Supporting Information

Wheel-shaped nanoscale $3d-4f \{Co_{16}^{II}Ln_{24}^{III}\}$ clusters (Ln = Dy and Gd)

Ze-Min Zhang, Lu-Yi Pan, Wei-Quan Lin, Ji-Dong Leng, Fu-Sheng Guo, Yan-Cong Chen, Jun-Liang Liu, and Ming-Liang Tong*

MOE Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry / State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China. E-mail: <u>tongml@mail.sysu.edu.cn</u>

Experimental details

General Remarks: All chemicals were commercially available and used as received without further purification. The C, H, and N microanalyses were carried out with an Elementar Vario-EL CHNS elemental analyzer. The FT-IR spectra were recorded from KBr pellets in the range 4000-400 cm⁻¹ on a Bio-Rad FTS-7 spectrometer. Crystallographic measurements for **1** were carried out with the Oxford CCD diffractometer using mirror-monochromated Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å) at 150(2) K. Powder X-ray diffraction measurement were performed on a Bruker D8 Advance X-ray diffractometer using Cu-K α radiation. Magnetic susceptibility was measured by a Quantum Design MPMS-XL7 SQUID. Data were corrected for the diamagnetic contribution calculated from Pascal constants.

Synthesis of 1: $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.058 g, 0.2 mmol) and $Dy(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.137 g, 0.3 mmol) dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) was added to the solution of pyacacH (0.045 g, 0.2 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL). Then Et₃N (0.050 g, 0.5 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was left under magnetic stirring for half an hour. Evaporation of the filtrate under ambient conditions afforded pink block-shaped crystals in about a week (yield 15 % based on Dy). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3417 (br), 1552 (vs), 1446 (vs), 1386 (vs), 1326 (s), 1267 (s), 1169 (m), 1126 (m), 1051 (m), 1014(w), 951 (w), 773 (s), 704 (s), 650 (m). Elemental analyses (%, calc : found) for **1**: C 19.26 : 19.11, H 3.33 : 3.18, N 6.50 : 6.41.

Synthesis of 2: The procedure was the same as that employed for **1**, except that $Gd(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.137 g, 0.3 mmol) was employed as lanthanide salts. The pink block-shaped crystals were obtained (yield 18 % based on Gd). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3412 (br), 1552 (vs), 1446 (vs), 1390 (vs), 1321 (s), 1267 (s), 1169 (m), 1126 (m), 1053 (m), 1014(w), 951 (w), 768 (s), 704 (s), 650 (m). Elemental analyses (%, calc : found) for **2**: C 19.57 : 19.38, H 3.31 : 3.19, N 6.61 : 6.67.

Crystal data for 1: $C_{228}H_{470}Co_{16}Dy_{26}N_{66}O_{307}$, M = 14216.6, Monoclinic, space group C2/m, a = 29.4047(13), b = 35.5722(8), c = 24.9143(11) Å, $a = 90^{\circ}$, $\beta = 123.124(6)^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$, V = 21825.1(21) Å³, T = 150(2) K, Z = 2, $\rho_c = 2.163$ g cm⁻³, F(000) = 13808, 52212 reflections collected, 11651 reflections used ($R_{int} = 0.0759$), $R_1 = 0.0767$ ($I > 2\sigma(I)$), $wR_2 = 0.2333$ (all data). CCDC 926821. For **2**: $C_{228}H_{460}Co_{16}Gd_{26}N_{66}O_{302}$, M = 13989.8, Monoclinic, space group C2/m, a = 29.3969(9), b = 35.5750(6), c = 24.9218(6) Å, $a = 90^{\circ}$, $\beta = 123.109(3)^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$, V = 21831.3(12) Å³, T = 150(2) K, Z = 2, $\rho_c = 2.128$ g cm⁻³, F(000) = 13604, 46551 reflections collected, 13258 reflections used ($R_{int} = 0.0705$), $R_1 = 0.0775$ ($I > 2\sigma(I)$), $wR_2 = 0.2384$ (all data). CCDC 926822. Some of the severely disordered guest molecules for both **1** and **2** were removed by the SQUEEZE program in structural refinement.



Fig. S1 Powder X-ray diffraction pattern of compound 1 (top) and 2 (bottom). Red line is simulated based on single-crystal diffraction data.



Fig. S2 Space-filling representation (including hydrogen atoms) from the viewpoint parallel to the plane of the wheel for compound **1**, showing the thickness of the molecular wheel.



Fig. S3 Ball and stick plots from viewpoints along the a axis (a) and the b axis (b), showing the packing mode of neighboring molecules for compound 1 (including hydrogen atoms) and the size of void on bc plane.



Fig. S4 Plots of temperature dependence of $\chi_m T$ for **1** (black) and **2** (red) in a 500 G dc field between 1.8 and 300 K.



Fig. S5 Plots of *M vs. H/T* (inset: *M vs. H*) for **1** at 2, 3 and 5 K.



Fig. S6 Plots of temperature dependence of the in-phase (upper) and out-of-phase (under) ac susceptibility in a 5 G ac field with a zero dc field for **1** at the indicated frequencies. Lines are only guides to the eye.



Fig. S7 Plots of χ''_{m}/χ'_{m} vs. H_{dc} at 1.8 K in a 5 G ac field for **1** at the indicated frequencies. Lines are only guides to the eye.



Fig. S8 Field-dependence of the magnetization at indicated temperatures (1.8–8.2 K) for 2.

atom	Co ^{II}	Co ^{III}	Co ^{IV}		
Compound 1					
Co1	1.874	1.846	1.473		
Co2	<u>1.886</u>	1.855	1.489		
Co3	<u>1.912</u>	1.883	1.504		
Co4	1.828	1.796	1.447		
Compound 2					
Co1	<u>1.897</u>	1.875	1.474		
Co2	<u>1.853</u>	1.820	1.469		
Co3	<u>1.893</u>	1.864	1.487		
Co4	1.822	1.791	1.440		

Table S1. Bond valence sum (BVS) for Co atoms in 1 and 2^a

 a The underlined value is the one closest to the charge calculated for each of Co atoms. The nearest integer can be taken as the oxidation state of the corresponding atom. Thus we can conclude that the Co ions are all divalent.¹

Compound 1		Compound 2	
atom	BVS	atom	BVS
09	1.003	09	1.125
O10	1.014	O10	1.206
O11	0.972	011	1.093
O12	0.961	O12	1.079
O13	0.996	013	1.106
O14	0.844	O14	1.008
O15	1.032	O15	1.200
O16	0.993	O16	1.098
O17	0.966	O17	1.092
O18	0.979	O18	1.150
O19	0.989	O19	1.164
O20	0.959	O20	1.070
O21	0.977	O21	1.082
O22	1.050	O22	1.245

Table S2. BVS for O(OH⁻) atoms in **1** and 2^b

^b The BVS values of ~0.8-1.2 for O atoms confirm fourteen OH ions for both 1 and 2^{1}

1 (*a*) I. D. Brown and D. Altermatt, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1985, **B41**, 244; (*b*) W. Liu and H. H. Thorp, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1993, **32**, 4102.