

## Playing with isostructurality: from tectons to molecular alloys and composite crystals

Pierre Dechambenoit, Sylvie Ferlay\*, Nathalie Kyritsakas and Mir Wais Hosseini\*

*Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination Organique, UMR CNRS 7140, Université de Strasbourg, Institut Le Bel, 4, rue Blaise Pascal, F-67000, Strasbourg, France. E-mail: [hosseini@chimie.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:hosseini@chimie.u-strasbg.fr), [ferlay@chimie.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:ferlay@chimie.u-strasbg.fr)*

*Table ESM1. Crystallographic Parameters for the reported crystals, recorded at 173 K.(previously published see ref 14)*

Formula	$(1-2H^+)_3[Cr(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 7 H_2O$ $A_3X_2$	$(2-2H^+)_3[Cr(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3X_2$	$(1-2H^+)_3[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3Y_2$	$(1-2H^+)_3[Co(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3Z_2$
<b>Molecular weight</b>	1275.37	1389.39	1397.09	1403.25
<b>Crystal system</b>	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
<b>Space group</b>	P2(1)/n	P2(1)/n	P2(1)/n	P2(1)/n
<b>a(Å)</b>	7.1142(4)	7.1190(2)	7.0978(5)	7.1180(10)
<b>b(Å)</b>	21.4319(13)	22.3250(6)	22.2254(16)	22.252(4)
<b>c(Å)</b>	20.9403(13)	21.0110(6)	20.6357(12)	20.508(4)
<b>α(deg)</b>	90	90	90	90
<b>β(deg)</b>	91.702(2)	92.8190(17)	92.363(3)	92.239(6)
<b>γ(deg)</b>	90	90	90	90
<b>V(Å<sup>3</sup>)</b>	3191.4(3)	3335.27(16)	3252.5(4)	3245.8(10)
<b>Z</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Colour</b>	colourless	colourless	yellow	colourless

*Table ESM2. Crystallographic Parameters for molecular alloys reported (recorded at 173 K).*

Formula	$[2-2H^+]_3[Cr(CN)_6]^{3-}_2[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3XY$	$[2-2H^+]_3[Co(CN)_6]^{3-}_2[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3YZ$	$[2-2H^+]_3[Fe_{1/3}Co_{1/3}Cr_{1/3}(CN)_6]^{3-}_2 \cdot 8 H_2O$ $B_3(X_{2/3}Y_{2/3}Z_{2/3})$
<b>Crystal system</b>	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
<b>Space group</b>	P2(1)/n	P2(1)/n	P2(1)/n
<b>a(Å)</b>	7.095(6)	7.101(9)	7.097(11)
<b>b(Å)</b>	22.220(19)	22.22(3)	22.19(3)
<b>c(Å)</b>	20.798(19)	20.57(3)	20.66(3)
<b>α(deg)</b>	90	90	90
<b>β(deg)</b>	92.67(3)	92.14(2)	92.53(4)
<b>γ(deg)</b>	90	90	90
<b>V(Å<sup>3</sup>)</b>	3275(7)	3243(13)	3252(15)
<b>Colour</b>	yellow	yellow	yellow

## ESM Experimental part

### Thermogravimetric (TGA) Studies.

TGA measurements have been performed on Pyris 6 TGA Lab System (Perkin-Elmer), using a N<sub>2</sub> flow of 20 ml/min and a heat rate of 10°C/min.

### **Preparation of crystalline solid solutions [2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>[Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>·8H<sub>2</sub>O and [2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>[Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>·8H<sub>2</sub>O (B<sub>3</sub>YZ and B<sub>3</sub>XY see text)**

5 mg (0.015 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 5 mg (0.015 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O or K<sub>3</sub>Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are dissolved in 5 ml of distilled water. 5 ml of an aqueous solution containing 17 mg (0.44 mmol) of 2-2HCl were added. After two days, 16 mg of yellow crystals were obtained by filtration and air drying.

IR : 2126 and 2115 cm<sup>-1</sup> for B<sub>3</sub>YZ, corresponding to the elongation mode for C≡N in Co(CN)<sub>6</sub> and Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> respectively; 2129 and 2115 cm<sup>-1</sup> for B<sub>3</sub>XY, corresponding to the elongation mode for C≡N in Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub> and Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> respectively.

### **Preparation of solid solutions [2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3</sub>[Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup><sub>2/3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup><sub>2/3</sub>[Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup><sub>2/3</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O (B<sub>3</sub>X<sub>0.66</sub>Y<sub>0.66</sub>Z<sub>0.66</sub>)**

3.3 mg (0.01 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, 3.3 mg (0.01 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 3.3 mg (0.01 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are dissolved in 5 ml of distilled water. 5 ml of an aqueous solution containing 17 mg (0.44 mmol) of 2-2HCl were added. After one day, 14 mg of yellow crystals were obtained by filtration and air drying.

IR : 2125 and 2114 cm<sup>-1</sup>

### **Preparation of solid solutions [1-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3y</sub>[2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3(1-y)}</sub>[Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>·nH<sub>2</sub>O (A<sub>3y</sub> B<sub>3(1-y)</sub>X<sub>2</sub>)**

For y~0.25: 100 mg (0.307 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are dissolved in 60 ml of distilled water. 60 ml of an aqueous solution containing 42 mg (0.110 mmol) of 2-2HCl (B) and 128 mg (0.330 mmol) of 1-2HCl (A) were added. After two days, 151 mg of colourless crystals were obtained by filtration and air drying.

For y~0.5: 100 mg (0.307 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are dissolved in 60 ml of distilled water. 60 ml of an aqueous solution containing 85 mg (0.222 mmol) of 2-2HCl (B) and 85 mg (0.219 mmol) of 1-2HCl (A) were added. After two days, 168 mg of colourless crystals were obtained by filtration and air drying.

For y~0.75: 100 mg (0.307 mmol) of K<sub>3</sub>Cr(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are dissolved in 60 ml of distilled water. 60 ml of an aqueous solution containing 128 mg (0.334 mmol) of 2-2HCl (B) and 42 mg (0.108 mmol) of 1-2HCl (A) were added. After two days, 167 mg of colourless crystals were obtained by filtration and air drying.

### **Preparation of "crystals of crystals" with [2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3</sub>[Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>·2·8H<sub>2</sub>O and [2-2H<sup>+</sup>]<sub>3</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>·8 H<sub>2</sub>O: (B<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>) and (B<sub>3</sub>Z<sub>2</sub>)**

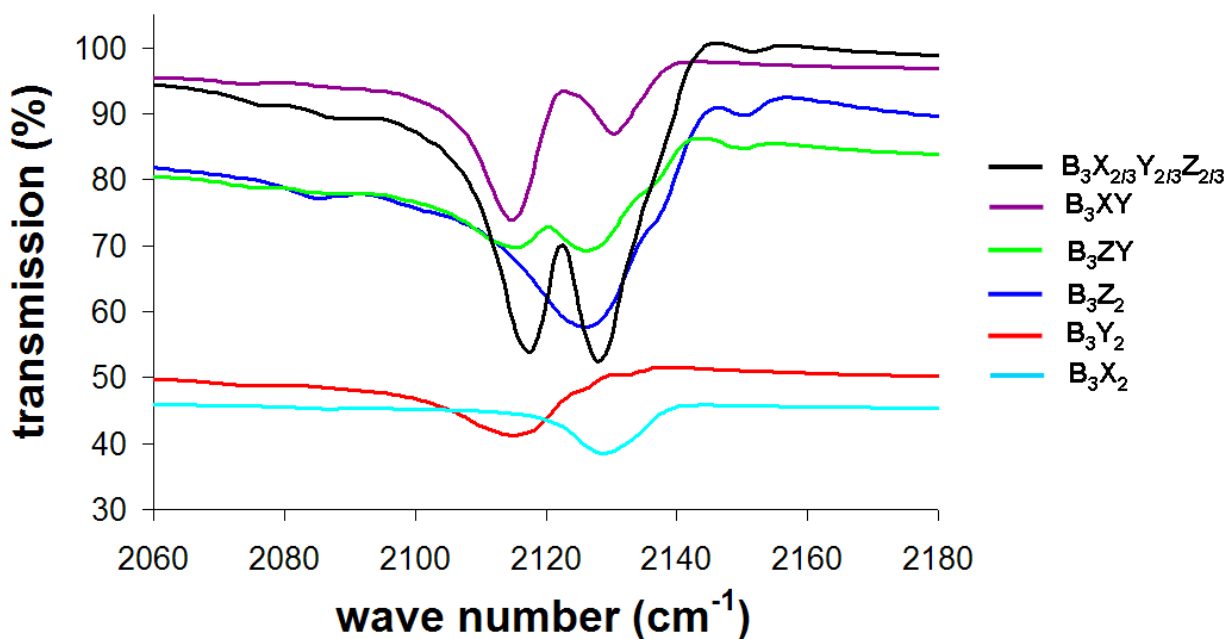
A yellow single crystal (size 1x1x0.5 mm) of (B<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>) was glued on a copper wire and then immersed into an aqueous solution (15 mL) containing 6 mg of K<sub>3</sub>Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 10 mg of 2-2HCl (B). After one day, the growth of colourless crystalline layer (B<sub>3</sub>Z<sub>2</sub>) on the surface of the yellow seed crystal was observed. Conversely, the same procedure was repeated starting with a colourless crystal of (B<sub>3</sub>Z<sub>2</sub>) as seed and an aqueous solution containing 6 mg of K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 10 mg of 2-2HCl (B). Again the growth of a yellow layer of (B<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>) surrounding the colourless seed crystals was observed.

**Preparation of composite crystals with  $[1-2H^+]_3[Cr(CN)_6]_2 \cdot 7H_2O$  and  $[2-2H^+]_3[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} \cdot 8H_2O$ : ( $B_3Y_2$ ) and ( $A_3X_2$ )**

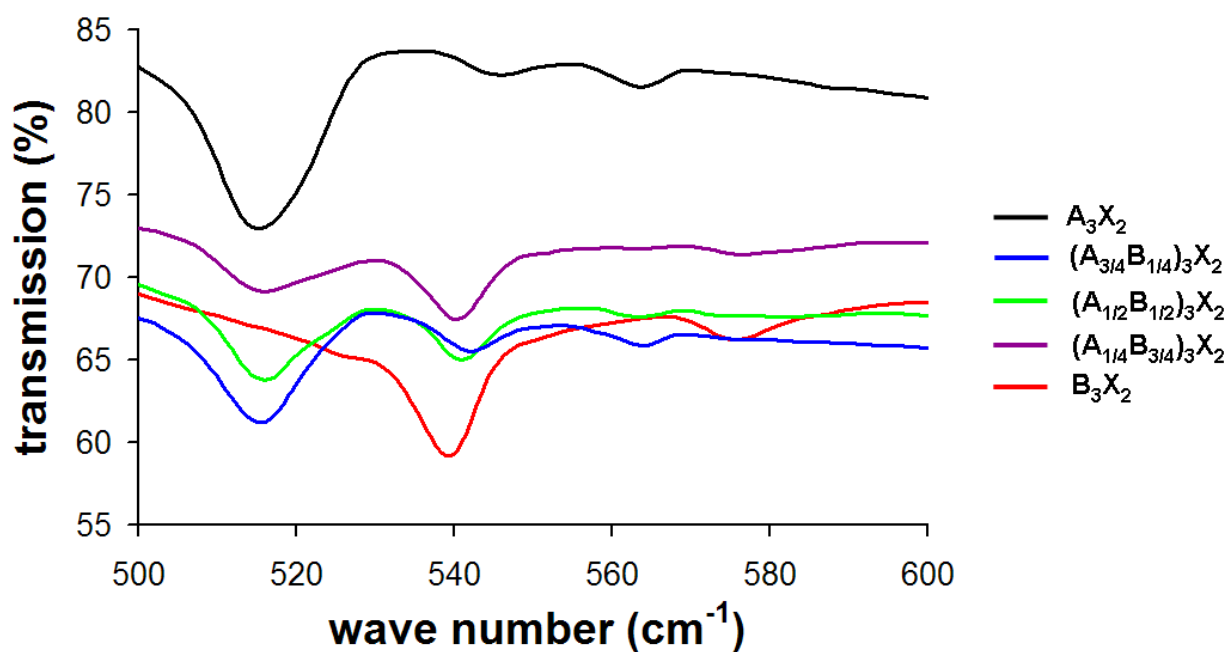
The same procedure as mentioned above was used starting from a yellow seed single crystal of ( $B_3Y_2$ ) or a colourless seed single crystal of ( $A_3X_2$ ) immersed into 15 ml of an aqueous solution containing 5 mg of  $K_3Cr(CN)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$  and 9 mg of **1-2HCl** (A), or 5 mg of  $K_3Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$  and 9 mg of **2-2HCl** (B) respectively. Composite single crystals were obtained after one or two days.

**Preparation of composite crystals with  $[1-2H^+]_3[Cr(CN)_6]_2 \cdot 7H_2O$  and  $[2-2H^+]_3[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} [Co(CN)_6]^{3-} \cdot 8H_2O$  and  $[2-2H^+]_3[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} [Cr(CN)_6]^{3-} \cdot 8H_2O$ : ( $B_3YZ$ ) or ( $B_3XY$ ) and ( $A_3X_2$ ).**

A yellow single crystal of the solid solution of ( $B_3XY$ ) or ( $B_3YZ$ ) was glued on a copper wire and then immersed into an 15 ml of an aqueous solution containing 6 mg of  $K_3Cr(CN)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$  and 10 mg of **1-2HCl** (A). After one day, a 3-D epitaxial growth of colourless crystalline layer ( $A_3X_2$ ) on the surface of the yellow seed crystals was observed.



*Figure S1:* Portions of the IR spectra (2060 – 2180 cm<sup>-1</sup>) for binary ((B<sub>3</sub>YZ), (B<sub>3</sub>XY)) and ternary (B<sub>3</sub>X<sub>2/3</sub>Y<sub>2/3</sub>Z<sub>2/3</sub>) molecular alloys.



*Figure S2:* Portions of the IR spectra (500 – 600 cm<sup>-1</sup>) for binary (A<sub>3y</sub>B<sub>3(1-y)</sub>X<sub>2</sub>) molecular alloys.