Supporting Information

A Polyoxometalate-Templated Fourfold Interpenetrated Coordination Polymer with New Topology

Shou-Tian Zheng,\textsuperscript{a} Jie Zhang,\textsuperscript{b} and Guo-Yu Yang*,\textsuperscript{a,b}

\textsuperscript{a}State Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, China. Fax: +86-591/371-0051; E-mail: ygy@fjirsm.ac.cn; \textsuperscript{b}Department of Chemistry, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

All chemicals employed in this study were analytical reagent. Elemental analyses of C, H and N were carried out with a Vario EL III elemental analyzer. ICP analyses of Si, Cu and W were conducted on an Ultima2 spectrometer. IR spectrum (KBr pellets) was recorded on an ABB Bomen MB 102 spectrometer. Susceptibility measurement was carried out in the temperature range 2-300 K at a magnetic field of 0.5T on polycrystalline samples with a Quantum Design PPMS-9T magnetometer. The measurement of the polarization-voltage curves was carried out on a single crystal with an aixACCT TF Analyzer 2000 system at room temperature.

\textbf{Figure S1} View of asymmetric unit in 1.
Figure S2 View of the tube channel constructed from extra-large \{\text{Cu}_{10}(4,4'\text{-bpy})_{10}\} \text{ rings and } \{\text{Cu}(4,4'\text{-bpy})_{2}\} \text{ bridges.}

Figure S3 View of the 3D 4-fold interpenetrating copper-organic framework.

Figure S4 IR spectrum of 1.