

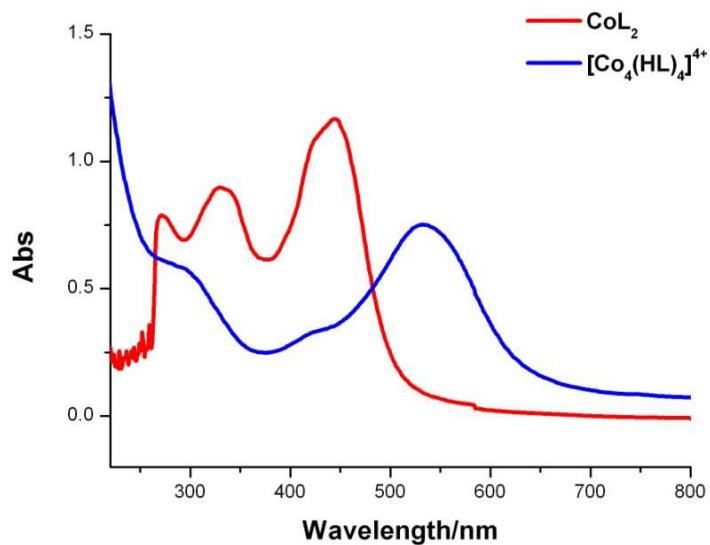
# **Toward Higher Nuclearity: Tetranuclear Cobalt(II) Metallogrid Exhibiting Spin Crossover**

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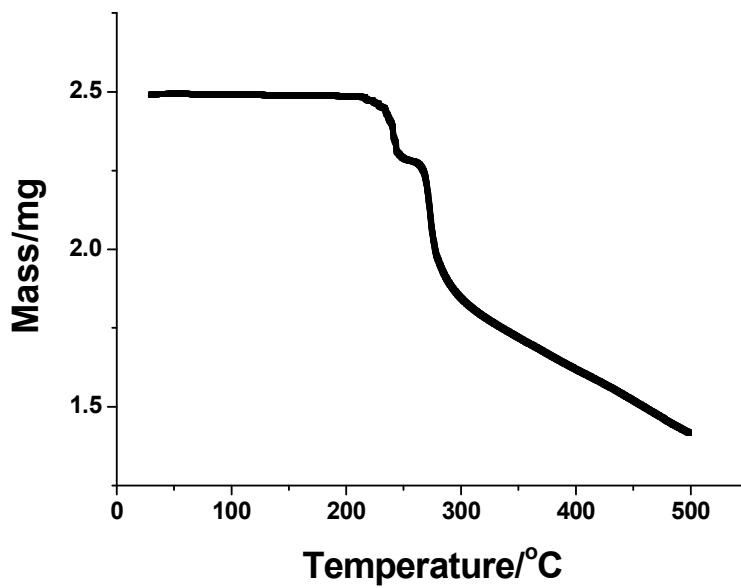
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**General procedures:** The reagents used are all purchased from commercial sources, including:  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Co}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NaClO}_4$ , 2,4-dichloropyrimidine, hydrazine, 6-bromo-pyridylaldehyde and 6-methyl-pyridylaldehyde.

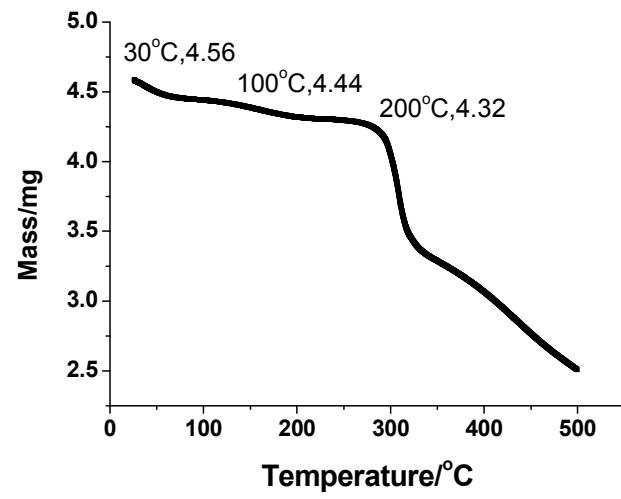
**Caution!** Perchlorate salts are potentially explosive and should only be used in small quantities and handled with precautions.



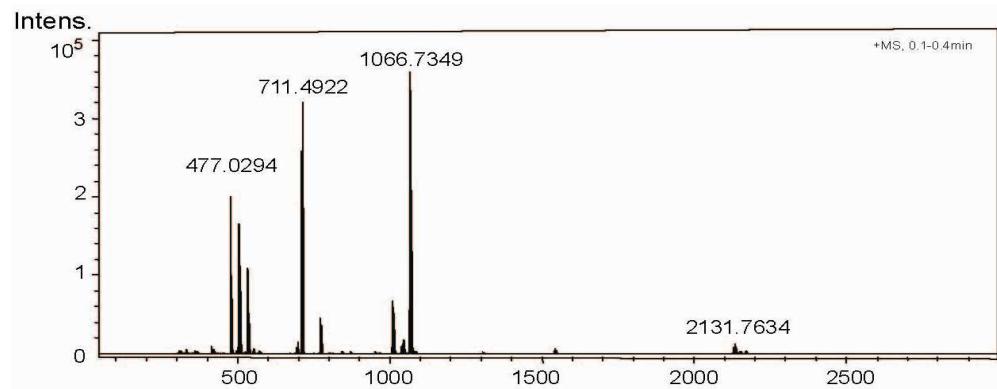
**Figure S1.** UV-vis Spectra of complexes **1** ( $\text{CoL}_2$ ) and **3** ( $\text{Co}_4(\text{HL})_4$ )



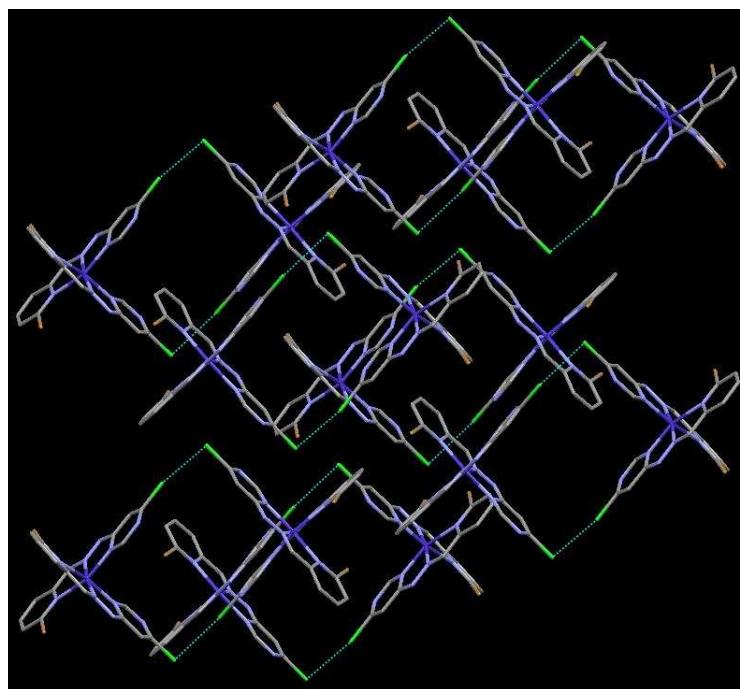
**Figure S2.** TGA plot for complex



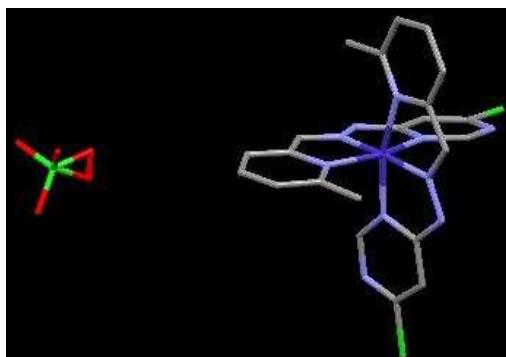
**Figure S3.** TGA plot for complex 3.



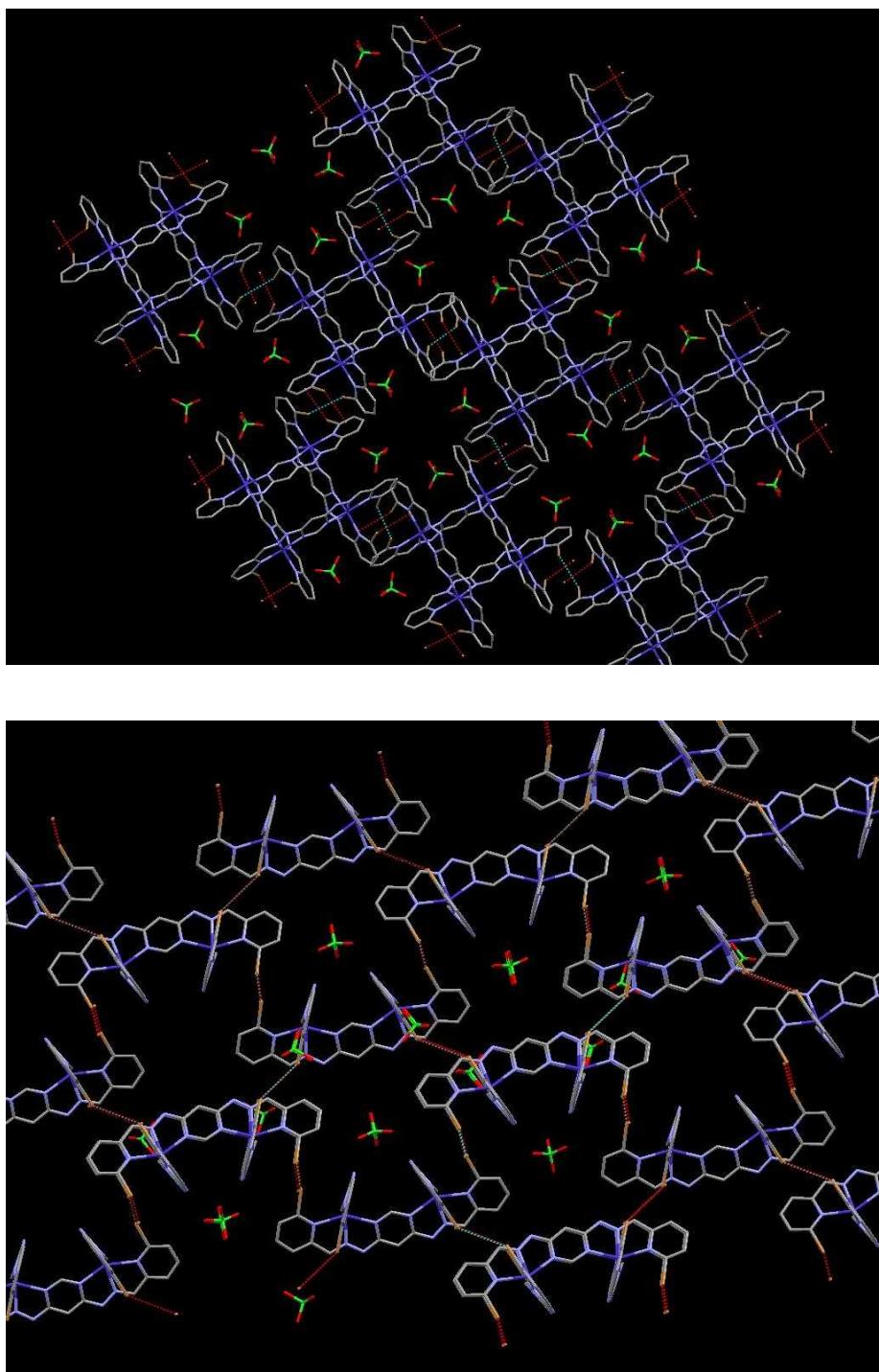
**Figure S4.** The mass spectrum of complex 3 in MeOH.



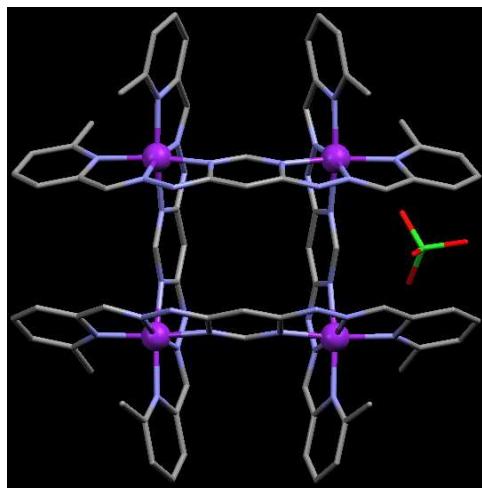
**Figure S5.** Supramolecular dimers of complex **1** via Cl---Cl contacts (dotted lines).



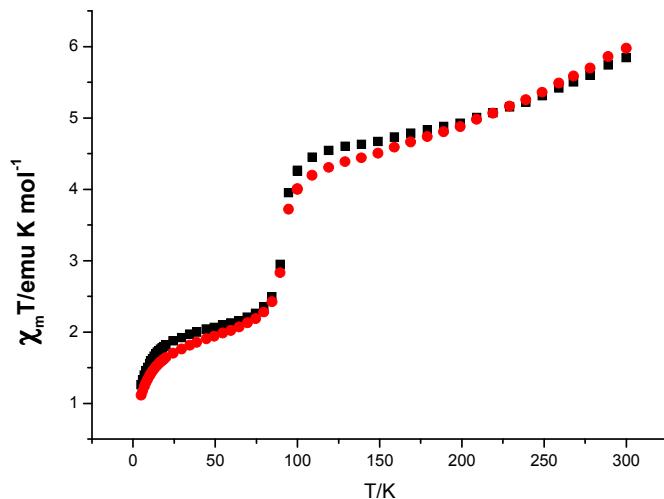
**Figure S6.** Molecular structure for complex **2** (H atoms are omitted for clarity). One oxygen atom of the perchlorate anion experiences serious disorder and is split into two atoms with the occupancy of 0.5.



**Figure S7.**  $\text{Br} \cdots \text{Br}$  interaction (dotted lines) yielding a 3D layer for complex **3**.



**Figure S8.** Molecular structure for complex **4** (H atoms and solvents are omitted for clarity).



**Figure S9.** Temperature dependence of  $\chi_m T$  per  $\text{Co}_4$  for complex **3**. Black: Before heated; Red: After heated in vacuum for 5 hr at 400 K. The magnetic properties remains nearly unchanged after the desolvant process.

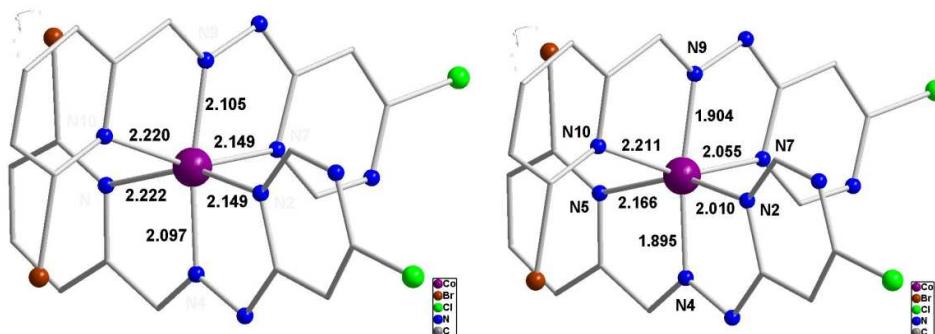
### Computational Details

DFT calculations were performed by the Gaussian09 suite of program using spin-unrestricted Kohn-Sham equation.<sup>1</sup> The hybrid B3LYP functional<sup>2</sup> has been employed throughout calculation of ligands, and corresponding anions. We have used 6-311++G (2d, 2p) basis set for Br atom and 6-311++G (d, p) basis set for other atoms during geometric optimization and calculation of ligand  $\text{HL}^1$ ,  $\text{HL}^2$ ,  $(\text{L}^1)^-$ , and  $(\text{L}^2)^-$ .<sup>3</sup> Mulliken charges of coordinating N atoms are listed in Table 1.

**Table S1. Mulliken charges of coordinating N atoms**

	HL <sup>1</sup>	HL <sup>2</sup>	(L <sup>1</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	(L <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>
N <sub>py</sub>	0.312	0.175	0.295	0.134
N <sub>imi</sub>	0.069	0.044	-0.210	-0.243
N <sub>pym</sub>	-0.146	-0.152	-0.119	-0.126

M06L functional<sup>4</sup> has been employed for theoretical study of complexes. We have used LANL2DZ basis<sup>[5]</sup> for Co atom and 6-311G (d, p) for other atoms.<sup>3</sup> The X-ray structure of complex **1** at 123 K was subject to DFT calculation.<sup>6</sup> Obtained anisotropic g values are 2.07, 2.03 and 2.02, consistent with the experimental values. Optimization of high spin state [Co(L<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>] at room temperature was carried out to obtain structural details and g-tensor. The isotropic g value was 2.33, corresponding to a  $\chi_m T$  value of 2.55 emu K mol<sup>-1</sup>. The optimized structure is showed in Figure 1. The experimental structure at room temperature is also showed.



**Figure S10.** (Left) optimized structure with HS Co(II), and (Right) experimental structure of complex **1** at room temperature.

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