Electrochemical-driven water reduction and oxidation catalyzed by an iron(III)

complex supported by 2,3-bis(2-hydroxybenzylideneimino)-2,3-butenedinitrile

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Fig. S1. The UV spectrum of complex 1 in MeCN.



Fig. S2. The UV spectrum of complex 1 in water.



Fig. S3. The UV spectra of 0.10 mM complex 1 in 0.25 M buffered solutions in different pHs.



Fig. S4. Cyclic voltammogram of 3.17 mM ligand in 0.10 M of $[n-Bu_4N]ClO_4$ DMF solution at a glassy carbon electrode and a scan rate of 100 mV/s. (*) ferrocene internal standard.



Fig. S5. (a) Scan rate dependence of precatalytic waves for a 3.17 mM solution of complex **1** in DMF, at scan rates from 50 to 250 mV/s. (b) Plot of current $vs v^{1/2}$ at - 0.08 V (Fe^{III/II}) (blue line) and -1.55 V (Fe^{III/I}) (black line). Conditions: 0.10 M [n-Bu₄N]ClO₄ as supporting electrolyte, GC working electrode (1.0 mm diameter), Pt counter electrode, Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode, (*) ferrocene internal standard.



Fig. S6. CV of 3.17 mM FeCl₃ in 0.10 M of [n-Bu₄N]ClO₄ DMF solution. GC working electrode (1.0 mm diameter), Pt counter electrode, Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode, scan rate 100 mV/s.



Fig. S7. CV of ligand (3.17 mM) and $FeCl_3$ (3.17 mM) (1:1) in 0.10 M of [n-Bu₄N]ClO₄ DMF solution. GC working electrode (1.0 mm diameter), Pt counter electrode, Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode, scan rate 100 mV/s.



Fig. S8. Turnover frequency (mol H_2 /mol catalysts/h) for electrocatalystic hydrogen production by complex 1 (5.80 μ M) under overpotentials.



Fig. S9. Cyclic voltammograms of complex 1 (1.71 mM) in different pHs. Conditions: 0.25 M phosphate buffered solutions ($KH_2PO_4 + NaOH$), GC working electrode (1.0 mm diameter), Pt wire counter electrode, Ag/AgCl reference electrode.



Fig. S10. Cyclic voltammogram of complex **1** (1.05 mM) in different scan rate. Conditions: 0.25 M phosphate buffered solution (pH 7.0), GC working electrode (1.0 mm diameter), Pt wire counter electrode, Ag/AgCl reference electrode.



Fig. S11. Bubble forms



Fig. S12. (a) GC traces after a 1h controlled-potential electrolysis at -1.45 V vs Ag/AgCl of 17.4 μ M complex **1** in 0.25 M buffer, pH 7.0. A standard of CH₄ was added for calibration purposes. (b) Measured (red) and calculated (black) pH changes assuming a 100% Faradic efficiency of complex **1** during electrolysis. (the theoretical

pH change over time can be calculated by the equation of $pH = 14 + lg \frac{\sum It}{FV}$ where I

= current (A), t = time (s), F = Faraday constant (96485 C/mol), V = solution volume (0.04 L)).





Fig. S13. (a) Scan rate dependence of precatalytic waves for Fe^{IV/III} and Fe^{V/IV} couples from a 1.71 mM solution of complex **1** in buffer (pH 10.5), at scan rates from 50 to 200 mV/s. (b) Linear fitting plot of $i_{cat} vs v^{-1/2}$ for Fe^{IV/III}. (c) Linear fitting plot of $i_{cat} vs v^{-1/2}$ for Fe^{V/IV}.





Fig. S14. (a) Scan rate dependence of precatalytic wave for a 1.71 mM solution of complex **1** in buffer (pH 10.5), at scan rates from 50 to 200 mV/s. (b) Linear fitting plot of $i_{cat}/i_d vs v^{-1/2}$ (Fe^{V/IV}) for TOF calculation. (c) Linear fitting plot of $i_{cat}/i_d vs v^{-1/2}$ (Fe^{IV/III}) for TOF calculation.



Fig. S15. Cyclic voltammograms of complex l in different concentrations.





Fig. S16. ICP of a glassy carbon electrode after 4 h electrolysis. There was no significant change in the ICP after a 4 h electrolysis period.





Fig. S17. ICP of an ITO electrode after 4 h electrolysis. There was no significant change in the ICP after a 4 h electrolysis period.

$$TOF = \frac{\Delta C}{F \cdot n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot t} = \frac{0.01535C \times 3600}{96480C \cdot mol^{-1} \times 2 \times 0.232 \times 10^{-6} \, mol \times 120} = 10.25h^{-1}$$

Eq. S1. The calculation of TOF-1 (DMF)

$$TOF = \frac{\Delta C}{F \cdot n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot t} = \frac{0.624C \times 3600}{96480C \cdot mol^{-1} \times 2 \times 0.12 \times 10^{-6} \, mol \times 120} = 808.46h^{-1}$$

Eq. S2. The calculation of TOF-2 (Buffer, pH 7.0)

$$\frac{i_c}{i_p} = 0.359 \frac{n_c}{n_p^{3/2}} \sqrt{k_{cat}/\nu}$$
(2)
y=0.4463x-2.7450
n=4; n_p=1

$$\frac{i_c}{i_p} = 0.359 \frac{n_c}{n_p^{3/2}} \sqrt{k_{cat}/\nu} = 1.413 \sqrt{k_{cat}} \times \nu^{-1/2}$$
1.413 $\sqrt{k_{cat}} = 0.4463$
 $k_{cat} = 0.01 s^{-1}$

Eq. S3. The calculation of TOF-3

$$\frac{i_c}{i_p} = 0.359 \frac{n_c}{n_p^{3/2}} \sqrt{k_{cat}/\nu}$$
(2)
y=--1.302x-38.697
n=4; n_p=1

$$\frac{i_c}{i_p} = 0.359 \frac{n_c}{n_p^{3/2}} \sqrt{k_{cat}/\nu} = 1.413 \sqrt{k_{cat}} \times \nu^{-1/2}$$
1.413 $\sqrt{k_{cat}} = -1.302$
 $k_{cat} = 0.849 s^{-1}$

Eq. S4. The calculation of TOF-4

Crystal data	Complex 1	
Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClFeN ₄ O ₃	
Formula weight	423.62	
Temperature/K	293(2)	
$\lambda(\text{\AA})$	0.71073	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P-1	
a/Å	6.9901(7)	
b/Å	10.9240(11)	
c/Å	12.1442(13)	
α/o	97.445(2)	
β/°	98.875(2)	
$\gamma/^{o}$	105.900(2)	
V/Å ³	866.64(15)	
Z	2	
Dc/Mgm ⁻³	1.623	
F(000)	430	
range for data collection	2.37 to 27.60deg	
Reflections collected/unique	10846/3948	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.043	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	$R_1 = 0.0306$	
	$wR_2 = 0.0870$	
D indiana (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0395$	
K muices (an data)	$wR_2 = 0.0922$	

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement for complex 1

Table S2 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for 1

Fe(1)-O(2)	1.8791(14)	Fe(1)-O(1)	1.9086(13)
Fe(1)-N(3)	2.1263(15)	Fe(1)-N(4)	2.1317(15)
Fe(1)-O(3)	2.2086(13)	Fe(1)-Cl(1)	2.3098(6)
O(2)-Fe(1)-O(1)	103.59(6)	O(2)-Fe(1)-N(3)	162.05(6)
O(1)-Fe(1)-N(3)	88.82(6)	O(2)-Fe(1)-N(4)	87.98(6)
O(1)-Fe(1)-N(4)	162.52(6)	N(3)-Fe(1)-N(4)	77.20(6)
O(2)-Fe(1)-O(3)	86.39(6)	O(1)-Fe(1)-O(3)	86.53(6)
N(3)-Fe(1)-O(3)	81.40(5)	N(4)-Fe(1)-O(3)	81.10(6)
O(3)-Fe(1)-Cl(1)	171.71(4)		