

Electronic Supplementary Information

A_x(H₃O)_{2-x}Mn₅(HPO₃)₆ (A= Li, Na, K and NH₄):

Open-Framework Manganese(II) Phosphites

Templated by Mixed Cationic Species

Joseba Orive,^{a,} Roberto Fernández de Luis,^{b,c} Jesús Rodríguez Fernández,^d*

Luis Lezama,^{c,e} and María I. Arriortua^{b,c}

^a Departamento de Ciencia de los Materiales, FCFM, Universidad de Chile, Av. Beauchef 851, Santiago 8370448, Chile.

^b Departamento de Mineralogía y Petrología, Facultad de Ciencia y Tecnología, Universidad del País Vasco (UPV/EHU), Apdo. 48940 Leioa, Spain.

^c Basque Center for Materials, Applications & Nanostructures (BC Materials) Parque Tecnológico de Zamudio, Camino de Ibaizabal, Edificio 500 - 1º, 48160 Derio, Spain.

^d CITIMAC, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain.

^e Departamento de Química Inorgánica, Facultad de Ciencia y Tecnología, Universidad del País Vasco (UPV/EHU), Apdo. 644, 48940 Leioa, Spain.

* Corresponding author:

joseba.orive@ing.uchile.cl

Phone: +56 229771076. Fax: +56 226994119

S1. Structure refinement

Three main residual electron densities were observed inside the hexagonal pores which were found to be non-interpretable. Several attempts without success were realized in order to crystallographically define the electron densities belonging to these highly disordered extraframework species.

Density	x	y	z	Wickoff letter	Occ. Factor	$e\text{\AA}^{-3}$
Q1	0.0647	0.1358	0.6786	12g	1.0	6.07
Q2	0.0000	0.0000	0.8408	4c	0.33333	3.75
Q3	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	2b	0.16667	2.59

Assumption 1: $Q3 = Li$; $Q1$ and $Q2 = H_2O$. Disorder parts with complementary occupation factors ($PART\ 1 = Q3/Q1$ and $PART\ 2 = Q2$).

This way, an occupation factor of 0.53 was calculated for the Li atom, which is in perfect accordance with the chemical analysis. However, this structural model implies too much short O-O distances, 2.3-2.5 \AA from the H_2O molecule ($Q1$) to the framework, what makes this model invalid.

Assumption 2: $Q1$ or $Q2$ sites occupied by Li atoms results in occupation factors too much high, what is incongruent with the chemical analysis, as well as it would suppose a positive charge excess.

Table S1. Bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) for **1-Li**.

Mn(1) O_6 octahedron

Mn(1)	O(2)	O(2)^{iv}	O(1)	O(1)^{iv}	O(3)^{iv}	O(3)
O(3)	90.5(2)	91.6(2)	78.5(2)	99.1(2)	176.8(3)	2.230(4)
O(3)^{iv}	91.6(2)	90.5(2)	99.1(2)	78.5(2)	2.230(4)	
O(1)^{iv}	168.1(2)	90.0(2)	85.1(3)	2.168(5)		
O(1)	90.0(2)	168.1(2)	2.168(5)			
O(2)^{iv}	96.7(3)	2.149(6)				
O(2)	2.149(6)					

Mn(2) O_6 octahedron

Mn(2)	O(3)ⁱ	O(3)ⁱⁱⁱ	O(3)	O(1)	O(1)ⁱⁱⁱ	O(1)ⁱ
O(1)ⁱ	79.0(2)	162.7(2)	92.6(2)	83.8(2)	83.8(2)	2.194(5)
O(1)ⁱⁱⁱ	92.6(2)	79.0(2)	162.7(2)	83.8(2)	2.194(5)	
O(1)	162.7(2)	92.6(2)	79.0(2)	2.194(5)		
O(3)	103.4(1)	103.4(1)	2.186(5)			
O(3)ⁱⁱⁱ	103.4(1)	2.186(5)				
O(3)ⁱ	2.186(5)					

Piramid [HP(I) O_3]

P(I)	O(1)	O(3)^v	O(2)ⁱⁱⁱ	H(1)
H(1)	105(3)	107(3)	107(3)	1.26(7)
O(2)ⁱⁱⁱ	112.1(3)	114.1(3)	1.540(6)	
O(3)^v	111.2(3)	1.535(4)		
O(1)	1.528(5)			

Symmetry codes: *i* = -*x*+*y*, -*x*+*I*, *z*; *ii* = -*y*+*I*, -*x*+*I*, *z*-*I*/2; *iii* = -*y*+*I*, *x*-*y*+*I*, *z*; *iv* = *y*, *x*, -*z*+3/2; *v* = -*y*+*I*, -*x*+*I*, *z*+*I*/2.

Table S2. Pattern Matching and Rietveld refinement parameters for **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄**.

Sample	1-Li		2-Na		3-K		4-NH ₄	
Formula	Li _{0.55} (H ₃ O) _{1.45} -Mn ₅ (HPO ₃) ₆		Na _{0.72} (H ₃ O) _{1.28} -Mn ₅ (HPO ₃) ₆		K _{0.3} (H ₃ O) _{1.7} -Mn ₅ (HPO ₃) ₆		(NH ₄) _{0.59} (H ₃ O) _{1.41} -Mn ₅ (HPO ₃) ₆]	
M. Weight (g/mol)	785.97		795.47		798.64		792.04	
Z	2		2		2		2	
Analysis Method	Pattern Matching	Rietveld Analysis	Pattern Matching	Rietveld Analysis	Pattern Matching	Rietveld Analysis	Pattern Matching	Rietveld Analysis
a, Å	10.4618(5)	10.4629(7)	10.4881(7)	10.4935(9)	10.4380(7)	10.4430(17)	10.4699(9)	10.4760(12)
c, Å	9.4057(8)	9.4073(11)	9.3984(10)	9.3970(12)	9.4076(10)	9.4082(16)	9.4350(12)	9.4382(15)
V, Å ³	891.5(1)	891.9(1)	895.3(1)	896.1(2)	887.7(1)	888.6(3)	895.7(2)	897.0(2)
N ^{er} Reflections	260	278	262	289	260	283	261	294
Profile Parameters	36	36	35	35	36	36	35	36
Structure Parameters	-----	16	-----	16	-----	16	-----	16
R _{Bragg}	1.29	18.4	1.00	14.3	1.13	19.5	0.82	20.2
R _f	1.97	8.58	1.05	6.42	1.28	8.75	0.78	18.2
R _p	21.1	29.0	19.1	25.3	22.5	31.2	21	28.5
R _{wp}	26.0	33.7	25.3	29.7	28.7	36.6	28	33.2
R _{exp}	19.53	17.94	17.76	16.22	21.31	19.44	19.33	19.26
χ^2	1.77	3.53	2.02	3.35	1.82	3.54	2.10	2.97

Table S3. Coordination environment bond distances (\AA) and bond valence calculations for **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄** from the Rietveld analysis (without taking into account the extraframework species).

1-Li

<i>Bond distances (\AA)</i>		<i>Bond Valence</i>	<i>Bond distances (\AA)</i>		<i>Bond Valence</i>
(Mn1)-(O1)	2.196(12)	0.334(11)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.205(20)	0.326(18)
(Mn1)-(O1)	2.1961(20)	0.334(18)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.205(15)	0.326(13)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.168(18)	0.360(18)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.205(17)	0.326(15)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.168(18)	0.360(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.203(19)	0.328(16)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.235(21)	0.300(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.203(19)	0.328(17)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.235(21)	0.300(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.202(30)	0.328(27)
Mn(1) SUM		1.99(4)	Mn(2) SUM		1.96(4)

2-Na

(Mn1)-(O1)	2.196(12)	0.334(10)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.202(18)	0.328(16)
(Mn1)-(O1)	2.196(18)	0.334(16)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.202(13)	0.329(12)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.168(15)	0.360(15)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.202(15)	0.329(13)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.168(15)	0.360(14)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.199(19)	0.331(17)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.238(21)	0.298(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.199(19)	0.331(17)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.238(22)	0.298(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.198(30)	0.332(27)
Mn(1) SUM		1.98(4)	Mn(2) SUM		1.98(4)

3-K

(Mn1)-(O1)	2.201(12)	0.329(11)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.212(21)	0.320(18)
(Mn1)-(O1)	2.201(20)	0.329(18)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.211(15)	0.321(13)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.165(18)	0.363(17)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.211(17)	0.321(15)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.165(17)	0.363(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.208(21)	0.324(18)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.243(22)	0.294(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.207(19)	0.324(17)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.243(22)	0.294(18)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.207(30)	0.324(27)
Mn(1) SUM		1.97(4)	Mn(2) SUM		1.93(5)

4-NH₄

(Mn1)-(O1)	2.192(12)	0.338(11)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.205(19)	0.326(17)
(Mn1)-(O1)	2.192(19)	0.338(17)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.204(14)	0.326(13)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.158(16)	0.371(16)	(Mn2)-(O1)	2.205(16)	0.326(14)
(Mn1)-(O2)	2.157(15)	0.371(15)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.197(20)	0.333(18)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.240(21)	0.297(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.196(18)	0.334(17)
(Mn1)-(O3)	2.240(22)	0.297(17)	(Mn2)-(O3)	2.196(30)	0.334(27)
Mn(1) SUM		2.01(4)	Mn(2) SUM		1.98(4)

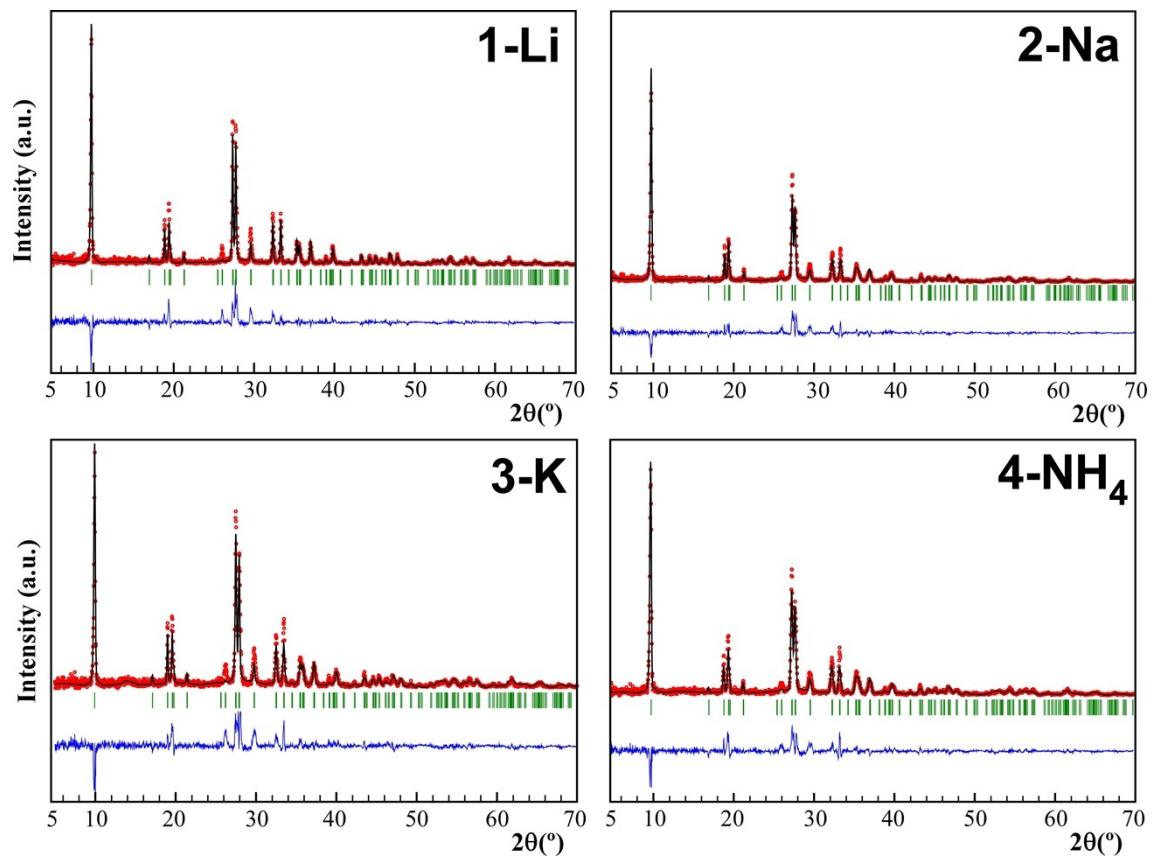


Figure S1. Observed (red dots), calculated (black line) and difference X-ray powder diffraction pattern (blue line) for the Rietveld analysis, without taking into account the extraframework sites, of **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄** compounds

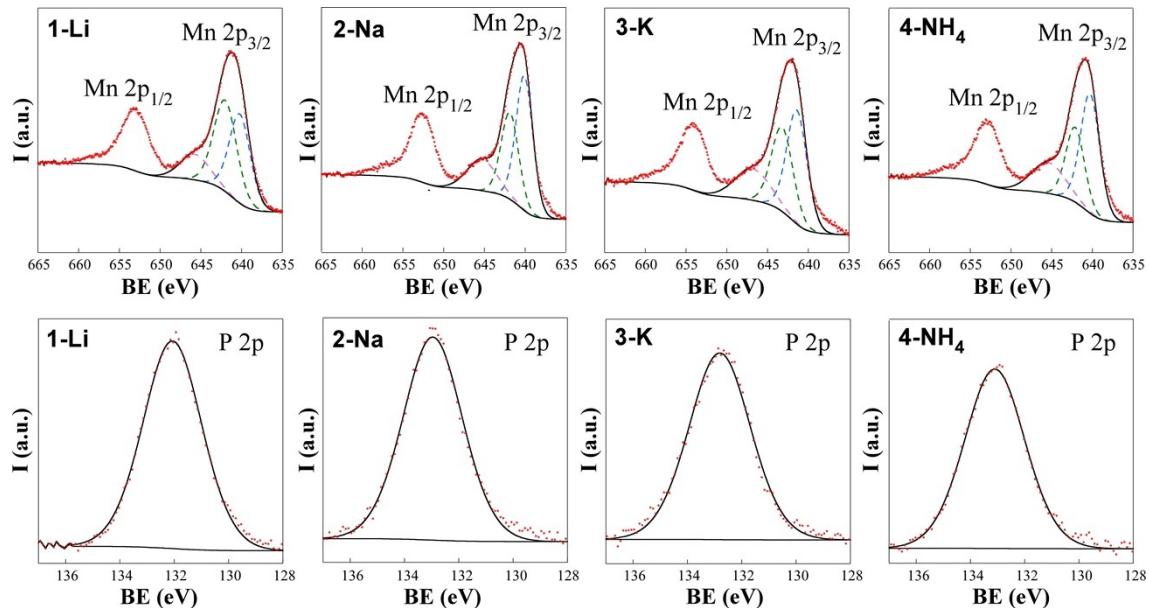


Figure S2. XPS spectra of compounds **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄**.

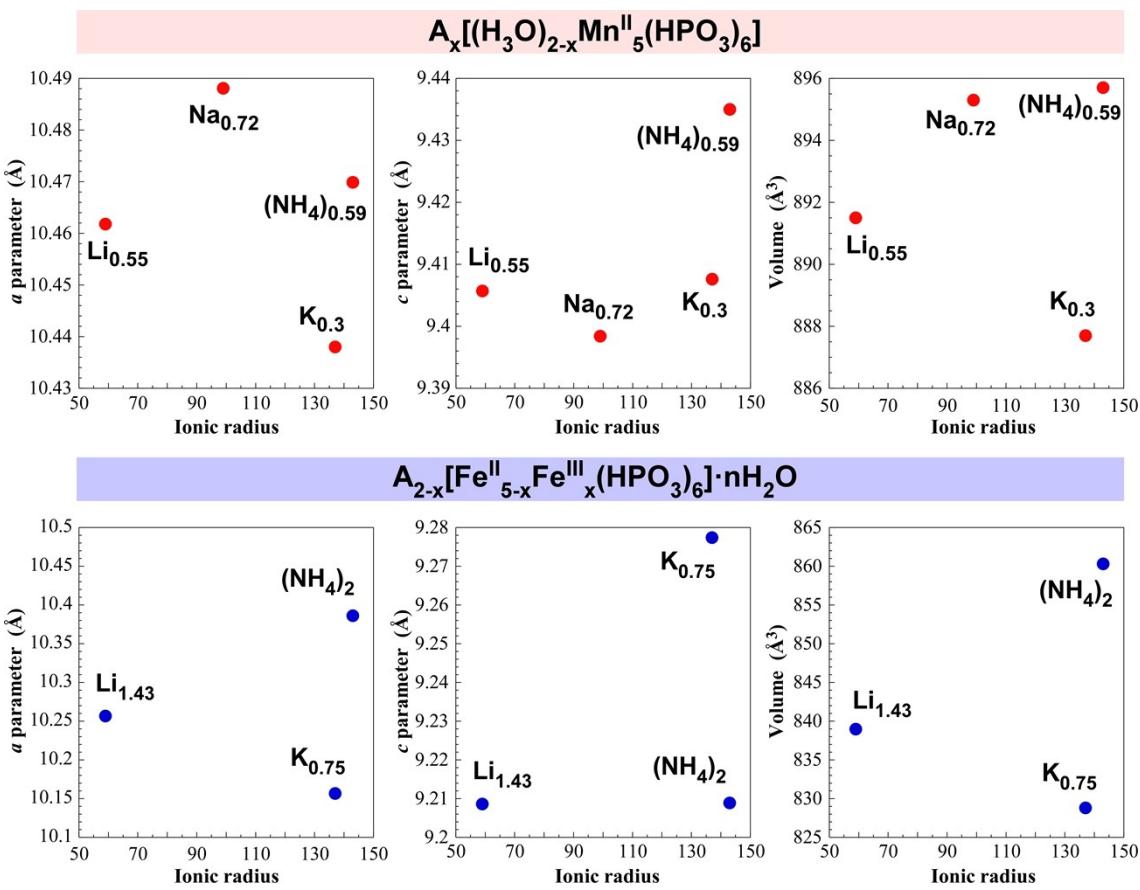


Figure S3. Comparison of unit cell parameters versus A ionic radius in $A_x(H_3O)_{2-x}Mn_5(HPO_3)_6$ system (1-Li, 2-Na, 3-K and 4-NH₄) and iron compounds $A_{2-x}[Fe^{II}_{5-x}Fe^{III}_x(HPO_3)_6] \cdot nH_2O$ previously reported. The numbers in brackets indicate the atoms per unit formula of A species.

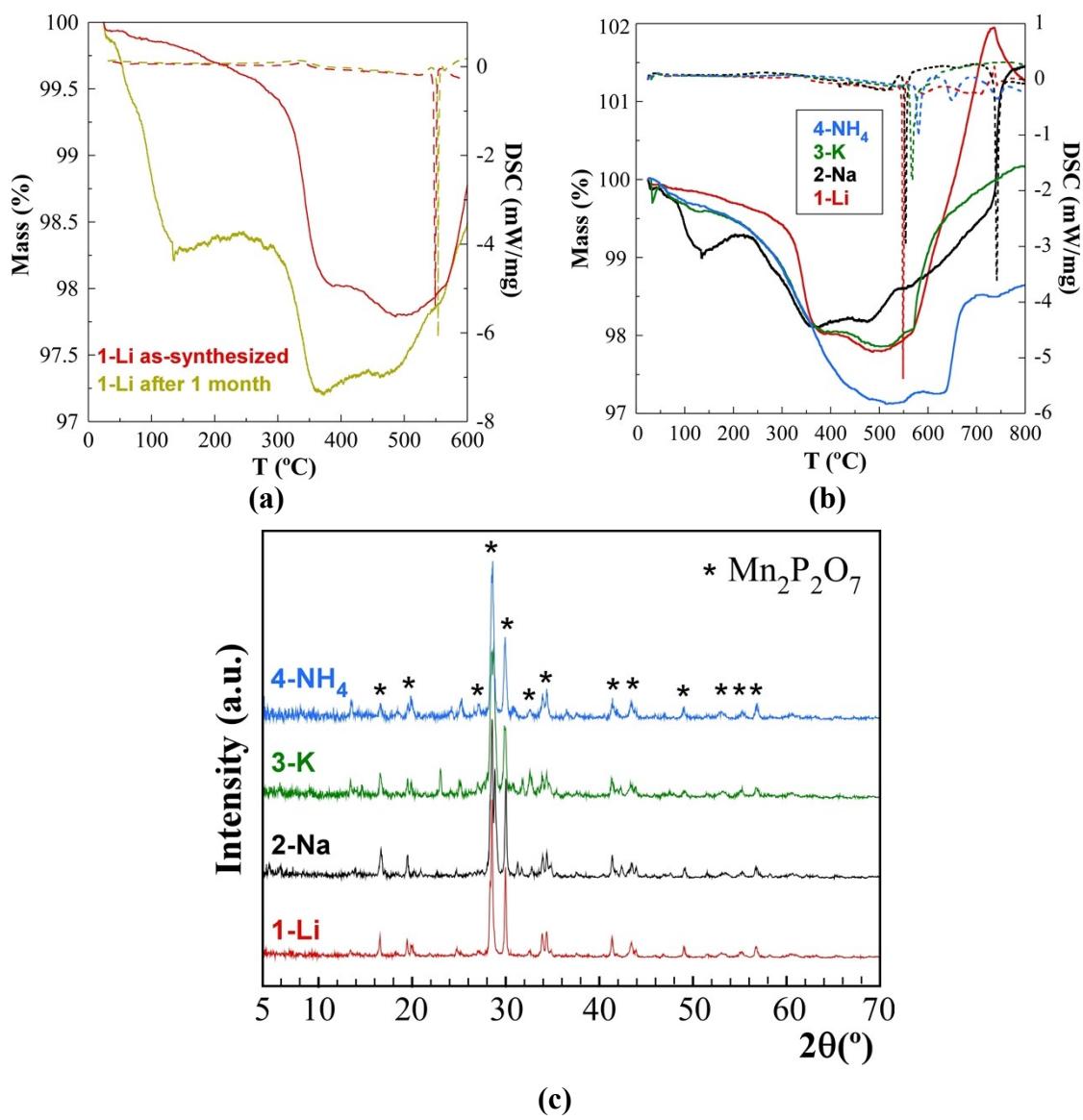


Figure S4. (a) Comparison of thermal analysis (TGA, DSC) of **1-Li** as-synthesized and exposed a month to ambient conditions. (b) Thermal analysis (TGA, DSC) of **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄**. (c) Diffraction patterns of calcination products after heat treatment.

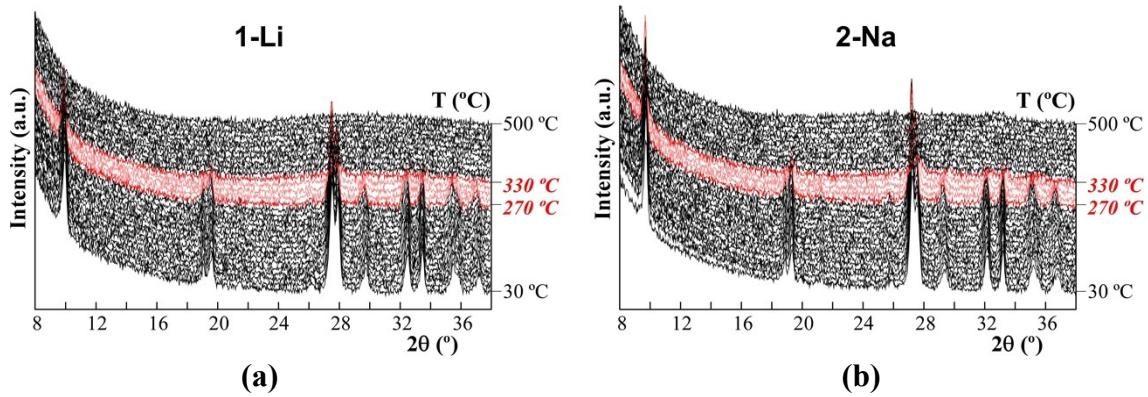


Figure S5. Thermodiffractograms of (a) **1-Li** and (b) **2-Na**.

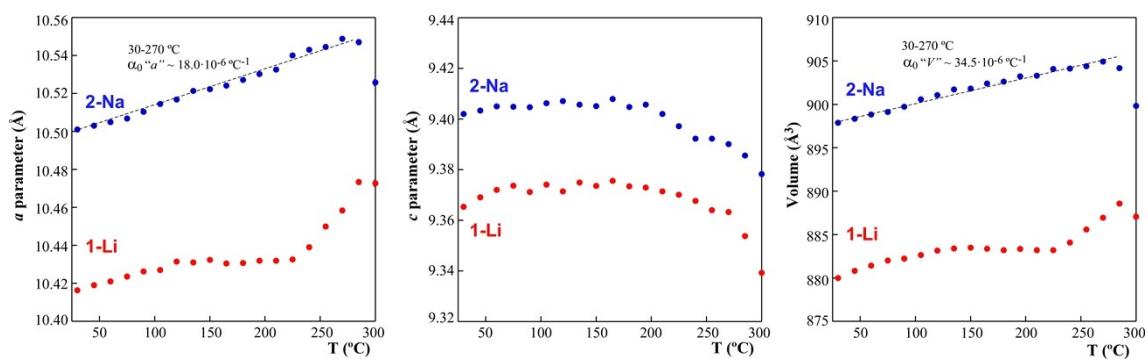


Figure S6. Thermal evolution of the parameters and volume of the unit cells for **1-Li** and **2-Na** in the 30 to 300 °C temperature range.

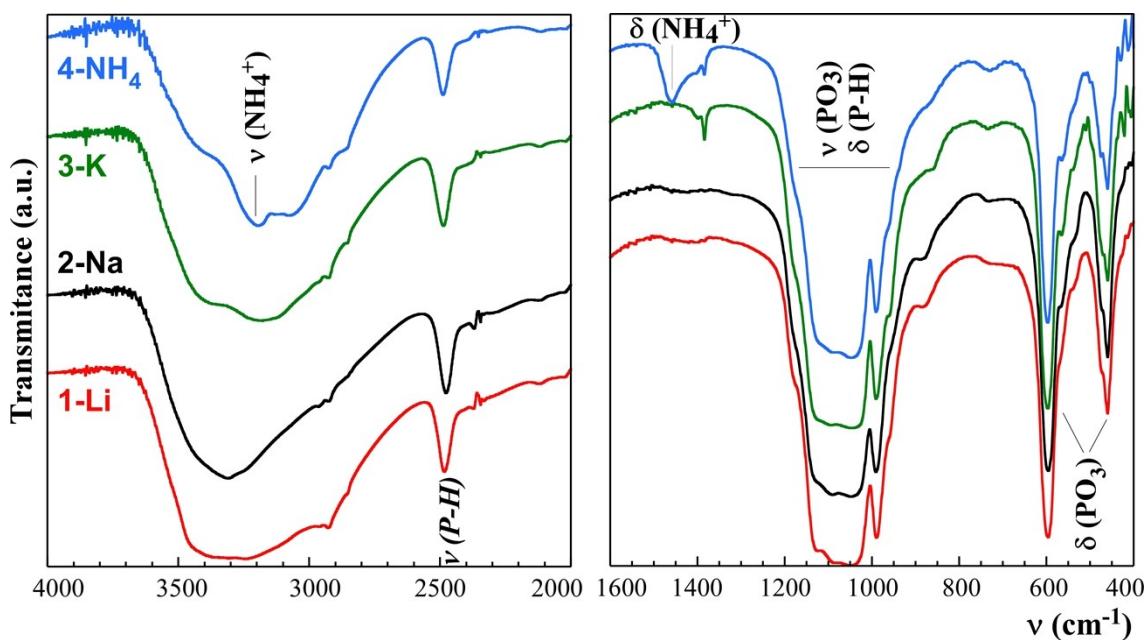


Figure S7. Infrared spectra of **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄**.

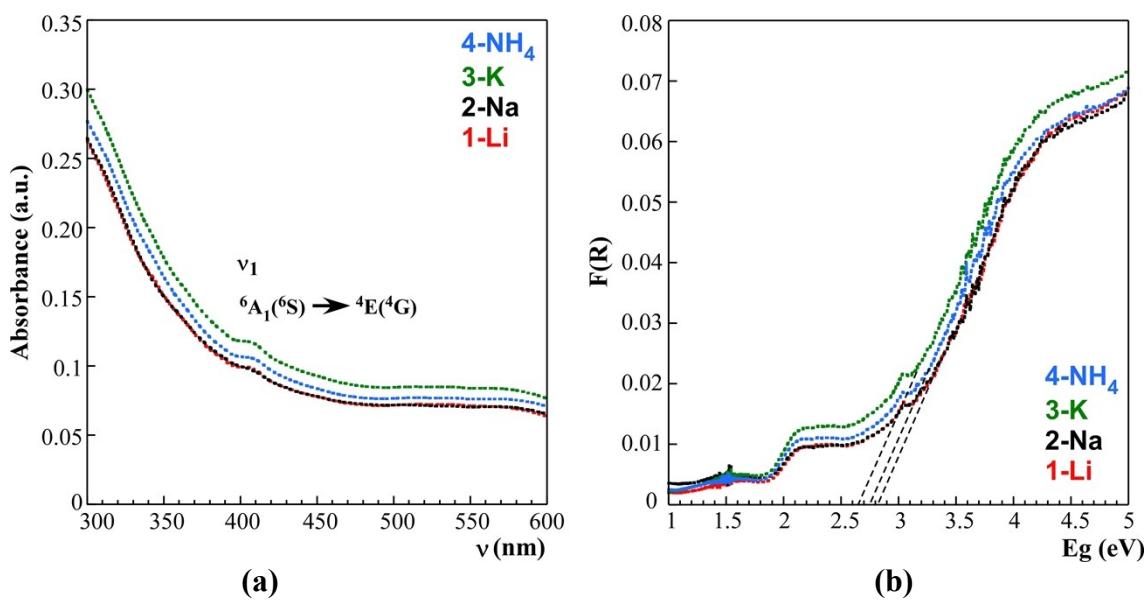


Figure S8. (a) UV-Vis diffuse absorbance spectra and **(b)** the corresponding $F(R)$ vs E (eV) curves of **1-Li**, **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄**.

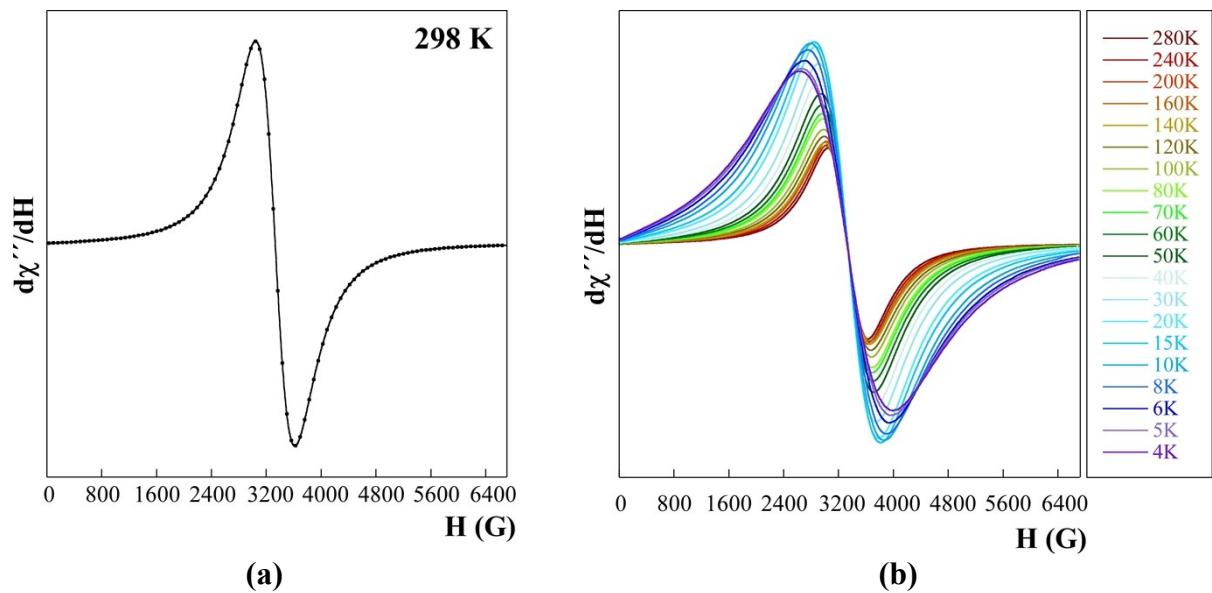


Figure S9. (a) X-band powdered EPR spectra at room temperature for **1-Li**. (b) Thermal evolution in the 280 to 4K temperature range of **1-Li**.

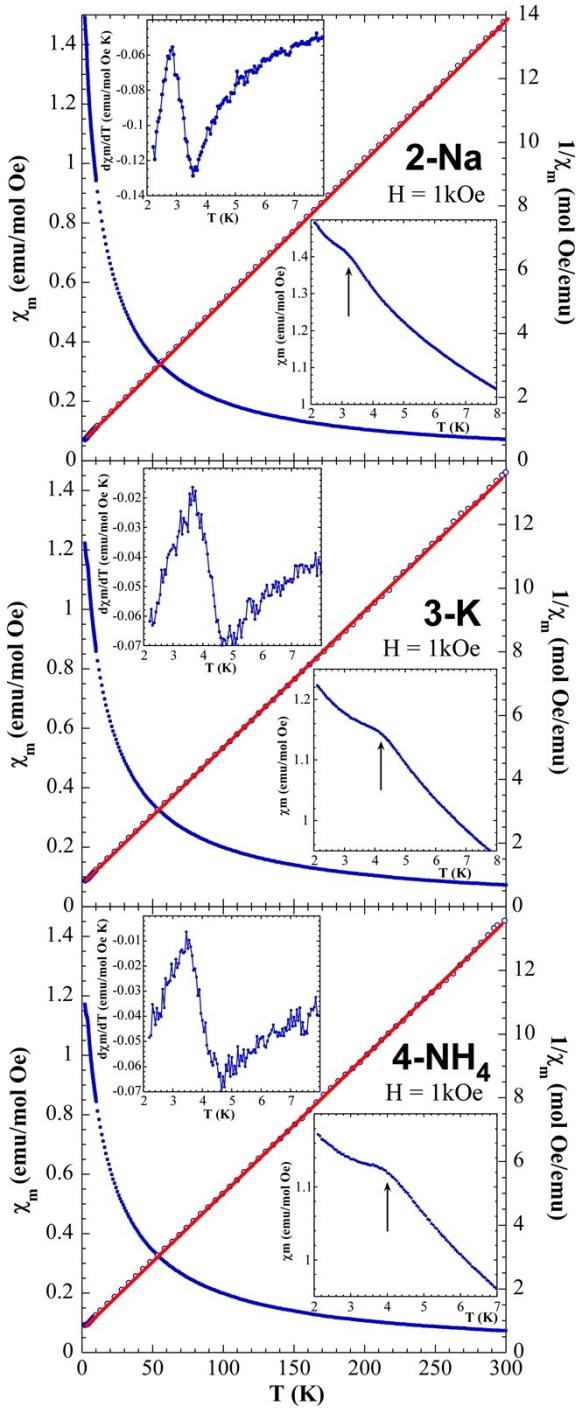


Figure S10. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility (χ_m) and $1/\chi_m$ measured at 1 kOe for **2-Na**, **3-K** and **4-NH₄** compounds. The solid red lines are the fits according to Curie–Weiss law. The insets show an enlargement of the low temperature region, in the lower the susceptibility (χ_m) and in the upper the derivative of the susceptibility ($d\chi_m/dT$).

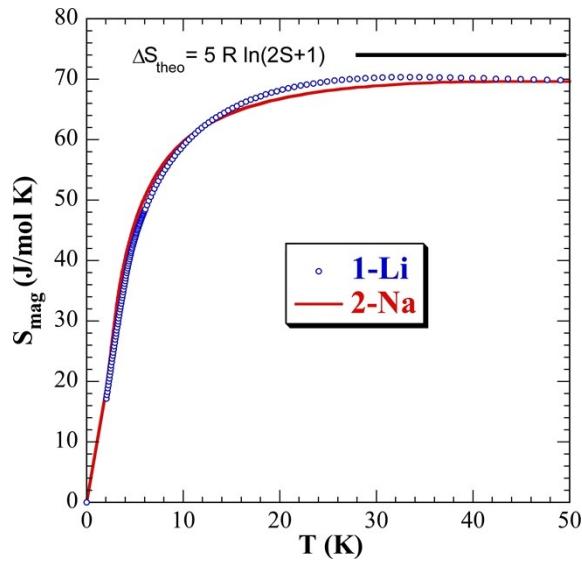


Figure S11. Thermal dependence of the magnetic entropy (S_{mag}) of **1-Li** and **2-Na** compounds. The horizontal solid line represents the theoretical value, $\Delta S_{\text{theo}} = 5R \ln(2S+1) = 74.2 \text{ J/mol K}$, expected for 5 magnetic ions with a $S=5/2$ spin state.

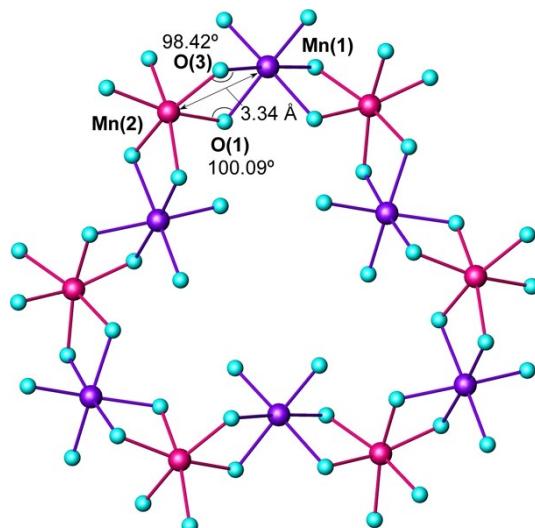


Figure S12. Schematic view of the most important magnetic exchange pathways for **1-Li**.