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A large spin-crossover $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4]^{8+}$ tetrahedral cage†‡

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A large discrete face-capped tetranuclear iron(II) cage, $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8 \cdot n(\text{solvent})$, was synthesised via metal-ion directed self-assembly. The cage is formed from a rigid tritopic ligand that incorporates chelating imidazole-imine functional groups. The cage displays temperature induced spin-crossover and LIESST effects and is amongst the largest iron(II) tetrahedral cages with such properties reported. The synthesis, structure and magnetic properties of this new metallo-cage are presented.

Introduction

Polynuclear $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ coordination cages have received considerable attention and have been demonstrated to display interesting host-guest chemistry^{1–7} due to the presence of their well-defined central cavities. The vast majority of these systems have been designed such that their $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ centres are in the low-spin (LS) state at ambient temperatures; there are only a few examples of $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ cages that show spin-crossover (SCO) or high-spin (HS) behaviour.^{8–12} The successful construction of larger supramolecular $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ cages, especially those containing spin-crossover $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ centres, still remains a challenge. Clearly the design of the organic ligand is a key element for achieving such SCO molecular cage systems.

In the present study, building on design principles demonstrated to be successful by Kruger,¹¹ Nitschke¹⁰ and Gu,⁸ imidazole-imine sites were included in the organic ligand component since these

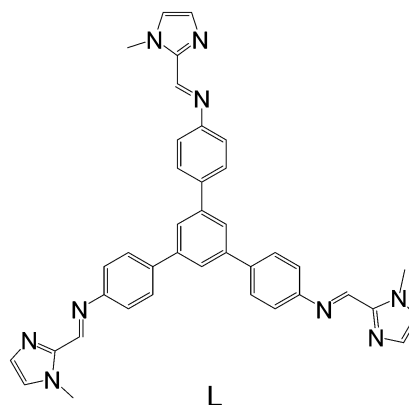


Fig. 1 Schematic representation of rigid ligand **L**.

groups show weaker ligand strength than the 2,2'-bipyridyl and pyridyl-imine sites commonly employed in tetrahedral cage syntheses. In addition, imidazole-imine groups have been well documented to be 'classical' coordination units for inducing SCO behaviour in $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ complex systems,^{13–18} including the limited number of $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ SCO tetrahedral cages already reported.^{8,10,11}

Here we report the synthesis of a new face-capped tetranuclear cage **1** of type $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8$, employing a large fully conjugated rigid tribranched framework ligand (**L** in Fig. 1) aimed at inducing $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ spin-crossover behaviour at each of its equivalent metal centres.

Results and discussion

The reaction of 1-methyl-2-imidazolecarboxaldehyde and 1,3,5-tris(4-aminophenyl)-benzene in methanol produced the desired C_3 -symmetric tris-bidentate ligand **L** in 75% yield. ¹H and ¹³C NMR

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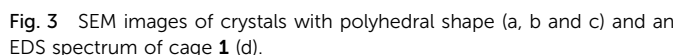
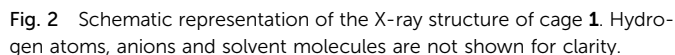
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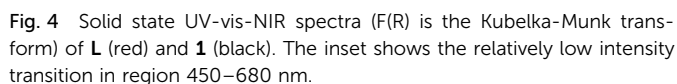
† The themed issue on 'Spin-State switches in Molecular Materials Chemistry'.

‡ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: NMR, ESI-Mass, FT-IR and Raman spectra and TGA. CCDC 1057843. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c5tc00991j

Elemental analysis of the tetrahedral cage **1** suggested a metal: ligand ratio consistent with the crystal structure. Scanning electron



FT-IR spectra and Raman spectra of **L** and **1** were recorded at room temperature (Fig. S13, S14 and S15, S16, ESI ‡). Both the ligand **L** and coordination cage **1** show absorptions in the region 1600–1500 cm $^{-1}$, these signals are typical of stretching imidazole-imine (C=N) groups. In the FT-IR spectrum of cage **1** (Fig. S14, ESI ‡), it shows the existence of BF $_4^-$ at 1047 cm $^{-1}$.



Raman spectra of **L** (Fig. S15, ESI†) and **1** (Fig. S16, ESI†) are very similar and also confirmed the presence of C≡N groups.

Magnetic measurements

Magnetic susceptibility measurements reveal a gradual incomplete spin transition over the range 5–300 K (Fig. 5). The spin-crossover phenomenon between the high-spin and low-spin states for solvated $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8 \cdot 16\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ and non-solvated $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8$ was followed by measurements of the molar magnetic susceptibility χ_m as a function of temperature (Fig. 5a and b).

The $\chi_m T$ value for $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8 \cdot 16\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ is equal to $11.44 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ at 300 K and $7.85 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ at 50 K consistent with a gradual spin-crossover transition (Fig. 5a). After annealing at 400 K, non-solvated compound $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8$ was obtained. The $\chi_m T$

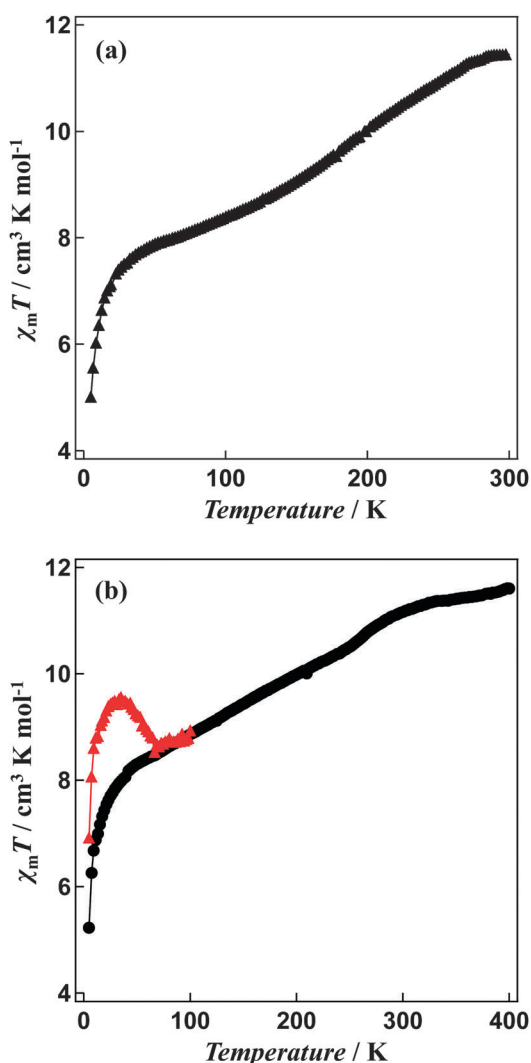


Fig. 5 $\chi_m T$ versus T plots for (a) solvated $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8 \cdot 16\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$, the sample was measured in the temperature range between 5 K and 300 K and (b) non-solvated $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4](\text{BF}_4)_8$ compound, the magnetic susceptibilities of the sample annealed at 400 K in the SQUID cavity was measured in the temperature range between 5 K and 400 K. $\chi_m T$ versus T plots for LIESST experiment were recorded in the warming mode after the sample was exposed to light illumination for 1 hour at 5 K.

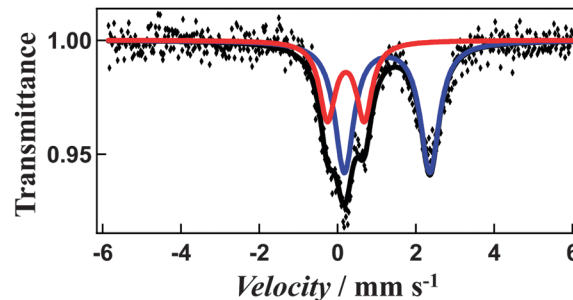


Fig. 6 Mössbauer spectrum of non-solvated cage 1 at 5 K. The iron(II) high-spin is shown in blue, and low-spin in red.

value of the desolvated material is equal to $11.60 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$ at 400 K, suggesting iron(II) is in the high-spin state. On cooling, the $\chi_m T$ values gradually decrease (Fig. 5b). The $\chi_m T$ value at 50 K is equal to $8.29 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ K mol}^{-1}$, which shows that spin-crossover from the high-spin to the low-spin states is induced in about 30% of the iron(II) ions. In addition, the Mössbauer spectrum measured at 5 K support the existence of iron(II) both in the high-spin and low-spin states (Fig. 6). The $\chi_m T$ values are also in agreement with the area ratios of Mössbauer absorption intensity of the high-spin and low-spin species.

The Mössbauer spectrum measured at 5 K reveals a two quadrupole-split doublets. The first doublet is wide (quadrupole-splitting Q.S. = 2.18 mm s^{-1} and isomer shift I.S. = 1.26 mm s^{-1}) and the second narrow (Q.S. = 0.94 mm s^{-1} and I.S. = 0.21 mm s^{-1}), representing the high-spin and low-spin states (Fig. 6), respectively. The $\chi_m T$ values are also in agreement with the area ratios of Mössbauer absorption intensity of the high-spin and low-spin species (67:33). This, combined with the magnetic susceptibility studies suggests that the spin transition arises from only one of the four metal centres changing from high-spin to low-spin, while similar cage molecules showed a more complete transition, with three of the four centres switching spin states, potentially arising from changes in metal-metal distances and coordinating ligands.^{10,11}

A green semiconductor laser ($\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$, 10 mW cm^{-2}) was used as a light source to investigate the effects of illumination. The passed light was guided *via* an optical fibre into the SQUID. The sample was placed on the edge of the optical fibre. When the annealed samples were illuminated at 5 K, an increase in the susceptibility by illumination was observed (Fig. 5b). The change in the $\chi_m T$ value persisted for several hours, even after the illumination was halted. This suggests that the transition from the low-spin state to the high-spin state can be induced by illumination *i.e.* Light-Induced Excited Spin-State Trapping (LIESST).²⁰ The $\chi_m T$ value decreases with the increase in temperature and that the thermal relaxation to the ground state occurs. The LIESST effect in the non-solvated compound occurs with $T(\text{LIESST})$ of 55 K.

Conclusions

In summary, we describe the efficient synthesis of a new discrete tetranuclear SCO Fe(II) cage incorporating rigid tris-bidentate



ligands with suitable ligand strength arising from the imidazole-imine functional units. The structure has been unambiguously characterised by X-ray crystallography, ESI mass spectrometry, UV-vis-NIR, FT-IR and Raman spectroscopy. SCO behaviour of the coordination cage **1** has been investigated. Further studies on these and related other Fe(II) coordination cages, including a high pressure solid state investigation, are ongoing and will be reported in due course.

Experimental

Materials and synthesis

All reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources.

Physical measurements

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer. High resolution ESI-MS data were acquired using a Waters Xevo QToF mass spectrometer, operating in positive ion mode. FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer using diamond single bounce ATR sampling device. The UV-vis spectra were measured at ambient temperature using a Cary 5000 spectrophotometer equipped with a Labsphere Biconical Accessory.

SEM measurements. The SEM experiments were carried out using SEM JEOL JSM 6510LV with an attached silicon drift EDS detector and operated in low-vac with a chamber pressure of 30 pa. Accelerating voltage was set to 25.0 KV and a spot size of 60.

Raman measurements. Raman spectra were recorded using a Bruker Raman Scope in combination with Senterra dispersive Raman Microscope. The 532 nm line of a laser (0.2 mW for **L** and 2 mW for cage **1**) was used as the excitation source.

Magnetic measurements. Susceptibility data were collected using a Quantum Design SQUID magnetometer calibrated against a standard palladium sample. The data were collected between 5 and 400 K and the scan rate of the temperature was fixed at 2.0 K min⁻¹.

Mössbauer experiments were carried out using a Wissel MVT-1000 Mössbauer spectrometer with a $^{57}\text{Co}/\text{Rh}$ source in a constant-acceleration transmission spectrometer (Topologic Systems) equipped with a closed-cycle helium refrigerator cryostat (Iwatani Co., Ltd). All isomer shifts are given relative to $\alpha\text{-Fe}$ at room temperature. Measurements at low temperature were performed.

Ligand synthesis

1-Methyl-2-imidazolecarboxaldehyde (469 mg, 4.26 mmol) in methanol (20 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of 1,3,5-tris(4-aminophenyl)-benzene (500 mg, 1.42 mmol) in methanol (50 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux for overnight leading to a clear yellow solution. The residue obtained after the removal of the solvent was recrystallised from an ethanol-acetonitrile mixture. The crystalline product was washed with acetonitrile (3×5 mL) to give **L** as a pale yellow powder (669 mg, 75%). ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) 8.59 (s, 3H, aromatic ring),

7.95 (d, 9H, aromatic ring), 7.44 (d, 9H, aromatic ring), 7.19 (s, 3H), 4.09 (s, 9H, methyl); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75.5 MHz) δ (ppm) 151.21, 150.34, 142.78, 141.04, 138.01, 129.80, 128.07, 126.61, 123.87, 121.62, 35.24 ($-\text{CH}_3$); FT-IR ATR $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3340(br), 1628s, 1594s, 1475s, 873s, 833s, 752s, 688s, 541m; ESI-HRMS (positive-ion detection, $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$): m/z = 628.2943.

Complex synthesis

$[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_8 \cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $\text{Fe}(\text{BF}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (115 mg, 0.34 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was slowly added to a mixture of **L** (200 mg, 0.32 mmol) in acetonitrile (50 mL), there was a immediate colour change from yellow to dark red. The reaction mixture was heated on 70 °C with stirring for 4 h. Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into the mixture resulted in the formation of dark red polyhedral crystals and air dry. Yield: 91%. Elemental analysis (%) calcd for $\text{C}_{156}\text{H}_{188}\text{B}_8\text{F}_{32}\text{Fe}_4\text{N}_{36}\text{O}_{28}$: C 47.64, H 4.82, N 12.82; found: C 47.51, H 4.77, N 12.88. Single crystals were taken from the same sample and used directly in the X-ray study. FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3392(br), 1597m, 1488m, 1439s, 1292m, 1048s, 965m, 902m, 838m, 777m, 665m, 521w; ESI-HRMS (positive-ion detection, CH_3CN): $m/z = 3341.9717$ $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_7^+$; 1627.5011 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_6^{2+}$; 1055.9874 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_5^{3+}$; 770.5002 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_4^{4+}$; 598.9991 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_3^{5+}$; 484.6590 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_2^{6+}$; 402.9929 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4][\text{BF}_4]_7^+$; 341.7446 $[\text{Fe}_4\text{L}_4]^{8+}$.

Crystallography

X-ray structural data were collected at beamline MX1 of the Australian Synchrotron employing silicon double crystal monochromated synchrotron radiation ($0.7108 \text{ \AA}$) at $100(2) \text{ K}$.^{21,22} Data integration and reduction were undertaken with XDS²³ and subsequent computations were carried out using the WinGX-32 graphical user interface.²⁴ The structure was solved by charge flipping using SUPERFLIP.²⁵ Empirical absorption corrections were applied to the data set using the program SADABS²⁶ Data were refined and extended with SHELXL-2014.²⁷ In general non-hydrogen atoms with occupancies greater than 0.5 were refined anisotropically. Carbon-bound hydrogen atoms were included in idealised positions and refined using a riding model. The crystals employed rapidly lost solvent after removal from the mother liquor. Rapid (<10 seconds) handling at dry ice temperatures prior to quenching in the cryostream was required to collect data. Despite these measures, the use of a synchrotron source and multiple collection attempts, no reflections at better than $0.9 \text{ \AA}$ resolution were observed. In addition, data collection at the beamline was restricted to a 360° rotation around a single axis resulting in less than ideal redundancy. Reflecting the less than ideal diffraction, there is substantial disorder in a number of the anions which required the use of bond length and angle restraints to facilitate realistic modelling. Further reflecting the solvent loss and poor diffraction properties, there is a significant amount of void volume in the lattice containing smeared electron density from disordered solvent and anions. This area of density could not be successfully modelled and the SQUEEZE²⁸ function of PLATON²⁹ was employed resulting in significantly improved residuals. Despite these limitations the quality of the data is more than suitable for

establishing the connectivity of the system. The Flack parameter refined to 0.05(3).^{30–33}

Formula $C_{188}H_{180}B_8F_{32}Fe_4N_{52}$, M 4085.71, trigonal, space group $P3(\#143)$, a 31.590(5) Å, b 31.590(5) Å, c 18.320(4) Å, γ 120°, V 15833(6) Å³, D_c 1.286 g cm^{−3}, Z 3, crystal size 0.05 by 0.05 by 0.05 mm, colour orange, habit prism, temperature 100(2) K, λ (Synchrotron) 0.7108 Å, μ (Synchrotron) 0.359 mm^{−1}, $T(\text{SADABS})_{\text{min,max}}$ 0.3657, 0.4272, $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ 43.93, hkl range $-33\ 33\ -33\ 33$, $-19\ 19$, N 139 384, N_{ind} 25 723 (R_{merge} 0.0847), N_{obs} 23244 ($I > 2\sigma(I)$), N_{var} 2204, residuals $R_1(F)$ 0.0961, $wR_2(F^2)$ 0.2580, $\text{GoF}(\text{all})$ 1.077, $\Delta\rho_{\text{min,max}}$ $-0.579, 1.767\ \text{e}^- \text{Å}^{-3}$.

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