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1 **Binary Superlattices from {Mo₁₃₂} Polyoxometalates and Maghemite Nanocrystals:**
2 **Long-range Ordering and Fine-tuning of Dipole Interactions**

3
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25 interactions

1 **Abstract**

2 In the present article, the successful coassembly of spherical 6.2 nm-maghemite (γ -Fe₂O₃)
3 nanocrystals and giant polyoxometalates (POMs) such as 2.9 nm- $\{Mo_{132}\}$ is demonstrated. To
4 do so, colloidal solutions of oleic acid-capped γ -Fe₂O₃ and long chain alkylammonium-
5 encapsulated $\{Mo_{132}\}$ dispersed in chloroform are mixed together and supported self-
6 organized binary superlattices are obtained upon the solvent evaporation on immersed
7 substrates. Both electronic microscopy and small angles X-ray scattering data reveal an AB-
8 type structure and an enhanced structuration of the magnetic nanocrystals (MNCs) assembly
9 with POMs in octahedral interstices. Therefore, $\{Mo_{132}\}$ acts as an efficient binder constituent
10 for improving the nanocrystals ordering in three-dimensional films. Interestingly, in the case
11 of didodecyldimethylammonium (C₁₂) encapsulated POMs, the long-range ordered binary
12 assemblies are obtained while preserving the nanocrystals magnetic properties due to weak
13 POMs-MNCs interactions. On the other hand, POMs of larger effective diameter can be
14 employed as spacer blocks for MNCs as shown by using $\{Mo_{132}\}$ capped with
15 dioctadecyldimethylammonium (C₁₈) displaying longer chains. In that case, we show that
16 POMs can also be used for fine-tuning the dipolar interactions in γ -Fe₂O₃ nanocrystal
17 assemblies.

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1 **1. Introduction**

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3 Functional materials displaying long-range ordered nanostructures are the focus of intensive
4 research. For example, binary nanocrystal superlattices (BNSLs) can be described as
5 materials made of the periodical arrangement of nanocrystals of different nature and/or size.^[1]
6 The self-assembly of nano-objects with various physical properties is an elegant and cheap
7 bottom-up approach allowing to design multifunctional materials at the nanometric scale.
8 Moreover, the highly ordered structure and well-defined stoichiometry of the BNSLs permits
9 a precise control of the multifunctional properties. Over the last decade, numerous BNSLs
10 from metallic, metal-chalcogenide and metal-halogenide nanocrystals have been elaborated^[2]
11 and a large number of binary materials with emergent properties in electronics,^[3] magnetics,^[4]
12 optics^[5] and catalysis^[6] have been reported.

13 In the present paper, BNSLs made of the self-assembly of magnetic nanocrystals (MNCs) and
14 polyoxometalates (POMs) are studied. POMs are anionic molecular oxides of nanometric size
15 formed by the early transition metals (W, Mo, V...) in their highest oxidation state.^[7] From a
16 structural point of view, POMs display a wide diversity of structures, sizes and shapes and
17 their counter-cations can be easily replaced by long-chain alkylammonium cations conferring
18 to them inorganic core/organic shell structure and solubility properties similar to those of
19 nanocrystals.^[8] The formation of BNSLs can thus be expected with POMs, while freeing itself
20 from the problematic of polydispersity, non-existent in these atomically defined clusters.
21 Moreover, POMs present proper physical properties, particularly electro- or photo-reduction,
22 and magnetism.^[9] These species are thus very promising for the elaboration of new binary
23 materials with emergent properties.

24 Although the association of POMs with nanocrystals is a well-illustrated subject, it has mainly
25 been driven by applications in the fields of catalysis, drug delivery and biosensors.^[10] In most

1 cases the POMs are in direct weak contact with the nanoparticles as they play the role of the
2 protecting shell (the NCs core/POMs shell nanostructures are obtained by reduction of the
3 metal salts in the presence of the POMs, or by ligand-exchange reactions). The POMs can
4 also be anchored onto the NCs by electrostatic interaction between a cationic protecting
5 organic shell and the polyanions.^[11] But as far as we know, a single publication has reported
6 BNSLs incorporating POMs, and, in that case, semi-conductor nanocrystals.^[12] In the present
7 paper, the self-assembly of POMs and magnetic nanocrystals to form POMs/MNCs BNSLs is
8 described and the effect of the presence of the POMs on the MNCs film structuration as well
9 as on the magnetic properties is investigated.

10

11 **2. Results and discussion**

12

13 In the present binary system, we used spherical elements that are the Keplerate type $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$
14 POMs in combination with maghemite MNCs ($\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$). Nanocrystals of 6.25 ± 0.50 nm in
15 diameter were synthesized by thermal decomposition of iron chloride at high temperature by
16 following a method^[13] similar to that reported by Park *et al.*^[14] (see Experimental section). In
17 this way, the MNCs are characterized by a low dispersion in size of $\sim 7.5\%$ favoring their self-
18 assembly (**Figure S1** in supporting information). On the other hand, we used the 2.9 nm
19 $[\text{Mo}_{132}\text{O}_{372}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{30}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{72}]^{42-}$ $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ POM as a smaller component of the superlattices.
20 $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ is a C_{60} -like hollow spherical POM with icosahedral symmetry.^[15] As illustrated in
21 Figure 1a, its structure consists of 12 fivefold symmetrical units Mo-Mo_5 linked by 30 Mo_2
22 groups which are in turn stabilized by acetate ligands. Though it does not show proper
23 physical properties, $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ has been used as a case study of POMs/MNCs binary assemblies
24 due to its large size and suitable shape. Indeed, this choice of binary elements therefore
25 compromises (i) The necessity to use monodisperse MNCs large enough to favor their self-

1 organization^[16] and (ii) The need for large POMs to get a reasonable size ratio between
2 smaller and larger binary constituents that is a key parameter to form binary
3 superlattices.^{[17],[18]}

4
5 The use of hydrophobic and long alkyl chains sorbed on the POMs and MNCs surfaces
6 confers solubility properties, avoids the formation of aggregates through short-range steric
7 repulsion and therefore favors a sphere-like crystallization of the building blocks. Such
8 organic surfactants also prevent phase separation through the minimization of POMs-POMs,
9 MNCs-MNCs and POMs-MNCs interactions as electrostatic repulsion or van der Waals
10 attractions. In this study, we partially exchanged the NH_4^+ counter-ions of $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ with
11 hydrophobic didodecyldimethylammonium cations (DDA^+) with two C_{12} chains leading to the
12 $(\text{DDA})_{27}(\text{NH}_4)_{15}[\text{Mo}_{132}\text{O}_{372}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_{30}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{72}]$ species highly soluble in chloroform.
13 Besides, oleic acid-capped $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were synthesized and dispersed in the same solvent. It was
14 thus possible to mix colloidal solutions of POMs and $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ dispersed in a common solvent
15 with particles in weak interactions.

16
17 In entropy-driven crystallization and hard-sphere approximation, it is possible to predict the
18 binary structures that are thermodynamically stable. The packing symmetry mainly depends
19 on the effective size ratio between smaller and larger spheres.^[1d, 12, 17a, 18] In the present study,
20 the effective size ratio is given by $\gamma = d_{\text{DDA-POM}}/d_{\text{OA-Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = (2.90+2\times 1.2)/(6.25+2\times 1.1)=0.63$
21 where 1.2 nm is the length of DDAs and 1.1 nm the effective length of OA chains. Here the
22 length of OA molecules has been estimated by TEM from half of the interparticle distance in
23 a maghemite close-packed assembly (Figure S1). This reduced effective length -in
24 comparison with the ~ 1.8 nm nominal length- is ascribed to interdigitation of the alkyl chains.
25 In this case, AlB_2 -type and NaZn_{13} -type close-packed structures are expected.^[18, 19]

1 Accordingly, we mixed colloidal solutions of DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ and OA- γ - Fe_2O_3 with a 2:1 ratio
2 to get AIB₂-type structures. The POMs and MNCs were dispersed in chloroform with molar
3 concentrations of particles $\sim 10 \mu\text{M}$ and $5 \mu\text{M}$ respectively and mixed in equal volumetric
4 proportion. Supported binary assemblies were then obtained upon the solvent evaporation on
5 immersed highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) or amorphous carbon coated TEM grid
6 substrates (Figure 1b and c). Here the crucial parameters are mainly the control of the
7 temperature and atmosphere. Optimal conditions were found with the substrate kept at 20°C
8 together with a CHCl_3 -saturated atmosphere in order to slow down the solvent evaporation
9 rate (see Experimental section). In this way, we demonstrate the successful coassembly of
10 DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ and OA- γ - Fe_2O_3 MNCs as shown hereafter.

11
12 The field emission gun-scanning electron microscopy (FEG-SEM) image of **Figure 2a**
13 reveals a close-packed assembly of the nanocrystals on HOPG. The miscibility of POMs and
14 MNCs is shown by energy dispersive X-rays spectroscopy (EDS) through the Mo L_α and Fe
15 K_α signals (2.293 kV and 6.398 kV resp.) detected from the same sample area (**Figure 2b**).
16 The quantitative analysis shows relative atomic Mo/Fe composition ~ 0.049 which is in good
17 agreement with the expected atomic ratio ~ 0.056 from a 2:1 POM/NC ratio. The latter has
18 been estimated by considering 132 Mo atoms per POM and a 6.2 nm maghemite NC of 221
19 cubic unit cells with the composition $(\text{Fe}^{3+})_8(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{5/6}\square_{1/6})_{16}\text{O}_{32}$ where the brackets identify
20 tetrahedral and octahedral sites of ferric ions and the square symbol refers to the iron
21 vacancies. FEG-SEM images typically show long-range ordered domains of DDA-
22 $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ /OA- γ - Fe_2O_3 MNCs on HOPG expanding over $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}^2$. From closer view by TEM,
23 we observed typical [111]-projected hexagonal lattices of close-packed nanocrystal bilayers
24 showing relatively large domains ($>500 \text{ nm}^2$) on amorphous carbon-coated grids (**Figure 2c**).
25 The higher magnification TEM image in **Figure 2d** reveals more clearly the presence of

1 DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ at the center of the hexagonal MNCs lattice indicating the presence of POMs
2 in octahedral interstices. This thermodynamically unexpected AB-type structure is illustrated
3 in inset and discussed later in this article. The weak electronic contrast of the molecular
4 clusters is pointed out and attributed to the low Mo density compared to Fe in maghemites.^[12]
5 In addition to this 1:1 binary structure, we also observed small surrounding patches of POMs
6 by TEM ($<50 \text{ nm}^2$, see **Figure S2**) explaining the larger 2:1 $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}/\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ atomic ratio
7 probed by SEM-EDS from a volume of primary excitation $\sim \mu\text{m}^3$. Nevertheless, we
8 demonstrate for the first time the capability to design POMs/MNCs binary superlattices.

9
10 Interestingly, we observed POMs-induced effects on the structure of a few layers-thick films.
11 Indeed, as reported in literature,^[13] pure $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ films show cracks that originate from
12 accumulated stress vs thickness (**Figure 3a**). In binary thin films prepared in the same
13 conditions, we observed that the density of such cracks drastically decreases with cracks-free
14 areas extending over $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}^2$. The DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ inserted in the MNCs octahedral interstices
15 therefore reduces stress and strengthen the film cohesion. Furthermore, an enhanced $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
16 ordering in the binary superlattices is revealed by fast Fourier transform analysis that
17 indicates single domain orientations (hexagonal pattern) within $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}^2$ areas while pure
18 maghemites are characterized by multiple domain orientations (multiple spots) at this scale
19 (inset of **Figure 3b and 3a** resp.). Thus, both of these in-plane structuring effects lead to
20 long-range defects-free and ordered MNCs making this binary system industrially relevant.

21
22 The maghemites structure in the binary superlattices was further investigated by grazing
23 incidence small angle X-ray scattering (GISAXS), in particular to distinguish whether the
24 close-packed MNCs lattice is cubic (fcc) or hexagonal (hcp). The GISAXS measurements
25 were performed using a homemade system with a copper anode (details in Experimental

1 section).^[20] For this study, we prepared thick binary assemblies on HOPG (~hundred layers of
2 binary MNCs/POMs) together with reference samples made of MNCs only obtained in the
3 same deposition conditions. From the sample-detector distance and the spot coordinates, we
4 determined the Bragg angle $2\theta_B$ and therefore the modulus of the diffracted vector q from the
5 Bragg relation. We also estimated the core-to-core interparticle distance D_{c-c} from the position
6 of Bragg reflections *i.e.* from the interplanar stacking periodicities d along the normal to the
7 surface $q_z (D_{c-c}=d\times\sqrt{3/2})$.^[21] Our results show that binary and reference samples give similar
8 GISAXS patterns as shown in **Figure 4a and b**. Both patterns show strong first-order Bragg
9 reflections and the second-order is also detected. The thin films therefore have (111) planes
10 preferentially oriented parallel to the surface. We also point out the presence of elongated
11 spots that is due to the presence of stacking faults.^[21] Thus, it is difficult to distinguish an hcp
12 from an fcc structure in these statistical crystals. Nevertheless, a long-range ordering in the
13 binary thin film is deduced from plots of normalized intensities vs 2θ along q_z (**Figure 4c**).
14 Indeed, the half-width $\delta q_{1/2}$ of the first-order reflection peak – related to the correlation length
15 – is $\sim 0.04 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ (**empty squares**) that is close to the experimental resolution ($\sim 0.03 \text{ nm}^{-1}$). We
16 also notice that $\delta q_{1/2}$ measured for the reference sample significantly increases ($\sim 0.07 \text{ nm}^{-1}$)
17 indicating a lower ordering along q_z in pure maghemite films (**filled circles**). Here the POMs-
18 induced better structuring corroborates the enhanced in-plan ordering observed by TEM
19 (**Figure 3b**). Furthermore, the line profiles along q_z show similar stacking periodicities ~ 7.00
20 $\pm 0.05 \text{ nm}$ ($D_{c-c} \sim 8.60 \pm 0.05 \text{ nm}$) and $\sim 7.10 \pm 0.05 \text{ nm}$ ($D_{c-c} \sim 8.70 \pm 0.05 \text{ nm}$) for binary and
21 pure OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ assemblies respectively. Thus the MNCs structure is not distorted by the
22 presence of POMs. This is understood by simple geometrical considerations since 2.9 nm-
23 {Mo₁₃₂} can be easily inserted into the OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ octahedral interstice of 3.6 nm (estimated
24 from experimental D_{c-c}) by considering partial DDA-OA interdigitation (see illustration in

1 **Figure 4d**). Here we anticipate that magnetic dipole-dipole interactions between MNCs
2 should not be modified in the binary superlattices.

3

4 The magnetic properties of dozen layers-thick DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}/\text{OA-}\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ binary
5 assemblies/HOPG have been characterized using a superconducting quantum interference
6 device (SQUID) magnetometer. The superparamagnetic behavior of the nanocrystals was
7 probed by performing field-cooling/zero-field cooling (FC/ZFC) measurements of
8 magnetization *vs* temperature (3-300 K) in an in-plane field of 100 Oe. As expected for 6.2
9 nm-maghemite MNCs, the temperature dependence of the magnetization shows a maximum
10 in ZFC curves corresponding to the ferromagnetic-superparamagnetic (*i.e.* blocked-
11 unblocked) transition (**Figure 5a**). Moreover, the nanocrystals feel weak dipole-dipole
12 interactions at very low temperature as indicated by the change of slope in FC curves. Thus,
13 the temperature at the ZFC maximum –related to the magnetic anisotropy energy– depends on
14 the dipolar interactions in addition to the MNCs volume. Hereafter the term T_B refers to this
15 specific temperature. Our results show that both $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (line) and binary (open symbols)
16 superlattices exhibit strictly the same temperature dependence with $T_B \sim 22.2$ K. Moreover, the
17 hysteresis loops show the same ferromagnetic behavior at 3 K with a coercivity $H_c \sim 163$ Oe,
18 a saturation field $H_{sat} \sim 3.25$ kOe and a remanence $M_r/M_s \sim 0.3$ (**Figure 5b**). It is worth noting
19 that structural and magnetic characterizations are consistent. We therefore show that we are
20 able to grow binary POMs/MNCs superlattices leading to an enhanced ordering of the
21 nanocrystals while preserving their magnetic properties.

22

23 The size effect of POMs on the binary assembly properties was investigated by using $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$
24 capped with dioctadecyl-dimethylammonium (DODA) (C_{18} chains of ~ 1.8 nm in length). The
25 depositions were realized after keeping the mixture at ambient conditions for at least four

1 days to get long-range ordered binary domains. Despite the change of the constituents size
2 ratio ($\gamma=0.77$), the self-organization leads to the same AB-type structure. It is shown in the
3 TEM images of **Figure 6** where POMs are inserted in the octahedral interstices of close-
4 packed maghemite bi-layers. Here the interparticle distance ~ 9.6 nm (**Figure 6**) which is
5 larger than the distance measured in pure OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ assemblies ($D_{c-c}\sim 8.4$ nm, **Figure S1**).
6
7 GISAXS experiments were realized for thin three-dimensional (\sim dozen layers) binary
8 assemblies on HOPG and for the corresponding pure OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ reference samples. From
9 the plots of normalized intensity vs 2θ along q_z (**Figure 7c**), we show that using DODA-
10 {Mo₁₃₂} in the binary assembly increases the interparticle distance from 8.20 ± 0.05 nm
11 (reference) to 9.10 ± 0.05 nm. Such a tendency to increase D_{c-c} is consistent with the TEM
12 images reported above and was observed by FEG-SEM too, the latter showing $D_{c-c}\sim 9.5$ nm
13 and ~ 8.2 nm for the binary and reference samples respectively (line profiles from **Figure 7d**
14 **and 7e**). Compared to the value of 8.70 nm given above for pure maghemite films (\sim hundred
15 layers), we also note that D_{c-c} increases with the thickness that is probably due to the stress-
16 relaxation and the numerous stacking faults in thicker assemblies. It is worth mentioning that
17 such a thickness dependence of the interparticle distance has not been observed in the binary
18 films most likely due to the POMs-induced structuring effect (**Figure S3**). The long-range
19 order of the MNCs combined with DODA-{Mo₁₃₂} is revealed by the reduced and nearly
20 resolution-limited $\delta q_{1/2}\sim 0.03$ nm⁻¹ ($\delta q_{1/2}\sim 0.05$ nm⁻¹ for the reference). Furthermore, in contrast
21 with the diffraction pattern of maghemite films, the binary film is characterized by multiple
22 (111) diffraction spots with many different orientations. Here the presence of randomly-
23 oriented crystals is clearly involved suggesting that homogeneous nucleation occurs in
24 addition to the layer-by-layer growth observed by TEM and FEG-SEM. The long maturing
25 time of the mixture might be involved. However, the growth mechanisms and also the driving

1 force leading to the unexpected AB-type binary superlattices remain open questions.
2 Preliminary observations suggest that entropy is not the main contribution to the binary self-
3 assembly since (i) No binary assemblies were observed by performing depositions at
4 temperatures exceeding 25°C and (ii) Only AB-type structures were obtained either by
5 mixing POMs and MNCs with various ratio (4:1, 10:1, 15:1 and 20:1) or by changing the
6 constituents size ratio as shown with DDA- and DODA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$. Additional interactions, like
7 electrostatic^[22] or van der Waals forces,^[16] predominant at the nanometric scale, might
8 contribute to the formation of the POMs/MNCs BNSL. This point is still under study.
9
10 FC/ZFC SQUID measurements of magnetization vs temperature were performed for dozen
11 layers-thick DODA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ / γ -Fe₂O₃ assemblies. In comparison with the magnetic response
12 of OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ assemblies prepared in the same conditions (**Figure 8, solid line**), we show
13 that T_B of the binary thin film shifts toward lower temperature from 22.8 K to 20.8 K that is
14 ~10% of T_B (open circles). In regards to the increase of the interparticle distance by ~1 nm
15 reported above with DODA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$, we attribute the decreasing of T_B to reduced dipolar
16 interactions. In order to avoid any misinterpretation of this small shift and to distinguish
17 physical effects from artefacts, the experiments were reproduced several times and performed
18 by using different magnetometers (SQUID and Vibrating Sample Magnetometer). Moreover,
19 similar effects were observed for binary assemblies prepared from colloids dispersed in
20 toluene (**Figure S4**). We also point out that according to the variation of T_B vs D_{c-c} reported in
21 the literature for interacting iron oxide nanoparticles,^[23] a $\Delta T_B \sim 2$ K should correspond to
22 $\Delta D_{c-c} \sim 1$ nm, which is in good agreement with our results. As a reference, we join the FC/ZFC
23 measurements obtained for non-interacting γ -Fe₂O₃ nanocrystals diluted in chloroform
24 (**Figure S5**, T_B~13.7 K). Those results therefore show that encapsulated $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ can be used

1 as spacer building blocks in binary assemblies for the fine-tuning of dipole interactions
2 between γ -Fe₂O₃ MNCs.

3

4 **3. Conclusion**

5

6 In conclusion, we have shown that designing polyoxometalates (POMs)/magnetic
7 nanocrystals (MNCs) binary superlattices is possible. In particular, we demonstrate the
8 successful coassembly of {Mo₁₃₂} POMs and γ -Fe₂O₃ MNCs. The binary material was
9 realized by mixing colloidal solutions of alkylammonium-encapsulated {Mo₁₃₂} and oleic
10 acid-capped γ -Fe₂O₃ dispersed in chloroform. Upon solvent evaporation in specific
11 conditions, supported binary superlattices displaying an AB-type structure have been obtained
12 on HOPG substrates. Interestingly, the POMs inserted in octahedral MNCs interstices act as
13 binder constituents increasing the film cohesion and leading to an enhanced ordering of the
14 nanocrystals. In the case of DDA (C₁₂) encapsulated POMs, we observed that such a
15 structuring effect can be obtained while preserving the magnetic properties of γ -Fe₂O₃ thanks
16 to surfactant-induced weak interactions. We have also reported that using {Mo₁₃₂} capped
17 with longer chains (DODA *i.e.* C₁₈) increases the interparticle distance and consequently
18 decreases dipole-dipole magnetic interactions. Thus, POMs of suitable size can also be used
19 as spacer building blocks to modulate the magnetic properties in MNCs assemblies. Both
20 structuring and magnetic effects in these binary assemblies have strong implications for
21 making defect-free magnetic nanocrystal arrays with long-range ordering and controlled
22 collective dipolar interactions. It might be particularly interesting for high-density data
23 storage applications to combine POMs with other MNCs of enhanced magnetic anisotropy
24 such as FePt,^[24] CoPt,^[25] Co,^[26] etc. In addition to a variety of nanocrystals and nanoalloys,
25 the large diversity of POMs showing proper properties (redox, magnetic, catalytic etc.) brings

1 new opportunities to get synergetic effects between the binary constituents for magnetic,
2 electronic, spintronic, catalytic and other applications. To do so, further investigation on the
3 nucleation/growth and self-organization mechanisms –under study– is needed, especially in
4 order to control the structures and properties of such superlattices.

5

6

7

8 **4. Experimental Section**

9

10 *Chemicals.* For the synthesis of oleic acid-capped γ -Fe₂O₃, iron chloride (FeCl₃.6H₂O, 99%)
11 was purchased from Prolabo, sodium oleate (C₁₈H₃₃NaO₂, 97%) from TCI, oleic acid (90%)
12 and 1-octadecene (90%) from Sigma-Aldrich.

13

14 *Synthesis of γ -Fe₂O₃ nanocrystals.* The maghemite nanocrystals were prepared by modifying
15 the synthesis reported by Park *et al.*^[14] In particular, we used 1-octadecene as solvent instead
16 of 1-hexadecene in order to obtain ~6.2 nm iron oxide nanocrystals.^[13] Firstly, we synthesized
17 the iron-oleate complex by mixing iron chloride, (FeCl₃.6H₂O) and sodium oleate in a solvent
18 mixture of hexane, ethanol and distilled water. The mixture was refluxed at 66°C for 4h and
19 the organic phase was washed three times with ultrapure water (30 ml) in a separatory funnel.
20 The residual hexane present in the organic phase was evaporated under vacuum in a rotavapor
21 at 32°C. The paste of iron-oleate complex was then dissolved in 150 ml of hexane and again
22 evaporated at 32°C. Secondly, we synthesized maghemite nanocrystals from 1.42 g of iron-
23 oleate complex dissolved in a mixture of 10 ml of 1-octadecene and 0.9 g of oleic acid at
24 room temperature. This mixture was heated up to 317°C (*i.e.* the boiling point of 1-
25 octadecene) under vigorous stirring and was refluxed for 30 min then cooled down to room

1 temperature. In this way, we obtained a black gel containing the maghemite nanocrystals. The
2 nanocrystals were finally separated and washed with a large excess of ethanol and acetone
3 mixture. The binary samples were then prepared from colloidal solutions of maghemites
4 dispersed in chloroform.

5

6 *Synthesis of {Mo₁₃₂} Polyoxometalates and counter-cations exchange.* The
7 (NH₄)₄₂[Mo₁₃₂O₃₇₂(CH₃COO)₃₀(H₂O)₇₂]·300H₂O·10CH₃COONH₄ was synthesized as
8 described in the literature.^[27] The NH₄⁺ counter-cations were then exchanged by adapting
9 well-known procedures^[8, 12, 28]: the {Mo₁₃₂} species were transferred in an organic phase by
10 adding n equivalent of DDA or DODA solubilized in chloroform (n = 60 for DDA, n = 42 for
11 DODA) to a 5.10⁻⁴ M solution of (NH₄)₄₂[Mo₁₃₂O₃₇₂(CH₃COO)₃₀(H₂O)₇₂] in water under
12 vigorous stirring. The dark brown chloroform phase was separated, washed twice with water
13 and the product was then precipitated with three volumes of methanol and dried under
14 vacuum. The dark brown precipitate was obtained with a 70-80 % yield.

15 (DDA)₂₇(NH₄)₁₅[Mo₁₃₂O₃₇₂(CH₃COO)₃₀(H₂O)₇₂]·10H₂O : FT-IR/cm⁻¹ (KBr pellet) 2923 (s),
16 2852 (s), 1627 (m), 1549 (m), 1465 (m), 983 (s), 952 (m), 857 (s), 805 (s), 733 (s), 632 (mw),
17 574 (s) ; Elemental analysis (%) calcd: C 28.19, H 5.63, N 1.81, Mo 39.01; found: C 28.72, H
18 5.62, N 1.14, Mo 39.7, Br<200ppm ; TGA under N₂ : 4.1 % of weight loss between 20°C and
19 220°C corresponding to the H₂O molecules (theoretical weight loss 4.5 %)

20 (DODA)₃₂(NH₄)₁₀[Mo₁₃₂O₃₇₂(CH₃COO)₃₀(H₂O)₇₂]·70H₂O : FT-IR/cm⁻¹ (KBr pellet) 2919
21 (s), 2850 (s), 1626 (m), 1557 (m), 1467 (m), 984 (s), 952 (m), 860 (s), 808 (s), 735 (s), 636
22 (mw), 575 (s) ; Elemental analysis (%) calcd: C 37.61, H 7.30, N 1.44; found: C 37.79, H
23 7.31, N 1.16 ; TGA under N₂ : 6.8 % of weight loss between 20°C and 220°C corresponding
24 to the H₂O molecules (theoretical weight loss 6.3 %).

25

1 *Samples preparation.* Colloidal binary solutions were prepared from equal volumetric
2 mixtures of alkylammonium- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ dispersed in CHCl_3 (10 μM) and oleic acid-capped
3 maghemite MNCs dispersed in the same solvent (5 μM). Supported coassemblies were then
4 obtained using a dip method by drying the mixture directly on horizontally immersed HOPG
5 or amorphous carbon TEM grids. We were able to grow binary superlattices by controlling
6 the substrate temperature. To do so, we used a thermo-regulated copper block to keep the
7 substrate at 20°C. In addition, the vial was placed in a hermetically covered cell and the
8 depositions were realized in CHCl_3 -saturated atmosphere in order to slow down the
9 evaporation rate (~12 hours for 200 μL). The volume of binary solution was deposited
10 according to the substrates size. The TEM grids were immersed in 20 to 30 μL giving ~1-10
11 MNCs layers. HOPG substrates of $10 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$ were immersed in 200 to 800 μL giving
12 thickness from dozen to hundred MNCs layers. It is worth mentioning that samples made
13 from the binary mixture were accompanied with reference samples of pure maghemite
14 nanocrystals grown in identical conditions for better comparison.

15
16 *Samples characterization.* A 100~kV transmission electron microscope (TEM, JEOL JEM-
17 1011) was used to characterize both maghemite and binary assemblies. Imaging and energy
18 dispersive X-rays spectroscopy (EDS) microanalysis were performed with a SU-70 Hitachi
19 FEG-SEM and an X-Max 50 mm^2 Oxford EDX detector. Hysteresis loops at 3 K and thermal
20 dependence of the $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ magnetization (3-300K) were measured with a commercial SQUID
21 magnetometer (Cryogenic S600) with applied fields up to 4 T. Grazing incidence small-angle
22 X-ray scattering measurements were performed using a homemade system³⁸. The K_α
23 radiation ($\lambda=0.1542 \text{ nm}$) from a rotating copper anode generator (small focus $0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$,
24 40 kV, 20 mA) is selected with a parallel beam multilayer optics. Incidence angle on the

1 substrate surface is varied between zero and a few degrees using a rotation stage. Diffraction
2 patterns are recorded on photostimulable imaging plates.

3

4 **Supporting Information**

5 Supporting Information is available from the Wiley Online Library or from the author.

6

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17

18

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16 **Figure 1.** (a) Schematics of (*left*) DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ composed of 12 pentagonal Mo-Mo₅ units
17 and 30 Mo₂ linkers and (*right*) Oleic acid-capped maghemite nanocrystal. (b) Illustration of
18 the temperature- and atmosphere-controlled dip method used to get binary superlattices on
19 HOPG as illustrated in (c).

20
21 **Figure 2.** (a) FEG-SEM image of a DDA- $\{\text{Mo}_{132}\}$ /OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ coassembly on HOPG (scale
22 bar: 100 nm). (b) Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy from (a). (c) Typical TEM image of
23 [111]-projected AB-type binary superlattice from a close-packed bi-layer of MNCs (scale bar:
24 50 nm). (d) Higher magnification TEM image of the AB-type binary superlattice (scale bar:
25 10 nm) together with the corresponding crystallographic models.

1

2 **Figure 3.** (a, b) TEM images of a few layers-thin film of single OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ and DDA-
3 {Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ binary assembly respectively (scale bar: 100~nm). Insets indicate
4 selected-area FFT analysis.

5

6 **Figure 4.** (a, b) GISAXS patterns from ~hundred layers-thick films of DDA-{Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -
7 Fe₂O₃ and single OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ respectively. (c) Normalized intensity vs. 2θ along q_z from (a,b)
8 giving the core-to-core interparticle distance and therefore the octahedral interstice size of the
9 close-packed OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ structure. (d) Illustration of the NCs unit cell and the POM
10 insertion in the octahedral interstice.

11

12 **Figure 5.** SQUID measurements of OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ magnetization for a DDA-{Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -
13 Fe₂O₃ binary thin film (open circles) and for a pure MNCs thin film (solid line). The
14 temperature-dependence (FC and ZFC measured with in-plan field of 100 Oe) and the in-plan
15 field-dependence (measured at 3 K) are shown in (a) and (b) respectively.

16

17 **Figure 6.** TEM images of a DODA-{Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ binary superlattice together with a
18 line profile showing an interparticle distance ~9.6 nm (scale bars: 50 nm and 20 nm).

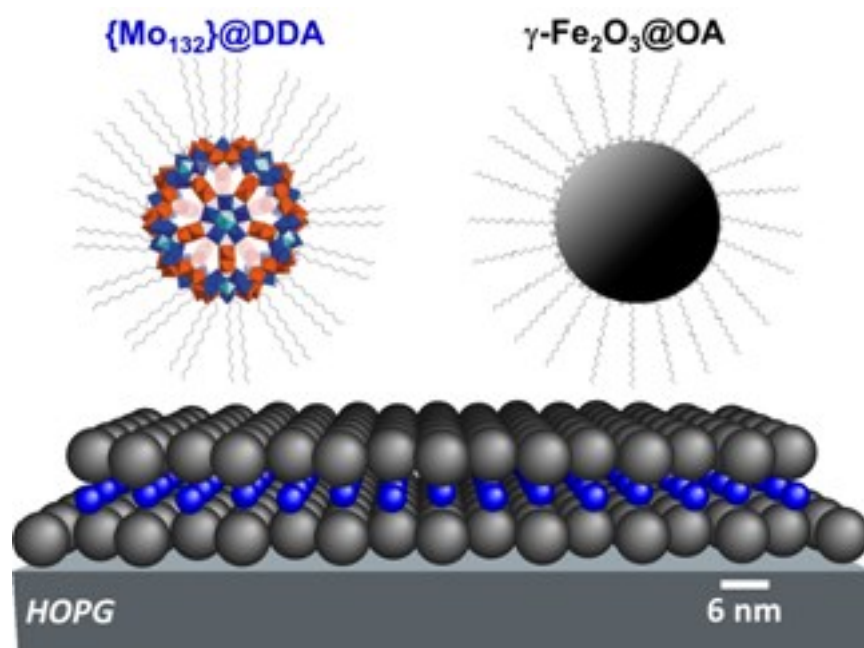
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20 **Figure 7.** (a, b) GISAXS patterns from ~dozen layers-thick films of DODA-{Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -
21 Fe₂O₃ and single OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ respectively. (c) Normalized intensity vs. 2θ along q_z from (a,
22 b). (d, e) FEG-SEM images of DODA-{Mo₁₃₂}/OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ and single OA- γ -Fe₂O₃
23 assemblies respectively (scale bar: 50 nm). The line profiles from (d) and (e) indicate
24 interparticle distances ~9.5 nm and 8.2 nm resp.

25

1 **Figure 8.** SQUID measurements of OA- γ -Fe₂O₃ magnetization for a DODA- $\{Mo_{132}\}$ /OA- γ -
2 Fe₂O₃ binary thin film (open circles) and for a pure MNCs thin film (solid line). The FC/ZFC
3 temperature-dependence (with in-plan field of 100 Oe) is shown and presented at different
4 scales.
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1 **Table of contents**



3 **The successful coassembly of {Mo₁₃₂} polyoxometalates (POMs) and γ -Fe₂O₃ magnetic**
4 **nanocrystals (MNCs) is demonstrated.** The POMs inserted in octahedral γ -Fe₂O₃ interstices
5 act as binder constituents for the MNCs leading to a long-range ordering. Depending on the
6 POMs size, such a structuring effect either preserves the magnetic properties of γ -Fe₂O₃ or
7 results in a fine tuning of their dipolar interactions.

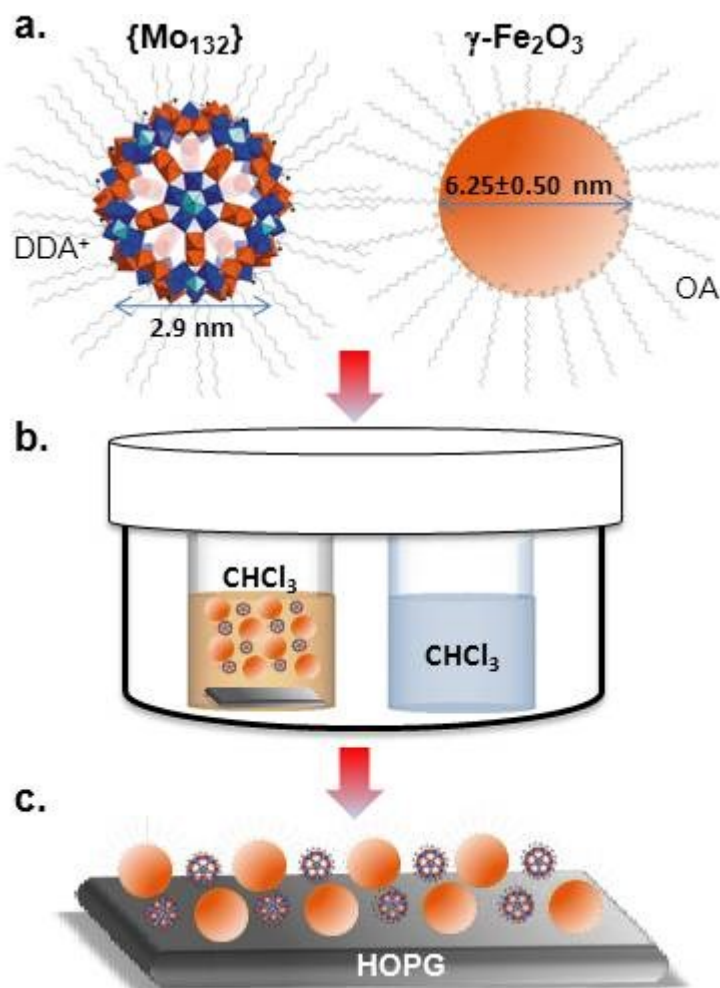
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9 **Keyword: Binary superlattices**

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11 Romain Breitwieser, Thomas Auvray, Florence Volatron, Caroline Salzemann, Anh.-Tu Ngo,
12 Pierre-Antoine Albouy, Anna Proust, and Christophe Petit*

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14 **Title: Binary superlattice from {Mo₁₃₂} polyoxometalates and maghemite nanocrystals**

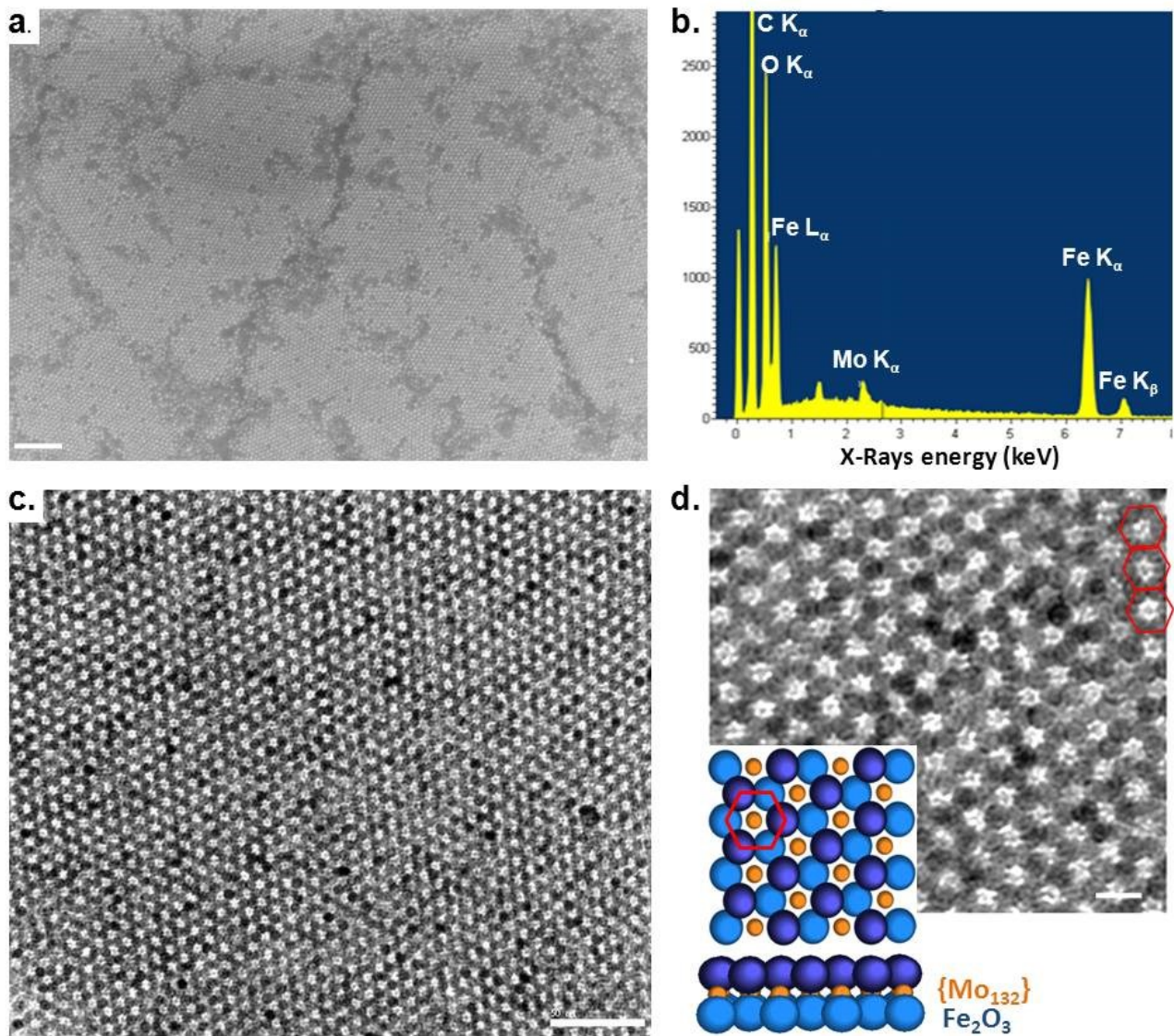
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FIGURE 1.



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3 FIGURE 2.

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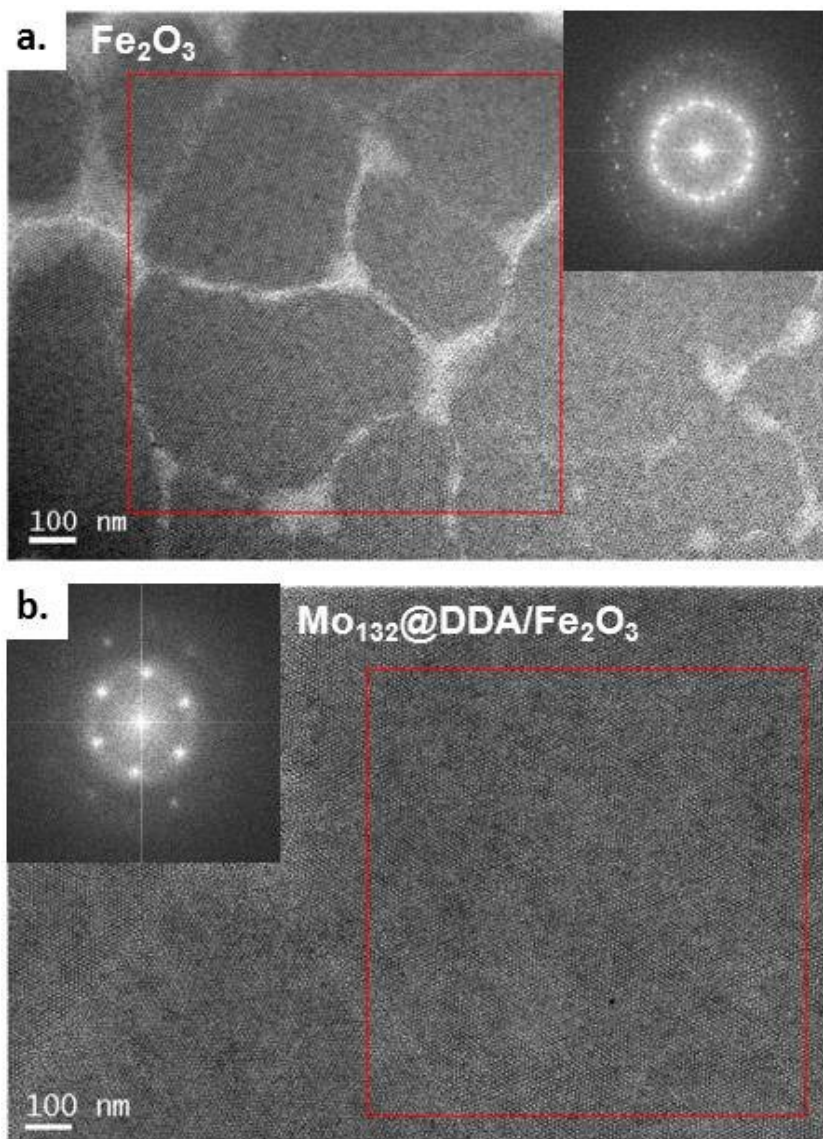
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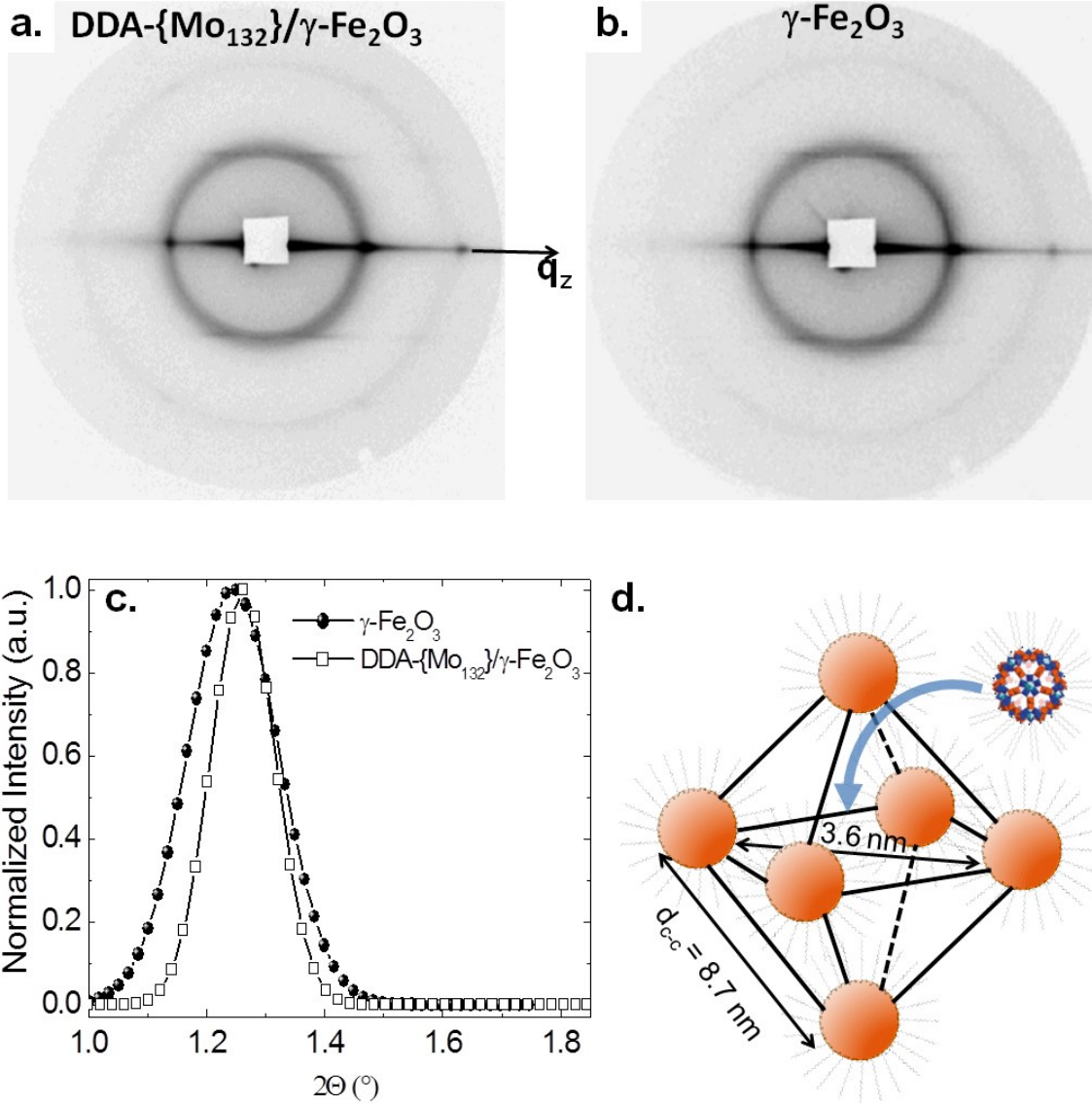
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FIGURE 3.

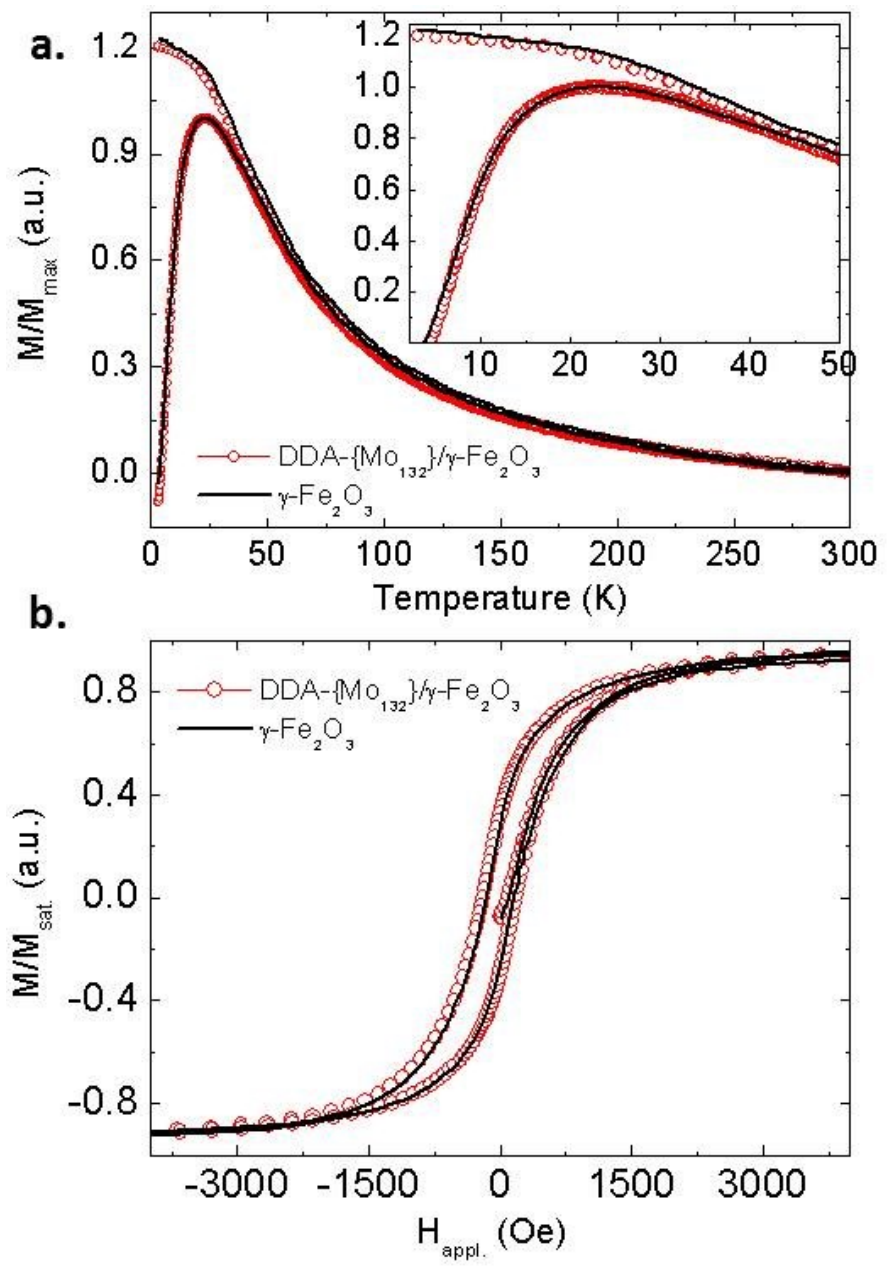
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FIGURE 4.

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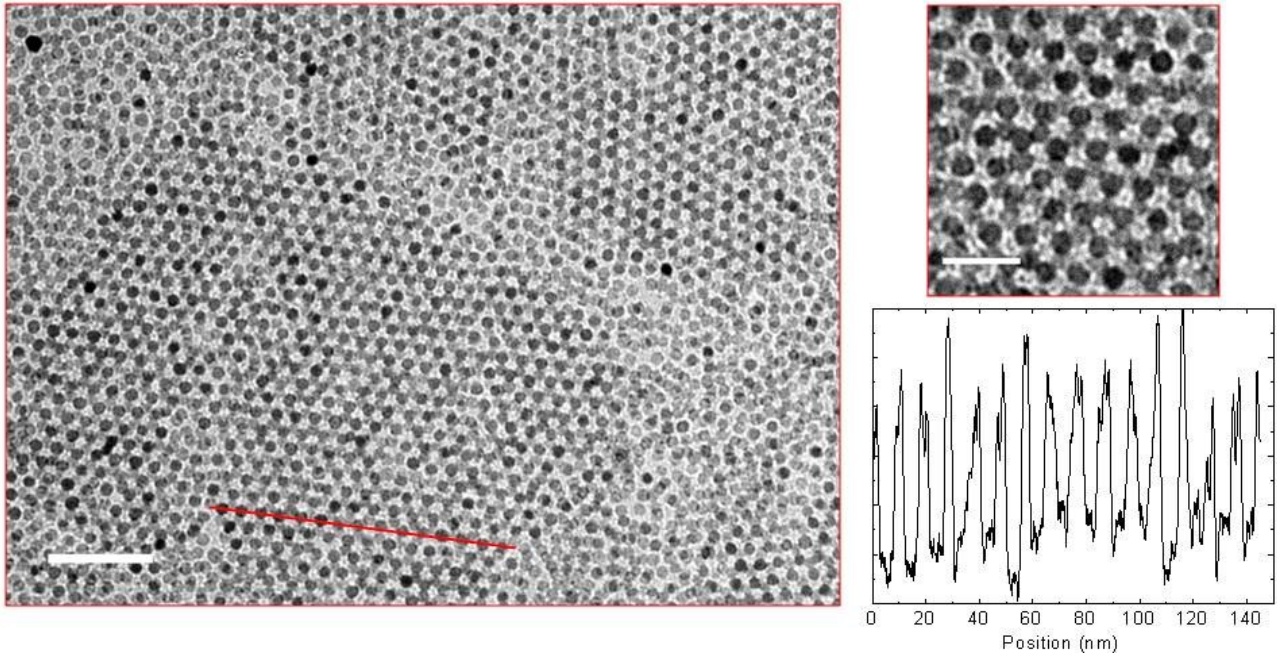
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FIGURE 5.

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3 FIGURE 6.

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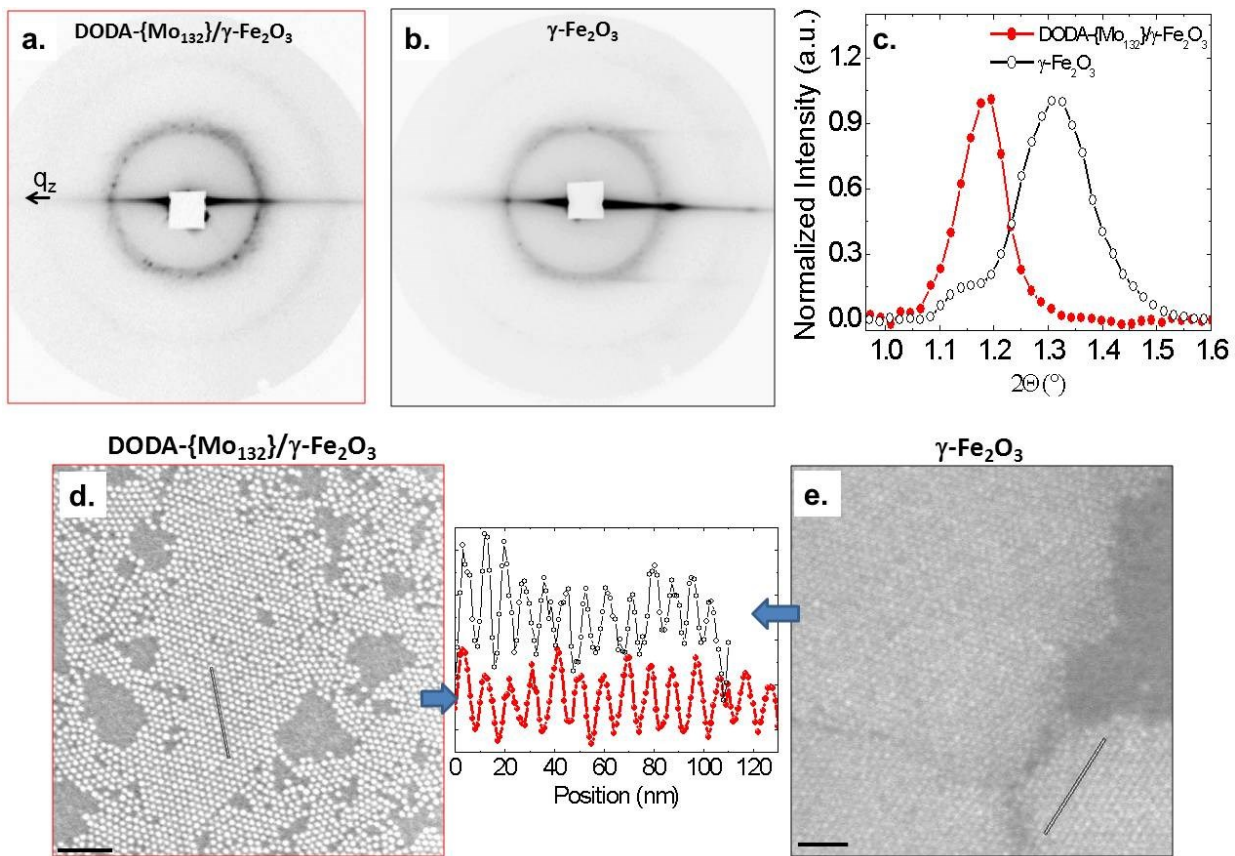
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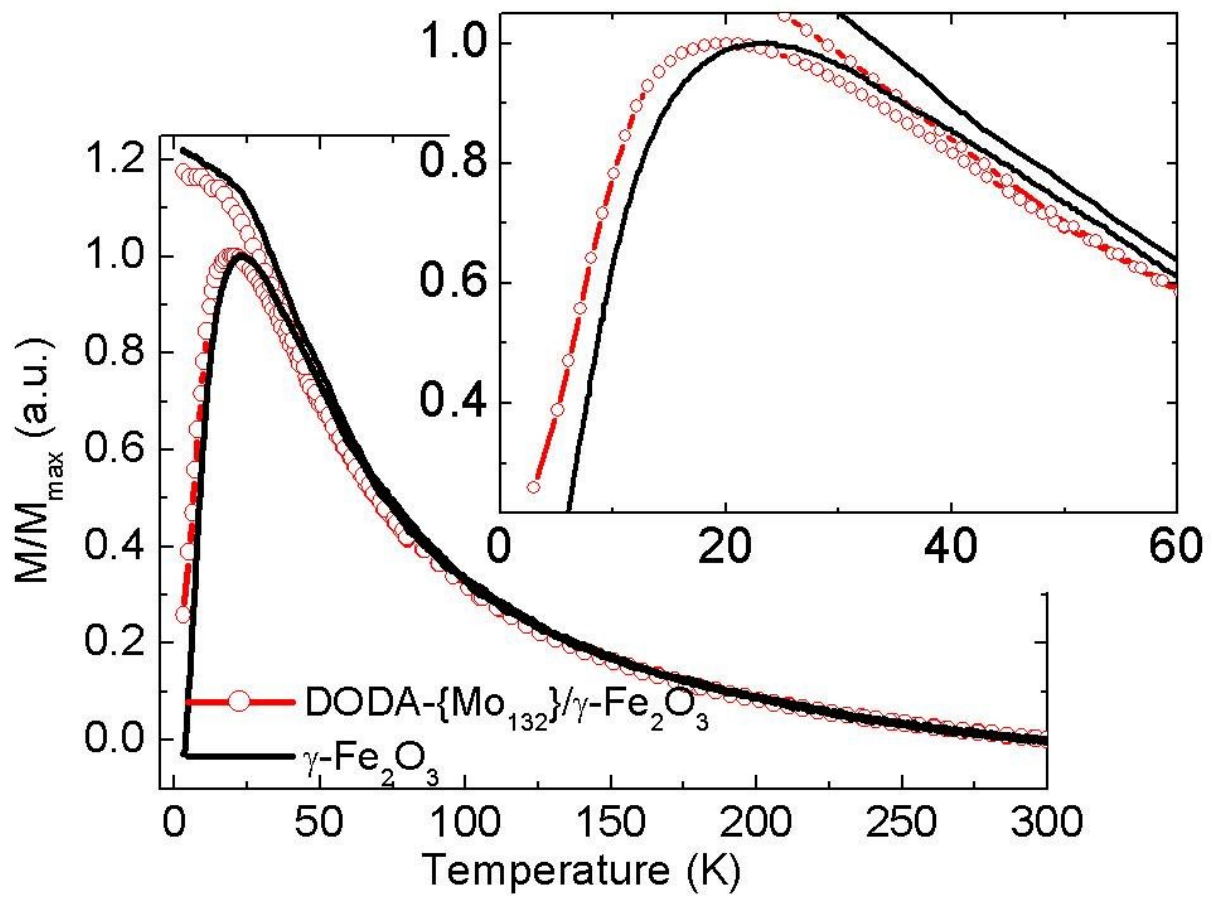
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FIGURE 7.



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FIGURE 8.