## Substituent Effects of Bipyridine Ligands on Oxygen Reduction Reaction Catalyzed by Dinuclear Cobalt Complexes

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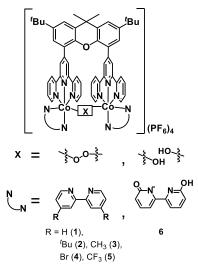
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Four-electron oxygen reduction reaction (4e<sup>-</sup>-ORR) is a key step of natural and artificial energy conversion systems. In nature, cytochrome c oxidase containing Fe-Cu dinuclear complex as an active center efficiently catalyzes 4e-ORR in the respiration process. Therefore, the studies of ORR catalyst based on transition-metal complex has been of interest over the past few decades.1 Previously, we reported dinuclear cobalt polypyridyl complexes bridged by xanthene (1), anthraquinone and anthracene<sup>2</sup> as effective 4e-ORR catalysts. Among them, 1 indicated the highest selectivity (96%) and TOF (5.6  $\times$ 10<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) for chemical 4e<sup>-</sup>-ORR. However, 1 required relatively large overpotential of 630 mV for electrochemical ORR.

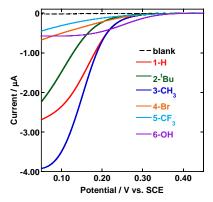
In this paper, we discuss effects of bipyridine substituents on electrochemical ORR catalyzed by dinuclear cobalt complexes bridged 1,8-bis(terpyridyl)xanthene (1-6, Figure 1). Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) using the complex catalyst modified on glassy carbon (GC) as a working electrode in O<sub>2</sub>-saturated phosphate buffer (pH 1.0) showed a catalytic wave at the potential under 0.27 (1), 0.24 (2), 0.27 (3), 0.26 (4), 0.23 (5), 0.32 (6) V vs. SCE (Figure 2). The onset potantial of 6 was more positive than those of 1–5, suggesting that overpotential of ORR was affected by proton relay rather than electron-donating and -withdrawing effects of bipyridine ligands.

## References

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**Figure 1**. Structures of the xanthene-bridged dinuclear cobalt polypyridyl complexes.



**Figure 2.** LSVs using a GC modified with complex catalysts (3.0 nmol cm<sup>-2</sup>) in O<sub>2</sub>-saturated phosphate buffer (pH 1.0). Scan rate: 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.