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An Electrochemical Investigation of the Electrodeposition of Non-Intact Tri-Nuclear Clusters on Platinum Working Electrodes

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Abstract

The goal of this research was to study the electrochemical behavior of tri-nuclear clusters of molybdenum and tungsten - first in the ionic liquid EMIBF₄ , and then in the polar-aprotic solvent DMSO. Four tri-nuclear cluster compounds were studied: Hexa- μ 2-acetatotriaquadi- μ 3-oxotrimolybdenum (IV, IV, IV) trifluoromethanesulfonate

[Mo₃ O₂ (O₂ CCH₃)₆ (H₂ O)₃](CF₃ SO₃)₂ , Hexa- μ 2-acetatotriaquadi- μ 3-oxodimolybdenum (IV, IV) tungsten (IV) trifluoromethanesulfonate

[Mo₂ WO₂ (O₂ CCH₃)₆ (H₂ O)₃](CF₃ SO₃)₂ , Hexa- μ 2-acetatotriaquadi- μ 3-oxomolybdenum (IV) ditungsten (IV, IV) trifluoromethanesulfonate

[MoW $_2$ O $_2$ (O $_2$ CCH $_3$) $_6$ (H $_2$ O) $_3$](CF $_3$ SO $_3$) $_2$, and Hexa- $\mu 2$ -acetatotriaquadi- $\mu 3$ -oxotritungsten (IV, IV, IV) trifluoromethanesulfonate

 $[W_3\ O_2\ (O_2\ CCH_3\)_6\ (H_2\ O)_3\](CF_3\ SO_3\)_2$. All information gathered from CV data on trinuclear clusters will be discussed. The study of the electrodeposition efforts with molybdenumand tungsten-based tri-nuclear clusters onto Pt electrodes in EMIBF₄, and DMSO, will be compared to past investigations by Katovic et al.. In addition, the electrochemical properties of these four trinuclear clusters in the DMSO-based solvent system were explored and are novel findings.

Key words: Tri-nuclear clusters, electrodeposition, Cyclic Voltammetry

1. Introduction

The history of tri-nuclear clusters began with the discovery of homonuclear metal-metal

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