

Supporting Information Available

Ruthenium-Catalyzed Oxidation of Alcohols by Bromate in Water

Zongmin Hu, Li Ma, Jianhui Xie, Hongxia Du, William W. Y. Lam and Tai-Chu Lau*

Department of Biology and Chemistry, City University of Hong Kong, Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, China. Institute of Molecular Functional Materials. State Key Laboratory in Marine Pollution (SKLMP).

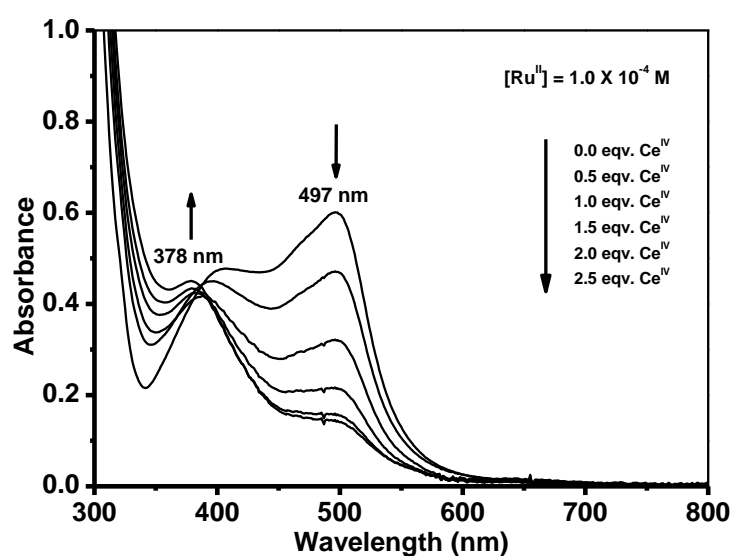


Fig. S1 Spectrophotometric titration for Ce^{IV} and $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ Ru^{II} in water at 23°C .

Materials

All organic substrates were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and purified according to literature methods.¹ Sodium bromate was purchased from Acros Organic Chemicals and purified by recrystallization from water. *cis*- $[\text{Ru}(2,9\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})_2(\text{OH})_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$ was synthesized according to a published procedure.^{2,3} Doubly distilled water was employed throughout the experiments. d^{12} -cyclohexanol (98+ atom % D) was purchased from Medical Isotopes and used as received.

Instrumentation

Ion chromatography was performed on a Dionex ICS-1600 liquid chromatograph equipped with a Dionex IonPac AS12A Analytical (4 × 200 mm) column. 2.7 mM Na₂CO₃/0.3 mM NaHCO₃ was used as eluent with a flow rate of 2.0 mL/min. Chromatography calibration standards were prepared in the 0.02–0.2 mM concentration range. Gas chromatographic analysis was performed on a HP5890 GC/FID instrument equipped with a DB-FFAP (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d.) or HP-5MS (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d.) column. GC/MS measurements were carried out on a HP6890 gas chromatograph interfaced to a HP 5975 mass selective detector. Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI/MS) was performed on a PE SCIEX API 365 mass spectrometer. The analyte solution was continuously infused with a syringe pump at a constant flow rate of 5 µL min⁻¹ into the pneumatically assisted electrospray probe with nitrogen as the nebulising gas. Kinetic experiments were done by using a Agilent 8453 diode-array spectrophotometer.

References

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3. J. P. Collin and J. P. Sauvage, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1986, **25**, 135.