

Supporting information

IR- spectra

Table S1. IR spectra of starting Cu^{II}(F_xPc) (x = 8, 16) and salts **1** and **2**

Components	Cryptand	Cu ^{II} (F ₈ Pc)	{cryptand(Na ⁺) ₂ } [Cu ^{II} (F ₈ Pc) ^{•3-}] ⁻ ·C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ (1)]	Cu ^{II} (F ₁₆ Pc)	{cryptand(Na ⁺) ₂ } [Cu ^{II} (F ₁₆ Pc) ⁴⁻] ²⁻ ·C ₆ H ₁₄ (2)]
Cu ^{II} (F _x Pc)		441w 506m 560m 617w 722w 748s 818m 877s 1036s 1085s 1144w 1180m 1205w 1286s 1344m 1426s 1472s 1511m 1621m	- 502m 558w - - 739m* 823s 874m 1035s* 1092s* 1153m - 1200w - 1490s 1526s 1618w - 1510m 1616w	497w 603m 657w 750m 768w 840m 964s 1074w 1153s 1273m 1321s 1337m 1459s 1490s 1526s 1618w 1638w	- 602m - - 763w 837m 960s - - - - 1482s*
Cryptand(Na ⁺)		476w 528w 581w 735m 922m 1038w 1071m 1100s 1127s 1213w 1295m 1329m 1360s 1446m 1462m 1490w 2790w 2877w 2943w	- - - 739m* 926m 1035s* - 1092s* 1134m - 1302m - 1357m 1441s 1461s* - - 2870w -		- - - 727w - - 1061m 1103s 1134m - 1302m - 1356m - - 1482s*
Solvent			C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ 659w - 1035s* - 1461s*		2872m* - - - - -

* - bands are coincided

w – weak, m –middle and s – strong intensity

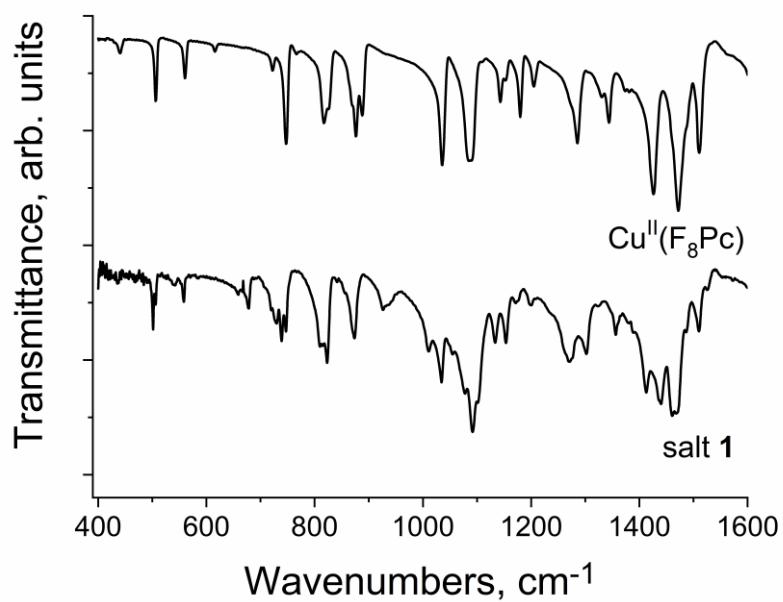


Figure S1. IR spectra of starting neutral Cu^{II}(F₈Pc) and salts {cryptand(Na⁺)₂[Cu^{II}(F₈Pc)^{3•-}]·2C₆H₄Cl₂ (**1**) in KBr pellets prepared in anaerobic condition.

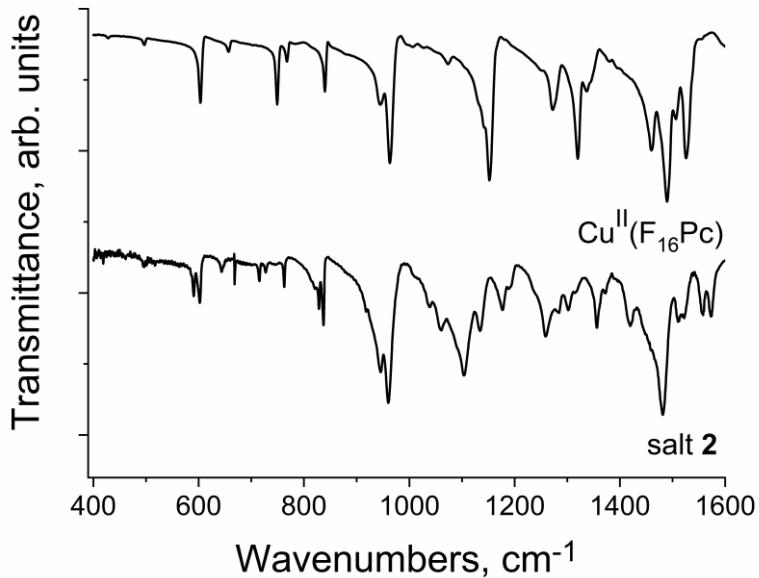


Figure S2. IR spectra of starting neutral Cu^{II}(F₁₆Pc) and salts {cryptand(Na⁺)₂[Cu^{II}(F₁₆Pc)⁴⁻]²⁻·C₆H₁₄ (**2**) in KBr pellets prepared in anaerobic condition.

Magnetic measurements

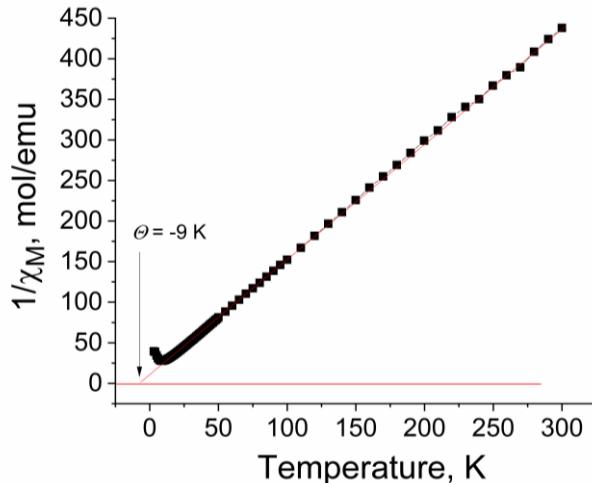


Figure S3. Temperature dependence of reciprocal molar magnetic susceptibility (b) for salt **1**.

PHI [N. F. Chilton, R. P. Anderson, L. D. Turner, A. Soncini, K. S. Murray, J. Comput. Chem. 2013, 34, 1164-1175.] software allows one to model a magnetic system by means of an isotropic spin Hamiltonian (SH) accounting for various types fundamental interactions that could occur. In our case, however, parameters related to terms for spin-orbit (SO) coupling and crystal field (CF) interaction were not needed to be probed and the program presets for $S = \frac{1}{2}$ radical and d^9 Cu(II) were used. Therefore, with the two employed components of exchange coupling (EX) Zeeman effect (ZEE), SH splits into

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{EX} + \hat{H}_{ZEE},$$

$$\hat{H} = -2 \sum_{i \neq j}^{i,j} J_{ij} \cdot \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + \mu_B \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{S}_{i,j} \cdot g_{i,j} \cdot \vec{B},$$

where for each general number N of pairs J_{ij} is the exchange constant between two magnetic centers i, j with g-factors $g_{i,j}$ and spins $S_{i,j}$; \vec{B} is the magnetic field vector; μ_B is the Bohr magneton.

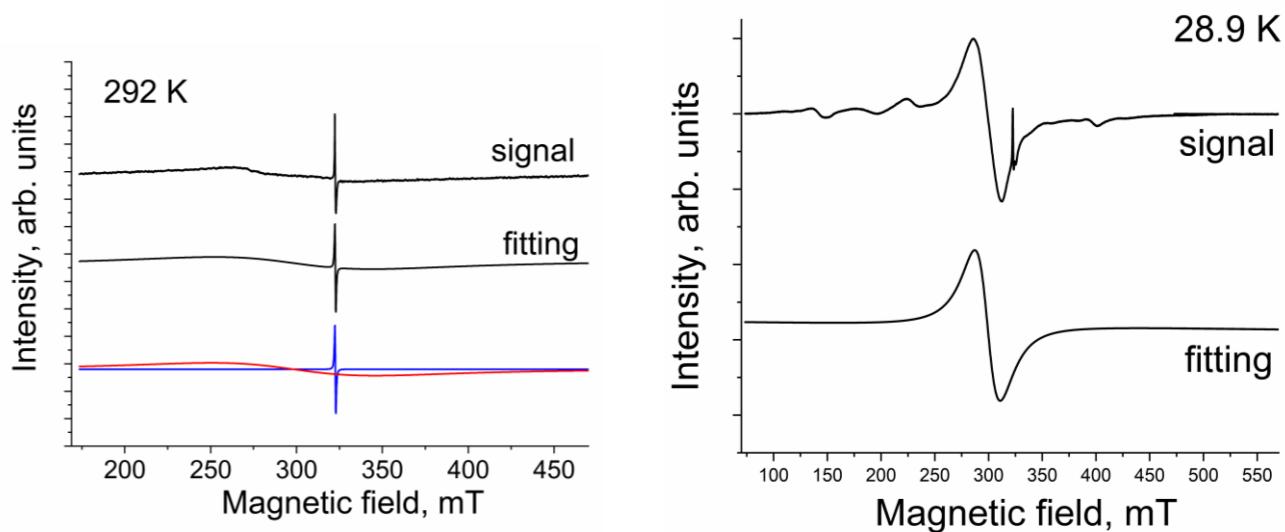


Figure S4. EPR spectra of polycrystalline **1** at 292 K and 28.9 K.

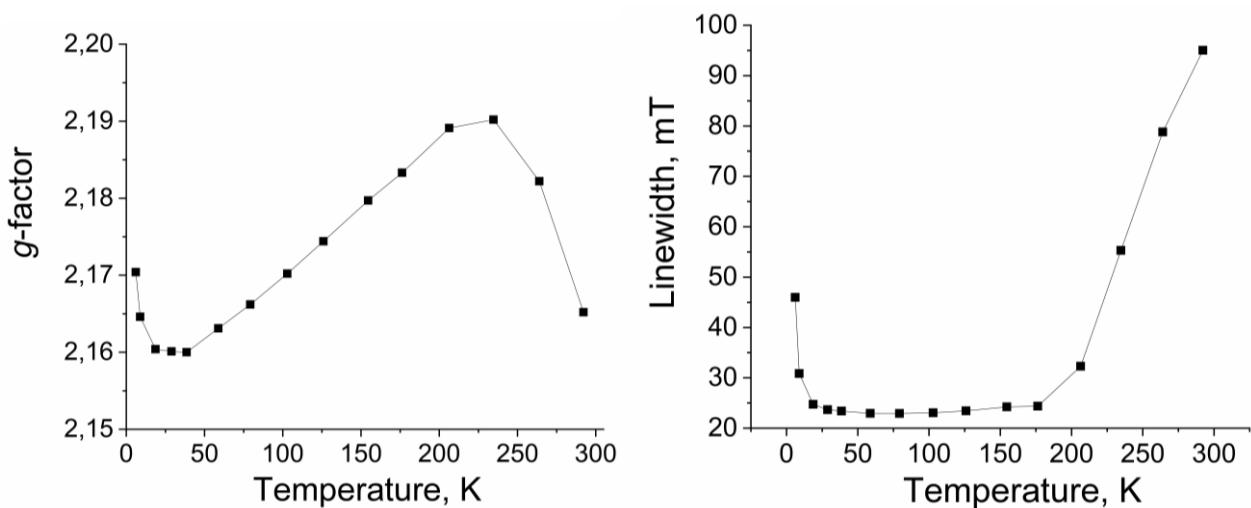


Figure S5. Temperature dependence of *g*-factor and linewidth of the main line manifested in the EPR spectra of salt **1**.

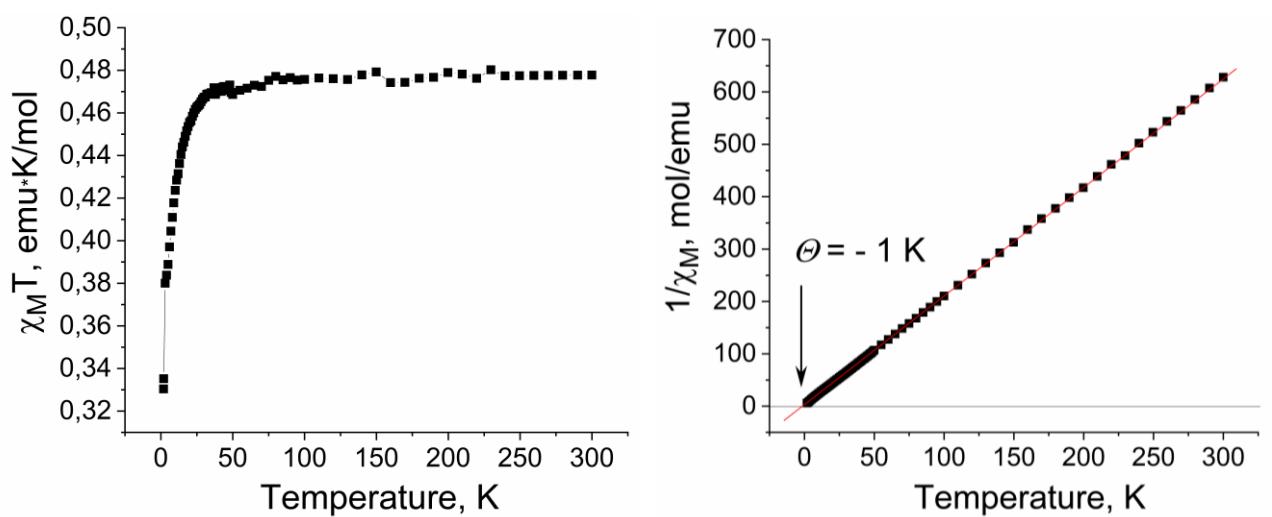


Figure S6. Temperature dependence of $\chi_M T$ value and reciprocal molar magnetic susceptibility for salt 2.

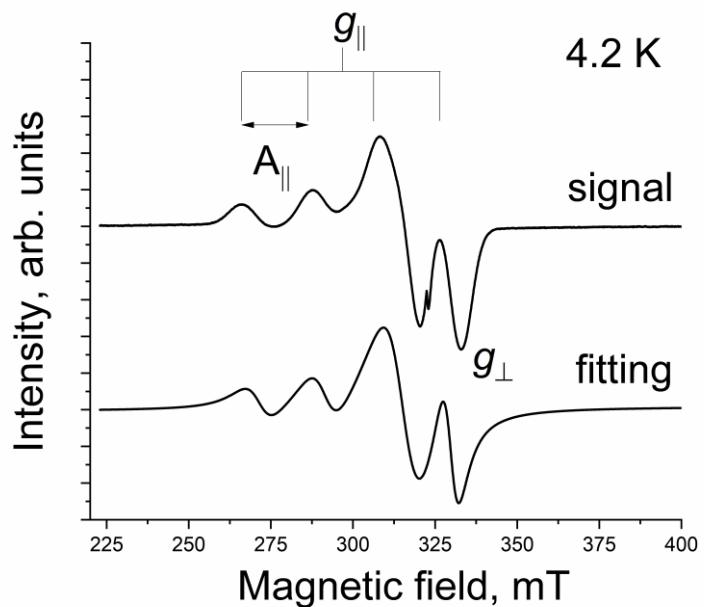


Figure S7. EPR spectrum of polycrystalline 4 at 4.2 K.