

Supporting Information for Multi-Responsive Spin-Crossover Driven by Rotation of Tetraphenylborate Anion in an Iron(III) Complex

Si-Guo Wu,^{†1} Md. Najbul Hoque,^{†1} Jie-Yu Zheng,¹ Guo-Zhang Huang,¹ Nguyen Vu Ha Anh,² Liviu Ungur,² Wei-Xiong Zhang,¹ Zhao-Ping Ni^{*1} & Ming-Liang Tong^{*1}

¹ Province Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry of Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, P. R. China.

² Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, Block S8 Level 3, 3 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117543.

*Corresponding Author(s): nizhp@mail.sysu.edu.cn; tongml@mail.sysu.edu.cn.

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Experimental Procedures

Materials and General Methods. The precursor $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{salten})\text{Cl}$ (H_2salten = 4-azahetane-1,7-bis(salicylideneimine)) and the ligand $\text{TPB}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (TPB = 1,2,4,5-tetra(4-pyridyl)benzene) were synthesized as literature described.^{1,2} All the reagents and solvents were commercially available and used without further purification.

Elemental analyses on C, H, N were carried out with an Elementar Vario-EL CHNS elemental analyzer.

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were performed on Bruker D8 Advance Diffractometer ($\text{Cu-K}\alpha$, λ = 1.54056 Å).

The FT-IR spectra were recorded on Thermo Scientific Nicolet 6700-Continuum instrument in KBr tablets in the range of 4000~400 cm^{-1} .

Thermogravimetric analyses (TG) were carried out on a TA Instrument NETZSCH TG 209 F3 under flowing nitrogen at a heating rate of 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) was performed on the samples within an aluminium crucible using a NETZSCH5 with a sweeping rate of 10 K min^{-1} under N_2 atmosphere.

Magnetic susceptibility measurements were performed with a Quantum Design MPMS XL-7 SQUID magnetometer working under an applied field of 2000 Oe. Polycrystalline samples were embedded in vaseline to prevent torqueing. Data were corrected for the diamagnetic contribution calculated from Pascal's constants.

Crystallography. Single Crystal X-ray measurements were performed with Bruker D8 QUEST diffractometer equipped with APEXIII CCDII ($\text{Mo-K}\alpha$ radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å). The data indexing and integration were carried out with Bruker Smart program. The structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXTL³ and all non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters by least-squares on weighted F^2 values. The hydrogen atoms were constrained to idealised geometries using a riding model. CCDC contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via <https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures/>.

Dielectric spectroscopy. The dielectric measurements were carried on microcrystal samples by a TH2828A impedance analyzer with a sweep rate of 2 K min^{-1} in a Mercury iTC cryogenic environment controller of Oxford Instrument.

Synthesis

[{Fe^{III}(salten)}₂(TPB)](BPh₄)₂ (I): Fe^{III}(salten)Cl (0.5 mmol, 213.5 mg) and TPB·2H₂O (0.25 mmol, 106 mg) were dissolved in 30 ml EtOH at 70 °C for 1 hour. After cooling down to room temperature, 10 ml EtOH solution of NaBPh₄ (0.5 mmol, 171 mg) was added to the mixture which resulted in large amount of black precipitate immediately. The mixture was filtered to remove the precipitate and the filtrate was transferred into a 40 ml vial with sealing. The black block crystals were collected after one day. Yield: 80 mg, 17.7%. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁₄H₁₀₄B₂Fe₂N₁₀O₄ (I): C, 75.59; H, 5.79; N, 7.73. Found: C, 75.13; H, 5.82; N, 7.76. IR spectra (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3216 (m), 3061 (m), 1936 (w), 1615 (s), 1543 (s), 1469 (m), 1444 (s), 1389 (m), 1331 (m), 1299 (s), 1210 (m), 1152 (m), 1126 (m), 1064 (m), 1032 (m), 888 (m), 844(m), 820 (m), 788 (m), 766 (s), 732 (s), 707 (s), 604 (s), 568 (m), 544 (m), 445 (m).

II phase: Complex I was kept in an oven at 380 K for 2 hours. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁₄H₁₀₄B₂Fe₂N₁₀O₄ (II): C, 75.59; H, 5.79; N, 7.73. Found: C, 75.40; H, 5.66; N, 7.68. IR spectra (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3245 (m), 3056 (m), 1936 (w), 1612 (s), 1547 (s), 1469 (m), 1420 (s), 1390 (m), 1294 (s), 1206 (m), 1152 (m), 1122 (m), 1064 (m), 1032 (m), 911 (m), 837(m), 820 (m), 788 (m), 766 (s), 728 (s), 707 (s), 609 (s), 563 (m), 544 (m) and 445 (m).

III phase: The heating phase II was exposed to water vapor for two days to obtain the water induced phase III. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁₄H₁₀₄B₂Fe₂N₁₀O₄ (III): C, 75.59; H, 5.79; N, 7.73. Found: C, 75.90; H, 5.71; N, 7.62. IR spectra (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3250 (m), 3051 (m), 1941 (w), 1616 (s), 1541 (s), 1468 (m), 1442(s), 1420 (s), 1394 (m), 1298 (s), 1202 (m), 1152 (m), 1125 (m), 1065 (m), 1028 (m), 908 (m), 836(m), 820 (m), 792 (m), 766 (s), 731 (s), 707 (s), 610 (s), 562 (m), 544 (m) and 445 (m).

IV phase: The heating phase complex (II) was exposed to EtOH vapor for two days to obtain the ethanol induced phase IV. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁₄H₁₀₄B₂Fe₂N₁₀O₄ (IV): C, 75.59; H, 5.79; N, 7.73. Found: C, 75.31; H, 5.69; N, 7.58. IR spectra (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3249 (m), 3051 (m), 1932 (w), 1616 (s), 1546 (s), 1469 (m), 1446(s), 1418 (s), 1390 (m), 1293 (s), 1204 (m), 1152 (m), 1123 (m), 1066 (m), 1036 (m), 906 (m), 839(m), 819 (m), 790 (m), 765 (s), 728 (s), 703 (s), 608 (s), 563 (m), 540 (m) and 448 (m).

Results and Discussion

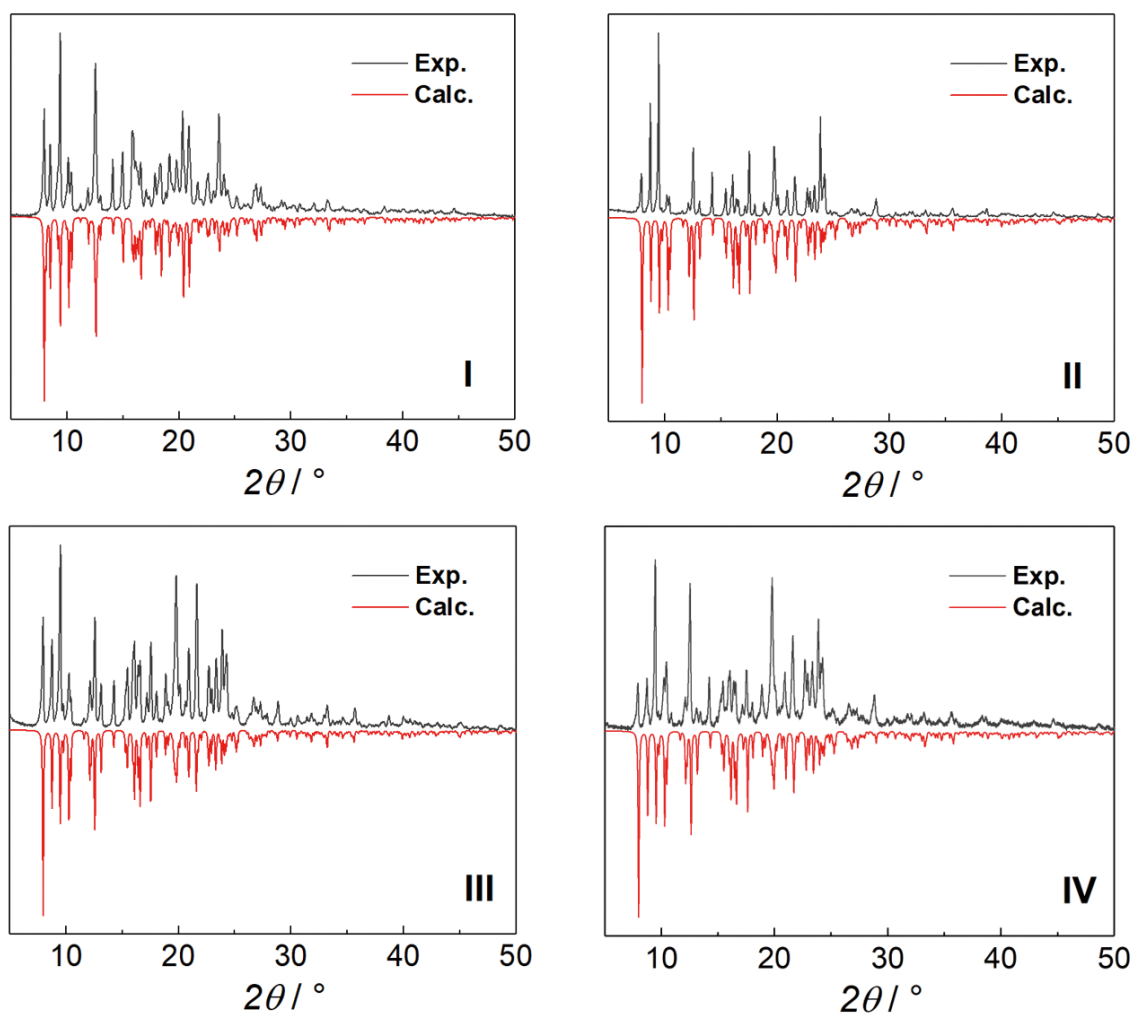


Figure S1. Experimental and simulated powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns for I–IV.

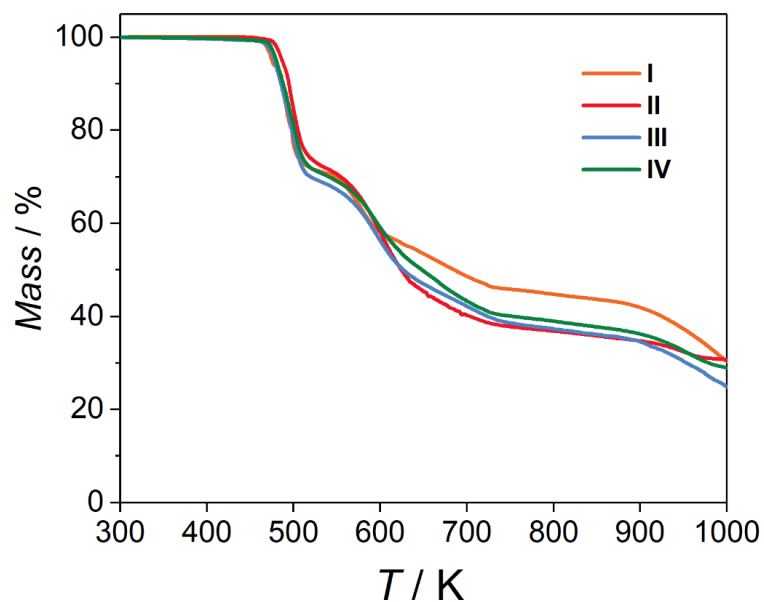


Figure S2. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve of I–IV at a heating rate of 10 K min⁻¹.

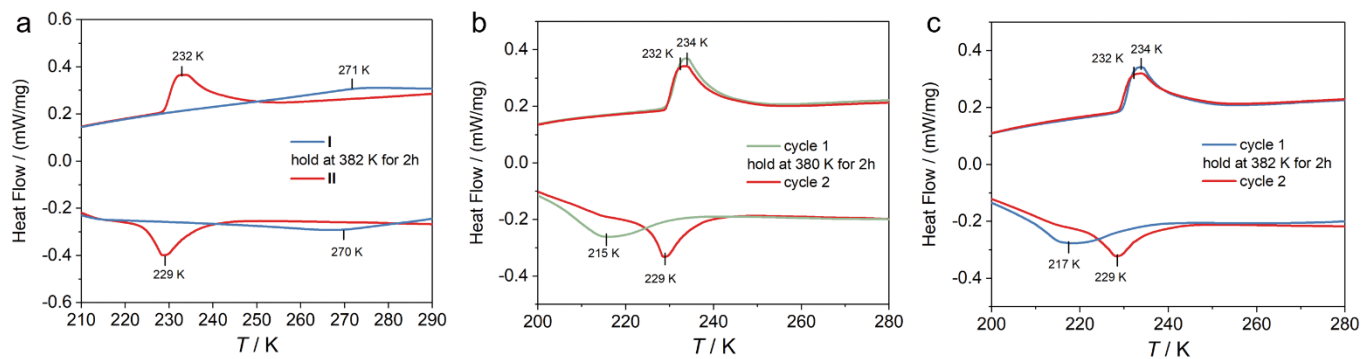


Figure S3. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) measurements of a) I → II, b) III → II and c) IV → II.

Table S1. Crystallographic data and structural refinements for **I** at different temperatures.

Compound	120 K	298 K
Formula	$C_{114}H_{104}B_2Fe_2N_{10}O_4$	
Formula weight	1811.39	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	$P-1$	
$a / \text{\AA}$	11.6183(7)	11.5542(11)
$b / \text{\AA}$	11.2084(6)	11.1678(10)
$c / \text{\AA}$	18.5870(10)	19.1907(17)
$\alpha / ^\circ$	84.4585(16)	85.071(2)
$\beta / ^\circ$	79.3393(16)	79.098(2)
$\gamma / ^\circ$	74.6007(16)	77.632(2)
$V / \text{\AA}^3$	2323.7(2)	2372.5(4)
Z	1	
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}} (\text{g/cm}^3)$	1.294	1.266
$\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	0.374	0.366
$F(000)$	952.0	952.0
Reflections collected	53677	54459
Independent reflections	10660	10829
GOF on F^2	1.029	1.010
$R_1, wR_2 [I \geq 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0480, 0.0948	0.0702, 0.1522
R_1, wR_2 (all data)	0.0900, 0.1076	0.1772, 0.1914
Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{\AA}^{-3}$	0.51 / -0.50	0.52 / -0.37
CCDC No.	1980012	1980015

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}.$$

Table S2. Crystallographic data and structural refinements for **II** at different temperatures.

Compound	120 K	298 K
Formula	$C_{114}H_{104}B_2Fe_2N_{10}O_4$	
Formula weight	1811.39	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	$P-1$	
$a / \text{\AA}$	11.2731(5)	11.3792(5)
$b / \text{\AA}$	11.3227(6)	11.3615(5)
$c / \text{\AA}$	18.5890(9)	18.9580(8)
$\alpha / ^\circ$	81.403(2)	81.2766(13)
$\beta / ^\circ$	85.927(2)	81.5483(13)
$\gamma / ^\circ$	75.837(2)	79.2079(14)
$V / \text{\AA}^3$	2273.30(19)	2361.97 (18)
Z	1	
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}} (\text{g/cm}^3)$	1.323	1.273
$\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	0.382	0.368
$F(000)$	952.0	952.0
Reflections collected	43291	44062
Independent reflections	10395	8661
GOF on F^2	1.032	1.013
$R_1, wR_2 [I \geq 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0388, 0.0839	0.0421, 0.0920
R_1, wR_2 (all data)	0.0603, 0.0912	0.0702, 0.1031
Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{\AA}^{-3}$	0.27 / -0.44	0.22 / -0.27
CCDC No.	1980009	1980011

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}.$$

Table S3. Crystallographic data and structural refinements for **III** at different temperatures.

Compound	120 K	298 K
Formula	$C_{114}H_{104}B_2Fe_2N_{10}O_4$	
Formula weight	1811.39	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	$P\bar{1}$	
$a / \text{\AA}$	11.2740(10)	11.398(3)
$b / \text{\AA}$	11.3038(10)	11.389(3)
$c / \text{\AA}$	18.6481(17)	19.008(5)
$\alpha / ^\circ$	81.113(3)	81.260(7)
$\beta / ^\circ$	85.841(3)	81.569(7)
$\gamma / ^\circ$	75.891(2)	78.987(7)
$V / \text{\AA}^3$	2275.6(4)	2376.2(11)
Z	1	
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}} (\text{g/cm}^3)$	1.322	1.266
$\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	0.382	0.366
$F(000)$	952.0	952.0
Reflections collected	45029	47674
Independent reflections	9366	10088
GOF on F^2	1.023	1.011
$R_1, wR_2 [I \geq 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0504, 0.0947	0.0584, 0.1106
R_1, wR_2 (all data)	0.0981, 0.1093	0.1489, 0.1377
Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{\AA}^{-3}$	0.32 / -0.45	0.23 / -0.51
CCDC No.	1980014	1980013

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. \quad wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}.$$

Table S4. Crystallographic data and structural refinements for **IV** at different temperatures.

Compound	120 K	298 K
Formula	$C_{114}H_{104}B_2Fe_2N_{10}O_4$	
Formula weight	1811.39	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	$P\bar{1}$	
$a / \text{\AA}$	11.2656(11)	11.374(2)
$b / \text{\AA}$	11.2898(10)	11.321(2)
$c / \text{\AA}$	18.6004(17)	18.954(3)
$\alpha / ^\circ$	81.173(3)	81.371(5)
$\beta / ^\circ$	85.993(3)	81.581(5)
$\gamma / ^\circ$	75.857(3)	78.987(5)
$V / \text{\AA}^3$	2265.5(4)	2350.9(7)
Z	1	
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}} (\text{g/cm}^3)$	1.328	1.279
$\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	0.384	0.370
$F(000)$	952.0	952.0
Reflections collected	42057	41789
Independent reflections	9290	9530
GOF on F^2	1.069	1.052
$R_1, wR_2 [I \geq 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0562, 0.1004	0.0655, 0.1164
R_1, wR_2 (all data)	0.1089, 0.1158	0.1405, 0.1437
Largest diff. peak/hole / $e \text{\AA}^{-3}$	0.30 / -0.49	0.26 / -0.40
CCDC No.	1980008	1980010

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. \quad wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}.$$

Table S5. Selected structural parameters for **I–IV** at different states.

Parameter	I (120 K)	I (298 K)	II (120 K)	II (298 K)	III (120 K)	III (298 K)	IV (120 K)	IV (298 K)
Fe1–N1	2.0047(19)	2.143(3)	2.0285(14)	2.1987(19)	2.027(2)	2.196(3)	2.021(2)	2.193(3)
Fe1–N2	1.9679(18)	2.066(4)	1.9546(14)	2.0910(19)	1.953(2)	2.091(3)	1.954(2)	2.090(3)
Fe1–N3	1.9605(18)	2.059(4)	1.9533(14)	2.0780(19)	1.950(2)	2.075(3)	1.947(2)	2.074(3)
Fe1–N4	2.0020(16)	2.151(3)	2.0071(14)	2.1986(16)	2.003(2)	2.202(2)	2.003(2)	2.199(3)
<Fe–N> ^a	1.9838(18)	2.105(4)	1.9859(14)	2.1416(18)	1.983(2)	2.141(3)	1.981(2)	2.139(3)
Fe1–O1	1.8793(15)	1.904(3)	1.8854(12)	1.9213(16)	1.8800(18)	1.924(2)	1.881(2)	1.919(3)
Fe1–O2	1.8766(16)	1.915(3)	1.8789(11)	1.9188(15)	1.8773(17)	1.925(2)	1.8763(19)	1.919(2)
<Fe–O> ^b	1.8780(16)	1.909(3)	1.8822(12)	1.9201(16)	1.88787(18)	1.925(2)	1.8777(20)	1.919(3)
<O1–Fe1–O2> ^c	176.94(7)	173.41(11)	177.68(5)	169.47(7)	177.68(8)	169.53(9)	177.74(9)	169.59(11)
Σ Fe ^d	17.01	38.43	15.48	54.26	15.40	54.33	15.56	53.48
Fe $\cdots$ Fe ^e	15.3664(8)	15.6328(10)	15.4051(8)	15.7639(7)	15.4023(12)	15.7966(32)	15.3837(12)	15.7557(22)
anion(B)...Fe ^f	7.4664(26)	7.1988(5)	7.4308(24)	7.1038(32)	7.4282(38)	7.139(4)	7.4191(38)	7.0998(51)

^aThe average Fe–N bond lengths (Å); ^bThe average Fe–O bond lengths (Å); ^cThe angle of O1–Fe1–O2 (°); ^dOctahedral distortion parameters (°); ^eThe intramolecular Fe $\cdots$ Fe distance; ^fThe distance of B1 $\cdots$ Fe1.

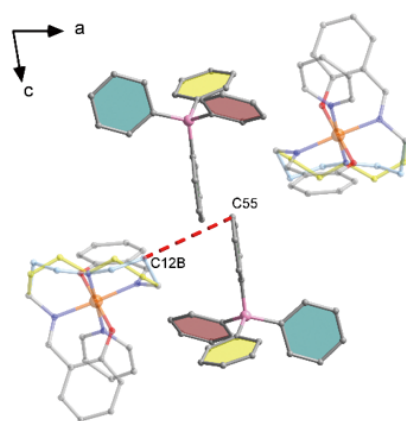
Table S6. The comparison of intermolecular interactions among I–IV.

Parameter		I (120 K)	I (298 K)	II (120 K)	II (298 K)	III (120 K)	III (298 K)	IV (120 K)	IV (298 K)
C24–H24... π (edge-to-face)	Z^a / Å	4.7085(2)	4.7654(3)	4.4795(2)	4.6134(1)	4.4800(3)	4.6315(9)	4.4678(3)	4.6019(6)
	r^b / Å	1.686	1.834	1.781	2.000	1.778	2.021	1.792	2.038
	r^c / Å	2.8839(1)	2.9239(2)	2.7245(1)	2.7881(1)	2.7244(2)	2.7930(5)	2.7229(2)	2.7796(3)
	θ^d / °	45.90	45.26	37.43	38.68	37.51	38.67	37.11	38.17
C37–H37... π / Å		3.4947(1)	3.4229(2)	<u>3.6291(1)</u>	3.5967(1)	<u>3.6354(2)</u>	<u>3.6020(7)</u>	<u>3.6266(3)</u>	3.5831(4)
N1–H1A... π^e / Å		3.3568(1)	3.4965(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–
N1–H1... π^f / Å		<u>3.6439(2)</u> ^h	<u>3.6490(3)</u> ^h	2.9235(1)	2.9518(1)	2.9233(3)	2.9698(8)	2.9086(3)	2.9508(5)
C10–H10... π^g / Å		2.9599(1) ⁱ	3.0989(2) ⁱ	3.2547(1)	3.5359(1)	3.2604(2)	3.5414(7)	3.2531(2)	3.5247(4)
C10–H10... π^j / Å		2.7061(1) ^j	3.2810(2) ^j	3.3939(1)	<u>3.7595(1)</u>	3.4426(3)	<u>3.7656(8)</u>	3.4447(3)	<u>3.7706(5)</u>
C3–H3... π / Å		<u>3.7130(2)</u>	<u>3.8646(3)</u>	3.5567(2)	<u>4.4869(2)</u>	3.5669(3)	<u>4.4945(11)</u>	3.5504(3)	<u>4.4932(7)</u>
C27–H27... π / Å		3.3927(1)	3.2981(2)	<u>3.6219(1)</u>	3.4030(1)	<u>3.6128(3)</u>	3.4110(7)	<u>3.6296(3)</u>	3.4025(4)
C32–H32...N5 / Å		2.6096(17)	3.0768(2)	2.6070(14)	3.3752(21)	2.6126(20)	3.3736(32)	2.603(2)	3.3519(37)
C5–H5...N5 / Å		2.4325(17)	2.4316(2)	2.5271(15)	2.3974(20)	2.5333(22)	2.4088(33)	2.5297(23)	2.3936(33)
distance of py ^g		3.9167(27)	4.2012(4)	3.9045(22)	4.2704(30)	3.9018(31)	4.2744(46)	3.8999(31)	4.2499(59)

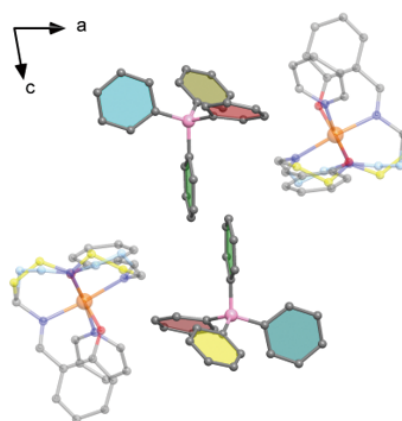
^aThe distance between the centroids of the corresponding aromatic rings; ^bThe offset distance between the centroids of the corresponding aromatic rings; ^cThe distance between hydrogen ion and the centroid of aromatic ring; ^dThe dihedral angle between two aromatic rings; ^eThe aromatic ring C40–C45; ^fThe aromatic ring C15–C20; ^gThe distance between the centroids of non-coordinate pyridines of the adjacent TPB ligand; ^hThe N1–H1B... π for I; ⁱThe C10B–H10D... π interaction for I; ^jThe C10A–H10A... π interaction for I.

Table S7. Potential solvent volume in I–IV at different states calculated by the Platon program.

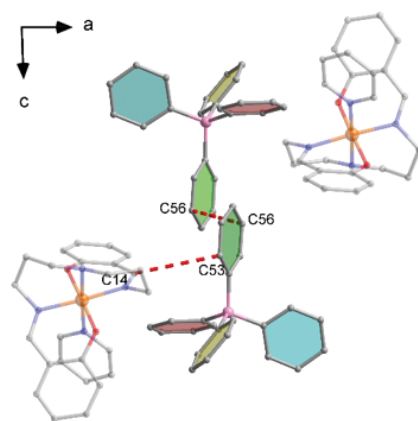
parameter		I		II		III		IV	
		120 K	298 K	120 K	298 K	120 K	298 K	120 K	298 K
Platon	voids in unit cell [Å ³]	16.5	42.1	0	46.8	0	46.9	0	46.0
	Percentage of voids within the total unit cell volume	0.7	1.8	0	2.0	0	2.0	0	2.0
	[%]								



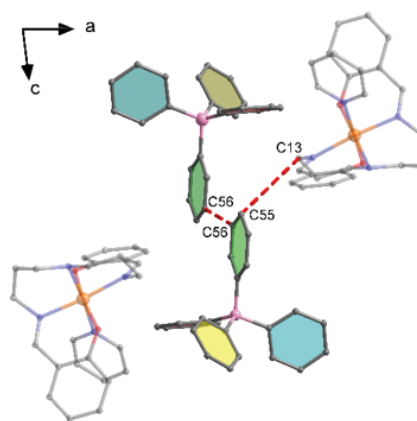
a) I (120 K)



b) I (298 K)



c) II (120 K)



d) II (298 K)

Figure S4. The intermolecular interactions between phenyl (C52–C57) of BPh_4^- anion and the adjacent $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{saltan})\}_2(\text{TPB})]^{2+}$ for a) I at 120 K, b) I at 298 K, c) II at 120 K and d) II at 298 K.

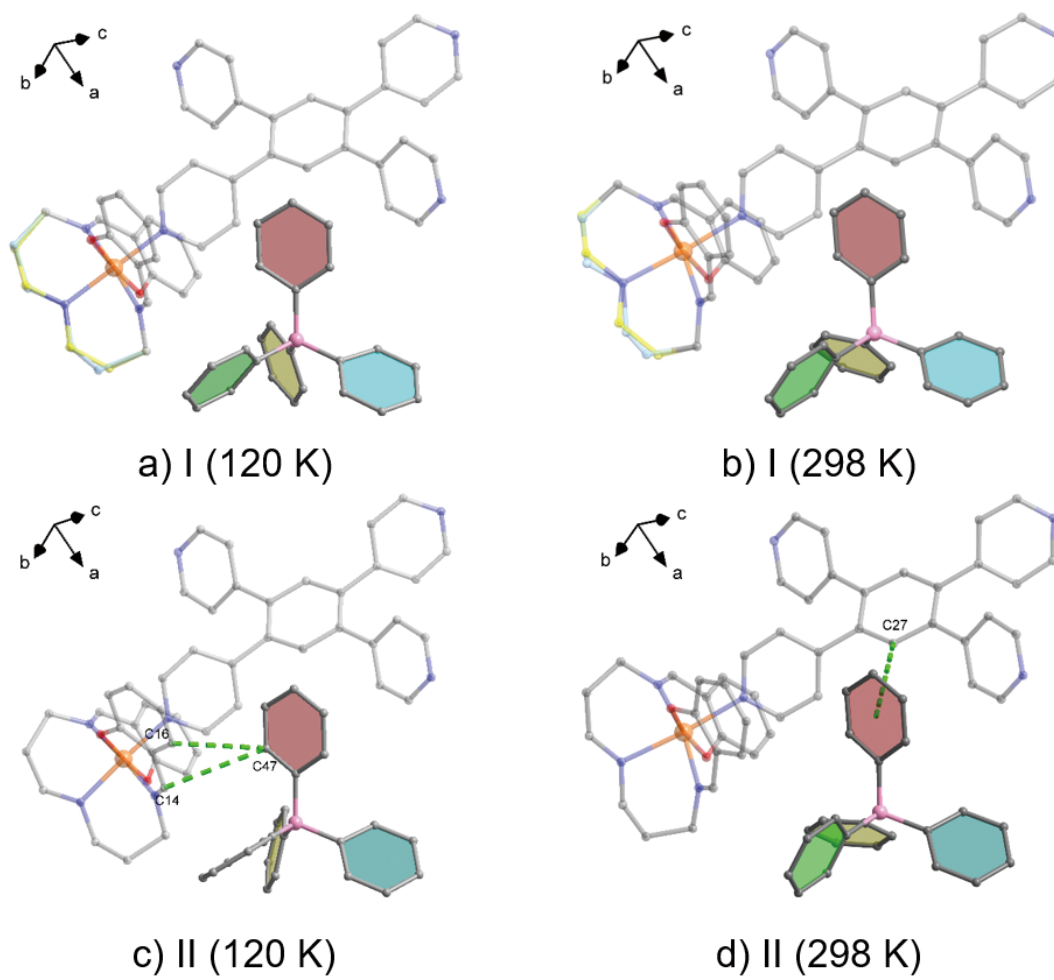
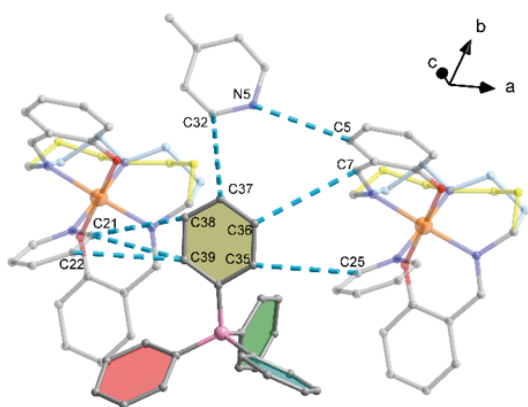
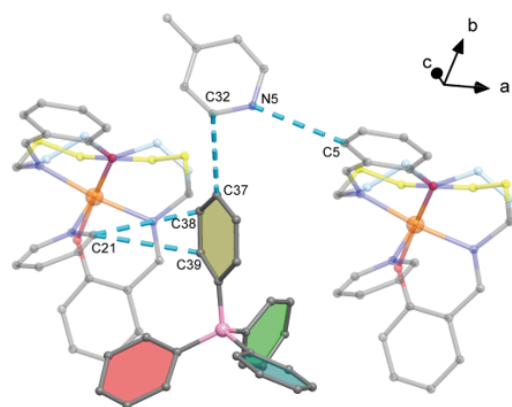


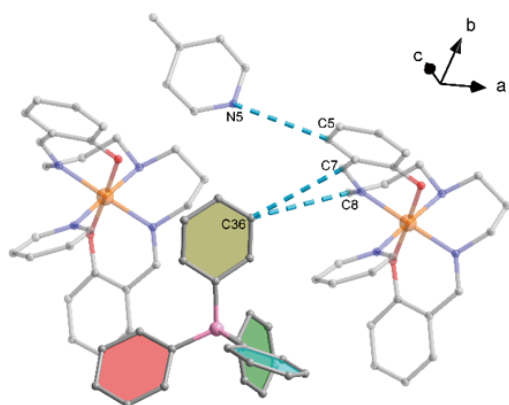
Figure S5. The intermolecular interactions between phenyl (C46–C51) of BPh_4^- anion and the adjacent $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{salten})\}_2(\text{TPB})]^{2+}$ for a) I at 120 K, b) I at 298 K, c) II at 120 K and d) II at 298 K.



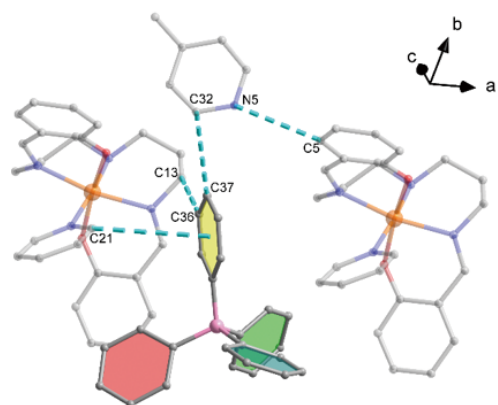
a) I (120 K)



b) I (298 K)

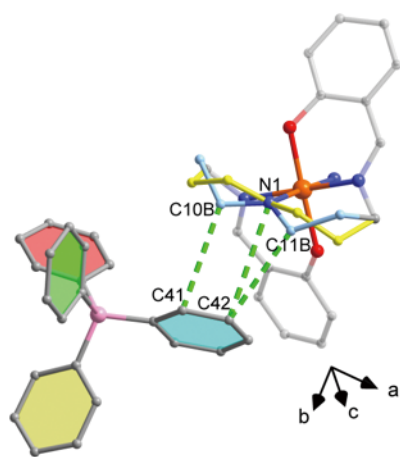


c) II (120 K)

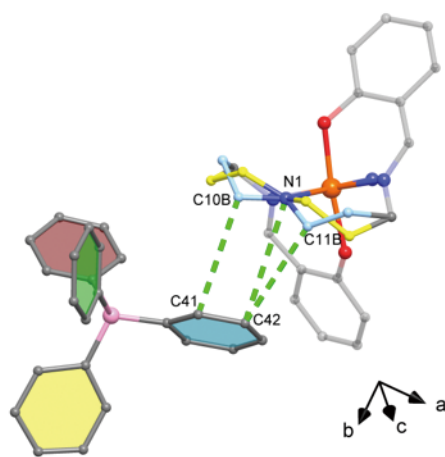


d) II (298 K)

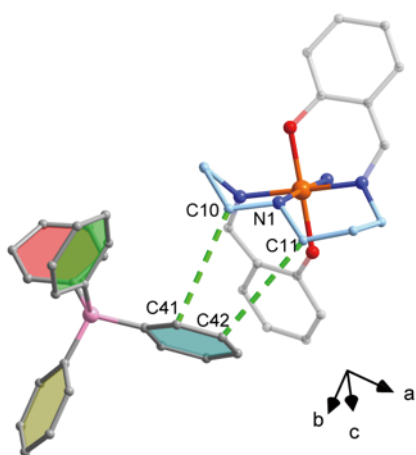
Figure S6. The intermolecular interactions between phenyl (C34–C39) of BPh_4^- anion and the adjacent $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{salten})\}_2(\text{TPB})]^{2+}$ for a) I at 120 K, b) I at 298 K, c) II at 120 K and d) II at 298 K.



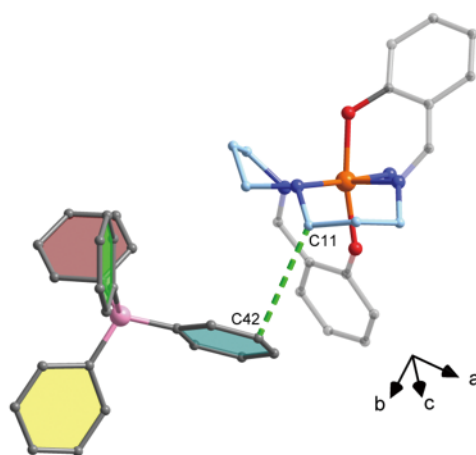
a) I (120 K)



b) I (298 K)



c) II (120 K)



d) II (298 K)

Figure S7. The intermolecular interactions between phenyl (C40–C45) of BPh_4^- anion and the adjacent $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{salten})\}_2(\text{TPB})]^{2+}$ for a) I at 120 K, b) I at 298 K, c) II at 120 K and d) II at 298 K.

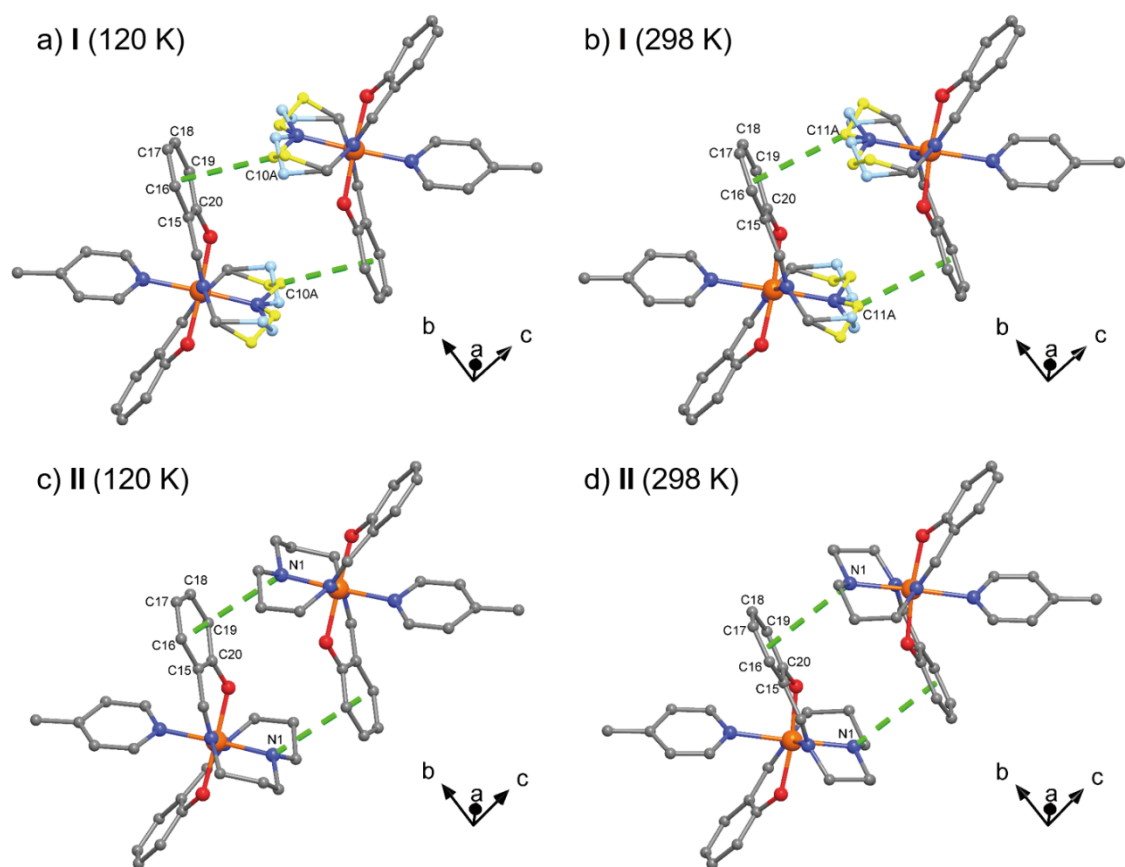


Figure S8. The intermolecular interactions between the adjacent $[\{\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{salten})\}_2(\text{TPB})]^{2+}$ for a) I at 120 K, b) I at 298 K, c) II at 120 K and d) II at 298 K. The dash lines represent for shortest distance among cations.

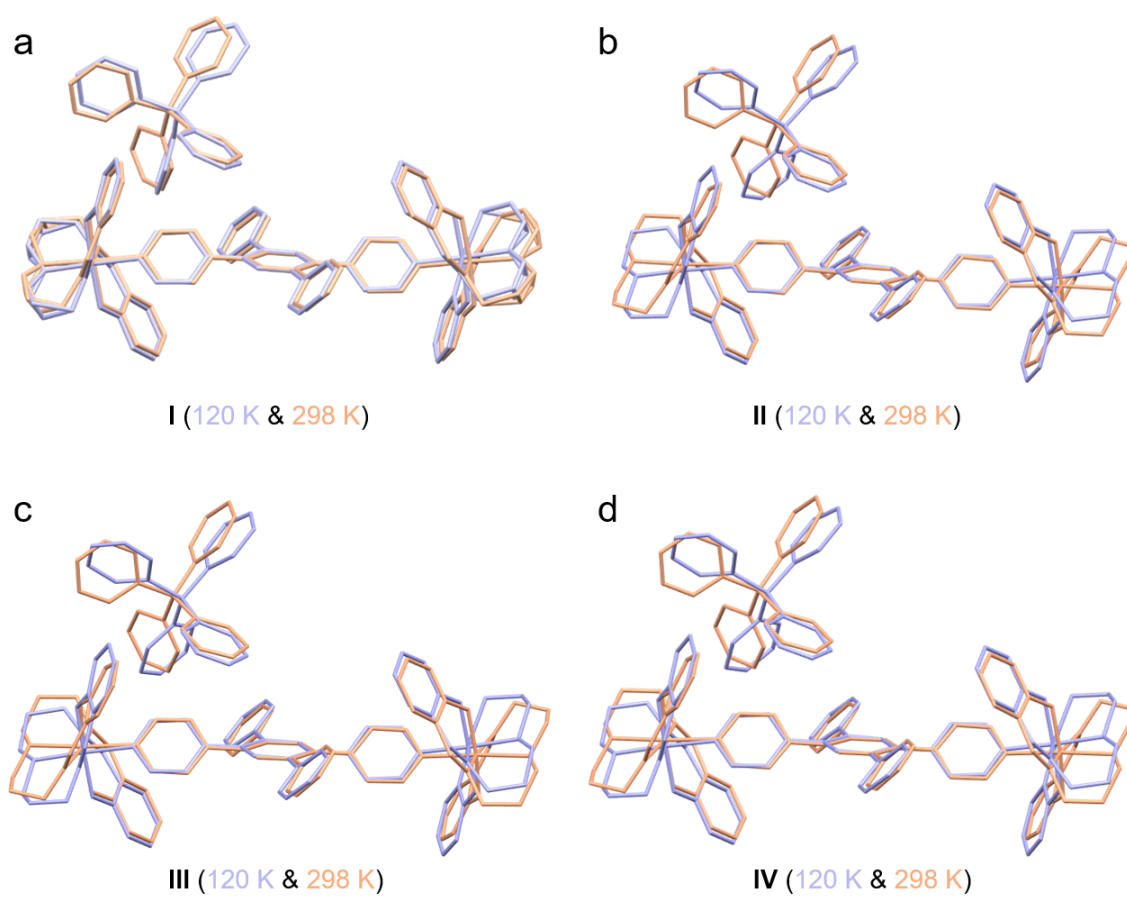


Figure S9. Crystal structure overlap of HS (298 K, orange) and LS (120 K, purple) states.

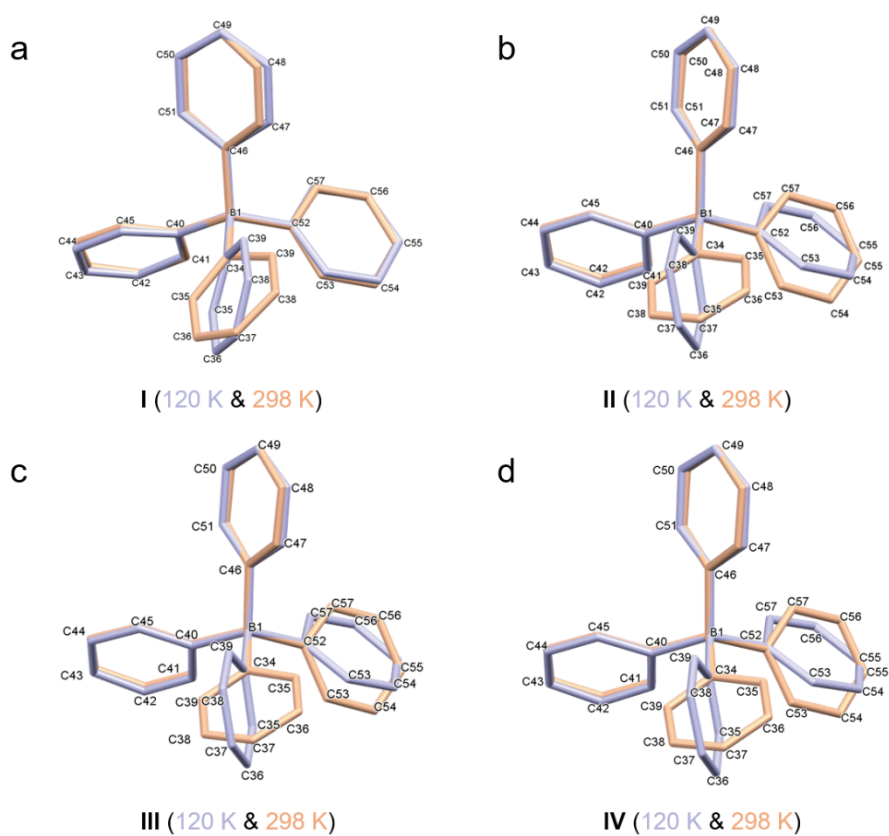


Figure S10. Structure overlap of BPh_4^- anion at 120K (purple) and 298 K (orange): a) I, b) II, c) III and d) IV. B1, C34, C40, C46 and C52 are selected as reference points.

Table S8. Angles of two planes formed by same phenyl at two spin states.

	C34–C39	C40–C45	C46–C51	C52–C57
I	37.72	4.71	12.83	6.42
II	89.58	1.86	5.43	36.56
III	89.70	1.61	5.92	36.24
IV	89.78	1.58	5.34	36.39

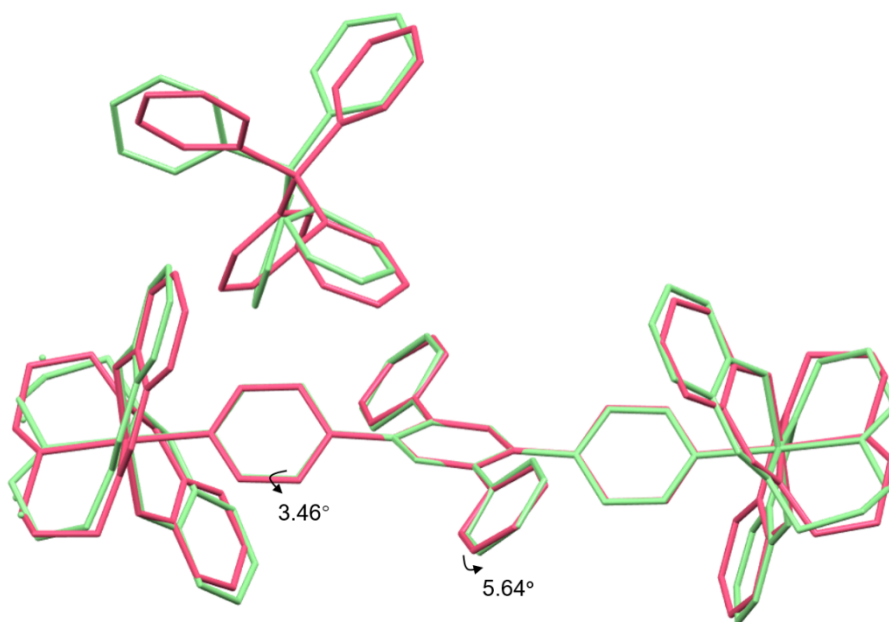


Figure S11. Crystal structure overlap of I (green) and II (red) at 120 K. The phenyl of TPB ligand is selected as reference points.

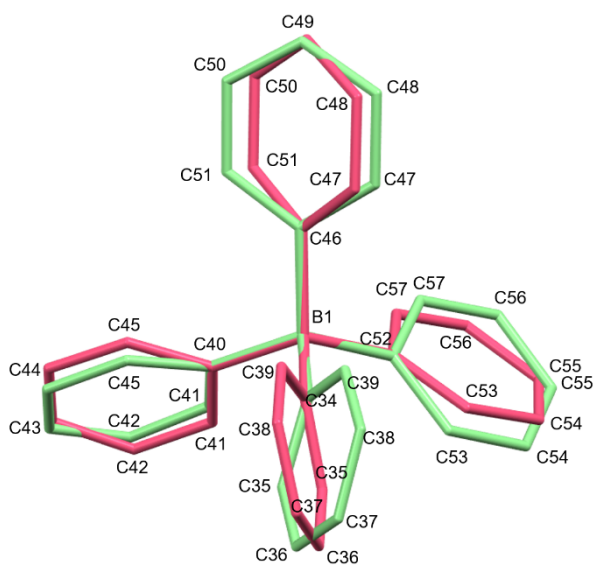


Figure S12. Structure overlap of BPh₄⁻ anion in I (green) and II (red) at 120 K. B1, C34, C40, C46 and C52 are selected as reference points.

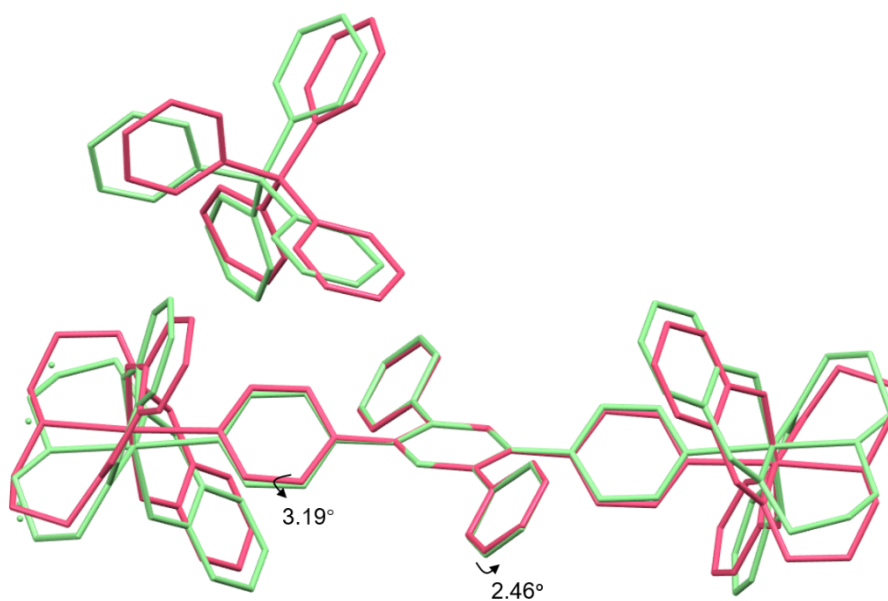


Figure S13. Crystal structure overlap of I (green) and II (red) at 298 K. The phenyl of TPB ligand is selected as reference points.

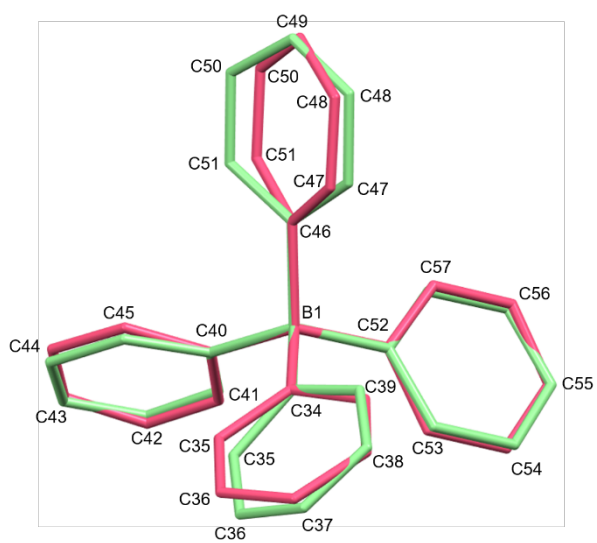


Figure S14. Structure overlap of BPh₄⁻ anion in I (green) and II (red) at 298 K. B1, C34, C40, C46 and C52 are selected as reference points.

Table S9 Angles of the two planes formed by same phenyl in different phases.

Temperature [K]		C34–C39	C40–C45	C46–C51	C52–C57
120	I & II	41.03	13.87	30.38	21.23
	II & III	0.2	0.28	0.14	0.11
	II & IV	0.17	0.06	0.54	0.15
298	I & II	14.75	8.64	22.93	9.09
	II & III	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.30
	II & IV	0.07	0.46	0.07	0.28

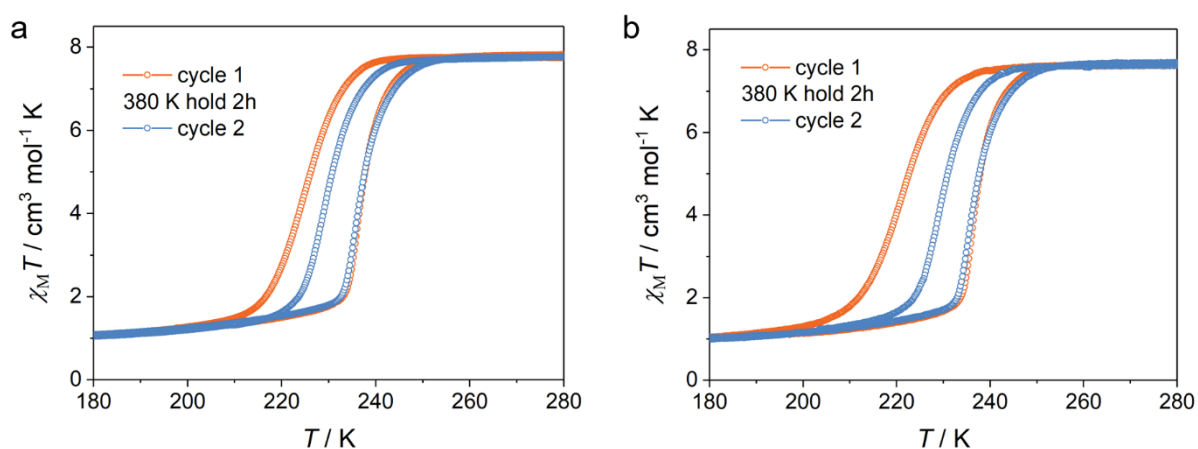


Figure S15. Variable-temperature magnetic susceptibilities transformation from a) IV to II and b) III to II.

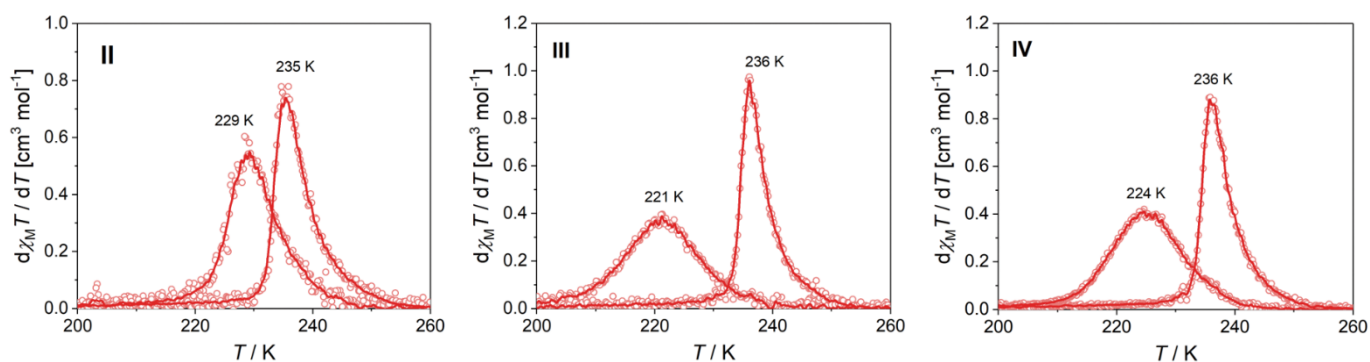


Figure S16. Differential of Variable-temperature magnetic susceptibilities for a) II, b) III, c) IV.

Density Functional Theory Calculations

Investigation of the spin multiplicity of individual Fe sites in the Fe₂ compounds using a reduced structure

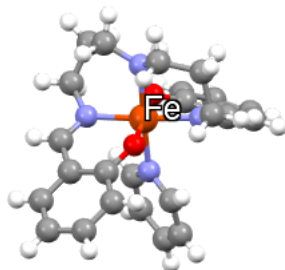


Figure S17. Example of the reduced structure of the compounds investigated. The closest pyridine ligand from the bridging ligand was kept, while the remaining site of the molecule was deleted. The dangling bond of the remaining pyridine ligand was saturated by a H atom.

As the molecules were found to have inversion symmetry, only half of the molecules is needed for calculation. The new reduced structures have only 1 metal centre (Figure S18). The DFT calculation was done using ORCA with the following parameters:

- DFT functional: B3LYP
- Basis set: DKH-def2-TZVP SARC/J
- Dispersion correction: D3BJ
- Convergence strategies: TightSCF
- Grid: Grid7 FinalGrid7
- Charge of compound: 1; multiplicity was varied between 2, 4, and 6 as the possible spin states for Fe^{III} is 1/2, 3/2, 5/2.

Table S10. Energy calculated from a single-point-calculation of 8 reduced structures.

Structure	Spin Multiplicity	Energy (cm ⁻¹)
I at 120K	2	0.0
	4	6284.9
	6	9862.6
I at 298K	2	0.0
	4	1623.0
	6	404.9
II at 120K	2	0.0
	4	5547.8
	6	9259.9
II at 298K	2	2003.6
	4	2199.6
	6	0.0
III at 120K	2	0.0
	4	5636.6
	6	9475.8
III at 298K	2	2104.6
	4	2271.2
	6	0.0
IV at 120K	2	0.0
	4	6043.1
	6	9980.4
IV at 298K	2	1747.2
	4	2047.9
	6	0.0

Investigation of the spin multiplicity of individual Fe site using the full molecular structure

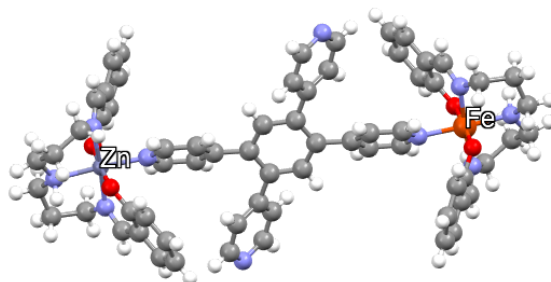


Figure S18. Example of the structure of the compounds investigated with one Fe replaced by Zn.

One Fe was replaced by Zn (Figure S18), while the remaining part of the molecule was kept intact, as in X-Ray structure. The calculation was done using ORCA-4.0.1 using the following parameters:

- DFT functional: B3LYP
- Basis set: DKH-def2-SVP SARC/J
- Dispersion correction: D3BJ
- Convergence strategies: TightSCF
- Grid: Grid7 FinalGrid7
- Charge of compound: +2; multiplicity was varied between 2, 4, and 6 as the possible spin states for d^5 configuration of Fe^{III} is 1/2, 3/2, 5/2. The calculated energy of the single point calculation is shown in the table below. It was found that the multiplicities of both sites of Fe are the same within the same compound. Additionally, it is also evident that for compound II, III, and IV, at low temperature, Fe has low spin and at high temperature, Fe has high spin. For compound I, both Fe have low spin at low temperature and at high temperature.

Table S11. Energy calculated from a single-point-calculation for each Fe site in each structure. The other Fe site was replaced by Zn.

Zn position	Structure	Multiplicity	Energy (cm ⁻¹)	Zn position	Structure	Multiplicity	Energy (cm ⁻¹)
0 (Investigating the spin of Fe at position 97)	I at 120K	2	0.0	97 (Investigating the spin of Fe at position 0)	I at 120K	2	0.0
		4	6451.8			4	6451.3
		6	10139.0			6	10138.5
	I at 298K	2	0.0		I at 298K	2	0.0
		4	1789.0			4	1804.2
		6	484.6			6	484.9
	II at 120K	2	0.0		II at 120K	2	0.0
		4	5951.6			4	5951.9
		6	9757.6			6	9757.5
	II at 298K	2	2013.4		II at 298K	2	2013.1
		4	2215.2			4	2215.3
		6	0.0			6	0.0
	III at 120K	2	0.0		III at 120K	2	0.0
		4	6053.2			4	6051.4
		6	9990.9			6	9988.7
	III at 298K	2	2116.5		III at 298K	2	2116.2
		4	2277.9			4	2278.4
		6	0.0			6	0.0
	IV at 120K	2	0.0		IV at 120K	2	0.0
		4	6187.7			4	5873.8
		6	10227.3			6	9911.7
	IV at 298K	2	1751.0		IV at 298K	2	1750.8
		4	2090.4			4	2090.2
		6	0.0			6	0.0

Investigation of the spin multiplicity of the binuclear {Fe₂} compounds

As established previously, both Fe in compound **II**, **III**, and **IV** have low spin at low temperature and high spin at high temperature and both Fe in compound **I** have low spin at low and high temperature. Thus, the total spin of each compound is varied as shown in the table below. At high temperature, compound **II**, **III**, and **IV** have a total spin of 5 and at low temperature, they have a total spin of 1. On the other hand, at both 120 K and 298 K, compound **I** have a total spin of 1.

It is then concluded that the magnetic change could possibly be from the transition from the enthalpy-favored low spin to the entropy-favored high spin at each Fe site.

The computational details are similar to previous section. The spin was varied between 0 and 1 or 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, accordingly for each compound.

Table S12. Energy calculated from a single-point-calculation of 8 structures.

Structure	Multiplicity	Energy (cm ⁻¹)
I at 120K	1	0.2
	3	0.0
I at 298K	1	0.0
	3	258.6
II at 120K	1	24.9
	3	0.0
II at 298K	1	19994.2
	3	3972.1
	5	4198.2
	7	4432.6
	9	2212.4
	11	0.0
III at 120K	1	0.0
	3	552.2
III at 298K	1	20319.0
	3	4175.6
	5	4366.2
	7	4563.6
	9	2277.9
	11	0.0
IV at 120K	1	0.0
	3	496.9
IV at 298K	1	19624.8
	3	3450.9
	5	3783.5
	7	4123.8
	9	2058.0
	11	0.0

Investigation of the exchange interaction of the {Fe₂} compounds at low temperature (120K) using broken symmetry DFT (BS-DFT) calculation

The calculation was done for the {Fe₂} compound I, II, III, and IV at 120K. The calculation was done using ORCA-4.0.1 using the following parameters:

- DFT functional: B3LYP
- Basis set: DKH-def2-TZVP SARC/J
- Dispersion correction: D3BJ
- Convergence strategies: TightSCF (for compound III, VerySlowConv was employed since SCF could not converge using tight convergence criteria)
- Grid: Grid7 FinalGrid7
- Charge of compound: 2.

Table S13. Interaction of {Fe₂} compound at low temperature (120 K).

Structure	$E_{\text{High-Spin}} - E_{\text{BrokenSym}} \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	$J(1)^{4-6} \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	$J(2)^7 \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	$J(3)^{8,9} \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
I	-0.18	0.18	0.09	0.18
II	-0.58	0.58	0.29	0.58
III	4.92	-4.92	-2.46	-4.92
IV	1.19	-0.60	-0.60	-1.19

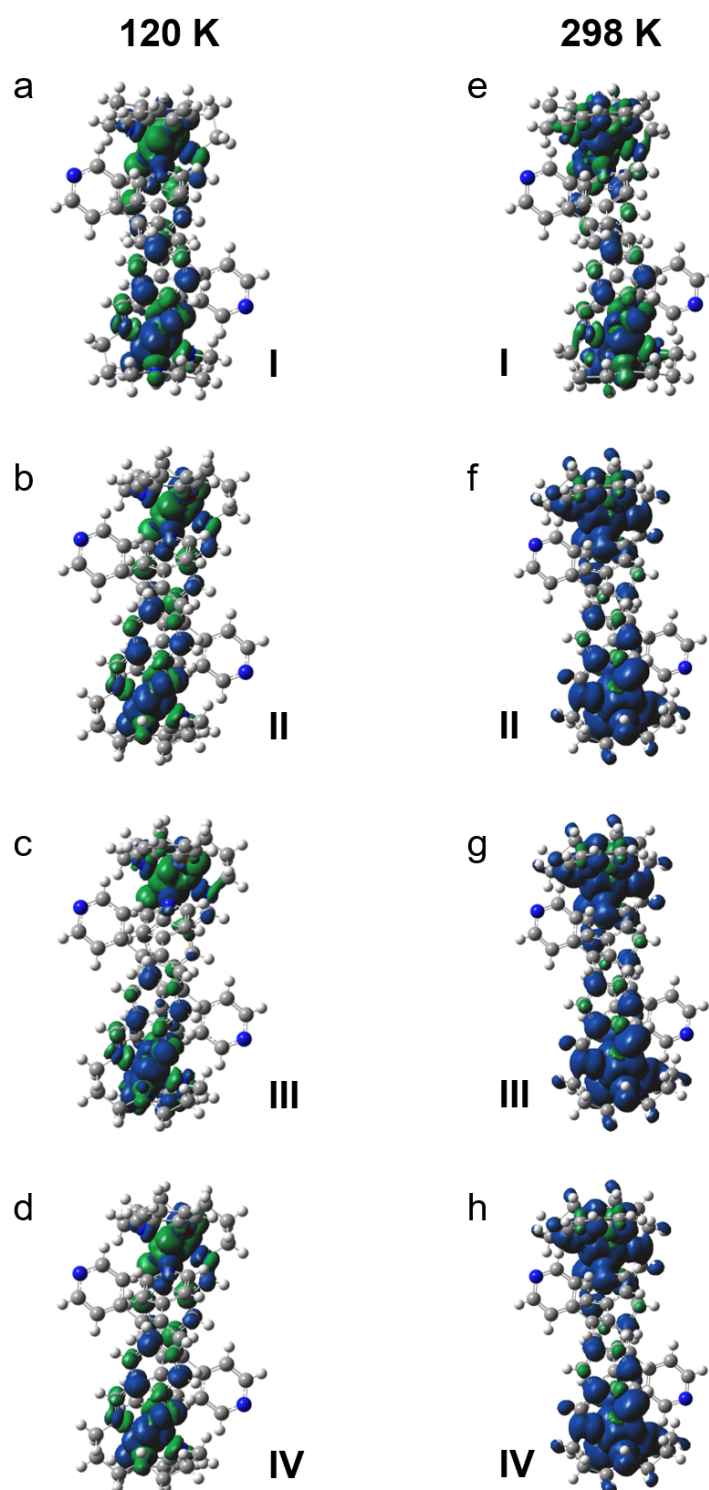


Figure S19. Spin density of the $\{\text{Fe}_2\}$ compounds a) I at 120 K, b) II at 120 K, c) III at 120 K, d) IV at 120 K, e) I at 298 K, f) II at 298 K, g) III at 298 K, and h) IV at 298 K. The spin density of compound I–IV at 120 K was obtained from the result of the BS-DFT calculation. The spin density of compound I–IV at 298 K was obtained from the ground state result as shown in Table S12.

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