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An amide-based second coordination sphere promotes the dimer pathway of Mn-catalyzed CO₂-to-CO reduction at low overpotential†Yong Yang,^a Mehmed Z. Ertem^{*b} and Lele Duan^{ID *a}

The [fac-Mn(bpy)(CO)₃Br] complex is capable of catalyzing the electrochemical reduction of CO₂ to CO with high selectivity, moderate activity and large overpotential. Several attempts have been made to lower the overpotential and to enhance the catalytic activity of this complex by manipulating the second-coordination sphere of manganese and using relatively stronger acids to promote the *protonation-first* pathway. We report herein that the complex [fac-Mn(bpy-CONHMe)(CO)₃(MeCN)]⁺ ([1-MeCN]⁺; bpy-CONHMe = *N*-methyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-6-carboxamide) as a pre-catalyst could catalyze the electrochemical reduction of CO₂ to CO with low overpotential and high activity and selectivity. Combined experimental and computational studies reveal that the amide NH group not only decreases the overpotential of the Mn catalyst by promoting the *dimer* and *protonation-first* pathways in the presence of H₂O but also enhances the CO₂ electroreduction activity by facilitating C–OH bond cleavage, making [1-MeCN]⁺ an efficient CO₂ reduction pre-catalyst at low overpotential.

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Introduction

The conversion of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to value-added fuels and commodity chemicals will contribute to reducing the current global warming effects and solving the energy-related issues of our society.^{1,2} The development of new cost-efficient molecular catalysts that can drive energetically uphill chemical transformations through the electrocatalytic reduction of CO₂ is an important component of the conversion process.^{3,4} Over the last few decades, significant effort has been devoted to developing transition-metal-based CO₂ reduction catalysts, such as Mn,^{5–13} Re,^{14–20} Fe,^{21–25} Co,^{26–31} Ni^{32–34} and Ru^{35–37} complexes. Among these catalysts, group VII catalysts, [fac-M(N[^]N)(CO)₃X] (M = Mn and Re; N[^]N = diimine ligand; X = monodentate ligand) showed high activity and selectivity for CO₂ to CO conversion and therefore attracted significant attention.

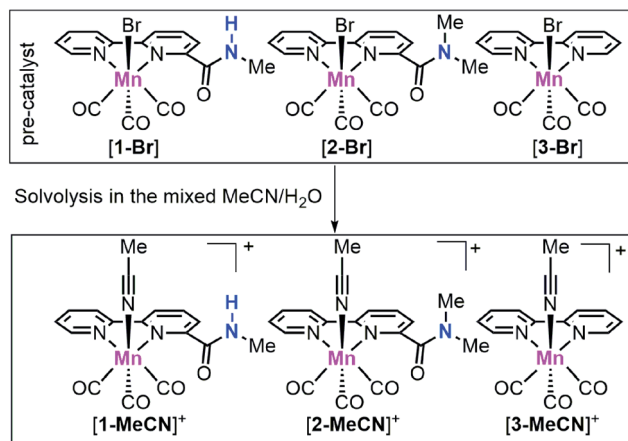
In 2012, Savéant, Costentin and their co-workers reported an Fe porphyrin catalyst with phenolic groups which as a local proton source can enhance the performance of CO₂ electroreduction,²¹ demonstrating the strong effect of the second

coordination sphere on CO₂ reduction. After that, several research groups have used this strategy to improve CO₂ reduction activity and designed a few family of Mn/Re based CO₂ reduction catalysts with functional groups, such as thiourea,¹⁸ imidazolium,^{11,17} phenol,^{38–40} and ether⁴¹ moieties as either a hydrogen bond donor or acceptor, resulting in enhanced CO₂ reduction performances. On the other hand, for earth-abundant Mn-based CO₂ reduction catalysts, it is difficult to achieve high catalytic activity at low onset potential towards CO₂ reduction without using strong acids.^{6,9,41,42} Very recently, Nippe, Panetier and their co-workers reported a family of imidazolium-functionalized fac-Mn(CO)₃ bipyridine catalysts, which showed moderate catalytic activity at mild potentials (*ca.* 1.1 mA cm^{−2} at −1.55 V vs. Fc^{+/0}; all reduction potentials are reported vs. Fc^{+/0}) using H₂O as the proton source.¹¹ For Mn-based CO₂ reduction catalysts, there are three proposed catalytic pathways for CO production: (i) the *reduction-first* pathway, (ii) the *protonation-first* pathway and (iii) the *dimer* pathway. The *reduction-first* pathway often occurs when weak acids are used as the proton source, while the *protonation-first* pathway generally requires the introduction of stronger acids.¹² The *dimer* pathway has been studied by Chardon-Noblat⁴³ and Cowan⁴⁴ groups. Their studies indicate that the fac-Mn(CO)₃ bipyridine catalyst could catalyse the CO₂-to-CO conversion *via* the *dimer* pathway at a low onset potential but with low catalytic activity. Among these three reaction pathways, the *dimer* pathway so far has showed the lowest onset potential but on the other hand the catalyst design that could promote this pathway is mostly unexplored. Herein, we tailored the bpy ligand by installing amide groups and prepared [fac-Mn(bpy-CONHMe)(CO)₃Br] ([1-Br]; bpy-

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Scheme 1 Chemical structures of the manganese complexes **[1-Br]**, **[2-Br]** and **[3-Br]** as well as their solvolysis products **[1-MeCN]⁺**, **[2-MeCN]⁺** and **[3-MeCN]⁺** under mixed MeCN/H₂O.

CONHMe = *N*-methyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-6-carboxamide; Scheme 1) with an amide –NHMe group with hydrogen bonding and proton donor capability in the second coordination sphere and *[fac-Mn(bpy-CONMe₂)(CO)₃Br]* (**[2-Br]**; bpy-CONMe₂ = *N,N'*-dimethyl-(2,2'-bipyridine)-6-carboxamide; Scheme 1), which lacks the amide proton. Under catalytic conditions, complexes **[1-Br]** and **[2-Br]** are respectively converted to **[1-MeCN]⁺** and **[2-MeCN]⁺**. The amide –NHMe group of **[1-MeCN]⁺** not only decreases the overpotential requirement of the Mn catalyst by promoting the *dimer* and *protonation-first* pathways in the presence of H₂O but also enhances the CO₂ electroreduction activity by facilitating the rate-limiting C–OH bond cleavage. To our knowledge, this is the most active Mn-bpy catalyst utilizing the *dimer pathway* at mild potentials (as positive as –1.50 V) with H₂O as the proton source.

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterization

Complexes **[1-Br]**, **[2-Br]** and *[fac-Mn(bpy)(CO)₃Br]* (**[3-Br]**) (Scheme 1) were prepared by the reaction between the corresponding ligands and [Mn(CO)₅Br] according to previously reported procedures (see Fig. S1 and S2 in the ESI†) and were fully characterized by ¹H NMR, HR-MS, FTIR and elemental analysis (Fig. S3–S13†). Complexes *[fac-Mn(bpy-CONHMe)(CO)₃(MeCN)]*(OTf) (**[1-MeCN]**(OTf)), *[fac-Mn(bpy-CONMe₂)(CO)₃(MeCN)]*(OTf) (**[2-MeCN]**(OTf)) and *[fac-Mn(bpy)(CO)₃(MeCN)]*(OTf) (**[3-MeCN]**(OTf)) were synthesized by the reaction between the corresponding ligands and [Mn(CO)₅(MeCN)](OTf) according to a previously reported procedure^{41,45} and characterized by ¹H NMR and FTIR (Fig. S11–S18†).

As shown in Fig. 1 (left), the X-ray crystal structure of the complex **[1-Br]** reveals that it crystallized in the space group *P2*(1)/*c* and the geometry is facial octahedral. The second coordination sphere of the amide –NHMe group is out of the bpy plane, while being close to the active site (the Br position),

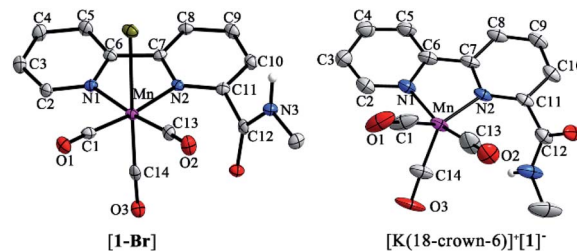


Fig. 1 X-ray crystal structures of **[1-Br]** (left) with ellipsoids at the 50% probability level; *[K(18-crown-6)][1][–]* (right) with *[K(18-crown-6)]⁺* omitted and ellipsoids at the 35% probability level. Selected bond lengths are the following: complex **[1-Br]** N1–C2 1.345, C2–C3 1.382, C3–C4 1.380, C4–C5 1.388, C5–C6 1.391, C6–C7 1.480, C7–C8 1.385, C8–C9 1.381, C9–C10 1.389, C10–C11 1.383, and C11–N2 1.351; *[K(18-crown-6)][1][–]* N1–C2 1.37, C2–C3 1.363, C3–C4 1.426, C4–C5 1.340, C5–C6 1.406, C6–C7 1.401, C7–C8 1.417, C8–C9 1.354, C9–C10 1.395, C10–C11 1.372, and C11–N2 1.391.

with a dihedral angle N3–C12–C11–N2 of 119.90°. The doubly reduced species *[Mn⁰(bpy-CONHMe)[–](CO)₃]* (**[1][–]**) was chemically generated by the reaction of **[1-Br]** and K₂C₈. The single crystals of *[K(18-crown-6)][1][–]* were successfully grown through diffusing pentane into the THF solution of the complex and its X-ray crystal structure is depicted in Fig. 1(right). Compared with **[1-Br]**, **[1][–]** lost the axial bromide, forming a five-coordinate species that crystallized in the space group *P2*(1)/*c* and its geometry is intermediate between square pyramidal and trigonal bipyramidal with $\tau_5 = 0.24$. For perfect square pyramidal and trigonal bipyramidal geometries, the τ_5 is 0 and 1, respectively.⁴⁶ The dihedral angle N3–C12–C11–N2 of *[K(18-crown-6)][1][–]* is 52.15°, 67.75° smaller than that of **[1-Br]**, indicating that the amide –NHMe group is closer to the metal center in the reduced state of the Mn complex in the solid state. The C6–C7 bond in the bpy ring shortens from 1.480 in the crystal structure of **[1-Br]** to 1.401 in **[1][–]** (Fig. 1), in good agreement with Kubiak's observations and reflecting the non-innocent character of the bpy ligand upon reduction.⁷ The crystals of complex **[2-Br]** were prepared by employing the same method of **[1-Br]** and crystallized in the space group *P2*(1)/*n* (Fig. S19†). The selected bond lengths and crystallographic data of **[1-Br]**, **[2-Br]** and *[K(18-crown-6)][1][–]* are given in Tables S1–S6.†

Electrochemistry

To demonstrate how the local amide –NHMe group in the secondary coordination sphere influences the electrochemical properties of *[fac-Mn(bpy-R)(CO)₃Br]* systems, cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves of complexes **[1-Br]**, **[2-Br]** and **[3-Br]** were recorded (Fig. S20–S25†). It is well known that the axial bromo ligand of *[fac-Mn(N[–]N)(CO)₃Br]* can be partially replaced by CH₃CN in the acetonitrile solution.⁵ The solvolysis of **[1-Br]** to **[1-MeCN]Br** occurs much faster in mixed acetonitrile/water than in dry CH₃CN (see the section of ligand exchange in the ESI†). In addition, FTIR measurements in the mixed acetonitrile/water solutions also showed that the solvolysis of the complex **[1-Br]** occurs faster than that of complexes **[2-Br]** and **[3-Br]** (Fig. S26†–



S28). Therefore, $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ and $[2\text{-MeCN}]^+$ become the dominant species in mixed MeCN/H₂O (5.5 M H₂O). Note: in the following experiments where mixed acetonitrile/water is used as a solvent, the acetonitrile-bound species are regarded as the major species in the solutions although $[1\text{-Br}]$ and $[2\text{-Br}]$ are used in the tests; in addition, both the bromo- and acetonitrile-bound complexes are pre-catalysts and the real catalyst form is the reduced, five-coordinate species. Under the mixed MeCN/H₂O (5.5 M H₂O) conditions, the first one-electron reduction of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ occurs at -1.51 V, and the resulting Mn⁰ species undergoes fast acetonitrile dissociation (EC mechanism), forming 5-coordinate $[\text{Mn}^0(\text{bpy-CONHMe})^-(\text{CO})_3]$ ($[1]^0$). This $[1]^0$ monomer is prone to dimerization to yield $[1_2]^0$, which could be further reduced at $E = -1.76$ V, leading to the formation of $[\text{Mn}^0(\text{bpy-CONHMe})^-(\text{CO})_3]$ ($[1]^-$) (CEC mechanism; Fig. S20†).^{7,10,12,41} In the reverse scan, the oxidation of $[1]^0$ to $[1]^+$ was observed at -1.46 V, while the oxidation wave at -0.76 V was assigned to the oxidation of the $[1_2]^0$ dimer (Table S7†).^{5,6} Due to the steric influence of the amide $-\text{NMe}_2$ group, the complex $[2\text{-MeCN}]^+$ exhibited a two-electron reduction wave (Fig. S21a and S23†). The complex $[3\text{-MeCN}]^+$ displayed two reduction waves (Fig. S22a†), and the first and second reduction potentials are more negative than those of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ by -90 and -120 mV, respectively.

In CO₂-saturated dry acetonitrile, a minor change in the reduction peaks (Fig. S20b†) induced by redox-silent solvolysis of Br[−] to MeCN-bound species is observed, while the addition of H₂O induced a strong enhancement of the cathodic current (Fig. 2 and S29†). The current increase corresponds to the electrocatalytic reduction of CO₂ to CO, as verified by controlled potential electrolysis (CPE) experiments (*vide infra*). As shown in Fig. S29,† when the concentration of H₂O was increased to 5.51 M, the complex $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ exhibited the optimal electrocatalytic performance, and three catalytic waves were observed at *ca.* -1.55 , -1.85 and -2.05 V. This phenomenon is different from the catalytic properties of published $[\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}]$ complexes, which have one or two catalytic waves.

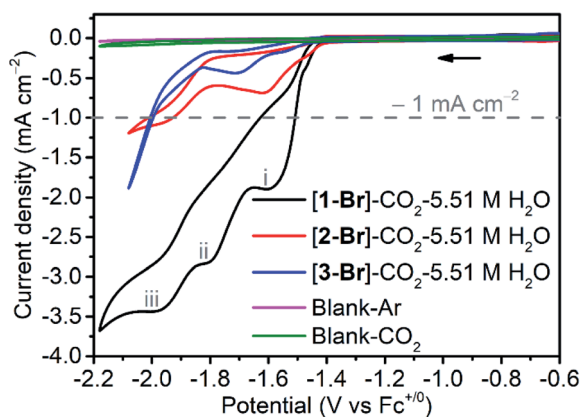


Fig. 2 CV measurements of complexes $[1\text{-Br}]$, $[2\text{-Br}]$ and $[3\text{-Br}]$ under CO₂ with 5.51 M H₂O added in CH₃CN solution. The dashed line indicates the current density level as -1.0 mA cm^{−2}. The three catalytic waves correspond to (i) the dimer, (ii) the *protonation-first* and (iii) the *reduction-first* pathways.

For those that displayed only one catalytic wave, Kubiak, Carter and their co-workers proposed a *reduction-first* pathway,^{7,47} where the metallocarboxylic acid intermediate $\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_3(\text{COOH})$ generated through the reaction between the two-electron reduced anionic species $[\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_3]^-$ and CO₂ was reduced firstly (*reduction-first* step) and the protonation of the carboxylic acid group in the second step promotes the C–OH bond cleavage. Once the second coordination sphere effects are introduced into the bpy ligand, some of the $[\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}]$ complexes start to exhibit two catalytic waves. The waves at low and high overpotential are assigned to the *protonation-first* and *reduction-first* pathways respectively as theoretically predicted by Carter and experimentally corroborated by Rochford, Grills and Ertem.^{41,47} In the *protonation-first* pathway, the protonation of the metallocarboxylic acid intermediate $\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_3(\text{COOH})$ occurs first followed by H₂O evolution *via* the second coordination sphere through weak hydrogen bonding; the reduction of the resulting tetracarbonyl intermediate $\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-R})(\text{CO})_4$, as the second step, leads to fast dissociation of CO and the regeneration of the catalyst. Interestingly, the complex $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ with a local amide $-\text{NHMe}$ group in the secondary coordination sphere displayed three catalytic waves at *ca.* -1.55 , -1.85 and -2.05 V (Fig. 2). On the basis of theoretical calculations, the two catalytic waves at -1.85 and -2.05 V are proposed to be the *protonation-first* pathway and the *reduction-first* pathway, respectively (see the Computational section below for more details). The first catalytic wave was proposed to follow the dimer pathway. As shown in Fig. S30,† before the first catalytic wave there is a small reduction wave, which overlapped fully with the first reduction wave of the complex $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ under Ar conditions, inducing the production of the $[1_2]^0$ dimer. Apparently, the first catalytic wave at -1.55 V is related to the dimer complex $[1_2]^0$, which is analyzed in detail in the Computational section. Different from the complex $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$, complexes $[2\text{-MeCN}]^+$ and $[3\text{-MeCN}]^+$ without any local amide $-\text{NHMe}$ group in the secondary coordination sphere show a weak catalytic activity at around -1.6 V (*dimer* pathway) and one moderate catalytic wave at around -2.0 V (*reduction-first* pathway) under CO₂ with 5.51 M H₂O added (Fig. 2, S21b and S22b†).

In order to validate the electrochemical CO₂ reduction ability of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ (*the real form of the pre-catalyst [1-Br]* in solution) as observed in the CV measurements, controlled potential electrolysis (CPE) was carried out under different applied potentials. Firstly, a 2 hour CPE experiment (Fig. S31†) was performed at an applied potential of $E_{\text{app}} = -1.55$ V in CO₂ saturated CH₃CN solution (5.51 M H₂O). Gas chromatography (GC) analysis shows that CO was the main product during the 2 h electrolysis with a high faradaic efficiency $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}} \approx 90\%$, and no hydrogen gas was detected. A charge of 7.24 C passed over 2 h, corresponding to a TON_{CO} value of 7.5. Our results clearly show that $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ could catalyze electrochemical CO₂ reduction at low overpotential. The main catalytic product in the second catalytic wave ($E_{\text{app}} = -1.85$ V) is also CO with $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}} \approx 90\%$ (Fig. S32†). A charge of 19.8 C passed over 2 h and the associated TON_{CO} is 19. The CPE experiment at $E_{\text{app}} = -2.05$ V also produces CO as the sole gas product with $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}} \approx 93\%$.

(Fig. S33†). A charge of 30.5 C passed over 2 h, corresponding to a TON_{CO} value of 32. Additionally, CPE experiments were also performed with complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$. As shown in Fig. S34,† the currents of complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ under an applied potential of $E_{\text{app}} = -1.85$ V in Ar and CO_2 saturated CH_3CN solution (5.51 M H_2O) are almost overlapped with each other and no CO gas was detected by GC analysis. Under an applied potential of $E_{\text{app}} = -2.05$ V, GC analysis shows that CO was the main product during the 2 h electrolysis and the faradaic efficiency, FE_{CO} , of complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ is 87% and 92%, respectively (Fig. S35 and S36†). The consumed charge of complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ over 2 h is 5.2 and 14.5 C, corresponding to the TON_{CO} values of 5.4 and 16.1. The consumed charge of the complex $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ is respectively 6.0 and 2.2 times larger than that of complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ under the same conditions. These results verified that $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ with a local amide $-\text{NHMe}$ group in the secondary coordination sphere catalyzes electrochemical CO_2 reduction more effectively than complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$.

It is also worth noting that the catalytic current of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ starts to increase from -1.5 V (Fig. 2). To the best of our knowledge, $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ is the most effective Mn-based CO_2 reduction pre-catalyst with low over-potential using water as the proton source (Table S8†). Overpotential is defined as the difference between the catalytic potential and the equilibrium potential. Appel and Helm suggested the use of the potential at half of the catalytic current as the catalytic potential, denoted as $E_{\text{cat}/2}$.⁴⁸ Then the catalytic potentials for the three catalytic waves of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ are -1.51 , -1.73 and -1.91 V. Matsubara experimentally estimated the standard electrode potential (E^0) for the reduction of CO_2 to CO in an acetonitrile–water mixture and showed that the equilibrium potential (E_{eq}) for the electrochemical reduction of CO_2 to CO can be formulated as:⁴⁹

$$E_{\text{eq}} = E^0 + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \left[\frac{27}{32} \frac{c_{\text{CO}}^{\text{eq}}}{(c_0^*)^3} \frac{D_{\text{CO}}(D_{\text{HCO}_3^-})^2}{(D_{\text{O}}D_{\text{CO}_2})^{3/2}} \right] \quad (1)$$

where F is the Faraday constant, R is the gas constant, T is the temperature, $c_{\text{CO}}^{\text{eq}}$ is the concentration of CO in the solution with CO at 1 bar in the gas phase, c_0^* is the concentration of the catalyst, and D_{CO} ($2.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$),⁵⁰ $D_{\text{HCO}_3^-}$ ($1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$),⁵¹ D_{CO_2} ($2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$)⁵¹ and D_{O} ($0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$)⁵² are the diffusion coefficients of CO, HCO_3^- , CO_2 and the catalyst, respectively. E^0 under CO_2 -saturated CH_3CN with 5.51 M H_2O is -1.37 V vs. $\text{Fc}^{+/0}$.⁴⁹ $E_{\text{eq}} = -1.17$ V vs. $\text{Fc}^{+/0}$ is then obtained for the complex $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ in CH_3CN solution with 5.51 M H_2O . Accordingly, we obtained the overpotentials associated with these catalytic waves as 0.34, 0.56 and 0.74 V, respectively. By the same methods, the equilibrium potentials of complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ and other published Mn-based catalysts were obtained. Because not all catalytic potentials ($E_{\text{cat}/2}$) of these catalysts could be accurately obtained, we compared the applied potential at a catalytic current density of -1.0 mA cm^{-2} . The catalytic data of several Mn-based electrocatalysts together with our complexes have been summarized in Table S8.† The applied potential of the complex

$[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ is -1.51 V, and complexes $[\mathbf{2-MeCN}]^+$ and $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ require more negative applied potentials than $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ by 0.42 and 0.50 V, respectively. Overall, $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ requires the lowest applied potential among these catalysts to reach a current density of -1.0 mA cm^{-2} . The local amide $-\text{NHMe}$ group as the second coordination sphere effectively promotes the reduction of CO_2 for the complex $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ at low overpotential.

To obtain the kinetics of the three catalytic waves of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$, the CVs of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ at various concentrations and scan rates were recorded under catalytic conditions. The catalytic current of all three waves increased linearly with the concentration of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ (Fig. S37†). In addition, the current density of all three catalytic waves showed scan rate dependence in the range of $\nu = 0.1$ to 1.4 V s^{-1} (Fig. S38†); as the scan rate further increases, the catalytic current plateaus of the three waves are relatively scan rate independent in the range of $\nu = 1.4$ – 1.8 V s^{-1} . The plot of i_{cat}/i_p versus inverse square root of the scan rate highlights that steady-state conditions are accomplished at high scan rates over 1.4 V s^{-1} . These results implied that the pure kinetic regime was approached by increasing the scan rate to 1.4 V s^{-1} .⁴¹ As shown in Fig. S38b–d,† the TOF_{max} of the third ($246 \pm 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$), second ($170 \pm 4 \text{ s}^{-1}$) and first ($79 \pm 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) catalytic processes is calculated using eqn (2) with the data obtained at 1.4, 1.6 and 1.8 V s^{-1} .^{53,54}

$$\text{TOF}_{\text{max}} = \left(\frac{F\nu n_p^3}{RT} \right) \left(\frac{0.4463}{n_{\text{cat}}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{i_{\text{cat}}}{i_p} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

where F is the Faraday constant, R is the gas constant, T is the temperature, ν is the scan rate, n_p is the number of electrons involved in the non-catalytic faradaic process (1 electron for $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$), n_{cat} is the number of electrons required for a single catalytic cycle (2 electrons for CO_2 to CO), and i_{cat}/i_p is the ratio of the catalytic current and the non-catalytic faradaic peak current.

Characterization of reaction intermediates

Fourier-transform infrared spectroelectrochemistry (FTIR-SEC) of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ together with computed ν_{CO} bands of several intermediates (Table S9†) were used to identify the reduced species in CH_3CN solution with 5.51 M H_2O under electrochemical conditions. FTIR-SEC spectra under an Ar atmosphere at different applied potentials are shown in Fig. S39–S43.† $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ shows three ν_{CO} bands at 2025, 1932, and 1926 cm^{-1} . At an applied potential of -1.55 V, the bands of $[\mathbf{1-MeCN}]^+$ started to fade away and new CO bands at 1978, 1932 and $1865 (\text{br}) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Fig. S40a,† labelled red cycles) were produced and the new species is assigned to the dimeric complex of $[\mathbf{1}_2]^0$. The reduction of $[\mathbf{3-MeCN}]^+$ is known to produce a dimeric complex $[\mathbf{3}_2]^0$. $[\mathbf{3}_2]^0$ was then electrochemically generated (Fig. S41a†) and its FTIR spectrum was plotted together with that of $[\mathbf{1}_2]^0$ (Fig. S42†). The complex $[\mathbf{3}_2]^0$ has four ν_{CO} stretching bands at 1975, 1932, 1878 and 1856 cm^{-1} , in line with the reported values. In comparison with $[\mathbf{3}_2]^0$, only three bands were observed for $[\mathbf{1}_2]^0$, while the broad, lower energy band of $[\mathbf{1}_2]^0$ very likely consists of two vibration modes that are too close to



separate. Further decrease of the applied potential leads to the growth of a set of new CO bands at 1917 and 1818 (br) cm^{-1} (Fig. S40b†), assigned to the doubly reduced $[1]^-$ species. These conclusions are further corroborated by the computed ν_{CO} bands (Table S9†). The doubly reduced $[2]^-$ and previously reported $[3]^-$ species also have similar CO bands (Fig. S43b and S41b†). The singly and doubly reduced species of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ can also be prepared *via* chemical reduction with KC_8 . As shown in Fig. S44a,† the CO bands of singly and doubly reduced species by KC_8 are very similar to the CO bands observed in the FTIR-SEC spectra, except that the band at 1817 cm^{-1} of $[1]^-$ generated in the FTIR-SEC experiment splits into two CO bands at 1826 and 1800 cm^{-1} for the chemically generated $[1]^-$ in the solution without TBAP. As depicted in Fig. S44b,† a comparison of the FTIR spectra of chemically generated $[1]^-$ in the THF solutions in the presence and absence of TBAP confirmed that TBAP indeed induced the shift of CO bands.

In a CO_2 -saturated CH_3CN solution (5.51 M H_2O) of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ and at an applied potential of -1.75 V, the CO bands of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ decreased in intensity and a new set of CO bands at 2033, 1916 (br), 1867, 1680 and 1596 cm^{-1} appeared (Fig. 3a), and the corresponding differential IR spectra (Fig. S45†) confirmed the formation of new species. The doubly reduced species $[1]^-$ is not observed. The strong vibrational band at

1680 cm^{-1} is assigned to free HCO_3^- .¹⁰ The rest of the new bands are tentatively assigned to the metalcarboxylic acid species; specifically, the broad band at 1596 cm^{-1} is due to the vibration of the Mn-COOH group. Kubiak and co-authors have reported the Re-COOH vibration band at 1616 cm^{-1} , the value of which is very similar to our observation for the Mn-COOH species.⁵⁵ Gibson and co-authors have also reported the vibration of the Re-COOH group at 1572 cm^{-1} .⁵⁶ On the other hand, it's not straightforward to make an assignment based on the computed ν_{CO} bands, but among them only $[1\text{-CO}_2]^-$ and $[\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-CONMe})(\text{CO})_2(\text{CO}_2\text{H})]^-$ exhibit low energy bands in the 1640–1650 cm^{-1} region together with overlapping bands with those of bicarbonates/carbonates. To further probe the assignment of this metalcarboxylic acid, $[1]^-$ was chemically generated by the reaction of $[1\text{-Br}]$ and KC_8 , and then reacted with CO_2 . The color of the $[1]^-$ solution changed from blue to brown upon the addition of CO_2 -saturated THF solution, and the corresponding FTIR spectral change is shown in Fig. 3b. The CO bands at 1895 and 1861 cm^{-1} are close to the new set of CO bands at 1915 and 1867 cm^{-1} in the FTIR-SEC experiment (Fig. 3a) and the small difference is caused by the solvation effect (see the FTIR-SEC spectra of the complex $[1\text{-Br}]$ in THF solution as depicted in Fig. S46†). Finally, the reaction mixture generated by the reaction of $[1]^-$ and CO_2 under dry conditions was analyzed by HR-MS, and apparently many peaks were detected (Fig. S47†). The isotope distribution pattern at $m/z^- = 396.0029, 397.0042$ and 398.0051 fits well with the calculated isotope distribution pattern of the mass fragment $[1 + \text{CO}_2]^-$ (Fig. S48†). This mass fragment could be generated from three different species: (i) the metalcarboxylate anion $[1\text{-CO}_2]^-$; (ii) the metalcarboxylic acid $[1\text{-COOH}]$ *via* the deprotonation of carboxylic acid; (iii) the metalcarboxylic acid $[1\text{-COOH}]$ *via* the deprotonation of the amide group (Fig. 4). Nevertheless, the formation of metalcarboxylic acid or metalcarboxylate species after the reaction of $[1]^-$ and CO_2 was presumed to occur as a transient intermediate during catalysis.

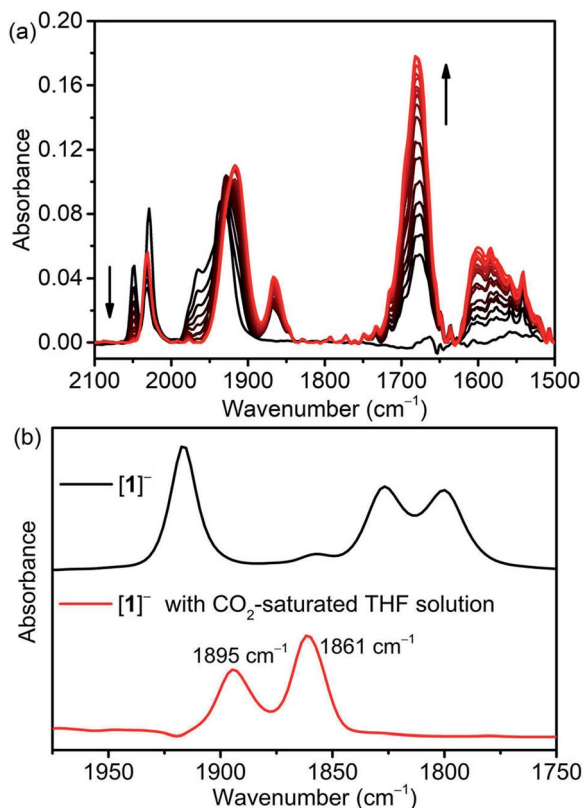


Fig. 3 (a) FTIR-SEC changes observed during the reaction (applied potential -1.75 V) of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ (5 mM) in CH_3CN solution (0.05 M TBAP and 5.51 M H_2O) under CO_2 . Black and red curves represent the starting and the final spectra, respectively; (b) FTIR spectra of $[1]^-$ (black) and $[1]^-$ in CO_2 -saturated THF solution (red).

Computational studies

We performed density functional theory (DFT) calculations at the M06 level of theory⁵⁷ in conjunction with the SMD continuum solvation model for acetonitrile⁵⁸ as solvent to investigate the catalytic CO_2 reduction mechanism of the complex $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$. On the basis of experimental observations and theoretical calculations coupled with previous mechanistic studies of other Mn-based CO_2 reduction catalysts,^{12,59} we propose the reaction mechanism depicted in Fig. 4, and further details on Computational methods, activation of the catalyst (Fig. S49†) and computed reaction mechanism (Fig. S50–S56†) are provided in the ESI.† The computed reaction mechanism features three main pathways, namely *dimer*, *protonation-first* and *reduction-first* pathways proposed to occur at the corresponding catalytic waves at -1.55 , -1.85 and -2.05 V respectively in the presence of H_2O as the Brønsted acid.

Dimer pathway ($E = -1.55$ V). The proposed mechanism starts with the one-electron reduction of $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ to generate the pentacoordinate $[1]^0$ species with $E_1 = -1.52$ V, which is

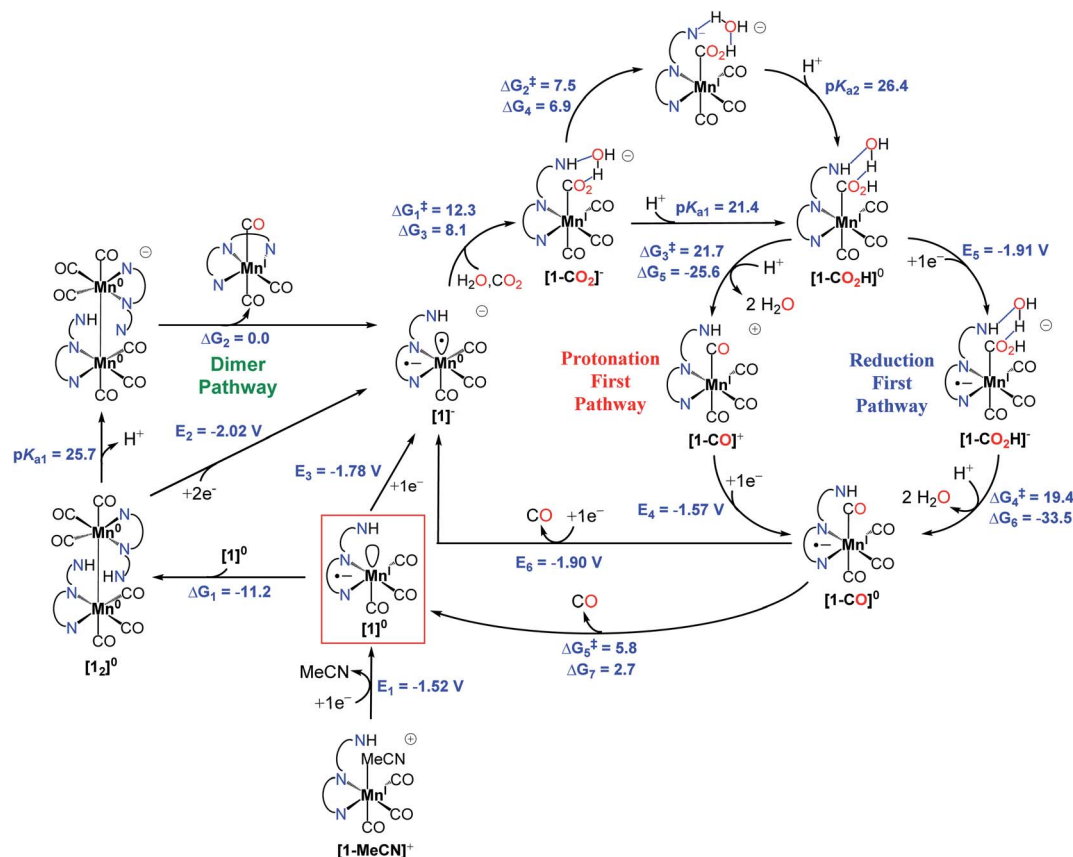


Fig. 4 Proposed mechanism for the reduction of CO₂ to CO by the pre-catalyst [1-MeCN]⁺.

expected to dimerize to generate $[1_2]^0$ with $\Delta G_1 = -11.2$ kcal mol⁻¹. Based on the observed catalytic wave at -1.55 V, we considered binding of CO₂ directly to $[1]^0$ in the presence of H₂O but the energy requirement for the formation of $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^+$, formally a $Mn^{II}\text{-COOH}$ complex, was found to be prohibitively high ($\Delta G \approx 50.0$ kcal mol⁻¹, Fig. S50†). The unfavourable energetics of CO₂ binding to $[1]^0$ also diminishes the possibility of formation of CO₂ sandwiched dimer species $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{-}1]^0$ (Fig. S50†), as proposed for the Re(bpy)(CO)₃ class of complexes.⁶⁰ Next, we considered possible CO₂ activation pathways starting from the $[1_2]^0$ dimer and found dissociation of a CO molecule to be energetically more accessible ($\Delta G = 22.2$ kcal mol⁻¹) compared to $[3_2]^0$ ($\Delta G = 38.1$ kcal mol⁻¹, Fig. S52†), in part due to the coordination of the amido group in $[1_2]^0$ to the metal center upon the dissociation of CO (the product is denoted as $[1_2]^0\text{-CO}$). However, the optimized TS structures for CO dissociation involve significantly high activation free energies ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 38.3$ kcal mol⁻¹, Fig. S51†), indicating that this pathway is quite unlikely. We still performed an exhaustive search for possible conformers resulting from CO₂ binding to $[1_2]^0\text{-CO}$ species and found the located structures to be quite high in energy ($\Delta G \approx 40.0$ to 60.0 kcal mol⁻¹, Fig. S52†), so that the formation of *mer*- $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^+$ from such intermediates is not plausible. On the other hand, the deprotonation of one of the amide groups in $[1_2]^0$ is possible ($pK_a =$

27.8) and becomes more favorable in the presence of H₂O ($pK_{a1} = 25.7$) (Fig. 4 and S53†). Thus, we propose that deprotonation leads to stronger coordination of the amide N to the Mn center leading to the destabilization of the dimer and a consequent disproportionation to generate $[Mn(bpy\text{-CONMe})(CO)_3]$ and $[1]^-$ ($\Delta G_2 = 0.0$ kcal mol⁻¹), the latter of which can follow the *protonation first* pathway (described below) at -1.55 V for the catalytic reduction of CO₂ to CO. Although other alternative pathways could not be excluded, the proposed reaction mechanism seems to be the most plausible among the alternatives considered.

Protonation-first pathway ($E = -1.85$ V). Further reduction of $[1]^0$ ($E_3 = -1.78$ V) (or the disproportionation reaction mentioned above in the *dimer* pathway) generates the active catalytic species $[1]^-$. In the presence of H₂O as a weak Brønsted acid, the -NHMe group acts as a hydrogen bond/proton donor to assist the next step of CO₂ binding to the doubly reduced $[1]^-$ intermediate to form $[1\text{-CO}_2]^-$ ($\Delta G_1^\ddagger = 12.3$ and $\Delta G_3 = 8.1$ kcal mol⁻¹) and the following proton transfer to the newly formed carboxylate to generate the $[Mn(bpy\text{-CONMe})(CO)_3(\text{-CO}_2\text{H})]^-$ intermediate with a deprotonated amide group ($\Delta G_2^\ddagger = 7.5$ and $\Delta G_4 = 6.9$ kcal mol⁻¹) (Fig. S54†). Further protonation of this intermediate ($pK_{a2} = 26.4$) generates $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^0$. The formation of CO and H₂O from the $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^0$ intermediate could proceed *via* two possible routes labeled *protonation-first* and *reduction-first* pathways (Fig. 4). The *protonation-first*



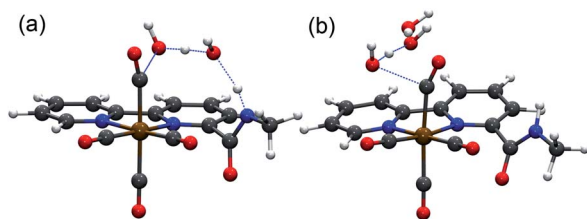


Fig. 5 Optimized transition state structures for C–OH bond cleavage in $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^0$ with (a) and without (b) the assistance of the amide group in the second coordination sphere and H_2O as the acid.

pathway starts with heterolytic C–OH bond cleavage, leading to the formation of H_2O and $[1\text{-CO}_2]^+$ ($\Delta G_3^\ddagger = 21.7$ and $\Delta G_5 = -25.6$ kcal mol $^{-1}$), which is further reduced to generate $[1\text{-CO}]^0$ ($E_4 = -1.57$ V).

Reduction-first pathway ($E = -2.05$ V). In contrast, the reduction-first pathway starts with the reduction of $[1\text{-CO}_2\text{H}]^0$ ($E_5 = -1.91$ V) followed by C–OH bond cleavage ($\Delta G_4^\ddagger = 19.4$ and $\Delta G_6 = -33.5$ kcal mol $^{-1}$) (Fig. S55 †), yielding H_2O and the common $[1\text{-CO}]^0$ intermediate. Next, either (i) CO could evolve from $[1\text{-CO}]^0$ ($\Delta G_5^\ddagger = 5.8$ and $\Delta G_7 = 2.7$ kcal mol $^{-1}$) to generate $[1]^0$ or further reduction of $[1\text{-CO}]^0$ results in the spontaneous dissociation of CO to generate the active catalytic intermediate $[1]^-$ ($E_6 = -1.90$ V).

The theoretical calculations demonstrate the critical role of the –NHMe group in the second coordination sphere for the destabilization of the dimer $[1_2]^0$ species upon deprotonation, leading to the disproportionation reaction as well as the stabilization of the transition state of the rate-limiting chemical step of heterolytic C–OH bond cleavage. In the presence of H_2O as a weak Brønsted acid, the –NHMe group acts as a hydrogen bond and proton donor in the second coordination sphere leading to a ΔG_3^\ddagger of 21.7 kcal mol $^{-1}$ for the C–OH bond cleavage step *via* the *protonation-first* pathway (Fig. 5a), whereas the absence of hydrogen bonding stabilization from the –NHMe group results in an increase of approximately 7 kcal mol $^{-1}$ in activation free energy, $\Delta G^\ddagger = 28.5$ kcal mol $^{-1}$ (Fig. 5b), a value quite similar to that computed for the optimized TS structure of complex **3** (Fig. S56 † , $\Delta G^\ddagger = 26.3$ kcal mol $^{-1}$, see the ESI † for further details). This indicates the essential role of the –NHMe group in effectively reducing the energy requirement to perform C–OH bond cleavage and promoting the *dimer* and *protonation-first* pathways and thereby providing access to a low over-potential route for the catalytic reduction of CO_2 to CO with H_2O as a weak Brønsted acid.

Conclusions

We have reported a Mn-based CO_2 reduction pre-catalyst $[1\text{-MeCN}]^+$ that bears an amide –NHMe group in the second coordination sphere. The presence of this amide –NHMe group leads to a drastic enhancement in its catalytic activity, especially at mild potentials, using H_2O as the proton source such that it surpasses the reference pre-catalyst $[2\text{-MeCN}]^+$. Theoretical calculations demonstrate the critical role of the amide proton of

the –NHMe group in accelerating C–OH bond cleavage and enabling a low over-potential route for the catalytic reduction of CO_2 to CO with H_2O as a weak Brønsted acid *via dimer* and *protonation-first* pathways. The straightforward synthesis of amide functionalized ligands and the good stability of the amide group allow the fine tuning of the catalyst properties. We believe that this work will inspire the scientific community to develop more efficient Mn catalysts and functional materials using amide groups as the second coordination sphere.

Experimental section

General considerations

To ensure rigorous air- and water-free conditions, anhydrous acetonitrile (CH_3CN), tetrahydrofuran (THF) and *n*-hexane were distilled and stored in a glovebox. Distilled THF and *n*-hexane were stored over the Na–K alloy. Tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAP, Sigma-Aldrich, 98%) and 18-crown-6 (Aladdin, 98%) were dried under vacuum at 100 °C for 12 h. Potassium graphite 61 (KC_8) and ligands bpy-CONHMe and bpy-CONMe $_2$ (Fig. S1 †) were synthesized according to literature methods. 62 Other reagents were used as received: (2,2'-bipyridine)-6-carboxylic acid (Zhengzhou Alfachem, 98%), NH_2CH_3 (Energy Chemical, 2 M in THF), $\text{ClCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (Energy Chemical, 98%), $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}]$ (Aldrich, 98%) and $\text{Ag}(\text{OTf})$ (Aladdin, 97%).

The NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. Mass spectrometry was performed on a Q-Exactive. Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were collected on a Bruker Alfa. Fourier-transform infrared spectroelectrochemistry (FTIR-SEC) spectra were collected on a Bruker V80 with a home-made IR spectroelectrochemical cell. Elemental analysis was performed by using a Thermoquest-Flash EA 1112 elemental analyzer for C, H, and N. The studies of single-crystal X-ray diffraction were performed on a Bruker D8 VENTURE with Mo K α radiation. The crystals were fixed on a Cryoloop to collect data under a N_2 stream at a temperature of 100 K. Bruker SAINT software was used to integrate the collected data. The structures of the complexes were produced by using the Olex program. The CCDC numbers for complexes **[1-Br]**, **[2-Br]** and $[\text{K}(18\text{-crown-6})]^+[\text{1}]^-$ are 1957948, 1970506 and 1957947, respectively. †

Synthesis of $[\text{fac-Mn}(\text{bpy-CONHMe})(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}]$ (**[1-Br]**)

The synthetic route of the complex **[1-Br]** is depicted in Fig. S2 † . $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.165 g, 1.2 mmol) and bpy-CONHMe (0.107 g, 0.5 mmol) were added into 25 mL of Et_2O under an Ar atmosphere. The solution was refluxed under dark. After 1 h, the product precipitated from the solution. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the orange precipitate was filtered off and washed with 10 mL Et_2O three times. The solid was dried under vacuum to get **[1-Br]** with a 70% yield. Single crystals of **[1-Br]** were prepared by vapor diffusion of pentane into the THF solution of the complex at -20 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.2–9.27 (1H), 9.05–9.18 (1H), 8.6–8.72 (2H), 8.2–8.33 (2H), 7.65–7.75 (2H), 2.8–2.89 (3H); IR (THF) ν_{CO} 2025, 1937, 1922,



1682 cm⁻¹; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₅H₁₁N₃O₃BrMn: C 43.30, H 2.66, N 10.10; found: 43.34, 2.68, 10.07; ESI-MS (positive mode): [1]⁺ 352.01.

Synthesis of [*fac*-Mn(bpy-CONHMe)(CO)₃(CH₃CN)](OTf) ([1-MeCN](OTf))

[Mn(CO)₅Br] (0.275 g, 1.0 mmol) and Ag(OTf) (0.270 g, 1.05 mmol) were added to CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL). The mixture was stirred in the dark until all the starting material was converted to [*fac*-Mn(CO)₅(OTf)] as confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solution was removed by rotary evaporation, yielding a yellow solid. The solid was re-dissolved in diethyl ether (25 mL) and bpy-CONHMe (0.192 g, 0.9 mmol) was then added. The solution was refluxed in the dark overnight, and the precipitate was filtered, washed with 10 mL Et₂O three times and dried under vacuum, yielding the target complex as a bright yellow solid (0.289 g, 60%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN-*d*) δ 9.28–9.35 (1H), 9.20–9.26 (1H), 8.79–8.71 (2H), 8.33–8.48 (2H), 7.80–7.93 (2H), 2.90–2.93 (3H); IR (THF) ν_{CO} 2055, 1956, 1940 cm⁻¹.

Chemical reduction of [1-Br]

The manganese complex [1-Br] (10 mg, 0.023 mmol) was dissolved in THF in an argon-filled glovebox. In order to get singly reduced species ([1₂)⁰], KC₈ (4 mg, 0.03 mmol) was slowly added into the THF solution and stirred until the IR spectrum of [1-Br] completely disappeared. The solution was centrifuged to remove the black solid and a dark red solution of the neutral species was obtained. Due to its instability, an attempt to get the single crystals of this neutral species failed. To prepare the two-electron reduced species [K(18-crown-6)]⁺[1]⁻, 18-crown-6 (15 mg, 0.058 mmol) was added into a THF solution of [1-Br], and then KC₈ (7 mg, 0.053 mmol) was gradually added until the CO bands of the complex [1-Br] and [1₂)⁰ completely disappeared, resulting in a blue solution of the doubly reduced [1]⁻ complex. The single crystals of [K(18-crown-6)]⁺[1]⁻ were successfully grown through diffusing pentane into the THF solution of the doubly reduced complex at -20 °C.

In situ reaction of [1]⁻ with CO₂

The CO₂-saturated THF solution (0.5 mL) was mixed with the THF solution of the doubly reduced complex [1]⁻ (1 mL, 0.023 mM under air-free conditions). Then the resulting solution was injected immediately into a Q-Exactive using CH₃OH/H₂O (v/v, 1 : 1; not air-free solvents) as an eluent at a capillary temperature of 160 °C.

Electrochemistry

All electrochemical experiments were carried out with a CHI 760 electrochemical workstation. CV measurements were performed in anhydrous CH₃CN (5 mL) with 0.1 M TBAP as the supporting electrolyte. Glassy carbon (3 mm) was used as the working electrode, Pt wire as the counter electrode and Ag/AgNO₃ was used as a reference electrode. Ferrocene is used as an internal standard and all potentials reported herein were

converted to the Fc⁺⁰ reference scale using $E(\text{Fc}^{+/0}) = E(\text{Ag}/\text{AgNO}_3) - 0.08 \text{ V}$.

Controlled potential electrolysis (CPE) experiments were carried out in a home-made H-type electrochemical cell in which the cathodic and anodic compartments were separated by glass frit. Typical working conditions are as follows: a glass carbon plate as the working electrode, a Pt plate as the counter electrode, Ag/AgNO₃ as the reference electrode, and 0.1 M TBAP/CH₃CN with 5.51 M (v/v) H₂O as the electrolyte. Solutions were saturated with carbon dioxide before electrolysis. Gas analysis for CPE experiments was carried out using an on-line FuLi Instruments GC9790 Plus gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector under a constant gas flow (20 mL min⁻¹; carry gas = Ar).

Fourier-transform infrared spectroelectrochemistry (FTIR-SEC)

A home-made IR spectroelectrochemical cell was used for this study. The cell consists of a glassy carbon working electrode, a Pt counter electrode, and an Ag pseudo-reference electrode. Ferrocene was used as an internal standard to calibrate the Ag pseudo-reference electrode.

Computational methods

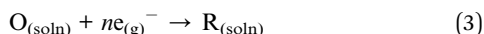
Density functional theory. All geometries were fully optimized at the M06 level of density functional theory⁵⁷ with the SMD continuum solvation model⁵⁸ for acetonitrile as the solvent using the Stuttgart [8s7p6d2f[6s5p3d1f] ECP10MDF contracted pseudopotential basis set⁶³ for Mn and the 6-31G(d) basis set⁶⁴ for all other atoms. Non-analytical integrals were evaluated using the integral=grid=ultrafine option as implemented in the Gaussian 16 software package.⁶⁵ The nature of all stationary points was verified by analytic computation of vibrational frequencies, which were also used for the computation of zero-point vibrational energies and molecular partition functions, and for determining the reactants and products associated with each transition-state structure (by following the normal modes associated with imaginary frequencies). Partition functions were used in the computation of 298 K thermal contributions to the free energy employing the usual ideal-gas, rigid-rotator, harmonic oscillator approximation. Free-energy contributions were added to single-point, SMD-solvated M06 electronic energies computed with the optimized geometries obtained with the initial basis with the SDD basis set for Mn and the 6-311+G(2df,p) basis set for all other atoms to arrive at final, composite free energies.

Solvation and standard reduction potentials. As mentioned above, solvation effects for acetonitrile were accounted for by using the SMD continuum solvation model. A 1 M standard state was used for all species in solution (except for acetonitrile as solvent for which the standard state was assigned as 19.14 M). Thus, the free energy in solution is computed as the 1 atm gas-phase free energy, plus an adjustment for the 1 atm to the 1 M standard-state concentration change of $RT \ln(24.5)$, or 1.9 kcal mol⁻¹, plus the 1 M to 1 M transfer (solvation) free energy computed from the SMD model. The free energy of



solvation of protons in acetonitrile is taken as $-260.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$.⁶⁶

Standard reduction potentials were calculated for various possible redox couples to assess the energetic accessibility of different intermediates at various oxidation states. For a redox reaction of the form



where O and R denote the oxidized and reduced states of the redox couple, respectively, and n is the number of electrons involved in the redox reaction, the reduction potential $E_{\text{O|R}}^0$ relative to the SCE was computed as

$$E_{\text{O|R}}^0 = -\frac{\Delta G_{\text{O|R}}^0}{nF} - \Delta E_{\text{ref}}^0 \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta G_{\text{O|R}}^0$ is the free energy change associated with eqn (3) (using Boltzmann statistics for the electron) and ΔE_{ref}^0 is taken as 0.141 V,⁶⁷ which is required for the conversion of calculated $E_{\text{O|R}}^0$ versus the normal hydrogen electrode (NHE) in aqueous solution ($E_{\text{NHE}} = -4.281 \text{ V}$)⁶⁸ to $E_{\text{O|R}}^0$ versus the saturated calomel electrode (SCE) in acetonitrile ($E_{\text{SCE}} = -4.422 \text{ V}$).⁶⁹ We obtained reduction potentials referenced to the ferrocenium/ferrocene couple by using a shift of -0.384 V from $E_{\text{O|R}}^0$ vs. SCE.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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