Electronic Supplementary Information

Templation of a square grid copper(II) 4,4'-bipyridine network by a 3D PtS-related Cu(I)-Cu(II) 4,4'-bipyridine crystal

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Contents

- 1. Channel contents in
 - i) $[Cu_2(4,4'bipy)_4](NO_3)(S_2O_6) \cdot H_2O$ (orange crystals)
 - ii) [Cu(4,4'bipy)₂](S₂O₆) (blue crystals)
- 2. Calculated and experimental powder diffraction patterns for
 - iii) $[Cu_2(4,4'bipy)_4](NO_3)(S_2O_6)\cdot H_2O$ (orange crystals)
 - iv) [Cu(4,4'bipy)₂](S₂O₆) (blue crystals)
- 3. Microscope photographs of orange-blue composite figures.



Figure S1. Channel contents in a) $[Cu_2(4,4'bipy)_4](NO_3)(S_2O_6)\cdot H_2O$ (orange crystals) and b) $[Cu(4,4'bipy)_2](S_2O_6)$ (blue crystals). The anions are disordered around 4-fold axes that run along the length of the channels. Colour code: S yellow, O red, N blue; H atoms have been omitted for clarity.



Figure S2. Experimental and calculated powder diffraction patterns for $[Cu_2(4,4'bipy)_4](NO_3)(S_2O_6)\cdot H_2O$ (orange crystals)



Figure S3. Experimental and calculated powder diffraction patterns for $[Cu(4,4'bipy)_2](S_2O_6)$ (blue crystals)



Figure S4. Microscope photograph of the $[Cu_2(4,4'bipy)_4](NO_3)(S_2O_6)\cdot H_2O$ (orange crystals) and $Cu(4,4'bipy)_2](S_2O_6)$ (blue crystals) composite crystals