

Supporting Information

Insight into Water Oxidation by Mononuclear Polypyridyl Ru Catalysts

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Table S1. Compilation of Reaction Conditions Used for Water Oxidation Studies for Various Molecular Catalysts in the Literature.

Reference	Conditions	Oxidant	Physical probe ^[a]
1	1M HClO ₄ / 1M CF ₃ SO ₃ H	Ce ^{IV}	electrode/GC
2	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	Ce ^{IV}	electrode/GC
	1.0M H ₂ SO ₄	Co ^{III}	
3	pH > ~8, 2% H ₂ O/MeCN, 20% sulfolane, 0.1M Bu ₄ NClO ₄ , 5x10 ⁻⁶ M Bu ₄ NOH	$E_{app} > 2.3$ V vs NHE	electrode
4	pH = 8.6/4.5	OCl ⁻ /HSO ₅ ⁻	electrode/GC
5	pH = 4 (ITO); 10% H ₂ O/CF ₃ CH ₂ OH/ether	$E_{app} > 1.4$ V vs NHE	GC
6	0.1M CF ₃ SO ₃ H	Ce ^{IV}	GC
7	0.1M CF ₃ SO ₃ H/MeCN	Ce ^{IV}	optical/GC
8	0.7M CF ₃ SO ₃ H	Ce ^{IV}	pressure/GC
9	1M CF ₃ SO ₃ H/MeCN	Ce ^{IV}	optical/GC
10	1M HNO ₃	Ce ^{IV}	electrode
11	pH 0.8, CF ₃ SO ₃ H/MeCN	Ce ^{IV}	electrode
12	pH 0.95	Ce ^{IV}	electrode
13	pH 1.0, CF ₃ SO ₃ H	Ce ^{IV}	electrode
14	pH 0.43, H ₂ O/MeCN	Ce ^{IV}	electrode

^[a]Electrode = Clark-type electrochemical probe for selective dioxygen detection; GC = gas-chromatographic techniques used for dioxygen quantification; optical = optical dioxygen probe used to measure dioxygen levels; pressure = pressure transducer.

Table S2. Bond Lengths (Å) for **1b–10b** Determined by Geometry-Optimized DFT Calculations. Numbering Scheme is Provided Below.

Compound		Ru-N ¹	Ru-N ²	Ru-N ³	Ru-N ⁴	Ru-N ⁵
1b	[Ru(tpy)(bpy)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.101	2.056	2.112	2.006	2.112
2b	[Ru(tpyOMe)(bpy)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.098	2.054	2.113	2.010	2.113
3b	[Ru(tpy)(bpyOMe)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.109	2.061	2.109	2.000	2.109
4b	[Ru(tpyOMe)(bpyOMe)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.108	2.060	2.109	2.005	2.110
5b	[Ru(tpyCl)(bpy)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.101	2.056	2.113	2.004	2.113
6b	[Ru(tpy)(bpyCl)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.101	2.057	2.114	2.006	2.114
7b	[Ru(tpyCl)(bpyCl)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.106	2.057	2.115	2.006	2.115
8b	[Ru(tpyCOOH)(bpy)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.103	2.056	2.113	1.998	2.113
9b	[Ru(tpy)(bpyCOOH)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.093	2.050	2.114	2.009	2.114
10b	[Ru(tpyCOOH)(bpyCOOH)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.096	2.051	2.003	2.003	2.116

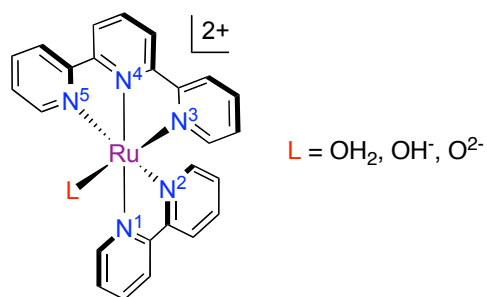


Table S3. Bond Lengths (Å) for **1b** and Likely Higher-Valent Ru Catalytic Intermediates Determined by DFT. Numbering Scheme for N Atoms is Provided Above.

Compound		Ru-N ¹	Ru-N ²	Ru-N ³	Ru-N ⁴	Ru-N ⁵
Ru^{II}	[Ru(tpy)(bpy)(OH ₂)] ²⁺	2.101	2.056	2.112	2.006	2.112
Ru^{III}	[Ru(tpy)(bpy)(OH)] ²⁺	2.101	2.125	2.115	2.012	2.115
Ru^{IV}	[Ru(tpy)(bpy)(O)] ²⁺	2.112	2.203	2.104	2.008	2.104

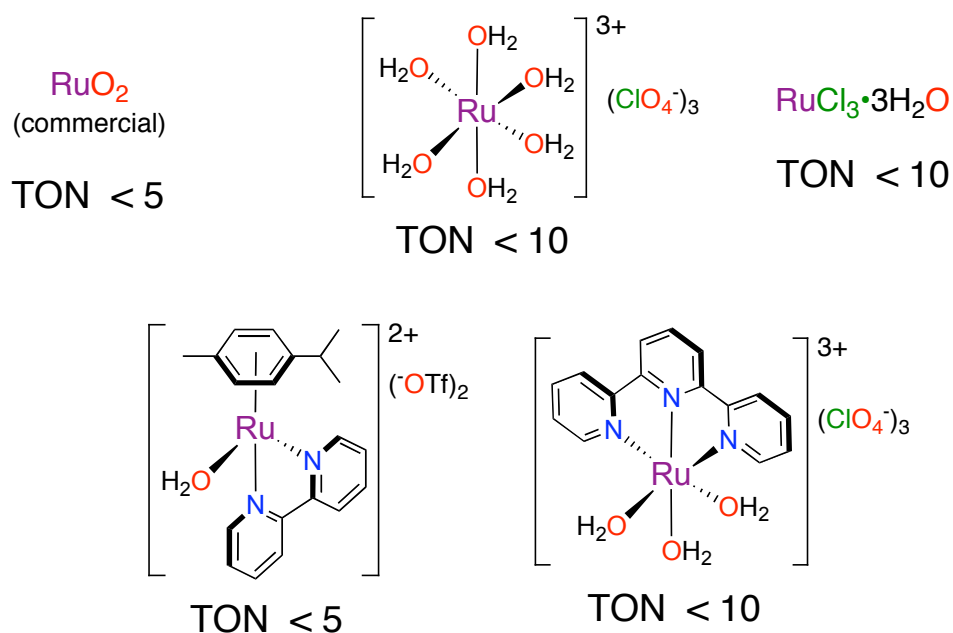


Figure S1. A series of Ru-based materials and complexes¹⁵ analyzed under reaction conditions relevant to water oxidation. For each compound minimal activity was observed under our conditions; 1M HClO₄, [Ru complex] = 6.7 × 10⁻⁵ M, Ce:Ru = 5000:1.

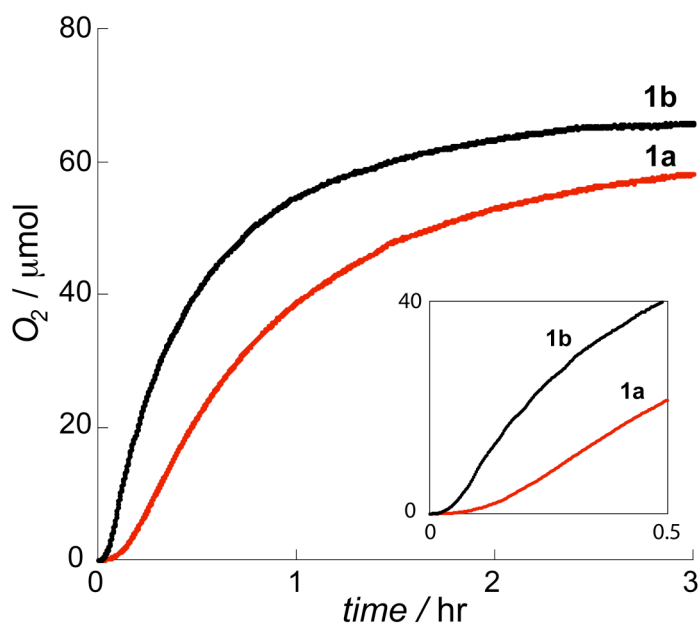


Figure S2. Comparison of dioxygen evolution in water oxidation where **1a** and **1b** are used as catalysts ([Ru catalyst] = 6.7 × 10⁻⁵ M).

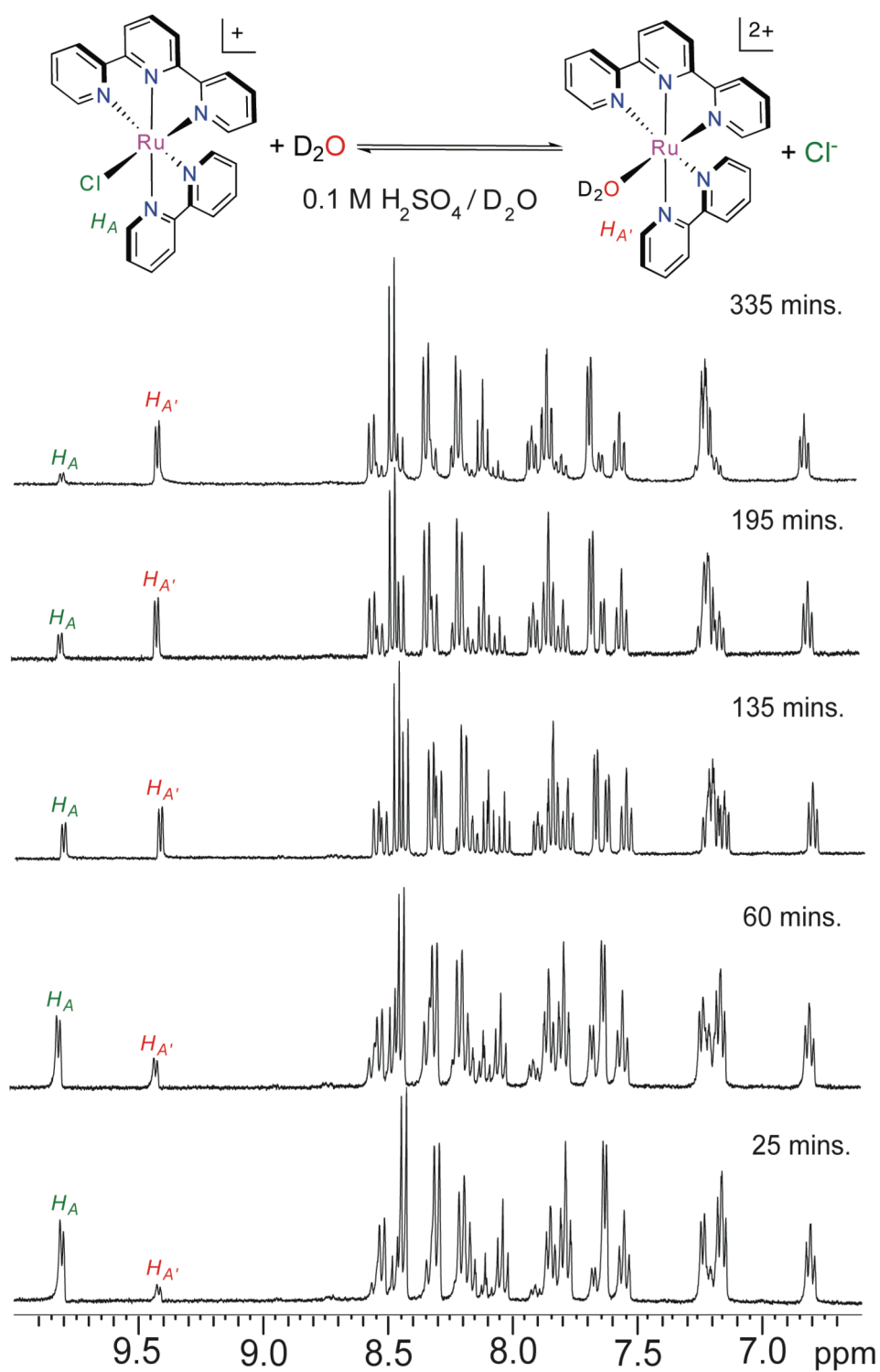


Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectra highlighting the conversion of **1a** to **1b** in aqueous acidic media as a function of time.

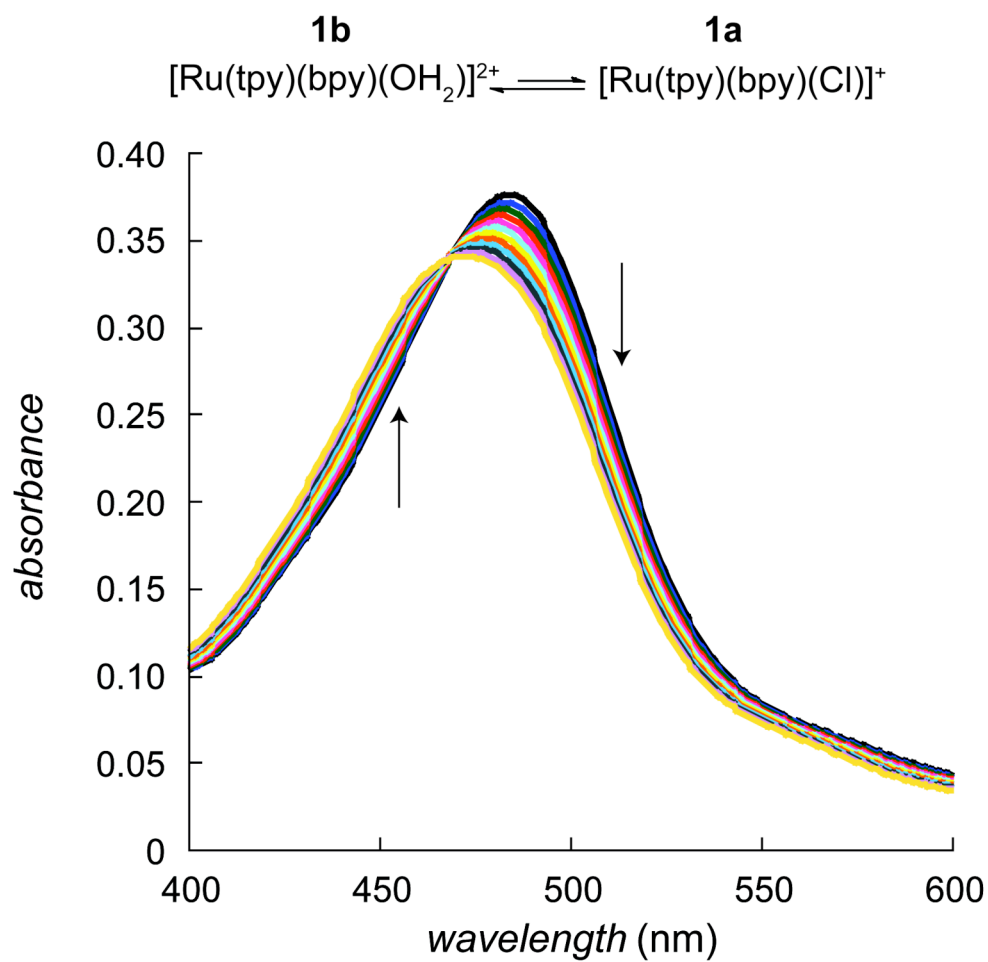


Figure S4. UV-Vis spectra highlighting the conversion of **1a** to **1b** in 1M HClO₄ as a function of time (taken at 15 min intervals). MLCT bands are indicated with arrows.

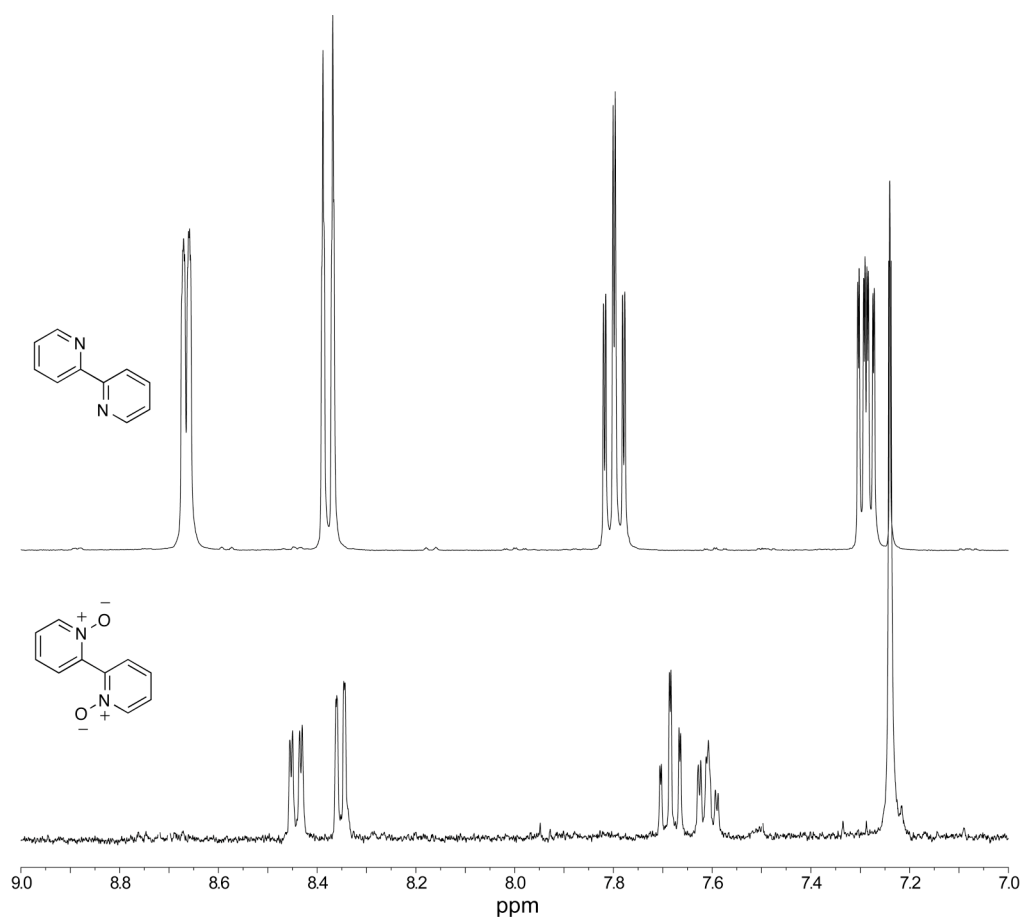


Figure S5. ¹H-NMR of bpy and 2,2'-bipyridine-*N,N'*-dioxide (bpydo) in CDCl₃ following a large scale water oxidation. The identity of bpydo was also confirmed by ESI-MS. % recovery of bpydo is 52% after 50 mg of **1b** was subjected to 1000 eq of (NH₄)₂Ce(NO₃)₆ in 1M HClO₄ for 24 h.

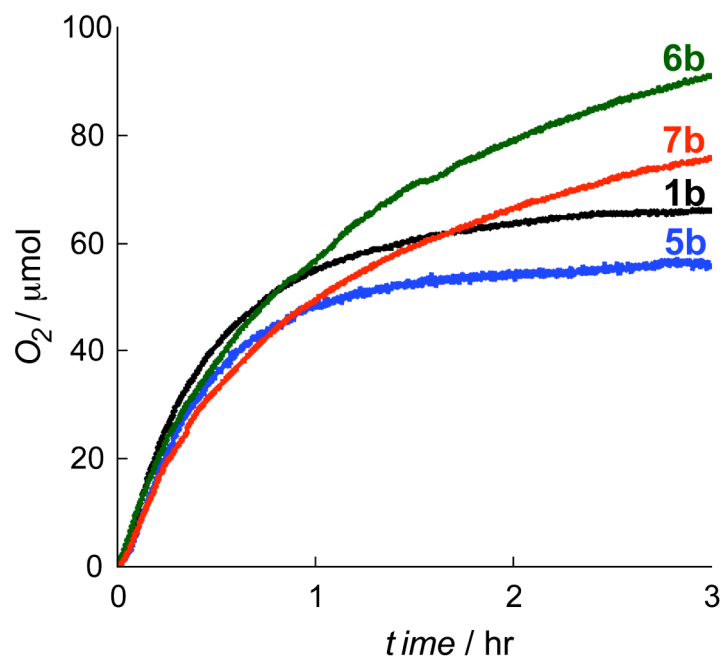


Figure S6. O₂ evolution data for the -Cl series **5b–7b**. The parent compound is provided as a benchmark ([Ru catalyst] = 6.7 × 10⁻⁵ M).

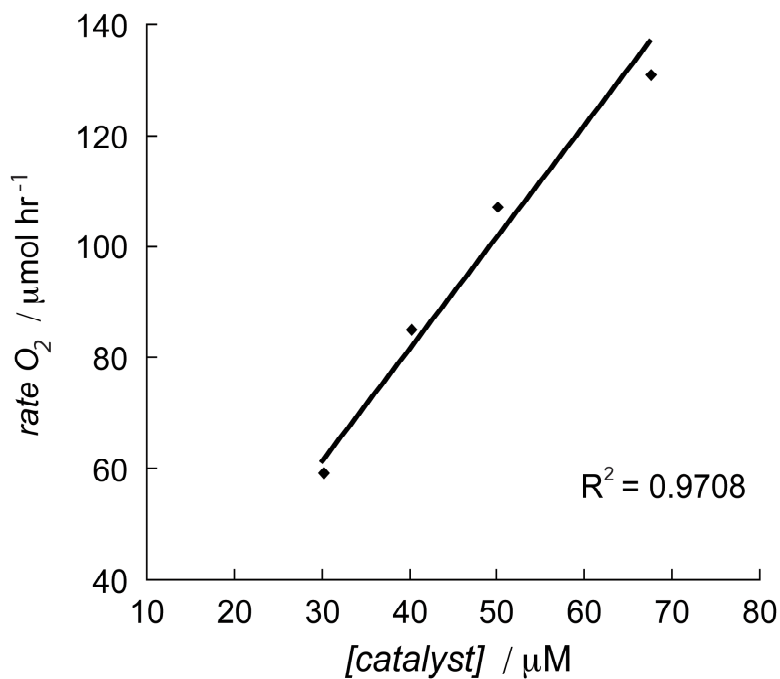


Figure S7. Rate of dioxygen evolution as a function of catalyst concentration using **1b** in aqueous 1M HClO₄.

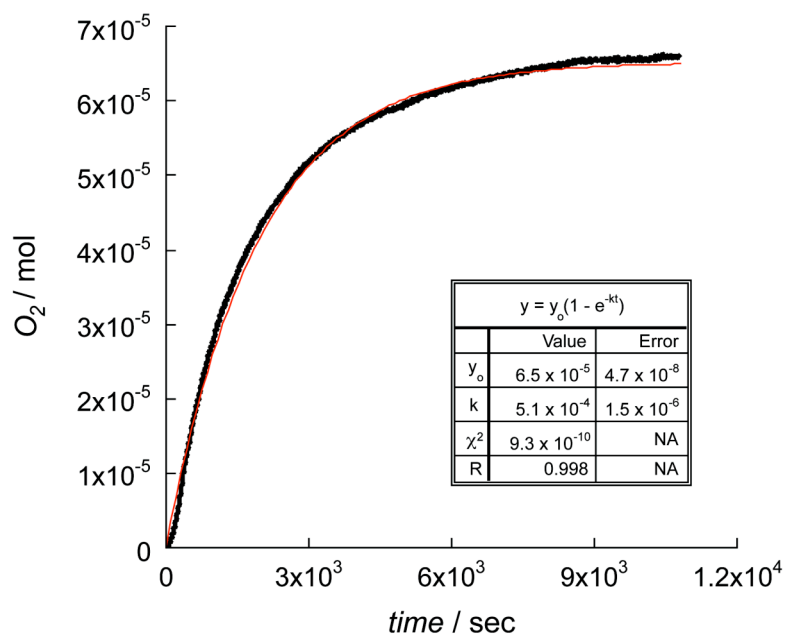


Figure S8. First-order exponential fit to the dioxygen evolution versus time plot for **1b**.

References

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