

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Molecular and Supported Ruthenium Complexes as Photoredox Oxidation Catalysts in Water

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Table S1. Crystallographic data for the X-ray diffraction of the *trans-2* and *cis-2* complexes.

Table S2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for of the *trans-2* and *cis-2* complexes.

Figure S1. Packing arrangement for isomer a) *trans-2* and b) *cis-2*.

Figure S2. IR spectra of a) *pyrz-pyr*; b) *trans-2* and *cis-2*; c) *trans-3*.

Figure S3. NMR spectra of *pyrz-pyr* (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): a) ¹H-NMR; b) ¹³C-NMR; c) COSY; d) NOESY; e) ¹H-¹³C HSQC.

Figure S4. NMR spectra of *trans-2*, 400 MHz, CD₆CO: a) DEPT b) COSY; c) NOESY; d) EXSY; e) HMBC H,N; f) HMBC; g) HSQC.

Figure S5. NMR spectra of *cis-2*, 400 MHz CD₆CO: a) ¹³C-NMR; b) DEPT; c) COSY; d) NOESY; e) TOCSY; f) HMBC; g) HSQC.

Figure S6. NMR spectra of *trans-3*, 400 MHz, MeOD: a) ¹H-NMR.

Figure S7. UV/Vis spectra of *trans-2* (solid line), *cis-2* (dotted line) in CH₂Cl₂ and *trans-3* (dashed line in phosphate buffer (pH=6.8)

Figure S8. CV of a) ligand *pyrz-pyr* in CH₂Cl₂ containing 0.1 M *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ (TBAH) vs SCE.and b) *trans-3* in phosphate buffer (pH=6.8); c) DPV of *trans-3*.

Figure S9. IR spectra of a) rGO (orange) and b) rGO@*trans-3* (blue).

Figure S10. SEM images of a) rGO support and b) rGO@*trans-3*.

Figure S11. DPV of rGO@*trans-2* in in CH₂Cl₂ containing 0.1 M *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ (TBAH) vs SCE.

Figure S12. Plot of yield as a function of time for the photoredox catalysis of 1-benzylalcohol using rGO-*trans-3* as photocatalyst. The blue curve shows the substract yield after 3h and 6 h of reaction time in presence of catalyst. The red curve shows the dependence of substract yield with the reaction time after the catalyst was removed at 3h. Conditions: rGO-*trans-3* (0,25 mM), substrate (25 mM), Na₂S₂O₈ (75 mM), 3ml water (phosphate buffer pH 6.8), 6h h of catalysis at RT. light irradiation using a lamp with λ= 400-700 nm.

Table S1. Crystallographic data for the X-ray diffraction of the *trans-2* and *cis-2* complexes.

	<i>trans-2</i>	<i>cis-2</i>
Empirical formula	C ₄₀ H ₂₈ ClF ₆ N ₆ PRu.7/4CH ₂ Cl ₂	C ₄₀ H ₂₈ ClF ₆ N ₆ PRu
Formula weight	1026.42 g/mol	874.17 g/mol
Crystal system	monoclinic	tetragonal
Space group	P 1 21/n 1	P 4/n n c
a[Å]	15.550(9)	17.9714(15)
b[Å]	16.801(7)	17.9714(15)
c[Å]	16.104(8)	49.745(9)
α[°]	90	90
β[°]	103.032(19)	90
γ[°]	90	90
V [Å ³]	4099.(3)	16066.(4)
Formula Units/ cell	1	16
Temp. [K]	100(2)	100(2)
ρ _{calc} , [g/cm ⁻³]	1.657	1.446
μ[mm ⁻¹]	0.783	0.561
Final R indices, [I>2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0542 wR ₂ = 0.1274	R ₁ = 0.1125 wR ₂ = 0.2311
R indices [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0632 wR ₂ = 0.1369	R ₁ = 0.1334 wR ₂ = 0.2469

$$R_1 = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$$

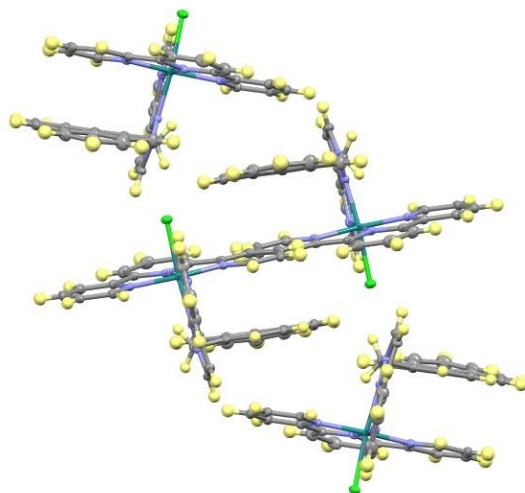
$$wR_2 = \left[\frac{\sum \{w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2\}}{\sum \{w(F_o^2)^2\}} \right]^{1/2}, \text{ where } w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0042P)^2] \text{ and } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)$$

Table S2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for of the *trans-2* and *cis-2* complexes.

	<i>trans-2</i>	<i>cis-2</i>
Ru(1)-N(1)	2.099(3)	2.065(8)
Ru(1)-N(2)	2.056(3)	2.110(9)
Ru(1)-N(4)	2.069(3)	2.039(6)
Ru(1)-N(5)	1.954(3)	1.923(5)
Ru(1)-N(6)	2.063(3)	2.063(9)
Ru(1)-Cl(1)	2.3969(12)	2.417(3)
N(5)-Ru(1)-N(2)	103.02(11)	174.3(3)
N(2)-Ru(1)-N(6)	94.17(11)	100.5(4)
N(2)-Ru(1)-N(4)	90.31(11)	99.8(3)
N(5)-Ru(1)-N(1)	174.96(11)	96.9(3)
N(6)-Ru(1)-N(1)	94.61(11)	93.6(3)
N(5)-Ru(1)-Cl(1)	86.31(8)	85.4(2)
N(6)-Ru(1)-Cl(1)	89.78(8)	89.6(2)
N(1)-Ru(1)-Cl(1)	93.82(8)	176.3(2)
N(5)-Ru(1)-N(6)	80.35(12)	79.6(3)
N(5)-Ru(1)-N(4)	79.63(12)	79.9(3)
N(6)-Ru(1)-N(4)	159.99(11)	159.5(3)
N(2)-Ru(1)-N(1)	77.11(11)	77.5(3)
N(4)-Ru(1)-N(1)	105.40(12)	88.1(3)
N(2)-Ru(1)-Cl(1)	170.35(8)	100.3(2)
N(4)-Ru(1)-Cl(1)	88.95(8)	89.5(2)

Figure S1. Packing arrangement for isomer a) *trans*-2 and b) *cis*-2.

a)



b)

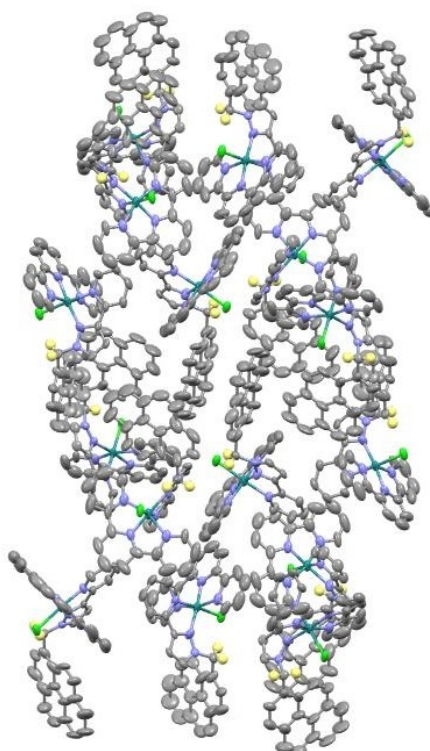
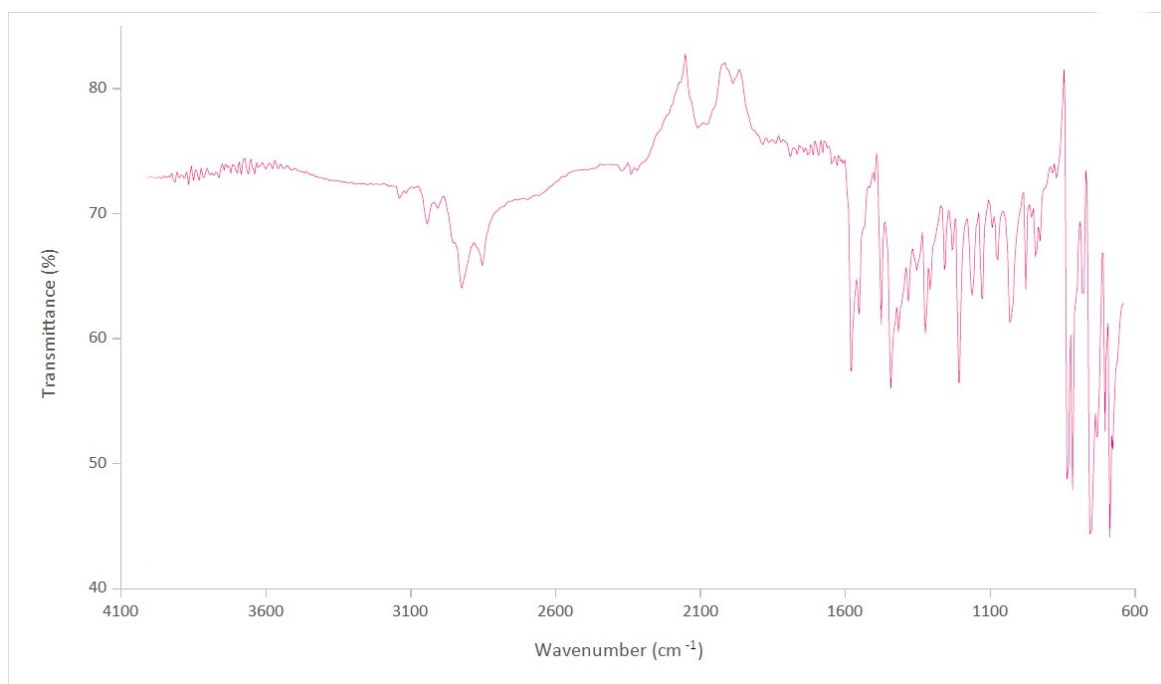
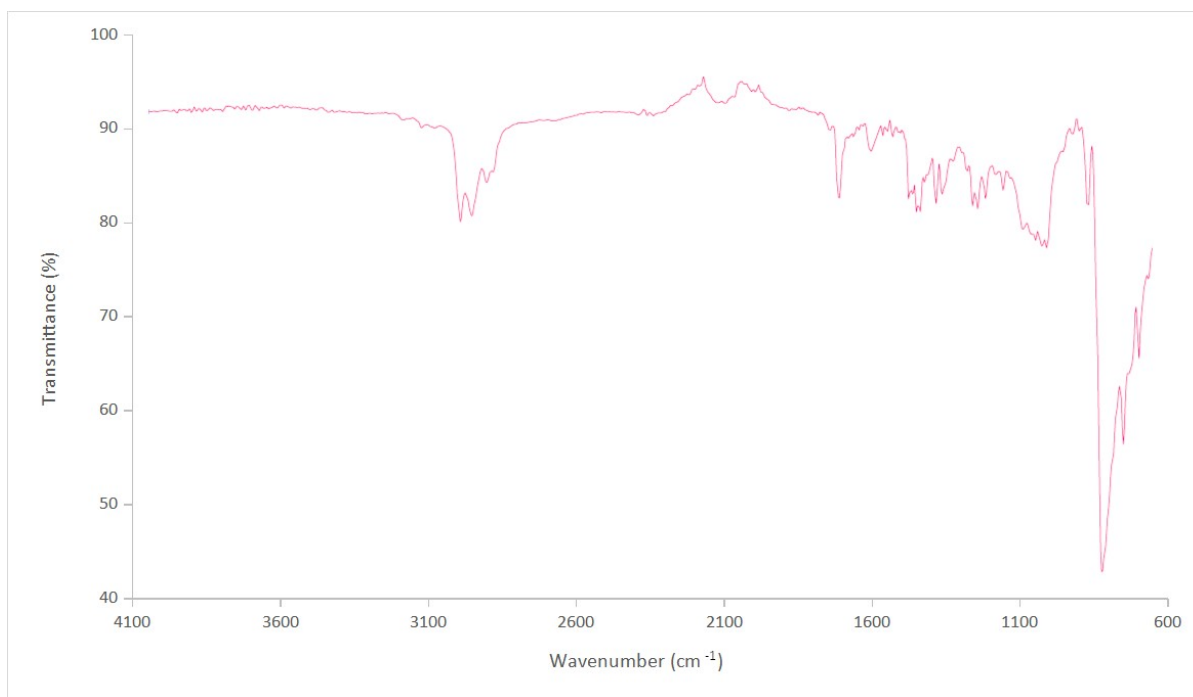


Figure S2. IR spectra of a) *pypz-pyr*; b) *trans-2* and *cis-2*; c) *trans-3*.

a)



b)



c)

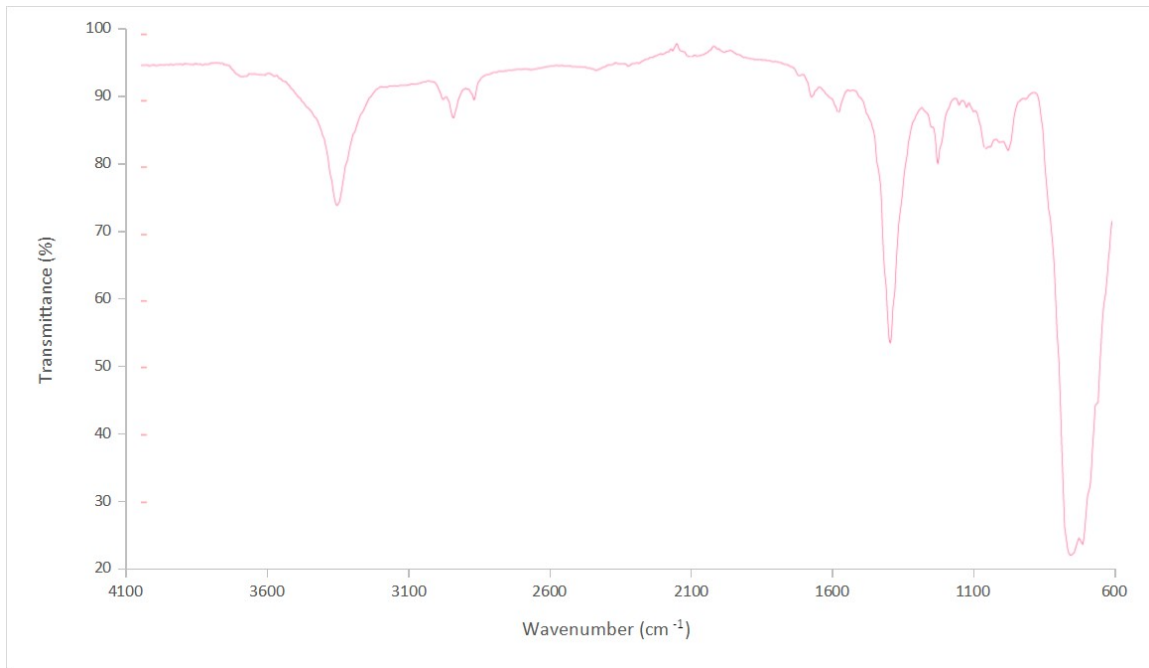
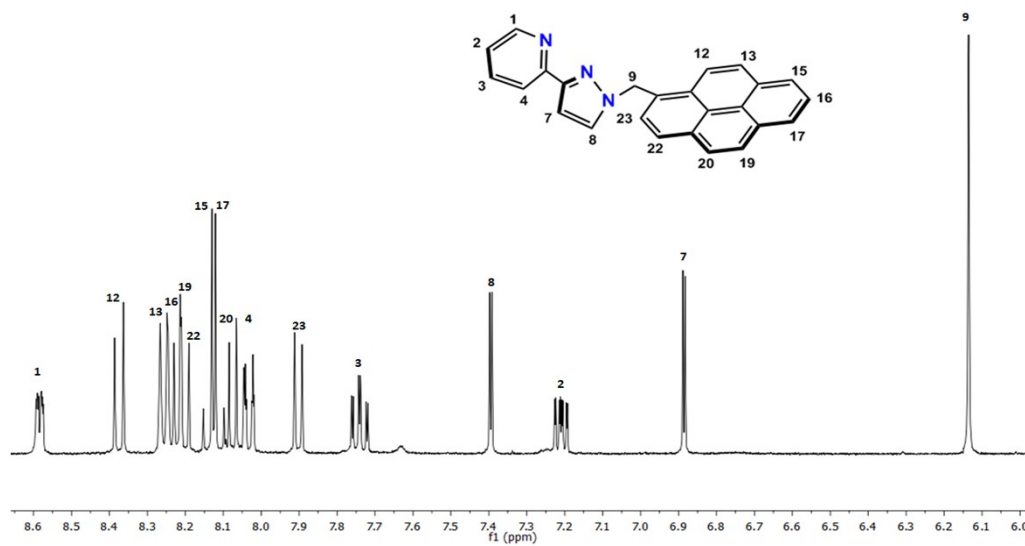
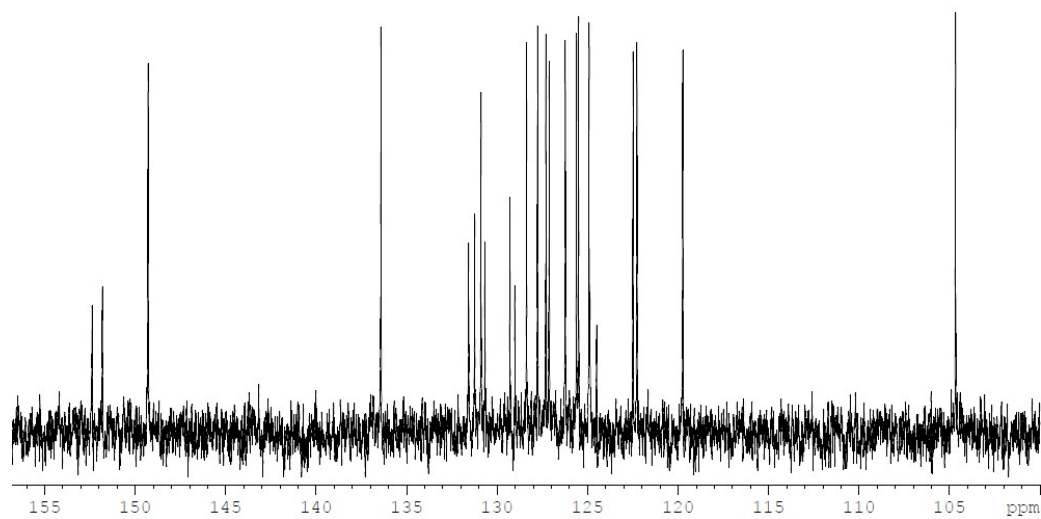


Figure S3. NMR spectra of *pypz-pyr* (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): a) ¹H-NMR; b) ¹³C-NMR; c) COSY; d) NOESY; e) ¹H-¹³C HSQC.

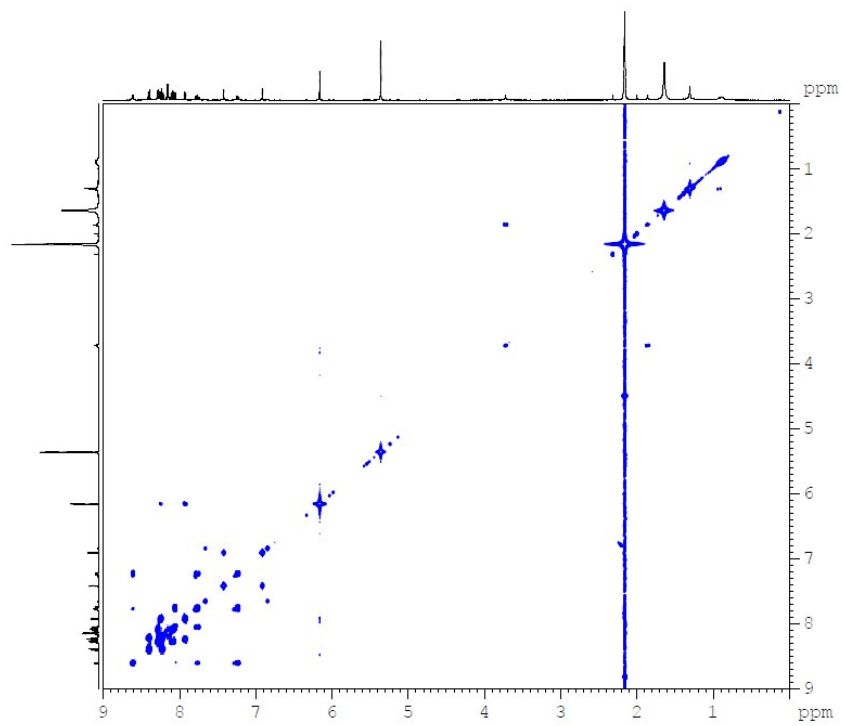
a)



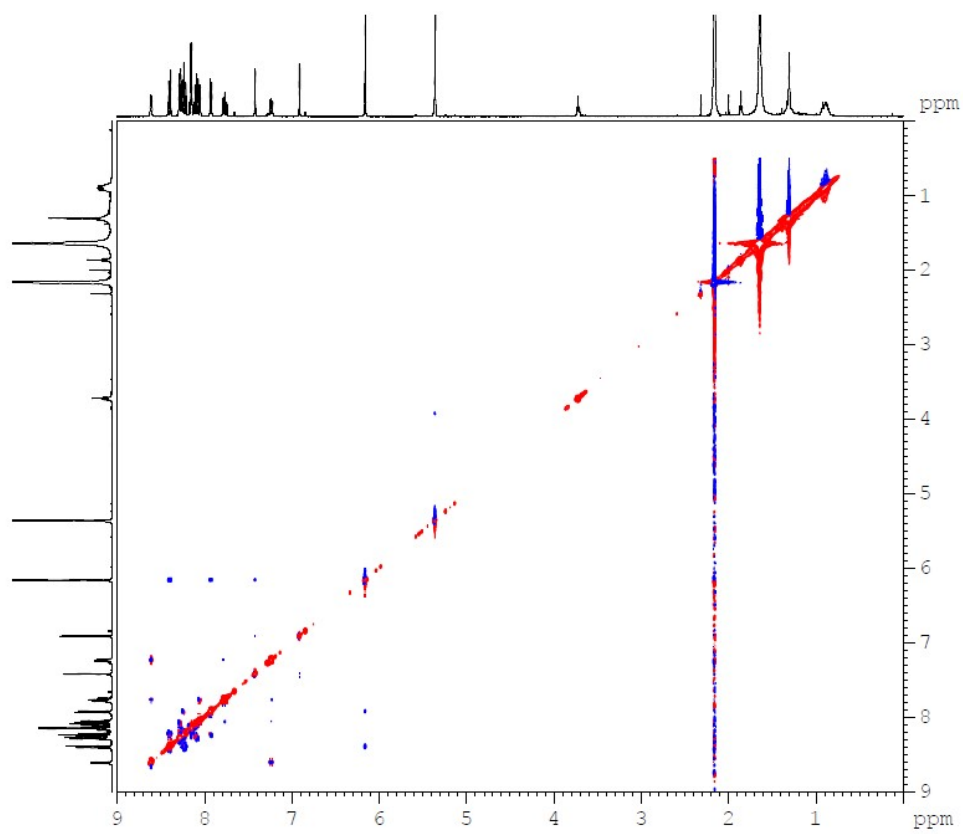
b)



c)



d)



e)

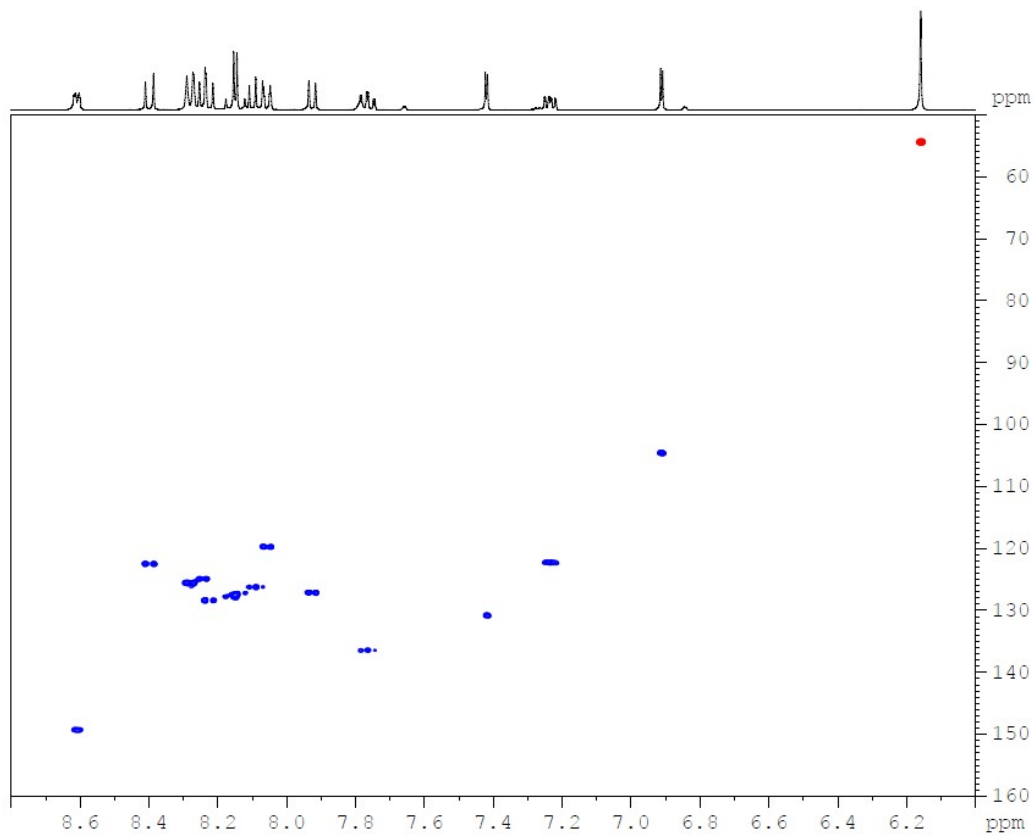
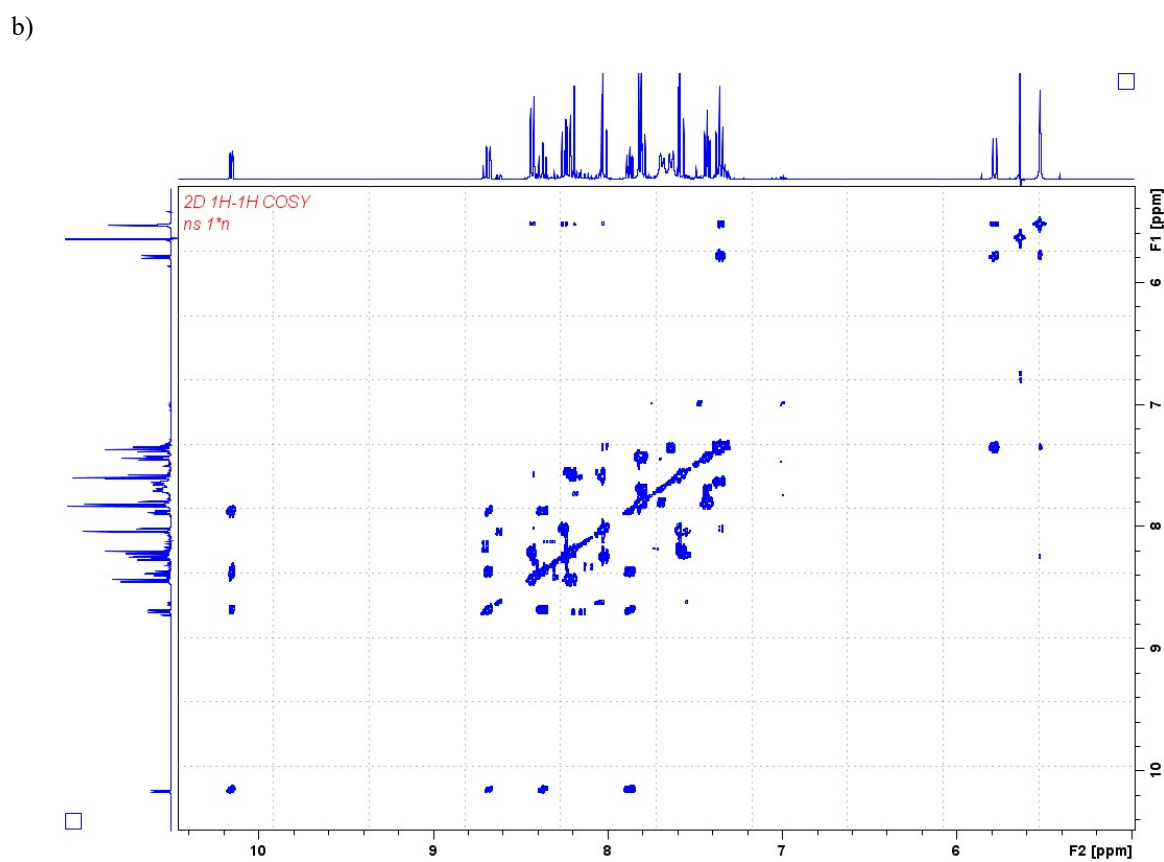
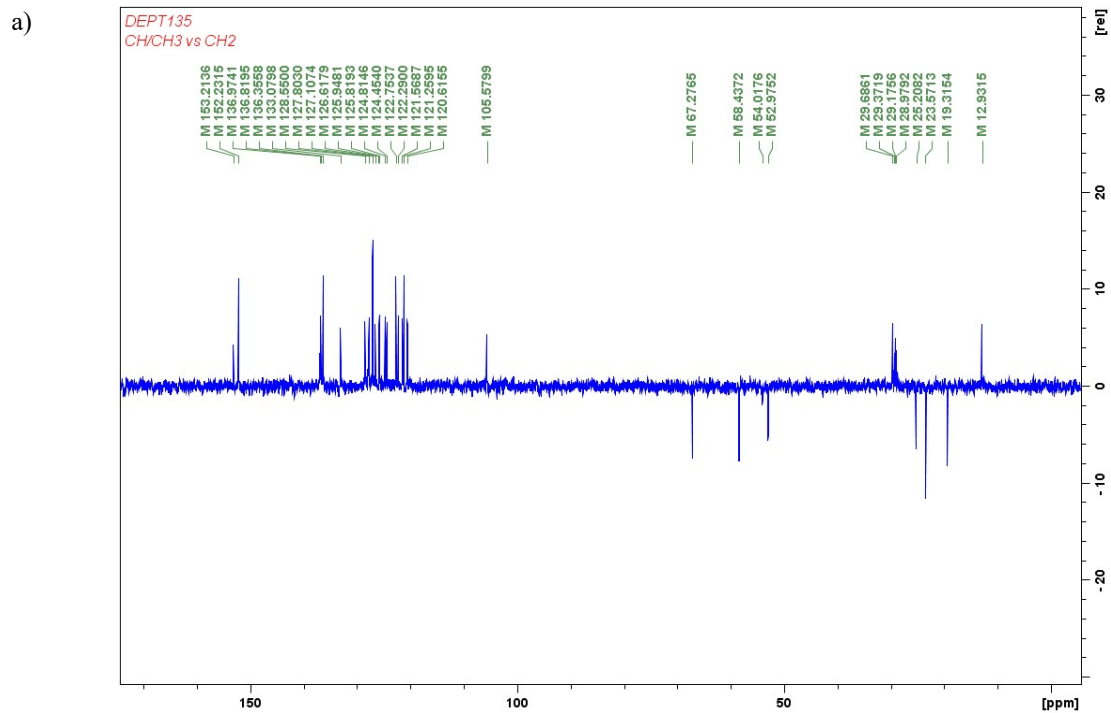
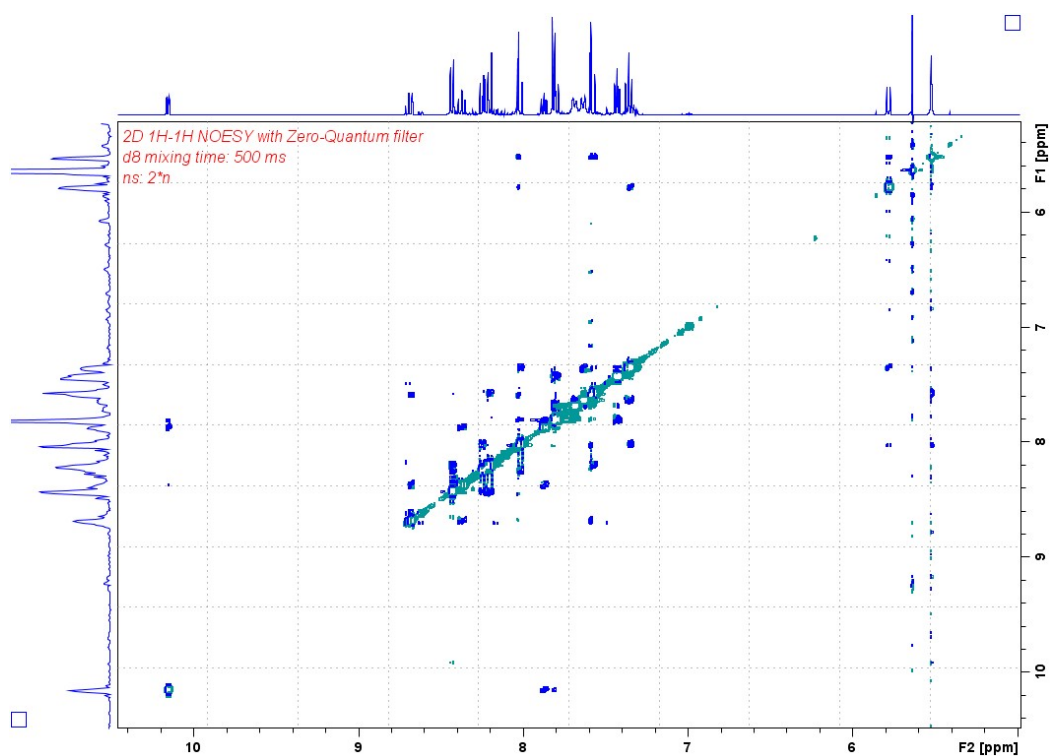


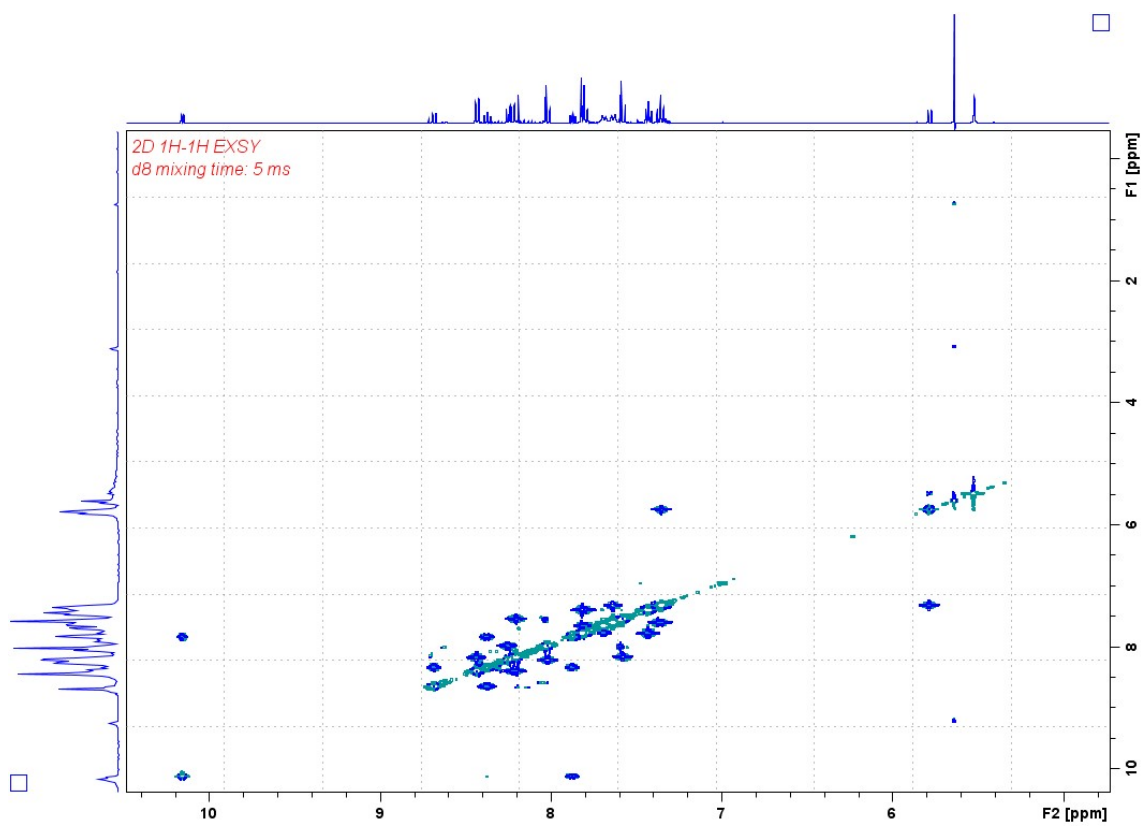
Figure S4. NMR spectra of *trans*-2, 400 MHz, CD₆CO: a) DEPT b) COSY; c) NOESY; d) EXSY; e) HMBC H,N; f) HMBC H,C; g) HSQC H,C



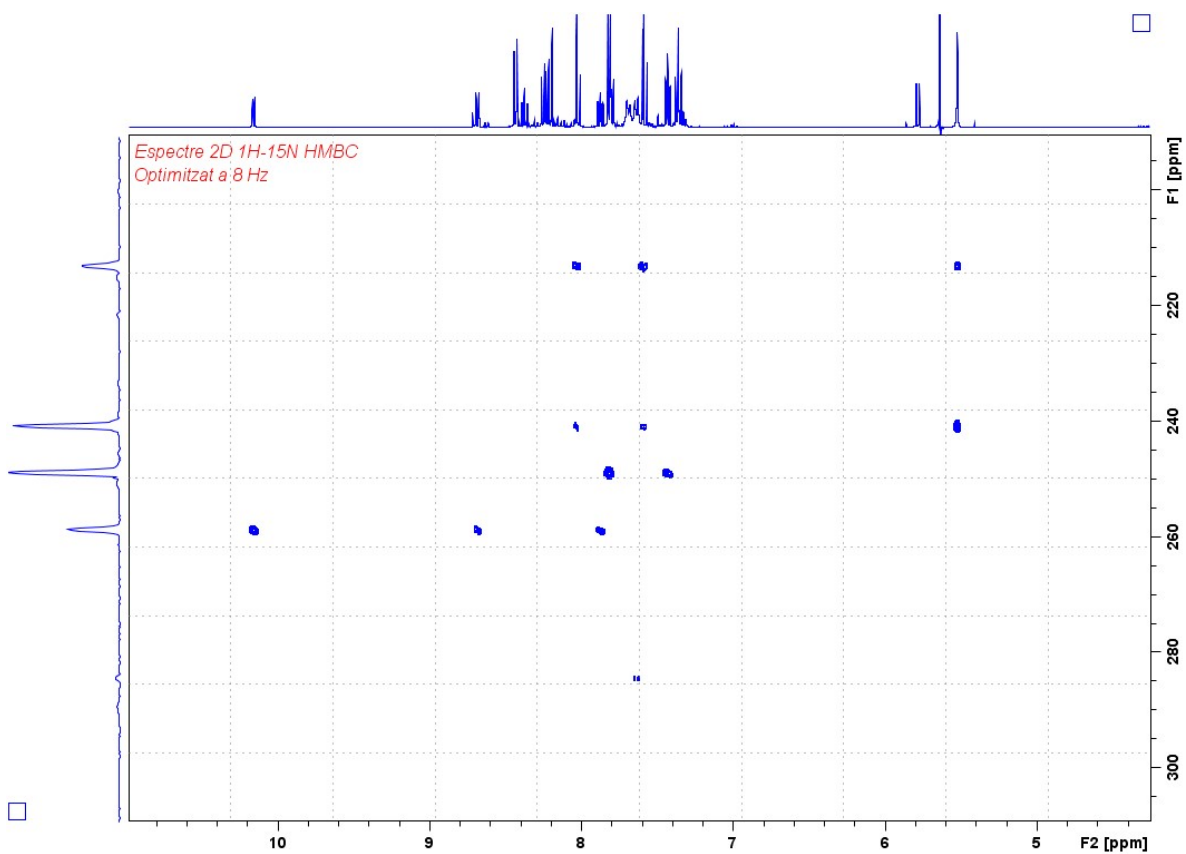
c)



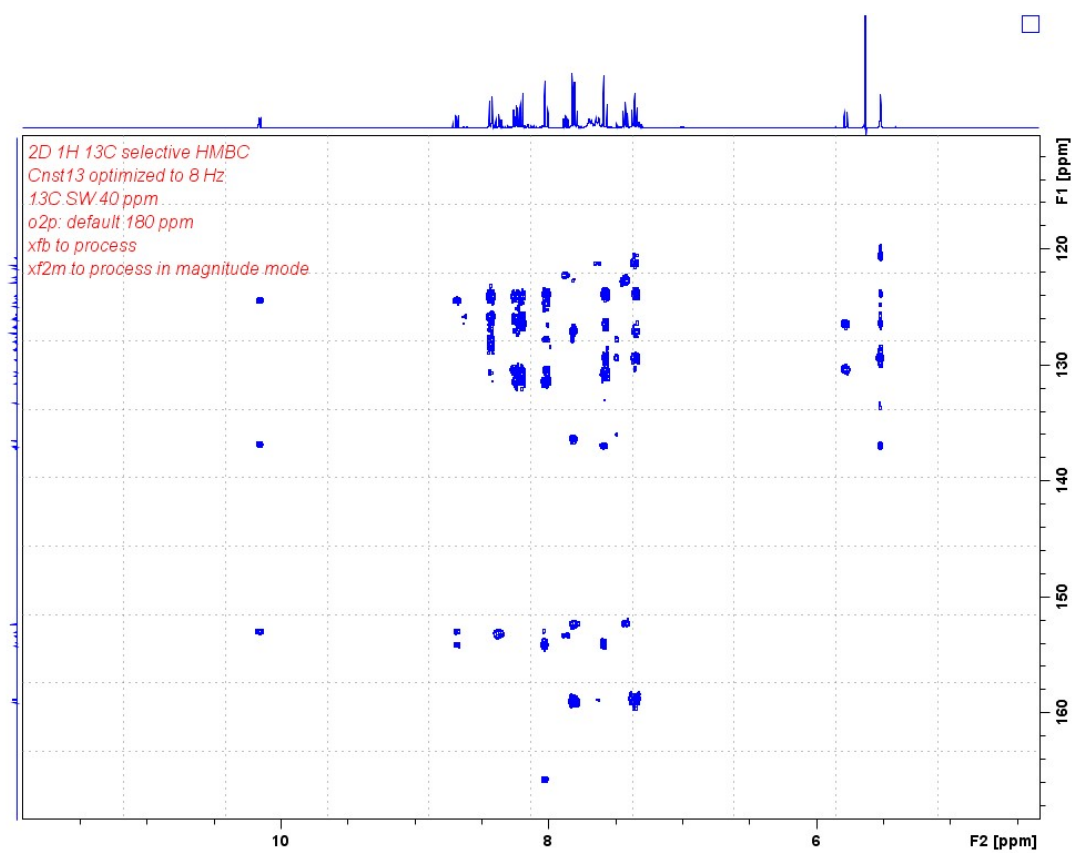
d)



e)



f)



g)

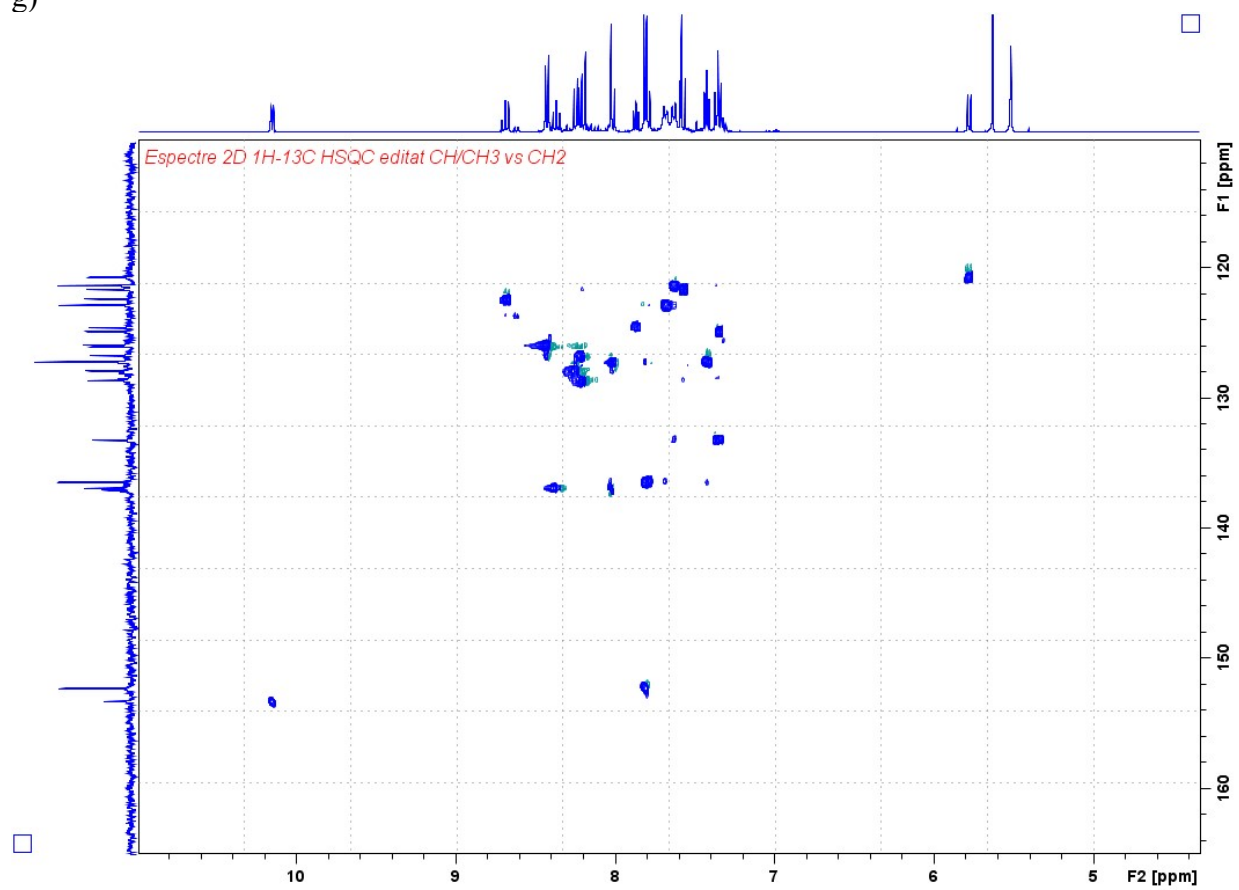
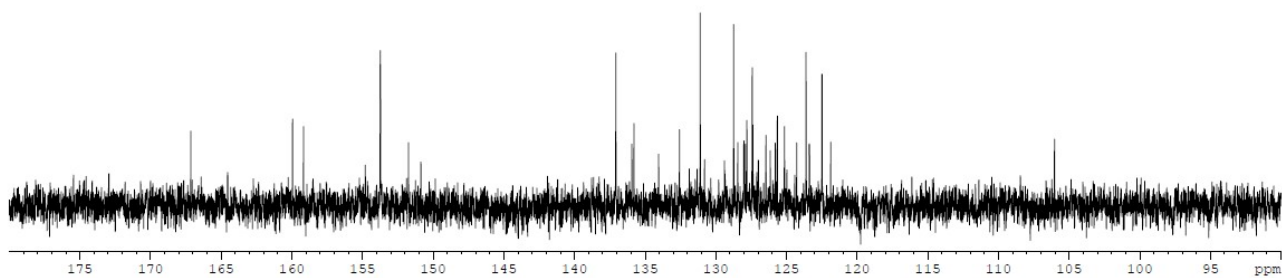
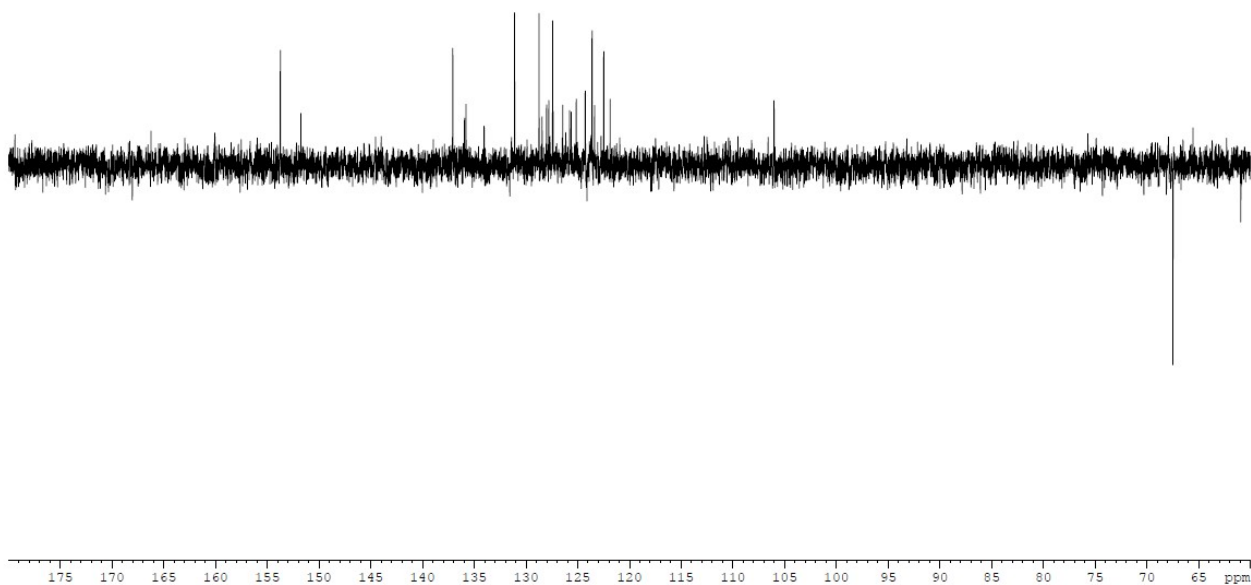


Figure S5. NMR spectra of *cis*-**2**, 400 MHz, CD₆CO: a) ¹³C-NMR; b) DEPT; c) COSY; d) NOESY; e) TOCSY; f) HMBC H,C; g) HSQC H,C

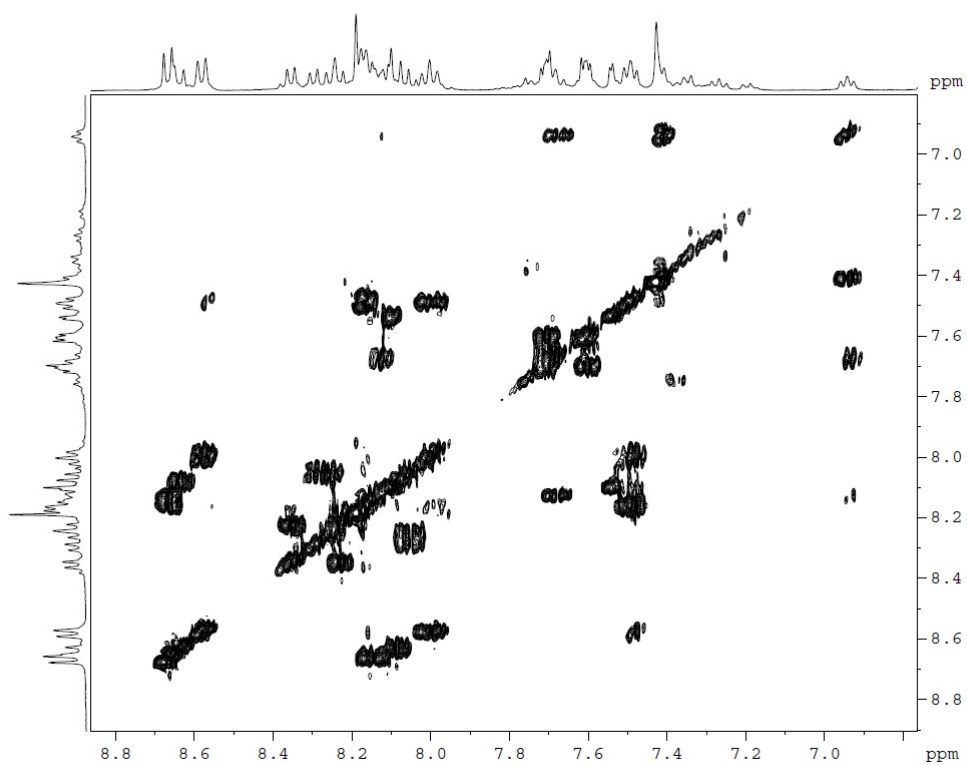
a)



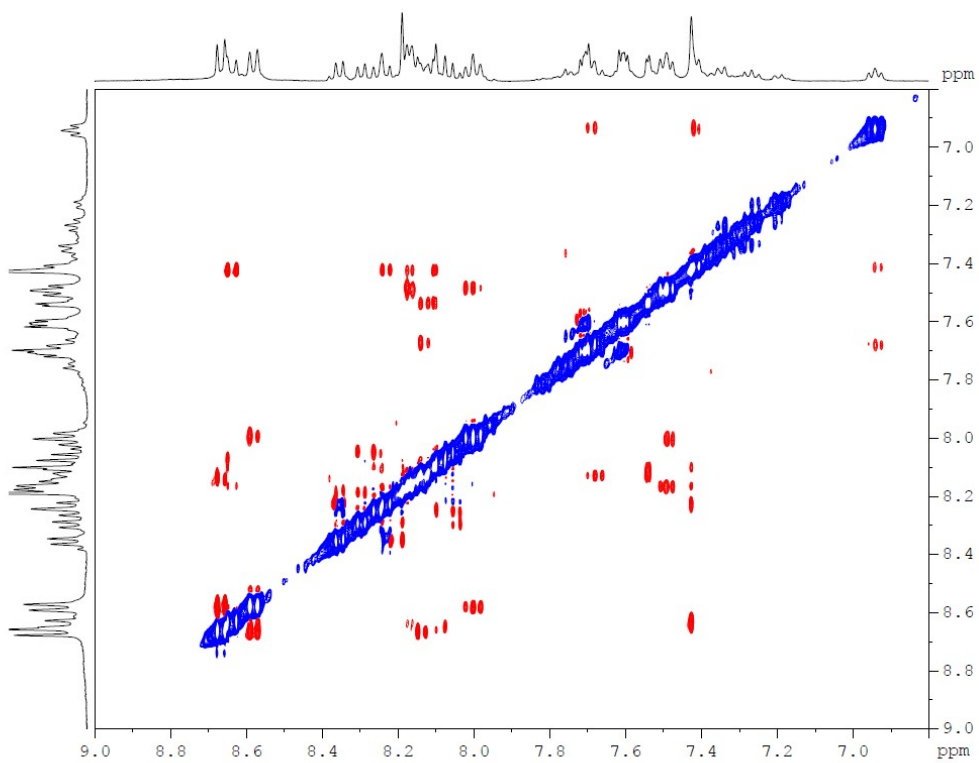
b)



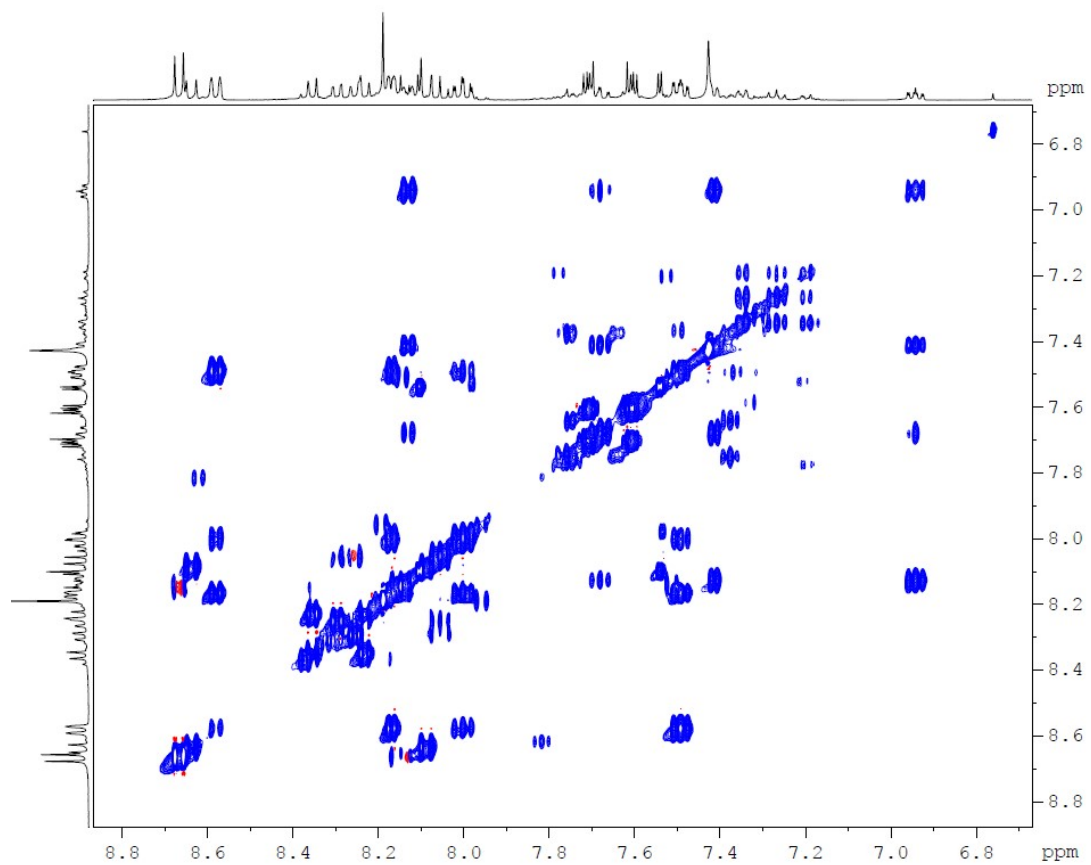
c)



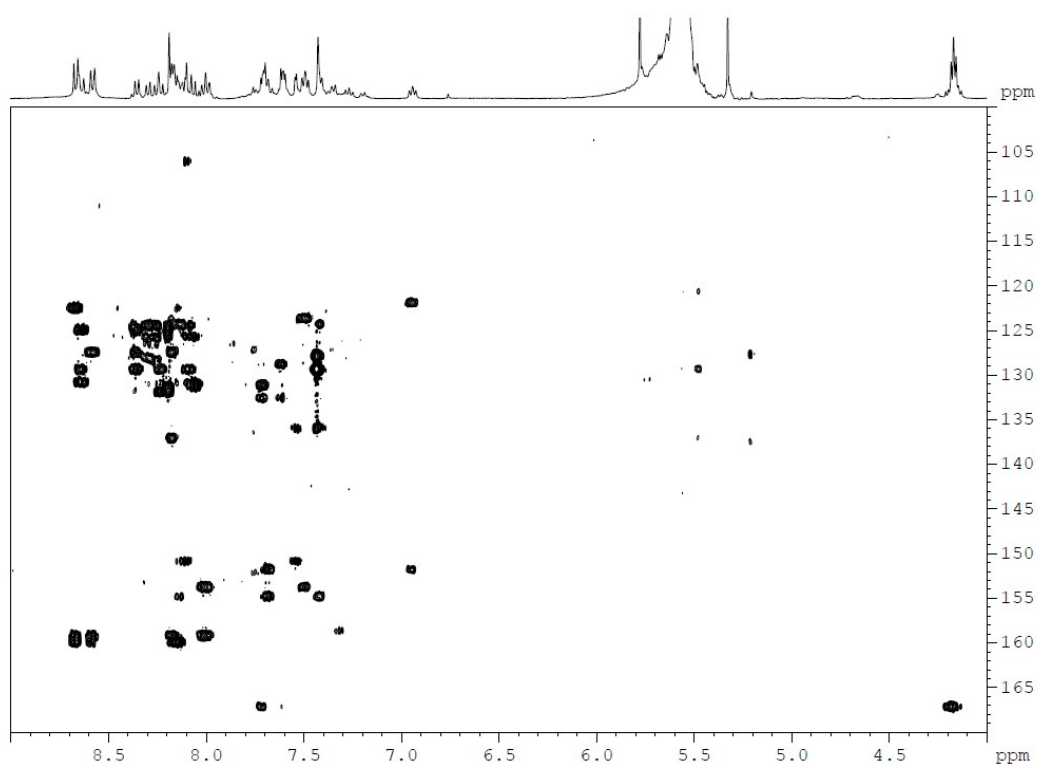
d)



e)



f)



g)

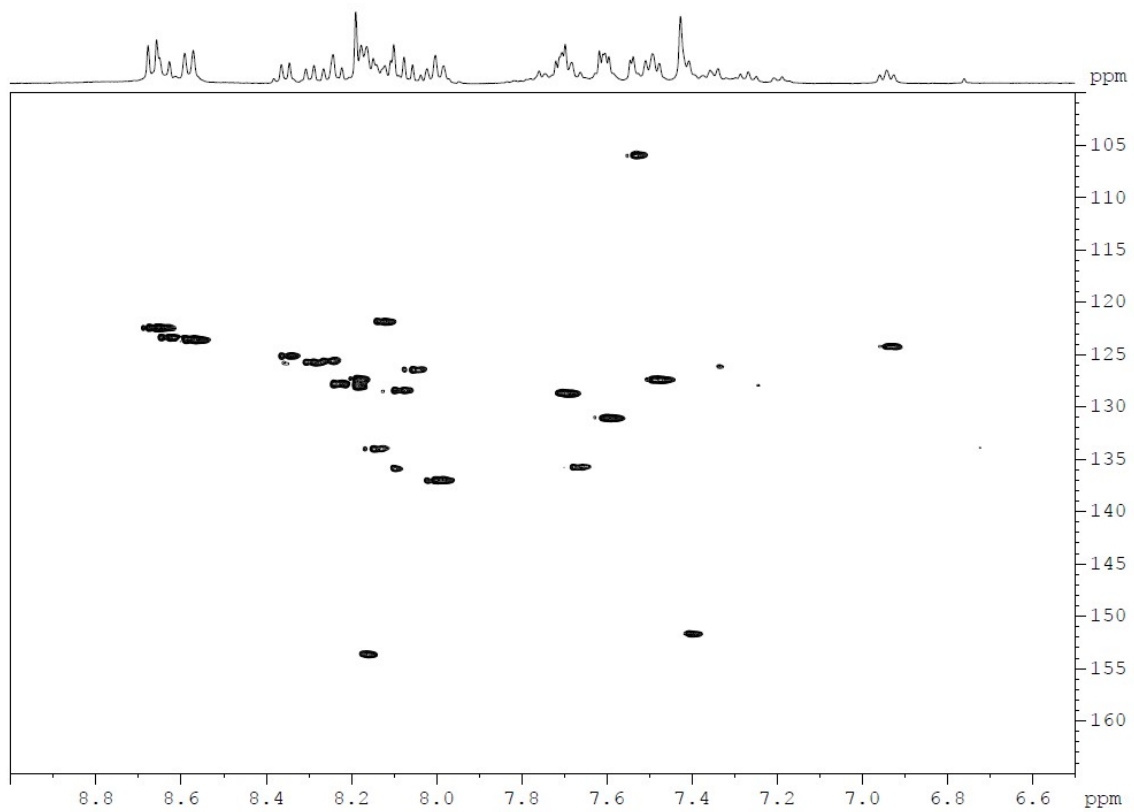


Figure S6. NMR spectra of *trans*-**3**, 400 MHz, MeOD: a) ^1H -NMR

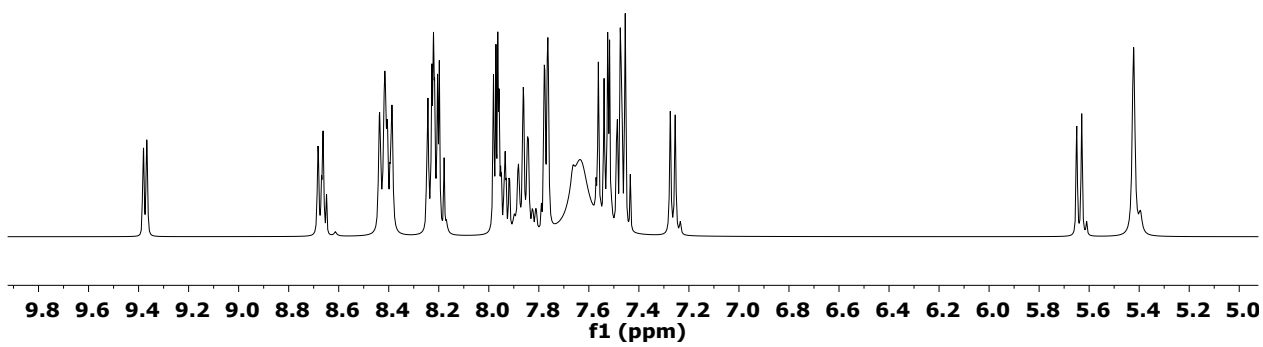


Figure S7. UV/Vis spectra of *trans*-2 (solid line), *cis*-2 (dotted line) in CH₂Cl₂ and *trans*-3 (dashed line in phosphate buffer (pH=6.8)

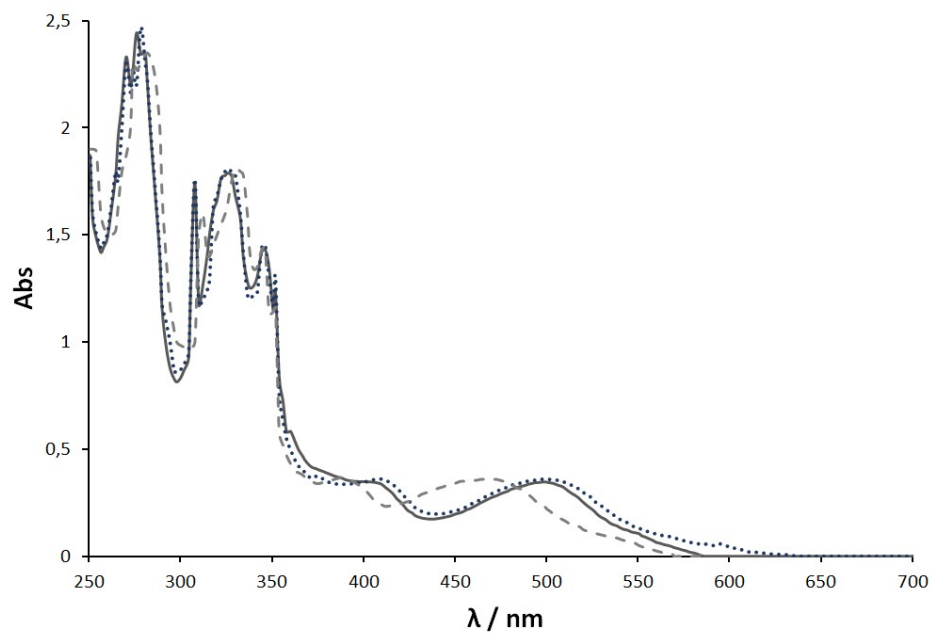
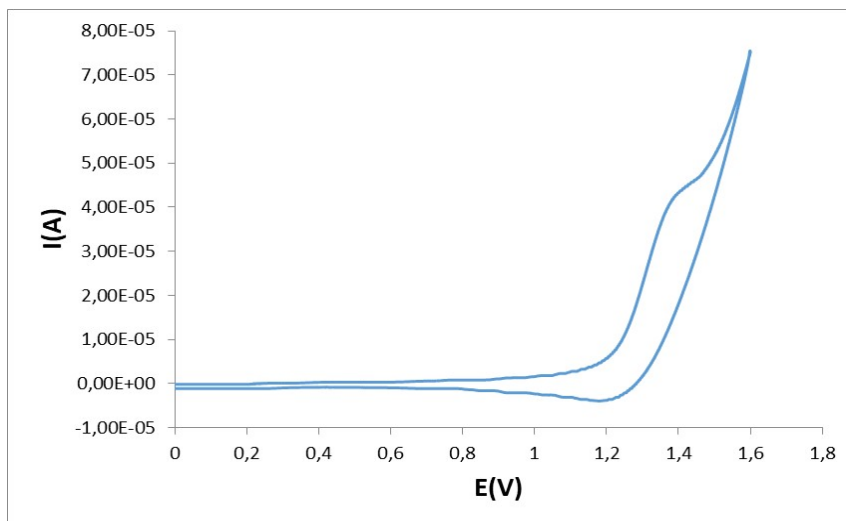
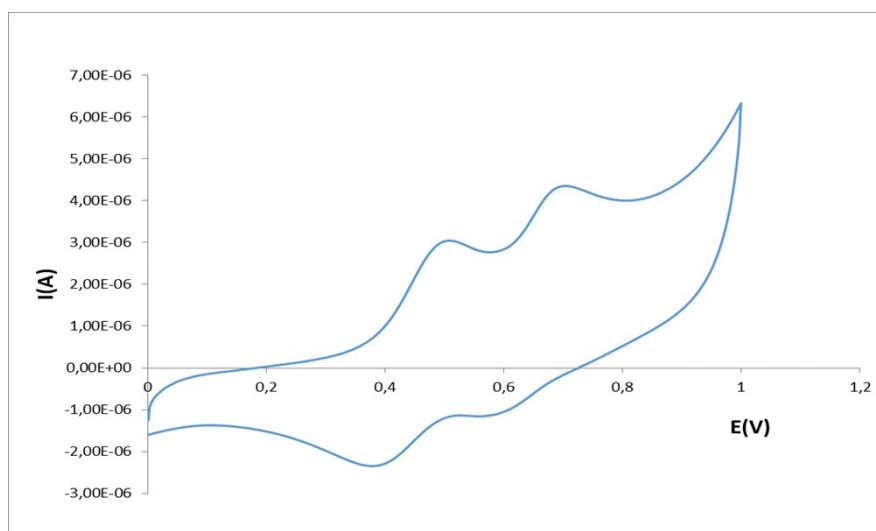


Figure S8. CV of a) ligand **pyrz-pyr** in CH_2Cl_2 containing 0.1 M $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (TBAH) vs SCE. and b) *trans*-**3** in phosphate buffer (pH=6.8); c) DPV of *trans*-**3**

a)



b)



c)

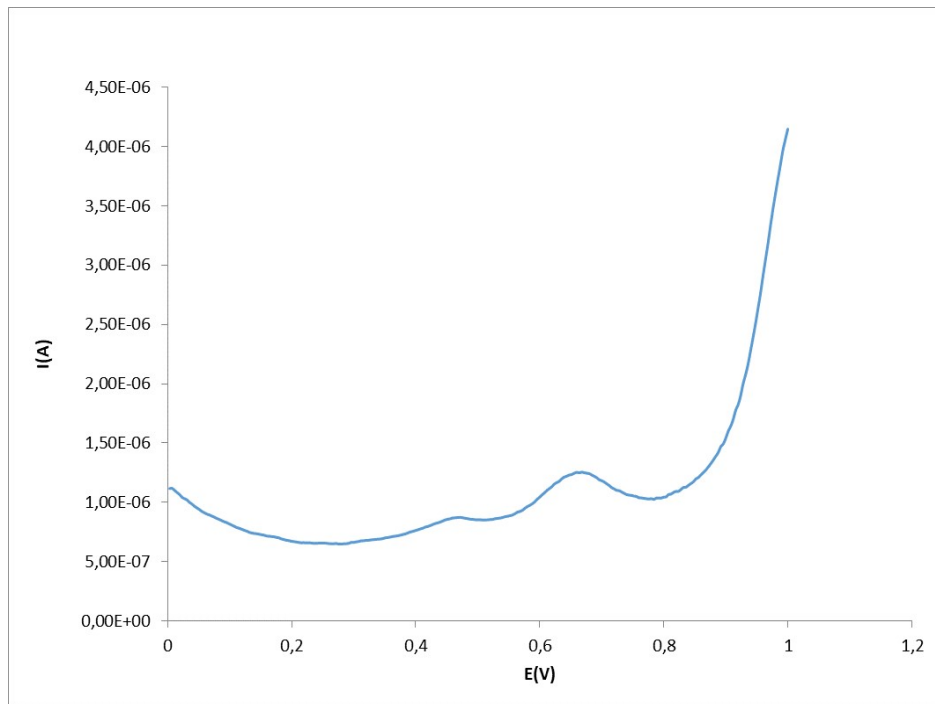


Figure S9. IR spectra of a) rGO (orange), b) rGO@*trans*-3 (blue)

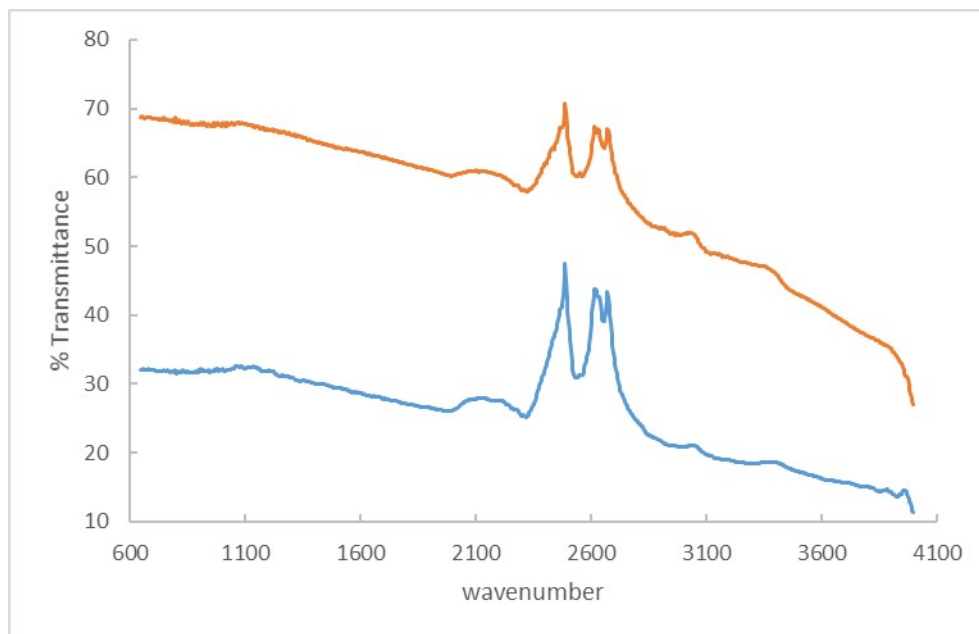
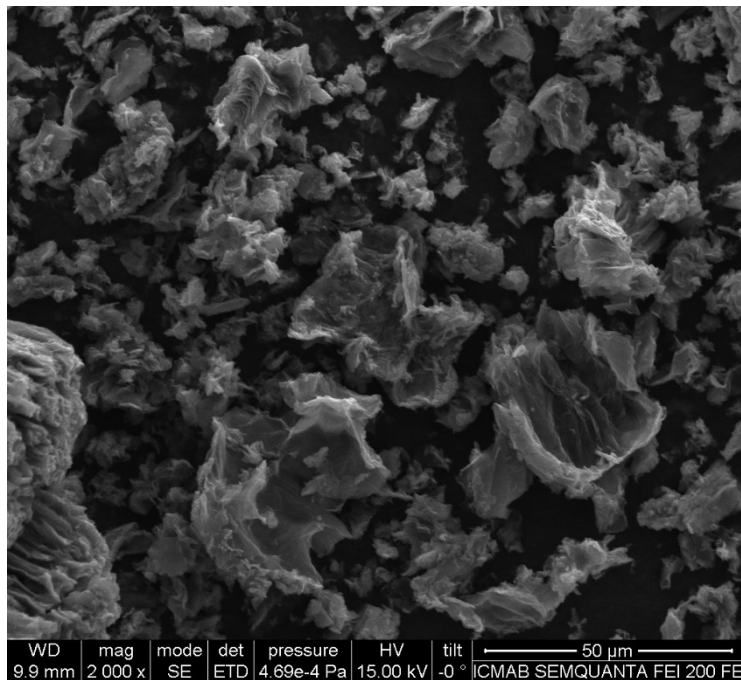
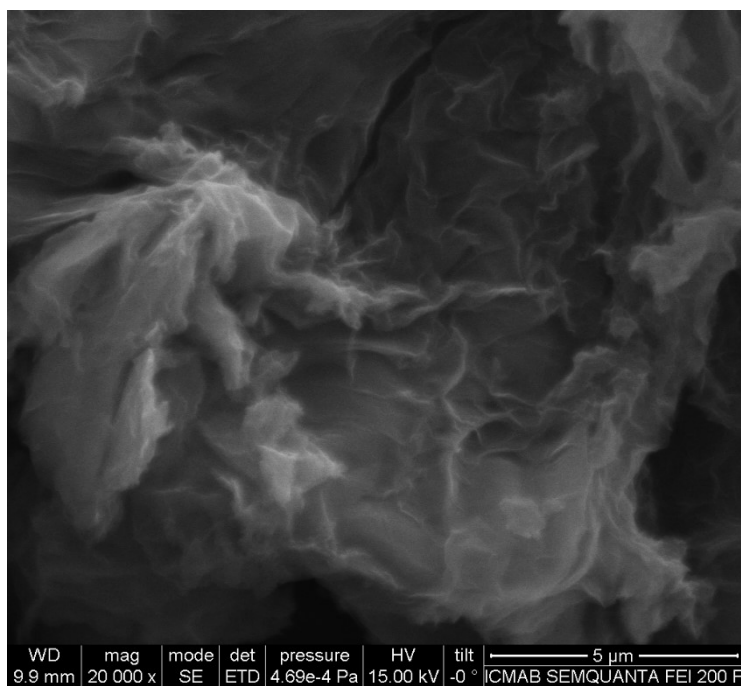


Figure S10. SEM images of a) rGO support and b) rGO@*trans*-3.

a)



b)

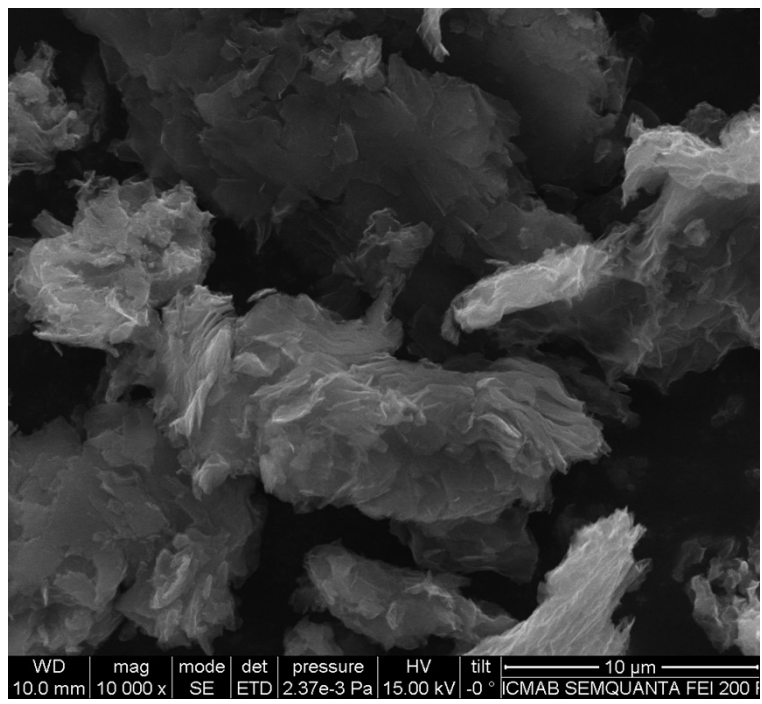
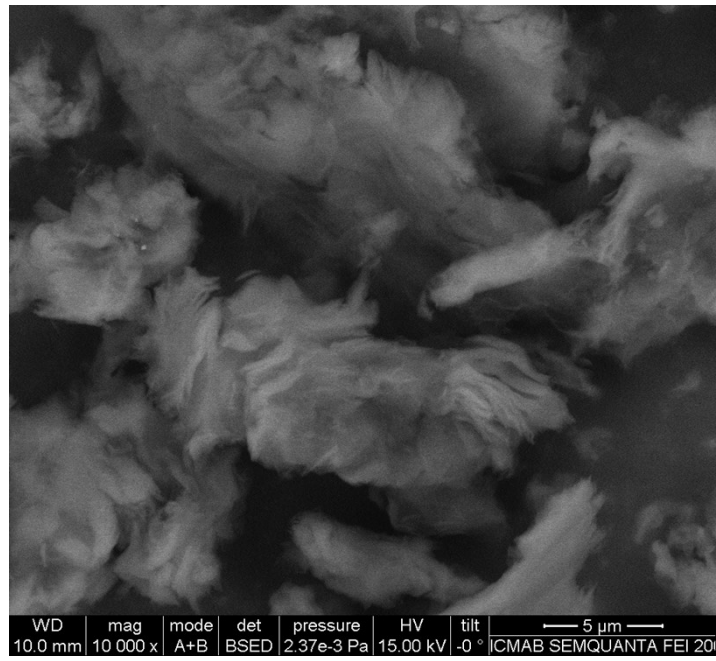


Figure S11. DPV of **rGO@*trans*-2** in in CH₂Cl₂ containing 0.1 M *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ (TBAH) vs SCE.

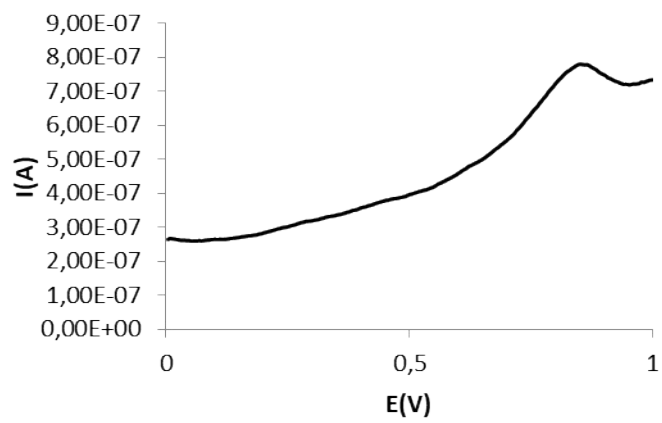


Figure S12. Plot of yield as a function of time for the photoredox catalysis of 1-benzylalcohol using rGO-*trans*-**3** as photocatalyst. The blue curve shows the substrate yield after 3h and 6 h of reaction time in presence of catalyst. The red curve shows the dependence of substrate yield with the reaction time after the catalyst was removed at 3h. Conditions: rGO-*trans*-**3** (0,25 mM), substrate (25 mM), Na₂S₂O₈ (75 mM), 3ml water (phosphate buffer pH 6.8), 6h h of catalysis at RT. light irradiation using a lamp with $\lambda = 400\text{-}700\text{ nm}$.

