Supporting Information

Unusual C-N Coupling Reactivity of Thiopyridazines – Efficient Synthesis of Iron Diorganotrisulfide Complexes

Michael Tüchler,^a Stefan Holler,^a Jörg A. Schachner,^a Ferdinand Belaj,^a and Nadia C. Mösch-Zanetti^{*a}

^a Institute of Chemistry, University of Graz. Schubertstrasse 1, 8010 Graz/Austria

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Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of complexes 1b and 2b, measured as 0.346 µM (1b) and 0.374 µM (2b) solutions in acetonitrile

Table S1. Absorption maxima and absorptivities of complexes 1b and 2b, measured as 0.346 μM (1b) and 0.374 μM (2b) solutions in acetonitrile

1b		2b	
λ [nm]	ε [Lmol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹]	λ [nm]	ε [Lmol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹]
223	45780	207	65800
280	15500	278	13400
345	5700	340	5000
412	3500	409	5500
472	2300	465	3900

NMR Spectroscopy



Figure S3. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3 in acetonitrile-d3.



Figure S5.¹³C NMR spectrum of **4** in acetonitrile-d3.

Molecular Structures

The pyridazine disulfide was crystallized by slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution.



Figure S6. Molecular structure and atom numbering scheme of the pyridazine-disulfide (PnS_2Pn). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



Figure S7. ORTEP plot of the packing of PnS₂Pn. The atoms are drawn with arbitrary radii.

Table S2. Crystal data, data collection and refinement for PnS_2Pn

Crystal data	PnS ₂ Pn
Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_{22}N_4S_2$
Formula weight	334.49
Crystal description	needle, colourless
Crystal size	0.33 x 0.17 x 0.05mm
Crystal system, space group	triclinic, P -1
Unit cell dimensions:	
a	5.82840(10)Å
b	11.5363(3)Å
c	13.7476(3)Å
α	107.9297(10)°
β	95.8257(9)°
γ	95.3949(9)°
Volume	867.23(3)Å ³
Z	2
Calculated density	$1.281 Mg/m^3$
F(000)	356
Linear absorption coefficient µ	0.309mm ⁻¹
Max. and min. transmission	1.000 and 0.837
Unit cell determination	$2.80^{\circ} < \theta < 30.60^{\circ}$
	4764 reflections used at 100K
Data collection	
Temperature	100 K
Diffractometer	Bruker APEX-II CCD
Radiation source	fine-focus sealed tube
Radiation and wavelength	MoK _α , 0.71073Å
Monochromator	graphite
Scan type	φ and ω scans
θ range for data collection	2.80 to 30.00°
Reflections collected / unique	9787 / 5038
Significant unique reflections	4216 with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R(int), R(sigma)	0.0214, 0.0323
Completeness (θ)	99.6% (30.0°)
Refinement	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / parameters / restraints	5038/213/0
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.038
Final R indices $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	R1 = 0.0345, $wR2 = 0.0859$
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0448, wR2 = 0.0908
Extinction expression	none
Largest Λ/σ in last cycle	0.001
Largest difference peak and hole	0.545 and -0.281e/Å ³
Largest difference peak and hole Structure Solution Program	0.545 and -0.281e/Å ³ SHELXS-97 ¹
Largest difference peak and hole Structure Solution Program Structure Refinement Program	0.545 and -0.281e/Å ³ SHELXS-97 ¹ SHELXL-2014/6 ¹

Complex **1a** was crystallized from slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution. The structure could not be solved by direct methods, but by interpretation of the patterson map and subsequent structure expansion (SHELXS-97).¹ Several attempts with different superposition vectors had to be made to overcome the pseudo-symmetry problem and to get a correct solution. Full-matrix least-squares refinements of F^2 values against all reflections were performed by direct methods (SHELXL-97).¹

The asymmetric unit consists of one cationic complex (A) lying on a general position, two cationic complexes (B, C) lying with their Fe centres on inversion centres (Figure S8), 4 triflate anions, and 6 dichloromethane solvent molecules. The structure is composed of layers normal to the long c-axis, where layers consisting of complexes A alternate with layers consisting of B and C (Figure S9). This results in pseudo-symmetry, but no disorder was detected. The differences between A, B and C are mainly the orientations of the *tert*-butyl groups.



Figure S8. Stereoscopic ORTEP plot of one of the three cationic complexes of the asymmetric unit of **1a**, showing the atomic numbering scheme. The probability ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The H atoms, solvent molecules and triflate anions were omitted for clarity reasons.



Figure S9. Plot of the packing of 1a. The H atoms were omitted for clarity reasons. The other atoms are drawn with arbitrary radii.

Complex 2a was crystallized from slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution.



Figure S10. Stereoscopic ORTEP plot of **2a**, showing the atomic numbering scheme. The probability ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The H atoms were omitted for clarity reasons.

The C-N coupled thiopyridazine 3 was crystallized by slow evaporation of an acetonitrile solution.



Figure S11. Molecular structure of **3**, showing the atomic numbering scheme. The probability ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The orientation, having the smaller site occupation factor of 0.265(3) of the disordered *tert*-butyl group and hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

The C-N coupled, substituted thiopyridazine **4** was crystallized by slow evaporation of an acetonitrile solution.



Figure S12. Molecular structure of **4**, showing the atomic numbering scheme. The probability ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Fable S3. Crystal data	, data collection and	l refinement for	complexes	1a and 2a
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Crystal data	1a	2a	
Empirical formula	$C_{32}H_{44}FeN_8S_6^{+2}(CF_3SO_3S^{-})_2$.	$C_{36}H_{52}FeN_8S_6^{+2}(CF_3O_3S^-)_2$ ·	
	3CH ₂ Cl ₂	$2CH_2Cl_2$	
Formula weight	1341.88	1313.05	
Crystal description	block, orange	block, red	
Crystal size	0.32 x 0.25 x 0.21mm	0.21 x 0.16 x 0.09mm	
Crystal system, space group	monoclinic, $P 2_1/c$	triclinic, P -1	
Unit cell dimensions:			
а	15.2993(4)Å	9.392(4)Å	
b	14.6458(4)Å	13.237(5)Å	
с	50.0036(13)Å	13.440(5)Å	
α		105.154(9)°	
β	96.2896(9)°	110.447(9)°	
γ		105.533(10)°	
Volume	11136.9(5)Å ³	$1386.9(10)\text{\AA}^3$	
Z	8	1	
Calculated density	$1.601 Mg/m^3$	$1.572 Mg/m^3$	
F(000)	5488	676	
Linear absorption coefficient u	0.929mm ⁻¹	0.837mm ⁻¹	
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.8626	1.000 and 0.531	
Unit cell determination	$2.48^{\circ} < \theta < 30.75^{\circ}$	$2.34^{\circ} < \theta < 26.92^{\circ}$	
	9748 reflections used at 100K	9771 reflections used at 100K	
Data collection	s i to remeetions used at room	Striftenetions used at room	
Temperature	1)0K	
Diffractometer	Bruker Al		
Radiation source	fine-focus sealed tube	Incoatec microfocus sealed tube	
Radiation and wavelength	MoKa	0 71073 Å	
Monochromator	graphite	multilaver monochromator	
Scan type	graphice	() scans	
A range for data collection	$\frac{15}{2}$ to 30 00°	$2.43 \text{ to } 25.00^{\circ}$	
Deflections collected / unique	2.15 10 50.00	2.45 to 25.00	
Significant unique reflections	90005752525	2083/748/1 2805 with LS 2-(1)	
B(int) B(sigma)	25702 with $1 > 26(1)$	3803 with 1 > 20(1)	
R(Int), R(sigma)	0.0200, 0.0301	0.0080, 0.0004	
	99.4% (30°)	99.8% (25 ⁻)	
Refinement			
Refinement method	Full-matrix lea	ast-squares on F^2	
Data / parameters / restraints	32325 / 1362 / 0	4871 / 345 / 0	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.030	1.106	
Final R indices $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	R1 = 0.0372, $wR2 = 0.0865$	R1 = 0.0641, wR2 = 0.1683	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0580, wR2 = 0.0931	R1 = 0.0824, wR2 = 0.1829	
Extinction expression	none	none	
Largest Δ / σ in last cycle	0.003	0.000	
Largest difference peak and hole	0.903 and -0.715e/Å ³	1.197 and -0.652e/Å ³	
Structure Solution Program	SHELXS-97 ¹		
Structure Refinement Program	SHELX	L-2014/6 ¹	
CCDC number	1532932	1532933	

Table S4. Crystal data, data collection and refinement for the C-N coupled thiopyridazines 3 and 4

Crystal data	3	4	
Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_{22}N_4S$	$C_{18}H_{26}N_4S$	
Formula weight	302.43	330.49	
Crystal description	board, yellow	needle, orange	
Crystal size	0.36 x 0.25 x 0.06mm	0.28 x 0.11 x 0.09mm	
Crystal system, space group	monoclinic, $P 2_1/c$	monoclinic, C 2/c	
Unit cell dimensions:			
a	10.8122(6)Å	24.385(18)Å	
b	6.0819(3)Å	13.956(5)Å	
c	25.7395(14)Å	11.314(4)Å	
β	98.431(3)°	95.677(1 <u>2</u>)°	
Volume	$1674.31(15)\dot{A}^{3}$	$3831(3)\dot{A}^{3}$	
Z	4	8	
Calculated density	$1.200 Mg/m^{3}$	1.146Mg/m ³	
F(000)	648	1424	
Linear absorption coefficient µ	0.193mm ⁻¹	0.174mm^{-1}	
Max. and min. transmission	1.000 and 0.880	1.000 and 0.773	
Unit cell determination	$2.66^{\circ} < \theta < 30.65^{\circ}$	$2.53^{\circ} < \theta < 27.78^{\circ}$	
	5086 reflections used at 100K	6131 reflections used at 100K	
Data collection			
Temperature	1	00K	
Diffractometer	Bruker A	PEX-II CCD	
Radiation source	Incoatec microfocus sealed tube		
Radiation and wavelength	ΜοΚα,	0.71073Å	
Monochromator	multilayer r	nonochromator	
Scan type	φ and ω scans		
θ range for data collection	3.20 to 26.00°	2.91 to 26.00°	
Reflections collected / unique	13272 / 3285	23702 / 3752	
Significant unique reflections	2771 with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	2932 with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	
R(int), R(sigma)	0.0357, 0.0343	0.0671, 0.0460	
Completeness (θ)	99.8% (26.0°)	99.8% (26.0°)	
Refinement			
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²		
Data / parameters / restraints	3285 / 218 / 4	3752/226/0	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.065	1.047	
Final R indices $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	R1 = 0.0360, wR2 = 0.0826	R1 = 0.0389, wR2 = 0.0933	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0447, wR2 = 0.0868	R1 = 0.0552, wR2 = 0.1010	
Extinction expression	I	none	
Largest Δ / σ in last cycle	0.001	0.001	
Largest difference peak and hole	0.337 and $-0.230e/Å^3$	0.247 and -0.259e/Å ³	
Structure Solution Program	SHELXS-97 ¹		
Structure Refinement Program	SHELXL-2014/61		
CCDC number	1532934	1532935	

References

(1) Sheldrick, G. M. A short history of SHELX. Acta Crystallogr. 2008, A64, 112–122.