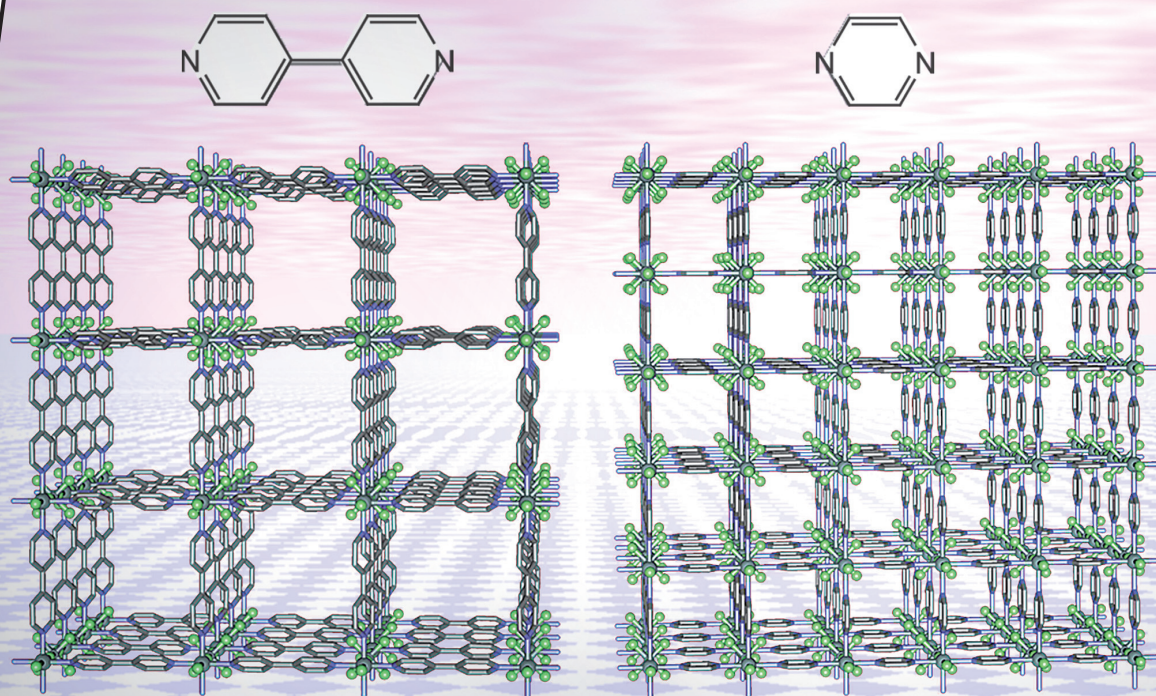


**16/2009**  
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**EurJIC**  
European Journal of  
Inorganic Chemistry

**Ultramicroporous**



**High-affinity and Size-exclusion**

**Cover Picture**

Kazuhiro Uemura *et al.*

Ultramicroporous Coordination Polymers

**Microreview**

Eric Clot

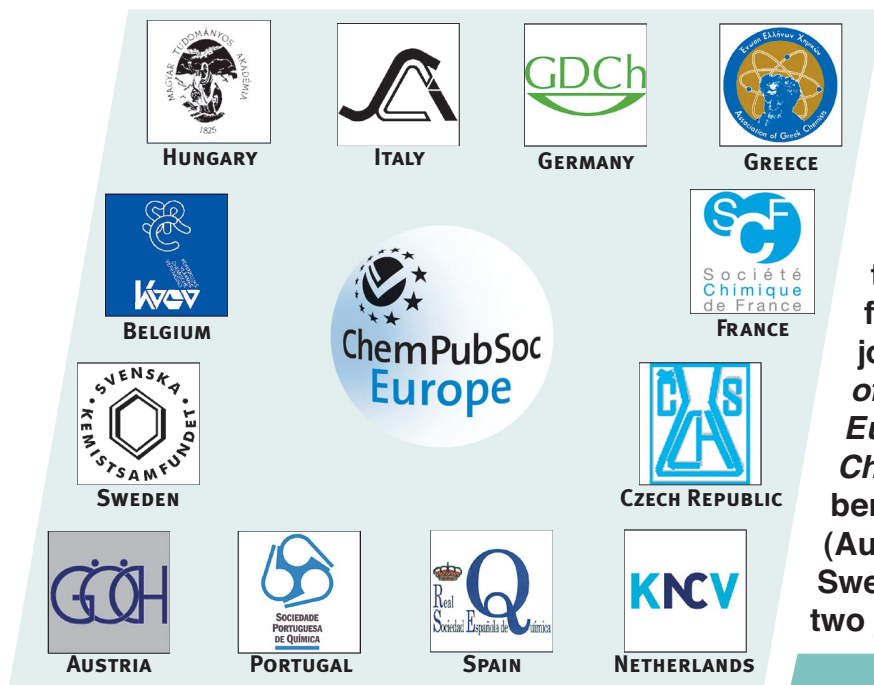
Ion-Pairing in Organometallic Chemistry

**WILEY-VCH**

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A Journal of





A union formed by chemical societies in Europe (ChemPubSoc Europe) has taken the significant step into the future by merging their traditional journals, to form two leading chemistry journals, the *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry* and the *European Journal of Organic Chemistry*. Three further members of ChemPubSoc Europe (Austria, Czech Republic and Sweden) are Associates of the two journals.

## COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows two crystal structures of porous coordination polymers,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{SiF}_6)(4,4'\text{-bpy})_2]_n$  and  $[\text{Zn}(\text{SiF}_6)(\text{pyz})_2]_n$  ( $4,4'\text{-bpy}$  = 4,4'-bipyridine,  $\text{pyz}$  = pyrazine), which have been generated from square-grid coordination polymers that are cross-linked by  $\mu\text{-SiF}_6$  anions. Although typical bridging ligands such as 4,4'-bpy and 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate produce open octahedral coordination polymers with micropores, such micropores need to be further narrowed to become ultramicropores ( $< 7 \text{ \AA}$ ) for separation and purification of smaller gas molecules. We have succeeded in obtaining the ultramicroporous coordination polymer  $[\text{Zn}(\text{SiF}_6)(\text{pyz})_2]_n$  with  $4.5 \pm 4.5 \text{ \AA}^2$  pores by simply replacing 4,4'-bpy in  $[\text{M}(\text{SiF}_6)(4,4'\text{-bpy})_2]_n$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Cu}^{2+}$ ) with  $\text{pyz}$ . The ultramicropores of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{SiF}_6)(\text{pyz})_2]_n$  adsorb  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  rather than  $i\text{PrOH}$ , showing the size-exclusive effect. Additionally, this compound shows a sharp uptake in  $\text{H}_2$  adsorption at 77 K, because the interaction potential is expected to be strong as a result of the synergistic effect of the neighbouring pore walls. Details are discussed in the article by K. Uemura et al. on p. 2329ff.

