
**Metal-Organic Frameworks Post-Synthetically
Modified with Ferrocenyl Groups: Framework
Effects on Redox Processes and Surface Conduction**

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Supplementary information

Preparation of $[\text{Zn}_4\text{O}(\text{bpdc-NH}_2)_3]$, **3**.

$\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.200 g, 0.672 mmol) and 2-aminobiphenyl-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid ($\text{H}_2\text{bpdc-NH}_2$, 0.064 g, 0.249 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (5 cm^3), and the reaction mixture was heated at $130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h to give pale yellow cubic crystals. The mother liquor was removed by decantation and the crystals were washed with DMF ($3 \times 5 \text{ cm}^3$), CHCl_3 (5 cm^3) and soaked in CHCl_3 (5 cm^3) for 24 hours. Then, the crystals were rinsed with CHCl_3 (5 cm^3) and soaked in fresh CHCl_3 for 24 hours. After 3 days of washing and soaking the crystals were stored in the last CHCl_3 solution until needed. One sample was dried by air and weighed to give 0.0826 g (88 %). The identity of **3** was confirmed by comparison of its powder X-ray diffraction pattern (Fig. S1) to that reported by Telfer and co-workers.^{S1}

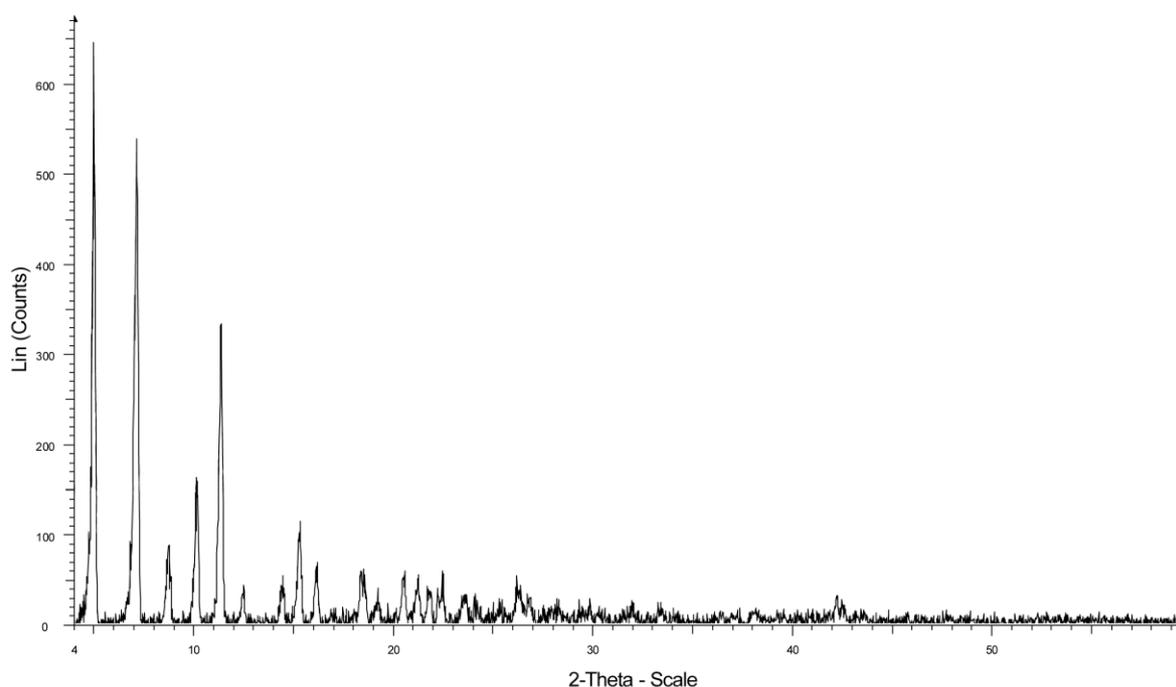


Fig. S1. Powder X-ray diffraction pattern for **3**.

Post-synthetic modification of **1** with FCA.

The extent of the post-synthetic modification in compound **1-Fc** was estimated from the ^1H NMR spectra, a typical example of which is shown in Fig. S2. In this case, the degree of modification was obtained by comparing the integrals for the signals at δ 9.2 ppm and δ 7.3 ppm in a similar manner to that reported by Cohen and co-workers.^{S2, S3} Further evidence for successful post-synthetic modification was obtained from the ESI mass spectrum (Fig. S3).

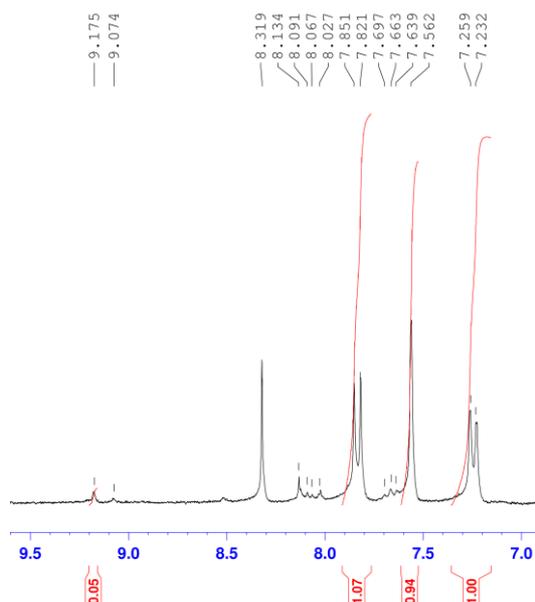


Fig. S2. Part of the ^1H NMR spectrum for **1-Fc** digested in $\text{DCI}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{dmsO}-d_6$.

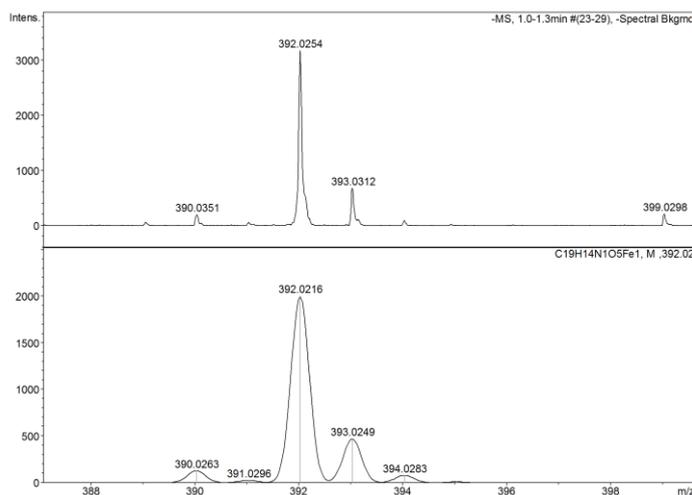


Fig. S3. Part of the negative ESI mass spectrum for **1-Fc** showing the observed isotope pattern for $[\text{Hbdc-NHC}(\text{O})\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{FeCp}]^-$ (above) compared with the calculated pattern (below).

Post-synthetic modification of **2** with FCA.

The extent of the post-synthetic modification in compound **2-Fc** was estimated from the ^1H NMR spectra, a typical example of which is shown in Fig. S4. The degree of modification was obtained by comparing the integrals for the signals at δ 9.2 ppm and δ 7.3 ppm in a similar manner to that reported by Cohen and co-workers,^{S2, S3} and confirmed by comparing the integrals for the signals at δ 7.3 ppm and the ferrocenyl peaks at δ 4.26, δ 4.54 and δ 4.81 ppm. Further evidence for successful post-synthetic modification was obtained from the ESI mass spectrum (Fig. S5).

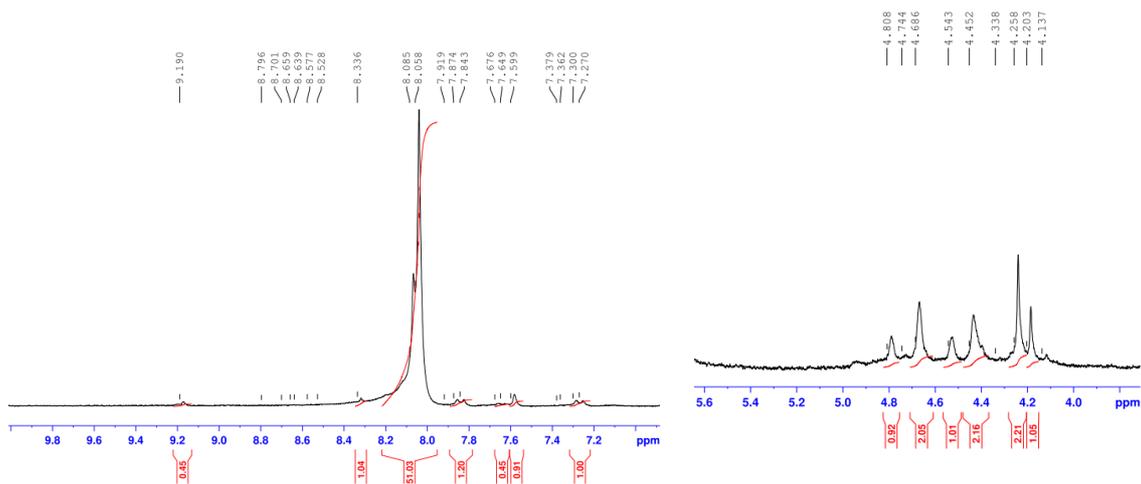


Fig. S2. Parts of the ^1H NMR spectrum for **2-Fc** digested in $\text{DCI}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{dms-}d_6$ showing the aromatic area (left) and the ferrocenyl signals (right).

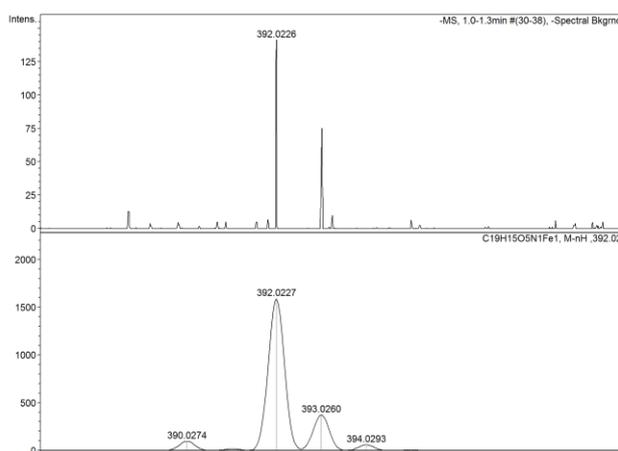


Fig. S3. Part of the negative ESI mass spectrum for **2-Fc** showing the observed isotope pattern for $[\text{Hbdc-NHC(O)C}_5\text{H}_4\text{FeCp}]^-$ (above) compared with the calculated pattern (below).

Post-synthetic modification of **3** with FCA.

The extent of the post-synthetic modification in compound **3-Fc** was estimated from the ^1H NMR spectra. In this case, virtually no conversion was observed at room temperature (Fig. S6), whereas essentially complete conversion was observed following reaction at 100 °C (Fig. S7).

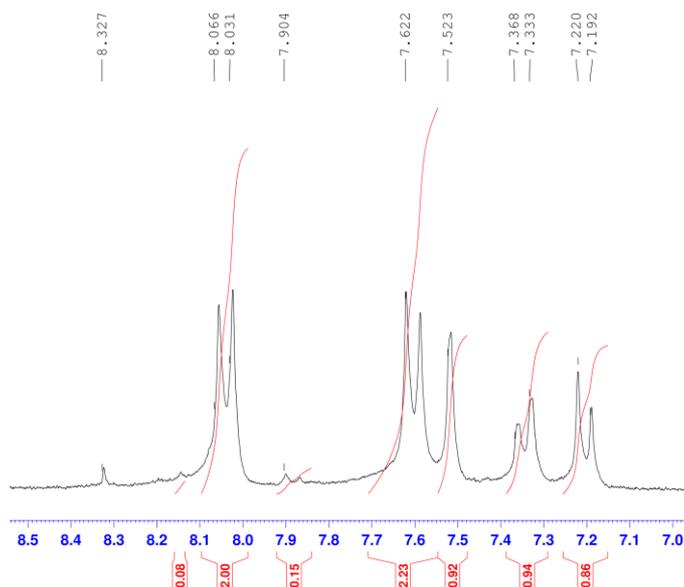


Fig. S6. Part of the ^1H NMR spectrum for **3-Fc** modified at room temperature, digested in $\text{DCI}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{dmsO}-d_6$.

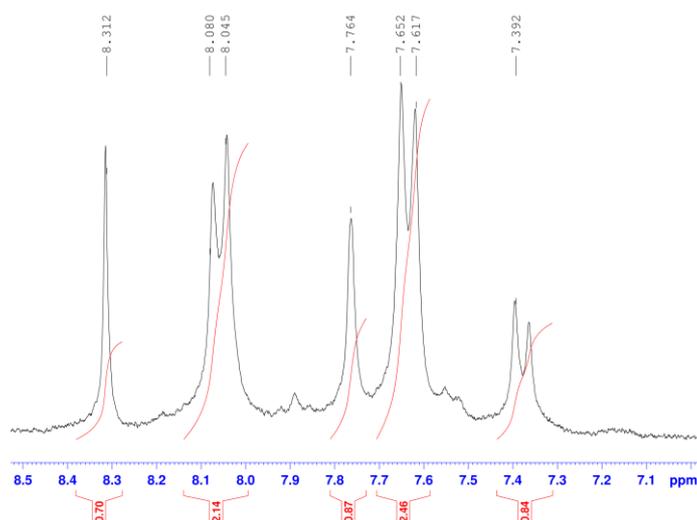


Fig. S7. Part of the ^1H NMR spectrum for **3-Fc** modified at 100 °C, digested in $\text{DCI}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{dmsO}-d_6$.

Post-synthetic modification of **4** with FCA.

The extent of the post-synthetic modification in compound **4-Fc** was difficult to estimate since the harsher conditions required for digestion led to hydrolysis of the amide linkage. Evidence that significant post-synthetic modification has occurred comes from the IR spectrum (Fig. S8) and the ESI mass spectrum (Fig. S9).

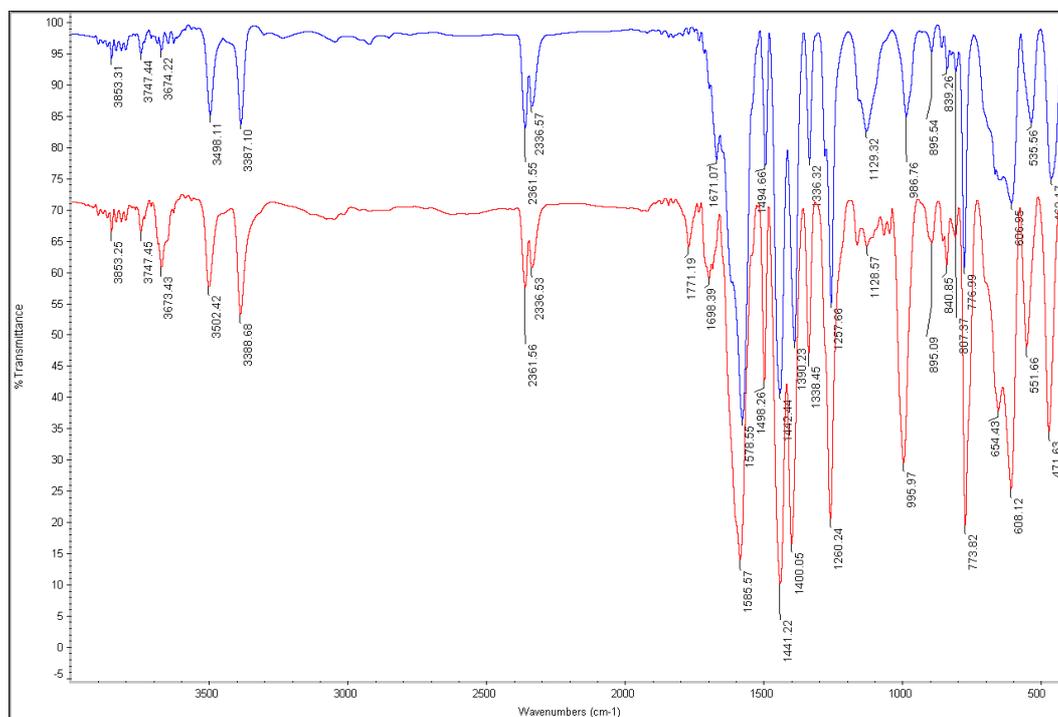


Fig. S8. Infrared spectra for **4** (blue) and **4-Fc** (red).

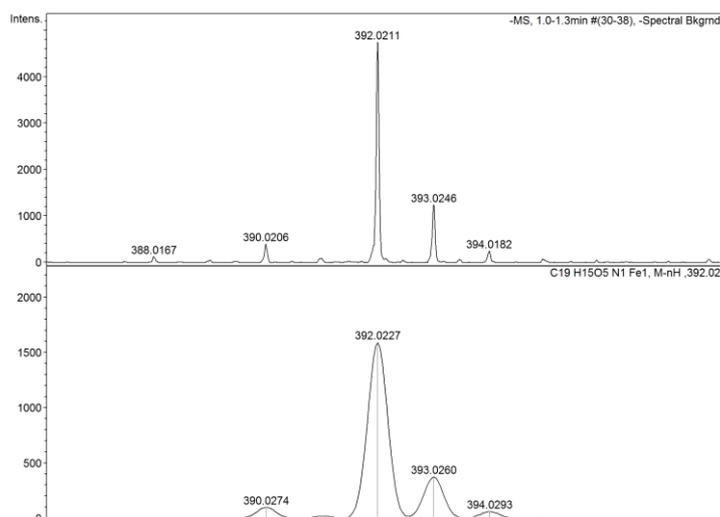


Fig. S9. Part of the negative ESI mass spectrum for **4-Fc** showing the observed isotopic pattern for $[\text{Hbdc-NHC(O)C}_5\text{H}_4\text{FeCp}]^-$ (above) compared with the calculated pattern (below).

References

- S1. R. K. Deshpande, J. L. Minnaar and S. G. Telfer, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 4598.
- S2. Z. Wang, K. K. Tanabe and S. M. Cohen, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2009, **48**, 296.
- S3. K. K. Tanabe, Z. Wang and S. M. Cohen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 8508.