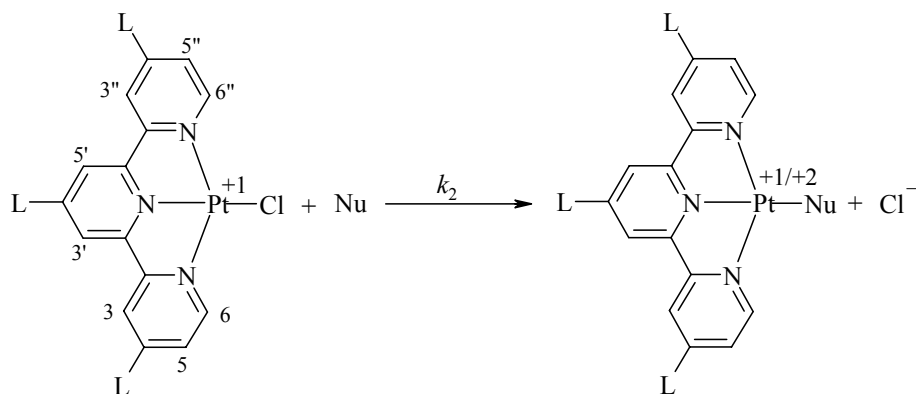


Controlling the Extent of Pi-Backbonding in Platinum(II) Terpyridyl Systems. A Detailed Kinetic, Mechanistic and Computational Approach

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Reaction Scheme



L = H (**Pt1**) or ^tBu (**Pt2**); Nu = TU, DMTU, TMTU, I⁻, SCN⁻

Table S1 Summary of selected wavelengths (nm) used in kinetic studies

Nucleophile	[Pt(terpy)Cl] ⁺ (Pt1)	[Pt(^t Bu ₃ terpy)Cl] ⁺ (Pt2)
TU	334 ¹	385
DMTU	335 ¹	395
TMTU	409 ¹	415
I ⁻	344	422
SCN ⁻	290	389

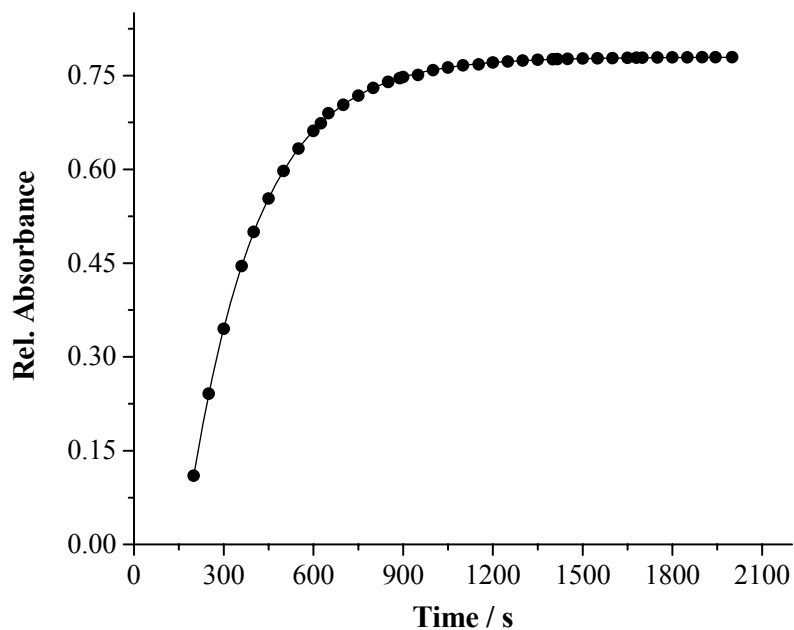


Figure S1 Kinetic trace and single order exponential fit for the reaction of **Pt2** (0.170 mM) with thiocyanate (SCN^- , 1.699 mM) in methanol followed at 389 nm, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (NaClO_4), $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$.

Table S2 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at 25.0°C for reactions of **Pt1** (0.05 mM) with a series of neutral nucleophiles at different nucleophile concentrations.¹

[TU] / mM	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[DMTU] / mM	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[TMTU] / mM	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$
0.556	0.810	0.555	0.234	0.551	0.066
1.111	1.644	1.110	0.501	1.110	0.096
1.667	2.568	1.664	0.683	1.665	0.137
2.223	3.295	2.219	0.982	2.220	0.161
2.779	4.135	2.774	1.289	2.775	0.238

^a Taken as an average of at least 6 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.3 and 5%.

Table S3 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at 25.0°C for reactions of **Pt1** (13.3 μM (I^-); 14.6 μM (SCN^-)) with a series of ionic nucleophiles at different nucleophile concentrations

$[\text{I}^-] / \text{mM}$	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	$[\text{SCN}^-] / \text{mM}$	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$
0.137	0.0268	0.148	2.247×10^{-3}
0.274	0.0621	0.296	4.747×10^{-3}
0.410	0.0991	0.444	7.556×10^{-3}
0.547	0.132	0.592	0.0103
0.684	0.170	0.740	0.0129

^a Taken as an average of 10 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.3 and 5%.

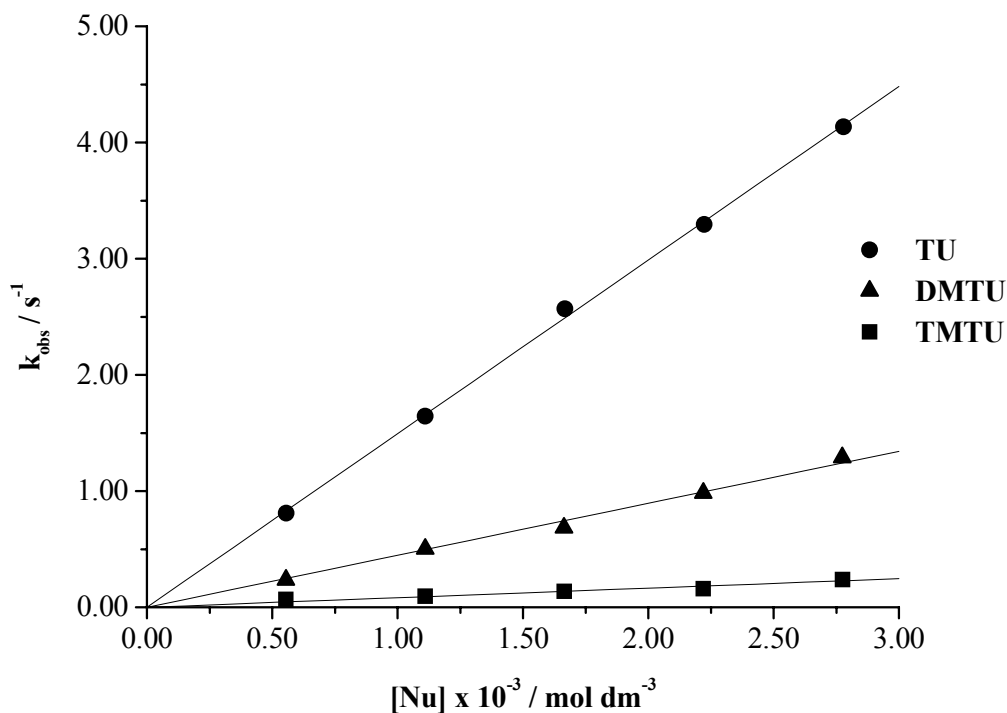


Figure S2 Dependence of the pseudo first-order rate constants (k_{obs}) on the entering nucleophile concentration for chloride substitution on Pt1 (0.05 mM) in methanol, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiCF_3SO_3), $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$.¹

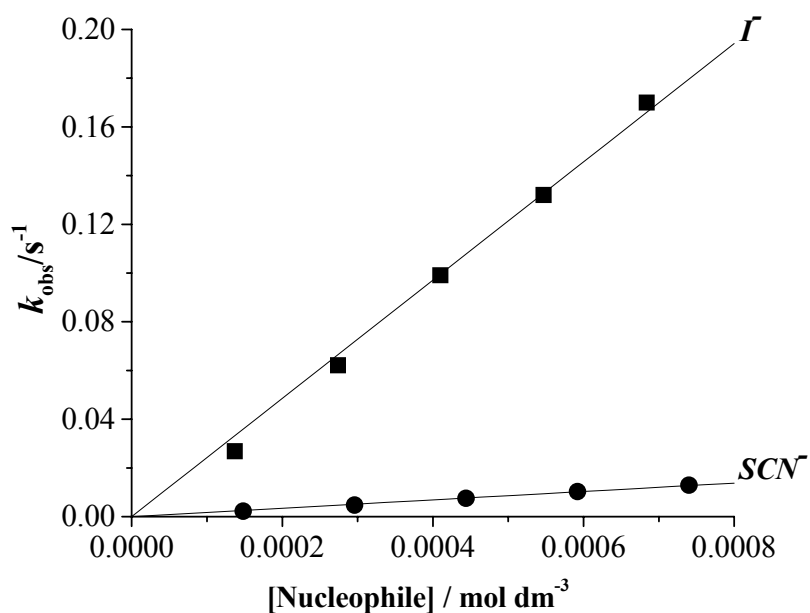


Figure S3 Dependence of the pseudo first-order rate constants (k_{obs}) on the entering nucleophile concentration for chloride substitution on Pt1 (13.3 μM (I^-); 14.6 μM (SCN^-)) in methanol, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiCF_3SO_3), $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$.

Table S4 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at 25.0°C for reactions of **Pt2** (ca. 0.165 mM (TU, DMTU, TMTU); 0.170 mM (I, SCN⁻)) with a series of neutral and ionic nucleophiles at different nucleophile concentrations.

[TU] (mM)	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[DMTU] (mM)	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[TMTU] (mM)	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[I] (mM)	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$	[SCN ⁻] (mM)	$k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$
1.625	0.674	1.615	0.239	1.641	0.0598	1.709	0.0978	1.699	4.331×10^{-3}
3.250	1.401	3.229	0.487	3.282	0.121	3.418	0.200	3.397	9.361×10^{-3}
4.875	2.172	4.844	0.707	4.923	0.184	5.128	0.304	5.096	0.0145
6.500	2.969	6.458	0.988	6.564	0.248	6.837	0.407	6.794	0.0195
8.125	3.717	8.073	1.236	8.205	0.312	8.546	0.518	8.493	0.0248

^aTaken as an average of 10 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.3 and 5%.

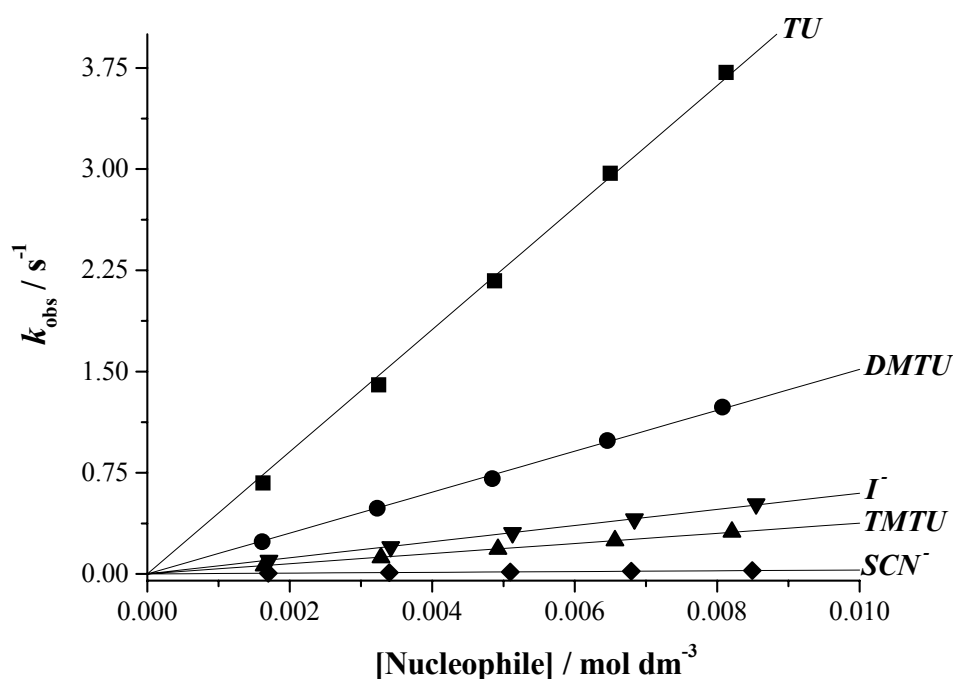


Figure S4 Dependence of the pseudo first-order rate constants (k_{obs}) on the entering nucleophile concentration for chloride substitution on **Pt2** (ca. 0.170 mM) in methanol, $I = 0.1$ M (NaClO_4), $T = 298.15$ K.

Table S5 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at varied temperatures for reactions of **Pt1** (0.05 mM) with a series of different nucleophiles whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at ≈ 30 x [Pt1]. [TU] = 1.67 mM; [DMTU] = 1.66 mM, [TMTU] = 1.66 mM.¹

T (K)	TU, $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	DMTU, $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	TMTU, $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$
288.15	1.569	0.411	0.087
293.15	2.026	0.531	0.108
298.15	2.568	0.683	0.137
303.15	2.934	0.947	0.195
308.15	3.754	1.171	0.231

^a Taken as an average of at least 6 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.1 and 2%.

Table S5 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at varied temperatures for reactions of **Pt1** (13.3 μM (I^-); 14.6 μM (SCN^-)) with a series of ionic nucleophiles whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30x$ [Pt1]. $[\text{I}^-] = 0.410$ mM; $[\text{SCN}^-] = 0.444$ mM.

T (K)	I, $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	SCN ⁻ , $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$
288.3	0.0500	3.756×10^{-3}
293.2	0.0695	5.312×10^{-3}
298.2	0.0991	7.556×10^{-3}
303.2	0.137	0.0105
308.2	-	0.0146

^a Taken as an average of 10 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.1 and 2%.

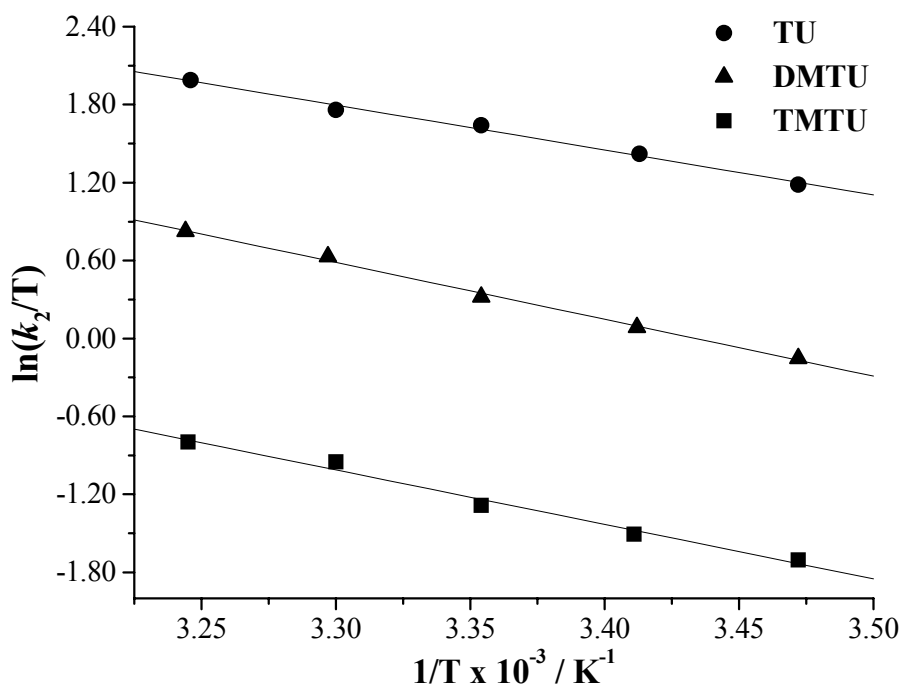


Figure S5 Plots of $\ln(k_2/T)$ versus $1/T$ for the reaction of **Pt1** (0.05 mM) with a series of neutral nucleophiles at various temperatures in the temperature range 15 to 35 °C whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30x$ [Pt1].¹

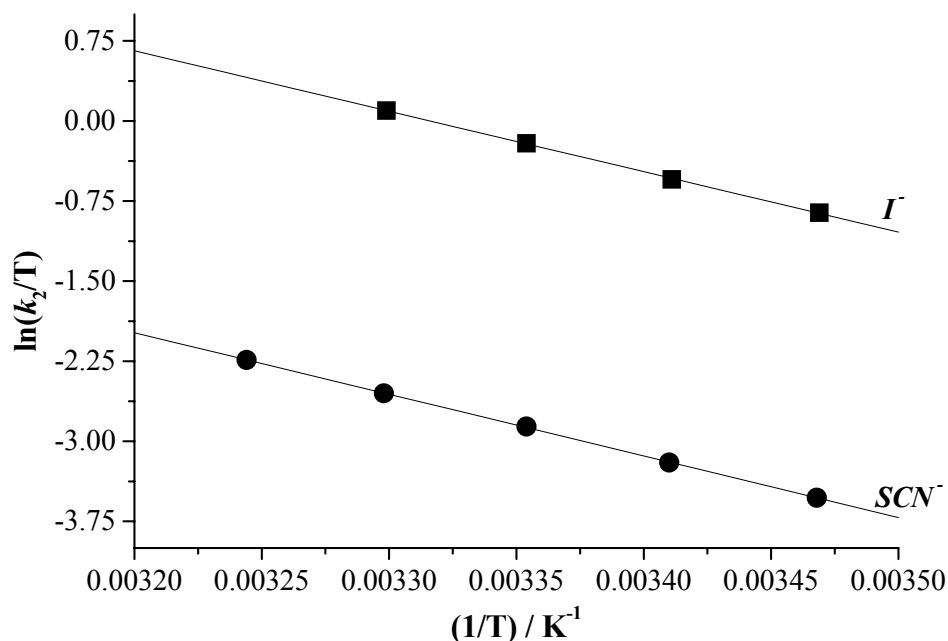


Figure S6 Plots of $\ln(k_2/T)$ versus $1/T$ for the reaction of **Pt1** ($13.3 \mu\text{M}$ (I^-); $14.6 \mu\text{M}$ (SCN^-)) with the ionic nucleophiles at various temperatures in the temperature range 15 to $35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30x$ $[\text{Pt1}]$.

Table S5 Average observed rate constants, k_{obs}^a , at varied temperatures for reactions of **Pt2** (0.170 mM) with a series of different nucleophiles whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30x$ $[\text{Pt2}]$. $[\text{TU}] = 4.875 \text{ mM}$; $[\text{DMTU}] = 4.844 \text{ mM}$, $[\text{TMTU}] = 4.923 \text{ mM}$, $[\text{I}^-] = 5.128$, $[\text{SCN}^-] = 5.096 \text{ mM}$.

T (K)	TU $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	DMTU $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	TMTU $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	I^- $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$	SCN^- $k_{\text{obs}}(\text{s}^{-1})$
288.15	1.318	0.387	0.107	0.150	6.366×10^{-3}
293.15	1.698	0.507	0.141	0.214	9.740×10^{-3}
298.15	2.172	0.707	0.184	0.304	0.0145
303.15	2.772	0.938	0.235	0.428	0.0215
308.15	3.516	1.188	0.300	0.596	0.0316

^aTaken as an average of 10 kinetic runs with a SD between 0.1 and 2%.

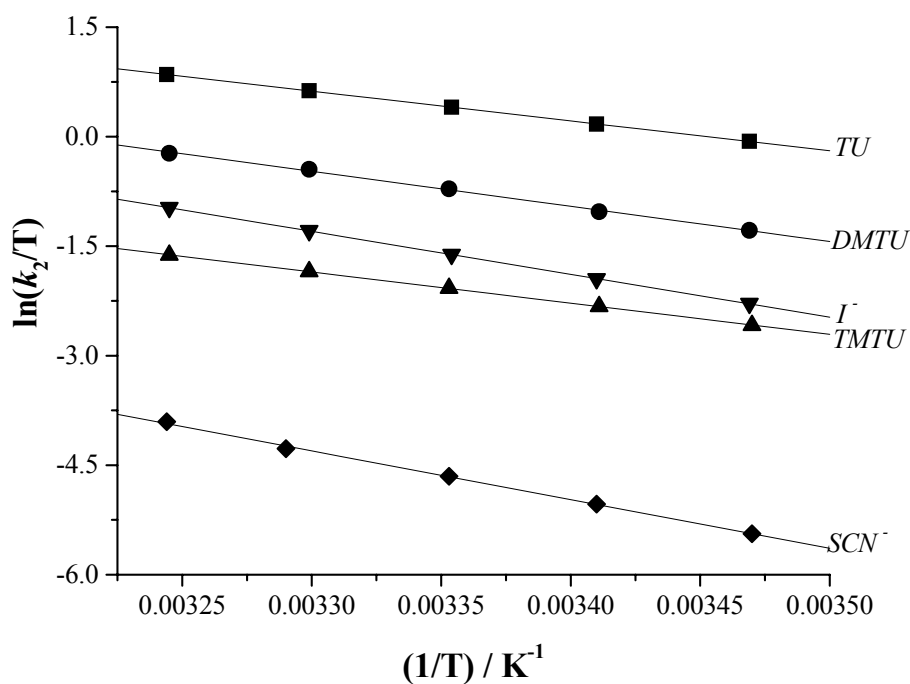


Figure S7 Plots of $\ln(k_2/T)$ versus $1/T$ for the reaction of **Pt2** (0.170 mM) with a series of neutral and ionic nucleophiles at various temperatures in the temperature range 15 to 35 °C whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30x$ [Pt2].

Table S6 Energies of the LUMO and LUMO + 1 for terpy derivatives, as calculated by Cummings *et al.*²

Compound	LUMO (eV)	LUMO + 1 (eV)
^t Bu ₃ terpy	-0.74	-0.37
terpy	-0.82	-0.44
Cl-terpy	-0.97	-0.58
Cl ₃ -terpy	-1.15	-0.77

Table S7 Correlation of observed X-ray data with DFT-calculated data for the complexes $[\text{Pt}(\text{terpy})(\text{OMe})]^+$ and $[\text{Pt}(\text{tBu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]^+$.^{3,4}

Complex	Bond Lengths (Calcd., Obsd.) / Å			
	<i>Pt-N₁</i>	<i>Pt-N₂</i>	<i>Pt-N₃</i>	<i>Pt-O</i>
$[\text{Pt}(\text{terpy})(\text{OMe})]^+$	1.98, 1.92	2.05, 2.10	2.05, 2.04	2.00, 2.00
$[\text{Pt}(\text{tBu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]^+$	1.963, 1.935	2.050, 2.020	2.050, 2.025	2.352, 2.288

Figure S8 Infrared spectrum of $[\text{Pt}(\text{tBu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**Pt2**) in KBr.

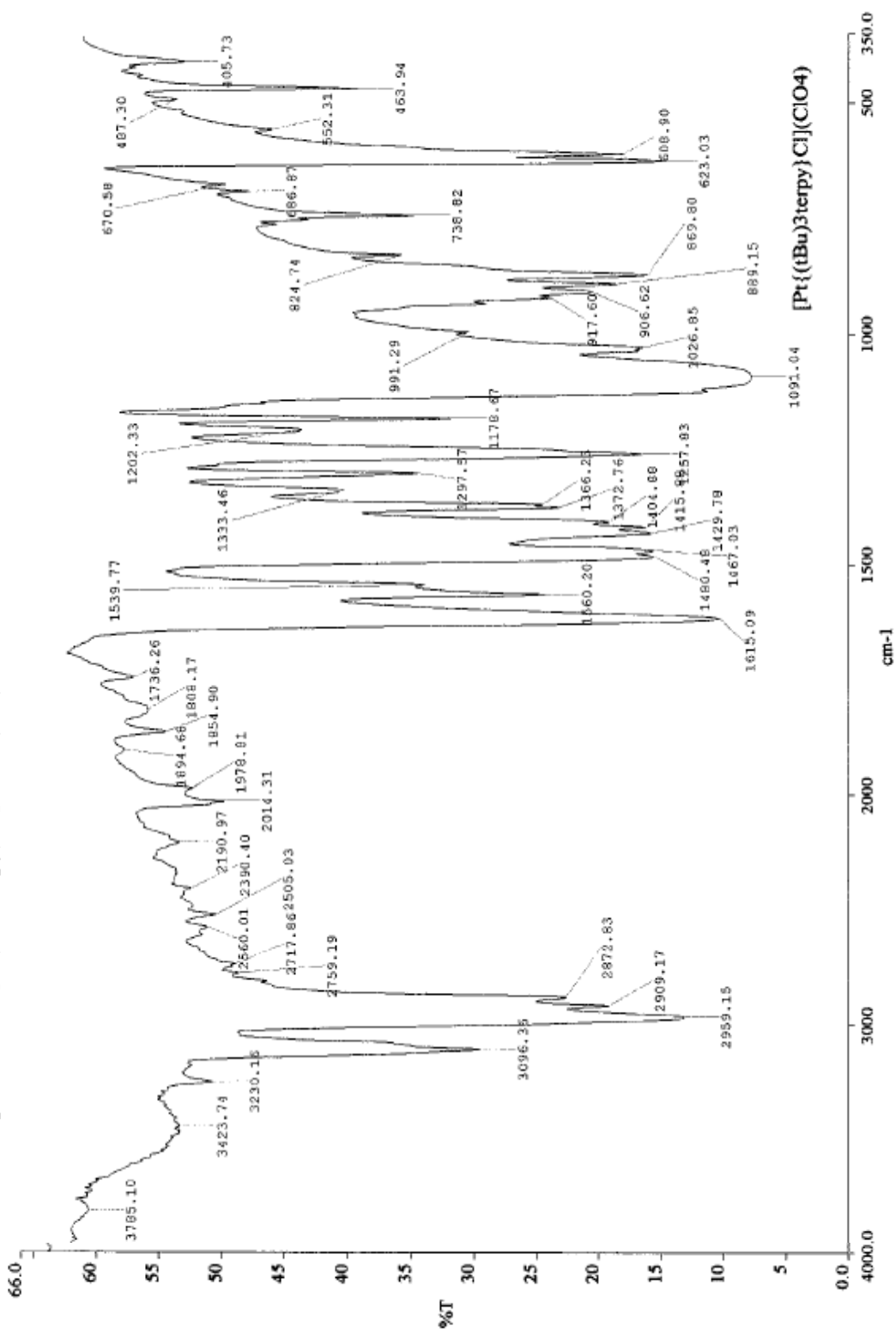


Figure S9 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ Spectrum of $[\text{Pt}(\text{Bu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**Pt2**) in CD_3CN

DR_18W3Tpy_C101 in CD3CN
Pulse Sequence: s2pul

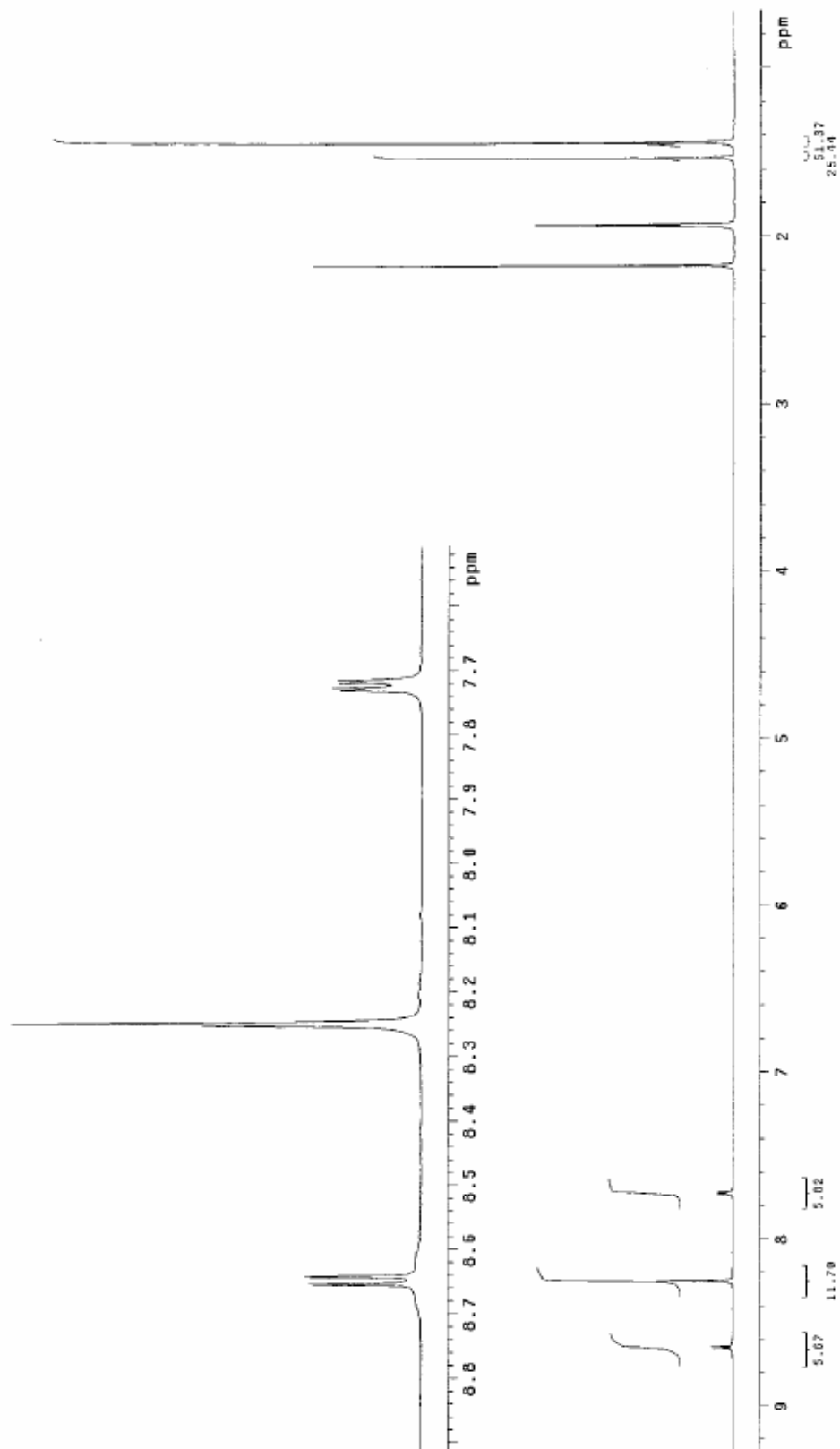


Figure S10 ^{13}C -NMR Spectrum of $[\text{Pt}(\text{Bu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**Pt2**) in CD_3CN

DR_TB031py_C104 in CD3CN
Pulse Sequence: g2pu1

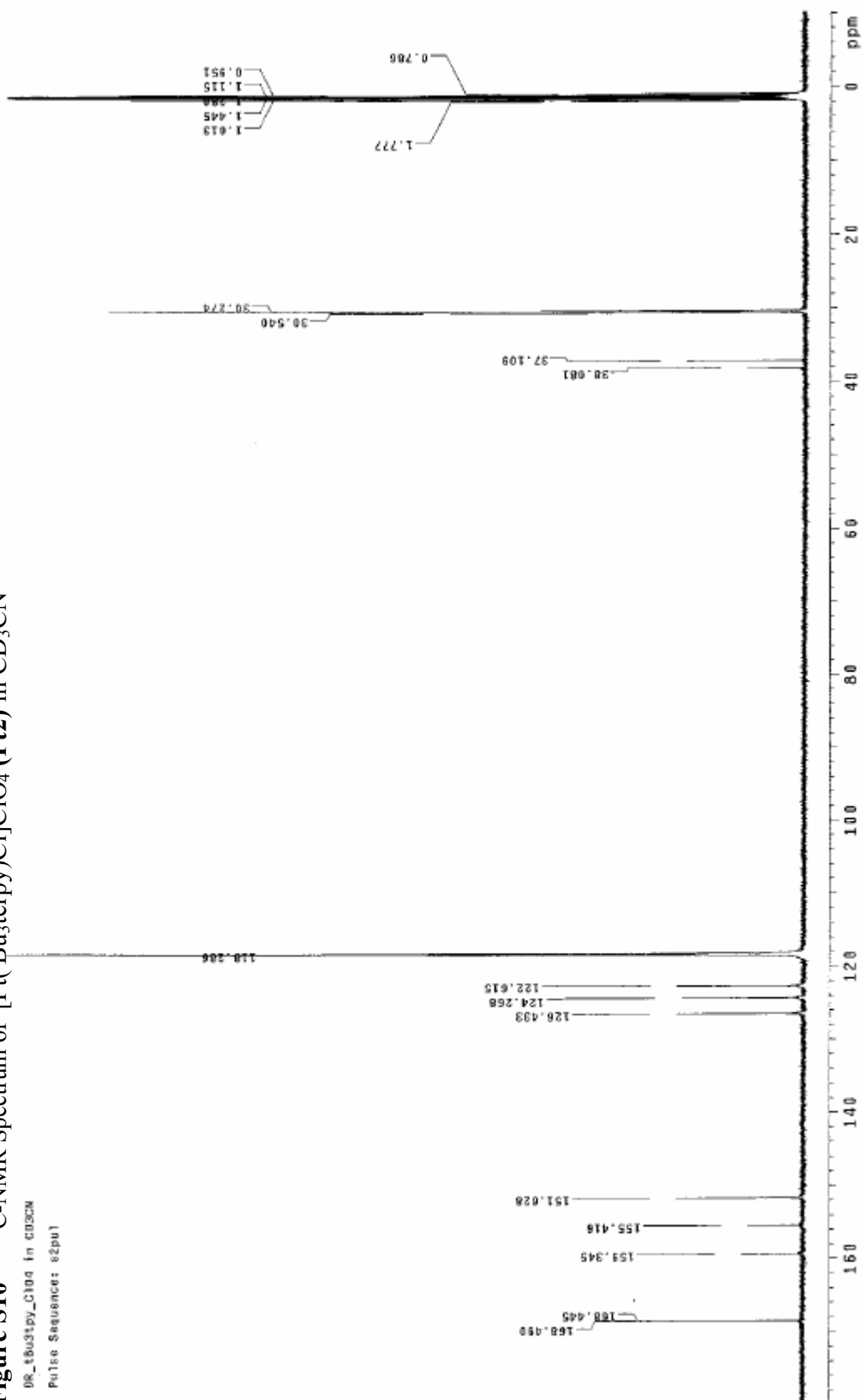
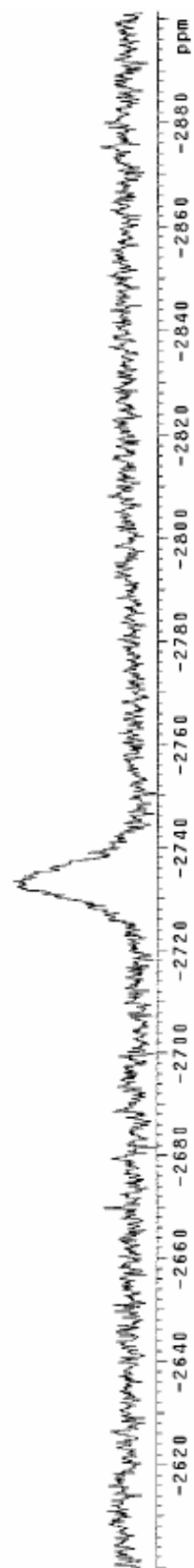


Figure S11 ^{195}Pt -NMR Spectrum of $[\text{Pt}(\text{tBu}_3\text{terpy})\text{Cl}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**Pt2**) in CD_3CN

IR_tBu3tpy_C104 in COSY
Pulse Sequence: szpu1



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