

## Two 3D Triazolate–Tricarboxylate-Bridged Cu<sup>II/I</sup> Frameworks by One-Pot Hydrothermal Synthesis Exhibiting Spin-Canted Antiferromagnetism and Strong Antiferromagnetic Couplings

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Two 3D coordination polymers with the same components but different structures,  $[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}(\text{trz})_3(\text{Hbtc})]_n$  (**1**) and  $[\text{Cu}_4(\text{Htrz})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\text{btc})_2]_n$  (**2**), were obtained together by a one-pot hydrothermal reaction of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1,2,4-triazole (Htrz), and 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{btc}$ ). Complex **1** is a mixed-valence Cu<sup>II/I</sup> honeycomb built from wavy Cu<sup>II</sup>–trz–carboxylate layers and Cu<sup>I</sup> nodes with doubly deprotonated Hbtc<sup>2-</sup> ligands covalently filled in the channels. In contrast, **2** is a tetranuclear  $[\text{Cu}_4(\text{Htrz})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2]^{6+}$  cluster-based framework extended by a fully deprotonated btc<sup>3-</sup> ligand, displaying a 3,6-connected topological network. More interestingly, spin-canted antiferromagnetism and overall strong antiferromagnetic couplings up to  $-147.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are respectively observed for **1** and **2**, which are significantly due to the antisymmetric magnetic exchange in the wavy Cu<sup>II</sup>–trz–carboxylate sublayer of **1** and the cooperative 4-fold heterobridges within the tetranuclear cluster of **2**.

### Introduction

The construction of multidimensional hybrid organic–inorganic materials with interesting magnetic couplings has become one of the major challenges in inorganic and materials chemistry.<sup>1,2</sup> Because the organic ligands can behave as effective superexchange pathways to communicate various

magnetic information between the spin carriers, commonly short bridges (azide,<sup>3–5</sup> oxalate,<sup>6</sup> cyanide,<sup>7</sup> dicyanamide,<sup>8</sup> tri-<sup>9–13</sup>/tetrazolate,<sup>14–20</sup> and formate<sup>21</sup>) have been extensively used for molecular magnets for their rich and varied coordination characteristics, bridging modes, as well as well-suited distance for efficiently transmitting magnetic couplings between two spins.<sup>22</sup> Very recently, because of the significant collaboration and/or competition among different

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superexchange pathways, multiple heterobridged magnetic systems with mixed azide-carboxylate,<sup>23–27</sup> azide-tri/tetrazolate,<sup>28,29</sup> cyanide-dicyanamide,<sup>30</sup> and azide-cyanide mediators<sup>8,31</sup> have been successfully built by incorporating two or more structurally comparable ligands, which have exhibited various bulk magnetic behaviors (antiferromagnetism,<sup>24,25</sup> ferromagnetism,<sup>24,32</sup> spin canting,<sup>28</sup> metamagnetism,<sup>23,31,32</sup> and so on). However, successful magnetic examples with simultaneous 1,2,4-triazole (Htrz) and carboxylate, especially with trz- and benzene-based polycarboxylate bridges, have been scarcely observed by far<sup>15,33</sup> and would be hopefully expected because of the following two considerations. On the one hand, an individual trz or conjugated aromatic polycarboxylate ligand has been well-known as a component for the formation of multidimensional extended or discrete polynuclear complexes.<sup>16,34,35</sup> Magnetically, on the other hand, both the carboxylate and triazolyl groups have the capacity to favorably transmit different types of magnetic superexchange between the magnetic centers.<sup>36</sup> The trz ligand in metal complexes can adopt either a pyrazole-like  $\mu_2$ -N1,N2-bridging fashion or an imidazole-like  $\mu_2$ -N1,N4-bridging mode, and both can promote different antiferromagnetic couplings.<sup>12,16,28</sup> Moreover, the  $\mu_2$ -N1,N2-bridging mode can make trz a superior linker in the construction of symmetric polynuclear subunits (binuclear, linear, and/or cyclic tri- and even tetranuclear structures).<sup>15,16,37</sup> In contrast,  $\mu_2$ -N1,N4-trz could produce low-symmetry metal-trz-metal exchange pathways and thus potentially introduce

the antisymmetric interaction for spin-canted antiferromagnetism.<sup>28,36</sup> The conformation-dependent carboxylate group can lead to different types of nature of magnetic couplings. Strongly antiferromagnetic with *syn,syn*-COO<sup>−</sup>, very weakly and eventually ferromagnetic with *syn,anti*-COO<sup>−</sup>, and weak-to-medium antiferromagnetic with *anti,anti*-COO<sup>−</sup> have been widely observed.<sup>32–40</sup> Especially, long-range magnetic ordering can occur when paramagnetic metals were periodically extend into a 3D framework by multiple carboxylate bridges with different numbers and orientations.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, because of the possibly cooperative or competitive binding modes and magnetic superexchange pathways, combining trz- and benzene-based polycarboxylate bridges into one system could be an interesting approach to constructing promising materials with a high-dimensional-ordered skeleton and strong magnetic couplings. Herein, to continue the preparations of new molecular magnetic materials by a simple synthetic strategy, Htrz and 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid (H<sub>3</sub>btc) were selected as mixed ligands to assemble with isotropic Cu<sup>II</sup> ions under hydrothermal conditions. Two interesting 3D complexes with different appearances and comparably high thermal stability, a honeycomb-like mixed-valence Cu<sup>I/II</sup> framework for **1** and a tetranuclear cluster-based polymer for **2**, were obtained together. More importantly, **1** exhibits an interesting spin-canted antiferromagnetism arising from the antisymmetric magnetic exchange in a wavy Cu<sup>II</sup>-trz-carboxylate sublayer. In contrast, complex **2** displays strong antiferromagnetic couplings up to  $-147.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  resulting from multiple bridges with specific spatial orientations within the tetranuclear array.

## Experimental Section

**Materials and Instruments.** All chemicals were commercially purchased (Htrz and H<sub>3</sub>btc were from Acros, and other analytical-grade reagents were from Tianjin Chemical Reagent Factory) and used as received without further purification. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were obtained from a Rigaku D/max-2500 diffractometer at 60 kV and 300 mA for Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$ ), with a scan speed of  $2^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$  and a step size of  $0.02^\circ$  in  $2\theta$ . The simulated PXRD patterns were calculated using single-crystal X-ray diffraction data and processed by the free *Mercury v1.4* program provided by the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. Elemental analyses for carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen were carried out with a CE-440 (Leeman-Laboratories) analyzer. Fourier transform (FT) IR spectra (KBr pellets) were taken on an Avatar-370 (Nicolet) spectrometer in the range  $4000\text{--}400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) experiments were performed on a Shimadzu simultaneous DTG-60A compositional analysis instrument from room temperature to  $800^\circ \text{C}$  under a dinitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of  $5^\circ \text{C min}^{-1}$ . Magnetic susceptibilities were acquired on a Quantum Design (SQUID) magnetometer MPMS-XL-7 with crystalline samples, in which the phase purity of the samples were determined by PXRD experiments. The data were corrected for temperature-independent paramagnetism, and the diamagnetic corrections were calculated using Pascal's constants. An experimental correction for the sample holder was also applied.

**Preparations of C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (1) and C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>14</sub>Cu<sub>4</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (2).** Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (19.9 mg, 0.1 mmol), Htrz (13.9 mg, 0.2 mmol), and H<sub>3</sub>btc (21.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) were dissolved in doubly deionized water (10 mL). The mixture was then transferred into

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**Table 1.** Crystal and Structure Refinement Data for **1** and **2**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
chemical formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> N <sub>9</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>14</sub> Cu <sub>4</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>14</sub>
fw	602.94	840.55
cryst size (mm)	0.22 × 0.06 × 0.02	0.24 × 0.23 × 0.20
cryst syst	orthorhombic	monoclinic
space group	<i>Pbca</i>	<i>P2<sub>1</sub>/n</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.4471(6)	13.4823(15)
<i>b</i> (Å)	20.1912(14)	7.2714(8)
<i>c</i> (Å)	21.6010(14)	13.6596(15)
β (deg)	90	110.8500(10)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	3684.2(4)	1251.4(2)
<i>Z</i> , <i>D<sub>c</sub></i> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	8, 2.174	2, 2.231
<i>F</i> (000)	2384	832
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	3.494	3.445
data/restraints/params	3215/0/299	2209/0/208
GOF on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.049	1.029
<i>R</i> (int)	0.0449	0.0138
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , <sup>a</sup> w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup> [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.0265, 0.0602	0.0199, 0.0543
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , w <i>R</i> <sub>2</sub> (all data)	0.0350, 0.0640	0.0225, 0.0558
ρ <sub>max</sub> , ρ <sub>min</sub> (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.897, -0.592	0.562, -0.360

$$^a R_1 = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|, ^b wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$$

a Parr Teflon-lined stainless steel vessel (23 mL) and heated at 160 °C for 72 h under autogenous pressure. After the mixture was cooled to room temperature at a rate of 5.6 °C h<sup>-1</sup>, brown and blue block-shaped crystals for **1** (yield: 2.0 mg, 10% based on a Cu<sup>II</sup> salt) and **2** (yield: 8.4 mg, 40% based on a Cu<sup>II</sup> salt) were generated together and separated manually. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (**1**): C, 29.88; H, 1.67; N, 20.91. Found: C, 29.94; H, 1.63; N, 21.09. IR (KBr pellets, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3431(br), 3147(w), 1693(s), 1615(s), 1562(vs), 1543(s), 1501(s), 1452(s), 1429(s), 1375(s), 1294(s), 1272(m), 1253(s), 1231(s), 1192(s), 1156(s), 1067(m), 995(m), 758(m), 732(ms), 682(s), 670(s), 658(s), 546(w), 458(w). Anal. Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>14</sub>Cu<sub>4</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (**2**): C, 31.44; H, 1.68; N, 10.00. Found: C, 31.42; H, 1.70; N, 10.01. IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3429(s), 3140(s), 2969(m), 2886(m), 2811(m), 1610(s), 1560(s), 1435(s), 1368(s), 1313(w), 1212(w), 1071(m), 894(w), 855(m), 775(m), 715(m), 629(m), 541(m), 488(w), 452(w).

**Single-Crystal Structure Determination.** Diffraction intensities for **1** and **2** were collected on a Bruker APEX-II CCD diffractometer equipped with graphite-monochromated Mo Kα radiation with a radiation wavelength of 0.710 73 Å by using the φ-ω scan technique at 296 K. There was no evidence of crystal decay during data collection. Semiempirical multiscan absorption corrections were applied by *SADABS*, and the program *SAINT* was used for integration of the diffraction profiles.<sup>41</sup> The structures were solved by direct methods and refined with the full-matrix least-squares technique using the *SHELXS-97* and *SHELXL-97* programs.<sup>42</sup> Non-H atoms were located by difference Fourier maps and subjected to anisotropic refinement. H atoms were added according to theoretical models. The crystallographic data and the selected bond lengths and angles are given in Tables 1–3, respectively.

**TGA and PXRD of 1 and 2.** Complexes **1** and **2** exhibit analogous compositional stability and are thermally stable up to ca. 328 °C (Figure S1 in the Supporting Information). The mixed ligands of the two complexes were continuously decomposed between 328 and 500 °C, leaving a 1:1 mixture of CuO–Cu<sub>2</sub>O and a pure CuO powder as the final products for **1** and **2**, respectively (expt 36.8% and calcd 36.1% for **1**; expt 39.0% and calcd 37.8% for **2**). The phase purity of bulk products of the two complexes was further confirmed by PXRD (Figures S2 and S3 in the Supporting Information), which

**Table 2.** Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg) for **1**<sup>a</sup>

Cu1–N3	1.965(2)	Cu1–O1	1.966(2)
Cu1–N5 <sup>#1</sup>	1.968(3)	Cu1–O5 <sup>#2</sup>	1.977(2)
Cu2–N1	1.997(3)	Cu2–N7	2.002(3)
Cu2–N9 <sup>#3</sup>	2.004(3)	Cu2–O6 <sup>#4</sup>	2.035(2)
Cu2–N4	2.303(3)	Cu3–N6 <sup>#5</sup>	1.916(3)
Cu3–N2	1.927(3)	Cu3–N8	2.119(3)
N3–Cu1–O1	91.70(10)	N3–Cu1–N5 <sup>#1</sup>	179.35(11)
O1–Cu1–N5 <sup>#1</sup>	88.09(10)	N3–Cu1–O5 <sup>#2</sup>	88.88(10)
O1–Cu1–O5 <sup>#2</sup>	177.67(9)	N5 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu1–O5 <sup>#2</sup>	91.35(10)
N1–Cu2–N7	93.16(11)	N1–Cu2–N9 <sup>#3</sup>	171.25(11)
N7–Cu2–N9 <sup>#3</sup>	91.87(11)	N1–Cu2–O6 <sup>#4</sup>	85.44(10)
N7–Cu2–O6 <sup>#4</sup>	166.03(10)	N9 <sup>#3</sup> –Cu2–O6 <sup>#4</sup>	87.95(10)
N1–Cu2–N4	92.64(10)	N7–Cu2–N4	99.53(11)
N9 <sup>#3</sup> –Cu2–N4	93.58(10)	O6 <sup>#4</sup> –Cu2–N4	94.42(9)
N6 <sup>#4</sup> –Cu3–N2	147.25(12)	N6 <sup>#5</sup> –Cu3–N8	115.49(12)
N2–Cu3–N8	97.17(11)		

<sup>a</sup>Symmetry codes: #1, *x* – 1/2, *y*, 3/2 – *z*; #2, 3/2 – *x*, *y* + 1/2, *z*; #3, *x* + 1/2, 1/2 – *y*, 2 – *z*; #4, 2 – *x*, *y* + 1/2, 3/2 – *z*; #5, 2 – *x*, –*y*, 2 – *z*.

**Table 3.** Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg) for **2**<sup>a</sup>

Cu1–O7 <sup>#1</sup>	1.9236(16)	Cu1–O4 <sup>#2</sup>	1.9545(17)
Cu1–O6 <sup>#3</sup>	1.9823(16)	Cu1–N2	2.005(2)
Cu1–O7	2.2882(16)	Cu2–O6 <sup>#5</sup>	2.2958(17)
Cu2–O3 <sup>#4</sup>	1.9564(17)	Cu2–N1	1.987(2)
Cu2–O7 <sup>#1</sup>	1.9261(16)	Cu2–O1	1.9272(18)
O4 <sup>#2</sup> –Cu1–O6 <sup>#3</sup>	94.66(7)	O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu1–N2	87.76(7)
O4 <sup>#2</sup> –Cu1–N2	88.89(8)	O6 <sup>#3</sup> –Cu1–N2	166.67(8)
O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu1–O7	84.11(6)	O4 <sup>#2</sup> –Cu1–O7	95.30(7)
O6 <sup>#3</sup> –Cu1–O7	78.44(6)	N2–Cu1–O7	114.08(7)
O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu2–O1	173.55(8)	O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu2–O3 <sup>#4</sup>	91.10(7)
O1–Cu2–O3 <sup>#4</sup>	90.83(8)	O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu2–N1	88.01(7)
O1–Cu2–N1	89.16(8)	O3 <sup>#4</sup> –Cu2–N1	171.44(8)
O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu2–O6 <sup>#5</sup>	79.36(6)	O1–Cu2–O6 <sup>#5</sup>	106.46(8)
O3 <sup>#4</sup> –Cu2–O6 <sup>#5</sup>	98.00(7)	N1–Cu2–O6 <sup>#5</sup>	90.20(7)
O7 <sup>#1</sup> –Cu1–O6 <sup>#3</sup>	89.08(7)		

<sup>a</sup>Symmetry codes: #1, 2 – *x*, 2 – *y*, 1 – *z*; #2, *x* + 1, *y*, *z*; #3, *x* + 1/2, 5/2 – *y*, *z* – 1/2; #4, 1 – *x*, 2 – *y*, 1 – *z*; #5, 3/2 – *x*, *y* – 1/2, 3/2 – *z*.

proved that the sample was the polycrystalline form of the desired complex.

## Results and Discussion

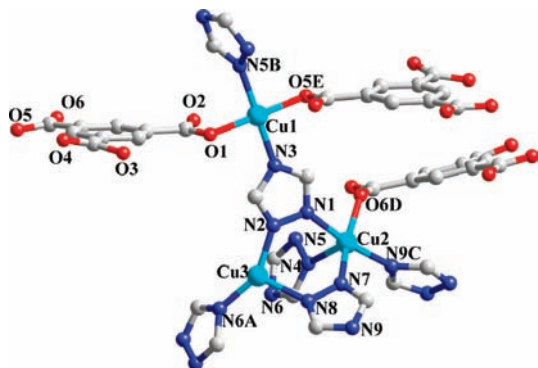
**Syntheses and IR Spectra.** The hydrothermal reaction of Htrz, H<sub>3</sub>btc, and an inorganic Cu<sup>II</sup> salt in a molar ratio of 2:1:1 at 160 °C for 72 h afforded simultaneously brown and blue block-shaped crystals **1**, [Cu<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>Cu<sup>I</sup>(trz)<sub>3</sub>(Hbtc)]<sub>n</sub>, and **2**, [Cu<sub>4</sub>(Htrz)<sub>2</sub>(μ<sub>3</sub>-OH)<sub>2</sub>(btc)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub>. Obviously, part of the raw divalent Cu<sup>II</sup> source was reduced to a monovalent Cu<sup>I</sup> ion under hydrothermal conditions.<sup>43</sup> In contrast to **2**, the strong IR absorption located at 1693 cm<sup>-1</sup> confirms the presence of an undeprotonated carboxylic group in **1**.

**Crystal Structures of 1 and 2.** X-ray single-crystal structural analysis suggests that **1** is a honeycomb-like 3D mixed-valence Cu<sup>I/II</sup>–trz coordination polymer with the Hbtc<sup>2-</sup> ligand covalently filled in the channels. There are three crystallographically independent metal centers

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**Figure 1.** Local coordination environments of  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II/I}}$  atoms in **1**. The H atoms were omitted for clarity. Symmetry codes: A =  $2 - x, -y, 2 - z$ ; B =  $x - 0.5, y, 1.5 - z$ ; C =  $0.5 + x, 0.5 - y, 2 - z$ ; D =  $2 - x, 0.5 + y, 1.5 - z$ ; E =  $2 - x, -y, 2 - z$ .

(two  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions and one  $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}$  ion), three deprotonated trz anions, and one doubly deprotonated  $\text{Hbtc}^{2-}$  ligand in the asymmetric unit of **1**. As shown in Figure 1, the divalent  $\text{Cu1}$  site is surrounded by two individual monodentate carboxylate O (O1 and O5E) and two separate trz N (N3 and N5B) donors to finish the square-planar coordination geometry. The divalent  $\text{Cu2}$  atom is in a distorted square-pyramidal geometry, coordinating to one carboxylate O atom from one  $\text{Hbtc}^{2-}$  anion and four different trz N donors (N4, N1, N7, and N9C). While a monovalent  $\text{Cu3}$  ion is in a distorted planar triangle (see Table 2) defined by three separate trz N atoms (N2, N8, and N6A). All of the bond lengths and angles around the metal ions are comparable with the previous values (see Table 2).<sup>44</sup>

In the crystal lattice of **1**, three tridentate trz groups and one carboxylate group of  $\text{Hbtc}^{2-}$  ligands connect the divalent  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions into a wavy  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-trz-COO}^-$  sublayer in the crystallographic  $ac$  plane (Figure 2a,b), which are further fused face-to-face by monovalent  $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}$  ions. As a result, a 3D honeycomb framework was generated with  $\text{Hbtc}^{2-}$  anions covalently filled in the channels by  $\text{Cu-O}$  coordination bonds (Figure 2c). Notably, the divalent  $\text{Cu1}$  and  $\text{Cu2}$  ions within the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-trz-COO}^-$  sublayer are alternately connected into a 1D chain by single trz connectors and doubly trz and  $\text{syn,anti-COO}^-$  bridges (Figure 2b), which are further linked by the third crystallographic unique trz ligands into a magnetically active sublayer of **1** with intermetallic separations of 3.5992(1), 5.9987(3), and 6.0090(3) Å for  $\text{Cu1}\cdots\text{Cu2A}$ ,  $\text{Cu1}\cdots\text{Cu2}$ , and  $\text{Cu2}\cdots\text{Cu2G}$ , respectively. Obviously, four three-atom bridges (three trz and one  $\text{syn,anti-COO}^-$ ) become the significant magnetic superexchange pathways between  $\text{Cu1}$  and  $\text{Cu2}$  (Figure S4 in the Supporting Information).

Complex **2** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/n$ , displaying a tetranuclear cluster-based 3D network extended by fully deprotonated  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  linkers. As shown in Figure 3a, the secondary building unit (SBU) of **2** contains a cationic  $[\text{Cu}_4(\text{Htrz})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2]^{6+}$  cluster with

a center of inversion and two symmetry-related  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  connectors. The tetranuclear cluster consists of two pairs of square-pyramidal  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions ( $\text{Cu1}$  and  $\text{Cu2}$ ), a couple of neutral  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2}$ -bridging Htrz ligands, and two tridentate hydroxyl groups. The basal plane of the square-pyramid  $\text{Cu1}$  atom is well-defined by two carboxylate O atoms from two individual  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligands, one  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  group, and one N donor from the  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2}$ -Htrz ligand, while the axial site is occupied by another  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  (see Figure S5 in the Supporting Information). By contrast, the basal sites of the  $\text{Cu2}$  ion are occupied by one  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  group, two separate carboxylate O donors from two different  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  anions, and one N atom from a neutral  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2}$ -Htrz molecule. The apical position is occupied by a carboxylate O atom from the  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligand. The  $\text{Cu-O}$  bond lengths in the apical positions are considerably longer (0.3 Å) than the  $\text{Cu-O}$  and/or  $\text{Cu-N}$  separations in the basal plane (see Table 3).

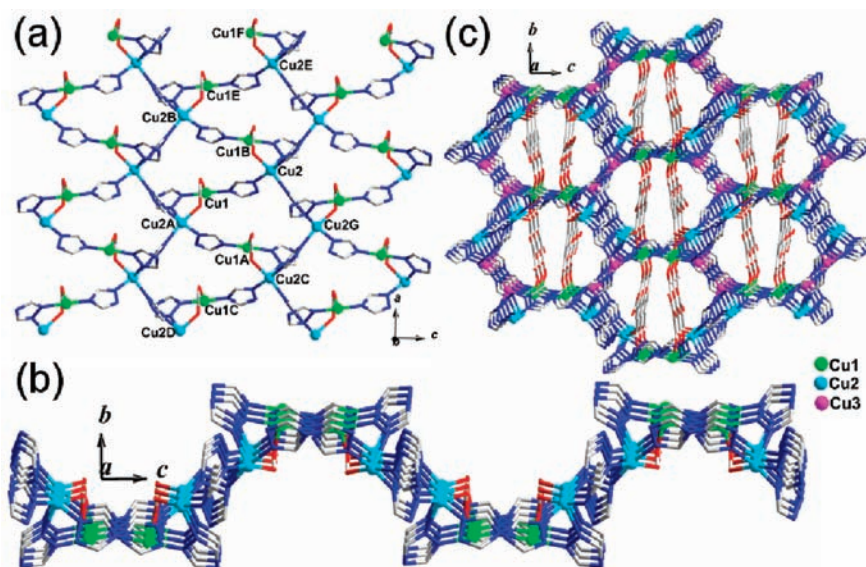
A pair of symmetry-related  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  groups doubly hold three separate  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions together, generating a centrosymmetric tetranuclear  $[\text{Cu}_4(\text{Htrz})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2]^{6+}$  cluster with a pair of  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2}$ -bridging Htrz ligands consolidating the  $\text{Cu1}$  and  $\text{Cu2}$  ions in the asymmetric unit. The  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions in the tetranuclear cluster is in a parallelogram-shaped arrangement, which is analogous to those previously reported tetrazole-1-acetic acid based  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complexes.<sup>45</sup> The intermetallic separations within the cluster are 3.3598(5), 3.1369(4), and 3.0975(5) Å for  $\text{Cu1}\cdots\text{Cu2}$ ,  $\text{Cu1}\cdots\text{Cu1A}$ , and  $\text{Cu1}\cdots\text{Cu2A}$ , respectively.

Acting as a 3-connected node, the sole crystallographic independent  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligand in **2** presents its three carboxylate groups to aggregate three neighboring clusters by  $\text{syn,anti}$ -bidentate and  $\text{syn,syn}$ -monodentate bridging and terminally monodentate coordination modes (Figures 3b and S6 in the Supporting Information). On the other hand, each of the tetranuclear clusters is surrounded by six  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligands and can be considered as a 6-connected topological node (Figures 3b and S6 in the Supporting Information). Finally, the overall structure of **2** is a 3,6-connected  $\text{rtl}$  network with the Schläfli symbol of  $(4.6^2)_2(4^2.6^{10}.8^3)$ . It should be noted that the nearest  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\cdots\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  distance spanned by the  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligand is 6.6914(6) Å in the overall 3D network of **2**, which is obviously far from those within the tetranuclear cluster. Therefore, the significant magnetic couplings transmitted by the mixed 4-fold  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$ ,  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2}$ -Htrz, and  $\text{syn,anti}$ - and  $\text{syn,syn-COO}^-$  bridges can hopefully be expected within the tetranuclear cluster of **2** (Figure 3c).

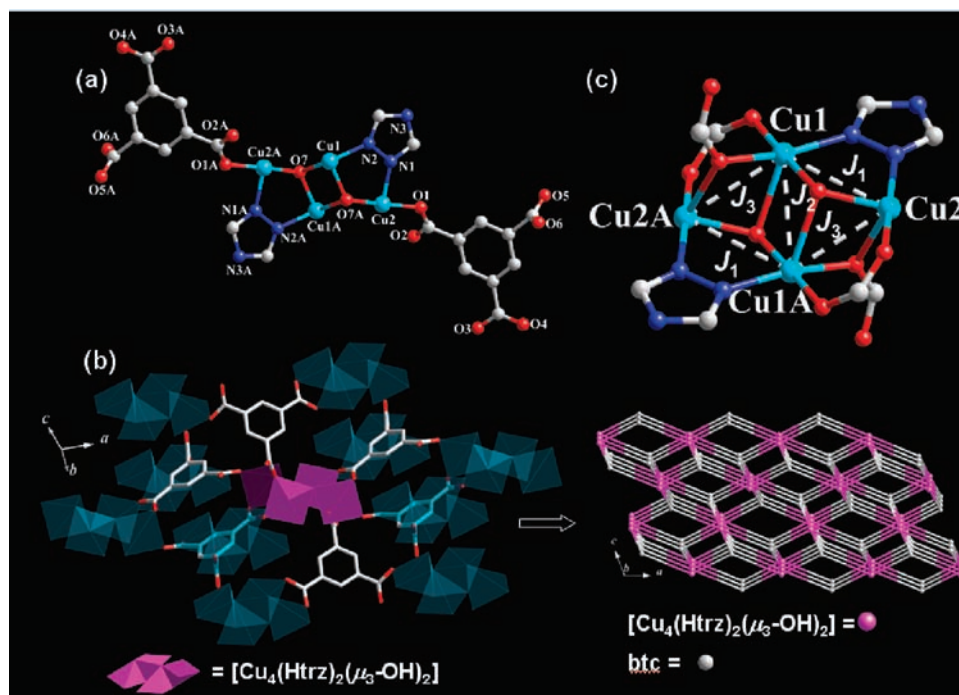
**Magnetic Properties.** The variable-temperature magnetic susceptibilities of **1** and **2** were measured on crystalline samples in an applied direct-current (dc) magnetic field of 2000 Oe in the range 2–300 K. As shown in Figure 4, the  $\chi_{\text{M}}T$  value of **1** at 300 K is  $0.74 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ , indicating strong antiferromagnetic interactions even at room temperature.  $\chi_{\text{M}}T$  decreases continuously with a lowering of the temperature and reaches a minimum of  $0.07 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  at 10 K. Upon further cooling to 2 K,  $\chi_{\text{M}}T$  rises abruptly to a sharp maximum of  $0.18 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  at 7 K and finally drops rapidly. This behavior suggests a spin-canted antiferromagnetism at low temperature. The abrupt increase at 7 K indicates the onset of magnetic

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**Figure 2.** (a) 2D  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-trz-COO}^-$  sublayer of **1** viewed along the  $b$  axis. Symmetry codes: A =  $x - 0.5, y, 1.5 - z$ ; B =  $0.5 + x, y, 1.5 - z$ ; C =  $x - 1, y, z$ ; D =  $x - 1.5, y, 1.5 - z$ ; E =  $1 + x, y, z$ ; F =  $1.5 + x, y, 1.5 - z$ ; G =  $x - 0.5, 0.5 - y, 2 - z$ . (b) 2D  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-trz-COO}^-$  sublayer of **1** viewed along the  $a$  axis. (c) 3D honeycomb framework of **1**.

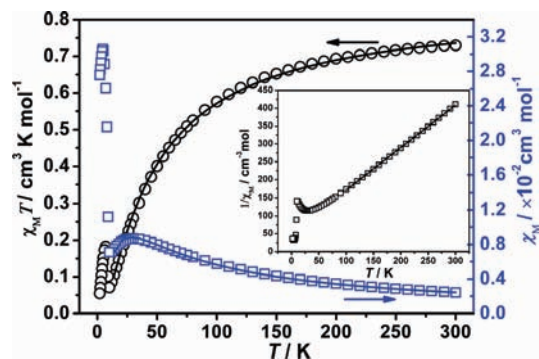


**Figure 3.** (a) Tetranuclear SBU of **2**. The H atoms were omitted for clarity. Symmetry code: A =  $2 - x, 2 - y, 1 - z$ . (b) View of the linkages of a tetranuclear  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  cluster (purple) with 10 neighboring clusters (blue) by six  $\text{btc}^{3-}$  ligands and the 3,6-connected 3D topological structure of **2**. (c) Magnetic tetranuclear cluster of **2**.

order with a spontaneous magnetization, and the second drop of  $\chi_{\text{M}}T$  below 7 K may arise from interlayer antiferromagnetic interactions. Above 100 K, the plot of  $\chi_{\text{M}}^{-1}$  vs  $T$  obeys the Curie–Weiss law with  $C = 0.824 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  and  $\theta = -40.85 \text{ K}$ , indicating the presence of antiferromagnetic coupling between the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions. Obviously, the superexchange pathways of **1** originate structurally from the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{-trz-carboxylate}$  layer. When the superexchange pathways through the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}$  ions are discounted, the magnetic data of **1** were fitted by a Heisenberg alternating chain model ( $\mathbf{H} = -2J\sum_i[S_{2i}S_{2i-1} + \alpha S_{2i}S_{2i+1}]$ ) for  $S = 1/2$  between 14 and 300 K, in which the

molecule-field approximation was introduced to evaluate the interchain interactions ( $zJ'$ ) (see Table S1 in the Supporting Information).<sup>1,46</sup> Also, the results of the best fit were  $g = 2.12$ ,  $J = -32.84 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\alpha = 0.685$ ,  $zJ' = -16.95 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and  $R = 4.1 \times 10^{-4}$ . Undoubtedly, the higher  $J$  than  $\alpha J$  and  $zJ'$  confirms that the antiferromagnetic couplings in **1** can be dominantly attributed to the double *syn,anti*- $\text{COO}^-$  and  $\mu_2\text{-N1,N2-trz}$  bridges. On the other hand, the round maximum at 28 K in the  $\chi_{\text{M}}-T$  plot

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**Figure 4.** Temperature dependence of  $\chi_M T$ ,  $\chi_M$ , and  $\chi_M^{-1}$  (inset) for **1**. The solid lines represent the best fit to a two-site model with alternating exchange.

suggests the presence of short-range antiferromagnetic ordering within the 2D  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}-\text{trz}-\text{carboxylate}$  sublayer. Both of the  $\chi_M T$  and  $\chi_M$  vs  $T$  plots below 9 K are strongly field-dependent (Figure S7 in the Supporting Information), consistent with spin canting.

Evidence for the magnetic phase transition was confirmed by field-cooled (FC)/zero-field-cooled (ZFC) measurements ( $H_{\text{dc}} = 100$  Oe) and alternating-current (ac) susceptibility. Results of the FC and ZFC measurements (Figure 5a) at 100 Oe exhibit a maximum at 5.6 K ( $T_N$ ). Above  $T_N$ , the magnetization is reversible and behaves similarly for both FC and ZFC. Below  $T_N$ , however, there is nonreversibility and bifurcation, consistent with spontaneous magnetization below a phase transition. The divergence of FC and ZFC indicates a history dependence of the magnetization process. The ZFC ac susceptibility measurements performed in the range of 100 Hz to 1 kHz at  $H_{\text{ac}} = 3.5$  Oe below 15 K (Figure 5b) show that both the  $\chi'$  and  $\chi''$  signals have sharp maxima at 5.7 K. No frequency dependence was observed, which excludes the possibility of the spin glass in **1**.<sup>47</sup>

The field dependence of magnetization,  $M(H)$ , at 2 K (Figure S8 in the Supporting Information) is consistent with a spin-canted antiferromagnetic behavior, and there is an abrupt increase of magnetization with the fields below 1.6 kOe, and then magnetization steadily increases linearly with the field up to 0.0744  $N\beta$  at 50 kOe but without reaching saturation (2  $N\beta$  for two  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions). At 2 K, **1** exhibits a magnetic hysteresis loop with a coercive field of 100 Oe and a remnant magnetization of 0.0011  $N\beta$ . The spontaneous magnetization observed is due to the spin canting with an estimated canting angle of  $0.03^\circ$  [ $\psi = \tan^{-1}(M_r/M_s)$ ].<sup>28,48</sup> Structurally, spin canting is usually caused by either single-ion magnetic anisotropy or antisymmetric magnetic exchange in magnetic entities.<sup>28</sup> For **1**, the observed spin canting may be attributed to the antisymmetric magnetic exchange within the 2D  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}-\text{trz}-\text{COO}^-$ ,

which are scarcely reported for the extended  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complexes.<sup>49–52</sup> Although the structure has an inversion center located at the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}$  position of the interlayer, the crystallographic symmetric operations (2-fold screw axis and glide plane) within the 2D  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}-\text{trz}-\text{COO}^-$  sublayer induce antisymmetric magnetic exchanges, which are responsible for the spin canting of **1**.

**2** exhibited temperature-dependent behavior quite different from that of **1** (Figure 6). The  $\chi_M T$  value for each tetranuclear cluster is  $1.07 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  at 300 K, which is far below the spin-only value of  $1.5 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  expected for four noninteracting  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions with  $g = 2.0$ . As the temperature decreases,  $\chi_M T$  decreases slowly to a minimum value ( $0.020 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ ) at 2 K. This behavior is characteristic of a strong antiferromagnetic exchange interaction between the paramagnetic metal ions. Notably, the sharp increase of  $\chi_M$  below 75 K suggests the existence of a small amount of paramagnetic impurity.

Because of the presence of a couple of unsymmetrical  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  bridges within the tetranuclear unit, three exchange integrals,  $J_1$ ,  $J_2$ , and  $J_3$ , are required to describe each possible pairwise exchange interaction between two adjacent  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ions.  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_{1A}$ , and  $S_{2A}$  correspond to the spin operators of Cu1, Cu2, Cu1A, and Cu2A, respectively. Hence, on the basis of a superexchange mode represented in Figure 3c, the spin Hamiltonian equation

$$\mathbf{H} = -2J_1(S_1S_2 + S_{1A}S_{2A}) - 2J_2S_1S_{1A} - 2J_3(S_1S_{2A} + S_{1A}S_2) \quad (1)$$

is used to fit the experimental magnetic data of **2**. The resulting energy matrix can be solved<sup>53</sup> and an expression for the molar magnetic susceptibility derived from the van Vleck equation (see Table S2 in the Supporting Information). The best-fit parameters are  $g = 2.12$ ,  $J_1 = -147.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $J_2 = 9.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $J_3 = -24 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and  $\rho$  (the percentage of paramagnetic impurity) = 2.31%, with  $R = 6.2 \times 10^{-4}$ , where  $R$  is the agreement factor defined as  $\sum[(\chi_M T)_{\text{obsd}} - (\chi_M T)_{\text{calcd}}]^2 / \sum[(\chi_M T)_{\text{obsd}}]^2$ .

To assign quantitatively the superexchange coupling to different bridges, the magnetostructural correlation should be analyzed. The unpaired electron of each square-pyramidal  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  center is in a  $d(x^2-y^2)$ -type magnetic orbital, which is located in the basal plane of the square pyramid. However, the unpaired electron density along the  $d(z^2)$  orbital is quite low; the magnetic exchange through the apical pathway is thus expected to very little. Meanwhile, it is well-known that the magnetic interaction in the double  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$ -bridged  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  systems is sensitive to the  $\text{Cu}-\text{O}-\text{Cu}$  angle.<sup>54,55</sup> In **2**, the strongest antiferromagnetic coupling for  $J_1$  should be ascribed to the superexchange pathways by double  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  and  $\mu_{1,2}\text{-Htrz}$  bridges because they both locate at the basal positions of the Cu1 or Cu2 ions. In contrast, the poor overlap between the orbitals of the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  centers and the two apical  $\mu_3\text{-OH}$  bridges, together with the specific bond angle ( $95.89^\circ$ ) of  $\text{Cu1}-\text{O7}-\text{Cu1A}$ , is

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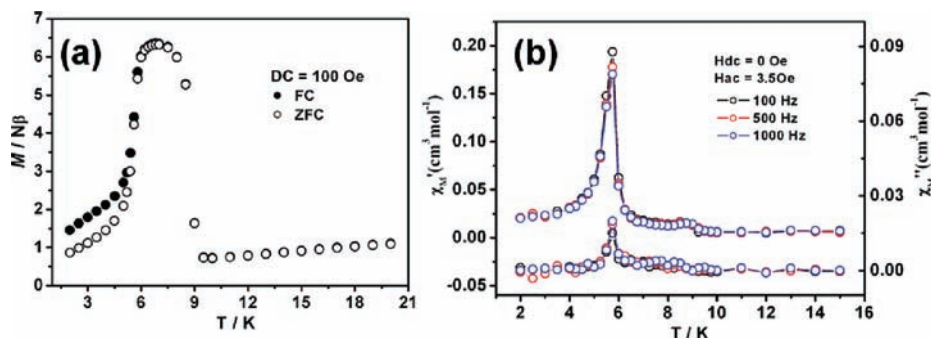
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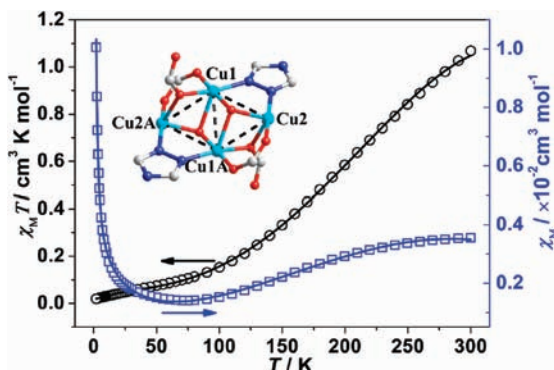
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**Figure 5.** (a) FC and ZFC magnetization for **1**. (b) Real ( $\chi'$ ) and imaginary ( $\chi''$ ) ac magnetic susceptibilities in a zero applied dc field and in an ac field of 3.5 Oe at different frequencies (100, 500, and 1000 Hz) for **1**.



**Figure 6.** Temperature dependence of  $\chi_M T$  and  $\chi_M$  for **2**. Inset: definition of the magnetic exchange pathways for **2**. The solid lines represent the best fit to a tetranuclear model.

expected to transfer a small ferromagnetic coupling constant corresponding to  $J_2$ .<sup>56</sup> The moderate antiferromagnetic  $J_3$  is associated with the triple bridges (*syn,anti*-COO<sup>-</sup>, *syn,syn*-COO<sup>-</sup>, and  $\mu_3$ -OH). On the basis of the bonds angles of Cu1–O7–Cu2A and Cu1–O6–Cu2A (94.22° and 92.49°), the superexchange pathways by  $\mu_3$ -OH and *syn,anti*-COO<sup>-</sup> bridges transfer weak ferromagnetic coupling, which is overcompensated for by the strong antiferromagnetic coupling mediated by the *syn,syn*-COO<sup>-</sup> bridge and contributes essentially to a negative coupling constant.<sup>32,38–40</sup> Obviously, different magnetic structures, the asymmetric magnetic exchange within the 2D Cu<sup>II</sup>–trz–COO<sup>-</sup> sublayer of **1**, and the symmetric tetranuclear Cu<sup>II</sup> clusters built by  $\mu_3$ -OH,  $\mu_2$ -N1,N2-Htrz, *syn,anti*-COO<sup>-</sup>,

and *syn,syn*-COO<sup>-</sup> bridges for **2** should be significantly responsible for their entirely different magnetic properties.

In summary, one-pot hydrothermal synthesis generates two different 3D molecular materials with distinct magnetic couplings. The 3D mixed-valence Cu<sup>I/II</sup> honeycomb of **1** displays spin-canted antiferromagnetism, while the 3D tetranuclear cluster-based, 3,6-connected framework of **2** behaves as strong antiferromagnetic couplings. These studies show that mixed benzene-based polycarboxylate–trz bridges are particularly remarkable for the design of high-dimensional networks with interesting bulk magnetic behaviors. Research on other paramagnetic metal complexes with mixed heterobridges and their magnetic studies are underway in our laboratory.

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**Supporting Information Available:** TGA curves, PXRD patterns, additional figures and tables, and an X-ray crystallographic file in CIF format for **1** and **2**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>. Crystallographic data for the structural analysis have also been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as CCDC 775710 and 742988 for **1** and **2**, respectively. These data can be obtained, upon request, from the Director, Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, U.K.

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