

## 2D-IR spectroelectrochemistry of singly oxidized *cis*-[Ru(4,4'-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>-bpy)<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub>] and reduced *cis*-[Ru(4,4'-(COOEt)<sub>2</sub>-bpy)<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub>] (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine) complexes

Contact: F. Hartl ([f.hartl@reading.ac.uk](mailto:f.hartl@reading.ac.uk))

### M. Pižl

Queen Mary University of London, School of Biological and Chemical Sciences  
London, UK

### J. O. Taylor

Department of Chemistry, University of Reading, UK

### P. M. Donaldson

Central Laser Facility, Research Complex at Harwell, STFC, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Harwell Oxford, Didcot, UK

Vibrational and solvation relaxation dynamics, and vibrational coupling pathways of the title photosensitizer complexes were investigated on LIFETIME, using an air-tight transmittance spectroelectrochemical cell optimized for suppressed laser-light scattering (Spectroelectrochemistry Reading).

Measured pump-probe 2D-IR  $\nu(\text{NCS})$  spectra of *cis*-[Ru(bis(MeO)-bpy)<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub>] in the ground state exhibit two-component vibrational relaxation for parallel/perpendicular polarizations – ultrafast (0.45/- ps) and long-lived (56/65 ps). The corresponding relaxation times for the Ru-based monocation are dramatically shorter, 0.15/0.35 ps and 3.0/4.0 ps, respectively. Negligible acceleration of the  $\nu(\text{NCS})$  vibrational relaxation was determined for reduced *cis*-[Ru(4,4'-(COOEt)<sub>2</sub>-bpy)<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub>] where the extra electron is localized at the ester-bpy ligand. The time constant for spectral diffusion decreased markedly (ca six-times) only for the largely Ru-based oxidation of the bis(OMe)-bpy complex.

Electronic-structure (G16/PBE0) and anharmonic-frequency (VPT2) quantum-chemical calculations conducted on the ground states, doublet redox states and related triplet MLCT excited states of the title complexes provided a good match with the experiment, including diagonal and off-diagonal anharmonicities.

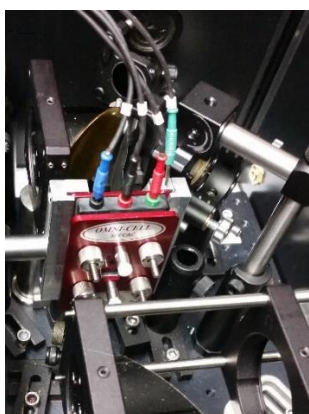


Figure 1: LIFETIME-OTTLE cell setup used for the 2D-IR spectroelectrochemical experiments.

### A. Viček

Queen Mary University of London, School of Biological and Chemical Sciences  
London, UK

### F. Hartl

Department of Chemistry, University of Reading, UK

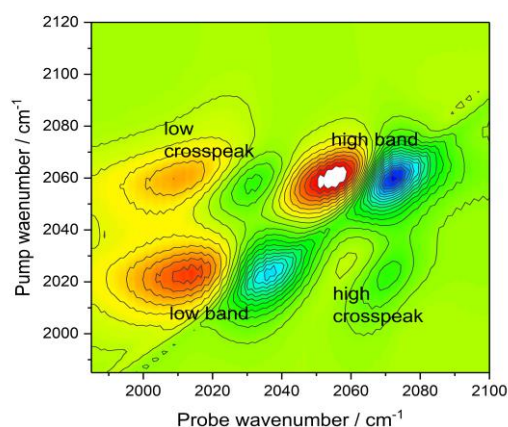


Figure 2: Representative 2D-IR spectrum of *in situ* generated *cis*-[Ru(4,4'-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>-bpy)<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup> in DMF.