

Supporting Information

Six-coordinate Co^{III} and four-coordinate M^{II} (M = Co, Zn) mixed-valence dimers supported by a deprotonated pyridine amide ligand: magnetism of a Co^{III}Co^{II} complex and C–H···O/Cl/Br interactions

Wilson Jacob,^a Haritosh Mishra,^a Sharmila Pandey,^a Francesc Lloret^b and Rabindranath Mukherjee^{*a}

^a *Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur 208 016, India. E-mail: rnm@iitk.ac.in*

^b *Departament de Química Inorgànica/Institut de Ciència Molecular (ICMOL), Universitat de València, Polígono de la Coma, s/n, 46980-Paterna (València), Spain*

Supplementary Figures

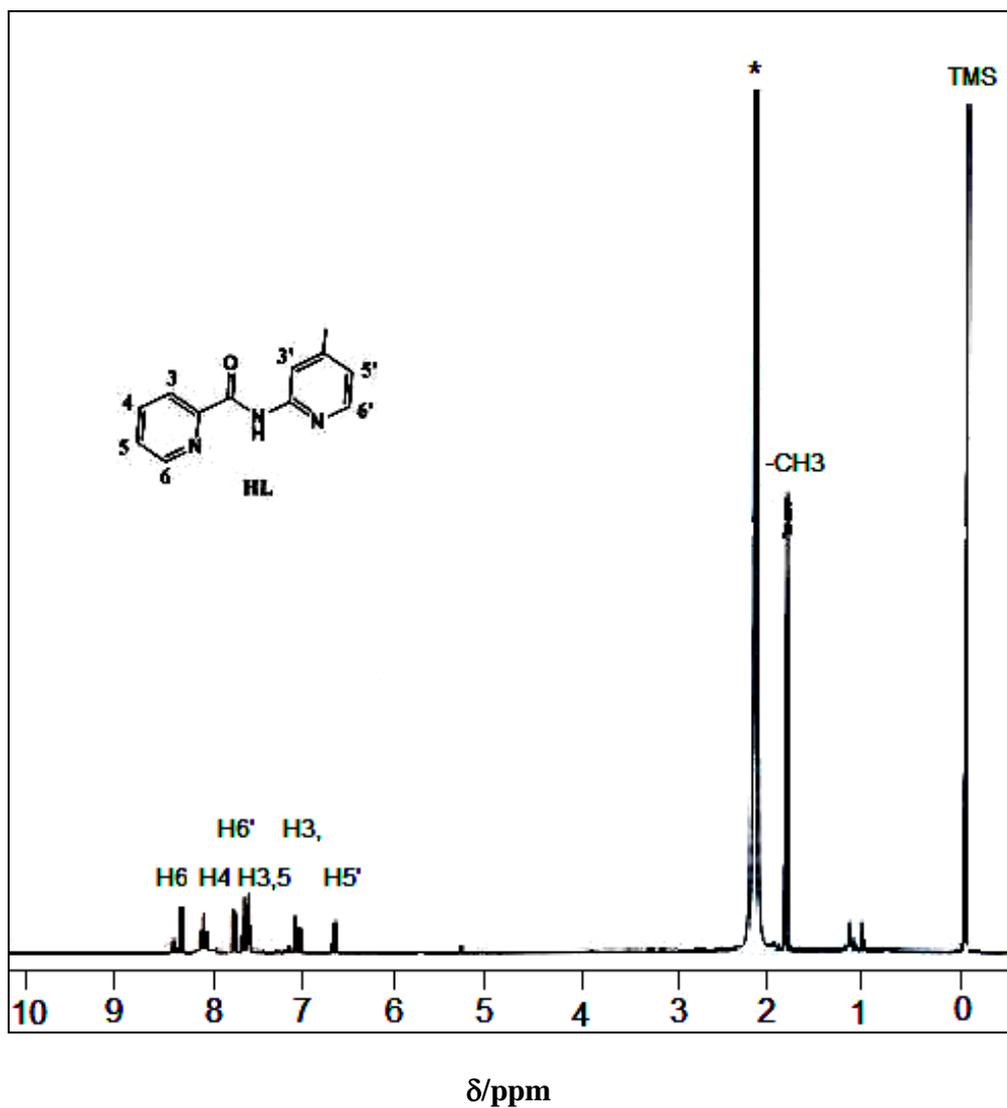


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3) in CD_3CN at 298 K (water peak is marked by *).

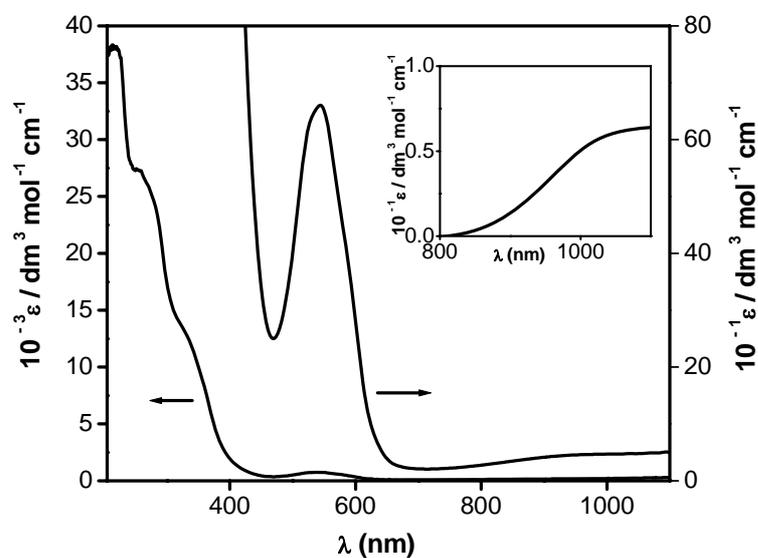


Fig. S2 Absorption spectrum (CH_3CN) of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$ (**1**).

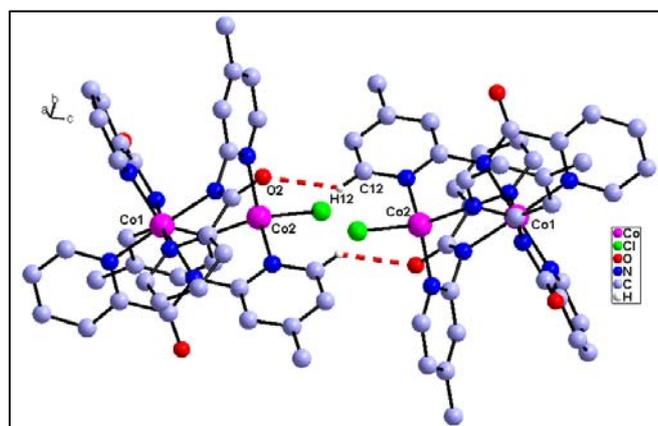


Fig. S3 Perspective view of the formation of a dimer through C–H \cdots O hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3\text{Cl}]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$ (**1**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. Dimer is generated by the symmetry operator $2-x, -y, -z$.

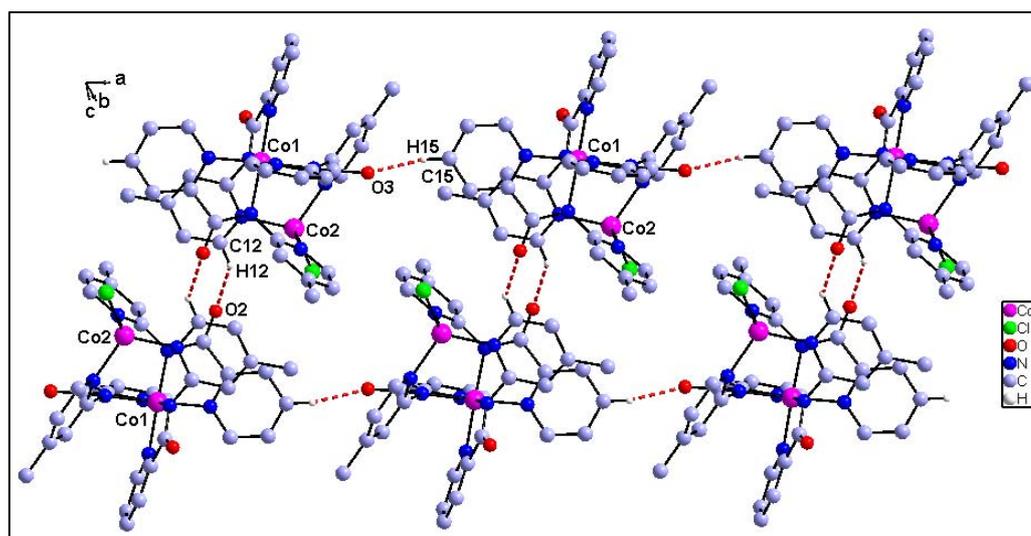


Fig. S4 View of the formation of 1D chain *via* C–H \cdots O hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}$ (**1**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. 1D chain is generated by the symmetry operators $2-x, -y, -z$; $-1+x, y, z$ and $1+x, y, z$.

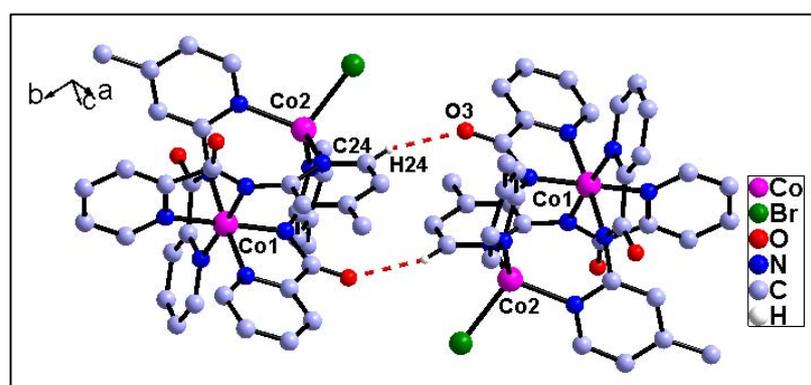


Fig. S5 View of the formation of a dimer through C–H \cdots O hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]\text{Br}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (**2**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. Dimer is generated by the symmetry operator $2-x, -y, 1-z$.

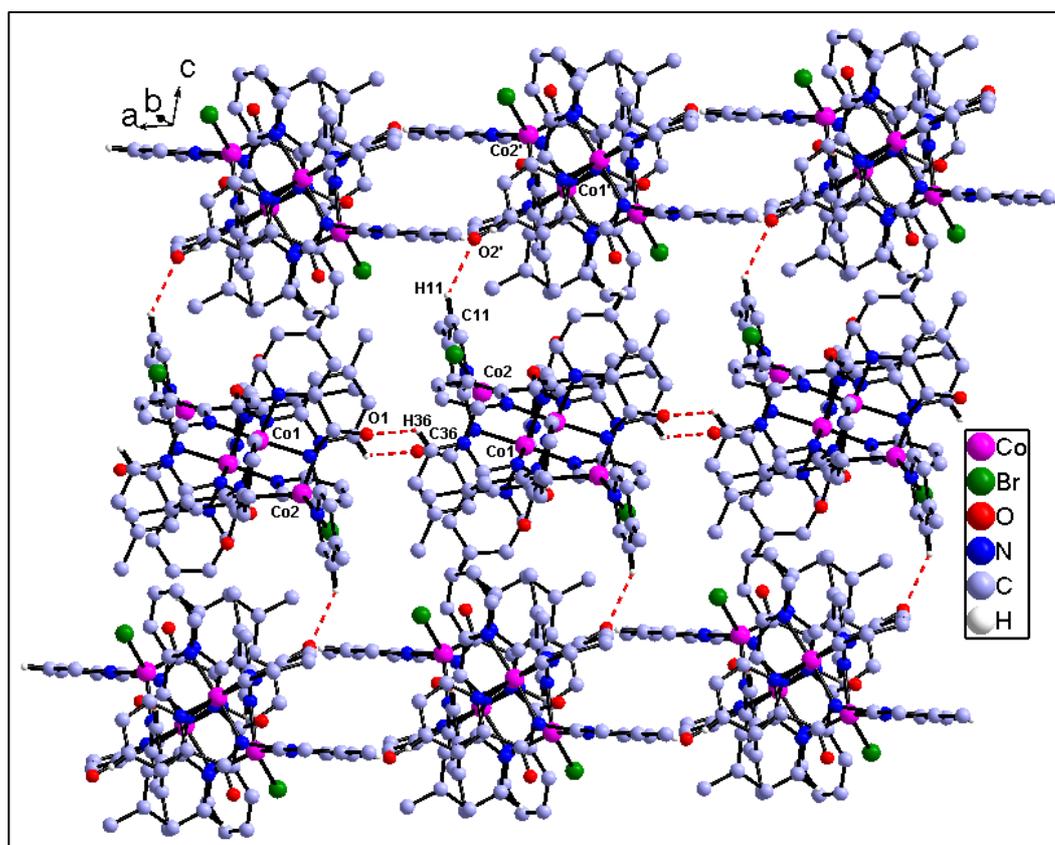


Fig. S6 View of the formation of 2D network *via* C–H...O hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]\text{Br}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (**2**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. 2D network is generated by the symmetry operator $1-x, 1-y, -z$ and $1-x, -y, 1-z$.

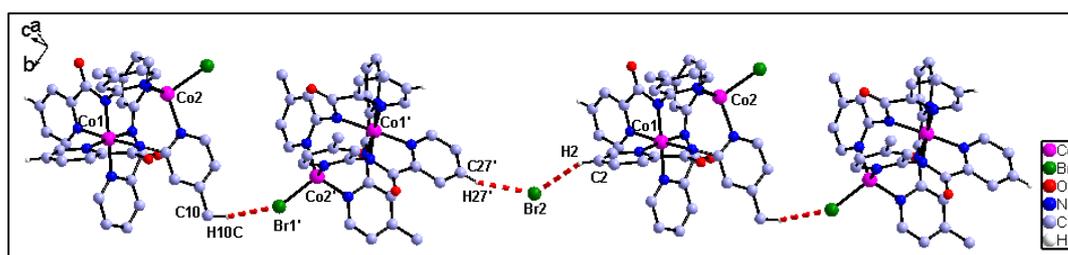


Fig. S7 View of the formation of 1D chain *via* C–H...Br hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Br})]\text{Br}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (**2**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. 1D chain is generated by the symmetry operators x, y, z ; $x, 1+y, z$; $x, -1+y, z$; $1+x, y, 1+z$ and $-1+x, y, -1+z$.

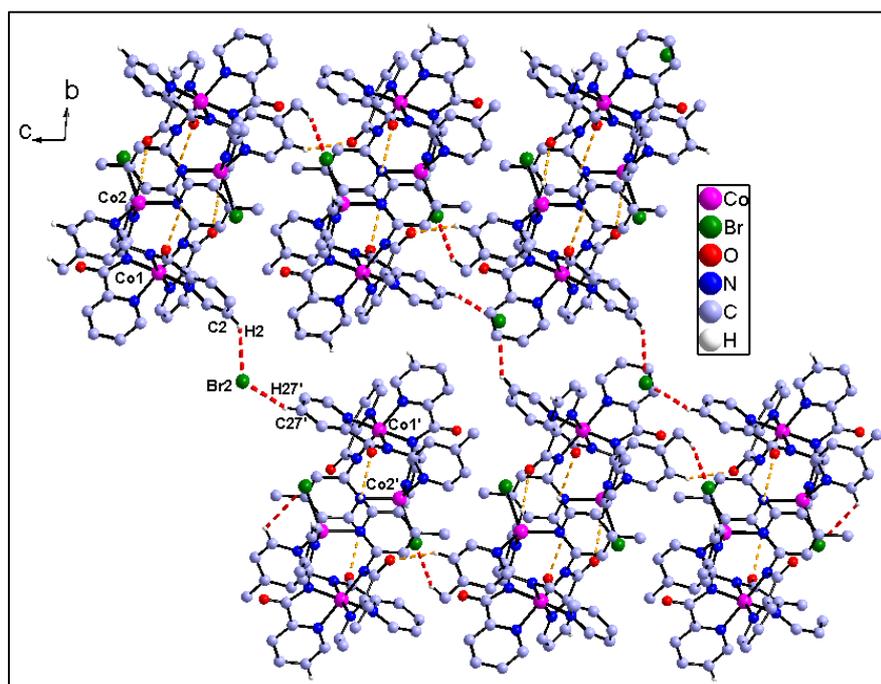


Fig. S8 View (*bc* plane) of the formation of 3D network in [Co^{III,II}₂(L)₃(Br)]⁺ unit in [Co^{III,II}₂(L)₃(Br)]Br·CH₃OH (**2**) via C–H...Br and C–H...O hydrogen-bonding contacts. All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. 3D network is generated by the symmetry operators $x, y, z; 1+x, y, 1+z; -1+x, y, -1+z; 2-x, -y, 1-z; 1-x, -y, 1-z; 1-x, 1-y, -z; x, 1+y, z$ and $x, -1+y, z$.

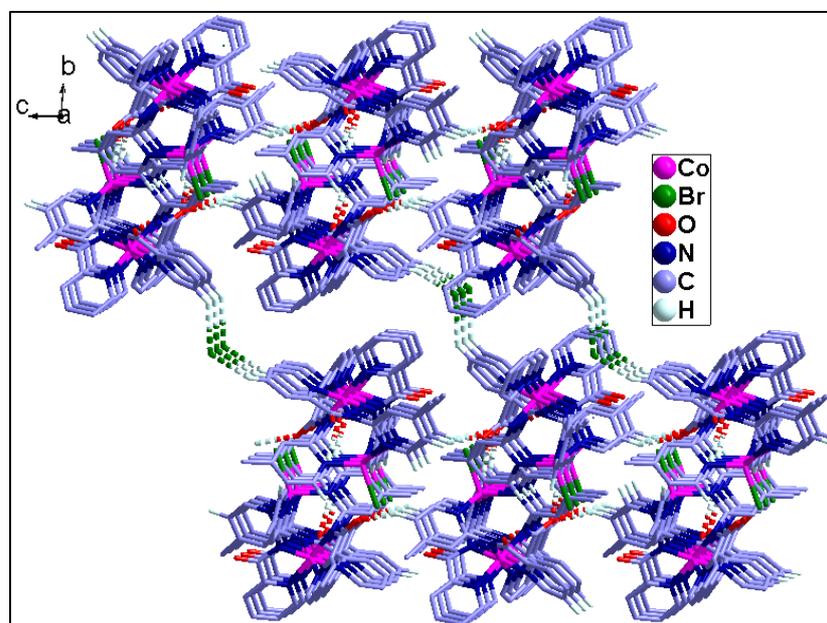


Fig. S9 View (*ab* plane) of the formation of 3D network in [Co^{III,II}₂(L)₃(Br)]⁺ unit in [Co^{III,II}₂(L)₃(Br)]Br·CH₃OH (**2**) via C–H...Br and C–H...O hydrogen-bonding contacts. All

the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity.

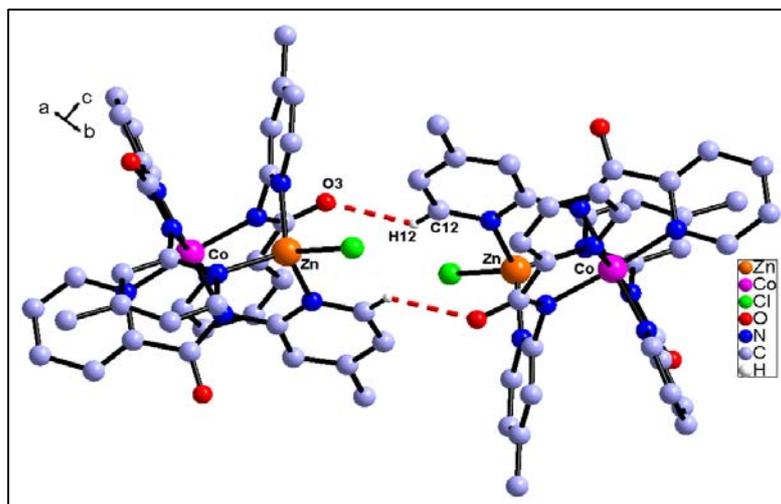


Fig. S10 View of the formation of a dimer through C–H \cdots O hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**3**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. Dimer is generated by the symmetry operator $1-x, -y, -z$.

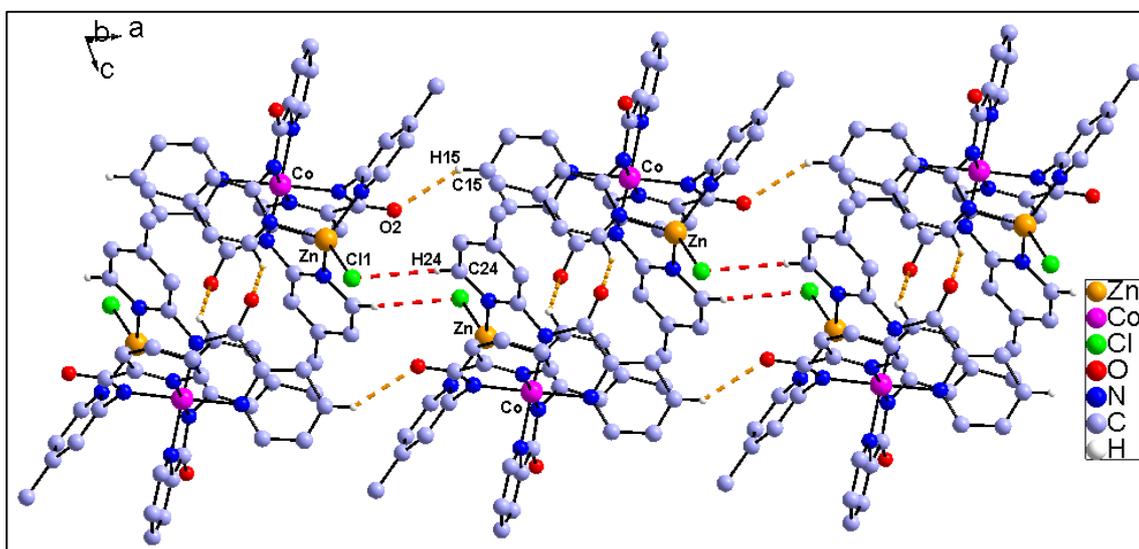


Fig. S11 View (*ac* plane) of the formation of the 1D chain *via* C–H \cdots O and C–H \cdots Cl hydrogen-bonding of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]^+$ unit in $[\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**3**). All the hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen-bonding have been omitted for clarity. 1D chain is generated by the symmetry operator $1-x, -y, -z$; $-1+x, y, z$; $1+x, y, z$ and $-x, -y, -z$.

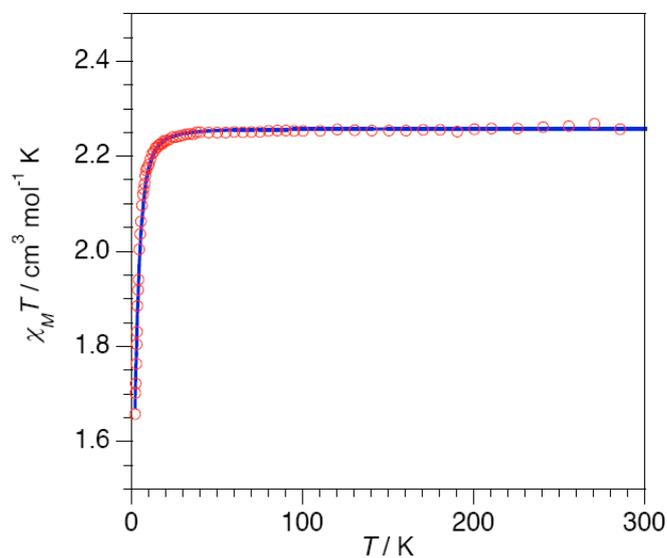


Fig. S12 $\chi_M T$ vs. T data and best theoretical plot for $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}$ (**1**).

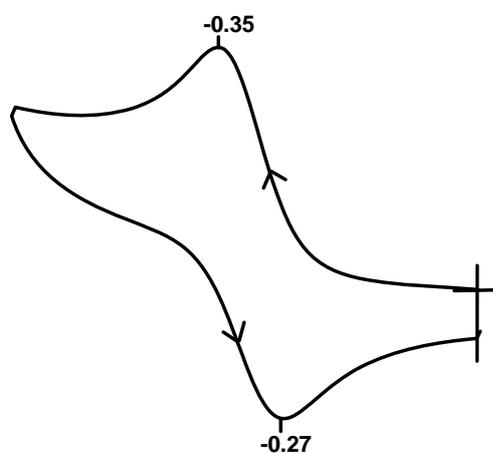


Fig. S13 Cyclic voltammogram (scan rate: 100 mV s^{-1}) of $\sim 1.0 \text{ mM}$ solution of $[\text{Co}^{\text{III,II}}_2(\text{L})_3(\text{Cl})]\text{Cl}$ (**1**) in CH_3CN ($\sim 0.1 \text{ M}$ in TBAP) at a Pt working electrode. Indicated potentials (in V) are vs. SCE.