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Redox Chemistry and Electronic Properties of 2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(2-pyridyl)pyrazine-Bridged Diruthenium Complexes Controlled by N,C,N'-BisCyclometalated Ligands

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To investigate the consequences of cyclometalation for electronic communication in dinuclear ruthenium complexes, a series of 2,3,5,6-tetrakis(2-pyridyl)pyrazine (tppz) bridged diruthenium complexes was prepared and studied. These complexes have a central tppz ligand bridging via nitrogen-to-ruthenium coordination bonds, while each ruthenium atom also binds either a monocationic, N,C,N'-terdentate 2,6-bis[2-pyridyl]phenyl (R-N,C,N′-C=N) ligand or a 2,2',6',2'-terpyridine (tpy) ligand. The N,C,N′+, that is, biscyclometalation, instead of the latter N,N',N"-bonding motif significantly changes the electronic properties of the resulting complexes. Starting from well-known [[Ru(tpy)]34+]4+ (tpy = 2,2'-6',2'-terpyridine) ([3]4+) as a model compound, the complexes [[Ru(R-N,C,N′-C=N)(μ-tppz)](μ-tppz)]3+ (R-N,C,N′-C=N = 4-R,1,3-diprydylbenzene, R = H ([4a]3+), CO₂Me ([4b]3+)), and [[Ru(R-N,C,N′-C=N)(μ-tppz)]3+ (R = H ([5a]3+), CO₂Me ([5b]3+)) were prepared with one or two N,C,N'-cyclometalated terminal ligands. The oxidation and reduction potentials of cyclometalated [4]3+ and [5]3+ are shifted negatively compared to non-cyclometalated [3]4+, the oxidation processes being affected more significantly. Compared to [3]4+, the electronic spectra of [5]3+ display large bathochromic shifts of the main MLCT transitions in the visible spectral region with low-energy absorptions tailing down to the NIR region. One-electron oxidation of [3]4+ and [5]3+ gives rise to low-energy absorption bands. The comproportionation constants and NIR band shape correspond to delocalized Robin-Day class III compounds. Complexes [4a]3+ (R = H) and [4b]3+ (R = CO₂Me) also exhibit strong electronic communication, and notwithstanding the large redox-asymmetry the visible metal-to-ligand charge-transfer absorption is assigned to originate from both metal centers. The potential of the first, ruthenium-based, reversible oxidation process is strongly negatively shifted. On the contrary, the second oxidation is irreversible and cyclometalated ligand-based. Upon one-electron oxidation, a weak and low-energy absorption arises.

Introduction

Polynuclear metal complexes exhibiting intermetallic electronic coupling in mixed valence states have been an actively studied class of coordination compounds for decades.1–7 This permanent and recently strongly growing interest stems from the need to intimately understand factors that influence the degree and mechanism of electronic communication and its implications, for example, for optical electron transfer. Possible applications are abundant, ranging from molecular electronics,8–11 bioinorganic chemistry,12,13 to aerospace.14

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The archetypical example of a dimetallic complex exhibiting strong intermetallic coupling is the pyrazine-bridged diruthenium Creutz-Taube complex ([Ru(NH3)6]2+([μ-pyrazine])2−). The extent of the effective electronic communication between the metal centers is strongly dependent on the nature of the bridging ligand. Several other factors exert an influence on the coupling, such as the nature of the metal centers and the ancillary ligands. As a result many examples of diruthenium complexes exist, with a variety of bridging ligands, coordinated in mono-, bi-, or tridentate fashion. For its resemblance of the pyrazine bridging ligand in the Creutz-Taube complex, 2,3,5,6-tetrakis(2-pyridyl)pyrazine (tppz) has been used in several studies. The bis(tridentate) coordination of tppz facilitates purification and analysis of the resulting complexes, since no diastereomers or enantiomers are formed, as is the case with diruthenium complexes containing bis(bidentate) bridging ligands. Although tppz is non-planar when coordinated in bridging mode, it supports significant electronic communication.

We have recently demonstrated that the class of cyclometalated bridging ligands which contain a covalent bond between the metal center and a formally anionic carbon donor atom, are of particular interest. Complexes such as [(Ru(tpy))₂([μ-tpbp])][PF₆]₂ ([tpy = 4'-tolyl-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine; tpbpH₂ = 3,3',5,5'-tetrakis(2'-pyridyl)pyridinyl)]30-32 ([Ru(tpy)(μ-L)]²⁺)[PF₆]₂ ([tpy = 2,2',6',2''-terpyridine; L₁H₂ = 3,3',5,5'-tetrakis(dimethylamino)methyl)pyrrolyl])33,34 and its phosphorus congener [(Ru(tpy)(μ-L)]²⁺)[PF₆]₂ ([TPP = 3,3',5,5'-tetrakis(diphenylphosphino)methyl)pyrrolyl])35 exhibit enhanced metal–metal interaction, compared to their non-metalated analogues. The covalent carbon-to-metal bond in these complexes results in a significant contribution of the ligand to the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of the complexes. This contribution can in some cases be pronounced to such an extent that the NIR transitions observed in the mixed valence state may be better described as metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) rather than intervalence charge transfer (IVCT). To address the influence of the strong σ-donor on the electronic properties of dimetallic ruthenium complexes we focused our attention on complexes containing the all-nitrogen donor atom bridging ligand tppz and introduced cyclometalating peripheral ligands. With the well-defined and stable reference complex [(Ru(tpy)(μ-tppz)][PF₆]₄ [3]4⁺ in mind, we prepared the novel species [(Ru(N=C(N≡N))₂(μ-tppz)][PF₆]₄ (R-N≡C(H)≡N) = 4-R-2,6-dipyridylbenzene, R = H ([5a]²⁺), CO₂Me ([5b]²⁺)]. Scheme 1. We show that cyclometalation of the peripheral ligands significantly changes the electronic properties of the ruthenium center, while leaving the overall geometry of the complex intact. As the generation of an electronic gradient by optical excitation can be beneficial for the application of electron transfer processes in redox-unsymmetrical dimetallic compounds, we also prepared the intermediate complexes [4a]²⁺ and [4b]²⁺, being cyclometalated at one ruthenium site only. TD-DFT calculations are used as an indicative tool to rationalize the spectroscopic and spectroelectrochemical investigations of the series.

**Results**

**Synthesis.** The previously reported complexes [1]²⁺ and [3]⁴⁺ were prepared stepwise starting from uncoordinated 2,3,5,6-tetrakis(2-pyridyl)pyrazine (tppz). Scheme 1. Their NMR spectra, electronic absorption spectra, and redox data agree well with those previously reported in literature.40,41 For the cyclometalated complexes [2]²⁺, [4a]³⁺, [4b]³⁺, [5a]²⁺, and [5b]²⁺ we adopted a stepwise synthetic procedure starting from tppz. From the work of Pfeffer et al., it is known that the dimer ([RuCl₂(η⁶-C₆H₆)₂(μ-Cl)]₂) reacts with 2-phenylpyridine, C(H)N⁺, in MeCN in the presence of NaOH and KPF₆ to yield the corresponding bidentate C,N-cyclometalated complex, where the η⁶-bound benzene can be replaced by MeCN upon irradiation. The product can be further reacted with 2,2' bipyrindine (bpy) to yield the corresponding complexes [Ru(C(C≡N)(bpy)(MeCN))₂][PF₆]₄.33,44

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\[
\begin{align*}
[1]^{2+} & \rightarrow \text{Scheme 1, Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. 48, No. 13, 2009, 5687} \\
\text{(i) [RuCl}_3\text{(tpy)}], NEt}_3, H_2O/EtOH, reflux; (ii) [RuCl}_3\text{(tpy)}], ethylene glycol, reflux; (iii) [Ru(R-NC}_2\text{AN})(MeCN)_3\text{(PF}_6\text{)}, DMF, reflux. \\
\end{align*}
\]

Scheme 2. Synthesis of [2a]^{+} and [2b]^{+} a

\[
\begin{align*}
[6a]^{+} & \rightarrow \text{Scheme 2, Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. 48, No. 13, 2009, 5687} \\
[6b]^{+} & \rightarrow \text{Scheme 2, Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. 48, No. 13, 2009, 5687} \\
\text{(i) NaOH, KPF}_6, MeCN, 45 ^\circ\text{C}, 15 h; (ii) DMF, reflux 3 h. \\
\end{align*}
\]

Indeed, [([RuCl}_3\text{(η}^\text{6}-C}_6\text{H}_6)_2\text{(μ-Cl)}_2] reacts with MeO}_2\text{C−N}_2\text{C(H)}_2\text{N in MeCN solution in the presence of NaOH and KPF}_6 to yield a tridentate coordinated complex, [6b]^{+}, Scheme 2. The \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectrum in MeCN shows the five aromatic resonances expected for the symmetrically coordinated ligand. In [6b]^{+} the \pi-bound benzene is already replaced by MeCN, without the need for irradiation. In the MeCN solution a minor congener, [7b]^{+}, is present which shows the same high degree of symmetry as [6b]^{+}. However, in DCM [7b]^{+} is the major species and corresponds to the loss of one MeCN ligand as judged from the appearance of one molar equivalent of free MeCN in solution. Both [6b]^{+} and [7b]^{+} can be reacted with either tppz, [1]^{2+}, or [2b]^{+} to yield the corresponding complexes [2b]^{+}, [4b]^{3+}, and [5b]^{2+} in moderate yields. Slow distillation of Et}_2\text{O into a MeCN solution of [6b]^{+} yielded crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis (Figure 1). The molecular structure shows the presence of three coordinated MeCN molecules, vide infra.}

When [([RuCl}_3\text{(η}^\text{6}-C}_6\text{H}_6)_2\text{(μ-Cl)}_2] is reacted with the parent N}_2\text{C(H)}_2\text{N ligand, a complex reaction mixture is obtained, as evidenced by \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectroscopy. Although the exact composition of this mixture remained largely unknown, it contained most likely species in which the N}_2\text{C(H)}_2\text{N ligand is bound as bidentate C,N-cyclometallated at either the 1- or 3-positions of the phenyl ring, in addition to the desired tridentate N,C,N'-coordinated products [6a]^{+} and [7a]^{+}. When this mixture is subsequently reacted with either tppz or [1]^{2+}, the mono- and diruthenium complexes [2a]^{+} and [4a]^{3+}, respectively,
are obtained in varying yields. The diruthenium complex [5a]$^{3+}$ was prepared by a microwave-assisted reaction of [(RuCl$_3$)$_2$(μ-tppz)] with N$^+$C(H)$^-N$ in ethylene glycol in the presence of N-methylmorpholine as sacrificial reductant.

**Molecular Structures in the Solid State.** The molecular structure of [Ru(MeO$_2$C=NACA N)(MeCN)$_3$](PF$_6$) is depicted in Figure 1, and selected bond lengths and angles are given in Table 1. The structure shows the expected tridentate-coordinated MeO$_2$C=N-A ligand, and three coordinated MeCN molecules in a mer-arrangement.

The outer pyridyl nitrogen-to-ruthenium bonds of 2.092(5) and 2.091(5) Å, respectively, are in the range expected for tridentate N,N$^0$,N$^0$-coordinated ligands (2.073 ± 0.023 Å).$^{45}$ The N–Ru–N bite angle of 159.5(2)$^\circ$ is also in the range observed for tridentate N,N$^0$,N$^0$-bonded ligands (158.3 ± 1.05)$^\circ$.$^{45}$ The ruthenium-to-carbon bond (1.925(6) Å) is relatively short compared to the bidentate C,N,cyclometalated complex [Ru(C$^+$)N(MeCN)$_3$](PF$_6$) (2.014(6) Å).$^{46}$ and the tridentate N,C,N,cyclometalated bis(α-diamine) complex [RuI(2,6-(Me$_2$NCH$_2$)$_2$C$_6$H$_3$)(PPh$_3$)] (1.967(2) Å).$^{47}$ The axially coordinated MeCN molecules have nitrogen-to-ruthenium bond distances of 2.023(5) Å and 2.007(5) Å, close to the average value for this bond found in the Cambridge Structural Database (2.064 Å, SD = 0.051 Å).$^{45}$ However, the meridional MeCN ligand exhibits a much longer ruthenium-to-nitrogen distance of 2.164(5) Å. The same effect is observed in [Ru(C$^+$)N-(MeCN)$_3$](PF$_6$), with a nitrogen-to-ruthenium bond length of 2.148(6)–2.153(6) Å for the MeCN ligand trans to the anionic ipso carbon. The strong $σ$-donor properties of the monoanionic carbon center result in a weaker bonding of the meridional MeCN ligand, which in the present case results in the reversible loss of this ligand in dichloromethane solution, that is, in the formation of [7b]$^-$.

**$^1$H NMR spectroscopy.** The $^1$H NMR spectra of [1]$^{2+}$ - [5]$^{2+}$ are consistent with the structures as proposed in Scheme 1. As a representative example the $^1$H NMR spectrum and two-dimensional COSY spectrum of [4a]$^{3+}$ are displayed in Supporting Information, Figure S1, showing the expected 20 unique resonances. All resonances have been assigned unequivocally with the aid of COSY and NOESY experiments. In [4a]$^{3+}$ the resonances of the protons on terminal H–N$^+$C(H)$^-N$ and tpy ligands are very dissimilar. The resonance patterns for [3]$^{2+}$ and [5a]$^{2+}$ are comparable with those observed for the non-metalated and cyclometalated sides of [4a]$^{3+}$, respectively. The tpy protons F3,5 and F4 are found at 8.89 and 8.58 ppm, respectively, which is normal for [Ru(tpy)$_3$] type complexes. The corresponding H–N$^+$C(H)$^-N$ protons A3,5 and A4 are, on the other hand, are found at 8.41 and 7.66 ppm, respectively, being strongly upfield shifted. Similarly, the resonance of B5 on the H–N$^+$C(H)$^-N$ ligand is found at 6.80 ppm, being shifted upfield compared to the corresponding resonance of E5 in the tpy ligand found at 7.35 ppm. The upfield shift of the resonances in H–N$^+$C(H)$^-N$ compared to the tpy ligand reflects the increased electron density on the cyclometalated ligand. To a lesser extent differences are observed between the pyridyl rings of the bridging tppz ligand when coordinated to the cyclometalated ruthenium center or the non-metalated center. While the resonance of C3 is shifted downfield compared to D3, the other resonances are shifted upfield. Similar but smaller differences between the chemical shifts of the protons on the cyclometalated and non-metalated ruthenium moiety are observed in [4b]$^{3+}$. The $^1$C resonance of the ipso carbon nucleus is found at 227.4 ppm for [4b]$^{3+}$, and 217.6 ppm for [4a]$^{3+}$.

**Electrochemistry.** Electrochemical data are collected in Table 2, and representative cyclic voltammograms are shown in Figure 2. In poly(pyridyl) complexes of ruthenium(II), the anodic processes are predominantly ruthenium-based, while the cathodic processes are ligand-based.$^{48-50}$ The anodic process is negatively shifted by 760 and 640 mV for [2a]$^+$ and [2b]$^+$ compared to [1]$^{2+}$, respectively. Similar potential shifts are reported for various bis(terpyridine)-type N,C,N$^-$, and N,C,N,cyclometalated ruthenium complexes.$^{32,51,52}$ Somewhat larger shifts are observed for [5a]$^{2+}$ and [5b]$^{2+}$, namely, 810 and 700 mV compared to [3]$^{2+}$, respectively.
The electrochemistry of [3]^{4+} has been reported elsewhere. The separation of the oxidation waves ($\Delta E_{1/2}(ox) = E_{1/2}(ox2) - E_{1/2}(ox1)$) is ascribed to the strong electronic communication between the two ruthenium centers across the tppz bridging ligand. The redox-unsymmetrical complexes [4a]^{3+} (R = H) and [4b]^{3+} (R = CO$_2$Me) show a reversible initial one-electron oxidation process assigned to the cyclometalated Ru$^{III}$/Ru$^{IV}$ couple. The anodic process is negatively shifted by 650 and 540 mV for [4a]^{3+} and [4b]^{3+}, respectively, compared to [3]^{4+}. The second oxidation step is chemically irreversible. The difference between the anodic electrode potentials reflects the redox-asymmetry between the two ruthenium centers.

The bridging tppz ligand is a well-known redox active center, being reduced at less negative potentials because of its strong $\pi$-acidity. In dimetallic complexes tppz usually accommodates two electrons before the terminal ligands are reduced. Upon further reduction to [3] and [4a] result in the appearance of bands associated with the radical anion of bridging tppz. Upon further reduction to [3] and [4a], this band is replaced by bands typical for the bridging tppz$^{2-}$ chromophore. Further two-electron reduction of [3] and one-electron reduction of [4a] result in the appearance of bands associated with the radical anion of tpy. Reduction of [5a]$^{2-}$ was irreversible under the experimental conditions.

| compound | Ru$^{II}$/Ru$^{III}$ | Ru$^{II}$/Ru$^{III}$ | tppz/tppz$^*$ | tppz$^*$/tpy$^*$ | tpy/tpy$^*$ | $\Delta E_{1/2}(ox)$ 
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1]^{2+}</td>
<td>1.02 (65)</td>
<td>-1.36 (60)</td>
<td>-1.79 (65)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[2a]^{2+}</td>
<td>0.26 (60)</td>
<td>-1.59 (60)</td>
<td>-1.56 (60)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[2b]^{2+}</td>
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<td>-0.76 (60)</td>
<td>-1.25 (60)</td>
<td>-1.83 (115)</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>[3]^{4+}</td>
<td>1.35 (85)</td>
<td>0.33 (55)</td>
<td>0.33 (55)</td>
<td>0.33 (55)</td>
<td>330</td>
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<tr>
<td>[4a]^{3+}</td>
<td>1.19 (60)</td>
<td>0.70 (90)</td>
<td>-0.50 (60)</td>
<td>-1.08 (55)</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>[5a]^{3+}</td>
<td>0.90 (60)</td>
<td>0.61 (90)</td>
<td>-0.95 (60)</td>
<td>-1.25 (60)</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[5b]^{2+}</td>
<td>0.49 (60)</td>
<td>0.21 (55)</td>
<td>-1.14 (60)</td>
<td>-1.61 (60)</td>
<td>280</td>
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</table>

The comproportionation constant $K_c = 2.6 \times 10^4$ for [3]^{5+} as calculated from $RT \ln K_c = nF(\Delta E_{1/2}(ox))$. For [5a]$^{2-}$ and [5b]$^{3-}$ the $\Delta E_{1/2}(ox)$ values of 0.28 and 0.33 V, respectively, correspond to $K_c = 5.4 \times 10^4$ for [5a]$^{3-}$ and $K_c = 3.8 \times 10^4$ for [5b]$^{3-}$.

Additional experimental details are provided in the Supporting Information.
Destabilization of the ruthenium based levels because of monoruthenium complexes, the transitions originate approximately doubling of the molar absorption coefficient of the corresponding unsubstituted complexes.

Electronic Absorption Spectroscopy. The electronic absorption spectra of $[1]^{2+}, [2a]^{+}, [3]^{2+}, [4a]^{3+}$, and $[5a]^{2+}$ (R = H) are depicted in Figure 3, and the spectral data for the entire series are listed in Table 3. All complexes exhibit strong absorptions in the UV region, assigned as intraligand $\pi-\pi^*$ transitions.\(^{(19,48-50)}\) The visible absorption features are generally assigned to metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) transitions, in line with the ruthenium-based oxidation and ligand-based reductions. For the monoruthenium complexes, the transitions originate from the single ruthenium center, and the resulting excited state resides on the easily reducible tppz ligand. Destabilization of the ruthenium based levels because of the cyclometalation in $[2a]^{+}$ results in a bathochromic shift of the MLCT band compared to $[1]^{2+}$. Coordination of a second ruthenium-tpy center to the bridging tppz results in a strong bathochromic shift for $[3]^{3+}$ compared to $[1]^{2+}$, and for $[5a]^{2+}$ compared to $[2a]^{+}$, mainly as a result of the stabilized tppz acceptor states. Introduction of the second ruthenium moiety results in an approximately doubling of the molar absorption coefficient of the MLCT feature. Similar to the mononuclear complexes, cyclometalation causes red shifts of the main visible transition in $[5a]^{2+}$ compared to $[3]^{1+}$, with low-energy features extending down to 1100 nm. The visible absorption of the redox-asymmetric complex $[4a]^{3+}$ is also shifted toward the low-energy region compared to $[3]^{2+}$, but to a lesser extent than $[5a]^{2+}$. The presence of the ester moiety in $[2b]^{+}$, $[4b]^{3+}$, and $[5b]^{2+}$ results in a small blue shift of the visible absorption band compared to the corresponding unsubstituted complexes.

To obtain more insight into the electronic properties of this series, we investigated the nature of the lowest energy transitions using the time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) approach. DFT is known to overestimate delocalization and therefore these results will be used in a qualitative sense only. Calculations were performed using the B3LYP functional with the DZ


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Dunning basis set\(^{(57,58)}\) for all atoms except for ruthenium. For ruthenium the Stuttgart RSC 1997 ECP with relativistic core potential\(^{(59)}\) was used. The complete applied basis set is given in the Supporting Information. TD-DFT calculations were run on optimized geometries at the same level of theory. The experimental spectra, electronic transitions predicted by TD-DFT, and the orbital energy diagrams of $[3]^{4+}$, $[4a]^{3+}$, and $[5a]^{2+}$ are presented in Figure 4 and Table 4. A complete listing of electronic transitions, energy levels, and isovalue plots\(^{(60)}\) of the frontier molecular orbitals for $[3]^{4+}$, $[4a]^{3+}$, $[4b]^{3+}$, $[5a]^{2+}$, $[5b]^{2+}$ and one-electron oxidized $[3]^{5+}$, $[4a]^{4+}$, $[4b]^{4+}$, $[5a]^{3+}$, $[5b]^{3+}$ can be found in the Supporting Information. In addition to the isovalue plots an extended Mulliken population analysis\(^{(61)}\) was used to assign the nature of the individual orbitals, which can also be found in the Supporting Information. The studied complexes adopt similar geometries with the terminal ligands approximately perpendicular to the bridging ligand. The bridging ligand itself adopts a twisted conformation, with dihedral angles over the central pyrazine ring ranging from $-13.7^\circ$ to $-17.7^\circ$, relieving steric hindrance between the pyridyl rings.

In the symmetric complexes $[3]^{4+}$ and $[5a]^{2+}$, the six highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMOs) correspond to linear combinations of the ruthenium $d_{xy}$, $d_{yz}$, and $d_{zx}$ orbitals with almost identical populations on the ruthenium atom (see Figure 5). We define the $z$-axis here as the longitudinal axis in the molecule and the $x$ and $y$ axes through the peripheral nitrogen atoms of the tppz and tpy ligands, respectively, Figure 5. In $[3]^{4+}$, the HOMO is a linear combination of the $d_{xy}$ orbitals from each ruthenium, while in $[5a]^{2+}$ the HOMO is a linear combination of the $d_{xy}$ and $d_{yz}$ orbitals from each ruthenium. The Mulliken population on the ruthenium atoms for the HOMOs in cyclometalated $[5a]^{2+}$ is somewhat decreased compared to the non-metalated $[3]^{4+}$. Additionally, a component localized on the cyclometalated ligand is present in these levels. For the redox-asymmetric complexes $[4a]^{3+}$ and $[4b]^{3+}$ the situation is more complex, Figure 6. The three HOMOs can be assigned as localized on the cyclometalated ruthenium, with a component on the $N,C,N0$-bonded ligand. An orbital associated with the cyclometalated ligand is observed as $\text{HOMO}-3$ in $[4a]^{3+}$, and as $\text{HOMO}-4$ in $[4b]^{3+}$. At further decreased energies orbitals associated with the tpy-coordinated ruthenium are found. The calculated electronic transitions correlate reasonably well with the experimental absorption spectra. One major electronic transition is predicted in the visible region, as well as a low-energy tail composed of multiple low-energy transitions. Even though the predicted transitions are consistently slightly blue-shifted, the trend in energy $[3]^{4+} > [4b]^{3+} > [4a]^{3+} > [5b]^{2+} \approx [5a]^{2+}$ is completely obeyed. In both $[3]^{4+}$, $[5a]^{2+}$, and $[5b]^{2+}$ the strong visible absorption originates from a MLCT transition originating from both metal centers and involving accepting states of the tppz bridge. In contrast to the large redox-asymmetry, the transitions in $[4a]^{3+}$ and $[4b]^{3+}$ are

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Table 3. Electronic Absorption Spectra of Complexes [1]2+—[5]2+ and Reference Compounds in MeCN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>complex</th>
<th>(\lambda_{\text{max}}) (nm)</th>
<th>(f) (10^3 M(^{-1}) cm(^{-1}) cm(^{-1}))</th>
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<tr>
<td>[1]2+</td>
<td>472 (17.1), 353 (sh), 309 (56.9), 271 (40.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2a]2+</td>
<td>511 (18.0), 403 (sh), 333 (41.4), 285 (53.0), 245 (52.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[2b]2+</td>
<td>506 (18.2), 400 (sh), 333 (47.8), 284 (64.5), 243 (43.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3]2+</td>
<td>667 (sh), 547 (37.3), 373 (34.1), 331 (37.1), 298 (72.9), 272 (55.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4a]3+</td>
<td>768 (sh), 603 (33.0), 461 (15.2), 367 (40.0), 333 (36.4), 285 (76.1), 242 (61.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4b]3+</td>
<td>760 (sh), 597 (39.2), 460 (14.5), 369 (42.5), 332 (47.3), 283 (53.3), 241 (56.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5a]2+</td>
<td>1050 (1.9), 900 (2.5), 622 (45.2), 470 (sh), 392 (sh), 351 (41.5), 286 (88.9), 244 (74.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5b]2+</td>
<td>990 (1.5), 866 (sh), 614 (44.1), 467 (sh), 382 (sh), 345 (45.9), 284 (109.4), 242 (63.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also assigned an MLCT character, with contribution from both the cyclometalated and non-metalated ruthenium centers. Transitions having almost pure cyclometalated-ruthenium-to-tppz MLCT character correspond to the structured low-intensity red tails.

**Spectroelectrochemistry.** One-electron oxidation of complex [3]2+ in MeCN results in partial disappearance of the visible MLCT absorption. A new strong band in the NIR region has been assigned to the intervalence charge transfer transition.21,25,26,62,63 One-electron oxidation of complexes [5a]2+ and [5b]2+ with [Ce(NO\(_3\)]\(_6\)](NH\(_4\))\(_2\) in CD\(_3\)CN also diminished the visible MLCT absorptions and gave rise to a strong, narrow band in the NIR, Figure 7 and Table 5. The parent complexes could be fully regenerated by addition of ferrocene. The NIR band of [5a]3+ is centered at 1661 nm, with \(\Delta v_{1/2} = 1033\) cm\(^{-1}\) being significantly narrower than predicted by the value of 3720 cm\(^{-1}\) calculated from the Hush formula (\(\Delta v_{1/2} = (16RT \ln 2(v_{\text{max}}))^{1/2}, R = 0.695\) cm\(^{-1}\) K\(^{-1}\), \(T = 298\) K, \(v_{\text{max}} = 6020\) cm\(^{-1}\)), applicable for weakly coupled, localized, class II mixed-valence systems. The NIR absorption bands in [5a]3+ and [5b]3+ are, like the main NIR absorption of [3]5+, largely solvent independent, see Table 5.

We have also used DFT calculations as an indicative analytical tool for the one-electron oxidized mixed valence complexes. However, the tendency of DFT to overestimate delocalization makes this method less suitable for these large and delocalized systems. The overall features of the spectra are well predicted, but the experimental trends in energy were not reproduced. The results of these calculations are summarized in the Supporting Information but are very scarcely covered within this paper.

**References:**
One-electron oxidation of complex \([\text{4b}]^{3+}\) using \([\text{Ce}-(\text{NO}_3)_6](\text{NH}_4)_2\) in MeCN also diminished the visible MLCT band, albeit to a lesser extent than in the case of \([\text{3}]^{5+}, [\text{5a}]^{3+}\), and \([\text{5b}]^{3-}\); it also shifted hypsochromically its absorption maximum from 614 to 523 nm, Figure 8, with a distinct shoulder visible at 650 nm. In addition to these changes, a weak NIR feature appeared centered at 1050 nm. Back reduction with ferrocene completely restored the UV—vis spectrum of parent \([\text{4b}]^{3+}\). A similar picture is obtained for \([\text{4a}]^{3+}\) in which the low-energy transition is hypsochromically shifted and obscured by the LMCT shoulder.

**Emission Spectroscopy.** Room temperature phosphorescence from monometallic, non-metalated \([\text{1}])^{2-}\) has been reported at 670 nm. The dimetallic complex \([\text{3}]^{5+}\) emits at 820 nm. Since all studied cyclometalated complexes have a weak absorption tailing far into the NIR, no emission of complexes \([\text{2}]^{2+}, [\text{4a}]^{3+}, [\text{4b}]^{3+}, [\text{5a}]^{2+}\), and \([\text{5b}]^{3-}\) was detected below 900 nm.

**Discussion**

**Redox-Symmetric Complexes.** Strong \(\sigma\)-donation from the formally anionic carbon in \([\text{5a}]^{2-}\) negatively shifts the initial metal-based oxidation potential. This is reflected by an increase in the electron density on the ruthenium ions as revealed by an increase in total Mulliken population from 15.08 electron per metal center in \([\text{3}]^{4+}\) to 15.27 electron in \([\text{3}]^{3+}\). Additionally, a component on the cyclometalated ligand is present in the HOMOs, while the ruthenium character is slightly suppressed. However, the HOMOs are still well described as metal-based. These electron-rich ruthenium centers cause an increased back-donation to the bridging tppz ligand, as evidenced by the changing chemical shift of its protons and the negative
Inorganic Chemistry, 3.8 x 10^5

The negative shifts of the potential of the initial oxidation and reduction processes are less pronounced. As a consequence the corresponding red shift of the visible absorption features is smaller in [5b]^{2+} as compared to [5a]^{2+}. The upfield shift of the ^1H NMR resonances for the protons on the peripheral ligand compared to the resonances for the non-metalated [3]^{2+} is decreased, as is the trend in the chemical shift for the bridging tppz ligand. Furthermore, the resonance assigned to the Cipso A2 in [5a]^{2+} is upfield shifted compared to that in the ester disubstituted complex [5b]^{2+}, reflecting a more electron rich metalated carbon atom in [5a]^{2+}.

In general, \Delta E_{1/2(ox)} is used as a measure of the extent of electronic communication between metal centers in a redox-symmetric dinuclear assembly. One has to keep in mind, however, that other effects can also play a non-negligible role, such as the nature of the anion of the electrolyte. The separation of the oxidation waves (\Delta E_{1/2(ox)} = 0.32 V) in [3]^{4+} is an indication for a strong electronic communication between the two ruthenium centers across the tppz bridging ligand. For [5a]^{2+} (0.28 V) this value is slightly decreased, while it is slightly increased for [5b]^{2+} (0.33 V). In each case, Mulliken population analysis did not show any localization of the metal-based levels. However, because of the artificial preference of DFT methods for delocalization, extreme care has to be taken in the analysis of the resulting data since delocalization, and hence the estimated metal—metal interaction, might be overestimated. It is interesting to note that a decrease in the electron density at the ruthenium centers in tppz bridged dimers, resulting from strongly \pi-acidic terminal ligands, has been found to result in decreased electronic coupling between the ruthenium centers, that is, the reduced \pi-back-bonding to the tppz is responsible for a lower degree of electronic communication through the unoccupied levels. However, the strongly \sigma-donating, weakly \pi-accepting, anionic cyclometalated ligands in [5a]^{2+} (R = II) and [5b]^{2+} (R = CO_2Me) result in strong \pi-back-bonding to the tppz ligands but do not significantly increase the comproportionation constants for [5a]^{4+} and [5b]^{4+} compared to [3]^{4+}. The increased electronic communication through the unoccupied levels is likely offset by decreased communication through the occupied levels. As the metal levels are destabilized, the energetic matching with the occupied tppz levels is decreased, and a maximum interaction is reached.

The narrow IVCT band of [3]^{2+} is indicative of the Robin–Day class III behavior. It has to be noted that the terms “IVCT” and “mixed valence” are retained for class III compounds, although the NIR transitions do not involve net charge transfer and the systems are more accurately defined as “average valence” [RuIISRuIIS]. However, some features of [3]^{2+} cannot be reconciled

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### Table 5. IVCT Transitions for One-Electron Oxidized [3]^{3+}, [5a]^{3+}, and [5b]^{3+}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>([3]^{3+})</th>
<th>([5a]^{3+})</th>
<th>([5b]^{3+})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(K_c)</td>
<td>(2.6 \times 10^5)</td>
<td>(5.4 \times 10^4)</td>
<td>(3.8 \times 10^5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\lambda_{max}(\text{exp}) (\text{nm}) \times 10^3 \text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} (\Delta \nu_{1/2} (\text{cm}^{-1})))</td>
<td>(1527 (7.6) (970)^a)</td>
<td>(1661 (5.5) (1033))</td>
<td>(1686 (7.5) (1062))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{acetone-d}_6)</td>
<td>(1519 (4.0) (1176))</td>
<td>(1702 (6.0) (1129))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2)</td>
<td>(1653 (6.2) (932))</td>
<td>(1672 (7.5) (935))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Oscillator strength. \(^b\)Chemical oxidation performed using a [Ce(NO_3)_3][NH_4]_2 solution in the appropriate solvent. \(^c\)Chemical oxidation performed using a SbCl_5 solution in CD_2Cl_2. \(^d\)Ref 21. \(^e\)Experiment performed in nondeuterated solvent.

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Figure 7. UV–vis–NIR spectra recorded during chemical oxidation of [5a]^{2+} to [5a]^{3+} - Ce(IV) in CD_2CN.

Figure 8. UV–vis spectra recorded during the chemical oxidation of [4b]^{2+} to [4b]^{3+} with Ce(IV) in MeCN.
with pure class III behavior, in particular the solvatochromic, low intensity band at 2850 nm. As for [3] the NIR band for [5a] or [5b] is narrow and indicative for class III behavior. This is in line with the absence of solvatochromism of the NIR bands, Table 5. The assignment of the NIR band in [5a] and [5b] from TD-DFT seems to contain some additional LMCT component originating from the tppz ligand. Again, the strong \( \sigma \)-donating and weak \( \pi \)-accepting anionic cyclometalated ligands in [5a] and [5b] do not seem to result in significantly altered interaction.

**Redox-Unsymmetrical Complexes.** The singly cyclometalated complexes [4a] and [4b] feature an apparent redox-asymmetry, the initial oxidation being assigned to the cyclometalated ruthenium center. However, the second anodic step is not associated with the non-metalated ruthenium but rather with the cyclometalated ligand. This process is electrochemically irreversible, unlike what is expected for a ruthenium-based oxidation. Furthermore, an orbital localized on the cyclometalated ligand is predicted by DFT at a higher energy compared to levels associated with the non-metalated ruthenium center, in both the parent and the one-electron-oxidized species. The initial reduction potential of the tppz ligand is shifted negatively by back-donation from the electronic-rich ruthenium center shifts, albeit to a lesser extent than for [5a] and [5b], as only one cyclometalated ruthenium center is present. The presence of a single visible absorption feature for [4a] and [4b] indicates strong electronic communications, as transitions associated with the individual centers would be observed otherwise. Indeed, irrespective of the large redox-asymmetry between the metal centers, the transition can be assigned to a MLCT excitation involving both ruthenium atoms.

One-electron oxidation of [4a] and [4b] result in similar changes in the UV–vis–NIR spectra. However, the individual bands are more clearly observed in [4b] as they overlap in [4a]. The visible MLCT band of [4b] is diminished upon oxidation, albeit to a lesser extent than is observed for [3], [5a], and [5b]. More importantly, the significant difference in \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) reflects a change in the character from the original MLCT to a persisting MLCT (M = RuN6) transition. In addition to these changes, a weak NIR feature appears centered at 1050 nm. The combination of two strongly interacting unequal metal centers with a ligand-based second oxidation results in a low-energy band that does not display features expected for an asymmetric IVCT type transition but rather of an LMCT transition.

**Conclusions**

To investigate the consequences of cyclometalation on electronic communication between metal centers in a dinuclear assembly, we have used the well-known tppz ligand to prepare a series of bridged bisorganoruthenium complexes, with cyclometalated peripheral ligands. Because of the covalent, \( \sigma \)-Ru–C bond between a formal anionic carbon and the ruthenium ion instead of a coordinative nitrogen-to-ruthenium bond, the electronic properties are dramatically changed, without significantly affecting the geometry of the resulting complex. Strong \( \sigma \)-donation results in electron rich metal centers that respond by increased back-donation to the tppz bridging ligand.

**Experimental Section**

**General Procedures.** All air-sensitive reactions were performed under a dry nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. Solvents were dried over appropriate drying agents and distilled before use. All other solvents and reagents were purchased and used as received. \( ^{1} \text{H} \) and \( ^{13} \text{C} \) NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K on a Varian 300 MHz Inova spectrometer and on a Varian 400 MHz NMR system. NMR spectra were referenced to the solvent residual signal. Spectral assignments were based on chemical shift and integral considerations as well as COSY and NOESY two-dimensional experiments. Elemental analyses were carried out by Kolbe Mikroanalytisches Laboratorium (Mühlen an der Ruhr, Germany). Neutral Al2O3 was obtained from Alfa, and deuterated to hexadeuterated by Brockmann grade 3 Compounds tppz, \( ^{1} \text{H} \), and [RuCl3(p-cymene)]25-.

Electronic Spectroscopic Measurements and Electrochemical Experiments. Electronic absorption spectra were recorded on a Cary 50 Scan UV–vis spectrophotometer, or on a Cary 5 UV–vis–NIR spectrophotometer. Chemical oxidation of samples was performed by titration with 4 mM Ce(NO3)3 in MeCN. Cyclic voltammograms were recorded in a single-compartment cell under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. The cell was equipped with a Pt microdisk working electrode, Pt wire auxiliary electrode, and an Ag/AgCl wire reference electrode. The working electrode was polished with Alumina nano powder between scans. The potential control was achieved with a PAR Model 263A potentiostat. All redox potentials are reported against the ferrocene-ferrosofenium (Fe3+/Fe2+) redox couple used as an internal standard.35 All electrochemical samples were 10–1 M in [n-Bu4N]PF6 as the supporting electrolyte in CH3CN distilled over KMnO4 and Na2CO3.

UV–vis Spectroelectrochemical Measurements. All the experiments were performed with an optically transparent thin-layer
electrochemical (OTTLE) cell, equipped with a Pt minigrid working electrode and quartz optical windows. The controlled potential electrolyses were carried out with a PA4 potentiostat (EKOM, Poland, Czech Republic). All electrochemical samples were 10−1 M in [Bu4N]PF6 in freshly distilled CH3CN and THF. UV−vis spectra were recorded with a Hewlett-Packard 8453 diode-array spectrophotometer.

**DFT calculations.** DFT calculations were performed using the B3LYP functional and the DZ Dunning 53,54 basis set for all atoms except ruthenium. The Stuttgart RSC 1997 ECP with relativistic core potential55 was applied for ruthenium. Geometries were optimized using the GAMESS-UK 56 program package. Subsequent TD-DFT calculations were run on the optimized geometry at the same level of theory using the Gaussian 03 program package. Isovalue plots of the frontier molecular orbitals were made using MOLDEN. 57

**Syntheses.** [Ru(N(C)N(MeCN))3(PF6)2] [6a](PF6). The ligand N’C(H)N (222 mg, 0.96 mmol) was added to a suspension of [RuCl2(p-C6H4Cl)2] (239 mg, 0.48 mmol), KPF6 (376, 2.0 mmol), and crushed NaOH (50 mg, 1.25 mmol) in dry MeCN (30 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 15 h. The orange solution was filtered under inert atmosphere over 15 cm of Al2O3 (376, 2.0 mmol), and crushed NaOH (50 mg, 1.25 mmol) in dry MeCN (30 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 15 h. The orange solution was filtered under inert atmosphere and concentrated to 0.5 mL.

**[(N(C)N)Ru(tppz)](PF6)2 [7a].** A suspension of tpzp (550 mg, 1.46 mmol) in DMF (12 mL) was added to [6a](PF6)2 (220 mg, 0.367 mmol). The resulting solution was heated under reflux for 3 h. An excess of KPF6 was added, and the solution poured into H2O (80 mL), which resulted in the precipitation of the complex. The product was isolated by filtration, collected with a minimum of MeCN, and was purified by column chromatography on SiO2 (MeCN/aq. 0.5 M NaNO3 = 1:1) and was obtained as a dark red solid (11 mg, 11%).

**MALDI-TOF-MS (DHB Matrix):** m/z = 779.14 [M]+ (calcd for C32H29N3O2Ru2 781.19).

**[(N(C)N)Ru(tppz)](PF6)2 [7a].** A suspension of tpzp (100 mg, 0.25 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) was added to [6b](PF6)2 (21 mg, 0.041 mmol). The resulting solution was heated under reflux for 3 h. An excess of KPF6 was added, and the solution poured into H2O (80 mL), which resulted in the precipitation of the complex. The product was isolated by filtration, collected with a minimum of MeCN, and was purified by column chromatography on SiO2 (MeCN/aq. 0.5 M NaNO3 = 1:1) and was obtained as a dark red solid (31 mg, 95%).

**MALDI-TOF-MS (DHB Matrix):** m/z = 721.17 [M]+ (calcd for C30H24N2Ru, 721.14).
precipitation of the complex. The product was isolated by column chromatography on SiO₂ and the solution poured into H₂O (80 mL), which resulted in the dark green solid (30 mg, 87%).

Aqueous KPF₆ (0.20 mmol), and 30 mL 0.5 M NaNO₂ were added to the green solution upon which the product precipitated and was isolated by filtration. The product was then dissolved in DMF (6 mL) and heated under reflux for 16 h. An excess of KPF₆ was added, and the solution poured into H₂O (80 mL), which resulted in the precipitation of the complex. The product was isolated by filtration, collected with a minimum of MeCN, and was purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (MeCN/aq. 0.5 M NaNO₃ = 9:1). After anion exchange, the product was obtained as a dark turquoise solid (43 mg, 56%).

H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 9.01 (s, 2H, A₃,5); 8.95 (d, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, C₃); 8.91 (d, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, D₃); 8.90 (d, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, F₃,5); 7.37 (s, 4H, B₃); 7.27 (dd, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, E₃,5); 7.14 (d, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, B₃); 7.03 (d, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, C₃); 6.84 (dd, 2H, 3J = 8.0 Hz, C₃); 5.59 (s, 2H, C₃); 5.41 (s, 2H, C₃); 4.97 (s, 2H, C₃); 4.12 (s, 3H, Me); 4.03 (s, 3H, Me).

13C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 142.8, 139.7, 138.6, 138.3, 138.1, 136.4, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.3, 128.8, 125.8, 125.5, 125.5, 125.3, 123.6, 121.6, 52.8.

MALDI-TOF-MS (DHB Matrix): m/z = 1114.12 [M⁺]

X-ray Crystal Structure determination of [Ru(Me₂C₅–N’–N’–N’–N’)(PF₆)]. [C₂₂H₃₆N₂O₂Ru(PF₆)]. FW = 658.51, orange needle, 0.42 × 0.18 × 0.09 mm³, monoclinic, P2₁/c (no. 14), a = 8.4400(4), b = 9.8278(6), c = 31.6273(18) Å, β = 102.3892(18), V = 2562.3(2) Å³. Z = 4, Dₐ = 1.707 g/cm³, μ = 0.751 mm⁻¹. 21495 Reflections were measured on a Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer with rotating anode graphite monochromator, λ = 0.71073 Å up to a resolution of (sin θ/λ)max = 0.59 Å⁻¹ at a temperature of 150 K. There were several crystal fragments present and only the non-overlapping reflections of the major component were used. An absorption correction based on multiple measured reflections was applied (0.55–0.94 correction range). 4464 Reflections were unique (Rint = 0.070). The structure was solved with automated Patterson Methods (DIRDIF-97) and refined with SHELXL-97 against F².

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