Electronic Supplementary Information

Exohedrally stabilized C₇₀ isomer with adjacent pentagons characterized by crystallography

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Contents

- 1. Multi-stage separation of ^{#8064}C₇₀Cl₁₀ by HPLC.
- 2. Crystallographic identification for $^{\#8064}C_{70}Cl_{10}$.
- 3. Computational details.
- 4. Coordinates of optimized pristine #8064C70.



1. Multi-stage separation of ^{#8064}C₇₀Cl₁₀ by HPLC.

Figure S1. Multi-stage HPLC chromatograms for the separation of ^{#8064}C₇₀Cl₁₀. The collected components were highlighted by red shadow.

The procedure for the purification of $^{\#8064}C_{70}Cl_{10}$ includes five stages of HPLC runs, of which the last two runs were performed in a recyclic mode. All the separations were carried out at room temperature using toluene as the eluant. The crude toluene extraction of carbon soot was first separated using a pyrenebutyric acid bonded silica column (I.D. 20×250 mm) at a flow rate of 10 ml/min, and the component with the retention time ranging from 9.0 to 13.0 min was collected for the subsequent HPLC stage (Fig. S1a). Then a buckyprep column (I.D. 10×250 mm) was used to separate the collected sample at a flow rate of 4 ml/min, and the component with retention time from 17.5 to 22.5 min was collected (Fig. S1b). The third stage of the isolation was performed using a buckyprep-M column (I.D. 10×250 mm) at a flow rate of 4 ml/min, and collecting the component ranging from 6.1 to 7.5 min (Fig. S1c). The following two steps of the isolation were performed using recyclic HPLC. The sample was isolated by a 5PBB column at a flow rate of 4 ml/min, and then the peak containing $C_{70}Cl_{10}$ was collected after fifth cycles (Fig. S1d). The obtained sample was further purified by a buckyprep column (I.D. 4.6×250 mm) at a flow rate of 1 ml/min (Fig. S1e). The component highlighted by the red shadow in Fig. S1e was corresponded to the purified $^{\#8064}C_{70}Cl_{10}$.

2. Crystallographic identification for ^{#8064}C₇₀Cl₁₀.

By evaporation of its chloroform solution, single crystals of $^{#8064}C_{70}Cl_{10}$ were obtained. X-ray diffraction data were collected on a Bruker CCD diffractometer (MoK α radiation (0.71073 Å), graphite monochromator). The structure was solved and refined using SHELTXL.¹ CCDC 809403 contains the crystallographic data of $^{#8064}C_{70}Cl_{10}$ can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

3. Computational details.

The geometrical optimization and electronic structure of pristine ${}^{#8064}C_{70}$ was calculated at the GGA/DNP level, in which the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) in the Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof (PBE)² form as well as a double numerical polarized (DNP) basis set were employed. The nucleus independent chemical shifts (NICS)^{3,4} at the center of the rings in the remainder carbon framework were calculated at B3LYP/6-31G*^{5,6} level of theory. All of the computation works were performed using the DMol³ code^{7,8} and Gaussion03 program⁹. Fig. S2 shows the HOMO and LUMO of ${}^{#8064}C_{70}$. The amounts of Kekulé structures for the three $C_{30}H_{12}$ isomers are indicated in Fig. S3, and the NICS values for the ring centers of the C_{30} fragments shown in Fig. S4 are listed in Table S1.



Figure S2. The HOMO (a) and LUMO (b) of $^{\#8064}C_{70}$.



Figure S3. The frameworks of the three $C_{30}H_{12}$ isomers. The amounts of Kekulé structures are written below the frameworks.



Figure S4. The numeration of the rings in the C₃₀ fragments.

Table S1. B5L1P/6-31G* calculated NICS values of the ring centers			
Ring	NICS		
a	- 1.7		
b	-12.8		
с	-5.3		
d	-7.2		
e	-10.4		
f	-8.8		
g	-10.4		
h	-13.5		
i	-12.1		

Table S1. B3LYP/6-31G* calculated NICS values of the ring centers

Z	У	X	carbon	Z	У	Х	carbon
-2.43882	-2.6612	0.31944	36	-0.19827	-0.57193	3.82383	1
-2.78965	1.46717	2.28138	37	0.34354	-2.58413	2.55449	2
-2.71909	0.83419	-2.54786	38	-0.59276	1.79635	-3.2893	3
-3.39719	0.86169	1.10877	39	3.35208	0.44143	-0.59404	4
1.05425	-1.37441	-3.63197	40	-1.73646	-2.85366	1.54521	5
1.66314	2.08673	-2.28245	41	3.18801	-2.32409	-0.95764	6
1.66494	-3.588	0.27957	42	2.93062	1.47612	2.0691	7
1.94547	2.14305	2.90723	43	-3.37951	0.56025	-1.28216	8
-0.82681	2.81059	2.92028	44	-0.38391	3.336	-1.55434	9
1.13925	-0.06745	3.60051	45	0.34354	2.58413	-2.55449	10
2.03991	-0.74534	2.73189	46	2.03991	0.74534	-2.73189	11
1.47079	-3.32229	-2.18794	47	-1.73646	2.85366	-1.54521	12
1.13925	0.06745	-3.60051	48	0.25261	3.81054	-0.37946	13
-1.8397	-3.22665	-0.84673	49	-0.59276	-1.79635	3.2893	14
3.35208	-0.44143	0.59404	50	3.22258	-1.82612	0.35833	15
1.05425	1.37441	3.63197	51	-1.12315	0.54317	3.83393	16
-2.04115	2.6341	2.15352	52	0.0928	-3.57837	-2.11144	17
2.93211	-0.06571	-1.89433	53	2.93062	-1.47612	-2.0691	18
2.24567	-3.41625	-1.00063	54	3.22258	1.82612	-0.35833	19
-0.5274	-3.82292	-0.82276	55	2.93211	0.06571	1.89433	20
-3.39719	-0.86169	-1.10877	56	-0.82681	-2.81059	-2.92028	21
-2.35767	-0.4178	-3.17109	57	-0.19827	0.57193	-3.82383	22
-1.8861	-1.93919	2.65215	58	2.31548	2.63846	-1.16293	23
-2.04115	-2.6341	-2.15352	59	-0.35436	-1.75325	-3.71051	24
-2.78965	-1.46717	-2.28138	60	-1.12315	-0.54317	-3.83393	25
1.94547	-2.14305	-2.90723	61	-2.43882	2.6612	-0.31944	26
-0.35436	1.75325	3.71051	62	0.0928	3.57837	2.11144	27
-2.71909	-0.83419	2.54786	63	1.47079	3.32229	2.18794	28
0.25261	-3.81054	0.37946	64	-0.38391	-3.336	1.55434	29
3.18801	2.32409	0.95764	65	-3.26123	1.4526	-0.17869	30
-1.8861	1.93919	-2.65215	66	2.31548	-2.63846	1.16293	31
-3.26123	-1.4526	0.17869	67	2.24567	3.41625	1.00063	32
-2.35767	0.4178	3.17109	68	-0.5274	3.82292	0.82276	33
1.66314	-2.08673	2.28245	69	-1.8397	3.22665	0.84673	34
-3.37951	-0.56025	1.28216	70	1.66494	3.588	-0.27957	35

4. Coordinates of the optimized pristine $^{\#8064}C_{70}$.

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