

# **Bachelor Thesis**

Use of a ligand containing a pyrazole functionality and two carboxyl groups to construct new MOFs for applications in gas storage

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# Summary

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Over the past 150 year supramolecular chemistry has grown exponentially: the field has expanded to include a wide range of applications, in what can be the defined as a new chemical space.

This chapter aims to provide a brief historical account of the most significant development in supramolecular chemistry, specifically speaking about MOFs and 3D periodic structures and their implementation in gas adsorption and electrochemistry applications.

## CHAPTER 2: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The construction of 3D periodic solid structure oriented towards specific gas adsorption remain a challenging synthetic problem for chemists, several problem related to their development and use must be accounted.

In this chapter will be reported the advancement in the synthesis of a pyrazole based ligand and the utilization of a 1,3 diketone ligand in electrochemistry oriented application.

## CHAPTER 3: EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Several synthesis and characterization method as been applied, both in the synthesis of pyrazole based ligand and 1,3 diketone MOF electrochemistry exploration, in order to achieve the results discussed earlier.

They will be analyzed in great detail in this chapter.

## CHAPTER 4: TOOL DEVELOPMENT

During the time spent working on these wide range topics the need of small and reliable analytical tools raised. Being able to analyze and draw a comparison between obtained results in a fast manner has been very important.

Across this chapter will be presented a tiny python implementation for fast data analysis and graphs creation.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Supramolecular Chemistry, why?	3
1.1.1	Host-Guest Chemistry	3
1.1.2	Metal-Organic Frameworks	3
1.1.3	Carboxylate-Based Metal-Organic Frameworks	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Result and discussion</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Experimental section</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	4,4'-malonyldibenzoic acid	6
3.1.1	Synthesis	6
3.1.2	Characterization	6
3.2	4,4'-(1H-pyrazole-3,5-diyl)dibenzoic acid Synthesis	6
3.2.1	Synthesis	6
3.2.2	Characterization	6
3.3	4,4'-malonyldibenzonitrile Synthesis	6
3.3.1	Synthesis	6
3.3.2	Characterization	6

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Supramolecular Chemistry, why?

Supramolecular chemistry can be classified as the branch of chemistry concerned about the interplay between designed molecular assemblies and intermolecular bonds, or more colloquially referred to as "chemistry beyond the molecule".

The discipline focuses on the design and synthesis of molecular architectures by relying on the complementary recognition, and subsequent assembly, of well-defined subunits. The products of complementary synthesis, the so-called "supermolecules" are sustained by noncovalent interactions such as hydrogen bonding, halogen bonding, coordination forces and  $\pi - \pi$ .

The emergence of supramolecular chemistry has directly influenced how efficiently chemists can design and synthesize desired frameworks. The development and application of the bottom up approach is widely successful, owing to the noncovalent forces that dictate structural and morphological properties, while producing structures that were previously inaccessible.

### 1.1.1 Host-Guest Chemistry

In supramolecular chemistry, host-guest chemistry describes complexes that are composed of two or more molecules or ions that are held together in unique structural relationships by forces other than those of full covalent bonds. Host-guest chemistry encompasses the idea of molecular recognition and interactions through non-covalent bonding. Non-covalent bonding is critical in maintaining the 3D structure of large molecules, such as proteins and is involved in many biological processes in which large molecules bind specifically but transiently to one another.

Host-guest interaction has raised dramatical attention since it was discovered. It is an important field, because many biological processes require the host-guest interaction, and it can be useful in some material designs.

### 1.1.2 Metal-Organic Frameworks

Metal-Organic Frameworks represent an exciting and rapidly growing area of research within the field of supramolecular chemistry.

MOFs' chemistry is a specific type of supramolecular chemistry that involve the coordination of metal ions with organic ligands to form highly porous and crystalline materials with a unique structure. The metal ions act as nodes that are connected by the organic ligands to create a three-dimensional framework. The resulting structure has a large internal surface area and can adsorb gases and other molecules with high efficiency, making MOFs useful in a variety of applications, such as gas storage, catalysis, and drug delivery.

### 1.1.3 Carboxylate-Based Metal–Organic Frameworks

The divalent metal carboxylate based frameworks MOF-5 and HKUST-1 are examples of prototypical MOF materials and triggered a huge growth in the field of metal-organic frameworks.

## 2 Result and discussion

## 3 Experimental section

### 3.1 4,4'-malonyldibenzoic acid

#### 3.1.1 Synthesis

#### 3.1.2 Characterization

NMR

IR

### 3.2 4,4'-(1H-pyrazole-3,5-diyl)dibenzoic acid Synthesis

#### 3.2.1 Synthesis

#### 3.2.2 Characterization

NMR

IR

### 3.3 4,4'-malonyldibenzonitrile Synthesis

#### 3.3.1 Synthesis

#### 3.3.2 Characterization

NMR

IR

# Bibliography