Supporting Information

### Multiple Deuteration of Alkanes Synergistically-Catalyzed by Platinum and Rhodium on Carbon as a Mixed Catalytic System

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#### 1. General

10% Pt/C catalyst was obtained from N.E. Chemcat Corporation, Japan. 5% Rh/C catalyst was purchased from the Aldrich Chemical Co. D<sub>2</sub>O (>99.9% D atom) was purchased from Spectra Gases, Inc. *i*-PrOD- $d_8$  (>99.5% D atom) was purchased from the Aldrich Chemical Co. All other reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>2</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded by a JEOL AL-400, EX-400 (<sup>1</sup>H: 400 MHz) or ECA-500 spectrometer (<sup>1</sup>H: 500 MHz, <sup>2</sup>H: 61 MHz). Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are expressed in ppm and are internally referenced (7.26 ppm for CDCl<sub>3</sub> for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>2</sup>H NMR or 7.16 ppm for benzene- $d_6$  for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>2</sup>H NMR). All H-D exchange reactions were carried out using a 6 mL stainless-steel sealed tube. The deuterium contents were determined by the <sup>1</sup>H NMR using 1,4-dioxane as the internal standard as a value of integral. The deuterium incorporation was also assigned by the <sup>2</sup>H NMR.

# 2. Procedures for Pt/C and Rh/C-catalyzed multi-deuteration of alkanes

# 2-1. Typical procedure for Pt/C and Rh/C-catalyzed multi-deuteration of alkanes (Table 1 and Table 2, entries 1-2, 4-7 and 9)

A suspension of an alkane (0.25mmol), 10% Pt/C (15 mol%) and 5% Rh/C (15 mol%) in *i*-PrOD- $d_8$  (0.5 mL) and D<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL) in a 6 mL stainless-steel sealed tube was stirred at 120 °C under atmospheric conditions. After stirring for 24 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered by a membrane filter (Milipore, Millex<sup>®</sup>-LH, 0.2 µm) to remove the catalysts. The filtrate was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL), and then the aqueous layer was further extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated and concentrated in vacuo to give the deuterated product.

# 2-2. Procedure for Pt/C and Rh/C-catalyzed multi-deuteration of alkane (Table 2. entry 3)

A suspension of an alkane (0.125 mmol), 10% Pt/C (30 mol%) and 5% Rh/C (30 mol%) in *i*-PrOD- $d_8$  (0.5 mL) and D<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL) in a 6 mL stainless-steel sealed tube was stirred at 120 °C under atmospheric conditions. After stirring for 24 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered by a membrane filter (Milipore, Millex<sup>®</sup>-LH, 0.2 µm) to remove the catalysts. The filtrate was extracted with hexane (20 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL), and then the aqueous layer was further extracted with hexane (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated and concentrated in vacuo to give the deuterated product.

## 2-3. Procedure for Pt/C and Rh/C-catalyzed multi-deuteration of alkane (Table 2. entry 8)

A suspension of an alkane (0.125 mmol), 10% Pt/C (30 mol%) and 5% Rh/C (30 mol%) in  $\dot{r}$ PrOD- $d_8$  (0.5 mL), D<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL) and cyclohexane (0.1 mL) in a 6 mL stainless-steel sealed tube was stirred at 120 °C under atmospheric conditions. After stirring for 24 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered by a membrane filter (Milipore, Millex<sup>®</sup>-LH, 0.2 µm) to remove the catalysts. The filtrate was extracted with hexane (20 mL : Table 2, entries 3 and 9) and H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL), and then the aqueous layer was further extracted with hexane (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtrated and concentrated in vacuo to give the deuterated product.

#### 3. Spectroscopic data of multi-deuterated alkanes

*n*-Dodecane-*d*<sub>26</sub> (Table 1, entry 5) : 100% (49.1 mg, 250 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.24–1.18 (m, 1.26H), 0.80 (m, 0.27H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.20 (brs), 0.83 (brs).

*n*-Pentadecane-*d*<sub>32</sub> (Table 2, entry 1) : 92% (56.9 mg, 230 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.24–1.17 (m, 1.52H), 0.81 (m, 0.15H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.20 (brs), 0.83 (brs).

*n*-Eicosane- $d_{42}$  (Table 2, entry 2) : 95% (77.4 mg, 238 µmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Benzene- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  1.28–1.50 (m, 1.17H), 0.86 (m, 0.32H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, Benzene):  $\delta$  1.20 (brs), 0.82 (brs).

*n*-Hexatriacontane-*d*<sub>74</sub> (Table 2, entry 3) : 69% (49.3 mg, 86 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.19–1.25 (m, 6.66H), 0.86 (m, 1.35H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.20 (brs), 0.83 (brs).

*n*-Hexatriacontane-*d*<sub>74</sub> (Table 2, entry 3<sup>*c*</sup>) : 69% (62.6 mg, 86 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.19–1.25 (m, 8.26H), 0.82–0.89 (m, 0.68H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.19 (brs), 0.82 (brs).

**2,2,4,4,6,8,8,-Heptamethylnonane**-*d*<sub>34</sub> (**Table 2, entry 4**) : 100% (62.2 mg, 250 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.59 (m, 0.47H), 1.03–1.27 (m, 4.97H), 0.85–0.97 (m, 10.21H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.57 (brs), 1.22 (brs), 0.87–0.94 (brd).

**2,2,4,4,6,8,8,-Heptamethylnonane**-*d*<sub>34</sub> (**Table 2, entry 4**<sup>*c*</sup>) : 100% (60.1 mg, 250 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.59 (m, 0.56H), 1.04–1.24 (m, 5.08H), 0.85–0.97 (m, 7.03H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.54 (brs), 1.18–1.20 (brs), 0.84–0.91 (brd).

**Bicyclohexyl-***d*<sub>22</sub> (**Table 2, entry 5**) : 86% (39.7 mg, 215 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.62–1.64 (m, 2.14H), 0.88–1.24 (m, 3.00H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.65 (m), 0.90–1.13 (m).

*trans*-Decaline- $d_{18}$  (Table 2, entry 6) : 85% (32.1 mg, 213 µmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.66 (m, 0.12H), 1.41 (m, 0.18H), 1.23 (m, 0.44H),

0.86 (m, 0.32H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.61 (brs), 1.49 (brs), 1.17 (brs), 0.87 (brs).

Adamantane-*d*<sub>16</sub> (Table 2, entry 7) : 99% (34.6 mg, 248 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.85 (m, 2.60H), 1.75 (brd, 7.20H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.81 (brs), 1.69 (brs).

*α*-Cholestane-*d*<sub>48</sub> (Table 2, entry 8<sup>c</sup>) : 82% (38.1 mg, 112.5 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.63–1.95 (m, 33.84H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.92–1.16 (m).

α-Cholestane- $d_{48}$  (Table 2, entry  $8^d$ ) : 90% (44.7 mg, 112.5 μmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.63–1.93 (m, 26.67H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.82–1.78 (m).

**Cyclopentadecane**- $d_{30}$  (**Table 2, entry 9**) : 99% (59.7 mg, 248 µmol) as a colorless oil, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.25 (s, 0.91H); <sup>2</sup>H NMR (61 MHz, CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  1.27 (brs).

### 4. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>2</sup>H NMR spectra of multi-deuterated alkanes



















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