

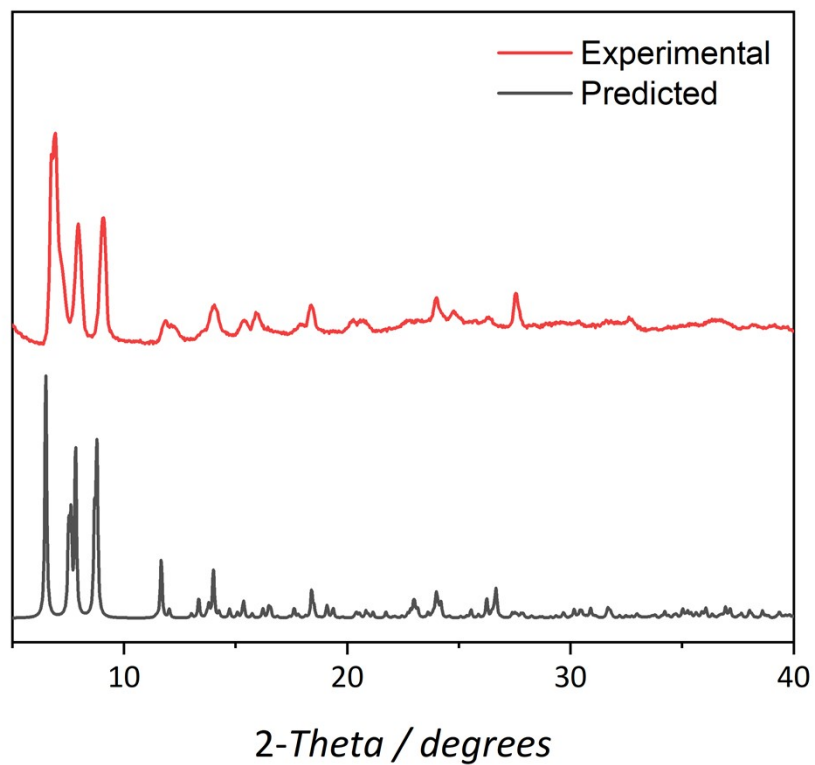
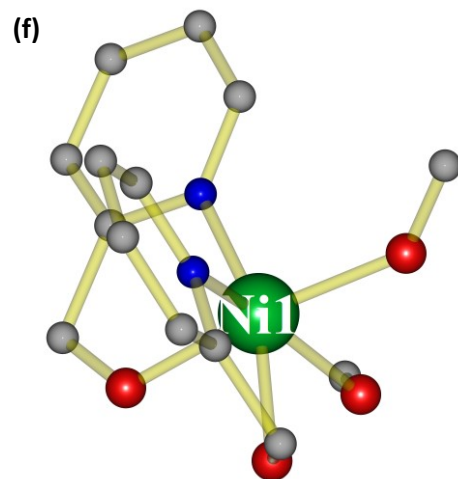
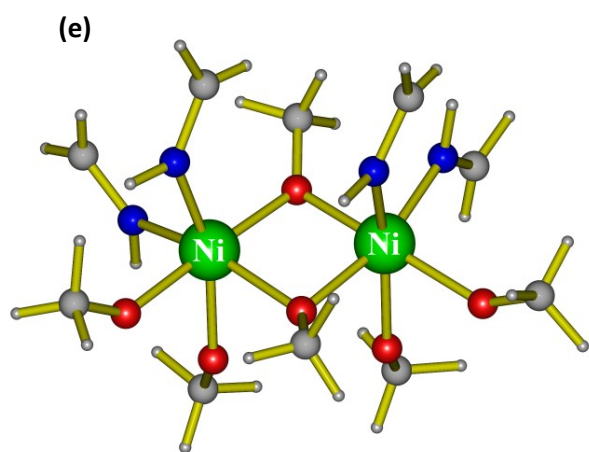
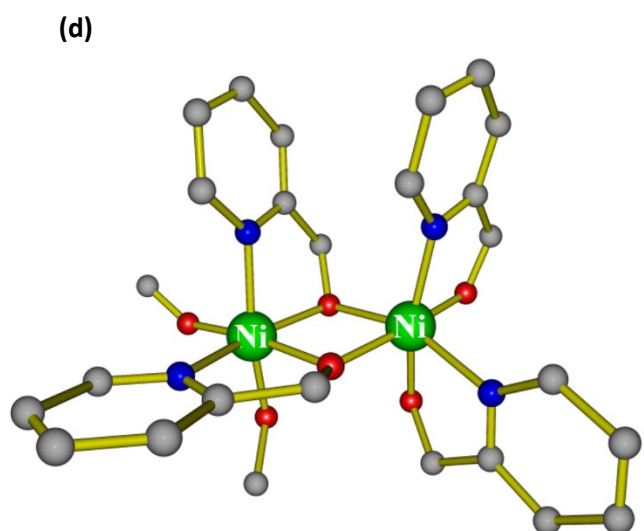
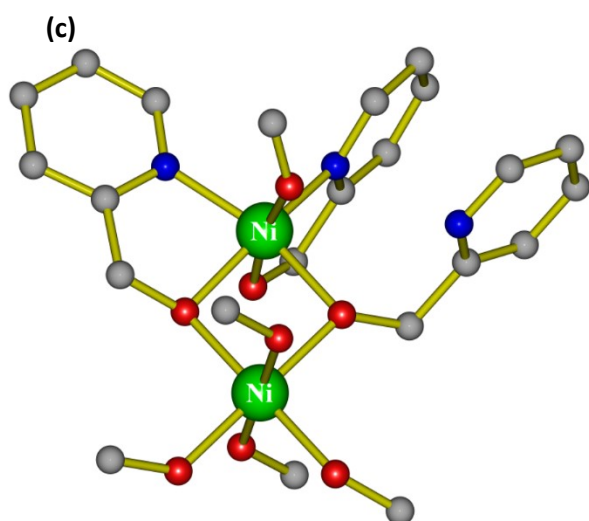
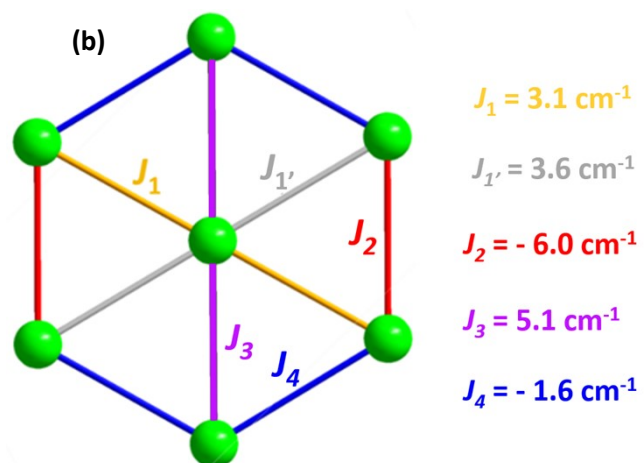
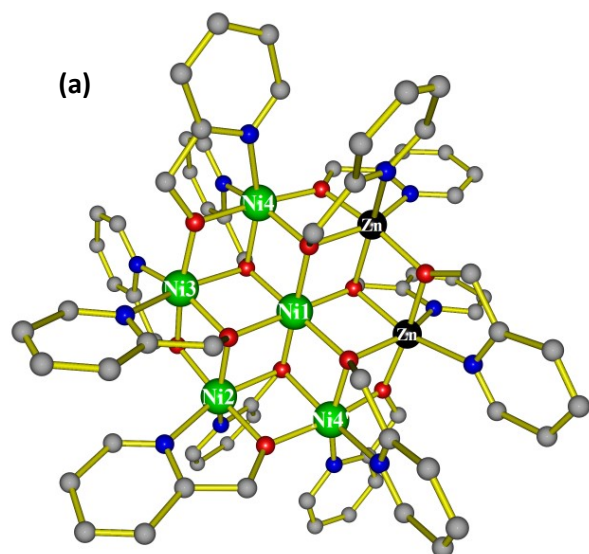


Figure S1. Experimental powder XRD data for compound **1** (red) and the simulated spectrum from the single crystal data (red).



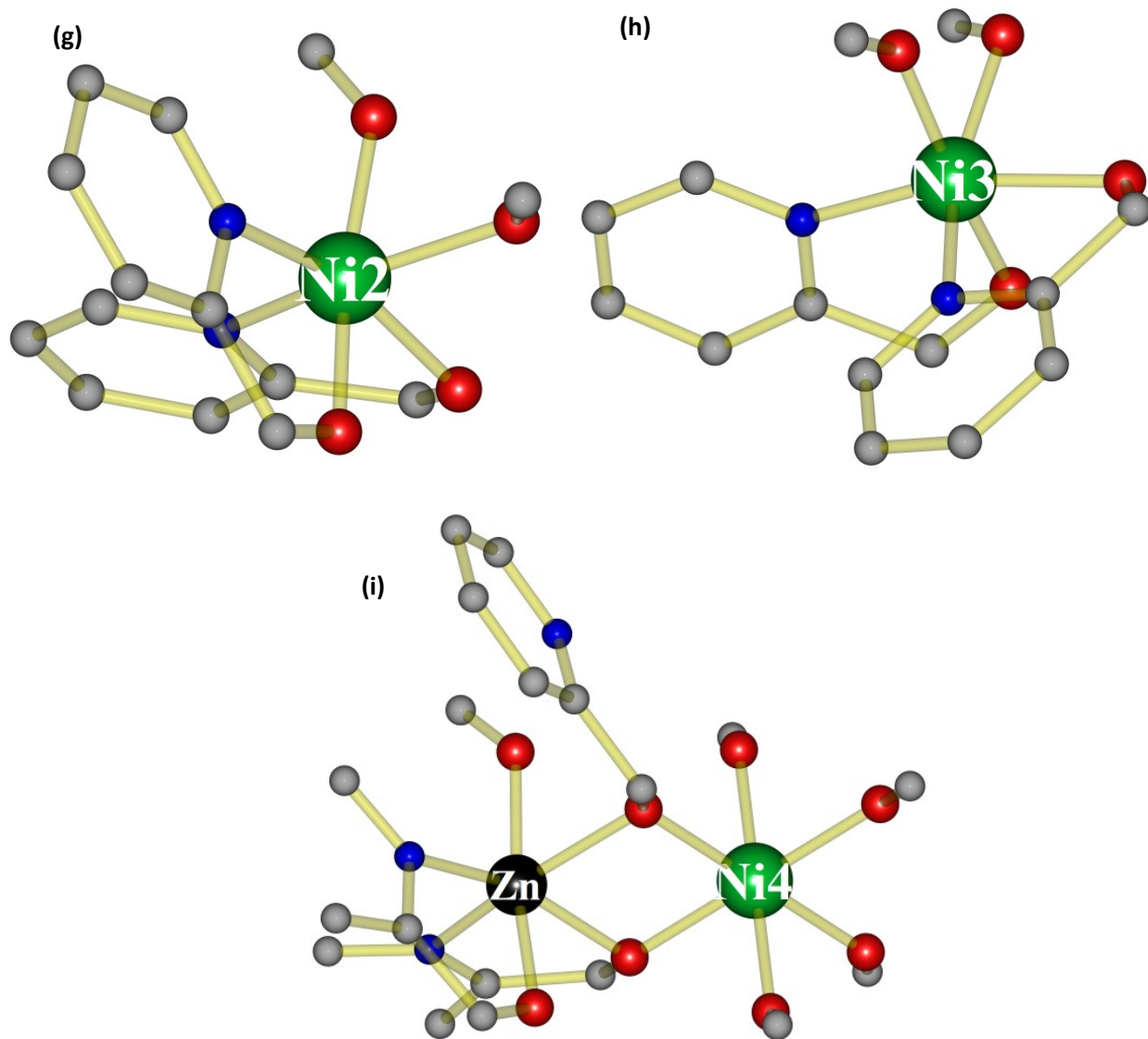


Figure S2. (a) The $[\text{Ni}_5\text{Zn}_2]$ model created from the XRD structures of complex **1** employed to estimate the magnetic exchange interactions. (b) Magnetic exchange interaction model employed in the DFT calculations. (c-d) The dimetallic models **1A** and **1B** used respectively to estimate the magnetic exchange interactions between the central Ni(II) ion and the ring Ni(II) ions ($J_{1A} = 8.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), and between the ring Ni(II) ions ($J_{1B} = -3.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), respectively. (e) The dimetallic models **1C** used to develop the magneto-structural correlation. (f-i) Chemical models **1D-1G** used to perform *ab initio* CASSCF/NEVPT2 calculations on the ring Ni(II) and central Ni(II) ions, respectively.

Table S1. Selected spin configurations used for estimating the magnetic exchange interactions in complex **1**. Note that the errors in the calculated J values are less than 0.3%. $E_{(\text{HS-BS-}i)}$ values provide the relative energy (cm^{-1}) for spin configurations with respect to the spin configuration in which all Ni(II) ions align parallel (the high spin (HS) configuration).

Spin Configuration	Ni1	Ni2	Ni3	Ni4	Ni5	S (Total)	$E_{(\text{HS-BS-}i)} (\text{cm}^{-1}), i = 1-12$
HS	1	1	1	1	1	5	
BS-1	-1	1	1	1	1	3	-23.2
BS-2	1	-1	1	1	1	3	-110.1
BS-3	1	1	-1	1	1	3	-20.1
BS-4	1	1	1	-1	1	3	-25.6
BS-5	1	1	1	1	-1	3	-28.4
BS-6	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-49.5
BS-7	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	-49.6
BS-8	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-81.2
BS-9	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-77.6
BS-10	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-48.9
BS-11	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-47.8
BS-12	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-60.6

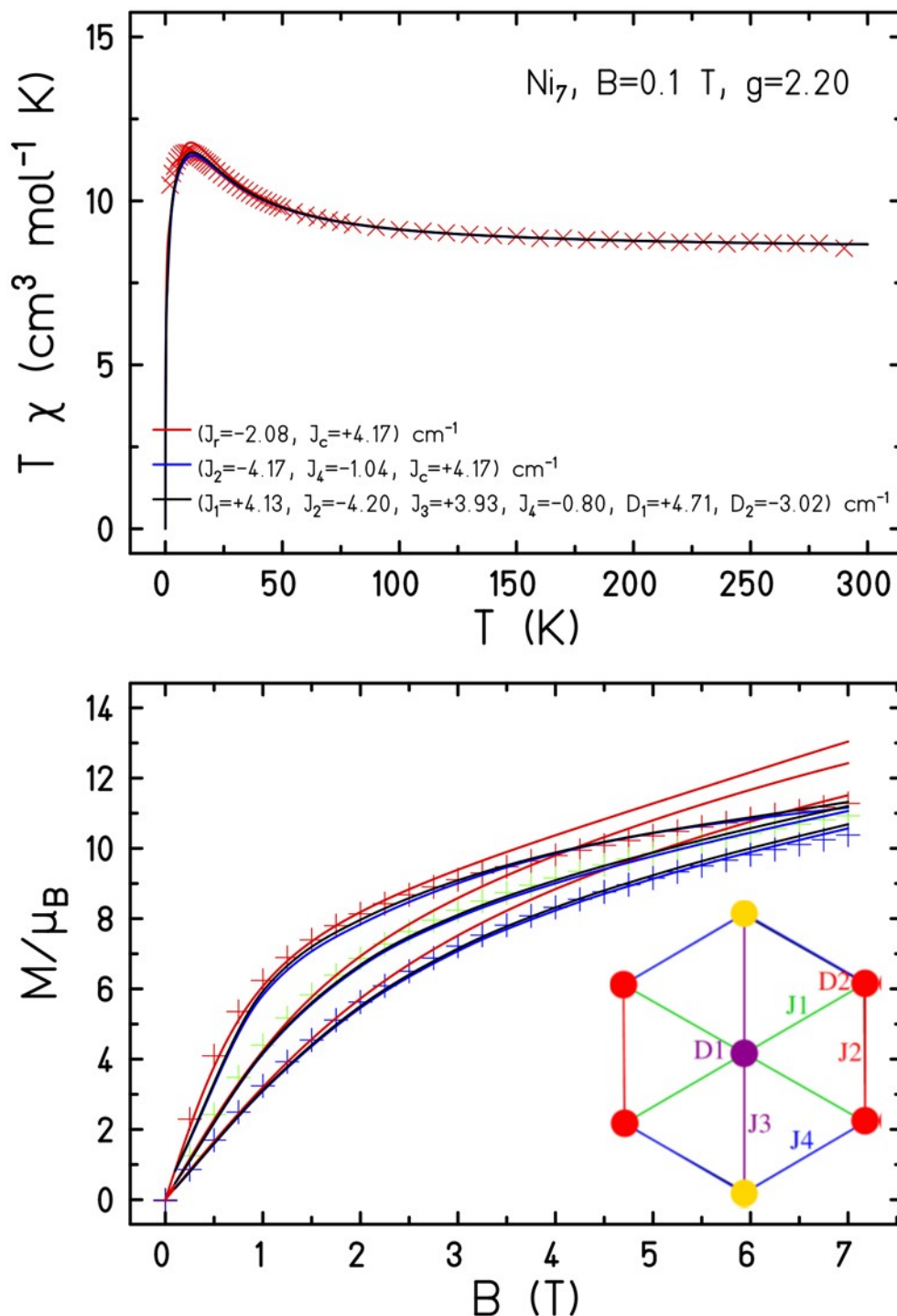


Figure S3. Plot of the χT product versus T (top) and M vs B (middle) for **1**. Exchange interaction model used to fit the magnetic susceptibility and magnetisation data for **1**. J_1, J_3 represent J_{cr} interactions, J_2, J_4 represent J_{rr} interactions, and D_1 and D_2 represent the anisotropy of the central Ni ion and ring Ni ions, respectively (bottom).

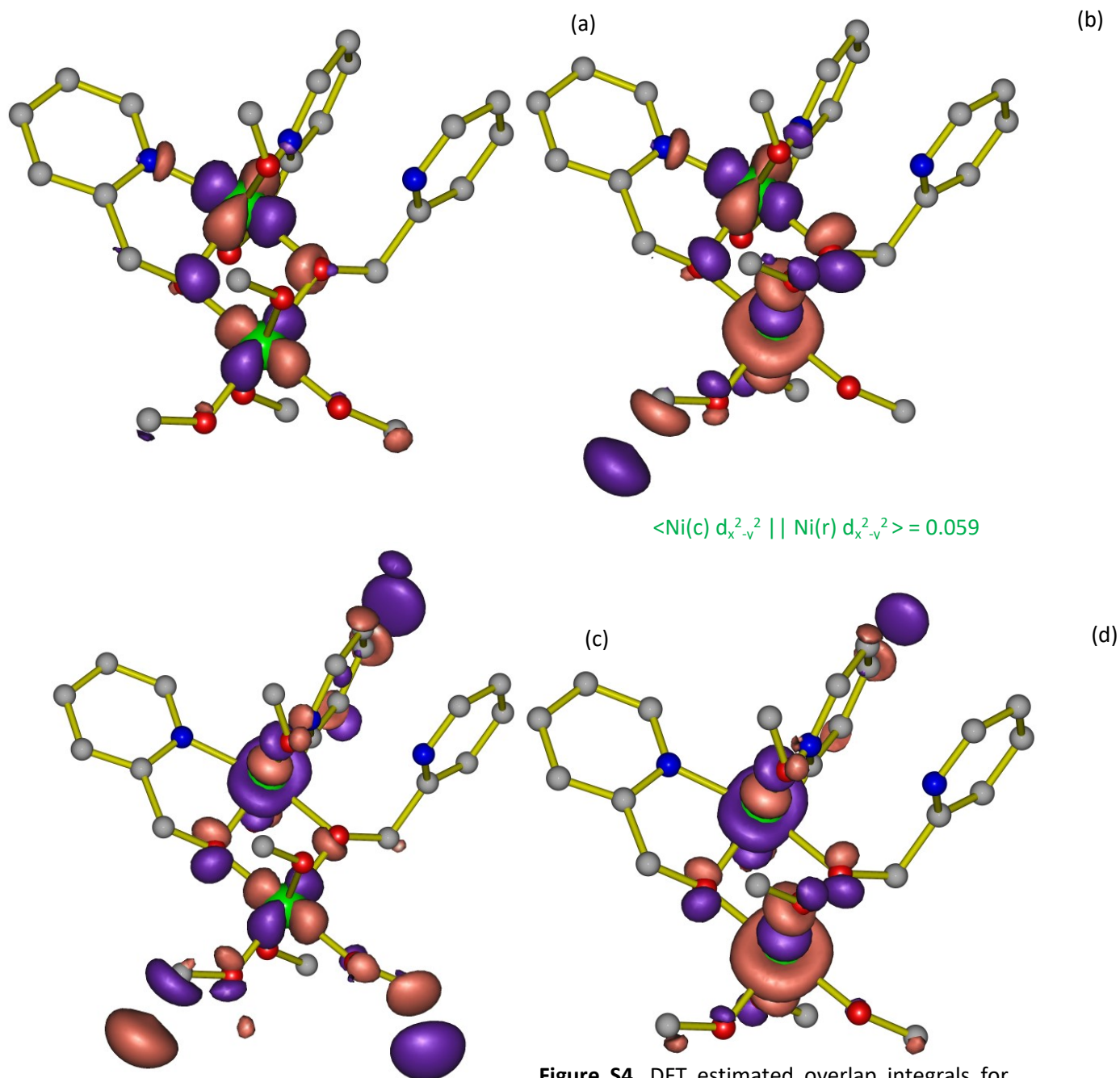


Figure S4. DFT estimated overlap integrals for model **1A**. One moderate (green text) and three weak (black text) overlap integrals result in a moderate ferromagnetic interaction between the central (Ni(c)) and ring (Ni(r)) metal centres ($J_{1A} = 8.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

$$\langle \text{Ni(i)} d_{x^2-y^2} || \text{Ni(r)} d_z^2 \rangle = 0.032$$

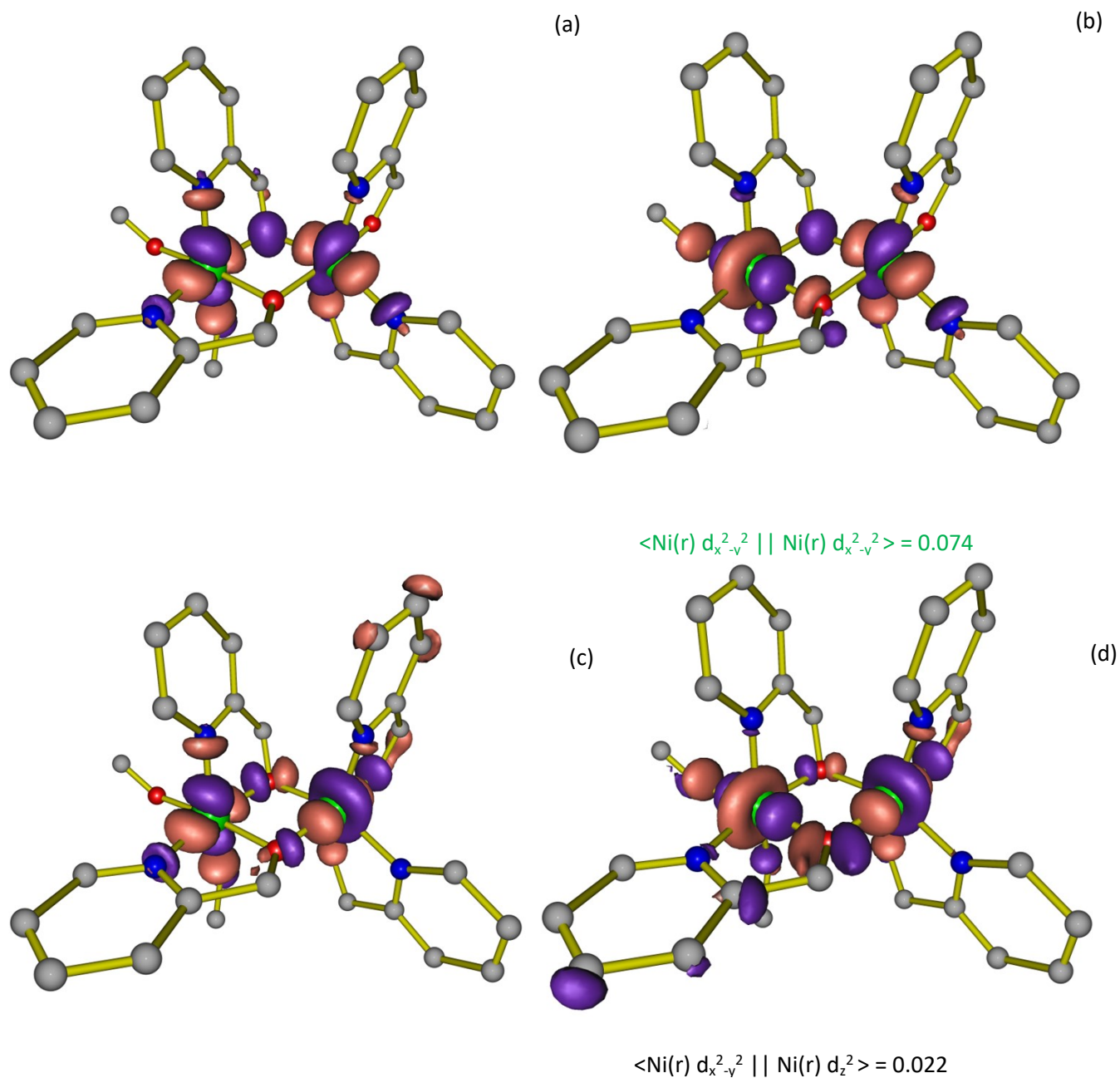


Figure S5. DFT estimated overlap integrals for model **1B**. Two moderate (green text) and two weak (black text) overlap integrals result in a weak antiferromagnetic interaction between central (Ni(c)) and ring (Ni(r)) metal centres ($J_{1B} = -3.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

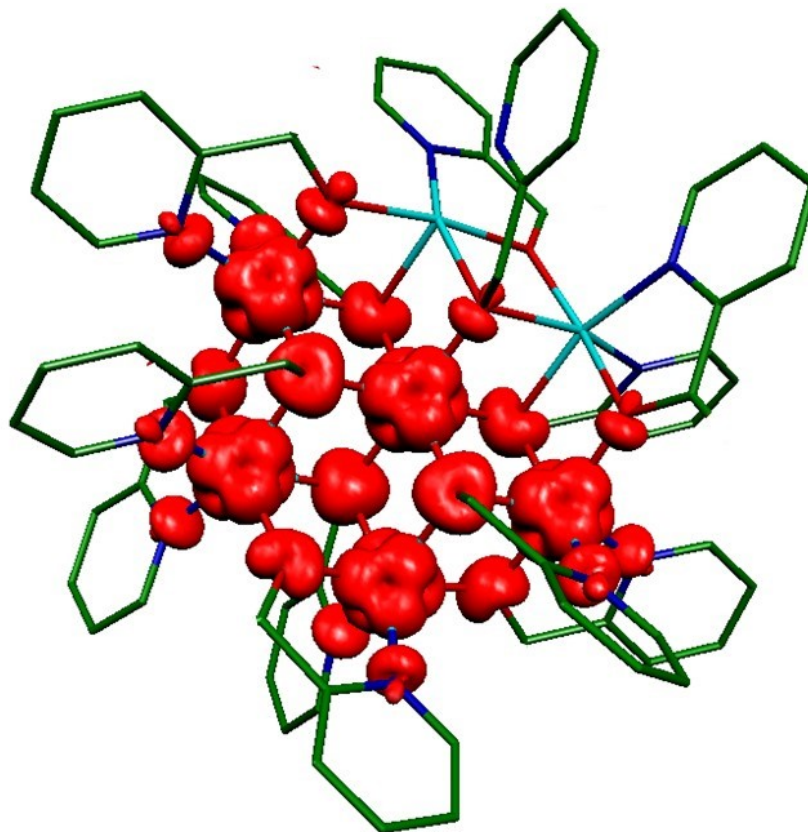


Figure S6. DFT estimated spin density plots for the Ni₅Zn₂ model (see Figure S1). Spin density analysis suggests strong delocalisation of spins onto the coordinating ligand atoms followed by weak spin polarisation. The iso-density surface is plotted with an 0.005 e⁻/bohr³ iso-value.

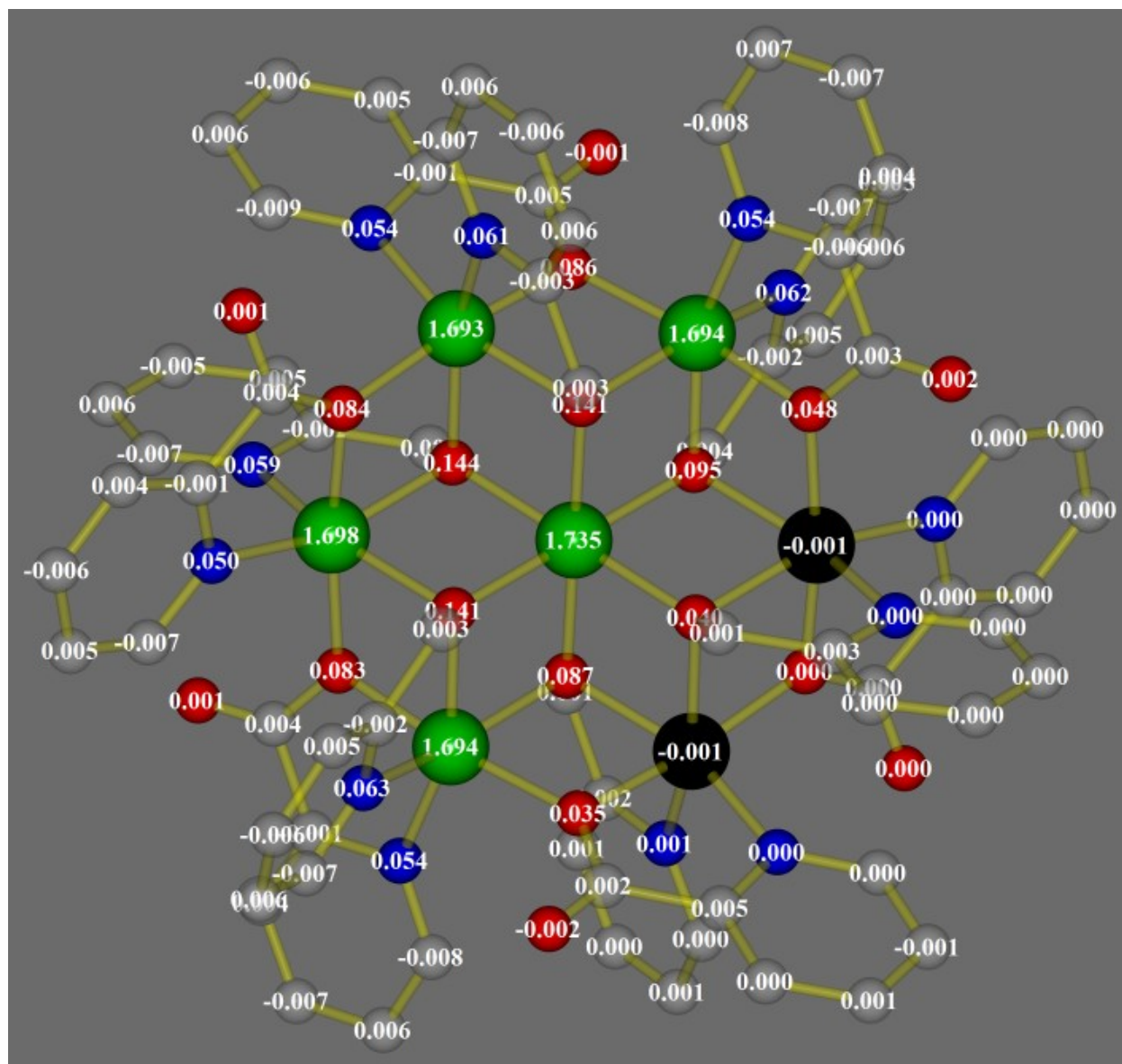


Figure S7. DFT estimated spin density values for the Ni_5Zn_2 model (see Figure S1). Spin density analysis suggest strong delocalisation of spins onto the coordinating ligand atoms followed by weak spin polarisation.

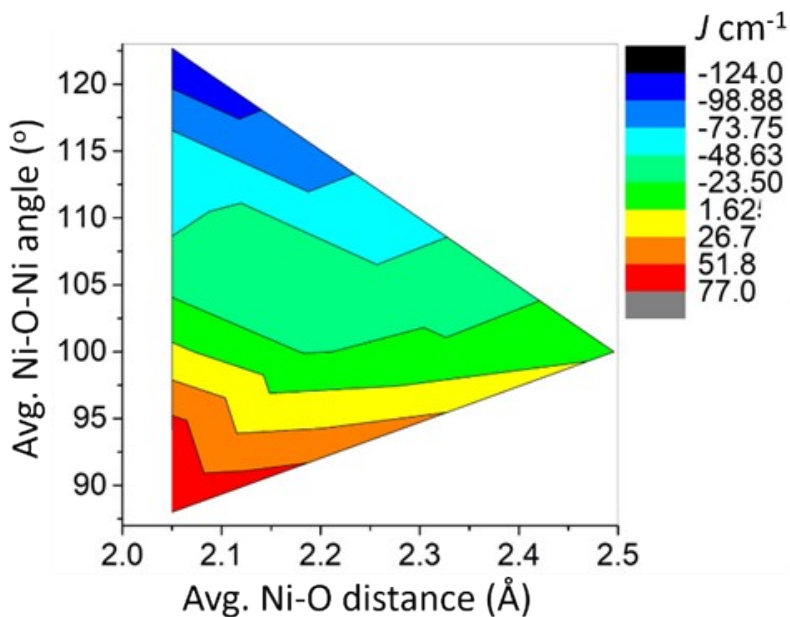


Figure S8. Magneto-structural correlation developed for model **1C** with respect to the average Ni-O-Ni angle and average Ni-O distance.

Table S2. Shape analysis performed on the Ni(II) ions of complex **1**.

HP-6	1	D _{6h}	Hexagon
PPY-6	2	C _{5v}	Pentagonal pyramid
OC-6	3	O _h	Octahedron
TPR-6	4	D _{3h}	Trigonal prism
JPPY-6	5	C _{5v}	Johnson pentagonal pyramid J2

Structure [ML ₆]		HP-6	PPY-6	OC-6	TPR-6	JPPY-6
Ni1/Ni5	,	32.969,	23.018,	1.806,	11.192,	27.212
Ni2/Ni6	,	33.875,	22.080,	2.034,	10.271,	26.313
Ni3/Ni7	,	33.273,	22.541,	1.744,	10.331,	26.655
Ni4	,	24.861,	26.623,	0.878,	16.389,	29.489

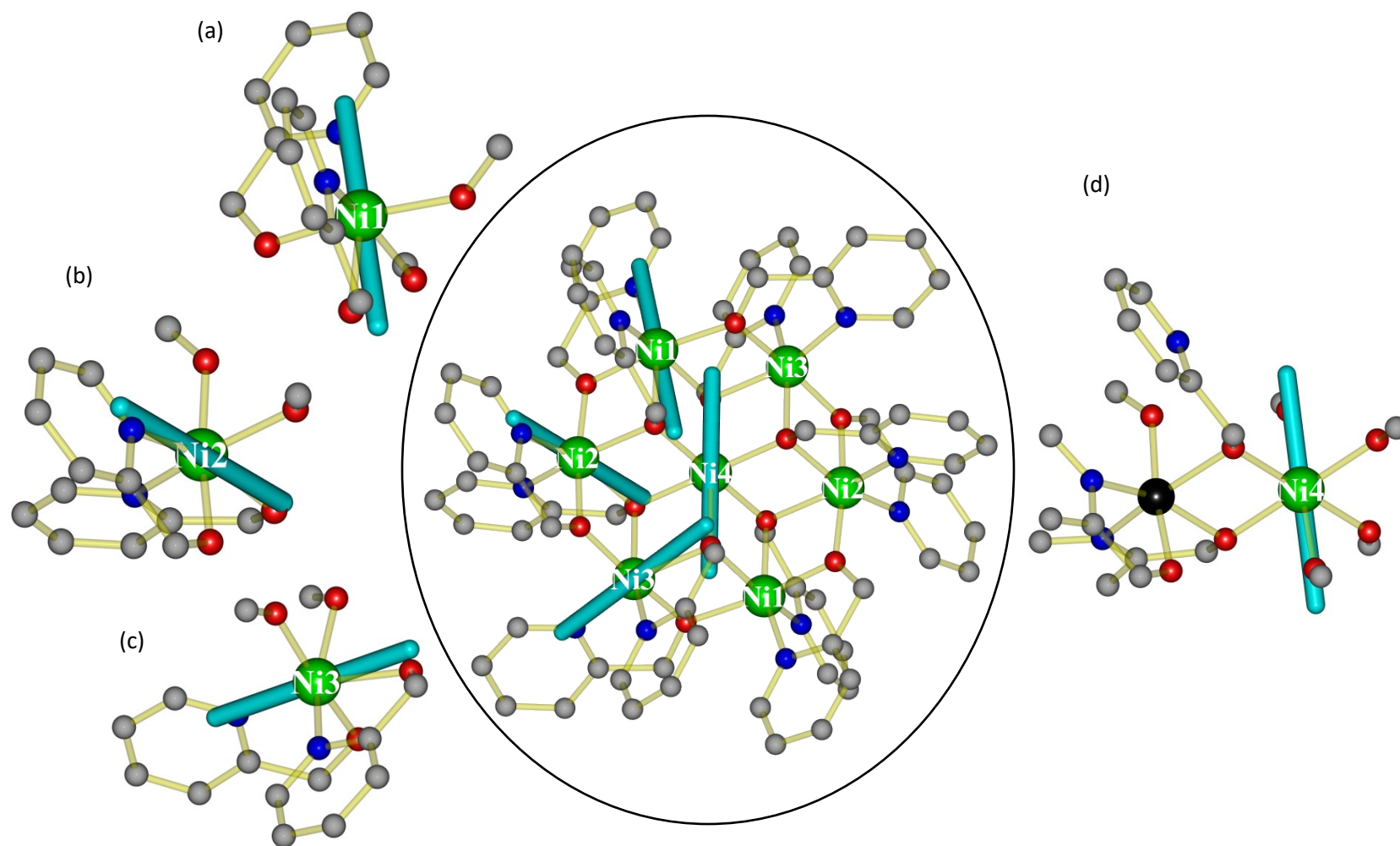


Figure S9. Chemical models used to perform *ab initio* CASSCF/NEVPT2 calculations on the ring Ni(II) and central Ni(II) ions along with the *ab initio* computed D_{zz} axis for the Ni1-Ni4 ions (solid cyan lines). Calculations were performed on the model complexes for Ni1-Ni4 shown on the outside of the central figure (a-d).

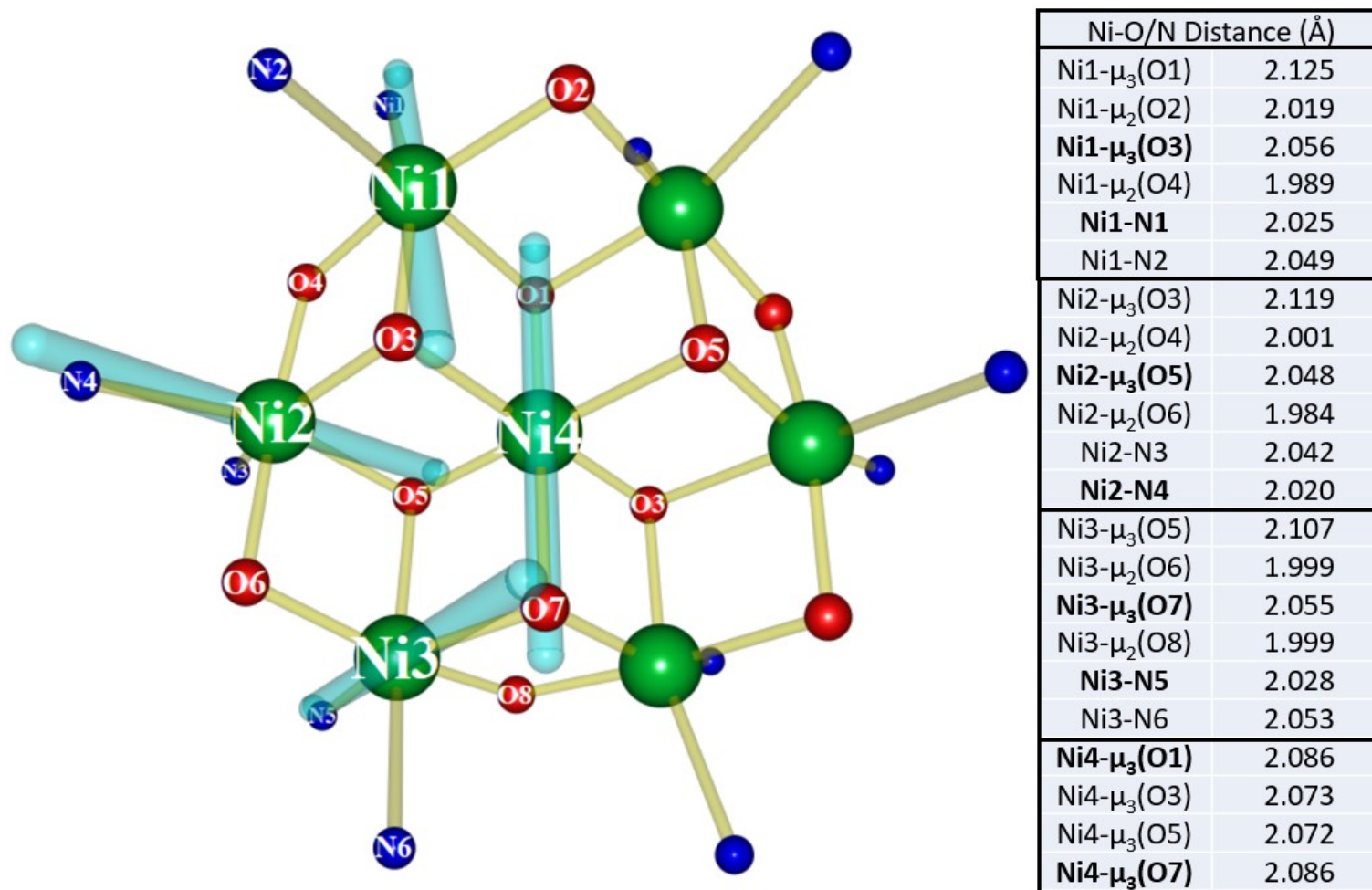


Figure S10. Chemical core model for complex **1** with the *ab initio* computed D_{zz} axis for the Ni1-Ni4 ions (solid cyan lines) together with Ni(1-4) – N/O distances. Note: the highlighted bonds in the table correspond to the bonds along the D_{zz} axis for the Ni1-Ni4 centres. Note that the direction of D_{zz} axis for Ni1-3 are along the shortest Ni- μ_3 O distance, whereas for Ni4, the D_{zz} axis is along the longest Ni- μ_3 O distance. The negative and positive sign of the D is associated with the compressed and elongated character of the octahedron, respectively.

Table S3. *Ab initio* NEVPT2 calculated anisotropy parameters for the Ni(II) ions of complex **1**, along with the dominant electronic excitations for the first three excitations.

Ni1/Ni5 ($D = -7.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $E/D = 0.12$; $g = 2.185, 2.203, 2.250$)		
	Contribution to D (cm^{-1})	Dominant transitions
Excitation I	-45.9	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation II	18.6	$d_{xz} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation III	17.5	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_z^2$
Ni2/Ni6 ($D = -7.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $E/D = 0.10$; $g = 2.185, 2.201, 2.245$)		
Excitation I	-44.7	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation II	18.1	$d_{xz} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation III	17.3	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_z^2$
Ni3/Ni7 ($D = -5.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $E/D = 0.08$; $g = 2.188, 2.199, 2.236$)		
Excitation I	-42.5	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation II	17.6	$d_{xz} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2$
Excitation III	17.5	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_z^2$
Ni4 ($D = 7.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $E/D = 0.07$; $g = 2.227, 2.244, 2.310$)		
Excitation I	56.9	$d_{xz} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2/d_z^2$
Excitation II-III	- 42.9	$d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}^2/d_z^2$

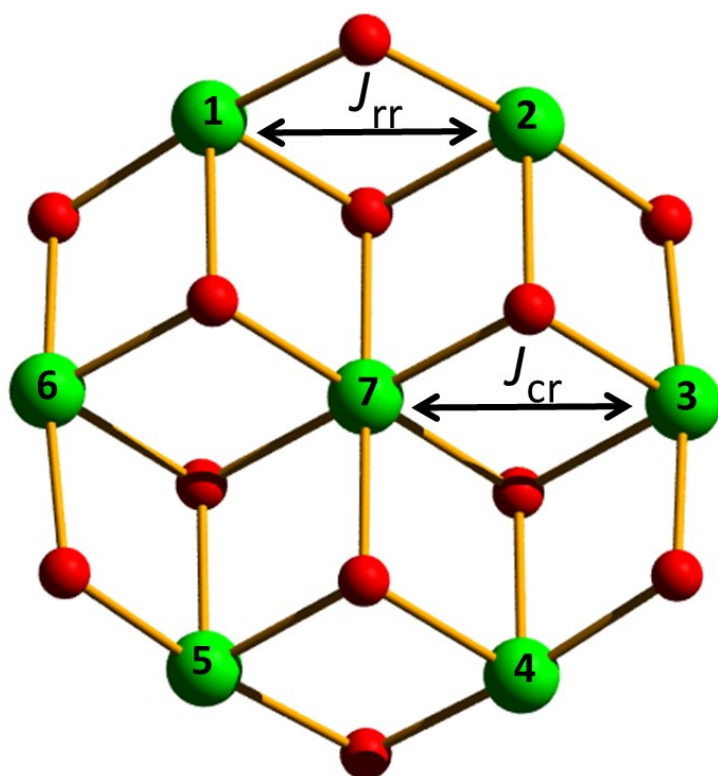


Figure S11. A schematic of the core of **1** with labelling used in the text to construct the magnetic Hamiltonian. In our analysis we have taken a single J_{rr} and a single J_{CR} connecting Ni1-6 to the central Ni7.

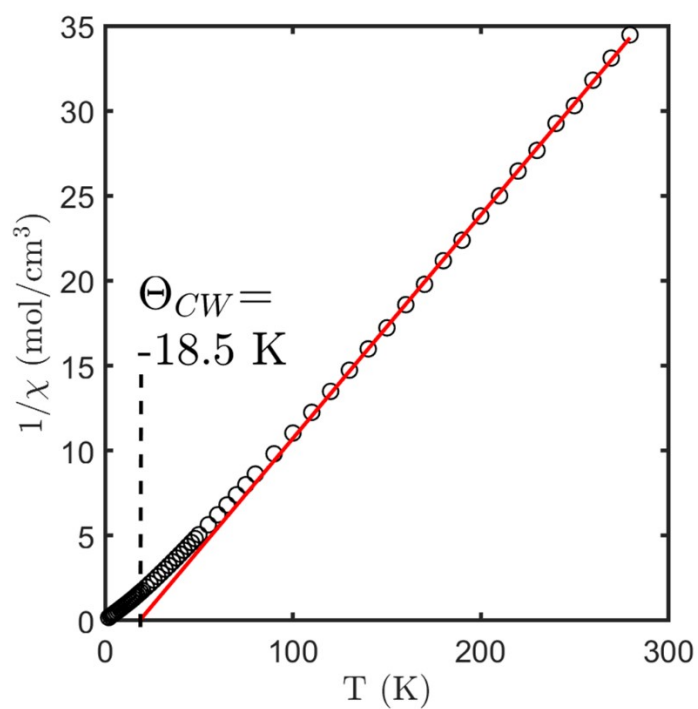


Figure S12. Inverse susceptibility of **1** versus temperature. A fit to a Cure-Weiss function above 90 K is illustrated along with the Cure-Weiss constant, $\Theta_{CW} = -18.5$ K.

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