PHOTOCLEAVABLE SUPRAMOLECULAR RUTHENIUM-HYDROGELS

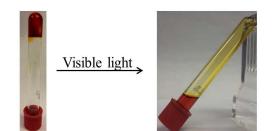
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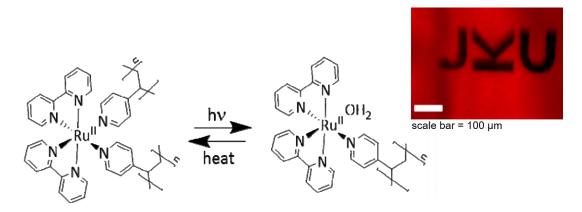
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The application of cis-[Ru^{II}(bpy)₂(L1)(L2)]²⁺ for the phototriggered release of the molecules L1/L2 is well known in the literature. The photoactive MLCT band of these complexes lies in the visible region. Consequently, the ligands can be released by using light with a wavelength of 400 nm and above [1].

This strategy was transferred to polymeric structures in order to design novel materials which are degradable via visible and NIR light. In one material, the ruthenium complex cis-[Ru^{II}(bpy)₂(4AMP)₂]²⁺ (with 4AMP = 4-aminomethylpyridine) was incorporated into polyureas to form hydrogels [2]. In another material, cis-[Ru^{II}(bpy)₂Cl₂]²⁺ was used to cross-link commercially available poly(4-vinylpyridine) also yielding a gel [3]. In both cases, upon irradiation with visible light the pyridine moiety dissociates rapidly due to a cleavage of the Ru–N bond which leads to degradation of the gels. The

photocleavage only occurs in directly irradiated regions and enables a spatial control of the degradation. This allows for micropatterning in multi-photon processes in the NIR. For the gels obtained from poly(4vinylpyridine) the degradation is reversible as was demonstrated by writing, erasing, rewriting cycles.





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- [2] S. Theis, A. Iturmendi, C. Gorsche, M. Orthofer, M. Lunzer, S. Baudis, A. Ovsianikov, R. Liska, U. Monkowius, I. Teasdale, *Angew. Chem.* **2017**, *129*, 16071.
- [3] I. Teasdale, S. Theis, A. Iturmendi, M. Strobel, S. Hild, J. Jacak, P. Mayrhofer, U. Monkowius, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2019**, 25, 9851.