

Supplementary Information

Platinum complexes having redox-active $\text{PPh}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CFc}$ and/or $\text{C}\equiv\text{CFc}$ as terminal or bridging ligands.

Álvaro Díez, Elena Lalinde,* M. Teresa Moreno* and Sergio Sánchez

Departamento de Química-Grupo de Síntesis Química de La Rioja, UA-CSIC,

Universidad de La Rioja, 26006, Logroño, Spain.

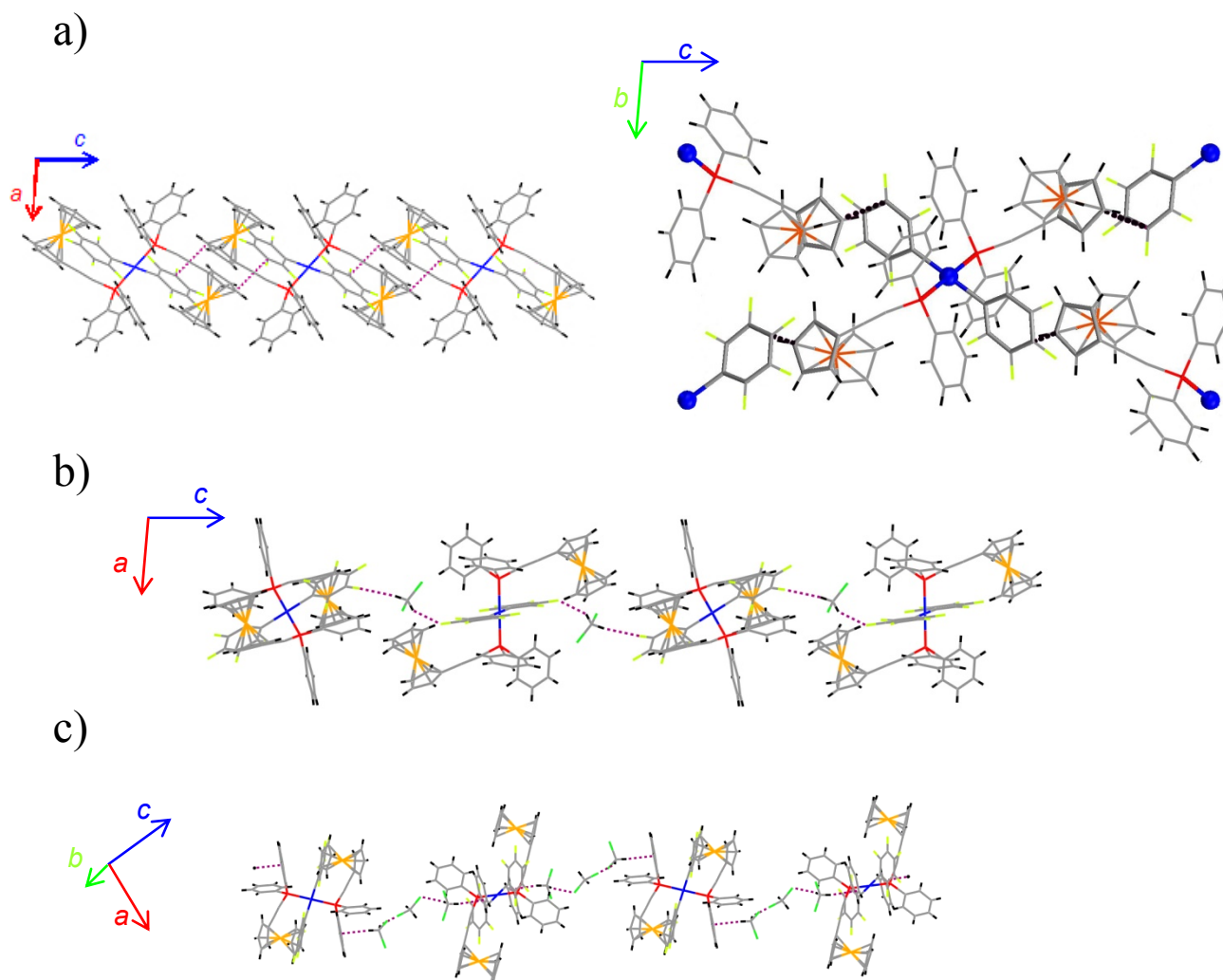


Figure S1. a) View of the $\pi\cdots\pi$ interactions between the C_6F_5 and Cp rings of adjacent molecules of complex 2 (left), which give rise to a bidimensional network along the b and c axes (right). The layers are additionally connected by the CH_2Cl_2 crystallization

solvent molecules, giving rise to a three-dimensional network. Two different types of contacts are observed involving one (F...H 2.455(4) Å; b), or three (Cl...H 2.495(8) Å and C(Ph)...H(CH₂Cl₂) 2.589(7) Å; c) molecules of solvent.

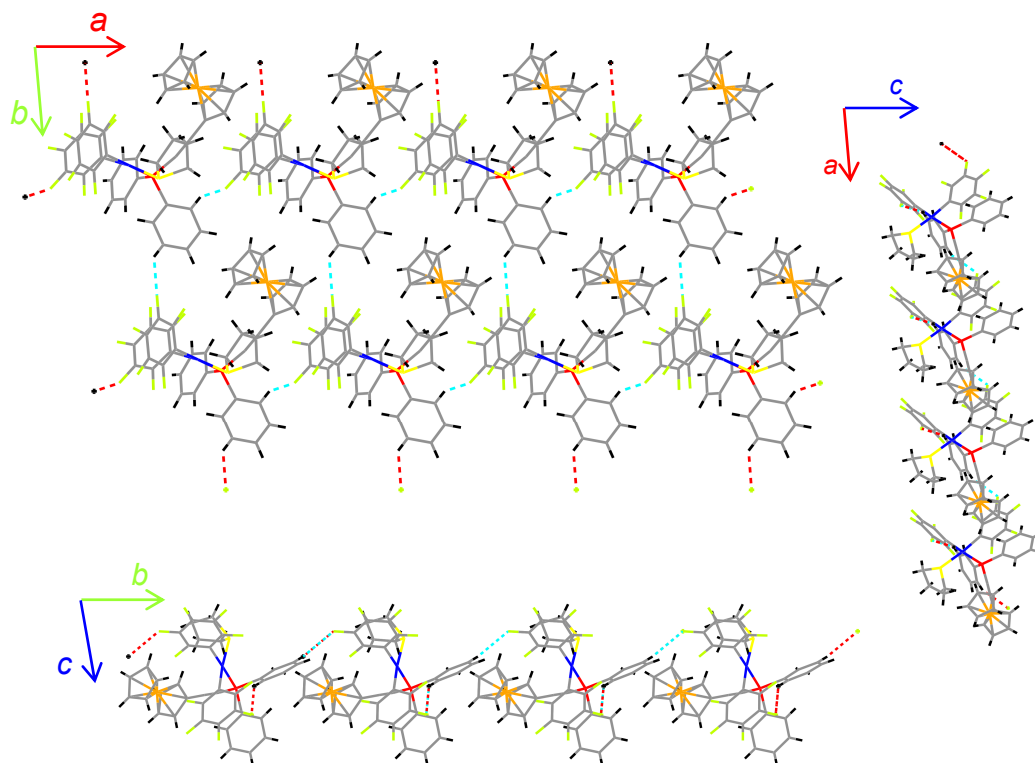
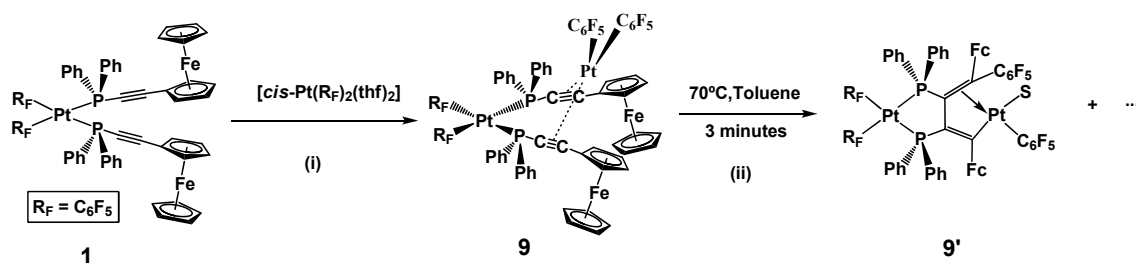


Figure S2. The molecular structure of complex **3** shows weak intermolecular contacts with distances F...H(Ph) (2.525(5), 2.552(4) Å), F...H-C(tht) (2.615(5), 2.656(4) Å), F...H-C(Fc) (2.622(5) Å), F...C(Fc) (3.14(2) Å), C(Fc)-H...C(Ph) (2.893(6) Å), C(Fc)-H...C(Fc) (2.89 Å), C(Ph)-H...C(Fc) (2.882(9), 2.81(2) Å), C(tht)-H...C(C₆F₅) (2.815(8) Å), C(Fc)-H...H-C(Fc) (2.32 Å).

Thermal behavior of complex 9:

Prolongated heating in solid state ($\sim 140\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) or in solution of complex **9** (CHCl_3 or Toluene) evolves with considerable decomposition and the only stable phosphorous containing species observed by $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopy was the precursor. However, by heating at 70°C a toluene solution of **9** for a short time (3 min), the expected signals ($^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ and ^{19}F NMR, see Experimental Section) due to the double inserted product **9'** (Scheme S1, ii) are observed in the final reaction mixture, together with other decomposition products, including the precursor **9**. The most characteristic signals in the ^{19}F NMR spectrum corresponds to the inserted C_6F_5 group (C- C_6F_5 , A), for which the separation between the two F-*ortho* resonances and the F-*para* is reduced to ~ 16 ppm (-136.6 , -137.4 o- F^{A} , -153.8 p- F^{A}) and in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum the expected low-field signals (δ 21.11, 33.71 ppm) with platinum satellites, in accordance with previous results.^{S1, S2} All attempts to isolate **9'** as pure solid from the mixture have been unsuccessful.



Scheme S1

- S1 J. P. H. Charmant, J. Forniés, J. Gómez, E. Lalinde, M. T. Moreno, A. G. Orpen and S. Solano, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1999, **38**, 3058.
- S2 I. Ara, J. Forniés, A. García, J. Gómez, E. Lalinde and M. T. Moreno, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2002, **8**, 3698.

Experimental Section:

Heating of $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2(\mu\text{-}1\kappa^{\text{P}}:2\eta^2\text{-PPh}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CFc})_2\}\text{Pt}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]$ **9. Formation of $[\text{Pt}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{S})\mu\text{-}\{\text{C}(\text{Fc})=\text{C}(\text{PPh}_2)\text{C}(\text{PPh}_2)=\text{C}(\text{Fc})(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)\}\text{Pt}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]$ **9'**.** Monitoring by multinuclear NMR spectra of a solution of **9** heating in toluene for 3 min reveals the presence of signals corresponding to **9'**, together with other decomposition products including **9**. Data for **9'** extracted from the NMR spectra of the mixture: δ_{P} (121.5 MHz; CDCl_3 ; 20°C) 21.11 (s, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}}$ 2336 Hz), 33.71 (s, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}}$ 2324 Hz); δ_{F} (282.4 MHz; CDCl_3 ; 20°C) -113.5 (m, 1F, *o*-F), -114.1 (m, 1F, *o*-F), -115.2 (m, 1F, *o*-F), -115.8 (m, 1F, *o*-F) -117.2 (m, 2F, *o*-F), -136.6 (s, 1F, *o*-F^A), -137.4 (s, 1F, *o*-F^A), -153.8 (t, 1F, *p*-F^A), -158.2 (t, 1F), -160.8 (m, 1F), -161.7 (m, 2F, *p*-F), -162.3 (m, 1F), -136.1 (m, 2F), -163.6 (m, 4F, *m*-F).

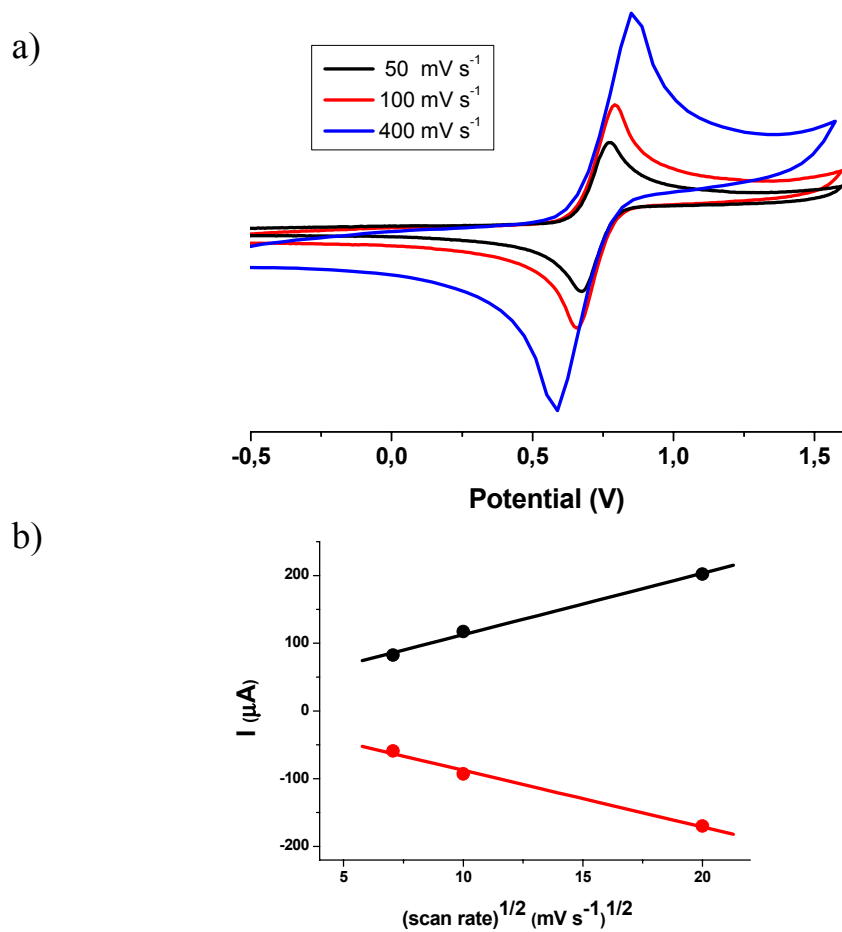


Figure S3. (a) CVs of complex **4** in CH₂Cl₂ solution at different sweep rates. (b) Quasireversible peak current variation with the square root of the scan rate, which shows a linear trend.

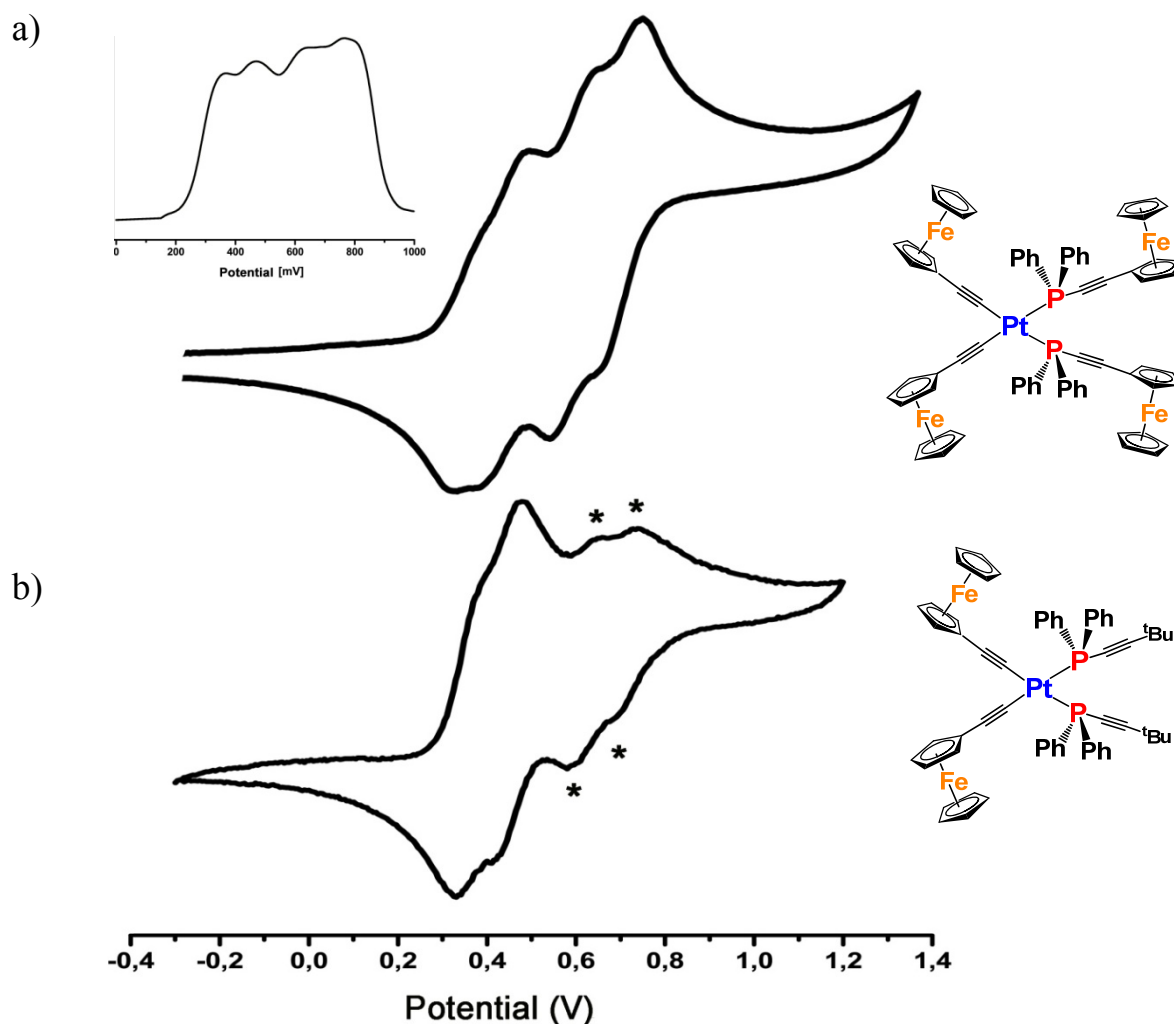


Figure S4. CV and DPV of complex **5a** (a) in CH_2Cl_2 showing four unresolved waves and CV of complex **5c** (b), which shows additional waves due to by-products (*) at 100 mV s^{-1} .

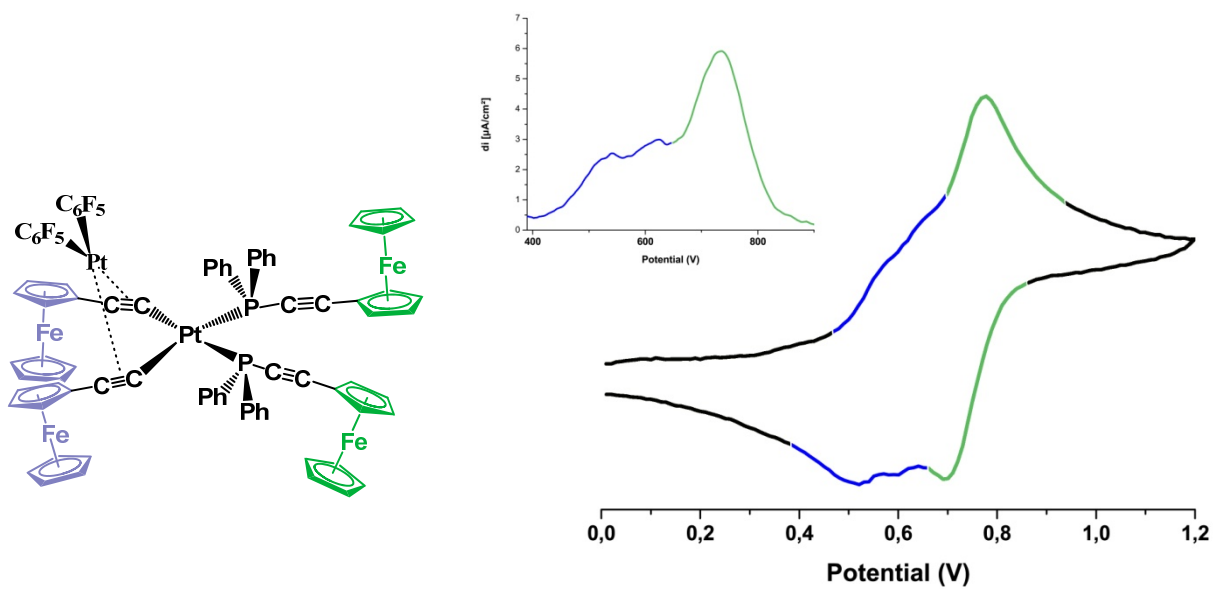


Figure S5. CV (and DPV) of complex **10a** in CH₂Cl₂ at a scan rate of 100 mv s⁻¹