

*Optical and infrared
spectroelectrochemical studies of CN-
substituted bipyridyl complexes of
Ruthenium(II)*

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Optical and Infrared Spectroelectrochemical Studies of CN-Substituted Bipyridyl Complexes of Ruthenium(II)

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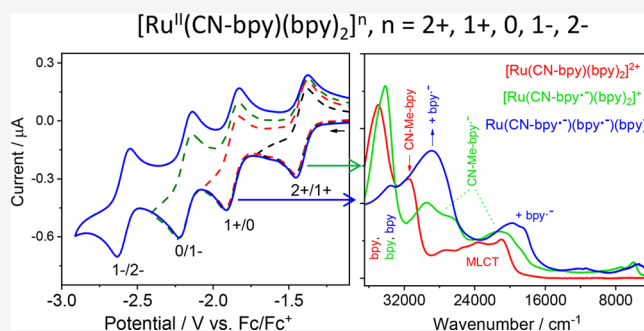
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ABSTRACT: Ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complexes $[\text{Ru}(\text{CN-Me-bpy})_x(\text{bpy})_{3-x}]^{2+}$ (CN-Me-bpy = 4,4'-dicyano-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine, bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine, and $x = 1-3$, abbreviated as 1^{2+} , 2^{2+} , and 3^{2+}) undergo four (1^{2+}) or five (2^{2+} and 3^{2+}) successive one-electron reduction steps between -1.3 and -2.75 V versus ferrocenium/ferrocene (Fc^+/Fc) in tetrahydrofuran. The CN-Me-bpy ligands are reduced first, with successive one-electron reductions in 2^{2+} and 3^{2+} being separated by $150-210$ mV; reduction of the unsubstituted bpy ligand in 1^{2+} and 2^{2+} occurs only when all CN-Me-bpy ligands have been converted to their radical anions. Absorption spectra of the first three reduction products of each complex were measured across the UV, visible, near-IR (NIR), and mid-IR regions and interpreted with the help of density functional theory calculations. Reduction of the CN-Me-bpy ligand shifts the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band by ca. -45 cm^{-1} , enhances its intensity ~ 35 times, and splits the symmetrical and antisymmetrical modes. Semireduced complexes containing two and three CN-derivatized ligands 2^+ , 3^+ , and 3^0 show distinct $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ features due to the presence of both CN-Me-bpy and CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$, confirming that each reduction is localized on a single ligand. NIR spectra of 1^0 , 1^- , and 2^- exhibit a prominent band attributable to the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ moiety between 6000 and 7500 cm^{-1} , whereas bpy $^{\bullet-}$ -based absorption occurs between 4500 and 6000 cm^{-1} ; complexes 2^+ , 3^+ , and 3^0 also exhibit a band at ca. 3300 cm^{-1} due to a CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow$ CN-Me-bpy interligand charge-transfer transition. In the UV-vis region, the decrease of $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ intraligand bands of the neutral ligands and the emergence of the corresponding bands of the radical anions are most diagnostic. The first reduction product of 1^{2+} is spectroscopically similar to the lowest triplet metal-to-ligand charge-transfer excited state, which shows pronounced NIR absorption, and its $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band is shifted by -38 cm^{-1} and $5-7$ -fold-enhanced relative to the ground state.



INTRODUCTION

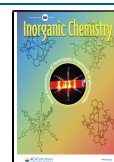
Ruthenium(II) polypyridine complexes keep attracting attention for their rich photophysical, photochemical, and electrochemical properties that underlie their use as photoredox catalysts, solar-cell sensitizers, or electrochromic materials. Their photophysics and electrochemistry pose long-standing fundamental questions about localization of the excited electron or the electron added in a reduction process, interactions between polypyridyl ligands, intramolecular vibrational redistribution and vibrational relaxation following optical excitation, or an electron-storage capacity in the redox series. For many ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complexes, these features have been addressed by time-resolved absorption spectroscopy and spectroelectrochemistry in the UV-vis-near-IR (NIR) region, as well as by photoluminescence spectroscopy, which are traditional methods of choice. IR absorption has an additional advantage of structure sensitivity, but its applications to ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complexes¹⁻³ have been rather rare because of the absence of suitable IR-active tags.

Excited-state time-resolved IR (TRIR) spectroscopy and IR spectroelectrochemistry are best applicable to molecules labeled with strong IR chromophores that exhibit intense absorption bands spectrally detached from the crowded mid-IR (“fingerprint”) region. Metal carbonyl, amide, ester, azide, thiocyanide, or nitrile groups are typical IR tags used to investigate diverse processes ranging from enzyme dynamics and ultrafast relaxation to molecular structural changes upon electrochemical reduction or oxidation.⁴⁻¹¹

Complexes $[\text{Ru}(\text{CN-Me-bpy})_x(\text{bpy})_{3-x}]^{2+}$ ($x = 1-3$ for compounds 1^{2+} , 2^{2+} , and 3^{2+} , respectively, where CN-Me-bpy = 4,4'-dicyano-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine and bpy = 2,2'-

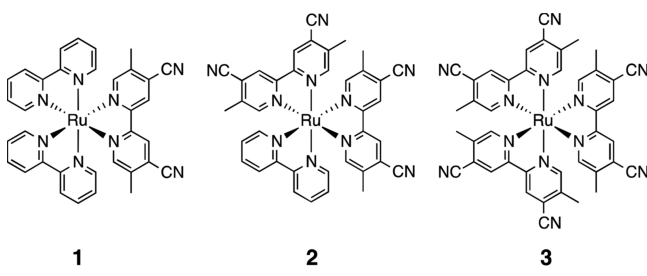
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bipyridine; Chart 1) have been synthesized¹² with the goal of developing a chromophore platform for probing vibrational

Chart 1. Schematic Molecular Structures of Complexes 1²⁺–3²⁺



relaxation dynamics in metal-to-ligand charge-transfer (MLCT) excited states. The CN-Me-bpy ligand installs $-C\equiv N$ groups in the 4 and 4' positions in order to couple them to the $\pi^*(bpy)$ lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), thereby enabling them to act as reporters for dynamics within the MLCT excited-state manifold; CH_3 groups in the 5 and 5' positions serve to increase the basicity of the N-donor atoms and improve the stability of the resulting metal complexes. Owing to its better π -accepting properties, the CN-Me-bpy ligand(s) in heteroleptic ruthenium(II) complexes 1²⁺ and 2²⁺ is (are) reduced first, ca. 480 mV more positively than bpy.¹² The redox-potential splitting between the successive CN-Me-bpy reductions in 3²⁺ (180 mV average) is slightly smaller than that in $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ (220 mV), suggesting a slightly weaker ligand–ligand interaction. Interestingly, replacing bpy by CN-Me-bpy shifts the $Ru^{III/II}$ potentials positively by about 130 mV per ligand because of the weaker σ donation and stronger π back-bonding stabilizing occupied $Ru^{II} 4d_\pi$ orbitals.¹² $Ru \rightarrow CN-Me-bpy$ MLCT electronic transitions in heteroleptic complexes 1²⁺ and 2²⁺ give rise to a distinct absorption feature at ~ 480 nm, but its red shift from the $Ru \rightarrow bpy$ MLCT band (~ 420 nm) is relatively small because the effect of the lower CN-Me-bpy π^* energy is partially offset by a lower $Ru^{II} 4d_\pi$ energy.^{12,13} The lowest-energy excited state in all three compounds (denoted as *1²⁺, *2²⁺, and *3²⁺) corresponds to a ³MLCT state associated with the more easily reduced CN-Me-bpy ligand, with photo-physical properties that can be understood in terms of delocalization of the excited electron in a π^* orbital that envelopes a single CN-Me-bpy ligand.^{12,13} Specifically, the more extended delocalization of the π^* orbital of CN-Me-bpy due to conjugation with the CN groups increases the transition dipole moment and decreases the excited-state structural distortion relative to the ground state, resulting in a small increase of the radiative decay rate constant and a larger decrease of the nonradiative decay rate constant. Consequently, all three complexes are strongly luminescent with radiative quantum yields and excited-state lifetimes that systematically increase with increasing number of CN-Me-bpy ligands in the coordination sphere.¹² These excited-state properties, together with the *3²⁺/3⁺ redox potential of ca. +1.37 V versus normal hydrogen electrode, make 3²⁺ a strong photooxidant and a promising photocatalyst, although it has not been tested in this role yet.

TRIR spectroscopy was critical in confirming localization of the lowest-lying ³MLCT to a CN-Me-bpy ligand.^{12,13} Namely, the IR absorption band due to the $C\equiv N$ stretching vibration,

$\nu(C\equiv N)$, shifted upon excitation by -38 cm^{-1} .¹² Virtually identical IR responses to excitation were observed for all three complexes, regardless of the number of CN-Me-bpy ligands, establishing that the excited electron density in the lowest MLCT triplet state is indeed localized on a single CN-Me-bpy ligand; ultrafast TRIR spectroscopy has shown that this is the case from at least a few hundreds of femtoseconds after excitation.¹³ The common CN-Me-bpy localization of the excited and electrochemically added electron predicts similar spectroscopic responses to optical excitation and electrochemical reduction, despite different total numbers of electrons in the respective products.

In the present study, we explored the effects of excitation and electrochemical reduction on complexes 1²⁺, 2²⁺, and 3²⁺, making use of the $\nu(C\equiv N)$ IR absorption features, focusing not only on the spectral shifts but also their intensities and band shapes. Moreover, we have examined low-lying electronic transitions in the NIR region as a function of the electronic and redox states. While the analogy with the ³MLCT excited state is rigorously valid only for the first reduction product, we have taken advantage of the rich electrochemistry associated with this series of compounds and characterized the second and third reduction products, acquiring information on electron localization and ligand–ligand interactions along the $[Ru(CN-Me-bpy)_x(bpy)_{3-x}]^n$ redox series ($n = 2+, 1+, 0$, and, in some cases, $1-$).

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials. The samples were prepared and characterized as described previously.¹² All electrochemical measurements were conducted under a strictly inert atmosphere of dry argon, using standard Schlenk techniques. The solvent, tetrahydrofuran (THF), was freshly distilled under a dinitrogen atmosphere from a mixture of sodium/benzophenone. The supporting electrolyte, tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAH, Acros-Organics), was recrystallized twice from absolute ethanol and then dried for several hours under vacuum at ca. 100 °C. Prior to use, the electrolyte was dried for a second time overnight (ca. 12 h) at 120 °C.

Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) were recorded on a PGSTAT302N potentiostat (Metrohm Autolab) under an argon atmosphere, using an airtight three-electrode one-compartment cell. A Pt-disk microelectrode served as the working electrode, while coiled Pt and Ag wires, protected by glass mantles, served as counter and pseudoreference electrodes, respectively. Ferrocene (Fc) was used as an internal standard, added at the end of each measurement. All reported potentials are referenced against the Fc^+/Fc couple. The CV samples contained 0.1 M TBAH as a supporting electrolyte and a 1 mM analyte.

UV–Vis–NIR–IR Spectroelectrochemistry. Spectroelectrochemical (SEC) measurements were conducted within an optically transparent thin-layer electrochemical (OTTLE) cell (Spectroelectrochemistry Reading).¹⁴ The OTTLE cell was equipped with a Pt minigrad working electrode, a Pt counter electrode, a Ag wire pseudoreference electrode, and CaF_2 windows. SEC samples contained 3×10^{-1} M TBAH as a supporting electrolyte and either 5 mM (IR) or 1–2 mM (UV–vis–NIR) analyte. IR SEC ($\tilde{\nu} < 7500$ cm^{-1}) was run on a Bruker Vertex 70v Fourier transform infrared spectrometer equipped with a DTLGS detector. PerkinElmer Lambda 900 UV–vis–NIR double-beam and Scinco S-3100 diode-array spectrophotometers were used for UV–vis–NIR (40000–4450 cm^{-1}) and UV–vis SEC experiments, respectively. The electrochemical response during the SEC experiments was recorded in the form of a thin-layer CV on an Emstat3 potentiostat (PalmSens) at a scan rate of 2 mV s^{-1} .

Density Functional Theory (DFT) Calculations. All calculations were performed with Gaussian16, revision A03 (G16),¹⁵ together with the three-parameter Becke–Lee–Yang–Parr (B3LYP)

functional.^{16,17} For the Ru atom, we used a quasi-relativistic effective-core pseudopotential and a corresponding optimized basis set.¹⁸ For nonmetal atoms, we used the 6-311G(d) basis set.¹⁹ Solvent effects [THF and acetonitrile (MeCN)] were described by the polarizable continuum model.²⁰ Open-shell systems were calculated by the unrestricted Kohn–Sham (UKS) approach. Time-dependent DFT (TDDFT) was used to calculate electronic transitions and analyze them in terms of contributing one-electron excitations.²¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cyclic Voltammetry. Values of the redox potentials of complexes 1^{2+} – 3^{2+} measured in THF are similar to those reported previously¹² in MeCN (Table 1). The following

Table 1. Electrochemical Reduction Potentials ($E_{1/2}$, V, vs Fc^+/Fc) of Complexes 1–3 in THF/TBAH at 298 K and the Values Reported¹² in MeCN

complex	2+/1+	1+/0	0/1-	1-/2-
1 (THF)	-1.42	-1.88	-2.18	-2.59
1 (MeCN)	-1.38	-1.86	-2.06	
2 (THF)	-1.34	-1.46	-2.02	-2.39 ^a
2 (MeCN)	-1.33	-1.52	-1.99	
3 (THF)	-1.31	-1.40	-1.60	-2.27 ^b
3 (MeCN)	-1.25	-1.40	-1.61	

^aAdditional fifth reduction indicated at ca. -2.75 V. ^bAdditional fifth reduction indicated at ca. -2.5 V.

discussion will use values obtained in MeCN, noting that the THF data lead to the same conclusions. The CV of 1^{2+} in THF showed four reduction steps that are both chemically and electrochemically reversible at a 100 mV s⁻¹ scan rate (Figure 1). Complexes 2^{2+} and 3^{2+} also exhibited four reversible or quasireversible reduction peaks, the first three of which were more closely spaced and, hence, less well resolved than that for 1^{2+} (Figures S1 and S2). A fifth reduction was indicated for 2^{2+} and 3^{2+} at most negative potentials.

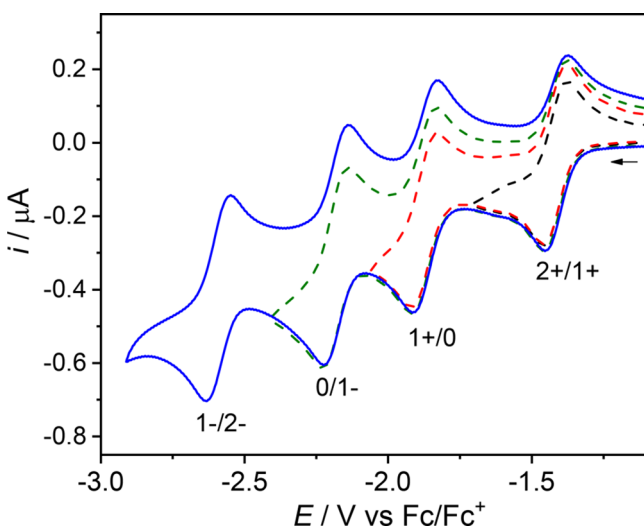


Figure 1. CVs of 1^{2+} in THF/TBAH at room temperature. Pt microdisk electrode. Scan rate: 100 mV s⁻¹. The arrow indicates the initial scan direction. Black, red, green, and blue curves: potential scan reversed after the first, second, third, and fourth reduction waves, respectively. Cathodic and anodic peaks are separated by 80–90 mV, which is comparable with the Fc^+/Fc couple measured at identical conditions.

Spacing between successive reduction potentials and their values provide initial information on the localization of individual redox steps.^{22–27} The first reduction of 1^{2+} – 3^{2+} occurs 320–420 mV more positively than that of $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ (–1.70 V in MeCN), suggesting its localization on the CN-Me-bpy ligand. Hence, the one-electron-reduced complexes of all three members of the series can be formulated as $[Ru(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})(CN-Me-bpy)_y(bpy)_{2-y}]^+$ ($y = 0–2$);¹² this is supported by a DFT calculation of the spin density in 1^+ , which reveals localization of the unpaired electron on the CN-Me-bpy ligand (Figure S3, left). The large gap between the first and second reduction potentials of 1^{2+} (–480 mV) and the similarity of the second 1^{2+} reduction potential (–1.86 V in MeCN) with the first and second $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ potentials (–1.70 and –1.89 V) strongly suggest that the $1^+ \rightarrow 1^0$ step is localized at bpy, producing $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})(bpy^{\bullet-})_2(bpy)]$ (1^0). Much smaller gaps between the first and second reduction potentials were observed for 2^{2+} (190 mV) and 3^{2+} (150 mV). Potential gaps of this magnitude in ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complexes typically originate from ligand–ligand interactions^{22–27} and are consistent with the second reduction process being associated with the second CN-Me-bpy ligand in the coordination sphere, producing $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})_2(bpy)]$ (2^0) and $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})_2(CN-Me-bpy)]$ (3^0). The small gap between the second and third reduction potentials of 1^{2+} and 3^{2+} suggests that the third reduction is localized at the remaining unreduced ligand of the same kind as that involved in the preceding step, i.e., bpy and CN-Me-bpy, respectively. This is corroborated by the $1^0/1^-$ potential (–2.06 V) being close to the third reduction potential of $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ (–2.14 V), whereas the $3^0/3^-$ potential is significantly less negative (–1.61 V). On the other hand, the third reduction of 2^{2+} occurs 470 mV more negatively than the second one: the observed potential of –1.99 V (in MeCN) is comparable with the third reduction of $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$, suggesting bpy localization. It follows that the third reduction always concerns the last remaining unreduced ligand, producing $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})(bpy^{\bullet-})_2]$ (1^-), $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})_2(bpy^{\bullet-})]$ (2^-), and $[Ru^{II}(CN-Me-bpy^{\bullet-})_3]$ (3^-). Localizations of the first three reduction steps were confirmed by spectroelectrochemistry in the IR as well as UV–vis and NIR spectral regions (vide infra).

The fourth (and for 2^{2+} and 3^{2+} also the fifth) reduction steps are presumably localized at CN-Me-bpy^{•-}, producing complexes of a doubly reduced CN-Me-bpy²⁻. Although these reductions are indicated in the cyclic voltammograms, the low stability of their products precluded any detailed SEC characterization.

IR Spectroelectrochemistry in the $\nu(C\equiv N)$ Region. IR spectral changes in the course of successive electrochemical reductions are displayed in Figure 2, and the $\nu(C\equiv N)$ wavenumbers of individual redox products are summarized in Table 2. Parent complexes 1^{2+} – 3^{2+} showed a single weak Lorentzian band at 2236 cm⁻¹ attributable to quasidegenerate antisymmetric (B_1) and symmetric (A_1) stretching vibrations of the two $C\equiv N$ groups. (The symmetry labels refer to the C_{2v} local point group of the CN-Me-bpy ligand.) The DFT-calculated A_1 IR intensity in 1^{2+} was 1.8 times larger than the B_1 intensity (Table 3), contrary to a qualitative expectation that the local dipole-moment change will be smaller for a totally symmetric vibration. A CN-Me-bpy-localized reduction shifted the $\nu(C\equiv N)$ feature to lower wavenumbers, removed the degeneracy of B_1 and A_1 vibrations, and increased the total

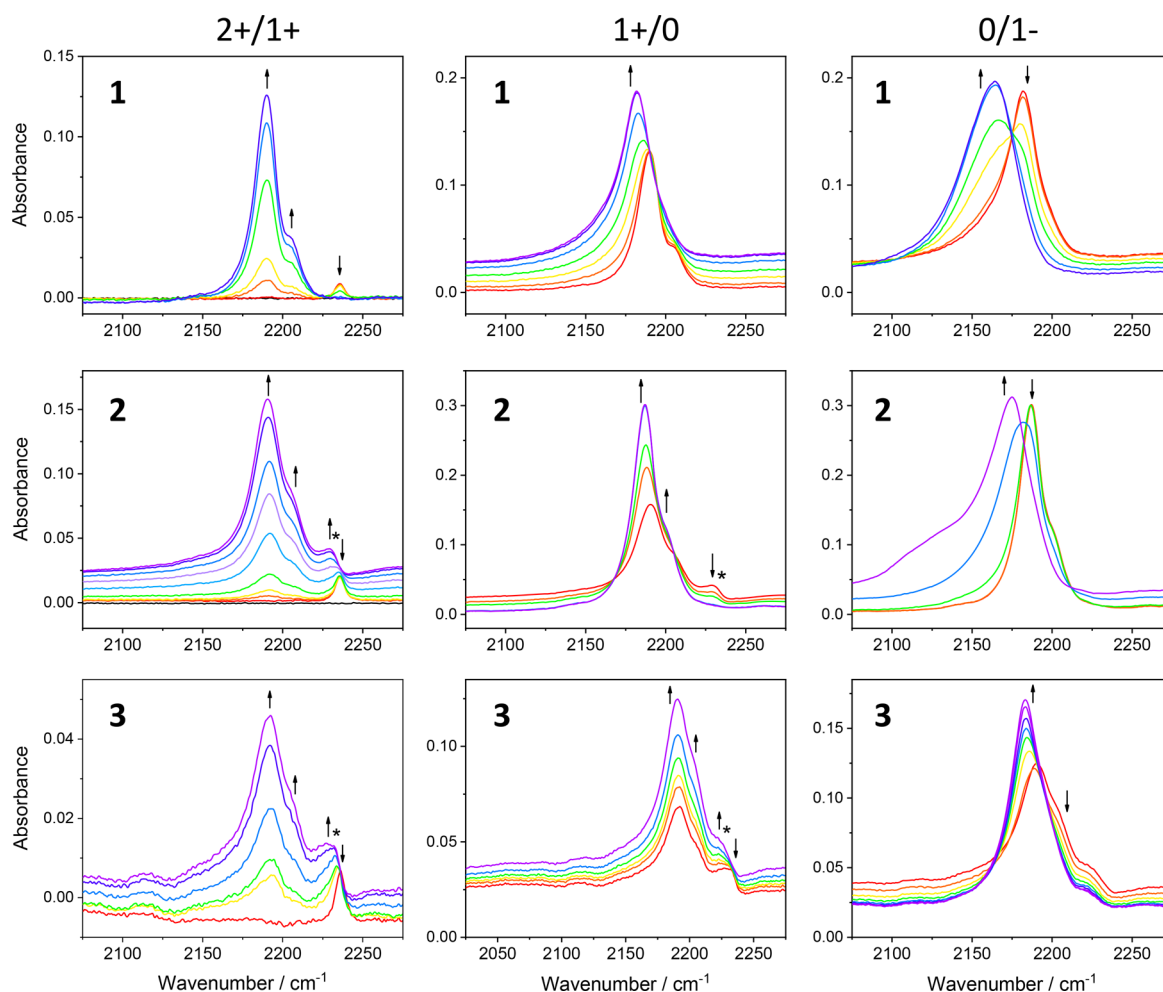


Figure 2. IR SEC monitoring of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band in complexes **1** (top), **2** (middle), and **3** (bottom) during successive reductions $2+ \rightarrow 1+$ (left), $1+ \rightarrow 0$ (center), and $0 \rightarrow 1-$ (right). Measured in THF/TBAH at 298 K in an OTTLE cell. Asterisks denote the bands due to the unreduced CN-Me-bpy ligand in semireduced **2** and **3**. (**1**[−] decomposed in the SEC cell in a few minutes, producing an unidentified species whose IR spectrum is shown in Figure S4. The broad shoulder around 2125 cm^{-1} in the **2**[−] spectrum belongs to a decomposition product. **3**[−] was stable on the SEC time scale.) The apparent baseline drift was caused by the underlying electronic absorption in the NIR–IR region.

Table 2. IR Spectroscopic Data for **1–3** and Their Reduction Products in THF^a

charge	assignment	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})/\text{cm}^{-1}$							
		1		2		3			
		shift	area ^b	shift	area ^b	shift	area ^b	shift	area ^b
2+	$A_1 + B_1$	2236	1	2236	1	2236	1		
1+	CN-Me-bpy			2229	−7	2227	−9		
	A_1 (CN-Me-bpy ^{•−})	2207	−29	2207	−29	2207	−29		
	B_1 (CN-Me-bpy ^{•−})	2190	−46	33.5 ^c	−45	15.4 ^d	−44	~12 ^f	
0	CN-Me-bpy			2191	−45	2192	−44		
	A_1 (CN-Me-bpy ^{•−})	~2190	−46	2202	−34	2207	−29		
	B_1 (CN-Me-bpy ^{•−})	2181	−55	2187	−49	43.5 ^c	−46		
1−	CN-Me-bpy ^{•−}	2164	−72	2175	−61	2196	−40		
						2183	−53	38 ^g	

^aThe A_1 and B_1 wavenumbers and areas were obtained by Lorentzian fitting of the IR bands. ^bTotal band area relative to the parent. ^c B_1/A_1 area ratio = 19. ^dArea enhancement per CN-Me-bpy ligand = 30.8; B_1/A_1 area ratio = 23. ^e B_1/A_1 area ratio = 11.5. ^fArea enhancement per CN-Me-bpy ligand \cong 36. ^g B_1/A_1 area ratio = 7.5.

integrated band area approximately 35 times per reduced CN-Me-bpy ligand, owing mostly to intensification of the antisymmetric B_1 mode (Tables 2 and 3). For example, the first reduction of **1**²⁺ to **1**⁺ produced two overlapping Lorentzian bands downshifted by -29 and -46 cm^{-1} in an

integrated-intensity ratio of about 1:20 that are attributable to A_1 and B_1 $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ vibrations, respectively. The total integrated $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ intensity increased upon reduction 34 times. This assignment was supported by DFT vibrational analysis, which produced downshifts of -35 cm^{-1} (A_1) and

Table 3. Calculated and Experimental $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR Spectroscopic Data for 1^{2+} in THF, Its Lowest Triplet Excited State $*1^{2+}$ in CH_3NO_2 , and Singly (1^+) and Doubly (1^0) Reduced Forms in THF (Wavenumbers ($\tilde{\nu}$) in cm^{-1} and Calculated Intensities in km mol^{-1})

species	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$	exp $\tilde{\nu}$	calc (int.)	exp $\tilde{\nu}$ shift	calc $\tilde{\nu}$ shift	exp enhanc	calc enhanc
1^{2+}	A_1	2236	2236 (62)			1	1
	B_1	2236	2236 (34)				
$*1^{2+}$	A_1	2214	2207 (210)	-24	-31	5–7 ^a	10.4–14.7 ^b
	B_1	2200	2192 (2237)	-38	-46		
1^+	A_1	2207	2201 (420)	-29	-35	33.5	32
	B_1	2190	2185 (2636)	-46	-51		
1^0	A_1	~2189	2194 (502)	-47	-42		
	B_1	2181	2172 (3367)	-55	-64		

^aDepending on background subtraction. ^bValues of 10.4 and 14.7 were obtained by TDDFT and UKS optimization of the lowest triplet state, respectively.

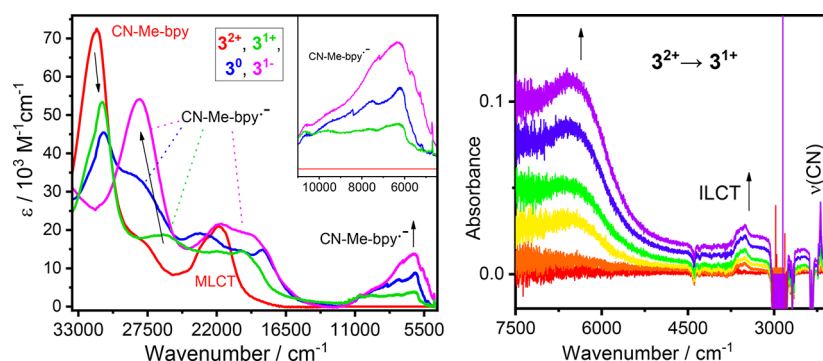


Figure 3. Left: UV–vis–NIR spectra of 3^{2+} and its reduction products in THF. Right: NIR–IR spectra monitored in the course of the first reduction of 3^{2+} in THF. For the second and third reduction steps, see Figure S5.

Table 4. UV–Vis–NIR Absorption Data for Complexes 1^{2+} – 3^{2+} and Their Reduction Products in THF

charge	UV–vis–NIR $\tilde{\nu}/\text{cm}^{-1}$		
	1	2	3
2+	34950, 31500, 27200, 25100(sh), 23600, 21000	36000, 35000, 31540, 27350, 25300(sh), 22700(sh), 21050	31560, 28200(sh), 22750(sh), 21850
1+	34150, 29500, 27100(sh), 21200, 18900(sh), 14500(sh), 9400(sh), 7400, 6040	34250, 31050, 26200, 23800, 19900, 18800(sh), 14500(sh), 9200(sh), 7600, 6300	31120, 26300, 21900, 19980, 18700(sh), 9600, 7600, 6340
0	33560, 28900, 19760, 18700(sh), 12200, 11450, 7000(sh), 5840, 4400 (sh)	33950, 28460, 23500, 20200, 18800(sh), 14500(sh), 9200(sh), 7200, 6000	31030, 28900(sh), 23350, 20100(sh), 18350, 9200(sh), 7520, 6200
1–	^a	^a	28150, 21700, 19400, 18100(sh), 9200(sh), 7400, 6330

^aNot measured.

–52 cm^{-1} (B_1) and a 32-fold intensity enhancement. The IR-band strengthening is indeed a remarkable effect that originates from electron-density redistribution upon reduction rather than changes in the molecular structure (vide infra). Virtually identical splittings, downshifts, intensity increases, and Lorentzian band shapes of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band were observed for 2^+ and 3^+ , confirming that the first reduction is in all cases localized at a single CN-Me-bpy ligand. Their total $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band intensities are about 15.4 and 12 times higher compared to that of the parent, which corresponds to ca. 31- and 36-fold enhancement per CN-Me-bpy ligand reduced, respectively. In addition, the IR spectra of 2^+ and 3^+ displayed a very weak feature due to the remaining neutral CN-Me-bpy (marked as asterisks in Figure 2) that was downshifted by 7 (9) cm^{-1} for 2^+ (3^+) and disappeared (diminished) in the course of the second reduction. For 3^{2+} , it vanished after the third reduction to 3^- because all three CN-Me-bpy ligands are singly reduced in this state.

Reduction of the second CN-Me-bpy ligand in the $2^+ \rightarrow 2^0$ and $3^+ \rightarrow 3^0$ steps approximately doubled the intensity of the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band. Both of its B_1 and A_1 components shifted downward by a few wavenumbers (Table 2). Similar spectral changes accompanied reduction of the last CN-Me-bpy ligand in $3^0 \rightarrow 3^-$, whereby the A_1 and B_1 bands shifted by –11 and –7 cm^{-1} , respectively. The band area increased ca. 38 times upon 3-fold 3^{2+} reduction. The bpy-localized reduction steps $1^+ \rightarrow 1^0$, $1^0 \rightarrow 1^-$, and $2^0 \rightarrow 2^-$ shifted the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ feature by ca. –17 cm^{-1} and diminished the B_1 – A_1 splitting. For example, B_1 and A_1 bands underwent –9 and –18 cm^{-1} shifts upon $1^+ \rightarrow 1^0$ reduction, decreasing the B_1 – A_1 splitting from 17 to 9 cm^{-1} and making the A_1 feature barely recognizable in Lorentzian or Voigt fits in the 1^0 spectrum. This sensitivity of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ frequencies to the redox state of other ligands in the coordination sphere is probably caused by a ligand–ligand communication through the Ru^{II} central atom: the reduction

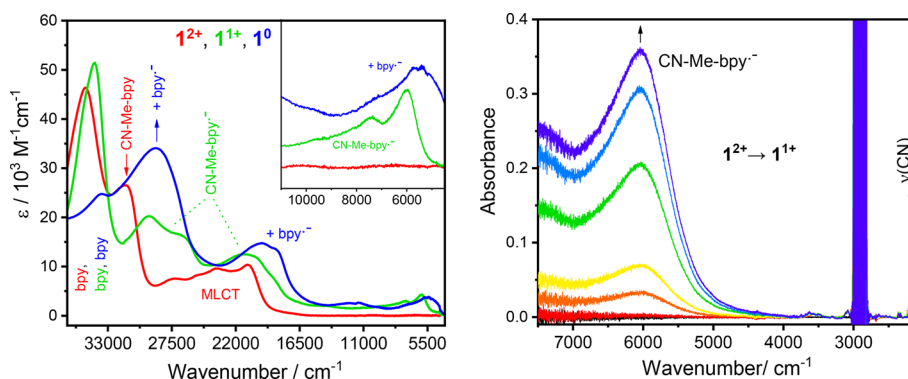


Figure 4. Left: UV-vis-NIR spectra of 1^{2+} and its reduction products in THF. Right: NIR-IR spectra monitored in the course of the first reduction of 1^{2+} in THF. For the second and third reduction steps, see Figure S6.

of CN-Me-bpy or bpy increases the electron density at Ru^{II} by increased donation and/or decreased π back-bonding, which affects other CN-Me-bpy or CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ ligands already present in the coordination sphere.

UV-Vis-NIR Spectroelectrochemistry. Changes in the electronic transitions accompanying successive reductions of the CN-Me-bpy ligands were evident from absorption spectra measured across the redox series for the homoleptic complex 3^n ($n = 2+, 1+, 0, 1-, 2-$; Figure 3 and Table 4). The 3^{2+} parent exhibited a typical spectrum of a ruthenium(II) tris-(polypyridyl) complex consisting of a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ (CN-Me-bpy) intraligand band at 31560 cm^{-1} (317 nm) and an MLCT feature at $22800\text{--}21900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (440–460 nm). Successive reductions $3^{2+} \rightarrow 3^+ \rightarrow 3^0 \rightarrow 3^-$ gradually diminished the intensity of the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ (CN-Me-bpy) band until it ultimately vanished in 3^- , i.e., once all three CN-Me-bpy ligands were reduced. The visible absorption feature around 450 nm broadened and red-shifted because $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}} \rightarrow \text{CN-Me-bpy}$ MLCT transitions were gradually replaced by $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ (CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$) transitions (assigned by analogy with reduced bpy $^{\bullet-}$ complexes^{28,29}). In the spectra of 3^+ , 3^0 , and 2^+ , the shape and position of the $\sim 450 \text{ nm}$ feature were also modified by $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}} \rightarrow \text{CN-Me-bpy}$ MLCT transitions shifting slightly to lower energies relative to the 3^{2+} or 2^{2+} parents because of the increasing electron density at Ru^{II} and the concomitant destabilization of its $4d_{\pi}$ orbitals. Reduced polypyridine complexes are typically characterized by a strong near-UV absorption band, found at 29200 cm^{-1} (342 nm)²⁹ for $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^+$ or at 27700 cm^{-1} (361 nm) for $\text{ReCl}(\text{CO})_3(\text{bpy}^{\bullet-})$, where it was identified²⁸ by TDDFT as a mixed $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{bpy}^{\bullet-})/\text{Re}^{\text{I}} \rightarrow \text{bpy}^{\bullet-}$ intraligand/MLCT transition. In the 3^{II} redox series, the corresponding feature emerged in 3^+ as a weak feature at $\sim 26300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (380 nm), and then blue-shifted and gained intensity upon the second and, especially, the third reduction, becoming a prominent band at 28150 cm^{-1} (355 nm) in 3^- . In the NIR region, a broad absorption band attributable to $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ (CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$) transitions between 5000 and 10000 cm^{-1} appeared upon the first reduction and increased in intensity with each successive reduction step. Interestingly, NIR-IR spectra of 3^+ and 3^0 showed an additional weak feature at about 3300 cm^{-1} (Figures 3, right, and S5). This feature was absent in the spectrum of the parent complex, 3^{2+} , emerged upon the first reduction ($3^{2+} \rightarrow 3^+$), increased in intensity upon the second reduction ($3^+ \rightarrow 3^0$), and vanished after the third one upon formation of 3^- , whereas the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ -related NIR band around 6000 cm^{-1} continually increased across this sequence

of reductions. This pattern suggests an electronic as opposed to a vibrational origin of the $\sim 3300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ transition. Because it was found only in complexes that simultaneously contain in their coordination spheres CN-Me-bpy and CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ ligands [the same absorption feature was observed in the spectrum of 2^+ (Figures 4 and S7)], we assign the $\sim 3300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ band to a CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{CN-Me-bpy}$ interligand charge transfer (ILCT) transition.

UV-vis-NIR spectra of 1^{2+} , 2^{2+} , and their first reduction products combine features due to CN-Me-bpy and bpy ligands and their reduced forms. This was manifested in the spectra of 1^{II} (Figures 4 and S6), where the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{bpy})$ band in the UV region retained its intensity and slightly red-shifted upon the first CN-Me-bpy-localized reduction and then strongly decreased in intensity upon the bpy-localized second step. CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ -associated transitions (Table S1) emerged after the first reduction (1^+) at 29500 cm^{-1} (339 nm) and between 6000 and 8000 cm^{-1} in the NIR region, getting encompassed by overlapping stronger red-shifted bpy $^{\bullet-}$ absorption in 1^0 . Absorptions associated with the bpy $^{\bullet-}$ chromophore in the NIR continued to gain intensity upon reduction to the 1^- state.

As alluded to above, the same type of behavior was observed for the 2^n series (Figure S7). Notably, the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{CN-Me-bpy})$ band in the UV region decreased in intensity upon the first reduction step and disappeared entirely upon the second one when both CN-Me-bpy ligands had undergone reduction. The NIR absorption due to CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ concomitantly increased without any significant change in the band shape [save for a red shift from $\sim 6300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (2^+) to $\sim 6060 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (2^0)] until the third reduction when bpy $^{\bullet-}$ -based absorption(s) set in and a broad shoulder emerged around 4300 cm^{-1} , which extended into the IR. Interestingly, the UV absorption band attributable to the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \pi \rightarrow \pi^*/\text{MLCT}$ transition fully developed only in 2^0 , corresponding to the redox level at which both CN-Me-bpy ligands have been converted to their corresponding radical anions. Finally, the weak, broad feature observed near 3300 cm^{-1} in 2^+ disappeared upon reduction to 2^0 , consistent with its assignment as a CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{CN-Me-bpy}$ ILCT transition.

Comparison of the Excited and Singly Reduced States. The common localization of the optically excited electron in the $^3\text{MLCT}$ state and the electron added upon reduction at a CN-Me-bpy ligand (Figure S3) is expected to induce comparable spectroscopic responses to optical excitation and reduction.

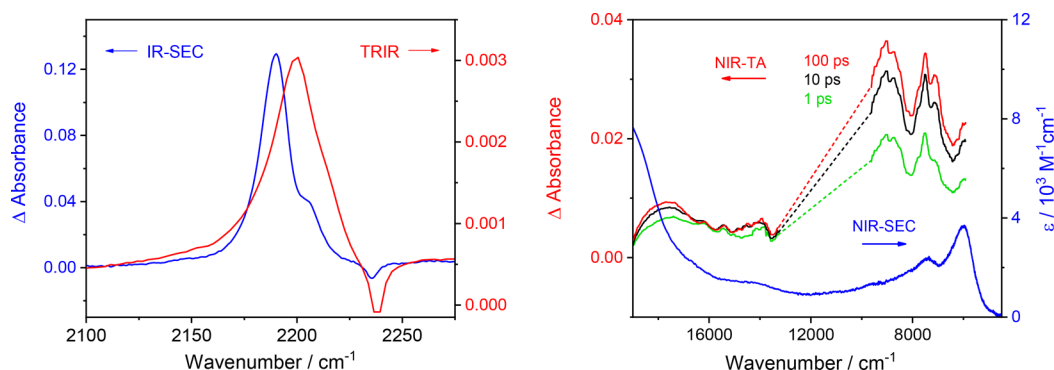


Figure 5. Comparison of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR and NIR spectra of $\mathbf{1}^+$ ($[\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN-Me-bpy}^{\bullet-})(\text{bpy})_2]^+$) and $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ ($^*[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{CN-Me-bpy}^{\bullet-})(\text{bpy})_2]^{2+}$). Left: Difference IR spectra (after minus before excitation/reduction) of $\mathbf{1}^+$ (blue) spectroelectrochemically generated in THF/TBAH and of $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ (red) measured by TRIR at 100 ps after 490 nm and ~ 100 fs excitation of $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ in nitromethane.¹³ Note the offset of the TRIR spectrum (left panel, right axis) due to low-energy electronic absorption. Right: NIR spectrum of $\mathbf{1}^+$ (blue) and excited-state NIR difference time-resolved absorption spectra measured at 1, 10, and 100 ps after 400 nm/100 fs excitation. Dotted lines indicate the dead region covered by neither the charge-coupled nor InGaAs detector and/or blocked around 800 nm by a notch filter to eliminate the white-light-continuum pumping beam.

With regard to the electronic spectra, similarities between the photoexcited and electrochemically reduced forms of these compounds are clearly identifiable. Enhanced near-UV absorption between 24000 and 26000 cm^{-1} due to a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ /MLCT transition associated with the CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ moiety has been noted previously,¹² so we have focused on NIR absorption of the singly reduced and $^3\text{MLCT}$ excited states of $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ (Figure 5, right). Compound $\mathbf{1}^+$ exhibits a strong and broad NIR absorption with a shoulder at 9400 cm^{-1} and maxima at 7400 cm^{-1} ($\epsilon = 2340 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and 6040 cm^{-1} ($3670 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) that we assigned to CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ -localized $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ and CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{bpy}$ ILCT transitions (Table S1). Excited-state NIR spectra showed features at similar energies (ca. 9000, 7500, 7140, and $\sim 6000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; the detection range ended at 5920 cm^{-1}). In addition, a weak, monotonously decreasing background in the TRIR spectrum indicated the presence of absorption of an electronic origin extending into the IR region. TDDFT calculation on relaxed (UKS-optimized) $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ predicted the most intense triplet–triplet transition at 8853 cm^{-1} ($f = 0.11$), which is predominantly $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-}$ in nature (Table S3). Highly mixed $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions involving contributions from CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{bpy}$ ILCT and CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{Ru}^{\text{III}}$ LMCT excitations were calculated at 10556 cm^{-1} (0.003) and 11524 cm^{-1} (0.012). Much weaker transitions were calculated on the low-energy side of the NIR band: CN-Me-bpy $^{\bullet-} \rightarrow \text{bpy}$ ILCT at 5920 cm^{-1} , as well as Ru^{III} -based d–d transitions at 3510 and 3172 cm^{-1} (Table S3).

In the IR region, formation of the $^3\text{MLCT}$ state after optical excitation shifts the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band to lower energy, splits its A_1 and B_1 components (the symmetric and antisymmetric stretching vibrations of the two CN groups of a single CN-Me-bpy ligand, respectively), and increases their integrated intensity in a manner analogous to that observed spectroelectrochemically (Figure 5, left; Tables 2 and 3). The Lorentzian band shape was retained upon excitation as well as the first reduction of either complex, indicating that neither of these processes increases the solvational heterogeneity around $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups on the IR time scale. This behavior is common for all three investigated complexes,^{12,13} and the following discussion will concentrate on $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$.

The excitation-induced $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ shift of $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ was smaller (-38 cm^{-1}) than that upon reduction (-46 cm^{-1}). The A_1 – B_1

splitting appeared to be comparable, but only a rough estimate was possible for the excited state because of a larger linewidth. The integrated area of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band showed a 7-fold increase for $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ versus the ~ 33 times increase observed upon electrochemical reduction to $\mathbf{1}^+$. This behavior was closely matched by DFT vibrational analysis (Table 3), which correctly predicted the attenuated perturbation of $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR features upon excitation to the lowest-energy $^3\text{MLCT}$ excited state [shifts of -31 cm^{-1} (A_1) and -46 cm^{-1} (B_1), B_1/A_1 intensity ratio of 11, and a 15-fold total intensity enhancement in $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ relative to $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$] compared to reduction [-35 cm^{-1} (A_1) and -51 cm^{-1} (B_1), B_1/A_1 intensity ratio of 6, and a 32-fold total intensity enhancement in $\mathbf{1}^+$].

The downshift of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band upon reduction or MLCT excitation is a consequence of population of the π^* (CN-Me-bpy) LUMO, which is partly localized at the aromatic C4 and C4' atoms and at the terminal N atoms. It is weakly antibonding to the $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ bonds and π -bonding toward the C–CN bonds (see α -HOSO in Figures S8 and S9), so that its population weakens the $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ bonds, shifting $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ downward. The actual $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ shift magnitude depends on the extent of LUMO delocalization over the $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ group(s). A smaller shift observed for $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ – $\mathbf{3}^{2+}$ upon optical excitation than the first reduction is easily understood given the stronger electron-withdrawing effect of the Ru^{III} center in $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ (formally described as $^*[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{CN-Me-bpy}^{\bullet-})(\text{bpy})_2]^{2+}$) compared to Ru^{II} in $\mathbf{1}^+$ ($[\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN-Me-bpy}^{\bullet-})(\text{bpy})_2]^+$) coupled with the fact that the covalency of the metal–ligand bond results in less than a full unit of charge being transferred from the metal to the ligand upon MLCT excitation. This was supported by a less negative Mulliken charge at each $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ in the $^3\text{MLCT}$ excited state $^*\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ ($-0.054 e$) than in the one-electron-reduced form $\mathbf{1}^+$ ($-0.075 e$), as calculated by DFT. Lifting the degeneracy between the A_1 and B_1 modes upon reduction or excitation is also attributable to the delocalized unpaired electron density in the π^* LUMO over both $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups, which mediates coupling between their stretching vibrations.

When the IR behaviors of $\mathbf{1}^{2+}$ – $\mathbf{3}^{2+}$ are compared, it is interesting to note that charge-transfer (CT) excitation of donor–acceptor compounds with a single $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ group bound to a single aromatic ring results in much larger $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ downshifts in the range 100–130 cm^{-1} . This is the case of

the twisted intramolecular charge-transfer (TICT) excited state in 4-(dimethylamino)benzotrile and its derivatives in polar solvents, whose $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band also shows a moderate intensity enhancement upon excitation.^{30,31} Excitation of $[\text{W}(\text{CO})_5(\text{pyCN})]$ to a ³MLCT state results in a shift of -124 cm^{-1} , as was determined by time-resolved resonance Raman spectroscopy.³²

The IR intensity enhancement upon reduction or oxidation has been described for molecular species such as terphenyl,³³ conjugated oligomers and polymers of fluorene and thiophene,³⁴ and various conducting polymers as well as for vibrations of bridging groups in mixed-valence complexes,^{35,36} partially oxidized tetrakis(ferrocenylethynyl)ethene,³⁷ and porphyrin oligomers,³⁸ whose one-electron oxidation enhanced the IR band due to the stretching vibration of the $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ linker about 40 times. In the present case, the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band intensified about 35 times upon the first reduction and 5–7 times upon excitation to the ³MLCT lowest excited state, mostly because of intensity enhancement of the B_1 antisymmetric stretching vibration of the two terminal $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups. This effect is attributable to an increased dipole-moment derivative along the B_1 normal coordinate upon occupancy of the delocalized π^* LUMO. The extra electron density is delocalized over the aromatic bpy core and the terminal N atoms of the $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups (Figure S3 and α -HOSO in Figures S8 and S9). A higher electron density at the terminal N atoms will magnify the changes of the local dipoles upon $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ bond elongation (contraction). More importantly, the $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ stretching motion will cause π^* electron density shifting over the whole CN-Me-bpy^{•-} ligand, resulting in large dipole-moment changes. This effect will be stronger for the antisymmetric B_1 mode because the electron-density redistribution (push) upon contraction of one $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ group will be magnified by a pull toward the elongating second one, resulting in larger B_1 than A_1 enhancement. This effect is absent for the parent complex where the π^* LUMO is unoccupied, the two $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups are uncoupled, and the IR intensity originates from the global dipole-moment change of the whole complex, as indicated by the higher A_1 than B_1 intensity. DFT implemented in *Gaussian16* calculates IR intensities using derivatives of the electron density with respect to nuclear displacements.^{39,40} Experimental enhancement factors obtained for the reduction and excitation of I^{2+} were comparable or slightly smaller than DFT-calculated values (Table 3), suggesting that the above explanation of the reduction/excitation-induced IR-intensity enhancement based on increasing dipole-moment derivatives is sufficient, without the need to invoke mechanisms arising from interactions with low-lying electronic transitions.^{41,42}

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The $[\text{Ru}(\text{CN-Me-bpy})_x(\text{bpy})_{3-x}]^{2+}$ series of complexes comprise an electrochemically rich family of compounds exhibiting one oxidation step¹² and up to five reduction steps. The 400–500 meV gap between CN-Me-bpy and bpy π^* LUMO, together with evidence for weak ligand–ligand interactions, at best support the notion that reduction steps are localized at single CN-Me-bpy ligand(s); in heteroleptic complexes, the bpy ligand becomes reduced only after all of the CN-Me-bpy units in a given compound (one in the case of compound I^{2+} or both for compound 2^{2+}) have been converted to their corresponding radical anions. Species with one-electron-reduced CN-Me-bpy ligands (including $\text{3}^- = [\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN-Me-}$

$\text{bpy}^{\bullet-})_3]^-$) appear to be chemically stable. This behavior is promising for further spectroscopic studies (e.g., electron paramagnetic resonance or two-dimensional IR), as well as for potential use in electrocatalysis or in applications that could exploit their electrochromism.

Localization of the reduction steps inferred from redox-potential values and their spacing was confirmed spectroelectrochemically, with the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR band, UV features due to $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{CN-Me-bpy})-$ and $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{bpy})-$ -based transitions, and NIR transitions associated with CN-Me-bpy^{•-} and bpy^{•-} being most diagnostic. Of special interest are the CN-Me-bpy^{•-} \rightarrow CN-Me-bpy ILCT electronic transition found in the IR spectra of 3^+ , 3^0 , and 2^+ , which demonstrates the simultaneous presence of reduced and unreduced CN-Me-bpy ligands, and the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ vibrational mode, which provides information specific to the CN-Me-bpy ligand and its radical anion.

Long-lived, strongly emissive lowest triplet excited states¹² $*\text{1}^{2+}$, $*\text{2}^{2+}$, and $*\text{3}^{2+}$ have MLCT character, with the excited electron localized at a single CN-Me-bpy ligand similarly to the corresponding one-electron-reduced products 1^+ , 2^+ , 3^+ (Figure S3). Common electron localization rationalizes the observed similar spectroscopic responses to excitation and the first reduction, which are especially prominent in the IR region where both reduction and optical excitation result in a red shift and intensity enhancement of the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ band.

Finally, it should be noted that the $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ group is a convenient IR probe of solvation and environment effects using one- or two-dimensional IR spectroscopy, as well as vibrational Stark spectroscopy,^{6,7,43–46} but its utility as an IR-active molecular tag is somewhat diminished by a low IR intensity and a Fermi resonance.⁴⁷ Complexes 1^{2+} – 3^{2+} demonstrate that $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ substituents on a bpy ligand also are effective reporters of intramolecular changes of the electron-density distribution. The large $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ intensity enhancement observed upon reduction facilitates the detection of $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ IR features and opens an opportunity for IR investigations of solvation dynamics or supramolecular interactions of radical-anionic species and CT excited states, as well as for kinetic studies of photoinduced electron-transfer processes using IR spectroscopy.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.0c03579>.

CVs of 2^{2+} and 3^{2+} , calculated spin-density distributions in 1^+ and $*\text{1}^{2+}$, additional NIR SEC results, UV–vis–NIR spectroelectrochemistry of 2^{2+} , TDDFT-calculated NIR electronic transitions of 1^+ and $*\text{1}^{2+}$, and shapes of spectroscopically relevant spin orbitals (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to Prof. Wolfgang Kaim (Universität Stuttgart, Germany) at the occasion of his 70th birthday.

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