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Multireversible redox processes in a self-assembled nickel pentanuclear bis(triple-stranded helicate): structural and spectroscopic characterizations in the Ni^{II}₅ and Ni^INi^{II}₄ states

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Dedicated to the memory of Professor Jean-Michel Savéant

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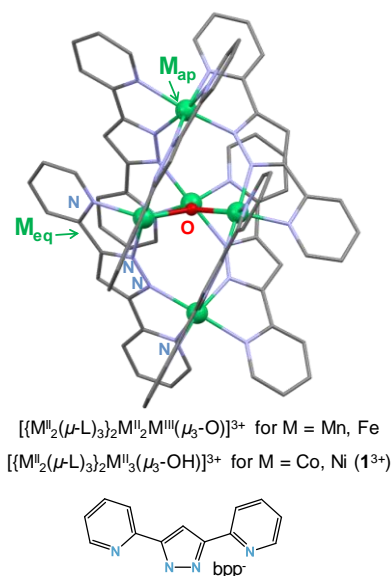
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Abstract: We previously reported the multireversible redox behavior of the bis(triple-helicate) pentanuclear complexes of the type $\{[M(\mu\text{-bpp})_3]_2M(\mu_3\text{-X})\}^{n+}$ ($M = \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}$ with $X = \text{O}$ and Co with $X = \text{OH}$) with the rigid tetradentate binucleating 3,5-bis(pyridine-2-yl)pyrazole (bpp^-) ligand. In this article, we focus on the nickel derivative of this family, $\{[\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3]_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-OH})\}^{3+}$ (1^{3+}), which exhibits up to five reversible or quasi-reversible one-electron waves in CH_3CN solution. The two one-electron oxidized species as well as the one-electron reduced species, with a respective $4\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}1\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}$ (1^{4+}), $3\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}2\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}$ (1^{5+}) and $1\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}4\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}$ (1^{2+}) composition, were quantitatively generated by bulk electrolyses and spectroscopically characterized, highlighting the high stability of this family of complexes in several redox states. In addition to the initial complex 1^{3+} , the mixed-valence 1^{2+} was also successfully characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, allowing to locate the sites of the successive reversible one-electron events. 1^{2+} is an unusual example of a multinuclear complex including the low-valent Ni(I) state.

1. Introduction

Polynuclear transition-metal complexes have been intensively studied over the last few decades owing to their potential applications in various fields such as supramolecular chemistry, molecular magnetism, catalysis or even bioinorganic chemistry for their relevance as models to the active site of metalloenzymes.^[1-15] The geometry and nuclearity of the multinuclear complexes can be controlled, although to some extent, by the judicious choice of the ligand in terms of rigidity, number and orientation of the coordination sites and nature of donor atoms.^[16-17] Among the various multidentate ligands explored, those involving a pyrazole motif or similar derivatives have been extensively used to afford polynuclear complexes, the two adjacent N donors acting as a bridge between two metal centers.^[18-22] In addition to maintaining the metal centers in close proximity, such derivatives allow an electronic communication between them leading to specific properties. The rigid tetradentate binucleating 3,5-bis(pyridine-2-yl)pyrazole ligand (Hbpp) is an attractive ligand of this family.^[23] Used alone or in combination with an additional ancillary ligand, the Hbpp ligand has led to the isolation of various homo- and hetero-bimetallic complexes with several transition metal ions (Ru^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} ,

Fe^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cr^{3+} , Ln^{3+} , Zn^{2+}). If dinuclear are the most common compounds,^[21, 24-46] few examples of tri-,^[47] tetra-^[48] and pentanuclear have been described as well. The pentanuclear complexes, synthesized at high temperature by reacting the deprotonated bpp^- ligand with the first-row transition metal ion Fe^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} or Co^{2+} , feature a remarkable bis(triple-helical) architecture in which the five metal ions are arranged in a trigonal bipyramidal topology with two axial $\{M(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}$ units connecting a central $\mu_3\text{-oxo}$ or hydroxo trinuclear core $\{M_3(\mu_3\text{-X})\}$ ($X = \text{O}$ or OH) (Scheme 1).^[49-54]



Scheme 1. Schematic representation of the molecular structure of the $\{[M(\mu\text{-bpp})_3]_2M_3(\mu_3\text{-X})\}^{n+}$ complexes (M_{ap} and M_{eq} refer to metal M located in apical and in equatorial position, respectively) and of the deprotonated bpp^- ligand.

These complexes, namely $\{[M(\mu\text{-bpp})_3]_2M_3(\mu_3\text{-X})\}^{n+}$ ($M = \text{Mn}$ or Fe with $X = \text{O}$, and $M = \text{Cu}, \text{Ni}, \text{Co}$ or Zn with $X = \text{OH}$), are very stable and present interesting structure-specific physicochemical and catalytic properties.^[50, 55] In fact, the iron derivative $\{[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3]\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})\}^{2+}$ has been proposed by the group of Masaoka to be an active catalyst for the electrocatalytic water oxidation

thanks to its ability to accumulate four oxidative equivalents, the four-electron oxidized species, Fe^{III}₅, being reactive with H₂O to generate O₂.^[55-58] The molecular nature of the active catalytic species has been however recently questioned.^[59-60] More recently, the same group also shown that the cobalt derivative, $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$, upon reduction, can act as a catalyst for CO₂ reduction into CO.^[53] Another interesting characteristic of these electronically coupled pentanuclear compounds is their electrochemical behavior. We indeed demonstrated for the manganese and the iron derivatives $[\{\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{M}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$ (M = Mn, Fe) that the electronically coupled five metal ions confer to the architecture multistable redox states with the detection of five successive reversible metal-centered M^{III}/M^{II} processes.^[52, 61-62] In parallel to the group of Masaoka,^[53] we also isolated and characterized the cobalt derivative, $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$, and shown that this complex exhibits up to seven successive reversible metal-centered redox processes and hence is capable to stabilizing eight consecutive redox states from Co₅ to Co₃Co^{III}₂.^[54] Furthermore, several mixed-valence states of these complexes were successfully generated by bulk electrolyses allowing their characterization by spectroscopy and for some of them, by X-ray crystallography.^[52, 54, 56, 61] For instance, in addition to species including ions in high-valent M(III) oxidation state, such as $[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$ and $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{5+}$, we succeeded to structurally characterized the $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ species, an unusual example of a multinuclear complex including the low-valent Co(I) state.^[52, 54]

In this context, the aim of the present work was to extend our studies to the still unexplored electrochemical properties of the nickel member of the pentanuclear bis(triple-helical) complex family. Because of the electronic configuration of the Ni ion which gives access to the following three oxidation states, +I, +II, and +III, this complex, like the cobalt equivalent, can lead to an interesting redox behavior in this pentanuclear architecture. The $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{SCN})_3$ complex was previously isolated by the group of Li^[51] and its magnetic properties investigated. In this article, we describe the preparation of this compound as BF₄⁻ salt using another synthetic way to avoid the electroactive SCN⁻ counterions. Cyclic voltammetry and bulk electrolysis are used to establish the stability of the pentanuclear structure in solution in several redox states and the electrogenerated species are characterized by UV-visible and electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy. In addition, the structures of the initial complex $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (**1**³⁺) and of the one-electron reduced form electrochemically generated, $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ (**1**²⁺), successfully characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, are also discussed. Finally, the electrochemical behavior of **1**³⁺ is compared with those of the previously examined pentanuclears of Mn, Fe, Zn and Co.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis and crystals structures of the complexes

To synthesize $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (**1**³⁺), we employed a procedure similar to the one we previously used for the analogous derivatives, $[\{\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{M}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$ (M = Mn or Fe) and

$[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$.^[52, 54, 61] This procedure consists in refluxing at 120°C for 3 days an acetonitrile solution containing the Hbpp ligand and the nickel salt Ni(BF₄)₂•6H₂O in a molar ratio 6:5 under aerobic conditions. Et₃N was also added to the mixture in order to deprotonate the ligand. Green crystals of the $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{BF}_4)_3$ (**1**(BF₄)₃), were obtained with a high yield after slow diffusion of diethyl ether into the acetonitrile solution of the complex. This procedure differs from the one previously used by Li and co-workers for the synthesis of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{SCN})_3$ which consists in reacting NiSO₄•6H₂O, Hbpp and NaSCN hydrothermally in aqueous ammonia at 160°C for 72h.^[51]

We also succeeded in the isolation of the one-electron reduced form, $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ (**1**²⁺), following an electrochemical reduction of **1**³⁺ at -1.7 V vs Ag/AgNO₃ (preparative electrolysis) under anaerobic conditions (see below and Experimental Section). Single crystals of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_2\cdot 2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (**1**(ClO₄)₂•2.5CH₃CN) suitable for X-ray crystallography characterization were grown by slow diffusion of diethyl ether into the electrogenerated CH₃CN solution of the complex which contains 0.1 M of [Bu₄N]ClO₄ as supporting electrolyte (see below). In order to compare the structures of **1**²⁺ and **1**³⁺, we also crystallized the **1**³⁺ complex with perchlorate salt. **1**(ClO₄)₂•2CH₃CN and $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_3\cdot 1.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}\cdot(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$ (**1**(ClO₄)₃•1.5CH₃CN•(CH₃CH₂)₂O) crystallize in the monoclinic C2/c and P2₁/n space group, respectively. The crystallographic data and structure refinement details of the complexes are given in Table S1, and selected bond distances and angles are given in Tables S2 and S3. Figure 1 displays the thermal ellipsoid plots obtained from the crystallographic structures. Similarly to the related $[\{\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{M}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ and $[\{\text{M}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{M}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{4+}$ complexes (M = Fe, Mn, Co, Zn, Cu),^[49-54] each cation features a bis(triple-stranded helicate) configuration, with a pair of enantiomers being present in each crystal. On the basis of the charge of the cations and to the presence of a protonated μ₃-oxo bridge, oxidation states of the nickel ions in **1**³⁺ and **1**²⁺ can be assigned as Ni^{II}₅ and Ni^{II}Ni^{III}₄, respectively. For both complexes, the three Ni ions located in the central core are penta-coordinated to one oxygen of the hydroxo ion and four nitrogen atoms from two bpp⁻ ligands in a distorted N₄O trigonal bipyramid coordination environment. A distorted octahedral geometry is observed for the two apical Ni ions coordinated to six nitrogen atoms from three bpp⁻ ligands. Each tetradentate bpp⁻ ligand is coordinated to one apical and one equatorial Ni ion through one N-pyridine and one N-pyrazolyl, and thus acting as a bridge between the axial and equatorial metal site. The X-ray features of **1**³⁺ are similar to those published for $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{SCN})_3$.^[51] Unlike the tricationic **1**³⁺ complex, the **1**²⁺ cation adopts a two-fold symmetric structure with a C₂-axis passing through one Ni of the central core, namely Ni(1), and the μ₃-OH ion. The apical metal-ligand bond distances (Ni_{ap}-N, Figure 1) are very similar for both complexes (Ni(3), av. 2.11(5) Å for **1**²⁺; Ni(4), av. 2.10(5) and Ni(5), av. 2.10(4) Å for **1**³⁺, Table 1) and consistent with two high-spin Ni(II) ions (S = 1). These distances are very similar to that found in binuclear Ni(II) complexes with bpp⁻ and close related ligands.^[21, 27, 37, 63] As expected for complexes with such ligands,^[52] the Mn-N-pyridine distances are also longer than the Mn-N-pyrazole ones (Tables S2-S3). Regarding the trinuclear central core, the average of the Ni_{eq}-N,O bond distances in **1**³⁺, in the range 2.02-2.03 Å, are likewise fully consistent with three high-spin Ni(II)

(Table 1).^[64] In addition, the Ni- μ -OH bond distances, in the range 2.008-2.031 Å, are similar to those found in trinuclear nickel complexes featuring a Ni^{II}₃(μ -OH) core^[65-68] and longer than those of trinuclear compounds with a Ni^{II}₃(μ -O) core (in the range 1.785-1.803 Å)^[69-70] fully consistent with the protonation of the central oxygen.

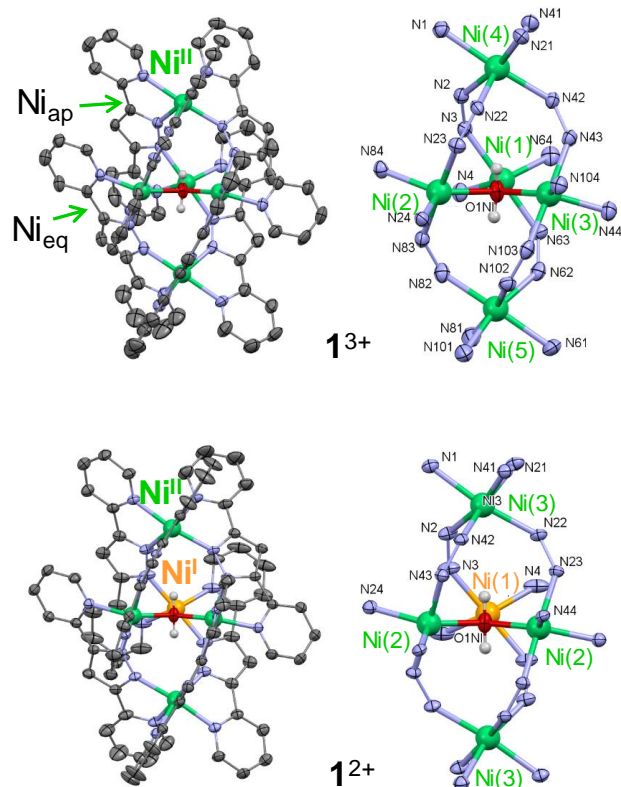


Figure 1. ORTEP representation with 50% probability thermal of the molecular structure of the $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (1^{3+}) and $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2(\mu\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ (1^{2+}) cations. The hydrogen atoms of the bpp ligands have been omitted for clarity. On the right side, the corresponding metallic cores including the first coordination spheres of the metal ions are shown. In both structures, the hydrogen atom of the bridging oxygen is disordered on the two positions on each side of the equatorial plane with a 50/50 occupancy rate.

We can notice that if in 1^{2+} the Ni_{eq}-N,O distances average are quite similar (in the range 2.00-2.04 Å) to those of 1^{3+} , the Ni- μ -OH bond distances in the range 1.9437-2.272 Å and the Ni-(μ -OH)-Ni angles are significantly more dispersed. This larger distortion of the triangular Ni₃(μ -OH) core observed in 1^{2+} compared to 1^{3+} (Table 1) along with the presence of Ni(II) ions in apical positions in 1^{2+} clearly indicates that the reduction of a Ni(II) ion into a Ni(I) ion occurs in the central core. Besides, it is difficult to conclude on whatever the Ni₂^{II}Ni^I core of 1^{2+} is a localized or delocalized system. The bond distances of Ni(1)-O are notably longer than the Ni(2)-O suggesting a localized system, but, on the other hand, the average bond distances for each Ni of the central core are rather similar which is in favor of a delocalized system (Table 2).

Table 1 Comparison of selected Ni ligand bond lengths (angstroms) and Ni- μ (OH)-Ni angles (degrees) for $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1^{2+}) and $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 1.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$ (1^{3+}), (apical, ap; equatorial, eq).

1^{2+}		1^{3+}	
Average of Ni _{ap} -N distances in apical position			
Ni(3) _{ap} -N	2.11(5)	Ni(4) _{ap} -N	2.10(5)
		Ni(5) _{ap} -N	2.10(4)
Average of Ni _{eq} -N,O distances in the equatorial position (core)			
Ni(1) _{eq} -N,O	2.00(3)	Ni(1) _{eq} -N,O	2.02(3)
Ni(2) _{eq} -N,O	2.04(3)	Ni(2) _{eq} -N,O	2.03(3)
		Ni(3) _{eq} -N,O	2.02(2)
Ni _{eq} -O distances			
Ni(1) _{eq} -O	2.272(4)	Ni(1) _{eq} -O	2.008(5)
Ni(2) _{eq} -O	1.9437(17)	Ni(2) _{eq} -O	2.031(5)
Ni(2) _{eq} #1-O	1.9438(17)	Ni(3) _{eq} -O	2.025(5)
Ni _{eq} -O-Ni _{eq} angles			
Ni(2) _{eq} -O-Ni(2) _{eq} #1	135.1(2)	Ni(1) _{eq} -O-Ni(3) _{eq}	121.2(3)
Ni(2) _{eq} -O-Ni(1) _{eq}	112.44(12)	Ni(1) _{eq} -O-Ni(2) _{eq}	120.6(2)
Ni(1) _{eq} -O-Ni(2) _{eq} #1	112.44(12)	Ni(3) _{eq} -O-Ni(2) _{eq}	117.7(3)

#1 : -x+1,y,-z+3/2

1^{2+}		1^{3+}		
Ni _{aq} ...Ni _{eq}	Ni(3)...Ni(1)	4.3007(3)	Ni(4)...Ni(1)	4.3379(2)
	Ni(3)...Ni(2)	4.4490(4)	Ni(4)...Ni(2)	4.33182(14)
	Ni(3)...Ni(2)#1	4.2816(3)	Ni(4)...Ni(3)	4.33814(16)
			Ni(5)...Ni(1)	4.29127(13)
			Ni(5)...Ni(2)	4.3209(2)
			Ni(5)...Ni(3)	4.3295(2)
Ni _{eq} ...Ni _{eq}	Ni(1)...Ni(2)	3.5089(2)	Ni(1)...Ni(2)	3.50908(12)
	Ni(1)...Ni(2)#1	3.5089(2)	Ni(1)...Ni(3)	3.51358(14)
	Ni(2)...Ni(2)#1	3.5930(3)	Ni(2)...Ni(3)	3.47117(14)
Ni _{aq} ...Ni _{aq}	Ni(3)...Ni(3)#1	7.6681(7)	Ni(4)...Ni(5)	7.6485(3)

Table 2. Comparison of selected Ni...Ni bond lengths (angstroms) for $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1^{2+}) and $[(\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 1.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$ (1^{3+}), (apical, ap; equatorial, eq).

Finally, the intermetallic Ni...Ni distances reveals a slight elongation of the structure in the reduced form, 1^{2+} , compared to 1^{3+} (Table 1). All these minor structural changes between the Ni^{II}₅ (1^{3+}) and Ni^{II}Ni^I₄ (1^{2+}) redox states are similar to those previously observed when comparing the X-ray crystallographic structures of the analogous $[(\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ and $[(\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3)_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_2(\mu\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ complexes, in which, the reduction of the Co(II) ion to Co(I) takes also place in the core. Few examples of triangular trinuclear nickel complexes featuring a Ni^{II}₃(μ -OH),^[65-68] and a Ni^{II}₃(μ -O)^[69-70] core have been reported and only one example of a mixed-valence trinuclear Ni^{II}₂Ni^{III}(μ -OH) center as unit in a porous framework.^[71] The nickel ions in these complexes are either tetra- or hexa-coordinated while unusual five-coordinated metal ions are found in the Ni^{II}₃(μ -OH) core in 1^{3+} and 1^{2+} . In addition, the number of isolated and fully characterized Ni(I) complexes is still limited.^[72-76] [77] To the best of our knowledge, an hydroxo-centered $\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-OH})\}^{4+}$

trinuclear with one Ni ion at the +I oxidation state as the central unit present in 1^{2+} has never been reported and only one mixed-valence trinuclear complex $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{-Ni}^{\text{I}}\text{-Ni}^{\text{II}}$ presenting a linear geometry has been recently published.^[78] The stability of the $\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})\}^{4+}$ trinuclear core in 1^{2+} can be correlated with this particular pentanuclear structure, the presence of the two apical sites maintaining the trinuclear core through the six bridging bpp ligands.

2.2. Electrochemical properties of 1^{3+} in CH_3CN and characterizations by UV-Vis and EPR spectroscopy in different redox states: 1^{2+} , 1^{3+} , 1^{4+} and 1^{5+}

The electrochemical properties of 1^{3+} was studied in CH_3CN , $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}]\text{ClO}_4$ under an argon atmosphere. Table 3 summarizes the redox potentials of this complex, as well as those of the analogous Mn, Fe and Co for comparison. The cyclic voltammogram of 1^{3+} reveals two successive reversible oxidation waves at $E_{1/2} = +1.11$ and $+1.37$ vs Ag/AgNO_3 ($\Delta E_p = 60$ mV for each of them), followed by a third quasi-reversible one at $E_{1/2} = +1.72$ V (Figures 2, 3 and S1), consistent with the successive one-electron oxidation of three of the Ni(II) ions of the pentanuclear into Ni(III) (redox processes: $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_5/\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}$ ($1^{3+/4+}$), $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}/\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_2$ ($1^{4+/5+}$) and $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_2/\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_3$ ($1^{5+/6+}$)). Two reversible one-electron reduction waves are also observed at $E_{1/2} = -1.59$ and -2.01 V assigned to the successive reduction of two Ni(II) ions of the complex into "Ni(I)" (redox processes: $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_5/\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4$, ($1^{3+/2+}$) and $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4/\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3$ ($1^{2+/+}$), respectively). It should be noted that the reduction can be either metal or ligand-centered. However, since $[\{\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ containing redox inactive Zn^{2+} ions does not show any redox process in the potential region from $+1.2$ to -2.3 V vs Fc/Fc^+ ,^[53] the reductive reversible processes observed for 1^{3+} as well as those of the Co analogue are most probably metal-based.^[53-55] For 1^{3+} , additional reduction waves located at more negative potential can be detected when the cyclic voltammogram is recorded on a carbon vitreous electrode: an irreversible wave at $E_p = -2.36$ V followed by two quasi-reversible waves at 2.52 and -2.65 V (Figure 3). The irreversibility of the process at -2.36 V points out a chemical reaction coupled to the electron transfer and thus the instability of the three-electron reduced neutral species, 1^0 . On the basis of the X-ray structure analysis of the one-electron reduced complex, 1^{2+} , isolated after a bulk electrolysis at -1.70 V (see below), it is possible to localize the site of the first reduction process ($E_{1/2} = -1.59$ V ($1^{3+/2+}$)) to the reduction of one Ni(II) into Ni(I) in the central core. The further reduction process at $E_{1/2} = -2.01$ V ($1^{2+/+}$), likewise reversible, can be thus reasonably attributed to the reduction of another Ni(II) ion of the central core while the third one at $E_p = -2.36$ V, irreversible, to the reduction of the last Ni(II) of the central core leading to the degradation of the complex. Based on this analysis, the two first oxidation processes can be assigned to the successive one-electron oxidation of the two apical Ni(II) ions whereas the third one to the oxidation of one Ni(II) of the central core.

Given that four well-separated reversible one-electron waves are observed by cyclic voltammetry revealing the potential stability of the complex in the following four redox states, $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}$ (1^{4+}), $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_2$ (1^{5+}), $\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_4$ (1^{2+}), $\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3$ (1^+), exhaustive electrolyses have been carried out in order to evaluate their stability in bulk. 1^{4+} , 1^{5+} and 1^{2+} were quantitatively generated by exhaustive electrolyses of a solution of 1^{3+} at $+1.20$, $+1.50$ and -1.70 V,

respectively (about one-electron exchanged in each case (with 1^{5+} electrogenerated from 1^{4+} , Figure 2)). Electrogenerated solutions are perfectly stable as illustrated by the resulting cyclic voltammograms (Figures 2(B-D)), confirming the high stability of the triple-helicate pentanuclear structure in four different redox states, 1^{2+} , 1^{3+} , 1^{4+} and 1^{5+} . By contrast, the two-electron-reduced species 1^+ is not perfectly stable since the solution obtained at the end of the electrolysis at -2.05 V has undergone some degradation as shown by the resulting cyclic voltammogram which exhibits poorly defined additional waves (Figure 2(E)). Dark grey single crystals of $1(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ were easily obtained by slow vapor diffusion of diethylether into the electrogenerated solution of 1^{2+} . On the other hand, attempts to obtain crystals of the oxidized species 1^{4+} and 1^{5+} by the same procedure systematically led to the formation of single crystals corresponding to the initial species 1^{3+} .

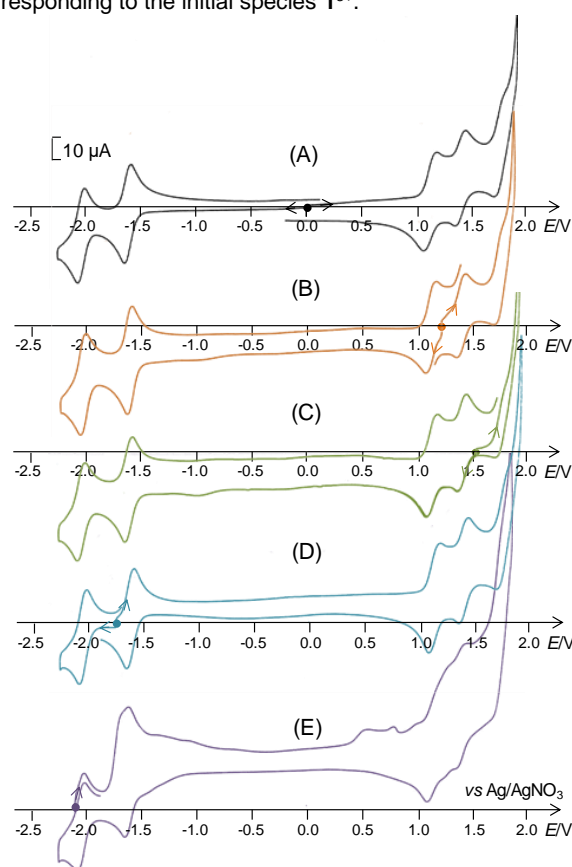


Figure 2. Cyclic voltammograms in CH_3CN , 0.05 M $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}]\text{ClO}_4$ at a platinum electrode (diameter 5 mm) of (A) a 0.5 mM solution of 1^{3+} , (B) after exhaustive oxidation at $+1.20$ V of the (A) solution (formation of 1^{4+}), (C) after exhaustive oxidation at $+1.50$ V of the (B) solution (formation of 1^{5+}), (D) after exhaustive reduction at -1.70 V of the (A) solution (formation of 1^{2+}), (E) after exhaustive reduction at -2.05 V of the (D) solution (partial formation of 1^+). Scan rate of 100 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

This can be easily explained by the fact that these species oxidizing at a high potential ($E_{1/2} = +1.11$ and $+1.37$ V) are easily reduced by residual water present in the solvents. In the case of the cobalt derivative, the doubly oxidized species $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{III}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{5+}$ much more stable ($E_{1/2} = -0.21$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_5/\text{Co}^{\text{III}}_4\text{Co}^{\text{III}}$) and $+0.11$ V ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_4\text{Co}^{\text{III}}/\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_3\text{Co}^{\text{III}}_2$), Table 3) was easily crystallized and characterized by X-ray diffraction, showing unambiguously that the two successive oxidation processes for

this complex (high-spin Co(II) ions into low-spin Co(III) ions) take place in the apical positions.^[54]

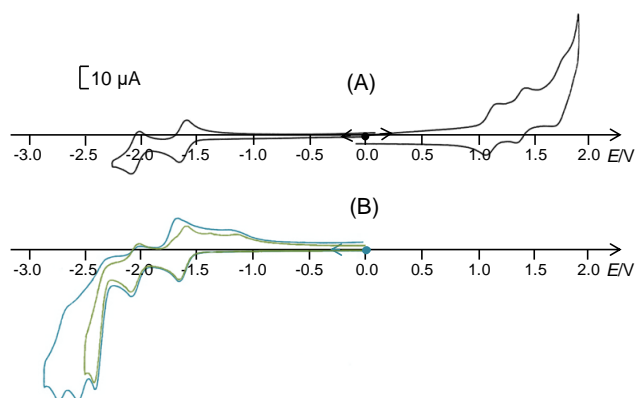


Figure 3. Cyclic voltammograms in CH₃CN, 0.05 M [Bu₄N]ClO₄ at a carbon electrode (diameter 3 mm) of a 0.5 mM solution of **1**³⁺, (A) scan range 0 to 1.9 V and 0 to -2.2 V, (B) scan range 0 to -2.8 V. Scan rate of 100 mV·s⁻¹.

Initial and electrogenerated solutions were studied by UV-vis. and EPR spectroscopy (Figure 4). The initial pale green solution of **1**³⁺ turns to green after a oxidation to **1**⁴⁺, and to a more intense green after formation of **1**⁵⁺ with the appearance of a large visible absorption bands from 550 nm to 800 nm (λ_{max} of 700 nm) associated with a shoulder at about 400 nm (Figure 4(A-a,c)), in accordance with the oxidation of Ni(II) into Ni(III).^[72] Upon reduction of **1**³⁺ to **1**²⁺, the solution turns to black purple with an increase of the absorption in the 400-800 nm region and the appearance of two broad bands at about 500 and 725 nm, in agreement with the generation of a Ni(I) species (Figure 4(A-d)).^[72, 78] The intensity of these bands further increases upon reduction of **1**²⁺ to **1**⁺, in agreement with the reduction of a second Ni(II) ion in Ni(I) of the central core. However, as discussed above, **1**⁺, is not perfectly stable and the resulting UV-vis. spectrum may include some contributions of decomposition products. It should be noted that the electrolyzed solutions of **1**²⁺ and **1**⁺ remain homogeneous. The strong increase of the absorption of the solutions in the whole visible spectrum is thus only the result of the dark black color of the solutions.

The X-band spectra of the initial and electrogenerated solutions have been recorded at 100K (Figure 4(B)). The initial trication **1**³⁺ proved to be difficult to detect by X-band EPR at 100 K. We assigned this behaviour to the large zero field splitting parameter $|D|$ expected for high spin Ni(II) ions,^[79] especially in magnetically exchange-coupled polynuclear complexes.^[80] Both the one-electron oxidized **1**⁴⁺ and two-electron oxidized **1**⁵⁺ also proved to be hard to detect, presumably for the same reasons (Figure 4(B,b,c)). The spectrum of the one-electron reduced species **1**²⁺ displays a broad unresolved feature of low intensity at $g_{\text{iso}} \sim 2.1$ (Figure 4(B-d)). The measured g_{iso} value is comparable to that reported for magnetically coupled Ni^{II}₂Ni^I trimers,^[78] while no power saturation was observed even at 200 mW, as expected for coupled polynuclear systems (Figure S2). The EPR spectrum of the two-electron reduced **1**⁺ shows a typical axial “Ni(I)” signature at $g_{\parallel} = 2.239$ and $g_{\perp} = 2.061$, superimposed to a sharp ($S = \frac{1}{2}$) radical line at $g = 2.000$ (Figure 4(B,e)). These features suggest decomposition of the monocation since injection of a second

electron within the nickel core would result in a magnetically coupled integer spin system (hard to detect by EPR). This hypothesis is corroborated by the fact that an alteration of the spectrum was observed upon heating to 200 K and freezing back to 100 K (Figure S3). Furthermore, the two signals, namely the “Ni^I” and radical lines belong to chemically distinct species, as demonstrated by the distinct $P^{1/2}$ values (Figure S3).

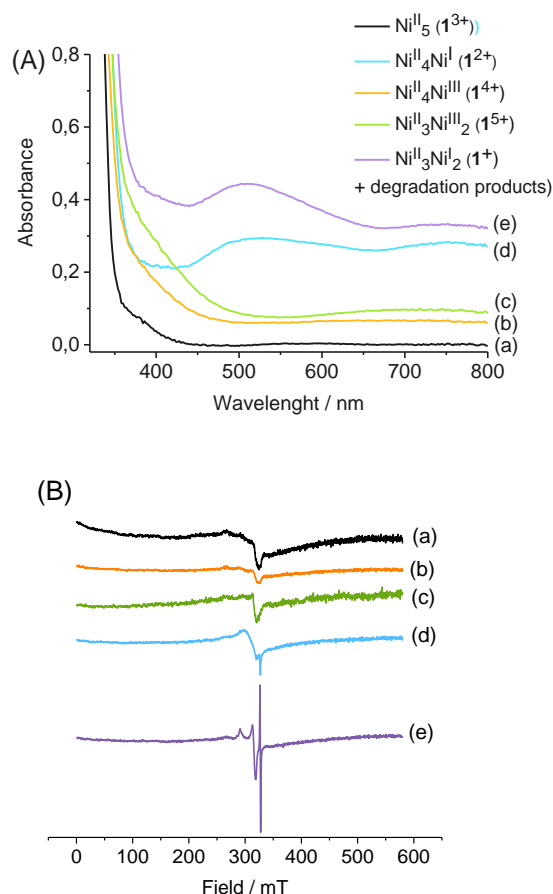


Figure 4. (A) Visible absorption ($l = 1$ mm) and (B) X-Band EPR spectra of a 0.5 mM solution of **1**³⁺ in CH₃CN, 0.05 M [Bu₄N]ClO₄ and (a) after exhaustive oxidation at +1.20 V of **1**³⁺ (formation of **1**⁴⁺), (b) at +1.50 V of **1**⁴⁺ (formation of **1**⁵⁺), (c) after exhaustive reduction at -1.70 V of **1**³⁺ (formation of **1**²⁺), (d) after exhaustive reduction at -2.05 V of **1**²⁺ (partial formation of **1**⁺). EPR conditions: microwave freq. 9.42 GHz, power: 28 mW, mod. amp. 0.4 mT, freq. 100 kHz, $T = 100$ K.

2.3. Comparison of the electrochemical behavior of the Ni pentanuclear complex with the analogous Mn, Fe and Co

The multireversible redox behavior identified for the Ni pentanuclear was previously observed for the $[\{M^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2M^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$ ($M = \text{Mn}$ or Fe) and $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ derivatives.^[52-54, 56, 61] Such behavior was also evidenced for some families of electronically coupled self-assembled multinuclear complexes presenting helical,^[81] grid,^[82-85] metallamacrocycle^[86] or other type structures.^[47, 87-88] The cyclic voltammograms of the Mn, Fe, Co and Ni complexes are reported Figure 5. All pentanuclear complexes display distinct redox behaviors. Since we performed the chemical synthesis under

aerobic conditions, the Mn and Fe derivatives, easier to oxidize than the Co and Ni derivatives ($M^{III}M^II_4/M^I_5$ couple: $E_{1/2} = -0.58$ V (Mn) and -0.46 V (Fe) vs -0.21 V (Co) and $+1.11$ (Ni)), were isolated in their mixed-valence $M^{III}M^II_4$ forms (Table 3). The Mn and Fe complexes featuring a trinuclear oxo-centered core, demonstrated five reversible metal-centered M^{III}/M^{II} waves, all being located between -0.58 and $+1.33$ V vs $Ag/AgNO_3$ (Figure 5(A, B) and Table 3).^[52, 61]

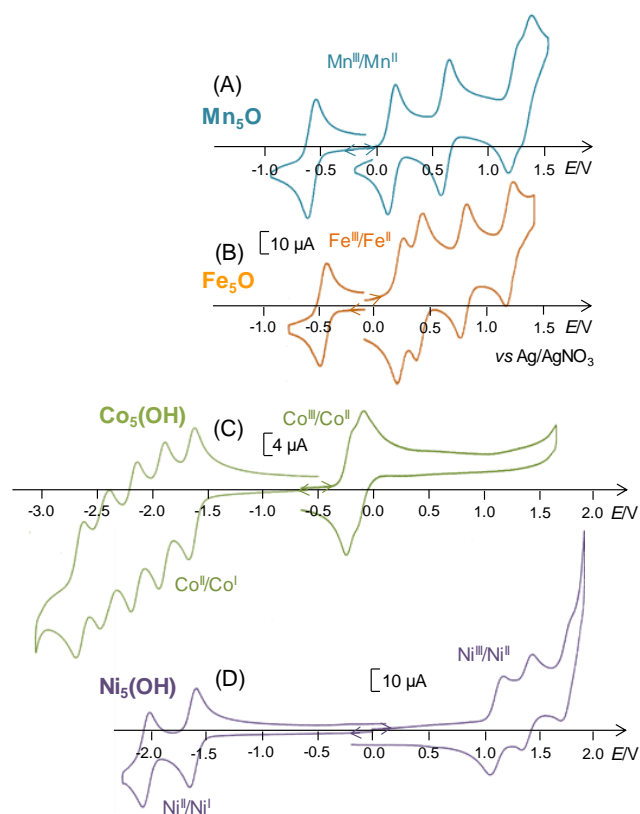


Figure 5. Cyclic voltammograms in CH_3CN , 0.05 M $[Bu_4N]ClO_4$ of (A) a 0.7 mM solution of $[(Mn^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Mn^{III}Mn^{III}(\mu_3-O)]^{3+}$ at a Pt electrode (diameter 5 mm), (B) a 0.5 mM of $[(Fe^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Fe^{III}Fe^{III}(\mu_3-O)]^{3+}$ at a Pt electrode (diameter 5 mm), (C) a 0.54 mM $[(Co^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Co^{III}(\mu_3-OH)]^{3+}$ at a Pt electrode (scan range -0.82 and $+1.6$ V) and C electrode (scan range between -0.5 and -3.0 V) (diameter 3 mm) and (D) a 0.5 mM $[(Ni^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Ni^{III}(\mu_3-OH)]^{3+}$ (1^{3+}) at a Pt electrode (diameter 5 mm). Scan rate of 100 $mV \cdot s^{-1}$.

More specifically, the first three one-electron transfers in the Mn compound, well-separated, concern the Mn ions within the central trinuclear $Mn_3(\mu_3-O)$ core, while the last two oxidation processes, close in potential, to the oxidation of the two apical Mn(II) ions. For the Fe complex all oxidations occur in the central trinuclear core since upon oxidation of the third central Fe(II) ion, the $[(Fe^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Fe^{III}(\mu_3-O)]^{5+}$ species formed undergoes a striking intramolecular electron transfer, with both metal ions in apical position being simultaneous oxidized while the core is reduced

leading to $[(Fe^{III}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Fe^{II}Fe^{III}(\mu_3-O)]^{5+}$. The Mn^{II}_5 , $Mn^{III}_3Mn^{II}_2$ and $Mn^{II}_2Mn^{III}_3$ as well as the Fe^{II}_5 , $Fe^{III}_3Fe^{II}_2$, $Fe^{II}_2Fe^{III}_3$ and $Fe^{II}Fe^{III}_4$ were quantitatively generated by bulk electrolyses demonstrating the high stability of the pentanuclear complexes in four redox states (from Mn^{II}_5 to $Mn^{II}_2Mn^{III}_3$) for the Mn and up to five oxidation states (from Fe^{II}_5 to $Fe^{II}Fe^{III}_4$) for the Fe derivative (Table 4). Their characterization by UV-visible spectroscopy and for some redox states by EPR, magnetism, Mössbauer and by X-ray diffraction for $[(Mn^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Mn^{III}Mn^{II}_2(\mu_3-O)]^{4+}$ allowed to clearly locate the sites of the successive oxidations (Table 4).

Pentanuclear complexes featuring a trinuclear hydroxo-centered core have been isolated with Cu, Ni, Co and Zn (Table 4). To the best of our knowledge, the electrochemical properties of the Cu complex are still unexplored. The three redox states +I, +II and +III are accessible for Ni and Co. The Co complex exhibits five reversible reduction waves between -1.5 and -2.7 V. Five reduction processes are also observed for the Ni derivative in a similar potential range, but only the two first processes appear reversible. These observations reflect a better stability of the Co compound, in particular in the reduced states, compared to the Ni derivative. The Zn complex in CH_3CN does not present any redox activity in the solvent electroactivity domain,^[55] suggesting metal-based reduction processes rather than ligand-centered for both derivatives. In addition, the X-ray structural characterization of the electrogenerated mixed-valence $[(M^{II}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2M^I M^II_2(\mu_3-OH)]^{2+}$ ($M = Co$ or Ni) species strongly suggests that the first reduction process $M(II)$ into $M(I)$ for both complexes occurs in the central core. Regarding the oxidation processes, only two reversible waves have been observed for the Co derivative, very close in potential, assigned to the successive oxidation of the apical Co(II) ions into Co(III). None of the oxidation processes of the Co(II) ions located in the central core can be accessed in the solvent electroactivity domain. The Ni complex exhibits three well-separated successive reversible waves that can also be reasonably attributed to the oxidation of the Ni(II) into Ni(III) starting by the two apical Ni(II), even if we have no experimental confirmation, like in the case of Co for which, as state above, the two-oxidized $[(Co^{III}(\mu-bpp)_3)_2Co^{II}(\mu_3-OH)]^{5+}$ form was structurally characterized (Table 4). However, we can notice that Ni ions in the pentanuclear structure are much more difficult to oxidize than the equivalent Co ions, the first oxidation process being located at $E_{1/2} = +1.11$ ($Ni^{II}_5/Ni^{III}_4Ni^{II}$) and -0.21 V ($Co^{II}_5/Co^{III}_4Co^{II}$), respectively. Several mixed-valence states were also quantitatively generated by bulk electrolyses and spectroscopically characterized: $Co^I Co^{II}_4$ and $Co^I Co^{III}_2$ and as shown above, $Ni^I Ni^{II}_4$, $Ni^{II}_4 Ni^{III}$ and $Ni^{II}_3 Ni^{III}_2$ (Table 4).

Table 3. Electrochemical properties of the bis(triple-helicate) pentanuclear complexes $[\{M^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2M^{\text{II}}M^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$ (M = Fe and Mn) and $[M^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2M^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (M = Co and Ni) in CH_3CN . With this Ag/0.01 M AgNO_3 reference electrode, the ferrocene/ferrocenium (Fc/Fc^+) reversible wave is located at $E_{1/2} = 100$ mV. Potentials

Complex	$E_{1/2}$ (V) vs. Ag/0.01 M AgNO_3	Ref	
	$M^{\text{II/I}}$	$M^{\text{III/II}}$	
$[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$	-2.65 ^{qrev} , -2.52 ^{irrev} , -2.36 ^{irrev} , [a] -2.01, [a] -1.59[a]	+1.11, [b] +1.37, [b] +1.72 ^{qrev} [a]	This work
$[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$	-2.60, [b] -2.40, [b] -2.14, [a] -1.88, [a] -1.63[a]	-0.21, [b] +0.11[b]	[54]
	$M^{\text{III/II}}$		
$[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$	-0.46, [a] +0.21, [a] +0.39, [c] +0.79, [a] +1.19[a]		[61]
$[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$	-0.58, [a] +0.13, [a] +0.61, [a] 1.21, [b] +1.33[b]		[52]
$[\{\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$	No redox systems in the potential range 1.2 to -2.3 V ^[c]		[51, 53]

referred versus Ag/0.01 M AgNO_3 can be converted versus SCE by adding 298 mV.

[a] M in equatorial position. [b] M in axial position. [c] For this redox process, the oxidation occurring in the $\mu_3\text{-O}$ central core induces a striking electronic intramolecular rearrangement, both metals in axial position being oxidized while the core is reduced to the $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{5+}$ oxidation level. For the irreversible peak the cathodic peak potential (E_c) is given, and for the quasi-reversible (q_{rev}), the $E_{1/2}$ is given. [c] Potentials are given vs Fc/Fc^+ .

Table 4. Bis(triple-helicate) pentanuclear complexes isolated by a chemical synthesis and their associated stable oxidized and reduced states obtained by quantitative electrolyses and characterization methods.

Complex	Synthesis and characterizations methods	Ref
Mn^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{2+}$	Electrochemical generation, spectroscopic characterization (UV-vis, EPR)	[52]
Mn^{II}₄Mn^{III} : $[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-Ray structure, UV-vis., EPR, magnetism	
Mn^{II}₃Mn^{III}₂ : $[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{4+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., EPR, magnetism	
Mn^{II}₂Mn^{III}₃ : $[\{\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{5+}$	Electrochemical generation, UV-vis., EPR	
Fe^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{2+}$	Chemical and electrochemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., Mössbauer, magnetism	[61] [56, 61]
Fe^{II}₄Fe^{III} : $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{3+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., Mössbauer	
Fe^{II}₃Fe^{III}₂ : $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{4+}$	Electrochemical generation, UV-vis., Mössbauer	
Fe^{II}₂Fe^{III}₃ : $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{5+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, UV-vis., Mössbauer	
Fe^{II}Fe^{III}₄ : $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_4(\mu_3\text{-O})]^{6+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, UV-vis., Mössbauer	
Co^{II}Co^{III}₄ : $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}_4(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis. EPR, magnetism	[53-54]
Co^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., EPR, magnetism	
Co^{II}₃Co^{III}₂ : $[\{\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{Co}^{\text{III}}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{5+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis. EPR, magnetism	
Zn^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis.	[51, 53]
Cu^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-ray structure, magnetism	[50]
Ni^{II}Ni^{III}₄ : $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_4(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Electrochemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., EPR	[51]
Ni^{II}₅ : $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$	Chemical synthesis, X-ray structure, UV-vis., EPR	This work
Ni^{II}₄Ni^{III} : $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{4+}$	Electrochemical generation, UV-vis., EPR	
Ni^{II}₃Ni^{III}₂ : $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{5+}$	Electrochemical generation, UV-vis., EPR	

Conclusion

The nickel pentanuclear complex obtained from the binucleating rigid tetradentate ligand 3,5-bis(pyridine-2-yl)pyrazole ligand (bpp) has been structurally characterized in two distinct redox states: the air stable $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (1^{3+}), and the one-electron reduced state, $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{3+}$ (1^{2+}). This complex presents a multireversible redox behavior as previously observed for the Mn, Fe and Co analogous pentanuclear derivatives although each complex possesses a distinct redox behavior. Notably, the cyclic voltammogram of the Ni complex 1^{3+} exhibits four reversible well-separated one-electron metal-centered redox processes, two corresponding to oxidation events and two to reduction processes, and hence five consecutive redox states from $\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_3^{\text{II}}$ to $\text{Ni}_3^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}$ can be stabilized. A third oxidation wave corresponding to $\text{Ni}_3^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}$ into $\text{Ni}_2^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_3^{\text{II}}$ located at high positive potential appears quasi-reversible. The quantitative generation by successive bulk electrolyses of the two one-electron oxidized species $\text{Ni}_4^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{III}}$ and $\text{Ni}_3^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{III}}$, as well as the one-electron reduced species, $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_4^{\text{III}}$, shows once again that the constrained structure of these compounds allows them to be stabilized in a number of different redox states, without structural change, ranging from reduced Ni(I) to oxidized Ni(III) states. Such stability had already been observed for the analogous cobalt complex although its electrochemical behavior is not totally equivalent. Finally, the one-electron reduced species, $\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_4^{\text{III}}$, structurally characterized, is the first illustration of a mixed-valence hydroxo-centered $\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}_2^{\text{III}}(\mu_3\text{-OH})\}^{4+}$ trinuclear unit, *i. e.* with one Ni ions at the +I oxidation state. In future works, we will explore the possibility to access hetero-bimetallic compounds presenting the same bis(triple)helicate architecture by introducing a different metal in the apical and central positions.

Experimental Section

Synthesis of the complexes.

Caution! Perchlorate salts of compounds containing organic ligands are potentially explosive. Although we have encountered no such problems, only small quantities of these compounds should be prepared and handled with care.

Synthesis of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{BF}_4)_3$ (1^{3+}). A solution of $\text{Ni}(\text{BF}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (128 mg, 0.375 mmol) in acetonitrile (6 mL) was added to a stirred acetonitrile (16 mL) solution of Hbpp (100 mg, 0.45 mmol) and Et_3N (156 μL , 1.12 mmol) in a 150 mL glass tube sealed by a Teflon cap leading to a blue solution with a solid in suspension. The reaction mixture was heated at 120°C during 3 days leading to a green solution with a small amount of a brownish precipitate. The resulting mixture was then cooled to room temperature, filtered to remove some insoluble white/brown solid. The green filtrate containing $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{BF}_4)_3$ in acetonitrile was concentrated with a rotating evaporator until ca. 8 mL, and diethyl ether was added by slow vapor diffusion affording green crystals of the expected Ni pentanuclear complex. The crystals were then filtrated off, washed with diethyl ether and dry under vacuum (128 mg, yield 90%). IR (cm^{-1}): 3618 (w), 3503 (w), 3122 (w), 3091 (w), 1604 (s), 1565 (w), 1539 (w), 1460 (m), 1436 (s), 1339 (m), 12574 (m), 1226 (w), 1159 (w), 1045 (vs), 969 (m), 895 (w), 773 (s), 738 (m), 694 (w), 681 (w), 640 (w), 553 (w), 520 (w), 502 (w), 479 (w), 449 (w), 419 (m). Elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{78}\text{H}_{55}\text{B}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{F}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1970.37 g mol $^{-1}$): C, 47.55; H, 3.22; N, 17.06. Found: C, 47.25; H, 3.21; N, 17.05.

10 mg of the green crystals of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{BF}_4)_3$ were redissolved in acetonitrile (6 mL) containing 0.05 M of $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}]\text{ClO}_4$. Single crystals of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_3(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 1.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN} \cdot (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$

were grown by slow diffusion of diethyl ether into this solution (9 mg, yield 82%).

Electrochemical synthesis of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ (1^{2+}). A solution of $1(\text{BF}_4)_3$ (13 mg) in acetonitrile (5 mL) containing 0.1 M of $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}]\text{ClO}_4$ was reduced at -1.70 V vs Ag/AgNO_3 on a reticulated vitreous carbon electrode in glove box under argon atmosphere. After exhaustive electrolysis (one electron exchanged per molecule of initial complex), the formation of $[\{\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\mu\text{-bpp})_3\}_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})]^{2+}$ (1^{2+}) is controlled by cyclic voltammetry and UV-visible spectroscopy. The dark grey solution is then filtered to remove the carbon residue. Dark grey single crystals of $1(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ were obtained by slow vapor diffusion of diethylether into the electrogenerated solution under argon atmosphere (yield: 10 mg, 77%).

CCDC 2086376 and 2086378 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, or by emailing data_request@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033.

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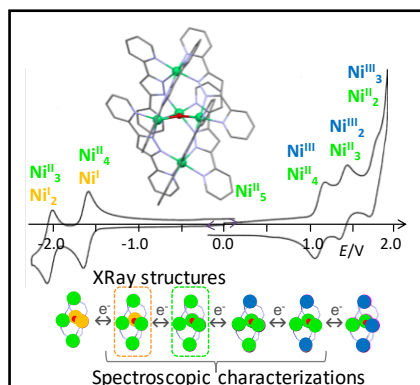
Keywords: Mixed-valence state • low-valent nickel (I) • pyrazole ligand • helical structures • reversible system

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Entry for the Table of Contents



A pentanuclear complex in which two axial Ni(II) units are connected to a central hydroxo-centered Ni(II)₃ trinuclear core through six bridging tetradentate bis-pyridine-pyrazole rigid ligand, can be stabilized in a number of unusual mixed-valence states ranging from 1Ni(I)4Ni(II) to 3Ni(II)2Ni(III) without structural change. This work highlights the unusual electrochemical behavior of such family of electronically coupled multinuclear complexes.

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