

# An unprecedented vanadoniobate cluster with 'trans-vanadium' bicapped Keggin-type $\{VNb_{12}O_{40}(VO)_2\}$

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## Materials

All reagents except  $K_7HNb_6O_{19} \cdot 13H_2O$ <sup>1</sup> were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 170SXFT/IR spectrometer using KBr pellets in the range of 4000-400 $cm^{-1}$ . Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) was performed on SHIMADZU XRD-6000 X-ray diffractometer equipped with graphite monochromatized Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.154056$  nm). TGA was performed on a TGA Q50 instrument under nitrogen atmosphere with a heating rate of 10°C/min. X-ray photoelectron spectrum (XPS) analysis were performed on a VG Escalabmkll spectrometer (UK) with a Al K $\alpha$  ( $h\nu = 1486.7$ eV) achromatic X-ray source. The UV spectra were obtained on a TU-1901 spectrophotometer in the range 190-400nm. The Visible spectrum of **1a** was carried out on UV-3600 spectrophotometer in the range of 400-1000nm.

## Syntheses

After further investigation on the experimental conditions, it was found that the organic amine used in the reaction play a key role in the formation of **1a** and **1b**. We tried to replace en with 1,2-dap and 1,3-dap for **1a** and substitute en/2,2'-bipy with 1,2-dap/2,2'-bipy, 1,3-dap/2,2'-bipy, en/1,10-phen, 1,2-dap /1,10-phen and 1,3-dap/1,10-phen (dap=diaminopropane, 1,10-phen = 1,10-phenanthroline) for **1b** under the same conditions, but no isostructural compounds were obtained in both cases.

## X-ray crystallography

Crystal data for compounds **1a-1b** were collected at 296(2)K on Bruker APEX-II CCD detector with graphite monochromatic Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=0.71073$ Å). Both structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares on  $F^2$  using the SHELXTL-97 program.<sup>2-3</sup> Part of active hydrogen atoms in compound **1a** are not picked out in the refinement for the poor crystal quality, as are O46,O47,O48, O49, O53, O57, O60, O54, O55, O56, O59, O55',O59', O62, N18, N19, N19'. In compound **1b**, the H atoms attached to carbon and nitrogen atoms are placed in calculated positions and are refined with a riding model. Other active hydrogen atoms of water molecule are not incorporated in the refinement for the weak diffraction intensity.  $\{Cu_6(en)_2\}^{2+}$  fragment in compound **1a** is in disorder. Cu6, N19, N19', C17, C18, N17 have the occupancy of 0.5. Cu6 and its symmetric generated atoms of Cu6A(symmetry code: A, -x,y,1/2-z) can't concurrence. When Cu6 is present, its two en molecules are N19-C19-C19A-N19'A and N17-C18-C17-N18, respectively; The other case is that Cu6A is present, its corresponding en molecules are N19A-C19A-C19-N19' and N17A-C18A-C17A-N18, respectively. The crystal data and structure refinement for two compounds were summarized in Table S2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) were listed in Table S3.

**Table S1.** BVS results for compounds **1a-1b**.

	V1	V2	V3
Compound <b>1a</b>	5.24	4.26	4.35
Compound <b>1b</b>	5.64	5.22	5.08

**Table S2.** Crystallographic Data for Compounds **1a-1b**.

Compounds	<b>1a</b>	<b>1b</b>
Formula	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>124</sub> N <sub>22</sub> Cu <sub>5.5</sub> Nb <sub>12</sub> V <sub>3</sub> O <sub>60</sub>	C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>90</sub> N <sub>18</sub> Cu <sub>4.5</sub> Nb <sub>12</sub> V <sub>3</sub> O <sub>51</sub>
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	3274.64	3120.91
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P2/c</i>	<i>P-1</i>
Temperature	296(2) K	296(2) K
<i>a</i> (Å)	25.6242(17)	12.8610(11)
<i>b</i> (Å)	14.3236(9)	13.3752(11)
<i>c</i> (Å)	25.0786(16)	27.481(2)
<i>α</i> (deg)	90	80.9320(10)
<i>β</i> (deg)	103.0880(10)	80.0650(10)
<i>γ</i> (deg)	90	64.3310(10)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	8965.5(10)	4178.5(6)
<i>Z</i>	4	2
<i>D</i> <sub>calc.</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.426	2.480
<i>F</i> (000)	6442	3039
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.0394	0.0622
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )]	0.1036	0.2038
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> (all data)	0.044	0.0882
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> (all data)	0.1079	0.2928
GOOF	1.096	1.139

**Table S3.** Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) of **1a-1b**.

<b>1a</b>			
Nb(1)-O(1)	1.780(4)	Nb(1)-O(14)	2.095(4)
Nb(1)-O(17)	2.089(4)	Nb(1)-O(23)	1.899(4)
Nb(1)-O(33)	1.914(4)	Nb(1)-O(37)	2.443(4)
Nb(2)-O(2)	1.766(4)	Nb(2)-O(21)	1.947(4)
Nb(2)-O(22)	1.971(4)	Nb(2)-O(24)	2.018(4)
Nb(2)-O(30)	1.995(4)	Nb(2)-O(39)	2.428(4)
Nb(3)-O(3)	1.771(4)	Nb(3)-O(13)	2.116(4)
Nb(3)-O(17)	2.081(4)	Nb(3)-O(18)	1.902(4)
Nb(3)-O(32)	1.911(45)	Nb(3)-O(38)	2.438(4)
Nb(4)-O(4)	1.743(4)	Nb(4)-O(18)	2.009(4)
Nb(4)-O(23)	1.969(4)	Nb(4)-O(31)	2.018(4)
Nb(4)-O(36)	1.988(4)	Nb(4)-O(40)	2.470(4)
Nb(5)-O(5)	1.745(4)	Nb(5)-O(19)	1.968(4)
Nb(5)-O(27)	2.002(4)	Nb(5)-O(33)	2.037(4)
Nb(5)-O(35)	1.974(4)	Nb(5)-O(37)	2.458(4)

Nb(6)-O(6)	1.773(4)	Nb(6)-O(19)	1.915(4)
Nb(6)-O(20)	2.082(4)	Nb(6)-O(34)	2.085(4)
Nb(6)-O(36)	1.914(4)	Nb(6)-O(40)	2.469(4)
Nb(7)-O(7)	1.767(4)	Nb(7)-O(15)	2.095(4)
Nb(7)-O(25)	1.906(4)	Nb(7)-O(29)	2.072(4)
Nb(7)-O(30)	1.928(4)	Nb(7)-O(39)	2.457(4)
Nb(8)-O(8)	1.764(4)	Nb(8)-O(14)	2.086(4)
Nb(8)-O(16)	2.070(4)	Nb(8)-O(22)	1.908(4)
Nb(8)-O(27)	1.921(4)	Nb(8)-O(37)	2.465(4)
Nb(9)-O(9)	1.771(4)	Nb(9)-O(13)	2.071(4)
Nb(9)-O(16)	2.075(4)	Nb(9)-O(21)	1.912(4)
Nb(9)-O(28)	1.934(4)	Nb(9)-O(38)	2.435(4)
Nb(10)-O(10)	1.761(4)	Nb(10)-O(20)	2.087(4)
Nb(10)-O(26)	1.911(4)	Nb(10)-O(29)	2.080(4)
Nb(10)-O(31)	1.934(4)	Nb(10)-O(40)	2.425(4)
Nb(11)-O(11)	1.761(4)	Nb(11)-O(15)	2.085(4)
Nb(11)-O(24)	1.931(4)	Nb(11)-O(34)	2.095(4)
Nb(11)-O(35)	1.901(4)	Nb(11)-O(39)	2.424(4)
Nb(12)-O(12)	1.762(5)	Nb(12)-O(25)	1.990(4)
Nb(12)-O(26)	1.973(4)	Nb(12)-O(28)	2.004(4)
Nb(12)-O(32)	1.997(5)	Nb(12)-O(38)	2.453(4)
V(1)-O(37)	1.701(4)	V(1)-O(38)	1.701(4)
V(1)-O(39)	1.713(4)	V(1)-O(40)	1.696(4)
V(2)-O(15)	2.004(4)	V(2)-O(20)	2.000(4)
V(2)-O(29)	1.915(4)	V(2)-O(34)	1.917(4)
V(2)-O(41)	1.622(5)	V(3)-O(13)	1.993(4)
V(3)-O(14)	1.988(4)	V(3)-O(16)	1.911(4)
V(3)-O(17)	1.896(4)	V(3)-O(42)	1.622(4)
Cu(1)-O(1)	2.350(5)	Cu(1)-N(1)	2.008(7)
Cu(1)-N(2)	2.000(7)	Cu(1)-N(3)	2.007(7)
Cu(1)-N(4)	1.993(8)	Cu(2)-N(5)	2.000(7)
Cu(2)-N(6)	2.012(9)	Cu(2)-N(7)	2.003(8)
Cu(2)-N(8)	2.003(7)	Cu(2)-O(45)	2.356(8)
O(37)-V(1)-O(40)	108.1(2)	O(37)-V(1)-O(38)	110.6(2)
O(40)-V(1)-O(38)	108.9(2)	O(37)-V(1)-O(39)	108.91(19)
O(40)-V(1)-O(39)	110.9(2)	O(38)-V(1)-O(39)	109.4(2)

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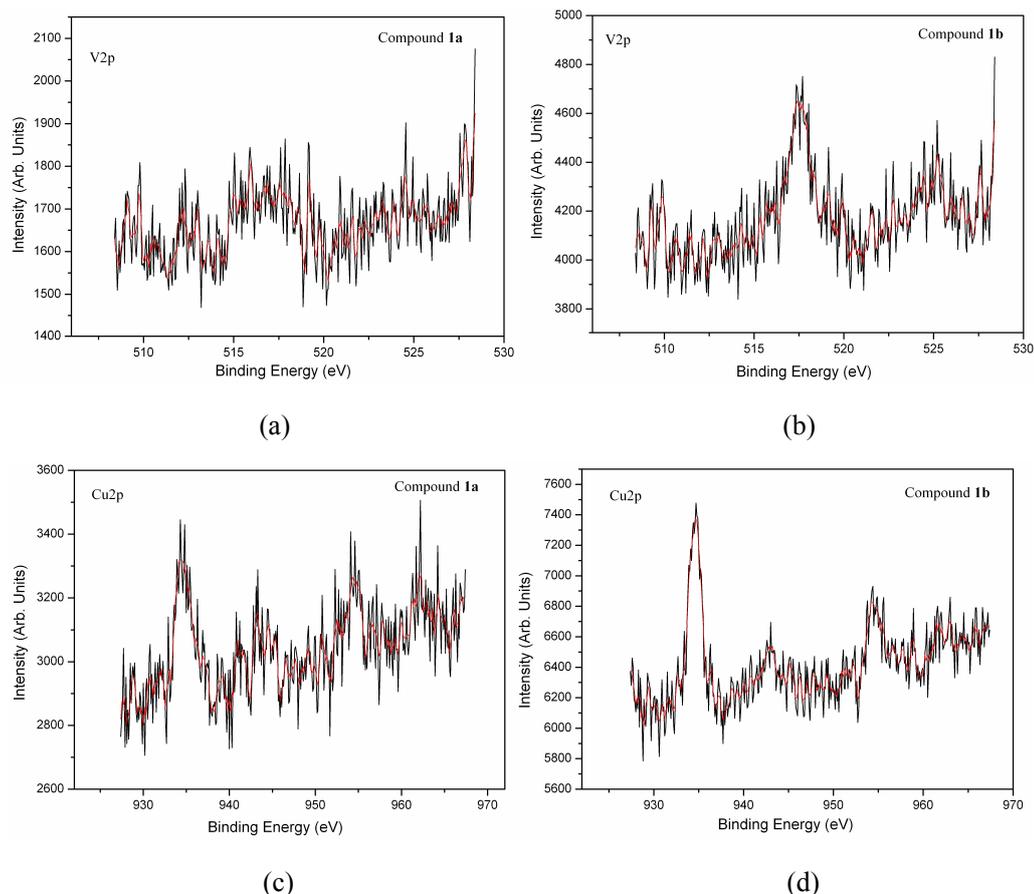
**1b**

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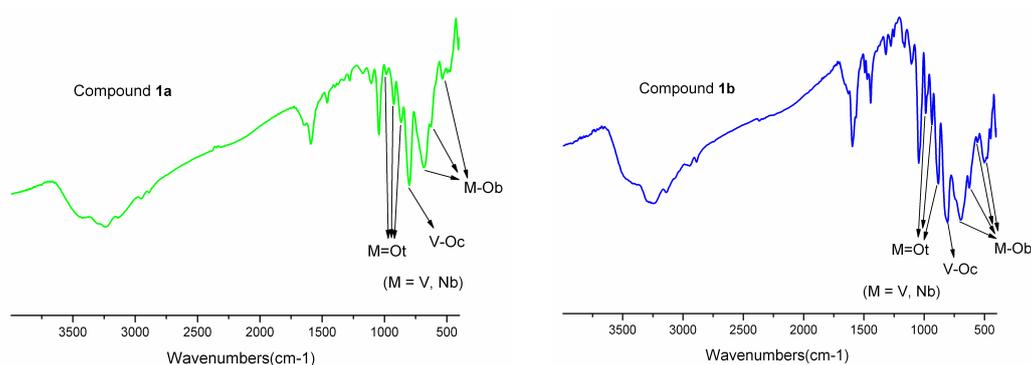
Nb(1)-O(1)	1.799(7)	Nb(1)-O(20)	1.882(7)
Nb(1)-O(26)	2.112(7)	Nb(1)-O(31)	2.131(7)
Nb(1)-O(32)	1.858(7)	Nb(1)-O(37)	2.397(7)
Nb(2)-O(2)	1.738(7)	Nb(2)-O(18)	1.895(7)
Nb(2)-O(22)	2.133(7)	Nb(2)-O(27)	1.918(7)
Nb(2)-O(34)	2.128(6)	Nb(2)-O(38)	2.486(6)
Nb(3)-O(3)	1.754(7)	Nb(3)-O(14)	1.895(7)

Nb(3)-O(22)	2.112(7)	Nb(3)-O(24)	1.888(7)
Nb(3)-O(35)	2.107(6)	Nb(3)-O(38)	2.446(7)
Nb(4)-O(4)	1.768(7)	Nb(4)-O(21)	1.881(7)
Nb(4)-O(23)	1.882(7)	Nb(4)-O(33)	2.127(7)
Nb(4)-O(35)	2.131(6)	Nb(4)-O(39)	2.494(7)
Nb(5)-O(5)	1.751(7)	Nb(5)-O(25)	1.899(7)
Nb(5)-O(29)	1.907(7)	Nb(5)-O(33)	2.107(7)
Nb(5)-O(34)	2.154(6)	Nb(5)-O(39)	2.440(7)
Nb(6)-O(6)	1.733(7)	Nb(6)-O(14)	1.967(7)
Nb(6)-O(16)	1.968(6)	Nb(6)-O(18)	2.001(7)
Nb(6)-O(32)	2.005(7)	Nb(6)-O(38)	2.528(7)
Nb(7)-O(7)	1.753(7)	Nb(7)-O(13)	1.875(7)
Nb(7)-O(19)	2.139(7)	Nb(7)-O(30)	1.903(7)
Nb(7)-O(31)	2.135(7)	Nb(7)-O(37)	2.456(7)
Nb(8)-O(8)	1.745(7)	Nb(8)-O(15)	1.989(7)
Nb(8)-O(17)	1.970(7)	Nb(8)-O(23)	1.968(7)
Nb(8)-O(24)	1.971(7)	Nb(8)-O(40)	2.486(7)
Nb(9)-O(9)	1.754(7)	Nb(9)-O(15)	1.918(7)
Nb(9)-O(16)	1.902(6)	Nb(9)-O(26)	2.136(7)
Nb(9)-O(36)	2.150(7)	Nb(9)-O(40)	2.470(6)
Nb(10)-O(10)	1.762(7)	Nb(10)-O(13)	2.042(7)
Nb(10)-O(20)	1.985(7)	Nb(10)-O(27)	1.936(7)
Nb(10)-O(29)	1.972(7)	Nb(10)-O(37)	2.510(7)
Nb(11)-O(11)	1.759(7)	Nb(11)-O(17)	1.919(7)
Nb(11)-O(19)	2.121(7)	Nb(11)-O(28)	2.004(7)
Nb(11)-O(36)	2.122(7)	Nb(11)-O(40)	2.464(7)
Nb(12)-O(12)	1.738(6)	Nb(12)-O(21)	2.005(7)
Nb(12)-O(25)	2.004(7)	Nb(12)-O(28)	2.004(7)
Nb(12)-O(30)	1.961(7)	Nb(12)-O(39)	2.482(7)
V(1)-O(37)	1.688(7)	V(1)-O(38)	1.657(7)
V(1)-O(39)	1.678(7)	V(1)-O(40)	1.680(7)
V(2)-O(19)	1.847(7)	V(2)-O(26)	1.848(7)
V(2)-O(31)	1.883(7)	V(2)-O(36)	1.912(7)
V(2)-O(41)	1.565(9)	V(3)-O(22)	1.940(7)
V(3)-O(33)	1.947(7)	V(3)-O(34)	1.827(7)
V(3)-O(35)	1.844(7)	V(3)-O(42)	1.569(8)
Cu(1)-O(1)	1.917(7)	Cu(1)-N(1)	2.155(10)
Cu(1)-N(2)	1.966(12)	Cu(1)-N(3)	2.030(10)
Cu(1)-N(4)	1.968(12)	Cu(2)-O(2)	2.383(8)
Cu(2)-N(5)	1.967(11)	Cu(2)-N(6)	1.990(11)
Cu(2)-N(7)	2.067(10)	Cu(2)-N(8)	2.040(10)
O(38)-V(1)-O(40)	109.6(3)	O(38)-V(1)-O(39)	111.2(3)
O(40)-V(1)-O(39)	108.5(3)	O(38)-V(1)-O(37)	109.5(3)
O(40)-V(1)-O(37)	110.5(3)	O(39)-V(1)-O(37)	107.5(3)

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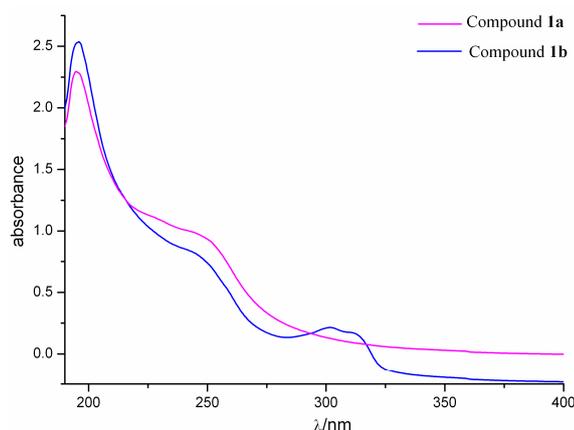


**Fig. S1.** (a) The XPS spectrum of **1a** gives two peaks at 517.8 and 515.9 eV, which should be attributed to  $V^{5+}2p_{3/2}$  and  $V^{4+}2p_{3/2}$ ,<sup>4-5</sup> respectively; (b) The XPS spectrum of **1b** gives one peak at 517.4 eV, as can be ascribed to  $V^{5+}2p_{3/2}$ ;<sup>5</sup> (c)/(d) The XPS spectra of **1a–1b** present two peaks: 934.3 and 954.3 eV for **1a**, 934.6 and 954.2 eV for **1b**, as can be ascribed to  $Cu2p_{3/2}$  and  $Cu2p_{1/2}$ ,<sup>6-7</sup> respectively.

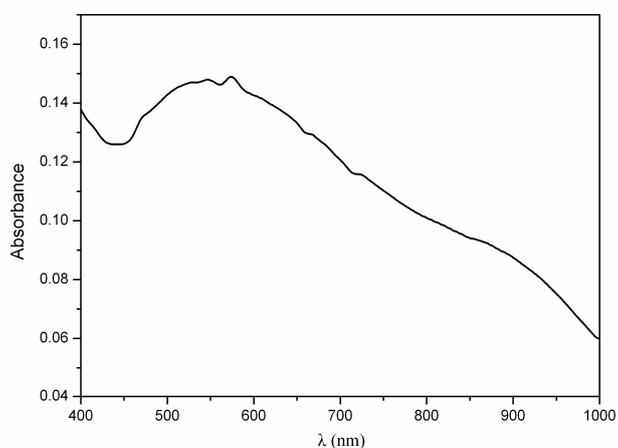


**Fig. S2.** The IR spectra of **1a** and **1b** display similar characteristic vibration patterns resulting from the bicapped Keggin structure in the region of  $400\text{--}1000\text{cm}^{-1}$ . There are three types of oxygen atoms:  $O_t$  ( $O_t$  = terminal oxygen atom, bonded to one V or Nb atom),  $O_b$  ( $O_b$  = bridging oxygen atom, bonded to two Nb atoms or bonded to one V atom and one Nb atom) and  $O_c$  ( $O_c$  = central oxygen atom, bonded to three Nb atoms and one V atom). The terminal  $M = O_t$  ( $M = V$ ,

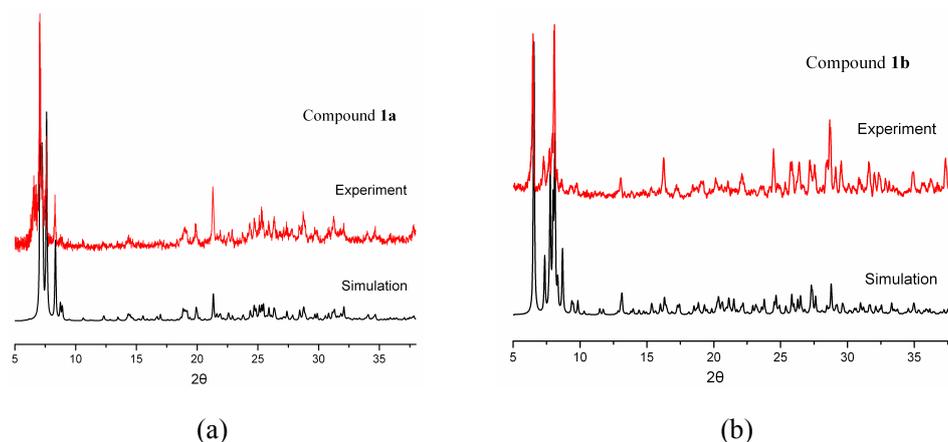
Nb) vibrations appear at 987, 925 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 869 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for **1a**, and at 987, 933 and 881 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for **1b**, respectively.<sup>8-10</sup> The characteristic peaks at 686, 628 and 538 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (**1a**) and at 696, 624, 557 and 501 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (**1b**) are attributed to the bridging M–O<sub>b</sub>–M vibrations, respectively.<sup>9,10</sup> Bands at 804  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in **1a** and 806  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in **1b** are assigned to V–O<sub>c</sub> vibration, respectively.<sup>11</sup> The characteristic absorption bands of organic groups occur at 1045–1592 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 1045–1596 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for **1a** and **1b**, respectively. The broad band at around 3245 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (**1a**) and 3243 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (**1b**) is ascribed to the O–H vibrations from the water molecules.



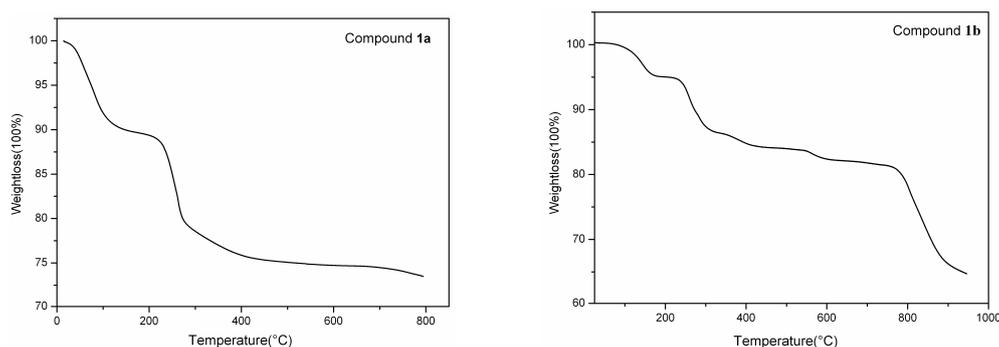
**Fig. S3.** The solubility of compounds **1a** and **1b** is usually very poor in water and organic solvents. Compounds **1a–1b** were placed in water heated at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 1 h, then slowly cooled to room temperature. The UV spectra of **1a–1b** were measured in aqueous solution. There are two characteristic absorption peaks appears at 195, 249nm in **1a**, which can be assigned to O $\rightarrow$ M (M = Nb, V) charge transfer transitions.<sup>12,13</sup> There are four characteristic absorption bands occur at 196, 245, 302, 311nm in **1b**. The higher energy bands 196, 245nm in **1b** are associated with O $\rightarrow$ M (M = Nb, V) charge transfer transitions,<sup>12,13</sup> whereas the lower energy band at 302 and 311nm in **1b** are ascribed to the ligand (2,2'-bipy)-to-metal (Cu<sup>II</sup>) charge-transfer (LMCT) transitions.<sup>13</sup>



**Fig. S4.** Visible absorption spectrum of **1a** in solid form showing the broad bands from 460 to 1000nm, which should be attributed to the d-d transitions and intervalence charge transfer (IVCT, V<sup>4+</sup> $\rightarrow$ V<sup>5+</sup>) transitions.<sup>14</sup>



**Fig. S5.** (a)/(b) The experimental (red) and simulated (black) PXRD patterns for compounds **1a–1b**, respectively. The prominent diffraction peaks of experimental patterns match well with the simulated patterns from the single-crystal data in corresponding positions, indicating that the crystal phase purity of compounds **1a–1b**. In addition, the differences in reflection intensities may be due to the variation in preferred orientation of the powder samples.



**Fig. S6.** Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) studies of **1a–1b** were performed under  $N_2$  at a  $10^\circ C/min$  rate. Two continuous weight losses steps were observed on the TGA curve of **1a**. The first weight loss of 10.05% (calcd. 9.89%) in the range  $25–150^\circ C$  is attributed to the removal of 17 lattice water molecules and one coordinated water molecule. And the second weight loss of 15.47% (calcd. 15.57%) from 150 to  $700^\circ C$  comes from the release of 8.5 en ligands. The remaining 2.5 en ligands and the framework of compound **1a** begins to decompose when the temperature exceeds  $700^\circ C$ . Compound **1b** undergoes three weight loss stages. The first weight loss of 4.94% (calcd. 5.17 %) in the range  $25–90^\circ C$  is ascribed to the removal of seven lattice water molecules and two coordinated water molecules. The second weight loss of 12.84% (calcd. 13.37%) from 190 to  $620^\circ C$  results from the release of seven en ligands. Followed by a weight of 11.18% (calcd. 9.97%) in the temperature range  $620–850^\circ C$  corresponds to the decomposition of two 2,2'-bipy. Then, the framework of compound **1b** starts to decompose at  $850^\circ C$ .

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