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# A high-nuclearity complex containing a decanuclear iron(III)/oxo cage in a football-like structure and rare (*R*-/*S*)-hemiacetalate ligands in a butterfly-like format†

Chunying Zheng,<sup>a</sup> Mingyue Liang,<sup>a</sup> Haofen Sun,<sup>a</sup> Jiping Ma,<sup>a</sup> Xuejun Bi,<sup>a</sup> Yang Zhao,<sup>a</sup> Weiqiang Tan<sup>\*a</sup> and Hui Li<sup>\*b</sup>

A challenge in the field of high nuclearity Fe(III)/oxo cluster chemistry remains the development of new synthetic methods to such molecules. In this work, the employment of pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (py-2-al) in high-nuclearity transition-metal cluster chemistry has provided access to an unprecedented decanuclear iron(III) complex, [Fe<sub>10</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>7</sub>(O)<sub>6</sub>(OH<sub>0.5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>((*S*)-py-hemi)<sub>4</sub>((*R*)-py-hemi)<sub>4</sub>]·4H<sub>2</sub>O (**1**) ((*R*-/*S*)-py-hemi = (*R*-/*S*)-pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde hemiacetalate). The synthesis, beautiful structure and the physical characterization (thermal gravimetric analysis, X-ray powder diffraction, proton nuclear magnetic resonance, magnetic susceptibility) of complex **1** are described in this contribution. Complex **1** provides a new route to obtain high nuclearity magnetic clusters with beautiful structures.

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## 1 Introduction

High nuclearity clusters are of great interest currently, by virtue of their structural beauty and their important role in connecting micro to macro and quantum to classic regimes.<sup>1–6</sup> There are numerous reasons for the interest in the synthesis and study of high nuclearity 3d molecular metal clusters at moderate-to-high oxidation states.<sup>7,8</sup> High nuclearity 3d metal clusters,<sup>9,10</sup> especially the ones that include Ni<sup>II</sup>, Co<sup>II</sup>, Mn<sup>III</sup> and Fe<sup>III</sup>, often display fascinating structures, occasionally attractive properties,<sup>11–14</sup> including single molecular magnet (SMM) and coupled SMM behavior,<sup>15–17</sup> and promising applications for data storage, quantum computing and spintronics.<sup>18,19</sup> The high nuclearity iron(III)-oxo chemistry has been developed over many years by virtue of their important role in bioinorganic chemistry, molecular magnetism and so on.<sup>20–22</sup> The high charge and Lewis acidity of Fe<sup>III</sup> strongly favor formation of oxide bridges from water molecules and thus foster formation of higher-nuclearity clusters.<sup>23–25</sup> Although, there are many reports about high nuclearity iron(III)-oxo clusters with beautiful structures, such as high nuclearity iron(III)-oxo cages and wheels, and useful

magnetic properties, a challenge in the field of high nuclearity Fe(III)/oxo cluster chemistry remains the development of new synthetic methods to such molecules through the employment of new chelating or bridging organic ligands.<sup>20–26</sup> This investigation reports a 10-nuclear iron(III)/oxo cage with unusual (*R*-/*S*)-hemiacetalate ligands ((*R*-/*S*)-py-hemi) by the employment of pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (py-2-al), which displays football-like iron(III)/oxo cage, butterfly-like structure and antiferromagnetism. The synthesis, proposed mechanism and the physical characterization are described in this contribution.

## 2 Experimental

### 2.1 Materials and physical measurements

All starting materials and solvents used in this work were of analytical grade and purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemical Company without further purification. Elemental analyse (C, H, N) was performed on a Flash EA3000 microanalyzer. FTIR spectrum was recorded on a Nicolet-360 FTIR spectrometer. Thermo-gravimetric analyses (TGA) was carried out on a SEIKO TG/DTA 6200 thermal analyzer from 25 °C to 800 °C at a ramp rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> in a flowing of 150 ml min<sup>-1</sup> nitrogen atmosphere. Varied-temperature X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) of sample was measured on Panakerui Radiometer empyrean by the scan speed 5.0000 deg min<sup>-1</sup> from room temperature to 350 °C. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. The magnetic properties of complex **1** were collected on a Quantum Design MPMS-XL SQUID magnetometer equipped. The variable-temperature direct current (dc) magnetic

<sup>a</sup>School of Environmental and Municipal Engineering, Qingdao University of Technology, Qingdao, 266580, People's Republic of China. E-mail: tanweiqiang@qut.edu.cn; 3120110530@bit.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, People's Republic of China. E-mail: lihui@bit.edu.cn

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra, IR spectrum, selected bond distances and angles of complex **1**. CCDC 1919447. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c9ra07556a



susceptibility data was collected with a 1000 Oe magnet operating from the 2.0 to 300.0 K range. The alternating-current (ac) susceptibility data was collected in a 3.5 Oe ac field at various ac frequencies. The zero-field-cooling (ZFC) and field-cooling (FC) of complex **1** was collected with a 100 Oe from 2–300 K.

## 2.2 Preparation of single crystal of complex **1**

**2.2.1 Synthesis of complex **1**.** The main products are different with the change of molar ratio of reaction substrates (py-2-al and  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The molar ratio of reaction substrates (py-2-al and  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) is 1:1 at room temperature in methanol, the main product is complex **1** with hemiacetal ligands.<sup>27,28</sup> While, the main product is 2-(dimethoxymethyl)pyridine when the molar ratio of reaction substrates (py-2-al and  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) is changed to 10:1 (Scheme 1). Both the synthesis and the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) for 2-(dimethoxymethyl)-pyridine can be seen in ESI (Fig. S3†).

A solution of  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (89.5 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 4 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  was added by solution of pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (py-2-al) (53.5 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 2 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . The dark red reaction solution was filtrated after stirring for 15 min, and the filtrate was left undisturbed. Red rectangle single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained after 3 days by ether diffusion method under room temperature.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, MeOD)  $\delta$  8.74 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 8.62 (t,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 8.03 (t,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H) (Fig. S1†). Calcd for  $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{73}\text{Fe}_{10}\text{N}_{15}\text{O}_{49}$  (%): C, 24.36; H, 3.17; N, 9.13. Found (%): C, 24.62; H, 3.08; N, 9.01. Selected IR (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2936, 1650, 1608, 1383, 1353, 805, 772, and 675 (Fig. S2†).

**2.2.2 X-ray crystallography.** Suitable single crystal for complex **1** was selected for X-ray diffraction analysis. The diffraction intensities for complex were collected on Bruker-AXS CCD area detector with graphite-monochromatic Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.071073$  nm) using  $\omega$  scan mode at 153 K. The structure was solved by the direct method<sup>29</sup> and refined by full-matrix least square techniques on  $F^2$  with the program of SHELXL-97.<sup>30</sup> The crystallographic data of complex **1** was shown in Table 1. All the non-hydrogen atoms were located by direct methods and subsequent difference Fourier syntheses. In complex **1**, the hydrogen atoms were located by geometrical

Table 1 Crystal data and structure refinement for complex **1**<sup>a,b</sup>

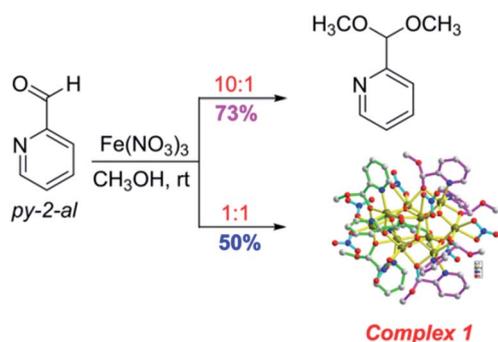
Crystal number	<b>1</b>
Formula	$\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{73}\text{Fe}_{10}\text{N}_{15}\text{O}_{49}$ <sup>a</sup>
$M/\text{mol}^{-1}$	2298.79 <sup>a</sup>
$T/\text{K}$	153
$\lambda(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)/\text{\AA}$	0.71073
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	$P\bar{1}$
$a/\text{\AA}$	14.532(3)
$b/\text{\AA}$	14.632(3)
$c/\text{\AA}$	24.938(5)
$\alpha/^\circ$	75.49(3)
$\beta/^\circ$	77.55(3)
$\gamma/^\circ$	68.01(3)
$V/\text{\AA}^3$	4716.4(16)
$Z$	2
$\rho$ (calculated) $\text{mg m}^{-3}$	1.637
$\mu$ , $\text{mm}^{-1}$	1.592
$F(000)$	2352
$\theta$ range/ $^\circ$	2.07 to 31.47
GOF on $F^2$	1.070
Final $R_1^b$ , $wR_2^c$ [ $I > 2\sigma$ ]	0.0844, 0.2434
$R_1$ , $wR_2$ (all data)	0.1137, 0.2731
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max,min}}/e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$	1.939, -1.351

<sup>a</sup> Molecular formula and molecular weight include two  $-\text{OH}_{0.5}^{-1.5}$  groups hydrogen atoms not located in the crystal structure. <sup>b</sup>  $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ . <sup>c</sup>  $wR_2 = \sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)] / \sum [w(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$ .

calculations, and their positions and thermal parameters were fixed during the structure refinement.

## 3 Results and discussion

The X-ray single-crystal structure determination reveals that complex **1**,  $[\text{Fe}_{10}(\text{NO}_3)_7(\text{O})_6(\text{OH}_{0.5})_2((S)\text{-py-hemi})_4((R)\text{-py-hemi})_4] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , crystallizes in triclinic space group  $P\bar{1}$ . Complex **1** comprises ten Fe(III) atoms, seven  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , six  $\text{O}^{2-}$ , two  $\text{OH}_{0.5}^{-1.5}$ , four (S)-py-hemi ligands, four (R)-py-hemi ligands and four  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Fig. 1a). And, the BVS calculations have again confirmed the  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$  oxidation states for all Fe atoms and the degree of protonation of  $\text{O}^{2-}$  and  $\text{OH}_{0.5}^{-1.5}$  groups (Table 2).<sup>31,32</sup> The structural characteristics of complex **1** comprise generally an internal part, a ten



Scheme 1 The formation of complex **1**.

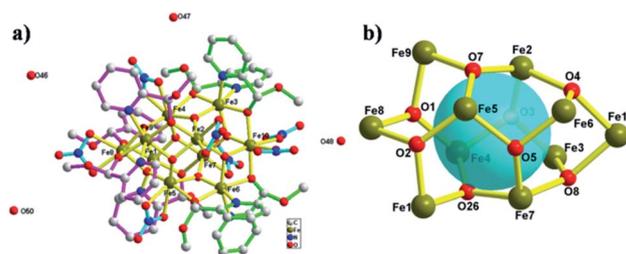


Fig. 1 (a) The coordination environment of complex **1**. All H atoms are omitted for clarity. The (S)-py-hemi ligands, (R)-py-hemi ligands,  $\text{NO}_3^-$  groups and Fe–O/N bonds are shown in green color bonds, peach color bonds, light blue color bonds and yellow color bonds, respectively. (b) The football-like cage with eight similar six-membered rings (O–Fe–O–Fe–O–Fe) in chair conformation.



**Table 2** Bond valence sums and assignments for Fe atoms and the selected O atoms<sup>a</sup> in complex 1

Atom	BVS	Assignment
Fe1	3.017	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe2	2.780	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe3	2.939	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe4	2.762	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe5	2.799	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe6	3.003	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe7	2.704	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe8	2.768	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe9	2.994	Fe <sup>III</sup>
Fe10	2.733	Fe <sup>III</sup>
O1	1.756	O <sup>2-</sup>
O2	1.749	O <sup>2-</sup>
O3	1.839	O <sup>2-</sup>
O4	1.399	OH <sub>0.5</sub> <sup>-1.5</sup>
O5	1.829	O <sup>2-</sup>
O7	1.775	O <sup>2-</sup>
O8	1.397	OH <sub>0.5</sub> <sup>-1.5</sup>
O26	1.762	O <sup>2-</sup>

<sup>a</sup> An O BVS in the  $\sim 1.8$ – $2.0$ ,  $\sim 1.0$ – $1.2$  and  $\sim 0.2$ – $0.4$  ranges is indicative of non-, single- and double-protonation, respectively.

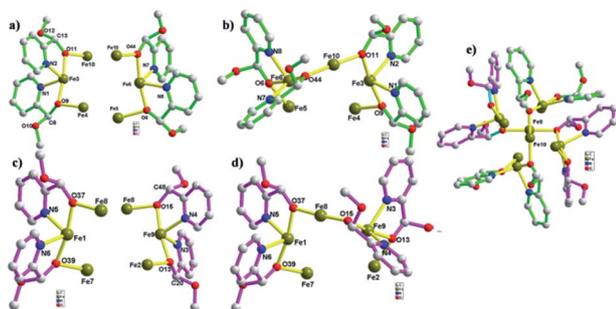
Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms cage in a football-like structure (Fig. 1b), and an external part, four (*S*)-py-hemi ligands and four (*R*)-py-hemi ligands in butterfly-like format (Fig. 2). The six  $\mu_3$ -O<sup>2-</sup> atoms (O1, O2, O3, O5, O7 and O26) and two  $\mu_3$ -OH<sub>0.5</sub><sup>-1.5</sup> groups (O4, O8) link ten Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms to extent a football-like cage with eight similar six-membered rings (O–Fe–O–Fe–O–Fe) in chair conformation (Fig. 1b). The Fe–O bond lengths in complex 1 can be seen in Table 3.

Four (*S*)-py-hemi ligands and four (*R*)-py-hemi ligands adopt similar coordination mode (Fig. 2). Two adjacent (*S*)-py-hemi ligands with N1 and N2 atoms connect to one Fe<sup>III</sup> atom (Fe3) by the N1, N2, O9 and O11 atoms to extent one butterfly wing structure, and at the same time another two adjacent (*S*)-py-hemi ligands with N7 and N8 atoms adopt similar coordination mode as that of (*S*)-py-hemi ligands with N1 and N2 atoms

**Table 3** Fe–O bond lengths in complex 1

Bond	Bond length, Å	Bond	Bond length, Å
Fe(1)–O(26)	1.964(3)	Fe(1)–O(29)	1.966(3)
Fe(1)–O(12)	1.970(3)	Fe(1)–O(9)	1.975(4)
Fe(2)–O(3)	1.868(3)	Fe(2)–O(21)	1.917(4)
Fe(2)–O(17)	1.991(3)	Fe(2)–O(22)	2.102(4)
Fe(2)–O(30)	2.170(4)	Fe(2)–O(31)	2.190(4)
Fe(3)–O(47)	1.970(3)	Fe(3)–O(4)	2.004(3)
Fe(3)–O(25)	2.047(3)	Fe(4)–O(26)	1.893(3)
Fe(4)–O(23)	1.913(3)	Fe(4)–O(3)	1.953(3)
Fe(4)–O(47)	2.110(3)	Fe(4)–O(27)	2.143(4)
Fe(4)–O(28)	2.251(4)	Fe(5)–O(21)	1.891(4)
Fe(5)–O(29)	1.907(3)	Fe(5)–O(19)	1.947(3)
Fe(5)–O(20)	2.114(4)	Fe(5)–O(46)	2.154(5)
Fe(5)–O(34)	2.247(5)	Fe(6)–O(19)	1.925(3)
Fe(6)–O(20)	1.954(4)	Fe(6)–O(18)	2.000(3)
Fe(6)–O(17)	2.048(4)	Fe(7)–O(19)	1.880(3)
Fe(7)–O(26)	1.940(3)	Fe(7)–O(25)	1.987(3)
Fe(7)–O(12)	2.083(4)	Fe(7)–O(15)	2.147(4)
Fe(7)–O(44)	2.228(4)	Fe(8)–O(23)	1.923(4)
Fe(8)–O(29)	1.926(4)	Fe(8)–O(9)	1.997(4)
Fe(8)–O(24)	2.020(4)	Fe(8)–O(43)	2.152(5)
Fe(8)–O(42)	2.169(5)	Fe(9)–O(22)	1.975(4)
Fe(9)–O(23)	1.962(3)	Fe(9)–O(24)	2.000(4)
Fe(9)–O(21)	1.982(3)	Fe(10)–O(6)	2.073(4)
Fe(10)–O(18)	2.000(4)	Fe(10)–O(4)	2.002(4)
Fe(10)–O(17)	2.014(4)	Fe(10)–O(25)	2.020(3)
Fe(10)–O(13)	2.053(4)		

to extent butterfly wing structure (Fig. 2a). And then, the above two butterfly wing structures are connected by a Fe10 atom to extent a distorted butterfly structure (Fig. 2b). Similarly, two (*R*)-py-hemi ligands with N3 and N4 atoms and another two (*R*)-py-hemi ligands with N5 and N6 atoms also connect to two Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms (Fe1 and Fe9) respectively to extent two butterfly wing structures (Fig. 2c). And the two butterfly wing structures with (*R*)-py-hemi ligands are connected by a Fe8 atom to extent another distorted butterfly structure (Fig. 2d). The two deformed butterfly structures are packed together in a direction of near 90° to extent the external part of complex 1. Each Fe<sup>III</sup> atom is six-coordinated (octahedral geometry). The coordination environment of ten Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms can be divided into four types (**I**, **II**, **III** and **IV**). Type **I**: four Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms (Fe1, Fe3, Fe6 and Fe9) adopt similar coordination environment that each Fe<sup>III</sup> atom is six-coordinated by two nitrogen atoms and two oxygen atoms from two homochiral py-hemi ligands and two  $\mu_3$ -O<sup>2-</sup> atoms (Fig. 3a). Type **II**: four Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms (Fe2, Fe4, Fe5 and Fe7) adopt similar coordination environment that each Fe<sup>III</sup> atom is six-coordinated by one oxygen atom from a py-hemi ligand, two oxygen atoms from one NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and three  $\mu_3$ -O<sup>2-</sup> atoms (Fig. 3b). Type **III**: the Fe8 atom is six-coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two (*R*)-py-hemi ligands, two oxygen atoms from one NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and two  $\mu_3$ -O<sup>2-</sup> atoms (Fig. 3c). Type **IV**: the Fe10 atom is six-coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two (*S*)-py-hemi ligands, two oxygen atoms from two NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and two  $\mu_3$ -O<sup>2-</sup> atoms (Fig. 3d). Selected bond distances and angles for complex 1 can be seen in Table S1 (ESI†).



**Fig. 2** (a) The butterfly wing structures containing (*S*)-py-hemi ligands. (b) The distorted butterfly structure containing (*S*)-py-hemi ligands. (c) The butterfly wing structures containing (*R*)-py-hemi ligands. (d) The distorted butterfly structure containing (*R*)-py-hemi ligands. (e) The packing model of two distorted butterfly structures.



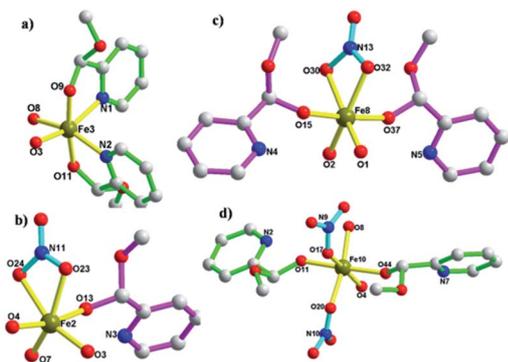


Fig. 3 The coordination environment of ten Fe<sup>III</sup> atoms, which can be divided into four types: (a) type I. (b) Type II. (c) Type III. (d) Type IV.

The asymmetric units of complex **1** pack together by  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions among (*R*)-py-hemi ligands with N3 atoms with  $\pi$ - $\pi$  distance 3.762 Å (ref. 33) and van der Waals interactions to extent the 3D structure of complex **1** (Fig. 4). The hemiacetalate ligands with homochirality trends to pack together in the 3D structure of complex **1**.

### 3.1 Physical characterization

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) (Fig. 5a) and varied-temperature PXRD (Fig. S4 in ESI<sup>†</sup>) were performed to testify the thermal stability of complex **1**. As shown in Fig. 5a, the first weight loss of 3.18% (calc. 3.13%) in the range 25–105 °C corresponds to the removal of four water solvent molecules. The second weight loss at 105–200 °C may correspond to the decomposition of part organic ligands (9.87%). From the varied-temperature PXRD patterns of complex **1**, there is no obvious change in the varied-temperature PXRD patterns before 120 °C, the peak of varied-temperature PXRD patterns intensities decrease at 150 °C due to partial framework decomposition, which may be induced by the decomposition of part organic ligands and the framework already collapses at 350 °C.

Variable temperature dc magnetic susceptibility data in the 2.0–300.0 K range in a 1000 Oe field (Fig. 5b) and alternating-current (ac) susceptibility data (Fig. 5c) were collected on powdered crystalline sample of complex **1**. As depicted in Fig. 5b and c, at 300 K, the  $\chi_M T$  value is 15.8299 cm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> K per Fe<sup>3+</sup>, significantly lower than the value of 43.75 cm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> K, and the in-phase ( $\chi'_M$ ) ac signals for complex **1** is temperature-dependent in

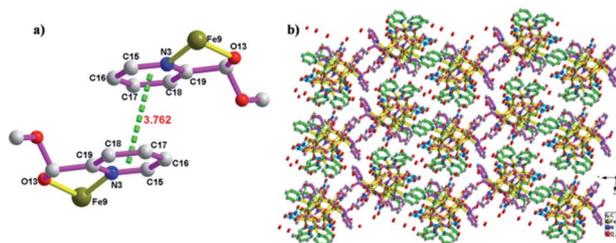


Fig. 4 (a) The  $\pi$ - $\pi$  packing model among (*R*)-py-hemi ligands with N3 atoms. (b) The 3D packing picture of complex **1**.

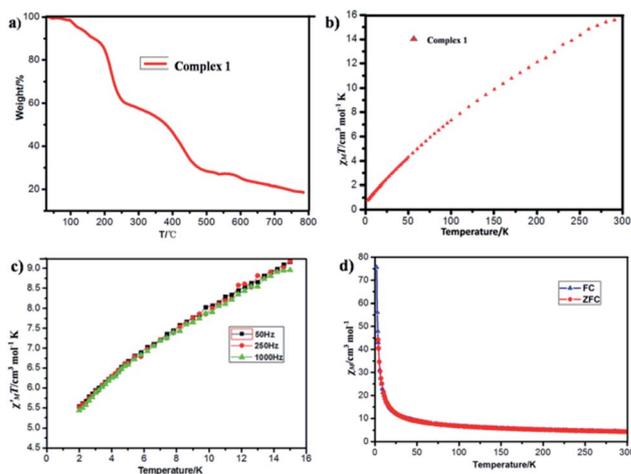


Fig. 5 (a) The thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) diagram of complex **1**. (b) Temperature dependence of  $\chi_M T$  of complex **1** at  $H = 1000$  Oe from 2–300 K. (c) Temperature dependence of the in-phase components ( $\chi'$ ) of ac magnetic susceptibility for **1** in a 3.5 Oe ac field at various ac frequencies. (d) The zero-field-cooling (ZFC) and field-cooling (FC) of complex **1** at  $H = 100$  Oe from 2–300 K.

the 2–15 K region and the plot is clearly heading for  $\chi_M T \sim 5$  cm<sup>3</sup> K mol<sup>-1</sup> at 0 K, expected for the noninteracting high-spin Fe<sup>3+</sup> ion ( $S = 5/2$  and  $g = 2.00$ ).<sup>3</sup> The  $\chi_M T$  value decreases almost linearly with lowering temperature to 0.7755 cm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> K at 2.0 K. The overall behavior is clearly indicative of strong antiferromagnetic interactions between the Fe<sup>3+</sup> centers. The zero-field-cooling (ZFC) and field-cooling (FC) curves (Fig. 5d) were measured from 2 K to 300 K, while the coincident curves indicate that no spontaneous magnetization exist in complex **1**.

## 4 Conclusions

In conclusion, a high-nuclearity complex involving a decanuclear iron(III)/oxo cage in football-like structure and unusual (*R/S*)-hemiacetalate ligands in butterfly-like format has been successfully synthesized, and it displays strong antiferromagnetism. This demonstrates that the combination of the pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde, methanol and Fe<sup>III</sup> atom can provide a new route to obtain high nuclearity magnetic cluster with unusual racemate ligands, thus giving the opportunity to explore their beautiful structures and interesting magnetism. A further study on the reaction of pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde with other Fe<sup>III</sup> salts and other alcoholic solvents is in progress by our group.

## Conflicts of interest

There is no conflict to declare.

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