Ionic liquid cations as methylation agent for extremely weak chalcogenido metalate nucleophiles
Ionic liquid cations as methylation agent for extremely weak chalcogenido metalate nucleophiles†

Bertram Peters,a Silke Santner,a Carsten Donsbach,a Pascal Vöpel,b Bernd Smarsly and Stefanie Dehnen a,b

Selective in situ methylation of terminal chalcogenide ligands of molecular chalcogenido metalate anions in ionothermal reactions with alkylimidazolium-based ionic liquids yields a series of organo-functionalized chalcogenido metalate compounds. We present the syntheses and crystal structures of \( \text{(C}_4\text{C}_1\text{C}_1\text{Im})_4+[\text{Sn}_{10}\text{S}_{16}\text{O}_{4}\text{(SMe)}_{4}][\text{An}]_2 \) (1a–1f), \( \text{(dmmpH)}_6[\text{Mn}_4\text{Sn}_4\text{Se}_{13}\text{(SeMe)}_{4}] \) (2), and \( \text{(C}_4\text{C}_1\text{C}_1\text{Im})_6[\text{Hg}_6\text{Te}_{10}\text{(TeMe)}_{2}] \) (3a, 3b). The methylation was confirmed by Raman spectroscopy, and the optical absorption properties of the methylated compounds were determined and compared to purely inorganic analogs.

Introduction

Chalcogenido metalate clusters represent low-dimensional fragments of metal chalcogenide semiconductor materials, which can resemble exact extracts of these or may exhibit very different architectures.\(^1\)–\(^5\) Such units are intensively investigated for a variety of potential uses, such as for opto-electronic applications,\(^6\) molecular trapping\(^7\) and photocatalytic hydrogen activation,\(^8\) or for selective ion capture and exchange.\(^9\) Owing to the high anionic charge of discrete clusters, or the polymeric nature of cluster networks (of lower charge per cluster unit), these compounds form solid salts-like structures. The transfer of these highly anionic metal chalcogenide species into lower-charged derivatives is highly desired for eventually enhancing the solubility of such semiconductor-derived molecular units. However, in order to maintain the opto-electronic properties, it is necessary to selectively alkylate selected chalcogenide ligands only. This cannot be realized selectively by conducting the synthesis with chalcogenolate sources, which leads to fully ligands-decorated clusters.\(^10\)–\(^14\) Owing to the extremely low nucleophilicity of the terminal chalcogende ligands of such clusters, it has also not been possible so far to introduce organic ligands post-synthetically by means of common alkylation reagents.

Ionic liquids, although regarded as relatively inert, “green” solvents that usually behave extremely indifferent in many types of reactions, have shown in recent years to be reactive to some extent, particularly towards chalcogenides.\(^3\) Besides the well-known incorporation of ionic liquid cations as a whole,\(^21\) methylation of amines\(^22\) was observed upon their addition as auxiliary agents for controlling the basicity of the reaction medium or as structure-directing agents.\(^23\) Recently, we have furthermore reported the distinct influence of the ionic liquid anion on the course of the reactions, though the incorporation of the anions in the finally isolated reaction products has remained rare so far.\(^24\)

These results prompted us to systematically investigate their potential use as reactive solvents for the formation of organic derivatives of chalcogenido metalate anions, also extended to still rarely studied class of corresponding sulfides and tellurides for exploring the effect of different nucleophilicities. These investigations demonstrate that ionic liquids can be purposefully used for the formation of methyl derivatives of sulfido, selenido, and tellurido metalate cluster anions.

Treatment of the chalcogenido metalate salts Li[SnS\(_4\)], \( \text{Na}_4[\text{SnS}_4]\), \( \text{Na}_4[\text{SnS}_4]\), \( \text{K}_4[\text{SnSe}_4]\), and \( \text{Na}_2[\text{HgTe}_2]\),\(^26\) respectively, in ionic liquids of the type \( \text{(C}_m\text{C}_n\text{C}_1\text{Im})\text{BF}_4 \) and \( \text{(C}_m\text{C}_n\text{C}_1\text{Im})\text{Cl}_4 \) afforded nine new salts comprising molecular chalcogenido metalate anions: \( \text{[Sn}_{10}\text{S}_{16}\text{O}_{4}\text{(SMe)}_{4}]^{-} \) (1a–1f), \( \text{[Mn}_4\text{Sn}_4\text{Se}_{13}\text{(SeMe)}_{4}]^{-} \) (2), and \( \text{[Hg}_6\text{Te}_{10}\text{(TeMe)}_{2}]^{-} \) (3a and 3b). Scheme 1 summarizes the syntheses of compounds 1–3.

The title compounds are exceptional in several ways. First, they belong to the rare examples of molecular cluster anions obtained from ionic liquids. Second, the anion in 1a–1f comprises the first known sulfido stannate anions synthesized...
by ionothermal treatment, and with this contributes to the still small collection of sulfido metalate anions obtained via this route. Third, the anion in 2 represents the first ternary TM/Sn/E anion (TM = transition metal) that was formed in ionic liquids and not in solution or by flux techniques. Finally, the anion in 3a and 3b belongs to the rare family of molecular Hg/Te clusters, and it adopts a so far unknown composition and architecture. The most important aspect of all of the title compounds, however, is the presence of the terminal methyl groups. Based on unsuccessful experiments in solution using common alklylation reagents such as alkyl halides, it was previously assumed that such cluster anions are generally not nucleophilic enough for being alkylated. However, our new results indicate that this seems not to be the case under ionothermal conditions, which allows a methylation of the terminal S, Se, and Te atoms.

The only reasonable source of the Me groups in all of these compounds is the ionic liquid cation, although it has not been possible to identify the unmethylated cations within the large excess of original cations by spectroscopic methods of within the crystal structures. Previously, the transfer of one Me group onto a molecule of 1,2-diaminoethane was reported. In another case, the de-methylated fragment of an imidazolium molecule was reported in imidazolium-based ionic liquids with different substitution patterns. The scheme indicates the respective reaction conditions, that is, the presence of auxiliaries (aux) and/or additives (TMCl₂), temperatures (T), and reaction durations (t).

Fig. 1 Molecular structure of the cluster anion in 1b. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level; hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Color code: grey – Sn, yellow – S, red – O, light grey – C. More structural details are provided in the ESI.$^\dagger$

While it is typically difficult to localize ionic liquid counterions in such complex structures, the co-crystallizing constituents of the ionic liquid could be identified and refined for compounds 1a and 1b (Fig. 2). In the case of 1a, the ionic liquid cations compensate for the charge of the cluster anions and additionally co-crystallizing [BF₄]⁻ anions. Co-crystallization of the entire ionic liquid is rare; however, it was recently observed in a similar way in the selenido stannate salt (C₄C₁C₁Im)₅[Sn₉Se₂₀][BF₄]⁻. The cations of compound 1b are located in close proximity of the anions, with the imidazolium rings oriented parallel to the cluster faces; thereby, they serve to effectively separate the anions from each other.

Due to their heavy positional disorder, not all of the butyl substituents of the cations in 1b could be refined. For the same reason, neither the organic cations nor the methyl groups of the cluster anion were refined in 1c and 1d. In 1e and 1f, some of the methyl groups were localized on the Fourier map, but the position of the organic cations could not be refined. Similar observations have been reported in related previous work, which also indicated that the co-crystallization of alka metal counterions cannot be strictly excluded.$^{24,31}$

However, the unprecedented methylation of the terminal S atoms has a notable impact on the cluster structures of all variants of compound 1, which was used as an indirect – yet unambiguous – proof of their existence: the methylation leads to significant elongation of the terminal Sn–S bonds as compared to the corresponding bond lengths in the purely inorganic analogs (2.355–2.374 Å); in 1a–1f, the Sn–S₄₉₉₉ distances are 2.419(17)–2.511(11) Å (see Table 1); the relatively broad range is attributed to different environments and thus interactions of the S and SME ligands by their surrounding (counter) ions. In turn, the respective Sn atoms are pulled inside, towards the cluster center, with Sn–O distances that are smaller than those of the purely respective hexagonal or cubic structures possess large unit cell volumes of up to approximately 400 000 Å³ with up to 136 molecules per unit cell (see Table 1).
inorganic structures (2.604–2.713 Å). Consequently, the \(\mu\)-S–Sn–Sn\(\mu\)-S bond angles are more obtuse (114.86(19)–118.55(16)°), while the \(\mu\)-S–Sn–S(Me) angles are more acute. The Sn–S-C angles possess typical values of 98.5(8)–100.5(7)°.

In the most complex structure of the six related compounds, 1c, 136 cluster anions are located in the unit cell. They are arranged in pseudo-tubes parallel to [101] direction. In contrast, the unit cell of 1d comprises eight anions only.

To confirm the existence of the terminal methyl groups, crystals of 1a–1f were additionally investigated by means of Raman spectroscopy. Fig. 3 shows the spectrum of compound 1c as an example; a full set of spectra of 1a–1f is provided in the ESI.† The characteristic bands of the lattice vibrations of the sulfido-oxido stannate cluster core (most intensive bands at approximately 175, 320–330, and 350 cm\(^{-1}\)) show a slight red-shift in comparison to the values reported for the non-methylated cluster (ca. 193, 327, 336, 357 and 385 cm\(^{-1}\)), which is in agreement with the expectations owing to the slight increase of average Sn–S bond lengths. One additional signal group is observed at 698 and 724 cm\(^{-1}\), which is completely missing in the vibrational spectrum of the purely inorganic cluster anion. The signals can therefore be assigned to the symmetric valence vibration of the S–CMe bonds, being slightly different owing to the slightly different orientation of the Me groups with respect to the cluster core. Furthermore, the signal of the symmetric valence vibration of the CMe–H bond can be found at 1515 cm\(^{-1}\). Another signal group, assigned to the imidazolium counter ion, is located between 2850 and 3000 cm\(^{-1}\). A characteristic signal profile of this signal is observed in all six spectra, which proves the presence of imidazolium groups as cations in these compounds. B–F vibrations (in 1a) were not identified.

Compounds 1a–1f contribute to the rare examples of crystalline sulfides gained from ionic liquids. Further examples are \(\left[C_2C_1Im\right]_2\left[Re_3S_6Br_9\right]\) besides various nickel thiophosphate compounds, and several compounds containing super-tetrahedral clusterions like \(\left[Cu_3Tr_{10}S_{32}X_{4-n}(C_4Im)_n\right]^{(13–n)}\) \((Tr = Ga, In; X = SH/Cl)\). To explore whether this unprecedented methylation occurs only due to the presence of more nucleophilic sulfide ligands, or whether it can also occur to other chalcogenido metalates under the given reaction conditions, we also investigated syntheses of related selenido and tellurido metalates.

Compounds 2, which forms from the selenidostannane salt \(K_2[Sn_2Se_5]\), crystallizes in the trigonal crystal system (space group R3) with six formula units within the unit cell. 2 contains

---

**Table 1** Selected crystallographic data of compounds 1a–1f and relevant bond lengths in the \([Sn_{10}S_{20}O_4(SMe)_4]^{4–}\) clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>1a</th>
<th>1b</th>
<th>1c</th>
<th>1d</th>
<th>1e</th>
<th>1f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystal system</td>
<td>Orthorhombic</td>
<td>Triclinic</td>
<td>Cubic</td>
<td>Cubic</td>
<td>Tetragonal</td>
<td>Hexagonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space group</td>
<td>Pbcm</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Fd3m</td>
<td>Fd3m</td>
<td>I4c2</td>
<td>P6_3/mmc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V/Å(^3), Z</td>
<td>20 032(7), 8</td>
<td>7748(1), 4</td>
<td>398 948(28), 136</td>
<td>20 270(25), 8</td>
<td>49 003(2), 24</td>
<td>9966(1), 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn–μ-S/Å</td>
<td>2.380(5)–2.479(4)</td>
<td>2.373(3)–2.461(3)</td>
<td>2.407(9)–2.466(8)</td>
<td>2.355(14)–2.513(16)</td>
<td>2.358(14)–2.643(17)</td>
<td>2.419(17)–2.468(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn–μ(^3)-S/Å</td>
<td>2.592(3)–2.646(3)</td>
<td>2.581(3)–2.618(2)</td>
<td>2.575(8)</td>
<td>2.580(14)–2.643(17)</td>
<td>2.440(6)–2.511(11)</td>
<td>2.440(6)–2.511(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn–S(_{term})/Å</td>
<td>2.438(3)–2.457(5)</td>
<td>2.428(3)–2.467(3)</td>
<td>2.480(14)</td>
<td>2.49(3)–2.53(3)</td>
<td>2.450(9)–2.522(12)</td>
<td>2.450(9)–2.522(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn(_{spec,O}/Å</td>
<td>2.429(9)–2.532(3)</td>
<td>2.423(8)–2.508(9)</td>
<td>2.370(9)–2.479(4)</td>
<td>2.52(3)</td>
<td>2.50(3)–2.53(3)</td>
<td>2.450(9)–2.522(12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\alpha, \beta, \gamma = 79.966(4), 79.823(3), 84.995(3)\).
the molecular anion [MnSn₄Se₁₇(SeMe)₄]⁶⁻, which is the first known methyl derivative of the otherwise well-known [Mn₁₋₄Sn₄Se₁₇]¹⁰⁻ penta-supertetrahedral P₁ cluster anion. This type of anion consists of an [SeMn₄]⁶⁺ tetrahedral cluster core, where each face of the tetrahedron is capped by an [SnSe₄]⁴⁻ tetrahedron. As for 1a–1f, the methylation takes place selectively at the terminal chalcogen atoms, suggesting that it affects the bond lengths within the cluster anion. The bond between the Sn atom and the formerly terminal Se atom is elongated (by about 0.05 Å), while unlike 1a–1f, all other bonds are unaffected (Fig. 4). For further information on the bond lengths see ESL.†

Above each edge of the supertetrahedra, one (dmmph)⁺ (dmm = 2,6-dimethylmorpholine) cation is located. The positions of the H atoms were calculated such that opposite μ-σ bonds are connected by N–H⋯Se hydrogen bonds (2.557(12)–2.8760(8) Å, Fig. 4b). The cluster anions are arranged within [110] planes in pairs, and twisted against each other. Their center of gravity is located at 1/2n/3 (n = 1, 2); two adjacent anion pairs are shifted about c/3. The anions maintain about the same orientation along a and b and are twisted along c, as illustrated in Fig. 4 with simplified tetrahedral representation. The cations are located along the tetrahedral faces.

Compound 2 (orange crystals), comprising the inorganic–organic hybrid P₁ cluster anion, as well as the unmethylated cousin [Cs₁₆(H₂O)₁₅][Mn₅Sn₄Se₁₇] (red crystals) comprising the purely inorganic P₁ cluster anion, were investigated by UV-Vis spectroscopy (Fig. S6f). The optical excitation energy, E_g, of 2 (2.18 eV) is positioned between the one of the Cs⁺ salt (1.90 eV) and the respective values reported for the related Na⁺ salt [Na₁₆(H₂O)₁₅][Mn₅Sn₄Se₁₇] (2.30 eV, yellow-orange crystals) as well as the related K⁺ salt [K₁₀(H₂O)₁₀(MeOH)₀.₅][Mn₅Sn₄Se₁₇] (2.27 eV, orange-red crystals). All of these E_g values correlate with the observed and described crystal colors. Hence, the overall optical absorption properties are not altered by this selective methylation of the terminal chalcogenide ligands, which is in stark contrast to the findings with fully organo-substituted clusters of this size, in which the optical gap is notably larger."
Finally, also mere differences in the packing pattern of identical compounds may affect the density of the crystal structures and thus can cause different excitation energies.4

As the third system to be studied, the salt of a polymeric tellurido mercurate anion, Na₂[Hg₆Te₁₀],35 was treated with ionic liquids comprising hexyl or octyl chains. Recently, we reported about very uncommon tellurido mercurate anions [Hg₆Te₁₀]³⁻ to be stabilized by imidazolium salts with decyl or dodecyl chains,46 so we were eager to probe the effect of counterions with medium-size alkyl chain lengths. Indeed, molecular cluster anions were received again, yet with another cluster structure and methylated terminal Te ligands. Both products, [(C₆H₄N₃)₂][Hg₆Te₁₀(THF)₂] (3a) and [(C₆H₄N₃)₂][Hg₆Te₁₀(THF)₄] (3b), crystallize in the triclinic crystal system (space group P1) with one formula unit per unit cell. While they differ in their imidazolium counterion, both 3a and 3b contain the same anion [Hg₆Te₁₀(THF)₄]³⁻.

As observed with compounds 1 and 2, methylation of the cluster molecules occurred in situ during their formation under mild ionothermal conditions. This indicates a significant nucleophilicity of the underlying, highly charged tellurido metalate anions: these would possess a −8 charge without methyl groups, hence the same charge as found in [Hg₄Te₆]³⁻, yet distributed over only 18 instead of 24 atoms. We ascribe the fact that a smaller anion is observed in 3 to the size of the imidazolium counterions, which perfectly embed and stabilize this cluster, while the longer-chain cations match the larger size of [Hg₆Te₁₀]³⁻ units. As in the latter, the anion in 3 comprises ditelluride units upon partial oxidation (by residues of oxygen in the ionic liquid or by the ionic liquid itself). This seems to be an intrinsic property of the imidazolium-based ionic liquids used at the treatment of selenido or tellurido metalate structures.37 The unprecedented hexanuclear tellurido mercurate anion has C₂ symmetry and comprises four tetrahedral [HgTe₄]⁻ and two trigonal planar [HgTe₃]⁻ units (Fig. 5). As illustrated in Fig. 5a, each half of the anion is constructed by two edge-sharing [HgTe₄]⁻ tetrahedra. These are further connected by another Hg atom to form a trigonal planar [HgTe₃]⁻ fragment, which is terminated by a methyl ligand. The two cluster halves are fused by two μ-bridging Te atoms and two μ¹,ν¹,η¹-bridging ditelluride units. All atoms including the terminal methyl groups are situated approximately in one plane – except for the two ditelluride units, which are located above and below this plane. The central [Hg₄Te₁₂]²⁻ unit is the same as reported for the telluride mercurate anion, [Hg₄Te₁₂]²⁻,35,38 in which tritelluride ligands are present instead of the [Hg₆Te₁₀Me]³⁻ units in 3.

The Hg-μ-Te bonds lengths in 3 are in the range 2.656(6)–2.713(9) Å, those between Hg atoms and μ-Te units are slightly longer (2.935(1)–2.962(1) Å). These values, and also those of the Te–Hg–Te bond angles at the tetrahedrally coordinated Hg atoms, accord well with those found in the [Hg₄Te₁₂]²⁻ anion. Hence, the replacement of terminal tritelluride units by the [Hg₆Te₁₀Me]³⁻ fragment does not notably affect the cluster core. The trigonal planar [HgTe₃]⁻ unit itself is distorted with μ-Te–Hg–Te angles of 136.16(17)–137.08(3)° to match the metrics of the cluster core to which it binds. In turn, the μ-Te–Hg–Te(Me) bond angles are only 103.83(26)–119.67(13)°, with Hg–Te(Me) distances of 2.767(7)–2.812(7) Å. As observed in compounds 1 and 2, the methylolation leads to increased metal–chalcogen bond lengths; however, while the increase was about 0.10 Å for the selenide clusters, and about 0.05 Å for the selenide cluster, it is only marginal here (below 0.04 Å), as compared with terminal Te atoms in purely inorganic trigonal planar [HgTe₃]⁻ arrangements (cf. K₄[HgTe₃]·H₂O or Na₂[HgTe₃], 2.745(1)–2.778(1) Å).36,39 The Te–C bond length of 2.174(34)–2.187(46) Å is fairly typical (2.184(5)–2.194(4) Å).40

The position of the anion in the unit cell is body-centered with its mean plane tilted around (211) and (211) in the crystal structures of 3a or 3b, respectively. The imidazolium rings of the cations are located in the vicinity of the anions to effectively compensate for their charge. The hexyl or octyl chains, respectively, serve to separate the cations from each other; they are heavily disordered in both 3a and 3b. Still, a preferred arrangement of the alkyl chains can be noticed as they are orientated roughly along the crystallographic c axis and thus close the anion in a capsule-like cavity. This way, ionic layers of (titled) anions and imidazolium cations parallel to the ab plane alternate with double layers of weakly interacting alkyl chains parallel to the c axis (Fig. 5b and c).

In conclusion, we presented the products of an unprecedented reaction occurring in ionothermal syntheses involving methyl-(di)-alkylimidazolium-based ionic liquids, namely the selective in situ methylation of terminal chalcenide ligands of
sulfido, selenido, and tellurido metalate cluster anions, which could so far not be realized in common solvent-based reactions. Moreover, in case of the telluride, the reaction yielded a cluster architecture that has so far been unknown at all. Structural and spectroscopic analyses conﬁrmed the presence of the terminal Me groups, and also served to demonstrate and explain the influence of the methylation on optical absorption properties. We summarize that unlike common methylation reagents, ionic liquids serve to alkylate the very weakly nucleophilic chalcogenido metalates which will be the scope of future investigations in a more general sense.

This work was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) within the framework of SPP 1708.

We thank K. Kirchberg for her help with measuring the vibrational spectra, Dr N. Rinn for help with the manuscript, and M. Hoyland (IUCr) for assistance with the checkCIF run of compound 1c.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conﬂicts to declare.

Notes and references

† In the formulae, \((\text{C}_n\text{H}_m\text{K})\{\text{C}_5\text{H}_n\text{Im}}\) denote tri[di]-alkylated imidazolium cations, with \(n\) and \(m\) specifying the chain lengths of the alkyl substituents in the respective 1, 2 and 3 positions of the imidazole ring.

§ en = 1,2-dimethanoethane, dmm = 2,6-dimethylmorpholine.


