

Influence of Constitution and Charge on Radical Pairing Interactions in Tris-radical Tricationic Complexes

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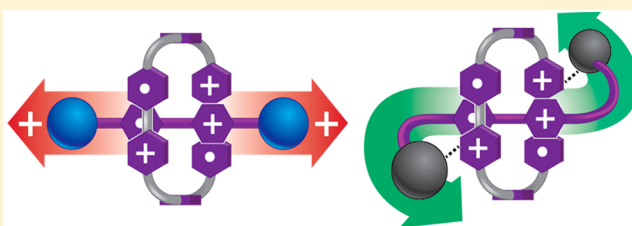
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The results of a systematic investigation of trisradical tricationic complexes formed between cyclobis-(paraquat-*p*-phenylene) bisradical dicationic (CBPQT^{2(•+)}) rings and a series of 18 dumbbells, containing centrally located 4,4'-bipyridinium radical cationic (BIPY^{•+}) units within oligomethylene chains terminated for the most part by charged 3,5-dimethylpyridinium (PY⁺) and/or neutral 3,5-dimethylphenyl (PH) groups, are reported. The complexes were obtained by treating equimolar amounts of the CBPQT^{2(•+)}



ring and the dumbbells containing BIPY²⁺ units with zinc dust in acetonitrile solutions. Whereas UV–Vis–NIR spectra revealed absorption bands centered on ca. 1100 nm with quite different intensities for the 1:1 complexes depending on the constitutions and charges on the dumbbells, titration experiments showed that the association constants (K_a) for complex formation vary over a wide range, from 800 M⁻¹ for the weakest to 180 000 M⁻¹ for the strongest. While Coulombic repulsions emanating from PY⁺ groups located at the ends of some of the dumbbells undoubtedly contribute to the destabilization of the trisradical tricationic complexes, solid-state superstructures support the contention that those dumbbells with neutral PH groups at the ends of flexible and appropriately constituted links to the BIPY^{•+} units stand to gain some additional stabilization from C–H⋯ π interactions between the CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings and the PH termini on the dumbbells. The findings reported in this Article demonstrate how structural changes implemented remotely from the BIPY^{•+} units influence their non-covalent bonding interactions with CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings. Different secondary effects (Coulombic repulsions versus C–H⋯ π interactions) are uncovered, and their contributions to both binding strengths associated with trisradical interactions and the kinetics of associations and dissociations are discussed at some length, supported by extensive DFT calculations at the M06-D3 level. A fundamental understanding of molecular recognition in radical complexes has relevance when it comes to the design and synthesis of non-equilibrium systems.

INTRODUCTION

Non-covalent bonding interactions have become an important consideration, along with molecular recognition, when designing functional materials during the past couple of decades.¹ The bottom-up approach of supramolecular chemistry² has contributed to many areas, with potential for applications such as chemical sensors,³ responsive materials,⁴ drug delivery vehicles,⁵ catalysis,⁶ etc. Weak interactions such as hydrogen

bonding,⁷ metal coordination,⁸ hydrophobic forces,⁹ van der Waals interactions,¹⁰ π – π stacking,¹¹ and electrostatic effects¹² have all been investigated widely in the context of supramolecular systems. Radical–radical interactions, however, have received only limited attention¹³ in such systems.

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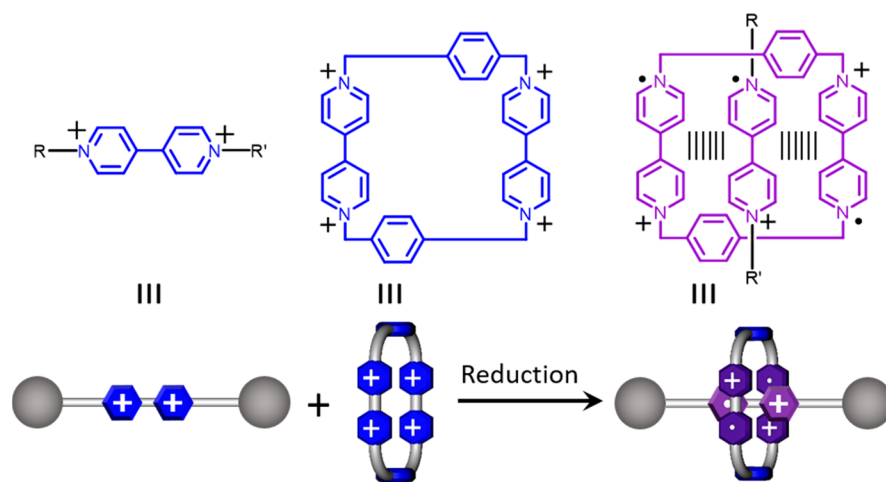


Figure 1. Structural formulas and graphical representations of 1,1'-dialkyl-4,4'-bipyridinium (BIPY²⁺) and cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phenylene) (CBPQT⁴⁺) leading, on reduction, to the formation of the 1:1 trisradical tricationic inclusion complex BIPY^{•+}⊂CBPQT^{2(•+)}.

1,1'-Dialkyl-4,4'-bipyridinium (BIPY²⁺) dications are commonly used units¹⁴ in supramolecular chemistry, mostly as π -electron-poor acceptors in π - π stacking, and in host-guest complexes. By contrast, the radical-radical dimerization of the reduced form of BIPY²⁺—namely BIPY^{•+}—was discovered¹⁵ much earlier than the charge-transfer complexation¹⁶ of BIPY²⁺ dications with electron donors. The radical-radical dimerization¹⁷ of BIPY^{•+} radical cations, also known as pimerization,¹⁸ however, was not widely employed¹⁹ in the design of supramolecular systems because of the low binding ability^{17a,b,d} of radical pairs, resulting in pimerization only being observable at significantly high concentrations. Cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phenylene)²⁰ (CBPQT⁴⁺) as a higher homologue of BIPY²⁺, containing two BIPY²⁺ units connected in a rigid fashion by two *para*-xylylene linkers, has been exploited as an electron-deficient host^{20c,21} during the past quarter century. Recently, we discovered (Figure 1) that BIPY²⁺ forms a trisradical tricationic complex²²—namely BIPY^{•+}⊂CBPQT^{2(•+)}—with the CBPQT⁴⁺ ring under reducing conditions. The binding constant²³ ($K_a \approx 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$ in MeCN) associated with this 1:1 complex is comparable or even stronger than those ($K_a = 10^3$ – 10^5 M^{-1} in MeCN) involving donor-acceptor complexes²⁴ between aromatic crown ethers and CBPQT⁴⁺. The strength of the trisradical tricationic complex is greater than that ($K_a < 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$ in MeCN) involving dimerization^{15e} of BIPY^{•+} units on account of the macrocyclic effect.²⁵ Subsequently, we have introduced radical-radical interactions into templating the synthesis of rotaxanes²⁶ and catanenes,²⁷ as well as into foldamers,²⁸ daisy chains,²⁹ molecular switches,³⁰ molecular motors,³¹ molecular pumps,³² and semiconducting materials.³³

Although there are a large number of molecular recognition motifs from which to choose when designing artificial molecular machines,^{31b} there are few, if any, that can be switched back and forth between repulsion and attraction without making and breaking covalent bonds, while also being orthogonal/complementary to other common nonbonded interactions. Our recent study^{31a,32} has revealed that not only are the radical-radical interactions between BIPY^{•+} units and CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings capable of meeting the above criteria but also, more importantly, the kinetics of association and dissociation can be modulated, a key factor in designing non-equilibrium systems. In this Article, an in-depth investigation brings to light a simple way of modulating the thermodynamics

of the trisradical interactions. We assess the binding aptitudes of the CBPQT^{2(•+)} ring toward a series of dumbbells (Table 1) in which oligomethylene chains incorporate BIPY^{•+} units in their midribs and carry variously (i) two positively charged 3,5-dimethylpyridinium (PY⁺) termini, (ii) two neutral 3,5-dimethylphenyl (PH) termini, and (iii) a PY⁺ terminus at one end and a PH terminus at the other, in addition to controls with (iv) only one PY⁺ terminus and (v) no PY⁺ or PH termini. We demonstrate that these PY⁺ and PH termini, together with lengths from 0 to 12 methylene units separating them from the centrally located BIPY^{•+} units, influence significantly the strengths of their trisradical tricationic complexes with the CBPQT^{2(•+)} ring. Both (i) the number of PY⁺ termini and (ii) the number of methylene groups between the positively charged PY⁺ termini and the BIPY^{•+} units influence the stability of the trisradical tricationic complexes formed between these BIPY^{•+} units and the CBPQT^{2(•+)} ring. Doubling the number of PY⁺ termini, as well as curtailing the number of methylene groups, decreases the strength of the complexes. By contrast, introducing electron-rich PH units in the vicinity of the trisradical tricationic midribs leads to much stronger radical-pairing interactions. Experimental results and quantum mechanical (QM) calculations reveal that additional C–H \cdots π interactions exist in some of the trisradical tricationic complexes, i.e., the binding between the CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings and the BIPY^{•+} units in the dumbbells can be enhanced by introducing π -electron-rich functions at appropriate positions. Data have been collected for the interactions of 18 different BIPY^{•+} dumbbells with the CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings using (i) ultraviolet-visible-near-infrared (UV-Vis-NIR) spectroscopies and (ii) single-crystal X-ray diffraction (XRD), supported by (iii) density functional theory (DFT) calculations as well as (iv) cyclic voltammetry (CV).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Design Strategies and Syntheses. Recently, we have shown³⁴ that Coulombic forces can change significantly the kinetic barriers associated with the threading of CBPQT⁴⁺/CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings onto both charged and neutral dumbbells. In this investigation, we explore the influence of Coulombic forces on the thermodynamics of pseudorotaxane formation. The 1,1'-didodecyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dication (DB1²⁺) was chosen as the standard viologen recognition counterpart for the

Table 1. Structural Formulas and Corresponding Graphical Representations of the 18 Compounds DB1²⁺–DB18²⁺

Dumbbell	Structural Formulas	Graphical Representation
DB1 ²⁺		
DB2 ⁴⁺ –8 ⁴⁺		
DB9 ³⁺ –10 ³⁺		
DB11 ³⁺		
DB12 ²⁺ –18 ²⁺		

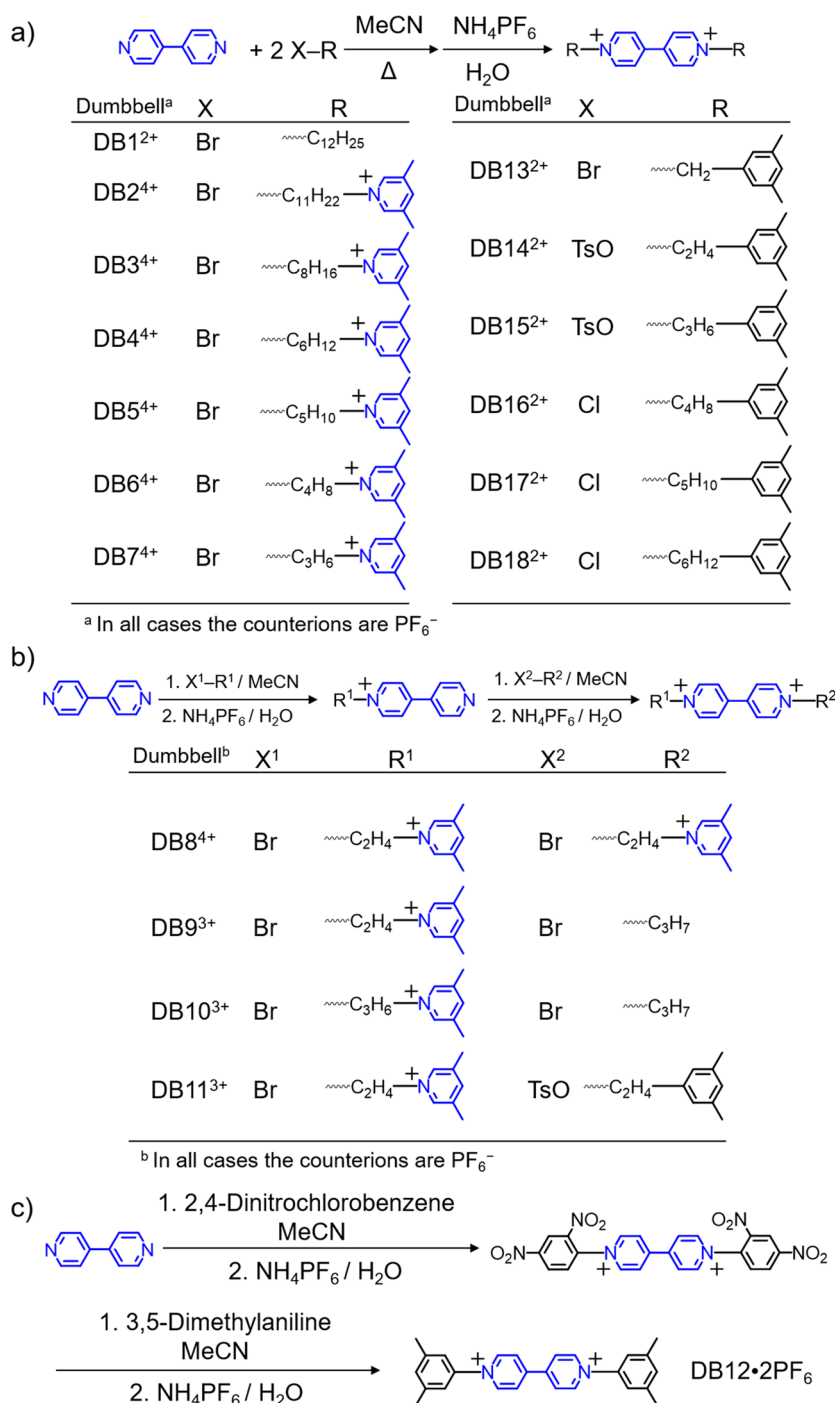
CBPQT⁴⁺/CBPQT^{2(•+)} rings. Positively charged 3,5-dimethylpyridinium (PY⁺) units were then attached to both ends of oligomethylene chains emanating from the central BIPY²⁺ unit. The lengths of the linkers between the PY⁺ termini and the central BIPY²⁺ units cover the range from 11 to 8 to 6 to 5 to 4 to 3 to 2 (DB2⁴⁺–DB8⁴⁺) methylene groups. In order to probe the influence of the positive charge on the terminal PY⁺ units, DB9³⁺ and DB10³⁺ with 2 and 3 methylene groups separating one PY⁺ terminus from the central BIPY²⁺ unit, while the other substituent is a neutral propyl group, were synthesized. The dumbbell DB11³⁺ can be viewed as being derived from DB9³⁺ by replacement of the terminal methyl group on the neutral end by a 3,5-dimethylphenyl (PH) unit, i.e., the neutral analogue of a PY⁺ unit. This PH unit terminates both ends of DB12²⁺–DB18²⁺ with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 methylene groups between the PH termini and the central BIPY²⁺ units. The structural formulas and the corresponding graphical representations of the 18 compounds DB1²⁺–DB18²⁺ are shown in Table 1.

The syntheses of these 18 compounds were tackled employing three different approaches (Scheme 1) depending on their constitutions. The symmetric dumbbells (DB1²⁺–DB7⁴⁺ and DB13²⁺–DB18²⁺) were prepared in one step by performing S_N2 reactions between 4,4'-bipyridine and 2.0 equiv of the corresponding chloride/bromide/tosylate, followed by counterion exchange to give their PF₆[−] salts. The dumbbell DB8⁴⁺ had to be synthesized in two steps on account of the poor solubility of the intermediate bromide salt following the first S_N2 reaction and the low reactivity of the second pyridyl unit, deactivated by the electron-withdrawing pyridinium unit. Constitutionally unsymmetrical dumbbells (DB9³⁺–DB11³⁺) were also prepared in two steps by nucleophilic substitutions, followed by counterion exchange to give their PF₆[−] salts. The dumbbell DB12²⁺ was obtained using the Zincke reaction, followed by substitution of the 2,4-dinitrophenyl groups with

3,5-dimethylaniline. All the details describing the synthetic procedures can be found in the Supporting Information (SI).

UV–Vis–NIR Spectroscopic Investigations. To begin with we recorded the UV–Vis–NIR spectra of the trisradical tricationic complexes formed between the BIPY^{•+}-containing dumbbells and the CBPQT^{2(•+)} ring under reductive conditions. Activated Zn dust was added to acetonitrile (MeCN) solutions containing equimolar amounts of CBPQT·4PF₆ and each of the dumbbells at concentrations of 0.5 mM. After the mixture was stirred in an Ar glovebox for 5 min, the excess of Zn dust was filtered off; the purple filtrates were sealed in a 1 mm quartz cuvette, and the UV–Vis–NIR spectra were recorded. Although all the dumbbells together with CBPQT^{2(•+)} display characteristic^{22,23} trisradical tricationic bands around 1100 nm, the intensities of their absorption bands differ.

First, let us compare the UV–Vis–NIR spectra of the equimolar mixture of DB1^{•+} and CBPQT^{2(•+)} with those of mixtures derived from dumbbells containing two PY⁺ units (Figure 2a). As expected, the equimolar mixture containing DB1^{•+} exhibits a strong NIR absorption band around 1100 nm, while the trisradical tricationic bands for equimolar mixtures of dumbbells DB3^{2+(•+)}, DB4^{2+(•+)}, DB6^{2+(•+)}, and DB8^{2+(•+)} decrease in their intensities as the oligomethylene linkers between the PY⁺ and BIPY^{•+} units become shorter. This observation can be explained by the fact that the positively charged PY⁺ units destabilize more significantly the trisradical tricationic complex the closer they are to it. The corresponding increase in the absorption band of the BIPY^{•+} radical cation at ca. 600 nm confirms the presence of an increasing proportion of free BIPY^{•+} radical cations in solution. The influence of the positively charged PY⁺ units also becomes evident by comparing spectra (Figure 2b) of equimolar mixtures of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with DB10^{+(•+)} and DB9^{+(•+)} and those of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with DB7^{2+(•+)} and DB8^{2+(•+)}; in these cases, the band intensities of the trisradical trications at ca. 1100 nm are

Scheme 1. Syntheses of the Dumbbells DB1²⁺–DB18²⁺, Isolated as Their PF₆[−] Salts, Following (a) Dialkylation, (b) Sequential Monoalkylation, and (c) the Zincke Reaction

much stronger for the former than those of the latter. The Coulombic effect is also evident when making comparisons between equimolar mixtures involving CBPQT^{2(•+)} with DB9^{+(•+)} and DB10^{+(•+)} and also with DB7^{2+(•+)} and DB8^{2+(•+)}: irrespective of whether the dumbbells are mono- or bis-PY⁺ functionalized, the shorter linkers between the PY⁺ and BIPY⁺ units result in weaker trisradical tricationic absorptions. The differences between equimolar mixtures of CBPQT^{2(•+)} and those dumbbells (DB14^{•+}, DB11^{+(•+)}, DB9^{+(•+)} and DB8^{2+(•+)}) containing neutral PH units and positively charged PY⁺ units are compared in Figure 2c. As in the case of the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with neutral

didodecyl-functionalized DB1^{•+}, the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} and DB14^{•+} with two neutral PH termini exhibits a much stronger trisradical tricationic NIR band compared with that of an equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with its positively charged DB8^{2+(•+)} analogue carrying two PY⁺ termini. The intensity of the trisradical tricationic band of the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with PY⁺/PH-terminated DB11^{+(•+)} resides between those of the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with DB14^{•+} and DB8^{2+(•+)}. Moreover, we also noticed that the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} and DB11^{+(•+)} has a stronger trisradical tricationic absorption band than the equimolar mixture of CBPQT^{2(•+)} with DB9^{+(•+)}, although both

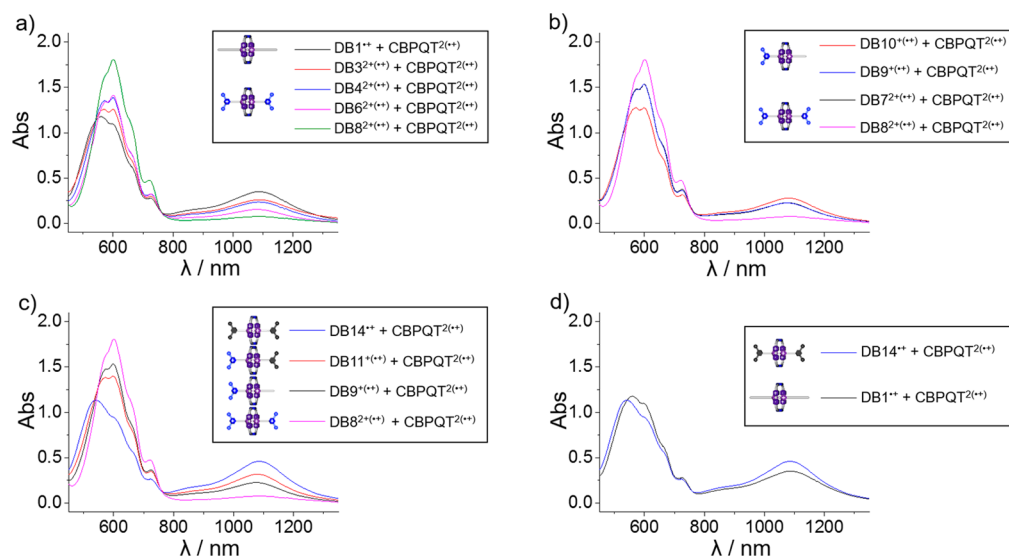


Figure 2. UV–Vis–NIR spectra of equimolar mixtures of CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ and different BIPY⁺⁺-containing dumbbells recorded in MeCN at 298 K. Formation of the triradical tricationic inclusion complex BIPY⁺⁺⊂CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ gives rise to a broad band centered on 1100 nm. The intensity of this band decreases in conjunction with an increase in intensity of the band around 600 nm comparing (a) dumbbells DB3²⁺⁽²⁺⁾, DB4²⁺⁽²⁺⁾, DB6²⁺⁽²⁺⁾, and DB8²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated with PY⁺ units with DB1⁺⁺ lacking PY⁺ terminal unit; (b) dumbbells DB7²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ and DB8²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated with PY⁺ units at both ends with DB9⁺⁽²⁺⁾ and DB10⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated with PY⁺ unit at only one end; (c) dumbbell DB8²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated with PY⁺ unit at both ends, DB9⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated with a PY⁺ unit at one end, DB11⁺⁽²⁺⁾ terminated by a PY⁺ unit at one end and a PH unit at the other end, and DB14⁺⁺ terminated with PH units at both ends; and (d) dumbbell DB1⁺⁺ and DB14⁺⁺ terminated with two PH units at both ends.

DB11⁺⁽²⁺⁾ and DB9⁺⁽²⁺⁾ contain the same positively charged PY⁺ terminus. In spite of the fact that neither DB1⁺⁺ nor DB14⁺⁺ contains any positively charged PY⁺ termini, the equimolar mixture of CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ with DB14⁺⁺ exhibits a stronger triradical tricationic absorption band compared with the case of the equimolar mixture of CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ with DB1⁺⁺ (Figure 2d). These observations might suggest that the neutral PH unit can provide some extra interactions to stabilize the triradical tricationic complexes.

Binding Constant Measurements. The strengths of binding between the CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ ring and the 18 dumbbells containing BIPY⁺⁺ units were measured by carrying out titration experiments in an Ar-filled glovebox. The absorptions at ca. 1100 nm were monitored after transferring of samples in the glovebox to cuvettes which were sealed to the air during the collection of UV–Vis–NIR spectra. For the experimental details and results from these measurements, see the SI, in particular Table S1 and Figures S1–S20. The results, which are summarized in Figure 3, reveal that the association constants (K_a) for the formation of the triradical tricationic complexes between the CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ ring and the 18 dumbbells containing BIPY⁺⁺ units in MeCN vary (Table 2) over a wide range from 10^2 to 10^5 M⁻¹, with the weakest being DB8²⁺⁽²⁺⁾, with $K_a = 800$ M⁻¹, and the strongest being DB14⁺⁺, with $K_a = 180\,000$ M⁻¹. In general, the association constants for the complexes involving dumbbells with positively charged PY⁺ termini (the pink, blue, and black lines/points in Figure 3) are significantly smaller than those for dumbbells with neutral PH termini (the red and green lines/points in Figure 3). The K_a values for the dumbbells terminated by PY⁺ groups are influenced by the number of positive charge(s) (one or two) and the number of methylene groups separating the PY⁺ termini from the centrally located BIPY⁺⁺ units, i.e., the distance between positive charges in the complexes. For the series of PY⁺-terminated dumbbells, a decrease is observed (black line in Figure 3) in the K_a values for the complexes as the oligomethylene chains become shorter (n

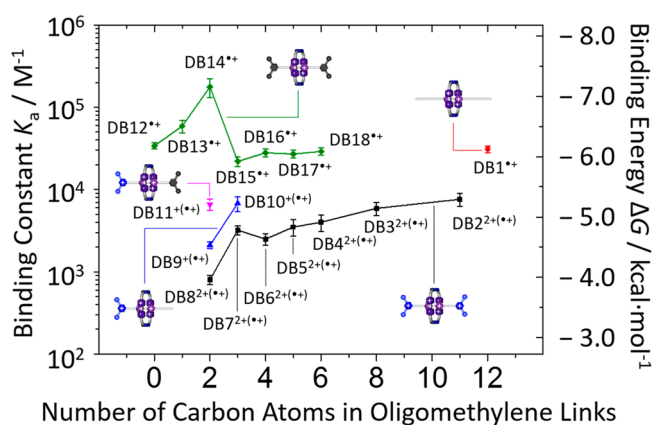
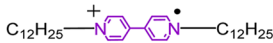
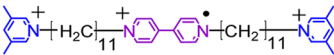
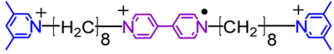
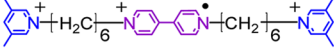
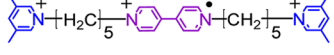
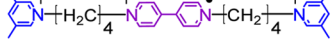
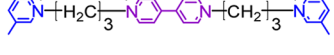
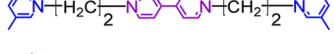
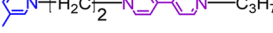
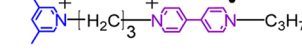
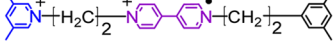
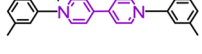
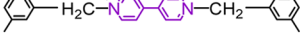
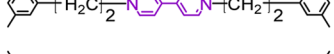






Figure 3. Comparison of the binding constants of the 18 dumbbells with CBPQT²⁽⁺⁾ under reducing conditions. The x axis indicates the number of methylene groups in the spacers between the functional groups and the BIPY⁺⁺ radical cations. The left y axis presents the binding constant on a logarithmic axis, while the right y axis shows the corresponding binding energies. The black line represents the series of dumbbells with bis-PY⁺ functionalization; it shows an approximate decrease in binding constants as the spacers become shorter. The same trend is evident in the case of the mono-PY⁺-functionalized DB9⁺⁽²⁺⁾ and DB10⁺⁽²⁺⁾, as indicated by the blue line. The green line, which represents the bis-PH-functionalized series, shows a dramatic increase from DB12⁺⁺ to DB14⁺⁺, followed by a dramatic decrease from DB14⁺⁺ to DB15⁺⁺, before remaining constant from DB15⁺⁺ through DB18⁺⁺. DB1⁺⁺ has a binding constant similar to those of DB15⁺⁺–DB18⁺⁺, while DB11⁺⁺, bearing mixed PH and PY⁺ units, presents a binding constant between those of bis-PH-functionalized dumbbells and mono-PY⁺-functionalized DB9⁺⁽²⁺⁾.

= 11 down to 2 in Table 1) on going from DB2²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ ($K_a = 7600$ M⁻¹) to DB8²⁺⁽²⁺⁾ ($K_a = 800$ M⁻¹). The two half-dumbbells with only one PY⁺ terminus exhibit (blue line in Figure 3) higher K_a values than the series of dual-terminated PY⁺ dumbbells. DB10⁺⁽²⁺⁾, where $n = 3$ in Table 1, has a higher

Table 2. Summary of Binding Constants and Binding Energies

BIPY ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾	Dumbbell Structural Formulas	Trisradical Band λ / nm	Molar Extinction Coefficient ^a ϵ / M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	Binding Constant K 10 ³ M ⁻¹	Binding Energy ^b ΔG kcal mol ⁻¹
DB1 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1088	960 ± 40	31 ± 3	- 6.1
DB2 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1088	980 ± 40	7.6 ± 1.4	- 5.3
DB3 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1087	900 ± 40	5.9 ± 1.1	- 5.1
DB4 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1087	1020 ± 60	4.0 ± 0.9	- 4.9
DB5 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1085	940 ± 60	3.5 ± 0.8	- 4.8
DB6 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1081	960 ± 60	2.5 ± 0.4	- 4.6
DB7 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1075	1080 ± 40	3.2 ± 0.4	- 4.8
DB8 ²⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1087	880 ± 60	0.8 ± 0.1	- 4.0
DB9 ⁺⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1075	1120 ± 40	2.1 ± 0.2	- 5.2
DB10 ⁺⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1077	980 ± 40	6.8 ± 1.4	- 4.5
DB11 ⁺⁽⁺⁺⁾ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1080	1040 ± 20	6.6 ± 1.0	- 5.2
DB12 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1107	940 ± 10	34 ± 3	- 6.2
DB13 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1089	870 ± 20	59 ± 10	- 6.5
DB14 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1083	820 ± 20	177 ± 46	- 7.2
DB15 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1079	890 ± 30	22 ± 3	- 5.9
DB16 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1088	930 ± 20	28 ± 3	- 6.1
DB17 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1086	890 ± 20	27 ± 3	- 6.1
DB18 ²⁺ -CBPQT ²⁽⁺⁺⁾		1087	900 ± 20	29 ± 3	- 6.1

^aMolar extinction coefficients have been calculated using UV-Vis-NIR titration spectra, assuming all CBPQT²⁽⁺⁺⁾ forms a trisradical complex when large excess of BIPY²⁺ is present. ^bBinding energies have been calculated using the equation $\Delta G = -RT \ln K$.

K_a value than DB9⁺⁽⁺⁺⁾, where $n = 2$ in Table 1. The neutral PH-terminated dumbbells (green line in Figure 3) reveal higher K_a values and a more complicated behavior. Dumbbells DB15²⁺-DB18²⁺, containing oligomethylene chains with three methylene units ($n = 3$ in Table 1) or more ($n = 4, 5, 6$ in Table 1), show very similar binding strengths to each other and also to DB1²⁺ carrying only dodecyl chains: in these cases,

there is no Coulombic repulsion to destabilize the trisradical tricationic complexes. Dumbbells DB12²⁺-DB14²⁺, where $n = 0, 1, \text{ and } 2$, respectively, in Table 1, however, exhibit a dramatic increase in K_a values, from 34 000 M⁻¹ for DB12²⁺ to 180 000 M⁻¹ for DB14²⁺, reflecting the fact that additional C-H... π interactions are coming into play as sources (*vide infra*) of extra stabilization of their complexes. This interpretation is

strengthened further on comparing the K_a value of 2100 M^{-1} for the half-dumbbell $\text{DB9}^{+(\bullet+)}$ with that of 6600 M^{-1} for the full dumbbell $\text{DB11}^{+(\bullet+)}$ terminated by a PH unit which can enter into $\text{C-H}\cdots\pi$ interactions with the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring.

Single-Crystal X-ray Diffraction (XRD). In an attempt to gain a better understanding of the behavior observed in binding strengths between the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings and the different dumbbells containing $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units, we decided that solid-state superstructures might yield some valuable co-conformational information.³⁵ Single crystals were grown in an Ar-filled glovebox by slowly diffusing $i\text{Pr}_2\text{O}$ into MeCN solutions (0.5 mM) of the triradical tricationic complexes derived from the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring and dumbbells $\text{DB7}^{2+(\bullet+)}$, $\text{DB8}^{2+(\bullet+)}$, $\text{DB9}^{+(\bullet+)}$, $\text{DB10}^{+(\bullet+)}$, $\text{DB12}^{\bullet+}$, $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}$, and $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}$. The X-ray crystal data associated with these solid-state superstructures are summarized in the Experimental Section and illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, as well as in the SI in Figures S21–S27. They all reveal 1:1 inclusion complexes in which the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units in the dumbbells are encircled²³ by $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings. In the case of both the full dumbbells terminated by two PY^+ units and half dumbbells with only one PY^+ terminus, the PY^+ units are directed (Figure 4) away from the charged centers of complexation in order to minimize Coulombic repulsion. It is worth noting that both $\text{DB7}^{2+(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{DB10}^{+(\bullet+)}$, with trimethylene linkers, form stronger complexes in solution than do $\text{DB8}^{2+(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{DB9}^{+(\bullet+)}$, with bismethylene linkers. The solid-state superstructures (Figure 5) of the triradical tricationic complexes formed between the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring and

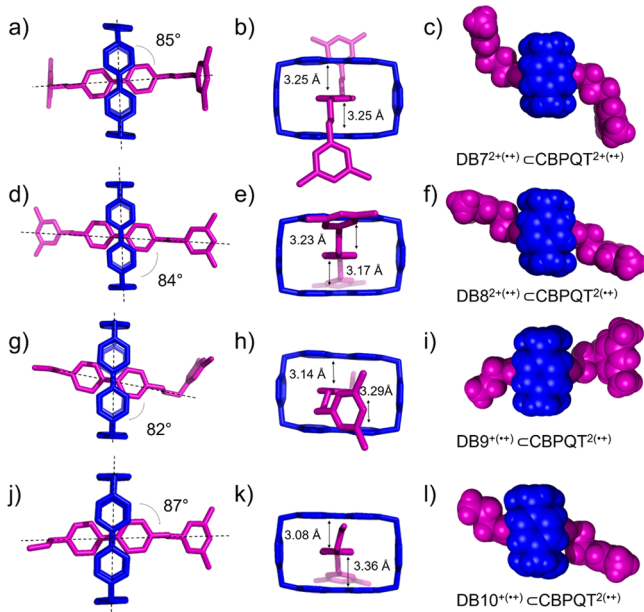


Figure 4. Solid-state superstructures of the radical cationic complexes formed between $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and (a–c) $\text{DB7}^{2+(\bullet+)}$, (d–f) $\text{DB8}^{2+(\bullet+)}$, (g–i) $\text{DB9}^{+(\bullet+)}$, and (j–l) $\text{DB10}^{+(\bullet+)}$. (a), (d), (g), and (j) are tubular representations of the side-on views, illustrating the angle between the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring plane and the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ unit. (b), (e), (h), and (k) are tubular representations of the plan views, illustrating the distances between the three $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units in the superstructures. (c), (f), (i), and (l) are space-filling representations of the 1:1 complexes. Solvent molecules and counterions are omitted for the sake of clarity. The solid-state superstructures reveal that the positively charged PY^+ units are positioned away from the center of the triradical tricationic complexes in order to minimize Coulombic repulsions.

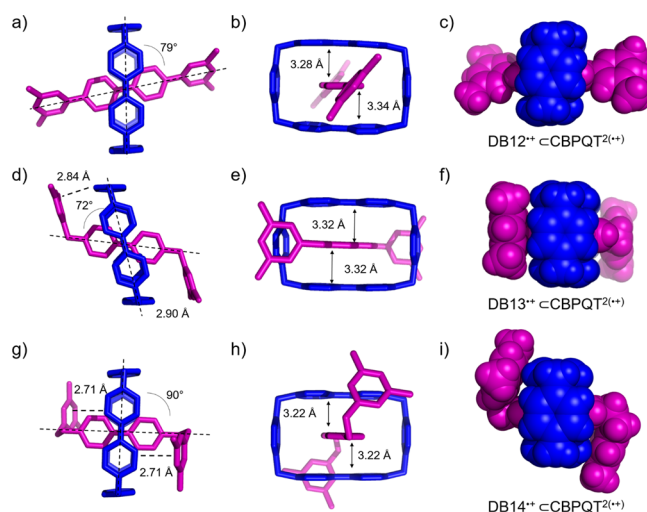


Figure 5. Solid-state superstructures of the radical cationic complexes formed between $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and (a–c) $\text{DB12}^{\bullet+}$, (d–f) $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}$, and (g–i) $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}$. (a), (d), and (g) are tubular representations of the side-on views, illustrating the angle between the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring plane and the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ unit and with the close contacts between the protons and π planes indicated. (b), (e), and (h) are tubular representations of the plan views, illustrating the distances between the three $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units in the superstructures. (c), (f), and (i) are space-filling representations of the 1:1 complexes. Solvent molecules and counterions are omitted for the sake of clarity. The solid-state superstructures reveal that, on forming triradical tricationic inclusion complexes with the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings, the dumbbells $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}$ and $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}$ fold back to provide extra interactions that further stabilize the complexes. Although it is not possible for the rigid $\text{DB12}^{\bullet+}$ dumbbell to acquire additional binding with the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring, close contacts are evident in the $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ complexes.

dumbbells $\text{DB12}^{\bullet+}$, $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}$, and $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}$ terminated with neutral PH groups are very different. In the $\text{DB12}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ complex, the dumbbell is rigid, and the PH groups are directed away from the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring. When there are methylene groups, however, between the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ unit and the PH termini as in $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}$, they fold back to create close contacts between the 3,5-dimethylphenyl rings and the phenylene linkers in the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings. The distances from the phenylene protons to the PH planes are 2.84 and 2.90 Å. When the spacers between the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units and the PH termini are bismethylenes, as in $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}$, even more pronounced folding of the PH termini takes place, as indicated by close contacts of 2.71 Å between the β -protons on $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units of the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings and the PH planes of the 3,5-dimethylphenyl rings. The fact that the PH termini fold back in the solid-state superstructures of $\text{DB13}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{DB14}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ suggests that there are $\text{C-H}\cdots\pi$ interactions³⁶ between the electron-deficient $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings and the electron-rich 3,5-dimethylphenyl rings. In the former complex the PH termini form relatively weak $\text{C-H}\cdots\pi$ interactions with the phenylene linkers in the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring, whereas in the latter complex the $\text{C-H}\cdots\pi$ interactions involving the more electron-deficient β -protons in the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units of the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ rings are stronger, commensurate with the complex having the highest association constant ($K_a = 180\,000\text{ M}^{-1}$) of all of the 18 dumbbells in MeCN solution. Although we did not obtain crystals of the $\text{DB11}^{\bullet+}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ complex, we can infer that $\text{C-H}\cdots\pi$ interactions

Table 3. Comparison of the Binding Free Energies (ΔG) between Quantum Mechanical Calculations and Experiments

complex ^a	functional group	QM ^c			Exp
		ΔE (kcal/mol)	$\Delta E + \text{BSSE}$ (kcal/mol)	ΔG (kcal/mol)	ΔG (kcal/mol)
DB8 ^{2+(••)} CCBPQT ^{2(••)}	2 PY ⁺	-17.05	-9.82	-1.39	-4.0
DB9 ^{3+(•••)} CCBPQT ^{2(••)}	1 PY ⁺	-22.58	-16.09	-6.38	-4.5
DB0 ^{•+} CCBPQT ^{2(••)} ^b	0PY ⁺ (0PH)	-27.10	-21.39	-8.34	n.a.
DB11 ^{4+(••••)} CCBPQT ^{2(••)}	1 PY ⁺ + 1 PH	-26.53	-19.30	-9.06	-5.2
DB14 ^{5+(•••••)} CCBPQT ^{2(••)}	2 PH	-35.42	-28.19	-13.40	-7.2

^aSee Table 2 for the structural formulas of DB8, DB9, DB11, and DB14. The chain lengths are all the same ($n = 2$) in these structures. The differences lie in the functional groups in the dumbbell structure: from 2 PY⁺ to 2 PH, carrying charges from 5⁺ to 3⁺. ^bA structure DB0^{•+}CCBPQT^{2(••)} without any functional groups—1,1'-diethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium—was investigated in order to distinguish between the contributions to ΔG from Coulombic repulsions and C-H $\cdots\pi$ interactions. ^cQM calculations were performed with the M06 functional at 6-311G(d,p) level with D3 van der Waals correction in the presence of the Poisson-Boltzmann solvation model for MeCN. n.a. = not available

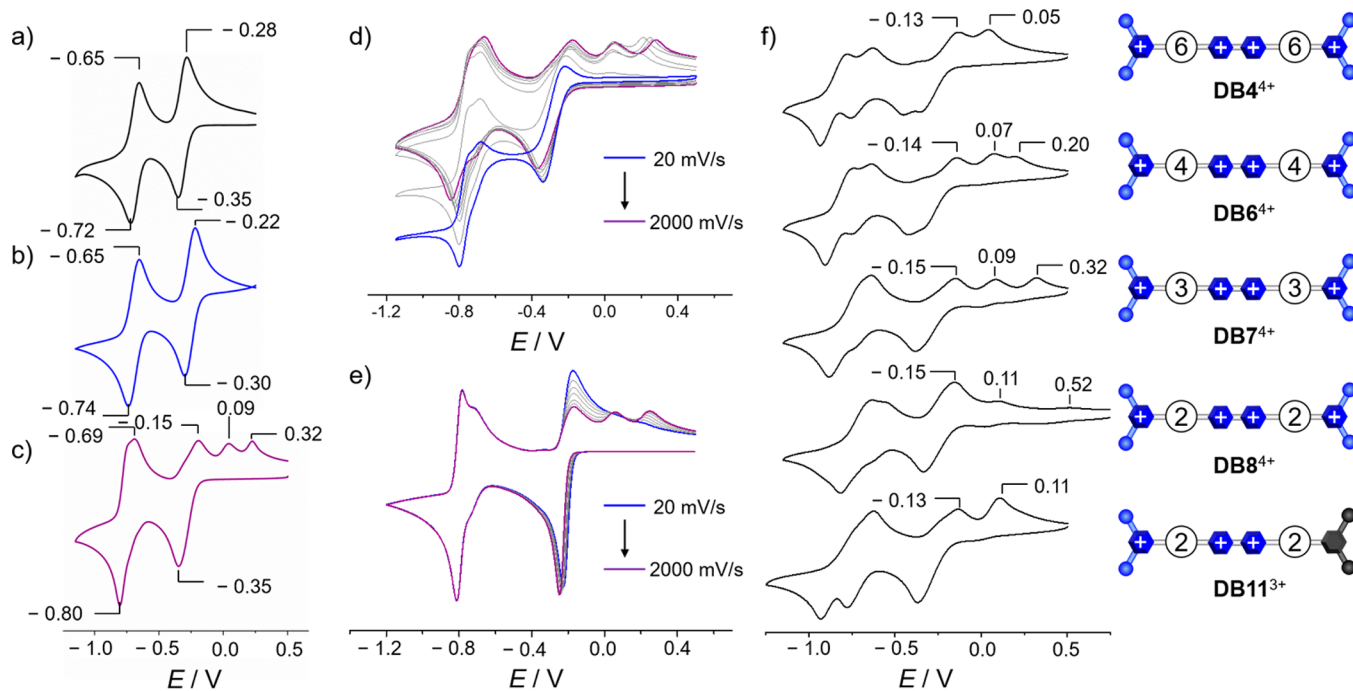


Figure 6. Cyclic voltammograms for (a) DB7-4PF₆, (b) CBPQT-4PF₆, and (c) an equimolar mixture of DB7-4PF₆/CBPQT-4PF₆ (0.5 mM in MeCN, 0.1 M TBA-PF₆, 200 mV·s⁻¹, 298 K) indicating that the oxidation peak for the trisradical tricationic complex separates into three one-electron processes. (d) Normalized experimental (0.5 mM in MeCN, 0.1 M TBA-PF₆, 298 K) and (e) simulated variable scan rate CVs of an equimolar mixture of DB7-4PF₆/CBPQT-4PF₆ showing that the three oxidation peaks merge into one peak at slow scan rates. The scan rates vary from 20 mV·s⁻¹ (blue curve) through 50, 75, 100, 200, 500, 1000, leading up to 2000 mV·s⁻¹ (purple curve). (f) Comparison of CVs of equimolar mixtures of CBPQT-4PF₆ with those recorded for DB4-4PF₆, DB6-4PF₆, DB7-4PF₆, DB8-4PF₆, and DB11-3PF₆, from top to bottom, at high scan rates (0.5 mM in MeCN, 0.1 M TBA-PF₆, 2000 mV·s⁻¹, 298 K), showing the appearance and shift of the third oxidation peak.

result in it being stronger than DB9^{••+}CCBPQT^{2(••)} devoid of C-H $\cdots\pi$ interactions. In the case of the dumbbells DB15^{••+}, DB16^{••+}, DB17^{••+}, and DB18^{••+}, with linkers containing 3, 4, 5, and 6 methylene groups, respectively, presumably the conformations of the linkers exclude the folding back to form C-H $\cdots\pi$ interactions so that they exhibit very similar association constants to each other and to DB1^{•+}CCBPQT^{2(••)}.

Quantum Mechanical (QM) Calculations. QM calculations were carried out on these systems using the Poisson-Boltzmann solvation model with the M06 density functional and the 6-311G(d,p) basis while including the D3 van der Waals corrections that we expect to describe the non-covalent interactions important in these systems. Then, including the vibrational contributions, we evaluated the binding free energies ($\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$) between the reduced CBPQT^{2(••)} rings and the dumbbells involving reduced BIPY^{••+} units. Here we calculated only trisradical tricationic complexes with bismethylene linkers

and various termini (2PY⁺, 1PY⁺, 1PY⁺ plus 1PH, and 2PH) corresponding to DB8^{2+(••)}, DB9^{3+(•••)}, DB11^{4+(••••)}, and DB14^{5+(•••••)}, respectively. A model dumbbell DB0^{•+}—1,1'-diethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium, an analogue without any termini—was also included in the calculations in order to gain a better understanding of the relationships between the different termini and $\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$. The superstructures associated with these calculated complexes are shown in Table S3 in the SI. We find that, with the D3 van der Waals corrections and basis set superposition error (BSSE) correction, the QM calculations reproduce (Table 3) qualitatively the experimental results. Thus, we find that the $\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$ data for DB8^{2+(••)}CCBPQT^{2(••)} with two PY⁺ termini leads to the lowest calculated binding energy of -1.39 kcal/mol, which compares reasonably well with the experimental value of -4.0 kcal/mol. By comparison, DB14^{5+(••~•~•~•)}CCBPQT^{2(••)} with two PH groups has the highest calculated binding free energy of -13.4 kcal/mol,

which can be compared with the experimental value of -7.2 kcal/mol. The calculated $\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$ values for the other complexes are in between those for $\text{DB8}^{2+(\bullet+)}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{DB14}^{+\bullet}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ in accordance with the following sequence: $\Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{DB8}} < \Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{DB9}} < \Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{DB0}} < \Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{DB11}} < \Delta G_{\text{binding}}^{\text{DB14}}$, which agrees qualitatively with the experimental data.

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR) Spectroscopy. The radical–radical interactions in the dumbbell $^{(\bullet+)}\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ complexes were also explored using continuous wave EPR spectroscopy (see Figures S33–35 in the SI). The EPR spectra provide additional verifications of the complexation between $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ and the radical cationic dumbbells and indicate an antiferromagnetic coupling between the radicals.

Cyclic Voltammetry (CV). In order to gain a better understanding of the redox processes involved in the assembly and disassembly of radical complexes, CV experiments were performed. The redox processes exhibited by the dumbbells alone (e.g., Figure 6a for $\text{DB7}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$) are very similar to that (Figure 6b) for $\text{CBPQT}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$. The BIPY^{2+} units experience two sequential one-electron reversible reductions, to their radical cation and neutral states, respectively. Since the redox potential for the PY^+ units are outside the scan-range (< -1.20 V), they are considered to be inert under the experimental conditions. The redox potentials for the dumbbells are shifted to more positive values on account of an increase in inductive effects as the linkers between the BIPY^{2+} and PY^+ units become shorter (see SI, Figures S28–S30 and Table S2). When some of the dumbbells are mixed in a 1:1 molar ratio with $\text{CBPQT}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, the oxidation of the triradical state back to its fully oxidized form becomes separated into three one-electron processes. For example, the CV (Figure 6c) of a 1:1 mixture of $\text{DB7}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$ and $\text{CBPQT}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$ in MeCN at a scan rate of 200 mV/s illustrates the separation into three peaks. When variable scan-rate CV experiments (Figure 6d and SI, Figure S31) were performed, the three peaks are observed to merge to give one single broad peak at low scan rate (20 mV/s). A mechanism explaining the CV data is proposed in Figure 7. The triradical complex, first of all, loses one electron to form a bisradical complex, resulting in much weaker binding interactions. Under slow scan-rate conditions, we propose that the bisradical complex disassembles in solution on a time scale that is fast compared with the sweep in voltage, resulting in both $\text{CBPQT}^{2+(\bullet+)}$ and $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ being oxidized as separate compounds, giving rise to one overlapping broad peak. Under fast scan-rate conditions, however, the scan rate is faster than the disassembly of the bisradical complex, which has a less favorable oxidation potential compared with that of the triradical complex on account of the increase in the positive charge which renders this second oxidation potential more positive than the first one. Once the complex has been oxidized back to the monoradical state, the kinetic barrier for the CBPQT^{4+} ring to dethread increases significantly on account of Coulombic repulsions between PY^+ and the four positive charges on the CBPQT^{4+} ring. Consequently, the final oxidation takes place before the dethreading process. The cumulated positive charges cause the final oxidation process to take place at an even more positive potential, resulting in the observation of a third oxidation peak. The proposed mechanism has been tested by digital simulation^{23,30c,37} which reveals a behavior (Figure 6e) similar to that recorded in the voltammograms. The three peaks are not observed in all the dumbbells. For those dumbbells ($\text{DB2}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, $\text{DB3}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, and $\text{DB4}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$) containing long linkers

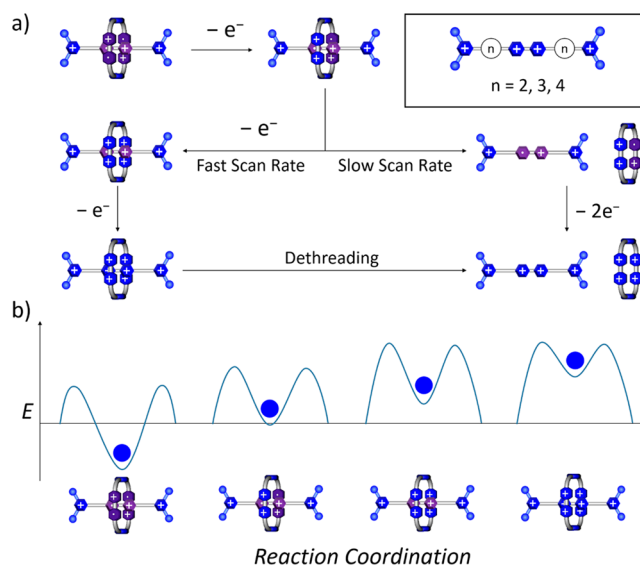


Figure 7. Proposed mechanism for the oxidation of triradical tricationic complexes to their fully oxidized states. (a) Graphical representations showing the different oxidation pathways under slow and fast CV scan rates, respectively. Oxidation under a fast scan rate results in three one-electron processes at different potentials, while oxidation under a slow scan rate results in three $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ radical cations being oxidized to BIPY^{2+} dications at more or less the same potentials. (b) Idealized energy profiles for the complexes at different oxidation states. The triradical tricationic complexes (left) are associated with strong binding interactions, while the bisradical tetracationic complexes (middle left) experience much weaker binding. Although the monoradical species (middle right) are thermodynamically unfavorable, increased Coulombic barriers hinder dethreading of the CBPQT^{4+} ring, resulting in a metastable species being observed in the high scan rate CV experiments. The fully oxidized species (right) are even higher in energy and so dissociate very quickly.

between the PY^+ and the BIPY^{2+} units, there is sufficient space for the CBPQT^{4+} ring to reside on the linkers instead of being forced to encircle the $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units, and so the final oxidation occurs at the same potential as the second one, resulting (Figures 6f and S31) in only two peaks.^{22,23,30c} Three oxidation peaks are only observed in the cases of $\text{DB6}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, $\text{DB7}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, and $\text{DB8}\cdot 4\text{PF}_6$, in which the third oxidation potential shifts significantly as the number of carbon atoms in the linkers is decreased from four to two since the CBPQT^{4+} ring is more restricted in $\text{DB8}^{2+(\bullet+)}$ than it is in $\text{DB6}^{2+(\bullet+)}$. In $\text{DB11}^{+(\bullet+)}$, with Coulombic repulsion operating only from one end of the dumbbell, a third oxidation peak is not observed (Figure 6f) since the CBPQT^{4+} ring can make a quick exit from the neutral end of the dumbbell.

CONCLUSION

An assortment of no less than 18 dumbbells containing within their oligomethylene chains centrally located 4,4'-bipyridinium radical cationic ($\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$) units, and terminated in some instances by positively charged 3,5-dimethylpyridium (PY^+) groups and in other cases by neutral 3,5-dimethylphenyl (PH) groups, have been evaluated for their propensities to act as substrates for the cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phenylene) bisradical dicationic ($\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$) receptor. The $\text{BIPY}^{\bullet+}$ units in these dumbbells serve as radical recognition sites for the $\text{CBPQT}^{2(\bullet+)}$ ring. The dumbbells exhibit a wide range of binding abilities for the ring, depending on whether their termini are charged (PY^+)

or neutral (PH). The strengths of the 1:1 complexes formed between the dumbbells and the ring are curtailed severely by the existence of charged termini and enhanced in the presence of neutral termini. Solid-state superstructures of some of the 1:1 radical complexes reveal that the neutral aromatic termini can serve as sources of additional stabilization involving C–H $\cdots\pi$ interactions between the ring and dumbbells in folded-back conformations. CV shows quite convincingly that the charged ring dissociates more rapidly from the neutral ends of the dumbbells than from their charged ends. The thermodynamic and kinetic data gleaned from this radical study in physical organic chemistry find relevance in the design and synthesis of machines that operate away from equilibrium.^{31,32} For example, the recently introduced artificial molecular pump^{32a} with a BIPY-C2-isopropylphenyl portion has an obviously higher pumping efficiency (~90% yield) compared with the initial system^{31a} without the C2-isopropylphenyl portion (~70% yield). We believe the folding-back phenomenon also exists in the case of an artificial molecular pump in its radical state and promotes binding between the BIPY^{•+} unit in the pump and the CBPQT^{2(•+)} ring.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Synthesis. CBPQT·4PF₆,³⁸ DB1·2PF₆,³⁹ and DB7·2PF₆^{31a} were prepared according to literature procedures. The detailed synthetic procedures and full characterizations of new compounds are provided in the SI.

Binding Constant Measurements. An excess of activated Zn dust was added to a MeCN solution (~2 mL, ~5.0 × 10⁻⁴ M) of CBPQT·4PF₆, and the reaction mixture was stirred under Ar in a glovebox for 5 min. A MeCN solution (~3.0 × 10⁻² M) of DB1·2PF₆, DB2·7·4PF₆, DB8·10·3PF₆, or DB11·18·2PF₆ was titrated into CBPQT·4PF₆ solution. After each titration, the mixture was stirred for 1 min, and then 0.35 mL of the reaction mixture was filtered and sealed in a 1 mm UV cuvette. Vis–NIR spectra were recorded from 1500 to 450 nm, and the cuvette was then returned to the glovebox. The combined reaction mixture was titrated repeatedly until the triradical band (~1080 nm) reached saturation (4–8 equiv of the dumbbells). The detailed data processing can be found in the SI.

Single-Crystal XRD. An excess of activated Zn dust was added to a mixture of CBPQT·4PF₆ (0.6 mg, 0.5 μmol), and the dumbbells (0.5 μmol, DB8·4PF₆, DB9·4PF₆, DB10·4PF₆, DB12·2PF₆, DB13·2PF₆, or DB14·2PF₆) in MeCN (1 mL) in a glovebox under an atmosphere of Ar, and the mixtures were stirred for 30 min. After filtering, the purple solutions were subjected to slow vapor diffusion with Pr₂O at 0 °C. The solid-state superstructure of DB7CCBPQT·6PF₆ has been published in a previous report.^{31a} All the other crystal data are summarized briefly below. Detailed data can be found in the SI.

DB8CCBPQT·5PF₆. C₇₂H₇₈F₃₀N₁₂P₅, *M* = 1836.34, triclinic, space group P $\bar{1}$ (no. 2), *a* = 13.9238(14), *b* = 18.0258(17), and *c* = 19.2008(18) Å, α = 87.542(5), β = 74.700(6), and γ = 83.934(6)°, *V* = 4621.8(8) Å³, *Z* = 2, *T* = 99.99 K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.858, 31 230 reflections measured, 14 749 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0624) which were used in all calculations. The final *wR*(*F*₂) was 0.5072 (all data).

DB9CCBPQT·4PF₆. C₅₉H₆₂F₂₄N₈P₄, *M* = 1449.03, triclinic, space group P $\bar{1}$ (no. 2), *a* = 16.640(4), *b* = 16.710(3), and *c* = 17.160(4) Å, α = 75.037(13), β = 70.814(13), and γ = 62.956(14)°, *V* = 3979.9(16) Å³, *Z* = 2, *T* = 100.02 K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.710 mm⁻¹, *D*_{calc} = 1.209 g/mm³, 12 511 reflections measured (5.498 ≤ 2 θ ≤ 108.322), 8609 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0596, *R*_{sigma} = 0.1371) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.1078 (*I* > 2 σ (*I*)), and *wR*₂ was 0.3129 (all data).

DB10CCBPQT·4PF₆. C₆₁H_{64.5}F₂₄N_{8.5}P₄, *M* = 1496.59, triclinic, space group P $\bar{1}$ (no. 2), *a* = 13.8924(9), *b* = 19.3041(11), and *c* = 28.5592(17) Å, α = 87.962(4), β = 83.733(4), and γ = 75.084(4)°, *V* = 7356.5(8) Å³, *Z* = 4, *T* = 100(2) K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.874 mm⁻¹, *D*_{calc} = 1.351 g/mm³, 14 372 reflections measured (3.112 ≤ 2 θ ≤ 101.114),

14 372 unique (*R*_{sigma} = 0.1201) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.1187 (*I* > 2 σ (*I*)), and *wR*₂ was 0.3391 (all data).

DB12CCBPQT·3PF₆. C₆₄H₆₁F₁₈N₈P₃, *M* = 1363.10, monoclinic, space group *C2/m* (no. 12), *a* = 27.8633(18), *b* = 19.6876(13), and *c* = 14.3635(9) Å, β = 121.019(2)°, *V* = 6752.5(8) Å³, *Z* = 4, *T* = 99.99 K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.635 mm⁻¹, *D*_{calc} = 1.341 g/mm³, 23 953 reflections measured (7.182 ≤ 2 θ ≤ 130.168), 5897 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0279, *R*_{sigma} = 0.0237) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.1005 (*I* > 2 σ (*I*)), and *wR*₂ was 0.3082 (all data).

DB13CCBPQT·3.5PF₆. C₁₄₆H₁₅₁F₄₂N₂₁P₇, *M* = 3214.66, monoclinic, space group *P2₁/n* (no. 14), *a* = 16.6492(7), *b* = 19.7296(9), and *c* = 22.6647(10) Å, β = 95.147(3)°, *V* = 7414.9(6) Å³, *Z* = 2, *T* = 99.99 K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.751 mm⁻¹, *D*_{calc} = 1.440 g/mm³, 35 068 reflections measured (5.95 ≤ 2 θ ≤ 130.378), 12 522 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0514, *R*_{sigma} = 0.0529) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.0582 (*I* > 2 σ (*I*)), and *wR*₂ was 0.1747 (all data).

DB14CCBPQT·3PF₆. C₇₀H₇₂F₁₈N₈P₃, *M* = 1460.26, triclinic, space group P $\bar{1}$ (no. 2), *a* = 9.938(2), *b* = 13.616(3), and *c* = 14.482(3) Å, α = 113.563(6), β = 99.933(7), and γ = 101.953(7)°, *V* = 1684.5(6) Å³, *Z* = 1, *T* = 99.99 K, μ (Cu K α) = 1.682, 31 989 reflections measured, 6073 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0257) which were used in all calculations. The final *wR*(*F*₂) was 0.0824 (all data).

Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for all the structures reported in this Article have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC-1476153, CCDC-1476154, CCDC-1476155, CCDC-1476156, CCDC-1476157, and CCDC-1476158.

Density Functional Theory (DFT) Calculations. DFT calculations were performed at the level of M06⁴⁰/6-311G(d,p)⁴¹ with D3 van der Waals correction⁴² in the presence of the Poisson–Boltzmann solvation model⁴³ for MeCN (ϵ = 37.5 and *R*₀ = 2.18 Å) as implemented in with Jaguar 8.2.⁴⁴ Unrestricted calculations were applied to molecules and complexes with unpaired electrons. Detailed information on charges and multiplicities used in the calculations is listed in the SI. Counterpoise calculations were used to correct for the problem of BSSE⁴⁵ to binding energies. Frequencies were derived from semiempirical quantum chemistry method PM7⁴⁶ with consideration of solvation implemented in MOPAC 2012.⁴⁷

Gibbs free energies were calculated by the following formula:

$$G_{298K} = E + G_{\text{solv}} + ZPE + H_{\text{vib}} + 6kT - TS_{\text{mod}}$$

where *S*_{mod} = *S*_{vid} + 0.54(*S*_{trans} + *S*_{rot}) + 0.24 is Wert's approximation⁴⁸ for the entropy fit to the experimental solvation of small molecules.

CV. Each dumbbell compound (1 mmol) was dissolved in a 1 mL MeCN solution (TBA·PF₆, 0.1 M). Next, 0.5 mL of the dumbbell solution was mixed with 0.5 mL of MeCN solution (CBPQT·4PF₆, 1 mM, TBA·PF₆, 0.1 M) in order to prepare the 1:1 dumbbell/CBPQT^{•+} samples, while the other 0.5 mL of the dumbbell solution was diluted with 0.5 mL of MeCN solution (TBA·PF₆, 0.1 M) in order to prepare the dumbbell-only samples with an analyte concentration of 0.5 mM. The simulation is generated using DigiSim 3.03b software purchased from BASi Company.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/jacs.6b04343.

Synthetic procedures and further details; characterization by UV–Vis–NIR spectroscopy, X-ray crystallography, and EPR spectroscopy; and DFT calculations (PDF)

X-ray data for DB8CCBPQT·5PF₆ (CIF)

X-ray data for DB9CCBPQT·4PF₆ (CIF)

X-ray data for DB10CCBPQT·4PF₆ (CIF)

X-ray data for DB12CCBPQT·3PF₆ (CIF)

X-ray data for DB13CCBPQT·3.5PF₆ (CIF)

X-ray data for DB14CCBPQT·3PF₆ (CIF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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