Supplementary Information

Removal and reintroduction of guest molecules

Crystalline sample of $Ag_3[Ag_5(\mu_3-3,5-Ph_2-tz)_6](H_3O)(NO_3)_3\cdot9H_2O$ (1(H₃O)(NO₃)₃·9H₂O) was subjected to vacuum at 100°C for 1 hour. Elemental analysis shows that besides water, HNO₃ has also been removed from the sample. The PXRD pattern for the sample after removal of the guest molecules is very similar to that calculated from X-ray data of 1, indicating the retention of framework structures after evacuation (Fig. S1).

Evacuated sample, $Ag_3[Ag_5(\mu_3-3,5-Ph_2-tz)_6](NO_3)_2 \cdot xH_2O$. If x = 0, Anal. Calcd. for $C_{84}H_{60}Ag_8N_{20}O_6$: C, 43.7; H, 2.6; N, 12.1%; if x = 2, Anal. Calcd. for $C_{84}H_{60}Ag_8N_{20}O_6$ 2H₂O: C, 43.0; H, 2.7; N, 11.9 %; Found: C, 42.9; H, 3.0; N, 11.9 %.

Solvents like hexane, cyclohexane, pentane, acetone, THF, acetyl acetate, 1-propanol etc. have been tested for the adsorption properties of **1**. The dehydrated samples of **1** were soaked in the above-mentioned solvents for 1 day, then filtered and washed by ethanol and ether. After air-dried for 2 hours, the solids were examined by IR and TGA (Fig. S2 and Fig. S3). The IR spectra show only non-polar solvents were adsorbed by dehydrated **1**, as evident by the appearance of bands in 2800-3000 cm⁻¹, corresponding to the symmetric and asymmetric bends of CH₂- or CH₃- groups. On the other hand, no bands corresponding to polar solvents were found in the IR spectra of **1**. The PXRD pattern for the sample after adsorption of the solvents are similar to the one calculated from X-ray data of **1**, indicating the retention of framework structures after the solvent adsorption (Fig. S1).

Anion exchange experiment:

Well-ground powder of $1(H_3O)(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ (40 mg) was suspended in a solution of NaClO₄ (2 g) in 20 mL of water, and the mixture was stirred for two days at room temperature, then filtered, washed with water, then ethanol and finally ether to give white powder. IR spectra show the disappearance of intense NO₃⁻ band (1386 cm⁻¹) and appearance of a new strong ClO₄⁻ band (1088 cm⁻¹), indicating the anions have been exchanged (See Fig. S4). However, the XPRD pattern of the anion-exchanged sample

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shows some peaks have been slightly shifted, indicative of subtle structural change after anion exchange (Fig. S1). Elemental analysis of the anion-exchanged sample suggests a formula of $Ag_3[Ag_5(\mu_3-3,5-Ph_2-tz)_6](ClO_4)(OH)\cdot12H_2O$. A further anion-exchange experiment was carried out by suspending this sample in an aqueous solution of NaNO₃. An IR spectrum shows the disappearance of intense ClO_4^- band and appearance of $NO_3^$ band. XPRD pattern of the further anion-exchanged sample is identical to that obtained from the sample containing ClO_4^- . Therefore, the structural change remains invariable upon further anion-exchange processes.

 $\begin{array}{l} Ag_{3}[Ag_{5}(\mu_{3}\text{-}3,5\text{-}Ph_{2}\text{-}tz)_{6}](ClO_{4})(OH)\cdot12H_{2}O \ Anal. \ Calcd. \ for \ C_{84}H_{61}Ag_{8}N_{18}O_{5}Cl\cdot12H_{2}O; \\ C, \ 40.1; \ H, \ 3.4; \ N, \ 10.0; \ Cl, \ 1.4\% \ Found: \ C, \ 39.3; \ H, \ 3.2; \ N, \ 9.8; \ Cl, \ 1.4\%. \end{array}$

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Figure S1 The XPRD pattern of as-synthesized $1(H_3O)(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ (A), evacuated sample $1(NO_3)_2$ (B), evacuated sample $1(NO_3)_2$ after adsorption of hexane (C) and well-ground $1(H_3O)(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ after anion-exchange with CIO_4^- (D).

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Figure S2. TGA curves of $1(H_3O)(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O(A)$, dehydrated sample $1(NO_3)_2 + hexane (B)$ and dehydrated sample $1(NO_3)_2 + cyclohexane$.



Figure S3. IR spectra of evacuated samples of $1(NO_3)_2$ after soaked in hexane (A), cyclohexane (B), THF (C) and acetone (D).

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Figure S4. IR spectra of $1(H_3O)(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O(A)$ and the sample exchanged with ClO_4 . (B).