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Solvothermal synthesis of coordination polymers at different temperatures and their luminescence studies†

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A new linker, [1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4',5'-dimethoxy-4,4''-dicarboxylic acid (H_2L) has been used along with 4,4'-azobispyridine (**azpy**) as the co-linker to solvothermally synthesize six coordination polymers (CPs). These compounds are formulated as $\{[Zn(L)(azpy)_{0.5} \cdot (0.5H_2O)]_n\}$ (**1**), $\{[Zn_2(L)_2(azpy)] \cdot (DMF) \cdot (1.5H_2O)\}_n$ (**2**), $\{[Zn(L)(bphy)] \cdot (DMF)\}_n$ (**3**), $[Cd(L)(azpy)_{0.5}(DMF)(H_2O)]_n$ (**4**), $\{[Co(L)(azpy)](2H_2O)\}_n$ (**5**) and $\{[Co_3(L)_2(bphy)_2 \cdot (HCOO)_2(H_2O)_2](6DMF)(6H_2O)\}_n$ (**6**) (**bphy** = 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)hydrazine). Interestingly, **1** and **2** which are synthesized at 90 and 120 °C, respectively, are found to be orientation isomers. When the solvothermal reactions are carried out at 140 °C, the azo-bond in the co-linker **azpy** is reduced to **bphy** as found in **3** and **6**. All the complexes exhibit an *sql* topology. They are characterized by X-ray crystallography, elemental analysis, thermogravimetry, powder X-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. Solid state photoluminescence studies show an intra-ligand $\pi-\pi^*$ transition in each case.

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Introduction

The design and synthesis of coordination polymers (CPs) have acquired an explosive growth in recent years due to not only their fascinating architectures but also their potential applications in different contemporary fields.^{1–7} Synthesis of these materials demands designing of new linkers that can be combined with the coordination tendencies of the metal ions.^{8,9} Interestingly, temperature, solvent, concentration, pH of the medium and templating molecules (ions) can greatly influence the ultimate structure of these materials.^{10–13} Particularly, temperature can play an important role during synthesis, by influencing the rate of crystal growth and the final structure.^{14,15} Predictability of the resultant structure becomes very difficult when the linker can adopt more than one conformation.^{16,17} On the other hand, *in situ* generation of new ligands¹⁸ during the solvothermal synthesis as well as framework isomerism^{19–24} has added another dimension in the synthesis of new architectures.

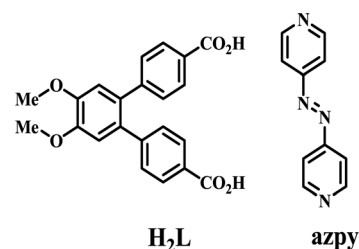
Herein, we report a new V-shaped linker, [1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4',5'-dimethoxy-4,4''-dicarboxylic acid (H_2L) which solvothermally forms six different coordination polymers

when used with the co-linker 4,4'-azobispyridine (**azpy**) (Scheme 1). The co-linker has interesting structural features for studying optical and redox properties.²⁵ Besides, the possibility of its *in situ* reduction^{26–31} to 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)hydrazine (**bphy**) offers another route to synthesize new compounds. We report the successful synthesis of six new CPs and their photoluminescence properties at room temperature in solid state as well as in dispersed medium.

Experimental section

Materials and measurements

Reagent grade 1,2-dimethoxybenzene, $PdCl_2$, $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, and $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. All solvents were procured from S. D. Fine Chemicals, India and they were purified following the established methods prior to use. Characterization of the linker and the co-linker were carried out by a number of spectroscopic techniques as detailed



Scheme 1 Schematic diagram of the linker H_2L and co-linker **azpy**.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Synthesis of the ligands and their ¹H, ¹³C-NMR, mass spectra, X-ray crystallographic data in CIF format, table for selected bond distances and angles for complexes 1–6, complete data for IR, PXRD, TGA analysis, and additional crystal structures. CCDC 1437804 (1), 1437805 (2), 1437806 (3), 1437807 (4), 1437808 (5), 1437809 (6). For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c5ce02540k



previously.³² Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns of the compounds were recorded on a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer equipped with nickel-filtered $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) ($5\text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ heating rate under nitrogen atmosphere) were performed using a Mettler Toledo Star System. The solid-state emission spectra were recorded using a Jobin Yvon Horiba Fluorolog-3 spectrofluorimeter at room temperature (RT). The UV-vis spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu 2450 UV-vis spectrophotometer at RT. The steady-state emission spectra of the complexes dispersed in solvents were obtained using a Perkin-Elmer LS 50B luminescence spectrometer at RT with excitation and emission band-pass of 2.5 nm.

X-ray crystallography

Single crystal X-ray diffraction data of 1–6 were collected at 100 K on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073\text{ \AA}$). The data reduction, structure solution and refinement were done as detailed earlier.³² In 6, the H atoms of the coordinated water molecules could not be located in the difference Fourier maps. In all the cases, the H atoms attached to C atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding atoms using SHELXL default parameters. Several DFIX commands were used for fixing a few bond distances in 2–6. Except in 3 and 4, the disordered solvent molecules could not be located in the successive difference Fourier maps and hence the PLATON³³ squeeze method was used. The number of guest molecules present in the complexes was confirmed by the combination of thermogravimetric (TG) and elemental analyses. The crystal and refinement data for 1–6 are collected in Table S1† while selective bond distances and angles are given in Table S2.†

Synthesis of the ligands

Details of the synthetic procedure for the ligand H_2L and its characterization are given in the ESI.† The co-ligand **azpy** was synthesized following a literature procedure.³⁴

Synthesis of the complexes

$\{[\text{Zn}(\text{L})(\text{azpy})_{0.5}](0.5\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (1). This complex was synthesized by mixing H_2L (0.037 g, 0.1 mmol), **azpy** (0.018 g, 0.1 mmol), $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.06 g, 0.2 mmol), DMF (2 mL) and H_2O (1 mL) in a Teflon-lined autoclave, and heating under autogenous pressure at $90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The resulting orange-colored block-shaped crystals were isolated by filtration in ~45% yield based on H_2L . Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{6.5}\text{Zn}$: C, 59.74; H, 3.9; N, 5.16%. Found: C, 60.15; H, 3.35; N, 5.97%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3430(br), 2936(s), 1632(s), 1597(s), 1514(s), 1407(m), 1354(m), 1265(s), 1230(s), 1140(s), 1035(s), 850(s), 760(s).

$\{[\text{Zn}_2(\text{L})_2(\text{azpy})](\text{DMF})(1.5\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (2). Compound 2 was synthesized by mixing H_2L (0.037 g, 0.1 mmol), **azpy** (0.018 g, 0.1 mmol), $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.06 g, 0.2 mmol), DMF (2 mL) and H_2O (1 mL) in a Teflon-lined autoclave, and heating

under autogenous pressure at $120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. Orange-colored block-shaped crystals were isolated by filtration in ~15% yield based on H_2L . Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{14.5}\text{Zn}_2$: C, 58.62; H, 4.32; N, 6.00%. Found: C, 59.35; H, 4.19; N, 6.20%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3558(br), 3440(br), 3054(br), 2930(br), 2830(br), 1680(s), 1620(s), 1526(s), 1400(s), 1235(m), 1195(m), 1165(s), 1080(s), 850(s), 780(s).

$\{[\text{Zn}(\text{L})(\text{bphy})](\text{DMF})\}_n$ (3). This compound was synthesized as in the case of 1 except that heating was done at $140\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. Colorless rectangular parallelepiped crystals of 3 were isolated by filtration in ~45% yield (based on H_2L). Anal. calcd. For $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_5\text{O}_7\text{Zn}$: C, 59.97; H, 4.74; N, 9.99%. Found: C, 58.85; H, 4.95; N, 9.47%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3430(br), 3137(br), 2929(s), 2847(s), 1686(s), 1597(m), 1520(s), 1366(s), 1200(s), 1165(m), 1016(s), 827(s), 720(s).

$\{[\text{Cd}(\text{L})(\text{azpy})_{0.5}(\text{DMF})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\}_n$ (4). A mixture of H_2L (0.037 g, 0.1 mmol), **azpy** (0.018 g, 0.1 mmol), $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.062 g, 0.2 mmol), DMF (2 mL) and H_2O (1 mL) were sealed in a Teflon-lined autoclave, heating under autogenous pressure to $90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The desired compound was isolated by filtration as orange block-shaped crystals in ~55% yield. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{Cd}$: C, 53.63; H, 4.35; N, 6.25%. Found: C, 53.06; H, 4.52; N, 6.36%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3232(br), 2924(br), 1662(s), 1609(s), 1585(s), 1390(m), 1241(m), 1194(s), 1028(s), 844(s), 785(s).

$\{[\text{Co}(\text{L})(\text{azpy})](2\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (5). The synthesis of 5 was achieved as in the case of 4 taking $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in place of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and heating under autogenous pressure at $90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The resulting pink-colored block-shaped crystals were isolated by filtration in ~55% yield. Anal. calcd. For $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{Co}$: C, 57.56; H, 4.29; N, 4.97%. Found: C, 57.89; H, 4.44; N, 4.36%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3433(br), 2924(br), 2831(br), 1609(s), 1555(m), 1520(s), 1407(s), 1200(s), 1022(s), 856(s), 780(s).

$\{[\text{Co}_3(\text{L})_2(\text{bphy})_2(\text{HCOO})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2](6\text{DMF})(6\text{H}_2\text{O})\}_n$ (6). The synthesis of this compound was achieved following the above procedure except heating at $140\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 h followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The resulting pink-colored block-shaped crystals were isolated by filtration in ~10% yield. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{112}\text{N}_{14}\text{O}_{30}\text{Co}_3$: C, 51.09; H, 5.72; N, 9.93%. Found: C, 52.01; H, 6.15; N, 10.16%. IR (cm^{-1}): 3439(br), 3060(br), 2912(br), 1656(s), 1602(s), 1578(s), 1507(s), 1400(s), 1347(s), 1253(m), 1176(s), 867(s), 791(s).

Results and discussion

Once isolated, 1–6 are found to be stable in air and insoluble in water and common organic solvents. The IR spectra (Fig. S7–S12†) of all the complexes show strong absorption bands in the range of $1400\text{--}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ attributable to coordinated carboxylate groups.³⁵ Broad bands in the region of $3230\text{--}3560\text{ cm}^{-1}$ indicate the presence of lattice and coordinated water molecules.³⁶ Sharp peaks between 1640 and 1690 cm^{-1} are



indicative of the presence of DMF molecules.³⁷ The peak in the range of 1609–1632 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the presence of –N=N– in the framework.³⁸

Complexes **1** and **2** crystallize in the triclinic space group $P\bar{1}$ (Table S1†). Both structures contain paddle-wheel Zn₂(COO)₄ clusters as the secondary building unit (SBU) where each Zn²⁺ ion adopts a distorted square-pyramidal coordination. The equatorial positions are occupied by the carboxylate O atoms from four different L⁻² (hereafter, L) linkers and the apical position is occupied by a N atom of **azpy** co-linker (Fig. 1). All the Zn–O and Zn–N bond distances are comparable to the values in the existing literature.³⁹

The binding mode of the carboxylate groups of L and the N atom of **azpy** to the metal centre ($\mu_4:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1$ and $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1$, respectively) is the same for both **1** and **2** (Fig. S13a, b and g†). This connectivity pattern leads to two-fold interpenetrated 2D layers in each case (Fig. 2). Topological simplification with the Topos software⁴⁰ shows an *sql* topology (4-c uninodal net) with point symbol {4⁴.6²} (Fig. S14 and S15†).

Although both **1** and **2** exhibit the same binding mode of the linker and the co-linker, careful examination of the structures reveal that they constitute a pair of orientation isomers (Fig. 1). In **1**, a number of C–H⋯π interactions (Table S3†) exist among the H atoms of the –OCH₃ group of L of one 2D layer with the aromatic π orbitals (ring a or c, Fig. 1) of another layer. These non-bonding interactions are present in **2** as well. In **1**, the aromatic ring of the **azpy** co-linker from the nearby layer is also involved in the C–H⋯π interactions with the –OCH₃ group. However, this is absent in **2** (Fig. 3). Additionally, the interpenetrated layers in **2** show C–H⋯π interactions between the middle ring (ring b) of L and the –OCH₃ group (Fig. 4), which is absent in **1**. All these interactions (Fig. S16c and d†) are responsible for the formation of the orientation isomers.

Complex **3** is formed under a solvothermal reaction temperature of 140 °C where the –N=N– group in the co-linker **azpy** undergoes *in situ* reduction to –NH–NH– (**bphy**). It crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $Pbca$ (Table S1†) with the asymmetric unit consisting one Zn(II) ion, one L

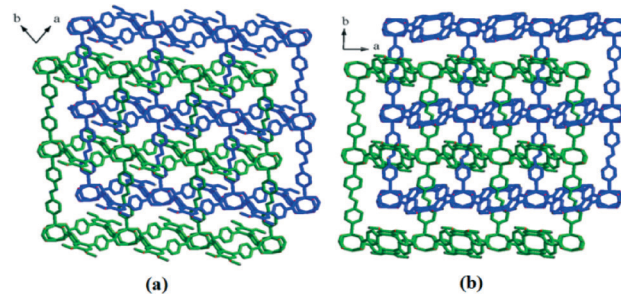


Fig. 2 Two-fold interpenetrated 2D layers of (a) **1** and (b) **2** viewed along the *c*-axis.

linker, one **bphy** co-linker and one DMF molecule in the cavity (Fig. S17a†). The metal ion assumes a distorted tetrahedral coordination geometry (Fig. 5a) with ligation by two pyridine N atoms and two monodentate carboxylate O atoms.

The C–N–N–C torsion angle in **3** is 106.22(65)° which indicates its deviation from the planar configuration of –C–N=N–C– in **azpy** (nearly 180°) (Table S4†). The mode of binding of carboxylates and **bphy** ligands are: $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^0:\eta^0$ and $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1$, respectively (Fig. S13c and h†). In **3**, the **bphy** unit propagates along the *b*-axis and forms a 1D parallel chain that is connected by L leading to a 2D structure (Fig. S17b and c†). A number of non-covalent interactions (Fig. 5b) between these 2D layers lead to an overall 3D architecture. Topological simplification shows an *sql* topology (Fig. S18†).

Complex **4** crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\bar{1}$ (Table S1†). The asymmetric unit consists of one Cd(II) ion, one L unit, half of an **azpy** ligand, one coordinated water and DMF molecule (Fig. S19a†). The Cd²⁺ ion is hepta-coordinated with ligation by four O atoms of two bidentate carboxylates, one N atom of **azpy** and two O atoms of water and DMF molecules (Fig. S19b†). All Cd–O and Cd–N bond distances (Table S2†) are comparable to those reported earlier.³²

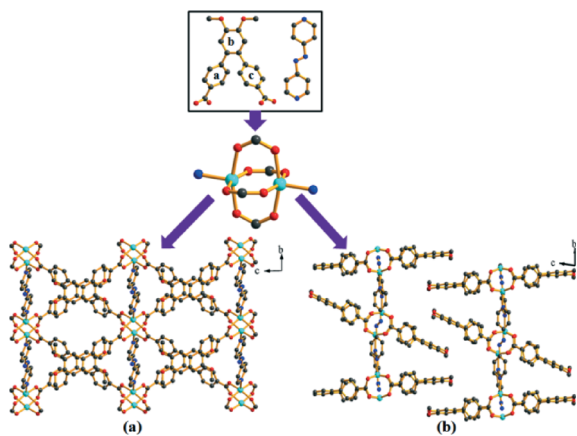


Fig. 1 Metal-linker connectivity leads to isomeric complexes (a) **1** and (b) **2** as viewed along the *a*-axis (H atoms are omitted for clarity).

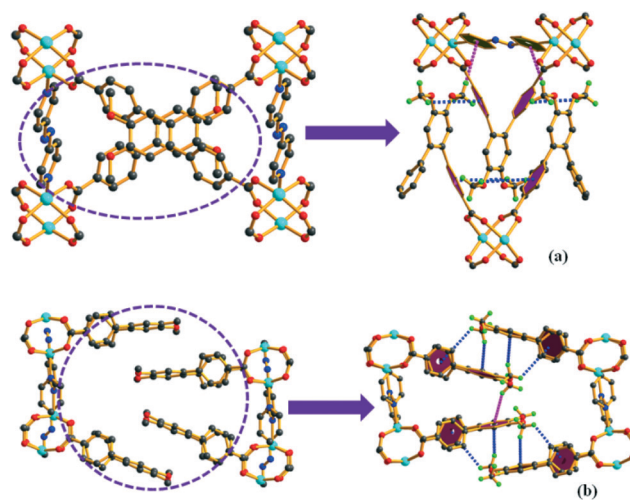


Fig. 3 The perspective view of the C–H⋯π interactions in complex **1** (a) and **2** (b).



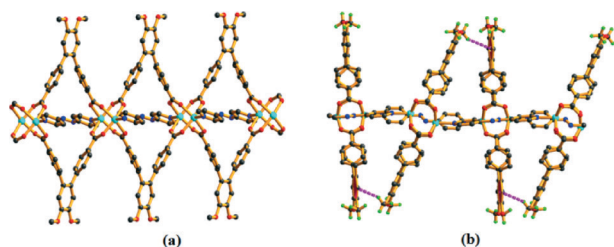


Fig. 4 The C–H... π interactions (pink dotted lines) between two interpenetrated layers present in **2** (b) is absent in **1** (a).

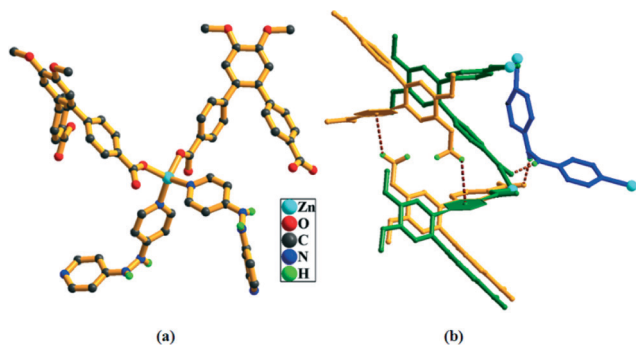


Fig. 5 (a) The perspective view of the coordination environment around the Zn(II) center, (b) the dotted lines represent the C–H... π and hydrogen bonding interactions.

The carboxylate and the **azpy** ligands bind to the metal ion in $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1$ and $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1$ modes, respectively (Fig. S13d and g[†]). Each L binds to a Cd(II) ion in a bidentate fashion at either end. Each metal ion is further connected to the N atoms of **azpy** to form a 1D structure (Fig. 6). These 1D chains are interconnected by strong H-bonding interactions between the coordinated water molecule and carboxylates besides and C–H... π interactions between the H atom of –OCH₃ group and the π orbitals of the middle phenyl ring (ring b) of the nearest L ligand to form an overall 3D structure (Fig. S19[†]).

Complex **5** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/m$ (Table S1[†]). The asymmetric unit comprises one L linker (half occupancy), one Co(II) ion (half occupancy) and one **azpy** co-linker (half occupancy) (Fig. S20a[†]). The structure contains paddle-wheel Co₂(COO)₄ clusters as the SBU, where the Co...Co distance is approximately 2.713(1) Å. Each Co(II) ion adopts a distorted square-pyramidal coordination geometry with equatorial ligation by carboxylate O atoms from four

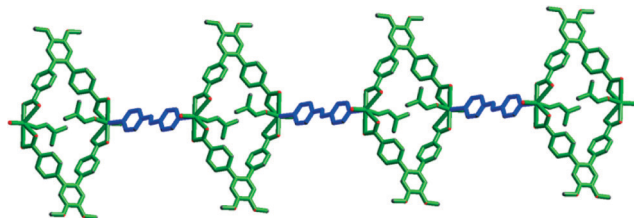


Fig. 6 One dimensional chain of **4**.

different L units and the axial site is occupied by one N atom from an **azpy** molecule (Fig. S20b[†]). The binding pattern of the carboxylate group of L and **azpy** to the metal centre are: $\mu_4:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1$ and $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1$, respectively (Fig. S13e and g[†]) and that forms a 2D layer structure (Fig. S20c[†]). These layers are further involved in the C–H... π interactions (Table S3[†]) between the H atom of the –OCH₃ group and the π -orbitals of the phenyl rings of the **azpy** co-linker to form an overall 3D architecture (Fig. 7). All the Co–O and Co–N bond distances are comparable to those reported earlier (Table S2[†]).⁴¹ Complex **5** also exhibits an *sql* topology (Fig. S21[†]).

Compound **6** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ (Table S1[†]). The asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically independent Co(II) ions (Co1 half and Co2 full occupancy), one L and one **bphy** ligand, one coordinated formate and one coordinated water (Fig. S22[†]). *In situ* reduction of the **azpy** co-linker to **bphy** and hydrolysis of DMF to formate take place as the solvothermal reaction temperature is raised to 140 °C.⁴²

As shown in Fig. 8, the structure contains a centrosymmetric [Co^{II}₃]⁶⁺ trimeric core where each metal is hexacoordinated. The middle Co(II) ion is ligated by four O atoms from four different L ligands and two O atoms from two bridging formate anions. Each terminal metal ion is coordinated by two O atoms from two different L ligands, two N atoms from two **bphy** ligands, one O atom from a water molecule and one O atom from one bridging formate anion. The reduction of the azo group has been confirmed by the N–N bond length and the –C–N–N–C– torsion angle (Table S4[†]). The binding modes of carboxylate and **bphy** ligands towards the metal ions are:

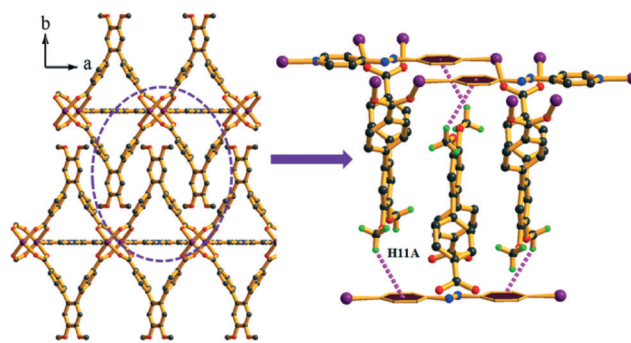


Fig. 7 The presence of C–H... π interaction of **5** in crystallographic *c* direction.

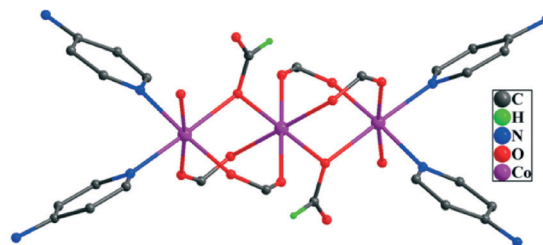


Fig. 8 Coordination environment around the Co(II) trimeric unit.



$\mu_4:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1:\eta^1$ and $\mu_2:\eta^1:\eta^1$, respectively (Fig. S13f and h†). These connectivity patterns lead to the formation of a 2D layer structure (Fig. 9) with an *sql* topology (Fig. S23†).

PXRD and thermal stability

The phase purity of 1–6 can be confirmed by using powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns, which are in excellent agreement with the corresponding simulated patterns (Fig. S24–S29†).

The TG curve of 1 shows a gradual weight loss of 1.48% (calcd. 1.65%) due to the removal of lattice water molecules in the temperature range of 30–100 °C. The framework is stable at least up to 385 °C (Fig. S30†). The TG curve of 2 exhibits a weight-loss of 2.1% till 110 °C attributable to the loss of lattice water molecules (calcd. 2.3%). Further heating leads to a rapid weight-loss of 6% in the range of 115–170 °C due to the loss of lattice DMF molecules (calcd. 6.26%). Decomposition of the compound is achieved beyond 380 °C (Fig. S31†). Complex 3 shows a weight loss of 10.30% corresponding to the loss of cavity DMF molecules (calcd. 10.40%) within 160 to 240 °C and after 355 °C it starts to decompose (Fig. S32†). Complex 4 releases its coordinated water (obsd. 2.7%; calcd. 2.6%) and DMF molecule (obsd. 10.5%; calcd. 11.16%) in the range of 95 to 105 °C and 175 to 205 °C, respectively and decomposition occurs after 360 °C (Fig. S33†). The TG curve of 5 displays gradual removal of its lattice water molecules (obsd. 5.6%; calcd. 5.48%) up to 130 °C and it decomposes after 380 °C (Fig. S34†). Complex 6 releases the lattice and coordinated water molecules in the range of 70 to 110 °C (obsd. 8.1%; calcd. 7.29%) and free DMF molecules up to 180 °C (obsd. 24.2%; calcd. 22.11%). Decomposition of this compound is achieved beyond 390 °C (Fig. S35†).

Photoluminescence properties

Photoluminescence studies of coordination polymers with d^{10} metal ions and conjugated ligands consisting of nitrogen and carboxylate donors have been a subject of investigation due to their potential applications^{43,44} in non-linear optics, sensors, photocatalysis and so on. Therefore, solid state

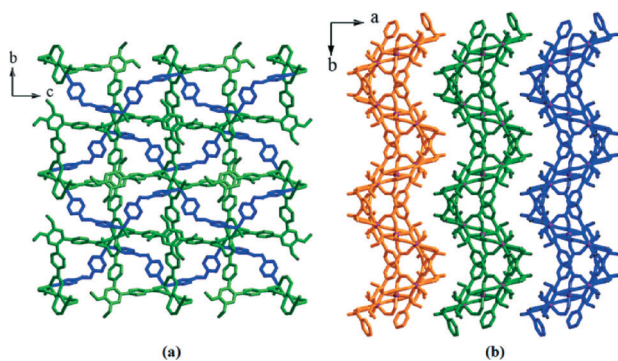


Fig. 9 (a) View of a 2D layer in 6 as viewed along the *a* axis and (b) an overall structure of 6 as viewed along the *c* axis.

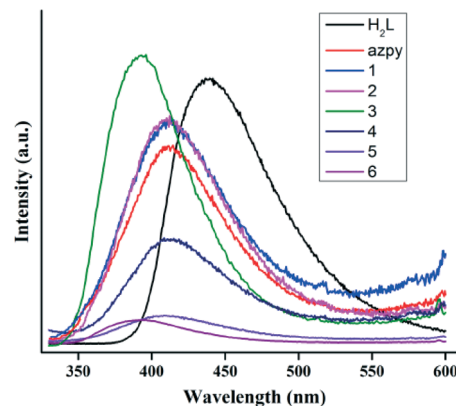


Fig. 10 Emission spectra of H_2L , *azpy* and 1–6 in solid state at room temperature.

luminescence properties of complexes 1–4 along with 5 and 6, free H_2L and *azpy* are studied at room temperature. As shown in Fig. 10, the metal-free H_2L shows an emission maximum at 450 nm upon excitation at 315 nm. On the other hand, metal-free *azpy* gives an emission at 412 nm upon excitation at 310 nm. The nature of the emission profiles of all the complexes except 3 and 6 resembled free *azpy* without any change of the emission maximum. Therefore, the nature of this emission is attributable to the intra-ligand $n-\pi^*$ or $\pi-\pi^*$ transition of *azpy*. The complexes with d^{10} metal ions, emission through metal-to-ligand or ligand-to-metal charge transfer is less probable due to difficulty in oxidation or reduction.^{45,46} Complexes 1, 2, 4 and 5 show a similar emission behaviour with a decrease in emission intensity compared to that of the free ligand probably due to the quenching effect of the water molecules present in the frameworks.^{47,48} For complex 5, the presence of the paramagnetic Co(II) ion can be a probable reason for its very low emission intensity.^{49,50}

When *azpy* is *in situ* reduced to *bphy*, the π -conjugation is diminished and the energy gap between excited and ground states of *bphy* become higher than that in *azpy*, giving emission maxima at shorter wavelengths⁵¹ (392 and 386 nm for 3 and 6, respectively, λ_{ex} = 340 nm), which can be attributed to the intra-ligand transition of the *bphy* ligand. The luminescence enhancement in 3 can result from the increased rigidity of the ligand upon metal coordination which reduces nonradiative decay.⁵² For 6, the fall in intensity is due to Co(II) as well as the vibrational quenching of water present in the framework. The emission spectra of 1–4 dispersed in solvents of different polarity (DMF, ethanol and hexane) do not show any significant shift of the emission bands obtained in the solid-state (Fig. S36†).

Conclusions

Six metal organic frameworks have been synthesized by the solvothermal reaction of a rationally designed V-shaped linker H_2L and co-linker *azpy* with different metal ions at



different temperatures. Among them, **1** and **2** exhibit temperature-dependent framework orientational isomerism due to the presence of different C–H $\cdots\pi$ interactions between two adjacent 2D layers which is a rare observation. Employment of a higher temperature leads to the *in situ* reduction of **azpy** ligand to the flexible **bphy** to afford **3** and **6**, respectively. The room temperature photoluminescence properties were studied in solid-state. The successful synthesis of these complexes (**1–6**) improves the idea of crystal engineering which can help us to design ligands for the synthesis of coordination polymers endowed with interesting properties.

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