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Synthesis and Computational Study of a Pyridylcarbene Fe(II) Complex: Unexpected Effects of *fac/mer* Isomerism in Metal-to-Ligand Triplet Potential Energy Surfaces

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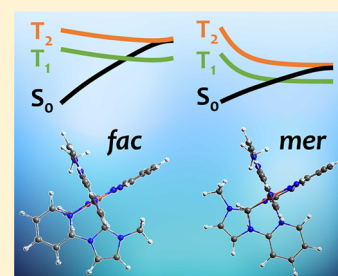
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and the steady-state absorption spectrum of a new pyridine-imidazolylidene Fe(II) complex (Fe-NHC) are presented. A detailed mechanism of the triplet metal-to-ligand charge-transfer states decay is provided on the basis of minimum energy path (MEP) calculations used to connect the lowest-lying singlet, triplet, and quintet state minima. The competition between the different decay pathways involved in the photoresponse is assessed by analyzing the shapes of the obtained potential energy surfaces. A qualitative difference between facial (*fac*) and meridional (*mer*) isomers' potential energy surface (PES) topologies is evidenced for the first time in iron-based complexes. Indeed, the *mer* complex shows a steeper triplet path toward the corresponding ³MC minimum, which lies at a lower energy as compared to the *fac* isomer, thus pointing to a faster triplet decay of the former. Furthermore, while a major role of the metal-centered quintet state population from the triplet ³MC region is excluded, we identify the enlargement of iron–nitrogen bonds as the main normal modes driving the excited-state decay.



INTRODUCTION

The development of photoactive molecular materials represents a key scientific task, with applications spanning many different domains, including solar energy conversion,¹ molecular machines and switches,^{2,3} and luminescent devices.⁴ In the past few years, the progress made in all the previous domains has clearly allowed unprecedented scientific and technological breakthroughs and give rise to an impressive control and tuning of the different underlying complex photochemical and photophysical processes. However, development of highly efficient inorganic-based materials often necessitates the use of heavy and rare metals, such as ruthenium or platinum. This may strongly limit the accessibility of the so-obtained devices, while sensibly increasing their production costs and environmental impact. For such reasons, the possibility of using less toxic and abundant metals such as iron as the key constituents of optically active and luminescent devices represents an ideal target. Nevertheless, the photophysics of the first-row transition metal complexes can be significantly more challenging than that of the heavier elements. As an example, ruthenium(II) polypyridyl complexes are characterized by impressively long-lived metal-to-ligand (MLCT) triplet states,⁵ representing one of the most efficient classes of nonperovskite solar cells.^{1,6,7} On the contrary, the corresponding iron(II)

counterparts experience a sub-picosecond relaxation to metal centered (MC) states that ultimately lead to an ultrafast ground-state recovery.⁸ As a consequence, the photophysics of iron(II) compounds is almost nonexploitable. In a first approximation, this contrasting behavior can be ascribed to the different energy separation of the metal *d* orbitals (ligand-field splitting) upon ligand coordination. In the case of second-row ruthenium, its higher ligand-field splitting results in more destabilized MC states, that will be less prone to deactivate the luminescent low-lying MLCT states.^{9,10} This concept has recently been exploited by different groups to increase the excited state lifetime of iron complexes.^{11–22} In particular, the substitution of typical pyridine ligands with strong electron-donating carbenes has allowed considerable breakthroughs. Indeed, tridentate pyridine/carbene iron(II) complexes have been synthesized leading to MLCT lifetimes of tens of picoseconds,^{11,12,15–17} and only very recently has a record of 528 ps lifetime been reported by Wärnmark and Sundström's group.¹⁸ On the other hand, the introduction of grafting moieties on these complexes and the subsequent functionalization of TiO₂ surfaces has also allowed the production of solar cells, whose capacity to convert solar light into electricity,

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although weak, has been clearly demonstrated.^{12,15} From a more fundamental point of view, the general photophysics of octahedral iron complexes has been experimentally characterized for instance by Damrauer's group,²³ who exploited the quintet state of highly strained polypyridine complexes to increase the excited states lifetime.

Even if partially successful, the simple interpretation based on the ligand-field splitting is way too oversimplified to allow a full understanding of the iron(II) complexes photophysics. Hence, it fails to guide a fully rational molecular designing process. In particular, the PESs of the different MC and MLCT states along the pathways leading to relaxation should be carefully explored, and the different electronic and structural factors modifying its topology should be taken into account. It is worth noting that the photophysics of iron complexes has been studied both experimentally and computationally, in the latter case via the characterization of the excited-state potential energy surfaces (PESs) including also the location of minimum energy crossing points in the framework of photoinduced spin crossover and, more generally, iron photophysical deactivation.^{19,24–27} A recent review by Ashley and Jakubikova details the computational efforts performed by various research groups to understand iron complexes photophysics.²⁸

In this contribution we consider a novel *N*-heterocyclic carbene complex (Fe-NHC, see Figure 1). The PESs of all the

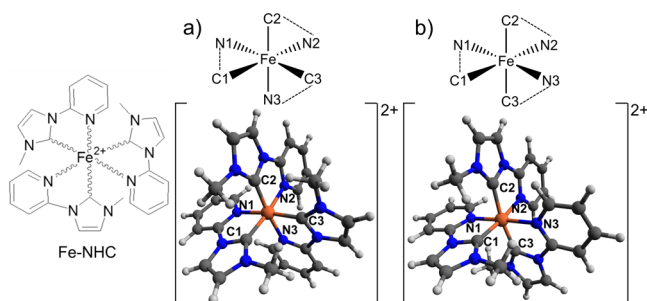


Figure 1. Structure, atom numbering, and ground state optimized geometries of *fac*-Fe-NHC (a) and *mer*-Fe-NHC (b).

relevant states are analyzed by molecular modeling using time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT). Minimum energy path (MEP) calculations of the lowest-lying triplet state are used to find the most favorable path connecting the key structures that mediate the excited-state decay, as well as to estimate the crossing points between the different electronic states partaking in the process. Furthermore, since Fe-NHC can exist in two different geometrical isomers, namely *fac* and *mer*, we will for the first time assess the influence of such isomerism in the different decay pathways. A strong influence of the isomer conformation on the excited state lifetimes is predicted.

METHODOLOGY

Molecular Modeling. The S_0 and the Q_1 equilibrium structures have been optimized using the standard density functional theory (DFT)/B3LYP functional given the proved good ability of this hybrid functional to describe related structures.^{29–31} Optimizations and MEP calculations of the T_1 state have been conducted using the unrestricted (DFT)/HCTH407 method (hereafter, uDFT/HCTH).³² The choice of this exchange correlation functional relies on the good description of the photochemistry of similar iron photoactive compounds previously reported by some authors of this work.^{11,12,15,16}

Optimizations of the S_1 and the T_2 states have been carried out using the linear-response time-dependent (TD)-HCTH method, making use of the Tamm-Dancoff approximation.³³ Unless otherwise specified, the standard 6-31+G(d,p) basis set has been used in all calculations as an adequate compromise between accuracy and computational cost. The solvent effects (acetonitrile) have been included by means of the polarizable continuum model (PCM) in all geometry and MEP optimizations, single-point energy calculations, and spin-orbit coupling (SOC) determinations. The UV-vis spectra of the studied Fe(II) complexes have been obtained as a convolution of the first 30 singlet excitation energies of 20 different structures obtained by means of a semiclassical Wigner distribution of the S_0 minima. Gaussian functions with an amplitude of 0.3 have been employed in the convolution. Unless otherwise specified, the GAUSSIAN 09 (D.01 revision) software package³⁴ has been used in all calculations.

In order to better define the nature of the involved excited states, their density matrices obtained with the TD-HCTH method have been analyzed in terms of natural transition orbitals (NTOs)^{35,36} obtained as a GAUSSIAN output postprocessing via the Nancy_EX code.^{36,37} For the readers convenience we remind that NTOs, obtained by singular value decomposition of the transition density matrix, may be considered as the best orbitals to describe a given electronic transition, and in contrast to the usual Khon-Sham representation, in most cases only one or two couples of occupied/virtual orbitals are sufficient to fully account for the electronic density rearrangement.³⁵

The decay of the triplet state has been studied by MEP calculations^{38,39} on the T_1 state using the uDFT/HCTH method, starting from the S_1 MLCT minimum (min, see Figure S1). This algorithm provides the lowest-energy path between two points ensuring the connection between them. The procedure is equivalent to the intrinsic reaction coordinate method (IRC), widely used to study adiabatic ground-state chemical reactions. The only difference is found at the starting point: whereas the IRC method uses a transition state structure as the initial geometry, the photochemical MEP starts from a nonequilibrium structure in its electronic excited state.^{38,40} The MEP profiles have been computed using the IRC algorithm as implemented in GAUSSIAN 09.³⁴ Single-point calculations on top of the MEP converged structures have been performed using the TD-HCTH method to provide all singlet and triplet energies analyzed in this work. On the contrary, the energetics of the quintet Q_1 state along the decay structures have been tracked using the uDFT/HCTH method. For the Q_1 state, the quadrature convergence method (scf = xqc) of the self-consistent field procedure⁴¹ has been used in those points with poor convergence when using the GAUSSIAN 09's default scf algorithm. The spin contamination has been carefully analyzed in the Supporting Information and deemed not relevant for the present study.

In both *fac*-Fe-NHC and *mer*-Fe-NHC complexes, the high sensitivity of the MEP algorithm to small energy barriers lead to a premature stop of the calculation before reaching the absolute T_1 min geometry. To ensure full relaxation of the state, the last MEP point and the T_1 minimum structure (obtained with the GAUSSIAN 09 standard optimization algorithm employing the uDFT/HCTH method) were connected by means of the linear interpolation of the internal coordinates (LIIC) technique, computing a total of 10 intermediate structures (see Figure S1). For the reader's convenience we remind that the LIIC algorithm is simply based on the construction of a generalized coordinate constituted by the weighted average of the geometries of the first and final structure. Note that the same T_1 min geometries are obtained if the optimization procedures start from the S_1 and the Q_1 minima. The lowest-energy photochemical pathway to populate the Q_1 quintet from the T_1 min structures state has been studied by computing the MEP of the T_1 state starting from the Q_1 min structure, leading the system to evolve toward the T_1 min (3MC) structure. In this manner, the S_1 min (MLCT) and the Q_1 min points were connected via MEP calculations. For the present Fe-NHC isomers, the DFT/HCTH energy profiles show no significant differences with respect to the

curves obtained with the DFT/B3LYP*^{14,18,19,42} and DFT/D2-B3LYP^{9,43,44} functionals used in previous studies of other iron-based complexes (see Figure S4). The small energy shifts observed are most likely due to the Hartree–Fock exchange included in the DFT/B3LYP* (15%) and DFT/D2-B3LYP (20%) methods and affect equally both *fac*- and *mer*-Fe-NHC isomers.

The SOC between the singlet and the triplet states at the S_0 min geometry have been computed using the ADF suite of programs,^{45–47} employing the HCTH functional and the DZP basis set for all atoms except for the iron atom, described with the TZP basis set. The spin–orbit coupling operator has been applied to scalar relativistic TD-HCTH calculations by means of perturbation theory.^{48–50} The comparison of both TD-HCTH/6-31+G(d,p) and TD-HCTH/DZP levels of theory, summarized in Tables S1 and S2, shows that both basis sets provide extremely similar descriptions of the studied systems.

Synthesis of *fac*- and *mer*-Fe-NHC. Commercially available reagents were used without further purification unless otherwise stated. All solvents were of reagent grade and, when necessary, purified and dried by standard methods. All reactions were routinely checked by TLC analysis on an Alugram SIL G/UV₂₅₄ (Macherey-Nagel) with spots visualized by UV light at 254 and 365 nm. Flash column chromatography was carried out using silica gel from VWR (230–400 mesh). NMR spectra were measured in deuterated solvents on a AC Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer; chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm). All coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. HRMS spectra were recorded on a Bruker micrOTOF-Q ESI spectrometer.

Using standard Schlenk techniques, a 10 mL Schlenk flask was charged with ligand **L1**·PF₆⁵¹ (686 mg, 2.25 mmol, 3 equiv), FeCl₂ (95 mg, 0.72 mmol, 1 equiv), and dry DMF (4 mL) under argon atmosphere. After dissolution of the starting materials, *t*-BuOK (277 mg, 2.47 mmol, 3.3 equiv) was introduced and the resulting mixture turned dark-red. The mixture was kept stirring for 1 h at rt. A solution of diluted HNO₃ was added to decrease the pH to 2. Then 10 mL of a saturated solution of KPF₆ was added and the precipitate filtered off. The so-obtained solid was purified by chromatography on silica gel using acetone/water/KNO₃ (sat) (10/1/0.5) as eluent. After evaporation of the acetone in the collected fractions, a solution of saturated KPF₆ was added to precipitate the complex. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with deionized water, and dried under vacuum to give a nonseparable (1:14) mixture of both *fac*- and *mer*-isomers (96 mg, 25%) as an orange solid. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₂₇N₉FeP₂F₁₂ m/z = 266.05864 [$M - 2 PF_6$]²⁺. Found: 266.5906. See Supporting Information for NMR signals attribution.

***mer*-Fe-NHC.** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, ACN-*d*₃): δ = 8.22 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.11–8.08 (m, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87–7.80 (m, 3H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J = 5.8, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (td, J = 5.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91–6.89 (m, 2H), 6.85–6.83 (dd, J = 5.8, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 2.70 (s, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, ACN-*d*₃): δ = 209.5, 205.1, 204.5, 157.1, 156.3, 155.9, 155.7, 155.3, 152.5, 141.5, 140.2, 139.1, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 124.7, 123.4, 122.7, 118.9, 118.0, 117.8, 113.2, 112.4, 112.1, 37.0, 36.0, 35.8 ppm.

***fac*-Fe-NHC.** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, ACN-*d*₃): δ = 8.11 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 3H), 8.11–8.06 (m, 3H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 3H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 3H), 7.07 (dd, J = 5.7, 0.7 Hz, 3H), 2.97 (s, 9H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, ACN-*d*₃): δ = 200.3, 151.1, 140.7, 128.5, 124.1, 118.2, 112.9, 36.7 ppm.

Steady State Spectroscopy. The UV–vis spectrum was recorded in a 1 cm path length quartz cell on a LAMBDA 1050 (PerkinElmer) spectrophotometer. The measurements were carried out by using an aerated 10^{−5} M CH₃CN solution of the *fac/mer* Fe-NHC mixture at room temperature.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of the Fe-NHC·(PF₆)₂ Complex

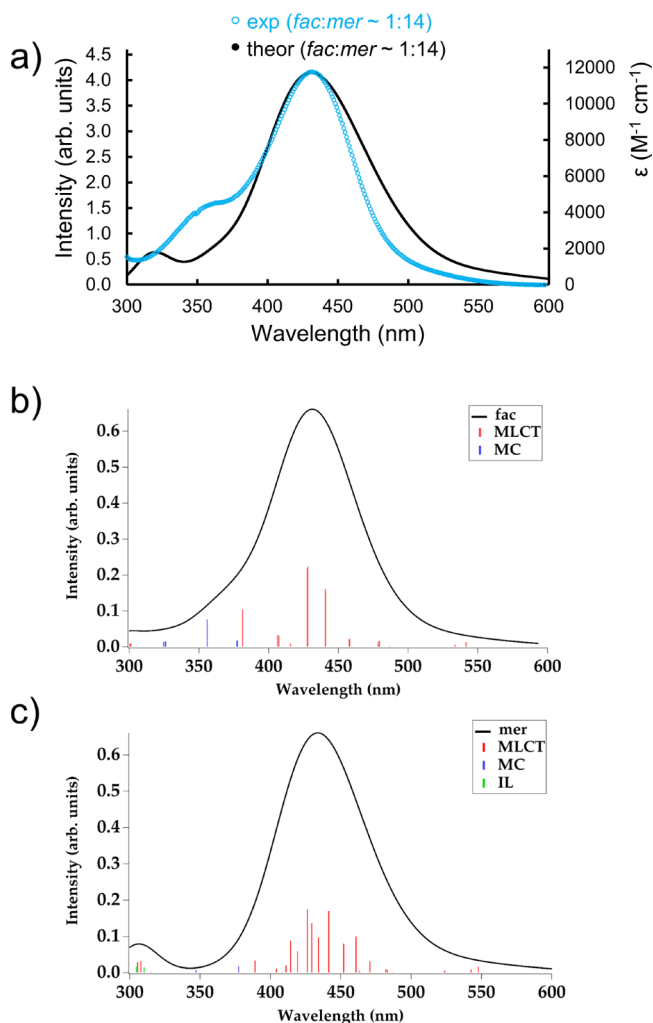
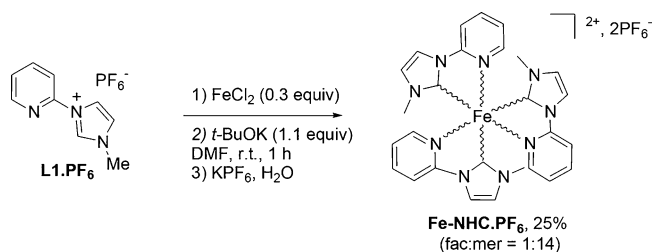


Figure 2. (a) Experimental and simulated absorption spectrum of the *fac*:*mer* 1:14 mixture. The theoretical spectrum has been computed at the TD-HCTH/6-31+G(d,p) level of theory using a Wigner distribution of 20 structures. (b) Nature of the excitations of *fac*-Fe-NHC at the S_0 equilibrium geometry. (c) Nature of the excitations of *mer*-Fe-NHC at the S_0 equilibrium geometry. The theoretical excitation energies have been blue-shifted 0.28 eV for an easier visual comparison with the experimental recordings. MLCT = metal-to-ligand charge transfer, MC = metal-centered, IL = intraligand.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The carbene-precursor 3-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-1H-imidazolium **L1**·PF₆ was synthesized according to ref 51. The subsequent complex synthesis was achieved in DMF solution by *in situ* generation of the pyridyl/carbene bidentate ligand upon deprotonation of **L1**·PF₆ with *t*-BuOK, in the presence of

<i>fac</i> -Fe-NHC				<i>mer</i> -Fe-NHC			
State	oNTO	vNTO	Weight (%)	State	oNTO	vNTO	Weight (%)
S_{10} $\lambda = 440$ nm ($f = 0.051$)		MLCT →	45	S_{11} $\lambda = 442$ nm ($f = 0.057$)		MLCT →	62
S_{10} $\lambda = 440$ nm ($f = 0.051$)		MLCT →	31	S_{11} $\lambda = 442$ nm ($f = 0.057$)		MLCT →	27
S_{11} $\lambda = 440$ nm ($f = 0.054$)		MLCT →	45	S_{12} $\lambda = 434$ nm ($f = 0.032$)		MLCT →	68
S_{11} $\lambda = 440$ nm ($f = 0.054$)		MLCT →	32	S_{12} $\lambda = 434$ nm ($f = 0.032$)		MLCT →	19
S_{12} $\lambda = 428$ nm ($f = 0.075$)		MLCT →	71	S_{13} $\lambda = 430$ nm ($f = 0.045$)		MLCT →	85
S_{13} $\lambda = 427$ nm ($f = 0.075$)		MLCT →	73	S_{14} $\lambda = 430$ nm ($f = 0.058$)		MLCT →	75

Figure 3. Occupied or hole (oNTO) and virtual (vNTO) isosurfaces for the bright $^1\text{MLCT}$ states of *fac*- (left) and *mer*- (right) Fe-NHC. The rest of the oNTO \rightarrow vNTO couples (not shown) are of $^1\text{MLCT}$ nature as well.

FeCl_2 .^{12,15} A nonseparable *fac:mer* mixture of complex $\text{Fe-NHC}(\text{PF}_6)_2$ was obtained (Scheme 1).

From the relative integration values, together with the distinct ^1H NMR features supported by 2D experiments (See Supporting Information), an unambiguous NMR characterization can be established for each stereoisomer. By comparison of the normalized integrals (*per H*) of the methyl peaks at ca. 2.5–3.5 ppm on the isolated mixture, a *fac:mer* ratio of 1:14 can be observed.

The spin multiplicity of the ground state for both *fac*- and *mer*-Fe-NHC isomers has been determined by computing the high-spin vs low-spin energy splitting ($\Delta E_{\text{HS/LS}}$) using DFT methods. Bowman et al.³¹ established a clear dependence between the $\Delta E_{\text{HS/LS}}$ values and the percentage of the Hartree–Fock exchange included in the DFT functional. Therefore, the $\Delta E_{\text{HS/LS}}$ splitting has been determined using the pure HCTH and the hybrid B3LYP (exchange admixture of 20%) functionals. With the former functional, $\Delta E_{\text{HS/LS}}$ is equal to 1.13 eV (26 kcal/mol) for *fac* and to 1.00 eV (23 kcal/mol) for *mer* (see Figures 6 and 7). The large positive values indicate that the low spin configuration is favored. Slightly lower splitting values are obtained with the B3LYP functional, in

particular 0.91 eV (21 kcal/mol) for *fac* and 0.83 eV (19 kcal/mol) for *mer*. Thus, the present results unambiguously show that both isomers have singlet ground states.

Steady-State Absorption Spectra. Steady-state experimental and theoretical absorption spectra for Fe-NHC are reported in Figure 2. Note that the experimental separation of *fac* and *mer* isomers is not trivial. Hence, the recorded spectrum corresponds to a *fac:mer* 1:14 mixture. One can immediately recognize a good agreement between computational and experimental results. The absorption spectra display two clearly distinct regions in the 300–600 nm range, namely a broad and intense band centered at ~ 430 nm and a less intense signal peaking at ~ 320 nm in the calculations, or 360 nm experimentally (see Figure 2a). Analysis of the nature of the excitations, shown in Figures 2b and 2c, indicates that for both isomers the low-energy optical band corresponds to MLCT transitions, whereas the high-energy signal has a marked MC character, in agreement with other Fe(II) derivatives reported in the literature.^{9,18,26,52–54} This analysis is based on the inspection of the NTOs reported in Figure 3.

Singlet and Triplet Energetics at the Franck–Condon Region. Previous experimental reports on the photophysics of

<i>fac</i> -Fe-NHC, S_1 min (1 MLCT) geometry				<i>mer</i> -Fe-NHC, S_1 min (1 MLCT) geometry			
State	oNTO	vNTO	Weight (%)	State	oNTO	vNTO	Weight (%)
T_1			100	T_1			100
T_2			96	T_2			94
T_3			99	T_3			93
<i>fac</i> -Fe-NHC, T_1 min (3 MC) geometry				<i>mer</i> -Fe-NHC, T_1 min (3 MC) geometry			
T_1			100	T_1			100
T_2			100	T_2			100
T_3			100	T_3			100

Figure 4. Occupied or hole (oNTO) and virtual (vNTO) isosurfaces for the T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 states of *fac*- (left) and *mer*- (right) Fe-NHC at the S_1 min (1 MLCT) and T_1 min (3 MC) geometries.

related Fe(II) compounds using time-resolved absorption,^{18,55} fluorescence up-conversion,⁵⁶ and X-ray absorption^{57–59} spectroscopies establish triplet population in less than ~ 100 fs. It is thus reasonable to expect that, in the case of the present *fac/mer* Fe-NHC complexes, triplet states can be populated in the FC surroundings at ultrafast time scales after excitation to the bright 1 MLCT states. Figure S5 shows the singlet and triplet energy levels at the FC region. A high density of singlet and triplet states below the bright 1 MLCT states (S_{10} – S_{13} in *fac*, S_{11} – S_{14} in *mer*) is expected to mediate the ultrafast internal conversion cascades that relax the hot 1,3 MLCT states to the lowest-lying 1,3 MLCT S_1/T_1 states. Such ultrafast intramolecular vibrational-energy redistribution (IVR) has been estimated to occur within ~ 300 fs in the $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$ prototype.⁶⁰

The singlet–triplet SOCs at the S_0 min geometries of *fac/mer* Fe-NHC are reported in Tables S5–S6. The S_0 equilibrium geometry has been used to compute the singlet–triplet SOCs because it is representative of the Franck–Condon region. Small nuclear rearrangements can be expected after light absorption given the ultrafast triplet population

determined for similar compounds^{18,55–59} and the structural similarity displayed by the S_1 (1 MLCT) equilibrium structure as compared to the S_0 min geometry (see Fe–N and Fe–C bond distances in Table S7 of the Supporting Information). The energy profiles of the high singlets and triplets displayed in Figure 5 (see below) also suggest that minor structural changes are expected prior to triplet population.

The SOC values are of ~ 130 cm^{-1} in the largest cases, significantly smaller than the values exceeding 400 cm^{-1} reported for heavier metal-based complexes (e.g., ruthenium,⁶¹ rhenium,⁶² or osmium⁶³). Therefore, the nonadiabatic ISC efficiency should be significantly lower in the present *fac/mer* Fe-NHC complexes as compared to other species involving heavier metals, pointing to a smaller number of singlet–triplet crossings/recrossings and suggesting a preference for internal conversions either in the singlet or in the triplet manifold. Given the ultrafast triplet population reported experimentally for similar Fe(II) complexes,^{18,55–59} certain preference for the triplet relaxation after initial and fast ISC processes could be expected, even though some singlet relaxation cannot be excluded from our results. As shall be discussed below, the high

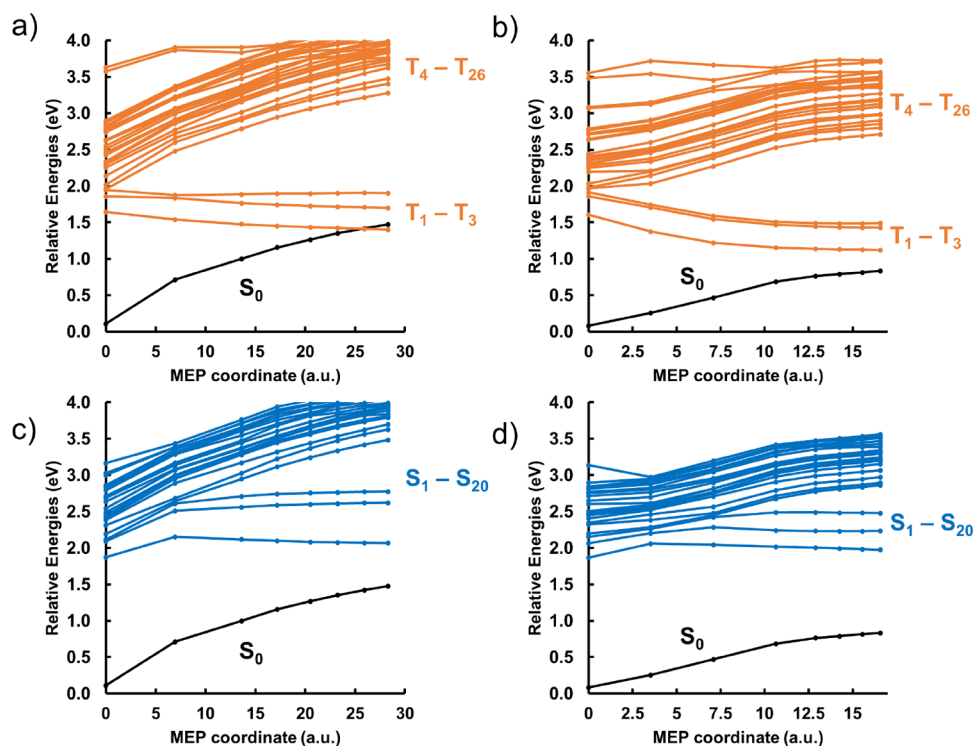


Figure 5. MEP profiles relaxing the T_1 state starting from the S_1 minimum structures for (a) triplet states of *fac*-Fe-NHC, (b) triplet states of *mer*-Fe-NHC, (c) singlet states of *fac*-Fe-NHC, and (d) singlet states of *mer*-Fe-NHC.

density of states displayed in Figure S5 suggests that such vibrational cooling can take place without large geometrical deviations from the FC or the S_1 1 MLCT minimum (see also Figure 5 below).

Minimum Energy Path Calculations on the T_1 Surface. The photochemical evolution of the low-lying triplet states has been studied by means of MEP calculations on the T_1 surface. For both *fac/mer* Fe-NHC isomers, the starting point for the T_1 relaxation was the 1 MLCT S_1 minimum structures given the absence of well-defined 3 MLCT T_1 minima. The 1 MLCT S_1 minimum structures do not display large geometrical differences with respect to the FC minima (see the Fe–N and the Fe–C distances listed in Table S7). All attempts to optimize the 3 MLCT T_1 state starting from the optimized 1 MLCT S_1 minimum lead to the Fe–N1 bond dissociation, a process especially suitable to be described via MEP calculations. The reason for the barrierless dissociation might be ascribed to the non-negligible Fe–N σ^* contribution displayed by the virtual NTOs (vNTOs) highlighted by the green dashed arrows in Figure 4 and implying MLCT/MC mixing. The energies of the first 20 singlet states and the first 26 triplet states have been tracked along the T_1 MEP coordinate and are shown in Figure 5. It can be readily seen that whereas the T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 states decrease in energy, the Fe–N elongations destabilize the rest of the triplet (T_4 – T_{26}) and all singlet states. These data unambiguously prove that the channel leading to the Fe–N1 bond breaking (among other distortions) is not active in the high-lying triplet or singlet states. Globally, this picture supports the vibrational relaxation of the hot $^1,^3$ MLCT states to the low-lying T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 states in the FC vicinity, and the evolution of the latter states will ultimately govern the nonradiative excited-state decay. The model in which the lowest-lying triplet states governs the

excited-state decay has been satisfactorily applied to other Fe(II)^{14,18,64,65} and Ru(II)⁶⁶ complexes.

Mechanism for the Excited-State Decay of *fac*-Fe-NHC. In order to identify and characterize the key structures that drive the excited-state decay of *fac*-Fe-NHC, the T_1 and T_2 and the quintet Q_1 states have been optimized to obtain their corresponding equilibrium geometries. The connectivity between these points is described in detail in the Computational Methods section and Figure S1. The structures are displayed in Figure 6, and the Fe–N and Fe–C distances are summarized in Table S7. The nuclear coordinate (NC) = 5.0 corresponds to the S_1 min geometry, in which the T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 electronic states have MLCT character as identified by inspection of the NTO displayed in Figure 4. The S_1 (1 MLCT) minimum represents a singlet–triplet crossing (STC) point in which the S_1 , T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 are degenerate or nearly degenerated, enabling effective intersystem crossing (ISC) processes.

Taking into account the partial MLCT/MC mixed character of the triplet states, the evolution of the system either on the T_1 , T_2 , or T_3 surfaces adiabatically increases the metal-centered (MC) nature of the states, leading thus to large Fe–N1 bond elongations due to the dissociative character of the MC excitations. The T_1 min (3 MC) point has a large stretch of the Fe–N1 bond up to 3.525 Å, a distortion that significantly destabilizes the ground state, which becomes higher in energy with respect to the T_1 state (light-induced spin crossover). Similar elongations of Fe–C bonds up to 3.77 Å have been found for the 3 MC minimum of related Fe(II) complexes.¹⁸ Even though several triplet–quintet crossings (TQCs) involving the T_1 , T_2 , T_3 , and Q_1 states are predicted, the most probable event is the decay of the system to the lowest-lying T_1 state given the remarkable energy barriers predicted to access the TQC points (see Figure 6), trapping the system in

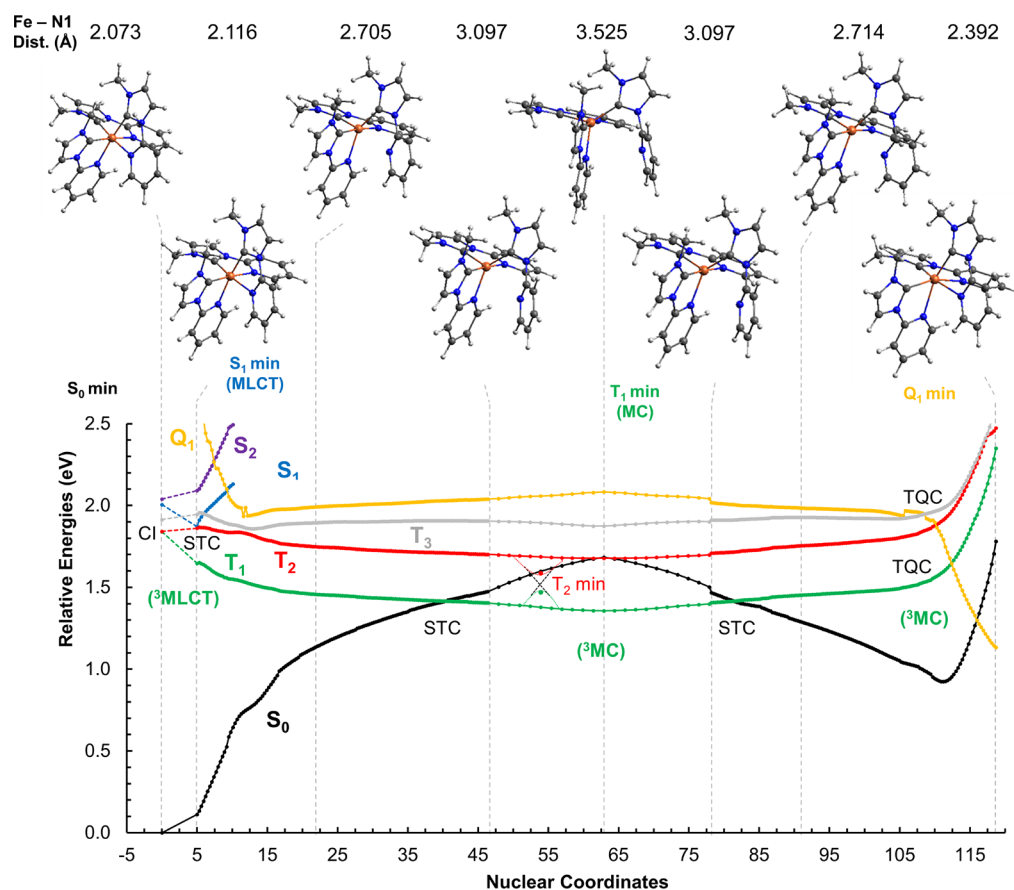


Figure 6. Photochemical landscape of *fac*-Fe-NHC. Arbitrary nuclear coordinate values are used to label the structures obtained along the decay path. The nuclear coordinates 0, 5.0, 62.9, and 118.7 correspond to the S_0 min, S_1 min ($^1\text{MLCT}$), T_1 min (^3MC), and Q_1 min, respectively. T_1 and T_2 energies at the T_2 min (^3MC) structure (nuclear coordinates = 53.9) are also shown. CI = conical intersection, STC = singlet–triplet crossing, TQC = triplet–quintet crossing.

the relatively flat T_1 min (^3MC) area. From this region, the main geometrical parameters that relax the Q_1 state are the shortening of the Fe–N1 bond and subsequent enlargement of the Fe–N2 and Fe–N3 distances. The redistribution of the Fe–N stretching is consistent with the fact that in the Q_1 state, two antibonding e_g^* orbitals are singly occupied ($S = 2$), whereas in the triplet manifold the elongation involves only one Fe–N bond since only one e_g^* is occupied ($S = 1$). Taking into account that the TQC structures lie below the initial absorption energy, it is reasonable to think that some molecules will have enough kinetic energy to populate the lowest-lying quintet state, although this channel should be considered a minor path given the relative inaccessibility of the TQCs.

The T_1 state deactivation thus involves the population of the S_0 state through the corresponding S_0 – T_1 STC area. This route is expected to be the most relevant given the accessibility of the STC areas, which lie at much lower energies with respect to the T_1 min (^3MC) structure (see Figure 6). Alternatively, S_0 – T_2 or S_0 – T_3 should also be operative. Interestingly, further stretching of the Fe–N1 bond on the T_1 surface beyond 3.525 Å, studied by means of relaxed scan calculations (see Figure S6), indicates negligible changes in the energetics of the low-lying electronic states. Therefore, it can be concluded that, at the T_1 min (^3MC) structure, the Fe–N1 bond is completely dissociated.

Mechanism for the Excited-State Decay of *mer*-Fe-NHC. The profile of *mer*-Fe-NHC PESs is displayed in Figure 7. As in the case of *fac*-Fe-NHC, the ultrafast triplet population after light absorption and subsequent decay are expected to ultimately trap the system in the lowest-lying triplet states at the S_1 ($^1\text{MLCT}$) minimum surroundings (see Figure 5b). The most significant geometrical distortion at this region is the slight elongation of the Fe–N1 bond (see Figure 7 and Table S7). The excited state can evolve on the T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 state surfaces toward the T_1 (^3MC) minimum, characterized by the Fe–N1 enlargement, whereas Fe–N2 and Fe–N3 bonds are also stretched in a minor extent. As was the case for the *fac* isomer, the Q_1 population channel from the corresponding TQC regions is possible, but it should be considered a far less favorable route with respect to decay to the T_1 state due to the important energy barriers predicted for these paths. Interestingly, the lowest-energy point on the T_1 surface is found at the Fe–N1 distance of 2.781 Å, whereas the same point in the case of the *fac* isomer corresponds to a distance of 3.525 Å. The enlargement of the Fe–N1 bond distance of *mer*-Fe-NHC beyond 2.781 Å gives rise to a quasi-planar T_1 PES (see Figure S7), revealing that similar geometrical distortions implying Fe–N1 stretches larger than 3.0 Å can take place during the excited-state decay of both *fac* and *mer* isomers.

Indeed, the most striking result is that the vibrational relaxation energy along the T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 surfaces is significantly larger for *mer*-Fe-NHC than for *fac*-Fe-NHC,

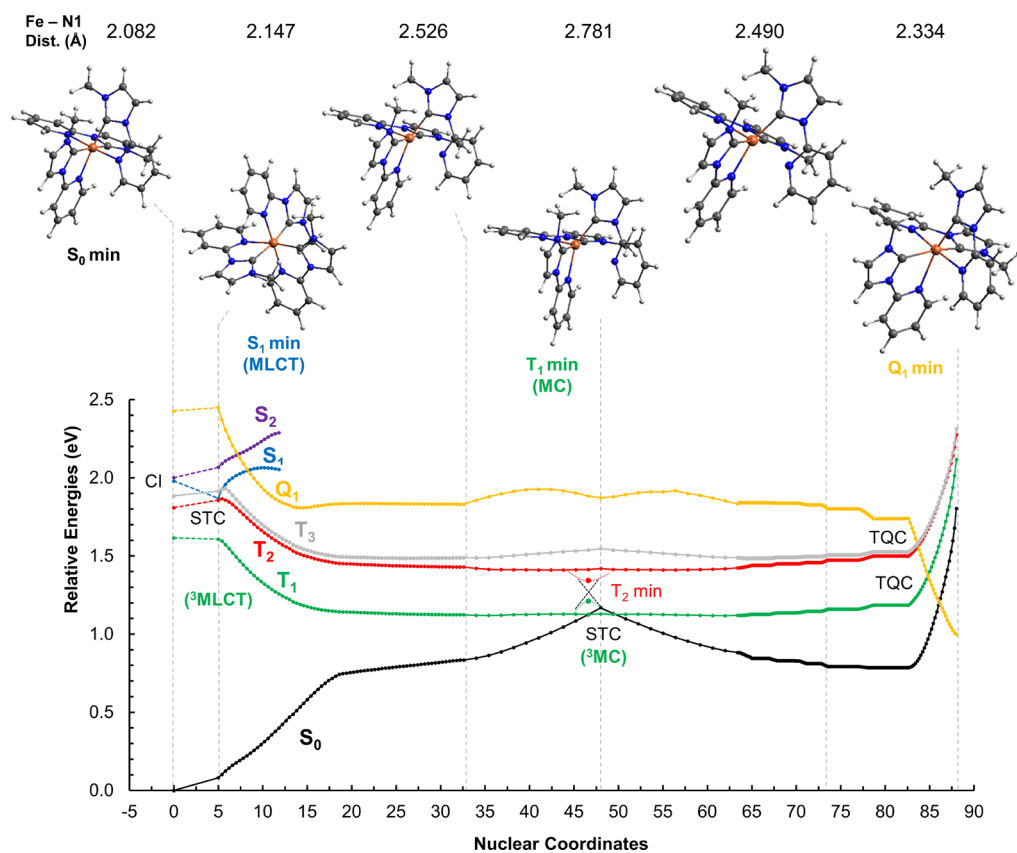


Figure 7. Photochemical landscape of *mer*-Fe-NHC. Arbitrary nuclear coordinate values are used to label the structures obtained along the decay path. The nuclear coordinates 0, 5.0, 48.0, and 88.0 correspond to the S_0 min, S_1 min ($^1\text{MLCT}$), T_1 min (^3MC), and Q_1 min, respectively. T_1 and T_2 energies at the T_2 min (^3MC) structure (nuclear coordinates = 46.6) are also shown. CI = conical intersection, STC = singlet–triplet crossing, TQC = triplet–quintet crossing.

since the triplet surfaces for the latter are more planar. It is worth noting the difference in the relative energies (with respect to the ground state at its equilibrium geometry) of the T_1 min (^3MC) for both isomers. In particular, this point lies at 1.36 eV for *fac*-Fe-NHC (see Figure 6), whereas it is placed at 1.13 eV for *mer*-Fe-NHC (see Figure 7), indicating a larger vibrational relaxation for the latter isomer. Indeed, for related cyclometalated Fe(II) complexes with triplet excited-state lifetime differences of several picoseconds, it has been previously found that the relative positions of their respective ^3MC minima differ by some tenths of eV, associating faster triplet decays to lower ^3MC energies.^{11,12,15} Therefore, the present results on the triplet PESs point to a faster triplet decay of *mer*-Fe-NHC with respect to the *fac*-Fe-NHC isomer. This result may be the first indication of the subtle control on the photophysics and triplet state lifetime by geometrical isomerism in Fe(II) octahedral complexes.

CONCLUSIONS

In this contribution, we have applied a combination of state-of-the-art excited state methodologies together with experimental characterization to achieve a proper rationalization of the photophysical behavior of iron(II)-based organometallic compounds specifically designed for exhibiting increased excited state lifetimes in view of potential applications in optoelectronic devices. Indeed, our results confirm that the excited states evolution taking place into organometallic compounds presents a much higher degree of complexity than the corresponding phenomena happening in organic

chromophores. This aspect may lead to truly unexpected and complex photophysical and photochemical behavior and is due to a high density of states, the presence of different competitive deactivation channels, as well as relativistic effects, such as high SOC, that may favor spin-forbidden channels. In particular, we have shown that the PESs of iron(II)-based compounds should be properly and entirely described in order to achieve a complete rationalization of the involved phenomena to properly take into account all the possible deactivation channels. Indeed, an oversimplified, though useful, ligand-field splitting computation and/or determination of single minima points in the PESs is not sufficient to provide all the subtle details that may instead be crucial in dictating the photophysical behavior of the involved compounds, as also pointed out by the work of different authors.²⁸

As a most striking example, the proper use of molecular modeling, and in particular the full description of the MEPs, has allowed unraveling of the key differences in the PES topologies of the two isomers, which can be related to a strong effect on the excited state lifetimes. Even though differences in *fac* and *mer* optoelectronic properties have been reported for organometallic compounds based on other metals,^{67–71} this is, to the best of our knowledge, the first prediction of such a fundamental phenomenon for iron complexes. Experimental studies, such as pump–probe spectroscopy on model systems allowing confirmation of our findings, are currently being performed. Moreover, the analysis of the MEP has clearly shown that the triplet relaxation will proceed through the Fe–N bond elongation. Indeed, the rather impressive bond

elongation as well as the difference in its behavior between the two isomers point to such a coordinate as the weak point clearly driving the deactivation of the MLCT states. Hence, this finding may guide the development of iron(II) complexes with longer living MLCT states by blocking such coordinate via geometrical constraints or by reducing the number of iron–nitrogen coordination points. Finally, our exploration of the iron(II)-based complex's PES points to a negligible role of the spin-crossover phenomena since the population of the quintet states from the triplet manifold should require overcoming significant energy barriers.

In future works, we plan from the one side to expand the present study performing pump–probe experiments to unravel lifetime differences between the two isomers, as predicted by the different topology of the PES. On the other hand, the use of nonadiabatic dynamics can be suggested in order to dynamically follow the relaxation processes taking place after excitations and, thus, offer a one-to-one mapping between experiment and molecular modeling.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

■ Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.inorgchem.8b01695.

NMR spectra of the Fe-NHC isomers, elongations of the Fe–N1 bonds, Fe–C and Fe–N bond lengths, SOC values, spin contamination analysis, DFT/B3LYP* and DFT/D2-B3LYP MEP profiles, and Cartesian coordinates of the studied structures (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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