Molecular Adsorbing Host•Guest (MAHG) crystals

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Recently, porous organic crystals (POC) based on macrocycles have shown exceptional sorption and separation properties.¹ Yet, the impact of guest presence inside a macrocycle prior to crystallization and adsorption had not been studied. We will present results about the inclusion of trimethoxybenzyl-azaphosphatrane in the macrocycle cucurbit[8]uril (CB[8]) affording *molecular* adsorbing host•guest crystals (**MAHG**, Figure 1).²



Figure 1. Host•guest complex with CB[8], packing showing 1D channels and iodine adsorption.

Not only the guest could tune the porous space of CB[8] crystals, but also unactivated **MAHG** crystals could adsorb iodine spontaneously and selectively at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. The absence of (i) heat for material synthesis, (ii) moisture sensitivity, and (iii) energy-intensive steps for pore activation are attractive attributes to produce energy-efficient porous materials. ¹H NMR and DOSY were instrumental for monitoring the H₂O/I₂ exchange and iodine-doped crystals showed markedly different second harmonic generation. Recent results will also be presented highlighting a growing diversity of what could be a new family of porous materials.

References

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