

# CHEMISTRY

---

## A EUROPEAN JOURNAL

---

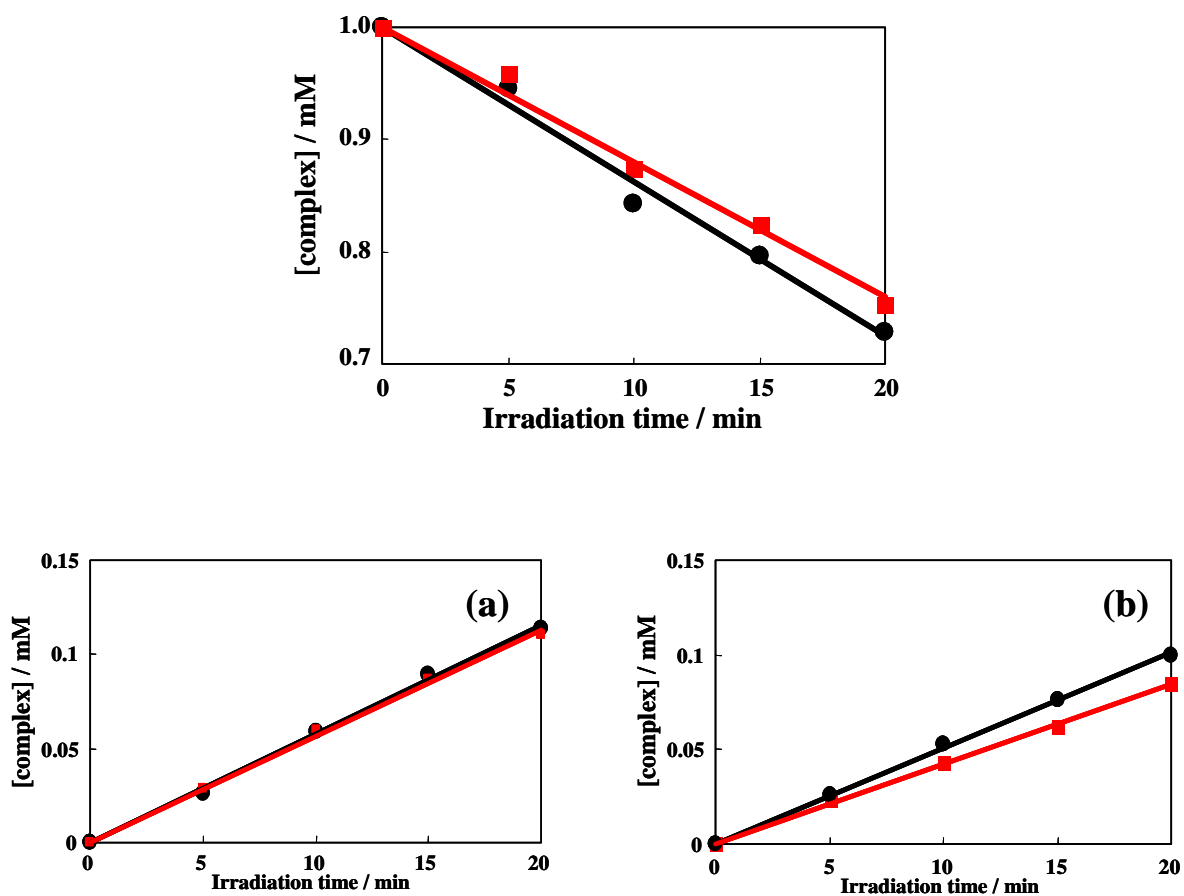
### Supporting Information

© Copyright Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, 69451 Weinheim, 2012

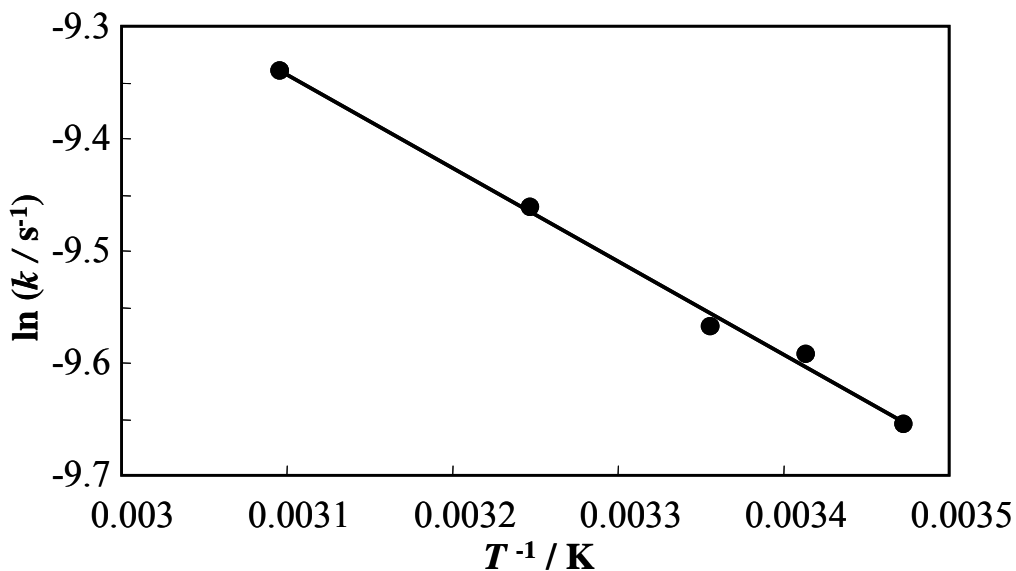
#### Photochemistry of *fac*-[Re(**tpy**)(CO)<sub>3</sub>Cl]\*\*

**Shunsuke Sato**,<sup>[a, g]</sup> **Yasuo Matubara**,<sup>[a, g]</sup> **Kazuhide Koike**,<sup>[b, e]</sup> **Magnus Falkenström**,<sup>[d]</sup>  
**Tetsuro Katayama**,<sup>[d, e]</sup> **Yukihide Ishibashi**,<sup>[d, e]</sup> **Hiroshi Miyasaka**,<sup>\*, [d, e]</sup> **Seiji Taniguchi**,<sup>[c]</sup>  
**Haik Chosrowjan**,<sup>[c]</sup> **Noboru Mataga**,<sup>† [c]</sup> **Naoto Fukazawa**,<sup>[a]</sup> **Shinya Koshihara**,<sup>[a, e]</sup>  
**Ken Onda**,<sup>\*, [f, g]</sup> and **Osamu Ishitani**,<sup>\*, [a, e, h]</sup>

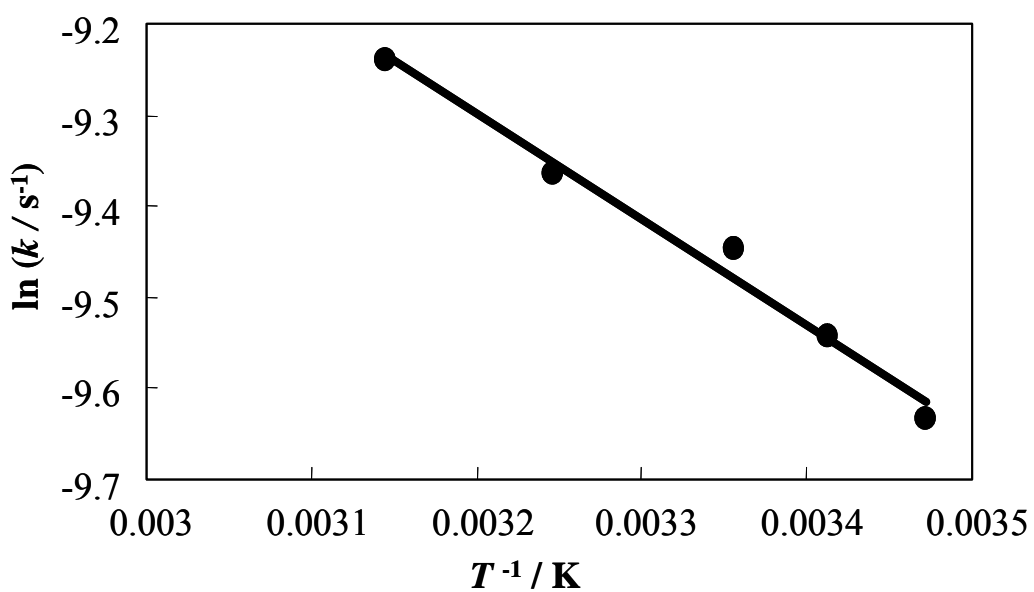
chem\_201202734\_sm\_miscellaneous\_information.pdf



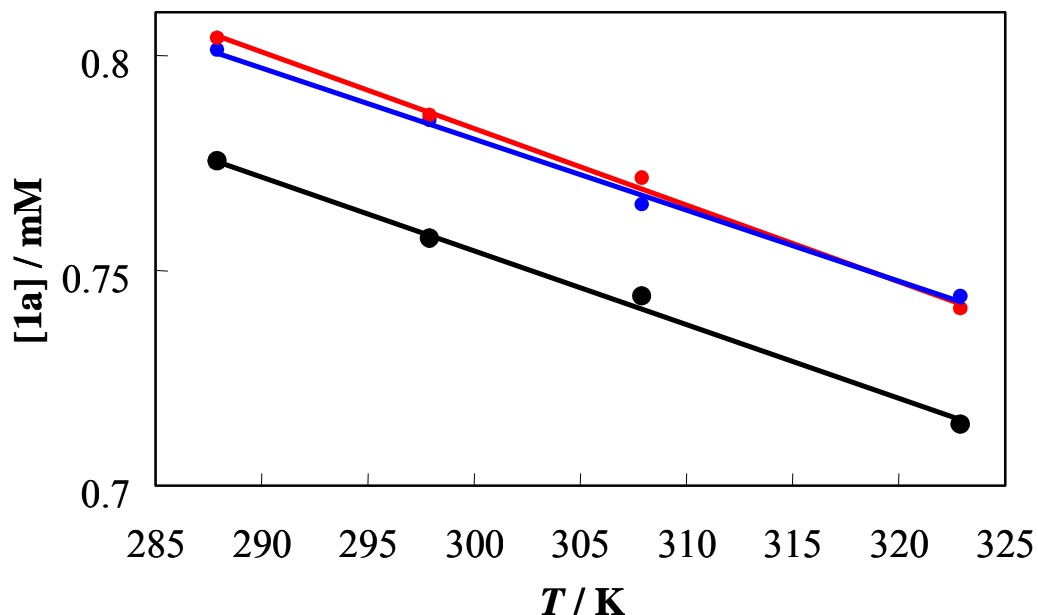
**Figure S1.** Decrease of **1a** (a) and formation of **2a** (b) and **2b** (c) by irradiation to an MeCN solution containing **1a** (1 mM) using 313-nm light under Ar (black) or CO (red) atmosphere.



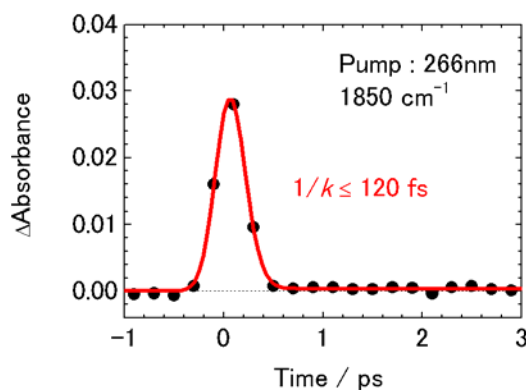
**Figure S2** Arrhenius plots for decrease of **1a** by irradiation using 313-nm light in an MeCN solution containing 1.0 mM of **1a** under an Ar atmosphere.



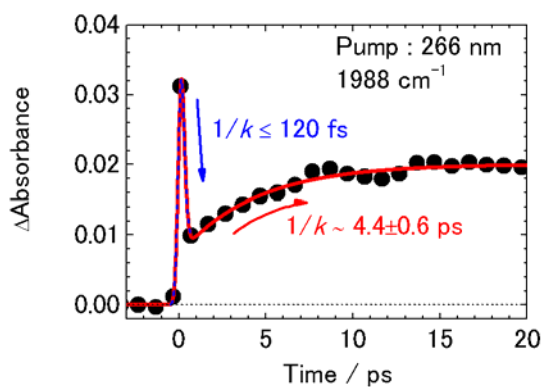
**Figure S3** Arrhenius plots for decrease of **1a** by irradiation using 313-nm light in a THF solution containing 1.0 mM of **1a** under an Ar atmosphere.



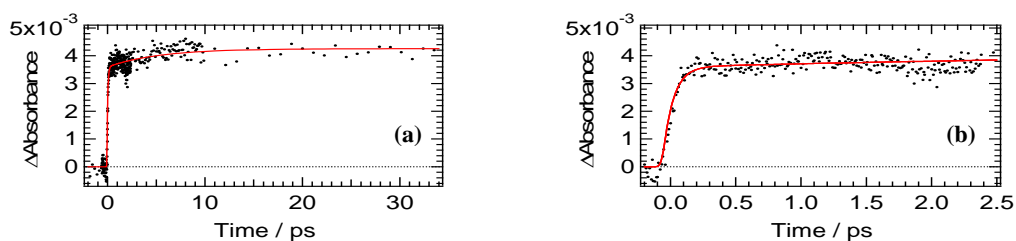
**Figure S4.** Effects of viscosity of solvent on decrease of **1a** by irradiation: solutions containing 1.0 mM of **1a** were irradiated using 313-nm light for 30 min, 1:1 mixtures of dimethylformamide (the viscosity coefficient is 0.34 mPa•s) – MeCN (0.92 mPa•s) [blue], N,N-dimethylacetamide (2.14 mPa•s) – MeCN [red]. The result using a neat MeCN solution is also shown [black].



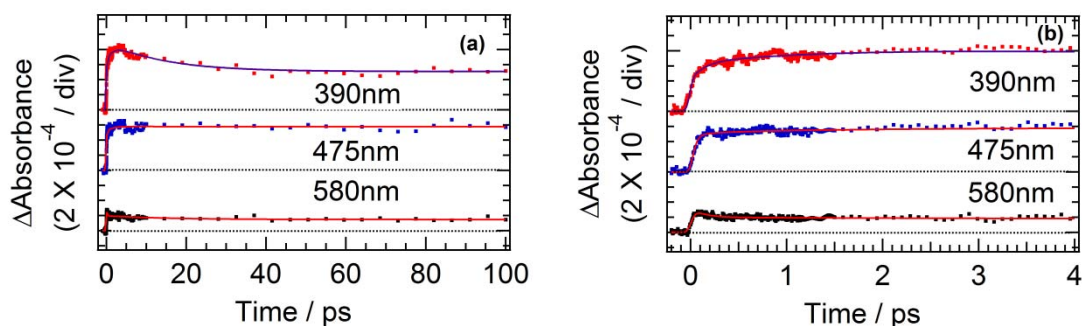
**Figure S5.** Time profile of the absorbance changes for **1a** in a THF solution following excitation with a 266-nm laser pulse. The monitoring wavenumber is 1850 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The solid line is a curve calculated from a single exponential function convoluted with a laser function.



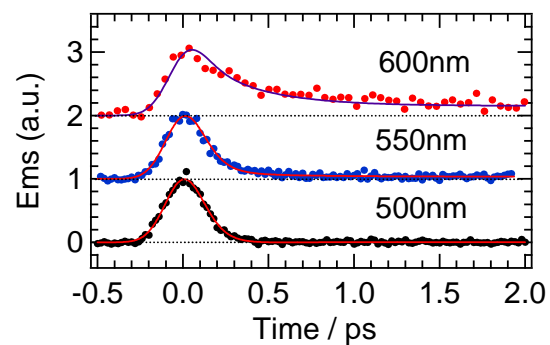
**Figure S6.** Time profile of the absorbance changes for **1a** in a THF solution following excitation with a 266-nm laser pulse. The monitoring wavenumber is  $1988\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The solid line is a curve calculated from a double exponential function convoluted with a laser function.



**Figure S7.** Time profiles of the transient absorbance of **1a** in a MeCN solution following excitation with a femtosecond 370-nm laser pulse. The monitoring wavelength was 475 nm. Solid lines are curves calculated from a triple exponential function with lifetimes of  $72 \pm 2\text{ fs}$  and  $500 \pm 10\text{ fs}$  and a  $9.7 \pm 0.3\text{ ps}$  rise.



**Figure S8.** Time profiles of the transient absorbance of **1a** in a MeCN solution following excitation with a femtosecond 270-nm laser pulse. Monitored wavelengths were at 390, 475, and 580 nm. Solid lines are the quadruple exponential function curves with lifetimes of 30 fs, 130 fs, and 14 ps.



**Figure S9.** Time profiles of the emission up-conversion signals of **1a** in an MeCN solution following excitation with a femtosecond 400-nm laser pulse. The monitoring wavelengths are 600, 550, and 500 nm. Solid lines are results calculated from a double exponential function and residual signal with lifetimes of  $71\pm 2$  fs and  $360\pm 110$  fs.