

Heterometallic group 4–lanthanide oxo-alkoxide precursors for synthesis of binary oxide nanomaterials.

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Streszczenie

In this study, an efficient procedure for the synthesis of uncommon group 4–lanthanide oxo-alkoxide derivatives was developed. Heterometallic clusters with the structures $[\text{La}_2\text{Ti}_4(\mu_4\text{-O})_2(\mu_3\text{-OEt})_2(\mu\text{-OEt})_8(\text{OEt})_6(\text{Cl})_2(\text{HOEt})_2]$ (**1**), $[\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2(\mu_3\text{-O})(\mu\text{-OEt})_5(\mu\text{-Cl})(\text{OEt})_2(\text{HOEt})_4(\text{Cl})_4]_n$ (**2**), $[\text{La}_2\text{Hf}_2(\mu_3\text{-O})(\mu\text{-OEt})_5(\mu\text{-Cl})(\text{OEt})_2(\text{HOEt})_4(\text{Cl})_4]_n$ (**3**), $[\text{Nd}_2\text{Ti}_4(\mu_4\text{-O})_2(\mu_3\text{-OEt})_2(\mu\text{-OEt})_8(\text{OEt})_6(\text{HOEt})_2(\text{Cl})_2]$ (**4**), $[\text{Nd}_4\text{Zr}_4(\mu_3\text{-O})_2(\mu\text{-OEt})_{10}(\mu\text{-Cl})_4(\text{OEt})_8(\text{HOEt})_{10}(\text{Cl})_2]$ (**5**), and $[\text{Nd}_4\text{Hf}_4(\mu_3\text{-O})_2(\mu\text{-OEt})_{10}(\mu\text{-Cl})_4(\text{OEt})_8(\text{HOEt})_{10}(\text{Cl})_2]$ (**6**) were synthesized via the reaction of a metallocene dichloride, $\text{Cp}_2\text{M}'\text{Cl}_2$ (where $\text{M}' = \text{Ti}, \text{Zr},$ and Hf), and metallic lanthanum or neodymium in the presence of excess ethanol. This procedure gave crystalline precursors with molecular stoichiometries suitable for obtaining group 4–lanthanide oxide materials. Compounds **1–6** were examined by analytical and spectroscopic techniques and single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The magnetic properties of **5** and **6** were investigated by using direct and alternating current (dc and ac) susceptibility measurements. The results indicated weak antiferromagnetic interactions between Nd^{III} ions and a field-supported slow magnetic relaxation. Lanthanum–titanium compound **1** decomposed at 950 °C to give the perovskite compound $\text{La}_{0.66}\text{TiO}_3$ and small amounts of rutile TiO_2 . Under the same conditions, **4** decomposed to give a mixture of $\text{Nd}_4\text{Ti}_9\text{O}_{24}$ and $\text{Nd}_{0.66}\text{TiO}_3$. When **4** was calcined at 1300 °C, decomposition of $\text{Nd}_4\text{Ti}_9\text{O}_{24}$ to $\text{Nd}_{0.66}\text{TiO}_3$ and TiO_2 was observed. Calcination of **2, 3, 5,** and **6** at 950–1500 °C led to the selective formation of heterometallic $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{La}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Nd}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$, and $\text{Nd}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ phases, respectively.

Słowa kluczowe

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