

Supporting Information for

**A Panchromatic Hybrid Crystal of Iodoplumbate Nanowires
and *J*-aggregated Naphthalene Diimides with Long-lived
Charge-separated States**

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1. Experimental Details and Synthesis

Materials and Methods: *N*-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (NMP, analytical reagent grade), PbI₂, hydroiodic acid (55%, w/w), ethanol (analytical reagent grade) were obtained from commercial suppliers. All chemicals and reagents were used as received unless otherwise stated. NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Avance III 500 MHz NMR spectrometer. ESI mass spectra were recorded on a LCQ Fleet from Thermo Fisher Scientific. IR spectra were recorded in the range 4000-400 cm⁻¹ on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR spectrum 2000 spectrometer with pressed KBr pellets. The electron spin resonance (ESR) measurements were recorded on a Bruker A300 instrument operating in the X-band at room temperature. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were recorded with a Rigaku MiniFlex-II X-Ray diffractometer with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$). TGA measurements were performed on a TG-209 system with a heating rate of 10 °C/min under an N₂-atmosphere. UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Varian Cary 500 UV-Vis spectrophotometer equipped with an integrating sphere.

Synthesis of DPNDI: The organic ligand *N,N'*-di(4-pyridyl)-1,4,5,8-naphthalene diimide (DPNDI) was synthesized following the reported process.^[S1] ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CF₃COOD, 298K): $\delta = 9.12$ (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 4H), 9.05 (s, 4H), 8.38 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 4H). ESI-MS m/z : Calculated for C₂₄H₁₂N₄O₄: 420.09, Found: 420.09.

Synthesis of (H₂DPNDI)·(2I): A solution (5 mL) of EtOH was carefully layered on a NMP (5 mL) solution of DPNDI (0.10 mmol, 0.042g), and 0.5 mL HI (55%, w/w). Red block crystals of complex (H₂DPNDI)·(2I) were obtained after several days (*ca.* 65% yield based on DPNDI).

Synthesis of (Et₂DPNDI)·(2I): Iodoethane (3.12 g, 20 mmol) was added to a 1:1 mixture of MeCN/DMF (30 mL) in a round-bottomed three-necked flask, and then the DPNDI (2.10 g, 5 mmol) was added in the solution. After heating under reflux for 8 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with CH₂Cl₂. (*ca.* 86% yield based on DPNDI). The solid was dissolved in MeCN/H₂O (1/2, v/v), the filtrate was allowed to stand at room temperature, red block crystals of (Et₂DPNDI)·(2I) were obtained within two days.

Synthesis of complex 1. A solution (5 mL) of EtOH was carefully layered on a NMP (5 mL) solution of DPNDI (0.03 mmol, 0.013g), PbI₂, (0.09 mmol, 0.042 g) and 0.2 mL HI (55%, w/w). Black block crystals of complex **1** were obtained after several days (*ca.* 21% yield based on DPNDI). IR data (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3425(m), 3047(w), 2968(w), 2897(m), 1697(m), 1635(s), 1537(m), 1363(s), 1287(m), 1209(m), 1124(w), 1086(w), 982(w), 885(w), 756(m), 662(m), 536(w).

2. Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Analysis

2.1. Methods and crystal data

Suitable single crystal of complex **1**, (H₂DPNDI)·(2I) and (Et₂DPNDI)·(2I) were mounted on glass fiber for the X-ray measurement. Diffraction data were collected on a Rigaku-AFC7 equipped with a Rigaku Saturn CCD area-detector system. The measurement was made by using graphic monochromatic Mo K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) at 293 K under a cold nitrogen stream. The frame data were integrated and absorption correction using a Rigaku *CrystalClear* program package. All calculations were performed with the *SHELXTL-97* program package [S2], and structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares against F². All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and hydrogen atoms of the organic ligands were generated theoretically onto the specific atoms except for the water molecules. The H atoms of water were located in difference Fourier maps and their positions were refined with O-H bond-length restraints of 0.84 Å. Crystallographic data have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center as supplementary publication number CCDC 1024096, 1038297 and 1038298 for complex **1**, (H₂DPNDI)·(2I) and (Et₂DPNDI)·(2I), respectively. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre *via* www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

Table S1. Crystal Data and Structure Refinements for **1**, (H₂DPNDI)·(2I) and (Et₂DPNDI)·(2I).

Complex	1	(H ₂ DPNDI)·(2I)	(Et ₂ DPNDI)·(2I)
Crystal size (mm)	0.34×0.27×0.14	0.40×0.18×0.15	0.34×0.22×0.15
Empirical Formula	C ₅₈ H ₅₀ I ₁₂ N ₁₀ O ₁₂ Pb ₄	C ₂₄ H ₁₆ I ₂ N ₄ O ₅	C ₂₈ H ₂₂ I ₂ N ₄ O ₄
Formula weight	3430.64	694.21	732.30
Crystal system	Triclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2/ <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	11.361(2)	15.786(3)	12.006(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	13.250(3)	8.5029(17)	7.4721(15)
<i>c</i> (Å)	15.572(3)	17.617(4)	16.822(6)
<i>α</i> (°)	66.81(3)	90.00	90.00
<i>β</i> (°)	78.10(3)	102.38(3)	117.21(2)
<i>γ</i> (°)	74.92(3)	90.00	90.00
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	2066.4(7)	2309.6(8)	1342.1(6)
<i>Z</i>	1	4	2
<i>D_c</i> (g/cm ³)	2.757	1.996	1.812
<i>μ</i> (Mo Kα) (mm ⁻¹)	12.662	2.769	2.385
<i>F</i> (000)	1528	1336	712
Collected reflections	19971	9225	12197
Independent reflections	9307 (0.0378)	2651	3064
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.038	1.179	1.074
<i>R</i> ₁ ^{<i>a</i>} , <i>wR</i> ₂ ^{<i>b</i>} (<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	0.0404, 0.0933	0.0305, 0.0749	0.0535, 0.1329
<i>R</i> ₁ ^{<i>a</i>} , <i>wR</i> ₂ ^{<i>b</i>} (all data)	0.0599, 0.1059	0.0319, 0.0757	0.0606, 0.1386

Table S2. Hydrogen Bonds for complex **1**.

D-H/A	D-H (Å)	H...A (Å)	D...A (Å)	<D-H/A (deg)	symmetry
O6-H32B...O4	0.841(10)	2.14(7)	2.852(9)	143(9)	-x+2, -y+1, -z+1
N1-H1...O5	0.86	1.93	2.729(12)	153.7	-x+1, -y+3, -z
N3-H3A...O6	0.86	1.83	2.673(10)	167.8	–

2.2. Crystal structure

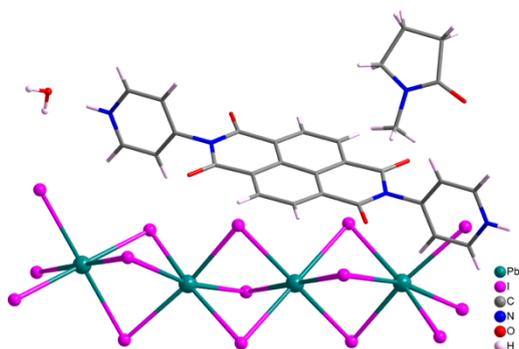


Figure S1. Portions of the X-ray structures of the hybrid crystal **1** composed of iodoplumbate nanowires and protonated naphthalene diimides.

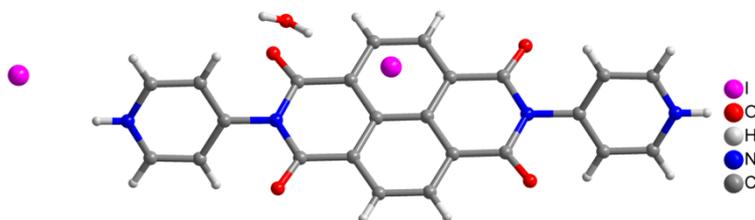


Figure S2. The X-ray structures of the $(\text{H}_2\text{DPNDI}) \cdot (2\text{I})$.

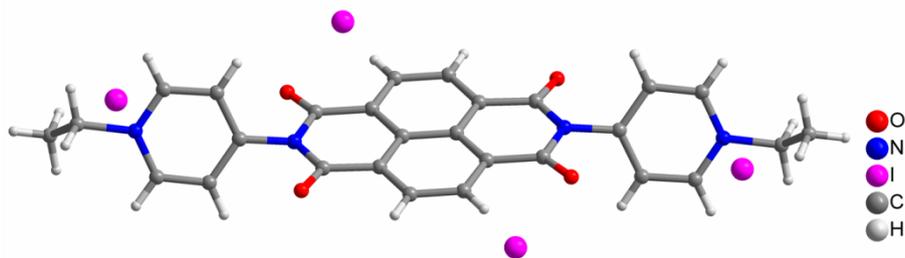


Figure S3. The X-ray structures of the $(\text{Et}_2\text{DPNDI}) \cdot (2\text{I})$

3. UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectra

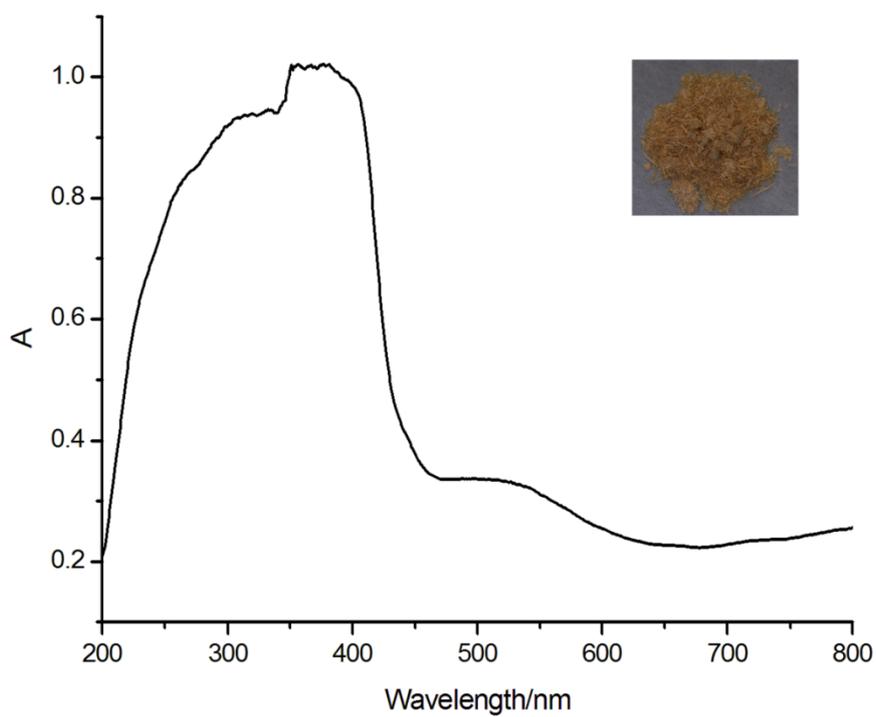


Figure S4. UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectrum of DPNDI at room temperature.

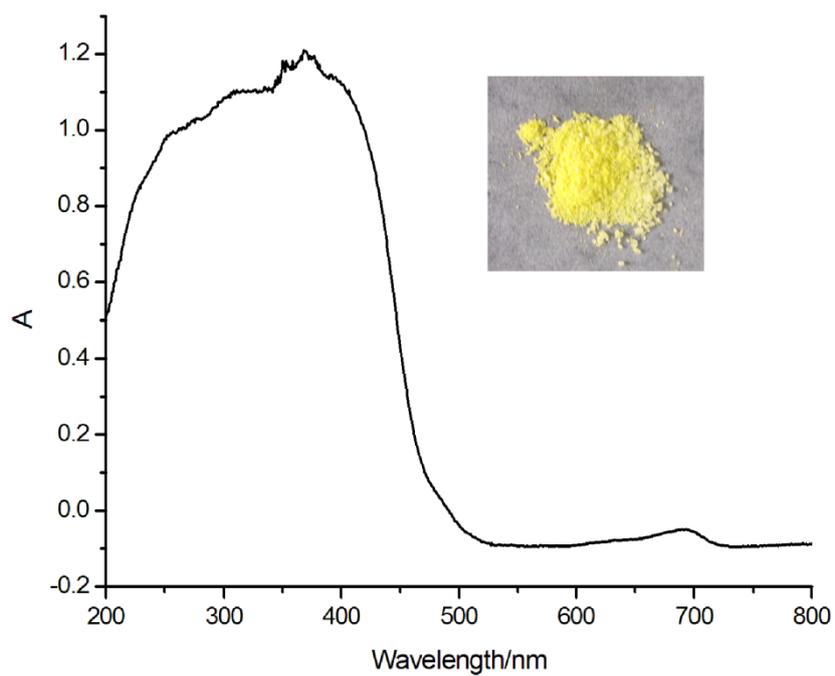


Figure S5. UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectrum of $(\text{Bu}_4\text{N})[\text{PbI}_3]$ at room temperature.^[S3]

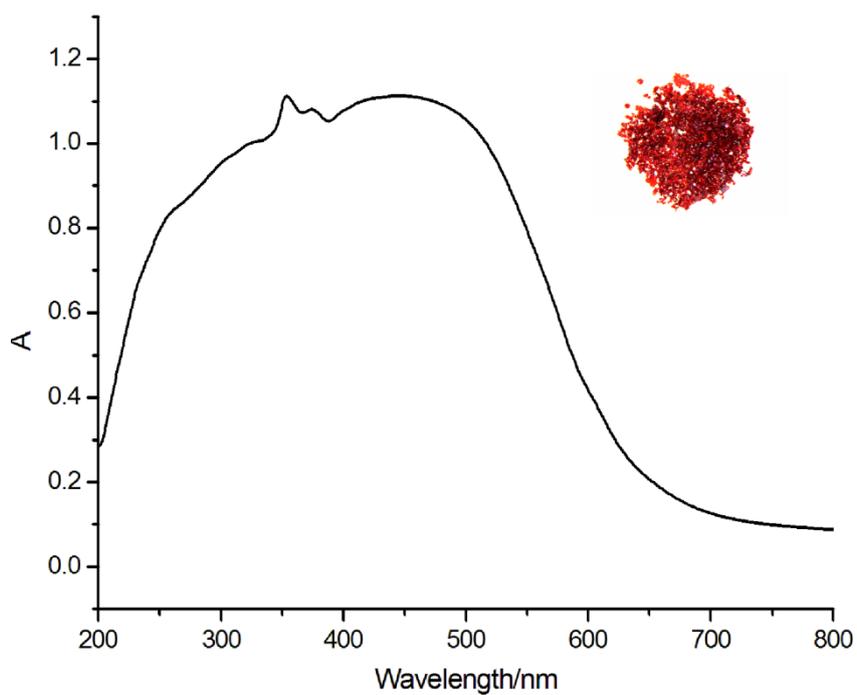


Figure S6. UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectrum of $(\text{H}_2\text{DPNDI})\cdot(2\text{I})$ at room temperature.

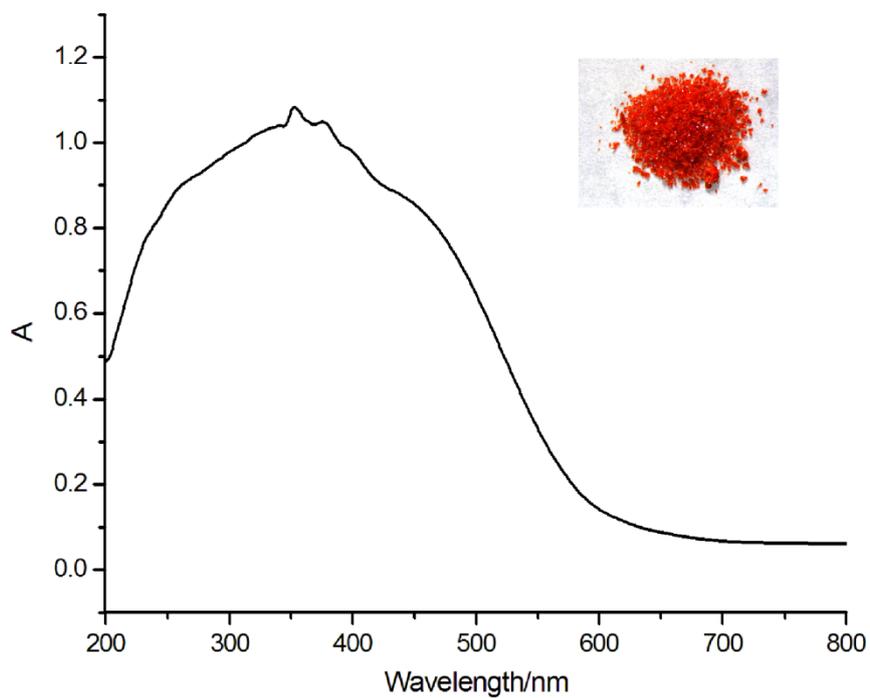


Figure S7. UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectrum of $(\text{Et}_2\text{DPNDI})\cdot(2\text{I})$ at room temperature.

4. X-ray Powder Diffraction

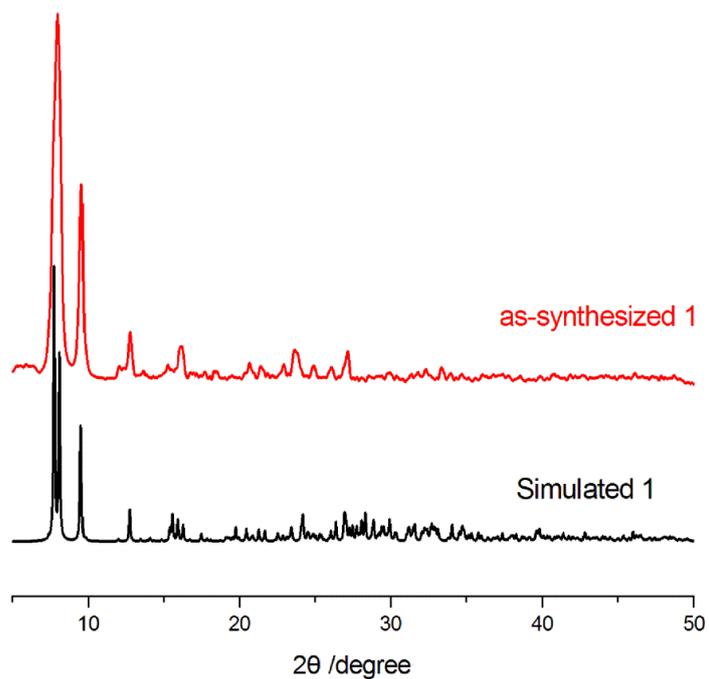


Figure S8. Comparison of the simulated and synthesized PXRD for complex **1**.

5. Thermogravimetric analyses

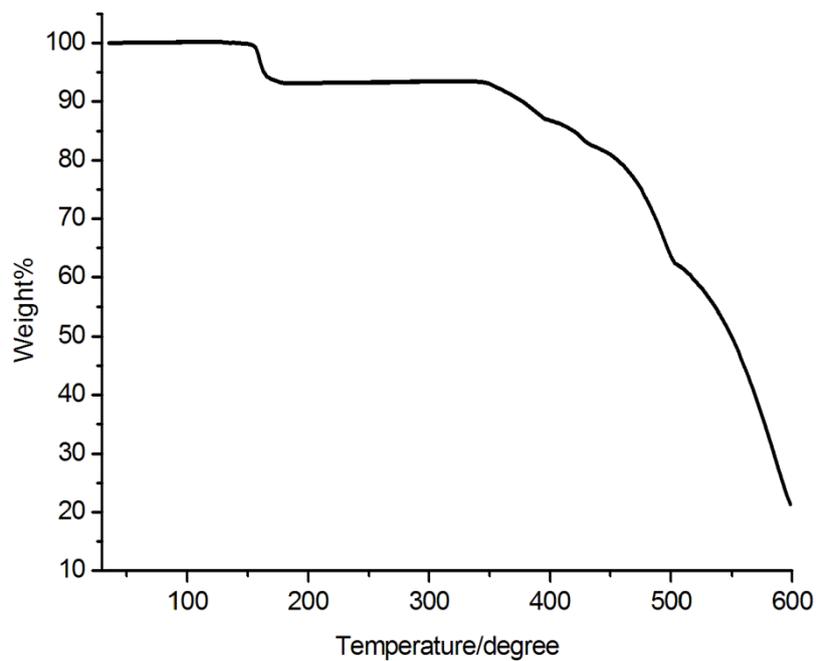


Figure S9. TGA data of **1**

6. References

- S1. Guha, S.; Goodson, F. S.; Corson, L. J.; Saha, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 13679.
S2. Sheldrick, G. *Acta Cryst.* 2008, **A64**, 112-122.
S3. Krautscheid, H. and Vielsack, F. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 1995, **34**, 2035-2037.