

# Photophysics and photochemistry of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row transition metal complexes: A quantum chemical study

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Transition metal complexes are characterized by a high density of electronic excited states in the visible/ UV energy domain with a variety of metal-centered, metal-to-ligand-charge transfer, ligand-to-ligand-charge transfer and intra-ligand states that may interact leading to very complex spectroscopy. Two recent applications based on state-of-the-art *ab initio* calculations or on density functional theory will illustrate this complexity.

The first part of the lecture is dedicated to the spectroscopy and photophysics of Ru(II) complexes used as DNA intercalators.<sup>1,2</sup> The influence of the environment on the optical properties will be discussed under the light of recent results obtained by means of quantum mechanical/quantum chemical calculations performed on two reference systems, namely [Ru(phen)<sub>2</sub>dppz]<sup>2+</sup> and [Ru(tap)<sub>2</sub>dppz]<sup>2+</sup> (phen = 1,10-phenanthroline; tap = 1,4,5,8-tetraazaphenanthrene; dppz = dipyrrophenazine) modelling the environment effects at different levels.

The second part of the lecture reports a comprehensive theoretical study of the ultra-fast steps leading to ligand *trans-cis* isomerization of Rhenium (I) tricarbonyl diimine complexes under visible light.<sup>3,4</sup> The chosen molecule is representative of a wide class of compounds largely studied experimentally. The electronic absorption spectroscopy and the photophysics of [Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(2,2'-bipyridine (t-4-styrylpyridine))<sup>+</sup> and derivatives are analyzed on the basis of *ab initio* CASSCF/MS-CASPT2 and spin-orbit calculations. The mechanism of the *trans-cis* isomerization of the styrylpyridine ligand as function of the wavelength of irradiation is described by multi-dimensional potential energy surfaces associated to the low-lying <sup>1,3</sup>MLCT (Re → π\*<sub>bpy</sub>) and <sup>1,3</sup>IL (π<sub>styryl</sub> → π\*<sub>styryl</sub>) excited states. The photoisomerization process is discussed under the light of recent ultra-fast time-resolved experiments reported for related complexes.

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<sup>1</sup> Atsumi, M.; González, L.; Daniel, C. *J. of Photochem. & Photobio A: Chem.* **2007**, *190*, 310.

<sup>2</sup> Ambrosek, D.; Loos, P.-F.; Assfeld, X.; Daniel, C. *J. of Inorganic Biochemistry*, **2010**, *104*, 893-901.

<sup>3</sup> Bossert, J.; Daniel, C. *Chem. A Eur. J.* **12** **2006** 4835-4843.

<sup>4</sup> Gindensperger, E.; Köppel, H.; Daniel, C. *Chem. Comm.* **2010** 8225-8227.