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Jahn–Teller-distorted dimeric anions in (cat)[Mn₂F₈(H₂O)₂]·2H₂O $(cat = pipzH_2, dabcoH_2)$ and $(dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2]$

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1. Introduction

[MnF₅O] octahedra.

ABSTRACT

Using biprotonated dabco (1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane) or pipz (piperazine) as counter cations, mixedligand fluoromanganates(III) with dimeric anions could be prepared from hydrofluoric acid solutions. The crystal structures were determined by X-ray diffraction on single crystals: dabcoH₂[Mn₂F₈(H₂O)₂]·2H₂O (1), space group P2₁, Z = 2, a = 6.944(1), b = 14.689(3), c = 7.307(1)Å, $\beta = 93.75(3)^{\circ}$, $R_1 = 0.0240$; $pipzH_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2] 2H_2O$ (2), space group $P\bar{1}$, Z = 2, a = 6.977(1), b = 8.760(2), c = 12.584(3) Å, $\alpha = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \gamma = 71.20(3)^{\circ}, \ R_1 = 0.0451; \ (dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2] \ \textbf{(3)}, \ space \ group \ A = 83.79(3), \ \beta = 74.25(3), \ \beta = 74$ $P2_1/n$, Z = 4, a = 9.3447(4), b = 12.5208(4), c = 9.7591(6) Å, $\beta = 94.392(8)^\circ$, $R_1 = 0.0280$. All three compounds show dimeric anions formed by [MnF₅O] octahedra (O from oxo ligands) sharing a common edge, with strongly asymmetric double fluorine bridges. In contrast to analogous dimeric anions of Al or Fe(III), the oxo ligands ($H_2O(1,2)$ or phosphate (3)) are in equatorial *trans*-positions within the bridging plane. The strong pseudo-Jahn-Teller effect of octahedral Mn(III) complexes is documented in a huge elongation of an octahedral axis, namely that including the long bridging Mn-F bond and the Mn-O bond. In spite of different charge of the anion in the fluoride phosphate, the octahedral geometry is almost the same as in the aqua-fluoro compounds. The strong distortion is reflected also in the ligand field spectra. © 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Syntheses

 $dabcoH_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$ (1) and $pipzH_2[Mn_2F_8(-$ H₂O)₂]·2H₂O (**2**) crystallized from hydrofluoric acid solutions of manganese(III) acetate after adding an aqueous dabco or piperazine solution, respectively. $(dabcoH_2)_2[Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2](3)$ formed from a hydrofluoric acid solution of MnF₃·3H₂O after adding a solution of dabco in phosphoric acid. For details see Section 3.

2.2. Crystal structures

For all three compounds, the crystal structures could be determined by X-ray structure analyses on single crystals, the crystal data and experimental details of which are given in Section 3.

2.2.1. Compounds $cat[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$ (cat = dabcoH₂ (1), and $pipzH_2(2)$

The structures are built from dabcoH₂²⁺ or pipzH₂²⁺ cations and $[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2]^{2-}$ anions that have not been reported before (Figs. 1a and 2). In similar systems, structures comprising isolated

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Fluoromanganates(III) with d^4 -high-spin configuration are well

suited to study the influence of the structural topology on extent and direction of Jahn-Teller distortions [1]. It has been shown that

small distortions, in some cases even averaged by a dynamical

Jahn-Teller effect, are found in compounds with isolated anions

like $[Co(H_2O)_6][MnF_6]$ [2]. The strongest distortions are encoun-

tered when the Jahn-Teller-active centers are strongly coupled, for

instance in layer structures $AMnF_4$ (A = alkali metal, Tl), where in a

square net of corner-sharing octahedra strongly asymmetrical bridges are formed ("antiferrodistortive ordering") [3-5]. This

paper deals with some rare examples where two Jahn-Telleractive Mn(III) centers are coupled in dimers of edge-sharing

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Fig. 1. (a) $[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2]^{2-}$ anion in (1) with selected bond lengths in Å (e.s.d.s 0.0017–0.0026). (b) $[Fe_2F_8(H_2O)_2]^{2-}$ anion in $[(CH_3)_4N][Fe_2F_8(H_2O)_2]$ [9] with selected bond lengths in Å (e.s.d.s 0.004–0.005). Displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level, H atoms as spheres with arbitrary radius, intramolecular H-bonds dashed.

anions such as $[MnF_5(H_2O)]^{2-}$ or $[MnF_5(H_2O)_2]^-$, or linear chains are observed (overview see [1]). In the dabco compound (**1**), the $[Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2]^{2-}$ anion has no crystallographic symmetry but approaches point symmetry 2/m (C_{2h}). In the pipz compound (**2**), there are two independent centrosymmetrical anions, both with pseudosymmetry 2/m, too (Fig. 2). The anions can be described as dimers built from edge-sharing $[MnF_5(H_2O)]$ octahedra. The occurrence of double fluorine bridges is rare in the structural chemistry of fluorides [6–8] which is dominated by the connection



Fig. 2. (a and b) The two independent centrosymmetric anions in (**2**) with selected bond lengths in Å (e.s.d.s 0.0015–0.0020). Displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level, H atom as spheres with arbitrary radius.

of the octahedra via sharing of common vertices. Examples of dimeric anions of analogous composition were found in compounds $[(CH_3)_4N][M_2F_8(H_2O)_2]$ (M = Fe, Al) [9]. The respective Fe(III) compound is a very good reference structure for revealing the influence of the Jahn–Teller effect of Mn(III) because the ionic radius of Fe³⁺ is the same as that of Mn³⁺ (0.645 Å) [10] but the electronic configuration is highly symmetric d^5 . In the iron compound, the position of the aqua ligands is *trans*-axial (Fig. 1b) while in both Mn(III) compounds it is *trans*-equatorial

Table 1

Bond lengths (Å) and selected angles (°) in the anions of dabcoH₂[$Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2$]·2H₂O (1), pipzH₂[$Mn_2F_8(H_2O)_2$]·2H₂O (2), and (dabcoH₂)₂[$Mn_2F_8(H_2PO_4)_2$] (3).

(1)		(2)		(3)	
Mn1-F1	1.824(2)	Mn1–F1	1.817(2)	Mn-F1	1.819(1)
Mn1-F2	1.812(2)	Mn1–F2	1.824(2)	Mn-F2	1.815(1)
Mn1-F3	1.855(2)	Mn1–F3	1.864(2)	Mn-F3	1.855(1)
Mn1-F4	1.899(2)	Mn1–F4	1.931(2)	Mn-F4	1.915(1)
Mn1-F5	2.217(2)	Mn1-F4 ^a	2.165(2)	Mn-F4 ^c	2.250(1)
Mn1-01	2.145(3)	Mn1-01	2.116(2)	Mn-O2	2.126(1)
Mn2–F6	1.835(2)	Mn2–F5	1.810(2)	P-01	1.497(1)
Mn2–F7	1.805(2)	Mn2–F6	1.823(2)	P-02	1.508(1)
Mn2-F8	1.847(2)	Mn2–F7	1.876(2)	P-O3	1.563(1)
Mn2-F5	1.891(2)	Mn2–F8	1.918(2)	P-04	1.580(1)
Mn2-F4	2.244(2)	Mn2-F8 ^b	2.178(2)		
Mn2-02	2.162(3)	Mn2-02	2.103(2)		
F1-Mn1-F2	178.5(1)	F1-Mn1-F2	179.2(1)	F1-Mn-F2	177.49(5)
F3-Mn1-F4	170.8(1)	F3-Mn1-F4	173.9(1)	F3-Mn-F4	169.89(4)
F5-Mn1-01	172.4(1)	F4 ^a -Mn1-O1	170.3(1)	F4 ^c -Mn-O2	164.14(4)
F6-Mn2-F7	178.5(1)	F5-Mn2-F6	179.7(1)		
F5-Mn2-F8	173.3(1)	F7-Mn2-F8	172.0(1)		
F4-Mn2-02	170.3(1)	F8 ^b -Mn2-O2	173.4(1)		
F3-Mn1-01	94.5(1)	F3-Mn1-O1	93.8(1)	F3-Mn-O2	102.25(5)
F4-Mn1-F5	77.7(1)	F4-Mn1-F4 ^a	78.0(1)	F4-Mn-F4 ^c	77.94(4)
F8-Mn2-02	93.3(1)	F7-Mn2-O2	93.0(1)		
F4-Mn2-F5	77.2(1)	F8-Mn2-F8 ^b	78.5(1)		
Mn1-F4-Mn2	101.9(1)	Mn1-F4-Mn1 ^a	102.0(1)	Mn-F4-Mn ^c	102.06(4)
Mn1-F5-Mn2	103.2(1)	Mn2-F8-Mn2 ^b	101.5(1)		

Symmetry-transformations: ${}^{a}1-x$, 1-y, 1-z; ${}^{b}-x$, 2-y, -z; ${}^{c}-x$, 1-y, -z.

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