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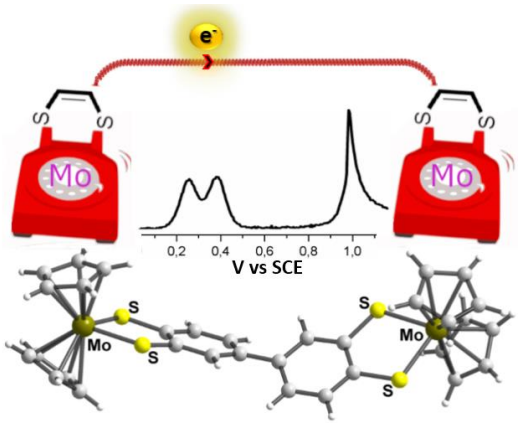
Electronic communication within flexible bisdithiolene ligands bridging molybdenum centers.

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Abstract



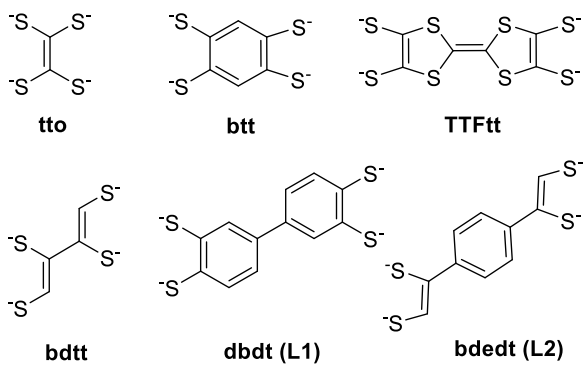
Bimetallic molybdenum dithiolene complexes involving two flexible ditopic conjugated linkers have been synthetized and characterized by electrochemistry, spectro-electrochemistry and single crystal X-ray diffraction. The electrochemical investigations evidence that the two metallic bisdithiolene moieties are electronically coupled in the monocationic state. DFT and TD-DFT calculations further suggest that the intervalence charge transfer within both monocations is essentially localized on the ligand and can be described as an intra-ligand charge transfer (ILCT).

Introduction

Electronic communication in bimetallic complexes have attracted a lot of attention both from a theoretical point of view and for potential applications in molecular electronics or as model to

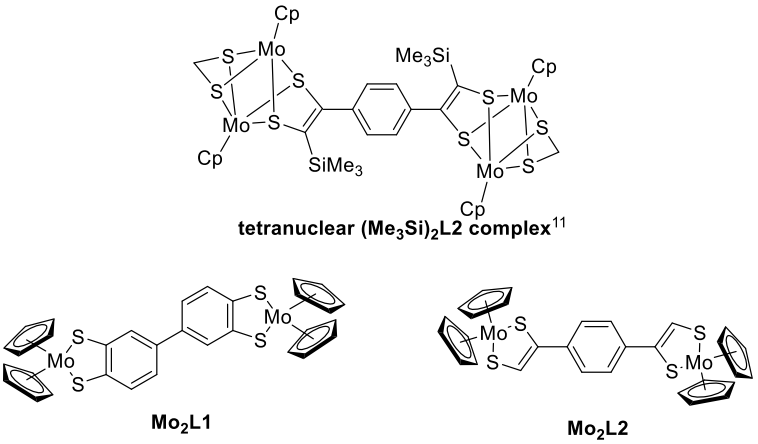
mimic biological electron transfer.[1,2] These systems are also appealing models to understand electronic conduction within extended networks. Bisdithiolene ligands are interesting as conjugated bridging organic moieties between redox active metal centers as they may potentially mediate or even participate into metal/metal electronic coupling. Indeed dithiolene ligands are considered as archetypical non-innocent ligands, and, thanks to electron delocalization over the metallacycle generated by the mixing of the metal and ligand orbitals, metalladithiolene complexes present multiple and successive addressable redox states.[3,4] Among the few bisdithiolene ligands reported to date, some are rigid and present both dithiolene units in the same plane such as tetrathiooxalate (tto)[5] or 1,2,4,5-benzenetetrathiolate (btt)[6] (Chart 1). Both ligands have led to various bi- or poly-metallic complexes where strong electronic interactions between the redox units have been evidenced.[5,6,7] Another planar bisdithiolene ligand is tetrathiafulvalene-4,4',5,5'-tetrathiolate (TTFtt, Chart 1). Different bimetallic complexes have been reported but no electronic interaction has been observed between the redox-active metallic centers across the TTF backbone.[8] The second class of bisdithiolene ligands consists of two dithiolene moieties that are not constrained to coplanarity, such as 1,2,3,4-butadiene tetrathiolate (bdtt),[9] 4,4'-di(benzenedithiolate) (dbdt, **L1**)[10] or benzene-1,4-di(ethylenedithiolate) (bdedt, **L2**) (Chart 1). It is worth mentioning that for the two latter bisdithiolene ligands, no bimetallic complexes have been reported so far, while only one example of a tetranuclear complex with a close ligand **$(Me_3Si)_2$L2** is described (see Chart 2).[11] Considering the scarcity of such complexes, we decided to investigate how these flexible ligands, namely dbdt (**L1**) and bdedt (**L2**), can act as bridging moieties between two metallic centers.

Chart 1



In order to probe the possible electronic communication along or within these organic bridges including the two (metal)dithiolene moieties, we focused our attention on their bis(cyclopentadienyl) dithiolene molybdenum complexes, Cp_2Mo(dithiolene). Indeed, these d^2 complexes belong to an interesting family of redox active derivatives that can be easily oxidized reversibly into the cation radical and the dicationic species.[12,13,14,15,16] Herein, we report the synthesis of two bimetallic complexes, namely $(Cp_2Mo)_2$(dbdt) and $(Cp_2Mo)_2$(bdedt) (**Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** respectively, Chart 2). Electrochemical and spectroelectrochemical investigations, supported by DFT calculations, evidence that, although potentially flexible, these ligands can give rise to strong electronic interaction between the metalladithiolene units.

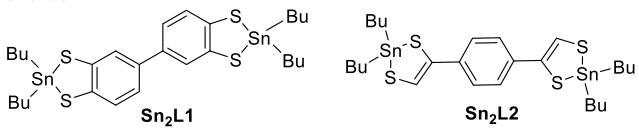
Chart 2



Results and discussion

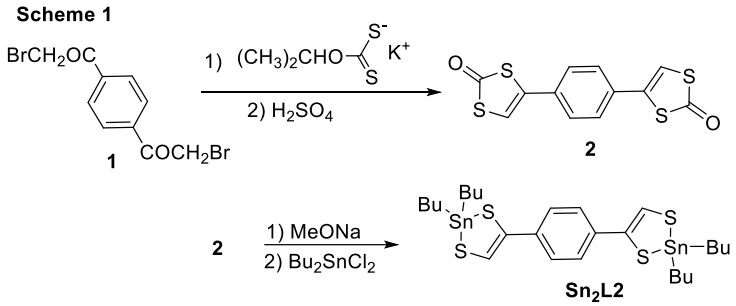
Synthesis of the proligands. Various protecting groups of the dithiolene ligand have been proposed to prepare dithiolene complexes: either organic protecting groups such as cyanoethyl and carbonyl groups[17] or inorganic ones such as dialkyltin[18] and zinc complexes.[19] Deprotection requires the use of a strong base (sodium methanolate) in the case of an organic protecting group. On the other hand, inorganic protecting group are readily displaced by metal dichloride derivatives by ligand exchange so that no specific deprotecting step is needed. Such a transmetallation realized with dialkyltin protected molecule is known to be cleaner than with zinc and to generate highly soluble by-products that are easier to work up.[18] Therefore, we decided to prepare the target bisdithiolene protected ligands by a dialkyltin group **Sn$_2$L1** and **Sn$_2$L2** as shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3



The synthesis of ligand **L1** protected by dimethyltin groups has been reported previously.[10] However, in order to increase the solubility of this proligand, dibutyltin derivative **Sn$_2$L1** was prepared instead. For the second bridging ligand, **L2**, the dithiole-2-one protected ligand was first prepared, and further converted into the dibutyltin protected **Sn$_2$L2** (Scheme 1). For that purpose, 1,4-bis(bromoacetyl)benzene **1** was reacted with potassium xanthate salt.[20] The ring closure was performed in acidic medium to afford the 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-1,3-dithiol-2-one **2**. In order to generate the dibutyltin protected dithiolene ligand, we used **2** as starting material. The dithiolene ligand was first deprotected through the use of sodium methanolate and then reacted with dichlorodibutyltin to afford the protected dithiolene ligand **Sn$_2$L2**. Recrystallization of those two proligands afforded crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. The molecular structure of both proligands **2** and one of the two crystallographically

independent molecule **Sn_2L2** (molecule A) are presented in Figure 1. Selected bond lengths and angles are collected in Table 1. As expected, both proligands **2** and **Sn_2L2** are not planar (Figure 1): in **2**, the dihedral angle between the dithiol-2-one rings and the phenyl ring is 22.8(2)°, while in **Sn_2L2**, the angle between the metalladithiolene moieties and the phenyl rings is 35.4(2)° for molecule A and 33.9(6)° for molecule B. The dithiole dibutyltin heterocyclic rings are themselves distorted along the S···S hinge with an angle of 20.2 (2)° in molecule A and 10.7(9)° in molecule B.



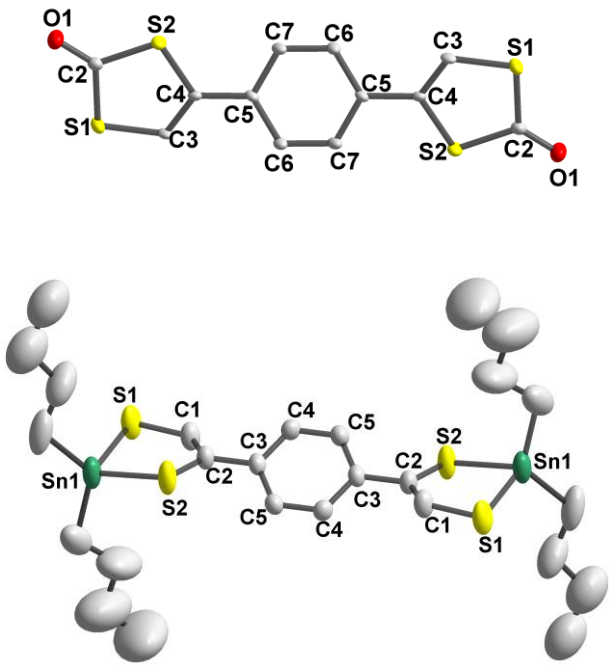
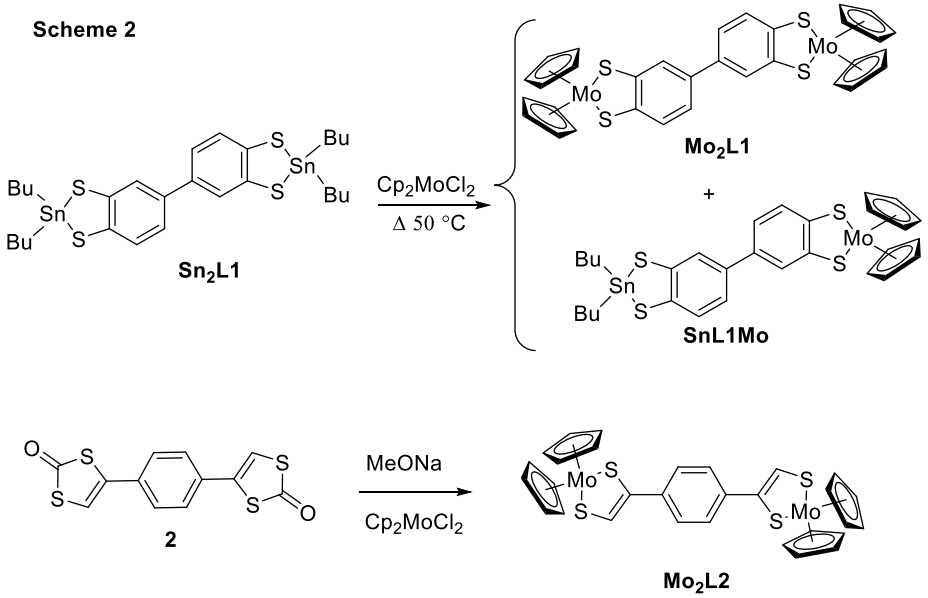


Figure 1 Molecular structures of proligands **2** (top) and **Sn_2L2** (one of two crystallographically independent molecules, molecule A, bottom). Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Syntheses of the complexes. The chemical approach followed for the synthesis of the target molecules is described in Scheme 2. The reactivity of the protected bis(phenyldithiolene) ligand **Sn_2L1** towards Cp_2MoCl_2 was first studied. By simply heating a solution of this ligand with an excess of Cp_2MoCl_2 in $CHCl_3$/THF (50/50) the desired complex **Mo_2L1** was successfully formed in 35 % yield together with the mono molybdenum complex **SnL1Mo** in 15 % yield. **Mo_2L1** and **SnL1Mo** were easily separated by column chromatography. The reaction of the dibutyltin protected proligand **Sn_2L2** with Cp_2MoCl_2 was also attempted. However, whatever the experimental conditions tested it was impossible to isolate the desired complex. Nevertheless, addition of NaOMe to the proligand 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-1,3-dithiol-2-one **2** followed by the addition of an excess of Cp_2MoCl_2 gave **Mo_2L2** in 85% yield (Scheme 2).

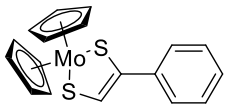
Scheme 2



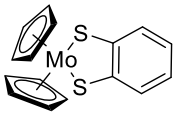
Crystals suitable for X-ray structure analysis were obtained for both **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2**. **Mo_2L1** was isolated as a dichloromethane solvate and **Mo_2L2** as a chloroform solvate formulated respectively as **Mo_2L1**.0.5CH_2Cl_2 and **Mo_2L2**.0.5$CHCl_3$. These compounds

crystallize in the monoclinic system, space group $P2_1/n$ for **Mo_2L1**.0.5CH_2Cl_2 and $P2_1/c$ for **Mo_2L2**.0.5$CHCl_3$. The molecular structures of both complexes are presented in Figure 2. Selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 1 together with those of the reference compounds $Cp_2Mo(bdt)$ and $Cp_2Mo(sdt)$ (bdt: benzenedithiolate and sdt: styrene-1,2-dithiolate).

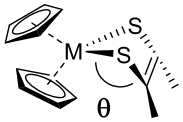
Table 1. Bond lengths (Å) and θ angles (°) in the metallacycle for complexes **Sn_2L2**, **Mo_2L1**, **Mo_2L2**, $Cp_2Mo(sdt)$ and $Cp_2Mo(bdt)$



$Cp_2Mo(sdt)$



$Cp_2Mo(bdt)$



	M-S	C-S	C=C	θ
Sn_2L2	Molecule A			
	Sn_1-S_1 2.419(2)	S_1-C_1 1.753(6)	1.344(8)	20.2(2)
	Sn_1-S_2 2.436(1)	S_2-C_2 1.765(5)		
	Molecule B			
	Sn_2-S_{21} 2.428(2)	S_{21}-C_{21} 1.756(9)	1.334(9)	10.7(9)
	Sn_2-S_{22} 2.427(2)	S_{22}-C_{22} 1.773(5)		
Mo_2L1	Mo_1-S_1 2.437(1)	S_1-C_{11} 1.763(4)	1.406(6)	2.6(2) (Mo_1)
	Mo_1-S_2 2.446(1)	S_2-C_{12} 1.764(4)		
	Mo_2-S_3 2.434(1)	S_3-C_{31} 1.755(4)	1.402(6)	5.1(1) (Mo_2)
	Mo_2-S_4 2.441(1)	S_4-C_{32} 1.767(4)		
$Cp_2Mo(bdt)$[21]	Mo-S 2.437(3)	1.78(1)	1.35(3)	9
Mo_2L2	Mo_1-S_1 2.438(2)	S_1-C_{11} 1.766(10)	1.333 (14)	4.2(3) (Mo_1)
	Mo_1-S_2 2.438(3)	S_2-C_{12} 1.735(10)		
	Mo_2-S_{11} 2.445(2)	S_{11}-C_{32} 1.769(11)	1.345 (14)	3.1(3) (Mo_2)
	Mo_2-S_{12} 2.438(3)	S_{12}-C_{31} 1.727(10)		
$Cp_2Mo(sdt)$[22]	Mo_1-S_1 2.4402(7)	S-C 1.771(3)	1.327(3)	planar
	Mo_1-S_2 2.4396(7)	S-C 1.746(3)		

For both complexes, the MoS_2C_2 metallacycles are nearly planar with a folding angle θ, along the S•••S hinge of the metallacycle, in the range of 2.6-5.1°, in line with the corresponding values obtained $Cp_2Mo(bdt)$[21] and $Cp_2Mo(sdt)$.[22] The bond lengths and bond angles of the metallacycles are also in the range of those found for the monometallic references compounds.[21,22] (Table 1). In both complexes the organic spacers are not planar. Indeed, in **Mo_2L1** a dihedral angle of 41.9(1)° is observed between the two phenyl rings and in **Mo_2L2** the two dihedral angles between the C_2S_2 planes and the phenyl ring reach 28.9(3)° (Mo_1) and 26.7(3)° (Mo_2).

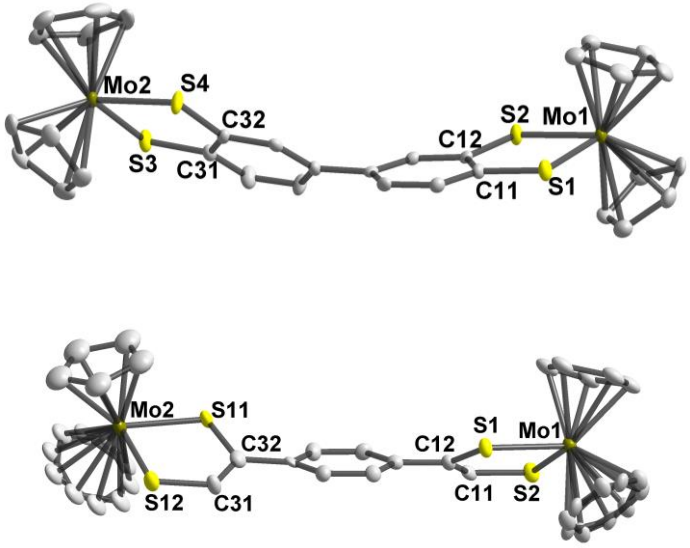


Figure 2 Molecular structures of the two complexes, **Mo_2L1** (top) and **Mo_2L2** (bottom). Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Electrochemical investigations. The redox properties of **SnL1Mo**, **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** were evaluated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) performed in CH_2Cl_2 in the presence of 0.1 M of NBu_4PF_6 as supporting electrolyte. CVs are reported in Figure 3 while the deduced half-wave redox potentials are summarized in Table 2. Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) complexes are known to be reversibly oxidized into a cation radical and a dicationic species. Considering the

monosubstituted Cp_2Mo biphenyl **SnL1Mo**, the CV indeed displays two reversible monoelectronic oxidation waves. As the oxidation of **Sn_2L1** occurs at a higher potential, 1.1 V vs SCE, (see SI), the two redox processes are attributed to the oxidation of the Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moiety into the radical cation and dicationic species. (Figure 3A, red CV). For the complexes with two Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) units, two types of behavior can be envisioned. If the two Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moieties of each complex behave independently, both electrophores should be oxidized at the same potential leading to only two redox waves on the CV. Contrariwise, if electronic interactions occur between the two metalladithiolene units, then the oxidation of those moieties should occur separately at different potentials leading to multi redox processes.

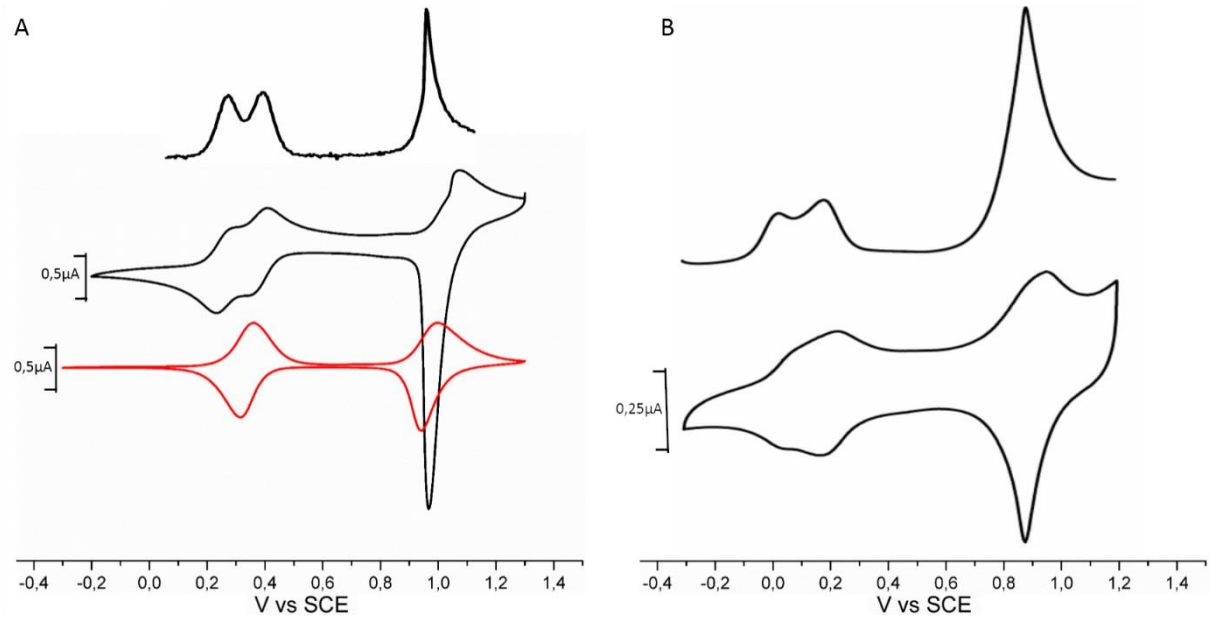


Figure 3. Cyclic voltammograms and Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV, top) of **Mo_2L1** (A, black), **Mo_2L2** (B) and cyclic voltammogram **SnL1Mo** (A, red) in CH_2Cl_2-Bu_4NPF_6 0.1 M (100 mV/s).

Here, for both bimetallic complexes **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2**, the CVs display multi redox processes suggesting a sizeable electronic interaction between the two Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moieties

through the organic linker. In both cases, the first two processes are fully reversible (E_1 = 0.25 V and E_2 = 0.37 V *vs.* SCE for **Mo_2L1** ; E_1 = 0.03 V and E_2 = 0.19 V *vs.* SCE for **Mo_2L2**) as shown in Figure 3. This indicates the stepwise oxidation of each neutral Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moiety into the radical cation. The other oxidation processes occur at a more anodic potential and the shape of these broad waves indicates the adsorption of an oxidized species on the electrode followed by a sharp desorption reduction peak. Thus, the CVs of the two bimetallic complexes **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** show two well defined redox processes followed by a third and broad one involving adsorption at the electrode. This is also confirmed by Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV) (Inserts in Figure 3). The redox potentials and the potential difference between the redox processes vary significantly between these two complexes which were analyzed in the same conditions (Table 2). Due to the presence of the two electron rich Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moieties, the first redox process of the bimetallic complex **Mo_2L1** occurs at a less anodic potential than that of the monosubstituted one **SnL1Mo** (E_1 = 0.25 V for **Mo_2L1** and E_1 = 0.34 V *vs*. SCE for **SnL1Mo**). In addition, comparison between the two bimetallic complexes highlights the effect of the fusion between the phenyl ring and the Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moiety as there is an anodic shift of about 220 mV of the first anodic process for **Mo_2L1** (E_1 = 0.25 V *vs*. SCE) compared to **Mo_2L2** (E_1 = 0.03 V *vs*. SCE). Concerning the potential difference between the first two redox processes ($\Delta E_{1/2} = E_{1/2}^2 - E_{1/2}^1$), it amounts to 120 mV for **Mo_2L1** while $\Delta E_{1/2}$ reaches 160 mV for **Mo_2L2**. This result is in stark contrast with that obtained for the tetrametallic Mo complex (shown in Chart 1)[11] where no electronic interaction along the bridging ligand (**$(Me_3Si)_2$L2**) was detected by cyclic voltammetry. The $\Delta E_{1/2}$ values measured in the same conditions (CH_2Cl_2-Bu_4NPF_6 0.1 M) can be compared[23] and correspond to comproportionation constants, *Kc*, in the same range for both complexes namely $1x10^2$ and $5x10^2$ for **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** respectively. Charge transfer in mixed valence molecules is often considered to depend on the distances between both redox active sites.[24]

Here, the intramolecular Mo-Mo distance reaches 12.75 Å and 12.32 Å for **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** respectively. These very close distances are in accordance with the slight difference obtained in the respective *Kc* values. These values are nevertheless much lower than those found for some bimetallic complexes[6] of the benzenetetrathiolate (btt) ligand which exhibit much shorter M-M distances (~8.45 Å) (e.g. *Kc* = 1.6 10^{11} also determined in CH_2Cl_2-Bu_4NPF_6 0.1 M for compound 3d in reference 6c).

Table 2. Half-wave redox potentials[a] of complexes, **SnL1Mo**, **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** in CH_2Cl_2 (E in V *vs* SCE).

Compound	$E_{1/2}^1$ (ΔEp)[b]	$E_{1/2}^2$ (ΔEp)	E_{pa}/E_{pc}^3 (ΔEp)
SnL1Mo	0.34 (60)	0.97 (60)	
Mo_2L1	0.25 (60)	0.37 (60)	1.07/0.97 (100)
Mo_2L2	0.03 (60)	0.19 (60)	0.95/0.88 (70)
$Cp_2Mo(sdt)$[c,22]	0.34	-	-

[a] oxidation processes, taken as the average of the anodic and the cathodic peak potentials. [b] ΔE_p (in mV) : peak-to-peak separation. [c] Analysed in DMF.

Spectroelectrochemical studies. UV-vis-NIR spectroelectrochemical investigations were performed on dichloromethane solution of the three **SnL1Mo**, **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2**. These three neutral complexes exhibit absorption bands in the UV-vis range only. The lowest energy band in these neutral complexes is assigned to a ligand-metal charge transfer (LMCT) band from dithiolene to Mo.[25] The LMCT nature of the low energy absorption band has been confirmed with TD-DFT calculations on **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** (see supporting information). Gradual oxidation of the monosubsituted complex **SnL1Mo** to the monocation radical species

leads to the growth of new absorption bands centered at 670 nm and 1140 nm, as typically observed with Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) complexes.[22,26]

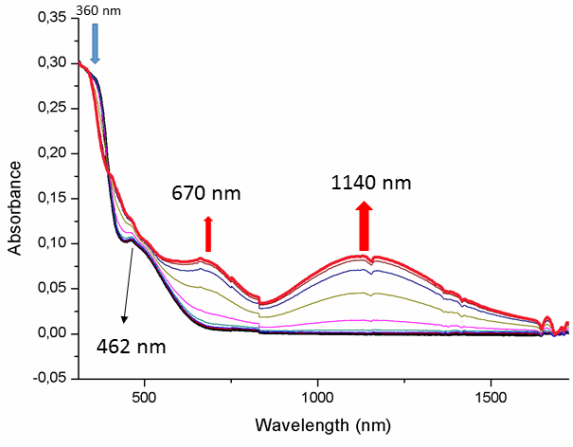


Figure 4 UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of complex **SnL1Mo** monitored from the neutral state to the monocation radical state upon electrochemical oxidation.

The spectra recorded upon oxidation from the neutral to the monocationic state of the bimetallic complexes **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2** show different features. Indeed, the gradual oxidation of **Mo_2L1** to the monocationic species leads to the growth of new absortion bands in the visible region at 476 and 702 nm together with the appearance of a weak absorption at 998 nm and a broader one centered at 1596 nm in the NIR region (Figure 5), the latter being ascribed to the signature of a mixed valence species. Continued gradual oxidation to the bis(cationic) species induces the decrease of the bands observed in the NIR together with the appearance of a new absorption band centered at 1170 nm. It is interesting to compare the evolution of the absorption spectra of **Mo_2L1** upon gradual oxidation with those of complex **SnL1Mo** where only one Mo atom is connected to a dithiolene group. The signature of the single cation radical species in **SnL1Mo** (Figure 4) is similar to that observed for the biscationic species in **Mo_2L1** (Figure 5, right) suggesting close electronic structures. DFT calculations on **Mo_2L1^{2+}** show that the triplet state is more stable by 0.25 eV compared to the singlet state so that **Mo_2L1^{2+}** can be consistently described as a dication diradical.

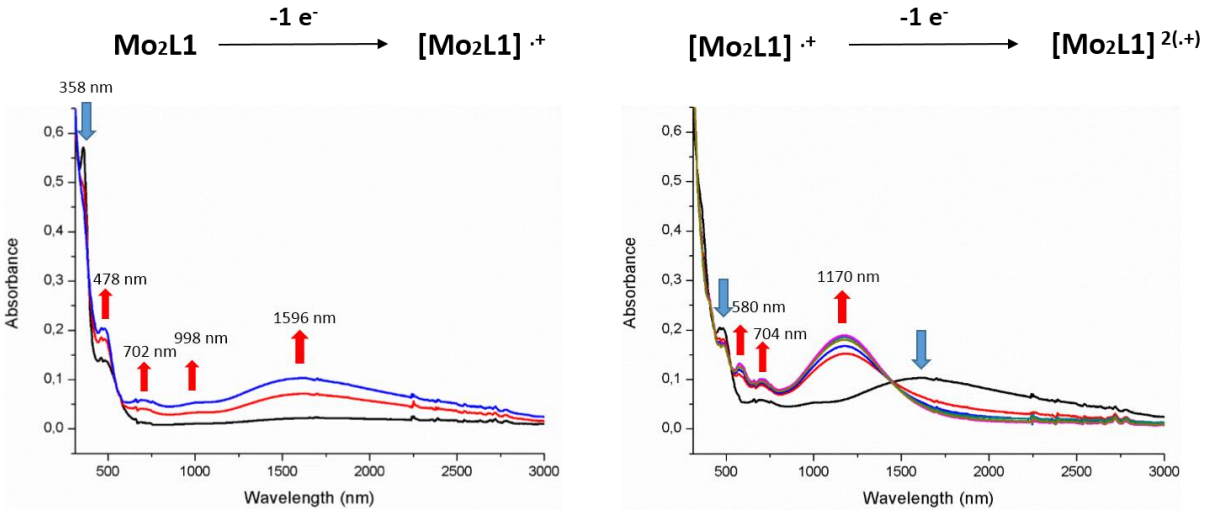


Figure 5 UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra monitored from the neutral state to the monocationic state (left) and from the monocationic state to the biscationic state (right) upon electrochemical oxidation of **Mo_2L1**.

Investigations carried out on **Mo_2L2** show similar trends (Figure 6). Gradual oxidation to the monocation radical species of **Mo_2L2** leads to the growth of new absorption bands centered at 534 and 632 nm together with a broad one in the NIR region. The latter is again ascribed to the formation of a mixed valence species. This band can tentatively be deconvoluted into two bands centered at 1732 nm and 2493 nm. Then, upon oxidation to the biscationic species, the intensity of these bands observed in the NIR region vanish gradually giving way to the emergence of two new bands centered at 870 and 1154 nm. An isosbestic point at 1318 nm evidences the co-existence of the two different species in the medium (cation radical and dication diradical). There again the spectrum of the bis oxidized species of **Mo_2L2** shows some close similarities with that of the cation radical species of **SnMoL1**.

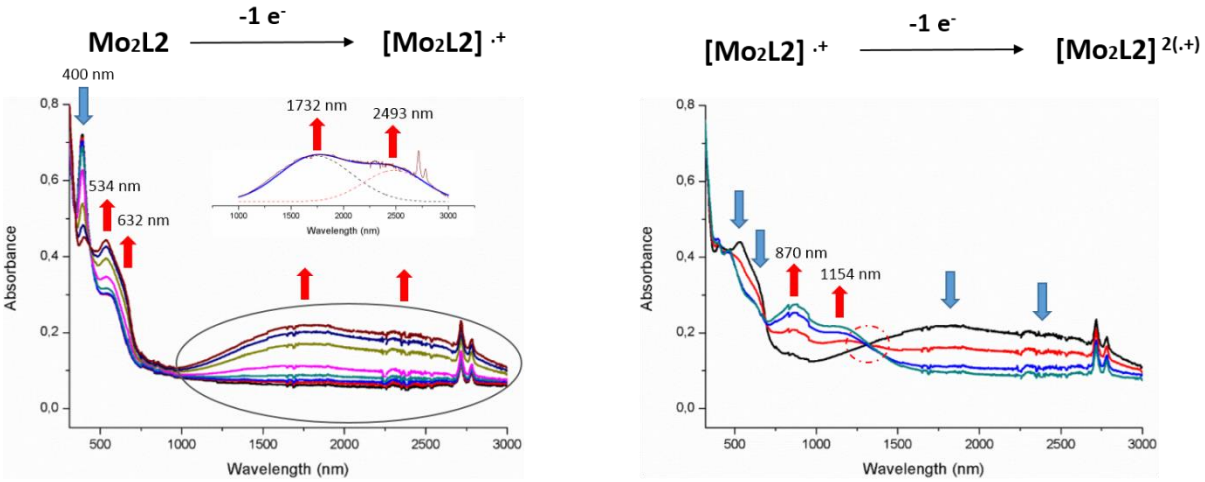


Figure 6 UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra monitored from the neutral state to the monocationic state (left) from the monocationic state to the biscationic state (right) upon electrochemical oxidation of **Mo$_2$L2**.

Thus, the band observed at lower energy upon the gradual oxidation of **Mo$_2$L1** and **Mo$_2$L2** to the monooxidized species can be viewed as an intervalence charge-transfer (IVCT), in line with the CV analysis. To further characterize this electronic communication between the two Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moieties along the organic bridge DFT and TD-DFT calculations were carried out on these two bimetallic complexes.

DFT and TD-DFT calculations. Geometry optimizations carried out on **Mo$_2$L1** and **Mo$_2$L2** in the neutral state [Gaussian03, B3LYP/LanL2DZ] lead to a slightly folded MoS_2C_2 metallacycle and a HOMO delocalized over the whole organic spacer with little metal contribution (Figure 7). The agreement of the experimental and calculated bond lengths for the neutral species is reasonably good (calculated bond distances and angles are reported in Tables S1 and S2 in the supporting information). The LUMO of both complexes are centered essentially on the molybdenocene moiety at near identical energy level (ca. -2 eV). The calculated energy level for the HOMO in **Mo$_2$L2** (-4.27 eV) is notably higher in energy by 0.22

eV than that of the HOMO in **Mo$_2$L1** (-4.49 eV) in perfect accordance with the relative redox potentials differing by 220 mV determined by cyclic voltammetry (0.03 V vs. 0.25 V respectively, *vide supra*).

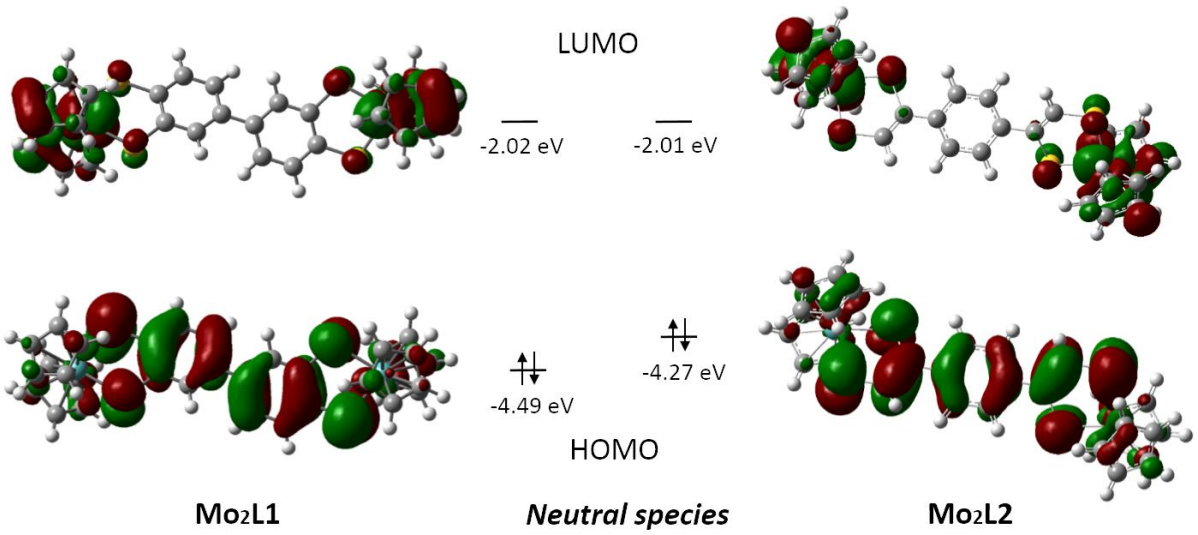


Figure 7 Frontier molecular orbitals (HOMO and LUMO) and calculated energy levels for complexes **Mo$_2$L1** (left) and **Mo$_2$L2** (right) shown with a cutoff of 0.04 [e/bohr^3]$^{1/2}$.

In the radical cation state as well as in the bis(oxidized) one, both complexes exhibit a planarization of the MoS_2C_2 metallacycle and a SOMO delocalized on the bisdithiolene organic spacer with no or very little contribution of the metal (Figure 8). Moreover, upon oxidation to the monocation, for both complexes a planarization of the organic spacers is observed with reduced dihedral angles either between the two phenyl rings by 8° in **Mo$_2$L1** or between the C_2S_2 planes and the phenyl ring by 7° in **Mo$_2$L2** (see SI). Interestingly, in these optimized structures the bond lengths evolution of the dithiolene moieties shows a decrease of the C-S distances together with an increase of the C-C bond lengths (Table S1 and S2). These observations are in excellent agreement with a primarily ligand based electron transfer.

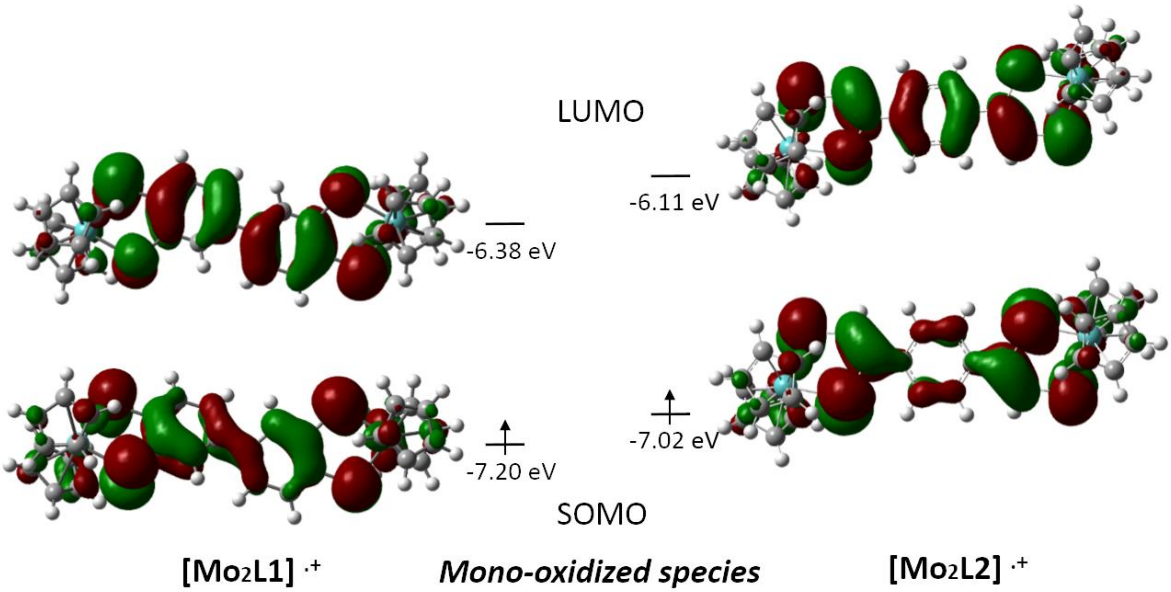


Figure 8 Frontier molecular orbitals (SOMO and LUMO) of the monooxidized species and calculated energy levels for complexes **Mo$_2$L1** (left) and **Mo$_2$L2** (right) shown with a cutoff of 0.04 [e/bohr^3]$^{1/2}$.

TD-DFT calculations on optimized geometry of the doublet state of monocationic **Mo$_2$L1** and **Mo$_2$L2** identify an intense and broad low energy transition with a significant oscillator strength. For both monocationic complexes the major contribution in this low energy transition arises from the frontier spin orbitals, both essentially delocalized over the bridging ligand and with negligible contribution from the metallocene moieties. This is consistent with the assignment of this band as being an IVCT from spectroelectrochemical investigations (*vide supra*). For both cations of **Mo$_2$L1** and **Mo$_2$L2** the IVCT is proposed to be ligand centered (intra-ligand charge transfer) with the metallocene moieties playing the role of 'anchors' and electron donors for the non-innocent bisdithiolene bridging ligand.[3,4]

Conclusion

Bimetallic complexes involving biscyclopentadienyl Mo(dithiolene) moieties namely (Cp$_2$Mo)$_2$(dbdt) and (Cp$_2$Mo)$_2$(bdedt) (**Mo$_2$L1** and **Mo$_2$L2** respectively) have been synthetized. The Cp$_2$Mo(dithiolene) fragment was selected for its well-known and easily accessible redox

activity and the two organic linkers for their possible structural flexibility despite their conjugated skeleton. Two types of proligands have been evaluated: either the bisdithiolene protected by a carbonyl group or by a dialkyltin one. Transmetallation of the dialkyltin group in **Sn_2L1** in the presence of Cp_2MoCl_2 afforded the desired **Mo_2L1** complex whereas it turned out that with the second protected ligand **Sn_2L2** no bimetallic complex was obtained. However, **Mo_2L2** was successfully prepared through the use of the dithiole-2-one pro-ligand. Electrochemical and UV-vis-NIR spectroelectrochemical investigations have evidenced electronic interactions between the two organometallic electrophores along the organic linker. This can be detected electrochemically by the sequential oxidation of each Cp_2Mo(dithiolene) moiety with a $\Delta E_{1/2}$ value of 120 and 160 mV. The recorded spectra of the monocharged species evidenced a broad absorption band assigned to an intervalence charge transfer band (IVCT). DFT calculations suggest that this IVCT can be better described as an essentially bridging ligand-based process assisted by the electron rich metallocene moieties anchored to the linker through the non-innocent bisdithiolene fragments.

Experimental section

General. NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature using $CDCl_3$ unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and ^{1}H NMR spectra were referenced to residual $CHCl_3$ (7.26 ppm) and ^{13}C NMR spectra were referenced to $CHCl_3$ (77.2 ppm). Mass spectra were recorded with Agilent 6510 instrument for organics compounds, and with Thermo-Fisher Q-Exactive instrument for complexes by the Center Régional de Mesures Physiques de l'Ouest, Rennes. CVs were carried out on a 10^{-3} M solution of complex in CH_2Cl_2-[NBu_4][PF_6] 0.1 M. CVs were recorded on a Biologic SP-50 instruments at 0.1 Vs^{-1} on a platinum disk electrode. Potentials were measured *versus* KCl Saturated Calomel Electrode (SCE). The spectroelectrochemical setup was performed in CH_2Cl_2-[NBu_4][PF_6] 0.2 M using a Pt grid as

the working electrode, a Pt wire as the counter electrode and SCE reference electrode. A Shimadzu 3600 plus spectrophotometer was employed to record the UV-vis-NIR spectra. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel Merck 60 (70-260 mesh). All reagents and materials from commercial sources were used without further purification. The complexes were synthetized under an argon atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. The solvents were purified and dried by standard methods. Compound **2** was synthesized according to literature procedure.[10]

Synthesis of 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-1,3-dithiol-2-one 2. To a solution of 1,4-bis(bromoacetyl)benzene **1** (4.00 g, 12.5 mmol) in 150 mL of dichloromethane was added potassium isopropylxanthate (4.35 g, 25.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred for one hour, and the precipitate of KBr that formed was separated by filtration through Celite and washed with CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL). The combined washing and filtrate were then taken to dryness under reduced pressure to afford the xanthate ester as a bright yellow solid (5.37 g), which was used without further purification. Mp = 136°C; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz) δ 1.37 (d, 12H, ^3J = 6.2 Hz, CH_3), 4.64 (s, 4H, CH_2), 5.70 (hept, 2H, ^3J = 6.2 Hz, C<u>H</u>$(CH_3)_2$), 8.12 (s, 4H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR ($(CD_3)_2SO$, 101 MHz, T = 383 K) δ 21.3 (CH_3), 43.3 (CH_2), 79.3 (<u>C</u>H$(CH_3)_2$), 128.9 (4Ar), 139.5 (2Ar), 192.1 (C=O), 212.1 (C=S); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}O_4NaS_4$ $[M+Na]^+$: 453.02932. Found: 453.0295. To 100 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid was slowly dropped at 0°C the xanthate ester (5.37 g, 12.5 mmol). The solution was stirred 6 hours at 0°C and poured in 800 mL of iced water. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with water and ethanol. The precipitate was dried overnight in oven to afford 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-1,3-dithiol-2-one **2** (3.13 g, 10.1 mmol) as light beige solid. Crystals of sufficient quality for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of a toluene solution. Yield: 81%; Mp = 214°C; ^{1}H NMR ($(CD_3)_2SO$, 300 MHz) δ 7.65 (s, 4H, Ar), 7.76 (s, 2H, =CH); ^{13}C NMR ($(CD_3)_2SO$, 100 MHz) 114.7 (S<u>C</u>H=C), 126.4 (4Ar), 131.8 (2Ar), 132.1 (S<u>C</u>=CH), 191.1 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{12}H_6O_2NaS_4$

$[M+Na]^+$: 332.91484. Found: 332.9142; Anal calcd for $C_{12}H_6O_2S_4$: C, 46.43; H, 1.95; S, 41.31. Found: C, 46.18; H, 1.83; S, 40.77.

Synthesis of Sn_2L2. To a flask containing 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis-1,3-dithiol-2-one **2** (500 mg, 1.61 mmol) was added under inert atmosphere a solution of NaOMe (freshly prepared from sodium (220 mg, 9.67 mmol) in 25 mL of dry methanol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h30 at 40°C then cooled at room temperature and Bu_2SnCl_2 (3.22 mmol, 980 mg) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with water, ethanol and diethylether to afford compound **Sn_2L2**(500mg, 0.69 mmol) as a pale yellow powder. Crystals of sufficient quality for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution. Yield: 43%; Mp = 140°C; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz) δ 0.94 (t, 12H, ^3J = 7.3 Hz, CH_3), 1.40 (m, 8H, CH_3-C<u>H</u>$_2$), 1.53-1.67 (m, 8H, CH_3-CH_2-C<u>H</u>$_2$), 1.68-1.79 (m, 8H, Sn-CH_2), 6.79 (s, 2H, =CH), 7.47 (s, 4H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz) δ 13.6 (CH_3), 22.4 (CH_3-<u>C</u>H_2), 26.6 (CH_3-CH_2-<u>C</u>H_2), 27.8 (Sn-CH_2), 117.4 (S<u>C</u>H=C), 126.7 (4Ar), 136.5 (2Ar), 139.2 (S<u>C</u>=CH); UV-vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max}(nm) (ε[$M^{-1}.cm^{-1}$])= 247(25590), 346(19920); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{26}H_{42}S_4NaSn_2$ $[M+Na]^+$: 745.01056. Found: 745.0107; Anal calcd for $C_{26}H_{42}S_4Sn_2$: C, 43.36; H, 5.88; S, 17.80. Found: C, 43.52; H, 5.69; S, 17.92.

Synthesis of SnL1Mo and Mo_2L1. To a Schlenk tube, the bis(2,2-dimethyl[3,4-d]-1,3,2-dithiastannolo)biphenyl **Sn_2L1** (200 mg, 0.27 mmol) with Cp_2MoCl_2 (320 mg, 1.08 mmol) were placed under vacuum for 1h. Then the solids were solubilized in a dry and degassed mixture of THF and $CHCl_3$ (10 mL of each solvent). The solution was stirred overnight at 50°C. The solvent was evaporated and the resulting solid was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using chloroform/ethyl acetate (1/1) as eluent. Complexes **SnL1Mo** (30 mg, 0.04 mmol) and **Mo_2L1** (70 mg, 0.095 mmol) were obtained as dark red powder respectively in 15 and 35 % yield.

SnL1Mo: (Rf=0.2); Mp = 154°C; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz) δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J* = 23.6, 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 5.32 (s, 10H), 1.80 – 1.63 (m, 8H), 1.42 (m, 4H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H); NMR ^{13}C (75 MHz) δ 13.6 (CH_3), 21.9 (CH_3-$\underline{C}H_2$), 26.7 (CH_3-CH_2-$\underline{C}H_2$), 27.9 (Sn-CH_2), 98.3 (Cp), 120.7, 122.7, 126, 127.8, 128.1, 130 (6CH Ar), 134, 136.1, 137.4, 138.6, 144.6, 145.8; UV-vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max}(nm) (ε[M^{-1}.cm^{-1}])= 260(18161), 462(3004); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{30}H_{34}S_4SnMo$ $[M]^+$: 739.96139. Found: 739.9617; Anal calcd for $C_{30}H_{34}S_4SnMo$: C, 48.86; H, 4.65; S, 17.39. Found: C, 48.73; H, 4.70; S, 17.25.

Mo_2L1: (Rf=0.5); Mp>250°C; ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (m, 2H), 5.31 (s, 10H). ^{13}C NMR spectrum could not be obtained due to limited solubility of the compound. UV-vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max}(nm) (ε[M^{-1}.cm^{-1}])= 358(17400), 476(3757). HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{32}H_{26}S_4Mo_2$ $[M]^+$: 733.90255. Found: 733.9023; Anal calcd for [$C_{32}H_{26}S_4Mo_2$ + 1/2CH_2Cl_2]: C, 50.49; H, 3.52; S, 16.59. Found: C, 50.81; H, 3.86; S, 16.32.

Synthesis of Mo_2L2. To a flask containing bis-dithiolone **1** (180 mg, 0.58 mmol) was added under inert atmosphere a solution of NaOMe (freshly prepared from sodium (80 mg, 3.48 mmol) in 15 mL of dry methanol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1h30 at 40°C then cooled at room temperature and Cp_2MoCl_2 (1.16 mmol, 344 mg) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 60°C overnight. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with water, ethanol and diethylether to afford compound **Mo_2L2** (350 mg, 0.49 mmol) as a black powder. Crystals of sufficient quality for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated chloroform solution. Yield: 85%; Mp>250°C; ^{1}H NMR ($(CD_3)_2SO$, 300 MHz) δ 5.35 (s, 20H, Cp), 6.67 (s, 2H, =CH), 7.41 (s, 4H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR spectrum could not be obtained due to limited solubility of the compound; UV-vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max}(nm) (ε[M^{-1}.cm^{-1}]): 259 (22100), 387(4000), 572(10940); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{30}H_{26}S_4Mo_2$ $[M]^+$: 709.90255. Found:

709.9024; Anal calcd for [$C_{30}H_{26}S_4Mo_2$ + ½ $CHCl_3$]: C, 48.05; H, 3.57; S, 17.27. Found: C, 47.80; H, 3.49; S, 16.73.

Crystallography

Data were collected on a D8 VENTURE Bruker AXS diffractometer equipped with a (CMOS) PHOTON 100 detector, Mo-Ka radiation (λ= 0.71073 Å, multilayer monochromator) for **2**, **Sn_2L2**, **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2**. The structures were solved by dual-space algorithm using the *SHELXT* program,[27] and then refined with full-matrix least-square methods based on F^2 (*SHELXL*).[28] For **Mo_2L1**, the contribution of the disordered solvents to the calculated structure factors was estimated following the *BYPASS* algorithm,[29] implemented as the *SQUEEZE* option in *PLATON*.[30] A new data set, free of solvent contribution, was then used in the final refinement. For the four structures, all non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic atomic displacement parameters. H atoms were finally included in their calculated positions. Crystallographic data on X-ray data collection and structure refinements are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Crystallographic data for **2**, **Sn_2L2**, **Mo_2L1** and **Mo_2L2**

Compound	**2**	**Sn_2L2**	**Mo_2L1**.0.5CH_2Cl_2	**Mo_2L2**.0.5$CHCl_3$
Formula	$C_{12}H_6O_2S_4$	$C_{26}H_{42}S_4Sn_2$	$C_{33}H_{28}Cl_2Mo_2S_4$	$C_{31}H_{27}Cl_3Mo_2S_4$
FW ($g.mol^{-1}$)	310.41	720.21	815.57	825.99
Crystal system	triclinic	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	*P-1*	*P-1*	*$P2_1/n$*	*$P2_1/c$*
a (Å)	3.9718(9)	10.9394(14)	13.5443(17)	17.3775(17)
b (Å)	7.1545(14)	13.0029(17)	18.625(2)	14.8924(13)
c (Å)	10.6205(17)	13.3422(16)	14.1052(17)	11.7236(12)
α (°)	80.822(7)	65.420(4)	90	90
β (°)	79.994(8)	76.584(4)	115.704(4)	96.300(4)
γ (°)	88.795(9)	72.110(4)	90	90
V ($Å^3$)	293.39(10)	1630.5(4)	3206.0(7)	3015.7(5)
T (K)	150(2)	2	150(2)	150(2)
Z	1	250(2)	4	4
D_{calc} ($g \cdot cm^{-3}$)	1.757	1.467	1.690	1.819
μ (mm^{-1})	0.796	1.800	1.233	1.397
Total refls.	5774	36783	31356	22944
Uniq. refls. (R_{int})	1330(0.0781)	7386(0.0504)	7236 (0.0799)	6859 (0.0666)
Unique refls.(I>2s(I))	1139	5639	5458	4676
R_1, wR_2	0.0909, 0.2900	0.0580, 0.1454	0.0438, 0.0981	0.0846, 0.1872
R_1, wR_2 (all data)	0.1010, 0.3015	0.0807, 0.1684	0.0690, 0.1090	0.1320, 0.2152
GoF	1.076	1.025	1.049	1.093

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Supporting Information Available

X-ray crystallographic files in CIF format, NMR, HRMS spectra and computational details. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

Competing financial Interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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