



Synthesis, Crystal Structure, Electrochemistry and Electro-Catalytic Properties of the Manganese-Containing Polyoxotungstate, [(Mn(H₂O)₃)₂(H₂W₁₂O₄₂)]⁶⁻

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Anne-Lucie Teillout, Pedro de Oliveira, Jérôme Marrot, Robertha Howell, Neus Vilà, et al.. Synthesis, Crystal Structure, Electrochemistry and Electro-Catalytic Properties of the Manganese-Containing Polyoxotungstate, [(Mn(H₂O)₃)₂(H₂W₁₂O₄₂)]⁶⁻. Inorganics, 2019, 7 (2), pp.15. 10.3390/inorganics7020015 . hal-02089707

HAL Id: hal-02089707

<https://hal.univ-lorraine.fr/hal-02089707>

Submitted on 26 Nov 2020

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Article

Synthesis, Crystal Structure, Electrochemistry and Electro-Catalytic Properties of the Manganese-Containing Polyoxotungstate, $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$

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Received: 12 November 2018; Accepted: 27 January 2019; Published: 2 February 2019



Abstract: We present the synthesis and structural characterization of the manganese-containing polyoxotungstate, $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$ (**1**), obtained by reaction of MnCl_2 with six equivalents of Na_2WO_4 in the presence of $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ in acetate medium (pH 4.7). This has been assessed by various techniques (FTIR, TGA, UV-Visible, XPS, elemental analysis, single crystal X-ray and electrochemistry). Single-crystal X-ray analyses showed that, in the solid state, **1** forms a 2-D network in which $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ fragments are linked in pairs via Mn^{2+} ions, leading to linear chains of the form $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]_n^{6n-}$. The connection between chains occurs also via Mn^{2+} ions which bind $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ fragments belonging to two adjacent chains, forming an infinite 2-D network. A complete electrochemical study was done in aqueous solution where **1** is stable in the pH range 1 to 6. This complex undergoes multiple electron-transfer processes that lead to the electro-generation of manganese high oxidation state species that catalyse water electro-oxidation. **1** is also effective in the electro-catalytic reduction of nitrite and dioxygen.

Keywords: polyoxometalates; manganese; X-ray structure; XPS; electrochemistry; electro-catalysis; WOC; O_2 reduction; NO_x reduction

1. Introduction

Polyoxometalates (POMs) constitute a class of inorganic materials whose properties may be modulated upon inserting specifically chosen chemical elements in their scaffold. This results in a myriad of proved and potential applications in several domains such as materials sciences, magnetism, catalysis and electro-catalysis, photochemistry and medicine [1–3]. However, the formation of these anionic structures is more the result of the evolution of chemical equilibria not always mastered than that of rational chemical synthesis protocols [4–9]. Since more than a decade now, we have been contributing to understand and develop efficient, rational and new synthetic routes for POMs that are

likely to play a major role in catalysis and in electro-catalysis [10–17]. We are particularly interested in sandwich-type, tungstic POMs of the DAWSON family, in which two $[X_2W_{15}O_{56}]^{12-}$ (with X = As or P) fragments coordinate an equatorial metallic cluster $[M_xO_y]$ (with M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu or Zn) [18–22]. The number of metal centres in the cluster may vary from 2 to 4 (or even higher in some cases) and include up to two different elements [23–27]. We have established multi-step synthesis protocols allowing to modulate the chemical composition of the equatorial cluster, which open the way for the targeted synthesis of a large set of new compounds [14,28–31]. From this perspective, the compounds of the Keggin family [32], which have a higher diversity both in composition and in lacunary structures, are even more interesting. In fact, at least four different types of tungstic Keggin fragments may be cited which are prone to the formation of sandwich-type structures. They formally result from the partial decay of the parent compound $[XW_{12}O_{40}]^{n-}$, leading to the formation of the following lacunary entities: $[XW_8O_{31}]^{n-}$, $[XW_9O_{33}]^{n-}$, $[XW_9O_{34}]^{n-}$ or $[XW_{10}O_{36}]^{n-}$ (with X = B, Al, Si, P, Zn, Ga, As, . . .) [4]. In practice, these lacunary compounds are more often the products of direct syntheses other than the outcome of controlled degradation processes of a parent Keggin structure. In any case, the number of possible combinations, if we ever arrive at fully understanding and mastering the formation of these compounds, seems unlimited. The same is true for their potential applications.

In order to stay in the context of our research, which goes from unravelling the POM formation mechanisms up to the employment of their properties in diverse applications, we have decided to start our study with manganese-containing POMs. Indeed, we are interested in manganese-containing POMs because they are known to exhibit significant activity in many oxidative catalytic or electro-catalytic processes upon the formation of highly reactive oxo-Mn(V) species [33–53]. Several studies seem to confirm that in the case of the electro-catalytic oxidation of water, for example in the presence of POMs containing cobalt or manganese centres, the electro-active species are cobalt or manganese oxides which are deposited as films on the surface of the working electrode as a result of a partial decomposition of the POM [54–59]. It seems pertinent to highlight the contribution and the importance of the species in solution, which is the non-decomposed POM, in the observed electro-catalytic process, which has already been proposed in previous studies [60–64]. It is therefore important to prepare new POM molecules that contain several manganese centres that are easy to oxidise and remain stable in solution.

The objective of this study is to prepare a manganese-containing polyoxometalate that combines two characteristics: (1) a large number of Mn^{2+} centres; (2) a high charge density value (ratio of the formal charge of the POM with respect to its volume). The idea is to lower as much as possible the apparent redox potential values for the oxidation of these Mn^{2+} centres, thus reaching more easily their higher oxidation states Mn^{4+} and Mn^{5+} . Towards this goal, we attempted to prepare a Keggin Sandwich-type complex, $[Mn_2(MnOH_2)_2(ZnW_9O_{34})_2]^{16-}$, comprising two $[ZnW_9O_{34}]^{12-}$ moieties and four Mn^{2+} centres. Instead, we obtained the complex $[(Mn(H_2O)_3)_2(H_2W_{12}O_{42})]^{6-}$, **1**, which crystallises in the solid state as a two-dimension polymer that can be formulated as $[(Mn(H_2O)_3)_2(H_2W_{12}O_{42})]_n^{6n-}$. In solution, the monomer species, $[(Mn(H_2O)_3)_2(H_2W_{12}O_{42})]^{6-}$, has roughly the same size and the same formal electrical charge as other plenary Keggin moieties, $[XW_{12}O_{40}]^{n-}$ (X = Al, B, Co, Zn, H₂, . . .) [4] but possesses at least two extra relevant electrochemical properties with respect to the latter: (1) the tungstic scaffold is easier to reduce in the case of the new compound $[(Mn(H_2O)_3)_2(H_2W_{12}O_{42})]^{6-}$, rendering the electro-catalytic reduction of nitrite and dioxygen more favourable; (2) the two Mn^{2+} centres bound to its structure are easily accessible and their oxidation may be carried out at not so high potentials. This oxidation is concomitant with the formation of metal oxide deposits which favour the electro-catalytic oxidation of water, as demonstrated by previous studies, some of them being more recent than others [54–59,63,65,66].

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis and Structure

As stated in the introduction and in the experimental section, compound **1** was obtained when attempting to prepare the sandwich-type complex $[\text{Mn}_2(\text{MnOH}_2)_2(\text{ZnW}_9\text{O}_{34})_2]^{16-}$, starting from $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in acetate buffer. As reported in other studies, the reaction of tungstate salts with elements such as Al, Bi, Co, Fe or Mn, in the absence of Zn, sometimes leads to the formation of paradodecatungstate units, $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$, that are, in a few cases, linked together by one or more “d” metal ions to form extended networks [67–73]. Similarly, other attempts were done with Al^{3+} , Co^{2+} or Fe^{3+} instead of Zn^{2+} but we failed to obtain the corresponding analogues of the expected compounds, $[\text{Mn}_2(\text{MnOH}_2)_2(\text{MW}_9\text{O}_{34})_2]^{n-}$, with M = Al, Co or Fe. This method was already successfully used in the past in the case of the synthesis of the species $[\text{Fe}_2(\text{CuOH}_2)_2(\text{FeW}_9\text{O}_{34})_2]^{10-}$, for example [74]. In our case, the presence of Zn^{2+} ions seems to catalyse the formation of $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ fragments that are connected together by two Mn^{2+} ions. Elemental analysis did not reveal any traces of zinc in the final product, which was then formulated as the mixed sodium and potassium salt $\text{K}_2\text{Na}_4[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})] \cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

In the solid state, **1** can be viewed as an extended 2-D network consisting of $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ (W_{12}) moieties linked together by Mn^{2+} , K^+ and Na^+ ions (Figure 1a). The W_{12} entity is composed of four trimetallic subunits, W_3 , which are equivalent in pairs. The W_3 subunits located at both ends of the W_{12} moiety (blue balls on Figure 1b–d) form “cap-type” W, while the W_3 located on the meridional region of the W_{12} moiety (blue polyhedrons on Figure 1b–d), form a more open “belt-type” region with the tungsten species possessing 2 terminal oxygen atoms each. Terminal W–O distances vary slightly from the “cap” to the “belt,” with the “cap” W–O being comprised between 1.741(3) and 1.747(2), while the “belt” W–O lengths are comprised between 1.719(3) and 1.753(3) Å. Each dodecatungstate, W_{12} , unit is coordinated to 4 Mn^{2+} ions that link the W_{12} units into chains. The Mn^{2+} ion is in a distorted octahedral environment, coordinated to two “cap-type” terminal oxygens in one W_{12} unit and one “cap-like” oxygen in the adjoining W_{12} unit along with 3 H_2O molecules. Mn–O bond lengths show little variation, with bridging Mn–O–W bond lengths ranging from 2.163(3) to 2.180(2) Å and Mn–OH₂ bond lengths being 2.163(2) to 2.183(3) Å (Table 1). There are three unique six-coordinate sodium ions that organize the chains into a 2-dimensional structure. The first sodium ion is coordinated to terminal oxygens on adjacent chains in the “belt” of the W_{12} unit along with four H_2O molecules. The other two sodium ions are six-coordinated to H_2O molecules. The structure of **1** as presented above is, at first sight, very similar to that described by Ganglin Xue et al. [73] but there is a major difference between the two compounds. In the present case, the junction between the 1-D chains $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]_n^{6n-}$ is formed thanks to Na^+ ions via Na–O–W bridging bonds (Figure 1a). In the structure described by Ganglin Xue et al., the chains are linked to each other Mn^{2+} ions via Mn–O–W bridging bonds.

Table 1. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg.) for **1**.

Mn1–O22	2.163(2)	O7–Mn1–O11	168.12(9)	O22–Mn1–O16	170.81(9)
Mn1–O23	2.176(3)	O7–Mn1–O16	87.04(10)	O22–Mn1–O23	88.48(9)
Mn1–O24	2.183(3)	O7–Mn1–O22	87.13(10)	O22–Mn1–O24	86.49(10)
Mn1–O7	2.163(3)	O7–Mn1–O24	96.89(10)	O23–Mn1–O24	173.02(10)
Mn1–O11	2.177(3)	O7–Mn1–O23	87.67(10)	O23–Mn1–O11	80.56(10)
Mn1–O16	2.180(2)	O11–Mn1–O16	93.04(9)	O23–Mn1–O16	98.38(9)
W2–O7	1.746(3)	O11–Mn1–O24	94.97(11)		
W3–O11	1.779(2)	O16–Mn1–O24	87.16(9)		
W4–O16	1.793(2)	O22–Mn1–O11	94.12(10)		

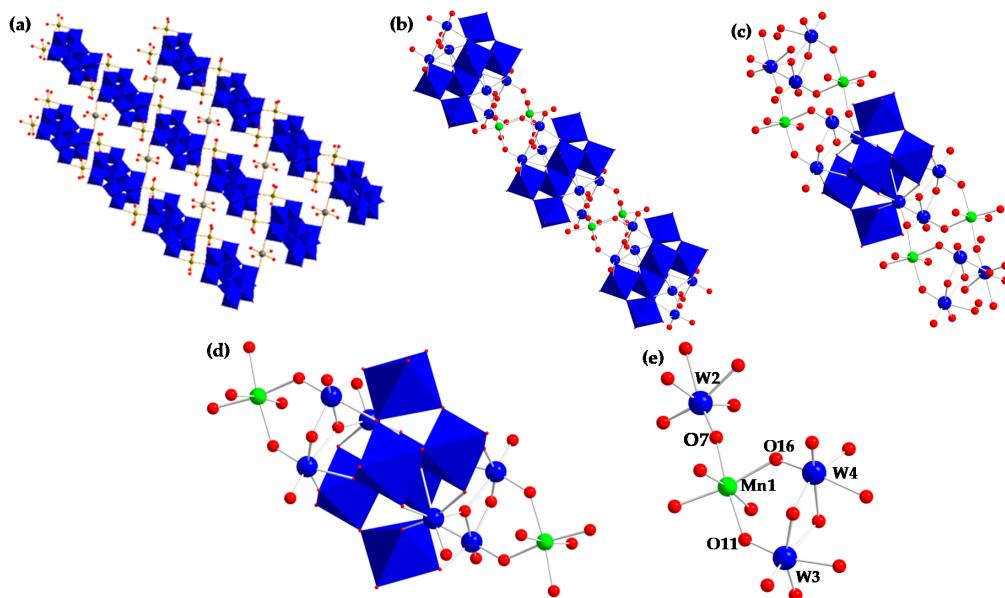


Figure 1. Polyhedral and ball-and-stick representations of **1**. (a) Extended 2-D network; (b,c) $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6n-}$ chains; (d) $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$ monomer; (e) Mn–O–W connections. Blue octahedral: WO_6 ; blue balls: “cap-type” W; red balls: O; green balls: Mn; grey balls: Na.

2.2. Electrochemistry

The most interesting feature of **1** is that the complex is stable enough in solution to be characterised by several electrochemical techniques. In solution, there is a Mn^{2+} ion firmly hanging on to each end of the dodecatungstate moieties, $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$, that is to each of the two “cap-type” W atoms via terminal oxygen atoms.

2.2.1. Redox Behaviours and Electro-Catalytic Properties of the Tungstic Framework

Figure 2 shows the cyclic voltammetry curves (CVs) of **1** at pH 3, restricted to the first tungsten waves. These CVs exhibit three successive reduction waves peaking at -0.39 V , -0.55 V and -0.68 V versus SCE. According to Figure 2a, no modification of the working electrode surface was observed when consecutive CV scans were recorded in the potential range between $+0.45 \text{ V}$ to -0.8 V versus SCE. The electrochemical response remained unchanged after ten successive scans towards cathodic potentials (red lines). Figure 2b displays the progressive increase of both cathodic and anodic currents for each electron transfer processes occurring at the electrode surface for **1** when scanning potentials at higher rates. The variation of cathodic and anodic peak current intensities, I_{pc} and I_{pa} , for the first and the second peaks as a function of the square root of the scan rate is shown on Figure 2c. The good linear correlation of these curves ($R^2 = 0.999$) indicates that the electron transfer process is primarily controlled by diffusion, not only on the first two waves but also on the third one, as its shape on Figure 2b may confirm. In the same medium, $0.5 \text{ M Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{pH } 3$, controlled potential coulometry experiments performed at -0.43 V and at -0.57 V (allowing simultaneous electrolysis on the first two waves) consume 1.07 ± 0.05 and 2.18 ± 0.05 electrons per molecule of **1** respectively. This indicates that the first and the second redox processes are mono-electronic. In both cases, the reduced solution could be re-oxidized quantitatively at $+0.3 \text{ V}$ in order to recover the initial state, thus confirming the stability of both the oxidized and reduced forms of **1** in this medium.

Another comparison has been drawn out between **1** and its parents’ counterparts, $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ and $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{6-}$, which confirms the number of electrons exchanged (see Supplementary Materials, Paragraph 1 and Figure S1) and suggests that the three compounds have close hydrodynamic radii in solution (see below).

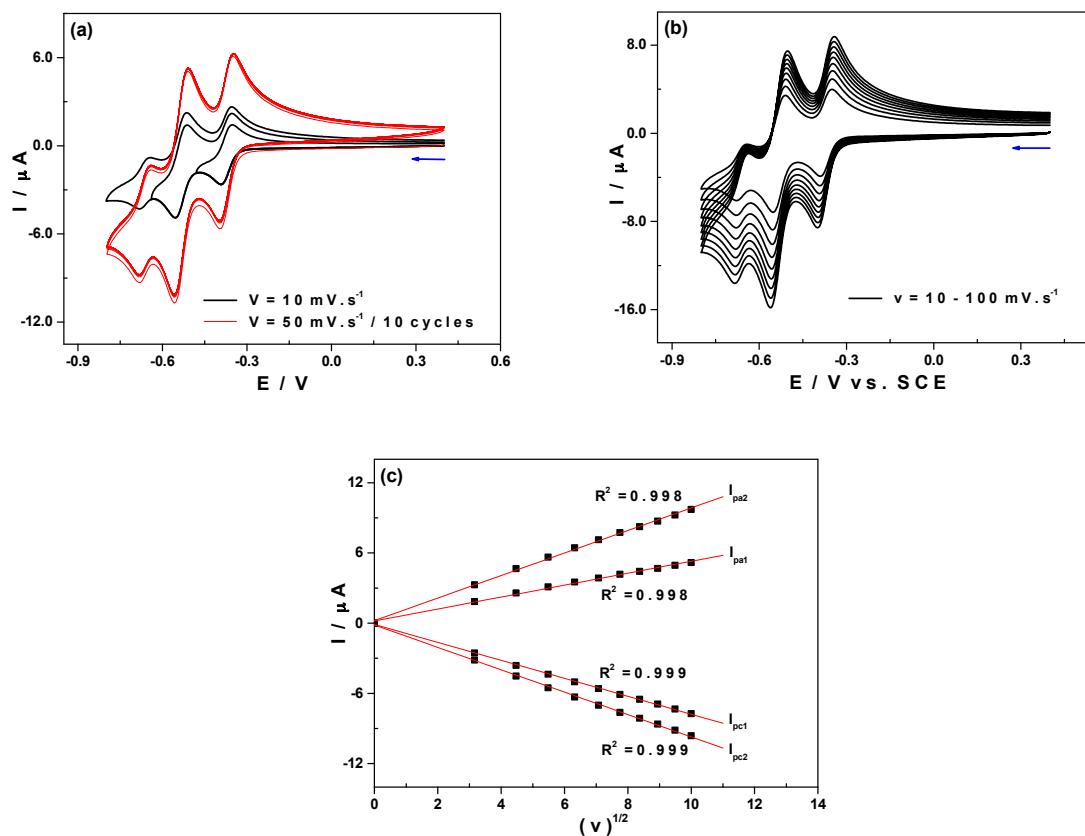


Figure 2. Cyclic voltammetry curves (CVs) of **1** at pH 3 ($0.5\text{M Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$); Polyoxometalate (POM) concentration: 0.5 mM . Reference electrode: Saturated Calomel Electrode (SCE). (a) Potentials were scanned between $+0.4$ and -0.8 V at $10\text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (black lines) followed by ten successive cycles at $50\text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (red lines); (b) The scan rates from the inner to the outer curve are $10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90$ and $100\text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; (c) Variations of cathodic and anodic peak current intensities (for the first and the second signals) as a function of the square root of the scan rate.

In order to demonstrate that the main species in solution is the $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$ monomer, its diffusion coefficient (D) was determined in $0.5\text{ M Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{pH }3$ and compared to that of metatungstate, $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{6-}$, obtained in the same experimental conditions. The values of D obtained for **1** and for metatungstate, $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{6-}$ were $5.78 \times 10^{-6}\text{ cm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and $1.86 \times 10^{-6}\text{ cm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, respectively. These are of the same order of magnitude, indicating that the hydrodynamic radii of the two compounds are close to each other and therefore the main species in solution is the $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$ monomer (see Supplementary Materials, paragraph 2, Figure S2 and Table S1).

2.2.2. pH Influence

When the pH of the electrolyte increases, in addition to the cathodic shift in potentials that is usually observed, another phenomenon appears: while between pH 2 and 3 peak current intensities remain unchanged, at pH higher values, the first wave gradually disappears in favour of the redox processes occurring at more negative potentials (see Figure S3). This has also been confirmed by coulometry. As described above, at pH 3 the overall number of electrons consumed per molecule of **1** during the two first reduction processes is equal to 2 (one electron for each peak). Another electrolysis experiment performed at -0.73 V in $1.0\text{ M LiCH}_3\text{COO} + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}/\text{pH }5$ (potential allowing simultaneous electrolysis on the first and the second signals) indicates an overall consumption of 2.14 ± 0.05 electrons. However, in this case, the charge consumed on the first and the second process is 0.64 and 1.50 electron per molecule respectively.

From pH 3 to pH 6, the current peak intensity of the first reduction wave, I_{pc1} , drops steadily and loses about 85% of its initial value (see Figure 3). This wave is thought to completely disappear around pH 7 but this cannot be verified as **1** rapidly decomposes above pH 6. The magnitude of the peak current of the second reduction wave also decreases when the pH of the electrolyte increases but more moderately. The screening of the relative evolution of the peak current of both the first and the second reduction waves at pH values ranging from 3 to 6 is in line with the observations made during controlled potential coulometry experiments, that is, the first wave gradually disappears in favour of the second one (Figure S4). Despite the unusual behaviour of I_{pc1} , the average shift of the reduction potential, E_{pc1} , corresponding to this redox process is equal to 57 mV per pH unit between pH 3 and pH 6 (Figure S4). This experimental value is very close to the theoretical expected value of 59 mV according to the Nernst equation when one-electron and one-proton transfers are coupled, usually designated as a Proton Coupled Electron Transfer (PCET) that seems to be in competition with Electrochemical–Chemical (EC).

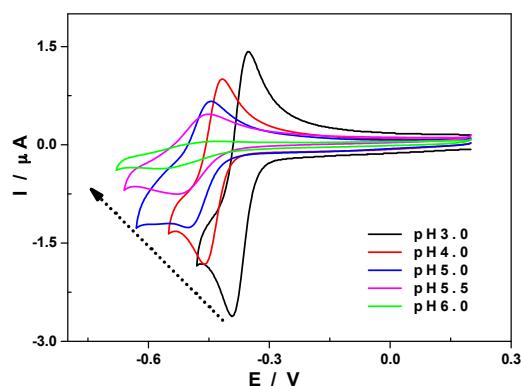


Figure 3. CVs of **1** at different pH values from 3 to 6. Polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: SCE.

2.3. Electro-Catalytic Reduction Properties

The electrochemical reduction of NO_2^- is usually used as a classical test to evaluate the electro-catalytic activity of POMs [51]. Figure 4a compares the CVs of **1** in the absence of and upon addition of increasing amounts of nitrite, in $0.5 \text{ M Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{pH } 3$, while restricted to the first reduction wave. The catalytic efficiency, CAT, reaches a maximum of 140% for an excess parameter, γ , of 40. The catalytic efficiency is defined as $\text{CAT} = 100 \times [I^d(\text{POM} + \text{NO}_2^-) - I^d(\text{POM})]/I^d(\text{POM})$ where $I^d(\text{POM} + \text{NO}_2^-)$ is the current for the reduction of the POM in the presence of NO_2^- and $I^d(\text{POM})$ is the corresponding diffusion current for the POM alone and the excess parameter is the ratio between the nitrite concentration and POM concentration, $\gamma = [\text{NO}_2^-]/[\text{POM}]$. Furthermore, the reduction of nitrite on a bare glassy carbon electrode in the same medium occurs at a more negative potential, indicating that **1** is actually responsible for the observed electro-catalytic process (Figure S5).

Nevertheless, we must consider if the good electro-catalytic efficiency towards the reduction of nitrite revealed by **1** at pH 3 is not simply due to the fact that at this pH the predominant species in solution is nitrous acid, HNO_2 , which is easier to reduce than nitrite, NO_2^- . In fact, the pK_a value related to the equilibrium between these two species, $\text{HNO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{NO}_2^-$, is 3.2. This led us to study the same process at pH 4 at which NO_2^- predominates with respect to HNO_2 . As expected, the reduction waves of **1** shifted towards more negative potential values in the absence of nitrite. In the presence of NO_2^- , a catalytic reduction current was observed which increased with the concentration of nitrite in the medium (Figure 4b). This proves that the compound **1** is efficient for the electro-catalytic reduction of the two forms co-existing in solution, nitrite and nitrous acid.

The electro-catalytic reduction of dioxygen was also explored. The formation of manganese oxide films on the working electrode actually seems to have a positive effect on the electro-catalytic reduction of O_2 (see Supplementary Materials, Section S1.4 and Figure S6).

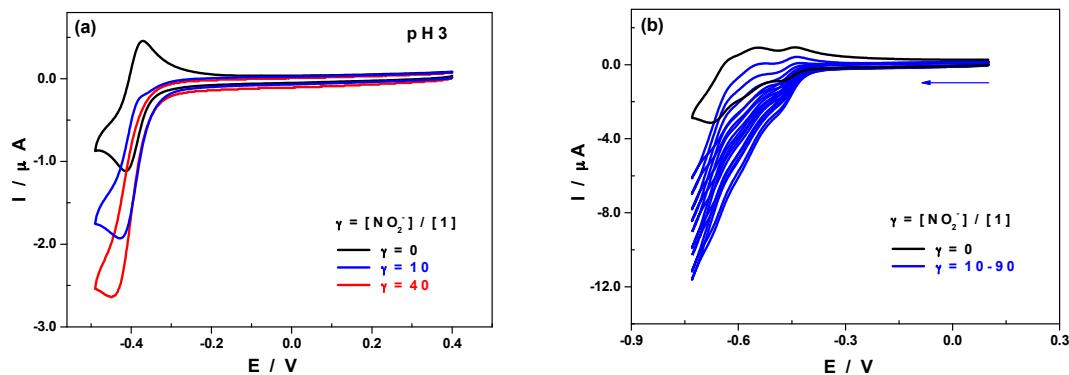


Figure 4. CVs of **1** in absence and in presence of increasing amounts of nitrite, (a) in 0.5 M $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ /pH 3 and (b) in 1.0M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ /pH 4. Polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: SCE. The excess parameter γ is defined as $\gamma = [\text{NO}_2^-]/[\mathbf{1}]$.

2.4. Redox Behaviour and Influence of the Manganese Centres

When the potential scan is extended up to +1.35V a new anodic wave attributed to the oxidation process $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Mn}^{4+}$ is observed. The oxidation of Mn^{2+} centres incorporated into POM molecules usually proceeds through a two-step mechanism: a slow electron transfer step assigned to the $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Mn}^{3+}$ oxidation process, followed by a fast electron transfer assigned to $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{4+}$ (see Figure S7) [15,34,35]. In the present case, oxidation of the two manganese centres seems to proceed via a single step $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Mn}^{4+}$. Indeed, on the CV of **1** shown in Figure 5, one can observe a sharp anodic signal with a peak at +1.08 V, characteristic of a fast electron transfer process. On scan reversal, the reduction of this electrochemically-generated Mn^{4+} species clearly proceeds through a single step. The resulting cathodic signal is characterized by a symmetrical and sharp shape corresponding to the so-called “re-dissolution” process. The current signals depicted in Figure 5 (in the anodic domain) are characteristic of adsorption–desorption processes on working electrode surfaces. In this particular case, manganese oxide species are formed and adsorbed on the working electrode surface during the forward anodic scan, are removed (reduced and re-dissolved) during the reverse cathodic scan. A new reduction wave appears, peaking at -0.17 V, on the second scan that is immediately recorded and can be attributed to the reduction of the remaining manganese oxides. At this point, the working electrode surface is almost completely regenerated; indeed, the tungsten waves are almost superimposable.

However, as noticeable in Figure 6, extending the potential scan to cathodic values is not sufficient for a perfect regeneration of the working electrode surface, that is, for a complete removal of the manganese oxides film deposited on the glassy carbon working electrode during the oxidation step. I_{pc} continuously increases and E_{pa} shifts towards less positive potentials as a proof of the modification of the electrode surface (Figure 6a). The presence of acetate anions (Figure 6b), which are better coordinating species than sulphate ions, seems to somewhat prevent the formation this manganese oxides film on the working electrode surface, the CVs being almost superimposable over successive cycling. At equal concentrations, peak currents are smaller in the acetate medium compared to the sulphate medium, while peak potentials remain invariant (Figure S8).

When the scan of potentials is extended to more anodic values, a new totally irreversible wave appears peaking at +1.48 V. This wave that grows during consecutive scans shows on the one hand the generation of high valence manganese species on the working electrode surface and the other hand the electro-catalytic oxidation of water by these latter species (See Figures S8B and S9). At pH 6, as expected, the electro-catalytic oxidation of H_2O takes place at a less positive potential, +1.30 V versus SCE, which represents a potential gain of about 50 mV, compared to the results obtained by Keita et al. under the same conditions with the sandwich-type POM $[(\text{MnOH}_2)_3(\text{SbW}_9\text{O}_{33})_2]^{9-}$ that contains three Mn^{3+} centres (Figure 7) [33]. In this medium 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ /pH 6, the reduction or desorption of manganese oxides deposited during continuous cycling between -0.79 and +1.00 V,

takes place in two well-separated steps (the first at +0.45 V and the second at −0.53 V) and leads to an almost perfect regeneration of the glassy carbon working electrode surface (successive CVs are rigorously superimposable, Figure S10).

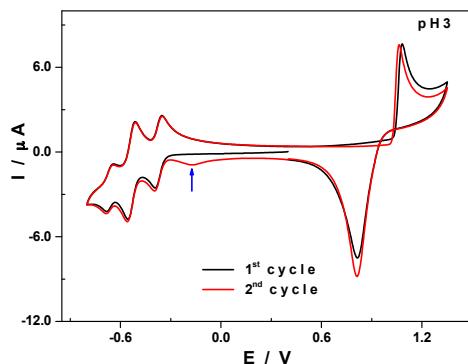


Figure 5. CVs of **1** in 0.5 M $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ /pH 3. Polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: SCE. Potentials were initially scanned down to -0.8 V (reduction region) then up to $+1.35 \text{ V}$ (oxidation region); the first cycle is in black and the second in red.

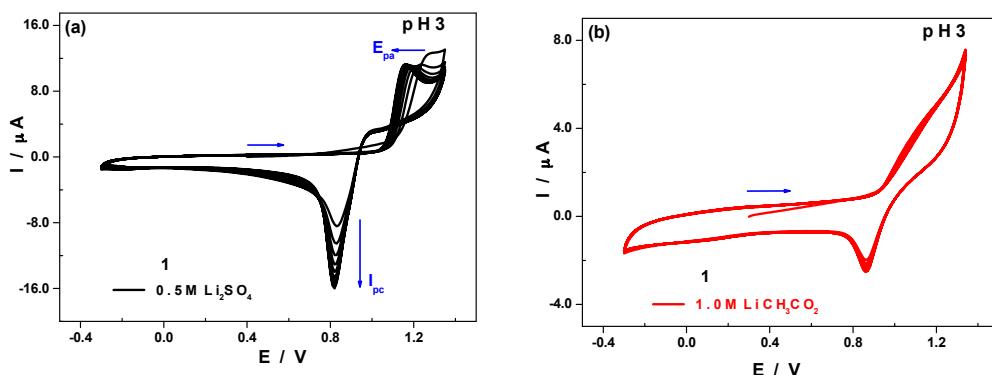


Figure 6. CVs of **1** at pH 3 in different media; polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: SCE. (a) 0.5 M $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$: cycling (10 scans) between -0.3 V and $+1.35 \text{ V}$; (b) 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$: cycling (10 scans) between -0.3 V and $+1.35 \text{ V}$.

In order to confirm that **1** catalyses the oxidation of water on the surface of a glassy carbon electrode in the selected medium 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi}/\text{pH } 6$, two electrolyses were carried out, first in the absence of **1** (only the electrolyte) and then in the presence of **1**, at an applied potential of $+1.4 \text{ V}$ versus SCE. This corresponds to the second oxidation wave of the Mn centres, which, judging from its shape, hosts a water oxidation electro-catalytic process (vide supra), which produces dioxygen. The changes in O_2 concentration during the electrolysis were monitored with an oxygen probe. Each electrolysis lasted for 900 s. In the presence of **1**, the concentration of O_2 rapidly increased during the first 5 min of the electrolysis and then it stabilised, probably due to the fact that the O_2 maximum solubility in the medium was reached (Figure 8a,b). When the experiment was carried out in the absence of **1** (just the electrolyte present), the variation in the concentration of O_2 was far less intense and even almost negligible when compared with the response obtained in the presence of **1**. The variation of the concentration of oxygen was also monitored during a cyclic voltammetry experiment carried out at a small scan rate, $v = 2 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. The outcome clearly indicates that the production of dioxygen starts at around 0.94 V versus SCE, reaches its maximum at $+1.4 \text{ V}$ versus SCE and finally progressively decreases during the reverse scan (Figure 8c,d).

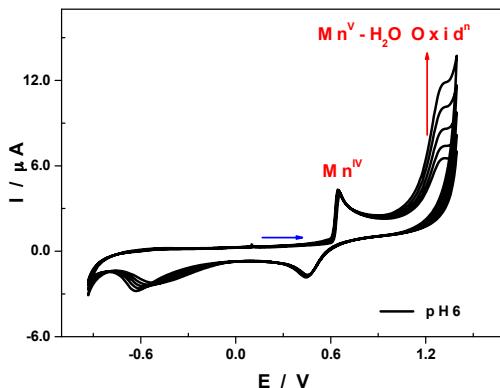


Figure 7. CV of **1** in 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ /pH 6. Polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; scan rate: $10 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: SCE. Potentials were initially scanned from $+0.10 \text{ V}$ to $+1.40 \text{ V}$ ($\text{Mn}^{2+}/^{4+}$ oxidation followed by $\text{Mn}^{4+}/^{5+}$ and H_2O electro-catalytic oxidation) then down to -0.93 V (regeneration of the working electrode surface).

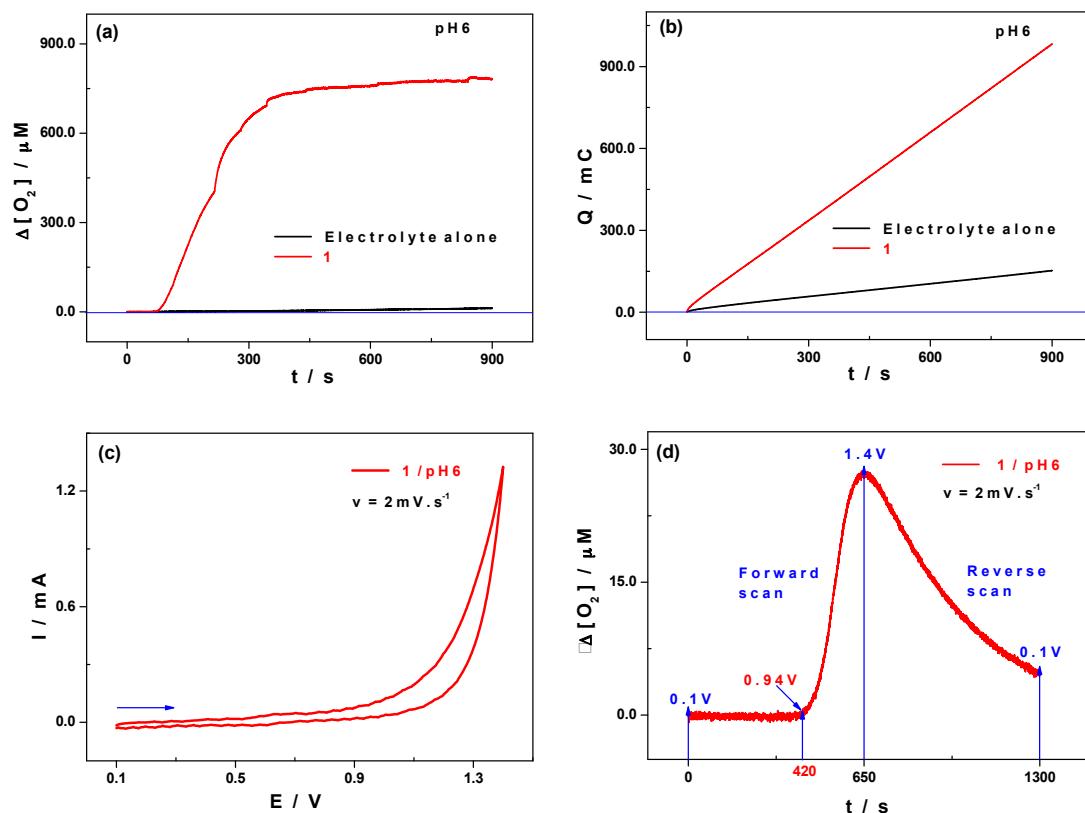


Figure 8. Electrolysis on a glassy carbon plate ca. 1 cm^2 in 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ /pH 6; $E = 1.4 \text{ V}$ vs. SCE; $t = 900 \text{ s}$. (a) Evolution of the dioxygen concentration as a function of time in the absence (black) and in the presence (red) of **1**; (b) Charge consumed as a function of time; (c) CV of **1** in the same medium at a scan rate of $2 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; potentials were initially scanned from $+0.10 \text{ V}$ to $+1.40 \text{ V}$ ($\text{Mn}^{2+}/^{4+}$ oxidation followed by $\text{Mn}^{4+}/^{5+}$ and H_2O electro-catalytic oxidation), then back to $+0.1 \text{ V}$; (d) Variation of the concentration of dioxygen in the medium of study, $[\text{O}_2]$, as a function of the electrode potential scan (directly related with time). Polyoxometalate concentration: 0.5 mM; working electrode: glassy carbon plate ca. 1 cm^2 ; reference electrode: SCE; auxiliary electrode, Pt.

2.5. Quartz Crystal Microbalance

Experimental evidence for the formation of deposits on the surface of the working electrode during the forward anodic scan was gathered both from the coupling of a quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) to electrochemistry and from XPS analysis. As far as QCM is concerned, the vibration frequency

variations of a quartz crystal on which the glassy carbon working electrode was mounted is followed during a cyclic voltammetry experiment (Figure 9a). The scan rate employed was $2 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. No variation was observed in the vibration frequency for potential values up to 0.90 V (Figure 9b). Between 0.90 V and 0.97 V, the vibration frequency steeply decreased and the CV concomitantly registered revealed the oxidation of the Mn^{2+} centres into Mn^{4+} , the shape of the wave strongly suggesting the formation of a deposit. From 0.97 V and up to 1.75 V, at which the scan reversal took place, the vibration frequency kept decreasing but more slowly than before. During the reverse scan, the potential value of 0.80 V had to be reached in order to observe an increase in the vibration frequency of the quartz crystal. The Mn oxides previously deposited on the electrode surface were progressively reduced and re-dissolved, leading to a mass loss which resulted in an increase of the vibration frequency of the quartz crystal. However, even when the reverse scan was taken to a potential value (-0.3 V) more negative than the starting potential (0.1 V), it was not possible to go back to the initial vibration frequency value, meaning that the electrode surface was not totally regenerated.

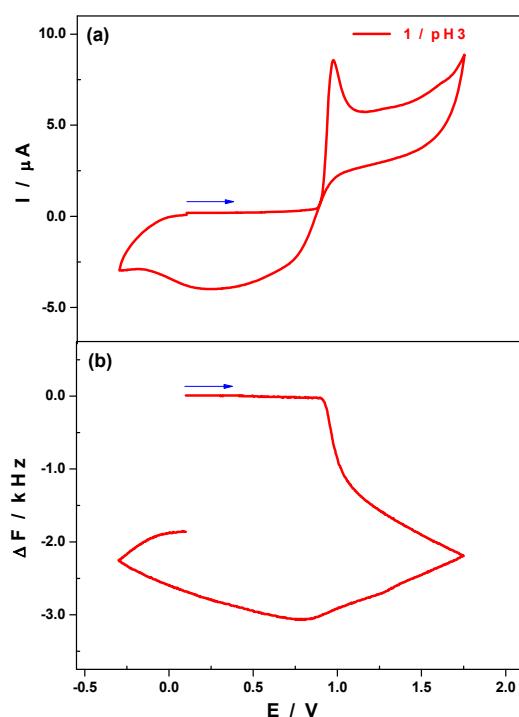


Figure 9. CV (a) and frequency variation as a function of the electrode potential (b) obtained with $\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{Mn}_2$ in $0.5 \text{ M Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{pH } 3$. Scan rate: $2 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. Reference electrode: SCE.

2.6. X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)

2.6.1. pH 3.0

The surface composition of the electrodeposited films was determined by XPS. The survey spectrum shows the presence of C, O, Mn and W (Figure S11). Traces of N are also detected. The deconvolution of the W 4f photoemission signal exhibits two peaks with the binding energy of W 4f_{7/2} centred at $36.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ eV}$ and that of W 4f_{5/2} at $38.4 \pm 0.1 \text{ eV}$. The position and the shape of these peaks are representative of W atoms with an oxidation state of +6. The Mn 2p spectrum is split in two components at 643.2 eV (Mn 2p_{3/2}) and 653.0 eV (Mn 2p_{1/2}) respectively. The observed binding energy values in the sample falls between Mn^{4+} and Mn^{6+} , as previously reported at 641.9 eV for MnO_2 and 643.8 eV for MnO_4^{2-} , respectively [75,76]. The binding energies observed are consistent with the existence of Mn^{5+} in a tetrahedral site according to the literature [76]. The well-known instability of Mn^{5+} could give rise to the appearance of Mn^{4+} and Mn^{7+} which could be related to the presence of a peak at binding energies of 645.10 eV attributed to the formation of Mn^{7+} as a result of the evolution of

Mn^{5+} [77]. It is possible to use the Mn 3s core spectrum appearing at 84 eV to confirm the oxidation state of Mn. A splitting of this peak resulting from the exchange interaction of Mn 3s and 3d electrons, leading to two photoemission final states is dependent on the number of 3d electrons. The 3s core levels of the 3d transition metals are known to exhibit exchange splitting. Both the binding energy and the splitting of the 3s level are quite sensitive to the oxidation state of the Mn. The expected values are 6.5 eV for Mn^{2+} , 5.5 eV for Mn^{3+} , 4.5 eV for Mn^{4+} and <4.5 eV for Mn^{5+} . However, an overlapping of the W 5s signal appearing at 77 eV makes it difficult to determine the oxidation state of Mn from Mn 3s core level spectrum.

2.6.2. pH 6.0

Analogous electrodeposition experiments have been performed at pH 6.0 by applying an anodic potential of 1.4 V/SCE for 15 min on a glassy carbon surface. The survey XPS spectrum shows the presence of C, O, Mn and W (Figure 10a). The deconvolution of the W 4f peak exhibits two components with the binding energy of W 4f_{7/2} centred at 36.2 ± 0.1 eV and that of W 4f_{5/2} at 38.4 ± 0.1 eV (Figure 10c) which are attributed to the presence of W atoms with an oxidation state of +6. The high-resolution spectrum of Mn 2p shows two main peaks at 641.9 eV and 653.5 eV (Figure 10b) with an energy difference of 11.8 eV attributed to the Mn 2p_{3/2} and Mn 2p_{1/2} respectively. These binding energies are in good agreement with the presence of MnO_2 on the carbon surface [43]. Furthermore, the amounts of Mn 2p detected on the electrode surface are much higher at pH 6.0 than at pH 3.0, resulting in an important decrease of the W/Mn ratio at higher pH. This decrease is due to a larger amount of Mn whereas the amount of W detected is of the same order in both cases.

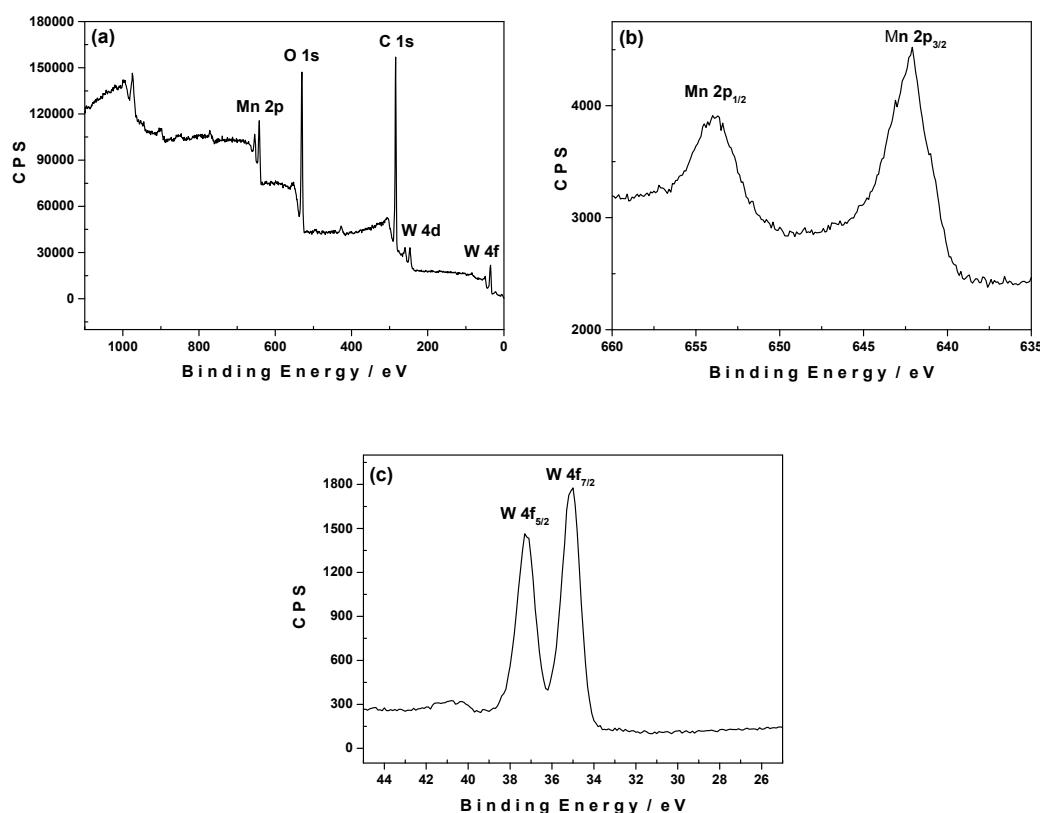


Figure 10. (a) XPS survey spectrum for a 1-modified glassy carbon electrode by induced electrochemical deposition at +1.4 V vs. SCE in 1.0 M $\text{CH}_3\text{COOLi} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ /pH 6. The POM concentration in the solution was 0.5 mM; (b) Mn 2p core level spectrum; (c) W 4f core level spectrum.

The elemental atomic concentrations of the surface modified electrodes prepared from a solution containing **1** are summarised in Table 2 as a function of the pH.

Table 2. Elemental atomic concentrations of the surface modified electrodes determined by XPS.

pH	Atomic Concentration %				W/Mn
	C 1s	O 1s	W 4f	Mn 2p	
3.0	80.7	14.3	4.1	0.9	4.4
6.0	77.3	13.3	5.1	4.3	1.2

3. Materials and Methods

Pure water was used throughout. It was obtained from a RiOs 8 unit followed by a Millipore-Q Academic purification set (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany). All reagents were of high-purity grade and were used as purchased without further purification. Elemental analysis was performed by the Service Central d'Analyse CNRS, Solaize, France. The IR spectra (Figure S15) were recorded with KBr pellets on a Nicolet Magna IR Spectrometer 550 spectrophotometer (Nicolet Instrument Corporation, Madison, WI, USA). The UV-visible spectra (SI, paragraph 8) were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 19 spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT, USA) with 2.5×10^{-5} M solutions of the relevant polyanion. Matched 1.00 mm optical path quartz cuvettes were used. The composition of the various media was as follows: (1) sulphate buffers, for pH 1 to 3, 0.5 M Li₂SO₄ + H₂SO₄ and for pH 7, 0.5 M Li₂SO₄ + 0.05 M Tris(Hydroxyl)Amino Methane (THAM); (2) acetate buffers, for pH 2 to 3, 1.0 M LiCH₃COO + CClH₂COOH and for pH 4 to 6, 1.0 M LiCH₃COO + CH₃COOH.

3.1. Synthesis of [(Mn(H₂O)₃)₂(H₂W₁₂O₄₂)]⁶⁻ (**1**)

This compound was obtained when attempting to prepare the sandwich-type complex [Mn₂(MnOH₂)₂(ZnW₉O₃₄)₂]¹²⁻, using a procedure adapted from the one described for [Mn₂(MnOH₂)₂(AsW₉O₃₃)₂]¹²⁻ by Krebs et al. [78].

A 6.0 g sample of Na₂WO₄·2H₂O (~18.20 mmol) dissolved in 10 mL of water was slowly added upon stirring at room temperature to a 0.22 g sample of Zn(CH₃COO)₂·2H₂O (~1.01 mmol) dissolved in 35 mL of a 0.5 M CH₃COONa/0.5 M CH₃COOH (pH 4.6) buffer. The cloudy and white solution obtained was heated at 50 °C for about 15 min. Then, 0.60 g of MnCl₂·4H₂O (~3.03 mmol) was added to the solution resulting in a colour change from white to yellow and the simultaneous appearance of a precipitate. At this point, the yellow suspension was heated at 80 °C for about 1 h, cooled at room temperature and filtered with a fine porosity fritted glass. The very fine yellowish powder was discarded and the clear yellow solution was treated with 15 mL of a 1M KCl solution. A pale yellow solid precipitated in solution that was cooled and kept at 4 °C overnight. The yellowish precipitate was collected by filtration, washed twice with ethanol and dried in open-air (2.51 g; 43.9% based on W) corresponding to K₂Na₄[(Mn(H₂O)₃)₂(H₂W₁₂O₄₂)]·28H₂O. IR (KBr pellet): 1617(m), 1562(m), 1403(m), 909(m), 846(m), 784(w), 738(m), 689(m), 525(w), 412(m). Anal. Calcd. (found) for K₂Na₄[(Mn(H₂O)₃)₂(H₂W₁₂O₄₂)]·28H₂O: W, 58.48 (57.1); Mn, 2.91 (2.78); Na, 2.44 (2.73) K, 2.07 (3.01). [M.W. = 3772.28].

3.2. X-ray Crystallography

Intensity data collection was carried out with a Bruker Nonius X8 APEX 2 diffractometer (Bruker AXS, Madison, WI, USA) equipped with a CCD bidimensional detector using the monochromatised wavelength $\lambda(\text{Mo K}\alpha) = 0.71073$ Å. The data were collected at 150 K. The absorption correction was based on multiple and symmetry-equivalent reflections in the data set using the SADABS program [79] based on the method of Blessing [80]. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares using the SHELX-TL package [81]. A discrepancy between the formula determined by elemental analysis and the formula deduced from the crystallographic atom list was encountered mainly due to the difficulty in localising all the disordered water molecules and alkali

counter-ions. Crystallographic data are given in Table 3. Comparisons of selected bond lengths and bond angles are given in Table 1.

Table 3. Crystallographic data for 1.

Empirical formula	H ₆₂ K ₂ Mn ₂ Na ₄ O ₇₆ W ₁₂
Formula weight, g	3764.74
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	12.132(3)
b/Å	12.290(3)
c/Å	13.130(4)
α/deg.	73.394(10)
β/deg.	67.727(10)
γ/deg.	73.205(11)
V/Å ³	1699.7(8)
Z	1
ρ _{calc} /g·cm ⁻³	3.678
μ/mm ⁻¹	20.846
Data/Parameters	9922/460
R _{int}	0.0492
GOF	1.174
R (>2σ(I))	R ₁ ^a = 0.0340 wR ₂ ^b = 0.0914

$$^a R_1 = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_c|}, ^b wR_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2}{\sum w(F_o^2)^2}}.$$

Further details on the crystal structure investigation may be obtained from the FIZ Karlsruhe–Leibniz-Institut für Informationsinfrastruktur, Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (Fax +49-7247-808-666; E-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de) on quoting the depository number CSD-425294.

3.3. Electrochemical Experiments

Electrochemical data was obtained using an EG & G 273A driven by a PC with the M270 software (M270, PAR AMETEK, Oak Ridge, TN, USA). A one-compartment cell with a standard three-electrode configuration was used for cyclic voltammetry experiments. The same media as for UV-visible spectroscopy were used for electrochemistry but the polyanion concentration was 5×10^{-4} M. Prior to each experiment; solutions were de-aerated thoroughly for at least 30 min with pure Ar. A positive pressure of this gas was maintained during subsequent work. All cyclic voltammograms were recorded at a scan rate of 10 mV·s⁻¹ unless otherwise stated. All experiments were performed at room temperature, which is controlled and fixed for the lab at 20 °C. The reference electrode was a saturated calomel electrode (SCE), the counter electrode a platinum gauze of large surface area; both electrodes were separated from the bulk electrolyte solution via fritted compartments filled with the same electrolyte. The working electrode was a 3 mm OD glassy carbon disc (GC, Mersen, France). The pre-treatment of this electrode before each experiment, adapted from the procedure of Keita and co-workers [82], was as follows: 1. Fine polishing using diamond pastes (DP Diamond-Struers) of decreasing grain size (15 min with a grain size of 6 µm, 15 min with a grain size of 3 µm and 30 min with a grain size of 1 µm). The electrode then underwent two successive 5 min ultrasonic washing in ethanol and in Millipore water respectively. Results were very reproducible from one experiment to another and slight variations observed over successive runs are rather attributed to the uncertainty associated with the detection limit of our equipment (potentiostat, hardware and software) and not to working electrode pre-treatment neither to possible variations in temperature.

3.4. XPS Analysis

X-Ray Photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were carried out on glassy carbon surfaces with an Axis-165 from Kratos Analytical (Manchester, UK) equipped with an Al anode (Al K α X-rays at 1486.6 eV). Spectra were recorded with an energy pass of 20 eV for core level spectra and 80 eV for survey spectra. The data were obtained at room temperature and typically the operating pressure in the analyses chamber was below 10^{-9} Torr. All binding energies were referenced to that of adventitious carbon binding energy at C 1s = 284.9 eV. The core level spectra were peak-fitted using the CasaXPS software (version 2.3.19, Casa Software Ltd., Teignmouth, UK). The core level spectra were used to evaluate the atomic concentration of the species present at carbon electrode surface. The atomic concentration (at %) of each element was determined, by assuming a homogeneous layer, from the relative peak areas of the spectrum and the corresponding sensitivity factors according to the equation below, where A_i is the peak area of the element i and s_i is the sensitivity factor for this element.

$$\text{at \%} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_i}{s_i}\right)}{\sum\left(\frac{A_i}{s_i}\right)}$$

Sensitivity factor values corresponding to the Kratos spectrometer were used in the quantification analysis.

4. Conclusions

The Mn-containing polyoxometalate based on paradigmatic state-B moieties, $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$, was obtained by reaction of Mn^{2+} and WO_4^{2-} ions in acetate buffer in the presence of Zn^{2+} ions. In the solid, crystallography studies show that the Mn^{2+} ions are 6-coordinate and surface bound to terminal oxygens of two neighbouring dodecatungstate units to form an extended 2-D network. Interestingly, UV-visible spectroscopy and electrochemical analysis confirm that in aqueous solution the active species is the monomeric unit, $[(\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42})]^{6-}$. This compound is stable enough in aqueous solution between pH 1 and 6 to be fully characterised by cyclic voltammetry, controlled potential coulometry and crystal quartz microbalance. Corresponding CVs recorded in different media revealed that the reduction of W centres proceeds in three steps that are pH dependent. The Mn^{2+} centres are oxidised to the Mn^{4+} state in a single step which depends on the pH and on the composition of the electrolyte. This oxidation is concomitant with the formation of a film of oxides deposited on the surface of the working electrode. The shape of the return wave and the QCM results show that this film is totally redissolved during the reverse scan upon the reduction of Mn^{4+} back into Mn^{2+} . XPS results obtained after the electrochemical deposition at pH 3 and 6 show the existence of all the elements present in the structure of **1**. However, the composition of the electrodeposited layer at pH 6 shows a very low W/Mn experimental ratio of 1.2 compared to the theoretical expected value of 6 present in the starting material **1**. The W/Mn ratio obtain at pH 3 is much higher, 4.4, than that at pH 6 but still lower than the expected theoretical value. These observations suggest a decomposition of **1** resulting from the application of a high positive potential for a long time. Additionally, **1** also demonstrates electro-catalytic activity as demonstrated for the reduction of nitrite and of dioxygen and also for the oxidation of water. These results illustrate the importance of continuing the development of new POMs that can accumulate several “d” centres with expected applications in electro-catalysts.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/2304-6740/7/2/15/s1>, complementary data on electrochemistry and the electro-catalytic reduction of NO_2^- and O_2 , the electro-catalytic oxidation of H_2O , UV-Visible spectra, FT-IR spectra, XPS spectra, Thermogravimetric analysis, the CIF and the checkCIF. CSD 426148 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from FIZ Karlsruhe via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures.

Author Contributions: The preparation of the manuscript was made by all authors. A.-L.T., P.d.O. and A.W.: careful follow-up and improvement of the manuscript. J.M.: acquired the Single Crystal X-ray diffraction. R.C.H.: analysed the Single Crystal X-ray diffraction results and wrote that part. N.V.: acquired and analysed the XPS

spectra and wrote that part. I.M.M.: General idea, syntheses, electrochemical and electro-catalytic studies and writing up of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: I.M.M thanks the Université Paris-Sud and the CNRS for financial support. N.V. thanks the Université de Lorraine and the CNRS for financial support. J.M. thanks the Université de Versailles and the CNRS for financial support.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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