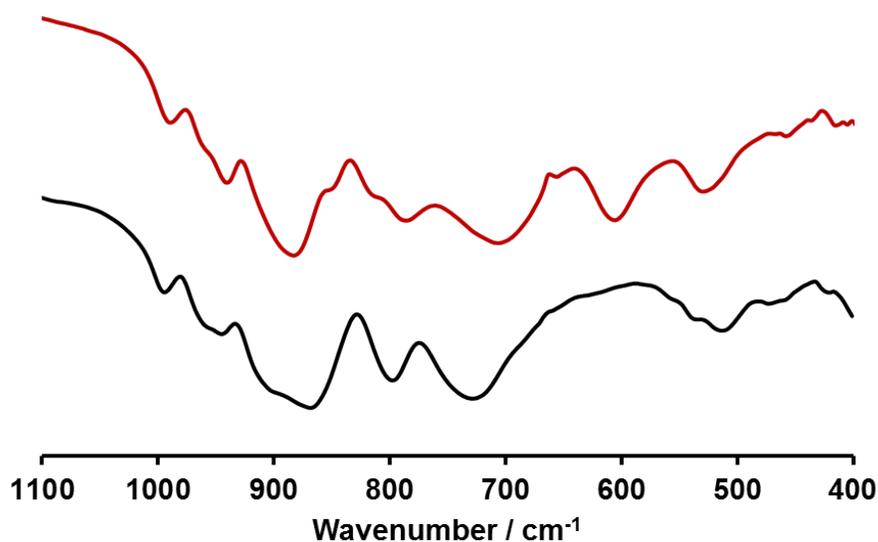


## Electronic Supplementary Information for

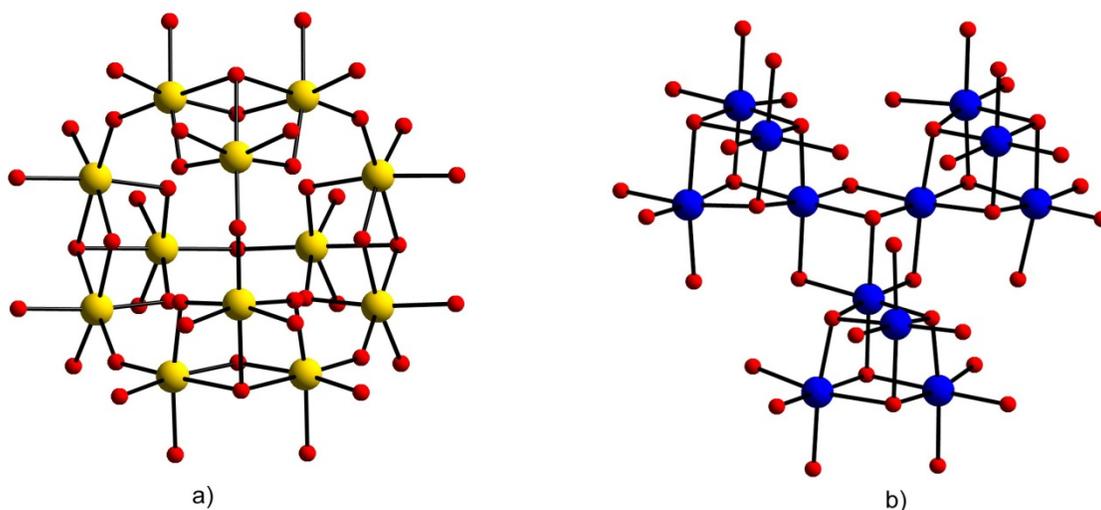
# A Dodecanuclear Zn Cluster Sandwiched by Polyoxometalate Ligands

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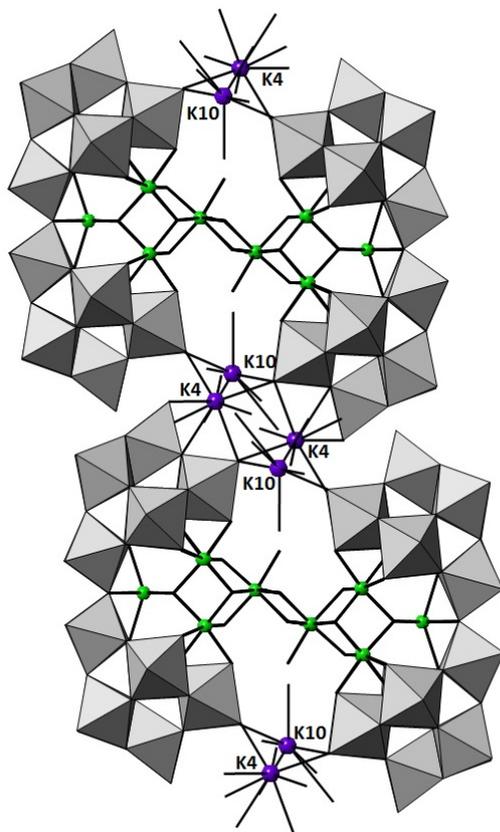


**Figure S1.** IR spectra of  $K_{16}\alpha\text{-}[\text{Si}_2\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{66}]\cdot 25\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (black) and **1** (red)

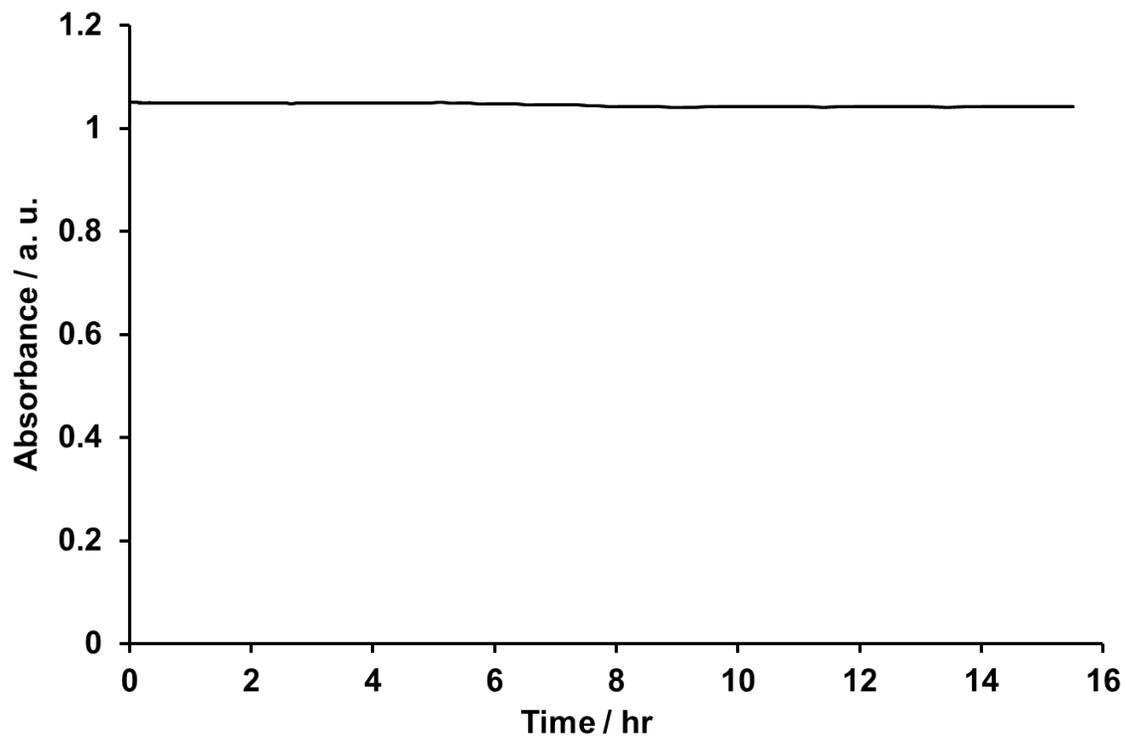


**Figure S2.** Polyhedral views of the dodecanuclear-transition metal clusters in the reported sandwich-type POMs: Fe<sub>12</sub>/Ti<sub>12</sub> cluster (a) and Ni<sub>12</sub> cluster (b) The color code is as follows: Fe/Ti (yellow), Ni (blue) and oxygen (red).

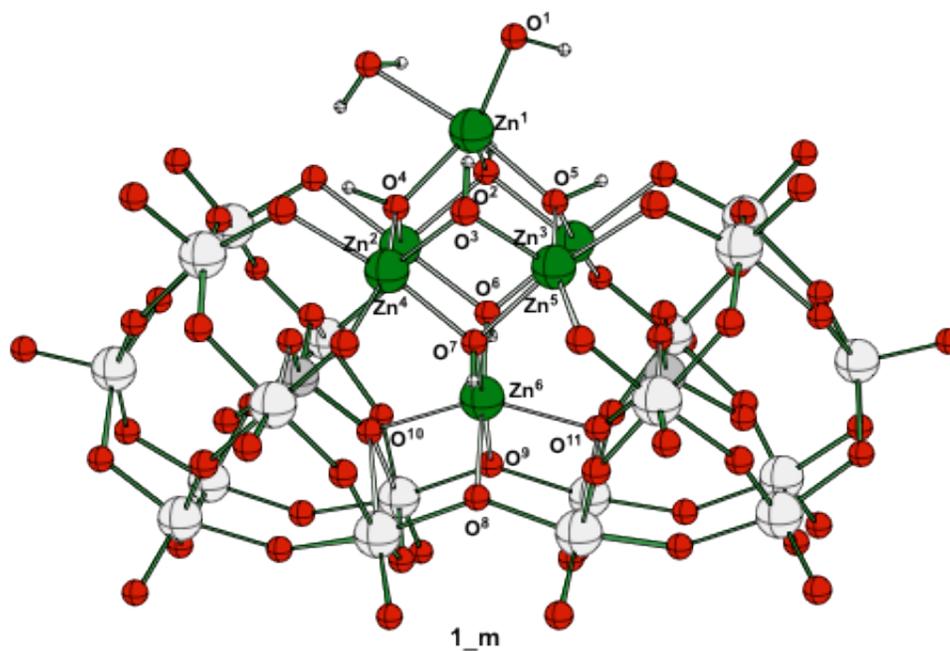
The Fe<sub>12</sub>O<sub>46</sub>/Ti<sub>12</sub>O<sub>46</sub> core (Figure S2a)<sup>1, 2</sup> is composed of four groups of three edge-shared, corner-linked FeO<sub>6</sub>/TiO<sub>6</sub> octahedra, and outside the metal cluster are four {P<sub>2</sub>W<sub>15</sub>} units. The Ni<sub>12</sub> (Figure S2b)<sup>3</sup> is formed by the connection of three distorted [Ni<sub>4</sub>O(OH)<sub>3</sub>] units, and outside the Ni<sub>12</sub> cluster are three {PW<sub>9</sub>} units, a WO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedron and a [W<sub>7</sub>O<sub>26</sub>(OH)]<sup>11-</sup> unit.



**Figure S3.** Combined polyhedral/ball-and-stick representation of **1** in the lattice. The color code is as follows: zinc (green), tungsten (grey), silicon (yellow), and K (purple).

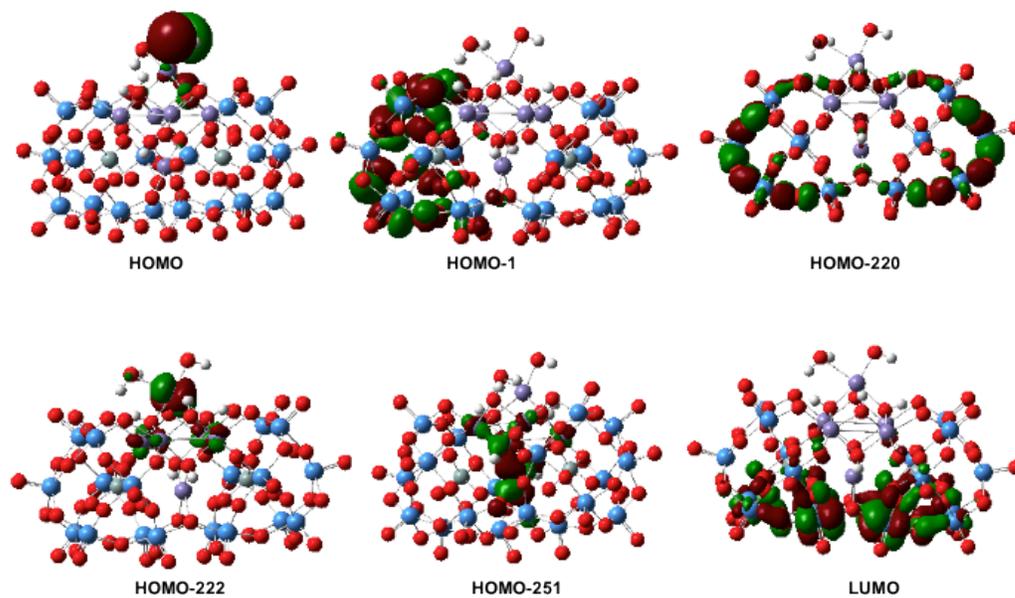


**Figure S4.** The absorption of **1** ( $9 \mu\text{M}$  in water) at 250 nm as a function of time showing no change.



Zn <sup>1</sup> -O <sup>1</sup> = 1.976 (2.068)	Zn <sup>2</sup> -O <sup>2</sup> = 2.098 (2.061)	Zn <sup>3</sup> -O <sup>2</sup> = 2.115 (2.049)
Zn <sup>1</sup> -O <sup>2</sup> = 2.155 (2.240)	Zn <sup>2</sup> -O <sup>4</sup> = 2.138 (2.064)	Zn <sup>3</sup> -O <sup>5</sup> = 2.104 (2.039)
Zn <sup>1</sup> -O <sup>4</sup> = 2.068 (2.117)	Zn <sup>2</sup> -O <sup>6</sup> = 2.113 (2.052)	Zn <sup>3</sup> -O <sup>6</sup> = 2.160 (2.094)
Zn <sup>1</sup> -O <sup>5</sup> = 2.158 (2.170)		
Zn <sup>4</sup> -O <sup>4</sup> = 2.106 (2.022)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>6</sup> = 2.057 (1.979)	
Zn <sup>4</sup> -O <sup>7</sup> = 2.133 (2.087)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>7</sup> = 2.067 (1.978)	
Zn <sup>4</sup> -O <sup>3</sup> = 2.099 (2.057)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>8</sup> = 2.213 (2.131)	
Zn <sup>5</sup> -O <sup>5</sup> = 2.089 (2.020)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>9</sup> = 2.226 (2.163)	
Zn <sup>5</sup> -O <sup>3</sup> = 2.097 (2.056)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>10</sup> = 2.261 (2.238)	
Zn <sup>5</sup> -O <sup>7</sup> = 2.138 (2.069)	Zn <sup>6</sup> -O <sup>11</sup> = 2.283 (2.241)	

**Figure S5.** Notation of atoms and comparison of the calculated important bond distances (in Å) of **1\_m** with their experimental values (in parenthesis) in **1**. The calculated important geometry parameters of **1\_m** are in good agreement with their experimental values reported for the dimer complex **1**. These findings justify the use of model **1\_m** to study electronic properties of **1**.



**Figure S6.** Representative HOMO and LUMO orbitals of **1\_m** calculated at the B3LYP/[Lanl2dz + 6-31G(d)] level of theory.

## References

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2. Y. Sakai, S. Ohta, Y. Shintoyo, S. Yoshida, Y. Taguchi, Y. Matsuki, S. Matsunaga and K. Nomiya, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2011, **50**, 6575-6583.
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