

# Supplementary information

for the manuscript

**Synthesis, structure, spectroscopy and redox chemistry of  
square-planar nickel(II) complexes with tetradentate  
*o*-phenylenedioxamidates and related ligands**

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**Table S1** Proton NMR spectroscopic data for **4–6**<sup>a,b</sup>

Complex	NMe	<i>m</i> -H	<i>o</i> -H
<b>4</b>	2.51 (6H, s)	6.56 (2H, dd) (5.9, 3.5)	8.03 (2H, dd) (6.0, 3.5)
<b>5</b>	2.50 (3H, s)	6.61 (2H, dd) (5.9, 3.5)	7.91 (2H, dd) (6.0, 3.5)
<b>6</b>		6.65 (2H, dd) (5.8, 3.4)	7.90 (2H, dd) (6.0, 3.5)

<sup>a</sup>  $\delta$  (ppm) values in acetonitrile.  $J$  (Hz) values are given in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Other signals from Me<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> counterions at 3.10 (24 H, s).

**Table S2** Electronic absorption spectroscopic data for **4–6**<sup>a</sup>

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Complex	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ ( $\epsilon/\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ )
<b>4</b>	256 (23000), 317 (sh), 357 (6500), 410 (sh)
<b>5</b>	254 (23000), 309 (sh), 352 (5500), 380 (sh), 410 (sh)
<b>6</b>	250 (23000), 274 (sh), 350 (7200), 465 (240)

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<sup>a</sup> In acetonitrile.

**Table S3** X-Ray absorption spectroscopic data for **4** and nickel(II) sulfate aqueous solution<sup>a,b</sup>

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Complex	Preedge	Edge
<b>4</b>	8331.6 (0.04) (sh)	8339.2 (0.4) (sh), 8346.4 (0.7) (sh), 8351.5 (1.3), 8352.7 (1.3)
[Ni(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup>	8331.5 (0.03)	8348.6 (1.3)

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<sup>a</sup> *E* (eV) values. Normalized absorbance values (relative to the atomic absorption) are given in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Structure-contributing peaks on and above the broad absorption band of the rising edge have been precisely located from the absorption spectrum and its second derivative.

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**Table S4** X-Ray absorption structural data for **4**<sup>a</sup>

	$N^b$	$R^c/\text{\AA}$	$\sigma^d/\text{\AA}$	$\Gamma^e$	$E_0^f/\text{eV}$
Ni–N(arylamidate)	2.0	1.85(2)	0.03	1.7	8331.0
Ni–N(alkylamidate)	2.0	1.93(2)	0.04	1.7	8331.0

<sup>a</sup> The fit was done using the theoretical amplitudes and phases of McKale (A. G. McKale, B. W. Veal and A. P. Paulikas, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1988, **110**, 3763). The residual factor defined as  $\Sigma(k\chi_{\text{exp}} - k\chi_{\text{th}})^2 / \Sigma\chi_{\text{exp}}^2$  was  $8.7 \times 10^{-3}$ . <sup>b</sup> The number of neighboring atoms  $N$  was allowed to vary during the fitting procedure. <sup>c</sup>  $R$  is the distance from the nickel absorber. Estimated errors are given in parentheses. <sup>d</sup>  $\sigma$  is the Debye-Waller coefficient. <sup>e</sup> The mean-electron-free path  $\lambda$  was chosen as  $\lambda(k) = (1/\Gamma)[(\eta/k)^4 + k]$  with  $\eta = 3.1$ , and  $\Gamma$  was allowed to vary during the fitting procedure. <sup>f</sup>  $E_0$  is the ionization energy.

**Table S5** X-band EPR spectroscopic data for the singly oxidized species of **7–9**<sup>a,b</sup>

Complex	$g_x$	$g_y$	$g_z$
[NiL <sup>1</sup> ] <sup>-</sup>	2.006 (2.006) <sup>c</sup>	2.080 (2.081) <sup>c</sup>	2.193 (2.192) <sup>c</sup>
[NiL <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>-</sup>	2.290	2.290	2.000
[NiL <sup>3</sup> ] <sup>-</sup>	2.265	2.265	2.003

<sup>a</sup> Best fit  $g$  values corresponding to the  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  components of the allowed  $M_s = +1/2 \rightarrow M_s = -1/2$  transition. <sup>b</sup> In acetonitrile at 110 K. <sup>c</sup> In dichloromethane at 110 K.