

Abstract

The focus of this thesis is on the synthesis and characterization of coordination polymers containing fluorinated carboxylates. A total of eleven new compounds, based on the anions of 2,4,6-trifluorobenzoic acid (HtfB), 2-fluorotrimetic acid (H₃mfBTC) and 2,4,6-trifluorotrimetic acid (H₃pfBTC) are presented.

Five of these compounds contain the tfB⁻ anion as a structural building block. These are $^1_{\infty}[\text{Li}(\text{tfB})_{3/3}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{1/1}]$ (P2₁, Z=2, **1**), $^2_{\infty}[\text{Cs}(\text{tfB})_{2/2}(\text{HtfB})_{3/3}]$ (P2₁/c, Z=4, **2**), $^1_{\infty}[\text{Ag}(\text{tfB})_{2/2}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{2/2}]$ (C2/c, Z=8, **3**), $^1_{\infty}[\text{Cu}(\text{tfB})_{2/1}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{4/2}]$ (P $\bar{1}$, Z=1, **4**) and $^0_{\infty}[\text{Cu}(\text{tfB})_{4/2}(\text{MeOH})_{1/1}]$ (P2₁/c, Z=4, **5**).

Compounds **1** to **4** are coordination polymers that form strands (**1**, **3**, **4**) or corrugated layers (**2**). In **1** and **2** the metal cations are bridged via the 2,4,6-trifluorobenzoate ligand, whereas in **3** and **4** the bridging results from coordinating water molecules. In addition, in **4** and **5** dimeric Ag₂- or Cu₂-units with short metal-metal distances are found. In **4** the dimers are additionally bridged via coordinating water molecules, while **5** forms the "paddlewheel" structural motif.

Furthermore, the synthesis of the mono-potassium salts of 2-fluorotrimetic acid ($^3_{\infty}[\text{K}(\text{H}_2\text{mfBTC})_{6/6}]$, **6**) and 2,4,6-trifluorobenzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid ($^3_{\infty}[\text{K}(\text{H}_2\text{pfBTC})_{6/6}]$, **8**) succeeded for the first time. The products were synthesized as phase-pure compounds and structurally characterized by single-crystal structure determination. Crystal structures of compounds containing the mfBTC³⁻ and pfBTC³⁻ anion have not been reported in the literature up to now. The crystal structures of these two compounds are related and crystallize in the acentric space groups Pc (**6**, Z=2) and Cc (**8**, Z=4). The comparison of the thermal behavior shows, contrary to expectations, that **6** exhibits a higher thermal stability than **8**.

Moreover, with $^3_{\infty}[\text{Cu}_{14}(\text{mfBTC})_8(\text{Py})_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{OH})_4]$ (P2₁/c, Z=1, **7**) a second compound containing the mfBTC³⁻ anion as a linker is described. In **7** dimeric and pentameric Cu units are bridged via the mfBTC³⁻ anion to form layers, which are in turn linked by a further mfBTC³⁻ anion resulting in a three dimensional network.

Compound **8** served as starting material for three other compounds that contain the pfBTC³⁻ anion, namely $^3_{\infty}[\text{K}_5\text{H}(\text{pfBTC})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$ (P $\bar{1}$, Z=2, **9**), $^1_{\infty}[\text{Sc}(\text{pfBTC})_{3/3}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{3/1}] \cdot 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (P $\bar{1}$, Z=2, **10**) and $^2_{\infty}[\text{Cu}_3(\text{pfBTC})_2(\text{Py})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$ (P $\bar{1}$, Z=2, **11**). These compounds crystallize as pure phases and were also characterized by x-ray single crystal structure analysis.