Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Construction of three-dimensional anionic molecular frameworks based on hydrogen-bonded metal-dithiolene complexes and the crystal solvent effect

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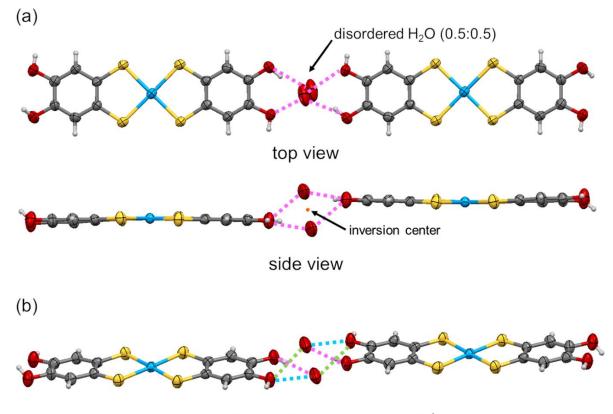
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 $[Au(catdt)]^--H_2O$ H-bonds : $d_{O...O} = \sim 2.80$ Å

Fig. S1. Hydrogen-bonded motif positionally disordered H₂O molecules (0.5:0.5) and H-bonds between $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ and H₂O in **3a**. (a) top view (top), side view (bottom) and (b) diagonal view. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to the 50% probability level. Crystallographically equivalent H-bonds are shown in the same color dashed line in (b).



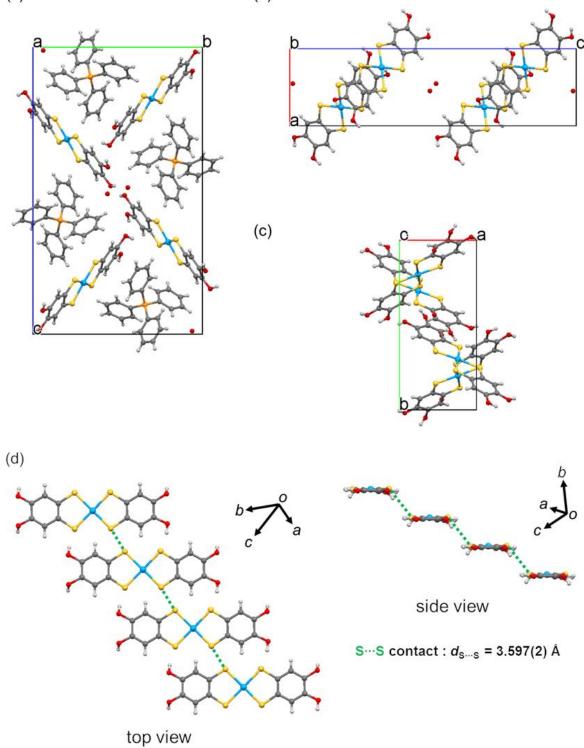


Fig. S2. Molecular arrangements in the unit cell of **3a**, viewed along the (a) *a*, (b) *b* and (c) *c* axis, respectively. Ph_4P^+ cations are omitted in (b) and (c) for clarify. (d) Top view (left) and side view (right) of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ molecules in 2D sheet on 3D framework.

2. $(Ph_4P)[Au(catdt)_2] \cdot Et_2O \cdot n(solv), 3b$

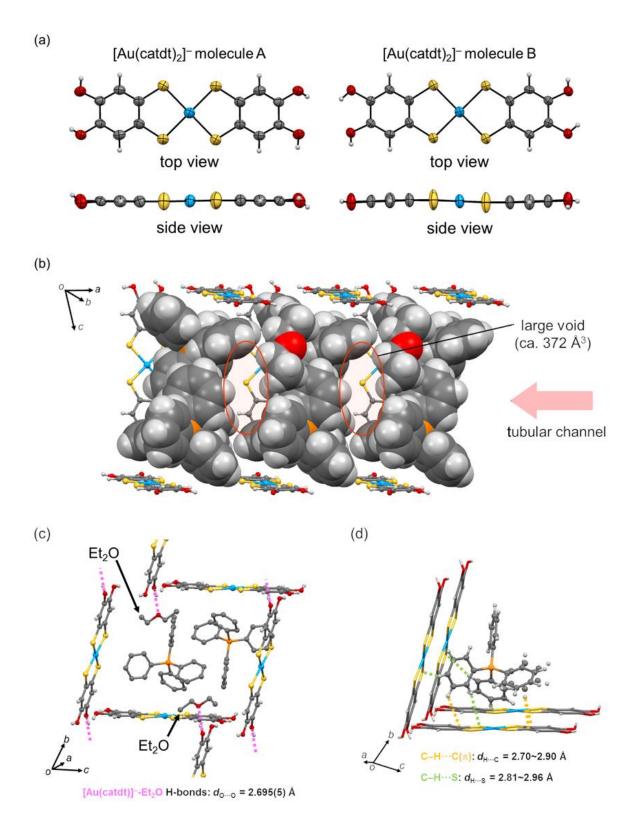


Fig. S3. (a) ORTEP drawings of two kinds of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ molecules in **3a**; top view (top), side view (bottom). The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to the 50% probability level. (b) Voids formed between

 Ph_4P^+ and Et₂O molecules in the 1D channel. The volume of each void was calculated to be about 370 Å³ by the Platon/SQUEEZE program^{S1}. According to the crystal structure data, there should be solvent molecules in these voids; however, they are highly disordered and not to be determined. Thus their electron densities were removed by the Platon/SQUEEZE program. (c) Intermolecular H-bonds between [Au(catdt)₂]⁻ and Et₂O in the tubular channel of the framework. Hydrogen atoms on Ph₄P⁺ and Et₂O molecules are omitted in (c) and disordered phenyl group is omitted in (b) and (c) for clarify. (d) Intermolecular short contacts between [Au(catdt)₂]⁻ (framework) and Ph₄P⁺.

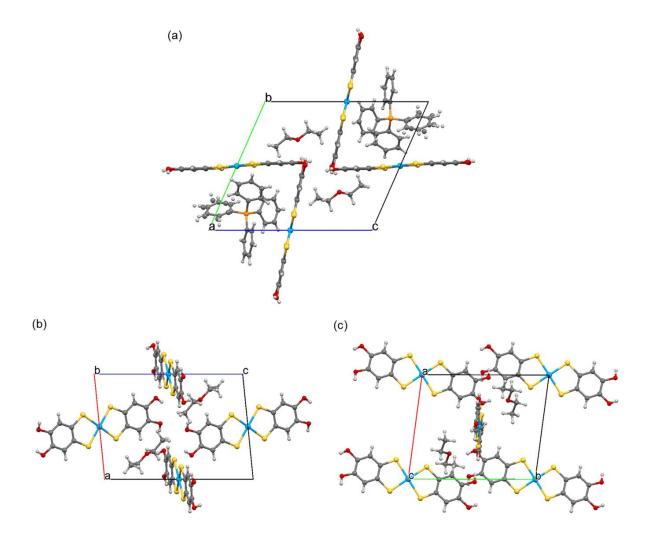


Fig. S4. Molecular arrangements in the unit cell of **3b**, viewed along the (a) a, (b) b and (c) c axis, respectively. Ph₄P⁺ cations are omitted in (b) and (c) for clarify.

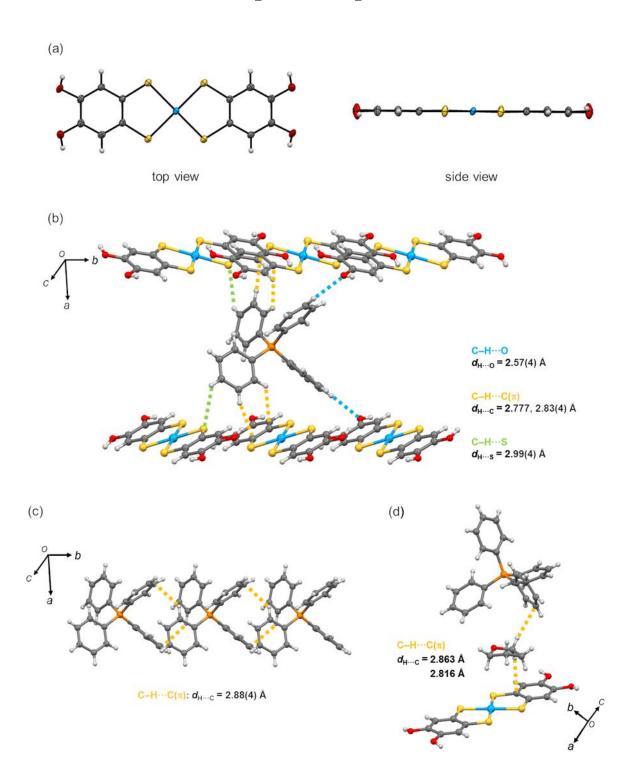


Fig. S5. (a) ORTEP drawings of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ in **3c**; top view (left), side view (right). The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to the 50% probability level. (b) Intermolecular short contacts between $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ and Ph_4P^+ . (c) Intermolecular short contacts between Ph_4P^+ cations. (d) Intermolecular short contacts between THF and $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ and between THF and Ph_4P^+ .

(a)

(b)

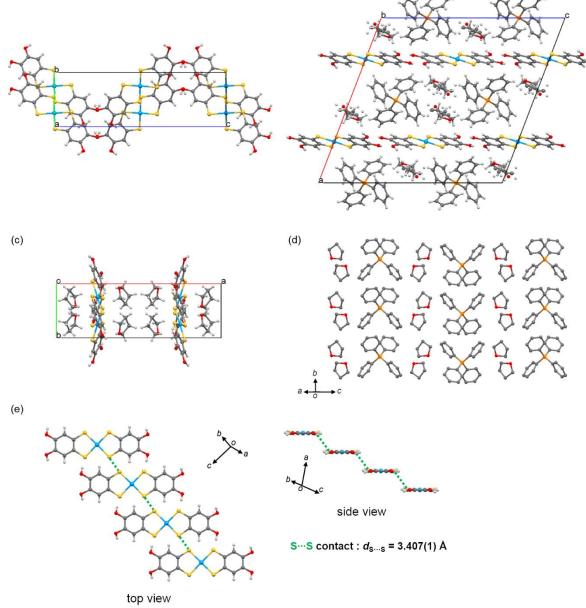


Fig. S6. Molecular arrangements in the unit cell of **3c**, viewed along the (a) *a*, (b) *b* and (c) *c* axis, respectively. For clarify, Ph_4P^+ cations and THF molecules are omitted in (a) and Ph_4P^+ cations are omitted in (c). (d) Top view of Ph_4P^+ and THF layer seen from vertical direction to 2D layer of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ (the same direction as Fig.10a). Hydrogen atoms are omitted in (d) for clarify. (e) Top view (left) and side view (right) of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ molecules of 2D layer.

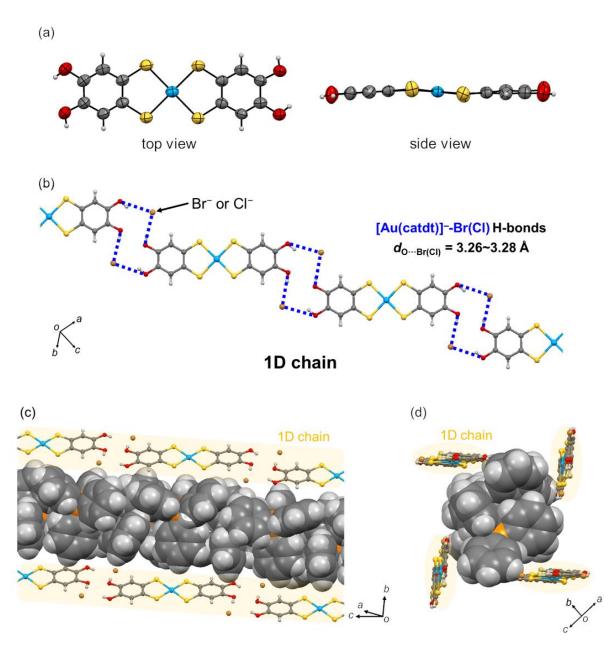


Fig. S7. The crystal structure of anion salt **2**. (a) ORTEP drawings of $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$; top view (left), side view (right). The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to the 50% probability level. (b) The 1D chain structure formed through intermolecular H-bonds between $[Au(catdt)_2]^-$ and Br⁻ (or Cl⁻). (c) Arrangement manner of the 1D chain structures separated by Ph₄P⁺ cations, viewed along the (c) parallel and (d) vertical direction to the chain. (d) Cl⁻ anions are omitted for clarify in (b), (c) and (d).

5. References

S1. (a) P. v. d. Sluis and A. L. Spek, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A: Found. Crystallogr.*, 1990, 46, 194–201;
(b) A. L. Spek, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr.*, 2009, 65, 148–155. (c) A. L. Spek, *Acta Crystallogr. Sect.* C 2015, 71, 9.