

## Controlling nanoparticle synthesis derived from bimetallic metal-organic frameworks

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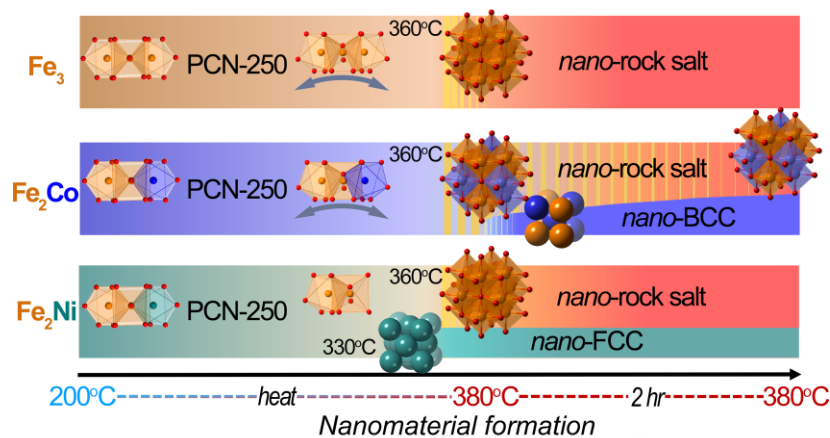
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Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have been recently known as novel precursors in nanomaterial synthesis. To understand the mechanism behind the phase transformation in atomic scale, we apply in-situ X-ray pair-distribution analysis to monitor the whole process, from distortion, destabilization, partial reduction, to the eventual nanoparticle formation and defect evolution of a series of bimetallic MOFs PCN-250. These MOFs with different trimeric node composition ( $\text{Fe}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{Co}$ , and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{Ni}$ ) allow us to control the structure, chemistry, and defect of resulting nanoparticles. Notably, we found selective reduction of Ni from the node with defect-rich frameworks retained. This can be a new route for future MOFs crystal engineering.



**Figure 1.** The structure of MOFs and resulting nanophasal products are tracked through PDF analysis.

[1] Chen, Z., Chen, Z., Farha O. K. & Chapman, K. C. (2021). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **143**, 8976.

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