

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Utility of redox-active ligands for reversible multi-electron transfer in uranyl(VI) complexes

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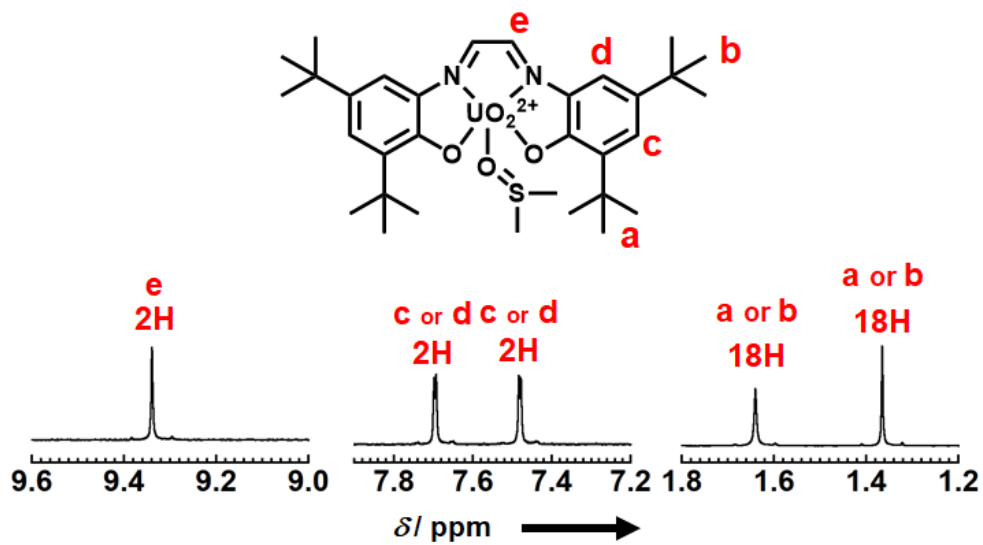


Figure S1. 1H NMR spectra of $[U^{VI}O_2(L1)DMSO]$ in $DMSO-d_6$.

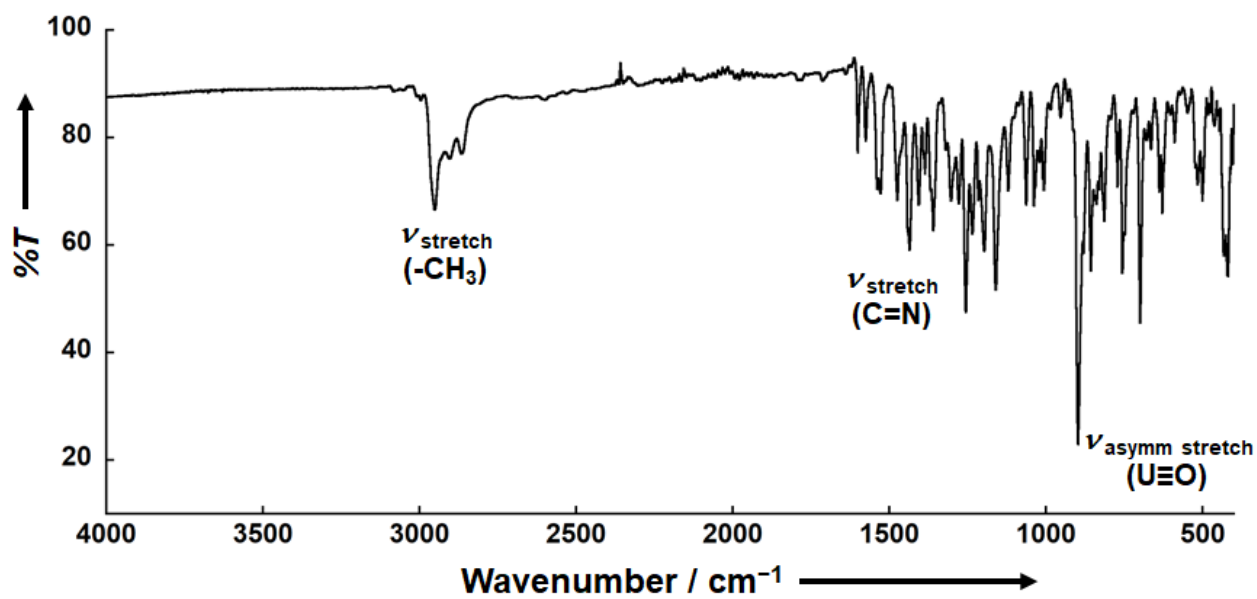


Figure S2. IR spectra of $[U^{VI}O_2(L1)DMSO]$.

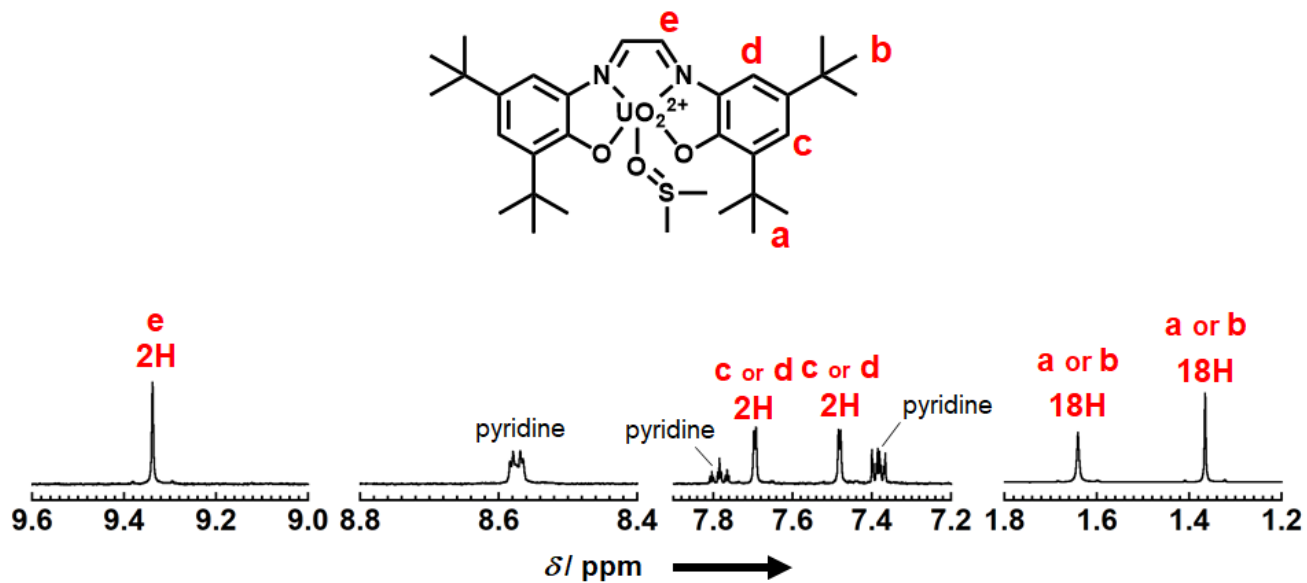


Figure S3. 1H NMR spectra of the $DMSO-d_6$ solution dissolving $[U^{VI}O_2(L1)C_5H_5N]$.

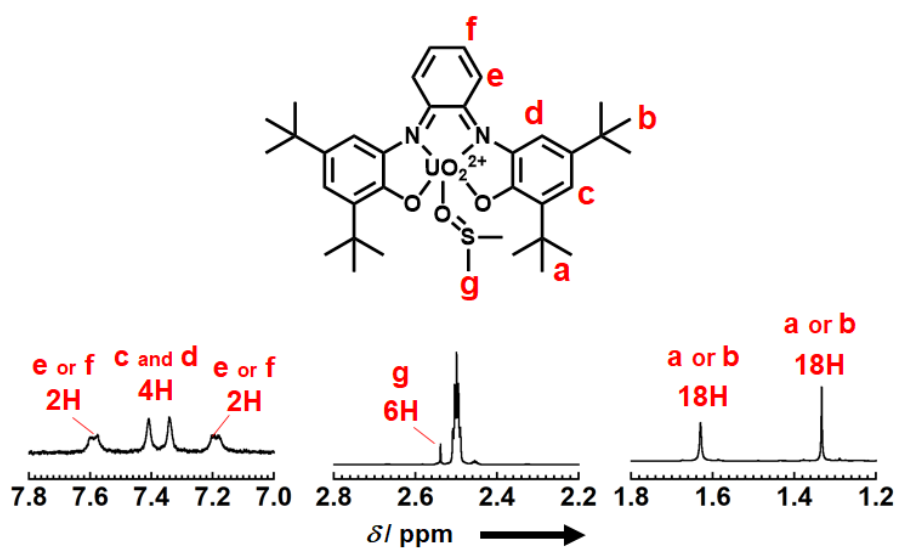


Figure S4. 1H NMR spectra of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$ in $DMSO-d_6$.

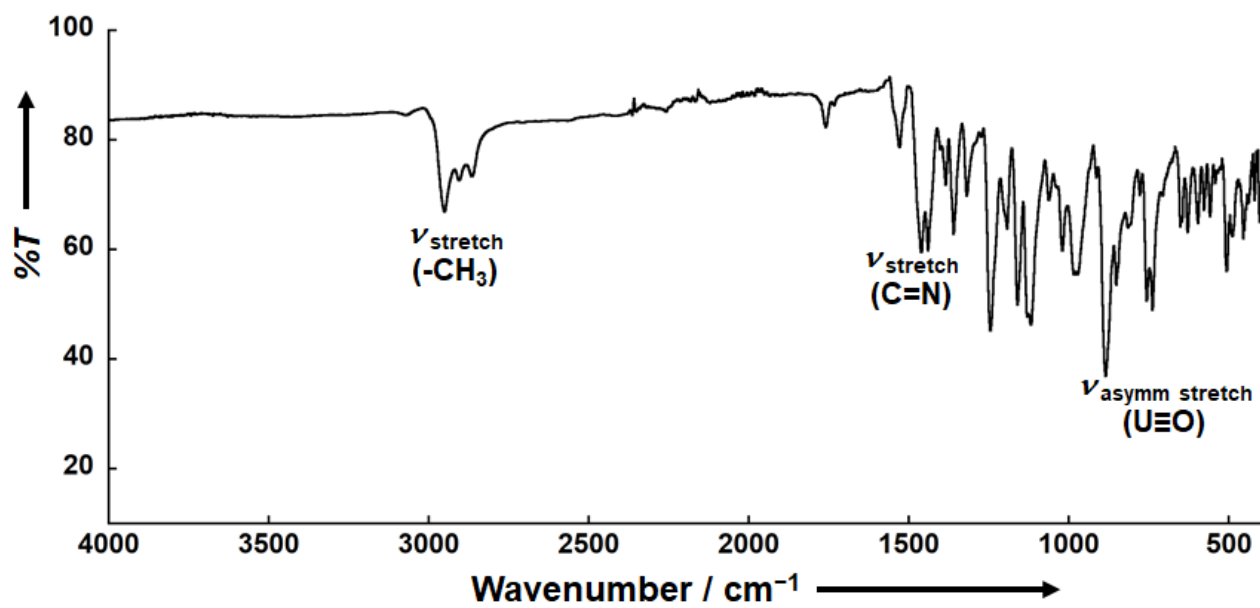


Figure S5. IR spectra of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$.

Crystal structure of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO] \cdot (DMSO)_{0.5}$

The crystal structure analysis of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO] \cdot (DMSO)_{0.5}$ was performed. The obtained molecular structures of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$ are shown in Figure S6. And crystallographic data is listed below.

Crystallographic data for $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO] \cdot (DMSO)_{0.5}$: $F_w = 899.93$, $0.15 \times 0.05 \times 0.02$ mm³, orthorhombic, $P21212$, $a = 28.7510(8)$ Å, $b = 31.6909(9)$ Å, $c = 9.4393(2)$ Å, $V = 8600.6(4)$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $T = 93$ K, $D_{\text{calcd}} = 1.390$ g/cm³, $\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 3.886$ mm⁻¹, $GOF = 1.016$, $R_1(I > 2\sigma) = 0.0786$, $wR_2(\text{all}) = 0.1812$.

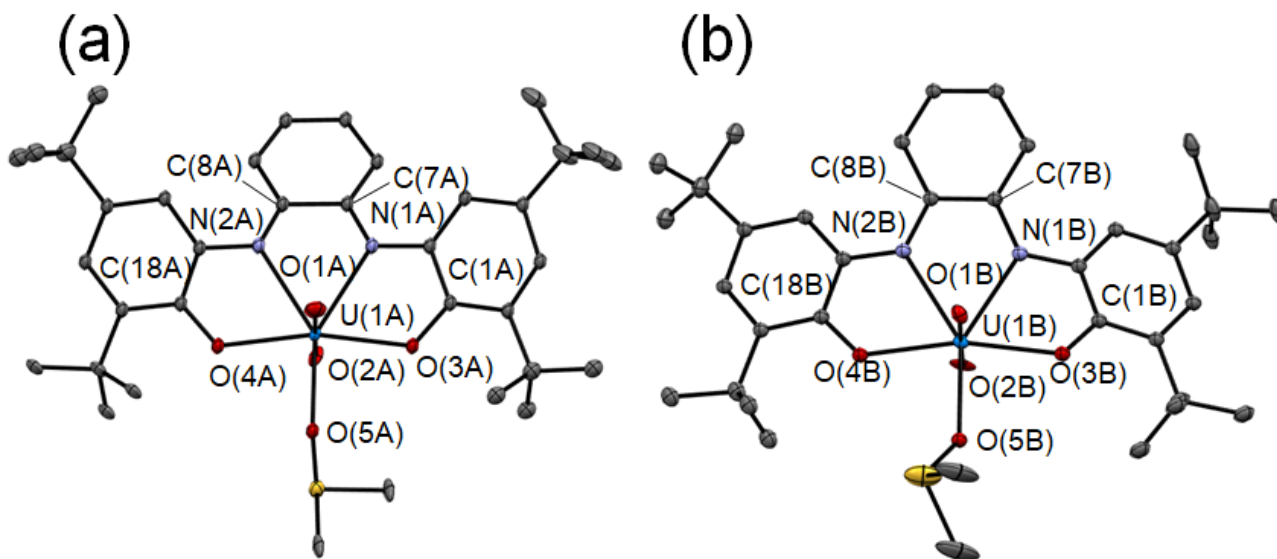


Figure S6. ORTEP views of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$. Ellipsoids are at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules were omitted by clarify. Disordered atoms are also represented.

The molecular structures of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$ are clearly determined, however, high quality of diffraction data was not obtained, because single crystals of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO] \cdot (DMSO)_{0.5}$ are poorly diffracting needle-like crystals. In spite of many trials for recrystallization and SCXRD experiments, many Alert level A and B are remained by check CIF report of International Union of Crystallography, as described below.

PLAT971_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.53Ang From C9B 5.20 eA-3

PLAT971_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.42Ang From C9A 3.95 eA-3

PLAT342_ALERT_3_B Low Bond Precision on C-C Bonds.....0.02185 Ang.

PLAT971_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 0.83Ang From C17B 3.15 eA-3

PLAT971_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.71Ang From C34A 2.84 eA-3

PLAT971_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.52Ang From C2A 2.71 eA-3

PLAT971_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.60Ang From C22B 2.57 eA-3

PLAT972_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 1.48Ang From S2 -2.82 eA-3

PLAT972_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 2.20Ang From C10B -2.76 eA-3

PLAT972_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Resid. Dens. 0.89Ang From U1A -2.51 eA-3

Table S1. Selected bond lengths (Å) of crystal structures of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]\cdot(\text{DMSO})_{0.5}$.

$[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]\cdot(\text{DMSO})_{0.5}$	
U(1)–O(1)	1.77(1)
	1.78(1)
U(1)–O(2)	1.79(1)
	1.79(1)
U(1)–O(3)	2.273(9)
	2.29(1)
U(1)–O(4)	2.277(9)
	2.30(1)
U(1)–N(1)	2.50(1)
	2.52(1)
U(1)–N(2)	2.52(1)
	2.51(1)
U(1)–O(5)	2.34(1)
	2.35(1)
C(7)–N(1)	1.34(2)
	1.34(2)
C(8)–N(2)	1.31(2)
	1.35(2)
C(1)–O(3)	1.33(2)
	1.33(2)
C(18)–O(4)	1.31(2)
	1.34(1)

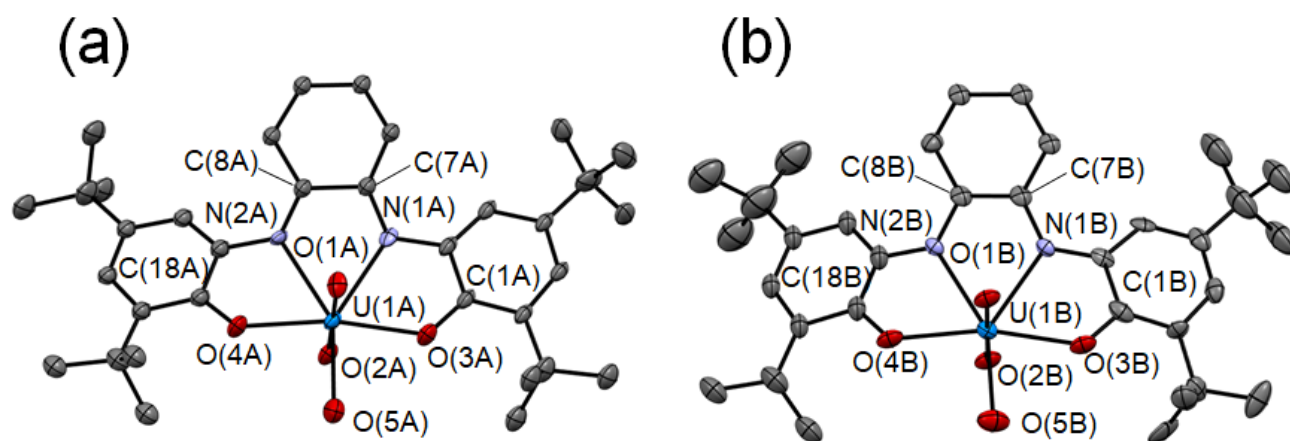


Figure S7. ORTEP views of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)H_2O]$. Ellipsoids are at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules were omitted for clarity. Disordered atoms are also represented.

Table S2. Selected bond angles (°) in [U^{VI}O₂(L1)C₅H₅N], [U^{VI}O₂(L2)H₂O] and [U^{VI}O₂(L3)].

[U ^{VI} O ₂ (L1)C ₅ H ₅ N]		[U ^{VI} O ₂ (L2)H ₂ O]		[U ^{VI} O ₂ (L3)]	
∠O(3)–U(1)–N(1)	65.5(3)	∠O(3)–U(1)–N(1)	65.4(3), 65.7(3)	∠O(3)–U(1)–N(1)	65.4(1)
∠N(1)–U(1)–N(2)	62.6(3)	∠N(1)–U(1)–N(2)	61.6(3), 62.9(3)	∠N(1)–U(1)–N(2)	63.2(1)
∠O(4)–U(1)–N(2)	64.8(3)	∠O(4)–U(1)–N(2)	65.5(3), 64.8(3)	∠N(2)–U(1)–N(3)	62.9(1)
∠O(3)–U(1)–N(3)	86.9(3)	∠O(3)–U(1)–O(5)	83.1(3), 77.9(3)	∠N(3)–U(1)–O(4)	65.0(1)
∠O(4)–U(1)–N(3)	80.3(3)	∠O(4)–U(1)–O(5)	84.9(3), 89.1(3)	∠O(3)–U(1)–O(4)	103.6(2)
∠O(1)–U(1)–O(3)	90.6(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–O(3)	92.2(3), 91.9(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–O(3)	91.1(2)
∠O(1)–U(1)–N(1)	87.4(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–N(1)	84.2(3), 88.4(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–N(1)	85.9(2)
∠O(1)–U(1)–N(2)	87.0(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–N(2)	89.4(3), 90.4(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–N(2)	87.7(2)
∠O(1)–U(1)–O(4)	90.6(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–O(4)	90.2(3), 92.7(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–N(3)	90.1(2)
∠O(1)–U(1)–N(3)	86.7(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–O(5)	88.6(3), 86.2(3)	∠O(1)–U(1)–O(4)	90.7(2)

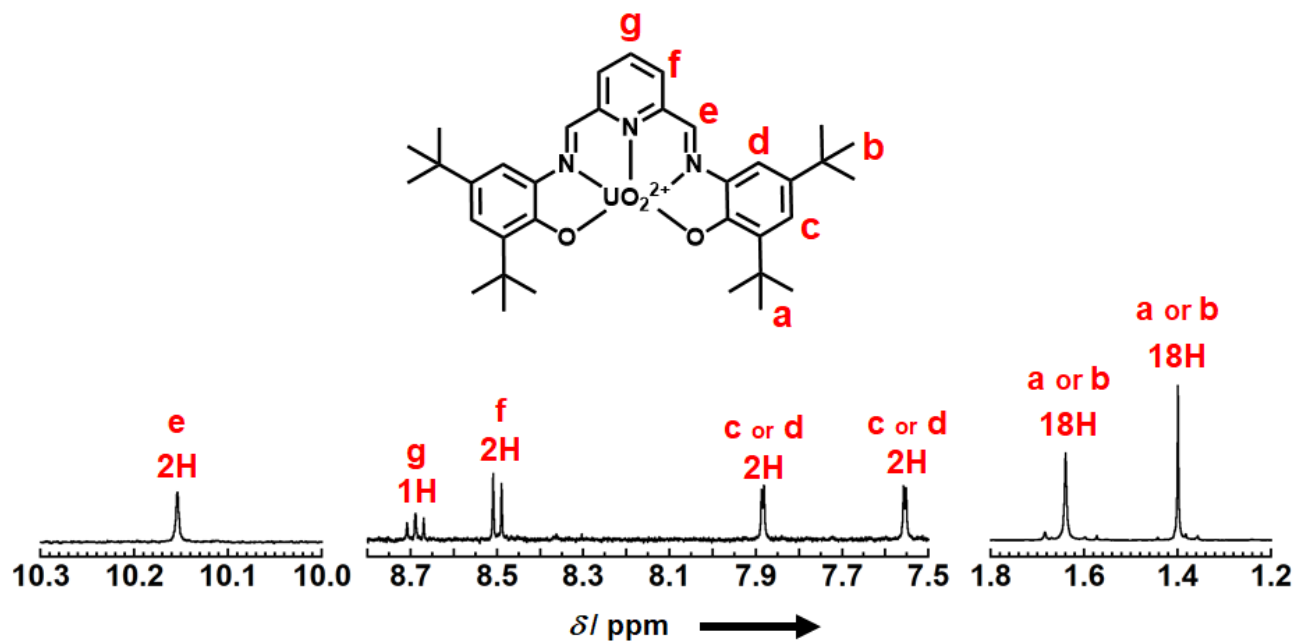


Figure S8. ^1H NMR spectra of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L3})]$ in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

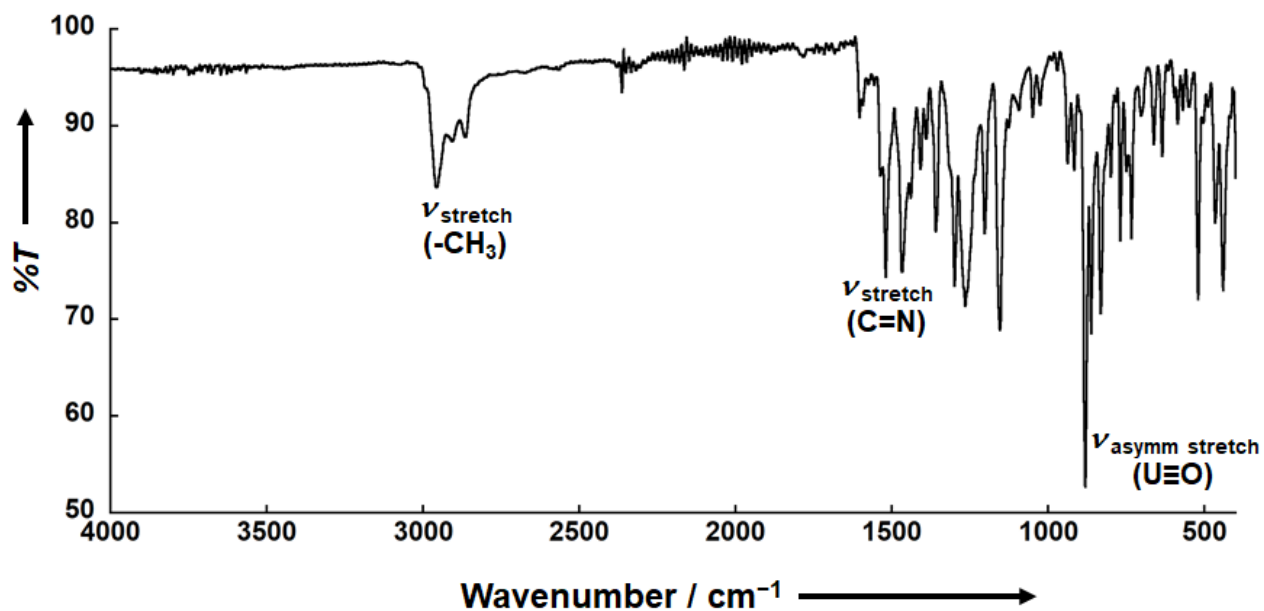


Figure S9. IR spectra of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L3})]$.

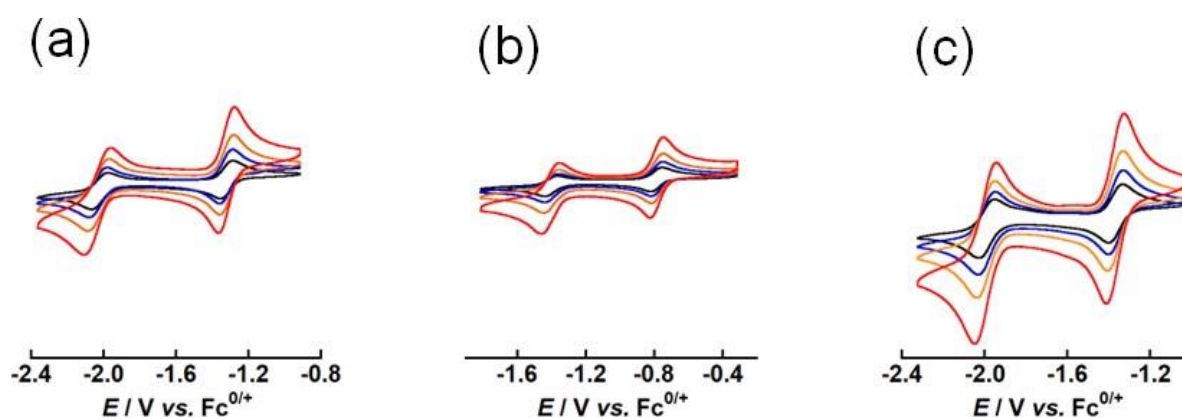


Figure S10. Cyclic voltammograms (CV) for [U^{VI}O₂(L_x)DMSO_y] ($x = 1-3$, $y = 0-1$). in DMSO at 295 K. [U^{VI}O₂(L1)DMSO] (a), [U^{VI}O₂(L2)DMSO] (b), and [U^{VI}O₂(L3)] (c). Concentration of the complex was adjusted to 0.50 mM for [U^{VI}O₂(L1)DMSO] and [U^{VI}O₂(L2)DMSO] and 1.00 mM for [U^{VI}O₂(L3)]. Tetra-*n*-butylammonium perchlorate (0.1 M) was used as a supporting electrolyte. Potentials in the figures show the relative values to that of the Fc^{0/+} redox couple. Scan rates are 50 mV·s⁻¹ (black), 100 mV·s⁻¹ (blue), 200 mV·s⁻¹ (orange) and 500 mV·s⁻¹ (red).

Table S3. Electrochemical data of [U^{VI}O₂(L1)DMSO] in DMSO containing 0.1 M *tetra-n*-butylammonium perchlorate at 295 K. Potentials show the relative values to that of the Fc^{0/+} redox couple.

Scan rate	$E_{pc,1} / V$	$E_{pa,1} / V$	$E_{1^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,1} / V$	$E_{pc,2} / V$	$E_{pa,2} / V$	$E_{2^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,2} / V$
50 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.35	-1.29	-1.32	0.06	-2.06	-1.98	-2.02	0.08
100 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.36	-1.29	-1.33	0.07	-2.08	-1.98	-2.03	0.10
200 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.36	-1.28	-1.32	0.08	-2.09	-1.97	-2.03	0.12
500 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.37	-1.28	-1.33	0.09	-2.11	-1.96	-2.04	0.15

Table S4. Electrochemical data of [U^{VI}O₂(L2)DMSO] in DMSO containing 0.1 M *tetra-n*-butylammonium perchlorate at 295 K. Potentials show the relative values to that of the Fc^{0/+} redox couple.

Scan rate	$E_{pc,1} / V$	$E_{pa,1} / V$	$E_{1^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,1} / V$	$E_{pc,2} / V$	$E_{pa,2} / V$	$E_{2^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,2} / V$
50 mV·s ⁻¹	-0.82	-0.75	-0.79	0.07	-1.44	-1.36	-1.40	0.08
100 mV·s ⁻¹	-0.82	-0.75	-0.79	0.07	-1.45	-1.36	-1.41	0.09
200 mV·s ⁻¹	-0.82	-0.75	-0.79	0.07	-1.45	-1.36	-1.41	0.09
500 mV·s ⁻¹	-0.83	-0.74	-0.79	0.09	-1.46	-1.35	-1.41	0.11

Table S5. Electrochemical data of [U^{VI}O₂(L3)] in DMSO containing 0.1 M *tetra-n*-butylammonium perchlorate at 295 K. Potentials show the relative values to that of the Fc^{0/+} redox couple.

Scan rate	$E_{pc,1} / V$	$E_{pa,1} / V$	$E_{1^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,1} / V$	$E_{pc,2} / V$	$E_{pa,2} / V$	$E_{2^{0'}}$ / V	$\Delta E_{p,2} / V$
50 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.40	-1.33	-1.37	0.07	-2.03	-1.95	-1.99	0.08
100 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.40	-1.33	-1.37	0.07	-2.03	-1.95	-1.99	0.08
200 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.41	-1.33	-1.37	0.08	-2.03	-1.95	-1.99	0.08
500 mV·s ⁻¹	-1.41	-1.33	-1.37	0.08	-2.03	-1.95	-1.99	0.08

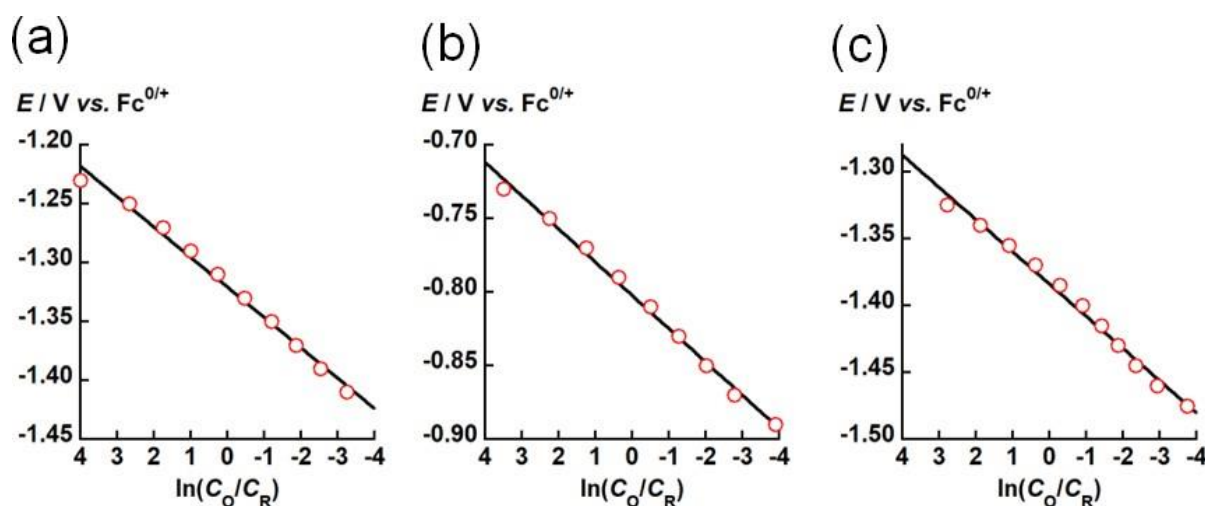


Figure S11. Nernstian plot for the spectral change of the electrochemical reduction of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{Lx})\text{DMSO}_y]$ ($x = 1-3$, $y = 0-1$). $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$ (a), $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]$ (b), and $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L3})]$ (c). The C_o/C_R was calculated from the absorbance at 19157 cm^{-1} (a), 22989 cm^{-1} (b) and 21322 cm^{-1} (c).

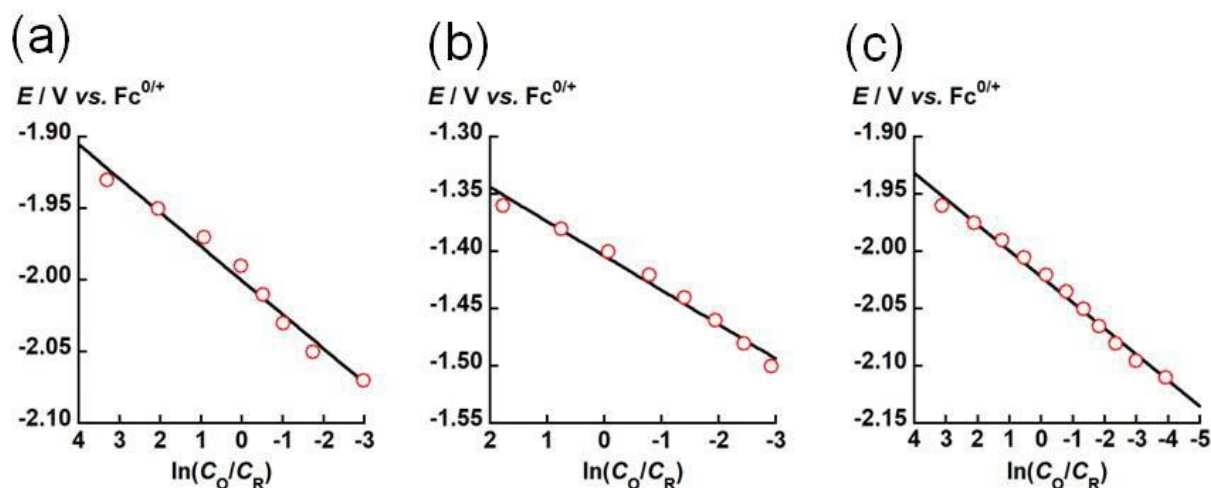


Figure S12. Nernstian plot for the spectral change of the electrochemical reduction of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{Lx})(\text{DMSO})_y]^-$ ($x = 1-3$, $y = 0-1$). $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$ (a), $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^-$ (b), and $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$ (c). The C_o/C_R was calculated from the absorbance at 19157 cm^{-1} (a), 25000 cm^{-1} (b) and 19685 cm^{-1} (c).

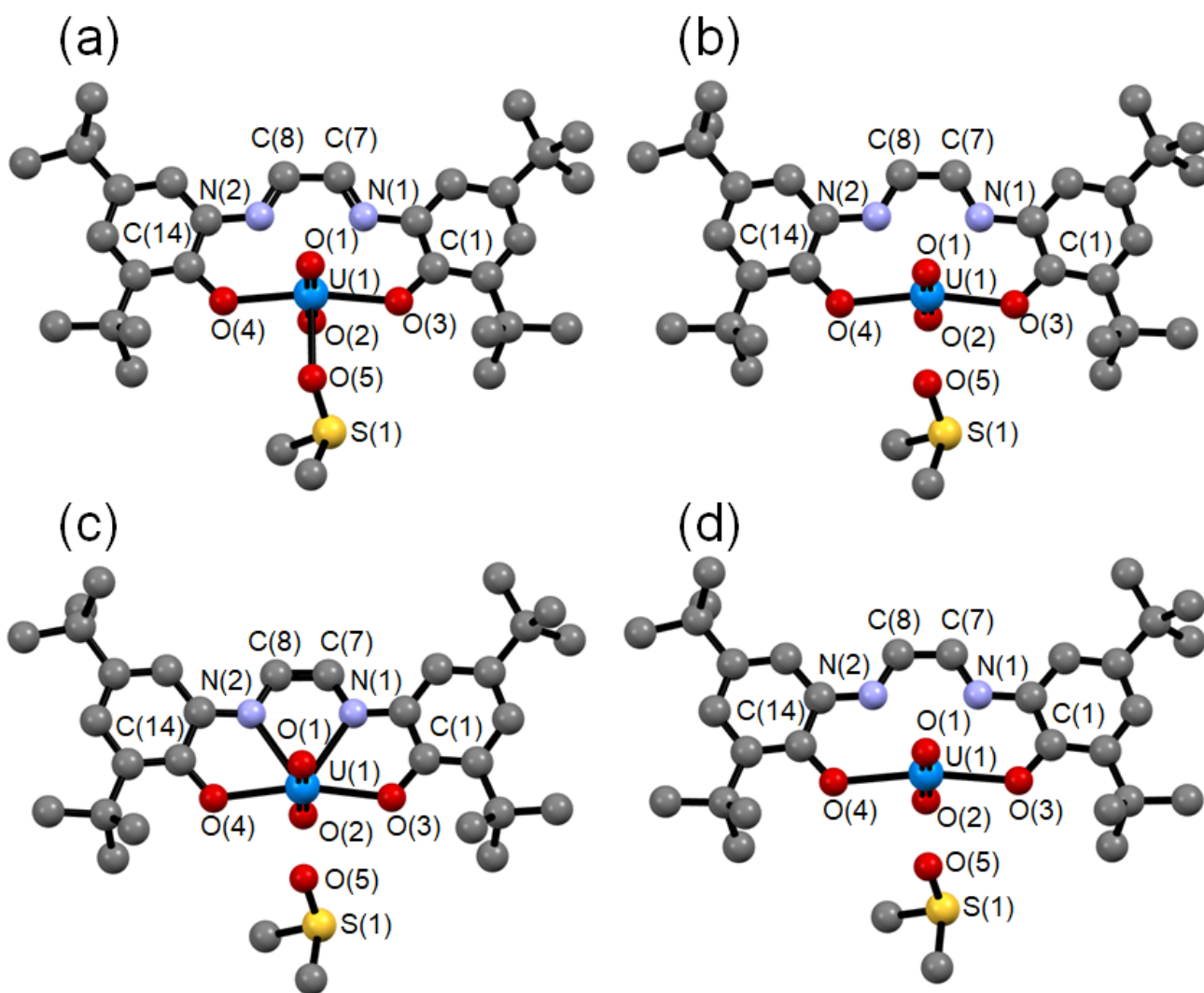


Figure S13. The optimized structures of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$ (a), $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$ (b), $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$) (c), and $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$) (d). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table S6. The selected bond lengths of calculated structures of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$), and $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$) (Å).

	$[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$)	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$)
U(1)–O(1)	1.795	1.809	1.831	1.873
U(1)–O(2)	1.798	1.813	1.838	1.882
U(1)–O(3)	2.309	2.308	2.355	2.432
U(1)–O(4)	2.299	2.303	2.353	2.431
U(1)–O(5)	2.393	2.448	2.524	2.546
U(1)–N(1)	2.602	2.536	2.448	2.595
U(1)–N(2)	2.599	2.534	2.449	2.593
C(7)–N(1)	1.300	1.341	1.383	1.339
C(8)–N(2)	1.299	1.341	1.365	1.339
C(7)–C(8)	1.437	1.394	1.365	1.400
C(1)–O(3)	1.311	1.328	1.335	1.312
C(14)–O(4)	1.315	1.329	1.335	1.313

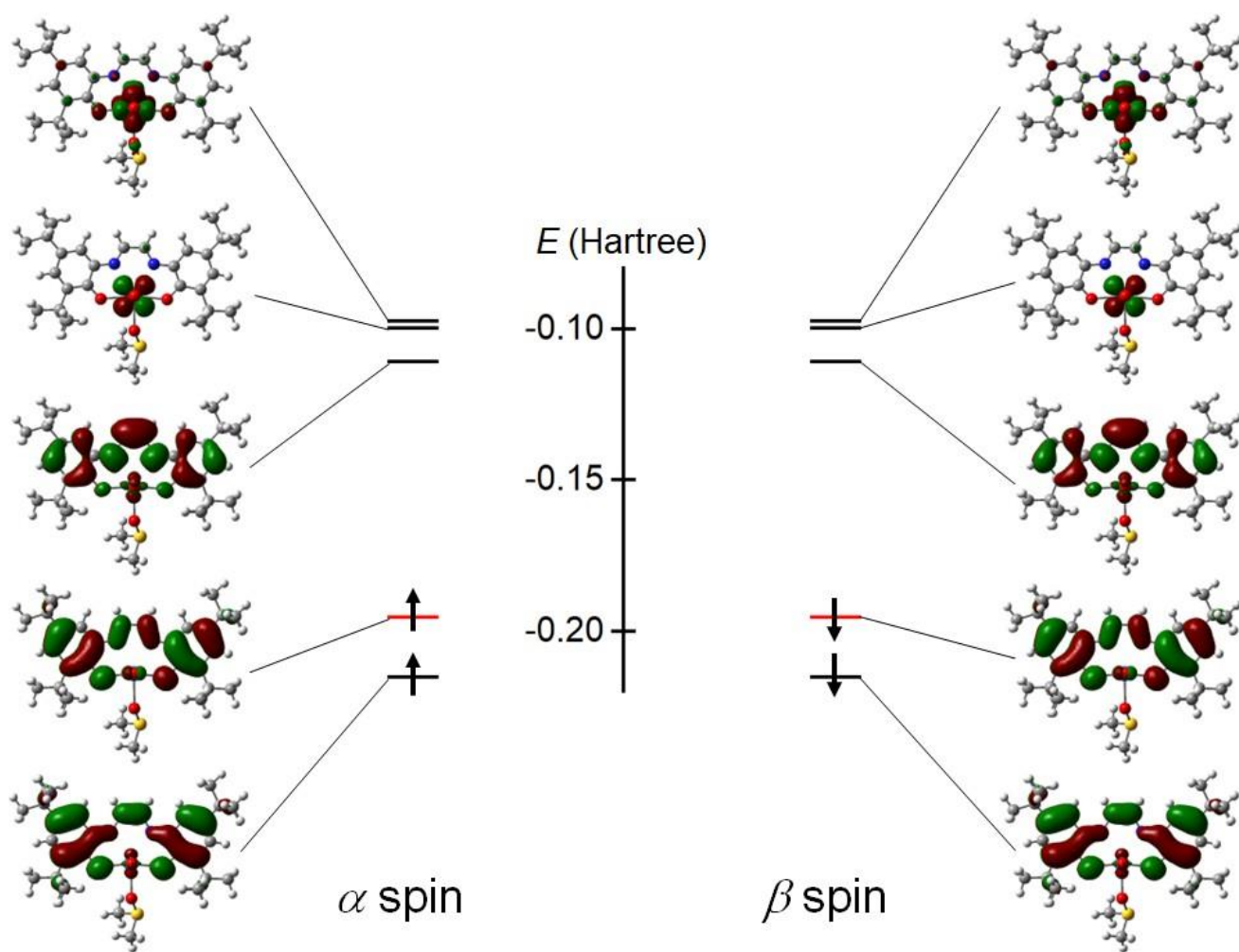


Figure S14. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[U^{VI}O_2(L1)DMSO]$.

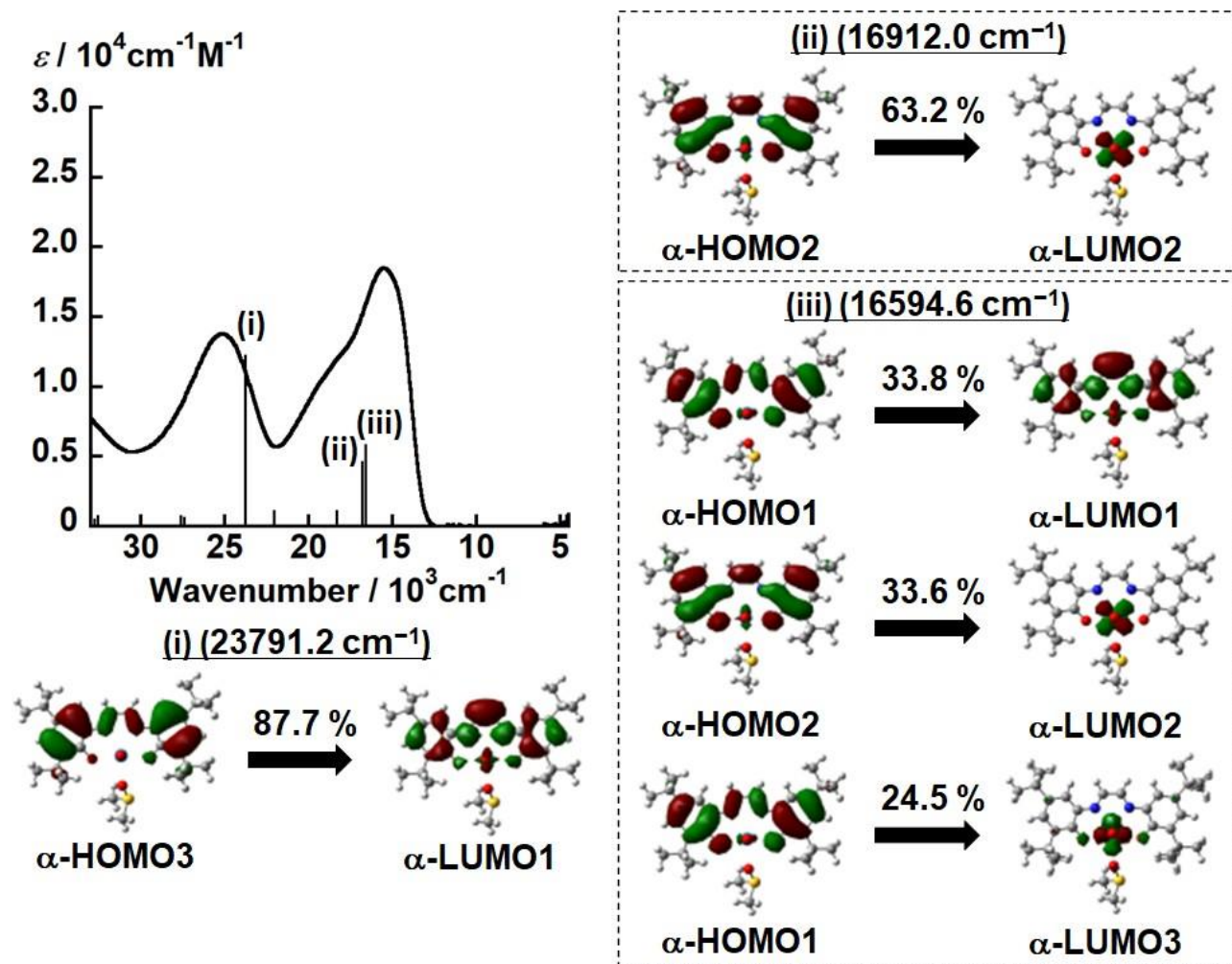


Figure S15. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical black lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]$.

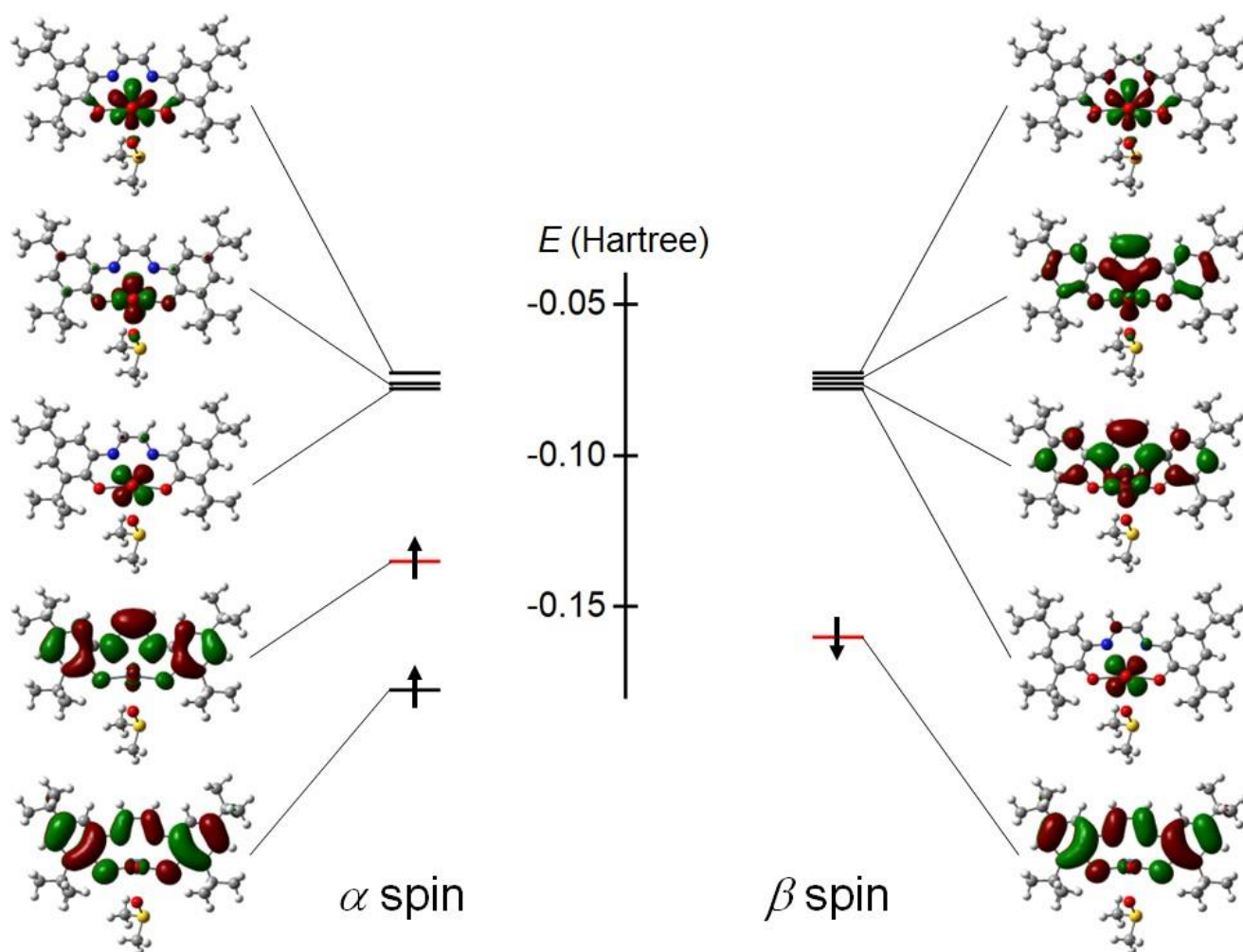


Figure S16. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$.

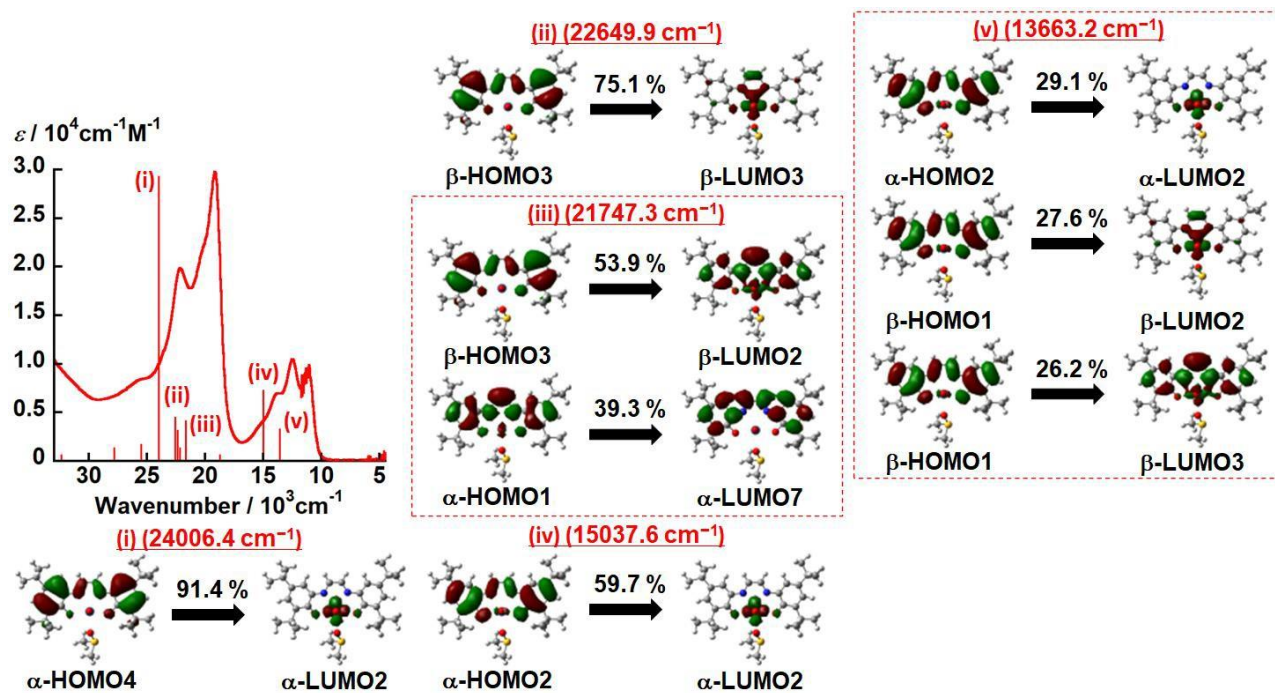


Figure S17. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical red lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^-$.

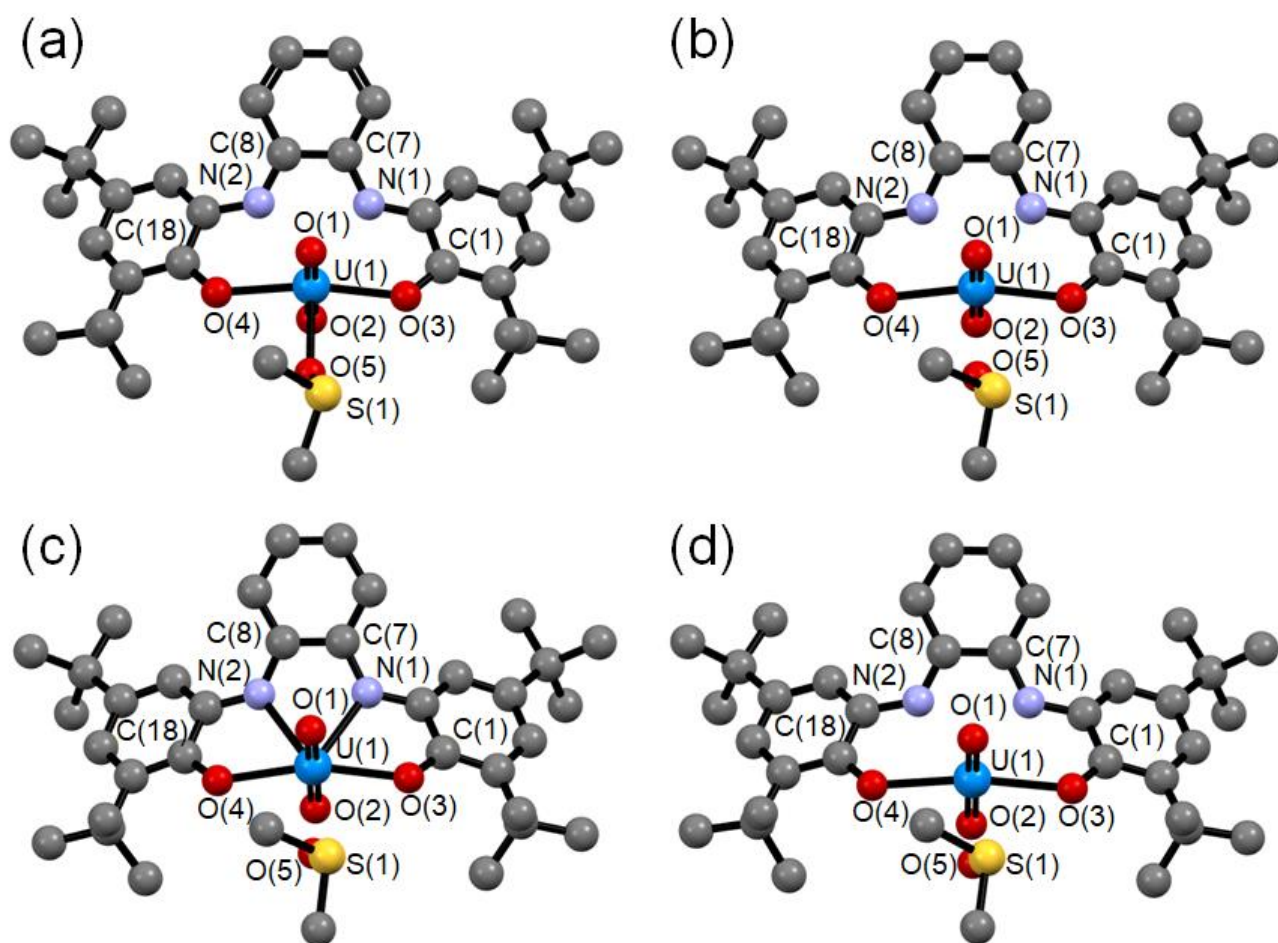


Figure S18. The optimized structures of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$ (a), $[UO_2(L2)DMSO]^-$ (b), $[UO_2(L2)DMSO]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$) (c), and $[UO_2(L2)DMSO]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$) (d). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table S7. The selected bond lengths of calculated structures of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^-$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$), and $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$) (Å).

	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^-$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$)	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L}2)\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$)
U(1)–O(1)	1.799	1.814	1.836	1.881
U(1)–O(2)	1.795	1.809	1.828	1.871
U(1)–O(3)	2.306	2.314	2.343	2.427
U(1)–O(4)	2.306	2.312	2.341	2.427
U(1)–O(5)	2.393	2.451	2.523	2.545
U(1)–N(1)	2.585	2.514	2.436	2.584
U(1)–N(2)	2.578	2.511	2.436	2.584
C(7)–N(1)	1.327	1.355	1.384	1.351
C(8)–N(2)	1.326	1.354	1.384	1.351
C(7)–C(8)	1.480	1.461	1.447	1.470
C(1)–O(3)	1.310	1.325	1.334	1.311
C(18)–O(4)	1.312	1.326	1.334	1.311

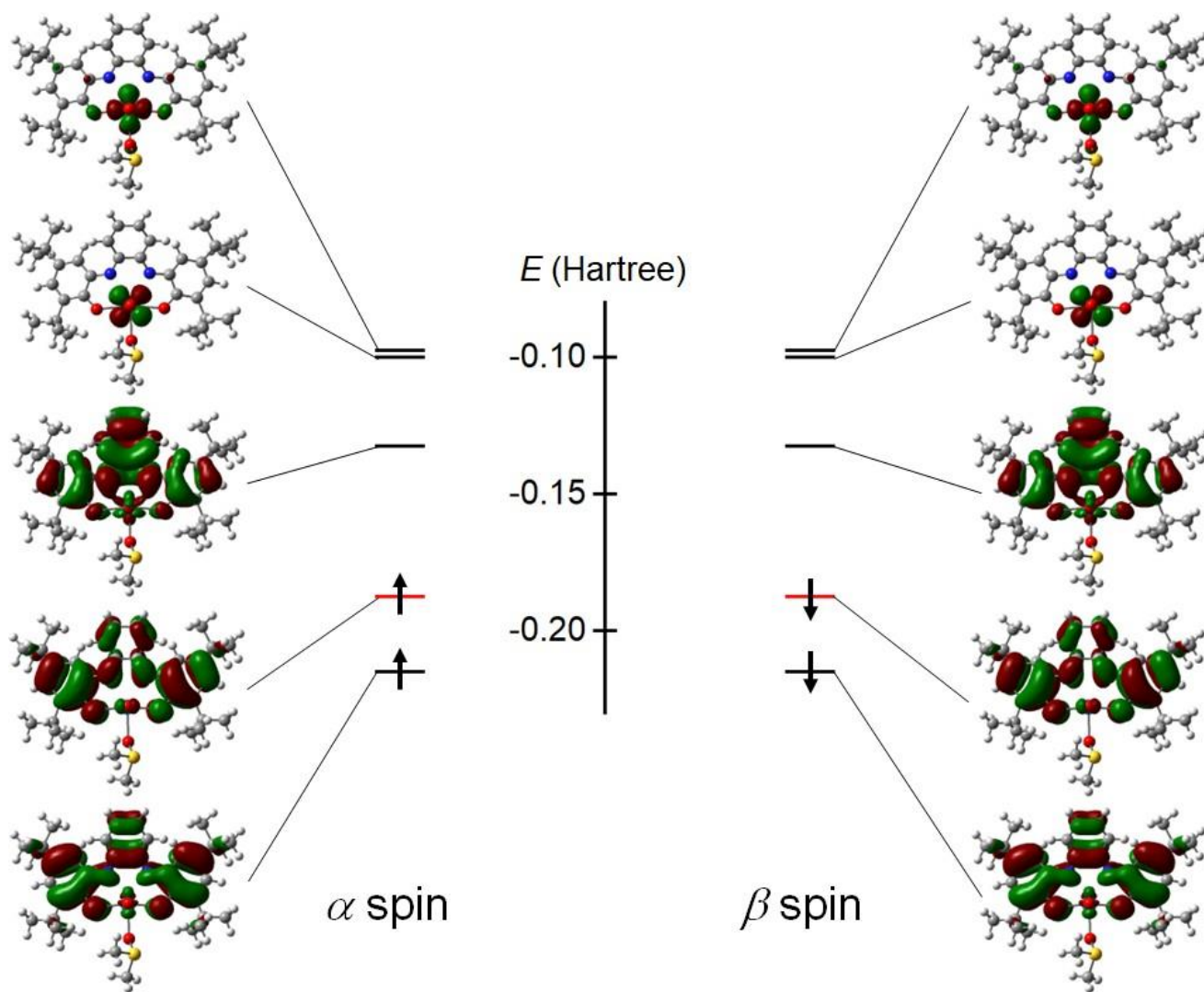


Figure S19. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$.

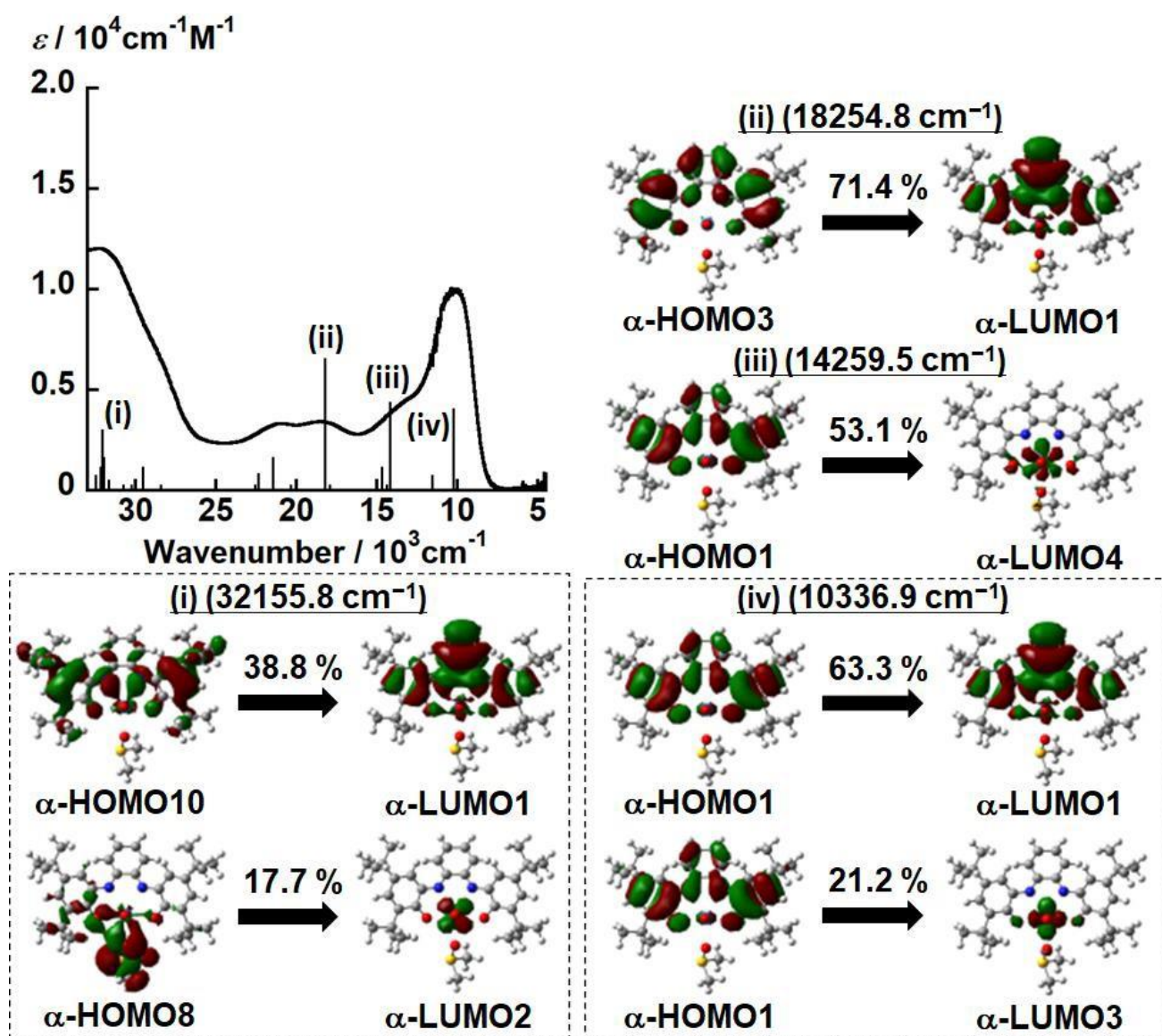


Figure S20. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical black lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[U^{VI}O_2(L2)DMSO]$.

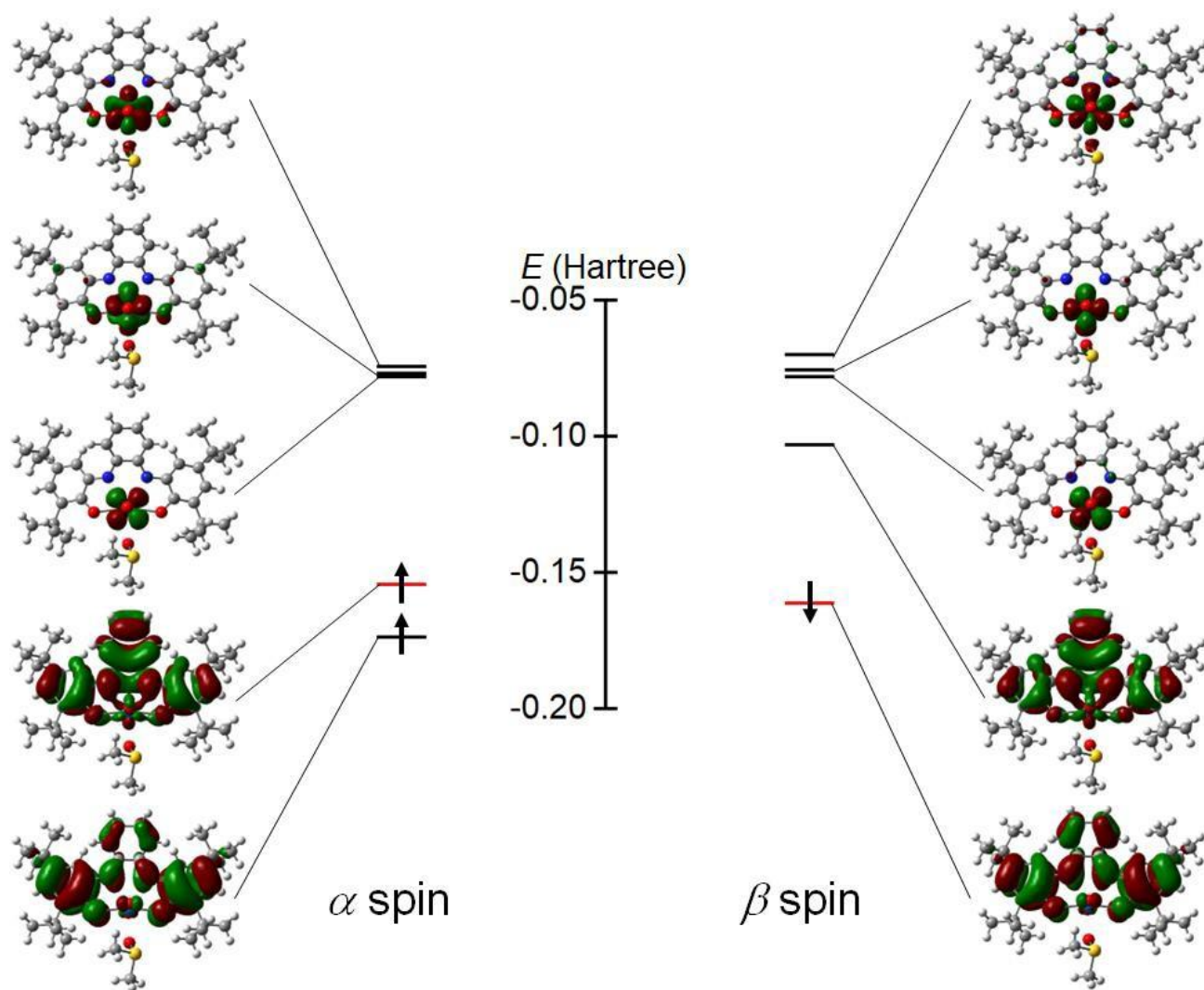


Figure S21. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^-$.

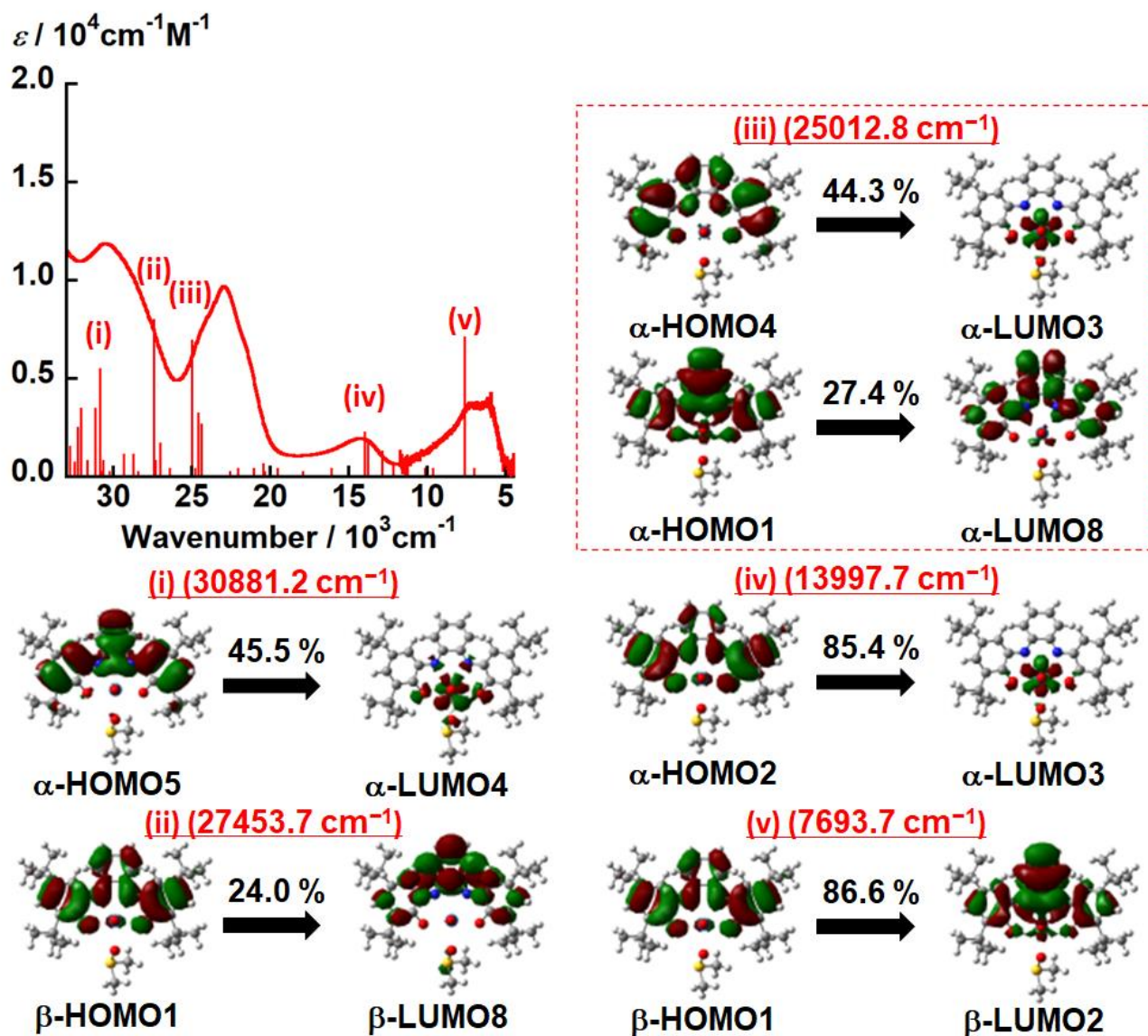


Figure S22. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^-$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical red lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^-$.

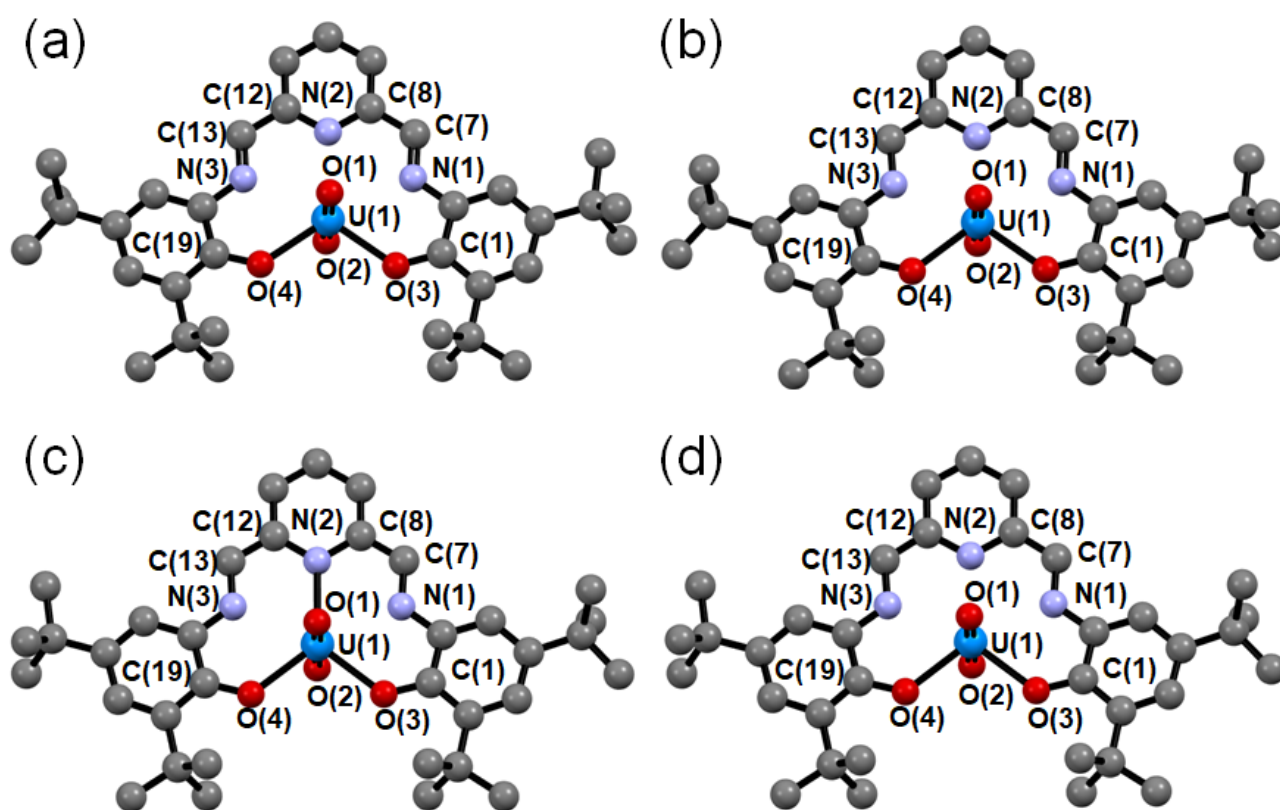


Figure S23. The optimized structures of $[U^{VI}O_2(L3)]$ (a), $[UO_2(L3)]^-$ (b), $[UO_2(L3)]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$) (c), and $[UO_2(L3)]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$) (d). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table S8. The selected bond lengths of calculated structures of $[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L3})]$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$), and $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$) (Å).

	$[\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{L3})]$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 0$)	$[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_{\text{T}} = 1$)
U(1)–O(1)	1.791	1.804	1.821	1.815
U(1)–O(2)	1.791	1.804	1.821	1.815
U(1)–O(3)	2.302	2.325	2.336	2.319
U(1)–O(4)	2.298	2.309	2.346	2.320
U(1)–N(1)	2.637	2.608	2.564	2.535
U(1)–N(2)	2.593	2.519	2.441	2.533
U(1)–N(3)	2.635	2.572	2.584	2.536
C(7)–N(1)	1.289	1.303	1.341	1.346
C(7)–C(8)	1.455	1.438	1.402	1.413
C(8)–N(2)	1.349	1.371	1.406	1.374
C(12)–N(2)	1.349	1.379	1.398	1.375
C(12)–C(13)	1.455	1.420	1.414	1.412
C(13)–N(3)	1.288	1.321	1.329	1.346
C(1)–O(3)	1.312	1.319	1.329	1.330
C(19)–O(4)	1.314	1.326	1.325	1.331

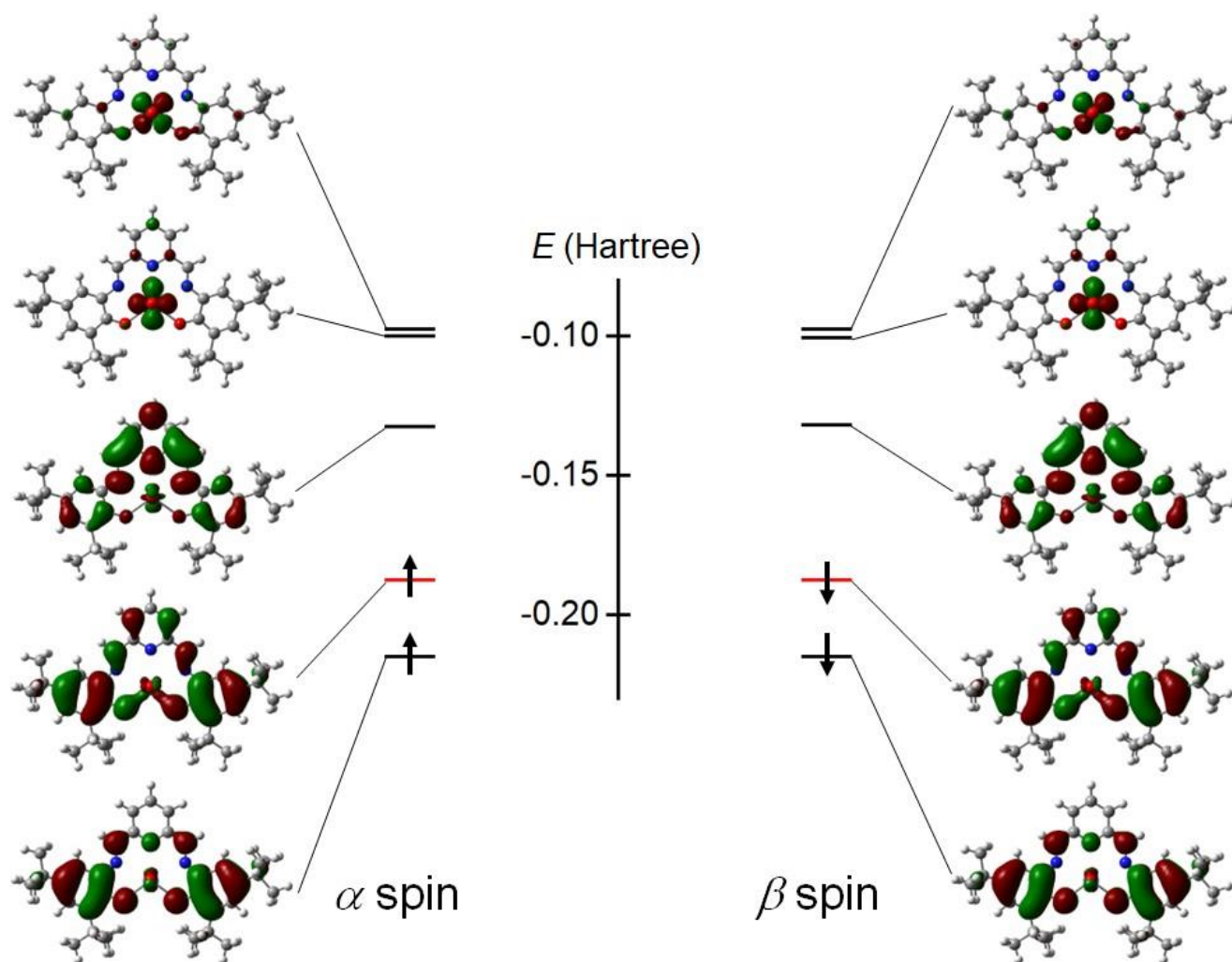


Figure S24. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[U^{VI}O_2(L3)]$.

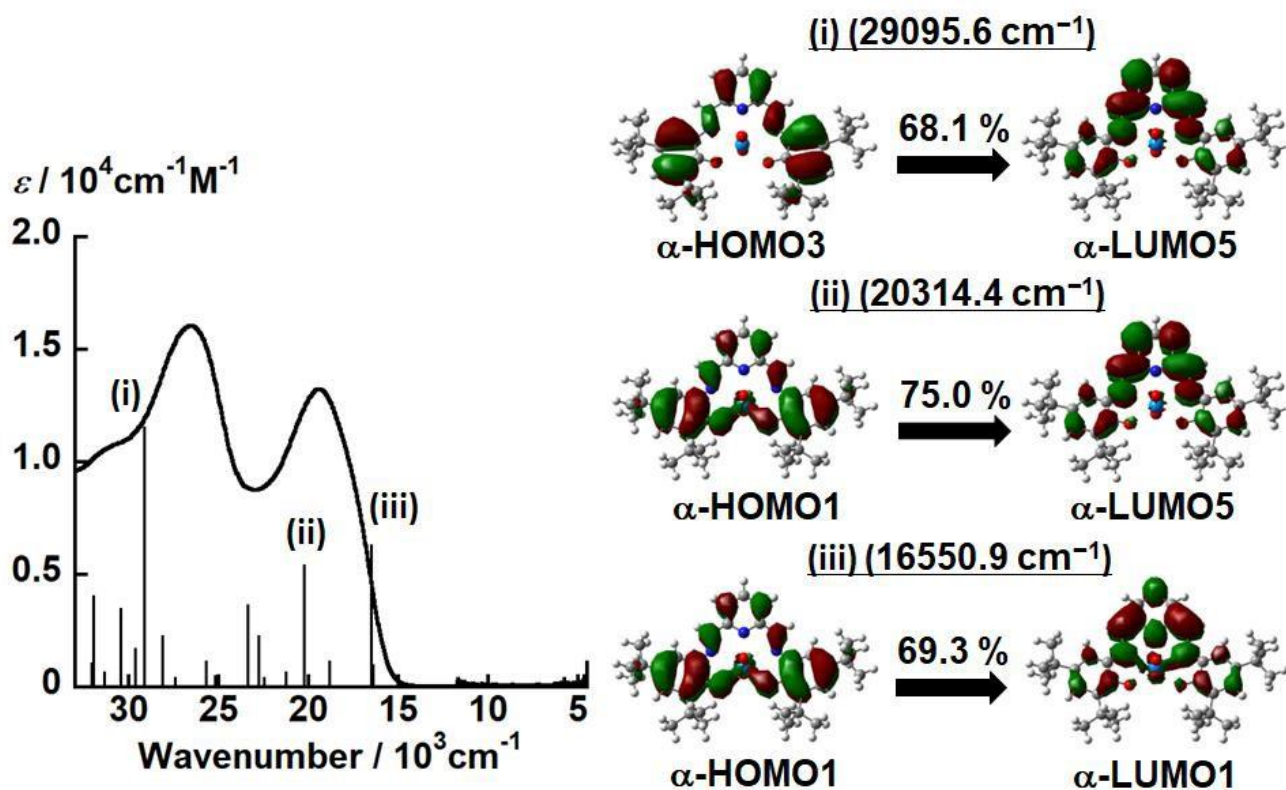


Figure S25. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[U^{VI}O_2(L3)]$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical black lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[U^{VI}O_2(L3)]$.

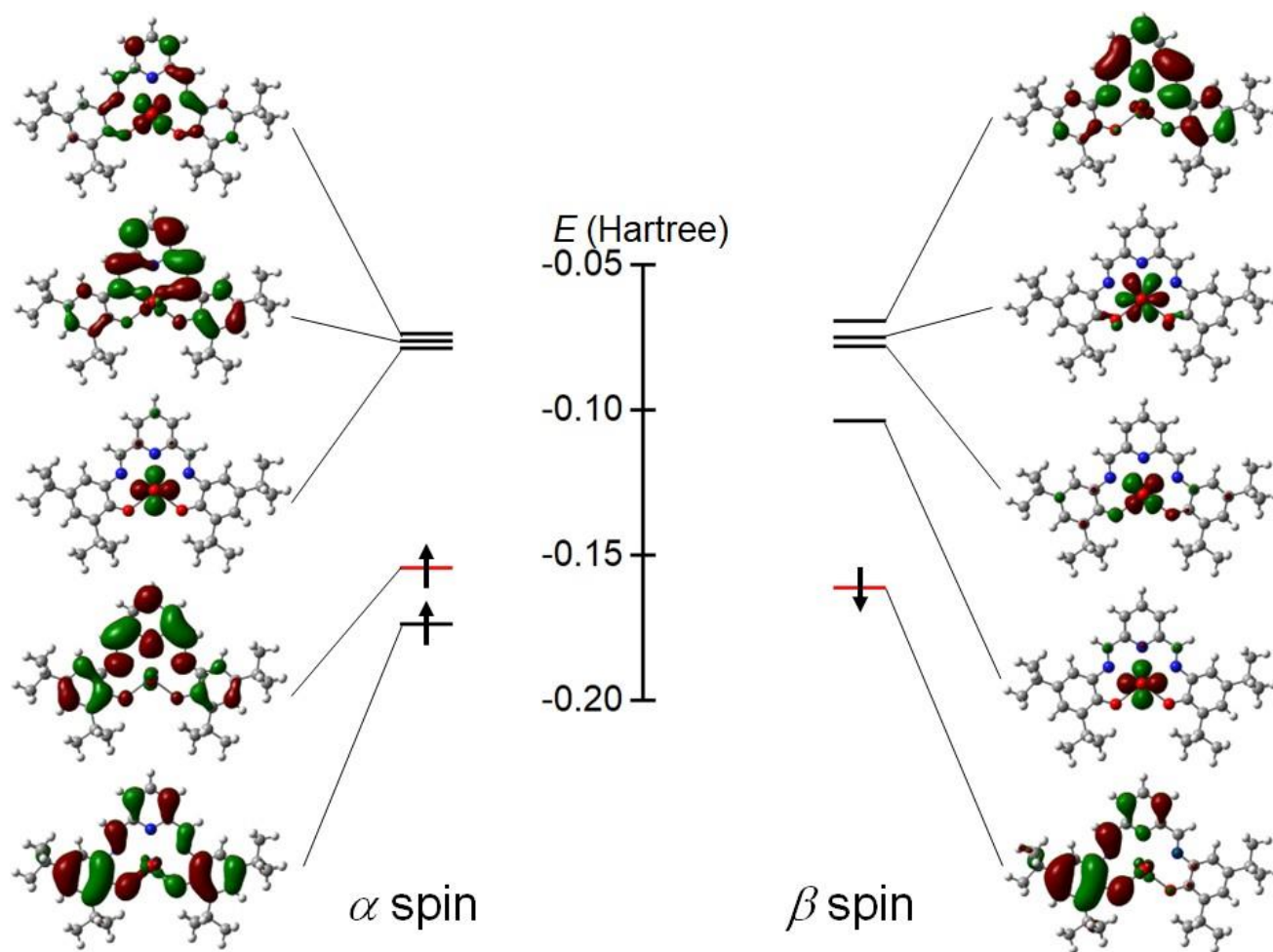


Figure S26. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$.

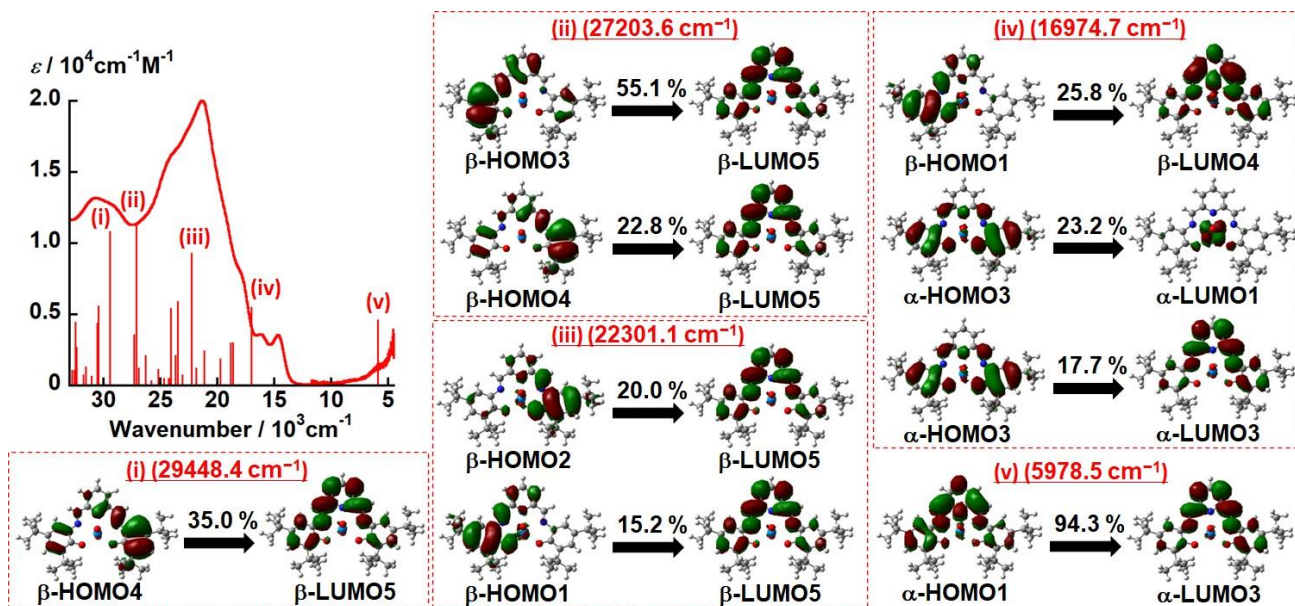


Figure S27. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical red lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^-$.

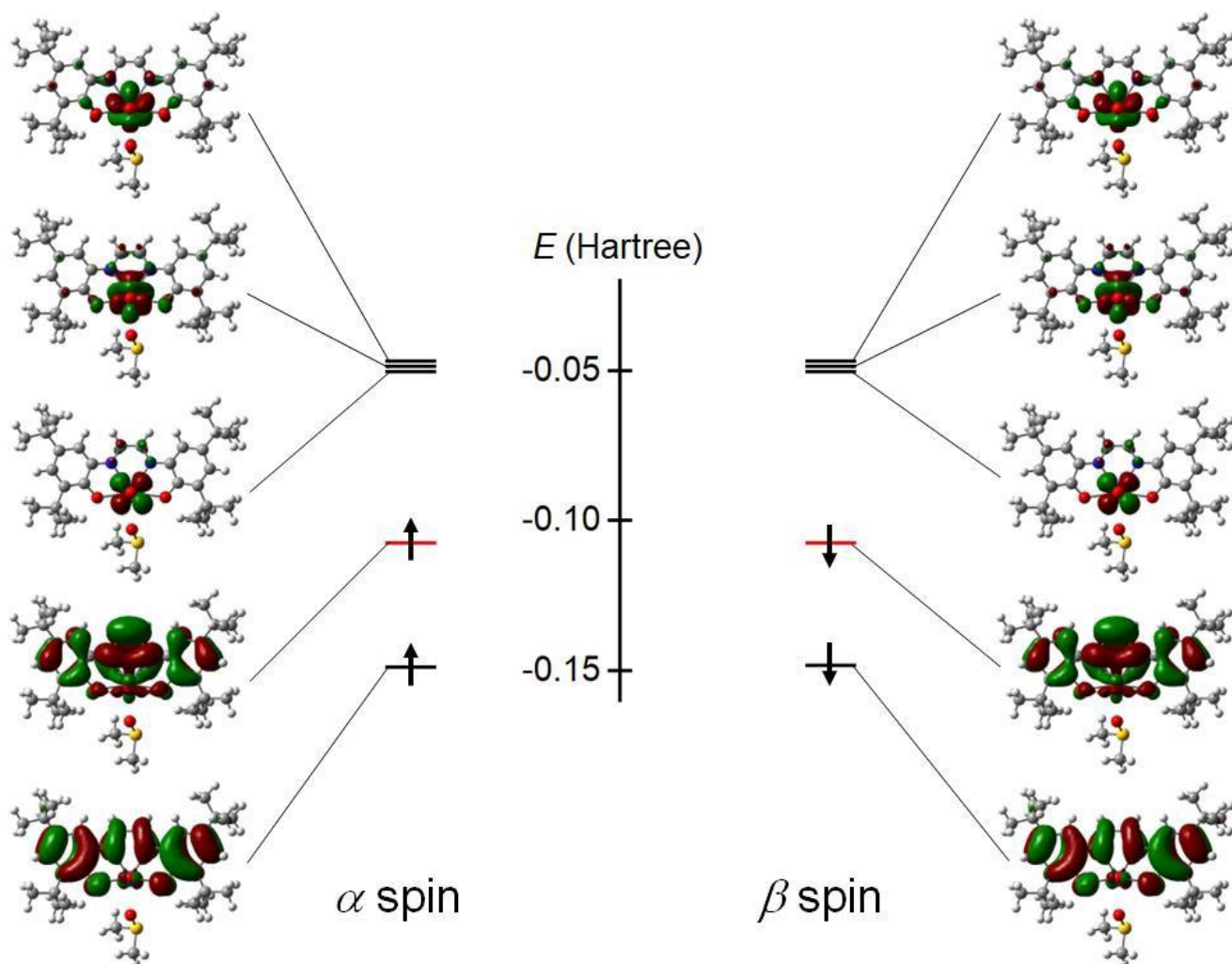


Figure S28. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$).

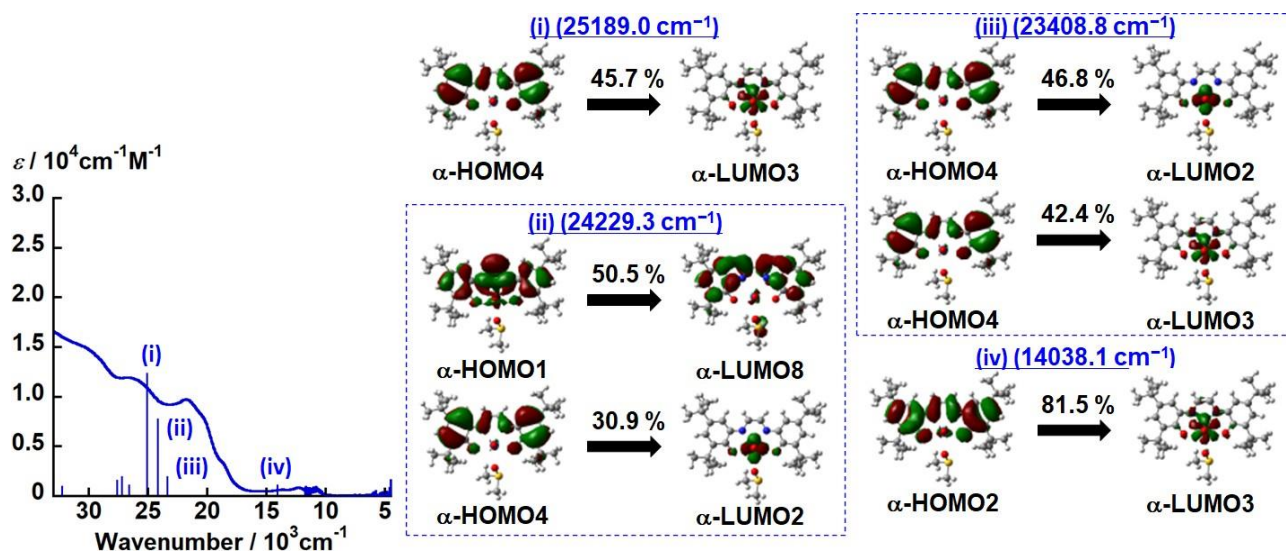


Figure S29. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 0$.

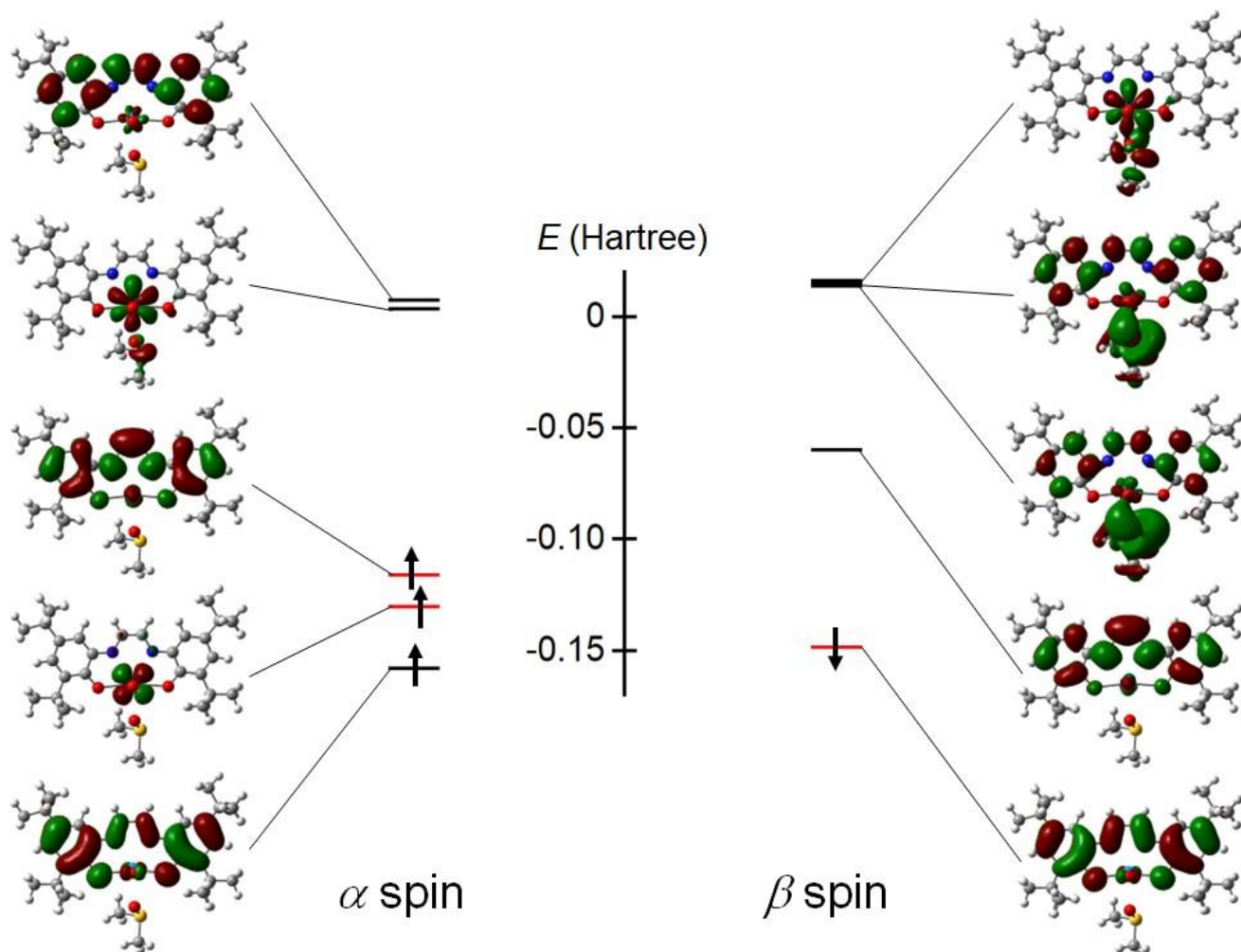


Figure S30. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$).

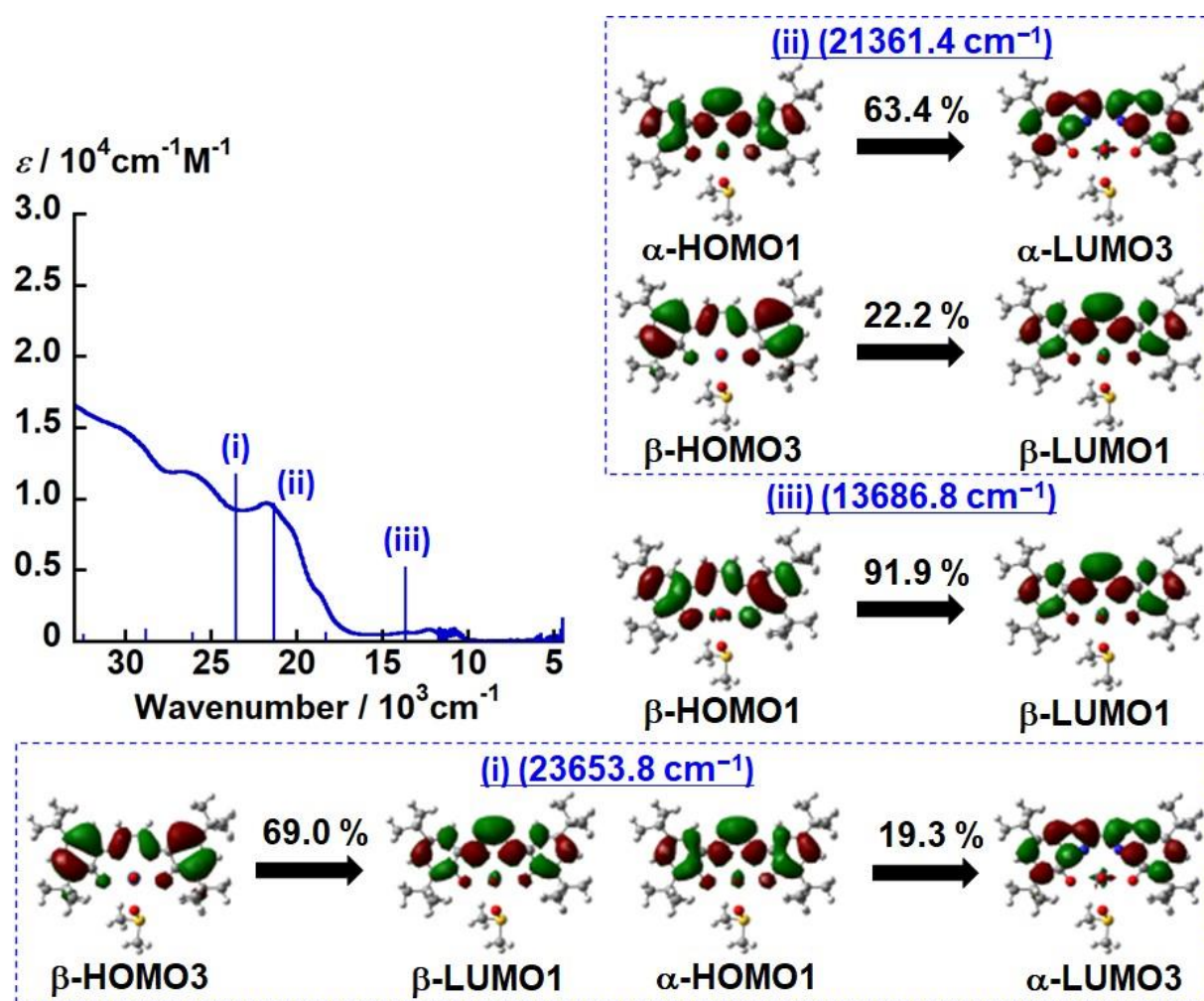


Figure S31. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L1})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 1$.

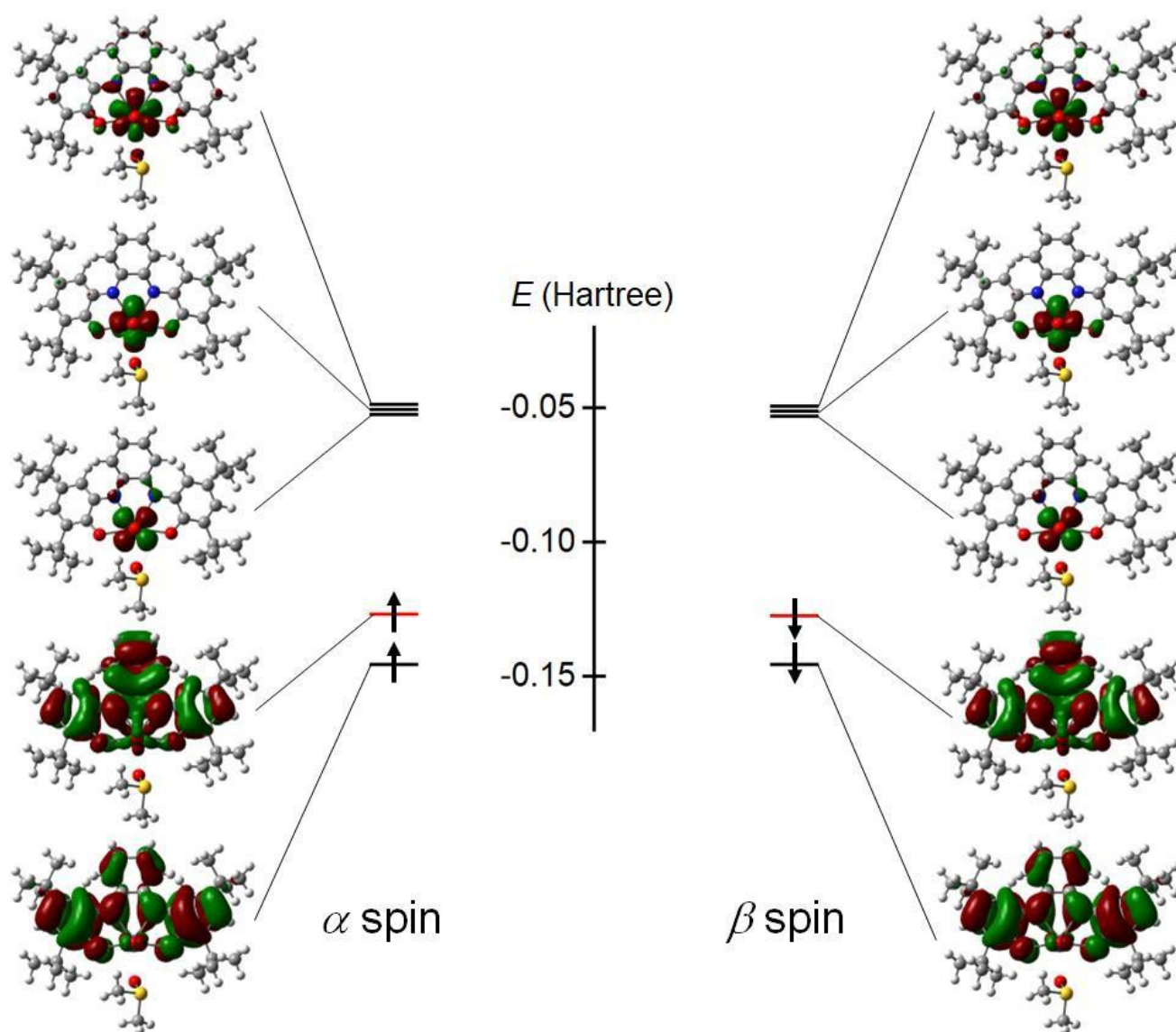


Figure S32. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$).

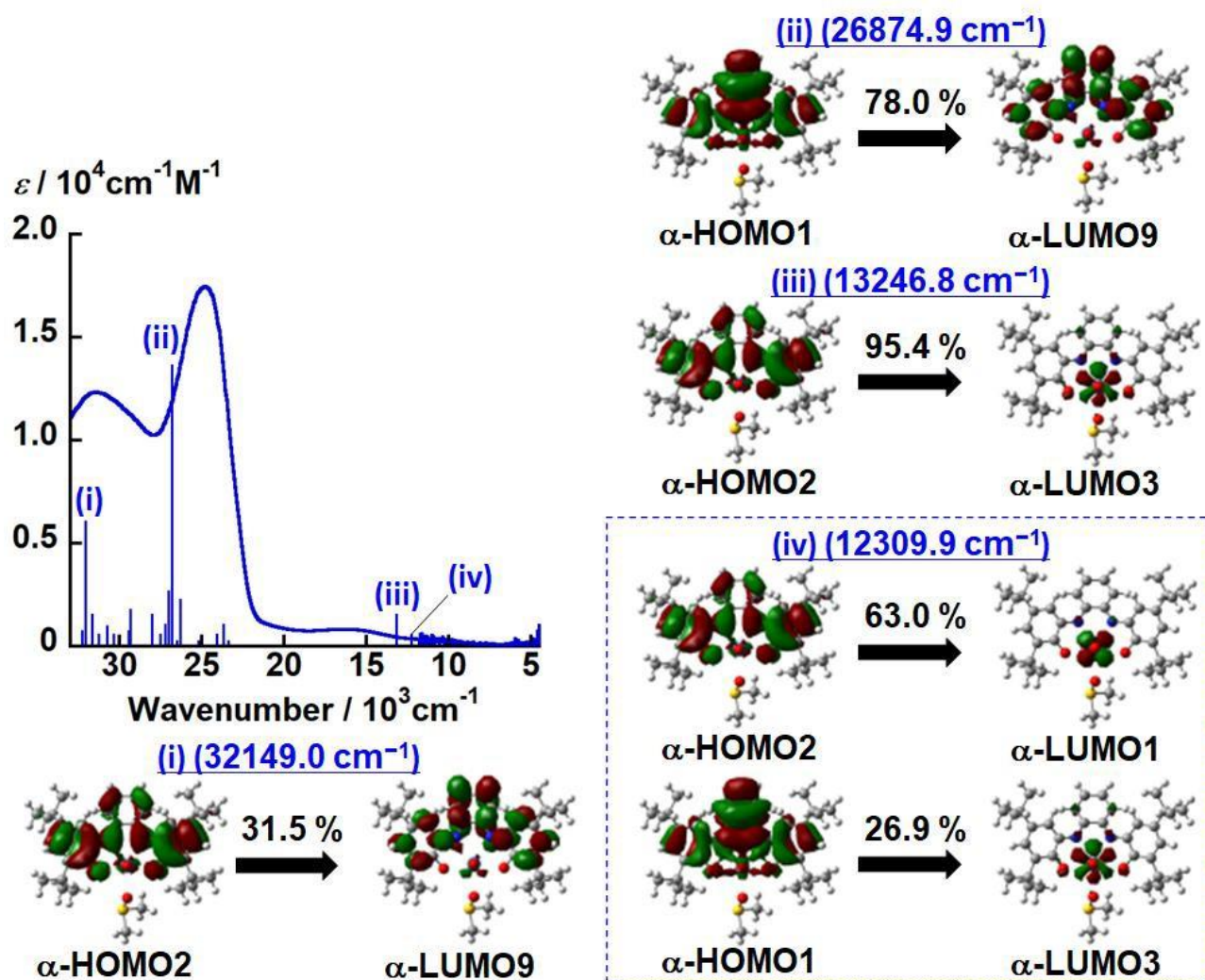


Figure S33. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 0$.

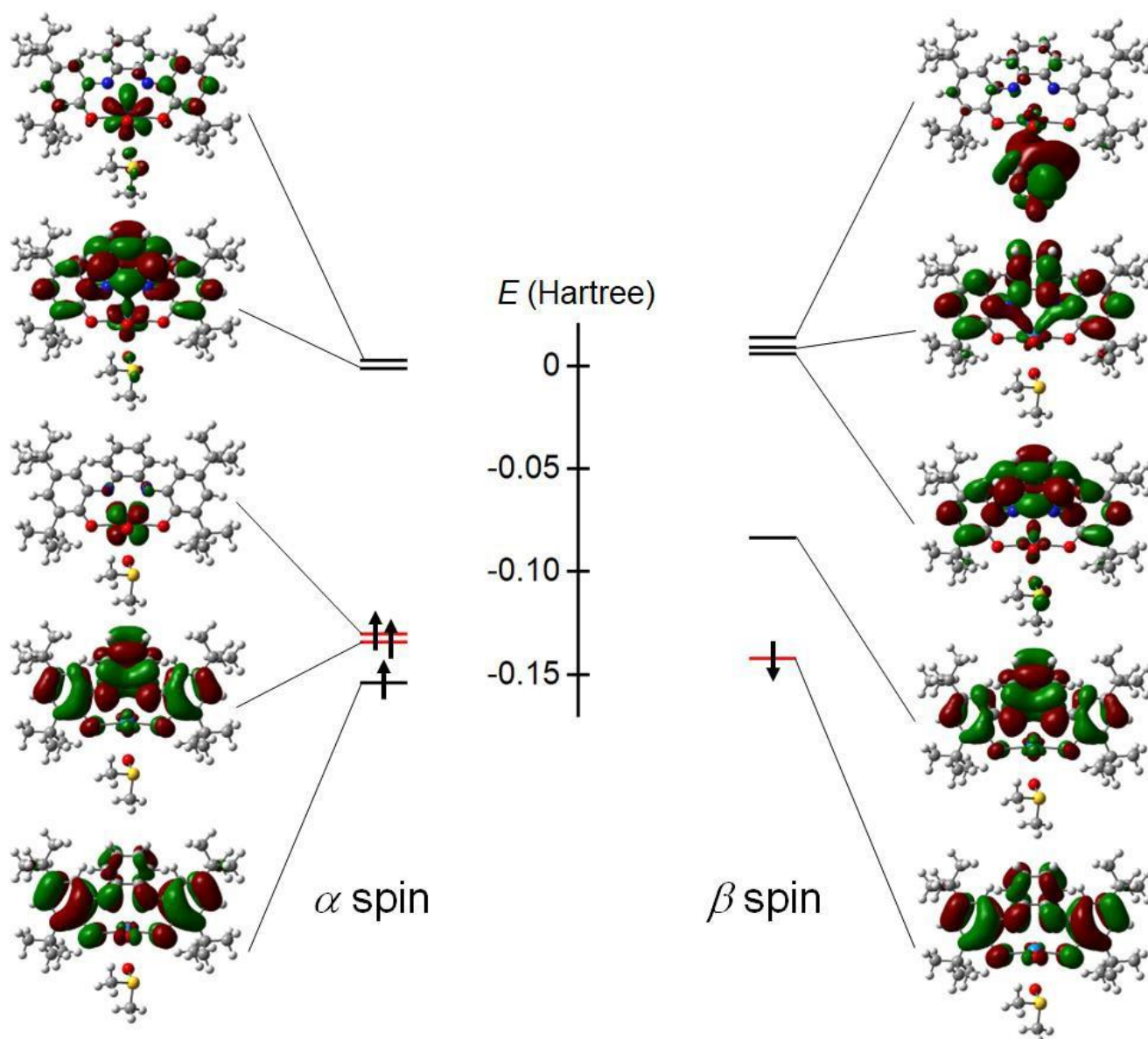


Figure S34. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$).

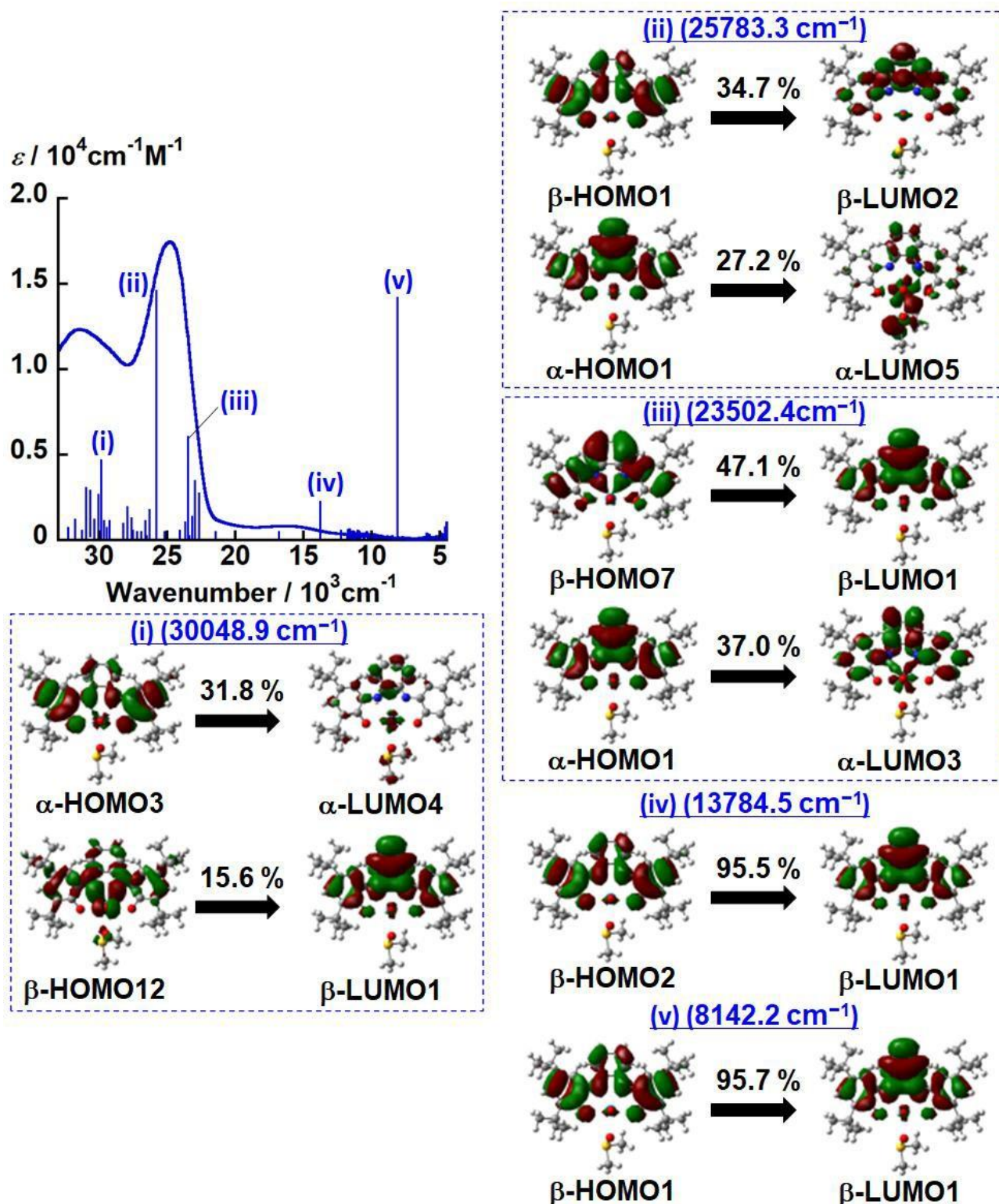


Figure S35. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L2})\text{DMSO}]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 1$.

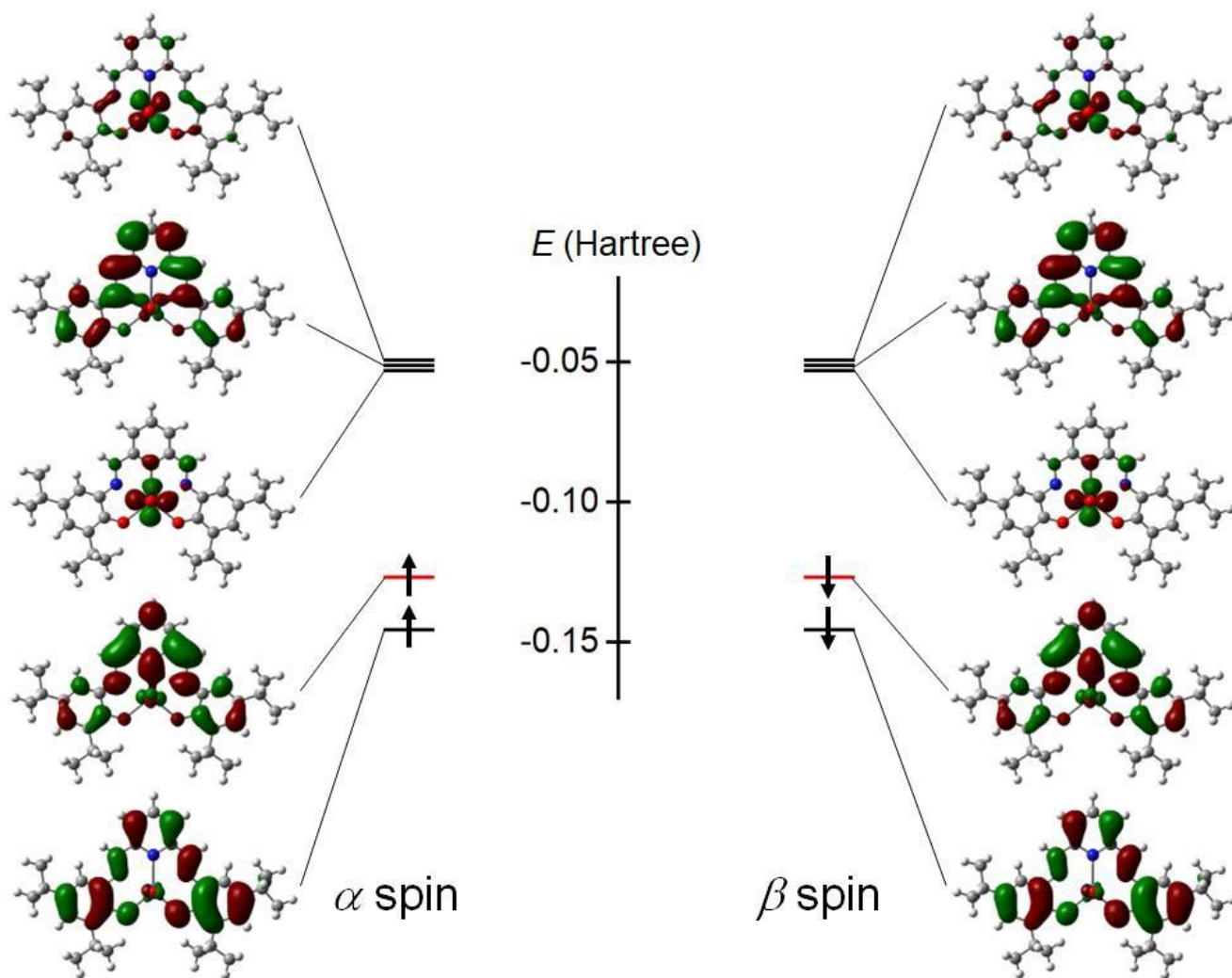


Figure S36. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 0$).

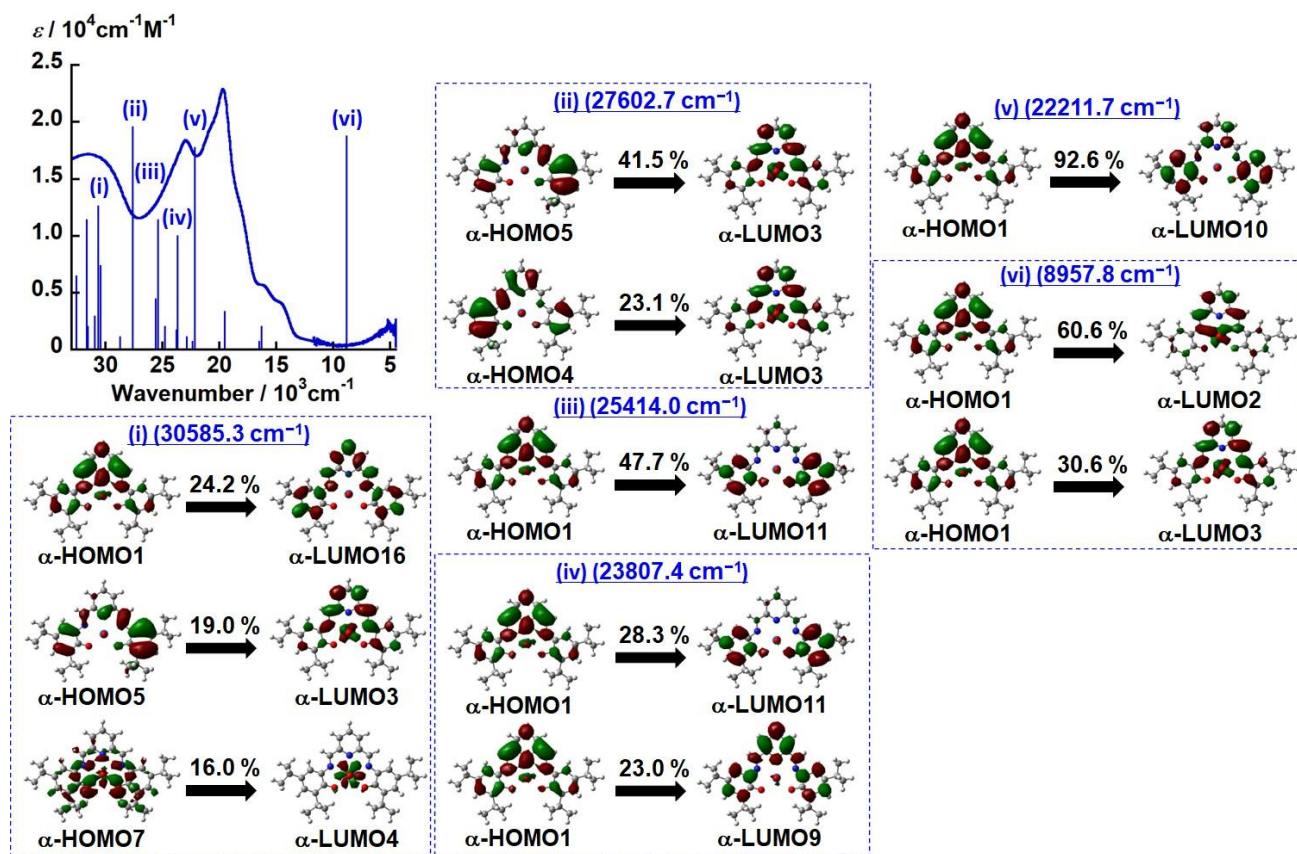


Figure S37. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 0$.

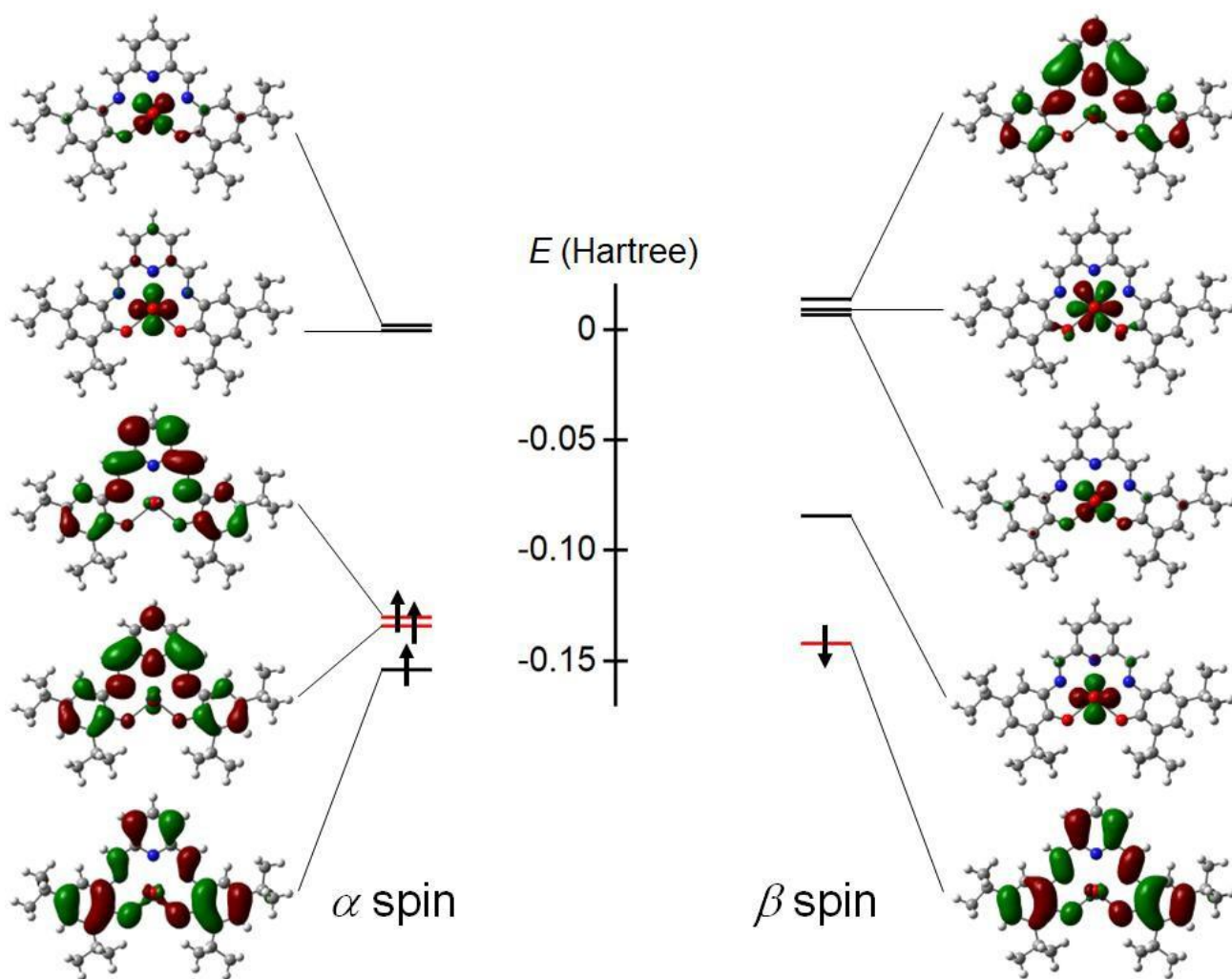


Figure S38. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ ($S_T = 1$).

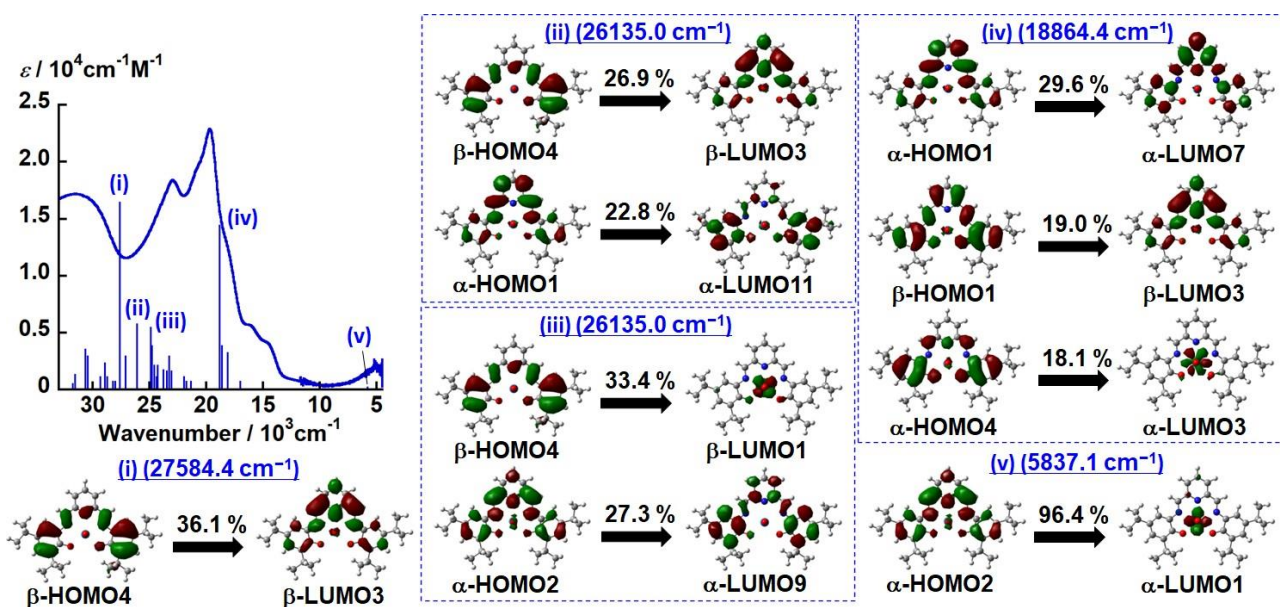


Figure S39. UV-vis-NIR spectrum of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ in DMSO and predicted band positions and intensities of the TD-DFT calculation. The vertical blue lines correspond to the calculated transitions for $[\text{UO}_2(\text{L3})]^{2-}$ with $S_T = 1$.

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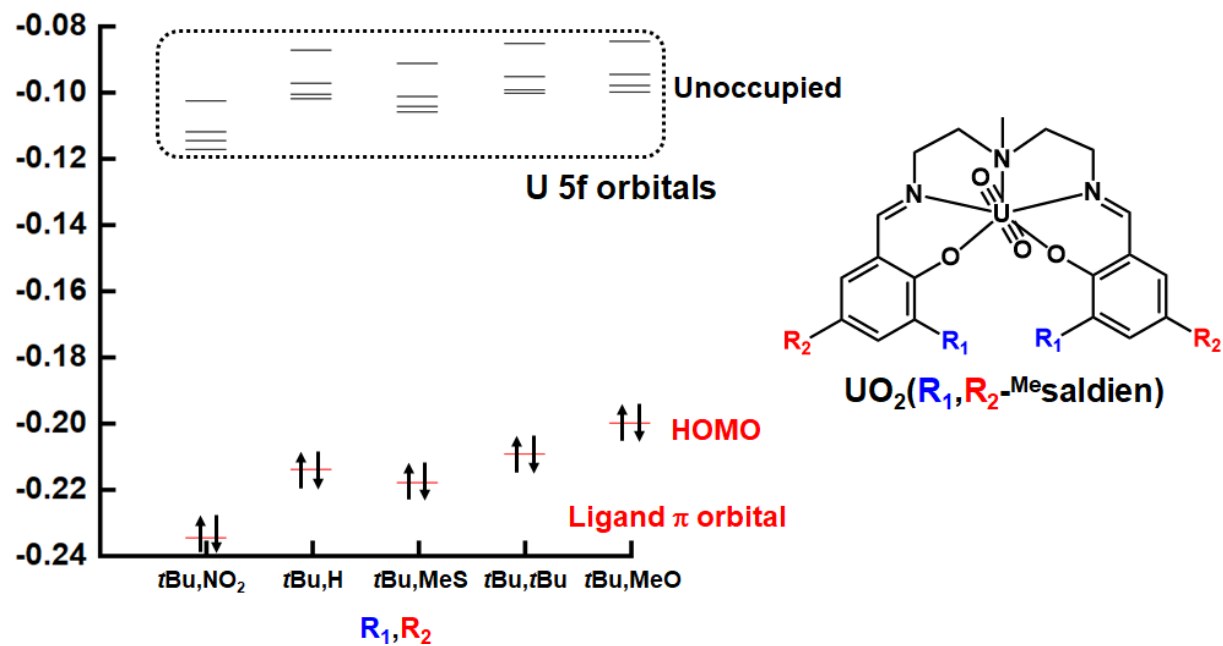
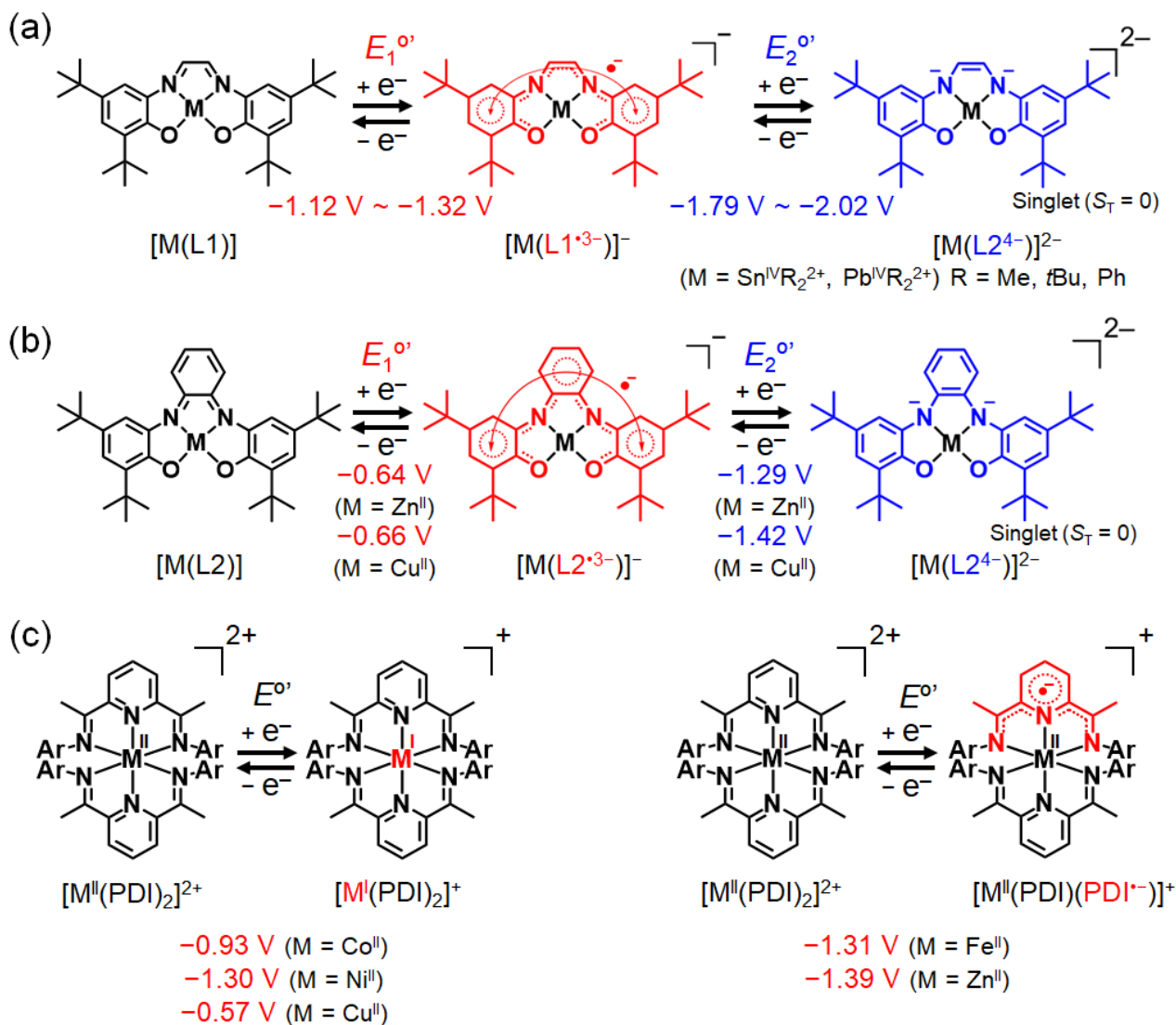


Figure S40. Calculated MO energy diagrams of $\text{U}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_2(\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2\text{-Me})\text{saldien}$.^{S1}



Scheme S1. Redox behavior $M(L1)$,^{S2} $M(L2)$ ^{S3} and $[M^{\text{II}}(\text{PDI})_2]^{2+}$ ^{S4} reported previously.

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