

Supplementary material

The surprisingly high ligation energy of CO to Ruthenium porphyrins

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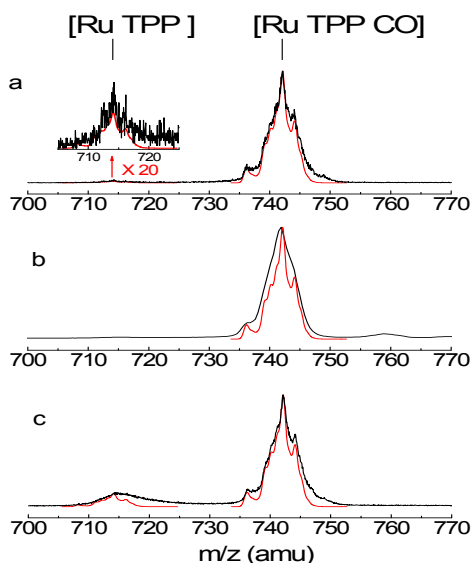
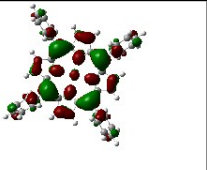
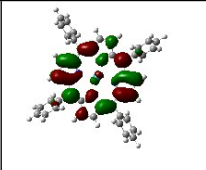
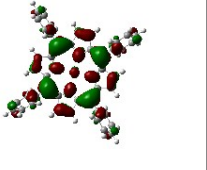
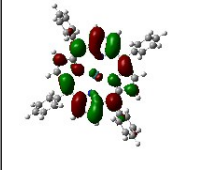
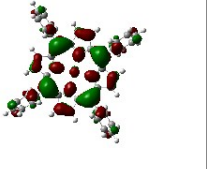
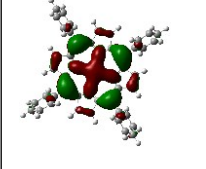
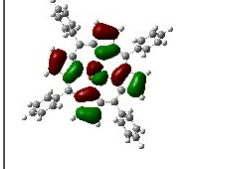
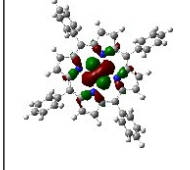
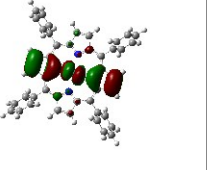
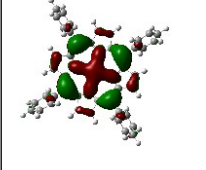
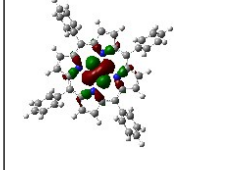
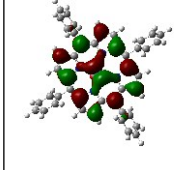
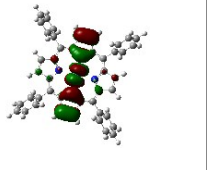
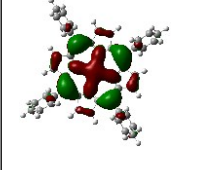
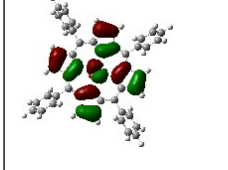
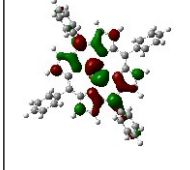
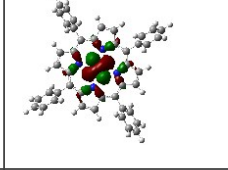
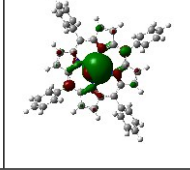


Figure 1 Simulation of the contours of the TOF peaks in red of (a) [RuTP-CO] heated at 510°C and ionized at $h\nu=7\text{eV}$, (b) [RuTP-CO] heated at 380°C ionized at $h\nu=7\text{eV}$ and (c) [RuTP-CO] heated at 380°C ionized at $h\nu=10\text{eV}$, respectively. This simulation is obtained with the isotopic distributions of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and ruthenium convoluted with the mass resolution of $m/\Delta m = 600$. In black the experimental traces

Table1- Configuration of the triplet states of [RuTPP]

State	Transition			
	At S_0 minimum		At 5 Å	
	from	to		
T_1				
	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$			
T_2				
	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$			
T_3				
	$\pi \rightarrow dz^2, \pi^*$		$\pi, dyz \rightarrow dxy$	
T_4				
	$\pi, dyz \rightarrow dz^2, \pi^*$		$dxy \rightarrow dyz, \pi^*$	
T_5				
	$\pi, dxz \rightarrow dz^2, \pi^*$		$\pi, dyz \rightarrow dyz, \pi^*$	
T_m				
			$dxy \rightarrow dz^2$	

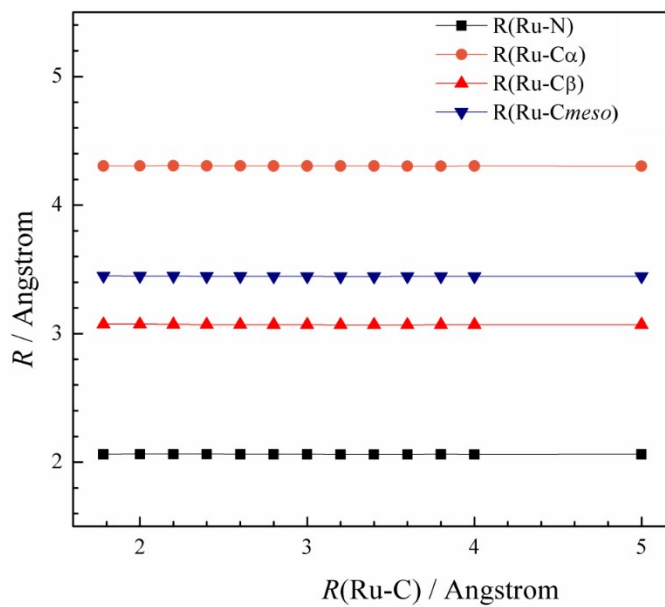


Figure 2. Evolution of the distances and internal angles between Ru and N, C α , C β , and C meso as a function of the Ru-C coordinate.