

Supporting Information

Directed synthesis of $\{\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}_2\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}_2\}$ and $\{\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}_8\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}_8\}$ heterometallic complexes

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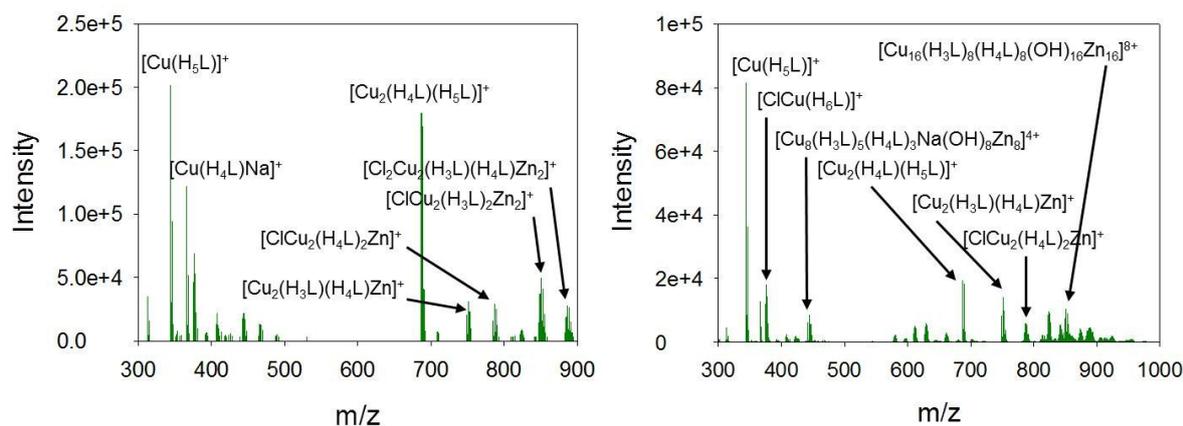


Figure S1. ESI⁺ mass spectra for **1** (right) and **2** (left).

The majority of the peaks have been assigned considering the molecular weight and charge of the potential cations which could be present following fragmentation, and according to the tendency of H₆L to display a certain arrangement around the different metal ions. Both spectra for complexes **1** and **2** show common peaks related to a metallo-organic monomeric species ([Cu(H₅L)]⁺) and other polynuclear complex cations containing various Cu(II) and/or Zn(II) ions ([Cu₂(H₄L)(H₅L)]⁺, [Cu₂(H₃L)(H₄L)Zn]⁺, [ClCu₂(H₄L)₂Zn]⁺). Taking into account the fragmentation observed in both spectra, the central chloride in **2** could act as template to form the {Cu₈Zn₈} ring, although assignment of the species is complicated by the presence of overlapping peaks. For **2**, the peaks observed in the region of m/z = 800-900 suggest a possible rearrangement of the {Cu₈Zn₈} units to form a larger Cu(II)/Zn(II) complex.

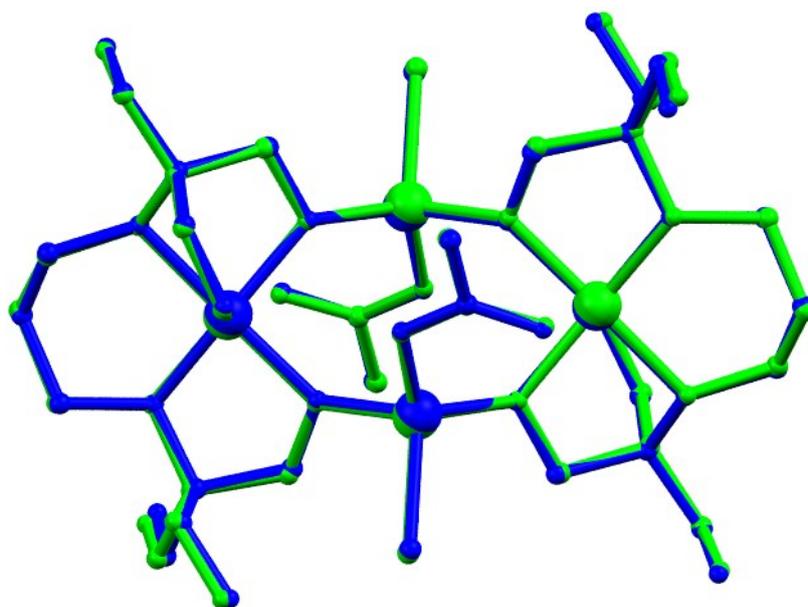


Figure S2. Overlay of the inequivalent molecules in the asymmetric unit of **1**.

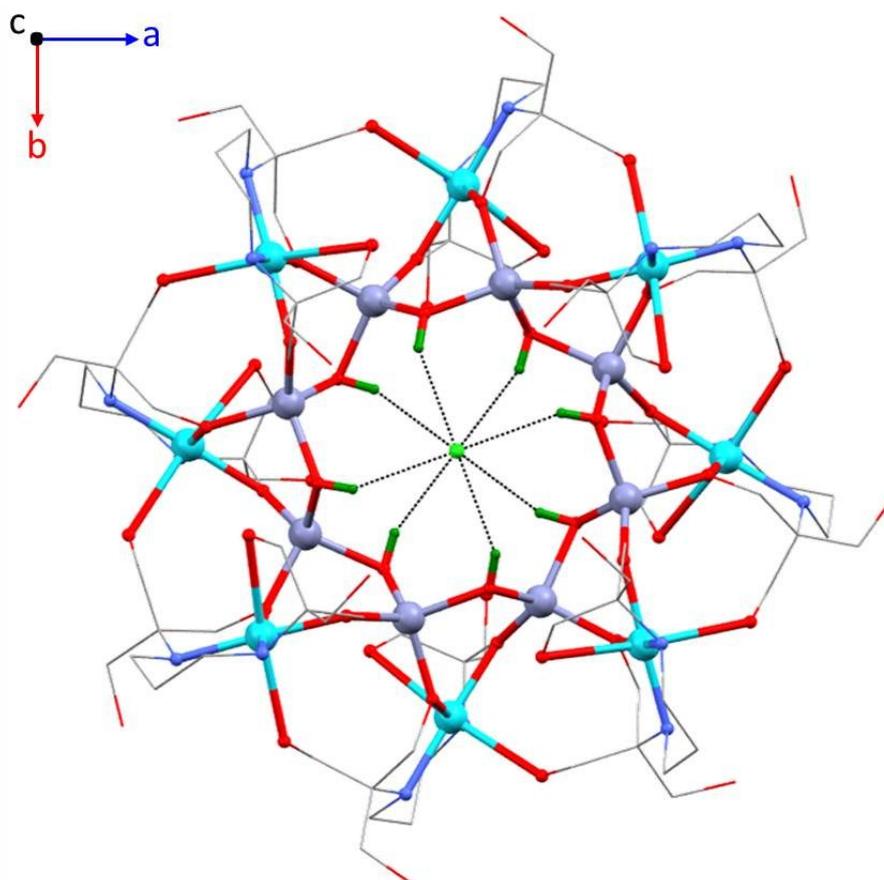


Figure S3. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding interactions in complex **2**. The hydrogen bonds between the central $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{H}(\text{OH})$ are shown as dashed black lines. C, grey; Cl, green; Cu, turquoise; hydroxyl H atoms highlighted in dark green; N, blue; O, red; Zn, lavender.

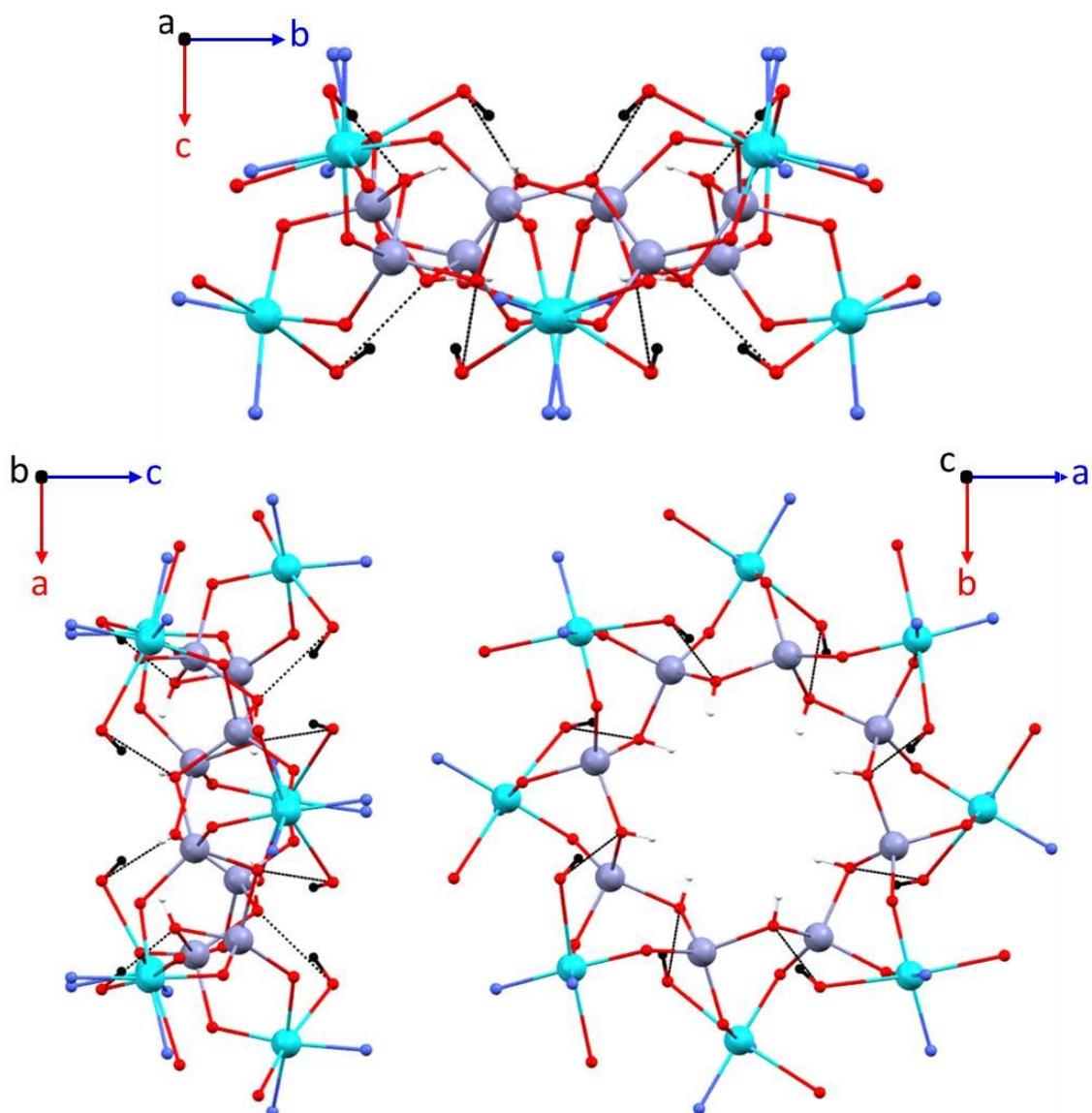


Figure S4. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding interactions in complex **2**. The hydrogen bonds between O(OH)···H(H₄L²⁻) are shown as dashed black lines. C, grey; Cl, green; Cu, turquoise; hydroxyl H atoms highlighted in black; N, blue; O, red; Zn, lavender.

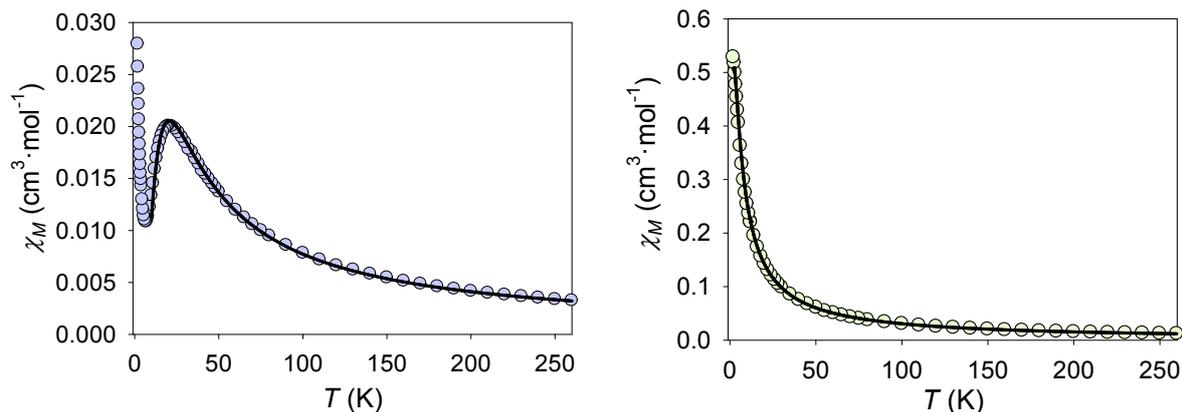


Figure S5. Molar magnetic susceptibility (χ_M) vs. temperature (T) of **1** (left) and **2** (right) in an applied field of 10000 (**1**) and 5000 (**2**) Oe. The black lines correspond to the fit.

$$H = -2J\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2 + g\mu_B H \sum_{i=1}^2 \vec{s}_i \quad \text{Equation S1}$$

$$H = -2J \left[\sum_{i=1}^7 \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_{i+1} + \vec{s}_8 \cdot \vec{s}_1 \right] + g\mu_B H \sum_{i=1}^8 \vec{s}_i \quad \text{Equation S2}$$

Spin Hamiltonians used to fit the magnetic data for complexes **1** and **2**, respectively, with a single parameter J describing the exchange interaction between Cu(II) centres (\vec{s} denotes the spin operator). The second term is the Zeeman interaction, with g the isotropic single-ion g factor, μ_B the Bohr magneton and H the magnetic field.

The sharp increase of the χ_M value at low temperatures in the χ_M vs. T plot for **1** indicates the presence of a small paramagnetic impurity commonly observed in this kind of system, and is in accord with the value obtained from the fit.^{1,2}

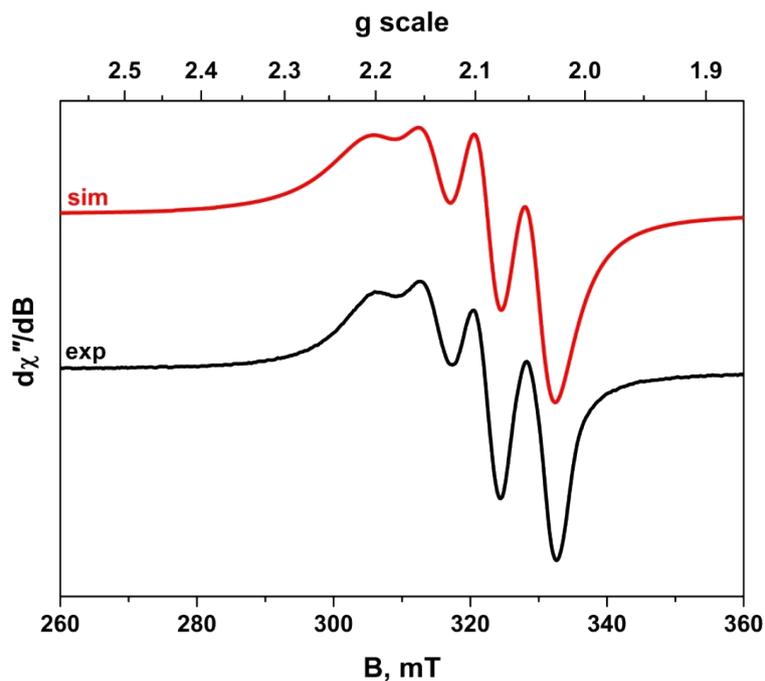


Figure S6 X-band EPR spectrum of **1** recorded in MeOH solution at 293 K (experimental conditions: frequency, 9.4269 GHz; power, 20 mW; modulation, 0.3 mT). Experimental data are represented by the black line; simulation is depicted by the red trace.

$$g_{\text{iso}} = 2.109$$

$$A_{\text{iso}}\{^{63,65}\text{Cu}\} = 69 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Although complex **1** appears to decompose in MeOH, we assume that the g_{iso} value of the resultant Cu bis-tris propane monomeric unit should be approximately the same as the g_{iso} value for **1**.

Table S1. Selected structural parameters and coordination environments of complexes **1**, **2** and $\{\text{Cu}_2\text{Zn}_2(\text{DEA})_4\}^3$.

Complex	1	2	$\{\text{Cu}_2\text{Zn}_2(\text{DEA})_4\}^3$
Geometry of Cu(II)	C_{4v}	D_{4h}	D_{4h}
$d_{(\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Cua})}$ (Å)	5.724(3)	5.685(2)	5.706(9)
$d_{(\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Zn})}$ (Å)	3.434(4)	3.389(2)	3.435(7)
$\alpha_{(\text{Cu}\cdots\text{Zn}\cdots\text{Cua})}$ (°)	115	88.6	112.4
$\beta_{(\text{CuOZn})}$ (°)	124.58(7)	122.52(4)	123.69(1)

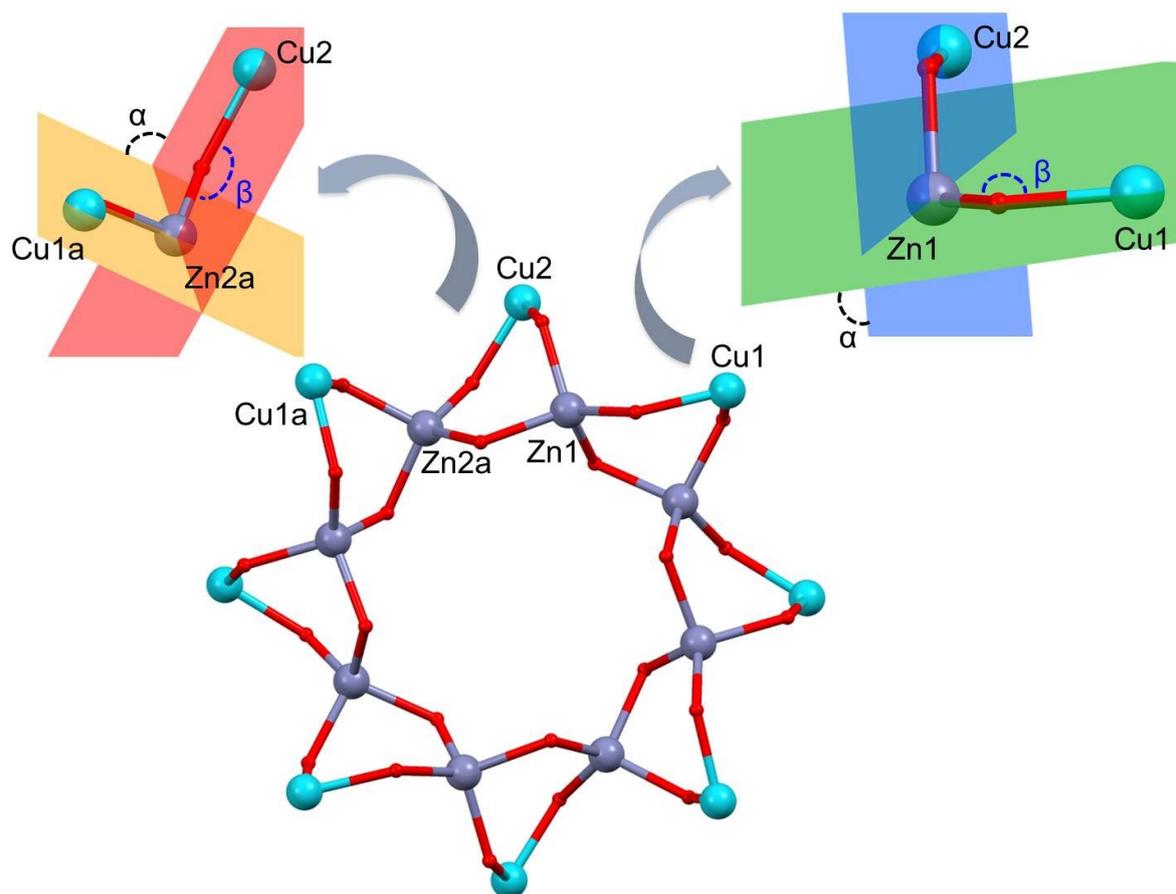


Figure S7. Detail of the crystal structure of **2**. Cu, turquoise; O, red; Zn, lavender.

References

1. O. Kahn, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 1985, 24, 834.
2. O. Kahn, in *Advances in Inorganic Chemistry*, ed. A. G. Sykes, Academic Press, 1995, vol. 43, pp. 179.
3. E. A. Buvaylo, V. N. Kokozay, O. Y. Vassilyeva, B. W. Skelton, J. Jezierska, L. C. Brunel and A. Ozarowski, *Chem. Commun.*, 2005, 4976.