Conducting tetrathiafulvalene-based coordination networks

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Metal organic frameworks (MOFs) have been developed over the past few decades for various applications such as gas sorption, separation and catalysis.1–3 More recently, they have also been investigated for their use in the area of opto-electronic and electronic devices.4 Thus, attention has been drawn to the design of MOFs featuring magnetic properties, luminescence or electronic conductivity.5–7 In this context, several approaches for charge transport in conducting MOFs have been studied,5 in particular aiming at either hopping or band transport. Conductivity by band transport or “though space” can be generated using organic linkers which are redox active and prone to stacking, such as tetrathiafulvalene (TTF).

In this contribution, we will present our strategy to control the relative arrangement of TTFs in a MOF using the principles of molecular tectonics.8 Our strategy relies on the formation of 1D neutral coordination polymers, the promotion of their interdigitation (Figure 1) and their partial oxidation for the elaboration of a conductivity pathway. The synthesis and characterization of one material will be discussed.

Figure 1 Strategy for the formation of a conducting interdigitated TTF-MOF