Supporting Information for

Transfer hydrogenation with a ferrocene diamide ruthenium complex

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General procedures: All experiments were performed under a dry nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques or an MBraun inert-gas glovebox. Solvents were purified using a two-column solid-state purification system by the method of Grubbs¹ and transferred to the glove box without exposure to air. Acetophenone, 2-heptanone and pinacolone were purchased from Sigma and purified by vacuum distillation then stored over sieves in a nitrogen atmosphere. Benzophenone was purchased from Sigma and purified by crystallization from hexanes. RuCl₃·nH₂O and PPh₃ were purchased from Acros. $RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3^2$, $fc(NH_2)_2^3$ and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene⁴ (dppf) were synthesized according to previously published procedures. NMR solvents were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, degassed, and stored over activated molecular sieves prior to use. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker300 or Bruker500 spectrometers at room temperature in C_6D_6 (the UCLA NMR spectrometers are supported by the NSF grant CHE-9974928). Chemical shifts are reported with respect to internal solvent, 7.16 ppm (C_6D_6) for ¹H NMR spectra. For ³¹P NMR spectra, chemical shifts are reported with respect to an external standard, 0 ppm (neat H₃PO₄). GS-MS data were obtained on an Agilent 6890-5975 GC-MS equipped with an Agilent HP-5MS column and autosampler. Helium was used as the mobile phase at a column pressure of 14.25 psi. The injector temperature was 280 °C. Quadrupole MS was used for detection, with the MS source at 230 °C and the quadrupole at 150 °C.

NMR Spectra





¹H NMR spectrum of **2** (300 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C)



³¹P NMR spectrum of **2** (121 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C)



¹³C NMR spectrum of **2** (75 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C)



¹H NMR spectrum of **3** (300 MHz, C₆D₆, 23 °C)



 31 P NMR spectrum of **3** (121 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C)



¹³C NMR spectrum of **3** (125 MHz, C₆D₆, 23 °C)





Reaction of **2** with isopropanol

Upon treatment of 2 with excess isopropanol, the complex decomposes to form free $fc(NH_2)_2$.





TON: 153 TOF: 19 h⁻¹ 76% conversion in 50 h



TON: 144 TOF: 16.5 h⁻¹ 72% conversion in 50 h





TON: 200 TOF: 339 h⁻¹ 100% conversion in 1.5 h



TON: 172 TOF: 36 h⁻¹ 84% conversion in 72 h





TON: 82 TOF: 51 h⁻¹ 41% conversion in 24 h



TON: 75 TOF: 37 h⁻¹ 36% conversion in 24 h





TON: 199 TOF: 3 h⁻¹ 99% conversion in 1 week



TON: 185 TOF: 7 h⁻¹ 93% conversion in 1 week





TON: 200 TOF: 99 h^{-1} 100% conversion in 1 day



TOF: 92 h^{-1} 100% conversion in 1 day





TON: 185 TOF: 41 h⁻¹ 92% conversion in 27.5 hours



TON: 190 TOF: 36 h⁻¹ 95% conversion in 27.5 hours





TON: 198 TOF: 38 h⁻¹ 99% conversion in 55.5 hours



TOF: 36 h⁻¹ 98% conversion in 55.5 hours







TON: 19 TOF: 3 h⁻¹ 10% conversion in 76.5 hours



TON: 19 TOF: 3 h⁻¹ 10% conversion in 76.5 hours



References

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