## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Thiophene-fused Nickel Dithiolenes: A Synthetic Scaffold for Highly Delocalized $\pi$ -electron Systems

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Table of Contents:

I.	Figure S1. <sup>1</sup> H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5a	S2
II.	Figure S2. <sup>1</sup> H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5b	S3
III.	Figure S3. <sup>1</sup> H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5c	S3
IV.	Figure S4. <sup>1</sup> H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5d	S4
V.	Figure S5. <sup>1</sup> H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5e	. S4
VI.	Figure S6. MOs of 6a plotted by calculated energies	S5
VII.	Figure S7. CVs of 6c-e	S6
VIII.	Additional discussion on attempted electropolymerizations	S6
IX.	Figure S8. Multiple CV cycles of 6b at different scan rates	S7

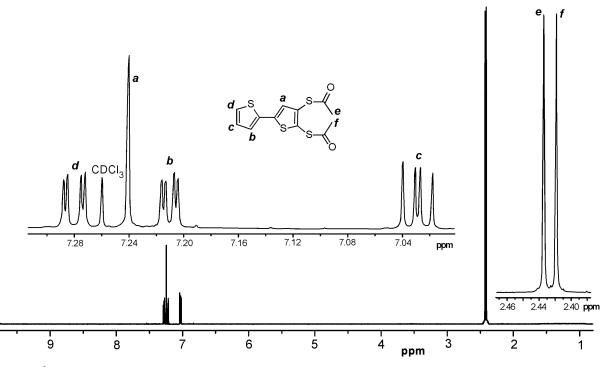


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5a

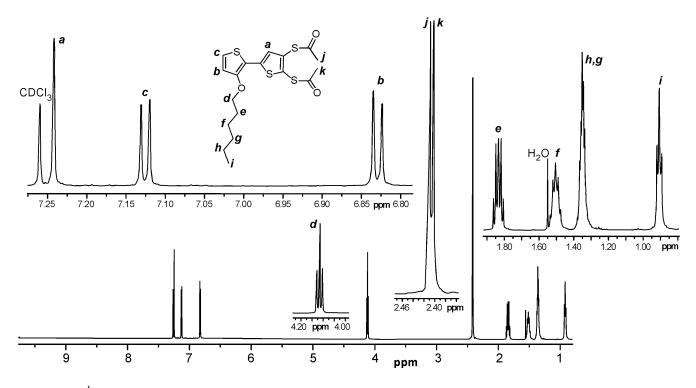


Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5b

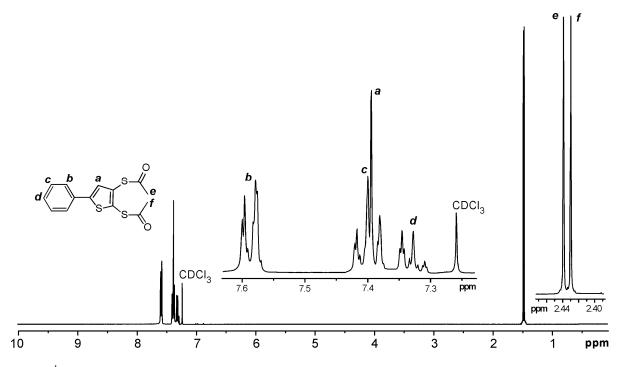


Figure S3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5c

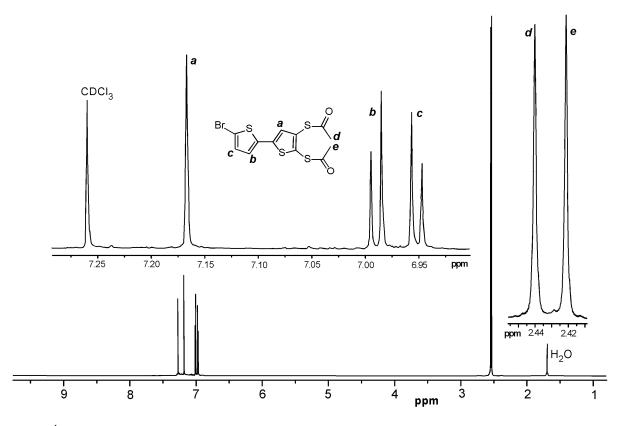


Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5d

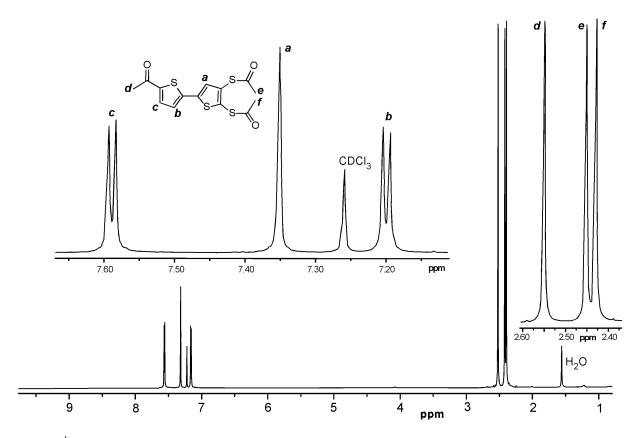


Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of Compound 5e

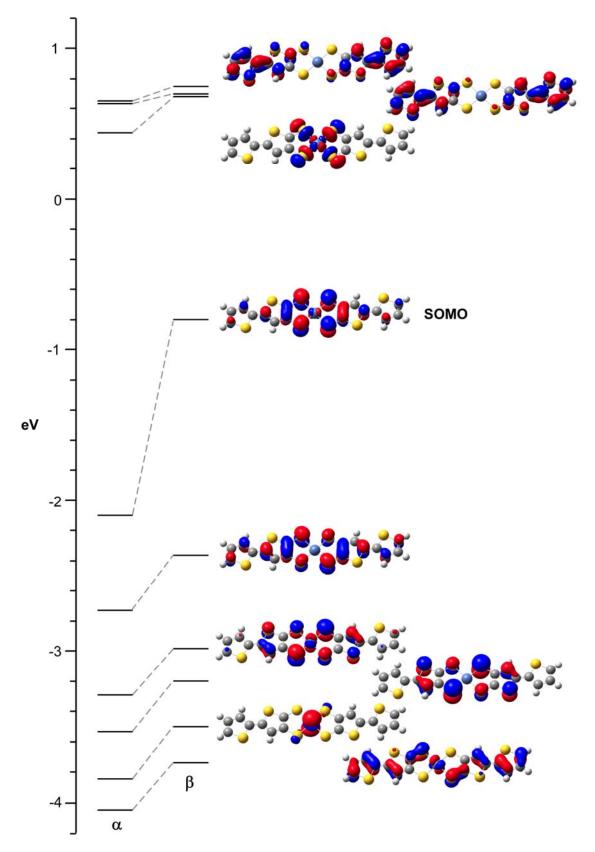


Figure S6. MOs of 6a plotted by calculated energies

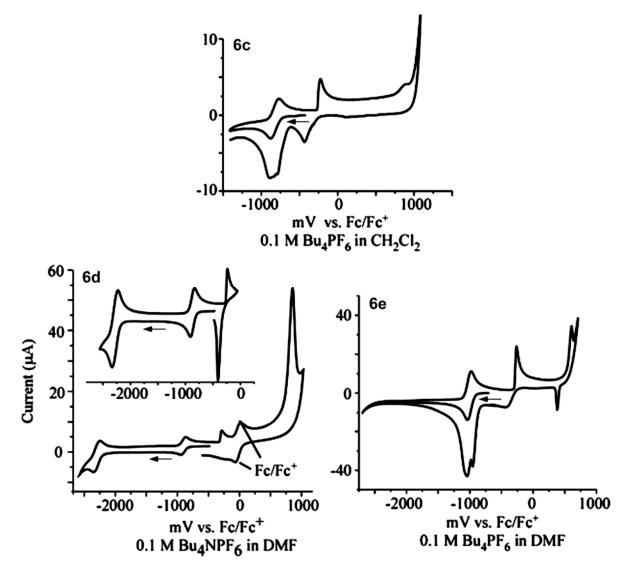


Figure S7. CVs of 6c-e.

## Additional discussion on attempted electropolymerizations

As can be seen in Figure S8, repetitive potential cycling of dithiolene **6b** does introduce new irreversible redox waves in the region of -1500 to -750 mV, which could be the result of oxidative coupling. However, these new redox processes do not continue to grow in intensity, nor does anything deposit unto the working electrode under these conditions. This may be the result of enhanced stability of any unpaired electrons generated as a result of delocalization, rather than the typical enhanced spin density exhibited by oligothiophenes on the external thiophene  $\alpha$ -positions. Such enhanced stability could then allow diffusion away from the working electrode to undergo further reactivity in the bulk solution. This conclusion could be somewhat supported by an increase in reversibility of the new processes by cycling at very fast scan rates.

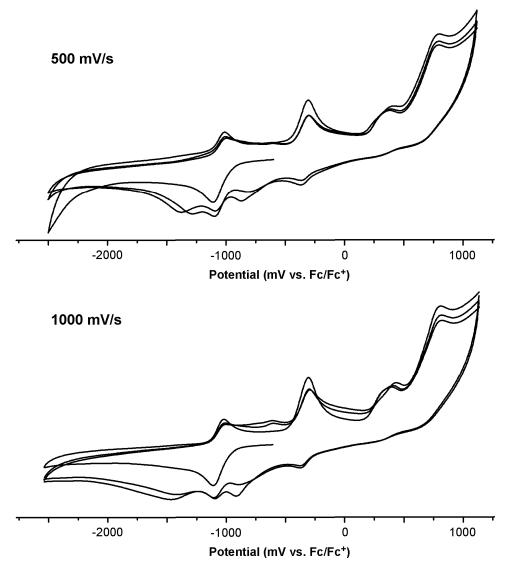


Figure S8. Multiple CV cycles of 6b at different scan rates.