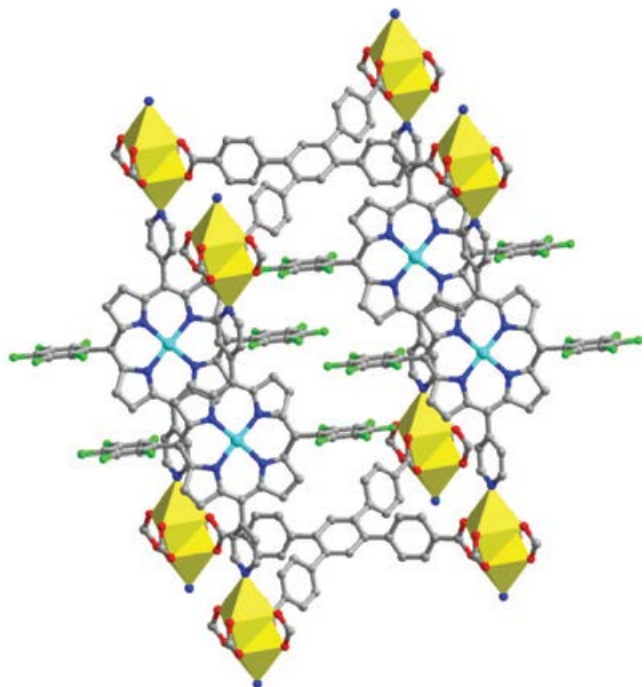
Li H., Eddaoudi M., O'Keeffe M., Yaghi O. M., *Nature*, **402**, 276-279, **1999**.

Millange F., Serre C., Férey G., *Chem. Commun.*, **8**, 822-823, **2002**.

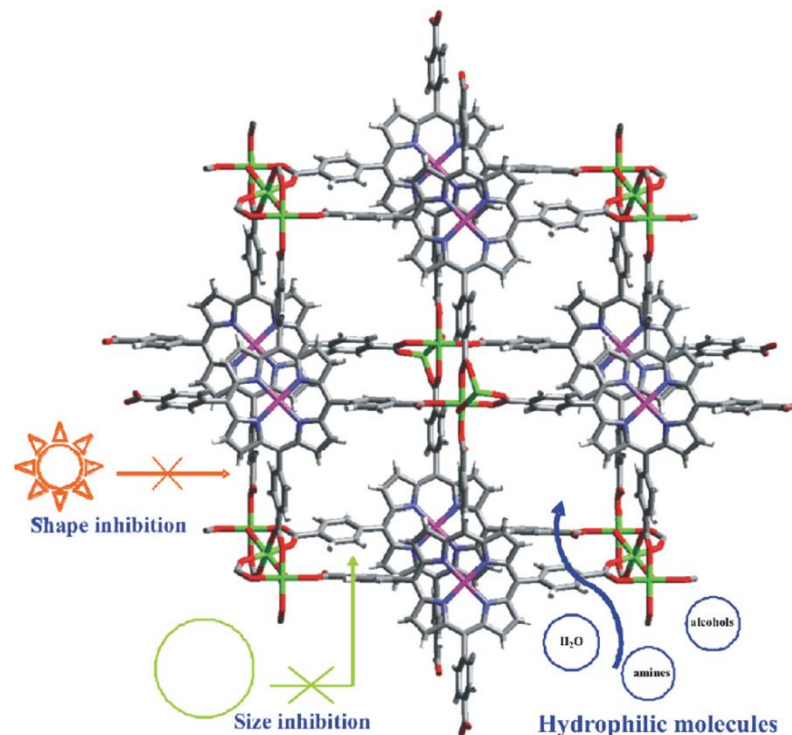
Metalloporphyrinic porous MOFs

Functional porphyrinic metal–organic frameworks: crystal engineering and applications

Chao Zou and Chuan-De Wu. *Dalton Trans.*, 2012, 41, 3879

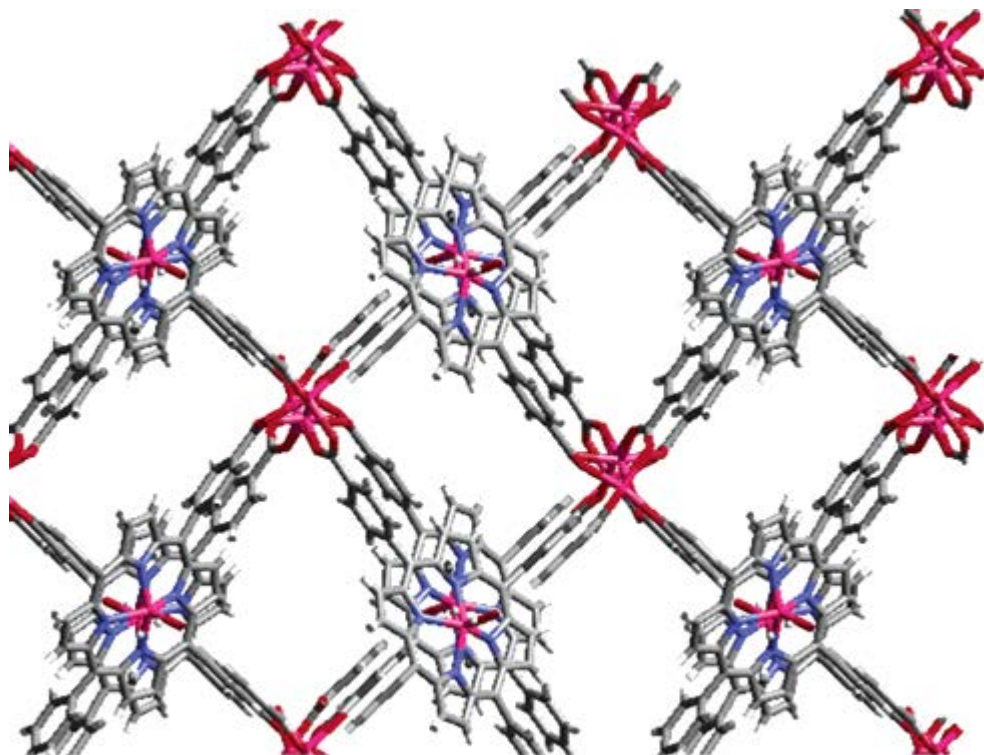


A. M. Shultz, O. K. Farha, J. T. Hupp and S. T. Nguyen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, 131, 4204.



M. E. Kosal, J.-H. Chou, S. R. Wilson and K. S. Suslick, *Nat. Mater.*, 2002, 1, 118.

Catalytic Porphyrin Solids



Robust oxidation catalyst for the hydroxylation of a variety of linear and cyclic alkanes and the epoxidation of cyclic alkenes

PIZA-3 network, $(\text{Mn}(\text{TpCPP})\text{Mn}_{1.5})(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}) \cdot 5\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$

KENNETH S. SUSLICK,* P. BHYRAPPA, J.-H. CHOU, MARGARET E. KOSAL,
SHIRLEY NAKAGAKI, DENNIS W. SMITHENRY, SCOTT R. WILSON
Acc. Chem. Res. **2005**, **38**, 283

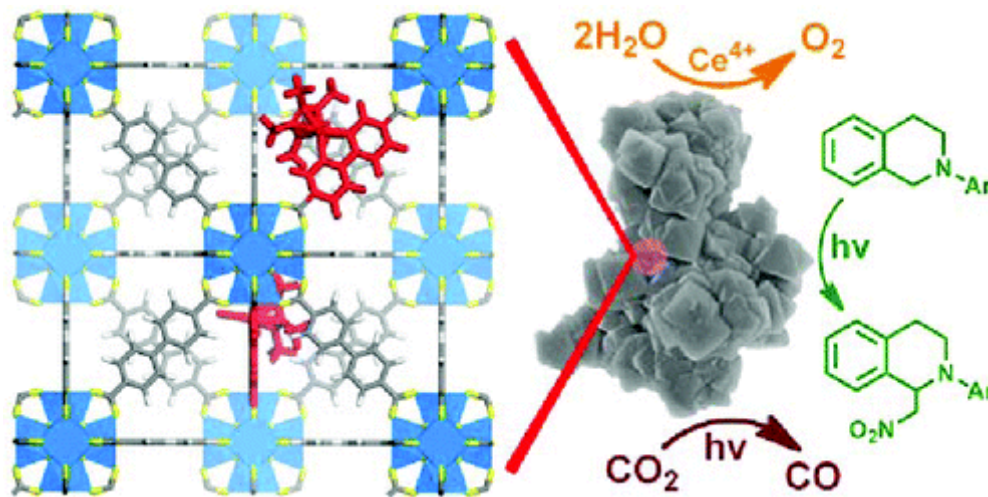
MOFs: platforms to integrate individual functional components

Anchoring a molecular catalyst without substantial change in its structure to an insoluble solid to prevent solution of the catalyst

Catalyst immobilization

Doping Metal–Organic Frameworks for Water Oxidation, Carbon Dioxide Reduction, and Organic Photocatalysis

catalytically competent Ir, Re, and Ru complexes are incorporated into a porous MOF



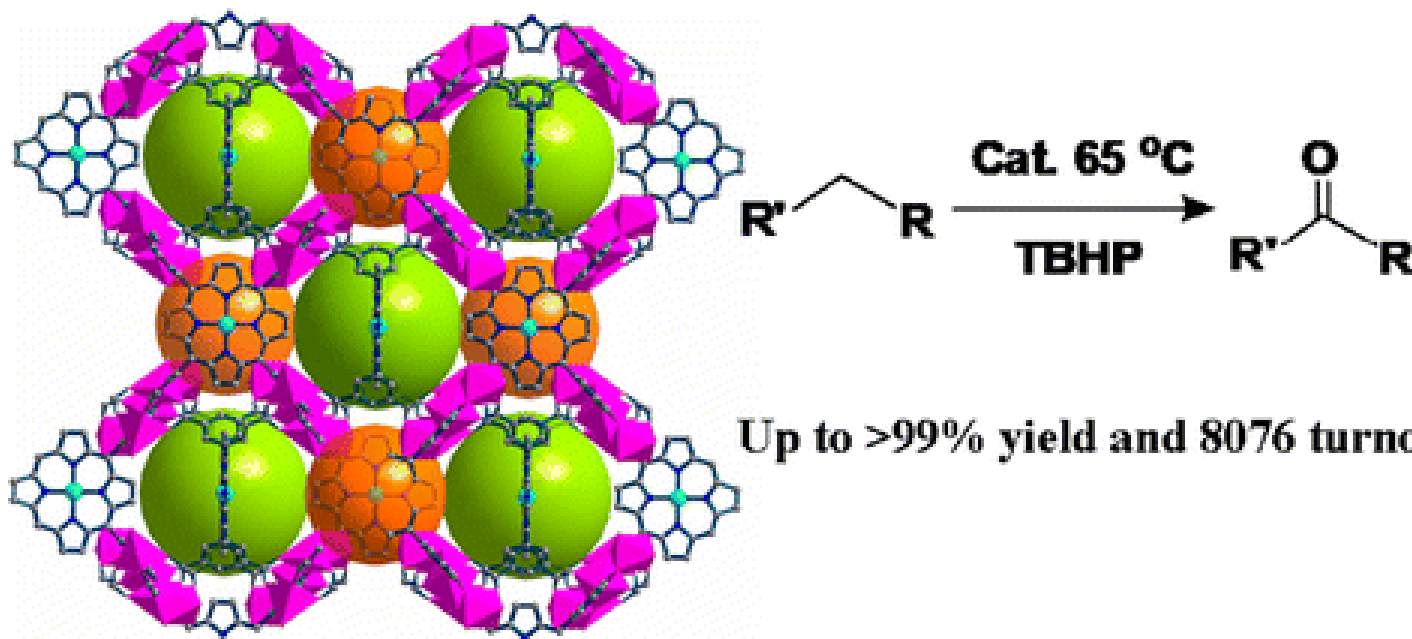
$\text{Zr}_6\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_4(\text{bpdc})_6$ (bpdc = *para*-biphenyldicarboxylic acid)

Metalloporphyrinic porous MOFs

Porous Metalloporphyrinic Frameworks Constructed from Metal 5,10,15,20-Tetrakis(3,5-biscarboxylphenyl)porphyrin for Highly Efficient and Selective Catalytic Oxidation of Alkylbenzenes

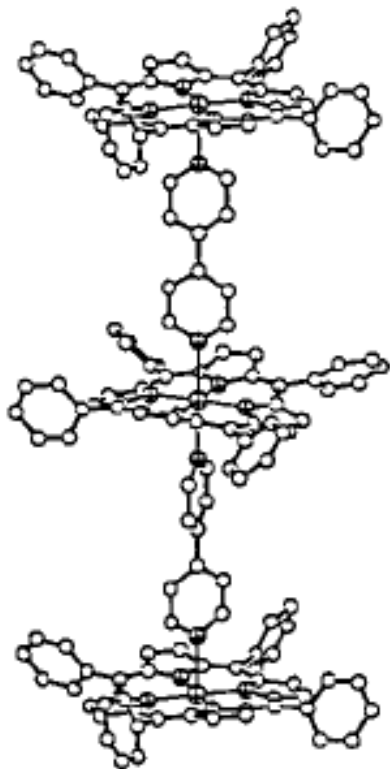
[Xiu-Li Yang](#), [Ming-Hua Xie](#), [Chao Zou](#), [Yabing He](#), [Banglin Chen](#),
[Michael O'Keeffe](#), [Chuan-De Wu](#)

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2012, 134, 10638



Up to >99% yield and 8076 turnovers

Ligand combinations for metalloporphyrinic porous MOFs



TPP (tetraphenylporphyrin)

+

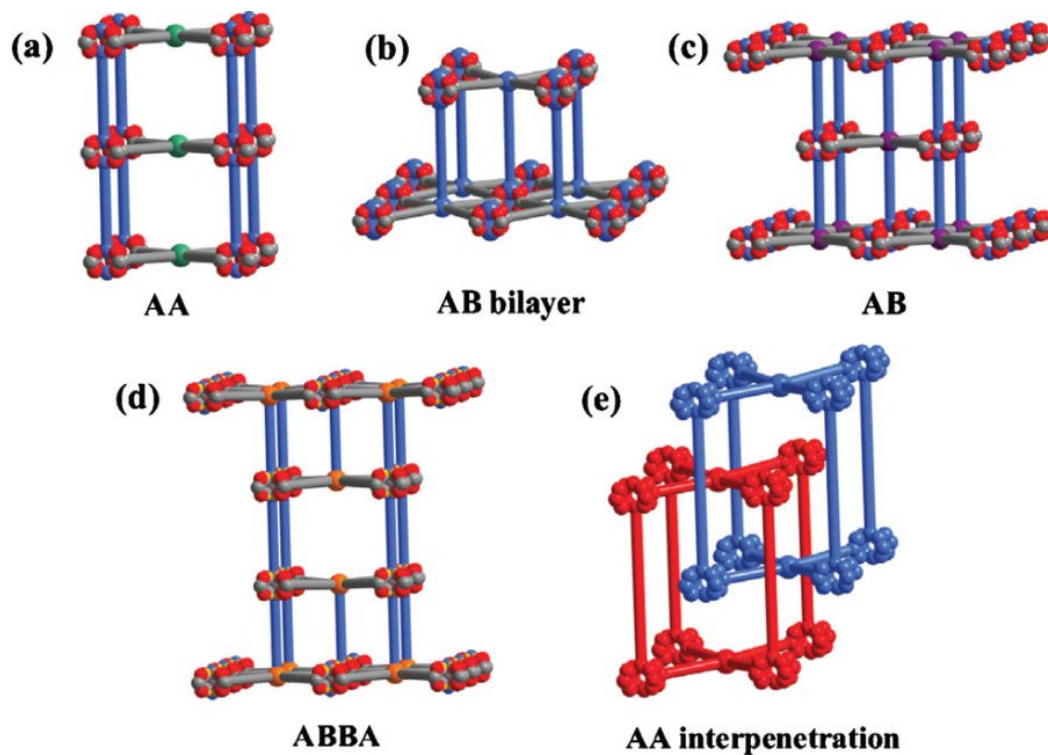
bipy (4,4'-bipyridine)

**Crystal engineering with tetraarylporphyrins,
an exceptionally versatile
building block for the design of
multidimensional supramolecular structures**

**R. Krishna Kumar, S. Balasubramanian and
Israel Goldberg**

Chem. Commun., 1998, 1435

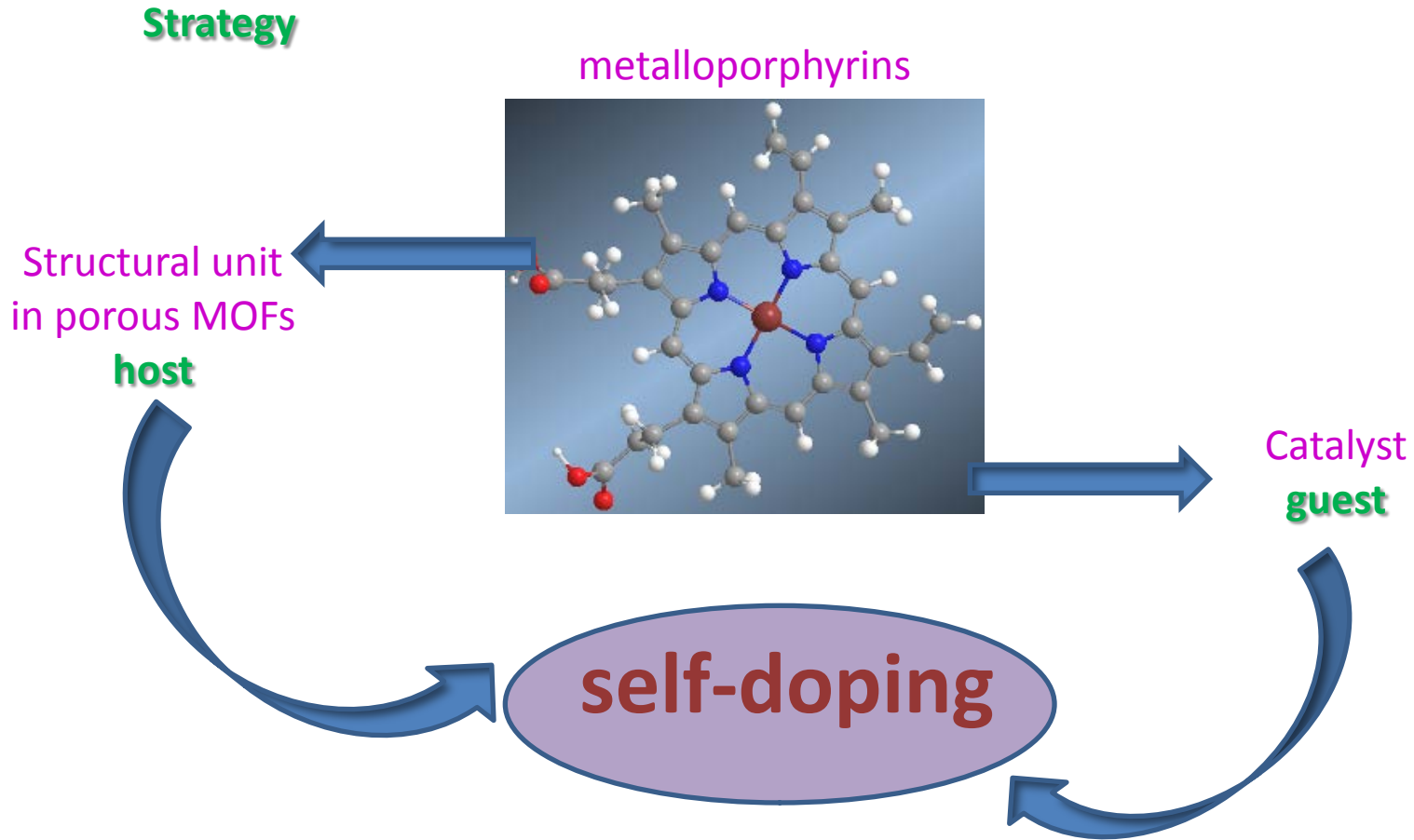
Ligand combinations in metalloporphyrinic MOFs



dipyridyl ligands

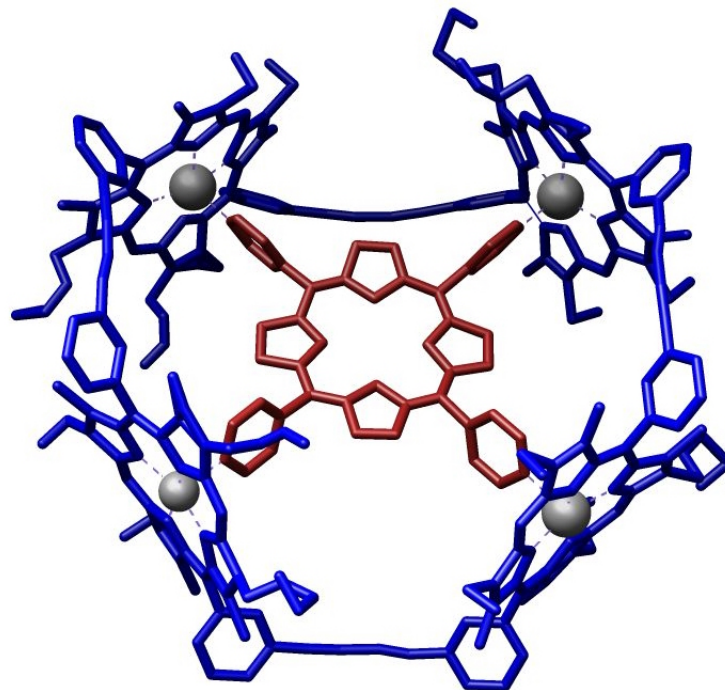
Classification of the stacking patterns found in the PPFs series with different dipyridyl pillars

L. D. DeVries and W. Choe, *J. Chem. Crystallogr.*, 2009, 39, 229.



Host-guest chemistry

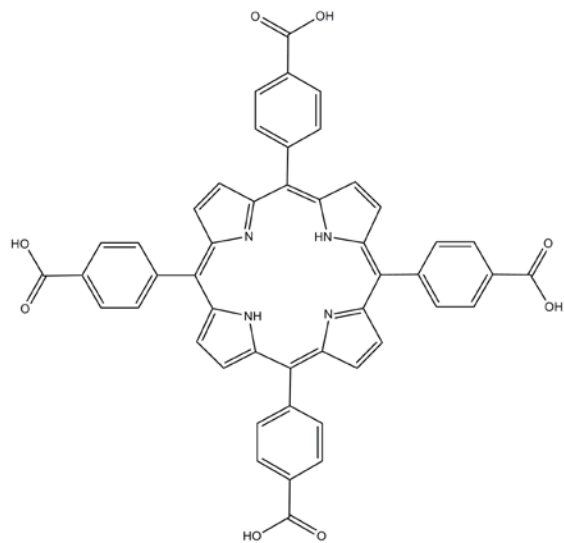
a four-porphyrin-zinc complex hosts a porphyrin guest



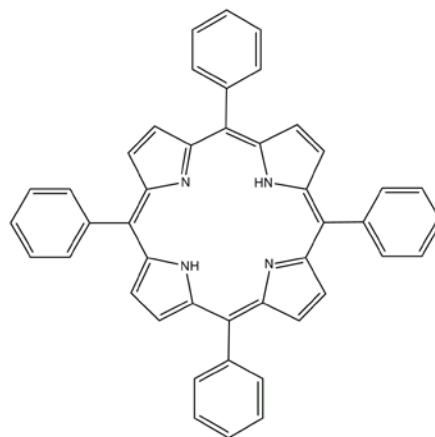
Photoactive Array of Five Porphyrins

Sally Anderson, Harry L. Anderson, Alan Bashall, Mary McPartlin, [Jeremy K. M. Sanders](#) (1995). [Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.](#) **34** (10): 1096–1099.

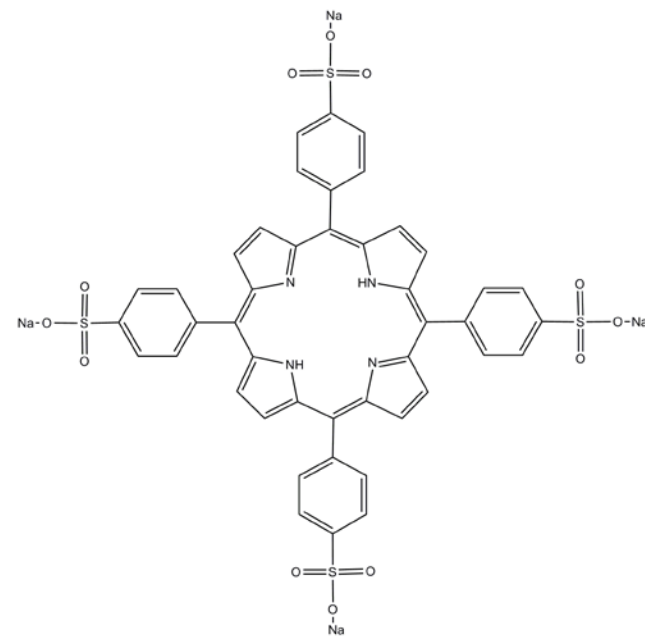
Ligand combinations for metalloporphyrinic porous MOFs



tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin
TCPP

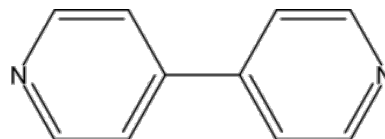


tetraphenylporphyrin
TPP



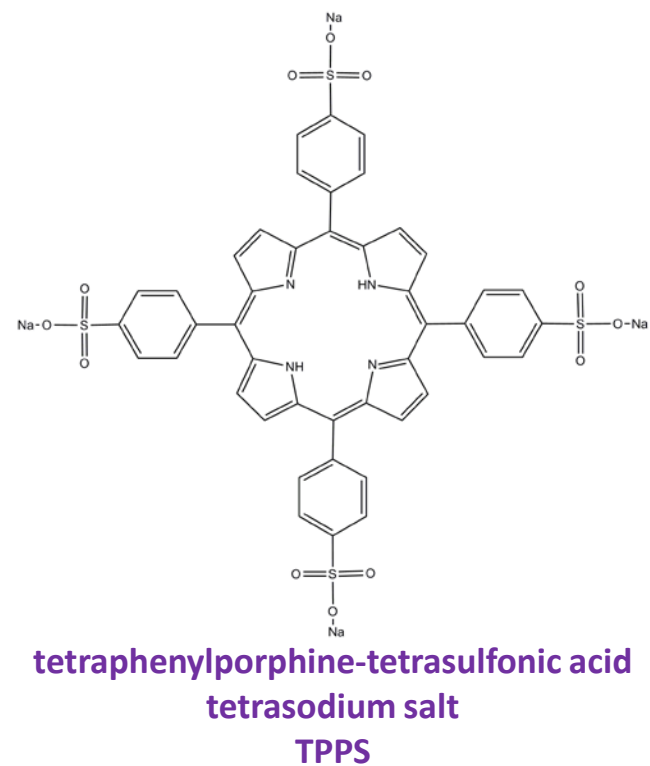
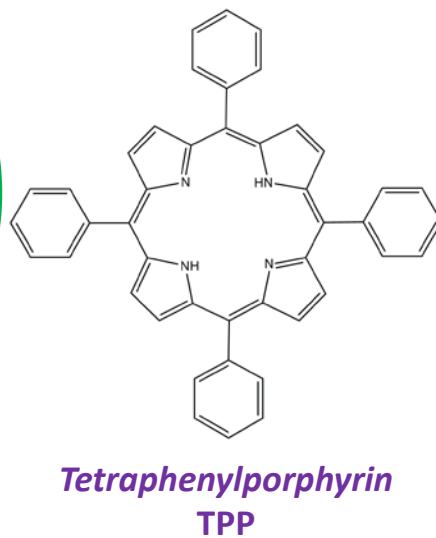
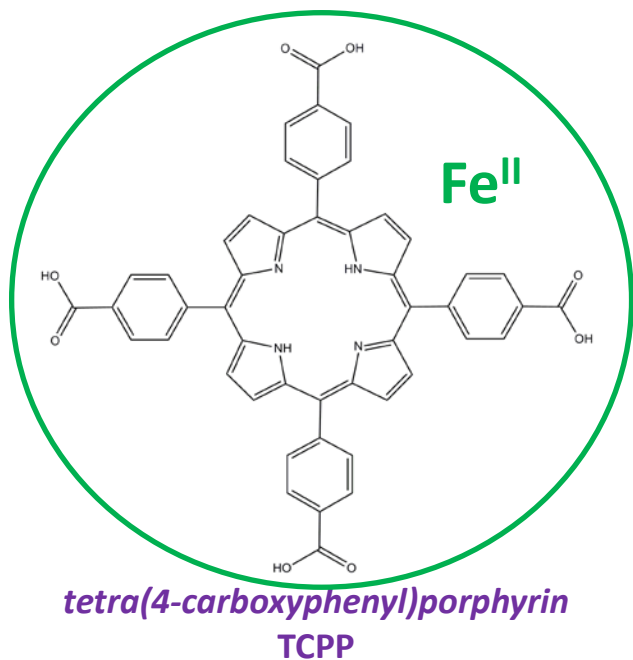
tetraphenylporphine-tetrasulfonic acid
tetrasodium salt
TPPS

+

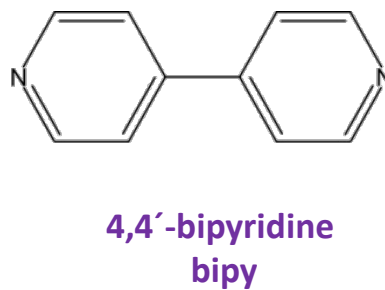


4,4'-bipyridine
bipy

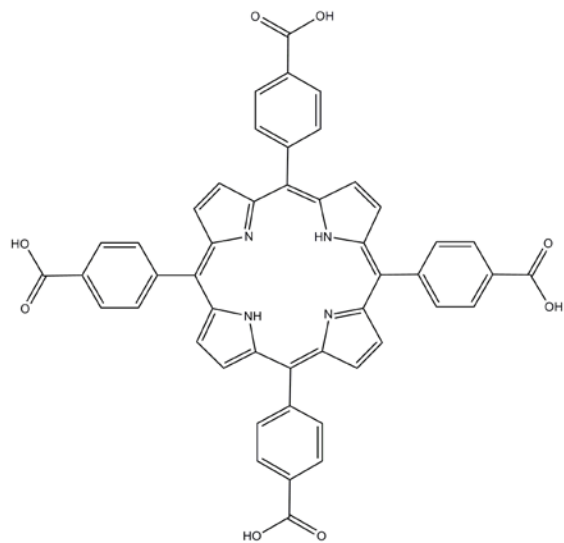
Results



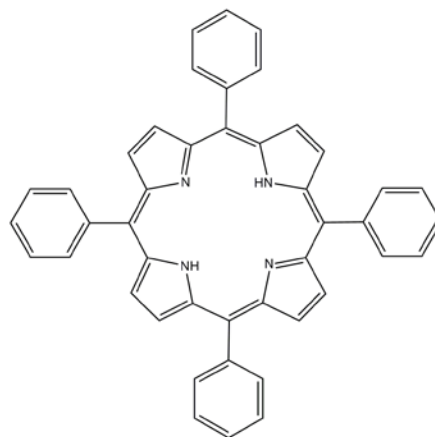
+



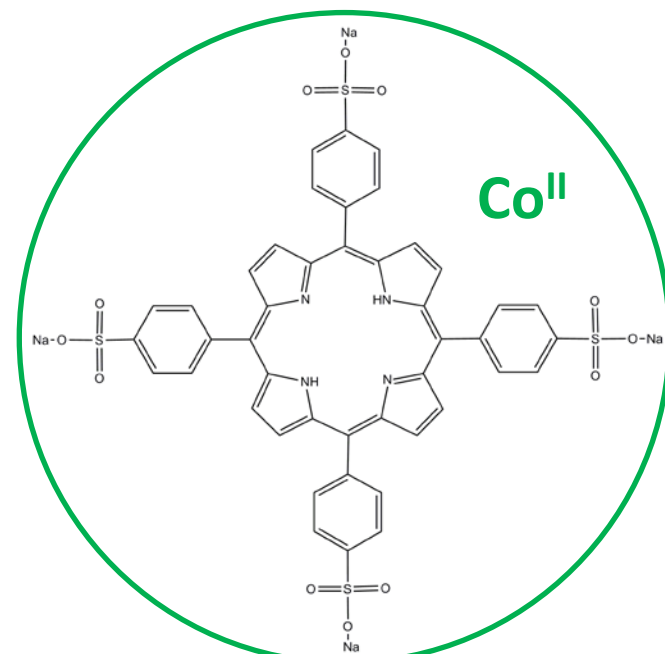
Results



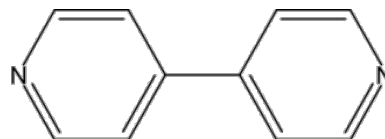
tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin
TCPP



Tetraphenylporphyrin
TPP

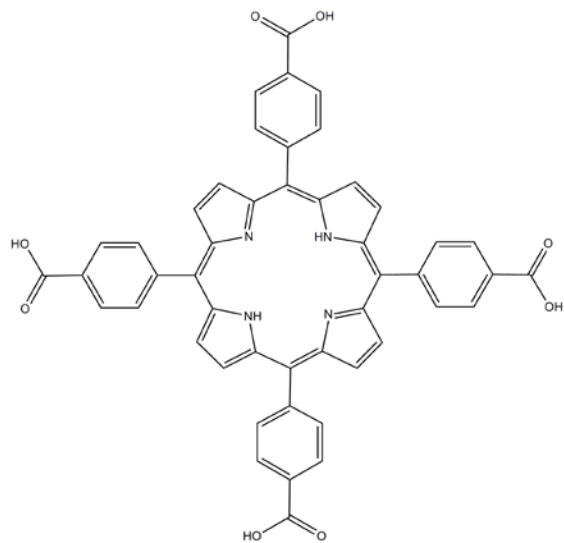


tetraphenylporphine-tetrasulfonic acid
tetrasodium salt
TPPS

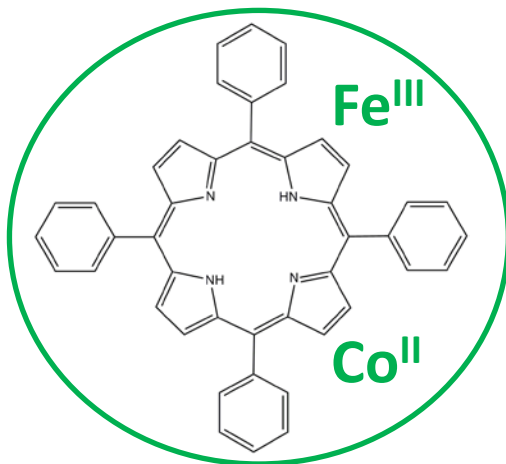


4,4'-bipyridine
bipy

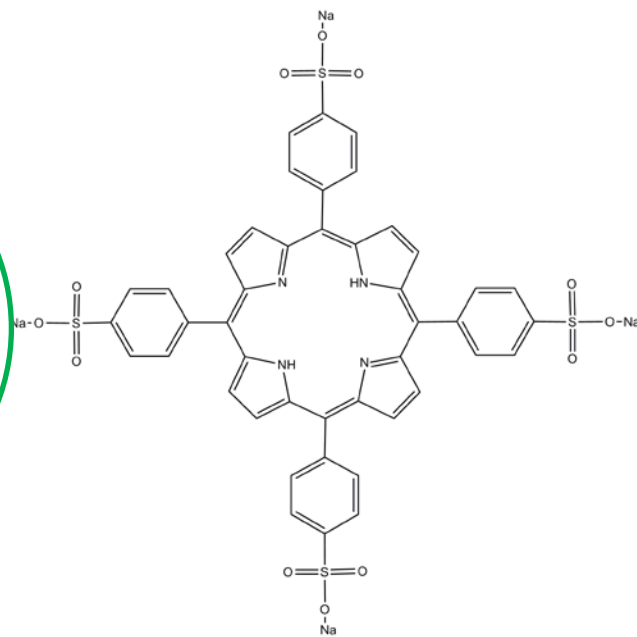
Results



tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin
TCPP

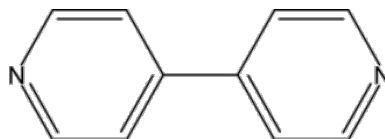


Tetraphenylporphyrin
TPP



tetraphenylporphine-tetrasulfonic acid
tetrasodium salt
TPPS

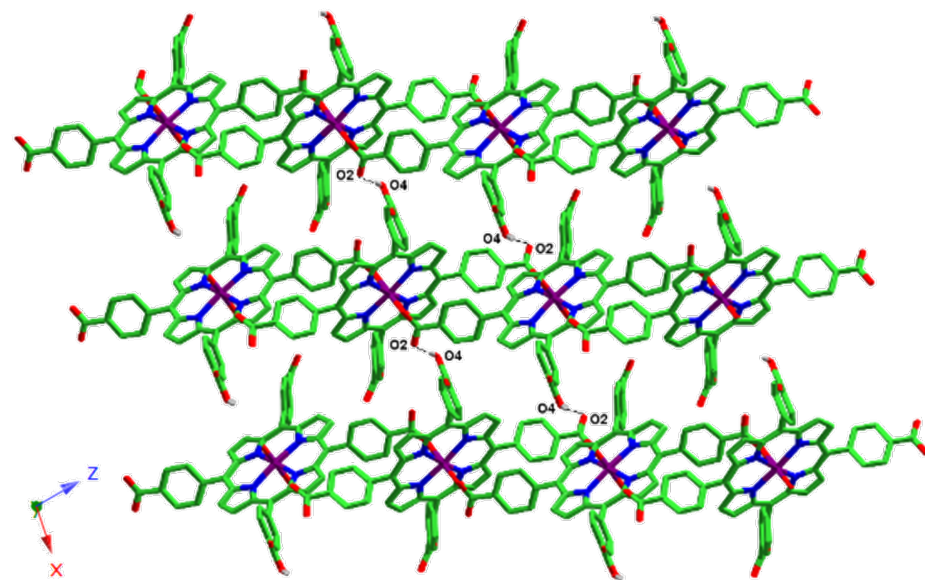
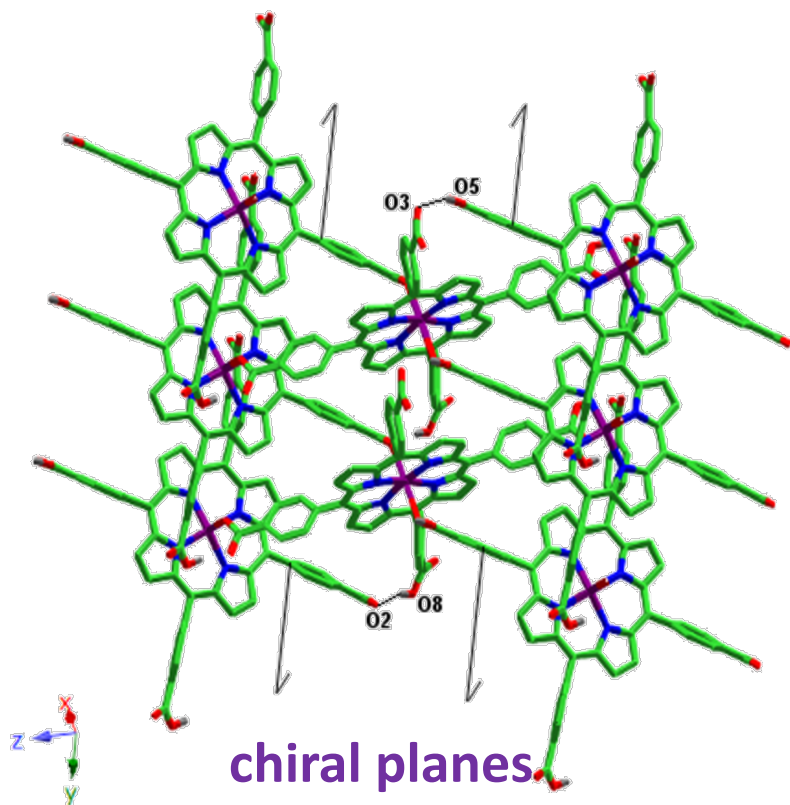
+



4,4'-bipyridine
bipy

Results

[FeTCPP]



third example of a 2D coordination compound based on TCPP in which the dimensionality refers just to coordination bonds, and no other ligands are present in the structure

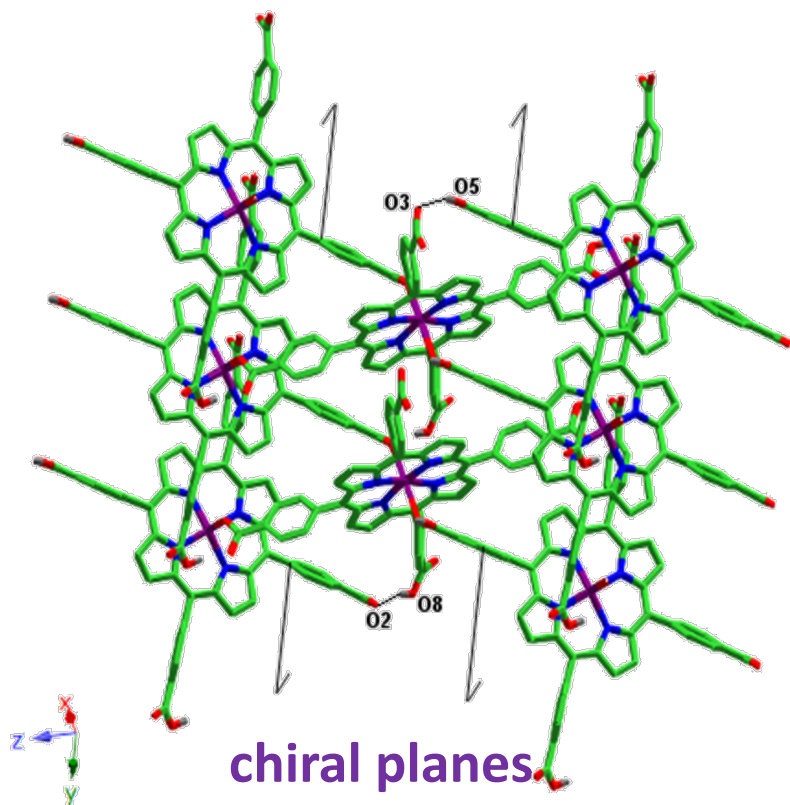
M. Shmilovits, M. Vinodu, I. Goldberg, *New J. Chem.* 28 (2004) 223.

S. George, S. Lipstman, S. Muniappan, I. Goldberg, *CrystEngComm* 8 (2006) 417.

Fidalgo-Marijuan A., Barandika G., Bazán B., Urtiaga M. K., Arriortua M. I., *Polyhedron*, **30**, 2711–2716, **2011**.

Results

[FeTCPP]



Absence of bipy

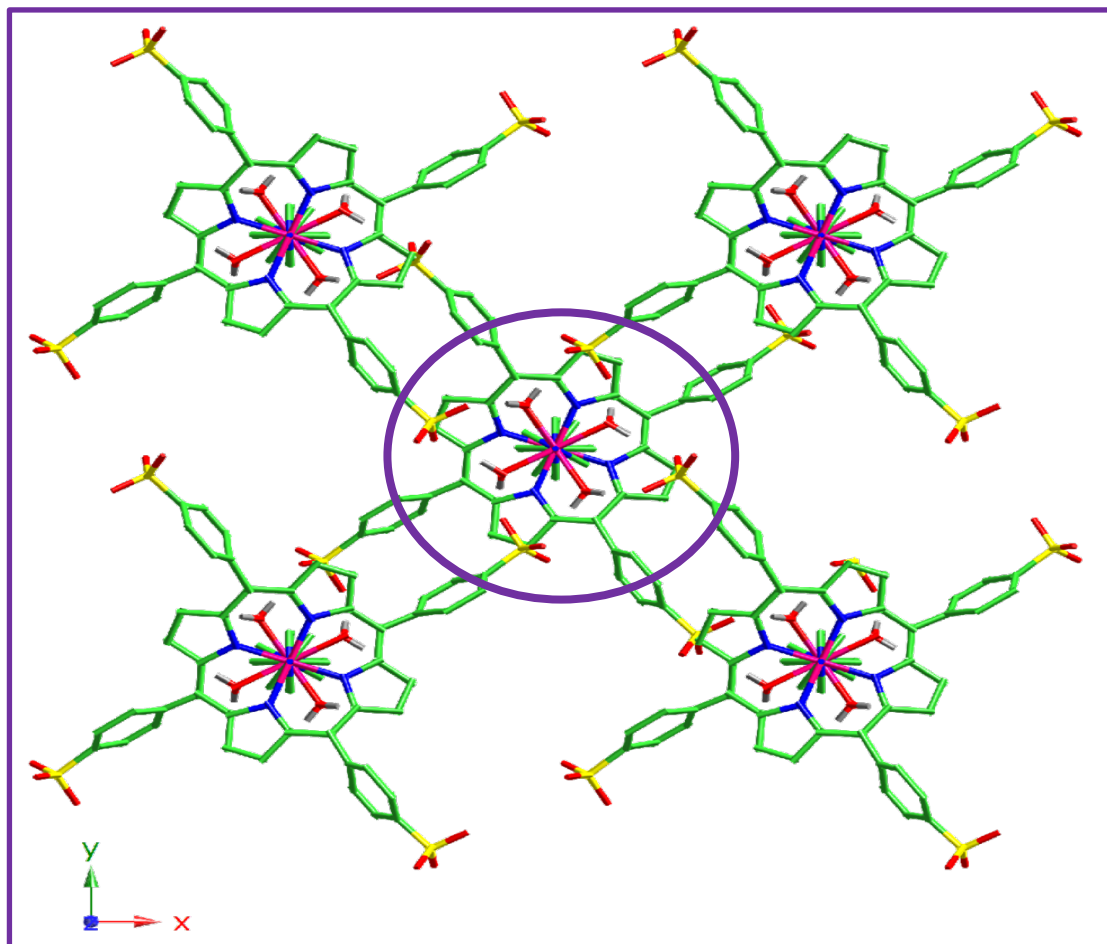
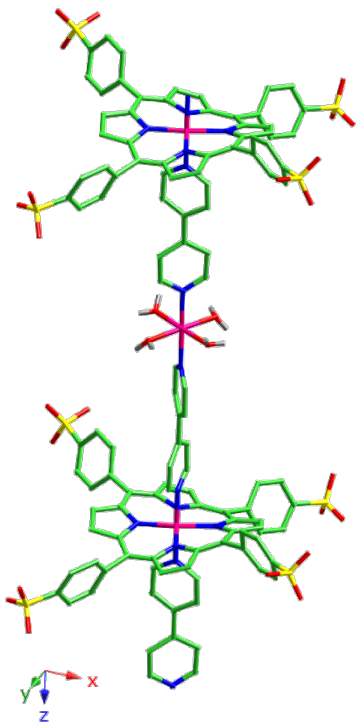
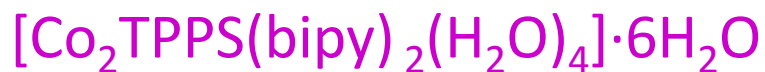
Oxidation of the original Fe^{II} to Fe^{III}

TCPP⁻³: asymmetric deprotonation

DFT calculations: Pearson acidity

Reproducibility!!!!

Results



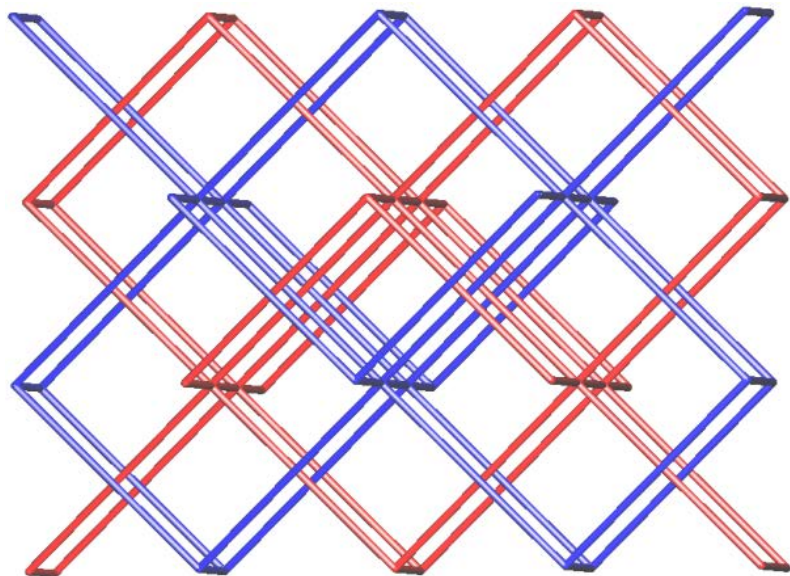
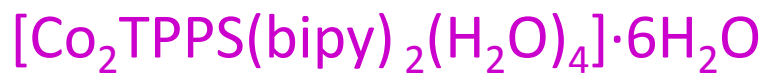
- first CoTPPS coordination network
- just 4 crystalline compounds have been reported for TPPS-based metalloporphyrins
- unprecedented extension fashion

H. Kanemitsu, R. Harada and S. Ogo, *Chem Commun*, 2010, **46**, 3083.

W.-T. Chen, Y. Yamada, G.-N. Liu, A. Kubota, T. Ichikawa, Y. Kojima, G.-C. Guo and S. Fukuzumi, *Dalton Trans.*, 2011, **40**, 12826.

W.-T. Chen, Z.-G. Luo, J.-H. Liu, H.-L. Chen and H.-M. Kuang, *J. Chem. Res.*, 2011, **35**, 571.

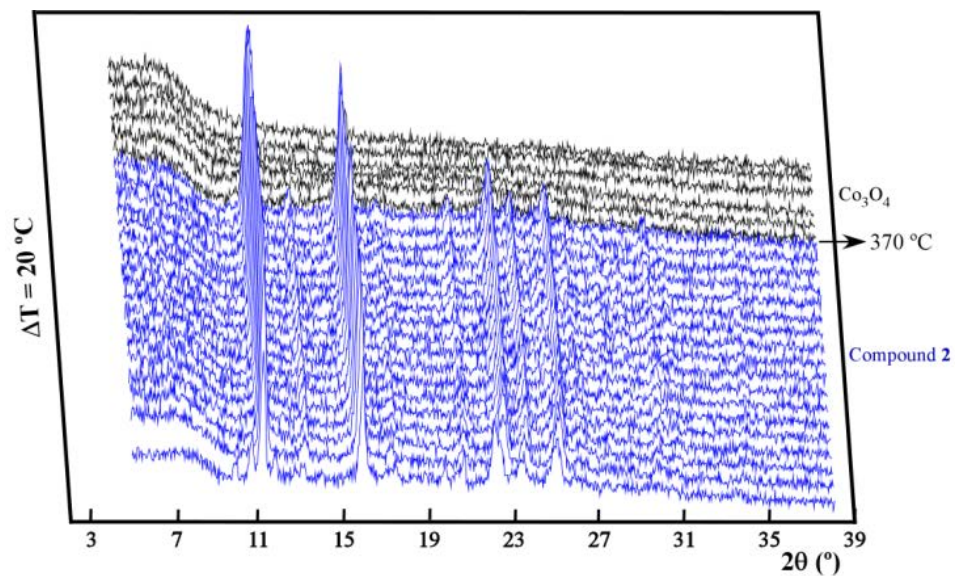
Results



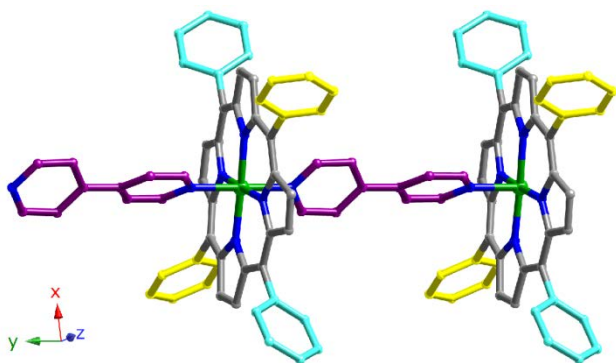
2-fold interpenetrated 6-c nets framework

Hydrogen bond system

High thermal stability



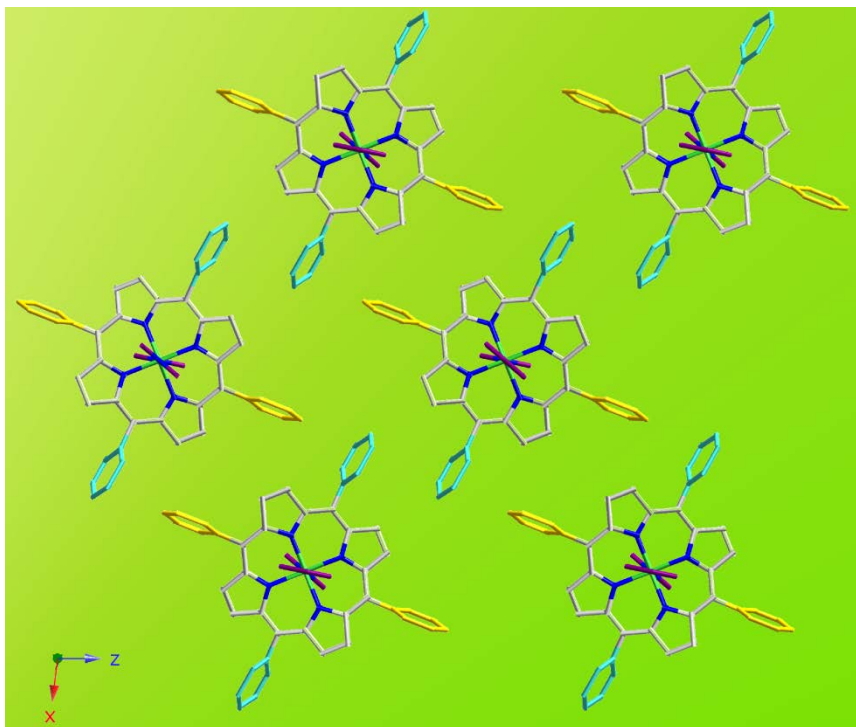
Results



Chemical formula suggests that the metal ion is Fe^{II}

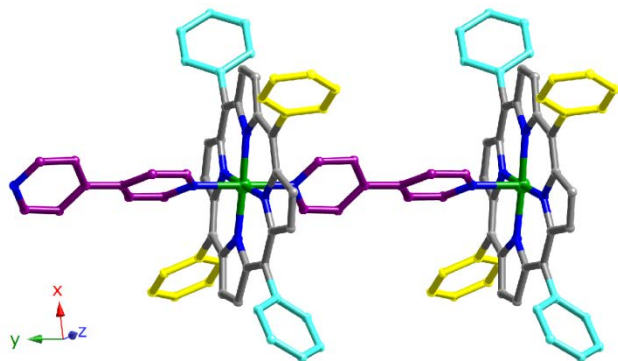
The reactant, $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}]$, contains Fe^{III}

The behaviour of $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}]^{\bullet}_n$ is just compatible with the presence of low-spin Fe^{III}



face-to-face and *edge-to-face* π bonds

Results



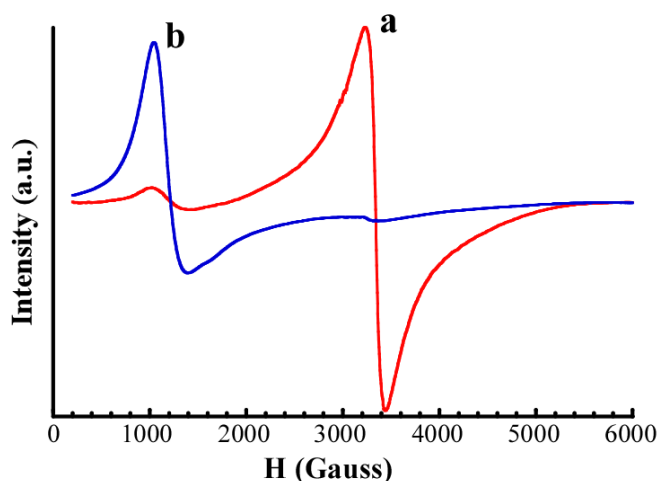
Chemical formula suggests that the metal ion is Fe^{II}

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The behaviour of $([\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}]^{\bullet})_n$ is just compatible with the presence of low-spin Fe^{III}

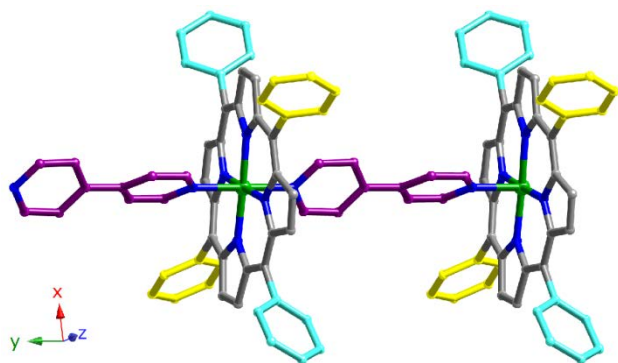
Interpretations for the principal signal ($g \approx 2$)

- 1) high-spin Fe^{III} ions in very low concentration in relation to the bulk of the analysed sample
- 2) low-spin Fe^{III} ions with either significant magnetic interactions between metal centres having different orientations or interactions with free radicals.



X-band EPR spectrum (RT) for (a) $([\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}]^{\bullet})_n$ and (b) the reactant $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}]$.

Results



Chemical formula suggests that the metal ion is Fe^{II}

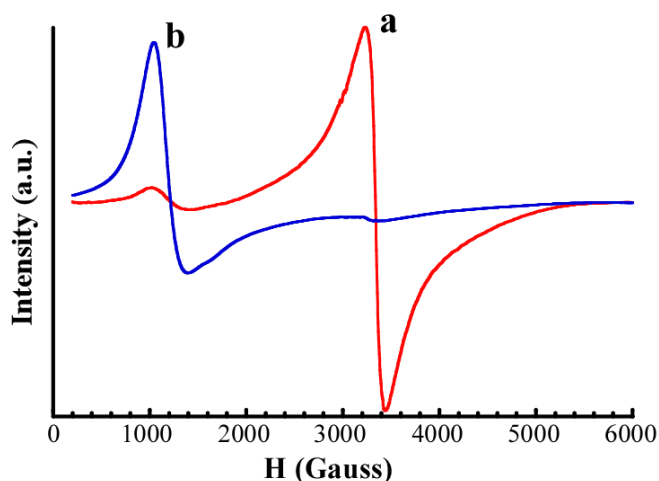
The reactant $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}]$ contains Fe^{III}

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Interpretations for the principal signal ($g \approx 2$)

~~1) high-spin Fe^{III} ions in very low concentration in relation to the bulk of the analysed sample~~

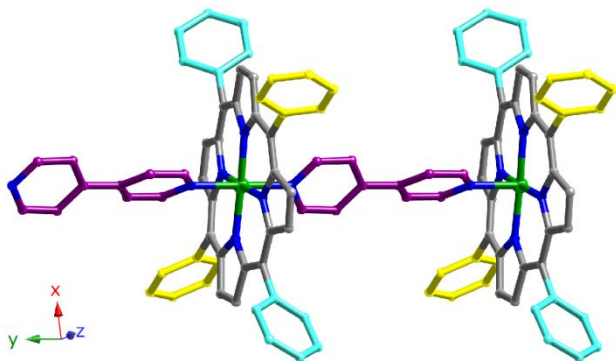
2) low-spin Fe^{III} ions with either significant magnetic interactions between metal centres having different orientations or interactions with free radicals.



X-band EPR spectrum (RT) for (a) $([\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}]^{\bullet})_n$ and (b) the reactant $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}]$.

discarded by X-band EPR at 100 K that indicates the presence of antiferromagnetic interactions

Results

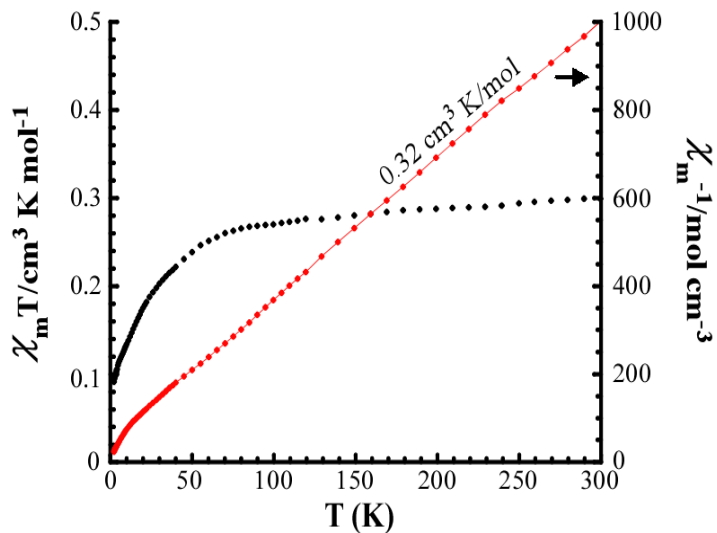


Chemical formula suggests that the metal ion is Fe^{II}

The reactant $[\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}]$ contains Fe^{III}

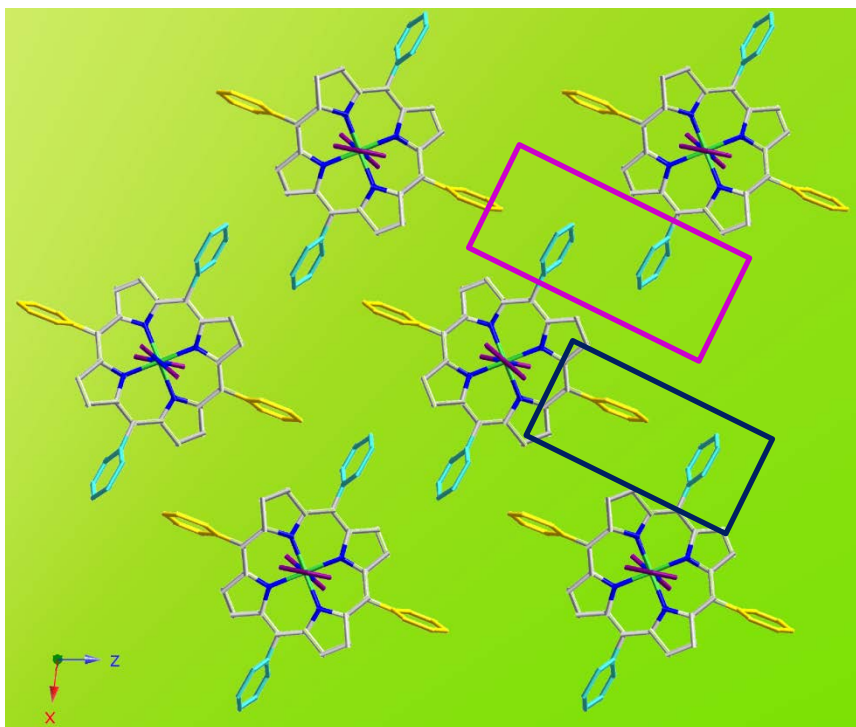
The behaviour of $([\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}]^{\bullet})_n$ is just compatible with the presence of low-spin Fe^{III}

low-spin Fe^{III} ions with either significant magnetic interactions between metal centres having different orientations or interactions with free radicals.



Confirmed by magnetic susceptibility measurements

Results



Hypothesis



Where are those electrons?

Low spin Fe^{III} (d^5): 1 e^{-}

TPP^{-3} : 1 e^{-}

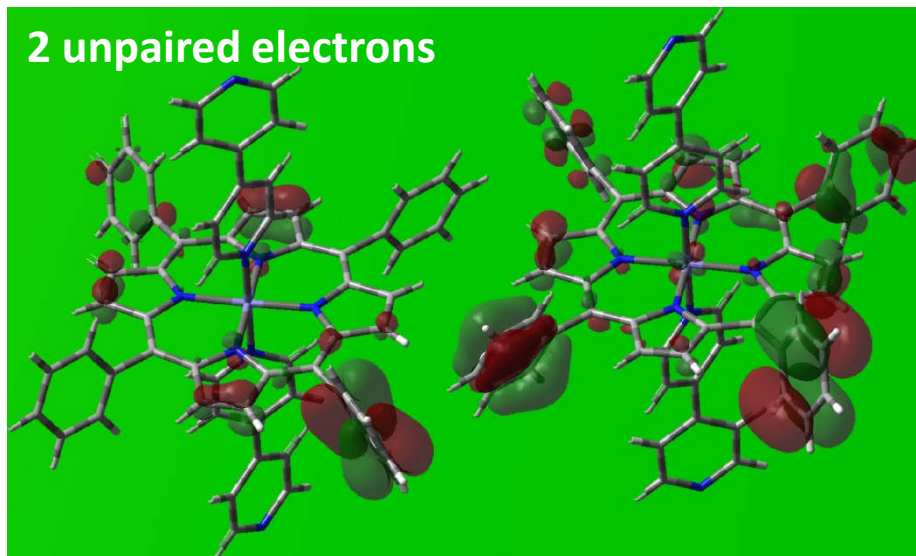
DFT calculations: $([\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{bipy}_2]^{\bullet})_2$

- 1) 4 unpaired electrons
- 2) 2 unpaired electrons

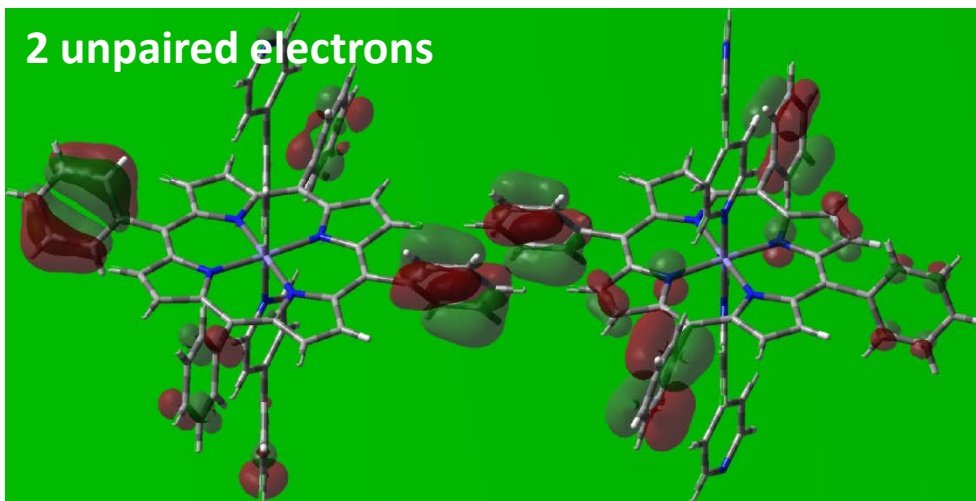
Results



2 unpaired electrons

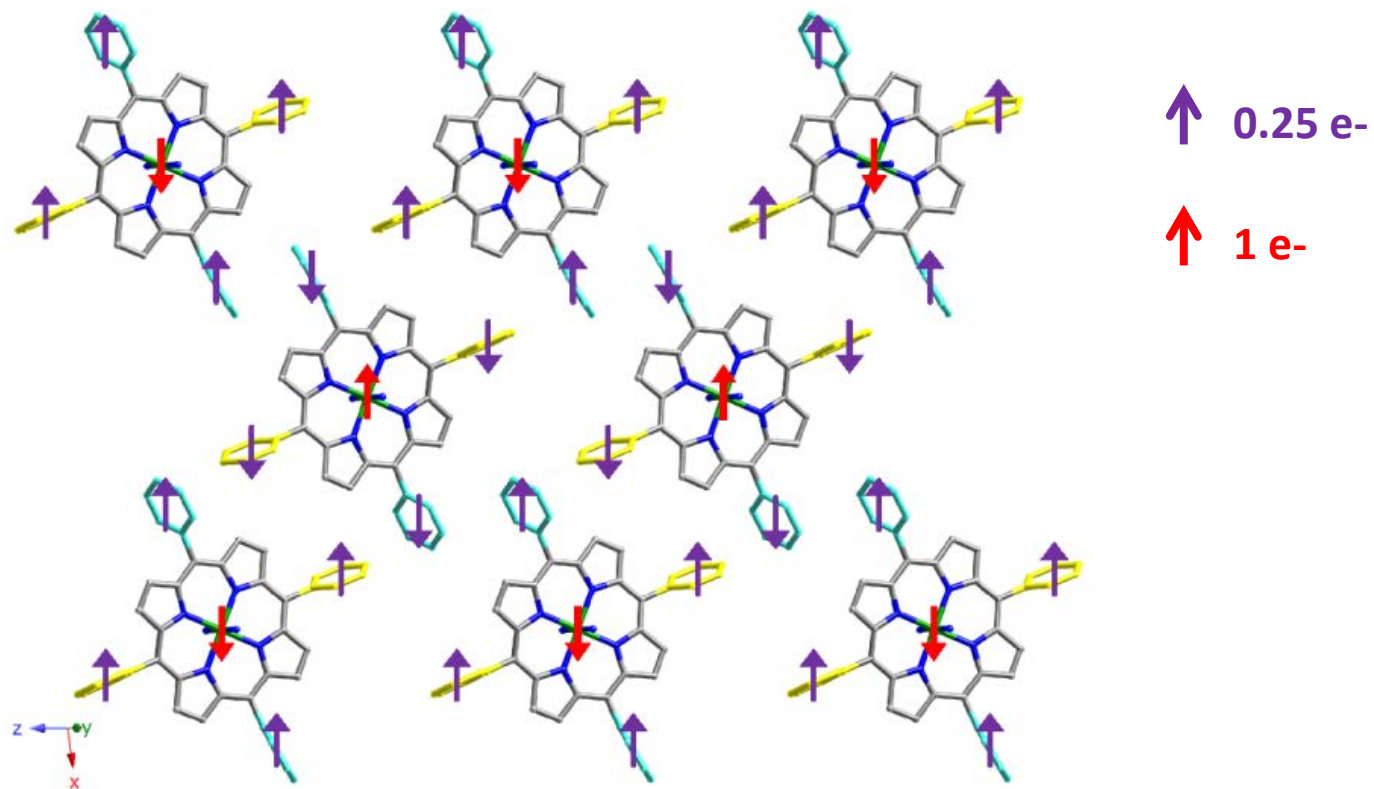


2 unpaired electrons

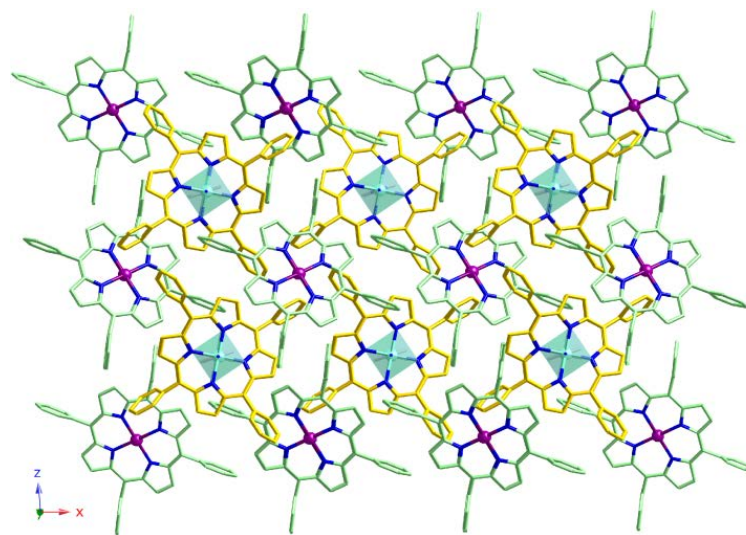
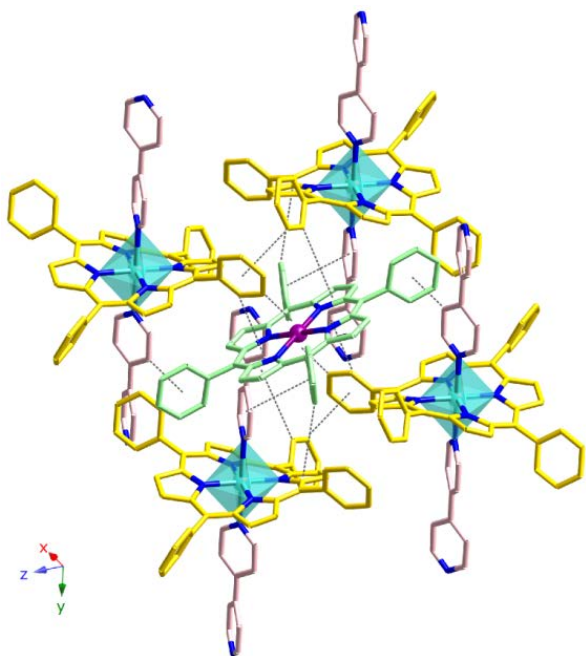


the extra electrons are paired in molecular orbitals formed by the phenyl rings

Results



Results



one-step self-doping

78% of the immobilized metalloporphyrins have lost the metal

no catalytic activity has been detected

Conclusion

Much more work must be carried out....

Acnowledgments

- **Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación**
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Thank you for your attention!