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³MMLCT excited states of luminescent binuclear Pd^{II} complexes: excited state inner-sphere electron-transfer reactions and application†

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Compared with Pt^{II} analogues that exhibit unique stimulus-induced switching luminescence properties and novel material applications, the properties and reactivity of the ³MMLCT excited state of Pd^{II} complexes in solutions are under-developed. Here, we prepared a series of binuclear cyclometalated Pd^{II} complexes with short intramolecular Pd-Pd distances of 2.79-2.89 Å and luminescent ³MMLCT excited states in solutions at 298 K (emission quantum yield and radiative decay rate constant up to 0.70 and 2×10^5 s⁻¹, respectively). Their photophysical properties have been examined by femtosecond time-resolved absorption spectroscopy, and the 1e oxidation products of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes have been studied by electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and computational studies. Density functional theory (DFT) and time-dependent DFT (TDDFT) calculations show that changing the C-deprotonated aryl pyridine (C^N) ligand to the strong σ -donor aryl N-heterocyclic carbene (C^C*) ligand significantly increases the energy level of the metal centered (3dd) excited state. The binuclear PdII complex with a redox-active formamidinate bridging ligand reacts with benzyl bromide to immediately generate Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}-Br species upon light irradiation. Quenching and time-resolved absorption experiments show that the PdII-3MMLCT excited state reacts with alkyl bromides via an inner-sphere electron transfer pathway. These binuclear Pd^{II} complexes were examined as organic light-emitting diode (OLED) emitters and photocatalysts for C-C bond formation reactions.

Introduction

The metal-metal-to-ligand charge transfer [also defined as MMLCT or $(d\sigma^* \to \pi^*)$] excited state of d^8 metal complexes, taking the Pt^{II_3}MMLCT excited state as an example, exhibits unique photophysical properties and reactivity.¹ This type of excited state usually exhibits luminescence properties that can be reversibly switched by external stimulus,² as well as a large radiative decay rate constant $(k_r \approx 10^5 - 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1})$ and low emission energy.³ In addition, due to the presence of axial vacant

coordination sites, the ³MMLCT excited state is reactive towards the activation of C-X bonds through the inner-sphere atom transfer or electron transfer mechanism.4 We are interested in developing the photochemistry of binuclear PdII complexes through the ³MMLCT excited state, which reacts with C-X bonds to produce reactive Pd^{III} species (Pd^{III}-Pd^{II}-X or X-Pd^{III}-Pd^{III}-X). Compared to Pt analogues, these Pd^{III}-Pd^{II}-X or X-Pd^{III}-Pd^{III}-X species are rarely studied and reported. Pd^{III} species are generally reactive and unstable, and can be easily reduced back to PdII,5 suggesting that luminescent binuclear Pd^{II} complexes with long-lived ³MMLCT excited states can be more reactive photocatalysts. In the literature, only a few binuclear PdII complexes with long-lived luminescent 3MMLCT excited states in solution have been reported.6 The small ligandfield splitting of the PdII ion results in a low-lying metalcentered 3dd excited state that is more thermally accessible than in the PtII ion, thus allowing efficient non-radiative decay through electron population in the antibonding $4d_{r^2-v^2}$ orbital.⁷ To destabilize the dd excited state, researchers have employed strong-field C-deprotonated tridentate or tetradentate cyclometalated ligands to form luminescent PdII complexes,8 or used σ-donating diarylacetylide bridging ligands to construct discrete binuclear PdII complexes.6a

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We describe here the synthesis, photophysical and photochemical properties of a series of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes (1–7) and two PtII counterparts (Ref-Pt1 and Ref-Pt53c). Complexes 1 and 3-7 have short intramolecular Pd-Pd distances of 2.79-2.89 Å. Binuclear Pd^{II} complexes with cyclometalated [C^C*] (aryl Nheterocyclic carbene) ligands exhibit strong ³MMLCT emissions in dilute solution, solid state and PMMA thin films. Based on DFT/TDDFT calculations, two factors affecting the photophysical properties of binuclear PdII complexes include (1) the relative energy of the 3dd excited state compared to the lowest ³MMLCT state, which is closely related to the non-radiative decay process (k_{nr}) ; (2) radiative decay process, affected by the spin-orbit coupling constant of Pd atoms. Upon photoirradiation, the binuclear PdII complex with DPF bridging ligand (DPF = N_iN^i -diphenylformamidinate) activates alkyl bromides through the inner-sphere type electron transfer pathway, to produce PdII-PdIII-Br species. A binuclear PdII complex in this work was also shown to be a photosensitizer or photocatalyst for C-C bond coupling reactions. OLEDs fabricated using binuclear PdII complexes exhibit high maximum luminance and external quantum efficiency (EQE) up to 104 000 cd m⁻² and 22.9%, respectively.

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterization

The structures of the binuclear Pd^{II} complexes (1–7) and Pt^{II} analogues (**Ref-Pt1** and **Ref-Pt5**) are shown in Fig. 1. Their syntheses and characterization data are given in the ESI.† Complexes 1 and 2 were prepared by the reaction of $[Pd(C^N)(\mu-OAc)]_2$ ($C^N = 2-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl-4-phenylpyridine$) with pyrazole (Pz) ligands and NaOMe in THF. The Pt^{II} analogue **Ref-Pt1** was similarly prepared from $[Pt(C^N)(\mu-Cl)]_2$. These complexes were purified by crystallization to give a mixture of *cis* and *trans* isomers (Fig. 1a), as shown by 1H NMR (see the ESI†). Complex 3 was prepared by treating $[Pd(C^N)(\mu-Cl)]_2$ with DPF ligand and KO^tBu in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), while 4–7 and **Ref-Pt5** were synthesized by a one-pot reaction; the $[M(C^C^*)(\mu-Cl)]_2$ (M

= Pd or Pt) was generated *in situ* through transmetalation between silver carbene intermediate and $Pd(COD)Cl_2$ or $Pt(COD)Cl_2$. The products were purified by column chromatography to give complexes 3–7 and **Ref-Pt5** as pure *trans* isomers in moderate yields (15–40%). All binuclear Pd^{II} complexes were obtained as air-stable light green to orange solids, and **Ref-Pt1** and **Ref-Pt5** are red solids. In the absence of light, complex 5 shows higher stability than complex 1 in aerated CH_2Cl_2 and toluene; the former is stable for at least a week while the latter decomposed after one day (Fig. S7 and S8†).

The crystal structures of complexes 1-5 and Ref-Pt1 are shown in Fig. 1b. Complex 2 shows a boat-shaped conformation, similar to that reported for $[(ppy)Pd(\mu-Pz)]_2$ (Hppy = 2phenylpyridine) with the same unsubstituted Pz ligand.9 The other complexes adopt a "double decker" conformation in which the bridging ligand is orthogonal to the plane containing the Pd/Pt atom and the cyclometalated ligand. From their crystal structures, 2 and Ref-Pt1 exhibit the cis configuration. On the other hand, complex 1 shows the trans configuration in its crystal structure. As the steric bulk of the bridging Pz ligand increases, the Pd-N(Pz)-N(Pz) angle decreases from 119.8° in 2 to 108.5° in 1, resulting in a shortening of the Pd-Pd distance from 3.40 Å in 2 to 2.79 Å in 1. A similar finding was reported by Ma et al. in analogous binuclear PtII complexes. 10 Ref-Pt1, which has the same ligand scaffold as 1, also exhibits a close Pt-Pt distance of 2.90 Å. Complexes 3-5 with bridging DPF ligands have short intramolecular Pd-Pd distances of 2.86-2.89 Å and are in the trans configuration.

Absorption and emission spectroscopy

The electronic absorption spectra of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes, **Ref-Pt1**, and **Ref-Pt5** are shown in Fig. 2a, b and S5.† The spectral data are summarized in Table 1. In CH₂Cl₂, complexes **1**, **2**, and **Ref-Pt1** show an intense absorption band with λ_{max} at 268–279 nm ($\epsilon > 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and a less intense absorption band at 356–385 nm ($\epsilon = 5.8 - 7.3 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Both bands

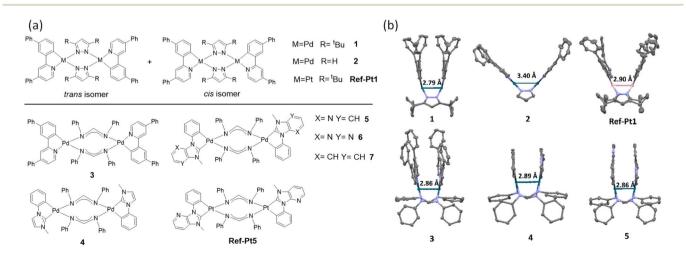


Fig. 1 (a) Chemical structures of binuclear Pd^{II} and Pt^{II} complexes in this work. (b) Crystal structures of complexes 1–5 and Ref-Pt1 (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity).

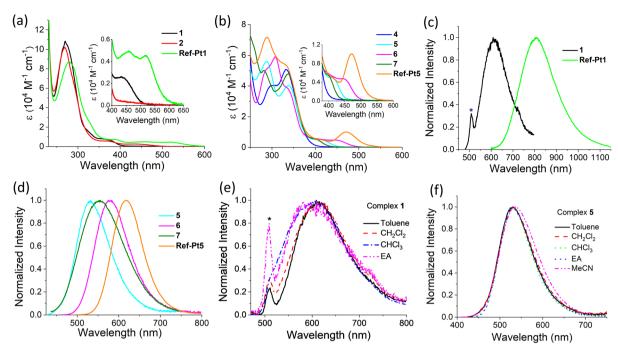


Fig. 2 Absorption spectra of (a) complexes 1, 2, and Ref-Pt1, (b) complexes 4–7 and Ref-Pt5 in CH_2Cl_2 at RT. Emission spectra of (c) complexes 1 and Ref-Pt1, (d) complexes 5–7 and Ref-Pt5 in deoxygenated CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 10⁻⁵ M) at RT. Emission spectra of (e) complexes 1 and (f) 5 in various solvents. Asterisk (*) indicates Raman scattering of excitation light.

were assigned to $(\pi-\pi^*)$ singlet intraligand ($^1\mathrm{IL}$) transitions localized on the cyclometalated C^N ligand. For 1, there is an additional weak absorption band with λ_{max} at 433 nm ($\varepsilon=2.8\times10^3~\mathrm{M}^{-1}~\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$), and this band is blue-shifted relative to Ref-Pt1 ($\lambda_{max}=518~\mathrm{nm}$). These low-energy absorption bands are attributed to the $[\mathrm{d}\sigma^*(\mathrm{Pd}_2/\mathrm{Pt}_2)\to\pi^*(\mathrm{C^N})]^1\mathrm{MMLCT}$ transition, as shown by the DFT calculations (vide infra). For 3–7, the intense absorption bands at 242–358 nm ($\varepsilon>10^4~\mathrm{M}^{-1}~\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$) were assigned to $(\pi-\pi^*)^1\mathrm{IL}$ transition of the C^N/C^C* or DPF ligands.

Complexes 3 and 5–7 show a broad shoulder band tailing to 500 nm ($\epsilon=2.0-5.5\times10^3~M^{-1}~cm^{-1}$), which was assigned to a mixed [$\pi(DPF)\to\pi^*(C^N/C^C^*)$] ¹LLCT (major) and [$d\sigma^*(Pd_2)\to\pi^*(C^N/C^C^*)$] ¹MMLCT (minor) transitions (see DFT calculations). The energy of these low-energy absorption bands follows the order 7 > 5 > 6, which is related to the energy level of the π^* orbitals of the C^C* ligand. The high energy level of π^* orbitals of the non-conjugated C^C* ligand of 4 causes its ¹LLCT/¹MMLCT transitions to occur in the region <400 nm. The low-energy absorption bands (λ_{max} > 400 nm) of 1 and 5 show

Table 1 UV-visible absorption and emission data of complexes 1–7, Ref-Pt1, and Ref-Pt5 in CH₂Cl₂, solid state and 2 wt% PMMA thin films

	UV-vis absorption ^a	Emission at 298 K $\lambda_{\rm em} [\rm nm] (\tau^d [\mu s]; \Phi_{\rm em} [\%]; k_{\rm r}^{i} [10^3 {\rm s}^{-1}]; k_{\rm n}^{j} [10^4 {\rm s}^{-1}])$			
	$\lambda_{\text{max}} [\text{nm}] (\epsilon [10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}])$	In deoxygenated $\mathrm{CH_2Cl_2}^b$	Solid state ^c	2 wt% in PMMA ^c	
1	269 (102.1), 365 (sh, 5.9), 433 (br, 2.8)	$609 (0.30; 0.016^e; 0.53; 333)$	612 (4.8; 30; 63; 15)	592 (7.1; 3.0; 4.2; 14), 736 (sh)	
2	269 (102.2), 356 (sh, 5.8)	Non-emissive	497 (sh), 521 (0.11; <0.1; n.d.; n.d.)	479, 506 (0.29; <0.1; n.d.; n.d.)	
3	268 (119.7), 358 (24.9), 463 (br, 2.0)	595 (0.88; 2.0 ^f ; 23; 111)	585 (6.3; 38; 60; 9.8)	583 (9.8; 2.0; 2.0; 10)	
4	242 (sh, 75.5), 293 (38.9), 332 (50.7)	Non-emissive	589 (63.9; 70; 11; 0.47)	579 (30.8; 29; 9.4; 2.3)	
5	286 (55.7), 338 (40.2), 410 (br, 5.0)	532 (0.45; 3.0 ^f ; 67; 216)	550 (6.2; 45; 73; 8.9)	519 (7.4; 47; 64; 7.2)	
6	286 (sh, 50.5), 307 (59.0),	576 (5.9; 61 ^f ;103; 6.6)	566 (0.25; 5.0; 200; 380)	559 (6.7; 67; 100; 4.9)	
	335 (sh, 38.8), 450 (br, 4.7)				
7	281 (50.1), 337 (47.8), 400 (5.5)	555 (0.062; 0.15 ^e ; 24; 1610)	510 (3.8 ^h h; 27; 71; 19)	541 (12.9; 58; 45; 3.3)	
Ref-Pt1	279 (86.9), 385 (7.3), 460 (4.9), 518 (4.5)		661 (0.88; 46; 523; 61)	663(0.76; 31; 408; 91)	
Ref-Pt5	288 (58.6), 328 (sh, 43.6), 472 (br, 8.1)	619 (1.4; 62 ^f ; 443; 27)	628 (1.4; 52; 371; 34)	607 (1.7; 99; 582; 0.59)	

^a At a concentration of 1×10^{-5} M. ^b At a concentration of 2×10^{-5} M. ^c Measured in air. ^d Emission lifetime. ^e Emission quantum yield was calculated using [Ru(bpy)₃](PF₆)₂ as reference (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridyl, in MeCN, $\Phi_{\rm em}$: 0.062, $\lambda_{\rm em}$ = 619 nm). ^f Emission quantum yield was obtained by integrating sphere. ^g Emission quantum yield was calculated using [Pt(tptbp)] as reference (H₂tptbp = tetraphenyltetrabenzoporphyrin, in toluene, $\Phi_{\rm em}$: 0.51, $\lambda_{\rm em}$ = 770 nm). ^h Weighted average lifetime for biexponential decay. ⁱ Radiative decay rate constant estimated from the equation $k_{\rm rr} = \Phi_{\rm em}/\tau$. ^J Non-radiative decay rate constant estimated from the equation $k_{\rm rr} = (1 - \Phi_{\rm em})/\tau$.

hypsochromic shifts of up to 13 nm with increasing solvent polarity (Fig. S6 and Table S7†), further indicating the charge transfer nature of these absorption bands.

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All complexes, except 2 and 4, show emission in deoxygenated CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature (RT) (Fig. 2c, d and Table 1). For the binuclear Pd^{II} complex, an unstructured emission band is observed with λ_{max} at 532–609 nm and τ in the submicrosecond regime. The λ_{max} of 1 (609 nm) undergoes a hypsochromic shift from its PtII counterpart Ref-Pt1 (806 nm), consistent with the spectral assignment of the emission of 1 to $[d\sigma^*(Pd_2) \to \pi^*(C^N)]^3$ MMLCT excited state. The k_r of 1 with τ of 0.30 μs and Φ_{em} of <0.01 is small, about $10^2 \, s^{-1}$. Replacing the bridging Pz ligands to DPF ligands increases the $\Phi_{\rm em}$ and $k_{\rm r}$, as observed in 3 ($\Phi_{\rm em}$: 0.02; $k_{\rm r}$: 2.3 × 10⁴ s⁻¹). On the other hand, the $\Phi_{\rm em}$ varies greatly (0.0015–0.61) for binuclear Pd^{II} complexes with Pd-NHC bonds (5-7). Both complexes 5 and 7 have lower $\Phi_{\rm em}$ than 6, which is mainly due to significant non-radiative decay in solution at RT (k_{nr} : 2.2 × 10⁶ s⁻¹ [5], 1.6 × 10⁷ s⁻¹ [7] vs. $6.6 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ [6]). The emissions of complexes 3 and 5–7 were assigned to a mixed $[d\sigma^*(Pd_2) \rightarrow \pi^*(C^N/C^*)]^3MMLCT$ and $[\pi(DPF) \rightarrow \pi^*(C^N/C^*)]^3$ LLCT excited state. As the solvent polarity increases from toluene, through CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃ and EA to MeCN, the emission λ_{max} of 1 shows a hypsochromic shift of up to 11 nm (Fig. 2e). In contrast, the emission λ_{max} of 5 is bathochromic shifted by up to 7 nm (Fig. 2f). These shifts suggest that the differences in dipole changes between the ground and excited states of 1 and 5 are opposite. The emission of complex 1 is too weak to be detected in MeCN, and the Φ_{em} of complex 5 drops from 0.043 in toluene to 0.007 in MeCN (Table S7†).

Complexes 1 and 3–7 show broad emission bands with $\lambda_{\rm max}$ at 510–612 nm in 2 wt% PMMA thin films and in the solid state at RT (Fig. S9 and S10†). In contrast, the emission band of 2 shows a vibronic structure with the first vibronic peak at 479–497 nm attributed to the $[\pi-\pi^*]^3 IL$ excited state. Complexes 1 and 3–7 have $\Phi_{\rm em}$ spanning from 0.05 to 0.70, and τ in the microsecond regime, revealing large $k_{\rm r}$ from 10⁴ s⁻¹ to 2 × 10⁵ s⁻¹, all of which are significantly larger than the $k_{\rm r}$ of 2 (\leq 10³ s⁻¹) and other reported Pd^{II} complexes with ligand-centered excited states.¹¹

Variable-temperature emission decay lifetime

The binuclear Pd^{II} complexes (1, 3, 5, and 7) exhibit weak emissions in dilute solutions at 298 K with low $\Phi_{\rm em}$ (\leq 0.03) and large $k_{\rm nr}$ values (1.1 - 16.1 \times 10⁶ s⁻¹). In this regard, the variation of $\tau_{\rm obs}$ over a large temperature range provides information on the radiationless decay process of the emitting excited state(s) and could be modelled by eqn (1):¹²

$$k_{\text{obs}} = k_{\text{r}} + k_{\text{nr}} + k_{\text{nr}}(T) = k_0 + A \exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{k_B T}\right)$$
 (1)

where k_0 is the temperature-independent decay rate of the decay process, A is the pre-exponential factor of the Arrhenius term that contributes to the non-radiative process, E_a is the activation energy, and k_B is the Boltzmann constant. To gain insight into the non-radiative processes of the binuclear Pd complexes, the

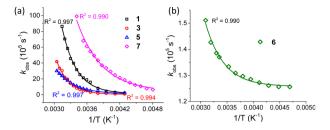


Fig. 3 Plots of the temperature dependence of the excited-state decay rate constant ($k_{\rm obs}$) of (a) complexes 1 (5 \times 10⁻⁵ M), 3, 5, and 7 (2 \times 10⁻⁵ M) and (b) 6 (2 \times 10⁻⁵ M) in deoxygenated toluene.

Table 2 Kinetic parameters for excited-state deactivation

Complex	$k_0 [\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	$A_1 \left[s^{-1} \right]$	$E_{\rm a} \left[{\rm cm}^{-1} \right]$
1	144 852	1.08×10^{12}	2605
3	37 601	2.05×10^{12}	2989
5	96 000	2.81×10^{10}	2088
6	125 769	1.73×10^{8}	1994
7	406 039	1.56×10^{10}	1520

temperature-dependent emission lifetimes of complexes 1, 3, and 5-7 were measured in deoxygenated toluene. As shown in Fig. 3, using eqn (1), the k_{obs} values fit well with 1/T. Complexes 1 and 3 have similarly large A values, about 10^{12} s⁻¹ (Table 2), but the E_a value of 3 (2989 cm⁻¹) is slightly larger than that of 1 (2605 cm $^{-1}$). This is consistent with the higher $\Phi_{
m em}$ and smaller $k_{\rm nr}$ of 3 compared to 1 in dilute solutions (Table 1). In particular, the A values for 1 and 3 are approximately 10^{11} – 10^{14} s⁻¹, suggesting the existence of an activated and rate-determining surface crossing mechanism to reach higher-lying dark electronic state based on previous studies on luminescent d⁶ and d⁸ metal complexes. Although the A values of 5 (2.81 \times 10¹⁰ s⁻¹) and 7 (1.56 \times 10¹⁰ s⁻¹) are about two orders of magnitude smaller than those of 1 and 3, the E_a values of 5 (2088 cm⁻¹) and 7 (1520 cm⁻¹) make the thermal deactivation process nonnegligible. Despite having a similar E_a value to complex 5, the pre-exponential term of complex 6 is significantly smaller (A = $1.73 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$), which allows moderately efficient emission to occur at RT. The kinetic parameters of complexes 1, 3, 5, and 7 (Table 2) reveal an overwhelming contribution (92-97%) of the temperature-dependent non-radiative decay rate $k_{nr}(T)$ to k_{obs} at 298 K. For **6**, only 8.2% of the k_{obs} come from the $k_{\text{nr}}(T)$ term. This is in sharp contrast to complexes 1, 3, 5, and 7, whose excited states undergo significant thermal populated deactivation processes, resulting in these four complexes having lower $\Phi_{\rm em}$ and large $k_{\rm nr}$ in dilute solutions at 298 K.

Time-resolved absorption and emission spectroscopy

Complexes 1 and 5 were selected as representative examples to study the excited-state dynamics of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes by femtosecond/nanosecond time-resolved absorption difference (fs/ns-TA) and femtosecond time-resolved fluorescence (fs-TRF) spectroscopy. In toluene, different excited state kinetics were observed for the two complexes. The initial TA (\sim 0.8 ps) of 1 has

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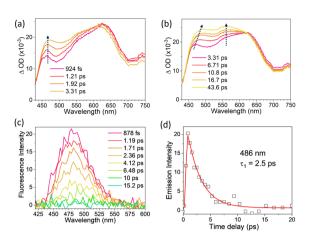


Fig. 4 (a) and (b) fs-TA spectra of 5 at selected time delays; (c) fs-TRF spectra and (d) its kinetic trace of 5 in toluene.

two excited-state absorption (ESA) signals at 509 and 610 nm that decay throughout the delay time (0.8 ps-2.5 ns; Fig. S11a†). The kinetics at 509 nm showed two ps decay time constants of 1.1 and 8.8 ps (Fig. S11b†); the former is consistent with TRF decay (τ_{TRF} : 1.0 ps; Fig. S12b†). For 5, its initial TA (\sim 0.9 ps) is characterized by two ESA signals at 462 and 625 nm (Fig. 4a). The spectral evolution of 5 occurs in three stages. The early phase occurs with a time constant of 2.0 ps and involves an ESA growth at 462 nm. This 2.0 ps time constant is consistent with the TRF decay (τ_{TRF} : 2.5 ps; Fig. 4c and d). In the second stage, with a time constant of 13.8 ps, the TA rises at 462 and 560 nm, with the former undergoing an 18 nm redshift (Fig. 4b). After the second stage of TA evolution, the fs-TA signals undergo a long-lived decay process on the ns timescale to give a TA spectrum consistent with the respective ns-TA spectrum (Fig. S13b†), which can be attributed to the formation of T₁ state. Based on these time-resolved spectroscopic measurements, the excited state cascades of complexes 1 and 5 were constructed (Fig. S14†). Upon excitation, the emission λ_{max} of the S₁ excited state is at 521 nm for 1 (Fig. S12a†) and 486 nm for 5 (Fig. 4c), both of which are depleted by S_1 -to-triplet (T_n or T_1) intersystem crossing (ISC) with an ultrafast time constant (1.1 ps for 1; 2.0 ps for 5). The formed triplet excited state undergoes an internal conversion from T_n to T_1 or vibrational cooling of T_1 with time constants of 8.8 ps for 1 and 13.8 ps for 5. This is followed by radiative decay to the ground state in a submicrosecond timescale (Table 1).

Electrochemistry

The electrochemical properties of complexes 1–7, **Ref-Pt1**, and **Ref-Pt5** were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV). To avoid undesirable side reactions between oxidized species and coordinating solvent molecules, the non-coordinating solvent CH_2Cl_2 was used for anodic scanning. Cathodic scanning was performed in DMF due to its wide electrochemical window for reduction. The CV curves and electrochemical data are shown in Fig. 5, S15† and Table 3, respectively. Complex 1 exhibits a reversible oxidation couple with $E_{1/2}$ at 0.86 V vs. SCE, while 2 shows an irreversible oxidation wave with E_{pa} at 1.22 V vs. SCE.

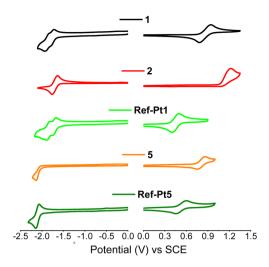


Fig. 5 Cyclic voltammograms of selected complexes in CH_2Cl_2 for anodic sweeps and in DMF for cathodic sweeps with 0.1 M NBu₄PF₆ as electrolyte. $E_{1/2}$ (Cp₂Fe^{+/0}) was recorded in the range of 0.43–0.52 V vs. SCE in CH₂Cl₂ or DMF.

This is consistent with the HOMO of 1 being destabilized by metal-metal interactions. Complexes 3-7 show reversible/ quasi-reversible oxidation couple with $E_{1/2}$ at 0.72-0.87 V vs. SCE. Compared to their Pt^{II} analogues **Ref-Pt1** and **Ref-Pt5**, the $E_{1/2}$ values of 1 and 5 are anodically shifted by 0.42 and 0.29 V, respectively (Fig. 5). Based on the DFT calculations (vide infra), the oxidation process of complex 1 is assigned to be metalcentered, whereas the oxidation process of complex 5 occurs on the DPF ligand. For the reduction process, complexes 1, 3, 6, and Ref-Pt1 exhibit two reversible reduction couples with $E_{1/2}$ ranging from -1.68 to -1.79 and -1.82 to -2.04 V vs. SCE, respectively, while 2 exhibits one reversible reduction couple with $E_{1/2}$ at -1.70 V vs. SCE. The reduction process of complexes 4, 5, 7, and **Ref-Pt5** is irreversible with E_{pc} spanning from -2.11to -2.73 V vs. SCE. The reduction potentials of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes 1-7 vary with the cyclometalated ligands. Also pairs of binuclear complexes with the same cyclometalated and bridging ligands have similar reduction potentials, such as complex 1 ($E_{1/2} = -1.72 \text{ vs. SCE}$) and **Ref-Pt1** ($E_{1/2} = -1.68 \text{ vs.}$ SCE), or complex 5 ($E_{\rm pc} = -2.17$ V vs. SCE) and **Ref-Pt5** ($E_{1/2} =$ -2.11 V vs. SCE). This result shows that the reduction of the binuclear Pd^{II} complex in this study is mainly ligand centered.

DFT/TDDFT calculations

DFT/TDDFT calculations were performed on the binuclear Pd^{II} complex 1 and its Pt^{II} counterpart Ref-Pt1 to study their electronic structures in the ground and excited states. Because both *trans* and *cis* isomers were observed in the ¹H NMR spectra of 1 and Ref-Pt1, calculations were performed for both isomers. A small energy difference (ranging from 0.04 to 0.06 eV) was observed between the *cis* and *trans* isomers (Table S8†). Since calculations for the *cis* and *trans* isomers show no significant differences, only the complexes with the *trans* geometry are described here. The optimized geometries of 1 and Ref-Pt1 match well with their crystal structures, as shown in Fig. 6a,

Table 3 Electrochemical data^a and excited-state redox properties

Complex	$E(M^+/M^0)[V]$	$E(M^{0}/M^{-}, M^{-}/M^{2-})[V]$	$E_{0-0}^{e}\left[\mathbf{V}\right]$	$E(\mathbf{M}^+/*\mathbf{M}^0)^f[\mathbf{V}]$	$E(*M^0/M^-)^f[V]$
1	0.86^{b}	$-1.72, -1.84^b$	2.26	-1.40	0.42
2	1.22^c	$-1.72, -1.84^b \ -1.70^b$	_	_	_
3	0.86^{b}	$-1.79, -2.04^b$	2.40	-1.54	0.67
4	0.72^{b}	$-1.79, -2.04^b$ -2.73^d	_	_	_
5	0.81^{b}	-2.17^{d}	2.69	-1.88	0.52
6	0.87^{b}	$-1.68, -1.82^b$	2.45	-1.58	0.80
7	0.78^{b}	$-1.68, -1.82^b \ -2.27^d$	2.67	-1.89	0.40
Ref-Pt1	0.44^b	$-1.68, -1.83^b$	1.83	-1.39	0.15
Ref-Pt5	0.52^{b}	$-1.68, -1.83^b$ -2.11^b	2.25	-1.73	0.10

^a Measured in CH₂Cl₂ for anodic sweeps and DMF for cathodic sweeps with 0.1 M NBu₄PF₆ as supporting electrolyte at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹; $E_{1/2}$ (Cp₂Fe^{+/0}) is recorded at the range of 0.43−0.52 V vs. SCE in CH₂Cl₂ or DMF. ^b Values refer to $E_{1/2}$ versus SCE. ^c Value refers to the anodic peak versus SCE. ^d Value refers to the cathodic peak versus SCE. ^e Approximate zero–zero excitation energy, E_{0-0} , was estimated from the emission onset at 298 K in CH₂Cl₂. ^f Estimation of approximate excited-state redox potentials: $E(M^+/*M^0) = E(M^+/M^0) - E_{0-0}$ (V vs. SCE), $E(*M^0/M^-) = E(M^0/M^-) + E_{0-0}$ (V vs. SCE).

where the intramolecular Pd–Pd and Pt–Pt distances are calculated to be 2.83 Å and 2.87 Å, respectively. In the calculated absorption spectrum (Fig. 6b), the lowest transition band is located at 462 nm for 1 and 530 nm for Ref-Pt1, both close to the experimental values (λ_{max} : 440 nm for 1, 518 nm for Ref-Pt1). As the distance between two metal atoms is less than the sum of their van der Waals radii, the overlap between the two valence nd_{z^2} (n=4 for Pd and 5 for Pt) orbitals will result in the formation of a bonding ($nd\sigma$) and an antibonding ($nd\sigma^*$) orbital. In the MO diagrams shown in Fig. 6c, the HOMOs of both 1 and Ref-Pt1 consist of the $nd\sigma^*$ orbital between two

metals, while the LUMO is mainly located at the C^N ligand. The calculated S_1 states of 1 and Ref-Pt1 are derived from the HOMO ($nd\sigma^*$) to LUMO (π^*) transition. The $4d\sigma^*$ orbital energy level of complex 1 is lower than the $5d\sigma^*$ orbital of Ref-Pt1, which causes the HOMO-LUMO gap of complex 1 to increase and the lowest absorption band to blue-shift. According to the calculation results, the lowest absorption bands ($S_0 \rightarrow S_1$) of 1 and Ref-Pt1 are attributed to the 1 MMLCT transition, and the calculated oscillator strengths are 0.02 and 0.04, respectively.

The triplet excited state T_1 of 1 and Ref-Pt1 was also calculated. Calculations show that the M-M distance in the T_1 state

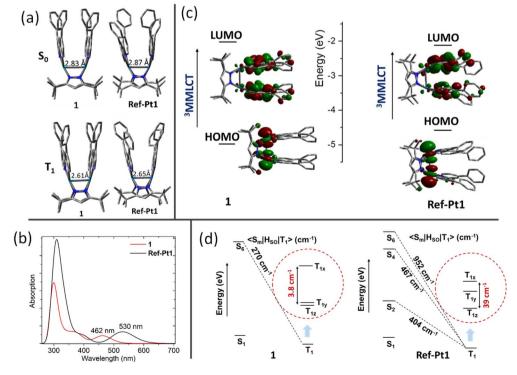


Fig. 6 (a) Optimized structures of $\bf 1$ and Ref-Pt $\bf 1$ at S₀ and T₁ state. (b) Calculated absorption spectra of $\bf 1$ and Ref-Pt $\bf 1$ based on the optimized S₀ structure. (c) Calculated MO diagrams of $\bf 1$ and Ref-Pt $\bf 1$ at T₁ state. (d) Calculated ZFS and SOC coupling of $\bf 1$ and Ref-Pt $\bf 1$ at T₁ state.

of **1** is shortened to 2.61 Å and that of **Ref-Pt1** is shortened to 2.65 Å (Fig. 6a). This is due to the M–M bonding interaction formed by excitation of electrons from the antibonding $d\sigma^*$ orbital to the ligand π^* orbital. The calculated emission wavelength of the ³MMLCT excited state of **1** is 632 nm, which is consistent with the experimentally observed emission λ_{max} at 609 nm.

The phosphorescent radiative decay process of 1 and Ref-Pt1 was evaluated by calculating the values of zero-field splitting (ZFS) and SOC ($\langle S_{\rm m}|H_{\rm SO}|T_1\rangle$). As shown in Fig. 6d, the calculated ZFS of Ref-Pt1 (39 cm $^{-1}$) is larger than that of 1 (3.8 cm $^{-1}$). The ZFS value is closely related to the SOC constant, which is 1412 and 4000 cm⁻¹ for Pd and Pt, respectively. The contribution of metal orbitals in the singlet and triplet excited states also affects ZFS. Compared to Ref-Pt1, complex 1 exhibits a reduced contribution of PdII-4d orbitals in the MMLCT excited state due to the low-lying Pd^{II}-4d orbitals, resulting in a smaller ZFS in the Pd^{II} complex. For **Ref-Pt1**, the SOC between S₂ and T_{1z}, S₄ and T_{1y} , S_6 and T_{1z} states mainly contributes to the $T_1 \rightarrow S_0$ transition (the T_{1x} , T_{1y} , and T_{1z} refer to three T_1 substates), with calculated values (SOC) of 404, 467 and 952 cm⁻¹, respectively (Fig. 6d). For complex 1, the $T_1 \rightarrow S_0$ transition is mainly contributed by the SOC between S₆ and T_{1x} states, with a value of 270 cm⁻¹, which is smaller than that of **Ref-Pt1**.

DFT/TDDFT calculations were also performed on 5 to examine the effect of DPF ligands on the excited state. In the calculated absorption spectrum (Fig. 7a), the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transition of 5 is located at 418 nm, which is consistent with the experimental observation (λ_{max} : 410 nm). As shown in the MO diagram (Fig. 7c), the HOMO of 5 consists of π orbitals of the DPF ligand (82%) and the LUMO is mainly located at the C^C* ligand. The 4d σ * orbital is located in the H-2 orbital. The S_1 state of 5 is mainly contributed by the HOMO \rightarrow LUMO transition, and the H-2 \rightarrow LUMO transition contributes moderately.

Therefore, the lowest absorption band of 5 was assigned to a mixture of $^1\text{LLCT}/^1\text{MMLCT}$ transitions. In the T_1 excited state, the Pd–Pd distance is significantly shortened (Fig. 7b), which lifts the H-2 orbital ($4d\sigma^*$) to the HOMO. The $T_1 \to S_0$ transition of 5 is mainly contributed by the HOMO \to LUMO transition. The HOMO of complex 5 at T_1 state contains contributions from both the ligand and the metal, so the T_1 state was assigned as a mixed $^3\text{MMLCT}/^3\text{LLCT}$ excited state.

Since the ligand field splitting of PdII ions is smaller relative to Pt^{II} ions, the thermal population of the metal centered (³dd) excited state provides a quenching pathway for the emissive ³MMLCT excited state of the binuclear Pd^{II} complex. In this regard, the relative energies between the 3MMLCT and 3dd excited states of complexes 1 and Ref-Pt1 were calculated (Fig. 7d, S18 and S19†). For complex 1, the T₁ state consists of 90% ³MMLCT and 10% ³dd characters. The ³dd character also has a major contribution to the T2 state and the T1-T2 energy difference is calculated to be 0.27 eV. In comparison, the ³dd character does not contribute to the T₁ state of Ref-Pt1, but has a major contribution to the T₈ state, which has an energy 1.4 eV higher than the T1 state. These results indicate that the excitedstate deactivation process of 1 through the 3dd excited state is thermally more feasible relative to Ref-Pt1, leading to a faster non-radiative decay process of 1. For complexes 5 and 6, the excited states with dominant 3dd character are the T5 states at 2.92 and 2.77 eV, respectively (Fig. S20 and S21†). These energies are significantly higher than the T2 state energy of complex 1, showing that the incorporation of strong σ -donating NHC ligands can destabilize the 3dd excited state.15 The calculated T₁-T₅ energy differences of complexes 5 and 6 are 0.66 eV and 0.69 eV, respectively (Fig. 7d), indicating the deactivation pathway through the 3dd state of complexes 5 and 6 is less feasible than for complex 1.

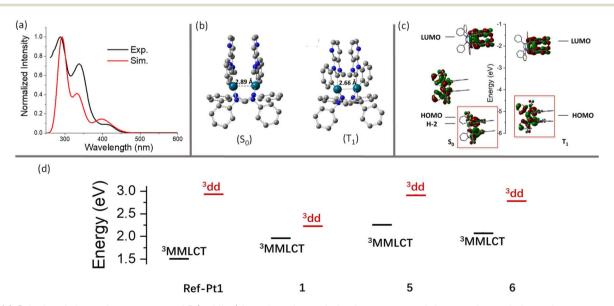


Fig. 7 (a) Calculated absorption spectrum of 5 (red line) based on the optimized structure, and the experimental absorption spectrum (black line). (b) Optimized structures of complex 5 at ground state (S_0) and triplet excited state (T_1). (c) Calculated MOs diagram of 5 at S_0 (left) and T_1 (right). (d) Calculated T_1 Note that due to mixing, the state labels may not strictly apply.

Oxidation of complexes 1 and 5

The UV-vis absorption spectra of 1 (Fig. 8a) and 5 (Fig. 8b) were recorded before and after the addition of the one-electron oxidant tris(4-bromophenyl)ammoniumyl chloroantimonate (TBPA)SbCl₆ ($E_{1/2} = 1.05 \text{ V} \nu s. \text{ SCE}$). For both complexes, a spectral evolution with attenuation of the lowenergy absorption band ($\lambda_{max} = 410-440$ nm) and the emergence of new absorption features in the lower energy region ($\lambda =$ 500-1000 nm) is observed. The spectral transformation is similar to that observed for the two complexes during spectroelectrochemical oxidation (Fig. S16†), although the latter could not recover to its original state due to the instability of the oxidized species under spectroelectrochemical conditions. EPR spectra of reaction mixtures of complexes 1 and 5 with (TBPA) SbCl₆ were recorded at 100 K to identify the electronic configuration of the 1e-oxidized species. For the reaction of complex 1 with (TBPA)SbCl₆, spectral simulations gave axial g values with $g_{\perp}=2.240$ and $g_{\parallel}=1.996$, and ¹⁰⁵Pd hyperfine structures with $A_{\perp} = 53$ G and $A_{\parallel} = 45$ G (Fig. 8c), showing that the SOMO has dominant d_{z^2} character. The EPR spectrum is similar to that reported for $[Pd^{II}Pd^{III}(\mu-dpb)_4]^+$. ¹⁶ In contrast, the EPR spectrum of 5 after adding (TBPA)SbCl₆ showed a typical organic radical signal (g = 2.00) (Fig. 8d), pointing to the ligand-based SOMO.¹⁷ Therefore, the chemical oxidation of 1 with (TBPA)SbCl₆ produces [(Pd^{II}-Pd^{III})(Pz⁻)₂]³⁺ (1⁺) species, while the chemical oxidation of 5 produces $[(Pd^{II}-Pd^{II})(DPF^{0.5-})_2]^{3+}$ (5⁺) species. The formation of 5⁺ was also observed in the photoredox reaction of 5 with 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate. The excited-state redox potential $E(M^+/*M^0)$ of 5 is -1.88 V vs. SCE (Table 3); therefore, the excited state of 5 can react with 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate ($E_{\rm red} = -0.78 \, \text{V} \, \nu s. \, \text{SCE}$)¹⁸ through the electron-

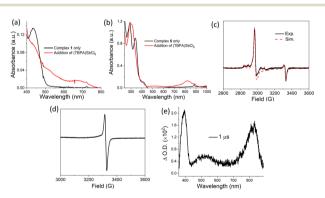


Fig. 8 UV-visible absorption spectra of (a) complex 1 and (b) complex 5 before and after the addition of 1 equiv. (TBPA)SbCl₆ in a mixed CH₂Cl₂/MeCN solution (2:1 v/v) at $-40\,^{\circ}$ C. (c) X-band EPR spectrum (solid, black) of the reaction mixture of 1 (3 mM) and 0.5 equiv. (TBPA) SbCl₆ in frozen CH₂Cl₂ at 100 K; spectral simulation (dash, red) revealed that the spectrum comprises 75% Pd^{II}–Pd^{III} species (1⁺) and 25% organic radicals. (d) X-band EPR spectrum of the reaction mixture of 5 (3 mM) and 0.5 equiv. (TBPA)SbCl₆ in frozen CH₂Cl₂ at 100 K. (e) ns-TA spectrum recorded at 1 μ s after flashing a deoxygenated MeCN/ toluene (1:9 v/v) solution of complex 5 (2 \times 10⁵ s⁻¹) and 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate (0.001 M) at RT.

transfer mechanism (eqn (2)). We recorded ns-TA spectra at 1 μs after

laser excitation of a deoxygenated MeCN/toluene (1:9 v/v) solution containing 5 and 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-*N*-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate. The spectrum shows absorption bands at 520 and 820 nm (Fig. 8e), similar to the absorption characteristics of 5⁺ produced by oxidation of 5 with (TBPA) SbCl₆ (Fig. 8b). The high-energy absorption band at 398 nm is consistent with the reported spectrum of 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-*N*-methylpyridinyl radical.¹⁸ The 820 nm absorption band follows a bi-exponential decay kinetics with lifetimes of 12.2 and 48.8 μs. Attempts to detect the formation of 1⁺ under similar photoredox conditions were unsuccessful because the excited state of complex 1 was significantly quenched in MeCN.

Quenching and photochemical studies of complex 5 with alkyl bromides

The quenching of 5's phosphorescence by various alkyl bromides was studied in deoxygenated toluene (Fig. S22†). The quenching rate constants (k_q) are listed in Table 4. The k_q value of CBr_4 is almost diffusion-controlled, whereas the k_{q} values for allyl bromide and CH_2Br_2 are much smaller, about $10^6 M^{-1} s^{-1}$. Plots of $\log k_q$ values versus E_{red} and BDE values of alkyl bromides are shown in Fig. 9a and b. The k_q values correlate better with $E_{\rm red}$ than with BDE values. In order to obtain more spectroscopic evidence of the photoreaction mechanism between 5 and alkyl bromide, the ns-TA spectrum of laser flash photolysis (the excitation wavelength = 355 nm) of 5 and benzyl bromide (0.3 M) in deoxygenated toluene was recorded (Fig. 9c). Under this condition, the excited state of complex 5 is completely quenched by benzyl bromide within 4 µs. Therefore, the absorption bands at 457 and 552 nm observed at 4 µs after the laser flash should originate from photoreaction products. Referring to the absorption characteristics of Br₂ (390 nm), ¹⁹ Br⁻ (<300 nm),²⁰ Br₂⁻ (360/700 nm),²¹ Br₃⁻ (265 nm)²² and PhCH₂ (318/307 nm),²³ we exclude that the 457 nm and 552 nm absorption bands originate from the above species. At a high concentration of benzyl bromide (3 M), the excited state of 5 was completely quenched within 0.2 µs, and absorption bands at 457 and 552 nm were observed within 10 ns after the laser flash (Fig. S23†).

Absorption bands at 457 and 552 nm were also detected by laser flash photolysis of complex 5 in the presence of 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-*N*-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate and NBu₄Br. As shown in Fig. 9d, the TA spectrum at 300 ns after laser flash shows the characteristic absorption band of 5⁺ at 820 nm. At later time after the laser flash (2–10 μ s), an increase in the absorption bands at 457 and 552 nm is observed, with a concomitant decay at 820 nm, following a bi-exponential kinetics with τ_1 of 5.2 and τ_2 of 44.9 μ s; the former lifetime can be related to the growth lifetime (3.0 μ s) extracted from the

Table 4 Quenching rate constants of complex 5 by various alkyl bromides in deoxygenated toluene at RT

Alkyl bromide	$E_{\mathrm{red}}{}^a\left[\mathrm{V} ight]$	BDE^b [kcal mol^{-1}]	$k_{\rm q} [{\rm dm^3 \; mol^{-1} \; s^{-1}}]$
CBr ₄	-0.41	50.8	7.17×10^{9}
Ethyl tribromoacetate	-0.49	58.9	2.55×10^{9}
Phenacyl bromide	-0.97	64.8	$9.00 imes 10^8$
Bromodiphenyl	-1.08	_ _	1.52×10^{8}
methane			
Benzyl bromide	-1.30	57.1	1.57×10^{7}
Allyl bromide	-1.60	55.7	$6.56 imes 10^6$
CH_2Br_2	-1.77	66.0	1.06×10^6

 $[^]a$ Onset values of the cathodic peak in cyclic voltammogram (measured in DMF solution with 0.1 M NBu₄PF₆ ν s. SCE). b Values of bond dissociation energy for the C–Br bond.

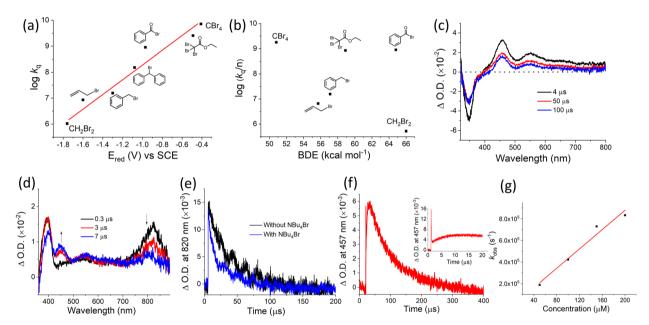


Fig. 9 (a) Correlation of the reduction potentials of alkyl bromides with $\log k_{\rm q}$ of 5. (b) Correlation of the BDE values of alkyl bromides with $\log (k_{\rm q}/n)$ of 5; n corresponds to the number of bromine atoms in alkyl bromides. (c) ns-TA spectra of complex 5 (2 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of benzyl bromide (0.3 M) in deoxygenated toluene at RT. (d) ns-TA spectra of complex 5 (2 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate (0.001 M) and NBu₄Br (0.05 mM) in deoxygenated MeCN/toluene (1:9) at RT. (e) Decay of the TA signal at 820 nm for the photolysis reaction of complex 5 and 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate with and without NBu₄Br. (f) Decay of the TA signal at 457 nm for the photolysis reaction of complex 5 with 4-(methoxycarbonyl)-N-methylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate and NBu₄Br. (g) Dependence of decay rates of 5⁺ on the concentrations of NBu₄Br.

kinetics at 457 nm (Fig. 9f), showing a reaction between 5^+ and Br^- (eqn (3)). Increasing the NBu_4Br concentration further

$$[Pd^{\parallel}(DPF^{0.5-})]_2^{3+} + Br^{-} \longrightarrow [(Pd^{\parallel}-Pd^{\parallel}-Br)(DPF-)_2]^{2+}$$

$$(5^+) (5-Br)$$

$$(3)$$

reduces τ_1 , and the pseudo-first-order rate constant ($k_{\rm obs}$) is linearly related to the NBu₄Br concentration, from which the second-order rate constant (k_2) could be determined to be 4.5 × 10⁹ M⁻¹ s⁻¹ (Fig. 9g).

To further identify the photoreaction products, the EPR spectra of the photolysis mixture of 5 and benzyl bromide in frozen benzene were recorded at 100 K. An EPR signal attributable to the combined signal of Pd compounds [Pd] (20%) and organic radicals (80%) was observed (Fig. 10a). Spectral

simulations gave the following parameters for the S=1/2 [Pd] species: $g_{\parallel}=2.029,\,g_{\perp}=1.990,\,A_{\parallel}=8$ G, $A_{\perp}=3$ G. The low g-anisotropy ($\Delta g=0.039$) and small deviation of $g_{\rm av}$ (2.0030) from the free electron g value (2.0023) indicate that the unpaired electron of [Pd] is partially distributed on the ligand. Furthermore, the order $g_{\parallel}>g_{\perp}$ suggests that the unpaired electron also has some Pd characters residing in d_{xz}/d_{yz} or $d_{x^2-y^2}$ -based orbitals. For Calculations were performed to reveal the electronic structure of f_{\parallel} and f_{\parallel} -Br. As shown in Fig. 10b, the calculated spin densities of Pd1 and Pd2 atom in f_{\parallel} -are the same, both are 0.04. The calculated spin density on the four N1, N2, N3 and N4 atoms of f_{\parallel} -is much larger than that of the Pd atom, totaling 0.7, showing that the unpaired electron is mainly located at the formamidinate ligand. This calculation result is consistent with the EPR characteristic of f_{\parallel} -generated

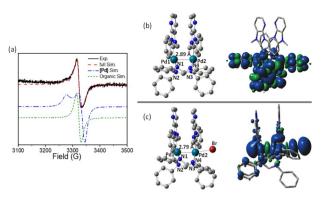


Fig. 10 (a) X-band EPR spectrum and simulation of the reaction mixture of $\bf 5$ and benzyl bromide in frozen benzene at 100 K after light irradiation for 15 minutes. (b) Optimized structure (left) and spin density population (right) of complex $\bf 5^+$. (c) Optimized structure (left) and spin density population (right) of complex $\bf 5^-Br$.

by chemical oxidation of 5 with (TBPA)SbCl $_6$ (Fig. 8d). The PdPd distance shrinks from 2.89 Å in 5 to 2.79 Å in 5-Br (Fig. 10c), showing Pd–Pd bonding interactions (though weak) due to the oxidation of Pd atoms. The spin density distribution of 5-Br is mainly localized on Pd and Br atoms, and the values of Pd1, Pd2 and Br atom are 0.14, 0.4 and 0.29, respectively. This significant difference in the spin density population between 5-Br and 5^+ is consistent with the different EPR patterns of 5-Br and 5^+ .

There are three possible reaction mechanisms for the photoreaction of binuclear Pd^{II} complex 5 with alkyl bromides, as shown in Scheme 1: 26 (1) in the outer-sphere electron transfer mechanism, the alkyl bromide R–Br receives electrons from the excited state of 5 and undergoes C–Br bond cleavage to generate the bromide anion, which is subsequently added to the metal center; (2) the inner-sphere electron transfer reaction involves the formation of caged ion pairs as intermediates prior to the electron transfer process; (3) alternatively, the excited state of 5 can react with alkyl bromides through a halogen atom abstraction mechanism. The linear correlation between the log $k_{\rm q}$ values of 5 and the reduction potentials of the alkyl bromides is inconsistent with the halogen atom abstraction hypothesis, which predicts that the reaction rate depends on the BDE of the alkyl bromide. No formation of 5^+ was observed in laser flash

1. Outer-Sphere Electron Transfer

*[Pd^{II}(DPF')]₂²⁺ + R-Br → [Pd^{II}(DPF^{0.5-})]₂³⁺ + R⁺ + Br⁻

→ [(Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}-Br)(DPF')₂]²⁺ + R⁺

2. Inner-Sphere Electron Transfer

*[Pd^{II}(DPF')]₂²⁺ + R-Br → [Pd^{II}(DPF')]₂²⁺ → [Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}(DPF')₂]²⁺

Br-R

→ [(Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}-Br)(DPF')₂]²⁺ + R⁺

3. Halogen Atom Abstraction

*[Pd^{II}(DPF')]₂²⁺ + R-Br → [Pd₂(DPF')₂]⁺
Br-R

[(Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}-Br)(DPF')₂]²⁺ + R⁺
R⁺

Br-R

Scheme 1 Possible reaction mechanisms for the photoreaction of complex 5 with alkyl bromides.

photolysis experiments of 5 with benzyl bromide, whereas the direct observation of 5-Br on the nanosecond time scale suggests that the reaction most likely follows an inner-sphere electron transfer mechanism.

Photocatalysis

The bimolecular photoreaction between 5 and alkyl halides prompts us to study the application of 5 as a photocatalyst in the photo-induced intramolecular cyclization of indole/pyrrole (Scheme 2).²⁷ For all substrates examined, 100% substrate conversion and high yields of cyclized products (68–95%) were achieved (Scheme 2). Both electron-rich indoles and electron-deficient indoles perform well in photo-induced cyclization reactions. Notably, the C3 electron-rich indole gave the highest product yield (95%). The conversion efficiency of 1-(3-iodo-propyl)-1*H*-indole to the cyclized product was less satisfactory (68%), probably due to the higher ring strain of the five-membered fused ring than the six-membered fused ring. This photoredox reaction also worked for pyrrole, furnishing the cyclized product in 72% yield.

With $E(\text{DIPEA}^+/\text{DIPEA}^0)=0.65 \text{ V} \ vs.$ SCE and E_{red} of 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1H-indole = $-1.68 \text{ V} \ vs.$ SCE, the oxidative quenching of *5 by 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1H-indole is thermodynamically favored by 0.20 V and the reductive quenching of *5 by DIPEA is thermodynamically uphill by 0.13 V. Stern–Volmer quenching experiments showed that 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1H-indole quenches the emission of 5 with a k_q of $1.65 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, while the quenching of the emission of 5 by DIPEA is negligible (Fig. S24†). In addition, we observed a long-lived species ($\tau > 10 \text{ µs}$) in the ns-TA spectrum of a deoxygenated toluene solution

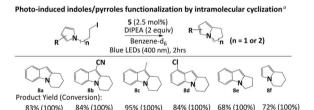


Photo-induced aerobic C-C coupling reactions of N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline with acetone b

Scheme 2 Photo-induced indoles/pyrroles functionalization by intramolecular cyclization (upper), and aerobic C–C coupling reactions of N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline with acetone (bottom). (a) Reaction conditions: indoles/pyrroles (0.05 mmol), DIPEA (0.10 mmol), complex **5** (2.5 mol%) in 0.56 mL deoxygenated benzene-d₆, light (LED lamp, $\lambda_{\rm max}=400$ nm, 24 W), irradiation time: 2 h. (b) Reaction conditions: N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.128 mmol), acetone (0.4 mL), L-proline (0.128 mmol), PC (1 mol%), MeCN (0.4 mL), MeOH (0.8 mL), oxygen, light (LED lamp, $\lambda_{\rm max}=455$ nm, 24 W), irradiation time: 6 h. Product yields and substrate conversion were calculated by 1 H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

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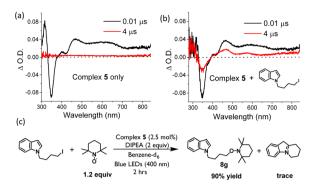


Fig. 11 (a) ns-TA spectra at 0.01 and 4 μ s after flashing a deoxygenated toluene solution of 5 (2 \times 10⁻⁵ M). (b) ns-TA spectra at 0.01 and 4 μ s after flashing a deoxygenated toluene solution containing 5 (2 \times 10⁻⁵ M) and 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1*H*-indole (0.1 M). (c) Photoreaction of 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1*H*-indole in the presence of TEMPO. Product yield was calculated by ¹H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

containing 5 and 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1H-indole (Fig. 11b). This shows that the photoreaction is initiated by oxidative quenching of *5 with indole. Photoreaction of 1-(4-iodobutyl)-1H-indole in the presence of TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidyloxy) as a scavenger was conducted; the TEMPO-coupling product was obtained in 90% yield (Fig. 11c). In view of the above results, a plausible reaction mechanism was proposed and shown in Fig. S25.† The mixed 3 MMLCT/ 3 LLCT excited state of 5 can induce reductive dehalogenation of N-alkylated indole/pyrrole to form an alkyl radical, which subsequently undergoes cyclization reaction to give a benzylic radical. Oxidation of the benzylic radical followed by deprotonation affords the desired cyclized product. DIPEA was used as a sacrificial electron donor to regenerate 5.

The feasibility of these binuclear PdII complexes as photosensitizers (PC) was also examined in the photochemical generation of singlet oxygen (1O2). As shown in Fig. S26,† the emission of ¹O₂ was detected upon photoexcitation of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes (3, 5, and 7) in aerated CHCl₃. Referring to the emission intensity of ¹O₂ produced with H₂tpp as the photosensitizer ($\Phi_{so}=0.55$ in CHCl $_3$) at $\lambda_{max}=1270$ nm, 28 it was found that the Φ_{so} values of 3, 5, and 7 were 0.19, 0.15 and 0.08, respectively. Subsequently, we examined the photo-induced C-C coupling reaction of N-phenyl-1,2,3,4tetrahydroisoquinoline with acetone using these complexes as photosensitizers. This reaction is known to be initiated by the oxidation of amines to iminium ion intermediates via photochemically generated ¹O₂.²⁹ As shown in Scheme 2, complete substrate conversion (100%) and high product yields (81-88%) were achieved. Control experiments showed that in the absence of binuclear PdII complexes, L-proline, O2 or light irradiation, only trace amounts of coupling products were detected.

Electroluminescence

The high emission quantum yields of 5 and 6 in PMMA thin films prompted us to investigate their potential applications as

OLED emitters. Devices with architecture consisting of ITO/ HAT-CN (5 nm)/TAPC (40 nm)/CCP (10 nm)/5: PPF (10 nm)/ PPF (10 nm)/TmPyPb (40 nm)/LiF (1.2 nm)/Al (100 nm) were fabricated to examine the electroluminescent (EL) properties of devices, di-[4-(N,N-ditolyl-amino)-phenyl] cyclohexane (TAPC) and 1,3,5-tri(m-pyrid-3-yl-phenyl)benzene (TmPyPb) were used as the hole-transporting layer (HTL) and electron-transporting layer (ETL), respectively, and 1,4,5,8,9,11hexaazatriphenylene hexacarbonitrile (HAT-CN) was used as the hole-injecting layer to facilitate the hole injection from ITO to TAPC. Complex 5 was doped in 2,8 bis(diphenylphosphoryl) dibenzo[b,d]furan (PPF) at concentrations ranging from 4 to 16 wt% to form an emissive layer (EML). PPF and CCP (9-phenyl-3,9'-bicarbazole), with triplet energies of 3.0 and 3.1 eV, were used as an exciton-blocking layer to confine the excitons within the EML.³⁰ When the doping concentration is 4 wt%, the EL maximum of 5 is located at 521 nm (Fig. 12a). When the doping concentration is increased to 8 wt%, the EL spectrum of 5 is almost unchanged and is slightly red-shifted to 525 nm at 16 wt%. The device with 4 wt% of 5 achieved a high max. EQE of 22.9% (Fig. 12b), corresponding to a current efficiency (CE) of 71.2 cd A^{-1} (Table 5). At high luminance of 1000 cd m^{-2} , the EQE and CE of this device slightly dropped to 19.6% and 60.9 cd A⁻¹, respectively. In devices with 8 wt% and 16 wt% doping concentrations of 5, max. EQE values dropped slightly to 21.8% and 20.7%, respectively. Although the PLQY (0.92-0.93) of 5 in PPF is similar at different doping concentrations (Fig. S27†), the luminance and EQE at 1000 cd m⁻² of devices with higher concentrations of 5 are lower than those with 4 wt% of 5. The inferior device performance of 5-based devices at higher doping concentrations can be attributed to the strong trapping effect of 5, as shown in Fig. S28.† The HOMO energy level (-5.2 eV) of 5 is 1.5 eV higher than the host PPF (-6.7 eV), causing holes injected from the HTL deeply trapped.

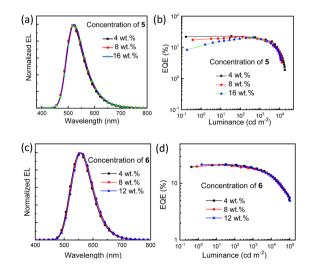


Fig. 12 (a) Normalized EL spectra and (b) EQE-luminance characteristics of OLEDs with 5 at various doping concentrations. (c) Normalized EL spectra and (d) EQE-luminance characteristics of OLEDs with 6 at various doping concentrations.

Table 5 Key performances of OLEDs with 5 and 6 at various concentrations^aa

	$L_{ m max}^{b} \ [{ m cd} \ { m m}^{-2}]$	Max. EQE ^c [%]	EQE ^c at 1000 cd m ⁻² [%]	Max. CE^d [cd A^{-1}]	Max. PE^e [lm W^{-1}]	CIE coordinates (x, y)
PPF: 5 (4 wt%)	18 200	22.9	19.6	71.2	85.2	0.29, 0.57
PPF: 5 (8 wt%)	12 750	21.8	18.4	70.2	70.0	0.30, 0.57
PPF: 5 (16 wt%)	11 200	20.7	18.2	64.1	39.5	0.31, 0.58
mCBP: 6 (4 wt%)	94 100	21.8	18.9	76.5	61.9	0.41, 0.56
mCBP: 6 (8 wt%)	99 100	21.2	17.9	73.8	62.3	0.42, 0.56
mCBP: 6 (12 wt%)	104 000	21.5	18.4	73.4	65.9	0.43, 0.55

^a Fabricated by vacuum deposition. ^b Max. luminance. ^c External quantum efficiency. ^d Current efficiency. ^e Power efficiency. ^f CIE coordinates at 1000 cd m⁻².

For 6-based OLEDs, EML is formed by doping 6 in mCBP (3,3'-di(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl) at a concentration of 4 to 12 wt%. As shown in Fig. 12c, the EL spectrum of the 6-based device is unstructured with a peak maximum at 554-560 nm. The max. luminance and max. power efficiency (PE) increase as the doping concentration increases from 4 wt% to 12 wt%, up to $104\,000$ cd m⁻² and 69.5 lm W⁻¹, respectively. The max. EQE values (21.2-21.8%) are almost insensitive to the doping concentration (Fig. 12d). The OLED performance of complex 5 is slightly inferior to that of the PtII analogue; the max. EQE of the latter is reported to be over 25%.31 Nevertheless, the max. EQE and max. luminance of the 5-based OLEDs are up to 22.9% and 104 000 cd m⁻², respectively; these two values are the highest among OLEDs doped with binuclear PdII emitters.6 At high luminance of 1000 cd m⁻², the EQE values drop slightly to 17.9-18.9%, corresponding to an efficiency roll-off of 13.3-15.6%.

Conclusion

In this work, binuclear PdII complexes with short intramolecular Pd-Pd distances of 2.79-2.89 Å and 3MMLCT excited state with high $\Phi_{\rm em}$ (up to 0.7) and large $k_{\rm r}$ (up to 2 \times 10⁵ s⁻¹) have been achieved. These binuclear PdII complexes show potential applications as light-emitting dopants for OLEDs and as photocatalysts or photosensitizers for C-C coupling reactions. According to DFT/TDDFT calculations, the energy difference between the ³MMLCT and ³dd excited states of complex 1 is smaller than that of Ref-Pt1. Together with the smaller SOC, complex 1 shows faster non-radiative decay and slower radiative decay processes. The strongly σ-donating (C^C*) ligands of complexes 5 and 6 can significantly destabilize the ³dd excited state. Complex 5 reacts with alkyl bromide through the innersphere electron transfer pathway under photo-irradiation, and the Pd-containing product is [(Pd^{II}-Pd^{III}-Br)(DPF⁻)₂]²⁺ (5-Br). Overall, this work provides a comprehensive study of the ³MMLCT excited states of binuclear Pd^{II} complexes from basic research to applications.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI. \dagger

Author contributions

Chi-Ming Che designed and initiated this research project. Minying Xue synthesized and characterized all complexes in this work, performed the spectroscopic and electrochemical measurements and carried out the photochemical studies. Wai-Pong To provided experimental guidance for this research project. Chi-Ming Che, Qingyun Wan and Minying Xue wrote and revised the manuscript. Yuzhen Zhang grew the single crystals of complex 1 and Ref-Pt1. Gang Cheng performed OLED fabrication and electroluminescence measurements. Zhou Tang carried out the EPR simulations. Lili Du carried out the femtosecond time-resolved absorption and emission spectroscopic measurements. Kam-Hung Low was responsible for X-ray crystal structure determinations. Qingyun Wan was responsible for all the DFT/TDDFT calculations in this work.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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