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## Octahedral niobium cluster-based solid state halides and oxyhalides: effects of the cluster condensation *via* an oxygen ligand on electronic and magnetic properties<sup>†</sup>

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The influences of an oxygen ligand on the structural, magnetic and electronic properties of octahedral niobium cluster-based oxides and oxychlorides are reported. The Nb<sub>6</sub> metal cluster is edge-bridged by twelve inner ligands and additionally bonded to six apical ligands to form Nb<sub>6</sub>L<sup>i</sup><sub>12</sub>L<sup>a</sup><sub>6</sub> units (L = Cl, O) wherein oxygen and chlorine are perfectly ordered. Oxygen favours the interconnection of clusters *via* double O<sup>i-a</sup>/O<sup>a-i</sup> bridges in a similar way to the double S<sup>i-a</sup>/S<sup>a-i</sup> bridges found in Chevrel phases based on face capped Mo<sub>6</sub>L<sup>i</sup><sub>8</sub>L<sup>a</sup><sub>6</sub> units. Periodic density functional theory (DFT) calculations confirm that increasing the number of inner oxygen ligands at the expense of chlorine atoms favours the 14 metal-electron (ME) count per octahedral cluster unit. It is also shown that weak interactions occur between neighbouring clusters. Indeed, magnetic measurements performed on A<sub>x</sub>Nb<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (A = Rb, x = 0.816(8); A = Cs, x = 1) series containing 15-ME species evidence antiferromagnetic interactions at low temperatures. Broken-symmetry DFT calculations of exchange parameters within spin dimer analysis confirm the experimental results.

## Introduction

The term *metal atom cluster*, introduced by F. A. Cotton in the early 1960's, defines a finite group of metal atoms held together *via* metal–metal bonds.<sup>1</sup> Typical examples are found for octahedral nano-sized metallic clusters of transition elements which are easily obtained by solid state synthesis at high temperatures. They are associated with halogen or chalcogen ligands to form  $[(M_6L_{12}^i)L_6^{a/n-} \text{ and } [(M_6L_8^i)L_6^{a/n-} \text{ units } (a = apical, i = inner).^2$  As sketched in Fig. 1, M<sub>6</sub> clusters are bonded to six terminal ligands (L<sup>a</sup>) in both kinds of units but they are edge-bridged by twelve inner ligands (L<sup>i</sup>) in the  $[(M_6L_{12}^i)L_6^a]^{n-}$  unit (M = Nb, Ta, W) and face-capped by eight inner ligands (L<sup>i</sup>) in the  $[(M_6L_8^i)L_6^a]^{n-}$  unit (M = Mo, W, Re). The intrinsic properties of M<sub>6</sub> cluster units—one- or two-electron reversible redox process, magnetism and luminescence—depend on the

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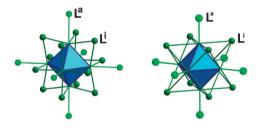


Fig. 1 Representation of edge-bridged  $(M_6L_{12}^i)L_6^a$  (left) and facecapped  $(M_6L_8^i)L_6^a$  (right) units.

nature of the metal and the ligands. The solubilisation of  $M_6$  solid state compounds provides  $[(M_6L_{12}^i)L_6^{a})^{n-}$  or  $[(M_6L_8^i)L_6^{a}]^{n-}$  discrete building blocks in solution with specific physicostructural properties that can be used, *via* soft chemistry routes, in the design of hybrid organic/inorganic assemblies,<sup>3</sup> organometallic stars and dendrimers,<sup>4-6</sup> luminescent nanoparticles,<sup>7,8</sup> liquid crystals<sup>9,10</sup> or coordination polymeric framework<sup>11-13</sup> as well as molecular junctions.<sup>14,15</sup>

The structures of niobium octahedral cluster halides are built up from either discrete or interconnected units in one, two or three directions of space (noted 1-, 2- and 3D respectively) by common  $L^{a-a}$  apical ligands (1-D:  $Cs_2Nb_6Br_5F_{12}^{-16}(Cs_2Nb_6Br_5F_7F_2^{-a}F_4^a$  according to the Schäfer notation),<sup>2</sup> 2-D:  $Li_2Nb_6Cl_{16}$  ( $Li_2Nb_6Cl_{12}^iCl_{4/2}^{a-a}Cl_2$ ),<sup>17</sup> 3-D:  $Nb_6F_{15}$  ( $Nb_6F_{12}^iF_6^{a-a}$ )<sup>18</sup> and  $Na_2NbF_6-Nb_6F_{12-x}i_xF_6^a$  (X = Cl, Br)<sup>19,20</sup> series). In the  $Nb_6L_{15}$  3-D compounds ( $Nb_6L_{12}^iL_{6/2}^{a-a}$ )

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> We dedicate this work to Didier Astruc on the occasion of his 65th birthday.