Supporting Information

Structural and Reactivity Insights into High-Valent Co(III)-(μperoxo)-Co(IV) and Its Electromer Co(III)-(μ-superoxo)-Co(III)

Parkhi Sharma,^a Sikha Gupta,^a Rakesh Kumar,^a Asterios Charisiadis,^b Maxime Sauvan,^b Lucia Velasco, b Abhishek Saini,^c and Dooshaye Moonshiram, b^* Apparao Draksharapu^{a,*}

Materials and methods:

All chemicals and reagents were obtained from commercial sources and were used as received. HPLCgrade H_2O , and CH₃CN from Merck were used in the spectroscopic studies. The preparation of tris(4methoxy-3,5-dimethylpyridyl-2-methyl)amine (TPA*) followed the method previously described. [1] An Agilent 8453 diode-array spectrophotometer was used to record the UV/Vis absorption spectra and conduct the kinetic experiments spectrophotometrically in 1 cm quartz cells (λ = 200–1000 nm range). The ESI-MS was recorded on an Agilent 6546 LC/Q-TOF in the positive-ion mode. The X-band electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) was measured on a JES-FA200 ESR spectrometer at 77 K in acetonitrile solution. EPR parameters : [frequency, 9136 MHz; power, 0.995 mW; field center, 490.0 mT, width, ± 500.00Mt; sweep time, 30.0 s; modulation frequency, 100.00 kHz, width, 1 mT; amplitude, 1 mT; and time constant, 0.03 s]. The ${}^{1}H$ NMR spectra were obtained using a JEOL JNM LA 500 (400 MHz) NMR spectrometer. The cyclic voltammetry experiments were carried out at room temperature using a CH Instruments Electrochemical Analyzer M-600B series. A three-electrode system was used where glassy carbon was used as the working electrode, Pt wire was the auxiliary electrode, and aqueous Ag/AgCl was used as the reference electrode. The solutions used were 1 mM **1**, 1 mM *p*-phenols and 100 mM supporting electrolyte tetra-n-butylammonium perchlorate (TBAP) in acetonitrile and potassium chloride in water. The resonance Raman spectra were obtained at 638 nm (80 mW, Cobolt lasers, HÜBNER Photonics) excitation wavelengths using a Kymera 328i motorized Czerny-Turner Spectrograph (Andor Technology) equipped with a DU 420A-BEX2-DD camera (iDus 420 CCD, Andor Technology). The CCD camera was cooled to −80 °C. The spectral slit width of the instrument was set to 100 µm.

Synthesis of 1a:

A 30 mg sample of [(TPA*)Co(II)Cl]Cl (**1**, 0.05 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of water at room temperature, exposed to open air. Upon dissolution, the solution's color changed from green to brown. To this, 21 mg of sodium perchlorate (0.15 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred for one hour in an open atmosphere. After an hour, a brown solid precipitate appeared. Gradually, acetonitrile was added to the mixture until the solution became clear. Dark brown crystals of **1a**, suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis, formed over 3–4 days through slow evaporation of the solution. UV/Vis absorption bands: 380 nm and 600 nm, Calcd for $C_{54}H_{83}Cl_3Co_2N_8O_{26}$:C, 43.69; H, 5.64; N, 7.55. Found: C, 43.4; H, 5.3; N, 7.25.

X-ray crystallography:

Single crystals of **1a** were used for X-ray diffraction data collection. Diffraction intensities were collected on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer, with graphite-monochromated Mo Kα (0.71073 Å) radiation at 100(2) K. The structures were solved by SHELXT^[2] and refined with the SHELXL^[3] package incorporated into the Olex2v1.5^[4] crystallographic collective package. All nonhydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters using full-matrix least-squares procedures on F². Solvent mask command was used through Olex2, which showcased 184 electrons in a volume of 710 \AA^3 in 2 voids per unit cell. This electron count corresponds to the presence of 4.6 H2O per formula unit. CCDC 2381919 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for **1a**.

X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS) Methods:

X-ray absorption spectra were collected at P65 beamline at DESY (Germany) on mini-undulator beamline at electron energy 7.709 KeV and average current of 100 mA. The radiation was monochromatized by a Si(111) crystal monochromator. The intensity of the X-rays were monitored by three ion chambers (I_0 , I_1 and I_2). I_0 , placed before the sample, was filled with 92% nitrogen and 8% argon. I_1 and I_2 were placed after the sample. I_1 was filled with 86 % N₂ and 14 % Ar while I_2 was filled with 100 % Kr. Co metal was placed between ion chambers I_1 and I_2 and its absorption was recorded with each scan for energy calibration. Co XAS energy was calibrated by the first maxima in the second derivative of the Cobalt's metal foil's X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) spectrum. The samples were kept at 5 K in a He atmosphere at ambient pressure and recorded as fluorescence excitation spectra using a 4-element energy-resolving Silicon drift detector. The solution complexes were measured in the continuous helium flow cryostat in fluorescence mode. Around 24 XAS spectra of each sample were collected. Care was taken to measure at several sample positions on each sample and no more than 5 scans were taken at each sample position. To reduce the risk of sample damage by x-ray radiation, 80% flux was used (beam size 2300 µm (Horizontal) x 300 µm (Vertical)) and no damage was observed scan after scan to any samples. Co XAS energy was calibrated by the first maxima in the second derivative of the Cobalt's metal X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (XANES) spectrum.

Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS) Analysis:

Athena software⁵ was used for data processing. The energy scale for each scan was normalized using the Cobalt metal standard. Data in energy space were pre-edge corrected, normalized, deglitched (if necessary), and background corrected. The processed data were next converted to the photoelectron wave vector (*k*) space and weighted by *k*. The electron wave number is defined as $k = [2m(E - E_{0})/\hbar^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$, E_0 is the energy origin or the threshold energy. K-space data were truncated near the zero crossings k =2 to 12 Å⁻¹in Co EXAFS before Fourier transformation. The k-space data were transferred into the Artemis Software for curve fitting. To fit the data, the Fourier peaks were isolated separately, grouped together, or the entire (unfiltered) spectrum was used. The individual Fourier peaks were isolated by applying a Hanning window to the first and last 15% of the chosen range, leaving the middle 70% untouched. Curve fitting was performed using *ab initio*-calculated phases and amplitudes from the FEFF8⁶ program from the University of Washington. *Ab initio*-calculated phases and amplitudes were used in the EXAFS equation S1.

$$
\chi(k) = S_0^2 \sum_j \frac{N_j}{kR_j^2} f_{eff_j}(\pi, k, R_j) e^{-2\sigma_j^2 k^2} e^{\frac{-2R_j}{\lambda_j(k)}} \sin(2kR_j + \phi_{ij}(k))
$$
 (Eq. S1)

where N_{*j*} is the number of atoms in the jth shell; R_j the mean distance between the absorbing atom and the atoms in the *j*th shell; $f_{\textit{eff}_j}$ (π , k , R_j) is the *ab initio* amplitude function for shell *j*, and the Debye-Waller term $e^{-2\sigma_j^2 k^2}$ accounts for damping due to static and thermal disorder in absorber-backscatterer distances. The mean free path term $e^{\frac{-2R_j}{A_j(k)}}$ reflects losses due to inelastic scattering, where $\lambda_j(k)$, is the electron mean free path. The oscillations in the EXAFS spectrum are reflected in the sinusoidal term $\sin(2kR_j + \phi_{ij}(k))$, where $\phi_{ij}(k)$ is the *ab initio* phase function for shell *j*. This sinusoidal term shows the direct relation between the frequency of the EXAFS oscillations in k-space and the absorberbackscatterer distance. S_0^2 is an amplitude reduction factor. $\frac{2\pi}{i(k)}$ $e^{\frac{-z}{\lambda_j t}}$

The EXAFS equation⁷ (Eq. S1) was used to fit the experimental Fourier isolated data (q-space) as well as unfiltered data (k-space) and Fourier transformed data (R-space) using *N*, S_0^2 , E_0 , *R*, and σ^2 as variable parameters. *N* refers to the number of coordination atoms surrounding Co for each shell. The

quality of fit was evaluated by R-factor (Equation S2) and the reduced Chi² value. The deviation in E_0 ought to be less than or equal to 10 eV. R-factor less than 2 % denotes that the fit is good enough⁷ whereas R-factor between 2 and 5 % denotes that the fit is correct within a consistently broad model. The reduced Chi² value is used to compare fits as more absorber-backscatter shells are included to fit the data. A smaller reduced Chi² value implies a better fit. Similar results were obtained from fits done in *k*, *q*, and *R*-spaces.

$$
R - factor = \frac{\sum_{i} (difference\ between\ data\ and\ fit_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i} (data)^{2}} (Eq. S2)
$$

DFT Calculations:

The DFT optimization calculations were performed using the ORCA (Version 5.0) program package developed by Neese⁸ and co-workers. The geometry optimizations were carried out using the solidstate (XRD) as a starting point. The calculations were carried out using the BP86 exchange-correlation functional⁷ in combination with the triple zeta valance polarization functions (def2-TZVP)⁹, and the atom-pairwise dispersion correction with the Becke-Johnson damping scheme (D3BJ).^{10,11}

The $RI¹²$ approximation were used to accelerate Coulomb and exchange integrals for the ground and excited state calculations respectively. The default GRID settings were further used for the selfconsistent field iterations and for the final energy evaluation. The calculated structures were confirmed to be minima based on a check of the energies and the absence of imaginary frequencies from frequency calculations carried out on the optimized geometries.

Characterization of 1:

The UV-Vis absorption spectrum of **1**, recorded in CH3CN, displays two d-d bands at 486 and 616 nm (Fig. S1), similar to those observed for $[(TPA)Co^{||}Cl]Cl¹³$ The ESI-MS analysis of 1 revealed a major peak corresponding to [(TPA*)Co(Cl)]⁺ (m/z: 558.2), confirming the presence of the Co(II) complex in solution (Fig. S2). Compound 1 displayed paramagnetically shifted NMR signals in CDCl₃ (-5 to 150) ppm), supporting the high spin nature of the Co(II) complex in the solution state as well (Fig. S3).

Fig. S1: UV-vis absorption spectra of 1 mM of 1 in CH₃CN.

Fig. S2: ESI-mass spectrum of **1** (left) experimental and (right) simulated in CH3CN.

Fig. S3: ¹H NMR spectrum of 1 in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz. (* peak for solvent).

Fig. S4: Changes in the absorbance of 1a at 380 nm on aerobic oxidation in 1:9 CH₃CN:H₂O at 25 °C.

Fig. S5: Resonance Raman spectra (λ_{exc} = 638 nm) of $\mathbf{1a}_{\text{ox}}$ (yellow) and 18 O- $\mathbf{1a}_{\text{ox}}$ (green) in 1:9 $CH_3CN:H_2O$ at 25 °C. $*$ Bands from MeCN.

Table S1: Crystal data and structure refinement of **1a**.

Table S2: Specific Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles(^o) of 1a.

Bond distance (Å)	1a	Bond Angles (°)	1a
Co1-O1	1.939(3)	Co1-O1-Co2	114.4(2)
$Co2-O1$	1.938(4)	Co1-O2-O3	110.2(2)
$Co1-O2$	1.856(3)	O1-Co1-O2	88.3(1)
$Co2-O3$	1.858(3)	N1-Co1-O2	97.7(1)
$Co1-N1$	1.929(4)	N2-Co1-O2	179.3(2)
$Co1-N2$	1.993(5)	N3-Co1-O2	93.5(2)
$Co1-N3$	1.918(4)	N4-Co1-O2	94.7(2)
$Co1-N4$	1.917(4)	O1-Co2-O3	88.4(1)
$Co2-N5$	1.939(5)	O2-O3-Co2	112.3(2)
$Co2-N6$	1.992(4)	N5-Co2-O3	94.7(2)
$Co2-N7$	1.912(5)	N6-Co2-O3	176.5(2)
Co2-N8	1.918(4)	N7-Co2-O3	93.0(2)
02-03	1.417(5)	N8-Co2-O3	98.1(1)

Fig. S6: Resonance Raman spectrum (λ_{exc} = 638 nm) of 1a (isolated crystals dissolved in MeCN) at 25 °C. $*$ Indicates the solvent peak.

The electrochemical characteristics of the isolated **1a** was investigated in CH3CN (Fig. S7). **1a** exhibits a reversible redox wave at approximately 0.52 V vs. Fc⁺/Fc, indicative of a one-electron process. Whereas the parent $[(TPA)_2Co^{11}](\mu$ -OH $)(\mu$ -1,2-O₂)³⁺ complex displays a reversible redox wave at around 0.73 V vs. Fc⁺/Fc (Fig. S7). An approximate 210 mV difference in the redox potential indicates that the incorporation of electron-donating groups in the 2' (OMe) and 3,5(Me) positions of the pyridine rings increases the electron density at the metal center, making it easier to access high valent species. The reversible redox wave observed at 0.52 V vs. Fc⁺/Fc for 1a may originate from Co^{IV}(O₂)Co^{III}/Co^{III}(O₂)Co^{III} or Co^{III}(O₂^{•-})Co^{III}/Co^{III}(O₂)Co^{III} redox couple.

Fig. S7: Cyclic voltammetry of **1a** (red) and [(TPA)Co(μ-OH)(μ-O₂)Co(TPA)]³⁺ (blue) in CH₃CN at room temperature at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. Arrow indicates the scan direction.

Fig. S8: UV-vis absorption spectra obtained upon addition of 1 eq. of Fc to $1a_{ox}$ in CH₃CN at 25 °C. Condition to generate $1a_{ox}$: 0.125 mM $1a + 1$ eq. of CAN in CH₃CN at 25 °C.

Fig. S9: EPR spectrum of $1a_{ox}$ obtained by adding 1 eq. of CAN to 2 mM of 1a in CH₃CN at room temperature.

Fig. S10: (a) Cyclic voltammogram of 1b_{ox} in CH₃CN at room temperature at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. Conditions to generate $1b_{ox}$: 1 mM $1a + 1$ eq. of CAN + 1 eq. of nBu_4NOH in CH₃CN at room temperature. (b) Cyclic voltammetry of 1 mM **CAN** in CH3CN at room temperature at a scan rate of 100 mV/s.

Fig. S11: (a) UV-vis absorption spectra obtained upon addition of 1 eq. of Fc to 1b_{ox} in CH₃CN at 25 °C. Condition to generate $1b_{ox}$: 0.5 mM $1a + 1$ eq. of CAN + 1 eq. nBu_4NOH in CH₃CN at 25 °C. (b) UV-vis absorption spectra obtained upon addition of 1 eq. of Fc to $1b_{ox}$ in CH₃CN at 25 °C. Condition to generate 1b_{ox}: 0.125 mM 1a + 1 eq. of CAN + 1 eq. n Bu₄NOH in CH₃CN at 25 °C.

Fig. S12: EPR spectrum of $1b_{ox}$ obtained by adding 1 eq. of nBu_4NOH to $1a_{ox}$ in CH₃CN at room temperature. Condition to generate $1a_{ox}$: 1 eq. of CAN to 2 mM of 1a in CH₃CN.

Fig. S13: Resonance Raman spectra (λ_{exc} = 638 nm) obtained after the addition of 5 eq. of HClO₄ to 1b_{ox} and ¹⁸O-1b_{ox} to form of 1a_{ox} (blue) and ¹⁸O-1a_{ox} (red), respectively, in CH₃CN at room temperature. $*$ Bands from CH₃CN and $*$ band from CAN.

Fig. S14: Fourier transforms of k³-weighted Co EXAFS of (a) 1a (black) (b) 1b_{ox} (blue) in solid lines together with their respective fits 2 and 4 in **Table S3** shown in dashed lines.

Table S3. EXAFS Fits parameters.

Sample	Fit	Reg	Shell, N	R, Å	E_0	ss. ²	R-factor	Reduced
		ion				(10^{-3})		Chi-square
1a	$\mathbf{1}$	\mathbf{I}	$Co-N,6$	1.92	-3.8	4.2	0.0051	621
	$\overline{2}$	I,II	$Co-N,6$	1.92	-3.2	4.3	0.0074	671
			$Co-C,5$	2.76		12		
			Co-C, 5	3.17		4.1		
			Co -Co, 1	3.33		4.6		
$1b_{ox}$	$\overline{3}$	$\mathbf I$	$Co-N,6$	1.90	-6.3	2.3	0.0020	303
	$\overline{\mathbf{4}}$	I,II	$Co-N,6$	1.90	-5.8	2.3	0.0036	247
			$Co-C,5$	2.75		10		
			Co-C, 5	3.16		2.1		
			Co -Co, 1	3.33		2.0		

* The amplitude reduction factor S0² was fixed to 1. Region I refers to the EXAFS spectra region between 1.2-2.0 Å Regions I ,II refer to that between 1.2-3.3 Å. We note that the data resolution, the ability to distinguish between 2 bond distances, given by π/2Δk is ~ 0.157 Å.

Fig. S15: (a) UV/Vis absorption spectra of the reaction of 0.25 mM 1a (black) with 2 eq. of ⁿBu₄NOH to form 1b at 25 °C (green trace). Inset: Time trace of the absorbance at 590 nm in seconds. (b) UV-vis absorption spectra of the 1b_{ox} (blue trace) obtained by adding 1 eq. of CAN to 1b (red) in CH₃CN at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

Fig. S16: UV-vis absorption spectra of (black) 0.25 mM 1a in CH₃CN, (blue) 1a + 2 eq. of ⁿBu₄NOH to form **1b** and (red) $1b + 5$ eq. of HClO₄ in CH₃CN at 25 °C.

Fig. S17: Resonance Raman spectrum (λ_{exc} = 638 nm) of $1b_{ox}$ obtained by the addition of 1 eq. of CAN to 1b at 25 °C. Condition to generate 1b: 1 mM 1a + 4 eq. of ⁿBu₄NOH in CH₃CN at 25 °C. * Bands from CH₃CN.

Fig. S18: UV-vis absorption spectra obtained upon the addition of 5 eq. of HClO₄ to 1b_{ox} (black) to form **1a**_{ox} (blue) in CH₃CN at 25 °C. Condition to generate **1b**_{ox}: 0.25 mM **1a** + 2 eq. of ^{*n*}Bu₄NOH + 1 eq. of CAN in CH_3CN at 25 °C.

Fig. **S19:** Plots of k_{obs} for the $1a_{ox}$ in CH₃CN as a function of (a) [p-tertbutylphenol], (b) [phenol], and (c) [p-Cresol] at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

Fig. S20: Plots of k_{obs} for the 1a_{ox} in CH₃CN as a function of (a) [p-chlorophenol] and (b) [p-fluorophenol] at 25 °C.

Fig. S21: Plots of k_{obs} for 1b_{ox} in CH₃CN as a function of (a) [p-chlorophenol], (b) [phenol], and (c) [p-cresol] at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

Fig. **S22:** Plots of k_{obs} for $1b_{ox}$ in CH₃CN as a function of (a) [p-fluorophenol] and (b) [p-tertbutylphenol] at 25 \degree C.

Fig. S23: UV-vis absorption spectra of (a) **1aox** and (b) **1box** upon reaction with 40 eq. of phenol in CH3CN at room temperature. Condition to generate **1box**: 0.125 mM **1a** + 1 eq. of CAN + 1 eq. of ⁿBu₄NOH in CH₃CN at 25 °C. Condition to generate $1a_{ox}$: 0.125 mM $1a + 1$ eq. of CAN in CH₃CN at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

Fig. S24: Product analysis of reaction of (a) **1aox** and (b) **1box** with 40 eq. of phenol by ESI-MS. Conditions to generate $1a_{ox}$: 2.0 mM $1a$ in CH₃CN+ 1 eq. CAN in CH₃CN at room temperature. Conditions to generate $1b_{ox}$: 2.0 mM 1a in CH₃CN + 1eq. CAN + 1 eq. nBu_4NOH in CH₃CN at room temperature.

Fig. S25: (a) Hammett plot and (b) BDE plot of log k_2 vs. BDE_{O-H} of the para-X-substituted phenol derivatives for the reaction of **1aox.**

Fig. S26: A plot of (RT/F)ln k_2 vs. E_{OX} (vs. Ag/AgCl) (a) $1b_{ox}$ and (b) $1a_{ox}$ of para-x-substituted phenol derivatives. Note: E_{ox} values of various phenol derivatives were measured by performing CV of them in acetonitrile at room temperature.

Fig. S27: (a) Cyclic voltammograms of (a) *p*-Cl-phenol, (b) phenol, (c) *p*-tertbutyl-phenol, (d) *p*-Mephenol, and (e) p-F-phenol in CH₃CN at room temperature at a scan rate of 100 mV/s.

Fig. S28: Plots of k_{obs} as a function of the concentration of (a) phenol and (b) phenol- d_6 for the reaction of **1aox.**

Appendix, DFT Optimized coordinates of 1a, 1b and 1box using the BP86 exchange-correlation functional⁷ in combination with the triple zeta valance polarization functions (def2-TZVP),⁹ and the atom-pairwise dispersion correction with the Becke-Johnson damping scheme (D3BJ).^{10,11}

Table S4. Summary of the bond distances of calculated Co-based complexes **1a** and **1box.** Bond distances are in Å.

1a

1	0.209590000	13.622730000	10.061378000
6	5.680019000	4.018690000	12.642412000
6	7.745782000	12.664594000	14.425702000
6	-2.897001000	11.538028000	11.731264000
1	-3.257550000	10.684014000	11.140547000
1	-3.389815000	12.456885000	11.400976000
1	-3.098237000	11.368619000	12.797024000
6	5.560672000	13.124613000	17.540957000
1	6.310850000	12.964277000	18.327916000
1	4.636962000	12.606207000	17.824385000
1	5.363274000	14.205335000	17.516457000
6	-1.842379000	3.315537000	16.292212000
1	-2.286848000	4.010856000	17.012317000
1	-0.882487000	2.929397000	16.656780000
1	-2.530476000	2.483116000	16.117412000
6	9.999375000	5.927104000	15.678951000
1	10.641543000	6.586612000	15.077995000
1	10.510491000	4.978824000	15.868741000
1	9.749354000	6.412542000	16.631383000
6	5.327521000	3.970401000	10.148715000
1	6.409613000	3.998887000	9.959278000
$\mathbf 1$	4.825280000	4.500849000	9.333547000
1	5.041561000	2.909541000	10.103359000
6	9.073839000	13.100291000	13.870767000
1	9.617002000	12.257271000	13.422809000
1	9.704678000	13.511541000	14.667233000
1	8.969571000	13.871930000	13.091937000
6	7.616692000	2.616029000	13.207484000
1	8.298229000	2.060354000	12.556228000
1	7.250203000	1.952399000	13.998389000
6	8.046173000	15.436432000	15.817849000
1	8.480900000	15.422730000	14.810203000
1	8.710939000	15.971727000	16.501668000
1	7.061472000	15.924225000	15.793583000
1	3.444512000	9.333767000	11.583464000

1box

1b

References:

- 1. G. Xue, D. Wang, R. De Hont, A.T. Fiedler, X. Shan, E. Münck and L. Que, Jr., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* U. S. A, 2007, **104**, 20713–20718.
- 2. G. M. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A: Found. Adv.*, 2015, **71**, 3–8.
- 3. G. M. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. C: Struct. Chem.*, 2015, **71**, 3–8.
- 4. O. V. Dolomanov, L. J. Bourhis, R. J. Gildea, J. A. K. Howard and H. Puschmann, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2009, **42**, 339–341.
- 5. B. Ravel and M. Newville, *J. Synchrotron Radiat.*, 2005, **12**, 537–541.
- 6. J. J. Rehr and R. C. Albers, *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 2000, **72**, 621–654.
- 7. A. D. Becke, *Phys. Rev A*., 1988, **38**, 3098-3100.
- 8. F. Neese, *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev. Comput. Mol. Sci.*, 2012, **2**, 73–78.
- 9. F. Weigend and R. Ahlrichs, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2005, **7**, 3297–3305.
- 10. S. Grimme, J. Antony, S. Ehrlich and H. Krieg, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2010**, 132**, 154104.
- 11. S. Grimme, S. Ehrlich and L. Goerigk, *Journal of Computational Chemistry.,* 2011**, 32**, 1456- 1465.
- 12. S. Kossmann and F. Neese, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2010, **6**, 2325–2338.
- 13. S. L. F. Chan, T. L. Lam, C. Yang, S. C. Yan and N. M. Cheng, *Chem. Commun.,* 2015, **51**, 7799– 7801.