

## Electronic Supporting Information

### **A Mononuclear Ruthenium Complex Showing Multiple Proton-Coupled Electron Transfer toward Multi-electron Transfer Reactions**

Masaya Okamura,<sup>a,b</sup> Masaki Yoshida,<sup>a,c</sup> Reiko Kuga,<sup>a</sup> Ken Sakai,<sup>c,d,e</sup> Mio Kondo<sup>a</sup> and Shigeyuki Masaoka<sup>\*a,b,f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Institute for Molecular Science, Higashiyama 5-1, Myodaiji, Okazaki 444-8787 Japan.*

<sup>b</sup> *The Graduate University for Advanced Studies[SOKENDAI], Shonan Village, Hayama, Kanagawa 240-0193 Japan*

<sup>c</sup> *Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Hakozaki 6-10-1, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan.*

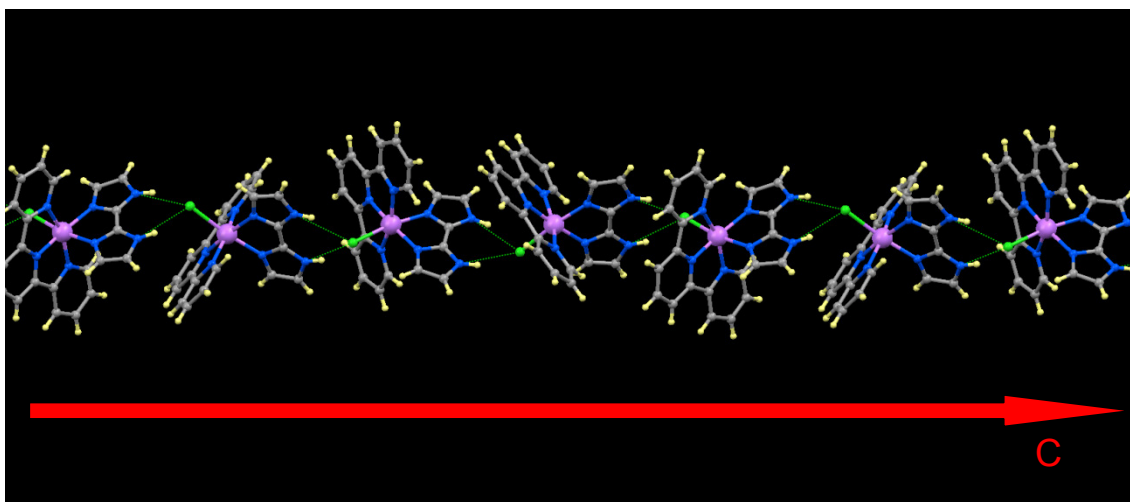
<sup>d</sup> *International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research (WPI-I<sup>2</sup>CNER), Kyushu University, Motooka 744, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan.*

<sup>e</sup> *International Research Center for Molecular Systems (IRCMS), Kyushu University, Motooka 744, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan.*

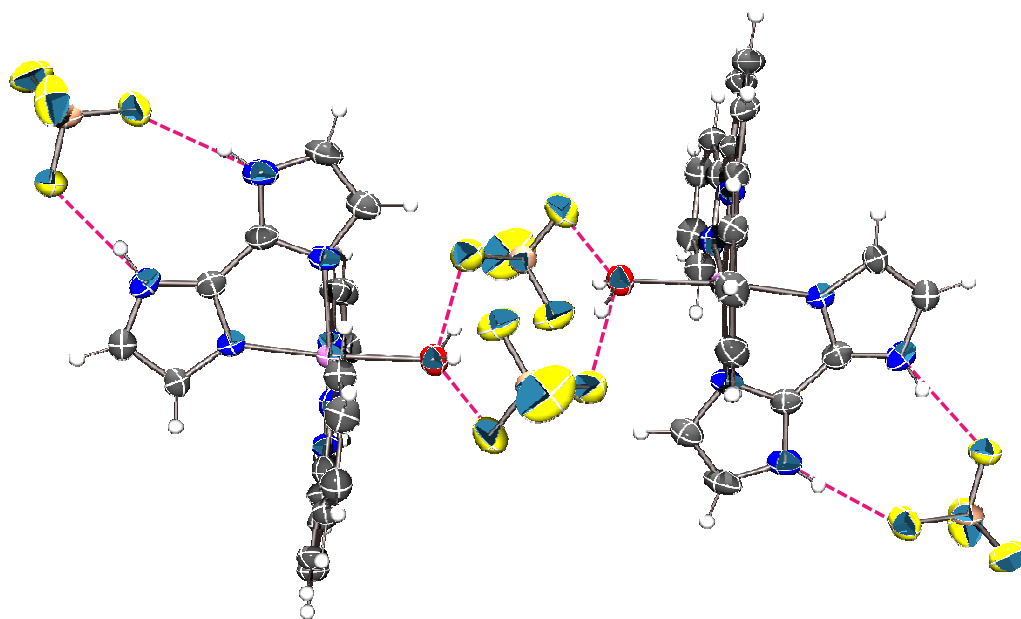
<sup>f</sup> *PRESTO, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Honcho 4-1-8, Kawaguchi, Saitama 332-0012, Japan.*

*E-mail: masaoka@ims.ac.jp*

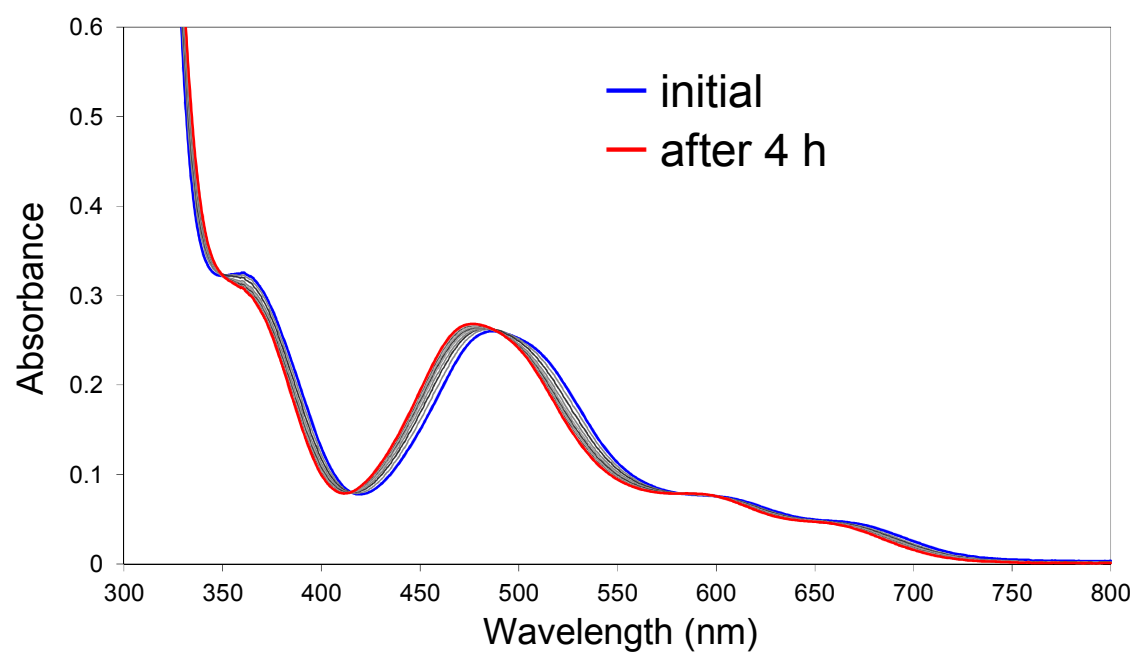
*Fax: (+81) 564-59-5589*



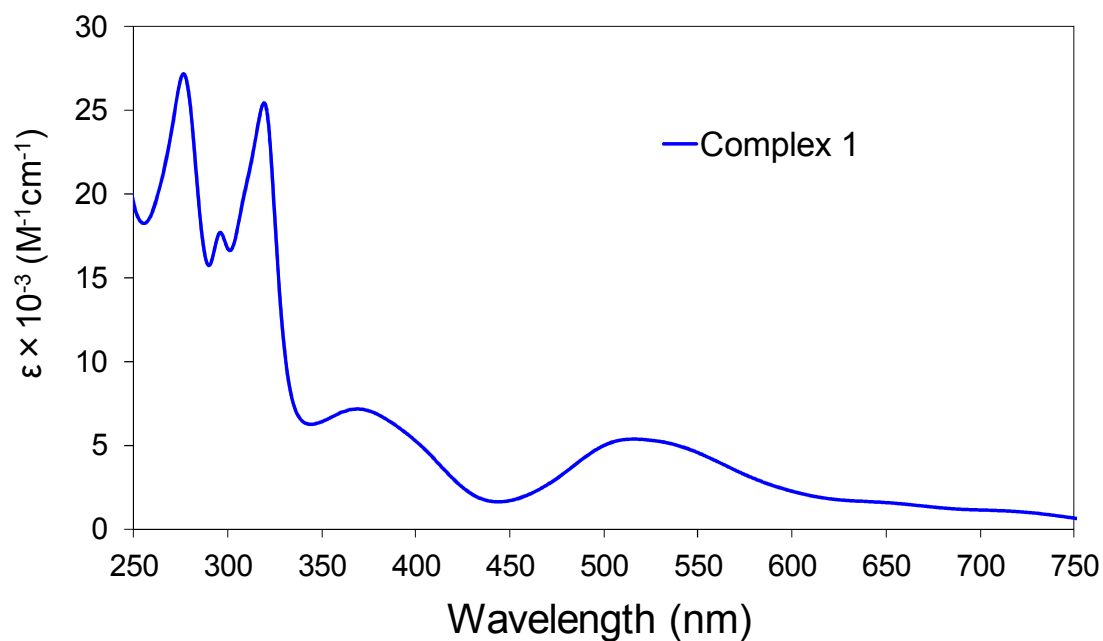
**Fig. S1.** Hydrogen-bonded one-dimensional network of the cationic moieties of **1** in the crystal.



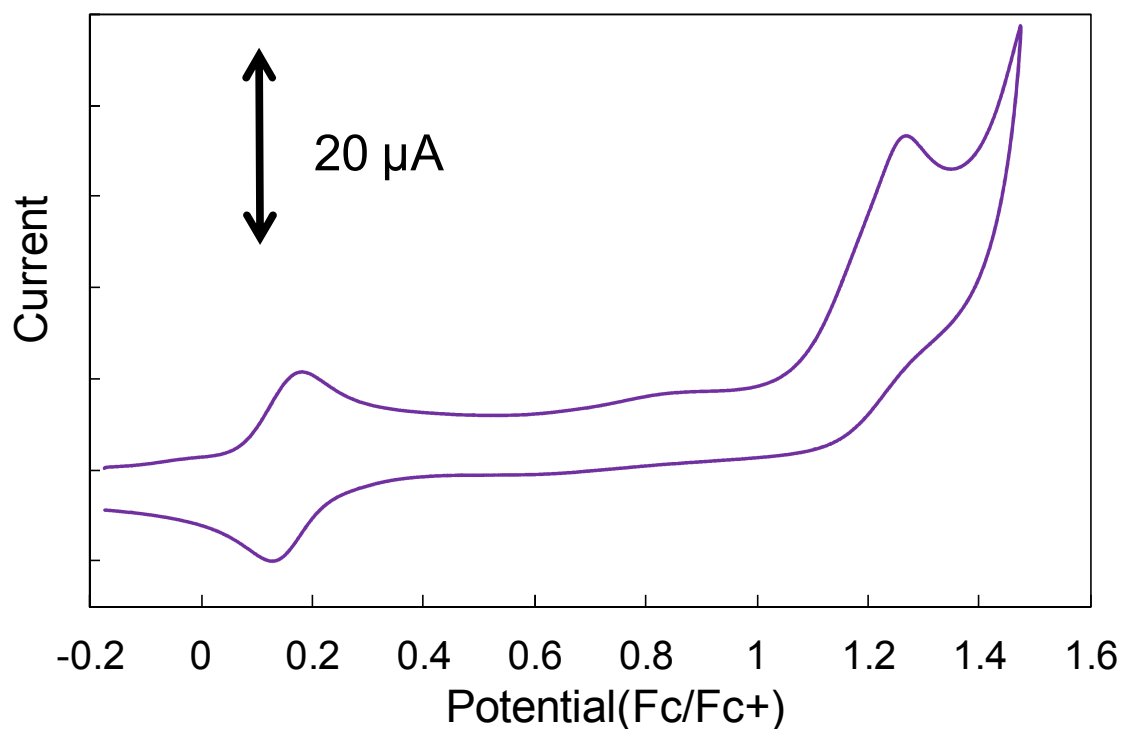
**Fig. S2.** Hydrogen-bonded dimeric structure of the complex **2'** in the crystal. Thermal ellipsoids are displayed at the 50% probability level.



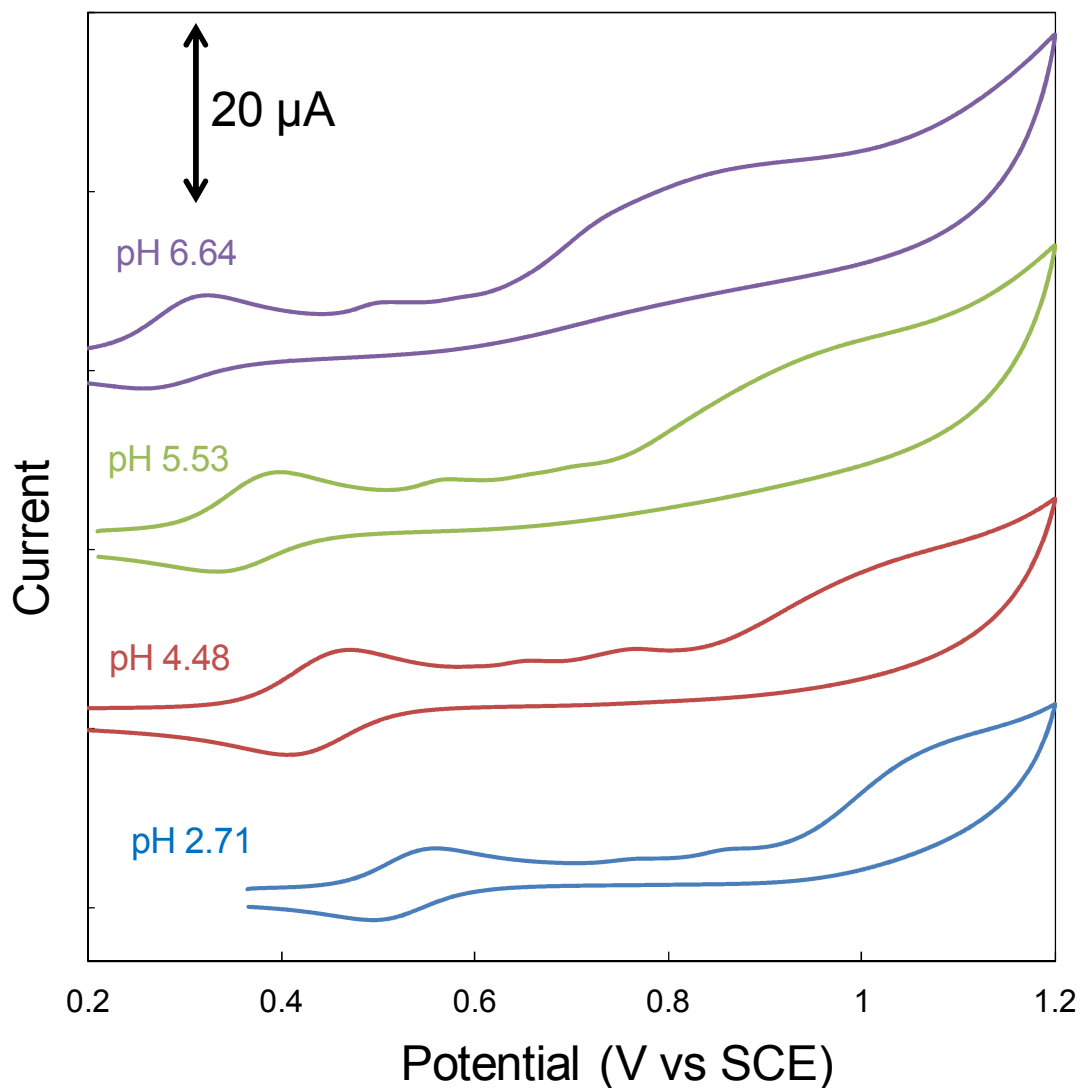
**Fig. S3.** Time course of absorption spectra after dissolution of **1** (0.5 mM) in water.



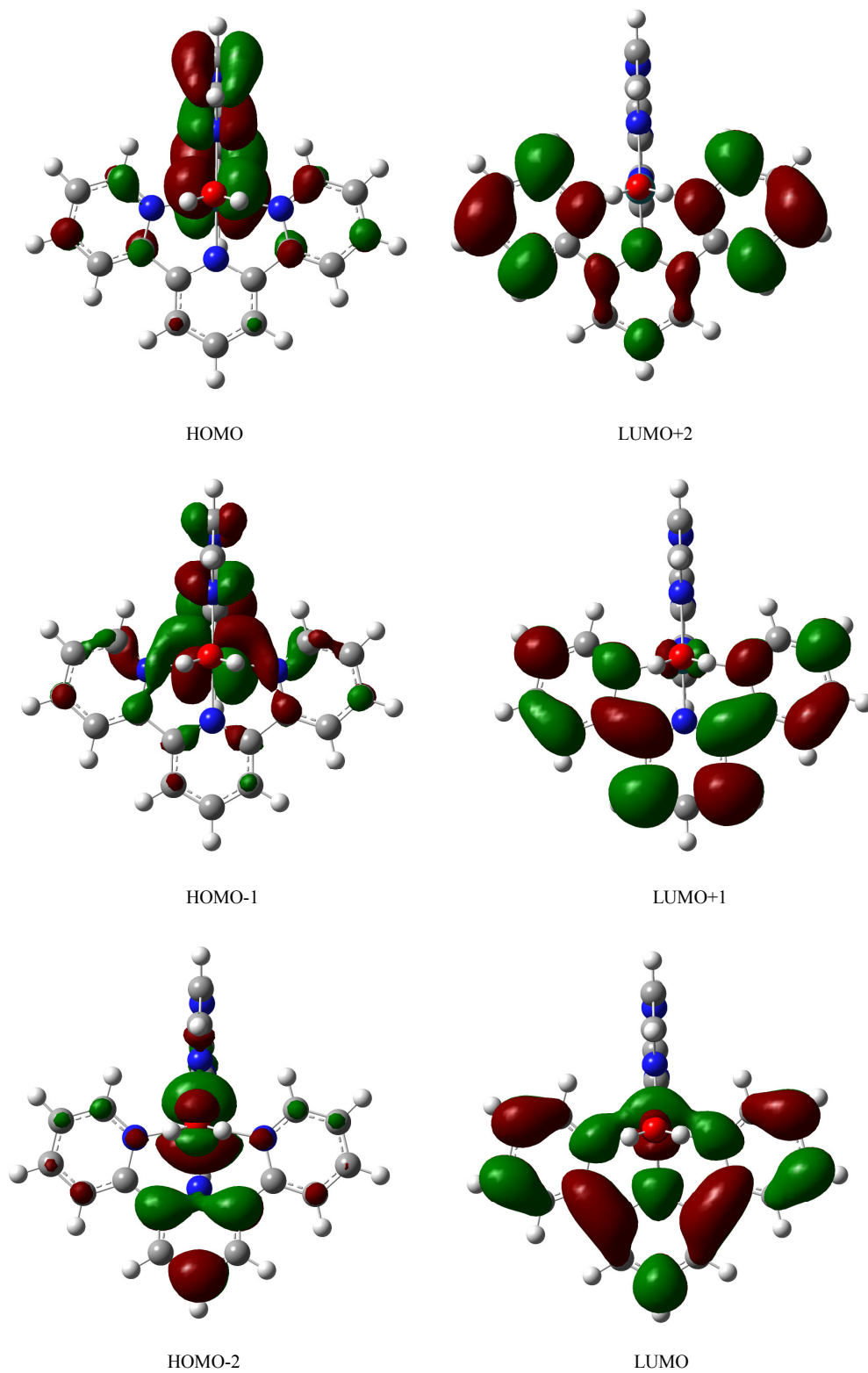
**Fig. S4.** UV-visible spectrum of an acetonitrile solution of **1** (0.5 mM).



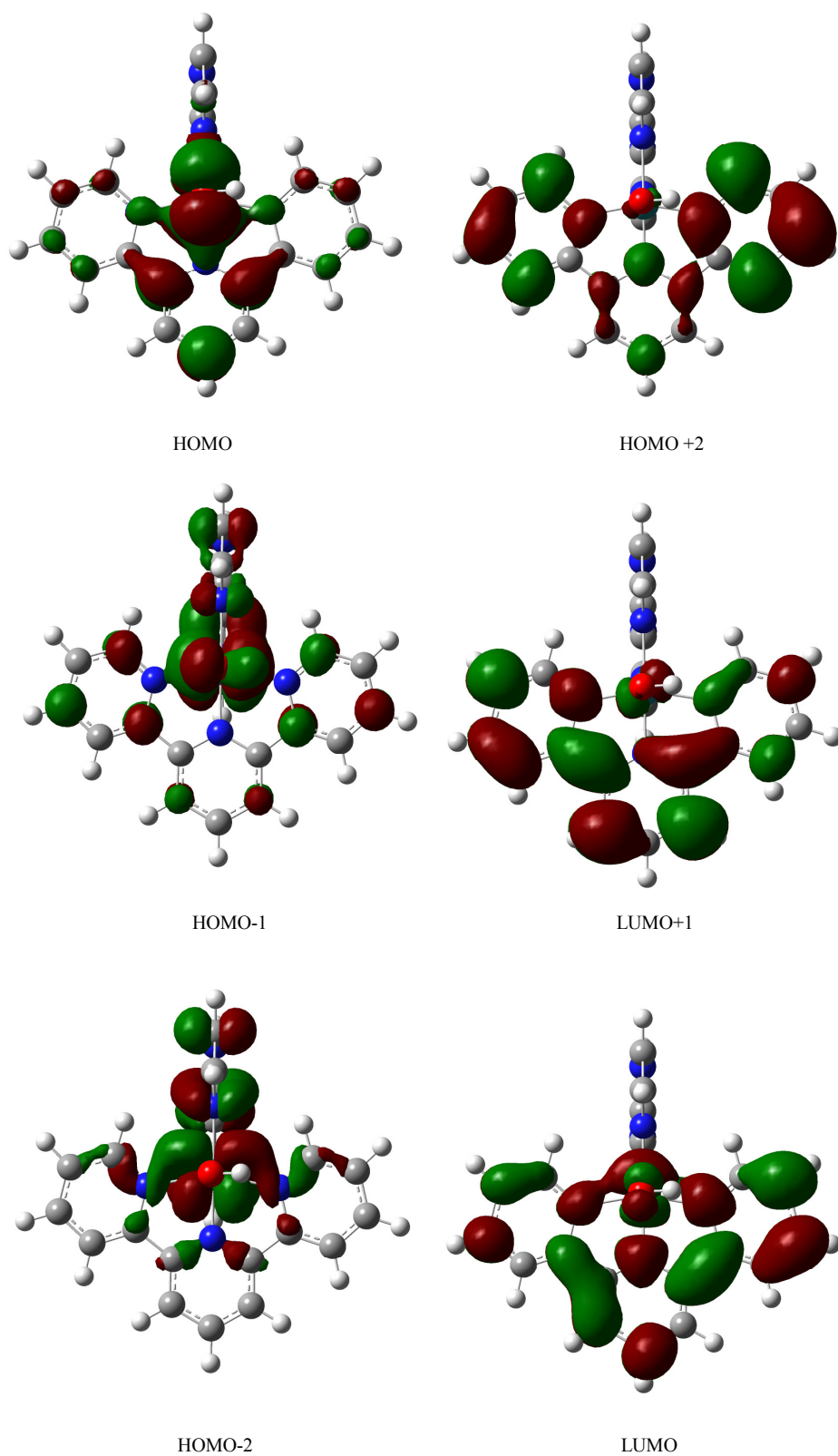
**Fig. S5.** Cyclic voltammogram of **1** (0.5 mM) in 0.1 M TBAP/acetonitrile solution under Ar atmosphere (WE: GC, CE: Pt wire, RE: SCE; Scan rate: 100 mV/s).



**Fig. S6.** pH-dependence of cyclic voltammograms of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{trpy})(\text{H}_2\text{bim})(\text{OH}_2)](\text{PF}_6)_2$  (0.5 mM) in aqueous solution under various pH conditions (WE : GC, CE : Pt wire, RE : SCE ; Scan rate :100 mV/s)



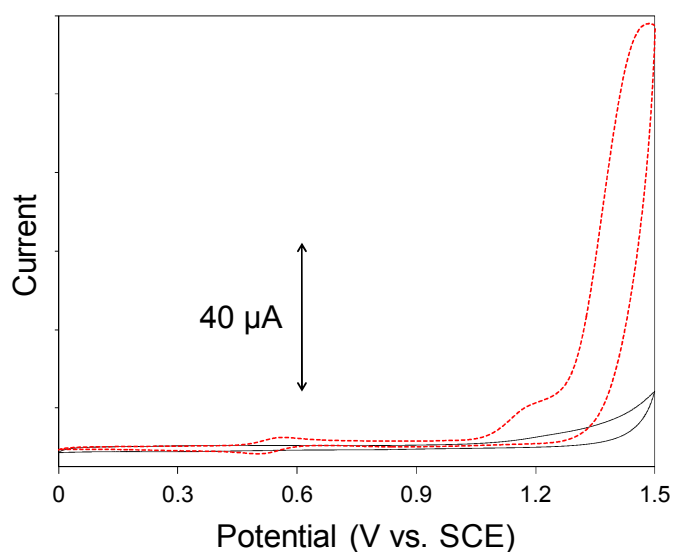
**Fig. S7.** Isodensity surface plots of selected frontier molecular orbitals of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{trpy})(\text{Hbim})(\text{OH}_2)]^+$  based on the optimized ground-state geometry.



**Fig. S8.** Isodensity surface plots of selected frontier molecular orbitals of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{trpy})(\text{Hbim})(\text{OH})]^0$  based on the optimized ground-state geometry.

**Table S1.** Wavelength and oscillator strengths of both isomers at MLCT band from TD-DFT calculated absorption spectra.

Complex	Wavelength (nm)	Oscillator strength	Transition	CI coef  (> 0.3)
[Ru(trpy)(H <sub>2</sub> bim)(OH <sub>2</sub> )] <sup>2+</sup>	466	0.0469	HOMO-2→LUMO+1	0.68751
	442	0.0912	HOMO-2→LUMO	0.34681
			HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.39629
			HOMO→LUMO+1	0.36473
	364	0.0606	HOMO-1→LUMO+2	0.42111
HOMO→LUMO+4			0.39707	
[Ru(trpy)(Hbim)(OH <sub>2</sub> )] <sup>+</sup>	500	0.0486	HOMO-2→LUMO+1	0.68547
	477	0.0652	HOMO-2→LUMO	0.44248
			HOMO→LUMO+1	0.33187
389	0.0381	HOMO→LUMO+2	0.65208	
[Ru(trpy)(Hbim)(OH)] <sup>0</sup>	660	0.056	HOMO→LUMO+1	0.60367
	414	0.117	HOMO-1→LUMO+2	0.66706



**Fig. S9** Cyclic voltammograms (0.5 mM) of **2** in an aqueous 1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (red dotted line) and blank solution (black line) under Ar atmosphere. (WE : GC, CE : Pt wire, RE : SCE ; Scan rate : 10 mV/s)