Volume 34

Number 1

January 4, 1995

## Inorganic Chemistry

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## Communications

A Novel Layered Mixed-Valence Vanadium Phenanthroline Complex: Hydrothermal Synthesis and Crystal Structure of  $[V^{IV}V^{V}_{2}O_{7}(phen)]_{n}$ 

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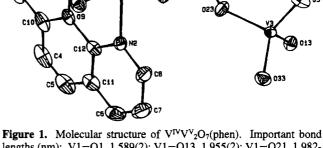
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Received May 6, 1994

Recent investigations of the coordination chemistry of polymetalated compounds with organic ligands revealed an extensive class of polyoxovanadium complexes, 1-4 but to our knowledge, polyoxovanadium complexes containing bidentate organic amines ligands are rare, 5 and no layered structures have been reported. This paper describes the hydrothermal synthesis and the layered structure of the mixed-valence vanadium complex [V<sup>IV</sup>V<sup>V</sup><sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>-(phen)]<sub>n</sub>.

A 0.182 g (10 mmol) sample of  $V_2O_5$  and 0.198 g (10 mmol) of phenanthroline were placed in a 30 mL glass-lined autoclave. The filling was adjusted to 60% with distilled water, and the mixture was heated at 180 °C and autogeneous pressure for 2 days. After the reaction vessel was cooled to room temperature over a 12-h period, the blue-black prism crystals (0.12 g, 40% based on vanadium) were filtered off, washed several times with distilled water, and dried in air. Anal. Calc for  $C_{12}H_8N_2V_3O_7$ : C, 32.4; H, 1.8; N, 6.3. Found: C, 32.1; H, 2.0; N, 6.3.

The atoms in the asymmetric unit and the numbering scheme are shown in Figure 1.<sup>6</sup> There are three chemically and crystallographically unique vanadium centers. The V1 site



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**Figure 1.** Molecular structure of  $V^{IV}V^{V}_{2}O_{7}$ (phen). Important bond lengths (nm): V1-O1, 1.589(2); V1-O13, 1.955(2); V1-O21, 1.982-(2); V1-O12, 2.059(2); V1-N1, 2.2772; V1-N2, 2.114(2); V2-O12, 1.660(2); V2-O21, 1.661(2); V2-O23, 1.735(2); V2-O22, 1.800(2); V3-O3, 1.597(2); V3-O13, 1.672(2); V3-O33, 1.7776(8); V3-O23, 1.815(2).

consists of a distorted octahedral center coordinated by two N atoms of phenanthroline, a terminal oxo, and three cornersharing oxygens connected to the vanadium polyhedron. The V2 site consists of a distorted tetrahedral center coordinated by four corner-sharing oxygens connected to the vanadium polyhedron. The V3 site consists of a distorted tetrahedral center coordinated by a terminal oxo and three corner-sharing oxygens connected to the vanadium polyhedron. Bond valence calcula-

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<sup>(6)</sup> Crystal data:  $C_{12}H_8N_2V_3O_7$ ,  $M_r = 445.03$ , monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ , a = 0.9594(4) nm, b = 1.0063(2) nm, c = 1.5012(2) nm,  $\beta = 98.83(3)^\circ$ , V = 1.4323(77) nm³, Z = 4,  $D_c = 2.06$  g cm³, An Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.710$  69 Å) and a graphite monochromator was used to collect 3491 diffraction maxima ( $2 < 2\theta < 53.9^\circ$ ) from a blue-black prism crystal of dimensions  $0.40 \times 0.45 \times 0.20$  mm³ at 296 K. Of these, 3301 were

unique and 2774 observed  $[I > 3\sigma(I)]$ . No absorption correction was applied to the data ( $\mu = 18.96~{\rm cm}^{-1}$ ). The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures with R = 0.034,  $R_{\rm w} = 0.044$  ( $w = \sigma^{-2}(F)$ ).

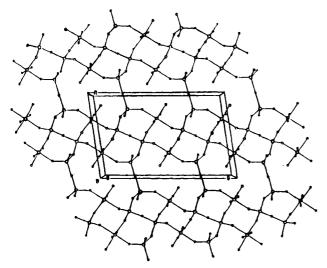


Figure 2. Unit cell contents viewed along the b axis:  $\bigcirc$ , vanadium atom;  $\circ$ , oxygen atom;  $\bullet$ , nitrogen atom.

tion by the Pauling principle<sup>7</sup> and the empirical formal derived by Brown and Altermatt<sup>8,9</sup> confirm that the sum of the formal oxidation states for the three vanadium atoms in one structure unit is 14. The result indicates that there is only one isolated  $V^{1V}$  species in the formula unit. The magnetic susceptibility data support this assignment, with an average magnetic moment of 2.16  $\mu_B$  at room temperature. Variable-temperature solid magnetic susceptibility studies show that the data approach Curie—Weiss behavior at high temperature with a paramagnetic Curie temperature  $\Theta = -78.5$  K, indicating a strong antiferromagnetic exchange.

As shown in Figure 2, which is an illustration of the unit cell contents viewed along the b axis, the structure consists of infinite chains of  $V_3O_7(phen)$  units. Two adjacent infinite chains are held together by the V1-O-V2 and V2-O-V2 bonds through the bridged oxygen atoms O12, O21, and O22, to form a double-chain infinite ribbon along the c axis. All the ribbons are parallel to each other along the c axis, adjacent ribbons being held together by the V3-O33-V3 bond through the two cornersharing  $VO_4$  tetrahedra to form a network, thus forming the layered structure.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the National Nature Science Foundation of China and a grant for the Key Research Project from the State Science and Technology Commission of China.

Supplementary Material Available: Tables of structure determination data, atomic coordinates, bond distances and angles, anisotropic thermal parameters, and atom deviations from the least-squares plane (7 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

IC940502B

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