THIOCYANATE COORDINATION TO THE {Ta₆I₁₂}²⁺ CLUSTER. PREPARATION AND CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF [K(DIBENZO-24-CROWN-8)(CH₃COCH₃)]₂(Ph₄P)₂[Ta₆I₁₂(NCS)₆]

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The reaction of Ta_6I_{14} with KNCS in acetonitrile in the presence of 24-dibenzo-crown-8 leads to dissolution of the tantalum iodide cluster to form the $[Ta_6I_{12}(NCS)_6]^{4-}$ complex. By evaporation of the solution with the subsequent treatment of the precipitate with acetone and PPh₄Br, dark green single crystals of the composition $[K(C_{24}H_{32}O_8)(CH_3COCH_3)]_2(Ph_4P)_2[Ta_6I_{12}(NCS)_6] \cdot CH_3COCH_3$ (1) are obtained with a yield of 29%. The product is characterized by elemental analysis, IR, and mass spectra. The crystal structure is determined by the X-ray diffraction analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

Octahedral halide clusters of niobium and tantalum belong to a vast class of inorganic high-valence clusters in which the octahedral metal cluster core is bonded to 12 bridging ligands X^i (F, Cl, Br, I). Each metal atom has one coordination site that can be occupied by a terminal non-cluster-core ligand X^a (Fig. 1) [1-3]. The i index refers to the bridging ligands (from German *inner*); the a index refers to the terminal ligands (from German *ausser*).

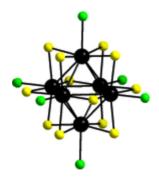


Fig. 1. Structure of the $[\{M_6X_{12}^i\}X_6^a]$ cluster.

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