

## A Divergent Strategy for Covalently-Tethered (tpy)<sub>2</sub>Ru(II) Systems Based on Rh<sub>2</sub>(N,N'-diphenylbenzamidinate)<sub>4</sub>

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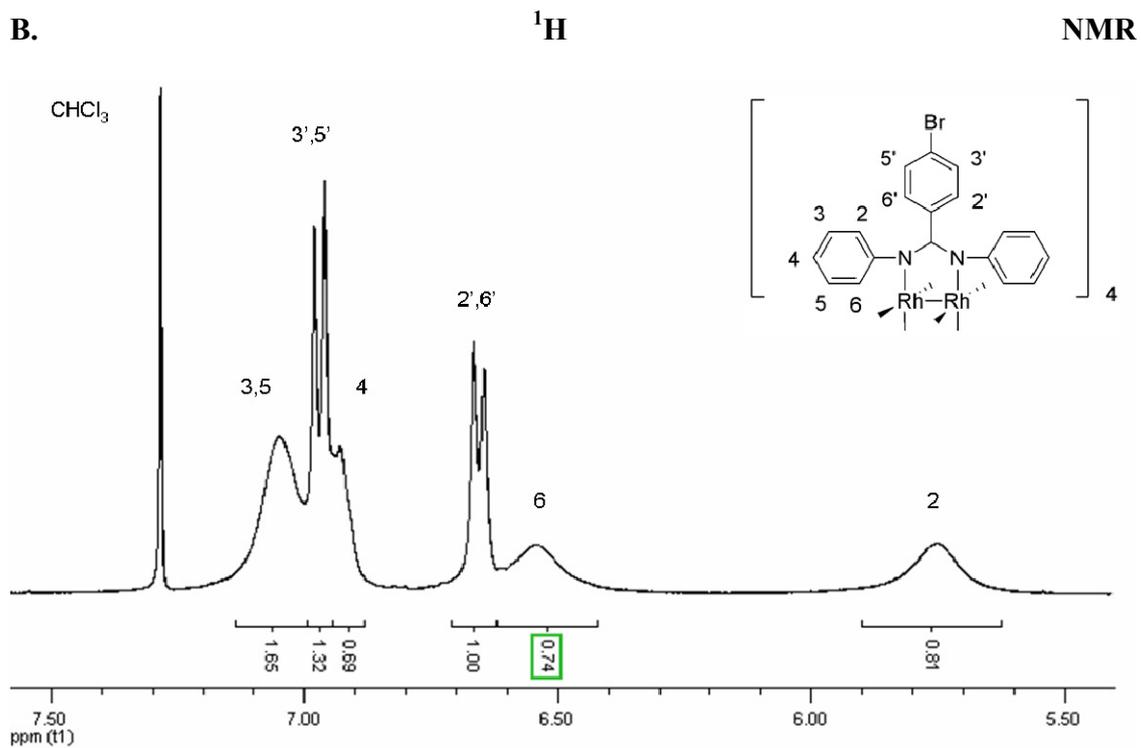
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### A. Synthesis

**Rh<sub>2</sub>(N,N'-diphenyl-4-{(4'-amidotpy)(4'-tolyltpy)Ru}(PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}-benzamidinate)<sub>4</sub> (5)** In a typical preparation, **4** (0.29 g, 0.30 mmol) is heated to reflux in thionyl chloride for 3 h. Excess thionyl chloride is removed by vacuum distillation and the residue is dried under vacuum. To this residue is charged acetonitrile (40 mL) and triethylamine (0.30 g, 3.0 mmol). **3** (0.050 g, 0.004 mmol) is then added portion wise as an acetonitrile solution (5 mL) and the reaction mix is heated to reflux under an inert atmosphere for 30 min. The intensely dark red solution is then concentrated for purification by column chromatography using silica and 7:2 CH<sub>3</sub>CN / KNO<sub>3</sub> (aq, sat). The desired fractions are concentrated and precipitated from KPF<sub>6</sub> (aq, sat) solution. The resulting precipitate was taken up in CH<sub>3</sub>CN and precipitated from H<sub>2</sub>O, filtered and dried to give 0.149 g of product in 77 % yield. R<sub>f</sub> = 0.48 (SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate, 7:2 CH<sub>3</sub>CN / KNO<sub>3</sub> (aq, sat) as eluent). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN) δ ppm 9.47 (br, 4H), 9.20 (m, 8H), 9.05 (s, 8H), 8.67 (m, 16H), 8.15 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 8.00 (m, 16H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.51 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 8H), 7.36 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 8H), 7.26 (m, 8H), 7.19 (m, 8H), 6.16 (br, 8H), 5.58 (br, 8H). ESI-MS: [M]<sup>8+</sup> calcd for C<sub>228</sub>H<sub>168</sub>N<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Rh<sub>2</sub>Ru<sub>4</sub>, 510.85416; found, 510.85434.

$[\text{M}(\text{PF}_6)]^{7+}$  604.402,  $[\text{M}(\text{PF}_6)_2]^{6+}$  729.461,  $[\text{M}(\text{PF}_6)_3]^{5+}$  904.348,  $[\text{M}(\text{PF}_6)_4]^{4+}$  1166.674,  
 $[\text{M}(\text{PF}_6)_5]^{3+}$  1603.900.



**Figure B.1.** Complex 1 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

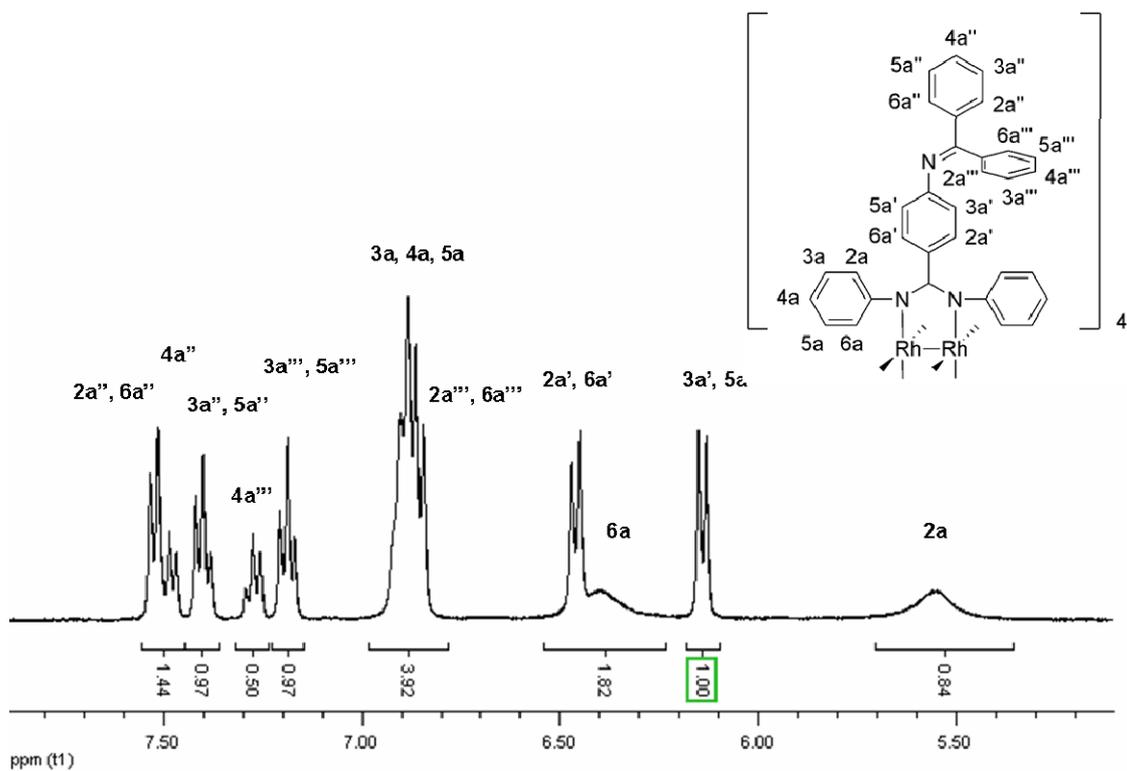


Figure B.2. Complex 2 in  $d_6$ -DMSO.

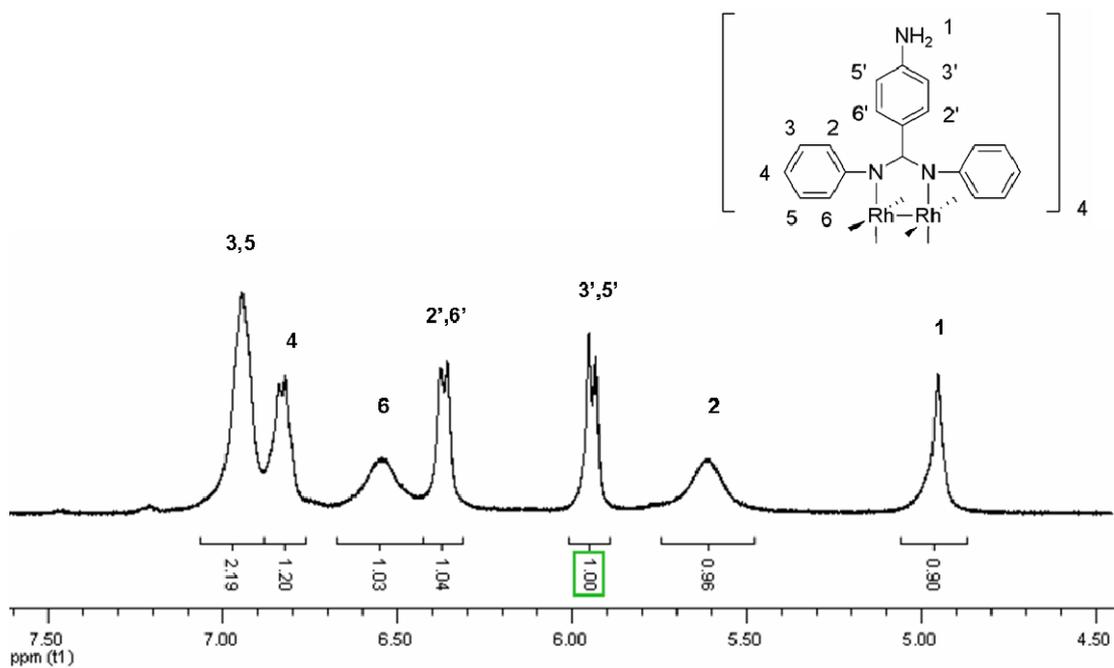
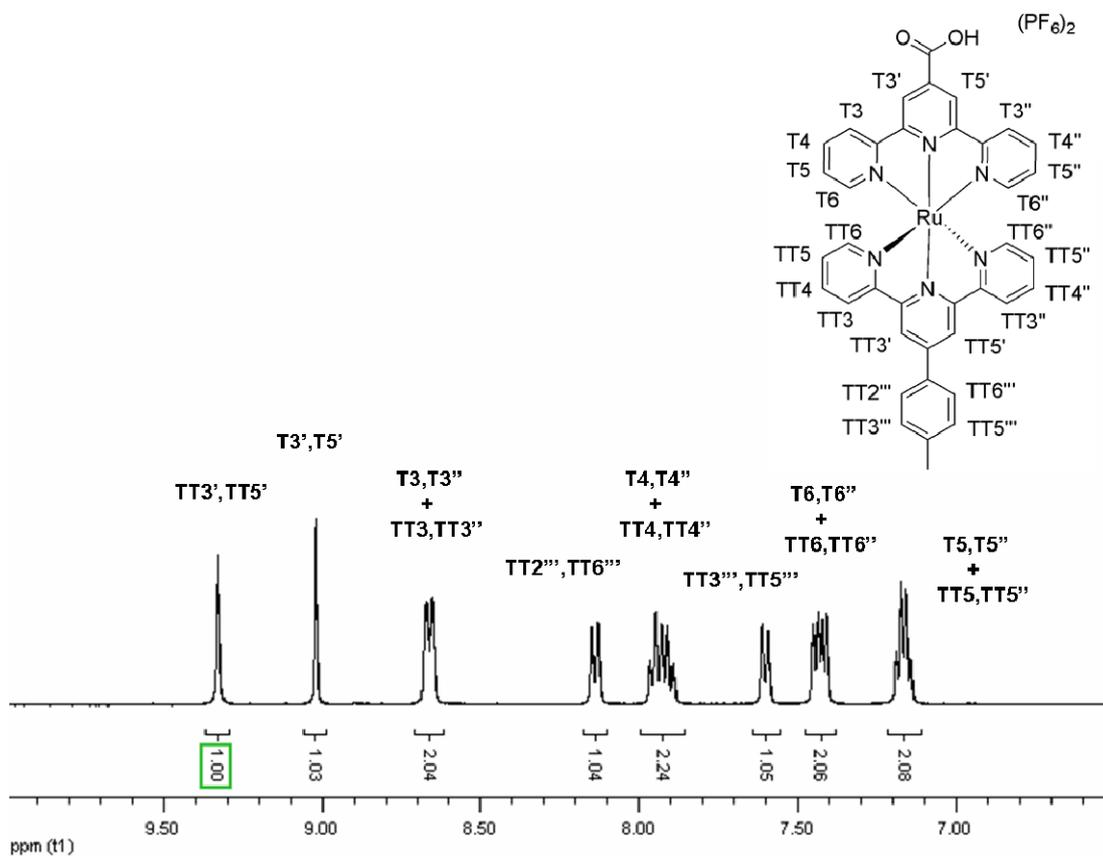


Figure B.3. Complex 3 in  $d_6$ -DMSO.



**Figure B.4.** Complex 4 in  $CD_3CN$ . Methyl resonance at 2.57 ppm (not shown).

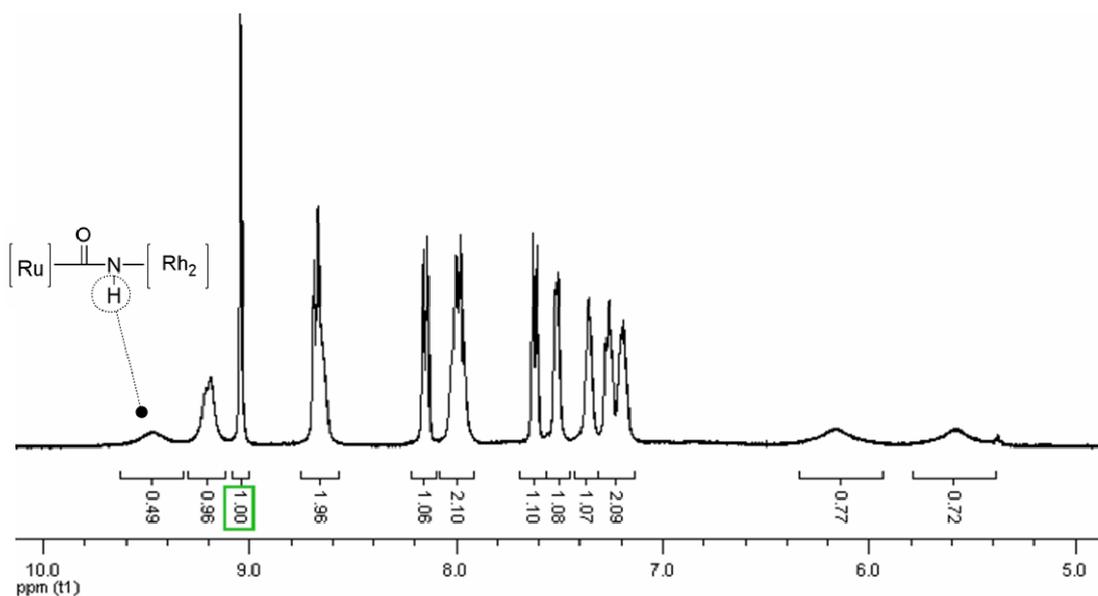


Figure B.5. Complex 5 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.

### C. Mass Spectrometry

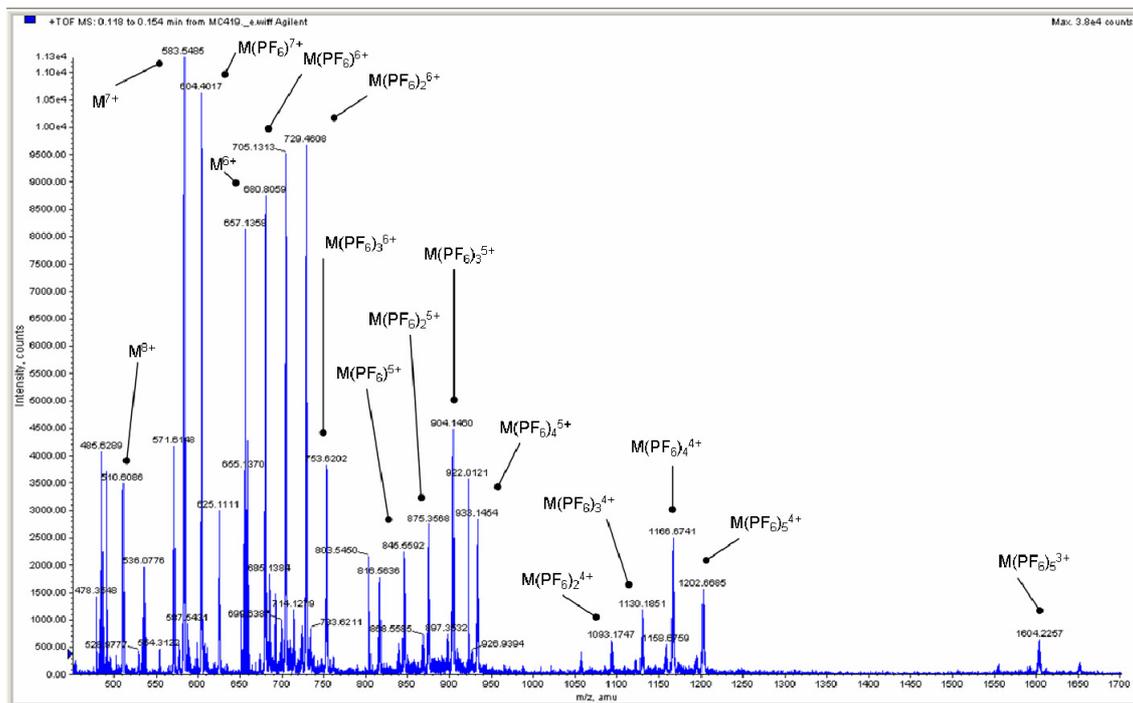
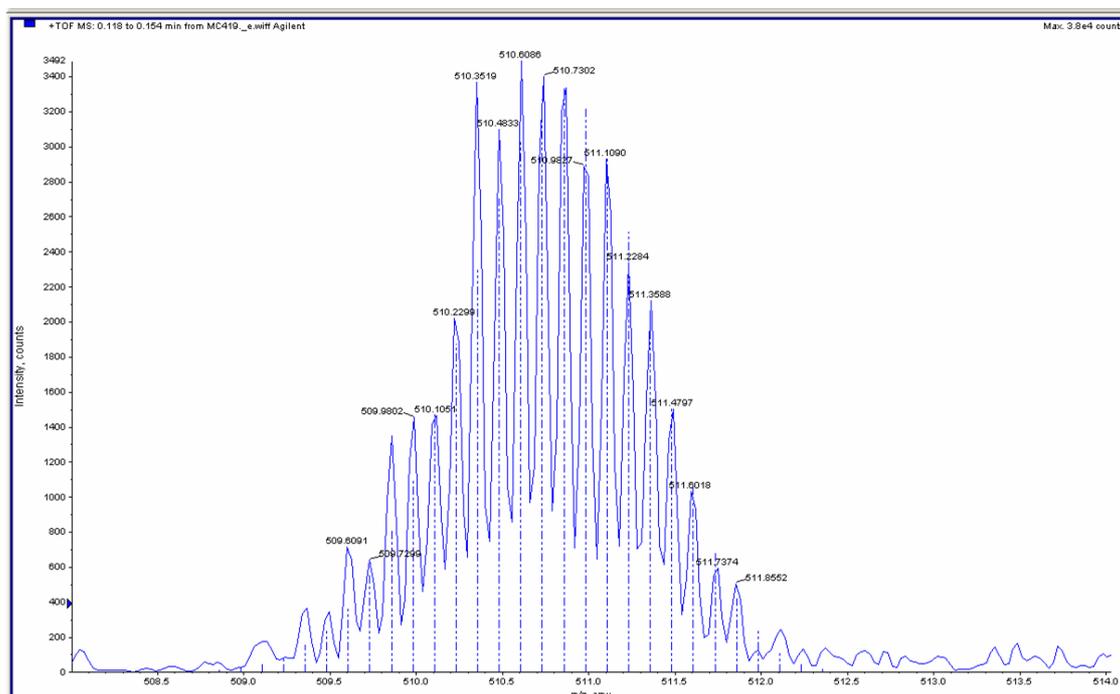
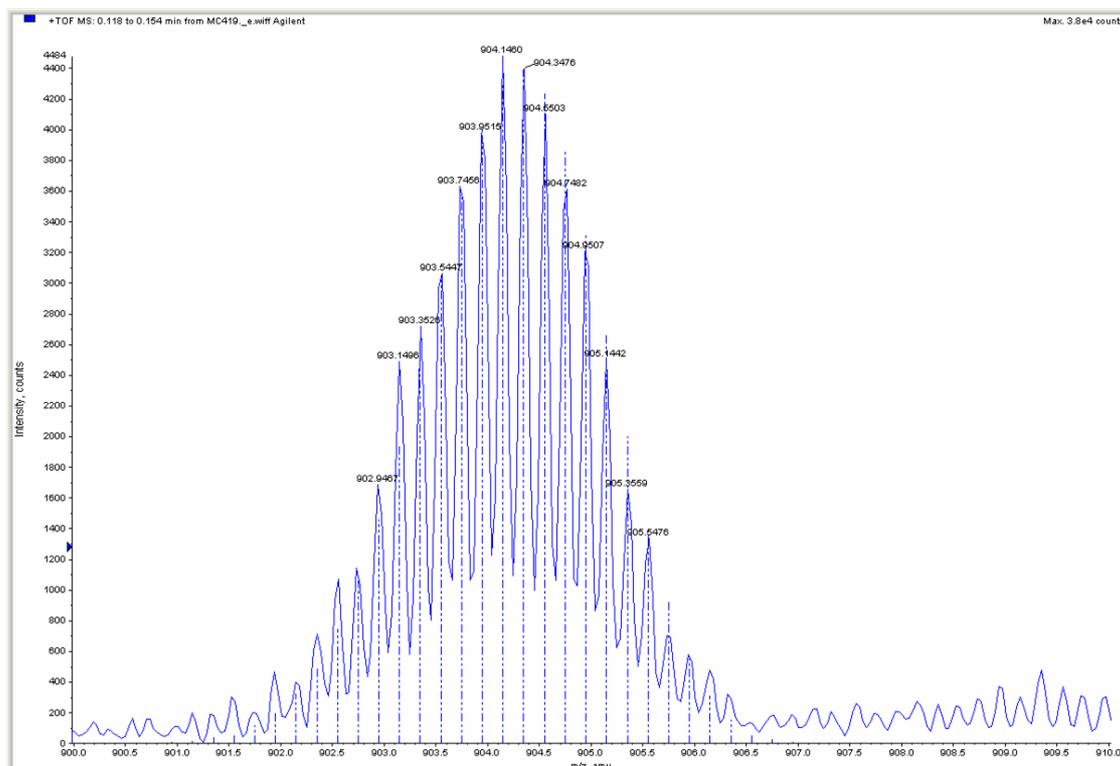


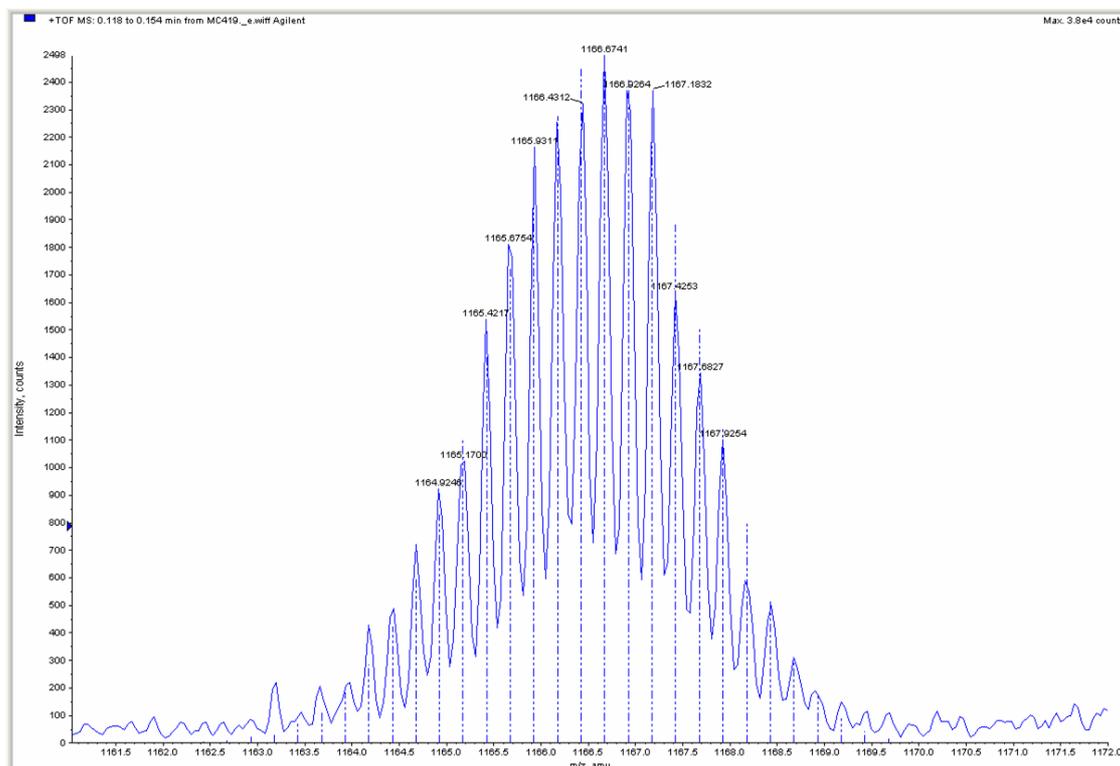
Figure C.1. ESI-MS of complex 5 (M = C<sub>228</sub>H<sub>168</sub>N<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Ru<sub>4</sub>Rh<sub>2</sub>).



**Figure C.2.** Isotopic distribution for  $[\text{C}_{228}\text{H}_{168}\text{N}_{36}\text{O}_4\text{Ru}_4\text{Rh}_2]^{8+}$ .

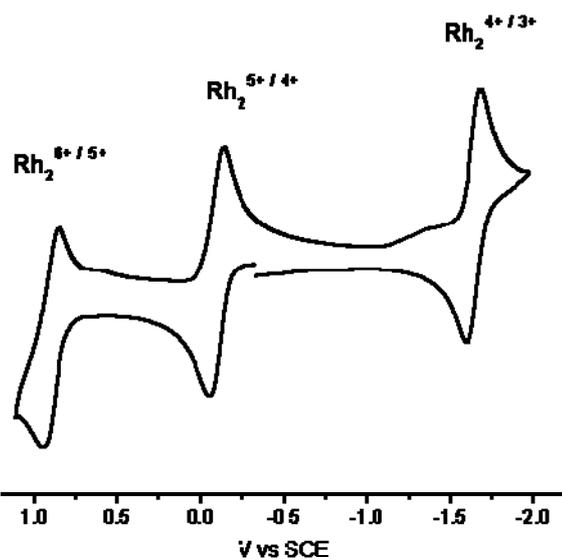


**Figure C.3.** Isotopic distribution for  $[\text{C}_{228}\text{H}_{168}\text{N}_{36}\text{O}_4\text{Ru}_4\text{Rh}_2\text{P}_3\text{F}_{18}]^{5+}$ .



**Figure C.4.** Isotopic distribution for  $[\text{C}_{228}\text{H}_{168}\text{N}_{36}\text{O}_4\text{Ru}_4\text{Rh}_2\text{P}_4\text{F}_{24}]^{4+}$ .

#### D. Cyclic Voltammetry



**Figure D.1** Cyclic voltammogram of complex 3 ( $100 \text{ mVs}^{-1}$  in  $0.1 \text{ M TBAPF}_6/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ ).