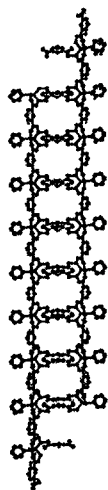


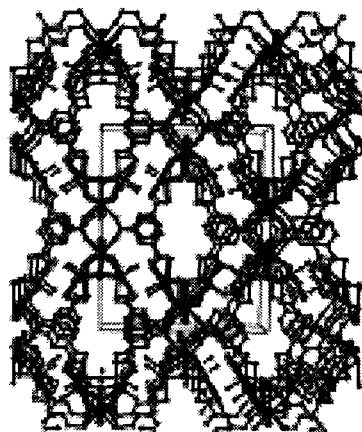
Infinite 1-D and 3-D Nets with Two Different Zinc and Terbium Coordination Polymers.

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The hydrothermal reaction of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (or isophthalic acid, 1,3-BDCH₂) and pyridine led to the formation of a 1-dimensional coordination polymer with the empirical formula of $[\text{Zn}_4(1,3\text{-BDC})_3(\text{Py})_2(\text{O}^{2-})]$ (1). On the other hand, the hydrothermal reaction of $\text{Tb}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (or isophthalic acid, 1,3-BDCH₂) and pyridine gave a 3-D compound $[\text{Tb}_3(1,3\text{-BDC})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]$ (2). The structures of both compounds have been determined by X-ray diffraction. **1** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$, $a = 10.344(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 18.030(3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 18.033(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90.46(2)^\circ$, $V = 3363.1(13) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$. **2** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/n$, $a = 22.253(5) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 18.672(4) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.5812 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 101.40(2)^\circ$, $V = 4717.3(21) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 8$.



(1)



(2)