

Electronic Supporting Information for:

Hydroquinone/quinone electro- and photochemical interconversion in isolable polypyridylruthenium(II) complexes

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Table S1. Crystallographic data for **HQ_AN** and **Q_AN**.

	HQ_AN	Q_AN
Chemical formula	C _{33.25} H ₂₈ F ₁₂ N ₆ O ₃ P ₂ Ru	C ₃₅ H ₂₇ F ₁₂ N ₇ O ₂ P ₂ Ru
Formula weight	950.62	968.64
Temperature (K)	293	93
Crystal system	monoclinic	triclinic
Space group	<i>C2/c</i>	<i>P-1</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	12.4452(2)	8.9275(11)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.9054(2)	9.3122(12)
<i>c</i> (Å)	49.4032(7)	22.021(3)
α (°)	90	86.863(2)
β (°)	92.6880(10)	87.394(3)
γ (°)	90	87.946(2)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	7925.9(2)	1825.0(4)
<i>Z</i>	8	2
Calcd density (g/cm ³)	1.593	1.763
μ (Mo <i>K</i> α) (mm ⁻¹)	0.575	0.625
No. unique reflns	11354	8276
No. obsd reflns	9368	6652
Refinement method	<i>Full-matrix least-squares on F²</i>	
Parameters	640	534
<i>R</i> [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] ¹	0.0876	0.0902
<i>wR</i> (all data) ²	0.2020	0.2449
<i>S</i>	1.276	1.110

¹ $R = \Sigma(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \Sigma|F_o|$; ² $wR = \{\Sigma_w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \Sigma_w(F_o^2)\}^{1/2}$.

Table S2. Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for **HQ_AN**.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1–H1 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.82	1.96	2.765(8)	169
O2–H2 \cdots O5	0.82	1.94	2.730(15)	161
O2–H2 \cdots O5 ⁱⁱ	0.82	1.96	2.779(15)	179
O5–H5A \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.85	2.23	2.779(15)	123
C2–H2A \cdots F1A ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.46	3.258(17)	144
C2–H2A \cdots F3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.54	3.218(17)	130
C5–H5 \cdots F10A	0.93	2.38	3.19(2)	146
C12–H12 \cdots O1	0.93	2.46	2.819(7)	103
C24–H24 \cdots F3A ^{iv}	0.93	2.54	3.38(2)	151
C29–H29 \cdots F10 ⁱ	0.93	2.44	3.20(3)	139
C33–H33C \cdots F7 ^v	0.96	2.54	3.44(2)	157

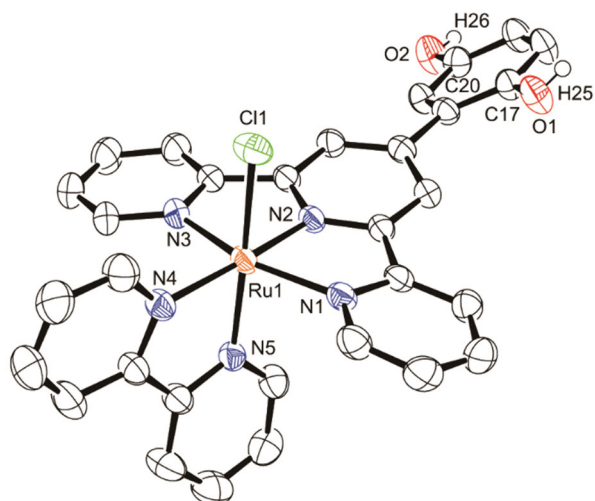
Symmetry codes: (i) $3/2-x, 1/2+y, 3/2-z$. (ii) $1-x, y, 3/2-z$. (iii) $1/2+x, -1/2+y, z$. (iv) $-x, 1-y, 1-z$. (v) $-1/2+x, 1/2+y, z$.

Table S3. Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for **Q_AN**.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C1–H4 \cdots F4 ⁱ	0.95	2.53	3.181(16)	126
C2–H5 \cdots F2 ⁱ	0.95	2.43	3.310(13)	154
C3–H6 \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.95	2.43	3.379(9)	175
C9–H9 \cdots O2	0.95	2.34	2.828(8)	112
C12–H10 \cdots F8 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.46	3.400(13)	169
C17–H14 \cdots N7 ⁱⁱ	0.95	2.46	3.391(12)	168
C20–H16 \cdots F10 ^{iv}	0.95	2.40	3.110(11)	132
C31–H17 \cdots F2 ^v	0.95	2.52	3.181(16)	127
C31–H17 \cdots N6	0.95	2.60	3.154(13)	118
C25–H21 \cdots F3 ^{vi}	0.95	2.44	3.34(2)	156
C35–H25 \cdots F10	0.98	2.46	3.352(15)	151
C35–H26 \cdots F9 ^{vii}	0.98	2.31	3.271(17)	167

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -1+y, z$. (ii) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$. (iii) $-1+x, -1+y, z$. (iv) $-x, 2-y, 1-z$. (v) $-1+x, y, z$. (vi) $1-x, 2-y, -z$. (vii) $1-x, 2-y, 1-z$.

(a)



(b)

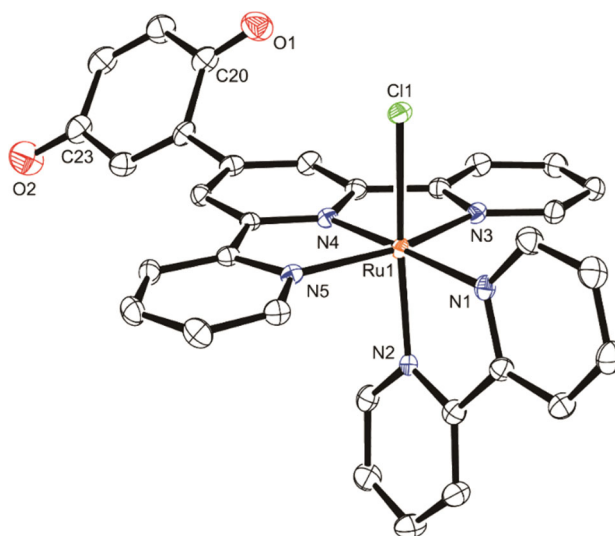


Figure S1. ORTEP views of (a) HQ-Cl and (b) Q-Cl. Ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Counteranions, solvent molecules and hydrogen atoms, with the exception of the OH hydrogens, are removed for clarity (D. Oyama, M. Kido, R. Abe and T. Takase, *ChemistrySelect*, 2017, 2, 2583–2587.)

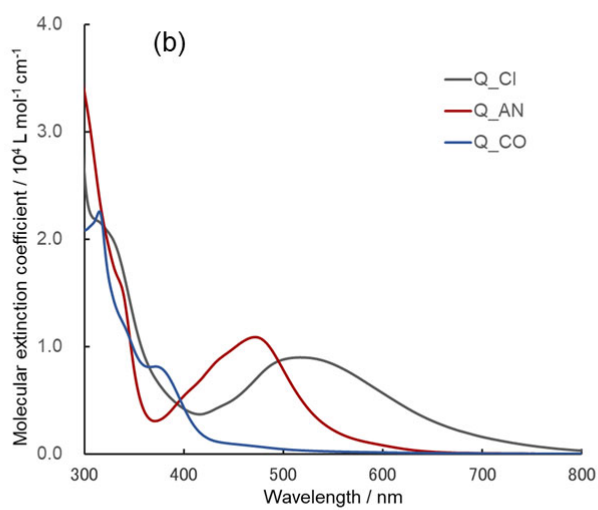
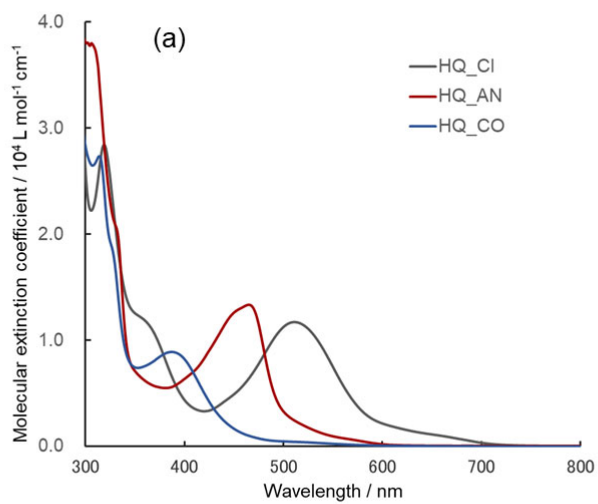


Figure S2. Electronic absorption spectra of (a) **HQ**-complexes and (b) **Q**-complexes in acetonitrile ($c = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$).

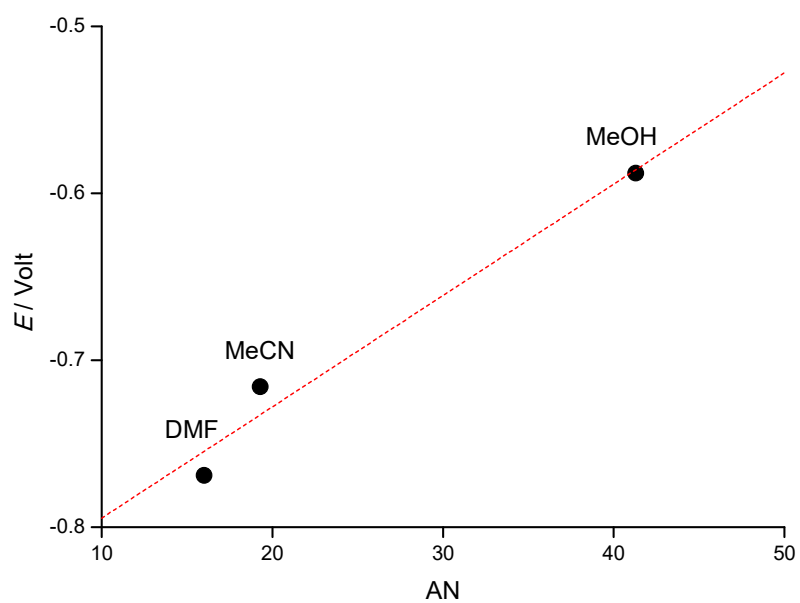
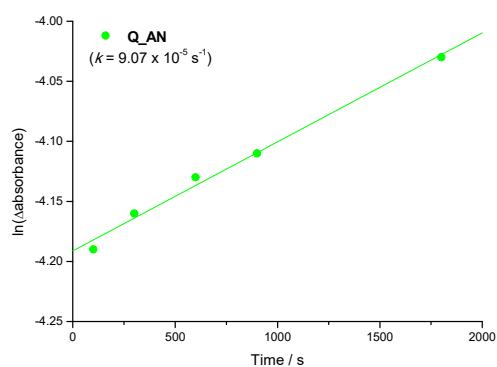
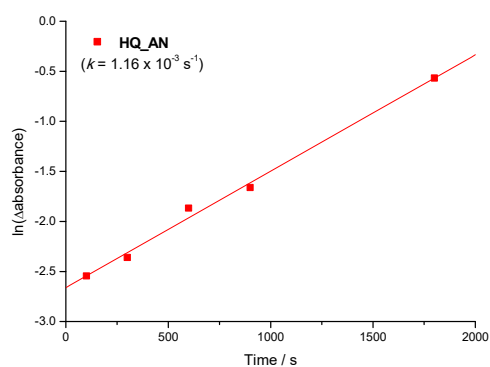


Figure S3. Correlations of the reduction potentials (E_{pc1}) of **Q_Cl** with solvent acceptor numbers (AN).

(a)



(b)

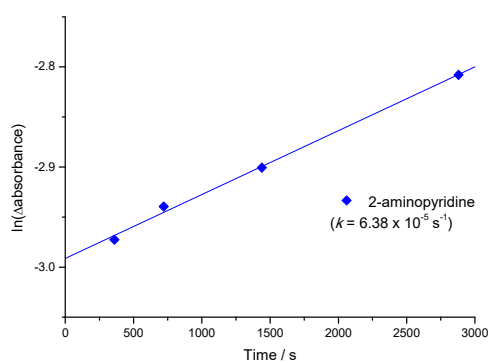
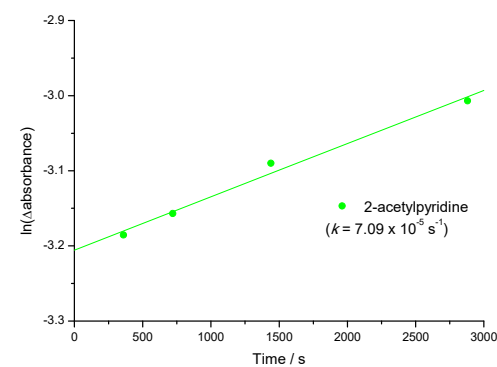
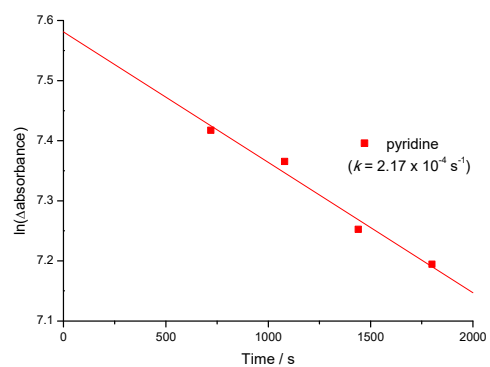


Figure S4. First-order plots of the photoinduced substitution reactions of (a) HQ_AN or Q_AN ($c = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) with acetone, (b) HQ_AN ($c = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) with pyridine derivatives in CH_3CN at 298 K.

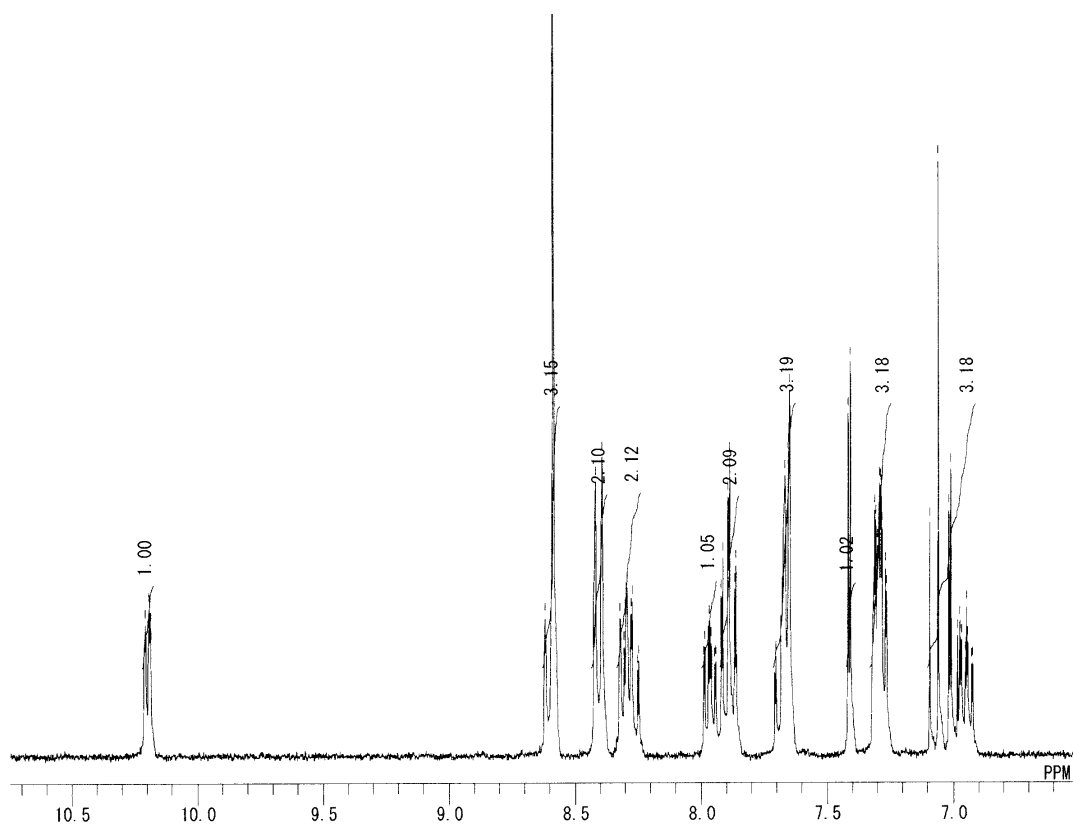


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of Q-Cl in CD₃CN.

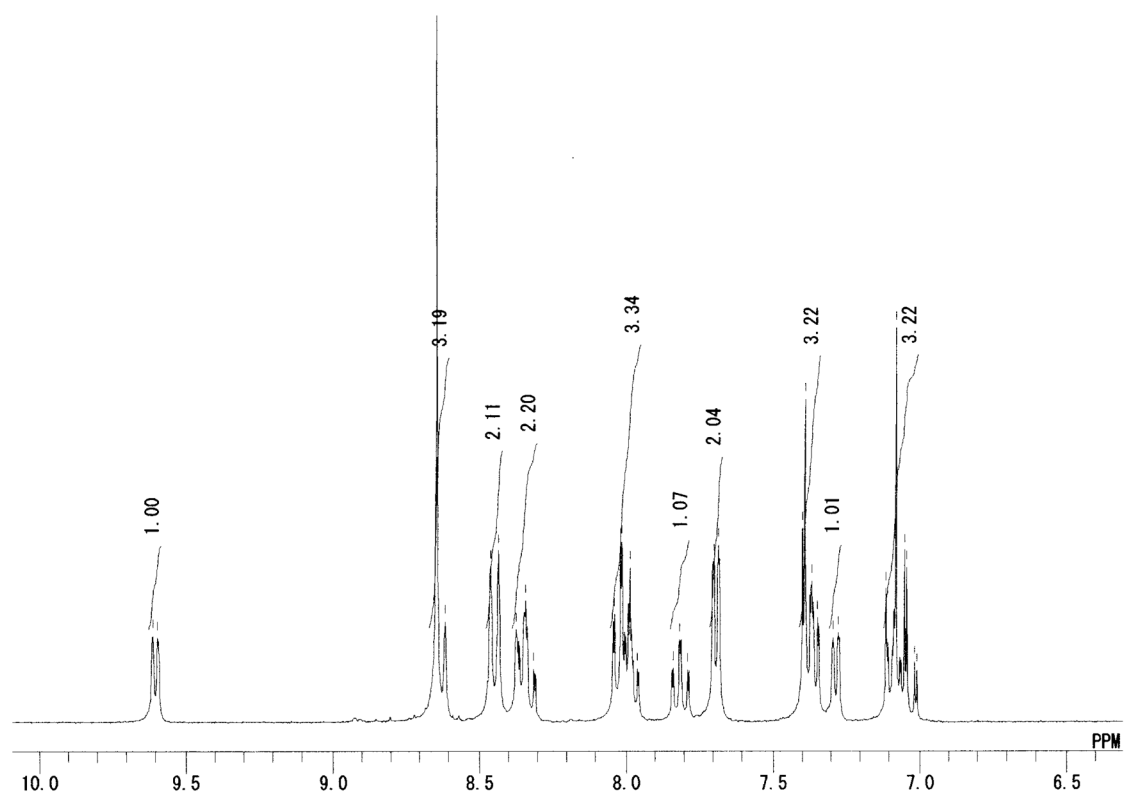


Figure S6. ^1H NMR spectrum of Q_AN in CD_3CN .

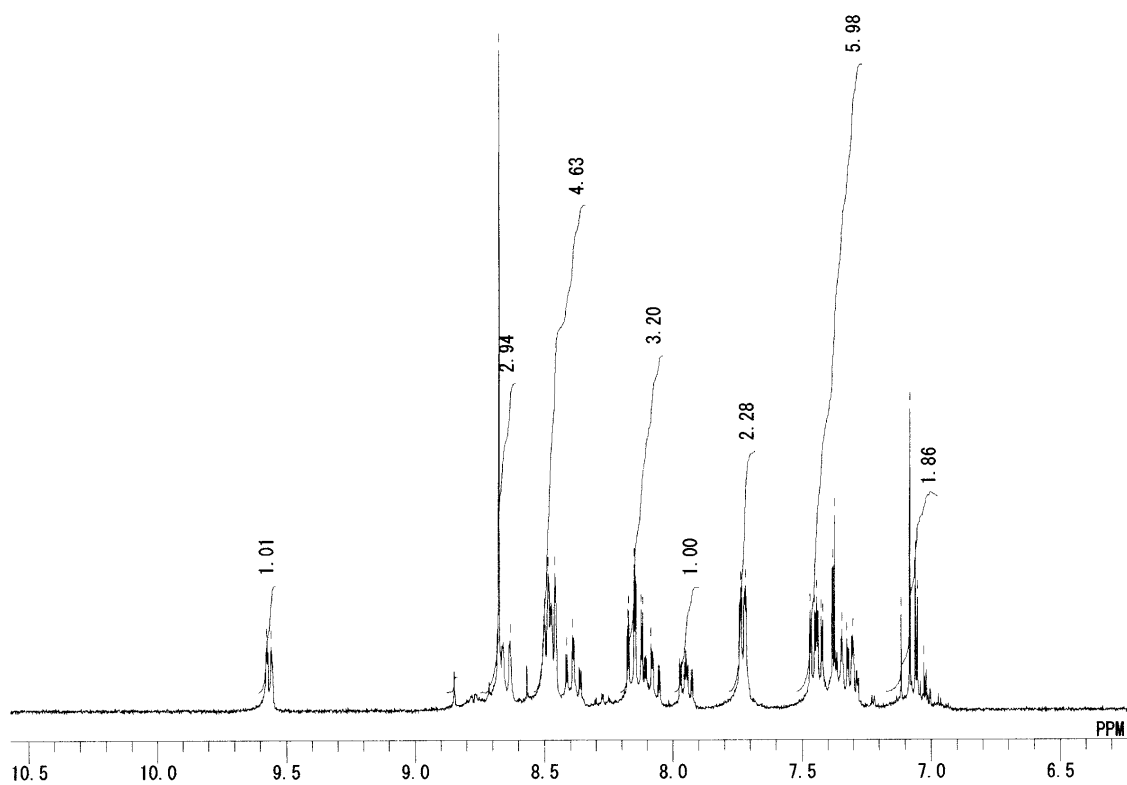


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of Q_CO in CD_3CN .

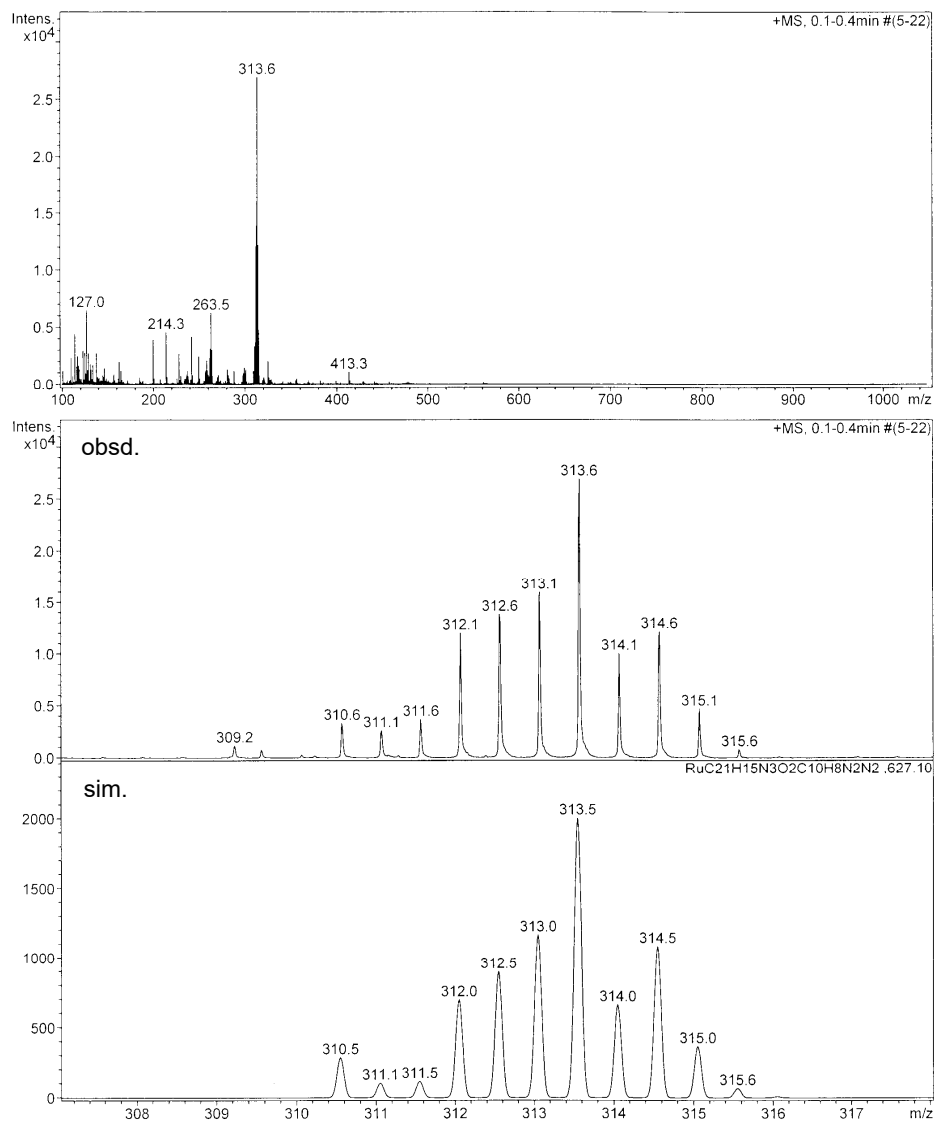


Figure S8. ESI mass spectrum of HQ_AN (positive mode, CH₃CN).

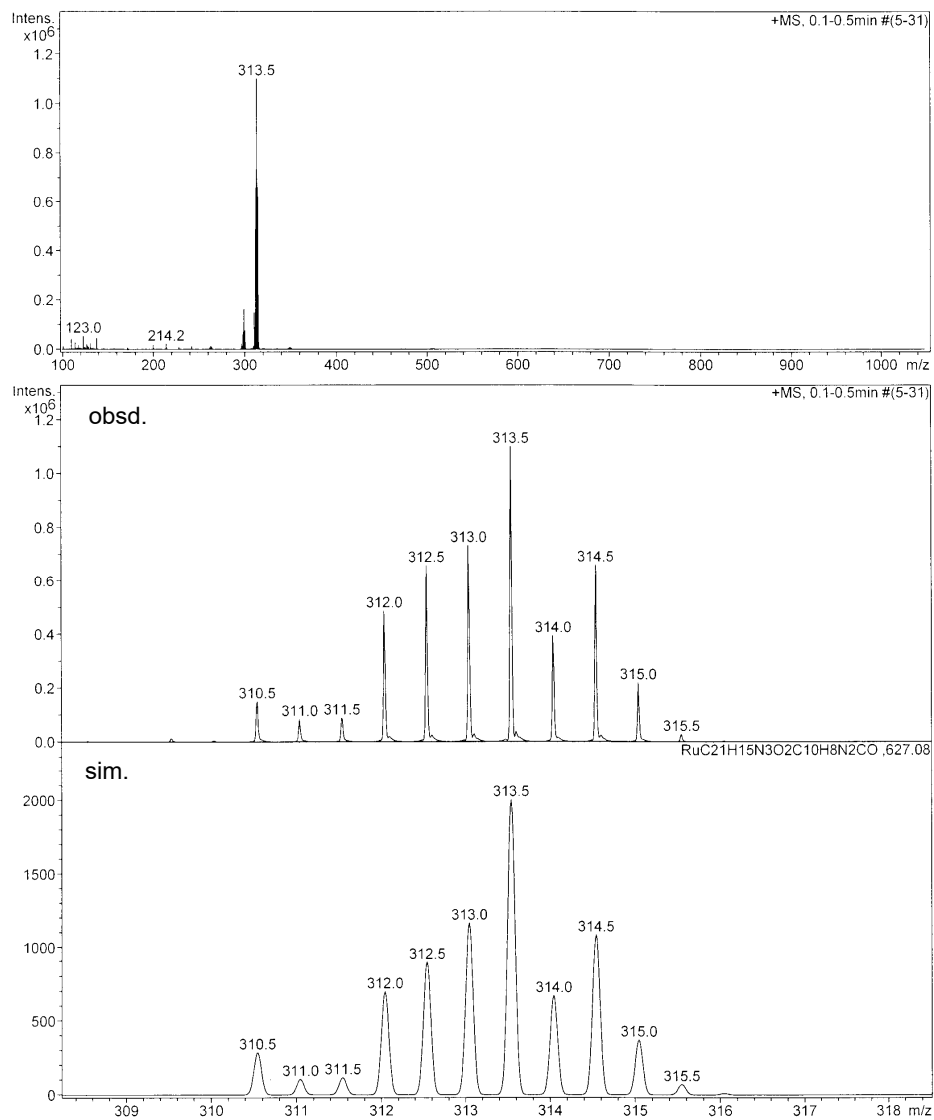


Figure S9. ESI mass spectrum of HQ_CO (positive mode, CH₃CN).

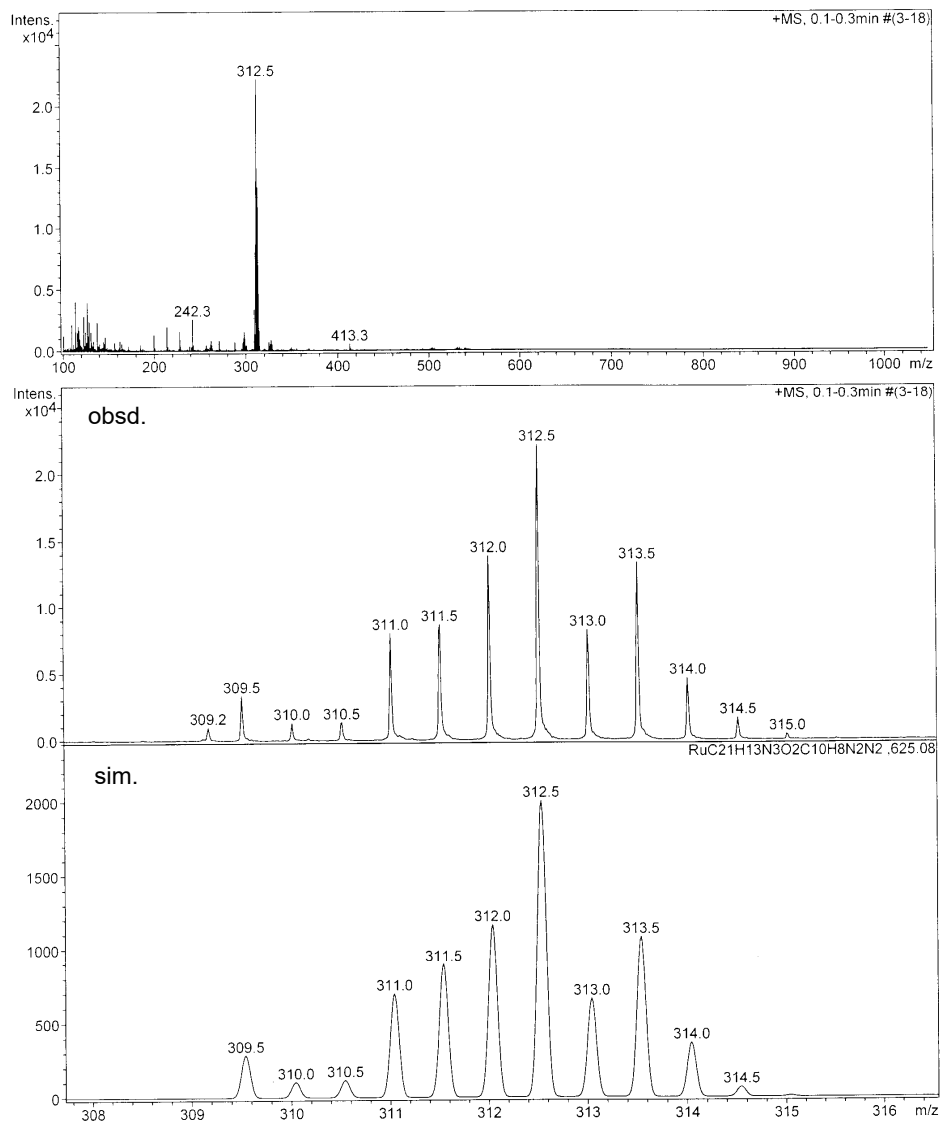


Figure S10. ESI mass spectrum of Q_AN (positive mode, CH₃CN).

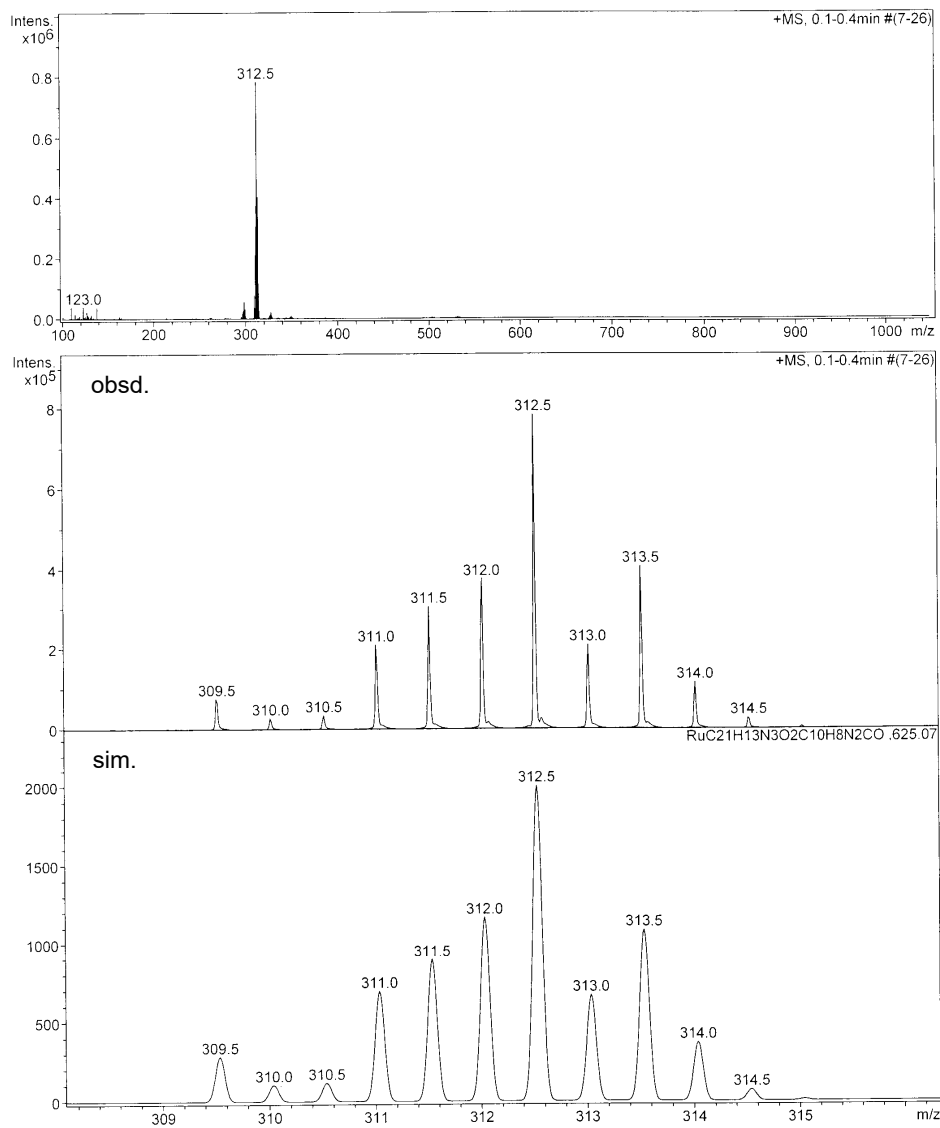


Figure S11. ESI mass spectrum of Q_CO (positive mode, CH₃CN).