## **Cracking Down on Vapochromic Salts: Unveiling Vapomechanical Stress in Gas-Sorbing Platinum Complexes**

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€This work is dedicated to the memory of Prof. William B Connick who passed away on April 22, 2018.

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**Figure SI 1.** Microscope slide of microcrystals (left) Luminescence of crystals before exposure to acetonitrile (right) Luminescence of crystals after exposure to acetonitrile and desolvated



**Figure SI 2**. Pictures of crystals after 5 cycles of solvated and desolvated. The same crystals that were used in the emission experiment



**Figure SI 3**. X-ray powder diffractograms of  $[Pt(tpy)CI](PF_6)$  under different conditions. Simulated powder diffraction patterns for and  $[Pt(tpy)CI](PF_6).CH_3CN$  (i, orange) and  $[Pt(tpy)CI](PF_6)$  at 298K (ii, green).



**Figure SI 4:** XRPD pattern of [Pt(tpy)Cl]PF<sub>6</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>CN as it is being heated.





c)



**Figure SI 5.** XRPD diffractograms of  $[Pt(tpy)CI](PF_6)$  cycled a) all the cycles together b) only the desorbed "yellow" forms together c) the absorbed "red" forms together



**Figure SI 6.** Emission spectra of crystals of  $[Pt(tpy)Cl](PF_6)$  before (—, (green)) and during vapor absorption (—, (red)) / vapor desorption (—, (black)) cycling.



**Figure SI 7.** Intensity at 693nm divided by intensity at 593 nm. The red arrow depicts the point at which the sample was heated during desorption.



**Figure SI 8**. Intensity at 690 nm vs cycle number for crystals of  $[Pt(tpy)Cl](PF_6)$  (•, green), as well as the acetonitrile vapor-desorbed (•, black) and vapor-absorbed (•, red) forms vs. cycle number.



Figure SI 9. Solvated intensity at 600 nm vs cycle number



Figure SI 10. Intensity at 706 nm vs cycle number



**Figure SI 11.** Intensity at 690 nm, Intensity at 600 nm for solvated form, Intensity at 706 nm for non-solvated form and Intensity at 547 nm required to complete vapor absorption vs. cycle number for crystals of  $[Pt(tpy)Cl](PF_6)$  (•, green), as well as the acetonitrile vapor-desorbed (•, black) and vapor-absorbed (•, red) forms vs. cycle number.



**Figure SI 12.** FWHM of desorption (black) and absorption (red). The original spectrum FWHM is in green.



**Figure SI 13.** a) Excitation spectra of  $[Pt(tpy)Cl](PF_6)$  crystals at different monitored emission wavelengths (—, $\lambda_{em}$  = 540 nm; — (red), 580 nm; —,(blue) 630 nm; —, (green) 670 nm; —, (orange) 695 nm); —, (pink) 720 nm. b) Emission spectrum of **1** crystal (—,  $\lambda_{ex}$  = 436 nm). Dashed lines indicate monitored emission wavelengths for each excitation spectra in a). The emission intensities were arbitrarily scaled.



**Figure SI 14.** Picture of 17 crystals that were absorbed with acetonitrile. A) before absorption. B) after absorption

Crystal Number	size l x w (mm)	First Appearance	Movement
		of color	
1	1.5x0.2	Needle tip	none
2	0.5x.1	edge	spins and splits at top
3	0.45x.05	edge	rotates 15º and translates
			by ~0.125 mm
4	1x0.05	edge	none
5	0.375 x0.1	Needle tip	curls
7	0.375x.1	Needle tip	rotates 3º clockwise
8	0.3x0.1	Needle tip	rotates about needle axis
9	0.1x0.001	Needle edge	bends 5°
10	0.55x0.15	Needle edge	curls
11	1.125x0.15	Needle edge	bends 25°
12	1.125x0.15	Needle edge	Crystal bends 25°
13	0.25x0.1	Needle edge	none
14	0.75x0.05	Needle edge	none
15	1x0.1	middle	Rotated 17.6°
16	0.15x0.01	Needle edge	none
17	0.25x0.01	Needle edge	none

**SI Table 1.** The motions of seventeen crystals of [Pt(tpy)Cl](PF)6 in paratone oil when exposed to acetonitrile vapor.



**Figure SI 15.** SEM images (A, B, C and D) and BSE images (E and F) of  $[Pt(tpy)CI](PF_6)$  before (Left column) and after (Right column) exposure to acetonitrile.



**Figure SI 16**. SEM images of crystals grown at 20°C before (a,c) acetonitrile and after acetonitrile.