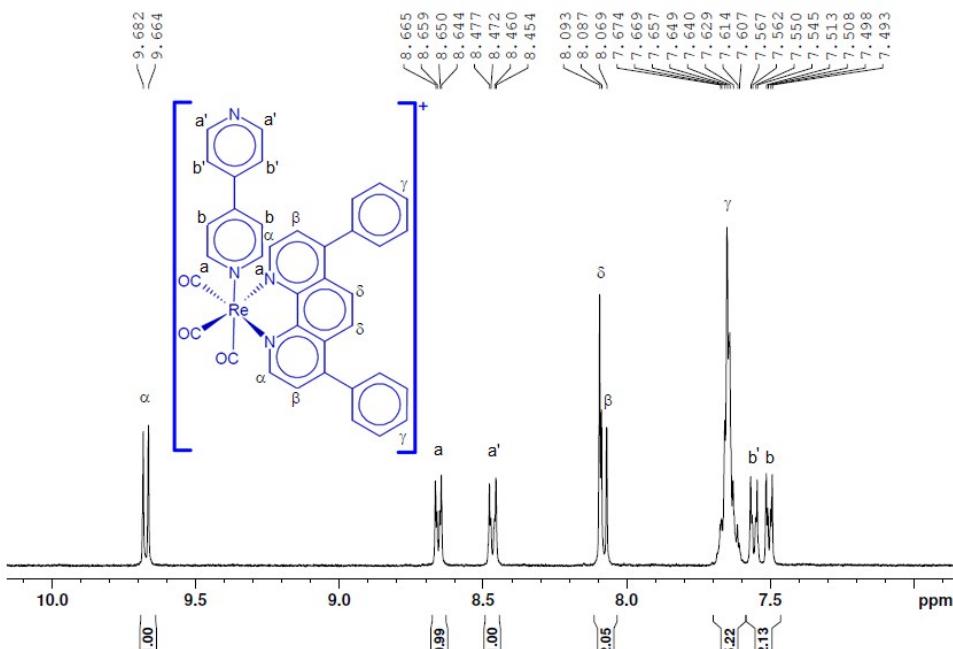


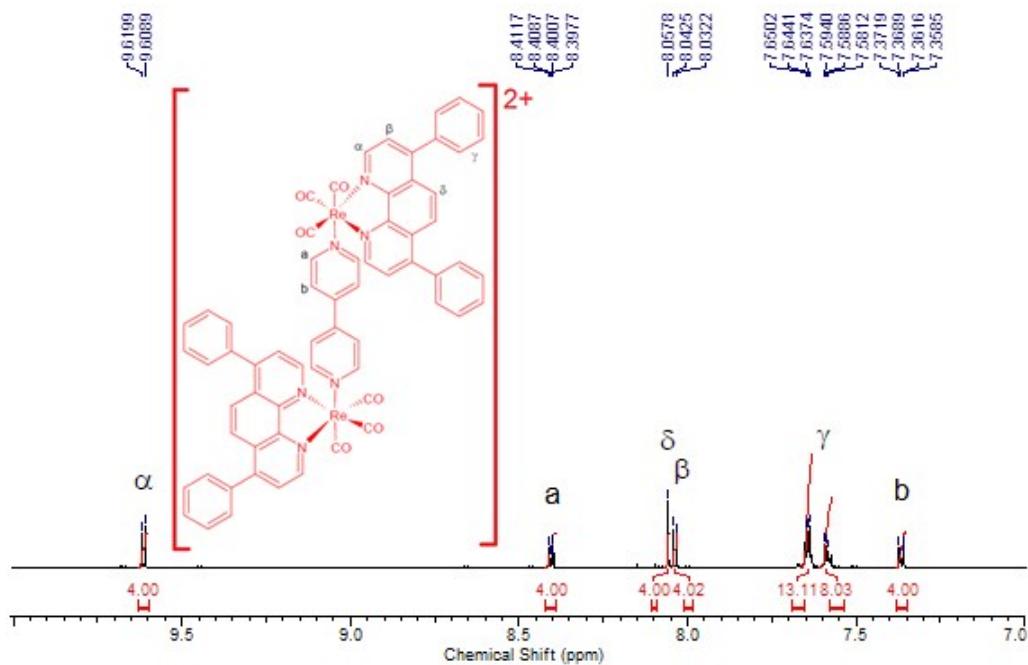
## Mono- and di-nuclear Re(I) complexes and the role of protonable nitrogen atom on quenching emission process by hydroquinone

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### Supplementary Information



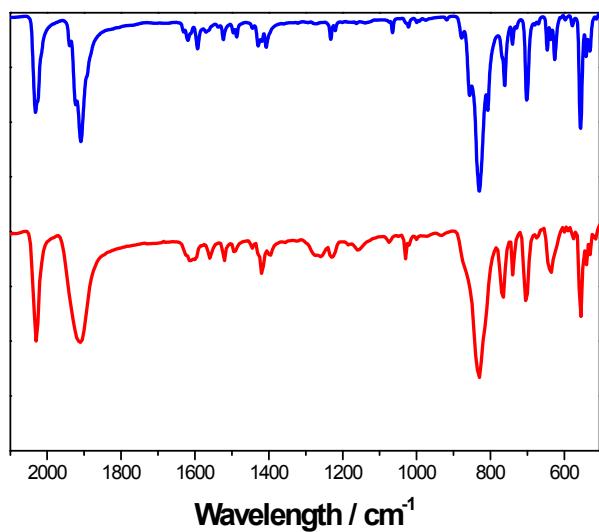
**Figure S1:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *fac*-[Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>+</sup> in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 25°C (300MHz).



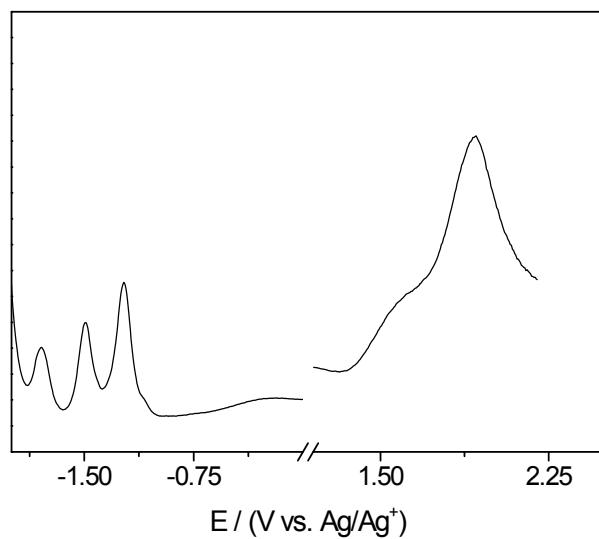
**Figure S2:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $\{(\text{ph}_2\text{phen})(\text{CO})_3\text{Re}\}_2(4,4'\text{-bpy})^{2+}$  in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  (500MHz).

**Table S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectral data for rhenium(I) complexes in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  (300 or 500 MHz).

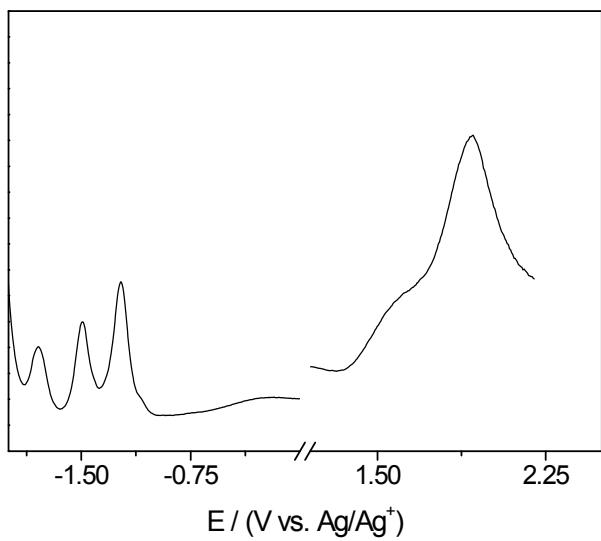
Compound	Proton	$\delta$ (ppm)	J (Hz)
	$\text{H}_\alpha$ $\text{H}_\beta$ $\text{H}_\delta$ $\text{H}_\gamma$ $\text{H}_a$ $\text{H}_{a'}$ $\text{H}_b$ $\text{H}_{b'}$	9.67 (d, 2H) 8.07 (d, 2H) 8.09 (s, 2H) 7.65 (m, 10H) 8.65 (dd, 2H) 8.46 (dd, 2H) 7.55 (dd, 2H) 7.50 (dd, 2H)	5.4 5.4   4.5; 1.8 5.2; 1.7 4.5; 1.5 5.1; 1.5
	$\text{H}_\alpha$ $\text{H}_\beta$ $\text{H}_\delta$ $\text{H}_\gamma$ $\text{H}_a$ $\text{H}_b$	9.61 (d, 4H) 8.04 (d, 4H) 8.06 (s, 4H) 7.64-7.59 (m, 20H) 8.40 (dd, 4H) 7.36 (dd, 4H)	5.5 5.2   5.5; 1.5 5.2; 1.5



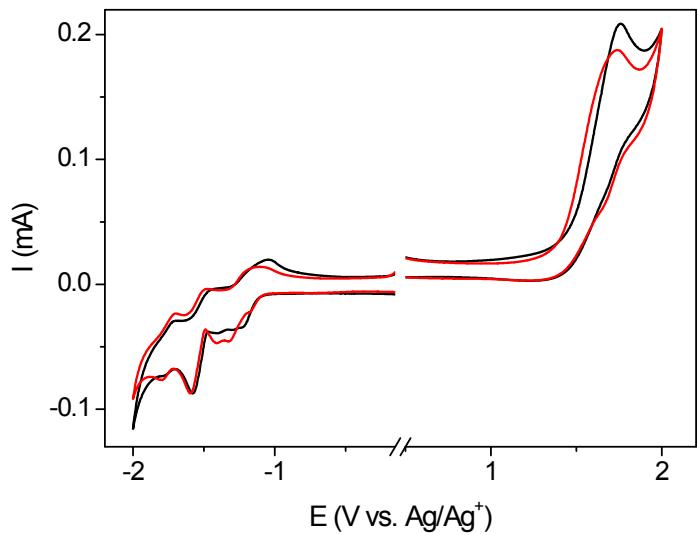
**Figure S3:** FTIR spectra of *fac*-[Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(4,4'-bpy)]PF<sub>6</sub> (—) and [{(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(CO)<sub>3</sub>Re}<sub>2</sub>(4,4'-bpy)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (—).



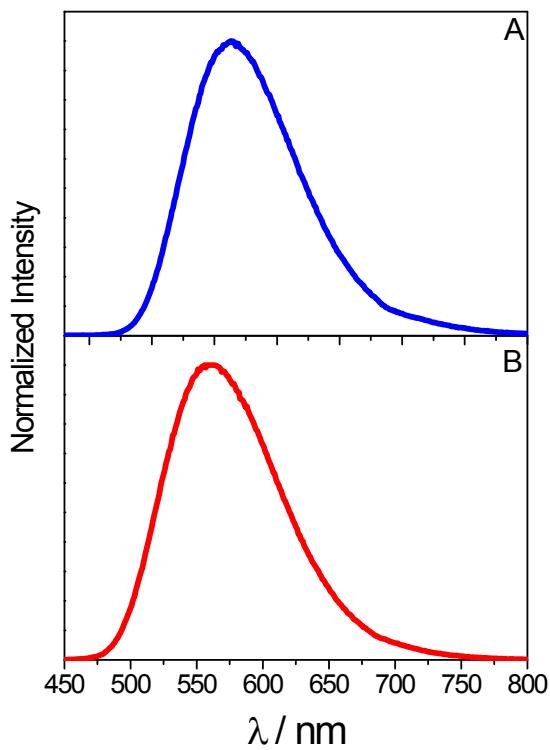
**Figure S4:** Differential pulse voltammogram of *fac*-[Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>+</sup> in acetonitrile solution (0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub>).



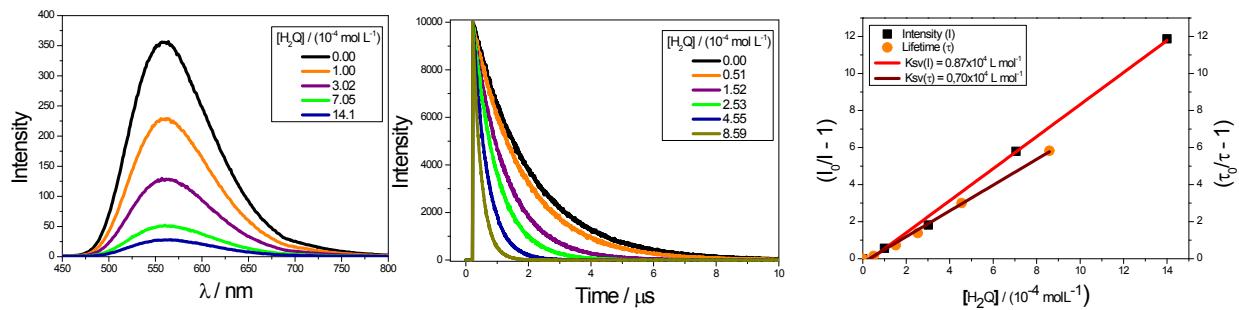
**Figure S5:** Differential pulse voltammogram of  $\{(\text{ph}_2\text{phen})(\text{CO})_3\text{Re}\}_2(4,4'\text{-bpy})]^{2+}$  in acetonitrile solution (0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub>).



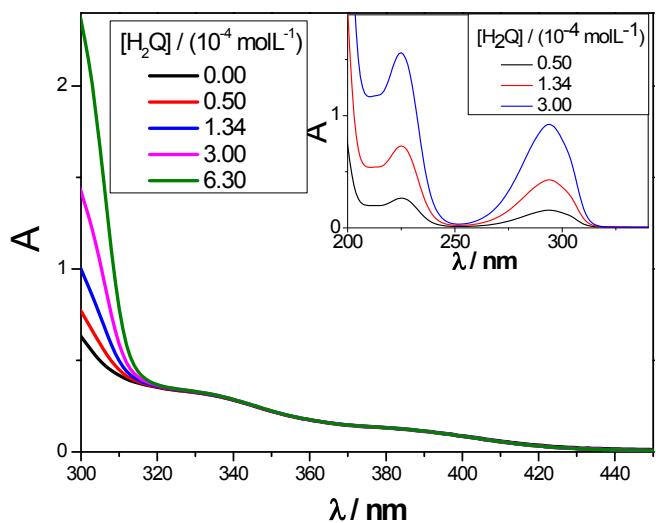
**Figure S6:** Cyclic voltammogram of mono-nuclear *fac*-[Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>+</sup> (-) and of di-nuclear  $\{(\text{ph}_2\text{phen})(\text{CO})_3\text{Re}\}_2(4,4'\text{-bpy})]^{2+}$  (-) in acetonitrile solution (0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub>) and scan rate: 100 mV.s<sup>-1</sup>.



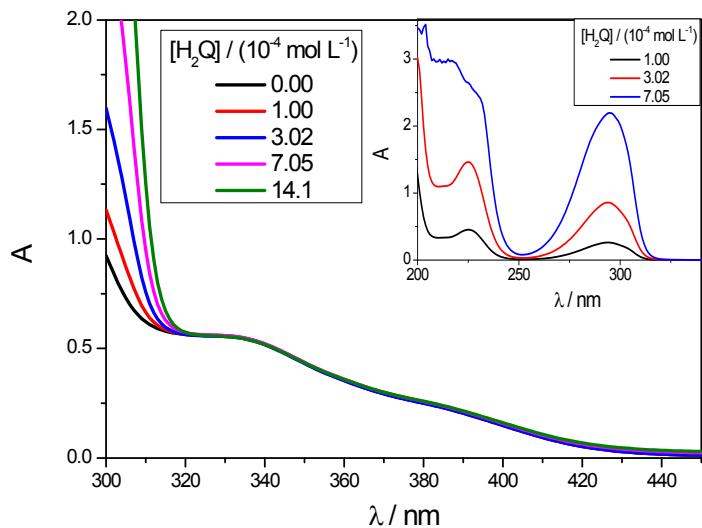
**Figure S7.** Emission spectra of mononuclear *fac*-[Re(CO)<sub>3</sub>(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>+</sup> (A) and of dinuclear [{(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(CO)}<sub>2</sub>Re]<sup>2+</sup>(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>2+</sup> (B) complexes in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 298 K.



**Figure S8:** Emission spectra, luminescence decay and Stern-Volmer plots of [{(ph<sub>2</sub>phen)(CO)}<sub>2</sub>Re]<sup>2+</sup>(4,4'-bpy)]<sup>2+</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>CN in the presence of different concentrations of hydroquinone at 298 K.



**Figure S9:** Absorption spectra of  $\text{fac-}[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{ph}_2\text{phen})(4,4'\text{-bpy})]^+$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  in the presence of different concentrations of hydroquinone at 298 K. Inset: Absorption spectra of hydroquinone in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  at 298 K in three different concentration.



**Figure S10:** Absorption spectra of  $[(\text{ph}_2\text{phen})(\text{CO})_2\text{Re}]^{2+}$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  in the presence of different concentrations of hydroquinone at 298 K. Inset: Absorption spectra of hydroquinone in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  at 298 K in three different concentration.