Supporting Information

Influence of central metal ion in controlling the self-assembly and magnetic properties of 2D coordination polymers derived from $[(NiL)_2M]^{2+}$ nodes (M = Ni, Zn and Cd) (H₂L = salen type di-Schiff base) and dicyanamide spacers

Lakshmi Kanta Das^a, Carlos J. Gómez-García^b and Ashutosh Ghosh^{a*}

^{*a*}Department of Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, University of Calcutta, 92, A.P.C. Road, Kolkata-700 009, India; e-mail: <u>ghosh_59@yahoo.com</u>

^bInstituto de Ciencia Molecular (ICMol), Universidad de Valencia. C/Catedrático José Beltrán, 2. 46980 Paterna, Valencia, Spain.



Fig. S1. Plots of the simulated and experimental powder XRD patterns for the three compounds 1-3.



Fig. S2. IR spectrum of compound 1.



Fig. S3. IR spectrum of compound 2.



Fig. S4. IR spectrum of compound 3.



Fig. S5. (a) The 2D coordination newtork in **2** constructed by assembling in the trinuclear $[(NiL)_2Cd]^{2+}$ units through the central Cd and terminal Ni centres with the dca⁻ bridges. All H atoms are omitted for clarity, Ni = green, Cd = violet, N = blue, O = red, C = brown. (b) Simplified uninodal 4-connected net with the **sql** topology and the point symbol of (4⁴.6²). Centroids of the 4-connected trinuclear units are shown as green balls.



Fig. S6. Isothermal magnetization of compound 1 at 2 K.



Fig. S7. Isothermal magnetization of compound 2 at 2 K.



Fig. S8. Isothermal magnetization of compound 3 at 2 K.