

Supporting Information

Co-adsorption of aniline and H₂ over Pd/Al₂O₃: An infrared spectroscopic study

Annelouise M. McCullagh and David Lennon *

School of Chemistry, Joseph Black Building, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, UK.

Table S1. Comparison of experimental and DFT-derived wavenumbers (cm⁻¹) of aniline.

Figure S1 Plot of peak area for bands corresponding to a) aniline $\nu(\text{Ph-NH}_2)$ mode (red squares), b) cyclohexylamine $\nu_s(\text{CH}_2)$ (turquoise circles), and c) $\nu_{\text{AS}}(\text{CH}_2)$ modes (blue circles) as a function of increasing aniline and H₂ exposure to 5wt% Pd/Al₂O₃.

Table S1. Comparison of experimental and DFT-derived wavenumbers (cm^{-1}) of aniline. DFT calculations performed utilising the B3LYP method and 6-311 G++(3df,2p) basis set. Vibrational assignments are based on DFT. Reproduced with from Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A 2026. <https://doi.org/DOI:%252010.1098/rsta.2024.0556>

Mode	Sym.	Expt. ^a	DFT	Assignment	Phenyl Contribution
1	A'	234	220	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{Ph-NH}_2)^f$	M20 <i>oop</i>
2	A''	277 ^c	295	$\tau(\text{NH}_2)^f$	<i>ip</i>
3	A''	390	384	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{Ph-NH}_2)^f$	M30 <i>ip</i>
4	A''	415	418	Ring deformation	M14 <i>oop</i>
5	A'	501	503	Ring deformation ^f	M19 <i>oop</i>
6	A'	526	535	Ring deformation ^f	M11 <i>ip</i>
7	A'	531	569	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{ring}) + \delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{NH}_2)$	NH ₂ wag <i>ip</i>
8	A''	621	634	Ring deformation	M29 <i>ip</i>
9	A'	690	698	Ring deformation	M18 <i>oop</i>
10	A'	751	763	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M17 <i>oop</i>
11	A'	814	825	NH ₂ wag + $\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M10 <i>oop</i>
12	A''	828	830	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M13 <i>oop</i>
13	A'	880	890	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M16 <i>oop</i>
14	A''	957	975	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M12 <i>oop</i>
15	A'	968	984	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{ring})$	M9 <i>ip</i>
16	A'	997	992	$\delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{CH})$	M15 <i>oop</i>
17	A'	1028	1048	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{ring})$	M8 <i>ip</i>
18	A''	1051	1062	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{ring}) + \delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{NH}_2)$	NH ₂ rock + <i>ip</i> M28 ^e
19	A''	1118	1134	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{ring}) + \delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{NH}_2)$	NH ₂ rock + <i>ip</i> M28 ^e
20	A''	1153	1180	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{CH})$	M27 <i>ip</i>
21	A'	1176	1202	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{CH})$	M7 <i>ip</i>
**22	A'	1278	1293	$\nu(\text{Ph-NH}_2)$	M6 <i>ip</i>
23	A''	1310	1344	$\nu(\text{CC}) + \delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{NH}_2)$	M25 <i>ip</i>
24	A''	1340 ^b	1370	$\delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{CH})$	M26 <i>ip</i>
**25	A''	1498	1501	$\nu(\text{CC})$	M24 <i>ip</i>
26	A'	1584	1532	$\nu(\text{CC})$	M5 <i>ip</i>
27	A''	1590 ^b	1624	$\nu(\text{CC})$	M23 <i>ip</i>
**28	A'	1601	1643	$\nu(\text{CC}) + \delta_{\text{ip}}(\text{NH}_2)$	NH ₂ scissors + <i>ip</i> M4 ^f
**29	A'	1618 ^d	1659	$\nu(\text{CC}) + \delta_{\text{oop}}(\text{NH}_2)$	NH ₂ scissors + <i>oop</i> M4 ^f
30	A'	3010	3148	$\nu(\text{CH})$	M3 <i>ip</i>
31	A''	3025	3151	$\nu(\text{CH})$	M22 <i>ip</i>
32	A'	3034	3167	$\nu(\text{CH})$	M2 <i>ip</i>
33	A''	3054	3172	$\nu(\text{CH})$	M21 <i>ip</i>
34	A'	3069	3190	$\nu(\text{CH})$	M1 <i>ip</i>
35	A'	3353	3568	$\nu_s(\text{NH}_2)$	<i>oop</i>
36	A''	3430	3665	$\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{NH}_2)$	<i>ip</i>

- a. Experimental wavenumbers are for aniline in the liquid phase (this work) unless otherwise indicated.*
- b/c/d. Reference [32]/ [33]/ [34]. The M number follows the assignments of [18], a pictorial representation is shown in Figure S1.*
- e. This mode appears twice as it is mixed with the NH₂ rock.*
- f. This mode appears twice as it is mixed with the NH₂ scissors.*

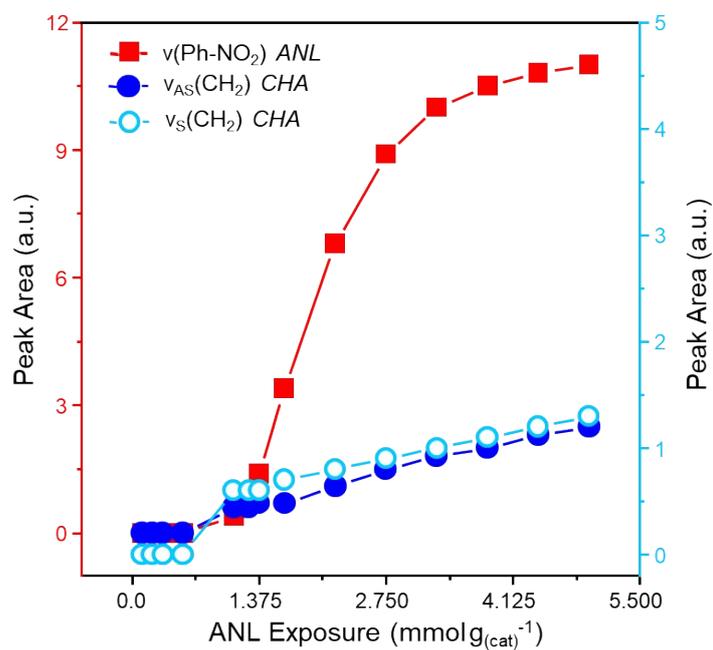


Figure S1 Plot of peak area for bands corresponding to a) aniline $\nu(\text{Ph-NH}_2)$ mode (red squares), b) cyclohexylamine $\nu_{\text{S}}(\text{CH}_2)$ (turquoise circles), and c) $\nu_{\text{AS}}(\text{CH}_2)$ modes (blue circles) as a function of increasing aniline and H_2 exposure to 5wt% Pd/ Al_2O_3 . Note: x-axis displays aniline exposure only.