

# Photoinduced N<sub>2</sub> Loss as a Route to Long-Lived Organometallic Alkane Complexes: A Time-Resolved IR and NMR Study

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## 15 Supporting Information

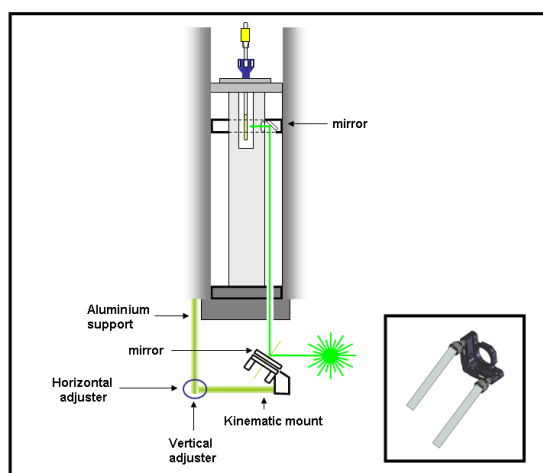


Fig. S1 Schematic of the in-situ laser based NMR photolysis set-up. The  
20 inset shows the kinematic mount for the mirror with  
adjustment rods

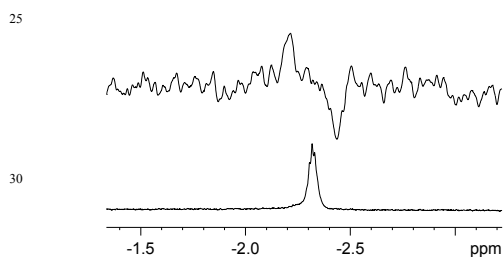


Fig. S2 Bottom: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of bound methylene protons of  
35 CpRe(CO)<sub>2</sub>(cyclopentane); Top: same sample, <sup>13</sup>C edited showing <sup>1</sup>J<sub>C-H</sub> =  
114 (± 7) Hz, 1222 scans, processed with 8 Hz of line broadening.

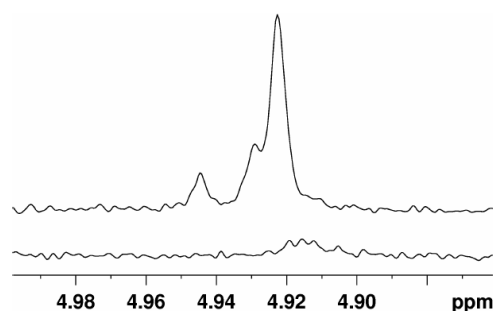


Fig. S3 - Expansion of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of CpRe(CO)<sub>2</sub>(N<sub>2</sub>) in 2,2-  
40 dimethylbutane before (bottom) and after (top) photolysis using the fibre  
optic light source. New peaks after photolysis are due to the  
cyclopentadienyl resonances of three isomers of CpRe(CO)<sub>2</sub>(2,2-  
dimethylbutane). Spectra processed with Gaussian resolution  
enhancement (LB = -1Hz; GB = 0.15; AQ = 2.18s)

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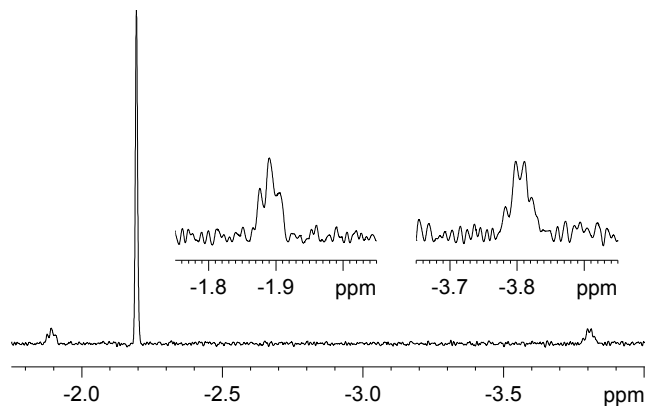


Fig. S4: 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum after UV lamp photolysis of  
50 CpRe(CO)<sub>2</sub>(N<sub>2</sub>) in 95% 2,2-dimethylbutane/5% pentane-d<sub>12</sub> at 170 K. 256  
scans with resolution enhancement (LB = -3 Hz; GB = 0.1) Region  
shows bound alkane protons with expansions of multiplets inset.

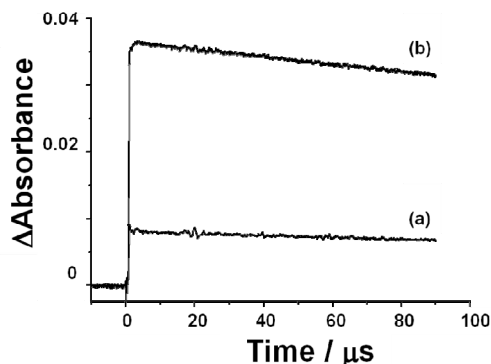
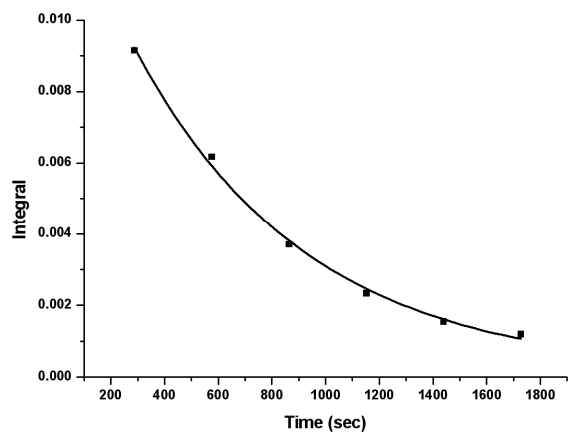


Fig. S5: TRIR traces monitoring the peak maximum of the  
55 organometallic alkane complex following 266 nm irradiation of (a)  
CpRe(CO)<sub>3</sub> and (b) Cp<sup>3</sup>Re(CO)<sub>2</sub>(N<sub>2</sub>) in cyclopentane. In both  
experiments, a very similar laser power and UV absorbance (at the  
excitation wavelength) was used.

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**Fig. S6** Kinetics of decay of  $\text{Cp}^*\text{Re}(\text{CO})_2(c\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{10})$  measured by NMR spectroscopy at 190 K. The integration of the resonance at  $\delta = -2.44$  was measured relative to that of benzene added as a calibrant in trace quantities.