

**DFT Studies on the Influence of ligation in optical and redox properties of bimetallic  
[Au<sub>4</sub>M<sub>2</sub>] clusters**

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Table S1. Computed vibrational frequencies for M-M, M-S and M-P bonds of bare [Au<sub>4</sub>M<sub>2</sub>], [Au<sub>4</sub>M<sub>2</sub>(SCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>] and [Au<sub>4</sub>M<sub>2</sub>(PH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>, M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters using CAM-B3LYP functional are given in (cm<sup>-1</sup>).

Clusters	Bare [Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> ]		[Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> (SCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ]			[Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> (PH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup>		
	Au-Au	M-M	M-S	M-M	Au-Au	M-P	M-M	Au-Au
M=Au	32-120	32-120	312-342	13-54	13-54	60-243	33-133	33-133
M=Cu	38-162	38-260	184-368	11-67	11-46	50-270	40-200	42-133
M=Ag	27-187	27-192	291-346	10-64	10-70	48-248	62-153	49-153
M=Ni	28-169	43-226	197-369	15-75	15-75	163-343	73-162	54-233
M=Pd	32-200	32-221	205-358	9-81	23-74	141-293	61-172	52-163
M=Pt	15-206	33-206	196-368	16-57	16-105	136-338	76-160	56-160

Table S2. Structural Parameters (Å) of bare [Au<sub>4</sub>M<sub>2</sub>] where M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters computed using CAM-B3LYP functional. Calculated Height (average distance between the Au-M and M-Au atoms in outer triangle), Breadth (average distance between the Au-Au and Au-Au in outer triangle) are given. And reported values given in *italics*.<sup>1,2,3,4,6</sup>

Clusters [Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> ]	Au-M	M-M	Au-M-M	M-Au-M'	Height	Breadth
M=Au	2.678 <i>2.704</i>	2.867 <i>2.903</i>	57.69	64.69	5.35	5.35
M=Cu	2.523	2.606	58.60	62.80	5.04	5.28
M=Ag	2.705 <i>2.703</i>	2.922	57.19	65.61	5.41	5.30
M=Ni	2.525 <i>2.270</i>	2.213	63.40	53.19	5.03	5.26
M=Pd	2.725 <i>2.640</i>	2.651	60.46	59.21	5.28	5.28
M=Pt	2.643 <i>2.640</i>	4.496	61.58	56.81	5.28	5.30

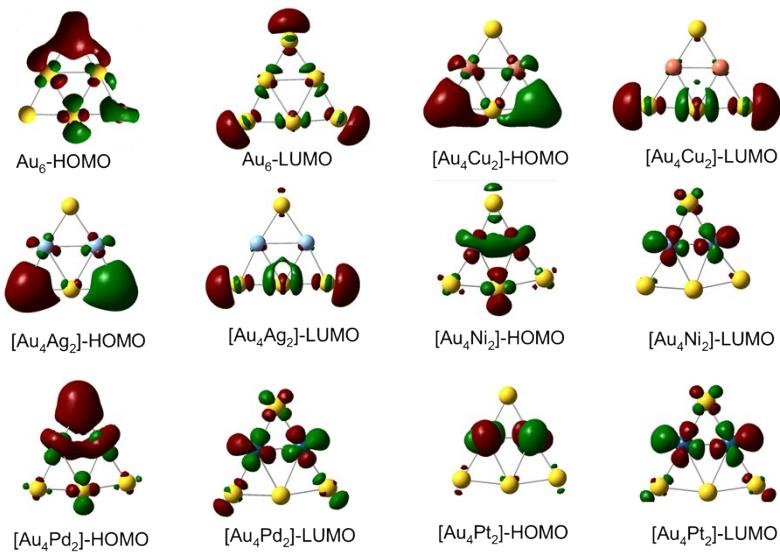


Figure S1. Computed HOMO and LUMO of bare  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2]$  BMGC, where M= Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt (orbitals are plotted with isocontour value:  $0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ ).

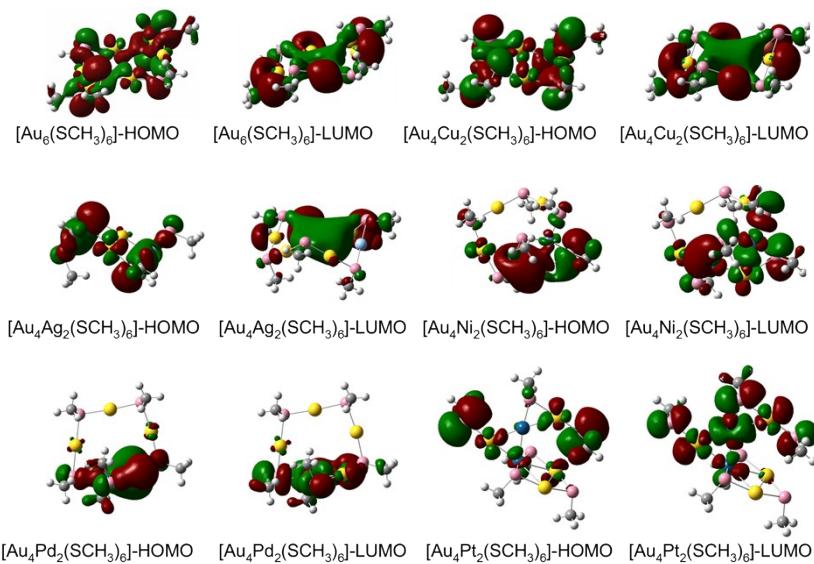


Figure S2. Computed HOMO and LUMO of ligated  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{SCH}_3)_6]$  BMGC, where M= Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt (orbitals are plotted with isocontour value:  $0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ ).

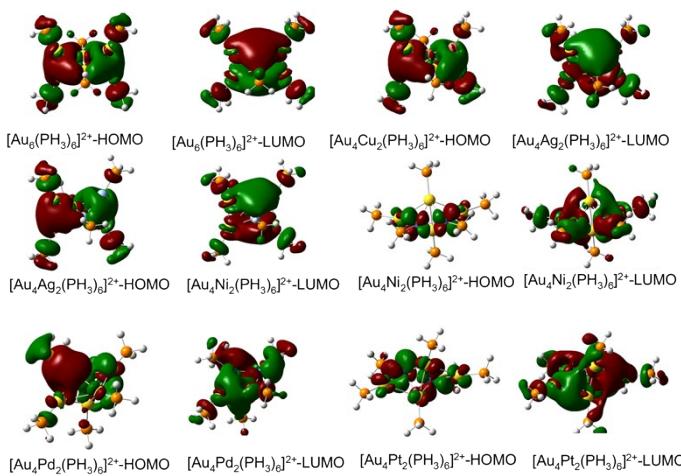


Figure S3. Computed HOMO and LUMO of ligated  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{PH}_3)_6]$  BMGC, where M= Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt (orbitals are plotted with isocontour value:  $0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ ).

Table S3. Computed redox properties of bare  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2]$  where M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters using Polarizable Continuum Model (PCM) in Water, DMSO and DCM. Calculated AIP, AEA,  $\Delta = E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}}$  are given in (eV).

Cluster	Media	AIP	AEA	$\Delta$
$\text{Au}_6$	Water	5.84	2.65	5.89
	DMSO	5.86	2.63	5.95
	DCM	6.08	2.49	5.90
$\text{Au}_4\text{Cu}_2$	Water	5.84	3.06	5.85
	DMSO	5.92	3.08	5.91
	DCM	6.16	1.97	5.86
$\text{Au}_4\text{Ag}_2$	Water	5.03	2.90	5.79
	DMSO	5.11	2.92	5.85
	DCM	5.38	2.81	5.82
$\text{Au}_4\text{Ni}_2$	Water	3.07	4.32	5.32
	DMSO	3.12	4.21	5.38
	DCM	2.80	4.08	5.35
$\text{Au}_4\text{Pd}_2$	Water	4.55	4.72	3.98
	DMSO	4.62	4.76	4.02
	DCM	4.92	4.66	3.96
$\text{Au}_4\text{Pt}_2$	Water	4.64	3.90	4.71
	DMSO	4.67	3.94	4.76
	DCM	4.87	3.87	4.73

Table S4. Structural Parameters, bond length ( $\text{\AA}$ ), bond angle ( $^{\circ}$ ) of ligated  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{L})_6]^n$  where n=0 for L=SCH<sub>3</sub> and n=+2 for L=PH<sub>3</sub>, M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters computed using CAM-B3LYP functional. And reported values are given in *italics*.<sup>5</sup>

Clusters $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{L})_6]^n$	Au-L		M-L		L-Au-L		L-M-L		M-M		M-M-L	
	L=S	L=P	L=S	L=P	L=S	L=P	L=S	L=P	L=S	L=P	L=S	L=P
M=Au	2.360 2.380	2.404	2.360	2.402	179	-	179	-	-	2.708	-	139
M=Cu	2.356	2.422	2.226	2.336	179	-	177	-	-	2.702	-	140
M=Ag	2.359	2.422	2.440	2.543	178	-	178	-	-	3.069	-	138
M=Ni	2.201	2.390	2.238	2.191	178	-	100	-	3.203	2.301	142	132
M=Pd	2.363	2.347	2.413	2.307	171	-	154	-	2.824	2.801	145	133
M=Pt	2.376	2.339	2.279	2.266	176	-	163	-	2.602	2.689	172	134

Table S5. Computed natural charge (e) values for ligated  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{SCH}_3)_6]$  and  $[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{PH}_3)_6]^{2+}$  where M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters using CAM-B3LYP functional.

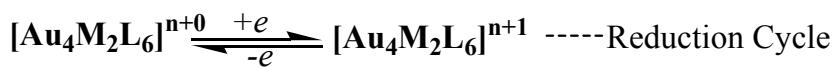
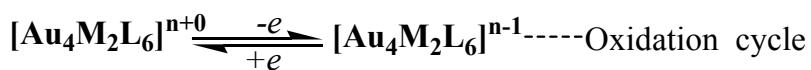
Clusters	$[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{SCH}_3)_6]$			$[\text{Au}_4\text{M}_2(\text{PH}_3)_6]^{2+}$		
	Au	M	S	Au	M	P
M=Au	-0.28	-0.28	0.22	0.11	-0.16	0.10
M=Cu	-0.24	0.45	0.30	0.08	0.11	0.06
M=Ag	-0.25	0.51	0.31	0.05	0.20	0.06
M=Ni	-0.30	0.04	0.10	0.17	-0.19	0.12
M=Pd	-0.32	0.04	0.24	0.20	-0.26	0.13
M=Pt	-0.33	0.05	0.20	0.22	-0.48	0.20

Table S6. Computed redox properties of ligated  $[Au_4M_2(L)_6]^{+n}$ , M=Au, Cu, Ag, Ni, Pd and Pt clusters using Polarizable Continuum Model(PCM) in Water, DMSO and DCM. Calculated AIP, AEA,  $\Delta=E_{LUMO}-E_{HOMO}$  are given in (eV).

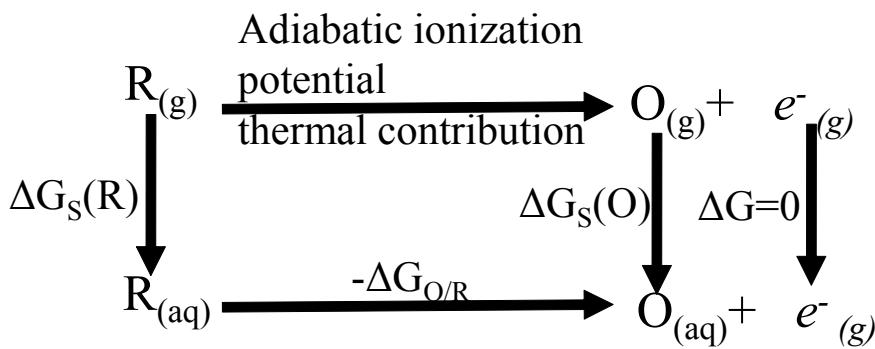
Clusters	Media	$[Au_4M_2(SCH_3)_6]$			$[Au_4M_2(PH_3)_6]^{+2}$		
		AIP	AEA	$\Delta$	AIP	AEA	$\Delta$
M=Au	Water	6.30	1.83	7.82	6.00	3.00	3.65
	DMSO	6.35	1.81	7.82	6.13	3.06	3.69
	DCM	6.53	1.61	7.81	6.82	3.39	3.68
M=Cu	Water	7.95	1.20	7.74	5.44	2.65	3.48
	DMSO	7.97	1.19	7.73	5.57	2.71	3.39
	DCM	8.41	1.03	7.73	6.27	3.07	3.48
M=Ag	Water	7.32	1.54	7.88	5.19	2.49	3.44
	DMSO	7.34	1.53	7.90	5.32	2.55	3.47
	DCM	7.52	1.39	7.91	6.04	2.91	3.44
M=Ni	Water	745	3.50	4.77	4.43	3.58	2.80
	DMSO	7.68	2.55	4.76	4.55	3.66	2.69
	DCM	8.93	3.28	4.74	5.33	4.03	2.71
M=Pd	Water	4.55	3.76	4.51	5.45	3.23	3.10
	DMSO	4.57	3.77	4.59	5.59	3.30	3.14
	DCM	4.79	3.58	4.60	6.38	3.66	3.13
M=Pt	Water	5.12	5.07	4.03	5.29	2.92	3.28
	DMSO	5.83	5.06	4.38	5.43	4.37	3.38
	DCM	5.95	5.06	4.30	6.22	3.35	3.32

### Redox potential calculations

The standard reduction potential calculations were performed in solution (water as solvent) based on thermochemical Born-Haber cycle illustrated in scheme 1 by Cramer and Truhlar.<sup>7</sup> The complete scheme has been splitted into two one electron processes labelled as oxidation (ionization) and reduction (electron affinity) cycles separately.



Where, n=number of electrons, M= Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd and L= SCH<sub>3</sub> and PH<sub>3</sub>



Here,  $\Delta G_{AIP(gas)}$  and  $\Delta G_{AEA(gas)}$  are the adiabatic free energy changes during the oxidation(ionization)/reduction(electron affinity) of BMGC in the gas phase. And the standard state free energy of solvation are calculated using following equation for oxidised and reduced species,

$$\Delta G_S^{ox1/red1/ox2/red2} = G_{ox1/red1/ox2/red2}^{\text{Solv}} - G_{ox1/red1/ox2/red2}^{\text{Gas}}$$

$$\Delta \Delta G_{IP} = \Delta G_S^{ox1} - \Delta G_S^{red1}$$

$$\Delta \Delta G_{EA} = \Delta G_S^{red2} - \Delta G_S^{ox2}$$

$$E_{IP/EA}^o = \frac{\Delta \Delta G_{IP/EA} + \Delta \Delta G_{AIP/AEA} + E_{SHE}^o}{nF}$$

Where  $E_{SHE}^o$  is the Standard hydrogen electrode redox potential (-4.28) in eV, n is number of electrons and always considered as one and F is a Faraday constant.

Table S7. Computed standard redox potentials (V) for one electron oxidation/reduction processes of bare and ligated bimetallic gold nanoclusters calculated using Born-Haber cycle.

[Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> ]	E <sub>IP</sub> <sup>o</sup>	E <sub>EA</sub> <sup>o</sup>	[Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> (SCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ]	E <sub>IP</sub> <sup>o</sup>	E <sub>EA</sub> <sup>o</sup>	[Au <sub>4</sub> M <sub>2</sub> (PH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>+2</sup>	E <sub>IP</sub> <sup>o</sup>	E <sub>EA</sub> <sup>o</sup>
M=Au	1.38	-1.71	M=Au	2.10	-2.38	M=Au	1.28	-1.82
M=Cu	1.43	-1.15	M=Cu	3.61	-2.10	M=Cu	1.25	-1.75
M=Ag	1.19	-1.31	M=Ag	3.10	-2.46	M=Ag	1.18	-1.46
M=Ni	0.57	-0.26	M=Ni	1.75	-0.54	M=Ni	1.23	-0.81
M=Pd	0.27	-0.54	M=Pd	1.06	-0.81	M=Pd	1.30	-1.15
M=Pt	0.10	-0.34	M=Pt	1.55	-0.97	M=Pt	1.05	-1.25

## References

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