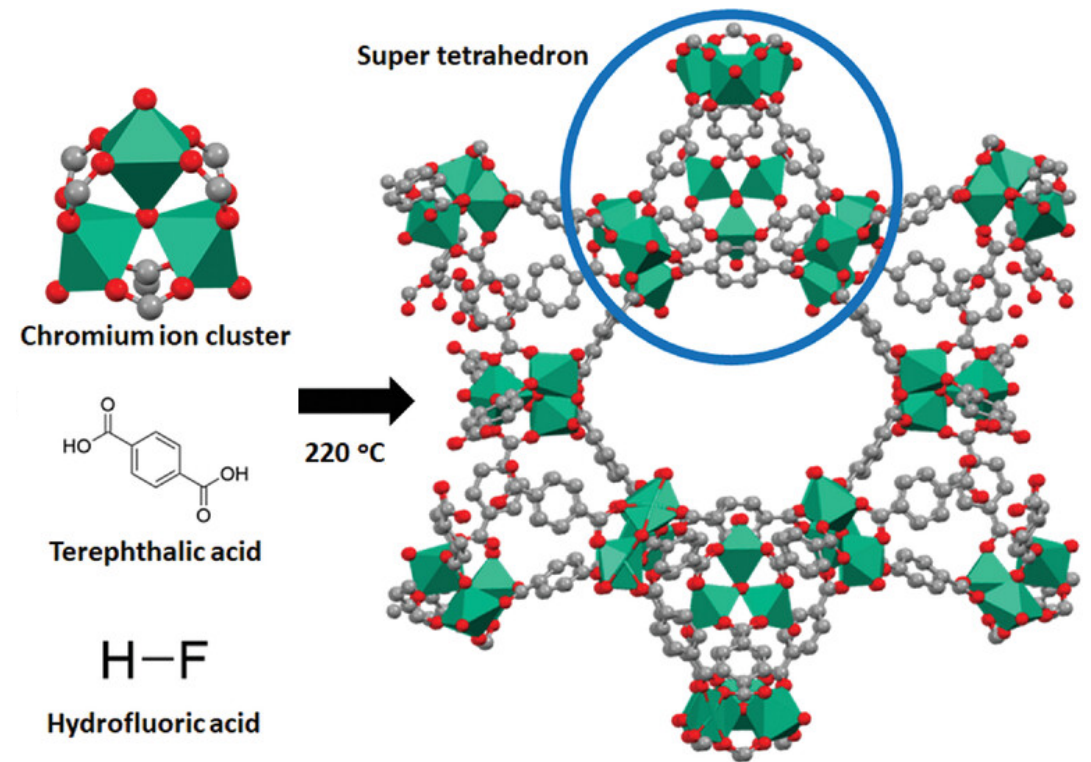


Metal–organic frameworks and applications

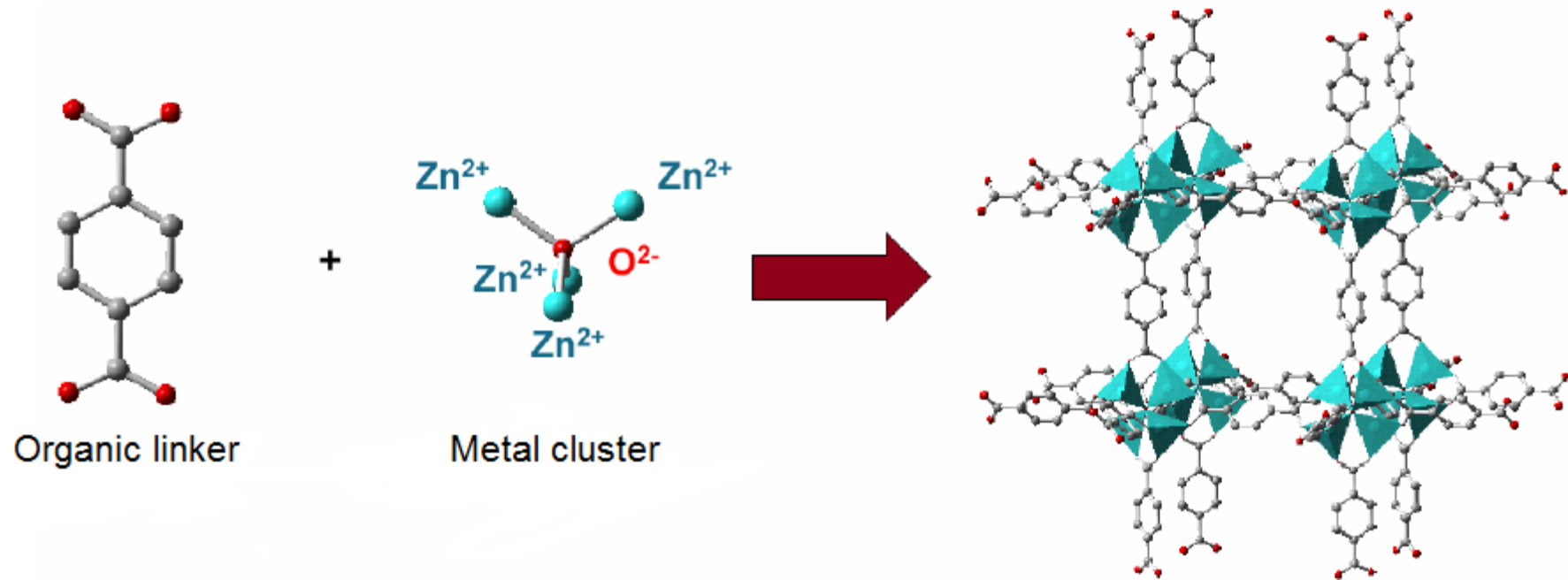
Toan VU

Metal–organic frameworks

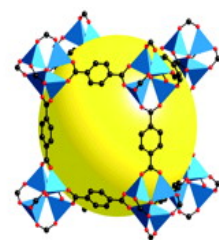
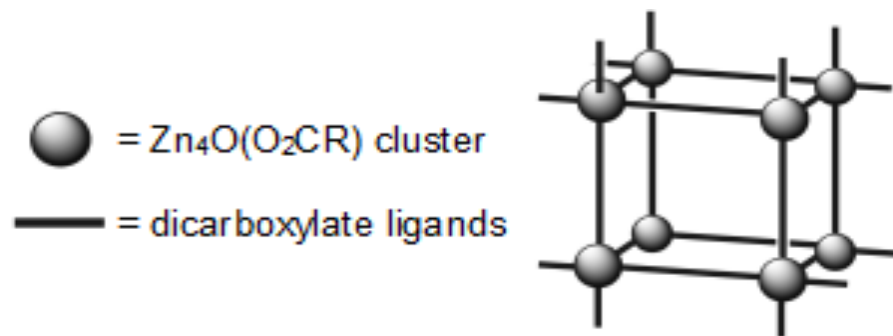
- **Metal–organic frameworks (MOFs)** are a class of porous polymers consisting of metal clusters (also known as Secondary Building Units - SBUs) coordinated to organic ligands to form one-, two- or three-dimensional structures. The organic ligands included are sometimes referred to as "struts" or "linkers", one example being 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid (BDC).



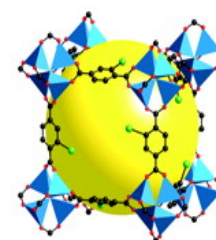
MOF structure and synthesis



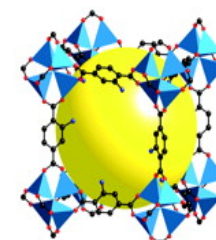
MOF structure and synthesis



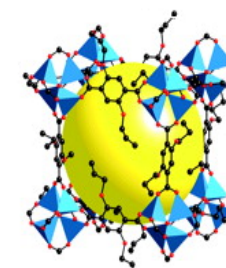
IRMOF-1



IRMOF-2



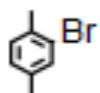
IRMOF-3



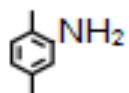
IRMOF-4



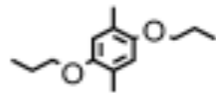
IRMOF-1



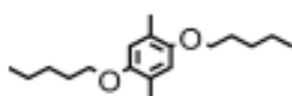
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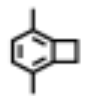
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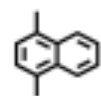
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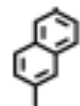
IRMOF-5



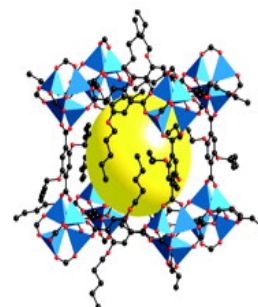
IRMOF-6



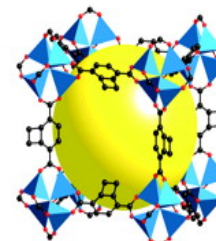
IRMOF-7



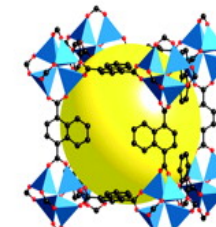
IRMOF-8



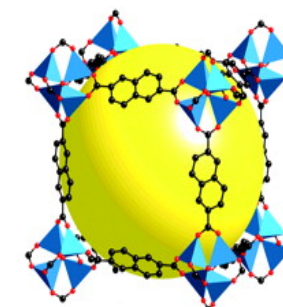
IRMOF-5



IRMOF-6



IRMOF-7



IRMOF-8

MOF structure and synthesis

- Solvothermal synthesis at low temperature ($< 250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Microwave irradiation
 - Conditions: pH, solvent, concentration, and temperature
 - Common polar solvents: water, dimethyl/ethyl formamides, dimethyl sulfoxide or acetonitrile
 - Characteristics of the ligand: bond angles, molecular length, etc. and of the metal ion play a very important role in the structure of MOF

MOF structure and synthesis - Post-synthetic modification

- Ligan functionalize
- Metal exchange
- Open coordination sites

MOF characteristics- porosity

Name	Chemical formula	Pore size (Å)	Window size (Å)	Specific surface area (cm ² g ⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
MOF-5	[Zn ₄ O(O ₂ C-C ₆ H ₄ -CO ₂) ₃]	12	8	2900	0.61–0.54
IRMOF-3	Zn ₄ O[O ₂ C-C ₆ H ₃ (NH ₂)-CO ₂] ₃	10.15	<8	2160	0.63
HKUST-1/ MOF-199	[Cu ₃ {(C ₆ H ₃ -(CO ₂) ₃) ₂ } ₂] or [Cu ₃ (BTC) ₂]	9.0	-	692	0.33
MIL-53	Al(OH)[O ₂ C-C ₆ H ₄ - CO ₂] ₂ ·[HO ₂ C-C ₆ H ₄ -CO ₂ H] _{0.70}	8.5	8.5	1140	0.57
MIL-100	Cr ₃ F(H ₂ O) ₃ O[C ₆ H ₃ -(CO ₂) ₃] ₂	25–30	4.8–8.6	3100	1.16
MIL-101	Cr ₃ X(H ₂ O) ₂ O[(O ₂ C-C ₆ H ₄ - CO ₂)] ₃ , X = F/OH	29–34	12–14.7	5900	2.38

MOFs applications

- Gas Adsorption
 - Hydrogen storage
 - CO₂ capture
 - Gas separation
 - Water vapor capture and dehumidification
 - Desalination/ion separation
 - Drug delivery
- Semiconductors
- Catalysis

MOF applications – Catalysis

- The metal clusters of the MOF framework;
- Functionalized linker (e.g., acid or base function);
- Active species immobilized in the MOF framework (e.g., supported complexes, metals, metal oxide cluster or enzymes).