Supporting Information

A 30-Membered Nonanuclear Cobalt(II) Macrocycle Containing Phosphonate-bridged Trinuclear Sub-units

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Experimental

Reagents and General Procedures. Solvents and other general reagents used in this work were purified according to standard procedures.^{S1} The following chemicals were used as obtained: $Co(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (Aldrich, U.S.A.), triethylamine (S.D. fine Chemicals, India), AlCl₃ (S.D. Fine Chemicals, India), PCl₃ (S.D. Fine Chemicals, India), 2,4-pentanedione (S.D. Fine Chemicals, India), hydrazine hydrate (N₂H₄·H₂O; S.D. Fine Chemicals, India) and acetonitrile (S.D. Fine Chemicals, India). 3,5-Dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole^{S2} and (trichloromethyl)phosphonic acid (Cl₃CPO₃H₂)^{S3} were prepared according to literature procedures.

Instrumentation. Melting points were measured using a JSGW melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded as KBr pellets on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum Version FT IR spectrophotometer operating at 400-4000 cm⁻¹. Elemental analyses of the compounds were obtained on a Thermoquest CE instruments CHNS-O, EA/110 model. Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) spectra were recorded on a Micromass Quattro II triple quadrupole mass spectrometer.

Synthesis of 1. $Co(ClO_4)_2$ 6H₂O (0.112 g, 0.305 mmol) was taken in acetonitrile (25 mL). To this solution of 3,5-dimethyl-1*H*pyrazole (0.0586 0.610 mmol) а g, and (trichloromethyl)phosphonic acid (0.0203 g, 0.102 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. At this stage, triethylamine (0.083 g, 0.814 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The resulting clear colorless solution was stirred for an additional 24 h. The solution was evaporated, and the residue obtained was redissolved in toluene and kept for crystallization by vapor diffusion method with *n*-hexane. After 8-9 days, violet block-shaped crystals of 1 was obtained. Yield: 0.038 g, \sim 32% (based on cobalt) mp: >200 °C. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{142}H_{189}Cl_9Co_9N_{18}O_9P_3$ (1; 3486.64): C, 52.73; H, 5.89; N, 7.79;

Found: C, 52.64; H, 5.81; N, 7.70. IR (KBr, ν/cm^{-1}): 2924 (w, br), 2855 (w), 1527 (s), 1416 (s) 1335 (m), 1318 (m), 1149 (s), 1042 (s), 1026 (s), 757 (m), 627 (w), 551(m), 426 (w). ESI-MS (m/z): 963.56 [Co₃(3,5-DMPz)₄(3,5-DMPzH)₂(Cl₃CPO₃) + H₂O + H⁺]⁺ (Supporting Information).

X-ray Crystalography.

Data were collected on Bruker APEX IICCD diffractometer (MoK_a, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Complete hemispheres of data were collected using ω -scans (0.3°, up to 30 s/frame). Integrated intensities were obtained with SAINT+.^{S4} and when they were corrected for absorption SADABS was used.^{S5} Structure solution and refinement was performed with the SHELXTL-package.^{S6} The structures were solved by direct methods and completed by iterative cycles of DF syntheses and full-matrix least-squares refinement against $F^{2,S7}$ All the other non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All the hydrogen atoms on the carbon frameworks were included in the final stages of the refinement and were refined with a typical riding model. Some solvent molecules could not be modeled satisfactorily as they were located on the symmetry elements of the space group. Therefore the Olex/Mask^{S8} was used to remove such disordered units from the respective overall intensity data. The details of the masked electron density are appended to the respective cif files. The sample diffracted very weakly, and at high angles the reflections were absent. Despite the poor quality of the data, the connectivity and gross conformation are not in doubt. These data can be obtained free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html [or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, U.K. Fax: +44-1223/336-033. E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

Mask Details for 1.

Electron count 128.4 (void of 227.4 Å³) per unit cell accounts for one toluene molecule. [128.4 total no. of calculated $e^{-}(Z = 2)$]

References:

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(S3) Bengelsdorf, S.; Barron, L. B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1955, 77, 2869.

(S4) SMART & SAINT Software Reference Manuals, version 6.45; Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Inc.: Madison, WI, 2003.

(S5) G. M. Sheldrick, SADABS a Software for Empirical AbsorptionCorrection, version 2.05;University of Göttingen: Göttingen, Germany, 2002.

(S6) G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXTL, version 6.12; Bruker AXS Inc. Madison, WI, 2001.

(S7) G. M. Sheldrick, *SHELXL97, Program for Crystal Structure Refinement*, University of Göttingen: Göttingen, Germany, **1997**.

(S8) O. V. Dolomanov, L. J. Bourhis, R. J. Gildea, J. A. K. Howard and H. Puschmann, OLEX2: a complete structure solution, refinement and analysis program. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **2009**, *42*, 339.



Figure S1. ESI-MS of **1** showing the molecule is fragmented under the condition employed for data collection.



Figure S2. Intersection of the two planes formed by the two adjacent Co_2N_2 rings.



Figure S3. (a) Supramolecular architecture of 1 along the *a*-axis. (b) Supramolecular channel in 1.



Chart S1. Binding capacity of phosphonate (Harris notation has been used).



Chart S2. Schematic representation of $[{(S)P[N(Me)N=CH-C_6H_3-2-O-3-OMe]_3}_2Co_2Gd]ClO_4 \cdot 2CHCl_3 \cdot 4H_2O.$

	1			
Empirical formula	$C_{142}H_{189}Cl_9Co_9N_{18}O_9P_3$			
Formula weight	3394.48			
Temperature	100(2) K			
Wavelength	0.71073 Å			
Crystal system	triclinic			
Space group	<i>P</i> -1			
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 18.446(5)$ $\alpha = 69.974(5)^{\circ}$			
	$b = 21.371(5)$ $\beta = 83.293(5)^{\circ}$			
	$c = 25.362(5)$ $\Upsilon = 64.700(5)^{\circ}$			
Volume	8487(3) Å ³			
Z	2			
Density (calculated)	1.328 mg/mm ³			
Absorption coefficient	1.086 mm ⁻¹			
F(000)	3512.0			
Crystal size	$0.074 \times 0.070 \times 0.068 \text{ mm}^3$			
Index ranges	$-14 \le h \le 14$			
	$-16 \le k \le 16$ $-17 \le l \le 20$			
Reflections collected	17701			
Independent	8698 [<i>R</i> (int) = 0.0385]			
reflections				
Absorption correction	Empirical			
Max. and min. transmission	0.929, 0.923			
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2			
Data / restraints /	8698/933/1657			
parameters Coodness of fit on E^2	1 127			
	1.13/			
[I>2sigma(I)]	$\kappa_1 = 0.1038, \ w\kappa_2 = 0.3158$			
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1151, wR_2 = 0.3387$			
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.42/-0.95 e Å ⁻³			

 Table S1. Details of the data collection and refinement parameters for 1.

Table S2. Comparison table between trinuclear motif of 1, $[Co_3(3,5-DMPz)_4(3,5-DMPzH)_2]$ and $[P(S){N(Me)N=CH-C_6H_4-o-O}_3]_2Co_3.$

	274 Co3 N-NH		
Co1Co2	3.6 Å	Co1Co2	2.88 Å
Co2Co3	3.6 Å	Co2Co3	2.88 Å
Co1Co2	7.2 Å	Co1Co3	5.76 Å
Co1Co2Co3	172.26°	Co1Co2Co3	176.66°



Table S3. Coordination geometries, bond distances (Å) and bond angles ([°]) of 1.



Tetrahedral			O8-Co7-N25 105.7(5)
N28	Co8-N33	1.972(13)	N31-Co8-N28 107.4(5)
	Co8-N31	1.953(13)	N31-Co8-N30 111.8(5)
N33 Co8	Co8-N30	1.972(12)	N31-Co8-N33 109.0(6)
	Co8-N28	2.003(13)	N33-Co8-N28 107.9(5)
N30 N31			N33-Co8-N30 111.2(5)
Tetrahedral			N30-Co8-N28 109.4(5)
O 2	Co9-N34	1.970(14)	O2-Co9-N34 120.7(5)
	Co9-N35	2.017(13)	O2-Co9-N32 106.0(5)
N32 Co9	Co9-N32	1.996(12)	O2-Co9-N35 102.7(5)
	Co9-O2	1.913(11)	N34-Co9-N32 110.7(5)
N35			N34-Co9-N35 103.6(5)
Tetrahedral			N32-Co9-N35 113.1(5)