

Supporting Information for

Dual-Emissive Monoruthenium Complexes of N(CH₃)-Bridged Ligand: Synthesis, Characterization, and Substituent Effect

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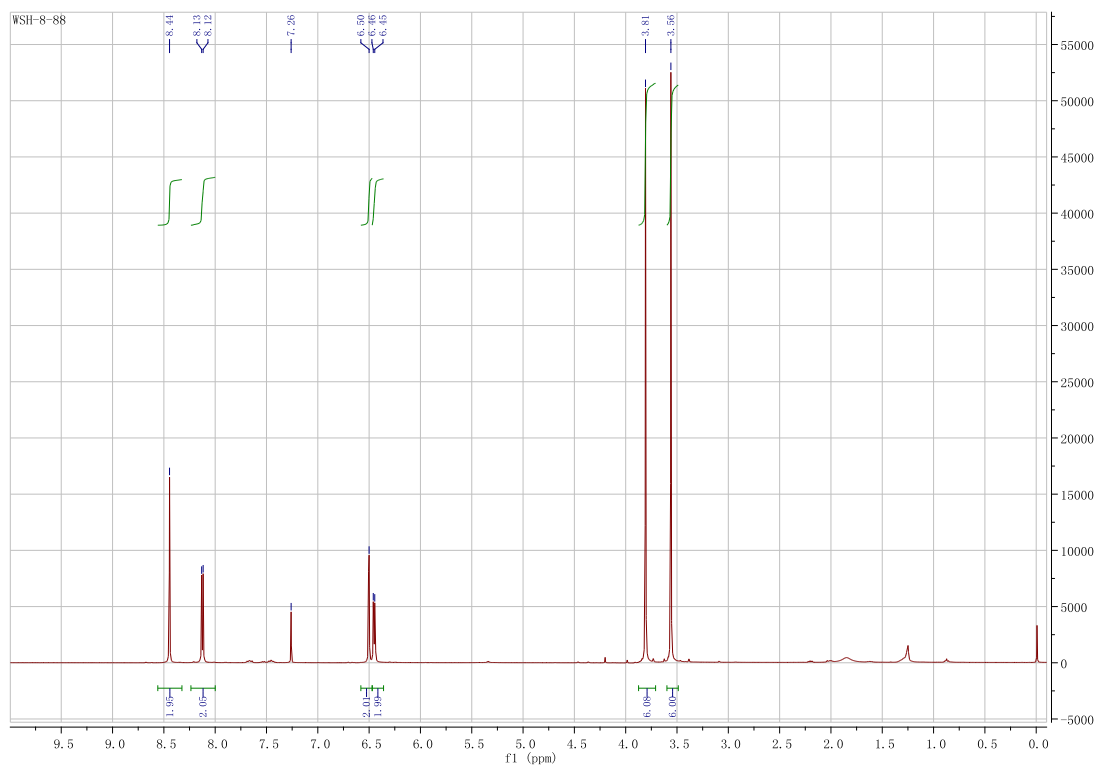


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectra of **L1** in CDCl_3 .

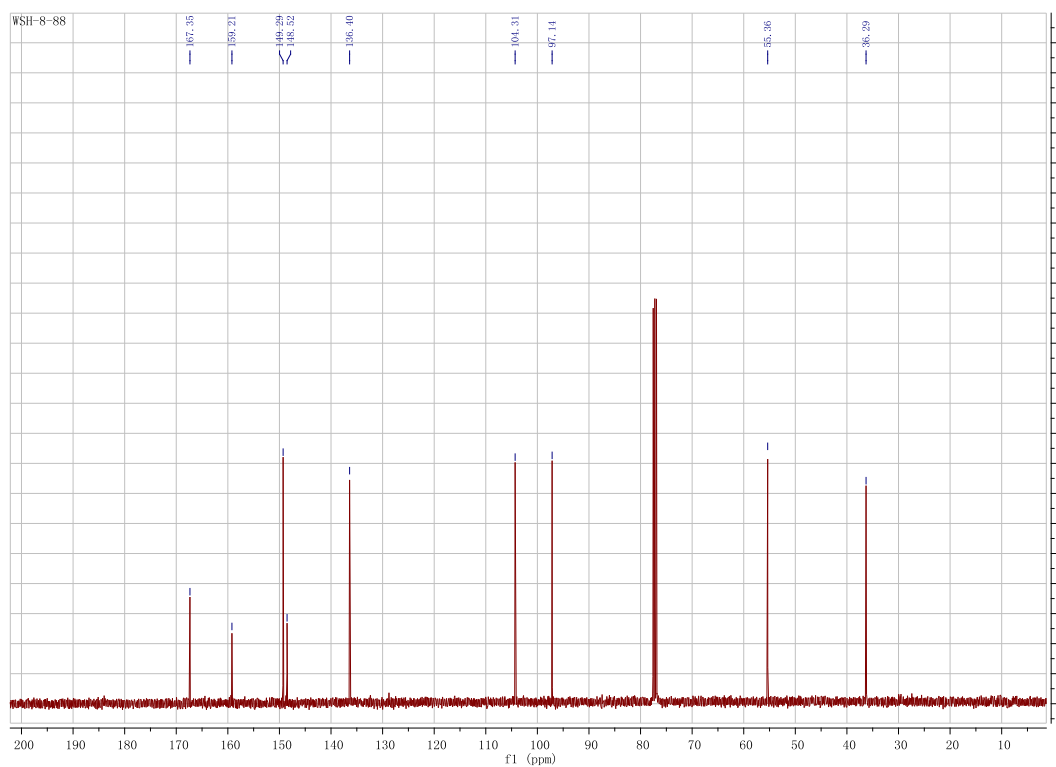


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectra of **L1** in CDCl_3 .

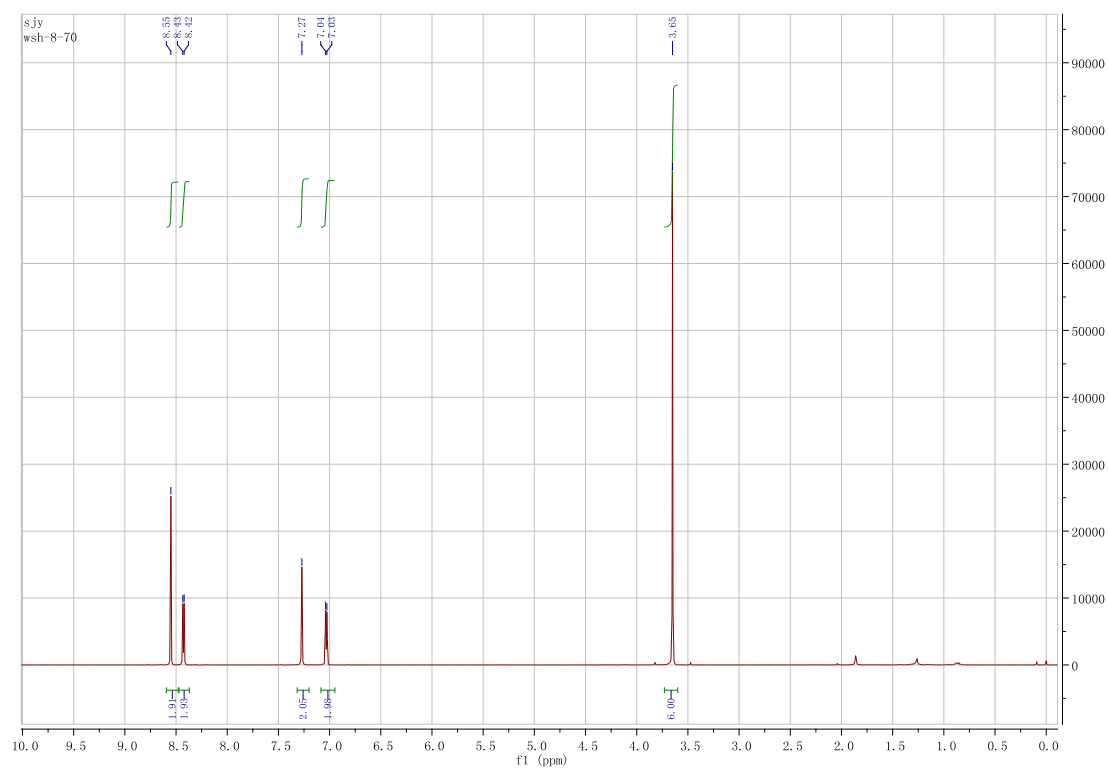


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectra of L3 in CDCl₃.

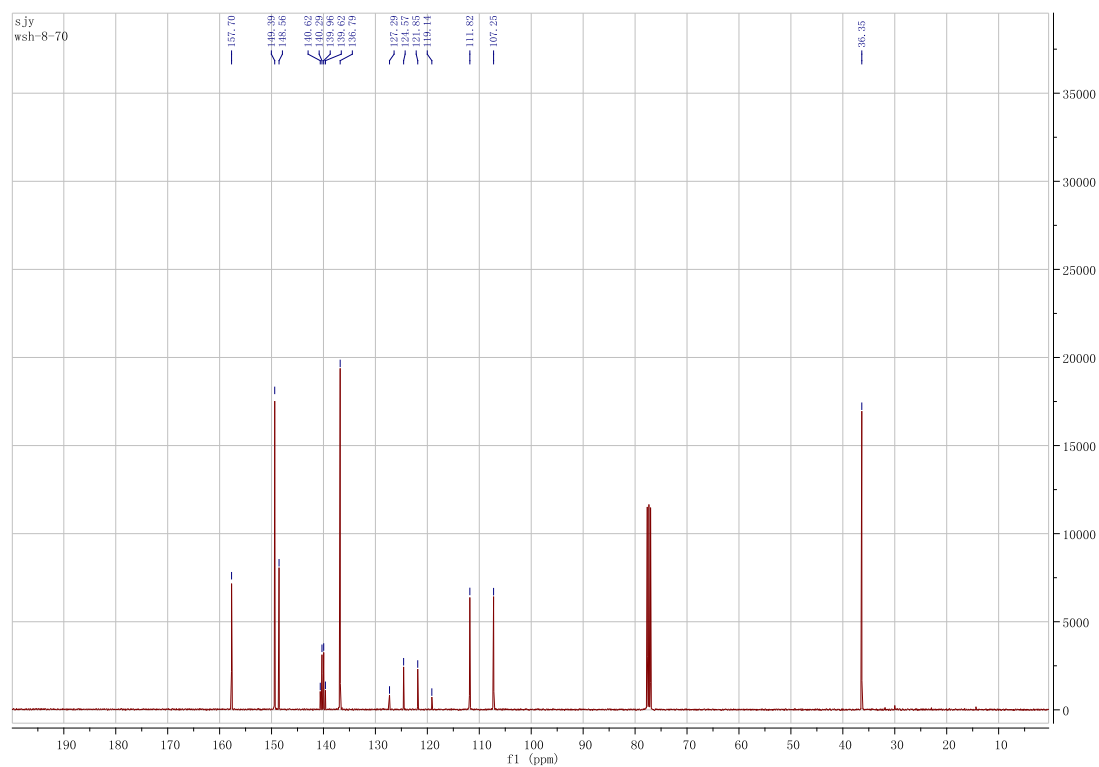


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectra of L3 in CDCl₃.

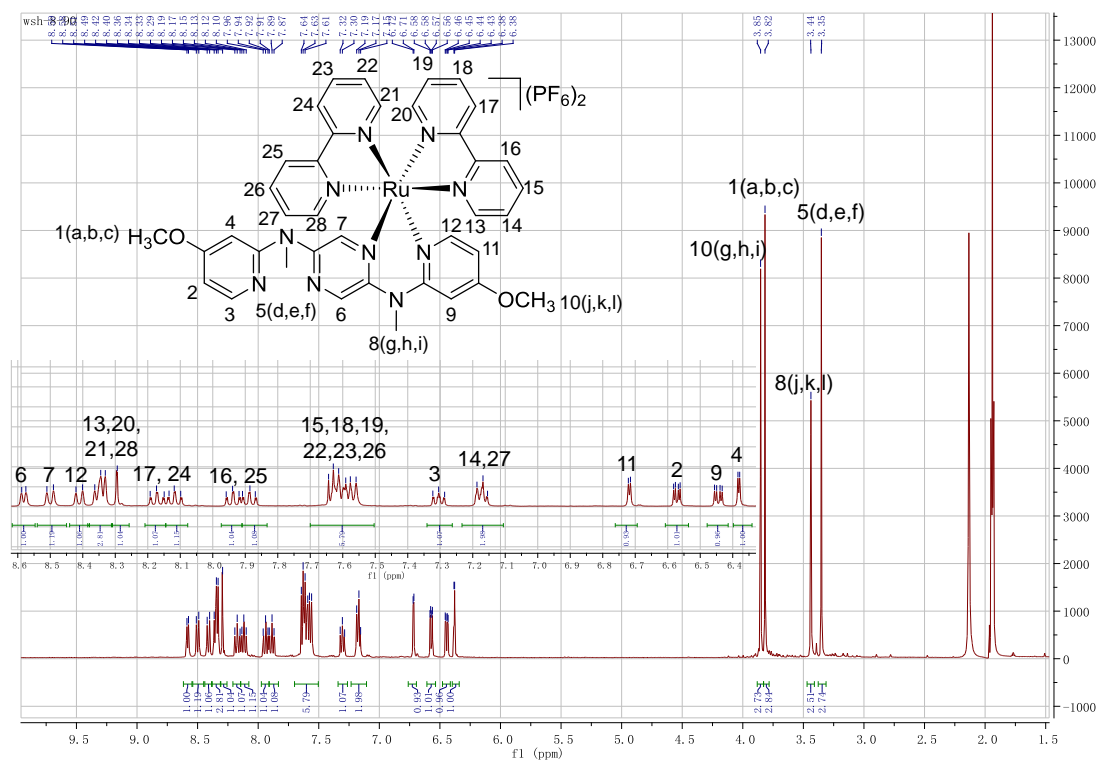


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectra of **1**(PF₆)₂ in CD₃CN.

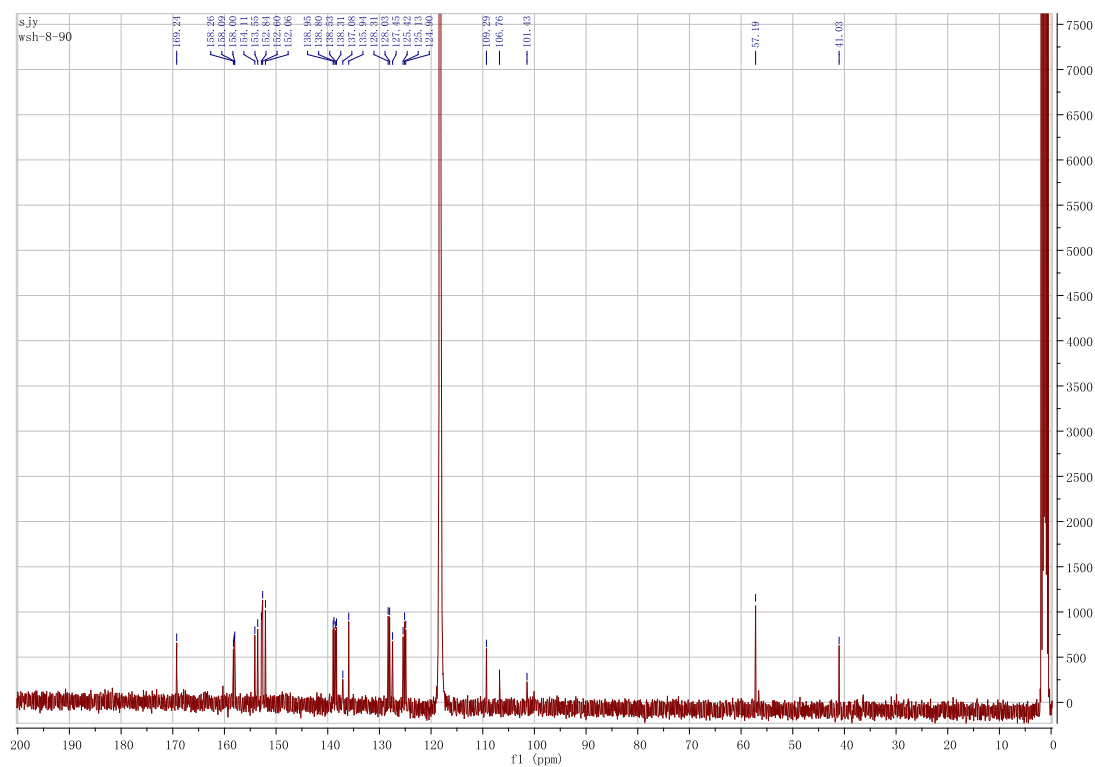


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectra of **1**(PF₆)₂ in CD₃CN.

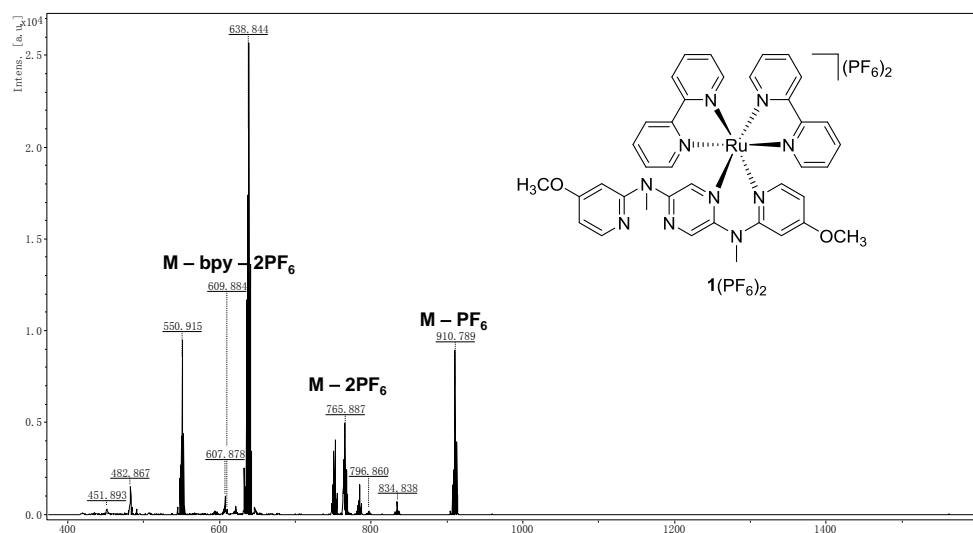


Figure S9. MADLI-TOF mass spectrum of $1(\text{PF}_6)_2$.

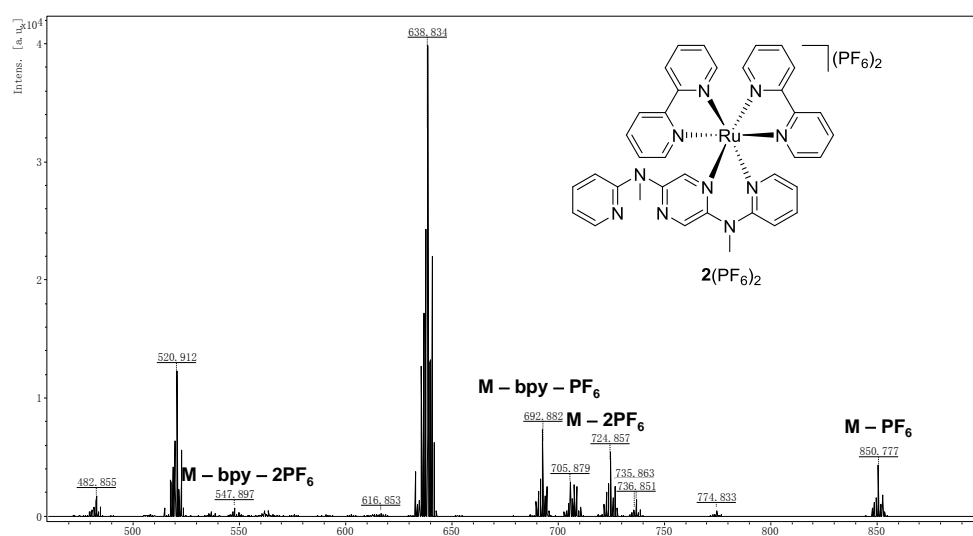


Figure S10. MADLI-TOF mass spectrum of $2(\text{PF}_6)_2$.

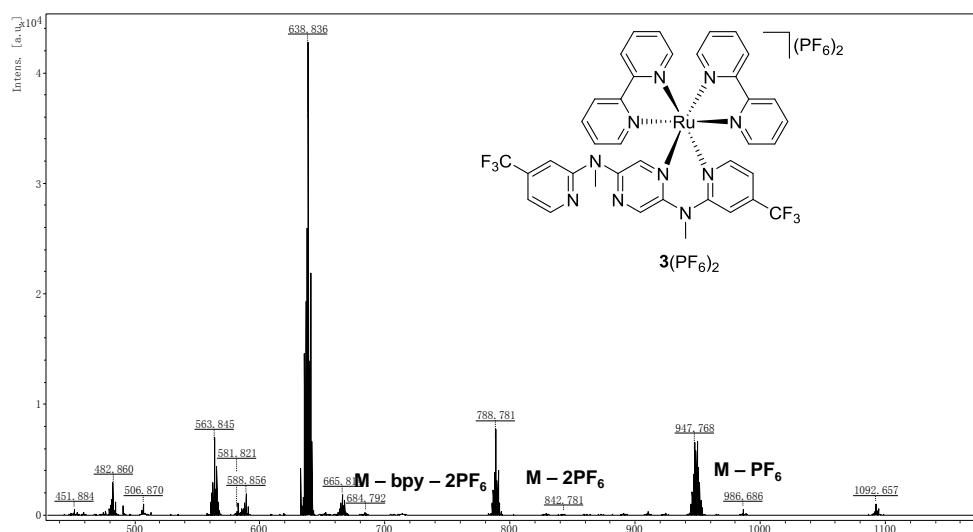


Figure S11. MADLI-TOF mass spectrum of $3(\text{PF}_6)_2$.

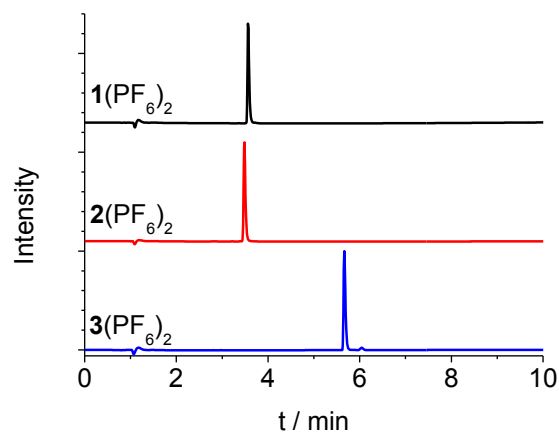


Figure S12. Analytical HPLC spectra of **1**(PF₆)₂ (black line), **2**(PF₆)₂ (red line), and **3**(PF₆)₂ (blue line). The noise peaks around 1.1 s are due to eluent solvents.

Table S1. Single-crystal X-ray data of complex **3**(PF₆)₂.

Compound	3 (PF ₆) ₂
CCDC number	2107266
Empirical formula	C ₃₈ H ₃₀ F ₁₈ N ₁₀ P ₂ Ru
Formula mass	1131.73
Crystal system	Triclinic
<i>a</i> [Å]	11.6715(4)
<i>b</i> [Å]	13.8183(4)
<i>c</i> [Å]	14.1803(4)
<i>V</i> [Å ³]	2107.13(12)
<i>α</i> [°]	74.878(3)
<i>β</i> [°]	74.737(3)
<i>γ</i> [°]	78.194(2)
<i>Z</i>	2
Density [Mg·cm ⁻³]	1.784
<i>R</i> 1 (final)	0.0477
<i>wR</i> 2 (final)	0.1105
<i>R</i> 1 (all)	0.0585
<i>wR</i> 2 (all)	0.1155

Table S2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles.

Complex	Bond lengths (Å)		Bond angles	
3 (PF ₆) ₂	Ru(1)–N(1)	2.056(3)	N(1)–Ru(1)–N(6)	78.86(11)
	Ru(1)–N(2)	2.078(3)	N(2)–Ru(1)–N(3)	78.68(11)
	Ru(1)–N(3)	2.062(3)	N(4)–Ru(1)–N(5)	88.30(10)
	Ru(1)–N(4)	2.068(3)	N(2)–Ru(1)–N(4)	91.11(10)
	Ru(1)–N(5)	2.099(3)	N(2)–Ru(1)–N(5)	97.14(10)
	Ru(1)–N(6)	2.071(3)	N(1)–Ru(1)–N(2)	96.38(11)

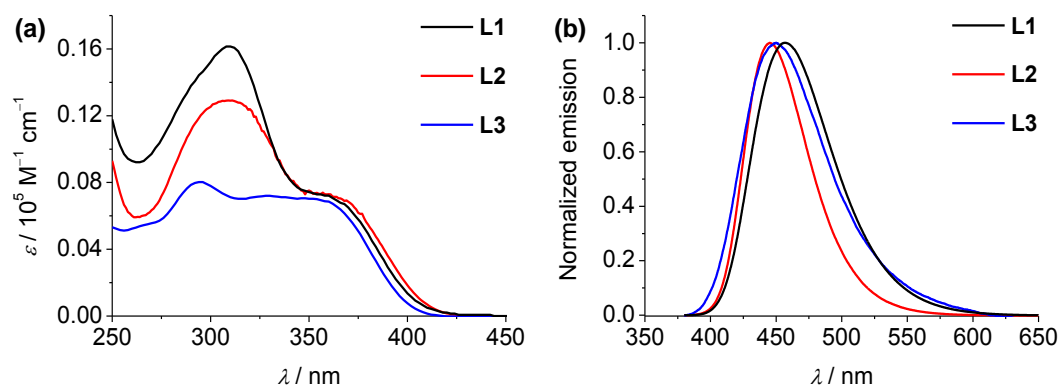


Figure S13. (a) UV/vis absorption spectra of ligand **L1**–**L3** in acetonitrile. (b) Emission spectra of ligand **L1**–**L3** in acetonitrile on excitation at 360 nm.

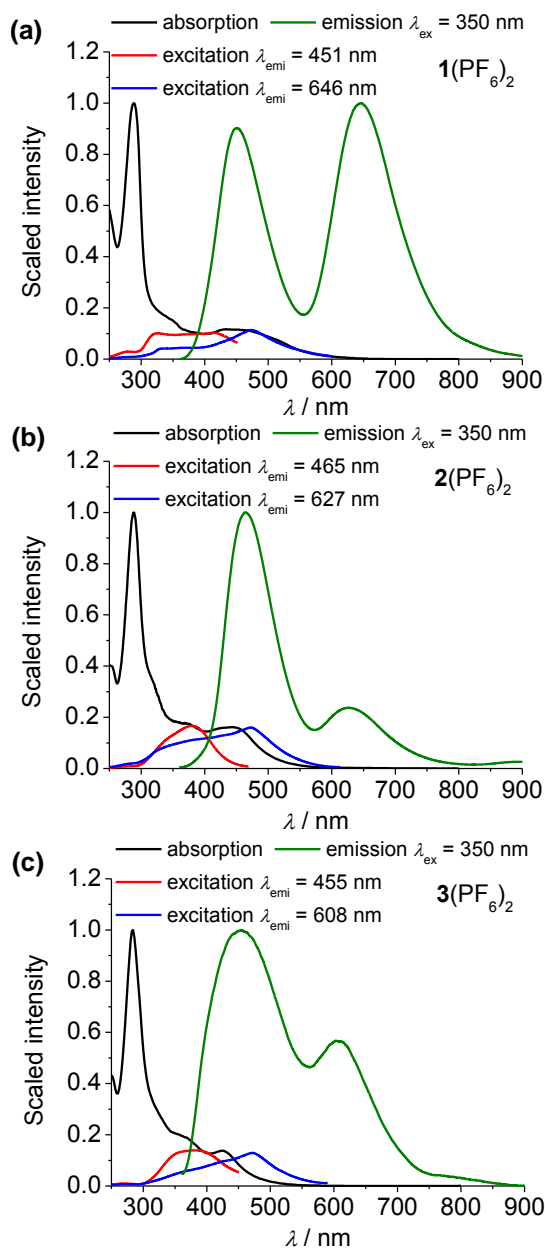


Figure S14. Absorption, excitation, and emission spectra of **1**(PF₆)₂ (a), **2**(PF₆)₂ (b), and **3**(PF₆)₂ (c) in CH₃CN.

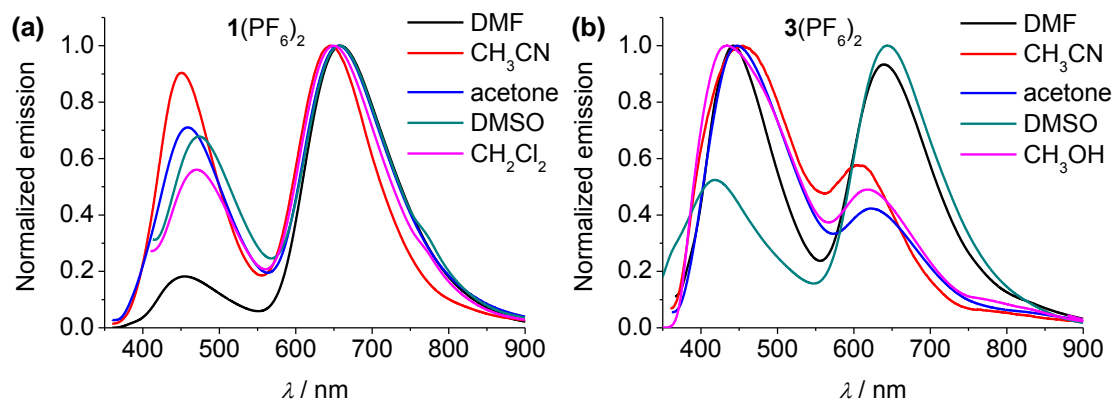


Figure S15. Normalized emission spectra changes of $1(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (a) and $3(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (b) in different solvents.

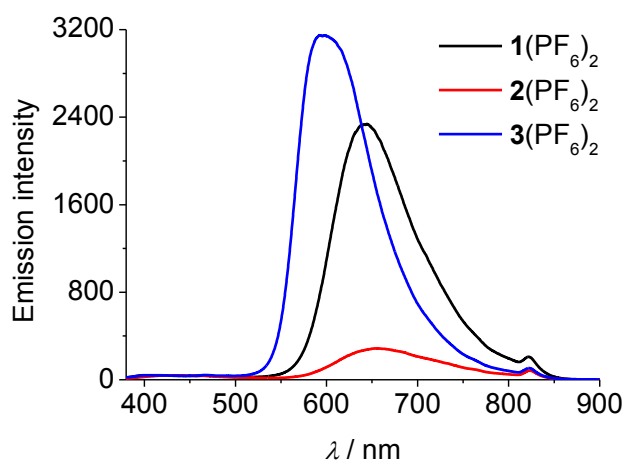


Figure S16. Emission spectra of $1(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (a), $2(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (b), and $3(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (c) in solid state on excitation at 350 nm.

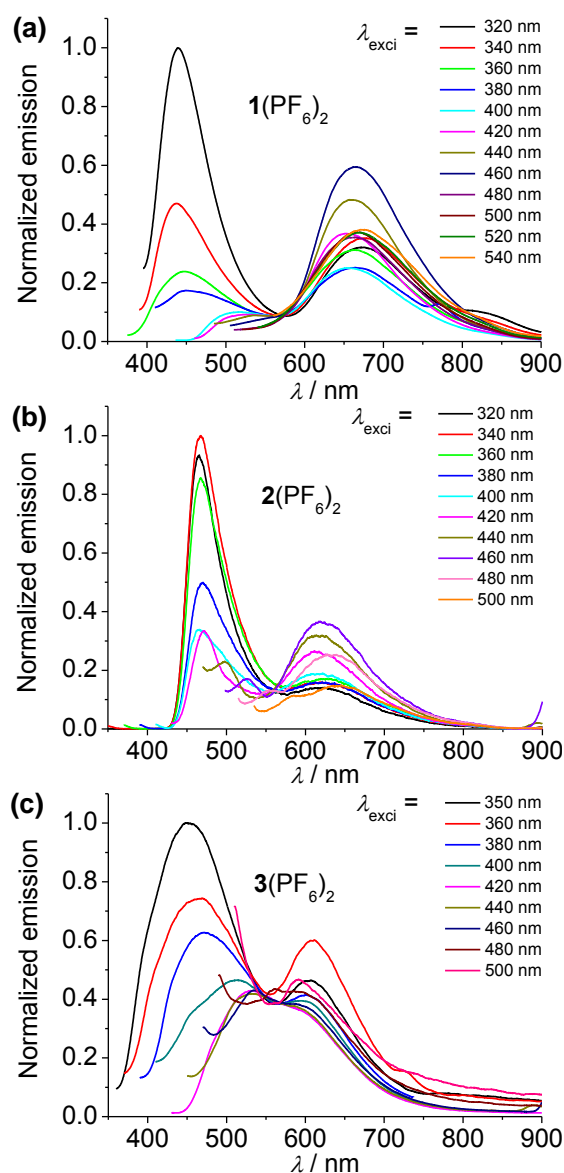


Figure S17. Emission spectra changes of **1**(PF₆)₂ (a), **2**(PF₆)₂ (b), and **3**(PF₆)₂ (c) in CH₃CN at different excitation wavelength.

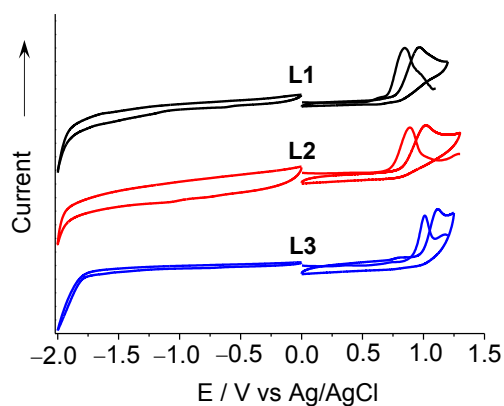


Figure S18. CVs and DPVs of ligands **L1**–**L3** in acetonitrile containing 0.1 M Bu₄NClO₄ at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. The working electrode is a glassy carbon, the counter electrode is a Pt wire, and the reference electrode is Ag/AgCl in saturated aq. NaCl.

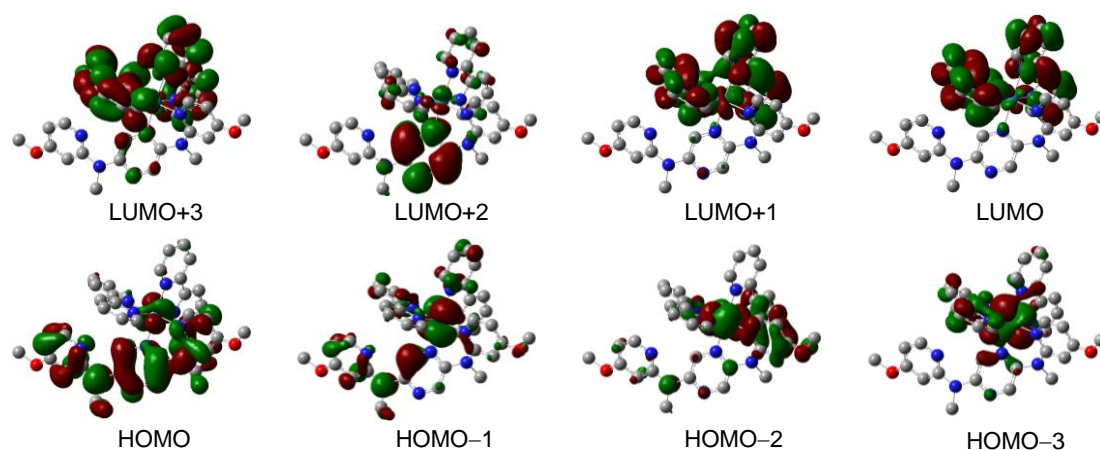


Figure S19. Isodensity plots of selected frontier molecular orbitals of complex 1^{2+} . All orbitals were computed at an isovalue of 0.02 e bohr^{-3} .

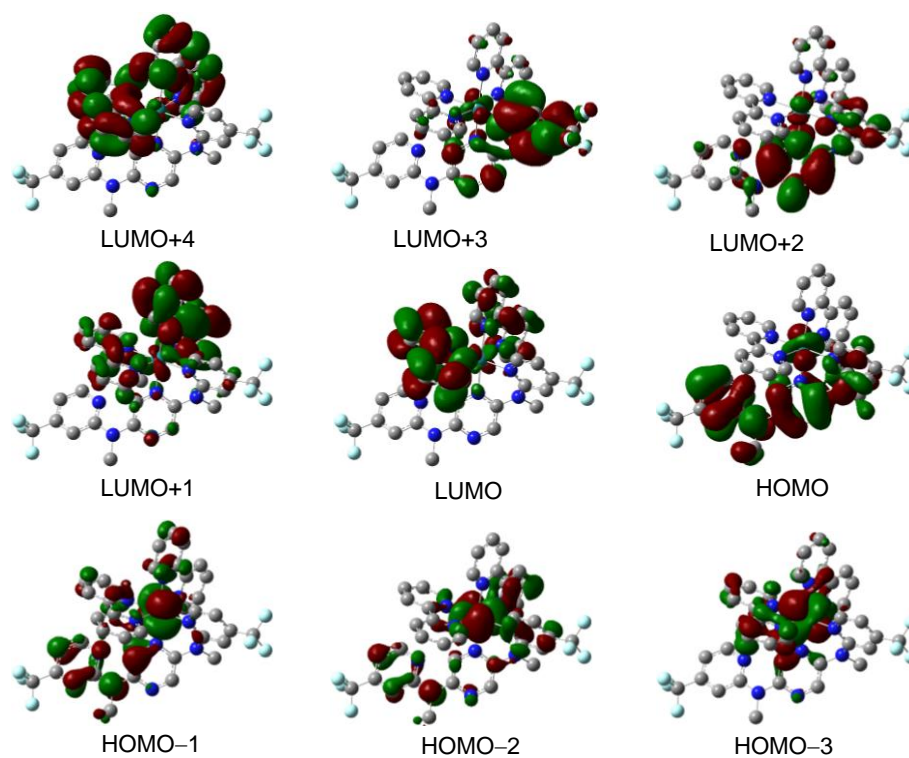


Figure S20. Isodensity plots of selected frontier molecular orbitals of complex 3^{2+} . All orbitals were computed at an isovalue of 0.02 e bohr^{-3} .

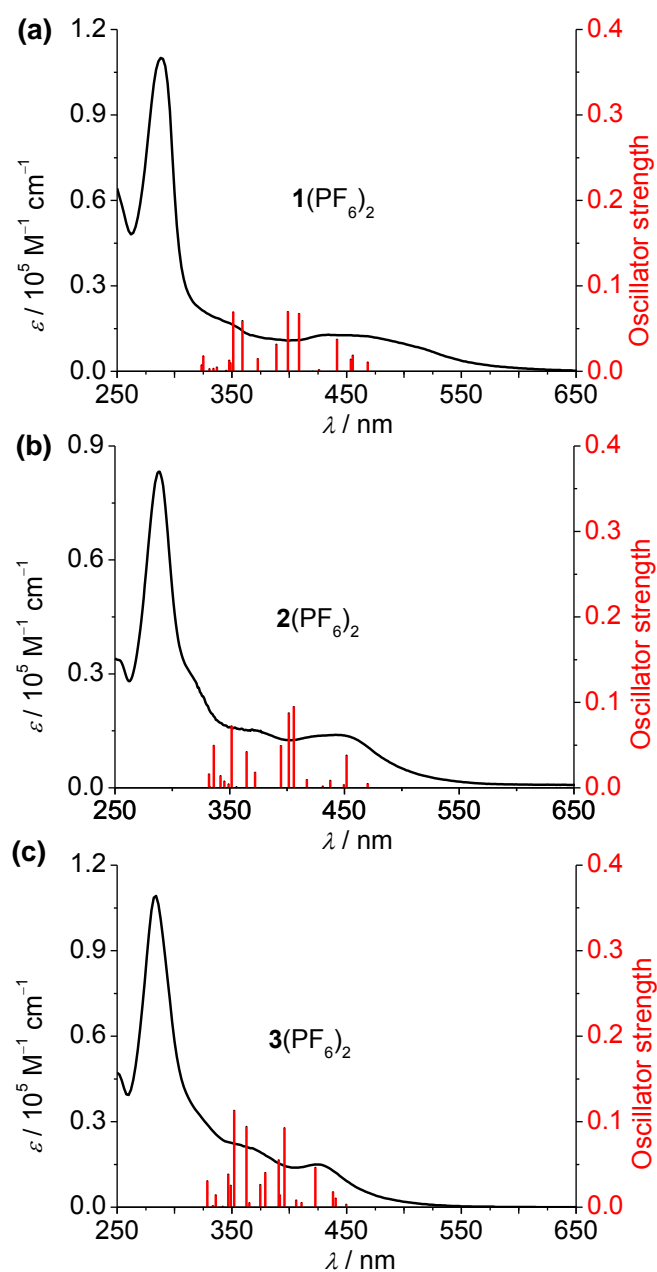


Figure S21. TDDFT-predicted excitations (red lines) of (a) 1^{2+} , (b) 2^{2+} , and (c) 3^{2+} . The absorption spectra of $1(\text{PF}_6)_2$ – $3(\text{PF}_6)_2$ (black curves) are included for comparison.