Red-Luminescent Biphosphine Stabilized 'Cu₁₂S₆' Cluster Molecules

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Experimental Section

Synthesis

Standard Schlenk techniques were employed throughout the syntheses using a double manifold vacuum line with high purity dry nitrogen (99.9994 %) and a MBraun Glovebox with high purity dry argon (99.9990 %). The solvent Et_2O (diethylether) and toluene were dried over sodium-benzophenone, and distilled under nitrogen. $CuO(CO)CH_3$ ^[1] and $S(SiMe_3)_2$ ^[2] were prepared according to standard literature procedures. dpppt (bis(diphenylphosphino)pentane) was used as received from Aldrich.

Synthesis of dppo: 1,8-bis(diphenylphosphino)octane

Potassium (0.2 mol, 7.82 g) was suspended in 100 mL of thf in a 1L flask and refluxed. Then Ph₂PCl (18.1 mL, 0.1 mmol) diluted with 25 mL of thf was added dropwise to the refluxing solution. Refluxing and stirring was continued after the addition till all potassium disappeared to give a bright orange reaction mixture. Then $C_8H_{16}Cl_2$ (0.05 mol, 9.16 g) diluted in 150 mL of thf were added dropwise to the stirred solution at *rt*. After addition the reaction mixture was refluxed for additional 2 hours till the orange colour had disappeared completely and the suspension was almost white. Then 400 ml of degassed water were added carefully via the dropping funnel at *rt*. The two phases were separated after 1 additional hour of stirring and the water phase was washed two times with 50 ml of thf. After removal of one half of the solvent from the collected organic phases the product started to crystallize. By consecutive filtration and further concentration one can obtain 20 g (84 %) of dppo as a white crystalline material.

 $C_{32}H_{36}P_2\ (482.59)\text{: calcd. C }79.6\ H\ 7.5\ found\ C\ 80.1\ H\ 7.8\ \%$

¹H (500 MHz, C₆D₆): 7.5 (t, 8H, *ortho*-CH), 7.1 (m, 12H, *meta*, *para*-CH); 2.0 (m, 4H, P-

 $C^{1}H_{2}$), 1.4 (m, 4H, - $C^{2}H_{2}$), 1.3 (m, 4H, $C^{3}H_{2}$), 1.07 (m, 4H, - $C^{4}H_{2}$)

³¹P (500 MHz, C₆D₆): -16.4 ppm

 $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1): Dpppt (0.45 g, 1.02mmol) and CuO(CO)CH₃ (0.125 g, 1.02 mmol) were dissolved in 30 mL of toluene. S(SiMe₃)₂ (0.11 mL, 0.51mmol) was then added at -40 °C to yield a clear colorless solution. Then, after warming up to +2 °C overnight in a fridge orange-red crystals of **1** appeared. After three days they were collected and washed two times with 10 mL of toluene and one time with 10 ml of Et₂O to give a final yield of 0.145 g (62.8 %). $C_{112}H_{120}Cu_{12}P_8S_6$ (2716.9): calcd. C 51.3, H 4.5, S 7.1 found C 52.0, H 4.3, S 6.8 %.

 $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2): Dppo (0.244 g, 0.5 mmol) and CuO(CO)CH₃ (0.062 g, 0.5 mmol) were dissolved in 15 mL toluene. S(SiMe₃)₂ (0.053 mL, 0.25 mmol) was then added at 0 °C to yield a clear red solution. Then, after warming up to +2 °C overnight in a fridge red crystals of 2 appeared. After one week they were collected and washed with toluene to give a final yield of 0.064 mg (52.1 %).

C₁₂₈H₁₄₄P₈S₆Cu₁₂ (2885.25): C 53.30; H 5.03; S 6.67 found: C 53.56; H 5.08; S 6.38 %.

Crystallography

Crystals suitable for single crystal X-ray diffraction were selected in perfluoroalkylether oil and mounted to the diffractometer equipped with an Oxford Cryosystem. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data of **1** were collected using graphite-monochromatised MoK α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) on a STOE IPDS II (Imaging Plate Diffraction System). Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data of **2** were collected using graphite-monochromatised MoK α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) on a STOE STADI Vari (Pilatus Hybrid Pixel Detector). Raw intensity data were collected and treated with the STOE X-Area software Version 1.64. Interframe Scaling of the STADI Vari dataset was done with the implemented program LANA. Data were corrected for Lorentz and polarisation effects.

Based on a crystal description a numerical absorption correction was applied for **1** and **2**.³ The structures were solved with the direct methods program SHELXS of the SHELXTL PC suite programs,⁴ and were refined with the use of the full-matrix least-squares program SHELXL. Molecular diagrams were prepared using Diamond.⁵

In **1** and **2** all Cu, S, P and C atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters whilst H atoms were computed and refined, using a riding model, with an isotropic temperature factor equal to 1.2 the equivalent temperature factor of the atom which they are linked to. In **1** and **2** partially disordered solvent toluene molecules were refined with isotropic displacement parameters for the C atoms. Due to the disorder C–C distances and C–C–C angles partially differ from the expected ideal values of 139.5 pm and 120 °. Additional lattice toluene molecules were identified within the structure of **1**, but could not be adequately refined. The data were therefore corrected for these using the SQUEEZE option within the PLATON ⁶ program package finding a total of 346 electrons (~4 toluene) in an additional potential solvent accessible area of 1155 Å³.

CCDC-994711 (1) and 994712 (2) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge at <u>www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html</u> (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, CambridgeCB2 1EZ, UK; fax: (internat.) +44-1223/336-033; Email:deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

X-ray powder diffraction patterns (XRD) for **1** and **2** (suspension of crystals in toluene) were measured on a STOE STADI P diffractometer (Cu-K_{α 1} radiation, Germanium monochromator, Debye-Scherrer geometry, Mythen 1K detector) in sealed glass capillaries. The theoretical powder diffraction pattern were calculated on the basis of the atom coordinates obtained from single crystal X-ray analysis by using the program package STOE WinXPOW.⁷

Physical Measurements

C, H, S elemental analyses were performed on an `Elementarvario Micro cube' instrument. General Comments: ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and ³¹P-NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and referenced to tetramethylsilane and benzene (proton) and external 85% phosphoric acid (phosphorus) UV-Vis solid state absorption spectra were measured on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 900 spectrophotometer in transmission as micron-sized crystalline powders between quartz plates in front of a Labsphere integrating sphere.

Photoluminescence (PL) measurements were performed on a Horiba JobinYvon Fluorolog-3 spectrometer. The emission spectra were corrected for the wavelength-dependent response of the spectrometer and detector (in relative photon flux units). Emission decay traces were recorded by connecting the detector (photomultiplier) to an oscilloscope and using a N₂–laser for pulsed excitation at 337 nm (~2 ns, ~5 μ J per pulse). PL quantum yields, ϕ_{PL} , were measured at ambient temperature using a 10 cm integrating sphere out of optical PTFE with low auto-luminescence (Berghof GmbH), which was installed in the sample chamber of the

Fluorolog-3. Crystalline powders of **1** and **2** were placed into 0.2 mm glass tubes and excited at 500 nm. Their emission, relative absorption at the excitation wavelength and, correspondingly, φ_{PL} , were referenced to those of the Rhodamine 110 laser dye dissolved in methanol (also placed in a glass tube, inserted into the integrating sphere and excited at 500 nm), according to a procedure described elsewhere.⁸ The fluorescence quantum yield of the laser dye was taken as 0.92.⁹ The accuracy of the determination of φ_{PL} values was estimated to be ±10%.

Photoluminescence (PL) measurements in solution were recorded in quartz cuvettes which were filled under nitrogen inert gas atmosphere by using a Varian Cary Eclipse spectrometer.

Quantum Chemical Treatments

All calculations were carried out with TURBOMOLE.¹⁰ The spectra in the paper were obtained at level B3-LYP¹¹/def2-SV(P)¹² for the structure parameters of the X-ray structure analysis using time-dependent density functional theory, TDDFT. The electronic spectrum and the (non-relaxed) transition densities for a group of transitions forming a peak were visualized at essentially no extra computational effort using the Python script PANAMA (Peak ANAlyzing MAchine), which was written in occasion of this work and will be available with TURBOMOLE V 6.7. It is done as follows.

The electronic spectrum is simulated by taking excitation energies and corresponding oscillator strengths from the TDDFT output file. The (delta function-shaped) peaks are broadened using Gaussian functions with adjustable FWHM (full width at half maximum), chosen to 0.1 eV in the present work.

For the visualization of the (non-relaxed) transition densities, the normalized weights/contributions of a one-electron transition from an occupied orbital *i* to a virtual orbital *a* for the *n*th excitation, $w_{ia,n}$, as well as the corresponding oscillator strengths f_{0n} are taken from the TDDFT output file. The total contributions, weighted with the oscillator strengths,

for a peak in the spectrum, that is often composed of multiple excitations $(n = M_1, M_1 + 1, ..., M_2)$, is given as

$$W_{ia}^{M_1,M_2} = \sum_{n=M_1}^{M_2} w_{ia,n} f_{0n}$$

The resulting change in the occupation number of occupied orbital *i* is then

$$\Delta N_i^{M_1,M_2} = -\frac{2}{C^{M_1,M_2}} \sum_a W_{ia}^{M_1,M_2}$$

and of the virtual orbital a

$$\Delta N_a^{M_1,M_2} = \frac{2}{C^{M_1,M_2}} \sum_i W_{ia}^{M_1,M_2}$$

The factor of 2 arises when closed-shell systems are considered, and $C^{M_1,M_2} = \sum_{ia} W_{ia}^{M_1,M_2}$ is the normalization constant. We note in passing that in the TDDFT output file only dominant $w_{ia,n}$ are listed accounting for at least 90% of all contributing one-electron transitions.

After writing $\Delta N_i^{M_1,M_2}$ and $\Delta N_a^{M_1,M_2}$ to the TURBOMOLE input file as (pseudo-) occupation numbers, a Mulliken population analysis may be performed along with the calculation of the (total) electronic densities arising from $\Delta N_i^{M_1,M_2}$ and $\Delta N_a^{M_1,M_2}$ on Cartesian grid, written to a file of selectable output format, e.g. '.plt' for gOpenMol.¹³

The spectra in the paper are calculated with def2-SV(P) bases for the X-ray structure, but results do not change qualitatively when either employing larger bases $(def2-TZVP)^{12}$ or the optimized structure parameters, see Figures S14 – S16. For the non-hybrid functional BP86¹⁴ a red-shift by ca. 0.9 compared to B3-LYP is observed.

$1 \cdot 2 C_6 H_5 CH_3 \qquad 2 \cdot 3.5 C_6 H_5 CH_3$				
sum formula ^a		$C_{130}H_{136}Cu_{12}S_6P_8$	$C_{152.5}H_{172}Cu_{12}S_6P_8$	
<i>fw</i> [g/mol] crystal system space group		2900.99 tetragonal P4 ₂ /ncm	3207.50 triclinic P1	
Cell	<i>a</i> [pm]	2608.1(4)	1780.3(4)	
	b		1852.2(4)	
	с	1931.3(4)	2371.3(5)	
	α [°]		83.46(3)	
	β		80.88(3))	
	γ		71.93(3)	
$V [10^{6} \text{pm}^{3}]$		13137(4)	7322(3)	
Ζ		4	2	
<i>T</i> [K]		180(2)	150(2)	
$d_c [\mathrm{g}\mathrm{cm}^{-3}]$		1.467	1.455	
$\mu(\lambda) [\text{mm}^{-1}]$]	2.138	1.925	
<i>F</i> [000]		5920	3302	
2θ _{max} [°]		54	55	
meas reflns		52835	117021	
unique reflns		7189	34384	
$R_{\rm int}$		0.0528	0.0514	
reflns with	$I>2\sigma(I).$	5578	23989	
refined para	ams	348	1509	
$R1(I>2\sigma(I))$)) ^b	0.0326	0.0434	
wR2(all data) ^c		0.0859	0.1153	

Table S1. Crystallographic data for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2).

^a no H atoms where calculated on disordered toluene molecules ^b R1 = $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$. ^c wR2 = { $\Sigma [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \Sigma [w(F_o^2)^2]$ }^{1/2}

Cu (1) $-S$ (1) Cu (1) $-P$ (1) Cu (1) $-S$ (3) #1 Cu (1) $-Cu$ (3) Cu (1) $-Cu$ (2) #2 Cu (1) $-Cu$ (2) #2 Cu (1) $-Cu$ (2) Cu (2) $-S$ (1) Cu (2) $-P$ (2) Cu (2) $-S$ (2) Cu (2) $-Cu$ (4) Cu (2) $-Cu$ (3) Cu (2) $-Cu$ (1) #2 Cu (3) $-S$ (3) #1 Cu (3) $-Cu$ (1) #3 Cu (3) $-Cu$ (2) #3 Cu (3) $-Cu$ (4) #1 Cu (3) $-Cu$ (4) #1 Cu (3) $-Cu$ (4) #1 Cu (4) $-S$ (3) Cu (4) $-S$ (2) Cu (4) $-Cu$ (2) #3 Cu (4) $-Cu$ (1) #1 Cu (4) $-Cu$ (1) #1 Su (4) $-Cu$ (2) #3 Su (3) $-Cu$ (2) #3 Su (3) $-Cu$ (3) #1 Su (3) $-Cu$ (1) #2 Su (3) $-Cu$ (1) #2 Su (3) $-Cu$ (1) #1	226.75(6) 227.66(8) 236.77(6) 263.31(5) 265.77(6) 281.88(6) 289.42(6) 226.14(6) 226.14(6) 228.77(8) 237.82(6) 262.59(5) 268.06(5) 281.88(6) 215.45(11) 216.78(11) 263.32(5) 268.07(5) 294.12(9) 294.15(8) 215.95(11) 216.89(11) 262.59(5) 265.76(6) 294.14(8) 226.14(6) 226.75(6) 237.82(6) 216.78(11) 236.77(6)
$\begin{split} & S(1) - Cu(1) - P(1) \\ & S(1) - Cu(1) - S(3) \# 1 \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - S(3) \# 1 \\ & S(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(3) \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(3) \\ & S(3) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(3) \\ & S(3) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(4) \# 1 \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(4) \# 1 \\ & S(3) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(4) \# 1 \\ & S(3) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & S(3) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & Cu(3) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & Cu(3) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & Cu(4) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \# 2 \\ & S(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & P(1) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & Cu(3) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & Cu(3) - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & Cu(4) \# 1 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & Cu(2) \# 2 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & Cu(2) \# 2 - Cu(1) - Cu(2) \\ & S(1) - Cu(2) - P(2) \\ & S(1) - Cu(2) - S(2) \\ & P(2) - Cu(2) - S(2) \\ \end{split}$	$119.13(3) \\142.94(3) \\97.76(3) \\100.12(2) \\124.43(3) \\51.04(3) \\100.57(2) \\131.97(2) \\50.50(3) \\67.554(15) \\51.412(14) \\130.63(2) \\107.66(3) \\104.236(17) \\57.213(13) \\50.185(15) \\121.11(3) \\108.80(3) \\57.791(12) \\104.561(16) \\89.956(18) \\123.41(3) \\142.47(3) \\94.12(3) \\$

Table S2. Selected bond lengths [pm] and angles [°] of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1).

S(1)-Cu(2)-Cu(4)	101
P(2)-Cu(2)-Cu(4)	121
S(2)-Cu(2)-Cu(4)	51
S(1) - Cu(2) - Cu(3)	98
$P(2) - C_{11}(2) - C_{11}(3)$	129
$S(2) = C_{11}(2) = C_{11}(3)$	19
$C_{11}(A) = C_{11}(A) = C_{11}(A)$	4 J 6 7
Cu(4) - Cu(2) - Cu(3)	07 E 1
S(1) = Cu(2) = Cu(1) # 2	104
P(2) - Cu(2) - Cu(1) #2	124
S(2)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)#2	109
Cu(4)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)#2	58
Cu(3)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)#2	103
S(1)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)	50
P(2)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)	131
S(2)-Cu(2)-Cu(1)	106
Cu(4) - Cu(2) - Cu(1)	104
$C_{11}(3) - C_{11}(2) - C_{11}(1)$	56
$C_{11}(1) \# 2 = C_{11}(2) = C_{11}(1)$	90
Cu(1) # 2 Cu(2) Cu(1) C(2) = Cu(3) = C(3) # 1	173
S(2) = Cu(3) = S(3) # 1	100
S(2) = Cu(3) = Cu(1)	123
S(3) #1-Cu(3) -Cu(1)	58
S(2) - Cu(3) - Cu(1) #3	123
S(3)#1-Cu(3)-Cu(1)#3	58
Cu(1)-Cu(3)-Cu(1)#3	107
S(2)-Cu(3)-Cu(2)	57
S(3)#1-Cu(3)-Cu(2)	124
Cu(1)-Cu(3)-Cu(2)	65
Cu(1)#3-Cu(3)-Cu(2)	152
S(2) - Cu(3) - Cu(2) #3	57
S(3) #1-Cu(3) -Cu(2) #3	124
$C_{11}(1) - C_{11}(3) - C_{11}(2) \#3$	152
$C_{11}(1) \# 3 - C_{11}(3) - C_{11}(2) \# 3$	65
$C_{11}(2) = C_{11}(3) = C_{11}(2) \pm 3$	105
$S(2) = C_{11}(3) = C_{11}(4)$	47
S(2) = Cu(3) = Cu(4)	120
S(3) = Cu(3) Cu(4)	102
Cu(1) = Cu(3) = Cu(4)	102
Cu(1) = 3 - Cu(3) - Cu(4)	TUZ
Cu(2) = Cu(3) = Cu(4)	55
Cu(2) #3-Cu(3) -Cu(4)	55
S(2)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	138
S(3)#1-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	47
Cu(1)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	56
Cu(1)#3-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	56
Cu(2)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	102
Cu(2)#3-Cu(3)-Cu(4)#1	102
Cu(4) -Cu(3) -Cu(4) #1	91
S(3) - Cu(4) - S(2)	177
$S(3) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(2)$	122
$S(2) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(2)$	58
$S(2) = C_{11}(4) = C_{11}(2) \pm 3$	122
$S(2) = C_{11}(4) = C_{11}(2) \# 3$	58
S(2) Cu(4) Cu(2) = 3	100
Cu(2) = Cu(4) = Cu(2) # 3	109 57
S(3) = Cu(4) = Cu(1) # 2	100
S(2) = Cu(4) = Cu(1) # 2	123
Cu(2) - Cu(4) - Cu(1) #2	64
Cu(2)#3-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#2	150
S(3)-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#1	57
S(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#1	123
Cu(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#1	150
Cu(2)#3-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#1	64

.69(2) .80(3) .08(3) .89(2) .05(3) .98(2) .310(19) .606(14) 1.03(2) .38(3) .304(14).676(17) .372(13) .87(2) 5.06(3) .438(18) .213(14) .043(18) .99(5) .522(13) .136(14) .522(13) .135(14) .89(2) .702(15) 1.095(15) .997(13) .07(2) .702(15) .094(15) .07(2) 5.996(13)5.88(2) 7.34(3) .67(4) .975(15) .975(16) .457(13) .457(13) .95(3) .06(3) 6.621(12) 6.620(12) .706(15) .706(15).612(19) .39(4) .195(15) .546(14).194(15) .547(14) .11(2) .778(14) .028(14) .482(11) .96(2) .778(14) .028(14).96(2) .481(11)

Cu(1)#2-Cu(4)-Cu(1)#1	106.45(2)
S(3)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	135.68(3)
S(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	46.93(3)
Cu(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	57.232(12)
Cu(2)#3-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	57.234(12)
Cu(1)#2-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	101.030(14)
Cu(1)#1-Cu(4)-Cu(3)	101.030(14)
S(3)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	47.30(3)
S(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	135.31(3)
Cu(2)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	101.130(15)
Cu(2)#3-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	101.129(15)
Cu(1)#2-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	55.829(12)
Cu(1)#1-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	55.829(12)
Cu(3)-Cu(4)-Cu(3)#1	88.387(19)
Cu(2)-S(1)-Cu(2)#2	126.49(4)
Cu(2)-S(1)-Cu(1)#2	76.98(2)
Cu(2)#2-S(1)-Cu(1)#2	79.44(2)
Cu(2)-S(1)-Cu(1)	79.44(2)
Cu(2)#2-S(1)-Cu(1)	76.98(2)
Cu(1)#2-S(1)-Cu(1)	126.05(4)
Cu(3)-S(2)-Cu(4)	85.73(4)
Cu(3)-S(2)-Cu(2)	72.32(2)
Cu(4)-S(2)-Cu(2)	70.38(2)
Cu(3)-S(2)-Cu(2)#3	72.32(2)
Cu(4)-S(2)-Cu(2)#3	70.38(2)
Cu(2)-S(2)-Cu(2)#3	128.19(4)
Cu(4)-S(3)-Cu(3)#1	85.64(4)
Cu(4)-S(3)-Cu(1)#2	71.72(2)
Cu(3)#1-S(3)-Cu(1)#2	70.82(2)
Cu(4)-S(3)-Cu(1)#1	71.72(2)
Cu(3)#1-S(3)-Cu(1)#1	70.82(2)
Cu(1)#2-S(3)-Cu(1)#1	128.07(4)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 -x+1, -y, -z #2 y+1/2, x-1/2, -z #3 -y+1/2, -x+1/2, z#4 -x+1/2, -y+1/2, z

Table S3. Selected bond lengths [pm] and angles [$^{\circ}$] of [Cu₁₂S₆(dppo)₄] (2).

$Q_{-1}(1) = Q(1)$	226 (1)(10)
Cu(1) = S(1)	226.61(10)
Cu(1)-P(1)	229.04(11)
$C_{11}(1) = S(2)$	236 79(10)
$C_{4}(1) = C_{2}(0)$	200.15(10)
Cu(1) - Cu(8)	260.45(10)
Cu(1)-Cu(5)	268.68(11)
$C_{11}(1) = C_{11}(2)$	295 $15(11)$
Cu(1) = Cu(2)	203.43(11)
Cu(1)-Cu(4)	289.51(12)
Cu(2) - S(1)	227.01(13)
$C_{11}(2) = D(2)$	220 14(12)
Cu(2) = F(2)	229.14(12)
Cu(2)-S(3)	237.22(12)
Cu(2)-Cu(5)	259.33(8)
$C_{11}(2)$ $C_{11}(6)$	260, 91, (10)
Cu(2) = Cu(0)	209.01(10)
Cu(2)-Cu(3)	286.60(11)
Cu(3)-S(1)	226.07(9)
$C_{11}(2) = D(2)$	220 - 60(10)
Cu(3) = P(3)	220.00(10)
Cu(3)-S(4)	235.69(12)
Cu(3)-Cu(6)	258.10(9)
$C_{11}(3) = C_{11}(7)$	27253(0)
Cu(5) - Cu(7)	272.55(9)
Cu(3)-Cu(4)	298.06(12)
Cu(4)-S(1)	227.08(11)
$C_{11}(\Lambda) = D(\Lambda)$	230 30(12)
	250.50(12)
Cu(4)-S(5)	236.37(11)
Cu(4)-Cu(7)	260.14(10)
$C_{11}(A) = C_{11}(B)$	270 72 (8)
Cu(4) $Cu(0)$	270.72(0)
Cu (5) – S (3)	216.95(12)
Cu(5)-S(2)	217.37(11)
$C_{11}(5) - C_{11}(9)$	257 13(8)
$\operatorname{Cu}(5)$ – $\operatorname{Cu}(9)$	257.15(0)
Cu(5)-Cu(10)	268.82(10)
Cu(5)-Cu(6)	294.35(8)
$C_{11}(5) - C_{11}(8)$	296 30(13)
$\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{C}) = \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{C})$	200.00(10)
Cu(6)-S(3)	217.42(12)
Cu(6)-S(4)	217.45(12)
$C_{11}(6) = C_{11}(10)$	259 30 (8)
Cu(0) Cu(10)	200.00(0)
Cu (6) –Cu (11)	270.13(10)
Cu(6)-Cu(7)	293.70(13)
$C_{11}(7) - S(5)$	217 58(12)
	217.00(12)
Cu(7) - S(4)	21/.96(11)
Cu(7)-Cu(11)	259.66(11)
$C_{11}(7) - C_{11}(12)$	274 30(8)
$\operatorname{Cu}(7)$ $\operatorname{Cu}(12)$	2,1,50(0)
Cu(7) = Cu(8)	293.84(8)
Cu(8)-S(2)	217.44(11)
$C_{11}(8) - S(5)$	217.88(12)
$C_{11}(0) = C_{11}(12)$	259 21(10)
Cu(8) = Cu(12)	238.21(10)
Cu(8)-Cu(9)	272.98(9)
Cu(9)-S(6)	226.80(9)
$C_{11}(0) = D(5)$	227 69(10)
Cu(9) = P(3)	227.00(10)
Cu(9)-S(2)	236.75(12)
Cu(9)-Cu(10)	281.10(11)
$C_{11}(9) = C_{11}(12)$	291 59(12)
Cu(J) Cu(IZ)	
Cu(10)-S(6)	225.19(11)
Cu(10)-P(6)	228.29(13)
$C_{11}(10) - S(3)$	236 73(11)
$ \begin{array}{c} (10) \\ (11) \\ ($	
Cu (10) -Cu (11)	290.69(12)
Cu(11)-S(6)	225.96(10)
$C_{11}(11) - P(7)$	228 80(11)
$C_{\alpha}(\pm\pm) \pm (1)$	
Cu(11) - S(4)	∠30.38(II)
Cu(11)-Cu(12)	290.13(11)

Cu (12) -S (6)	226.59(13)
Cu (12) -P (8)	228.47(11)
Cu (12) -S (5)	237.06(12)
S(1) -Cu(1) -P(1) $S(1) -Cu(1) -S(2)$ $P(1) -Cu(1) -S(2)$ $S(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(8)$ $P(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(8)$ $S(2) -Cu(1) -Cu(8)$ $S(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(5)$ $P(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(5)$ $S(2) -Cu(1) -Cu(5)$ $S(2) -Cu(1) -Cu(5)$ $S(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(5)$ $S(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(2)$ $P(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(2)$	117.70(4) $141.61(4)$ $100.18(4)$ $100.02(3)$ $120.33(4)$ $51.59(3)$ $98.27(3)$ $138.56(4)$ $50.46(3)$ $68.09(3)$ $51.07(3)$ $134.84(4)$
S(2) -Cu(1) -Cu(2) $Cu(8) -Cu(1) -Cu(2)$ $Cu(5) -Cu(1) -Cu(2)$ $S(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(4)$ $P(1) -Cu(1) -Cu(4)$ $S(2) -Cu(1) -Cu(4)$	106.03(4) 104.76(3) 55.71(3) 50.42(3) 113.32(4)
S(2) - Cu(1) - Cu(4) $Cu(8) - Cu(1) - Cu(4)$ $Cu(5) - Cu(1) - Cu(4)$ $Cu(2) - Cu(1) - Cu(4)$ $S(1) - Cu(2) - P(2)$ $S(1) - Cu(2) - S(3)$	110.28(3) 58.69(3) 105.17(3) 91.24(3) 117.56(5) 141.03(4)
P (2) -Cu (2) -S (3)	100.77(5)
S (1) -Cu (2) -Cu (5)	100.90(3)
P (2) -Cu (2) -Cu (5)	117.28(3)
S (3) -Cu (2) -Cu (5)	51.58(3)
S (1) -Cu (2) -Cu (6)	96.68(4)
P(2) -Cu(2) -Cu(6) S(3) -Cu(2) -Cu(6) Cu(5) -Cu(2) -Cu(6) S(1) -Cu(2) -Cu(1) P(2) -Cu(2) -Cu(1) S(3) -Cu(2) -Cu(1)	$ \begin{array}{r} 141.94(4) \\ 50.28(3) \\ 67.56(3) \\ 50.94(3) \\ 110.86(3) \\ 110.44(4) \end{array} $
Cu (5) -Cu (2) -Cu (1)	58.87(2)
Cu (6) -Cu (2) -Cu (1)	103.37(3)
S (1) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)	50.61(3)
P (2) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)	137.19(3)
S (3) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)	105.12(3)
Cu $(5) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)$	105.52(3)
Cu $(6) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)$	55.17(3)
Cu $(1) -Cu (2) -Cu (3)$	91.26(3)
S $(1) -Cu (3) -P (3)$	118.07(4)
S $(1) -Cu (3) -S (4)$	139.99(3)
P $(3) -Cu (3) -S (4)$	101.84(4)
S (1) -Cu (3) -Cu (6)	100.30(4)
P (3) -Cu (3) -Cu (6)	121.75(4)
S (4) -Cu (3) -Cu (6)	52.01(3)
S (1) -Cu (3) -Cu (7)	95.20(4)
P (3) -Cu (3) -Cu (7)	140.36(3)
S(4) -Cu(3) -Cu(7)	50.15(3)
Cu(6) -Cu(3) -Cu(7)	67.15(3)
S(1) -Cu(3) -Cu(2)	50.91(3)
P(3) -Cu(3) -Cu(2)	114.38(3)
S(4) -Cu(3) -Cu(2)	111.11(3)
Cu(6) -Cu(3) -Cu(2)	59.11(3)

Cu(7)-Cu(3)-Cu(2)	103.05(3)
S(1)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)	49.02(3)
P(3)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)	135.20(3)
S(4)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)	103.96(3)
Cu(6)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)	102.98(3)
Cu(7)-Cu(3)-Cu(4)	54.02(2)
Cu (2) -Cu (3) -Cu (4)	89.30(3)
S(1)-Cu(4)-P(4)	116.28(5)
S(1) - Cu(4) - S(5)	140.14(4)
P(4) - Cu(4) - S(5)	103.20(4)
S(1) - Cu(4) - Cu(7)	98.42(4)
$P(4) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(7)$	123.82(4)
$S(5) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(7)$	51,71(3)
$S(1) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(8)$	96,95(4)
$P(4) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(8)$	140.33(3)
$S(5) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(8)$	50 34 (3)
$C_{11}(7) = C_{11}(4) = C_{11}(8)$	67 18 (3)
$S(1) = C_{11}(4) = C_{11}(1)$	50, 28(3)
$P(4) - C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(1)$	133 17(3)
$S(5) = C_{11}(4) = C_{11}(1)$	105.17(3) 105.51(3)
S(3) = Cu(4) = Cu(1)	103.01(3)
Cu(7) Cu(4) Cu(1)	55 29 (2)
Cu(3) - Cu(4) - Cu(1) S(1) - Cu(4) - Cu(3)	33.20(2)
S(1) = Cu(4) = Cu(3) P(4) = Cu(4) = Cu(3)	40.72(3)
F(4) = Cu(4) = Cu(5)	113.39(4) 100.69(2)
S(3) = Cu(4) = Cu(3)	109.00(3)
Cu(7) - Cu(4) - Cu(3)	10236(3)
Cu(3) - Cu(4) - Cu(3)	102.30(3)
Cu(1) - Cu(4) - Cu(3)	00.20(3)
S(3) = Cu(3) = S(2) S(3) = Cu(5) = Cu(9)	170.37(4) 121.42(4)
S(3) = Cu(3) = Cu(9)	121.42(4)
S(2) = Cu(5) = Cu(9)	59.15(3)
S(3) = Cu(3) = Cu(2)	100.95(3)
S(2) = Cu(3) = Cu(2)	122.57(4)
Cu(9) - Cu(5) - Cu(2)	104.12(2)
S(3) = Cu(5) = Cu(1)	124.36(4)
S(2) = Cu(3) = Cu(1)	5/.14(4)
Cu(9) - Cu(5) - Cu(1)	107.89(3)
Cu(2) = Cu(5) = Cu(1)	65.42(3)
S(3) = Cu(5) = Cu(10)	5/.14(3)
S(2) = Cu(5) = Cu(10)	123.70(4)
Cu(9) - Cu(5) - Cu(10)	64.57(3)
Cu(2) = Cu(5) = Cu(10)	107.22(3)
Cu(1) - Cu(5) - Cu(10)	148.63(3)
S(3) - Cu(5) - Cu(6)	4/.41(3)
S(2) = Cu(5) = Cu(6)	136.21(3)
Cu(9) - Cu(5) - Cu(6)	101.84(3)
Cu(2) - Cu(5) - Cu(6)	5/.91(3)
Cu(1) - Cu(5) - Cu(6)	101.32(3)
Cu(10) - Cu(5) - Cu(6)	54.60(2)
S(3) = Cu(5) = Cu(8)	136.36(3)
S(2) - Cu(5) - Cu(8)	4/.05(3)
Cu(9) - Cu(5) - Cu(8)	58.60(2)
u(2) = U(3) = U(8)	$\pm 0 \ge .07(3)$
Cu(1) = Cu(5) = Cu(8)	54.64(3)
Cu(10) = Cu(5) = Cu(8)	IUI.U4(4)
$C(\alpha) = C(\alpha) = C(\alpha)$	09.10(3)
S(3) = Cu(b) = S(4)	$\pm /4.32(4)$
S(3) = Cu(6) = Cu(3)	122.31(4)
S(4) = Cu(6) = Cu(3)	58.68(3)
S (3) –Cu (6) –Cu (10)	58.//(3)

S(4)-Cu(6)-Cu(10)	123.06(3)
Cu(3)-Cu(6)-Cu(10)	155.68(2)
S(3)-Cu(6)-Cu(2)	57.06(3)
S(4)-Cu(6)-Cu(2)	124.39(4)
Cu(3)-Cu(6)-Cu(2)	65.72(3)
Cu(10)-Cu(6)-Cu(2)	106.94(3)
S(3)-Cu(6)-Cu(11)	125.34(4)
S(4)-Cu(6)-Cu(11)	56.77(3)
Cu(3) - Cu(6) - Cu(11)	107.37(4)
Cu(10) - Cu(6) - Cu(11)	66,57(3)
Cu(2) - Cu(6) - Cu(11)	149.87(3)
S(3) - Cu(6) - Cu(7)	138.01(3)
S(4) - Cu(6) - Cu(7)	47.66(3)
$C_{11}(3) - C_{11}(6) - C_{11}(7)$	58.77(3)
$C_{11}(10) - C_{11}(6) - C_{11}(7)$	103.00(3)
$C_{11}(2) - C_{11}(6) - C_{11}(7)$	101 88(4)
$C_{11}(11) - C_{11}(6) - C_{11}(7)$	54 65 (3)
$S(3) = C_{11}(6) = C_{11}(5)$	47 27 (3)
$S(3) = C_{11}(6) = C_{11}(5)$	$138 \ 40(3)$
$C_{11}(3) = C_{11}(6) = C_{11}(5)$	103.67(3)
$C_{11}(10) = C_{11}(6) = C_{11}(5)$	57 68 (3)
Cu(10) = Cu(6) = Cu(5)	57.00(3)
Cu(2) = Cu(0) = Cu(3)	10299(3)
Cu(11) = Cu(0) = Cu(3)	102.00(3)
$C_{1}(7) = C_{1}(7) = C_{1}(7)$	90.74(4)
S(5) = Cu(7) = S(4) S(5) = Cu(7) = Cu(11)	175.00(4)
S(3) - Cu(7) - Cu(11)	121.01(4)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(11)	50.55(4)
S(3) = Cu(7) = Cu(4)	38.30(4)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(4)	123.01(4)
Cu(11) = Cu(7) = Cu(4)	105.12(3)
S(3) - Cu(7) - Cu(3)	120.00(3)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(3)	106.12(3)
Cu(11) = Cu(7) = Cu(3)	100.22(4)
$C_{4}(4) - C_{4}(7) - C_{4}(3)$	66.00(3)
S(5) = Cu(7) = Cu(12)	30.21(3)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(12)	124.30(4)
Cu(11) = Cu(7) = Cu(12)	106 16(3)
Cu(4) - Cu(7) - Cu(12)	100.10(3)
Cu(3) - Cu(7) - Cu(12)	149.51(2)
S(3) = Cu(7) = Cu(6)	137.30(3)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	47.JI(3)
Cu(11) - Cu(7) - Cu(6)	$102 \ cc(4)$
Cu(4) - Cu(7) - Cu(6)	IUS.00(4)
Cu(3) = Cu(7) = Cu(6)	54.08(2) 101 E7(2)
Cu(12) - Cu(7) - Cu(6)	101.57(2)
S(5) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	47.01(3)
S(4) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	137.20(3)
Cu(11) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	102.10(3)
Cu(4) - Cu(7) - Cu(8)	102.13(2)
Cu(3) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	E2 02 (2)
Cu(12) = Cu(7) = Cu(8)	33.93(2)
Cu(v) = Cu(r) = Cu(v)	07./0(3) 175 11//\
S(2) = Cu(0) = S(3) S(2) = Cu(0) = Cu(12)	$\perp / \Im \cdot \bot \downarrow (4)$
S(Z) = Cu(0) = Cu(12) S(E) = Cu(0) = Cu(12)	IZZ.43(4)
S(J) = Cu(0) = Cu(12) S(2) = Cu(0) = Cu(12)	$J = U \cup (3)$
$S(2) = Cu(\delta) = Cu(1)$ $S(5) = Cu(\delta) = Cu(1)$	30.30(3)
$S(J) = Cu(\delta) = Cu(I)$	$\perp \angle \angle . \cup \cup (4)$
Cu(12) = Cu(8) = Cu(1)	104.01(3)
$S(2) = Cu(\delta) = Cu(4)$	124.59(3)
S (5) –Cu (8) –Cu (4)	56.63(3)

Cu (12) -Cu (8) -Cu (4)	107.78(3)
Cu(1)-Cu(8)-Cu(4)	66.02(3)
S(2)-Cu(8)-Cu(9)	56.37(3)
S(5)-Cu(8)-Cu(9)	125.49(4)
Cu (12) -Cu (8) -Cu (9)	66.52(3)
Cu(1) - Cu(8) - Cu(9)	105.67(4)
$C_{11}(4) - C_{11}(8) - C_{11}(9)$	149.72(2)
$S(2) - C_{11}(8) - C_{11}(7)$	137,36(3)
S(2) = Cu(0) = Cu(7)	47 52 (3)
S(0) = Cu(0) = Cu(7)	59 17(2)
Cu(12) = Cu(0) = Cu(7)	101 77(2)
Cu(1) - Cu(0) - Cu(7)	101.77(3)
Cu(4) - Cu(6) - Cu(7)	102.26(3)
Cu(9) = Cu(8) = Cu(7)	102.30(3)
S(2) = Cu(8) = Cu(5)	47.03(3)
S(5) - Cu(8) - Cu(5)	137.85(3)
Cu(12) - Cu(8) - Cu(5)	103.27(4)
Cu(1) = Cu(8) = Cu(5)	57.28(3)
Cu(4) - Cu(8) - Cu(5)	102.84(3)
Cu(9) - Cu(8) - Cu(5)	53.51(3)
Cu(7) - Cu(8) - Cu(5)	90.33(3)
S(6)-Cu(9)-P(5)	116.78(4)
S(6)-Cu(9)-S(2)	140.86(3)
P(5)-Cu(9)-S(2)	102.30(4)
S(6)-Cu(9)-Cu(5)	101.67(4)
P(5)-Cu(9)-Cu(5)	121.22(4)
S(2)-Cu(9)-Cu(5)	52.02(3)
S(6)-Cu(9)-Cu(8)	96.11(4)
P(5)-Cu(9)-Cu(8)	140.37(3)
S(2)-Cu(9)-Cu(8)	49.88(3)
Cu(5)-Cu(9)-Cu(8)	67.89(3)
S(6)-Cu(9)-Cu(10)	51.29(3)
P(5)-Cu(9)-Cu(10)	113.61(4)
S(2)-Cu(9)-Cu(10)	111.73(3)
Cu (5) -Cu (9) -Cu (10)	59.73(2)
Cu (8) -Cu (9) -Cu (10)	103.96(3)
S(6)-Cu(9)-Cu(12)	49.94(3)
P(5) - Cu(9) - Cu(12)	133.84(3)
S(2) - Cu(9) - Cu(12)	103.88(4)
Cu(5) - Cu(9) - Cu(12)	104.86(3)
$C_{11}(8) - C_{11}(9) - C_{11}(12)$	54,31(3)
$C_{11}(10) - C_{11}(9) - C_{11}(12)$	90,74(3)
$S(6) - C_{11}(10) - P(6)$	$118 \ 33(5)$
$S(6) = C_{11}(10) = S(3)$	142 04(4)
$P(6) = C_{11}(10) = S(3)$	99 26(4)
r(0) = Cu(10) = Cu(6)	39.20(4)
S(0) = Cu(10) = Cu(0)	100.13(4)
P(0) = Cu(10) = Cu(0)	121.03(3)
S(3) = Cu(10) = Cu(6)	51.75(3)
S(6) = Cu(10) = Cu(5)	98.63(4)
P(6) = Cu(10) = Cu(5)	137.12(4)
S(3) = Cu(10) = Cu(5)	50.33(3)
Cu(6) - Cu(10) - Cu(5)	67.72(3)
S(6) - Cu(10) - Cu(9)	51.80(3)
P(6) - Cu(10) - Cu(9)	133.//(3)
S(3) - Cu(10) - Cu(9)	105.82(3)
Cu (6) –Cu (10) –Cu (9)	104.93(3)
Cu(5)-Cu(10)-Cu(9)	55.70(3)
S(6)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	50.00(3)
P(6)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	115.85(3)
S(3)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	110.25(3)
Cu(6)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	58.50(2)

Cu(5)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	104.18(3)
Cu(9)-Cu(10)-Cu(11)	91.03(3)
S(6)-Cu(11)-P(7)	116.70(4)
S(6) - Cu(11) - S(4)	141.36(4)
$P(7) - C_{11}(11) - S(4)$	101 59(4)
$S(6) = C_{11}(11) = C_{11}(7)$	100 82 (3)
$P(7) = C_{11}(11) = C_{11}(7)$	120 01 (4)
P(7) = Cu(11) = Cu(7)	IZU.UI(4)
S(4) - Cu(11) - Cu(7)	51.87(3)
S(6)-Cu(11)-Cu(6)	96.81(3)
P(7)-Cu(11)-Cu(6)	141.36(3)
S(4)-Cu(11)-Cu(6)	50.31(3)
Cu(7)-Cu(11)-Cu(6)	67.30(3)
S(6)-Cu(11)-Cu(12)	50.22(3)
P(7)-Cu(11)-Cu(12)	112.45(4)
S(4)-Cu(11)-Cu(12)	111.42(3)
Cu(7)-Cu(11)-Cu(12)	59.55(3)
Cu (6) -Cu (11) -Cu (12)	103.53(2)
S(6) - Cu(11) - Cu(10)	49.77(3)
$P(7) - C_{11}(11) - C_{11}(10)$	136 26(4)
$S(A) = C_{11}(11) = C_{11}(10)$	105.04(3)
$S(4) = C_{11}(11) = C_{11}(10)$	103.04(3)
Cu(7) - Cu(11) - Cu(10)	IUS.73(3)
Cu(6) - Cu(11) - Cu(10)	00 1E (2)
Cu(12) = Cu(11) = Cu(10)	89.15(3)
S(6) - Cu(12) - P(8)	116.88(4)
S(6) - Cu(12) - S(5)	140.61(4)
P(8)-Cu(12)-S(5)	102.43(5)
S(6)-Cu(12)-Cu(8)	100.40(4)
P(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(8)	123.09(4)
S(5)-Cu(12)-Cu(8)	51.98(3)
S(6)-Cu(12)-Cu(7)	96.43(3)
P(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(7)	139.78(3)
S(5)-Cu(12)-Cu(7)	49.71(3)
Cu(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(7)	66.90(3)
S(6)-Cu(12)-Cu(11)	50.03(3)
P(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(11)	133.26(3)
S(5)-Cu(12)-Cu(11)	104.14(4)
Cu(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(11)	103.56(3)
Cu(7)-Cu(12)-Cu(11)	54.69(2)
S(6)-Cu(12)-Cu(9)	50.00(3)
P(8)-Cu(12)-Cu(9)	115.78(4)
S(5) - Cu(12) - Cu(9)	111.13(3)
$C_{11}(8) - C_{11}(12) - C_{11}(9)$	59.17(3)
$C_{11}(7) - C_{11}(12) - C_{11}(9)$	102 62 (3)
$C_{11}(11) - C_{11}(12) - C_{11}(9)$	89 08 (3)
Cu(11) Cu(12) Cu(9)	120 21 (4)
Cu(3) = S(1) = Cu(1)	129.21(4)
Cu(3) = S(1) = Cu(2)	70.40(J)
Cu(1) - S(1) - Cu(2)	77.99(4)
Cu(3) - S(1) - Cu(4)	82.26(4)
Cu(1) - S(1) - Cu(4)	/9.31(4)
Cu(2) - S(1) - Cu(4)	129.65(5)
Cu(5) - S(2) - Cu(8)	85.91(4)
Cu(5) - S(2) - Cu(9)	68.82(4)
Cu(8) - S(2) - Cu(9)	/3.75(4)
Cu (5) -S (2) -Cu (1)	72.40(4)
Cu(8)-S(2)-Cu(1)	69.82(3)
Cu(9)-S(2)-Cu(1)	127.75(4)
Cu(5)-S(3)-Cu(6)	85.32(4)
Cu(5)-S(3)-Cu(10)	72.53(3)
Cu(6)-S(3)-Cu(10)	69.48(4)
Cu(5)-S(3)-Cu(2)	69.48(4)

Cu(6)-S(3)-Cu(2)	72.66(4)
Cu(10)-S(3)-Cu(2)	127.57(5)
Cu(6)-S(4)-Cu(7)	84.83(4)
Cu(6)-S(4)-Cu(3)	69.31(3)
Cu(7)-S(4)-Cu(3)	73.73(4)
Cu(6)-S(4)-Cu(11)	72.92(3)
Cu(7)-S(4)-Cu(11)	69.58(3)
Cu(3)-S(4)-Cu(11)	128.78(4)
Cu(7)-S(5)-Cu(8)	84.87(4)
Cu(7)-S(5)-Cu(4)	69.79(3)
Cu(8)-S(5)-Cu(4)	73.03(4)
Cu(7)-S(5)-Cu(12)	74.08(4)
Cu(8)-S(5)-Cu(12)	69.01(3)
Cu(4)-S(5)-Cu(12)	129.03(5)
Cu(10)-S(6)-Cu(11)	80.23(4)
Cu(10)-S(6)-Cu(12)	128.92(5)
Cu(11)-S(6)-Cu(12)	79.75(4)
Cu(10)-S(6)-Cu(9)	76.91(4)
Cu(11)-S(6)-Cu(9)	128.62(4)
Cu(12)-S(6)-Cu(9)	80.05(5)

Table S4. Lowest excitation energies for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) obtained at different levels of theory. Molecule 1 is of C_i symmetry, dipole-allowed (representation a_u) and dipole-forbidden (a_g) transitions are listed separately. Additionally to the excitation energy E (in eV) the dominant orbital contributions are listed, column 'char'. Herein, H denotes the HOMO, H–1 the HOMO–1, etc. Besides 'conventional' treatments like singlet and triplet excitations with B3LYP (B3-LYP/S \rightarrow S and B3-LYP/S \rightarrow T) and singlet excitations with BP86 (BP86/S \rightarrow S) also results for spinflip TDDFT¹⁵ with LDA¹⁶ for the direct calculation of the triplet-singlet de-excitation (SF-PWLDA/T \rightarrow S) are listed. The latter method uses the self-consistently calculated lowest excited triplet state as reference.

	1				2	
Method/transition	dipo	le-allowed	dipole-forbidden			
	E	char	E	char	E	char
B3-LYP/S→S	2.57	(H−1)→L	2.47	H→L	2.33	H→L
B3-LYP/S→T	2.54	(H−1)→L	2.43	H→L	2.35	H→L
BP86/S→S	1.66	H→(L+1)	1.58	H→L	1.49	H→L
SF-PWLDA/T→S	1.85		1.69		1.54	

Table S5. Lowest 60 singlet and triplet transitions for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) at level B3LYP/def2-SV(P) (raw data for figure S10). Excitation energies, *E*, in eV, oscillator strengths *f* are given in the mixed representation.

1				2			
Singlet	excitations	Triplet	excitations	Singlet	excitations	Triplet	excitations
E	f	E	f	E	f	E	f
2.4656	0.00E-00	2.4293	0.00E-00	2.3290	0.17E-02	2.3475	0.42E-02
2.5707	0.22E-02	2.5384	0.14E-01	2.4017	0.82E-05	2.4269	0.89E-04
2.6566	0.00E-00	2.6096	0.00E-00	2.4952	0.89E-02	2.4836	0.60E-01
2.7075	0.00E-00	2.6350	0.10E-00	2.5187	0.10E-01	2.5195	0.51E-01
2.7392	0.62E-02	2.6481	0.53E-01	2.5537	0.48E-02	2.5460	0.13E-02
2.7581	0.11E-01	2,6600	0.00E-00	2,6201	0.10E-01	2.5866	0.35E-01
2.7853	0.10E-01	2.7428	0.50E-01	2.6272	0.25E-03	2.6497	0.27E-03
2.7925	0.00E-00	2.7469	0.00E-00	2.8585	0.38E-02	2.8599	0.10E-01
2.8154	0.00E-00	2.7932	0.00E-00	2.8907	0.29E-02	2.8890	0.64E-02
2 8213	0 00E-00	2 7941	0 00E-00	2 9132	0 20E-02	2 9164	0.22E-02
2.8282	0.60E-02	2.7974	0.25E-01	2,9159	0.30E-02	2,9197	0.82E-02
2 8931	0 00E-00	2 8584	0 00E-00	2 9411	0 38E-03	2 9463	0 10E-02
2 8935	0 91E-02	2 8603	0 58E-01	2 9706	0.85E-03	2 9758	0 17E-02
2 8993	0.00E-00	2 8761	0.42E-01	2 9786	0.03E 03	2 9832	0.26E-02
2 9042	0.62E-02	2 8867	0.00E-00	2 9830	0.55E-03	2 9884	0.40E-03
2 9151	0.32E-03	2 9050	0.000 00	3 0033	0.335 03	3 0105	0.25E=02
2 9278	0.00E-00	2 9132	0.00E-00	3 0097	0 198-02	3 0163	0.46E-02
2 9311	0.31F-02	2 9257	0 205-01	3 0244	0 128-02	3 0279	0 53F-02
2.5511	0.00E-00	2 9 9 9 9 9	0.00F-01	3 0264	0.528-02	3 0330	0.798-02
2.33/3	0.308-00	2.9200	0.005-00	3 0311	0.518-03	3 0/10	0.795-03
2.0014	0.008-02	2.0401	0.00F-00	3 0504	0.178-02	3 0600	0.128-02
2 9876	0.17F=02	2 9697	0.305-00	3 0537	0.1/1-03	3 0621	0.12E-03
2.9070	0.00E=00	2.9097	0.00E-00	3 0562	0.25E-03	3 0706	0.70E-03
3 0030	0.000 00	2.9001	0.00E 00	3 0644	0.335 03	3 0945	0.705 03
2 0062	0.70E-02	2.9000	0.40E-01	2 00044	0.20E-03	2 0069	0.91E-03
3 0135	0.00E-00	3 0019	0.00E-00	3.0095	0.00E-02	3.0900	0.00E-02
3.0133	0.00E-00	3.0019	0.0000-00	3.0900	0.30E-02	3 1150	0.496-02
3 0254	0.00E-02	3.0049	0.03E-02	3.0970	0.10E-02	3.1173	0.17E-02
3 0313	0.146 02	3 0176	0.00F-00	3 1129	0.04E 03	3 1203	0.175 02
3 0530	0.11E-01	3 0272	0.000 00	3 1190	0.38E-02	3 1264	0.33E-02
3 0547	0.00E-00	3 0401	0.100 00	3 1217	0.18E=02	3 1320	0.52E=02
3 0682	0.00E-00	3 0417	0.00E 00	3 1287	0.10E 02	3 1368	0.32E 02
3 0692	0.66E=02	3 0510	0.00E-00	3 1397	0.140 02	3 15/3	0.10E=02
3.0748	0.00E 02	3 0559	0.00E 00	3 1/81	0.03E 03	3 1620	0.51E-03
3 0821	0.30E-02	3 0691	0.000 00	3 1570	0.100 02	3 1680	0.22E=02
3 0859	0.00E-00	3 0734	0.35E-01	3 1600	0.37E 03	3 1691	0.10E-02
3 0921	0.71E-03	3 0709	0.00E-00	3 1628	0.16E=02	3 1742	0.31E=02
3 0990	0.71E-02	3 0826	0.000 00	3 1836	0.38E-02	3 1940	0.11E-02
3 0993	0.00E-00	3 0854	0.00E 00	3 1945	0.53E-03	3 2024	0.36E-04
3 1011	0.00E-00	3 0889	0.00E-00	3 1986	0.28E-02	3 2106	0.30E 04
3 1070	0.73E-03	3 0935	0.000 00	3 2011	0.201 02	3 2122	0.42E-02
3,1219	0.00E-00	3.0978	0.92E-01	3.2064	0.34E-02	3.2177	0.38E-02
3.1228	0.12E-01	3,1019	0.00E-00	3.2138	0.49E-02	3.2244	0.41E-02
3.1283	0.00E-00	3.1060	0.11E-01	3.2225	0.20E-02	3.2333	0.33E-03
3,1293	0.24E-02	3,1145	0.00E-00	3.2260	0.40E-02	3.2358	0.60E-02
3.1363	0.15E-02	3.1255	0.14E-02	3.2307	0.85E-03	3.2486	0.35E-02
3,1481	0.00E-00	3.1258	0.00E-00	3.2425	0.47E-02	3.2551	0.92E-02
3.1523	0.62E-02	3,1392	0.14E-01	3.2485	0.51E-02	3.2609	0.54E-02
3.1566	0.00E-00	3,1394	0.00E-00	3.2523	0.47E-02	3.2630	0.23E-02
3.1653	0.12E-02	3,1431	0.24E-01	3.2540	0.40E-04	3.2640	0.10E-02
3.1680	0.00E-00	3,1512	0.00E-00	3.2578	0.27E-02	3.2673	0.15E-02
3.1755	0.56E-02	3.1522	0.90E-02	3.2625	0.87E-03	3.2774	0.24E-02
3,1765	0.26E-02	3,1576	0.00E-00	3.2788	0.14E-02	3.2915	0.30E-02
3 1774	0 00E-00	3 1634	0 14E-01	3 2874	0 308-02	3 3001	0 11E-02
3 1831	0 16E-02	3 1671	0 44E=01	3 2903	0 16E-02	3 3034	0.77E = 0.2
3 1846	0 00E-00	3 1677	0 00E-00	3 2994	0 32E-02	3 3135	0 19E-02
3,1918	0.81E-02	3,1714	0.00E-00	3,3066	0.19E-02	3,3213	0.32E-02
3.1948	0.00E-00	3,1715	0.58E-01	3,3106	0.18E-01	3.3272	0.14E-01
3 2059	0 97E-02	3 1772	0 51E-01	3 3146	0 258-02	3 3303	0 508-03
3.2084	0.00E-00	3.1871	0.00E-00	3.3202	0.15E-02	3.3446	0.28E-02
J.2001				0.0202	0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J.J.I.U	



Figure S1. Measured (black) and simulated (grey) X-ray powder pattern for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) as a suspension of crystals in toluene.



Figure S2. X-ray powder pattern for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) as a dried crystalline powder.



Figure S3. Measured (black) and simulated (grey) X–ray powder pattern for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as a suspension of crystals in toluene.



Figure S4. X-ray powder pattern of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as a dried crystalline powder.



Figure S5. Emission decay traces under 337 nm pulse excitation for a) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and b) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as a suspension of microcrystals in toluene. The measurements were performed at ambient temperature (295 K).

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Figure S6. Steady-state photoluminescence excitation and emission spectra for $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) (down) and $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) (up) as dried crystalline powders measured in an integrating sphere at ambient temperature. Green dotted lines represent fits by a Gauss function.



Figure S7. Photoluminescence decay traces for a) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and b) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as dried crystalline powders excited at 337 nm (N₂-laser) at ambient temperature.



Figure S8. UV-Vis spectra of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) as a mull of a crystalline powder in nujol (up) and as a solution in thf (down).



Figure S9. UV-Vis spectra of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as a mull of a crystalline powder in nujol (up) and as a solution in thf (down).



Figure S10. PLE and PL spectra of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) in thf.



Figure S11. PLE and PL spectra of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) in thf.



Figure S12. Comparison of calculated excitation spectra (at level B3-LYP/def2-SV(P), see also Figure 3) of a) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and b) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) with the experimental absorption spectra as a mull of a crystalline powder in nujol and as a solution in thf.



Figure S13. Calculated electronic singlet (black) and triplet (red) excitation spectra (lowest 60 singlet excitations, superimposed Gaussians of FWHM=0.1eV for each transition) for the X-ray structure of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) at level B3-LYP/def2-SV(P). Note, that oscillator strengths have in the case of the calculated triplet spectra no physical meaning.



Figure S14. a) Comparison of the molecular structures of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppt)_4]$ (1) as obtained from single crystal XRD (in front; Cu: blue, S: yellow, P. green, C: grey) and as optimized with DFT(BP86/def2-SV(P)) (in the back; all atoms red) and b) Calculated electronic excitation spectra at level BP86/def2-SV(P) (lowest energy singlet excitations, superimposed Gaussians of FWHM=0.1eV for each transition) for the experimental structure of 1 obtained by single crystal X-ray diffraction (black) and the corresponding ground state structure optimized with DFT (red).



Figure S15. a) Comparison of the molecular structures of $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2) as obtained from single crystal XRD (in front; Cu: blue, S: yellow, P. green, C: grey) and as optimized with DFT(BP86/def2-SV(P) (in the back; all atoms red) and b) Calculated electronic excitation spectra at level BP86/def2-SV(P) (lowest energy singlet excitations, superimposed Gaussians of FWHM=0.1eV for each transition) for the experimental structure of 2 obtained by single crystal X-ray diffraction (black) and the corresponding ground state structure optimized with DFT (red).



Figure S16. Comparison of calculated electronic singlet (black) and triplet (red and blue) excitation spectra at level BP86/def2-SV(P) (lowest energy excitations, superimposed Gaussians of FWHM=0.1eV for each transition) for DFT-optimized (BP86/def2-SV(P)) structure parameters of the molecular structures of a) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dpppt)_4]$ (1) and b) $[Cu_{12}S_6(dppo)_4]$ (2). For 2 singlet excitation spectra were also calculated for two different basis sets namely def2-SV(P) (black) and def2-TZVP (green). Note, that oscillator strengths have in the case of the calculated triplet spectra no physical meaning.

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