## Highly Polar 7,7-Bis(*N*, *N*-dimethylpiperazinium)-8,8-dicyano quinodimethane in [Ni(dmit)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>-</sup> Salt; Crystal Structure and Magnetic Properties

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## 1. X-ray Crystal Structural Analysis

The data were collected at a temperature of  $100 \pm 1$  K to a maximum 20 value of 55.0°. A total of 76 oscillation images were collected. A sweep of data was done using w scans from 130.0 to 190.0° in 5.0° step, at  $\chi$ =45.0° and  $\phi$  = 0.0°. The exposure rate was 120.0 [sec./°]. A second sweep was performed using w scans from 0.0 to 160.0° in 5.0° step, at  $\chi$ =45.0° and  $\phi$  = 180.0°. The exposure rate was 120.0 [sec./°]. Another sweep was performed using  $\omega$  scans from 0.0 to 160.0° and  $\phi$  = 180.0°. The exposure rate was 120.0 [sec./°]. Another sweep was performed using  $\omega$  scans from 0.0 to 160.0° and  $\phi$  = 180.0°. The exposure rate was 120.0 [sec./°]. Another sweep was performed using  $\omega$  scans from 0.0 to 160.0° in 5.0° and  $\phi$  = 180.0°. The exposure rate was 120.0 [sec./°]. The crystal-to-detector distance was 127.40 mm. Readout was performed in the 0.100 mm pixel mode.

Of the 43531 reflections that were collected, 11876 were unique ( $R_{int} = 0.038$ ); equivalent reflections were merged.

The linear absorption coefficient, m, for Mo-Ka radiation is 15.583 cm<sup>-1</sup>. An empirical absorption correction was applied which resulted in transmission factors ranging from 0.579 to 0.792. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects.

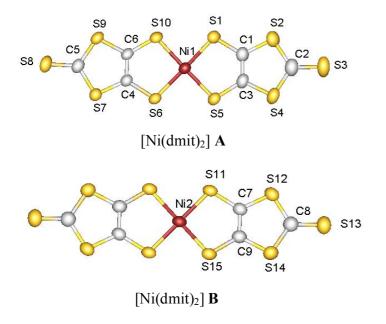
A black block crystal of  $C_{35}H_{36}N_6Ni_2S_{20}O$  having approximate dimensions of 0.40 x 0.30 x 0.15 mm was mounted on a glass fiber. All measurements were made on a Rigaku RAXIS RAPID imaging plate area detector with graphite monochromated Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation.

The structure was solved by direct methods and expanded using Fourier techniques. The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. The final cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement on  $F^2$  was based on 8142 observed reflections and 619 variable parameters and converged (largest parameter shift was 0.00 times its esd) with unweighted and weighted agreement factors of:

$$R1 = S ||Fo| - |Fc|| / S |Fo| = 0.0317$$

$$wR2 = [S (w (Fo^2 - Fc^2)^2)/S w (Fo^2)^2]^{1/2} = 0.0510$$

The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.07. A Robust-resistant weighting scheme was used<sup>5</sup>. Plots of  $\Sigma \omega$  (|Fo| - |Fc|)<sup>2</sup> versus |Fo|, reflection order in data collection, sin  $\theta$ /l and various classes of indices showed no unusual trends. The maximum and minimum peaks on the final difference Fourier map corresponded to 0.49 and -0.39 e<sup>-</sup>/Å<sup>3</sup>, respectively.



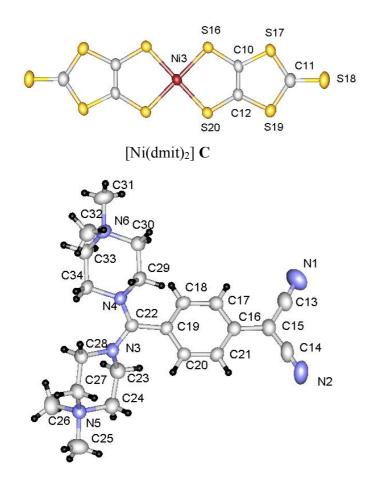


Figure S1 Atomic numbering scheme of 1 except for hydrogen atoms.

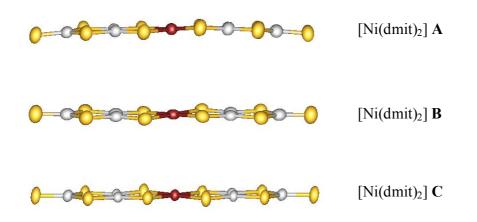
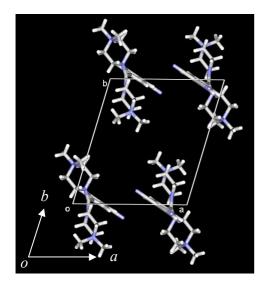
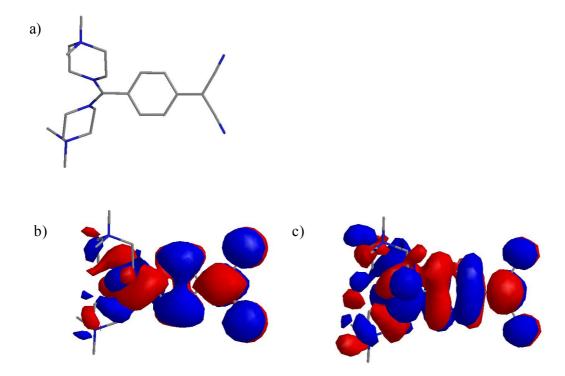


Figure S2.  $[Ni(dmit)_2]$  conformation in 1 viewed along the short axis.



**Figure S3** BDPDQ cation arrangements in the unit cell viewed along the *c*-axis.



**Figure S4**. DFT calculation of BDPDQ cation. a) Molecular structure of BDPDQ cation. b) HOMO and c) LUMO viewed along the  $\pi$ -plane of BDPDQ.

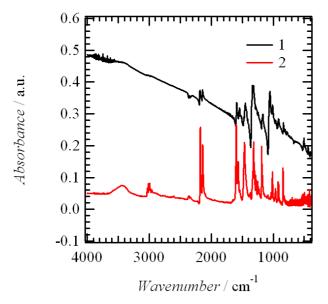
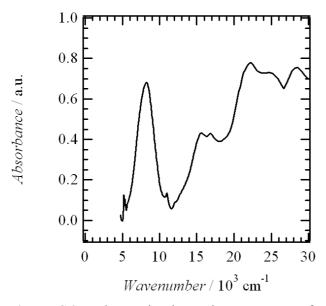


Figure S5. Vibrational spectra of crystal 1 and 2 in KBr pellets.



**Figure S6**. Electronic absorption spectrum of monovelant (tetrabutylammonium)[Ni(dmit)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>-</sup> crystal in KBr pellet.

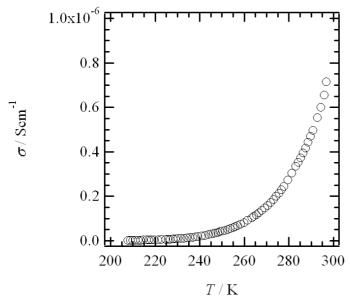


Figure S7. Temperature dependent electronic conductivity of single crystal 1.