

Influence of the number of metallophilic interactions and structures on the optical properties of heterometallic Au/Ag complexes with mixed-donor macrocyclic ligands.

Rocío Donamaría,[†]Vito Lippolis,^{*§}José M. López-de-Luzuriaga,^{*†}Miguel Monge,[†]Mattia Nieddu,^{*§}M. Elena Olmos^{*†}

[†]Departamento de Química, Universidad de La Rioja. Centro de investigación de Síntesis Química (CISQ). Complejo Científico-Tecnológico, 26004-Logroño, SPAIN.

[§]Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, S.S. 554 Bivio per Sestu, 09042 Monse-rrato (CA), ITALY.

Supporting Information

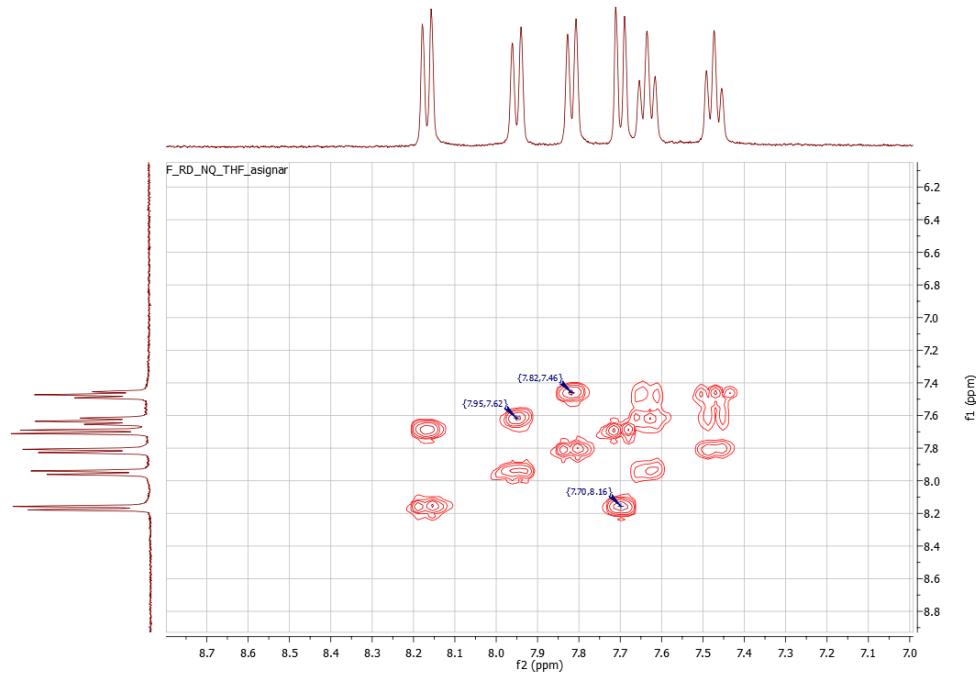


Figure S1: COSY of free ligand L₃ in THF-D₈ solution.

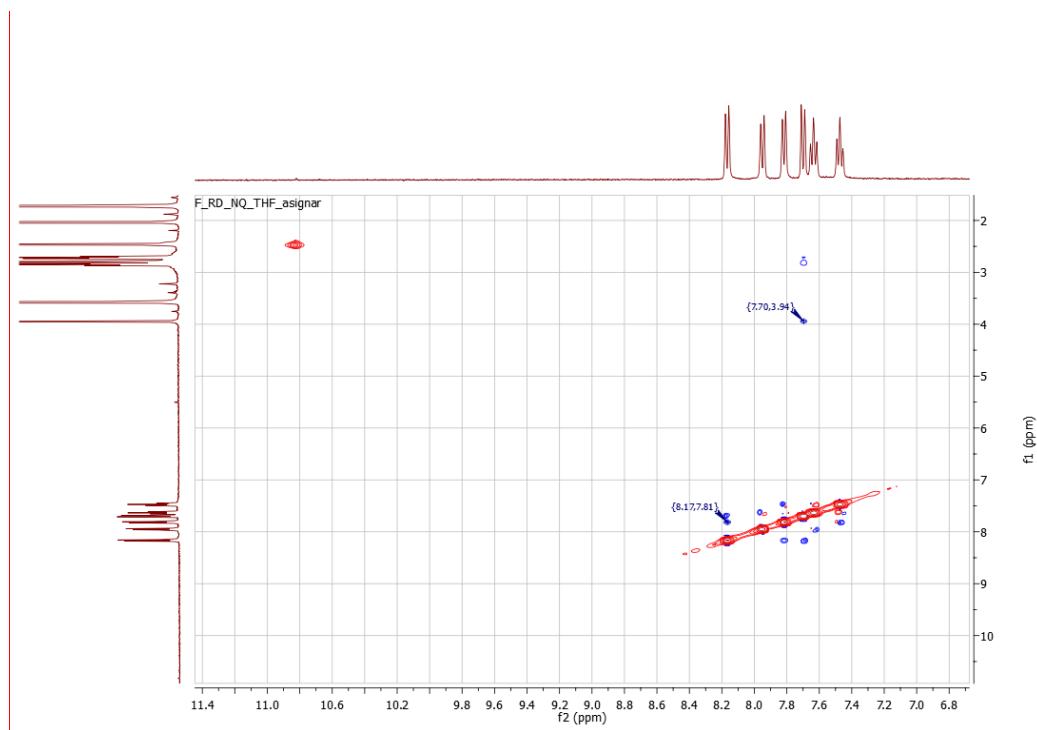


Figure S2: NOESY of free ligand L₃ in THF-D₈ solution.

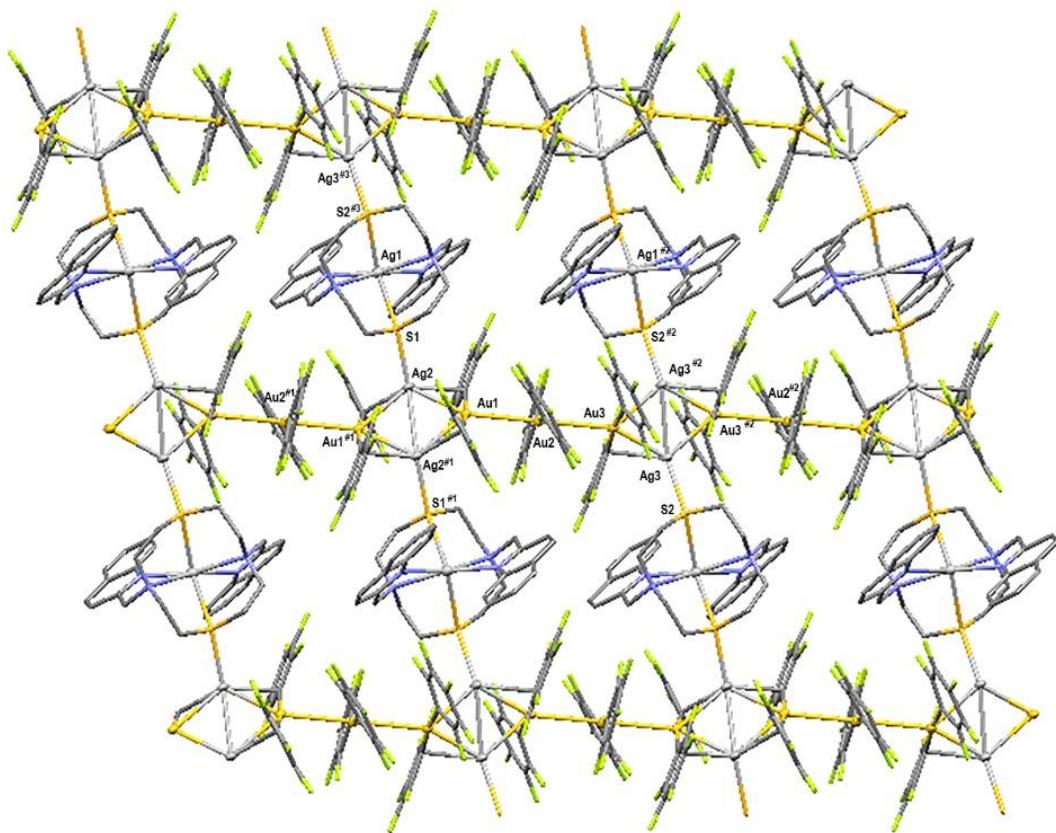


Figure S3. Polymeric 2-D crystal structure of **6**.

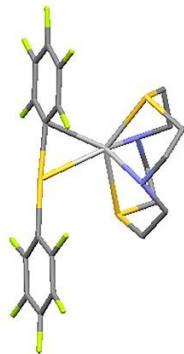


Figure S4. Molecular structure of **1**.

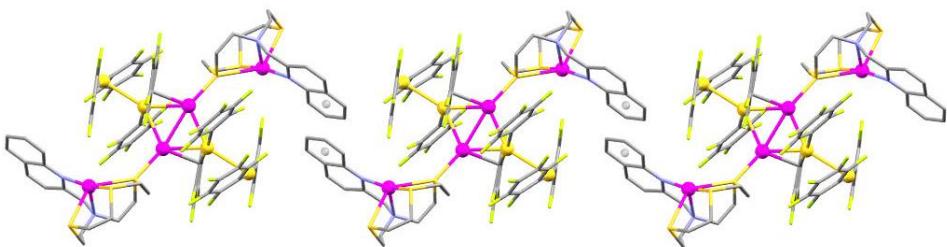


Figure S5. Extended 1-D polymeric crystal structure of **5·2THF**.

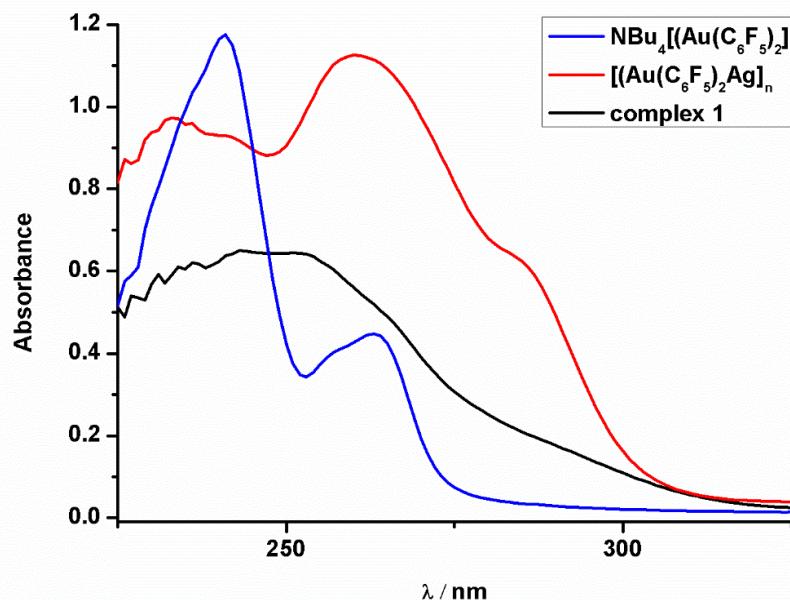


Figure S6. UV-vis spectra in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **1**.

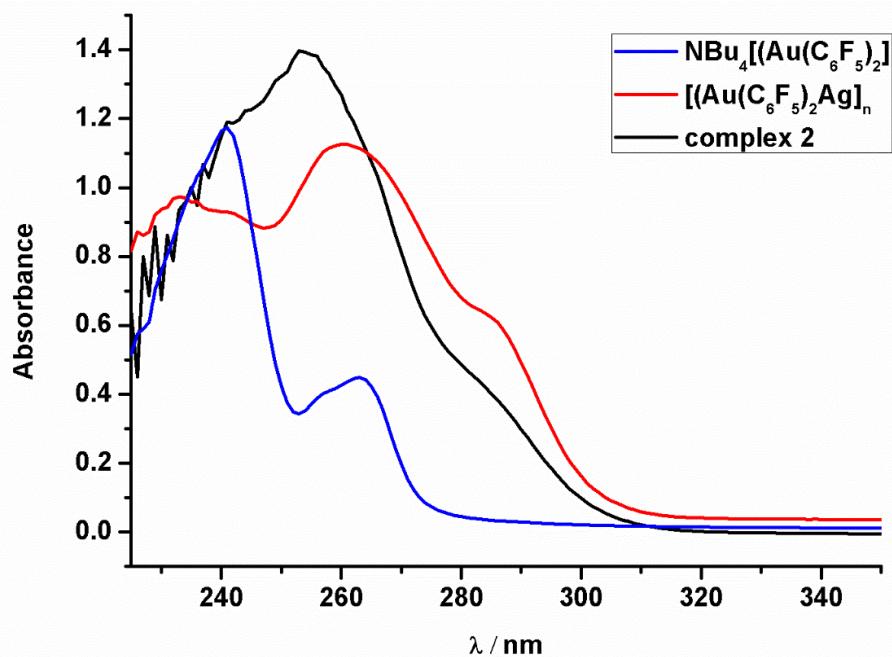


Figure S7. UV-vis spectra in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **2**.

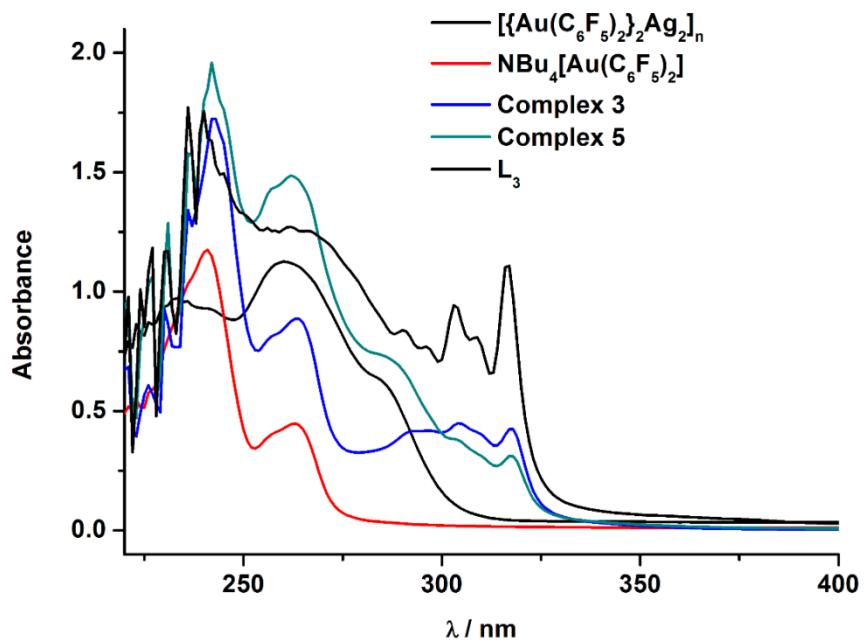


Figure S8. UV-vis spectra in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **3** and **5**.

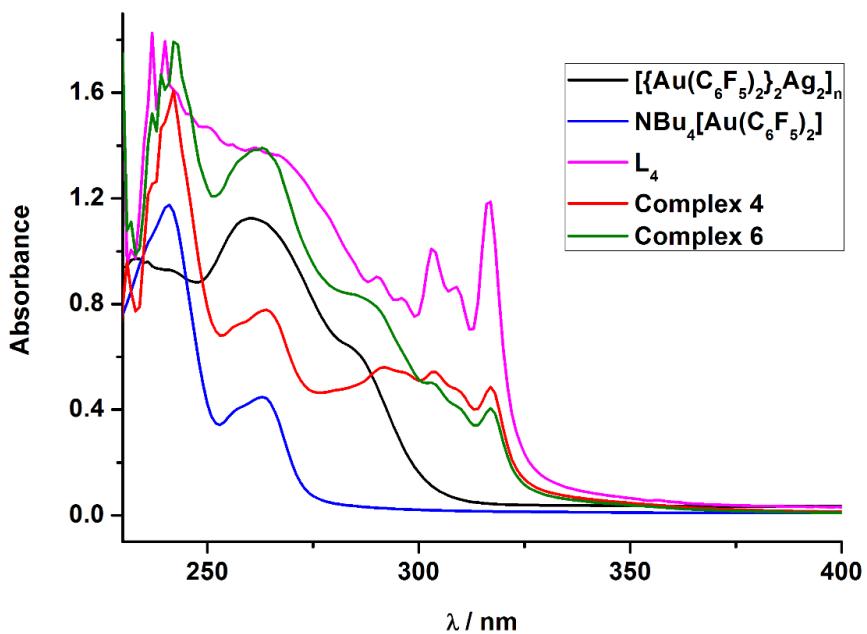


Figure S9. UV-vis spectra in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **4** and **6**.

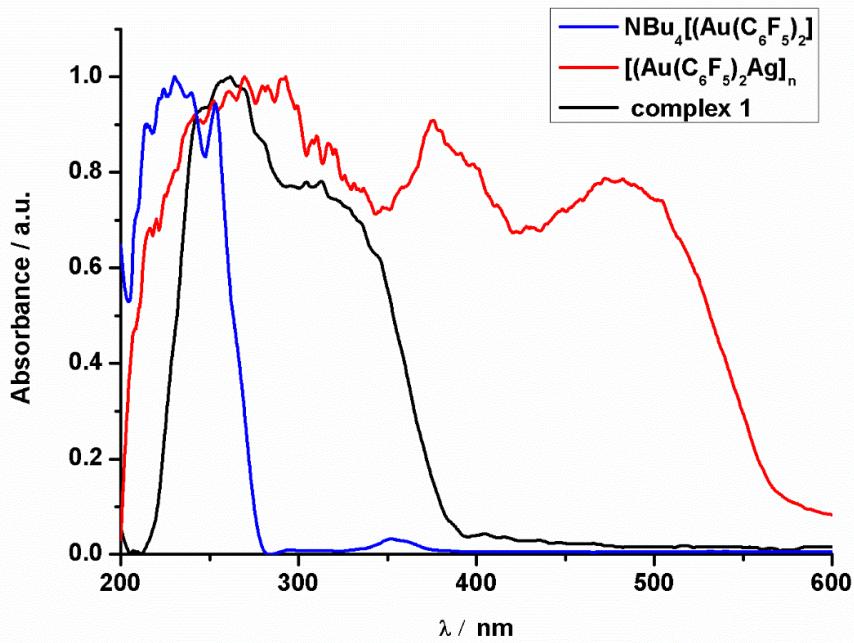


Figure S10. UV-vis spectra in solid state of **1**.

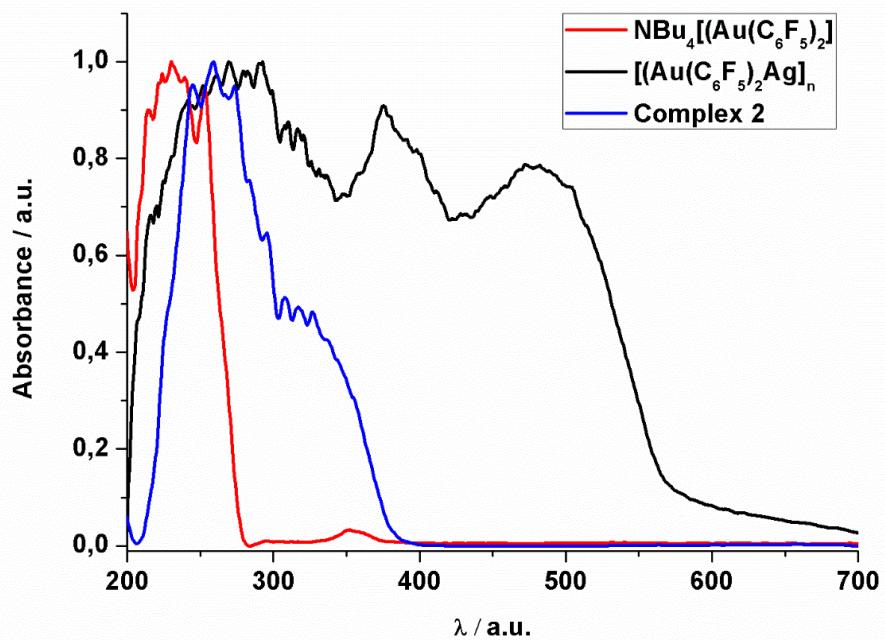


Figure S11. UV-vis spectra in solid state of **2**.

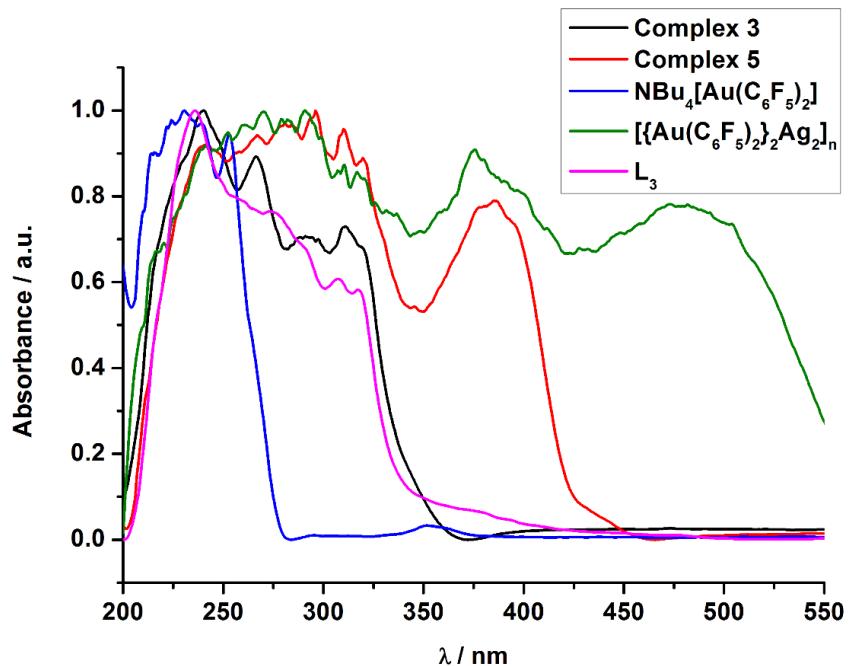


Figure S12. UV-vis spectra in solid state of **3** and **5**.

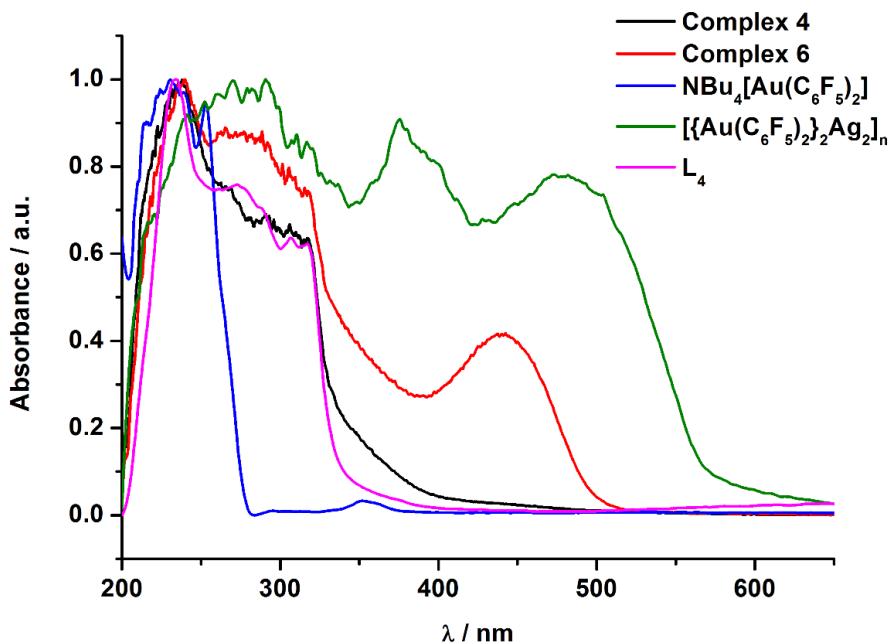


Figure S13. UV-vis spectra in solid state of **4** and **6**.

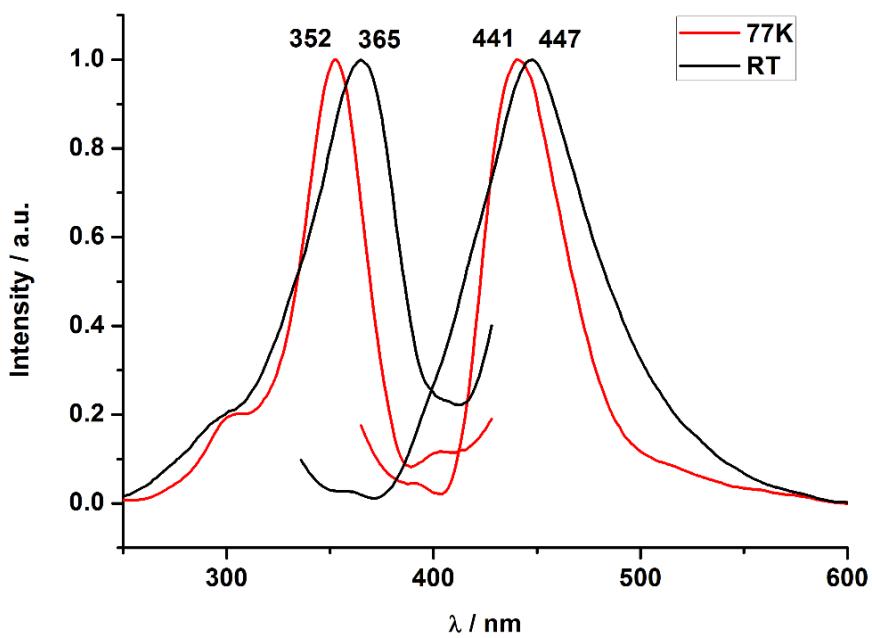


Figure S14. Luminescence in solid state of **1**.

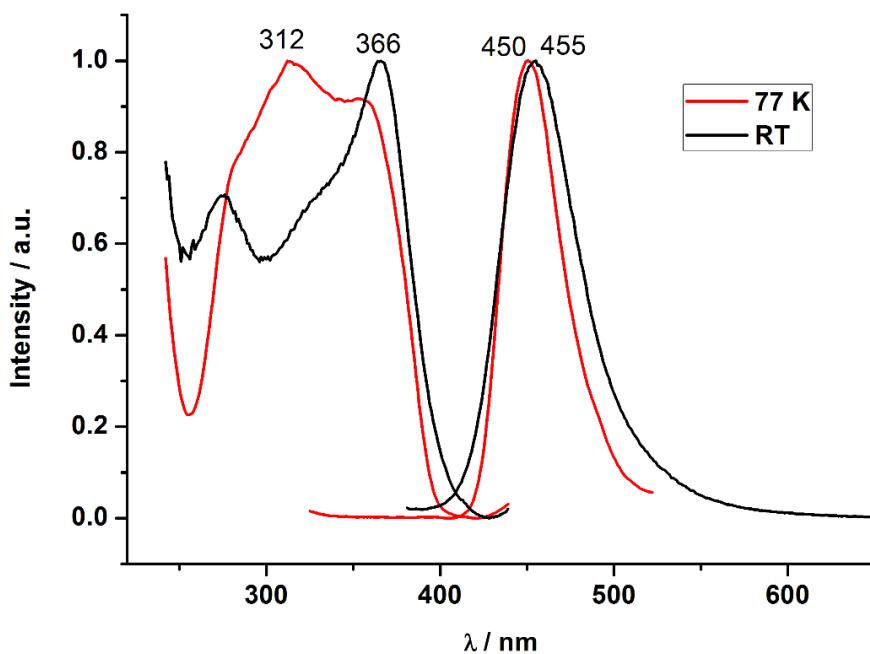


Figure S15. Luminescence in solid state of **2**.

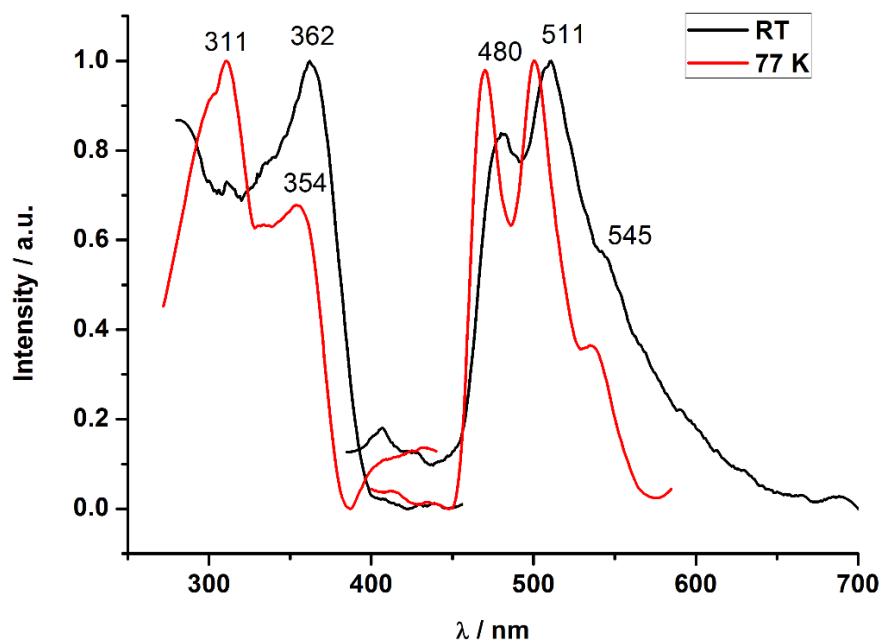


Figure S16. Luminescence in solid state of **3**.

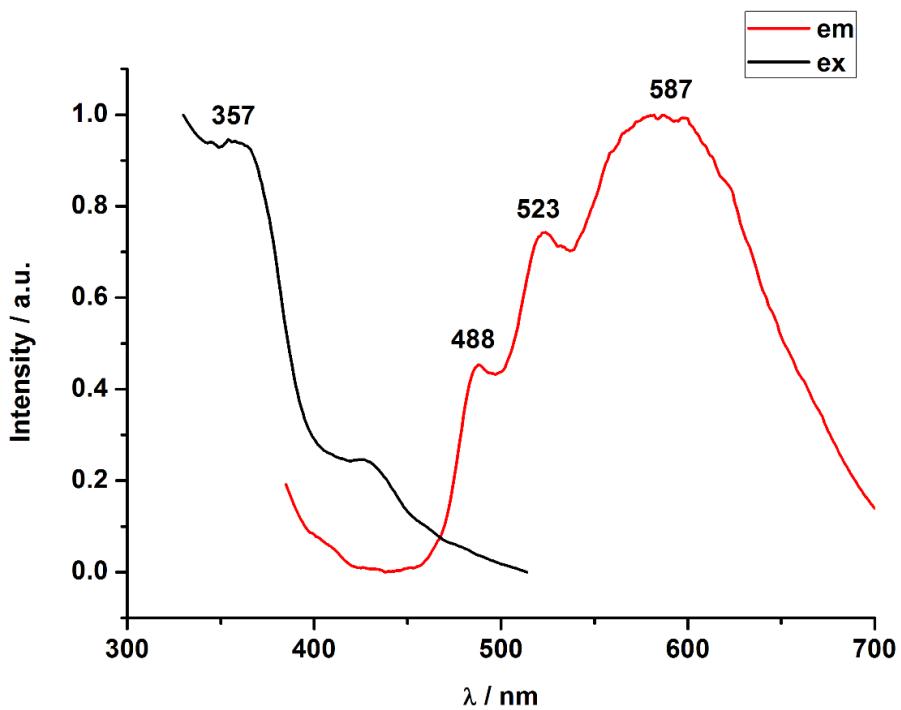


Figure S17. Luminescence in solid state of **4** at 77K.

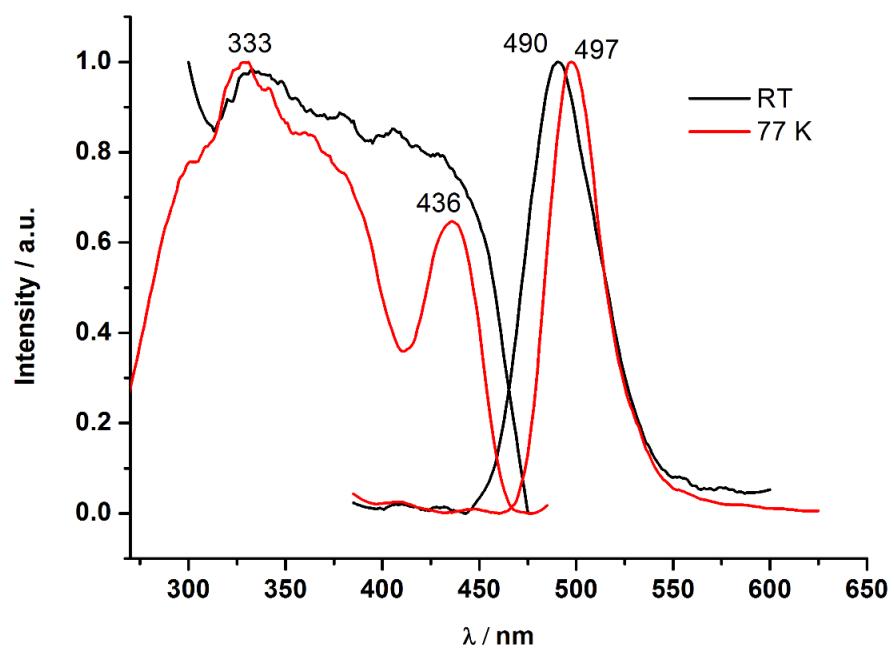


Figure S18. Luminescence in solid state of **5**.

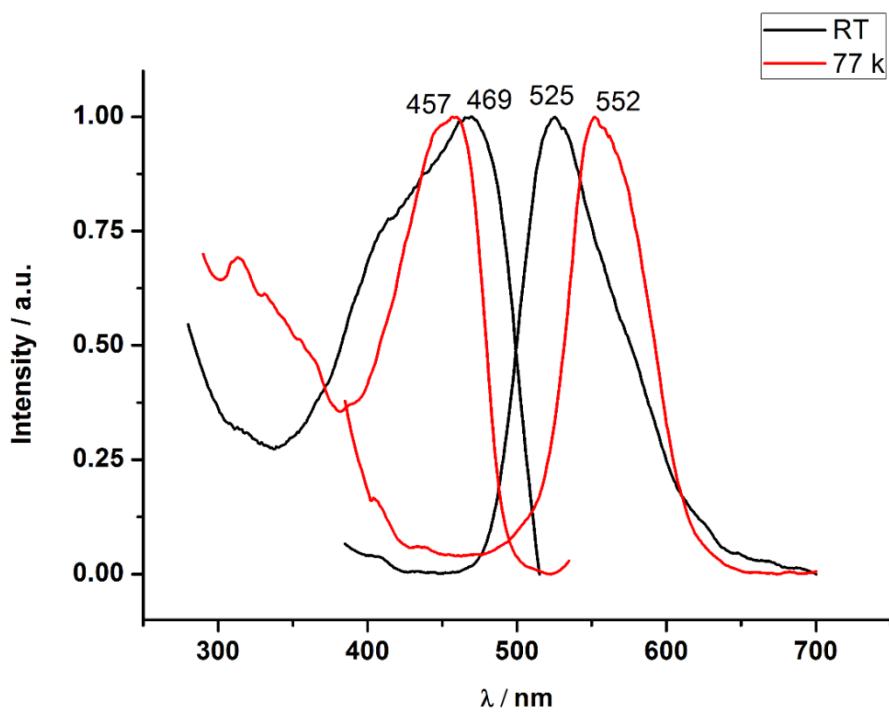


Figure S19. Luminescence in solid state of **6**.

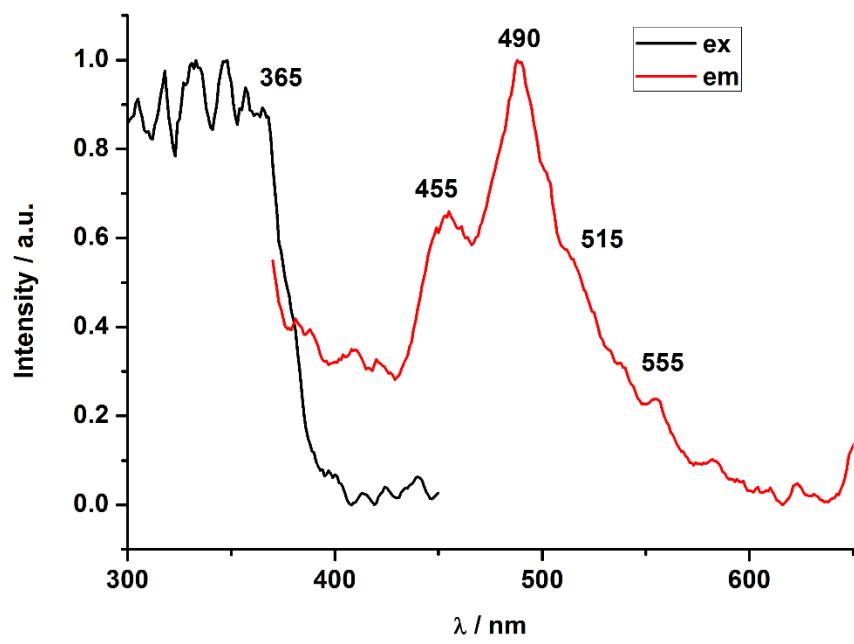


Figure S20. Luminescence in solid state of $[\text{AgL}_3]\text{ClO}_4$ at RT.

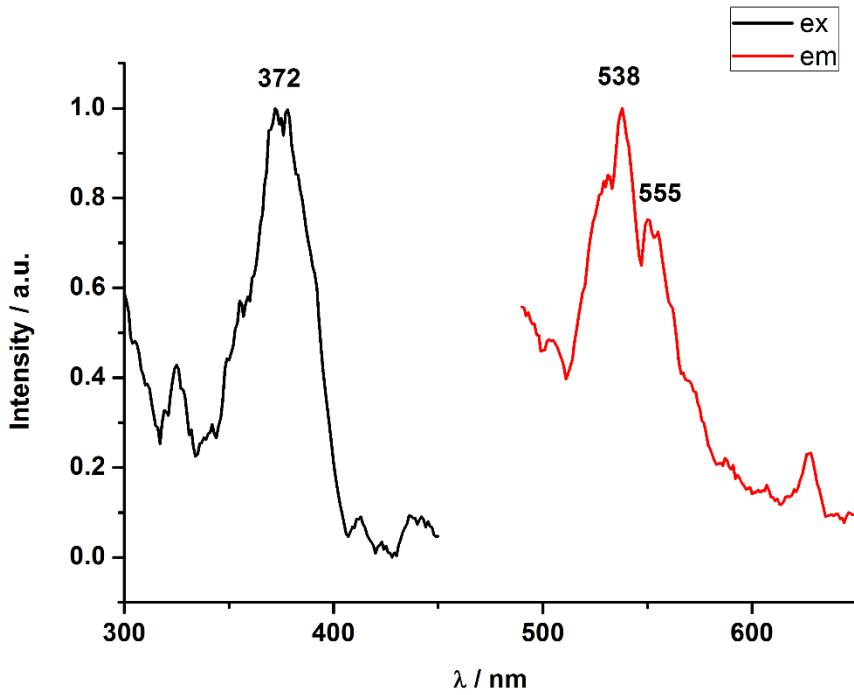


Figure S21. Luminescence in solid state of $[\text{AgL}_4]\text{ClO}_4$ at RT.

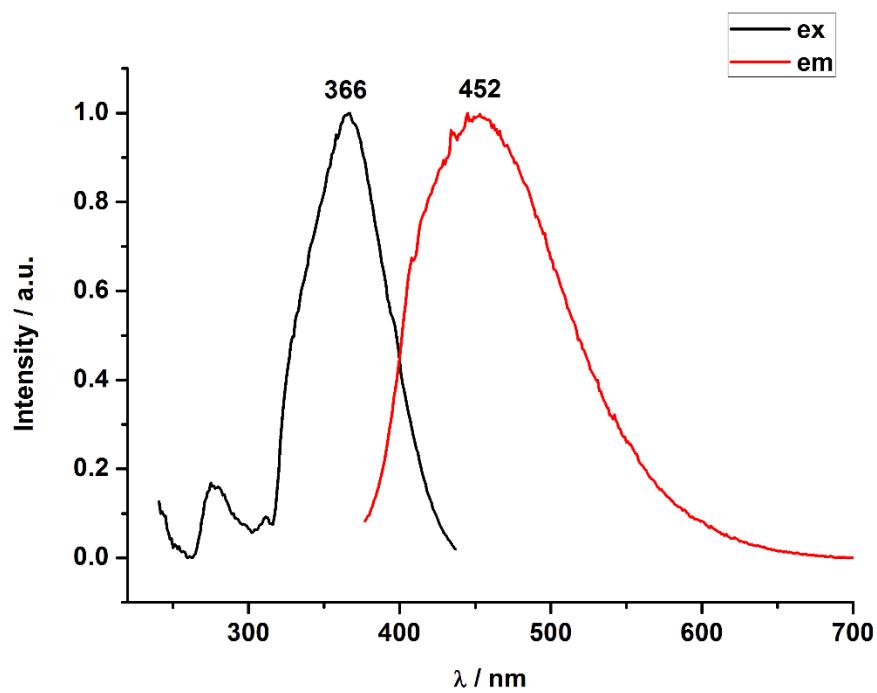


Figure S22. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **3** at RT.

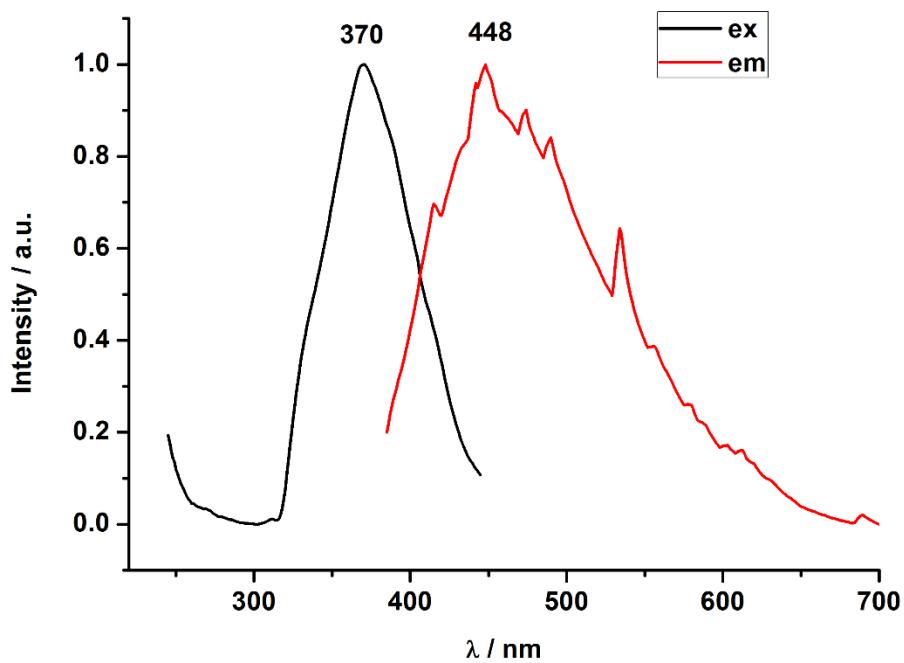


Figure S23. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **4** at RT.

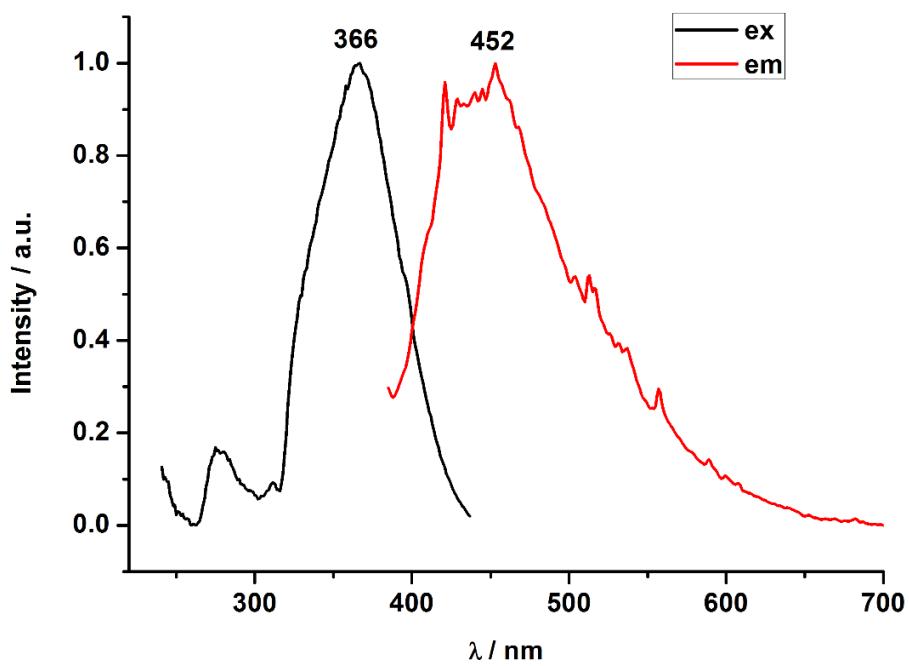


Figure S24. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **5** at RT.

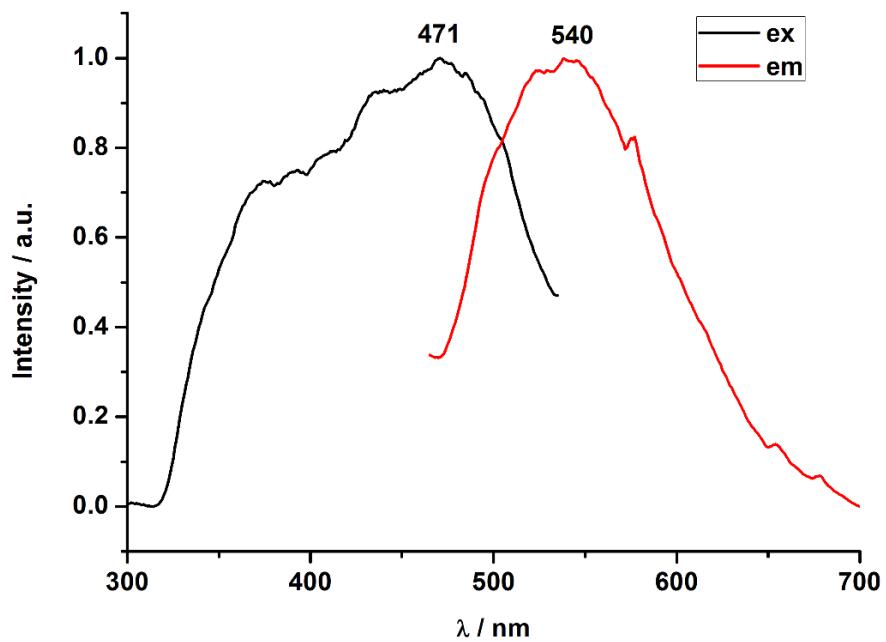


Figure S25. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of **6** at RT.

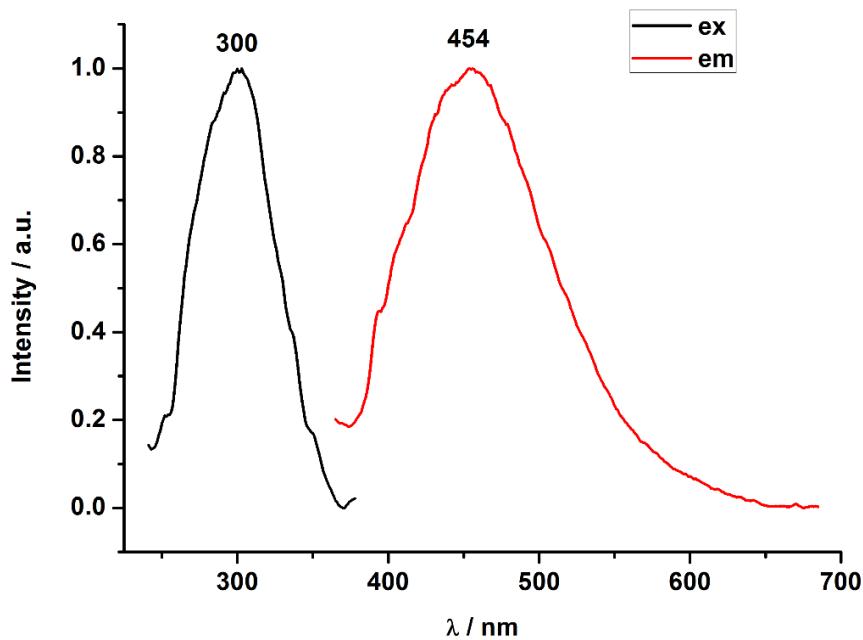


Figure S26. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of Complex $[\text{AgL}_3]\text{ClO}_4$ at RT.

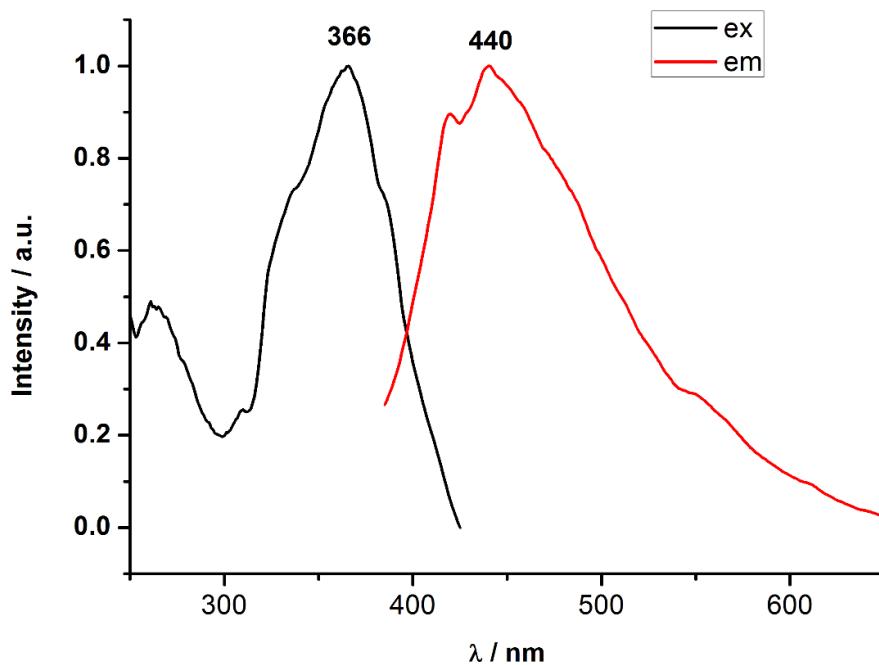


Figure S27. Luminescence in THF solution 5×10^{-4} M of $[\text{AgL}_4]\text{ClO}_4$ at RT.

Table S1. Selected bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for **6**.

Au(1)-Au(2)	3.0617(13)
Au(2)-Au(3)	3.0995(13)
Au(1)-Ag(2)	2.7220(19)
Au(1)-Ag(2)#1	2.759(2)
Au(3)-Ag(3)	2.728(2)
Au(3)-Ag(3)#2	2.725(2)
Ag(2)-Ag(2)#1	3.081(3)
Ag(3)-Ag(3)#2	3.113(3)
Au(1)-Au(2)-Au(3)	179.32(5)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 -x,-y+1,-z #2 -x+1,-y,-z+1 #3 x,y+1,z-1

Table S2. Population Analysis (%) for Model Systems **1a** and **2a**.

Model	Orbital	Au	Ag	C ₆ F ₅	Ligand
1a	LUMO+5	13	35	30	22
	LUMO+4	31	37	20	13
	LUMO+3	12	70	2	16
	LUMO+2	30	35	27	8
	LUMO+1	1	41	19	38
	LUMO	5	28	32	35
	HOMO	8	20	2	70
	HOMO-1	16	14	31	39
	HOMO-2	23	7	44	26
	HOMO-3	11	5	18	67
2a	HOMO-4	16	17	40	27
	LUMO+4	52	30	2	9
	LUMO+3	38	16	4	25
	LUMO	34	23	33	6
	HOMO	51	19	18	10
	HOMO-2	6	27	3	43
	HOMO-3	7	26	3	39
	HOMO-4	33	4	61	1
	HOMO-8	3	3	91	1
	HOMO-10	25	13	55	3

Table S3. Population Analysis (%) for Model Systems **5a**. _T symbolizes the parts of the molecule that form the tetramer.

Model	Orbital	Ag	Ligand	C ₆ F _{5-T}	Au _{-T}	Ag _{-T}
5a	LUMO+15	21	38	17	5	19
	LUMO+13	1	94	2	1	2
	LUMO+9	55	6	9	22	8
	LUMO+5	14	26	10	22	29
	LUMO+2	1	35	1	52	10
	LUMO+1	1	0	99	0	0
	LUMO	1	0	99	0	0
	HOMO	0	27	0	67	6
	HOMO-2	0	85	0	15	0
	HOMO-3	0	30	1	68	2
	HOMO-6	11	65	23	1	1
	HOMO-8	24	18	54	1	3
	HOMO-9	20	30	46	1	3
	HOMO-10	1	88	2	9	0
	HOMO-15	9	54	21	6	10
	HOMO-17	7	24	16	48	6
	HOMO-18	1	87	3	9	1
	HOMO-19	10	30	22	35	3
	HOMO-20	7	75	14	3	1
	HOMO-27	2	1	91	6	0
	HOMO-28	2	2	87	7	2
	HOMO-31	0	0	99	0	0
	HOMO-32	0	0	99	0	0

Table S4. Population Analysis (%) for Model Systems **6a** and **6b**. _T symbolizes the parts of the molecule that form the tetramer. _L refers to the Ag(I) center that is totally coordinated to the macrocyclic ligand.

Model		C ₆ F ₅	Au	C ₆ F _{5_T}	Ag _T	Au _T
6a	LUMO+3	1	3	28	38	30
	LUMO+2	0	1	15	54	30
	LUMO+1	0	1	16	52	31
	LUMO	2	5	28	17	49
	HOMO	51	19	18	5	7
	HOMO-1	38	20	18	8	16
	HOMO-2	74	3	18	1	3
		C ₆ F ₅	Au	Ag _L	Ag _T	L ₄
6b	LUMO+1	26	41	0	33	0
	LUMO	28	41	0	32	0
	HOMO-1	72	6	1	3	18
	HOMO-2	35	4	15	4	43
	HOMO-3	22	2	13	3	60
	HOMO-4	76	8	2	4	10
	HOMO-5	91	5	0	2	2
	HOMO-6	60	5	1	4	30
		C ₆ F ₅	Au	Ag _L	Ag _T	L ₄
		53	5	1	3	38

Table S5. TD-DFT First Singlet–Singlet Excitation Calculations for Model Systems **1a** and **2a**, and Lowest Singlet–Triplet Excitations for Model **2a**.

Model	exc. ^a	λ_{calc} (nm)	f (s) ^b	contributions ^c
1a	$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	345.5	0.0186	HOMO → LUMO (61.3) HOMO → LUMO(+1)(34.6)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	320.7	0.0220	HOMO → LUMO (31.3) HOMO → LUMO(+1)(55.1)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	316.0	0.0115	HOMO(-1) → LUMO (57.5)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	301.2	0.0673	HOMO(-1) → LUMO (17.3) HOMO-1 → LUMO(+1)(63.5)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_5$	285.1	0.0415	HOMO(-3) → LUMO (18.3) HOMO(-2) → LUMO (25.3)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_6$	284.3	0.0604	HOMO(-2) → LUMO (36.0) HOMO(-1) → LUMO(+2)(20.1) HOMO → LUMO(+2)(30.6)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_7$	283.2	0.0171	HOMO(-3) → LUMO (19.9) HOMO(-2) → LUMO (15.7) HOMO → LUMO(+2)(39.4)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_8$	278.3	0.0147	HOMO(-1) → LUMO(+2)(48.2)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_9$	272.0	0.0634	HOMO(-2) → LUMO(+1)(66.2)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{10}$	265.1	0.0350	HOMO(-4) → LUMO (37.1)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{11}$	262.5	0.0110	HOMO(-4) → LUMO (17.3) HOMO(-3) → LUMO(+1)(32.1)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{12}$	261.3	0.0173	HOMO → LUMO(+3)(61.3)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{13}$	251.3	0.0227	HOMO → LUMO(+4)(18.0)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{14}$	248.0	0.0258	HOMO → LUMO(+5)(79.2)
2a	$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	333.2	0.5308	HOMO → LUMO (98.0)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	281.8	0.2658	HOMO(-4) → LUMO (97.1)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	257.2	0.0241	HOMO(-8) → LUMO (85.9)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	252.8	0.0351	HOMO(-10) → LUMO (46.0)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_5$	251.3	0.0118	HOMO(-10) → LUMO (30.6) HOMO(-3) → LUMO(+3) (16.5)
	$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$	392.0	0.0000	HOMO(-2) → LUMO(+4) (15.41) HOMO → LUMO (63.8)

^aOnly excitations with larger oscillator strengths are included among the first 10 singlet excitation calculations. ^bOscillator strength (f) shows the mixed representation of both velocity and length representations. ^cValue is $2 \times |\text{coeff}|^2 \times 100$

Table S6. TD-DFT First Singlet–Singlet Excitation Calculations for Model Systems **5a**, **6a** and **6b**.

Model	exc. ^a	λ_{calc} (nm)	f (s) ^b	contributions ^c
5a	$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	391	0.6549	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+2 (100%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{13}$	342	0.0415	HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (100%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{43}$	299	0.0391	HOMO-10 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (15%)
				HOMO-9 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (47%)
				HOMO-8 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (21%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{47}$	296	0.0105	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+7 (82%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{48}$	294	0.0237	HOMO-10 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (63%)
				HOMO-6 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (13%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{58}$	285	0.0354	HOMO-32 \rightarrow LUMO (10%)
				HOMO-28 \rightarrow LUMO (23%)
				HOMO-27 \rightarrow LUMO (26%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{59}$	284	0.0172	HOMO-31 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (10%)
				HOMO-28 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (27%)
6a	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{60}$	283	0.0318	HOMO-27 \rightarrow LUMO+1 (23%)
				HOMO-20 \rightarrow LUMO (10%)
				HOMO-18 \rightarrow LUMO (10%)
				HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO+5 (15%)
				HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+9 (15%)
				HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+15 (16%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{67}$	279	0.0111	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+13 (82%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{69}$	278	0.0750	HOMO-17 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (23%)
				HOMO-15 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (47%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_{70}$	277	0.0118	HOMO-19 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (10%)
6b				HOMO-17 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (27%)
				HOMO-15 \rightarrow LUMO+2 (23%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	504.1	0.1148	HOMO \rightarrow LUMO (93%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	484.8	0.5438	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO(92%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	476.0	0.0307	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO+1(21%)
				HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+1(72%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	456.0	0.0345	HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO(45%)
				HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO+1(39%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_6$	446.6	0.0108	HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO(21%)
				HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO+2(72%)
				HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+2(21%)
6b	$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	377.9	0.0208	HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO (87%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	362.4	0.0798	HOMO-6 \rightarrow LUMO(24%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_5$	359.8	0.0671	HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO(53%)
				HOMO-5 \rightarrow LUMO(58%)
				HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO(30%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_6$	355.7	0.0160	HOMO-6 \rightarrow LUMO+1(14%)
				HOMO-5 \rightarrow LUMO+1(32%)
6b				HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO+1(38%)
				HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO+1(12%)
	$S_0 \rightarrow S_7$	343.2	0.0495	HOMO-8 \rightarrow LUMO+1(13%)
6b				HOMO-3 \rightarrow LUMO+1(41%)
				HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO+1(25%)

^aOnly excitations with larger oscillator strengths are included among the first 10 singlet excitation calculations. ^bOscillator strength (f) shows the mixed representation of both velocity and length representations. ^cValue is $2 \times |\text{coeff}|^2 \times 100$