

Electronic Supporting Information

From K₆[Re_{6-x}Mo_xS₈(CN)₅] Solid Solution to Individual Cluster Complexes: Separation and Investigation of [Re₄Mo₂S₈(CN)₆]ⁿ⁻ and [Re₃Mo₃S₈(CN)₆]ⁿ⁻ Heterometallic Clusters

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EXAFS measurements and data fitting

Both data for Re-L3 edge and Mo K-edge has been fitted using a single E₀ for each edge, and constrain the Mo–C and Re–C path to have the same Debye-Waller factor. The others constrain are induced by identity the Mo–Re distance is the same of Re–Mo.

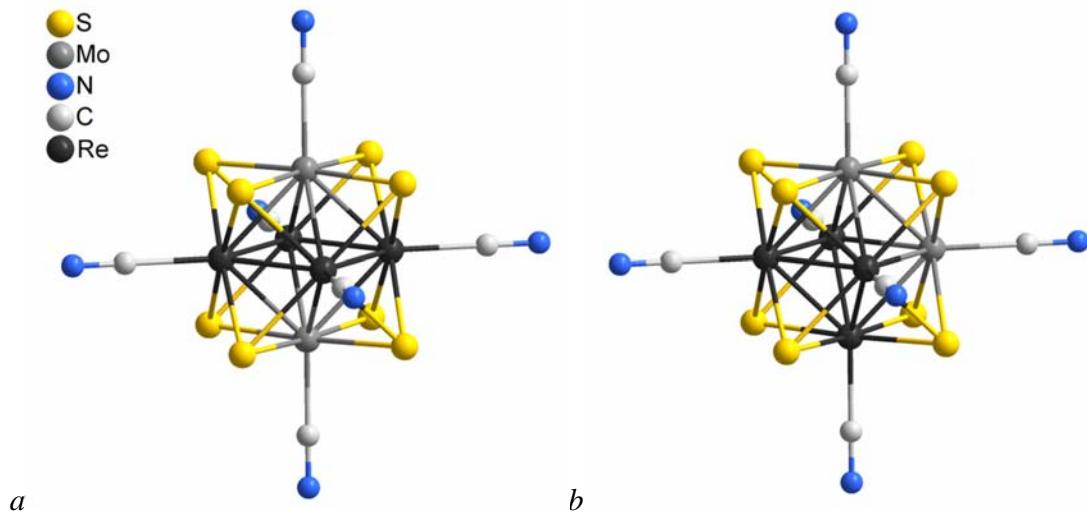


Figure S1. Cluster core isomerism in $[Re_4Mo_2S_8(CN)_6]$: a) *trans*- $[Re_4Mo_2S_8(CN)_6]$ b) *cis*- $[Re_4Mo_2S_8(CN)_6]$ models used for data fitting

Table S1. Final fitting parameters of EXAFS spectra of $(Bu_4N)_4[Re_4Mo_2S_8(CN)_6]$ (**4**) with *trans*- $[Re_4Mo_2S_8(CN)_6]$ model.

Mo K edge : k-range=3-19 R-range= 1–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.00760$ $S_0^2 = 1.01(7)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.18(3)	0.0005(2)	4.2(1.1)
S	4	2.420(7)	0.0024(1)	4.2(1.1)
Re	4	2.644(3)	0.0024(2)	4.2(1.1)
Re L ₃ edge : k-range=2.9-17.8 R-range= 1.2–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.02355$ $S_0^2 = 0.90(7)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.13(2)	0.0005(2)	6.8(8)
S	4	2.413(5)	0.00254(6)	6.8(8)
Mo	2	2.644(3)	0.0021(2)	6.8(8)
Re	2	2.592(4)	0.0021(3)	6.8(8)

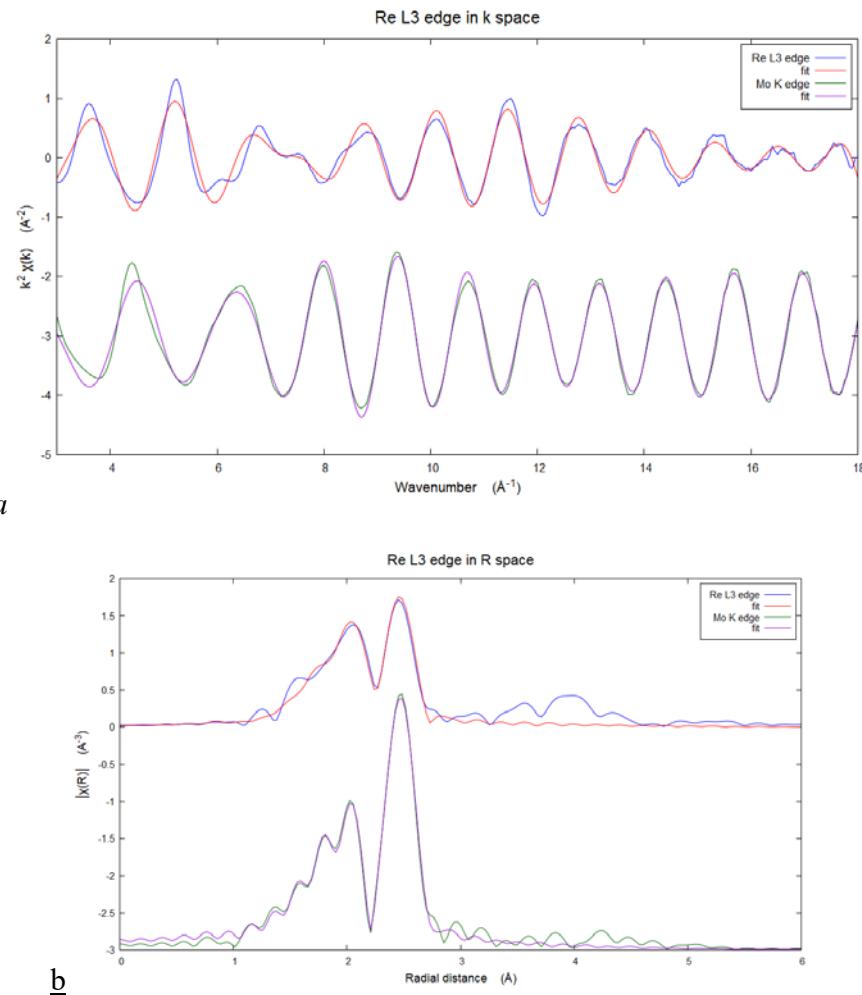


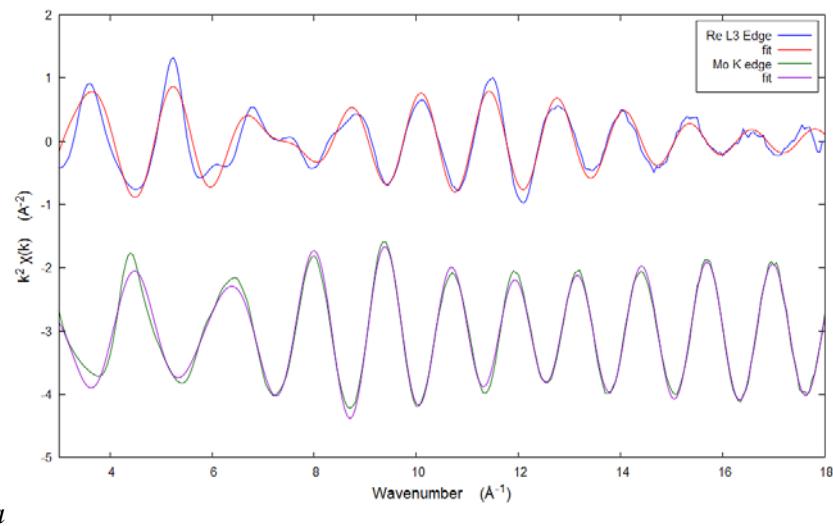
Figure S2. a) EXAFS measurements for $(\text{Bu}_4\text{N})_4[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (**4**) (weighted by k^2), b) Fourier transform magnitudes. Re L3-edge experimental curves (blue), model fit with *trans*- $[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (red); Mo K-edge experimental curve (green), model fit with *trans*- $[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (purple).

Table S2. Final fitting parameters of EXAFS spectra of $(\text{Bu}_4\text{N})_4[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (**4**) with *cis*- $[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ model.

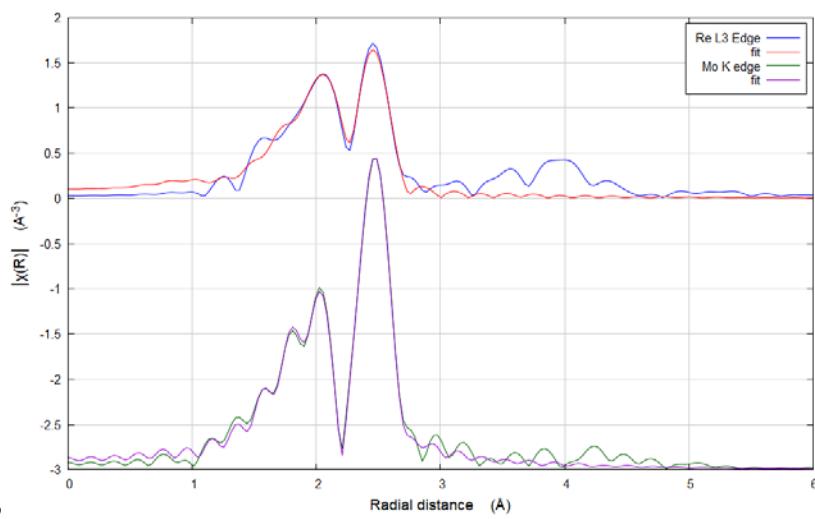
Mo K edge : k-range=3-19 R-range= 1-3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.00531$ $S_0^2 = 094(7)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.13(3)	0.001(2)	4.6(1.0)
S	4	2.419(5)	0.0026(5)	4.6(1.0)
Re	3	2.644(3)	0.0017(2)	4.6(1.0)
Mo	1	2.80(3)	0.005(3)	4.6(1.0)

Re L₃ edge : k-range=2.9-17.8 R-range= 1.2–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor k²=0.02759
 $S_0^2 = 0.90(7)$

	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.20(5)	0.001(2)	8.8(8)
S	4	2.413(5)	0.00254(6)	8.8(8)
Mo	2	2.644(3)	0.0017(2)	8.8(8)
Re	2	2.593(4)	0.0027(4)	8.8(8)



a



b

Figure S3. a) EXAFS measurements for $(\text{Bu}_4\text{N})_4[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (4) (weighted by k^2), b) Fourier transform magnitudes. Re L₃-edge experimental curves (blue), model fit with *cis*- $[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (red); Mo K-edge experimental curve (green), model fit with *cis*- $[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (purple).

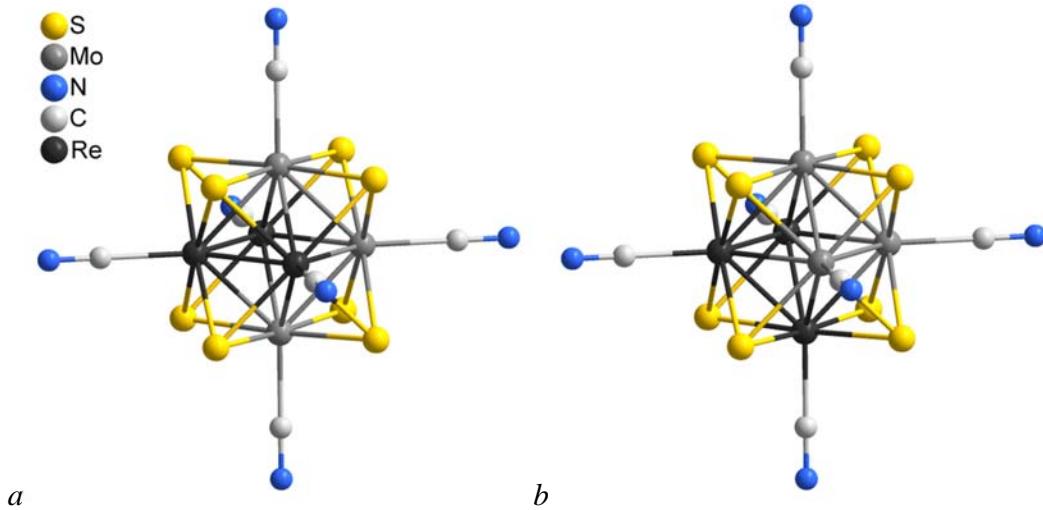
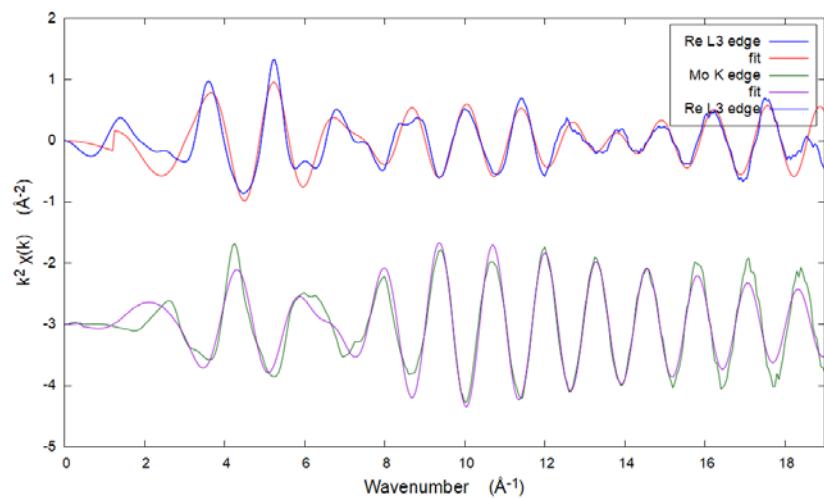


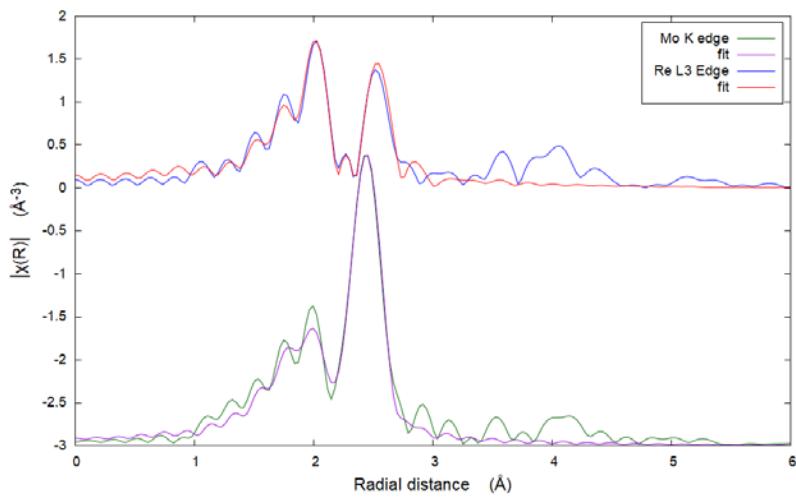
Figure S4. Cluster core isomerism in $[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$: a) *mer*- $[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$ b) *fac*- $[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$ models used for data fitting.

Table S3. Final fitting parameters of the EXAFS spectra of $K_5[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$ (**5**) with *fac*- $[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$ model.

Mo K edge : k-range=3-19 R-range= 1–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.00760$ $S_0^2 = 0.91(1)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.17(7)	0.00100	0.8(9)
S	4	2.45(1)	0.0036(1)	0.8(9)
Mo	2	2.75(2)	0.0026(8)	0.8(9)
Re	2	2.630(6)	0.0020(5)	0.8(9)
Re L ₃ edge : k-range=2.9-17.8 R-range= 1.2–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.02355$ $S_0^2 = 0.88(6)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.11(3)	0.00100	5.8(9)
S	4	2.407(6)	0.0023(5)	5.8(9)
Mo	2	2.630(6)	0.0020(5)	5.8(9)
Re	2	2.608(4)	0.0015(5)	5.8(9)



a

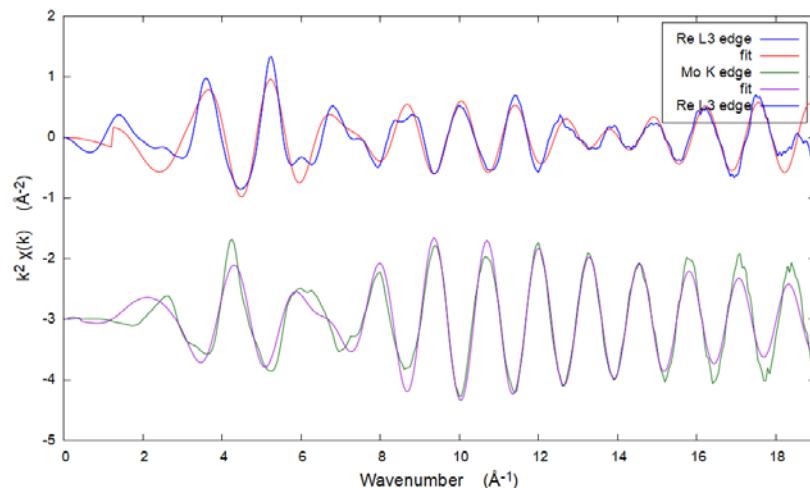


b

Figure S5. a) EXAFS measurements for $\text{K}_5[\text{Re}_3\text{Mo}_3\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (**5**) (weighted by k^2), b) Fourier transform magnitudes. Re L3-edge experimental curves (blue), model fit with *fac-[Re₃Mo₃S₈(CN)₆]* (red); Mo K-edge experimental curve (green), model fit with *fac-[Re₃Mo₃S₈(CN)₆]* (purple).

Table S4. Final fitting parameters of the EXAFS spectra of $K_5[Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6]$ (**5**) with *mer*-[$Re_3Mo_3S_8(CN)_6$] model.

Mo K edge : k-range=3-19 R-range= 1–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.00760$ $S_0^2 = 1.33(1)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.13(5)	0.001	0.08(9)
S	4	2.457(8)	0.0062(5)	0.08(9)
Re	2.667	2.642(5)	0.0042(7)	0.08(9)
Mo	1.333	2.741(3)	0.0010(8)	0.08(9)
Re L ₃ edge : k-range=2.9-17.8 R-range= 1.2–3 weight = 1,2,3 R-factor $k^2=0.02355$ $S_0^2 = 0.88(6)$				
	N	R	σ^2	e_0
C	1	2.12(3)	0.001	6.8(9)
S	4	2.41(1)	0.0021(6)	6.8(9)
Mo	2.667	2.642(5)	0.0042(5)	6.8(9)
Re	1.333	2.612(6)	0.0010(7)	6.8(9)



a

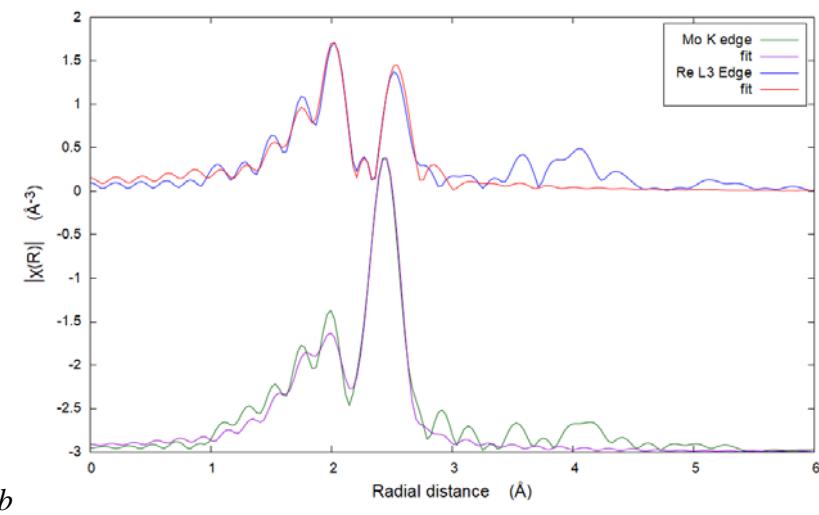


Figure S6. a) EXAFS measurements for $\text{K}_5[\text{Re}_3\text{Mo}_3\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (**5**) (weighted by k^2), b) Fourier transform magnitudes. Re L3-edge experimental curves (blue), model fit with *mer*- $[\text{Re}_3\text{Mo}_3\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (red); Mo K-edge experimental curve (green), model fit with *mer*- $[\text{Re}_3\text{Mo}_3\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ (purple).

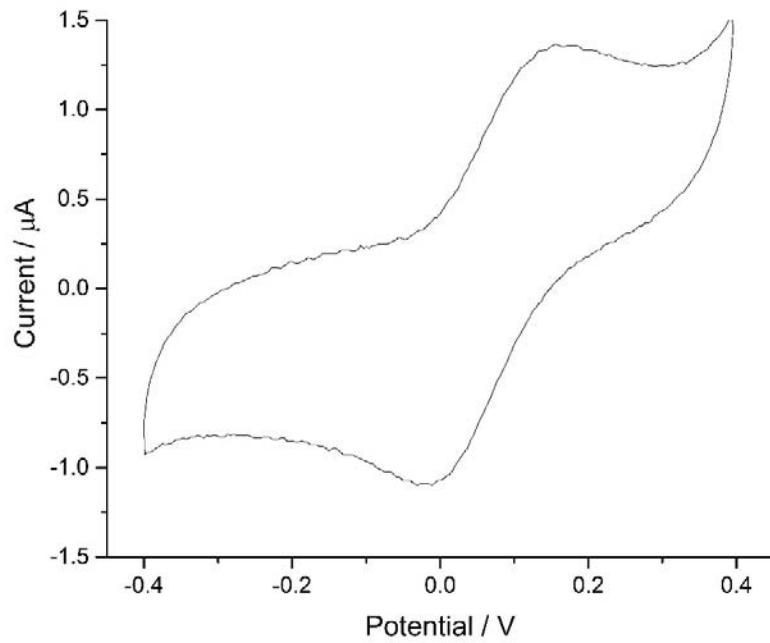


Figure S7. Cyclic voltammetry curve for the $\text{K}_5[\text{Re}_4\text{Mo}_2\text{S}_8(\text{CN})_6]$ salt in aqueous solution vs Ag/AgCl reference electrode. Scan rate was $50 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.