

Supplementary Information

Facile Formation & Redox of Benzoxazole-2-thiolate-Bridged Dinuclear Pt(II/III) Complexes

Zhe Wang^a, Lu Jiang^a, Zhi-Pan Liu^b, C. R. Raymond Gan^a, Zhaolin Liu^c,
Xin-Hai Zhang^c, Jin Zhao^{*a,c} and T. S. Andy Hor^{*a,c}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117543, Singapore. E-mail: andyhor@nus.edu.sg; chmzhaoj@nus.edu.sg

^bDepartment of Chemistry, MOE Key Laboratory for Computational Physical Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, People's Republic of China

^cInstitute of Materials Research and Engineering, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, 3 Research Link, Singapore 117602, Singapore

Calculation Details

All DFT calculations were performed using the SIESTA package¹ with numerical atomic orbital basis sets and Troullier-Martins norm-conserving pseudopotentials.² The exchange-correlation functional utilized was GGA-PBE,³ and the optimized double- ζ plus polarization (DZP) basis set was employed.

Structure of complex 1

Pt - Pt distance 3.055 Å, exp. 3.02 Å

From Mulliken charge analysis, the Pt - Pt overlap population is -0.036, indicating Pt - Pt is antibonding.

Ionization energy $E=5.88$ eV

Electron affinity = 1.03 eV

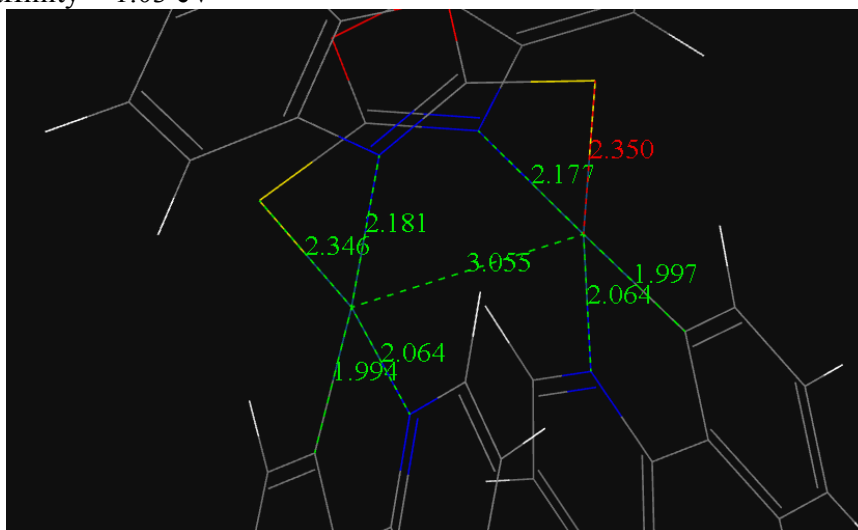


Figure 1. Complex 1

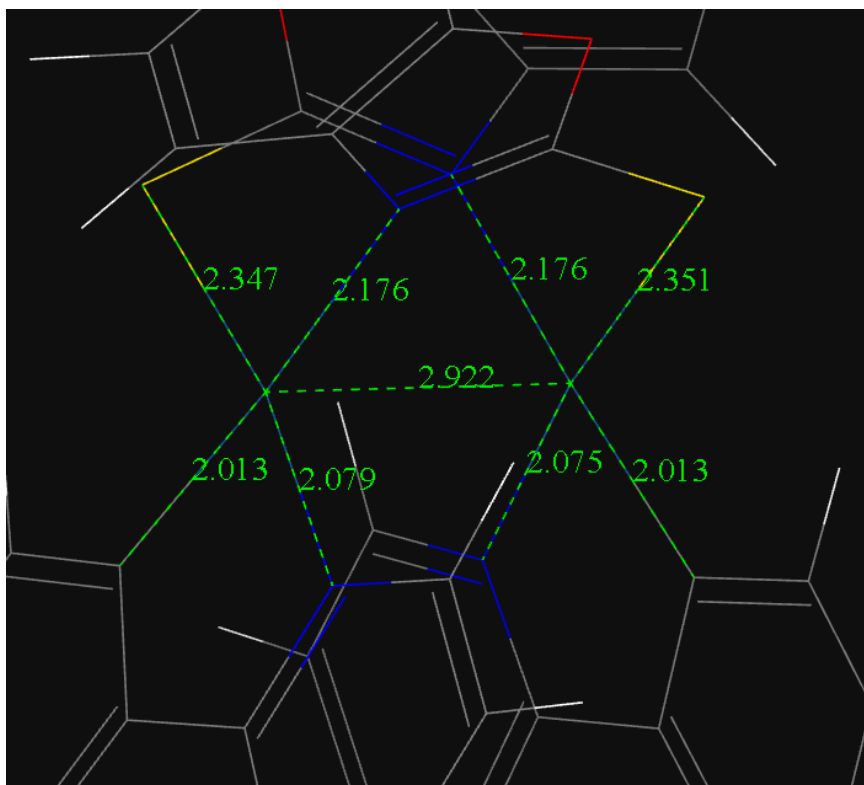


Figure 2. Complex 1 +1 charge.

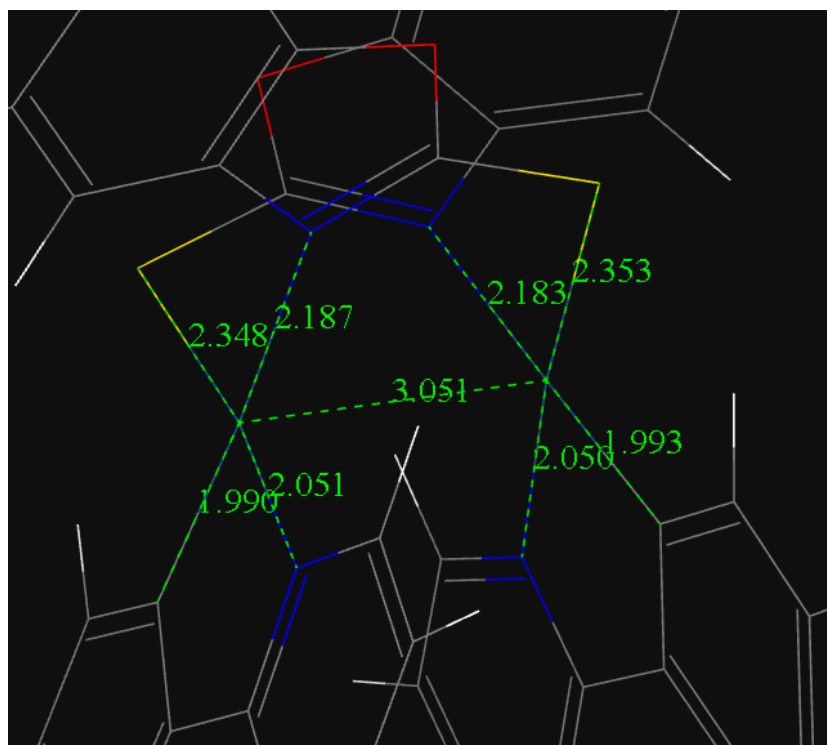


Figure 3. Complex 1 -1 charge.

Structure of complex 3

Neutral, $E = -17204.7629$, Pt-Pt distance 2.775 \AA exp. 2.685 \AA

From Mulliken charge analysis, Pt-Pt Overlap integral is 0.117, indicating there is Pt-Pt bonding formation.

Ionization energy = 5.96 eV

1st Electron affinity = 2.06 eV

2nd Electron affinity = 0.47 eV

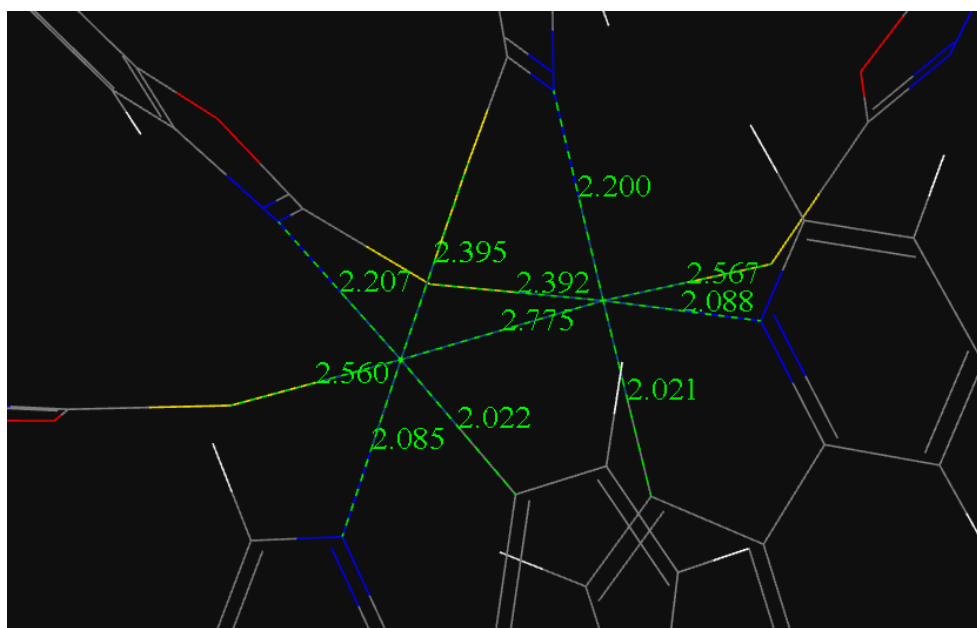


Figure 4. Complex 3

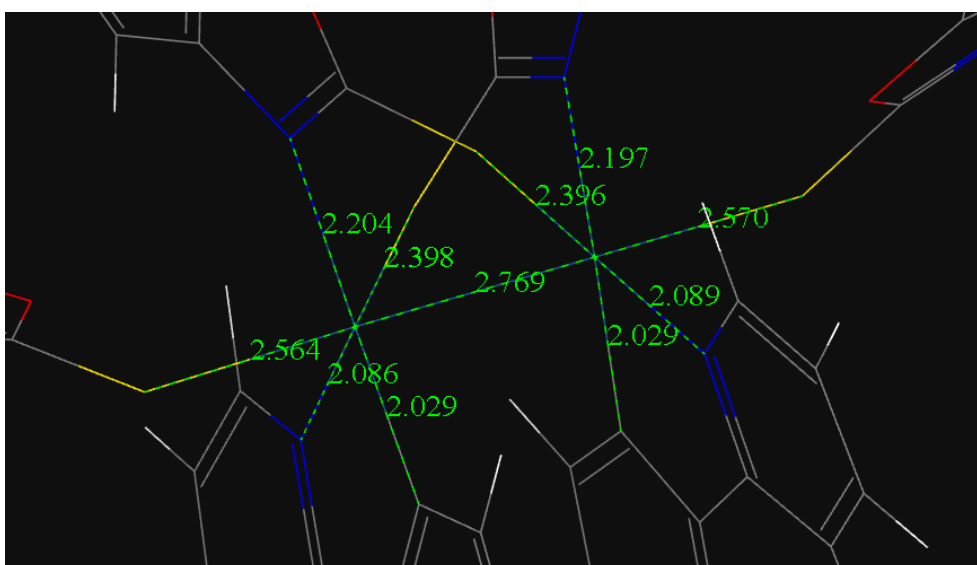


Figure 5. Complex 3 +1 charge.

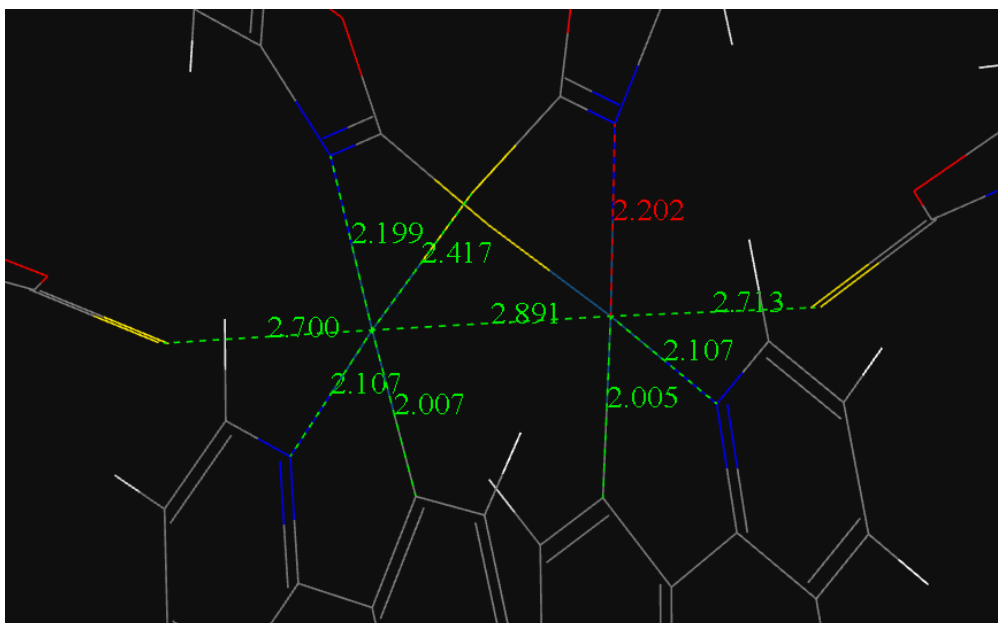


Figure 6. Complex 3 -1 charge.

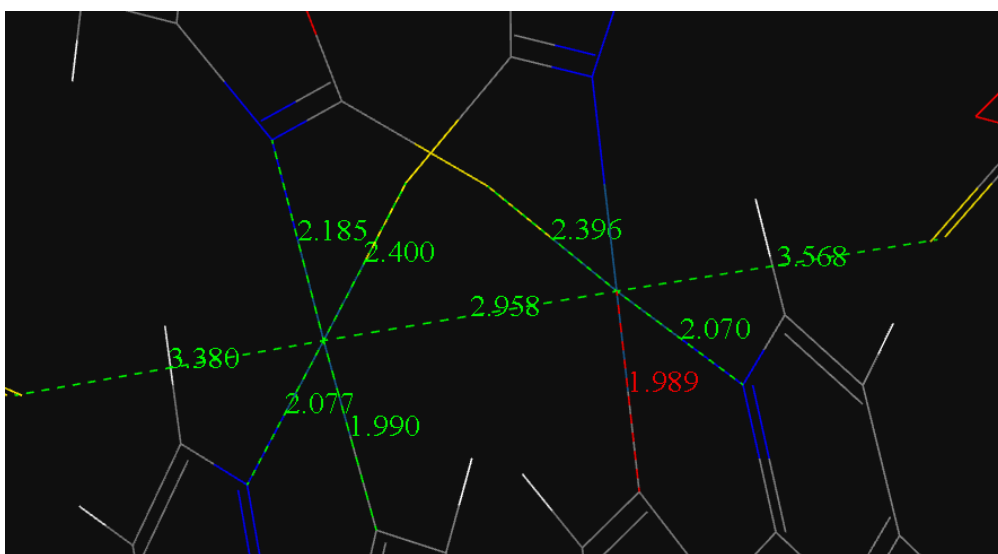


Figure 7. Complex 3 -2 charge.

Molecular orbital of complex 1

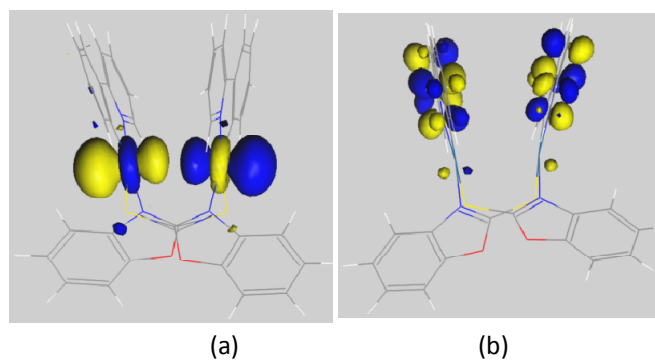


Figure 8. (a) HOMO, energy = -4.11189 eV and (b) LUMO, energy = -2.56572 eV of complex 1,

Molecular orbital of complex 3

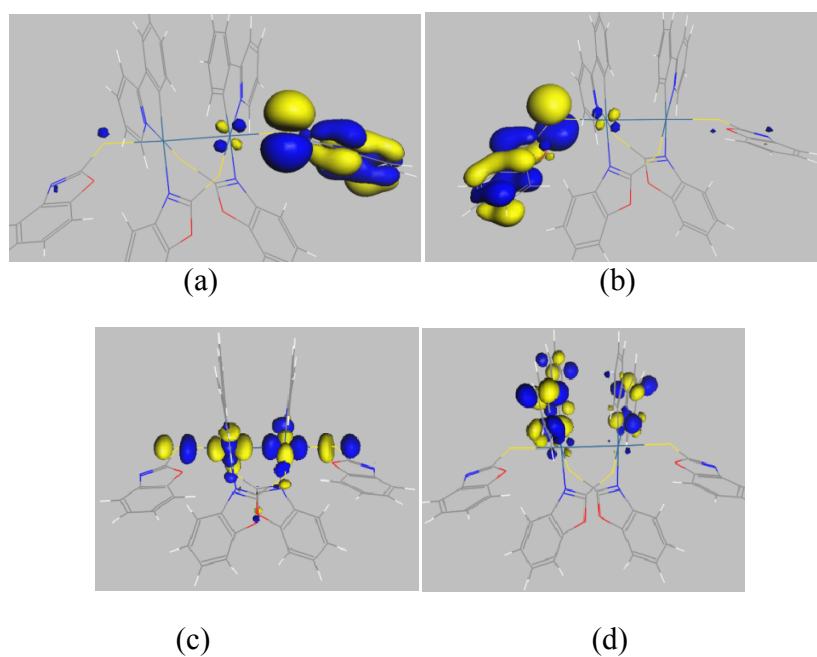


Figure 9. (a) HOMO, energy = -4.55261 eV (b) HOMO -1, energy = -4.56666 eV (c) LUMO, energy = -3.31723 eV and (d) LUMO + 1 energy = -2.80548 eV of complex 3.

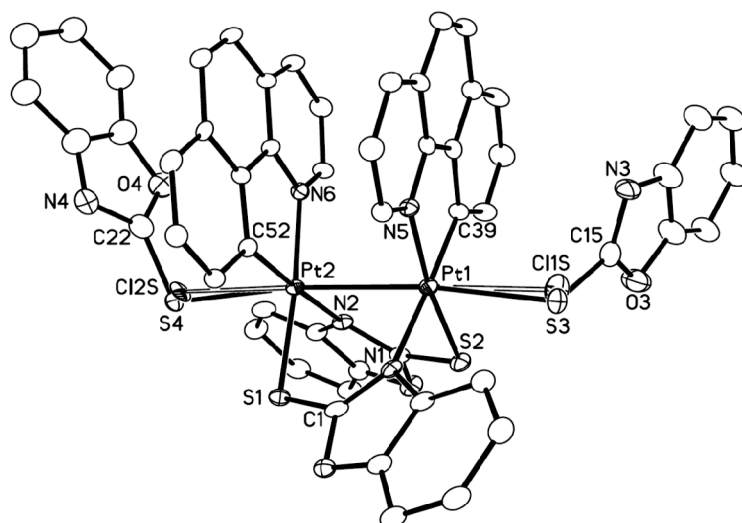


Figure 10. ORTEP diagram of complex **5** which is obtained by the recrystallation of complex **4** in CHCl_3 and Et_2O (30% probability ellipsoids). Solvent molecules and hydrogen atoms are omitted. Selected bond lengths, distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) : Pt(1)-Cl(1S) 2.37(3), Pt(2)-Cl(2S) 2.353(10), Pt(1)-S(3) 2.477(8), Pt(2)-S(4) 2.509(5), Pt(1)-C(39) 1.999(6), Pt(1)-N(5) 2.069(4), Pt(1)-N(1) 2.157(5), Pt(1)-S(2) 2.2977(14), Pt(1)-Pt(2) 2.6828(3), Pt(2)-C(52) 2.013(5), Pt(2)-N(6) 2.058(5), Pt(2)-N(2) 2.162(4), Pt(2)-S(1) 2.3103(14), C(39)-Pt(1)-N(5) 82.0(2), C(39)-Pt(1)-N(1) 176.4(2), N(5)-Pt(1)-N(1) 94.37(17), C(39)-Pt(1)-S(2) 93.18(17), N(5)-Pt(1)-S(2) 173.40(13), N(1)-Pt(1)-S(2) 90.47(12), C(39)-Pt(1)-Cl(1S) 82.2(5), N(5)-Pt(1)-Cl(1S) 92.0(8), N(1)-Pt(1)-Cl(1S) 98.2(5), S(2)-Pt(1)-Cl(1S) 82.9(7), C(39)-Pt(1)-S(3) 91.6(2), N(5)-Pt(1)-S(3) 89.7(2), N(1)-Pt(1)-S(3) 88.62(18), S(2)-Pt(1)-S(3) 85.92(19), Cl(1S)-Pt(1)-S(3) 10.1(5), C(52)-Pt(2)-N(6) 82.1(2), C(52)-Pt(2)-N(2) 177.3(2), N(6)-Pt(2)-N(2) 95.26(17), C(52)-Pt(2)-S(1) 94.70(16), N(6)-Pt(2)-S(1) 175.29(13), N(2)-Pt(2)-S(1) 87.99(13), C(52)-Pt(2)-Cl(2S) 85.3(14), N(6)-Pt(2)-Cl(2S) 89.1(12), N(2)-Pt(2)-Cl(2S) 95.1(14), S(1)-Pt(2)-Cl(2S) 87.3(12), C(52)-Pt(2)-S(4) 87.6(4), N(6)-Pt(2)-S(4) 93.6(3), N(2)-Pt(2)-S(4) 93.0(4), S(1)-Pt(2)-S(4) 82.8(3), Cl(2S)-Pt(2)-S(4) 4.8(15).

¹ J. M. Soler, E. Artacho, J. D. Gale, A. García, J. Junquera, P. Ordejón and D. Sánchez-Portal, *J. Phys. Condens. Matter* 2002, **14**, 2745-2779.

² N. Troullier and J. L. Martins, *Phys. Rev. B* 1991, **43**, 1993-2006.

³ J. P. Perdew, K. Burke and M. Ernzerhof, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 1996, **77**, 3865-3868.