Supporting information

Cyclobutadiene Arene Complexes of Rhodium and Iridium

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Details of X-ray diffraction experiments. Crystals of $[1d]BF_4$ ($C_{25}H_{38}BF_4O_2Rh$, M = 560.27) are triclinic, space group P-1, at 120 K: a = 8.8170(7), b = 8.9463(7), c = 18.1443(14) Å, α = 95.973(2), β = 95.706(2), γ = 110.448(2)°, V = 1319.52(18) Å³, Z = 2, d_{calc} = 1.410 g cm⁻³, μ (MoK α) = 6.94 cm⁻¹, F(000) = 580. Crystals of $[2]PO_2F_2$ ($C_{16}H_{26}F_2O_2PRh$, M = 422.25) are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, at 100 K: a = 8.3540(13), b = 9.2101(15), c = 21.622(3) Å, V = 1663.6(5) Å³, Z = 4, d_{calc} = 1.686 g cm⁻³, μ (MoK α) = 11.46 cm^{-1} , F(000) = 864. Intensities of 13855 and 19126 reflections for [1d]BF₄ and [2]PO₂F₂, respectively, were measured with Bruker APEX2 and APEX2 DUO diffractometers both using graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å, ω -scans). 5765 and 4001 independent reflections [R_{int} 0.0520 and 0.0569] were used in further refinement for [1d]BF4 and [2]PO2F2, respectively. The structures were solved by direct method and refined by the full-matrix least-squares against F² in anisotropic approximation for non-hydrogen atoms. The positions of hydrogen atoms were calculated, and they were refined in isotropic approximation in riding model. For [1d]BF4 the refinement converged to wR₂ = 0.0914 and GOF = 1.021 for all the independent reflections (R_1 = 0.0372 was calculated against F for 4921 observed reflections with I>2 σ (I)). For [2]PO₂F₂ the refinement converged to wR₂ = 0.1589 and GOF = 1.093 for all the independent reflections ($R_1 = 0.0578$ was calculated against F for 3512 observed reflections with I> $2\sigma(I)$). All calculations were performed using the SHELXTL PLUS 5.0 software (G.M. Sheldrick, Acta Cryst. A 2008, 64, 112–122.). CCDC 1473047 and 1473048 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for [1d]BF₄ and [2]PO₂F₂; those can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.



Figure S1. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of $[(C_4Et_4)Rh(tert-butylbenzene)]PF_6$ ($[1b]PF_6$) in $(CD_3)_2CO$.



Figure S2. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and $[(C_4Et_4)Rh(3-mesityl-propionic acid)]PF_6$ ([**1d**]PF₆) in $(CD_3)_2CO$.





7.4 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.2 6.0 5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8 f1 (μμ)





Figure S4. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of $[(C_4Et_4)Rh(p-methylaniline)]PF_6 ([1f]PF_6) in (CD_3)_2CO.$



Figure S5. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of $[(C_4Et_4)Rh(2-mesityl-acetonitrile)]PF_6 ([1g]PF_6) in (CD_3)_2CO.$











Figure S8. ¹H (in CDCl₃) and ¹³C (in (CD₃)₂CO) NMR spectra of $[(C_4Et_4)Ir(C_6Et_6)]PF_6$ ([5]PF₆).

7.4 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.2 6.0 5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8 f1 (μд)





Figure S9. ¹H (in (CD₃)₂CO) and ¹³C (in CD₃NO₂) NMR spectra of $[(C_4Ph_4)Ir(p-xylene)]PF_6$ ([6]PF₆).