

Electronic Supplementary Information

Influence of nitrosyl coordination on the binding mode of quinaldate in selective ruthenium frameworks. Electronic structure and reactivity aspects

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Table S1 Comparison of DFT calculated selected bond distances and bond angles of $\{\text{RuNO}\}^n$ ($n = 6,7$)

Bond distance (Å)/Bond angle (°)	[1] ⁺	1	[2] ²⁺	[2] ⁺
Ru-N(1)	–	–	2.19	2.21
Ru-N(2)	2.11	2.10	2.14	2.13
Ru-N(3)	2.03	2.02	2.02	1.99
Ru-N(4)	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.13
Ru-N(5)	1.79	1.93	1.80	1.92
Ru-O(1)	2.05	2.10	1.97	2.06
Ru-Cl	2.44	2.46	–	–
C(1)-O(1)	1.30	1.29	1.34	1.31
C(1)-O(2)	1.24	1.24	1.21	1.22
N(5)-O(3)	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.18
N(1)-Ru-N(3)	–	–	160.82	166.11
N(2)-Ru-N(4)	156.32	157.16	158.22	158.00
O(1)-Ru-N(5)	97.80	94.48	175.03	177.37
N(3)-Ru-N(5)	175.95	177.82	94.98	90.44
Cl-Ru-O(1)	171.59	175.01	–	–
N(5)-Ru-N(2)	100.80	100.74	90.86	91.96
N(5)-Ru-N(3)	175.95	177.82	94.98	90.44
N(5)-Ru-N(4)	102.88	102.09	95.83	92.37
N(5)-Ru-N(1)	–	–	104.18	103.45
N(1)-Ru-N(4)	–	–	99.17	92.37
N(3)-Ru(1)-O(1)	86.11	87.63	81.61	86.94
Ru-N(5)-O(3)	170.25	141.85	174.02	139.69

Table S2(a) Selected molecular orbital composition for [1]⁺ in S=0 state

MOs	Energy	Composition (%)				
		Ru	NO	trpy	L	Cl
LUMO+6	-4.39	7	0	91	1	1
LUMO+5	-4.45	8	0	92	0	1
LUMO+4	-4.48	42	3	49	4	2
LUMO+3	-5.35	20	34	44	2	0
LUMO+2	-5.47	2	0	98	0	0
LUMO+1	-5.88	23	63	13	1	0
LUMO	-6.07	11	42	39	5	3
HOMO	-8.35	1	0	0	99	0
HOMO-1	-8.88	7	0	0	87	6
HOMO-2	-9.04	8	0	1	84	7
HOMO-3	-9.09	28	1	2	27	42
HOMO-4	-9.40	12	5	2	5	76
HOMO-5	-9.92	4	0	2	90	4
HOMO-6	-10.04	18	1	18	33	30

Table S2(b) Selected molecular orbital composition for [2]²⁺ in S=0 state

MOs	Energy	Composition (%)			
		Ru	NO	trpy	L
LUMO+6	-7.42	46	12	22	20
LUMO+5	-7.87	31	1	28	40
LUMO+4	-7.92	32	1	28	39
LUMO+3	-8.33	2	1	97	0
LUMO+2	-8.64	8	6	84	2
LUMO+1	-9.41	26	65	5	4
LUMO	-9.43	24	62	8	6
HOMO	-12.16	4	0	1	95
HOMO-1	-12.70	0	0	1	99
HOMO-2	-12.80	3	2	0	95
HOMO-3	-13.07	1	1	97	1
HOMO-4	-13.29	17	10	12	61
HOMO-5	-13.81	58	2	15	25
HOMO-6	-13.83	12	7	75	6

Table S3(a) Selected molecular orbital composition for **1** in S=1/2 state

MOs	Energy	Composition of α -MO.s (%)				
		Ru	NO	trpy	L	Cl
LUMO+2	-1.30	2	1	45	52	0
LUMO+1	-2.24	3	0	97	0	0
LUMO	-2.29	12	5	82	0	1
SOMO	-4.02	26	43	17	10	4
HOMO-1	-5.091	52	1	5	10	32
HOMO-2	-5.663	18	12	4	16	50
MOs	Energy	Composition of β -MO.s (%)				
		Ru	NO	trpy	L	Cl
LUMO+2	-1.30	3	2	13	82	0
LUMO+1	-2.22	2	0	98	0	0
LUMO	-2.36	3	44	50	2	1
HOMO	-5.05	53	0	5	11	31
HOMO-1	-5.43	38	7	0	5	50
HOMO-2	-5.85	5	4	1	90	0

Table S3(b) Selected molecular orbital composition for **[2]⁺** in S=1/2 state

MO	Energy	Composition of α -MO.s (%)			
		Ru	NO	trpy	QA
LUMO+2	-4.72	3	0	2	95
LUMO+1	-5.18	1	1	97	1
LUMO	-5.42	3	5	90	2
SOMO	-7.16	32	51	5	12
HOMO-1	-8.97	43	4	9	44
HOMO-2	-9.05	22	10	3	65
MO	Energy	Composition of β -MO.s (%)			
		Ru	NO	trpy	QA
LUMO+2	-4.74	3	3	2	92
LUMO+1	-5.18	1	1	98	0
LUMO	-5.42	3	91	4	2
HOMO	-8.70	47	13	6	34
HOMO-1	-8.96	48	1	8	43
HOMO-2	-9.07	17	7	2	75

Table S4(a) Selective Kohn-Sham orbital contours of $[1]^+$ and **1**

$[1]^+$		
LUMO + 1	LUMO	HOMO
HOMO-2	HOMO-3	HOMO-6
1		
LUMO (α)	LUMO (β)	SOMO (α)

Table S4(b) Selective Kohn-Sham orbital contours of $[2]^{2+}$ and $[2]^+$

$[2]^{2+}$		
LUMO + 3	LUMO + 1	LUMO
HOMO	HOMO-4	HOMO-5
$[2]^+$		
LUMO+1 (β)	LUMO (β)	SOMO (α)

Table S5 TD-DFT (B3LYP/CPCM) results for $[1]^+$, **1**

	E (eV)	λ (nm)	f	Transition	Character
$[1]^+$	2.73	454.20	0.0063	HOMO-3→LUMO (0.31)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/L(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
				HOMO-2→LUMO (0.31)	
	3.42	363.01	0.0120	HOMO-6→LUMO (0.47)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/L(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
	3.68	337.27	0.0146	HOMO-5→LUMO+3 (0.50)	L(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)/trpy(π^*)
	3.77	328.67	0.0104	HOMO-8→LUMO+1 (0.47)	trpy(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
	4.08	304.00	0.0138	HOMO-9→LUMO+1 (0.55)	trpy(π)/Cl(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
1	2.20	562.44	0.0017	SOMO(α)→LUMO+1(α) (0.92)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/NO [•] (π)→trpy(π *)
	2.90	427.68	0.0014	SOMO(α)→LUMO+6(α) (0.61)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/NO [•] (π)→trpy(π *)
	3.34	371.06	0.0051	SOMO(α)→LUMO+6(α) (0.67)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/NO [•] (π)→trpy(π *)
	3.44	360.77	0.0046	HOMO-4(β)→LUMO(β) (0.75)	L(π)/Cl(π)→trpy(π^*)
	3.73	332.16	0.0112	HOMO-6(β)→LUMO+5(β) (0.44)	L(π)→trpy(π^*)/NO [•] (π^*)
	3.87	320.27	0.0176	HOMO-4(β)→LUMO+1(β) (0.57)	L(π)/Cl(π)→trpy(π^*)

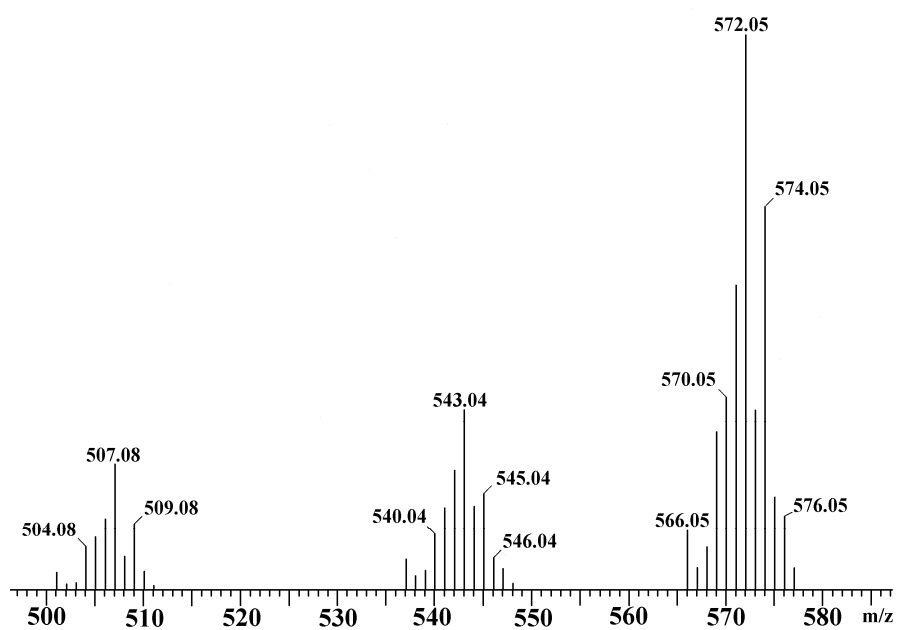
Table S6 TD-DFT (B3LYP/CPCM) results for $[2]^{2+}$, $[2]^+$

	E (eV)	λ (nm)	f	Transition	Character
$[2]^{2+}$	3.58	346.21	0.0137	HOMO→LUMO+5 (0.39)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/L(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
				HOMO→LUMO+3 (0.29)	
	3.72	333.33	0.0242	HOMO-5→LUMO (0.38)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/L(π)→NO ⁺ (π^*)
	4.23	292.70	0.0449	HOMO-4→LUMO+2 (0.40)	L(π)→trpy(π^*)
	4.42	280.35	0.0482	HOMO-3→LUMO+2 (0.40)	L(π)→trpy(π^*)
$[2]^+$	2.58	480.45	0.0032	SOMO(α)→LUMO+2(α) (0.96)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/NO [•] (π)→L(π^*)
	3.33	372.29	0.0027	HOMO-4(α)→LUMO+1(α) (0.50)	Ru ^{II} (d π)/L(π)→trpy(π^*)
	3.74	331.22	0.0186	HOMO-2(β)→LUMO+1(β) (0.40)	QA(π)→trpy(π^*)
	3.77	329.22	0.0116	HOMO-2(β)→LUMO+4(β) (0.25)	QA(π)→trpy(π^*)

Table S7 The selected bond order of $\{\text{RuNO}\}^n$, where $n = 6,7$

	N(5)-O(3)	Ru-N(5)	Ru-O(1)	Ru-N(3)	O(1)-C(1)	C(1)-O(2)
[1] ⁺	1.877	1.087	0.590	0.381	1.162	1.628
1	1.769	0.929	0.549	0.364	1.203	1.667
[2] ²⁺	1.834	1.084	0.687	0.484	1.009	1.919
[2] ⁺	1.750	0.915	0.585	0.472	1.110	1.877

(a)



(b)

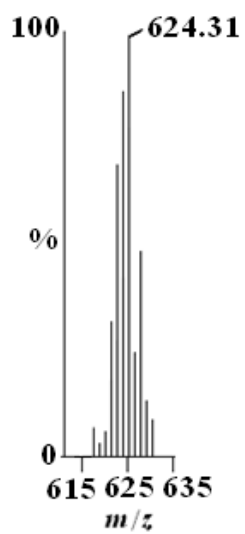


Fig. S1 ESI-MS(+) spectra of (a) [1]BF₄ and (b) [2](BF₄)₂ in CH₃CN.

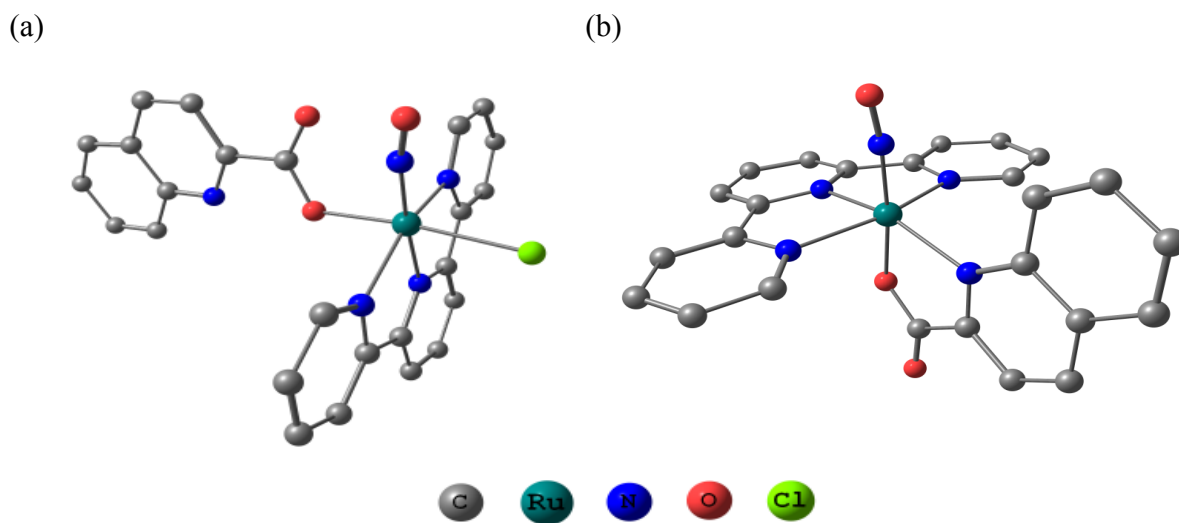


Fig S2 The DFT optimized geometries of (a) $[1]^+$ and (b) $[2]^{2+}$. The hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

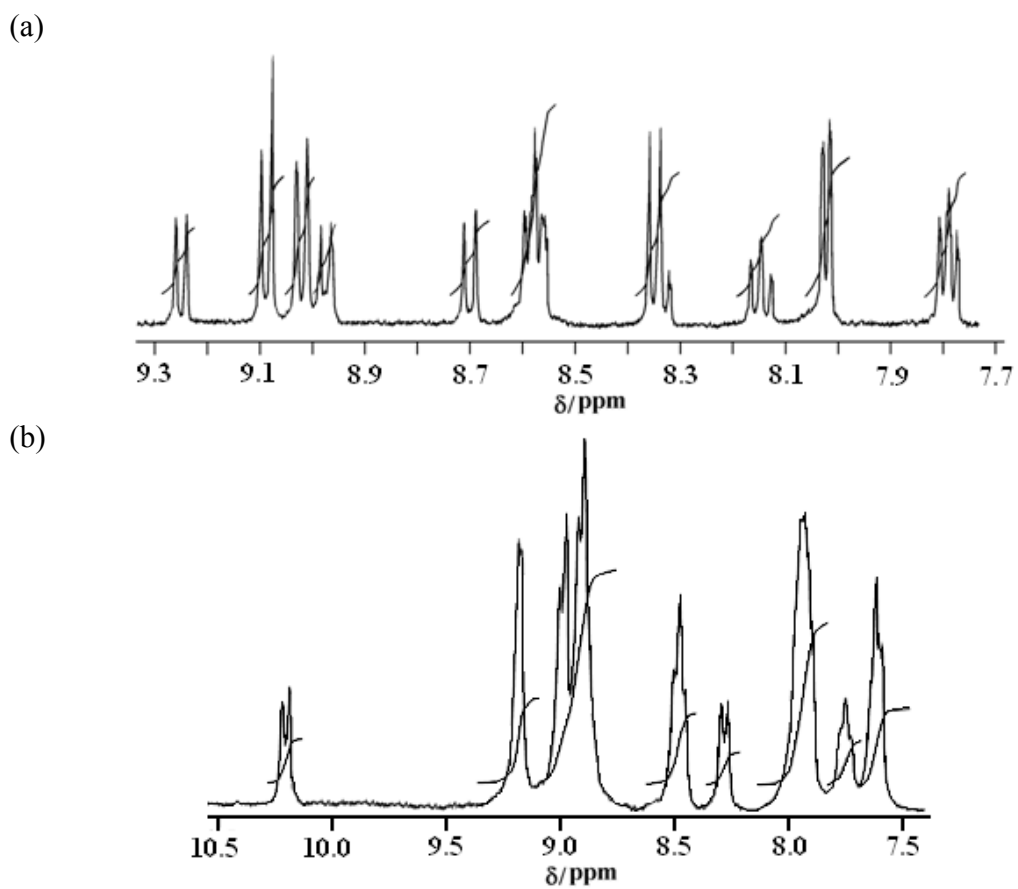


Fig. S3 ^1H NMR spectra of (a) $[1]^+$ and (b) $[2]^{2+}$ in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$.

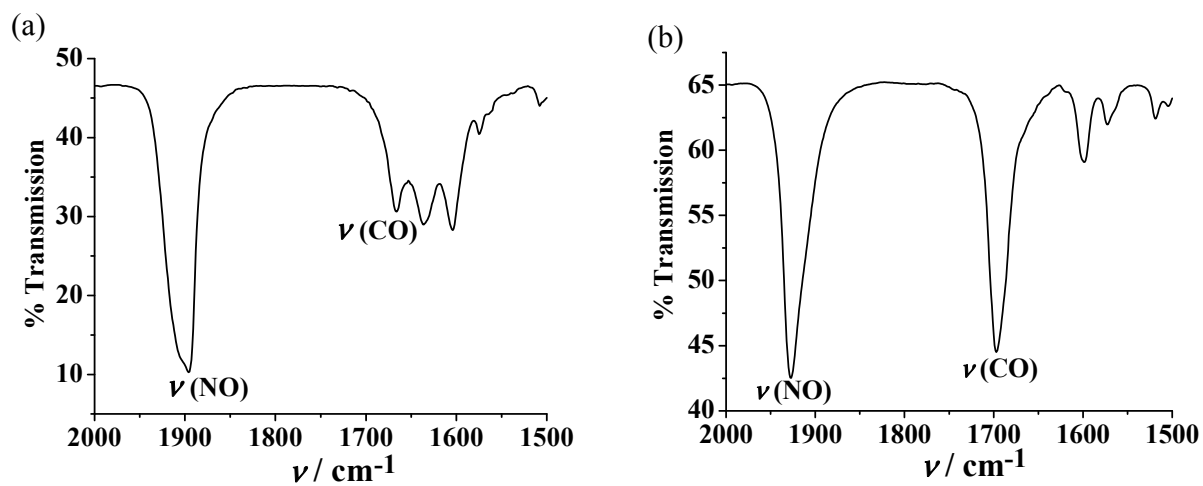


Fig. S4 IR spectra (KBr disk) of (a) $[1]\text{BF}_4$ and (b) $[2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ in the region of 2000-1500 cm^{-1} .

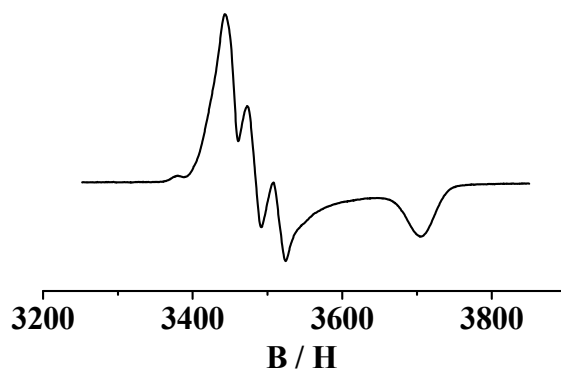


Fig. S5 EPR spectrum of $[2]^+$ in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ solution at 110K.

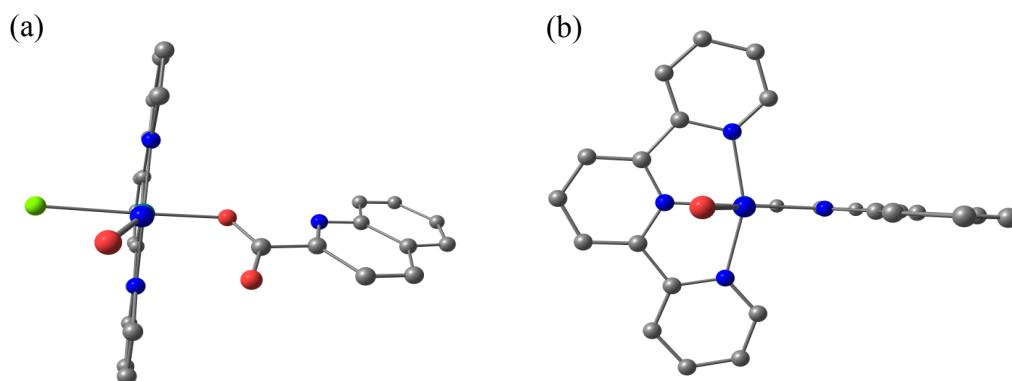


Fig. S6 The optimized geometry of (a) *pseudo*-staggered **1** and (b) eclipsed [**2**]⁺.

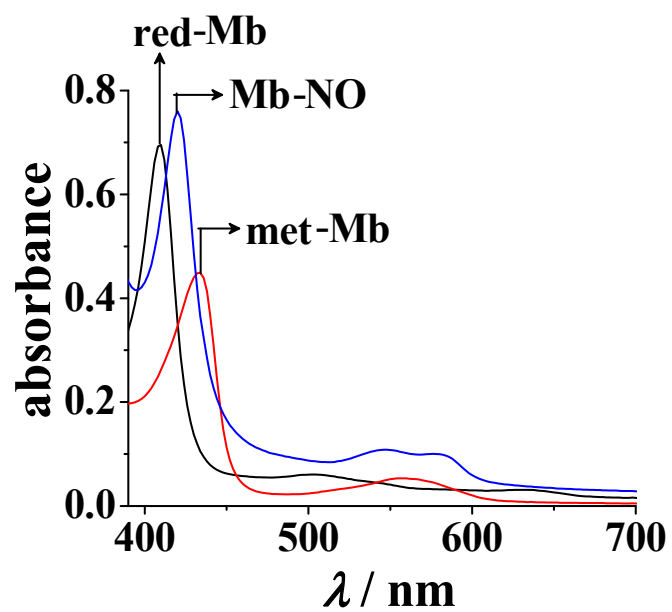


Fig. S7 Absorption spectra of met-Mb, reduced Mb and Mb-NO adduct in water.

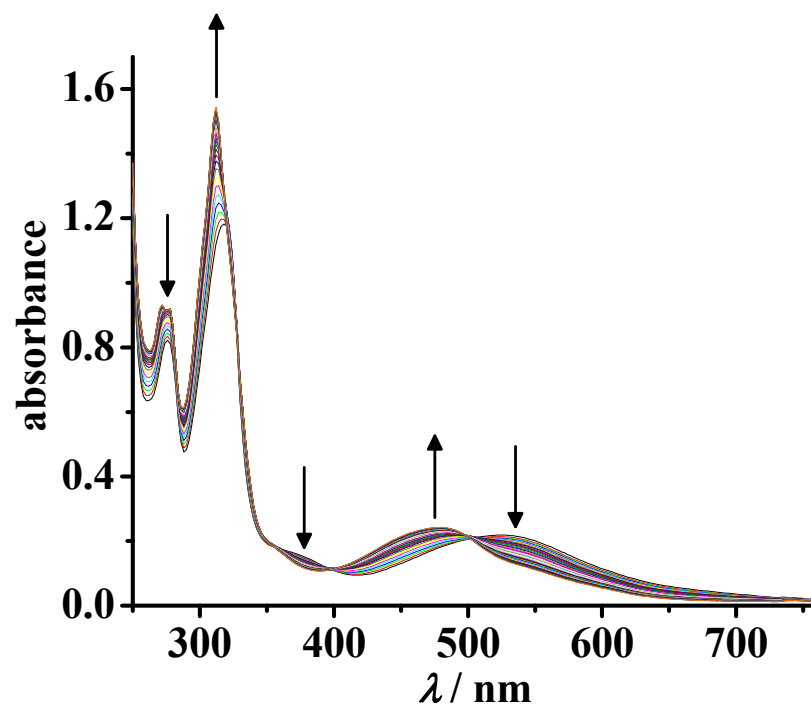


Fig. S8 The change in electronic spectral profile of [1] (0.68×10^{-4} M) in CH₃CN/0.1 M HClO₄ (pH ~ 1)) with time (5 min time intervals) under a steady flow of O₂.

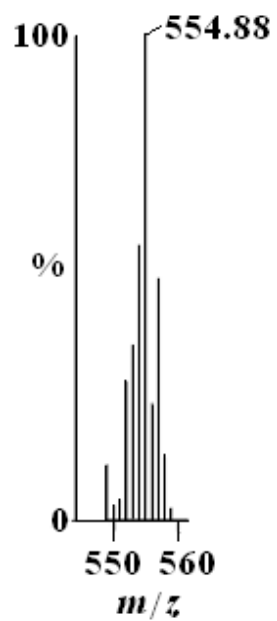


Fig. S9 ESI-MS(+) spectrum of [(**1a-Cl**)+H]⁺ in CH₃CN.