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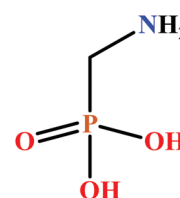
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A pseudo-icosahedral cage {Gd₁₂} based on aminomethylphosphonate†

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Scheme 1 The structure of ampH₂ ligand.

Reaction of (aminomethyl)phosphonic acid (ampH₂) with a mixture of gadolinium and cobalt pivalates under solvothermal conditions, led to a pseudo-icosahedral cage {Gd₁₂}, which shows a large magnetocaloric effect (MCE).

Metal phosphonate clusters have been extensively studied for their fascinating structures and interesting magnetic properties.¹ 3d–4f heterometallic cages² and more recently lanthanide (4f) homometallic³ phosphonate clusters have been studied because of the range of magnetic anisotropies of the lanthanide ions and the weak coupling between the metal sites can produce unusual and potentially useful physics.⁴ Some cages such as {Dy₂},^{3b} {Dy₄}^{3d} and {Cu₂₄Dy₈},^{2a} are single molecule magnets (SMM) because of the very anisotropic Dy^{III} ions.⁵ When the isotropic Gd^{III} ion is present, phosphonate clusters^{2c–h} display impressive magnetocaloric effects (MCE), which have been proposed for application in magnetic refrigeration.⁶ For example, the observed magnetic entropy changes of a series of Co–Ln phosphonate grids and cages^{2d} range from 20.0 to 28.6 J kg^{−1} K^{−1} for a magnetic field change Δ*H* = 70 kG and 3 K, while the highest magnetic entropy change is 33.7 J kg^{−1} K^{−1} found for {Mn^{II}Gd^{III}}_6^{2e} for Δ*H* = 70 kG and 3 K.

Previous studies have shown that the phosphonate moiety is an efficient functional group for the construction of molecular cages.⁷ Another frequently used ligand to prepare the polynuclear 3d–4f and 4f clusters is α-amino acids.⁸ Given this extensive body of previous work we thought that (aminomethyl)phosphonic acid (ampH₂, Scheme 1), which is the

smallest α-amino phosphonic acid, should be a useful ligand to synthesize 3d–4f and 4f cages.

Here we report our first explorations using ampH₂ which have resulted in a dodecanuclear pseudo-icosahedral gadolinium cage. Firstly, ampH₂ was dissolved in mixed solvent of MeOH/H₂O and deprotonated by NEt₃ to give a clear solution. Then [Gd^{III}(O₂C^tBu)₆(HO₂C^tBu)₆] and [Co^{II}(μ-OH₂)(O₂C^tBu)₄](HO₂C^tBu)₄ were mixed and stirred in MeCN to generate a suspension. Reaction of the resulting solution and suspension under solvothermal conditions, followed by cooling to room temperature, gave light pink crystals of (HNEt₃)₄[Co^{II}(H₂O)₆(H₃NCH₂PO₃)₁₂Gd^{III}(O₂C^tBu)₂₄(OH)₆]·8MeCN·18H₂O (1·8MeCN·18H₂O).

The X-ray crystal structure analysis shows that compound 1 crystallizes in the tetragonal space group *P*₄₂/*m**m**c* and the molecular skeleton takes a shape of a pseudo-icosahedral cage, with a Co^{II} hexahydrate cation trapped in the center of the molecule (Fig. 1). The molecule has 222 crystallographic symmetry with three twofold axes intersecting at the center of the molecule at the Co^{II} ion site. As a result, only three of the Gd^{III} ions and three of the ampH[−] ligands are crystallographically independent. The molecule also exhibits non-crystallographic triangular and pentagonal symmetry (Fig. S1†). Each of ten threefold pseudo-axes traverses the center of two {Gd₃} triangles while the six fivefold pseudo-axes pass through Gd, Co and Gd' sites. A previously reported cluster [Cp₁₂Sm₁₂(μ₃-Cl)₂₄] (Cp = η⁵-C₅H₅) possesses similar symmetrical features.⁹ Due to the regularity of the structure the phosphorus atoms are also arranged in an icosahedron (Fig. S2†).

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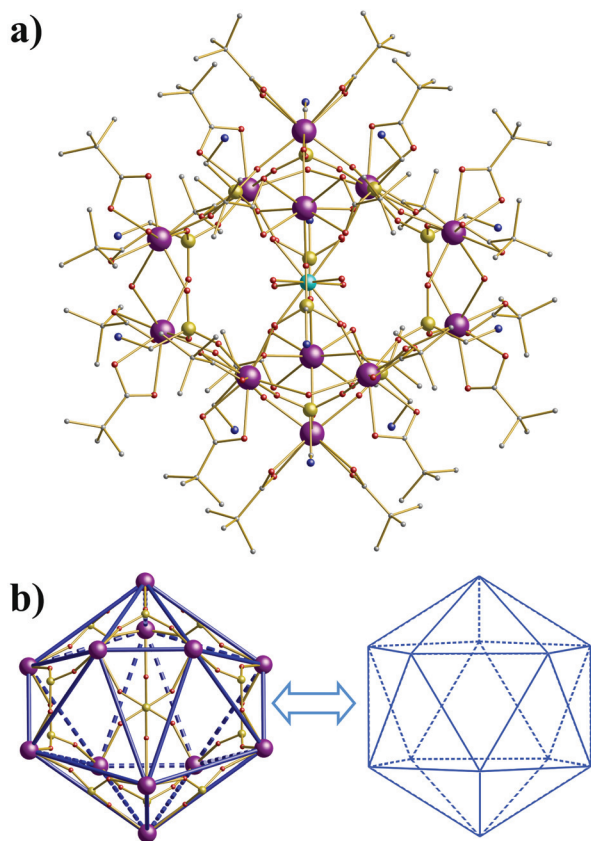


Fig. 1 (a) Ball and stick plot of compound **1**, excluding hydrogen atoms. Colour code: Gd: violet, Co: turquoise, P: gold, O: red, N: blue and C: grey. (b) Structure of the $(\text{Gd}_{12}(\text{PO}_3)_{12})$ skeleton of **1** (left) compared to a regular icosahedron (right). Sticks linking Gd atoms are only guides to the eye.

The ampH^- ligand links three Gd^{III} ions using the 3.111 binding mode (Fig. 2), with the nitrogen atom uncoordinated. Six $\mu\text{-OH}$ groups bridge six pairs of Gd^{III} ions, respectively. Two BuCOO^- ligands chelate to each Gd^{III} ion. Therefore, all of the Gd^{III} ions are eight-coordinate with distorted triangular dodecahedral geometries, formed by four oxygens of two BuCOO^- ligands, three oxygens of three ampH^- ligands, and one oxygen of an OH group. The Gd–O bond lengths are in the range of 2.258–2.565 Å, comparable to the values found for previous gadolinium-containing phosphonate clusters.² The

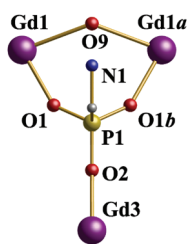


Fig. 2 Coordination modes of the ampH^- ligands and the OH^- ligands in **1**, excluding hydrogen atoms.

shortest Gd...Gd contacts are 4.553–4.625 Å and are those bridged by $\mu\text{-OH}$ groups with Gd–O–Gd' angle of 128.75–132.61° (Fig. 2). These separations are longer than those found for similar $\mu\text{-OH}$ -bridged Gd^{III} clusters *ca.* 3.8 Å,¹⁰ which may result in weaker magnetic interaction between Gd^{III} ions. The longer Gd...Gd separations are bridged by ampH^- ligands (*e.g.* $\text{Gd}_1\cdots\text{Gd}_3$ in Fig. 2) and are in the range of 6.874–6.898 Å. The Co^{II} ion is coordinated by six water molecules which are disordered over eight positions, with Co–O bond lengths of 2.083 Å. The Co...Gd distances are *ca.* 6.0 Å. The isolated Co^{II} hexahydrate cation filling the cavity in the cage is crucial to stabilize the whole molecule, as water molecules are interacting with the cage by hydrogen bonding. No identifiable products or crystals are obtained if the reaction is carried out in the absence of the cobalt pivalate complex.

The closest Gd...Gd separation between neighbouring molecules is *ca.* 10.6 Å, which preclude any significant intermolecular interactions. Space-filling representations demonstrate that the overall molecule of compound **1** is in a spherical shape with a approximate diameter of 2.0 nm (Fig. S3†). The packing of molecules generates two types of one-dimensional square channels in the *c* axis direction with diagonal separations of 1.3 and 1.1 nm (Fig. S4†), respectively.

Variable-temperature (2–300 K) magnetic susceptibility data were collected for polycrystalline samples of compound **1** in an applied direct-current (dc) magnetic field of 5 kG (Fig. 3). The room-temperature $\chi_{\text{M}}T$ value for **1** is 94.0 $\text{cm}^3 \text{K mol}^{-1}$, which is in agreement with the theoretically expected value of 96.4 $\text{cm}^3 \text{K mol}^{-1}$ for spin-only twelve Gd^{III} ($S = 7/2$, $g = 2$) and one Co^{II} ($S = 3/2$, $g = 2$).^{4a} Upon lowering the temperature, $\chi_{\text{M}}T$ values decrease gradually to 90.4 $\text{cm}^3 \text{K mol}^{-1}$ at 10 K and then fall abruptly to a minimum of 78.7 $\text{cm}^3 \text{K mol}^{-1}$ at 2 K. The overall magnetic behaviour is due in the main to the cobalt(II) ion, where the orbitally degenerate ground state will show significant temperature dependent behaviour. There may be antiferromagnetic interactions between the Gd...Gd ions

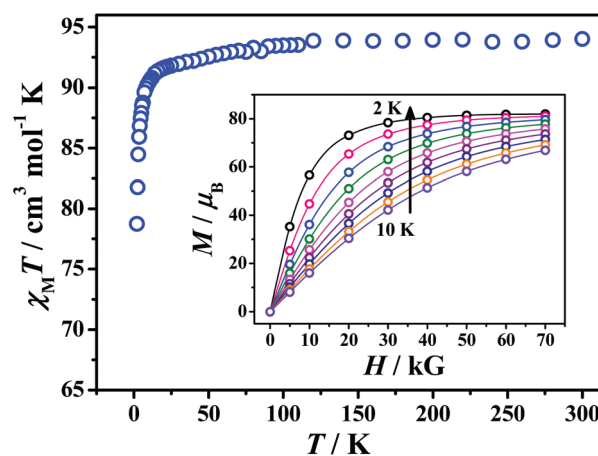


Fig. 3 Plot of temperature dependence of $\chi_{\text{M}}T$ for **1** in a 5 kG dc field at the range of 2–300 K. Inset: field dependence of the magnetization at indicated temperatures (2–10 K) for **1**. Lines are visual guides only.



bridged by hydroxides, but this cannot be modelled sensibly due to the presence of the six-coordinate Co^{II} ion.

Magnetization measurements on compound **1** were performed at the 2–10 K temperature range under 0–70 kG field (Fig. 3 inset). The M vs. H data display a steady increase in magnetization to reach $81.9\mu_B$ at 70 kG at 2 K without achieving saturation. This value is a little lower than the value that would be expected for twelve isolated Gd^{III} ions (*ca.* $83.6\mu_B$), which suggests some weak anti-ferromagnetic exchange are present. Given the large magnetization values, we investigated the magnetocaloric properties for compound **1**. The magnetic entropy change can be estimated from the magnetization change as a function of applied field and temperature (Fig. 4) by using the Maxwell equation $\Delta S_m(T) = \int [\partial M(T, H) / \partial T] dH$. The resulting maximum magnetic entropy change is $26.7 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ for $\Delta H = 70 \text{ kG}$ at 2 K. This value is comparable to reported 3d–4f phosphonate clusters.⁶

In summary, we have shown that (aminomethyl)phosphonic acid reacts with gadolinium and cobalt pivalates to give a pseudo-icosahedral cage $\{\text{Gd}_{12}\}$. The molecular skeleton, including twelve Gd ions and twelve P atoms, possesses a fascinating icosahedron-in-icosahedron topology. Magnetic studies revealed that the compound exhibits a large MCE at the ultra-low temperature. The present work suggests that ampH_2 is an efficient ligand to construct 4f cages. Further studies on 4f and 3d–4f phosphonate cages using ampH_2 are in progress.

The icosahedron is Platonic solid, and the presence of five-membered metal rings should lead to significant frustration effects.¹¹ Unfortunately, the presence of the divalent Co site prevents informative magnetic studies of this polyhedron in this case. This is particularly unfortunate as there have been very interesting recent reports of spin frustration effects in gadolinium cage complexes.¹² We are attempting to synthesise the analogue of compound **1** with a diamagnetic divalent ion at the centre.

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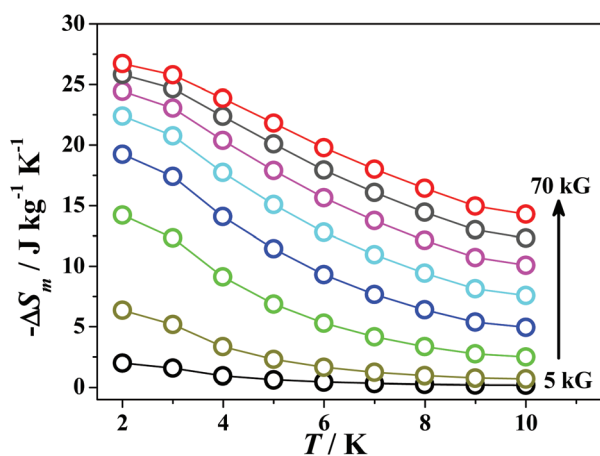


Fig. 4 $-\Delta S_m(T)$ calculated from magnetization data of **1** at various fields (5–70 kG) and temperature (2–10 K).



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