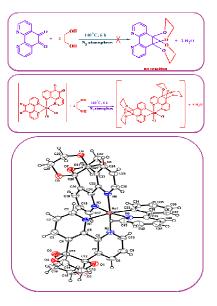
A new cylcometalated Ru(II) complex, [Ru(phpy- $\kappa^2 N, C^{2'}$)(phen-diox)₂](PF₆): by the metal-assisted effect of [Ru(phen-dione)₂Cl₂] *via* condensation of the coordinated phen-dione ligands with ethylene glycol

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In recent years, there have been an increasing number of reports on the synthesis of cyclometalated ruthenium complexes bearing 2,2'-bipyridine analogous (N,C) ligands bidentate 2-phenylpyridine, such as 2phenylquinoline, 2-phenylimidazole, N,Ndimethylbenzylamine, benzo[h]-quinoline, and so on, and their photo- and electro-chemical properties have been investigated from the viewpoints of the comparison with analogous ruthenium polypyridyl complexes [1-3]. Herein, we report the unprecedented condensation of coordinated phen-dione ligands with ethylene glycol caused by the metal-assisted effect of [Ru(phen-dione)₂Cl₂] complex leading to the synthesis of the novel cylcometalated complex, $[Ru(phpy-\kappa^2 N, C^2)(phen-diox)_2](PF_6)$, where phpy- $\kappa^2 N, C^{2'}$ is 2-phenylpyridine and phen-diox is 2,3-dihydro-



4*a*,12*b*-(epoxyethanooxy)[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*f*][1,10]phenanthroline. No condensation reaction was observed for the free phen-dione ligand with ethylene glycol under the same experimental conditions. The DFT calculations show that the electronic and energy parameters are involved in this unusual condensation reaction. Coordination of phen-dione to Ru(II) tends to decrease the energy of the LUMO and correspondingly the condensation of a diol becomes much easier. The cylcometalated complex has been structurally characterized revealing a distorted octahedral environment around of ruthenium center. In acetonitrile solution, the complex exhibits metal-to-ligand charge transfer transitions (MLCT) in the visible region and is a poor emitter at room temperature with a quantum yield of approximately 0.02%. The complex showed good reversibility upon oxidation as evidenced by spectroelectrochemical studies.

References:

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