Synthesis, Structure and Spectroscopic Properties of a New Class of Polymerisable Nickel Dithiolenes

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Supplementary Information

C(3)-C(4)

C(17)-C(29)

1.357(5)

1.480(5)

1.367752

1.461147



Fig. S1 Crystal structure of 3 showing atom numbering scheme and thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability.

Bond	Bond Length / Å		Angle	Angle Size / °		
	Observed	Calculated		Observed	Calculated	
Ni(1)-S(2)	2.1341(9)	2.134811	S(2)-C(3)-C(4)-S(5)	-4.10	-2.47	
Ni(1)-S(5)	2.1209(10)	2.134602	S(16)-C(17)-C(29)-S(30)	14.83	3.27	
Ni(1)-S(16)	2.1593(9)	2.149570				
Ni(1)-S(30)	2.1662(10)	2.156362	Table S1a Selected torsion angles of 3 showing an, overall, squar geometry with a strain away from planarity induced by the R ₂ pipdt 1			
S(2)-C(3)	1.755(3)	1.753897				•
S(5)-C(4)	1.755(3)	1.754215				
S(16)-C(17)	1.687(3)	1.701575				
S(30)-C(29)	1.688(3)	1.705678				

Table S1b Selected bond lengths of 3 showing a uniform over-estimation of calculated bond lengths of isolated molecules, but an agreement of the [Ni(dithiolate)(dithione)] nature of the complex.

square planar coordination



Fig. S2 Crystal structure of 4 showing atom numbering scheme and thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability.

Bond	Bond Length / Å		Angle	Angle Size / °		
	Observed	Calculated		Observed	Calculated	
Ni(1)-S(2)	2.1404(7)	2.135826	S(2)-C(3)-C(10)-S(9)	0.62	2.15	
Ni(1)-S(9)	2.1338(7)	2.135628	S(16)-C(17)-C(24)-S(23)	20.17	0.70	
Ni(1)-S(16)	2.1700(8)	2.149133				
Ni(1)-S(23)	2.1604(8)	2.150504	Table S2a Selected torsion angles of 4 showing an, overall, square planar coordination geometry with a strain away from planarity induced by the R ₂ pipdt ligand.			
S(2)-C(3)	1.754(3)	1.754347				-

S(9)-C(10)

S(16)-C(17)

S(24)-C(23)

C(3)-C(10)

C(17)-C(24)

1.751(3)

1.694(3)

1.691(3)

1.350(4)

1.479(4)

1.754382

1.705061

1.705139 1.367818

1.463379

 Table S2b
 Selected bond lengths of 4 showing a uniform over-estimation of calculated bond lengths of isolated molecules, but an agreement of the [Ni(dithiolate)(dithione)] nature of the complex.



Fig. S3 Solvatochromic studies of 3 showing negative solvatochromism for the NIR absorption.



Fig. S4 Optically transparent thin-layer electrochemistry (OTTLE) of the 3 under reductive conditions, showing the formation of a stable anion with a NIR absorption at lower energy than 3. (Jump at 560 and 805 nm, as well as spike at 880 nm are artefacts of the spectrometer).



Fig. S5 Experimental and calculated UV/Vis/NIR absorbance spectra of 3 in DCM showing an overestimation of the energy of all the calculated transitions.



Fig. S6 Experimental and calculated UV/Vis/NIR absorbance spectra of 4 in DCM showing an overestimation of the energy of all the calculated transitions.

Complex	Energy / nm		Osc. Strength	Composition
	Calculated	Observed		
3	822.17	940	0.3406	HOMO→LUMO 54% (LL'CT)
				HOMO-3→LUMO 16% (MLCT)
	543.31		0.0655	HOMO-2→LUMO 78% (MMLL'CT)
	265.14	320	0.2754	HOMO-7→LUMO+1 31% (LMCT)
4	807.55	928	0.4017	HOMO→LUMO 65% (LL'CT)
	528.33		0.034	HOMO-2→LUMO 81% (MMLL'CT)
	264.80	319	0.3382	HOMO-7→LUMO+1 54% (LMCT)

Table S3 A comparison of selected transitions in the calculated UV/Vis/NIR spectra from TD-DFT calculations on 3 and 4 with experimental data. The data confirms the low energy absorption is due to ligand to ligand charge-transfer. Highlighted data represents a transition calculated but not observed.



Fig. S7 Densities-of-states plots of 3 and 4 showing contributions for the NiS_4C_4 to the frontier orbitals, where C and S relate to the b-3ted and C' and S' relate to the R₂pipdt.



Fig. S8 Cyclic voltammetry (100 mVs⁻¹) of $3 \le 1.5$ V in DCM containing 0.3 M TBABF₄. Currents at all potentials increase with potential cycling after the first scan for ≤ 1.5 V showing depositing of a conducting film.



Fig. S9 ¹HNMR labelling scheme for 3.



Fig. S10 ¹HNMR labelling scheme for 4.