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Review

Recent advances in crystalline oxidopolyborate complexes of *d*-block or *p*-block metals: structural aspects, syntheses and physical properties

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Abstract: Crystalline materials containing hybrid inorganic-organic metal borates (complexes with oxidoborate ligands) display a variety of novel framework building blocks. The structural aspects of these hybrid metallaoxidoborates containing Cd^(II), Co^(II), Cu^(II), Ga^(III), In^(III), Mn^(II), Ni^(II) or Zn^(II) metal centres are discussed in this review. The review describes synthetic approaches to these hybrid materials, their physical properties, their spectroscopic properties and their potential applications.

Keywords: Borates; Coordination compounds; Inorganic-organic hybrids; Oxidoborate ligands.

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1. Introduction

In borate chemistry (*n.b.* oxidoborate is the recommended IUPAC name for oxidized oxygen containing borates [1]) the boron centres are bound to oxygen atoms as sp^2 hybridized triangular $\{BO_3\}$ (Δ) or sp^3 hybridized $\{BO_4\}$ tetrahedral (T) structural units [2-4]. These fundamental units can be aggregated, employing organic cations or transition-metal cations as templating agents [5], with condensation and oxygen atom corner sharing into larger oxidoborate clusters. In these structures, terminal oxygen atoms (*i.e.* those not corner shared) are generally also bound to hydrogen atoms as hydroxy groups [2-4]. Such oxidoborates are often described as hydrated borates [6] and these compounds are readily formed under relatively mild conditions [2-6]. Harsher conditions can lead to anhydrous borates and although very rare, even to the possibility of edge sharing oxygen atoms [7]. Descriptors have been developed by Christ and Clark [2] and by Burns and co-workers [4] to designate reoccurring structural motifs as framework building blocks (FBBs) and Christ and Clark's descriptors [2] are used in this review. Hydrated oxidoborates may enter the primary coordination shell of metals, with formation of O-donor coordinate bonds with the result of even more complex and diverse species. Coordination compounds containing oxidopolyborate ligands are therefore an important sub-class of synthetic oxidoborate compounds and recent progress in this area is the subject of this review. Since insular oxidopolyborate anions partnered by cationic transition metal complexes do not contain oxidoborates as *ligands* they are not within the scope of this review and are excluded. Metal complexes often contain more than one ligand type and those that contain oxidoborate ligands and conventional organic ligands with typical donor atoms may also be classified as inorganic-organic hybrid materials [9]. Such hybrid compounds, may potentially have unique and useful properties as a result of combining and/or enhancing properties associated with non-hybrid single materials.

This review is designed to be comprehensive within the defined topic and covers recently reported (twenty-first century) literature. It reports on structural chemistry, synthetic methods, physical properties and possible applications and focusses on complexes containing oxidoborate ligands. The following *d*-block and *p*-block metal ions form such complexes: Cd^(II), Co^(II), Cu^(II), Ga^(III), In^(III), Mn^(II), Ni^(II) and Zn^(II) and sub-sections are dedicated to each metal. Oxidoborate ligands are discussed by increasing boron number within these metal borate subsections. Compounds containing oxidoborates ligands were first reported in the twentieth century and for information on such compounds the reader is referred to an earlier review [3] which surveys general structural aspects of oxidoborate chemistry.

2. Structural (XRD) studies

2.1. Cadmium(II) borates

Several oxidoborate coordination compounds of Cd^(II) have been reported during the review period: $[Cd(dab)_{0.5}(dab')_{0.5}\{B_5O_7(OH)_3\}]_n$ (**1**) (dab = 1,4-diaminobutane) [8], $[Cd(dap)_{0.5}(dap')_{0.5}\{B_5O_8(OH)\}]_n \cdot nH_2O$ (**2**) (1,3-diaminopropane) [9], $[Cd(tren)\{B_8O_{11}(OH)_4\}]_n$ (**3**) (tren) = tris(2-aminoethyl)amine [10], $[Cd(pn)\{B_6O_7(OH)_6\}]_n \cdot nH_2O$ (**4**) (pn = 1,2-diaminopropane) [11], $\{[Cd_3(H_2O)_4(NO_3)_2]\{B_6O_9(OH)_2\}_2\}_n$ (**5**) [12] and four related compounds, exemplified by $[\text{pyH}]_2[Cd(\text{py})_2\{B_{14}O_{20}(OH)_6\}]$ (**6**) (py = pyridine) [13]. The FBB's in these compounds are mostly complex with the pentaborate(2-) unit in **1** is based on a FBB of 4(4-1) with a pendant -B(OH)₂ unit (FBB = 1) replacing a terminal H atom on a *T* unit of the larger FBB and can be designated a compounded descriptor 5:[4:(2*A*+2*T*)+*A*]. The FBB for **2** is based on the pentaborate(2-) unit 5:(3*A*+2*T*). The octaborate(2-) and the tetradecaborate(4-) FBBs in **3** and **6** are also best designated as compounded descriptors 8:[5:(4*A*+*T*)+3:(2*A*+*T*)] and 14:[7:(5*A*+2*T*)]₂ respectively, with the latter dimer based on a FBB unit of 7. The condensed hexaborate(2-) units in **4** and **5** have a more standard descriptor based on a FBB unit of 6 *i.e.* 6:(2*A*+3*T*).

Compound **1** is a hybrid inorganic-organic 3-D coordination polymer [8]. The 22-electron Cd^(II) centre adopts a distorted six-coordinate octahedral complex with two *trans* N-donor from two different 1,4-dab ligands (forming a 1-D chain) and four O-donor atoms from two oxidoborate network ligands (Figure 1a).

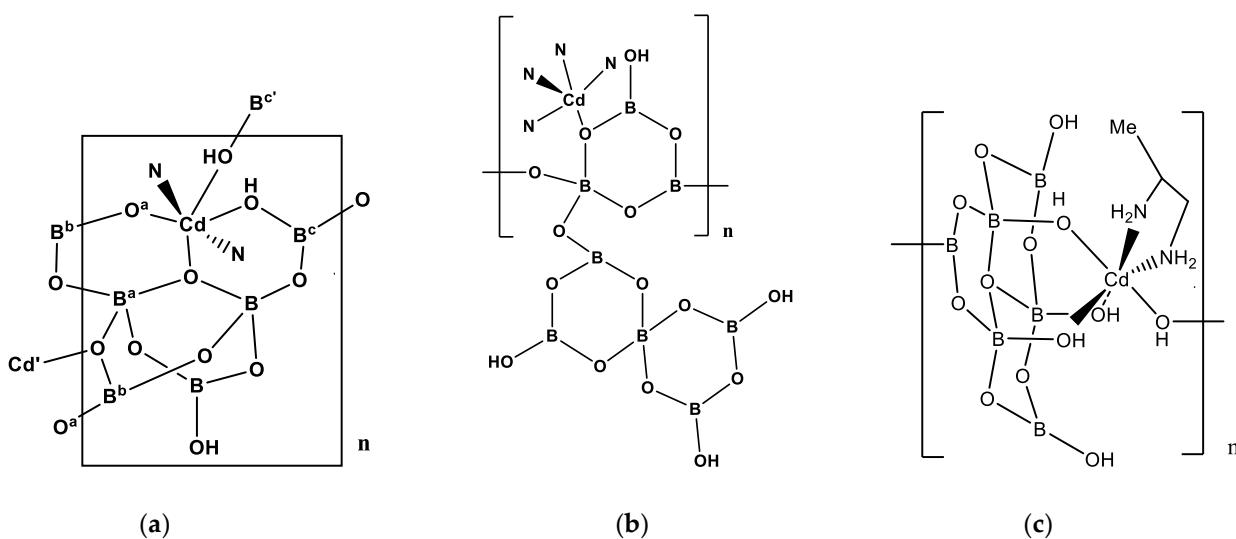


Figure 1. The building units of (a) $[Cd(dab)_{0.5}(dab')_{0.5}\{B_5O_7(OH)_3\}]_n$ (**1**), (b) $[Cd(tren)\{B_8O_{11}(OH)_4\}]_n$ (**3**), and (c) $[Cd(pn)\{B_6O_7(OH)_6\}]_n \cdot nH_2O$ (**4**).

Compound **2** is also a hybrid inorganic-organic 3-D coordination polymer [9]. In **2** the 2-D layers of repeating neutral $[\text{Cd}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})\}]$ units are linked by bridging dap units into a 3-D structure, with each 20-electron $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centre being 5-coordinate and ligated by two monodentate N -donor dap ligands and three O -donors from the oxidoborate framework.

Compound **3** is a $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ complex comprised of an anionic oxidoborate ligand $\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_{11}(\text{OH})_4\}^{2-}$ fragment coordinated to a supporting $[\text{Cd}(\text{tren})]^{2+}$ fragment (Figure 1b) [10]. The 20-electron $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centre in **3** is five-coordinate and is coordinated by four N -donors from the tren ligand and one O -donor from the bridging O atom from the $\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_6(\text{OH})\}$ sub-unit of the octaborate(2-) anion. These $\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH})\}$ sub-units, with additional pendant $\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}$ sub-units, link together into a 1-D chain polymer. These 1-D chains are joined together into a 3-D framework *via* extensive H-bond interactions.

Compound **4** is an octahedral 22-electron $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ complex with a *cis*-pn ligand and four O -donors from two hexaborate(2-) ligands, forming a 1-D coordination polymer chain [11]. One of the hexaborate ligands is coordinated *fac* to the $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centre *via* the three OH groups bound to tetrahedral boron atoms and the final coordination bond is formed from a trigonal boron OH group from another hexaborate(2-) unit (Figure 1c). The structure of this complex is described as $[\text{Cd}(1,2\text{-dap})][\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11}(\text{OH})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in [11] but is better formulated as $[\text{Cd}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**4**). The hexaborate(2-) units in **4** not only bridge two $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centres but are also further linked together to form an extended network which is interconnected *via* a strong H-bonding.

Compound **5** has a unique structure and it is comprised of 2-D planes of condensed $\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_9(\text{OH})_2\}^{2-}$ units coordinated to the terminal 22-electron $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centres of a linear $[\text{Cd}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{NO}_3)_2]^{4+}$ unit (Figure 2a) is such a way as to form a crosslinked 3-D network [12]. The central 22-electron $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centre of the centrosymmetric $\{\text{Cd}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{NO}_3)_2\}^{4+}$ sub-unit (marked Cd^* in Figure 2a) has two *trans* NO_3^- ligands and all three $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centres are octahedral with remaining sites occupied by terminal or bridging H_2O ligands or oxidoborate O -donor centres.

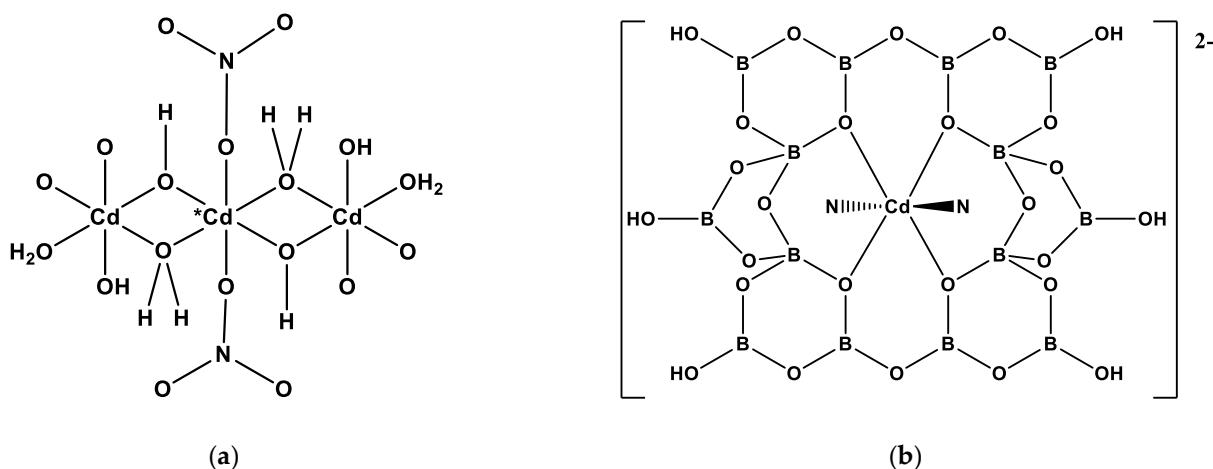


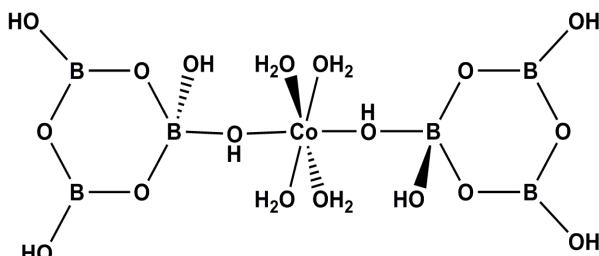
Figure 2. (a) The cationic $[\text{Cd}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{NO}_3)_2]^{4+}$ unit of $[(\text{Cd}_3)\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_9(\text{OH})_2\}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]_n$ (**5**). Donor atoms marked O and OH from oxidohexaborate clusters, and (b) the building unit of $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ -centered metalla-oxidoborate cluster anion, *trans*- $[\text{Cd}(\text{py})_2\{\text{B}_{14}\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_6\}]^{2-}$ (**6**).

Compound **6** is typical of a series of four hybrid $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ oxidoborates that exhibit 3-D open-framework with novel topologies [13]. All the networks are comprised of a novel $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ centered complex *trans*- $[\text{Cd}(\text{py})_2\{\text{B}_{14}\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_6\}]^{2-}$ and there are further interionic links *via* H-bonding interactions. As shown in Figure 2b, the $\{\text{B}_{14}\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_6\}^{4-}$ coordinates by four

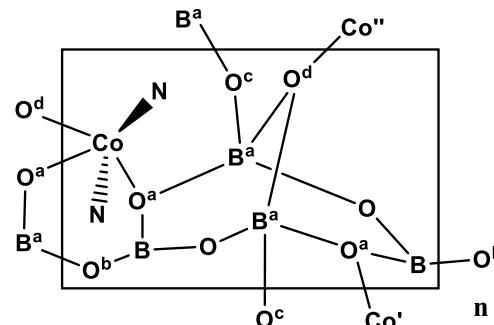
O-donors from the four boroxole $\{B_3O_3\}$ rings to the $Cd^{(II)}$ centre in a square planar arrangement, with two additional axial N -donor ligands, resulting in a 22-electron octahedral complex.

2.2. Cobalt(II) borates

The triborate(1-) ligand with the FBB unit of a 6-membered boroxole ring with two $\{BO_3\}$ units and one $\{BO_4\}$ unit *i.e.* 3:(2*A*+*T*) (Figure 3a) is present in the recently synthesized salt $[Co(H_2O)_6]_2[NO_3]_2[Co(H_2O)_4\{B_3O_3(OH)_4\}_2]2H_2O$ (7) [14]. The 19-electron $Co^{(II)}$ centres are both octahedral and the two $[B_3O_3(OH)_4]^-$ ligands in the neutral $[Co(H_2O)_4\{B_3O_3(OH)_4\}_2]$ complex are *trans* and are coordinated by hydroxy O-donors bound to tetrahedral boron atoms.



(a)

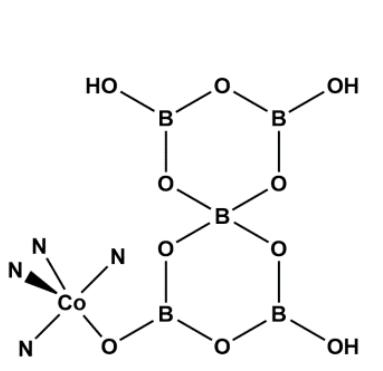


(b)

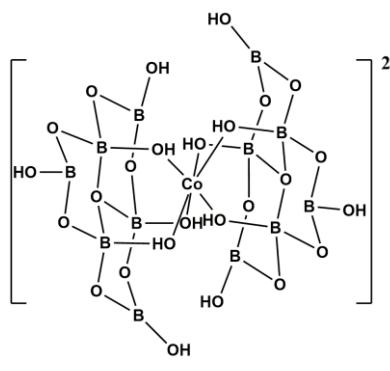
Figure 3. (a) The structure of $[Co(H_2O)_4\{B_3O_3(OH)_4\}_2]$ (7), and (b) the building unit of $[Co(dap)_{0.5}(dap')_{0.5}\{B_4O_7\}]_n$ (8).

A diagram of the structure of $[Co(dap)_{0.5}(dap')_{0.5}\{B_4O_7\}]_n$ (8) [8] (Figure 3b) shows a five-coordinate trigonal-bipyramidal coordination geometry at the 17-electron $Co^{(II)}$ centre with two N -donor coordinate bonds, from two different dap ligands and forming a 1-D chain, and three O-donor atoms from three anionic $\{B_4O_7\}^{2-}$ tetraborate units. The Christ and Clark descriptor for these units with a FBB of 4 is 4-1:(2*A*+2*T*).

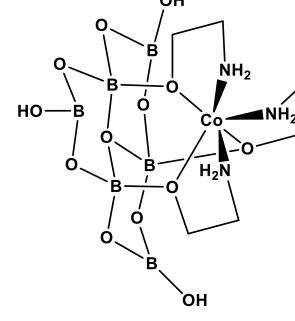
The basic building unit of $[Co(tren)\{OB_5O_6(OH)_3\}]$ (9) is shown in Figure 4a [15]. The $[OB_5O_6(OH)_3]^{2-}$ ligand can be described as 5:(4*A*+*T*) with one of four trigonal units deprotonated. The 17-electron $Co^{(II)}$ centre exhibits a trigonal-bipyramidal coordination geometry, with four N -donor atoms and one O-donor atom. Compound 9 forms 3-D supramolecular network through extensive H-bond interactions.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 4. Drawings of (a) the uncharged unit of $[\text{Co}(\text{tren})\{\text{OB}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_3\}]$ (9), (b) the dianion observed in [1-cyanopiperazinium] $[\text{Co}\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}_2]$ $\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (11), and (c) the structure of $[\text{Co}(\{\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}\}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3)]$ (12).

The homoleptic bis(hexaborate(2-))cobalt(II) complexes [piperazine-1,4-dium] $[\text{Co}\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}_2]\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10) [16] and [1-cyanopiperazinium] $[\text{Co}\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}_2]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (11) [17] have been recently synthesized and characterized crystallographically. The oxido boron ligands in 10 and 11 are designated 6:(3A+3T) and it is the three hydroxyl O atoms on the three $\{\text{BO}_4\}$ centres that coordinate in *fac-* geometries to the octahedral 19-electron $\text{Co}^{(\text{II})}$ centres (Figure 4b). In both these structures there are strong templating interionic H-bond interactions.

The derivatized hexaborate(2-) ligand observed in $[\text{Co}(\{\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}\}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3)]$ (12) [18] has three 2-amino ethoxy groups in place of the three -OH groups on the tetrahedral boron centres of a hexaborate(2-) ion found in 10 and 11. It functions as a hexadentate ligand through the three O-donors, bound to the aminoethyl substituents and the three amino N-donors to the 19-electron $\text{Co}^{(\text{II})}$ centre (Figure 4c).

2.3. Copper(II) borates

Oxidoborates coordinated to $\text{Cu}^{(\text{II})}$ centres are not uncommon and are available for diborate(2-), pentaborate(1-), hexaborate(2-) and icosaborate(12-) anions. The diborate(2-) anion is observed as part of the templated oxidoborate found in $[\text{H}_3\text{O}]_4[\text{Cu}_7(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_{24}\text{O}_{39}(\text{OH})_{12}\}]\cdot 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (13) [19] and this will be discussed later on in this sub-section.

As shown in Figure 5a, $[\text{Cu}(\text{pn})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4\}][\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14) [20] is an ionic compound comprised of a cationic hybrid $\text{Cu}^{(\text{II})}$ complex containing a pentaborate(1-) ligand based on a FBB of 5:(4A+T). This +1 cation is partnered with an additional insular $[\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]^-$ anion. The 19-electron $\text{Cu}^{(\text{II})}$ ion in 14 has a distorted square based pyramidal geometry with four N-donor atoms, and an axial O-donor pentaborate(1-) with a T^5 [21] of 0.87. A sixth O-donor H_2O potential ‘ligand’ is axially *trans* to the pentaborate(1-) ligand but the Cu-O distance is not within normal (or even long) bonding distances.

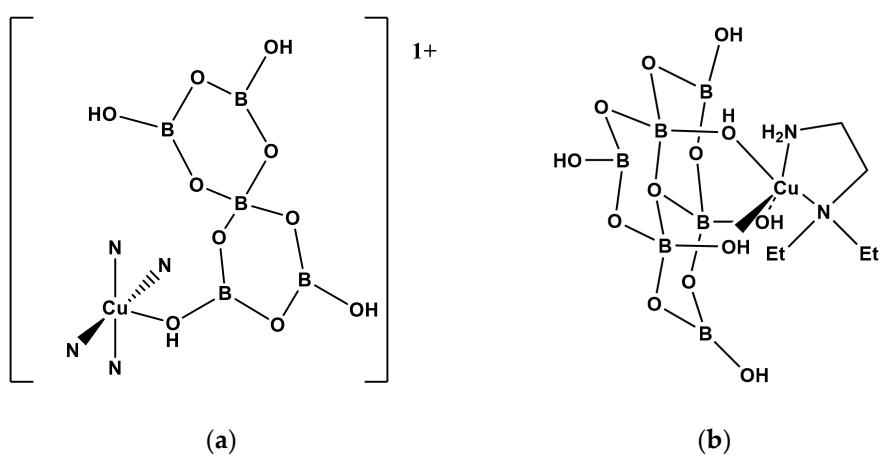


Figure 5. (a) The cation present in $[\text{Cu}(\text{pn})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4\}][\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14), and (b) the uncharged building unit of $[\text{Cu}(\text{deen})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (19).

Coordinated hexaborate ligands are well represented in $\text{Cu}^{(\text{II})}$ coordination chemistry as illustrated by the following examples: $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n\cdot 2n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (15) [22], $[\text{Cu}(\text{en})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n\cdot 3n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (16) (en = 1,2-diaminoethane) [23], $[\text{Cu}(\text{dmen})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (17) (dmen = *N,N*-dimethyl-1,2-diaminoethane) [20], $[\text{Cu}(\text{tmida})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (tmida = *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-1,2-diaminoethane) (18) [20], and $[\text{Cu}(\text{deen})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (19) (deen = *N,N*-diethyl-1,2-diaminoethane)

[22]. The organic N-donor ligands in **17**, **18** and **19** are relatively sterically demanding and the resulting neutral coordination complexes have square based pyramidal 5-coordinate **19-electron Cu^(II)** geometries. Each Cu^(II) centre is coordinated by two N-donors and three O-donors from the oxidohexaborate(2-) ligands. This is illustrated in Figure 5b for **19**. The organic N-donor ligands in **15** and **16** are relatively small and this permits the Cu^(II) centres to adopt 6-coordinate tetragonally distorted octahedral geometries with the formation of additional Cu-O coordinate bonds from bridging oxidoborate ligands, in a similar way to that observed in the Cd^(II) complex, **4**. These **21-electron Cu^(II)** centers are coordinated by two N-donors ligands, three O-donors from the *fac*-hexaborate(2-) ligand with a sixth site from an O-donor of an ‘adjacent’ hexaborate(2-) by formation of a 1-D coordination polymeric chain.

Three new examples of Cu^(II) complexes containing oxidoicosaborate(12-) ligands have been prepared: [H₃O]₄[Cu₇(NH₃)₂(H₂O)₄[B₂₄O₃₉(OH)₁₂]]·13H₂O (**13**) [19], H₆[Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]₂5H₂O (**20**) [24] and H₆[Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]₂34H₂O·8B(OH)₃ (**21**) [24]. These three compounds are fundamentally structurally identical to Cu^(II)/oxidoicosaborate(6-) complexes HM₅[Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]₂32H₂O (M = Na, K) first synthesized by Heller and described in his early (1986) borate structural chemistry review [3]. The structure of the anion in **13**, **20** and **21** is drawn in Figure 6. It is best described as comprised on four square planar **17-electron Cu^(II)** ions and a central μ₄-O²⁻ ion supporting and surrounded by large oxidoicosaborate(12-) ring structure. This ring structure itself is ‘tetrameric’ with four alternating FBB’s of {B1} and {B4} sub-units linked into a larger 24-membered ring with a compound designation of 20:[4:(2A+2T)+Δ]₄. Compound **21** has 8 additional B(OH)₃ molecules per oxidoicosaborate(12-) moiety and these are situated within channels which are available within the giant structure formed by close-packing the large multi-metallic oxidoborate anions [24].

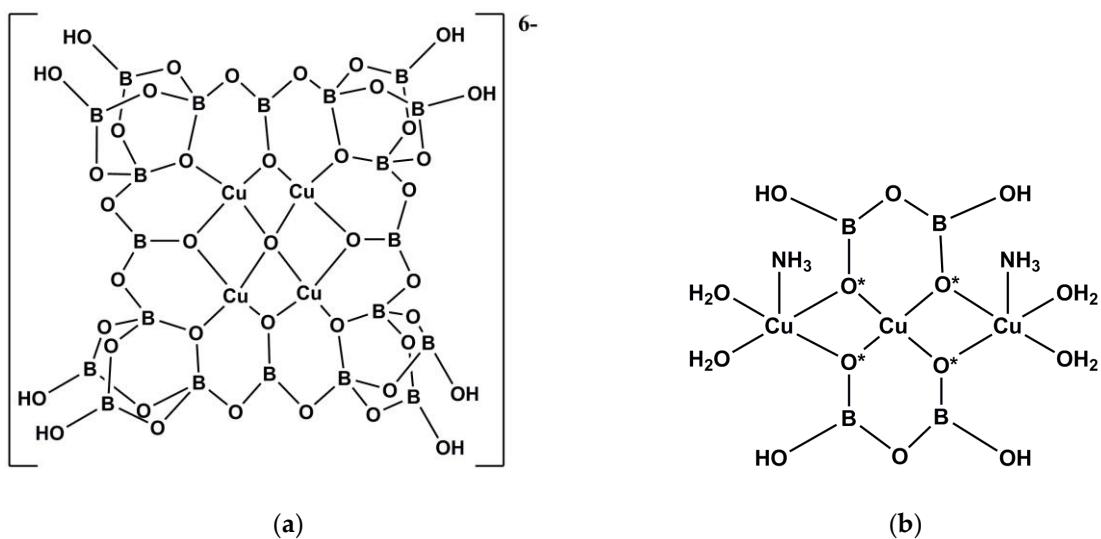


Figure 6. Drawing of (a) the structure of the (oxidotetracopper)oxidoicosaborate(6-) anion, [Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]₂⁶⁻, found in **13**, **20** and **21**, and (b) the ‘top layer’ of **13** which is comprised of a linear {Cu₃}⁶⁺ chain and two coordinated oxidoiborate(2-), [B₂O₃(OH)₂]²⁻, anions. The four O* atoms also bridge to the four Cu atoms in the lower level of **13**.

Compound **13** is unique and contains seven Cu^(II) centres. It can be considered as a large anion based on two ‘layers’: the ‘lower layer’ is as is illustrated in Figure 6a and this layer supports a linear {Cu₃}⁶⁺ unit in an ‘upper layer’. The {Cu₃}⁶⁺ unit is further supported by two peripheral diborate(2-) anions, and all seven **19-electron Cu^(II)** centres are 5-coordinate square based pyramids. This ‘top layer’ of **13** is illustrated in Figure 6b. Structurally, compound **13** has another unusual feature: the presence of B-O groups. It is very

rare for oxidoborates prepared and crystallized from aqueous solution to display B-O groups arising from trigonal B centres [2]. It is also interesting to note that all such B-O groups in the ‘upper layer’ of **13** are found bridging two (μ_2 -) or three (μ_3 -) Cu^(II) centres and that the central O²⁻ ion bridges five (μ_5 -) Cu^(II) centres [19]. There are also four B-O groups in the ‘lower layer’ of **13**, and in **20** and **21** that each bridge (μ_2 -) two Cu^(II) centres.

2.4. Gallium(III) and indium(III) borates

Ga^(III) and In^(III) borates are conveniently considered together. The hybrid oxidoborate, $[\text{Ga}(\text{en})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**22**) was first synthesized in 2012 [25]. The two en N-donor bidentate ligands occupy four coordination sites around an octahedral **22-electron** Ga^(III) centre and the two remaining *cis*- coordination sites are connected to two different $\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}^{3-}$ anions forming a 1-D chain structure (Figure 7a). Two recently reported compounds $[\text{Ga}(\text{teta})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**23**) (teta = tetraethylenetriamine) and $[\text{In}(\text{teta})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot 1.5n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**24**) have similar structures [11]. Compound **22** was also reported in 2013 together with three other related compounds: $[\text{In}(\text{en})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**25**), $[\text{In}(\text{dap})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**26**), and $[\text{In}(\text{dien})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n$ (**27**) [26]. The structures of **25** and **26** are essentially the same as **22** with a change of metal (to In^(III) in **25**) or ligand and metal (to In^(III) and dap in **26**). Compounds **22–27** contain $\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}^{3-}$ anions and these anions are based on the frequently observed 5:(4Δ+T) pentaborate(1-) anion, $[\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]^-$, but is additionally double deprotonated. The related compound $\text{Rb}_{2n}[\text{Ga}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_{10}\}]_n \cdot 4n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**28**) has also been reported [25]. Here, the 5:(4Δ+T) building block is deprotonated 4 times to form the $[\text{B}_5\text{O}_{10}]^{5-}$ anion with four of these anions coordinated to a tetrahedral **18-electron** Ga^(III) centre in chain-like 2-D structures.

Compound **27** is unique and features octahedral In^(III) centres coordinated by a tridentate dien ligand (*fac*-) and three monodentate $\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}^{3-}$ ligands which bridge to other In^(III) centres in such a way as to produce a ‘dimeric’ 1-D chain with oxidoborate O-bridges between two In^(III) centres (Figure 7b). The H-bonding interactions between adjacent chains leads to a supramolecular H-bonded network.

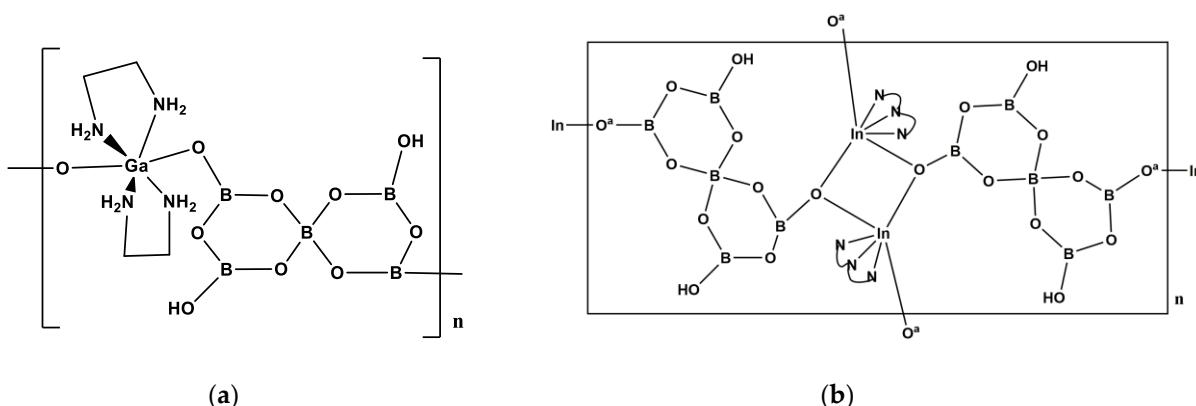


Figure 7. The building unit of (a) $[\text{Ga}(\text{en})_2\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**22**), and (b) the dimeric In^(III) centres in $[\text{In}(\text{dien})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n$ (**27**).

2.5. Manganese(II) borates

One **15-electron** five-coordinate trigonal-bipyramidal Mn^(II) complex with a coordinated oxidoborate ligand has been reported, $\text{K}_7[(\text{BO}_3)\text{Mn}\{\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_6\}] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**29**) [27]. The structure of this will be discussed in section 2.7 since **29** is isostructural with an analogous **20-electron** Zn^(II) complex and forms part of a family of structurally related of Zn^(II) compounds.

2.6. Nickel(II) borates

The recently synthesized salt $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]_2[\text{NO}_3]_2[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4\}_2]2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (30) [14] is isostructural with 7. The two $[\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4]$ - ligands in the neutral $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4\}_2]$ complex are *trans* on octahedral 20-electron Ni^(II) centres and are coordinated by hydroxy O-donors bound to tetrahedral boron atoms of the triborate(1-) anion.

Two Ni^(II) hexaborate(6-) complexes have recently been synthesized during the review period: $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (31) [28] and $[\text{Ni}(\text{dmen})(\text{H}_2\text{O})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}] \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (32) [28]. These compounds are neutral molecules and contain the $[\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6]^{2-}$ ligand as described earlier for 4, 10, 11 and 15–19 (sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). These ligands are also found in Zn^(II) chemistry (section 2.7). Both 31 and 32 are octahedral about the 20-electron Ni^(II) centres but differ in the denticity of the hexaborate(2-) ligands which are bidentate in 31 (Figure 8a) and tridentate in 32. Both compounds demonstrate numerous intermolecular and intramolecular solid-state structure directing H-bond interactions.

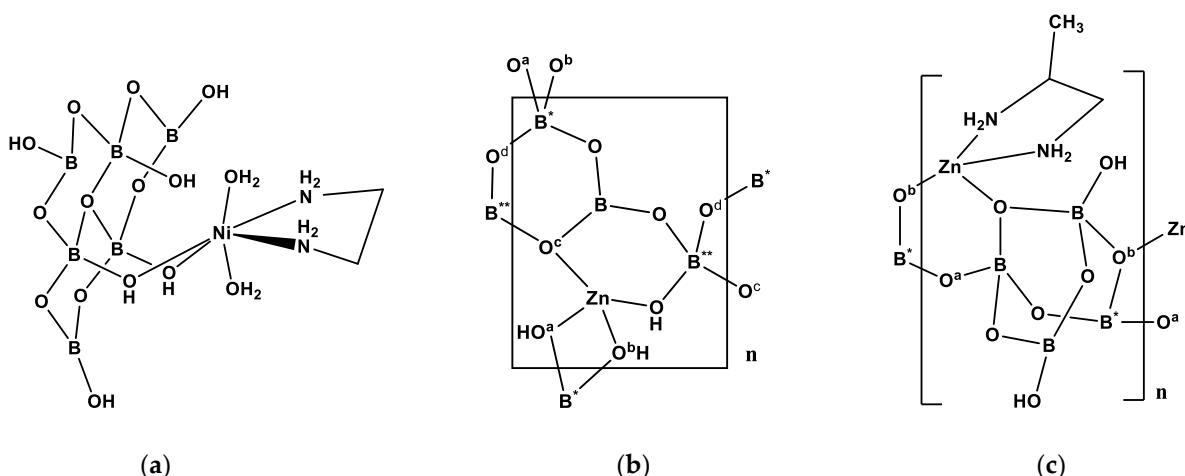


Figure 8. (a) The uncharged complex of $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (31) showing the bidentate nature of the $[\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6]^{2-}$ - ligand, (b) the building unit of $[\text{Zn}\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ (35), and (c) the building unit of $[\text{Zn}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2\}]_n$ (36).

The derivatized hexaborate(2-) ligand, with three 2-amino ethoxy groups, in place of the three -OH groups on the tetrahedral boron centres, functions as a hexadentate ligand in the 20-electron Ni^(II) complex, $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]$ (33) [18]. Compound 33 is isostructural with 12.

2.7. Zinc(II) borates

There have been more oxidoborate complexes reported for Zn^(II) than for any other metal. The coordinated oxidoborate ligands range in size from triborate(1-) to dodecaborate(6-).

The recently synthesized salt $[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]_2[\text{NO}_3]_2[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4\}_2]2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (34) [14] is isostructural with 7 and 30. The two $[\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4]$ - ligands in the neutral $[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4\}_2]$ complex are *trans* on octahedral 22-electron Zn^(II) centres and are coordinated by hydroxy O-donors bound to tetrahedral boron atoms.

Structural characterization of the commercially important Zn^(II) triborate, $[\text{Zn}\{\text{B}_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ (35), revealed that it was a cross-linked 1-D coordination chain polymer of Zn^(II) [29]. The oxidoborate forms a 1-D polymeric chain (Figure 8b) and each 18-electron Zn^(II) centre is coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two adjacent monomeric unit of the chain, and completes its tetrahedral arrangement by coordination from two hydroxide O-

donors from a neighboring chain to crosslink the structure into a 2-D network. The network also has numerous interchain H-bond interactions. Each triborate(2-) FBB unit is a 6-membered boroxole ring with one $\{\text{BO}_3\}$ and two $\{\text{BO}_4\}$ units, i.e. 3:($4+2T$). 337
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Tetraborate ligands based on the 4(4-1) FBB are represented by the following compounds $[\text{Zn}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2\}]_n$ (36) [30], $[\text{Zn}(\text{dap})_{0.5}(\text{dap}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (37) [30], and $[\text{Zn}(\text{dab})_{0.5}(\text{dab}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2\}]_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (38) [31]. Compounds 36–38 have identical $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ /ligand/borate stoichiometries with similar, but non-identical, structures. All three contain tetrahedral 18-electron $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centres with two N-donor amine and two O-donor tetraborate ligands, with the latter condensed into 1-D tetraborate chains. Compound 36 contains a chelating pn ligand (Figure 8c) whereas 37 (and 38) has two dap (or dab) ligands on each $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centre both bridging other $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centres and forming a 1-D coordination polymer chains in cross-linked inorganic-organic 2-D layered structures. 340
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The FBB of 5:($4\Delta+T$) is present in $[\text{Zn}(\text{tren})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]$ (39) [32] and this ligand is identical to that found in 9 (section 2.2). $[\text{Zn}(\text{dab})_{0.5}(\text{dab}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ (40) [8] and $[\text{Zn}(\text{appip})\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})(\text{OB}(\text{OH})_2)\}]_n \cdot 3n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (41) (appip = *trans*-1,4-bis(3-aminopropyl)piperazine) [30] are based on a FBB of 4 with a pendant -OB(OH)₂ replacing a hydroxyl group on a tetrahedral boron centre of the tetraborate moiety with a 5:[$4:(2\Delta+2T)+\Delta$] framework and are isostructural with 1 (section 2.1). 367
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The 6:($3\Delta+3T$) FBB, described in sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.6, is also observed as a hexaborate(2-) ligand in $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ complexes. The following complexes have been prepared $[\text{Zn}(\text{dien})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}] \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (42) [33], $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (43) [33], $[\text{Zn}(\text{en})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n \cdot 2n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (44) [34] and $[\text{Zn}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n \cdot 1.5n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (45) [34]. The 22-electron $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centres in 42–45 are all octahedral with N_3O_3 , O_6 , N_2O_4 and N_2O_4 donor sets, respectively. The hexaborate(2-) ligands in 42, 44 and 45 are trideterminate but are bis(bidentate) and *trans* in the centrosymmetric anion in 43 (Figure 9a). Compounds 44 and 45 are 1-D coordination polymers with a -OH group of a trigonal boron of the coordinated hexaborate(2-) anion bridging onto another $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centre. This configuration has also been observed in $\text{Cd}^{(\text{II})}$ (4, section 2.1) and $\text{Cu}^{(\text{II})}$ (15 and 16, section 2.3) chemistry. 367
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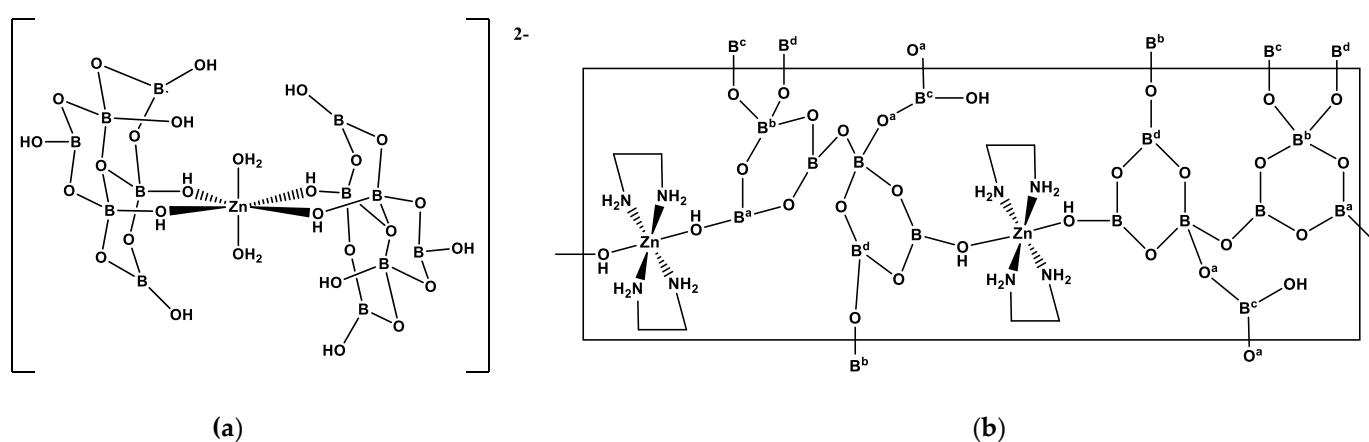


Figure 9. Drawings of (a) the insular anion in $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (43), and (b) the repeating unit of $\{[\text{Zn}(\text{en})_2\{\text{B}_7\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_3\}_2]\}_n$ (46).

$\{[\text{Zn}(\text{en})_2\text{B}_7\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_3\}_2\}_n$ (46), also formulated as $[\text{Zn}(\text{en})_2\{\text{B}_7\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})\}]$ in Ref. [9], is a 3-D coordination polymer comprised of an octahedrally coordinated 22-electron $\text{Zn}^{(\text{II})}$ centre based on square planar $[\text{Zn}(\text{en})_2]$ units axially coordinated by a O-donor condensed oxidoheptaborate framework. The oxidoborate FBB in 46, $[\text{B}_7\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_3]_{n^{2n}}$, can be described by a compounded descriptor $7:[(3:2\Delta+T)+(3:2\Delta+T)+\Delta]$ with triangular $\text{BO}_2(\text{OH})$ cross-linking units (Figure 9b). 367
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[Zn(en)₂{B₈O₁₁(OH)₄}]_n (**47**) [10] was reported in 2017 and has a similar stoichiometry to **3** but is isomeric, with a different oxidoborate condensation mode and a 1-D polymer chain. (Figure 10a). Nevertheless, the octaborate(2-) anion is best designated by the compounded descriptor 8:[5:(4A+T)+3:(2A+T)].

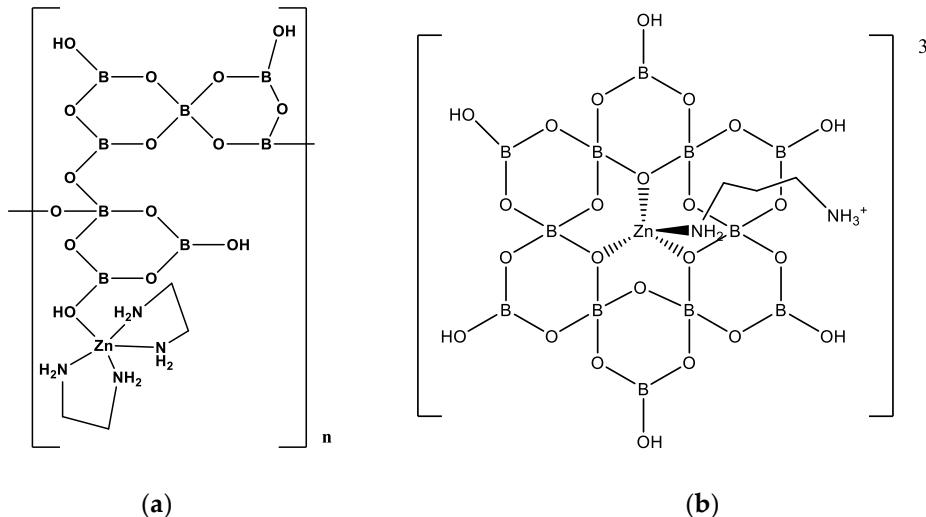


Figure 10. The repeating unit of [Zn(en)₂{B₈O₁₁(OH)₄}]_n (**47**), and (**b**) a drawing of the [(Hdap)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}]³⁻ anion in (H₂dap)₃[(Hdap)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}]₂·14H₂O (**51**).

[Zn₂(dap)(dap'){B₈O₁₃(OH)₂}]_n (**48**) [30] has a similar structure to **37** and **38** with the 18-electron Zn^(II) centres tetrahedral with 2 monodentate bridging dap N-donor ligands. The octaborate(4-) O-donor ligands are based on two condensed tetraborate(2-) building blocks *via* an O bridge, 8:{4(2A+2T)}₂. However, this now results in 2-D layers rather than 1-D chains and the 2-D layers are further crosslinked into 3-D networks, by the amines.

The large insular anion [B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆]⁶⁻ has been reported in K₇[(BO₃)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}].H₂O (**49**) [35], [(Hen)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}Zn(en)(Hen)]·8H₂O (**50**) [36] and (H₂dap)₃[(Hdap)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}]₂·14H₂O (**51**) [33]. The dodecaborate(6-) anion is based on a hexameric FBB of 3 *i.e.* 12:{3:(4A+2T)}₆, with all tetrahedral boron centres linking boroxole {B₃O₃} rings, generating a larger inner 12-membered B/O alternating B₆O₆ ring. Stereochemically, three of these potential O-donor atoms point to one side of the large ring and three face towards the other side. The anion in **51**, [(Hdap)Zn{B₁₂O₁₈(OH)₆}]³⁻, which is typical of the oxidoborate building blocks contained within these structures, has a tetrahedral 18-electron Zn^(II) centre coordinated by *fac* O-donors from the dodecaborate(6-) ligand and a monodentate N-donor from a protonated 1,3-diamminopropane ligand (Figure 10b). There is extensive H-bonding between anions forming a supramolecular 3-D H-bonded lattice.

3. Synthetic methods

3.1 Slow crystallization by solvent evaporation

This method involves slow crystallization from aqueous or a miscible aqueous/oranic solution which originally contained B(OH)₃ and metal precursor complexes. The oxidoborate compounds are templated by the transition-metal/p-block metal complexes present in the dynamic combinatorial library (DCL) of oxidoborate anions that are present in solution in equilibrium concentrations [37]. Products are generally under thermodynamic control especially when metal-ligand exchange equilibria (and hydroxyoxidoborate-H₂O equilibria) are fast. The solvents used for evaporation in the boric acid

solution are often H₂O or H₂O/EtOH or H₂O/MeOH. Crystallization of the product may take a few hours to several weeks. This is illustrated for the preparation of [Cu(en){B₆O₇(OH)₆}]_n·3nH₂O (**16**) from [Cu(en)₂]SO₄ and B(OH)₃ [20]. [Cu(en)₂]SO₄ (3.6 mmol) and BaSO₄·8H₂O (3.6 mmol) were dissolved in H₂O (20 mL). The solution was stirred for 20 mins at room temperature and the precipitate that formed (BaSO₄) was removed by filtration. B(OH)₃ (25 mmol) was added to the filtrate which was then stirred for 40 mins. The resulting solution was left in several small vials to crystallize. After standing for 35 days the product **16** was collected by filtration as blue crystals in 31% yield. Compounds **11**, **13–19**, **31**, **32**, **35**, **42–45**, **50** and **51** were prepared by a method similar to this. Oxidopolyborates prepared by this method are often insular salts and are often less condensed than those prepared by the methods described below, which generally use more forcing conditions.

3.2 Solvothermal/hydrothermal methods

Many organic-inorganic oxidoborates described in this article are synthesized by solvothermal (or hydrothermal) methods. In this method the non-aqueous solvent (or H₂O) is placed in a sealed reaction vessel together with boron containing materials, transition-metal/p-block metal salts and organic ligands and heated to a specific temperature (usually 100–250 °C) for a set time period. Solvothermal reactions can lead to metastable, kinetically controlled, products. This method is illustrated by the preparation of [Cd(dap)_{0.5}(dap')_{0.5}{B₅O₈(OH)}]_n·nH₂O (**2**) [9]. H₃BO₃ (5 mmol) and Cd(NO₃)₂·4H₂O (1 mmol) were slowly added to a *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 mL) and 1,3-dap (1 mL) solution with stirring. The white emulsion was then sealed in a Teflon-lined 25 mL autoclave reactor and heated at 180 °C for 7 days. After cooling to room temperature, crystals of **2** (36% yield based on H₃BO₃) were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O, and dried in air. Compounds **1–6**, **8**, **9**, **12**, **20–29**, **33**, **36–41** and **46–49** were prepared by this general method. This relatively low temperature hydrothermal method is popular amongst many researchers since the necessary autoclave reactors are widely available in both academic and industrial laboratories.

3.3 Molten salt methods

In this method a molten salt (120–250 °C) is used as both solvent and reactant and the reaction vessel is charged with B(OH)₃ and any other necessary reaction materials. This is illustrated by the preparation of [Co(H₂O)₆]₂[NO₃]₂[Co(H₂O)₄{B₃O₃(OH)₄}]₂·2H₂O (**7**) [14]. Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (1 mmol) was placed in a 25 mL beaker and heated in an oil bath at 120 °C until fully molten (*ca.* 1 min). H₃BO₃ (0.8 mmol) was then added and the mixture was stirred until the H₃BO₃ was completely dissolved (*ca.* 30 mins). The solution was then allowed to cool to room temperature and left to crystallize. After 14 days, transparent colorless crystals of **7** (30% based on H₃BO₃) were deposited on the bottom of the beaker. Compound **7** was isolated by filtration. Compounds **30** and **34** were also prepared by this method.

4. Physical, spectroscopic properties and potential applications

The oxidoborate complexes described in this manuscript are all crystalline solids with high melting (or decomposition) points. Techniques used to characterize the oxidoborates and to study their possible applications include structural studies (single-crystal XRD, powder-XRD, TEM), optical properties (diffuse reflectance spectroscopy, nonlinear optical studies (NLO), photoluminescence), magnetic properties, vibrational spectroscopy, thermal studies and catalytic investigations.

Oxidoborate complexes derived from transition-metals are generally coloured but the *d*¹⁰ ions (Cd^(II), Zn^(II), Ga^(III) and In^(III)) are colorless. UV/Vis absorption properties of a number of oxidopolyborate complexes (**1**, **4**, **5–8**, **22–24**, **28**, **30**, **34**, **36**, **37**, **40**, **41**) have been studied by diffuse reflectance spectroscopy and band-gaps with energies of ranging from

3.1 eV for $[(\text{Cd}_3)\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_9(\text{OH})_2\}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]_n$ (5) to 5.9 eV for $[\text{Cd}(\text{dab})_{0.5}(\text{dab}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ (1) have been noted.

The band gaps of $[\text{Cd}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6\}]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4), $[\text{Ga}(\text{teta})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (23) and $[\text{In}(\text{teta})\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2\}]_n\cdot 1.5n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (24) show interesting but different temperature effects. Compounds 23 and 24 exhibited blue maximum luminescence at 446 and 472 nm, respectively, when excited at 352 and 342 nm, respectively. The luminescence intensity of these two compounds increased with a decreasing temperature and was at its most intense at 80 K. Compound 4 exhibited the maximum luminescence at 444 nm with a 360 nm excitation light source, and the luminescence intensity increased with the decrease of temperature to 230 K where it was at its most intense. The luminescence intensity of 4 decreased when the temperature was further lowered to 80 K [11]. Compounds $[\text{M}(\text{dab})_{0.5}(\text{dab}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ ($\text{M} = \text{Cd}$, (1); $\text{M} = \text{Zn}$ (40)) have been shown to display blue luminescence with maximum fluorescent emission at 423 and 412 nm, when excited at 356 or 384 nm, with lifetimes of 4.67 and 4.09 ns, for 1 and 40, respectively [8]. It is reported that the blue luminescence of two compounds originates from the their inorganic oxidoborate frameworks.

Nonlinear optical (NLO) effects are also displayed by the following hybrid metal oxidoborates $\text{Rb}_{2n}[\text{Ga}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_{10}\}]_n\cdot 4n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (28) [25], $\text{K}_7[(\text{BO}_3)\text{Mn}\{\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_6\}]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (29) [27], $[\text{Zn}(\text{pn})\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2\}]_n$ (36) [30] and $[\text{Zn}(\text{appip})\{\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})(\text{OB}(\text{OH})_2)\}]_n\cdot 3n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (41) [30]. For example, compound 41 belongs to the space group $P2_1$, and since this point group is non-centrosymmetric 41 might be expected to exhibit second order nonlinear optical effects; indeed, powdered 41 does exhibit SHG behavior with a response of 29 mV using a laser of beam energy with 2.83 mJ/pulse [30]. Compound 36 had a response of 24 mV whilst the response of the SHG standard, KH_2PO_4 (KDP), was 175 mV under similar conditions [30]. Compound 28 crystallizes in chiral space group $C22_1$. SHG measurements on a Q-switched Nd:YAG laser with sieved powdered samples (70–100 mesh) revealed that compound 28 displays a moderately strong SHG response approximately equal to that KDP [25]. The SHG response of 29 was again moderate and equal to that of KDP [27].

Many of the compounds described within this review are diamagnetic but those containing $\text{Cu}^{(II)}$ (13 - 21) and $\text{Ni}^{(III)}$ (31 - 32) centres are paramagnetic. The magnetic properties of the $\text{Ni}^{(III)}$ complex 30 have not been reported. Magnetic properties of the $\text{Co}^{(II)}$ (7 - 12) and the $\text{Mn}^{(II)}$ (29) oxidoborate complexes were also not reported, although these would be expected to be paramagnetic. The μ_{eff} values (per $\text{Cu}^{(II)}$ atom) of the multi-metallic complexes $[\text{H}_3\text{O}]_4[\text{Cu}_7(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\{\text{B}_{24}\text{O}_{39}(\text{OH})_{12}\}]_n\cdot 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (13), $\text{H}_6[\text{Cu}_4\text{O}\{\text{B}_{20}\text{O}_{32}(\text{OH})_8\}]_n\cdot 25\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20) and $\text{H}_6[\text{Cu}_4\text{O}\{\text{B}_{20}\text{O}_{32}(\text{OH})_8\}]_n\cdot 34\text{H}_2\text{O}\cdot 8\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ (21) are much lower than expected by the spin-only formula and 20 and 21 are temperature dependent and display anti-ferromagnetic behavior [24].

A complex borate, $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3]_n[\text{Hen}]_n[\text{B}_9\text{O}_{13}(\text{OH})_4]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, containing isolated cations and a partially condensed anionic a one-dimensional oxidoborate chain has ferroelectric properties at room temperature [39]. The electrical hysteresis loop was observed when an electric field between −28 and +28 kV was applied to the sample. Spontaneous polarization (P_s of about 52 nCcm⁻²) also occurred during the measurement with remnant polarization (P_r of about 30 nCcm⁻²) and a coercive field (E_c) of about 28 kVcm⁻¹. The P_s of this compound is very close to that of KH_2PO_4 -type ferroelectrics. The related compound, $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_2(\text{pip})][\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]_2$, which contains insular oxidoborate anions rather than coordinated oxidoborate ligands, was reported as the first templated oxidoborate with ferroelectric properties [38]. The P_s value for $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_2(\text{pip})][\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4]_2$ of 20 nCcm⁻² for is significantly higher than that of typical organic ferroelectric compounds, *e.g.* β-quino-l-methanol ($P_s = 6$ nCcm⁻²). A related pentaborate derivative, $[\text{Zn}(\text{dab})_{0.5}(\text{dab}')_{0.5}\{\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_3\}]_n$ (40), has been prepared more recently, and exhibits a wide E_c value of *ca.* 6 kV cm⁻¹ to 11 kV cm⁻¹ [8].

Vibrational (IR) data are commonly reported for oxidoborate complexes. In addition to diagnostic bands associated with organic ligands (O-H, N-H, C-C, C-N, C-C *etc.* stretches and bends) strong absorptions associated with ligand-M and B-O stretches (1400-

1000 cm⁻¹) are often observed but usually are not diagnostic since they are in the IR fingerprint region. In general B-O stretching modes can be subdivided into four specific regions (asymmetric stretches: B_{trig}-O, 1450–1300 cm⁻¹; B_{tet}-O, 1150–1000 cm⁻¹; symmetric stretches: B_{trig}-O, 960–890 cm⁻¹, B_{tet}-O, 890–740 cm⁻¹) with bending and deformation modes at lower energy [40]. Nevertheless, Li and co-workers have tabulated diagnostic wave-numbers for specific smaller oxidoborate anions [40]. Hexaborate(2-) derivatives, with a FBB of 6:(3*A*+3*T*), are fairly common as oxidoborate ligands (*e.g.* compounds **4**, **5**, **10–12**, **15–20**, **42–45**) and a diagnostic bands at 955 and 808 cm⁻¹ have been proposed for this anion [20, 40]. Tentative diagnostic bands (1047, 952, 902 and 857 cm⁻¹) have also been reported for icosaborate(6-) derivatives (**49–51**) [33].

The most studied property of inorganic-organic hybrid borates is their thermal behavior. Indeed, all compounds described within this review, except **10**, **12**, **33** (which are reported in crystallographic journals [16, 18]), have their thermal properties documented. Many of the thermal studies have been undertaken in air from room temperature up to 800 °C, although a few (**4**, **23**, **24**) report data obtained through heating under N₂ to a similar temperature. Generally, thermal decomposition is a multistage process which includes a low temperature loss of interstitial molecules (where present), a moderate temperature dehydration and cross-linking of oxidoborate hydroxyl groups, and a high temperature oxidation process (or removal of volatile organics) to generate a glassy borate residual solid. This solid can be formulated as an anhydrous metal borate (*i.e.* a mixed metal/boron oxide) with a M:B ratio that maintains the M:B ratio of the original oxidoborate complex. These principles are illustrated for compounds [Cd(pn){B₆O₇(OH)₆}]_n·nH₂O (**4**), [H₃O]₄[Cu₇(NH₃)₂(H₂O)₄{B₂₄O₃₉(OH)₁₂}]·13H₂O (**13**) and [Zn(en){B₆O₇(OH)₆}]_n·2nH₂O (**44**). Compound **44** decomposes thermally (in air) by the loss of 2 interstitial H₂O (100–180 °C), condensation of hydroxyoxidoborate with loss of 3H₂O (180–320 °C) and oxidation of the en ligand (320–470 °C) to leave as a residue ZnB₆O₁₀ (=ZnO·3B₂O₃) [34]. Compound **13** thermally decomposes in air by the loss of 21 (interstitial and coordinated) H₂O and 4 (coordinated) NH₃ molecules (at 70–160 °C) and condensation of hydroxyoxidoborate groups with loss of 8H₂O (at 160–300 °C) to afford Cu₇B₂₄O₄₃ (=7CuO·12B₂O₃) [19]. Occasionally, the individual processes overlap but the endpoint is the same. Thus, **4** losses weight continuously in one step upon heating, under N₂, from room temperature to 800 °C [11]. In this process the guest water molecules are removed together with pn ligands and the oxidopolyborate fully condenses to afford CdB₆O₁₀ (=CdO·3B₂O₃) [11]. Non-metal cation polyborates have been considered as thermal precursors to porous materials [5]. To date this has not been successful [41 – 43] but recent studies on H₆[Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]·25H₂O (**20**) and H₆[Cu₄O{B₂₀O₃₂(OH)₈}]·34H₂O·8B(OH)₃ (**21**), which contain large 3-D intersecting channel systems with PLATON calculated solvent accessible voids of *ca.* 60%, suggest that mesoporous materials may be available from hybrid organic oxidoborates [24].

Fire retardancy is often linked to a compounds thermal properties and [Zn{B₃O₄(OH)₃}]_n (**35**) [31] is well known for this property and has been commercially exploited. Many zinc borates also possess such properties [44] and the recently prepared hybrid oxidoborate complex [Zn(H₂O)₆]₂[NO₃]₂·[Zn(H₂O)₄{B₃O₃(OH)₄}]₂·2H₂O (**34**) [14] has also been reported as a promising flame retardant, at 15 wt% loading, for ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), an important engineering thermoplastic material.

Hybrid metal-organic oxidoborates have been used as precursors to thermally prepared catalysts [9] *e.g.* carbon material catalysts derived from thermal treatment of [Cd(dap)_{0.5}(dap')_{0.5}{B₅O₈(OH)}]_n·nH₂O (**2**) and [{Zn(en)₂{B₇O₁₀(OH)₃}₂}]_n (**46**) have been used to electrochemically reduce CO₂ to CO. Initial results indicate that the oxidoborate is a useful catalyst precursor since at 1.4V CO formation is 51% higher than that of RHE. This may be a promising development as a low cost alternative to traditional noble metal catalysts.

5. Conclusions.

Since metals generally have multiple coordination sites they often have the ability to form coordination linkages with organic (*N*-donor) and oxidoborate (*O*-donor) ligands. These organic/inorganic oxidopolyborate hybrid complexes are structurally diverse and often have polymeric structures based on unique frameworks. The hybrid organic oxidoborate materials in such integrated structures can afford materials with unique properties and which may overcome possible deficiencies inherently present in related single component systems. Hybrid inorganic–organic oxidoborates have attracted considerable recent research attention, and interesting properties such as photoluminescence, ferroelectric and NLO and catalytic properties have been discovered and these are summarized within the review. Initial results indicate that these properties can be tailored and manipulated by adjusting the organic ligands, the oxidoborate motif and/or the central metallic ion, and that such compounds are a promising area for future research.

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Abbreviations: appip = *trans*-1,4-bis(3-aminopropyl)piperazine; dab = 1,4-diaminobutane; dap = 1,3-diaminopropane; deen = *N,N*-diethyl-1,2-diaminoethane; dmen = *N,N*-dimethyl-1,2-diaminoethane; en = 1,2-diaminoethane; pip = piperidine; pn = 1,2-diaminopropane; py = pyridine; teta = tetraethylenetriamine; tren = tris(2-aminoethyl)amine; tmeda = *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-1,2-diaminoethane.

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