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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

LUMINESCENT DETECTION BY COORDINATION POLYMERS DERIVED FROM A PRE-ORGANIZED HETEROMETALLIC CARBOXYLIC BUILDING UNIT

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Abstract

A tetranuclear heterometallic complex $[Li_2Zn_2(piv)_6(py)_2]$ (piv⁻ = pivalate, py = pyridine) could be viewed as an 8-connected node or a dimer of 3-connected binuclear $\{LiZn(RCOO)_3\}$ carboxylate complexes. A solvothermal reaction $[Li_2Zn_2(piv)_6(py)_2]$ of with acid in biphenyldicarboxylic $(H_2 bpdc)$ results layered **MOFs** two $[{LiZn}_2(bpdc)_3(dma)_4] \cdot 3DMA \cdot H_2O$ and $[{LiZn}_2(bpdc)_3(nmp)_4] \cdot 4NMP$ $(1a \supset DMA)$ (1b NMP) in dimethylacetamide (DMA) or N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) solvents, respectively. The reaction of $[Li_2Zn_2(piv)_6(py)_2]$ with H₂bpdc and diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (dabco) in dimethylformamide (DMF) affords a 3D MOF [Li₂Zn₂(bpdc)₃(dabco)]·9DMF·4H₂O (2 DMF) with an open structure. The frameworks in 1a and 1b are based on 3-connected binuclear nodes, connected through linear bpdc^{2–} anions into a two-fold interwoven honeycomb (**hcb**) layers, packed in ABAB manner. The tetranuclear units in 2 are connected by both $bpdc^{2-}$ and dabco into a 3D non-interpenetrated net with body-centered cubic (bcu) topology. The solvent molecules in both 1 and 2 could be substituted to various aromatic species, which nature affects the photoluminescence properties of the framework in a different way. For example, the substitution to nitrobenzene completely quenches the luminescence while the inclusion of benzyl alcohol, anisole, acetophenone into porous channels of 2 results in a marked shift of the emission peak maxima as well as an enhancement of the quantum yields.

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