

## S1

### Supporting Information for:

## Above Room Temperature Spin Transition in a Metallo-supramolecular Coordination Oligomer/Polymer

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### Table of Contents

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>General experimental methods</i>	<i>S2</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Magnetic susceptibility</i>	<i>S2</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Single crystal X-ray diffraction studies</i>	<i>S3</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Mössbauer studies</i>	<i>S3</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Figure S1. FTIR spectra of L and complex 1.</i>	<i>S3</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H- NMR spectrum of L.</i>	<i>S4</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Figure S3. MALDI-TOF MS of L.</i>	<i>S4</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Figure S4. FT-ICR MS of 1.</i>	<i>S5</i>

## S2

### **1. General experimental methods:**

1,4-phenyldiboronic acid, and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> were obtained from Aldrich. Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> hydrate was purchased from Aldrich and used as received. 1,4-Dioxane, dichloromethane and methanol solvents were used as received without any further purification. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopic data were recorded on a Bruker DPX 300 spectrometer with solvent proton as internal standard. Infrared spectra were recorded using KBr pressed pellets on Perkin Elmer Spectrum GX FT-IR spectrometer. MALDI-TOF MS data were acquired with a Voyager-DE PRO Bio spectrometry work station. Elemental analyses were carried out on a Vario MICRO cube. ESI-MS analyses were performed on a BRUKER - DALTONICS FT-ICR mass spectrometer.

### **2. Magnetic susceptibility:**

Temperature dependent static susceptibilities of complex **1** were recorded using MPMS-5S (Quantum Design) SQUID magnetometer over a temperature range of 4.5 ↔ 380 K (both cooling and warming mode) in a homogeneous 1000 Oe external magnetic field. The magnetic field dependence of the molar magnetic susceptibility  $\chi$  was not found. Gelatin capsules were used as sample containers for measurements taken in the temperature range of 4.5 ↔ 380 K. The very small diamagnetic contribution of the gelatin capsule had a negligible contribution to the overall magnetization, which was dominated by the sample. The magnetic measurement was performed in the temperature range of 4.5 ↔ 380 K at 2 K/min heating and cooling rate. The diamagnetic corrections of the molar magnetic susceptibilities were applied using well-known Pascal's constants. The high spin mol fraction [ $n_{\text{HS}} = (\chi_{\text{M}}T)/(\chi T)_{\text{HS}}$ ] was calculated by taking the value of  $(\chi T)_{\text{HS}}$  as 3.5 emu K mol<sup>-1</sup>.

### S3

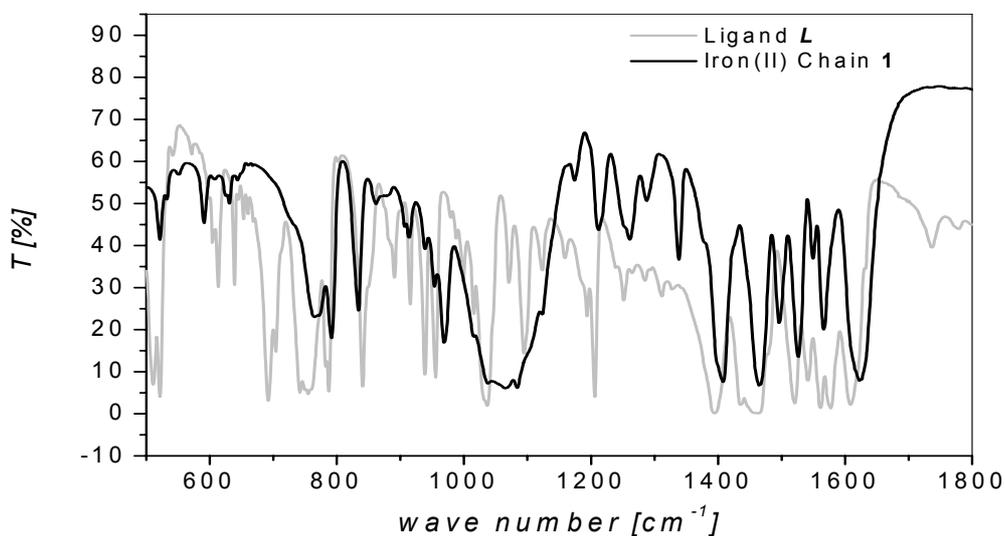
#### 3. Single Crystal X-ray diffraction:

X-ray data collection was performed on a STOE IPDS II diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo K $\alpha$  radiation at 200 K. The structure was solved by direct methods (SHELX-97). Refinement was done with anisotropic temperature factors for all non-hydrogen atoms.

#### 4. Mössbauer studies:

The Mössbauer spectral absorber contained *ca.* 50 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> of complex **1**, and the spectra were measured between in the temperature range of 182–300 K on a constant-acceleration spectrometer that utilized a room-temperature rhodium matrix cobalt-57 source and was calibrated at room temperature with alpha-iron foil.

**Figure S1.** FTIR Spectra of ligand **L** and iron(II) chain **1**



S4

Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectrum of L

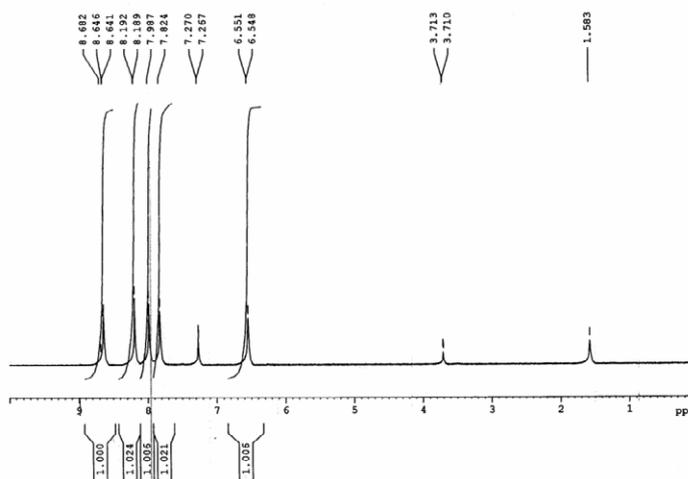
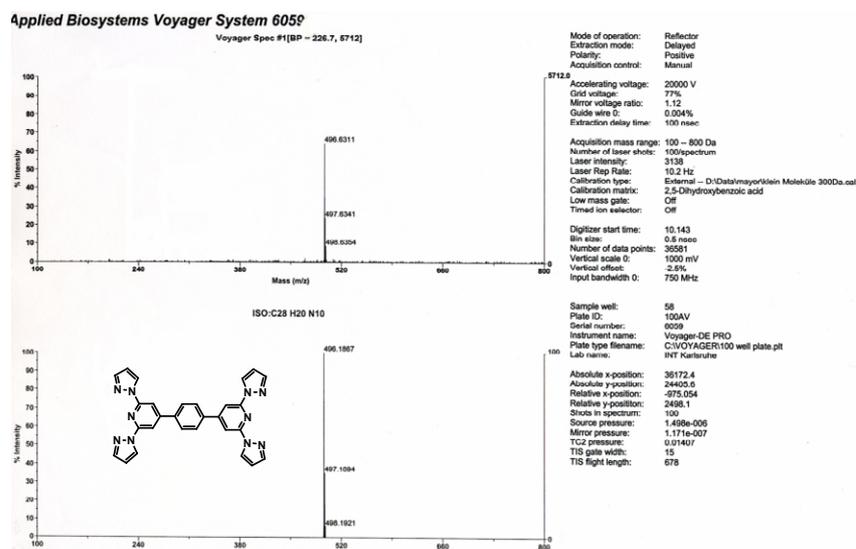
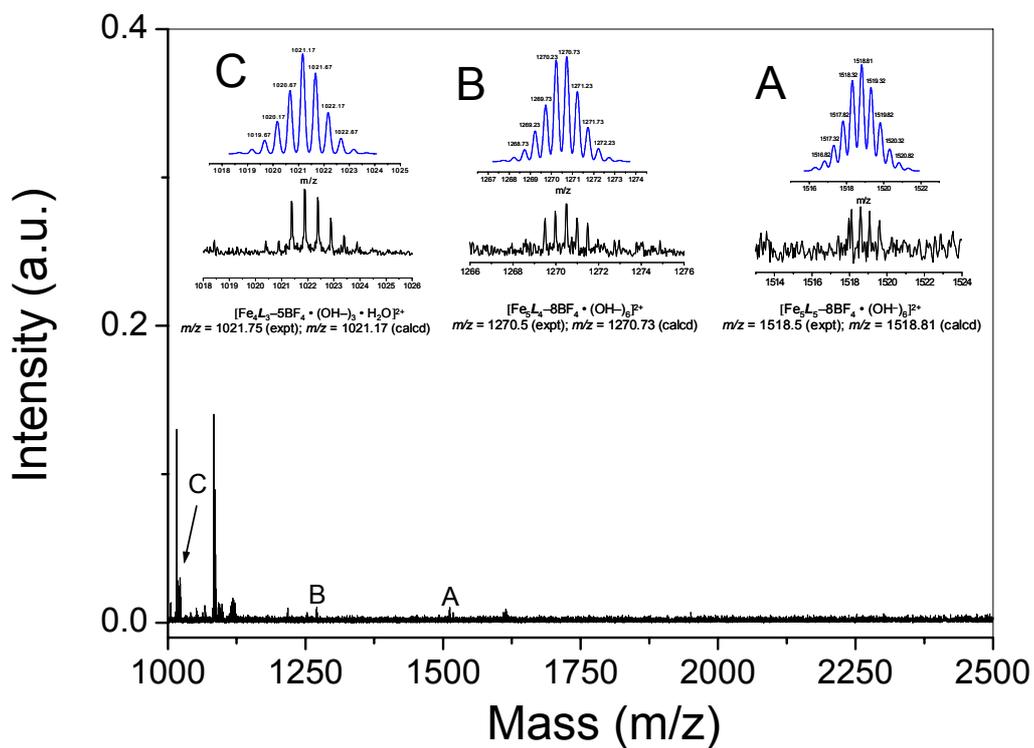


Figure S3. MALDI-TOF MS data of L



**Figure S4.** FT-ICR Spectrum of **1** in (MeOH/DMF/CH<sub>3</sub>CN). Inset show the calculated spectra (blue line) and the experimentally observed doubly charged (black line) high molecular weight peaks.



**Figure S4.** FT-ICR Spectrum of **1** in (MeOH/DMF/CH<sub>3</sub>CN). Inset show the calculated spectra (blue line) and the experimentally observed doubly charged (black line) high molecular weight peaks.

