ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Magnetic percolation in CN-bridged ferrimagnetic coordination polymers

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Details of the transition temperature determination in the $Nb_xMo_{1-x}Mn_2$ series

The transition temperatures were determined as the position of the first local minimum (occurring at the higher temperature) of the first derivative of the real component χ' of the *ac* susceptibility signal (please note that for x = 1 and 0.83 a second minimum is present, which is the blocking temperature (T_B) of the domain-wall mobility in ferriand ferromagnets due to the Hopkinson effect). Due to the discretized nature of experimental points the position and height of the minimum depends on how one calculates the derivative value: it can be estimated as a left, right or central differential, incurring some level of uncertainty to a determined quantity. It was checked that for any value of x the scatter of the minimum amplitude did not exceed 6%. Therefore, the uncertainty of T_c was estimated as half width at the level of 94% of the peak height.



Figure S1. Experimental powder X-ray diffraction pattern for **Nb**_{0.51}**Mo**_{0.49}**Mn**₂ and the simulated ones for **NbMn**₂ and **MoMn**₂ based on the literature single crystal XRD data.



Figure S2. Temperature dependence of χT for Nb_xMo_{1-x}Mn₂ (x = 0 and 0.11). Inset: Field dependence of isothermal magnetization of MoMn₂ at 2 K (symbols) compared to the purely paramagnetic signal (solid line) for x = 0.



Figure S3. Magnetic field dependence of the molar magnetization for $Nb_xMo_{1-x}Mn_2$ recorded at 2.0 K.



Figure S4. $\chi^{-1}(T)$ dependences for **Nb**_x**Mo**_{1-x}**Mn**₂ with the results of the I and II stage fitting. The fitting ranges are as follows: 100-300 K for x = 1, 118-300 K for x = 0.83, 114-300 K for x = 0.67, 93-300 K for x = 0.56, 119-300 K for x = 0.41, 104-300 K for x = 0.26, 99-300 K for x = 0.18, 21-300 K for x = 0.11 and 21-300 K for x = 0.