

# Assembly of a calix[4]arene-supported Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> cluster mediated by halogen interactions†

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A new calix[4]arene-supported Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> cluster, formed by the introduction of 3,5-dichlorobenzoate to a system known to afford Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> Single-Molecule Magnets (SMMs), assembles in a layered manner through halogen interactions; structural and magnetic properties of this new cluster are presented.

Calix[4]arenes (C[4]s) have been used extensively in the formation of supramolecular structures, as well as in various aspects of coordination chemistry due to their polyphenolic nature.<sup>1</sup> *p*-<sup>t</sup>Bu-calix[4]arene (TBC[4], Fig. 1A) is readily accessible<sup>2a</sup> and is a typical starting point for the alteration of the general C[4] framework.<sup>2b</sup> The C[4] polyphenolic pocket (at what is termed the lower-rim) is an attractive feature for metal complexation,<sup>3</sup> and in this regard we (amongst others) have used TBC4 and related C[4]s for the construction of polynuclear transition metal (TM), lanthanide metal (LnM) and 3*d*-4*f* clusters that possess interesting magnetic properties.<sup>4</sup> In our studies we have discovered a range of structural/cluster motifs, and those most frequently encountered include a) [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] Single-Molecule Magnets (SMMs),<sup>4b,c</sup> b) [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>4</sub>Ln<sup>III</sup><sub>4</sub>(C[4])<sub>4</sub>] clusters that are magnetic refrigerants or SMMs depending on the lanthanide employed<sup>4f,g</sup> and [Cu<sup>II</sup><sub>9</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>3</sub>] clusters<sup>4d</sup> that are versatile anion binding materials.

The synthesis of the TBC[4]-supported Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> cluster shown in Fig. 1B is high yielding and we recently began to investigate the role of ancillary ligands in hybrid TBC[4]-supported cluster formation with a view to disrupting formation of this favourable structural motif. Addition of either sodium phenylphosphinate or 2-(hydroxymethyl)pyridine

(hmpH) to the reaction used to form the [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] SMM affords very different results.<sup>4e,j</sup> The former results in a modulated TBC[4]-supported Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> cluster in which two Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> dimers are linked by two bridging phenylphosphinates (Fig. 1C).<sup>4e</sup> The latter results in a Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>3</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> cluster in which both ligands display characteristic metal complexation properties (Fig. 1D).<sup>4j</sup> In both examples the TBC[4]s house Mn<sup>III</sup> ions within the cavity formed by the four lower-rim oxygen atoms, which also bridge to Mn<sup>II</sup> ions located at the centre of the cage; behaviour entirely

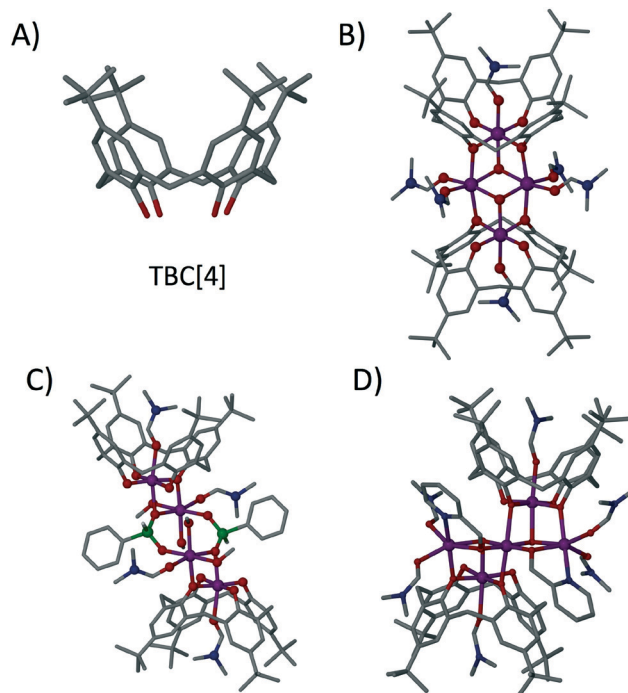


Fig. 1 A) *p*-<sup>t</sup>Bu-calix[4]arene, TBC[4]. B) TBC[4]-supported [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>] SMM motif.<sup>4b,c</sup> C) Phenylphosphinate-bridged dimer of TBC[4]-supported [Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup>] dimers.<sup>4e</sup> D) TBC[4]-supported Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>3</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> cluster formed with hmp as an ancillary ligand.<sup>4j</sup> Colour code: C – grey, O – red, N – royal blue, Mn – purple, P – green. H atoms are omitted for clarity. Figures not to scale.

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consistent with other systems involving additional metal ions such as lanthanides.<sup>4f,g</sup>

Thia-, sulfinyl- and sulfonyl-bridged C[4]s have also been used in polynuclear metal cluster formation,<sup>5,6</sup> but the resulting materials differ markedly to those formed with methylene-bridged C[4]s due to the influence of the bridging atoms on the resulting coordination chemistry. The Liao<sup>6a-c</sup> and Hong<sup>6d,e</sup> groups recently used these alternative thia-C[4]-supported TM<sub>4</sub> sub-units as building blocks in a series of studies, where they showed that polybenzoates can be used as ancillary ligands to sequentially direct the formation/assembly of novel metal-organic nanocapsules. Given this, as well as our successful use of ancillary ligands in hybrid TBC[4]-supported cluster formation, we began to investigate the effect of aryl monocarboxylates on the structure of the [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] SMM motif, prior to investigating topologically directing analogues. Here we report the first result of these studies, obtained by the introduction of sodium 3,5-dichlorobenzoate (Nadcb) to the reaction used to form the [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] SMM. The benzoate was found to have a marked effect on cluster formation, affording a new [Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup>(TBC[4])(dcb)(μ-dmsO)(dmsO)<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)] species (**1**)<sup>7</sup> that assembles through halogen⋯halogen interactions into bi-layers that are reminiscent of the packing observed in TBC4 solvates.

Reaction of MnCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O with TBC[4] and Nadcb in a basic dmsO solution afforded single crystals of **1** that were suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.† The crystals were found to be in a monoclinic cell and structure solution was performed in the space group *C2/c*. The structure of **1** (Fig. 2) is best described as a mixed valence Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> dimer in which Mn1 is in the third oxidation state and bonded centrally within the plane of all four phenoxide oxygens of a tetraanionic TBC[4] (Mn–O range 1.910(7)–1.958(6) Å). The formation of this [Mn<sup>III</sup>–TBC[4]]<sup>–</sup> moiety is expected, and is an extraordinarily common motif observed in our coordination chemistry experiments performed with the C[4] framework. The

Jahn–Teller axis deviates from linearity (∠O5–Mn1–O12 = 172.19°) and along this vector Mn1 is bonded to a bridging dmsO (Mn1–O5 2.282(6) Å) as well as the oxygen of a disordered ligated solvent (Mn1–O12 2.312(6) Å).<sup>7</sup> Distorted octahedral Mn2 is in the second oxidation state and is connected to Mn1 by a μ-phenoxide and a μ-dmsO (Mn2–O2 2.200(7) Å and Mn2–O5 2.266(6) Å respectively). One aqua ligand (Mn2–O28 2.204(8) Å), two ligated dmsO molecules (one of which is disordered over two positions, Mn–O range of 2.12(1)–2.24(1) Å) and a monodentate dcb ligand (Mn2–O10 2.169(8) Å) complete the coordination sphere of Mn2, as shown in Fig. 2. A hydrogen-bonding interaction is observed between the aqua ligand and the non-bonded C=O of the appended dcb, occurring with an O28⋯O11 distance of 2.650 Å.

By comparing Figures 1B and 2 it is clear that **1** resembles one half of the Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> butterfly. Thus, incorporation of 3,5-dichlorobenzoate has a profound impact on cluster formation. We recently reported cases of ancillary ligands “interrupting” the assembly process of the [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] SMM; for example addition of sodium phenylphosphinate resulted in an ‘elongated’ or ‘expanded’ form of the archetypal [Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>2</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub>(TBC[4])<sub>2</sub>] SMM.<sup>4e</sup> This dimer of dimers (Fig. 1C) is important in the context of the present study as each (ferromagnetically coupled) Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> subunit resembles the metallic skeleton in **1**. The μ-O atom of dmsO in **1** is replaced with a μ-O atom from a μ<sub>3</sub>-phosphinate that in turn connects to the symmetry equivalent (s.e.) dimer. The use of 2-(hydroxymethyl)pyridine (hmpH) afforded a ferromagnetic Mn<sup>III</sup><sub>3</sub>Mn<sup>II</sup><sub>2</sub> cluster (Fig. 1D) in which the present motif is also found, with hmp occupying the equivalent positions of coordinated water molecule and benzoate anion in **1**.<sup>4j</sup> These closely related structures all show the versatility of TBC[4] towards cluster formation with ancillary ligands, and demonstrate the retention of common coordination motifs for individual ligand types.

Analysis of the extended structure of **1** reveals that molecules assemble in a head-to-head bilayer that is akin to the packing found in TBC[4] solvates (Fig. 3A and B).<sup>4b,8</sup> Each appended benzoate moiety interdigitates between the cavities of TBC[4] moieties of s.e. molecules of **1** within each layer, thus forming alternating up–down chain type assemblies along the *c* axis (Fig. 3B). Closer inspection reveals that individual layers are bridged by halogen⋯halogen interactions between s.e. molecules of **1**, with two crystallographically unique Cl⋯Cl distances of 3.278(6) and 4.224(7) Å (Fig. 3C); these s.e. molecules are related by a twofold axis such that *x*, *y*, *z* becomes 1 – *x*, *y*, 1/2 – *z*. The halogen bonding is type I and a survey of the literature shows that these distances are similar to those previously reported for aryl chlorides.<sup>9</sup> The individual layers in **1** are well separated and accordingly display a closest interlayer Mn⋯Mn contact of 14.636 Å. Within the layers adjacent clusters are less well isolated and display closest Mn⋯Mn contacts of 7.669 Å.

Dc magnetic susceptibility studies on powdered microcrystalline samples of **1** were performed in the 275–5 K temperature range in an applied field of 0.1 T, and are plotted as

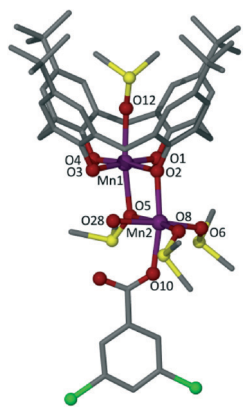


Fig. 2 Partially labelled structure of **1** showing the 3,5-dichlorobenzoate appended to the Mn<sup>III</sup>Mn<sup>II</sup> cluster core, ligation of DMSO in the TBC[4] cavity and both bridging and terminal ligated solvent. Colour code: C – grey, O – red, S – yellow, Mn – purple, Cl – green. H atoms omitted for clarity.



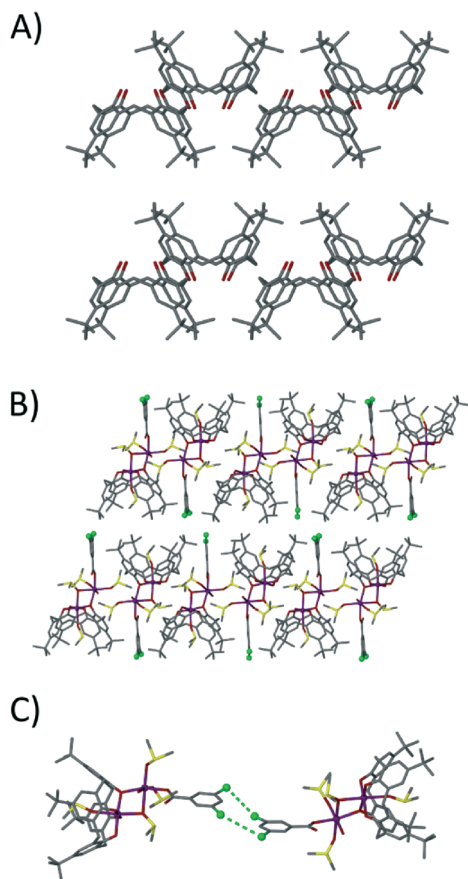


Fig. 3 A) Common anti-parallel bi-layer arrangement found for TBC [4] in the solid state.<sup>4b,8</sup> B) Extended structure in **1** showing modulated anti-parallel bilayer packing and intercalation of appended dcb. C) Type I halogen interactions<sup>9</sup> between symmetry equivalents of **1** across the bi-layer arrangement.

the  $\chi_M T$  product *versus*  $T$  in Fig. 4. The room temperature value of  $7.195 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  is close to the expected  $7.375 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  for non-interacting  $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}$  ions with  $g = 2.00$ . As the temperature is decreased the  $\chi_M T$  product increases, reaching a maximum value of  $\sim 10.7 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$  at 5 K. This behaviour is suggestive of weak ferromagnetic exchange between the metal ions. For the interpretation of the magnetic properties of **1** we employed the following spin-Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = -2J\hat{S}_1 \cdot \hat{S}_2 + \mu_B B g \sum_{i=1,2} \hat{S}_i + D \sum_{i=1,2} \hat{S}_{i,z}^2 - S(S+1)/3 \quad (1)$$

where  $J$  is the isotropic exchange interaction parameter,  $\hat{S}$  is a spin-operator,  $i$  runs from 1 to 2,  $\mu_B$  is the Bohr magneton,  $B$  is the applied magnetic field,  $g = 2$  is the  $g$ -factor of the Mn ions,  $D$  is the uniaxial anisotropy parameter of  $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}$  and  $S = 2$  and  $S = 5/2$  are the electronic spins of  $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}$ , respectively. The  $\chi_M T$  product and the magnetisation *versus* field data at temperatures between 2 and 7 K in magnetic fields ranging from 2 to 7 T (inset of Fig. 4), were simultaneously fitted to spin-Hamiltonian (1) by use of a simplex algorithm,<sup>10</sup> affording the best-fit parameters  $J = +0.38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $D_{\text{Mn(III)}} =$

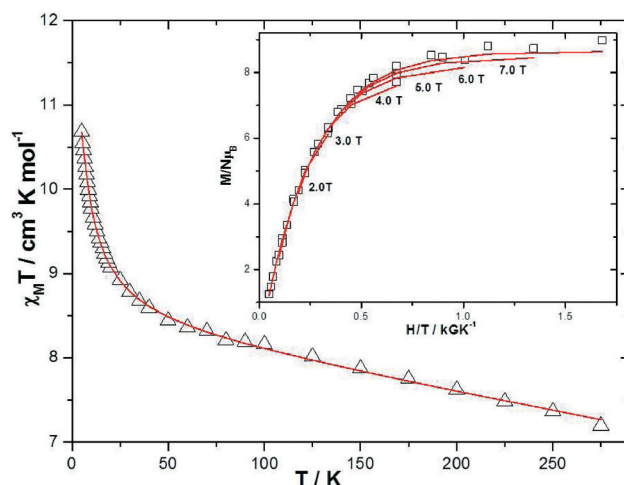


Fig. 4 Plot of  $\chi_M T$  vs.  $T$  for complex **1** in an applied field of 0.1 T. Inset: magnetisation *versus* field in the 2–7 K and 2–7 T temperature and field ranges. The solid red lines are a fit of the experimental data to spin-Hamiltonian (1). See text for details.

$-3.34 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . These values are entirely consistent with other Mn–TBC[4] cages.<sup>4b,c,e</sup> Alternating current magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed on a polycrystalline sample of **1** in the 1.8–10 K range in zero applied dc field and a 3.5 G ac field oscillating in the 50–1000 Hz frequency range (Fig. S1†). **1** does display frequency-dependent out-of-phase ( $\chi_M''$ ) signals suggestive of SMM behaviour but no peaks are observed down to 2 K, precluding a more detailed analysis.

## Conclusions

We have synthesised and characterised a  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}]$  cluster that results from addition of sodium 3,5-dichlorobenzoate to the reaction used to form C[4]-supported  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2]$  SMMs. The appended benzoate has disrupted formation of the SMM motif and the resulting cluster can be regarded as a half of this common structural type. The new  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}]$  cluster reported here, despite having an unusual shape, packs so as to mimic the solid state behaviour of both TBC[4] and the  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2]$  SMMs, with assembly occurring through halogen bonding interactions which bridge bi-layers. The magnetic behaviour of the dimer is also analogous to the parent butterfly structures, the exchange between the  $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}$  ions being weakly ferromagnetic. This study has used ancillary ligands containing one carboxylate on the aromatic ring with a view to establishing structure/cluster altering viability of this ligand type. We will now focus on using polytopic benzoates in order to form a new family of molecules with tailored geometries and magnetic properties. Given the importance of halogen bonding in driving assembly<sup>11</sup> we will also investigate the structurally directing role of halogens placed at the C[4] upper-rim; this will be undertaken with a view to controlling the arrangement of  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2]$  SMMs in the solid state relative to TBC[4]-supported analogues. The results of these new avenues of investigation will be reported in due course.





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## Notes and references

‡ TBC[4] was synthesised according to literature procedure,<sup>2a</sup> while 3,5-dichlorobenzoic acid was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Synthesis of 1: MnCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (0.15 g, 0.75 mmol), TBC[4] (0.1 g, 0.15 mmol), Nadcb (0.213 g, 1.0 mmol) and NEt<sub>3</sub> (0.1 g, 1.0 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of DMSO (10 ml) and EtOH (10 ml). After 2 hours of stirring the solution was filtered and allowed to stand; crystals grew upon evaporation of the mother liquor over several days (23 mg, 12%). Elemental analysis (%) calculated for 1, C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>84.6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12.30</sub>S<sub>3.3</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>: C, 55.89%; H, 6.61%. Found: C, 55.97%; H, 6.52%. General crystallographic details: data were collected on a Bruker X8 Apex II CCD Diffractometer operating at 100(2) K with Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  = 0.71073 Å). Crystal data (CCDC 995697): C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>84.6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12.30</sub>S<sub>3.3</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>,  $M$  = 1289.25, black block, 0.20 × 0.15 × 0.15 mm<sup>3</sup>, monoclinic, space group  $C2/c$ ,  $a$  = 38.315(3),  $b$  = 12.5251(10),  $c$  = 29.193(2) Å,  $\beta$  = 109.401(2)°,  $V$  = 13214.2(18) Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z$  = 8,  $2\theta_{\max}$  = 41.74°, 22 773 reflections collected, 6899 unique ( $R_{\text{int}}$  = 0.0679). Final GooF = 1.575,  $R_1$  = 0.0930,  $wR_2$  = 0.2546,  $R$  indices based on 4417 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  (refinement on  $F^2$ ). Unit cells of several single crystals and further analysis by powder X-ray diffraction (Fig. S2†) confirmed the bulk composition to be 1.

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