Electronic Supplementary Information

Water molecule-driven reversible single-crystal to single-crystal transformation of a multi-metallic coordination polymer with controllable metal ion movement

Zheng Niu, Jian-Gong Ma*, Wei Shi and Peng Cheng*

Department of Chemistry, Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Material Chemistry (MOE) and Tianjin Co-Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China

E-mail: pcheng@nankai.edu.cn; mvbasten@nankai.edu.cn
Materials and measurement

All chemical reagents were obtained from commercial sources. Elemental analysis was performed on a Perkin–Elmer 240 CHN elemental analyzer. IR spectra were recorded in the range 400–4000 cm\(^{-1}\) on a Bruker TENOR 27 spectrophotometer by using KBr pellets. Powder X-ray diffraction measurements (PXRD) were recorded on Ultima IV X-ray diffractometer using Cu-K\(\alpha\) radiation. The simulated powder patterns were calculated by using Mercury 2.0. Thermogravimetric analysis was performed on a Labsys NETZSCH TG 209 Setaram apparatus with a heating rate of 10°C min\(^{-1}\) under a nitrogen atmosphere. ICP measurement was performed on an ICP-9000(N+M), Thermo Jarrell-Ash Corp.

Synthesis of \([\text{Gd(H}_2\text{CAM)}_3]\cdot5.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\):

The mixture of \(\text{H}_3\text{CAM}\) (\(\text{H}_3\text{CAM} = \text{chelidamic acid monohydrate}, 0.3\text{mmol}, 60.3\text{mg}\)), \(\text{Gd(NO}_3\)\)_\(3\cdot6\text{H}_2\text{O}\) (0.1 mmol, 45.2mg) and 2 mL DEF (N,N-diethylformamide) heated in 5mL glass vial at 90 °C for 3 days, and then cooled to room temperature at a rate of 2 °C h\(^{-1}\). The block yellow crystals of \([\text{Gd(H}_2\text{CAM)}_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\) were obtained. The crystals was washed, filtered and dried to obtain the \([\text{Gd(H}_2\text{CAM)}_3]\cdot5.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\) in 41% yield based on Gd. Elemental analysis for \([\text{Gd(H}_2\text{CAM)}_3]\cdot5.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\), Calc (%): C, 31.6; H, 2.8; N, 5.26. Found (%): 32.14; 2.75; 5.35. IR (KBr, cm\(^{-1}\)): 3230 m, 2849 m, 2500 m, 2277w, 1343 s, 1153 s, 981 w, 835 w, 741 w, 689 w, 655 w, 521 m, 445 m.

Synthesis of \([\text{Co}_{0.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3][\text{Gd(CAM)(HCAM)}_2\text{Co}_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]]_\text{n}\cdot3\text{nH}_2\text{O}\) (1):

The mixture of \([\text{Gd(HCAM)}_3]\cdot5.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\) (0.1mmol, 79.8mg), \(\text{Co(NO}_3\)\)_\(2\cdot6\text{H}_2\text{O}\) (0.3mmol, 87.3mg) and 5ml water heated in 20mL teflon cup at 140°C for 3 days, and then cooled to room temperature at a rate of 2 °C h\(^{-1}\). The needle pink crystals were obtained in 73% yield based on Gd. Elemental analysis for 1, Calc (%): C, 25.75; H, 2.67; N, 4.29. Found (%):26.04; 3.25; 4.37. IR (KBr, cm\(^{-1}\)): 3230 m, 2849 m, 2277w, 1343 s, 1153 s, 981 w, 835 w, 741 w, 689 w, 521 m, 497 w, 445 m.

Synthesis of \([\text{Co}_{0.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2][\text{Gd(CAM)(HCAM)}_2\text{Co}_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]]_\text{n}\cdot2.5\text{nH}_2\text{O}\) (2):

2 was obtained by heating 1 at 369K under nitrogen atmosphere. The transformation from single crystal 1 to single crystal 2 was confirmed by the X-ray crystallography. Elemental analysis for 2, Calc (%): C, 26.47; H, 2.43; N, 4.41. Found (%):26.61; 2.72; 4.49.

Synthesis of \([\text{Co}_{0.5}[\text{Gd(CAM)(HCAM)}_2\text{Co}_{1.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]]_\text{n}\) (3):

3 was obtained by heating 2 at 413K under nitrogen atmosphere. The transformation from single crystal 2 to single crystal 3 was confirmed by the X-ray crystallography. Elemental analysis for 3, Calc (%): C, 28.94; H, 1.62; N, 4.82. Found (%):28.98; 1.73; 4.96. ICP (mg/L): Gd, 442.4; Co, 385.4; ratio of Gd: Co = 1:2.2.
Crystallographic studies and refinement of the crystal structures

Crystallographic data of \([\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{CAM})_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O}, \ 1, \ 2 \text{ and } 3\) were collected with a SuperNova, Single source at offset, Eos diffractometer with a Mo K\(\alpha\) radiation (\(\lambda=0.71073 \ \text{Å}\)). All the structures were solved by direct methods and refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares techniques based on \(F^2\) using the SHELXS-97 and SHELXL-97 programs\(^1\) contained on Olex 2.\(^2\) The electron density of disordered guest water molecules in \([\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{CAM})_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\) and unassigned part of Co(II) ions in the cavity of 3 were treated as a diffuse contribution using the program SQUEEZE.\(^3\) The electron density of disorder guest Co\(^{2+}\) ions in cavity region was presented in Fig. S1. The guest water molecule is disordered to two positions (O6, O6') in compounds 1 and 2. The coordinated water molecule of the free Co\(^{2+}\) is disordered to two positions (O5, O5') in compounds 1 and 2. All of the disordered atoms are restricted by ISOR command. Restraints (ISOR) are also placed on O3 in 1, O3, C5, C8 in 2 and O1, O4, C5, C8 in 3. Restraints (EADP) are placed on O3, C6, O2 in 3. Restraints (EADP) are also placed on C8, O4 in 3. The guest water molecules were crystallographically well defined in 1 and 2, and the number of whole water molecules was determined on the basis of TGA and EA. Anisotropic thermal parameters were assigned to all non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms of the ligand were generated geometrically; the hydrogen atoms of the water molecules were located in Fourier-difference electron density maps and refined with isotropic temperature factors. 1, 2 and 3 crystallizes in hexagonal space group P6/mcc. \([\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{CAM})_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\) crystallizes in trigonal space group P31. In compound 1 and 2, Gd1 atom is at a site with 32-symmetry, Co1 is at a site with 2/m-symmetry and Co2 is at a site with 6/m-symmetry. In compound 3, Gd1 atom is at a site with 32-symmetry, Co1 is at a site with 62-symmetry and Co3 is at a site with 2/m-symmetry. Crystal data as well as details of data collection and refinement for the complexes are summarized in Table S1, S2, S3 and S4. CCDC: 958890, 958891 and 958892 for 1, 2 and 3, respectively; 937632 for \([\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{CAM})_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for ([\text{Gd}(\text{H}_2\text{CAM})_3]\cdot14.25\text{H}_2\text{O})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>CCDC No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength (Å)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal system, space group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit cell parameter</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume (Å³)</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z, Calculated density (g/cm³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F(000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal size (mm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completeness (to theta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refinement method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodness-of-fit on F²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final R indices [I&gt;2sigma(I)]</td>
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<td>Largest diff. Peak and hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flack factor</td>
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Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinement for I

<p>| CCDC No | 958890 |
| Chemical formula | C₄₂ H₅₂ Co₄ Gd₂ N₆ O₄₈ |
| Formula weight | 1959.11 |
| Radiation | Mo Kα |
| Wavelength (Å) | 0.71073 |
| Crystal system, space group | Hexagonal, P6/mcc |
| Unit cell parameter | a=15.7215(8)  alpha=90 |
| | b=15.7215(8)  beta=90 |
| | c=14.9689(6)  gamma=120 |
| Volume (Å³) | 3204 |
| Z, Calculated density (g/cm³) | 2, 2.007 |
| Adsorption coefficient | 3.171 |</p>
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<td>F(000)</td>
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<td>Crystal size (mm)</td>
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<td>Completeness (to theta)</td>
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<td>Refinement method</td>
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<td>Goodness-of-fit on F²</td>
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Table S3. Crystal data and structure refinement for 2

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</tr>
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<td>Unit cell parameter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c=15.0060(8) gamma=120</td>
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Table S4. Crystal data and structure refinement for 3

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<td>(\text{C}<em>{42}\ \text{H}</em>{28}\ \text{Co}<em>{4}\ \text{Gd}</em>{2}\ \text{N}<em>{6}\ \text{O}</em>{36})</td>
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<td>Unit cell parameter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b=15.3945(12)\ \ \beta=90)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c=14.6706(6)\ \ \gamma=120)</td>
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**Fig. S1** Difference Fourier map of 3. The electron density of disorder guest Co$^{2+}$ ions in cavity region could be observed in centre region of the map.
**Fig. S2** Thermogravimetric analysis of 1. The 2.55 % weight loss at 369K corresponds to the loss of one point five water molecules per asymmetric unit, which is also accord with the molecular formulation of 2. The 10.9 % weight loss at 413K corresponds to the loss of six water molecules per asymmetric unit, which is also accord with the molecular formulation of 3.
Table S5. Cell parameters of single crystal 1 at different temperature in the heating process.

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<td>b (Å)</td>
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<tr>
<td>V (Å³)</td>
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<table>
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<th>413</th>
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<tr>
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<td>b (Å)</td>
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<td>c (Å)</td>
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Comparison of experimental and simulated powder XRD patterns of 1, 2 and 3.

**Fig. S3** Comparison of experimental and simulated powder XRD patterns of 1.

**Fig. S4** Comparison of experimental and simulated powder XRD patterns of 2.
**Fig. S5** Comparison of experimental and simulated powder XRD patterns of 3.
The different states of the molecular device by powder XRD measurement.

Powder XRD patterns were measured after the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th cycle, respectively.

**Fig. S6** Powder XRD patterns of “open” status at cycling operation experiment.

**Fig. S7** Powder XRD patterns of “closed” status at cycling operation experiment.