**Supplementary Information** 

# Supramolecular aggregates of metalloacids with stilbazoles. Formation of columnar mesophases and Langmuir films.

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#### Additional information on molecular arrangement within columns

Various alternative possibilities for the supramolecular packing of the adducts within the cylindrical column, all in agreement with the data:



a) the bundles made of three side-by-side adducts stack with a tilt with respect to the columnar axis (the metallic centres of each bundle lie in the 2D phase symmetry plane); b) and c) the adducts associate but with no tilt correlation (the metallic centres of one row lie in the 2D phase symmetry plane); d) the bundles made of three side-by-side adducts stack with two tilts with respect to the columnar axis have two tilts (the metallic centres of each bundle do not lie in the same plane as the phase symmetry plane, but are tilted with respect to this plane); e) combination of b) and e).

**Figure SI1**. BAM images (620 x 500  $\mu$ m) obtained during the compression of the Langmuir film of: (c) **S6** at  $A = 306 \text{ Å}^2$ , and (d) **S7** at  $A = 220 \text{ Å}^2$ .



**Figure SI2**. BAM images (620 x 500  $\mu$ m) obtained during the collapse of the Langmuir film of S4 at: (a)  $A = 95 \text{ Å}^2$ , and (b)  $A = 90 \text{ Å}^2$ .



**Figure SI3.** BAM images (620 x 500  $\mu$ m) obtained during the compressiondecompression cycles of the Langmuir film of [Au(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>)(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH)-4decyloxystilbazole] at (Å<sup>2</sup>/molecule): (a) 150, (b) 109, (c) 76, (d) 56, (e) 56, (f) 35, (g) 60, (h) 60.



(g)

(h)

Figure SI4. BAM images (620 x 500  $\mu m)$  of S6 obtained during collapse of film at 90 Å^2.



Figure SI5. BAM images (620 x 500 µm) obtained for *trans*-[PdI<sub>2</sub>(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>].



### **Elemental Microanalysis for the aggregates**

[CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H---S] (S1): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>76</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: C, 76.84; H, 9.60; N, 3.51 %.

Found: C, 76.91; H, 9.65; N, 3.54%.

[Au(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H---S)] (S3): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>57</sub>H<sub>76</sub>AuF<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: C, 58.95; H,

6.59; N, 2.41 %. Found: C, 59.12; H, 6.72; N, 2.64%.

[Au(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>)(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H---S)] (S4): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>67</sub>H<sub>97</sub>AuF<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: C,

61.92; H, 7.52; N, 2.15 %. Found: C, 62.08; H, 7.55; N, 2.30%.

[PdI<sub>2</sub>(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH---S)<sub>2</sub>] S6): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>102</sub>H<sub>152</sub>PdI<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>: C, 62.67; H,

7.83; N, 2.86 %. Found: C, 62.75; H, 8.01; N, 2.98%.

[PtI<sub>2</sub>(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH---S)<sub>2</sub>] (S7): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>102</sub>H<sub>152</sub>PtI<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>: C, 59.95; H,

7.49; N, 2.74 %. Found: C, 60.15; H, 7.61; N, 2.85%.

[PdCl<sub>2</sub>(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH---S)<sub>2</sub>] ((S8): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>102</sub>H<sub>152</sub>PdCl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>: C, 69.15;

H, 8.64; N, 3.13 %. Found: C, 69.25; H, 8.81; N, 3.27%.

[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(CNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOH---S)<sub>2</sub>] ((S9): Anal. Calcd for C<sub>102</sub>H<sub>152</sub>PtCl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>: C, 65.85;

H, 8.23; N, 3.01 %. Found: C, 65.89; H, 8.32; N, 3.16%.

#### IR spectra (KBr)

#### **Aggregate S1**





# AuCl(CNC6H4COOH) (2) + stilbazole

Aggregate S3





 $[\mu-C_6F_4C_6F_4-{AuCNC_6H_4CO_2H_2}]$  (5) + stilbazole





Aggregate S7









#### **DCS** scans







# **Aggregate S6**

**Aggregate S7** 







## **X-Ray Diffractograms**

### $PdI_2[CN(C_6H_4)CO_2H\cdots Stilbazole]_2$ (S6)

In the pristine state, at 40°C, numerous reflections are registered in the diffractogram, in both the small- and wide-angle range. A careful observation reveals that the first four reflections are in the ratio  $1:2:3:\sqrt{12}$ , in perfect agreement with a hexagonal two-dimensionnal lattice. However, the presence of several sharp reflections in the large-angle range indicates that the chains are crystallized. At T = 80°C all the reflections, except that at the smallest angle, have less intensity, and at T = 120°C, only the small-angle reflection subsits. This reflection corresponds to the periodicity of the Col<sub>h</sub> phase. At T = 135°C, all the reflections have disappeared (isotropic liquid), and at 40°C, the only reflection observed corresponds to the fundamental periodicity to the columnar phase; the weak halo embedding the sharp reflection likely is due to the fact that the mesophase is frozen in the glassy state. Thus, is seems that hexagonal phase is present at room temperature, but the chains are not molten.



First heating and cooling (from top to bottom :  $T = 40^{\circ}C$ ,  $80^{\circ}C$ ,  $120^{\circ}C$ ,  $135^{\circ}C$ ,  $40^{\circ}C$ )

# PtI<sub>2</sub>[CN(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H···stilbazole]<sub>2</sub> (S7)

Exactly the same observations were made for the homologous X-ray patterns recorded for the platinum homologous compounds.



First heating and cooling

# PdCl<sub>2</sub>[CN(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H···stilbazole]<sub>2</sub> (S8)

For both the chloro compounds, the mesophase is detected right at room temperature, but is frozen in the glassy state.

### First heating and cooling, second heating



# $PtCl_2[CN(C_6H_4)CO_2H \cdots stilbazole]_2 (S9)$

