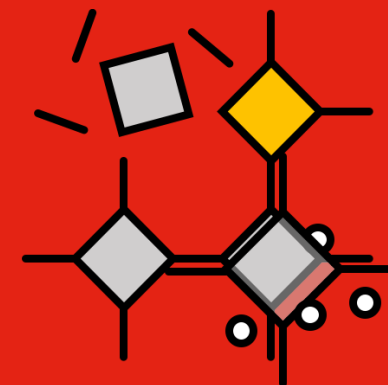




UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Crystallisation of framework materials

Hamish H-M Yeung
PCG Intensive Summer School 2022



YeungGroupBham.com

Outline

1. Framework materials

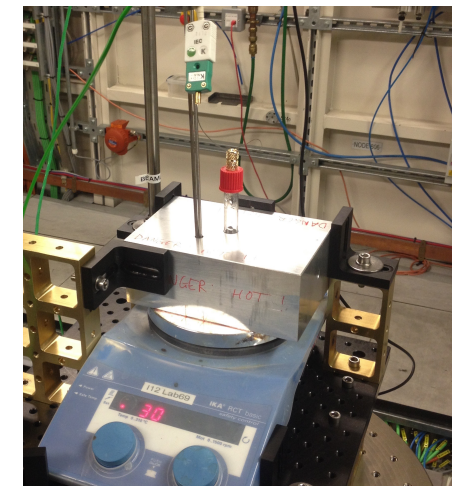
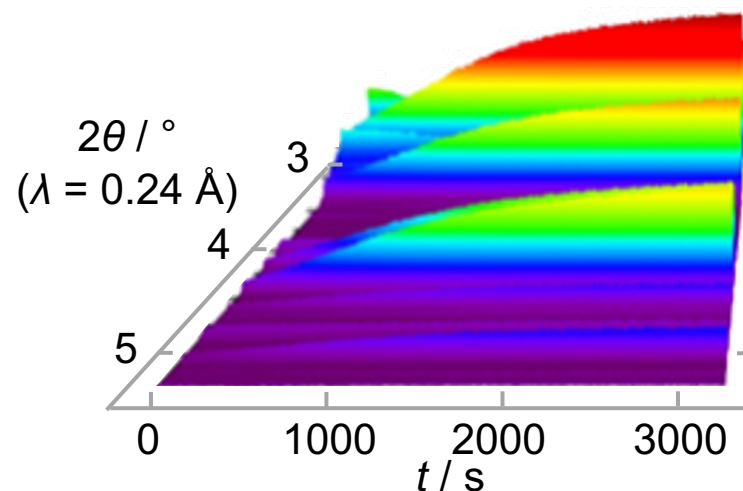
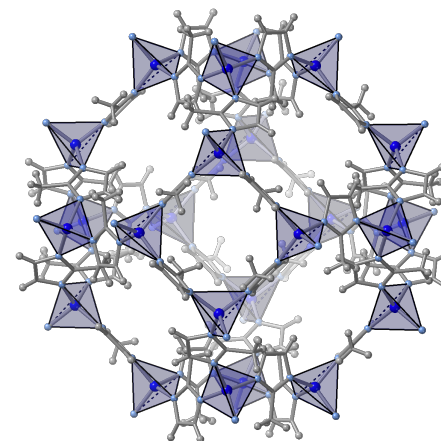
- Topology + chemistry

2. Formation studies

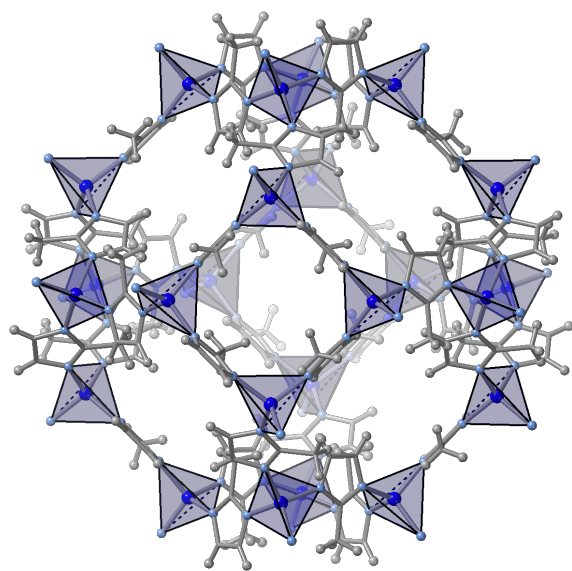
- Capabilities of *in-situ* experiments
- Extracting quantitative information

3. Case studies

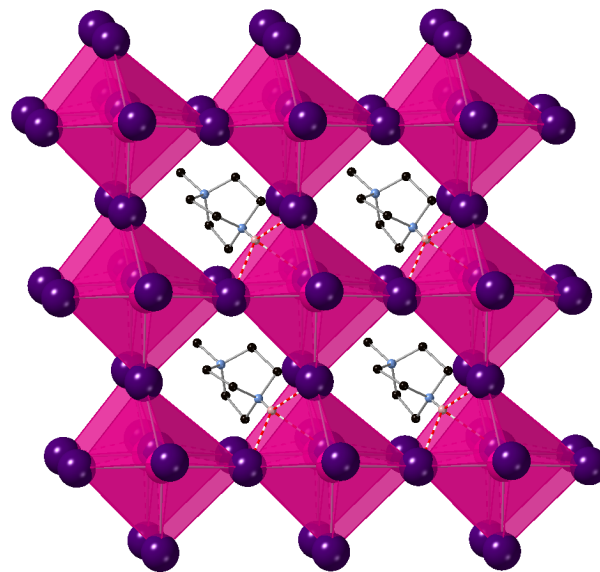
- Lithium tartrate polymorphism
- ZIF-8 non-linear crystallisation
- Zn/Cd-ZIF-8 nanoparticles



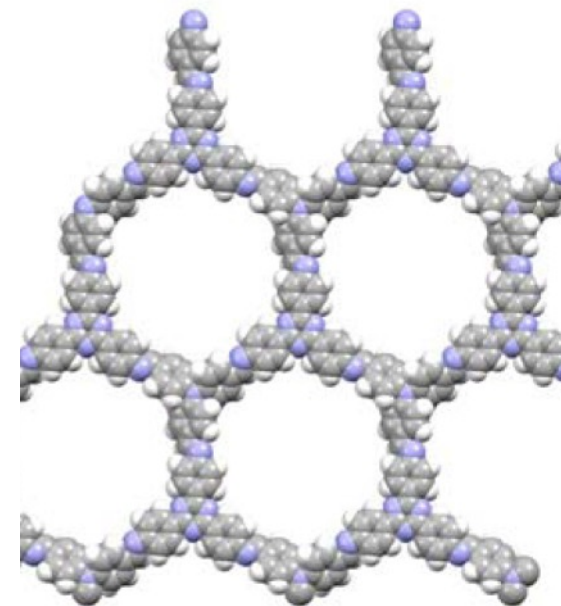
Framework materials



Metal–organic framework (MOF)



Hybrid inorganic-organic perovskite (HIOP)



Covalent organic framework (COF)

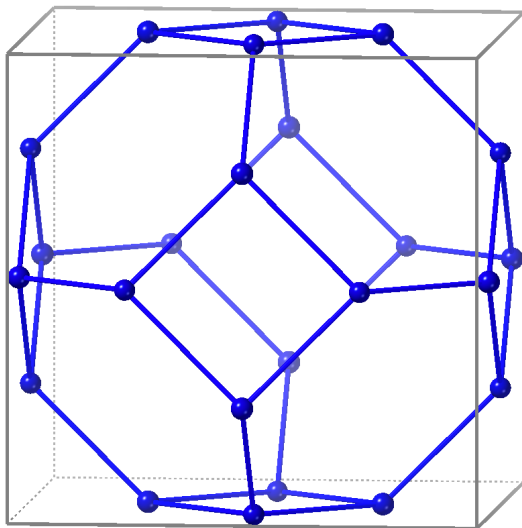
- Magnetic, dielectric, electronic, optical and mechanical properties.
- Gas adsorption, catalytic, sensing, guest-dependent properties.
- Plenty more!

[COF figures] Adapted from R. Luo *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* **2021**, 12, 6808.

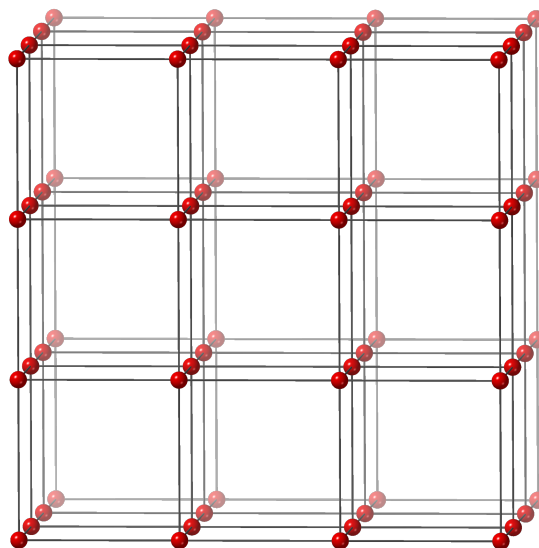


Net topology

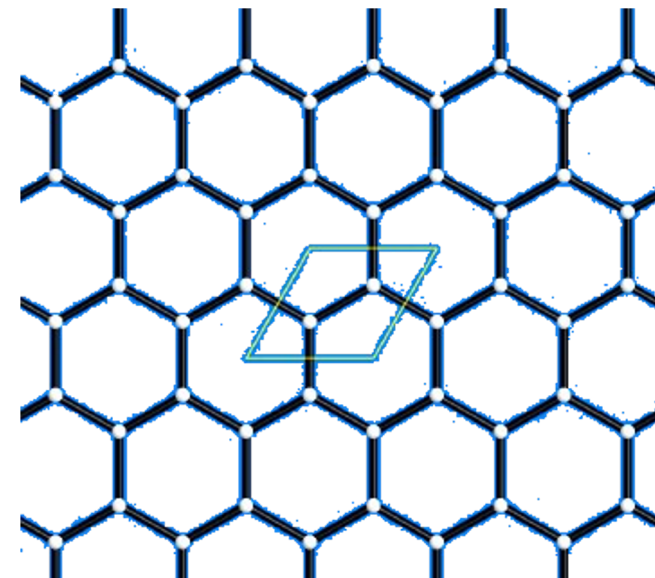
vertices (nodes) + edges (linkers)



**Metal–organic framework
(MOF)**



**Hybrid inorganic-organic
perovskite (HIOP)**

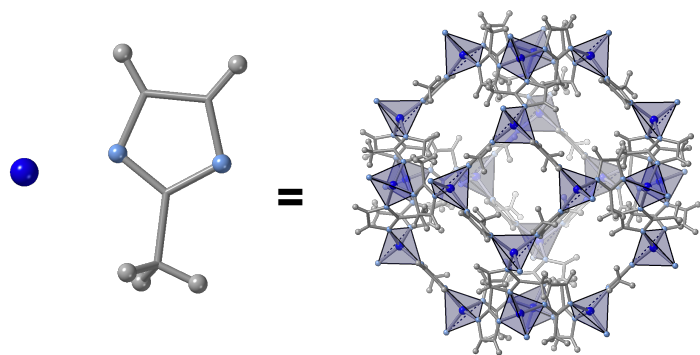


**Covalent organic framework
(COF)**

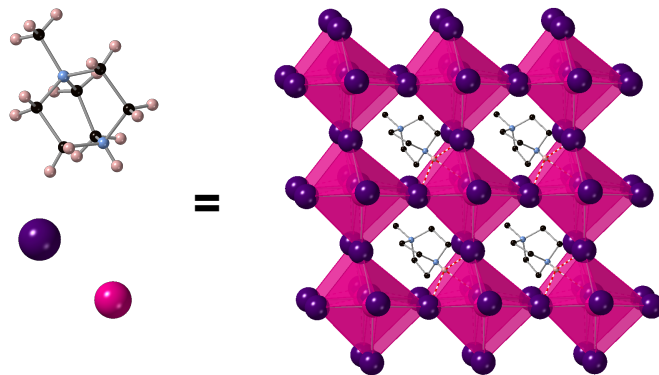
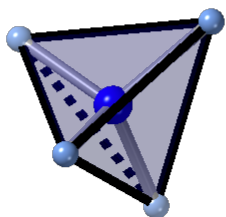
➤ Topology underpins dimensionality, magnetism, electronic properties etc.



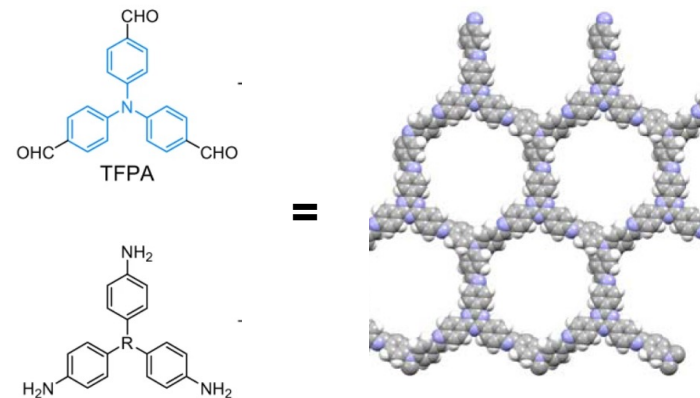
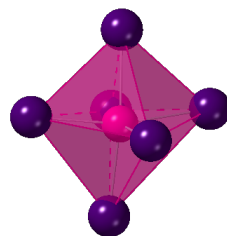
Chemical building blocks



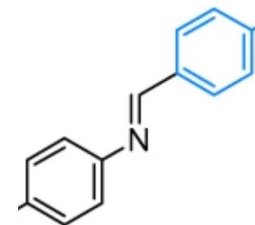
- **Metal cation**
- **Organic linker**
- Guest molecules
- Solvent molecules



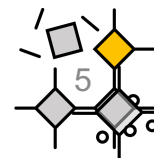
- **Metal cation**
- **Inorganic anion**
- **Organic cation** (extra-framework)



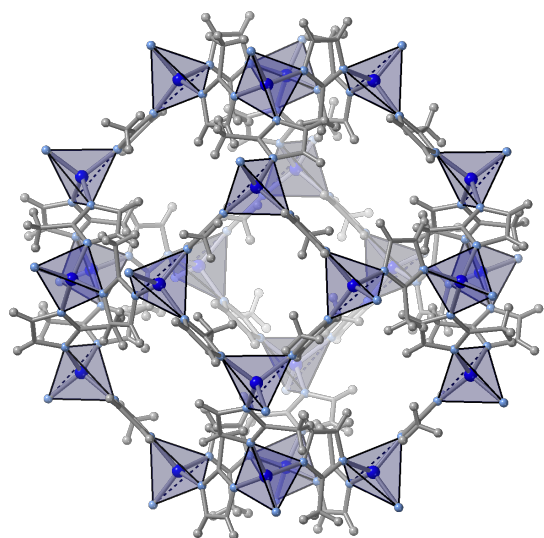
- **Organic monomers**
- Guest molecules
- Solvent molecules



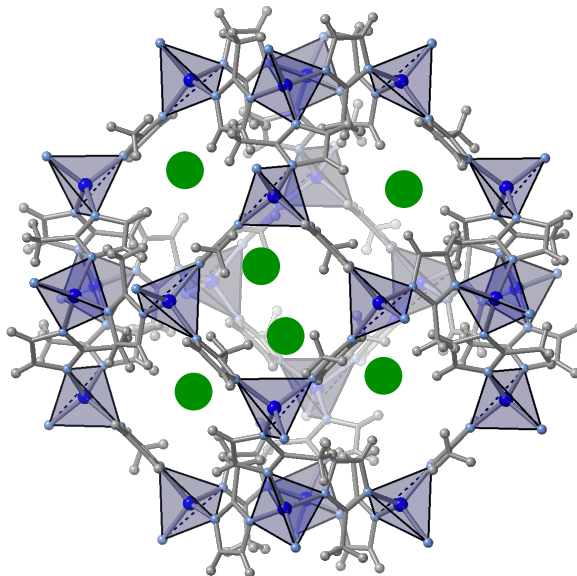
- Interactions between components are key to structure formation.
- Energy scale and dynamics of the interactions determine feasible synthesis conditions.



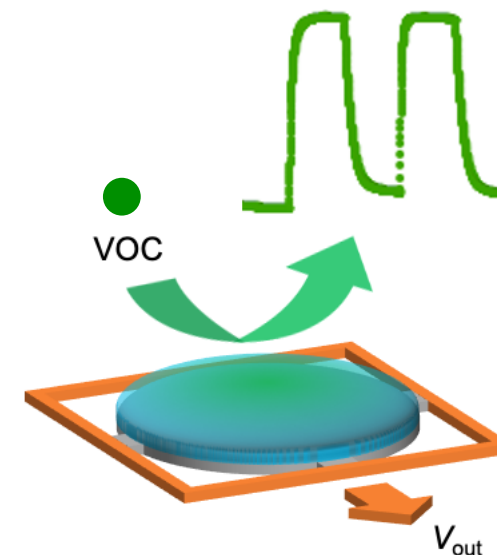
Structure – property – application



Metal–organic framework (MOF)

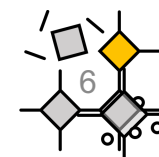


Gas sorption-induced strain



Gas sensing

- Framework structure and properties can be tuned *via* building block substitution.



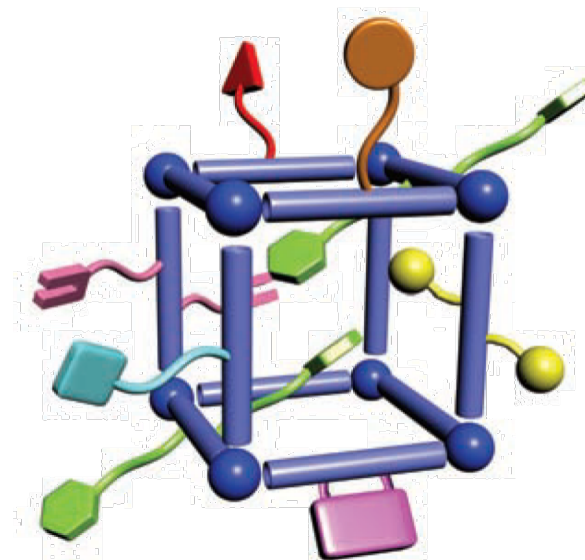
Why study formation?

Control over synthesis



- Phase purity
- Reproducibility
- Scale-up efficiency

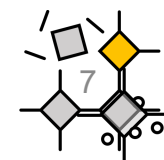
Materials design & discovery



- Particle size
- Local structure
- Rational design

[Figure, left] SCG Chemicals, Thailand

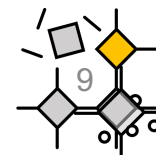
[Figure, right] Adapted from "SpinachRuBisCO.png" under a CC BY-SA 4.0 licence, Wikipedia.org user Ericlin1337.



Framework formation

Ex-situ vs. *in-situ* investigation

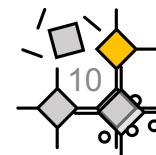
	<i>Ex-situ</i> Analysis outside of synthesis environment	<i>In-situ</i> Analysis during synthesis
Information	Phase behaviour Polymorphism Approximate kinetics	Meta-stable intermediates Real kinetics
Challenges	Susceptible to artefacts, e.g., phase changes	Requires modification of experiment Use of non-standard facilities Resolution can be limited



In-situ (bulk) experimental methods

	Information	Timescale
Diffraction	Long-range order	 
Small-angle scattering	Scattering contrast	 
Total scattering	Local structure (all sample)	  
X-ray absorption spectroscopy	Local structure (element-specific)	
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy	Nuclear environments	  
Other spectroscopy (IR, Raman...)	Bonding environments	
Other (pH, light scattering, colorimetry...)	various	

- Localised techniques also exist, e.g., transmission electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy.
- Other techniques can be performed in time-resolved fashion, e.g., mass spectrometry.



Quantitative kinetics

Avrami model:[1]

$$\alpha = \{1 - \exp[-(k_G \times t)^{n_G}]\}$$

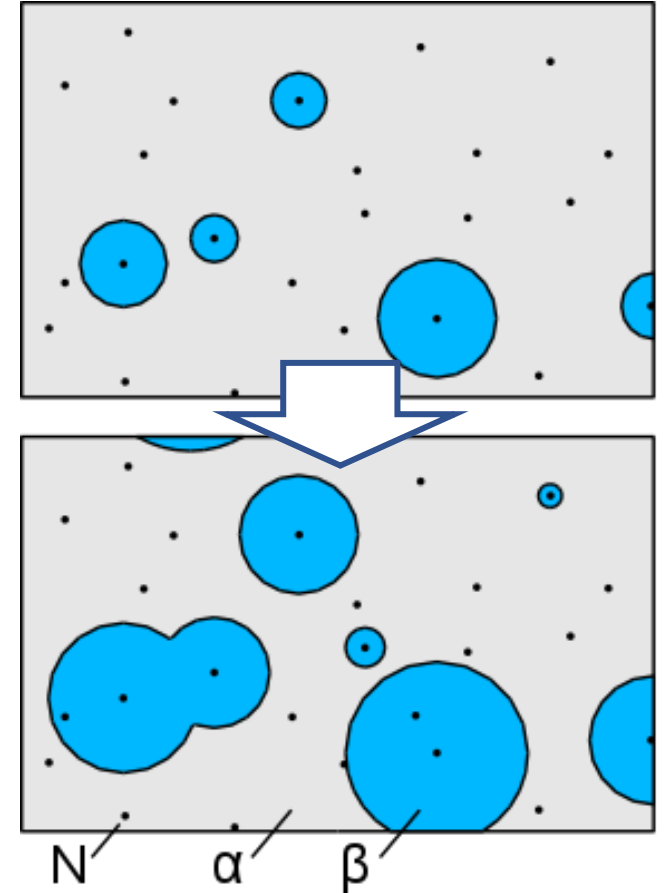
- Assumes random homogeneous nucleation of one phase in another.
- Growth rate, k_G , is independent of extent of transformation.
- Exponent, n_G , reflects the nature and dimensionality of growth.

Gualtieri model:[2]

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[\left(-\left(t - \frac{1}{k_N}\right)/b_N\right)\right]} \times \{1 - \exp[-(k_G \times t)^{n_G}]\}$$

- Separates contributions from nucleation (N) and growth (G).
- Produces a nucleation probability distribution:

$$P_N = e^{-\frac{(t-1/k_N)^2}{2b^2}}$$



[1] M. Avrami, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **1939**, 8, 1103-1112; *J. Chem. Phys.*, **1940**, 8, 212-224.

[2] A. F. Gualtieri, *Phys. Chem. Miner.* **2001**, 28, 719-728.

[Figure] Reproduced from "Avrami equation.svg" under a CC BY 2.5 licence, Wikipedia.org user Michael Schmid.



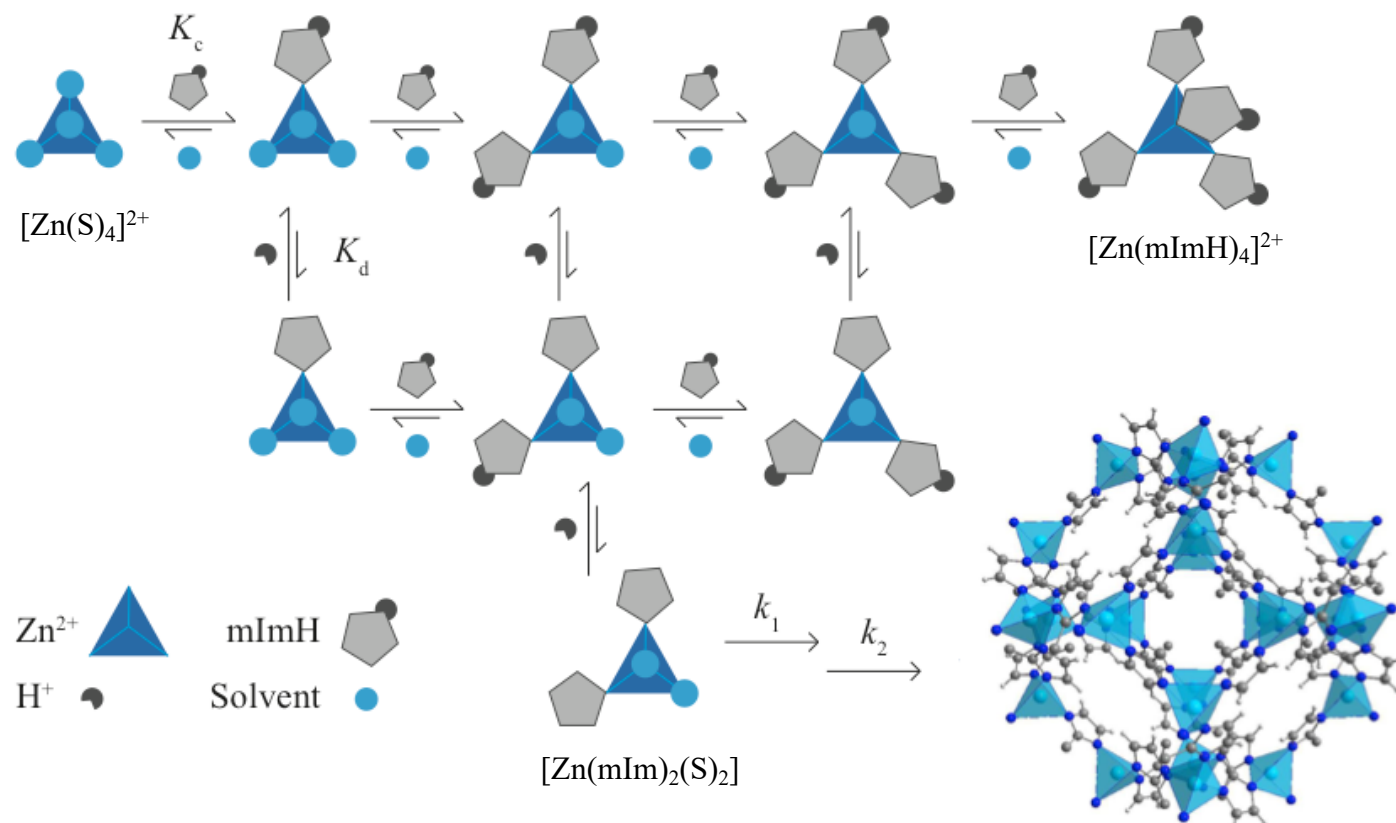
Chemical insight

Density functional theory

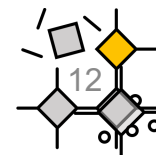
- Relative energies of different products.

Pre-nucleation equilibrium models:^[1]

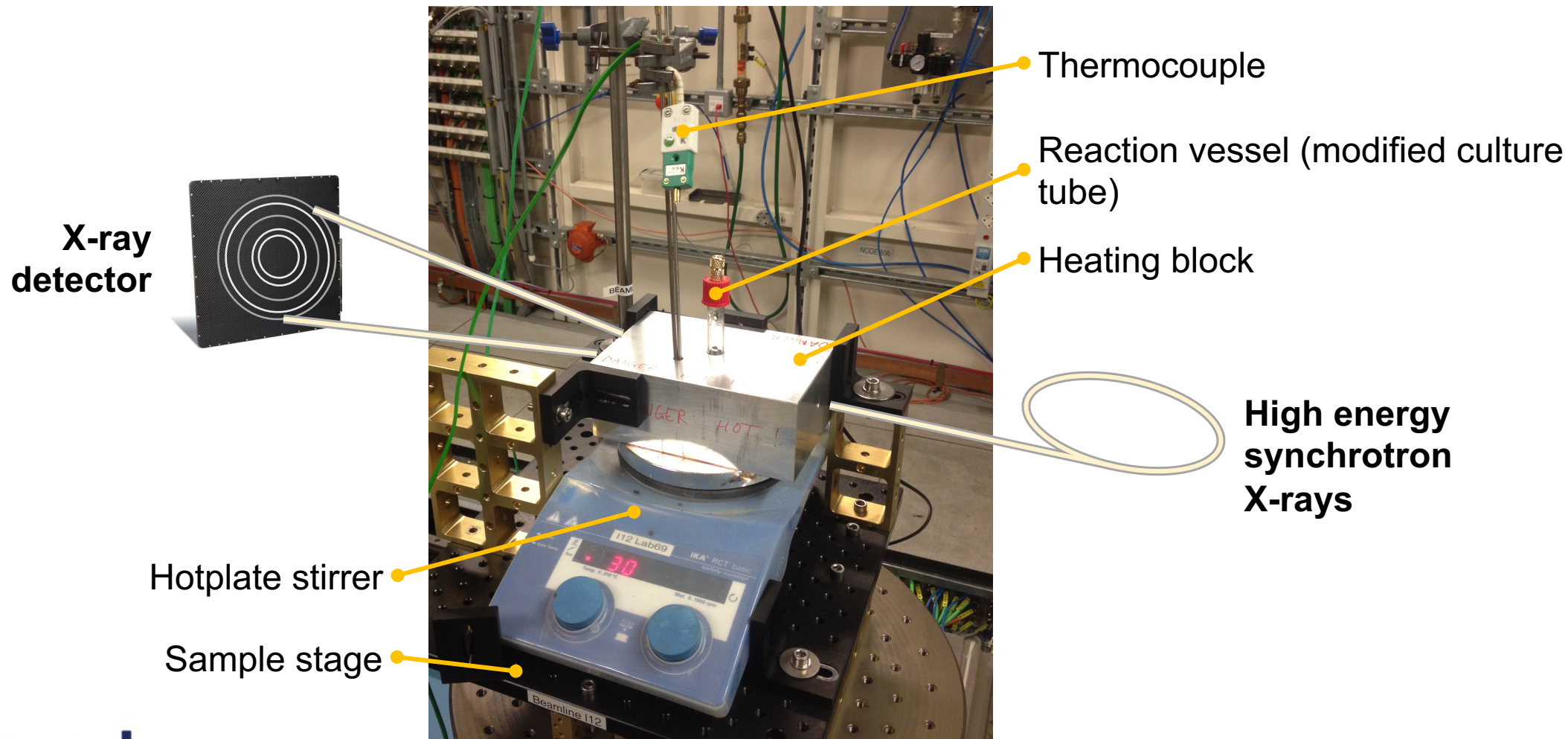
- Account for changing chemistry of the reaction mixture.
- Can output variables for experimental monitoring, e.g., concentrations of individual species, yield, pH etc.
- Require validation with experimental observations.



[1] H. H.-M. Yeung, A. F. Sapnik, F. Massingberd-Mundy, M. W. Gaultois, Y. Wu, D. X. Fraser, S. Henke, R. Pallach, N. Heidenreich, O. Magdysyuk, N. T. Vo, A. L. Goodwin. *Angewandte Chemie, International Edition* **2019**, 58, 566-571



MOF formation with *in-situ* X-ray diffraction

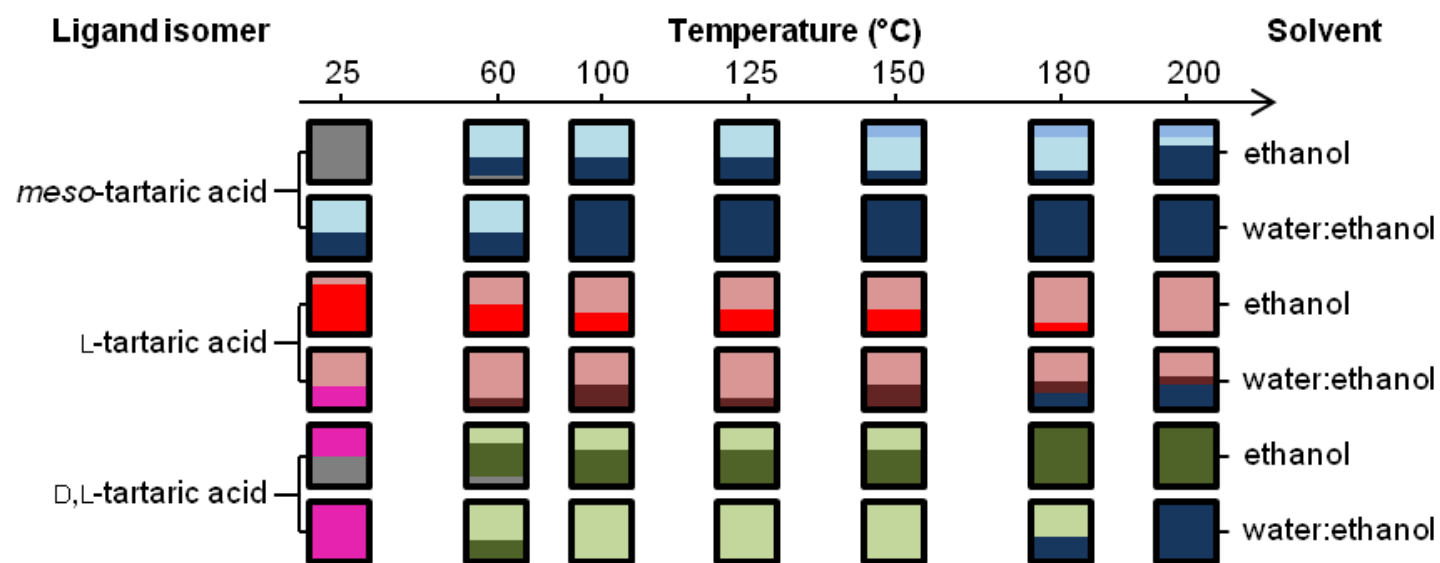


Case study 1

Ex-situ: phase behaviour of lithium tartrate, $\text{Li}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$

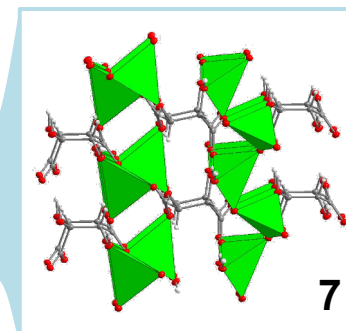


Tony Cheetham

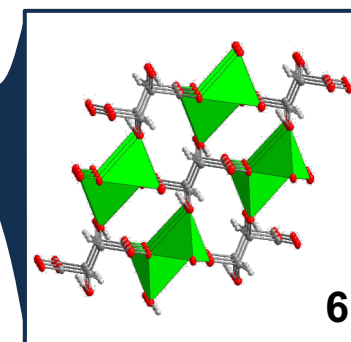


Key

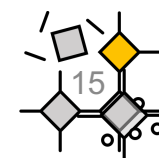
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 13
- unknown



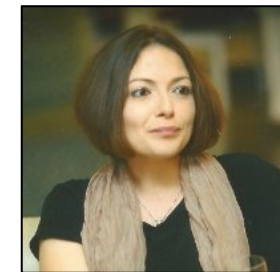
Kinetic?



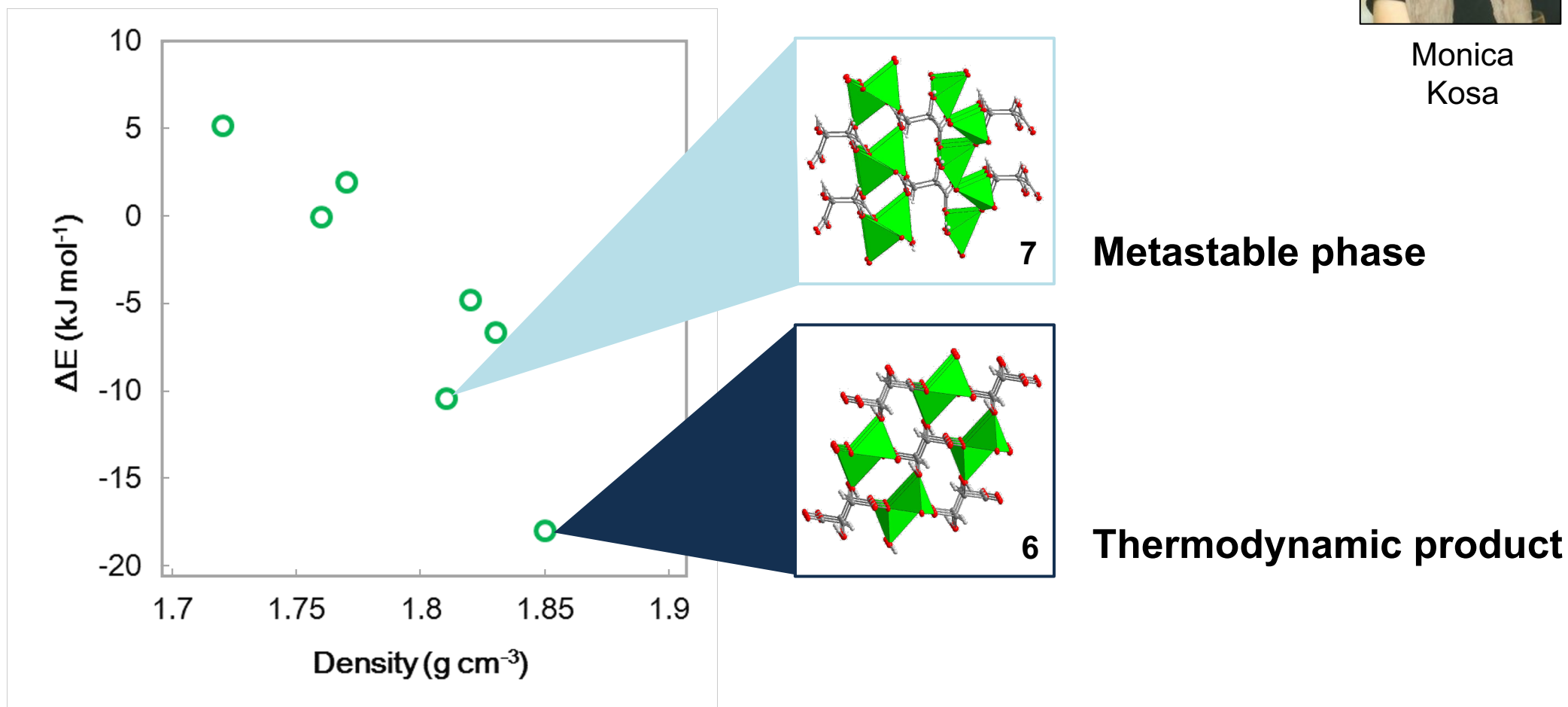
Thermodynamic?



Computation: energetics of lithium tartrate, $\text{Li}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$

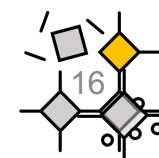


Monica
Kosa



H. H.-M. Yeung, M. Kosa, M. Parrinello, P. M. Forster, A. K. Cheetham, *Crystal Growth and Design* **2011**, 11, 221–230.

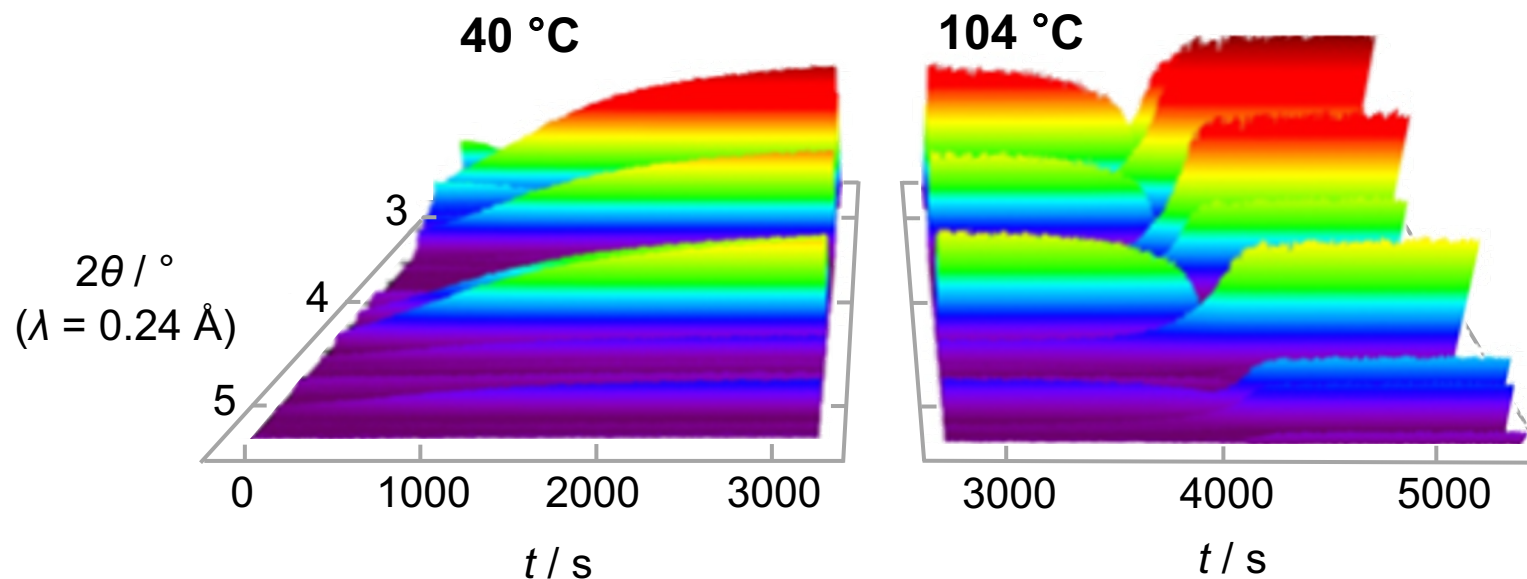
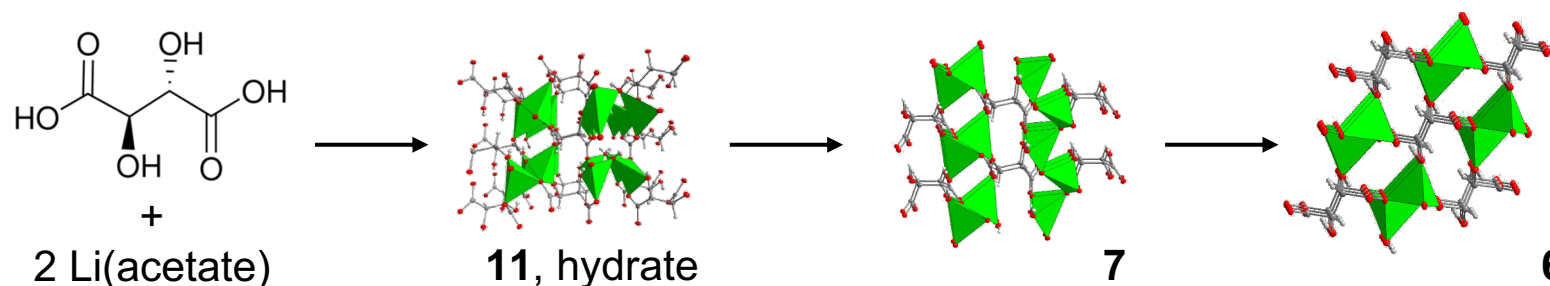
H. H.-M. Yeung, M. Kosa, M. Parrinello, A. K. Cheetham, *Crystal Growth and Design* **2013**, 13 (8), 3705–3715.



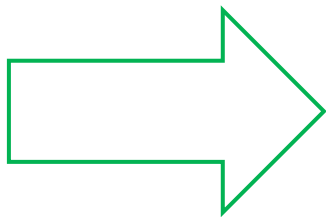
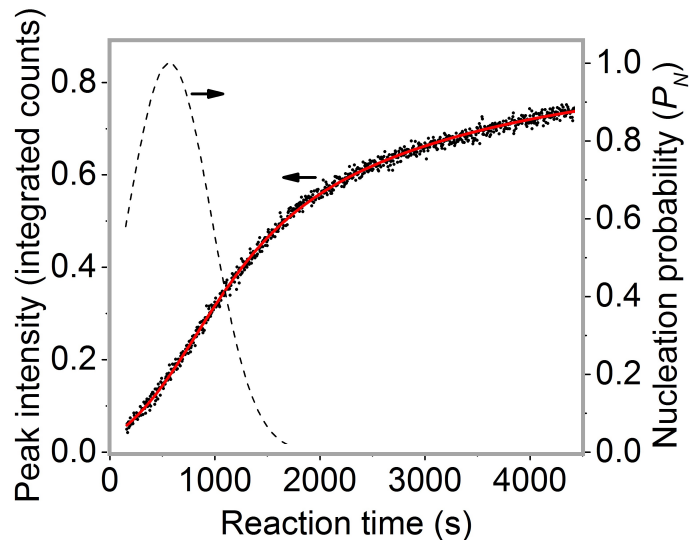
In-situ: successive crystallisations



Richard Walton

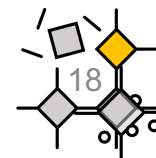
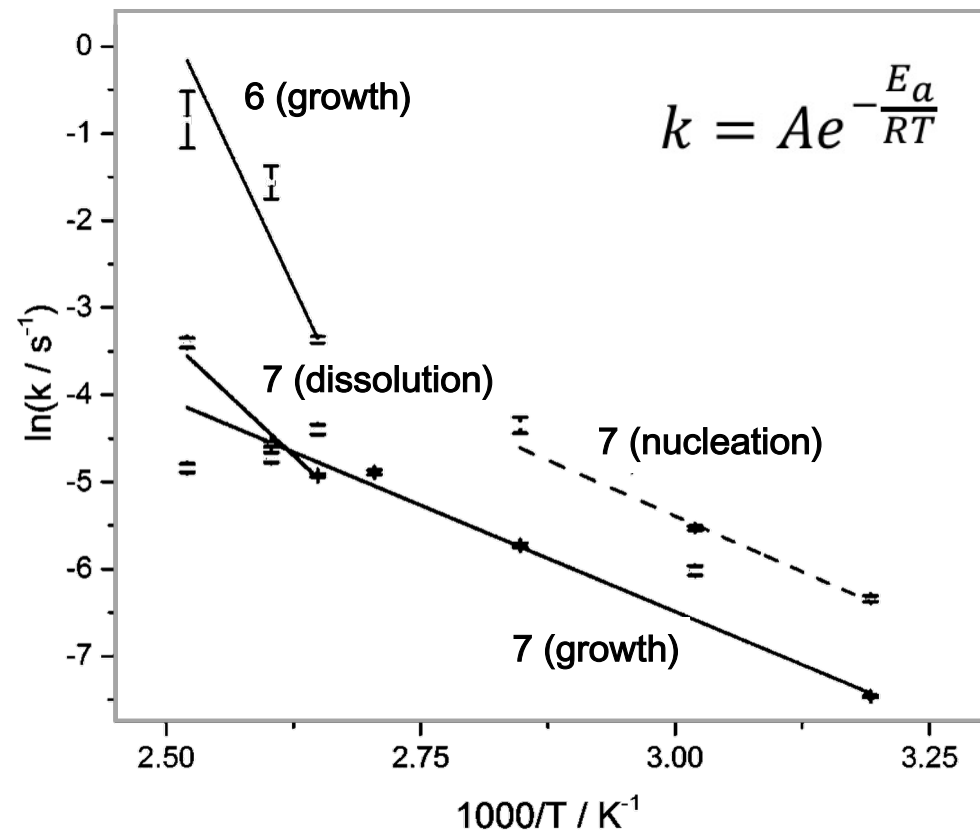


Kinetics

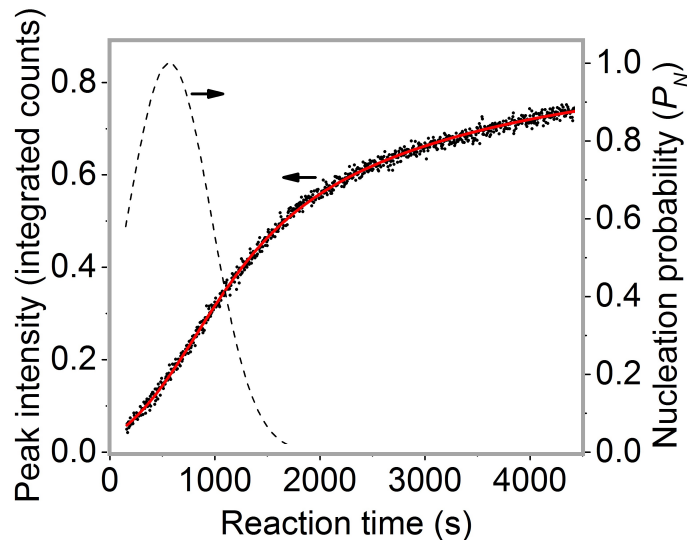


Gualtieri model fitting:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[\left(-\left(t - \frac{1}{k_N}\right)/b_N\right)\right]} \times \{1 - \exp[-(k_G \times t)^{n_G}]\}$$

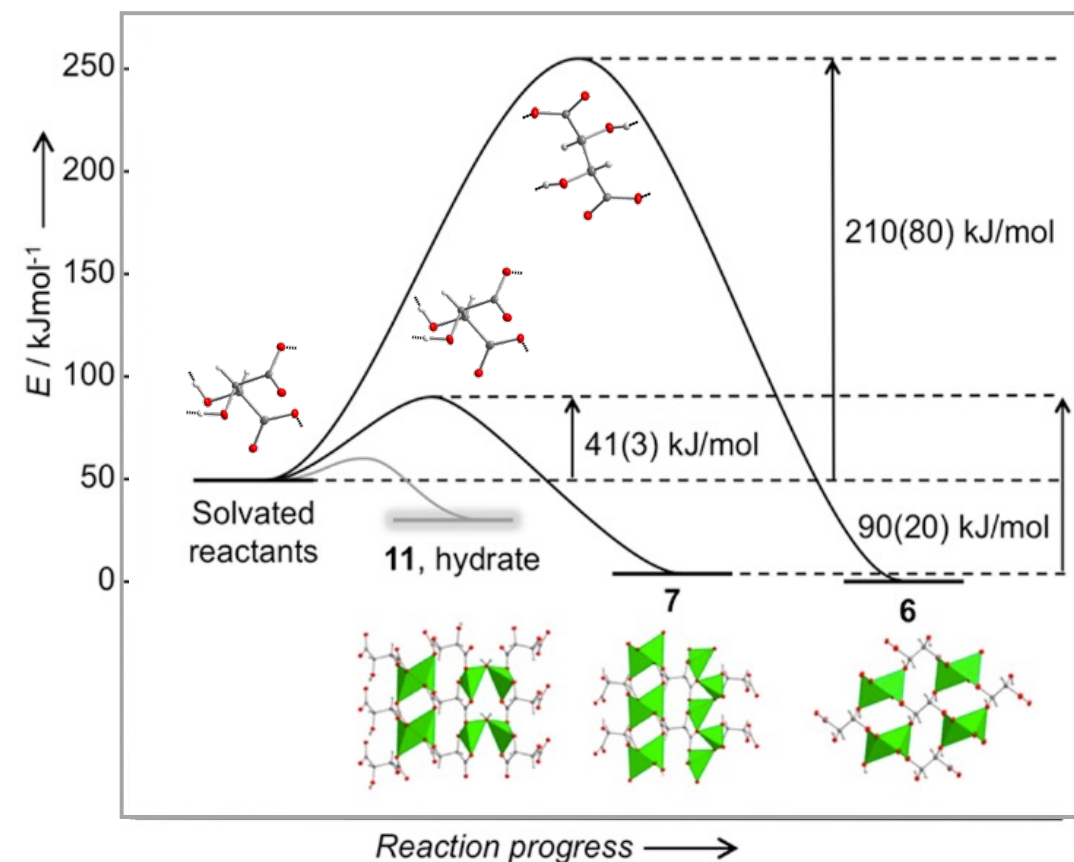


Energy landscape



Gualtieri model fitting:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[\left(-\left(t - \frac{1}{k_N}\right)/b_N\right)\right]} \times \{1 - \exp[-(k_G \times t)^{n_G}]\}$$



Case study 2

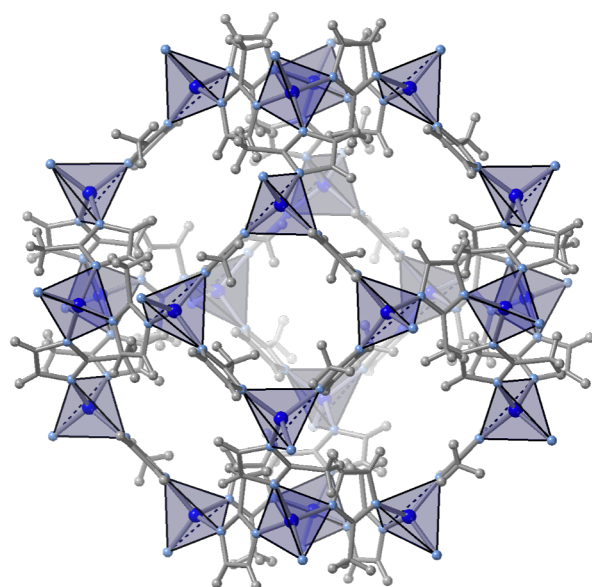
ZIF-8 formation



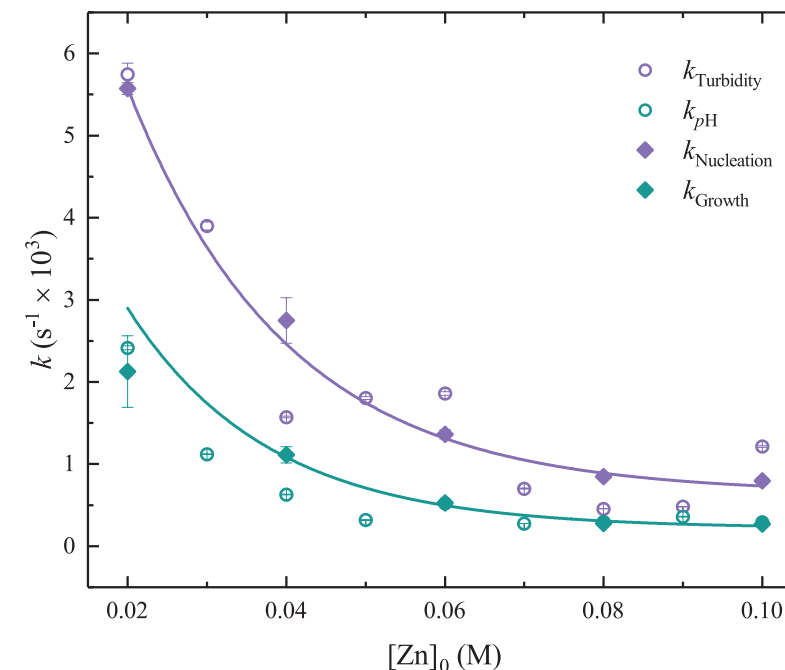
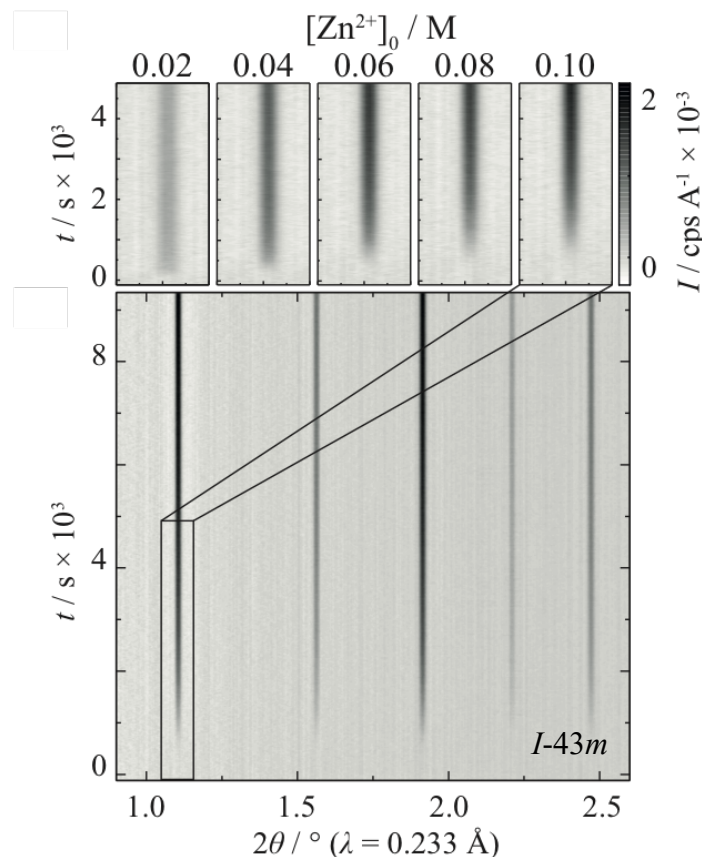
Mike
Gaultois



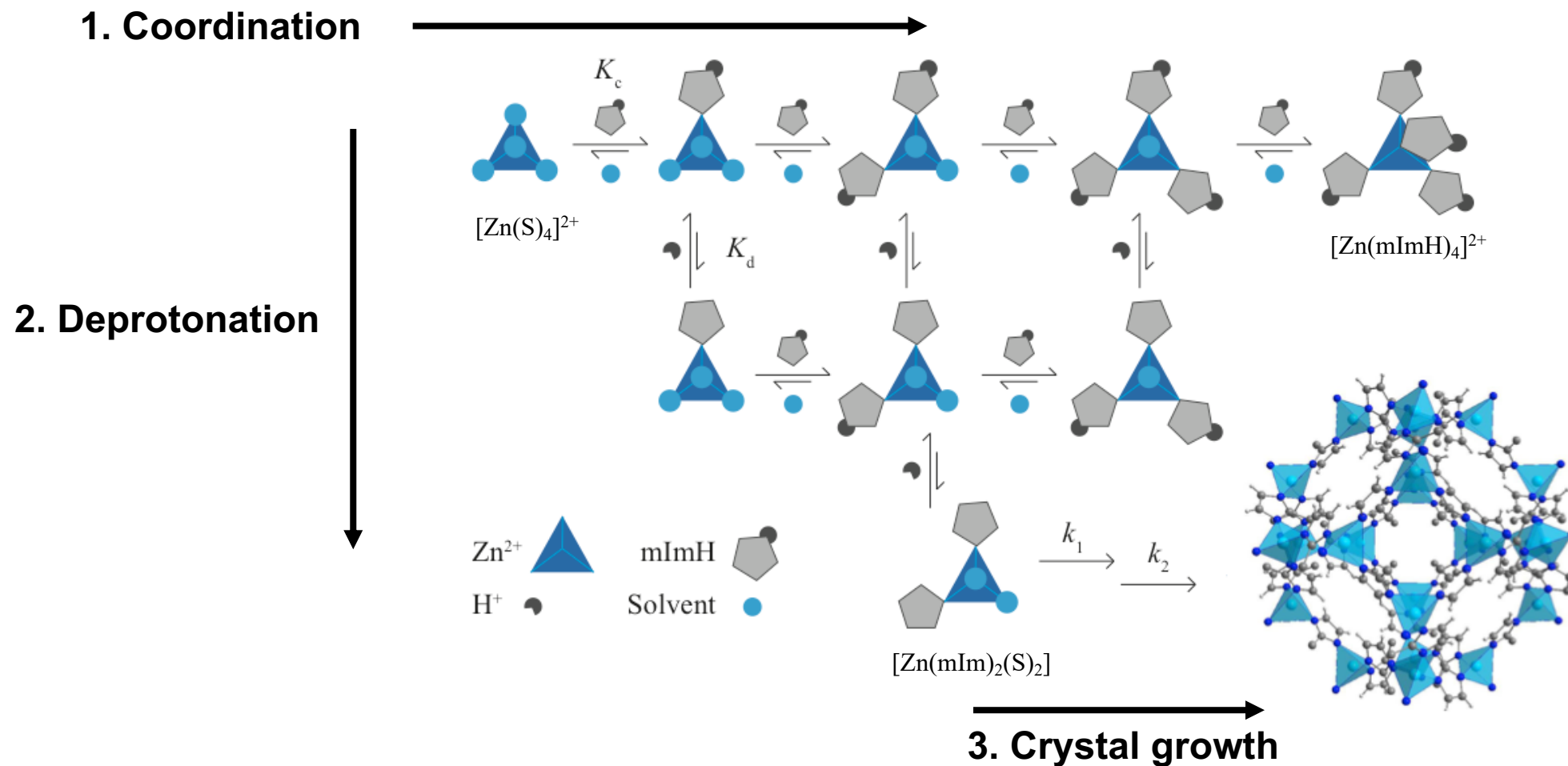
Yue Wu



ZIF-8



Pre-nucleation equilibria



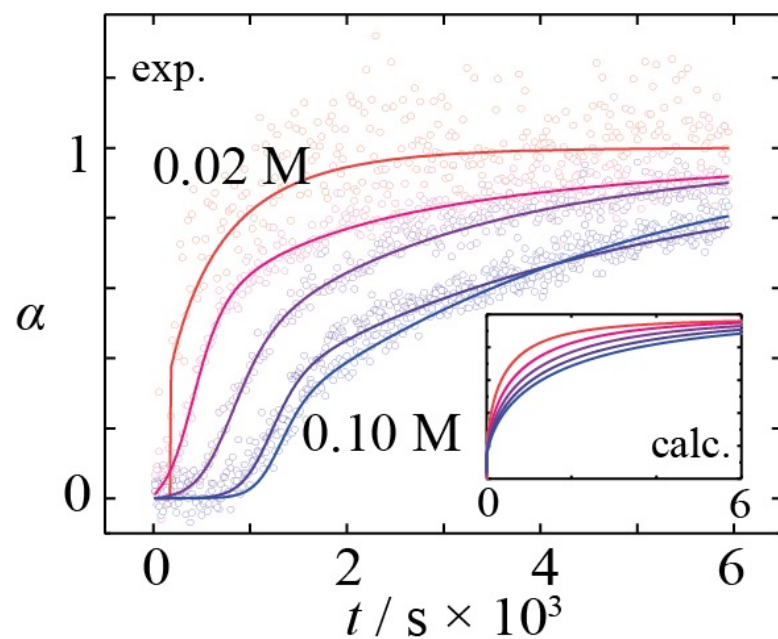
Model vs. experiment



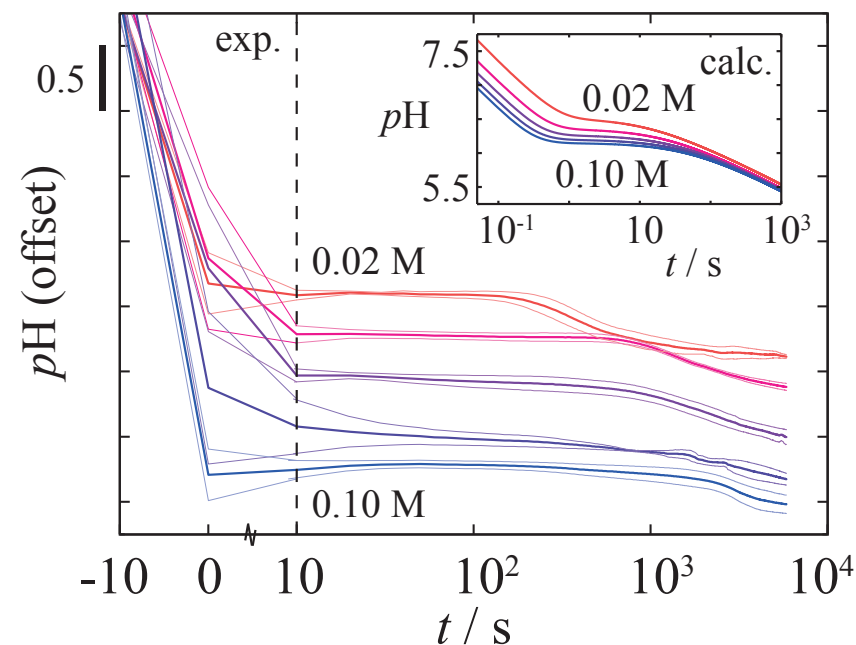
Felicity
Massingberd-
Mundy



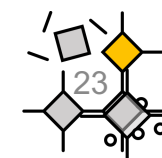
Adam
Sapnik



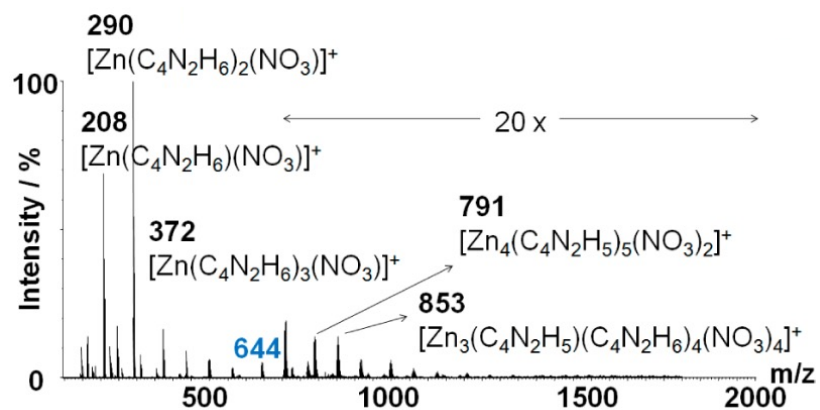
In-situ X-ray diffraction



In-situ pH monitoring

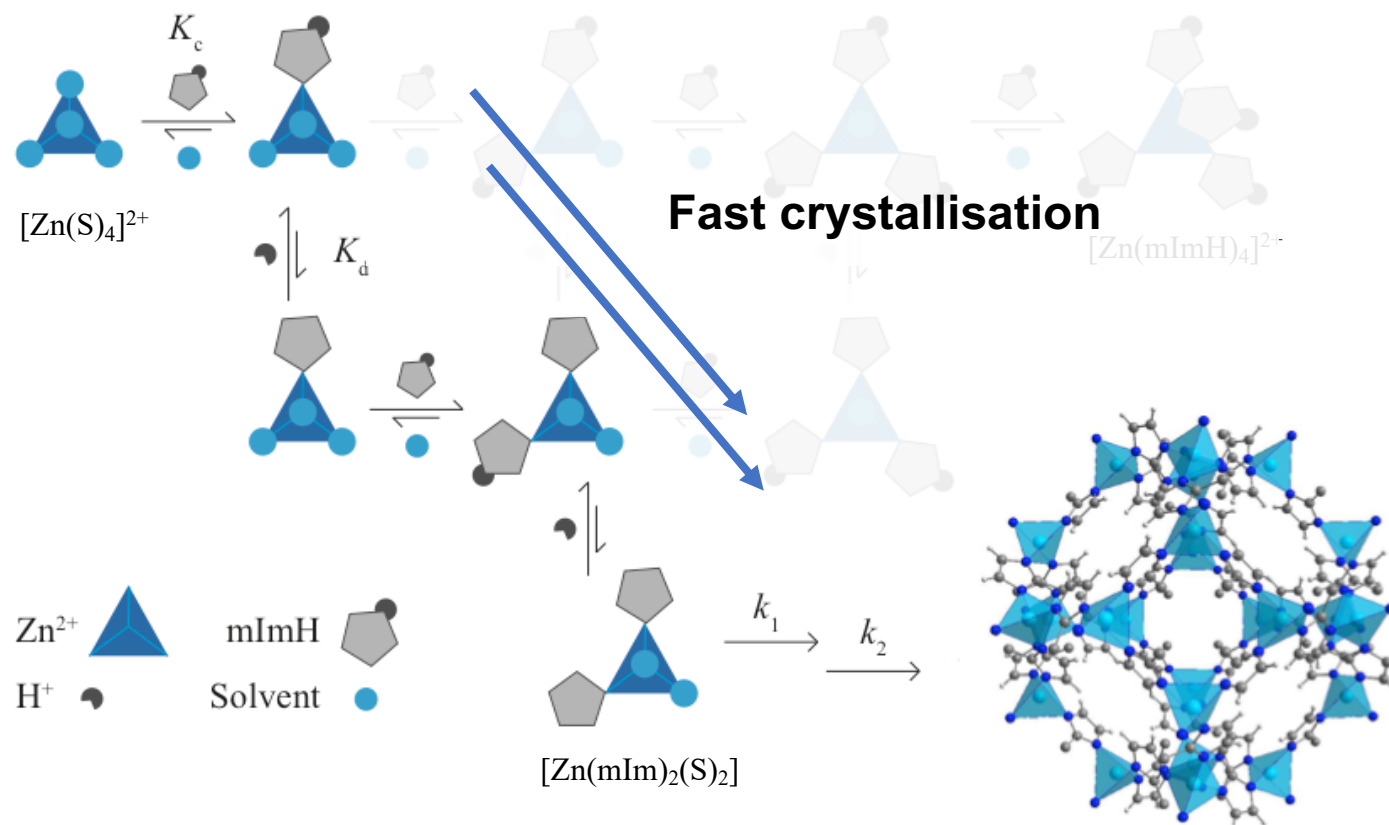


Low concentration / high pH

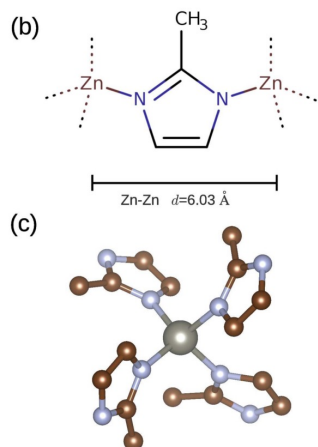
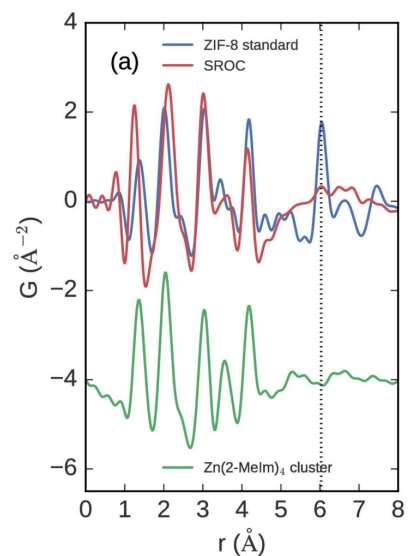


Mass spectrometry

I. H. Lim, F. Schüth *et al.*, *Chem. Mater.* **2015**

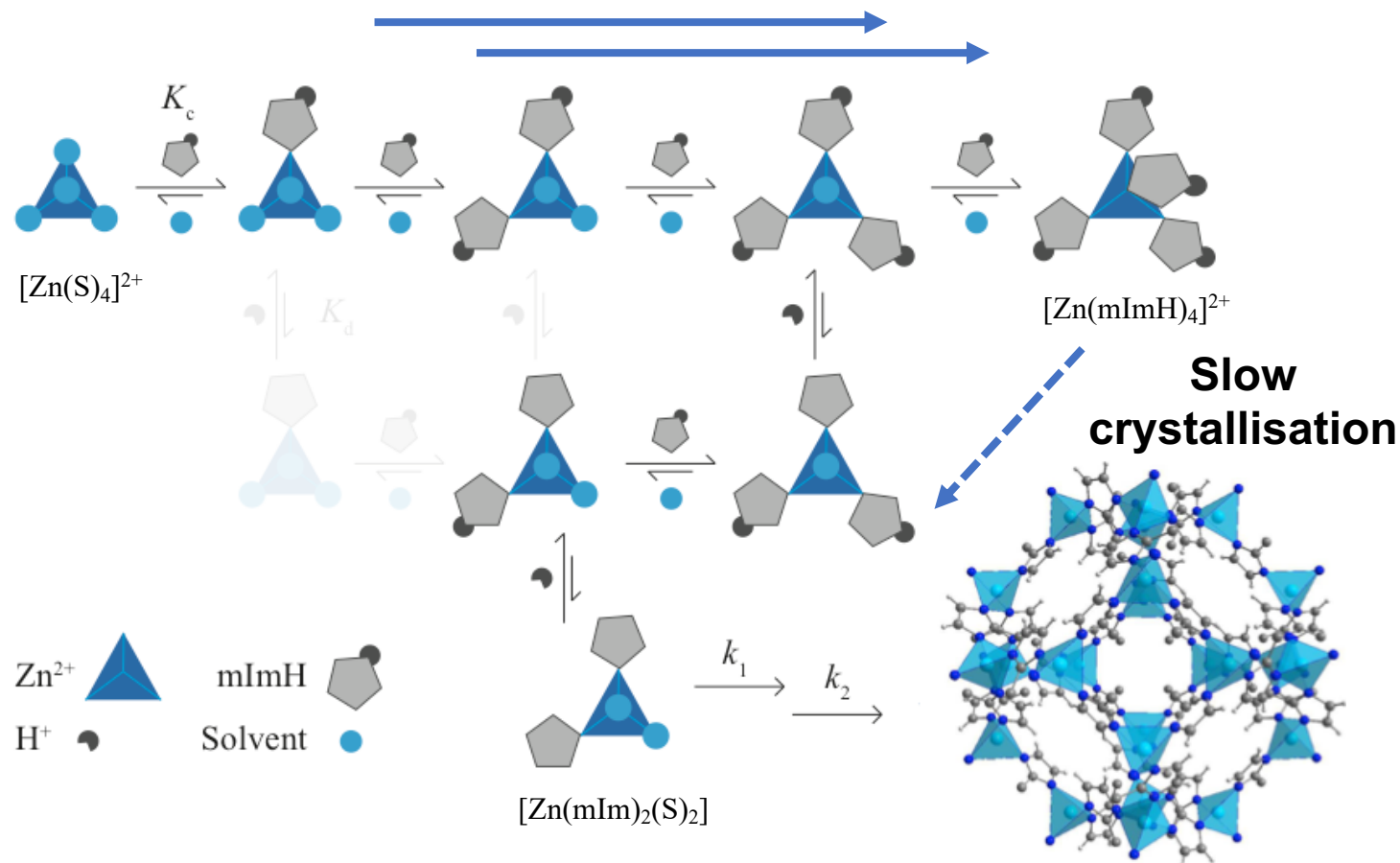


High concentration / low pH



Total scattering

M. Terban, S. J. L. Billinge *et al.*, *Nanoscale*. 2018

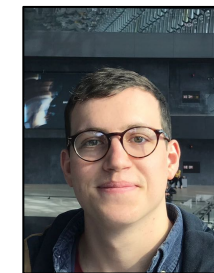


Case study 3

Mixed-component Zn/Cd-ZIF-8

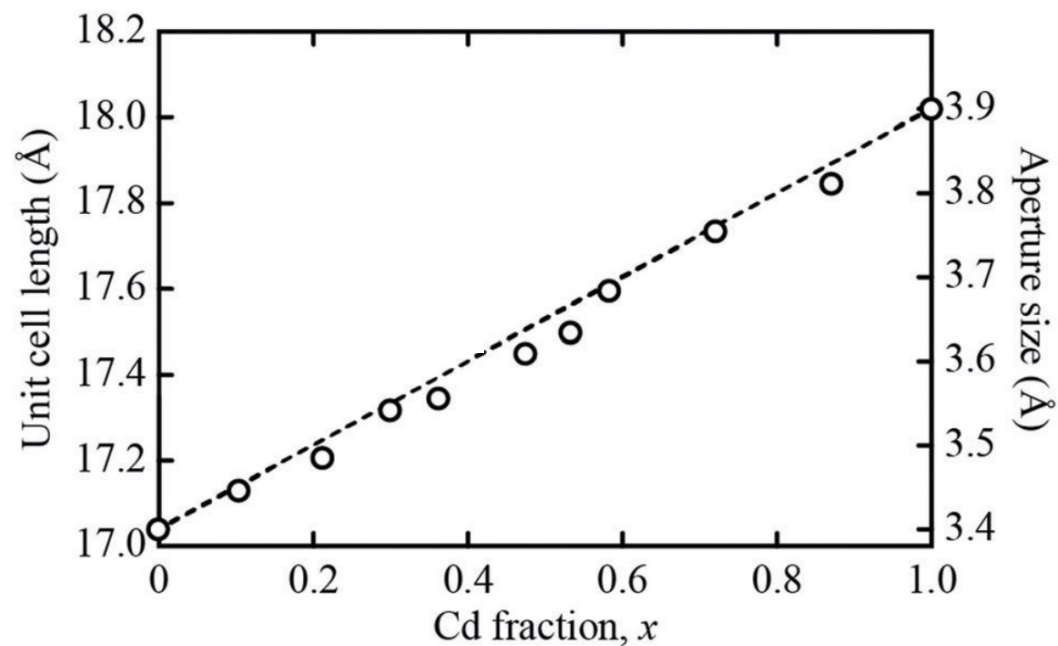


Adam
Sapnik

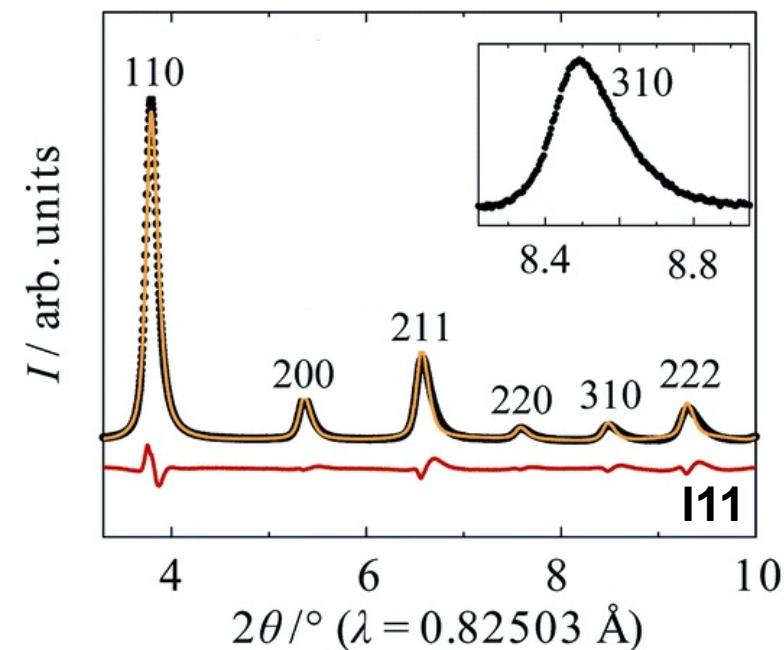


Kieran
Orr

			[10.80, 10.83]	
			13	
			Al	
			aluminium	
			26.98	
11	12			
29	30	31		
Cu	Zn	Ga		
copper	zinc	gallium		
63.55	65.38(2)	69.72		
47	48	49		
Ag	Cd	In		
silver	cadmium	indium		
107.9	112.4	114.8		
79	80	81		
Au	Hg	Tl		
gold	mercury	thallium		
197.0	200.6	[204.3, 204.4]		
111	112			



Thermodynamic conditions^[1]



Kinetic conditions^[2]

[1] A. F. Sapnik, H. H.-M. Yeung, A. L. Goodwin, *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.* **2018**, 54, 9651–9654.

[2] K. W. P. Orr, S. M. Collins, A. L. Goodwin, H. H.-M. Yeung *et al.*, *Chemical Science* **2021**, 12, 4494–4502.

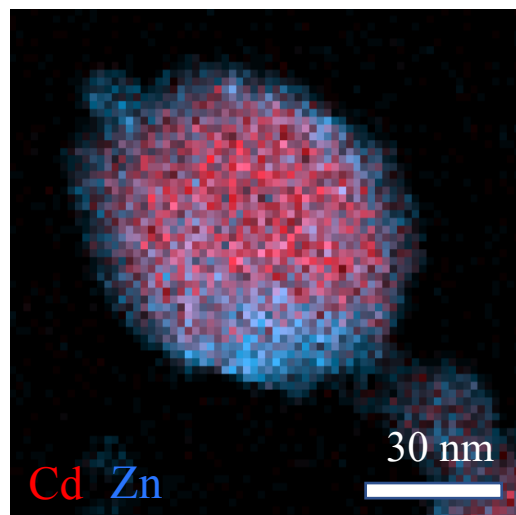
Core-shell nanoparticles



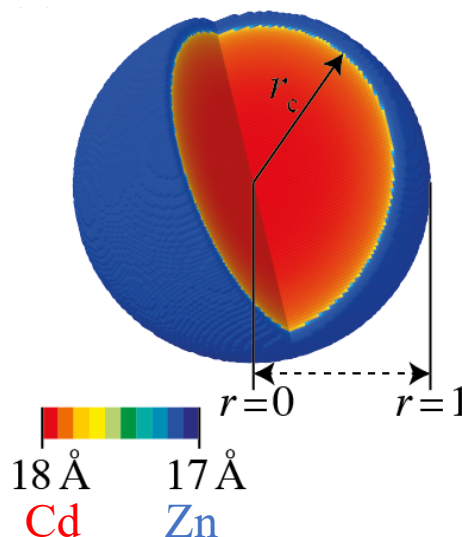
Sean
Collins



Andrew
Goodwin

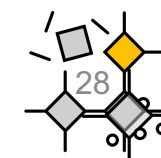
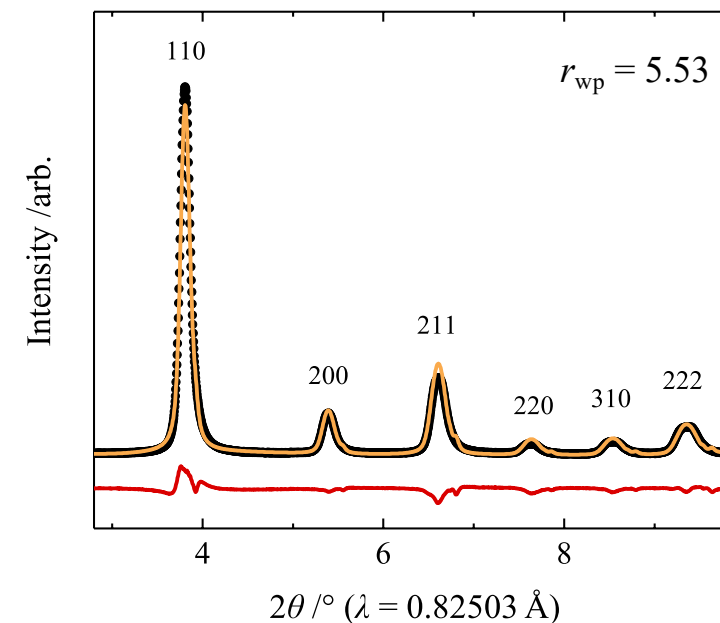


STEM-EDS

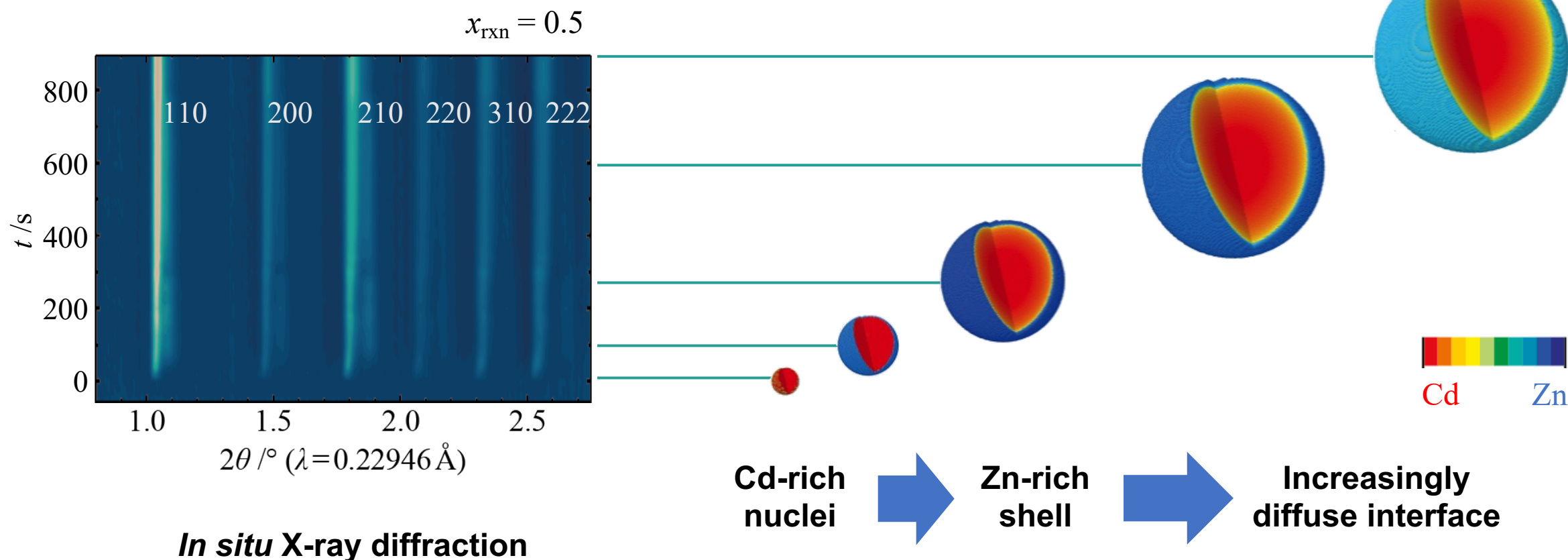


$$a(r) = a_c + \sigma \frac{|r_c - r|^{\nu+1}}{r_c - r}$$

a_c Lattice parameter at interface | σ Range of lattice parameters | r_c Nominal interface radius | ν Diffuseness



Formation mechanism



Summary

1. Framework materials

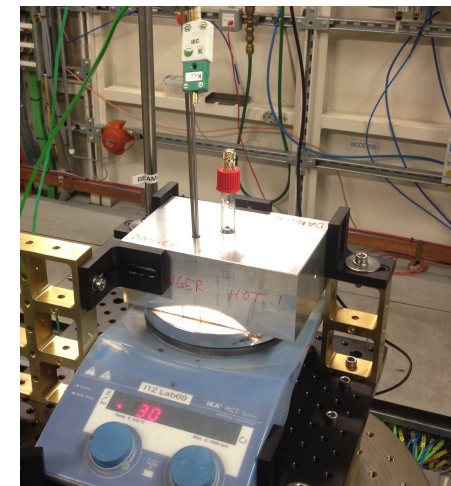
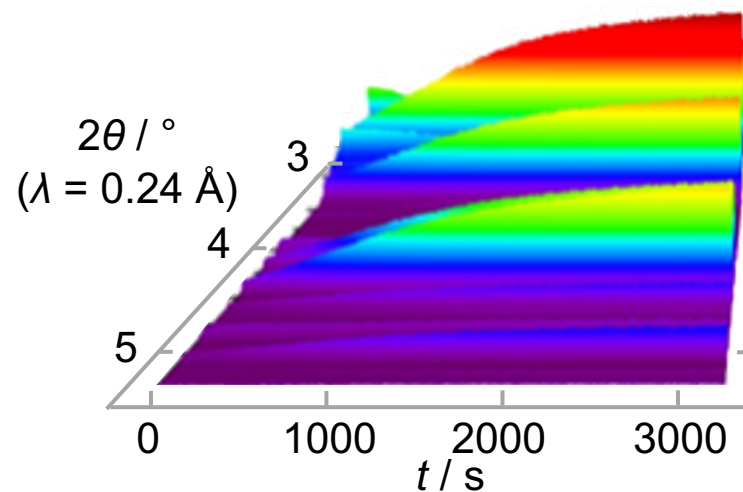
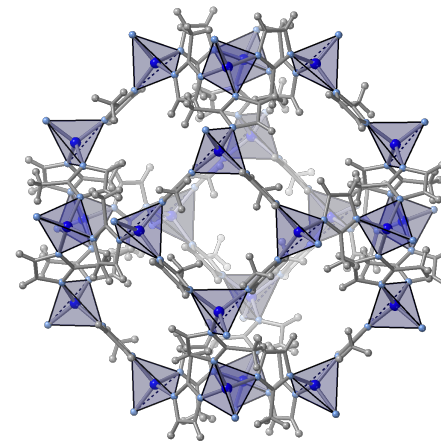
- Topology + chemistry

2. Formation studies

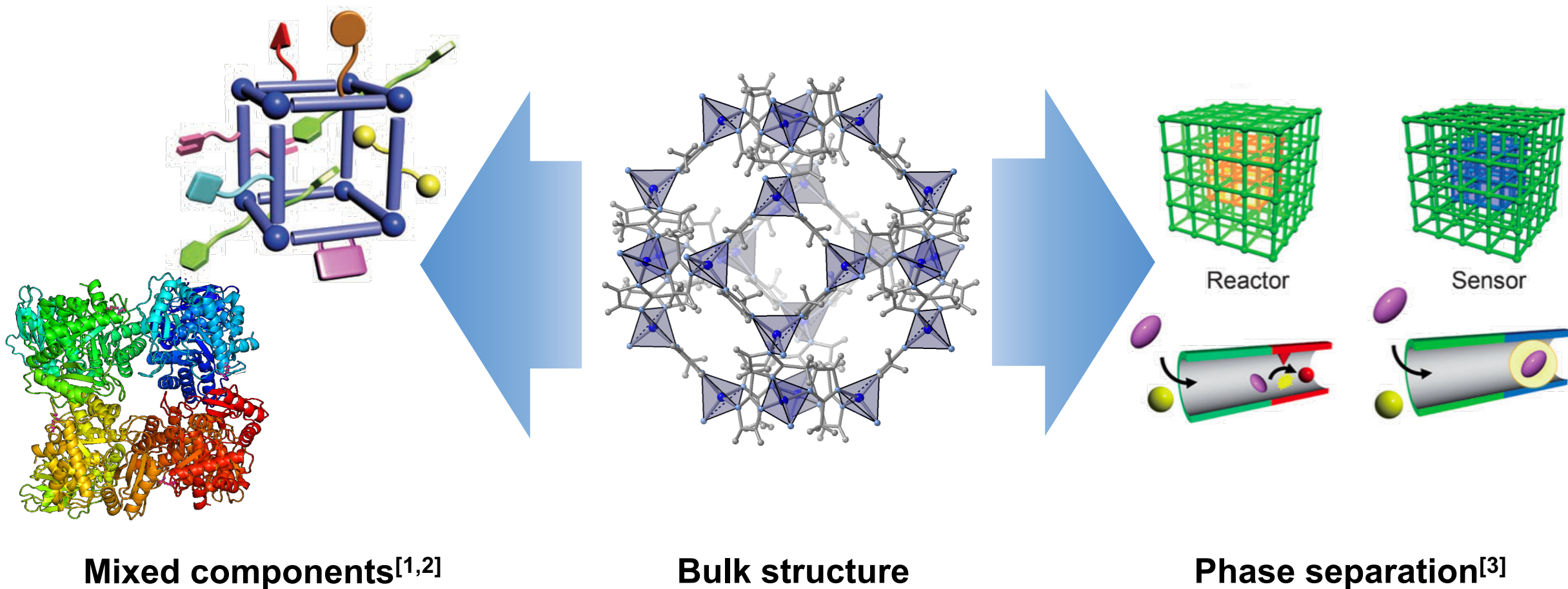
- Capabilities of *in-situ* experiments
- Extracting quantitative information

3. Case studies

- Lithium tartrate polymorphism
- ZIF-8 non-linear crystallisation
- Zn/Cd-ZIF-8 nanoparticles



The future is more than average



[1] H. Deng, O. Yaghi *et al.*, *Science* **2010**, 327, 846–850.

[2] Adapted from “SpinachRuBisCO.png” under a CC BY-SA 4.0 licence, Wikipedia.org user Ericlin1337.

[3] K. Hirai, S. Kitagawa *et al.*, *Angew. Chem.* **2011**, 50, 8057-8061.

Acknowledgements

Cambridge

Tony Cheetham
Paul Midgley

Oxford

Yue Wu
Dermot O'Hare
Andrew Goodwin
Felicity Massingberd-Mundy
Adam Sapnik
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