

Reusable surface confined semi-conducting metal-TCNQ and metal-TCNQF₄ catalysts for electron transfer reactions†

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Supplementary Information

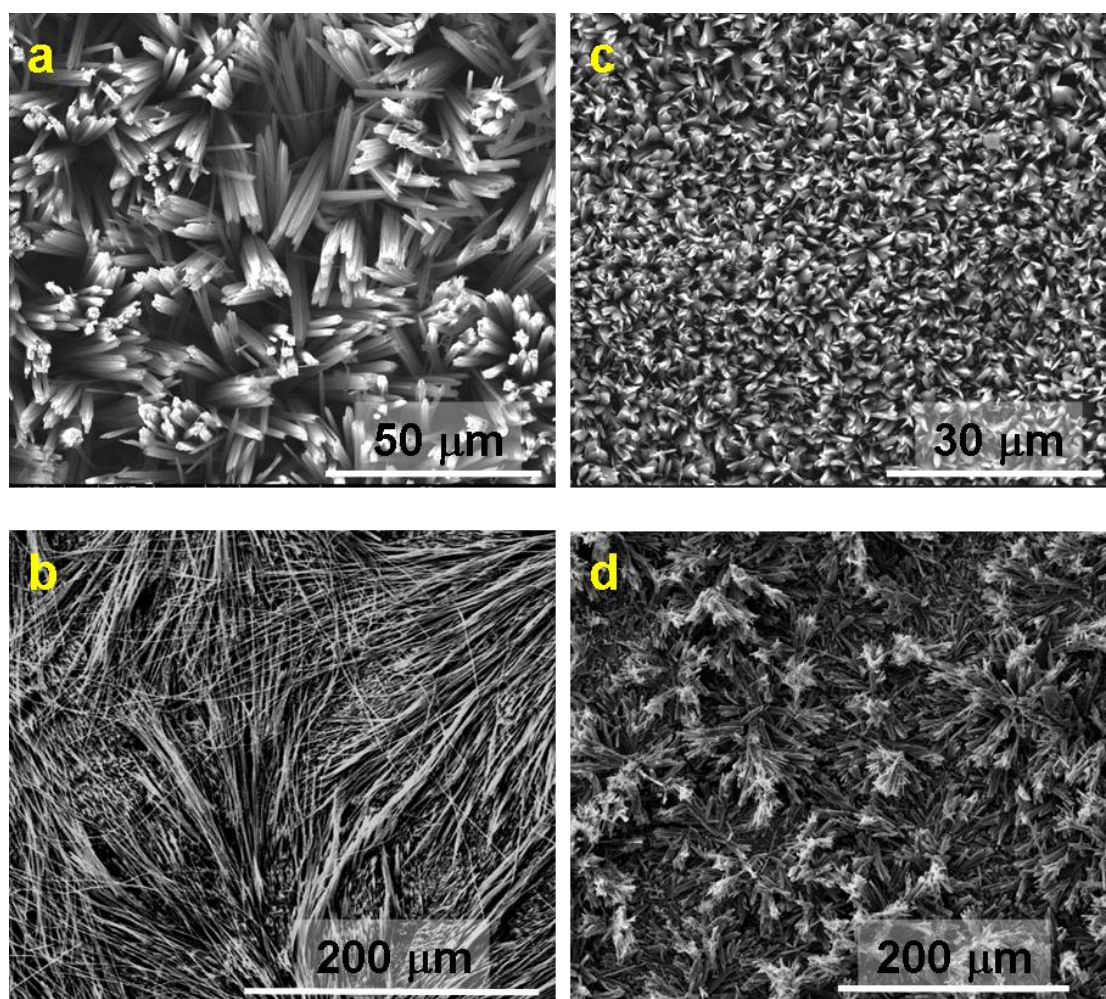


Figure S1: SEM images of (a) CuTCNQ phase I, (b) AgTCNQ, (c) CuTCNQF₄ and (d) AgTCNQF₄

Table S1. FT-IR data for TCNQ and TCNQF₄ materials

<i>Sample</i>	<i>FT-IR</i>			<i>Raman</i>			
	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ (cm^{-1})	$\delta(\text{C}-\text{H})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ (cm^{-1})	$\delta(\text{C}-\text{CN})$ (cm^{-1})	$\Delta(\text{C}=\text{CH})$ (cm^{-1})
TCNQ	2221	1541		2222	1597	1449	1204
CuTCNQ I	2206, 2172	1509, 1359	823	2205	1604	1378	1204
CuTCNQ II	2210, 2172	1502	825	2212	1598	1379	1196
AgTCNQ	2198, 2162	1509	821	2209	1604	1384	1204
TCNQF ₄	2226	1493		2223	1662	1452	
CuTCNQF ₄	2215	1502		2220	1642	1438	
AgTCNQF ₄	2197	1497		2224	1644	1448	

Table S2: FT-IR data for TCNQ and TCNQF₄ materials after catalysis

FT-IR data After Catalysis			
	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ (cm^{-1})	$\Delta(\text{C}-\text{H})$ (cm^{-1})
CuTCNQ I	2204, 2172	1509, 1355	821
CuTCNQ II	2211, 2170	1509	826
AgTCNQ	2198, 2160	1509	821
CuTCNQF₄	2211	1496	
AgTCNQF₄	2198	1501	

Table S3: Raman data for MTCNQ and MTCNQF₄ materials after catalysis

RAMAN data After Catalysis			
	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ (cm^{-1})	$\Delta(\text{C}-\text{CN})$ (cm^{-1})
CuTCNQ I	2203	1604	1382
AgTCNQ	2212	1604	1387
CuTCNQF₄	2221	1641	1439
AgTCNQF₄	2218	1644	1452

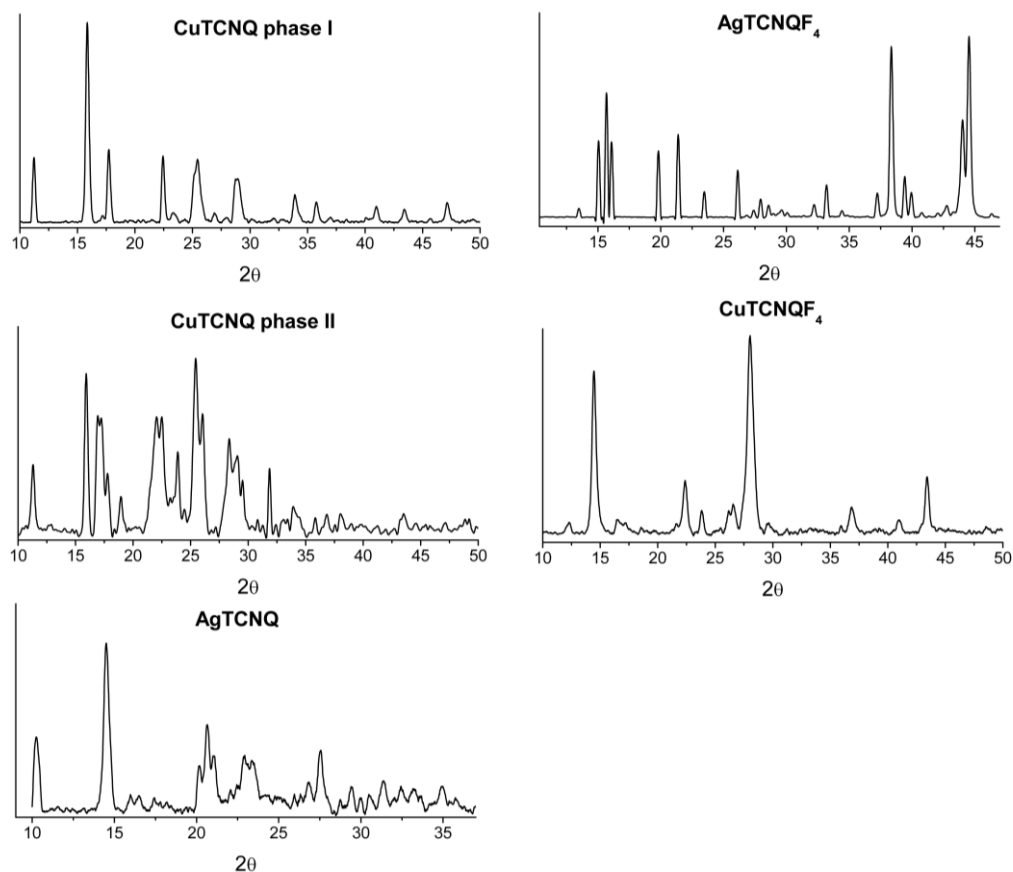


Figure S2: XRD patterns for CuTCNQ phase I, CuTCNQ phase II, AgTCNQ, AgTCNQF₄ and CuTCNQF₄.

For CuTCNQ phase I the diffraction pattern is consistent with that reported by Dunbar [1] and is indexed in the tetragonal crystal system. The XRD pattern is significantly changed in the case of CuTCNQ phase II when compared to CuTCNQ phase I, and is indicative of a monoclinic unit cell which is again consistent with Dunbar's work. The XRD pattern of CuTCNQF₄ is shown, however to the best of our knowledge there is no known XRD pattern of this material available in the literature. However from the FT-IR and Raman data it is clear that CuTCNQF₄ is formed.

For AgTCNQ the XRD pattern is also consistent with previous reports and is indicative of the tetragonal unit cell [2]. The XRD pattern for AgTCNQF₄ is consistent with previous studies [2] and is indicative of a monoclinic crystal system.

[1] R. A. Heintz, H. Zhao, X. Ouyang, G. Grandinetti, J. Cowen, K. R. Dunbar, *Inorg. Chem.* **1999**, *38*, 144.

[2] S. A. O'Kane, R. Clerac, H. Zhao, X. Ouyang, J. R. Galan-Mascaros, R. Heintz, K. R. Dunbar, *J. Solid State Chem.* **2000**, *152*, 159

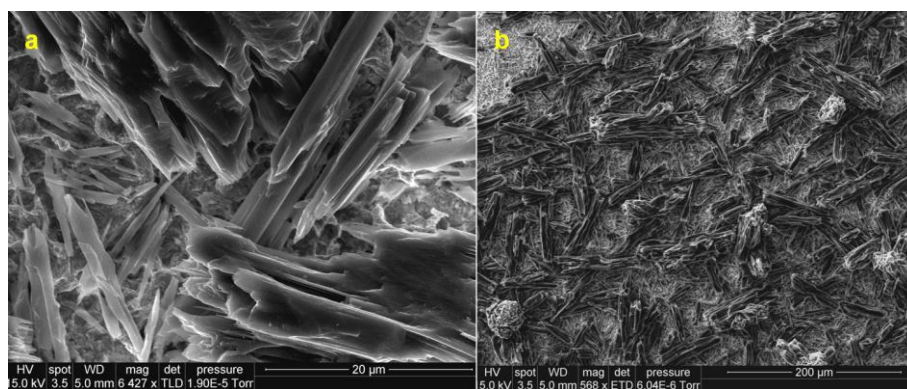


Figure S3: SEM images of AgTCNQF₄ after complete reaction of 1 mM [Fe(CN)₆]³⁻ with 0.1 M S₂O₃²⁻ in 30 ml of solution under stirring conditions.

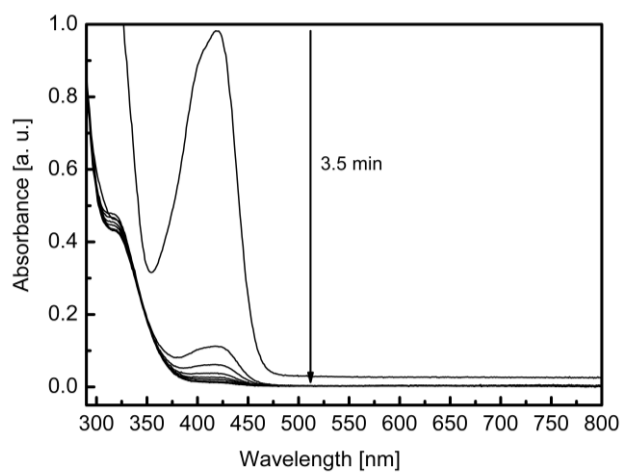


Figure S4: Time dependent UV-vis spectra recorded for the reduction of 1 mM of Fe(CN)₆³⁻ with 0.1 M S₂O₃²⁻ in a total volume of 30 ml catalysed by AgTCNQF₄.

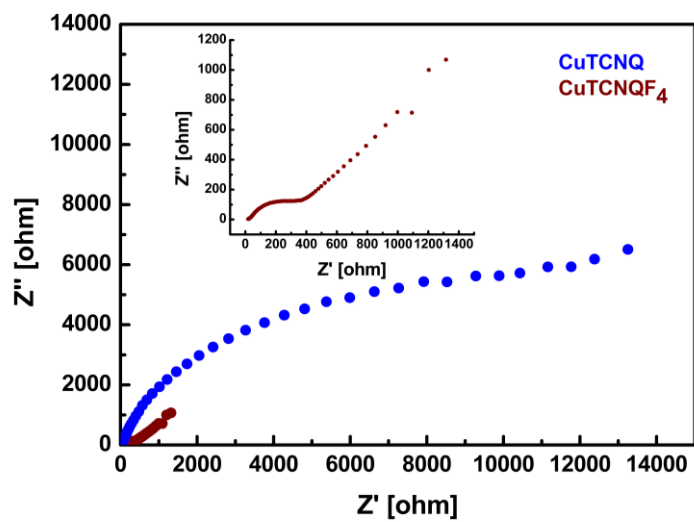


Figure S5: Nyquist plots obtained in 0.1 M S₂O₃²⁻ and 0.1 M NaCl at OCP for CuTCNQ phase I (—) and CuTCNQF₄ (—).