

Supporting Information for:

Dodecanuclear Heterometallic Dysprosium-Cobalt Wheel

Exhibiting Single-Molecule Magnet Behaviour

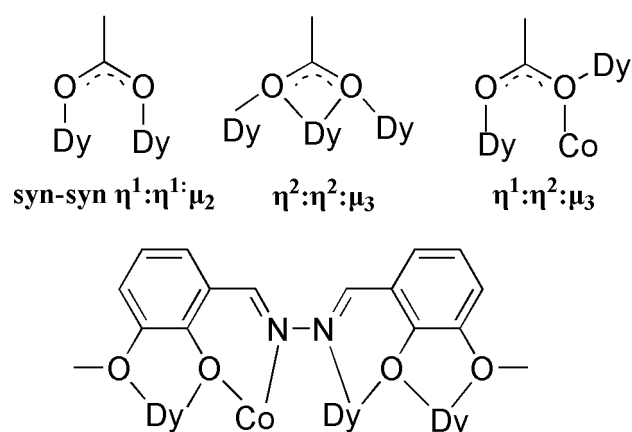
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Experimental Section

Synthesis of **1**: To a slurry of H_2L (0.030 g, 0.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.014 ml, 0.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 mL), solid $\text{Dy}(\text{SCN})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.045 g, 0.1 mmol) was added. After stirring for 3 h, $\text{Co}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.025 g, 0.1 mmol) was added to the resulting yellow solution. Then the mixture was stirred for another 3 h, followed by filtration. X-ray quality green rectangular crystals of **1** were formed after two weeks. Yield: 15 mg (30%, based on Dy). Elemental analysis Calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{114}\text{H}_{138}\text{Co}_4\text{Dy}_{10}\text{N}_{22}\text{O}_{62}\text{S}_{10}$: C, 27.42; H, 2.76; N, 6.17. Found: C, 26.53; H, 2.41; N, 6.35. IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3382(w), 2930(w), 2704(s), 1613(s), 1467(s), 1348(w), 1294(m), 1221(m), 1102(w), 1026(w), 961(w), 856(w), 778(w), 649(w), 545(w) and 450(w).

X-ray Crystallography

Crystal data for **1**: $\text{C}_{114}\text{H}_{138}\text{Co}_4\text{Dy}_{10}\text{N}_{22}\text{O}_{62}\text{S}_{10}$, $M_r = 4989.78$, triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, $a = 17.1089(17)$ Å, $b = 17.1317(9)$ Å, $c = 18.7454(9)$ Å, $\alpha = 115.646(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 105.043(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 92.992(1)^\circ$, $V = 4697.1(6)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.764$ g cm⁻³, $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0256$, 24174 reflections collected, R_1 (wR_2) = 0.0456 (0.1345) and $S = 1.022$ for 12791 observed reflections out of 16536 unique reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Crystallographic data were collected at a temperature of 191(2) K on a Bruker ApexII CCD diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Data processing was accomplished with the SAINT processing program. The structure was solved by the direct methods and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least squares using SHELXTL97. The locations of metal atoms were easily determined, and O, N and C atoms were subsequently determined from the difference Fourier maps. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters.



Scheme S1 Top: Bridging modes of the acetate groups in compound **1**. Bottom: Binding mode of L^{2-} in compound **1**.

Table S1 Bond valence sum calculations for compound **1**

Atom	Co ^{II}	Co ^{III}
Co1	<u>2.5376</u>	2.5600
Co2	3.1421	<u>3.1461</u>

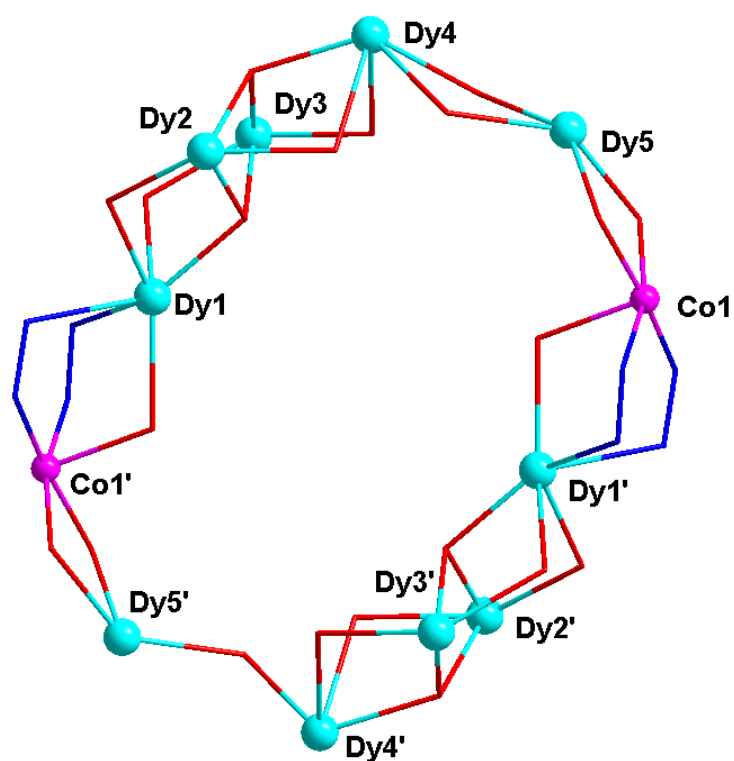


Fig. S1 Linkage of two $[\text{Dy}_5\text{Co}(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2]^{15+}$ subcores forming the $\text{Dy}_{10}\text{Co}_2$ wheel.

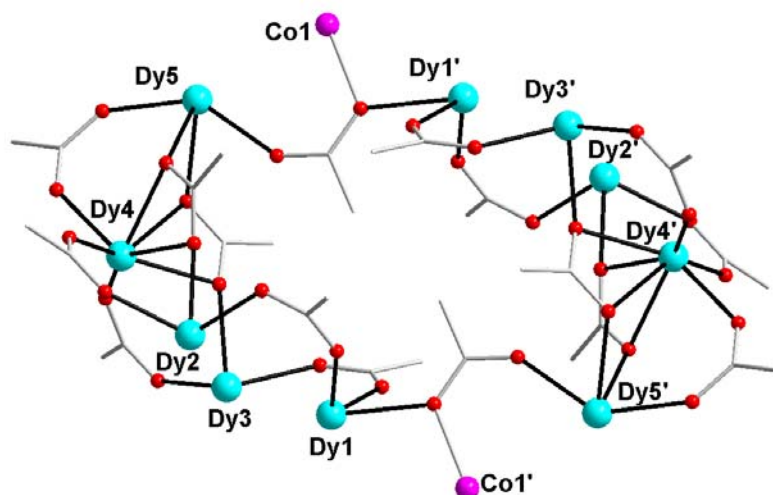


Fig. S2 Ten Dy^{III} and two Co^{II} ions bridged by sixteen acetate groups.

Magnetic measurements were performed in the temperature range 1.9 –300 K, using a Quantum Design MPMS-XL SQUID magnetometer equipped with a 7 T magnet. The diamagnetic corrections for the compounds were estimated using Pascal's constants, and magnetic data were corrected for diamagnetic contributions of the sample holder.

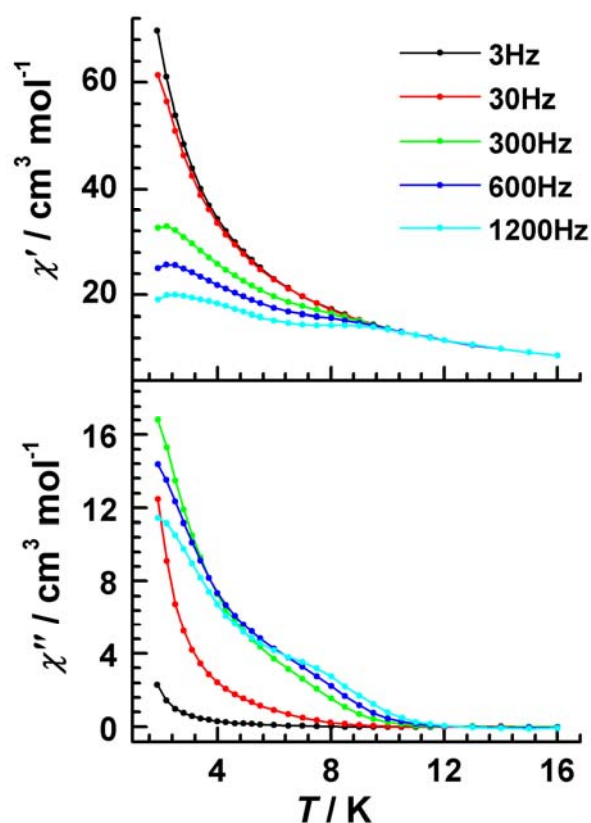


Fig. S3 Temperature dependence of the in-phase (top) and out-of-phase (bottom) ac susceptibility of **1** under zero dc field.

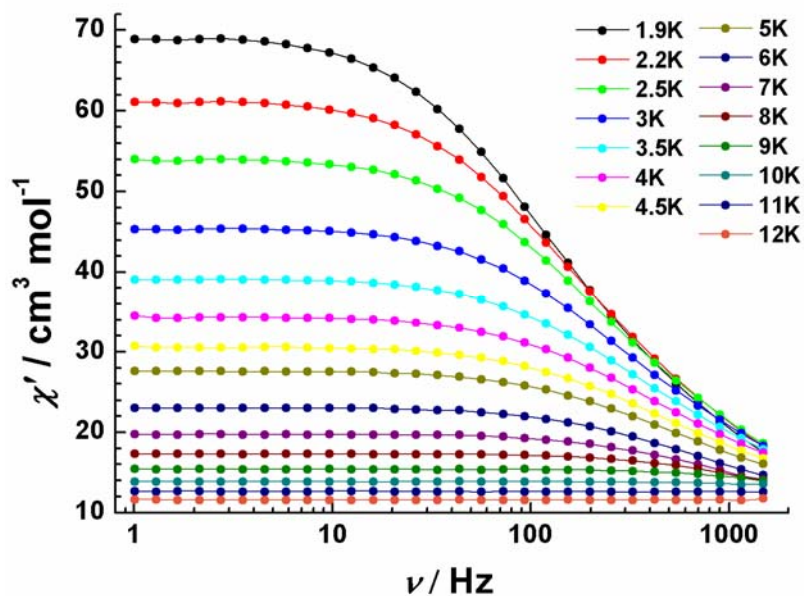


Fig. S4 Frequency dependence of the in-phase ac susceptibility of **1** below 12 K, under zero-dc field.

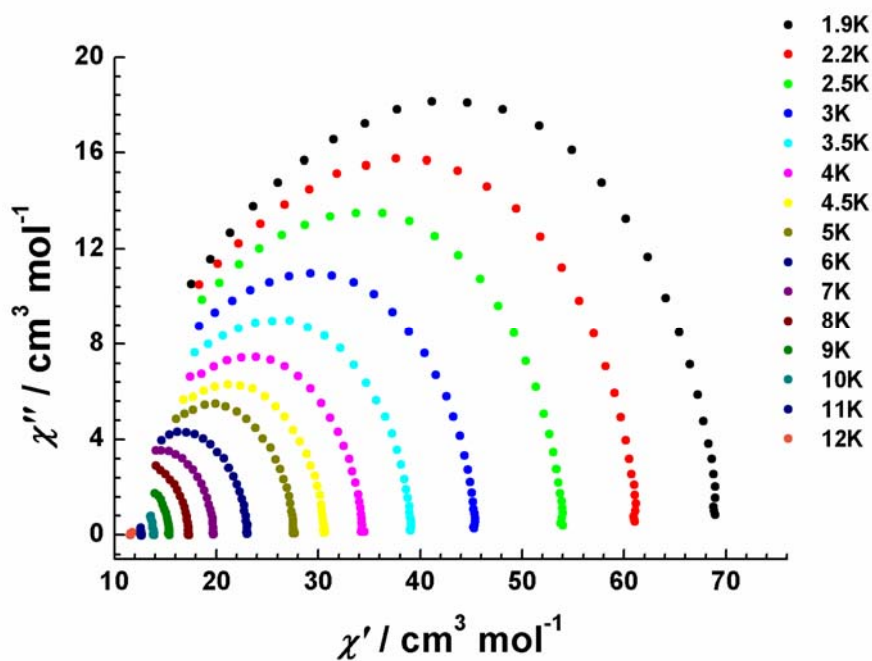


Fig. S5 Cole-Cole plots measured below 12 K and zero-dc field.

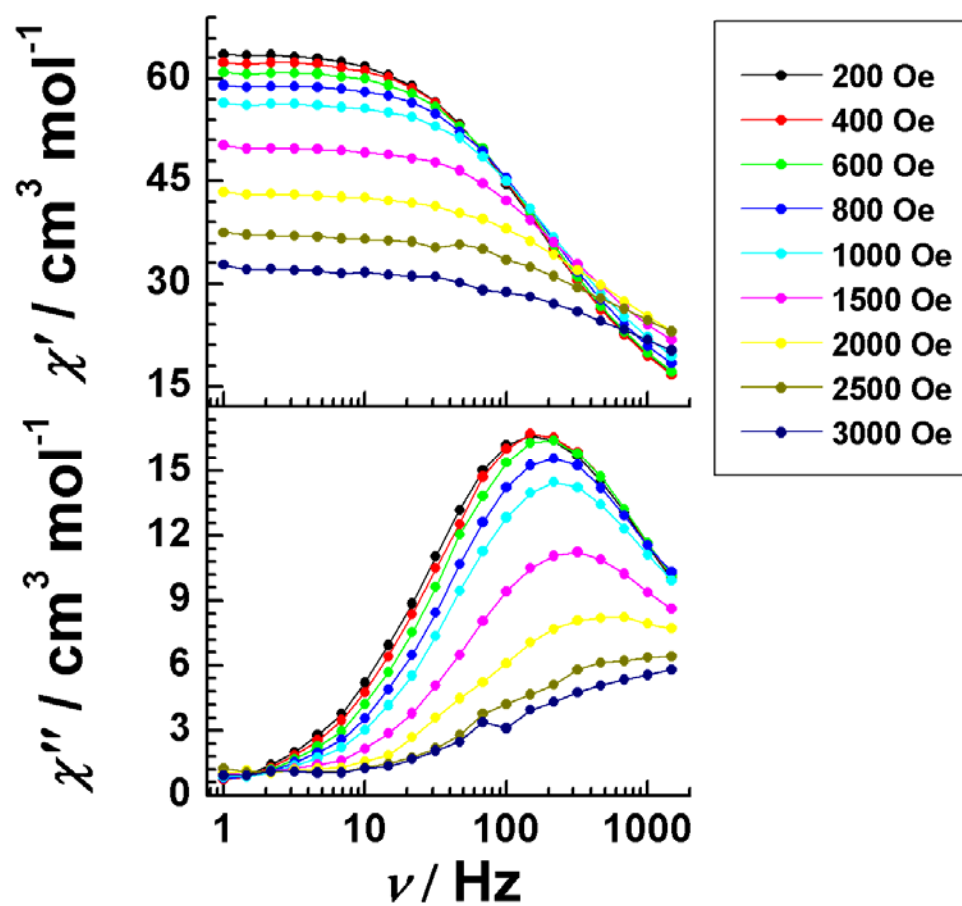


Fig. S6 The in-phase (top) and the out-of-phase (bottom) ac susceptibility as a function of the dc applied field measured at 1.9 K for **1**.

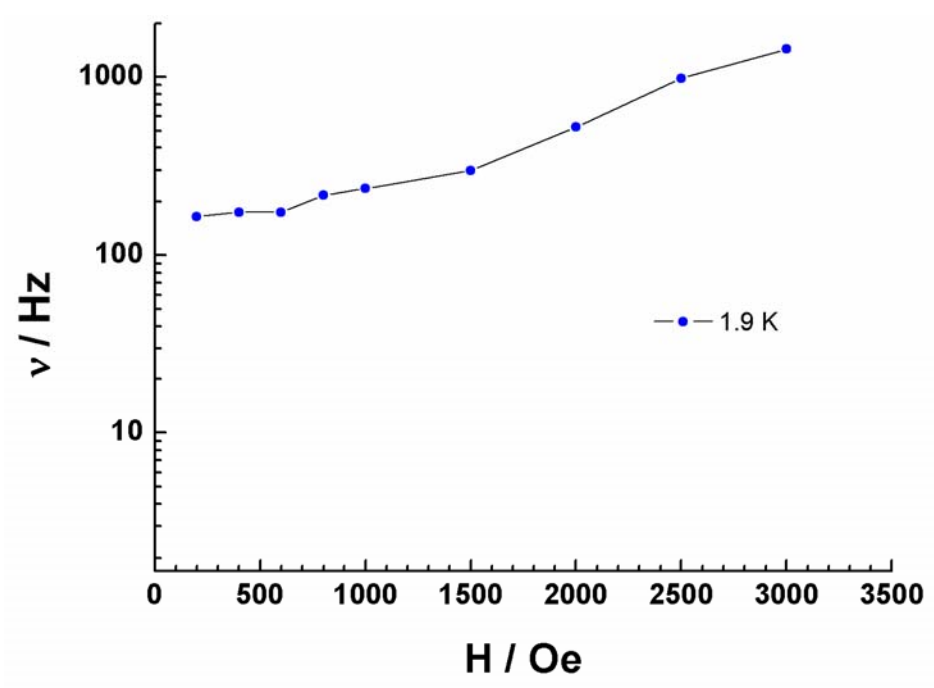


Fig. S7 Field dependence of the characteristic frequency as a function of the applied dc field for **1** at 1.9 K.

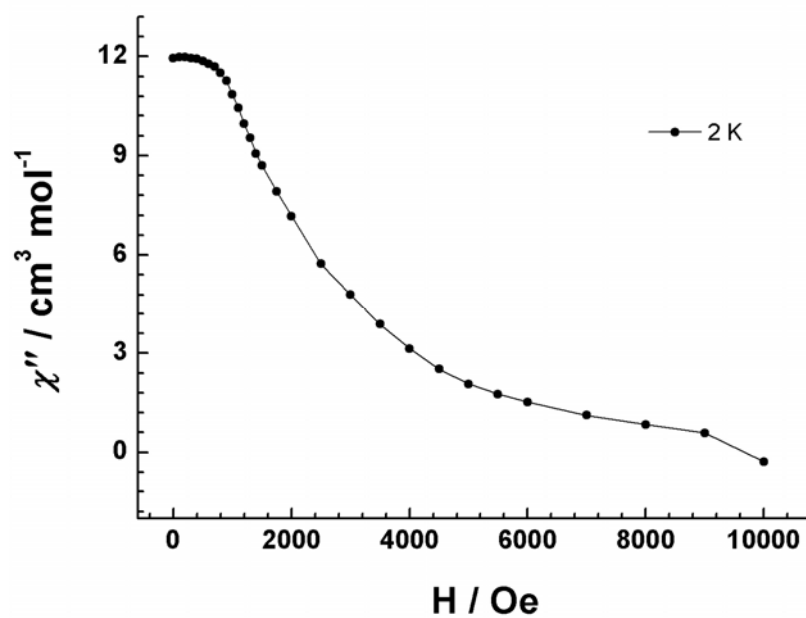


Fig. S8 Field dependence of out-of-phase ac susceptibility of **1** at 1000 Hz and 2 K.