

Supporting Information

**Electrochemical Evidence for Hemilabile
Coordination of 1,3-Dimethylumazine to 1,1'-
Bis(diorganophosphino)ferrocene-copper(I)**

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Table S1. Crystallographic data and refinement parameters for [Cu(dippf)(DML)](BF₄)×CH₂Cl₂

empirical formula	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ BCuF ₄ FeN ₄ O ₂ P ₂ ×CH ₂ Cl ₂
formula mass (g / mol)	845.76
<i>T</i> (K)	100 (2)
λ (Å)	0.71073, MoK α
crystal system	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	15.9608(3)
<i>b</i> (Å)	11.7770(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	20.7616(4)
β (°)	110.998(1)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3643.41(12)
<i>D</i> _{calcd} (g/cm ³)	1.542
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.272
crystal habit, color	coarse shape, red
crystal size (mm)	0.6 × 0.4 × 0.2
value of <i>Z</i>	4
θ range (°)	0.41-28.28
index ranges	-21 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 21, -15 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 15, -27 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 27
refl. collected	17116
refl. unique	8973
goodness of fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.009
<i>R</i> 1(<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>))	0.0412
<i>wR</i> 2 (all data)	0.0957

$(\Delta\rho)_{\max}, (\Delta\rho)_{\min}$ 0.696 / -0.477

Table S2. Crystallographic data and refinement parameters for [Cu(dppf)(DML)](BF₄)

empirical formula	C ₄₂ H ₃₆ BCuF ₄ FeN ₄ O ₂ P ₂
formula mass (g / mol)	896.89
<i>T</i> (K)	150(2)
λ (Å)	0.71073, MoK α
crystal system	triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> (Å)	12.157(1)
<i>b</i> (Å)	13.536(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	13.605(2)
α (°)	76.514(10)
β (°)	70.315(10)
γ (°)	70.216(4)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1965.6(4)
<i>D</i> _{calcd} (g/cm ³)	1.515
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.053
crystal habit, color	block, orange
crystal size (mm)	0.24 × 0.22 × 0.18
<i>Z</i>	2
θ range (°)	3.05-25.00
index ranges	-14 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 14, -13 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 16, -16 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 16
refl. collected	17772

refl. unique	4758
refl. observed	6902
goodness of fit on F^2	1.017
$RI(I > 2\sigma(I))$	0.0669
$wR2$ (all data)	0.1365
$(\Delta\rho)_{\max}, (\Delta\rho)_{\min}$	0.786 / -0.507

Table S3. Parameters^a from cyclic voltammetry simulation and experimental data fitting

Reaction ^b	[1]PF ₆	[2]BF ₄
A + e $\rightleftharpoons$ C	$E_0 = -1.39 \text{ V}, k_s = 10^4 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	$E_0 = -1.34 \text{ V}, k_s = 10^4 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
B + e $\rightleftharpoons$ D	$E_0 = -1.87 \text{ V}, k_s = 0.1 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	$E_0 = -1.81 \text{ V}, k_s = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
A $\rightleftharpoons$ B	$k_f = 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}, k_b = 1.1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k_f = 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}, k_b = 1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
C $\rightleftharpoons$ D	$k_f = 10^{-11} \text{ s}^{-1}, k_b = 1.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k_f = 7 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}^{-1}, k_b = 1.02 \text{ s}^{-1}$
C $\rightarrow$ E + F	$k = 0.13 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k = 0.35 \text{ s}^{-1}$
D $\rightarrow$ E + F	$k = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$

^a E_0 = standard redox potential, k_s = heterogeneous charge-transfer rate constant, k = rate constant of homogeneous chemical reaction (k_f - forward, k_b – backward). ^b General reaction scheme derived from the reduction mechanism in Scheme 2.

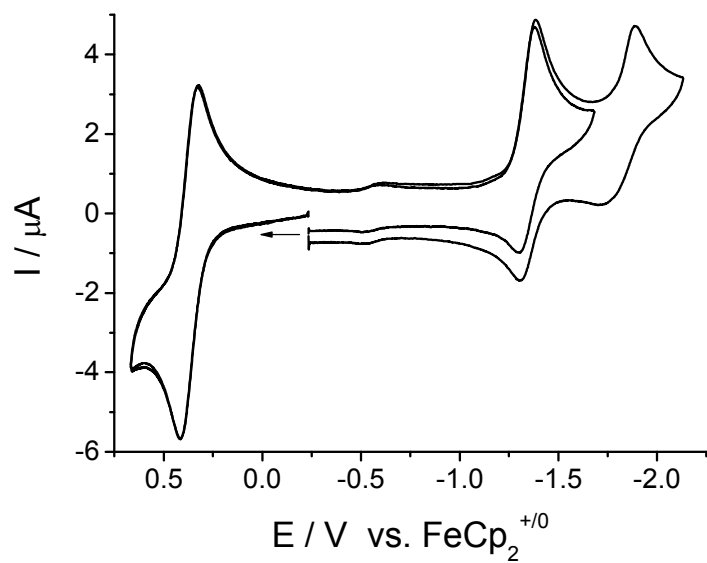


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammetry of $[2]BF_4$ in $CH_2Cl_2/0.1M\ Bu_4NBF_4$ at a glassy carbon electrode, scan rate 200 mV/s.

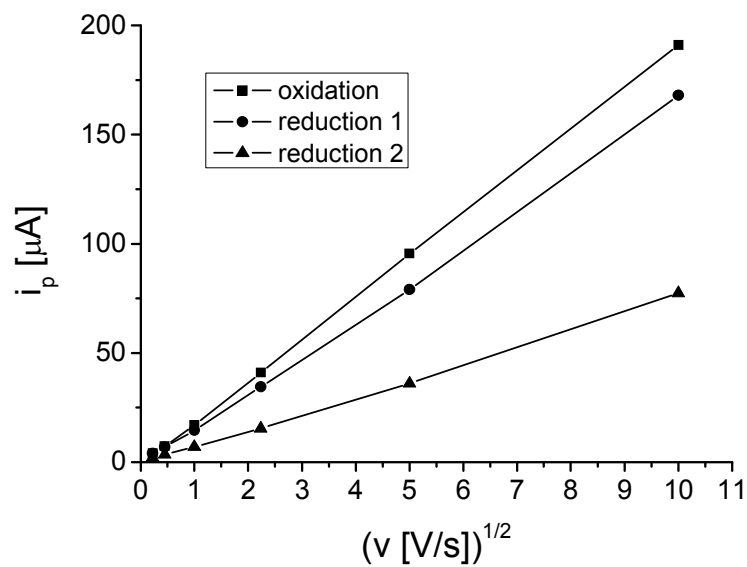


Figure S2. Dependence of peak intensities on the scan rate from cyclic voltammetry of $[1]PF_6$ in $CH_2Cl_2/0.1M\ Bu_4NPF_6$.

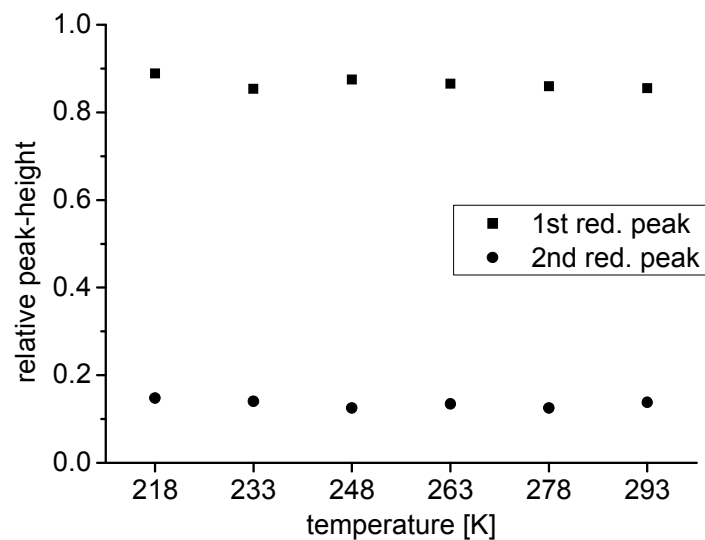


Figure S3. Temperature dependence of the reduction peak heights relative to the height of the anodic oxidation peak (dopf ferrocene) from cyclic voltammetry of **[1]**PF₆ in CH₂Cl₂/0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆ at 100 mV/s.

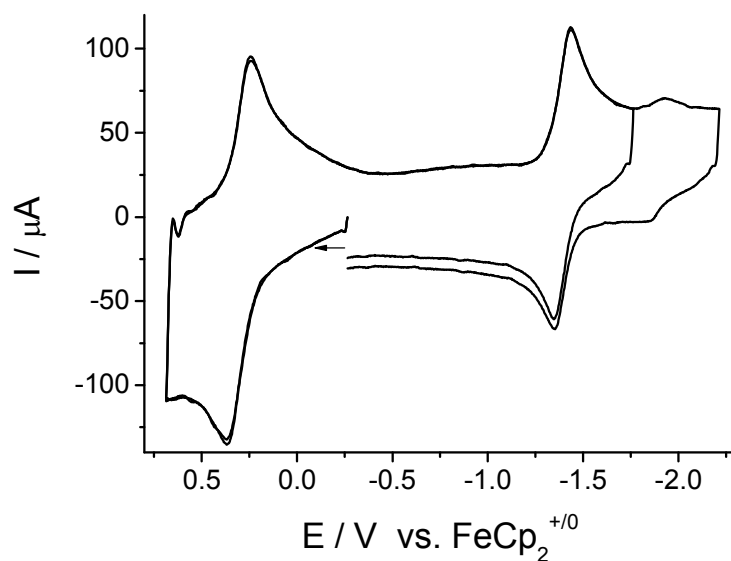


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammetry of **[1]**PF₆ in CH₂Cl₂ / 0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆ at a glassy carbon electrode, scan rate 25 V/s.

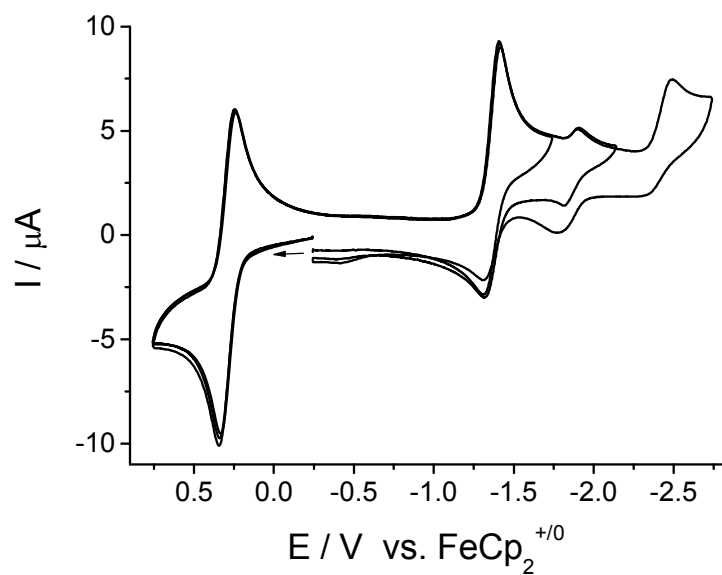


Figure S5. Cyclic voltammetry of $[\mathbf{1}]\text{PF}_6$ in acetone/0.1 M Bu_4NPF_6 at a glassy carbon electrode, scan rate 200 mV/s.

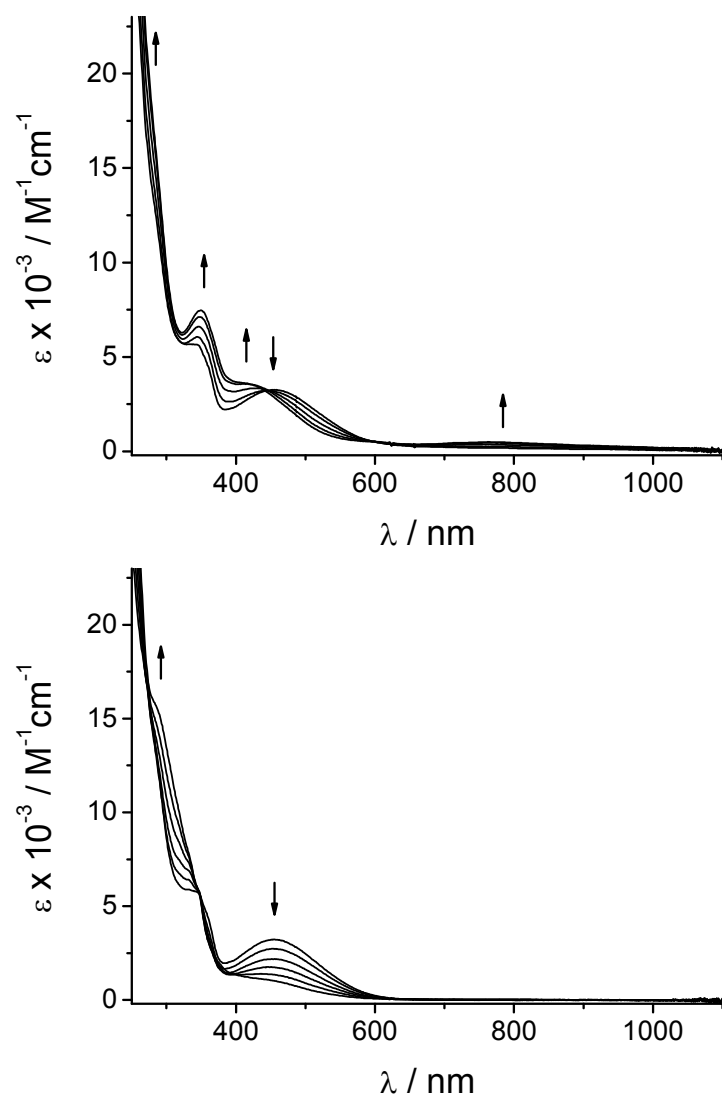


Figure S6. UV-Vis spectroelectrochemical change during oxidation (top) and reduction (bottom) of $[\mathbf{2}]\text{PF}_6$ in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$.

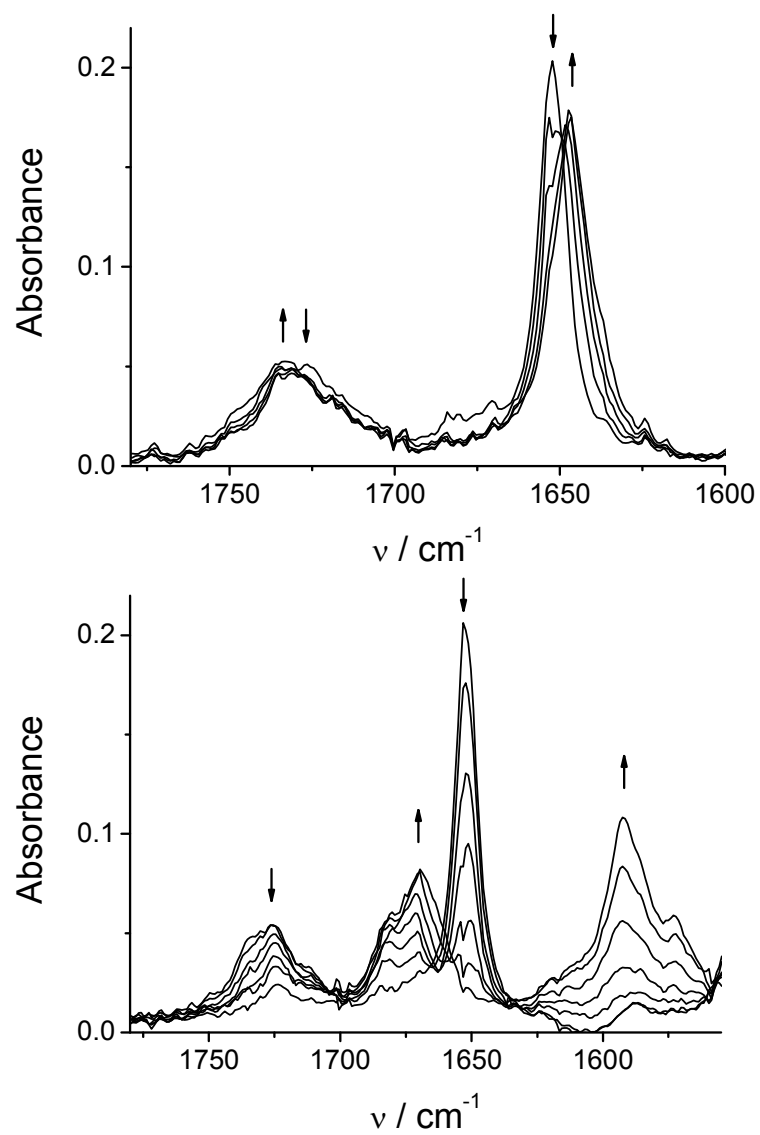


Figure S7. IR spectroelectrochemical change during oxidation (top) and reduction (bottom) of [2]PF₆ in CH₂Cl₂/0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆.

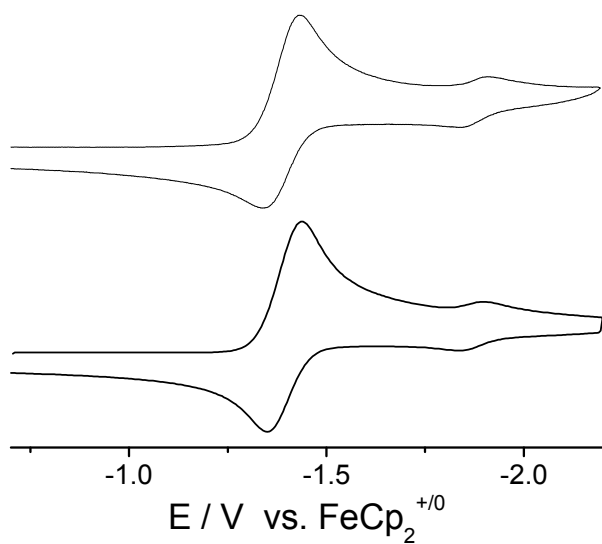


Figure S8. Experimental cyclic voltammogram (top) of $[\mathbf{1}]\text{PF}_6$ in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/0.1\text{M Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$, scan rate 200 mV/s, and voltammogram simulated using parameters from Table S3 (bottom).

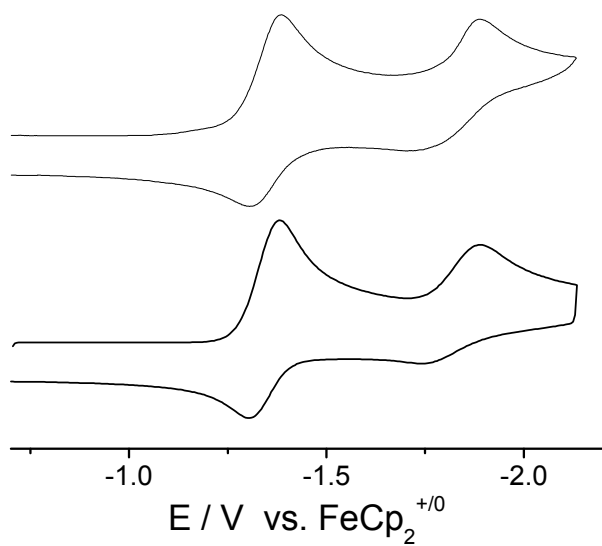


Figure S9. Experimental cyclic voltammogram (top) of $[2]BF_4$ in $CH_2Cl_2/0.1M$ Bu_4NBF_4 , scan rate 200 mV/s, and voltammogram simulated using parameters from Table S3 (bottom).