

## Polymeric forms of radical-fullerenes C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) and C<sub>76</sub> (T<sub>d</sub>)

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### Abstract

Theoretical rationalization of the experimentally observed of polymer forms formation of C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) and C<sub>76</sub> (T<sub>d</sub>) fullerenes was performed. It is decisively showed that radical nature of these fullerenes is the driving force for the formation of linear and cyclic oligomers of biradical C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) and tetradradical C<sub>76</sub> (T<sub>d</sub>) during the electroarc synthesis of fullerenes. A regularity in the distribution of the spin densities in linear oligomeric forms of the C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) fullerene is revealed: radical substructures on the chain ends remain radical, while the central parts have closed electron shells. Open-shell triplet configurations of dimer molecules remains more favorable including trimers, tetramers and pentamers of C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) having a chain structure. When transitioning from dimers of fullerene C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) to trimers, and further to tetramers and pentamers having a chain structure, a significant increases in energy gain is observed. The analysis of the published experimental data demonstrates the reconcilable picture of this IPR C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) radical fullerene "life". It is noted that interfullerene carbon bonds in oligomers are rather weak. This makes it easy to switch from polymer forms to individual molecules of radical C<sub>74</sub> (D<sub>3h</sub>) and C<sub>76</sub> (T<sub>d</sub>).

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