## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## New platinum and ruthenium Schiff base complexes for water splitting reactions

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Figure S1. UV-vis absorption spectra of complexes 1 and 2 in degassed DMF  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$  solution at room temperature.



Figure S2. UV-vis absorption spectra of complexes 1 and 2 in degassed DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (9:1) mixed solvents  $(1.0v \times v10^{-5} \text{ M})$ .



Figure S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of complex 1 in DMF and DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (9:1) mixed solvents  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$ .



Figure S4. UV-vis absorption spectra differences of complex 2 in DMF and DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (9:1) mixed solvents  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$ .



Figure S5. Emission spectra of complexes 1 and 2 in air-saturated DMF and DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (9:1) mixed solution  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$  at room temperature, excitation upon 480 nm.



Figure S6. Emission spectra of complexes 1 and 2 in degassed DMF and DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (9:1) mixed solution( $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M) at room temperature, excitation upon 480 nm.



Figure S7. Emission spectrum of complex 1 in solid state at room temperature, excitation upon 480 nm.



Figure S8. Emission spectrum of complex 2 in solid state at room temperature, excitation upon 480 nm.



Figure S9. Cyclic voltammetric curves of complexes 1 (up) and 2 (down), sample concentration is  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  M in 0.1M n-Bu<sub>4</sub>NPF<sub>6</sub>/DMF, scan rate 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup> at room temperature, working electrode: glassy carbon, counter electrode: Pt foil; reference electrode: saturated calomel electrode (SCE). Potential in V *vs.* SCE.



Figure S10. Optical absorption spectral changes of complex 1 ( $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M) containing K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution ( $3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M), TEA (0.86 M) before irradiation and after 10 h of irradiation.



Figure S11. Images of the 12 h reaction solutions of complex 2 in the absence (left) and presence(right) of  $TiO_2$  used for absorbance and fluorescence tests.



Figure S12. UV-vis profiles of complexes 3 and 4 in CH<sub>3</sub>CN ( $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M).



**Figure S13.** (A) Absorption spectral changes of CAN at 360 nm after mixing complex **3** (0.01 mM) with various concentrations of CAN aqueous solution, no data were collected in the first 12 s due to injecting CAN and shaking cell. (B) Plots of initial rate  $k_{obs}$  calculated by linear fitting the data from 0 to 300 s in the upper portion versus [Ce<sup>4+</sup>], CAN loss is first order in ACN with a first-order rate constant of  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  s<sup>-1</sup>. (C) Monitoring CAN decay at 360 nm after the addition of complex **3** (0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0  $\mu$ M). (D) Plots of  $k_{obs}$  versus [**3**], the initial rates  $k_{obs}$  were calculated by linear fitting the data from 0 to 60 s, CAN loss is first order in **3** with a first-order rate constant of 0.87 s<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure S14. Preparation procedures of complex1 and complex 2.



Figure S15. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of complex 1 (up, 610.2  $[M + H]^+$ ; 632.2  $[M + Na]^+$ ) and complex 2 (down, 654.2  $[M + H]^+$ ; 676.2  $[M + Na]^+$ ).



Figure S16. Preparation procedure of complexes 3 and 4.





Figure S17. MALDY-TOF of complexes 3 (up) and 4 (down).



Figure S18. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of complexes 3 in  $CDCl_3$  (up) and 4 in d<sup>6</sup>-DMSO (down).





Figure S19. HRMS spectra of complexes 3 (up) and 4 (down) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN and H<sub>2</sub>O.