

Supplementary data for:

Sometimes the same, sometimes different: understanding self-assembly algorithms in coordination networks

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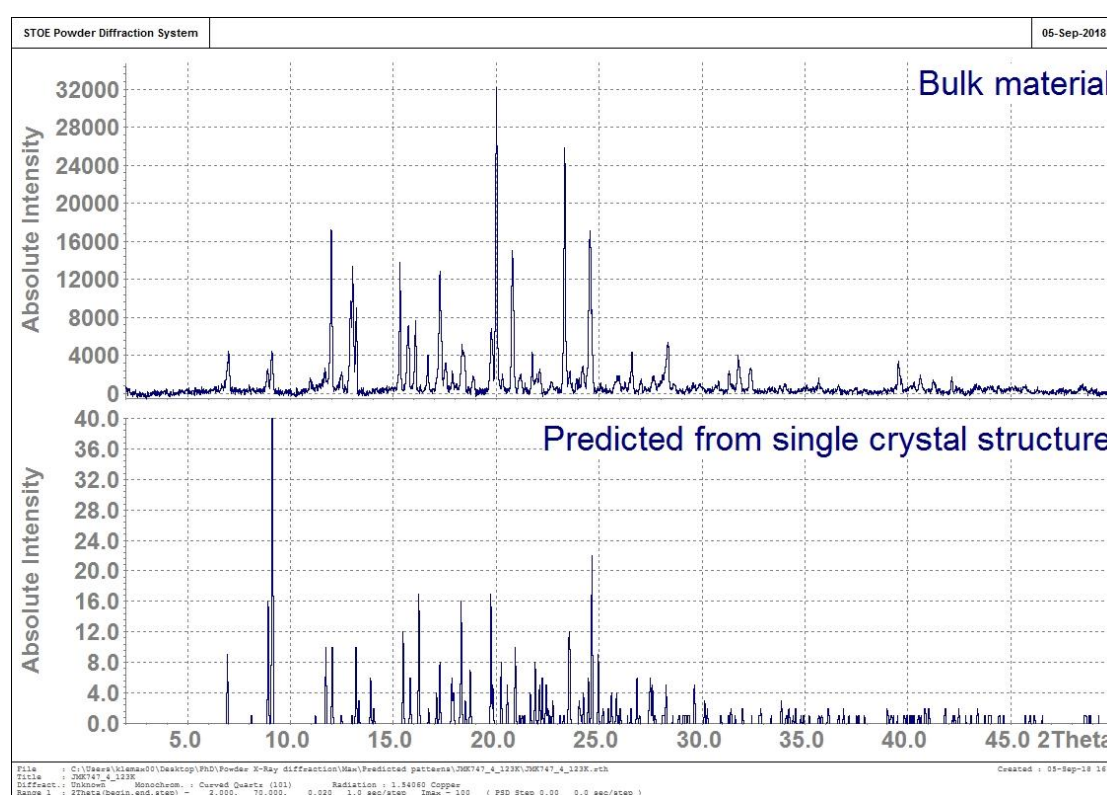


Fig. S1. Powder diffraction data for the bulk sample after removal of crystals from mother liquor compared to the powder pattern predicted from the single crystal structure of $\{[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\mathbf{4})] \cdot 1.6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 1.2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\}_n$.

Sample Name **Max Klein / JMK302** Instrument maXis 4G
Comment 10ug/mL in MeCN+0.1%TFA, measured in MeCN+0.1%TFA Method 23 Direct_pos_higher.m

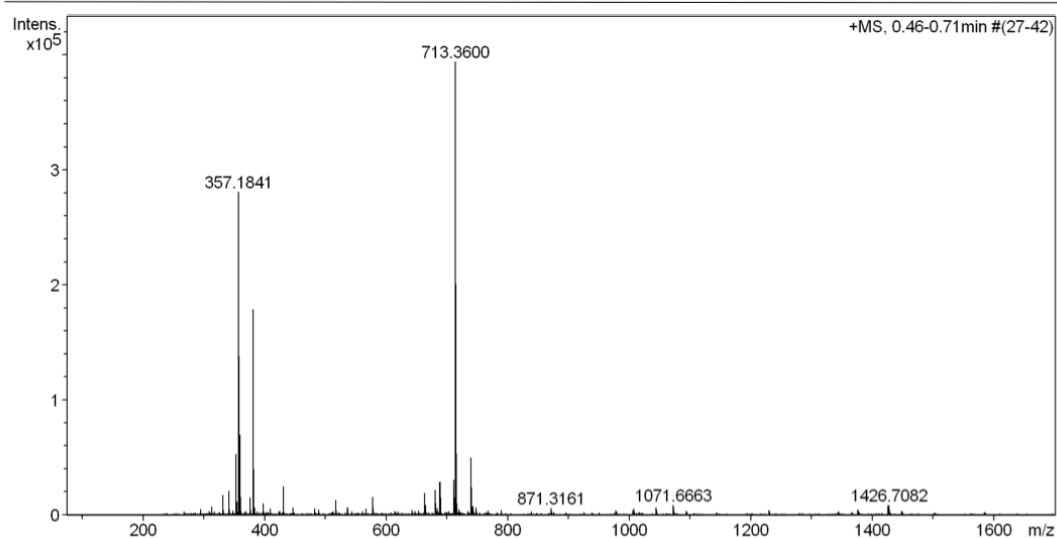


Fig. S2. High resolution electrospray (HR-ESI) mass spectrum of **3**.

Sample Name **Max Klein / JMK822** Instrument maXis 4G
Comment ~10 ug/mL in MeCN+0.1%TFA, analyzed in MeCN+0.1% TFA Method 22 Direct_pos_mid.m

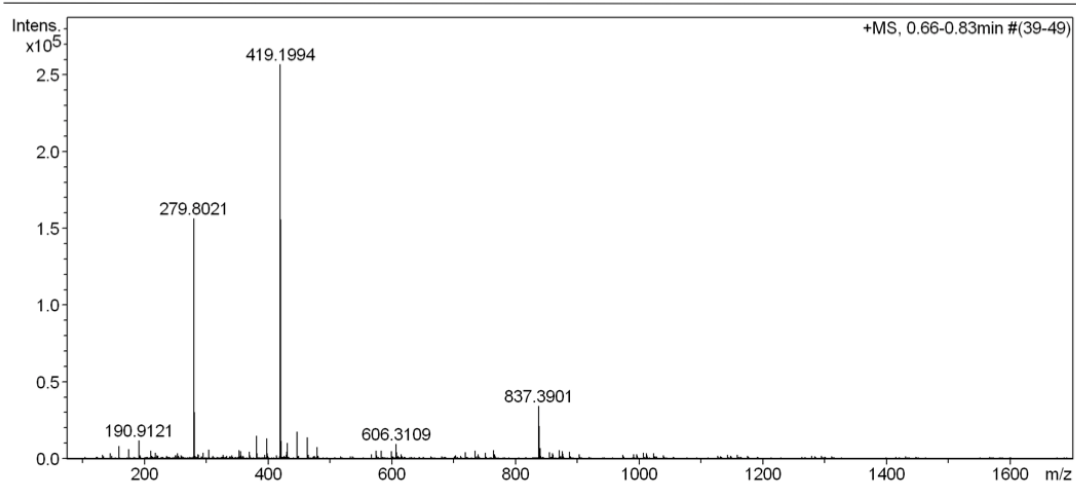


Fig. S3. High resolution electrospray (HR-ESI) mass spectrum of **4**.

Sample Name **Max Klein / JMK533**
Comment 10ug/mL in MeCN+0.1%TFA, measured in MeCN+0.1%TFA

Instrument maXis 4G
Method 23 Direct_pos_higher.m

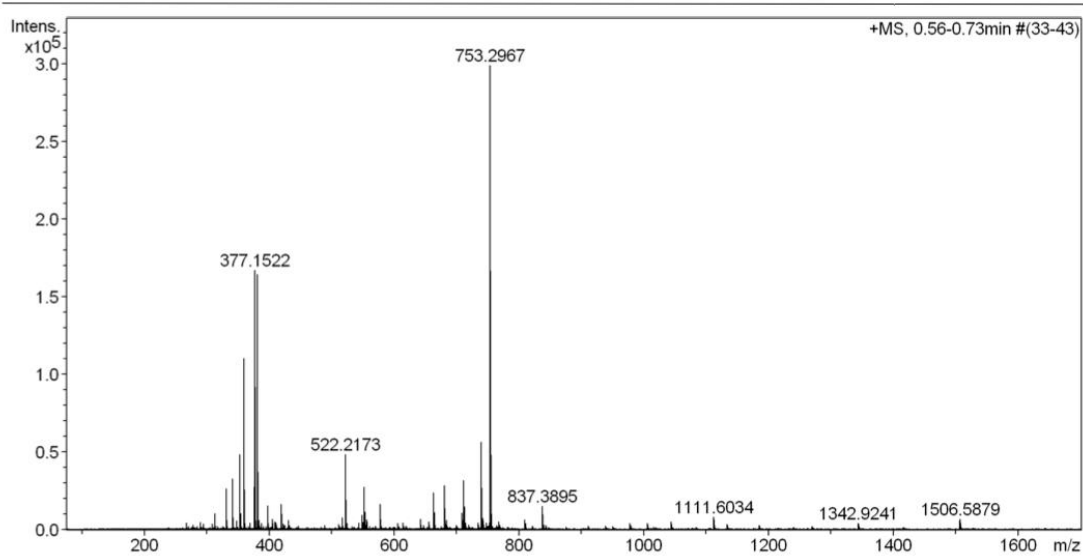


Fig. S4. High resolution electrospray (HR-ESI) mass spectrum of **5**.

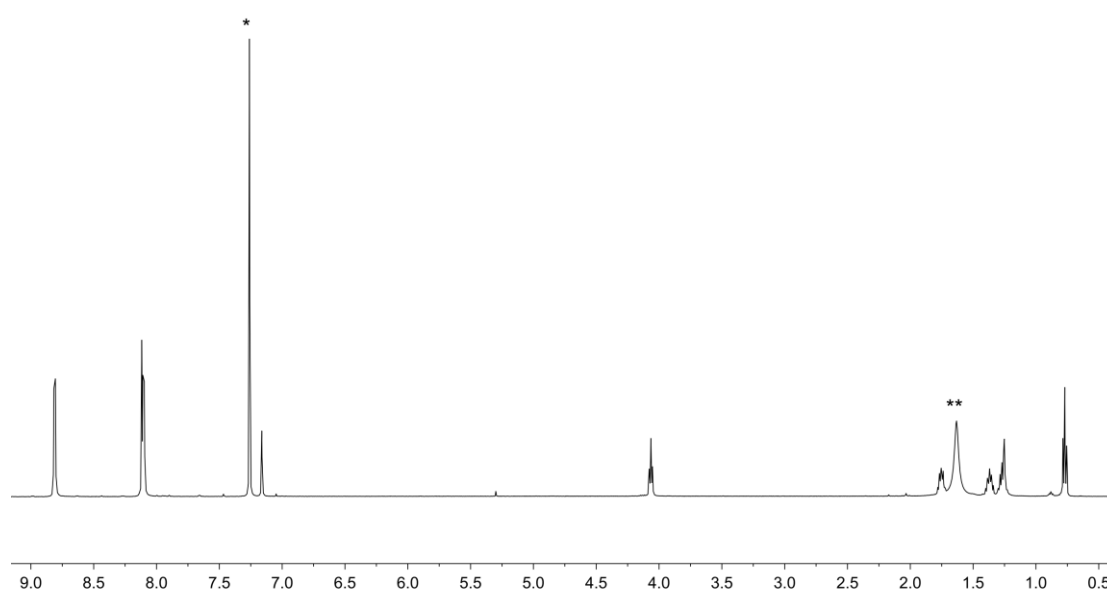


Fig. S5. ^1H NMR spectrum of **3** (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = residual CHCl_3 ; ** = H_2O .

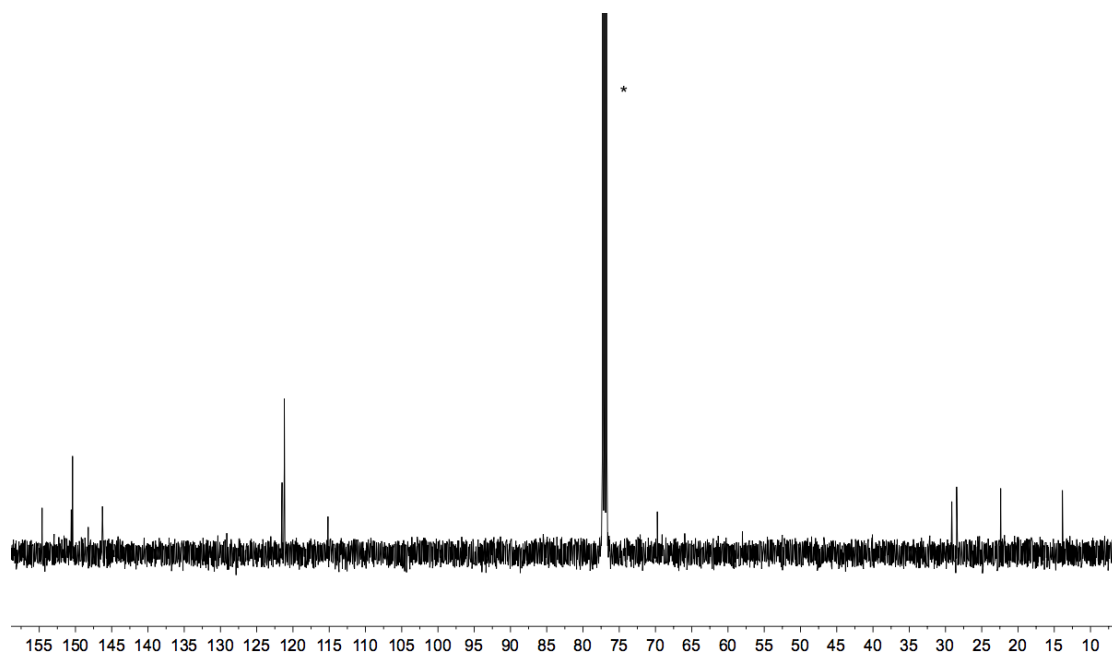


Fig. S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **3** (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = CDCl_3 .

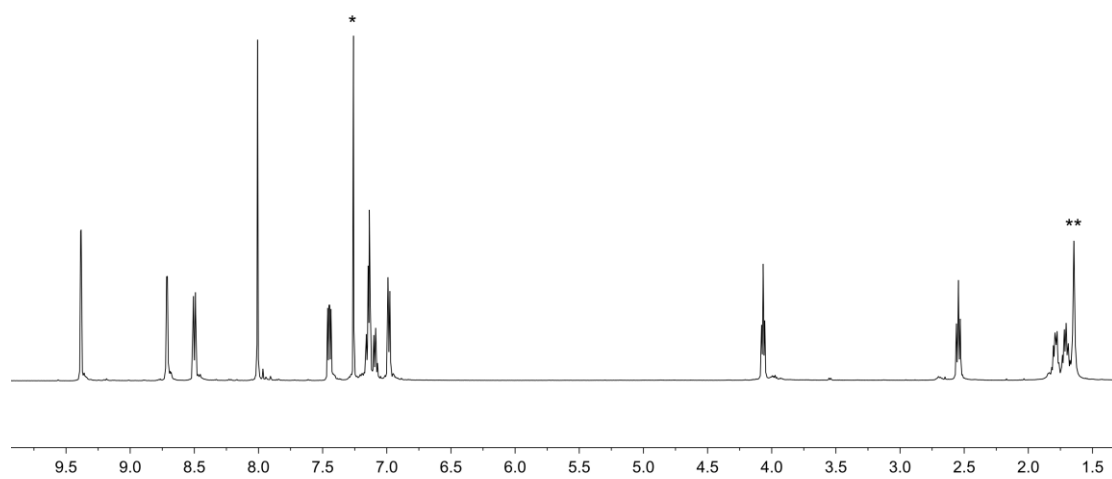


Fig. S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = residual CHCl_3 ; ** = H_2O .

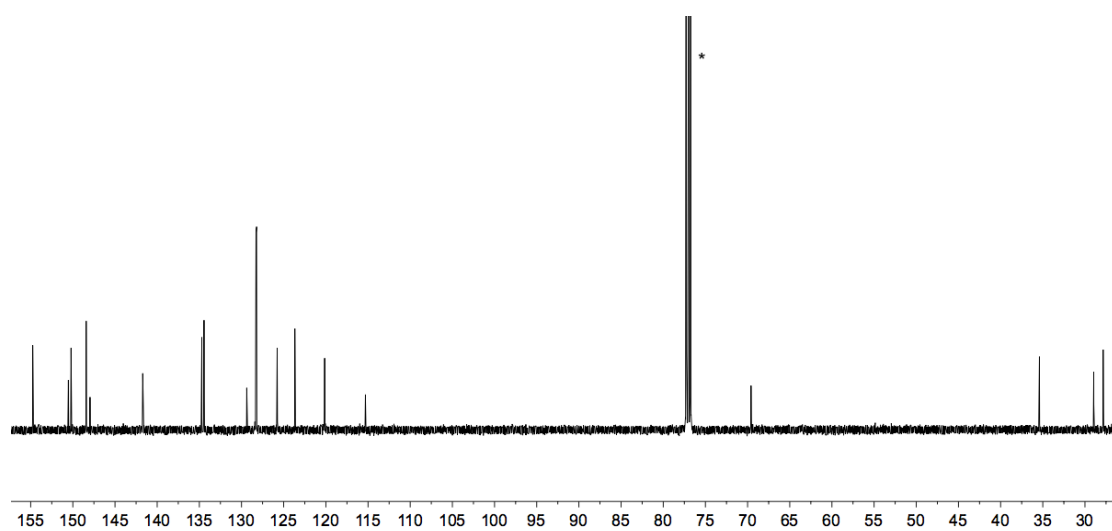


Fig. S8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **4** (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = CDCl_3 .

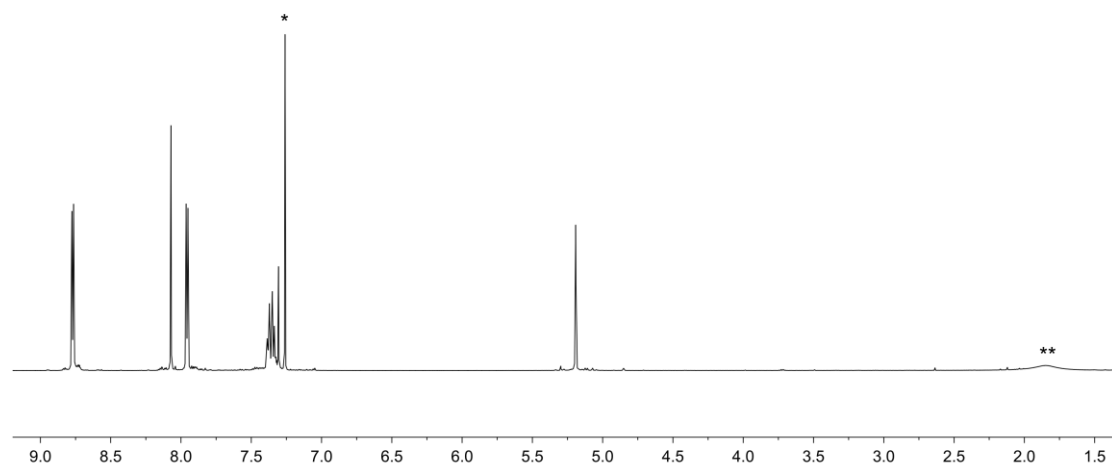


Fig. S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of **5** (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = residual CHCl_3 ; ** = H_2O .

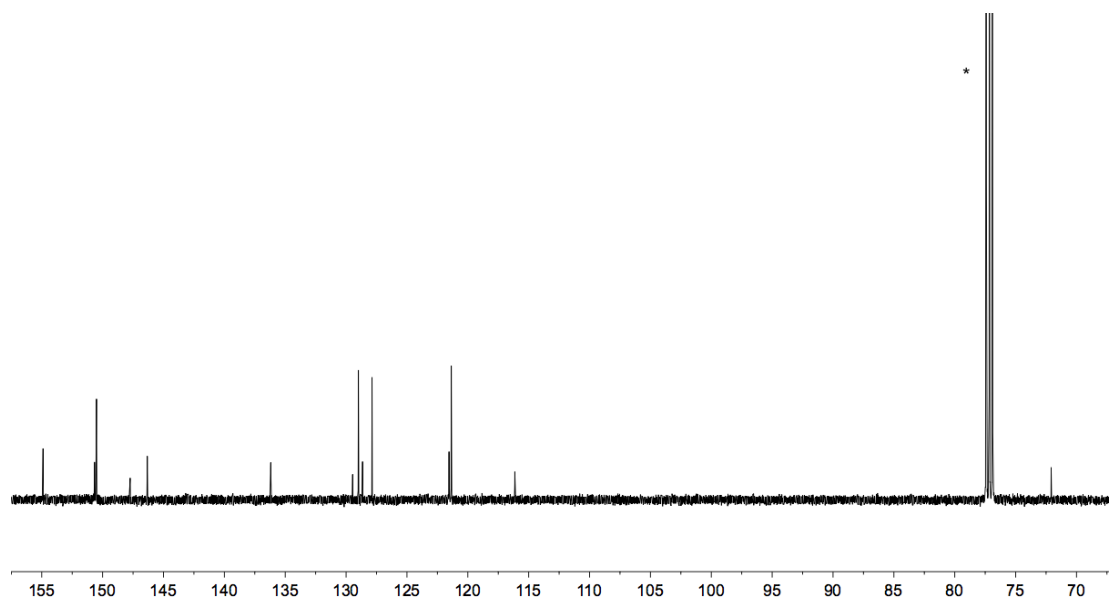


Fig. S10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **5** (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K). * = CDCl_3 .

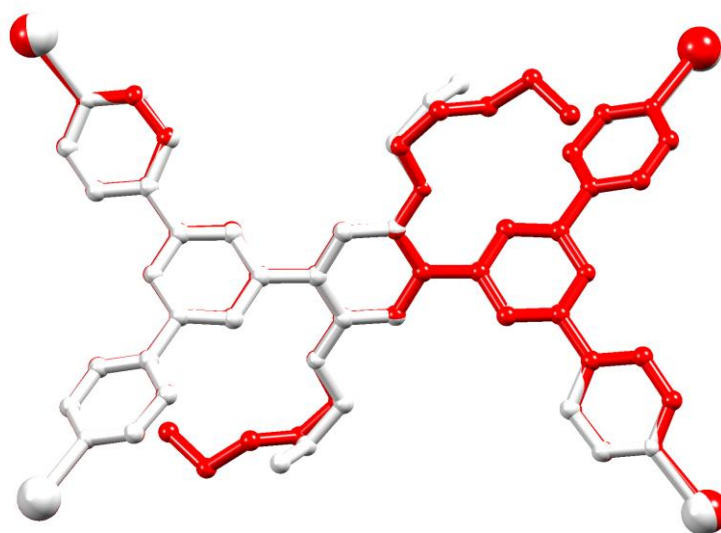


Fig. S11. Overlay of $\{\text{Co}_4(\mathbf{3})\}$ (red) and $\{\text{Co}_4(\mathbf{1d})\}$ (silver) units in $\{[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\mathbf{3})] \cdot 0.8\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\}_n$ and $\{[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\mathbf{1d})] \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\}_n$ [ref. 28]. In each overlay, the atoms of the central phenylene ring superimposed.

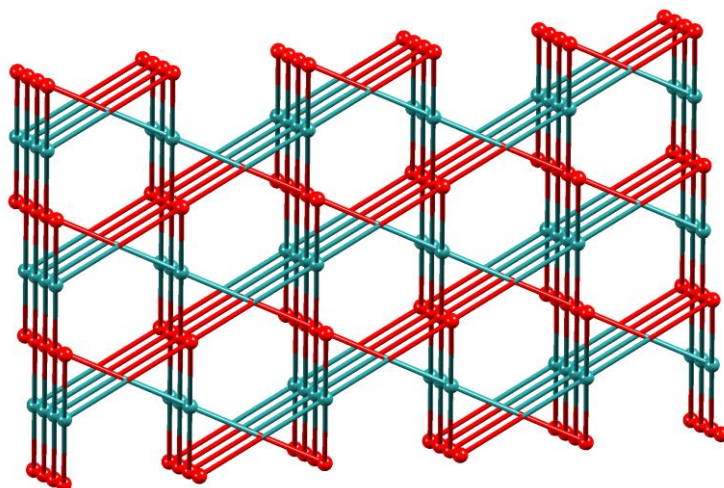


Fig. S12. Topological representation of the 3D net in $\{[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\mathbf{3})] \cdot 0.8\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\}_n$ generated using Mercury [34,35] with 4-connecting cobalt and ligand nodes.

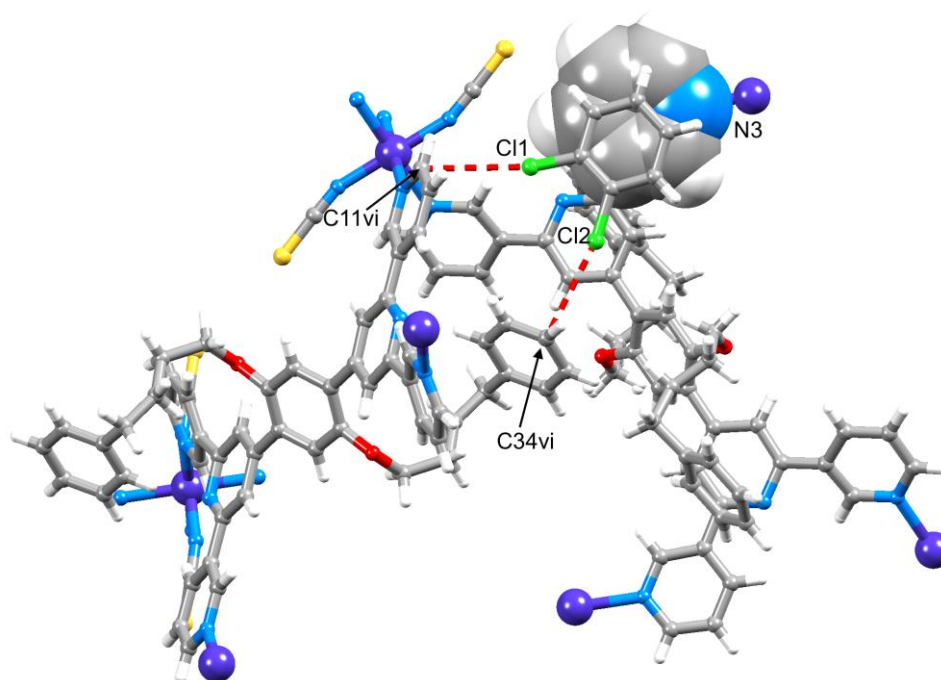


Fig. S13. Close contacts involving the 1,2-dichlorobenzene molecule in $\{[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\mathbf{4})] \cdot 1.6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 1.2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\}_n$. Symmetry code $vi = x, 3/2 - y, -1/2 + z$ (see Fig. 3). Distances: $\text{Cl1} \dots \text{C11vi} = 3.43$, $\text{Cl2} \dots \text{C34vi} = 3.42$ Å. Corresponding $\text{Cl} \dots \text{H}$ separations are 3.28 and 2.91 Å. See text for discussion of the π -stacking interaction.