

# Supramolecular Host-Guest Assemblies of $[M_6Cl_{14}]^{2-}$ , $M = Mo, W$ Clusters with $\gamma$ -Cyclodextrin for the Development of CLUSPOMs

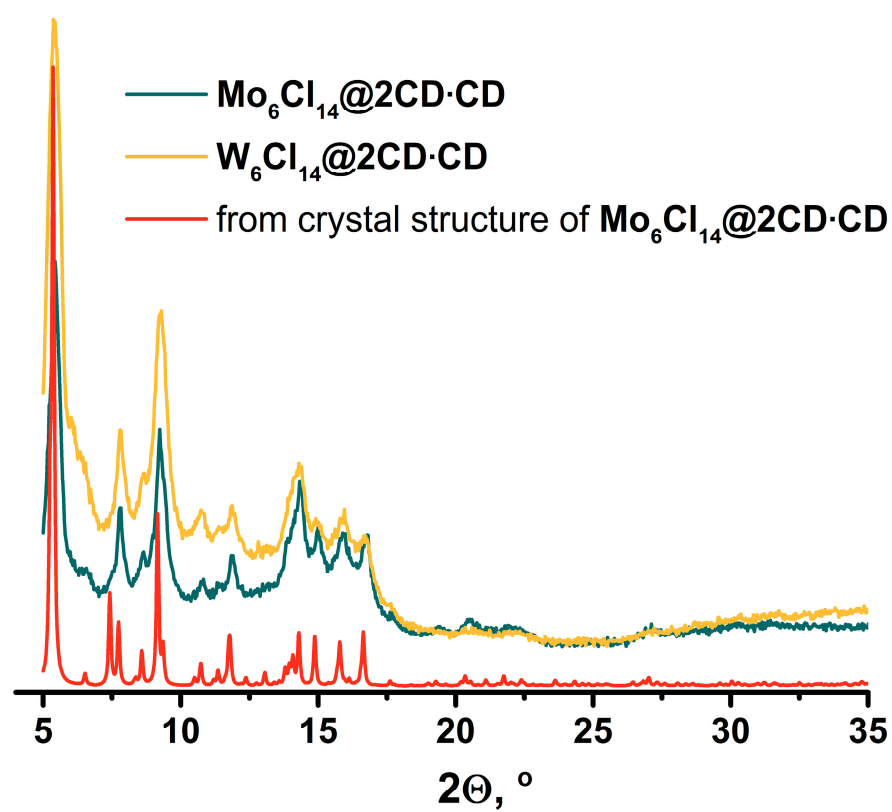
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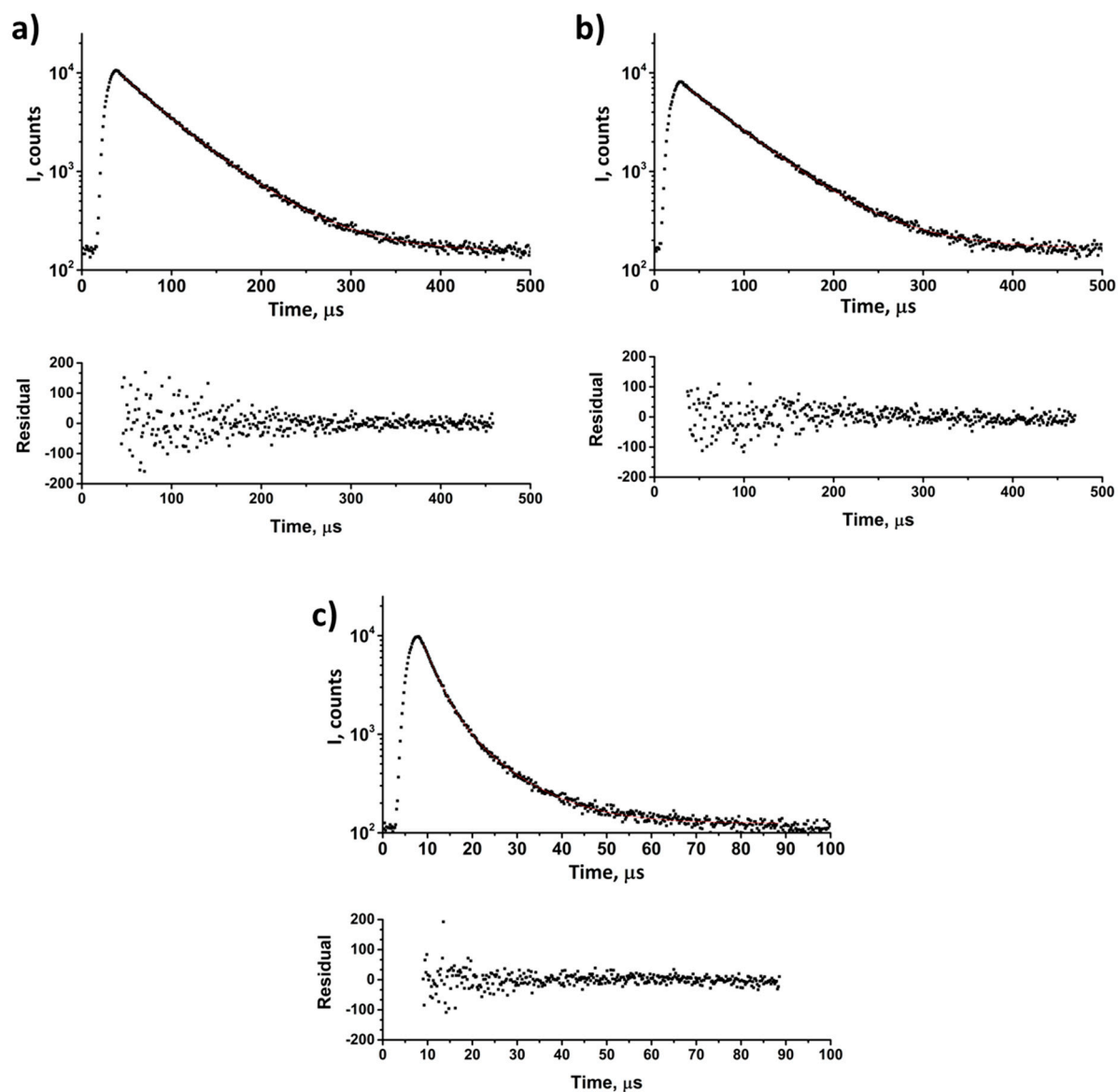
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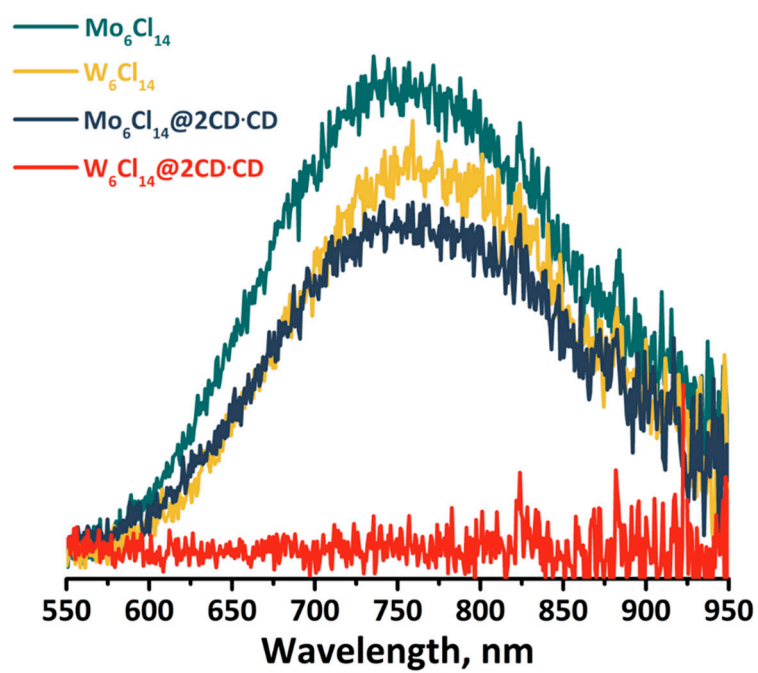
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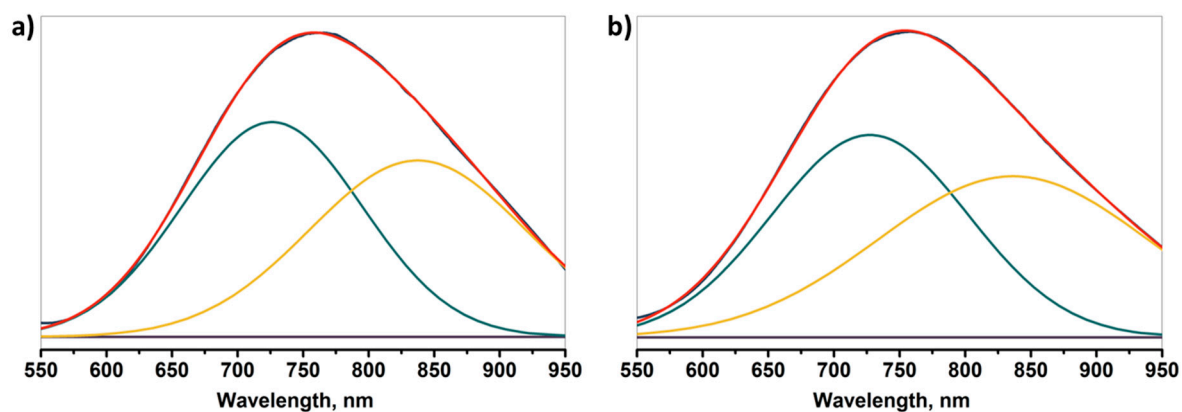
**Figure S1.** Powder patterns of  $\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$  and  $\text{W}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$  in comparison with theoretical one constructed from SCXRD data for  $\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$ .



**Figure S2.** Luminescence decay curves of  $\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{14}$  (a),  $\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$  (b) and  $\text{W}_6\text{Cl}_{14}$  (c) in solid state.  $\chi^2 = 0.99962, 0.99959$  and  $0.99964$  correspondingly.



**Figure S3.** Emission spectra of compounds in solid state.



**Figure S4.** Deconvolution of the emission spectra of **Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>** (a) and **Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·CD** (b) in solid state.

**Table S1.** Peak positions, relative contributions and coefficient of determination  $R^2$  of **Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>** and **Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·CD** of the two Voigt components of the fitted emission spectra in Fig. S4.

Compound	Peak, nm	Relative contribution	$R^2$
<b>Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub></b>	726	0.522	0.9998
	837	0.478	
<b>Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·CD</b>	727	0.503	0.9998
	836	0.497	

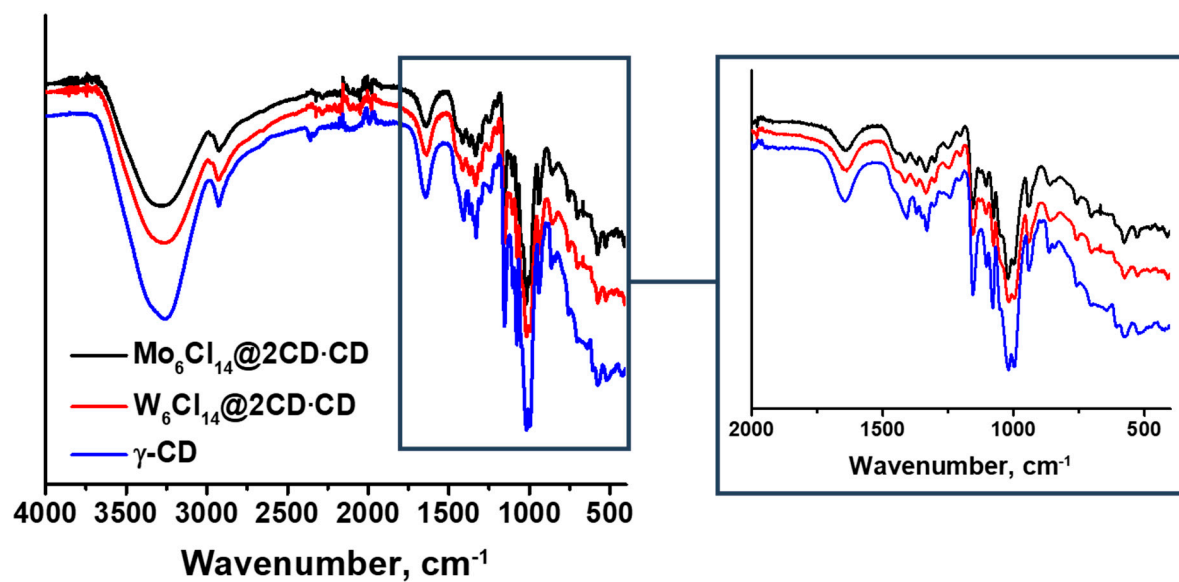


Figure S5. FTIR spectra of  $\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$  and  $\text{W}_6\text{Cl}_{14}@2\text{CD}\cdot\text{CD}$  in comparison with  $\gamma\text{-CD}$ .

**Table S2.** Selected crystallographic parameters of the single-crystal X-ray diffraction structural analysis for  $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\{[\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8\text{Cl}_6]@(\gamma\text{-CD})_2\}\cdot 2((\text{H}_3\text{O})_2[\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8\text{Cl}_6])\cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (**Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·2Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>**),  $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\{[\text{Mo}_6\text{Cl}_8\text{Cl}_6]@(\gamma\text{-CD})_2\}\cdot (\gamma\text{-CD})\cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (**Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·CD**) and  $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\{[\text{W}_6\text{Cl}_8\text{Cl}_6]@(\gamma\text{-CD})_2\}\cdot 0.5((\text{H}_3\text{O})_2[\text{W}_6\text{Cl}_8\text{Cl}_6])\cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (**W<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·0.5W<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>**)

	<b>Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·2Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub></b>	<b>Mo<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·CD</b>	<b>W<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub>@2CD·0.5W<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>14</sub></b>
Chemical formula	C <sub>96</sub> H <sub>110</sub> Cl <sub>42</sub> Mo <sub>18</sub> O <sub>97</sub>	C <sub>144</sub> H <sub>168</sub> Cl <sub>114</sub> Mo <sub>6</sub> O <sub>140</sub>	C <sub>192</sub> H <sub>224</sub> Cl <sub>42</sub> O <sub>189.60</sub> W <sub>18</sub>
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	6031.65	5210.71	10363.50
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, <i>P</i> 1	Tetragonal, <i>P</i> 4 <sub>2</sub> 12	Tetragonal, <i>I</i> 422
Temperature (K)	130	200	130
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	17.8167 (3), 17.9076 (3), 19.7519 (4)	23.806 (1), 23.806 (1), 22.831 (1)	35.7254 (5), 35.7254 (5), 34.3472 (12)
$\alpha$ , $\beta$ , $\gamma$ (°)	116.936 (2), 116.807 (2), 90.012 (1)	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	4846.01 (19)	12938.9 (12)	43837 (2)
<i>Z</i>	1	2	4
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	1.79	0.52	5.04
Crystal size (mm)	0.25 × 0.20 × 0.20	0.1 × 0.1 × 0.02	0.25 × 0.25 × 0.25
Diffractometer	New Xcalibur, AtlasS2	Bruker D8 VENTURE	New Xcalibur, AtlasS2
Absorption correction	Multi-scan <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> 1.171.41.123a (Rigaku Oxford Diffraction, 2022) Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.	Multi-scan <i>SADABS2016/2</i> (Bruker, 2016/2) was used for absorption correction. <i>w</i> R2(int) was 0.1213 before and 0.1053 after correction. The Ratio of minimum to maximum transmission is 0.8080. The <i>l</i> /2 correction factor is Not present.	Multi-scan <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> 1.171.41.123a (Rigaku Oxford Diffraction, 2022) Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.
<i>T<sub>min</sub></i> , <i>T<sub>max</sub></i>	0.977, 1.000	0.603, 0.746	0.479, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )] reflections	85634, 44790, 42664	257159, 11500, 10490	45883, 16744, 10452
<i>R<sub>int</sub></i>	0.023	0.122	0.076
$\theta_{\text{max}}$ (°)	29.7	25.1	23.8
(sin $\theta/\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.697	0.596	0.568

Range of $h, k, l$	$-24 \leq h \leq 24, -24 \leq k \leq 24,$ $-26 \leq l \leq 25$	$-28 \leq h \leq 28, -28 \leq k \leq 28,$ $-27 \leq l \leq 27$	$-40 \leq h \leq 40, -30 \leq k \leq 38, -$ $30 \leq l \leq 39$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2),$ $S$	0.144, 0.320, 1.09	0.075, 0.220, 1.04	0.066, 0.192, 1.03
No. of reflections, parameters, restraints	44790, 1314, 5	11500, 740, 0	16744, 958, 55
Weighting scheme	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0215P)^2 +$ $478.8877P]$ + where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1333P)^2 +$ $49.8256P]$ + where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) +$ $(0.0787P)^2 + 957.9431P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$\Delta Q_{\max}, \Delta Q_{\min}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	4.98, -3.69	1.35, -1.15	3.18, -1.56
Absolute structure	Refined as an inversion twin.	Refined as an inversion twin.	Flack $x$ determined using 3699 quotients [(I+)-(I-)]/[(I+)+(I-)] (Parsons, Flack and Wagner, Acta Cryst. B69 (2013) 249-259).
Absolute structure parameter	0.28 (11)	0.07 (7)	-0.023 (7)

Computer programs: *CrysAlis PRO* 1.171.41.123a (Rigaku OD, 2022), *SAINT* v8.37A (Bruker, 2015), *SHELXT* 2014/5 (Sheldrick, 2014), *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015), *SHELXL2017/1* (Sheldrick, 2017), *SHELXL* 2018/3 (Sheldrick, 2015), *Olex2* 1.5 (Dolomanov et al., 2009).