Supporting Information

SI-1: Distance and Angle Comparison of hydrogen bonds within 1 (CSD-Materials/Mercury; CSD v5.44, Apr 2023)







O2-H2a···O3: | Distance | Angle | Frequency | to similar examples on the CSD



Donor	Acceptor	Distance D-A	Distance classification	Distance threshold	Distance hits	Distance mean	Distance std. dev.	Distance min.	Distance max.	Angle D-HA	Angle classification	Angle threshold	Angle hits	Angle mean	Angle std. dev.	Angle min.	Angle max.
N2 (amine_5_1)	O3 (water)	2.89	Not Unusual	(2.71, 3.02)	132	2.82	0.11	2.63	3.25	152.24	Not Unusual	151.36	132	170.29	10.1	120.37	179.21
O3 (water)	02 (Т2ОН0)	2.99	Not Unusual	(2.77, 3.37)	2092	2.99	0.19	2.64	3.79	172.58	Not Unusual	134.48	2092	168.41	13.85	120.03	179.96
N4 (amine_5_1)	S1 (CdoubleS)	3.41	Not Unusual	(3.38, 3.49)	2	3.43	0.08	3.38	3.49	151.7	Not Unusual	123.81	2	135.46	18.31	122.52	148.41
O3 (water)	S1 (CdoubleS)	3.8	Unusual	(3.15, 3.57)	224	3.33	0.11	2.93	3.71	163.57	Not Unusual	139.8	224	169.01	12.23	122.5	179.61

N2-H2...O3: | Distance | Angle | Frequency | to similar examples on the CSD



O3-H3a···O2: | Distance | Angle | Frequency | to similar examples on the CSD



SI-2: Distance and Angle Comparison of hydrogen bonds within 2 (CSD-Materials/Mercury; CSD v5.44, Apr 2023)



O3-H3b...S1: | Distance | Angle | Frequency | to similar examples on the CSD



Views of Complex 2 highlighting hydrogen bonding (thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability)



SI-3: Spectroscopic information

¹H and ¹³C NMR acquired in DMSO-d₆ or CDCl₃ on BRUKER AVANCE 500 spectrometer, using TMS as an internal standard. UV-vis spectra recorded using a SCINCO S-3100 spectrophotometer with a photodiode (PDA) detector. FT-IR spectra obtained upon a PerkinElmer Spectrum Two instrument (DTGS). Molar conductivity measurements performed using an EC-214 conductivity meter at at room temperature and using a cell containing a millimolar solution of dimethylformamide.



2hpbi ligand

Infrared spectroscopy: 2hpbi ligand, (2-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol (C₁₃H₁₀N₂O)



Infrared spectroscopy: Complex 1, [Co₂(C₁₃H₉N₂O)₂(SCN)₂(CH₃CH₂OH)₂]



Infrared spectroscopy: Complex 2 [Mn₂(C₁₃H₉N₂O)₄(SCN)₂].2(H₂O)



¹H NMR: 2hpbi ligand, (2-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol (C₁₃H₁₀N₂O)



¹³C NMR: 2hpbi ligand, (2-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol (C₁₃H₁₀N₂O)





¹³C NMR (DEPT 135): 2hpbi ligand, (2-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol (C₁₃H₁₀N₂O)

Conductivity study: Complexes 1 and 2

	Cold Conductivity (μS/cm)	Conductivity after 15 days (μS/cm)	Electrolytes		
Complex 1	19,26	17,21	Neutral		
Complex 2	18,44	16,95	Neutral		



UV-Vis Spectroscopy: Complex 2 [Mn₂(C₁₃H₉N₂O)₄(SCN)₂].2(H₂O)



SI-4: Complex **1** coordination polyhedron geometry index

The geometry around the penta-coordinated cobalt (II) ion is deduced from the trigonality or Addison index. This is defined by the relation $\tau = (\beta - \alpha)/60$ which is applicable to five-co-ordinate structures as an index of the degree of trigonality. β and α are the greatest angles of connection around Co(II). If $\tau = 0$ the geometry is a perfect square pyramid while a value of $\tau = 1$ refers to a trigonal bipyramidal geometry. The greatest angles around Co(II) are β =169.020° for N1-Co1-O1ⁱ and α =119.680° for O2-Co-O1. The value thus found is $\tau = 0.82$ confirms a slightly deformed trigonal-bipyramidal geometry for complex.

