Supporting information

pH dependent facile synthesis of di- and tri-nuclear oxime based Cu(II) complexes: strong antiferromagnetic coupling in the dinuclear complexes and spin frustration in the trinuclear complex

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Fig.S1. A, C and E are the simulated patterns of complexes **1-3** recpectively, while B, D and F are the experimental patterns of complexes **1-3** respectively.



Fig. S2. UV-Vis spectra of complexes 1-3 in methanol (from 350 nm to 800 nm).



Fig. S3. UV-Vis spectra of complexes 1-3 in methanol (from 250 nm to 400 nm).







Fig. S5. IR spectrum of complex 2.



Fig. S6. IR spectrum of complex 3.



Fig. S7. Reflectance UV-Vis spectra of complexes 1-3 in solid state (from 300 nm to 800 nm).



Fig. S8. The 1D zigzag coordination polymer of 2. H-atoms have been removed for clarity.



Fig. S9. X-band EPR spectra of powder sample of **3** recorded at 300K, 70 K, 32 K, 25 K and 17 K.



Fig. S10. UV-Vis titrations of HL with Cu(II) ion. The plot of absorbance vs $(T_{HL}/T_{Cu(II)})$ at constant $T_{Cu(II)}$ (mole ratio method) clearly shows that 1:1 complex is formed in solution.