

## Supporting Information

### Synthesis, Structural and Metal-to-Metal Charge Transfer

### Properties of Cyanide-Bridged Compound [Fe<sup>II/III</sup>-NC-Ru<sup>II</sup>-CN-Fe<sup>II/III</sup>]

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#### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

##### Materials and syntheses

All manipulations were performed under argon atmosphere with the use of standard Schlenk techniques unless otherwise stated. Dichloromethane was dried by distillation over calcium hydride and diethyl-ether was dried by distillation over sodium wire under argon atmosphere. Methanol was dried by distillation over magnesium under argon atmosphere and acetone was dried by anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Ru<sup>II</sup>(DMSO)<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>1,2</sup> (DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide) was prepared according to the literature procedures. All other reagents were available commercially and used without further purification

##### *trans*-Ru<sup>II</sup>(*t*bu<sub>4</sub>py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub>

A mixture of Ru<sup>II</sup>Cl<sub>2</sub>(DMSO)<sub>4</sub> (1000 mg, 2.065 mmol) and 4-*tert*-butylpyridine (10 ml) was stirred magnetically and heated to 130 °C for 30 min. After cooling to room temperature, KCN (1342 mg, 20.65 mmol) in 6 ml of water was added. After refluxing for 3 h, the organic layer was separated from the mixed solution by extract. After hexane (100 ml) was added to the organic

layer, large amount of yellow solid appeared. A yellow precipitate was isolated by filtration and washed with water, 2-propanol and ethyl ether, respectively. After drying in air, the desired yellow product (1088 mg, 67%) was obtained. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>60</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Ru: C, 59.58; H, 7.89; N, 10.97%. Found: C, 59.76; H, 7.54; N, 10.92%. IR ( $\nu_{\text{CN}}$ , KBr pellet, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2058 (s). UV-vis (CH<sub>3</sub>CN),  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm ( $\epsilon$ , dm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>): 248 (11652), 374 (22651). MS, m/z: 694.2 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

**X-Ray structure determination.** The single crystal data of complexes **1-3** and *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub> were all collected on a Saturn724+ diffractometer equipped with graphite-monochromatic Mo K $\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å) radiation using an  $\omega$ -scan mode at 123 K. Data reduction, scaling and absorption corrections were performed using CrystalClear (Rigaku Inc., 2016). A Multi-scan absorption correction was performed using RIGAKU/MS(C2004), CrystalClear Version 1.3.6. All the structures were solved by the ShelXL-2016/4<sup>3-5</sup> structure solution program using direct methods and refined by full matrix least squares minimisation on  $F^2$  using version 2018/3 of ShelXL 2018/3. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atom positions were calculated geometrically and refined using the riding model. Hydrogen atom positions were calculated geometrically and refined using the riding model. The  $R$  values are defined as  $R_1 = \Sigma||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma|F_o|$  and  $R_2 = [\Sigma[\omega(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]/\Sigma[\omega(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$ . The detailed crystal data for complexes **1-3** and *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub> were summarized in Table S1, and selected bond lengths and angles are presented in Table S2.

CCDC- 1989021 *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub>, CCDC- 1989022 (**1**), CCDC-1989024(**2**), CCDC-1989023 (**3**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data, related bond lengths and angles for this paper.

**Table S1.** Crystallographic Data and Details of Structure Determination for Complexes **1-3** and *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub>

Complex	1·4CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	2·C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	3·3C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O·4CH <sub>3</sub> CN	<i>trans</i> -Ru( <i>tbu</i> py) <sub>4</sub> (CN) <sub>2</sub> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O
CCDC NO.	1989022	1989024	1989023	1989021
Chemical formula	C <sub>104</sub> H <sub>118</sub> Cl <sub>8</sub> F <sub>12</sub> F e <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>6</sub> Ru	C <sub>103</sub> H <sub>116</sub> F <sub>18</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> OP <sub>7</sub> Ru	C <sub>117</sub> H <sub>140</sub> F <sub>24</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> N <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub> P <sub>8</sub> Ru	C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>60</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Ru
Formula weight	2362.23	2225.57	2650.91	765.99
Colour and Habit	Red prism	Red prism	Brown prism	Orange prism
Crystal Size / mm	0.48×0.37×0.11	0.51×0.33×0.18	0.49×0.38×0.23	0.31×0.15×0.14
<i>T</i> / K	123	123	123	123
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Orthorhombic	Trigonal
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>	<i>Pbca</i>	<i>R</i> -3
<i>a</i> / Å	13.838(3)	13.0216(17)	28.530(6)	25.887(8)
<i>b</i> / Å	30.951(8)	32.214(5)	26.984(5)	25.887(8)
<i>c</i> / Å	25.870(7)	27.028(4)	34.406(7)	15.915(6)
<i>α</i> / deg	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
<i>β</i> / deg	96.100(6)	98.184(3)	90.00	90.00
<i>γ</i> / deg	90.00	90.00	90.00	120.00
<i>V</i> / Å <sup>3</sup>	11017(5)	11222(3)	26487(9)	9236(6)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	8	9
$\rho_{\text{calcd}}$ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1.424	1.317	1.330	1.239
$\lambda$ (Mo K $\alpha$ , Å)	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
$\mu$ (Mo K $\alpha$ , mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.745	0.568	0.509	0.428
Completeness	99.6%	99.6%	99.4%	97.9%
<i>F</i> (000)	4856	4588	10944	3654
<i>h, k, l</i> , range	-16≤ <i>h</i> ≤15, -36≤ <i>k</i> ≤36, -30≤ <i>l</i> ≤28	-15≤ <i>h</i> ≤14, -38≤ <i>k</i> ≤37, -32≤ <i>l</i> ≤32	-35≤ <i>h</i> ≤37, -31≤ <i>k</i> ≤35, -44≤ <i>l</i> ≤44	-33≤ <i>h</i> ≤33, -33≤ <i>k</i> ≤33, -20≤ <i>l</i> ≤20
$\theta$ range / deg	2.15-25.00	2.24-25.00	2.05-25.00	2.72-27.45
Independent reflections	19340	19681	30180	4608
Reflections collected	77510	78718	201480	36819
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.0706	0.0409	0.0946	0.0663
Params/restraints/ Data(obs.)	1180/38/ 19340	1504/982/ 19681	1360/327/30180	331/8/4608
GOF	1.097	1.048	1.038	1.066
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , $\omega R$ <sub>2</sub> ( <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> ))	0.0646, 0.1458	0.0644, 0.1782	0.0841, 0.2228	0.0376, 0.1016
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> , $\omega R$ <sub>2</sub> (all data)	0.0832, 0.1598	0.0738, 0.1886	0.1038, 0.244	0.0389, 0.1035

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}, \omega R_2 = \left[ \frac{\sum [\omega(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]}{\sum [\omega(F_o^2)^2]} \right]^{1/2}.$$

**Table S2.** Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Bond Angles (deg) for Complexes **1-3**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<i>trans</i> -Ru( <i>t</i> bu <sub>4</sub> py) <sub>4</sub> (CN) <sub>2</sub>
Ru1-C1	2.036(4)	2.050(4)	2.038(4)	2.061(2)
Ru1-C2	2.042(4)	1.988(4)	2.014(4)	
Ru1-N3	2.107(4)	2.111(3)	2.106(4)	2.103(2)
Ru1-N4	2.091(3)	2.093(3)	2.115(3)	2.110(2)
Ru1-N5	2.097(4)	2.100(4)	2.112(3)	
Ru1-N6	2.105(4)	2.112(3)	2.102(3)	
C1≡N1	1.161(5)	1.171(5)	1.155(5)	1.149(3)
C2≡N2	1.157(5)	1.176(5)	1.174(5)	
Fe1-N1	1.937(4)	1.913(3)	1.908(4)	
Fe2-N2	1.931(4)	1.886(3)	1.896(3)	
Fe1-P1	2.197(1)	2.203(1)	2.282(2)	
Fe1-P2	2.204(1)	2.207(1)	2.283(2)	
Fe2-P3	2.196(1)	2.247(1)	2.266(1)	
Fe2-P4	2.204(1)	2.250(1)	2.272(1)	
C1-Ru1-C2	178.6(2)	177.4(2)	176.3(2)	180.0
N1≡C1-Ru1	176.0(4)	178.8(4)	174.0(4)	179.9(2)
N2≡C2-Ru1	176.7(4)	174.7(4)	175.8(4)	
C1≡N1-Fe1	173.7(4)	174.9(4)	167.0(4)	
C2≡N2-Fe2	173.8(4)	176.0(3)	172.8(3)	
Fe1...Ru1	5.121	5.135	5.047	
Fe2...Ru1	5.116	5.049	5.068	
Fe1...Fe2	10.228	10.162	10.019	

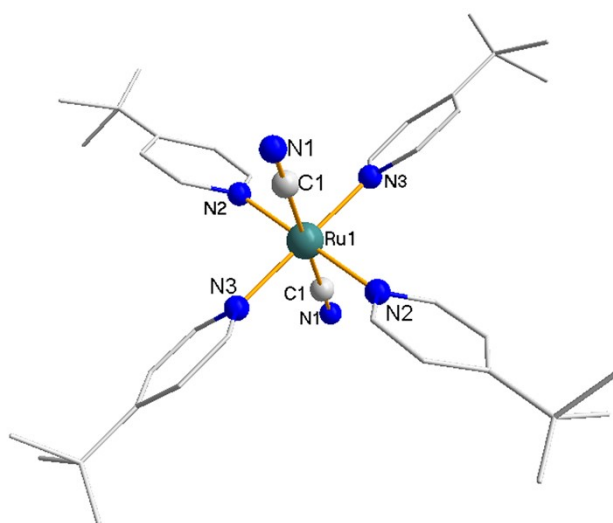
**Table S3** Cyanide Stretching Frequencies, Electronic Absorption Spectra and Cyclic-Voltammetry Data for Complex **1-3** and Related Precursors.

Compound	$\nu_{\text{CN}}$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm ( $\epsilon$ , dm <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-1</sup> )	<i>P</i> (V)/CH <sub>3</sub> CN	<i>P</i> (V)/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>
<i>trans</i> -Ru( <i>t</i> bu <sub>4</sub> py) <sub>4</sub> (CN) <sub>2</sub>	2058	248 (11652), 374 (22651)	0.62	
<b>1</b>	2071	476 (1214)	0.31, 0.45	0.29, 0.45
<b>2</b>	2068, 2011	465 (1468), 957 (2381)		
<b>3</b>	2018	468 (1980), 780 (5573)		

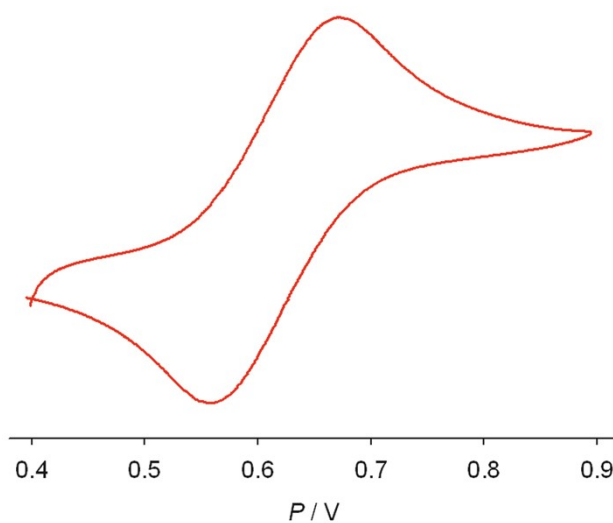
**Table S4. Mössbauer Parameters for Complexes 1-3**

Compound	IS (mm s <sup>-1</sup> )	QS (mm s <sup>-1</sup> )	
<b>1</b> (298K)	0.371	2.013	
<b>2</b> (298K)	0.364	1.932	34.3%
	0.395	0.736	65.7%

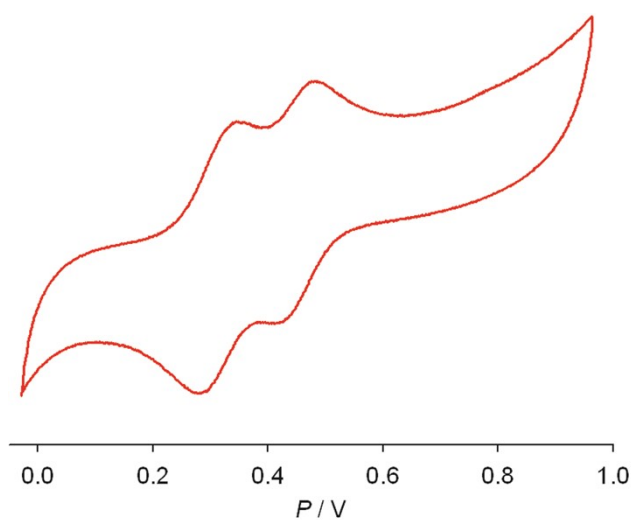
<b>3(298K)</b>	<b>0.517</b>	<b>1.205</b>	
<b>3(10K)</b>	<b>0.349</b>	<b>0.853</b>	



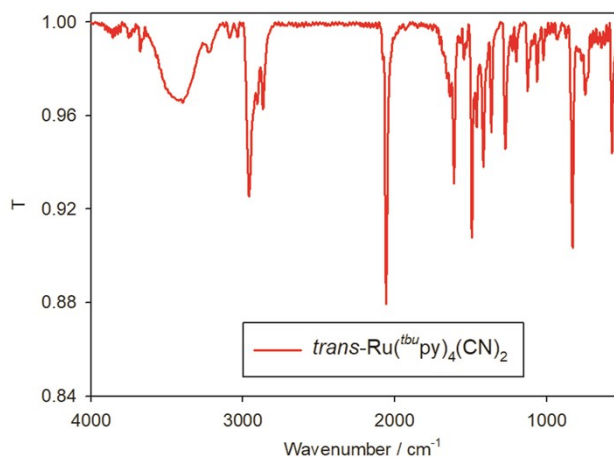
**Figure S1.** Molecular structure of *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub>, hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules have been removed for clarity.



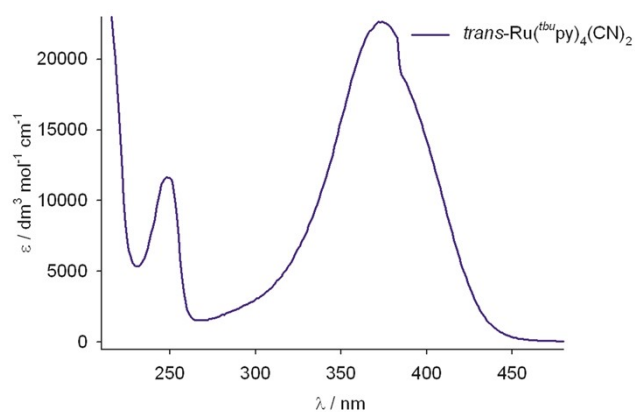
**Figure S2.** Cyclic voltammogram of *trans*-Ru(*tbu*py)<sub>4</sub>(CN)<sub>2</sub> in a 0.10 M acetonitrile solution of [Bu<sub>4</sub>N][PF<sub>6</sub>] at a scan rate of 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



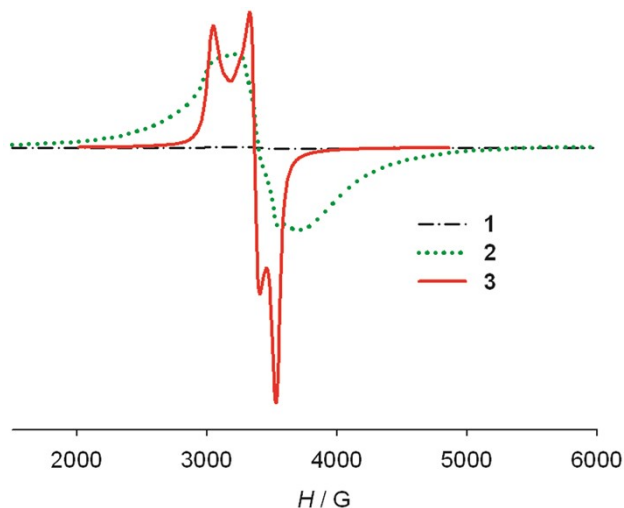
**Figure S3.** Cyclic voltammogram of complex **1** in a 0.10 M acetonitrile solution of  $[\text{Bu}_4\text{N}][\text{PF}_6]$  at a scan rate of  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



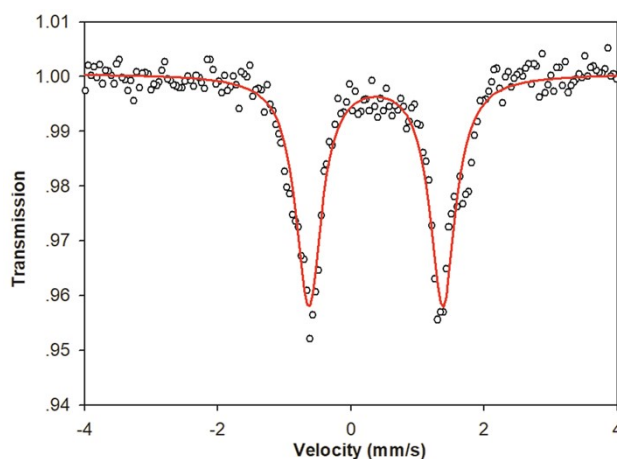
**Figure S4.** IR spectra of complex  $\text{trans-Ru}(\text{tbu py})_4(\text{CN})_2$  in solid-state samples at room temperature. (KBr pellet)



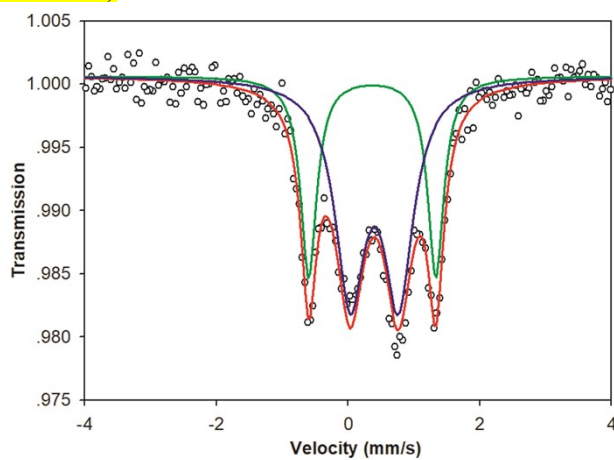
**Figure S5.** Electronic absorption spectra of  $\text{trans-Ru}(\text{tbu py})_4(\text{CN})_2$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solution at room



**Figure S6.** EPR spectra of complexes **1-3** in polycrystalline sample at 298K.



**Figure S7.** Zero field Mössbauer spectra of **1** at 298 K. The solid line represents a best fit. ( $IS = 0.371$  mm/s,  $QS = 2.013$  mm/s)



**Figure S8.** Zero field Mössbauer spectra of **2** at 298 K. The red line represents the sum of contributions for all types of Fe in the sample; the blue line is the simulated contribution of low-

spin Fe<sup>III</sup> (IS = 0.395 mm/s, QS = 0.736 mm/s); the green line is the simulated contribution of low-spin Fe<sup>II</sup> (IS = 0.364 mm/s, QS = 1.932 mm/s).

#### Reference

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