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## Effect of tritopic ligands on the formation mechanism of selfassembled Pd<sub>6</sub>L<sub>4</sub> complexes

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Although the relation between the stability of coordination self-assemblies and their components, organic multitopic ligands, can be discussed based on thermodynamics, the effect of multitopic ligands on the formation mechanisms has scarcely been investigated. Previously, taken Pd<sub>6</sub>L<sub>4</sub> assemblies consisting of tritopic ligands (L) and [*Pd*Py\*<sub>2</sub>](BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, as examples, the self-assembly pathway to the [*Pd*<sub>6</sub>L<sub>4</sub>]<sup>12+</sup> complexes was investigated for the tritopic ligands L with a triazine ring by quantitative analysis of self-assembly process (QASAP).<sup>1</sup>

In this study, the self-assembly pathway to the  $[Pd_61_4]^{12+}$  complex from the tritopic ligand 1 with a benzene ring, which is geometrically similar to 2, was investigated. It was found that the major self-assembly pathway to  $[Pd_61_4]^{12+}$  is different from that of  $[Pd_62_4]^{12+}$ , whose self-assembly mainly takes place through the intermolecular reaction between  $[Pd_22_2Py^*]^{4+}$  and  $[Pd_22Py^*_2]^{4+}$  as a key reaction.<sup>1b</sup> This difference is discussed based on the planarity, the coordination ability, and the negative cooperativity of the three coordination sites in 1 and 2.

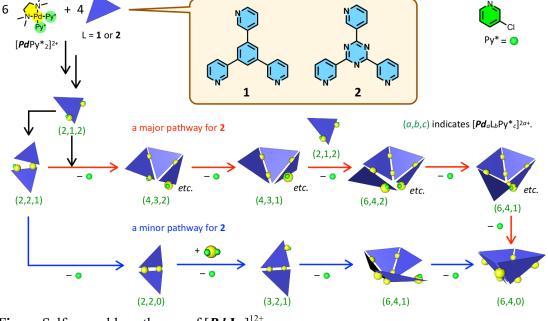


Figure Self-assembly pathways of  $[Pd_6L_4]^{12+}$ .

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