

Comparative Study of Different Methods for the Preparation of Tetraamidato- and Tetracarboxylatodiruthenium Compounds. Structural and Magnetic Characterization

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Electronic Supplementary Information:

Representation of the structure of complexes **3**, **5** and **6**

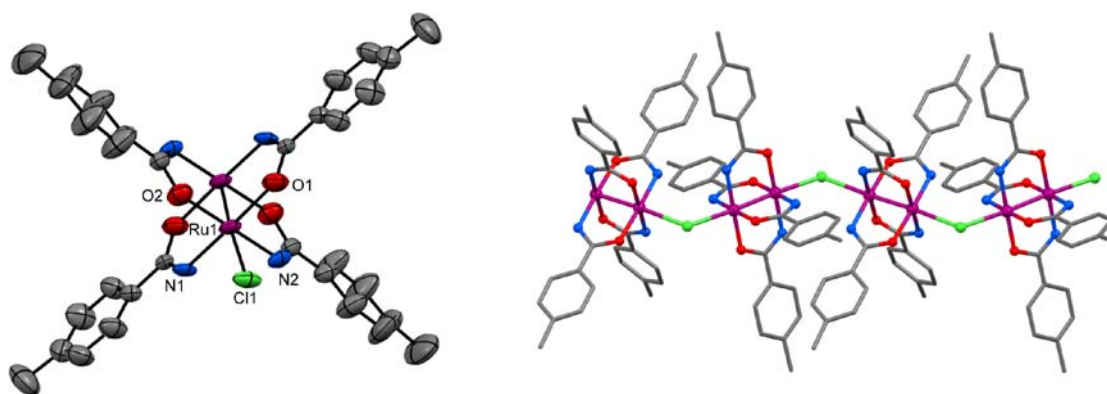


Figure S1. Left: thermal-ellipsoid representation of the structure of $[\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}(\mu\text{-NHOCC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}p\text{-Me})_4]$ (**3**), (50% probability ellipsoids). Right: drawing of a zig-zag $[\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}(\mu\text{-NHOCC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}p\text{-Me})_4]_n$ chain. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

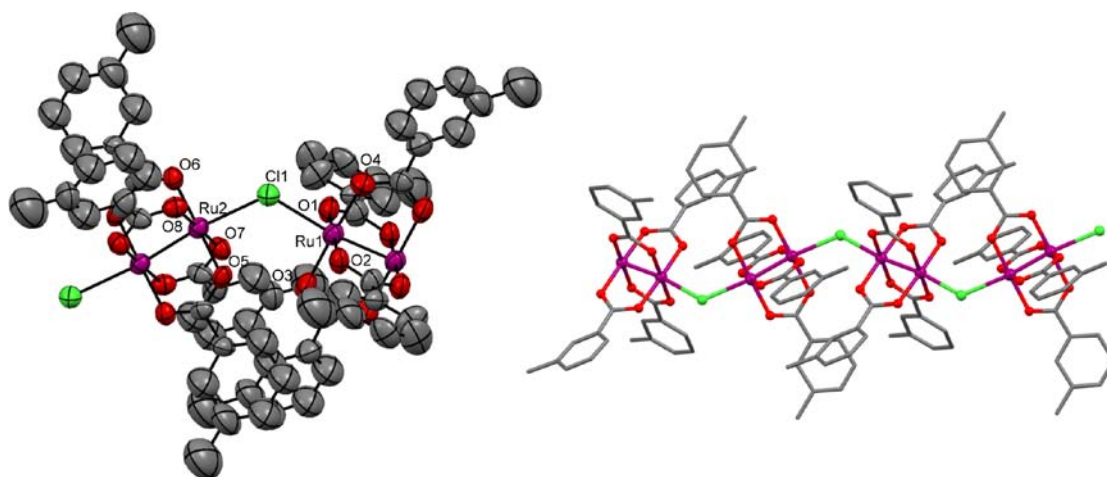


Figure S2 Left: thermal-ellipsoid representation of the structure of [Ru₂Cl(μ-O₂CC₆H₄-*m*-Me)₄] (**5**), (50% probability ellipsoids). Right: drawing of a zig-zag [Ru₂Cl(μ-O₂CC₆H₄-*m*-Me)₄]_∞ chain. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

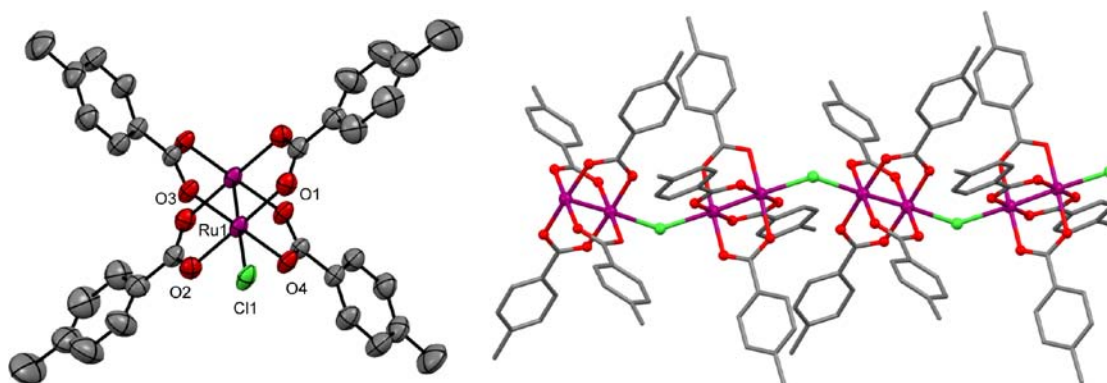


Figure S3. Left: thermal-ellipsoid representation of the structure of [Ru₂Cl(μ-O₂CC₆H₄-*p*-Me)₄] (**6**), (50% probability ellipsoids). Right: drawing of a zig-zag [Ru₂Cl(μ-O₂CC₆H₄-*p*-Me)₄]_∞ chain. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Experimental and calculated curves for complexes **1** and **3-6**

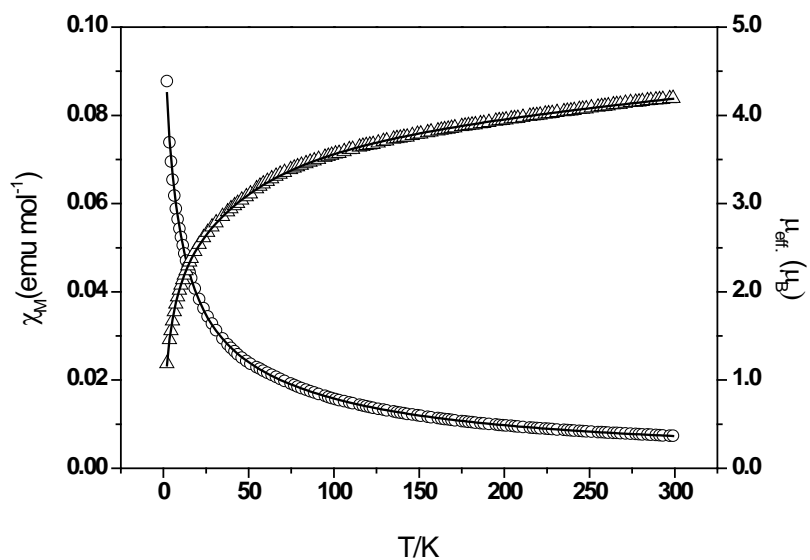


Figure S4. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility χ_M (circles) and μ_{eff} . (triangles) for complex **3**; solid lines are the product of a least-squares fit to the model indicated in the text.

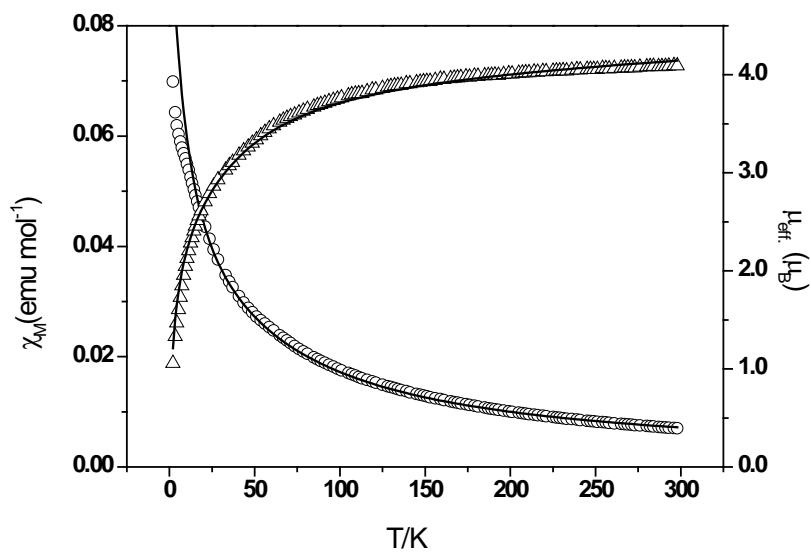


Figure S5. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility χ_M (circles) and μ_{eff} . (triangles) for complex **4**; solid lines are the product of a least-squares fit to the model indicated in the text.

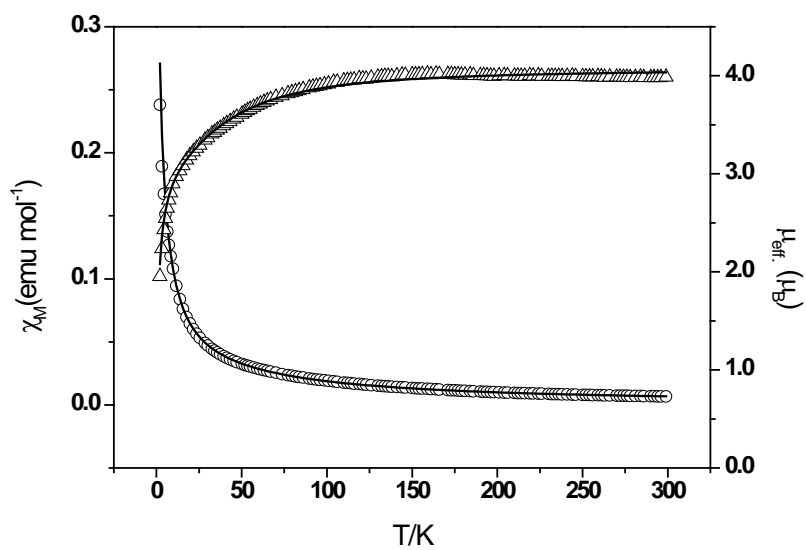


Figure S6. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility χ_M (circles) and μ_{eff} . (triangles) for complex 5; solid lines are the product of a least-squares fit to the model indicated in the text.

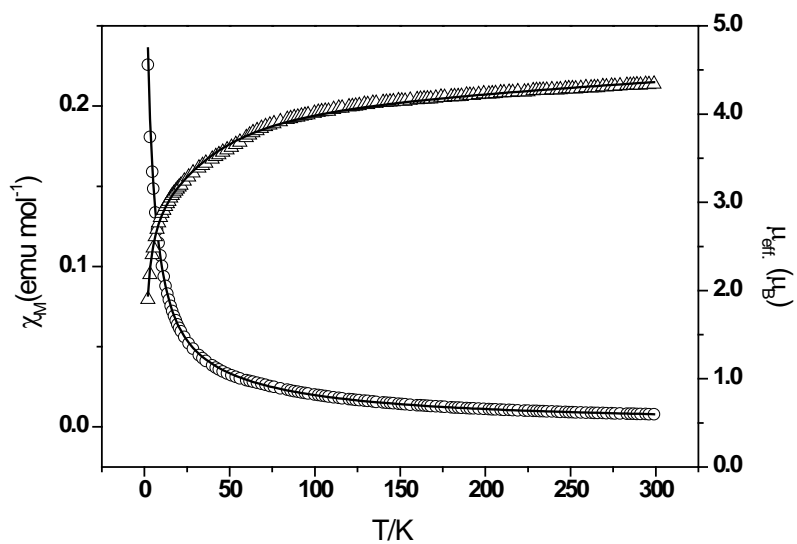


Figure S7. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility χ_M (circles) and μ_{eff} . (triangles) for complex 6; solid lines are the product of a least-squares fit to the model indicated in the text.

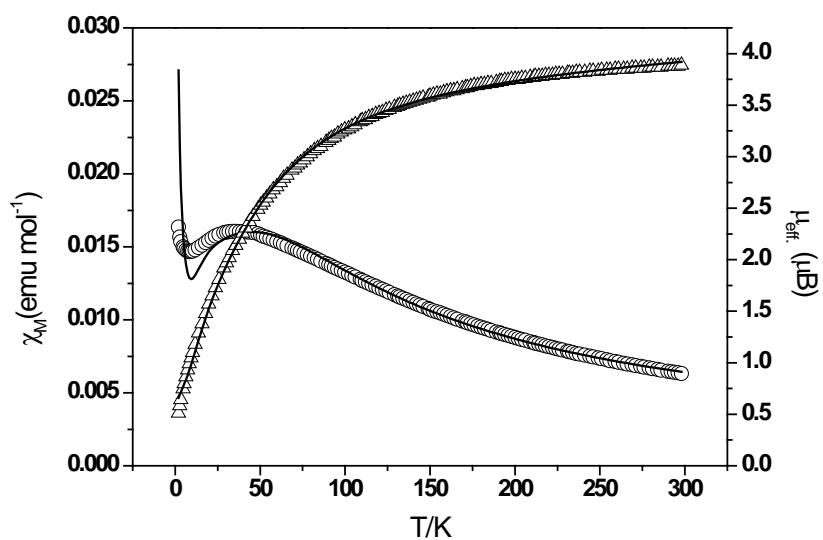


Figure S8. Temperature dependence of the molar susceptibility χ_M (circles) and μ_{eff} (triangles) for complex **1**. Fit were made considering a mononuclear paramagnetic impurity with $S=1/2$; solid lines are the product of a least-squares fit to the model indicated in the text.

Experimental and calculated diffractogram of complexes **1** - **6**

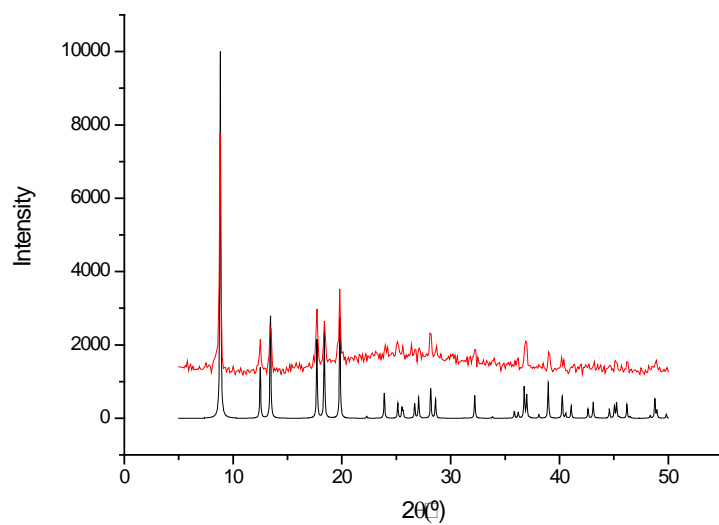


Figure S9. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **1**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination

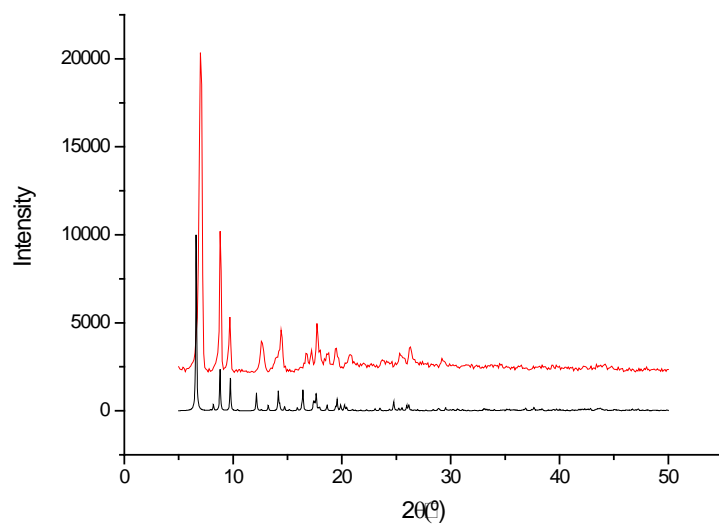


Figure S10. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **2**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination

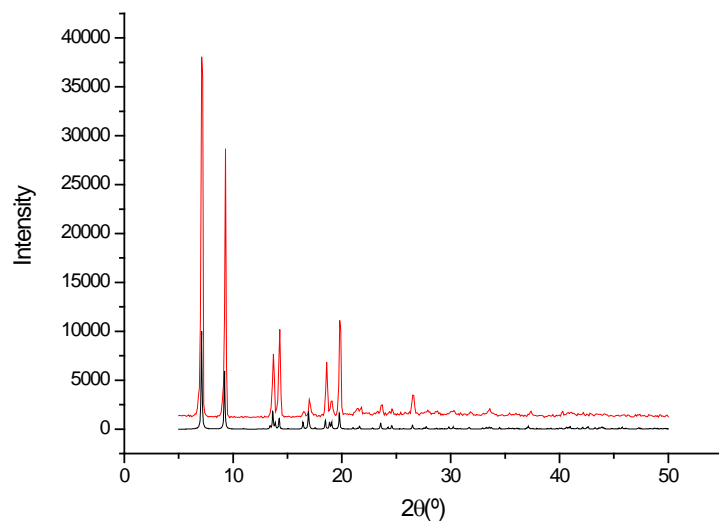


Figure S11. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **3**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination

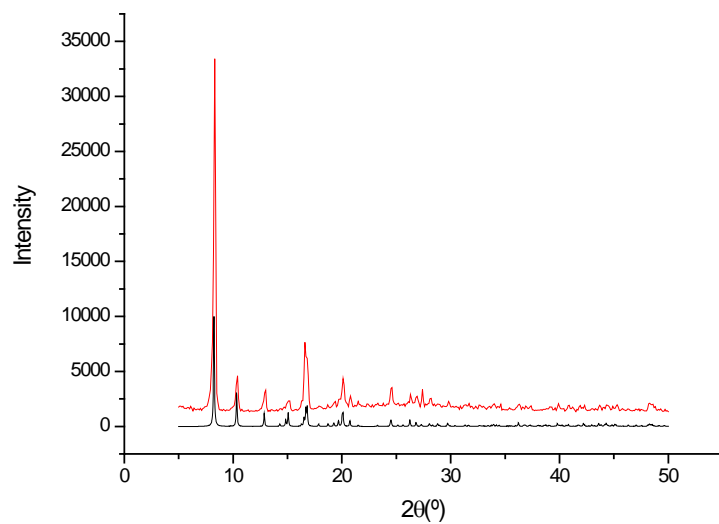


Figure S12. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **4**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination

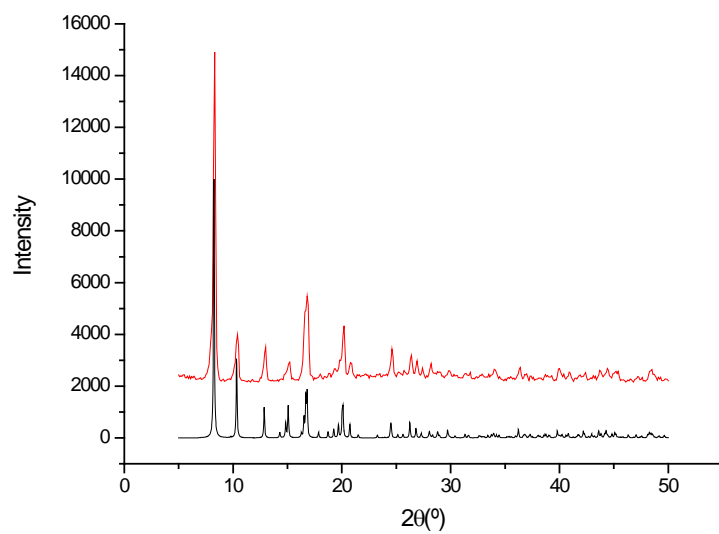


Figure S13. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **5**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination

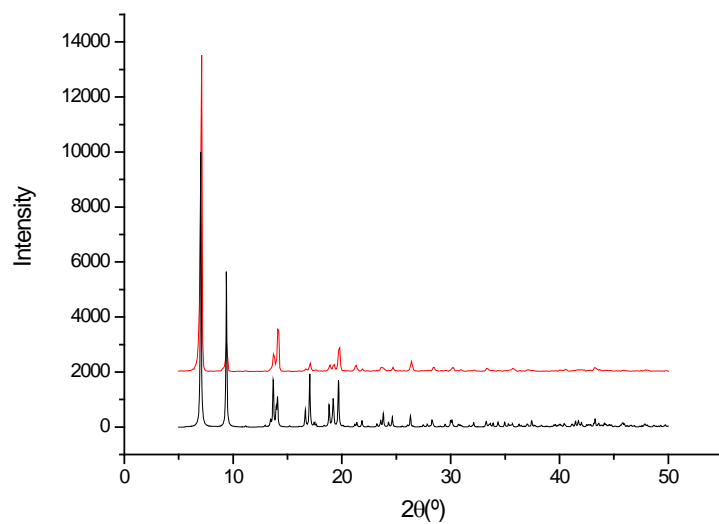


Figure S14. Red: Experimental data of X-ray powder diffractometry of compound **6**.
Black: Diffractogram simulated from single crystal X-ray determination