

Cluster-Based Coordination Polymers

Subjects: **Chemistry, Inorganic & Nuclear**

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Cluster-based coordination polymers (CCPs) are constructed from metal coordination clusters that are bridged by polytopic organic ligands forming multidimensional systems such as one-dimensional (1D) chains, two-dimensional (2D) layers, and three-dimensional (3D) metal-organic frameworks. Structurally well-defined polynuclear Mn(II,III)/Fe(III)-oxo pivalate and isobutyrate clusters recommend them-selves as extremely versatile building blocks where their ancillary coordination ligands are sufficiently flexible to allow the formation of a wide variety of 1D, 2D and 3D CCPs.

cluster-based coordination polymer

carboxylate

1. Introduction

Cluster-based coordination polymers (CCPs) have received significant attention over the past decade due to their promising potential as multifunctional materials for technological and industrial applications ^{[1][2][3][4][5][6]}. Typically, CCPs are constructed from metal coordination clusters that are bridged by polytopic organic ligands forming multidimensional systems such as one-dimensional (1D) chains, two-dimensional (2D) layers and three-dimensional (3D) metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) ^[7]. Two synthetic pathways have been explored by synthetic chemists for the fabrication of the CCPs. In formation reactions, one can utilize simple salts or presynthesized well-defined polynuclear metal clusters, following Robson's classical node (typically consisting of a single metal ion) and spacer (polytopic coordination ligand) approach ^[8] or Yaghi and O'Keeffe's "secondary building units" (SBUs, representing a rigid metal carboxylate cluster with external connectivity that mimics triangle, square, tetrahedral, hexagonal or octahedral patterns) strategy ^{[9][10]}. Later, Zaworotko et al. developed a design strategy that exploits metal-organic polyhedra as "supermolecular building blocks" (SBBs), which combine a greater range of scale (nanometer scale) and high symmetry and, thus, can afford improved control over the topology of the resulting coordination polymers ^[11].

To date, considerable efforts have been devoted to developing a range of CCPs by using rigid carboxylate clusters of paramagnetic transition metals as building units that contain multiple metal ions linked by multiple coordination ligands, especially for producing molecular magnetic arrays ^[12]. In comparison to other typically employed structural building blocks, polynuclear carboxylate-based clusters offer distinct advantages for engineering CCPs: (i) they can afford specific control over a CCPs' topology through precise adjusting the coordination environment of metal ions and thus providing the easy accessibility of spacers to a vacant coordination site at the periphery of the cluster, to which a separate cluster can be attached; (ii) ease in managing and fine-tuning their shape and size via increasing or decreasing the nuclearity; (iii) and feasibility to vary their physical properties since their physical

characteristics (magnetic, spectroscopic and redox behavior) can be determined and modified prior to network formation [4][5]. Furthermore, the carboxylate ligands can be partially substituted, e.g., by redox-active inorganic ligands such as magnetically functionalized polyoxoanions [13] or paramagnetic organic ligands [14][15][16][17]; thus, the final assemblies can reveal some additional properties and functions such as charge-state switching of magnetic ground states and anisotropy. Such tailor-made multidimensional CCPs can be applied in numerous important fields such as catalysis, gas storage, pharmaceuticals, etc. [18].

2. Oxo-Trinuclear Mn/Fe-Based CCPs

Trinuclear oxo-centered carboxylate coordination clusters of general composition $[M_3(\mu_3-O)(O_2CR)_6(L)_3]^{+/0}$ (where L = a neutral terminal ligand) are the most frequently used building blocks in the construction of CCPs. For assembling 1D oxo-trinuclear Mn/Fe CCPs, several synthetic strategies have been explored, e.g., using simple soluble metal salts or well-known pre-designed “basic carboxylate”, e.g., μ_3 -oxo trinuclear Mn/Fe carboxylate clusters. The combination of these starting materials with organic ligands, usually in “one-pot” syntheses at temperatures starting from room temperature and up to solvothermal conditions in different solvents, gave the expected CCPs. The first 1D CCP, $[Mn_3O(ac)_7(Hac)]_n$, which is composed of $[Mn_3(\mu_3-O)(ac)_6(Hac)]$ acetate clusters interlinked by acetate bridges, was reported by Hessel and Romers in 1969 [19], whereas Rentschler and Albores synthesized the first 1D CCP composed of $[Fe_3(\mu_3-O)(piv)_6(H_2O)]$ pivalate clusters interlinked by dicyanamide (dca) bridges in 2008, $[Fe_3O(piv)_6(H_2O)(dca)]_n$ (where Hpiv = pivalic acid) [20].

Cronin, Kögerler et al. [21] suggested an effective route to assembling 1D CCPs through metal building block linkers in 2006. A helical $\{[(Fe_3O(aa)_6(H_2O))(MoO_4)(Fe_3O(aa)_6(H_2O)_2)] \cdot 2(MeCN) \cdot H_2O\}_n$ CCP (where Haa = acrylic acid) has been synthesized by linking the $[Fe_3O(aa)_6(H_2O)_3]^+$ cations with $[MoO_4]^{2-}$ dianions derived from $(Bu_4N)_2[Mo_6O_{19}]$ in MeCN. As an extension, Bu et al. [22] in 2015, introduced $[M(H_2O)_2(fa)_4]^{2-}$ formate building block linkers for connecting μ_3 -oxo trinuclear neutral $[Fe_3O(fa)_7]$ formate clusters into $\{(NH_4)_2[Fe_3O(fa)_7]_2[M(H_2O)_2(fa)_4]\}_n$ CCPs (where Hfa = formic acid; $M^{II} = Fe; Mn; Mg$) with the formation of anionic double-strained chains.

The family of 1D Mn and Fe pivalate or isobutyrate CCPs (Table 1) has been generated by using simple metal carboxylates or employing pre-designed oxo-trinuclear building blocks in reactions [23][24]. Thus, mixing a hot ethanol solution of hexamethylenetetramine (hmta) with Mn^{II} isobutyrate in tetrahydrofuran yields the chain coordination polymer $\{[Mn_3O(is)_6(hmta)_2] \cdot EtOH\}_n$ (where His = isobutyric acid) (**1**) [23]. This CCP comprises neutral mixed-valent μ_3 -oxo trinuclear $[Mn^{II}Mn^{III}_2O(is)_6]$ clusters bridged by hmta into a linear 1D chain as shown in Figure 1. To model its magnetic behavior, an approximation considered two trimers coupled through Mn^{III} and Mn^{II} ions (the $Mn \cdots Mn$ distances between clusters via hmta linkers are equal to 6.310 Å). For **1**, the authors reported significant antiferromagnetic intracluster interactions between Mn spin centers with $2J_1 = +32.5$ K and $2J_2 = -16.8$ K, whereas the intercluster interactions through hmta spacers were found to be weakly ferromagnetic.

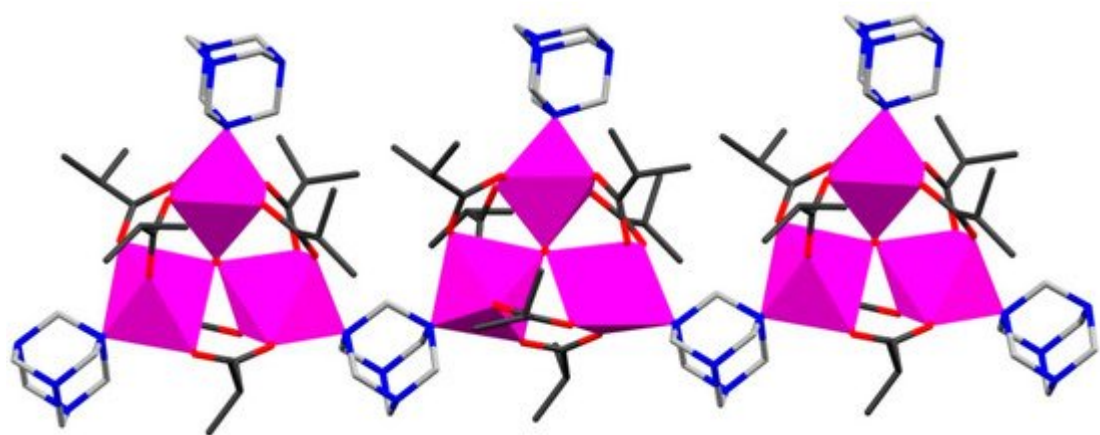


Figure 1. A linear 1D chain in $\{[\text{Mn}_3\text{O}(\text{is})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot\text{EtOH}\}_n$ (**1**) CCP [23]. H atoms and solvent (EtOH) molecules are omitted for clarity. Color codes: C, gray; N, blue; O red sticks. C atoms in carboxylates are shown as black sticks, and Mn atoms are shown as magenta coordination polyhedra.

Table 1. Cluster-based coordination polymers (CCPs) built up from Fe/Mn-oxo pivalates and isobutyrate.

Code	Formulae	Oxo Building Block	Linker ¹	Dimensionality	Refs
1	$\{[\text{Mn}_3\text{O}(\text{is})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot\text{EtOH}\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{O}\}$	hmta	1D	[23]
2	$\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot 0.5(\text{MeCN})\}_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{O}\}$	hmta	1D	[24]
3	$\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot \text{Hpiv}\cdot n\text{-hexane}\}_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{O}\}$	hmta	1D	[24]
4	$\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_{1.5}]\cdot\text{toluene}\}_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{O}\}$	hmta	2D	[24]
5	$\{[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(4,4'\text{-bpy})_{1.5}(\text{OH})\cdot 0.75(\text{dcm})\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\}_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3\text{O}\}$	4,4'-bpy	3D	[25]
6	$[\text{Fe}_2\text{CoO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpe})_{0.5}(\text{pyz})]_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{O}\}$	bpe, pyz	3D	[25]
7	$[\text{Mn}_4\text{O}_2(\text{is})_6(\text{bpm})(\text{EtOH})_4]_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2\text{O}_2\}$	bpm	1D	[23]
8	$[\text{Fe}_4\text{O}_2(\text{piv})_8(\text{hmta})]_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	hmta	1D	[26]
9	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{piv})_{10}(\text{Hpiv})(\text{EtOH})(\text{na})]\cdot\text{EtOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	na	1D	[27]
10	$[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{piv})_{10}(\text{Hpiv})_2(\text{en})]_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	en	1D	[28]
11	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{is})_{10}(\text{pyz})_3]\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	pyz	1D	[27]
12	$[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{is})_{10}(\text{pyz})(\text{MeOH})_2]_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	pyz	1D	[28]
13	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{is})_{10}(\text{pyz})_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\cdot 0.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	pyz	1D	[28]

Code	Formulae	Oxo Building Block	Linker ¹	Dimensionality	Refs
14	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{is})_{10}(\text{His})(\text{EtOH})(\text{bpea})]\cdot\text{His}\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	bpea	1D	[27]
15	$[\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CH}_2)(\text{piv})_{12}(\text{diox})]_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_6\text{O}_2\}$	diox	1D	[29]
16	$[\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CH}_2)(\text{piv})_{12}(4,4'\text{-bpy})]_n$	$\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_6\text{O}_2\}$	4,4'-bpy	1D	[29]
17	$[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{piv})_{10}(\text{ina})_2]_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	ina	2D	[30]
18	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{piv})_{10}(\text{adt-4})_2]\cdot 2(\text{thf})\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	adt-4	2D	[30]
19	$\{[\text{Mn}_6\text{O}_2(\text{is})_{10}(\text{adt-4})_2]\cdot \text{thf}\cdot 3(\text{EtOH})\}_n$	$\{\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_4\text{O}_2\}$	adt-4	2D	[30]

¹ hmta = hexamethylenetetramine; 4,4'-bpy = 4,4'-bipyridine; bpe = 1,2'-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene; pyz = pyrazine; bpm = 2,2'-bipyrimidine; na = nicotinamide; en = ethyl nicotinate; bpea = 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethane; diox = 1,4-dioxane; ina = isonicotinamide; adt-4 = aldrithiol.

Combining the different pre-designed μ_3 -oxo trinuclear pivalate complexes such as $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]\text{piv}\cdot 2(\text{piv})$ and $[\text{Mn}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_3]\cdot n\text{-PrOH}$ in one-pot reactions with the same spacer (hmta) lead to the formation of heteronuclear Fe/Mn-oxo 1D CCPs [24]. The solvothermal reaction of these precursors in MeCN at 120 °C for 4 h gave a heterometallic chain polymer $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot 0.5(\text{MeCN})\}_n$ (**2**), while refluxing in *n*-hexane resulted in the solvated heterometallic chain polymer $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_2]\cdot \text{Hpiv}\cdot n\text{-hexane}\}_n$ (**3**). Magnetic studies of **2** and **3** indicated dominant antiferromagnetic interactions between the metal centers with significant intercluster interaction through hmta spacer with the following exchange parameters: $J_{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -17.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $J_{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -43.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for **2**; and $J_{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -23.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $J_{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -53.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for **3**. All intercluster exchange interactions were modeled using a molecular field model approximation to give $\lambda_{\text{mf}} = -0.219 \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$ (**2**) and $\lambda_{\text{mf}} = -0.096 \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$ (**3**) [24].

In comparison to Baca and Kögerler's approach, Kolotilov et al. [31][32][33][34] employed already preformed oxo-centered heterometallic trinuclear $[\text{Fe}_2\text{MO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{Hpiv})_3]$ ($\text{M}^{\text{II}} = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}$) pivalates to isolate a series of heterometallic 1D CCPs formulated as $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{CoO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpe})]\cdot 0.5(\text{bpe})\}_n$, $[\text{Fe}_2\text{NiO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpp})(\text{dmf})]_n$, $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{NiO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{pnp})(\text{dmsO})]\cdot 2.5(\text{dmsO})\}_n$, $[\text{Fe}_2\text{NiO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{pnp})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_n$, $\{[(\text{Fe}_2\text{NiO}(\text{piv})_6)_4(\text{Et-4-ppp})_6]\cdot 3(\text{def})\}_n$, and $[\text{Fe}_2\text{NiO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpt})_{1.5}]_n$ (where bpe = 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene, bpp = 1,3-bis(4-pyridyl)propane, pnp = 2,6-bis(4-pyridyl)-4-(1-naphthyl)pyridine, Et-4-ppp = 4-(*N,N*-diethylamino)phenyl-bis-2,6-(4-pyridyl)pyridine, bpt = 3,6-bis(3-pyridyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine).

The presence of three potential donor metal sites in the oxo-centered trinuclear carboxylate species makes this building block very attractive and useful for the construction of 2D CCPs. The first homometallic 2D $\{[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{ac})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3][\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{ac})_{7.5}]\cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ cluster-based layer has been prepared by Long and coworkers [35] in 2007 from the reaction of a trinuclear iron acetate, $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{ac})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]\text{Cl}\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{FeCl}_3\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and sodium acetate in

MeCN/water solution at room temperature in 4 months. The main feature of it is the formation of the “star” anionic layer of acetate-bridged $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{ac})_6]^+$ clusters that contain in its channels cationic guest-trimer $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{ac})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]^+$ clusters. In 2009, Pavlishchuk et al. [36] reacted simple salt precursors, namely iron(III) nitrate nonahydrate and manganese(II) nitrate hexahydrate, with formic acid under heating to isolate the first heterometallic 2D CCP $\{[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{fa})_6][\text{Mn}(\text{fa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3] \cdot 3.5(\text{Hfa})\}_n$. This compound consists of trinuclear $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{fa})_6]^+$ units linked by mononuclear $[\text{Mn}(\text{fa})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]^-$ bridges into 2D honeycomb layers.

By refluxing the presynthesized pivalate complex compounds $[\text{Mn}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_3] \cdot n\text{-PrOH}$ and $[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3] \cdot \text{piv} \cdot 2(\text{Hpiv})$ in a hot toluene solution for 6 h, the new 2D heterometallic coordination polymer $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_{1.5}] \cdot \text{toluene}\}_n$ (**4**) can be prepared [24]. In contrast to the above-mentioned 1D CCPs (**1–3**), in **4** hmta ligands, connect neighboring heterometallic $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{Mn}(\mu_3\text{-O})(\text{piv})_6]\}$ pivalate clusters into a 2D corrugated layer as shown in Figure 2. The formed framework accommodates guest toluene molecules. In **4**, the exchange interactions between Mn^{II} and Fe^{III} were found to be antiferromagnetic ($J_{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -13.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $J_{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -35.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), with significant intercluster interactions through hmta ($\lambda_{\text{mf}} = -0.051 \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$). A series of 2D heterometallic pivalate CCPs built from $[\text{Fe}_2\text{MO}(\text{piv})_6]$ ($\text{M}^{\text{II}} = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}$) clusters bridged by different polydentate polypyridyl-type linkers has also been reported by other groups [31][36][37][38].

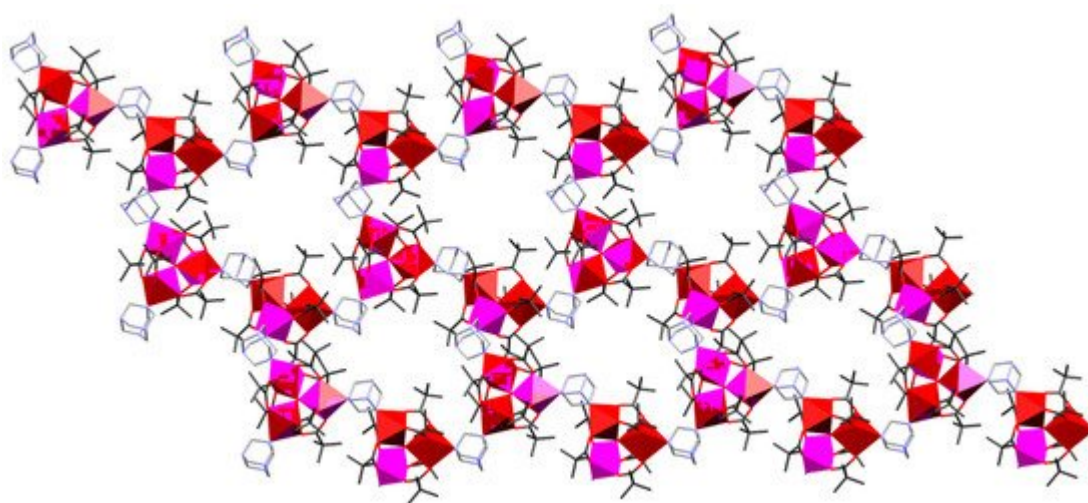


Figure 2. A heterometallic 2D layer in $\{[\text{Fe}_2\text{MnO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{hmta})_{1.5}] \cdot \text{toluene}\}_n$ (**4**) CCP [24]. H atoms and solvent toluene molecules are omitted for clarity. Color codes: C, gray; N, blue; O red sticks and Fe/Mn atoms are shown as brown/magenta coordination polyhedra. C atoms in carboxylates are shown as black sticks.

In 2014, Baca and Kögerler et al. [25] reported the first 3D cluster-based coordination polymers, $\{[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(4,4'\text{-bpy})_{1.5}](\text{OH}) \cdot 0.75(\text{dcm}) \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (**5**) and $[\text{Fe}_2\text{CoO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpe})_{0.5}(\text{pyz})]_n$ (**6**). Relative to the 1D and 2D CCPs, 3D structures based on Mn/Fe trinuclear oxo-clusters are rare: up to now, only three compounds were reported [25][39]. CCPs **5** and **6** consist of μ_3 -oxo-centered cationic homometallic $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})(\text{piv})_6]^+$ or neutral heterometallic $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu_3\text{-O})(\text{piv})_6]$ coordination clusters bridged by different N,N' -donor ligands: 4,4'-bipyridine (4,4'-bpy) in case of **5**, and 1,2'-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (bpe) and pyrazine (pyz) in case of **6**. They were prepared in a “one-pot” solvothermal reaction in dichloromethane from $[\text{Fe}_6\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{piv})_{12}]$ and organic spacers, and, additionally, cobalt(II)

pivalate was added in **6**. It is worth noting that the mutual arrangement of three-connected $[M_3(\mu_3\text{-O})(\text{piv})_6]$ nodes linked by a linear spacer determines the topology of the final CCPs. Here, neighboring μ_3 -oxo trinuclear clusters are mutually perpendicular, and the pair of clusters may be regarded as a pseudo-tetrahedral four-connected binodal building block, and as a result, 3D porous networks are formed. A 6-fold interpenetrated network with rare (8.3)-c (**etc**) topology can be observed in **5**, and a three-fold interpenetrated network with (10.3)-b (**ths**) topology in **6** (Figure 3). Magnetic studies of **5** and **6** point to both ferro- and antiferromagnetic intra- and intercluster exchange interactions between the isotropic Fe^{III} and/or the strongly anisotropic (octahedrally coordinated) Co^{II} spin centers. In particular, the $\chi_{\text{m}}T$ value of $7.54 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ at 290 K, significantly smaller than the expected spin-only value of $13.1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ for three isolated $S = 5/2$ centers ($g_{\text{iso}} = 2.0$) for **5**, indicates dominant antiferromagnetic exchange interactions mediated by the central $\mu_3\text{-O}$ within $\{\text{Fe}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})\}$ unit ($J_1 = -0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $J_2 = -27.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and the 4,4'-bpy bridges ($\lambda_{\text{mf}} = -0.609 \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$, the $\text{Fe}\cdots\text{Fe}$ distances via 4,4'-bpy are equal to 11.347 and 11.380 Å). For **6**, both contributions of the orbital momentum of Co^{II} center in $\{\text{Fe}_2\text{Co}\}$ unit and intracluster (ferromagnetic) and intercluster (ferromagnetic) coupling within $\{\text{Fe}_2\text{Co}\}$ triangular unit and between them have been considered via the magnetochemical computational framework CONDON [40][41]. The exchange interaction parameters are $J_{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = +55.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $J_{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}-\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}} = -122.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\lambda_{\text{mf}} = +1.163 \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$ (through the pyz ligand the $\text{M}\cdots\text{M}$ distances are 7.096 and 7.142 Å, and through the bpe spacer these distances equal 13.603 Å). Subsequently, a 3D CCP, $\{[\text{NH}_4]_2[\text{Fe}_9\text{O}_3(\text{ac})_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\}_n$, with triangular $[\text{Fe}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})(\text{ac})_6]^+$ cations and acetate as linkers between the units has been reported by Bu et al. [39]. Its structure exhibits a 4-fold interpenetrating 3D network with a rare **eta-c4** net topology.

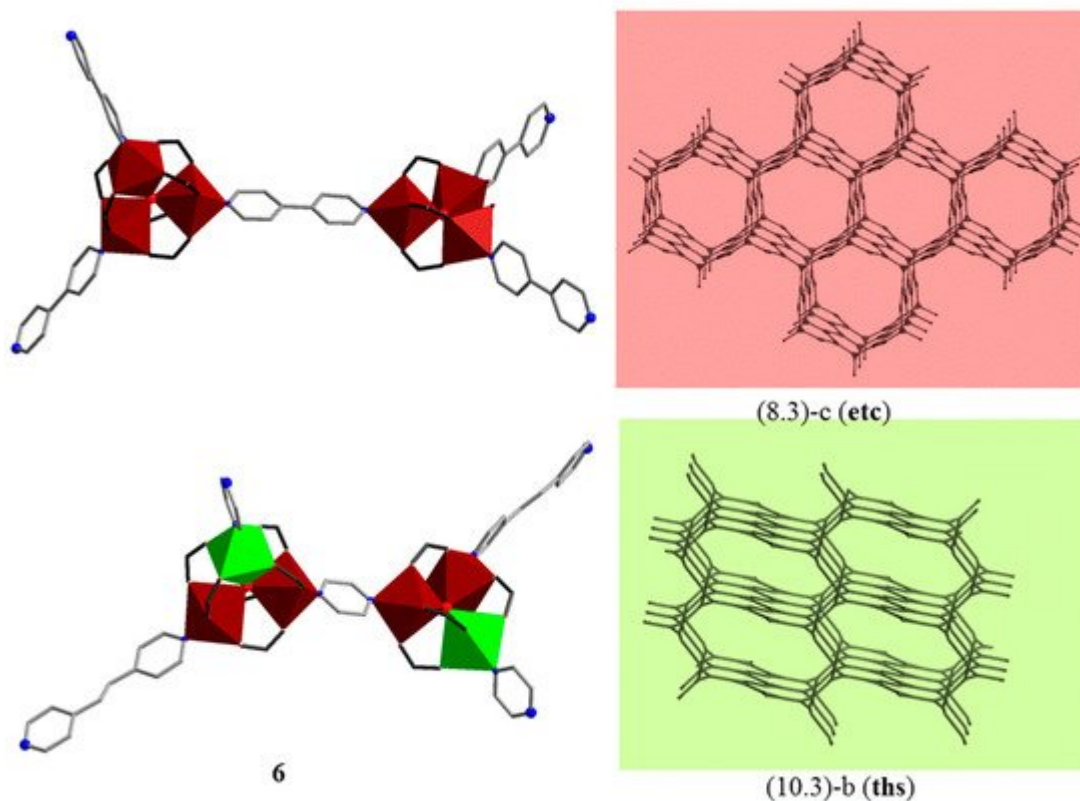


Figure 3. 3D layers in $\{[\text{Fe}_3\text{O}(\text{piv})_6(4,4'\text{-bpy})_{1.5}](\text{OH})\cdot 0.75(\text{dcm})\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (**5**) and $[\text{Fe}_2\text{CoO}(\text{piv})_6(\text{bpe})_{0.5}(\text{pyz})]_n$ (**6**) CCPs [25]. H atoms and CMe_3 groups are omitted for clarity. Color codes: Fe, brown; Co, green coordination

polyhedra; C, gray sticks; N, blue; O red spheres. C atoms in carboxylates are shown as black sticks.

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