

Nonspectator Reactivity of Nontrigonal Tricoordinate Phosphorus Ligands

by

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ABSTRACT

This thesis describes novel ‘nonspectator’ reactivity of geometrically deformed tricoordinate phosphorus ligands that diverge from traditional supporting roles of phosphines in transition metal catalysis. Chapter 1 presents an overview of the chemistry of higher coordinate phosphorus ligands in transition metal complexes. Chapter 2 describes experiments validating the enhanced electrophilicity of nontrigonal C_s -symmetric P(III) compounds as compared to typical trigonal P(III) ligands with quasi- C_{3v} local symmetry. Specifically, phosphorus K-edge XANES spectroscopy combined with time-dependent DFT calculation reveal ca. 1.5 eV bathochromic shift in the position of P K-edge onset. In Chapter 3, the development of nonspectator reactivities of a novel chelating ligand containing a nontrigonal P(III) center with Group 8 Ru complexes is presented. In a first finding, a unique net insertion of nontrigonal P(III) ligand into a Ru–H bond, yielding a five-coordinate phosphorus center in which of the substituents is a transition metal (i.e. metallohydrophosphoranes). The mechanistic investigation of the net insertion shows an α -H-migration between Ru–P bond in a reversible and controllable fashion. Chapter 4 extends the nonspectator reactivity to metal–ligand cooperative bond activation to Group 9 metal systems. Various transformations, such as heterolytic splitting of carbon dioxide and cooperative O–H addition of phenol, are achieved by a designed Ir–P bond with a bifunctional reactivity. Finally, Chapter 5 presents results on the net insertion of nontrigonal P(III) ligands into Group 10 metal–carbon bonds, and the factors governing the insertion reactivity is discussed. Taken together, the versatile nonspectator reactivities provide a conceptually new role of higher coordinate phosphorus ligands as a viable platform for novel bond activation and group transfer processes.

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Chapter 1 Insight into Hidden Chemistry of Higher Coordinate Phosphorus Ligands: Challenges and Opportunities

1-1. Tricoordinate Phosphorus Ligands – Tunable ‘Spectator’ Ligands in Transition Metal Catalysis

Phosphorus-based ligands display a rich and varied coordination chemistry with transition metals.¹ The most dominant member of the family is tricoordinate phosphorus (σ^3 -P) ligands. The ubiquity and importance of σ^3 -P ligands in transition metal chemistry would be difficult to overstate. σ^3 -P Ligand complexes are legion, and the chemistry of this exceptionally broad area is the subject of voluminous literature.²⁻⁴ With applications in catalysis, inorganic synthesis, and macromolecular chemistry, σ^3 -P ligands are quite arguably the most versatile transition metal ligands. While prototypical σ^3 -P compounds—which are classified as L-type donors to metals within the Covalent Bond Classification—are overwhelmingly regarded as inert spectators in coordination chemistry, the development of designer phosphorus ligands to elicit specific chemistry has become in itself a major research thrust.

Within an idealized C_{3v} point group, a phosphine displays a relatively high energy HOMO derived from a mixture of phosphorus 3s and 3p_z orbitals, producing an occupied MO with electron density oriented away from the phosphorus substituents (Figure 1-1).⁵ The result is an orbital with appropriate symmetry and energy to engage as a two-electron donor ligand. A degenerate set of P–X σ^* antibonding orbitals deriving from phosphorus 3p_x and 3p_y atomic orbitals lies high in energy and the potential electrophilic reactivity of phosphine ligands is often disregarded, though they are energetically accessible for π -backbonding from the metal in an analogous fashion to carbonyl ligands. The strength of this donation is generally tied to the energy level of the antibonding orbital set, with more electronegative substituents on phosphorus leading to stronger backbonding.

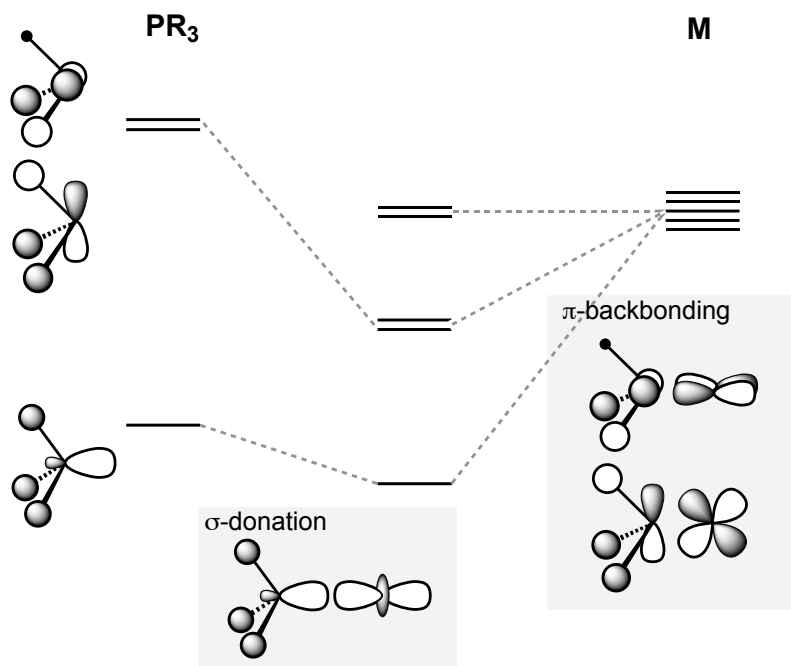


Figure 1-1. Frontier electronic structures of a C_{3v} symmetric PR_3 and their major bonding interactions with metal d orbitals.

The practicality of σ^3 -P ligands arises from their ability to modify the electronic and steric environment of their complexed metal center in a predictable manner based on P-substituents. To that end, quantitative parameters have been established in order to gauge such structural effects. Historically, the Tolman electronic parameter and cone angles have received the most attention.⁶ Electronic parameters have primarily been quantified by the vibrational stretching frequencies of CO ligands in metal carbonyl complexes featuring σ^3 -P ligands, with higher stretching frequencies being caused by decreased π -donation from the metal to the carbonyl.^{7,8} The balance of σ -donation and π -acceptance directly influences the metal center's capacity to donate to the carbonyl, with lower σ -donation and higher π -acceptance leading to CO stretching frequencies. Steric parameters take multiple forms, but in general, they are geometric quantities extracted from space-filling

models.⁹⁻¹¹ A specific σ^3 -P ligand with an appropriate electronic and steric contribution for targeted catalytic reactivity can be selected with these parameters.

synthesized by Cummins²¹ and Schrock²² and are also subject to addition reactions resulting in σ^1 -P or σ^2 -P complexes.²³⁻²⁶

1-3. Hidden Chemistry of Higher Coordinate Phosphorus Ligands

By contrast, higher coordinate P ligands (σ^4 -P and σ^5 -P) are substantially less prevalent (Figure 1-2, *right*). As compared to their lower-coordinate phosphorus congeners, complexes with higher-coordinate phosphorus ligands and their interconversion with (σ^3 -P)-M complexes have not attracted as much attention.²⁷⁻³⁰ Whereas literature about higher-coordinate P ligands has been gradually accumulated over the last four decades, most of these works remain as the reports of novel compounds or reactions, and there has not been much discussion about general trends of their electronic structures and reactivities as a group of compounds.

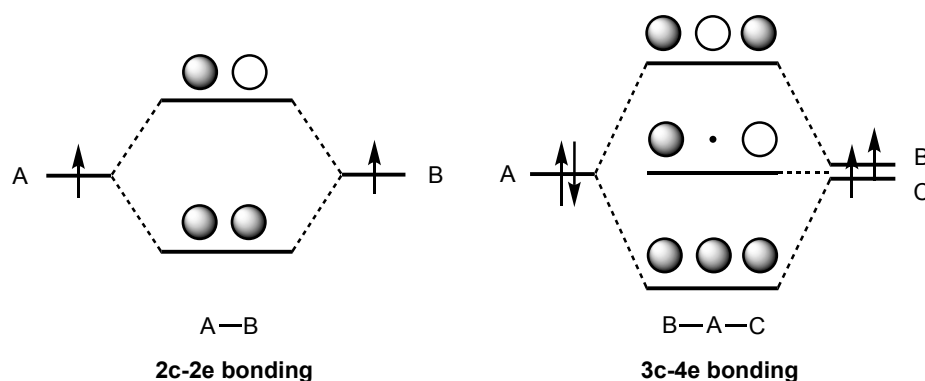


Figure 1-3. Difference between 2c-2e and 3c-4e bonding models.

Here we discuss the electronic structures of metallophosphoranes briefly. Metallophosphoranes are considered as ‘*electron-rich*’ hypervalent molecules, in which 10 electrons are formally associated with the pentacoordinate phosphorus center (10-P-5).³¹ Different from tricoordinate or lower-coordinate phosphorus ligands, the classic 2-centre 2-electron (2c-2e) bonding model (Figure 1-3, *left*) does not fully describe the hypervalent bonding of higher-coordinate phosphorus ligands. The 3c-4e bonding model has been widely accepted to explain such atoms having an expanded octet (Figure 1-3, *right*). The bonding situation is described in the simple frontier orbital diagrams, in which a pair of electrons occupies the nonbonding orbitals

based on the two outer atoms.³² The formal bond order of these two bonds is calculated to be 0.5. The three atoms are in a linear arrangement since the p-orbital of the central atoms is involved in 3c-4e bonding. In pentacoordinate phosphorus systems, 3c-4e bonding is found in the apical bond consisting of the 3p_z orbital of central P atom and two orbitals of outer atoms. Due to the localization of nonbonding orbital on the terminal atoms, outer atoms are commonly electronegative elements with low energy orbitals (e.g. F, O, N).

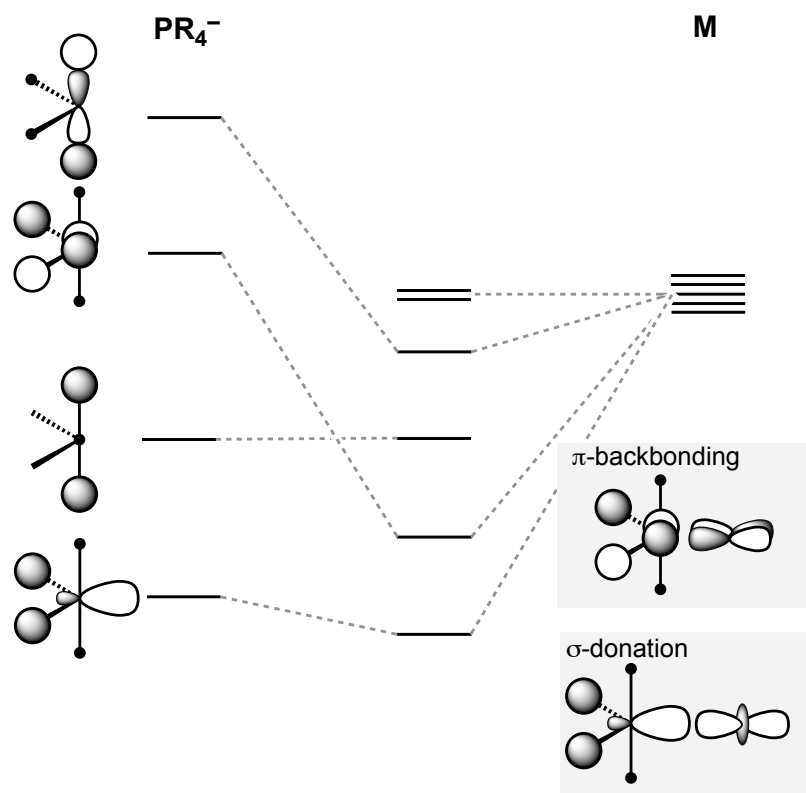


Figure 1-4. Frontier electronic structures of C_{2v} -symmetric PR_4^- and their major bonding interactions with metal d orbitals.

The metal substituents occupy the equatorial position in all metallophosphoranes reported to date. Based on the 3c-4e bonding model, the qualitative frontier orbitals of C_{2v} -symmetric phosphoranide anion (PR_4^-) can be derived (Figure 1-4). As with the case of PR_3 ligands, the

interactions of PR_4^- with a metal fragment described as the combination of σ -donation from P to M and π -backdonation from M to P. Nakazawa argued that the backdonation is more important factor in the M–P bonding of metallophosphoranes based on crystallographic and IR spectroscopic data.³³

1-4. Synthesis and Reactivity of Metallophosphoranes

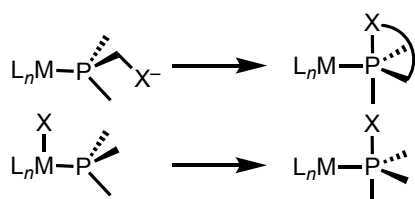
1-4-1. Synthetic routes to metallophosphoranes

Here we briefly outline the reported syntheses of metallophosphoranes to date. In most cases, metallophosphoranes are synthesized by (I) ligand addition at P to (σ^3 -P)-M complexes, or (II) metalation of σ^5 -P compounds (phosphoranes) (Scheme 1-1). From (σ^3 -P)-M complexes, the P atom increases its coordination number by accepting an attack from (a) internal nucleophiles (e.g. deprotonated amine of the ligand) or (b) external nucleophiles. From σ^5 -P compounds, substitution of a P-substituent with metal fragment(s) occurs via (c) S_N2 halide substitution or (d) nucleophilic attack of deprotonated phosphoranes. Minor pathways not shown in Scheme 1-1 will be briefly covered too.

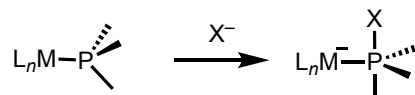
Scheme 1-1. General synthetic routes of metallophosphoranes.

(I) From (σ^3 -P)-M: Nucleophilic attack to P

(a) internal

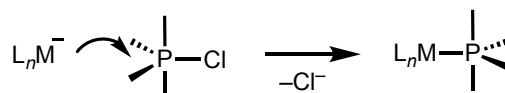


(b) external

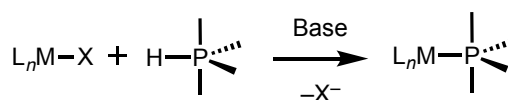


(II) From σ^5 -P: monosubstitution by ML_n

(c) S_N2 substitution of halophosphorane



(d) Substitution by deprotonated phosphorane

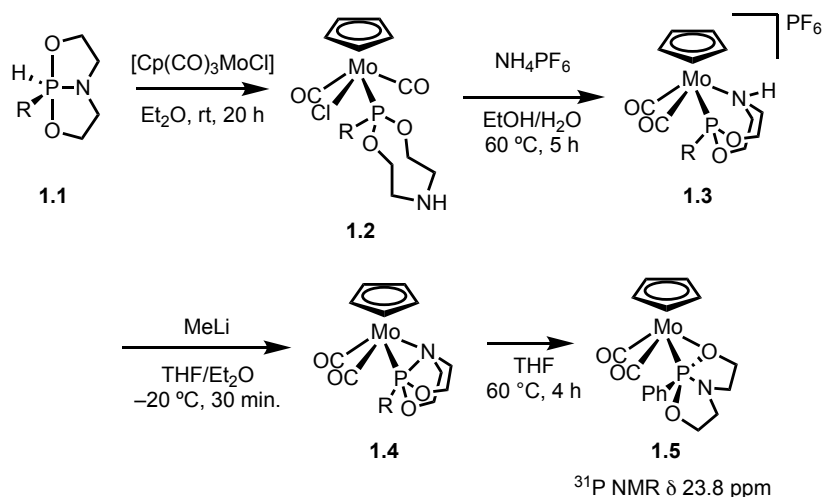


1-4-2. First metallophosphorane and intramolecular α -migration (Riess)

Riess and co-workers reported the first isolation and structural characterization of a metallophosphorane in 1981 (Scheme 1-2).³⁴ They investigated the behavior of a series of bicyclic phosphoranes $\text{HPR}(\text{ONO})$ ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{benzyl}, \text{allyl}, \text{vinyl}$; $\text{ONO} = (\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}^{3-}$) as ligands for

group 6 transition metals.³⁵⁻³⁷ The bicyclic phosphoranes HPPh(ONO) (**1.1**) coordinated to Cp(CO)₃MCl (Cp = η^5 -C₅H₅, M = Mo, W) in the σ^3 -P form (**1.2**),³⁸ and successive abstraction of the chloride ligand led to the coordination of the nitrogen (**1.3**). Deprotonation of the amine of **1.3** led an internal nucleophilic attack to afford η^2 -P,N–metallophosphoranes **1.4** (Scheme 1-1(a)), which can be further converted to η^2 -P,O–metallophosphorane **1.5** at higher temperatures.

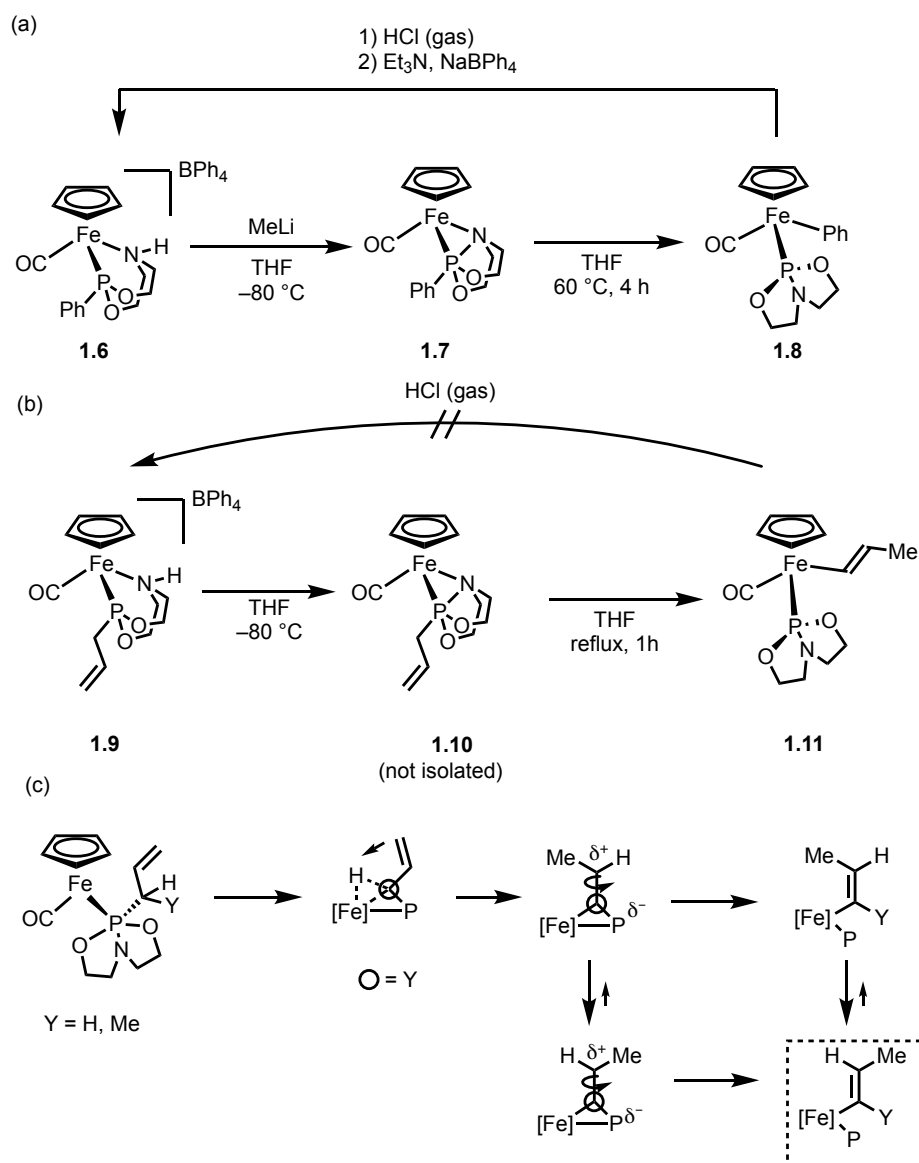
Scheme 1-2. Synthesis of η^2 -P,N– and η^2 -P,O–bicyclic metallophosphoranes reported by Riess.



Riess and co-workers also metalated **1.1** and derivatives with group 8 precursors.³⁹⁻⁴¹ Similar metalation of **1.1** with CpFe(CO)₂Cl followed by anion exchange gives complex **1.6**, which was deprotonated to afford metallophosphorane **1.7** with an η^2 -P,N chelation mode (Scheme 1-3a). Upon heating metallophosphoranes **1.3** in THF, the phenyl group on the phosphoranide ligand migrated to the iron center to form complex **1.8**. This reaction is one of the very few examples of α -migration processes between M–P bonds. Treatment of the iron–phosphine–aryl complexes **1.8** with gaseous hydrogen chloride regenerated the cationic monocarbonyl complexes **1.6**. On the other hand, in an analogous transformation of allyl congener **1.9**, the allyl congener of η^2 -P,N metallophosphorane **1.7** (**1.10**) afforded an iron vinyl complex **1.11** instead of the expected allyl

complex (Scheme 1-3b). The reverse reaction from **1.11** to **1.9** did not proceed upon treatment with gaseous hydrogen chloride. The authors proposed a reaction mechanism from the observed stereochemistry when substituted allyl group was used instead; iron inserts into an allylic C–H bond followed by a 1,3-proton shift to the terminal vinyl or allyl carbon atom, and finally the P–C bond cleaves to give the final iron vinyl complex (Scheme 1-3c).

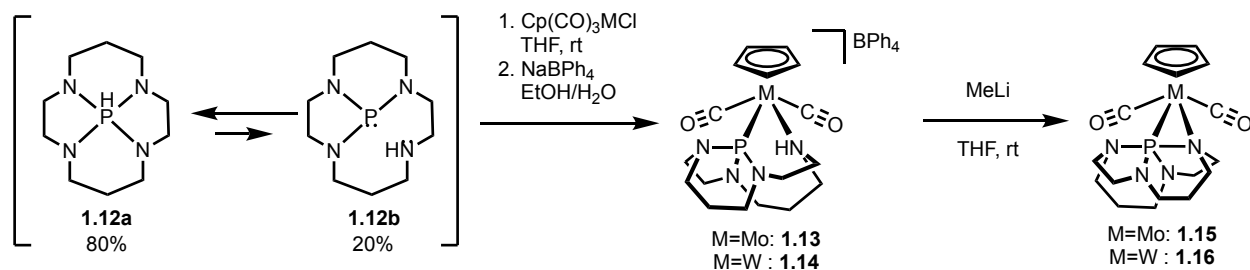
Scheme 1-3. Iron(II) metallophosphoranes and group transfer processes between Fe–P bonds reported by Riess.



1-4-3. Development of tetracyclic metallophosphoranes (Riess and Lattman)

As another example of the internal nucleophilic route (Scheme 1-1a), Riess and co-workers synthesized and characterized metallophosphoranes with cyclamphosphoranide ligands.^{42,43} In solution, a polycyclic form of cyclamphosphorane (**1.12a**) is in equilibrium with an open tautomeric form (**1.12b**) (**1.12a**:**1.12b** = 4:1). Treatment of cyclamphosphorane with $MClCp(CO)_3$ ($M = Mo, W$) followed by chloride abstractions by $NaBPh_4$ yielded cationic complexes **1.13** ($M = Mo$) and **1.14** ($M = W$), respectively. Deprotonation of the amines in **1.13** and **1.14** by methyllithium results in intramolecular nucleophilic attack to phosphorus, forming metallophosphoranes **1.15** ($M = Mo$) and **1.16** ($M = W$), respectively. The crystal structure of **1.15** shows a distorted trigonal bipyramidal structure around the phosphorus center with a η^2 -P,N coordination mode of the ligand ($d_{Mo-P} = 2.444 \text{ \AA}$).

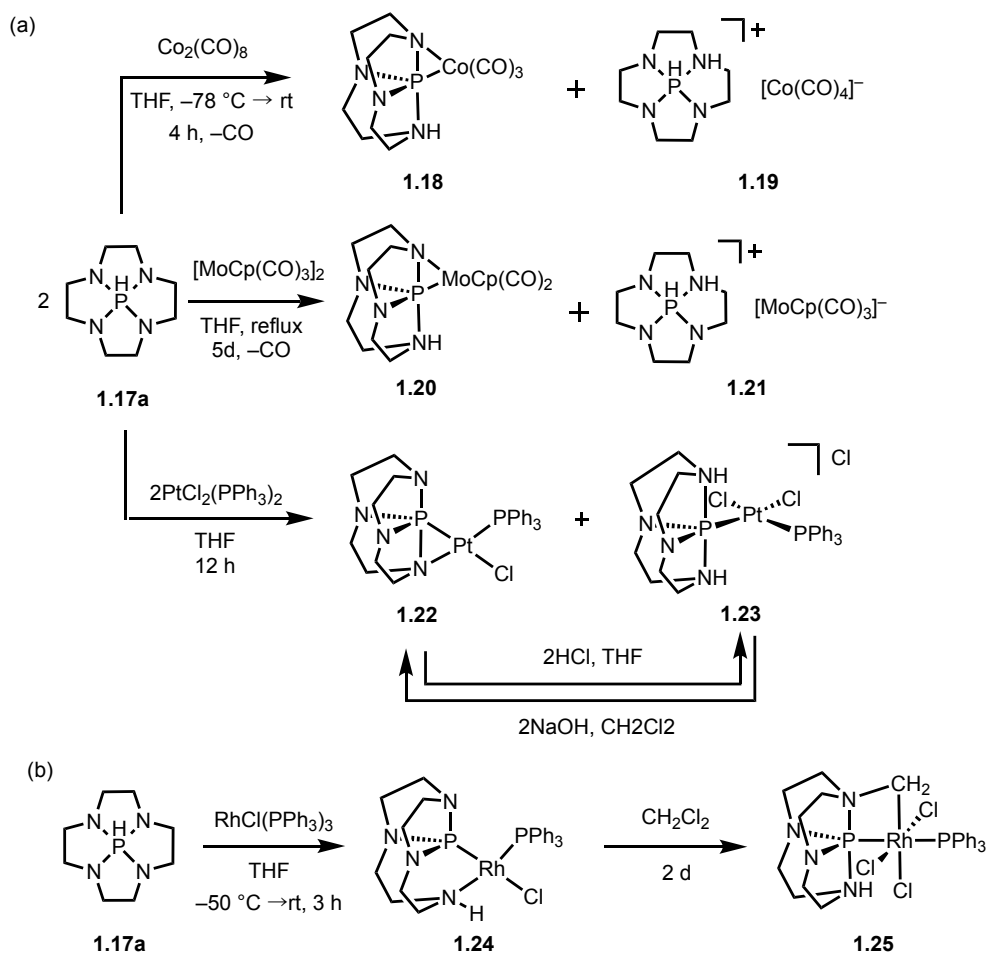
Scheme 1-4. Synthesis of cyclammetallophosphoranes by Riess.



Lattman and co-workers prepared a series of metallophosphoranes derived from cyclenphosphorane (**1.17a**). Despite the structural similarity, the synthesis of metallophosphoranes with **1.17a** was performed with a different approach from the cyclamphosphorane systems of Riess. Due to its smaller ring size compared to cyclamphosphorane, the polycyclic closed form of

cyclenphosphorane (**1.17a**) is so stable that the corresponding open tautomer form (**1.17b**) is not observed.

Scheme 1-5. Synthesis of cyclenmetal phosphoranes by Lattman.



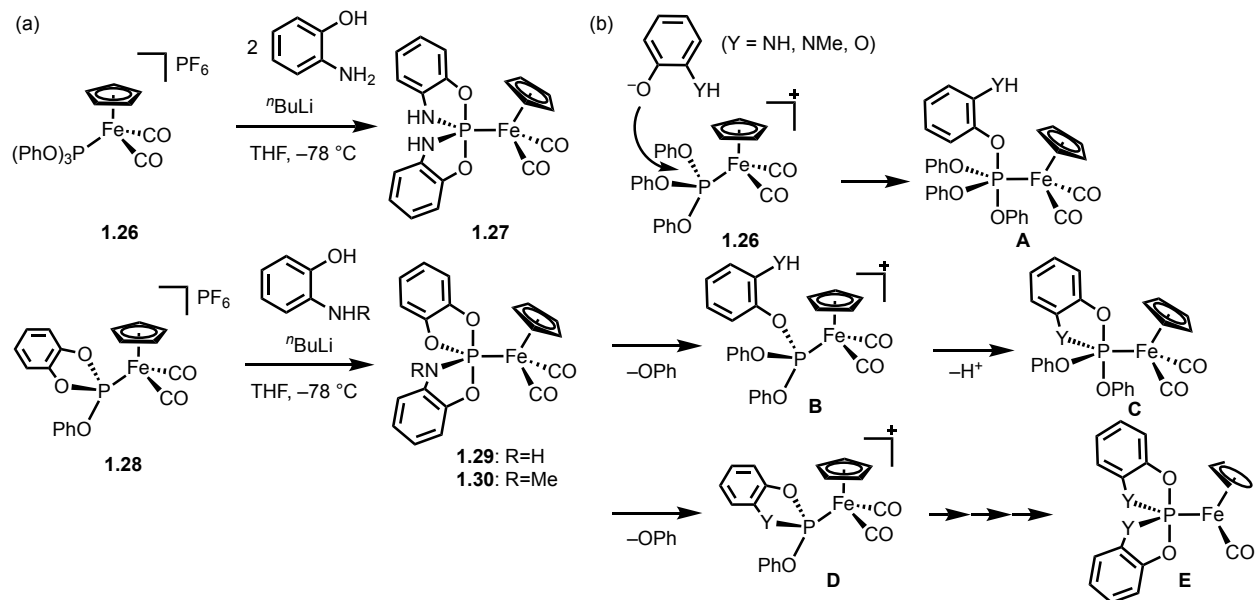
Upon metalation of **1.17a** with metal fragments, a P–N bond cleavage occurs much less frequently and the reactions directly yields η^2 -(P,N)-metal phosphoranes, in which an amine without deprotonation coordinates to the P center (Scheme 1-5a). Treatment of **1.17a** with in THF at -78°C yields a 1:1 mixture of metal phosphorane **1.18** and an ionic product **1.19**.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ Similar reactivity was observed in the reaction of **1.17a** with $[\text{MoCp}(\text{CO})_3]_2$ in THF under reflux to afford a mixture of metal phosphorane **1.20** and ionic product **1.21**. A reaction of **6a** with a similar

platinum precursor $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ yields totally different products from the previous Rh case.^{47,48} Complexes **1.23** and **1.24** can be reversibly interconverted by acid/base reactions using HCl and NaOH. Gavrilov and Bondarev reported similar syntheses of Group 9 and Group 10 metallophosphoranes with three metallacycles.⁴⁹⁻⁵⁴

One particularly notable reactivity of cyclenphosphorane-based metallophosphoranes reported by Lattman is treatment of **1.17a** with Wilkinson's catalyst, which yields Rh(I) complex **1.24** via a P–N bond cleavage.⁵⁵ Complex **1.24** undergoes an unusual oxidative addition of dichloromethane to form a Rh(III) complex **1.25** (Scheme 1-5b). For a reaction mechanism, the authors suggested an initial oxidative addition of dichloromethane forms a $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl-Rh-Cl}$ moiety and the nucleophilic axial nitrogen atom of cyclenphosphorane attacks the carbon to initiate migration of Cl^- to Rh.

1-4-4. Spirocyclic metallophosphoranes synthesized by external nucleophilic attack (Nakazawa and Miyoshi)

Scheme 1-6. (a) Syntheses of metallophosphoranes by nucleophilic attack to $\text{CpFe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PR}_3)\text{PF}_6$ complexes and (b) proposed reaction mechanism by Nakazawa and Miyoshi.



Nakazawa, Miyoshi and co-workers established a novel synthetic method of generating metallophosphoranes via nucleophilic attack to $(\sigma^3\text{-P})\text{-M}$ complexes (Scheme 1-1(b)). Treatment of $[\text{Cp}(\text{CO})_2\text{FeP}(\text{OPh})_3]\text{PF}_6$ (**1.26**) with 2-aminophenol (2 equiv.) and butyllithium (1 equiv.) afforded metallophosphorane **1.27**. (Scheme 1-6a).⁵⁶ Although phosphorane ligands containing nitrogen substituents often exhibit $\eta^2\text{-P,N}$ -coordination to the metal, the $\kappa^1\text{-P}$ -metallophosphorane is exclusively formed in this reaction. The authors explained this by the high rotational barrier around phosphorus; the $\text{Cp}(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}$ moiety, whose electron-donor ability stabilizes 3c-4e bonding by donating electrons to vacant antibonding orbital, is equatophilic while the electronegative oxygen atoms are apicophilic, leaving the nitrogen substituents too distal to engage in an η^2 coordination mode. Treatment of $[\text{CpFe}(\text{CO})_2\{\text{P}(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O})(\text{OPh})\}]\text{PF}_6$ (**1.28**) with o -

HOC₆H₄NHR (1 equiv.) in the presence of butyllithium yielded metallophosphoranes CpFe(CO)₂{P(OC₆H₄O)(OC₆H₄NR)} (**1.29**: R = H, **1.30**: R = Me).

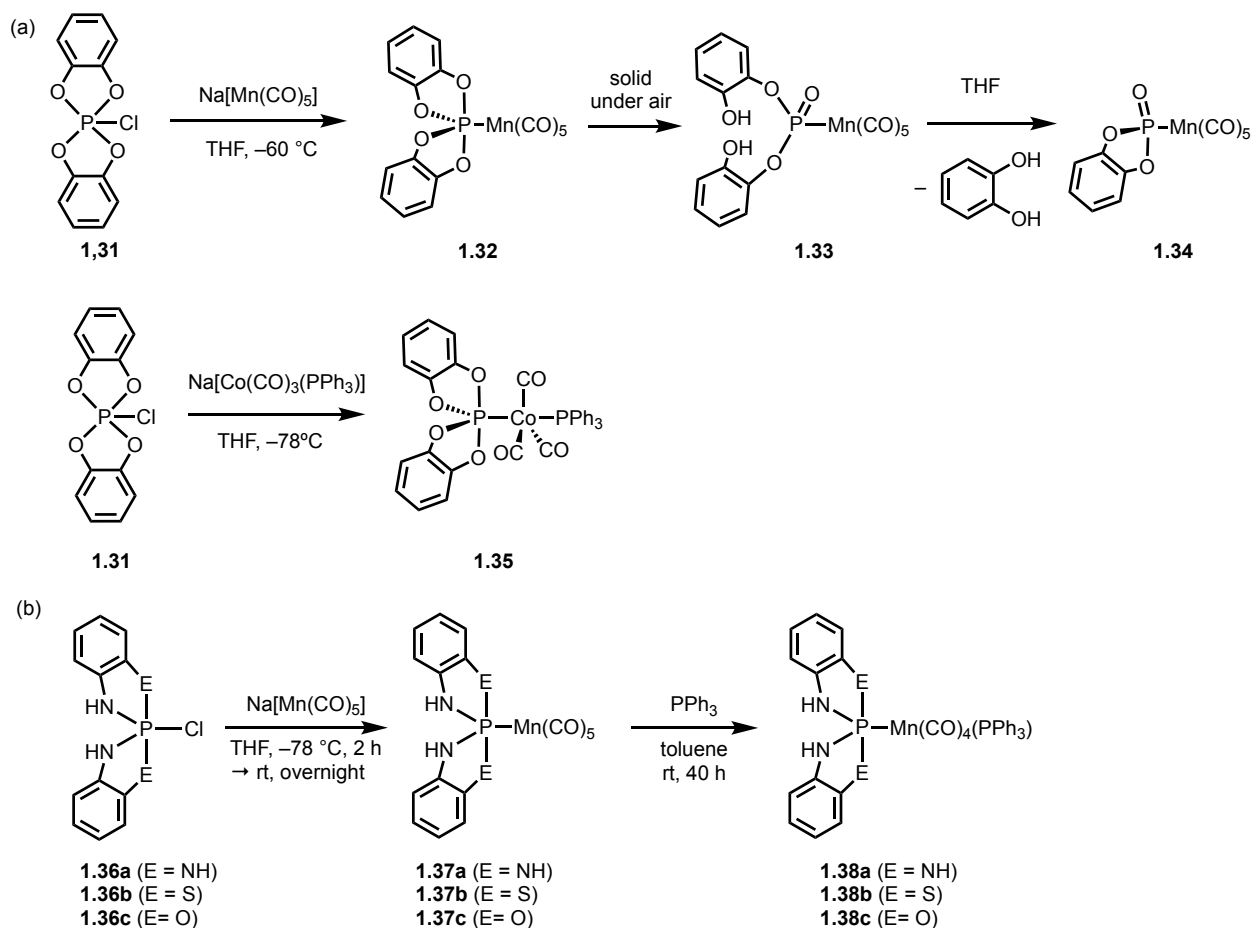
Interestingly, the desired iron phosphorane complexes were not obtained when one of the CO ligands of **1.26** was substituted with phosphines or phosphites. The authors explained that the replacement of CO (π -acceptor) makes the P atom of P(OPh)₃ too electron-rich to be susceptible to nucleophilic attack. It is notable that the nucleophilic attack is always observed at phosphorus and never at the CO ligands. Based on the results the authors proposed a mechanism for the metallophosphorane formation. The reaction is initiated by a nucleophilic attack of phenoxide moiety to the tricoordinate phosphorus ligand of **1.26**. The resulting metallophosphorane **A** undergoes the dissociation of to recover metal–phosphine type complex **B**. Then a deprotonation of the YH moiety is followed by its nucleophilic attack to the P center, resulting metallophosphorane **C**. Another dissociation of phenoxide leads to metal–phosphine complex **D**. The second substrate reacts with the P center similarly to the process from **1.26** to **D** to form the final metallophosphorane product (Scheme 1-6b).

1-4-5. Metallophosphorane syntheses by external nucleophilic attack (Lattman and Anand)

Similar spirocyclic metallophosphorane with a bis(catechol)phosphoranide ligand was synthesized by Lattman and co-workers.^{57, 58} Treatment of chlorophosphorane (**1.31**) with Na[Mn(CO)₅] yielded metallophosphorane (cat₂P)Mn(CO)₅ (**1.32**, cat = *o*-C₆H₄O₂) (Scheme 1-7a). Complex **1.32** represents the first example of a metal undergoing nucleophilic substitution of a chlorophosphorane to give an η^1 -metallophosphorane (Scheme 1-1(c)). Exposure of metallophosphorane **1.32** to air results in hydrolysis of two P–O bonds of different catechol

equivalents, yielding metal–phosphoryl complex **1.33**.^{59, 60} Treatment of chlorophosphorane **1.31** with Na[Co(CO)₃(PPh₃)] in THF at –78 °C affords metallophosphorane **1.32**. Further dissociation of catechol occurs in THF solution to yield complex **1.34**. Cobalt-based metallophosphorane **1.35** was also synthesized by nucleophilic substitution reaction of **1.31**.⁶¹

Scheme 1-7. Synthesis of metallophosphoranes by nucleophilic substitution of phosphorane reported by (a) Lattman and (b) Anand.

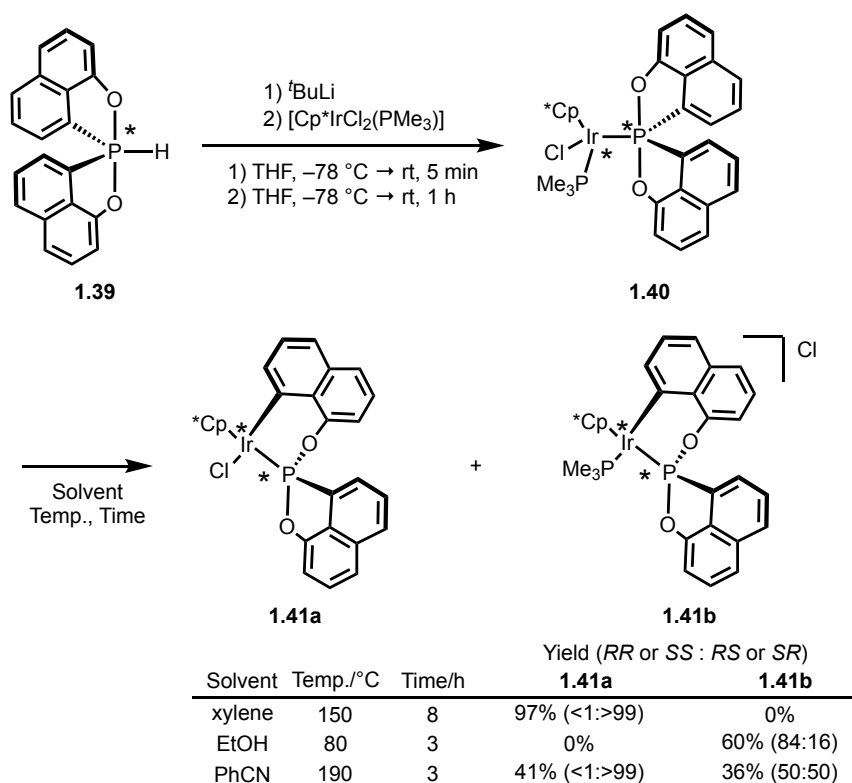


Anand and co-workers used this strategy to access metallophosphoranes **1.37a–1.37c** starting from spirocyclic chlorophosphoranes **1.36a–c** and Na[Mn(CO)₅] (Scheme 1-7b).⁶² Reactions of

the metallophosphoranes **1.37a-1.37c** with PPh_3 gave $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PPh}_3)$ complexes **1.38a-1.38c** with loss of a carbonyl ligand, showing the robustness of M-P bonds in the metallophosphoranes. The authors also reported synthesis of spirocyclic metallophosphoranes with different P-substituents^{63, 64}

1-4-6. Migration of naphthyl group from P to M (Miyamoto)

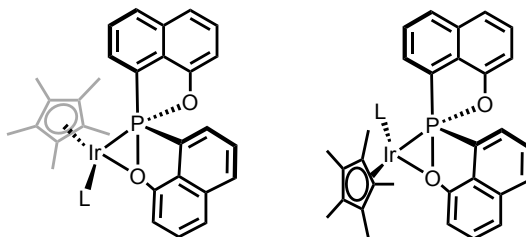
Scheme 1-8. Synthesis of iridium spirophosphorane and migration of naphthyl group from P to Ir



Miyamoto and co-workers investigated the use of a naphthol-based spirophosphoranide as a ligand for late transition metals. Spirophosphorane **1.39**, which was synthesized from 8-lithio-1-naphthoxy lithium and phosphorus trichloride followed by protonation, was deprotonated with *tert*-butyllithium and treated with metal fragments to afford various metallophosphoranes by

substitution of halide ligands (Scheme 1-1(d)).⁶⁵⁻⁶⁸ Particular interesting example is Ir(III) metallophosphorane **1.40**, synthesized from a reaction of spirophosphorane **1.39** and [Cp*IrCl₂(PMe₃)] (Scheme 1-8). Although complex **1.40** is stable in chloroform, THF or acetonitrile under reflux condition, the decomposition proceeds upon heating in xylene, ethanol, and benzonitrile, giving rise to P–C bond cleavage of the naphthyl group. Riess reported a similar migration of phenyl and allyl groups from Fe to P (Scheme 1-3). Upon migration, PMe₃ or a chloride ligand dissociated to afford either a neutral or cationic product (**1.41a**, **1.41b**), whose ratio depends on the solvent and temperature. Proposed key intermediates in this process are oxygen/carbon apical phosphoranides generated through the dissociation of PMe₃ or Cl⁻ ligand and Berry pseudorotation (Chart 1-1). Cleavage of the apical P–C bond and a 1,2-sigmatropic shift gives the migration products.

Chart 1-1. Proposed intermediates for migration of naphthyl group from P to Ir.



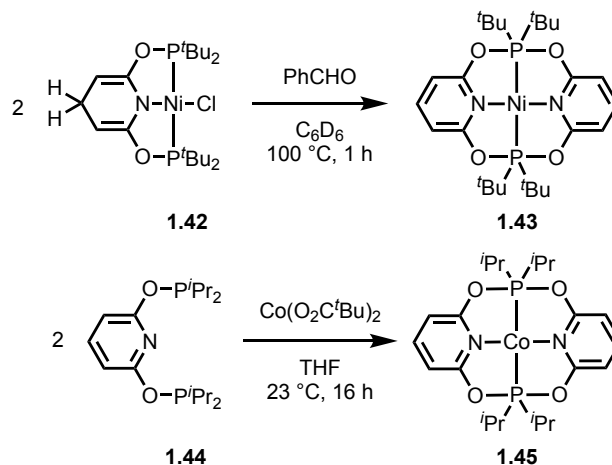
1-4-7. Other spirophosphorane syntheses by nucleophilic substitution by deprotonated phosphoranes

Nucleophilic substitution by deprotonated phosphoranes (Scheme 1-1(d)) has been the most used method to synthesize spirophosphoranes recently. Montgomery and co-workers reported group 9 and 10 transition metal complexes with various types of σ^4 -P ligands⁶⁹⁻⁷³. Martin^{74, 75} and

Akiba ^{76, 77} independently reported syntheses and reactivity of metallophosphoranes derive from Rf_2PH ($Rf = o-C_6H_4C(CF_3)_2O$).

1-4-8. Recent unexpected formation of macrocyclic metallophosphoranes (Jones and Chirik)

Scheme 1-9. Formation of macrocyclic metallophosphoranes from pincer complexes

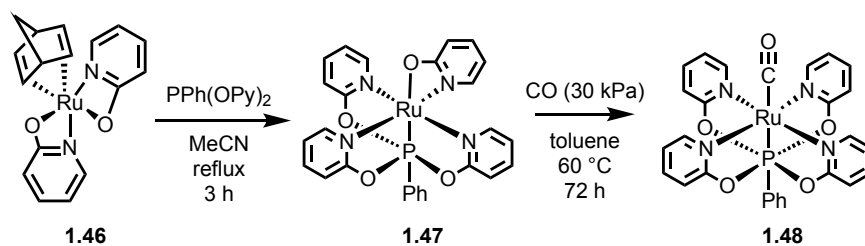


Jones and co-workers treated Ni(II)–PNP pincer complex **1.42** with benzaldehyde at 100 °C to obtain an unusual PNPN macrocycle complex **1.43** with formation of some uncharacterized paramagnetic byproducts (Scheme 1-9).⁷⁸ Independently, Chirik and co-workers treated tridentate ligand ⁱPrPONOP (**1.44**) with anhydrous cobalt pivalate at room temperature yielded a paramagnetic complex **1.34** with two pentacoordinate P centers, instead of the anticipated product of (ⁱPrPONOP)Co(O₂C^tBu)₂.⁷⁹ The authors could not isolate or characterize the product containing the remainder of one ⁱPrPONOP ligand. Obtained crystal structures of **1.43** and **1.45** both showed planar PNPN macrocycle structures and the electronegative oxygen atoms taking apical positions of the trigonal bipyramid phosphorus. The geometry around the pentacoordinate phosphorus centers of **1.43** are close to trigonal bipyramid. The mechanisms of these reactions and the roles of PhCHO and carboxylate ligands remain unknown.

1-4-9. Six-coordinate phosphorus ligand (Wagler)

Wagler has reported an interesting stepwise increase in the coordination number of a phosphorus ligand (Scheme 1-10).⁸⁰ A reaction of bis(pyridonate) complex Ru(OPy)₂(nbd) (**1.46**) (OPy = 2-pyridonate) with tricoordinate phosphorus ligand PPh(OPy)₂ led to substitution of nbd accompanied by insertion of the P(III) center into the Ru–O bond to give metallophosphorane **1.47**. Treatment of **1.47** with carbon monoxide induced an rearrangement of the κ^2 -pyridonate to form another P–O bond and affords complex **1.48** with a hexacoordinate phosphorus center.

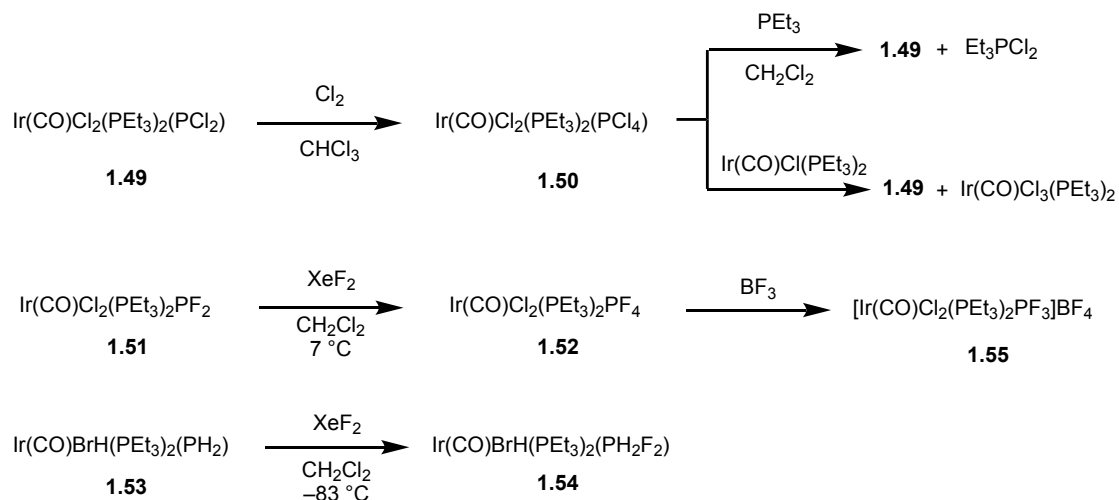
Scheme 1-10. Stepwise increase of P-coordination number to hexacoordinate P ligand.



1-4-10. P-centered oxidative addition to (σ^2 -P)-M complexes (Ebsworth)

Different from all of the examples above, Ebsworth reported syntheses of metallophosphoranes from lower-coordinate phosphorus complexes by oxidative addition of fluorine or chlorine. A reaction of Ir(CO)Cl₂(PEt₃)₂PCl₂ (**1.49**) with Cl₂ yielded tetrachlorophosphorane complex Ir(CO)Cl₂(PEt₃)₂(PCl₄) (**1.50**) (Scheme 1-11).⁸¹ The identity of **1.50** was further supported by reactivity studies; a reaction of **1.50** with PEt₃ in dichloromethane recovers complex **1.49** with formation of Et₃PCl₂ and reaction with Ir(CO)Cl(PEt₃)₂ gives **1.49** and Ir(CO)Cl₃(PEt₃)₂.

Scheme 1-11. Synthesis of iridium metallophosphoranenes with halide substituents.

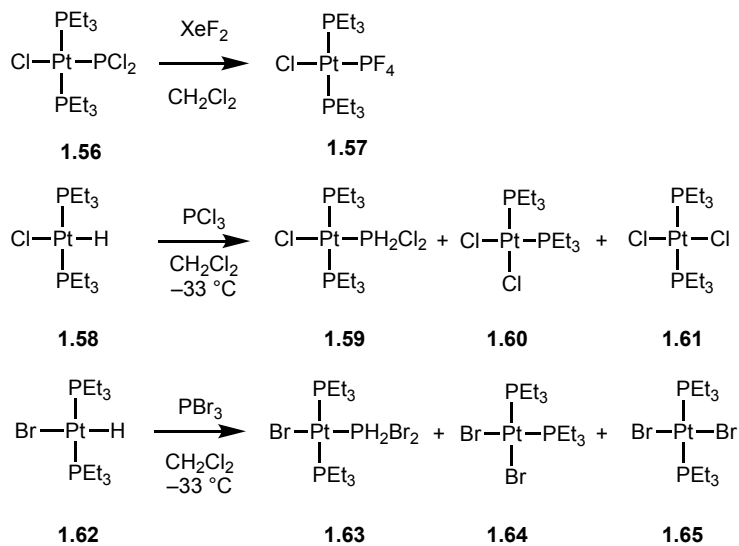


A fluorine analogue of compound **1.50** was similarly prepared. A reaction of $\text{Ir(CO)Cl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2(\text{PF}_2)$ (**1.51**) with XeF_2 yields metallofluorophosphorane $\text{Ir(CO)Cl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2(\text{PF}_4)$ (**1.52**).⁸² Complex **1.52** is the sole example of structurally characterized acyclic metallophosphorane.⁸³ A reaction of PH_2 complex **1.53** with XeF_2 at -83°C yielded metallophosphorane **1.54** with PH_2F_2 ligand, which is not stable above -63°C . Treatment of **1.52** with BF_3 led to fluoride abstraction from the PF_4 ligand to give salt **1.55**.

The authors also reported preparations of Pt metallophosphoranenes with halogen substituents (Scheme 1-12). Treatment of $\text{PtCl(PEt}_3)_2(\text{PCl}_2)$ (**1.56**) with XeF_2 yielded metallofluorophosphorane **1.57**. A reaction of *trans*- $\text{PtHCl(PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.58**) and equimolar amount of PCl_3 in CH_2Cl_2 yields metallophosphorane *trans*- $\text{PtCl(PEt}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{Cl}_2)$ (**1.59**) alongside metallophosphine complexes *cis*- $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.60**) and *trans*- $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.61**). Treatment of *trans*- $\text{PtHBr(PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.62**) with PBr_3 in CH_2Cl_2 yields a mixture of complexes: metallophosphorane *trans*- $\text{PtBr(PEt}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{Br}_2)$ (**1.63**), *cis*- $\text{PtBr}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.64**) and *trans*- $\text{PtBr}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ (**1.65**). Complexes **1.59** and **1.63** are rare examples of metallophosphoranenes containing P–H bonds. Due

to the lack of isolated products, however, the authors noted that they could not completely exclude the possibilities that the products are anionic six-coordinate phosphorus species $[\text{PtX}(\text{PEt}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{X}_3)]^-$.

Scheme 1-12. Synthesis of platinum metallophosphoranes with halide substituents



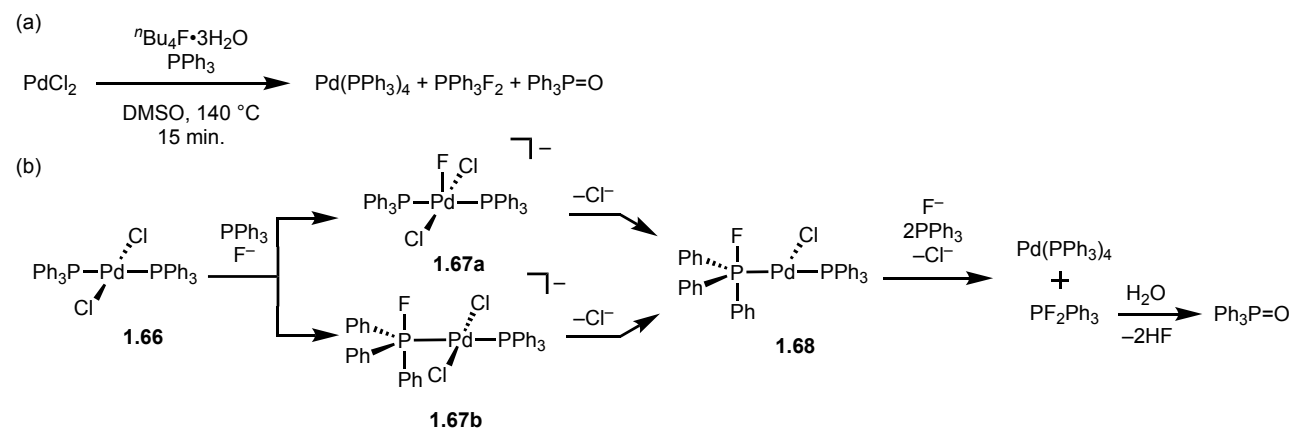
1-5. Proposed ‘Nonspectator’ Reactivities of PR₃ Ligands through Higher Coordinate Phosphorus Ligands

1-5-1. Electrophilic reactivity of PR₃ ligand in transition metal complexes

Most of the tricoordinate phosphorus ligands do not exhibit electrophilic properties, making them ‘spectator’ ligands in transition metal complexes. In contrast, there have been quite a few reports of ‘nonspectator’ reactivities of σ^3 -P ligands, in which addition of internal or external groups to the P center yields higher-coordinate phosphorus intermediates. We will review such metallophosphorane intermediates in various proposed reactions mechanisms.

1-5-2. Phosphine-assisted reduction of Pd(II) complexes

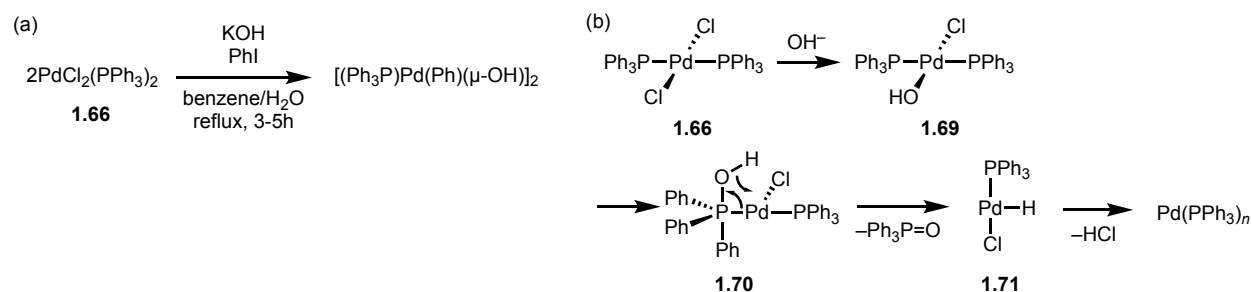
Scheme 1-13. (a) Fluoride-induced reduction of PdCl₂ reported by Verkade and Mason and (b) proposed mechanism through metallophosphorane intermediate.



Verkade and Mason proposed metallofluorophosphorane intermediates in fluoride-induced reduction of Pd(II) phosphine complexes to Pd(0) species. (Scheme 1-13).⁸⁴⁻⁸⁶ Addition of ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{F}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2.5 eq.) and excess triphenylphosphine to a solution of PdCl₂ led to the formation of Pd(PPh₃)₄ with byproducts of R₃PF₂ and R₃P=O. The proposed mechanism is shown; nucleophilic attack of F⁻ to *in-situ* generated Pd(II) complex PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (**1.66**) yields anionic complexes

$\text{PdCl}_2\text{F}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (**1.67a**) or $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PFPh}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)$ (**1.67b**), followed by Cl^- dissociation to give metallophosphorane $\text{PdCl}(\text{PFPh}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)$ (**1.68**). Another P–F bond formation is accompanied by the transfer of two electrons from Pd to P to give $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ and difluorophosphorane PF_2Ph_3 , which is transformed into $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{O}$ by hydrolysis. Similar reactivity is observed when other monodentate or bidentate phosphines (PPh_2Me , dppm , dppe , dppp , dppb) are used instead of triphenylphosphine.

Scheme 1-14. (a) Pd dimer formation reported by Grushin and Alper and (b) reaction mechanism proposed by MacGregor.



Grushin and Alper reported similar hydroxide-induced reduction of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (**1.66**) to Pd(0) species. (Scheme 1-14a).⁸⁷ Treatment of **1.66** with OH^- in the presence of iodobenzene gives triphenylphosphine oxide and Pd(II) dimer $[(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{PdPh}(\mu\text{-OH})]_2$. Although they suggested a mechanism without a metallophosphorane intermediate in the initial report, MacGregor later proposed another mechanism with metallophosphorane formation. (Scheme 1-14b).⁸⁸ In the mechanism, **1.69** undergoes M–OH formation followed by the intramolecular migration of OH^- from Pd to P to form metallophosphorane $\text{PdCl}\{\text{P}(\text{OH})\text{Ph}_3\}(\text{PPh}_3)$ (**1.70**). Dissociation of $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{O}$ yields complex $\text{PdHCl}(\text{PPh}_3)$ (**1.71**) with a Pd–H bond and reductive elimination of HCl affords the Pd(0) species, which undergoes oxidative addition of PhI to give the final palladium dimer.

1-5-3. Migratory insertion of CO into Pt–OMe bond

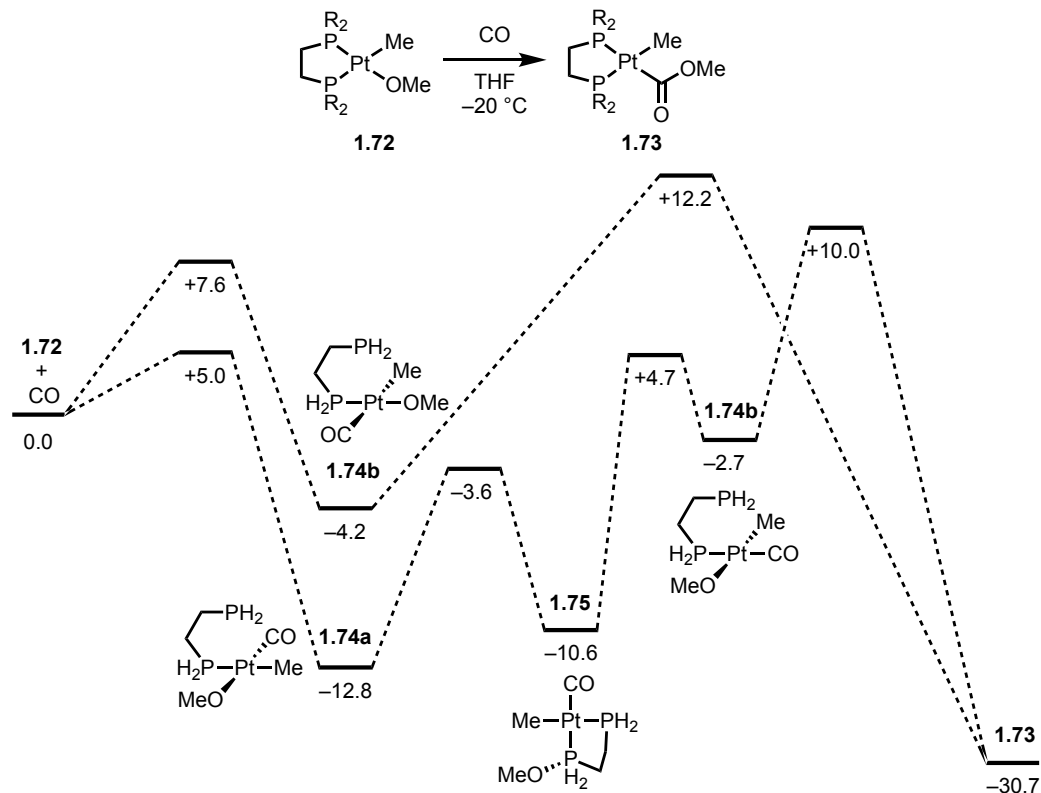


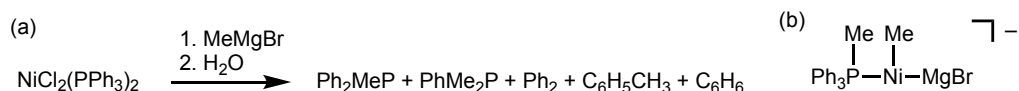
Figure 1-5. (a) CO insertion into the Pt–OMe bond of **1.72** and (b) computed reaction free energies by MacGregor (units: kcal·mol⁻¹).

Whilst computationally modelling the migratory insertion of CO into Pt–OMe bonds, MacGregor and co-workers found a pathway involving metallophosphorane formation (Figure 1-5).⁸⁹ Initial reaction of CO with modeled starting complex PtMe(OMe)(PR₂CH₂CH₂PR₂) (**1.72**) can give two isomers of PtMe(OMe)(κ¹-PH₂CH₂CH₂PH₂) (**1.74a** and **1.74b**). Although the more stable isomer **1.74a** does not undergo CO insertion into the Pt–OMe bond to give final product PtMe(COOMe)(PR₂CH₂CH₂PR₂) (**1.73**), the calculation revealed a pathway of isomerization from **1.74a** to a third isomer **1.74c** through metallophosphorane intermediate **1.75**. This pathway with metallophosphorane formation was assumed to be likely since a lower energy pathway was

suggested for insertion into the Pt–OMe bond of **1.74c** ($E(\text{TS}) = +10.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) than into that of **1.74b** ($E(\text{TS}) = +12.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

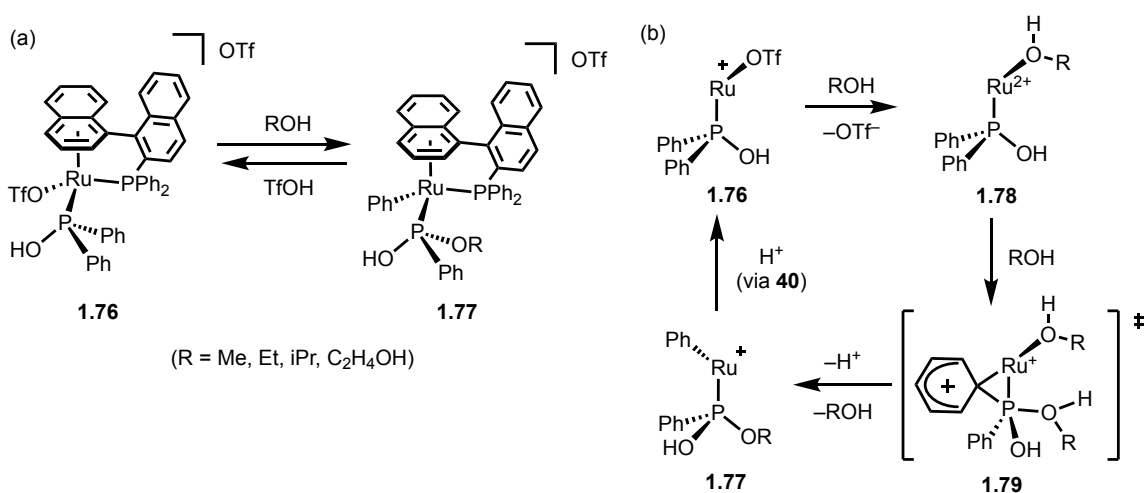
1-5-4. M–C/X exchange reactions

Scheme 1-15. (a) Me/Ph exchange and (b) proposed metallophosphorane intermediate reported by Swierczewski.



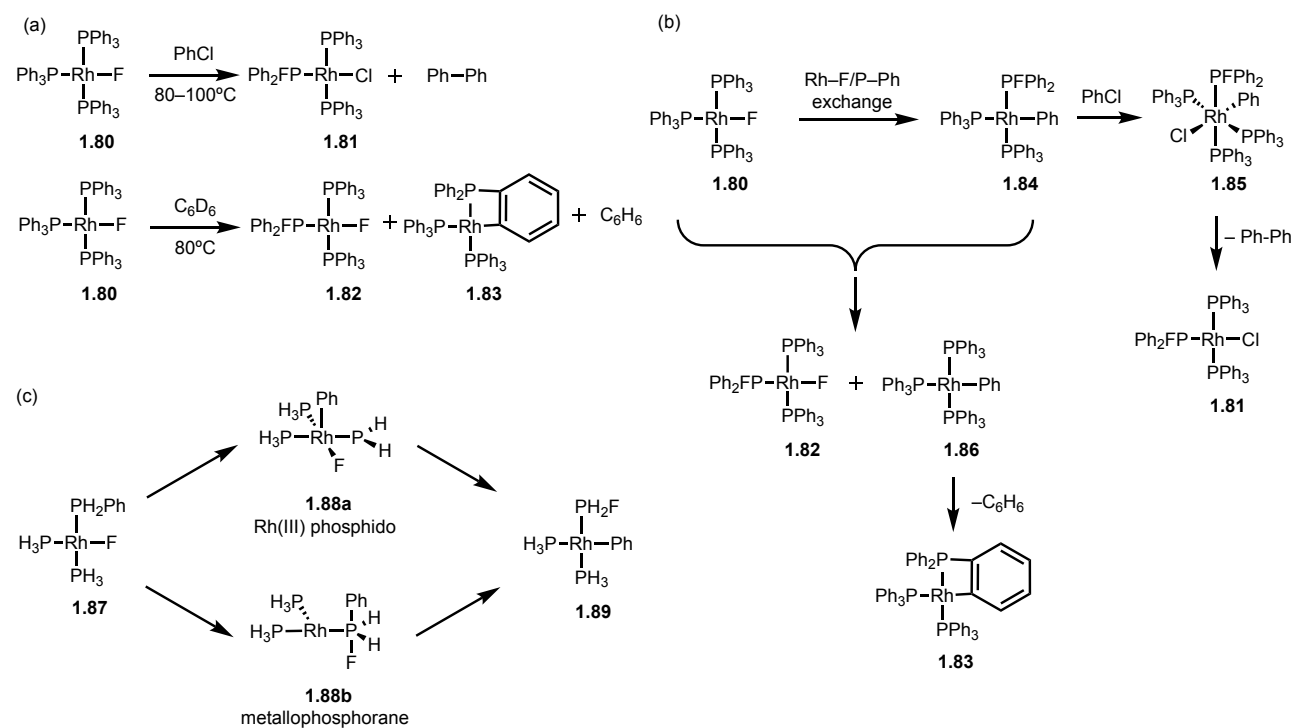
The first proposal of metallophosphorane was long before the first characterization of metallophosphorane. In 1971, Swierczewski and co-workers proposed the formation of metallophosphorane $\text{Ph}_3\text{MeP}-\text{Ni}(\text{Me})-\text{MgBr}$ as an intermediate in the reaction of $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ and MeMgBr to form PMePh_2 and PMe_2Ph via Me/Ph exchange. (Scheme 1-15).⁹⁰

Scheme 1-16. (a) Ph/OR exchange reaction reported by Pregosin and (b) proposed reaction mechanism through metallophosphorane **1.79**.



Pregosin and co-workers studied reversible Ph/OR exchange reactions between Ru–P bonds and proposed a metallophosphorane intermediate in the process. (Scheme 1-16).⁹¹⁻⁹³ Treatment of Ru complex **1.76** with several alcohols results in stereospecific formation of Ru–Ph complex **1.78**. The reaction of **1.77** with triflic acid to recover **1.76** also proceeds stereospecifically. They proposed a mechanism including a transition state involving a metallophosphorane to explain the observed stereospecific feature. Solvent substitution of **1.76** to form **1.78** and the following Ph migration is suggested to undergo through metallophosphorane transition state **1.79**; the pentacoordinate phosphorus center of **1.79** was formed by bridging a Ph group over the Ru–P bond with another alcohol attached to P, resulting in stereoinversion.

Scheme 1-17. (a) Rh–Ph/F exchange reaction and (b) proposed reaction mechanism reported by Grushin and Marshall. (c) Model reaction of Rh–Ph/F exchange computed by MacGregor.



MacGregor and co-authors computationally suggested the formation of a metallophosphorane in the Rh–Ph/F exchange reaction reported by Grushin and Marshall. (Scheme 1-17).⁹⁴⁻⁹⁶

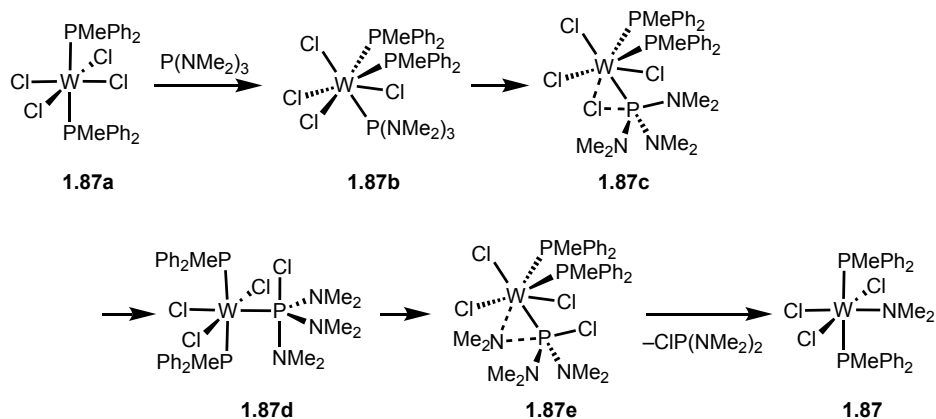
Treatment of $\text{RhF}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ (**1.80**), the fluoride analogue of Wilkinson's catalyst, with chlorobenzene led to an unusual cleavage of the C–Cl bond accompanied by P–F bond formation to yield fluorophosphine complex *trans*- $\text{RhCl}(\text{PFPh}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (**1.81**) and biphenyl. It was also found that the thermal decomposition of **1.80** in C_6D_6 at 80 °C affords a mixture of Rh complexes *trans*- $\text{RhF}(\text{PFPh}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (**1.82**) and $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\{\text{PPh}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{-}\kappa\text{C},\kappa\text{P}\}$ (**1.83**) in a 1:1 ratio. As shown in the proposed mechanism by Grushin, both reactions were suggested to involve a Rh–F/P–Ph exchange process to form $\text{RhPh}(\text{PFPh}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (**1.84**). In the first reaction, oxidative addition of PhCl to **1.84** forms a hexacoordinate Rh(III) complex $\text{RhClPh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3(\text{PFPh}_2)$ (**1.85**), followed by a reductive elimination of biphenyl to yield **1.81**. In the second reaction, intermolecular F/Ph exchange between **1.80** and **1.84** results in **1.82** and $\text{RhPh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ (**1.86**), the latter of which is converted to **1.83** via dissociation of benzene. To understand the mechanism of Rh–F/P–Ph exchange from **1.80** to **1.84**, MacGregor used model complex $\text{RhF}(\text{PH}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{Ph})$ (**1.87**) and characterized two reaction pathways through Rh(III) phosphido $\text{RhPhF}(\text{PH}_2)(\text{PH}_3)_2$ (**1.88a**) or metallophosphorane $\text{Rh}(\text{PH}_3)_2(\text{PPhFH}_2)$ (**1.88b**), respectively. The activation barrier of the metallophosphorane pathway (31.0 kcal·mol⁻¹) was ~5 kcal·mol⁻¹ lower than the Rh(III)-phosphido pathway (35.9 kcal·mol⁻¹), suggesting that the formation of metallophosphorane is more plausible in the process.

1-5-5. M–N/Cl exchange reactions

Donahue and co-workers reported reactions of hexamethylphosphorus triamide with tungsten complexes and proposed the W–Cl/NMe₂ exchange process through metallophosphorane

intermediates.⁹⁷ Treatment of *trans*-WCl₄(PMePh₂)₂ with two equivalents of P(NMe₂)₃ produced ~15 % WCl₃(NMe₂)(PMe₂Ph)₂ (**1.87**) (Scheme 1-18).

Scheme 1-18. Proposed reaction mechanism for M–N/Cl exchange by Donahue.



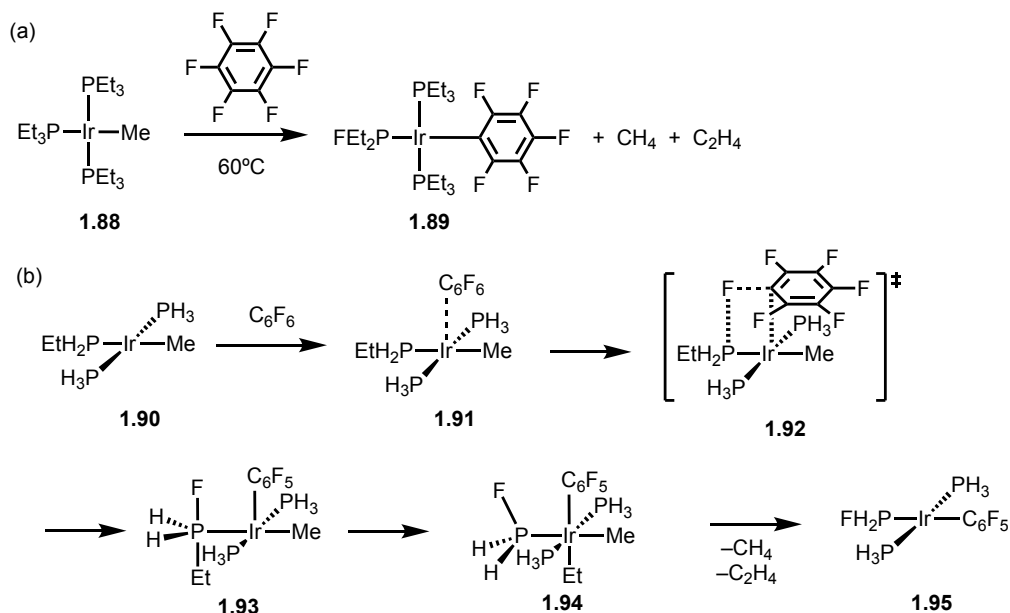
The authors proposed that the first step is the formation of a 7-coordinate complex (**1.87b**) from *trans*-WCl₄(PMePh₂)₂ (**1.87a**), followed by the migration of chloride from W to P through the transition state (**1.87c**) to form the metallophosphorane (**1.87d**). Then a migration of NMe₂ group from P to W through the transition state (**1.87e**) is accompanied by the dissociation of ClP(NMe₂)₂ to result the final product **1.87**.

1-5-6. Phosphine-assisted CF bond activation

Metallofluorophosphorane intermediates have also been proposed as intermediates in C–F bond activation. Milstein and coworkers reported a reaction between IrMe(PET₃)₃ (**1.88**) and C₆F₆ to yield *trans*-Ir(PET₃)₂(PFET₂)(C₆F₅) (**1.89**) alongside methane and ethane. (Scheme 1-19a).⁹⁸ Using *trans*-Ir(Me)(PH₃)₂(PH₂Et) (**1.90**) as a model complex, MacGregor computationally studied the mechanism of the C–F activation accompanied by M–F/P–R exchange (Scheme 1-19b).⁹⁹ In the suggested mechanism, a reaction between **1.90** and C₆F₆ initially forms encounter complex

1.91, which undergoes C–F bond cleavage via four-membered transition state **1.92** to yield metallophosphorane $\text{IrMe}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{PH}_2\text{FEt})(\text{PH}_3)_2$ (**1.93**). Intramolecular Et migration from P to Ir affords $\text{IrMeEt}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{PH}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{F})$ (**1.94**) and following β -H elimination and reductive elimination, results in product *trans*- $\text{Ir}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{PH}_3)_2(\text{PH}_2\text{F})$ (**1.95**) alongside C_2H_4 and CH_4 .

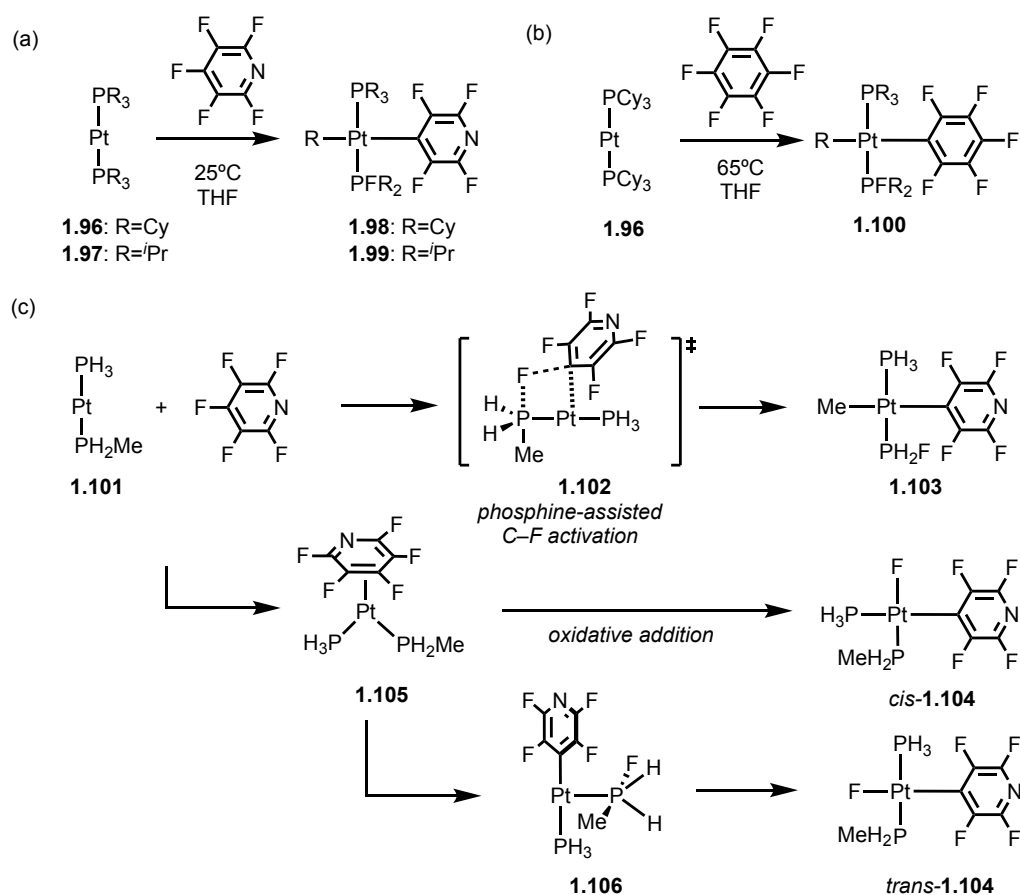
Scheme 1-19. (a) Activation of hexafluorobenzene reported by Milstein and (b) Proposed reaction mechanism through metallophosphorane by MacGregor.



Perutz and coworkers reported similar activation of pentafluoropyridine by $\text{Pt}(\text{PR}_3)_2$ (**1.96**: R = Cy, **1.97**: R = *i*Pr) to give $\text{PtR}(\text{PR}_3)(\text{PFR}_2)(\text{C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})$ (**1.98**: R = Cy, **1.99**: R = *i*Pr),¹⁰⁰ and Grushin reported analogous C_6F_6 activation by **1.96** to yield $\text{PtR}(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{PFCy}_2)(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)$ (**1.100**). Although these reactions can also be understood by a phosphine-assisted cooperative mechanism, computational studies of the first reaction with the model system of $\text{Pt}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PH}_2\text{Me})$ (**1.101**) showed more complicated features; whereas the lowest energy pathway to form $\text{PtMe}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PH}_2\text{F})(\text{C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})$ (**1.102**) involved cooperative 4-membered transition state **1.103**, the calculation suggested that metal-centered oxidative addition to give $\text{PtF}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PH}_2\text{Et})(\text{C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})$

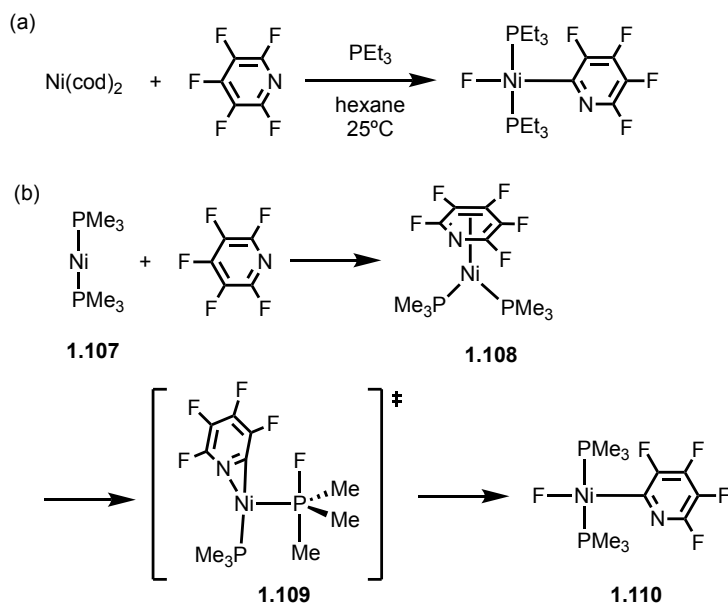
(**1.104**) is also available.¹⁰¹ In the latter case, encounter complex $\text{Pt}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PH}_2\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-C}_5\text{F}_5\text{N})$ (**1.105**) undergoes direct oxidative addition to yield *cis*-**1.104** or phosphine-assisted C–F activation to yield metallophosphorane $\text{Pt}(\text{PH}_3)(4\text{-C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})(\text{PH}_2\text{FMe})$ (**1.106**), which is converted to *trans*-**1.104** via intramolecular F^- transfer. Although the metal-centered oxidative addition was not experimentally observed for the reaction of **1.98** and **1.99** with pentafluoropyridine, reactions of **1.96** and **1.97** with 2,3,5-trifluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine yield an oxidative addition product, suggesting there is a delicate balance between the phosphine-assisted C–F activation and metal-centered oxidative addition.

Scheme 1-20. (a) Activation of pentafluoropyridine reported by Perutz and (b) activation of hexafluorobenzene by Grushin. (c) Proposed reaction mechanism by MacGregor.



Perutz and coworkers also reported that the reaction of $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ and pentafluoropyridine in the presence of PEt_3 yields *trans*- $[\text{NiF}(2\text{-C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})(\text{PEt}_3)_2]$ as a major product. (Scheme 1-21).¹⁰² Computational studies by McGrady and MacGregor explained the regioselectivity by the formation of a metallophosphorane.¹⁰³ In the suggested mechanism, initial reaction of model complex $\text{Ni}(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ (**1.107**) and pentafluoropyridine forms encounter complex **1.108** followed by phosphine-assisted C–F activation to give transient metallofluorophosphorane **1.109**. The stabilization of **1.109** by neighboring group assistance from the pyridyl nitrogen is the reason of the selective C–F activation at the 2-position. Fluoride migration to Ni affords the final product *trans*- $\text{NiF}(2\text{-C}_5\text{F}_4\text{N})(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ (**1.110**).

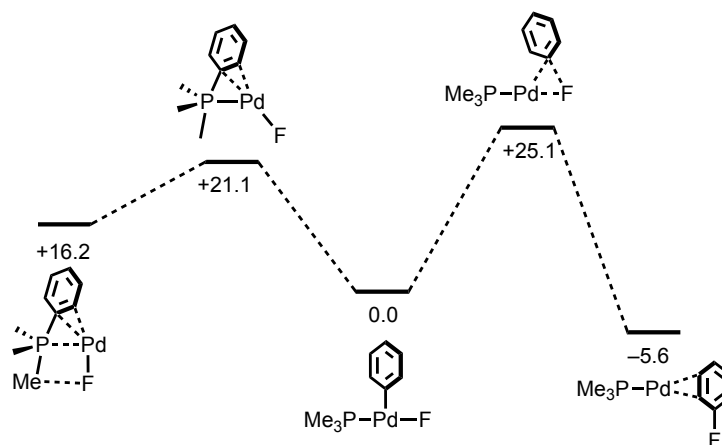
Scheme 1-21. (a) Activation of pentafluoropyridine by $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ in the presence of triethylphosphine and (b) proposed reaction mechanism.



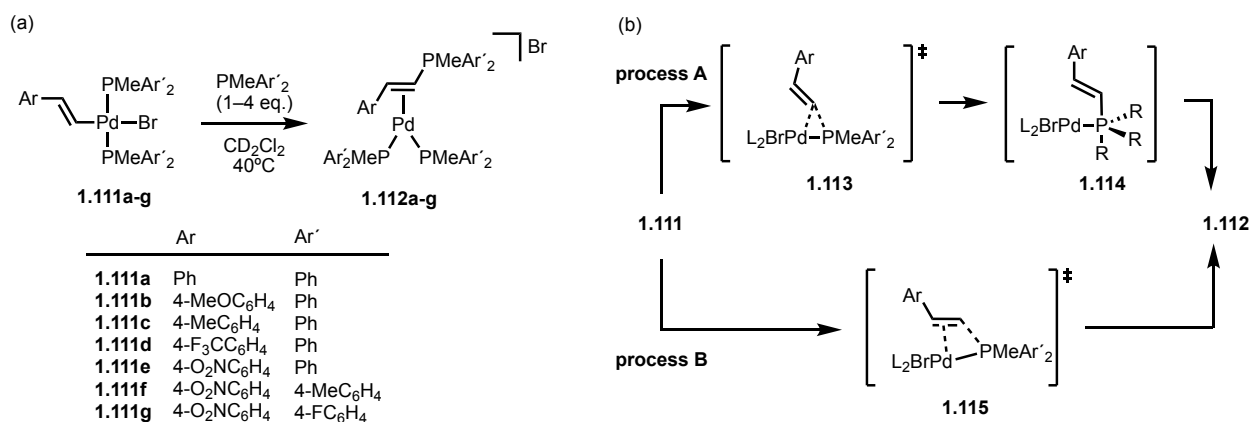
1-5-7. P–C reductive elimination

Metallophosphoranes have also been proposed as intermediates in P–C reductive elimination to give phosphonium species. In computationally studying the Ph–F reductive elimination from three-coordinate PdF(Ph)(PMe₃) (Scheme 1-22), Yandulov found that migration of Ph from Pd to PMe₃ proceeds with a lower kinetic barrier than the reductive elimination.¹⁰⁴

Scheme 1-22. Computed reaction energies of P–C reductive elimination from PdF(Ph)(PMe₃) by Yandulov.



Scheme 1-23. (a) P–C reductive elimination of Pd allyl complex and (b) proposed reaction mechanism through metallophosphorane intermediate **1.114** reported by Ozawa.



Ozawa reported P–C reductive elimination from styrylpalladium phosphine complexes *trans*-PdBr(CH=CHAr)(PMeAr'₂) (**1.111a-g**) in the presence of additional PMeAr'₂ to give [Pd(η²-

$\text{ArCH=CHPMeAr}'_2(\text{PMeAr}'_2)_2\text{]Br}$ (**1.112a-g**) (Scheme 1-23).¹⁰⁵ The authors proposed a mechanism with the metallophosphorane intermediate **1.114** (process A), which is more favorable than a direct reductive elimination of phosphonium from Pd(II) complex (process B) based on their kinetic studies (Scheme 1-23). The reductive elimination process is accelerated by electron-donating Ar' and they attributed this to the stabilization of metallophosphorane intermediate **1.114**.

1-6. Enhanced Accessibility to Higher-Coordinate Phosphorus Species by Geometrically Constrained Nontrigonal Tricoordinate Phosphorus Compounds

1-6-1. Electronic background of geometrical distortion on σ^3 -P compounds

Although the nonspectator reactivities we reviewed in the previous section all suggested the involvement of higher coordinate phosphorus ligands, these reaction intermediates are not stable enough to isolate or directly characterize.

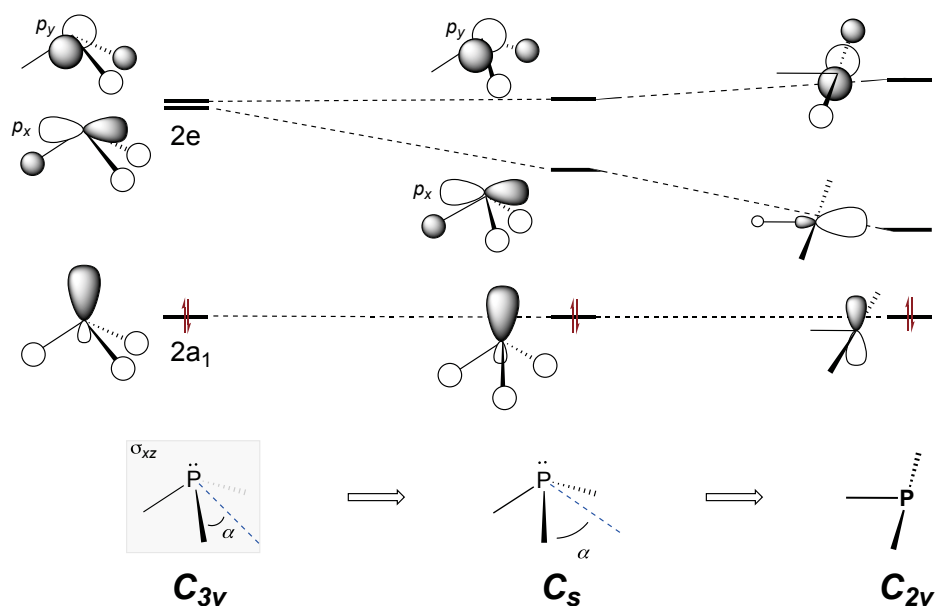


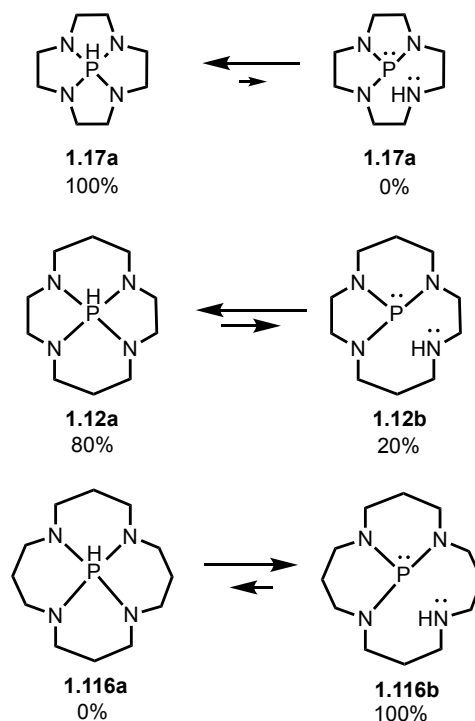
Figure 1-6. Qualitative depiction of the modulation of frontier orbital energies of PR_3 when its geometry changes from C_{3v} , C_s to C_{2v} .

For improving an access to higher coordinate P compounds from σ^3 -P compounds, quite a few research groups including us have utilized the application of nontrigonal geometrical deformation to the tricoordinate phosphorus ligands.¹⁰⁶⁻¹⁰⁹ For instance, upon a distortion from its original trigonal pyramidal (C_{3v}) to T-shape (C_{2v}) by expanding an R-P-R bond angle, the energetic modulation of frontier orbital energies is qualitatively described in Figure 1-6. The $2a_1$ HOMO in

C_{3v} symmetry gradually loses bonding interaction and becomes slightly higher in energy upon desymmetrization. On the other hand, one of the degenerated 2e LUMOs will be largely stabilized due to the decreasing antibonding interactions. As a result, the HOMO–LUMO energy gap significantly decreases in the σ^3 -P compounds with lower symmetry, leading to higher reactivity. In particular, the enhanced electrophilicity enables the P atom to function as an acceptor, thus increasing the P-coordination number. More quantitative discussion will be provided in Chapter 2, where we demonstrate the biphilicity of nontrigonal phosphorus triamides experimentally and computationally.

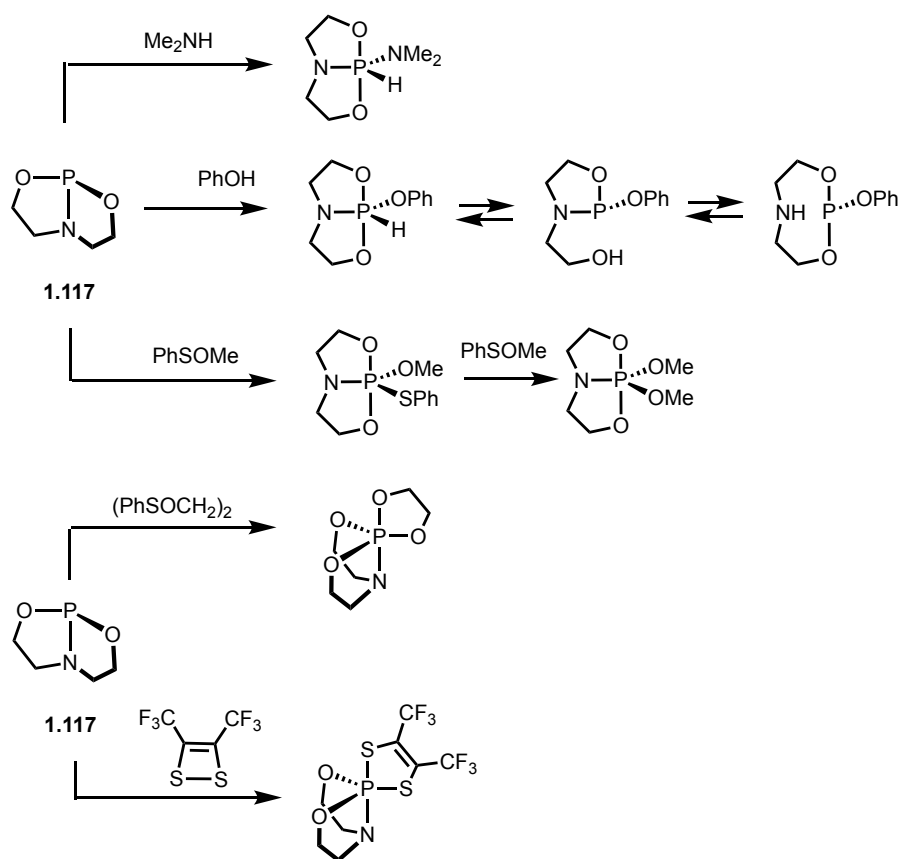
1-6-2. Oxidative addition at σ^3 -phosphorus species

Scheme 1-24. P(III)–P(V) equilibrium between macrocyclic tetra-aza-phosphorus compounds



As early examples, cyclamphosphorane **1.12a** cyclenphosphorane **1.17a**, which were also used for synthesis of metallophosphoranes by Riess and Lattman (see section 1-4-3), are considered as products of N–H oxidative addition of pendant amines to corresponding σ^3 -P open tautomers. Importance of geometrical distortion for σ^5 -P formation is suggested by different equilibria in these systems; early works by Atkins and Richman showed that the smaller the ring sizes, the more phosphoranes are formed (Scheme 1-24).^{110, 111}

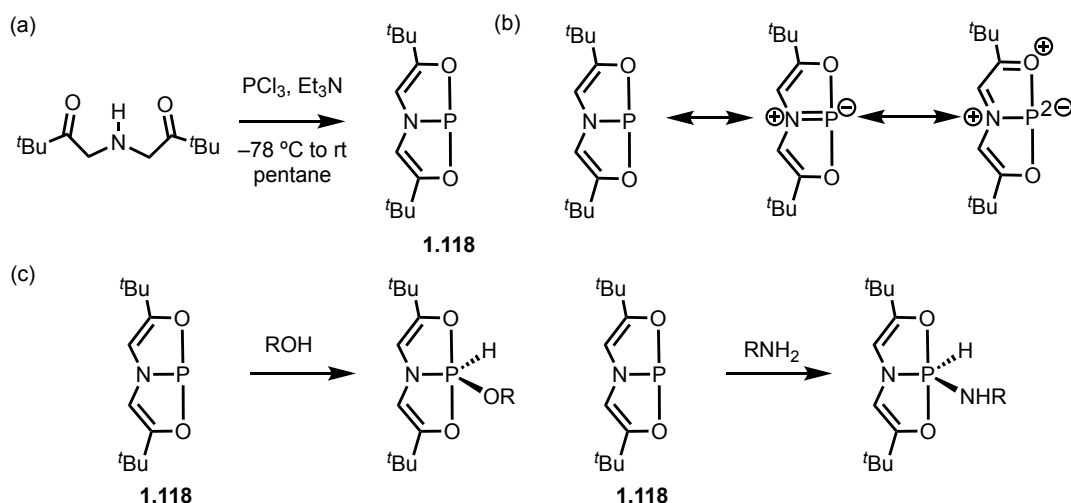
Scheme 1-25. E–H oxidative addition to P(ONO) compound **1.117**.



Bicyclic P(ONO) compounds have been intensely studied in this area. Wolf¹¹²⁻¹¹⁵ and Denney¹¹⁶ discovered E–H oxidative addition of exogenous molecules to O,N,O-bicyclic P(III) compound **1.117** (Scheme 1-25). Arduengo designed a further geometrically distorted P(ONO)

compound **1.118**, whose X-ray solid-state structure shows an approximate C_{2v} -symmetric T-shape geometry with a large O–P–O angle (168.8°) and acute N–P–O angles (84.0° and 84.9°) (Scheme 1-26a).¹¹⁷⁻¹²⁰ The authors proposed three resonance structures of compound **1.118** (Scheme 1-26b). The introduced vinylic moieties donate electrons and make phosphorus atoms electron-rich (formal 10-P-3 compound). The nitrogen and oxygen substitutes of the P donate electron density to the out-of-plane phosphorus 3p orbital to stabilize the planer structure. As a result, the linear O–P–O bond and the leave little p-character for the phosphorus lone pair orbital (Bent’s rule), making the P lone pair have high s-character and low nucleophilicity.

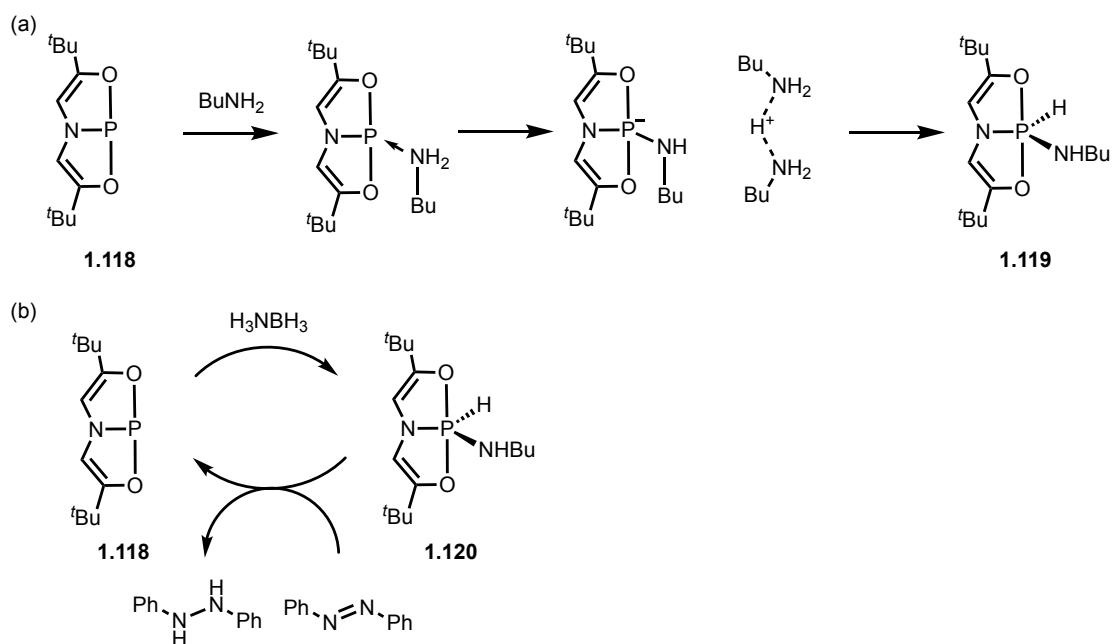
Scheme 1-26. (a) Synthesis, (b) resonance structures and (c) N–H and O–H oxidative addition of T-shaped O,N,O-phosphacycle compound **1.118** developed by Arduengo.



Formation of isolable N–H and O–H oxidative addition products was shown and Radosevich proposed a mechanism for an oxidative addition of butylamine, based on a third-order dependence of the rate constant on butylamine and computational results (Scheme 1-26a).¹²¹ The reaction is initiated by a coordination of the lone pair of butylamine to the P atom of **1.118**, followed by a deprotonation of the adduct and formation of final phosphorane **1.119** via proton transfer to the phosphoranide. This mechanism suggests the tricoordinate phosphorus atom acts as an electrophile

in an initial step, supporting the hypothesis of enhanced electrophilicity by the geometrical distortion. Radosevich also showed a novel reactivity of **1.118** with ammonia borane to give dihydride product **1.120** (Scheme 1-27b).¹²² The H₂ addition process is reversible via transfer hydrogenation with N=N double bonds and they applied the P(III)/P(V) redox cycle to the transfer hydrogenation of azobenzene.

Scheme 1-27. (a) N–H oxidative addition of butylamine to **1.118** and proposed reaction mechanism (b) catalytic transfer hydrogenation of azobenzene using P(III)/P(V) redox cycle by Radosevich.

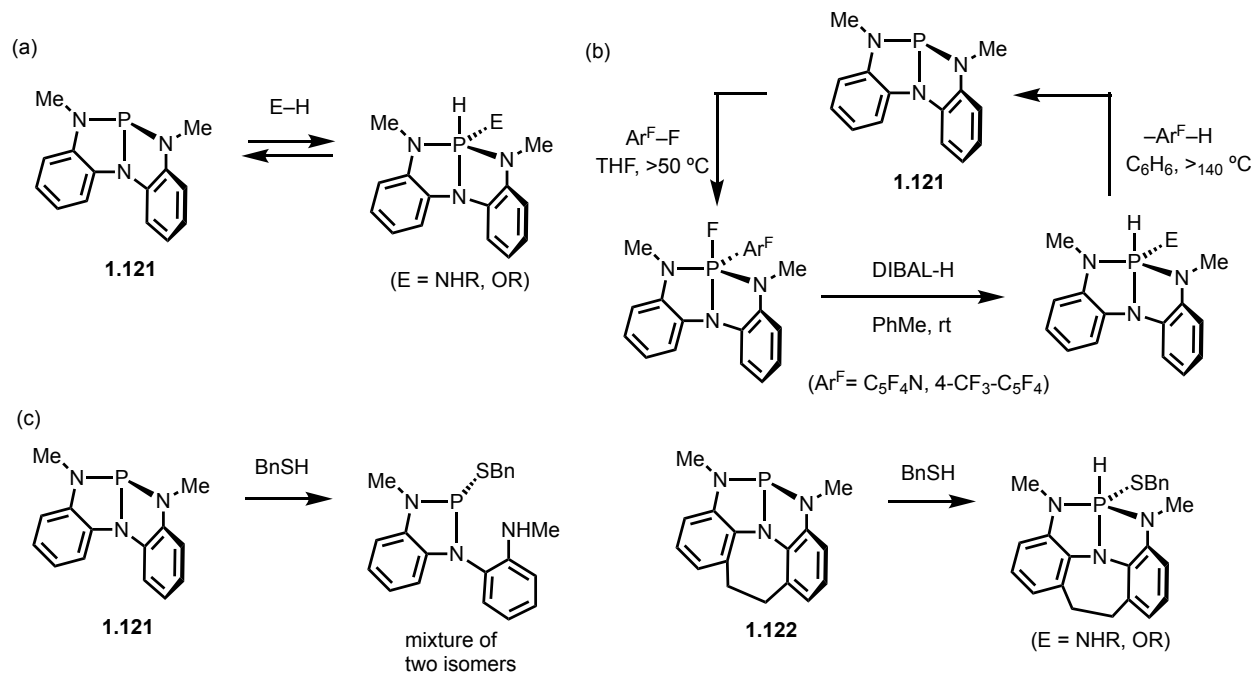


Radosevich also designed a novel butterfly-shaped phosphorus triamide **1.121** with approximate C_s symmetry (Scheme 1-28).¹²³⁻¹²⁶ The compound functions as a new platform to activate various O–H and N–H, bonds give corresponding stable phosphorane species (Scheme 1-28a). Bonds as strong as C–F bond can be activated on the P center and additional ligand metathesis and reductive elimination provide a synthetic cycle based on the P(III)/P(V) transformation (Scheme 1-28b).¹²⁷ Oxidative addition of benzylthiol was also enabled by a synthesis of novel phosphorus triamide **1.122**, in which an ethylene bridge further constrains the

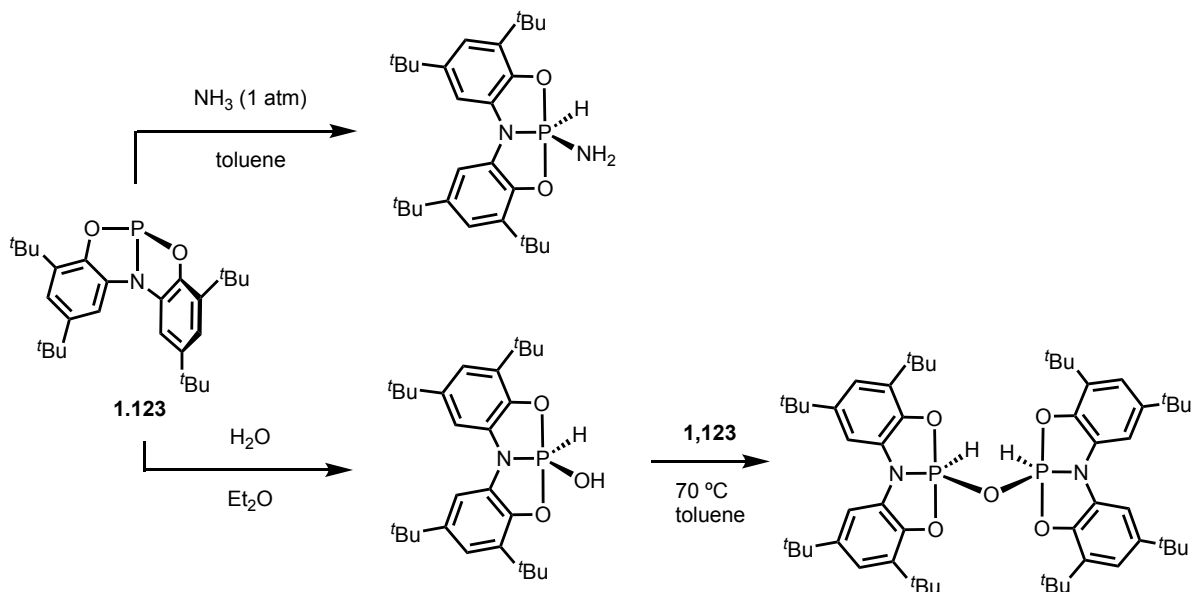
geometry and prevents the formation of σ^3 -P open tautomerization via P–N bond cleavage

(Scheme 1-28c).¹²⁸

Scheme 1-28. (a) Oxidative addition of primary alcohol and amines to **1.121**. (b) Oxidative addition of C–F bond to **1.121** and P(III)/P(V) synthetic cycle. (c) Different reactivities of **1.121** and **1.122** to addition of benzylthiol.



Scheme 1-29. Reactions of P(ONO) compound **1.123** with ammonia and water.



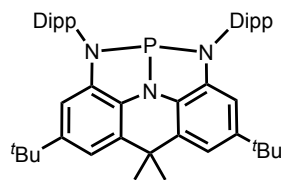
Recently, Aldridge and Goicoechea also reported novel C_s -symmetric P(ONO) compound **1.123** and its oxidative addition of N–H and O–H bonds with particular focuses on small molecules such as H_2O and NH_3 (Scheme 1-29).¹²⁹ They also studied the oxidative transformation of **1.123** with alkoxides, which form 10–P–4 phosphoranides instead of 10–P–5 phosphoranes.^{130, 131} Recently, Zeng and Zhu reported activation of carbon–halogen bonds by **1.123** to yield corresponding phosphoranes.¹³²

Novel design of geometrically constrained phosphorus(III) compounds has been studied more and more intensely these days. For instance, Wang reported the first N,N,N-bicyclic P(III) compound **1.124** with a C_{2v} symmetry in the solid-state structure¹³³. Uhl reported C,C,C-bicyclic phosphine **1.125** with C_s symmetry and its reactivity.^{134, 135} Although oxidative addition on the P center has not reported for these systems so far, the significant differences in the geometry and electronic structures suggest a high potential of new reactivities.

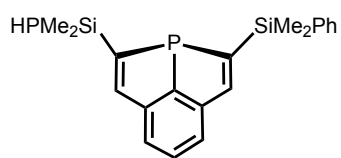
Chart 1-2. Examples of recently synthesized geometrically constrained tricoordinate phosphorus

compounds by (a) Wang and (b) Uhl.

(a)



(b)



1-7. Conclusion and Outlook

In Chapter 1, we provided an overview of the background and previous studies of higher coordinate phosphorus ligands. In contrast to the well-known ‘spectator’ behavior of phosphine ligands, recent computational work suggested several ‘nonspectator’ electrophilic reactivities of tricoordinate phosphorus ligands to yield species with higher coordinate phosphorus ligands such as metallophosphoranes. Despite their potential involvement in many interesting reactions, however, higher coordinate phosphorus ligands have not gathered much attention compared to tricoordinate and lower-coordinate congeners, mainly due to their low stability and accessibility. Although geometrical distortion of tricoordinate P(III) compounds has been intensely studied as a method to facilitate the formation of P(V) species, most work along this line have been conducted with nonmetal phosphorane species.

As a central hypothesis of this thesis, we projected that the improved access to pentacoordinate P compounds by geometrical deformation would be applicable when there is a metal substituent. We herein describe our development of unique ‘nonspectator’ reactivities with the use of ‘biphilic’ nontrigonal phosphorus triamides as ligands in transition metal complexes in the following chapters.

1-8. References

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Chapter 2 Validation of Biphilicity of Nontrigonal Phosphorus Compounds by P K-edge XANES and TDDFT Calculation

A significant portion of the work described in this chapter has been published in:

Lee, K.; Blake, A.; Tanushi, A.; McCarthy, S.; Kim, D.; Loria, S.; Donahue, C.; Spielvogel, K.; Keith, J.; Daly, S.; et al. Validating the Biphilic Hypothesis of Nontrigonal P(III) Compounds. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 6993–6998.

2-1. Introductory Remarks: Validation of Biphilic Hypothesis

As introduced in Chapter 1, nontrigonal deformation of tricoordinate phosphorus compounds colocalize both donor and acceptor reactivity at a single phosphorus site, resulting unusual reactivities such as oxidative addition of E–H bonds (E = OR, NHR). Although the ‘biphilic’ character of nontrigonal σ^3 -P compounds is evident on an empirical basis, to date the observed reactivity has not been quantitatively correlated with an underlying electronic feature.

In Chapter 2, we quantify the impact of nontrigonal distortion on the electronic structure of σ^3 -P. Phosphorus K-edge XANES combined with TDDFT calculation was applied for a series of related phosphorus triamide compounds. We show that the descent from trigonal to nontrigonal symmetry decreases the energy of the pre-edge X-ray absorption transition in otherwise compositionally analogous compounds, indicating the presence of an energetically low-lying unfilled orbital for nontrigonal σ^3 -P consonant with an increased electrophilicity. These data along with electronic structure calculations suggest the structures of σ^3 -P compounds with further enhanced biphilic reactivity and catalysts. The work in Chapter 2 connects the prior observations of biphilic reactivity for nontrigonal σ^3 -P with insight into the electronic influence exerted by symmetry-lowering molecular distortion, providing an experimental and theoretical framework for the development of ‘nonspectator’ reactivity in later chapters.

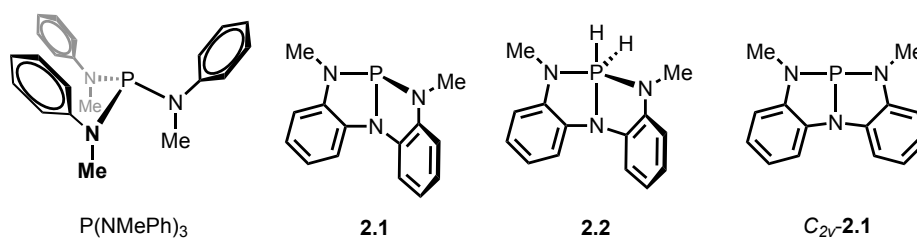
2-2. P K-edge XANES for Electronic Structure Determination

While the connection between molecular and orbital electronic structure is well-described for σ^3 -P compounds within local threefold symmetry (i.e. the pyramidal inversion coordinate),^{1,2} the electronic effect of deviation from a typical C_{3v} trigonal pyramid toward lower symmetry (C_{2v} or C_s) structures is less commonly considered.³ More specifically, an experimental demonstration of how the $C_{3v} \rightarrow C_s$ structural deformation controls σ^3 -P frontier orbital energies has not been explicitly presented. A comprehensive experimental study quantifying the effect of nontrigonal distortion on phosphorus-based frontier orbital energies and elucidating how these orbitals correlate with bonding orbitals in σ^5 -P compounds would be instrumental in establishing a rational framework for design of next-generation compositions of nontrigonal σ^3 -P that exhibit improved biphilic reactivity and performance.

In principle, phosphorus K-edge X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), an element-specific technique that allows for direct measurement of unoccupied frontier orbital composition and energy, represents a powerful tool for probing orbital structure of phosphorus-based compounds.⁴⁻⁷ Indeed, phosphorus K-edge X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectroscopy, which probes dipole-allowed transitions from the core P 1s \rightarrow empty orbitals containing phosphorus p character,^{8,9} can be used to extract valuable information concerning electronic structure and chemical bonding in phosphorus compounds of diverse structure and composition.¹⁰ For instance, Daly and co-workers recently demonstrated that the combination of phosphorus K-edge XANES and TDDFT calculation is useful in predicting ligand-induced electronic structures, metal–ligand bonding properties and reactivity for transition metal-phosphine complexes.¹¹⁻¹⁴

2-3. Synthesis and Structures of Molecular Phosphorus Compounds

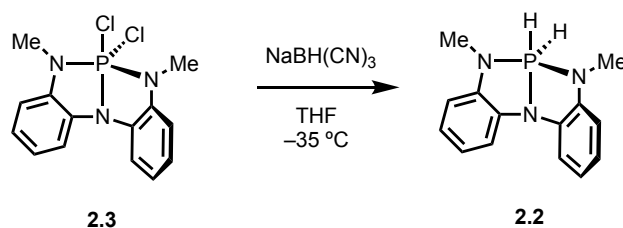
Chart 2-1. Molecular P(NNN) compounds investigated in this study.



Molecular P(NNN) compounds investigated in this work are shown in Chart 2-1 and relevant structural metrics for all the compounds are collected in Table 2-1. To assess the impact of nontrigonal distortion within phosphorous triamide compounds, a high-symmetry trigonal phosphorus compound was required as a benchmark for comparison. The homoleptic tris(methylanilide) of phosphorus(III) (i.e. P(NMePh)₃) was therefore prepared by threefold ligand substitution of phosphorus trichloride by *N*-methylaniline according to the procedure of Rydon and Tonge.²² The X-ray structure of P(NMePh)₃ confirmed the *C*₃ symmetric structure, where the angles ($\angle\text{N-P-N} = 101.3^\circ$) and distances ($d(\text{P-N})=1.719 \text{ \AA}$) are all equivalent in the primary bonding environment of phosphorus. The *N*-aryl moieties are displayed in all-*syn* helical fashion proximal to the phosphorus lone pair, with the less sterically demanding methyl substituents on the concave face of the trigonal pyramid. It is worth noting the contrast between the *C*₃ molecular symmetry of P(NMePh)₃ and the *C*_s molecular symmetry of the related homoleptic triamide P(NMe₂)₃ reported by Mitzel;¹⁵ evidently, the aryl substituents play a controlling role in favoring the high-symmetry trigonal structure.

Table 2-1. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (°) for P(NMePh)₃, **2-1**, **2-2**.

metric	P(NMePh) ₃	2.1	2.2
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_1)$	1.7193(19)	1.7610(12)	1.7879(9)
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_2)$	1.7193(19)	1.7190(13)	1.7098 (10)
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_3)$	1.7193(19)	1.7014(14)	1.7088(9)
$\angle\text{N}_2\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	101.33(9)	115.21(7)	146.00
$\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_2$	101.33(9)	90.08(6)	86.14
$\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	101.33(9)	90.51(6)	86.32

Scheme 2-1. Synthesis of **2.2**.

The synthesis of all the nontrigonal compounds investigated in this study have been reported previously, aside from **2.2**.¹⁶ Compound **2.2** was prepared by halide ligand substitution of **2.3** (dichloride adduct of **2.1**) with excess sodium cyanoborohydride as the hydride donor (Scheme 2-1). The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of **2.2** in C₆D₆ showed a singlet at δ -67.7 ppm, which is split into a triplet of septets ($J = 523$ Hz, 17 Hz) in the fully-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum. The magnitudes of these coupling constants are consistent with the dihydridophosphorane formulation of **2.2**, with large ¹J_{P-H} coupling to two hydrogen nuclei and smaller ³J_{P-H} coupling to the six equivalent hydrogen nuclei of the two methyl groups. The corresponding ¹H NMR spectrum resolves the

complementary coupling partners, with a doublet at 7.07 ppm (2H, $J = 523$ Hz) assigned to the apparently equivalent P–H hydrides and a doublet at 2.44 ppm (6H, $J = 17$ Hz) assigned to the *N*-methyl groups.

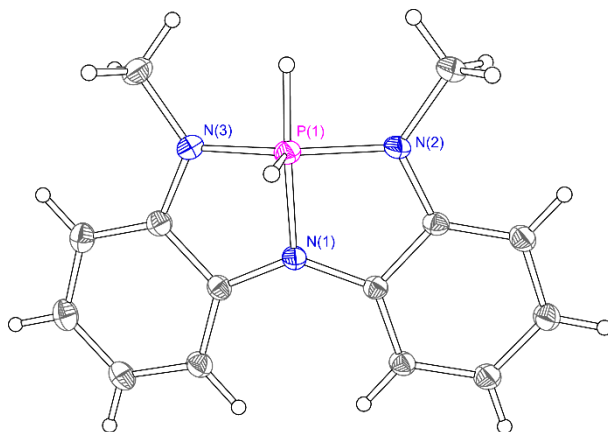


Figure 2-1. Solid state structure of **2.2**. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level.

Despite the apparent C_{2v} symmetry of **2.2** in solution, X-ray diffraction of a colorless single crystal of **2.2** displayed a solid-state structure of approximate C_s symmetry (Figure 2-1). The structure about the pentacoordinate phosphorus may be described as quasi-square pyramidal ($\tau_5 = 0.33$),¹⁷ where the two hydride ligands occupy inequivalent apical and basal positions ($\angle H_1-P-N_2 = 98.3^\circ$ and $\angle H_2-P-N_2 = 165.7^\circ$) and the chelating triamide binds at the remaining basal vacancies. The apparent discrepancy between the solution and solid-state structures for **2.2** can be rationalized by reference to DFT calculations. While the global minimum for **2.2** is predicted at the B3LYP/6-31G** level of theory to exhibit a C_s symmetric molecular structure in accord with the X-ray diffraction structure, a putative C_{2v} symmetric structure for **2.2** was located as a first order saddle point along the wagging coordinate connecting degenerate C_s ground states. The relatively low

energy of this stationary point ($E_{\text{rel}} = 5.76$ kcal/mol) is consistent with rapid interconversion and time-averaging on the NMR timescale.

2-4. Electronic Structure Analysis of Molecular Phosphorus Compounds

2-4-1. X-ray absorption spectra for molecular phosphorus compounds.

Phosphorus K-edge XANES data were collected for $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$ and **2.1** to quantify the change in unoccupied frontier orbital energies in response to the nontrigonal structure of **2.1** (Figure 2-2). The spectrum of $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$ in canonical C_3 symmetry revealed an intense pre-edge feature at 2147.0 eV that was subsequently assigned as $\text{P } 1s \rightarrow \text{P-N } \sigma^*$ based on DFT and TDDFT calculations. Using $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$ as a benchmark for comparisons, the spectrum of **2.1** revealed marked differences, the most notable being a 1.1 eV decrease in pre-edge peak energy. The first pre-edge peak for **2.1** was observed at 2145.9 eV and a second higher energy feature was observed at 2147.5 eV. As described for $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$, the first pre-edge feature in **2.1** is assigned as $\text{P } 1s \rightarrow \text{P-N } \sigma^*$, indicating that the $C_3 \rightarrow C_s$ structure change yields a pronounced decrease in $\text{P-N } \sigma^*$ energy. As we will show, the $\text{P-N } \sigma^*$ MOs involved in the pre-edge transitions represent the Lewis-acidic acceptor orbitals that participate in biphilic reactions at phosphorus.

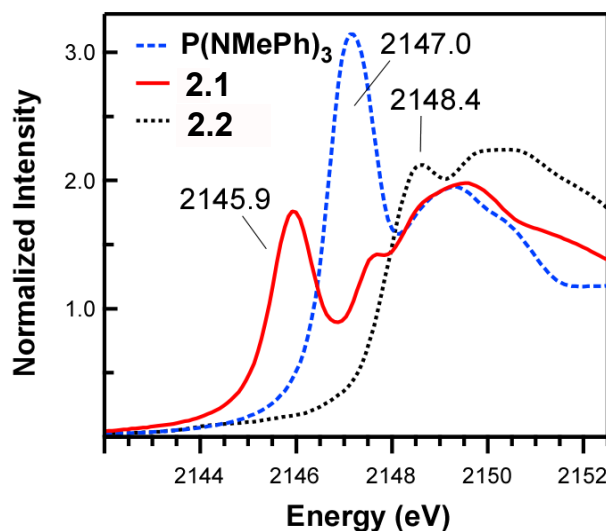


Figure 2-2. Comparison of P K-edge XANES spectra for $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$, **2-1** and **2-2**.

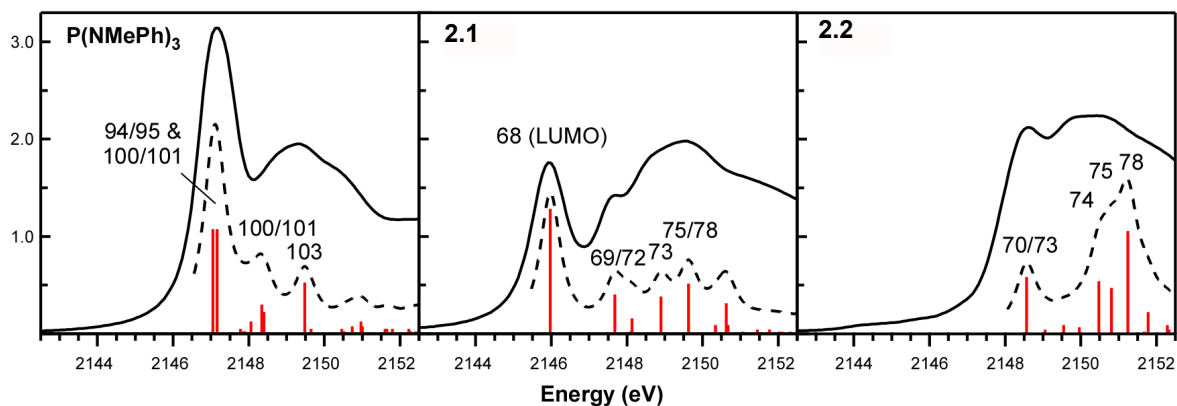


Figure 2-3. Comparison of experimental (solid line) and simulated (dashed line) P K-edge XANES spectra for $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$, **2.1** and **2.2**. Individual transitions are represented by red bars and indicate relative differences in calculated oscillator strength. The transitions are labeled according to the predominant calculated MOs mixing in the excited states. The labels correspond to those provided in Figure 2-4.

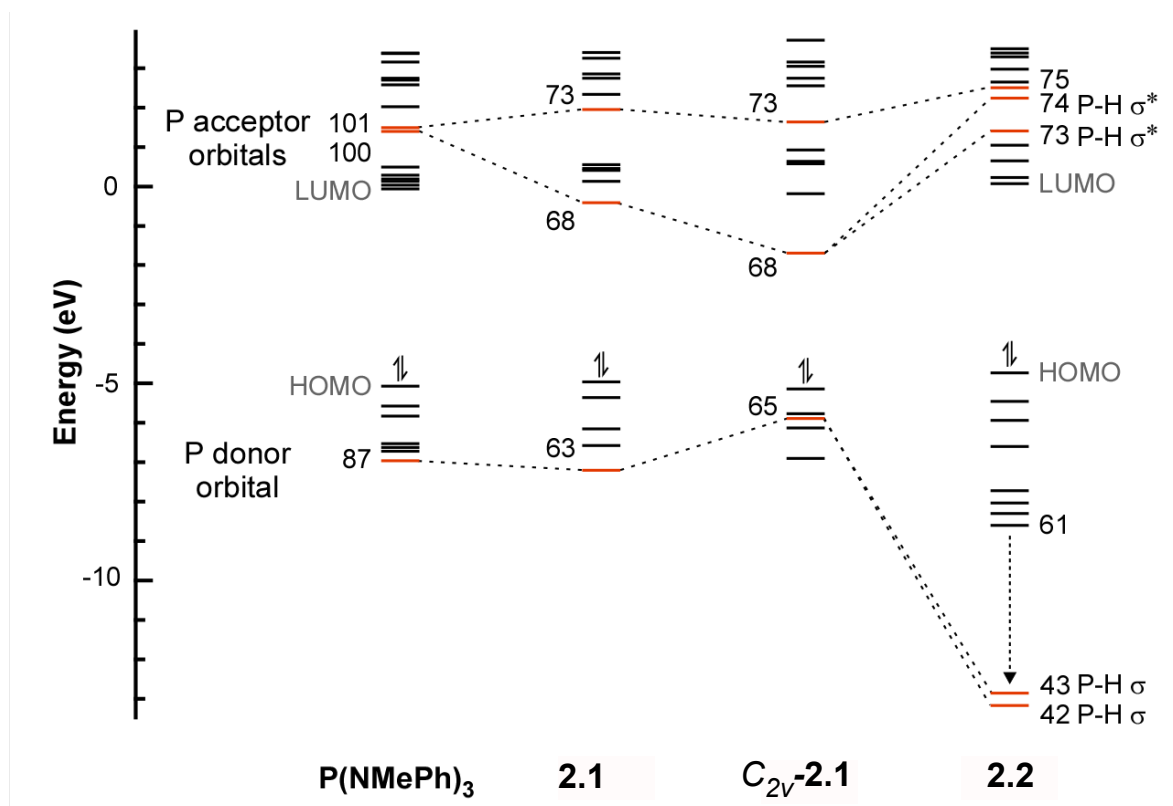


Figure 2-4. Truncated MO correlation diagram of molecular $\text{P}(\text{NNN})$ complexes. Frontier orbitals relevant to the XAS results and reactivity at phosphorus are highlighted in red and connected by dashed lines to show how they transform across the series.

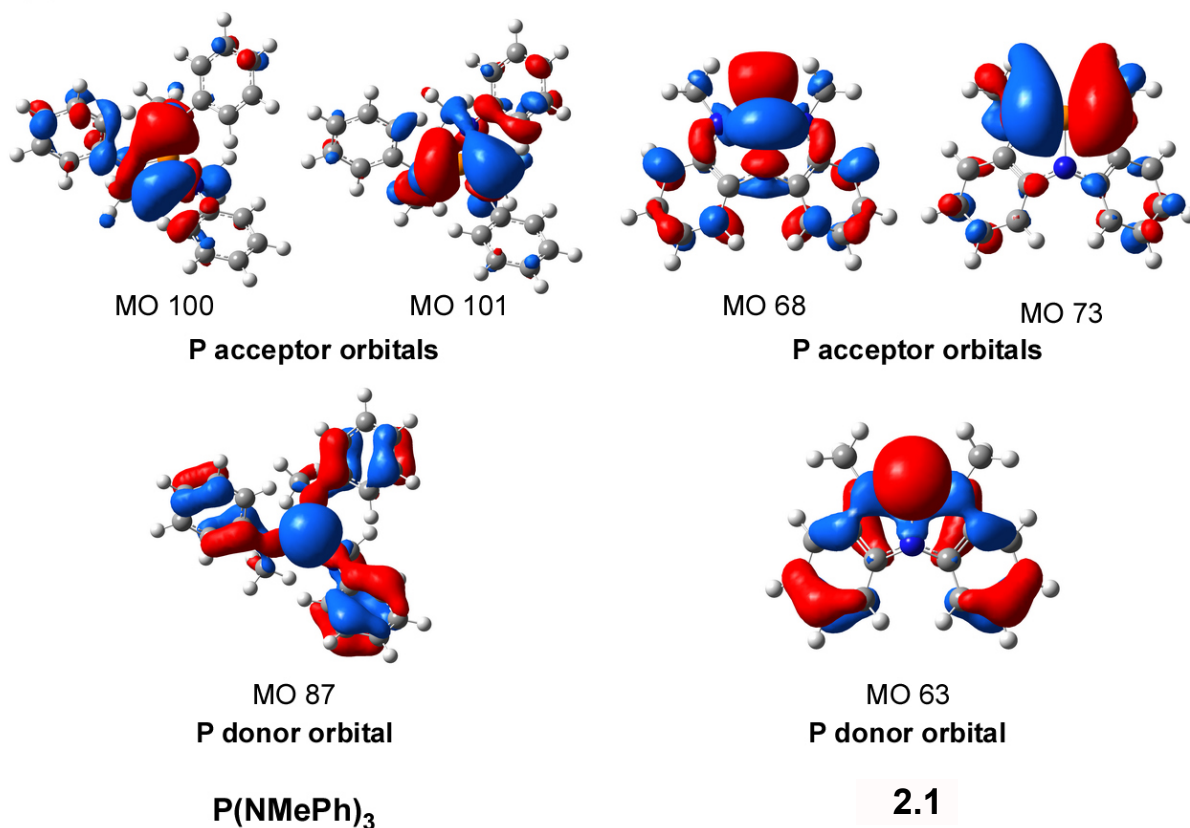


Figure 2-5. Selected donor-acceptor Kohn-Sham orbitals from DFT calculations of P(NMePh)₃ and **2.1**.

We next analyzed **2.2** to determine how formation of P–H bonds by formal oxidative addition of **2.1** with H₂ affects its electronic structure. The pre-edge feature observed at 2145.9 eV for **2.1** is not present in the spectrum of **2.2**; the first feature instead appeared at much higher energy (2148.4 eV). In our initial assumption, this higher-energy feature was associated with the newly formed P–H bonds, which was confirmed by our TDDFT calculations described below. The large energy increase for the first feature in **2.2** relative to **2.1** is consistent with oxidation of P(III) to P(V), which lowers the energy of the P 1s orbital due to the increased effective nuclear charge (Z_{eff}) at phosphorus.

2-4-2. DFT electronic structure analysis of molecular phosphorus compounds.

DFT and TDDFT calculations were performed on P(NMePh)₃, **2.1**, and **2.2** to help assign the observed spectral features and identify the composition of the participating MOs. For completeness, we also performed calculations on the planar T-shaped structure of **2.1** in order to evaluate how symmetry differences in the bent (C_s) and planar structure (C_{2v}) affect orbital energies and electronic structure at phosphorus. To distinguish between the two structures of **2.1** in the following discussion, we refer to the planar structure as C_{2v} -**2.1**, which is calculated to be 2.5 kcal/mol higher than **2.1**. While C_{2v} -**2.1** is not observed experimentally, consistent with our calculations, **2.1** can adopt C_s or C_{2v} structures upon reacting with substrates, and the preferred P(NNN) structure depends on the identity of the bound groups, as shown for **2.2**.

An MO correlation diagram was constructed to facilitate our analysis and visualize changes in MO energies as a function of structure and P oxidation state (Figure 2-4). For convenience, frontier orbitals relevant to the XAS results and reactivity at phosphorus are highlighted in red in Figure 2-4 and connected by dashed lines to show how they transform across the series.

The MO diagram for P(NMePh)₃ provides a representative benchmark for phosphines in their common three-fold symmetry, so that the effect of the nontrigonal geometric distortions on orbital energies and compositions can be compared. The MO associated with the P lone pair in P(NMePh)₃ (MO 87) was identified by analysis of the calculated Kohn Sham orbitals and P 3s and 3p character mixing in the MO (10.7% and 18.4%, respectively; Figure 2-5). This MO is located at lower energy relative to the HOMO, HOMO-1, and HOMO-2, which are best described as N-aryl π^* with limited P 3p character (< 5%). The LUMO and LUMO + 1 are also best described as aryl π^* with similar amounts of P 3p character (5.6% and 7.7%, respectively). The unoccupied frontier orbitals

with the largest amount of P 3p character are MOs 100 (47.4%) and 101 (53.2%). These are assigned as P-N σ^* with the nearly degenerate P 3p_x and 3p_y orbitals (Figure 2-5) and are important because they represent the acceptor orbitals on phosphorus.

With the P(NMePh)₃ MO diagram for reference, we can evaluate how changing the geometry to nontrigonal *C*_{2v}-**2.1** and **2.1** affects the energies of the P donor and acceptor MOs. As shown in Figure 2-4, the most pronounced change occurs with the nearly degenerate P acceptor MOs in P(NMePh)₃ that split in *C*_{2v}-**2.1** and **2.1** to yield a new LUMO at lower energy (MO 68; Figure 2-5). The energy of the remaining P acceptor orbital (MO 73) is relatively unaffected by comparison. Deformation from *C*_{2v} to *C*_s symmetry in **2.1** causes the LUMO energy to increase by 1.3 eV compared to *C*_{2v}-**2.1**, and increases the amount of P 3p character from 43.8% (*C*_{2v}-**2.1**) to 56.6% (**2.1**). This increase in P 3p character is notable because it suggests that the P acceptor orbital becomes more accessible for reactions with substrates upon distortion from nontrigonal *C*_{2v} to *C*_s symmetry.

We next evaluated changes in the calculated MOs in response to P–H bond formation in **2.2**. As expected, MOs associated with the P donor and acceptor orbitals in **2.1** are transformed upon formation of the new axial and equatorial P-H bonds, resulting in two pairs of P-H σ and σ^* MOs that appear at lower and higher energy, respectively. While not shown in the MO diagram in Figure 2-4, oxidation to P(V) caused the energy of the calculated P 1s orbitals to decrease by 1.2 – 1.3 eV compared to the P(III) complexes P(NMePh)₃ and **2.1**. This is attributed to the increase in *Z*_{eff} at P upon oxidation, and accounts for part of the 2.5 eV difference in first peak energies in the spectrum of **2.1** and **2.2** (see Appendix A for detail).

The simulated spectrum for P(NMePh)₃ from TDDFT revealed that the first pre-edge peak at 2147.0 eV can be assigned to two transitions arising from mixing of MOs 94/95 and 100/101 in the excited state. Both MO sets are approximately *e* symmetry in the C₃ point group and the intensity of the calculated oscillator strength for each transition stems from the large P 3p character mixing in P acceptor MOs 100 and 101 (47.4% and 53.2% calculated P 3p, respectively). For comparison, MOs 94 and 95 have smaller amounts of P 3p character (5.6% and 7.7%).

The distortion from trigonal symmetry in P(NMePh)₃ to nontrigonal symmetry in **2.1** results in a single P 1s → LUMO (MO 68) transition assigned to the first pre-edge feature at 2145.9 eV. The lower energy of this transition can be traced back to the splitting of the P acceptor orbitals upon distortion to nontrigonal symmetry, as shown in the MO correlation diagram provided in Figure 2-4. TDDFT calculations of **2.2** revealed that the first peak at 2148.4 eV involves an excited state that contains mixtures of MOs 70 and 73. Both of these orbitals have appreciable P-H σ* character, so the transition is assigned as P 1s → P-H σ*.

2-5. Discussion on Biphilic Hypothesis

These spectroscopic and computational results can be contextualized by a qualitative molecular orbital diagram tracing the nontrigonal distortion coordinate, as presented in Figure 2-6. The typical trigonal pyramidal C_{3v} ground state geometry for σ^3 -P gives the lone pair as HOMO ($2a_1$) and LUMO as a doubly degenerate ($2e$) set of orbitals describing phosphorus-substituent antibonding (Figure 2-6, *left*). Descent to C_s molecular symmetry as depicted (Figure 2-6, *center*) does not dramatically alter the lone pair energy but lifts the degeneracy of the unfilled orbitals by decreasing destructive overlap of the substituents with respect to p_x and increasing destructive overlap with respect to p_y . Further transit along this distortion coordinate culminates at a C_{2v} -symmetric T-shaped structure (Figure 2-6, *right*) possessing orthogonal frontier orbitals, the precise ordering of which depends on the nature of the substituent and its electronegativity.

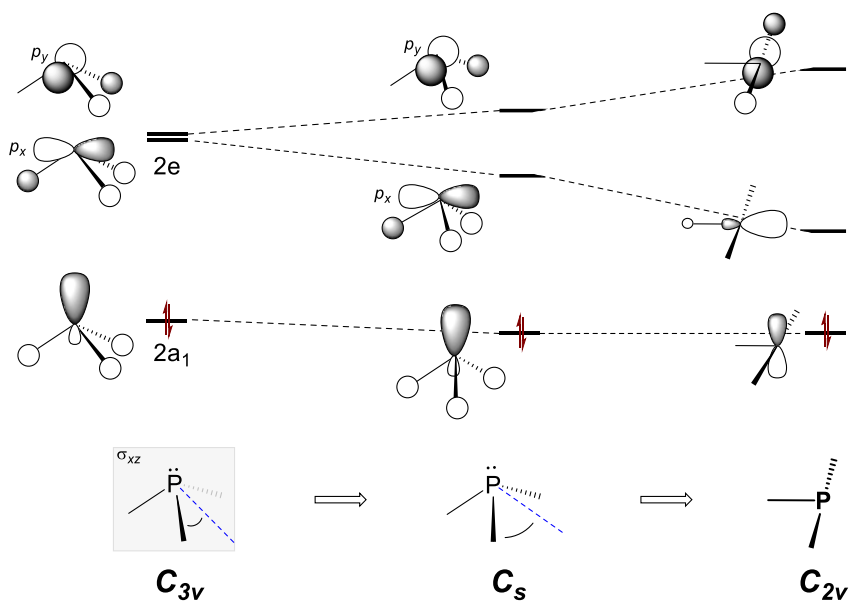


Figure 2-6. Qualitative frontier molecular orbital diagrams depicting the electronic structure arising from nontrigonal perturbation of a model σ^3 -P compound.

According to this analysis, we formulate the hypothesis that nontrigonal $\sigma^3\text{-P}$ will inherently exhibit lower LUMO energies and lower HOMO-LUMO energy gaps than typical trigonal $\sigma^3\text{-P}$. And insofar as oxidative addition is facilitated by synergistic donor/acceptor orbital interactions, the colocalization of energetically accessible frontier orbitals within such nontrigonal $\sigma^3\text{-P}$ structures would be expected to enhance bifilic reactivity at tricoordinate phosphorus.

To provide context for this bifilic hypothesis, we used computational tools to ascertain in a more general fashion the effect of geometrical deformation on the frontier orbital energies of tricoordinate phosphorus for any nontrigonal geometry, not just at discrete structures such as **1** and $C_{2v}\text{-2.1}$. To this end, the PN_3 framework of a model tricoordinate phosphorous triamide $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_3$ was parameterized within local C_s symmetry as illustrated in Figure 2-7, where P_1 defines the coordinate origin, N_1 resides on the σ_v plane, and N_2/N_3 are symmetry-related by σ_v reflection. This model provides two independent driving coordinates corresponding to a bond angle θ (i.e. $\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_2 = \angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$) and a dihedral angle ϕ (between two planes determined by atoms N_1 , P_1 and N_2 and by N_1 , P_1 and N_3).

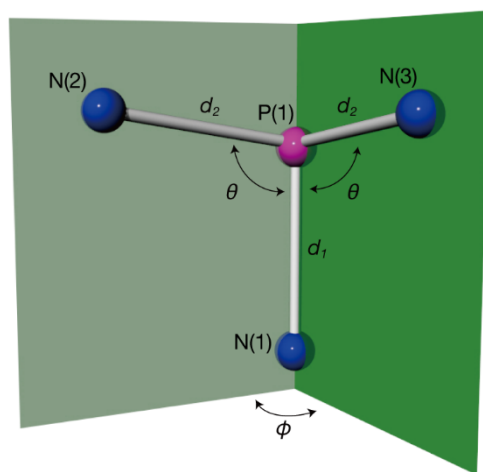


Figure 2-7. Definition of geometrical parameters used to index the computational structures of $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_3$

within local C_s symmetry. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

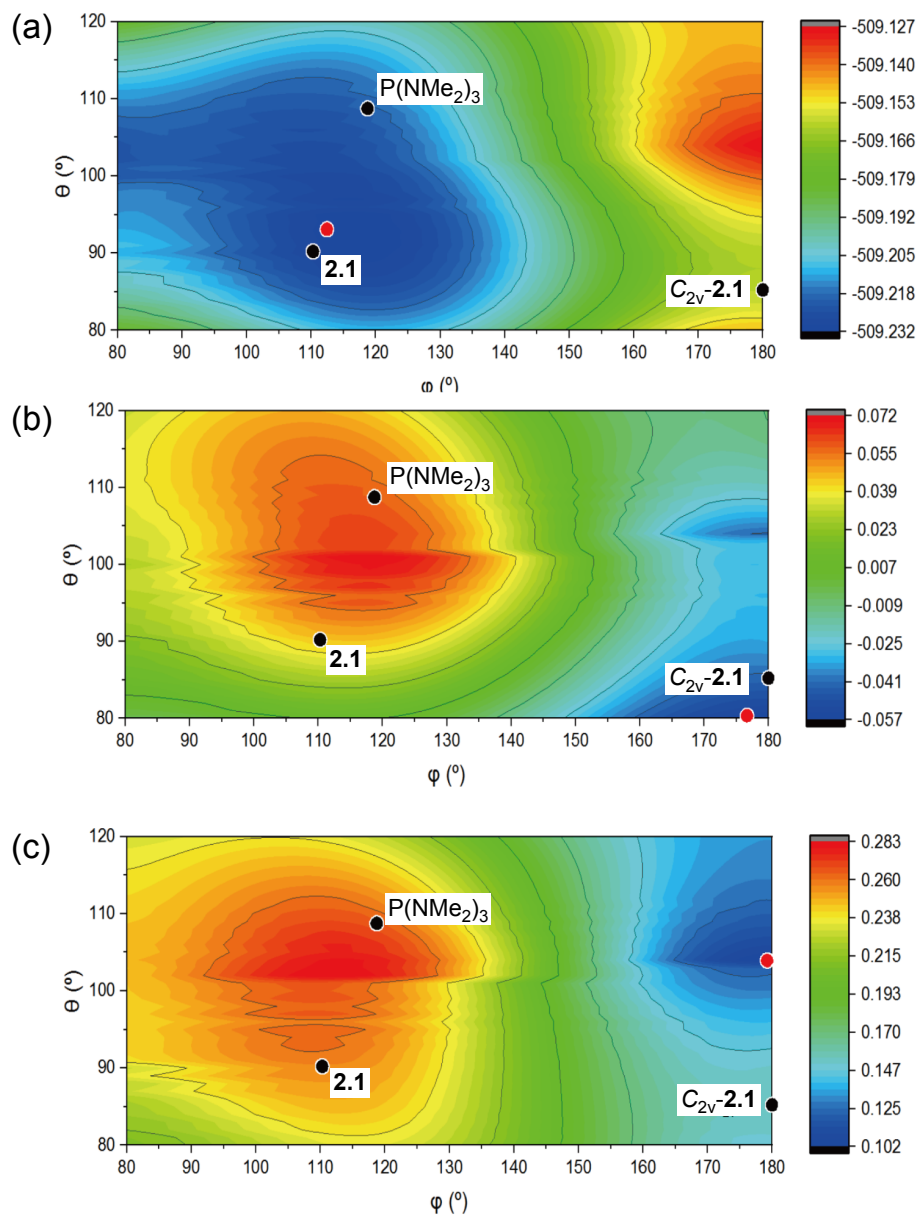


Figure 2-8. Contour maps depicting the orbital of (a) Total electronic energy, (b) LUMO energies, (c) Δ HOMO-LUMO for all $P(NH_2)_3$ structures with C_s -symmetry. Energies are shown in a units of Hartrees. Points corresponding to the structures of $P(NMePh)_3$, **2.1** and $C_{2v}\text{-2.1}$ are superimposed as black points.

By incrementing the values of θ and ϕ in 1° intervals throughout the range $80^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$ and $80^\circ \leq \phi \leq 180^\circ$, 4141 discrete input structures within local C_s space were computationally generated. A geometry optimization of P-N bond lengths ($d_1 = d(P_1-N_1)$, $d_2 = d(P_1-N_2) = d(P_1-$

N₃) and hydrogen positions within the constraints (θ, φ) provide a local minimum for each structure, from which (a) total electronic energy E_{tot} , (b) LUMO energy E_{LUMO} , and (c) frontier orbital energy gap between HOMO and LUMO $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ were extracted and plotted as contour maps (Figure 2-8a-c).

At the B3LYP/6-31g* level of theory, the overall electronic energy plot (Figure 2-8a) describes a minimum for P(NH₂)₃ that is nearly trigonal ($\theta=93^\circ$, $\varphi=113^\circ$), with electronic energy increasing upon planarization ($\varphi \rightarrow 180^\circ$) but varying only modestly for excursions of θ from equilibrium. For reference, points corresponding to values of (θ, φ) exhibited by **2.1**, *C*_{2v}-**2.1**, and P(NMePh)₃ are overlain on the electronic potential energy surface for P(NH₂)₃.

In terms of frontier orbital energies, HOMO energies largely correlate with the total electronic energy in accord with predictions from Walsh's rules. However, an inspection of the plot of LUMO energies (Figure 2-8b) show an inversion in energetic ordering with respect to total electronic energy. Specifically, structures close to the trigonal minimum for P(NH₂)₃ exhibit the energetically highest-lying LUMOs. By contrast, the lowest-lying LUMO energies are found for planarized structures ($\varphi \rightarrow 180^\circ$). This data reinforces the experimental observations from XAS spectroscopy and suggests that nontrigonal deformation of phosphorous triamides, especially toward *C*_{2v} symmetry (e.g. *C*_{2v}-**2.1**), provides for higher phosphorus-based electrophilic reactivity.

As a corollary to the individual frontier orbital trends, a consideration of the frontier orbital energy gap $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ plotted in Figure 2-8c is instructive. Trigonal structures, as exemplified by P(NMePh)₃, are those evidently that maximize $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$. In terms of reactivity, this large gap in frontier orbital energies diminishes the propensity for biphilic reactivity, instead accentuating 'monophilic' phosphorus-based nucleophilic reactivity via the HOMO lone pair. By

complement, nontrigonal structures such as **2.1**, but even more so C_{2v} -**2.1**, express decreased energy gaps $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ consistent with an increased biphilicity for these species relative to compositionally related trigonal phosphorous triamides. The difference in $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ between **2.1** and C_{2v} -**2.1** coincides with the orbital analysis in Figure 2-4, suggesting that further gains in biphilic reactivity of nontrigonal tricoordinate phosphorus through planarization. Such a realization motivates us to design an appropriate molecular framework to support a phosphorous triamide with molecular C_{2v} symmetry. At present, Arduengo's 5-aza-2,8-dioxa-3,7-di-*tert*-butyl-1-phosphabicyclo[3.3.0]octa-3,6-diene¹⁸ and Wang's phosphorus triamide¹⁹ represent only examples of isolable planar nontrigonal tricoordinate phosphorus compounds. That said, because the barrier to interconversion of **2.1** and C_{2v} -**2.1** is known both experimentally and computationally to be low, it is plausible the reported biphilic reactivity of **2.1** is expressed through a preequilibrium deformation to C_{2v} -**2.1**.

Another notable feature of Figure 2-8c is that despite the low $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$ for C_{2v} -**2.1**, it does not represent the minimum within the range (θ, φ) surveyed. Rather, a planar structure with slightly obtuse values of θ (i.e., $\theta=104^\circ$, $\varphi=180^\circ$) defines the absolute minimum for $\Delta E_{HOMO/LUMO}$. Consequently, if one were able to access such a structure (presumably through appropriate molecular constraint), then presumably the biphilicity of the phosphorus center would be maximized within this local PN_3 substitution pattern. This conjecture awaits further experimental exploration.

2-6. Conclusion and Outlook

We have provided a combined experimental spectroscopic and theoretical arguments of the electronic structure of geometrically constrained phosphorus compounds both in the tricoordinate and pentacoordinate states. The work provides a rare example where a nontrigonally distorted σ^3 -P compound is interrogated side-by-side with a compositionally related trigonal analogue, allowing a direct comparison of their electronic structures in a way that illuminates aspects of their differential reactivity.

P K-edge analysis has quantified the electronic changes in nontrigonally distorted σ^3 -P compounds and these changes in frontier orbital energy are reproduced by DFT and TDDFT calculations with excellent agreement, allowing the spectral features to be assigned. The combined experimental and theoretical interpretation permit the following specific conclusions to be enumerated regarding the systems studied here: (1) The symmetry-lowering nontrigonal distortion for σ^3 -P leads to a pronounced lowering of a phosphorus-based unoccupied orbital. (2) The unoccupied orbital lowering enables nontrigonal σ^3 -P compounds to behave not only as electron donors (i.e., canonical reactivity for PR_3) but also as acceptors of electron density at the same site. (3) The low-lying unfilled orbital is chemically reactive and can become engaged in bonding at phosphorus in the pentacoordinate state.

In sum, this study substantiates the contribution of constrained geometry of nontrigonal σ^3 -P phosphorus compounds to colocalized electron–donor and –acceptor behavior at a single phosphorus site and represents the solid foundation for the expansion of the ‘biphilic’ hypothesis to transition metal complexes, which will be discussed in the following chapters.

2-7. Experimental Section

2-7-1. General consideration and methods

General Considerations. All reagents were purchased from commercial vendors and used as received unless otherwise noted. Diethyl ether (Et₂O), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and pentane were dried according to the method of Grubbs²⁰ as modified by Bergman²¹ using a Glass Contour Solvent Purification System. All glassware was oven-dried at 120 °C prior to use. All reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen atmosphere (Schlenk line or glovebox) unless otherwise noted. Compounds P(NMePh)₃²² and **2.1**²³ were synthesized according to the literature procedures and characterized by ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy prior to use. The crystal structure of P(NMePh)₃ was determined to allow for comparison of its metrical parameters with cyclic analogues. Solution NMR spectra were recorded on a VARIAN Inova-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer and processed with a MestReNova software. ¹H NMR chemical shifts (δ in ppm) were calibrated to the residual solvent peak (C₆D₆, δ 7.16 ppm). ¹³C{¹H} NMR shifts are given in ppm with respect to solvent residual peak (C₆D₆, δ 128.06 ppm). Coupling constants are reported as *J*-values in Hz. High resolution ESI mass spectra were obtained from the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory at the School of Chemical Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. X-ray diffraction data was collected on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area detector system equipped with a graphite monochromator and a MoK α fine-focus sealed tube ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Raw data integration and reduction were performed with the SAINT²⁴ and SADABS²⁵ programs. Structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT²⁶ and refined by least-squares methods on F² using the SHELXL software package. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. The hydrogen atoms attached to phosphorus were located in

Fourier maps and were refined isotropically without constraints. All other hydrogen atoms were fixed in their ideal geometries. Graphical representations were generated in XP.

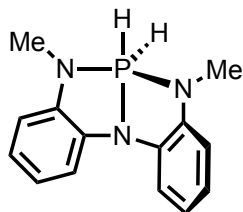
XANES Sample Preparation. P K-edge XANES samples were prepared in an N₂-filled glovebox with <1.0 ppm O₂ by grinding crystalline P(NMePh)₃, **2.1** and **2.2** (ca. 10 mg) for 2 min using a Wig-L-Bug grinder and polystyrene capsules containing a Plexiglas pestle. The resulting powder for **2.1** and **2.2** was dusted onto single-sided tape (40 μm) exposed through a 5 x 20 x 1 mm window on an aluminum plate using a series 237 Winsor & Newton University Bright brush. P K-edge XANES analysis of the tape, brush fibers, and Wig-L-Bug materials confirmed them to have no measurable phosphorus impurities. The samples were sealed behind two layers of polypropylene film (4 μm, SPEX CertiPrep) separated by an aluminum spacer (1 μm) and transported to the beamline in a sealed container under N₂.

XANES Data Collection and Analysis. All P K-edge XANES data were collected as previously described on BL 14-3 at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL) in Menlo Park, CA under dedicated operating conditions of 3.0 GeV and 500 mA.²⁷⁻³⁰ BL 14-3 is equipped with a bending magnet source and a water-cooled double crystal Si(111) monochromator. The sample chamber and gas-flow cell (when used) were maintained under a slow purge of He during data collection. Data were collected in fluorescence mode using a PIPS detector in triplicate sets for each sample over three energy regions, as described previously. The step sizes over the pre-edge (~2106-2140 eV), edge (~2140-2180 eV), and post-edge (~2180-2380 eV) were 1.0, 0.08, and 1.5 eV, respectively. A calibration scan was collected before and after each set of scans on Na₄P₂O₇ (2152.40 eV) or PPh₄Br (2146.96 eV).³¹ Calibrations, background subtraction, normalization, and averaging of individual scans were completed using the Athena program in the IFFEFIT XAS

software package.³² A first order polynomial was fit to the pre-edge region to remove the background from each scan. The background-subtracted scans were normalized by fitting a second or third order polynomial to the post-edge regions and setting the step function to an intensity of 1.0 at a set point of 2165 eV.

DFT and TDDFT Calculations. All species were modeled as previously described with the B3LYP-D3 flavor of density functional theory as implemented by Gaussian09.³³ This functional combines Becke's three-parameter exchange functional³⁴ with the correlation functional of Lee, Yang and Parr.³⁵ Empirical dispersion corrections were added with Grimme's D3 protocol.³⁶ Nonmetals were modeled with Pople's split-valence double- ζ plus polarization basis set 6-31G(d,p).^{37, 38} All species were modeled in the gas phase. Time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT) calculations were subsequently performed as described previously in order to approximate excitation energies and amplitudes (oscillator strengths) for specific excited states, as well as to simulate the P K-edge XAS data. As previously discussed, an energy shift of +49.6 eV was applied to the calculated spectra to account for the errors in the accuracy of the simulated spectra in including these errors as well as errors associated with relativistic effects and general inaccuracy of the functional. The scalar energy shift was determined by comparing the experimental and calculated energies of the first feature in each spectrum.

2-7-2. Synthetic procedures



Synthesis of 2.2. To a solution of **2.3** (dichloride adduct of **2.1**, 20 mg, 0.061 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ was added sodium cyanoborohydride (77 mg, 0.12 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred 1 h, then warmed to ambient temperature. The solvent was subsequently removed in vacuo. The solid residue was triturated with pentane, and the suspension was filtered over celite. The colorless filtrate was evaporated to give the product **2.2** as a white solid (13 mg, 80 %). A single crystalline sample of **2.2** was obtained from a concentrated pentane solution at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.40 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, $J = 523$ Hz, 2H), 7.03 – 6.93 (m, 4H), 6.51 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.44 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 6H). ^{31}P NMR (203 MHz, C_6D_6) δ -67.7 (triplet of septets, $J = 523, 16.6$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 133.9 (d, $J = 13.1$ Hz), 131.8 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz), 120.5, 119.8, 110.6 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 108.7 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 28.1 (d, $J = 14.9$ Hz). MS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{P}$ (M^+): 257.1082, found: 257.1078.

2-8. References

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Chapter 3 Synthesis of Ruthenahydrophosphoranes via Nonspectator Reactivity of Nontrigonal P(III) Ligands: Net insertion, Intramolecular α -H- Migration and Hydride Addition

A significant portion of the work described in this chapter has been published in:

Tanushi, A.; Radosevich, A. T. Insertion of a Nontrigonal Phosphorus Ligand into a Transition Metal-Hydride: Direct Access to a Metallohydrophosphorane. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 8114–8118.

Lee, K.; Blake, A.; Tanushi, A.; McCarthy, S.; Kim, D.; Loria, S.; Donahue, C.; Spielvogel, K.; Keith, J.; Daly, S.; et al. Validating the Biphilic Hypothesis of Nontrigonal P(III) Compounds. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 6993–6998.

3-1. Introductory Remarks: Access to Group 8 Metallohydrophosphoranes

Tricoordinate phosphorus (8-P-3) compounds^{1,2} are essential donor ligands in transition metal chemistry.³⁻⁶ Within typical (pseudo)threefold symmetry, the Lewis basicity and nucleophilicity of trigonal pyramidal 8-P-3 compounds makes the mixture of a transition metal fragment (M–X) and a phosphine (R₃P) a robust and reliable route to the formation of R₃P–M–X complexes (Figure 3-1, *left*).

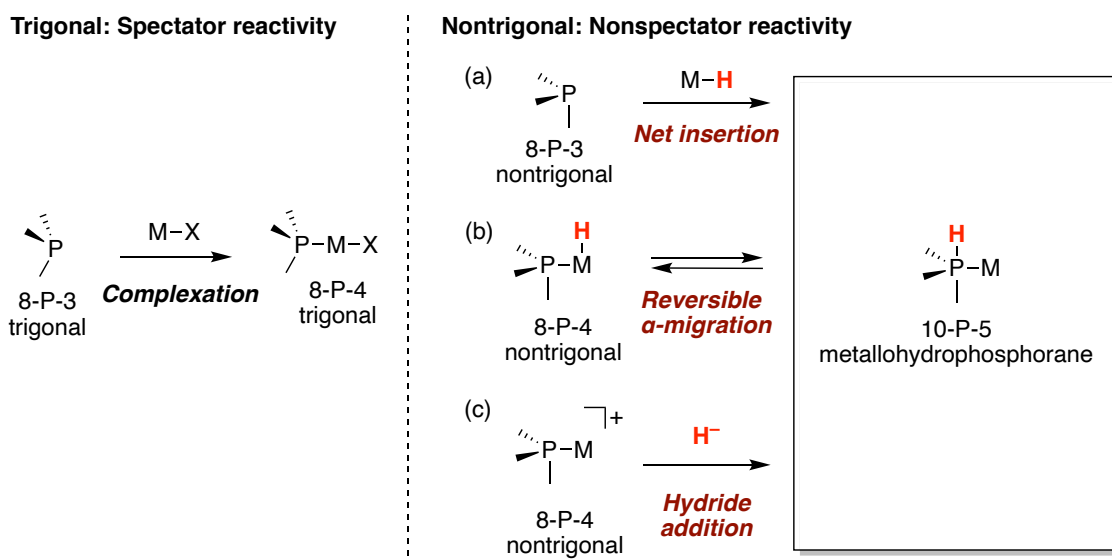


Figure 3-1. Divergent metalation of trigonal and nontrigonal 8-P-3 compounds.

In Chapter 2, we quantitatively demonstrated the biphilicity⁷ of nontrigonal tricoordinate phosphorus ligands that enhances the access to higher coordinate P species. In Chapter 3, using the nontrigonal biphilic P(III) compounds as ligands coordinating to Group 8 Ru centers, we will show various ‘nonspectator’ reactivities that diverge from the traditional view of phosphines as spectator ligands with a particular focus on the chemistry of hydrides (Figure 3-1, *right*).

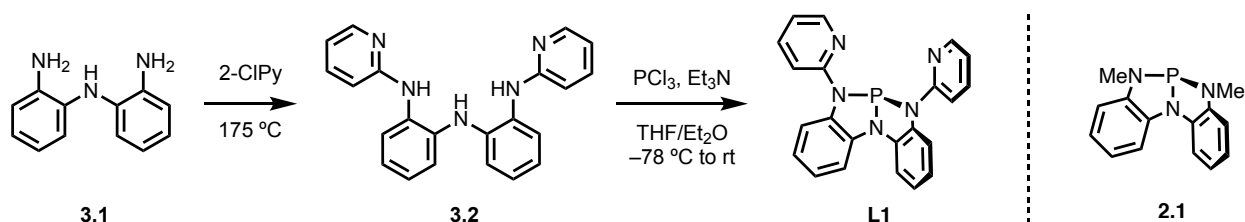
In the first part (**Sections 3-2 and 3-3**), we will show a noncanonical ligation event arising from metalation of a nontrigonal 8-P-3 compound. The net insertion of a distorted 8-P-3

phosphorous triamide center into a transition metal-hydride bond to form a 10-P-5 metallophosphorane (Figure 3-1a) in preference to the typical 8-P-4 complex. The properties of the resulting metallophosphoranes are investigated by various methods, including the XANES analysis we used for nonmetal phosphorus species in Chapter 2. In the second part (**Sections 3-4 and 3-5**), using an isolated intermediate 8-P-4 complex of the net insertion, we show an α -H-migration from Ru to P and investigate its mechanism process experimentally and computationally. We will also demonstrate that the α -H-migration is bidirectional, reversible and can be controlled by perturbation of Ru coordination environment (Figure 3-1b). In the third part (**Sections 3-6 and 3-7**), we will expand the synthetic routes to the metallohydrophosphoranes to exogenous hydride addition to 8-P-4 complexes (Figure 3-1c). Through these results, we realize the merger of phosphorus-based biphilic reactivity⁸ with transition metal ligancy and thereby provide a new entry point for the study of supporting ligands based on higher coordination number phosphorus fragments.

3-2. Synthesis of Tridentate Ligand L1

A novel tridentate ligand **L1** with a nontrigonal phosphorus triamide moiety with two pyridyl side arms was newly designed and synthesized from bis(2-aminophenyl)amine⁹ by twofold electrophilic heteroarylation with 2-chloropyridine, followed by insertion of PCl_3 in the presence of NEt_3 .¹⁰

Scheme 3-1. (a) Synthesis of tridentate ligand **L1**. (b) Structure of nontrigonal phosphorus triamide **2.1**.



In the solution phase, ^1H NMR spectra of **L1** exhibit a twofold equivalence of resonances (δ 8.26–6.92 ppm), indicating a time-averaged C_s molecular symmetry or higher. A $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **L1** displays a singlet at δ 141.7 ppm (Figure 3-2a), residing upfield as compared to **2.1** (δ 159.8 ppm). Structural analysis suggests the origin of this spectral distinction. X-ray diffraction of a colorless single crystal of the ligand **L1** revealed a solid state structure of approximate C_s local symmetry (Figure 3-3) marked by folding of the phosphorous triamide moiety along the $\text{P}_1\text{--N}_1$ axis, in line with previous observations for **2.1**. However, in contrast to **2.1**, the $\angle\text{N}_2\text{--P}_1\text{--N}_3$ angle for **L1** is decidedly more acute (cf. $108.67(4)^\circ$ vs. $115.21(7)^\circ$) while the bond lengths $d(\text{P}_1\text{--N}_{2/3})$ are somewhat longer (cf. $1.7341(8)^\circ$ vs. $1.7190(13)^\circ$ for $d(\text{P}_1\text{--N}_2)$ and $1.7786(8)^\circ$ vs. $1.7014(14)^\circ$ for $d(\text{P}_1\text{--N}_3)$). These structural features can be rationalized qualitatively by reference to Bent's rule,¹¹ where the electron-withdrawing 2-pyridyl N -substituents attract phosphorus p -character to the $\text{P}_1\text{--N}_{2/3}$ bonds, resulting in elongated $d(\text{P--N}_{2/3})$ distances and contracted $\angle\text{N}_2\text{--P}_1\text{--N}_3$ angles. The complementary accrual of s -character in the

nonbonding *P*-based lone pair therefore increases nuclear shielding for **L1** as observed in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR chemical shift.

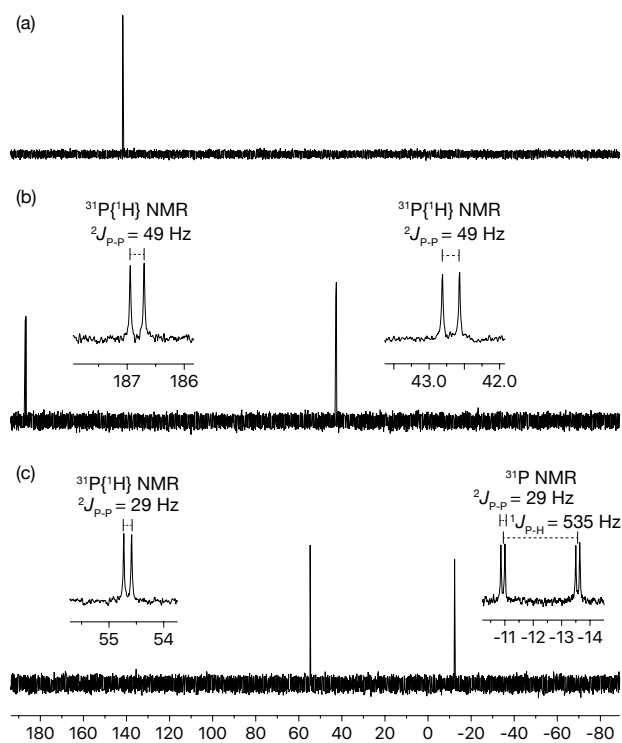


Figure 3-2. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (a) **L1** (b) **3.3** (c) **3.4** in CDCl_3 . Units are ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 .

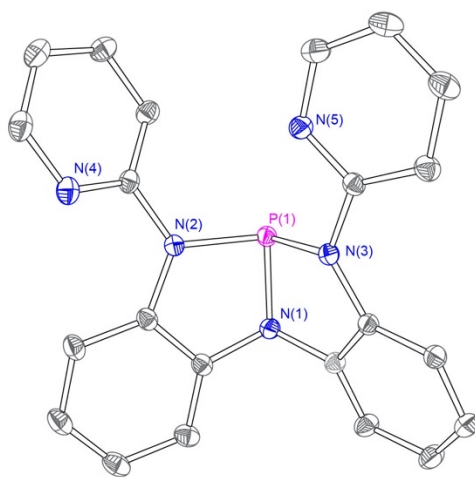
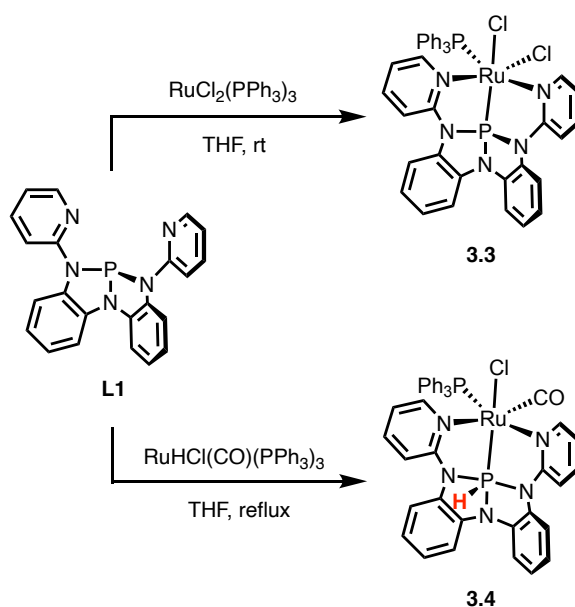


Figure 3-3. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **L1**. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

3-3. Insertion of Nontrigonal P(III) Ligand into Ru–H

3-3-1. Metalation of **L1** with $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$

Scheme 3-2. Metalation of **L1** with Ru precursors.



Metalation of **L1** by treatment with $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ ¹² was achieved in THF at ambient temperature to afford an octahedral complex $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$ (**3.3**) (Scheme 3-2). In the resulting $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra, the resonance corresponding to the phosphorus nucleus of **L1** is found downfield (relative to free ligand **L1**) as a doublet at δ 186.8 ppm with $J = 49$ Hz; the corresponding coupling partner arising from the phosphorus nucleus of PPh_3 resonates at δ 42.7 ppm with complementary $J = 49$ Hz coupling (Figure 3-2b). The κ_3 -chelating mode is confirmed by X-ray diffraction of a single crystal sample, where the facial coordination of the tridentate **L1** ligand is evident (Figure 3-4). The Ph_3P ligand is found *cis* with respect to the phosphorus atom in the **L1** fragment, giving a complex of overall C_1 symmetry. The high number of complex overlapping resonances in the aryl region of the solution phase ^1H NMR spectra for **3.3** are congruent with the elimination of the symmetry element about the central $\text{P}_1\text{--N}_1$ axis of **L1** upon ligation. The $\angle\text{N}_2\text{--}$

P₁–N₃ angle is broadened (113.94(4°) as compared to free **L1**, braced by the constraint imposed by the chelation of the pyridyl arms to Ru. A distinctive feature of the structure for **3.3** is the exceptionally short $d(\text{Ru}_1\text{--P}_1)$ bond distance (2.1262(3) Å), which is significantly shorter than the typical range for $\sigma^3\text{--P--Ru}$ bonds (2.20 Å < d < 2.45 Å) and only modestly longer than the shortest characterized $\sigma^3\text{--P--Ru}$ distance (2.0883(6) Å),¹³ found for a NPN κ^3 -chelate containing a central $\sigma^3\text{--P}$ site substituted with electronegative heteroatoms similar to **2** (Chart 3-1).

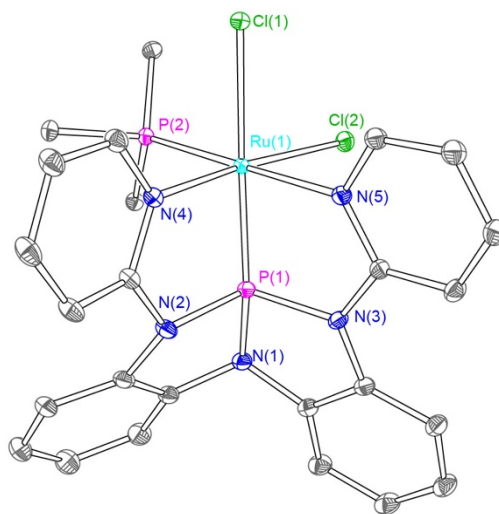
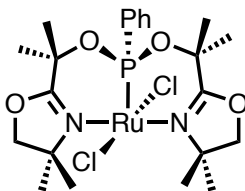


Figure 3-4. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **3.3**. Hydrogens, solvent molecules of crystallization and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligands are omitted for clarity.

Chart 3-1. Shortest characterized $\sigma^3\text{--P--Ru}$ bond reported by Braustein and co-workers (Ref. 13).



3-3-2. Metalation of **L1** with RuHCl(CO)(PPh₃)₃

Metalation of **L1** with RuHCl(CO)(PPh₃)₃¹⁴ was similarly attempted; however, the expected congener of **3.3** was not returned. Instead, ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra (Figure 3-2c) showed formation of a new complex with a large upfield shift for the phosphorus atom of **L1** at δ -12.3 ppm and coupling (doublet, $J = 29$ Hz) to one remaining PPh₃ ligand (δ 54.7 ppm, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 29$ Hz). In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ -12.3 ppm is further split into a doublet with a large coupling constant ($J = 535$ Hz). The magnitude of this coupling constant suggests the formation of a direct P-H bond. Indeed, the corresponding proton coupling partner is found in the ¹H NMR spectrum as a doublet at δ 7.52 ppm ($J = 535$ Hz), well downfield from the typical range for a Ru(II)-H (i.e. $\delta < 0$ ppm). The formation of P-H bond is also supported by an absorption at 2226 cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum, which can be assigned to a P-H stretching mode. Together, these spectra suggest that reaction of **L1** with RuHCl(CO)(PPh₃)₃ affords a stable complex in which the hydrido ligand of Ru is transferred to the phosphorus atom, which we formulate as RuCl(CO)(PPh₃)(**L1**^H) (**3.4**, Scheme 3-2).

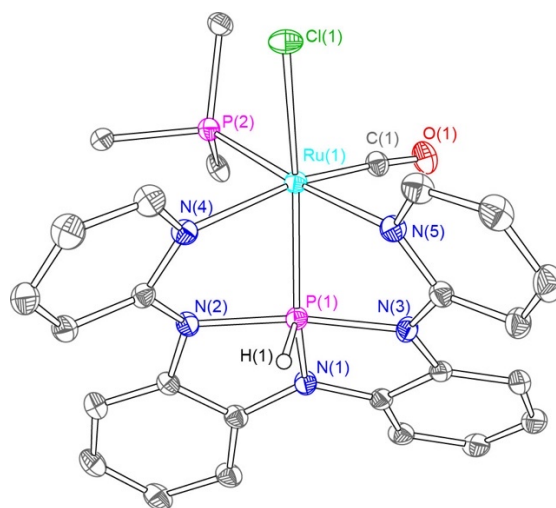


Figure 3-5. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **3.4**. Hydrogens except H(1) and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligands are omitted for clarity. Only one of the three independent molecules in the

unit cell is shown.

The solid-state structure of **3.4**, determined by X-ray diffraction on a single crystal confirms this assignment (Figure 3-5). Indeed, the 10-P-5 nature of the phosphorus environment is evident. The geometry about P is described by a distorted trigonal bipyramid ($\tau_5 = 0.50$)¹⁵ with the H and Ru substituents occupying equatorial positions; by consequence, the phosphorous triamide framework is greatly planarized as compared to **3.3** with the 2-pyridylamides occupying the *trans* diapical sites ($\angle N_2-P_1-N_3 = 170.74(7)^\circ$). The ruthenium-phosphorus bond distance ($d(\text{Ru}_1-P_1) = 2.2509(4) \text{ \AA}$) is ca. 0.12 \AA longer than in **3.3**. The origin of this change is given at least in part by the ring constraints imposed by the chelating pyridyl arms, which draw the pentacoordinate phosphorus away from an idealized axial octahedral coordination site about ruthenium (compare $\angle P_1-Ru-Cl_1 = 168.85(1)^\circ$ vs. $160.57(2)^\circ$ for **3.3** and **3.4**, respectively).

3-3-3. Structure of metallophosphorane **3.4** and comparison to metal–hydride species

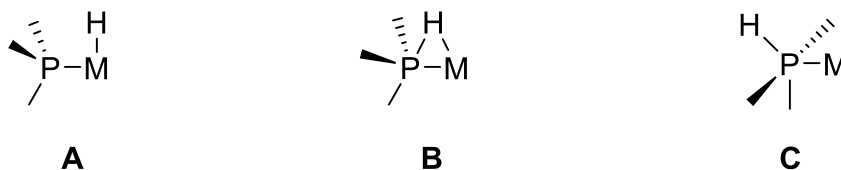
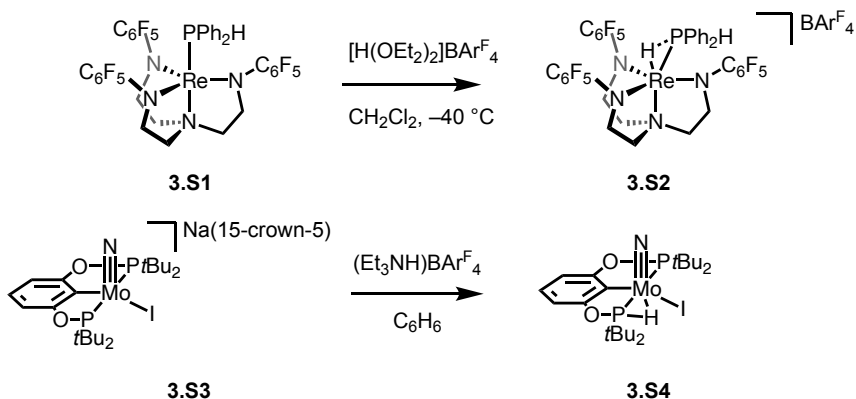


Figure 3-6. Canonical structures corresponding to hydride transfer from M→P.

In view of the apparent transfer of hydride from Ru to P in **3.4**, it is instructive to consider the suite of isomeric canonical structures in Figure 3-6.

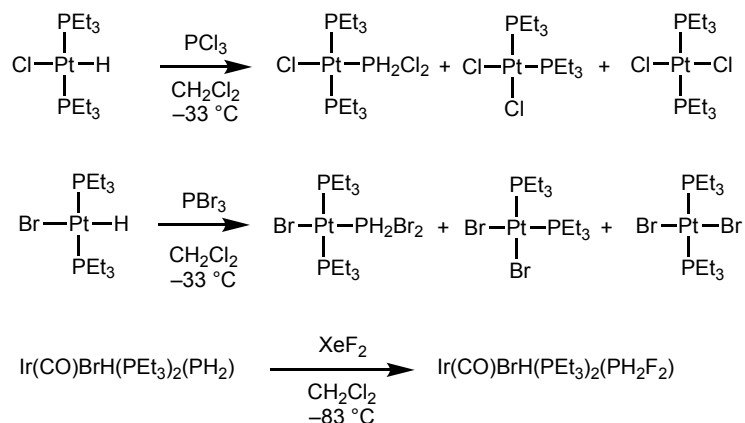
While examples of the type **A** (metal-bound terminal hydride) are legion,¹⁶⁻¹⁹ complexes of the type **B** (bridging hydride) are less common; Schrock has characterized such complexes of Re²⁰ and Mo²¹ formed by protonation of the progenitor metal-phosphine (Scheme 3-3).^{22,23} Specifically, treatment of rhenium diphenylphosphine complex **3.S1** with an equimolar amount of [H(OEt)₂]₂BAR^F₄ in CH₂Cl₂ at -40 °C afforded monoprotonated cationic complex **3.S2**. The ¹H NMR spectrum showed a doublet of doublets signal for the newly introduced proton (H_a) at δ 3.36 ppm (*J*_{PH} = 54 Hz, *J*_{HH} = 15 Hz). The coupling partner hydrogen (H_b) was found as a doublet of doublets at δ 6.75 ppm (²*J*_{PH} = 375 Hz, ²*J*_{HH} = 15 Hz), corresponding to the P–H of the HPPPh₂ ligand. The downfield chemical shift (δ 3.36 ppm) and relatively large coupling constant (*J*_{PH} = 54 Hz) showed a stronger interaction between H_a and P, suggesting a metallophosphorane structure. In the obtained crystal structure of **3.S2**, H_a was successfully located between Re–P and in the Re–P–N plane under constraints on Re–H_a and P–H_a distances. Relatedly, protonation of anionic Mo–nitride complex **3.S3** by [Et₃NH]BAR^F₄ in benzene, which resulted in a doublet of doublets resonance at δ 3.94 ppm (*J*_{PH} = 133 Hz, 6 Hz) for the newly attached proton. The authors proposed the metallophosphorane **3.S1** with a bridging H as the structure of the product.

Scheme 3-3. Synthesis of Re and Mo complexes with bridging hydrides over M-PR₃ bonds by Schrock.



By contrast, examples of the type **C** (phosphorus-bound terminal hydride) have not been isolated or structurally characterized. The only reports were by Ebsworth and coworkers; they synthesized mixtures of complexes containing *trans*-PtX(PET₃)₂(PH₂X₂) by reactions of PtX(PET₃)₂ and PX₃ (X = Cl, Br) (Scheme 3-4).²⁴ Due to the lack of isolated products, however, the authors noted that they could not completely exclude the possibilities that the products are anionic six-coordinate phosphorus species [PtX(PET₃)₂(PH₂X₃)]⁻. They also reported the synthesis of Ir(CO)BrH(PET₃)₂(PH₂F₂) by reaction of Ir(CO)BrH(PET₃)₂(PH₂) with XeF₂.²⁵

Scheme 3-4. Synthesis of metallohydrophosphoranes reported by Ebsworth *et al.*



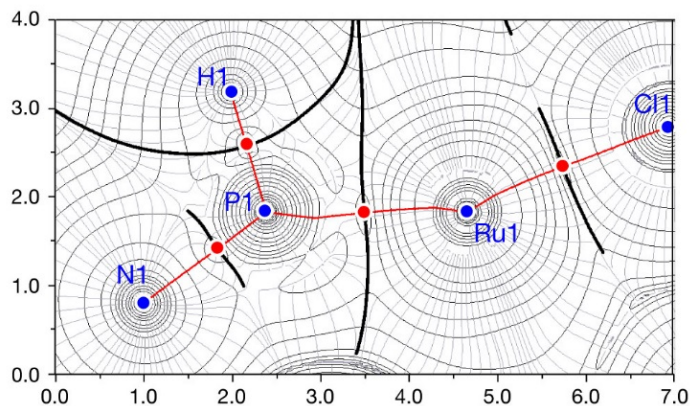


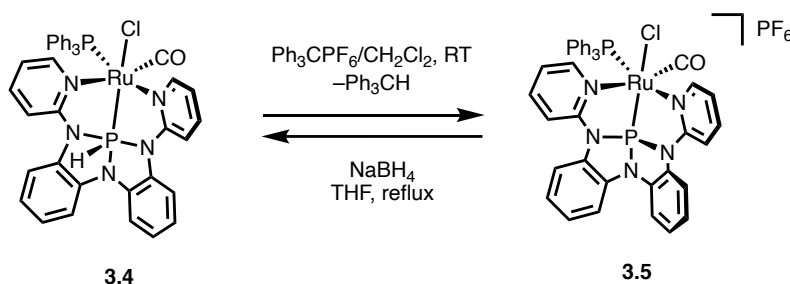
Figure 3-7. Calculated electron density for **3.3** in the plane defined by Ru–P–H coordinates. Electron density contours (—), gradient vector field (—), bond paths (—), bond critical points (•), and atomic basins (—) are depicted. Units are Å.

Neither the downfield ^1H NMR chemical shift of the hydrido ligand (δ 7.52 ppm) nor the long $d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-H}_1)$ experimental distances (2.980–2.998 Å) seem to indicate significant $\text{Ru}\cdots\text{H}$ interaction for **3.4**, disfavoring depictions **A** and **B**. As a further point of adjudication, the topological properties of the electron density were analyzed within the QTAIM framework.²⁶ A geometry-optimized DFT model (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) of **3.4** reproduces the experimental structure with good agreement (see Experimental Section), and an all-electron single point calculation (B3PW91/def2-TZVP with zero-order regular approximation (ZORA)^{27,28} for relativistic effects) was executed. As depicted in the plot of the electron density in the plane containing the Ru, P, and H nuclei (Figure 3-7), bond paths defined by (3,–1) critical points are found for Ru–P and P–H, but not for $\text{Ru}\cdots\text{H}$. Moreover, the atomic basins for Ru and H do not abut. Consequently, complex **3.4** is well-formulated as the first isolated and structurally characterized example of ruthenahydrophosphorane with a terminal, nonbridging P-bound hydride (type C).

3-3-4. Hydridic Reactivity of P–H bonds

With respect to reactivity, complex **3.4** exhibits hydridic character; treatment with triphenylcarbenium hexafluorophosphate (Ph_3CPF_6) leads to hydride abstraction and conversion to $[\text{RuCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})]\text{PF}_6$ (**3.5**) (Scheme 3-5). The abstraction of hydride was confirmed by the disappearance of the IR band corresponding to P–H stretching and a hypsochromic shift of the C=O stretching band ($\Delta\nu_{\text{CO}} = 70 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Moreover, the ^{31}P NMR spectra for **3.5** (δ 187.3 ppm (L1); δ 42.5 ppm (PPh_3); $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 43 \text{ Hz}$ for the couple) no longer exhibit $^1J_{\text{P-H}}$ coupling. However, the treatment of **3.5** with an exogenous hydride donor (NaBH_4) returns **3.4**, indicating the bidirectionality of the phosphorus-centered hydride reactivity and the pronounced electrophilicity of the distorted phosphorous triamide center. All attempts to deprotonate the P–H in **3.4** by treatment with base (e.g. KHMDS , $\text{KH}/18\text{-crown-6}$) have been unsuccessful to date; the acidity of P–H moiety is apparently quite low.

Scheme 3-5. Reversible hydride abstraction from **3.4**.



3-3-5. *Electronic structure analysis of complexes 3.3 and 3.4 by P K-edge XANES with TDDFT calculation*

We next evaluated the XANES spectra of **3.3** and **3.4** to determine how metalation of **L1** and phosphorus insertion into a Ru-H bond compared to electronic structure data collected for tricoordinate nontrigonal phosphorus triamide **2.1** and its derivative in Chapter 2. The P K-edge XANES spectrum of **3.3** revealed three features: a shoulder at 2145.9 eV and two prominent peaks at 2146.8 and 2148.1 eV (Figure 3-8). The P K-edge XANES spectrum of **3.4** yielded similar features at 2145.9 and 2148.2 eV, but the intense peak at 2146.8 eV in **3.3** was no longer present.

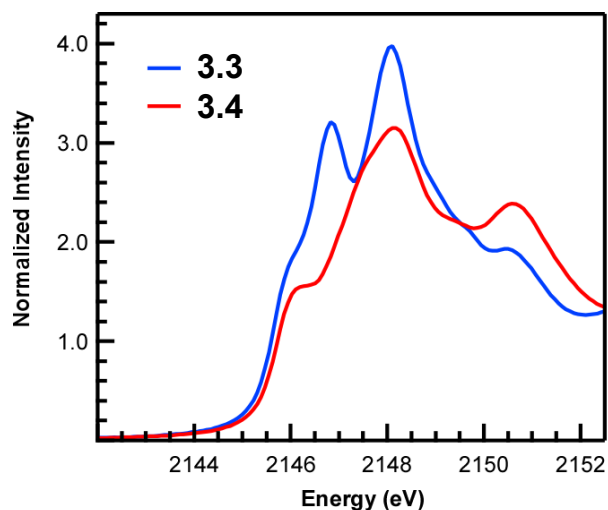


Figure 3-8. Comparison of P K-edge XANES spectra for **3.3** (blue) and **3.4** (red).

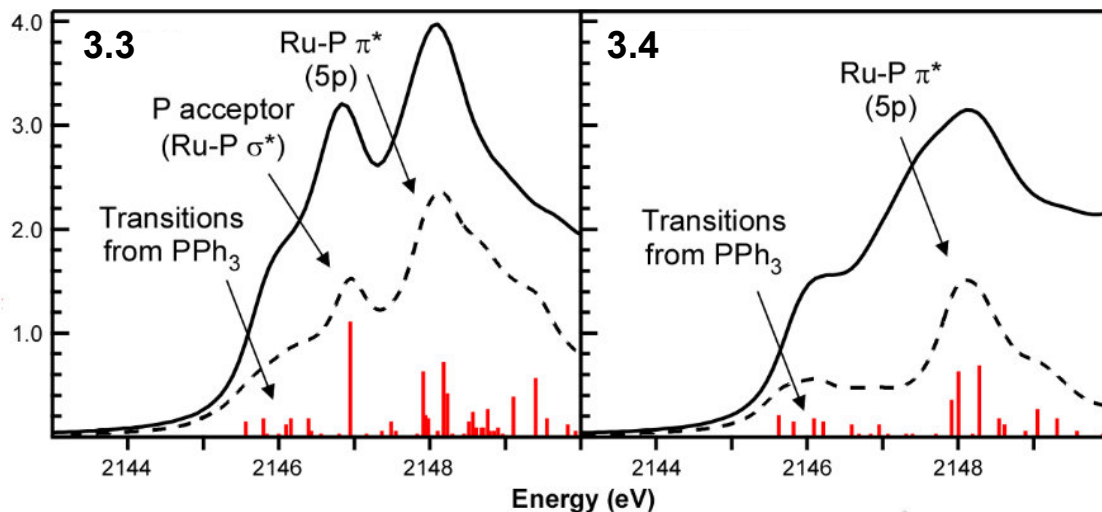


Figure 3-9. Comparison of experimental (solid line) and simulated (dashed line) P K-edge XANES spectra for **3.3** and **3.4**. Individual transitions are represented by red bars and indicate relative differences in calculated oscillator strength. The transitions are labeled with calculated MOs mixing in the excited states.

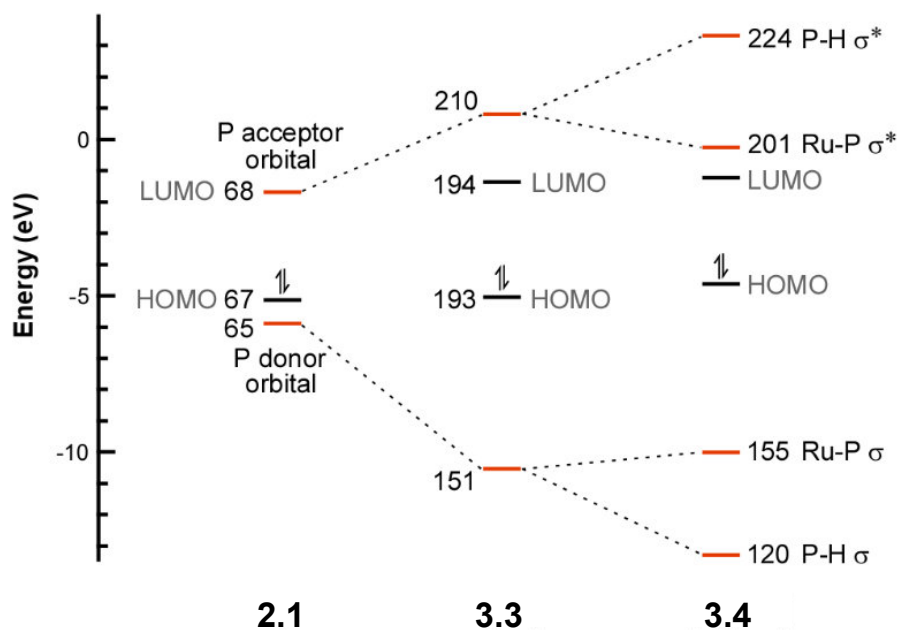
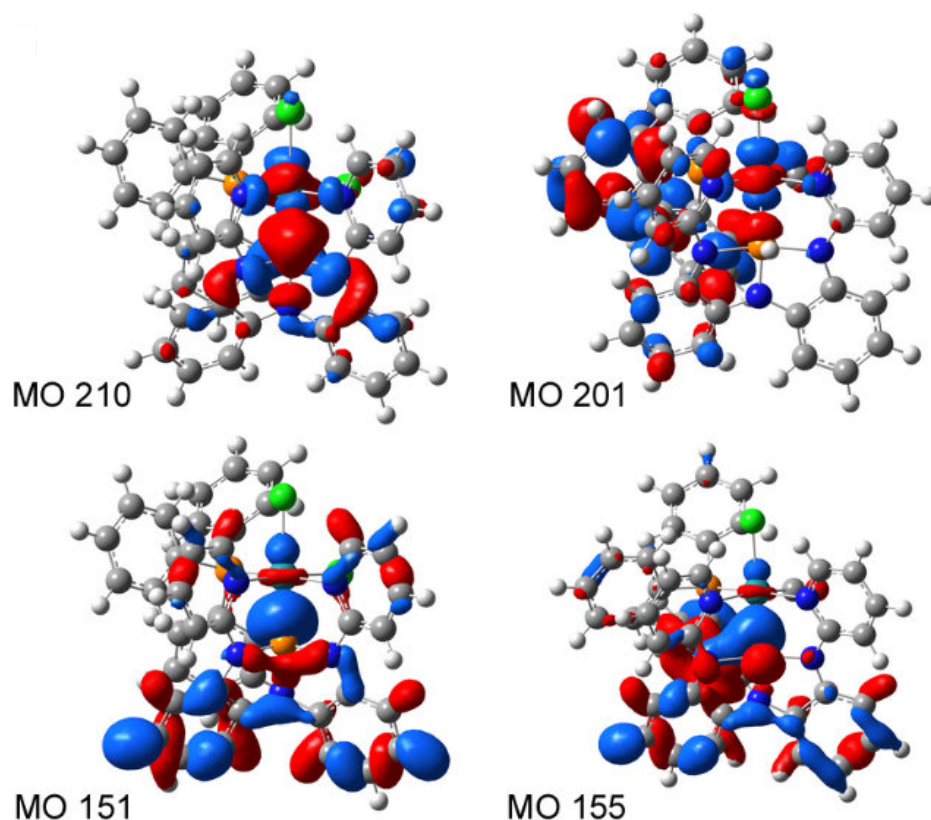


Figure 3-10. Truncated MO correlation diagram of **2.1**, **3.3**, **3.4**. Frontier orbitals relevant to the XAS results and reactivity at phosphorus are highlighted in red and connected by dashed lines to show how they transform across the series.



3.3 **3.4**

Figure 3-11. Selected donor-acceptor Kohn-Sham orbitals from DFT calculations of **3.3**, and **3.4**.

DFT and TDDFT calculations were once again used to assign the spectral features and account for the electronic structure differences in **3.3** and **3.4** (Figure 3-9a). DFT calculations revealed that the phosphorus acceptor orbital on the free ligand **L1** mixes with the empty $4d_{z^2}$ on Ru to form a new MO that has some Ru-P σ^* character and a large amount of P acceptor character (MO 210; Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11), as reflected in the calculated MO composition (43.3% P 3p and 11.2% Ru 4d;). For comparison, a complementary Ru-P σ bonding MO was identified at lower energy (MO 151; Figure 3-10) with lower P 3p mixing due to the absence of P acceptor character (9.7% P 3p and 5.4% Ru 4d).

Inserting P into the Ru-H bond in **3.4** yields Ru-P σ and σ^* orbitals at similar energies to those calculated for **3.3** (MOs 155 and 201; Figure 3-10), but the P acceptor character in the unoccupied orbital is extinguished (MO 201 has only 2.5% P 3p compared to 43.3% in **3.3**). The complementary Ru-P σ orbital in **3.4** (MO 155) has 8.3% P 3p and 3.4% Ru 4d character – slightly less than that observed in **3.3**. Two new MOs assigned to P-H σ and σ^* (MOs 120 and 224, respectively) were also identified for **3.4**, as expected.

TDDFT calculations revealed that the large amount of P 3p acceptor character in MO 210 for **3.3** gives rise to the intense transition at 2146.8 eV in the P K-edge XANES spectrum shown in Figure 3b. Weaker transitions centered around 2146 eV are associated with unoccupied frontier orbitals containing smaller amounts of P 3p character from PPh₃, whereas at higher energy (ca. 2148 eV) are transitions best described as $1s \rightarrow \text{Ru-P } \pi^*$. These latter transitions arise from higher energy MOs that contain significant amounts of Ru 5p mixing (MOs 212, 215, and 216; see Experimental Section for details)

Metalation of **L1** to form **3.3** yields a prototypical dative P \rightarrow Ru bond with the P lone pair, but the P acceptor orbital remains available as indicated by an intense P K-edge XANES transition at 2146.8 eV. However, in the presence of a Ru-bound hydride, phosphorus inserts into the Ru-H bond and fills the low-lying P acceptor orbital, thereby causing the intense pre-edge transition to disappear. Furthermore, the MO correlation diagrams provided the same qualitative electronic structure variations regardless if P in **2.1** or **L1** is formally inserted into H-H or Ru-H bonds.

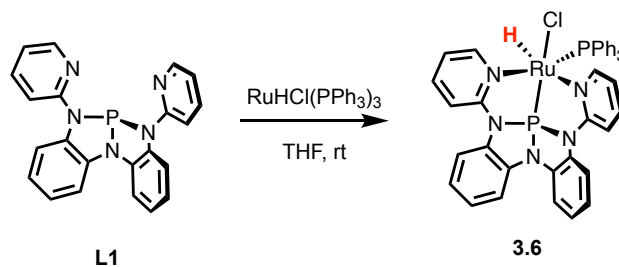
3-4. Direct Observation of Intramolecular H-migration from Ru to P and Mechanistic Investigation

3-4-1. Metalation of **L1** with $\text{RuHCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$

Whereas the insertion reactivity and the hydridic character of P–H in metallophosphorane **3.4** strongly indicate an α -H-migration from Ru to P, there remain unanswered questions. We did not show: (i) the intermediates in the multistep reaction sequence that shows the direct α -H-migration is involved, and (ii) the mechanism and transition state of H-migration (for instance, whether there is a three-membered transition state similar to that for CO insertion).

In order to detect the α -migration directly, the synthesis of a Ru–H complex featuring ligand **L1** was first attempted. A metalation of **L1** by treatment with $\text{RuHCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ ²⁹ in THF at ambient temperature afforded an octahedral complex *fac*- $\text{RuHCl}(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$ (**3.6**) (Scheme 3-6).

Scheme 3-6. Metalation of **L1** with $\text{RuHCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$.



$^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra displayed a signal corresponding to the phosphorus triamide P as a doublet at δ 190.1 ppm ($J_{\text{P-P}} = 54$ Hz), which is found downfield relative to **L1** (δ 141.7 ppm) and is similar value to that of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$ (δ 186.8 ppm) (Figure 3-12a). The corresponding coupling partner arising from the PPh_3 ligand resonates at δ 66.6 ppm. In the H-coupled ^{31}P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ 190.1 ppm was further split into a doublet ($J_{\text{P-H}} = 31$ Hz). In ^1H NMR spectra, the corresponding coupling partner was found as a double doublet at δ -12.05 ppm, which

was split by the couplings with two phosphorus nuclei ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 31 \text{ Hz}, 28 \text{ Hz}$). The ^1H NMR chemical shift below 0 ppm indicates the H atom corresponds to a ruthenium hydride. In contrast to the previously reported reaction of **L1** with $\text{RuHCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, the hydride migration from Ru to P was not observed in this case even at high temperature.

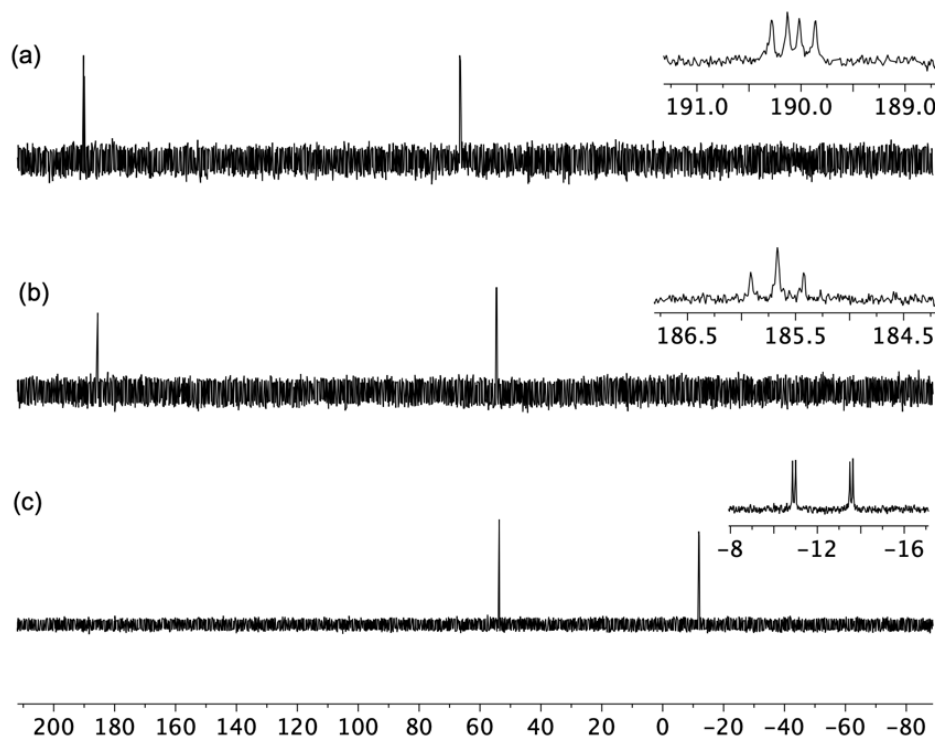


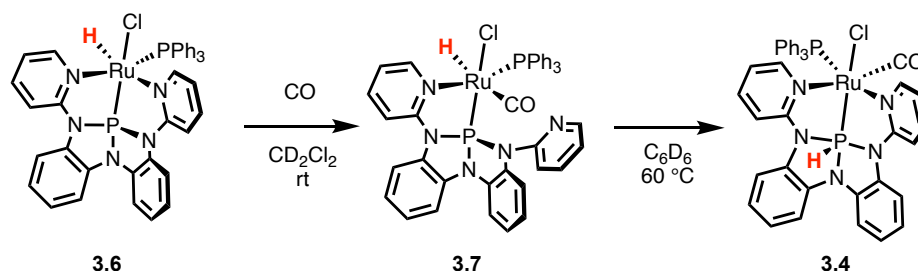
Figure 3-12. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of (a) **3.6**, (b) **3.7** and (c) **3.4** in C_6D_6 . Units are in ppm. Inset figures show ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectra.

3-4-2. Reaction of **3.6** and CO

Next, the Ru–H complex **3.6** was treated with CO to see if an intramolecular H-migration is induced. However, a reaction of compound **3.6** with CO (1 atm) at ambient temperature did not return the expected metallophosphorane immediately. Instead, the reaction afforded another metal-

phosphine type complex **3.7** with a κ^2 -*P,N*-chelation mode by a substitution of one of the pyridyl moieties (Scheme 3-7).

Scheme 3-7. Reaction of CO with **3.6** followed by intramolecular H-transfer.



The assignment of **3.7** was based on the observation that the resonance corresponding to the triamide phosphorous was found at δ 185.7 ppm, coupled to the ^{31}P nucleus of PPh_3 (δ 54.6 ppm) by 38 Hz (Figure 3-12b), suggesting that there are no drastic changes in the environment of two phosphorus nuclei upon reaction. In contrast to the minor changes in the ^{31}P NMR spectra, ^1H NMR spectra displayed a significant effect of the substitution. The Ru–H resonance appeared at δ –4.53 ppm, significantly shifted downfield from that of **3.6** (δ –12.03 ppm) and coupled to two ^{31}P nuclei ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 38$ Hz, 20 Hz). In addition, the signals corresponding to the hydrogens of substituted pyridyl ring were found significantly upfield relative to **3.7**, which agrees with the increase of shielding due to the dissociation of pyridyl nitrogen atom from Ru center.

The κ^2 -chelating mode of **3.7** was further confirmed by the solid-state structure determined by X-ray diffraction on a single crystal obtained from a slow diffusion of pentane into a dichloromethane solution via layering at -35°C (Figure 3-13). Distinctively, the $d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1)$ bond distance (2.1758(7) Å) is significantly shorter than the typical range for $\text{R}_3\text{P-Ru}$ bonds ($2.20 \text{ \AA} < d < 2.45 \text{ \AA}$). In $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$ (**3.3**), a metal–phosphine type complex with a κ^3 -chelating mode, the $d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1)$ bond distance (2.1262(3) Å) is shorter and the angles $\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$ (113.95°) and

$\angle N_1-P_1-N_3$ (147.62°) are larger than **3.3**, indicating the position of Ru atom relative to **L1** and the geometry of phosphorus triamide framework are strongly constrained by the chelation of pyridyl rings. Additionally, the NMR and solid-structure data both display that the pyridyl ring *trans* to the Ru–H bond is selectively substituted by CO, probably due to the strong *trans* effect of H⁻ ligands.^{30,31}

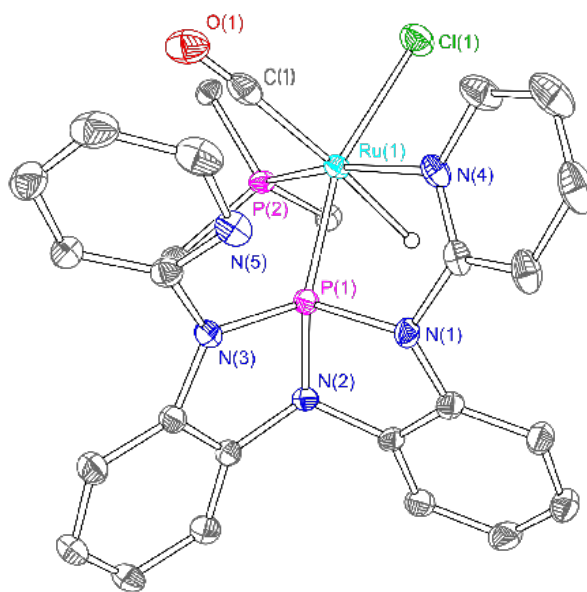


Figure 3-13. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **3.7**. Hydrogen atoms except H(1), carbon atoms in phenyl groups of PPh₃ and solvent molecules of crystallization are also omitted for clarity. Only one of the two independent molecules contained in the unit cell is shown.

Table 3-1. Selected bond distances (Å) and Angles (°) for **L1**, **3.7** and **3.3**.

metric	L1	3.7	3.3
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1)$		2.1758(7)	2.1262(3)
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_2)$		2.3041(7)	2.3329(3)
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-Cl}_1)$		2.4801(7)	2.4836(3)
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_1)$	1.7786(8)	1.736(2)	1.7135(9)
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_2)$	1.7485(8)	1.730(2)	1.7085(9)
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_3)$	1.7341(8)	1.706(2)	1.7280(9)
$\angle \text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_2$		129.11(8)	147.62(3)
$\angle \text{P}_1\text{-Ru}_1\text{-Cl}_1$		162.08(3)	168.851(10)
$\angle \text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	108.67(4)	111.12(11)	113.94(4)
$\angle \text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_2$	89.45(4)	92.47(11)	92.04(4)
$\angle \text{N}_2\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	90.56(4)	91.79(10)	91.40(4)

3-4-3. Intramolecular H-transfer reactivity of **3.7**

When the C₆D₆ solution of **3.7** was heated at 60 °C, an immediate color change from pale yellow to orange was observed. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum showed the formation of single species with a significant upfield chemical shift for phosphorus triamide at δ -11.9 ppm, which is coupled to the other phosphorus atom of PPh₃ ligand at δ 53.8 ppm (²J_{P-P} = 29 Hz) (Figure 3-12c). The formation of P-H bond was suggested by the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR, which showed an additional larger scale coupling of the signal at δ -11.9 ppm (¹J_{P-H} = 531 Hz). In ¹H NMR spectrum, the coupling partner was found at δ 7.51 ppm and there was no signal observed in the upfield metal-hydride range (δ < 0 ppm). These spectroscopic results are all consistent with the previously characterized metallophosphorane **3.4**. In effect, upon heating complex **3.7** undergoes an intramolecular H-transfer from Ru to P with coordination of the free pyridyl arm to yield the metallophosphorane **3.4** with κ³-N,P,N-chelation mode (Scheme 3-7, right).

3-4-4. Kinetic Study of the Intramolecular H-transfer

Next, the intramolecular H-transfer of **3.7** to form **3.4** in C_6D_6 (Scheme 3-7, right) was monitored by 1H NMR at variable temperatures to obtain kinetic data and investigate the mechanism. The reaction rate was revealed to follow a first-order decay with respect to consumption of **3.7** (eq 1). The result suggests that a bimolecular H-transfer process involving two molecules of **3.7** is not likely. Transition state parameters ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 25 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta H^\ddagger = 28 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger = 13 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) were obtained from Eyring analysis (Figure 3-14).

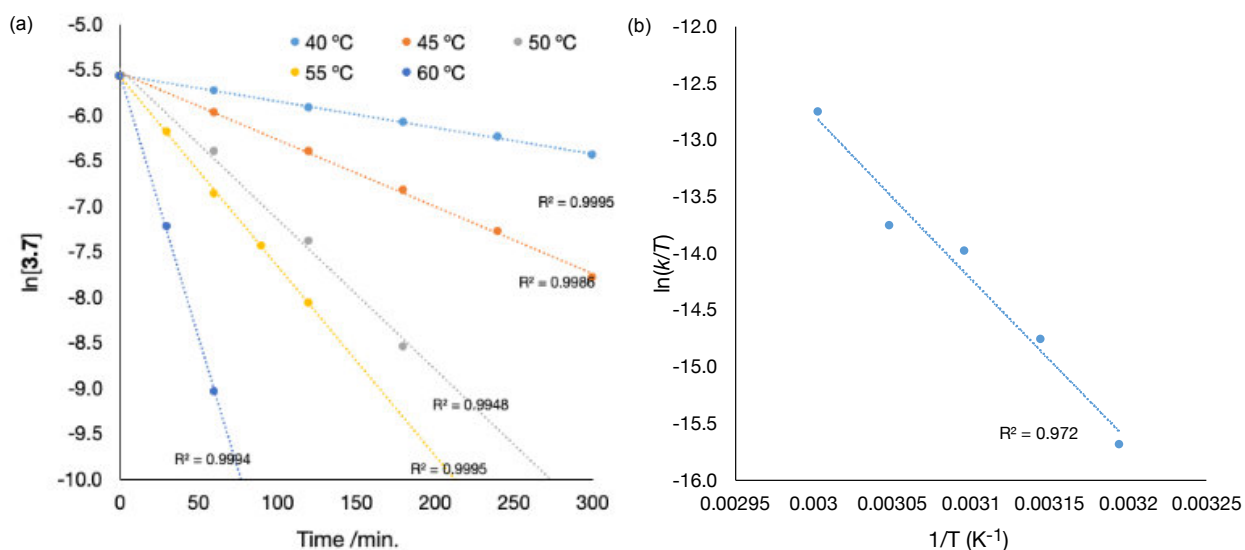
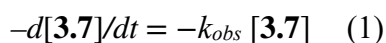


Figure 3-14. (a) Kinetic experiments of intramolecular H-transfer. Plot of $\ln[\mathbf{3.7}]$ vs time monitored ($[\mathbf{3.7}]_0 = 2.6 \text{ mM}$, C_6D_6) at 313 K – 333 K. (b) Eyring plot of $\ln(k/T)$ versus $1/T$ (k = first-order rate constant, T = temperature in Kelvin) for the reaction of **3.7** to give **3.4**.

3-4-5. DFT Mechanistic Studies

In collaboration with Prof. S. Grimme and coworkers at the University of Bonn, the hydride transfer mechanism from **3.7** to **3.4** was further investigated by DFT at the ZORA-PBE0-D4³²⁻

$^{35}+\text{COSMO-RS}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)^{36, 37} / \text{ZORA-def2-QZVPP}^{38} // \text{PBEh-3c}^{39}$ level of theory (Figure 3-15 and Figure 3-16). Two unimolecular pathways for the exergonic transfer reaction ($\Delta G_R = -12.3$ kcal·mol⁻¹) were evaluated: (A) hydride transfer after prior isomerization and (B) hydride transfer via a pyridyl intermediate.

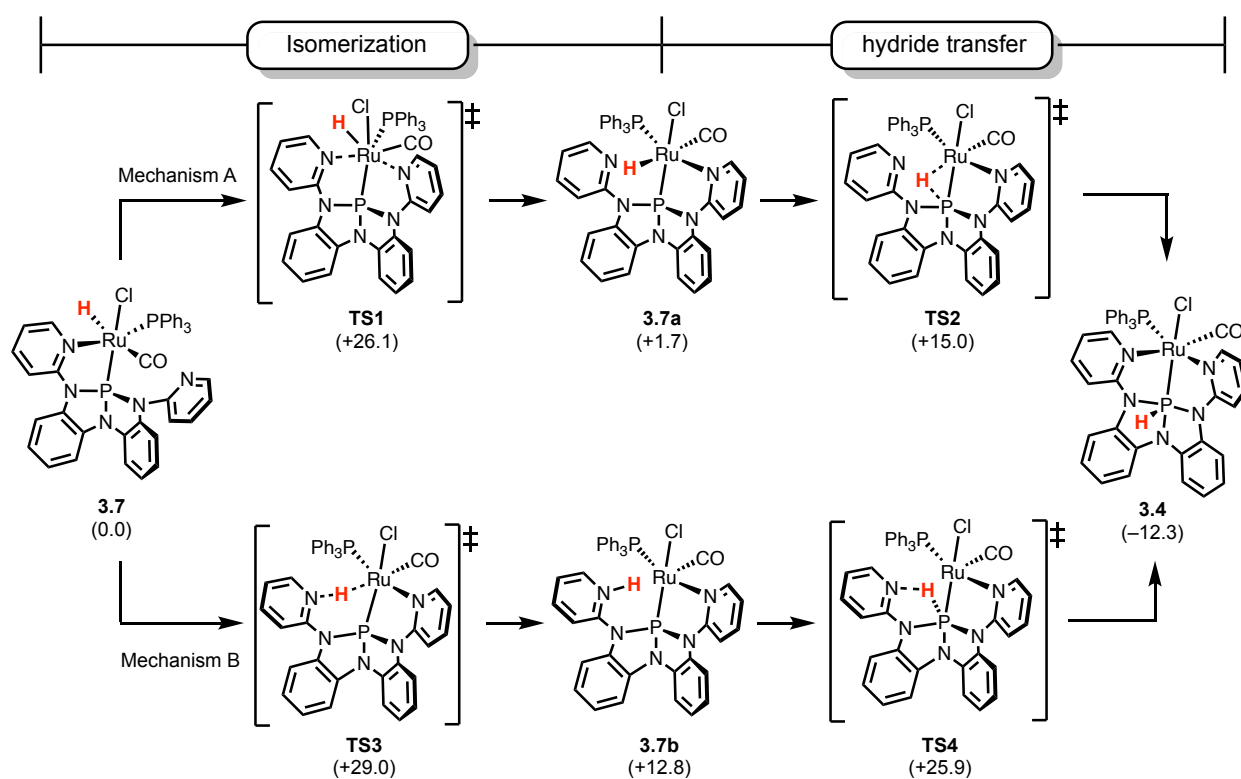


Figure 3-15. Computed reaction and activation free energies at the ZORA-PBE0-D4/ZORA-def2-QZVPP/PBEh-3c level of theory for the hydride transfer from **3.7** to **3.4** for two mechanisms. All values are given in kcal·mol⁻¹.

The first pathway A involves an initial isomerization of **3.7** via **TS1** ($\Delta G^\ddagger(\text{TS1}) = 26.1$ kcal·mol⁻¹) yielding intermediate **3.7a** ($\Delta G(\text{3.7a}) = 1.7$ kcal·mol⁻¹). Subsequent hydride transfer via **TS2** ($\Delta G^\ddagger(\text{TS2}) = 15.0$ kcal·mol⁻¹) yields product **3.4**. The pyridyl-mediated pathway B involves the hydride transfer from Ru to the pyridyl moiety ($\Delta G^\ddagger(\text{TS3}) = 29.0$ kcal·mol⁻¹) forming intermediate **3.7b** ($\Delta G(\text{3.7b}) = 12.8$ kcal·mol⁻¹) followed by the transfer from the pyridyl moiety

to P via **TS4** ($\Delta G^\ddagger(\text{TS4}) = 25.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). The pathway A is preferred over pathway B with an overall reaction barrier of $29.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ resulting from the rate-determining initial isomerization step. The calculated activation free energy of $\Delta G^\ddagger(\text{TS1}) = 26.1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($\Delta H^\ddagger(\text{TS1}) = 26.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger(\text{TS1}) = 1.3 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) matches well the experimental value obtained by Eyring analysis. We note that a direct pathway where the hydride transfer occurs first followed by isomerization was also investigated, but yielded a much larger activation free energy for the rate determining step and will not be discussed in detail here.

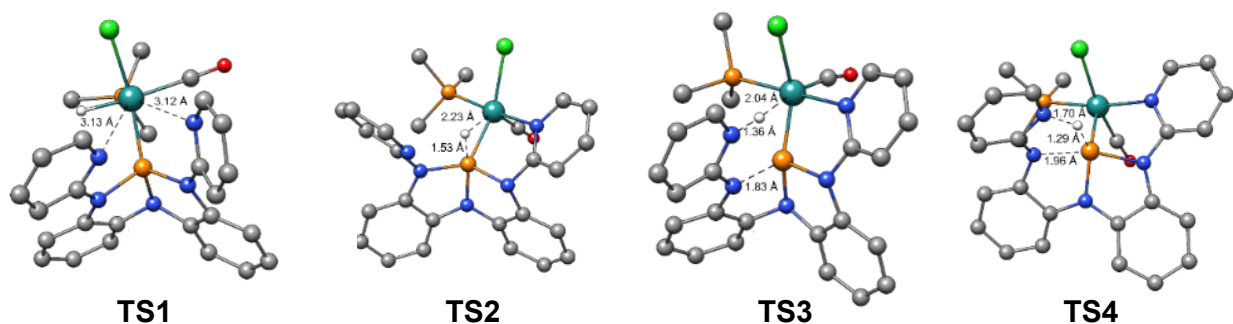


Figure 3-16. Computed structures for Transition states **TS1-TS4**. Hydrogen atoms except H(1) and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligand are omitted for clarity.

3-4-6. Discussion: hydride transfer mechanism

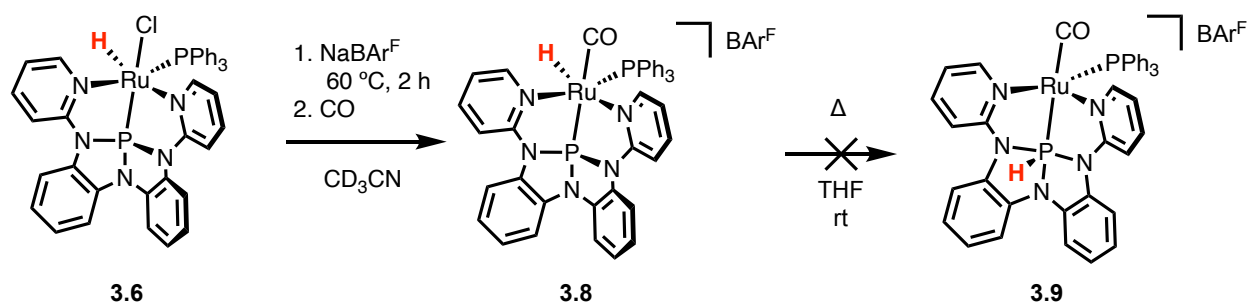
The mechanistic investigation showed the α -H-migration has the character of a hydride migration. In particular, the transition state with the three-membered Ru–P–H metallacycle (**TS2**) is reminiscent of the classic 1,1- and 1,2-migratory insertions of CO and alkenes, respectively, into metal hydrides. Based on the similarity, it seemed reasonable to attempt to investigate directional control in the migration reactivity by external stimulus, such as coordinative unsaturation.

3-5. Effect of Perturbation of the Ru Coordination Environment on Reversible Intramolecular α -H-migration

3-5-1. Chloride abstraction from Complex **3.6** to prevent intramolecular H-migration

In focusing on the possible reversibility of migration, we attempted to control the migration reactivity by modifying the coordination environment first through chloride abstraction. $\text{NaBAR}^{\text{F}}_4$ (1.1 eq) was added to an acetonitrile- d_3 solution of **3.6** and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 2 hours. The resulting solution was filtered and placed under a CO atmosphere to yield cationic Ru complex **3.8** (Scheme 3-8, left).

Scheme 3-8. Prevention of metallophosphorane formation by Cl abstraction.

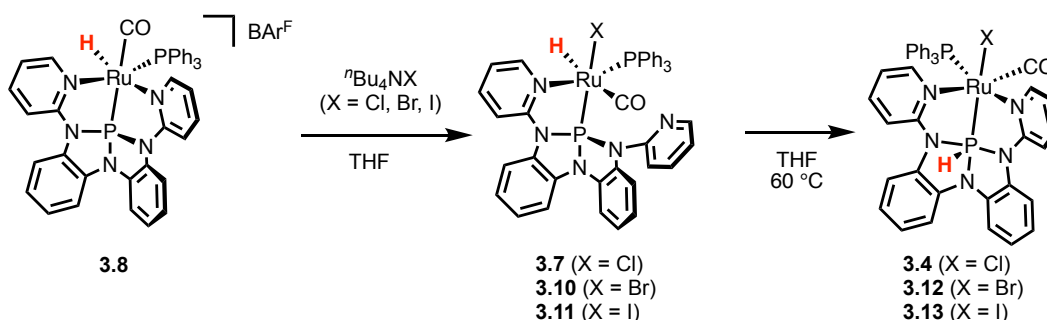


The incorporation of CO ligand is confirmed by a singlet signal at δ 185.2 ppm in ^{13}C NMR spectrum. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum displays two doublet signals at δ 181.6 ppm (triamide phosphorus) and δ 54.4 ppm (PPh_3), coupled to each other with $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 42$ Hz. In ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectra, the signal of triamide phosphorus nucleus is further split into a doublet ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 35$ Hz). The corresponding coupling partner is found as a double of doublets in ^1H NMR spectra at δ -5.03 ppm, indicative of a ruthenium–hydride signal. The relatively small coupling constants ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 42$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 35$ Hz and 20 Hz) indicates that all hydride and phosphorus ligands are mutually related by *cis* stereochemistry (i.e. *fac*-configuration). This observation suggests that the CO ligand

of **3.8** is located at the position *trans* to triamide phosphorus and there is no other stereoisomerization in the conversion from **3.6** to **3.8**.

Notably, and in contrast to complex **3.7**, complex **3.8** does not undergo an intramolecular H-transfer reaction to form a corresponding metallophosphorane **3.9** when heated (Scheme 3-8, *right*). Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations at the ZORA-PBE0-D4+COSMO-RS(THF)/ZORA-def2-QZVPP//PBEh-3c level of theory revealed **3.9** to be 3.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ higher in Gibbs free energy than **3.8**. Qualitatively, the reaction is thermodynamically unfavorable, probably due to the formation of a formal 16e⁻ complex from an 18e⁻ complex.

Scheme 3-9. Induction of intramolecular H-transfer by external halide addition.



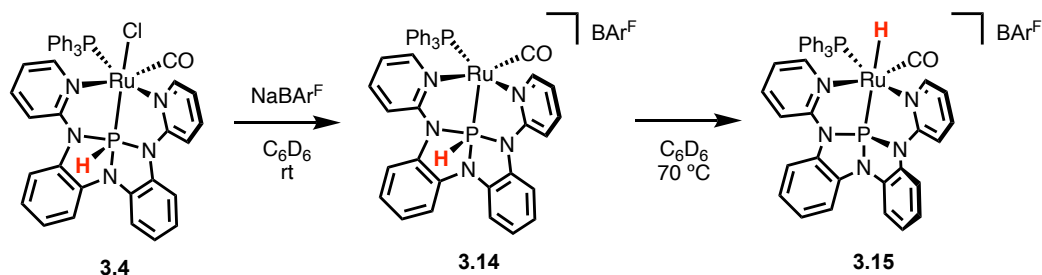
Treatment of **3.8** with ⁿBu₄NCl results in the formation of the κ²-(P,N)-chelating species **3.7** by ligand substitution of one of the pyridyl moieties for chloride. As previously demonstrated, complex **3.7** can be further converted into metallophosphorane **3.4** upon heating (Scheme 3-9). Indeed, the corresponding metallophosphoranones with Ru–Br (**3.12**) and Ru–I (**3.13**) bonds could be synthesized by analogous reactions of **3.8** with ⁿBu₄NBr and ⁿBu₄NI, respectively (spectral data are in Table 3-2), where the intermediacy of **3.10** and **3.11** are assumed by analogy.

Table 3-2. Selected NMR spectroscopic data for RuX(CO)(PPh₃)(L1) (**3.4**, **3.12**, **3.13**).

Entry	³¹ P NMR $\delta_{P(N)3}$ / ppm	³¹ P NMR δ_{PPh3} / ppm	¹ H NMR δ_{PH} / ppm	² J _{P-P} / Hz	¹ J _{P-H} / Hz
3.4 (X = Cl)	-12.3	54.7	7.66	29	535
3.12 (X = Br)	-12.0	54.9	7.63	27	537
3.13 (X = I)	-11.3	56.1	7.48	25	538

3-5-2. Chloride Abstraction from Metallophosphorane **3.4**: Intramolecular H-back-migration from P to Ru

Scheme 3-10. Intramolecular back-migration of hydride by Cl abstraction from **3.4**.



Based on the results, we expected it might be possible to recover a Ru–H bond from a metallophosphorane by changing the coordination environment of Ru. When a C₆D₆ solution of **3.4** with NaBARF₄ (1.1 eq) was stirred at ambient temperature, precipitation of NaCl as a white powder was observed. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of this solution following filtration shows formation of a new species **3.14** with a phosphorus triamide resonance at δ –21.6 ppm (Scheme 3-10, *left*). A ¹H NMR signal in the downfield region (δ 6.62 ppm) with large ¹J_{P–H} coupling constant (569 Hz) suggests the P–H bond still remains in **3.14**. However, when the solution of **3.14** was heated at reflux overnight, the color was observed to change from yellow to deep orange. At this time, the ³¹P NMR displays a resonance for triamide phosphorus nucleus at δ 187.7 ppm, significantly downfield from **3.4** and **3.14** and out of the pentacoordinate phosphorus region. The signal is coupled to the other phosphorus nucleus of triphenylphosphine at δ 59.1 ppm (²J_{P–P} = 20 Hz) and a hydrogen nucleus (J_{P–H} = 202 Hz). In ¹H NMR spectra, a drastic upfield shift is observed for the coupling partner of the triamide phosphorus nucleus, which resonates at δ –2.90 ppm in the Ru–H region. The ²J_{P–H} coupling constant (202 Hz) is relatively large, indicating that the triamido phosphorus and the new hydride ligand are mutually in a *trans* configuration. These spectroscopic

results suggest formation of ruthenium–phosphine type complex **3.15** (Scheme 3-10, *right*) in which the hydride formerly bound to P has migrated to Ru and now occupies the site initially housing the abstracted Cl ligand. Although complex **3.15** is a stereoisomer of **3.8**, the interconversion between the two species was not observed, suggesting the stereoisomerization has a high reaction barrier. Notably, a reaction of **3.15** with tetrabutylammonium chloride at 60 °C recovers the original metallophosphorane **3.4** via another intramolecular H-transfer from Ru to P.

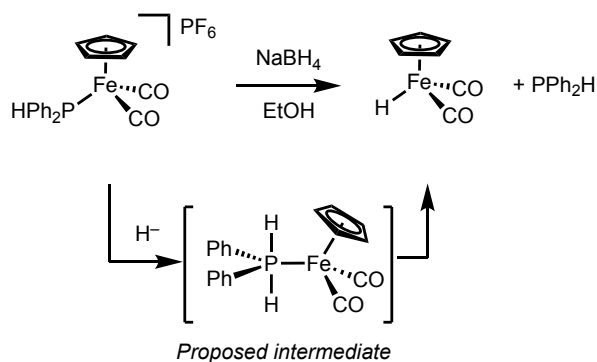
3-6. Synthesis of Metallohydrophosphorane from Metal–phosphine by Reactions with Exogenous Hydride Sources

3-6-1. Reactions of complex 3.3 and sodium borohydride

In previous sections, we demonstrated the metallophosphoranes can be synthesized by (i) a net insertion of P(III) into P–H or (ii) an α -H-migration from Ru to P. Based on the hydridic property of the formed P–H bond of metallohydrophosphorane **3.4** (Scheme 3-5), we also hypothesized that reactions of metal–phosphines with exogenous hydride nucleophiles would yield metallohydrophosphoranes.

Previously, Nakazawa, Miyoshi and co-authors used a similar approach of nucleophilic attack; the reaction of $[\text{Cp}(\text{CO})_2\text{Fe}(\text{PPh}_2\text{H})]\text{PF}_6$ and NaBH_4 in ethanol yielded $\text{Cp}(\text{CO})_2\text{FeH}$ and free PPh_2H (Scheme 3-11).⁴⁰ The authors proposed a mechanism with metallophosphorane intermediate, formed by initial nucleophilic attack of H^- to the phosphorus center.⁴¹

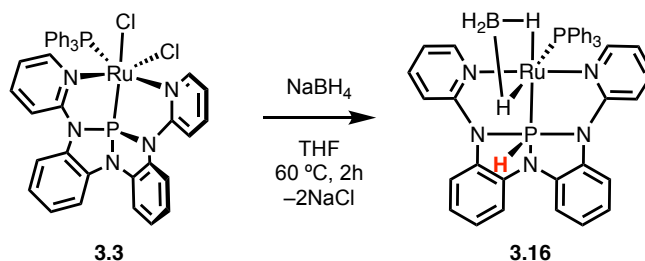
Scheme 3-11. Proposed formation of metallophosphorane via nucleophilic halide addition by Nakazawa and Miyoshi.



Treatment of metal–phosphine type complex **3.3** with NaBH_4 in tetrahydrofuran at $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ afforded a single product (**3.16**) cleanly (Scheme 3-12). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra indicated the formation of a new metallophosphorane complex with a large upfield-shifted resonance of the

phosphorus triamide at $\delta -7.6$ ppm, coupled to remaining PPh_3 ligand at $\delta 62.8$ ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 66$ Hz) (Figure 3-17b). The ^1H NMR spectrum showed a doublet of doublets at $\delta 8.96$ ppm ($^2J_{\text{PH}} = 535$ Hz, 5.0 Hz), which suggests the formation of P–H bond.

Scheme 3-12. Reaction of **3.3** and NaBH_4 .



(a) **3.3**



(b) **3.16** (**3.3** + NaBH_4)



(c) **3.17** (**3.16** + Et_2NH + CO)



(d) **3.18** (**3.16** + Et_2NH)

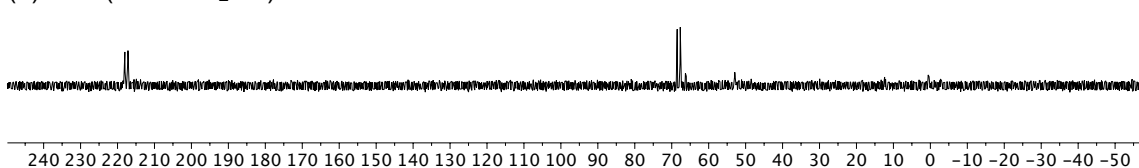


Figure 3-17. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (a) **3.3**, (b) **3.16** (c) **3.17** (d) **3.18**. Units are in ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 .

The solid-state structure of **3.16** determined by X-ray diffraction on a single crystal grown from a CH_2Cl_2 solution layered with pentane revealed the identity of metallohydrophosphorane **3.16** as $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}(\eta^2\text{-BH}_4)(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1}^{\text{H}})$ (Figure 3-18, Scheme 3-12). The formation of P–H bond was accompanied by the substitution of two Cl ligands with $\eta^2\text{-BH}_4$ ligand and the isomerization of tridentate ligand **L1** from *facial* to *meridional* configuration. The planarization of the phosphorus

triamide framework was observed ($\angle N_1-P_1-N_3 = 168.23(4)^\circ$) to result the pentacoordinate phosphorus center with the H and Ru substituents at equatorial positions.

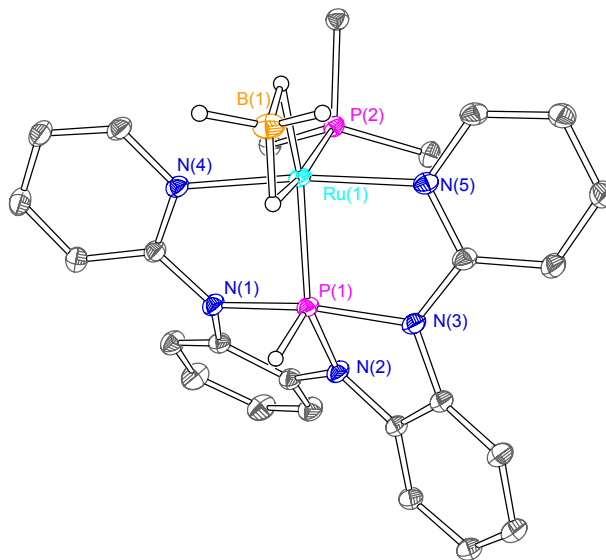


Figure 3-18. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **3.16**. Hydrogen atoms except H(1) and ones in BH₄ ligand, carbon atoms in phenyl groups of PPh₃ are omitted for clarity.

Table 3-3. Selected bond distances (Å) and Angles (°) for **3.16** and **3.4**.

metric	3.16	3.4
$d(\text{Ru}_1-\text{P}_1)$	2.2161(3)	2.2509(4)
$d(\text{Ru}_1-\text{P}_2)$	2.2900(3)	2.3359(4)
$d(\text{P}_1-\text{N}_1)$	1.8802(10)	1.8362(14)
$d(\text{P}_1-\text{N}_2)$	1.7423(10)	1.7178(14)
$d(\text{P}_1-\text{N}_3)$	1.8691(10)	1.8162(14)
$\angle \text{Ru}_1-\text{P}_1-\text{N}_2$	148.19(4)	140.14(6)
$\angle \text{N}_1-\text{P}_1-\text{N}_3$	168.23(4)	170.74(7)
$\angle \text{N}_1-\text{P}_1-\text{N}_2$	84.01(4)	86.59(7)
$\angle \text{N}_2-\text{P}_1-\text{N}_3$	84.22(4)	87.25(7)
τ_5	0.33	0.50

The ^1H NMR spectrum of **3.16** only showed a broad signal at $\delta -7.81$ ppm at ambient temperature for one proton of BH_4^- , probably due to a fluxional behavior of the ligand. At 193 K, signals for all four hydrogens were visible in the spectrum; two doublets are observed at $\delta -2.77$ and -7.63 ppm for the bridging hydrides and a broad singlet at $\delta 3.75$ ppm corresponding to two terminal hydrogens (Figure 3-19). Upon rising temperatures, the signals collapse. As a point of reference, similar fluxional behavior of $\eta^2\text{-BH}_4^-$ is reported for a $(\text{PNP})\text{RuH}(\text{BH}_4)$ complex by Milstein.⁴²

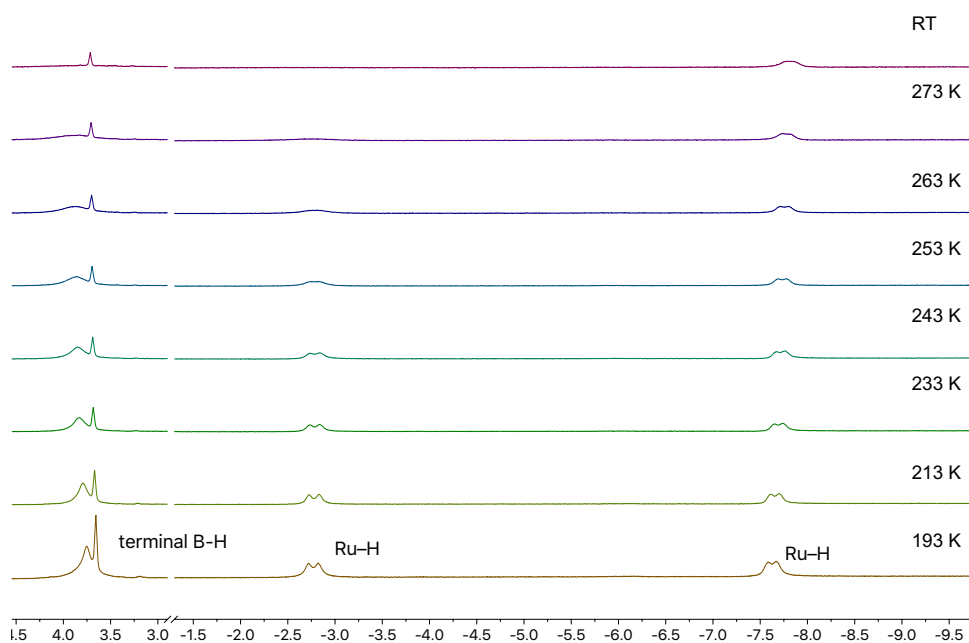
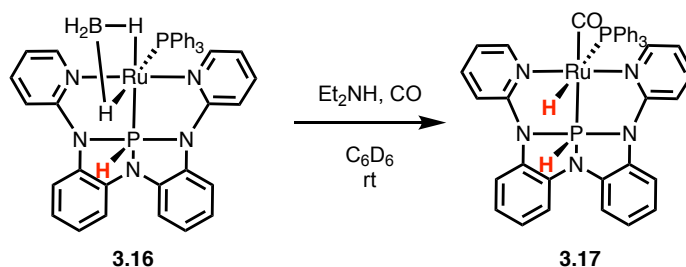


Figure 3-19. Variable-temperature (193 K – room temperature) ^1H NMR spectra of complex **3.16** in the region of BH_4 ligand. (solvent: CD_2Cl_2)

3-6-2. Reaction of tetrahydroborate complex **3.16** with diethylamine

Scheme 3-13. Reaction of **3.16** with base under CO atmosphere.



Treatment of complex **3.16** with diethylamine under CO atmosphere affords a Ru–H complex **3.17** (Scheme 3-13). The neutral CO ligand fills the vacant coordination site upon removal of BH₃. The assignment was based on ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy (Figure 3-18, Figure 3-20). The ¹H NMR spectra show two hydride signals at δ 9.24 ppm (P–H, H_a) and at δ –6.50 ppm (Ru–H, H_b). In the ³¹P NMR spectra, the triamidophosphorus resonates in low-field region at δ –2.8 ppm (P_a) and the PPh₃ (P_b) at δ 35.2 ppm. The coupling constants among these four nuclei are shown in Figure 3-20.

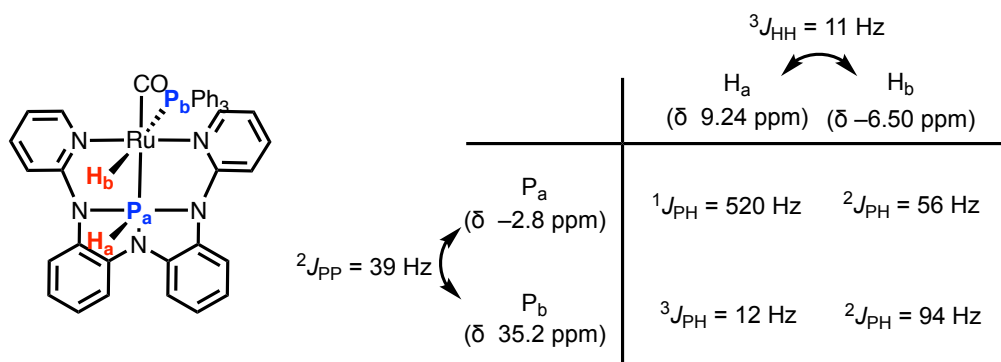
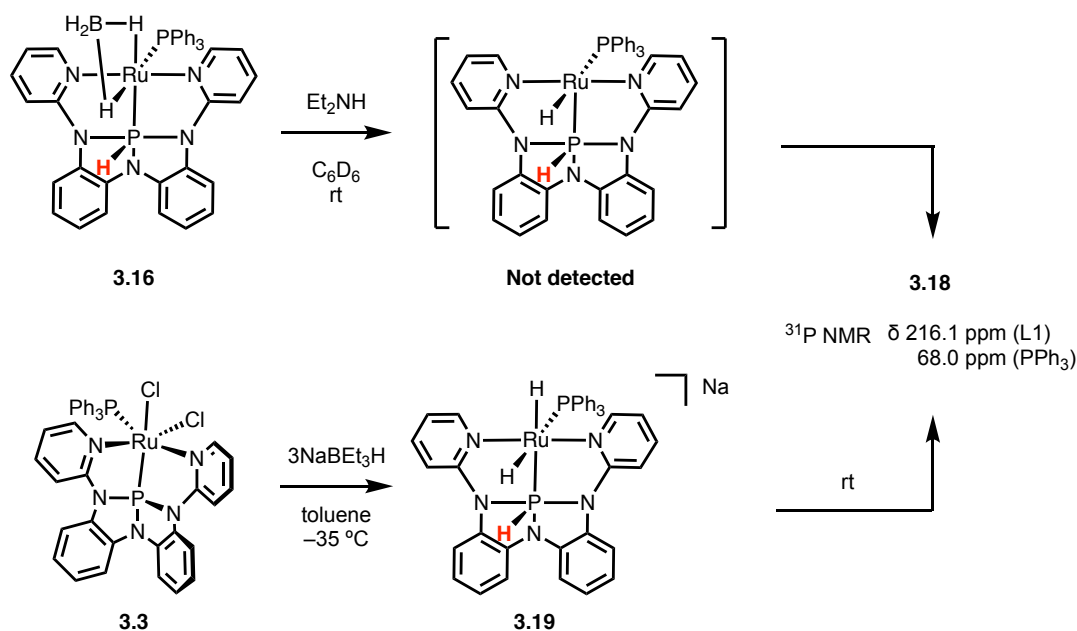


Figure 3-20. Important ¹H NMR and ³¹P NMR signals and couplings in **3.17**.

Compound **3.17** gradually decomposes in solution and the formation of free H₂ is detected in ¹H NMR spectra (δ 4.47 ppm in C₆D₆), suggesting a reductive elimination from **3.17**. Additionally, treatment of **3.17** and acetophenone in C₆D₆ at 80 °C yields a trace amount of 1-phenylethanol,

indicating C=O hydrogenation by **3.17**. However, the fate of the Ru complex in these reactions was not clear; the decomposition is accompanied by dissociation of free PPh₃ and an uncharacterized product with a ³¹P NMR signal at δ 23 ppm.

Scheme 3-14. Decomposition of two metallohydrophosphoranes **3.16** and **3.19** yielding same uncharacterized product **3.18**.



Distinct reactivity was observed when addition of Et₂NH was performed without CO. Under an N₂ atmosphere, complex **3.16** slowly reacts with Et₂NH in C₆D₆ to afford complex **3.18**, with ³¹P NMR resonances at δ 217.6 ppm and 68.1 ppm with relatively strong mutual coupling (²J_{P-P} = 170 Hz, Figure 3-18). Based on the significant downfield shift and absence of low-field signals (δ < 0 ppm) in ¹H NMR, we initially anticipated product **3.18** is Ru⁰(PPh₃)(κ³-**L1**), formed by a dissociation of Et₂NH•BH₃ followed by a reductive elimination of H₂. However, the ³¹P NMR signal at δ 217.6 ppm still has a coupling with a H atom (J_{P-H} = 180 Hz). The coupling partner was not identified in ¹H NMR and possibly in the complex aryl region. We also suspected the formation of lower coordinate P ligand via P–N bond cleavage, but it is not likely because of the twofold

equivalence of ^1H NMR spectrum suggesting a C_3 -symmetry in the solution state. Until now, the identity of **3.18** has been unknown and its characterization is still in progress.

3-6-3. Reactions of complex **3.3** and sodium triethylborohydride

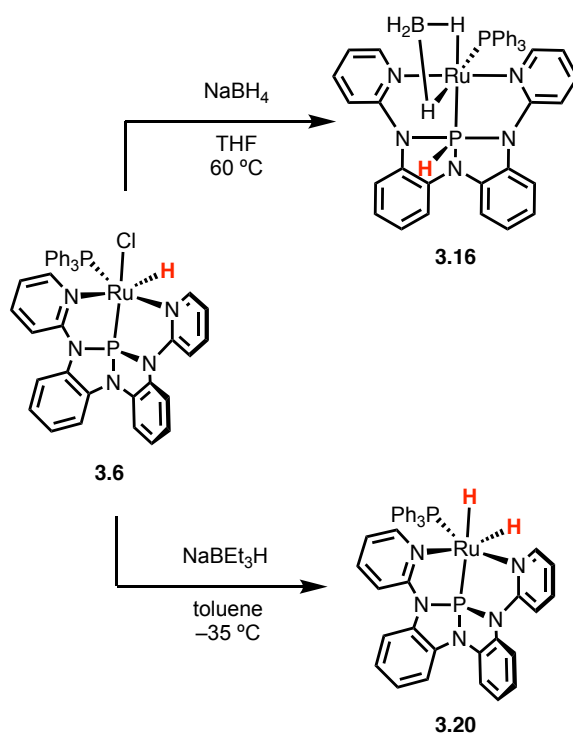
Considering the formation of borohydride complex **3.16**, NaBEt_3H was also used as a hydride source. Treatment of **3.3** with NaBEt_3H (5 eq) in toluene at $-35\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ afforded a different product assigned as **3.19**. ^{31}P NMR spectra of **3.19** displayed two resonances of triamidophosphorus to δ 10.4 ppm, whose upfield shift from **3.3** suggests metallophosphorane formation, the PPh_3 nucleus at δ 61.9 ppm with mutual coupling ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 33\text{ Hz}$). In ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR, ($J = 469\text{ Hz}$, 140 Hz , 33 Hz). The three coupling partner hydrogens all appeared in the ^1H NMR spectrum; one is a P–H signal in high-field region (δ 9.57 ppm, $^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 140\text{ Hz}$) and the other two signals in low-field Ru–H region (δ -4.10 ppm, $^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 469\text{ Hz}$ and δ -7.11 ppm, $^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 469\text{ Hz}$). These data indicate that three-fold addition NaBEt_3H to **3.3** affords anionic trihydride complex **3.19** (Scheme 3-14). Even when fewer equivalents of NaBEt_3H were added, however, the reaction affords **3.19** albeit with lower conversion. When the solution of **3.19** was warmed to ambient temperature, all low-field ^1H NMR signals ($\delta < 0\text{ ppm}$) corresponding to Ru–H disappear to yield complex **3.18**, the uncharacterized product of the reaction of **3.16** and Et_2NH under N_2 atmosphere (Scheme 3-14).

3-6-4. Reactions of **3.6** with hydride sources

Metal–phosphine type complex **3.6** was also reacted with these hydride sources. While treatment of **3.6** with NaBH_4 afforded the same product **3.16**, a novel complex **3.20** was produced when NaBEt_3H (1 equiv.) was added to a toluene solution of **3.6** at $-35\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Scheme 3-15). An

increase in P-coordination number is not likely based on small changes in the chemical shifts of ^{31}P NMR signals (δ 182.5 ppm and 77.3 ppm, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 26$ Hz) for **3.20** compared to **3.6**. In ^1H NMR spectra of **3.20**, a set of low-field signals are found at δ -2.66 ppm ($J = 174, 23, 10$ Hz) and -14.11 ppm ($J = 27, 17, 10$ Hz), corresponding to *trans*- and *cis*-hydride ligands to triamidophosphorus, respectively. Thus complex **3.20** was assigned as $\text{RuH}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$, formed by a monosubstitution of Cl^- in **3.6** by H^- (Scheme 3-15).

Scheme 3-15. Reactions of **3.6** with hydride sources.

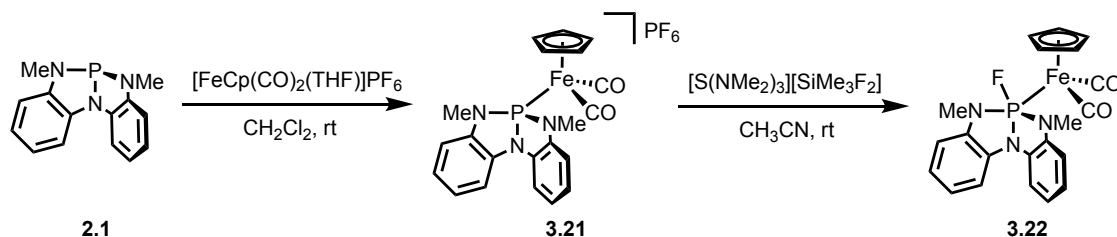


3-7. Nonspectator L/X Switching of Cationic Cyclopentadienylruthenium(II) Complexes with Nontrigonal Phosphorus(III) Ligands

3-7-1. Metalation of **L1** with $[\text{CpRu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3]\text{PF}_6$ and $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Ru}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3]\text{PF}_6$

In previous sections, the reactions of the electrophilic P center with hydride sources were complicated by the simultaneous H^- -substitution of Cl ligands. Consequently, we attempted to achieve a simpler P-centered reactivity by using coordinatively saturated and inert ruthenium fragments instead. In related prior work of our laboratory, monodentate phosphorus triamide **2.1** was metalated with cationic cyclopentadienyliron(II) dicarbonyl fragment (Fc^+) to give complex **3.21**. Complex **3.21** was cleanly converted to metallofluorophosphorane **3.22** via nucleophilic addition of exogenous fluoride to the electrophilic P center, without the change in substitution at the metal center (Scheme 3-16).⁴³

Scheme 3-16. Previous work of nucleophilic fluoride addition to electronic P(III) ligand.



Inspired by this work, tridentate ligand **L1** was metalated with the ‘CpRu(II)’ fragment to similarly access a coordinatively saturated cationic metal complex bearing a nontrigonal σ_3 -P ligand. Specifically, treatment of **L1** with $[\text{CpRu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3]\text{PF}_6$ in THF at ambient temperature cleanly afforded novel complex **3.23** (Scheme 3-17). A singlet resonance at low-field (δ 210.2 ppm) in ^{31}P NMR spectra and twofold equivalence of the aryl region of ^1H NMR spectra support the formation of tridentate NPN complex. Analogous metalation with $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Ru}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3]\text{PF}_6$ (Cp^*

= pentamethylcyclopentadienyl) yielded a Cp* congener **3.24** with a ^{31}P NMR resonance at δ 207.6 ppm.

Scheme 3-17. Synthesis of cationic complexes **3.23** and **3.24**.

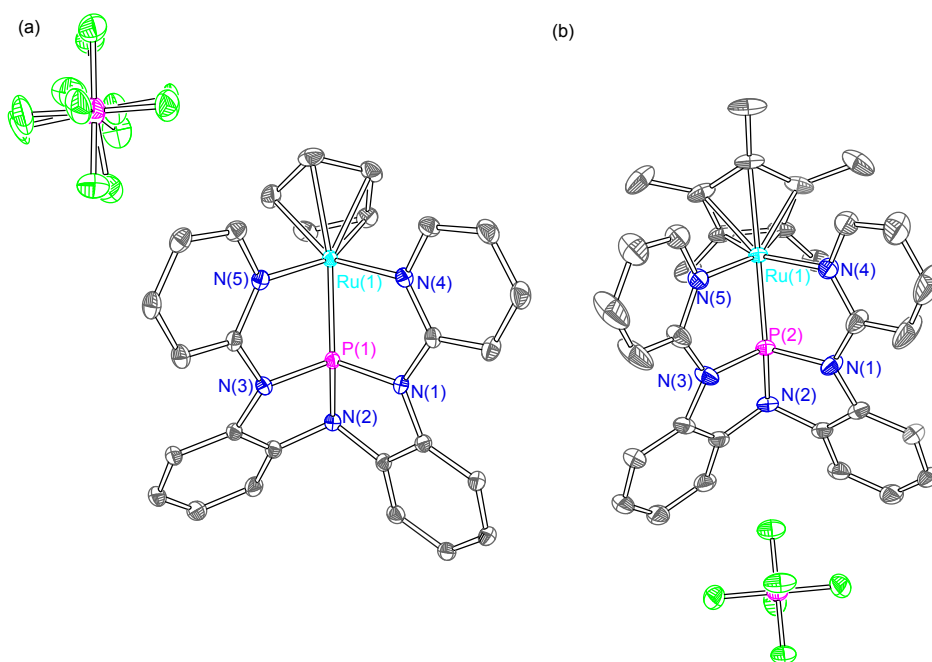
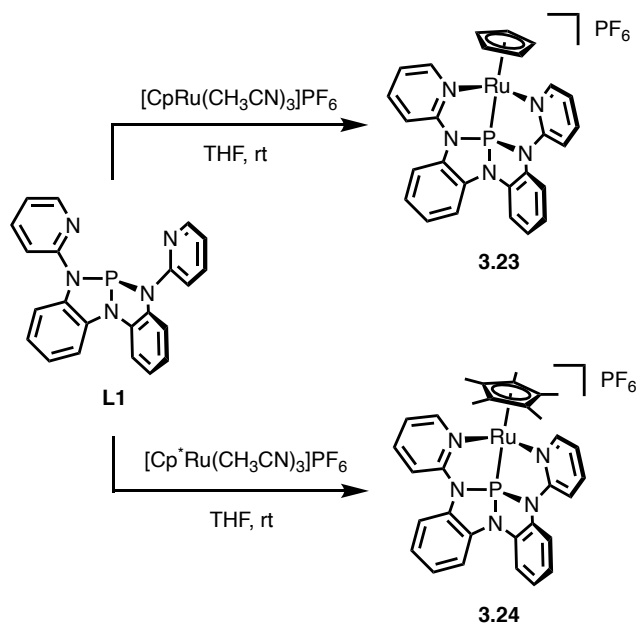
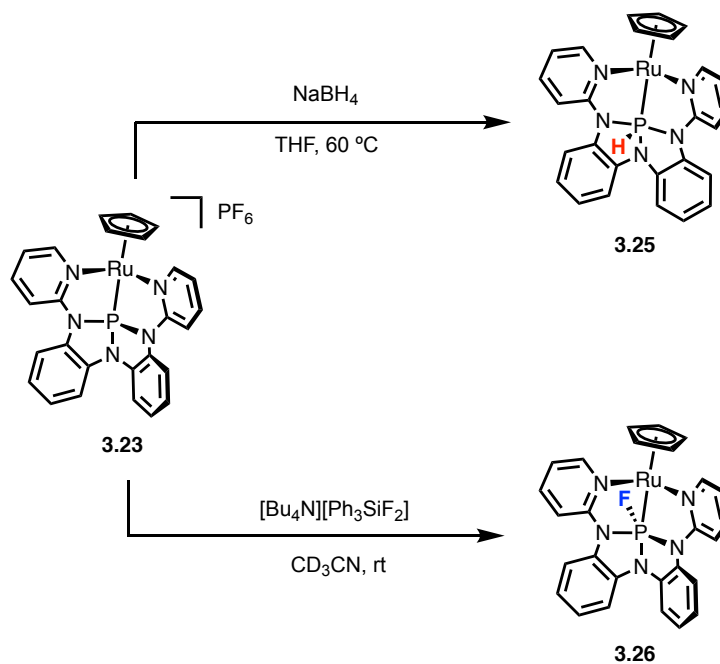


Figure 3-21. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for (a) **3.23** (b) **3.24**. Recrystallization solvents and Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

X-ray diffraction analysis of a single crystal of **3.23** grown in chloroform solution revealed a facial κ^3 -chelation mode of **L1**. The solid-state structure of **3.24** was also revealed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, showing mostly analogous structure to **3.23**. Notably, the $d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1)$ bond distance (2.1678(5) Å for **3.23** and 2.1560(5) Å for **3.24**) are rather short for ($\sigma^3\text{-P}$)–Ru bonds (2.20 Å $< d <$ 2.45 Å), albeit slightly longer than that found in **3.3** ($\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$) ($d = 2.1262(3)$ Å).

3-7-2. Hydride addition to **3.23**

Scheme 3-18. Synthesis of metallophosphoranes by nucleophilic addition of hydride and fluoride.



When cationic complex **3.23** was treated with NaBH_4 in THF at $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, an immediate color change of the solution from pale yellow to red was observed (Scheme 3-18, top). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of the product (**3.25**) displays a singlet at δ 16.3 ppm, a dramatic upfield shift compared to **3.23** ($\Delta\delta = -193.9$ ppm) (Figure 3-22a,b). Furthermore, the signal was split into a doublet in ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectra, with a large coupling constant of $J = 476$ Hz. In ^1H NMR spectra, the

corresponding coupling partner is found as a doublet in high-region at δ 8.22 ppm ($J = 476$ Hz), suggesting the formation of P–H bond. As expected, novel metallohydrophosphorane **3.25** was produced by an exogenous hydride addition to the P center. Notably, the hydricity of **3.25** is significantly stronger than the previously synthesized metallophosphorane **3.4**. When complex **3.25** was redissolve in CDCl_3 , immediate hydrodechlorination proceeds to recover the original cation $\text{CpRu}(\text{L1})^+$, confirmed by the observation of analogous ^{31}P NMR and ^1H NMR signal to **3.23**. Similar hydrodechlorination of chloroform was reported by our group for a P–H bond in HBpin adduct of nontrigonal phosphorus triamide **2.1**.⁴⁴

3-7-3. Fluoride addition to **3.23**

Lastly, an analogous fluoride addition was attempted for **3.23** (Scheme 3-18, *bottom*). Upon addition of tetrabutylammonium difluorotriphenylsilicate in CD_3CN at ambient temperature, the pale yellow solution turned to thick yellow. The formation of a P–F bond in the product (**3.26**) was indicated by a doublet resonance at δ 84.0 ppm with a large scalar coupling ($^1J_{\text{P-F}} = 1003$ Hz) (Figure 3-22c). The doublet signal in ^{19}F NMR spectra at 58.0 ppm has the complementary coupling ($^1J_{\text{P-F}} = 1004$ Hz). Thus complex **3.26** was assigned as a metallofluorophosphorane, formed by an exogenous fluoride addition to the P center.

(a) **3.23**



(b) **3.25 (3.23 + NaBH₄)**



(c) **3.26 (3.23 + [Bu₄N][Ph₃SiF₂])**

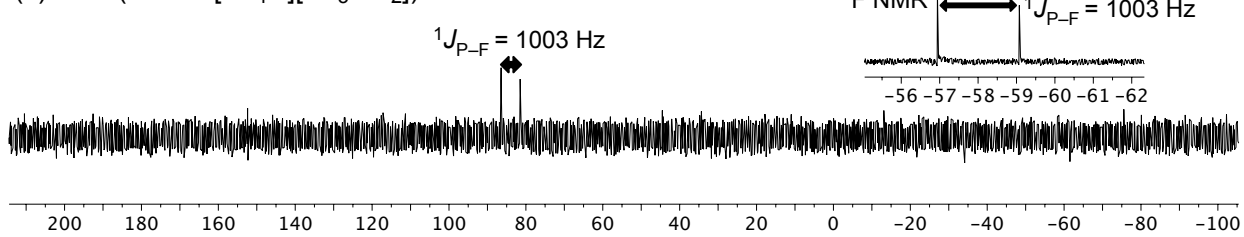


Figure 3-22. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spectra of (a) **3.23** (b) **3.25** (c) **3.26**. Units are in ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 . Inset spectra are (b) ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectra of **3.25**, (c) ^{19}F NMR spectra of **3.26**.

3-8. Conclusion and Outlook

Taken together, the results in Chapter 3 demonstrate that geometrically deformed tricoordinate phosphorus ligands exhibit properties that diverge from the traditional view of phosphines as spectator ligands. The relative ease-of-access to higher-coordinate organophosphorus substituents makes them viable entities in late transition metal organometallic chemistry arising from ‘nonspectator’ σ^3 -P ligand reactivity. A growing awareness of the ease with which metallophosphanes are accessed motivates us therefore to pursue additional study on higher coordination number phosphorus-based chelating ligands.

Moreover, the flexibility of the phosphorus center in nontrigonal phosphorous triamide **L1** to adopt various geometries and coordination numbers calls to mind a connection to the active participation of ligands as found in metal-ligand cooperative chemistry. In Chapter 3, the high preference of ruthenium for single oxidation state (Ru^{II}) and geometry (6-coordinate octahedral) made it easier to simplify the systems and to analyze the products. However, metals with higher coordinative and redox flexibility would seem to be ideal if we wish to target metal–ligand cooperative transformation accompanied by changes of oxidation states and/or coordination number of the metals too. In this vein, we will show novel metal–ligand cooperative reactivity of M–P bonds in Group 9 metal complexes in Chapter 4.

3-9. Experimental Section

3-9-1. General consideration and Methods

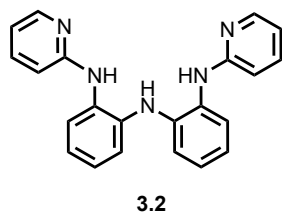
General consideration. All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, ACROS, TCI, Oakwood Chemical, or Strem Chemicals and used as received unless otherwise noted. Diethyl ether (Et₂O), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene and pentane were dried according to the method of Grubbs⁴⁵ as modified by Bergman⁴⁶ using a Glass Contour Solvent Purification System. All glassware was oven-dried at 120°C prior to use. All reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen atmosphere (Schlenk line or glovebox) unless otherwise noted. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker-400 (400 MHz) or Bruker-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer and processed with a MestReNova software. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are given in ppm with respect to solvent residual peak (CDCl₃, δ 7.26 ppm; CD₂Cl₂, δ 5.32 ppm; C₆D₆, δ 7.16 ppm), ¹³C{¹H} NMR shifts are given in ppm with respect to (CDCl₃ δ 77.16 ppm, CD₂Cl₂ δ 53.84 ppm, C₆D₆ δ 128.06 ppm). Coupling constants are reported as *J*-values in Hz. High resolution ESI mass spectra were obtained from the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory at the School of Chemical Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign or at the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory in the Department of Chemistry Instrumentation Facility, MIT, using either Agilent QTOF 6545 with ESI ionization source or a JEOL AccuTOF-DART (JMST100LP, ionSense DART source). X-ray diffraction data was collected on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area detector system equipped with a graphite monochromator and a MoK α fine-focus sealed tube ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). Raw data integration and reduction were performed with the SAINT⁴⁷ and SADABS⁴⁸ programs. Structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT⁴⁹ and refined by least-squares methods on F² using SHELXL software package. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement

parameters. The hydrogen atoms at phosphorus atoms of compound **3.4** and **3.16** were located in Fourier maps and were refined isotropically without constraints. All other hydrogen atoms were fixed in their ideal geometries. XP was used for graphical representations.

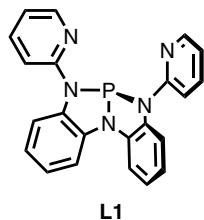
XANES Sample Preparation. P K-edge XANES samples were prepared in an N₂-filled glovebox with <1.0 ppm O₂ by grinding crystalline **3.3** and **3.4** (ca. 10 mg) for 2 min using a Wig-L-Bug grinder and polystyrene capsules containing a Plexiglas pestle. Samples were prepared similarly to Chapter 2, but their data were first collected using a gas-flow cell designed at Iowa for air-sensitive XAS measurements in the tender X-ray region. Subsequent P K-edge XANES data collected on **3.3** and **3.4** after brief exposure to air revealed no differences when compared to samples handled under rigorously air-free conditions.

Determination of rate constant and Eyring analysis. In an inert-atmosphere glovebox, compound **3.7** was dissolved in . The sample was then transferred to a sealable J. Young NMR tube.

3-9-2. Synthetic Procedures

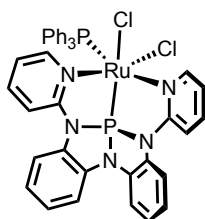


Synthesis of triamine 3.2. Bis(2-aminophenyl)amine **3.1**⁵⁰ (5.76 g, 28.9 mmol) was dissolved in 2-chloropyridine (11.5 mL, 122 mmol) and stirred under reflux overnight. After being cooled to RT, the mixture was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed three times with 1 M NaOH solution. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and filtered. The solution was concentrated under vacuum. To the dark mixture was added Et₂O and the resulting purple solid was filtered, thoroughly washed with Et₂O and dried *in vacuo* to give product as purple powder (6.66 g, 65.1 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (ddd, *J* = 5.0, 2.0, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (ddd, *J* = 8.3, 7.2, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.11-6.95 (m, 6H), 6.86 (br s, 2H), 6.63 (ddd, *J* = 7.2, 5.0, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 6.50 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (br s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.0, 148.3, 137.8, 137.6, 131.3, 125.5, 124.5, 122.3, 119.5, 114.8, 108.5 ppm. MS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₀N₅ (M+H): 354.1719, found: 354.1713



Synthesis of tridentate ligand L1. Triamine **3.2** (405 mg, 1.15 mmol) and triethylamine (1.60 mL, 11.5 mmol) was dissolved in THF/Et₂O (1/2, 18 mL). To the solution was added phosphorus trichloride (0.100 mL, 1.15 mmol) dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1h and then warmed to room temperature. After 4h of stirring at room temperature, the suspension was filtered through Celite under N₂ atmosphere and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting solid mixture was brought into a nitrogen-filled glovebox. The resulting solid mixture was recrystallized via slow diffusion of pentane into a benzene solution. The resulting crystalline solid was filtered and dried to give pure product of **L1** as off-white crystals (124 mg, 28.2 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz,

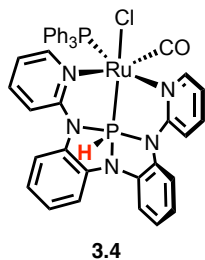
CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (dt, *J* = 4.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.02 – 6.92 (m, 3H) ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.6 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz), 148.0, 141.9 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 138.1, 135.2 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 124.6, 121.6, 119.0 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 118.6, 114.7 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 113.8 ppm. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.7 ppm. MS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₁₇N₅P (M+H): 382.1222, found: 382.1216.



3.3

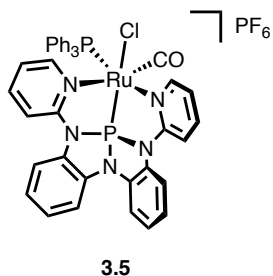
Synthesis of 3.3. Under a N₂ atmosphere, tris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) dichloride (55 mg, 0.057 mmol) was suspended in THF (6 mL). To the solution was added dropwise a solution of ligand **L1** (22 mg, 0.057 mmol) in THF (6 mL) at room temperature. The resulting yellow solution was stirred overnight at

room temperature and a yellow precipitate was gradually formed. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting solid was washed with Et₂O. Recrystallization from dichloromethane/pentane afforded pure product of **3.3** as orange crystals (35 mg, 76 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.98 (dt, *J* = 5.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 9.45 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82 – 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.56 (m, 9H), 7.39 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.02 (m, 14H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (ddd, *J* = 7.4, 6.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.6, 153.6 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz), 151.9, 138.7, 138.1, 137.3, 136.2, 134.1 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 134.1 (d, *J* = 45.1 Hz), 133.5 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 127.5 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz), 124.9, 124.6, 123.0, 122.7, 119.5 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 119.2, 118.6, 118.2 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 113.0, 113.0 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz), 110.8, 108.3. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.8 (d, *J* = 49.2 Hz), 42.7 (d, *J* = 49.2 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI) calcd for C₄₀H₃₁ClN₅P₂Ru (M–Cl): 780.0787, found: 780.0792.



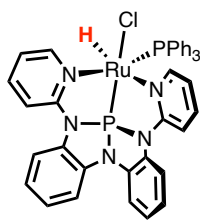
Synthesis of 3.4. Carbonylchlorohydrido-tris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) (50 mg, 0.052 mmol) was suspended in THF (5 mL) under a N₂ atmosphere. To the solution was added dropwise a solution of ligand **L1** (20 mg, 0.052 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at reflux. The resulting yellow solution was stirred overnight at

room temperature to afford an orange solution. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting solid was washed with Et₂O and acetonitrile to give pure product of **3.4** as a yellow powder (20 mg, 48 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.47 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 9.32 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (ddd, *J* = 8.6, 7.1, 1.8 Hz), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 5.34, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.51 – 7.24 (m, 7H), 7.21 – 7.15 (m, 4H), 7.12 – 7.03 (m, 6H), 7.03 – 6.88 (m, 4H), 6.79 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C {¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 202.9 (t, *J* = 16.7 Hz), 151.7 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 151.6, 151.5, 150.6, 138.8 (d, *J* = 20.6 Hz), 133.9, 133.7 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz), 133.0, 132.4 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 132.0, 131.2 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 129.4, 128.8, 128.6 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 127.7 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 122.3, 120.5, 120.1 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz), 116.5, 115.8, 113.7 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 112.4 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 111.4, 110.1, 110.0, 108.6 ppm. ³¹P {¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 54.7 (d, *J* = 29.0 Hz), -12.3 (d, *J* = 29.1 Hz) ppm. IR (KBr pellet) ν(CO) = 1956.6 cm⁻¹, ν(PH) = 2226.4 cm⁻¹. MS (ESI) calcd for C₄₁H₃₂N₅OP₂Ru (M–Cl): 774.1126, found: 774.1125.



Synthesis of 3.5. Under a N₂ atmosphere, complex **3.3** (2.7 mg, 3.3 μmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL). To the solution was added triphenylcarbenium hexafluorophosphate (1.3 mg, 3.3 μmol) and stirred for 15 min. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting solid

was washed with pentane. Recrystallization from chloroform/pentane afforded pure product of **3.5** as a white powder (2.9 mg, 91 %). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.51 (dt, $J = 5.8, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.86 (dd, $J = 6.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.26 (m, 9H), 7.23 (td, $J = 7.8, 2.7$ Hz, 7H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.9$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (126 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 150.4, 149.50, 149.46, 141.9 (d, $J = 29.5$ Hz), 136.5, 135.7, 133.3 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 132.0 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 131.3, 130.8, 130.4, 128.6 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 126.4, 126.3, 124.8, 124.2, 121.7, 121.6, 120.4, 120.3, 119.2, 119.1, 115.3 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 115.0 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 111.0 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 109.37 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz). (A signal corresponding to carbonyl group was not resolved.) $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (203 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 187.3 (d, $J = 35.0$ Hz), 42.6 (d, $J = 34.0$ Hz). -145.7 (hept). IR (KBr pellet) $\nu(\text{CO}) = 2026.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Mass spectrometry was performed for $[\text{RuCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})]\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4$. MS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_5\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ ($\text{M}-\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4$): 808.0736, found: 808.0740.

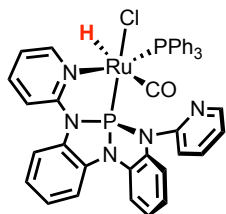


3.6

Synthesis of 3.6. Under a N_2 atmosphere, chlorohydridotris(triphenylphosphine) ruthenium(II)⁵¹ (220 mg, 0.24 mmol) was suspended in THF (3 mL). To the solution was added dropwise a solution of ligand **L1** (90 mg, 0.24 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at room temperature. The resulting orange suspension was stirred

overnight at room temperature and a yellow precipitate was gradually formed. The yellow solid was collected by filtration and washed with Et_2O three times then dried in vacuo to yield desired product of **3.6** as yellow solid (121 mg, 65 %). Complex **3.6** slowly reacts with chlorinated solvents such as CH_2Cl_2 or CHCl_3 to form dichloride complex $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$, which prevents the

crystallization of pure product of **3.6**. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.82 (dd, $J = 5.8, 2.3$ Hz, 1H)After, 9.00 (dd, $J = 5.7, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 7.7, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 – 7.40 (m, 9H), 7.23 – 6.97 (m, 16H) 6.94 – 6.77 (m, 1H), 6.66 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), -13.11 (dd, $J = 31, 28$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 153.92, 153.78, 152.25 (d, $J = 13.9$ Hz), 151.68, 150.25, 138.57, 138.00, 137.34, 136.98, 136.77, 136.62, 134.38 (dd, $J = 22.8, 8.2$ Hz), 133.83 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz), 128.79 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 127.56 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 124.70 (d, $J = 36.4$ Hz), 122.71, 121.94, 119.19 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 119.01 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 118.72 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 118.65, 113.40 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 113.24 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz), 110.21 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 109.05 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz). ^{31}P NMR (203 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 191.8 (d, $J = 55$ Hz), 67.5 (d, $J = 55$ Hz). MS (DART) calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_5\text{P}_2\text{Ru}$ (M–H): 780.0787, found: 780.0781.

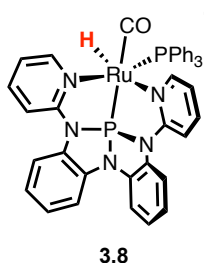


3.7

Synthesis of 3.7. In a J-young tube, complex **3.6** (25.0 mg, 0.032 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (1 mL). The tube was subjected to three freeze–pump–thaw cycle and then filled with 1 atom of carbon monoxide gas at room temperature. The mixture turned to a pale yellow solution. After 15 min, the

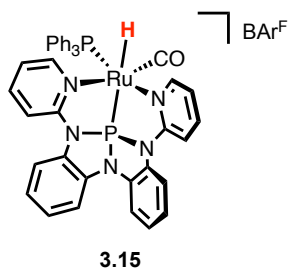
solution was filtered and the filtrate was layered with pentane and left at -35 °C, affording complex **3.7** as a yellow crystalline solid (12.1 mg, 46 %). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.42 (dd, $J = 5.5, 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.40 (m, 9H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 8H), 7.12 – 7.07 (m, 3H), 7.07 – 7.01 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.78 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), -4.53 (dd, $J = 39, 20$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 155.29 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz), 153.55, 150.79 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 149.35, 138.88 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz), 138.81, 137.16 (d, $J =$

11.0 Hz), 136.99, 136.94, 136.51, 135.14 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 134.11 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz), 133.92 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz), 129.76 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 127.88 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 126.11, 123.00, 122.56, 121.38, 121.33, 121.27, 120.89 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 118.62 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 118.16 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz), 116.41 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 110.17 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz), 109.26 (d, $J = 4.3$ Hz).. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (162 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ **184.5** (d, $J = 40$ Hz), **54.1** (d, $J = 40$ Hz). MS (DART) calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_5\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ (M-H): 808.0730, found: 808.0853.

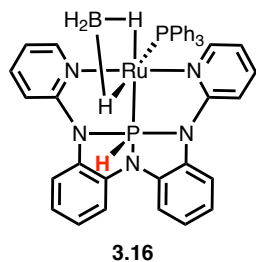


Synthesis of 3.8. Under a N_2 atmosphere, complex **3.6** (26.4 mg, 0.0334 mmol) and was suspended in acetonitrile (1 mL). To the suspension was added sodium tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate (33.0 mg, 0.372 mmol, 1.1 eq) and stirred for 2 h at 60 °C. The white precipitate of NaCl was filtered and the filtrate was poured into a J-young tube, to which 1 atm of CO was introduced. After 30 min, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the pale-yellow residue was washed with pentane and dried in vacuo to afford complex **3.8** as a product. (40.8 mg, 92%). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 8.84 (dt, $J = 4.9, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.18 (td, $J = 7.9, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.71 (dt, $J = 5.0, 2.2$ Hz, 16H), 7.67 (s, 4H), 7.62 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.46 (ddd, $J = 7.3, 5.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 6.98 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), -5.05 (dd, $J = 34.9, 19.7$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_3CN) ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 185.18, 163.36, 162.87, 162.37, 161.87, 153.52, 149.41, 141.45, 140.50, 138.67, 135.66, 135.35, 134.86, 134.09 (d, $J = 10.9$ Hz), 131.41 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 130.09 (dd, $J = 5.8, 2.9$ Hz), 129.78 (dd, $J = 5.8, 2.9$ Hz), 129.28 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 127.20, 126.83, 124.54, 124.13, 124.00, 123.01 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 122.97, 122.41, 122.31, 121.42, 120.88 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz),

117.19 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 111.11 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 110.62 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 181.6 (d, $J = 42$ Hz), 54.4 (d, $J = 42$ Hz). MS (DART) calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_5\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ ($\text{M}-\text{BAr}^{\text{F}_4}$): 774.1120, found: 774.1159.

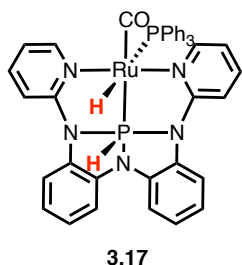


Synthesis of 3.15. Under a N_2 atmosphere, complex **3.4** (5.0 mg, 0.0062 mmol, 1.0 eq) and was suspended in C_6D_6 (1 mL). To the suspension was added sodium tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate (7.0 mg, 0.0079 mmol, 1.3 eq) and the mixture was stirred for 4 h at ambient temperature. The white precipitate of NaCl was filtered and the filtrate containing complex **3.14** was heated at 80°C overnight. The formation of desired product was confirmed by NMR spectroscopy. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.73 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 (s, 8H), 8.09 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 4H), 7.28 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.23 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.12 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.92 – 6.85 (m, 4H), 6.85 – 6.77 (m, 9H), 6.73 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 – 6.59 (m, 2H), 6.56 – 6.37 (m, 2H), 6.25 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.13 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.53 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), -2.90 (dd, $J = 203.3, 24.5$ Hz, 1H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 187.6 (d, $J = 20$ Hz), 59.1 (d, $J = 20$ Hz). MS (DART) calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_5\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ ($\text{M}-\text{BAr}^{\text{F}_4}$): 774.1120, found: 774.1137.



Synthesis of 3.16. Under a N_2 atmosphere, complex **3.3** (30.0 mg, 0.0367 mmol, 1 eq) and sodium borohydride (13.9 mg, 0.367 mmol, 10 eq) was suspended in tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) and heated at 70°C for 2 h. The unreacted sodium borohydride was filtered, and the orange filtrate was dried

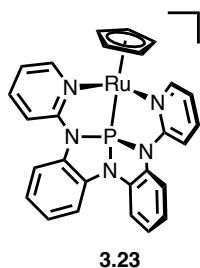
in vacuo. The resulting orange residue was washed with pentane and dried in vacuo to afford **3.16** as a yellow solid (22.8 mg, 82 %). Recrystallization from dichloromethane/pentane afforded a single crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction study. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 298 K) δ 9.00 (dd, $J = 534.6, 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.54 (dd, $J = 6.0, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.28 (ddd, $J = 8.6, 6.9, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 – 7.00 (m, 9H), 6.98 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.91 (ddd, $J = 10.2, 6.1, 2.3$ Hz, 10H), 6.81 – 6.72 (m, 2H), 6.50 – 6.30 (m, 2H), -7.84 (br, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 157.0 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 154.0, 136.3, 134.5, 134.0 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 133.5 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz), 132.9 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 131.7 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 129.5 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 129.2 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 128.1 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 121.3, 120.5, 114.1, 112.8 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 111.9 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 110.3. ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 62.1 (d, $J = 66$ Hz), -8.2 (d, $J = 66$ Hz). MS (DART) Calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{35}\text{BN}_5\text{P}_2\text{Ru}$ (M-H): 760.1499, found: 760.1557.



Synthesis of 3.17. Under a N_2 atmosphere, complex **3.3** (20 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq) and sodium borohydride (5.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 6 eq) was suspended in tetrahydrofuran (8 mL) and heated at 70 °C for 2 h. The unreacted sodium borohydride was filtered, and the orange filtrate was dried in vacuo. The

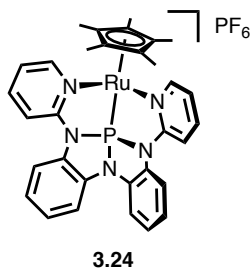
resulting orange residue was dissolved in C_6D_6 under a 1 atm of CO atmosphere, complex **3.16** was dissolved in C_6D_6 (1 mL). To the solution was added diethylamine (0.030 mL, 0.29 mmol, 12 eq) dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. After removing the solvent from the yellow solution in vacuo, the obtained solid was washed with pentane to afford **3.17** as a yellow solid (8.0 mg, 42 %). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 9.25 (dt, $J = 520, 12$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (dd, $J = 6.0, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 6.93 – 6.84 (m, 6H), 6.83 – 6.72 (m, 10H), 6.62 (ddd, $J = 8.6, 6.9, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.57 (ddd, $J = 7.1, 5.8, 1.4$ Hz,

2H), -6.48 (ddd, $J = 93.6, 56.3, 11.0$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 156.9 (d, $J = 15$ Hz), 155.19 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 135.92, 135.83, 135.51, 135.27 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 134.9, 134.3, 134.1, 133.1 (d, $J = 11.9$ Hz), 128.9 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 120.9 (d, $J = 14.3$ Hz), 113.6, 113.1 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 112.5 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 110.7. ^{31}P NMR (203 MHz, THF-d_8) δ 35.2 (d, $J = 39$ Hz), -2.6 (d, $J = 38$ Hz). MS (DART) Calcd for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_5\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ (M-H): 774.1120, found: 774.1264.



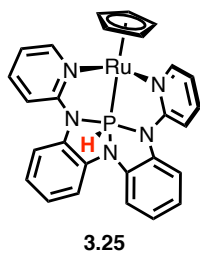
Synthesis of 3.23. Tris(acetonitrile)cyclopentadienylruthenium hexafluorophosphate (22.8 mg, 0.052 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (5 mL) under a N_2 atmosphere. To the solution was added dropwise a solution of ligand **L1** (20 mg, 0.052 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL).

The resulting orange solution was stirred overnight at room temperature to afford an orange solution. The solvent was removed under vacuum and dissolved in chloroform. Yellow plate crystals of pure product of **3.23** were obtained from a chloroform solution. The crystal was suitable for X-ray diffraction. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 9.38 – 9.15 (m, 2H), 7.97 – 7.79 (m, 4H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.13 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 4.93 (s, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 157.9 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 153.4 (d, $J = 19.6$ Hz), 139.6, 138.2, 133.2 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 126.3, 124.3, 120.4 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 120.3, 114.7 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 111.2 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 80.6 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz). ^{31}P NMR (203 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 210.2 (s). MS (ESI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_5\text{PRu}$ (M- PF_6): 548.0585, found: 548.0583.



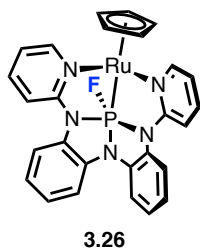
Synthesis of 3.24. Tris(acetonitrile)pentamethylcyclopentadienylruthenium hexafluorophosphate (26.4 mg, 0.052 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (5 mL) under a N₂ atmosphere. To the solution was added dropwise a solution of ligand **L1** (20 mg, 0.052 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL).

The resulting orange solution was stirred overnight at room temperature to afford an orange solution. The solvent was removed under vacuum and recrystallized from CHCl₃/pentane to give yellow crystals of pure product of **3.24**. The crystal was suitable for X-ray diffraction. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.03 – 8.84 (m, 2H), 7.89 – 7.72 (m, 4H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.15 (m, 6H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 15H). ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.5 (s). MS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₅PRu (M–PF₆): 618.1361, found: 618.1395.



Synthesis of 3.25. Under a N₂ atmosphere, complex **3.23** (3.5 mg, 5.1 μmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL). To the solution was added sodium borohydride (1.0 mg, 26 μmol) and heated at 60 °C for 15 min. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting solid was dissolved in C₆D₆.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.94 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 476.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.02 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.96 – 6.89 (m, 4H), 6.89 – 6.83 (m, 4H), 6.10 (ddd, *J* = 7.1, 5.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 4H). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 16.3 (s).



Synthesis of 3.26. To a J-young tube, complex **3.23** (3.5 mg, 5.1 μmol) was dissolved in CD₃CN (0.8 mL). To the solution was added tetrabutylammonium difluorotriphenylsilicate (3.5 mg, 5.1 μmol, 1 eq). After 15 min, the product **3.26** was characterized by NMR spectroscopy. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN) δ

9.28 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (ddd, $J = 8.6, 5.1, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.09 (m, 4H), 7.02 – 6.86 (m, 4H), 6.69 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 4.07 (s, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CD_3CN) δ -58.0 (d, $J = 1004$ Hz), -72.9 (d, $J = 706.5$ Hz, PF_6). ^{31}P NMR (203 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 84.0 (d, $J = 1003$ Hz), -144.04 (PF_6).

3-10. References

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**Chapter 4 Metal–Ligand Cooperative
Reactivity of Group 9 Complexes
of Nonspectator Phosphorus(III)
Ligands**

4-1. Introductory remark: Metal–Ligand Cooperation with Electrophilic Ligands

Metal–ligand cooperation (MLC), in which both the metal and the ligand are actively and directly involved in bond activation processes, has been an emerging concept in transition metal catalysis recently.¹ Among diverse modes of MLC, here we only focus on the systems using a polarized $M^{\delta-}-L^{\delta+}$ (M : electron-rich late transition metal, L : π -acceptor ligands) bond as a platform of bond activation, which are most strongly related to our systems.² As shown in a simplified frontier MO diagram in Figure 4-1, there coexist the nucleophilicity of the electron-rich metal and the electrophilicity of the Lewis-acidic ligand, if the backdonation from the electron-rich metal is not strong enough to cancel these.

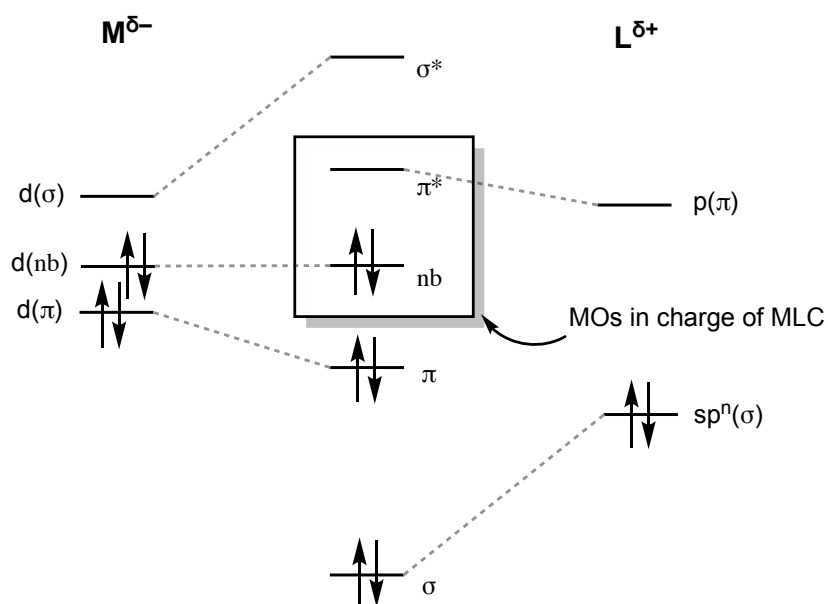
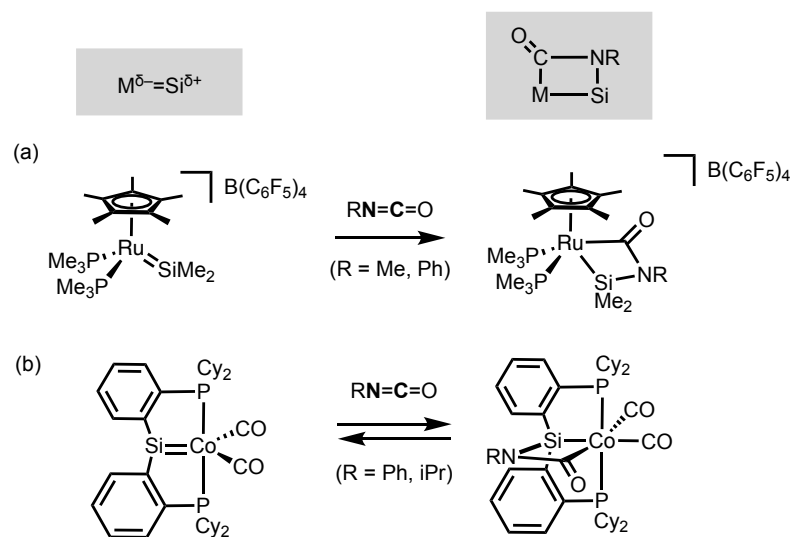


Figure 4-1. Simplified frontier MO diagrams for MLC system with polarized $M^{\delta-}-L^{\delta+}$ bond.

For instance, a cationic ruthenium silylene complex studied by Tilley has a high partial positive charge on the Si and forms a polarized $Ru^{\delta-}-Si^{\delta+}$ bond (**Scheme 4-1**. Formal [2+2] cycloaddition of isocyanates to ruthenium silylene complex reported by (a) Tilley and (b) Whited. Scheme 4-1a).³ While the complex does not readily react with nonpolar substrates, the authors reported a formal

[2+2] cycloaddition of isocyanates to the Ru=Si bond. The overall cycloaddition proceeds through initial nucleophilic attack at an electrophilic silylene. Similar dipolar addition to M=Si bonds are also reported by Whited (**Scheme 4-1**. Formal [2+2] cycloaddition of isocyanates to ruthenium silylene complex reported by (a) Tilley and (b) Whited. Scheme 4-1b).^{4,5} Other known examples of ligands affording similar electronic structures are Fischer carbenes,⁶⁻¹⁰ borylene¹¹⁻¹³ and phosphonium.¹⁴

Scheme 4-1. Formal [2+2] cycloaddition of isocyanates to ruthenium silylene complex reported by (a) Tilley and (b) Whited.



In Chapter 3, we demonstrated that the highly electrophilic nontrigonal phosphorus ligand functions as a hydride acceptor affording metalhydrophosphoranes by nonspectator reactivities. In this chapter, we will expand the nonspectator reactivities of the electrophilic P(III) ligand by combining it with electron-rich nucleophilic metal centers to target a bifunctional electronic structure of the resulting M–P bonds. The transition from Group 8 to Group 9 metals enables unique cooperative activation of C=E and E–H bonds across the M–PR₃ bonds, in which an increase in P-coordination number is accompanied by a 2e[−] redox process at the metal (Figure 4-2).

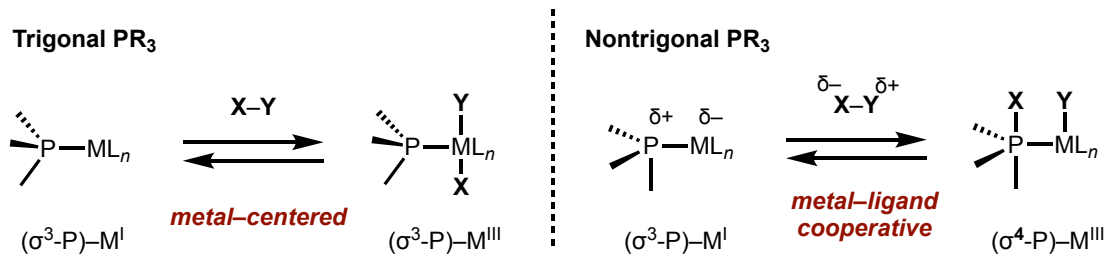


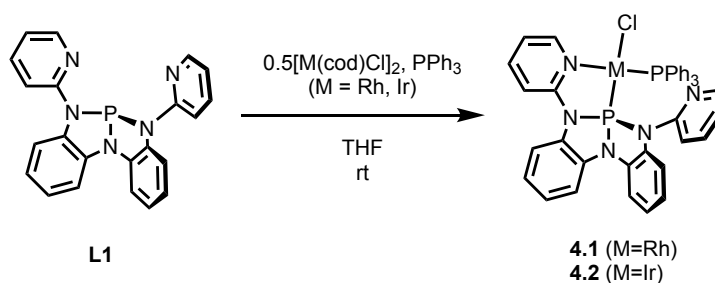
Figure 4-2. (left) classic metal–centered activation (right) proposed metal–ligand cooperative activation

4-2. Synthesis of Low-valent Rh(I)/Ir(I) PR₃ Complexes

4-2-1. Synthesis of RhCl(PPh₃)(κ²-L1)

Based on the electronic structure discussion in the previous section, we first targeted monovalent Group 9 complexes with square planar geometries as a platform of metal–ligand cooperative bond activation. Metalation of **L1** with [Rh(cod)Cl]₂ (0.5 eq) and PPh₃ in THF at ambient temperature yielded the expected square planar Rh(I) complex **4.1**, in which **L1** coordinates to the metal as a bidentate κ² ligand (Scheme 4-2). Complex **4.1** can also be synthesized through metalation of **L1** with RhCl(PPh₃)₃ (Wilkinson’s catalyst).

Scheme 4-2. Synthesis of square planar Rh^I and Ir^I complexes of **L1**.



In the ³¹P NMR spectra, the complex **4.1** exhibits two doublet of doublet signals; one at δ 151.9 ppm (¹J_{RhP} = 292 Hz, ²J_{PP} = 52 Hz) corresponding to the triamido phosphorus nucleus and the other at δ 43.7 ppm (¹J_{RhP} = 170, ²J_{PP} = 52 Hz) for the PPh₃ ligand. Contrary to the depicted chemical structure of **4.1**, the ¹H NMR spectra show a twofold equivalence of resonances in the aryl region, suggesting the time-average C_s symmetry in the solution phase. This observation can be explained by a fluxional behavior of tridentate ligand **L1** by degenerate interchange of the two pyridyl side arms. A broadened signal at δ 8.92 ppm corresponding to the protons at the 2-position of pyridyl moieties supports this assumption. The κ²-chelating mode is confirmed by X-ray diffraction of a single crystal obtained from dichloromethane/pentane solution at –35 °C (Figure 4-3). The

rhodium atom in the solid-state structure of complex **4.1** adopts an approximate square planar geometry ($\tau_4 = 0.10$)¹⁵ with the chloride ligand positioned *trans* to the triamidophosphorus atom. The most noticeable features of the structure are the Rh(1)–P(1) bond distance of 2.120(4) Å to the triamidophosphorus which is markedly shorter than that found to triphenylphosphine ($d(\text{Rh}(1)\text{--P}(2)) = 2.251$ Å). The local structure of the phosphorus triamide framework is slightly affected by the coordination; there is an increase in the angle $\angle_{\text{N1--P1--N3}}$ ($113.63(7)^\circ$ in **4.1** and $108.67(4)^\circ$ in free **L1**) upon ligation.

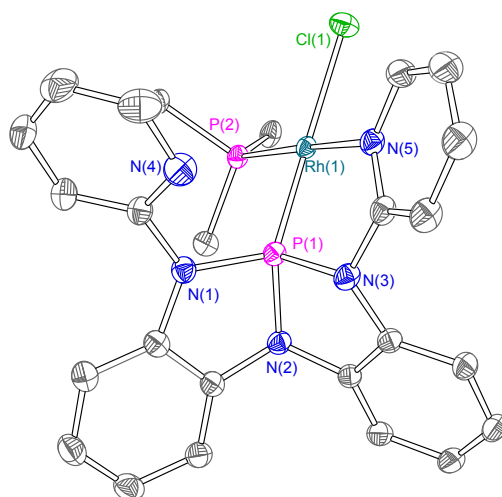
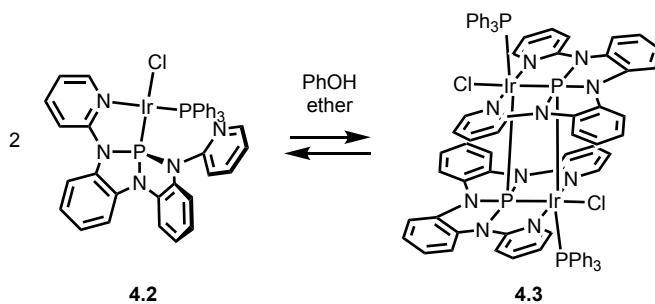


Figure 4-3. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.1**. Hydrogens, solvent molecules of crystallization and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligands are omitted for clarity

4-2-2. Synthesis of $\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)(\kappa^2\text{-L1})$

Analogous metalation of **L1** by treatment with $[\text{Ir}(\text{cod})\text{Cl}]_2$ (0.5 eq) and PPh₃ (1 eq) affords the corresponding Ir(I) complex **4.2**. Complex **4.2** exhibits a set of ³¹P NMR resonances corresponding to the triamido phosphorus nucleus at δ 111.6 ppm ($^2J_{\text{P--P}} = 37$ Hz) and to the PPh₃ nucleus at δ 13.0 ppm ($^2J_{\text{P--P}} = 37$ Hz).

Scheme 4-3. Dimerization of complex **4.2**.



Although the several attempts to recrystallize **4.2** did not afford a single crystal of sufficient quality for X-ray diffraction, diiridium complex **4.3**, a dimer of **4.2**, was serendipitously obtained from a solution of **4.2** with phenol and ether (Scheme 4-3). The solid state structure of **4.3** showed the dimerization occurs via the interaction between two Ir-P(N)₃ bonds resulting in a four-membered diamond-core dimetallacycle containing two triamidophosphorus atoms bridging two Ir centers (Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5).

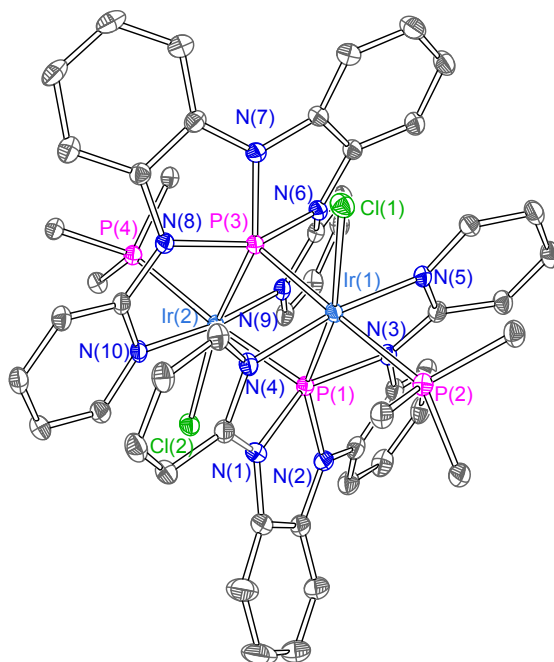


Figure 4-4. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.3**. Hydrogens and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligands are omitted for clarity.

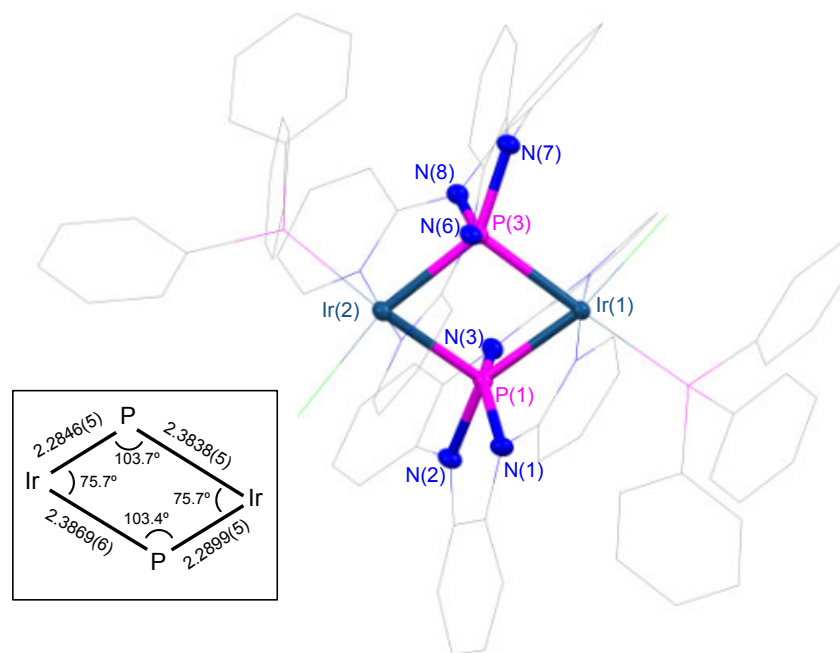
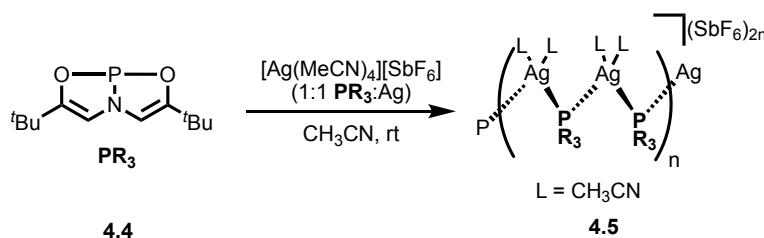


Figure 4-5. Structure of **4.3**, with hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Two phosphorus atoms and their substituent atoms are depicted with thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability (inset: selected structural parameters).

The two triamidophosphorus ligand takes on an unusual μ_2 -bridging role in this complex. The formation of pentacoordinate phosphorus centers with an approximate square pyramidal geometry (τ_5^{16} is 0.06 for P(1), 0.10 for P(3)) is accompanied by the planarization of PN_3 framework ($\angle_{\text{N}(1)-\text{P}(1)-\text{N}(3)} = 151.17(8)^\circ$, $\angle_{\text{N}(6)-\text{P}(3)-\text{N}(8)} = 152.45(8)^\circ$, compared to $108.67(4)^\circ$ for free **L1**). The Ir–P distances show largely asymmetric features ($d_{\text{Ir}(1)-\text{P}(1)} = 2.2899(5) \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{Ir}(2)-\text{P}(1)} = 2.3869(6) \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{Ir}(1)-\text{P}(3)} = 2.2846(5) \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{Ir}(2)-\text{P}(3)} = 2.3838(5) \text{ \AA}$). The two nitrogen atoms N(2) and N(7) are on the same plane of the Ir(1)–P(1)–Ir(2)–P(3) cycle, but not on the line P(1)–P(3), shown by the asymmetric Ir–P–N angles ($\angle_{\text{Ir}(1)-\text{P}(1)-\text{N}(2)} = 147.66(7)^\circ$, $\angle_{\text{Ir}(1)-\text{P}(1)-\text{N}(7)} = 108.84(7)^\circ$, $\angle_{\text{Ir}(2)-\text{P}(3)-\text{N}(7)} = 146.74(7)^\circ$, $\angle_{\text{Ir}(1)-\text{P}(3)-\text{N}(7)} = 109.52(6)^\circ$).

Different from other ligands such as halides, hydride or CO, μ_2 -bridging is a strikingly sparse coordination mode for tricoordinate phosphorus ligands.^{17, 18} As a similar example, Arduengo reported that a reaction of C_{2v} symmetric ‘biphilic’¹⁹ phosphoramidite **4.4** and equimolar $\text{Ag}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4$ affords a crystalline polymeric species **4.5** with a $[-\text{Ag}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\mu_2\text{-4.4})-]$ repeat unit (Scheme 4-4). Attempts to synthesize a monomeric dinuclear complex of μ_2 -bridging **4.4** were not successful. The structure of **4.5** shares similar features to **4.3** in its approximate planar P(ONO) framework ($\angle_{\text{OPO}} = 167.7(6)^\circ$) and unsymmetrical M- PR_3 -M coordination ($d_{\text{P-Ag}} = 0.2434(5)$ and $0.2574(5)$ Å).

Scheme 4-4. Arduengo’s report of polymeric linear chain Ag complex with μ_2 - PR_3 ligands.



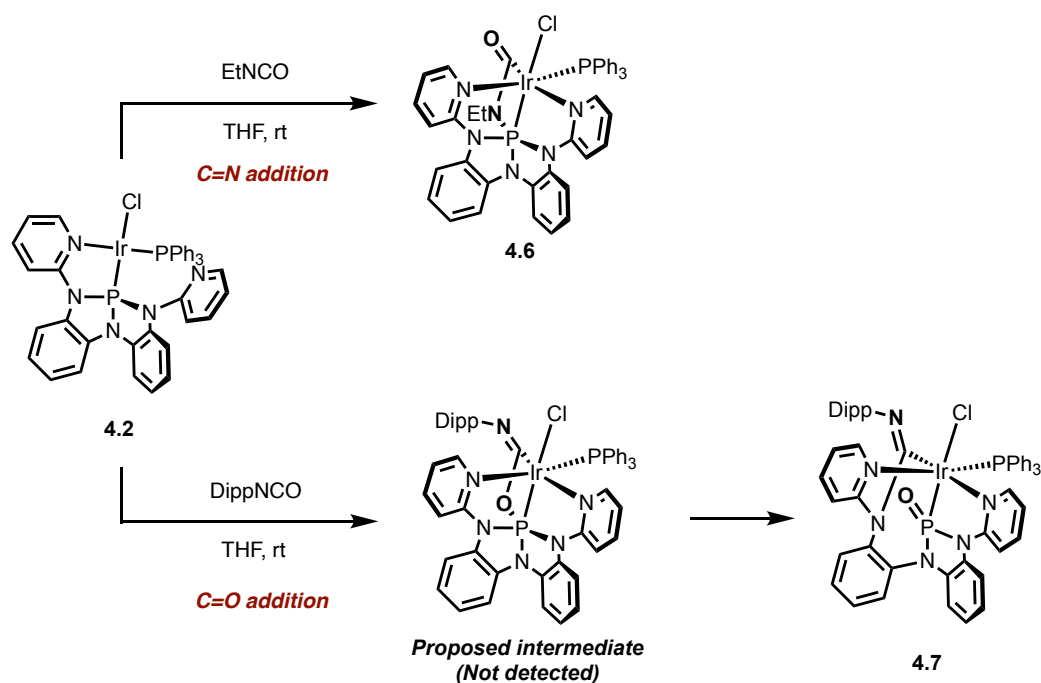
Syntheses of dimeric complexes with bridging μ - PR_2 from metal–phosphonium or metal–phosphide complexes are more common than bridging μ - PR_3 congeners, and have been reported by Peters,^{20,21} Gudat,²² Thomas²³⁻²⁵ and others. While the crystallographic characterization of **4.3** is secure, a reproducible preparation of this remarkable complex has regrettably not been achieved. Notwithstanding the aleatory synthesis, the crystal structure strongly suggests that an intermolecular donor–acceptor interaction centered on Ir and P atoms can be formed between two molecules of **4.2**. This interpretation indicates that **4.2** has the desired bifunctional electronic structure with the coexistence of a Lewis-basic Ir and Lewis-acidic P(N)₃.

4-3. Cooperative Activation of C=E Bonds by IrCl(PPh₃)(L1)

4-3-1. Reactions of 4.2 with isocyanates

Based on the potential bifunctional feature of **4.2**, we attempted metal–ligand cooperative bond activation over the Ir–PR₃ bond. Inspired by previous work by Tilley and Whited (Scheme 4-1), we first treated **4.2** with ethyl isocyanate to target a [2+2] cycloaddition of C=N bond to the Ir–P bond. The reaction proceeds cleanly at ambient temperature to afford a single product **4.6** (Scheme 4-5, top).

Scheme 4-5. Treatment of Ir complex **4.2** with isocyanates.



The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum displayed two low field doublets at δ –0.7 and –74.8 ppm with mutual coupling (²J_{P–P} = 17 Hz). The significant upfield shift of the triamidophosphorus signal at δ –74.8 ppm indicates the increase in P coordination number. In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ –74.8 ppm is further split into a triplet (*J*_{P–H} = 13 Hz), suggesting two protons have

close contact with the spin system of the P. The corresponding coupling partners are found in ^1H NMR spectrum; the resonances arising from the diastereotopic methylene protons are observed with the same coupling constant at δ 2.06 and 1.65 ppm ($J_{\text{P-H}} = 13$ Hz). In the ^{13}C NMR spectrum, the resonance corresponding to the methylene is found as a doublet at 41.5 ppm with a coupling with the triamido phosphorus nucleus ($J_{\text{P-C}} = 14$ Hz). The ^1H NMR signals in the aryl region suggest the overall C_1 symmetry. Taken together, complex **4.6** is assigned as a metallophosphorane depicted in Scheme 4-5, formed by the expected [2+2] cycloaddition between C=N and Ir-P bonds.

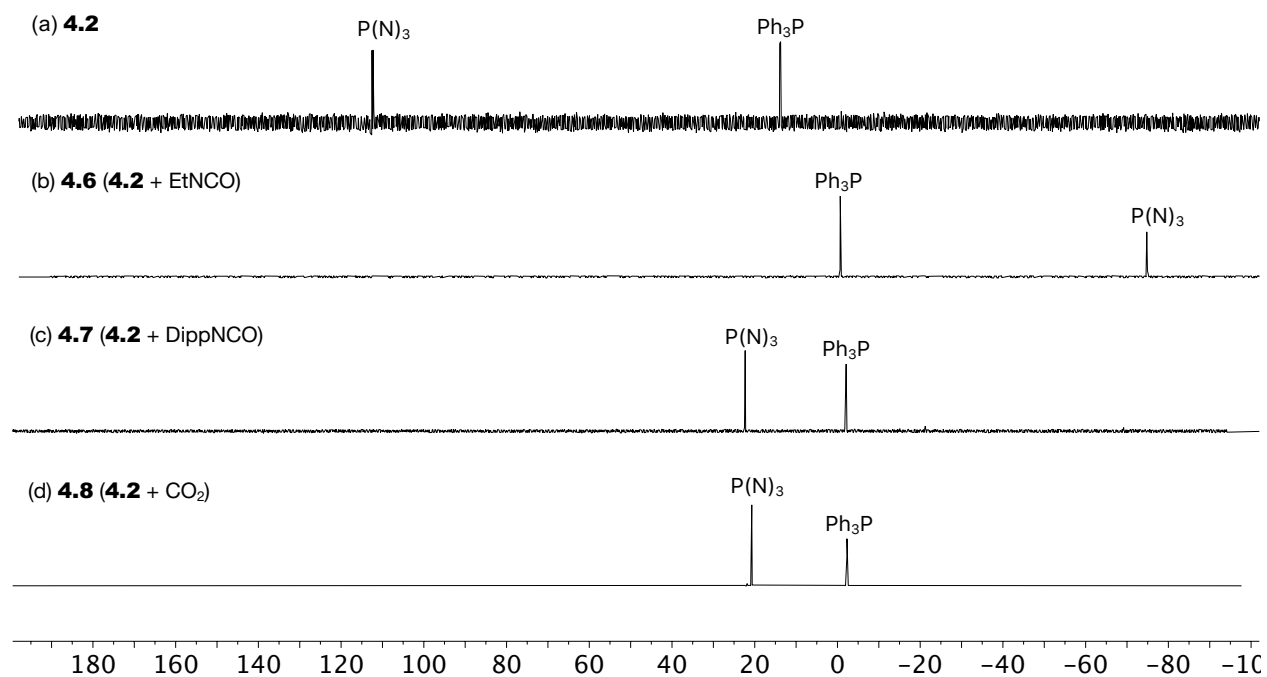


Figure 4-6. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of (a) **4.2** (b) **4.6** (c) **4.7** (d) **4.8**. Units are ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 .

In contrast, when complex **4.2** was treated with DippNCO (Dipp = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl) under otherwise identical conditions, the reaction did not return the expected [2+2] cycloaddition product. The ^{31}P NMR spectra of product **4.7** show a triamidophosphorus resonance at δ 22.4 ppm (d, $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 27$ Hz), drastically downfield-shifted compared to **4.6** ($\Delta\delta = 97.2$ ppm). The

corresponding coupling partner is a triphenylphosphine nucleus found at $\delta -2.2$ ppm in ^{31}P NMR. Although neither ^1H NMR nor the ^{13}C NMR spectra provide sufficient data for an unambiguous structural assignment, the identity of **4.6** was characterized by X-ray diffraction of a single crystal obtained from a slow diffusion of pentane into a dichloromethane solution at -35 °C. The solid-state structure of **4.7** reveals the formation of phosphoryl species (Figure 4-7).²⁶ The C=O bond of DippNCO is completely cleaved to result the P=O bond formation and the coordination of the remaining DippN=C moiety to the Ir center at the *trans* position to a pyridyl ligand. Notably, the C=O bond splitting is accompanied by the cleavage of P(1)–N(3) bond ($d_{\text{P}(1)\text{--}\text{N}(3)} = 3.325$ Å in **4.7**) and N(3) forms a new C–N bond with the coordinating C(1) atom of DippN=C–Ir moiety, resulting in a $\kappa^4\text{-P, N, N', C}$ -chelate. The resulting phosphoryl ligand has an approximate symmetric framework ($d_{\text{P}(1)\text{--}\text{N}(1)} = 1.7372(13)$ Å, $d_{\text{P}(1)\text{--}\text{N}(2)} = 1.7136(12)$ Å, $\angle_{\text{O}(1)\text{--}\text{P}(1)\text{--}\text{N}(1)} = 110.44(6)^\circ$, $\angle_{\text{O}(1)\text{--}\text{P}(1)\text{--}\text{N}(2)} = 113.16(6)^\circ$).

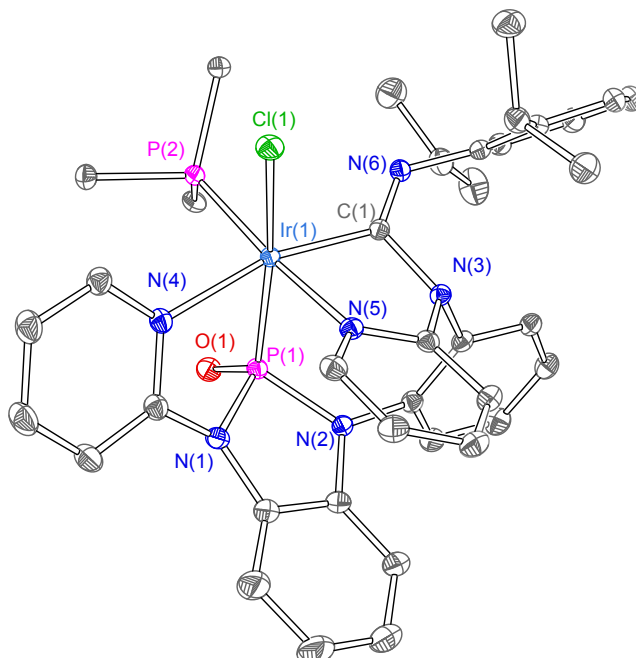
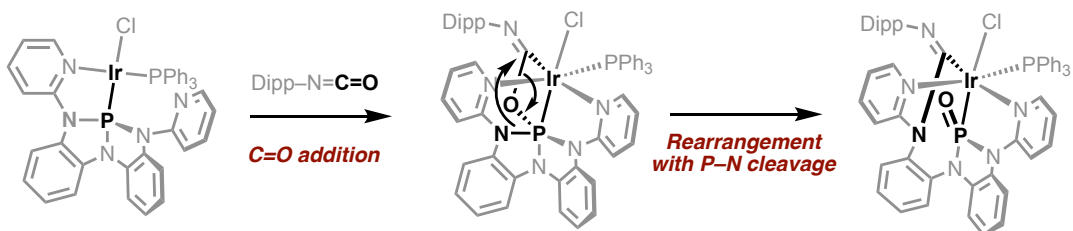


Figure 4-7. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.7**. Hydrogens and phenyl rings of PPh_3 ligands are omitted for clarity.

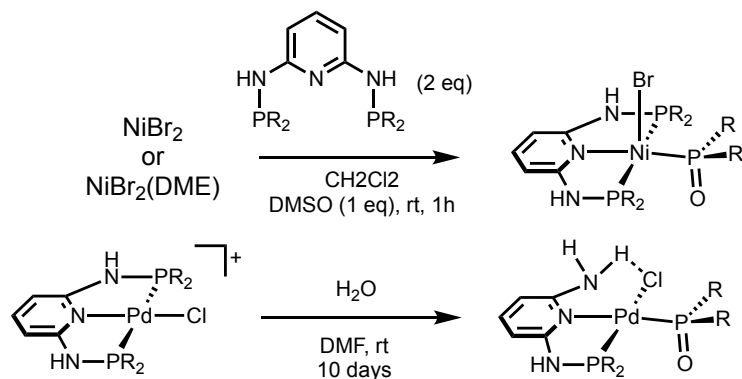
The formation of complex **4.7** can be explained by a mechanism in which [2+2] cycloaddition of C=O is followed by the rearrangement around the P center (Scheme 4-6). Although the proposed intermediate of [2+2] cycloaddition of C=O and Ir–P was not directly detected, the observed stereoselectivity in the crystal structure agrees with the proposed mechanism.

Scheme 4-6. Proposed mechanism for the formation of phosphoryl complex **4.7**.

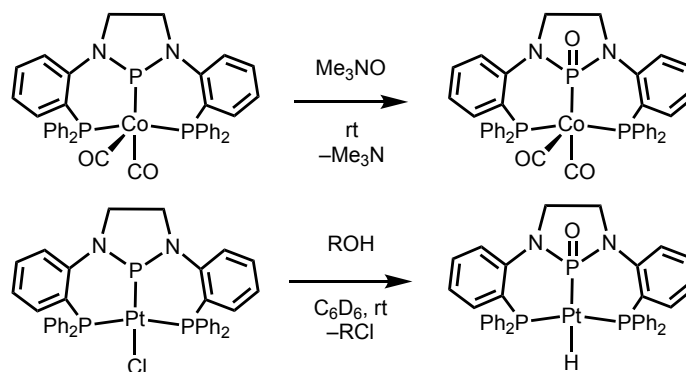


It is known that the cleavage of P–N bonds often leads to the formation of phosphoryl complexes. For instance, Kirchner and coworkers reported Group 10 complexes of pincer-type PNP ligand can be converted into phosphoryl complexes by cleavages of P–N bonds (Scheme 4-7).^{27,28} Similar hydrolytic P–N bond cleavages to afford phosphoryl palladium complexes are reported by Barakrishna²⁹ and Krisunamurthy.³⁰ As for structurally close systems, Thomas synthesized two *N*-heterocyclic phosphoryl species by oxidizing the phosphonium P with trimethylamine *N*-oxide³¹ or by heterolytic addition of RO–H bond to Pt–P bond followed by an Arbuzov-type process³² to dissociate RCl³³ (Scheme 4-8).

Scheme 4-7. Kirchner's phosphoryl complexes formed *via* P–N bond cleavage of pincer-type PNP ligand



Scheme 4-8. Synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic phosphoryl complexes reported by Thomas.



We hypothesized the distinct reactivity of **4.2** with DippNCO is due to the bulky Dipp *N*-substituent, which prevents the [2+2] cycloaddition of C=N bond otherwise observed in the reaction with EtNCO. To support this, we conducted ground state geometry optimization and electronic energy calculations for regioisomeric C=N and C=O cycloaddition products of both EtNCO and DippNCO at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level (Figure 4-8). All cycloaddition reactions are calculated to be thermodynamically downhill, but when EtNCO is used, cycloaddition to the C=N moiety is much more favorable than the regioisomeric addition to the C=O moiety ($\Delta G_{\text{C=N}} = -19.9$ kcal/mol vs $\Delta G_{\text{C=O}} = -6.7$ kcal/mol). Complementarily, when DippNCO is used the C=O addition is computed to have a stronger driving force ($\Delta G_{\text{C=N}} = -14.2$ kcal/mol vs $\Delta G_{\text{C=O}} = -16.4$ kcal/mol). In this way, the computational results reinforce a thermodynamic rationale for the experimental observations.

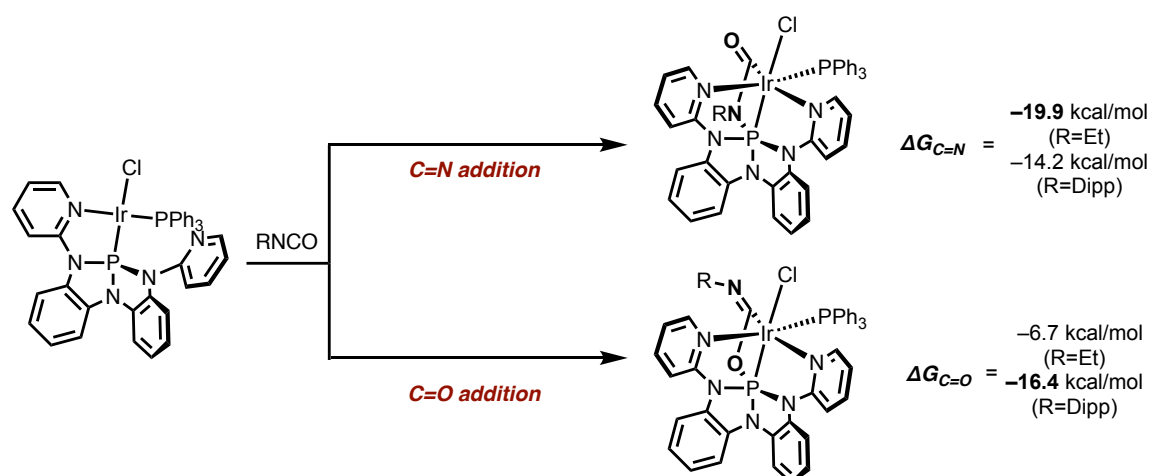
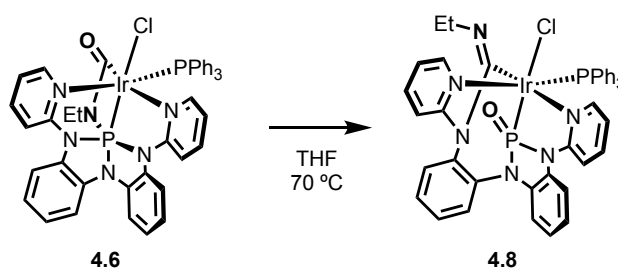


Figure 4-8. Calculated energy differences of C=N and C=O cycloaddition to **4.2** for EtNCO and DippNCO.

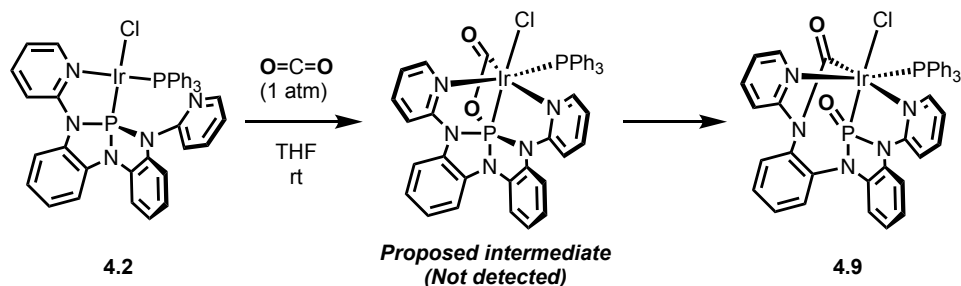
In both cases, the formation of phosphoryl complex from the C=O cycloaddition product is computed to be highly exothermic ($\Delta G = -31.1$ kcal/mol for R=Et, $\Delta G = -31.5$ kcal/mol for R=Dipp). Based on this result, a THF solution of **4.6** was heated at reflux to see if the conversion into a phosphoryl product proceeds. Although the reaction was not clean, a main product **4.8** shows a set of ^{31}P NMR resonances at δ 23.7 and -4.0 ppm with mutual coupling of $J = 29$ Hz. Based on the values of chemical shifts and coupling constant of **4.8** close to **4.7**, the formation of stable phosphoryl product was confirmed, as predicted by the calculation (Scheme 4-9).

Scheme 4-9. Conversion from C=N cycloaddition product to phosphoryl complex.



4-3-2. Cooperative heterolytic splitting of carbon dioxide by 4.2

Scheme 4-10. Metal–ligand cooperative splitting of carbon dioxide by 4.2



Treatment of **4.2** with carbon dioxide afforded analogous phosphoryl complex **4.9** by splitting of the C=O bond (Scheme 4-10). When a THF solution of **4.2** was exposed to CO₂ atmosphere (1 atm), an off-white powder of **4.9** immediately precipitated. In the resulting ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra of **4.9**, the resonance corresponding to P(NNO) nucleus is found as a doublet at δ 20.8 ppm, which is coupled with a signal at δ -2.4 ppm of triphenylphosphine nucleus with ²J_{P-P} = 25 Hz. (Figure 4-6d). The P–O bond formation and κ⁴-P,N,N,C-chelating mode are confirmed by X-ray diffraction of a single crystal sample. As a result of heterolytic splitting of CO₂ by Ir–P bond, an iridium-amide moiety is generated by a newly formed C(1)–N(3) bond as a result of P(1)–N(3) cleavage. The structures of **4.6** and **4.9** are almost analogous except for the substituents of C(1).

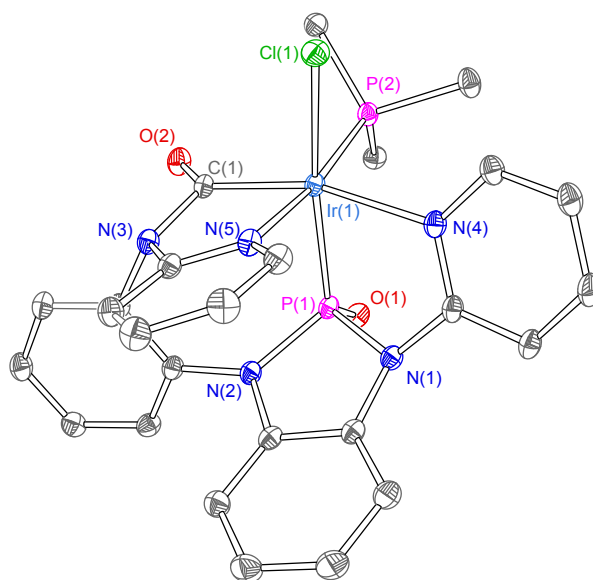
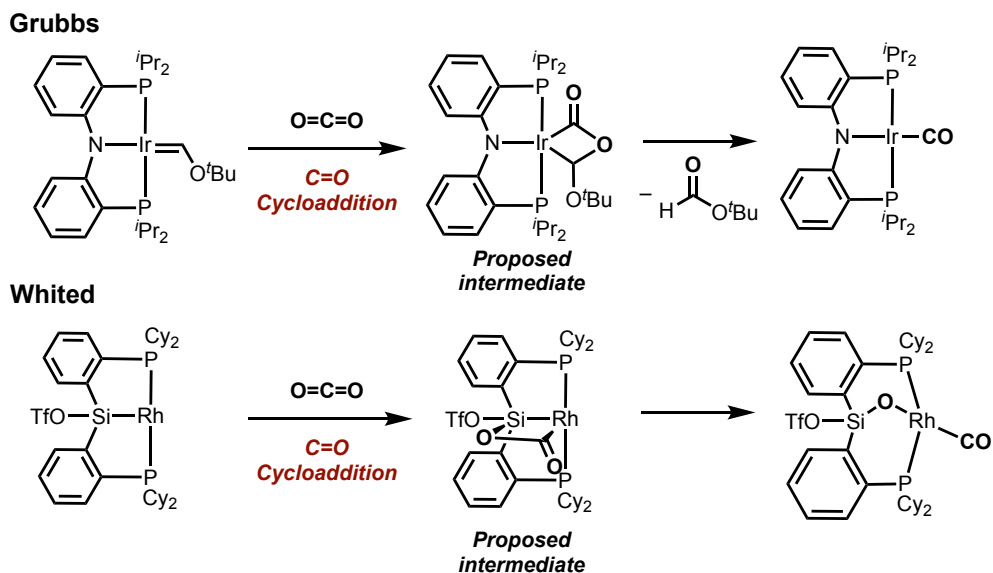


Figure 4-9. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.8**. Hydrogens and phenyl rings of PPh₃ ligands are omitted for clarity.

Most of the previous attempts to cleave C=O bonds in CO₂ have utilized the large C^{δ+}=O^{δ-} polarization due to the high C=O bond strength (127 kcal/mol). Along with 1,2-addition of frustrated Lewis pairs (FLPs) to the C=O bond,³⁴ there have been increasing number of metal–ligand cooperative approaches to activate C=O bonds. Cycloaddition products with four-membered metallacycle such as described in Scheme 4-10 have been proposed as intermediates in these studies (Scheme 4-11). Grubbs reported a reaction of a pincer-type iridium carbene complex and CO₂ to provide a formate ester and an iridium carbonyl.³⁵ Whited reported an insertion of CO₂ into a Rh–Si bond followed by a splitting of C=O bond to form of Rh–CO and Si–O–Rh moieties.³⁶ Such heterolytic splitting of CO₂ has also been reported recently for polarized heterobimetallic systems.³⁷⁻³⁹

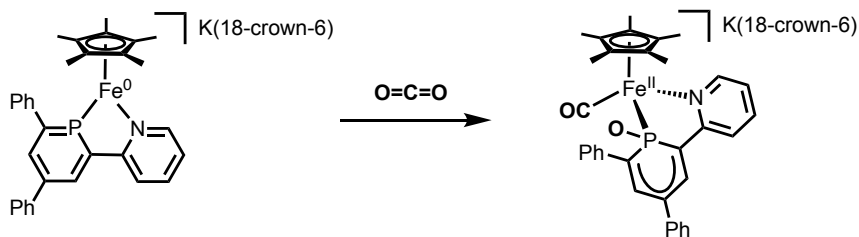
Scheme 4-11. Reported metal–ligand cooperative splitting of carbon dioxide through proposed four-membered metallacycle intermediates.



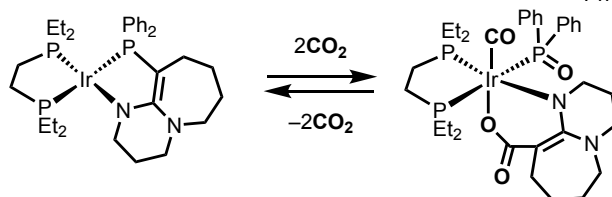
However, there have been fewer examples of using polarized metal–phosphorus bonds to split C=O bond (Scheme 4-12). The reactivity of **4.2** is most close to a report by Langer and coworkers, where they demonstrated a Ir(I) complex activates 2 equivalents of CO₂ to form a Ir(III)–phosphoryl complex via a P–C bond cleavage.⁴⁰ Milstein reported a similar complicated CO₂ activation by two molecules of PNP–Ni(II) complexes.⁴¹ In these reactions, the mechanism of P–C bond cleavage and phosphoryl complex formation is unknown. For lower coordinate phosphorus ligands, Müller and Wolf recently reported a cooperative CO₂ splitting by an iron(0) phosphinine complex.⁴² Taken together, the CO₂ splitting by complex **4.2** represents a clean, well-defined splitting of CO₂ by an equimolar M–PR₃ bond.

Scheme 4-12. Reported metal–ligand cooperative splitting of carbon dioxide by M–P bonds

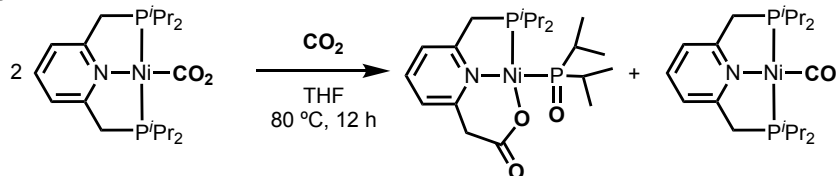
Müller and Wolf



Langer



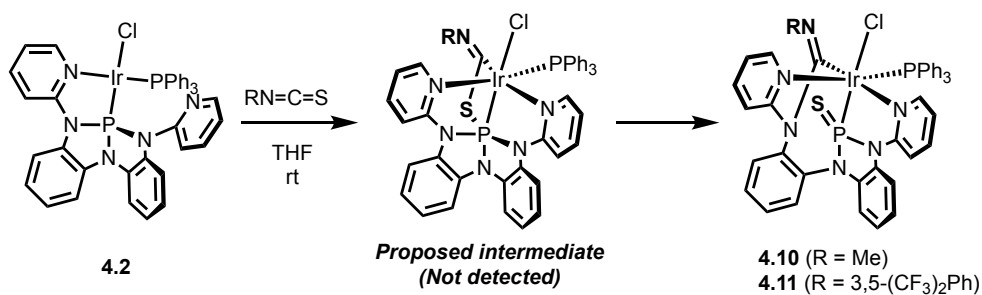
Milstein



4-3-3. Cooperative reaction with isothiocyanates

Analogous treatment of **4.2** with methyl isothiocyanate (MeNCS) affords corresponding thiophosphoryl complex **4.10** (Scheme 4-13). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **4.10** showed a set of resonances at δ 71.6 and -6.8 ppm with a mutual coupling ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 18$ ppm).

Scheme 4-13. Treatment of **4.2** with isothiocyanates.



Complex **4.11**, a reaction product of **4.2** and 3,5-trifluoromethylphenyl isothiocyanate, showed similar ^{31}P NMR spectroscopic features (δ 70.0 and -7.8 ppm, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 17$ ppm). A single crystal of **4.11** suitable for X-ray diffraction was obtained from recrystallization from a slow diffusion of pentane into a dichloromethane solution. The solid-state structure of **4.11** confirms the C=S bond splitting and shows the formation of P=S bond by an analogous rearrangement of phosphorus triamide framework (Figure 4-10). While P-bound S atoms often coordinate to another metal center in structurally characterized thiophosphoryl complexes, **4.11** is classified as a terminal thiophosphoryl complex; based on the large Ir(1)–P(1)–S(1) angle ($\angle_{\text{Ir(1)-P(1)-S(1)}} = 127.72(3)^\circ$) suggests the S atom does not bridge over Ir–P bond but form a terminal thiophosphoryl complex. The P–S bond length ($d_{\text{P(1)-S(1)}} = 1.9473(7)$ Å) is within the region of terminal P=S bonds in the reported terminal thiophosphoryl complexes (1.93 Å $< d < 2.18$ Å).⁴³⁻⁵³ Different from the reactivity with isocyanates, the product proceeds regardless of the bulkiness of R group, suggesting the [2+2] cycloaddition of C=S is more favorable than that of C=O.

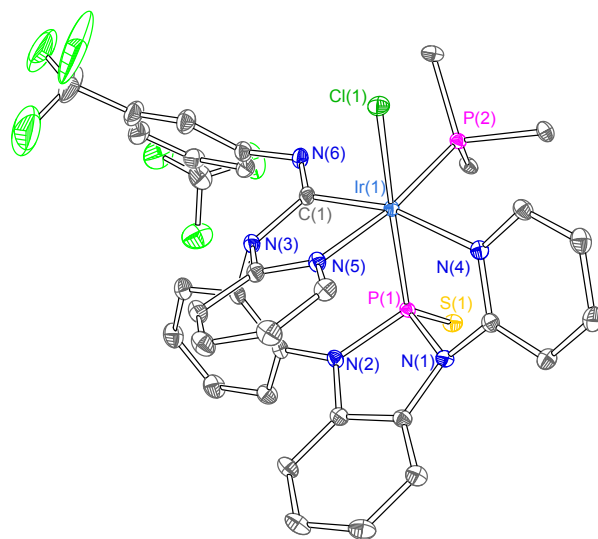


Figure 4-10. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.11**. Hydrogens and phenyl rings of PPh_3 ligands are omitted for clarity

4-4. Cooperative Activation of E–H Bonds by IrCl(PPh₃)(L1)

4-4-1. Cooperative addition of O–H bonds to 4.2

We next targeted cooperative activation of polar E–H bonds (E: electronegative substituents) on the Ir–P bond of **4.2**. Treatment of **4.2** with excess phenol in THF at ambient temperature afforded a single complex **4.12**, which lacked the nontrigonal triamido phosphorus ³¹P NMR resonance in high-field region of the spectrum. Instead, the ³¹P{¹H} spectrum of **4.12** displayed two low-field doublets at δ 12.8 and –50.9 ppm and with mutual coupling (²J_{P–P} = 18 Hz) (Figure 4-11). In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ 12.8 ppm was further split into a doublet with a coupling constant (*J*_{P–H} = 18 Hz).

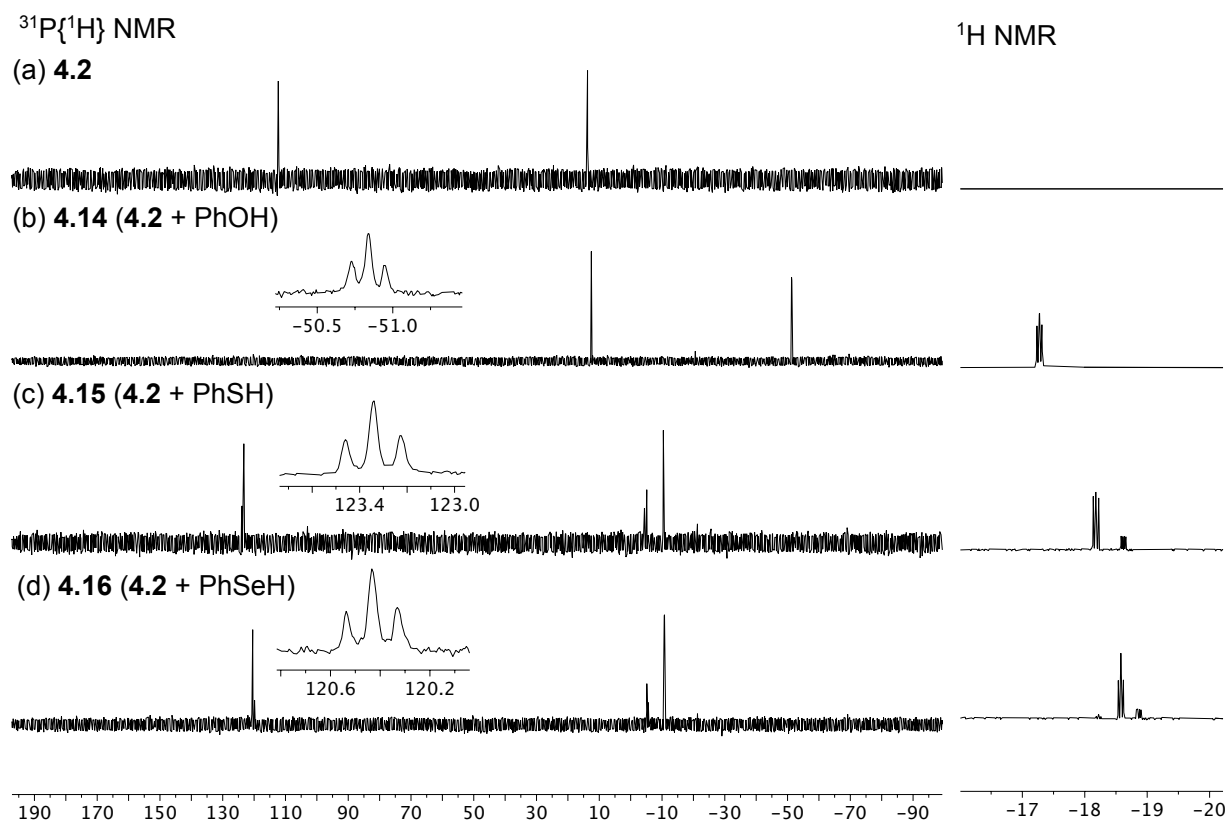
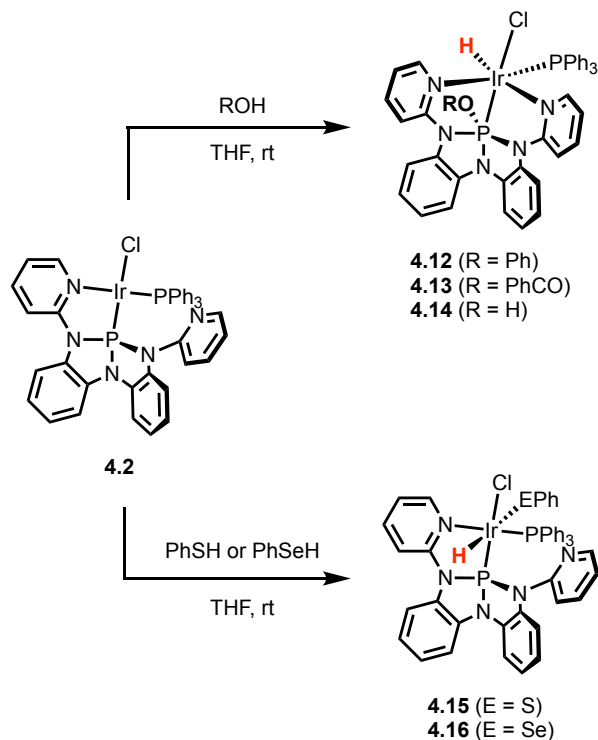


Figure 4-11. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra and ¹H NMR (only low-field region) of (a) **4.2** (b) **4.14** (c) **4.15** (d) **4.16**. Units are ppm relative to 85% H₃PO₄. Insets show ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectra.

The corresponding coupling partner was found in the ^1H NMR spectrum in the low-field region at $\delta -17.26$ ppm (dd, $^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 18$ Hz, 14 Hz), which can be assigned to an Ir–H fragment, which is probably formed by a proton abstraction of alcohol by the basic Ir. Additionally, based on the increase in P-coordination number suggested by the significant upfield shift of the triamidophosphorus signal in ^{31}P NMR ($\Delta\delta = 161.5$ ppm from **4.2** to **4.12**), the remaining RO[−] group is considered to form a bond with the electrophilic P center. Taken together, product **4.12** was assigned as an Ir^{III} metallophosphorane formed by a cooperative dipolar addition of the O^{δ−}–H^{δ+} bond to the P^{δ+}–Ir^{δ−} bond (Scheme 4-14, *top*). Complex **4.2** was also reacted with O–H bonds in benzoic acid and water under the same condition to yield analogous metallophosphoranes **4.13** and **4.14**, respectively. Different from stable **4.12** and **4.13**, water adduct **4.14** undergoes a fast decomposition probably due to the reactive P–OH moiety.

Scheme 4-14. Reactivity of **4.2** with E–H bonds (E = O, S, Se)



4-4-2. Metal-centered oxidative addition of S–H and Se–H bonds to **4.2**

Considering the success of cooperative activation of phenol, **4.2** was also treated with benzenethiol and benzeneselenol, affording compounds **4.15** and **4.16** as main products, respectively. Interestingly, the ^{31}P NMR signals corresponding to triamidophosphorus moieties appear in the high-field in the spectra for these products at δ 123.9 ppm (doublet coupled to a signal at δ –10.5 ppm with $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 20$ Hz) for **4.15** and δ 121.2 ppm (doublet coupled to a signal at δ –10.8 ppm with $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 16$ Hz) for **4.16** (Figure 4-11). In the ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectra, both products showed additional P–H coupling with corresponding Ir–H nuclei, found at δ –18.18 ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 19$ Hz) for **4.15** and δ –18.58 ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 16$ Hz) for **4.16** in the ^1H NMR, respectively. Considering each product showed a single resonance in the high-field region ($\delta > 8$ ppm) of the NMR spectrum, one of the pyridyl ring does not seem to coordinate to the Ir center. Taken together, the products are assigned as $(\sigma^3\text{-P})\text{-Ir}^{\text{III}}$ complexes formed by the metal-centered oxidative addition of S–H or Se–H bonds (Scheme 4-14, *bottom*). Observation of several side products with similar ^{31}P NMR and ^1H NMR characteristics to the main products suggests formation of Ir-centered stereoisomers.

4-4-3. DFT calculations to understand different reactivities with O–H, S–H and Se–H

To understand the distinct reactivities above, we performed DFT calculations (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) to evaluate the relative energies of metal-centered addition products and cooperative addition products for PhOH, PhSH and PhSeH. For the metal-centered addition products, products with the lowest electronic energy among all possible stereoisomers based on NMR are used (see Appendix C for detail). The computational results fully support the observed products;

while the cooperative addition is more favorable by 4.3 kcal•mol⁻¹ for PhOH, the metal-centered addition has larger driving forces for PhSH and PhSeH by 9.5 kcal•mol⁻¹ and 11.7 kcal•mol⁻¹, respectively. Qualitatively, this observation can be correlated with the relative affinity of P and PhE⁻ groups (bond dissociation energies are P–O > P–S ≅ P–Se).⁵⁴

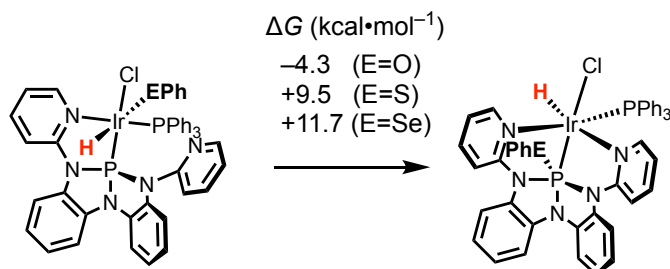
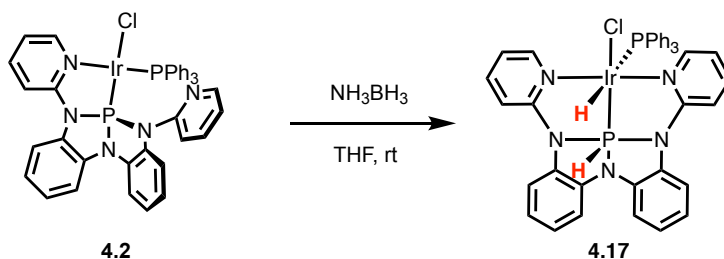


Figure 4-12. Driving force of cooperative addition compared to metal-centered addition products calculated at B3LYP.def2-TZVP level of theory.

4-4-4. Reaction of 4.2 with Ammonia Borane

Scheme 4-15. Reaction of 4.2 with ammonia borane



Motivated by the success of O–H cooperative activation, we attempted a dehydrogenation of ammonia borane by complex 4.2. Reaction of 4.2 with ammonia borane in tetrahydrofuran solution results in conversion to a single new product 4.17 with a set of ³¹P{¹H} NMR resonances at δ –10.9 ppm and –89.6 ppm with mutual coupling (²J_{P–P} = 13 Hz). In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ –89.6 ppm is further split into a doublet of doublets by large and small coupling constants (*J*_{P–H} = 581 Hz and 35 Hz), suggesting a P–H bond formation. The other signal

at $\delta -10.9$ ppm corresponding to the Ph_3P nucleus also had a relatively large coupling ($J_{\text{P-H}} = 186$ Hz) indicating a hydride ligand in *trans*-configuration with the Ph_3P . The coupling partners were characterized in the ^1H NMR spectrum; a signal corresponding to P-H nucleus resonates at $\delta 9.13$ ppm ($^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 586$ Hz) and one for Ir-H nucleus at $\delta -11.49$ ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 186$ Hz, 35 Hz). These two H nuclei had mutual coupling too ($^3J_{\text{HH}} = 8$ Hz). Combined with the twofold equivalence of the aryl region of the ^1H NMR spectrum, product **4.17** was assigned to the desired hydrogenation product of **4.2**, in which the tridentate **L1** coordinates with the *mer*- κ^3 -chelation mode. The formation of meridional isomer was similar to our previous treatment of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{fac-L1})$ with sodium borohydride to yield $\text{Ru}(\eta^2\text{-BH}_4)(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{mer-L1})$ (see section 3-6-1 in Chapter 3). There may be shared mechanisms or transition states between these reactions for the processes of M-H and P-H bonds formation.

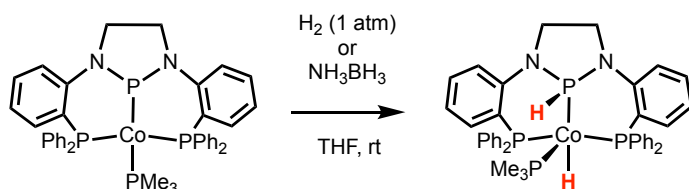
Complex **4.2** was also exposed to gaseous hydrogen atmosphere to see if cooperative addition of H_2 was viable. The messy reaction yielded a mixture of multiple products, but metalhydrophosphorane **4.17** was not observed. This significant difference in reactivity with ammonia borane and H_2 suggest that the cooperative bond activation requires a highly polarized chemical bond.

This reaction provides the first example of cooperative dehydrogenation of ammonia borane by a $(\sigma^3\text{-P})\text{-M}$ bond. Cooperative hydrogenation of M-P bonds by ammonia borane or H_2 has been known for only lower-coordinate phosphorus ligands such as in metal-phosphide or metal-phosphenium complexes. While the 2nd or 3rd low transition metal systems have been known for long,⁵⁵⁻⁵⁸ the 3d metal complexes capable of activating H_2 have been reported only recently (Scheme 4-16). Thomas discovered the 1,2-addition of H_2 across the Co-P bond of a PPP-pincer

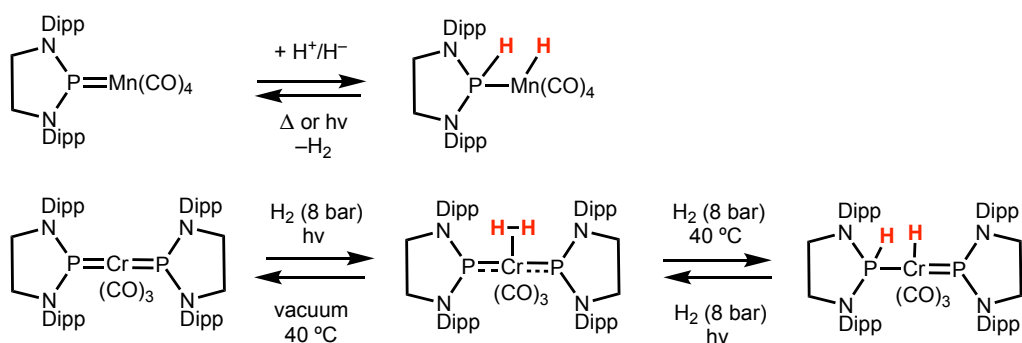
cobalt phosphonium complex.⁵⁹ Gudat also reported the dehydrogenation of ammonia borane catalyzed by a sequential addition of a hydride and a proton to the manganese phosphonium complex. Although this Mn complex did not activate H₂, they recently succeeded in cooperative H₂ addition in a Cr–phosphonium system.

Scheme 4-16. Reported examples of hydrogenation of 3d metal–phosphonium bonds.

Thomas



Gudat

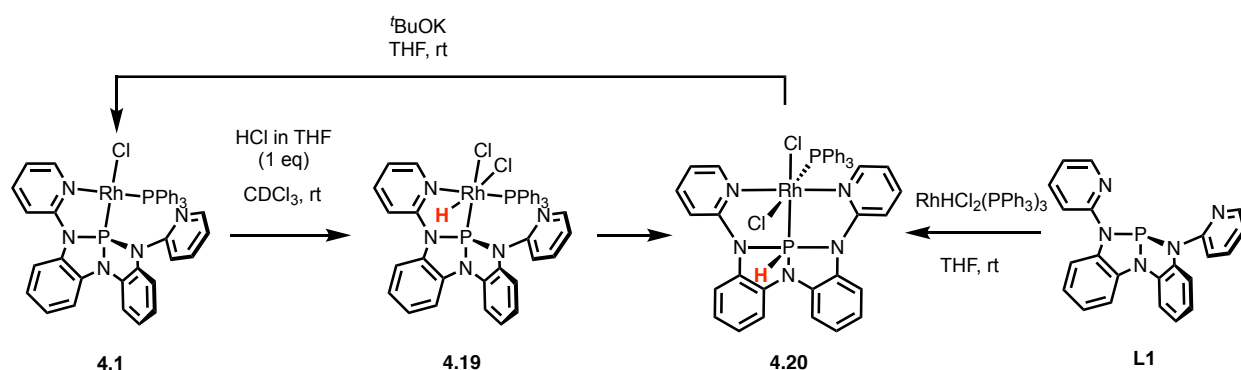


4-5. Sequential Cooperative Reactivity of RhCl(PPh₃)(L1)

4-5-1. Metallohydrophosphorane synthesis by cooperative HCl addition

The cooperative reactivity of complex **4.1**, the Rh^I congener of Ir^I complex **4.2**, was also investigated. To a CDCl₃ solution of **4.1** was added equimolar amount of HCl dissolved in THF (Scheme 4-17). Initially a protonation at the Rh occurred to give an intermediate **4.18**, which was monitored by ¹H NMR that displays resonance in the low-field region at δ -13.28 ppm, without a change in P-coordination number. The *in-situ* ³¹P NMR spectrum shows a resonance at δ 167.9 ppm for the triamidophosphorus nucleus. However, this intermediate **4.19** was soon converted to a single complex **4.20**. The ³¹P NMR spectrum of **4.20** displayed a significant upfield shift of the chemical shift of the triamidophosphorus nucleus to δ 24.9 ppm as a doublet of doublet signal due to coupling to the PPh₃ nucleus (δ 20.3 ppm, ²J_{PP} = 12 Hz) and the Rh (¹J_{Rh-P} = 145 Hz). Moreover, in the H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ 24.9 ppm is further split into a doublet with J_{P-H} = 639 Hz, due to the directly bound H nucleus (δ 8.82 ppm in ¹H NMR).

Scheme 4-17. Two routes to metallohydrophosphorane **4.19**. (*left*) reversible addition of HCl and (*right*) net insertion of P(III) into Rh-H.



These spectroscopic features strongly indicate the formation of Rh^{III} metallohydrophosphorane formed by an α-H migration from Rh to P (Scheme 4-17). Alternatively, product **4.20** can be

synthesized by a metalation of **L1** with $\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}\text{HCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ via net insertion of the P(III) ligand, which supports the assignment.

X-ray diffraction of a yellow single crystal obtained by slow diffusion of pentane into a CDCl_3 solution revealed the meridional κ^3 -chelation mode of **L1** in the solid-state structure of **4.20** (Figure 4-13). The planarization of the phosphorus triamide framework was observed ($\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3 = 168.0(2)^\circ$) to result the pentacoordinate phosphorus center ($\tau_5 = 0.34$) with the H and Rh substituents at equatorial positions. The Rh–P bond distance ($d(\text{Rh}(1)\text{-P}(1)) = 2.2404(14) \text{ \AA}$) is shorter than Rh(I) complex **4.1** by 0.011 \AA , which may be due to the changes in the Rh oxidation state from +1 to +3 or in the coordination mode from κ^2 to κ^3 .

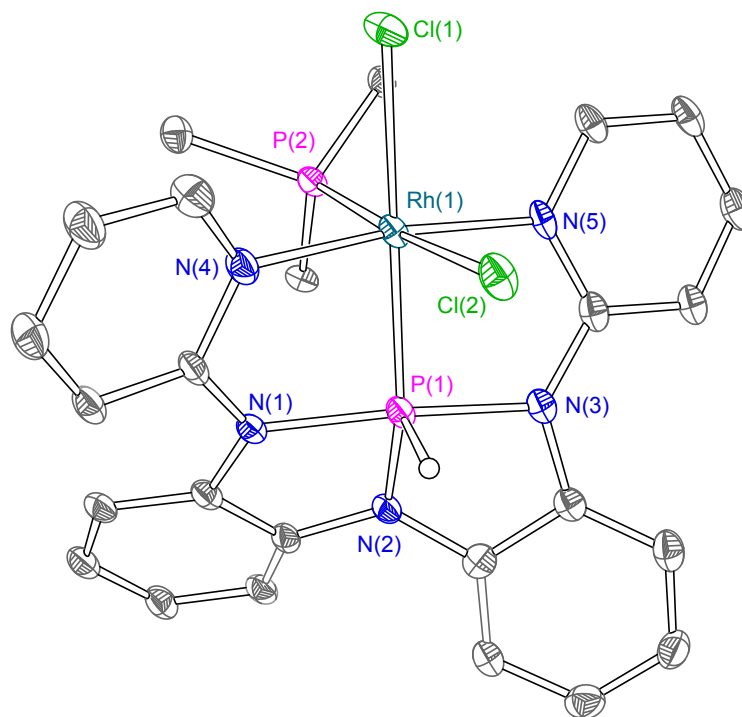
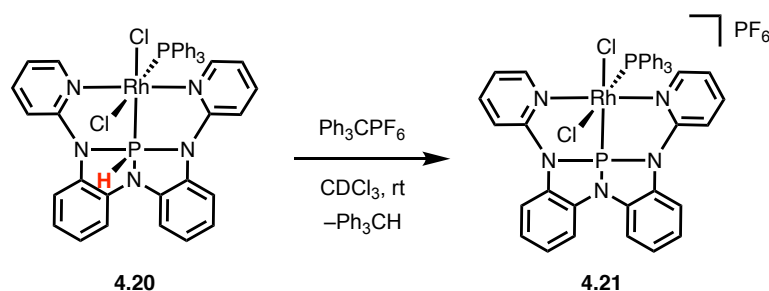


Figure 4-13. Thermal ellipsoid plots rendered at the 50% probability level for **4.20**. Hydrogens atoms except *P*-H, phenyl rings of PPh_3 ligands and recrystallization solvents are omitted for clarity. Only one of the four molecules in the unit cell is displayed,

While the P–H bond of ruthenahydrophosphoranes was not cleanly deprotonated by base addition (see section 3-3-4 in **Chapter 3**), this HCl addition to **4.1** was reversible; treatment of **4.20** with potassium tert-butoxide in THF returns the original Rh^I complex **4.1** (Scheme 4-17). Metallohydrophosphorane **4.20** also exhibits hydridic character (Scheme 4-18); treatment with triphenylcarbenium hexafluorophosphate (Ph₃CPF₆) leads to hydride abstraction to yield (σ³-P)–Rh complex **4.21**, with a high-field ³¹P NMR resonance at δ 151.2 ppm without ¹J_{P–H} coupling.

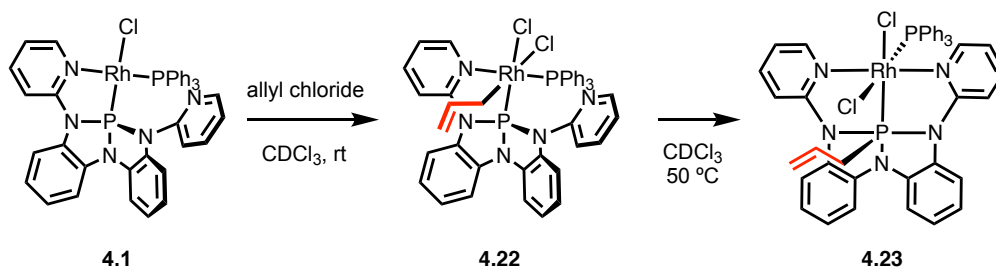
Scheme 4-18. Hydride abstraction from metallohydrophosphorane **4.20**.



4-5-2. Stepwise cooperative activation of allyl chloride by **4.1**

The reactivity of **4.1** and HCl suggested two-step processes of metal-centered oxidative addition followed by α-H-migration from Rh to P. While the intermediate **4.19** was not isolable, analogous treatment of **4.1** with allyl chloride at ambient temperature yields corresponding stable metal-centered oxidation product **4.22** cleanly (Scheme 4-19).

Scheme 4-19. Stepwise cooperative addition of allyl chloride to **4.1**.



The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **4.22** displays a set of doublet of doublets resonances at δ 160.2 ppm and δ 27.4 ppm with mutual coupling ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 22$ Hz) and with direct Rh-P coupling ($^1J_{\text{Rh-P}} = 193$ and 133 Hz, respectively). The asymmetric resonances in the aryl region of ^1H NMR suggests that only one of two pyridyl side arms of **L1** coordinates to the metal.

Upon heating the solution at 50 °C, Rh^{III} complex **4.22** was gradually converted to a single new product **4.23**. In the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **4.23**, the triamidophosphorus signal drastically shifted upfield to δ -7.1 ppm ($\Delta\delta = 167.3$ ppm), coupled to the PPh_3 nucleus at δ 19.7 ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 12$ Hz). In the ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ -7.1 ppm is further split into triplet by small coupling value $^1J_{\text{P-H}} = \sim 5$ Hz. More importantly, the ^{13}C NMR spectrum displayed a resonance at δ 46.6 ppm corresponding to the $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\underline{\text{C}}\text{H}_2$ nucleus, which was found as a doublet with a large coupling value $J = 85$ Hz. This suggests the formation of P-C bond in **4.22** via the α -allyl group migration from Rh to P, which is an analogous process of H-transfer observed in HCl addition (Scheme 4-19).

For the C-based group migration within M-PR_3 bonds, the decomposition of metallophosphoranes by hydrocarbyl group transfer from P to M was reported by Riess⁶⁰ and Miyamoto⁶¹ independently. More recently, we reported net insertion of P(III) ligands into Group 10 M-Me bonds to yield metallocarbylphosphoranes (see Chapter 5).⁶² However, the direct observation of the α -migration of hydrocarbyl fragment from M to P was unprecedented. The mechanistic investigation of the formation of **4.23** from **4.22** process is underway.

4-6. Conclusion and Outlook

Chapter 4 provided various metal–ligand cooperative reactivities enabled by Group 9 metal complexes of nonspectator tricoordinate phosphorus ligands. The designed (σ^3 -P)–Ir bond between a nucleophilic Ir and an electrophilic P enabled (i) heterolytic cleavage of C=O and C=S bonds (ii) [2+2] cycloaddition of a C=N bond (iii) cooperative oxidative addition of O–H bonds. In the Rh congener, apparent cooperative addition of HCl and allyl chloride was achieved by a stepwise metal–centered oxidative addition followed by α -migration within the Rh–P bond.

Although such metal–ligand cooperative bond activation by (σ^3 -P)–M complexes has been proposed in many literatures, the resulting metallophosphorane intermediates have never been isolated or directly characterized (see **section 1-5** in Chapter 1).⁶³ Our results provide the first well-defined examples of the predicted cooperative reactivity of (σ^3 -P)–M complexes and open a door to wider application of higher coordination P ligands as viable synthetic intermediates to target. Along this line, the development of stoichiometric and catalytic transformation based on the concept is ongoing.

4-7. Experimental Section

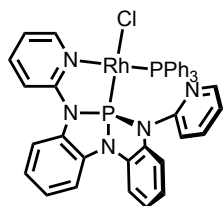
4-7-1. General consideration and Methods

General Consideration. All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, ACROS, TCI, Oakwood Chemical, or Strem Chemicals and used as received unless otherwise noted. Diethyl ether (Et₂O), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene and pentane were dried according to the method of Grubbs⁶⁴ as modified by Bergman⁶⁵ using a Glass Contour Solvent Purification System. All glassware was oven-dried at 120 °C prior to use. All reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen atmosphere (Schlenk line or glovebox) unless otherwise noted. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker-400 (400 MHz) or Bruker-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer and processed with a MestReNova software. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are given in ppm with respect to solvent residual peak (CDCl₃, δ 7.26 ppm; CD₂Cl₂, δ 5.32 ppm; C₆D₆, δ 7.16 ppm), ¹³C{¹H} NMR shifts are given in ppm with respect to (CDCl₃ δ 77.16 ppm, CD₂Cl₂ δ 53.84 ppm, C₆D₆ δ 128.06 ppm). ³¹P NMR shifts are given in ppm with respect to 85 % H₃PO₄. Coupling constants are reported as *J*-values in Hz. High resolution ESI mass spectra were obtained from the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory in the Department of Chemistry Instrumentation Facility, MIT, using either Agilent QTOF 6545 with ESI ionization source or a JEOL AccuTOF-DART (JMST100LP, ionSense DART source).

X-ray diffraction. X-ray structures data were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform goniometer equipped with an Apex II CCD and an Oxford cryostream cooling device operating at 100 K. Radiation was from a graphite fine focus sealed tube Mo K α (0.71073 Å) source. Crystals were mounted on a glass fiber pin using Paratone N oil. Data was collected as a series of ϕ and/or ω scans. Data was integrated using SAINT and scaled with multi-scan absorption correction using

SADABS.⁶⁶ The structures were solved by intrinsic phasing using SHELXT (Apex3 program suite v2016.1.0) and refined against F2 on all data by full matrix least squares with SHELXL-97.⁶⁷ All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. H atoms were placed at idealized positions and refined using a riding model. Olex 2⁶⁸ was used for the solution of structures. The hydrogen atoms at phosphorus atoms were located in Fourier maps and were refined isotropically without constraints. XP was used for graphical representations.

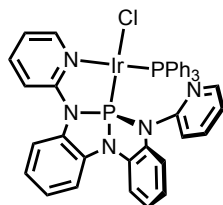
4-7-2. Synthetic Procedures



4.1

Synthesis of 4.1. To a solution of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)dirhodium(I) dichloride (12.9 mg, 0.0263 mmol, 1.0 eq) and triphenylphosphine (13.8 mg, 0.526 mmol, 2.0 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (3 mL) was added a THF solution (2 mL) of **L1** (20.0 mg, 0.0526 mmol, 2.0 eq) dropwise. The resulting orange

solution was stirred for 30 min. After the solvent was removed *in vacuo* from the resulting yellow suspension, the yellow residue was thoroughly washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to afford a pure product of **4.1** as yellow solids (29.4 mg, 71.7 %). A crystal suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction was obtained from a slow diffusion of pentane into a dichloromethane solution at -35 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 8.92 (br, 2H), 7.84 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.41 – 7.28 (m, 8H), 7.26 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.22 – 7.13 (m, 5H), 7.13 – 6.99 (m, 6H), 6.99 – 6.79 (m, 6H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 151.9 (dd, $^1J_{\text{RhP}} = 292$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 52$ Hz), 43.7 (dd, $^1J_{\text{RhP}} = 170$, $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 52$ Hz).

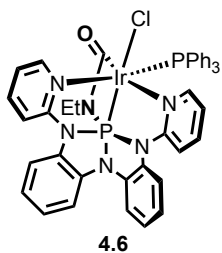


4.2

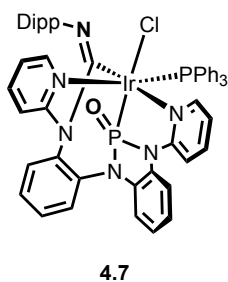
Synthesis of 4.2. To a solution of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)diiridium(I) dichloride (17.6 mg, 0.0263 mmol, 1.0 eq) and triphenylphosphine (13.8 mg, 0.526 mmol, 2.0 eq) in tetrahydrofuran (3 mL) was added a THF solution (2 mL) of **L1** (20.0 mg, 0.0526 mmol, 2.0 eq) dropwise. The resulting orange

solution was stirred for 30 min. After the solvent was removed *in vacuo* from the resulting brown solution, the orange residue was thoroughly washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to afford complex **4.2** as pale orange solids (34.2 mg, 74.8 %). Due to the low stability or solubility of **4.2** in the solution state, the ^{13}C NMR spectrum is not given. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, THF-d_8) δ 10.09 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.09 – 7.96 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.30 (m,

9H), 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 3H), 7.11 – 7.03 (m, 4H), 7.03 – 6.86 (m, 10H), 6.76 – 6.63 (m, 3H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, THF- d_8) δ 112.2 (d, $J = 37$ Hz), 13.7 (d, $J = 37$ Hz). MS (DART) Calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{32}\text{ClN}_5\text{P}_2\text{Ir}$ (M–H): 872.1456, found: 872.1542.

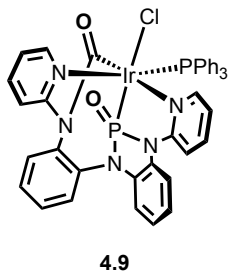


Synthesis of 4.6. Under a N_2 atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (26 mg, 0.030 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added ethyl isocyanate (0.050 mL, 0.63 mmol, 21 eq) at room temperature. After 15 min, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The resulting orange residue was thoroughly washed with pentane and dried *in vacuo*. to give **4.6** as yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 10.09 (ddd, $J = 5.7, 3.3, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.72 (dd, $J = 5.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.66 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.53 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.24 (m, 8H), 7.22 – 7.04 (m, 11H), 7.00 – 6.90 (m, 2H), 6.65 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.06 (ddq, $J = 14.0, 11.2, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.65 (tq, $J = 14.2, 7.1$ Hz, 1H), -0.13 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ -0.7 (d, $J = 17$ Hz), -74.8 (d, $J = 17$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 152.97, 150.09, 148.11, 139.56, 138.33, 136.91 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 133.53, 132.59 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 130.28, 129.37, 127.99, 124.45, 123.22, 121.47, 119.82 (d, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 118.14 (d, $J = 14$ Hz), 117.90 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 116.81, 112.79 – 112.50 (m), 111.15, 111.09, 110.13, 41.9 (d, $J = 14$ Hz), 14.71.

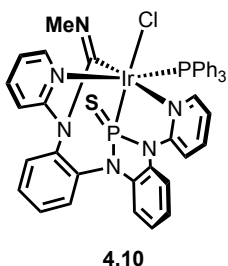


Synthesis of 4.7. Under a N_2 atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added 2,6-bis(diisopropyl)phenyl isocyanate (0.050 mL, 0.23 mmol, 23 eq) at room temperature. After 15 min, the solvent was dried *in vacuo*. The resulting orange residue was thoroughly washed with pentane and dried *in vacuo*. to give **4.7** as yellow solid. Recrystallization from

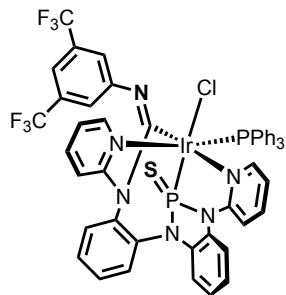
dichloromethane/pentane at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ afforded a single crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction study. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (203 MHz, THF) δ 22.4 (d, $J = 27$ Hz), -2.2 (d, $J = 26.8$ Hz).



Synthesis of 4.9. In a sealed J. Young tube, Complex **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) was suspended in THF (1 mL). The suspension was degassed (freeze-pump-thaw method) and the tube was filled with CO_2 (1 atm). After 15 min, the yellow precipitate was collected by decantation, washed with pentane thoroughly and dried *in vacuo* to afford **4.9** as a yellow solid. A crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction was obtained from Recrystallization from dichloromethane/pentane at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ afforded a single crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction study. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.94 (dd, $J = 5.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, $J = 5.8, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (td, $J = 7.8, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 6H), 7.61 – 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 7H), 6.96 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.55 (tt, $J = 7.6, 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.26 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.20 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (162 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 20.8 (d, $J = 25$ Hz), -2.4 (d, $J = 25$ Hz)..



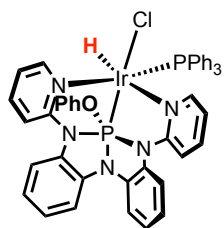
Synthesis of 4.10. Under a N_2 atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1mL) was added methyl isothiocyanate (0.010 mL, 0.15 mmol, 15 eq) at room temperature. The *in-situ* recorded NMR spectra of the reaction mixture indicated the quantitative formation of complex **4.10** based on the comparison to the spectra of **4.11**. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (162 MHz, THF) δ 71.6 (d, $J = 18$ Hz), -6.8 (d, $J = 18$ Hz).



4.11

Synthesis of 4.11. Under a N₂ atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl isothiocyanate (0.010 mg, 0.050 mmol, 5.0 eq) at room temperature. After 15 min, the solvent was dried *in vacuo*. The resulting orange residue was thoroughly washed with pentane and dried *in vacuo*. to give **4.11** as yellow

solid. Recrystallization from dichloromethane/pentane at -35 °C afforded a single crystal suitable for X-ray diffraction study. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.07 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (td, *J* = 8.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.33 (td, *J* = 7.3, 1.6 Hz, 3H), 7.24 (ddd, *J* = 8.7, 7.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 6H), 7.07 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.05 – 6.94 (m, 1H), 6.70 (dddd, *J* = 13.8, 7.1, 3.3, 1.5 Hz, 3H), 6.54 (dtd, *J* = 29.0, 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 6.24 (ddt, *J* = 7.3, 6.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.00 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H). ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 69.0 (d, *J* = 18 Hz), -8.3 (d, *J* = 18 Hz).

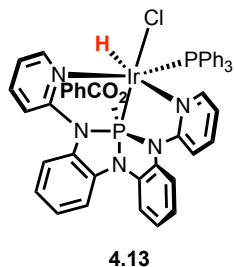


4.12

Synthesis of 4.12. Under a N₂ atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added phenol (1.0 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.1 eq) at room temperature. The yellow precipitate of **4.2** immediately dissolved and the resulting solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The solvent was

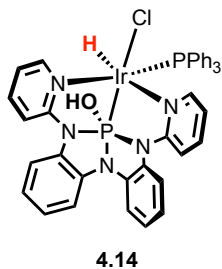
removed *in vacuo* and the orange residue was washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to give **4.12** as an orange solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 10.05 (t, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 9.60 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.92 – 7.62 (m, 7H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 3H), 6.85 – 6.77 (m, 8H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.97

(t, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 2H), -17.26 (dd, $J = 17.6, 14.4$ Hz, 1H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 12.6 (d, $J = 15$ Hz), -51.3 (d, $J = 17$ Hz).



Synthesis of 4.13. Under a N_2 atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added benzoic acid (1.0 mg, 0.011 mmol, 1.1 eq) at room temperature. The yellow precipitate of **4.2** immediately dissolved and the resulting solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature.

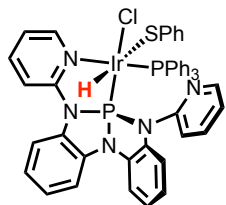
The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the orange residue was washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* to give **4.13** as an orange solid ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 10.11 – 10.00 (m, 1H), 9.53 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.29 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.11 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 3H), 7.80 – 7.61 (m, 8H), 7.46 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.10 – 6.96 (m, 6H), 6.94 – 6.84 (m, 3H), 6.82 – 6.72 (m, 12H), 6.72 – 6.65 (m, 3H), 6.62 – 6.53 (m, 4H), 6.39 – 6.19 (m, 3H), -17.30 – -18.70 (m, 1H). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (162 MHz, THF) δ 12.7 (d, $J = 20$ Hz), -45.5 (d, $J = 20$ Hz).



Synthesis of 4.14. Under a N_2 atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF- d_8 (1.0 mL) was added water (0.010 mL, 0.56 mmol) at room temperature. The *in-situ* recorded NMR spectra of the reaction mixture indicated the quantitative formation of complex **4.14** based on the comparison

to the spectra of **4.12**. Due to the low stability of the product, the isolation of **4.14** was not possible.

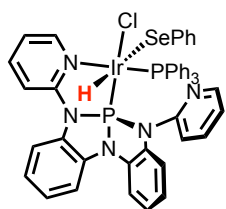
^1H NMR (400 MHz, THF) δ 9.68 (dt, $J = 5.6, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 9.19 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 – 7.69 (m, 4H), 7.60 – 7.49 (m, 7H), 7.45 (q, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.18 – 7.07 (m, 5H), 7.07 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.78 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H). -18.19 (t, $J = 16.1$ Hz, 1H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, THF) δ 13.2 (d, $J = 19$ Hz), -60.0 (d, $J = 19$ Hz).



4.15

Synthesis of 4.15. Under a N₂ atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) was added benzenethiol (0.010 mL, 0.10 mmol) at room temperature. After 2 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The reaction mixture was dissolved in toluene-*d*₈ and the recorded crude NMR spectra

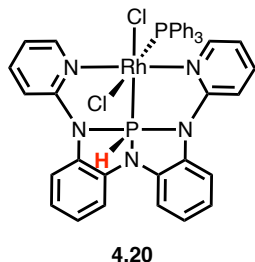
indicated the formation of complex **4.15**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Tol) δ 10.05 (ddd, *J* = 5.8, 3.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 – 7.75 (m, 5H), 7.58 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.95 – 6.87 (m, 8H), 6.87 – 6.72 (m, 7H), 6.70 – 6.63 (m, 4H), 6.54 – 6.49 (m, 2H), -18.18 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 16.0 Hz, 1H). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, None) δ 123.3 (d, *J* = 19 Hz), -10.5 (d, *J* = 19 Hz).



4.16

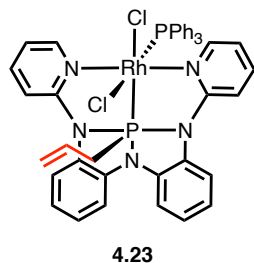
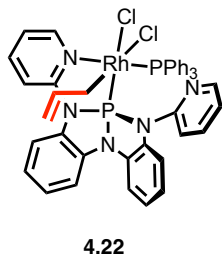
Synthesis of 4.16. Under a N₂ atmosphere, to a suspension of **4.2** (8.7 mg, 0.010 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) was added benzeneselenolol (0.010 mL, 0.094 mmol) at room temperature. After 2 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The reaction mixture was dissolved in toluene-*d*₈ and the recorded crude NMR

spectra indicated the formation of complex **4.16**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Tol) δ 10.22 – 10.07 (m, 1H), 7.81 (ddt, *J* = 11.3, 6.1, 1.4 Hz, 5H), 7.55 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.85 (dddd, *J* = 6.3, 5.1, 3.5, 1.9 Hz, 8H), 6.78 – 6.68 (m, 2H), 6.66 – 6.54 (m, 3H), 6.55 – 6.48 (m, 1H), 6.43 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), -18.63 (t, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, THF) δ 120.5 (d, *J* = 16 Hz), -10.7 (d, *J* = 16 Hz).



Synthesis of 4.20. Under a N₂ atmosphere, a solution of **4.1** (7.8 mg, 0.010 mmol) in CDCl₃ (2 mL) was added a dioxane solution of HCl (4 M, 2.5 μL, 0.010 mmol, 1 eq) diluted in THF (0.050 mL) dropwise at room temperature.

The reaction mixture was left overnight to give an orange solution of pure product **4.20**. The crystal suitable for single crystal XRD study was obtained from recrystallization from slow diffusion of pentane into a CDCl₃ solution. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.50 (dd, *J* = 6.2, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 8.75 (dt, *J* = 639.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (ddd, *J* = 8.7, 6.9, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.41 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.10 (m, 9H), 6.99 – 6.76 (m, 10H), 6.61 – 6.45 (m, 2H). ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.2 (dd, ¹*J*_{RhP} = 123 Hz, ²*J*_{PP} = 12 Hz), -24.86 (dd, ¹*J*_{RhP} = 145 Hz, ²*J*_{PP} = 12 Hz).



Synthesis of 4.22. and 4.23. Under a N₂ atmosphere, a solution of **4.1** (7.8 mg, 0.010 mmol) in CDCl₃ (2 mL) was added allyl chloride (0.010 mL, 0.12 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for

30 min. to give an orange solution of pure product of **4.22**. The quantitative formation of **4.22** was indicated by the *in-situ* recorded NMR spectroscopy and the solution was used for the synthesis of **4.23** without further purification. The resulting CDCl₃ solution in the synthesis of **4.22** was heated at 50 °C overnight. The *in-situ* recorded NMR spectra of the reaction mixture indicated the formation of complex **4.23**. **4.22**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.73 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.43 – 7.28 (m, 11H), 7.25 – 7.14 (m, 6H), 7.02 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H),

6.87 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (ddt, $J = 16.7, 10.0, 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.50 – 5.35 (m, 2H), 4.29 (d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.2 (dd, $^1J_{\text{Rhp}} = 193$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 22$ Hz), 27.4 (dd, $^1J_{\text{Rhp}} = 133$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 22$ Hz). **4.23**: ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.7 (dd, $J = 123, 12$ Hz), -7.1 (dd, $J = 150, 12$ Hz).

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Chapter 5 Insertion of Nonspectator Phosphorus Ligands into Group 10 Transition Metal–Carbon Bonds

A significant portion of the work described in this chapter has been published in:

Hwang, S. J.;[†] Tanushi, A.;[†] Radosevich, A. T. Enthalpy-Controlled Insertion of a “Nonspectator” Tricoordinate Phosphorus Ligand into Group 10 Transition Metal-Carbon Bonds. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 21285–21291.

5-1. Introductory Remarks: Spectator and Nonspectator Roles of Tricoordinate Phosphorus Ligands in Chemistry of Group 10 Metal–Carbon Bonds

Cross-coupling reactions based on group 10 metal-carbon bond formation is undoubtedly one of the most important discoveries in organometallic chemistry. The original foundation of the work found in 1970's has evolved into versatile, useful and reliable methods in the organic syntheses in both academia and industry, leading to the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2010.¹ Significant contributions to this process arise from the enhancement of catalytic activity because of the development of phosphine ligands. They have been optimized as 'spectator' ligands, which tune the electronic and steric properties of the metal center without directly participating in the bond activation.

For 'nonspectator' reactivity of phosphorus ligands with metal–carbon bonds, the low coordination and electronic unsaturation of the P fragment enabled insertion reactions of phosphonium,²⁻⁴ phosphide,^{5,6} and phosphinidene⁷⁻¹⁰ ligands into transition metal alkyls. By contrast, well-defined examples of analogous reactions with σ^3 -P ligands have been scarce. Bernskoetter has inferred that methyl exchange in $(\text{Me}_3\text{P})_3\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{I}$ involves such a step.¹¹ As initially proposed by Green, Felkin, and Swierczewski,¹² P-substituent scrambling/redistribution during group 10 metal-phosphine-catalyzed coupling have been proposed in some cases to evolve via higher P-coordinate metallophosphorane intermediates.^{13, 14} Structurally well-defined examples validating such proposed intermediates, however, are lacking.

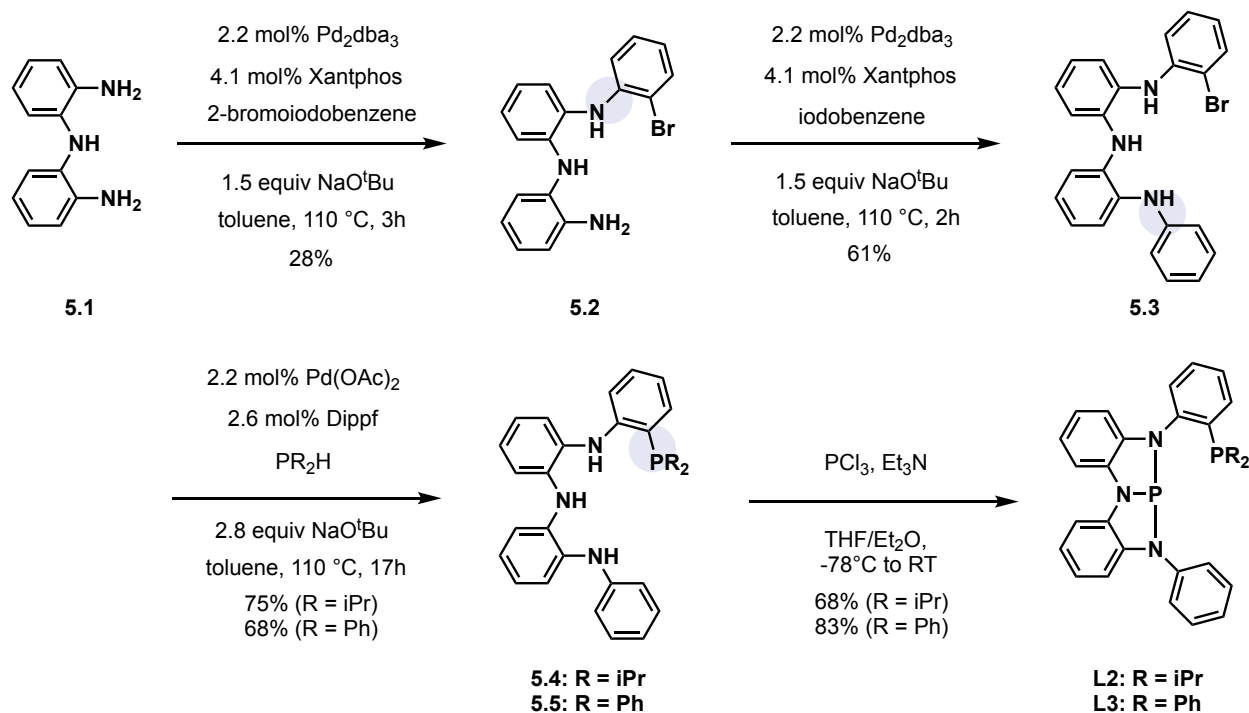
Nontrigonal tricoordinate phosphorus compounds have shown the ability to access higher coordinate phosphorus species by cleaving various metal–ligand σ -bonds. In Chapter 3, formation of metallohydrophosphorane *via* a net insertion of nontrigonal P(III) ligand into Ru–H bond was

discussed and investigated. In Chapter 4, a Rh(III) metallophosphorane with a P–C bond was synthesized by a stepwise Rh(I)–centered oxidation of allyl chloride followed by an intramolecular migration of allyl group from Rh to P. Herein Chapter 5 will discuss another ‘nonspectator’ reactivity of a tricoordinate phosphorus ligand with Group 10 metal–carbon bonds, which is an unprecedented insertion into M–CH₃ bonds. In the former part, we will design a novel bidentate ligand **L2** with both nontrigonal and trigonal phosphorus coordination sites, which directly demonstrates the contribution of nontrigonal deformation to the insertion reactivity. Based on the M–C bond enthalpies, the complexes span the intramolecular Me-group transfer reaction coordinate from (hydrocarbyl)metal phosphine to hydrocarbylmetallophosphorane within the group 10 triad. In the latter part, we will expand the chemistry to tridentate ligand **L1**, which affords more stable metallocarbylphosphoranes *via* net insertions into M–C bonds, and investigate the metalation with Pd(II) or Pt(II) dialkyl complexes. The different behaviors of Pd(II) and Pt(II) systems upon oxidative addition reflect the periodic trend of insertion reactivity into M–C bonds.

5-2. Synthesis of Bidentate P^{III}-Chelate Ligand L2 and L3

To directly demonstrate the contribution of nontrigonal P(III) center to unusual reactivity, a bidentate P^{III}-chelate (**L2**) containing both trigonal and nontrigonal tricoordinate phosphorus centers was prepared on multigram scale (Scheme 5-1). Bis(2-aminophenyl)amine **5.1**¹⁵ is transformed by three-steps Pd-catalyzed C-N and C-P coupling reactions to give **5.4**, followed by treatment with PCl₃ in the presence of Et₃N to afford the κ²-chelating framework. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra of ligand **L2** show two doublet resonances (δ 154.3 ppm, -8.0 ppm), in which the downfield resonance falls within the range of previously reported nontrigonal phosphorous triamides.¹⁶ The magnitude of the observed spin-spin interaction between the two ³¹P nuclei (*J* = 86 Hz) is large and may arise via a through-space coupling mechanism.^{17,18}

Scheme 5-1. Synthesis of ligands **L2** and **L3**.



The experimentally determined structure for *P,P*-diphenyl congener **L3** (Figure 5-1) from X-ray diffraction reports a distance between phosphorus atoms ($d_{P-P} = 3.870 \text{ \AA}$) that falls within a range that is both consistent with through-space spin coupling (J_{PP}) in ^{31}P NMR spectra¹⁹ and suitable for accommodation of a transition metal guest through bidentate chelation.

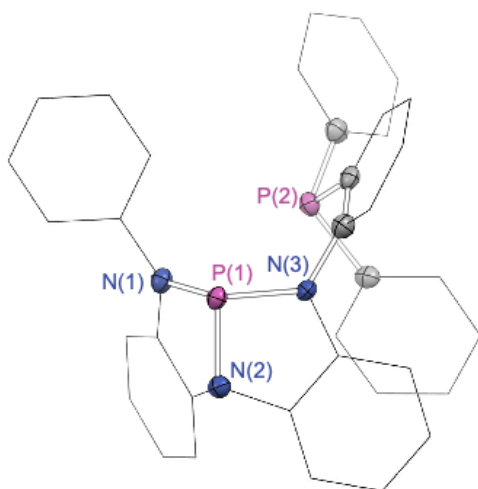


Figure 5-1. Structure for **L3**, with hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules omitted for clarity. Two phosphorus atoms and their substituent atoms are depicted with thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability.

5-3. Metalation of L2 with Group 10 M–Me Precursors

5-3-1. Metalation with (cod)Pt(Me)(Cl)

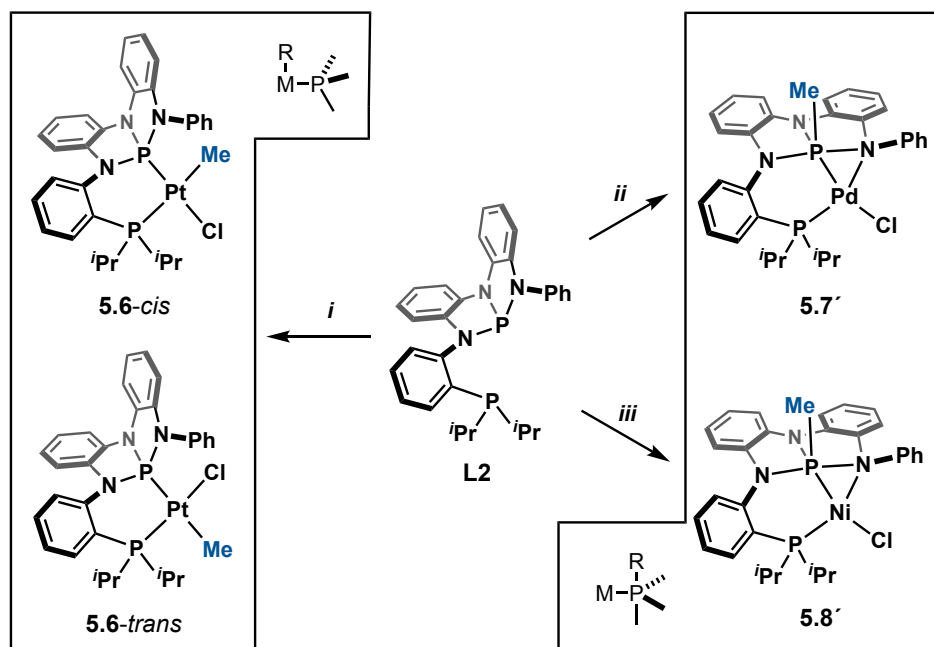


Figure 5-2. Metalation of L2 with group 10 complexes of the formula L₂M(Cl)(Me). Reaction conditions: (i) (cod)Pt(Cl)(Me), benzene, RT, 90% (ii) (cod)Pd(Cl)(Me), benzene, RT, 99%. (iii) (Me₃P)₂Ni(Cl)(Me), benzene, RT, 37%.

Metalation of L2 with (cod)PtClMe in C₆H₆ at ambient temperature afforded the expected κ²-chelated complexes (L₂)PtClMe as an apparent 5:1 mixture of geometrical isomers (i.e. **5.6-cis** and **5.6-trans**, Figure 5-2). The major isomer exhibits ³¹P NMR resonances (Figure 5-3b) corresponding to the triamido phosphorus nucleus at δ 100.2 ppm (²J_{P-P} = 28 Hz, ¹⁹⁵Pt satellite ¹J_{Pt-P} = 6700 Hz) and the (iPr)₂ArP nucleus at δ 17.4 ppm (²J_{P-P} = 28 Hz, ¹⁹⁵Pt satellite ¹J_{Pt-P} = 1695 Hz). The ³¹P NMR spectrum of the minor isomer features an analogous set of resonances at δ 142.3 ppm (²J_{P-P} = 27 Hz, ¹⁹⁵Pt satellite ¹J_{Pt-P} = 2601 Hz) and δ 15.9 ppm (²J_{P-P} = 27 Hz, ¹⁹⁵Pt satellite ¹J_{Pt-P} = 4048 Hz).

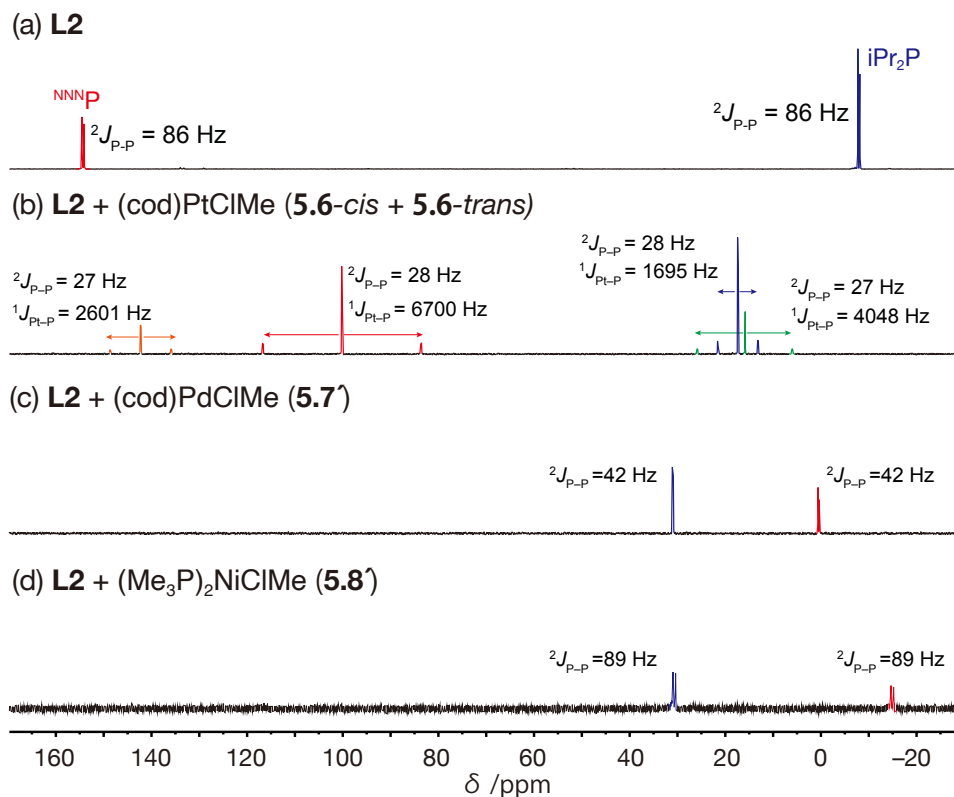


Figure 5-3. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (a) **L2**, (b) **5.6**, (c) **5.7**, (d) **5.8** in CD_2Cl_2 . Units are ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 .

Diffusion of *n*-pentane into a CHCl_3 solution of complexes **5.6** at room temperature deposited colorless single crystals confirms the asymmetric bisphosphine unit coordinated to the platinum center as the κ^2 -chelating mode (Figure 5-4). The platinum atom in the solid-state structure of complex **5.6** adopts a nearly perfect square planar geometry ($\tau_4 = 0.06$)²⁰ with the chloride ligand positioned *trans* to the triamide phosphorous atom. The most noticeable features of the structure are the Pt(1)–P(1) bond distance of 2.165 Å for the triamide phosphorous which is notably contracted when compared to that found for trigonal phosphorous, $\text{P}(\text{iPr})_2$ ($d(\text{Pt}(1)\text{--P}(2)) = 2.341$ Å) in complex **5.6**. The asymmetry in the Pt–P distances is consistent with the different magnitude of coupling constants between Pt and two phosphorus atoms, inferring the strong *trans* influence

of the nontrigonal phosphorous ligand as compared to the trigonal phosphorus ligand. The crystallographically observed isomer **5.6-cis** is assigned as major isomer in solution by reference to the correlation between Pt–P bond lengths and coupling constants reported by Woollins and co-workers (i.e. $d_{\text{Pt-P}} (\text{\AA}) = 2.421 - {}^1J_{\text{Pt-P}}/24255$, Table 5-1).²¹ Additionally, DFT geometry optimization calculations for both **5.6-cis** and **5.6-trans** at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level was performed. Total energies for the two isomers suggested **5.6-cis** is energetically more stable than **5.6-trans** by 4.1 kcal/mol and reproduce the calculated Pt(1)–P(1) bond distance of **5.6-cis** of 2.171 Å is significantly shorter than that of **5.6-trans** (2.286 Å), supporting the strong *trans*-influence of the nontrigonal phosphorus ligand.

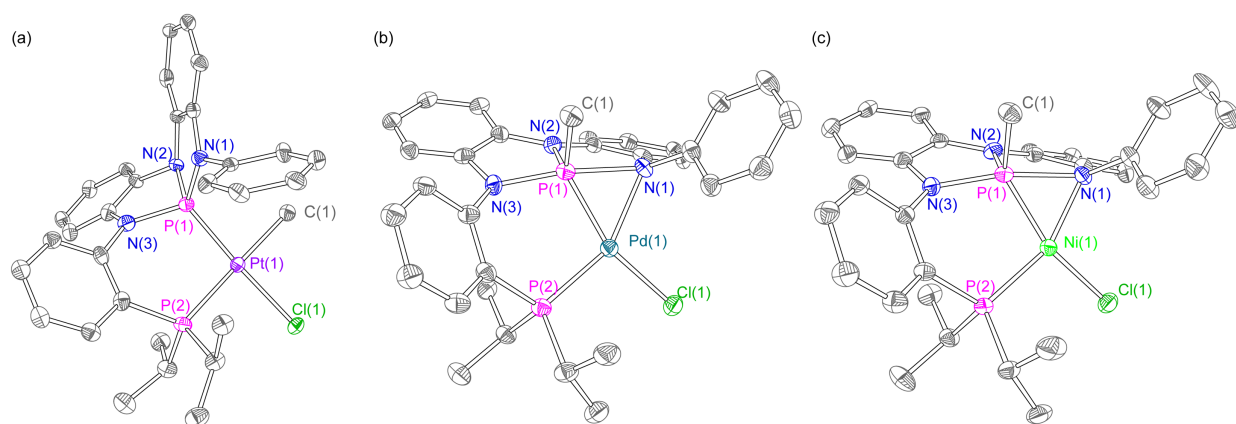


Figure 5-4. Thermal ellipsoids rendered at the 50% level for (a) **5.6-cis**, (b) **5.7'** and (c) **5.8'**. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity.

Table 5-1. Relationships between $J_{\text{Pt-P}}$ values and Pt–P bond lengths in **5.6-cis** and **5.6-trans**.

	5.6-cis			5.6-trans		
	${}^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} (\text{Hz})^a$	d_{derived}^b	d_{calc}	${}^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} (\text{Hz})^a$	d_{derived}^b	d_{calc}^c
Pt(1)–P(1)	2601	2.314	2.286	6700	2.145	2.171
Pt(1)–P(2)	4048	2.254	2.265	1695	2.351	2.399

^a Experimental values in ³¹P NMR spectra. ^b Bond distance derived from ¹J_{P1-P} based on the correlation in Ref. 21. ^c Bond distance calculated by DFT calculation at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level.

5-3-2. Metalation with (cod)Pd(Me)(Cl)

Despite the periodic similarities between Pt and Pd, an analogous metalation of **L1** by (cod)Pd^{II}(Me)(Cl) did not return the anticipated κ²-chelate congeners of **5.6-cis** and **5.6-trans**. Instead, a single new diamagnetic Pd complex was obtained which lacked the characteristic nontrigonal triamidophosphorus ³¹P NMR resonance in the high field region of the spectrum (Figure 5-3c). The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum displayed two low field doublets (δ 31.0, 0.5 ppm) with mutual coupling (²J_{P-P} = 42 Hz). In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal at δ 0.5 ppm is further split into a quartet (J_{P-H} = 11 Hz). The corresponding coupling partner is found in the ¹H NMR spectrum; the resonance arising from the –Me moiety is observed as a doublet at δ 1.12 ppm (J = 11 Hz). The magnitude of this coupling is inconsistent with typical ³J constants for R₃P–Pd–CH₃ connectivity, but rather suggests closer contact between the spin systems.

X-ray diffraction of single crystals obtained from a benzotrifluoride/pentane solution at –35 °C resolves the spectral discrepancy. The structure (Figure 5-4b) clearly shows the absence of a palladium-methyl, but instead apparent migration of the methyl from Pd to the nontrigonal P center to furnish a palladamethylphosphorane complex **5.7'** (Figure 5-2). As a consequence of methyl group migration to the triamidophosphorus center, the X-ray crystal structure of complex **5.7'** revealed a distorted trigonal bipyramidal geometry around the phosphorus center (τ₅ = 0.67)²² with Me and Pd substituents occupying equatorial positions with respective bond distances $d_{P1-C1} = 1.815(6)$ Å and $d_{P1-Pd1} = 2.1435(18)$ Å, and an angle $\angle_{C1-P1-Pd1} = 126.8(2)^\circ$. The nontrigonal phosphorus accommodates the additional methyl substituent by planarization of the triamide

framework (i.e. increase in the angle $\angle_{\text{N1-P1-N3}}$ from $110.55(18)^\circ$ to $166.7(2)^\circ$). Coincident with this planarization process, the distal N1 atom in **L2** is brought into bonding proximity of the metal, rendering the four-coordinated Pd^{II} complex in a distorted square planar geometry ($\tau_4 = 0.37$). In effect, **L2** takes on (P^l, N^l - η , κP^2)-binding to palladium. A significant dissymmetry in P–N bond distances results; P1–N1 bond distance is significantly longer (d 2.2002(5) Å) than either P1–N2 or P1–N3 (d 1.716(5) and 1.766(5) Å, respectively) but well-below the sum of the van der Waals radii.

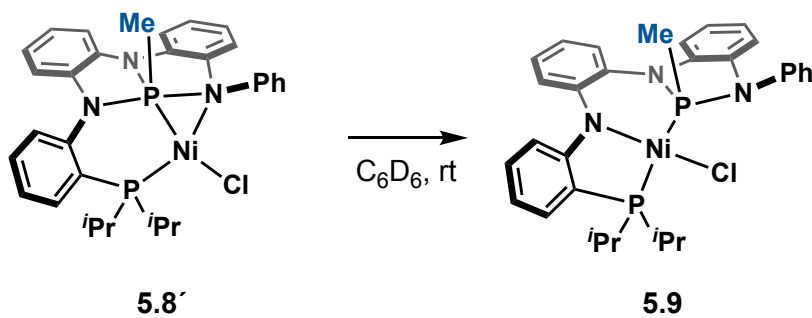
5-3-3. Metalation with $\text{Ni}(\text{PMe}_3)_2(\text{Me})(\text{Cl})$

Metalation of **L1** with $(\text{Me}_3\text{P})_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\text{Cl})(\text{Me})$ similarly yielded a corresponding nickelamethylphosphorane complex **5.8'**. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum displayed two signals; the triamidophosphorus moiety with its characteristic large upfield shift is found at δ –12.2 ppm and the remaining diisopropylphosphine at δ 31.0 ppm. The single crystal X-ray structure of complex **5.8'** obtained from a toluene/pentane solution at -35°C confirms the formation of metallophosphorane complex with the (P^l, N^l - η , κP^2)-binding by insertion of σ^3 -P to the Ni–methyl bond. Apart from the shorter bonds between the metal and primary ligands (i.e. Ni–P, Ni–N, Ni–Cl) in nickel complex **6'**, the structures of the compounds **5.7'** and **5.8'** are analogous.

In contrast to the stable Pd^{II} complex **5.7'**, Ni^{II} complex **5.8'** gradually decomposed in solution to yield a metal-phosphine type complex **5.9**. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum displayed a signal at 149.4 ppm, which is coupled to diisopropylphosphine signal at δ 45.5 ppm with a coupling constant $^2J_{\text{PP}} = 425$ Hz. Considering the drastic downfield shift and the large coupling constant, we assigned complex **5.9** as an amide complex with two tricoordinate phosphorus side arms, which is formed

by a cleavage of P(1)–N(3) bond. This type of P–N bond cleavage reactions in η^2 -(P,N)-metallophosphorane were previously reported by Riess.²³

Scheme 5-2. Decomposition of 5.8'.



5-4. DFT Calculation to Understand the Different Reactivity within Group 10 Triad

5-4-1. Gibbs free energy calculation

While metallamethylphosphorane complexes **5.7'** and **5.8'** appear to be the thermodynamically favored products in the case of Pd and Ni system, efforts to convert the Pt-phosphine complex **5.6** into the analogous platinamethylphosphorane complex have been unsuccessful. To understand the factors governing speciation of the complexes above, DFT calculations (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) were conducted to evaluate the relative energies of the metal phosphine (**5.6-5.8**) and metallophosphorane (**5.6'-5.8'**) isomers (Figure 5-5).

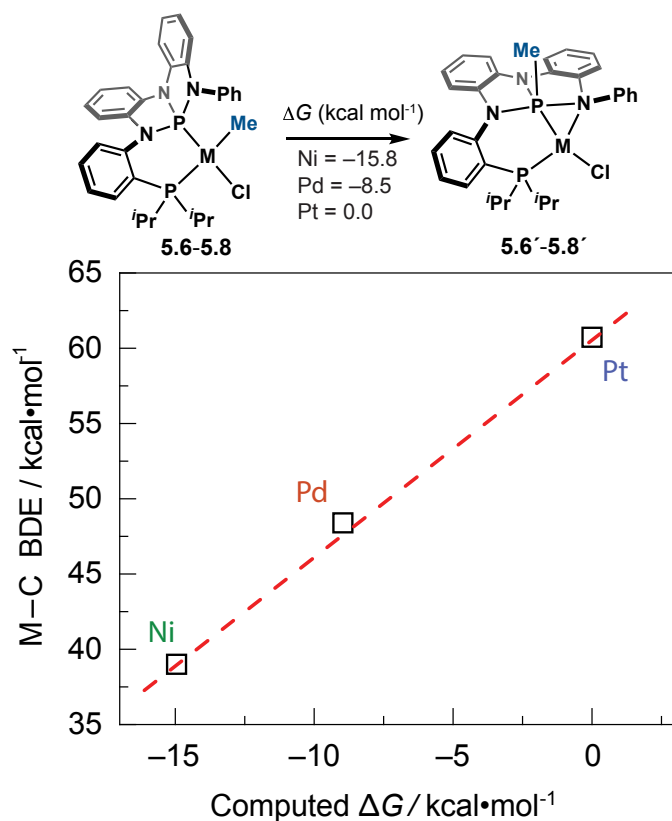


Figure 5-5. Calculated Gibbs free energy of methyl α -migration for Ni, Pd and Pt complexes at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP level of theory.

Where available, the computed metrics for complexes are in good agreement with the experimentally determined values. The computed free energy of methyl migration displays a monotonic trend in which the driving force decreases down the group 10 triad ($\Delta G = -15.8$ (Ni), -8.5 (Pd), and 0.0 (Pt) kcal mol⁻¹). Qualitatively, this observation correlates inversely with the known trend in group 10 metal-carbon (M–C) bond strengths (i.e. BDE: Ni–C < Pd–C < Pt–C) and is predicted semiquantitatively by reference to reported P–C (63 kcal/mol) and M–C (38.0–66.5 kcal/mol)²⁴ bond dissociation energies. In effect, the methyl ligand migration to phosphorus is less energetically costly for Pd and Ni complexes than for the Pt compound, implying an increased stability of the metallomethylphosphorane complex for the first and second row metals relative to the third.²⁵

5-4-2. Intrinsic bond orbital analysis

Analysis of the DFT (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) wavefunctions for metal-phosphines **5.6-5.8** and metallophosphoranes **5.6'-5.8'** by the intrinsic bond orbital (IBO)^{26,27} method provides additional insight into the local M–P bonding. The triad of standard κ^2 -chelated isomers **5.6-5.8** (Figure 5-6A-C, *top*) show (σ^3 -P)–M IBOs consistent with a typical L-type dative σ -interaction, expressed as partial charges assigned mainly to P (e.g. Figure 5-6b, *left*: P=1.533, Pd=0.378). In each case, the IBO corresponding to the analogous interaction in the metallophosphorane isomers **5.6'-5.8'** (Figure 5-6A-C, *bottom*) indicates an increased parity of distribution across the P–M bond (e.g. Figure 6B, *left*: P=1.154, Pd=0.815) as in a X-type normal covalent bond. Additionally, localized orbital bonding analysis (LOBA)²⁸ was performed to assign the intuitive oxidation states (OS) of the metal centers.²⁹ For all compounds in Figure 6, four doubly occupied metal-based orbitals

corresponding to the nonbonding d valence set are identified. Consequently, the formal oxidation state for all compounds remains +2.

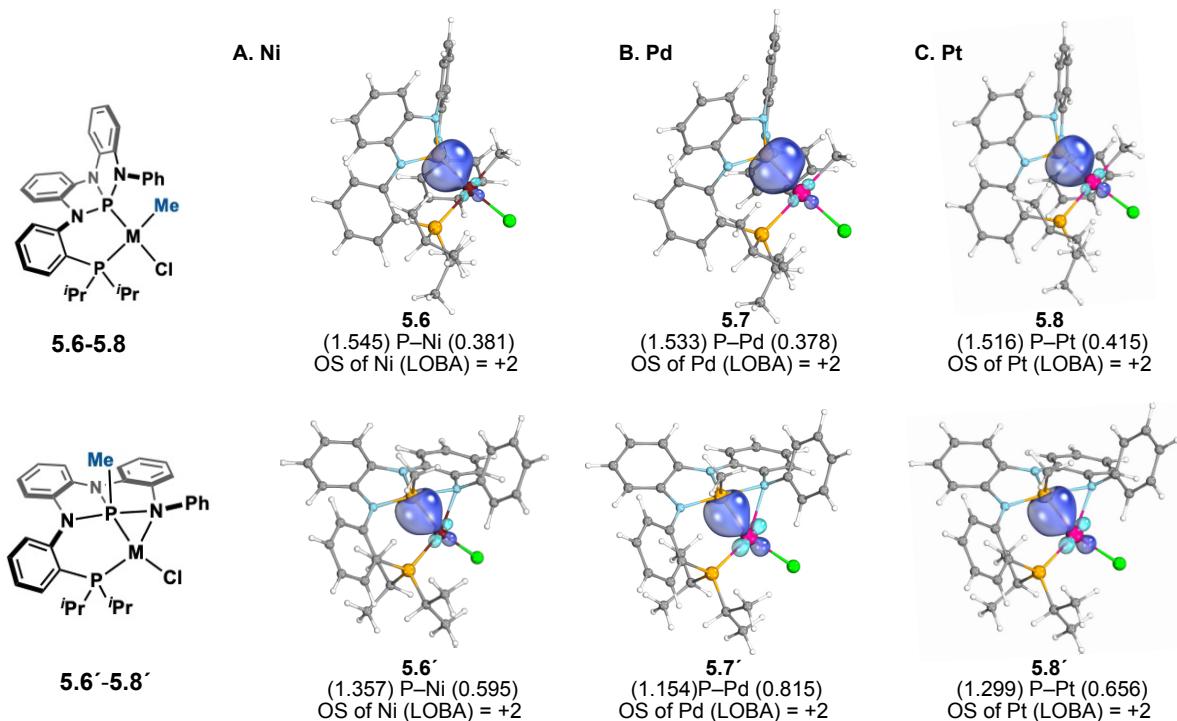


Figure 5-6. IBO depictions of M–P bonds and LOBA oxidation states. Numbers in parentheses correspond to the partial charge distributions of IBO. Orbital isosurface contains 80% of the integrated electron density of the orbital.

5-4-3. Discussion: arrested reductive elimination

Whereas metathetical sequences involving P–C bond formation/cleavage by oxidative addition/reductive elimination of phosphonium ions at late metals are well-known,³⁰ the observed nonspectator insertion of **L2** to Pd^{II}–Me and Ni^{II}–Me occurs without formal oxidation state change of the metal. In effect, compounds **5.7'** and **5.8'** can be viewed as exemplars of an arrested reductive elimination (i.e P–C bond formation without release from the metal coordination sphere). Through this lens, the current results connect to prior proposals of metallophosphorane-mediated

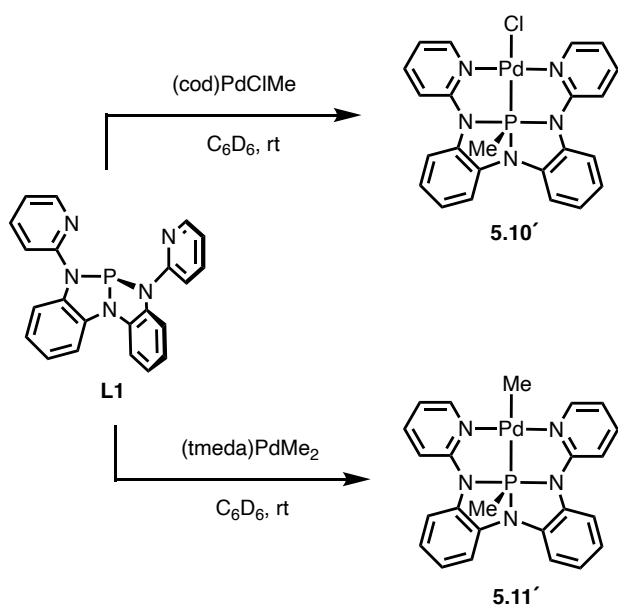
catalyst (de)activation via *in situ* M^{II}/M^0 redox. Verkade has proposed that fluoride addition to Pd(II)-(bis)phosphines initially forms metallofluorophosphorane followed by the reductive elimination of the P fragment to give Pd⁰.³¹⁻³³ Ozawa has investigated the reductive P–C bond elimination from styrylpalladium(II)–phosphine complexes via metallophosphorane intermediates,³⁴ Furthermore, the resemblance to known metal–ligand cooperative systems³⁵ (e.g. CO/acyl,³⁶⁻⁴⁰ carbene/alkyl,⁴¹ silylene/silyl,⁴² amide/amine,⁴³⁻⁴⁷ and stibine/stiborane⁴⁸) suggests new opportunities for such metallophosphorane intermediates in organometallic chemistry by intentional design.

5-5. Metalation of Tridentate Ligand L1 with Group 10 Metal–Alkyl Precursors

5-5-1. Metalation of L1 with (cod)PdCl(Me) and PdMe₂(tmeda)

Considering the decomposition pathway of **5.8'** through P–N bond cleavage, the (P^I, N^I - η , κP^2)-binding of ligand **L2** is not desirable if we wish to synthesize stable metallophosphoranes or to investigate the further reactivity of metallophosphoranes. To prevent this coordination mode by an additional coordination moiety, tridentate dipyridyl ligand **L1** (used in Chapters 3 and 4) was metalated with Group 10 metal–alkyl precursors. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)PdClMe in C₆D₆ afforded a single diamagnetic Pd complex **5.10'** (Scheme 5-3).

Scheme 5-3. Metalation of L1 with (cod)PdClMe and (tmeda)PdMe₂



A ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of **5.10'** displays a low field singlet at δ -17.2 ppm, suggesting the formation of metallophosphorane by an insertion of the P(III) ligand into a Pd–Me bond. In the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, the signal is further split into a quartet ($J_{P-H} = 9.7$ Hz). The corresponding ¹H NMR spectrum resolves the complementary coupling partner, with a doublet at δ 1.77 ppm (6H, $J = 17$ Hz) assigned to the P–methyl group. Notably, the ¹H NMR spectrum

indicates an approximate C_s symmetry in the solution state. X-ray diffraction of a yellow crystal of metallophosphorane **5.10'** confirmed the insertion reactivity by clearly showing a P–Me bond instead of a Pd–Me bond (Figure 5-7). The four-coordinated Pd^{II} complex is in an approximate square planar geometry ($\tau_4 = 0.10$). Both of the pyridyl side arms in **L1** coordinate to the palladium to form a κ^3-N,P,N -coordination fashion, which is distinct from the $(P^I, N^I-\eta, \kappa P^2)$ -binding mode in **L2** congener **5.7'**. The geometry around the phosphorus is rather closer to square pyramidal ($\tau_5 = 0.25$) compared to **5.7'** ($\tau_5 = 0.67$). The bond distance $d_{P(1)-Pd(1)} = 2.2342(18)$ Å is significantly longer than that of **5.7'** ($d_{P(1)-Pd(1)} = 2.1435(18)$ Å), probably due to the constraint applied by the tridentate chelate. The P–C bond length is not largely different between the two complexes ($d_{P(1)-C(1)} = 1.825(7)$ Å in **5.10'** and $d_{P(1)-C(1)} = 1.815(6)$ Å in **5.7'**). The formation of 3c-4e bonding in N1–P1–N3 is suggested by the long P–N bond lengths in the linearly positioned N1–P1–N3 moiety ($d_{P(1)-N(1)} = 1.865(5)$ Å, $d_{P(1)-N(2)} = 1.744(5)$ Å, $d_{P(1)-N(3)} = 1.839(5)$ Å).

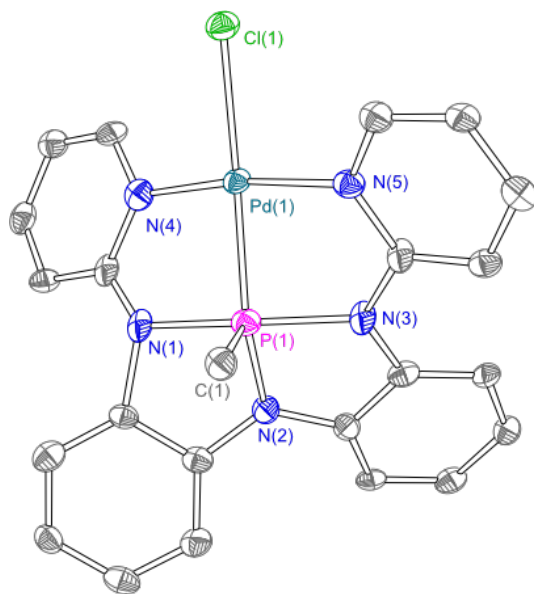
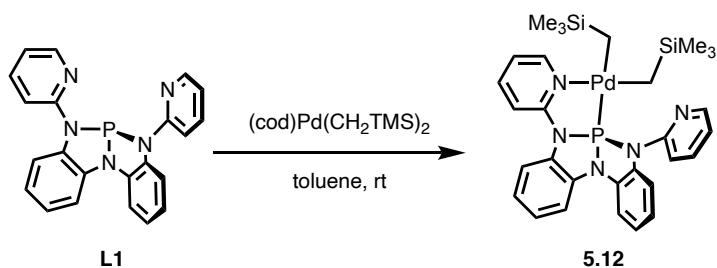


Figure 5-7. Thermal ellipsoids rendered at the 50% level for **5.10'**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

The insertion of the P(III) center into a Pd–Me bond was also observed when **L1** was metalated with dimethyl precursor (tmeda)PdMe₂ (tmeda = tetramethylethylenediamine). In the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of the product **5.11'**, the triamidophosphorus moiety resonates at δ 20.7 ppm with a significant upfield shift from typical region of metal–phosphine type complexes. The downfield chemical shift of **5.11'** (δ 20.7 ppm) compared to **5.10'** (δ –17.2 ppm) is probably due to the substitution of the *trans* ligand of the pentacoordinate phosphorus by Me group, a strong σ-donor ligand. The ¹H NMR spectrum shows two doublet signals with different coupling values; one at δ 1.44 ppm (d, ³J_{P-H} = 3.4 Hz) can be assigned to Pd–Me and one at δ 0.86 ppm (d, ²J_{P-H} = 13.4 Hz) to P–Me, respectively. The aromatic signals suggested an approximate C_s symmetry in the solution state. In the H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectrum, only the larger coupling (²J_{P-H} = 13.4 Hz) was observed in the resolution.

5-5-2. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)Pd(CH₂TMS)₂

Scheme 5-4. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)Pd(CH₂TMS)₂



In contrast, an analogous metalation of **L1** with (cod)Pd(CH₂TMS)₂ yielded a κ²-chelate complex **5.12** instead of an anticipated metallophosphorane congener of **5.11** (Scheme 5-4). Compound **5.12** showed a singlet ³¹P NMR resonance at δ 154.0 ppm, in the high field region of

the spectrum. A colorless crystal of **5.12** suitable for X-ray diffraction was obtained from a toluene solution layered with pentane at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The solid-state structure of **5.12** shows the **L1** coordinates to the palladium center as the κ^2 -chelating mode to form an approximate square-planar geometry ($\tau_4 = 0.09$) (Figure 5-8). The phosphorus triamide framework is slightly affected by the coordination; there is an increase in the angle $\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$ ($111.59(4)^{\circ}$ in **5.12** and $108.67(4)^{\circ}$ in free **L1**). The three P–N bond lengths are analogous ($d_{\text{P}(1)\text{-N}(1)} = 1.7368(8)\text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{P}(1)\text{-N}(2)} = 1.7366(8)\text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{P}(1)\text{-N}(3)} = 1.7316(8)\text{ \AA}$), which is distinct from the metallophosphoranes **5.7'** or **5.10**.

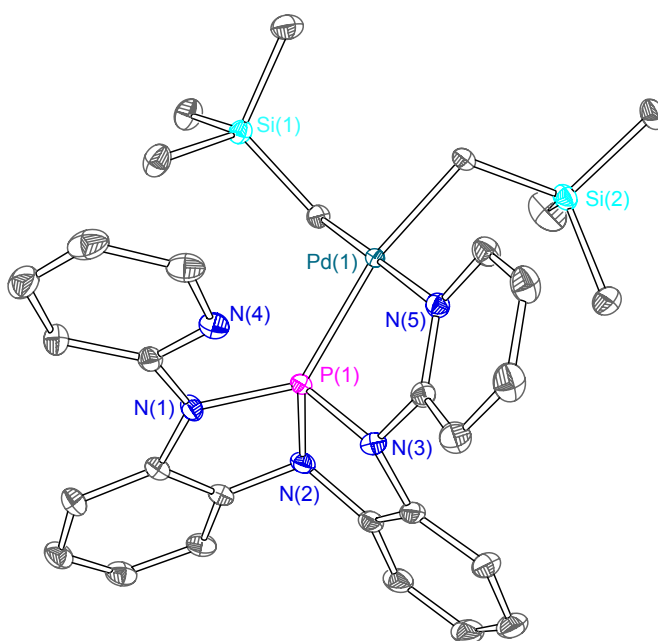
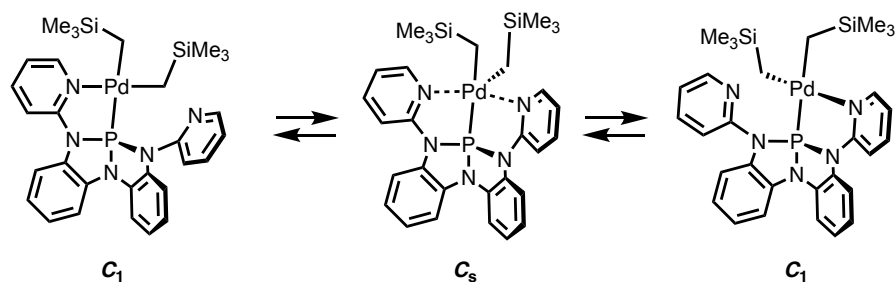


Figure 5-8 Thermal ellipsoids rendered at the 50% level for **5.12**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Scheme 5-5. Proposed dynamic solution behavior of **5.12**.

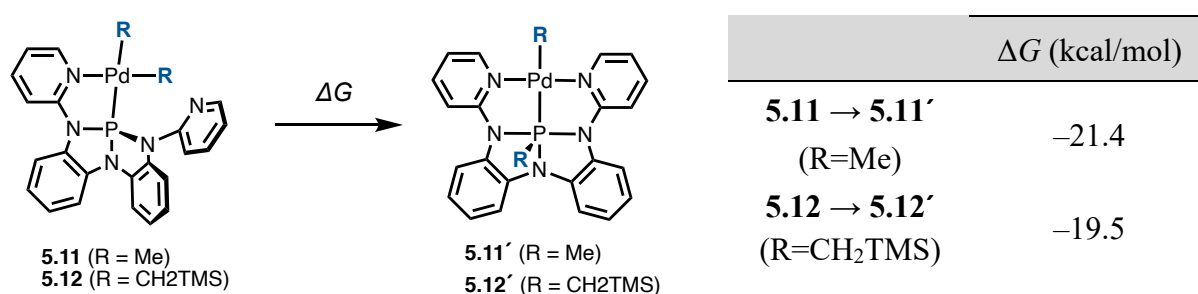


Contrary to expectation for the C_1 -symmetric structure determined for **5.12** in the solid state, the ^1H NMR spectrum at ambient temperature shows apparent C_s symmetry in solution. The broadened ^1H NMR signals suggest the tridentate ligand **L1** is fluxional and switches its metal coordination between two pyridyl groups (Scheme 5-5). Similar fluxional shifts of pyridyl ligands are observed and in Pd(II) κ^2 -terpyridine derivatives and investigated by Orrell and coworkers.^{49,50} Similar fluxional behavior was also observed in $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{L1})$ (**4.1**) with a κ^2 -**L1** coordination (see Chapter 4).

5-5-3. Discussion of the distinct reactivity of **L1** with $(L)\text{PdMe}_2$ and $(L)\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2$

To understand the factors governing speciation of the complexes above, DFT calculations (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) were conducted to evaluate the relative energies of the metal phosphine (**5.11** and **5.12**) and metallophosphorane (**5.11'** and **5.12'**) isomers. As expected, the substitution of two carbon substituents from H to CH_2TMS groups did not affect the relative energies between metal phosphine and metallophosphorane dramatically. In both cases, the computed driving force of metallophosphorane formation is large (-21.4 kcal/mol for $\text{R}=\text{Me}$, -19.5 kcal/mol for $\text{R}=\text{CH}_2\text{TMS}$) (Table 5-2).

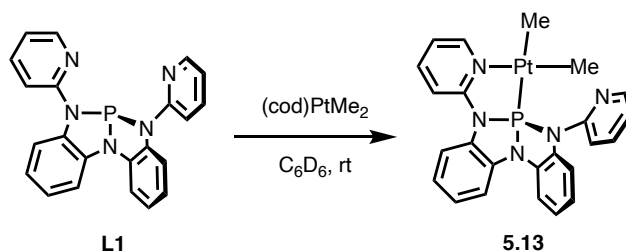
Table 5-2. Driving force of metallophosphorane formation from **5.11** and **5.12** calculated at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level.



Therefore, the selective formation of **5.12** is probably because of a high-energy transition state in the α -carbyl-transfer between **5.12** and **5.12'**. Based on this hypothesis, a C_6D_6 solution of **5.12** was heated at 80 °C to induce the metallophosphorane formation. However, a decomposition proceeds to give an uncharacterized complex with a single resonance at δ 39.0 ppm in ^{31}P NMR and metallophosphorane **5.12'** was not observed.

5-5-4. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)PtMe₂

Scheme 5-6. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)PtMe₂



As observed in the case of bidentate ligand **L2**, the substitution of palladium with platinum also inhibited the P(III) insertion of **L1**. Metalation of **L1** with (cod)PtMe₂ in C_6D_6 afforded a diamagnetic complex **5.13** (Scheme 5-6). Complex **5.13** exhibits a ^{31}P NMR resonance corresponding to the triamido phosphorus nucleus at δ 160.5 ppm (^{195}Pt satellite $^1J_{Pt-P} = 3044$ Hz). This $^1J_{Pt-P}$ value is closer to **5.6-trans** ($^1J_{Pt-P} = 2600$ Hz), in which the triamidophosphorus is in *trans* configuration to the Me ligand ($^1J_{Pt-P} = 6700$ Hz for **5.6-cis**). In a 1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **5.13**, the signal at 160.5 ppm was observed as heptet with a coupling value of ~ 10 Hz. The corresponding coupling partners were found in the 1H NMR spectrum; the resonances arising from six H nuclei of two Pt–Me moieties are observed as doublets at δ 0.43 ppm ($^3J_{P-H} = 10.7$ Hz) and 0.40 ppm ($^3J_{P-H} = 9.9$ Hz). The 1H NMR spectrum suggests the C_1 -symmetric structure in a

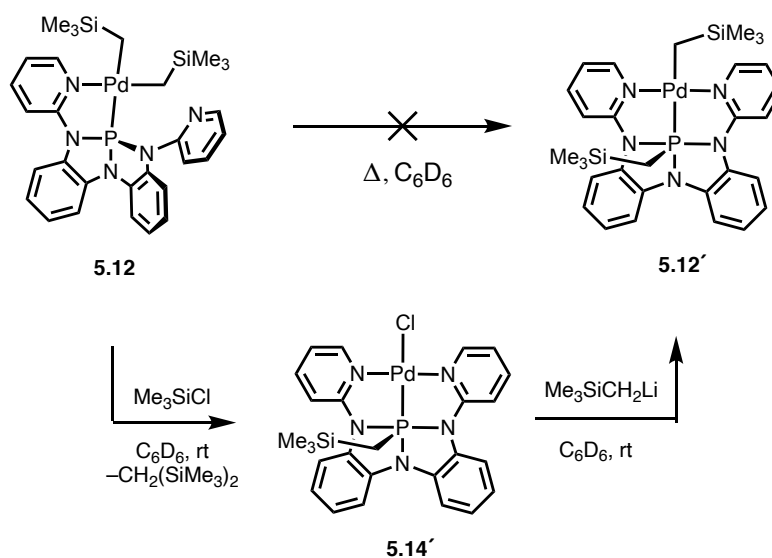
solution state and broadening of the ^1H NMR signals is not observed in **5.13** at ambient temperature, probably due to the relatively robust metal–ligand bonding in Pt compared to Pd.

5-6. Reactivity of Dialkyl Group 10 Metal–phosphine Complexes

5-6-1. Oxidative addition of RX to palladium complex **5.12**

The Pd or Pt center of these dialkyl complexes are expected to be electron-rich due to the strong σ -donor property of alkyl ligands. Therefore, we attempted to utilize the metal–phosphine type complexes **5.12** and **5.13** for bond activation chemistry analogous to the Rh(I) or Ir(I) complexes discussed in Chapter 4.

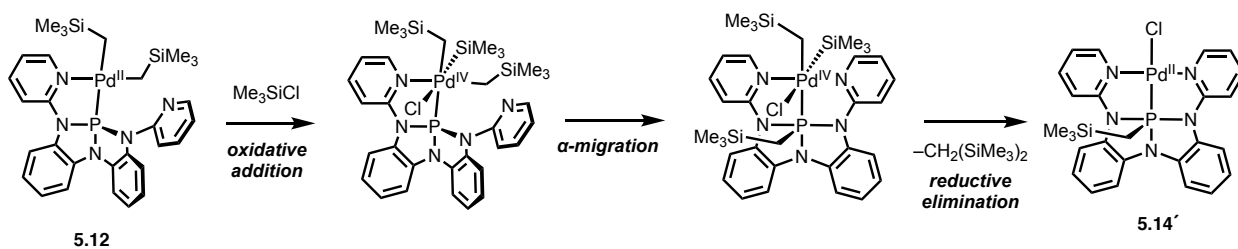
Scheme 5-7. Two-step transformation of **5.12** into **5.12'**



Treatment of **5.12** with trimethylsilyl chloride afforded a single diamagnetic product **5.14'** (The Pd or Pt center of these dialkyl complexes are expected to be electron-rich due to the strong σ -donor property of alkyl ligands. Therefore, we attempted to utilize the metal–phosphine type complexes **5.12** and **5.13** for bond activation chemistry analogous to the Rh(I) or Ir(I) complexes discussed in Chapter 4.

Scheme 5-7, left). The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **5.14'** showed a singlet resonance at $\delta -12.4$ ppm. The dramatic upfield shift ($\Delta\delta = -166$ ppm) suggested the formation of metallophosphorane. In the ^1H -coupled ^{31}P NMR spectrum, the signal at $\delta -12.4$ ppm was further split into a triplet ($J_{\text{P-H}} = 15$ Hz). The corresponding ^1H NMR spectrum resolves the complementary coupling partner, with a doublet at $\delta 1.28$ ppm ($^2J_{\text{P-H}} = 15$ Hz) assigned to the *P*-methylene group. In addition, the chemical shifts of aromatic protons are almost identical between **5.14'** and **5.10'**. Taken together, compound **5.14'** was assigned as $\text{PdCl}(\text{L1}^{\text{CH}_2\text{TMS}})$ formed by an intramolecular migration of a CH_2TMS group from Pd to P. In a proposed mechanism of the formation of **5.14'**, an initial oxidative addition of trimethylsilyl chloride to **5.12** yields a $\text{Pd}^{\text{IV}}\text{-PR}_3$ complex followed by an intramolecular transfer of CH_2TMS group, and then the reductive elimination of $\text{CH}_2(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ gives the final Pd^{II} metallophosphorane **5.14'** (**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**). However, there are many other possible mechanisms and the mechanistic investigation is underway. Treatment of **5.12** with other RX (allyl bromide, benzyl bromide, iodomethane, iodobenzene, methyl triflate, trimethylsilyl acetate, trimethylsilyl cyanide trimethyl(thiophenyl)silane) also yielded corresponding metallophosphoranes $\text{PdX}(\text{L1}^{\text{CH}_2\text{TMS}})$ via intramolecular CH_2TMS migration. The intramolecular migration of R groups from Pd to PR_3 provides another important method to access metallophosphoranes with various P-substituents and *trans*-ligands.

Scheme 5-8. Proposed mechanism of formation of **5.14'**



Metallophosphorane **5.12'**, which was not accessible by an intramolecular CH₂TMS transfer from **5.12**, can be synthesized by transmetalation of **5.14'** (The Pd or Pt center of these dialkyl complexes are expected to be electron-rich due to the strong σ -donor property of alkyl ligands. Therefore, we attempted to utilize the metal–phosphine type complexes **5.12** and **5.13** for bond activation chemistry analogous to the Rh(I) or Ir(I) complexes discussed in Chapter 4.

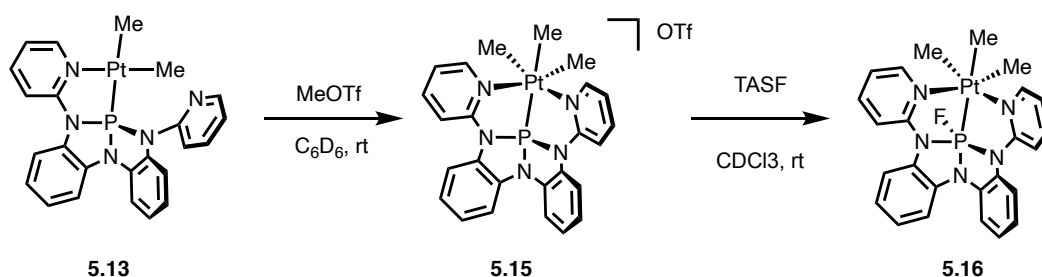
Scheme 5-7, right). Treatment of **5.14'** with excess TMSCH₂Li gives a single product, which shows a singlet resonance corresponding to the triamidophosphorus nucleus at δ 23.6 ppm. The product was assigned to **5.12'** based on the chemical shift value close to **5.11'** (δ 20.7 ppm) and the observation of a triplet of triplet signal ($J_{P-H} = 21$ Hz, 13 Hz) in the ¹H-coupled ³¹P NMR spectra. The fact that the transmetalation did not return the starting material **5.12** supports the computational result that **5.14'** is significantly more stable than **5.14**.

We also investigated the formed P–C bonds of these metallophosphoranes. However, different from the rich reactivity of P–H bonds of the metallohydrophosphoranes synthesized in Chapter 3 or 4, all attempts to cleave the formed P–C bonds have not been successful, particularly because the cleavage of P–N bonds (weaker than P–C bonds) in triamidophosphorus frameworks are prioritized.

5-6-2. Stepwise and cooperative oxidative addition to platinum complex **5.13**

Considering the general stability of Pt(IV) species compared to Pd(IV), analogous reaction was attempted for platinum dimethyl complex **5.13** to isolate the oxidative addition product. Treatment of **5.13** with excess methyl triflate in C₆D₆ immediately afforded precipitates of formal Pt^{IV} complex **5.15** (Scheme 5-9).

Scheme 5-9. Addition of MeOTf to **5.13** followed by fluoride addition.



Importantly, the triamidophosphorus moiety resonates in high-field region at δ 160.5 ppm in the ^{31}P NMR, suggesting there was no increasing in P coordination number (Figure 5-9b). In the ^1H NMR spectrum, two distinct doublet signals at δ 1.36 ppm and the other at δ 1.05 ppm (the ratio of the signal areas is 1:2) suggests three Pt–Me groups in C_s symmetry. Taken together, a nucleophilic attack of Pt to MeOTf forms a cationic octahedral Pt^{IV} trimethyl complex with a counter anion OTf^- , without an intramolecular migration of any Me groups.

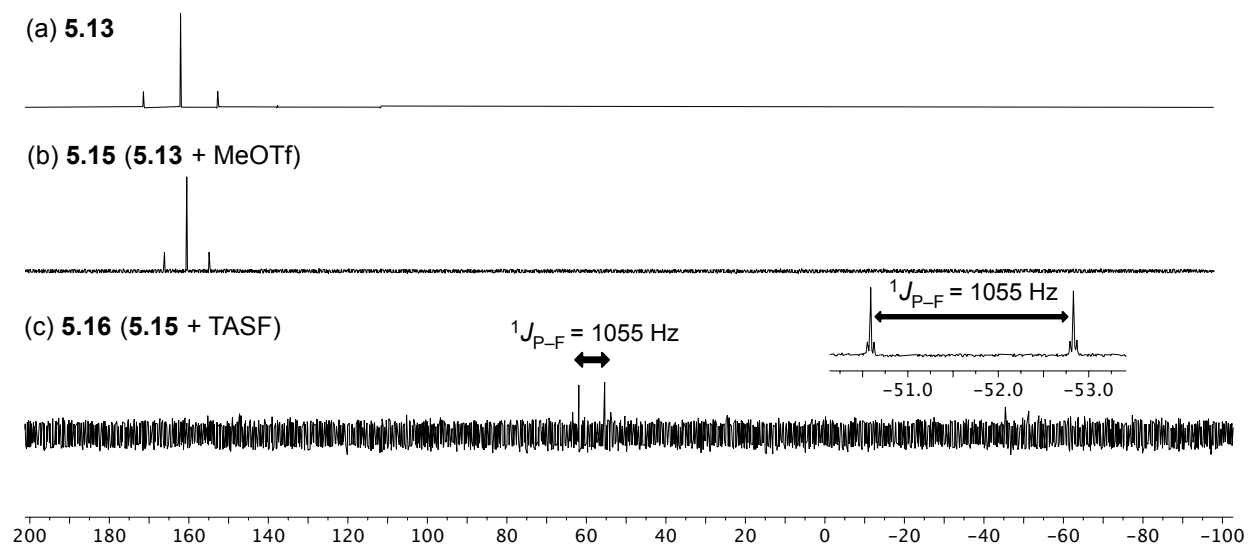


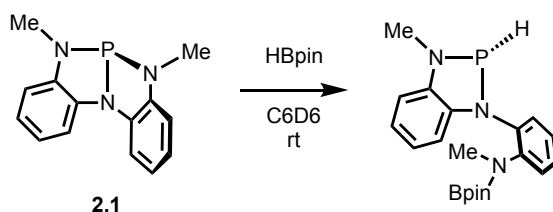
Figure 5-9. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (a) **5.13** in C_6D_6 and (b) **5.5**, (c) **5.16** in CDCl_3 . Units are ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 . (Inset) ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **5.16** in CDCl_3 .

Since compound **5.15** is a cationic complex with a saturated metal center with a nontrigonal P(III) ligand, a fluoride addition to the phosphorus was attempted as previously reported in our

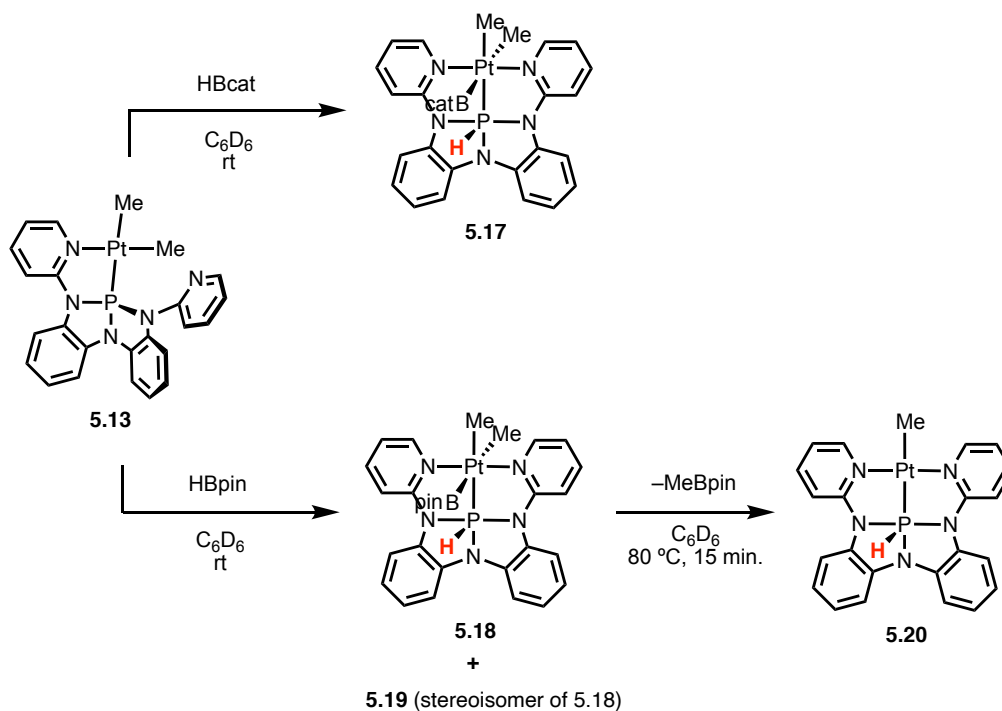
group.⁵¹ Treatment of **5.15** with tris(dimethylamino)sulfonium trimethyldifluorosilicate (TASF) in chloroform resulted in formation of a single new complex **5.16**, indicated by a doublet resonance at δ 58.7 ppm in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum (Figure 5-9c). A large coupling constant ($J = 1055$ Hz) is due to a single fluorine bound to the phosphorus and the corresponding coupling partner is found as a doublet in the ^{19}F NMR spectrum at δ -51.7 ppm ($J = 1055$ Hz, Figure 5-9 inset). Considering the little difference in the ^1H NMR signals from **5.15**, complex **5.16** is tentatively assigned to the desired metallofluorophosphorane. The stepwise synthesis of **5.16** from **5.13** demonstrates the bifunctionality of the Pt–P bond of **5.13**; the nucleophilic attack by the Lewis-basic Pt center to MeOTf yields **5.15**, followed by a F^- addition to the Lewis-acidic P center. Different from Pd systems, the migration of Me from M to P does not proceed easily in Pt complexes, keeping the acceptor property of P center available.

Then we also attempted a one-step, metal–ligand cooperative bond activation by **5.13** and targeted $\text{B}^{\delta+}\text{--H}^{\delta-}$ bond as an initial target, inspired by our previous work of cooperative addition of HBpin by a P–N bond of our nontrigonal phosphorus triamide **2.1** (Scheme 5-10).⁵²

Scheme 5-10. Activation of pinacolborane by nontrigonal phosphorus triamide **2.1**.



Scheme 5-11. Cooperative B–H activation by **5.13**.



Treatment of **5.13** with excess catecholborane in C_6D_6 at ambient temperature affords a single product **5.17** with a $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR resonance at δ 104.9 ppm ($^1J_{Pt-P} = 2185$ Hz) (Figure 5-10b). In fully-coupled ^{31}P NMR spectrum, the signal is further split with a large coupling constant ($J = 350$ Hz), suggesting formation of a P–H bond. The coupling partner was found in 1H NMR as a doublet at 7.81 ppm ($^1J_{P-H} = 2185$ Hz). The 1H NMR spectra also showed two-fold equivalence of resonances for aryl region and two doublet signals at 1.25 ppm and 1.46 ppm corresponding to two Pt–Me groups. Given the following: (1) the presence of a P–H bond. (2) C_s symmetry in solution state, and (3) the presence of two distinct Pt–Me groups, complex **5.17** was tentatively assigned as a cooperative B–H activation product described in Scheme 5-11.

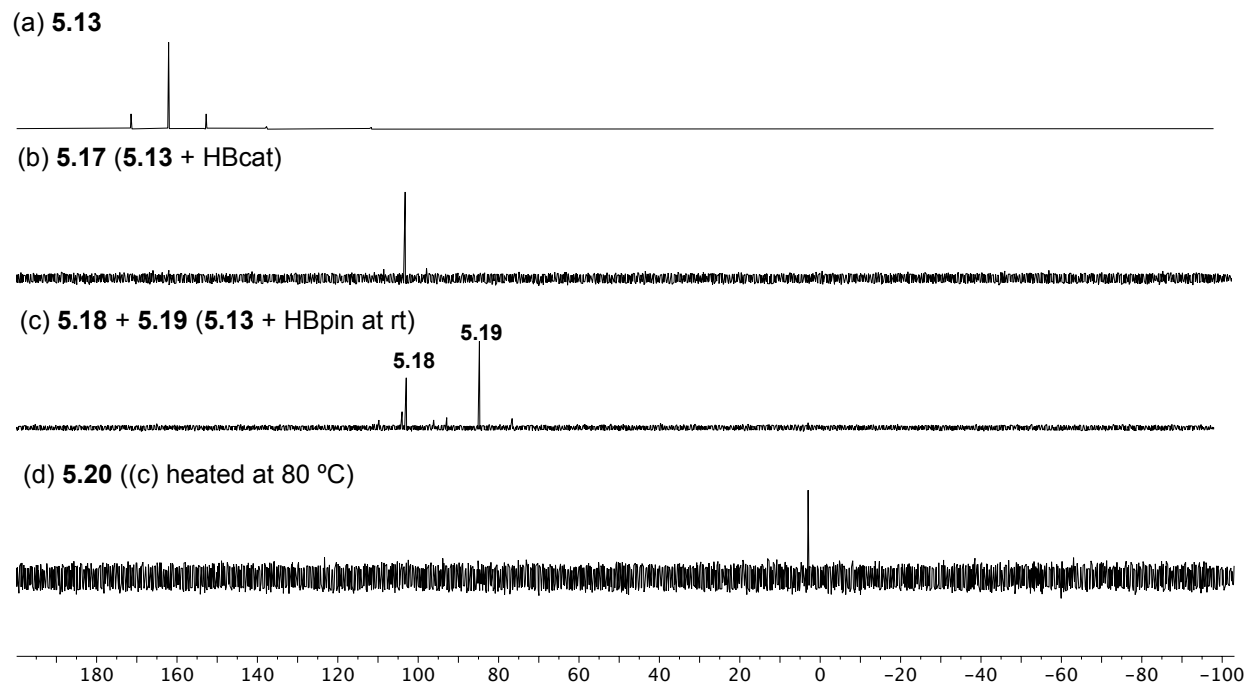


Figure 5-10. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (a) **5.13** (b) **5.17**, (c) **5.18** + **5.19** (d) **5.20** in C_6D_6 . Units are ppm relative to 85% H_3PO_4 .

Analogous treatment of **5.13** with pinacolborane initially yields a mixture of two products **5.18** (minor) and **5.19** (major) with similar spectroscopic features to **5.17**; ^{31}P NMR spectra show resonances at δ 104.9 ppm ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2209$ Hz, $^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 341$ Hz) for **5.18** and δ 84.8 ppm ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2635$ Hz, $^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 325$ Hz) for **5.19**, respectively (Figure 5-10c). Corresponding coupling partners in ^1H NMR spectra are also found at δ 8.00 ppm ($^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 341$ Hz) for **5.18** and δ 9.54 ppm ($^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 325$ Hz) for **5.19**, respectively. Identity of minor product **5.19** was not determined but considered to be a stereoisomer of **5.18**. Upon heating the mixture at 80 °C for 15 min., decomposition of both products yields a single product **5.20** with a resonance in ^{31}P NMR at 3.0 ppm ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2528$ Hz, $^1J_{\text{P-H}} = 481$ Hz) (Figure 5-10d). Formation of CH_3Bpin was observed with the *in-situ* recorded NMR spectra, indicating the process is a Pt-centered reductive elimination to give Pt(II) metallophosphorane **5.20**.

Unfortunately, the low stability of **5.17-5.20** prevented further characterization of these products. Yet, the result supports the expected cooperative bond activation based on the polarized Pt–P bond of **5.13**, which is distinct from the intramolecular migration-based reactivity of Pd(II) systems.

5-7. Conclusion and Outlook

In this chapter, the net insertion of geometrically distorted phosphorus center into Group 10 metal–carbon bonds will be presented. The insertion reactivity can be rationalized by periodic variation in M–C bond enthalpies within Group 10 triads. The work demonstrates direct and general access to unusual metal complexes with higher-coordinate ligands and opens a door to the development of novel types of bond activation and group transfer processes. The periodic trend of insertion reactivity into M–C bonds affects other reactivity, such as oxidative addition, as demonstrated by the distinct reactivity of Pd(II) and Pt(II) dialkyl complexes. In Pd(II) systems, the facile migration of an R group from Pd to P yields stable metallophosphoranes and blocks the P-acceptor character. In Pt(II) systems without intramolecular R-group migration, however, the phosphorus atom remains available as a Lewis-acidic ligand upon oxidative addition, enabling the cooperative addition to the Pt–P bond.

The observed reactivity trend of the Pd(II) and Pt(II) systems is reminiscent of the Rh(I) and Ir(I) complexes discussed in Chapter 4. The group 9 complexes are easier systems to investigate and understand the cooperative reactivity due to the bistability of low and high oxidation states (Rh^I/Rh^{III} or Ir^I/Ir^{III}). However, group 10 systems discussed in Chapter 5 show the faster reductive elimination to recover the original oxidation states (Pd^{IV} to Pd^{II} or Pt^{IV} to Pt^{II}), which is also essential to design catalytic transformation based on these systems. Investigation along this line is currently underway.

5-8. Experimental Section

5-8-1. General Consideration and Methods

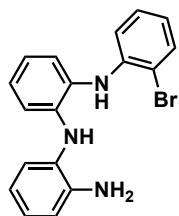
General Consideration. All reactions were carried out on the benchtop inside a fume hood. All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, ACROS, TCI, or Oakwood Chemical, and used as received unless otherwise noted. Bis(2-aminophenyl)amine⁵³ (cod)Pt(Me)(Cl)⁵⁴, Ni(Me)(Cl)(PMe₃)₂⁵⁵ and **L1**⁵⁶ were prepared as previously reported. Cross couplings were carried out in sealed heavy-walled reaction flasks (Chemglass Part # CG-1880-R-03) fitted with perfluoro O-rings (Chemglass part #CG-309-220). Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (SiliFlash® Irregular Silica Gel, P60 40-63µm). Thin layer chromatography was performed using Analtech aluminum backed fluorescent silica gel (UV254). All reactions were heated in temperature controlled silicone oil baths where the oil level reached at least ¾ of the reaction volume at any time. All yields are isolated yields of purified products. All metalation chemistry and handling of the resulting compounds was performed in a VAC-Atmospheres Nexus II nitrogen filled glovebox. All solvents in the glove box were taken from a Glass Contour Solvent Purification System utilizing alumina columns and solvents degassed/stored under argon gas. All vials and pipettes in the glovebox were heated to 120°C for a minimum of 24 h in an oven before being brought into the glovebox.

NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Inova-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer at the MIT Department of Chemistry Instrumentation Facility and processed with a MestReNova software. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are given in ppm with respect to solvent residual peak (CDCl₃, δ 7.26 ppm; CD₂Cl₂, δ 5.32 ppm; C₆D₆, δ 7.16 ppm), ¹³C{¹H} NMR shifts are given in ppm with respect to (CDCl₃ δ 77.16 ppm, CD₂Cl₂ δ 53.84 ppm, C₆D₆ δ 128.06 ppm),⁵⁷ while ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra

were externally referenced to 85% H₃PO₄. Multiplicities are described as s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, dd = doublet of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, m = multiplet. Coupling constants are reported as J-values in Hz. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained at the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory in the Department of Chemistry Instrumentation Facility, MIT, using either Agilent QTOF 6545 with ESI ionization source or a JEOL AccuTOF-DART (JMST100LP, ionSense DART source).

X-ray structures of complexes **5.6**, **5.7'** and **5.10'** were collected using 0.24797 Å radiation at temperature of 15 K (Oxford Diffraction Helijet) on a vertical mounted Bruker D8 three-circle platform goniometer equipped with an Apex II CCD at ChemMatCARS located at Advances Photon Source (APS), Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). Structures were solved and refined as described above. X-ray structures of compounds **L2**, **5.8'** and **5.12** data were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform goniometer equipped with an Apex II CCD and an Oxford cryostream cooling device operating at 100 K. Radiation was from a graphite fine focus sealed tube Mo K α (0.71073 Å) source. Crystals were mounted on a glass fiber pin using Paratone N oil. Data was collected as a series of ϕ and/or ω scans. Data was integrated using SAINT and scaled with multi-scan absorption correction using SADABS.⁵⁸ The structures were solved by intrinsic phasing using SHELXT (Apex3 program suite v2016.1.0) and refined against F₂ on all data by full matrix least squares with SHELXL-97.⁵⁹ All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. H atoms were placed at idealized positions and refined using a riding model. Olex 2⁶⁰ was used for the solution of structures.

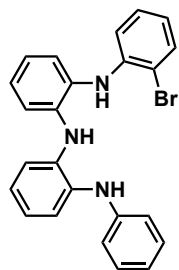
5-8-2. Synthetic Procedures



5.2

Synthesis of N1-(2-aminophenyl)-N2-(2-bromophenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine

(5.2). Bis(2-aminophenyl)amine **5.1** (4.00g, 20.1 mmol, 1.00 eq), Pd₂(dba)₃ (405 mg, 0.44 mmol, 2.20 mol%), Xantphos (477 mg, 0.82 mmol, 4.1 mol%), NaO^tBu (2.89 g, 30.2 mmol, 1.50 eq), and 80 mL of toluene were combined in a 200 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar. The Schlenk flask was sealed with a rubber septum and removed from the glovebox. Bromiodobenzene (5.96 g, 21.1 mmol, 1.05 eq) was then injected using a syringe. The resulting reaction mixture was heated to 110 °C with vigorous stirring for 3 h. After it was cooled to room temperature, the mixture was filtered through a bed of silica, which was then washed with CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The compound was further purified using ethyl acetate/hexanes (20% EtOAc). The appropriate fractions (R_f = 0.45 in 20% EtOAc) were collected and evaporated to dryness yielding **(5.2)** as a yellow gel (2.05 g, 28.0% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 12.1 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 14.4 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (s, 1H), 5.62 (br, 1H), 4.04 (br, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 143.1, 141.8, 141.6, 132.9, 128.5, 128.2, 128.0, 127.0, 126.4, 126.2, 125.6, 120.2, 119.7, 119.6, 116.5, 114.9, 114.7, 111.0. HRMS (DART) *m/z* calc for C₁₈H₁₇BrN₃ [M+H]⁺: 354.0600, found 354.0591.

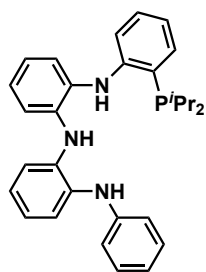


5.3

Synthesis of N1-(2-bromophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-

diamine (5.3). Compound **5.2** (1.90g, 5.36 mmol, 1.00 eq), Pd₂(dba)₃ (110 mg, 0.12 mmol, 2.20 mol%), Xantphos (128 mg, 0.22 mmol, 4.1 mol%), NaO^tBu (774 mg, 8.09 mmol, 1.50 eq), and 25 mL of toluene were combined in a 100 mL

Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar. The Schlenk flask was sealed with a rubber septum and removed from the glovebox. Iodobenzene (1.09 g, 5.36 mmol, 1.00 eq) was then injected using a syringe. The resulting reaction mixture was heated to 110 °C with vigorous stirring for 3 h. After it was cooled to room temperature, the mixture was filtered through a bed of silica, which was then washed with CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The compound was further purified using ethyl acetate/hexanes (2% EtOAc). The appropriate fractions (*R_f* = 0.30 in 2% EtOAc) were collected and evaporated to dryness yielding **5.3** as a yellow gel (1.41 g, 61.1% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 7.16 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 15.2 Hz, 3H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (br, 2H), 6.98 (br, 4H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (br, 3H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 143.9, 142.7, 139.4, 135.6, 134.5, 132.9, 130.6, 129.5, 128.5, 126.1, 125.1, 123.8, 123.2, 121.5, 120.9, 120.6, 120.3, 117.8, 117.5, 115.1, 111.5. HRMS (DART) *m/z* calc for C₂₄H₂₁BrN₃ [M+H]⁺: 430.0913, found 430.0903.



5.4

Synthesis of N1-(2-diisopropylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)

phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (5.4). A 100 mL round bottom flask equipped

with a stir bar was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (5.3 mg, 0.023 mmol, 4.0 mol%),

DiPPF (11.6 mg, 0.028 mmol, 4.9 mol%), and toluene (4 mL). After the mixture

was stirred for 5 min, NaO^tBu (78.0 mg, 0.812 mmol, 1.40 eq) was added,

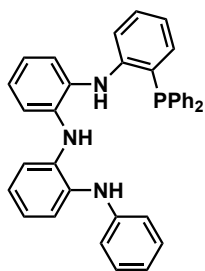
followed by diisopropylphosphine (68.7 mg, 0.581 mmol, 1.00 eq). The round flask was sealed

with a cap containing a PTFE septum and removed from the glovebox. Compound **5.3** (250.0 mg,

0.581 mmol, 1.00 eq) in toluene (2 mL) was added via syringe. The vial was then heated to 110 °C

with vigorous stirring for 21 h, at which point complete conversion was confirmed by ¹H and ³¹P

NMR of an aliquot of the reaction mixture. The cooled reaction mixture was then filtered through a bed of silica and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The solution was concentrated, and the resulting crude material was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes (2% EtOAc)), giving the product **5.4** as a yellow oil in 75.2% yield (204.3 mg, 0.437 mmol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (ddd, *J* = 25.4, 13.7, 8.6 Hz, 5H), 7.04 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 3H), 6.94 (qd, *J* = 15.6, 7.4 Hz, 6H), 6.82 (m, 2H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 2.14 (m, 2H), 1.12 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 6.9 Hz, 6H), 0.93 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 6.9 Hz, 6H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 150.8 (d, *J* = 18.5 Hz), 143.8, 139.1, 135.9, 134.2, 133.3, 131.9, 130.0, 129.3, 125.1, 124.2, 123.3, 122.6, 121.2, 121.1, 120.7, 119.4, 119.3, 118.9, 117.7, 116.9, 114.0, 23.3 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 20.2 (d, *J* = 17.9 Hz), 18.9 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁) δ (ppm): -16.0 (s). HRMS (DART) *m/z* calc for C₃₀H₃₅N₃P [M+H]⁺: 468.2563, found 468.2573.



5.5

Synthesis of N1-(2-diphenylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)

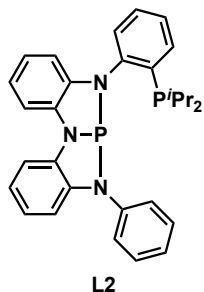
benzene-1,2-diamine (5.5). A 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir

bar was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (5.5 mg, 0.024 mmol, 4.00 mol%), DiPPF (12.1 mg, 0.029 mmol, 4.78 mol%), and toluene (4 mL). After the mixture was stirred

for 5 min, NaO^tBu (81 mg, 0.843 mmol, 1.40 eq) was added, followed by

diphenylphosphine (113 mg, 0.607 mmol, 1.00 eq). The round flask was sealed with a cap containing a PTFE septum and removed from the glovebox. Compound **5.3** (261.4 mg, 0.607 mmol, 1.00 eq) in toluene (2 mL) was added via syringe. The vial was then heated to 110 °C with vigorous stirring for 21 h, at which point complete conversion was confirmed by ¹H and ³¹P NMR of an aliquot of the reaction mixture. The cooled reaction mixture was then filtered through a bed of

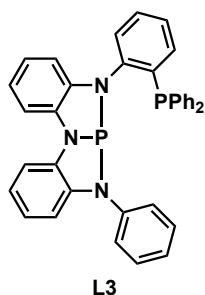
silica and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The solution was concentrated, and the resulting crude material was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes (2% EtOAc)), giving the product **5.5** as a yellow oil in 68.0% yield (221 mg, 0.413 mmol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.33 (m, 10H), 7.26 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.9 Hz, 4H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (m, 5H), 6.86 (m, 5H), 6.13 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 147.7, 147.6, 143.6, 138.8, 135.2, 135.1, 134.3, 133.9, 133.7, 133.6, 131.3, 130.3, 129.4, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 125.2, 124.2, 123.6, 123.1, 122.2, 122.0, 121.3, 120.7, 120.4, 118.6, 117.7, 117.4, 114.7. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CD₃Cl-d₁) δ (ppm): -18.5 (s). HRMS (DART) *m/z* calc for C₃₆H₃₁N₃P [M+H]⁺: 536.2250, found 536.2243.



Synthesis of L2. Triamine phosphine **5.4** (400 mg, 0.855 mmol, 1.00 eq) and triethylamine (259.5 mg, 2.565 mmol, 3.00 eq) was dissolved in THF/Et₂O (1/2, 8 mL). To the solution was added phosphorus trichloride (0.075 mL, 0.855 mmol, 1.00 eq) dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h

and then warmed to room temperature. After 4 h of stirring at room temperature, the solvent was removed, and the resulting solid mixture was brought into a nitrogen-filled glovebox. The resulting thick white solid mixture was re-dissolved in Et₂O (20 mL) and the suspension was pipette filtered through glass paper to remove triethylammonium salt. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford pure product of **L2** as off-white solids (288 mg, 0.581 mmol, 68.0%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆-d₆, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.41 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (m, 5H), 6.93 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (m, 3H), 6.72 (m, 3H), 6.19 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 0.93 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.77 (m, 6H), 0.64 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 7.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H}

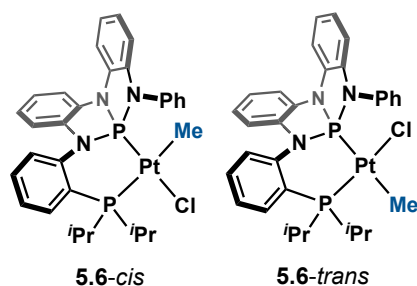
NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆-d₆, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 145.6 (dd, $J = 24.4, 11.3$ Hz), 142.0, 141.9, 141.6 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 141.1, 141.0, 138.8, 138.6, 138.1, 134.4 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz), 131.5, 130.3, 129.3, 127.4, 125.2, 125.0 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 124.3, 124.0, 120.3, 119.8, 118.5 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 117.9 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz), 111.5, 111.3, 25.2 (d, $J = 14.1$ Hz), 21.0 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 20.0 (dd, $J = 38.3, 16.0$ Hz). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (203 MHz, C₆D₆-d₆) δ (ppm): 154.3 (d, $J = 86.0$ Hz), -7.93 (d, $J = 86.0$ Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for C₃₀H₃₂N₃P₂ [M+H]⁺: 496.2066, found 496.2062.



Synthesis of L3. Triamine phosphine **5.5** (133 mg, 0.248 mmol, 1.00 eq) and triethylamine (75.3 mg, 0.744 mmol, 3.00 eq) was dissolved in THF/Et₂O (1/2, 8 mL). To the solution was added phosphorus trichloride (0.022 mL, 0.249 mmol, 1.00 eq) dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C

for 1 h and then warmed to room temperature. After 4 h of stirring at room temperature, the solvent was removed, and the resulting solid mixture was brought into a nitrogen-filled glovebox. The resulting thick white solid mixture was re-dissolved in Et₂O (20 mL) and the suspension was pipette filtered through glass paper to remove triethylammonium salt. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford pure product of **L3** as off-white solids (116 mg, 0.206 mmol, 83.0%). Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from a slow diffusion of pentane into an Et₂O solution at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆-d₆, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.43 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (br, 2H), 7.22 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.02 (dt, $J = 15.5, 7.4$ Hz, 5H), 6.94 (br, 5H), 6.88 (m, 6H), 6.65 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.57 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.87 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 143.8 (dd, $J = 24.2, 11.7$ Hz), 142.6 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 141.1 (dd, $J = 5.9, 2.3$ Hz), 140.6 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz), 140.2

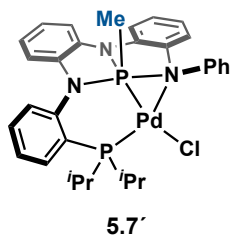
(d, $J = 18.2$ Hz), 139.5 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 137.4, 135.5, 134.3 (d, $J = 22.0$ Hz), 133.4 (d, $J = 19.0$ Hz), 130.7, 129.3, 128.5, 128.3 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 128.1, 128.0, 125.4, 125.0 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 124.7, 123.6, 120.6, 119.1, 118.8 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 116.8 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 111.89, 110.72. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (203 MHz, $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6\text{-d}_6$) δ (ppm): 155.6 (d, $J = 48$ Hz), -16.4 (d, $J = 47$ Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{P}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 564.1753, found 564.1747.



Synthesis of PtClMeiPr₂PNNNP (5.6). A solution of **L1** (20 mg, 0.04 mmol, 1.00 eq) in 2 mL of C_6H_6 was added to a solution of (cod)Pt(Me)(Cl) (14.4 mg, 0.04 mmol, 1.00 eq) in 2 mL of C_6H_6 to prompt an immediate color change to light

yellow/green. After stirring at ambient temperature for 0.5 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was taken up in Et_2O and solvent was decanted, and the residue was dried *in vacuo* to afford 27.2 mg of the title compound as an off-white solid (90.0% yield). The solid was re-dissolved in CHCl_3 and the resulting light-yellow solution was filtered through a tightly packed glass paper pipette filter and placed in a pentane diffusion chamber to grow colorless block shaped crystals. If upon complete diffusion of pentane into the solution the crystal yield is low, the vial was placed in a freezer at -35 °C for 24 h prior to crystal collection. The supernatant was removed and the crystals washed with additional pentane. The crystals were then dried under vacuum to yield a mixture of **5.6-cis** and **5.6-trans** as a white crystalline material. Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from a slow diffusion of pentane into an CHCl_3 solution at 25 °C. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3\text{-d}_1$) δ 7.66 (tt, $J = 17.7$, 8.0 Hz, 5H), 7.57 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.13 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (q, $J = 7.1$

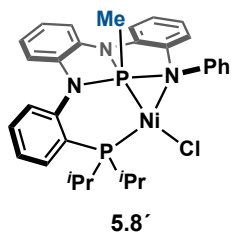
Hz, 5H), 6.81 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 0H), 6.77 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 – 6.44 (m, 0H), 6.42 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dt, $J = 13.6, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.87 (d, $J = 39.9$ Hz, 0H), 2.70 (dd, 1H), 2.59 (dt, $J = 13.3, 6.7$ Hz, 0H), 1.37 (dd, $J = 15.4, 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.16 (dd, $J = 16.0, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 0.58 (dd, $J = 16.9, 7.0$ Hz, 4H), 0.53 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (203 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3\text{-d}_1$) δ (ppm): **5.6-cis**: 100.2 (td, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 6700, ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 28.0$ Hz), 17.4 (td, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 1695, ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 28.0$ Hz). **5.6-trans**: 142.3 (td, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2601, ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 27.0$ Hz), 15.9 (td, $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 4048, ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 27.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3\text{-d}_1$) δ 143.15, 142.80 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 140.14 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 139.79, 139.69 (d, $J = 11.4$ Hz), 139.25, 138.33, 137.16 (d, $J = 10.7$ Hz), 136.77 (d, $J = 13.1$ Hz), 136.56 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 136.03 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz), 135.94, 133.21, 132.69, 132.56, 132.13, 130.12, 129.91, 129.81, 129.60, 128.23, 128.17, 127.75, 127.68, 126.08 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 125.31, 124.58, 124.18, 124.12, 121.29 (d, $J = 11.4$ Hz), 121.08 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 120.18 (d, $J = 33.4$ Hz), 119.46 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 119.22 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 116.62 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 115.82 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 110.37, 110.28 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 109.17 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 108.52, 25.69 (d, $J = 38.6$ Hz), 24.89, 24.67, 24.71 – 24.37 (m), 19.23 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 19.00 (d, $J = 94.1$ Hz), 18.28 – 18.12 (m), 18.10, 16.83 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 16.53 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 5.96 (dd, $J = 149.7, 6.9$ Hz), 3.76 (dd, $J = 85.8, 5.0$ Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{P}_2\text{Pt}$ $[\text{M-Cl}]^+$: 705.1870, found 705.1868.



Synthesis of PdClPr₂PNNNPMe (5.7) To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added **L2** (30 mg, 0.060 mmol, 1.00 eq), (cod)Pd(Me)(Cl) (16.2 mg, 0.060 mmol, 1.00 eq), and C_6H_6 (4.00g). The reaction immediately turned dark violet.

The reaction was stirred using a small Teflon coated magnetic stir bar at ambient temperature for 1 h, during which time a light orange solution was observed. The mixture

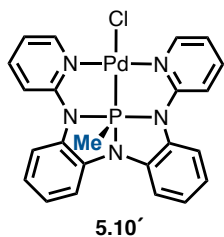
was concentrated to dryness and the residue was washed with pentane twice and dried *in vacuo* to afford the title complex as a yellow solid (40 mg, 99% yield). The solid was re-dissolved in PhCF₃ and the resulting yellow solution was filtered through a tightly packed glass paper pipette filter and placed in a pentane diffusion chamber to grow yellow needle shaped crystals. The supernatant was removed and the crystals washed with additional pentane. If upon complete diffusion of pentane into the solution the crystal yield is low, the vial was placed in a freezer at -35 °C for 24 h prior to crystal collection. The crystals were then dried under vacuum to yield **5** as a yellow crystalline material. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂-d₂, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 7.90 (br, 1H), 7.74 (br, 1H), 7.64 (br, 2H), 7.57 (br, 1H), 7.52 (br, 2H), 7.28 (br, 3H), 7.18 (br, 1H), 7.12 (br, 1H), 7.05 (br, 2H), 6.89 (br, 2H), 6.78 (br, 1H), 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.60 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 3H), 1.47 (m, 6H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 6H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CD₂Cl₂-d₂, 23 °C) δ (ppm): 147.6, 144.7 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 138.2, 135.0 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 132.4, 132.1, 131.9, 129.8 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 129.2, 128.2 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 126.5, 125.1, 123.9, 122.4, 122.3 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 121.2, 118.4, 114.7 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 111.8 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 106.6, 26.1 (d, *J* = 21.9 Hz), 22.7 (d, *J* = 24.7 Hz), 19.8, 19.4 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 16.8 (dd, *J* = 19.2, 4.5 Hz), 16.2 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 15.5 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz). ³¹P {¹H} NMR (203 MHz, CD₂Cl₂-d₂) δ (ppm): 31.0 (d, ²*J*_{P-P} = 42.5 Hz), 0.50 (d, ²*J*_{P-P} = 42.2 Hz). ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CD₂Cl₂-d₂) δ (ppm): 30.9 (m), 0.50 (dq, ²*J*_{P-P} = 42.2, ¹*J*_{P-C} = 10.5 Hz). Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from PhCF₃ solution layered with pentane at -35 °C. HRMS (DART) *m/z* calc for C₃₁H₃₅ClN₃P₂Pd [M+H]⁺: 652.1021 found 652.1025.



Synthesis of NiClPr₂PNNNPMe (5.8') To a 20 mL scintillation vial was added **L2** (20 mg, 0.040 mmol, 1.00 eq), (Me₃P)₂Ni(Me)(Cl) (11.6 mg, 0.040 mmol, 1.00 eq), and C₆H₆ (4 mL). The reaction immediately turned dark brown. The reaction was stirred using a small Teflon coated magnetic stir bar

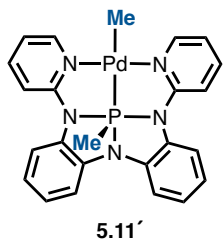
at ambient temperature for 1 h, during which time a light orange solution was observed. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was washed with pentane twice and dried *in vacuo* to afford the title complex as a yellow solid (8.8 mg, 37% yield). The solid was re-dissolved in toluene and the resulting yellow solution was filtered through a tightly packed glass paper pipette filter and placed in a pentane diffusion chamber to grow yellow needle shaped crystals. The supernatant was removed and the crystals washed with additional pentane. If upon complete diffusion of pentane into the solution the crystal yield is low, the vial was placed in a freezer at -35 °C for 24 h prior to crystal collection. The crystals were then dried under vacuum to yield **5.8'** as an orange crystalline material. Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from toluene solution layered with pentane at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (m, 4H), 7.01 (m, 4H), 6.87 (m, 2H), 6.76 (m, 4H), 2.11 (sepd, *J* = 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (sepd, *J* = 7.1, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (td, *J* = 18.1, 16.9, 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 0.47 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 7.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 148.77 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 145.60, 134.84, 132.45, 131.42, 129.67, 129.34, 129.18, 128.16 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 127.94, 126.49 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 125.70, 124.46, 124.11 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 123.24, 122.96, 122.27, 120.93, 119.32, 115.51 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 111.22 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 106.56, 25.23 (d, *J* = 20.8 Hz), 22.31 (d, *J* = 23.5 Hz), 20.05 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 19.50 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 17.70 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 16.70 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 14.28. ³¹P NMR (162

MHz, CDCl₃-d₁) δ 30.7 (d, J = 86 Hz), -14.9 (d, J = 87 Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for C₃₁H₃₅ClN₃P₂Ni [M+H]⁺: 604.1343, found 604.1337.



Synthesis of PdCl(L1^{Me}) (5.10'). In a 20 mL scintillation vial (cod)PdClMe (10.0 mg, 0.038 mmol, 1.0 eq) was suspended in C₆D₆ (1 mL). To a vial was added a solution of **L1** (14.3 mg, 0.038 mmol, 1.0 eq) in C₆D₆ (1 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture immediately turned orange. After stirred for 15 min, the

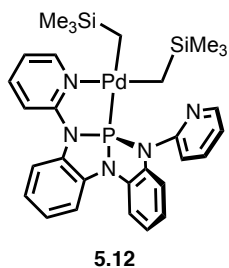
mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was washed with pentane twice and dried *in vacuo* to afford the title complex as an orange solid (18 mg, 90%). Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from CH₂Cl₂ solution layered with pentane at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.43 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.66 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.12 – 6.97 (m, 5H), 6.88 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 1.77 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.5, 140.1, 131.3, 130.9 (d, J = 9.4 Hz), 122.5, 121.7, 116.2, 113.4, 112.8, 112.7, 109.9 (d, J = 4.4 Hz), 23.8 (d, J = 81 Hz). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -17.2. HRMS (DART) m/z calc for C₂₃H₂₀ClN₅PPd [M+H]⁺: 538.0174, found 538.0192.



Synthesis of PdMe(L1^{Me}) (5.11'). In a 20 mL scintillation vial (tmeda)PdMe₂ (11.9 mg, 0.047 mmol, 1.0 eq) was suspended in C₆D₆ (1 mL). To a vial was added a solution of **L1** (16.8 mg, 0.047 mmol, 1.0 eq) in C₆D₆ (1 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture immediately turned orange. After stirred for 30 min, the

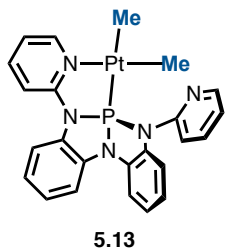
mixture was concentrated to dryness and the residue was washed with pentane twice and dried *in*

vacuo to afford the title complex as an orange solid (18.6 mg, 77%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.67 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 7.4, 1.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.06 (dd, $J = 10.7, 8.2$ Hz, 4H), 6.97 – 6.75 (m, 8H), 6.05 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.44 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, $J = 13.4$ Hz, 3H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 20.7. HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{PPd}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 518.0720, found 518.0410.



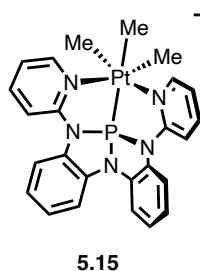
Synthesis of $\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2(\text{L1})$ (5.12). In a 20 mL scintillation vial (cod) $\text{Pd}(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2$ (18.5 mg, 0.048 mmol, 1.0 eq) was suspended in toluene (1 mL). To a vial was added a solution of **L1** (18.7 mg, 0.049 mmol, 1.0 eq) in toluene (1 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture immediately turned orange.

After stirred for 15 min, the mixture was layered with pentane and left at -35 °C overnight to afford colorless plate crystals (13.9 mg, 44%). Crystals suitable for single-crystal diffraction analysis were obtained from toluene solution layered with pentane at -35 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.19 (s, 2H), 7.43 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.04 – 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.96 – 6.68 (m, 8H), 6.46 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 0.91 (d, $J = 14$ Hz, 2H), 0.70 (d, $J = 14$ Hz, 2H), 0.23 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 9H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 154.0. HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_5\text{PPdSi}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 662.1511, found 662.1499.

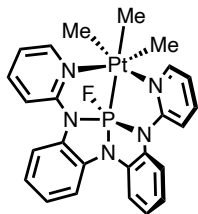


Synthesis of $\text{PtMe}_2(\text{L1})$ (5.13). In a 20 mL scintillation vial (cod) PdMe_2 (17.6 mg, 0.053 mmol, 1.0 eq) was suspended in toluene (1 mL). To a vial was added a solution of **L1** (20.2 mg, 0.053 mmol, 1.0 eq) in toluene (1 mL) dropwise. The colorless reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min and filtered. The filtrate

was layered with pentane and left at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight to afford colorless plate crystals (14.2 mg, 44%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.98 (dd, $J = 5.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, $J = 4.9, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 6.7, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 – 7.01 (m, 2H), 6.93 (td, $J = 7.8, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 – 6.72 (m, 5H), 6.72 – 6.62 (m, 1H), 6.35 (dd, $J = 7.3, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (ddd, $J = 7.2, 5.6, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.44 (d, $J = 10$ Hz, 3H), 1.34 (d, $J = 11$ Hz, 3H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO) δ 160.5 (d, Pt satellite $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 3044$ Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{PPt}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 607.1336, found 607.1333.

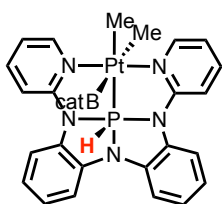


Synthesis of $[\text{PtMe}_3(\text{L1})]\text{OTf}$ (5.15). In a 20 mL scintillation vial (cod) PdMe_2 (43.7 mg, 0.131 mmol, 1.0 eq) was suspended in C_6D_6 (2 mL). To a vial was added a solution of **L1** (50.0 mg, 0.131 mmol, 1.0 eq) in C_6D_6 (2 mL) dropwise. The colorless reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min and filtered. To the resulting solution of **5.13** was added 3 drops of MeOTf and the immediately formed precipitate was collected by decantation and dried in vacuo. Recrystallization by slow diffusion of pentane into a dichloromethane solution at $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ affords colorless crystals of **5.15**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.64 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.23 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 – 7.25 (m, 8H), 1.36 (d, $J = 10.3$ Hz, 3H, ^{195}Pt satellite $^2J_{\text{Pt-H}} = 63$ Hz), 1.05 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, 6H, ^{195}Pt satellite $^2J_{\text{Pt-H}} = 72$ Hz). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.5 (s, ^{195}Pt satellite $^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 1818$ Hz). HRMS (DART) m/z calc for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_5\text{PPt}$ $[\text{M}-\text{OTf}]^+$: 621.1490, found 621.1543.



5.16

Synthesis of PtMe₃(L1^F) (5.16). To a vial with a CDCl₃ solution (1 mL) of **5.15** (4.2 mg, 0.0054 mmol, 1 eq) was added tris(dimethylamino)sulfonium trimethyldifluorosilicate (TASF) (1.5 mg, 0.0054 mmol, 1 eq) at room temperature and stirred for 15 min. The product was not isolated due to a fast decomposition process. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.76 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 0.66 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 6H), 0.56 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 3H). ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -51.7 (d, *J* = 1055 Hz, ¹⁹⁵Pt satellite ²*J*_{Pt-H} = 72 Hz). ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 58.7 (d, *J* = 1055 Hz).



5.17

Reaction of 5.13 and HBcat (5.17). To a J-young tube filled with a C₆D₆ solution (1 mL) of **5.13** (5.0 mg, 0.0082 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added catecholborane (4.9 mg, 0.040 mmol, 5.0 eq) at room temperature and left for 15 min. The product **5.17** was not isolated due to a fast decomposition process. ³¹P NMR (203 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 104.9 ppm (¹*J*_{Pt-P} = 2185 Hz).

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Appendix A . Supplementary Data for Chapter 2

A.1. X-ray Diffraction Data

See the published article (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 6993–6998.) or CCDC (<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>) for cif files and detailed structural data of P(NMePh)₃ and **2.2**.

Structural Data for P(NMePh)₃

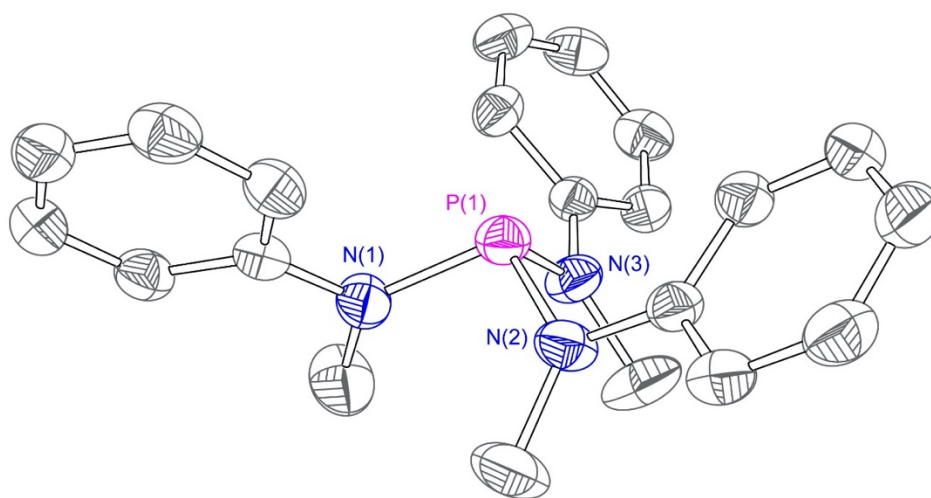


Table A-1. Crystal data and structure refinement for P(NMePh)₃.

Identification code	smm8r	
Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ N ₃ P	
Formula weight	349.40	
Temperature	199(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Rhombohedral	
Space group	R3	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.724(3) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 12.724(3) Å	β = 90°.
	c = 9.994(4) Å	γ = 120°.
Volume	1401.3(7) Å ³	
Z	3	
Density (calculated)	1.242 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.155 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	558	
Crystal size	0.23 x 0.22 x 0.16 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.75 to 28.25°.	
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 16, -16 ≤ k ≤ 14, -8 ≤ l ≤ 13	
Reflections collected	2382	
Independent reflections	991 [R(int) = 0.0291]	
Completeness to theta = 28.25°	99.1 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9756 and 0.9652	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	991 / 1 / 77	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.145	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0348, wR2 = 0.1010	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0352, wR2 = 0.1015	
Absolute structure parameter	0.40(14)	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.187 and -0.233 e.Å ⁻³	

Structural Data for 2.2.

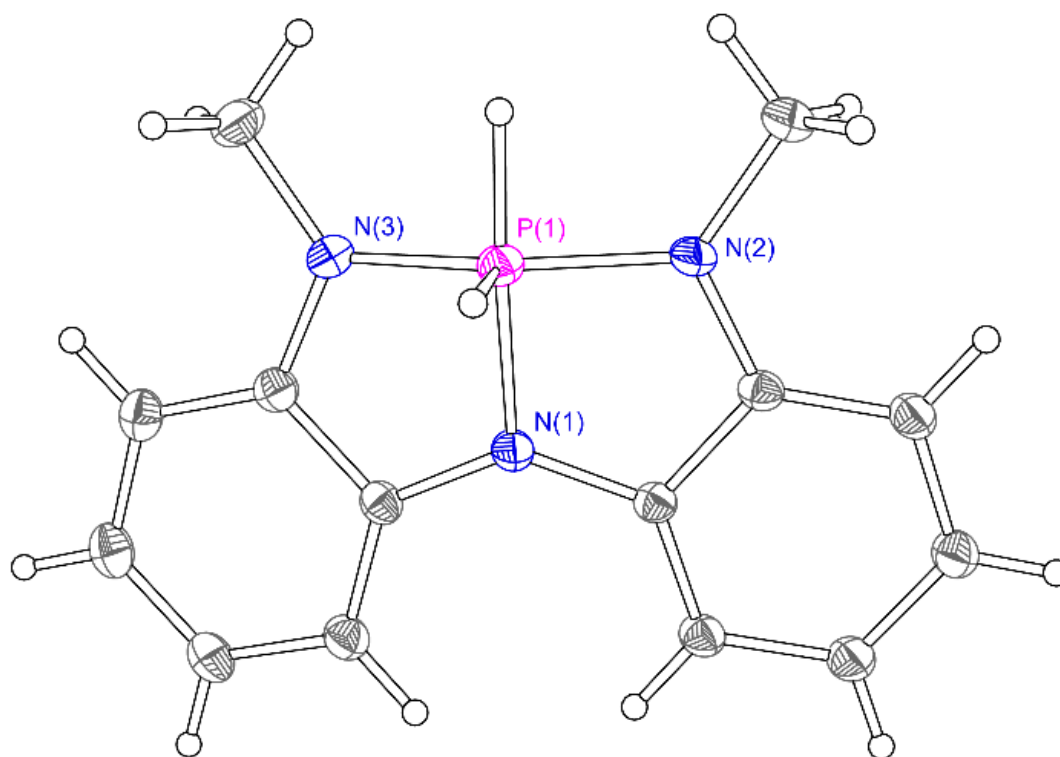


Table A-2. Crystal data and structure refinement for **2.2**.

Identification code	PH2-16	
Empirical formula	C14 H16 N3 P	
Formula weight	257.27	
Temperature	100(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Trigonal	
Space group	R-3	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 29.7625(13) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$.
	b = 29.7625(13) Å	$\beta = 90^\circ$.
	c = 7.5469(4) Å	$\gamma = 120^\circ$.
Volume	5789.5(6) Å ³	
Z	18	
Density (calculated)	1.328 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.199 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	2448	
Crystal size	0.429 x 0.064 x 0.062 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	1.368 to 34.031°.	
Index ranges	-46<=h<=46, -46<=k<=46, -11<=l<=11	
Reflections collected	104083	
Independent reflections	5163 [R(int) = 0.0482]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.9 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.7467 and 0.7008	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	5163 / 0 / 171	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.054	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0373, wR2 = 0.0963	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0507, wR2 = 0.1037	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.525 and -0.299 e.Å ⁻³	

A.2. DFT Calculation

Table A-3. Experimental and calculated (TDDFT) P K-edge XANES peak positions (eV). Peak positions were determined by analysis of the 2nd derivative trace of the experimental and simulated spectra.

P(NMePh) ₃		2.1.		2.2.	
Expt	Calc	Expt	Calc	Expt	Calc
2147.0	2147.1	2145.9	2146.0	2148.4	2148.6
2147.4		2147.5	2147.7	2149.7	2149.5
2148.6	2148.4	2148.4	2148.1	2150.7	2150.5
2149.4	2149.5	2148.6	2148.9		2150.8
	2151.0	2149.6	2149.6		2151.3
			2150.6		

Table A-4. Calculated P 3p orbital composition and energy of selected MOs in P(NMePh)₃, C_{2v}-2.1, 2.1, and 2.2. The dashed line indicates the break between occupied and unoccupied MOs (HOMO/LUMO gap).

P(NMePh) ₃			C _{2v} -2.1			2.1			2.2			
MO	E (eV)	P 3p	MO	E (eV)	P 3p	MO	E (eV)	P 3p	MO	E (eV)	P 3p	H 1s
104	2.70	2.6%	78	3.71	20.3%	78	3.40	30.8%	79	3.39	2.0%	0.3%
103	2.58	10.7%	77	3.16	5.1%	77	3.25	1.3%	78	3.29	19.5%	21.4%
102	2.02	2.2%	76	3.05	12.2%	76	2.86	3.0%	77	2.97	20.9%	-
101	1.49	53.2%	75	2.75	6.7%	75	2.74	5.2%	76	2.65	2.5%	7.4%
100	1.40	47.4%	74	2.55	6.4%	74	2.34	4.0%	75	2.51	45.6%	-
99	0.49	2.3%	73	1.64	55.8%	73	1.95	64.1%	74	2.24	11.4%	15.3%
98	0.29	7.7%	72	0.92	2.6%	72	0.55	7.2%	73	1.41	27.5%	5.6%
97	0.19	1.4%	71	0.63	4.5%	71	0.45	9.1%	72	1.04	1.4%	0.4%
96	0.13	2.2%	70	0.58	-	70	0.40	5.5%	71	0.65	2.9%	-
95	0.03	7.7%	69	-0.19	0.2%	69	0.13	3.8%	70	0.23	9.9%	1.8%
94	-0.06	5.6%	68	-1.69	43.8%	68	-0.41	56.6%	69	0.07	1.2%	-
93	-5.07	4.6%	67	-5.14	0.4%	67	-4.96	6.3%	68	-4.73	1.4%	5.0%
92	-5.58	1.7%	66	-5.77	23.8%	66	-5.36	1.5%	67	-5.46	1.0%	-
91	-5.83	2.0%	65	-5.89	18.7%	65	-6.15	0.6%	66	-5.94	0.6%	1.5%
90	-6.53	6.3%	64	-6.13	10.2%	64	-6.58	0.1%	65	-6.60	-	-
89	-6.62	0.5%	63	-6.90	0.1%	63	-7.20	25.4%	64	-7.72	1.4%	17.6%
88	-6.72	2.1%							43	-12.86	9.0%	5.6%
87	-6.96	18.4%							42	-13.17	20.9%	11.4%
P 1s	-2098.88		P 1s	-2098.39		P 1s	-2099.00		P 1s	-2100.21		

The calculation of the energies of $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_3$ of all C_s symmetry was performed at the level of B3LYP/6-31G*. The 2D contour maps depicting the energies (Figure 7 and Figure S4) were plotted in Origin 2019 and smoothing effect was performed to each plot for clarity.

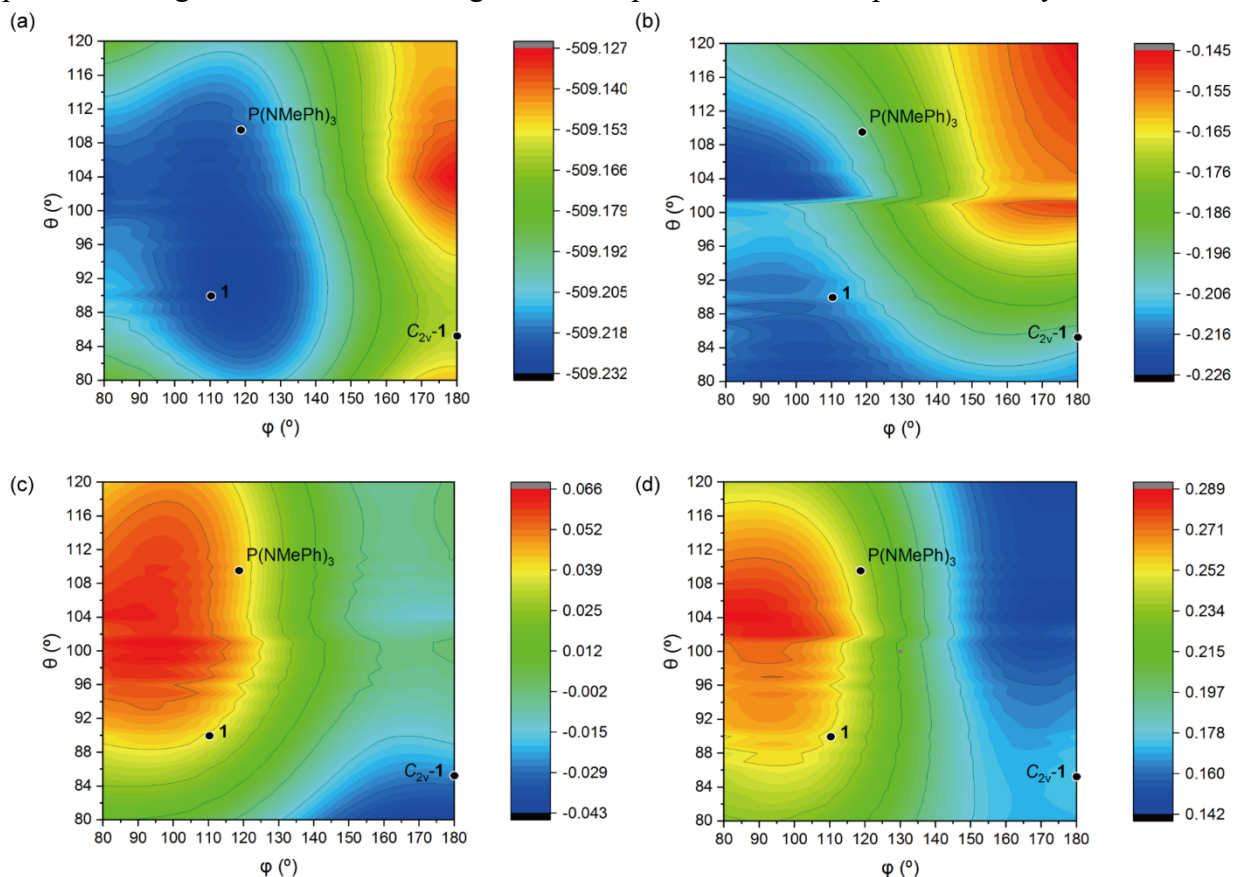


Figure A-1. Contour maps depicting the orbital of (a) Total electronic energy, (b) HOMO energies, (c) LUMO energies, (d) $\Delta\text{HOMO-LUMO}$ for all $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_3$ structures with C_s -symmetry. Energies are shown in a units of Hartrees. Points corresponding to the structures of $\text{P}(\text{NMePh})_3$, **2.1** and $C_{2v}\text{-2.1}$ are superimposed as black points. Although there is a discontinuity on the line of $\theta=101^\circ$ in Figure S3b, this is due to the conformational changes of the hydrogens and not essential factor of this calculation. Since the energy gap between HOMO and LUMO reflect the trend of LUMO rather than HOMO, this does not affect any conclusions.

A.3. Multinuclear NMR spectra

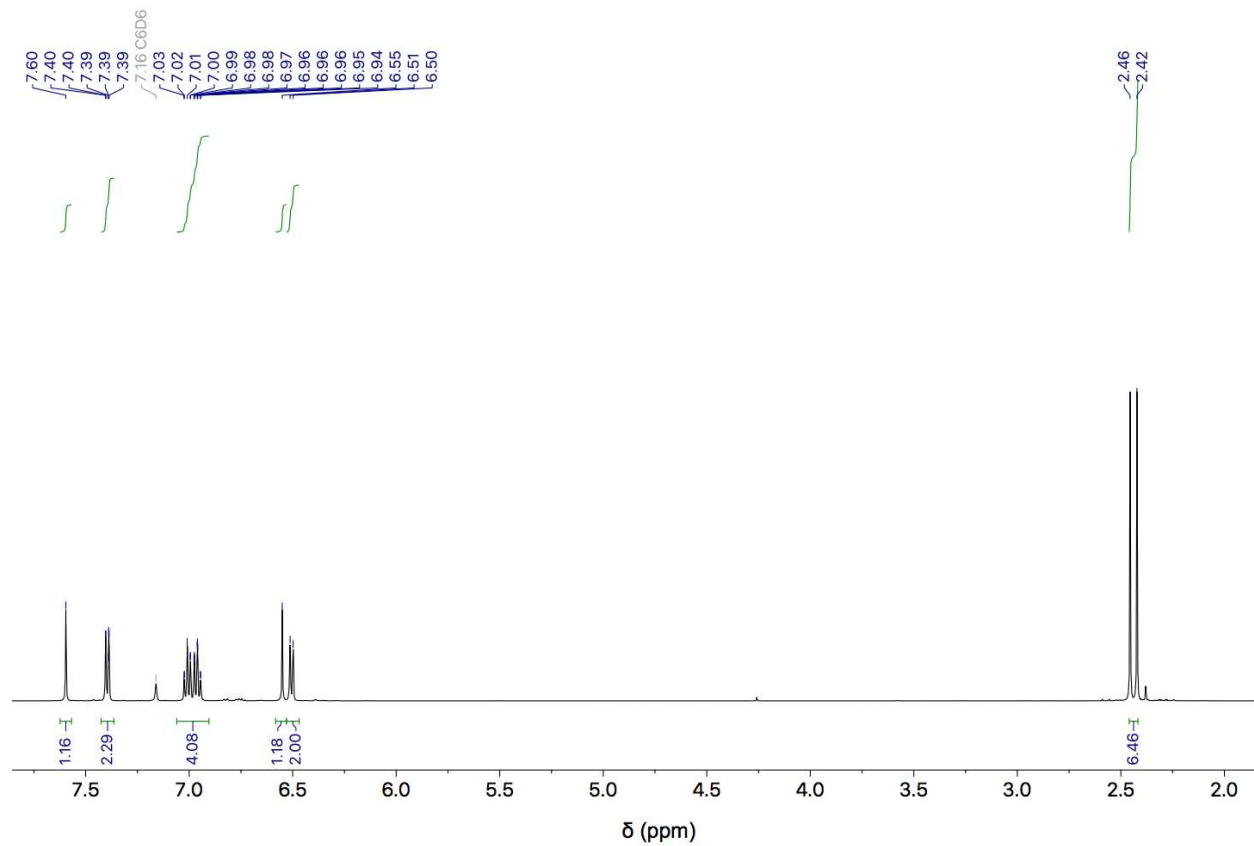


Figure A-2. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **2.2**.

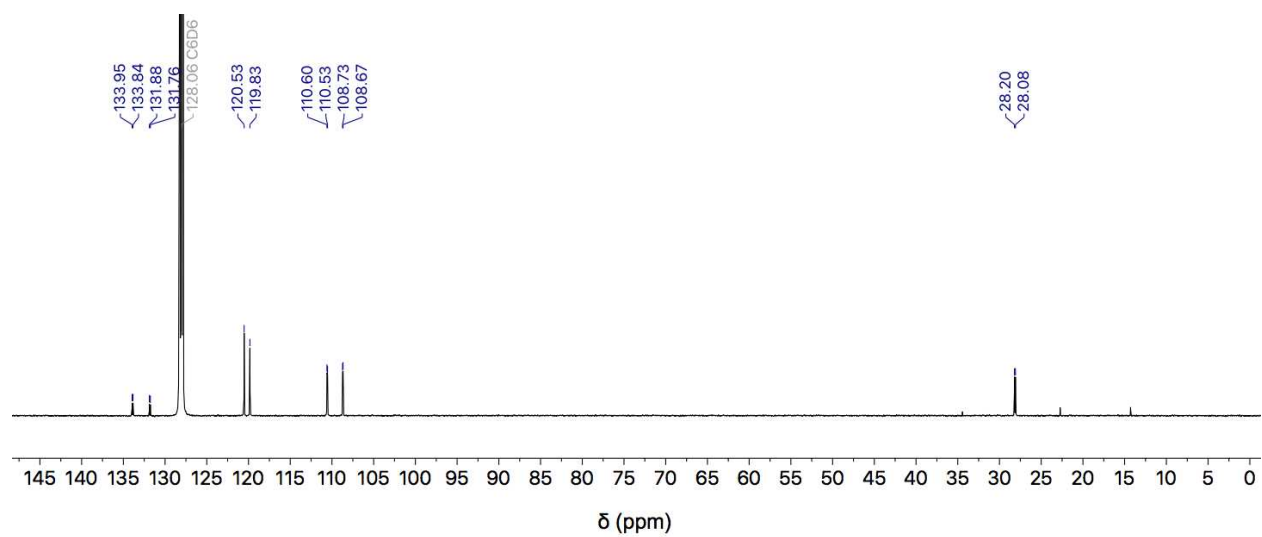


Figure A-3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **2.2**.

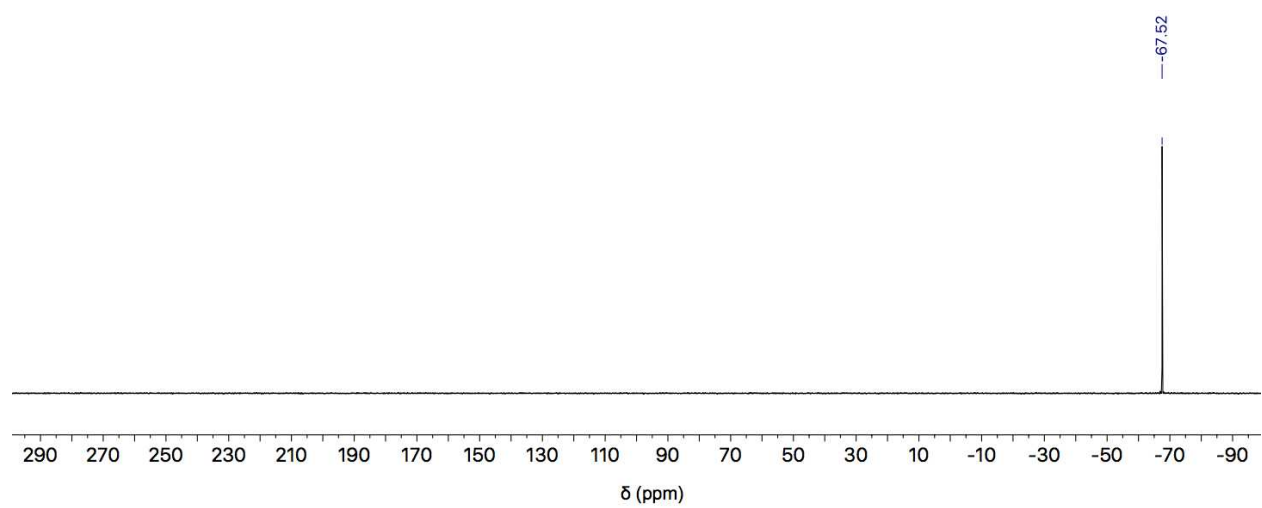


Figure A-4. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **2.2**.

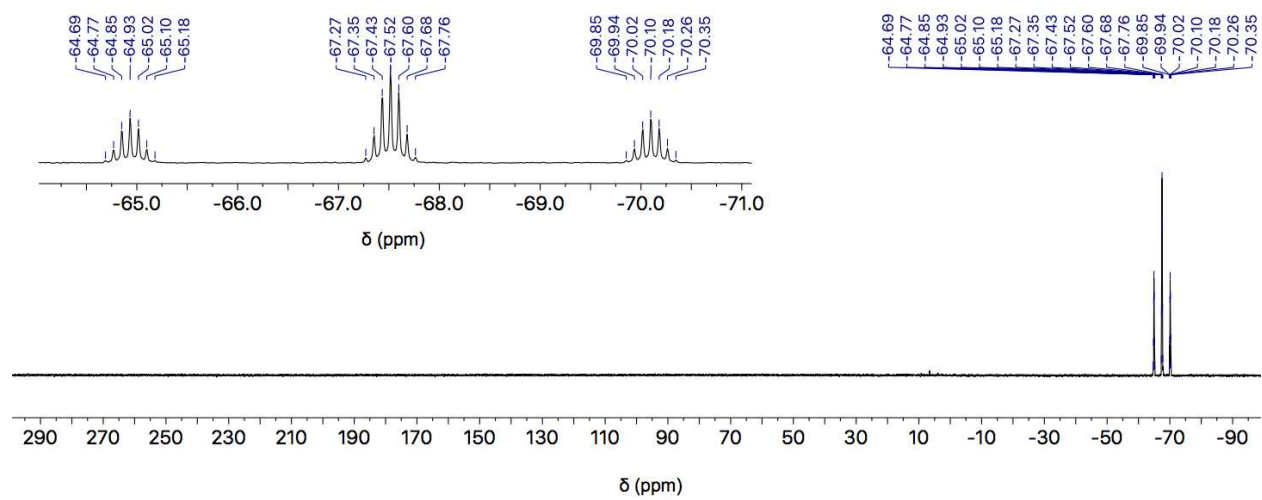


Figure A-5. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **2.2**.

Appendix B . Supplementary Data for Chapter 3

B.1. X-ray diffraction

See the published article (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 8114–8118.) or CCDC (<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>) for cif files and detailed structural data of **L1**, **3.3** and **3.4**.

Structural Data for L1

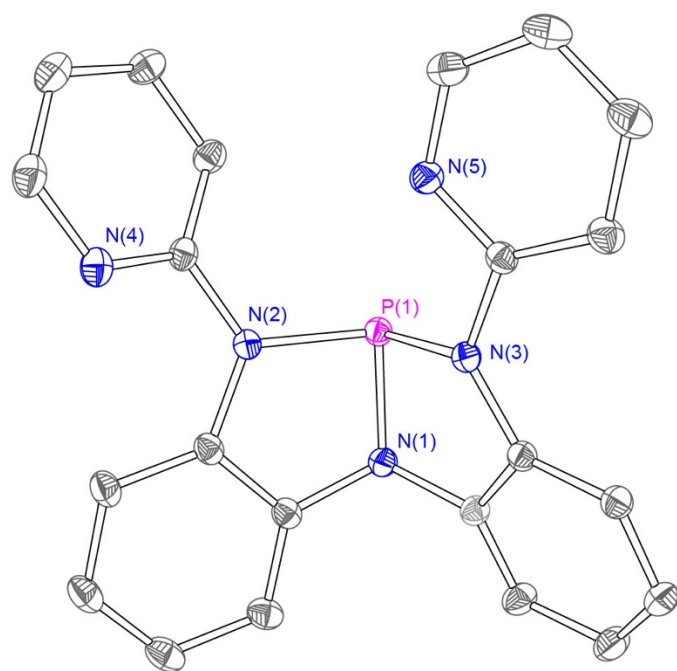


Table B-1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **L1**. (CCDC 1859480)

Identification code	X17164
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₅ P
Formula weight	381.37
Temperature	100(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
Unit cell dimensions	a = 23.2935(15) Å α = 90°. b = 10.5714(7) Å β = 116.124(2)°. c = 15.8503(10) Å γ = 90°.
Volume	3504.3(4) Å ³
Z	8
Density (calculated)	1.446 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.176 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1584
Crystal size	0.208 x 0.156 x 0.090 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	1.947 to 35.630°.
Index ranges	-38 ≤ h ≤ 38, -15 ≤ k ≤ 17, -25 ≤ l ≤ 25
Reflections collected	71875
Independent reflections	8079 [R(int) = 0.0556]
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.8 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	8079 / 0 / 253
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.035
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0397, wR2 = 0.1028
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0523, wR2 = 0.1100
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.507 and -0.330 e.Å ⁻³

Structural Data for 3.3.

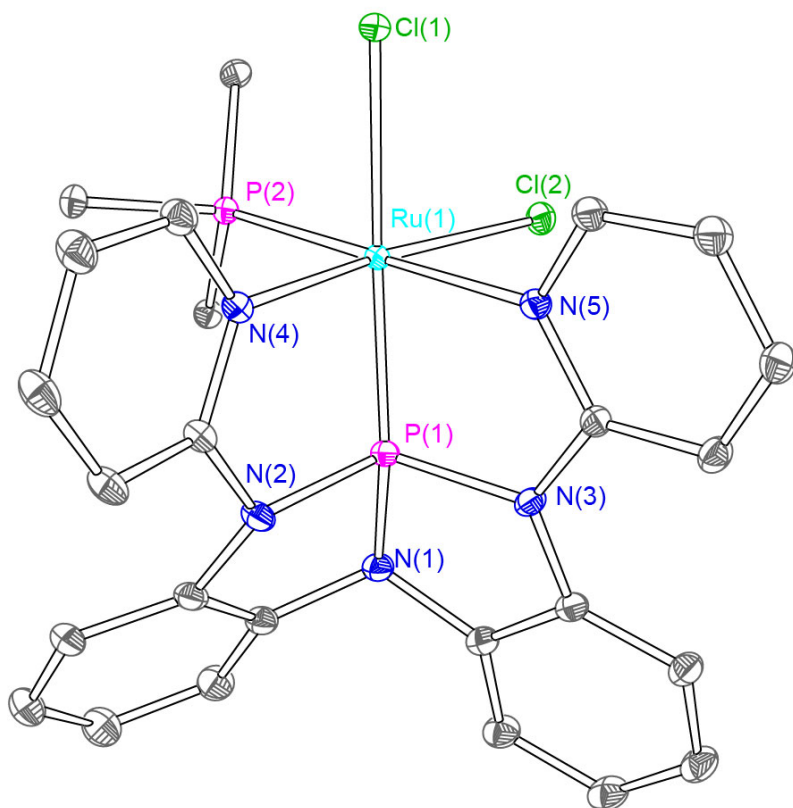


Table B-2. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3.3.** (CCDC 1859481)

Identification code	RuCl ₂ _8
Empirical formula	C ₄₁ H ₃₃ Cl ₄ N ₅ P ₂ Ru
Formula weight	900.53
Temperature	100(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /n
Unit cell dimensions	a = 11.4147(3) Å $\alpha = 90^\circ$. b = 24.3387(8) Å $\beta = 92.1539(11)^\circ$. c = 13.5456(4) Å $\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	3760.57(19) Å ³
Z	4
Density (calculated)	1.591 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.826 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1824
Crystal size	0.230 x 0.160 x 0.060 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	2.838 to 37.815°.
Index ranges	-19 ≤ h ≤ 19, -41 ≤ k ≤ 41, -22 ≤ l ≤ 23
Reflections collected	216705
Independent reflections	20154 [R(int) = 0.0490]
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.8 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.7474 and 0.6688
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	20154 / 0 / 497
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.041
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0278, wR ₂ = 0.0666
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0399, wR ₂ = 0.0722
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.621 and -0.960 e.Å ⁻³

Structural Data of for 3.4.

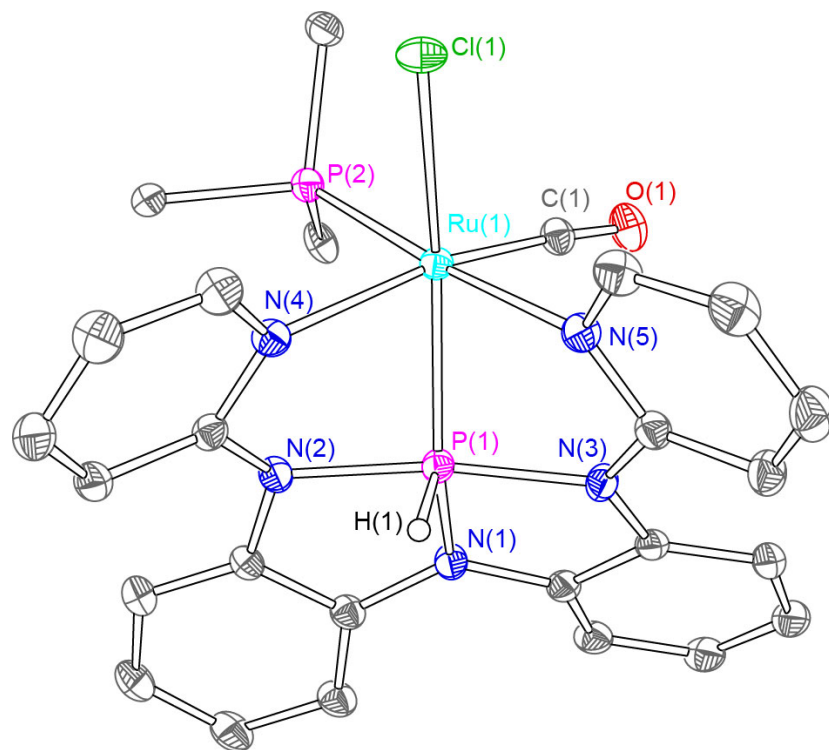


Table B-3. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3.4.** (CCDC 1859482)

Identification code	Ru8
Empirical formula	C41 H32 Cl N5 O P2 Ru
Formula weight	809.17
Temperature	100(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
Unit cell dimensions	a = 11.6372(4) Å $\alpha = 90^\circ$. b = 44.6425(16) Å $\beta = 96.7742(11)^\circ$. c = 20.0826(7) Å $\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	10360.3(6) Å ³
Z	12
Density (calculated)	1.556 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.667 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	4944
Crystal size	0.220 x 0.100 x 0.060 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	1.983 to 37.825°.
Index ranges	-20 ≤ h ≤ 18, -76 ≤ k ≤ 77, -34 ≤ l ≤ 34
Reflections collected	702712
Independent reflections	55583 [R(int) = 0.0912]
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.9 %
Absorption correction	None
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	55583 / 946 / 1505
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.014
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0436, wR2 = 0.0960
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0806, wR2 = 0.1143
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.860 and -1.863 e.Å ⁻³

Structural Data for 3.16.

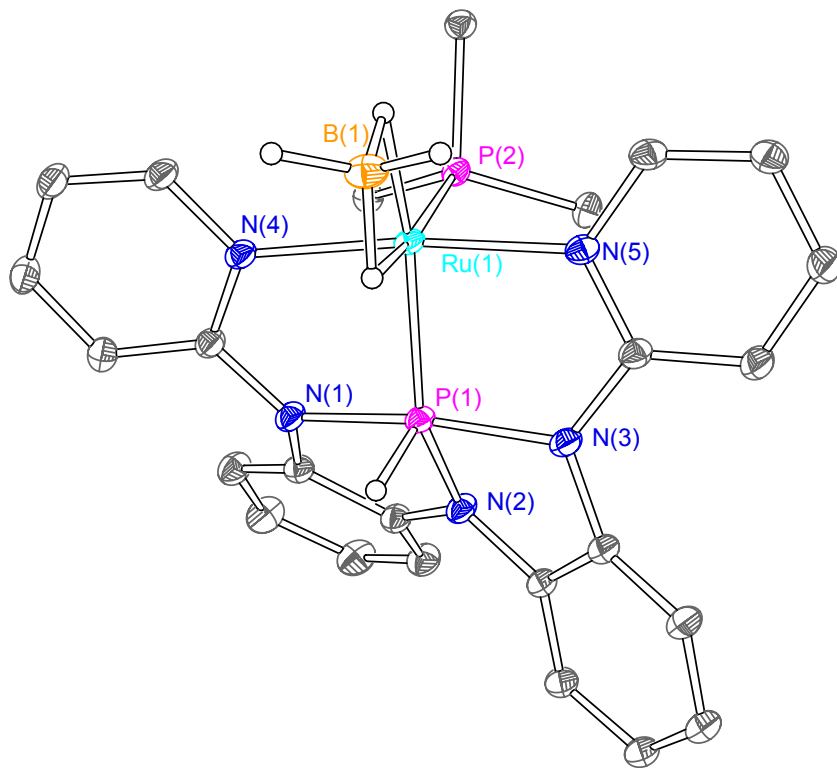


Table B-4. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3.16**.

Identification code	RuMPBH4-6	
Empirical formula	C40 H36 B N5 P2 Ru	
Formula weight	760.56	
Temperature	100(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2 ₁ /n	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.9136(4) Å	a = 90°.
	b = 14.8041(4) Å	b = 91.6108(12)°.
	c = 17.9860(5) Å	g = 90°.
Volume	3437.10(17) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.470 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.587 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	1560	
Crystal size	0.116 x 0.096 x 0.065 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.359 to 36.375°.	
Index ranges	-21<=h<=21, -24<=k<=24, -29<=l<=29	
Reflections collected	273385	
Independent reflections	16694 [R(int) = 0.0641]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.9 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.7458 and 0.7155	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	16694 / 1 / 457	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.033	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0289, wR2 = 0.0647	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0401, wR2 = 0.0700	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.625 and -0.750 e.Å ⁻³	

Table B-5. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.16**. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
Ru(1)	5875(1)	3807(1)	3224(1)	11(1)
P(2)	5553(1)	3916(1)	2011(1)	13(1)
N(3)	4794(1)	3595(1)	1240(1)	15(1)
N(4)	6385(1)	2931(1)	1746(1)	15(1)
C(41)	5028(1)	2776(1)	895(1)	16(1)
C(42)	5959(1)	2392(1)	1176(1)	15(1)
C(43)	6260(1)	1549(1)	915(1)	20(1)
C(44)	5642(1)	1106(1)	381(1)	24(1)
C(45)	4712(1)	1474(1)	124(1)	24(1)
C(46)	4391(1)	2311(1)	390(1)	20(1)
N(5)	4556(1)	4820(1)	2108(1)	16(1)
C(51)	4231(1)	4311(1)	911(1)	16(1)
C(52)	4108(1)	5033(1)	1409(1)	16(1)
C(53)	3688(1)	5848(1)	1162(1)	21(1)
C(54)	3331(1)	5921(1)	424(1)	24(1)
C(55)	3413(1)	5196(1)	-57(1)	23(1)
C(56)	3882(1)	4390(1)	175(1)	20(1)
N(6)	4621(1)	4656(1)	3387(1)	14(1)
C(61)	7190(1)	2689(1)	2222(1)	15(1)
C(62)	8048(1)	2177(1)	2002(1)	19(1)
C(63)	8813(1)	1942(1)	2517(1)	22(1)
C(64)	8743(1)	2245(1)	3249(1)	20(1)
C(65)	7913(1)	2781(1)	3426(1)	17(1)
N(7)	7137(1)	3003(1)	2934(1)	14(1)
C(71)	4127(1)	5016(1)	2774(1)	15(1)
C(72)	3225(1)	5541(1)	2852(1)	20(1)
C(73)	2846(1)	5695(1)	3548(1)	21(1)
C(74)	3357(1)	5336(1)	4172(1)	19(1)
C(75)	4233(1)	4830(1)	4063(1)	16(1)

P(8)	4845(1)	2577(1)	3428(1)	12(1)
C(111)	3471(1)	2774(1)	3206(1)	16(1)
C(112)	2764(1)	2926(1)	3765(1)	20(1)
C(113)	1738(1)	3151(1)	3581(1)	27(1)
C(114)	1411(1)	3221(1)	2844(1)	29(1)
C(115)	2114(1)	3096(1)	2284(1)	26(1)
C(116)	3138(1)	2881(1)	2463(1)	20(1)
C(121)	4826(1)	2192(1)	4401(1)	16(1)
C(122)	5235(1)	2714(1)	4984(1)	18(1)
C(123)	5197(1)	2412(1)	5718(1)	24(1)
C(124)	4759(1)	1579(1)	5873(1)	26(1)
C(125)	4347(1)	1054(1)	5296(1)	25(1)
C(126)	4377(1)	1357(1)	4566(1)	21(1)
C(131)	5189(1)	1505(1)	2989(1)	15(1)
C(132)	6120(1)	1099(1)	3228(1)	20(1)
C(133)	6438(1)	289(1)	2914(1)	25(1)
C(134)	5834(1)	-125(1)	2366(1)	26(1)
C(135)	4908(1)	267(1)	2129(1)	27(1)
C(136)	4587(1)	1078(1)	2441(1)	21(1)
B(9)	6873(1)	4762(1)	3910(1)	18(1)

Table B-6. Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for **3.16**.

Ru(1)-N(6)	2.0780(10)
Ru(1)-N(7)	2.0958(10)
Ru(1)-P(2)	2.2161(3)
Ru(1)-B(9)	2.2570(13)
Ru(1)-P(8)	2.2900(3)
P(2)-N(3)	1.7423(10)
P(2)-N(5)	1.8691(10)
P(2)-N(4)	1.8802(10)
N(3)-C(41)	1.3987(15)
N(3)-C(51)	1.4053(14)
N(4)-C(61)	1.3763(14)
N(4)-C(42)	1.3982(14)
C(41)-C(46)	1.3918(16)
C(41)-C(42)	1.4102(16)
C(42)-C(43)	1.3931(16)
C(43)-C(44)	1.3954(18)
C(44)-C(45)	1.3858(19)
C(45)-C(46)	1.3948(18)
N(5)-C(71)	1.3656(14)
N(5)-C(52)	1.4053(14)
C(51)-C(56)	1.3919(16)
C(51)-C(52)	1.4059(16)
C(52)-C(53)	1.3901(16)
C(53)-C(54)	1.3963(18)
C(54)-C(55)	1.385(2)
C(55)-C(56)	1.3960(18)
N(6)-C(75)	1.3530(14)
N(6)-C(71)	1.3653(14)
C(61)-N(7)	1.3659(15)
C(61)-C(62)	1.4075(16)
C(62)-C(63)	1.3809(17)
C(63)-C(64)	1.3963(19)

C(64)-C(65)	1.3776(17)
C(65)-N(7)	1.3589(14)
C(71)-C(72)	1.4106(16)
C(72)-C(73)	1.3772(17)
C(73)-C(74)	1.3899(17)
C(74)-C(75)	1.3758(17)
P(8)-C(111)	1.8307(11)
P(8)-C(131)	1.8325(11)
P(8)-C(121)	1.8415(11)
C(111)-C(112)	1.3941(17)
C(111)-C(116)	1.4024(17)
C(112)-C(113)	1.3976(18)
C(113)-C(114)	1.383(2)
C(114)-C(115)	1.388(2)
C(115)-C(116)	1.3892(17)
C(121)-C(122)	1.3942(16)
C(121)-C(126)	1.4006(16)
C(122)-C(123)	1.3950(17)
C(123)-C(124)	1.3874(19)
C(124)-C(125)	1.391(2)
C(125)-C(126)	1.3893(18)
C(131)-C(136)	1.3897(16)
C(131)-C(132)	1.4017(16)
C(132)-C(133)	1.3922(18)
C(133)-C(134)	1.383(2)
C(134)-C(135)	1.385(2)
C(135)-C(136)	1.3933(18)
N(6)-Ru(1)-N(7)	173.41(4)
N(6)-Ru(1)-P(2)	88.24(3)
N(7)-Ru(1)-P(2)	85.49(3)
N(6)-Ru(1)-B(9)	88.81(4)
N(7)-Ru(1)-B(9)	93.20(5)
P(2)-Ru(1)-B(9)	125.51(3)

N(6)-Ru(1)-P(8)	90.02(3)
N(7)-Ru(1)-P(8)	92.74(3)
P(2)-Ru(1)-P(8)	97.018(11)
B(9)-Ru(1)-P(8)	137.39(3)
N(3)-P(2)-N(5)	84.01(4)
N(3)-P(2)-N(4)	84.22(4)
N(5)-P(2)-N(4)	168.23(4)
N(3)-P(2)-Ru(1)	148.19(4)
N(5)-P(2)-Ru(1)	94.06(3)
N(4)-P(2)-Ru(1)	95.77(3)
C(41)-N(3)-C(51)	125.68(9)
C(41)-N(3)-P(2)	117.71(8)
C(51)-N(3)-P(2)	113.68(8)
C(61)-N(4)-C(42)	125.59(10)
C(61)-N(4)-P(2)	118.13(8)
C(42)-N(4)-P(2)	114.36(7)
C(46)-C(41)-N(3)	125.98(10)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)	121.13(11)
N(3)-C(41)-C(42)	112.53(10)
C(43)-C(42)-N(4)	130.55(10)
C(43)-C(42)-C(41)	118.90(10)
N(4)-C(42)-C(41)	110.28(10)
C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	119.59(11)
C(45)-C(44)-C(43)	121.19(12)
C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	119.91(11)
C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	119.15(11)
C(71)-N(5)-C(52)	124.80(10)
C(71)-N(5)-P(2)	122.10(7)
C(52)-N(5)-P(2)	110.16(7)
C(56)-C(51)-N(3)	127.79(11)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)	120.15(11)
N(3)-C(51)-C(52)	111.87(9)
C(53)-C(52)-N(5)	128.89(11)
C(53)-C(52)-C(51)	120.42(10)

N(5)-C(52)-C(51)	110.35(9)
C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	119.13(12)
C(55)-C(54)-C(53)	120.23(12)
C(54)-C(55)-C(56)	121.10(11)
C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	118.81(11)
C(75)-N(6)-C(71)	118.38(10)
C(75)-N(6)-Ru(1)	123.45(7)
C(71)-N(6)-Ru(1)	118.06(7)
N(7)-C(61)-N(4)	115.91(10)
N(7)-C(61)-C(62)	120.51(10)
N(4)-C(61)-C(62)	123.54(10)
C(63)-C(62)-C(61)	120.04(11)
C(62)-C(63)-C(64)	119.22(11)
C(65)-C(64)-C(63)	118.28(11)
N(7)-C(65)-C(64)	123.60(11)
C(65)-N(7)-C(61)	118.21(10)
C(65)-N(7)-Ru(1)	122.62(8)
C(61)-N(7)-Ru(1)	119.17(7)
N(6)-C(71)-N(5)	115.72(10)
N(6)-C(71)-C(72)	120.23(10)
N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	124.04(10)
C(73)-C(72)-C(71)	119.77(11)
C(72)-C(73)-C(74)	119.87(11)
C(75)-C(74)-C(73)	117.86(11)
N(6)-C(75)-C(74)	123.89(10)
C(111)-P(8)-C(131)	106.83(5)
C(111)-P(8)-C(121)	102.56(5)
C(131)-P(8)-C(121)	98.75(5)
C(111)-P(8)-Ru(1)	113.69(4)
C(131)-P(8)-Ru(1)	118.04(4)
C(121)-P(8)-Ru(1)	114.93(4)
C(112)-C(111)-C(116)	118.66(11)
C(112)-C(111)-P(8)	121.26(9)
C(116)-C(111)-P(8)	119.67(9)

C(111)-C(112)-C(113)	120.26(13)
C(114)-C(113)-C(112)	120.43(13)
C(113)-C(114)-C(115)	119.81(12)
C(116)-C(115)-C(114)	120.03(13)
C(115)-C(116)-C(111)	120.74(13)
C(122)-C(121)-C(126)	118.63(11)
C(122)-C(121)-P(8)	121.92(9)
C(126)-C(121)-P(8)	119.44(9)
C(121)-C(122)-C(123)	120.77(11)
C(124)-C(123)-C(122)	120.01(12)
C(123)-C(124)-C(125)	119.77(12)
C(126)-C(125)-C(124)	120.23(12)
C(125)-C(126)-C(121)	120.59(12)
C(136)-C(131)-C(132)	118.68(11)
C(136)-C(131)-P(8)	124.21(9)
C(132)-C(131)-P(8)	117.12(9)
C(133)-C(132)-C(131)	120.35(12)
C(134)-C(133)-C(132)	120.32(12)
C(133)-C(134)-C(135)	119.81(12)
C(134)-C(135)-C(136)	120.13(13)
C(131)-C(136)-C(135)	120.71(12)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table B-7. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.16**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2p^2[h^2 a^*2U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
Ru(1)	12(1)	12(1)	10(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
P(2)	13(1)	15(1)	11(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	0(1)
N(3)	16(1)	17(1)	12(1)	-2(1)	-4(1)	4(1)
N(4)	14(1)	17(1)	13(1)	-1(1)	-3(1)	2(1)
C(41)	16(1)	18(1)	13(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	1(1)
C(42)	16(1)	17(1)	13(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	1(1)
C(43)	23(1)	18(1)	19(1)	-2(1)	-3(1)	4(1)
C(44)	31(1)	19(1)	23(1)	-5(1)	-5(1)	4(1)
C(45)	28(1)	21(1)	21(1)	-5(1)	-7(1)	-1(1)
C(46)	20(1)	23(1)	17(1)	-2(1)	-4(1)	0(1)
N(5)	18(1)	17(1)	12(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	4(1)
C(51)	14(1)	20(1)	12(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	3(1)
C(52)	17(1)	20(1)	13(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	4(1)
C(53)	24(1)	22(1)	17(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	8(1)
C(54)	25(1)	30(1)	18(1)	7(1)	0(1)	10(1)
C(55)	22(1)	34(1)	14(1)	5(1)	-1(1)	8(1)
C(56)	19(1)	28(1)	12(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	4(1)
N(6)	16(1)	13(1)	12(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)
C(61)	13(1)	16(1)	15(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	0(1)
C(62)	15(1)	23(1)	19(1)	0(1)	0(1)	3(1)
C(63)	14(1)	25(1)	25(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	4(1)
C(64)	14(1)	24(1)	22(1)	6(1)	-4(1)	1(1)
C(65)	14(1)	20(1)	16(1)	4(1)	-4(1)	-1(1)
N(7)	12(1)	16(1)	14(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
C(71)	17(1)	14(1)	12(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)	1(1)
C(72)	22(1)	24(1)	14(1)	-1(1)	-3(1)	8(1)
C(73)	22(1)	25(1)	16(1)	-3(1)	-1(1)	8(1)
C(74)	23(1)	21(1)	13(1)	-3(1)	-1(1)	2(1)
C(75)	21(1)	16(1)	12(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)	0(1)

P(8)	11(1)	12(1)	13(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)
C(111)	13(1)	13(1)	22(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)
C(112)	15(1)	18(1)	28(1)	-4(1)	1(1)	-1(1)
C(113)	16(1)	24(1)	42(1)	-8(1)	3(1)	1(1)
C(114)	16(1)	21(1)	49(1)	-4(1)	-9(1)	2(1)
C(115)	20(1)	21(1)	36(1)	3(1)	-12(1)	-1(1)
C(116)	16(1)	20(1)	24(1)	3(1)	-5(1)	-2(1)
C(121)	15(1)	17(1)	15(1)	3(1)	0(1)	-1(1)
C(122)	20(1)	20(1)	15(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	-3(1)
C(123)	28(1)	28(1)	16(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
C(124)	28(1)	30(1)	19(1)	9(1)	3(1)	0(1)
C(125)	28(1)	23(1)	24(1)	8(1)	4(1)	-4(1)
C(126)	23(1)	18(1)	21(1)	3(1)	2(1)	-4(1)
C(131)	15(1)	12(1)	18(1)	0(1)	1(1)	-2(1)
C(132)	15(1)	17(1)	28(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	0(1)
C(133)	19(1)	18(1)	39(1)	2(1)	7(1)	4(1)
C(134)	31(1)	16(1)	33(1)	-2(1)	12(1)	0(1)
C(135)	36(1)	18(1)	26(1)	-6(1)	1(1)	-4(1)
C(136)	22(1)	17(1)	22(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
B(9)	20(1)	18(1)	15(1)	1(1)	-3(1)	-6(1)

Table B-8. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.16**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(43)	6883	1278	1099	24
H(44)	5863	542	189	29
H(45)	4295	1157	-232	28
H(46)	3745	2559	228	24
H(53)	3644	6348	1490	25
H(54)	3030	6471	252	29
H(55)	3146	5247	-552	28
H(56)	3961	3904	-164	23
H(62)	8101	1994	1498	23
H(63)	9381	1578	2376	26
H(64)	9255	2086	3616	24
H(65)	7882	3008	3919	21
H(72)	2879	5787	2424	24
H(73)	2237	6046	3603	26
H(74)	3109	5438	4657	23
H(75)	4586	4587	4489	20
H(1P)	6212(11)	4518(10)	1713(8)	15
H(112)	2981	2876	4272	25
H(113)	1261	3257	3964	33
H(114)	707	3354	2722	35
H(115)	1896	3158	1777	31
H(116)	3618	2804	2077	24
H(122)	5542	3281	4881	22
H(123)	5472	2776	6111	29
H(124)	4741	1369	6372	31
H(125)	4043	485	5402	30
H(126)	4090	995	4176	25
H(132)	6537	1377	3607	24

H(133)	7072	19	3077	30
H(134)	6054	-677	2151	32
H(135)	4491	-18	1754	32
H(136)	3950	1342	2277	25
H(1B)	6454(13)	4082(12)	4142(10)	21
H(2B)	6686(13)	4776(12)	3231(9)	21
H(3B)	6529(13)	5353(12)	4160(9)	21
H(4B)	7724(13)	4685(12)	3997(9)	21

Table B-9. Torsion angles [°] for **3.16**.

N(5)-P(2)-N(3)-C(41)	-170.77(9)
N(4)-P(2)-N(3)-C(41)	8.91(9)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(3)-C(41)	-82.72(11)
N(5)-P(2)-N(3)-C(51)	27.45(8)
N(4)-P(2)-N(3)-C(51)	-152.86(9)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(3)-C(51)	115.50(8)
N(3)-P(2)-N(4)-C(61)	-172.84(9)
N(5)-P(2)-N(4)-C(61)	-171.3(2)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(4)-C(61)	-24.82(9)
N(3)-P(2)-N(4)-C(42)	-7.76(8)
N(5)-P(2)-N(4)-C(42)	-6.2(3)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(4)-C(42)	140.27(8)
C(51)-N(3)-C(41)-C(46)	-35.86(18)
P(2)-N(3)-C(41)-C(46)	164.78(10)
C(51)-N(3)-C(41)-C(42)	151.00(11)
P(2)-N(3)-C(41)-C(42)	-8.35(13)
C(61)-N(4)-C(42)-C(43)	-5.2(2)
P(2)-N(4)-C(42)-C(43)	-168.96(11)
C(61)-N(4)-C(42)-C(41)	168.76(11)
P(2)-N(4)-C(42)-C(41)	4.97(12)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)-C(43)	2.87(18)
N(3)-C(41)-C(42)-C(43)	176.39(11)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)-N(4)	-171.86(11)
N(3)-C(41)-C(42)-N(4)	1.65(14)
N(4)-C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	173.80(13)
C(41)-C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	0.31(18)
C(42)-C(43)-C(44)-C(45)	-2.4(2)
C(43)-C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	1.3(2)
N(3)-C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	-176.55(12)
C(42)-C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	-3.96(18)
C(44)-C(45)-C(46)-C(41)	1.9(2)

N(3)-P(2)-N(5)-C(71)	133.39(10)
N(4)-P(2)-N(5)-C(71)	131.9(2)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(5)-C(71)	-14.74(9)
N(3)-P(2)-N(5)-C(52)	-28.04(8)
N(4)-P(2)-N(5)-C(52)	-29.6(3)
Ru(1)-P(2)-N(5)-C(52)	-176.16(7)
C(41)-N(3)-C(51)-C(56)	-6.39(19)
P(2)-N(3)-C(51)-C(56)	153.69(11)
C(41)-N(3)-C(51)-C(52)	178.69(11)
P(2)-N(3)-C(51)-C(52)	-21.24(12)
C(71)-N(5)-C(52)-C(53)	48.23(19)
P(2)-N(5)-C(52)-C(53)	-150.95(11)
C(71)-N(5)-C(52)-C(51)	-138.58(11)
P(2)-N(5)-C(52)-C(51)	22.24(12)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)-C(53)	-3.48(18)
N(3)-C(51)-C(52)-C(53)	171.88(11)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)-N(5)	-177.34(11)
N(3)-C(51)-C(52)-N(5)	-1.98(14)
N(5)-C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	176.54(12)
C(51)-C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	3.95(19)
C(52)-C(53)-C(54)-C(55)	-1.2(2)
C(53)-C(54)-C(55)-C(56)	-2.1(2)
N(3)-C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	-174.35(12)
C(52)-C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	0.20(18)
C(54)-C(55)-C(56)-C(51)	2.6(2)
C(42)-N(4)-C(61)-N(7)	-144.72(11)
P(2)-N(4)-C(61)-N(7)	18.53(13)
C(42)-N(4)-C(61)-C(62)	37.52(17)
P(2)-N(4)-C(61)-C(62)	-159.23(9)
N(7)-C(61)-C(62)-C(63)	3.99(18)
N(4)-C(61)-C(62)-C(63)	-178.35(11)
C(61)-C(62)-C(63)-C(64)	-2.35(19)
C(62)-C(63)-C(64)-C(65)	-0.83(19)
C(63)-C(64)-C(65)-N(7)	2.62(18)

C(64)-C(65)-N(7)-C(61)	-1.05(17)
C(64)-C(65)-N(7)-Ru(1)	179.21(9)
N(4)-C(61)-N(7)-C(65)	179.89(10)
C(62)-C(61)-N(7)-C(65)	-2.27(16)
N(4)-C(61)-N(7)-Ru(1)	-0.36(13)
C(62)-C(61)-N(7)-Ru(1)	177.47(8)
C(75)-N(6)-C(71)-N(5)	179.79(10)
Ru(1)-N(6)-C(71)-N(5)	-3.97(13)
C(75)-N(6)-C(71)-C(72)	-1.10(16)
Ru(1)-N(6)-C(71)-C(72)	175.14(9)
C(52)-N(5)-C(71)-N(6)	172.30(10)
P(2)-N(5)-C(71)-N(6)	13.65(14)
C(52)-N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	-6.77(18)
P(2)-N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	-165.42(10)
N(6)-C(71)-C(72)-C(73)	0.44(19)
N(5)-C(71)-C(72)-C(73)	179.47(12)
C(71)-C(72)-C(73)-C(74)	0.3(2)
C(72)-C(73)-C(74)-C(75)	-0.29(19)
C(71)-N(6)-C(75)-C(74)	1.11(17)
Ru(1)-N(6)-C(75)-C(74)	-174.92(9)
C(73)-C(74)-C(75)-N(6)	-0.41(19)
C(131)-P(8)-C(111)-C(112)	125.17(10)
C(121)-P(8)-C(111)-C(112)	21.86(11)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(111)-C(112)	-102.84(9)
C(131)-P(8)-C(111)-C(116)	-62.34(10)
C(121)-P(8)-C(111)-C(116)	-165.64(9)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(111)-C(116)	69.66(10)
C(116)-C(111)-C(112)-C(113)	1.97(18)
P(8)-C(111)-C(112)-C(113)	174.54(10)
C(111)-C(112)-C(113)-C(114)	0.4(2)
C(112)-C(113)-C(114)-C(115)	-2.2(2)
C(113)-C(114)-C(115)-C(116)	1.5(2)
C(114)-C(115)-C(116)-C(111)	0.85(19)
C(112)-C(111)-C(116)-C(115)	-2.59(18)

P(8)-C(111)-C(116)-C(115)	-175.28(10)
C(111)-P(8)-C(121)-C(122)	-111.59(10)
C(131)-P(8)-C(121)-C(122)	138.87(10)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(121)-C(122)	12.29(11)
C(111)-P(8)-C(121)-C(126)	67.60(11)
C(131)-P(8)-C(121)-C(126)	-41.94(11)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(121)-C(126)	-168.52(9)
C(126)-C(121)-C(122)-C(123)	-0.08(18)
P(8)-C(121)-C(122)-C(123)	179.11(10)
C(121)-C(122)-C(123)-C(124)	0.7(2)
C(122)-C(123)-C(124)-C(125)	-0.8(2)
C(123)-C(124)-C(125)-C(126)	0.3(2)
C(124)-C(125)-C(126)-C(121)	0.3(2)
C(122)-C(121)-C(126)-C(125)	-0.42(19)
P(8)-C(121)-C(126)-C(125)	-179.64(10)
C(111)-P(8)-C(131)-C(136)	15.29(12)
C(121)-P(8)-C(131)-C(136)	121.33(11)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(131)-C(136)	-114.26(10)
C(111)-P(8)-C(131)-C(132)	-164.54(9)
C(121)-P(8)-C(131)-C(132)	-58.50(10)
Ru(1)-P(8)-C(131)-C(132)	65.91(10)
C(136)-C(131)-C(132)-C(133)	0.84(18)
P(8)-C(131)-C(132)-C(133)	-179.32(10)
C(131)-C(132)-C(133)-C(134)	-0.4(2)
C(132)-C(133)-C(134)-C(135)	-0.2(2)
C(133)-C(134)-C(135)-C(136)	0.3(2)
C(132)-C(131)-C(136)-C(135)	-0.73(19)
P(8)-C(131)-C(136)-C(135)	179.44(10)
C(134)-C(135)-C(136)-C(131)	0.2(2)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Structural Data for 3.23

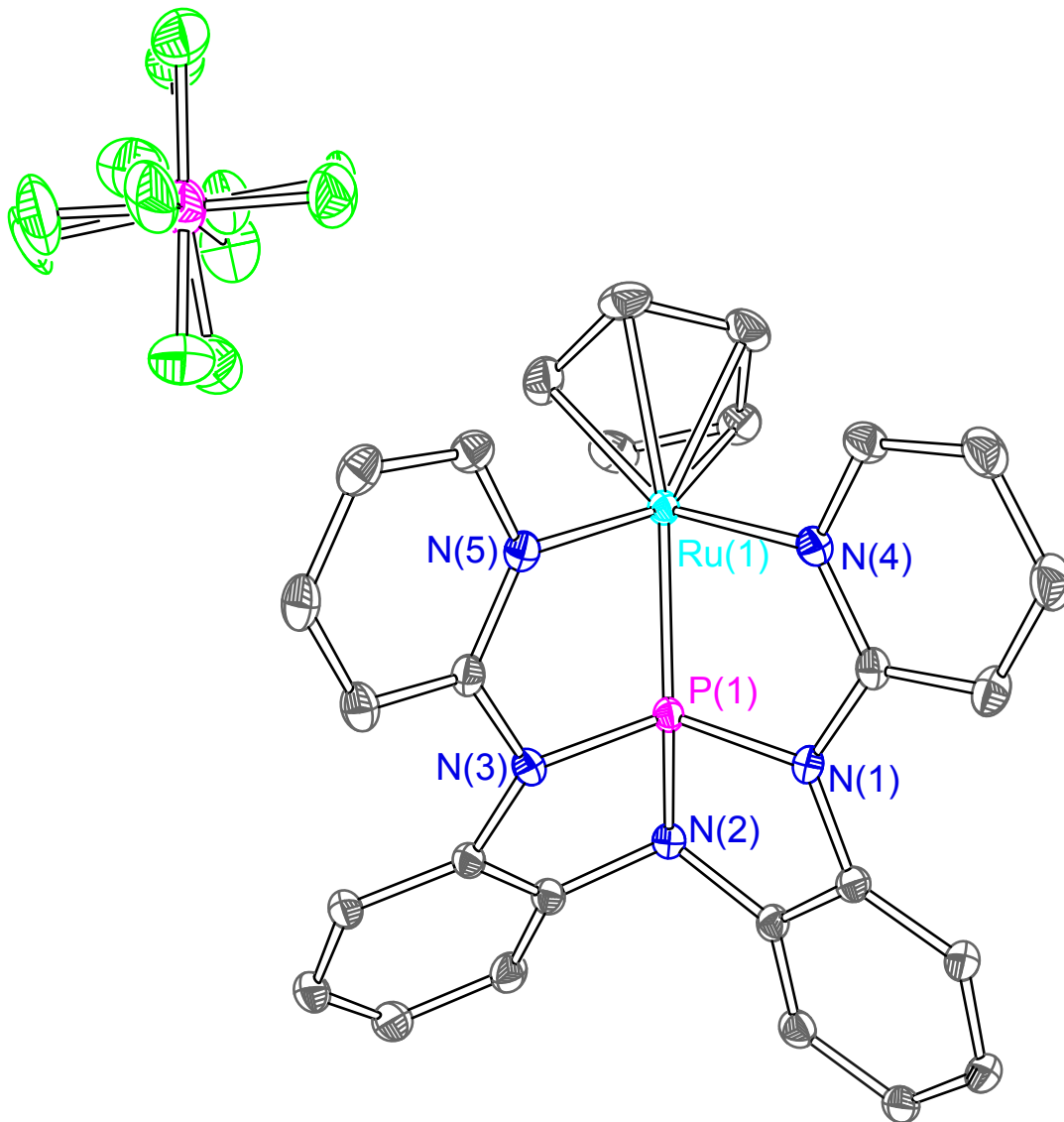


Table B-10. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3.23**.

Identification code	RuCp9
Empirical formula	C ₂₉ H ₂₃ Cl ₆ F ₆ N ₅ P ₂ Ru
Formula weight	931.23
Temperature	100(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /n
Unit cell dimensions	a = 18.5071(8) Å a = 90°. b = 8.3411(4) Å b = 93.2110(19)°. c = 21.6315(10) Å g = 90°.
Volume	3334.0(3) Å ³
Z	4
Density (calculated)	1.855 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	1.114 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1848
Crystal size	0.235 x 0.095 x 0.035 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	1.410 to 36.380°.
Index ranges	-30 ≤ h ≤ 30, -13 ≤ k ≤ 13, -36 ≤ l ≤ 36
Reflections collected	234290
Independent reflections	16145 [R(int) = 0.0833]
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	100.0 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.7471 and 0.6758
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	16145 / 420 / 551
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.056
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0405, wR2 = 0.0771
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0687, wR2 = 0.0886
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.714 and -1.222 e.Å ⁻³

Table B-11 Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.23**. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
Ru(1)	7598(1)	8382(1)	4593(1)	13(1)
P(1)	8062(1)	6100(1)	4344(1)	12(1)
N(2)	8655(1)	5128(2)	3896(1)	15(1)
N(3)	7338(1)	4985(2)	4042(1)	14(1)
N(1)	8446(1)	5301(2)	5018(1)	14(1)
C(41)	7514(1)	4213(2)	3484(1)	15(1)
C(42)	8257(1)	4344(2)	3391(1)	15(1)
C(43)	8548(1)	3791(2)	2856(1)	20(1)
C(44)	8092(1)	3004(2)	2419(1)	23(1)
C(45)	7362(1)	2846(2)	2514(1)	22(1)
C(46)	7059(1)	3462(2)	3039(1)	18(1)
C(51)	9025(1)	4235(2)	4908(1)	14(1)
C(52)	9145(1)	4161(2)	4273(1)	15(1)
C(53)	9687(1)	3221(2)	4053(1)	18(1)
C(54)	10112(1)	2298(2)	4471(1)	19(1)
C(55)	9994(1)	2353(2)	5094(1)	20(1)
C(56)	9452(1)	3322(2)	5322(1)	18(1)
N(5)	7822(1)	7348(2)	5474(1)	15(1)
C(61)	6656(1)	5515(2)	4200(1)	15(1)
C(62)	6022(1)	4626(2)	4096(1)	19(1)
C(63)	5376(1)	5258(2)	4276(1)	21(1)
C(64)	5376(1)	6716(2)	4582(1)	21(1)
C(65)	6022(1)	7510(2)	4695(1)	18(1)
N(4)	6657(1)	6956(2)	4494(1)	15(1)
C(71)	8251(1)	6037(2)	5563(1)	15(1)
C(72)	8451(1)	5497(2)	6160(1)	20(1)
C(73)	8207(1)	6302(3)	6664(1)	24(1)
C(74)	7742(1)	7596(3)	6574(1)	23(1)
C(75)	7557(1)	8061(2)	5977(1)	18(1)

C(101)	7111(1)	10838(2)	4617(1)	25(1)
C(102)	7822(1)	10913(2)	4892(1)	23(1)
C(103)	8319(1)	10445(2)	4449(1)	22(1)
C(104)	7906(1)	10100(2)	3885(1)	24(1)
C(105)	7169(1)	10313(2)	3992(1)	25(1)
P(2)	4771(1)	10647(1)	3560(1)	29(1)
F(81A)	5288(10)	10950(40)	4196(13)	25(2)
F(82A)	5211(12)	8990(30)	3460(12)	39(3)
F(83A)	4270(30)	10280(40)	2899(18)	53(4)
F(84A)	4364(8)	12348(15)	3820(8)	38(2)
F(85A)	5290(9)	11661(19)	3238(7)	32(2)
F(86A)	4228(13)	9710(30)	3998(13)	41(3)
F(81B)	5279(5)	10760(17)	4170(5)	39(2)
F(82B)	5010(4)	8855(9)	3447(4)	38(1)
F(83B)	4251(9)	10570(16)	2962(7)	57(2)
F(84B)	4510(4)	12427(5)	3608(4)	46(1)
F(85B)	5442(4)	11269(9)	3147(3)	43(1)
F(86B)	4116(4)	10016(11)	3949(5)	48(2)
C(1S)	3412(1)	6822(2)	3555(1)	22(1)
Cl(1A)	3367(10)	6110(40)	4290(11)	30(3)
Cl(2A)	2609(7)	7915(15)	3382(5)	36(2)
Cl(3A)	3525(9)	5440(20)	2975(7)	35(2)
Cl(1B)	3385(3)	5945(14)	4305(3)	25(1)
Cl(2B)	2627(2)	7982(5)	3368(1)	28(1)
Cl(3B)	3490(3)	5295(7)	3005(3)	35(1)
C(2S)	10130(1)	8814(2)	2856(1)	21(1)
Cl(4A)	10873(8)	9229(18)	3350(6)	31(2)
Cl(5A)	9533(5)	7721(19)	3231(5)	52(2)
Cl(6A)	9758(8)	10621(14)	2538(7)	46(2)
Cl(4B)	10887(3)	9337(6)	3367(2)	24(1)
Cl(5B)	9537(2)	7515(3)	3248(1)	23(1)
Cl(6B)	9661(2)	10533(3)	2606(2)	34(1)

Table B-12. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **3.23**.

Ru(1)-N(4)	2.1101(14)
Ru(1)-N(5)	2.1103(15)
Ru(1)-P(1)	2.1678(5)
Ru(1)-C(105)	2.1912(19)
Ru(1)-C(104)	2.1968(19)
Ru(1)-C(103)	2.2103(18)
Ru(1)-C(102)	2.2403(19)
Ru(1)-C(101)	2.2406(19)
P(1)-N(2)	1.7091(15)
P(1)-N(1)	1.7191(14)
P(1)-N(3)	1.7297(15)
N(2)-C(52)	1.434(2)
N(2)-C(42)	1.439(2)
N(3)-C(61)	1.398(2)
N(3)-C(41)	1.421(2)
N(1)-C(71)	1.395(2)
N(1)-C(51)	1.422(2)
C(41)-C(46)	1.393(2)
C(41)-C(42)	1.406(2)
C(42)-C(43)	1.383(2)
C(43)-C(44)	1.395(3)
C(44)-C(45)	1.384(3)
C(45)-C(46)	1.392(3)
C(51)-C(56)	1.388(2)
C(51)-C(52)	1.404(2)
C(52)-C(53)	1.380(2)
C(53)-C(54)	1.396(3)
C(54)-C(55)	1.379(3)
C(55)-C(56)	1.399(3)
N(5)-C(75)	1.356(2)
N(5)-C(71)	1.359(2)
C(61)-N(4)	1.360(2)

C(61)-C(62)	1.395(2)
C(62)-C(63)	1.382(3)
C(63)-C(64)	1.385(3)
C(64)-C(65)	1.377(3)
C(65)-N(4)	1.357(2)
C(71)-C(72)	1.398(2)
C(72)-C(73)	1.378(3)
C(73)-C(74)	1.388(3)
C(74)-C(75)	1.373(3)
C(101)-C(102)	1.415(3)
C(101)-C(105)	1.430(3)
C(102)-C(103)	1.421(3)
C(103)-C(104)	1.432(3)
C(104)-C(105)	1.408(3)
P(2)-F(85A)	1.482(14)
P(2)-F(84B)	1.567(4)
P(2)-F(83B)	1.571(13)
P(2)-F(81B)	1.578(11)
P(2)-F(82B)	1.582(7)
P(2)-F(86B)	1.602(9)
P(2)-F(86A)	1.62(2)
P(2)-F(82A)	1.63(2)
P(2)-F(81A)	1.65(3)
P(2)-F(85B)	1.653(6)
P(2)-F(83A)	1.69(3)
P(2)-F(84A)	1.716(14)
C(1S)-Cl(1A)	1.70(2)
C(1S)-Cl(3A)	1.725(15)
C(1S)-Cl(3B)	1.754(6)
C(1S)-Cl(2A)	1.766(12)
C(1S)-Cl(2B)	1.773(4)
C(1S)-Cl(1B)	1.782(9)
C(2S)-Cl(5A)	1.677(12)
C(2S)-Cl(4A)	1.727(16)

C(2S)-Cl(6B)	1.746(4)
C(2S)-Cl(6A)	1.780(12)
C(2S)-Cl(4B)	1.789(6)
C(2S)-Cl(5B)	1.789(3)
N(4)-Ru(1)-N(5)	88.86(6)
N(4)-Ru(1)-P(1)	79.41(4)
N(5)-Ru(1)-P(1)	78.77(4)
N(4)-Ru(1)-C(105)	94.83(7)
N(5)-Ru(1)-C(105)	151.89(7)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(105)	129.32(6)
N(4)-Ru(1)-C(104)	122.80(7)
N(5)-Ru(1)-C(104)	148.32(7)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(104)	106.14(6)
C(105)-Ru(1)-C(104)	37.42(8)
N(4)-Ru(1)-C(103)	157.79(7)
N(5)-Ru(1)-C(103)	110.88(7)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(103)	113.44(5)
C(105)-Ru(1)-C(103)	62.96(7)
C(104)-Ru(1)-C(103)	37.93(8)
N(4)-Ru(1)-C(102)	134.30(7)
N(5)-Ru(1)-C(102)	95.79(7)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(102)	146.09(6)
C(105)-Ru(1)-C(102)	62.17(8)
C(104)-Ru(1)-C(102)	62.32(7)
C(103)-Ru(1)-C(102)	37.24(7)
N(4)-Ru(1)-C(101)	100.74(7)
N(5)-Ru(1)-C(101)	114.32(7)
P(1)-Ru(1)-C(101)	166.90(6)
C(105)-Ru(1)-C(101)	37.63(8)
C(104)-Ru(1)-C(101)	62.58(8)
C(103)-Ru(1)-C(101)	62.50(7)
C(102)-Ru(1)-C(101)	36.81(8)
N(2)-P(1)-N(1)	92.81(7)

N(2)-P(1)-N(3)	92.17(7)
N(1)-P(1)-N(3)	112.76(7)
N(2)-P(1)-Ru(1)	146.42(6)
N(1)-P(1)-Ru(1)	106.31(5)
N(3)-P(1)-Ru(1)	104.89(5)
C(52)-N(2)-C(42)	117.17(14)
C(52)-N(2)-P(1)	110.40(11)
C(42)-N(2)-P(1)	109.26(11)
C(61)-N(3)-C(41)	127.20(14)
C(61)-N(3)-P(1)	115.34(11)
C(41)-N(3)-P(1)	110.81(11)
C(71)-N(1)-C(51)	130.48(14)
C(71)-N(1)-P(1)	115.54(12)
C(51)-N(1)-P(1)	112.38(11)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)	119.64(16)
C(46)-C(41)-N(3)	129.23(16)
C(42)-C(41)-N(3)	111.06(14)
C(43)-C(42)-C(41)	121.57(16)
C(43)-C(42)-N(2)	125.52(16)
C(41)-C(42)-N(2)	112.89(14)
C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	118.40(18)
C(45)-C(44)-C(43)	120.11(17)
C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	121.87(17)
C(45)-C(46)-C(41)	118.29(17)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)	119.45(15)
C(56)-C(51)-N(1)	129.94(15)
C(52)-C(51)-N(1)	110.61(14)
C(53)-C(52)-C(51)	121.34(16)
C(53)-C(52)-N(2)	124.89(15)
C(51)-C(52)-N(2)	113.77(14)
C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	118.98(17)
C(55)-C(54)-C(53)	120.04(16)
C(54)-C(55)-C(56)	121.26(17)
C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	118.92(16)

C(75)-N(5)-C(71)	118.27(15)
C(75)-N(5)-Ru(1)	118.93(12)
C(71)-N(5)-Ru(1)	122.72(11)
N(4)-C(61)-C(62)	121.63(16)
N(4)-C(61)-N(3)	114.61(14)
C(62)-C(61)-N(3)	123.69(16)
C(63)-C(62)-C(61)	119.00(17)
C(62)-C(63)-C(64)	119.54(17)
C(65)-C(64)-C(63)	118.88(17)
N(4)-C(65)-C(64)	122.62(17)
C(65)-N(4)-C(61)	118.17(15)
C(65)-N(4)-Ru(1)	120.04(12)
C(61)-N(4)-Ru(1)	121.68(11)
N(5)-C(71)-N(1)	114.26(14)
N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	120.85(16)
N(1)-C(71)-C(72)	124.88(16)
C(73)-C(72)-C(71)	119.55(18)
C(72)-C(73)-C(74)	119.66(17)
C(75)-C(74)-C(73)	118.22(17)
N(5)-C(75)-C(74)	123.26(17)
C(102)-C(101)-C(105)	107.10(18)
C(102)-C(101)-Ru(1)	71.58(11)
C(105)-C(101)-Ru(1)	69.31(11)
C(101)-C(102)-C(103)	109.02(18)
C(101)-C(102)-Ru(1)	71.60(11)
C(103)-C(102)-Ru(1)	70.23(11)
C(102)-C(103)-C(104)	107.15(17)
C(102)-C(103)-Ru(1)	72.53(11)
C(104)-C(103)-Ru(1)	70.52(11)
C(105)-C(104)-C(103)	108.07(18)
C(105)-C(104)-Ru(1)	71.07(11)
C(103)-C(104)-Ru(1)	71.54(11)
C(104)-C(105)-C(101)	108.64(18)
C(104)-C(105)-Ru(1)	71.51(11)

C(101)-C(105)-Ru(1)	73.06(11)
F(84B)-P(2)-F(83B)	85.1(6)
F(84B)-P(2)-F(81B)	93.4(6)
F(83B)-P(2)-F(81B)	178.4(7)
F(84B)-P(2)-F(82B)	174.7(5)
F(83B)-P(2)-F(82B)	89.8(5)
F(81B)-P(2)-F(82B)	91.6(6)
F(84B)-P(2)-F(86B)	91.8(3)
F(83B)-P(2)-F(86B)	88.4(8)
F(81B)-P(2)-F(86B)	90.8(5)
F(82B)-P(2)-F(86B)	89.9(3)
F(85A)-P(2)-F(86A)	171.7(10)
F(85A)-P(2)-F(82A)	94.7(8)
F(86A)-P(2)-F(82A)	89.8(9)
F(85A)-P(2)-F(81A)	86.7(10)
F(86A)-P(2)-F(81A)	86.4(12)
F(82A)-P(2)-F(81A)	88.4(14)
F(84B)-P(2)-F(85B)	89.0(2)
F(83B)-P(2)-F(85B)	90.6(7)
F(81B)-P(2)-F(85B)	90.2(4)
F(82B)-P(2)-F(85B)	89.3(3)
F(86B)-P(2)-F(85B)	178.7(5)
F(85A)-P(2)-F(83A)	92.5(18)
F(86A)-P(2)-F(83A)	95(2)
F(82A)-P(2)-F(83A)	89.3(15)
F(81A)-P(2)-F(83A)	177.5(18)
F(85A)-P(2)-F(84A)	89.4(5)
F(86A)-P(2)-F(84A)	84.9(8)
F(82A)-P(2)-F(84A)	168.4(10)
F(81A)-P(2)-F(84A)	80.9(13)
F(83A)-P(2)-F(84A)	101.4(15)
Cl(1A)-C(1S)-Cl(3A)	117.3(13)
Cl(1A)-C(1S)-Cl(2A)	107.1(9)
Cl(3A)-C(1S)-Cl(2A)	109.0(6)

Cl(3B)-C(1S)-Cl(2B)	109.8(2)
Cl(3B)-C(1S)-Cl(1B)	109.1(4)
Cl(2B)-C(1S)-Cl(1B)	111.5(3)
Cl(5A)-C(2S)-Cl(4A)	109.5(6)
Cl(5A)-C(2S)-Cl(6A)	113.3(5)
Cl(4A)-C(2S)-Cl(6A)	110.3(6)
Cl(6B)-C(2S)-Cl(4B)	110.4(2)
Cl(6B)-C(2S)-Cl(5B)	109.65(19)
Cl(4B)-C(2S)-Cl(5B)	109.5(2)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table B-13. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.23**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2p^2[h^2 a^*2U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
Ru(1)	13(1)	12(1)	13(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
P(1)	12(1)	12(1)	13(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
N(2)	14(1)	15(1)	14(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)
N(3)	14(1)	14(1)	15(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
N(1)	13(1)	15(1)	13(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	1(1)
C(41)	18(1)	13(1)	14(1)	1(1)	-3(1)	0(1)
C(42)	19(1)	15(1)	13(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	0(1)
C(43)	22(1)	23(1)	15(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	4(1)
C(44)	30(1)	24(1)	15(1)	-4(1)	-2(1)	7(1)
C(45)	30(1)	21(1)	16(1)	-3(1)	-7(1)	2(1)
C(46)	21(1)	16(1)	18(1)	-1(1)	-5(1)	0(1)
C(51)	11(1)	13(1)	18(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
C(52)	13(1)	14(1)	17(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
C(53)	15(1)	18(1)	20(1)	-4(1)	0(1)	-1(1)
C(54)	12(1)	18(1)	28(1)	-6(1)	-3(1)	0(1)
C(55)	17(1)	18(1)	25(1)	-1(1)	-6(1)	3(1)
C(56)	17(1)	17(1)	18(1)	0(1)	-4(1)	1(1)
N(5)	15(1)	15(1)	15(1)	-1(1)	0(1)	-2(1)
C(61)	14(1)	16(1)	14(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
C(62)	17(1)	20(1)	18(1)	1(1)	-1(1)	-5(1)
C(63)	14(1)	26(1)	22(1)	3(1)	-2(1)	-5(1)
C(64)	14(1)	24(1)	26(1)	4(1)	2(1)	0(1)
C(65)	16(1)	18(1)	21(1)	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)
N(4)	14(1)	16(1)	15(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
C(71)	13(1)	17(1)	14(1)	1(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
C(72)	18(1)	26(1)	16(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	3(1)
C(73)	26(1)	32(1)	13(1)	1(1)	-1(1)	1(1)
C(74)	29(1)	26(1)	14(1)	-4(1)	1(1)	0(1)
C(75)	21(1)	18(1)	16(1)	-2(1)	3(1)	1(1)

C(101)	22(1)	14(1)	40(1)	1(1)	4(1)	1(1)
C(102)	32(1)	13(1)	24(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)	-6(1)
C(103)	19(1)	15(1)	32(1)	3(1)	0(1)	-4(1)
C(104)	35(1)	15(1)	22(1)	3(1)	5(1)	-4(1)
C(105)	29(1)	16(1)	28(1)	8(1)	-9(1)	-2(1)
P(2)	31(1)	20(1)	36(1)	5(1)	-11(1)	-6(1)
F(81A)	20(5)	32(7)	23(4)	1(4)	-7(3)	-7(3)
F(82A)	53(8)	30(4)	34(4)	2(3)	-5(6)	-1(5)
F(83A)	70(7)	38(10)	45(5)	-18(6)	-37(4)	-6(7)
F(84A)	42(5)	26(3)	45(6)	5(4)	-8(4)	4(3)
F(85A)	36(5)	37(5)	24(4)	8(3)	-1(3)	-9(3)
F(86A)	37(7)	33(6)	50(5)	-1(5)	-8(5)	-18(5)
F(81B)	46(3)	35(3)	34(2)	5(2)	-15(2)	1(2)
F(82B)	45(3)	28(2)	43(2)	-1(1)	6(2)	5(2)
F(83B)	62(3)	42(4)	60(5)	0(3)	-38(3)	-15(3)
F(84B)	53(2)	22(1)	60(3)	-1(2)	-18(2)	7(1)
F(85B)	45(2)	51(3)	35(2)	9(2)	5(1)	-14(2)
F(86B)	35(2)	42(3)	68(4)	-15(2)	13(2)	-8(2)
C(1S)	21(1)	22(1)	22(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)
Cl(1A)	30(4)	36(5)	23(3)	7(2)	-1(2)	3(2)
Cl(2A)	36(4)	19(3)	50(4)	8(2)	-11(3)	9(2)
Cl(3A)	37(4)	49(5)	19(2)	2(2)	4(2)	23(4)
Cl(1B)	19(1)	35(2)	20(1)	6(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
Cl(2B)	31(1)	26(1)	27(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)	9(1)
Cl(3B)	40(1)	34(1)	32(2)	-9(1)	8(1)	9(1)
C(2S)	20(1)	24(1)	18(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	0(1)
Cl(4A)	20(3)	43(4)	28(4)	17(3)	-7(2)	-12(2)
Cl(5A)	34(3)	97(6)	26(2)	4(3)	-2(2)	-33(3)
Cl(6A)	47(4)	56(4)	34(2)	2(2)	-9(2)	31(3)
Cl(4B)	18(1)	32(1)	21(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-3(1)
Cl(5B)	20(1)	30(1)	21(1)	2(1)	0(1)	-7(1)
Cl(6B)	35(1)	22(1)	42(1)	1(1)	-14(1)	4(1)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 3.23.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(43)	9046	3943	2787	24
H(44)	8283	2576	2055	28
H(45)	7060	2302	2213	27
H(46)	6554	3372	3091	22
H(53)	9770	3203	3624	22
H(54)	10482	1630	4325	23
H(55)	10287	1722	5375	24
H(56)	9377	3353	5752	21
H(62)	6035	3602	3906	22
H(63)	4936	4696	4189	25
H(64)	4937	7161	4713	25
H(65)	6023	8485	4922	22
H(72)	8752	4581	6218	24
H(73)	8357	5972	7072	29
H(74)	7557	8145	6915	28
H(75)	7227	8926	5913	22
H(101)	6676	11089	4811	30
H(102)	7946	11227	5307	28
H(103)	8830	10373	4514	26
H(104)	8096	9784	3504	29
H(105)	6775	10137	3699	30
H(1S)	3826	7591	3554	26
H(2S)	10299	8151	2507	25

Table B-14. Torsion angles [$^{\circ}$] for **3.23**.

N(1)-P(1)-N(2)-C(52)	0.86(12)
N(3)-P(1)-N(2)-C(52)	-112.06(12)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(2)-C(52)	126.48(11)
N(1)-P(1)-N(2)-C(42)	131.10(12)
N(3)-P(1)-N(2)-C(42)	18.18(12)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(2)-C(42)	-103.29(13)
N(2)-P(1)-N(3)-C(61)	-170.14(12)
N(1)-P(1)-N(3)-C(61)	95.90(13)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(3)-C(61)	-19.36(13)
N(2)-P(1)-N(3)-C(41)	-16.56(12)
N(1)-P(1)-N(3)-C(41)	-110.53(12)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(3)-C(41)	134.21(10)
N(2)-P(1)-N(1)-C(71)	165.49(12)
N(3)-P(1)-N(1)-C(71)	-100.97(13)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(1)-C(71)	13.43(13)
N(2)-P(1)-N(1)-C(51)	-1.63(12)
N(3)-P(1)-N(1)-C(51)	91.91(12)
Ru(1)-P(1)-N(1)-C(51)	-153.69(10)
C(61)-N(3)-C(41)-C(46)	-17.1(3)
P(1)-N(3)-C(41)-C(46)	-166.80(16)
C(61)-N(3)-C(41)-C(42)	159.77(16)
P(1)-N(3)-C(41)-C(42)	10.09(18)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)-C(43)	2.2(3)
N(3)-C(41)-C(42)-C(43)	-175.03(16)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)-N(2)	-179.16(15)
N(3)-C(41)-C(42)-N(2)	3.6(2)
C(52)-N(2)-C(42)-C(43)	-70.7(2)
P(1)-N(2)-C(42)-C(43)	162.81(15)
C(52)-N(2)-C(42)-C(41)	110.70(17)
P(1)-N(2)-C(42)-C(41)	-15.76(18)
C(41)-C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	-3.8(3)
N(2)-C(42)-C(43)-C(44)	177.78(17)

C(42)-C(43)-C(44)-C(45)	2.5(3)
C(43)-C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	0.3(3)
C(44)-C(45)-C(46)-C(41)	-1.9(3)
C(42)-C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	0.7(3)
N(3)-C(41)-C(46)-C(45)	177.33(17)
C(71)-N(1)-C(51)-C(56)	17.6(3)
P(1)-N(1)-C(51)-C(56)	-177.70(15)
C(71)-N(1)-C(51)-C(52)	-162.73(16)
P(1)-N(1)-C(51)-C(52)	1.94(17)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)-C(53)	-1.3(3)
N(1)-C(51)-C(52)-C(53)	179.07(15)
C(56)-C(51)-C(52)-N(2)	178.38(15)
N(1)-C(51)-C(52)-N(2)	-1.3(2)
C(42)-N(2)-C(52)-C(53)	53.8(2)
P(1)-N(2)-C(52)-C(53)	179.73(14)
C(42)-N(2)-C(52)-C(51)	-125.79(16)
P(1)-N(2)-C(52)-C(51)	0.11(18)
C(51)-C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	1.6(3)
N(2)-C(52)-C(53)-C(54)	-177.96(16)
C(52)-C(53)-C(54)-C(55)	-1.1(3)
C(53)-C(54)-C(55)-C(56)	0.2(3)
C(52)-C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	0.3(3)
N(1)-C(51)-C(56)-C(55)	179.92(17)
C(54)-C(55)-C(56)-C(51)	0.2(3)
C(41)-N(3)-C(61)-N(4)	-139.59(17)
P(1)-N(3)-C(61)-N(4)	8.93(19)
C(41)-N(3)-C(61)-C(62)	43.4(3)
P(1)-N(3)-C(61)-C(62)	-168.13(14)
N(4)-C(61)-C(62)-C(63)	2.6(3)
N(3)-C(61)-C(62)-C(63)	179.49(16)
C(61)-C(62)-C(63)-C(64)	-3.3(3)
C(62)-C(63)-C(64)-C(65)	0.7(3)
C(63)-C(64)-C(65)-N(4)	2.9(3)
C(64)-C(65)-N(4)-C(61)	-3.6(3)

C(64)-C(65)-N(4)-Ru(1)	172.63(14)
C(62)-C(61)-N(4)-C(65)	0.8(2)
N(3)-C(61)-N(4)-C(65)	-176.30(15)
C(62)-C(61)-N(4)-Ru(1)	-175.39(13)
N(3)-C(61)-N(4)-Ru(1)	7.5(2)
C(75)-N(5)-C(71)-N(1)	174.65(15)
Ru(1)-N(5)-C(71)-N(1)	-8.7(2)
C(75)-N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	-3.8(2)
Ru(1)-N(5)-C(71)-C(72)	172.83(13)
C(51)-N(1)-C(71)-N(5)	160.14(16)
P(1)-N(1)-C(71)-N(5)	-4.14(19)
C(51)-N(1)-C(71)-C(72)	-21.4(3)
P(1)-N(1)-C(71)-C(72)	174.29(14)
N(5)-C(71)-C(72)-C(73)	0.2(3)
N(1)-C(71)-C(72)-C(73)	-178.15(17)
C(71)-C(72)-C(73)-C(74)	2.8(3)
C(72)-C(73)-C(74)-C(75)	-2.0(3)
C(71)-N(5)-C(75)-C(74)	4.8(3)
Ru(1)-N(5)-C(75)-C(74)	-172.02(15)
C(73)-C(74)-C(75)-N(5)	-1.9(3)
C(105)-C(101)-C(102)-C(103)	0.0(2)
Ru(1)-C(101)-C(102)-C(103)	60.55(13)
C(105)-C(101)-C(102)-Ru(1)	-60.53(13)
C(101)-C(102)-C(103)-C(104)	1.0(2)
Ru(1)-C(102)-C(103)-C(104)	62.42(13)
C(101)-C(102)-C(103)-Ru(1)	-61.41(14)
C(102)-C(103)-C(104)-C(105)	-1.7(2)
Ru(1)-C(103)-C(104)-C(105)	62.06(13)
C(102)-C(103)-C(104)-Ru(1)	-63.74(13)
C(103)-C(104)-C(105)-C(101)	1.7(2)
Ru(1)-C(104)-C(105)-C(101)	64.08(14)
C(103)-C(104)-C(105)-Ru(1)	-62.36(13)
C(102)-C(101)-C(105)-C(104)	-1.1(2)
Ru(1)-C(101)-C(105)-C(104)	-63.08(14)

C(102)-C(101)-C(105)-Ru(1)

62.00(14)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Structural Data for 3.24.

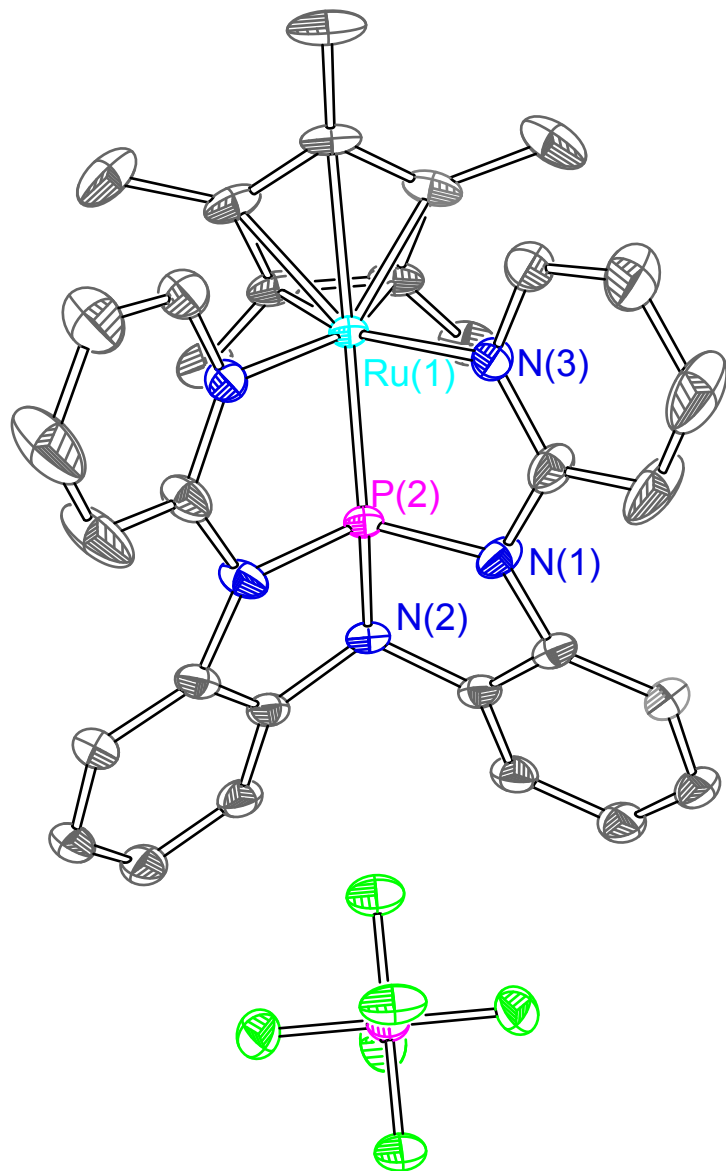


Table B-15. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3.24**.

Identification code	me5cpru-a	
Empirical formula	C32 H31 F6 N5 P2 Ru	
Formula weight	762.63	
Temperature	99.99 K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	Pnma	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 19.9724(4) Å	a = 90°.
	b = 11.5309(2) Å	b = 90°.
	c = 16.4044(4) Å	g = 90°.
Volume	3777.93(14) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.341 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.556 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	1544	
Crystal size	0.245 x 0.155 x 0.124 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	1.606 to 36.335°.	
Index ranges	-33<=h<=33, -19<=k<=19, -27<=l<=27	
Reflections collected	252341	
Independent reflections	9527 [R(int) = 0.0837]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.9 %	
Absorption correction	None	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	9527 / 0 / 226	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.992	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0361, wR2 = 0.0869	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0502, wR2 = 0.0943	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.973 and -0.895 e.Å ⁻³	

Table 2 Fractional Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for Me5CpRu-a. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Ru1	4268.8(2)	7500	3066.4(2)	15.97(4)
P1	5342.6(2)	7500	3200.9(3)	17.06(8)
P31	8372.4(3)	7500	5667.0(4)	26.37(11)
F34	7592.8(7)	7500	5892.3(9)	35.9(3)
F32	8562.8(9)	7500	6617.5(10)	42.8(4)
F36	8371.2(6)	8894.4(9)	5668.1(7)	39.9(2)
F35	9153.6(7)	7500	5447.8(13)	44.4(4)
F33	8193.2(7)	7500	4717.6(9)	39.0(4)
N3	4543.1(6)	6233.6(10)	2186.6(7)	21.8(2)
N2	5995.5(8)	7500	3871.3(10)	20.5(3)
N1	5617.2(6)	6257.8(12)	2724.5(8)	24.7(2)
C2	6364.0(6)	6430.3(13)	3804.1(8)	21.5(2)
C1	6164.5(7)	5738.9(13)	3139.2(8)	22.4(2)
C6	6490.0(8)	4698.3(14)	2985.8(10)	28.1(3)
C7	5166.9(8)	5764.4(14)	2171.0(10)	28.2(3)
C3	6873.4(7)	6087.3(14)	4317.4(10)	27.6(3)
C14	3898.1(7)	8126.2(15)	4236.4(8)	26.4(3)
C12	3160.9(10)	7500	3225.3(13)	28.3(4)
C13	3442.0(7)	8505.1(16)	3616.9(9)	29.3(3)
C4	7208.4(8)	5054.1(15)	4149.4(12)	33.5(3)
C11	4100.6(9)	5890.3(14)	1610.8(10)	29.2(3)
C5	7020.6(8)	4376.8(15)	3496.0(12)	33.0(3)
C15	2608.4(11)	7500	2596.4(16)	42.2(7)
C17	4274.9(9)	8879.4(18)	4823.4(10)	35.6(4)
C10	4244.4(11)	5050.6(18)	1039.5(13)	45.8(5)
C16	3252.8(11)	9729.6(19)	3435.6(13)	45.6(5)
C8	5343.2(12)	4914(2)	1608.0(13)	53.1(6)
C9	4874.6(13)	4554(2)	1041.1(14)	61.8(8)

Table B-16. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **3.24**.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ru1	P1	2.1560(5)	N2	C2 ¹	1.4405(16)
Ru1	N3 ¹	2.1250(12)	N1	C1	1.4198(18)
Ru1	N3	2.1250(12)	N1	C7	1.3989(19)
Ru1	C14	2.1803(14)	C2	C1	1.409(2)
Ru1	C14 ¹	2.1803(14)	C2	C3	1.3787(19)
Ru1	C12	2.228(2)	C1	C6	1.388(2)
Ru1	C13	2.2103(14)	C6	C5	1.400(2)
Ru1	C13 ¹	2.2103(14)	C7	C8	1.393(2)
P1	N2	1.7059(17)	C3	C4	1.394(2)
P1	N1 ¹	1.7214(12)	C14	C14 ¹	1.444(3)
P1	N1	1.7214(12)	C14	C13	1.433(2)
P31	F34	1.6002(16)	C14	C17	1.499(2)
P31	F32	1.6049(16)	C12	C13	1.439(2)
P31	F36 ¹	1.6078(11)	C12	C13 ¹	1.439(2)
P31	F36	1.6079(11)	C12	C15	1.511(3)
P31	F35	1.6012(17)	C13	C16	1.492(3)
P31	F33	1.5981(16)	C4	C5	1.378(3)
N3	C7	1.3585(19)	C11	C10	1.378(2)
N3	C11	1.3527(19)	C10	C9	1.383(3)
N2	C2	1.4405(16)	C8	C9	1.383(3)

¹+X,3/2-Y,+Z

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Ru1	C14	104.35(4)	F33	P31	F36	90.04(5)
P1	Ru1	C14 ¹	104.35(4)	F33	P31	F35	89.95(9)
P1	Ru1	C12	167.41(6)	C7	N3	Ru1	121.53(9)
P1	Ru1	C13 ¹	134.54(4)	C11	N3	Ru1	120.46(10)
P1	Ru1	C13	134.54(4)	C11	N3	C7	118.00(13)
N3 ¹	Ru1	P1	79.22(3)	C2	N2	P1	109.94(9)
N3	Ru1	P1	79.22(3)	C2 ¹	N2	P1	109.94(9)
N3	Ru1	N3 ¹	86.82(7)	C2 ¹	N2	C2	117.80(15)
N3	Ru1	C14 ¹	117.25(6)	C1	N1	P1	112.24(10)

N3	Ru1	C14	155.93(6)	C7	N1	P1	115.36(10)
N3 ¹	Ru1	C14 ¹	155.93(6)	C7	N1	C1	129.39(13)
N3 ¹	Ru1	C14	117.25(6)	C1	C2	N2	113.55(12)
N3	Ru1	C12	109.60(5)	C3	C2	N2	125.16(14)
N3 ¹	Ru1	C12	109.60(5)	C3	C2	C1	121.29(14)
N3 ¹	Ru1	C13 ¹	146.14(5)	C2	C1	N1	110.50(12)
N3	Ru1	C13	146.14(5)	C6	C1	N1	129.66(14)
N3 ¹	Ru1	C13	96.30(6)	C6	C1	C2	119.83(13)
N3	Ru1	C13 ¹	96.30(6)	C1	C6	C5	118.36(15)
C14	Ru1	C14 ¹	38.68(9)	N3	C7	N1	114.55(12)
C14	Ru1	C12	63.88(6)	N3	C7	C8	121.67(15)
C14 ¹	Ru1	C12	63.88(6)	C8	C7	N1	123.66(15)
C14 ¹	Ru1	C13 ¹	38.09(5)	C2	C3	C4	118.59(15)
C14	Ru1	C13 ¹	63.91(6)	C14 ¹	C14	Ru1	70.66(5)
C14	Ru1	C13	38.09(5)	C14 ¹	C14	C17	125.40(10)
C14 ¹	Ru1	C13	63.91(6)	C13	C14	Ru1	72.09(8)
C13	Ru1	C12	37.84(5)	C13	C14	C14 ¹	107.75(10)
C13 ¹	Ru1	C12	37.84(5)	C13	C14	C17	126.73(16)
C13 ¹	Ru1	C13	63.25(10)	C17	C14	Ru1	125.93(11)
N2	P1	Ru1	145.73(6)	C13 ¹	C12	Ru1	70.41(9)
N2	P1	N1 ¹	92.82(5)	C13	C12	Ru1	70.42(9)
N2	P1	N1	92.82(5)	C13	C12	C13 ¹	107.28(18)
N1 ¹	P1	Ru1	105.69(5)	C13	C12	C15	126.14(9)
N1	P1	Ru1	105.69(5)	C13 ¹	C12	C15	126.15(9)
N1 ¹	P1	N1	112.63(10)	C15	C12	Ru1	130.21(16)
F34	P31	F32	90.36(9)	C14	C13	Ru1	69.82(8)
F34	P31	F36	89.91(5)	C14	C13	C12	108.61(15)
F34	P31	F36 ¹	89.91(5)	C14	C13	C16	126.23(16)
F34	P31	F35	179.63(10)	C12	C13	Ru1	71.75(10)
F32	P31	F36 ¹	89.96(5)	C12	C13	C16	125.07(15)
F32	P31	F36	89.96(5)	C16	C13	Ru1	127.17(13)
F36 ¹	P31	F36	179.80(12)	C5	C4	C3	120.49(15)
F35	P31	F32	89.27(10)	N3	C11	C10	122.98(16)
F35	P31	F36 ¹	90.09(5)	C4	C5	C6	121.39(15)
F35	P31	F36	90.09(5)	C11	C10	C9	118.64(17)
F33	P31	F34	90.41(8)	C9	C8	C7	119.07(18)

F33	P31	F32	179.22(10)	C10	C9	C8	119.56(18)
F33	P31	F36 ¹	90.04(5)				

¹+X,3/2-Y,+Z

Table B-17. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.24**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2p^2 [h^2 a^*2U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

Atom	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₂₃	U ₁₃	U ₁₂
Ru1	12.50(6)	19.96(6)	15.44(6)	0	0.72(4)	0
P1	12.84(17)	20.7(2)	17.59(19)	0	1.97(14)	0
P31	20.8(2)	29.2(3)	29.1(3)	0	-8.89(19)	0
F34	27.0(7)	54.6(9)	26.0(6)	0	2.1(5)	0
F32	58.8(10)	35.8(8)	33.8(7)	0	-24.9(7)	0
F36	36.5(5)	30.2(5)	52.9(7)	6.8(5)	-10.9(5)	4.2(4)
F35	18.6(6)	42.1(9)	72.5(12)	0	-10.0(7)	0
F33	22.8(6)	67.9(11)	26.3(6)	0	-0.9(5)	0
N3	22.6(5)	21.6(5)	21.2(5)	-2.4(4)	-3.1(4)	1.7(4)
N2	13.2(6)	27.1(8)	21.2(7)	0	0.0(5)	0
N1	20.6(5)	29.1(6)	24.3(5)	-7.0(5)	-2.6(4)	9.0(4)
C2	14.5(5)	25.8(6)	24.2(6)	4.7(5)	1.9(4)	0.1(5)
C1	15.6(5)	26.9(6)	24.8(6)	2.0(5)	2.1(4)	4.1(5)
C6	22.1(6)	27.2(7)	35.0(7)	-0.3(6)	1.2(5)	5.2(5)
C7	29.5(7)	29.8(7)	25.2(6)	-8.9(5)	-6.7(5)	10.2(6)
C3	19.4(6)	30.6(7)	32.7(7)	7.9(6)	-5.3(5)	-3.5(5)
C14	16.6(5)	43.4(8)	19.2(5)	-5.3(5)	1.3(4)	4.9(5)
C12	12.0(7)	51.3(13)	21.6(8)	0	-0.7(6)	0
C13	18.7(6)	46.5(9)	22.5(6)	-5.3(6)	0.7(5)	11.6(6)
C4	22.1(6)	31.4(8)	47.0(9)	11.1(7)	-8.1(6)	1.2(6)
C11	30.6(7)	30.2(7)	26.9(7)	-6.1(6)	-8.8(6)	2.0(6)
C5	21.8(6)	27.2(7)	49.9(10)	8.0(7)	-1.0(6)	6.5(5)
C15	16.6(9)	82(2)	27.9(11)	0	-5.6(8)	0
C17	31.5(8)	49.4(10)	26.0(7)	-14.8(7)	-3.4(6)	8.0(7)
C10	55.4(12)	41.9(10)	40.2(9)	-20.5(8)	-24.6(9)	12.3(9)
C16	44.2(10)	52.2(11)	40.3(9)	-12.1(8)	-7.7(8)	27.0(9)
C8	56.2(12)	57.1(12)	46.0(10)	-30.9(10)	-22.5(10)	36.8(11)
C9	77.6(17)	57.0(13)	50.9(12)	-34.8(11)	-31.7(12)	37.2(12)

Table B-18. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3.24**.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H6	6356.16	4215.96	2545.47	34
H3	6993.58	6545.41	4776.01	33
H4	7568.97	4815	4487.69	40
H1 1	3671.2	6244.33	1599.92	35
H5	7255.95	3677.05	3389.5	40
H1 5A	2744.61	7970.43	2127.31	63
H1 5B	2200.39	7826.53	2836.14	63
H1 5C	2521.63	6703.03	2417.73	63
H1 7A	4012.94	8971.46	5324.37	53
H1 7B	4352.17	9641.71	4576.59	53
H1 7C	4705.89	8517.31	4952.86	53
H1 0	3917.24	4817.39	652.42	55
H1 6A	3614.98	10248.28	3607.38	68
H1 6B	2842.16	9927.22	3731.72	68
H1 6C	3176.84	9817.86	2848.68	68
H8	5779.34	4584.84	1613.32	64
H9	4985	3970.58	655.23	74

Table B-19. Torsion angles [°] for **3.24.**

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Ru1	P1	N2	C2 ¹	-114.37(10)	N1	C7	C8	C9	-174.5(2)
Ru1	P1	N2	C2	114.37(10)	C2 ¹	N2	C2	C1	-118.23(15)
Ru1	P1	N1	C1	-143.09(9)	C2 ¹	N2	C2	C3	60.8(2)
Ru1	P1	N1	C7	19.16(13)	C2	C1	C6	C5	-1.1(2)
Ru1	N3	C7	N1	-5.5(2)	C2	C3	C4	C5	-1.7(2)
Ru1	N3	C7	C8	178.40(17)	C1	N1	C7	N3	148.79(15)
Ru1	N3	C11	C10	-178.18(16)	C1	N1	C7	C8	-35.2(3)
Ru1	C14	C13	C12	61.59(12)	C1	C2	C3	C4	2.3(2)
Ru1	C14	C13	C16	-121.92(18)	C1	C6	C5	C4	1.7(3)
Ru1	C12	C13	C14	-60.38(10)	C7	N3	C11	C10	3.3(3)
Ru1	C12	C13	C16	123.08(17)	C7	N1	C1	C2	-163.02(15)
P1	N2	C2	C1	8.75(15)	C7	N1	C1	C6	15.6(3)
P1	N2	C2	C3	-172.25(12)	C7	C8	C9	C10	0.5(4)
P1	N1	C1	C2	-3.91(15)	C3	C2	C1	N1	177.84(13)
P1	N1	C1	C6	174.69(13)	C3	C2	C1	C6	-0.9(2)
P1	N1	C7	N3	-9.80(19)	C3	C4	C5	C6	-0.3(3)
P1	N1	C7	C8	166.20(18)	C14 ¹	C14	C13	Ru1	-62.04(4)
N3	C7	C8	C9	1.2(4)	C14 ¹	C14	C13	C12	-0.45(14)
N3	C11	C10	C9	-1.6(3)	C14 ¹	C14	C13	C16	176.04(15)
N2	P1	N1	C1	7.75(11)	C13 ¹	C12	C13	Ru1	61.10(14)
N2	P1	N1	C7	170.00(12)	C13 ¹	C12	C13	C14	0.7(2)
N2	C2	C1	N1	-3.11(17)	C13 ¹	C12	C13	C16	-175.82(13)
N2	C2	C1	C6	178.13(13)	C11	N3	C7	N1	173.02(14)
N2	C2	C3	C4	-176.60(14)	C11	N3	C7	C8	-3.1(3)
N1	P1	N2	C2	-9.21(11)	C11	C10	C9	C8	-0.4(4)
N1 ¹	P1	N2	C2	-122.05(11)	C15	C12	C13	Ru1	-126.1(2)
N1	P1	N2	C2 ¹	122.05(11)	C15	C12	C13	C14	173.56(19)
N1 ¹	P1	N2	C2 ¹	9.21(11)	C15	C12	C13	C16	-3.0(3)
N1 ¹	P1	N1	C1	101.98(11)	C17	C14	C13	Ru1	121.88(15)
N1 ¹	P1	N1	C7	-95.77(13)	C17	C14	C13	C12	-176.53(16)
N1	C1	C6	C5	-179.59(15)	C17	C14	C13	C16	0.0(3)

B.2. DFT Calculation

B.2.1. General computational information.

Geometries were optimized in Orca 4.0.0¹ using the M06-2X² (for **L1**) or B3LYP³ (for **3.3** and **3.4**) density functionals with the def2-TZVP basis set⁴. Calculations were carried out in the gas phase without symmetry constraint. Stationary points were characterized by frequency calculations to confirm their identity as local minima (zero imaginary frequencies). Natural Population Analysis for **3.4** was performed at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level with a NBO 6.0 package.⁵

For topological analysis of the electron density (QTAIM),⁶ an all-electron single point calculation was conducted. A relativistic approximation was introduced by applying zeroth-order regular approximation (ZORA)⁷ using the B3PW91⁸ density functional with the relativistically recontracted version of def2-TZVP basis set. Coordinates obtained from the above geometry optimization is used as the input. Analysis and visualization of the QTAIM results were performed with the Multiwfn⁹ program.

B.2.2. Comparison of crystallographic and computed structures of 3.3 and 3.4

Table B-20. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for 3.3 and 3.4.

metric	2		3	
	experimental	calculated	experimental	calculated
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1)$	2.1262(3)	2.138	2.2509(4)	2.284
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_2)$	2.3329(3)	2.365	2.3359(4)	2.389
$d(\text{Ru}_1\text{-Cl}_1)$	2.4836(3)	2.496	2.4749(4)	2.499
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_1)$	1.7085(9)	1.727	1.7178(14)	1.733
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_2)$	1.7280(9)	1.737	1.8362(14)	1.864
$d(\text{P}_1\text{-N}_3)$	1.7135(9)	1.745	1.8193(15)	1.854
$\angle\text{Ru}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_1$	147.62(3)	150.92	140.14(6)	142.90
$\angle\text{P}_1\text{-Ru}_1\text{-Cl}_1$	168.851(10)	166.69	160.569(16)	156.93
$\angle\text{N}_2\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	113.94(4)	114.59	170.74(7)	168.49
$\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_2$	91.40(4)	90.61	86.59(7)	86.59
$\angle\text{N}_1\text{-P}_1\text{-N}_3$	92.04(4)	90.08	87.25(7)	86.00

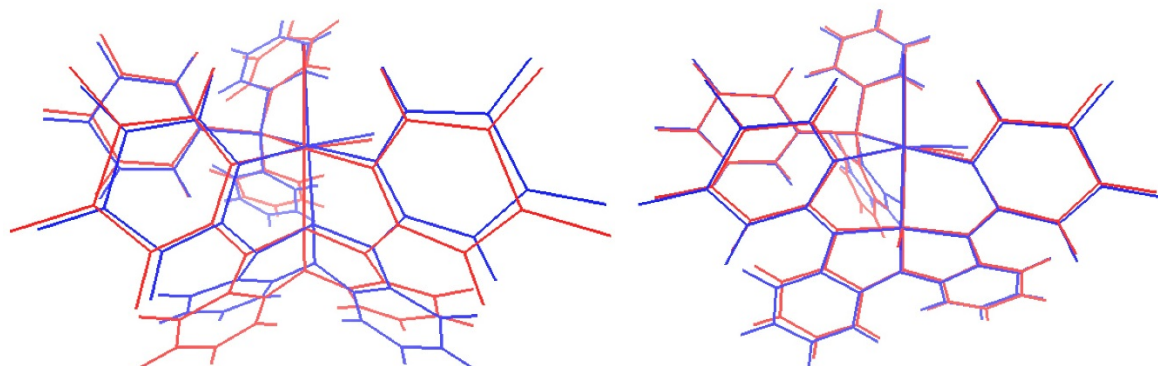


Figure B-1. Overlay of crystallographic (red line) and computational (blue line) structures for 2 (left) and 3 (right).

B.3. Multinuclear NMR spectra

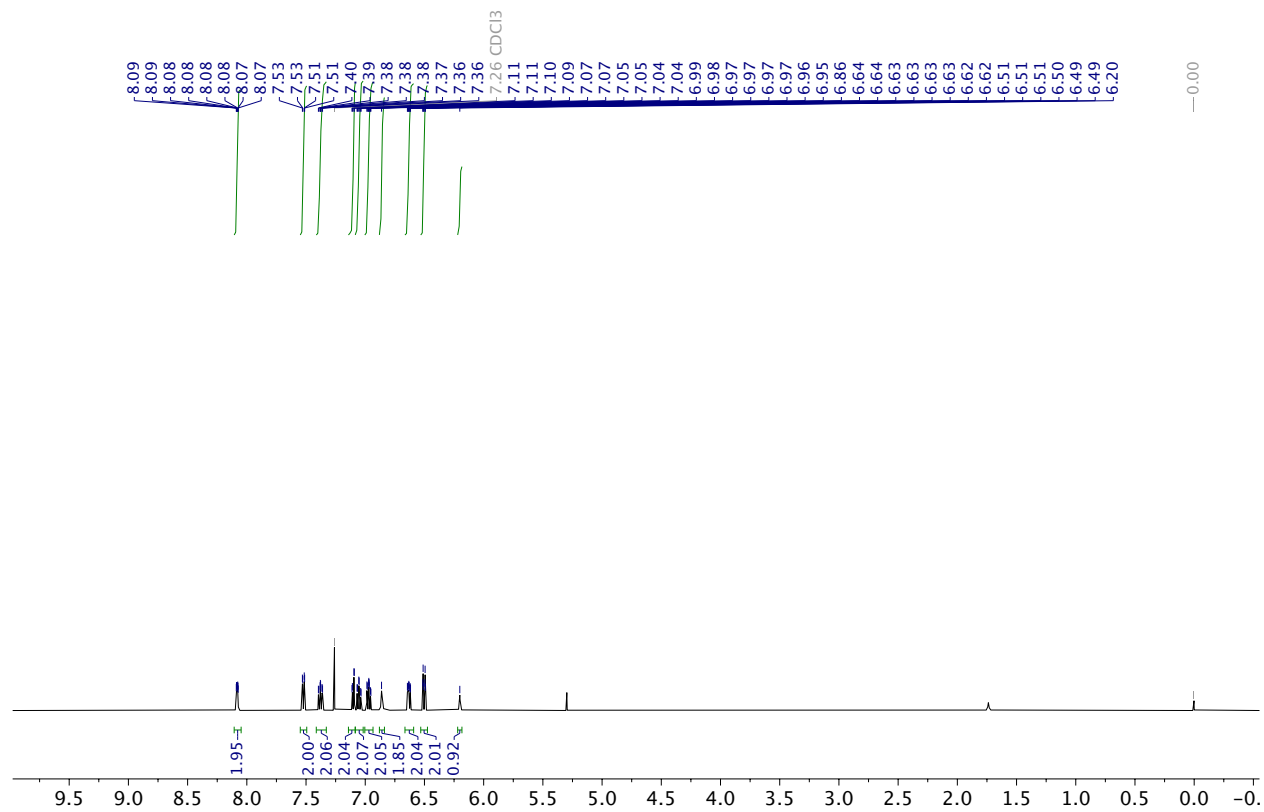


Figure B-2. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of 3.2.

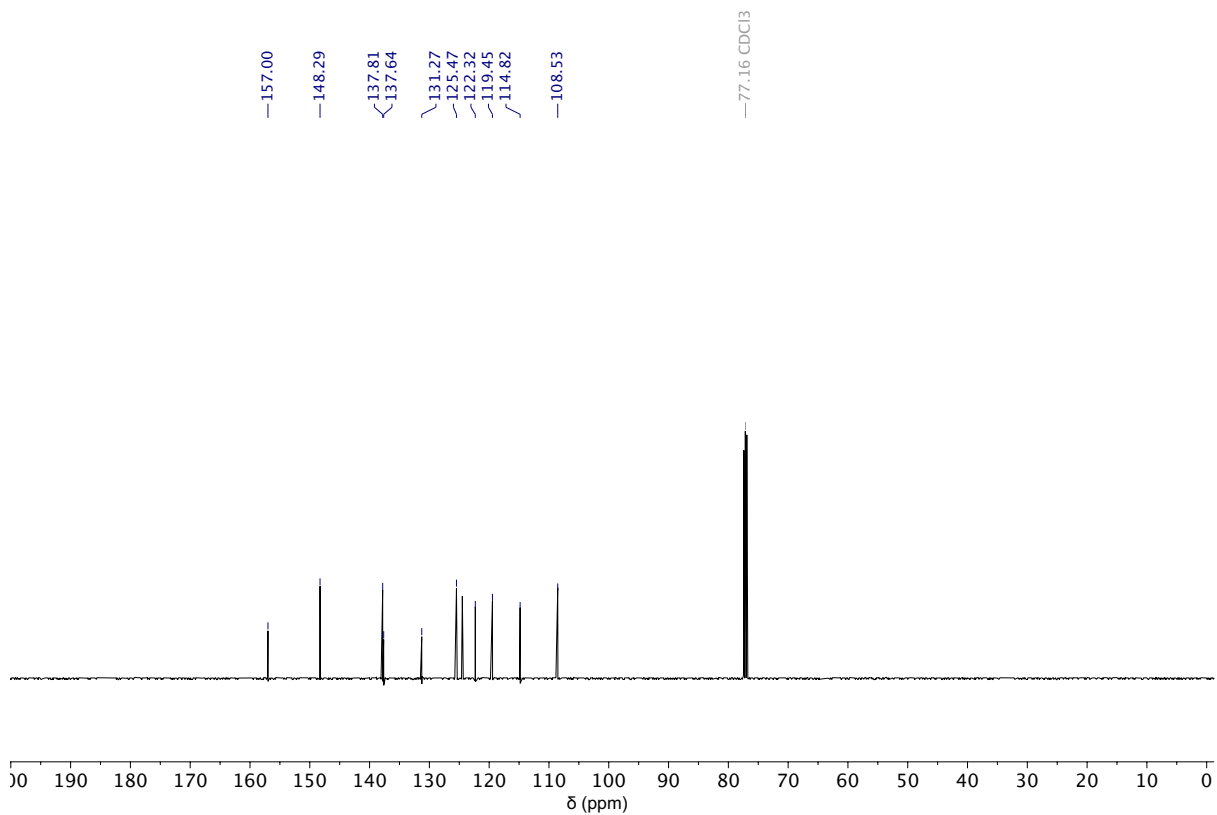


Figure B-3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.2**.

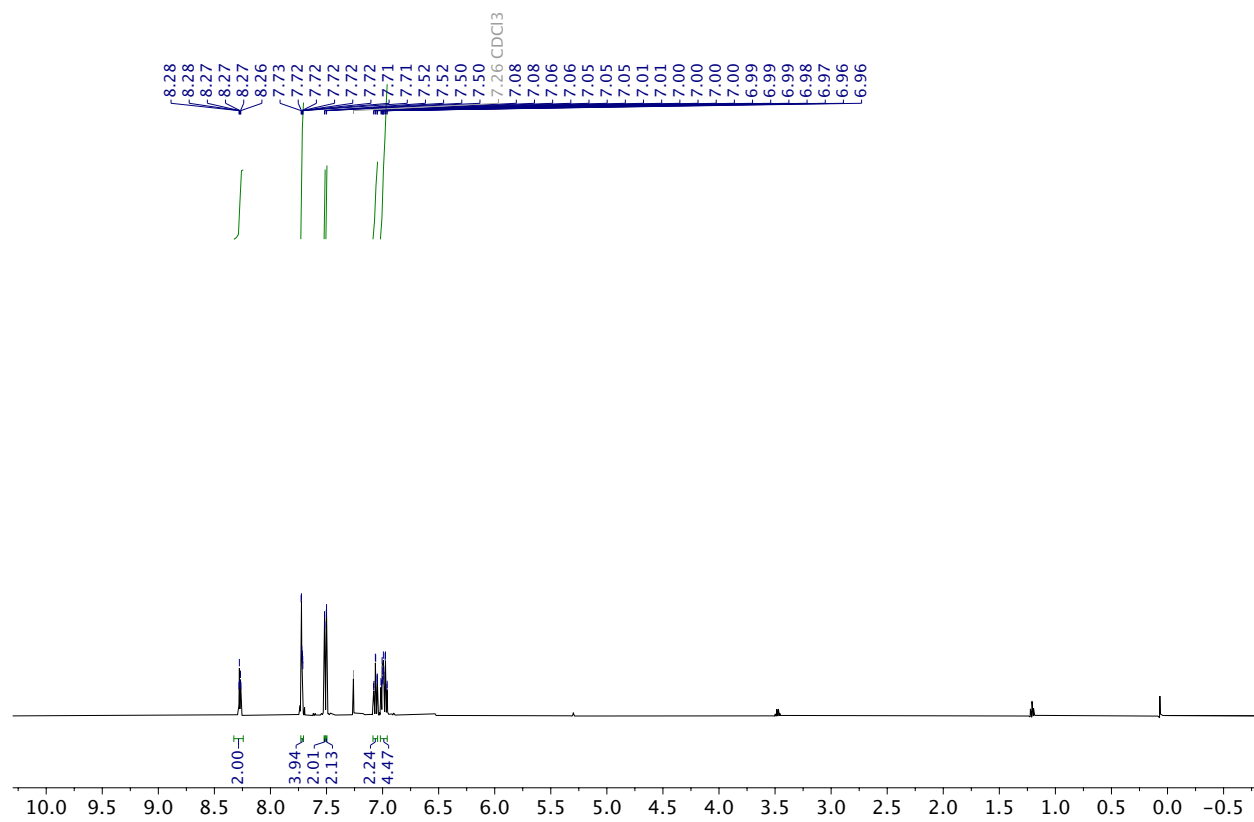


Figure B-4. ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **L1**

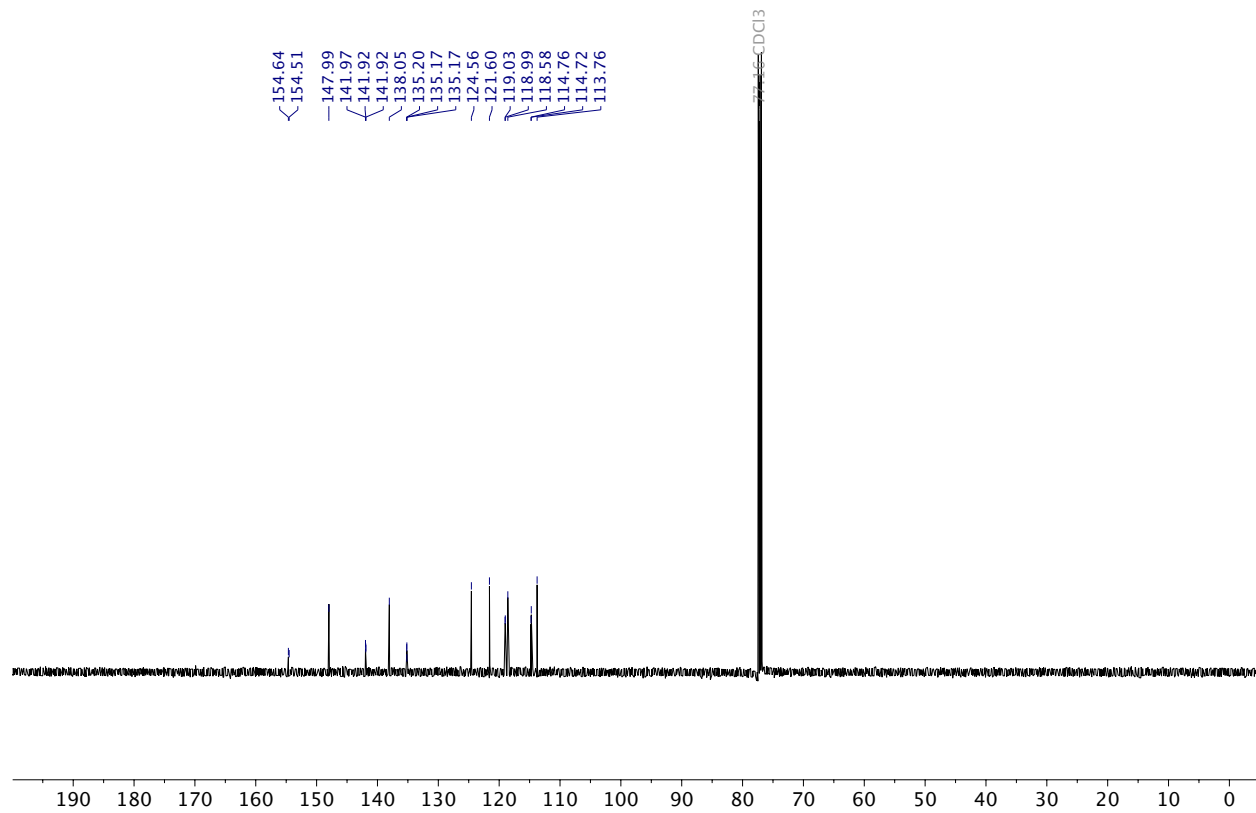


Figure B-5. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of L1.

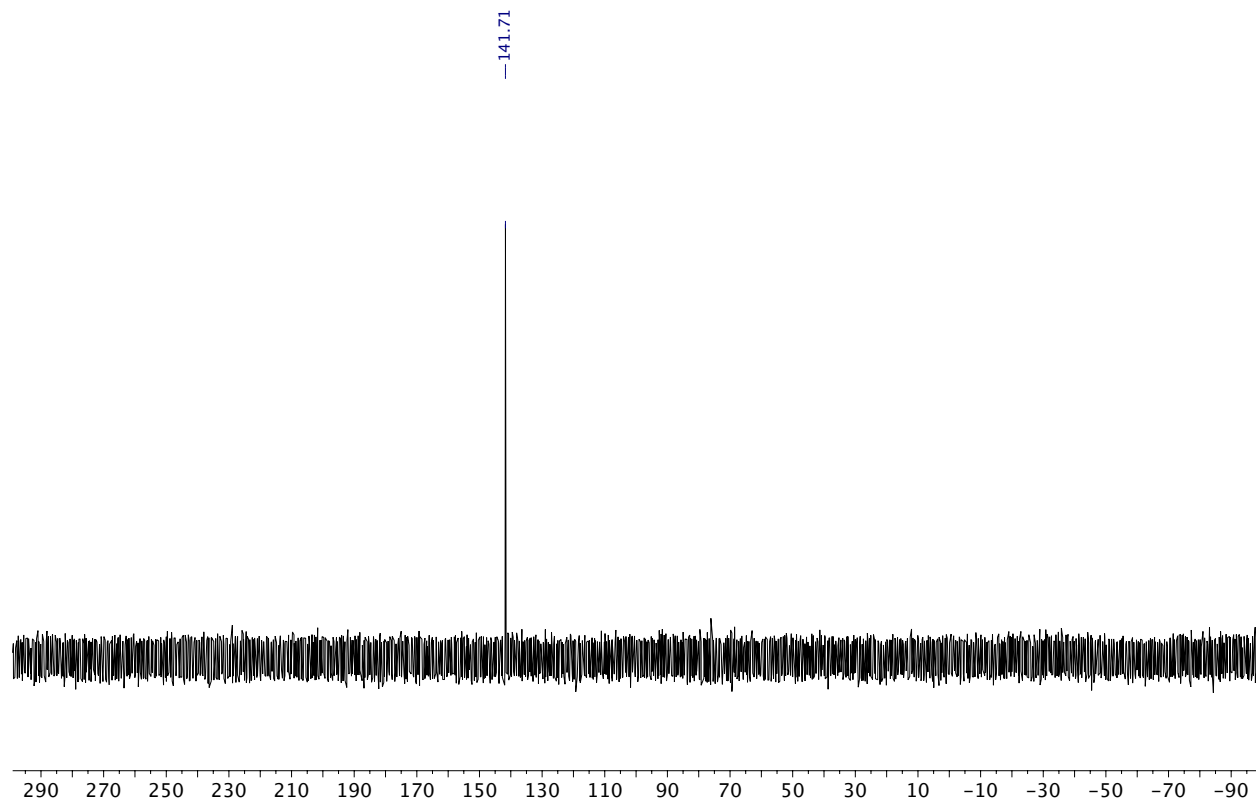


Figure B-6. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of L1.

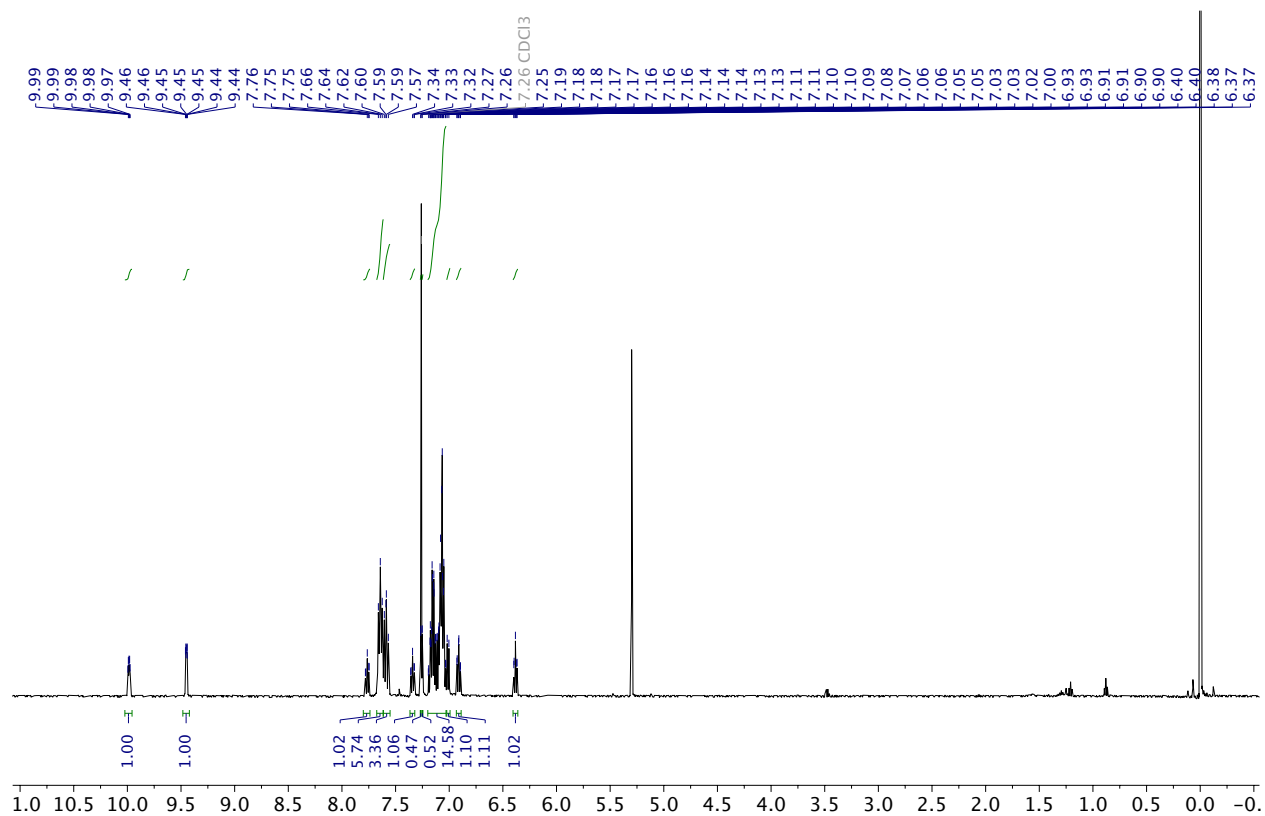


Figure B-7. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of **3.3**. Signals of recrystallization solvent CH₂Cl₂ and TMS is visible.

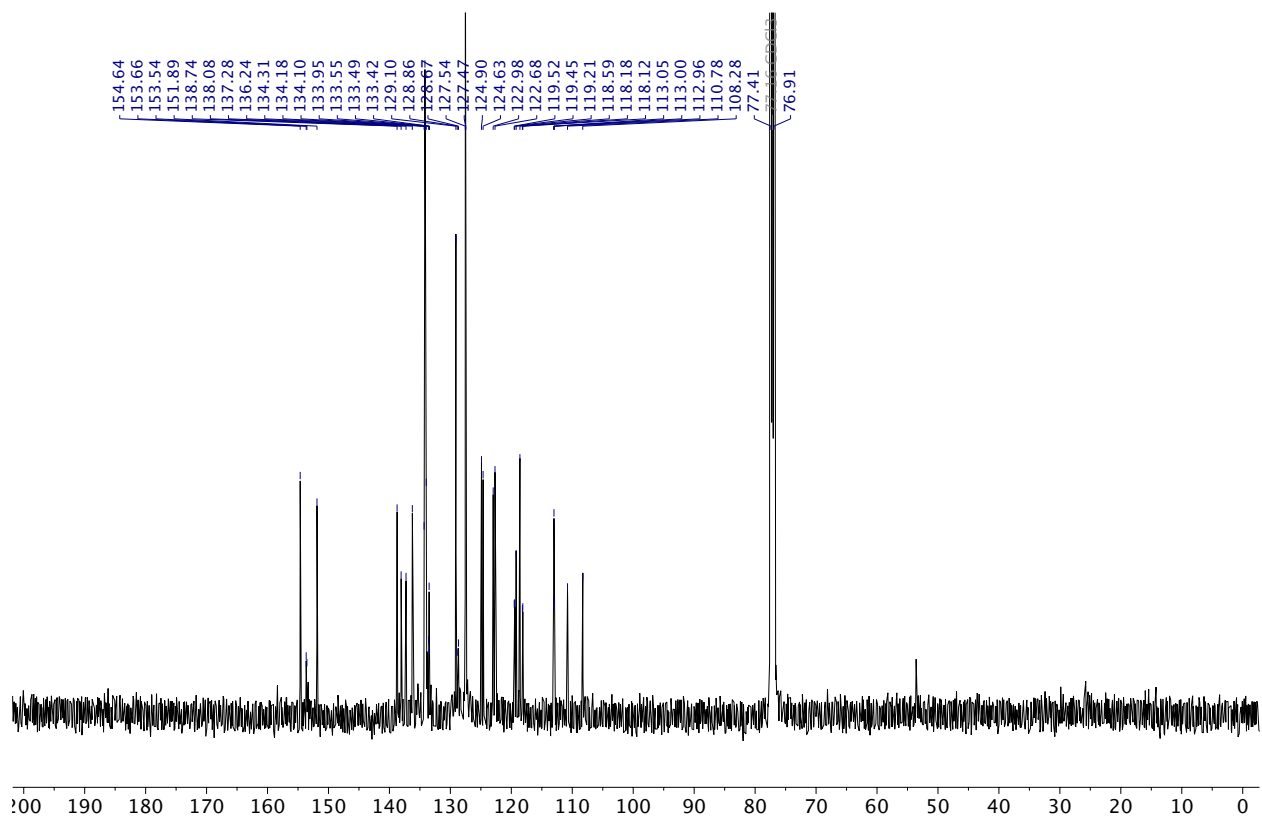


Figure B-8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.3**.

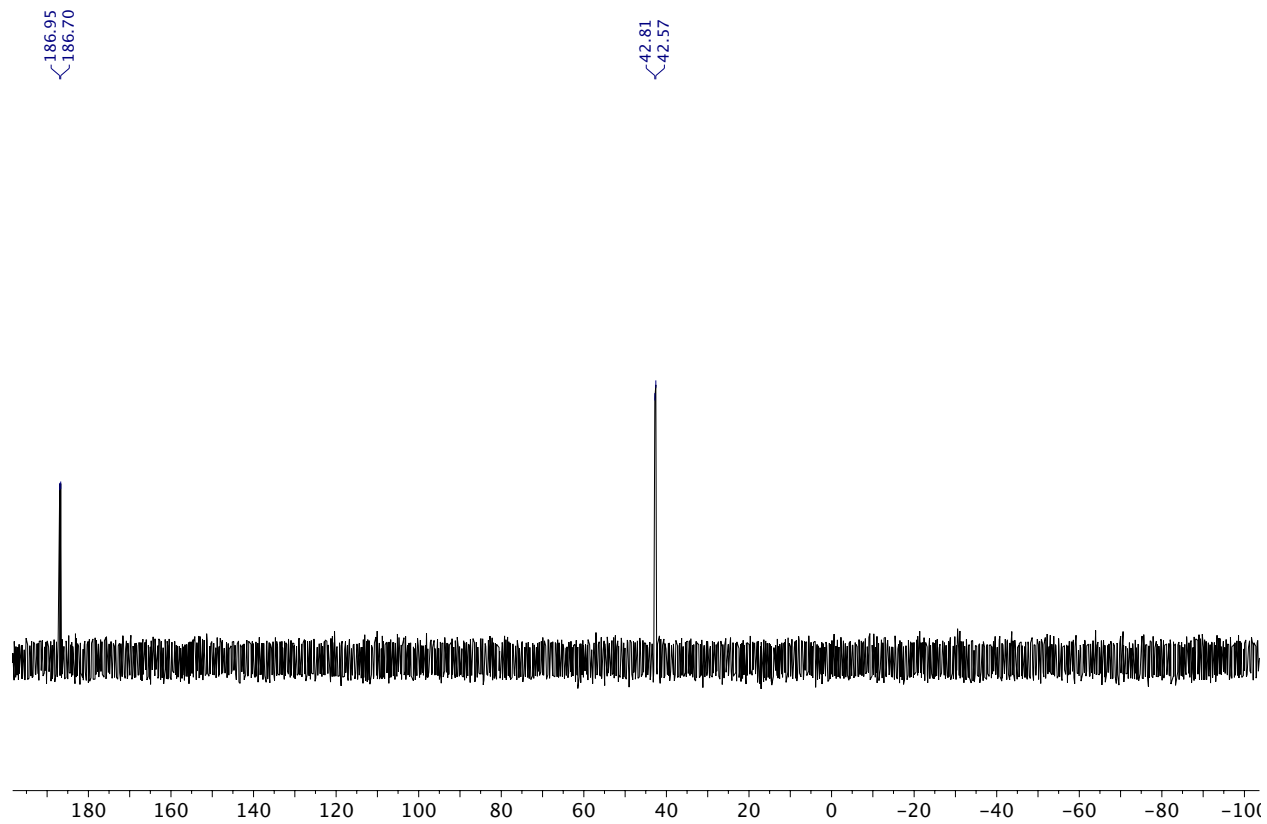


Figure B-9. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.3**.

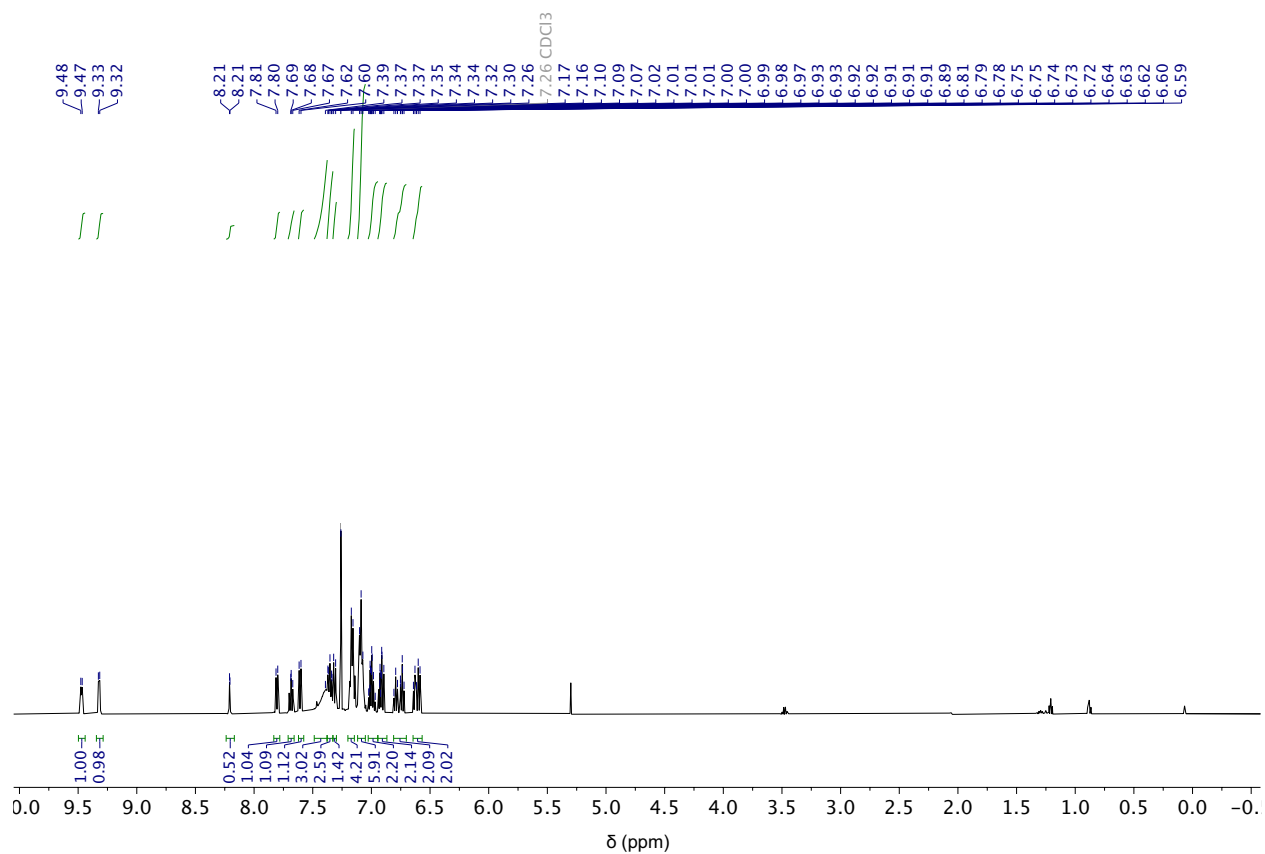


Figure B-10. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of **3.4**. A signal of recrystallization solvent (CH₂Cl₂) remains in the spectrum.

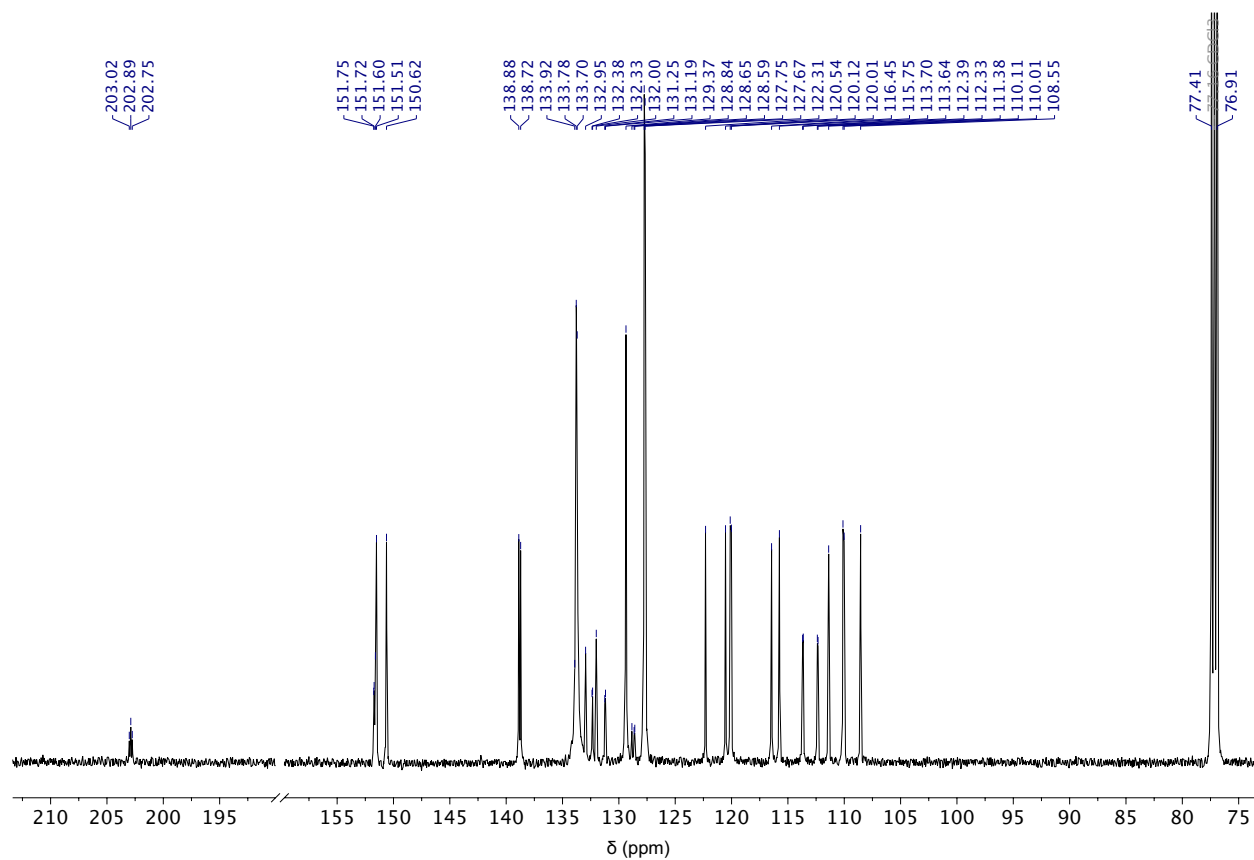


Figure B-11. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of **3.4**.

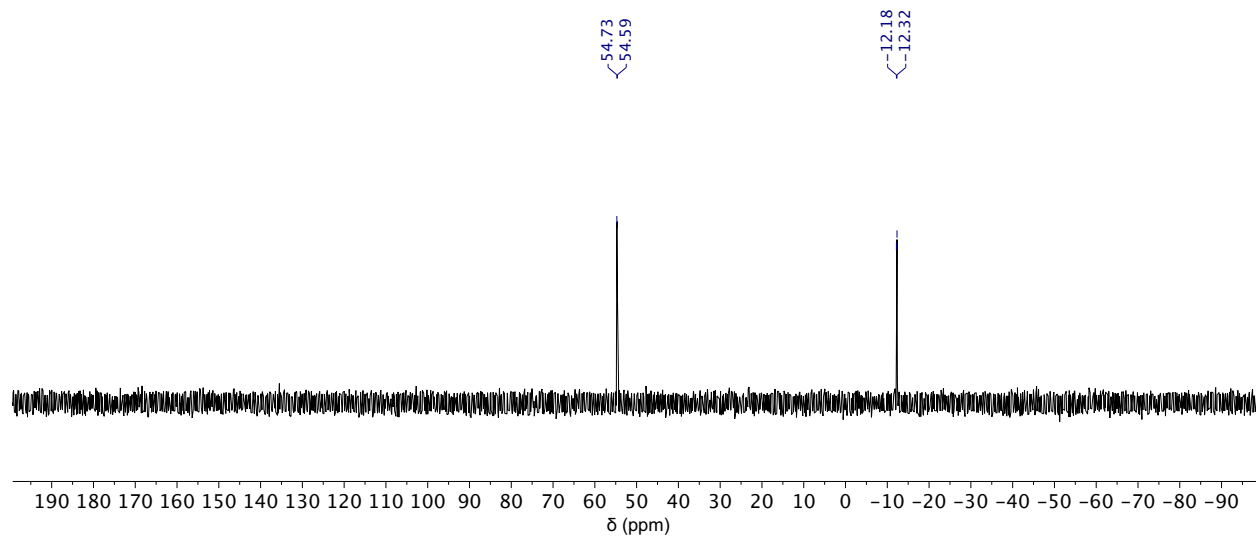


Figure B-12. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.4**.

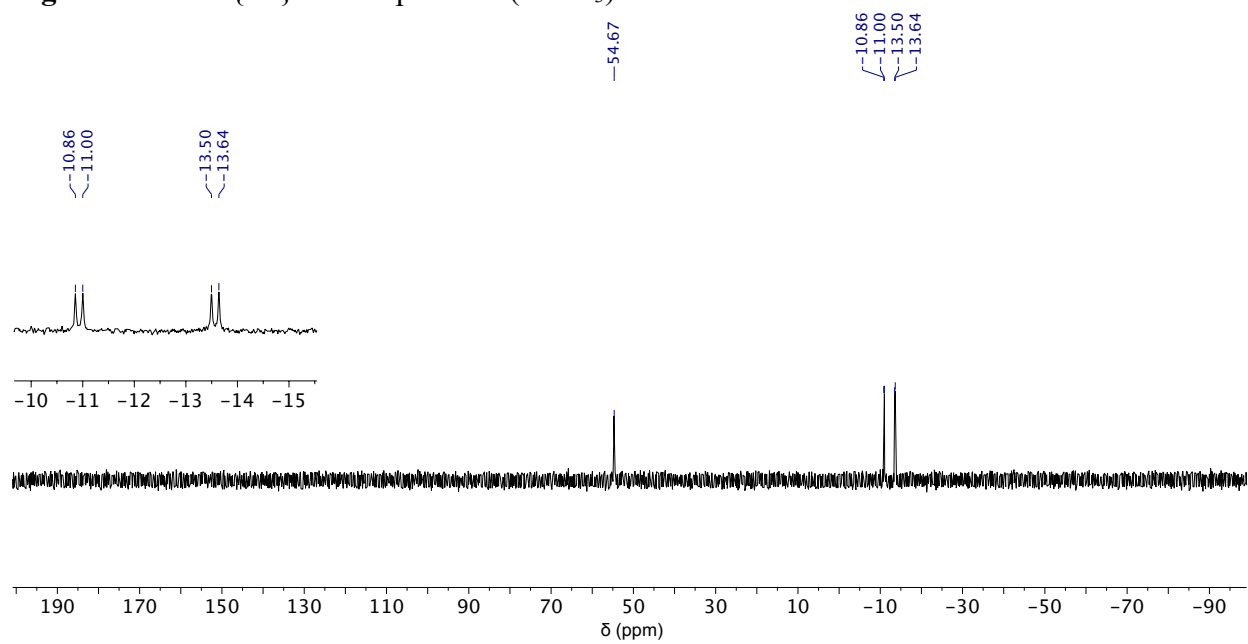


Figure B-13. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.4**.

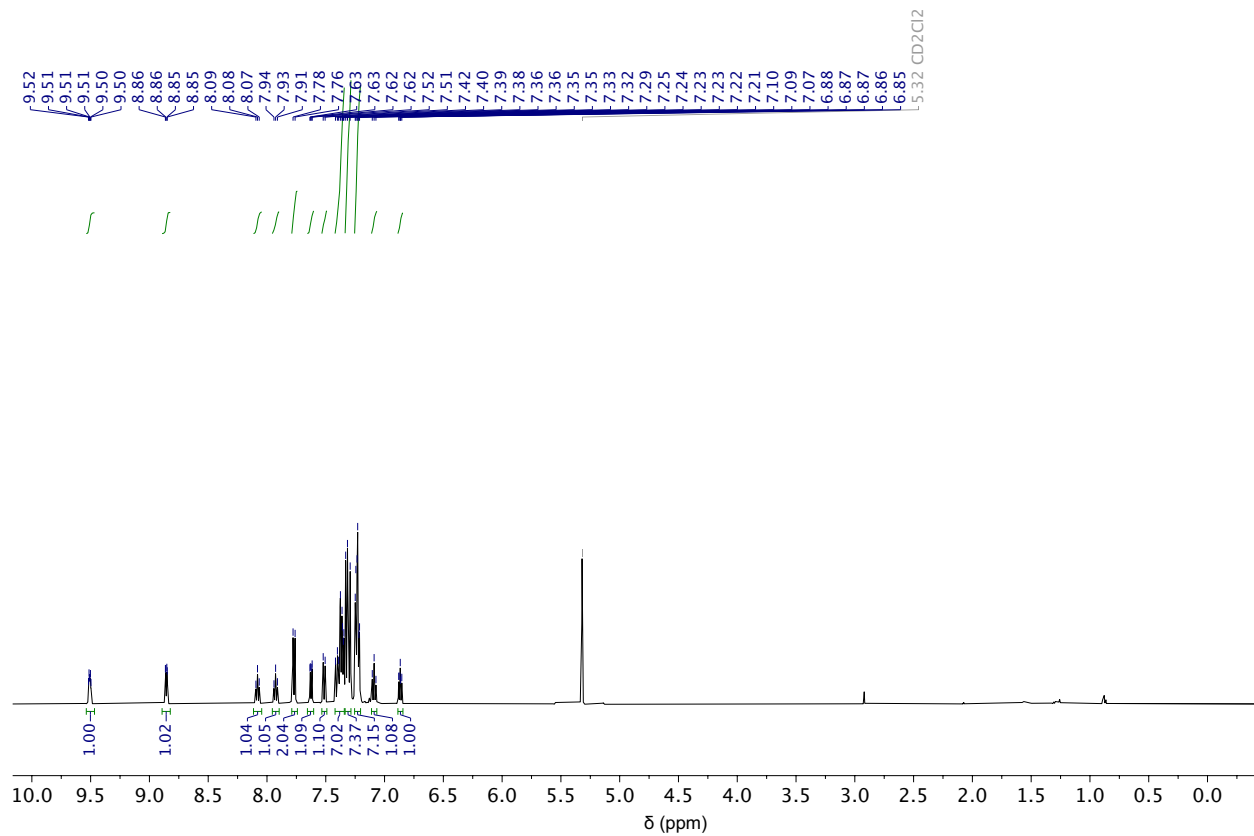


Figure B-14. ¹H NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of **3.5**.

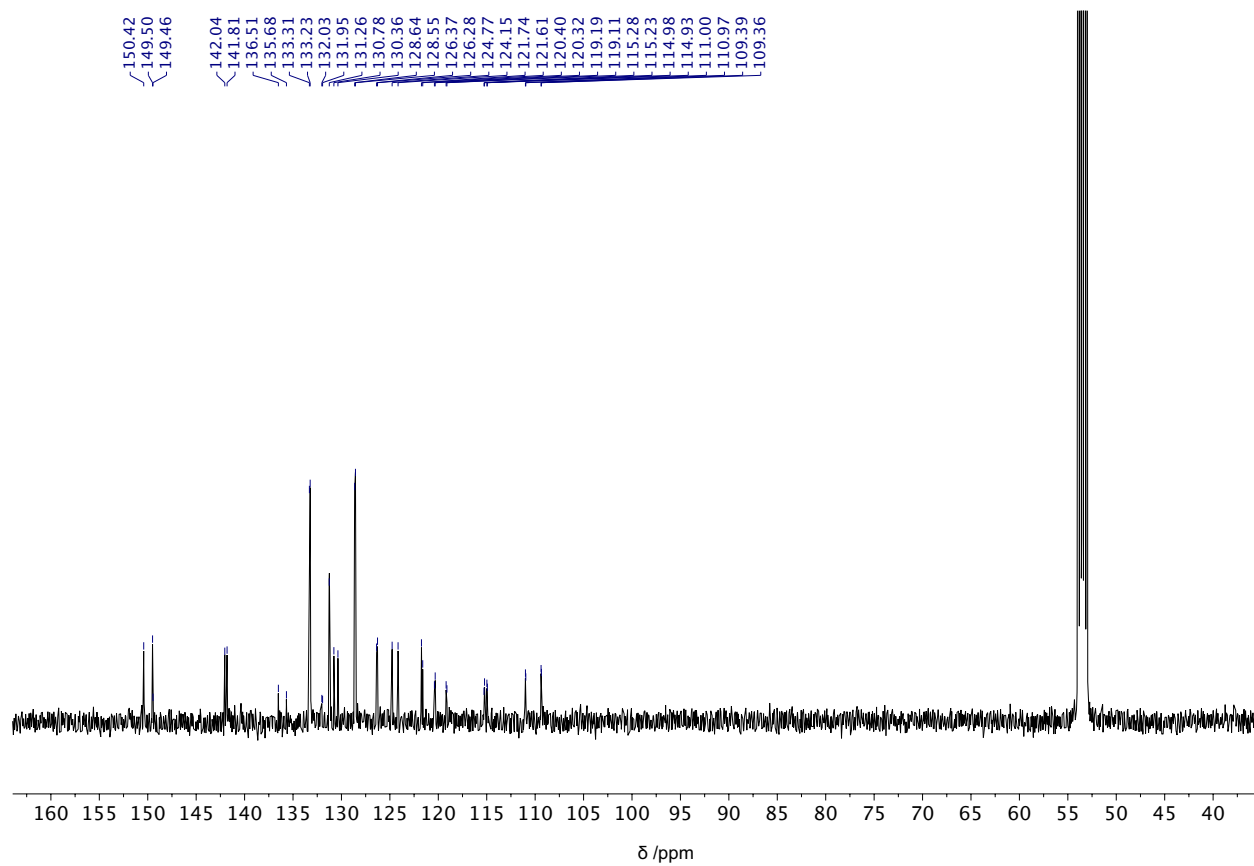


Figure B-15. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.5**.

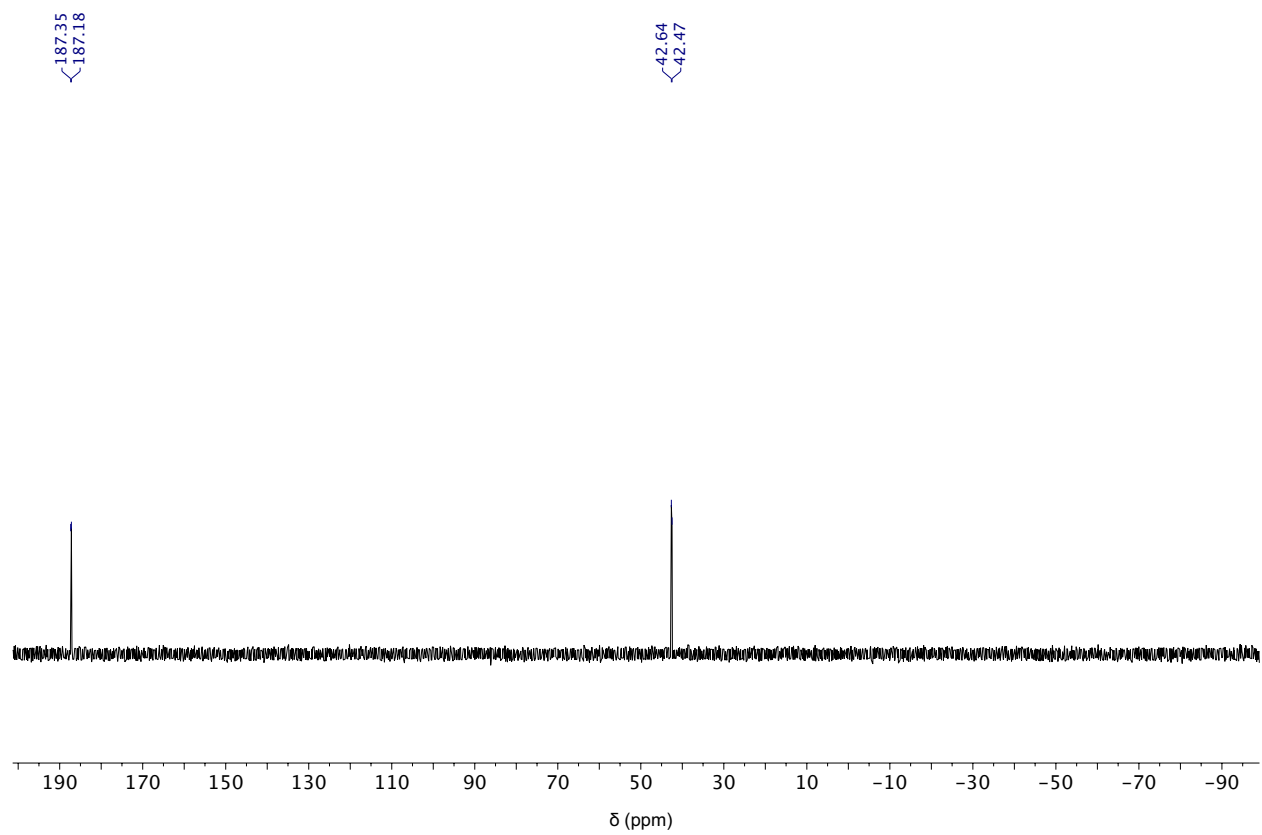


Figure B-16. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.5**.

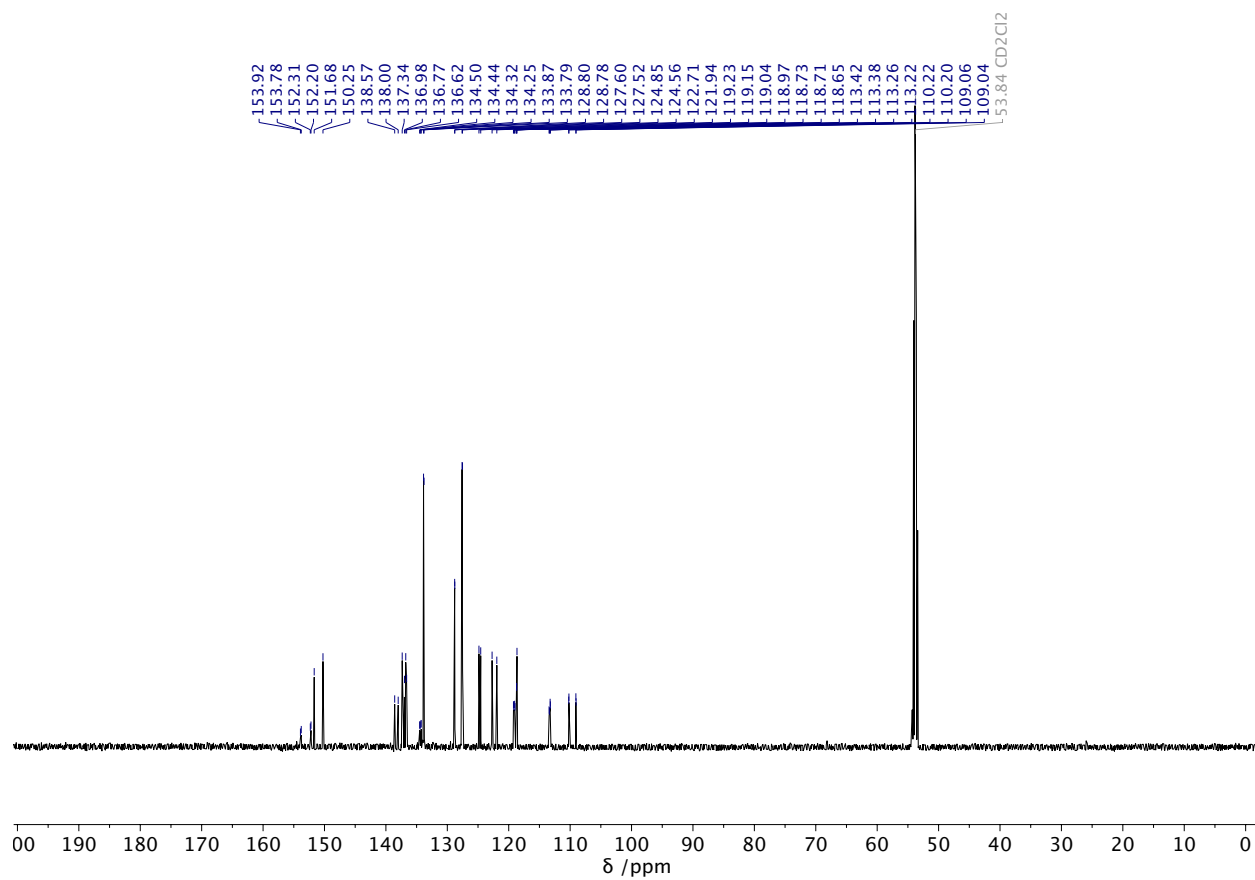


Figure B-18. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 3.6.

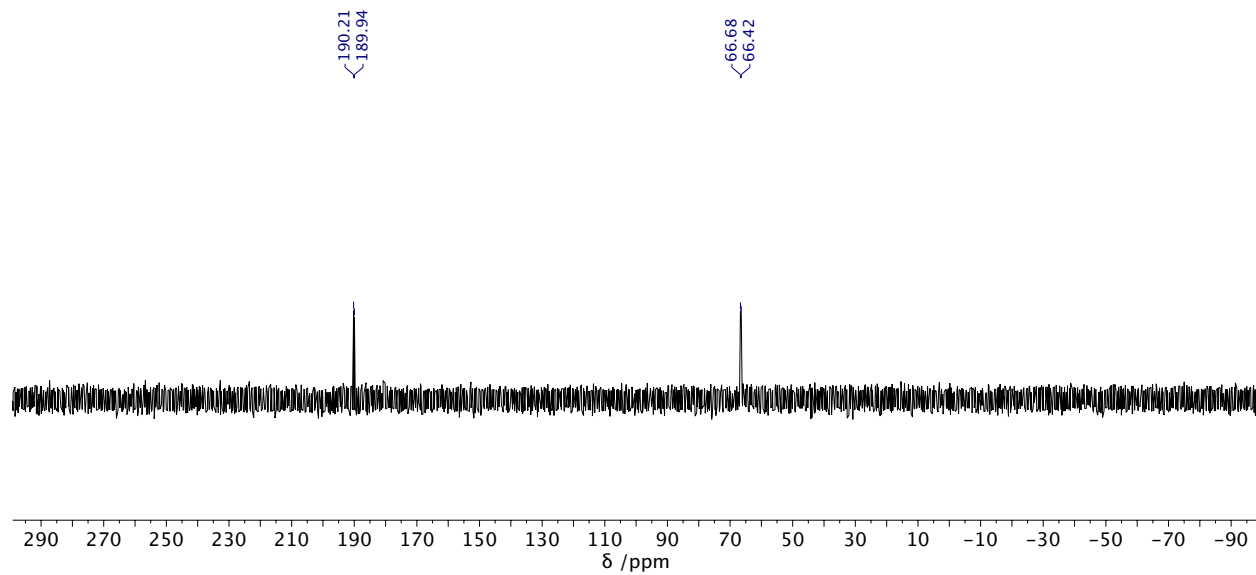


Figure B-19. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum (C₆D₆) of **3.6**.

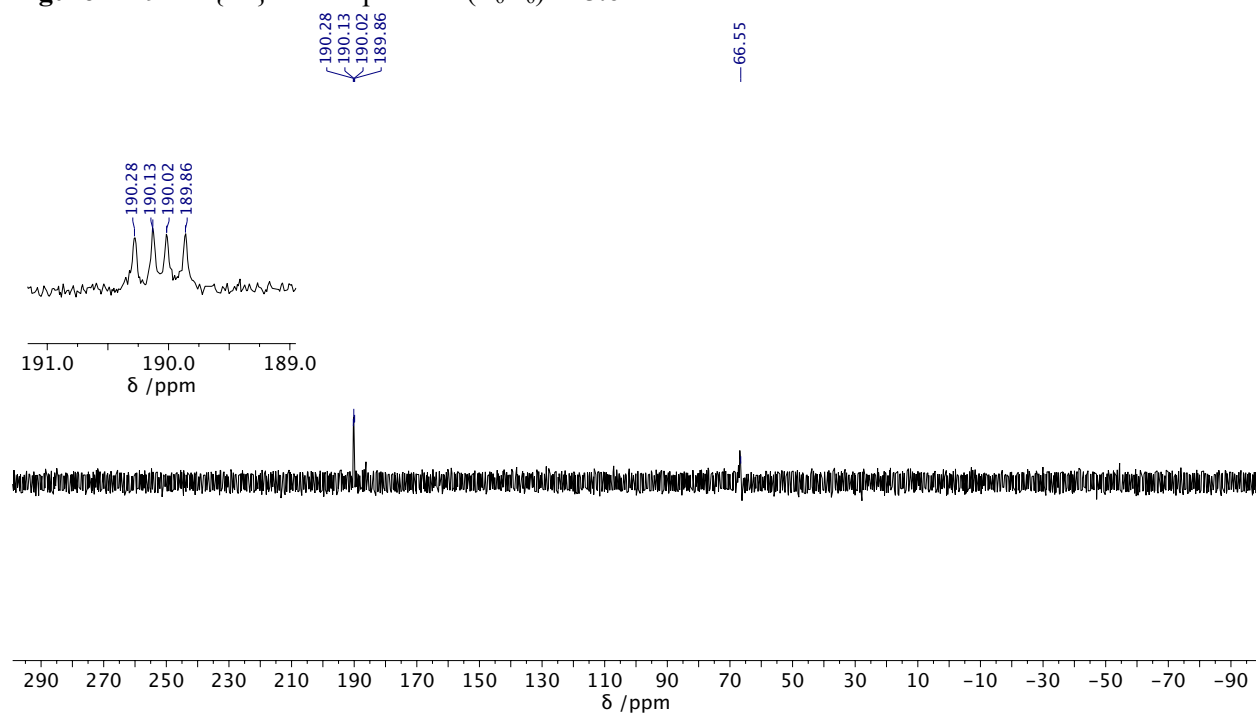


Figure B-20. ³¹P NMR spectrum (C₆D₆) of **3.6**.

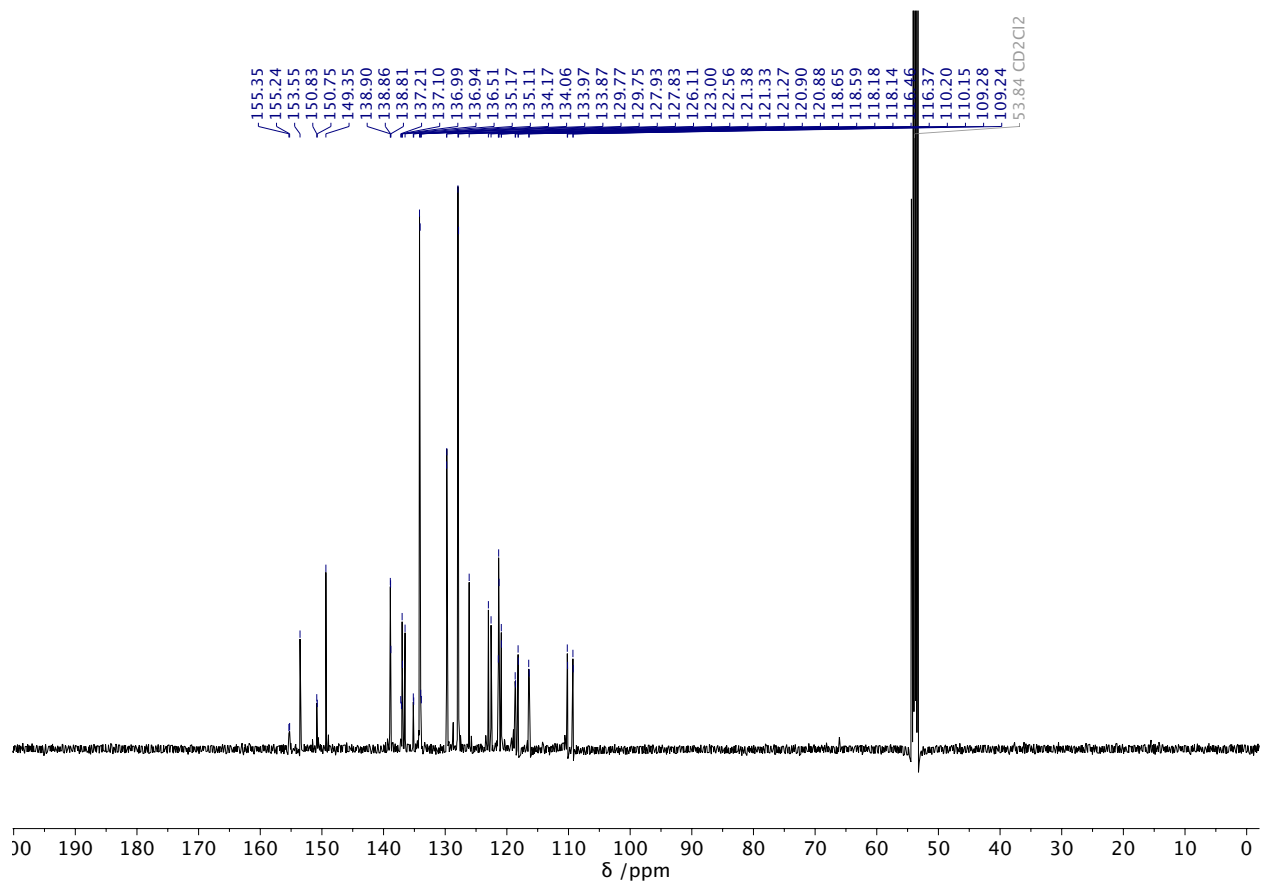


Figure B-22. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of **3.7**.

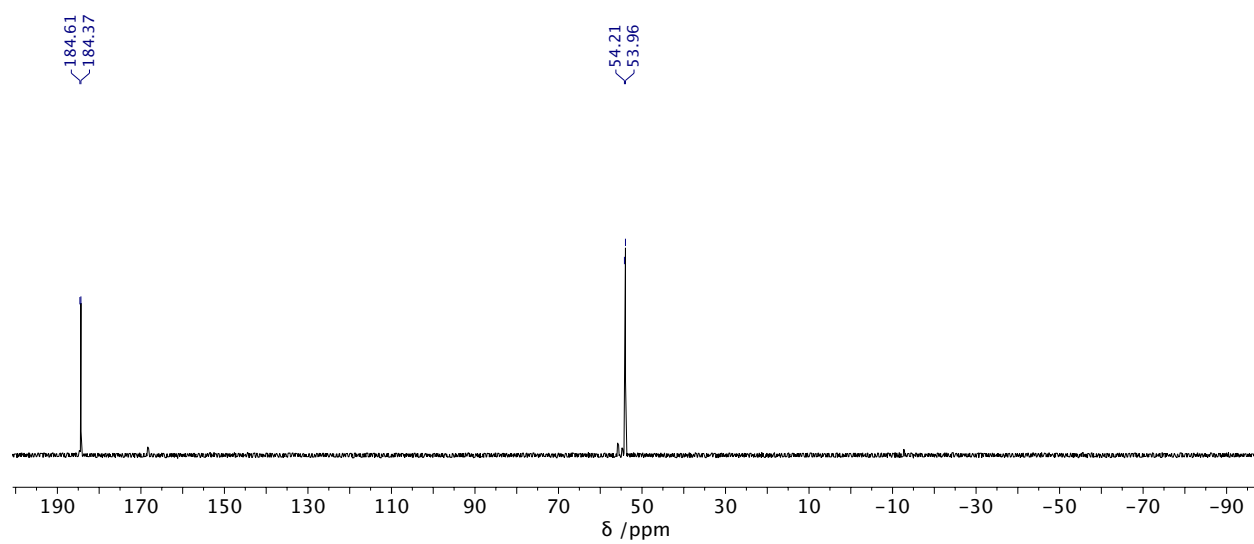


Figure B-23. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 3.7.

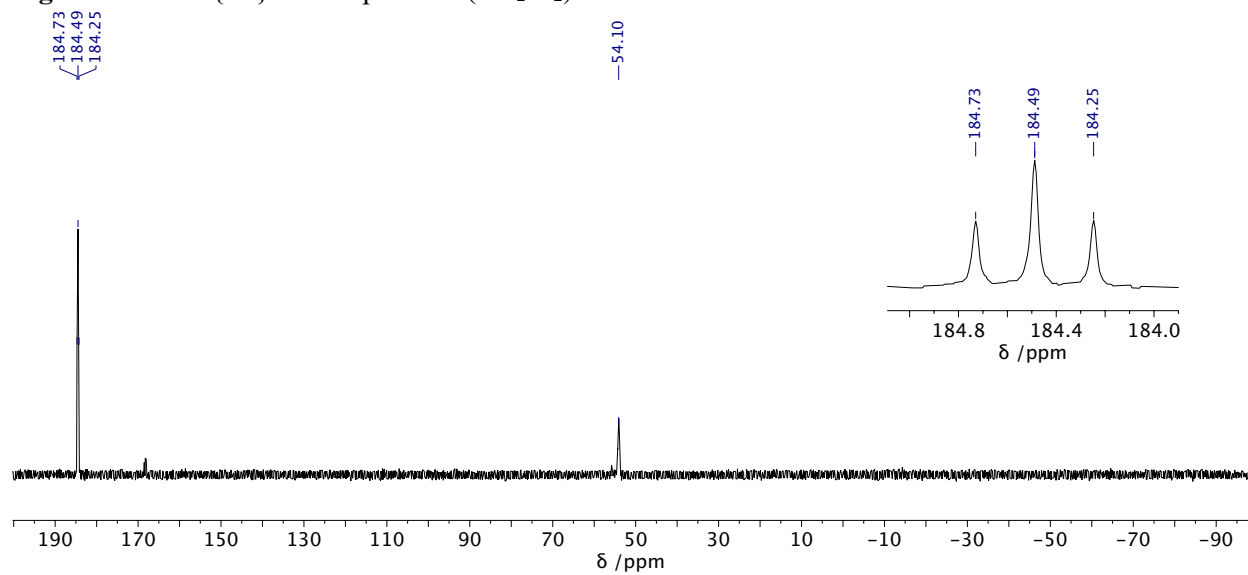


Figure B-24. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 3.7.

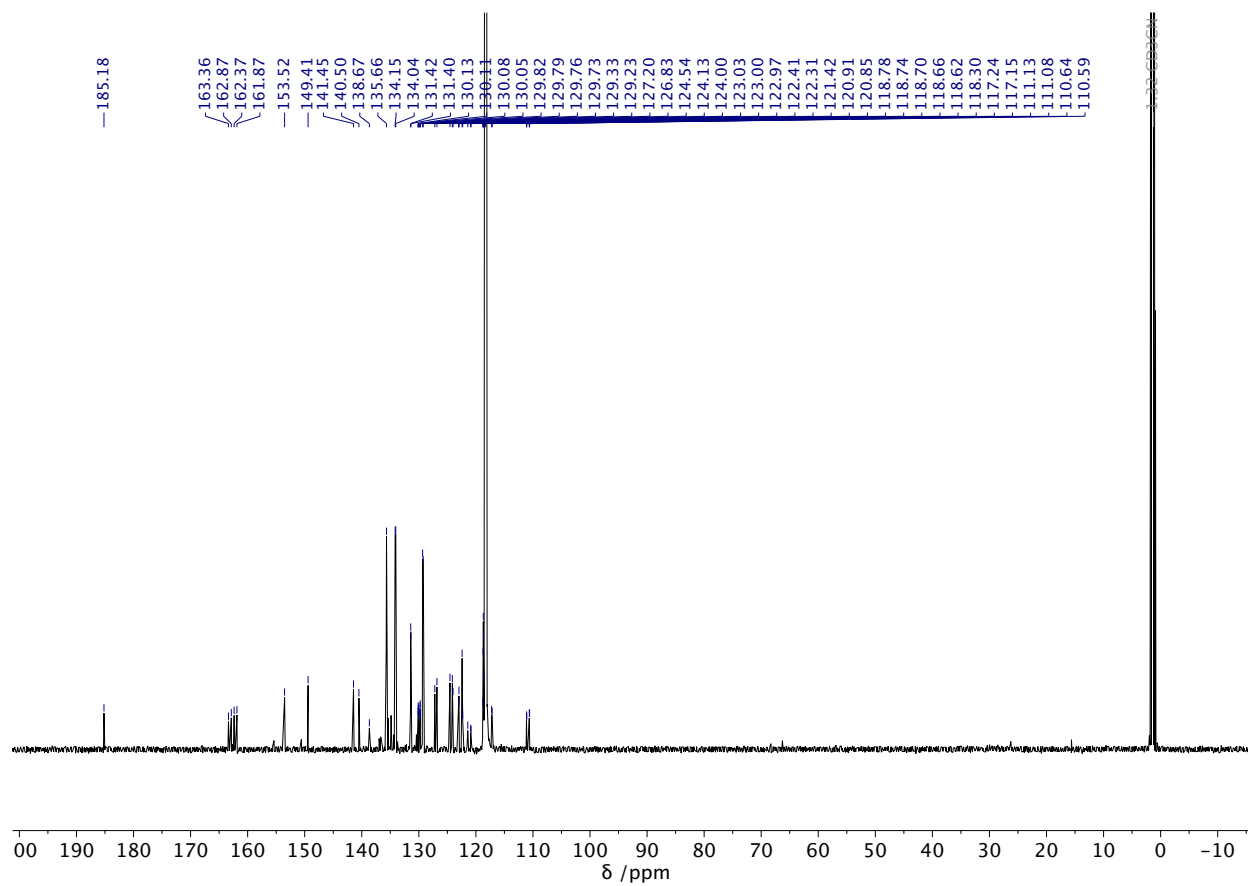


Figure B-26. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of **3.8**.

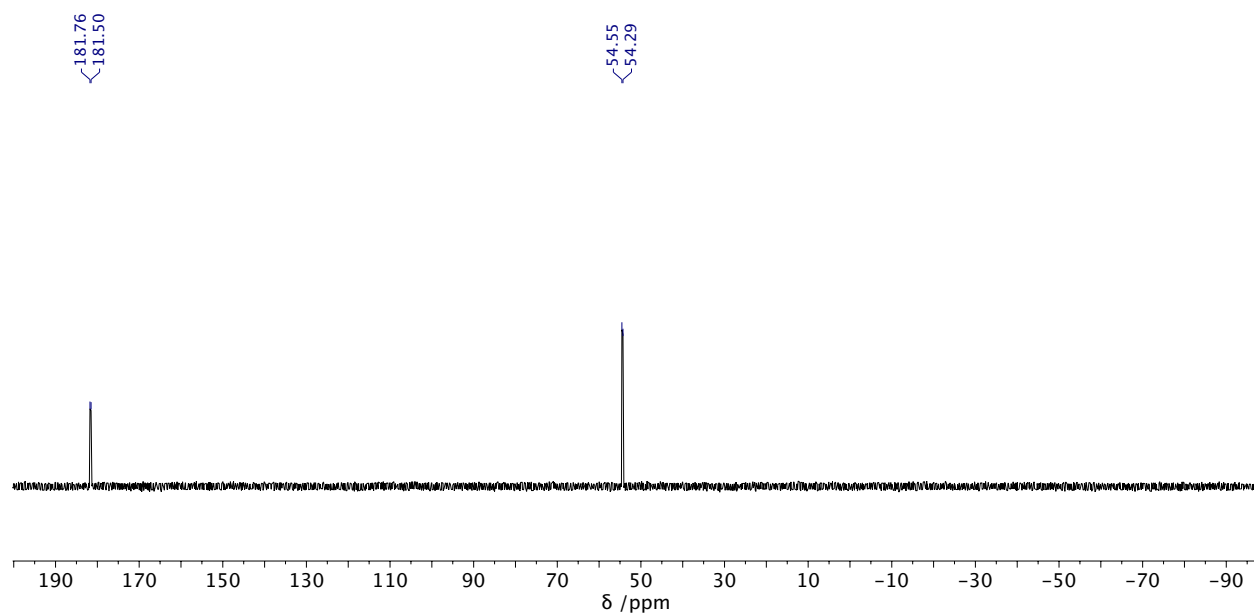


Figure B-27. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of **3.8**.

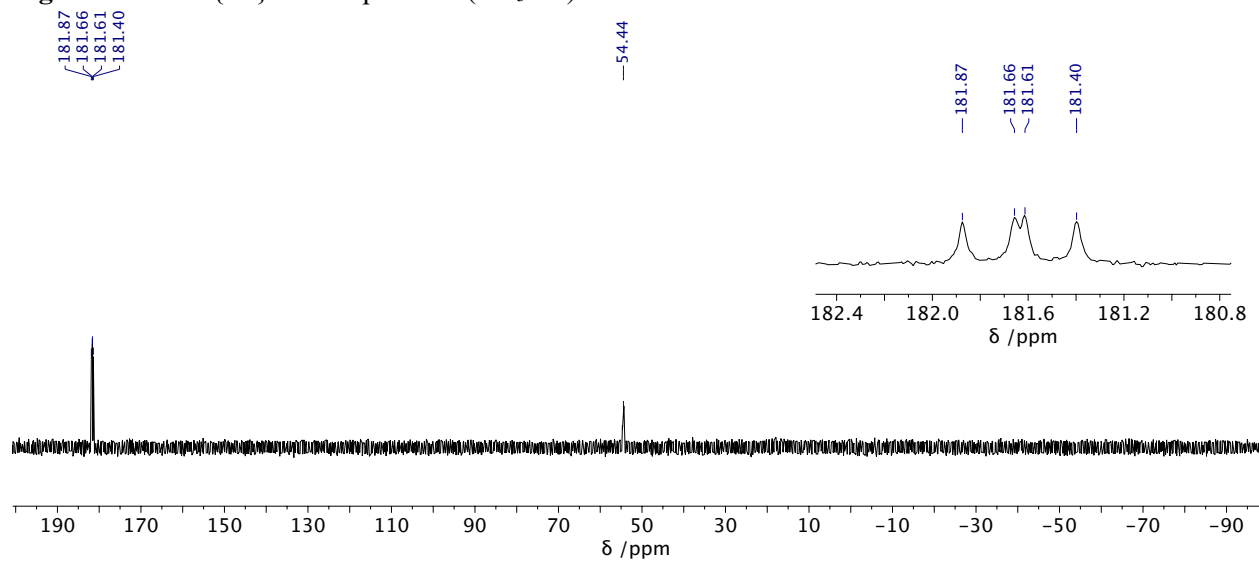


Figure B-28. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of **3.8**.

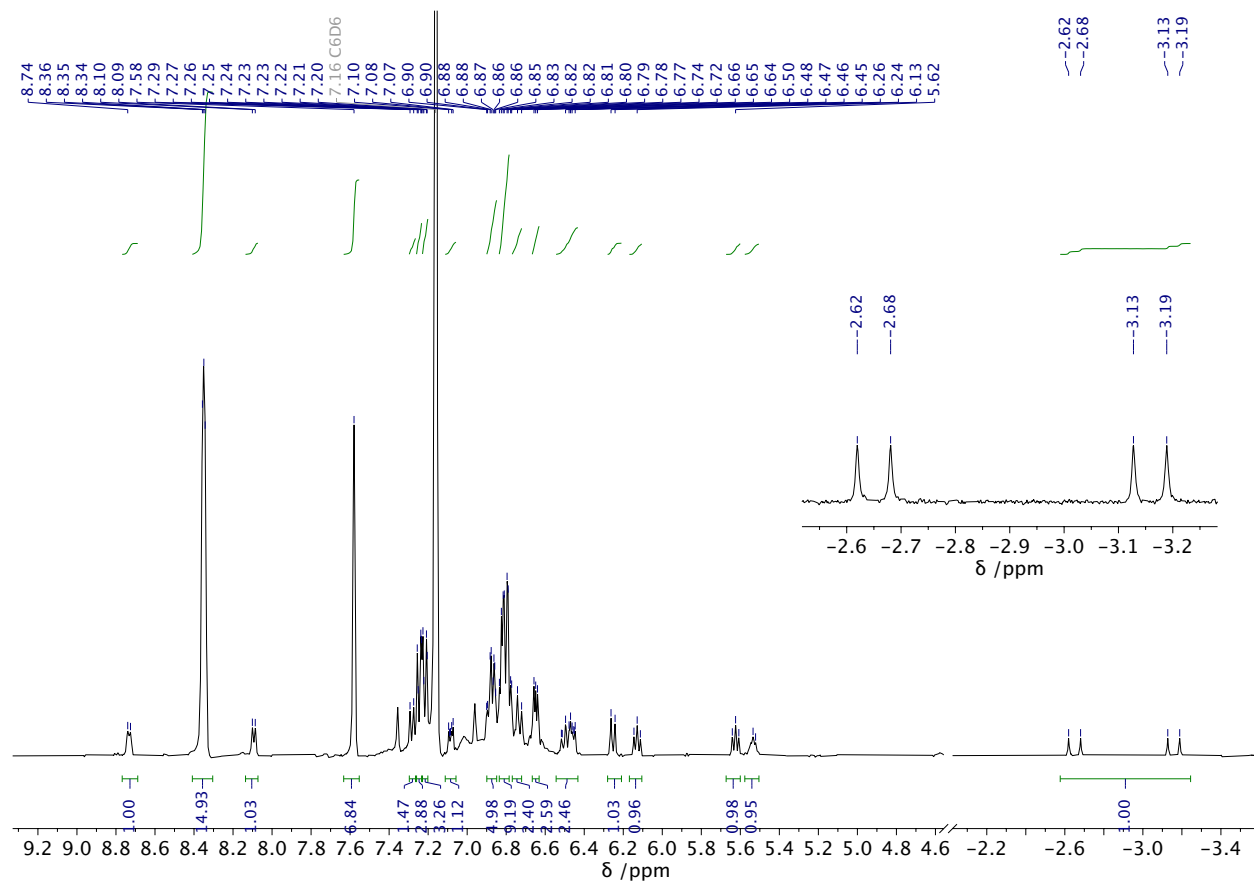


Figure B-29. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.15**.

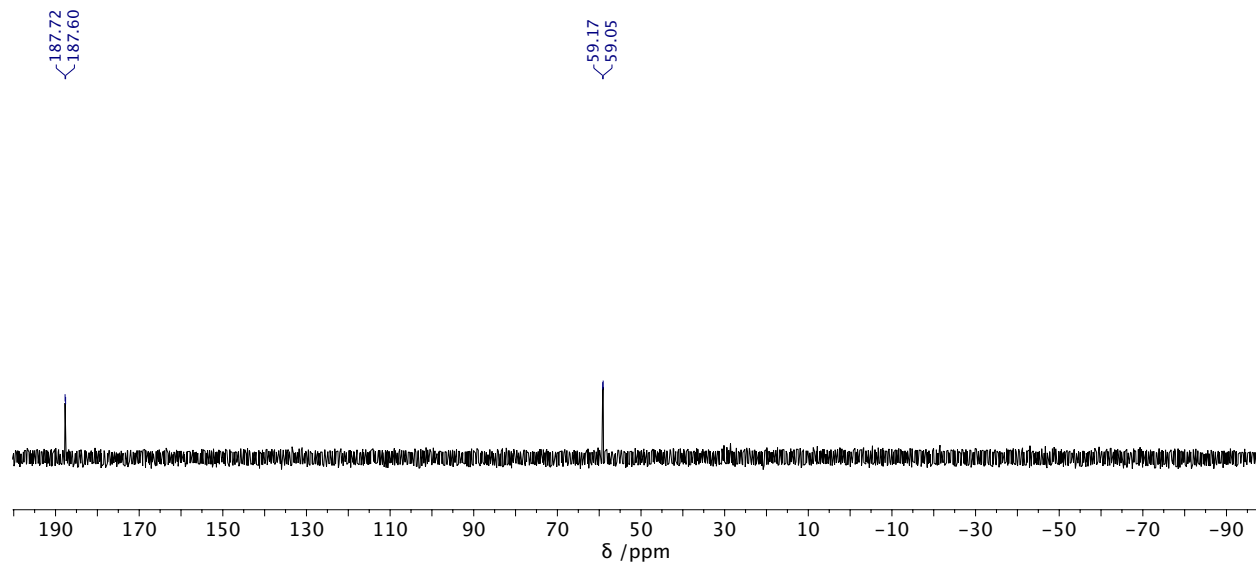


Figure B-30. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.15**.

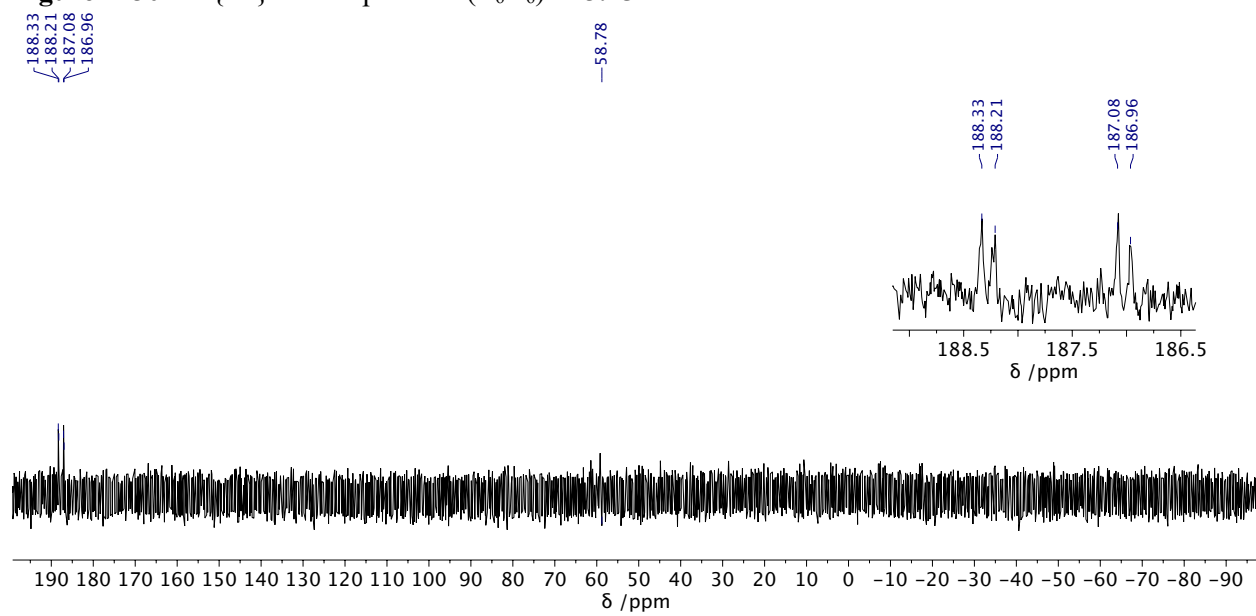


Figure B-31. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.15**.

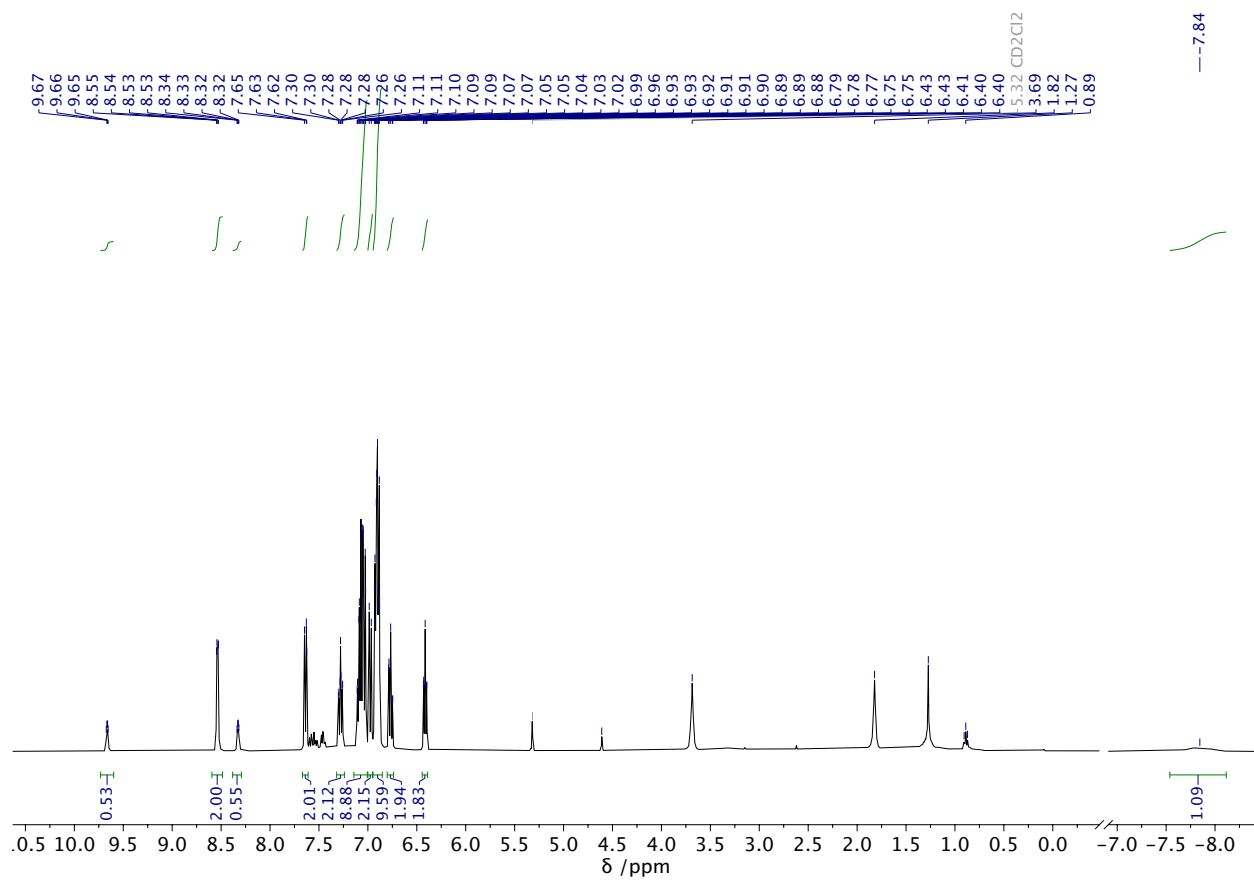


Figure B-32. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.16**. Signals of recrystallization solvents (THF, pentane) and H_2 (4.59 ppm) are visible too.

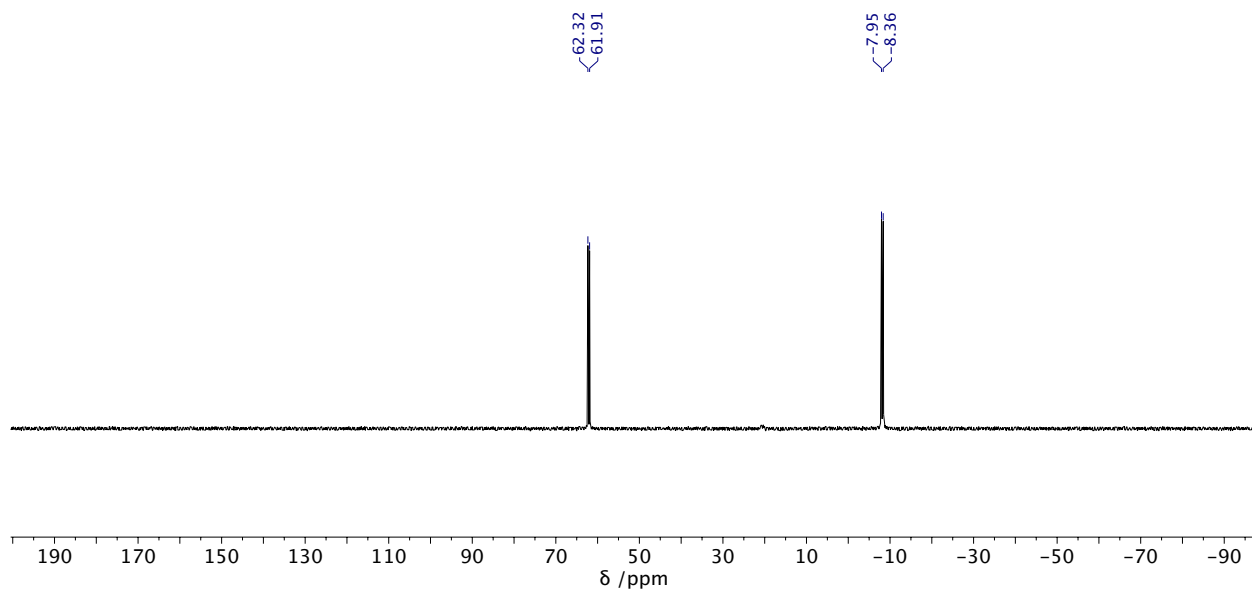


Figure B-33. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of **3.16**.

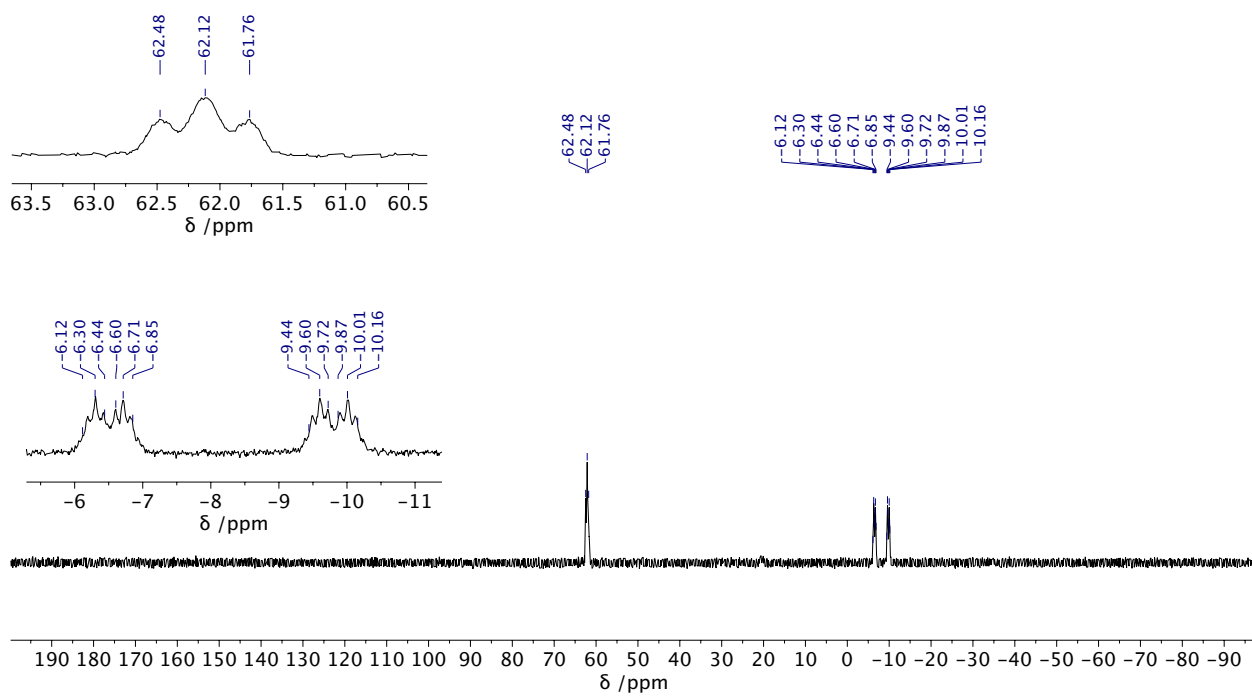


Figure B-34. ³¹P NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of **3.16**.

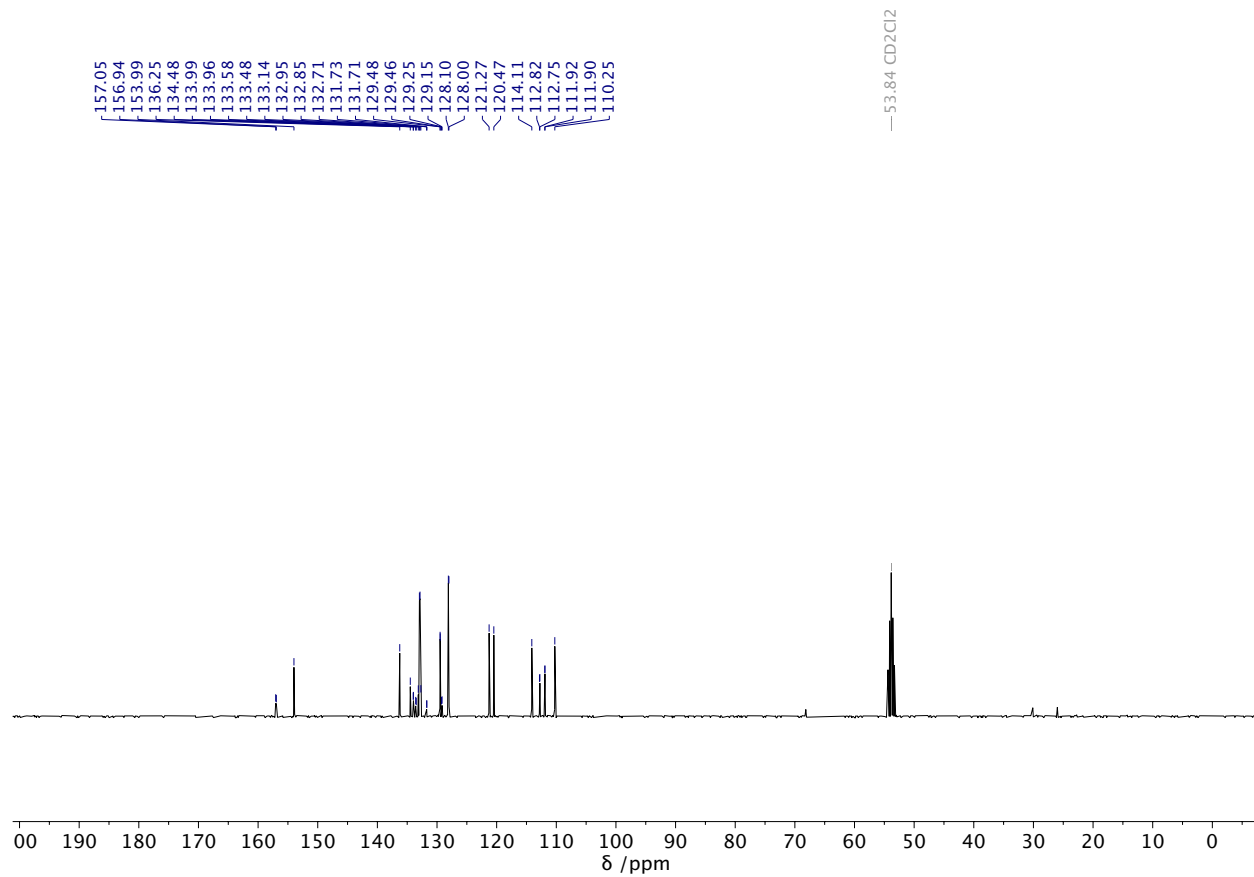


Figure B-35. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.16**.

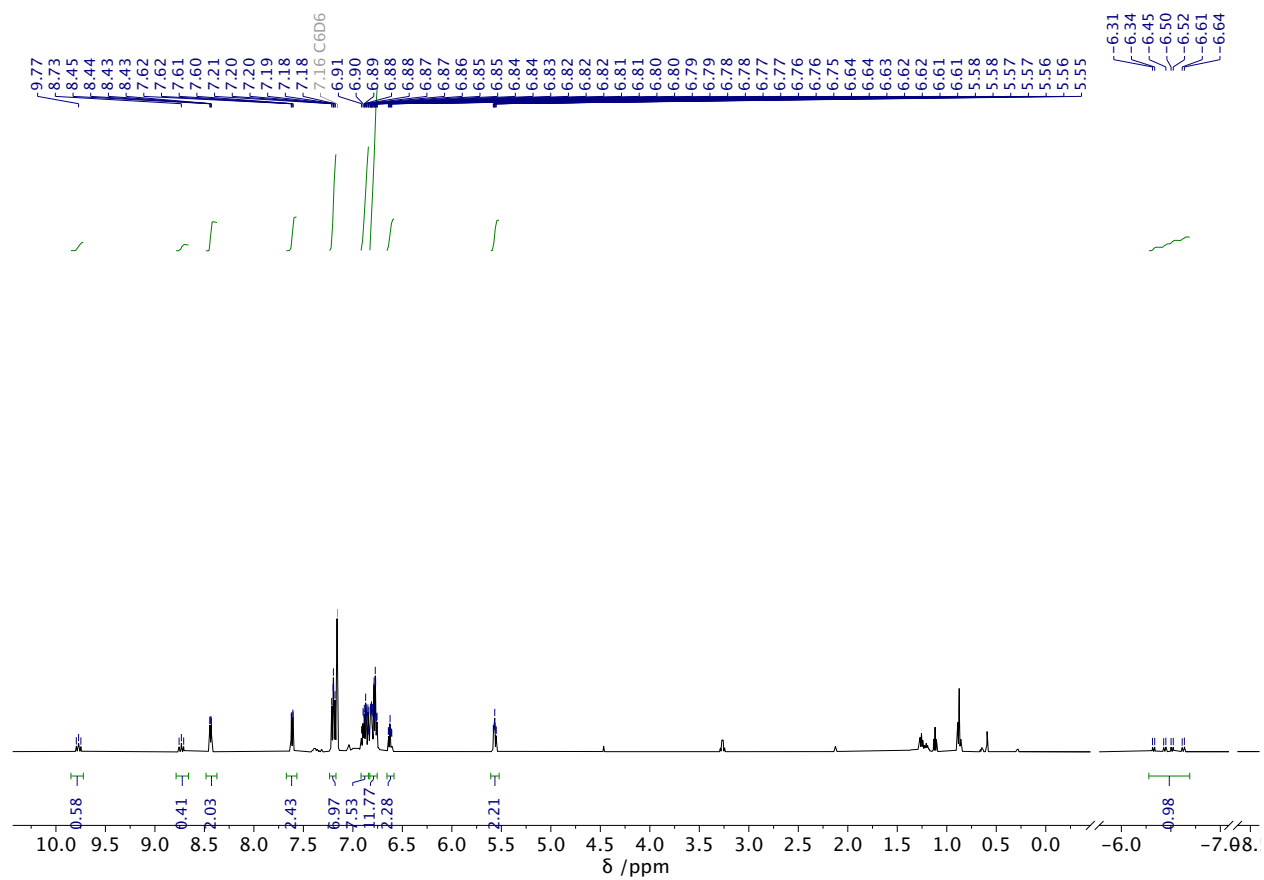


Figure B-36. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.17**. Signals of pentane are also obtained.

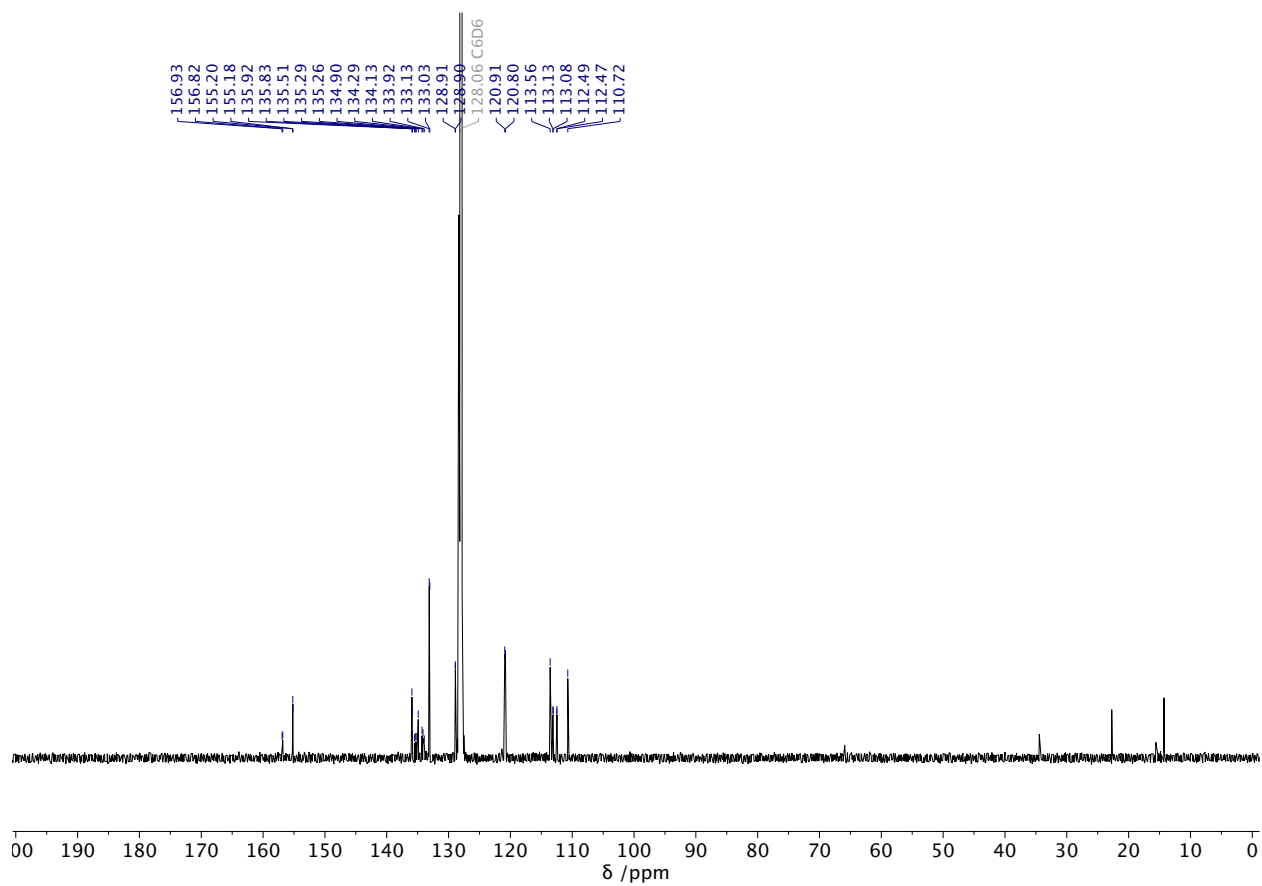


Figure B-37. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.17**. Signals of pentane are also observed.

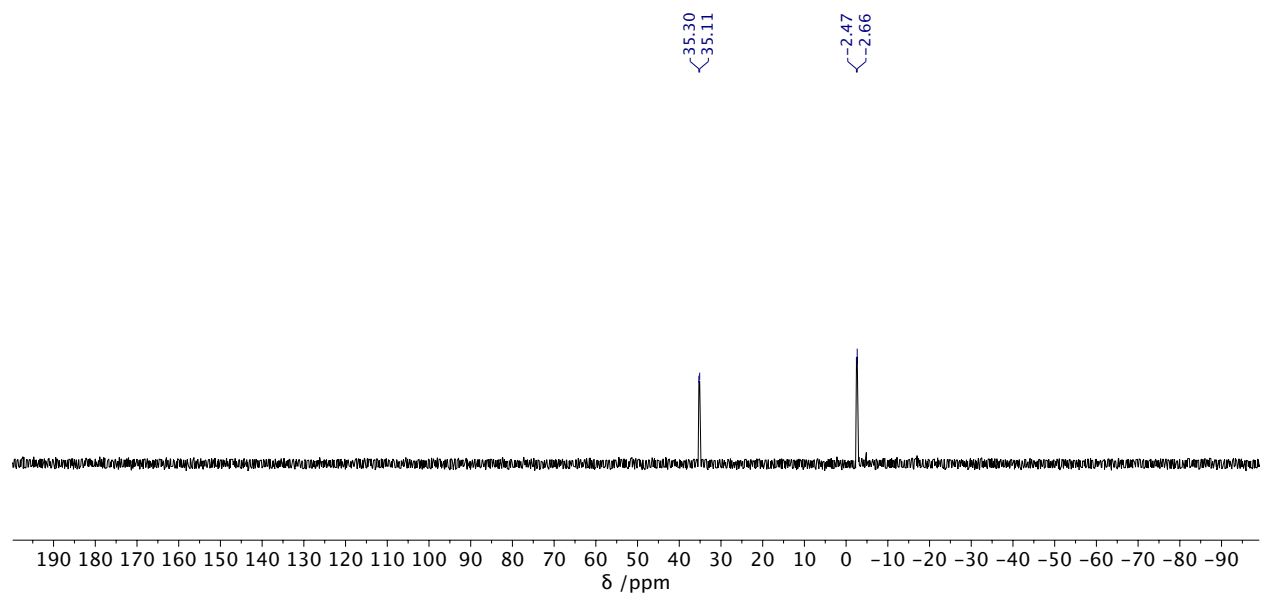


Figure B-38. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (THF- d_8) of **3.17**.

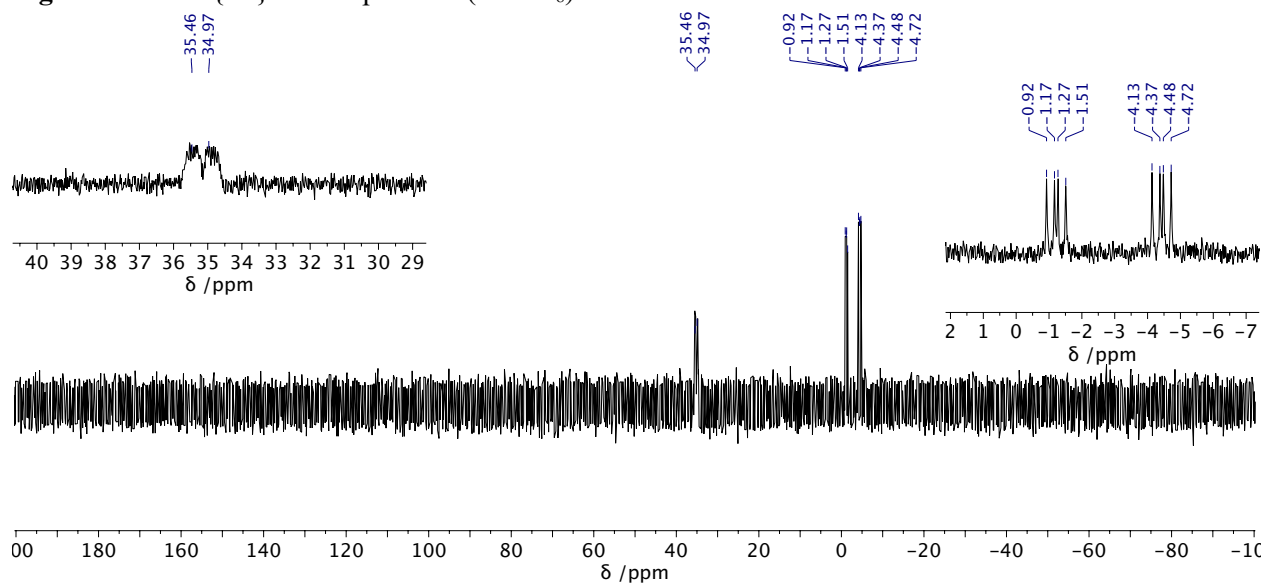


Figure B-39. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.17**.

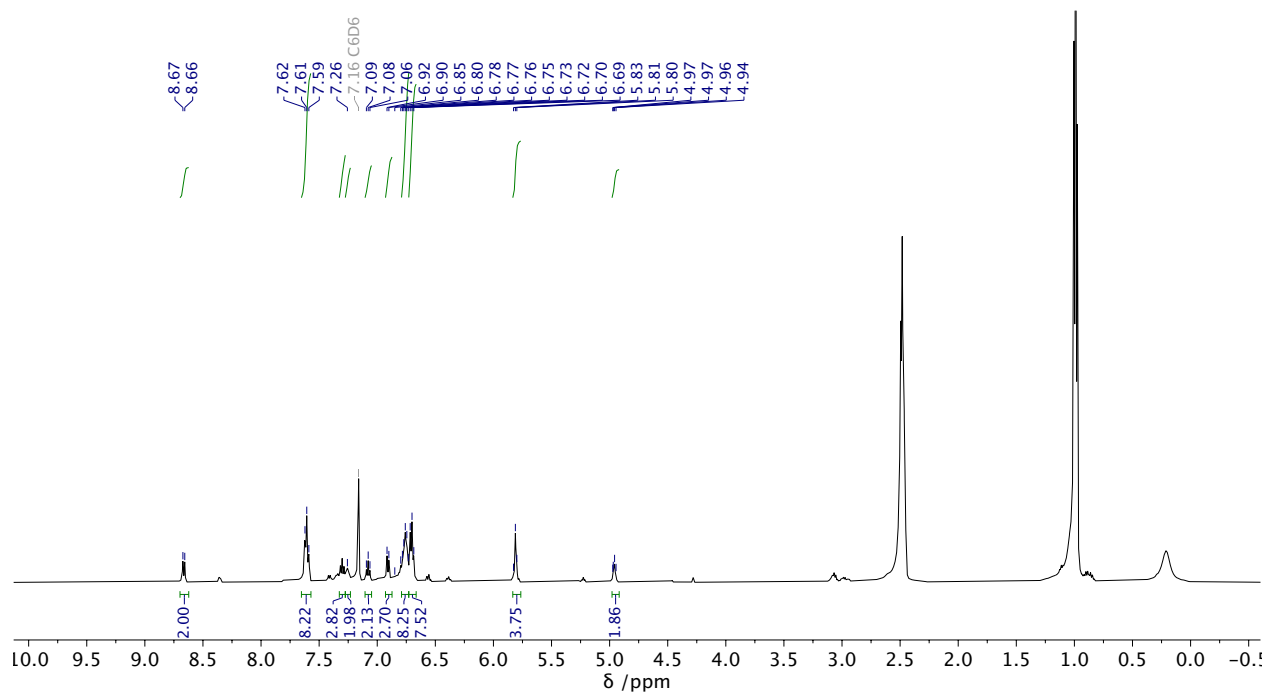


Figure B-40. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.18**. Large signals are due to excess Et_2NH .

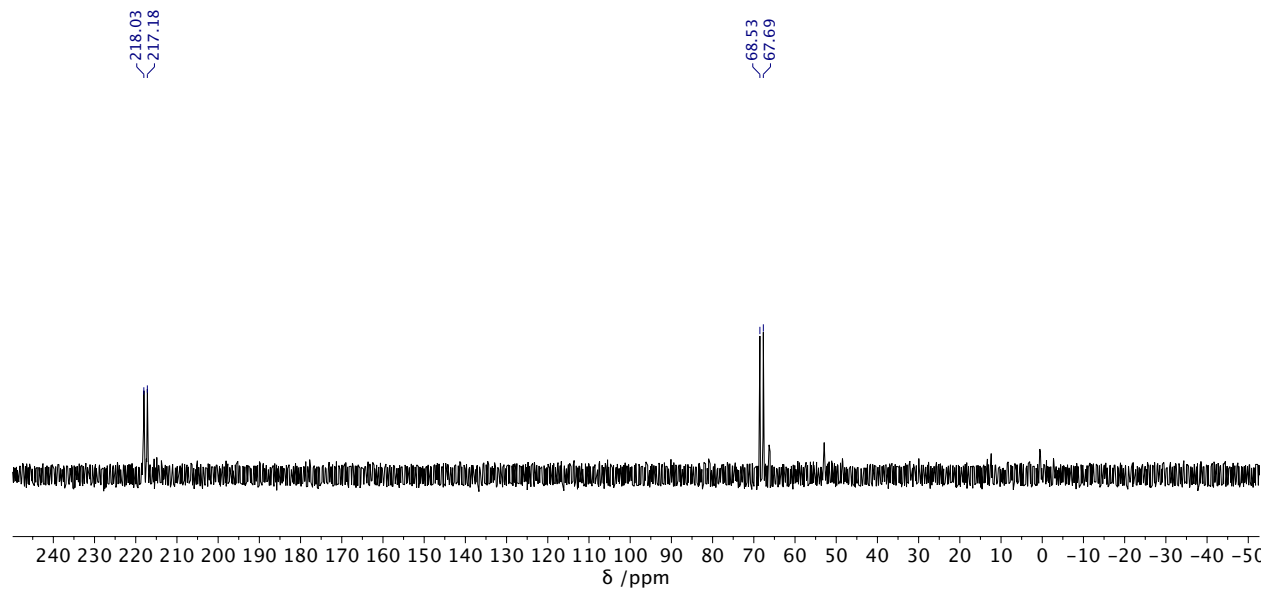


Figure B-41. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.18**.

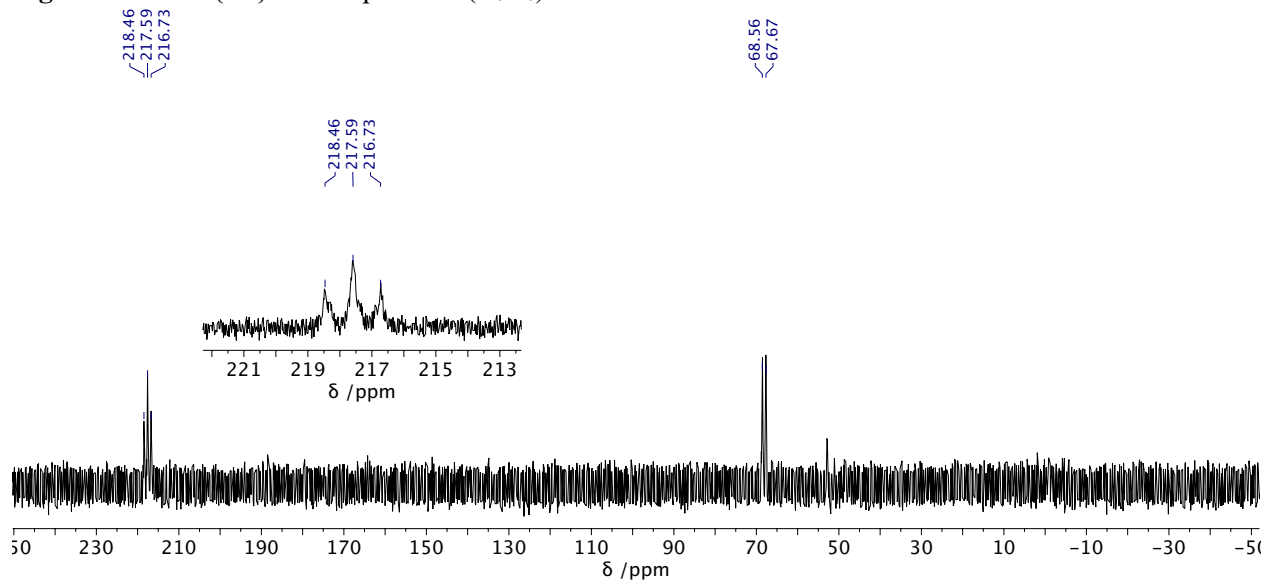


Figure B-42. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.18**.

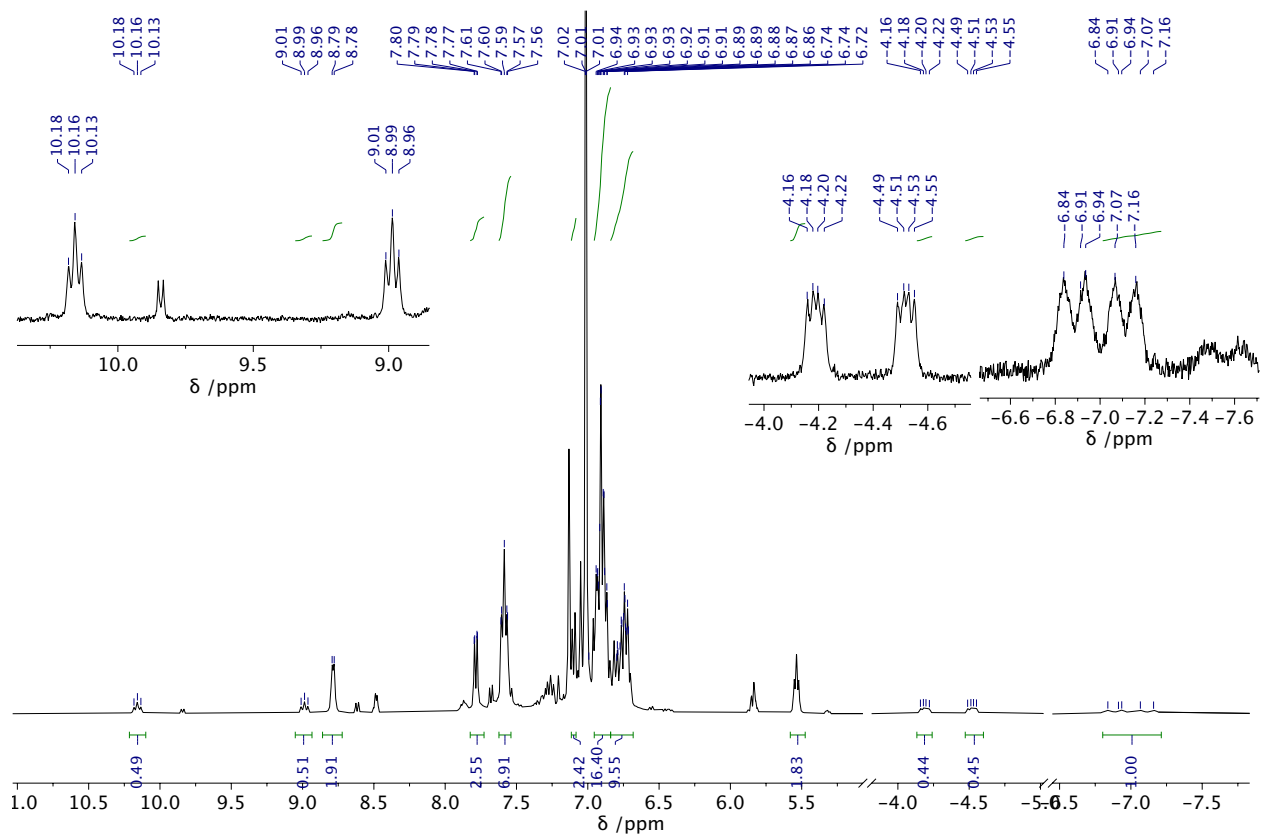


Figure B-43. ^1H NMR spectrum (toluene-d_8) of **3.19**.

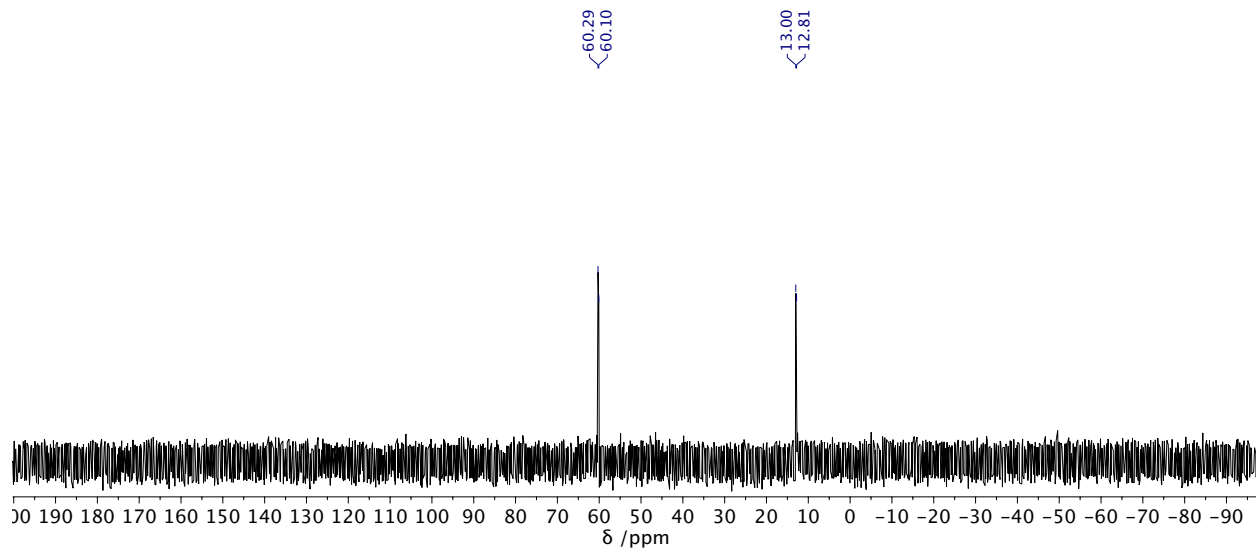


Figure B-44. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (THF) of **3.19**.

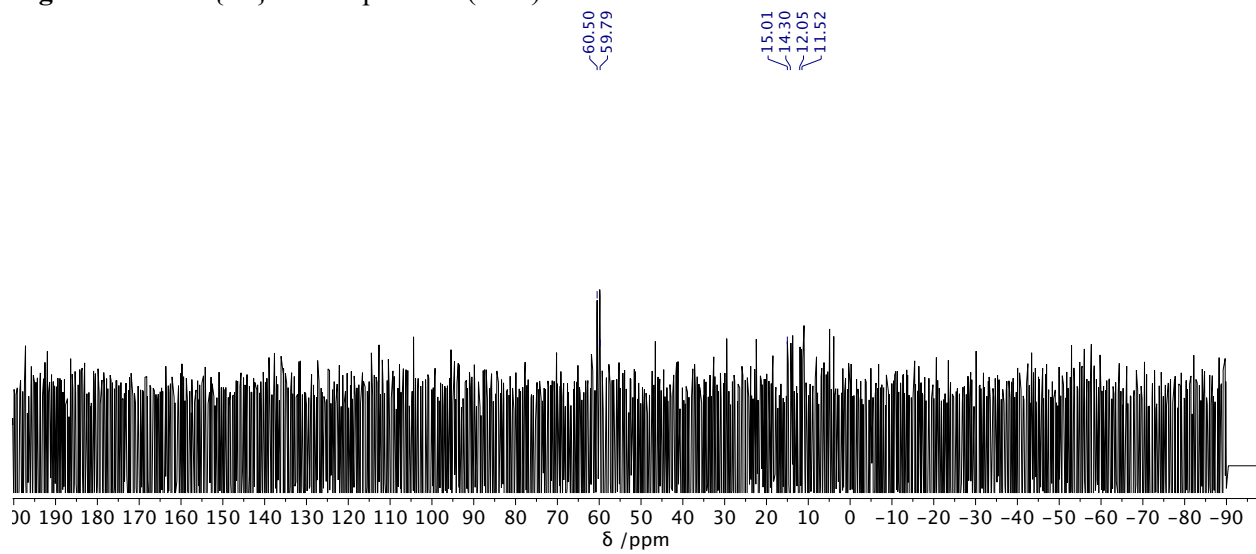


Figure B-45. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (THF) of **3.19**.

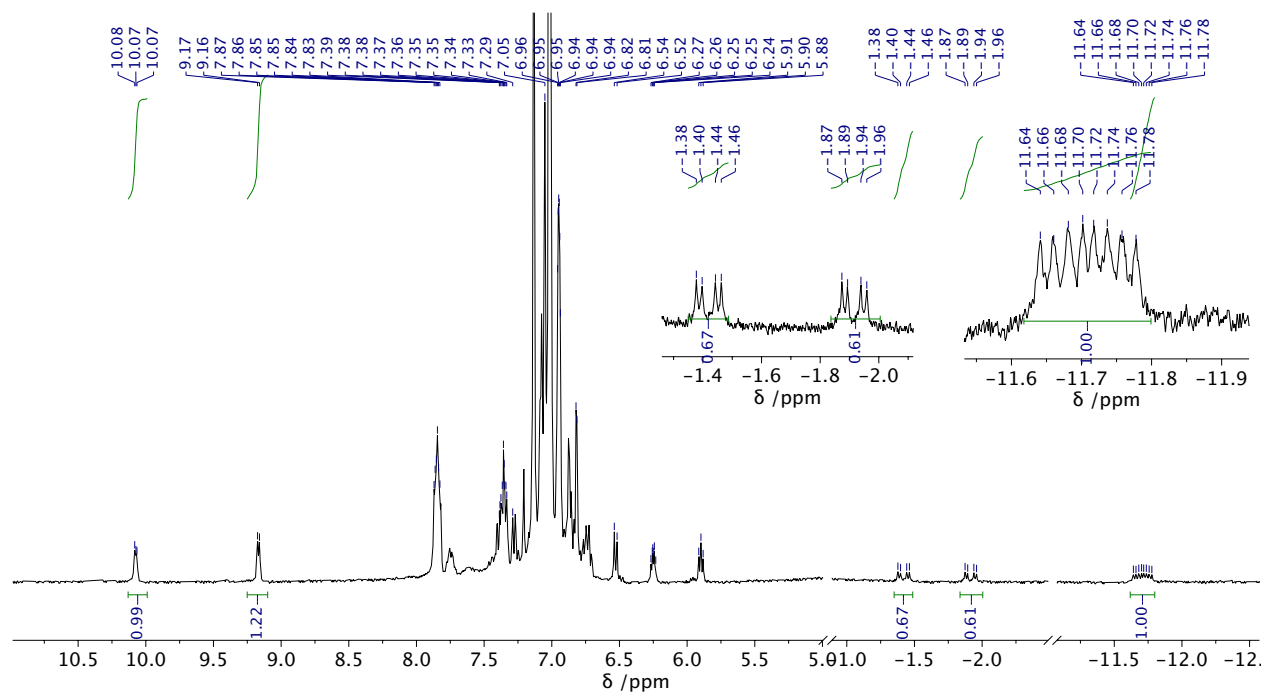


Figure B-46. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.20**.

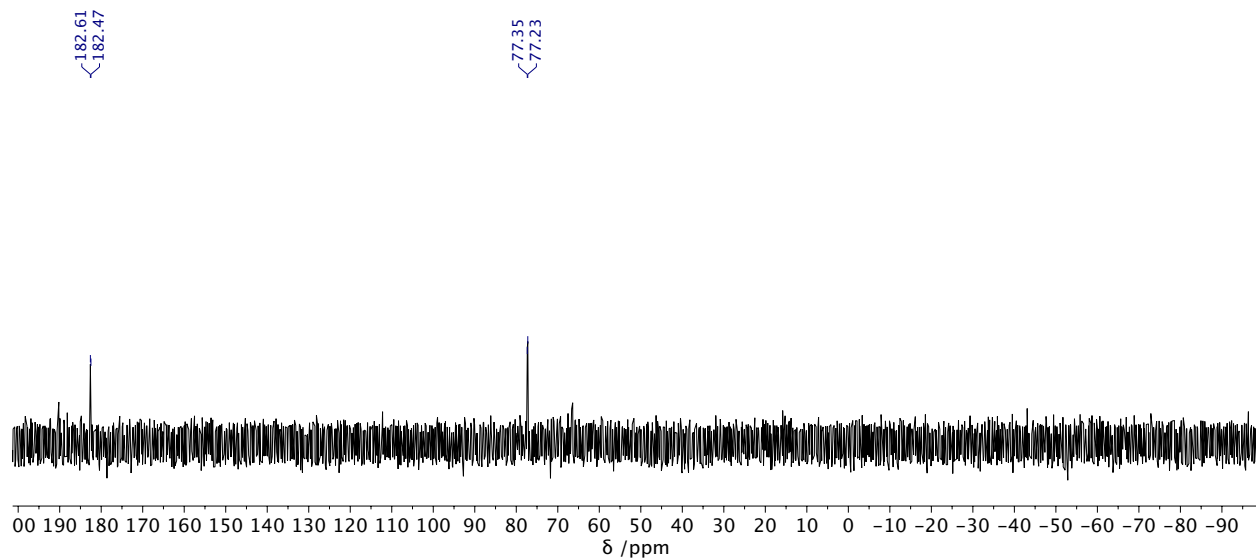


Figure B-47. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.20**.

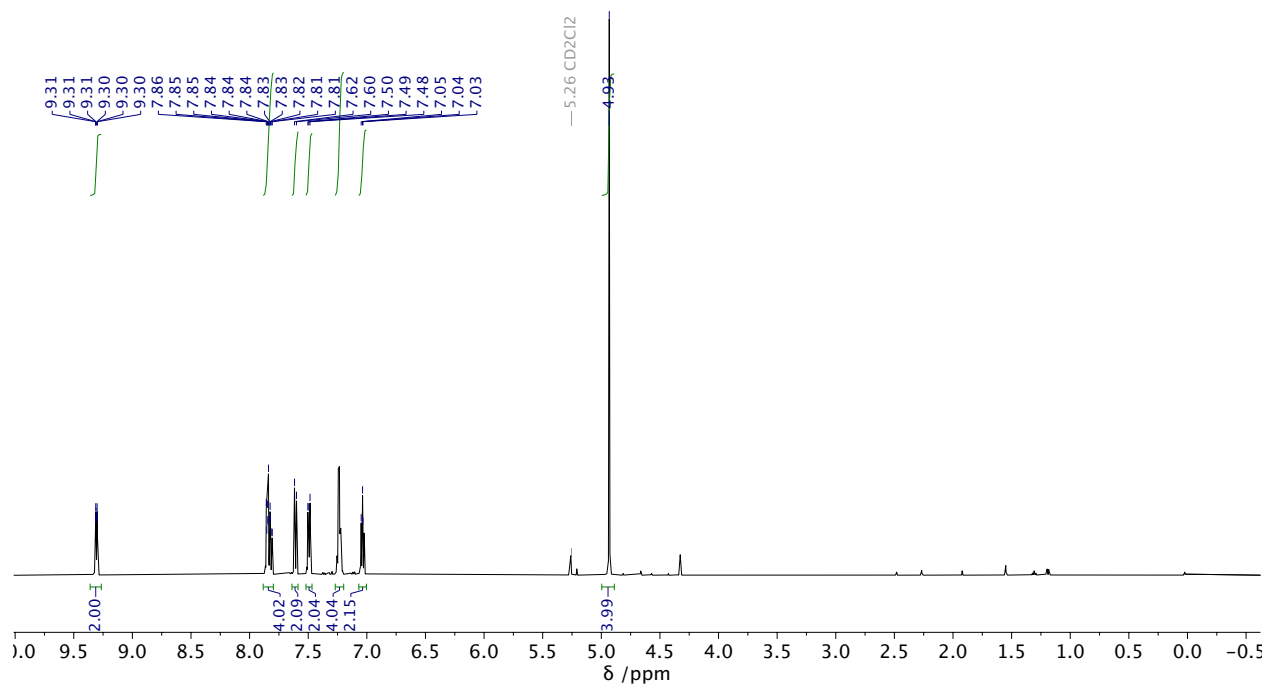


Figure B-48. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.23**.

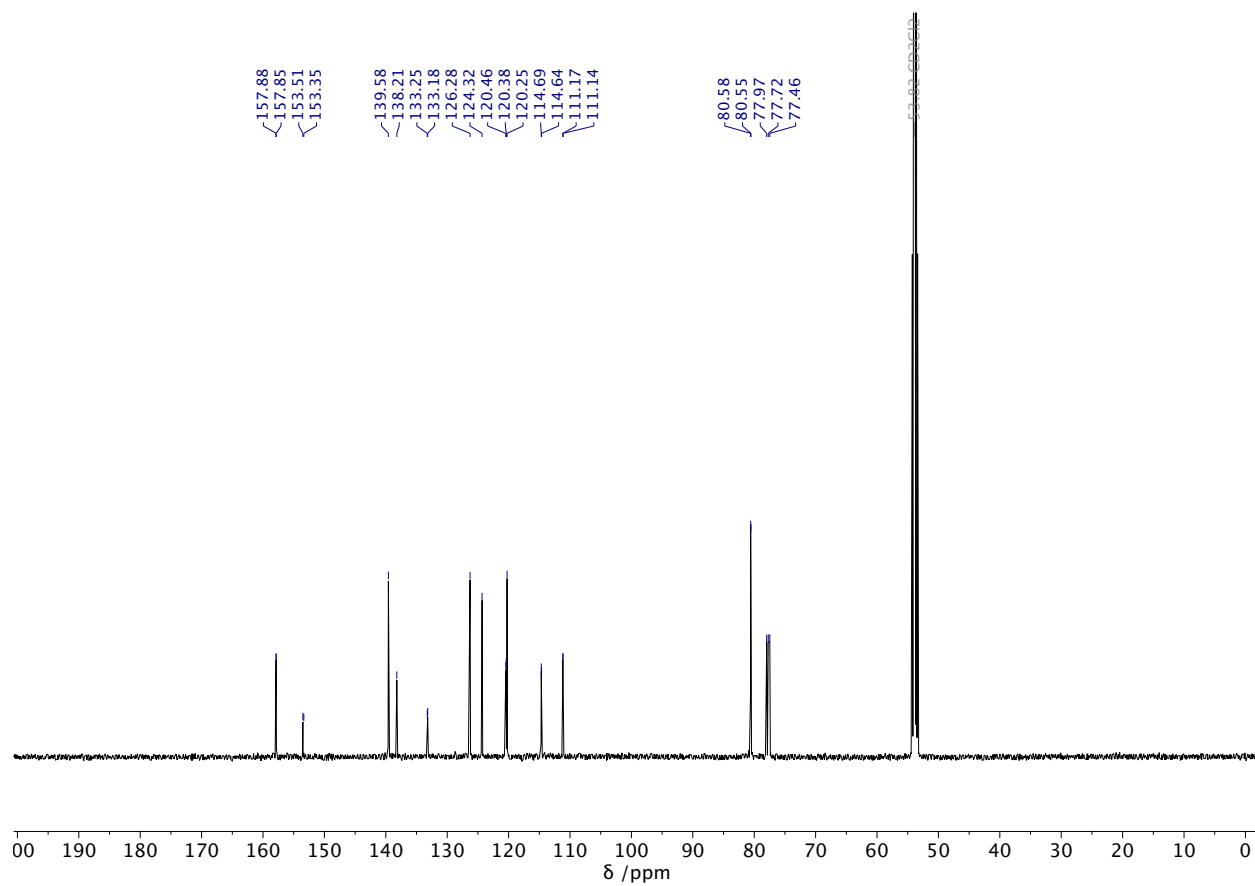


Figure B-49. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.23**. Recrystallization solvent (CDCl_3) remains in the spectrum.

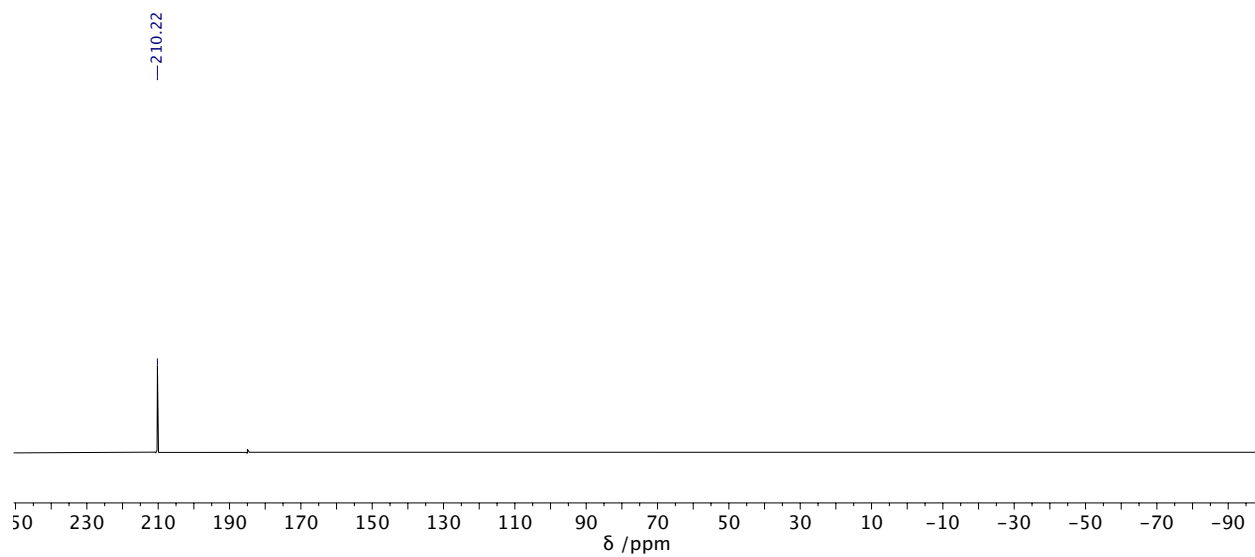


Figure B-50. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **3.23**.

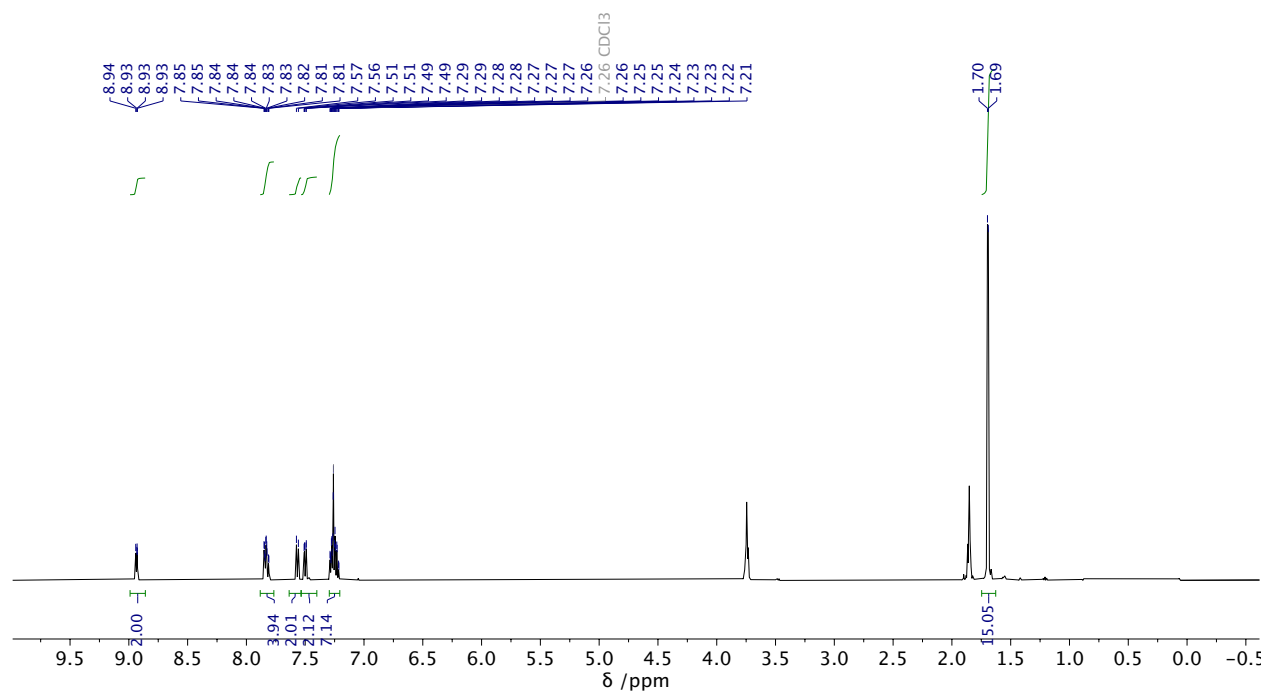


Figure B-51. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of **3.24**. Signals of THF remain in the spectrum.

-208.47

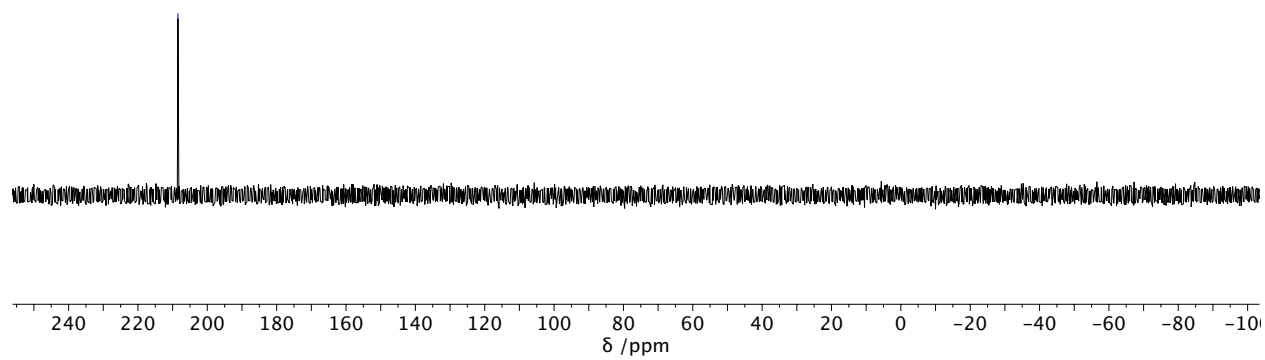


Figure B-52. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.24**.

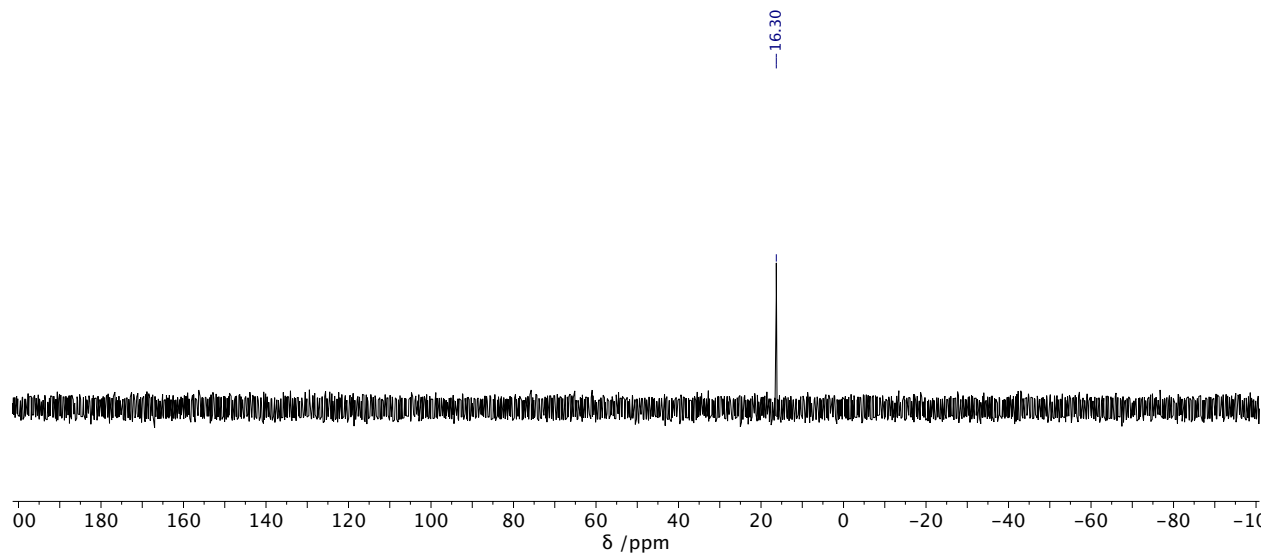


Figure B-54. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.25**.

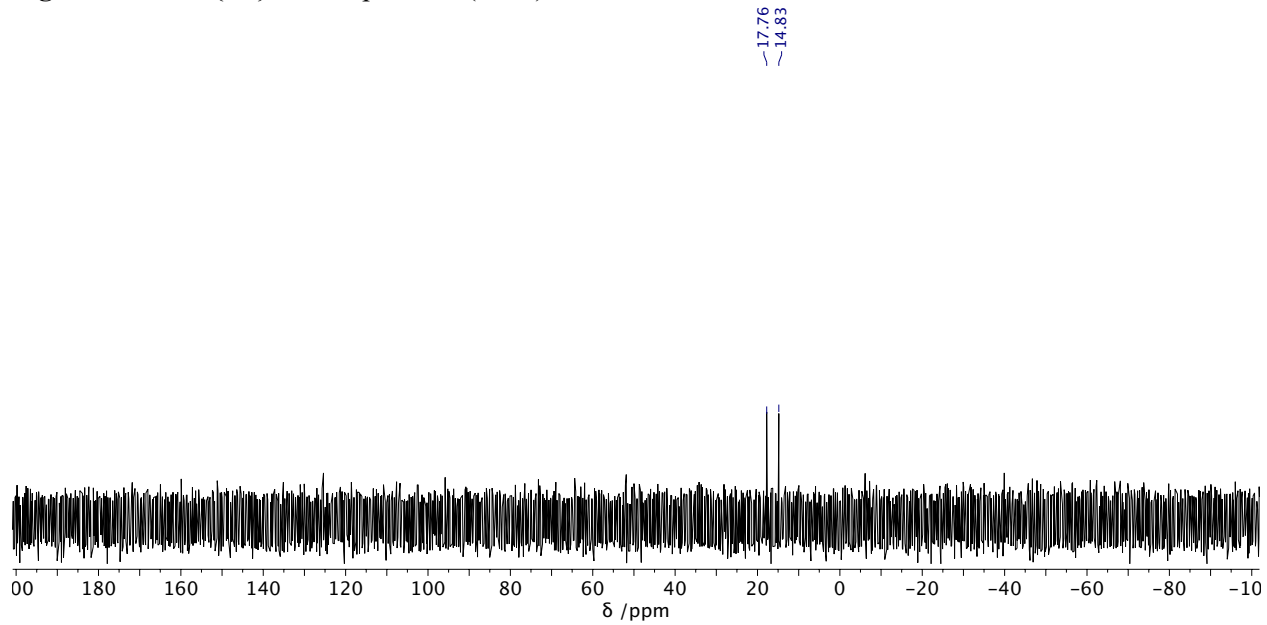


Figure B-55. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **3.25**.

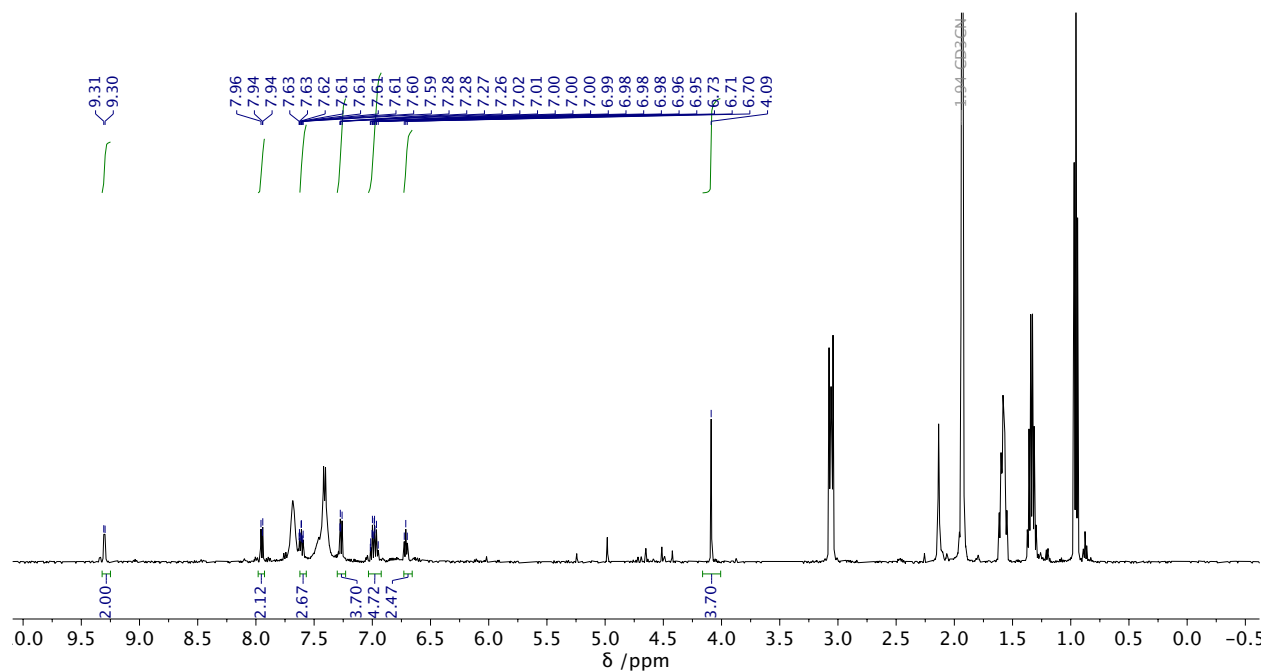


Figure B-56. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of **3.26**. Signals derived from TBAT remains in the spectrum.

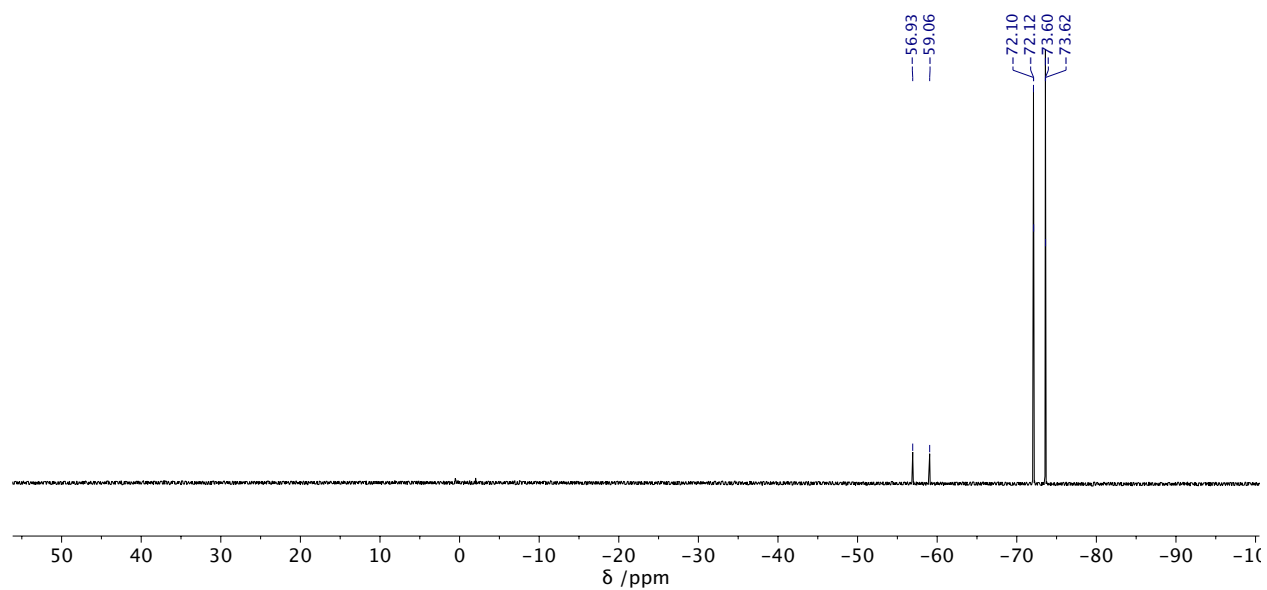


Figure B-57. ^{19}F NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.26**. The large signal around -76 ppm is due to PF_6^- anion remains in the solution.

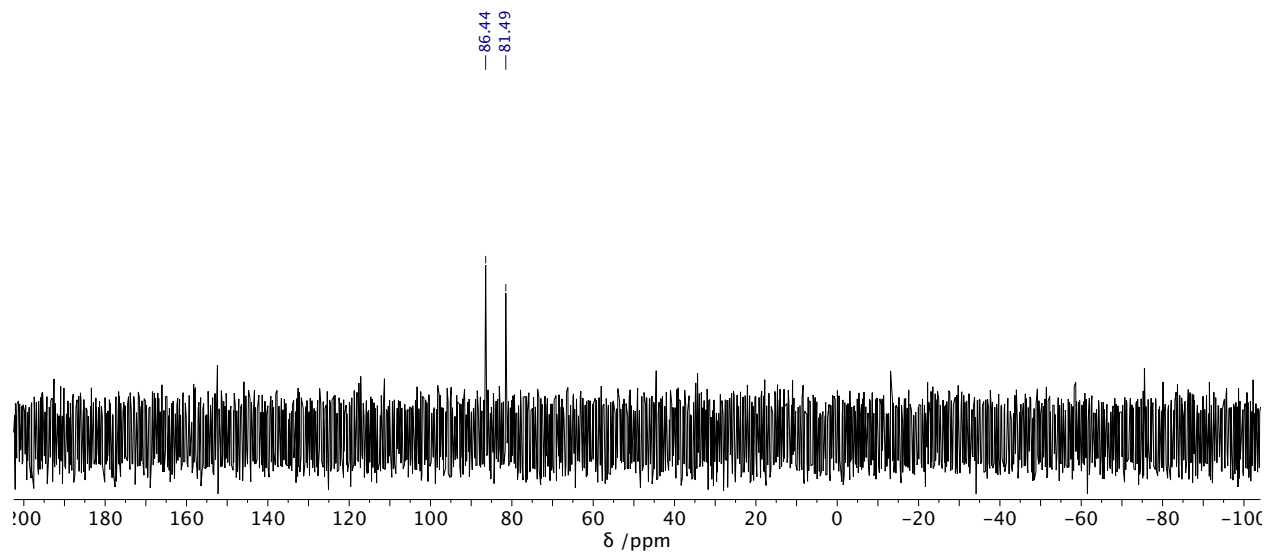


Figure B-58. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **3.26**.

B.4. References

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Appendix C . Supplementary Data for Chapter 4

C.1. X-ray Diffraction

Structural Data for 4.1

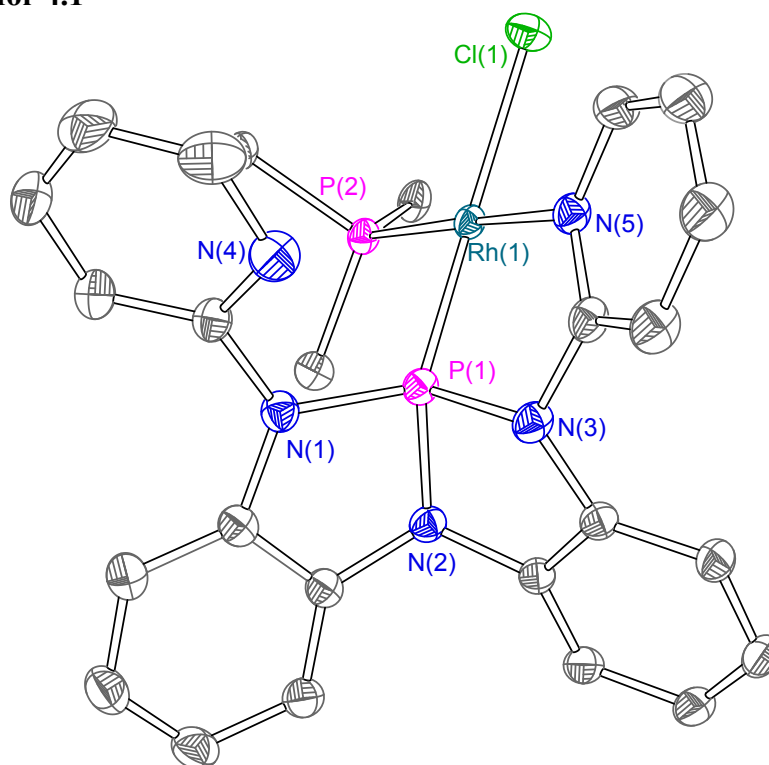


Table C-1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.1**

Identification code	RhCIPPh3L1-1
Empirical formula	C ₄₀ H ₃₁ ClN ₅ P ₂ Rh
Formula weight	782.00
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	10.2353(2)
b/Å	20.3324(5)
c/Å	17.5562(4)
α/°	90
β/°	102.0790(10)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	3572.70(14)
Z	4
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.454
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.679
F(000)	1592.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.13 × 0.12 × 0.1
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2θ range for data collection/°	3.104 to 64.212
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 15, -30 ≤ k ≤ 30, -26 ≤ l ≤ 26
Reflections collected	153844
Independent reflections	12501 [R _{int} = 0.0422, R _{sigma} = 0.0201]
Data/restraints/parameters	12501/0/442
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.130
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0329, wR ₂ = 0.0765
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0378, wR ₂ = 0.0784
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.68/-1.03

Table C-2. Fractional Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.1**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{H} tensor.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> (eq)
Rh1	1933.6(2)	7434.6(2)	2495.1(2)	15.45(3)
Cl1	-350.9(4)	7099.1(2)	2063.2(3)	26.37(9)
P1	3813.7(4)	7884.1(2)	2923.6(2)	16.63(8)
P2	2655.6(4)	6405.5(2)	2816.5(2)	17.41(8)
N1	4466.7(15)	7907.6(7)	3894.9(8)	20.3(3)
N2	5388.4(14)	7814.8(7)	2730.0(8)	18.9(3)
N3	3634.7(15)	8660.9(7)	2483.6(9)	20.7(3)
N4	2651.8(17)	8416.8(8)	4226.1(10)	29.2(3)
N5	1345.8(14)	8445.5(7)	2275.9(8)	19.6(3)
C00B	6400.5(17)	7810.5(8)	3422.8(10)	19.6(3)
C1	5873.8(17)	7869.2(8)	4091.0(10)	21.0(3)
C2	6707(2)	7889.4(10)	4822.5(11)	26.9(4)
C3	8083(2)	7837.8(10)	4875.0(12)	31.0(4)
C4	8599.6(19)	7779.1(10)	4211.4(12)	29.6(4)
C5	7768.3(18)	7763.8(9)	3473.3(11)	24.7(3)
C6	5508.3(16)	8235.8(8)	2100.4(9)	18.9(3)
C7	6456.6(18)	8187.1(9)	1647.2(10)	23.3(3)
C8	6418.6(19)	8646.9(10)	1048.3(11)	27.9(4)
C9	5430(2)	9125.1(10)	909.7(11)	27.3(4)
C10	4463.3(18)	9168.1(9)	1361.3(11)	24.1(3)
C11	4514.8(17)	8722.7(8)	1965.8(10)	19.7(3)
C12	3625.5(18)	7974.5(8)	4434.3(10)	21.0(3)
C13	3792(2)	7593.0(10)	5102.2(11)	29.7(4)
C14	2910(2)	7691.2(13)	5590.7(12)	37.9(5)
C15	1901(2)	8146.7(13)	5397.0(13)	39.5(5)
C16	1803(2)	8492.4(12)	4710.2(15)	38.6(5)
C17	2320.0(18)	8904.4(8)	2313.6(10)	21.2(3)
C18	2049(2)	9576.3(9)	2233.5(12)	27.2(4)
C19	736(2)	9784.0(9)	2115.0(13)	30.9(4)
C20	-259(2)	9321.6(10)	2082.5(13)	31.7(4)
C21	81.2(19)	8664.8(9)	2172.6(12)	26.4(4)
C22	2202.4(19)	5699.0(8)	2146.8(10)	23.2(3)
C23	3073(2)	5163.9(9)	2169.4(12)	29.3(4)
C24	2734(3)	4630.5(10)	1669.5(13)	37.0(5)
C25	1529(3)	4625.5(11)	1138.0(13)	41.0(5)
C26	660(3)	5139.8(11)	1114.4(13)	40.0(5)
C27	977(2)	5679.0(10)	1617.0(12)	30.8(4)
C28	2095.3(17)	6124.9(8)	3687.2(10)	20.1(3)
C29	2381(2)	5495.4(9)	3996.3(11)	26.4(4)
C30	1902(2)	5295.1(10)	4642.8(12)	30.7(4)
C31	1138(2)	5713.1(10)	4990.5(11)	30.7(4)
C32	848(2)	6340.9(11)	4694.7(12)	31.6(4)
C33	1330(2)	6546.1(9)	4044.2(11)	27.1(4)
C34	4474.2(17)	6305.3(8)	3047.6(10)	20.8(3)

C35	5141.8(19)	6328.9(9)	2424.8(11)	25.1(3)
C36	6520(2)	6276.3(10)	2558.5(13)	30.9(4)
C37	7255(2)	6205.0(10)	3317.4(14)	33.8(4)
C38	6618(2)	6184.4(10)	3927.6(13)	31.2(4)
C39	5219.5(19)	6235.1(9)	3803.6(11)	25.4(3)

Table C-3. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.1**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₂₃	U ₁₃	U ₁₂
Rh1	17.38(6)	13.60(5)	15.67(5)	2.67(4)	4.15(4)	0.44(4)
Cl1	19.23(18)	26.8(2)	31.9(2)	-0.58(16)	2.72(15)	-1.71(15)
P1	18.81(18)	12.66(16)	18.61(18)	1.21(13)	4.41(14)	0.60(13)
P2	21.35(19)	13.09(16)	17.54(18)	1.72(13)	3.49(14)	-1.52(14)
N1	21.7(6)	21.3(6)	18.2(6)	-0.7(5)	4.5(5)	1.8(5)
N2	19.8(6)	16.9(6)	20.3(6)	1.3(5)	5.0(5)	-1.0(5)
N3	22.9(7)	15.3(6)	24.8(7)	3.9(5)	7.2(5)	1.4(5)
N4	29.0(8)	26.0(8)	33.6(8)	3.3(6)	8.8(7)	7.0(6)
N5	21.2(6)	17.2(6)	20.9(6)	3.5(5)	5.8(5)	2.6(5)
C00B	21.0(7)	14.3(6)	22.6(7)	2.5(5)	2.3(6)	0.7(5)
C1	21.9(7)	16.8(7)	23.4(8)	0.6(6)	2.9(6)	1.4(6)
C2	28.0(9)	28.6(9)	22.8(8)	0.9(7)	2.4(7)	0.5(7)
C3	28.1(9)	32.0(10)	29.1(9)	3.1(7)	-3.0(7)	0.4(7)
C4	21.6(8)	29.0(9)	36.2(10)	5.1(8)	1.3(7)	1.6(7)
C5	22.0(8)	23.3(8)	29.0(9)	5.5(7)	5.4(7)	1.7(6)
C6	19.9(7)	17.2(7)	18.8(7)	0.4(5)	2.3(6)	-3.3(5)
C7	20.7(7)	26.8(8)	22.5(8)	-1.0(6)	4.8(6)	-3.0(6)
C8	25.1(8)	36.4(10)	23.3(8)	2.2(7)	7.7(7)	-6.3(7)
C9	30.2(9)	30.6(9)	20.9(8)	5.7(7)	4.7(7)	-8.8(7)
C10	25.5(8)	21.2(8)	24.4(8)	5.5(6)	2.7(6)	-3.0(6)
C11	20.4(7)	17.6(7)	20.7(7)	1.4(5)	3.5(6)	-2.8(5)
C12	24.0(8)	20.0(7)	19.2(7)	-1.0(6)	5.2(6)	1.1(6)
C13	31.0(9)	33.4(10)	24.0(8)	6.8(7)	3.8(7)	1.0(8)
C14	38.5(11)	55.1(14)	20.1(9)	2.9(9)	6.0(8)	-8.1(10)
C15	37.7(11)	54.1(14)	31.1(10)	-14.6(10)	17.3(9)	-6.6(10)
C16	31.4(10)	36.9(11)	50.6(13)	-5.3(10)	16.0(10)	8.8(9)
C17	25.3(8)	16.9(7)	22.2(7)	3.4(6)	6.8(6)	3.1(6)
C18	32.8(9)	17.0(7)	33.4(9)	3.4(7)	10.2(8)	4.2(7)
C19	36.3(10)	20.3(8)	38.2(10)	5.6(7)	13.0(8)	9.8(7)
C20	27.2(9)	28.2(9)	41.6(11)	8.5(8)	11.5(8)	10.2(7)
C21	22.5(8)	24.7(8)	32.8(9)	6.8(7)	7.7(7)	4.3(6)
C22	33.8(9)	16.1(7)	19.8(7)	1.0(6)	5.5(7)	-5.7(6)
C23	40.4(11)	17.2(7)	29.2(9)	-1.2(6)	4.9(8)	-2.0(7)
C24	56.2(14)	17.5(8)	37.6(11)	-4.9(7)	10.6(10)	-1.7(8)
C25	64.1(16)	25.7(9)	32.0(10)	-8.6(8)	6.9(10)	-13.6(10)
C26	52.2(14)	33.1(11)	29.9(10)	-6.0(8)	-2.5(9)	-13.2(10)
C27	37.8(10)	24.4(9)	27.8(9)	-1.2(7)	1.6(8)	-6.6(7)

C28	24.3(8)	16.9(7)	18.4(7)	3.2(5)	2.8(6)	-3.9(6)
C29	34.6(10)	18.1(7)	26.0(8)	5.0(6)	4.9(7)	-3.2(7)
C30	39.7(11)	23.5(8)	27.2(9)	9.3(7)	3.6(8)	-6.5(7)
C31	34.0(10)	34.3(10)	23.7(8)	9.1(7)	5.6(7)	-9.5(8)
C32	37.8(11)	34.2(10)	25.3(9)	6.7(7)	12.7(8)	-0.7(8)
C33	35.2(10)	23.1(8)	24.9(8)	5.9(6)	11.1(7)	0.8(7)
C34	23.8(8)	11.4(6)	26.8(8)	-0.2(5)	4.3(6)	1.0(5)
C35	27.8(9)	19.7(7)	28.8(9)	-0.7(6)	7.9(7)	1.4(6)
C36	29.8(9)	22.7(8)	42.8(11)	-5.6(8)	13.8(8)	1.2(7)
C37	25.5(9)	21.8(8)	52.6(13)	-9.2(8)	4.8(8)	5.3(7)
C38	31.1(10)	23.0(8)	35.1(10)	-2.7(7)	-2.7(8)	5.4(7)
C39	28.5(9)	18.6(7)	27.5(8)	-0.1(6)	2.0(7)	2.4(6)

Table C-4. Bond Lengths for 4.1.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Rh1	C11	2.4012(4)	C8	C9	1.388(3)
Rh1	P1	2.1210(4)	C9	C10	1.394(3)
Rh1	P2	2.2513(4)	C10	C11	1.388(2)
Rh1	N5	2.1537(14)	C12	C13	1.386(2)
P1	N1	1.6970(15)	C13	C14	1.384(3)
P1	N2	1.7213(15)	C14	C15	1.376(4)
P1	N3	1.7509(14)	C15	C16	1.381(4)
P2	C22	1.8527(18)	C17	C18	1.395(2)
P2	C28	1.8325(17)	C18	C19	1.382(3)
P2	C34	1.8316(18)	C19	C20	1.379(3)
N1	C1	1.411(2)	C20	C21	1.381(3)
N1	C12	1.413(2)	C22	C23	1.401(3)
N2	C00B	1.423(2)	C22	C27	1.397(3)
N2	C6	1.423(2)	C23	C24	1.392(3)
N3	C11	1.413(2)	C24	C25	1.382(3)
N3	C17	1.406(2)	C25	C26	1.368(4)
N4	C12	1.335(2)	C26	C27	1.402(3)
N4	C16	1.345(3)	C28	C29	1.397(2)
N5	C17	1.357(2)	C28	C33	1.395(3)
N5	C21	1.345(2)	C29	C30	1.388(3)
C00B	C1	1.395(2)	C30	C31	1.381(3)
C00B	C5	1.387(2)	C31	C32	1.387(3)
C1	C2	1.386(2)	C32	C33	1.399(3)
C2	C3	1.397(3)	C34	C35	1.406(3)
C3	C4	1.382(3)	C34	C39	1.393(3)
C4	C5	1.394(3)	C35	C36	1.385(3)
C6	C7	1.382(2)	C36	C37	1.394(3)
C6	C11	1.403(2)	C37	C38	1.367(3)
C7	C8	1.401(3)	C38	C39	1.406(3)

Table C-5. Bond Angles for 4.1.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Rh1	C11	170.299(16)	C9	C8	C7	120.25(17)
P1	Rh1	P2	94.918(16)	C8	C9	C10	121.49(17)
P1	Rh1	N5	81.42(4)	C11	C10	C9	118.44(17)
P2	Rh1	C11	93.556(16)	C6	C11	N3	111.46(14)
N5	Rh1	C11	89.86(4)	C10	C11	N3	128.52(16)
N5	Rh1	P2	175.30(4)	C10	C11	C6	119.96(16)
N1	P1	Rh1	120.39(6)	N4	C12	N1	113.93(15)
N1	P1	N2	90.72(7)	N4	C12	C13	124.14(18)
N1	P1	N3	113.63(7)	C13	C12	N1	121.89(16)
N2	P1	Rh1	135.41(5)	C14	C13	C12	117.55(19)
N2	P1	N3	90.14(7)	C15	C14	C13	119.8(2)
N3	P1	Rh1	103.23(5)	C14	C15	C16	118.2(2)
C22	P2	Rh1	122.42(6)	N4	C16	C15	123.7(2)
C28	P2	Rh1	110.78(6)	N5	C17	N3	115.40(14)
C28	P2	C22	101.98(8)	N5	C17	C18	122.67(17)
C34	P2	Rh1	115.09(5)	C18	C17	N3	121.83(16)
C34	P2	C22	99.33(8)	C19	C18	C17	118.74(18)
C34	P2	C28	105.16(8)	C20	C19	C18	118.99(17)
C1	N1	P1	114.25(12)	C19	C20	C21	119.22(18)
C1	N1	C12	125.14(14)	N5	C21	C20	123.27(18)
C12	N1	P1	120.59(12)	C23	C22	P2	120.72(14)
C00B	N2	P1	112.08(11)	C27	C22	P2	121.05(15)
C6	N2	P1	109.91(11)	C27	C22	C23	118.23(17)
C6	N2	C00B	120.11(14)	C24	C23	C22	120.9(2)
C11	N3	P1	110.02(11)	C25	C24	C23	120.0(2)
C17	N3	P1	114.74(11)	C26	C25	C24	119.8(2)
C17	N3	C11	122.87(14)	C25	C26	C27	121.0(2)
C12	N4	C16	116.59(18)	C22	C27	C26	119.9(2)
C17	N5	Rh1	118.20(11)	C29	C28	P2	122.19(14)
C21	N5	Rh1	124.43(12)	C33	C28	P2	119.14(13)
C21	N5	C17	117.09(15)	C33	C28	C29	118.66(16)
C1	C00B	N2	112.21(15)	C30	C29	C28	120.36(19)
C5	C00B	N2	126.82(16)	C31	C30	C29	120.69(18)
C5	C00B	C1	120.97(16)	C30	C31	C32	119.83(18)
C00B	C1	N1	110.73(15)	C31	C32	C33	119.7(2)
C2	C1	N1	128.54(17)	C28	C33	C32	120.71(17)
C2	C1	C00B	120.72(17)	C35	C34	P2	117.43(14)
C1	C2	C3	118.40(18)	C39	C34	P2	123.44(14)
C4	C3	C2	120.63(18)	C39	C34	C35	119.08(17)
C3	C4	C5	121.27(18)	C36	C35	C34	120.59(18)
C00B	C5	C4	118.00(18)	C35	C36	C37	119.8(2)
C7	C6	N2	126.11(16)	C38	C37	C36	120.11(19)
C7	C6	C11	121.68(16)	C37	C38	C39	120.93(19)
C11	C6	N2	112.20(15)	C34	C39	C38	119.47(19)
C6	C7	C8	118.15(17)				

Table C-6. Torsion Angles for 4.1.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Rh1	P1	N1	C1	146.90(10)	C2	C3	C4	C5	-0.6(3)
Rh1	P1	N1	C12	-34.36(15)	C3	C4	C5	C00B	0.1(3)
Rh1	P1	N2	C00B	-137.16(9)	C5	C00B	C1	N1	-179.90(15)
Rh1	P1	N2	C6	86.56(12)	C5	C00B	C1	C2	0.7(3)
Rh1	P1	N3	C11	-114.90(11)	C6	N2	C00B	C1	130.79(16)
Rh1	P1	N3	C17	28.60(13)	C6	N2	C00B	C5	-48.4(2)
Rh1	P2	C22	C23	149.95(13)	C6	C7	C8	C9	-1.5(3)
Rh1	P2	C22	C27	-31.26(18)	C7	C6	C11	N3	177.95(15)
Rh1	P2	C28	C29	178.28(13)	C7	C6	C11	C10	0.4(3)
Rh1	P2	C28	C33	-0.09(16)	C7	C8	C9	C10	0.7(3)
Rh1	P2	C34	C35	-73.04(14)	C8	C9	C10	C11	0.7(3)
Rh1	P2	C34	C39	104.25(14)	C9	C10	C11	N3	-178.29(17)
Rh1	N5	C17	N3	1.0(2)	C9	C10	C11	C6	-1.2(3)
Rh1	N5	C17	C18	-175.55(14)	C11	N3	C17	N5	118.14(17)
Rh1	N5	C21	C20	175.70(16)	C11	N3	C17	C18	-65.3(2)
P1	N1	C1	C00B	-0.85(18)	C11	C6	C7	C8	1.0(3)
P1	N1	C1	C2	178.49(16)	C12	N1	C1	C00B	-179.53(15)
P1	N1	C12	N4	-42.8(2)	C12	N1	C1	C2	-0.2(3)
P1	N1	C12	C13	135.16(16)	C12	N4	C16	C15	0.6(3)
P1	N2	C00B	C1	-0.52(17)	C12	C13	C14	C15	1.1(3)
P1	N2	C00B	C5	-179.71(15)	C13	C14	C15	C16	0.2(4)
P1	N2	C6	C7	-161.14(14)	C14	C15	C16	N4	-1.1(4)
P1	N2	C6	C11	17.84(17)	C16	N4	C12	N1	178.73(18)
P1	N3	C11	C6	-15.87(17)	C16	N4	C12	C13	0.8(3)
P1	N3	C11	C10	161.38(16)	C17	N3	C11	C6	-155.84(15)
P1	N3	C17	N5	-20.1(2)	C17	N3	C11	C10	21.4(3)
P1	N3	C17	C18	156.42(15)	C17	N5	C21	C20	1.9(3)
P2	C22	C23	C24	179.74(16)	C17	C18	C19	C20	0.2(3)
P2	C22	C27	C26	179.76(16)	C18	C19	C20	C21	0.3(3)
P2	C28	C29	C30	-177.99(15)	C19	C20	C21	N5	-1.4(3)
P2	C28	C33	C32	177.91(16)	C21	N5	C17	N3	175.15(16)
P2	C34	C35	C36	178.08(14)	C21	N5	C17	C18	-1.4(3)
P2	C34	C39	C38	-177.73(14)	C22	P2	C28	C29	46.47(17)
N1	P1	N2	C00B	0.03(12)	C22	P2	C28	C33	-131.90(15)
N1	P1	N2	C6	-136.25(12)	C22	P2	C34	C35	59.55(14)
N1	P1	N3	C11	113.03(12)	C22	P2	C34	C39	-123.16(15)
N1	P1	N3	C17	-103.47(13)	C22	C23	C24	C25	0.4(3)
N1	C1	C2	C3	179.59(18)	C23	C22	C27	C26	-1.4(3)
N1	C12	C13	C14	-179.42(18)	C23	C24	C25	C26	-1.2(4)
N2	P1	N1	C1	0.47(13)	C24	C25	C26	C27	0.7(4)
N2	P1	N1	C12	179.21(13)	C25	C26	C27	C22	0.6(3)
N2	P1	N3	C11	22.17(12)	C27	C22	C23	C24	0.9(3)
N2	P1	N3	C17	165.67(13)	C28	P2	C22	C23	-85.69(16)
N2	C00B	C1	N1	0.85(19)	C28	P2	C22	C27	93.10(16)
N2	C00B	C1	C2	-178.55(16)	C28	P2	C34	C35	164.77(13)
N2	C00B	C5	C4	178.96(17)	C28	P2	C34	C39	-17.95(16)

N2	C6	C7	C8	179.84(16)	C28	C29	C30	C31	0.0(3)
N2	C6	C11	N3	-1.1(2)	C29	C28	C33	C32	-0.5(3)
N2	C6	C11	C10	-178.60(15)	C29	C30	C31	C32	-0.3(3)
N3	P1	N1	C1	-90.00(13)	C30	C31	C32	C33	0.2(3)
N3	P1	N1	C12	88.74(14)	C31	C32	C33	C28	0.2(3)
N3	P1	N2	C00B	113.66(12)	C33	C28	C29	C30	0.4(3)
N3	P1	N2	C6	-22.62(12)	C34	P2	C22	C23	22.12(17)
N3	C17	C18	C19	-175.96(18)	C34	P2	C22	C27	-159.10(16)
N4	C12	C13	C14	-1.7(3)	C34	P2	C28	C29	-56.78(16)
N5	C17	C18	C19	0.3(3)	C34	P2	C28	C33	124.84(15)
C00B	N2	C6	C7	66.6(2)	C34	C35	C36	C37	-0.5(3)
C00B	N2	C6	C11	-114.40(17)	C35	C34	C39	C38	-0.5(3)
C00B	C1	C2	C3	-1.1(3)	C35	C36	C37	C38	0.3(3)
C1	N1	C12	N4	135.77(17)	C36	C37	C38	C39	-0.1(3)
C1	N1	C12	C13	-46.2(3)	C37	C38	C39	C34	0.2(3)
C1	C00B	C5	C4	-0.2(3)	C39	C34	C35	C36	0.7(3)
C1	C2	C3	C4	1.1(3)					

Table C-7. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for **4.1**.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H2	6350.06	7937.28	5277.4	32
H3	8670.24	7843.14	5371.85	37
H4	9539.48	7748.64	4259.05	36
H5	8127.42	7722.63	3018.49	30
H7	7116.23	7851.3	1738.89	28
H8	7072.26	8631.26	736.12	33
H9	5411.13	9430.09	497.57	33
H10	3785.36	9494.6	1257.75	29
H13	4487	7275.92	5220.3	36
H14	3000.63	7444.73	6058.57	46
H15	1288.32	8221.28	5726.6	47
H16	1096.09	8801.01	4571.72	46
H18	2753.61	9885.17	2259.92	33
H19	522.98	10238.45	2056.85	37
H20	-1168.64	9453.3	1999.16	38
H21	-612.54	8352.15	2160.97	32
H23	3905.19	5165.06	2530.82	35
H24	3331.98	4269.99	1693.76	44
H25	1305.39	4265.74	789.87	49
H26	-170.88	5131.52	751.87	48
H27	359.2	6030.41	1597.29	37
H29	2905.15	5202.74	3762.69	32
H30	2102.47	4865.97	4848.26	37
H31	810.78	5570.86	5431.17	37
H32	324.97	6630.65	4932.85	38
H33	1133.91	6977	3843.41	32

H35	4642.85	6381.32	1907.6	30
H36	6963.01	6288.87	2134.27	37
H37	8201.03	6170.68	3410.65	41
H38	7126.77	6135.19	4442.86	37
H39	4786.32	6221.61	4232.01	30

Structural Data for 4.3

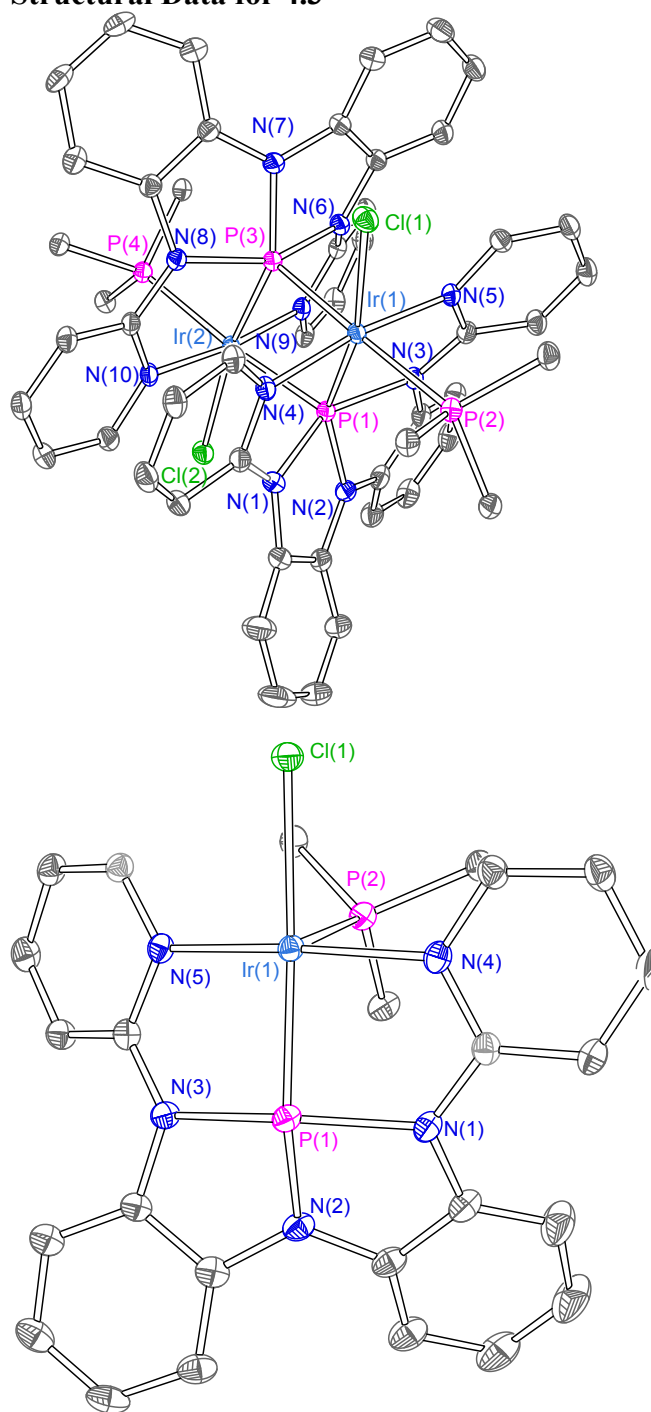


Table C-8. Crystal data and structure refinement for 4.3.

Identification code	Irdimer-a
Empirical formula	C ₄₀ H ₃₁ ClIrN ₅ P ₂
Formula weight	871.29
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	13.0950(5)
b/Å	14.8808(6)
c/Å	20.8072(8)
α/°	71.7350(10)
β/°	87.7050(10)
γ/°	73.9020(10)
Volume/Å ³	3694.4(3)
Z	4
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.566
μ/mm ⁻¹	3.808
F(000)	1720.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.225 × 0.07 × 0.015
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2θ range for data collection/°	3.002 to 64.22
Index ranges	-19 ≤ h ≤ 18, -22 ≤ k ≤ 22, -31 ≤ l ≤ 31
Reflections collected	290851
Independent reflections	25867 [R _{int} = 0.0528, R _{sigma} = 0.0274]
Data/restraints/parameters	25867/0/883
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.036
Final R indexes [I >= 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0257, wR ₂ = 0.0486
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0361, wR ₂ = 0.0517
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	2.02/-1.58

¹_{SEP}

Table C-9. Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for 4.3. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Ir1	7700.1(2)	7227.5(2)	7375.7(2)	12.62(2)
Ir2	5167.9(2)	7229.0(2)	8199.4(2)	13.13(2)
Cl2	4100.1(4)	6031.7(4)	8333.4(3)	19.28(10)
Cl1	9022.4(4)	8133.7(4)	7514.0(3)	18.58(9)
P3	6408.1(4)	8090.9(4)	7972.6(3)	13.59(9)
P1	6310.4(4)	6553.0(4)	7443.0(3)	14.02(10)
P4	4023.4(4)	8068.3(4)	8939.2(3)	15.39(10)
P2	9064.8(4)	6370.3(4)	6754.3(3)	15.46(10)
N5	7103.8(14)	8234.5(13)	6448.4(8)	14.6(3)
N9	6146.3(14)	6297.9(13)	9040.6(8)	15.1(3)
N8	5470.4(14)	9103.6(13)	7240.0(8)	15.1(3)
N10	4174.1(14)	8275.8(13)	7415.2(8)	15.7(3)

N3	5755.2(14)	7471.2(13)	6550.1(8)	15.1(3)
N7	6775.5(15)	9126.8(13)	8025.4(9)	16.1(3)
N4	8345.8(14)	6071.8(13)	8238.8(8)	15.5(3)
N6	6960.6(14)	7547.4(13)	8888.0(8)	15.2(3)
N1	7137.8(15)	5310.4(13)	8006.6(9)	16.8(3)
N2	5706.4(15)	5813.8(13)	7159.5(9)	17.1(3)
C17	7586.0(17)	8921.9(15)	6093.9(10)	16.4(4)
C69	4613.3(17)	7886.3(16)	9769.8(10)	16.6(4)
C29	10232.7(17)	5555.7(16)	7303.6(11)	18.2(4)
C58	4450.6(17)	9127.5(16)	7115.9(10)	16.5(4)
C18	7979.9(17)	5255.8(15)	8403.7(10)	16.2(4)
C56	6606.0(18)	4819.0(17)	9992.9(11)	19.9(4)
C53	6874.0(17)	6638.5(15)	9272.7(10)	15.0(4)
C63	3621.1(19)	9408.2(16)	8539.1(10)	19.9(4)
C19	8450.6(18)	4436.8(16)	8970.5(11)	19.4(4)
C55	7345.6(18)	5157.6(17)	10237.1(11)	19.5(4)
C42	7165.9(17)	9105.7(16)	8645.5(11)	17.0(4)
C54	7509.7(17)	6047.7(16)	9867.3(10)	17.4(4)
C16	7326.5(18)	9461.5(16)	5425.0(11)	19.4(4)
C30	10217.5(19)	4583.9(17)	7646.0(11)	21.5(4)
C13	6267.9(17)	8106.8(15)	6152.1(10)	15.8(4)
C34	11104.4(19)	5853.2(18)	7433.0(11)	22.5(5)
C48	6645.6(18)	9908.3(15)	7419.6(10)	17.4(4)
C2	4817.2(18)	6327.6(17)	6707.4(10)	18.7(4)
C1	4865.6(17)	7280.1(16)	6327.4(10)	16.8(4)
C41	7262.6(17)	8195.7(16)	9154.1(10)	15.8(4)
C57	6052.5(18)	5388.4(16)	9389.8(11)	18.5(4)
C6	4034.4(18)	7902.9(18)	5861.4(11)	20.8(4)
C21	9710.2(18)	5251.9(17)	9132.0(11)	19.9(4)
C5	3177.3(19)	7561.2(19)	5767.8(11)	24.4(5)
C61	2429.5(18)	9015.1(18)	6860.0(11)	22.7(5)
C59	3662.5(18)	9973.5(17)	6733.6(11)	20.1(4)
C8	6071.8(19)	4792.8(17)	7426.4(11)	19.7(4)
C70	4731(2)	8652.9(17)	9983.7(11)	22.5(4)
C7	6916.8(19)	4487.5(16)	7909.3(11)	20.3(4)
C46	7489.3(18)	8107.0(18)	9825.8(11)	21.3(4)
C35	9530.5(17)	7210.6(16)	6022.4(11)	19.0(4)
C62	3201.0(17)	8223.1(17)	7254.9(10)	19.1(4)
C36	9235(2)	7275.0(18)	5369.5(11)	25.2(5)
C77	1036.7(19)	7654.5(18)	8924.8(12)	25.1(5)
C49	7228.8(19)	10594.0(17)	7225.8(11)	21.6(4)
C20	9323.6(19)	4430.6(17)	9318.1(11)	21.6(4)
C47	5878.0(17)	9913.5(15)	6970.0(10)	16.5(4)
C43	7325(2)	9896.6(18)	8807.7(12)	23.2(5)
C74	4858.0(18)	6933.0(16)	10231.9(11)	19.3(4)
C22	9182.2(17)	6058.1(16)	8609.0(10)	18.0(4)
C78	593.9(19)	7914.0(18)	9477.3(13)	26.1(5)
C31	11057(2)	3930.7(18)	8094.2(12)	25.8(5)

C60	2660.2(19)	9918.9(18)	6617.7(11)	23.2(5)
C75	2719.4(17)	7867.3(16)	9196.8(11)	18.0(4)
C40	10086.9(18)	7859.7(17)	6095.2(12)	22.1(4)
C9	5762(2)	4109.8(18)	7209.0(12)	26.4(5)
C14	6017.1(18)	8606.2(16)	5452.1(10)	18.8(4)
C64	4399(2)	9910.1(17)	8389.6(11)	22.6(5)
C65	4130(2)	10920.3(19)	8049.5(12)	29.9(6)
C12	7474(2)	3492.7(18)	8147.7(14)	33.6(6)
C15	6544.9(18)	9271.5(17)	5095.7(11)	21.2(4)
C80	2271.5(19)	8095.9(18)	9770.7(12)	23.8(5)
C3	3930.7(19)	6019.4(19)	6641.6(12)	23.3(5)
C23	8804.1(19)	5516.7(17)	6351.9(11)	20.4(4)
C52	5688.1(19)	10609.1(16)	6327.6(11)	20.3(4)
C4	3117.3(19)	6636(2)	6160.4(12)	25.5(5)
C33	11944.5(19)	5197(2)	7880.1(12)	27.3(5)
C50	7010(2)	11304.3(17)	6587.7(12)	24.9(5)
C32	11919.9(19)	4240(2)	8209.0(12)	28.4(5)
C44	7615(2)	9772.1(18)	9475.1(13)	26.1(5)
C73	5207.5(19)	6747.0(17)	10895.5(11)	21.9(4)
C51	6246(2)	11315.1(17)	6142.7(12)	23.6(5)
C79	1215(2)	8121.6(19)	9903.8(13)	28.0(5)
C39	10349(2)	8533.1(18)	5525.0(13)	28.0(5)
C76	2089.5(18)	7631.3(18)	8784.5(11)	22.2(4)
C68	2565(2)	9945(2)	8350.8(15)	36.8(7)
C72	5330.5(19)	7512.6(18)	11100.5(11)	23.7(5)
C24	7782(2)	5492(2)	6245.0(14)	37.5(7)
C45	7684(2)	8898.6(19)	9978.3(12)	25.0(5)
C66	3086(3)	11442(2)	7863.6(14)	40.1(7)
C11	7136(3)	2815(2)	7934.7(16)	41.5(7)
C38	10066(2)	8576.9(19)	4878.3(13)	32.8(6)
C10	6290(3)	3117(2)	7474.4(14)	34.1(6)
C71	5095(2)	8458.3(19)	10646.3(12)	27.8(5)
C37	9502(2)	7954.6(19)	4804.0(12)	31.7(6)
C28	9654(2)	4910.3(19)	6116.9(13)	29.8(5)
C67	2308(3)	10956(2)	8014.5(18)	50.9(9)
C27	9469(3)	4284(2)	5793.0(15)	39.9(7)
C26	8447(3)	4244(3)	5704.3(17)	50.8(9)
C25	7599(3)	4846(3)	5928.3(19)	59.9(11)

Table C-10. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.3**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^2U_{11}+2hka*b*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Ir1	14.86(4)	12.89(4)	9.90(3)	-2.24(3)	0.12(3)	-5.02(3)
Ir2	15.55(4)	14.75(4)	9.75(3)	-2.92(3)	0.45(3)	-6.33(3)
Cl2	22.6(2)	21.9(2)	16.1(2)	-4.46(18)	0.48(18)	-12.3(2)
Cl1	19.1(2)	19.0(2)	17.8(2)	-3.24(18)	-1.15(18)	-8.19(19)

P3	16.8(2)	13.5(2)	11.1(2)	-3.52(18)	0.97(18)	-5.76(19)
P1	17.6(2)	14.6(2)	11.1(2)	-3.91(18)	1.05(18)	-6.62(19)
P4	17.5(2)	16.4(2)	13.0(2)	-4.56(19)	1.17(19)	-6.0(2)
P2	17.3(2)	15.8(2)	13.3(2)	-4.59(19)	2.36(19)	-4.9(2)
N5	17.4(8)	14.6(8)	10.5(7)	-2.6(6)	0.2(6)	-3.9(6)
N9	18.2(8)	17.3(8)	9.9(7)	-2.9(6)	1.3(6)	-6.7(7)
N8	17.9(8)	14.0(8)	12.3(7)	-2.2(6)	-0.6(6)	-5.0(7)
N10	17.7(8)	17.6(8)	10.6(7)	-3.4(6)	0.4(6)	-4.3(7)
N3	17.8(8)	17.2(8)	11.2(7)	-3.5(6)	-0.3(6)	-7.1(7)
N7	20.2(9)	15.0(8)	14.1(8)	-3.9(6)	-0.8(6)	-7.1(7)
N4	18.5(8)	15.2(8)	11.3(7)	-2.4(6)	1.4(6)	-4.4(7)
N6	19.4(8)	16.5(8)	11.6(7)	-4.1(6)	0.2(6)	-8.1(7)
N1	21.1(9)	13.0(8)	15.7(8)	-3.0(6)	0.5(7)	-5.5(7)
N2	22.7(9)	17.9(9)	14.0(8)	-5.8(7)	-0.1(7)	-9.7(7)
C17	16.8(9)	15.4(9)	16.1(9)	-3.6(7)	2.2(7)	-4.8(8)
C69	17.3(10)	19.6(10)	14.1(9)	-6.4(8)	1.4(7)	-5.9(8)
C29	18.4(10)	19.6(10)	15.4(9)	-4.5(8)	1.9(7)	-4.5(8)
C58	19.9(10)	18.7(10)	11.9(8)	-5.8(7)	1.8(7)	-5.9(8)
C18	17.0(9)	16.4(9)	13.5(9)	-4.0(7)	1.6(7)	-3.2(8)
C56	22.7(11)	18.8(10)	16.2(9)	-1.3(8)	2.5(8)	-7.6(8)
C53	17.8(9)	17.1(9)	10.7(8)	-4.0(7)	1.9(7)	-6.4(8)
C63	28.5(12)	18.5(10)	12.7(9)	-3.7(8)	-1.1(8)	-7.5(9)
C19	23.8(11)	15.8(10)	16.0(9)	-1.8(8)	1.6(8)	-5.2(8)
C55	22.1(10)	21.1(10)	12.2(9)	-2.2(8)	1.2(8)	-4.7(8)
C42	17.7(10)	19.2(10)	16.3(9)	-7.9(8)	1.3(7)	-6.3(8)
C54	18.4(10)	20.1(10)	12.7(9)	-3.7(7)	-0.8(7)	-5.6(8)
C16	21.6(10)	17.7(10)	15.8(9)	-0.9(8)	3.7(8)	-5.9(8)
C30	22.9(11)	20.8(11)	20.1(10)	-5.7(8)	0.5(8)	-5.6(9)
C13	17.5(9)	16.2(9)	12.9(9)	-4.9(7)	1.5(7)	-3.0(8)
C34	21.8(11)	25.6(12)	18.8(10)	-3.6(9)	0.5(8)	-8.3(9)
C48	22.6(10)	13.8(9)	15.5(9)	-4.0(7)	2.9(8)	-5.7(8)
C2	20.7(10)	24.5(11)	13.8(9)	-8.5(8)	1.7(7)	-7.9(9)
C1	17.2(10)	21.3(10)	13.1(9)	-5.8(8)	1.0(7)	-6.9(8)
C41	15.6(9)	17.5(10)	15.5(9)	-5.8(7)	1.1(7)	-5.7(8)
C57	21.1(10)	19.3(10)	16.1(9)	-4.4(8)	2.9(8)	-8.6(8)
C6	20.8(11)	26.3(11)	16.9(10)	-8.1(8)	0.9(8)	-7.6(9)
C21	17.8(10)	23.9(11)	14.6(9)	-2.7(8)	-1.3(7)	-3.9(8)
C5	19.8(11)	38.1(14)	16.8(10)	-10.2(9)	-1.1(8)	-8.3(10)
C61	16.5(10)	31.5(12)	18.1(10)	-5.8(9)	0.1(8)	-5.6(9)
C59	20.3(10)	21.2(11)	15.0(9)	-1.9(8)	0.6(8)	-4.2(8)
C8	26.3(11)	20.2(10)	16.2(9)	-6.7(8)	4.4(8)	-11.3(9)
C70	30.5(12)	18.4(10)	19.3(10)	-6.4(8)	-0.8(9)	-6.9(9)
C7	27.7(11)	17.0(10)	17.6(10)	-4.9(8)	2.4(8)	-9.3(9)
C46	23.1(11)	25.1(11)	16.9(10)	-8.1(8)	0.9(8)	-7.0(9)
C35	18.3(10)	19.5(10)	16.0(9)	-3.5(8)	4.6(8)	-3.1(8)
C62	18.5(10)	26.5(11)	14.3(9)	-7.7(8)	3.8(7)	-8.6(9)
C36	33.3(13)	21.8(11)	17.5(10)	-4.6(9)	4.3(9)	-5.2(10)
C77	22.8(11)	27.9(12)	24.9(11)	-3.4(9)	-0.2(9)	-13.1(10)

C49	26.8(12)	19.2(10)	21.0(10)	-6.5(8)	2.5(9)	-9.9(9)
C20	22.9(11)	19.9(10)	15.5(9)	0.1(8)	-0.2(8)	-2.2(9)
C47	19.8(10)	13.7(9)	15.2(9)	-4.3(7)	3.3(7)	-3.9(8)
C43	29.2(12)	21.2(11)	22.5(11)	-9.6(9)	1.4(9)	-9.2(9)
C74	23.8(11)	18.7(10)	17.5(10)	-5.7(8)	1.7(8)	-9.4(8)
C22	18.4(10)	20.0(10)	13.8(9)	-3.1(8)	-0.4(7)	-5.0(8)
C78	18.1(11)	22.2(11)	31.2(12)	0.1(9)	4.7(9)	-5.1(9)
C31	26.8(12)	20.2(11)	23.4(11)	-2.4(9)	-0.2(9)	-0.5(9)
C60	20.3(11)	25.8(12)	16.8(10)	-2.3(8)	-1.3(8)	-0.8(9)
C75	17.4(10)	17.9(10)	17.1(9)	-3.5(8)	1.3(7)	-4.5(8)
C40	20.9(11)	20.3(11)	21.7(10)	-3.7(8)	2.9(8)	-3.6(9)
C9	36.6(14)	24.2(12)	24.9(11)	-11.2(9)	3.5(10)	-15.0(10)
C14	20.3(10)	21.8(10)	13.4(9)	-3.4(8)	-1.0(7)	-6.8(8)
C64	33.1(13)	22.5(11)	17.7(10)	-10.5(8)	7.3(9)	-12.6(10)
C65	52.9(17)	26.3(12)	18.6(11)	-10.0(9)	9.3(11)	-21.6(12)
C12	49.0(17)	17.9(11)	32.3(13)	-6.3(10)	-8.7(12)	-7.1(11)
C15	23.1(11)	22.8(11)	13.2(9)	-1.5(8)	0.4(8)	-4.0(9)
C80	22.6(11)	26.8(12)	24.8(11)	-12.2(9)	3.3(9)	-7.2(9)
C3	27.0(12)	29.4(12)	20.0(10)	-10.3(9)	3.0(9)	-15.4(10)
C23	27.9(12)	21.1(11)	15.3(9)	-6.7(8)	2.5(8)	-11.1(9)
C52	25.2(11)	17.9(10)	15.5(9)	-3.1(8)	1.4(8)	-5.0(9)
C4	21.3(11)	40.9(14)	22.6(11)	-14.7(10)	3.4(9)	-16.8(10)
C33	19.0(11)	38.3(14)	24.2(11)	-7.4(10)	0.4(9)	-10.1(10)
C50	29.7(12)	18.2(11)	26.6(11)	-4.3(9)	5.7(9)	-10.3(9)
C32	19.5(11)	34.1(14)	23.2(11)	-4.3(10)	-1.9(9)	1.2(10)
C44	31.9(13)	25.7(12)	28.5(12)	-17.5(10)	1.0(10)	-10.1(10)
C73	25.5(11)	22.0(11)	15.9(10)	-3.6(8)	0.2(8)	-5.3(9)
C51	30.2(12)	18.0(10)	19.0(10)	-1.0(8)	4.6(9)	-6.8(9)
C79	27.0(12)	29.1(13)	28.4(12)	-10.2(10)	7.2(10)	-8.3(10)
C39	24.3(12)	21.2(11)	32.5(13)	-2.4(10)	8.2(10)	-5.0(9)
C76	19.0(10)	27.4(12)	18.9(10)	-4.7(9)	-0.4(8)	-7.3(9)
C68	33.7(14)	23.8(13)	44.1(16)	3.5(11)	-15.7(12)	-8.1(11)
C72	25.4(12)	30.1(12)	15.7(10)	-8.1(9)	-1.2(8)	-6.8(10)
C24	33.7(14)	64(2)	36.7(15)	-36.1(15)	14.6(12)	-27.1(14)
C45	30.9(13)	30.2(12)	21.0(11)	-16.3(10)	0.4(9)	-10.0(10)
C66	67(2)	20.8(12)	28.4(13)	3.4(10)	-14.4(13)	-16.3(13)
C11	66(2)	16.5(12)	43.5(17)	-8.4(11)	-5.1(15)	-13.0(13)
C38	37.5(15)	24.7(12)	26.1(12)	0.2(10)	14.3(11)	-3.9(11)
C10	53.2(18)	24.8(13)	34.0(14)	-15.2(11)	5.1(12)	-20.1(12)
C71	40.0(14)	26.2(12)	21.5(11)	-11.0(9)	-2.8(10)	-11.7(11)
C37	46.2(16)	26.6(13)	16.2(10)	-4.4(9)	7.3(10)	-4.0(11)
C28	34.1(14)	28.8(13)	26.4(12)	-13.4(10)	-1.0(10)	-2.8(11)
C67	51(2)	26.8(15)	61(2)	6.6(14)	-29.7(17)	-7.2(14)
C27	59(2)	31.0(14)	32.9(14)	-20.3(12)	5.2(13)	-5.5(14)
C26	76(3)	60(2)	45.6(18)	-38.1(17)	21.8(17)	-43(2)
C25	55(2)	109(3)	62(2)	-64(2)	29.9(18)	-58(2)

Table C-11. Bond Lengths for 4.3.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ir1	C11	2.5451(5)	C16	C15	1.391(3)
Ir1	P3	2.3838(5)	C30	C31	1.394(3)
Ir1	P1	2.2899(5)	C13	C14	1.416(3)
Ir1	P2	2.4652(6)	C34	C33	1.395(3)
Ir1	N5	2.0584(17)	C48	C49	1.392(3)
Ir1	N4	2.0681(17)	C48	C47	1.397(3)
Ir2	C12	2.4992(5)	C2	C1	1.408(3)
Ir2	P3	2.2846(5)	C2	C3	1.387(3)
Ir2	P1	2.3869(5)	C1	C6	1.395(3)
Ir2	P4	2.4815(6)	C41	C46	1.398(3)
Ir2	N9	2.0736(17)	C6	C5	1.397(3)
Ir2	N10	2.0580(17)	C21	C20	1.390(3)
P3	N8	1.9458(18)	C21	C22	1.372(3)
P3	N7	1.7724(18)	C5	C4	1.386(4)
P3	N6	1.9042(17)	C61	C62	1.373(3)
P1	N3	1.9527(18)	C61	C60	1.394(3)
P1	N1	1.8973(18)	C59	C60	1.373(3)
P1	N2	1.7635(18)	C8	C7	1.402(3)
P4	C69	1.831(2)	C8	C9	1.390(3)
P4	C63	1.833(2)	C70	C71	1.392(3)
P4	C75	1.845(2)	C7	C12	1.393(3)
P2	C29	1.833(2)	C46	C45	1.400(3)
P2	C35	1.846(2)	C35	C36	1.394(3)
P2	C23	1.833(2)	C35	C40	1.406(3)
N5	C17	1.355(3)	C36	C37	1.396(3)
N5	C13	1.363(3)	C77	C78	1.381(4)
N9	C53	1.362(3)	C77	C76	1.391(3)
N9	C57	1.358(3)	C49	C50	1.395(3)
N8	C58	1.359(3)	C47	C52	1.392(3)
N8	C47	1.400(3)	C43	C44	1.396(3)
N10	C58	1.366(3)	C74	C73	1.390(3)
N10	C62	1.359(3)	C78	C79	1.384(4)
N3	C13	1.359(3)	C31	C32	1.388(4)
N3	C1	1.401(3)	C75	C80	1.405(3)
N7	C42	1.395(3)	C75	C76	1.395(3)
N7	C48	1.400(3)	C40	C39	1.394(3)
N4	C18	1.367(3)	C9	C10	1.385(4)
N4	C22	1.356(3)	C14	C15	1.373(3)
N6	C53	1.372(3)	C64	C65	1.394(3)
N6	C41	1.399(3)	C65	C66	1.374(4)
N1	C18	1.373(3)	C12	C11	1.397(4)
N1	C7	1.407(3)	C80	C79	1.392(3)
N2	C2	1.403(3)	C3	C4	1.395(3)
N2	C8	1.391(3)	C23	C24	1.378(4)
C17	C16	1.372(3)	C23	C28	1.403(3)
C69	C70	1.395(3)	C52	C51	1.392(3)

C69	C74	1.399(3)	C33	C32	1.382(4)
C29	C30	1.403(3)	C50	C51	1.383(4)
C29	C34	1.397(3)	C44	C45	1.372(4)
C58	C59	1.414(3)	C73	C72	1.385(3)
C18	C19	1.413(3)	C39	C38	1.387(4)
C56	C55	1.386(3)	C68	C67	1.394(4)
C56	C57	1.373(3)	C72	C71	1.385(3)
C53	C54	1.411(3)	C24	C25	1.398(4)
C63	C64	1.394(3)	C66	C67	1.378(5)
C63	C68	1.392(4)	C11	C10	1.373(4)
C19	C20	1.373(3)	C38	C37	1.380(4)
C55	C54	1.378(3)	C28	C27	1.383(4)
C42	C41	1.410(3)	C27	C26	1.378(5)
C42	C43	1.390(3)	C26	C25	1.387(5)

Table C-12. Bond Angles for 4.3.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P3	Ir1	C11	91.398(18)	N1	C18	C19	124.3(2)
P3	Ir1	P2	178.343(19)	C57	C56	C55	118.7(2)
P1	Ir1	C11	166.608(18)	N9	C53	N6	116.35(18)
P1	Ir1	P3	75.666(19)	N9	C53	C54	119.84(19)
P1	Ir1	P2	105.952(19)	N6	C53	C54	123.78(19)
P2	Ir1	C11	87.008(18)	C64	C63	P4	119.26(18)
N5	Ir1	C11	93.09(5)	C68	C63	P4	122.41(19)
N5	Ir1	P3	92.72(5)	C68	C63	C64	118.3(2)
N5	Ir1	P1	91.01(5)	C20	C19	C18	120.1(2)
N5	Ir1	P2	86.91(5)	C54	C55	C56	119.3(2)
N5	Ir1	N4	172.10(7)	N7	C42	C41	112.42(18)
N4	Ir1	C11	91.20(5)	C43	C42	N7	126.7(2)
N4	Ir1	P3	93.81(5)	C43	C42	C41	120.3(2)
N4	Ir1	P1	86.31(5)	C55	C54	C53	120.1(2)
N4	Ir1	P2	86.68(5)	C17	C16	C15	117.8(2)
P3	Ir2	C12	167.156(19)	C31	C30	C29	120.9(2)
P3	Ir2	P1	75.702(19)	N5	C13	C14	118.57(19)
P3	Ir2	P4	99.819(19)	N3	C13	N5	116.98(18)
P1	Ir2	C12	91.840(18)	N3	C13	C14	124.40(19)
P1	Ir2	P4	174.970(19)	C33	C34	C29	120.9(2)
P4	Ir2	C12	92.749(18)	C49	C48	N7	127.2(2)
N9	Ir2	C12	91.25(5)	C49	C48	C47	120.2(2)
N9	Ir2	P3	86.28(5)	C47	C48	N7	112.49(18)
N9	Ir2	P1	92.56(5)	N2	C2	C1	111.90(19)
N9	Ir2	P4	89.40(5)	C3	C2	N2	127.5(2)
N10	Ir2	C12	92.76(5)	C3	C2	C1	120.5(2)
N10	Ir2	P3	90.91(5)	N3	C1	C2	109.96(18)
N10	Ir2	P1	92.41(5)	C6	C1	N3	130.1(2)
N10	Ir2	P4	85.32(5)	C6	C1	C2	119.6(2)
N10	Ir2	N9	173.52(7)	N6	C41	C42	110.19(17)

Ir2	P3	Ir1	103.67(2)	C46	C41	N6	130.0(2)
N8	P3	Ir1	102.33(6)	C46	C41	C42	119.2(2)
N8	P3	Ir2	89.85(6)	N9	C57	C56	123.0(2)
N7	P3	Ir1	109.52(6)	C1	C6	C5	119.3(2)
N7	P3	Ir2	146.74(7)	C22	C21	C20	118.1(2)
N7	P3	N8	81.30(8)	C4	C5	C6	120.6(2)
N7	P3	N6	82.44(8)	C62	C61	C60	117.9(2)
N6	P3	Ir1	104.01(6)	C60	C59	C58	120.5(2)
N6	P3	Ir2	91.67(6)	N2	C8	C7	112.23(19)
N6	P3	N8	152.45(8)	C9	C8	N2	126.7(2)
Ir1	P1	Ir2	103.41(2)	C9	C8	C7	120.7(2)
N3	P1	Ir1	89.74(6)	C71	C70	C69	119.8(2)
N3	P1	Ir2	103.37(6)	C8	C7	N1	110.29(19)
N1	P1	Ir1	91.98(6)	C12	C7	N1	130.2(2)
N1	P1	Ir2	104.19(6)	C12	C7	C8	119.0(2)
N1	P1	N3	151.17(8)	C41	C46	C45	119.8(2)
N2	P1	Ir1	147.66(7)	C36	C35	P2	118.96(18)
N2	P1	Ir2	108.84(7)	C36	C35	C40	118.3(2)
N2	P1	N3	80.75(8)	C40	C35	P2	122.49(17)
N2	P1	N1	82.53(8)	N10	C62	C61	123.4(2)
C69	P4	Ir2	116.59(7)	C35	C36	C37	120.7(2)
C69	P4	C63	104.33(10)	C78	C77	C76	120.4(2)
C69	P4	C75	99.49(10)	C48	C49	C50	119.1(2)
C63	P4	Ir2	111.15(7)	C19	C20	C21	119.8(2)
C63	P4	C75	99.96(10)	C48	C47	N8	110.60(18)
C75	P4	Ir2	122.68(7)	C52	C47	N8	129.0(2)
C29	P2	Ir1	112.06(7)	C52	C47	C48	120.1(2)
C29	P2	C35	107.85(10)	C42	C43	C44	119.4(2)
C29	P2	C23	99.72(11)	C73	C74	C69	121.0(2)
C35	P2	Ir1	113.70(7)	N4	C22	C21	123.4(2)
C23	P2	Ir1	121.95(8)	C77	C78	C79	119.5(2)
C23	P2	C35	99.79(10)	C32	C31	C30	120.0(2)
C17	N5	Ir1	122.84(14)	C59	C60	C61	119.6(2)
C17	N5	C13	119.57(17)	C80	C75	P4	119.56(17)
C13	N5	Ir1	117.03(14)	C76	C75	P4	121.67(17)
C53	N9	Ir2	118.26(14)	C76	C75	C80	118.1(2)
C57	N9	Ir2	122.84(15)	C39	C40	C35	120.3(2)
C57	N9	C53	118.80(18)	C10	C9	C8	119.7(2)
C58	N8	P3	123.82(14)	C15	C14	C13	120.5(2)
C58	N8	C47	123.31(18)	C63	C64	C65	120.9(2)
C47	N8	P3	111.16(14)	C66	C65	C64	120.3(3)
C58	N10	Ir2	116.96(14)	C7	C12	C11	119.4(3)
C62	N10	Ir2	123.32(15)	C14	C15	C16	119.8(2)
C62	N10	C58	118.96(18)	C79	C80	C75	120.4(2)
C13	N3	P1	123.76(14)	C2	C3	C4	119.4(2)
C13	N3	C1	123.95(17)	C24	C23	P2	121.24(19)
C1	N3	P1	111.50(13)	C24	C23	C28	119.1(2)
C42	N7	P3	119.11(14)	C28	C23	P2	119.61(19)

C42	N7	C48	125.57(18)	C51	C52	C47	119.6(2)
C48	N7	P3	115.32(14)	C5	C4	C3	120.3(2)
C18	N4	Ir1	118.56(14)	C32	C33	C34	120.2(2)
C22	N4	Ir1	122.23(14)	C51	C50	C49	120.8(2)
C22	N4	C18	118.93(18)	C33	C32	C31	119.9(2)
C53	N6	P3	119.71(14)	C45	C44	C43	120.8(2)
C53	N6	C41	123.80(17)	C72	C73	C74	119.6(2)
C41	N6	P3	115.50(14)	C50	C51	C52	120.1(2)
C18	N1	P1	120.00(14)	C78	C79	C80	120.6(2)
C18	N1	C7	124.16(18)	C38	C39	C40	120.8(3)
C7	N1	P1	115.24(14)	C77	C76	C75	120.9(2)
C2	N2	P1	115.43(15)	C63	C68	C67	120.1(3)
C8	N2	P1	119.63(15)	C73	C72	C71	119.9(2)
C8	N2	C2	124.74(18)	C23	C24	C25	120.4(3)
N5	C17	C16	123.3(2)	C44	C45	C46	120.3(2)
C70	C69	P4	123.69(17)	C65	C66	C67	119.3(3)
C70	C69	C74	118.89(19)	C10	C11	C12	121.2(3)
C74	C69	P4	117.11(16)	C37	C38	C39	119.1(2)
C30	C29	P2	117.43(17)	C11	C10	C9	119.9(2)
C34	C29	P2	124.39(17)	C72	C71	C70	120.8(2)
C34	C29	C30	118.1(2)	C38	C37	C36	120.8(2)
N8	C58	N10	116.33(19)	C27	C28	C23	120.4(3)
N8	C58	C59	124.7(2)	C66	C67	C68	121.1(3)
N10	C58	C59	118.9(2)	C26	C27	C28	120.2(3)
N4	C18	N1	116.25(18)	C27	C26	C25	120.0(3)
N4	C18	C19	119.43(19)	C26	C25	C24	119.9(3)

Table C-13. Torsion Angles for **4.3**.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Ir1	P3	N7	C42	-106.96(16)	C29	C30	C31	C32	0.3(4)
Ir1	P3	N7	C48	72.72(16)	C29	C34	C33	C32	-0.7(4)
Ir1	P1	N1	C18	25.96(16)	C58	N8	C47	C48	147.6(2)
Ir1	P1	N1	C7	-145.52(15)	C58	N8	C47	C52	-38.9(3)
Ir1	P1	N2	C2	-104.32(17)	C58	N10	C62	C61	-7.0(3)
Ir1	P1	N2	C8	80.5(2)	C58	C59	C60	C61	-2.1(3)
Ir1	P2	C29	C30	88.66(17)	C18	N4	C22	C21	2.2(3)
Ir1	P2	C29	C34	-87.50(19)	C18	N1	C7	C8	-174.15(19)
Ir1	P2	C35	C36	-108.73(18)	C18	N1	C7	C12	-2.8(4)
Ir1	P2	C35	C40	65.0(2)	C18	C19	C20	C21	3.2(3)
Ir1	P2	C23	C24	15.2(2)	C56	C55	C54	C53	4.7(3)
Ir1	P2	C23	C28	-168.03(16)	C53	N9	C57	C56	4.6(3)
Ir1	N5	C17	C16	166.43(17)	C53	N6	C41	C42	-173.66(19)
Ir1	N5	C13	N3	14.0(2)	C53	N6	C41	C46	-2.8(4)
Ir1	N5	C13	C14	-163.49(15)	C63	P4	C69	C70	-2.5(2)
Ir1	N4	C18	N1	-5.4(2)	C63	P4	C69	C74	171.05(17)
Ir1	N4	C18	C19	176.58(15)	C63	P4	C75	C80	-77.15(19)
Ir1	N4	C22	C21	-171.56(17)	C63	P4	C75	C76	93.3(2)

Ir2	P3	N7	C42	76.7(2)	C63	C64	C65	C66	0.9(4)
Ir2	P3	N7	C48	-103.59(17)	C63	C68	C67	C66	-0.1(5)
Ir2	P1	N1	C18	-78.41(16)	C55	C56	C57	N9	-4.3(3)
Ir2	P1	N1	C7	110.11(15)	C42	N7	C48	C49	28.4(4)
Ir2	P1	N2	C2	71.33(15)	C42	N7	C48	C47	-155.8(2)
Ir2	P1	N2	C8	-103.85(16)	C42	C41	C46	C45	-4.1(3)
Ir2	P4	C69	C70	120.49(18)	C42	C43	C44	C45	-3.9(4)
Ir2	P4	C69	C74	-65.97(18)	C30	C29	C34	C33	1.2(3)
Ir2	P4	C63	C64	-62.01(18)	C30	C31	C32	C33	0.2(4)
Ir2	P4	C63	C68	115.2(2)	C13	N5	C17	C16	-4.8(3)
Ir2	P4	C75	C80	159.63(15)	C13	N3	C1	C2	152.9(2)
Ir2	P4	C75	C76	-29.9(2)	C13	N3	C1	C6	-33.9(3)
Ir2	N9	C53	N6	-5.7(2)	C13	C14	C15	C16	-0.4(3)
Ir2	N9	C53	C54	176.24(15)	C34	C29	C30	C31	-1.0(3)
Ir2	N9	C57	C56	-171.70(17)	C34	C33	C32	C31	0.0(4)
Ir2	N10	C58	N8	16.4(2)	C48	N7	C42	C41	-176.5(2)
Ir2	N10	C58	C59	-160.51(15)	C48	N7	C42	C43	11.7(4)
Ir2	N10	C62	C61	162.62(17)	C48	C49	C50	C51	-1.9(4)
P3	N8	C58	N10	-16.3(3)	C48	C47	C52	C51	-1.7(3)
P3	N8	C58	C59	160.34(17)	C2	N2	C8	C7	-174.7(2)
P3	N8	C47	C48	-18.0(2)	C2	N2	C8	C9	12.6(4)
P3	N8	C47	C52	155.5(2)	C2	C1	C6	C5	-1.5(3)
P3	N7	C42	C41	3.1(2)	C2	C3	C4	C5	-2.2(4)
P3	N7	C42	C43	-168.62(19)	C1	N3	C13	N5	178.19(19)
P3	N7	C48	C49	-151.2(2)	C1	N3	C13	C14	-4.5(3)
P3	N7	C48	C47	24.5(2)	C1	C2	C3	C4	4.5(3)
P3	N6	C53	N9	-17.6(3)	C1	C6	C5	C4	3.8(3)
P3	N6	C53	C54	160.38(17)	C41	N6	C53	N9	150.52(19)
P3	N6	C41	C42	-5.1(2)	C41	N6	C53	C54	-31.5(3)
P3	N6	C41	C46	165.7(2)	C41	C42	C43	C44	2.1(3)
P1	N3	C13	N5	-12.9(3)	C41	C46	C45	C44	2.4(4)
P1	N3	C13	C14	164.46(17)	C57	N9	C53	N6	177.86(19)
P1	N3	C1	C2	-17.2(2)	C57	N9	C53	C54	-0.2(3)
P1	N3	C1	C6	156.0(2)	C57	C56	C55	C54	-0.5(3)
P1	N1	C18	N4	-16.7(3)	C6	C5	C4	C3	-2.0(4)
P1	N1	C18	C19	161.18(17)	C8	N2	C2	C1	-157.1(2)
P1	N1	C7	C8	-3.1(2)	C8	N2	C2	C3	27.1(3)
P1	N1	C7	C12	168.2(2)	C8	C7	C12	C11	-4.2(4)
P1	N2	C2	C1	28.0(2)	C8	C9	C10	C11	-2.0(4)
P1	N2	C2	C3	-147.7(2)	C70	C69	C74	C73	0.4(3)
P1	N2	C8	C7	0.0(3)	C7	N1	C18	N4	154.0(2)
P1	N2	C8	C9	-172.7(2)	C7	N1	C18	C19	-28.1(3)
P4	C69	C70	C71	173.95(19)	C7	C8	C9	C10	0.3(4)
P4	C69	C74	C73	-173.50(18)	C7	C12	C11	C10	2.6(5)
P4	C63	C64	C65	176.20(17)	C35	P2	C29	C30	-145.46(17)
P4	C63	C68	C67	-176.5(3)	C35	P2	C29	C34	38.4(2)
P4	C75	C80	C79	168.29(19)	C35	P2	C23	C24	-110.8(2)
P4	C75	C76	C77	-168.41(18)	C35	P2	C23	C28	65.9(2)

P2	C29	C30	C31	-177.39(18)	C35	C36	C37	C38	0.1(4)
P2	C29	C34	C33	177.32(18)	C35	C40	C39	C38	0.1(4)
P2	C35	C36	C37	175.14(19)	C62	N10	C58	N8	-173.32(18)
P2	C35	C40	C39	-174.99(18)	C62	N10	C58	C59	9.8(3)
P2	C23	C24	C25	179.1(3)	C62	C61	C60	C59	5.1(3)
P2	C23	C28	C27	-178.0(2)	C36	C35	C40	C39	-1.2(3)
N5	C17	C16	C15	-1.5(3)	C77	C78	C79	C80	1.7(4)
N5	C13	C14	C15	-5.8(3)	C49	C48	C47	N8	173.8(2)
N9	C53	C54	C55	-4.4(3)	C49	C48	C47	C52	-0.4(3)
N8	P3	N7	C42	152.96(17)	C49	C50	C51	C52	-0.3(4)
N8	P3	N7	C48	-27.36(16)	C20	C21	C22	N4	-4.2(3)
N8	C58	C59	C60	178.0(2)	C47	N8	C58	N10	179.85(18)
N8	C47	C52	C51	-174.7(2)	C47	N8	C58	C59	-3.5(3)
N10	C58	C59	C60	-5.4(3)	C47	C48	C49	C50	2.2(3)
N3	P1	N1	C18	119.03(19)	C47	C52	C51	C50	2.1(3)
N3	P1	N1	C7	-52.5(2)	C43	C42	C41	N6	173.8(2)
N3	P1	N2	C2	-29.74(15)	C43	C42	C41	C46	1.8(3)
N3	P1	N2	C8	155.08(17)	C43	C44	C45	C46	1.6(4)
N3	C13	C14	C15	176.9(2)	C74	C69	C70	C71	0.5(4)
N3	C1	C6	C5	-174.2(2)	C74	C73	C72	C71	0.6(4)
N7	C42	C41	N6	1.5(3)	C22	N4	C18	N1	-179.40(18)
N7	C42	C41	C46	-170.5(2)	C22	N4	C18	C19	2.6(3)
N7	C42	C43	C44	173.2(2)	C22	C21	C20	C19	1.4(3)
N7	C48	C49	C50	177.6(2)	C78	C77	C76	C75	0.1(4)
N7	C48	C47	N8	-2.3(3)	C60	C61	C62	N10	-0.5(3)
N7	C48	C47	C52	-176.50(19)	C75	P4	C69	C70	-105.4(2)
N4	C18	C19	C20	-5.3(3)	C75	P4	C69	C74	68.13(19)
N6	P3	N7	C42	-4.72(16)	C75	P4	C63	C64	167.01(18)
N6	P3	N7	C48	174.96(17)	C75	P4	C63	C68	-15.8(2)
N6	C53	C54	C55	177.7(2)	C75	C80	C79	C78	0.6(4)
N6	C41	C46	C45	-174.2(2)	C40	C35	C36	C37	1.2(4)
N1	P1	N2	C2	173.83(16)	C40	C39	C38	C37	1.1(4)
N1	P1	N2	C8	-1.34(17)	C9	C8	C7	N1	175.2(2)
N1	C18	C19	C20	176.9(2)	C9	C8	C7	C12	2.8(4)
N1	C7	C12	C11	-174.8(3)	C64	C63	C68	C67	0.8(4)
N2	P1	N1	C18	173.97(17)	C64	C65	C66	C67	-0.2(4)
N2	P1	N1	C7	2.48(16)	C65	C66	C67	C68	-0.1(5)
N2	C2	C1	N3	-4.7(2)	C12	C11	C10	C9	0.6(5)
N2	C2	C1	C6	-178.72(19)	C80	C75	C76	C77	2.2(3)
N2	C2	C3	C4	179.9(2)	C3	C2	C1	N3	171.4(2)
N2	C8	C7	N1	2.0(3)	C3	C2	C1	C6	-2.6(3)
N2	C8	C7	C12	-170.4(2)	C23	P2	C29	C30	-41.78(19)
N2	C8	C9	C10	172.5(2)	C23	P2	C29	C34	142.1(2)
C17	N5	C13	N3	-174.26(18)	C23	P2	C35	C36	22.7(2)
C17	N5	C13	C14	8.2(3)	C23	P2	C35	C40	-163.55(19)
C17	C16	C15	C14	4.0(3)	C23	C24	C25	C26	-1.7(6)
C69	P4	C63	C64	64.43(19)	C23	C28	C27	C26	-0.6(4)
C69	P4	C63	C68	-118.3(2)	C73	C72	C71	C70	0.3(4)

C69	P4	C75	C80	29.4(2)	C39	C38	C37	C36	-1.2(4)
C69	P4	C75	C76	-160.21(19)	C76	C77	C78	C79	-2.0(4)
C69	C70	C71	C72	-0.8(4)	C76	C75	C80	C79	-2.5(3)
C69	C74	C73	C72	-0.9(4)	C68	C63	C64	C65	-1.1(3)
C29	P2	C35	C36	126.36(19)	C24	C23	C28	C27	-1.1(4)
C29	P2	C35	C40	-59.9(2)	C28	C23	C24	C25	2.3(4)
C29	P2	C23	C24	139.0(2)	C28	C27	C26	C25	1.2(5)
C29	P2	C23	C28	-44.3(2)	C27	C26	C25	C24	-0.1(6)

Table C-14. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for 4.3.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H17	8130.82	9035.81	6319.75	20
H56	6484.54	4204.89	10238.14	24
H19	8162.8	3889.74	9111.31	23
H55	7735.36	4780.1	10654.97	23
H54	8051.24	6263.81	10012.67	21
H16	7669.39	9948.71	5194.46	23
H30	9627.59	4368.04	7571.44	26
H34	11125.32	6511.55	7213.49	27
H57	5581.98	5134.32	9208.26	22
H6	4050.92	8552.71	5610.2	25
H21	10322.39	5255.3	9360.25	24
H5	2630.26	7967.43	5431.72	29
H61	1759.83	8949.34	6755.15	27
H59	3828.15	10584.46	6555.58	24
H70	4563.19	9306.09	9678.21	27
H46	7511.14	7511.66	10177.53	26
H62	3046.71	7606.1	7425.01	23
H36	8846.83	6851.83	5309.08	30
H77	619.59	7490.9	8638.8	30
H49	7768.61	10578.42	7524.07	26
H20	9662.09	3866.44	9684.76	26
H43	7236.57	10516.03	8467.58	28
H74	4784.34	6405.16	10090.3	23
H22	9414.73	6636.49	8500.79	22
H78	-131.76	7949.65	9563.8	31
H31	11038.2	3273.66	8321.08	31
H60	2126.75	10493.96	6373.75	28
H40	10284.99	7839.07	6535.01	27
H9	5191.2	4323.29	6879.68	32
H14	5480.15	8480.02	5227.59	23
H64	5122.65	9558.87	8521.22	27
H65	4671.3	11249.33	7945.87	36
H12	8078.07	3276.8	8452.25	40
H15	6376.64	9601.07	4625.63	25

H80	2691.93	8233.72	10069.8	29
H3	3877.95	5394.25	6921.75	28
H52	5180.21	10602.04	6017.02	24
H4	2519.6	6419.85	6101.62	31
H33	12535.47	5409.05	7958.66	33
H50	7389.94	11786.92	6457.05	30
H32	12493.01	3795.24	8513.31	34
H44	7767	10298.6	9582.17	31
H73	5361.09	6098.18	11206.53	26
H51	6103.07	11805.06	5710.38	28
H79	918.64	8283.11	10291.06	34
H39	10726.01	8967.5	5579.97	34
H76	2383.72	7452.19	8402.54	27
H68	2018.75	9622.09	8451.71	44
H72	5575.64	7389.31	11551.94	28
H24	7198.43	5916.98	6387.38	45
H45	7864.94	8830.64	10432.06	30
H66	2901.96	12130.66	7633.35	48
H11	7498	2133.34	8111.42	50
H38	10258.44	9029.35	4491.41	39
H10	6066.76	2645.87	7338.32	41
H71	5183.95	8980.68	10788.67	33
H37	9293.76	7989.29	4362.85	38
H28	10360.56	4929.86	6180.55	36
H67	1585.71	11315.4	7887.21	61
H27	10048.1	3880.64	5631.34	48
H26	8324.13	3803.72	5489.56	61
H25	6893.91	4819.45	5866.67	72

Structural Data for 4.7

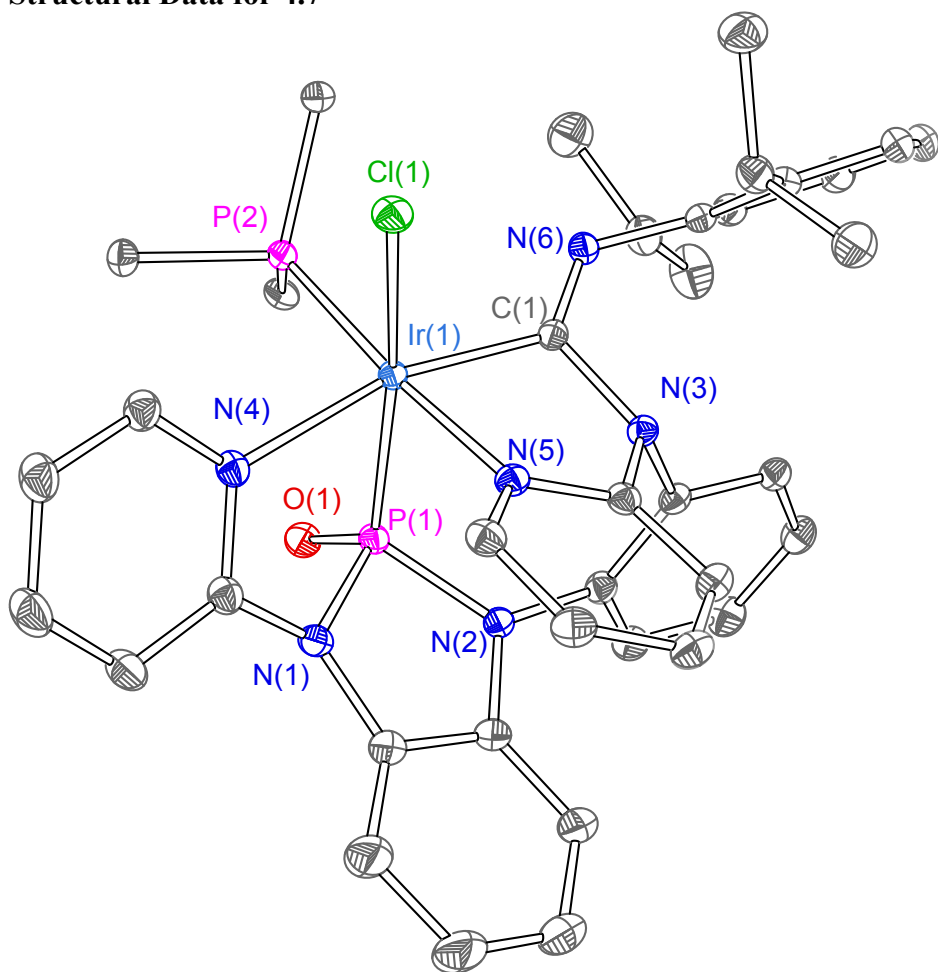


Table C-15. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.7**.

Identification code	IrNCO-a
Empirical formula	C ₅₃ H ₄₈ ClIrN ₆ OP ₂
Formula weight	1074.56
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	13.0498(4)
b/Å	13.9999(4)
c/Å	16.8714(5)
α/°	66.2370(10)
β/°	76.6670(10)
γ/°	82.7920(10)
Volume/Å ³	2743.15(14)
Z	2
ρ _{calc} /g/cm ³	1.301
μ/mm ⁻¹	2.580
F(000)	1080.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.3 × 0.27 × 0.14
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2Θ range for data collection/°	2.69 to 63.12
Index ranges	-19 ≤ h ≤ 19, -20 ≤ k ≤ 20, -24 ≤ l ≤ 24
Reflections collected	168357
Independent reflections	18358 [R _{int} = 0.0435, R _{sigma} = 0.0240]
Data/restraints/parameters	18358/0/581
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.068
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0194, wR ₂ = 0.0460
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0221, wR ₂ = 0.0467
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	1.01/-0.77

Table C-16. Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for **4.7**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Ir1	6840.4(2)	7814.2(2)	5968.2(2)	10.56(2)
Cl1	5182.8(3)	8532.0(3)	6577.6(2)	16.52(6)
P1	8329.8(3)	7537.2(3)	5105.4(2)	12.56(6)
P2	7616.8(3)	7659.4(3)	7113.1(2)	12.27(6)
O1	9384.5(8)	7407.2(9)	5330.9(7)	17.7(2)
N1	8257.7(10)	8661.0(10)	4166.2(8)	15.6(2)
N2	8192.4(10)	6790.5(10)	4545.8(8)	14.8(2)

N3	6247.5(9)	6073.4(9)	5711.6(8)	12.0(2)
N4	7293.6(10)	9426.0(9)	5110.1(8)	14.2(2)
N5	6036.9(9)	7874.2(9)	5005.2(8)	12.6(2)
N6	6319.3(9)	5618.1(9)	7224.0(8)	13.8(2)
C1C	6436.6(10)	6320.2(11)	6445.9(9)	11.8(2)
C1	8268.7(13)	8454.6(13)	3413.0(10)	20.7(3)
C2	8248.5(12)	7371.7(12)	3635.7(10)	18.7(3)
C3	8225.5(15)	6984.1(14)	3002.1(11)	26.4(3)
C4	8204(2)	7691.4(17)	2141.1(13)	41.1(5)
C5	8203(2)	8752.0(18)	1922.9(13)	49.9(7)
C6	8238.1(19)	9149.4(15)	2556.5(12)	36.7(5)
C7	7989.7(11)	5697.1(11)	4931.8(9)	14.5(3)
C8	7005.9(11)	5341.4(11)	5478.1(9)	13.3(2)
C9	6785.8(12)	4294.4(11)	5789.8(9)	15.1(3)
C10	7532.9(12)	3595.0(12)	5570.7(10)	18.7(3)
C11	8512.2(13)	3935.2(12)	5047.0(11)	20.9(3)
C12	8734.5(12)	4984.6(12)	4728.6(10)	18.3(3)
C13	7914.7(11)	9574.7(11)	4304.2(10)	15.8(3)
C14	8207.0(13)	10569.4(12)	3694.3(11)	20.6(3)
C15	7831.3(14)	11422.5(13)	3907.1(11)	24.1(3)
C16	7179.9(13)	11276.2(12)	4721.7(11)	21.5(3)
C17	6945.2(12)	10269.7(11)	5304.2(10)	16.9(3)
C18	5574.6(12)	6812.4(12)	4339.9(10)	16.7(3)
C19	5956.7(11)	6922.5(11)	5005.5(9)	13.0(2)
C20	5248.5(12)	7698.4(12)	3688.5(10)	18.9(3)
C21	5290.9(12)	8675.1(12)	3716.7(10)	18.2(3)
C22	5674.5(11)	8731.4(11)	4389.8(9)	15.7(3)
C23	8024.2(12)	8934.8(11)	6950.0(10)	15.5(3)
C24	8915.2(12)	9359.8(12)	6306.5(10)	18.2(3)
C25	9202.4(13)	10363.4(13)	6115.6(11)	23.0(3)
C26	8604.2(14)	10950.7(13)	6565.1(12)	26.6(3)
C27	7711.7(14)	10543.0(13)	7195.0(13)	27.2(4)
C28	7418.0(13)	9535.1(12)	7388.0(11)	20.7(3)
C29	8816.4(11)	6838.1(12)	7280.1(10)	15.8(3)
C30	9618.8(12)	7080.1(13)	7582.8(11)	21.4(3)
C31	10475.0(13)	6388.4(15)	7769.7(12)	27.3(4)
C32	10543.5(13)	5453.6(14)	7654.4(12)	27.3(4)
C33	9754.3(13)	5208.7(13)	7350.4(11)	22.3(3)
C34	8896.1(12)	5902.2(12)	7160.7(10)	18.4(3)
C35	6823.3(11)	7172.1(11)	8238.3(9)	15.2(3)
C36	7283.9(13)	7107.1(14)	8931.6(10)	24.3(3)
C37	6734.8(15)	6700.1(16)	9802.0(11)	29.2(4)
C38	5726.3(14)	6348.2(15)	9991.0(11)	26.2(3)
C39	5265.7(13)	6411.6(13)	9308.7(10)	21.6(3)
C40	5807.2(12)	6826.8(12)	8432.3(10)	16.8(3)
C41	5780.2(11)	4683.8(11)	7507.4(9)	14.3(3)
C42	6299.1(12)	3714.2(12)	7916.3(9)	16.5(3)
C43	5745.3(13)	2802.4(12)	8243.7(10)	20.5(3)

C44	4693.0(14)	2828.2(13)	8191.9(10)	22.1(3)
C45	4184.3(13)	3782.9(12)	7816.6(10)	19.5(3)
C46	4700.8(11)	4723.3(11)	7475.4(9)	15.3(3)
C47	7425.5(13)	3689.0(12)	8017.8(11)	21.1(3)
C48	7433.3(15)	3933.7(16)	8828.2(12)	31.1(4)
C49	8047.4(16)	2665.5(14)	8077.3(15)	34.1(4)
C50	4066.5(12)	5739.9(12)	7140.6(10)	18.0(3)
C51	3318.8(13)	5919.5(14)	7920.5(11)	24.4(3)
C52	3468.0(13)	5772.6(13)	6448.8(11)	22.8(3)

Table C-17. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.7**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^*U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₂₃	U ₁₃	U ₁₂
Ir1	9.77(2)	10.32(3)	11.71(2)	-5.22(2)	-0.61(2)	-0.34(2)
Cl1	13.54(15)	16.33(15)	18.82(15)	-8.40(13)	0.01(12)	2.06(12)
P1	11.21(15)	12.57(16)	13.71(15)	-6.23(13)	0.35(12)	-1.05(12)
P2	11.25(15)	13.02(16)	12.72(15)	-5.74(13)	-0.65(12)	-1.71(12)
O1	12.0(5)	21.6(5)	20.0(5)	-10.2(4)	-0.4(4)	-0.6(4)
N1	18.4(6)	13.8(6)	13.1(5)	-5.1(4)	0.5(4)	-2.2(4)
N2	15.7(6)	14.9(6)	14.6(5)	-8.3(5)	1.5(4)	-3.2(4)
N3	11.5(5)	12.0(5)	13.1(5)	-6.1(4)	-2.0(4)	0.3(4)
N4	14.1(5)	12.5(5)	15.4(5)	-4.8(4)	-2.4(4)	-1.1(4)
N5	11.8(5)	13.5(5)	12.7(5)	-6.0(4)	-1.5(4)	0.4(4)
N6	13.7(5)	13.1(5)	14.8(5)	-6.1(4)	-1.2(4)	-1.9(4)
C1C	9.2(6)	13.6(6)	14.2(6)	-7.6(5)	-1.5(5)	0.2(4)
C1	26.8(8)	19.6(7)	15.4(7)	-6.9(6)	-0.2(6)	-6.3(6)
C2	19.2(7)	21.8(7)	15.1(7)	-8.9(6)	1.7(5)	-4.7(6)
C3	37.6(10)	25.7(8)	17.6(7)	-11.1(6)	1.1(7)	-9.8(7)
C4	70.2(16)	37.1(11)	20.3(8)	-12.9(8)	-4.8(9)	-19.0(10)
C5	97(2)	37.3(12)	15.9(8)	-3.8(8)	-12.2(10)	-23.9(12)
C6	66.6(14)	24.4(9)	17.4(8)	-3.3(7)	-7.9(8)	-13.4(9)
C7	14.7(6)	14.0(6)	15.9(6)	-7.7(5)	-2.3(5)	0.3(5)
C8	13.1(6)	14.7(6)	13.8(6)	-7.7(5)	-3.0(5)	1.3(5)
C9	16.4(6)	14.7(6)	15.3(6)	-7.1(5)	-3.3(5)	-0.3(5)
C10	22.2(7)	14.5(7)	21.8(7)	-9.5(6)	-6.0(6)	2.5(5)
C11	20.1(7)	19.8(7)	26.3(8)	-13.9(6)	-5.1(6)	4.9(6)
C12	14.1(6)	21.8(7)	20.7(7)	-12.0(6)	-0.6(5)	1.2(5)
C13	15.1(6)	14.3(6)	17.3(6)	-5.9(5)	-2.3(5)	-0.7(5)
C14	20.3(7)	16.8(7)	19.8(7)	-4.2(6)	1.1(6)	-3.0(6)
C15	27.0(8)	13.6(7)	25.3(8)	-3.0(6)	-0.7(6)	-2.9(6)
C16	22.9(8)	13.9(7)	26.8(8)	-7.7(6)	-3.3(6)	-0.6(6)
C17	16.9(7)	14.8(6)	19.7(7)	-8.0(6)	-2.9(5)	0.1(5)
C18	17.9(7)	17.3(7)	17.5(6)	-9.2(6)	-4.4(5)	0.3(5)
C19	10.7(6)	14.0(6)	13.7(6)	-5.7(5)	-0.5(5)	-0.3(5)
C20	20.7(7)	22.7(7)	15.8(6)	-9.1(6)	-5.6(5)	0.4(6)
C21	18.9(7)	18.3(7)	16.0(6)	-5.3(6)	-4.4(5)	1.7(5)

C22	14.7(6)	14.8(6)	15.9(6)	-5.6(5)	-1.3(5)	0.7(5)
C23	15.8(6)	14.8(6)	17.0(6)	-6.2(5)	-4.4(5)	-2.1(5)
C24	16.6(7)	18.0(7)	19.4(7)	-6.0(6)	-3.6(5)	-2.4(5)
C25	19.1(7)	18.2(7)	27.9(8)	-2.6(6)	-6.5(6)	-6.3(6)
C26	29.3(9)	15.9(7)	37.6(9)	-9.6(7)	-12.8(7)	-3.0(6)
C27	29.1(9)	20.2(8)	37.3(10)	-17.0(7)	-5.7(7)	0.4(6)
C28	20.2(7)	19.2(7)	24.6(8)	-11.6(6)	-1.8(6)	-2.0(6)
C29	12.5(6)	17.2(7)	15.5(6)	-4.9(5)	-1.0(5)	-0.7(5)
C30	17.1(7)	23.3(8)	24.4(8)	-8.9(6)	-5.8(6)	-0.9(6)
C31	15.9(7)	31.9(9)	34.9(9)	-11.6(8)	-10.2(7)	0.8(6)
C32	16.0(7)	29.3(9)	31.9(9)	-8.4(7)	-5.5(6)	5.5(6)
C33	19.1(7)	20.2(7)	24.7(8)	-8.5(6)	-1.2(6)	3.1(6)
C34	16.2(7)	18.3(7)	20.5(7)	-7.8(6)	-3.0(5)	0.1(5)
C35	16.0(6)	15.5(6)	13.8(6)	-6.6(5)	-0.2(5)	-1.8(5)
C36	21.7(8)	35.8(9)	16.1(7)	-9.0(7)	-2.4(6)	-8.7(7)
C37	29.1(9)	43.6(11)	15.0(7)	-10.5(7)	-3.0(6)	-7.3(8)
C38	28.2(9)	33.4(9)	13.9(7)	-8.1(6)	2.9(6)	-7.5(7)
C39	20.8(7)	25.5(8)	17.9(7)	-9.6(6)	3.3(6)	-7.6(6)
C40	17.5(7)	18.1(7)	15.6(6)	-8.0(5)	-0.7(5)	-2.9(5)
C41	17.2(7)	15.1(6)	11.5(6)	-6.2(5)	-0.9(5)	-3.0(5)
C42	19.7(7)	15.0(6)	13.9(6)	-4.8(5)	-2.9(5)	-1.2(5)
C43	29.3(8)	14.9(7)	16.0(7)	-3.8(5)	-4.4(6)	-3.5(6)
C44	29.6(8)	18.1(7)	17.3(7)	-5.3(6)	-0.3(6)	-10.1(6)
C45	19.9(7)	22.7(7)	16.4(7)	-7.9(6)	-0.1(5)	-8.2(6)
C46	16.3(7)	16.8(7)	12.7(6)	-6.0(5)	-0.3(5)	-3.5(5)
C47	21.7(7)	17.5(7)	22.6(7)	-5.4(6)	-6.3(6)	-0.1(6)
C48	30.9(9)	38.1(10)	27.0(9)	-12.2(8)	-11.6(7)	-1.3(8)
C49	29.4(9)	22.5(9)	48.4(12)	-10.8(8)	-12.6(8)	4.8(7)
C50	14.5(6)	20.2(7)	19.9(7)	-9.0(6)	-2.1(5)	-1.4(5)
C51	16.6(7)	33.9(9)	25.7(8)	-16.7(7)	-2.1(6)	2.2(6)
C52	22.3(8)	24.7(8)	22.1(7)	-8.4(6)	-6.7(6)	-0.5(6)

Table C-18 Bond Lengths for 4.7.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ir1	Cl1	2.4510(3)	C14	C15	1.383(2)
Ir1	P1	2.2378(4)	C15	C16	1.390(2)
Ir1	P2	2.3055(4)	C16	C17	1.378(2)
Ir1	N4	2.2010(12)	C18	C19	1.3966(19)
Ir1	N5	2.0976(12)	C18	C20	1.383(2)
Ir1	C1C	2.0061(14)	C20	C21	1.396(2)
P1	O1	1.4816(11)	C21	C22	1.375(2)
P1	N1	1.7372(13)	C23	C24	1.398(2)
P1	N2	1.7136(12)	C23	C28	1.394(2)
P2	C23	1.8224(15)	C24	C25	1.389(2)
P2	C29	1.8283(15)	C25	C26	1.389(3)
P2	C35	1.8352(15)	C26	C27	1.385(3)
N1	C1	1.4089(19)	C27	C28	1.397(2)

N1	C13	1.3925(18)	C29	C30	1.396(2)
N2	C2	1.408(2)	C29	C34	1.392(2)
N2	C7	1.4339(18)	C30	C31	1.389(2)
N3	C1C	1.4907(17)	C31	C32	1.388(3)
N3	C8	1.4407(17)	C32	C33	1.384(2)
N3	C19	1.3894(18)	C33	C34	1.393(2)
N4	C13	1.3620(19)	C35	C36	1.401(2)
N4	C17	1.3482(18)	C35	C40	1.390(2)
N5	C19	1.3492(18)	C36	C37	1.392(2)
N5	C22	1.3497(18)	C37	C38	1.385(3)
N6	C1C	1.2721(18)	C38	C39	1.385(2)
N6	C41	1.4163(18)	C39	C40	1.397(2)
C1	C2	1.410(2)	C41	C42	1.417(2)
C1	C6	1.386(2)	C41	C46	1.415(2)
C2	C3	1.387(2)	C42	C43	1.391(2)
C3	C4	1.394(3)	C42	C47	1.513(2)
C4	C5	1.378(3)	C43	C44	1.391(2)
C5	C6	1.401(3)	C44	C45	1.385(2)
C7	C8	1.411(2)	C45	C46	1.397(2)
C7	C12	1.391(2)	C46	C50	1.517(2)
C8	C9	1.387(2)	C47	C48	1.540(2)
C9	C10	1.390(2)	C47	C49	1.534(2)
C10	C11	1.390(2)	C50	C51	1.536(2)
C11	C12	1.389(2)	C50	C52	1.531(2)
C13	C14	1.393(2)			

Table C-19 Bond Angles for **4.7**.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Ir1	C11	165.221(13)	C9	C8	C7	119.75(13)
P1	Ir1	P2	95.670(13)	C8	C9	C10	120.24(14)
P2	Ir1	C11	92.717(13)	C9	C10	C11	120.38(14)
N4	Ir1	C11	88.17(3)	C12	C11	C10	119.61(14)
N4	Ir1	P1	78.78(3)	C11	C12	C7	120.70(14)
N4	Ir1	P2	96.87(3)	N1	C13	C14	123.86(14)
N5	Ir1	C11	84.80(3)	N4	C13	N1	114.69(13)
N5	Ir1	P1	87.63(3)	N4	C13	C14	121.40(13)
N5	Ir1	P2	175.25(3)	C15	C14	C13	118.94(15)
N5	Ir1	N4	87.11(5)	C14	C15	C16	119.85(15)
C1C	Ir1	C11	98.18(4)	C17	C16	C15	118.27(15)
C1C	Ir1	P1	92.96(4)	N4	C17	C16	123.03(14)
C1C	Ir1	P2	96.46(4)	C20	C18	C19	118.76(14)
C1C	Ir1	N4	164.94(5)	N3	C19	C18	122.69(13)
C1C	Ir1	N5	79.92(5)	N5	C19	N3	116.23(12)
O1	P1	Ir1	123.64(5)	N5	C19	C18	121.06(13)
O1	P1	N1	110.44(6)	C18	C20	C21	119.67(14)
O1	P1	N2	113.16(6)	C22	C21	C20	118.76(14)
N1	P1	Ir1	98.10(4)	N5	C22	C21	121.80(14)

N2	P1	Ir1	114.38(4)	C24	C23	P2	118.75(11)
N2	P1	N1	90.00(6)	C28	C23	P2	121.70(12)
C23	P2	Ir1	109.74(5)	C28	C23	C24	119.27(14)
C23	P2	C29	103.17(7)	C25	C24	C23	120.37(15)
C23	P2	C35	104.35(7)	C24	C25	C26	120.03(16)
C29	P2	Ir1	118.85(5)	C27	C26	C25	120.08(15)
C29	P2	C35	100.74(7)	C26	C27	C28	120.11(16)
C35	P2	Ir1	118.09(5)	C23	C28	C27	120.12(15)
C1	N1	P1	113.22(10)	C30	C29	P2	122.30(12)
C13	N1	P1	116.29(10)	C34	C29	P2	118.63(11)
C13	N1	C1	127.84(13)	C34	C29	C30	118.92(14)
C2	N2	P1	113.01(10)	C31	C30	C29	120.18(16)
C2	N2	C7	121.03(12)	C32	C31	C30	120.46(16)
C7	N2	P1	125.90(10)	C33	C32	C31	119.80(15)
C8	N3	C1C	114.56(11)	C32	C33	C34	119.83(15)
C19	N3	C1C	115.36(11)	C29	C34	C33	120.80(15)
C19	N3	C8	115.52(11)	C36	C35	P2	118.16(11)
C13	N4	Ir1	116.74(9)	C40	C35	P2	122.81(11)
C17	N4	Ir1	124.63(10)	C40	C35	C36	118.98(14)
C17	N4	C13	118.48(13)	C37	C36	C35	120.57(15)
C19	N5	Ir1	112.49(9)	C38	C37	C36	120.12(16)
C19	N5	C22	119.76(12)	C39	C38	C37	119.61(15)
C22	N5	Ir1	127.62(10)	C38	C39	C40	120.70(15)
C1C	N6	C41	124.56(12)	C35	C40	C39	120.01(14)
N3	C1C	Ir1	109.10(9)	N6	C41	C42	119.08(13)
N6	C1C	Ir1	131.36(10)	C46	C41	N6	120.31(13)
N6	C1C	N3	119.54(12)	C46	C41	C42	120.22(13)
N1	C1	C2	110.64(13)	C41	C42	C47	119.79(13)
C6	C1	N1	129.24(15)	C43	C42	C41	118.93(14)
C6	C1	C2	120.01(15)	C43	C42	C47	121.25(14)
N2	C2	C1	112.27(13)	C44	C43	C42	121.36(15)
C3	C2	N2	126.72(15)	C45	C44	C43	119.20(14)
C3	C2	C1	120.90(15)	C44	C45	C46	121.95(15)
C2	C3	C4	118.49(17)	C41	C46	C50	122.95(13)
C5	C4	C3	120.89(17)	C45	C46	C41	118.27(14)
C4	C5	C6	120.98(18)	C45	C46	C50	118.67(13)
C1	C6	C5	118.71(18)	C42	C47	C48	109.25(14)
C8	C7	N2	120.18(12)	C42	C47	C49	114.40(14)
C12	C7	N2	120.40(13)	C49	C47	C48	110.62(15)
C12	C7	C8	119.30(13)	C46	C50	C51	109.95(13)
C7	C8	N3	119.30(12)	C46	C50	C52	112.04(13)
C9	C8	N3	120.94(13)	C52	C50	C51	111.48(13)

Table C-20. Torsion Angles for **4.7**.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Ir1	P1	N1	C1	-122.40(10)	C8	C7	C12	C11	1.0(2)
Ir1	P1	N1	C13	40.67(11)	C8	C9	C10	C11	0.8(2)

Ir1	P1	N2	C2	107.59(10)	C9	C10	C11	C12	-1.2(2)
Ir1	P1	N2	C7	-69.52(12)	C10	C11	C12	C7	0.3(2)
Ir1	P2	C23	C24	-74.63(12)	C12	C7	C8	N3	178.03(12)
Ir1	P2	C23	C28	99.21(13)	C12	C7	C8	C9	-1.3(2)
Ir1	P2	C29	C30	145.55(11)	C13	N1	C1	C2	-155.84(15)
Ir1	P2	C29	C34	-39.12(14)	C13	N1	C1	C6	20.3(3)
Ir1	P2	C35	C36	-178.13(11)	C13	N4	C17	C16	0.7(2)
Ir1	P2	C35	C40	4.62(15)	C13	C14	C15	C16	0.5(3)
Ir1	N4	C13	N1	-5.56(16)	C14	C15	C16	C17	1.3(3)
Ir1	N4	C13	C14	177.03(11)	C15	C16	C17	N4	-1.9(2)
Ir1	N4	C17	C16	-174.74(12)	C17	N4	C13	N1	178.67(13)
Ir1	N5	C19	N3	10.23(15)	C17	N4	C13	C14	1.3(2)
Ir1	N5	C19	C18	-171.40(11)	C18	C20	C21	C22	1.0(2)
Ir1	N5	C22	C21	170.68(11)	C19	N3	C1C	Ir1	-25.29(13)
P1	N1	C1	C2	4.86(17)	C19	N3	C1C	N6	154.04(13)
P1	N1	C1	C6	-179.00(18)	C19	N3	C8	C7	57.39(17)
P1	N1	C13	N4	-25.50(17)	C19	N3	C8	C9	-123.26(14)
P1	N1	C13	C14	151.84(13)	C19	N5	C22	C21	-4.8(2)
P1	N2	C2	C1	-7.65(17)	C19	C18	C20	C21	-1.0(2)
P1	N2	C2	C3	176.08(14)	C20	C18	C19	N3	176.43(13)
P1	N2	C7	C8	68.88(17)	C20	C18	C19	N5	-1.8(2)
P1	N2	C7	C12	-115.08(14)	C20	C21	C22	N5	1.9(2)
P2	C23	C24	C25	174.99(12)	C22	N5	C19	N3	-173.62(12)
P2	C23	C28	C27	-174.95(13)	C22	N5	C19	C18	4.7(2)
P2	C29	C30	C31	174.63(13)	C23	P2	C29	C30	23.89(15)
P2	C29	C34	C33	-174.65(12)	C23	P2	C29	C34	-160.78(12)
P2	C35	C36	C37	-177.16(15)	C23	P2	C35	C36	-56.01(14)
P2	C35	C40	C39	176.51(12)	C23	P2	C35	C40	126.74(13)
O1	P1	N1	C1	107.05(11)	C23	C24	C25	C26	0.0(2)
O1	P1	N1	C13	-89.88(12)	C24	C23	C28	C27	-1.1(2)
O1	P1	N2	C2	-103.62(11)	C24	C25	C26	C27	-1.0(3)
O1	P1	N2	C7	79.26(13)	C25	C26	C27	C28	0.8(3)
N1	P1	N2	C2	8.69(11)	C26	C27	C28	C23	0.3(3)
N1	P1	N2	C7	-168.42(12)	C28	C23	C24	C25	1.0(2)
N1	C1	C2	N2	1.70(19)	C29	P2	C23	C24	53.00(13)
N1	C1	C2	C3	178.22(15)	C29	P2	C23	C28	-133.16(13)
N1	C1	C6	C5	-176.7(2)	C29	P2	C35	C36	50.72(14)
N1	C13	C14	C15	-178.99(15)	C29	P2	C35	C40	-126.53(13)
N2	P1	N1	C1	-7.76(12)	C29	C30	C31	C32	0.2(3)
N2	P1	N1	C13	155.31(11)	C30	C29	C34	C33	0.8(2)
N2	C2	C3	C4	174.86(18)	C30	C31	C32	C33	0.1(3)
N2	C7	C8	N3	-5.9(2)	C31	C32	C33	C34	0.1(3)
N2	C7	C8	C9	174.76(13)	C32	C33	C34	C29	-0.5(2)
N2	C7	C12	C11	-175.13(14)	C34	C29	C30	C31	-0.7(2)
N3	C8	C9	C10	-178.90(13)	C35	P2	C23	C24	157.91(12)
N4	C13	C14	C15	-1.8(2)	C35	P2	C23	C28	-28.25(14)
N6	C41	C42	C43	176.01(13)	C35	P2	C29	C30	-83.77(14)
N6	C41	C42	C47	-1.9(2)	C35	P2	C29	C34	91.56(13)

N6	C41	C46	C45	-175.78(13)	C35	C36	C37	C38	0.4(3)
N6	C41	C46	C50	0.3(2)	C36	C35	C40	C39	-0.7(2)
C1C	N3	C8	C7	-80.33(16)	C36	C37	C38	C39	-0.5(3)
C1C	N3	C8	C9	99.02(15)	C37	C38	C39	C40	0.0(3)
C1C	N3	C19	N5	9.77(17)	C38	C39	C40	C35	0.6(2)
C1C	N3	C19	C18	-168.56(13)	C40	C35	C36	C37	0.2(3)
C1C	N6	C41	C42	126.48(15)	C41	N6	C1C	Ir1	163.20(11)
C1C	N6	C41	C46	-60.72(19)	C41	N6	C1C	N3	-16.0(2)
C1	N1	C13	N4	134.69(15)	C41	C42	C43	C44	-1.2(2)
C1	N1	C13	C14	-48.0(2)	C41	C42	C47	C48	80.91(18)
C1	C2	C3	C4	-1.1(3)	C41	C42	C47	C49	-154.48(15)
C2	N2	C7	C8	-108.02(16)	C41	C46	C50	C51	-105.94(16)
C2	N2	C7	C12	68.03(19)	C41	C46	C50	C52	129.51(15)
C2	C1	C6	C5	-0.9(3)	C42	C41	C46	C45	-3.1(2)
C2	C3	C4	C5	-0.1(3)	C42	C41	C46	C50	173.02(13)
C3	C4	C5	C6	0.9(4)	C42	C43	C44	C45	-0.8(2)
C4	C5	C6	C1	-0.3(4)	C43	C42	C47	C48	-96.95(17)
C6	C1	C2	N2	-174.84(17)	C43	C42	C47	C49	27.7(2)
C6	C1	C2	C3	1.7(3)	C43	C44	C45	C46	1.0(2)
C7	N2	C2	C1	169.62(13)	C44	C45	C46	C41	1.0(2)
C7	N2	C2	C3	-6.7(2)	C44	C45	C46	C50	-175.28(14)
C7	C8	C9	C10	0.4(2)	C45	C46	C50	C51	70.13(17)
C8	N3	C1C	Ir1	112.49(11)	C45	C46	C50	C52	-54.42(18)
C8	N3	C1C	N6	-68.18(16)	C46	C41	C42	C43	3.2(2)
C8	N3	C19	N5	-127.61(13)	C46	C41	C42	C47	-174.70(13)
C8	N3	C19	C18	54.06(18)	C47	C42	C43	C44	176.64(14)

Table C-21 Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for 4.7.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H3	8224.51	6253.35	3151.5	32
H4	8189.65	7438.87	1698.92	49
H5	8177.95	9220.51	1334.16	60
H6	8241.04	9881.11	2401.87	44
H9	6121.99	4054.26	6154.31	18
H10	7373.54	2880.37	5779.97	22
H11	9026.17	3452.91	4907.77	25
H12	9402.12	5218.16	4368.39	22
H14	8657.24	10660.27	3141.15	25
H15	8018.08	12106.97	3497.37	29
H16	6903.55	11854.92	4872.96	26
H17	6518.22	10165.55	5868.75	20
H18	5539.36	6141.25	4334.81	20
H20	4996.93	7642.55	3223.98	23
H21	5059.09	9289.54	3279.11	22
H22	5684.68	9391.72	4422.6	19

H24	9326.48	8960.05	5998.11	22
H25	9808.31	10648	5677.49	28
H26	8807.43	11632.83	6440.33	32
H27	7298.62	10949.54	7496.22	33
H28	6803.96	9258.48	7818.6	25
H30	9579.54	7719.56	7661.4	26
H31	11017.36	6556.52	7977.77	33
H32	11130.36	4983.29	7783.85	33
H33	9797.56	4569.33	7271.16	27
H34	8358.82	5734.15	6947.4	22
H36	7977.13	7342.8	8806.68	29
H37	7052.08	6663.69	10267.23	35
H38	5352.86	6065.01	10585.2	31
H39	4574.16	6170.28	9437.95	26
H40	5480.95	6873.02	7968.92	20
H43	6092.99	2148.78	8508.1	25
H44	4327.81	2198.44	8411.36	27
H45	3462.59	3798.97	7790.34	23
H47	7794.28	4261.99	7484.58	25
H48A	7063.94	3392.12	9362.57	47
H48B	7077.92	4614.29	8758.03	47
H48C	8163.02	3950.49	8879.79	47
H49A	8781.54	2732.16	8089.78	51
H49B	8023.19	2516.23	7562.25	51
H49C	7734.81	2094.11	8617.84	51
H50	4571.88	6320.44	6851.75	22
H51A	2788.27	5382.9	8195.65	37
H51B	2968.17	6611.12	7706.88	37
H51C	3722.9	5879.07	8356.54	37
H52A	3970.92	5710.04	5940.46	34
H52B	3063.25	6436.02	6255.34	34
H52C	2986.72	5192.47	6707.72	34

Structural Data for 4.9

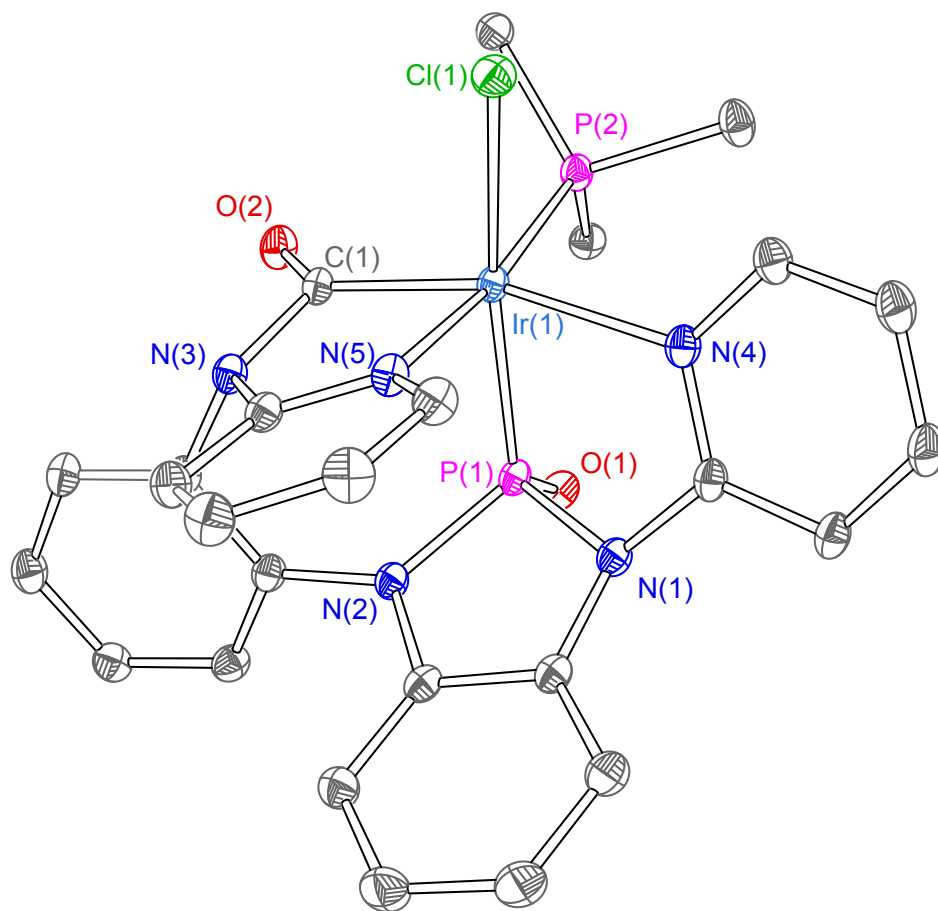


Table C-22. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.9**.

Identification code	IrCO2-a
Empirical formula	C ₄₁ H ₃₁ N ₅ O ₂ P ₂ ClIr
Formula weight	915.30
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	10.2362(3)
b/Å	13.1450(4)
c/Å	16.0024(5)
α/°	99.2630(10)
β/°	108.1240(10)
γ/°	99.3850(10)
Volume/Å ³	1966.85(10)
Z	2
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.546
μ/mm ⁻¹	3.585
F(000)	904.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.27 × 0.25 × 0.045
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2Θ range for data collection/°	2.748 to 64.204
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 14, -19 ≤ k ≤ 19, -23 ≤ l ≤ 23
Reflections collected	116259
Independent reflections	13747 [R _{int} = 0.0351, R _{sigma} = 0.0193]
Data/restraints/parameters	13747/0/469
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.056
Final R indexes [I >= 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0176, wR ₂ = 0.0429
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0185, wR ₂ = 0.0433
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	1.62/-1.05

Table C-23. Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for **4.9**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Ir1	3357.6(2)	2367.2(2)	6370.2(2)	12.07(2)
Cl1	4288.9(4)	962.8(3)	7035.7(2)	18.53(6)
P1	2839.4(4)	3635.8(3)	5618.3(2)	12.71(6)
P2	3768.2(4)	3346.2(3)	7795.7(2)	14.45(6)
O1	2739.1(12)	4691.4(8)	6050.4(7)	17.38(19)
O2	501.6(11)	2091.9(9)	6495.4(7)	18.2(2)
N1	4140.0(12)	3705.9(10)	5129.8(8)	14.4(2)
N2	1551.3(12)	3156.0(10)	4576.0(8)	14.4(2)
N3	599.7(13)	1364.5(9)	5129.5(8)	14.3(2)
N4	5425.2(13)	2963.3(10)	6268.0(8)	15.0(2)
N5	2858.3(13)	1313.5(9)	5130.7(8)	14.3(2)
C1	1288.7(14)	1903.5(11)	6086.3(9)	13.6(2)
C2	2085.7(15)	3112.0(11)	3864.5(10)	15.0(2)

C3	3565.5(15)	3434.6(11)	4169.6(10)	15.0(2)
C4	4270.5(16)	3431.5(13)	3556.3(10)	19.9(3)
C5	3489.6(18)	3054.0(15)	2635.2(11)	24.5(3)
C6	2031.7(18)	2713.6(15)	2335.9(11)	24.3(3)
C7	1309.9(16)	2750.4(13)	2949.5(10)	19.6(3)
C8	5446.0(14)	3529.1(11)	5629.8(9)	14.6(2)
C9	6697.0(15)	3904.4(12)	5484.1(10)	17.3(3)
C10	7916.8(15)	3618.7(13)	5955.8(11)	19.5(3)
C11	7890.7(16)	3016.8(13)	6590.7(10)	19.5(3)
C12	6640.0(15)	2730.9(12)	6745.5(10)	17.4(3)
C13	71.4(15)	2800.9(11)	4394.4(9)	14.8(2)
C14	-885.8(16)	3332.0(12)	3929.6(10)	17.2(3)
C15	-2329.8(16)	2908.2(12)	3656.2(10)	18.2(3)
C16	-2825.5(16)	1972.3(13)	3873.6(11)	19.8(3)
C17	-1877.3(15)	1458.6(12)	4377.4(10)	17.9(3)
C18	-438.8(15)	1862.7(11)	4624.9(9)	14.9(2)
C19	1458.4(15)	1004.2(11)	4681.2(10)	14.5(2)
C20	903.1(16)	330.0(12)	3822.6(10)	18.0(3)
C21	1822.4(18)	-43.5(12)	3443.6(11)	21.0(3)
C22	3276.3(17)	253.4(13)	3921.4(11)	21.0(3)
C23	3752.5(16)	926.4(12)	4762.8(10)	17.3(3)
C24	3036.7(16)	2656.6(13)	8519.8(10)	18.4(3)
C25	2341.2(18)	1592.4(14)	8251.5(11)	23.2(3)
C26	1729(2)	1120.5(16)	8802.1(13)	31.4(4)
C27	1805(2)	1713.6(18)	9624.9(13)	34.9(4)
C28	2501(2)	2772.7(17)	9899.9(12)	32.1(4)
C29	3112.0(19)	3246.5(15)	9352.3(11)	25.4(3)
C30	1687.1(16)	4492.6(13)	7607.4(10)	19.1(3)
C31	3140.0(16)	4561.8(12)	7971.3(10)	17.1(3)
C32	4014.1(18)	5513.3(13)	8532.8(11)	21.9(3)
C33	3450(2)	6384.4(14)	8721.4(12)	26.9(3)
C34	2007(2)	6305.3(14)	8361.8(11)	25.3(3)
C35	1126.8(18)	5354.1(14)	7805.9(11)	22.1(3)
C36	5668.5(16)	3733.2(13)	8386.1(10)	20.0(3)
C37	6361.0(19)	3153.4(18)	8964.5(12)	30.8(4)
C38	7834(2)	3360(2)	9294.9(14)	44.3(6)
C39	8613(2)	4165(2)	9061.4(14)	44.9(6)
C40	7932(2)	4759.8(17)	8503.6(14)	36.8(5)
C41	6461.9(18)	4541.6(14)	8149.8(12)	25.3(3)

Table C-24. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.9**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^*U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Ir1	10.33(2)	12.44(3)	14.31(3)	2.59(2)	5.65(2)	2.61(2)
Cl1	17.78(14)	17.89(15)	22.33(15)	6.89(12)	7.64(12)	6.93(12)
P1	11.36(14)	12.48(14)	15.55(15)	2.87(12)	6.70(12)	2.45(11)

P2	12.09(14)	16.46(16)	14.60(15)	2.38(12)	5.55(12)	1.97(12)
O1	19.4(5)	14.6(5)	20.7(5)	3.4(4)	10.3(4)	4.5(4)
O2	14.4(5)	21.2(5)	20.6(5)	2.4(4)	9.6(4)	3.4(4)
N1	12.0(5)	16.9(5)	16.2(5)	3.9(4)	7.3(4)	3.5(4)
N2	11.3(5)	17.2(5)	15.6(5)	3.8(4)	6.1(4)	2.5(4)
N3	12.2(5)	13.8(5)	17.3(5)	2.9(4)	5.9(4)	3.1(4)
N4	12.4(5)	15.6(5)	17.1(5)	2.1(4)	6.4(4)	2.9(4)
N5	13.3(5)	12.6(5)	17.5(5)	2.0(4)	6.5(4)	3.5(4)
C1	11.5(5)	12.8(5)	16.0(6)	2.6(4)	5.0(5)	1.2(4)
C2	15.1(6)	14.6(6)	17.6(6)	5.0(5)	8.3(5)	3.6(5)
C3	14.4(6)	14.8(6)	17.4(6)	4.4(5)	7.4(5)	3.2(5)
C4	16.6(6)	26.2(7)	20.2(7)	5.9(6)	10.4(5)	5.5(5)
C5	24.2(7)	33.0(9)	20.4(7)	6.0(6)	13.7(6)	5.9(6)
C6	24.2(7)	32.3(8)	16.3(6)	3.2(6)	8.8(6)	5.1(6)
C7	16.9(6)	23.6(7)	17.7(6)	4.4(5)	6.0(5)	2.9(5)
C8	11.8(5)	14.6(6)	17.0(6)	1.0(5)	6.3(5)	1.8(5)
C9	13.9(6)	18.0(6)	20.4(6)	2.4(5)	8.7(5)	1.0(5)
C10	12.8(6)	23.4(7)	21.9(7)	1.0(5)	8.3(5)	2.0(5)
C11	12.9(6)	23.8(7)	21.2(7)	1.5(5)	6.3(5)	5.2(5)
C12	13.5(6)	19.3(6)	18.9(6)	2.2(5)	5.5(5)	4.4(5)
C13	12.9(5)	15.7(6)	16.6(6)	3.2(5)	6.6(5)	3.0(5)
C14	16.1(6)	18.1(6)	20.0(6)	6.6(5)	8.1(5)	5.3(5)
C15	15.2(6)	22.2(7)	18.7(6)	4.8(5)	6.7(5)	6.8(5)
C16	13.0(6)	22.7(7)	22.3(7)	3.0(5)	5.7(5)	3.1(5)
C17	14.3(6)	15.5(6)	22.8(7)	3.0(5)	6.5(5)	1.5(5)
C18	13.3(6)	15.1(6)	16.3(6)	2.5(5)	5.5(5)	3.4(5)
C19	14.5(6)	12.7(6)	17.5(6)	3.6(5)	6.7(5)	3.4(5)
C20	18.6(6)	15.3(6)	18.0(6)	0.8(5)	5.6(5)	2.6(5)
C21	23.8(7)	18.3(7)	20.6(7)	-0.4(5)	9.4(6)	5.3(6)
C22	22.0(7)	20.4(7)	22.5(7)	1.0(5)	10.8(6)	7.7(6)
C23	16.4(6)	17.9(6)	20.8(6)	3.7(5)	9.7(5)	6.6(5)
C24	15.6(6)	23.4(7)	17.5(6)	6.5(5)	7.1(5)	3.6(5)
C25	23.2(7)	24.4(7)	23.2(7)	6.2(6)	11.2(6)	2.0(6)
C26	32.8(9)	31.1(9)	32.0(9)	10.4(7)	16.1(8)	-1.0(7)
C27	36.6(10)	43.0(11)	27.7(9)	11.5(8)	18.3(8)	-1.5(8)
C28	36.7(10)	39.6(10)	21.3(7)	6.0(7)	15.8(7)	1.6(8)
C29	27.2(8)	29.1(8)	18.9(7)	3.6(6)	10.0(6)	1.0(6)
C30	16.6(6)	22.1(7)	19.3(6)	3.8(5)	7.8(5)	4.0(5)
C31	17.9(6)	19.0(6)	15.5(6)	2.8(5)	8.3(5)	3.4(5)
C32	20.9(7)	21.9(7)	20.0(7)	-1.4(5)	6.8(6)	3.6(6)
C33	30.1(8)	22.2(7)	24.0(7)	-3.5(6)	8.1(7)	5.2(6)
C34	31.4(8)	24.2(8)	22.2(7)	1.8(6)	10.9(6)	12.1(7)
C35	22.3(7)	26.6(8)	20.6(7)	5.5(6)	9.7(6)	9.8(6)
C36	14.5(6)	26.3(7)	16.3(6)	-1.1(5)	5.6(5)	2.0(5)
C37	19.4(7)	52.4(12)	21.5(7)	10.8(7)	6.2(6)	9.8(7)
C38	21.6(8)	82.5(18)	26.3(9)	10.0(10)	2.7(7)	18.9(10)
C39	14.4(7)	74.9(17)	29.9(9)	-14.6(10)	3.9(7)	1.1(9)
C40	21.5(8)	38.5(10)	40.1(10)	-17.1(8)	16.9(8)	-7.8(7)

C41 20.8(7) 22.8(7) 29.1(8) -6.2(6) 13.9(6) -2.8(6)

Table C-25. Bond Lengths for **4.9**.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ir1	C11	2.4549(4)	C9	C10	1.388(2)
Ir1	P1	2.2466(4)	C10	C11	1.388(2)
Ir1	P2	2.3061(4)	C11	C12	1.383(2)
Ir1	N4	2.1991(12)	C13	C14	1.392(2)
Ir1	N5	2.0900(12)	C13	C18	1.409(2)
Ir1	C1	1.9885(14)	C14	C15	1.392(2)
P1	O1	1.4819(11)	C15	C16	1.391(2)
P1	N1	1.7385(12)	C16	C17	1.397(2)
P1	N2	1.7147(13)	C17	C18	1.386(2)
P2	C24	1.8388(15)	C19	C20	1.398(2)
P2	C31	1.8300(16)	C20	C21	1.380(2)
P2	C36	1.8206(16)	C21	C22	1.399(2)
O2	C1	1.2166(17)	C22	C23	1.379(2)
N1	C3	1.4237(18)	C24	C25	1.393(2)
N1	C8	1.4061(18)	C24	C29	1.402(2)
N2	C2	1.4055(18)	C25	C26	1.395(2)
N2	C13	1.4315(18)	C26	C27	1.390(3)
N3	C1	1.4695(18)	C27	C28	1.387(3)
N3	C18	1.4401(18)	C28	C29	1.392(2)
N3	C19	1.3894(18)	C30	C31	1.400(2)
N4	C8	1.3599(19)	C30	C35	1.386(2)
N4	C12	1.3533(19)	C31	C32	1.395(2)
N5	C19	1.3456(18)	C32	C33	1.396(2)
N5	C23	1.3542(18)	C33	C34	1.388(3)
C2	C3	1.406(2)	C34	C35	1.394(2)
C2	C7	1.389(2)	C36	C37	1.391(3)
C3	C4	1.387(2)	C36	C41	1.404(2)
C4	C5	1.400(2)	C37	C38	1.397(3)
C5	C6	1.387(2)	C38	C39	1.390(4)
C6	C7	1.400(2)	C39	C40	1.382(4)
C8	C9	1.3979(19)	C40	C41	1.394(3)

Table C-26. Bond Angles for **4.9**.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Ir1	C11	168.039(13)	C6	C5	C4	120.78(14)
P1	Ir1	P2	97.253(13)	C5	C6	C7	120.59(15)
P2	Ir1	C11	89.774(13)	C2	C7	C6	118.64(14)
N4	Ir1	C11	89.19(3)	N4	C8	N1	115.97(12)
N4	Ir1	P1	80.28(3)	N4	C8	C9	121.47(13)
N4	Ir1	P2	98.02(3)	C9	C8	N1	122.56(13)
N5	Ir1	C11	85.26(3)	C10	C9	C8	118.68(14)

N5	Ir1	P1	88.62(3)	C9	C10	C11	119.85(14)
N5	Ir1	P2	172.47(3)	C12	C11	C10	118.50(14)
N5	Ir1	N4	87.58(5)	N4	C12	C11	122.61(14)
C1	Ir1	C11	103.20(4)	C14	C13	N2	120.46(13)
C1	Ir1	P1	85.98(4)	C14	C13	C18	119.26(13)
C1	Ir1	P2	94.31(4)	C18	C13	N2	120.11(12)
C1	Ir1	N4	162.56(5)	C15	C14	C13	120.08(14)
C1	Ir1	N5	81.37(5)	C16	C15	C14	120.26(14)
O1	P1	Ir1	123.62(5)	C15	C16	C17	120.19(14)
O1	P1	N1	112.74(6)	C18	C17	C16	119.50(14)
O1	P1	N2	111.52(6)	C13	C18	N3	116.85(12)
N1	P1	Ir1	99.30(4)	C17	C18	N3	122.56(13)
N2	P1	Ir1	113.17(4)	C17	C18	C13	120.59(13)
N2	P1	N1	90.72(6)	N3	C19	C20	122.05(13)
C24	P2	Ir1	115.93(5)	N5	C19	N3	116.30(12)
C31	P2	Ir1	121.85(5)	N5	C19	C20	121.62(13)
C31	P2	C24	98.56(7)	C21	C20	C19	118.61(14)
C36	P2	Ir1	108.01(5)	C20	C21	C22	119.80(14)
C36	P2	C24	105.79(7)	C23	C22	C21	118.55(14)
C36	P2	C31	105.19(7)	N5	C23	C22	121.95(14)
C3	N1	P1	112.39(9)	C25	C24	P2	122.67(12)
C8	N1	P1	117.16(10)	C25	C24	C29	118.94(14)
C8	N1	C3	123.45(12)	C29	C24	P2	118.28(12)
C2	N2	P1	113.05(9)	C24	C25	C26	120.55(16)
C2	N2	C13	120.43(12)	C27	C26	C25	120.05(18)
C13	N2	P1	126.51(10)	C28	C27	C26	119.82(17)
C18	N3	C1	113.99(11)	C27	C28	C29	120.30(17)
C19	N3	C1	116.90(11)	C28	C29	C24	120.34(17)
C19	N3	C18	114.93(12)	C35	C30	C31	120.50(15)
C8	N4	Ir1	116.99(9)	C30	C31	P2	117.75(11)
C12	N4	Ir1	124.13(10)	C32	C31	P2	122.93(12)
C12	N4	C8	118.66(12)	C32	C31	C30	118.88(14)
C19	N5	Ir1	112.50(9)	C31	C32	C33	120.51(16)
C19	N5	C23	119.40(13)	C34	C33	C32	120.14(16)
C23	N5	Ir1	128.10(10)	C33	C34	C35	119.61(15)
O2	C1	Ir1	133.43(11)	C30	C35	C34	120.35(16)
O2	C1	N3	115.81(12)	C37	C36	P2	121.42(13)
N3	C1	Ir1	109.93(9)	C37	C36	C41	119.49(16)
N2	C2	C3	112.63(12)	C41	C36	P2	118.46(13)
C7	C2	N2	126.53(13)	C36	C37	C38	120.3(2)
C7	C2	C3	120.77(13)	C39	C38	C37	119.8(2)
C2	C3	N1	111.00(12)	C40	C39	C38	120.11(18)
C4	C3	N1	128.69(13)	C39	C40	C41	120.5(2)
C4	C3	C2	120.29(13)	C40	C41	C36	119.66(19)
C3	C4	C5	118.85(14)				

Table C-27. Torsion Angles for **4.9**.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Ir1	P1	N1	C3	117.95(9)	C8	N1	C3	C2	145.91(13)
Ir1	P1	N1	C8	-33.85(11)	C8	N1	C3	C4	-32.4(2)
Ir1	P1	N2	C2	-104.18(10)	C8	N4	C12	C11	-2.1(2)
Ir1	P1	N2	C13	74.53(12)	C8	C9	C10	C11	-3.3(2)
Ir1	P2	C24	C25	3.36(16)	C9	C10	C11	C12	-1.0(2)
Ir1	P2	C24	C29	-172.74(11)	C10	C11	C12	N4	3.8(2)
Ir1	P2	C31	C30	58.72(13)	C12	N4	C8	N1	177.34(13)
Ir1	P2	C31	C32	-128.94(12)	C12	N4	C8	C9	-2.4(2)
Ir1	P2	C36	C37	-96.15(14)	C13	N2	C2	C3	-176.55(12)
Ir1	P2	C36	C41	74.72(13)	C13	N2	C2	C7	0.4(2)
Ir1	N4	C8	N1	2.53(16)	C13	C14	C15	C16	2.3(2)
Ir1	N4	C8	C9	-177.24(11)	C14	C13	C18	N3	-178.15(13)
Ir1	N4	C12	C11	172.32(11)	C14	C13	C18	C17	1.3(2)
Ir1	N5	C19	N3	-4.37(15)	C14	C15	C16	C17	0.8(2)
Ir1	N5	C19	C20	177.63(11)	C15	C16	C17	C18	-2.8(2)
Ir1	N5	C23	C22	-178.18(11)	C16	C17	C18	N3	-178.83(14)
P1	N1	C3	C2	-3.83(15)	C16	C17	C18	C13	1.8(2)
P1	N1	C3	C4	177.91(13)	C18	N3	C1	Ir1	-119.98(11)
P1	N1	C8	N4	22.83(16)	C18	N3	C1	O2	51.03(17)
P1	N1	C8	C9	-157.39(11)	C18	N3	C19	N5	128.64(13)
P1	N2	C2	C3	2.25(15)	C18	N3	C19	C20	-53.36(18)
P1	N2	C2	C7	179.22(13)	C18	C13	C14	C15	-3.3(2)
P1	N2	C13	C14	115.82(14)	C19	N3	C1	Ir1	18.03(14)
P1	N2	C13	C18	-69.00(17)	C19	N3	C1	O2	-170.97(13)
P2	C24	C25	C26	-176.06(14)	C19	N3	C18	C13	-63.47(17)
P2	C24	C29	C28	176.31(15)	C19	N3	C18	C17	117.12(15)
P2	C31	C32	C33	-172.85(13)	C19	N5	C23	C22	2.6(2)
P2	C36	C37	C38	169.60(16)	C19	C20	C21	C22	0.2(2)
P2	C36	C41	C40	-171.65(13)	C20	C21	C22	C23	-0.6(2)
O1	P1	N1	C3	-109.45(10)	C21	C22	C23	N5	-0.8(2)
O1	P1	N1	C8	98.75(11)	C23	N5	C19	N3	174.96(13)
O1	P1	N2	C2	111.12(10)	C23	N5	C19	C20	-3.0(2)
O1	P1	N2	C13	-70.16(13)	C24	P2	C31	C30	-69.16(13)
N1	P1	N2	C2	-3.74(11)	C24	P2	C31	C32	103.18(14)
N1	P1	N2	C13	174.97(12)	C24	P2	C36	C37	28.58(16)
N1	C3	C4	C5	175.04(15)	C24	P2	C36	C41	-160.55(12)
N1	C8	C9	C10	-174.69(13)	C24	C25	C26	C27	0.2(3)
N2	P1	N1	C3	4.32(10)	C25	C24	C29	C28	0.1(3)
N2	P1	N1	C8	-147.48(11)	C25	C26	C27	C28	-0.6(3)
N2	C2	C3	N1	1.03(17)	C26	C27	C28	C29	0.6(3)
N2	C2	C3	C4	179.46(13)	C27	C28	C29	C24	-0.4(3)
N2	C2	C7	C6	-176.75(15)	C29	C24	C25	C26	0.0(3)
N2	C13	C14	C15	171.90(13)	C30	C31	C32	C33	-0.6(2)
N2	C13	C18	N3	6.62(19)	C31	P2	C24	C25	135.16(14)
N2	C13	C18	C17	-173.97(13)	C31	P2	C24	C29	-40.93(14)
N3	C19	C20	C21	-176.24(14)	C31	P2	C36	C37	132.30(14)

N4	C8	C9	C10	5.1(2)	C31	P2	C36	C41	-56.83(14)
N5	C19	C20	C21	1.7(2)	C31	C30	C35	C34	0.8(2)
C1	N3	C18	C13	75.38(16)	C31	C32	C33	C34	1.0(3)
C1	N3	C18	C17	-104.02(16)	C32	C33	C34	C35	-0.5(3)
C1	N3	C19	N5	-8.98(18)	C33	C34	C35	C30	-0.4(3)
C1	N3	C19	C20	169.02(13)	C35	C30	C31	P2	172.34(12)
C2	N2	C13	C14	-65.55(19)	C35	C30	C31	C32	-0.3(2)
C2	N2	C13	C18	109.63(16)	C36	P2	C24	C25	-116.30(14)
C2	C3	C4	C5	-3.1(2)	C36	P2	C24	C29	67.60(14)
C3	N1	C8	N4	-125.59(14)	C36	P2	C31	C30	-178.19(12)
C3	N1	C8	C9	54.2(2)	C36	P2	C31	C32	-5.85(15)
C3	C2	C7	C6	0.0(2)	C36	C37	C38	C39	1.5(3)
C3	C4	C5	C6	1.6(3)	C37	C36	C41	C40	-0.6(2)
C4	C5	C6	C7	0.6(3)	C37	C38	C39	C40	0.0(3)
C5	C6	C7	C2	-1.4(3)	C38	C39	C40	C41	-1.7(3)
C7	C2	C3	N1	-176.13(13)	C39	C40	C41	C36	2.1(3)
C7	C2	C3	C4	2.3(2)	C41	C36	C37	C38	-1.2(3)

Table C-28. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for **4.9**.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H4	5265.95	3681.2	3757.91	24
H5	3963.52	3030.6	2210.13	29
H6	1518.74	2453.14	1708.94	29
H7	309.96	2532.58	2744.34	24
H9	6712.19	4346.21	5070.66	21
H10	8767.23	3834.43	5844.32	23
H11	8713.61	2806.24	6911.57	23
H12	6633.17	2356.37	7205.29	21
H14	-553.11	3984.61	3798.81	21
H15	-2979.6	3259.31	3319.81	22
H16	-3811.9	1681.93	3678.76	24
H17	-2215.49	836.89	4549.19	21
H20	-86.57	132.97	3506.66	22
H21	1469.38	-500.71	2859.96	25
H22	3920.93	-3.15	3671.53	25
H23	4737.2	1124.55	5094.42	21
H25	2283.27	1184.36	7688.92	28
H26	1259.36	393.37	8614.76	38
H27	1380.53	1394.38	9997.59	42
H28	2561.48	3176.37	10464.74	38
H29	3582.36	3973.32	9543.41	31
H30	1080.3	3850.27	7221.45	23
H32	5000.97	5569.02	8788.8	26
H33	4055.1	7032.82	9096.75	32
H34	1621.22	6896	8493.83	30

H35	137.73	5295.82	7561.76	26
H37	5829.41	2614.43	9135.71	37
H38	8302.66	2950.77	9678.09	53
H39	9614.67	4306.89	9285.88	54
H40	8469.6	5321.82	8359.86	44
H41	5999.53	4937.86	7750.79	30

Structural Data for 4.11

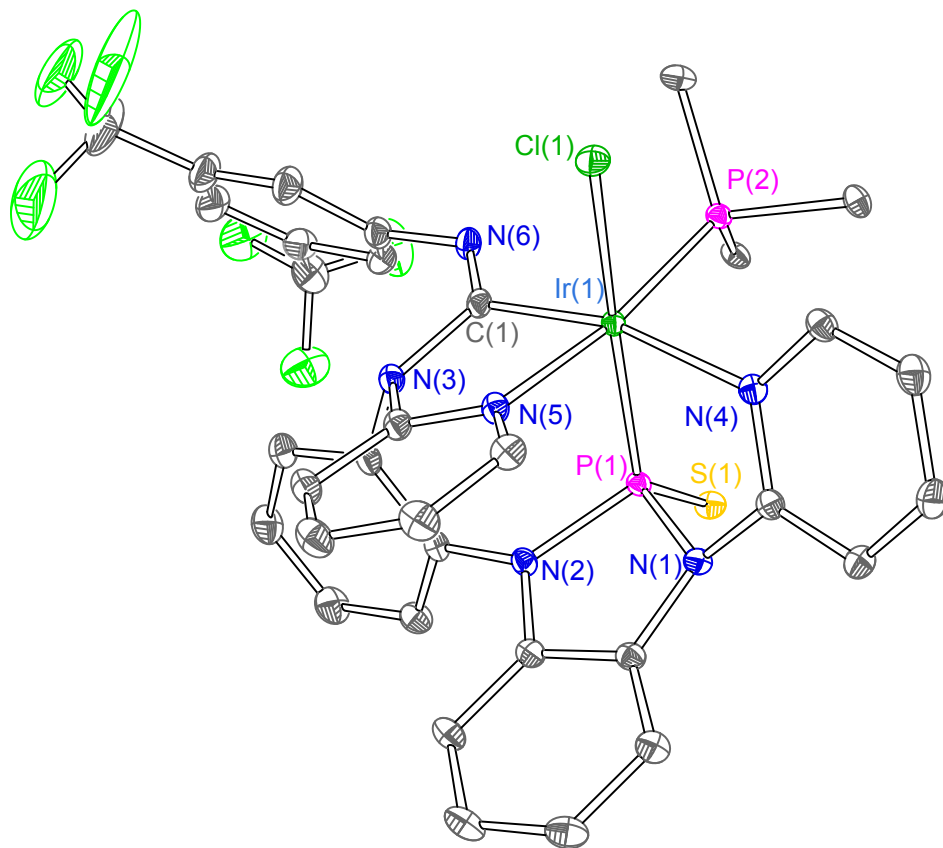


Table C-29. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.11**.

Identification code	IrNCS-a
Empirical formula	C ₅₁ H ₃₈ Cl ₃ F ₆ IrN ₆ P ₂ S
Formula weight	1312.32
Temperature/K	100.01
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
a/Å	25.729(2)
b/Å	10.4054(10)
c/Å	40.467(4)
α/°	90
β/°	91.937(2)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	10827.4(18)
Z	8
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.610
μ/mm ⁻¹	2.873
F(000)	5184.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.24 × 0.125 × 0.12
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2θ range for data collection/°	3.696 to 64.176
Index ranges	-38 ≤ h ≤ 38, -15 ≤ k ≤ 15, -60 ≤ l ≤ 60
Reflections collected	133466
Independent reflections	18816 [R _{int} = 0.0457, R _{sigma} = 0.0313]
Data/restraints/parameters	18816/0/677
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.083
Final R indexes [I >= 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0300, wR ₂ = 0.0577
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0354, wR ₂ = 0.0591
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.88/-1.82

Table C-30. Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for **4.11**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Ir1	3777.9(2)	4212.4(2)	4228.3(2)	8.95(2)
Cl1	4506.8(2)	5690.4(5)	4301.8(2)	14.86(9)
S03	2942.0(2)	1238.6(5)	4194.6(2)	13.36(9)
P1	3038.1(2)	3077.9(5)	4261.1(2)	9.46(9)
P2	4362.4(2)	2529.8(5)	4161.3(2)	10.68(9)
F1	2767.5(7)	1993.4(18)	2472.3(4)	38.2(4)
F2	3324.3(7)	2381.7(19)	2104.0(4)	40.1(4)
F3	3519.0(8)	1110.0(17)	2508.6(4)	43.9(5)
N1	2860.3(6)	3577.4(16)	4654.0(4)	11.1(3)
N2	2521.8(7)	3903.8(16)	4084.4(4)	11.5(3)
N3	3181.9(7)	5301.1(17)	3681.1(4)	12.3(3)
N4	3735.7(6)	4104.2(16)	4769.7(4)	11.3(3)
N5	3306.4(7)	5863.1(16)	4239.1(4)	11.8(3)

N6	3851.0(7)	3890.6(17)	3505.8(4)	14.4(3)
C1	2380.0(7)	4252.0(19)	4645.0(5)	12.0(3)
C2	2192.9(8)	4434.2(19)	4317.6(5)	12.2(4)
C3	1744.1(8)	5141(2)	4250.4(5)	15.8(4)
C4	1478.0(8)	5661(2)	4512.3(6)	19.3(4)
C5	1653.9(9)	5454(2)	4835.6(6)	19.2(4)
C6	2104.8(8)	4738(2)	4905.6(5)	15.4(4)
C7	2403.5(8)	3970.3(19)	3738.8(5)	12.8(4)
C8	2720.2(8)	4701(2)	3533.3(5)	14.0(4)
C9	2579.3(9)	4856(2)	3201.4(5)	18.2(4)
C10	2130.6(9)	4271(2)	3071.8(6)	22.0(5)
C11	1822.3(9)	3539(2)	3272.7(6)	21.8(5)
C12	1957.3(8)	3387(2)	3605.0(5)	16.8(4)
C13	3263.1(8)	3816.8(19)	4889.8(5)	11.5(4)
C14	3185.0(8)	3752(2)	5227.7(5)	14.1(4)
C15	3593.0(9)	4049(2)	5447.1(5)	17.1(4)
C16	4075.6(9)	4373(2)	5325.7(5)	16.7(4)
C17	4131.9(8)	4372.5(19)	4986.9(5)	13.3(4)
C18	3064.7(8)	6107.1(19)	3945.2(5)	12.6(4)
C19	2710.3(8)	7122(2)	3904.4(6)	16.4(4)
C20	2602.7(9)	7871(2)	4173.9(6)	18.8(4)
C21	2858.6(9)	7622(2)	4476.9(6)	18.3(4)
C22	3212.4(8)	6630(2)	4499.4(5)	14.7(4)
C23	3631.4(8)	4442.6(19)	3744.2(5)	12.1(4)
C24	4327.8(8)	1545(2)	4802.9(5)	14.8(4)
C25	4641.0(8)	2103.0(19)	4566.4(5)	13.1(4)
C26	5147.9(8)	2478(2)	4661.0(5)	16.0(4)
C27	5333.6(9)	2282(2)	4985.1(6)	19.8(4)
C28	5020.8(9)	1709(2)	5215.4(6)	20.6(5)
C29	4518.9(9)	1332(2)	5123.2(5)	18.8(4)
C30	4935.5(8)	2805(2)	3912.9(5)	15.2(4)
C31	5281.8(8)	1769(2)	3890.3(6)	20.0(4)
C32	5706.4(9)	1848(3)	3688.8(6)	27.3(5)
C33	5794.0(10)	2953(3)	3510.1(7)	34.3(6)
C34	5456.2(11)	3980(3)	3531.2(7)	31.2(6)
C35	5024.2(9)	3912(2)	3731.6(6)	21.3(5)
C36	4155.1(8)	1007.8(19)	3966.6(5)	13.4(4)
C37	4081.6(8)	-133(2)	4139.7(5)	15.0(4)
C38	3927.5(9)	-1251(2)	3973.7(6)	18.8(4)
C39	3847.1(9)	-1241(2)	3634.0(6)	20.5(5)
C40	3937.7(9)	-119(2)	3456.9(6)	20.3(4)
C41	4094.2(9)	987(2)	3621.9(6)	17.4(4)
C42	3741.1(8)	4125(2)	3170.3(5)	16.2(4)
C43	3561.3(8)	3121(2)	2968.9(5)	17.3(4)
C44	3477.5(9)	3313(2)	2631.2(6)	20.2(4)
C45	3570.6(10)	4496(3)	2487.9(6)	25.2(5)
C46	3765.7(10)	5487(3)	2687.8(6)	26.4(5)
C47	3855.2(9)	5309(2)	3025.8(6)	21.5(5)

C48	3275.7(10)	2206(3)	2429.5(6)	27.5(5)
C49	3861.7(15)	6783(4)	2542.0(8)	45.8(9)
F4A	4043(3)	6748(7)	2242.4(16)	63.7(19)
F5A	3405(2)	7466(6)	2506.0(16)	66.5(17)
F6A	4164(5)	7530(7)	2730.9(16)	83(4)
F4B	4426(9)	6970(30)	2588(9)	100(10)
F5B	3710(20)	7613(15)	2631(13)	170(20)
F6B	3939(11)	6630(20)	2232(4)	100(9)
Cl06	3085.7(3)	4943.7(7)	1499.6(2)	34.50(15)
Cl08	2276.1(3)	4308.3(8)	1959.0(2)	41.57(18)
C50	2483.7(12)	5414(3)	1663.2(8)	38.4(7)
Cl07	4309.4(3)	8249.4(8)	1023.7(2)	39.28(17)
Cl09	4762.6(5)	7500.9(12)	1665.9(2)	67.4(3)
C51	4885.0(10)	8009(3)	1265.2(7)	31.3(6)

Table C-31. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.11**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^*^2U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Ir1	8.94(3)	8.37(3)	9.45(3)	0.48(3)	-1.04(2)	-0.83(3)
Cl1	13.4(2)	13.9(2)	17.2(2)	0.07(18)	-1.09(16)	-4.78(18)
S03	13.4(2)	10.1(2)	16.7(2)	-1.99(18)	1.41(18)	-2.02(18)
P1	8.3(2)	9.3(2)	10.7(2)	0.23(17)	-0.69(17)	-0.45(17)
P2	9.3(2)	10.4(2)	12.3(2)	0.38(18)	-0.76(17)	-0.56(18)
F1	34.6(9)	48.0(11)	31.8(9)	-7.5(8)	-2.8(7)	-14.0(8)
F2	50.2(10)	55.3(11)	14.7(7)	-8.8(7)	-0.4(7)	-6.3(9)
F3	59.3(12)	32.7(9)	38.3(10)	-12.9(8)	-18.5(9)	8.2(8)
N1	10.0(7)	12.1(8)	11.1(8)	-1.0(6)	0.5(6)	0.2(6)
N2	11.0(7)	12.9(8)	10.4(7)	0.1(6)	-1.7(6)	1.0(6)
N3	12.8(8)	11.9(8)	11.9(8)	1.2(6)	-1.8(6)	-0.1(6)
N4	11.8(7)	10.3(8)	11.8(7)	-0.5(6)	-0.9(6)	-0.7(6)
N5	12.8(7)	8.7(7)	13.9(8)	0.7(6)	-1.7(6)	-1.2(6)
N6	17.1(8)	15.0(8)	11.1(8)	2.3(6)	-0.3(6)	1.2(7)
C1	10.5(8)	10.7(8)	14.8(9)	-0.3(7)	0.2(7)	-0.8(7)
C2	11.4(8)	9.5(9)	15.8(9)	-0.3(7)	-0.1(7)	-1.0(7)
C3	12.0(9)	16.4(10)	18.8(10)	-1.3(8)	-3.3(7)	1.8(8)
C4	13.3(9)	19.4(11)	25.1(11)	-4.4(9)	-1.6(8)	4.9(8)
C5	15.7(10)	20.8(11)	21.4(11)	-5.4(8)	3.7(8)	1.3(8)
C6	14.3(9)	15.8(10)	16.2(10)	-1.2(8)	0.2(7)	0.6(8)
C7	13.9(9)	12.0(9)	12.2(9)	-0.1(7)	-2.2(7)	2.3(7)
C8	13.9(9)	12.4(9)	15.3(9)	1.1(7)	-4.2(7)	0.7(7)
C9	18.8(10)	20.6(11)	14.9(10)	2.4(8)	-2.6(8)	1.3(8)
C10	23.6(11)	27.1(12)	14.7(10)	0.7(9)	-7.8(8)	0.1(10)
C11	19.6(10)	25.4(12)	19.9(11)	-2.3(9)	-7.7(8)	-2.0(9)
C12	14.7(9)	17.6(10)	18.0(10)	-2.1(8)	-2.5(8)	-1.0(8)
C13	12.2(8)	9.7(8)	12.5(9)	-0.3(7)	-0.1(7)	0.7(7)
C14	15.5(9)	14.4(9)	12.5(9)	0.6(7)	0.9(7)	-1.2(8)

C15	20.2(10)	18.8(11)	12.1(9)	0.4(8)	-0.5(7)	0.4(8)
C16	19.0(10)	16.5(10)	14.1(9)	-1.2(8)	-4.3(7)	-1.2(8)
C17	12.5(8)	11.8(9)	15.3(9)	-0.8(7)	-2.2(7)	0.0(7)
C18	13.5(9)	9.1(8)	15.2(9)	0.9(7)	-1.0(7)	-1.6(7)
C19	14.7(9)	13.1(9)	21.1(10)	1.7(8)	-4.7(8)	-0.1(8)
C20	17.7(10)	12.2(10)	26.4(12)	-2.3(8)	-2.8(8)	1.6(8)
C21	18.6(10)	12.7(10)	23.5(11)	-4.3(8)	-0.7(8)	-0.6(8)
C22	16.8(9)	11.7(9)	15.4(9)	-2.6(7)	0.1(7)	-1.5(7)
C23	13.0(8)	8.6(9)	14.5(9)	2.1(7)	-1.3(7)	-1.5(7)
C24	15.0(9)	13.8(9)	15.5(9)	-0.9(7)	-2.5(7)	1.6(8)
C25	14.1(9)	11.1(9)	13.8(9)	-1.4(7)	-2.7(7)	2.4(7)
C26	12.9(9)	15.5(10)	19.5(10)	-3.7(8)	-2.1(7)	1.8(8)
C27	17.1(10)	20.5(11)	21.3(11)	-6.3(9)	-6.3(8)	4.8(8)
C28	26.9(12)	17.6(11)	16.6(10)	-2.9(8)	-8.4(9)	7.7(9)
C29	26.7(11)	15.5(10)	14.2(10)	0.6(8)	-1.4(8)	1.9(9)
C30	10.2(8)	19.8(10)	15.6(10)	-3.6(8)	1.5(7)	-0.9(8)
C31	13.6(9)	24.2(12)	22.0(11)	-3.7(9)	-0.5(8)	1.4(9)
C32	13.7(10)	40.6(15)	27.7(13)	-10.6(11)	2.5(9)	5.0(10)
C33	20.0(12)	48.7(18)	35.2(15)	-6.5(13)	14.4(11)	-5.3(12)
C34	28.5(13)	31.7(14)	34.3(14)	0.9(11)	15.4(11)	-9.4(11)
C35	19.7(10)	22.1(11)	22.4(11)	-2.1(9)	5.8(9)	-5.7(9)
C36	10.3(8)	11.1(9)	18.6(10)	-1.4(7)	-1.4(7)	1.6(7)
C37	14.3(9)	12.2(9)	18.5(10)	-0.2(8)	1.1(7)	-0.4(7)
C38	17.4(10)	11.8(9)	27.4(12)	-1.1(8)	3.0(9)	-0.5(8)
C39	19.0(10)	13.8(10)	28.5(12)	-6.4(9)	-1.8(9)	-1.3(8)
C40	23.3(11)	17.2(11)	19.9(11)	-3.6(8)	-5.1(9)	1.3(9)
C41	19.7(10)	13.1(10)	19.0(10)	0.3(8)	-2.7(8)	0.7(8)
C42	17.1(9)	18.8(10)	12.7(9)	2.4(8)	0.4(7)	2.8(8)
C43	18.1(10)	20.4(11)	13.4(9)	1.3(8)	2.1(8)	0.4(8)
C44	18.2(10)	27.6(12)	14.9(10)	-1.9(9)	-0.3(8)	-0.4(9)
C45	25.0(12)	37.0(14)	13.5(10)	5.8(9)	-2.3(9)	-4.1(10)
C46	28.6(12)	31.9(14)	18.5(11)	11.1(10)	-3.4(9)	-7.1(10)
C47	25.4(11)	23.1(11)	15.7(10)	4.8(9)	-3.1(9)	-2.7(9)
C48	29.5(13)	33.2(14)	19.2(11)	-4.7(10)	-7.0(10)	1.1(11)
C49	67(2)	44(2)	26.1(15)	17.7(14)	-11.4(15)	-25.0(18)
F4A	79(3)	55(3)	60(3)	31(2)	42(3)	2(3)
F5A	72(3)	45(3)	84(3)	40(2)	17(2)	20(2)
F6A	138(7)	58(4)	50(3)	35(2)	-46(4)	-64(5)
F4B	91(12)	92(15)	115(16)	62(14)	-35(12)	-65(11)
F5B	270(50)	18(6)	230(40)	30(16)	190(40)	12(19)
F6B	162(18)	97(12)	38(7)	58(7)	-47(10)	-74(12)
CI06	30.6(3)	34.8(4)	38.1(4)	3.3(3)	1.1(3)	6.5(3)
CI08	33.3(3)	56.1(5)	34.9(4)	13.8(3)	-5.3(3)	1.5(3)
C50	32.1(15)	37.5(16)	45.9(18)	12.2(14)	4.9(13)	10.1(13)
CI07	23.5(3)	54.0(5)	40.0(4)	-4.3(3)	-4.1(3)	-3.2(3)
CI09	89.8(8)	80.6(7)	31.5(4)	17.0(5)	0.1(5)	-18.4(6)
C51	24.8(12)	40.7(16)	28.3(13)	1.8(12)	2.0(10)	3.6(11)

Table C-32. Bond Lengths for **4.11.**

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ir1	C11	2.4358(5)	C15	C16	1.392(3)
Ir1	P1	2.2476(5)	C16	C17	1.384(3)
Ir1	P2	2.3297(5)	C18	C19	1.401(3)
Ir1	N4	2.1999(17)	C19	C20	1.376(3)
Ir1	N5	2.1042(17)	C20	C21	1.396(3)
Ir1	C23	1.997(2)	C21	C22	1.377(3)
S03	P1	1.9473(7)	C24	C25	1.398(3)
P1	N1	1.7482(18)	C24	C29	1.388(3)
P1	N2	1.7175(17)	C25	C26	1.402(3)
P2	C25	1.822(2)	C26	C27	1.395(3)
P2	C30	1.835(2)	C27	C28	1.386(3)
P2	C36	1.840(2)	C28	C29	1.389(3)
F1	C48	1.343(3)	C30	C31	1.404(3)
F2	C48	1.340(3)	C30	C35	1.389(3)
F3	C48	1.335(3)	C31	C32	1.387(3)
N1	C1	1.420(3)	C32	C33	1.381(4)
N1	C13	1.407(3)	C33	C34	1.382(4)
N2	C2	1.402(3)	C34	C35	1.400(3)
N2	C7	1.423(3)	C36	C37	1.394(3)
N3	C8	1.453(3)	C36	C41	1.399(3)
N3	C18	1.399(3)	C37	C38	1.395(3)
N3	C23	1.477(3)	C38	C39	1.383(3)
N4	C13	1.358(3)	C39	C40	1.394(3)
N4	C17	1.352(2)	C40	C41	1.384(3)
N5	C18	1.347(3)	C42	C43	1.394(3)
N5	C22	1.350(3)	C42	C47	1.399(3)
N6	C23	1.271(3)	C43	C44	1.390(3)
N6	C42	1.399(3)	C44	C45	1.385(4)
C1	C2	1.407(3)	C44	C48	1.495(3)
C1	C6	1.386(3)	C45	C46	1.393(4)
C2	C3	1.388(3)	C46	C47	1.392(3)
C3	C4	1.391(3)	C46	C49	1.496(4)
C4	C5	1.386(3)	C49	F4A	1.314(6)
C5	C6	1.400(3)	C49	F5A	1.375(7)
C7	C8	1.407(3)	C49	F6A	1.324(5)
C7	C12	1.392(3)	C49	F4B	1.470(18)
C8	C9	1.389(3)	C49	F5B	1.022(18)
C9	C10	1.392(3)	C49	F6B	1.28(2)
C10	C11	1.384(3)	C106	C50	1.774(3)
C11	C12	1.386(3)	C108	C50	1.756(3)
C13	C14	1.391(3)	C107	C51	1.764(3)
C14	C15	1.386(3)	C109	C51	1.744(3)

Table C-33. Bond Angles for **4.11**.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Ir1	C11	167.041(18)	C17	C16	C15	118.30(19)
P1	Ir1	P2	99.41(2)	N4	C17	C16	122.84(19)
P2	Ir1	C11	89.505(19)	N3	C18	C19	121.18(19)
N4	Ir1	C11	88.54(5)	N5	C18	N3	117.15(18)
N4	Ir1	P1	81.02(5)	N5	C18	C19	121.67(19)
N4	Ir1	P2	97.55(5)	C20	C19	C18	118.7(2)
N5	Ir1	C11	85.65(5)	C19	C20	C21	119.3(2)
N5	Ir1	P1	86.41(5)	C22	C21	C20	119.2(2)
N5	Ir1	P2	172.19(5)	N5	C22	C21	121.8(2)
N5	Ir1	N4	88.47(6)	N3	C23	Ir1	111.28(14)
C23	Ir1	C11	99.39(6)	N6	C23	Ir1	128.04(15)
C23	Ir1	P1	89.35(6)	N6	C23	N3	120.51(18)
C23	Ir1	P2	94.42(6)	C29	C24	C25	120.8(2)
C23	Ir1	N4	165.70(7)	C24	C25	P2	119.93(15)
C23	Ir1	N5	80.36(7)	C24	C25	C26	118.75(19)
S03	P1	Ir1	127.72(3)	C26	C25	P2	120.78(17)
N1	P1	Ir1	98.38(6)	C27	C26	C25	120.1(2)
N1	P1	S03	112.46(6)	C28	C27	C26	120.4(2)
N2	P1	Ir1	110.94(6)	C27	C28	C29	119.8(2)
N2	P1	S03	109.97(6)	C24	C29	C28	120.2(2)
N2	P1	N1	90.42(8)	C31	C30	P2	116.07(17)
C25	P2	Ir1	108.32(7)	C35	C30	P2	124.65(17)
C25	P2	C30	103.42(10)	C35	C30	C31	119.1(2)
C25	P2	C36	105.96(10)	C32	C31	C30	120.5(2)
C30	P2	Ir1	118.70(7)	C33	C32	C31	120.2(2)
C30	P2	C36	97.27(10)	C32	C33	C34	119.8(2)
C36	P2	Ir1	121.19(7)	C33	C34	C35	120.7(3)
C1	N1	P1	112.19(13)	C30	C35	C34	119.7(2)
C13	N1	P1	117.39(13)	C37	C36	P2	124.05(16)
C13	N1	C1	123.37(17)	C37	C36	C41	118.40(19)
C2	N2	P1	113.13(13)	C41	C36	P2	117.47(16)
C2	N2	C7	121.91(17)	C36	C37	C38	120.6(2)
C7	N2	P1	124.76(14)	C39	C38	C37	120.2(2)
C8	N3	C23	115.84(16)	C38	C39	C40	119.7(2)
C18	N3	C8	112.19(17)	C41	C40	C39	120.0(2)
C18	N3	C23	114.73(16)	C40	C41	C36	121.0(2)
C13	N4	Ir1	116.28(13)	C43	C42	N6	119.3(2)
C17	N4	Ir1	125.11(14)	C43	C42	C47	119.0(2)
C17	N4	C13	118.50(17)	C47	C42	N6	121.4(2)
C18	N5	Ir1	112.63(13)	C44	C43	C42	120.3(2)
C18	N5	C22	119.20(18)	C43	C44	C48	117.8(2)
C22	N5	Ir1	128.13(14)	C45	C44	C43	121.0(2)
C23	N6	C42	125.25(19)	C45	C44	C48	121.2(2)
C2	C1	N1	111.12(17)	C44	C45	C46	118.6(2)
C6	C1	N1	128.85(18)	C45	C46	C49	119.9(2)
C6	C1	C2	120.00(19)	C47	C46	C45	121.1(2)

N2	C2	C1	112.68(17)	C47	C46	C49	118.9(3)
C3	C2	N2	126.44(19)	C46	C47	C42	119.9(2)
C3	C2	C1	120.77(19)	F1	C48	C44	112.2(2)
C2	C3	C4	119.0(2)	F2	C48	F1	105.8(2)
C5	C4	C3	120.4(2)	F2	C48	C44	112.9(2)
C4	C5	C6	121.0(2)	F3	C48	F1	106.2(2)
C1	C6	C5	118.8(2)	F3	C48	F2	107.1(2)
C8	C7	N2	119.89(18)	F3	C48	C44	112.1(2)
C12	C7	N2	120.49(19)	F4A	C49	C46	114.0(4)
C12	C7	C8	119.49(19)	F4A	C49	F5A	104.2(4)
C7	C8	N3	118.09(18)	F4A	C49	F6A	109.2(6)
C9	C8	N3	122.10(19)	F5A	C49	C46	110.8(4)
C9	C8	C7	119.80(19)	F6A	C49	C46	113.7(3)
C8	C9	C10	120.0(2)	F6A	C49	F5A	104.0(7)
C11	C10	C9	120.3(2)	F4B	C49	C46	104.0(8)
C10	C11	C12	120.2(2)	F5B	C49	C46	123.5(10)
C11	C12	C7	120.3(2)	F5B	C49	F4B	104(2)
N4	C13	N1	116.37(17)	F5B	C49	F6B	121(3)
N4	C13	C14	121.57(18)	F6B	C49	C46	108.0(11)
C14	C13	N1	122.05(18)	F6B	C49	F4B	87.4(15)
C15	C14	C13	119.2(2)	Cl08	C50	Cl06	111.31(16)
C14	C15	C16	119.6(2)	Cl09	C51	Cl07	112.54(16)

Table C-34. Torsion Angles for **4.11**.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Ir1	P1	N1	C1	117.41(13)	C15	C16	C17	N4	1.7(3)
Ir1	P1	N1	C13	-34.28(15)	C17	N4	C13	N1	178.41(17)
Ir1	P1	N2	C2	-105.14(13)	C17	N4	C13	C14	-2.2(3)
Ir1	P1	N2	C7	79.95(17)	C18	N3	C8	C7	-56.6(2)
Ir1	P2	C25	C24	67.57(17)	C18	N3	C8	C9	121.7(2)
Ir1	P2	C25	C26	-103.90(17)	C18	N3	C23	Ir1	20.9(2)
Ir1	P2	C30	C31	178.02(14)	C18	N3	C23	N6	-163.56(19)
Ir1	P2	C30	C35	-6.8(2)	C18	N5	C22	C21	2.9(3)
Ir1	P2	C36	C37	-105.74(17)	C18	C19	C20	C21	1.7(3)
Ir1	P2	C36	C41	77.66(18)	C19	C20	C21	C22	-0.1(3)
Ir1	N4	C13	N1	2.2(2)	C20	C21	C22	N5	-2.2(3)
Ir1	N4	C13	C14	-178.42(15)	C22	N5	C18	N3	178.81(18)
Ir1	N4	C17	C16	175.56(15)	C22	N5	C18	C19	-1.3(3)
Ir1	N5	C18	N3	-3.5(2)	C23	N3	C8	C7	77.7(2)
Ir1	N5	C18	C19	176.42(16)	C23	N3	C8	C9	-103.9(2)
Ir1	N5	C22	C21	-174.36(16)	C23	N3	C18	N5	-11.3(3)
S03	P1	N1	C1	-105.71(13)	C23	N3	C18	C19	168.83(18)
S03	P1	N1	C13	102.61(14)	C23	N6	C42	C43	-119.7(2)
S03	P1	N2	C2	108.15(13)	C23	N6	C42	C47	66.6(3)
S03	P1	N2	C7	-66.76(17)	C24	C25	C26	C27	0.6(3)
P1	N1	C1	C2	-4.8(2)	C25	P2	C30	C31	58.09(18)

P1	N1	C1	C6	176.77(18)	C25	P2	C30	C35	-126.8(2)
P1	N1	C13	N4	23.5(2)	C25	P2	C36	C37	18.0(2)
P1	N1	C13	C14	-155.87(17)	C25	P2	C36	C41	-158.61(16)
P1	N2	C2	C1	4.4(2)	C25	C24	C29	C28	2.0(3)
P1	N2	C2	C3	-179.43(17)	C25	C26	C27	C28	0.4(3)
P1	N2	C7	C8	-71.8(2)	C26	C27	C28	C29	-0.2(3)
P1	N2	C7	C12	112.5(2)	C27	C28	C29	C24	-1.0(3)
P2	C25	C26	C27	172.22(17)	C29	C24	C25	P2	-173.49(17)
P2	C30	C31	C32	175.24(18)	C29	C24	C25	C26	-1.8(3)
P2	C30	C35	C34	-175.3(2)	C30	P2	C25	C24	-165.63(17)
P2	C36	C37	C38	-179.51(16)	C30	P2	C25	C26	22.9(2)
P2	C36	C41	C40	-179.77(18)	C30	P2	C36	C37	124.24(19)
N1	P1	N2	C2	-6.00(15)	C30	P2	C36	C41	-52.36(18)
N1	P1	N2	C7	179.09(17)	C30	C31	C32	C33	0.5(4)
N1	C1	C2	N2	0.4(2)	C31	C30	C35	C34	-0.3(3)
N1	C1	C2	C3	-176.06(18)	C31	C32	C33	C34	-0.3(4)
N1	C1	C6	C5	175.5(2)	C32	C33	C34	C35	-0.1(4)
N1	C13	C14	C15	-177.43(19)	C33	C34	C35	C30	0.4(4)
N2	P1	N1	C1	6.17(15)	C35	C30	C31	C32	-0.2(3)
N2	P1	N1	C13	-145.52(15)	C36	P2	C25	C24	-63.88(19)
N2	C2	C3	C4	-176.4(2)	C36	P2	C25	C26	124.64(17)
N2	C7	C8	N3	4.0(3)	C36	P2	C30	C31	-50.30(18)
N2	C7	C8	C9	-174.44(19)	C36	P2	C30	C35	124.8(2)
N2	C7	C12	C11	174.9(2)	C36	C37	C38	C39	0.2(3)
N3	C8	C9	C10	-179.4(2)	C37	C36	C41	C40	3.4(3)
N3	C18	C19	C20	178.9(2)	C37	C38	C39	C40	2.2(3)
N4	C13	C14	C15	3.2(3)	C38	C39	C40	C41	-1.7(4)
N5	C18	C19	C20	-1.0(3)	C39	C40	C41	C36	-1.2(3)
N6	C42	C43	C44	-176.4(2)	C41	C36	C37	C38	-2.9(3)
N6	C42	C47	C46	176.7(2)	C42	N6	C23	Ir1	-177.84(16)
C1	N1	C13	N4	-124.7(2)	C42	N6	C23	N3	7.4(3)
C1	N1	C13	C14	55.9(3)	C42	C43	C44	C45	0.1(4)
C1	C2	C3	C4	-0.5(3)	C42	C43	C44	C48	-179.0(2)
C2	N2	C7	C8	113.7(2)	C43	C42	C47	C46	3.0(4)
C2	N2	C7	C12	-62.0(3)	C43	C44	C45	C46	1.9(4)
C2	C1	C6	C5	-2.7(3)	C43	C44	C48	F1	75.3(3)
C2	C3	C4	C5	-1.2(3)	C43	C44	C48	F2	-165.1(2)
C3	C4	C5	C6	0.9(4)	C43	C44	C48	F3	-44.1(3)
C4	C5	C6	C1	1.1(3)	C44	C45	C46	C47	-1.4(4)
C6	C1	C2	N2	178.91(18)	C44	C45	C46	C49	-178.9(3)
C6	C1	C2	C3	2.5(3)	C45	C44	C48	F1	-103.7(3)
C7	N2	C2	C1	179.46(18)	C45	C44	C48	F2	15.8(3)
C7	N2	C2	C3	-4.4(3)	C45	C44	C48	F3	136.9(3)
C7	C8	C9	C10	-1.1(3)	C45	C46	C47	C42	-1.0(4)
C8	N3	C18	N5	123.65(19)	C45	C46	C49	F4A	-37.6(6)
C8	N3	C18	C19	-56.3(3)	C45	C46	C49	F5A	79.6(5)
C8	N3	C23	Ir1	-112.34(16)	C45	C46	C49	F6A	-163.7(8)
C8	N3	C23	N6	63.2(3)	C45	C46	C49	F4B	-117.2(19)

C8	C7	C12	C11	-0.8(3)	C45	C46	C49	F5B	125(5)
C8	C9	C10	C11	0.3(4)	C45	C46	C49	F6B	-25.3(14)
C9	C10	C11	C12	0.2(4)	C47	C42	C43	C44	-2.5(3)
C10	C11	C12	C7	0.0(4)	C47	C46	C49	F4A	144.9(5)
C12	C7	C8	N3	179.75(19)	C47	C46	C49	F5A	-97.9(4)
C12	C7	C8	C9	1.4(3)	C47	C46	C49	F6A	18.8(9)
C13	N1	C1	C2	144.87(19)	C47	C46	C49	F4B	65(2)
C13	N1	C1	C6	-33.5(3)	C47	C46	C49	F5B	-52(5)
C13	N4	C17	C16	-0.3(3)	C47	C46	C49	F6B	157.2(13)
C13	C14	C15	C16	-1.7(3)	C48	C44	C45	C46	-179.1(2)
C14	C15	C16	C17	-0.7(3)	C49	C46	C47	C42	176.5(3)

Table C-35. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for 4.11.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H3	1620.64	5267.02	4028.93	19
H4	1173.96	6159.64	4469.5	23
H5	1465.54	5804.73	5012.34	23
H6	2220.08	4588.28	5127.79	19
H9	2789.07	5361.25	3062.87	22
H10	2035.71	4374.85	2844.4	26
H11	1517.25	3139.16	3182.72	26
H12	1744.36	2882.92	3741.84	20
H14	2856.25	3507.22	5307.33	17
H15	3543.5	4032.25	5678.62	20
H16	4359.06	4588.21	5471.8	20
H17	4463.12	4569.19	4903.2	16
H19	2547.43	7289.51	3694.63	20
H20	2356.84	8549.86	4153.97	23
H21	2789.49	8131.24	4665.33	22
H22	3395.3	6481.9	4703.66	18
H24	3980.19	1309.79	4743.81	18
H26	5365.2	2867	4504.29	19
H27	5676.55	2542.87	5048.36	24
H28	5149.41	1574.83	5435.47	25
H29	4305.72	927.09	5279.62	23
H31	5225.07	1008.8	4013.84	24
H32	5937.33	1139.45	3673.72	33
H33	6085.84	3006.9	3373.09	41
H34	5517.92	4739.6	3408.44	37
H35	4792.6	4620.66	3743.44	26
H37	4136.99	-147.85	4372.96	18
H38	3877.63	-2022.25	4094.33	23
H39	3730.71	-1995.31	3521.94	25
H40	3891.94	-113.63	3222.99	24
H41	4161.41	1744.11	3499.13	21
H43	3495.65	2302.99	3062.78	21
H45	3502.81	4629.32	2258.21	30
H47	3993.5	5989.88	3158.09	26
H50A	2521.59	6272.61	1766.37	46
H50B	2217.69	5477.04	1481.37	46
H51A	5102.21	7358.79	1156.75	38
H51B	5083.97	8823.54	1276.26	38

Structural Data for 4.20.

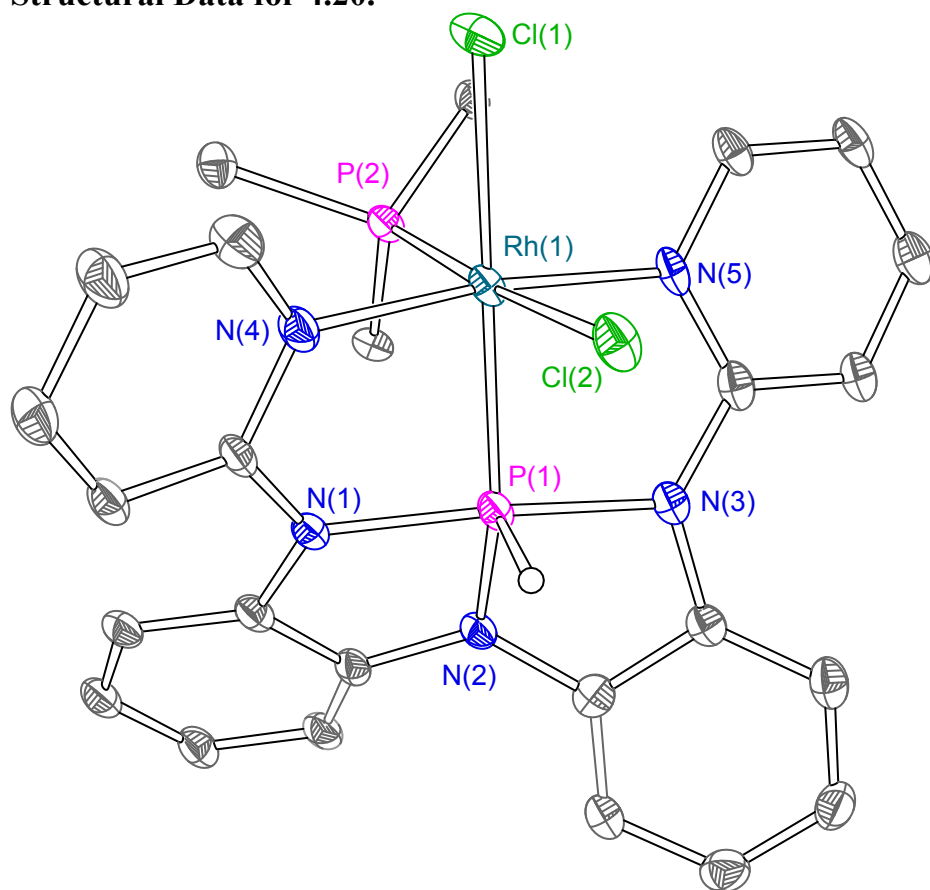


Table C-36. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.20**.

Identification code	RhHCl
Empirical formula	C _{35.37} H _{28.63} Cl _{6.74} N _{4.21} P _{1.68} Rh _{0.84}
Formula weight	890.27
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	16.4519(6)
b/Å	18.5264(6)
c/Å	57.365(2)
α/°	90
β/°	97.0540(10)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	17352.2(11)
Z	19
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.619
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.999
F(000)	8512.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.05 × 0.045 × 0.035
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2θ range for data collection/°	2.312 to 56.762
Index ranges	-21 ≤ h ≤ 21, -24 ≤ k ≤ 24, -76 ≤ l ≤ 76
Reflections collected	554747
Independent reflections	43291 [R _{int} = 0.1427, R _{sigma} = 0.0671]
Data/restraints/parameters	43291/0/2115
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.046
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0607, wR ₂ = 0.1314
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.1025, wR ₂ = 0.1515
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	1.80/-1.64

Table C-37. Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for **4.20** U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Rh1	-4293.3(2)	16343.1(2)	1923.6(2)	14.39(8)
Cl1	-3750.9(8)	16170.5(7)	1544.0(2)	22.4(3)
Cl2	-4015.5(8)	17607.3(7)	1887.7(2)	22.1(3)
P1	-4844.2(8)	16678.3(7)	2245.1(2)	14.6(2)
P2	-4474.2(8)	15094.0(7)	1948.4(2)	15.3(3)
N1	-5885(2)	16454(2)	2111.7(7)	16.4(9)
N2	-5201(2)	16423(2)	2503.4(7)	15.4(8)
N3	-3839(3)	16764(2)	2426.5(7)	16.3(9)
N4	-5452(3)	16544(2)	1747.0(8)	18.1(9)
N5	-3179(2)	16289(2)	2125.4(8)	16.5(9)
C1	-6383(3)	16129(3)	2262.0(9)	15.8(10)
C2	-7140(3)	15784(3)	2206.9(10)	19.8(11)
C3	-7467(3)	15424(3)	2384.6(10)	21.2(11)

C4	-7071(3)	15396(3)	2611.2(10)	20.8(11)
C5	-6309(3)	15726(3)	2665.3(10)	18.7(10)
C6	-5980(3)	16102(3)	2489.8(9)	16.0(10)
C7	-4743(3)	16707(3)	2704.6(9)	17.7(10)
C8	-5015(3)	16851(3)	2918.5(9)	21.1(11)
C9	-4500(4)	17213(3)	3090.8(10)	25.9(12)
C10	-3727(3)	17426(3)	3048.4(10)	26.2(12)
C11	-3448(3)	17295(3)	2832.0(10)	22.5(11)
C12	-3950(3)	16916(3)	2661.6(9)	16.5(10)
C13	-6085(3)	16579(3)	1877.2(9)	16.7(10)
C14	-6873(3)	16761(3)	1773.3(10)	18.7(11)
C15	-7011(3)	16912(3)	1538.0(10)	24.9(12)
C16	-6346(3)	16891(3)	1406.9(10)	27.7(13)
C17	-5583(3)	16713(3)	1516.9(10)	23.8(12)
C18	-3125(3)	16535(3)	2349.8(9)	17.7(10)
C19	-2354(3)	16527(3)	2491.0(10)	20.2(11)
C20	-1670(3)	16280(3)	2399.9(10)	22.0(11)
C21	-1732(3)	16048(3)	2167.6(10)	21.9(11)
C22	-2495(3)	16062(3)	2037.0(10)	18.2(10)
C23	-5246(3)	14728(3)	1721.3(9)	19.3(11)
C24	-6061(3)	14930(3)	1726.2(11)	25.5(12)
C25	-6685(3)	14660(3)	1562.4(11)	30.3(13)
C26	-6482(4)	14159(4)	1396.5(11)	32.7(14)
C27	-5686(4)	13946(4)	1394.9(11)	34.9(15)
C28	-5067(3)	14224(3)	1555.6(10)	27.3(13)
C29	-3533(3)	14584(3)	1927.9(9)	17.4(10)
C30	-3148(3)	14201(3)	2121.8(9)	19.9(11)
C31	-2422(3)	13836(3)	2107.8(10)	22.2(11)
C32	-2059(3)	13839(3)	1902.6(10)	22.4(11)
C33	-2428(3)	14216(3)	1709.5(10)	22.2(11)
C34	-3150(3)	14579(3)	1722.3(10)	20.0(11)
C35	-4806(3)	14739(3)	2218.2(9)	17.0(10)
C36	-5367(3)	14165(3)	2216.3(10)	21.5(11)
C37	-5560(3)	13879(3)	2423.0(10)	21.1(11)
C38	-5208(3)	14143(3)	2638.0(10)	21.1(11)
C39	-4637(3)	14695(3)	2645.1(9)	19.7(11)
C40	-4434(3)	14990(3)	2436.3(9)	17.4(10)
Rh2	3468.5(2)	8436.8(2)	4251.5(2)	14.95(8)
Cl3	3866.2(8)	8657.6(7)	3856.7(2)	21.0(3)
Cl4	3495.5(8)	7184.4(7)	4143.7(2)	21.6(3)
P3	3024.7(8)	8034.8(7)	4584.3(2)	15.7(3)
P4	3464.8(8)	9668.5(7)	4325.0(2)	15.8(3)
N6	4062(3)	7803(2)	4723.5(8)	19.1(9)
N7	2831(3)	8205(2)	4868.7(7)	16.8(9)
N8	1982(3)	8361(2)	4503.8(7)	17.3(9)
N9	4646(3)	8292(2)	4411.8(8)	18.1(9)
N10	2236(3)	8472(2)	4116.8(7)	15.3(8)
C41	4029(3)	7545(3)	4954.0(9)	21.4(11)

C42	4537(4)	7058(3)	5084.4(10)	26.2(12)
C43	4339(4)	6844(3)	5304.4(11)	31.2(14)
C44	3649(4)	7101(3)	5388.8(10)	28.9(13)
C45	3114(4)	7568(3)	5254.9(10)	23.8(12)
C46	3307(3)	7792(3)	5037.9(9)	19.3(11)
C47	2101(3)	8574(3)	4900.0(9)	18.9(10)
C48	1883(3)	8877(3)	5103.8(10)	23.0(11)
C49	1164(4)	9271(3)	5092.8(10)	25.7(12)
C50	684(4)	9371(3)	4880.4(11)	27.1(12)
C51	903(3)	9081(3)	4673.9(10)	21.7(11)
C52	1611(3)	8666(3)	4685.4(9)	17.8(10)
C53	4757(3)	7991(3)	4629.3(10)	20.0(11)
C54	5553(3)	7910(3)	4746.9(10)	23.5(12)
C55	6220(3)	8093(3)	4634.6(10)	23.7(12)
C56	6100(3)	8355(3)	4407.2(11)	24.4(12)
C57	5305(3)	8459(3)	4303.0(10)	20.6(11)
C58	1675(3)	8387(3)	4269.6(9)	17.1(10)
C59	838(3)	8308(3)	4190.1(9)	19.3(11)
C60	573(3)	8381(3)	3953.0(10)	23.8(12)
C61	1145(3)	8510(3)	3801.0(10)	23.6(12)
C62	1961(3)	8527(3)	3886.6(9)	20.1(11)
C63	4393(3)	10197(3)	4281.7(10)	19.0(11)
C64	4684(3)	10708(3)	4448.2(10)	24.2(12)
C65	5364(4)	11129(3)	4415.2(11)	31.1(14)
C66	5754(3)	11050(3)	4220.1(12)	31.6(14)
C67	5462(3)	10541(3)	4050.0(11)	28.6(13)
C68	4790(3)	10118(3)	4081.0(10)	22.6(11)
C69	3330(3)	9909(3)	4626.3(9)	19.5(11)
C70	2778(4)	10421(3)	4688.9(10)	25.3(12)
C71	2748(4)	10599(3)	4923.1(10)	28.6(13)
C72	3288(4)	10279(3)	5096.3(10)	30.2(13)
C73	3862(4)	9785(3)	5037.0(10)	28.8(13)
C74	3877(4)	9598(3)	4802.9(10)	24.3(12)
C75	2637(3)	10099(3)	4137.5(9)	15.9(10)
C76	1831(3)	10067(3)	4193.1(9)	18.7(10)
C77	1194(3)	10365(3)	4045.2(10)	23.1(11)
C78	1339(3)	10693(3)	3837.8(10)	23.9(12)
C79	2128(3)	10713(3)	3775.8(10)	21.8(11)
C80	2780(3)	10425(3)	3925.1(9)	18.7(10)
Rh3	-704.2(2)	13015.3(2)	3180.5(2)	15.12(8)
Cl5	-994.8(8)	11784.4(7)	3262.7(3)	25.2(3)
Cl6	-1140.3(8)	13306.6(7)	3570.5(2)	23.6(3)
P5	-527.9(8)	14247.7(7)	3117.6(2)	14.7(2)
P6	-266.7(8)	12574.5(7)	2852.3(2)	15.6(3)
N11	-1320(3)	12508(2)	2697.0(8)	16.9(9)
N12	12(2)	12735(2)	2575.1(8)	16.9(9)
N13	810(2)	12776(2)	2954.5(8)	17.4(9)
N14	-1866(3)	13073(2)	3003.3(8)	18.0(9)

N15	485(3)	12820(2)	3334.9(8)	17.8(9)
C81	-1302(3)	12285(3)	2463.2(9)	17.5(10)
C82	-517(3)	12427(3)	2393.9(9)	16.8(10)
C83	-339(3)	12209(3)	2173.6(10)	22.7(11)
C84	-941(4)	11864(3)	2022.8(10)	23.9(12)
C85	-1707(3)	11720(3)	2091.4(10)	23.9(12)
C86	-1880(3)	11913(3)	2312.4(10)	22.2(11)
C87	804(3)	12998(3)	2560.1(9)	17.3(10)
C88	1112(3)	13269(3)	2363.9(10)	20.4(11)
C89	1913(3)	13537(3)	2389.1(11)	24.6(12)
C90	2372(3)	13555(3)	2606.6(11)	25.8(12)
C91	2061(3)	13306(3)	2807.1(10)	19.9(11)
C92	1269(3)	13017(3)	2780.5(9)	18.0(10)
C93	-2766(3)	12859(3)	2649.9(10)	20.6(11)
C94	-3403(3)	13153(3)	2750.7(11)	25.4(12)
C95	-3277(3)	13399(3)	2981.4(11)	25.3(12)
C96	-2506(3)	13346(3)	3101.5(10)	21.8(11)
C97	-1987(3)	12801(3)	2781.1(9)	16.9(10)
C98	1876(3)	12530(3)	3280.9(10)	21.8(11)
C99	2080(3)	12486(3)	3519.0(10)	25.5(12)
C100	1477(4)	12601(3)	3666.6(11)	28.4(13)
C101	688(4)	12748(3)	3568.6(10)	25.0(12)
C102	1071(3)	12711(3)	3190.4(9)	17.8(10)
C103	-233(3)	14531(3)	2834.6(9)	16.4(10)
C104	529(3)	15315(3)	2603.7(9)	22.0(11)
C105	121(3)	15031(3)	2399.0(9)	19.3(11)
C106	-477(3)	14499(3)	2410.4(9)	19.5(11)
C107	-650(3)	14255(3)	2625.6(9)	17.4(10)
C108	351(3)	15065(3)	2820.0(10)	20.5(11)
C109	1042(3)	14433(3)	3354.9(10)	24.1(12)
C110	236(3)	14691(3)	3327.3(9)	17.5(10)
C111	1469(4)	15387(3)	3623.5(10)	28.2(13)
C112	682(3)	15664(3)	3593.5(10)	26.7(12)
C113	65(3)	15320(3)	3445.7(9)	20.1(11)
C114	1649(3)	14772(3)	3502.8(11)	27.0(13)
C115	-1488(3)	14752(3)	3131.8(9)	16.1(10)
C116	-1797(3)	14832(3)	3346.7(9)	18.7(10)
C117	-2551(3)	15164(3)	3356.1(10)	22.0(11)
C118	-2998(3)	15431(3)	3153.4(10)	22.1(11)
C119	-2690(3)	15357(3)	2940.7(10)	19.9(11)
C120	-1936(3)	15026(3)	2929.1(10)	18.5(10)
Rh4	-1586.9(2)	16441.8(2)	4198.4(2)	16.04(8)
Cl7	-1235.9(9)	16082.1(7)	3810.2(2)	25.5(3)
Cl8	-1519.6(9)	17671.9(7)	4067.0(2)	25.3(3)
P7	-2005.7(8)	16895.3(7)	4526.4(2)	15.1(3)
P8	-1588.5(8)	15226.1(7)	4301.3(2)	16.0(3)
N16	-3046(2)	16553(2)	4454.7(7)	17.2(9)
N17	-2196(3)	16767(2)	4814.2(7)	16.4(9)

N18	-955(3)	17120(2)	4659.3(8)	18.9(9)
N19	-2826(3)	16466(2)	4066.4(7)	18.6(9)
N20	-404(3)	16573(2)	4349.9(8)	19.6(9)
C121	-3413(3)	16282(3)	4640.6(9)	18.0(10)
C122	-2912(3)	16405(3)	4853.6(9)	19.6(11)
C123	-3121(3)	16145(3)	5061.7(10)	22.5(11)
C124	-3860(3)	15765(3)	5062.4(11)	26.7(12)
C125	-4351(4)	15634(3)	4853.2(11)	26.6(12)
C126	-4133(3)	15887(3)	4640.2(10)	22.6(11)
C127	-1679(3)	17182(3)	4977.1(9)	18.9(10)
C128	-962(3)	17393(3)	4888.2(9)	20.0(11)
C129	-423(4)	17870(3)	5016.0(11)	27.4(13)
C130	-592(4)	18106(3)	5234.8(10)	30.5(13)
C131	-1305(4)	17890(3)	5322.8(10)	27.6(13)
C132	-1855(3)	17434(3)	5193.3(10)	23.1(11)
C133	-3378(3)	16552(3)	4220.8(9)	19.4(11)
C134	-4213(3)	16660(3)	4148.0(10)	25.2(12)
C135	-4483(4)	16664(4)	3911.4(11)	33.8(14)
C136	-3924(4)	16572(4)	3752.9(11)	36.6(15)
C137	-3104(4)	16495(3)	3834.6(10)	28.8(13)
C138	-272(3)	16896(3)	4563.8(10)	20.6(11)
C139	532(3)	16953(3)	4680.7(11)	26.0(12)
C140	1178(3)	16742(3)	4567.0(12)	29.9(14)
C141	1040(3)	16475(3)	4340.1(12)	29.1(13)
C142	250(3)	16387(3)	4239.4(11)	24.0(12)
C143	-654(3)	14691(3)	4273.4(10)	20.6(11)
C144	-336(4)	14249(3)	4457.6(11)	31.9(14)
C145	348(4)	13809(4)	4432.4(12)	39.2(17)
C146	696(4)	13810(3)	4228.0(12)	33.8(15)
C147	389(4)	14250(3)	4044.3(12)	30.0(13)
C148	-278(4)	14691(3)	4067.1(11)	26.7(12)
C149	-2409(3)	14719(3)	4130.3(9)	17.5(10)
C150	-3218(3)	14828(3)	4172.8(10)	23.3(12)
C151	-3849(3)	14434(3)	4050.6(11)	29.1(13)
C152	-3682(4)	13932(3)	3882.8(11)	30.3(13)
C153	-2884(4)	13825(3)	3839.4(11)	28.7(13)
C154	-2248(3)	14212(3)	3961.5(9)	21.5(11)
C155	-1717(3)	15049(3)	4607.6(9)	19.1(11)
C156	-1162(3)	15375(3)	4779.0(9)	19.7(11)
C157	-1171(4)	15221(3)	5015.2(10)	25.8(12)
C158	-1746(4)	14748(3)	5083.0(10)	29.4(13)
C159	-2288(4)	14410(3)	4914.8(11)	32.9(14)
C160	-2283(4)	14547(3)	4678.6(10)	25.0(12)
CI0L	-1501.3(9)	8999.8(8)	4596.0(3)	30.0(3)
CI0T	-2567.2(9)	9859.2(9)	4264.6(3)	38.8(4)
CI0Y	-827.0(10)	9840.0(11)	4242.9(4)	51.6(5)
C1S	-1679(4)	9329(3)	4306.1(11)	27.7(12)
CI0M	3462.0(10)	15844.3(8)	4596.9(3)	32.8(3)

Cl0V	2428.3(10)	14901.3(8)	4284.1(3)	39.9(4)
C163	3227(4)	15538(3)	4306.5(11)	28.0(13)
Cl14	4073(7)	15227(4)	4185(3)	33(2)
Cl18	4148(14)	15050(40)	4246(10)	67(9)
Cl0N	2182.3(9)	17160.5(8)	3517.4(3)	32.8(3)
Cl0U	3596.1(10)	17569.2(9)	3294.8(3)	38.8(4)
Cl0X	3565.6(11)	16201.1(9)	3537.6(4)	51.0(5)
C167	3260(4)	17113(3)	3532.5(11)	28.6(13)
Cl0O	467.5(9)	9802.3(9)	3276.4(3)	33.0(3)
Cl0Q	-670.8(9)	9778.0(9)	3625.8(3)	32.9(3)
Cl0S	-1272.3(9)	9727.6(9)	3130.1(3)	34.6(3)
C164	-510(3)	10068(3)	3343.0(10)	25.2(12)
Cl0P	-1541.7(10)	16806.0(8)	3196.6(3)	36.5(4)
Cl10	-1941.9(11)	18145.8(9)	3422.0(4)	50.8(5)
Cl13	-271.5(11)	17803.1(13)	3374.4(4)	62.7(6)
C165	-1222(4)	17440(3)	3417.9(11)	28.9(13)
Cl0R	3495.0(10)	14544.9(8)	3169.3(3)	34.4(3)
Cl0W	4085.5(10)	14320.3(11)	3657.9(3)	44.3(4)
Cl11	5222.3(11)	14673.5(11)	3330.2(3)	49.8(5)
C166	4306(4)	14220(3)	3367.6(10)	26.9(12)
Cl0Z	-166.9(11)	11877.0(11)	4101.4(3)	47.8(4)
Cl16	-1864.5(15)	11484.6(14)	4002.6(5)	83.2(9)
Cl17	-1389.2(18)	12621.2(16)	4332.4(6)	90.2(9)
C161	-1178(4)	12195(4)	4069.5(14)	46.8(19)
Cl01	3091(2)	12054.0(15)	4349.1(6)	114.6(13)
Cl12	3989.0(12)	12115.3(10)	3953.5(3)	47.8(4)
Cl15	3784.6(18)	13405.5(11)	4224.1(4)	72.0(7)
C162	3920(6)	12463(4)	4232.2(13)	51(2)

Table C-38. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.20**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Rh1	10.22(17)	13.86(18)	19.3(2)	2.47(15)	2.84(14)	0.56(14)
Cl1	19.1(6)	28.1(7)	21.4(6)	4.0(5)	7.9(5)	5.3(5)
Cl2	17.4(6)	15.7(6)	33.4(7)	4.9(5)	3.7(5)	-0.7(5)
P1	10.6(6)	13.2(6)	20.1(7)	0.5(5)	2.5(5)	0.5(5)
P2	12.3(6)	14.3(6)	19.8(7)	0.1(5)	4.4(5)	0.0(5)
N1	11.0(19)	22(2)	16(2)	-1.9(17)	2.2(16)	2.2(16)
N2	12(2)	17(2)	18(2)	-0.3(17)	1.9(16)	2.2(16)
N3	13(2)	16(2)	20(2)	2.0(17)	2.0(16)	-0.5(16)
N4	12(2)	21(2)	21(2)	0.8(18)	0.5(17)	3.2(17)
N5	9.2(19)	14(2)	26(2)	4.7(17)	1.7(17)	-2.0(16)
C1	13(2)	14(2)	22(3)	-0.1(19)	5.8(19)	-0.4(18)
C2	13(2)	20(3)	27(3)	-4(2)	4(2)	4(2)
C3	13(2)	18(3)	33(3)	-3(2)	6(2)	1(2)
C4	15(3)	19(3)	30(3)	1(2)	7(2)	-1(2)

C5	14(2)	18(2)	25(3)	-1(2)	3(2)	4.5(19)
C6	12(2)	12(2)	24(3)	-2.3(19)	1.5(19)	2.5(18)
C7	20(3)	14(2)	19(3)	2.6(19)	-3(2)	4.9(19)
C8	15(2)	24(3)	25(3)	1(2)	3(2)	-1(2)
C9	26(3)	27(3)	24(3)	-3(2)	1(2)	7(2)
C10	23(3)	25(3)	29(3)	-8(2)	-4(2)	-1(2)
C11	17(3)	18(3)	31(3)	2(2)	0(2)	-2(2)
C12	15(2)	14(2)	20(3)	3.5(19)	1.3(19)	2.5(19)
C13	9(2)	15(2)	27(3)	-2(2)	4.3(19)	-0.7(18)
C14	11(2)	15(2)	30(3)	-1(2)	3(2)	2.2(19)
C15	16(3)	29(3)	29(3)	1(2)	-2(2)	5(2)
C16	16(3)	43(4)	23(3)	8(3)	1(2)	5(2)
C17	21(3)	26(3)	25(3)	4(2)	5(2)	2(2)
C18	13(2)	14(2)	25(3)	5(2)	-1(2)	0.5(19)
C19	15(2)	20(3)	26(3)	3(2)	1(2)	-3(2)
C20	14(2)	23(3)	29(3)	7(2)	-1(2)	2(2)
C21	11(2)	21(3)	34(3)	4(2)	4(2)	2(2)
C22	11(2)	14(2)	29(3)	5(2)	3(2)	3.0(18)
C23	18(3)	18(2)	22(3)	3(2)	3(2)	-4(2)
C24	18(3)	20(3)	39(3)	-2(2)	4(2)	4(2)
C25	13(3)	33(3)	45(4)	6(3)	0(2)	0(2)
C26	21(3)	47(4)	30(3)	-2(3)	-1(2)	-11(3)
C27	24(3)	58(4)	24(3)	-18(3)	8(2)	-10(3)
C28	18(3)	40(3)	25(3)	-11(3)	6(2)	-4(2)
C29	12(2)	16(2)	24(3)	-3(2)	2(2)	0.6(19)
C30	18(3)	20(3)	22(3)	1(2)	3(2)	2(2)
C31	19(3)	21(3)	26(3)	5(2)	0(2)	2(2)
C32	12(2)	21(3)	35(3)	-1(2)	7(2)	3(2)
C33	19(3)	23(3)	25(3)	-7(2)	8(2)	-5(2)
C34	19(3)	19(3)	23(3)	-3(2)	8(2)	-4(2)
C35	16(2)	18(2)	18(3)	1(2)	6.4(19)	2.2(19)
C36	23(3)	17(3)	25(3)	-5(2)	4(2)	-1(2)
C37	18(3)	16(2)	31(3)	-2(2)	8(2)	-2(2)
C38	21(3)	19(3)	24(3)	5(2)	9(2)	5(2)
C39	21(3)	17(2)	22(3)	-1(2)	5(2)	4(2)
C40	14(2)	13(2)	25(3)	1(2)	2(2)	-1.0(18)
Rh2	12.74(18)	13.27(18)	19.4(2)	0.62(15)	4.00(15)	-0.60(14)
Cl3	20.9(6)	22.1(6)	21.2(6)	0.8(5)	7.7(5)	-3.3(5)
Cl4	24.1(6)	14.0(6)	28.0(7)	-0.9(5)	8.2(5)	0.4(5)
P3	13.7(6)	14.3(6)	19.4(7)	1.3(5)	2.6(5)	0.3(5)
P4	14.9(6)	12.2(6)	20.3(7)	0.7(5)	2.5(5)	0.0(5)
N6	17(2)	19(2)	22(2)	3.4(18)	3.8(18)	1.5(17)
N7	14(2)	18(2)	18(2)	3.1(17)	2.2(16)	-2.1(16)
N8	13(2)	20(2)	19(2)	2.2(17)	2.7(16)	3.3(17)
N9	12(2)	18(2)	25(2)	2.3(18)	3.8(17)	0.7(16)
N10	15(2)	11.0(19)	20(2)	0.9(16)	2.6(16)	0.1(16)
C41	23(3)	18(3)	23(3)	3(2)	1(2)	2(2)
C42	24(3)	26(3)	28(3)	4(2)	1(2)	4(2)

C43	32(3)	28(3)	31(3)	8(3)	-9(3)	0(3)
C44	38(3)	28(3)	19(3)	4(2)	-3(2)	-6(3)
C45	29(3)	20(3)	21(3)	1(2)	-1(2)	-5(2)
C46	18(3)	19(3)	19(3)	1(2)	-3(2)	-3(2)
C47	20(3)	16(2)	22(3)	-2(2)	8(2)	-2(2)
C48	24(3)	17(3)	29(3)	1(2)	5(2)	-4(2)
C49	27(3)	23(3)	29(3)	-7(2)	12(2)	-1(2)
C50	24(3)	23(3)	36(3)	-5(2)	9(2)	3(2)
C51	16(3)	23(3)	26(3)	-3(2)	3(2)	4(2)
C52	15(2)	17(2)	22(3)	0(2)	5(2)	-2.0(19)
C53	15(2)	17(2)	27(3)	-3(2)	4(2)	2(2)
C54	21(3)	22(3)	26(3)	0(2)	0(2)	3(2)
C55	15(3)	18(3)	37(3)	-3(2)	0(2)	2(2)
C56	16(3)	20(3)	38(3)	-1(2)	4(2)	-2(2)
C57	15(2)	16(2)	32(3)	2(2)	7(2)	1(2)
C58	15(2)	9(2)	28(3)	3.5(19)	3(2)	-0.1(18)
C59	17(3)	16(2)	26(3)	-2(2)	5(2)	-3(2)
C60	18(3)	20(3)	32(3)	0(2)	1(2)	-1(2)
C61	21(3)	28(3)	20(3)	0(2)	-1(2)	-2(2)
C62	14(2)	24(3)	23(3)	2(2)	4(2)	-4(2)
C63	13(2)	11(2)	32(3)	6(2)	0(2)	-3.5(19)
C64	23(3)	26(3)	23(3)	4(2)	-2(2)	-5(2)
C65	31(3)	26(3)	33(3)	7(2)	-10(3)	-10(2)
C66	16(3)	24(3)	53(4)	15(3)	-4(3)	-3(2)
C67	19(3)	25(3)	44(4)	8(3)	12(3)	1(2)
C68	16(3)	20(3)	31(3)	5(2)	4(2)	2(2)
C69	21(3)	15(2)	24(3)	1(2)	4(2)	-5(2)
C70	26(3)	21(3)	29(3)	-3(2)	4(2)	0(2)
C71	35(3)	26(3)	26(3)	-3(2)	8(3)	-1(3)
C72	45(4)	26(3)	19(3)	-5(2)	3(3)	-8(3)
C73	36(3)	24(3)	25(3)	2(2)	-2(3)	-6(3)
C74	27(3)	21(3)	24(3)	3(2)	2(2)	-1(2)
C75	14(2)	14(2)	19(3)	1.4(19)	0.1(19)	-1.0(18)
C76	19(3)	18(2)	19(3)	2(2)	5(2)	-1(2)
C77	16(3)	22(3)	32(3)	1(2)	2(2)	0(2)
C78	16(3)	24(3)	30(3)	3(2)	-4(2)	0(2)
C79	18(3)	24(3)	23(3)	3(2)	4(2)	0(2)
C80	17(3)	17(2)	21(3)	2(2)	0(2)	0(2)
Rh3	11.67(18)	12.39(17)	22.1(2)	2.22(15)	5.15(15)	1.42(14)
Cl5	19.9(6)	14.1(6)	43.1(8)	7.7(5)	9.3(6)	0.8(5)
Cl6	24.0(7)	24.7(6)	24.0(7)	4.2(5)	10.1(5)	6.5(5)
P5	13.0(6)	13.5(6)	18.0(6)	0.5(5)	3.9(5)	0.2(5)
P6	10.9(6)	12.8(6)	23.2(7)	-0.5(5)	3.0(5)	0.6(5)
N11	14(2)	14(2)	22(2)	-2.3(17)	2.9(17)	-2.0(16)
N12	11(2)	14(2)	26(2)	-0.5(17)	2.9(17)	0.1(16)
N13	8.9(19)	19(2)	25(2)	-1.5(18)	4.0(17)	0.5(16)
N14	13(2)	12(2)	30(2)	1.0(17)	4.5(18)	-1.6(16)
N15	13(2)	16(2)	25(2)	1.2(17)	4.2(17)	0.7(16)

C81	17(2)	9(2)	26(3)	0.1(19)	1(2)	1.3(18)
C82	14(2)	15(2)	22(3)	2.3(19)	1.8(19)	3.1(19)
C83	25(3)	20(3)	24(3)	1(2)	5(2)	1(2)
C84	30(3)	17(3)	24(3)	0(2)	1(2)	3(2)
C85	24(3)	18(3)	27(3)	1(2)	-6(2)	-1(2)
C86	17(3)	15(2)	33(3)	2(2)	-4(2)	-3(2)
C87	11(2)	13(2)	29(3)	-5(2)	3(2)	0.8(18)
C88	16(3)	21(3)	26(3)	0(2)	6(2)	4(2)
C89	21(3)	18(3)	37(3)	3(2)	13(2)	0(2)
C90	17(3)	20(3)	41(3)	-4(2)	9(2)	-2(2)
C91	9(2)	20(3)	31(3)	-4(2)	3(2)	-2.8(19)
C92	13(2)	13(2)	29(3)	-3(2)	6(2)	2.3(19)
C93	15(2)	16(2)	31(3)	3(2)	0(2)	0.0(19)
C94	13(3)	19(3)	44(4)	10(2)	3(2)	3(2)
C95	13(3)	22(3)	42(4)	3(2)	9(2)	4(2)
C96	19(3)	16(2)	32(3)	3(2)	8(2)	-2(2)
C97	15(2)	8(2)	28(3)	4.0(19)	5(2)	1.2(18)
C98	14(3)	17(2)	34(3)	-4(2)	2(2)	4(2)
C99	16(3)	26(3)	34(3)	0(2)	-3(2)	7(2)
C100	26(3)	33(3)	25(3)	7(2)	-1(2)	9(2)
C101	25(3)	25(3)	25(3)	6(2)	3(2)	2(2)
C102	12(2)	16(2)	26(3)	-2(2)	3(2)	0.3(19)
C103	17(2)	14(2)	19(3)	-0.5(19)	4(2)	3.0(19)
C104	24(3)	21(3)	22(3)	1(2)	7(2)	-3(2)
C105	15(2)	22(3)	23(3)	2(2)	8(2)	-1(2)
C106	21(3)	18(2)	19(3)	-2(2)	0(2)	1(2)
C107	15(2)	11(2)	27(3)	-1(2)	3(2)	0.3(18)
C108	19(3)	18(3)	24(3)	-3(2)	4(2)	-2(2)
C109	21(3)	21(3)	31(3)	1(2)	3(2)	-2(2)
C110	14(2)	19(2)	20(3)	2(2)	1.2(19)	-2.6(19)
C111	27(3)	34(3)	22(3)	1(2)	0(2)	-13(3)
C112	24(3)	31(3)	26(3)	-7(2)	5(2)	-9(2)
C113	13(2)	23(3)	26(3)	-4(2)	6(2)	-1(2)
C114	13(3)	28(3)	39(3)	6(3)	-1(2)	-6(2)
C115	13(2)	13(2)	24(3)	0.5(19)	4.8(19)	-0.6(18)
C116	19(3)	15(2)	23(3)	3(2)	3(2)	3(2)
C117	17(3)	20(3)	30(3)	-2(2)	7(2)	-3(2)
C118	16(3)	14(2)	37(3)	-2(2)	7(2)	2.0(19)
C119	15(2)	17(2)	27(3)	4(2)	-1(2)	2.2(19)
C120	15(2)	14(2)	26(3)	0(2)	3(2)	-0.9(19)
Rh4	15.62(19)	14.75(18)	18.5(2)	0.97(15)	5.27(15)	1.88(15)
Cl7	31.6(7)	26.0(7)	20.6(7)	1.5(5)	10.1(5)	9.3(6)
Cl8	31.0(7)	15.6(6)	31.6(7)	5.3(5)	12.9(6)	4.3(5)
P7	12.8(6)	15.4(6)	17.5(6)	-0.2(5)	3.0(5)	0.8(5)
P8	14.7(6)	15.3(6)	18.2(7)	-0.1(5)	2.9(5)	0.8(5)
N16	12(2)	22(2)	17(2)	1.4(17)	2.4(16)	0.7(17)
N17	14(2)	17(2)	18(2)	-0.3(17)	2.7(16)	0.6(16)
N18	13(2)	20(2)	23(2)	-1.8(18)	0.7(17)	-1.6(17)

N19	22(2)	18(2)	16(2)	1.0(17)	2.7(17)	2.7(18)
N20	15(2)	14(2)	31(3)	2.9(18)	6.7(18)	-3.3(16)
C121	16(2)	17(2)	21(3)	1(2)	3(2)	1.3(19)
C122	16(2)	18(2)	26(3)	1(2)	4(2)	6(2)
C123	21(3)	23(3)	24(3)	7(2)	3(2)	2(2)
C124	25(3)	25(3)	33(3)	7(2)	12(2)	4(2)
C125	22(3)	24(3)	35(3)	4(2)	11(2)	-2(2)
C126	17(3)	21(3)	30(3)	-2(2)	4(2)	0(2)
C127	20(3)	14(2)	23(3)	1(2)	1(2)	1(2)
C128	20(3)	17(2)	23(3)	1(2)	1(2)	2(2)
C129	22(3)	25(3)	35(3)	2(2)	0(2)	-3(2)
C130	37(3)	27(3)	26(3)	-5(2)	-5(3)	-6(3)
C131	39(3)	21(3)	21(3)	-4(2)	-3(2)	2(2)
C132	20(3)	24(3)	25(3)	1(2)	-1(2)	0(2)
C133	20(3)	15(2)	24(3)	1(2)	3(2)	1(2)
C134	21(3)	28(3)	27(3)	-4(2)	1(2)	0(2)
C135	22(3)	44(4)	33(3)	-1(3)	-5(3)	6(3)
C136	36(4)	50(4)	22(3)	-3(3)	-7(3)	17(3)
C137	28(3)	37(3)	22(3)	3(2)	5(2)	7(3)
C138	12(2)	18(3)	33(3)	5(2)	5(2)	-0.1(19)
C139	18(3)	21(3)	38(3)	5(2)	0(2)	-3(2)
C140	16(3)	22(3)	53(4)	14(3)	5(3)	1(2)
C141	21(3)	20(3)	49(4)	4(3)	15(3)	2(2)
C142	19(3)	18(3)	38(3)	4(2)	13(2)	0(2)
C143	18(3)	16(2)	26(3)	-6(2)	0(2)	0(2)
C144	33(3)	33(3)	30(3)	-4(3)	2(3)	10(3)
C145	43(4)	35(4)	37(4)	-7(3)	-6(3)	25(3)
C146	25(3)	27(3)	47(4)	-13(3)	-3(3)	8(2)
C147	25(3)	21(3)	47(4)	0(3)	14(3)	0(2)
C148	25(3)	21(3)	36(3)	3(2)	10(2)	5(2)
C149	15(2)	16(2)	21(3)	2(2)	2(2)	1.7(19)
C150	17(3)	19(3)	33(3)	-3(2)	3(2)	3(2)
C151	16(3)	34(3)	37(3)	-7(3)	4(2)	1(2)
C152	22(3)	26(3)	41(4)	-12(3)	-3(3)	-5(2)
C153	27(3)	29(3)	30(3)	-9(2)	4(2)	-3(2)
C154	20(3)	22(3)	24(3)	-5(2)	6(2)	-3(2)
C155	20(3)	15(2)	22(3)	-1(2)	1(2)	2(2)
C156	20(3)	16(2)	23(3)	2(2)	4(2)	2(2)
C157	32(3)	18(3)	28(3)	-3(2)	2(2)	3(2)
C158	41(4)	27(3)	21(3)	3(2)	8(3)	9(3)
C159	36(4)	34(3)	31(3)	5(3)	12(3)	-6(3)
C160	26(3)	27(3)	23(3)	1(2)	6(2)	-9(2)
CI0L	36.8(8)	23.8(7)	29.7(8)	1.8(6)	4.8(6)	-5.0(6)
CI0T	23.2(7)	31.2(8)	62.8(11)	14.1(7)	9.3(7)	3.5(6)
CI0Y	24.2(8)	71.9(13)	61.4(12)	34.7(10)	16.6(8)	8.6(8)
C1S	23(3)	26(3)	34(3)	1(2)	5(2)	4(2)
CI0M	40.6(9)	28.8(7)	29.9(8)	5.6(6)	8.4(6)	4.9(6)
CI0V	26.6(8)	24.4(7)	69.3(12)	-0.5(7)	8.6(7)	-3.8(6)

C163	30(3)	24(3)	31(3)	2(2)	10(3)	-10(2)
Cl14	30(2)	24(5)	46(4)	-8(2)	15(2)	-2.9(15)
Cl18	32(4)	101(17)	70(13)	-48(14)	22(6)	-18(7)
Cl0N	25.4(7)	36.2(8)	36.5(8)	-6.7(6)	3.1(6)	0.0(6)
Cl0U	35.9(9)	42.5(9)	40.6(9)	-6.4(7)	15.2(7)	2.7(7)
Cl0X	41.0(10)	21.7(8)	85.6(15)	-10.5(8)	-10.5(9)	6.7(7)
C167	28(3)	20(3)	35(3)	-7(2)	-5(3)	4(2)
Cl0O	23.3(7)	41.8(9)	34.3(8)	4.3(7)	4.8(6)	7.0(6)
Cl0Q	32.3(8)	41.1(9)	25.8(7)	-0.2(6)	5.0(6)	-1.2(7)
Cl0S	25.5(7)	46.9(9)	29.7(8)	8.5(7)	-3.1(6)	-2.0(7)
C164	23(3)	24(3)	27(3)	2(2)	-1(2)	0(2)
Cl0P	37.6(9)	25.6(7)	42.4(9)	1.2(6)	-10.4(7)	-8.2(6)
Cl10	42.3(10)	32.8(9)	71.6(13)	-7.4(8)	-16.2(9)	4.5(7)
Cl13	32.8(9)	92.0(16)	66.1(13)	-44.5(12)	16.9(9)	-31.2(10)
C165	27(3)	29(3)	30(3)	3(2)	-1(2)	-6(2)
Cl0R	40.2(9)	33.4(8)	27.7(8)	-0.3(6)	-3.0(6)	-0.7(7)
Cl0W	31.8(8)	75.9(13)	26.0(8)	1.8(8)	6.4(6)	5.9(8)
Cl11	36.0(9)	64.5(12)	50.7(11)	-4.2(9)	12.5(8)	-22.9(9)
C166	32(3)	25(3)	25(3)	-4(2)	6(2)	-8(2)
Cl0Z	36.1(9)	54.9(11)	52.3(11)	11.1(9)	5.6(8)	3.9(8)
Cl16	56.5(14)	75.9(16)	106(2)	38.1(15)	-35.6(13)	-25.5(12)
Cl17	75.3(18)	88.1(19)	115(2)	-8.8(17)	43.9(16)	9.5(15)
C161	40(4)	45(4)	55(5)	24(4)	6(3)	0(3)
Cl01	159(3)	62.4(16)	147(3)	-1.1(17)	117(3)	2.9(18)
Cl12	47.6(11)	50.8(11)	44.5(10)	-4.2(8)	3.7(8)	9.0(8)
Cl15	114(2)	34.7(10)	62.9(14)	-3.3(9)	-6.9(13)	16.9(12)
C162	77(6)	38(4)	40(4)	-5(3)	8(4)	4(4)

Table C-39. Bond Lengths for 4.20.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Rh1	Cl1	2.4730(13)	N11	C97	1.365(6)
Rh1	Cl2	2.4000(13)	N12	C82	1.393(7)
Rh1	P1	2.2404(14)	N12	C87	1.403(6)
Rh1	P2	2.3396(13)	N13	C92	1.397(7)
Rh1	N4	2.079(4)	N13	C102	1.374(7)
Rh1	N5	2.046(4)	N14	C96	1.352(7)
P1	N1	1.836(4)	N14	C97	1.362(7)
P1	N2	1.725(4)	N15	C101	1.348(7)
P1	N3	1.850(4)	N15	C102	1.362(6)
P2	C23	1.834(5)	C81	C82	1.422(7)
P2	C29	1.830(5)	C81	C86	1.388(7)
P2	C35	1.826(5)	C82	C83	1.391(7)
N1	C1	1.397(6)	C83	C84	1.389(8)
N1	C13	1.365(7)	C84	C85	1.391(8)
N2	C6	1.408(6)	C85	C86	1.380(8)
N2	C7	1.401(6)	C87	C88	1.385(7)
N3	C12	1.411(6)	C87	C92	1.396(7)

N3	C18	1.370(6)	C88	C89	1.398(7)
N4	C13	1.356(6)	C89	C90	1.377(8)
N4	C17	1.347(7)	C90	C91	1.394(8)
N5	C18	1.358(7)	C91	C92	1.399(7)
N5	C22	1.358(6)	C93	C94	1.371(8)
C1	C2	1.401(7)	C93	C97	1.408(7)
C1	C6	1.392(7)	C94	C95	1.391(8)
C2	C3	1.381(8)	C95	C96	1.371(8)
C3	C4	1.382(8)	C98	C99	1.368(8)
C4	C5	1.395(7)	C98	C102	1.402(7)
C5	C6	1.387(7)	C99	C100	1.397(8)
C7	C8	1.383(7)	C100	C101	1.378(8)
C7	C12	1.411(7)	C103	C107	1.403(7)
C8	C9	1.392(8)	C103	C108	1.389(7)
C9	C10	1.381(8)	C104	C105	1.383(8)
C10	C11	1.397(8)	C104	C108	1.389(7)
C11	C12	1.390(7)	C105	C106	1.400(7)
C13	C14	1.400(7)	C106	C107	1.376(7)
C14	C15	1.370(8)	C109	C110	1.400(7)
C15	C16	1.403(8)	C109	C114	1.380(8)
C16	C17	1.374(8)	C110	C113	1.394(7)
C18	C19	1.419(7)	C111	C112	1.384(8)
C19	C20	1.375(7)	C111	C114	1.385(9)
C20	C21	1.393(8)	C112	C113	1.395(7)
C21	C22	1.380(7)	C115	C116	1.398(7)
C23	C24	1.396(7)	C115	C120	1.394(7)
C23	C28	1.389(8)	C116	C117	1.392(7)
C24	C25	1.397(8)	C117	C118	1.388(8)
C25	C26	1.399(9)	C118	C119	1.384(8)
C26	C27	1.369(9)	C119	C120	1.393(7)
C27	C28	1.387(8)	Rh4	Cl7	2.4602(13)
C29	C30	1.403(7)	Rh4	Cl8	2.4070(13)
C29	C34	1.404(7)	Rh4	P7	2.2449(13)
C30	C31	1.383(7)	Rh4	P8	2.3284(14)
C31	C32	1.384(8)	Rh4	N19	2.086(4)
C32	C33	1.385(8)	Rh4	N20	2.045(4)
C33	C34	1.374(7)	P7	N16	1.824(4)
C35	C36	1.407(7)	P7	N17	1.735(4)
C35	C40	1.403(7)	P7	N18	1.849(4)
C36	C37	1.372(8)	P8	C143	1.852(5)
C37	C38	1.386(8)	P8	C149	1.828(5)
C38	C39	1.386(7)	P8	C155	1.825(5)
C39	C40	1.394(7)	N16	C121	1.383(6)
Rh2	Cl3	2.4677(13)	N16	C133	1.385(7)
Rh2	Cl4	2.4030(13)	N17	C122	1.397(7)
Rh2	P3	2.2527(14)	N17	C127	1.413(7)
Rh2	P4	2.3205(13)	N18	C128	1.409(7)
Rh2	N9	2.057(4)	N18	C138	1.374(7)

Rh2	N10	2.081(4)	N19	C133	1.354(7)
P3	N6	1.844(5)	N19	C137	1.353(7)
P3	N7	1.729(4)	N20	C138	1.359(7)
P3	N8	1.824(4)	N20	C142	1.359(7)
P4	C63	1.856(5)	C121	C122	1.406(7)
P4	C69	1.825(5)	C121	C126	1.392(7)
P4	C75	1.813(5)	C122	C123	1.369(7)
N6	C41	1.413(7)	C123	C124	1.407(8)
N6	C53	1.368(7)	C124	C125	1.383(8)
N7	C46	1.398(6)	C125	C126	1.395(8)
N7	C47	1.413(6)	C127	C128	1.396(7)
N8	C52	1.391(6)	C127	C132	1.389(8)
N8	C58	1.377(7)	C128	C129	1.394(8)
N9	C53	1.359(7)	C129	C130	1.389(8)
N9	C57	1.351(6)	C130	C131	1.391(9)
N10	C58	1.358(6)	C131	C132	1.386(8)
N10	C62	1.346(7)	C133	C134	1.400(7)
C41	C42	1.387(7)	C134	C135	1.375(8)
C41	C46	1.410(8)	C135	C136	1.381(9)
C42	C43	1.399(8)	C136	C137	1.381(8)
C43	C44	1.373(9)	C138	C139	1.411(7)
C44	C45	1.396(8)	C139	C140	1.371(8)
C45	C46	1.386(7)	C140	C141	1.384(9)
C47	C48	1.383(7)	C141	C142	1.366(8)
C47	C52	1.397(7)	C143	C144	1.388(8)
C48	C49	1.384(8)	C143	C148	1.401(8)
C49	C50	1.381(8)	C144	C145	1.411(8)
C50	C51	1.388(8)	C145	C146	1.366(10)
C51	C52	1.391(7)	C146	C147	1.377(9)
C53	C54	1.406(7)	C147	C148	1.387(8)
C54	C55	1.381(8)	C149	C150	1.397(7)
C55	C56	1.383(8)	C149	C154	1.397(7)
C56	C57	1.383(7)	C150	C151	1.387(8)
C58	C59	1.403(7)	C151	C152	1.390(8)
C59	C60	1.383(8)	C152	C153	1.381(8)
C60	C61	1.380(8)	C153	C154	1.387(8)
C61	C62	1.371(7)	C155	C156	1.394(7)
C63	C64	1.388(8)	C155	C160	1.410(7)
C63	C68	1.399(8)	C156	C157	1.386(8)
C64	C65	1.396(8)	C157	C158	1.381(8)
C65	C66	1.364(9)	C158	C159	1.381(9)
C66	C67	1.398(9)	C159	C160	1.380(8)
C67	C68	1.386(8)	C10L	C1S	1.761(6)
C69	C70	1.391(8)	C10T	C1S	1.753(6)
C69	C74	1.394(8)	C10Y	C1S	1.766(6)
C70	C71	1.390(8)	C10M	C163	1.758(6)
C71	C72	1.382(9)	C10V	C163	1.758(6)
C72	C73	1.387(9)	C163	C114	1.729(11)

C73	C74	1.390(8)	C163	C118	1.83(4)
C75	C76	1.403(7)	C10N	C167	1.766(6)
C75	C80	1.406(7)	C10U	C167	1.751(7)
C76	C77	1.379(7)	C10X	C167	1.763(6)
C77	C78	1.382(8)	C10O	C164	1.768(6)
C78	C79	1.388(7)	C10Q	C164	1.760(6)
C79	C80	1.394(7)	C10S	C164	1.757(6)
Rh3	C15	2.3889(13)	C10P	C165	1.762(6)
Rh3	C16	2.4911(14)	C110	C165	1.766(6)
Rh3	P5	2.3351(13)	C113	C165	1.748(6)
Rh3	P6	2.2503(14)	C10R	C166	1.750(6)
Rh3	N14	2.054(4)	C10W	C166	1.757(6)
Rh3	N15	2.077(4)	C111	C166	1.762(6)
P5	C103	1.827(5)	C10Z	C161	1.753(8)
P5	C110	1.825(5)	C116	C161	1.746(8)
P5	C115	1.845(5)	C117	C161	1.774(9)
P6	N11	1.852(4)	C101	C162	1.763(9)
P6	N12	1.734(5)	C112	C162	1.740(7)
P6	N13	1.834(4)	C115	C162	1.760(8)
N11	C81	1.407(7)			

Table C-40. Bond Angles for 4.20.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
C12	Rh1	C11	87.57(5)	N15	Rh3	P5	96.17(12)
P1	Rh1	C11	170.67(5)	N15	Rh3	P6	84.98(13)
P1	Rh1	C12	84.29(5)	C103	P5	Rh3	118.03(16)
P1	Rh1	P2	99.02(5)	C103	P5	C115	102.5(2)
P2	Rh1	C11	89.31(5)	C110	P5	Rh3	115.26(17)
P2	Rh1	C12	175.88(5)	C110	P5	C103	102.7(2)
N4	Rh1	C11	90.14(12)	C110	P5	C115	105.5(2)
N4	Rh1	C12	87.47(12)	C115	P5	Rh3	111.39(16)
N4	Rh1	P1	84.96(12)	N11	P6	Rh3	92.88(14)
N4	Rh1	P2	95.24(13)	N12	P6	Rh3	148.52(15)
N5	Rh1	C11	95.56(13)	N12	P6	N11	84.7(2)
N5	Rh1	C12	85.94(12)	N12	P6	N13	84.5(2)
N5	Rh1	P1	88.42(13)	N13	P6	Rh3	93.09(14)
N5	Rh1	P2	91.68(12)	N13	P6	N11	167.6(2)
N5	Rh1	N4	171.09(17)	C81	N11	P6	110.5(3)
N1	P1	Rh1	92.61(14)	C97	N11	P6	123.3(4)
N1	P1	N3	168.0(2)	C97	N11	C81	124.4(4)
N2	P1	Rh1	147.73(15)	C82	N12	P6	113.8(3)
N2	P1	N1	84.14(19)	C82	N12	C87	126.5(4)
N2	P1	N3	85.1(2)	C87	N12	P6	117.9(4)
N3	P1	Rh1	93.59(14)	C92	N13	P6	115.0(3)
C23	P2	Rh1	113.90(17)	C102	N13	P6	118.1(3)
C29	P2	Rh1	113.07(17)	C102	N13	C92	126.9(4)
C29	P2	C23	106.3(2)	C96	N14	Rh3	122.6(4)

C35	P2	Rh1	117.46(17)	C96	N14	C97	119.7(5)
C35	P2	C23	102.5(2)	C97	N14	Rh3	117.7(3)
C35	P2	C29	102.2(2)	C101	N15	Rh3	123.2(4)
C1	N1	P1	115.4(3)	C101	N15	C102	118.8(5)
C13	N1	P1	118.1(3)	C102	N15	Rh3	117.8(3)
C13	N1	C1	126.4(4)	N11	C81	C82	109.8(4)
C6	N2	P1	118.1(3)	C86	C81	N11	130.3(5)
C7	N2	P1	113.6(3)	C86	C81	C82	119.6(5)
C7	N2	C6	126.8(4)	N12	C82	C81	111.9(4)
C12	N3	P1	110.0(3)	C83	C82	N12	127.9(5)
C18	N3	P1	122.3(4)	C83	C82	C81	120.0(5)
C18	N3	C12	125.8(4)	C84	C83	C82	119.0(5)
C13	N4	Rh1	117.4(3)	C83	C84	C85	120.9(5)
C17	N4	Rh1	123.1(4)	C86	C85	C84	120.4(5)
C17	N4	C13	119.1(4)	C85	C86	C81	119.9(5)
C18	N5	Rh1	118.0(3)	C88	C87	N12	127.7(5)
C18	N5	C22	119.8(4)	C88	C87	C92	120.8(5)
C22	N5	Rh1	122.0(4)	C92	C87	N12	111.3(5)
N1	C1	C2	129.1(5)	C87	C88	C89	118.6(5)
C6	C1	N1	110.3(4)	C90	C89	C88	120.5(5)
C6	C1	C2	120.2(5)	C89	C90	C91	121.6(5)
C3	C2	C1	118.0(5)	C90	C91	C92	117.9(5)
C2	C3	C4	122.1(5)	N13	C92	C91	128.5(5)
C3	C4	C5	120.0(5)	C87	C92	N13	110.8(4)
C6	C5	C4	118.6(5)	C87	C92	C91	120.5(5)
C1	C6	N2	111.3(4)	C94	C93	C97	119.8(5)
C5	C6	N2	127.3(5)	C93	C94	C95	120.0(5)
C5	C6	C1	121.1(5)	C96	C95	C94	118.3(5)
N2	C7	C12	112.0(4)	N14	C96	C95	122.5(5)
C8	C7	N2	127.2(5)	N11	C97	C93	124.0(5)
C8	C7	C12	120.6(5)	N14	C97	N11	116.5(4)
C7	C8	C9	119.2(5)	N14	C97	C93	119.4(5)
C10	C9	C8	120.4(5)	C99	C98	C102	119.2(5)
C9	C10	C11	121.1(5)	C98	C99	C100	119.4(5)
C12	C11	C10	118.8(5)	C101	C100	C99	119.1(5)
C7	C12	N3	110.1(4)	N15	C101	C100	122.1(5)
C11	C12	N3	129.6(5)	N13	C102	C98	123.6(5)
C11	C12	C7	119.8(5)	N15	C102	N13	115.2(4)
N1	C13	C14	123.9(5)	N15	C102	C98	121.2(5)
N4	C13	N1	115.3(4)	C107	C103	P5	120.0(4)
N4	C13	C14	120.7(5)	C108	C103	P5	121.3(4)
C15	C14	C13	120.2(5)	C108	C103	C107	118.5(5)
C14	C15	C16	118.4(5)	C105	C104	C108	119.9(5)
C17	C16	C15	119.3(5)	C104	C105	C106	119.9(5)
N4	C17	C16	122.3(5)	C107	C106	C105	119.8(5)
N3	C18	C19	124.1(5)	C106	C107	C103	121.0(5)
N5	C18	N3	116.7(4)	C103	C108	C104	121.0(5)
N5	C18	C19	119.2(5)	C114	C109	C110	121.2(5)

C20	C19	C18	120.2(5)	C109	C110	P5	119.1(4)
C19	C20	C21	120.0(5)	C113	C110	P5	122.3(4)
C22	C21	C20	118.0(5)	C113	C110	C109	118.4(5)
N5	C22	C21	122.9(5)	C112	C111	C114	119.8(5)
C24	C23	P2	118.0(4)	C111	C112	C113	120.4(5)
C28	C23	P2	123.3(4)	C112	C113	C110	120.2(5)
C28	C23	C24	118.6(5)	C109	C114	C111	119.9(5)
C23	C24	C25	121.3(5)	C116	C115	P5	119.9(4)
C24	C25	C26	118.5(5)	C120	C115	P5	121.1(4)
C27	C26	C25	120.3(6)	C120	C115	C116	119.0(5)
C26	C27	C28	120.9(6)	C117	C116	C115	120.2(5)
C27	C28	C23	120.3(5)	C118	C117	C116	120.5(5)
C30	C29	P2	120.9(4)	C119	C118	C117	119.3(5)
C30	C29	C34	117.2(5)	C118	C119	C120	120.6(5)
C34	C29	P2	121.9(4)	C119	C120	C115	120.3(5)
C31	C30	C29	120.7(5)	Cl8	Rh4	Cl7	87.03(5)
C30	C31	C32	120.9(5)	P7	Rh4	Cl7	172.06(5)
C31	C32	C33	119.3(5)	P7	Rh4	Cl8	86.49(5)
C34	C33	C32	120.1(5)	P7	Rh4	P8	98.01(5)
C33	C34	C29	121.9(5)	P8	Rh4	Cl7	88.58(5)
C36	C35	P2	122.0(4)	P8	Rh4	Cl8	175.34(5)
C40	C35	P2	119.6(4)	N19	Rh4	Cl7	90.26(12)
C40	C35	C36	118.1(5)	N19	Rh4	Cl8	86.95(12)
C37	C36	C35	120.4(5)	N19	Rh4	P7	84.81(12)
C36	C37	C38	121.2(5)	N19	Rh4	P8	94.65(12)
C37	C38	C39	119.6(5)	N20	Rh4	Cl7	95.74(13)
C38	C39	C40	119.8(5)	N20	Rh4	Cl8	86.71(12)
C39	C40	C35	120.8(5)	N20	Rh4	P7	88.47(13)
Cl4	Rh2	Cl3	84.75(4)	N20	Rh4	P8	92.16(12)
P3	Rh2	Cl3	169.33(5)	N20	Rh4	N19	171.03(17)
P3	Rh2	Cl4	85.24(5)	N16	P7	Rh4	93.26(14)
P3	Rh2	P4	99.37(5)	N16	P7	N18	167.2(2)
P4	Rh2	Cl3	90.60(5)	N17	P7	Rh4	148.92(15)
P4	Rh2	Cl4	175.34(5)	N17	P7	N16	83.8(2)
N9	Rh2	Cl3	95.19(13)	N17	P7	N18	84.7(2)
N9	Rh2	Cl4	86.74(12)	N18	P7	Rh4	93.56(15)
N9	Rh2	P3	87.92(13)	C143	P8	Rh4	117.95(18)
N9	Rh2	P4	94.02(13)	C149	P8	Rh4	112.62(17)
N9	Rh2	N10	172.48(17)	C149	P8	C143	104.2(2)
N10	Rh2	Cl3	90.58(12)	C155	P8	Rh4	114.97(17)
N10	Rh2	Cl4	89.01(12)	C155	P8	C143	100.5(2)
N10	Rh2	P3	85.56(12)	C155	P8	C149	105.0(2)
N10	Rh2	P4	90.71(11)	C121	N16	P7	116.0(3)
N6	P3	Rh2	93.72(14)	C121	N16	C133	126.0(4)
N7	P3	Rh2	148.81(16)	C133	N16	P7	117.8(3)
N7	P3	N6	84.4(2)	C122	N17	P7	118.3(4)
N7	P3	N8	84.4(2)	C122	N17	C127	127.3(4)
N8	P3	Rh2	93.92(14)	C127	N17	P7	112.9(3)

N8	P3	N6	168.1(2)	C128	N18	P7	110.5(3)
C63	P4	Rh2	118.30(17)	C138	N18	P7	122.5(4)
C69	P4	Rh2	114.55(17)	C138	N18	C128	125.5(5)
C69	P4	C63	101.3(2)	C133	N19	Rh4	118.0(3)
C75	P4	Rh2	110.08(17)	C137	N19	Rh4	123.7(4)
C75	P4	C63	105.0(2)	C137	N19	C133	117.7(5)
C75	P4	C69	106.5(2)	C138	N20	Rh4	118.4(3)
C41	N6	P3	110.1(3)	C138	N20	C142	118.9(5)
C53	N6	P3	122.9(4)	C142	N20	Rh4	122.6(4)
C53	N6	C41	125.9(5)	N16	C121	C122	110.3(4)
C46	N7	P3	113.7(4)	N16	C121	C126	129.9(5)
C46	N7	C47	126.1(4)	C126	C121	C122	119.7(5)
C47	N7	P3	117.8(3)	N17	C122	C121	110.7(5)
C52	N8	P3	115.5(3)	C123	C122	N17	128.0(5)
C58	N8	P3	118.7(3)	C123	C122	C121	121.2(5)
C58	N8	C52	125.0(4)	C122	C123	C124	119.2(5)
C53	N9	Rh2	118.5(3)	C125	C124	C123	119.8(5)
C57	N9	Rh2	121.9(4)	C124	C125	C126	121.1(5)
C57	N9	C53	119.5(4)	C121	C126	C125	119.0(5)
C58	N10	Rh2	117.7(3)	C128	C127	N17	112.2(5)
C62	N10	Rh2	124.2(3)	C132	C127	N17	126.7(5)
C62	N10	C58	118.0(4)	C132	C127	C128	120.7(5)
C42	C41	N6	129.4(5)	C127	C128	N18	110.1(5)
C42	C41	C46	120.3(5)	C129	C128	N18	129.8(5)
C46	C41	N6	109.9(4)	C129	C128	C127	119.8(5)
C41	C42	C43	118.6(6)	C130	C129	C128	119.3(6)
C44	C43	C42	121.0(5)	C129	C130	C131	120.5(5)
C43	C44	C45	120.9(6)	C132	C131	C130	120.4(5)
C46	C45	C44	118.8(6)	C131	C132	C127	119.2(5)
N7	C46	C41	111.3(5)	N16	C133	C134	123.0(5)
C45	C46	N7	128.1(5)	N19	C133	N16	114.6(5)
C45	C46	C41	120.3(5)	N19	C133	C134	122.3(5)
C48	C47	N7	128.1(5)	C135	C134	C133	118.7(5)
C48	C47	C52	120.9(5)	C134	C135	C136	119.3(6)
C52	C47	N7	110.8(4)	C137	C136	C135	119.4(6)
C47	C48	C49	119.0(5)	N19	C137	C136	122.4(5)
C50	C49	C48	120.2(5)	N18	C138	C139	123.6(5)
C49	C50	C51	121.4(5)	N20	C138	N18	116.4(5)
C50	C51	C52	118.5(5)	N20	C138	C139	120.0(5)
N8	C52	C47	110.6(4)	C140	C139	C138	119.2(6)
N8	C52	C51	129.2(5)	C139	C140	C141	120.2(6)
C51	C52	C47	119.9(5)	C142	C141	C140	118.5(5)
N6	C53	C54	123.9(5)	N20	C142	C141	122.7(6)
N9	C53	N6	116.3(5)	C144	C143	P8	119.3(4)
N9	C53	C54	119.8(5)	C144	C143	C148	118.5(5)
C55	C54	C53	119.8(5)	C148	C143	P8	122.1(4)
C54	C55	C56	119.8(5)	C143	C144	C145	119.6(6)
C57	C56	C55	118.3(5)	C146	C145	C144	120.7(6)

N9	C57	C56	122.6(5)	C145	C146	C147	120.4(6)
N8	C58	C59	122.8(5)	C146	C147	C148	119.7(6)
N10	C58	N8	115.9(4)	C147	C148	C143	121.2(6)
N10	C58	C59	121.3(5)	C150	C149	P8	119.3(4)
C60	C59	C58	119.2(5)	C150	C149	C154	119.0(5)
C61	C60	C59	118.7(5)	C154	C149	P8	121.8(4)
C62	C61	C60	119.4(5)	C151	C150	C149	120.4(5)
N10	C62	C61	123.1(5)	C150	C151	C152	120.2(5)
C64	C63	P4	119.2(4)	C153	C152	C151	119.7(5)
C64	C63	C68	118.8(5)	C152	C153	C154	120.6(5)
C68	C63	P4	122.0(4)	C153	C154	C149	120.2(5)
C63	C64	C65	120.2(6)	C156	C155	P8	117.2(4)
C66	C65	C64	121.1(6)	C156	C155	C160	118.7(5)
C65	C66	C67	119.3(5)	C160	C155	P8	123.7(4)
C68	C67	C66	120.2(6)	C157	C156	C155	121.0(5)
C67	C68	C63	120.5(5)	C158	C157	C156	119.7(5)
C70	C69	P4	124.8(4)	C157	C158	C159	119.8(6)
C70	C69	C74	118.5(5)	C160	C159	C158	121.4(6)
C74	C69	P4	116.4(4)	C159	C160	C155	119.3(5)
C71	C70	C69	120.9(6)	CI0L	C1S	CI0Y	109.6(3)
C72	C71	C70	119.8(6)	CI0T	C1S	CI0L	111.2(3)
C71	C72	C73	120.2(6)	CI0T	C1S	CI0Y	109.9(3)
C72	C73	C74	119.7(6)	CI0M	C163	CI0V	111.2(3)
C73	C74	C69	120.8(5)	CI0M	C163	CI18	104.4(13)
C76	C75	P4	120.6(4)	CI0V	C163	CI18	106.5(14)
C76	C75	C80	118.6(5)	CI14	C163	CI0M	113.2(6)
C80	C75	P4	120.6(4)	CI14	C163	CI0V	112.3(4)
C77	C76	C75	120.7(5)	CI0U	C167	CI0N	110.5(3)
C76	C77	C78	120.5(5)	CI0U	C167	CI0X	111.0(3)
C77	C78	C79	119.8(5)	CI0X	C167	CI0N	109.3(3)
C78	C79	C80	120.4(5)	CI0Q	C164	CI0O	111.0(3)
C79	C80	C75	119.9(5)	CI0S	C164	CI0O	109.9(3)
CI5	Rh3	CI6	86.73(5)	CI0S	C164	CI0Q	110.8(3)
P5	Rh3	CI5	174.59(5)	CI0P	C165	CI10	111.2(3)
P5	Rh3	CI6	88.97(5)	CI13	C165	CI0P	110.3(3)
P6	Rh3	CI5	84.89(5)	CI13	C165	CI10	109.3(3)
P6	Rh3	CI6	170.81(5)	CI0R	C166	CI0W	110.5(3)
P6	Rh3	P5	99.60(5)	CI0R	C166	CI11	110.6(3)
N14	Rh3	CI5	87.19(12)	CI0W	C166	CI11	110.2(3)
N14	Rh3	CI6	94.60(13)	CI0Z	C161	CI17	110.1(4)
N14	Rh3	P5	89.88(12)	CI16	C161	CI0Z	110.5(4)
N14	Rh3	P6	88.77(13)	CI16	C161	CI17	109.5(4)
N14	Rh3	N15	171.93(17)	CI12	C162	CI01	109.3(5)
N15	Rh3	CI5	87.18(12)	CI12	C162	CI15	111.4(4)
N15	Rh3	CI6	90.85(13)	CI15	C162	CI01	109.6(5)

Table C-41. Torsion Angles for **4.20**.

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Rh1	P1	N1	C1	140.4(3)	Rh3	P5	C103	C107	47.6(4)
Rh1	P1	N1	C13	-35.9(4)	Rh3	P5	C103	C108	-138.1(4)
Rh1	P1	N2	C6	-77.3(4)	Rh3	P5	C110	C109	57.5(5)
Rh1	P1	N2	C7	115.9(4)	Rh3	P5	C110	C113	-128.7(4)
Rh1	P1	N3	C12	-174.6(3)	Rh3	P5	C115	C116	69.7(4)
Rh1	P1	N3	C18	-9.0(4)	Rh3	P5	C115	C120	-107.1(4)
Rh1	P2	C23	C24	-66.3(5)	Rh3	P6	N11	C81	175.6(3)
Rh1	P2	C23	C28	118.2(5)	Rh3	P6	N11	C97	10.3(4)
Rh1	P2	C29	C30	112.3(4)	Rh3	P6	N12	C82	-114.1(4)
Rh1	P2	C29	C34	-65.4(5)	Rh3	P6	N12	C87	80.2(5)
Rh1	P2	C35	C36	141.8(4)	Rh3	P6	N13	C92	-142.3(3)
Rh1	P2	C35	C40	-45.0(5)	Rh3	P6	N13	C102	34.8(4)
Rh1	N4	C13	N1	-1.9(6)	Rh3	N14	C96	C95	178.5(4)
Rh1	N4	C13	C14	175.7(4)	Rh3	N14	C97	N11	0.5(6)
Rh1	N4	C17	C16	-175.6(4)	Rh3	N14	C97	C93	-177.3(4)
Rh1	N5	C18	N3	3.5(6)	Rh3	N15	C101	C100	178.3(4)
Rh1	N5	C18	C19	-177.9(4)	Rh3	N15	C102	N13	2.9(6)
Rh1	N5	C22	C21	177.5(4)	Rh3	N15	C102	C98	-175.7(4)
P1	N1	C1	C2	-167.6(4)	P5	C103	C107	C106	175.4(4)
P1	N1	C1	C6	4.8(5)	P5	C103	C108	C104	-175.2(4)
P1	N1	C13	N4	28.4(6)	P5	C110	C113	C112	-176.1(4)
P1	N1	C13	C14	-149.1(4)	P5	C115	C116	C117	-175.2(4)
P1	N2	C6	C1	-7.6(5)	P5	C115	C120	C119	175.1(4)
P1	N2	C6	C5	165.4(4)	P6	N11	C81	C82	-20.7(5)
P1	N2	C7	C8	152.7(4)	P6	N11	C81	C86	152.8(5)
P1	N2	C7	C12	-21.0(5)	P6	N11	C97	N14	-8.3(6)
P1	N3	C12	C7	20.8(5)	P6	N11	C97	C93	169.3(4)
P1	N3	C12	C11	-151.0(5)	P6	N12	C82	C81	21.6(5)
P1	N3	C18	N5	4.8(6)	P6	N12	C82	C83	-153.1(5)
P1	N3	C18	C19	-173.7(4)	P6	N12	C87	C88	-168.9(4)
P2	C23	C24	C25	-178.5(5)	P6	N12	C87	C92	6.0(5)
P2	C23	C28	C27	177.2(5)	P6	N13	C92	C87	-4.3(5)
P2	C29	C30	C31	-177.8(4)	P6	N13	C92	C91	170.2(4)
P2	C29	C34	C33	177.7(4)	P6	N13	C102	N15	-28.1(6)
P2	C35	C36	C37	175.5(4)	P6	N13	C102	C98	150.5(4)
P2	C35	C40	C39	-175.9(4)	N11	P6	N12	C82	-27.3(3)
N1	P1	N2	C6	8.3(4)	N11	P6	N12	C87	167.0(4)
N1	P1	N2	C7	-158.5(4)	N11	P6	N13	C92	-23.7(11)
N1	P1	N3	C12	-53.8(11)	N11	P6	N13	C102	153.4(8)
N1	P1	N3	C18	111.8(10)	N11	C81	C82	N12	0.7(6)
N1	C1	C2	C3	172.1(5)	N11	C81	C82	C83	175.9(4)
N1	C1	C6	N2	1.4(6)	N11	C81	C86	C85	-176.7(5)
N1	C1	C6	C5	-172.2(4)	N12	P6	N11	C81	27.1(3)
N1	C13	C14	C15	176.8(5)	N12	P6	N11	C97	-138.2(4)
N2	P1	N1	C1	-7.4(4)	N12	P6	N13	C92	6.2(4)
N2	P1	N1	C13	176.3(4)	N12	P6	N13	C102	-176.7(4)

N2	P1	N3	C12	-26.9(3)	N12	C82	C83	C84	175.4(5)
N2	P1	N3	C18	138.6(4)	N12	C87	C88	C89	177.0(5)
N2	C7	C8	C9	-172.5(5)	N12	C87	C92	N13	-0.8(6)
N2	C7	C12	N3	-1.1(6)	N12	C87	C92	C91	-175.8(4)
N2	C7	C12	C11	171.6(4)	N13	P6	N11	C81	57.0(11)
N3	P1	N1	C1	19.5(11)	N13	P6	N11	C97	-108.3(10)
N3	P1	N1	C13	-156.9(9)	N13	P6	N12	C82	158.9(4)
N3	P1	N2	C6	-166.3(4)	N13	P6	N12	C87	-6.8(4)
N3	P1	N2	C7	26.9(3)	C81	N11	C97	N14	-171.6(4)
N3	C18	C19	C20	179.2(5)	C81	N11	C97	C93	6.1(8)
N4	C13	C14	C15	-0.6(8)	C81	C82	C83	C84	1.0(8)
N5	C18	C19	C20	0.8(7)	C82	N12	C87	C88	27.4(8)
C1	N1	C13	N4	-147.6(5)	C82	N12	C87	C92	-157.7(5)
C1	N1	C13	C14	34.9(8)	C82	C81	C86	C85	-3.8(7)
C1	C2	C3	C4	-0.2(8)	C82	C83	C84	C85	-1.5(8)
C2	C1	C6	N2	174.6(4)	C83	C84	C85	C86	-0.6(8)
C2	C1	C6	C5	1.0(7)	C84	C85	C86	C81	3.3(8)
C2	C3	C4	C5	-1.2(8)	C86	C81	C82	N12	-173.6(4)
C3	C4	C5	C6	2.5(8)	C86	C81	C82	C83	1.6(7)
C4	C5	C6	N2	-174.8(5)	C87	N12	C82	C81	-174.1(4)
C4	C5	C6	C1	-2.4(7)	C87	N12	C82	C83	11.1(8)
C6	N2	C7	C8	-12.8(8)	C87	C88	C89	C90	-2.6(8)
C6	N2	C7	C12	173.5(4)	C88	C87	C92	N13	174.5(4)
C6	C1	C2	C3	0.3(7)	C88	C87	C92	C91	-0.5(7)
C7	N2	C6	C1	157.3(5)	C88	C89	C90	C91	0.5(8)
C7	N2	C6	C5	-29.7(8)	C89	C90	C91	C92	1.6(8)
C7	C8	C9	C10	0.0(8)	C90	C91	C92	N13	-175.6(5)
C8	C7	C12	N3	-175.3(4)	C90	C91	C92	C87	-1.6(7)
C8	C7	C12	C11	-2.6(7)	C92	N13	C102	N15	148.6(5)
C8	C9	C10	C11	1.0(9)	C92	N13	C102	C98	-32.8(8)
C9	C10	C11	C12	-2.8(8)	C92	C87	C88	C89	2.5(7)
C10	C11	C12	N3	174.7(5)	C93	C94	C95	C96	0.7(8)
C10	C11	C12	C7	3.6(8)	C94	C93	C97	N11	179.1(5)
C12	N3	C18	N5	168.0(4)	C94	C93	C97	N14	-3.3(7)
C12	N3	C18	C19	-10.5(8)	C94	C95	C96	N14	1.0(8)
C12	C7	C8	C9	0.7(8)	C96	N14	C97	N11	-177.3(4)
C13	N1	C1	C2	8.4(8)	C96	N14	C97	C93	4.9(7)
C13	N1	C1	C6	-179.1(5)	C97	N11	C81	C82	144.4(5)
C13	N4	C17	C16	-2.8(8)	C97	N11	C81	C86	-42.1(8)
C13	C14	C15	C16	-1.0(8)	C97	N14	C96	C95	-3.8(8)
C14	C15	C16	C17	0.7(9)	C97	C93	C94	C95	0.5(8)
C15	C16	C17	N4	1.2(9)	C98	C99	C100	C101	0.7(9)
C17	N4	C13	N1	-175.1(5)	C99	C98	C102	N13	179.2(5)
C17	N4	C13	C14	2.5(7)	C99	C98	C102	N15	-2.3(8)
C18	N3	C12	C7	-144.2(5)	C99	C100	C101	N15	-3.4(9)
C18	N3	C12	C11	44.0(8)	C101	N15	C102	N13	178.3(5)
C18	N5	C22	C21	1.8(7)	C101	N15	C102	C98	-0.3(7)
C18	C19	C20	C21	0.9(8)	C102	N13	C92	C87	178.9(5)

C19	C20	C21	C22	-1.2(8)	C102	N13	C92	C91	-6.6(8)
C20	C21	C22	N5	-0.2(8)	C102	N15	C101	C100	3.1(8)
C22	N5	C18	N3	179.3(4)	C102	C98	C99	C100	2.0(8)
C22	N5	C18	C19	-2.1(7)	C103	P5	C110	C109	-72.3(5)
C23	P2	C29	C30	-122.1(4)	C103	P5	C110	C113	101.6(5)
C23	P2	C29	C34	60.2(5)	C103	P5	C115	C116	-163.2(4)
C23	P2	C35	C36	16.1(5)	C103	P5	C115	C120	20.0(5)
C23	P2	C35	C40	-170.7(4)	C104	C105	C106	C107	-0.7(8)
C23	C24	C25	C26	2.2(9)	C105	C104	C108	C103	0.0(8)
C24	C23	C28	C27	1.7(9)	C105	C106	C107	C103	-0.2(8)
C24	C25	C26	C27	-0.5(10)	C107	C103	C108	C104	-0.9(8)
C25	C26	C27	C28	-0.5(10)	C108	C103	C107	C106	0.9(7)
C26	C27	C28	C23	-0.1(10)	C108	C104	C105	C106	0.8(8)
C28	C23	C24	C25	-2.8(9)	C109	C110	C113	C112	-2.2(8)
C29	P2	C23	C24	168.6(4)	C110	P5	C103	C107	175.6(4)
C29	P2	C23	C28	-7.0(5)	C110	P5	C103	C108	-10.1(5)
C29	P2	C35	C36	-93.9(5)	C110	P5	C115	C116	-56.0(5)
C29	P2	C35	C40	79.3(4)	C110	P5	C115	C120	127.2(4)
C29	C30	C31	C32	-0.1(8)	C110	C109	C114	C111	-1.3(9)
C30	C29	C34	C33	-0.1(8)	C111	C112	C113	C110	0.3(9)
C30	C31	C32	C33	0.2(8)	C112	C111	C114	C109	-0.6(9)
C31	C32	C33	C34	-0.3(8)	C114	C109	C110	P5	176.8(4)
C32	C33	C34	C29	0.2(8)	C114	C109	C110	C113	2.7(8)
C34	C29	C30	C31	0.0(8)	C114	C111	C112	C113	1.1(9)
C35	P2	C23	C24	61.6(5)	C115	P5	C103	C107	-75.1(4)
C35	P2	C23	C28	-113.9(5)	C115	P5	C103	C108	99.2(4)
C35	P2	C29	C30	-15.0(5)	C115	P5	C110	C109	-179.2(4)
C35	P2	C29	C34	167.3(4)	C115	P5	C110	C113	-5.4(5)
C35	C36	C37	C38	-0.3(8)	C115	C116	C117	C118	-1.2(8)
C36	C35	C40	C39	-2.4(7)	C116	C115	C120	C119	-1.7(7)
C36	C37	C38	C39	-1.5(8)	C116	C117	C118	C119	0.7(8)
C37	C38	C39	C40	1.2(8)	C117	C118	C119	C120	-0.7(8)
C38	C39	C40	C35	0.7(8)	C118	C119	C120	C115	1.2(8)
C40	C35	C36	C37	2.2(8)	C120	C115	C116	C117	1.7(7)
Rh2	P3	N6	C41	177.4(3)	Rh4	P7	N16	C121	140.7(3)
Rh2	P3	N6	C53	8.9(4)	Rh4	P7	N16	C133	-36.0(4)
Rh2	P3	N7	C46	-116.6(4)	Rh4	P7	N17	C122	-77.4(5)
Rh2	P3	N7	C47	79.7(5)	Rh4	P7	N17	C127	115.2(4)
Rh2	P3	N8	C52	-140.0(3)	Rh4	P7	N18	C128	-176.2(3)
Rh2	P3	N8	C58	30.7(4)	Rh4	P7	N18	C138	-9.2(4)
Rh2	P4	C63	C64	-136.3(4)	Rh4	P8	C143	C144	132.8(4)
Rh2	P4	C63	C68	46.3(5)	Rh4	P8	C143	C148	-50.5(5)
Rh2	P4	C69	C70	-131.7(4)	Rh4	P8	C149	C150	-71.7(4)
Rh2	P4	C69	C74	54.3(4)	Rh4	P8	C149	C154	109.8(4)
Rh2	P4	C75	C76	79.3(4)	Rh4	P8	C155	C156	-55.7(4)
Rh2	P4	C75	C80	-96.1(4)	Rh4	P8	C155	C160	131.3(4)
Rh2	N9	C53	N6	0.4(6)	Rh4	N19	C133	N16	-5.2(6)
Rh2	N9	C53	C54	-177.7(4)	Rh4	N19	C133	C134	172.3(4)

Rh2	N9	C57	C56	-179.1(4)	Rh4	N19	C137	C136	-174.4(5)
Rh2	N10	C58	N8	6.5(6)	Rh4	N20	C138	N18	-1.0(6)
Rh2	N10	C58	C59	-171.4(4)	Rh4	N20	C138	C139	175.8(4)
Rh2	N10	C62	C61	176.4(4)	Rh4	N20	C142	C141	179.9(4)
P3	N6	C41	C42	150.7(5)	P7	N16	C121	C122	6.2(5)
P3	N6	C41	C46	-22.2(5)	P7	N16	C121	C126	-168.8(5)
P3	N6	C53	N9	-7.1(7)	P7	N16	C133	N19	30.5(6)
P3	N6	C53	C54	170.8(4)	P7	N16	C133	C134	-147.0(4)
P3	N7	C46	C41	22.5(5)	P7	N17	C122	C121	-7.2(6)
P3	N7	C46	C45	-151.5(5)	P7	N17	C122	C123	168.7(4)
P3	N7	C47	C48	-167.8(4)	P7	N17	C127	C128	-21.5(5)
P3	N7	C47	C52	6.7(6)	P7	N17	C127	C132	152.2(5)
P3	N8	C52	C47	-7.0(6)	P7	N18	C128	C127	21.0(5)
P3	N8	C52	C51	166.1(5)	P7	N18	C128	C129	-152.3(5)
P3	N8	C58	N10	-27.4(6)	P7	N18	C138	N20	7.8(6)
P3	N8	C58	C59	150.5(4)	P7	N18	C138	C139	-169.0(4)
P4	C63	C64	C65	-177.8(4)	P8	C143	C144	C145	176.4(5)
P4	C63	C68	C67	177.4(4)	P8	C143	C148	C147	-175.7(5)
P4	C69	C70	C71	-176.5(4)	P8	C149	C150	C151	-178.0(5)
P4	C69	C74	C73	175.6(4)	P8	C149	C154	C153	178.4(4)
P4	C75	C76	C77	-176.9(4)	P8	C155	C156	C157	-174.5(4)
P4	C75	C80	C79	175.9(4)	P8	C155	C160	C159	174.8(5)
N6	P3	N7	C46	-28.8(4)	N16	P7	N17	C122	8.6(4)
N6	P3	N7	C47	167.6(4)	N16	P7	N17	C127	-158.7(4)
N6	P3	N8	C52	-10.0(12)	N16	P7	N18	C128	-54.2(11)
N6	P3	N8	C58	160.7(9)	N16	P7	N18	C138	112.8(9)
N6	C41	C42	C43	-175.1(6)	N16	C121	C122	N17	0.4(6)
N6	C41	C46	N7	1.1(6)	N16	C121	C122	C123	-175.9(5)
N6	C41	C46	C45	175.7(5)	N16	C121	C126	C125	176.0(5)
N6	C53	C54	C55	177.9(5)	N16	C133	C134	C135	178.7(5)
N7	P3	N6	C41	28.6(4)	N17	P7	N16	C121	-8.3(4)
N7	P3	N6	C53	-139.9(4)	N17	P7	N16	C133	175.0(4)
N7	P3	N8	C52	8.8(4)	N17	P7	N18	C128	-27.3(4)
N7	P3	N8	C58	179.4(4)	N17	P7	N18	C138	139.7(4)
N7	C47	C48	C49	174.5(5)	N17	C122	C123	C124	-177.1(5)
N7	C47	C52	N8	0.5(6)	N17	C127	C128	N18	-0.8(6)
N7	C47	C52	C51	-173.4(5)	N17	C127	C128	C129	173.3(5)
N8	P3	N6	C41	47.4(11)	N17	C127	C132	C131	-174.3(5)
N8	P3	N6	C53	-121.1(10)	N18	P7	N16	C121	18.7(11)
N8	P3	N7	C46	155.1(4)	N18	P7	N16	C133	-158.0(8)
N8	P3	N7	C47	-8.6(4)	N18	P7	N17	C122	-165.6(4)
N8	C58	C59	C60	176.4(5)	N18	P7	N17	C127	27.1(4)
N9	C53	C54	C55	-4.2(8)	N18	C128	C129	C130	175.2(5)
N10	C58	C59	C60	-5.8(7)	N18	C138	C139	C140	-177.3(5)
C41	N6	C53	N9	-173.8(5)	N19	C133	C134	C135	1.4(8)
C41	N6	C53	C54	4.2(8)	N20	C138	C139	C140	6.0(8)
C41	C42	C43	C44	1.0(9)	C121	N16	C133	N19	-145.9(5)
C42	C41	C46	N7	-172.5(5)	C121	N16	C133	C134	36.7(8)

C42	C41	C46	C45	2.1(8)	C121	C122	C123	C124	-1.5(8)
C42	C43	C44	C45	1.7(9)	C122	N17	C127	C128	172.5(5)
C43	C44	C45	C46	-2.5(9)	C122	N17	C127	C132	-13.7(8)
C44	C45	C46	N7	174.2(5)	C122	C121	C126	C125	1.4(8)
C44	C45	C46	C41	0.6(8)	C122	C123	C124	C125	2.3(8)
C46	N7	C47	C48	30.8(8)	C123	C124	C125	C126	-1.3(9)
C46	N7	C47	C52	-154.7(5)	C124	C125	C126	C121	-0.6(8)
C46	C41	C42	C43	-2.9(8)	C126	C121	C122	N17	175.9(5)
C47	N7	C46	C41	-175.5(5)	C126	C121	C122	C123	-0.3(8)
C47	N7	C46	C45	10.5(8)	C127	N17	C122	C121	158.1(5)
C47	C48	C49	C50	-1.5(8)	C127	N17	C122	C123	-26.0(8)
C48	C47	C52	N8	175.5(5)	C127	C128	C129	C130	2.4(8)
C48	C47	C52	C51	1.6(8)	C128	N18	C138	N20	172.7(5)
C48	C49	C50	C51	0.4(9)	C128	N18	C138	C139	-4.0(8)
C49	C50	C51	C52	1.7(8)	C128	C127	C132	C131	-1.1(8)
C50	C51	C52	N8	-175.3(5)	C128	C129	C130	C131	-2.1(9)
C50	C51	C52	C47	-2.6(8)	C129	C130	C131	C132	0.1(9)
C52	N8	C58	N10	142.2(5)	C130	C131	C132	C127	1.4(8)
C52	N8	C58	C59	-39.9(7)	C132	C127	C128	N18	-174.9(5)
C52	C47	C48	C49	0.5(8)	C132	C127	C128	C129	-0.9(8)
C53	N6	C41	C42	-41.2(9)	C133	N16	C121	C122	-177.4(5)
C53	N6	C41	C46	145.9(5)	C133	N16	C121	C126	7.6(9)
C53	N9	C57	C56	-2.0(8)	C133	N19	C137	C136	-3.4(9)
C53	C54	C55	C56	0.0(8)	C133	C134	C135	C136	-0.9(9)
C54	C55	C56	C57	3.2(8)	C134	C135	C136	C137	-1.5(10)
C55	C56	C57	N9	-2.2(8)	C135	C136	C137	N19	3.8(10)
C57	N9	C53	N6	-176.7(5)	C137	N19	C133	N16	-176.8(5)
C57	N9	C53	C54	5.2(7)	C137	N19	C133	C134	0.7(8)
C58	N8	C52	C47	-177.0(5)	C138	N18	C128	C127	-145.5(5)
C58	N8	C52	C51	-3.8(9)	C138	N18	C128	C129	41.2(9)
C58	N10	C62	C61	0.8(8)	C138	N20	C142	C141	3.8(8)
C58	C59	C60	C61	1.9(8)	C138	C139	C140	C141	0.0(8)
C59	C60	C61	C62	3.1(8)	C139	C140	C141	C142	-4.0(8)
C60	C61	C62	N10	-4.6(8)	C140	C141	C142	N20	2.2(8)
C62	N10	C58	N8	-177.6(4)	C142	N20	C138	N18	175.3(5)
C62	N10	C58	C59	4.4(7)	C142	N20	C138	C139	-7.8(7)
C63	P4	C69	C70	99.8(5)	C143	P8	C149	C150	159.3(4)
C63	P4	C69	C74	-74.2(4)	C143	P8	C149	C154	-19.2(5)
C63	P4	C75	C76	-152.4(4)	C143	P8	C155	C156	72.0(4)
C63	P4	C75	C80	32.3(5)	C143	P8	C155	C160	-101.0(5)
C63	C64	C65	C66	0.1(9)	C143	C144	C145	C146	-0.5(10)
C64	C63	C68	C67	0.1(8)	C144	C143	C148	C147	1.1(9)
C64	C65	C66	C67	0.4(9)	C144	C145	C146	C147	0.9(10)
C65	C66	C67	C68	-0.7(9)	C145	C146	C147	C148	-0.3(9)
C66	C67	C68	C63	0.4(8)	C146	C147	C148	C143	-0.7(9)
C68	C63	C64	C65	-0.4(8)	C148	C143	C144	C145	-0.5(9)
C69	P4	C63	C64	-10.3(5)	C149	P8	C143	C144	-101.6(5)
C69	P4	C63	C68	172.4(4)	C149	P8	C143	C148	75.2(5)

C69	P4	C75	C76	-45.5(5)	C149	P8	C155	C156	179.9(4)
C69	P4	C75	C80	139.1(4)	C149	P8	C155	C160	6.9(5)
C69	C70	C71	C72	1.8(9)	C149	C150	C151	C152	-0.7(9)
C70	C69	C74	C73	1.2(8)	C150	C149	C154	C153	-0.2(8)
C70	C71	C72	C73	0.3(9)	C150	C151	C152	C153	0.4(10)
C71	C72	C73	C74	-1.7(9)	C151	C152	C153	C154	0.0(10)
C72	C73	C74	C69	0.9(9)	C152	C153	C154	C149	-0.1(9)
C74	C69	C70	C71	-2.6(8)	C154	C149	C150	C151	0.6(8)
C75	P4	C63	C64	100.4(5)	C155	P8	C143	C144	7.0(5)
C75	P4	C63	C68	-76.9(5)	C155	P8	C143	C148	-176.2(5)
C75	P4	C69	C70	-9.7(5)	C155	P8	C149	C150	54.1(5)
C75	P4	C69	C74	176.3(4)	C155	P8	C149	C154	-124.4(5)
C75	C76	C77	C78	0.7(8)	C155	C156	C157	C158	-1.1(8)
C76	C75	C80	C79	0.5(8)	C156	C155	C160	C159	1.9(8)
C76	C77	C78	C79	1.1(8)	C156	C157	C158	C159	2.5(9)
C77	C78	C79	C80	-2.1(8)	C157	C158	C159	C160	-1.8(10)
C78	C79	C80	C75	1.3(8)	C158	C159	C160	C155	-0.5(9)
C80	C75	C76	C77	-1.5(8)	C160	C155	C156	C157	-1.1(8)

Table C-42. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for 4.20.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H1	-4960(30)	17450(30)	2222(9)	10(13)
H2	-7419.89	15796.41	2051.92	24
H3	-7980.8	15188.51	2349.93	25
H4	-7317.03	15151.51	2730.17	25
H5	-6020.85	15693.69	2818.95	22
H8	-5546.49	16705.16	2947.53	25
H9	-4681.27	17314.11	3238.37	31
H10	-3379.04	17665.49	3168.56	31
H11	-2925.15	17461.81	2801.77	27
H14	-7312.27	16779.14	1866.11	22
H15	-7545.54	17028.83	1465.32	30
H16	-6421.82	16999.36	1243.75	33
H17	-5133.41	16708.93	1427.82	29
H19	-2309.8	16692.35	2648.83	24
H20	-1156.2	16268.71	2495.43	26
H21	-1264.38	15884.16	2101.08	26
H22	-2542.47	15904.96	1878.24	22
H24	-6193.15	15257.67	1843.24	31
H25	-7235.48	14813.94	1563.53	36
H26	-6898.44	13966.28	1284.41	39
H27	-5556.54	13602.04	1282.26	42
H28	-4517.69	14069.24	1552.27	33
H30	-3388.66	14191.77	2264.04	24
H31	-2169.57	13579.85	2240.87	27

H32	-1561	13585.97	1894.29	27
H33	-2182.61	14223.65	1568.09	27
H34	-3396.86	14832.96	1588.11	24
H36	-5613.39	13974.47	2070.78	26
H37	-5941.48	13492.93	2418.74	25
H38	-5357.76	13946.64	2779.75	25
H39	-4385.56	14872.8	2791.86	24
H40	-4037.53	15364.19	2441.73	21
H3A	2790(30)	7330(20)	4560(8)	2(11)
H42	5010.63	6872.48	5025.64	31
H43	4686.5	6516.22	5396.8	37
H44	3533.64	6958.67	5540.5	35
H45	2625.79	7729.28	5311.4	29
H48	2221.01	8816.4	5249.03	28
H49	999.99	9473.01	5231.92	31
H50	194.4	9645.23	4875.4	33
H51	576.23	9164.17	4528	26
H54	5632.67	7729.34	4903.04	28
H55	6759.32	8039.27	4713.27	28
H56	6551.82	8460.86	4324.64	29
H57	5218.68	8654.58	4148.93	25
H59	458.8	8204.51	4297.77	23
H60	7.41	8343.62	3895.89	29
H61	975.41	8585.98	3638.55	28
H62	2349.7	8579.97	3778.36	24
H64	4420.28	10771.64	4585.09	29
H65	5559.62	11476.12	4530.52	37
H66	6218.13	11337.14	4200.02	38
H67	5725.92	10486.15	3912.69	34
H68	4597.04	9770.68	3965.31	27
H70	2416.36	10652.37	4570.03	30
H71	2356.93	10938.86	4963.99	34
H72	3265.74	10398.03	5256.47	36
H73	4242.19	9575.37	5155.74	35
H74	4265.17	9254.66	4762.76	29
H76	1722.08	9838.8	4334.27	22
H77	652.52	10344.18	4086.1	28
H78	899.24	10903.8	3737.89	29
H79	2224.4	10924.38	3630.87	26
H80	3320.83	10448.82	3883.32	22
H6	-180(30)	11690(30)	2897(9)	10(13)
H83	187.47	12294.94	2127.03	27
H84	-828.8	11723.74	1870.7	29
H85	-2113.83	11487.69	1985.36	29
H86	-2393.71	11790.45	2361.27	27
H88	786.25	13273.82	2215.18	24
H89	2141.63	13706.89	2255.15	30
H90	2913.19	13742.52	2620.21	31

H91	2376.44	13332.16	2957.14	24
H93	-2849.98	12693.56	2491.96	25
H94	-3930.03	13188.81	2663.05	31
H95	-3715.03	13599.68	3053.92	30
H96	-2418.13	13506.03	3259.93	26
H98	2274.77	12437.73	3178.02	26
H99	2626.63	12379.17	3583.29	31
H100	1610.24	12578	3832.39	34
H101	273.3	12800.01	3668.93	30
H104	929.91	15680.3	2596.42	26
H105	245.81	15197.11	2250.78	23
H106	-762.84	14306.84	2270.16	23
H107	-1057.02	13895.17	2632.58	21
H108	633.1	15261.91	2960.03	25
H109	1172.63	14016.68	3270.15	29
H111	1885.42	15619.09	3726.56	34
H112	561.36	16091.67	3674.16	32
H113	-472.96	15515	3425.47	24
H114	2190.17	14582.69	3521.8	32
H116	-1490.47	14659.02	3486.79	22
H117	-2761.69	15207.59	3502.35	26
H118	-3509.72	15661.5	3160.69	26
H119	-2996.02	15534.76	2801.22	24
H120	-1726.22	14987.46	2782.53	22
H7	-2240(30)	17580(20)	4478(8)	1(11)
H123	-2770.2	16221.74	5203.94	27
H124	-4022.43	15597.31	5206.32	32
H125	-4843.66	15368.26	4854.41	32
H126	-4471.54	15791.23	4497.11	27
H129	55.24	18030.92	4954.08	33
H130	-217.43	18417.95	5325.07	37
H131	-1414.29	18055.6	5472.46	33
H132	-2348.01	17295.14	5251.8	28
H134	-4586.4	16729.26	4259.95	30
H135	-5047.8	16729.09	3857.67	41
H136	-4102.66	16561.53	3588.98	44
H137	-2720.32	16462.09	3724.04	35
H139	624.03	17136.24	4836.39	31
H140	1721.14	16778.27	4644.04	36
H141	1485.76	16355.62	4256.43	35
H142	154.5	16188.83	4085.82	29
H144	-576.9	14241.91	4599.75	38
H145	568.82	13508.64	4558.75	47
H146	1151.01	13506.61	4212.46	41
H147	633.84	14251.47	3902.66	36
H148	-483.23	14997.08	3940.73	32
H150	-3336.76	15174.36	4286.07	28
H151	-4396.86	14507.47	4081.71	35

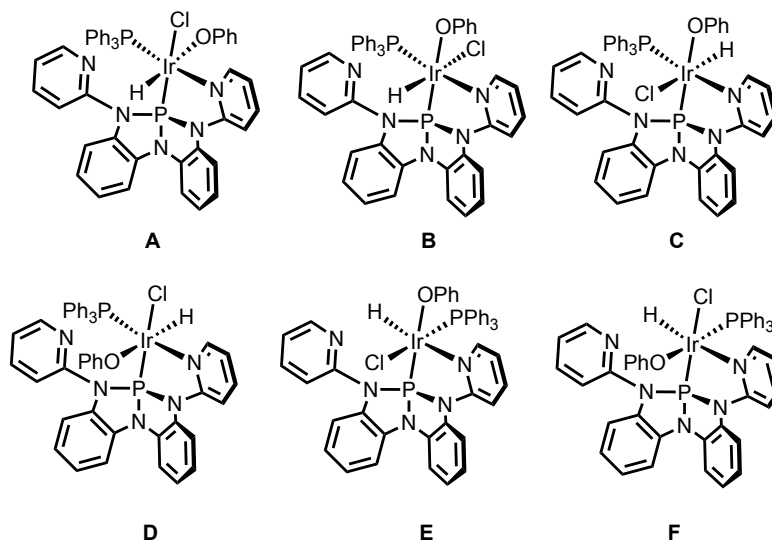
H152	-4114.78	13664.88	3798.39	36
H153	-2769.52	13481.7	3724.67	34
H154	-1700.67	14133.27	3930.43	26
H156	-771.22	15706.62	4733.08	24
H157	-783.07	15441.13	5129.86	31
H158	-1769.8	14656.19	5244.98	35
H159	-2671.72	14074.42	4962.7	39
H160	-2656.55	14307.18	4564.96	30
H1S	-1748.92	8908.68	4195.9	33
H163	3016.55	15964.61	4210.93	34
H16A	3099.07	15947.92	4194.79	34
H167	3506.5	17349.61	3681.34	34
H164	-538.88	10607.52	3338.92	30
H165	-1166.46	17189.78	3573.4	35
H166	4379.95	13694.91	3336.22	32
H161	-1248.97	12554.81	3938.58	56
H162	4437.26	12348.11	4336.18	62

C.2. DFT Calculation

C.2.1. General computational information.

Geometries were optimized in Orca 4.0.0¹ using the B3LYP² density functionals with the def2-TZVP basis set³. Calculations were carried out in the gas phase without symmetry constraint. Stationary points were characterized by frequency calculations to confirm their identity as local minima (zero imaginary frequencies). For the final electronic energies, an all-electron single point calculation was conducted for the coordinates obtained in the calculations above. A relativistic approximation was introduced by applying zeroth-order regular approximation (ZORA)⁴ using the B3LYP density functional with the relativistically recontracted version of def2-TZVP basis set.

Before the optimization of **4.12**, **4.15**, **4.16**, the geometries of six stereoisomers of **4.12** shown below were optimized under B3LYP/6-31G*/LANL2DZ level. Among the optimized structures, isomer A had the lowest total electronic energy and was used as the model of metal-centered oxidative addition product of **4.12**, **4.15** and **4.16**.



C.3. Multinuclear NMR spectra

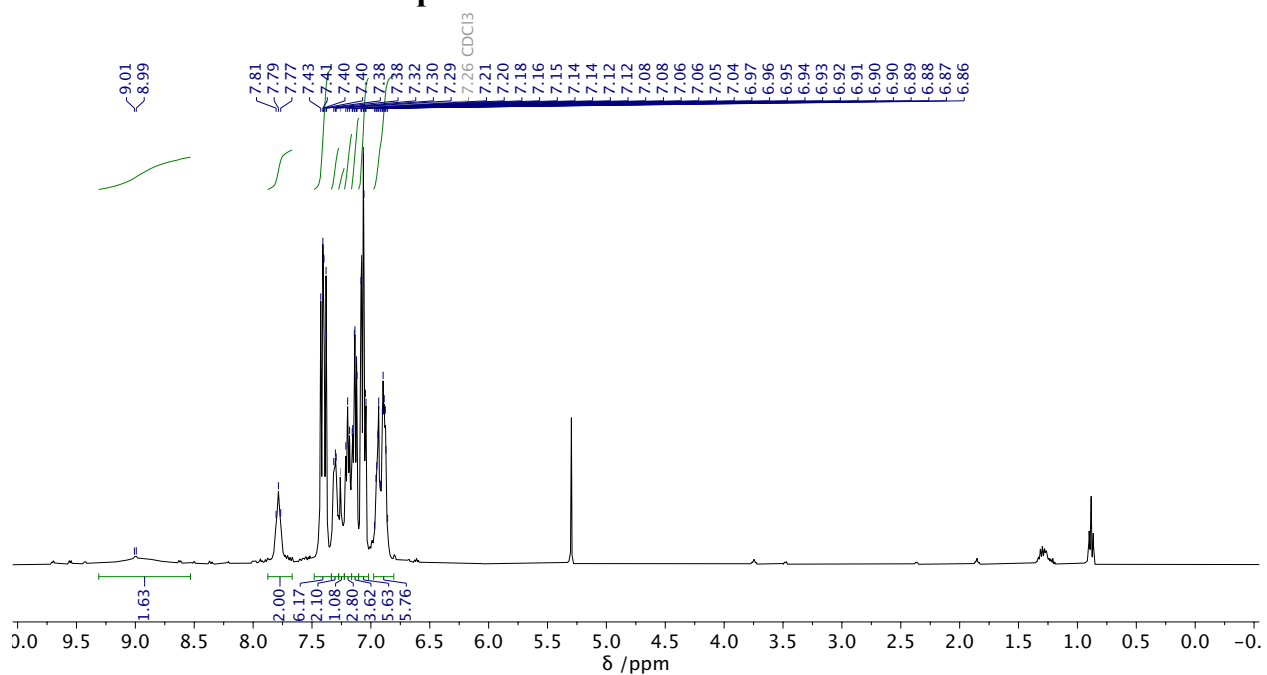


Figure C-1. ¹H NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of **4.1**. Signals of recrystallization solvent (dichloromethane, pentane) are also observed.

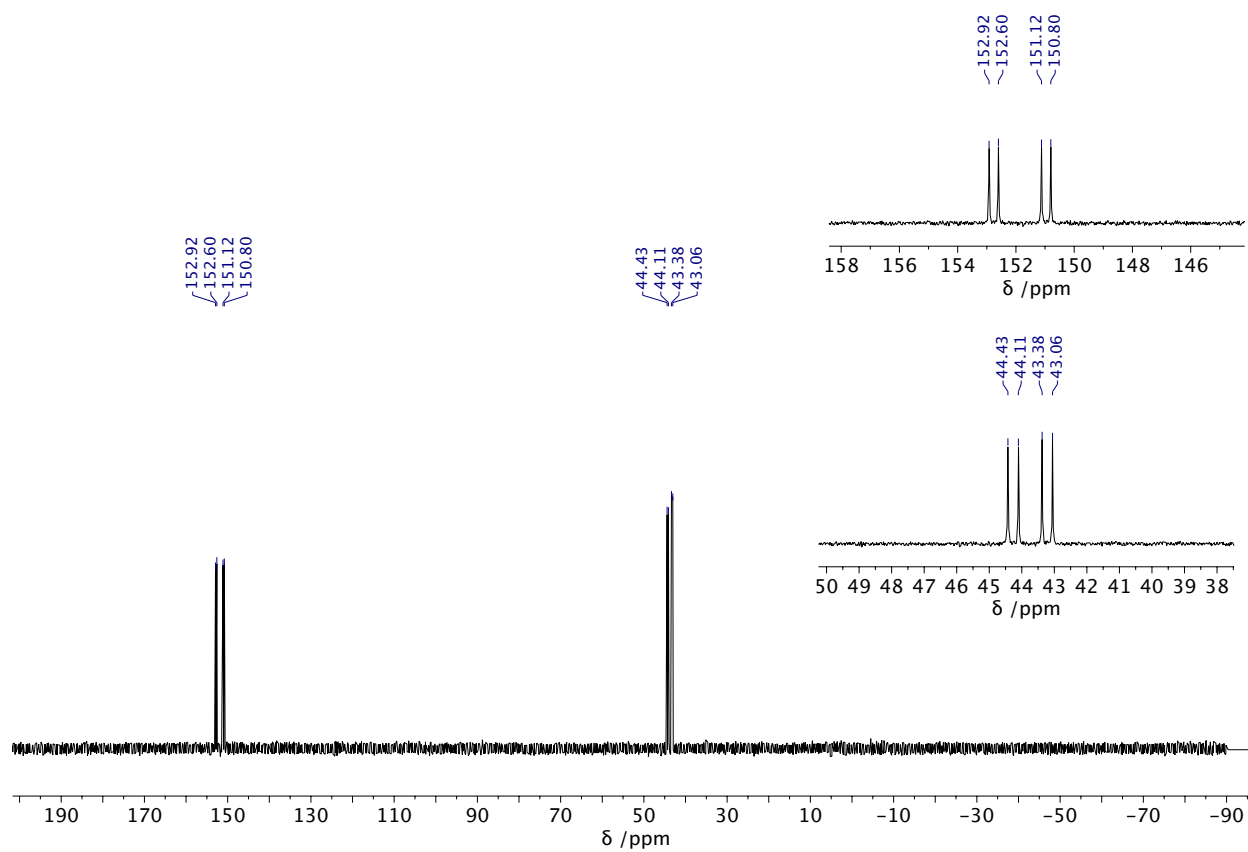


Figure C-2. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **4.1**.

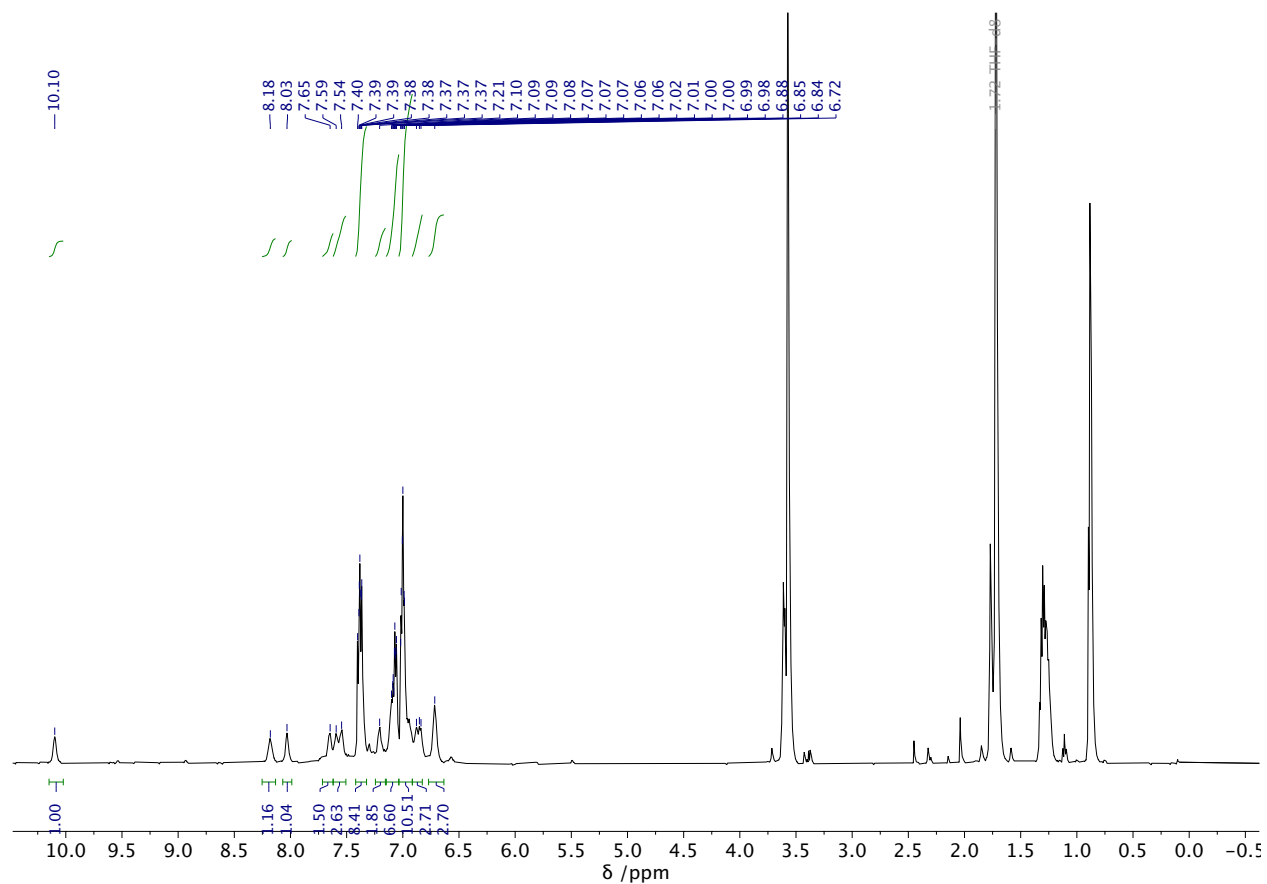


Figure C-3. ^1H NMR spectrum of **4.2**. ($\text{THF}-d_8$). Signals of pentane used for recrystallization are also observed

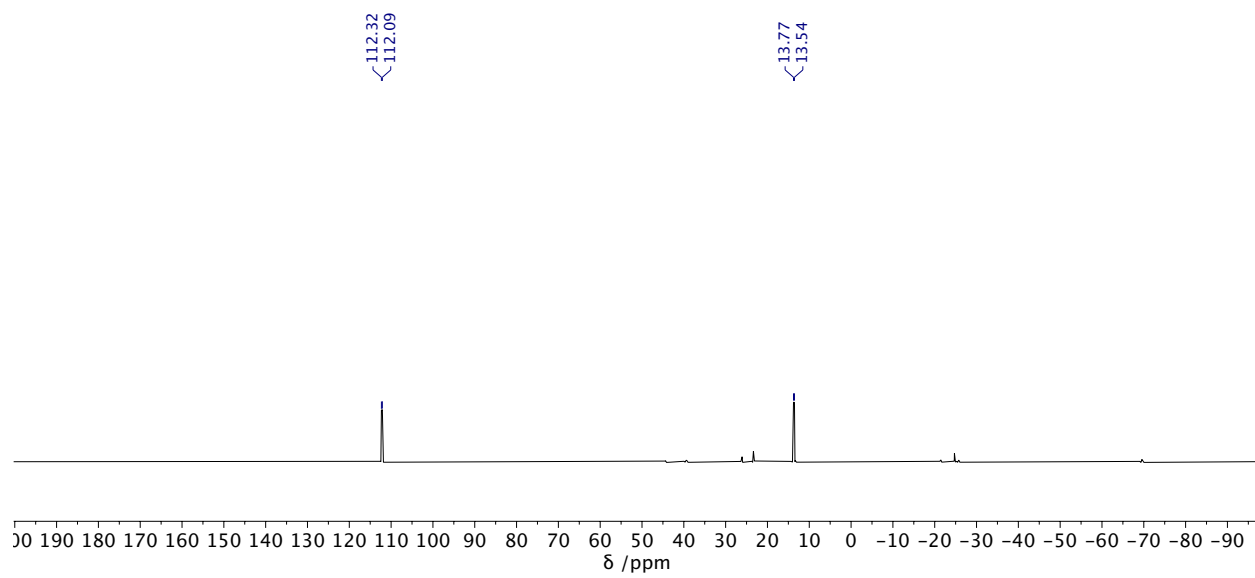


Figure C-4. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum ($\text{THF-}d_8$) of **4.2**.

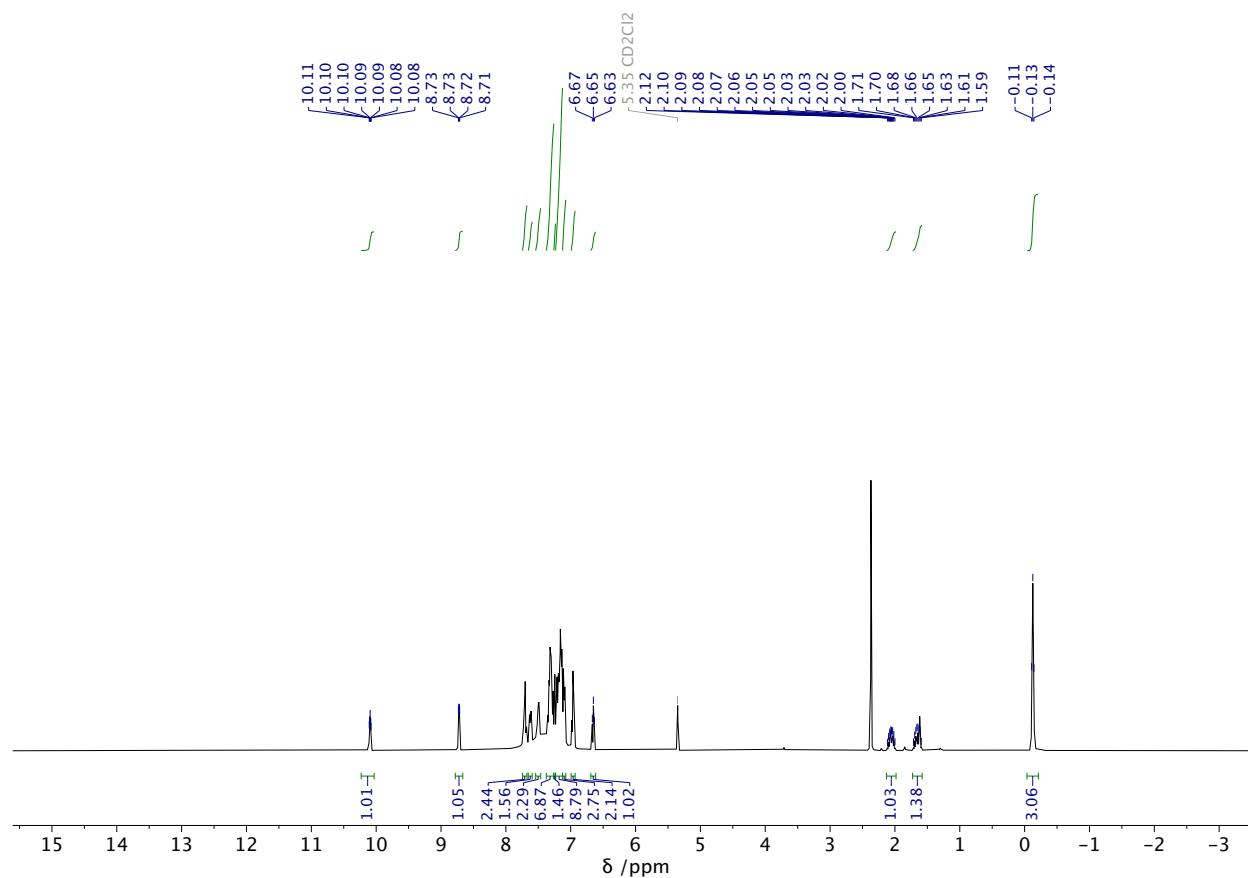


Figure C-5. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 4.6.

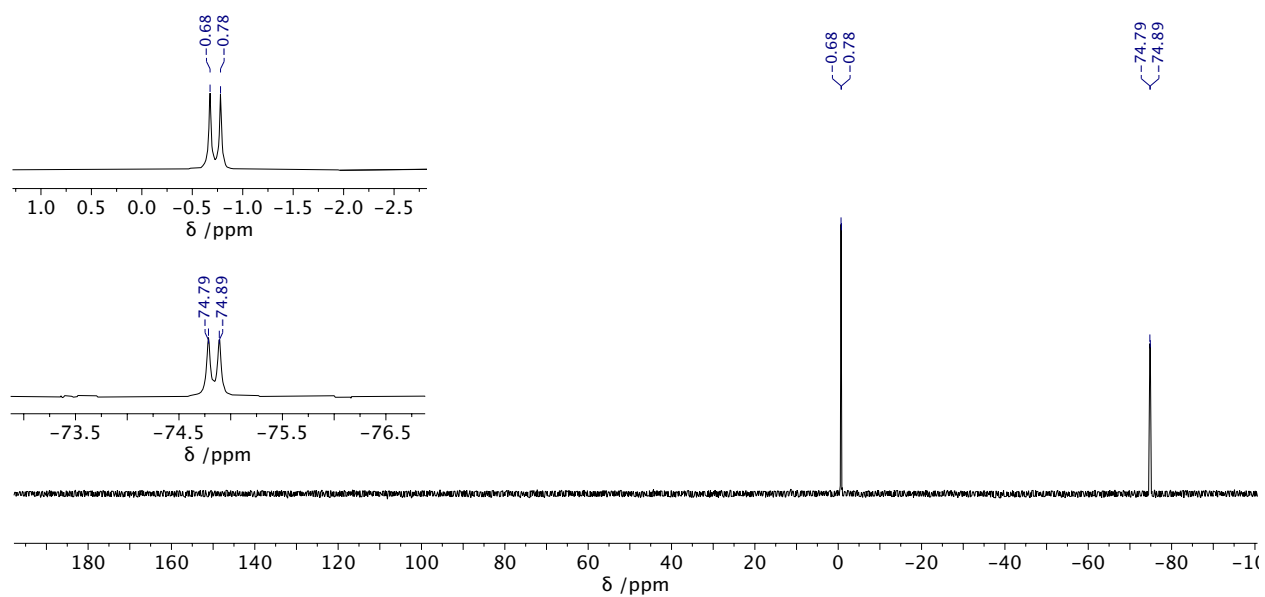


Figure C-6. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 4.6.

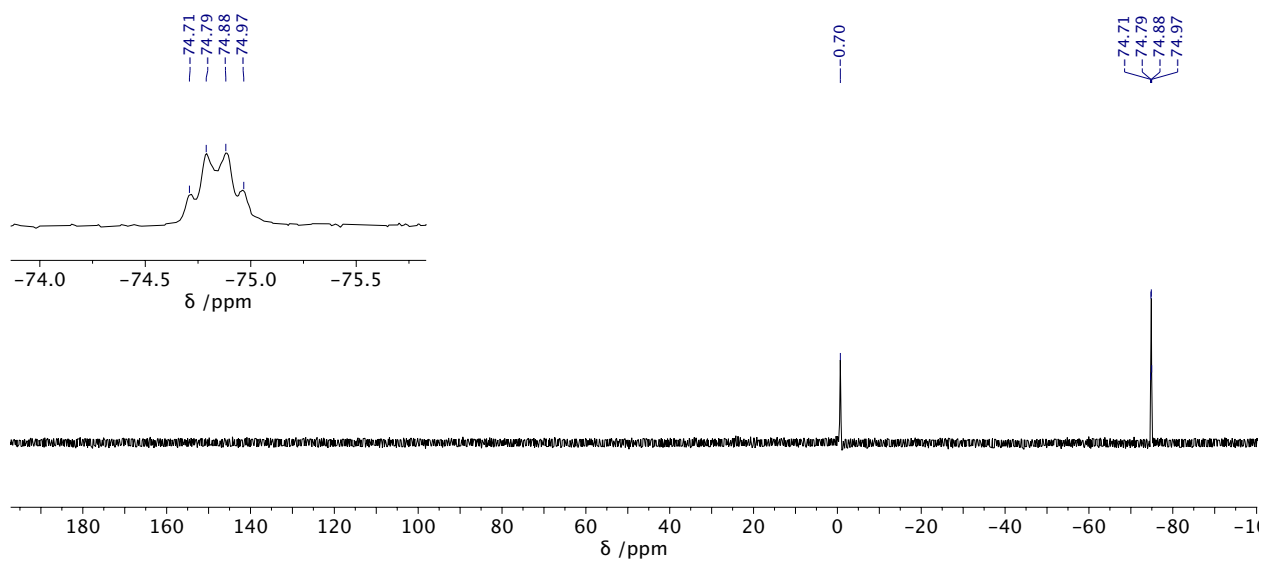


Figure C-7. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of 4.6.

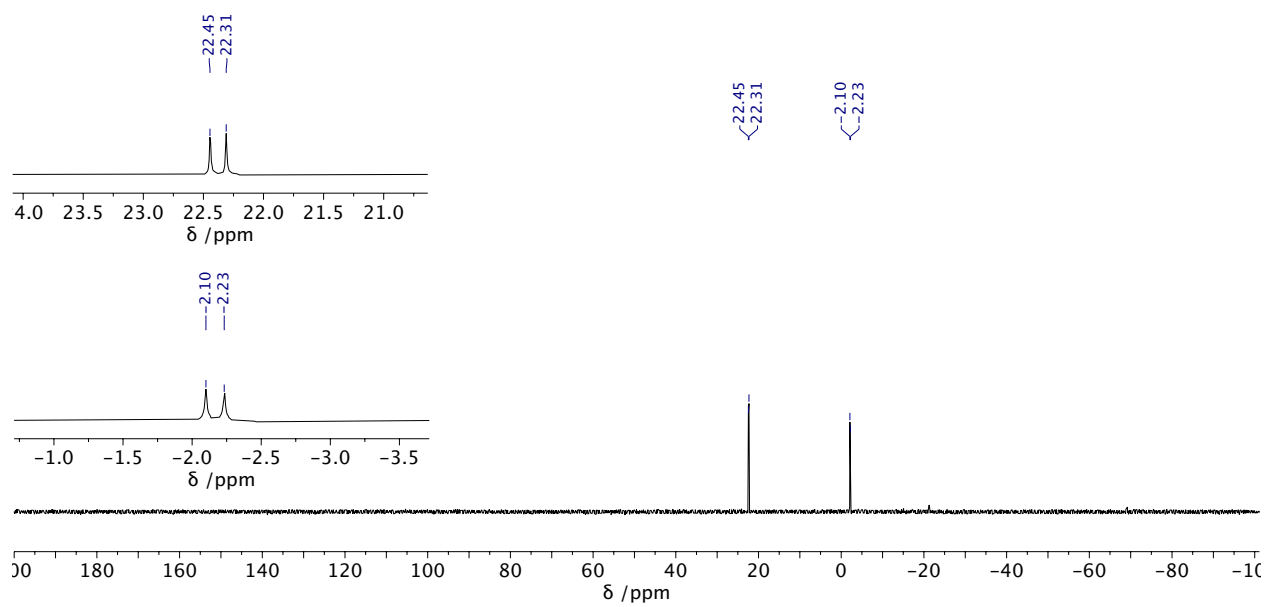


Figure C-8. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (THF) of 4.7.

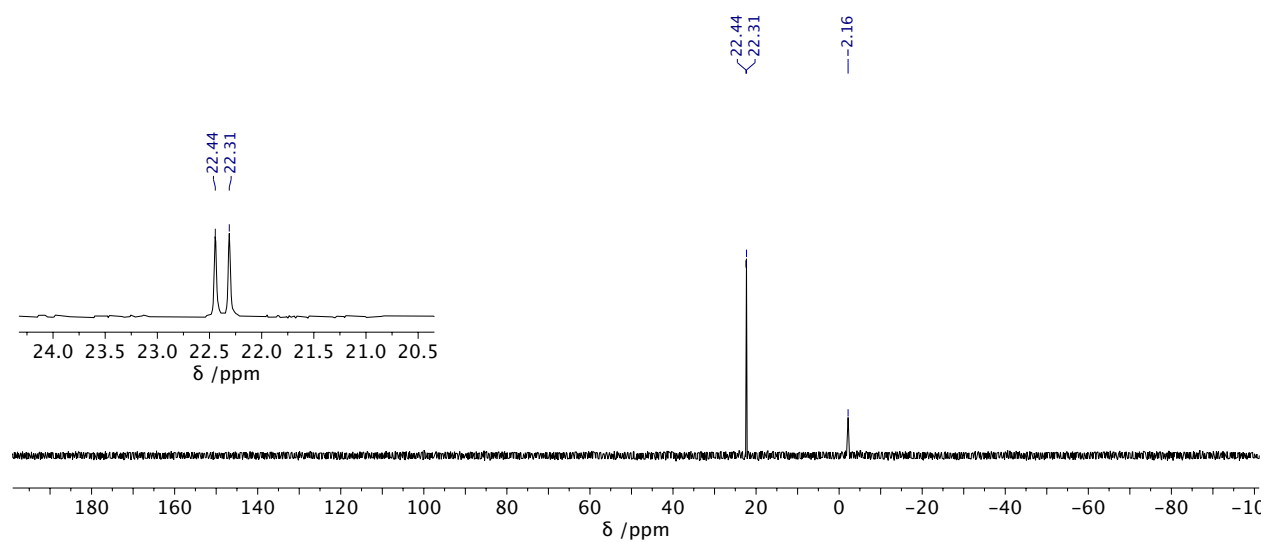


Figure C-9. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (THF) of 4.7.

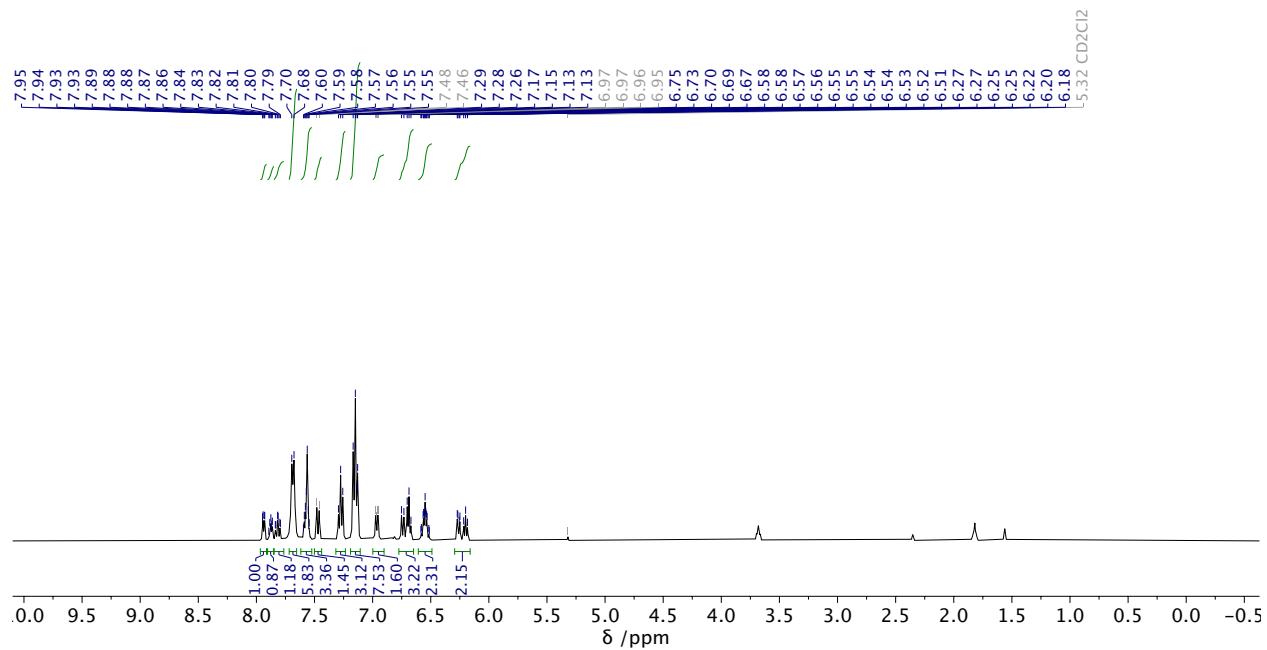


Figure C-10. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **4.9**.

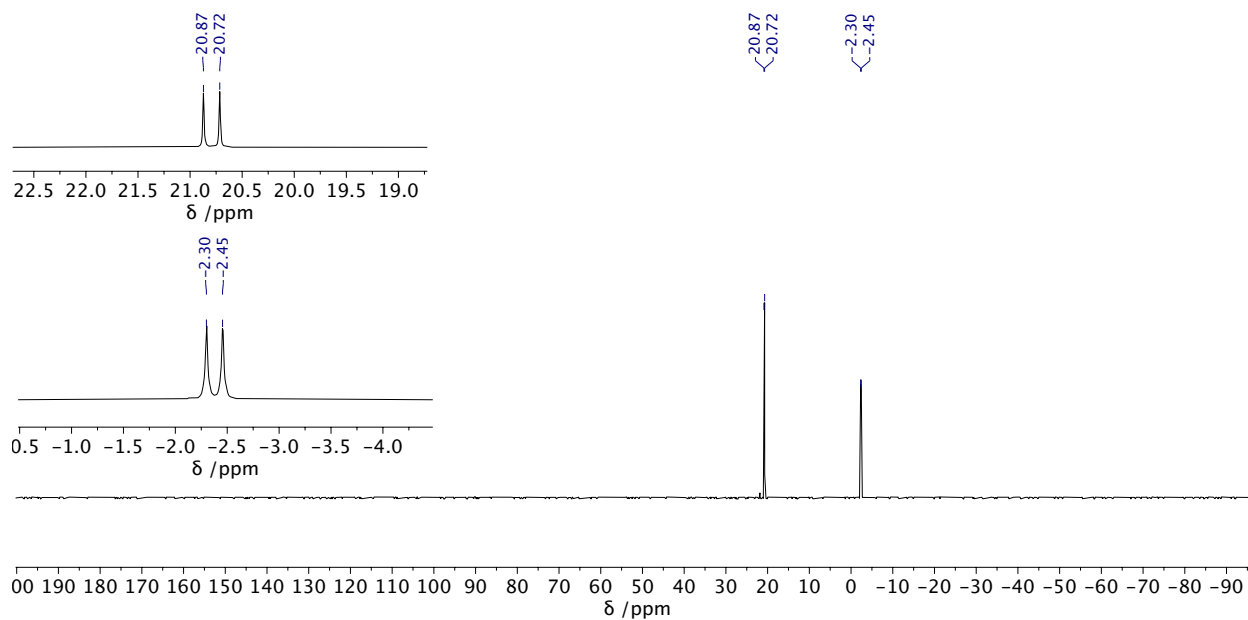


Figure C-11. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **4.9**.

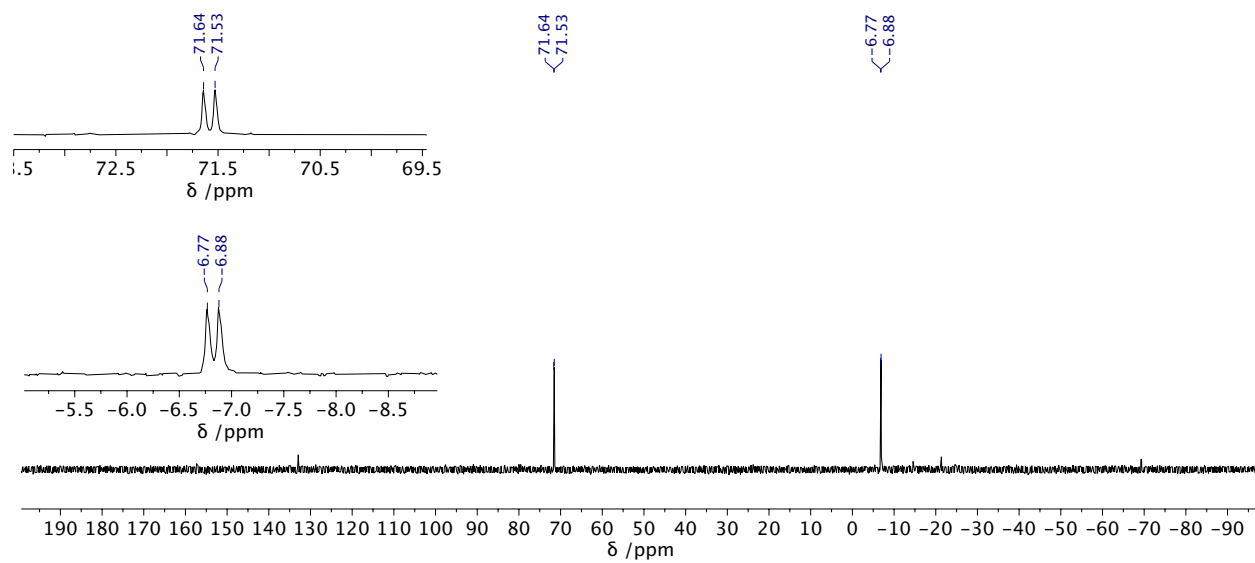


Figure C-12. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **4.10**.

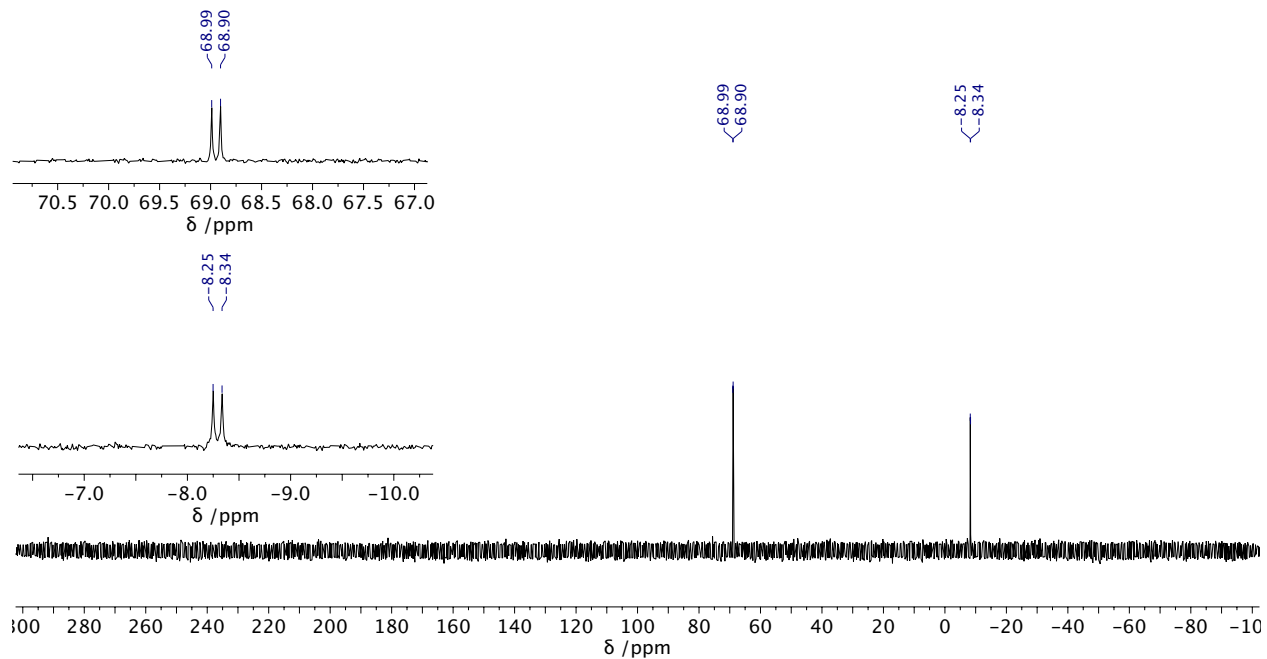


Figure C-13. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **4.11**.

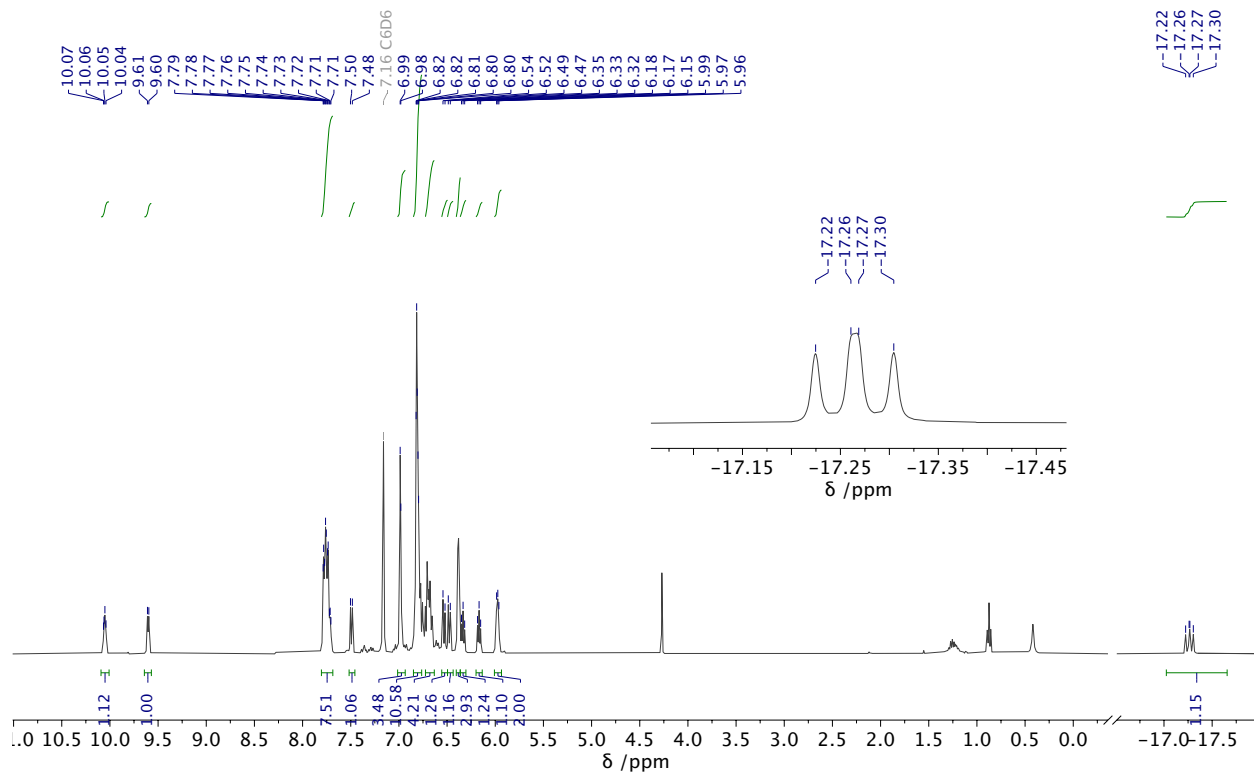


Figure C-14. ^1H NMR (C_6D_6) spectrum of **4.12**.

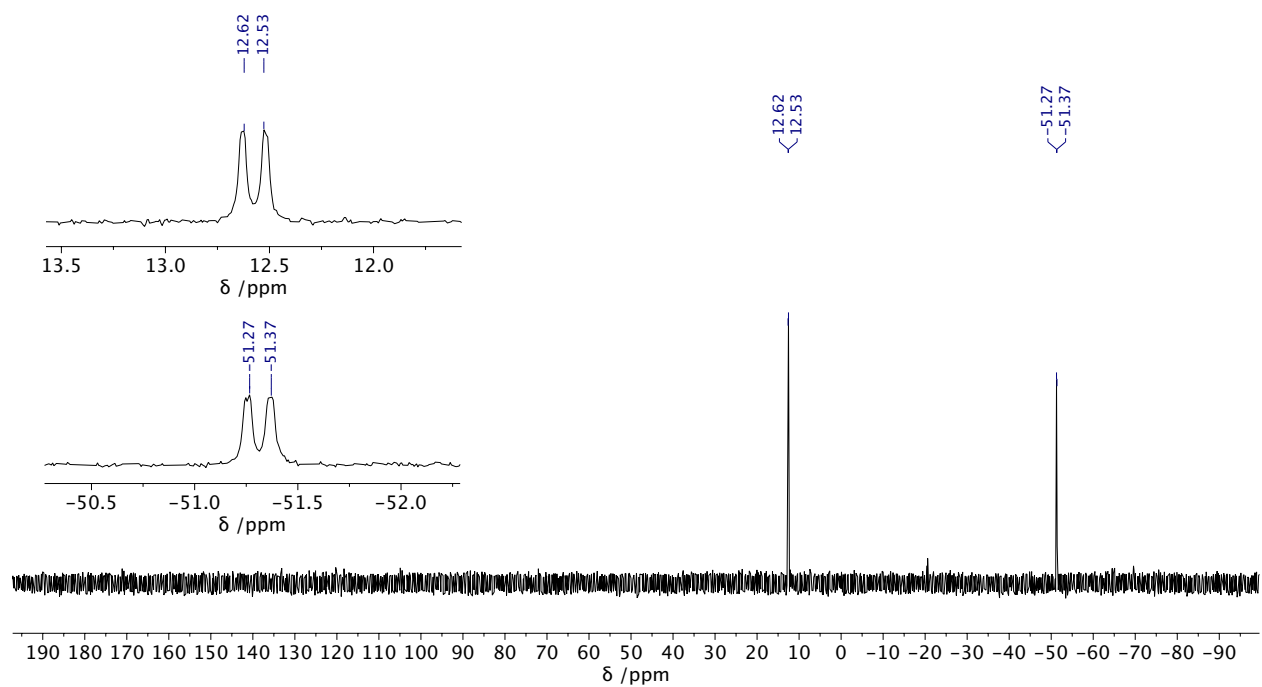


Figure C-15. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **4.12**.

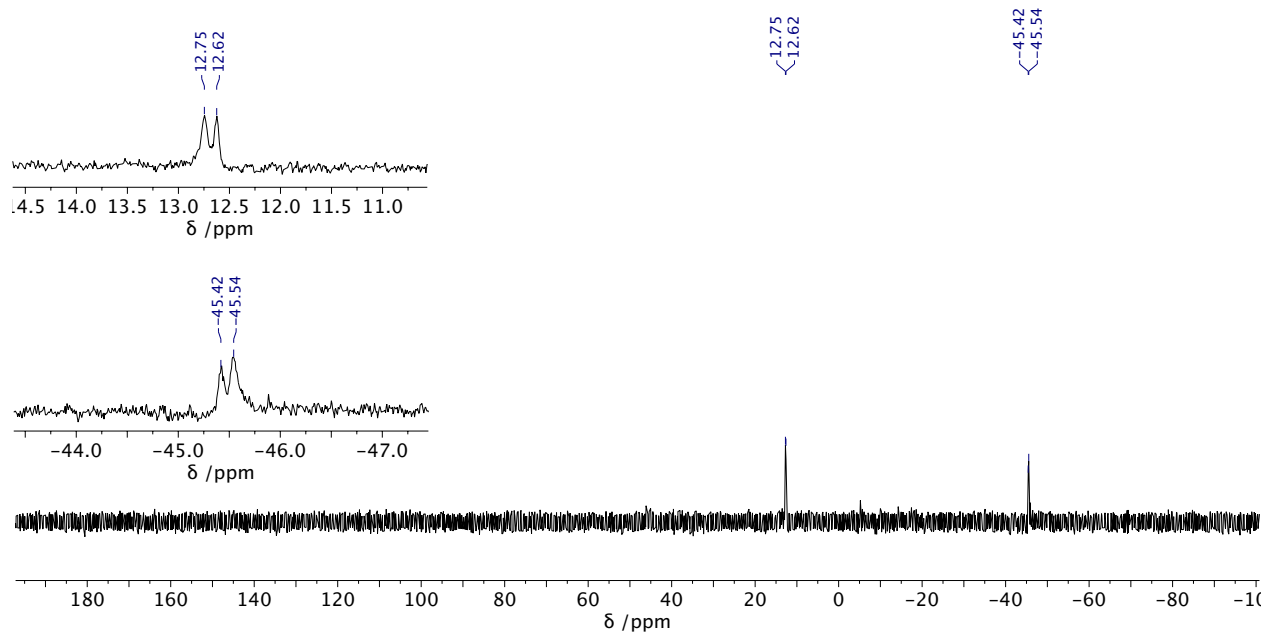


Figure C-16. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 4.13.

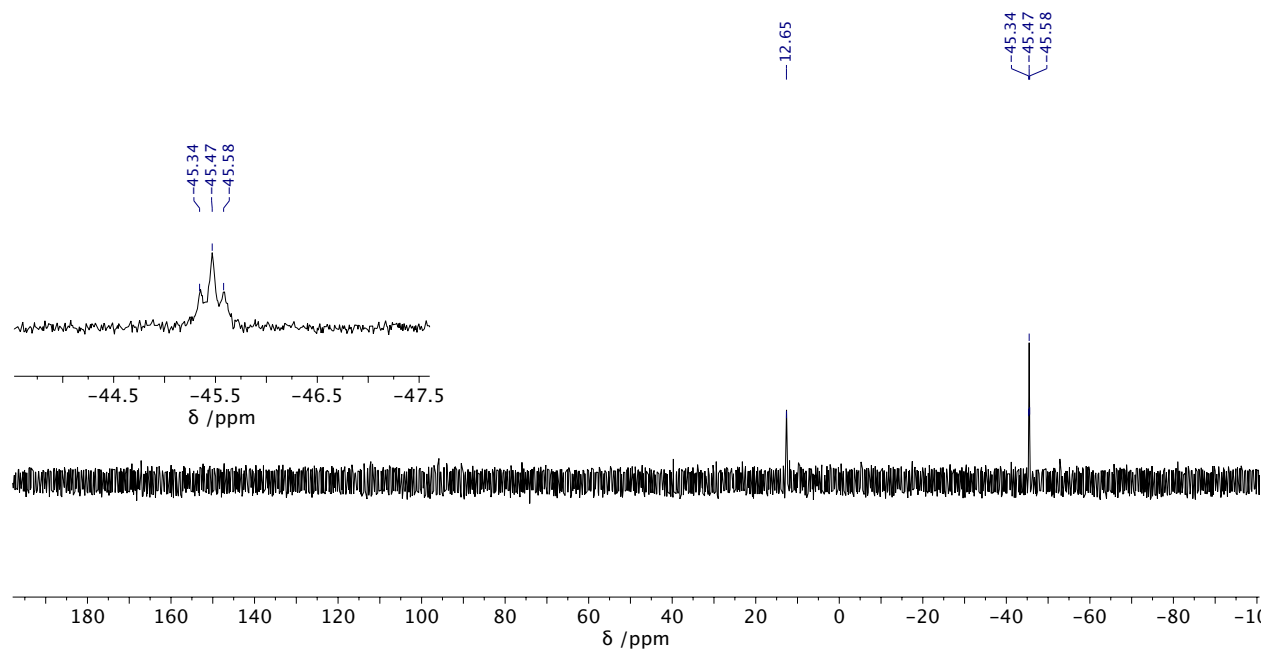


Figure C-17. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 4.13.

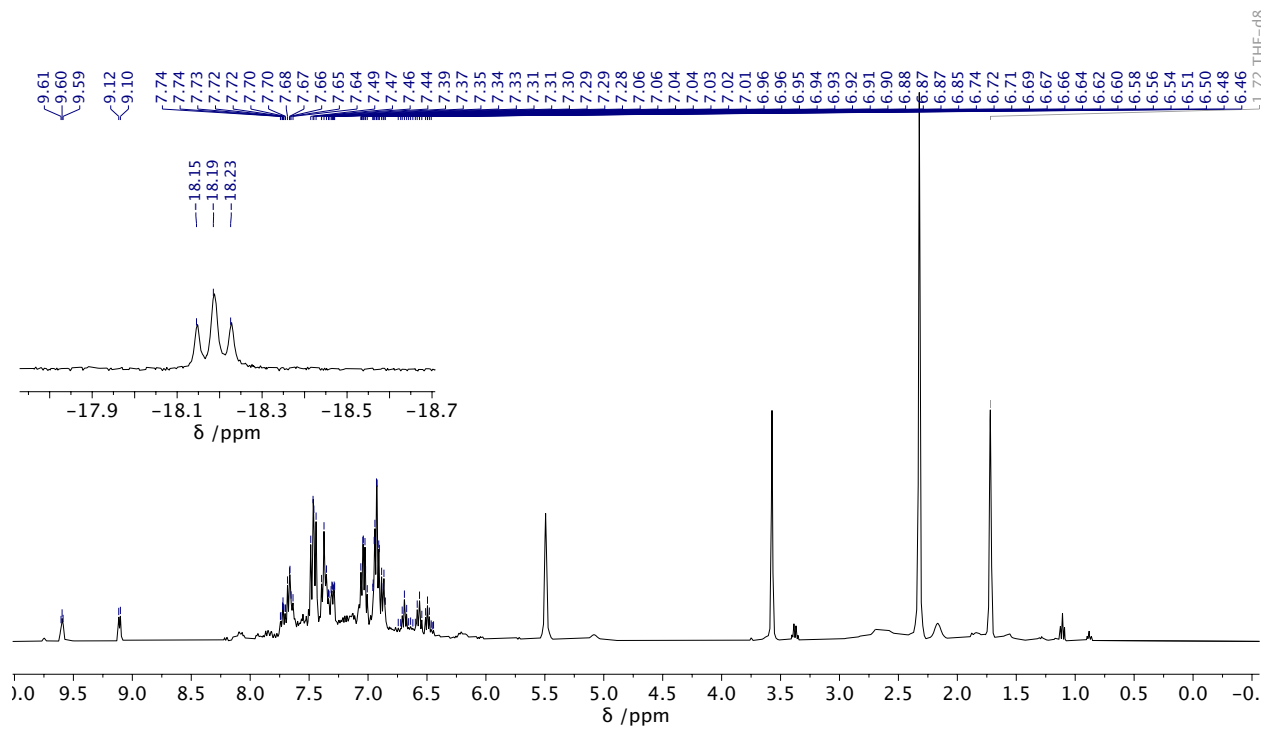


Figure C-18. ^1H NMR spectrum of 4.14.

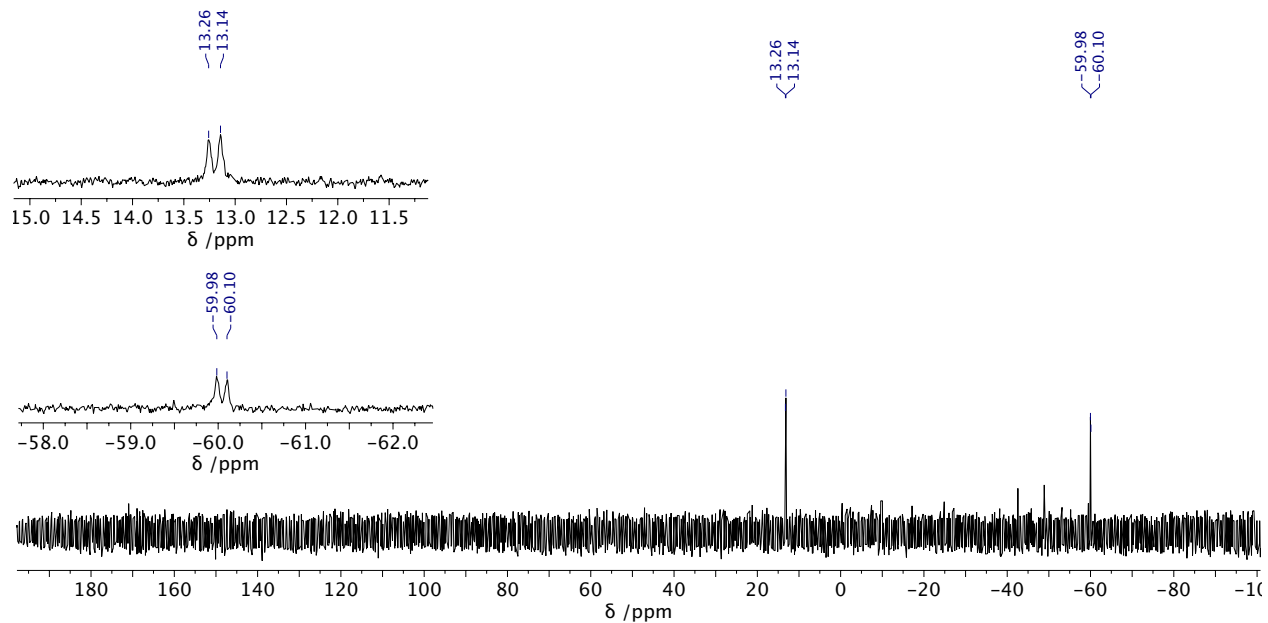


Figure C-19. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (THF-d₈) of **4.14**.

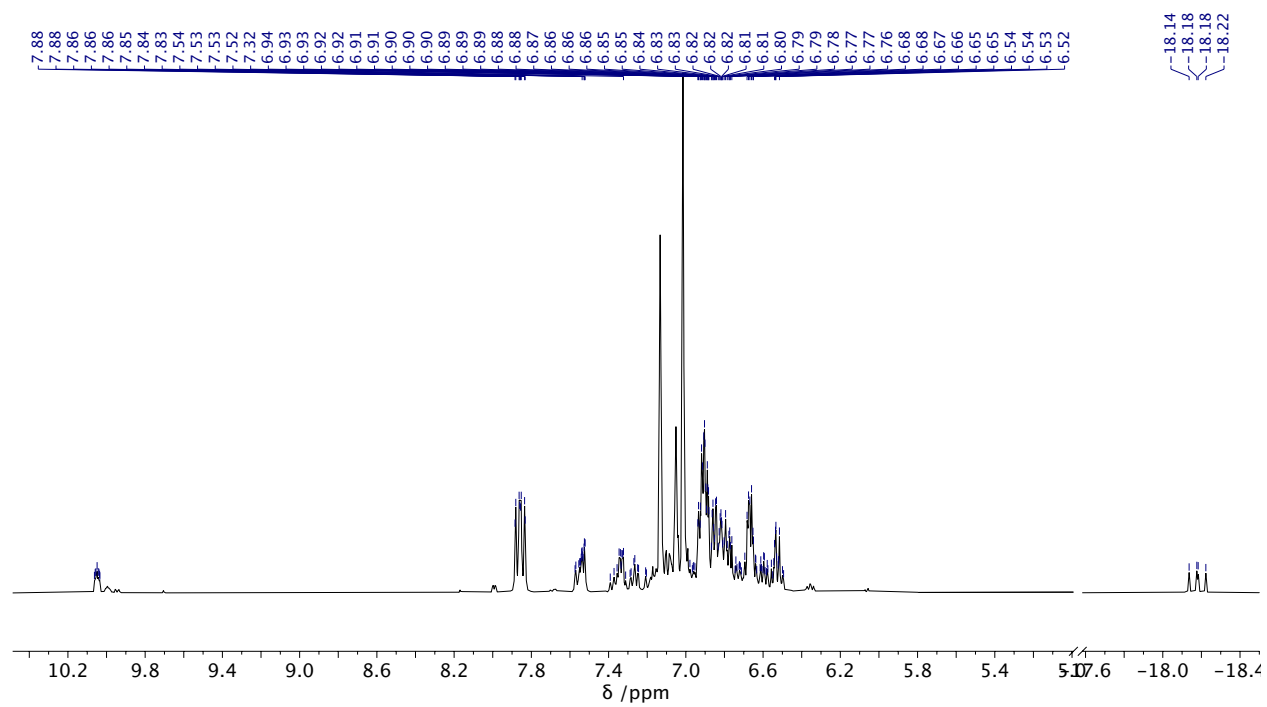


Figure C-20. ^1H NMR spectrum (crude) of **4.15**.

Figure C-21. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4.15.

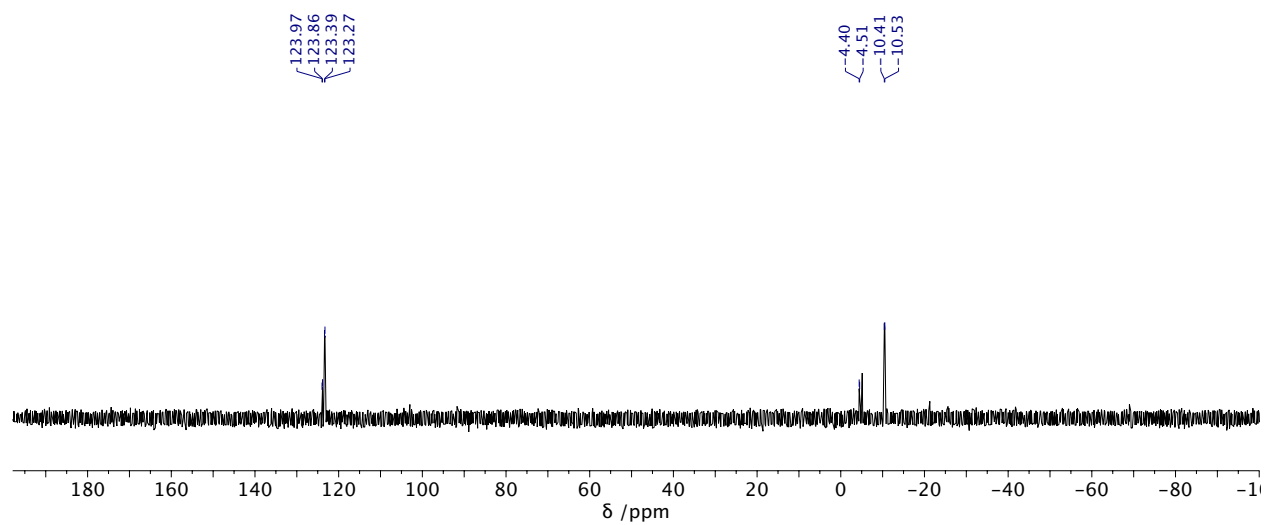


Figure C-22. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 4.15.

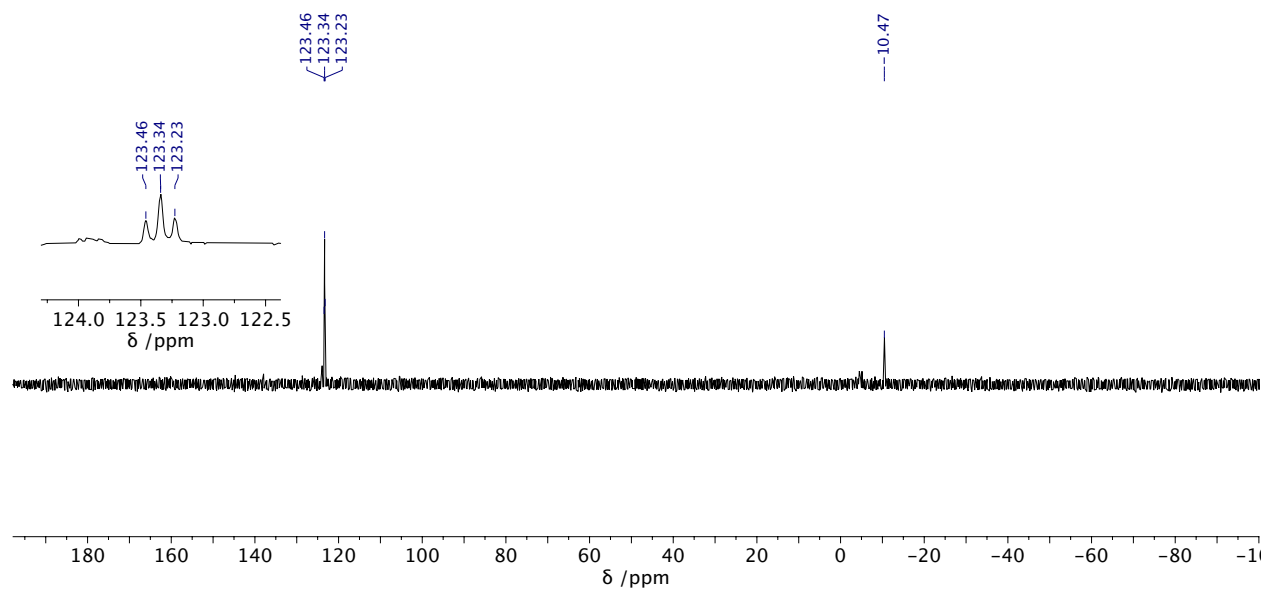


Figure C-23. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 4.15.

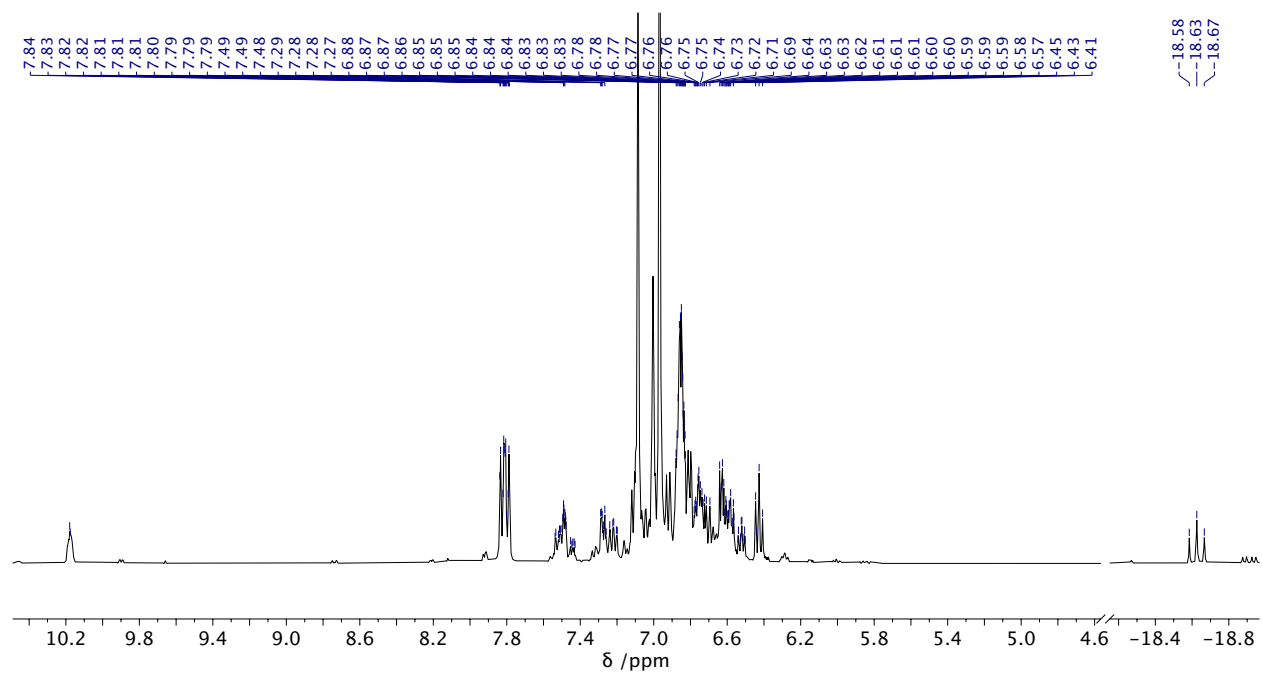


Figure C-24. ¹H NMR spectrum (crude) of 4.16.

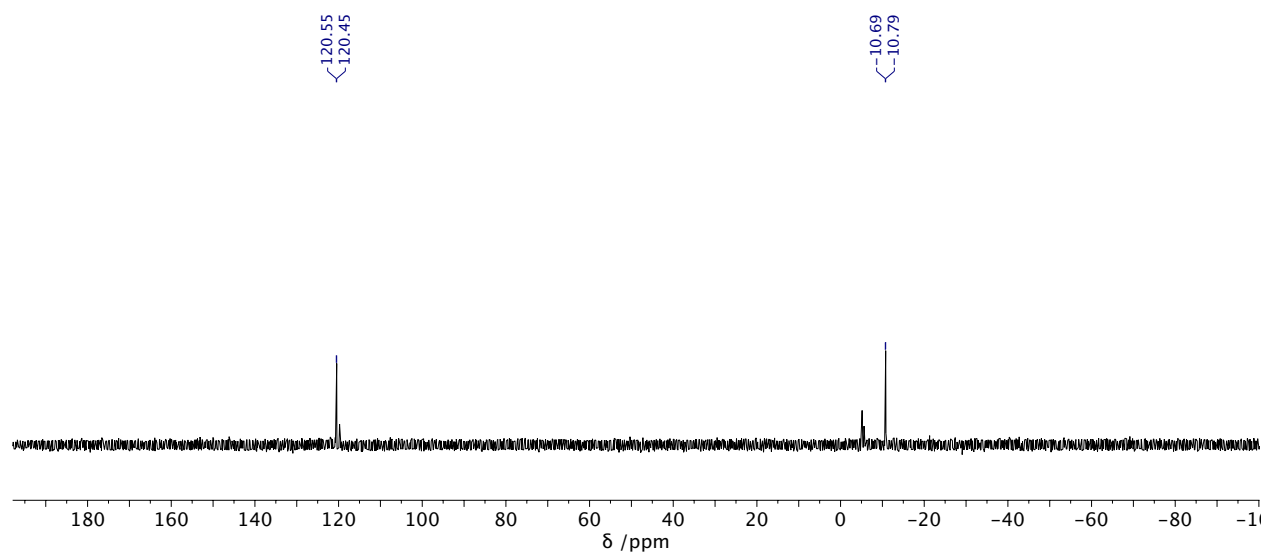


Figure C-25. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 4.16.

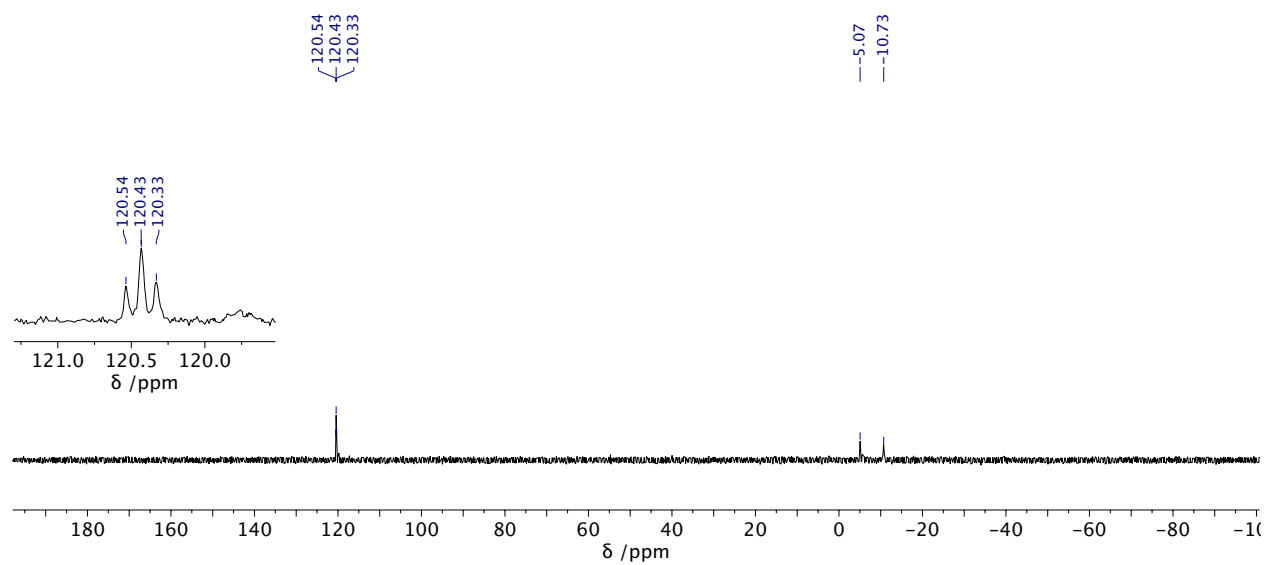


Figure C-26. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 4.16.

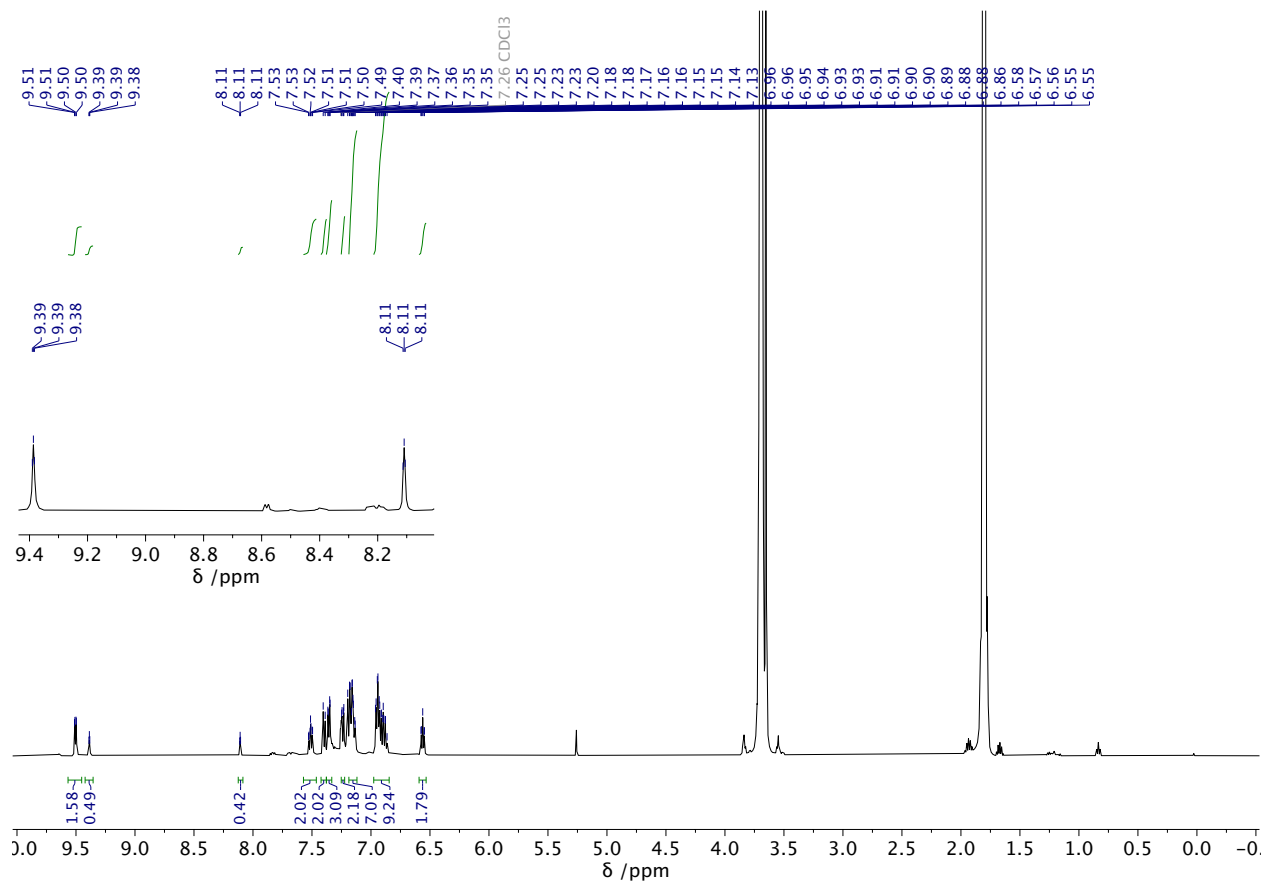


Figure C-27. ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of **4.20**. Signals of solvents (dichloromethane, pentane) remains.

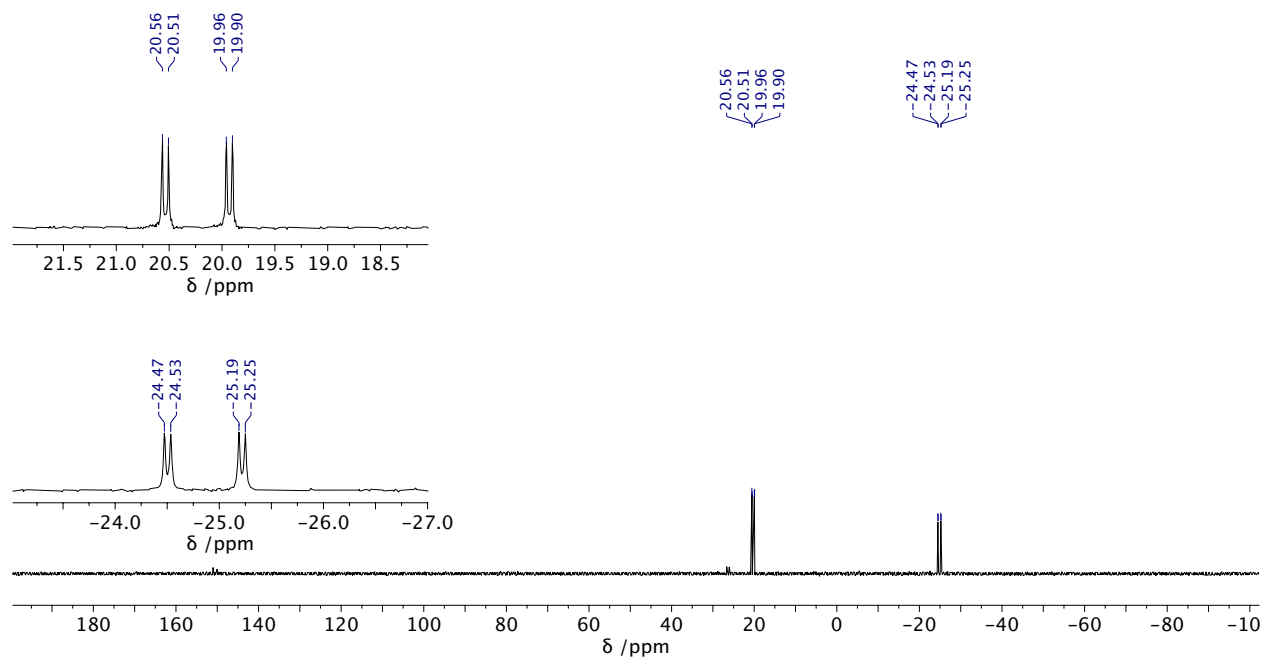


Figure C-28. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **4.20**.

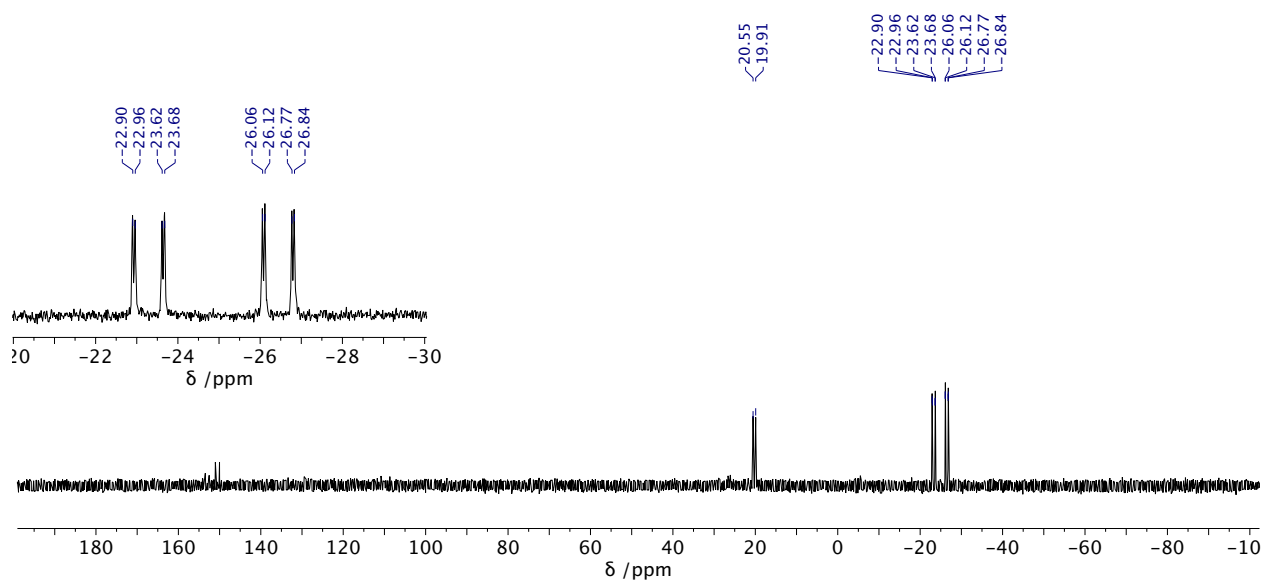


Figure C-29. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **4.20**.

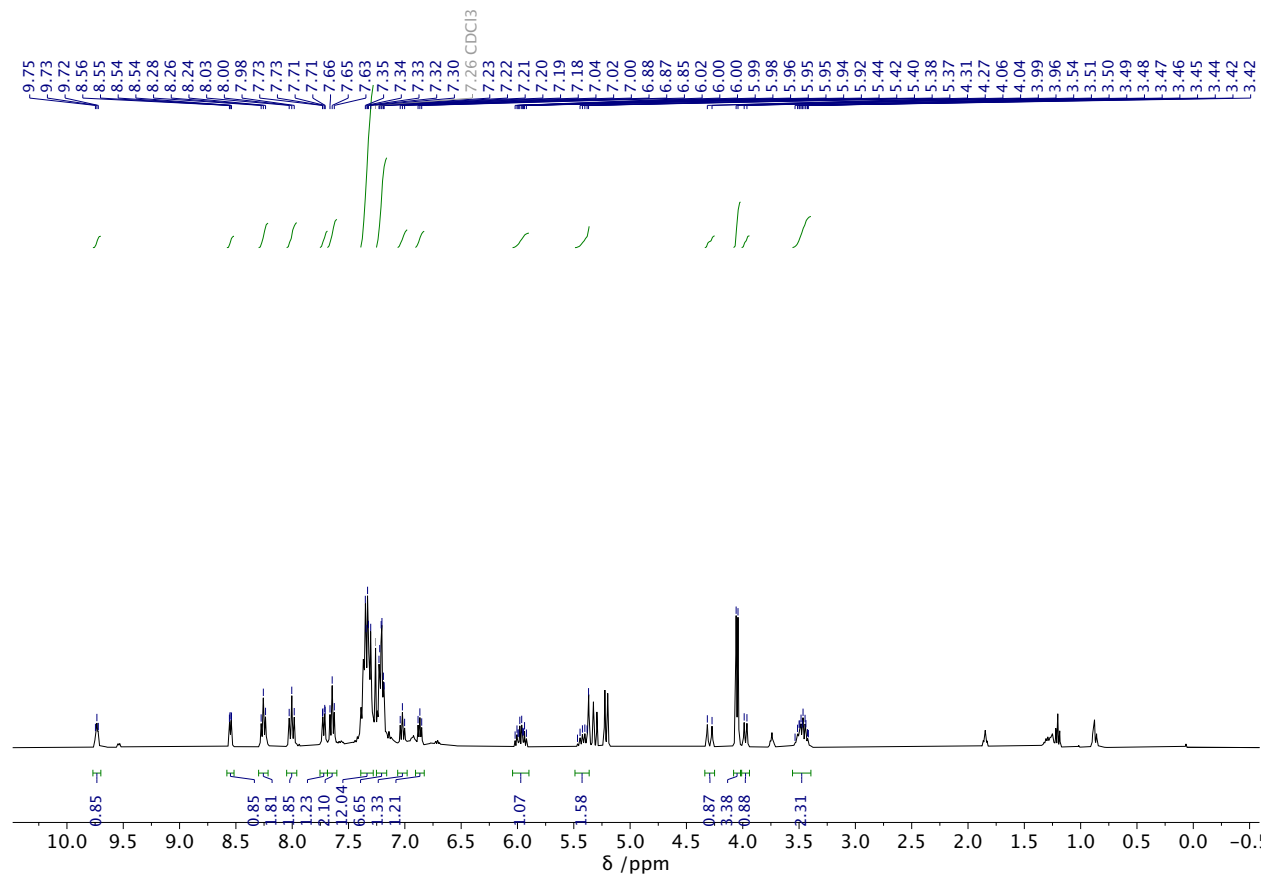


Figure C-30. ¹H NMR spectrum of 4.22.

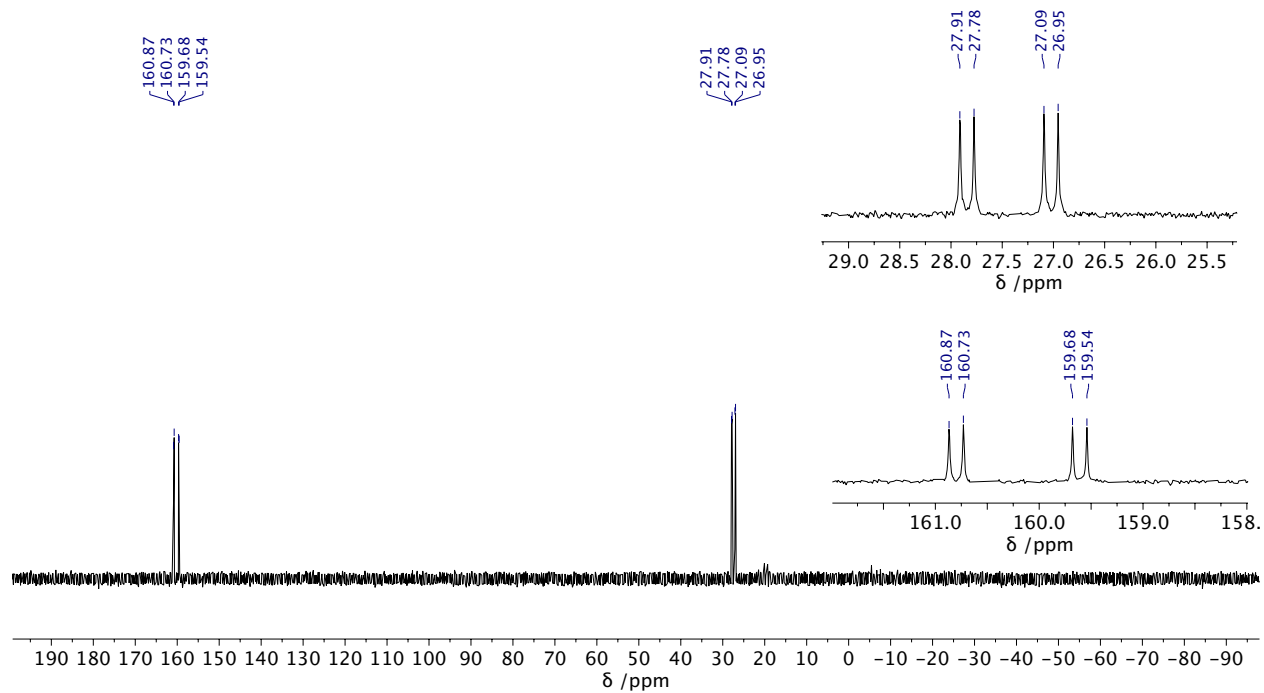


Figure C-31. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **4.22**.

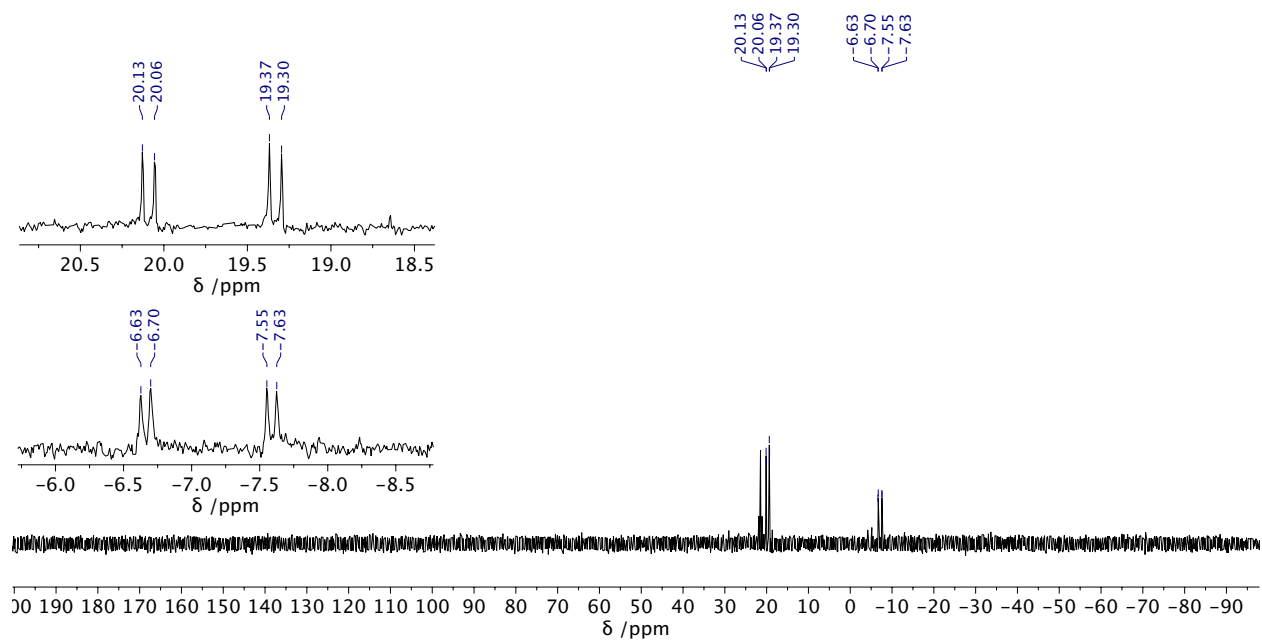


Figure C-32. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **4.23**.

C.4. References

1. F. Neese, *WIREs Comput. Mol. Sci.*, **2012**, 2, 73–78.
2. (a) Becke, A. D.; *Phys. Rev. A*. **1988**, 38, 3098. (b) Becke, A.D. *J.Chem.Phys.* **1993**, 98, 5648. (c) Lee, C.; Yang, W.; Parr, R.G. *Phys. Rev. B*. **1988**, 37, 785.
3. F. Weigend and R. Ahlrichs, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2005**, 7, 3297-3305.
4. (a) van Lenthe, E.; Baerends, E. J.; Snijders, J. G. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1993**, 99, 4597–4610. (b) van Lenthe, E.; Baerends, E. J.; Snijders, J. G. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1994**, 101, 9783–9792.

Appendix D . Supplementary Data for Chapter 5

D.1. X-ray Diffraction

See the published article (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 21285–21291.) or CCDC

(<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>) for cif files and detailed structural data of **L3**, **5.6**, **5.7'** and **5.8'**.

Structural Data for L3

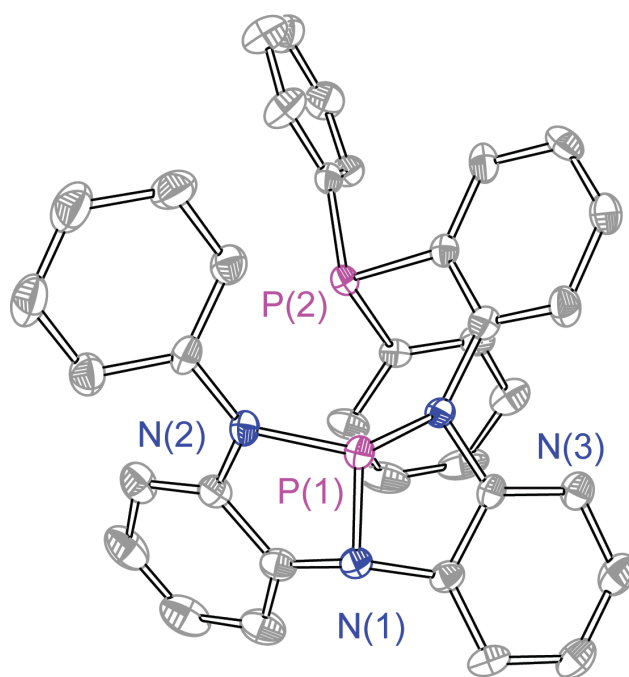


Figure D-1. Thermal ellipsoid plots of κ^2 -chelating ligand (**L3**) drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms and solvent are omitted for clarity.

Table D-1. X-ray experimental details for complex **L3** (CCDC 2033415)

<i>Crystal Data</i>	
Chemical formula	C ₄₀ H ₃₇ N ₃ OP ₂
Fw, g/mol	637.66
Crystal system, space group	monoclinic, <i>P2₁</i>
Temperature (K)	100(2)
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	18.9534(9), 8.4688(4), 21.9113(11)
α , β , γ (°)	90, 107.1402(18), 90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3360.8(3)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.166
Crystal size (mm)	0.350 × 0.105 × 0.040
<i>Data collection</i>	
Diffractometer	Bruker Photon2 CPAD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan, <i>SADABS</i>
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.6610, 0.7214
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] reflections	245534, 19638, 14985
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.1159
($\sin \theta/\lambda$) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.600
<i>Refinement</i>	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2 σ (<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.0942, 0.2307, 1.071
No. of reflections	19638
No. of parameters	1339
No. of restraints	0
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>Dr</i> _{max} , <i>Dr</i> _{min} (e Å ⁻³)	1.029, -2.297

Structural Data for PtClMeiPr₂PNNNP (5.6)

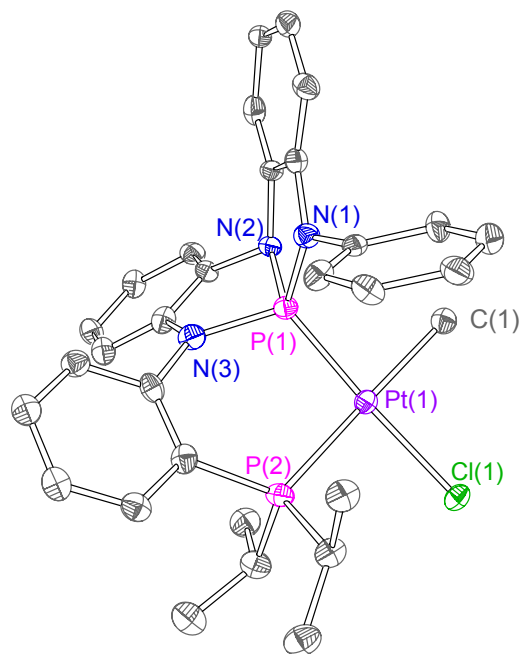


Figure D-2. Thermal ellipsoid plots of PtClMeiPr₂PNNNP (**5.6**) drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table D-2. X-ray experimental details for complex **5.6** (CCDC 2036533)

<i>Crystal Data</i>	
Chemical formula	C ₆₂ H ₆₈ Cl ₂ N ₆ P ₄ Pt ₂
Fw, g/mol	1482.18
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>P2(1)/c</i>
Temperature (K)	15(2)
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	21.249(3), 18.319(2), 14.6841(18)
α , β , γ (°)	90, 101.7720(10), 90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	5595.7(12)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	synchrotron
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.297
Crystal size (mm)	0.01 × 0.01 × 0.01
<i>Data collection</i>	
Diffractometer	Bruker <i>APEX-II</i> CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan, <i>SADABS</i>
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.9970, 0.9970
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)] reflections	97120, 10021, 9299
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0475
(sin θ/λ) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.597
<i>Refinement</i>	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2σ(<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.0463, 0.1258, 0.969
No. of reflections	10021
No. of parameters	718
No. of restraints	12
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>Dr</i> _{max} , <i>Dr</i> _{min} (e Å ⁻³)	0.328, -0.270

Structural Data for PdClPr₂PNNNPMe (5.7')

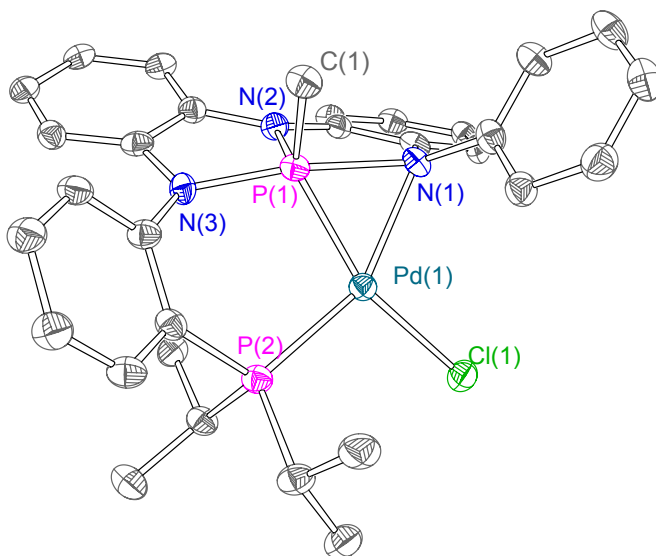


Figure D-3. Thermal ellipsoid plots of PdClPr₂PNNNPMe (5.7') drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms and solvent are omitted for clarity.

Table D-3. X-ray experimental details for complex **5.7'** (CCDC 2033417)

<i>Crystal Data</i>	
Chemical formula	C ₁₃₁ H ₁₄₁ Cl ₄ F ₃ N ₁₂ P ₈ Pd ₄
Fw, g/mol	2755.71
Crystal system, space group	tetragonal, <i>P</i> -42(1)/ <i>c</i>
Temperature (K)	15(2)
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	15.426(3), 15.426(3), 26.835(6)
α , β , γ (°)	90, 90, 90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	6386(3)
<i>Z</i>	2
Radiation type	synchrotron
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.227
Crystal size (mm)	0.20 × 0.07 × 0.07
<i>Data collection</i>	
Diffractometer	Bruker <i>APEX</i> -II CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan, <i>SADABS</i>
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.956, 0.984
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] reflections	131592, 5631, 5168
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0425
($\sin \theta/\lambda$) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.534
<i>Refinement</i>	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2 σ (<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.0370, 0.0969, 1.087
No. of reflections	5631
No. of parameters	396
No. of restraints	0
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>Dr</i> _{max} , <i>Dr</i> _{min} (e Å ⁻³)	1.090, -0.998

Structural Data for NiClPr₂PNNNPMe (5.8')

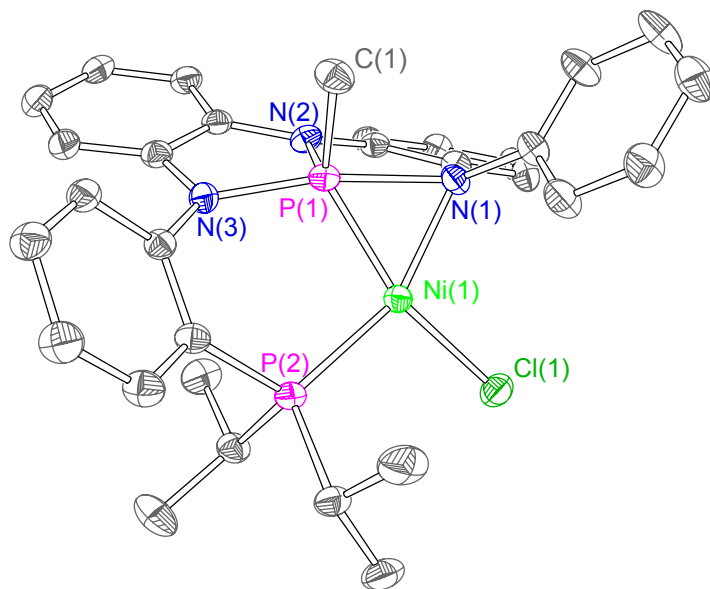


Figure D-4. Thermal ellipsoid plots of NiClPr₂PNNNPMe (**5.8'**) drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atoms and solvent are omitted for clarity.

Table D-4. X-ray experimental details for complex **5.8'** (CCDC 2033418)

<i>Crystal Data</i>	
Chemical formula	C33.75 H36 Cl N2 Ni P2
Fw, g/mol	625.74
Crystal system, space group	Tetragonal, <i>P-42(1)/c</i>
Temperature (K)	99.99
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	15.4791(13), 15.4791(13), 26.403(2)
α , β , γ (°)	90, 90, 90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	6326.3(12)
<i>Z</i>	8
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.824
Crystal size (mm)	0.285 x 0.22 x 0.015
<i>Data collection</i>	
Diffractometer	Bruker APEX-II CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan, <i>SADABS</i>
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.6820, 0.7462
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] reflections	10098
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0601
($\sin \theta/\lambda$) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.710
<i>Refinement</i>	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2 σ (<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.0523, 0.1476, 1.131
No. of reflections	10098
No. of parameters	409
No. of restraints	277
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>D</i> _{rmax} , <i>D</i> _{rmin} (e Å ⁻³)	2.207, -0.607

Table D-5. Selected metrical parameters for complexes **5.6**, **5.7'** and **5.8'**

	5.6 (M = Pt)	5.7' (M = Pd)	5.8' (M = Ni)
P(1)–N(1)	1.730(5)	1.716(5)	1.761(4)
P(1)–N(2)	1.670(5)	2.002(5)	1.990(4)
P(1)–N(3)	1.717(5)	1.766(5)	1.720(13)
P(1)–C(1)	-	1.815(6)	1.834(4)
M(1)–C(1)	2.126(7)	-	-
M(1)–N(2)	-	2.002(5)	1.993(3)
M(1)–Cl(1)	2.3559(16)	2.3752(17)	2.2004(12)
M(1)–P(1)	2.1642(14)	2.1434(18)	2.0511(12)
M(1)–P(2)	2.3409(15)	2.2567(17)	2.1748(12)
N(2)–P(1)–M(1)	115.87(18)	63.34(16)	61.99(11)
N(2)–P(1)–N(3)	115.5(2)	166.7(2)	165.76(17)
N(2)–P(1)–N(1)	93.2(2)	85.5(2)	85.74(16)
N(3)–P(1)–N(1)	91.5(2)	88.0(2)	88.67(17)
C(1)–P(1)–N(1)	-	112.6(3)	110.6(2)
C(1)–P(1)–M(1)	-	126.8(2)	127.39(16)
P(1)–M(1)–P(2)	94.45(5)	98.76(6)	98.82(5)
P(1)–M(1)–C(1)	86.46(19)	-	-
P(1)–M(1)–Cl(1)	173.81(6)	154.29(6)	154.09(5)
C(1)–M(1)–Cl(1)	88.61(19)	-	-
P(2)–M(1)–Cl(1)	90.65(5)	103.84(6)	102.56(4)
τ_4 for metal center	0.06	0.37	0.34
τ_5 for P center	N/A	0.67	0.64

^a τ_4 is a metric for four coordinate complexes. $\tau_4 = 0$ for a perfect square planar and $\tau_4 = 1$ for a perfect tetrahedral. τ_5 is a metric for five coordinate complexes. $\tau_5 = 0$ for a perfect square pyramid and $\tau_5 = 1$ for a perfect trigonal bipyramid.

Structural Data for PdCl(L1^{Me}) (5.10')

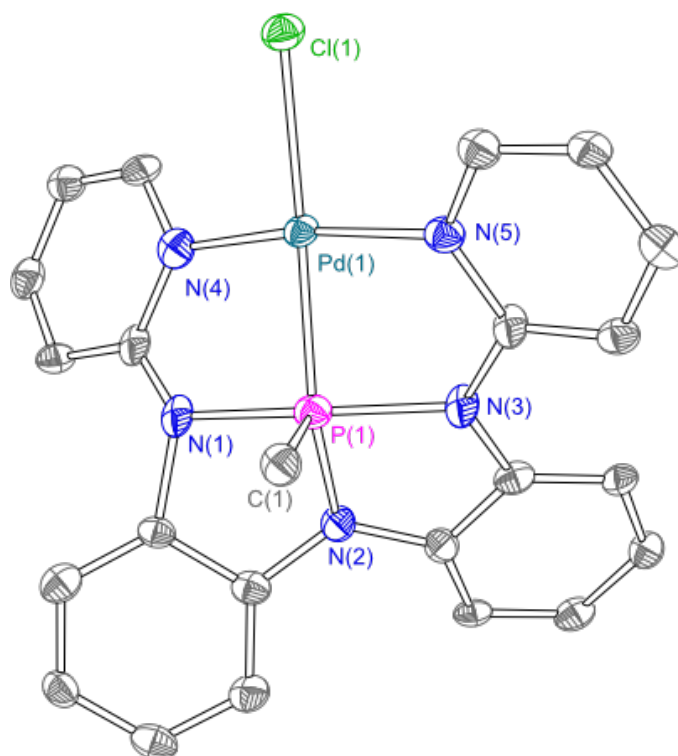


Figure D-5. Thermal ellipsoids rendered at the 50% level for **5.10'**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table D-6. Crystal data and structure refinement for **5.10'**.

Identification code	sj5_0m
Empirical formula	C ₂₃ H ₁₉ CIN ₅ PPd
Formula weight	538.25
Temperature/K	15
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /n
a/Å	7.327(2)
b/Å	16.062(5)
c/Å	17.389(5)
α/°	90
β/°	98.904(4)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	2021.9(10)
Z	4
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.768
μ/mm ⁻¹	1.152
F(000)	1080.0
Crystal size/mm ³	? × ? × ?
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2Θ range for data collection/°	5.072 to 50.134
Index ranges	-8 ≤ h ≤ 8, -19 ≤ k ≤ 19, -20 ≤ l ≤ 20
Reflections collected	43618
Independent reflections	3558 [R _{int} = 0.1683, R _{sigma} = 0.0783]
Data/restraints/parameters	3558/6/264
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.036
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0554, wR ₂ = 0.1348
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0726, wR ₂ = 0.1461
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	2.30/-0.89

Table D-7. Fractional Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **5.10'**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{ij} tensor.

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Pd1	3188.3(6)	8686.8(3)	6270.6(3)	17.9(2)
Cl1	4632(2)	9623.2(10)	7285.6(9)	25.6(4)
P1	2105(2)	7741.5(10)	5372.4(10)	20.7(4)
N1	595(7)	7329(4)	6055(3)	22.2(6)
N2	328(7)	7460(3)	4631(3)	21.7(12)
N3	2925(7)	8355(4)	4601(3)	22.2(6)
N4	1066(7)	8400(4)	6842(3)	23.5(12)
N5	5132(7)	8904(3)	5554(3)	21.5(11)
C1	3789(9)	6898(4)	5428(4)	23.3(14)
C2	-523(8)	6634(4)	5608(4)	18.7(13)
C3	-669(8)	6756(4)	4800(4)	20.8(13)
C4	-1586(9)	6178(4)	4286(4)	24.5(14)
C5	-2389(9)	5495(4)	4587(4)	26.6(15)
C6	-2242(9)	5367(4)	5383(4)	23.6(14)
C7	-1245(9)	5930(4)	5903(4)	25.5(14)
C8	221(9)	7861(4)	3909(4)	20.7(13)
C9	1729(8)	8397(4)	3895(4)	20.0(13)
C10	1790(9)	8924(4)	3257(3)	20.7(13)
C11	361(8)	8888(4)	2636(4)	21.4(13)
C12	-1137(9)	8354(4)	2646(4)	23.4(14)
C13	-1218(8)	7830(4)	3289(4)	19.0(13)
C14	49(8)	7708(4)	6609(4)	22.2(6)
C15	-1478(9)	7493(4)	6978(4)	22.5(14)
C16	-1983(9)	8021(4)	7537(4)	27.3(15)
C17	-920(9)	8721(4)	7782(4)	25.4(14)
C18	576(9)	8893(4)	7413(4)	23.5(14)
C19	4629(8)	8738(4)	4784(4)	22.2(6)
C20	5820(9)	8902(4)	4251(4)	21.6(13)
C21	7529(8)	9242(4)	4513(4)	22.5(14)
C22	8070(8)	9377(4)	5302(4)	20.1(13)
C23	6845(9)	9193(4)	5806(4)	23.3(14)

Table D-8. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **5.10'**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Pd1	15.6(3)	21.7(3)	15.2(3)	-0.25(19)	-1.46(18)	-0.48(18)
Cl1	22.9(8)	30.3(9)	22.7(8)	-2.8(7)	0.1(6)	-2.6(6)
P1	19.9(8)	21.6(9)	19.3(8)	-0.6(7)	-1.6(6)	-0.8(6)
N1	14.7(14)	33.2(17)	16.4(14)	9.2(12)	-5.6(11)	-2.9(12)
N2	23(3)	23(3)	17(3)	4(2)	-4(2)	-2(2)
N3	14.7(14)	33.2(17)	16.4(14)	9.2(12)	-5.6(11)	-2.9(12)
N4	22(3)	24(3)	23(3)	5(2)	-2(2)	5(2)
N5	21(3)	21(3)	21(3)	0(2)	-1(2)	0(2)
C1	22(3)	23(4)	23(3)	3(3)	-1(3)	1(3)
C2	15(3)	18(3)	22(3)	-2(3)	-1(2)	-1(2)
C3	17(3)	20(3)	23(3)	-1(3)	-4(2)	1(2)
C4	25(3)	26(4)	20(3)	1(3)	-6(3)	3(3)
C5	20(3)	22(4)	36(4)	-5(3)	-1(3)	-1(3)
C6	26(3)	18(3)	26(4)	3(3)	0(3)	0(3)
C7	20(3)	33(4)	22(3)	-2(3)	1(3)	2(3)
C8	26(3)	16(3)	21(3)	1(2)	3(3)	3(2)
C9	15(3)	24(3)	19(3)	-4(3)	-1(2)	3(2)
C10	21(3)	25(3)	15(3)	-2(3)	-1(2)	-3(3)
C11	20(3)	25(4)	19(3)	2(3)	1(3)	3(3)
C12	18(3)	31(4)	18(3)	-4(3)	-5(2)	1(3)
C13	15(3)	22(3)	19(3)	-6(3)	-2(2)	-1(2)
C14	14.7(14)	33.2(17)	16.4(14)	9.2(12)	-5.6(11)	-2.9(12)
C15	20(3)	25(4)	21(3)	-5(3)	-1(3)	-3(3)
C16	26(3)	34(4)	20(3)	7(3)	-1(3)	2(3)
C17	26(3)	24(4)	24(3)	1(3)	-4(3)	4(3)
C18	20(3)	29(4)	19(3)	-4(3)	-5(3)	-2(3)
C19	14.7(14)	33.2(17)	16.4(14)	9.2(12)	-5.6(11)	-2.9(12)
C20	24(3)	19(3)	21(3)	-3(3)	1(3)	2(3)
C21	17(3)	19(3)	31(4)	0(3)	4(3)	4(2)
C22	14(3)	22(3)	21(3)	1(3)	-7(2)	0(2)
C23	22(3)	22(4)	23(3)	3(3)	-4(3)	0(3)

Table D-9. Bond Lengths for **5.10'**

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Pd1	Cl1	2.4328(17)	C2	C7	1.380(10)
Pd1	P1	2.2342(18)	C3	C4	1.388(9)
Pd1	N4	2.023(6)	C4	C5	1.384(10)
Pd1	N5	2.062(5)	C5	C6	1.388(10)
P1	N1	1.865(5)	C6	C7	1.401(10)
P1	N2	1.744(5)	C8	C9	1.404(9)
P1	N3	1.839(5)	C8	C13	1.388(9)
P1	C1	1.825(7)	C9	C10	1.402(9)
N1	C2	1.525(8)	C10	C11	1.384(9)
N1	C14	1.256(9)	C11	C12	1.396(9)
N2	C3	1.402(8)	C12	C13	1.408(9)
N2	C8	1.402(8)	C14	C15	1.416(9)
N3	C9	1.396(8)	C15	C16	1.382(10)
N3	C19	1.384(8)	C16	C17	1.397(10)
N4	C14	1.364(9)	C17	C18	1.381(10)
N4	C18	1.361(9)	C19	C20	1.393(9)
N5	C19	1.359(8)	C20	C21	1.378(9)
N5	C23	1.346(8)	C21	C22	1.385(9)
C2	C3	1.406(9)	C22	C23	1.380(9)

Table D-10. Bond Angles for **5.10'**

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
P1	Pd1	Cl1	174.23(6)	C7	C2	C3	120.7(6)
N4	Pd1	Cl1	93.77(17)	N2	C3	C2	111.1(5)
N4	Pd1	P1	88.36(17)	C4	C3	N2	128.4(6)
N4	Pd1	N5	172.0(2)	C4	C3	C2	120.3(6)
N5	Pd1	Cl1	94.04(15)	C5	C4	C3	118.6(6)
N5	Pd1	P1	84.05(16)	C4	C5	C6	121.5(6)
N1	P1	Pd1	88.74(19)	C5	C6	C7	120.0(6)
N2	P1	Pd1	146.8(2)	C2	C7	C6	118.7(6)
N2	P1	N1	86.0(2)	N2	C8	C9	111.3(6)
N2	P1	N3	83.7(2)	C13	C8	N2	127.6(6)
N2	P1	C1	105.5(3)	C13	C8	C9	120.8(6)

N3	P1	Pd1	91.43(19)	N3	C9	C8	110.1(6)
N3	P1	N1	161.4(3)	N3	C9	C10	129.2(6)
C1	P1	Pd1	107.7(2)	C10	C9	C8	120.5(6)
C1	P1	N1	99.5(3)	C11	C10	C9	118.6(6)
C1	P1	N3	98.2(3)	C10	C11	C12	121.2(6)
C2	N1	P1	105.1(4)	C11	C12	C13	120.4(6)
C14	N1	P1	127.3(5)	C8	C13	C12	118.5(6)
C14	N1	C2	122.4(5)	N1	C14	N4	113.5(6)
C3	N2	P1	114.1(4)	N1	C14	C15	126.7(6)
C3	N2	C8	126.8(5)	N4	C14	C15	119.8(6)
C8	N2	P1	118.3(4)	C16	C15	C14	119.1(6)
C9	N3	P1	115.8(4)	C15	C16	C17	120.7(7)
C19	N3	P1	117.1(4)	C18	C17	C16	117.7(6)
C19	N3	C9	127.1(5)	N4	C18	C17	122.7(6)
C14	N4	Pd1	117.8(4)	N3	C19	C20	124.5(6)
C18	N4	Pd1	122.4(5)	N5	C19	N3	114.3(5)
C18	N4	C14	119.8(6)	N5	C19	C20	121.0(5)
C19	N5	Pd1	117.1(4)	C21	C20	C19	119.1(6)
C23	N5	Pd1	123.9(4)	C20	C21	C22	119.7(6)
C23	N5	C19	119.1(5)	C23	C22	C21	118.7(6)
C3	C2	N1	111.1(5)	N5	C23	C22	122.2(6)
C7	C2	N1	128.1(6)				

Table D-11. Torsion angles for **5.10**.

A	B	C	D	Angle°	A	B	C	D	Angle°
Pd1	P1	N1	C2	177.8(3)	N4	C14	C15	C16	4.1(9)
Pd1	P1	N1	C14	23.1(5)	N5	C19	C20	C21	-0.2(10)
Pd1	P1	N2	C3	-113.6(5)	C1	P1	N1	C2	-74.5(4)
Pd1	P1	N2	C8	75.7(6)	C1	P1	N1	C14	130.8(6)
Pd1	P1	N3	C9	-139.0(5)	C1	P1	N2	C3	66.6(5)
Pd1	P1	N3	C19	39.8(5)	C1	P1	N2	C8	-104.0(5)
Pd1	N4	C14	N1	0.4(7)	C1	P1	N3	C9	113.0(5)
Pd1	N4	C14	C15	-178.5(5)	C1	P1	N3	C19	-68.3(5)
Pd1	N4	C18	C17	177.1(5)	C2	N1	C14	N4	-169.0(5)
Pd1	N5	C19	N3	-6.7(7)	C2	N1	C14	C15	9.8(10)

Pd1	N5	C19	C20	176.9(5)	C2	C3	C4	C5	1.7(9)
Pd1	N5	C23	C22	-176.1(5)	C3	N2	C8	C9	-164.3(6)
P1	N1	C2	C3	-24.8(6)	C3	N2	C8	C13	21.7(10)
P1	N1	C2	C7	151.2(6)	C3	C2	C7	C6	-4.5(9)
P1	N1	C14	N4	-18.3(8)	C3	C4	C5	C6	-2.1(10)
P1	N1	C14	C15	160.4(5)	C4	C5	C6	C7	-0.8(10)
P1	N2	C3	C2	23.3(7)	C5	C6	C7	C2	4.1(10)
P1	N2	C3	C4	-151.3(6)	C7	C2	C3	N2	-173.5(6)
P1	N2	C8	C9	5.0(7)	C7	C2	C3	C4	1.6(9)
P1	N2	C8	C13	-169.0(5)	C8	N2	C3	C2	-167.0(6)
P1	N3	C9	C8	-7.2(7)	C8	N2	C3	C4	18.4(10)
P1	N3	C9	C10	167.1(6)	C8	C9	C10	C11	-1.7(9)
P1	N3	C19	N5	-25.8(8)	C9	N3	C19	N5	152.8(6)
P1	N3	C19	C20	150.5(5)	C9	N3	C19	C20	-30.9(11)
N1	P1	N2	C3	-32.1(5)	C9	C8	C13	C12	-0.4(9)
N1	P1	N2	C8	157.3(5)	C9	C10	C11	C12	1.4(10)
N1	P1	N3	C9	-48.7(11)	C10	C11	C12	C13	-0.6(10)
N1	P1	N3	C19	130.0(8)	C11	C12	C13	C8	0.1(9)
N1	C2	C3	N2	2.9(7)	C13	C8	C9	N3	176.1(6)
N1	C2	C3	C4	178.0(5)	C13	C8	C9	C10	1.2(9)
N1	C2	C7	C6	179.8(6)	C14	N1	C2	C3	131.4(6)
N1	C14	C15	C16	-174.6(6)	C14	N1	C2	C7	-52.6(9)
N2	P1	N1	C2	30.5(4)	C14	N4	C18	C17	0.6(9)
N2	P1	N1	C14	-124.1(6)	C14	C15	C16	C17	-5.2(10)
N2	P1	N3	C9	8.1(5)	C15	C16	C17	C18	3.9(10)
N2	P1	N3	C19	-173.1(5)	C16	C17	C18	N4	-1.6(10)
N2	C3	C4	C5	175.9(6)	C18	N4	C14	N1	177.0(6)
N2	C8	C9	N3	1.6(7)	C18	N4	C14	C15	-1.8(9)
N2	C8	C9	C10	-173.2(6)	C19	N3	C9	C8	174.2(6)
N2	C8	C13	C12	173.1(6)	C19	N3	C9	C10	-11.5(11)
N3	P1	N1	C2	87.0(9)	C19	N5	C23	C22	4.3(9)
N3	P1	N1	C14	-67.6(10)	C19	C20	C21	C22	3.0(9)
N3	P1	N2	C3	163.4(5)	C20	C21	C22	C23	-2.2(9)
N3	P1	N2	C8	-7.2(5)	C21	C22	C23	N5	-1.5(10)
N3	C9	C10	C11	-175.5(6)	C23	N5	C19	N3	173.0(6)

N3 C19 C20 C21 -176.2(6) C23 N5 C19 C20 -3.4(9)

Table D-12. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA}\times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2\times 10^3$) for **5.10**.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H1A	4688.82	7023.93	5098.1	35
H1B	3169.5	6388.11	5259.44	35
H1C	4394.58	6838.45	5955.47	35
H4	-1659.37	6247.09	3751.34	29
H5	-3042.02	5114.06	4247.25	32
H6	-2805.21	4907.59	5572.05	28
H7	-1072.8	5830.89	6435.85	31
H10	2771.09	9290.52	3250.93	25
H11	399.97	9225.79	2204.31	26
H12	-2089.05	8343.12	2224.38	28
H13	-2211.98	7472.28	3297.64	23
H15	-2131.75	7004.21	6846.08	27
H16	-3042.46	7907.88	7752	33
H17	-1209.23	9059.42	8179.63	30
H18	1277.93	9364.84	7561.29	28
H20	5465.08	8784.94	3725.48	26
H21	8317.42	9379.82	4161.64	27
H22	9236.61	9588.63	5488.64	24
H23	7214.96	9271.17	6337.19	28

Structural Data for Pd(CH₂TMS)₂(L1) (5.12)

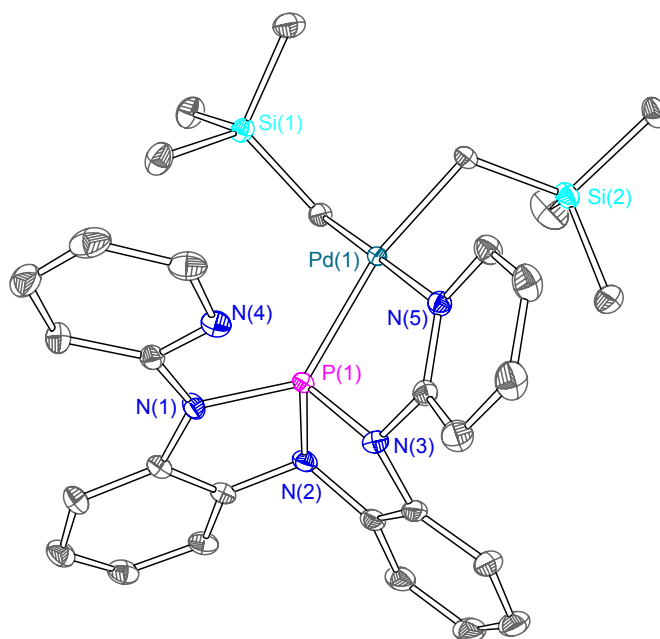


Figure D-6 Thermal ellipsoids rendered at the 50% level for **5.12**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table D-13. Crystal Data and structure refinement for **5.12**.

Identification code	PdCH2TMS
Empirical formula	C ₃₀ H ₃₈ N ₅ Si ₂ PPd
Formula weight	662.20
Temperature/K	100.0
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	10.1876(16)
b/Å	10.9351(17)
c/Å	15.171(2)
α/°	81.797(3)
β/°	72.799(3)
γ/°	74.096(3)
Volume/Å ³	1549.2(4)
Z	2
ρ _{calc} /cm ³	1.420
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.756
F(000)	684.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.315 × 0.25 × 0.15
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2Θ range for data collection/°	2.816 to 71.384
Index ranges	-16 ≤ h ≤ 16, -17 ≤ k ≤ 17, -24 ≤ l ≤ 24
Reflections collected	119168
Independent reflections	13976 [R _{int} = 0.0307, R _{sigma} = 0.0180]
Data/restraints/parameters	13976/0/358
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.041
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0196, wR ₂ = 0.0482
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0219, wR ₂ = 0.0492
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.72/-0.59

Table D-14. Fractional Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **5.12**. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{H} tensor.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> (eq)
Pd1	3126.9(2)	6457.9(2)	2121.4(2)	9.62(2)
P1	3067.0(2)	6892.3(2)	3552.1(2)	11.97(4)
Si1	2113.8(3)	9233.5(2)	1096.9(2)	14.12(4)
Si2	2277.2(3)	4337.4(3)	1183.6(2)	17.05(5)
N1	3471.1(8)	8125.7(7)	3942.6(5)	14.95(12)
N2	1639.0(8)	6909.1(8)	4524.4(5)	15.33(13)
N3	3983.0(9)	5416.7(7)	3912.5(5)	15.72(13)
N4	5566.8(8)	7520.4(8)	2879.4(5)	16.37(13)
N5	4944.1(8)	4943.6(7)	2355.5(5)	13.27(12)
C1	1465.2(9)	7924.7(8)	1891.9(6)	13.98(13)
C2	3114.8(9)	5704.8(8)	938.2(6)	13.39(13)
C3	2462.7(9)	8633.8(8)	4747.5(6)	13.97(13)
C4	1380.7(9)	7973.8(8)	5049.9(6)	14.50(14)
C5	212.6(10)	8365.3(10)	5791.0(6)	18.47(16)
C6	161.6(11)	9394.1(10)	6265.6(7)	20.86(17)
C7	1267.1(11)	9995.2(9)	6006.0(7)	21.10(17)
C8	2435.6(10)	9625.0(9)	5243.6(6)	18.26(15)
C9	1756.0(10)	5657.0(9)	4991.1(6)	17.33(15)
C10	3074.2(11)	4818.9(9)	4641.2(6)	17.24(15)
C11	3367.0(13)	3550.5(10)	4987.0(7)	23.38(18)
C12	2312.1(14)	3143.1(11)	5703.0(8)	28.7(2)
C13	1016.8(14)	3973.3(12)	6062.8(7)	28.6(2)
C14	720.7(12)	5246.8(11)	5705.8(7)	23.70(19)
C15	4701.9(9)	8478.0(8)	3396.9(6)	14.14(13)
C16	4992.1(11)	9671.4(9)	3341.8(7)	20.72(17)
C17	6266.1(12)	9839.7(11)	2726.6(8)	25.3(2)
C18	7174.0(11)	8851.8(12)	2193.9(7)	25.5(2)
C19	6769.7(10)	7717.2(10)	2280.5(7)	21.38(17)
C20	5083.7(10)	4713.6(8)	3228.5(6)	14.85(14)
C21	6257.0(11)	3863.1(9)	3450.5(7)	21.23(17)
C22	7318.5(11)	3201.7(10)	2751.4(8)	23.12(18)
C23	7182.9(10)	3422.2(9)	1853.6(7)	20.63(17)

C24	5995.8(10)	4301.7(9)	1685.3(6)	16.86(15)
C25	3428.4(11)	9775.8(10)	1494.5(8)	22.77(18)
C26	541.6(11)	10633.4(9)	1059.1(8)	23.32(18)
C27	2998.8(11)	8790.6(10)	-129.5(7)	22.88(18)
C28	2823.1(12)	3391.3(10)	127.8(7)	24.45(19)
C29	2736.5(14)	3205.5(11)	2171.0(8)	28.4(2)
C30	295.1(12)	4946.2(15)	1457.1(10)	35.7(3)

Table D-15. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **5.12**. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^*2U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{13}	U_{12}
Pd1	11.08(3)	9.35(3)	8.51(2)	-0.89(2)	-2.66(2)	-2.46(2)
P1	14.53(9)	12.85(8)	9.57(8)	-1.22(6)	-3.38(7)	-4.65(7)
Si1	14.23(10)	12.33(9)	15.74(10)	1.23(8)	-6.26(8)	-1.86(8)
Si2	18.01(11)	19.29(11)	15.84(11)	-4.55(9)	-2.54(9)	-8.29(9)
N1	15.4(3)	16.7(3)	13.7(3)	-5.3(2)	-0.8(2)	-6.5(2)
N2	17.4(3)	19.8(3)	10.2(3)	-1.8(2)	-2.1(2)	-8.2(3)
N3	20.1(3)	14.8(3)	12.0(3)	1.3(2)	-4.7(2)	-4.4(3)
N4	14.9(3)	19.2(3)	14.5(3)	-1.6(2)	-3.8(2)	-3.3(3)
N5	14.4(3)	12.7(3)	13.8(3)	-0.9(2)	-5.5(2)	-3.3(2)
C1	12.9(3)	13.0(3)	14.0(3)	-1.5(3)	-2.5(3)	-0.9(3)
C2	14.3(3)	14.6(3)	11.5(3)	-3.0(2)	-3.8(3)	-2.4(3)
C3	13.5(3)	16.2(3)	12.2(3)	-3.3(3)	-3.9(3)	-2.0(3)
C4	14.6(3)	18.2(3)	10.9(3)	-2.2(3)	-4.1(3)	-3.2(3)
C5	15.3(4)	24.3(4)	13.5(3)	-2.0(3)	-2.2(3)	-2.7(3)
C6	19.5(4)	23.3(4)	14.9(4)	-4.4(3)	-2.7(3)	2.1(3)
C7	24.1(4)	19.9(4)	17.2(4)	-7.1(3)	-5.2(3)	0.6(3)
C8	19.6(4)	18.4(4)	17.5(4)	-6.6(3)	-5.0(3)	-3.2(3)
C9	23.4(4)	21.8(4)	11.6(3)	0.2(3)	-5.8(3)	-12.8(3)
C10	25.4(4)	18.7(4)	12.2(3)	2.5(3)	-8.2(3)	-11.2(3)
C11	36.0(5)	19.9(4)	18.9(4)	5.2(3)	-12.5(4)	-12.1(4)
C12	47.3(7)	27.4(5)	20.9(4)	9.9(4)	-15.9(4)	-23.3(5)
C13	42.6(6)	36.2(6)	16.3(4)	7.0(4)	-9.1(4)	-28.0(5)
C14	29.7(5)	33.0(5)	14.0(4)	0.4(3)	-3.7(3)	-20.1(4)
C15	14.9(3)	15.9(3)	13.3(3)	-0.7(3)	-4.4(3)	-5.9(3)

C16	25.9(4)	17.9(4)	21.9(4)	-1.1(3)	-7.8(3)	-9.9(3)
C17	30.5(5)	27.2(5)	25.6(5)	6.4(4)	-12.2(4)	-18.3(4)
C18	20.4(4)	37.0(6)	20.6(4)	6.9(4)	-5.3(3)	-14.0(4)
C19	16.3(4)	29.1(5)	16.5(4)	0.1(3)	-2.7(3)	-4.6(3)
C20	18.2(4)	12.6(3)	15.3(3)	-0.2(3)	-7.5(3)	-3.3(3)
C21	24.4(4)	18.4(4)	23.0(4)	-0.4(3)	-14.5(4)	-0.3(3)
C22	21.8(4)	18.1(4)	31.1(5)	-3.4(3)	-15.0(4)	1.8(3)
C23	17.3(4)	17.8(4)	26.4(4)	-6.4(3)	-8.1(3)	1.2(3)
C24	15.7(4)	16.5(4)	17.5(4)	-3.7(3)	-5.2(3)	-0.4(3)
C25	23.8(4)	19.9(4)	29.3(5)	4.1(3)	-13.9(4)	-8.5(3)
C26	21.4(4)	16.4(4)	30.3(5)	2.1(3)	-11.1(4)	1.0(3)
C27	25.4(5)	24.0(4)	16.7(4)	2.4(3)	-4.7(3)	-4.9(4)
C28	32.7(5)	22.6(4)	22.1(4)	-7.4(3)	-6.1(4)	-11.7(4)
C29	43.8(6)	23.8(5)	21.3(4)	2.7(4)	-7.2(4)	-18.3(5)
C30	18.6(5)	52.9(8)	38.5(6)	-16.4(6)	-1.4(4)	-13.9(5)

Table D-16. Bond Lengths for **5.12**.

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Pd1	P1	2.2674(4)	N5	C20	1.3543(11)
Pd1	N5	2.1992(8)	N5	C24	1.3497(11)
Pd1	C1	2.0642(9)	C3	C4	1.4103(12)
Pd1	C2	2.0834(8)	C3	C8	1.3950(12)
P1	N1	1.7366(8)	C4	C5	1.3894(12)
P1	N2	1.7368(8)	C5	C6	1.4014(14)
P1	N3	1.7316(8)	C6	C7	1.3873(15)
Si1	C1	1.8693(9)	C7	C8	1.4050(13)
Si1	C25	1.8772(10)	C9	C10	1.4028(14)
Si1	C26	1.8968(10)	C9	C14	1.3904(13)
Si1	C27	1.8801(11)	C10	C11	1.3951(13)
Si2	C2	1.8589(9)	C11	C12	1.4026(16)
Si2	C28	1.8909(10)	C12	C13	1.3864(19)
Si2	C29	1.8876(12)	C13	C14	1.4053(16)
Si2	C30	1.8813(12)	C15	C16	1.4010(13)
N1	C3	1.4121(11)	C16	C17	1.3982(15)
N1	C15	1.4021(11)	C17	C18	1.3910(17)

N2	C4	1.4259(12)	C18	C19	1.3885(16)
N2	C9	1.4401(12)	C20	C21	1.3952(13)
N3	C10	1.4236(12)	C21	C22	1.3891(15)
N3	C20	1.4116(12)	C22	C23	1.3899(15)
N4	C15	1.3450(12)	C23	C24	1.3885(13)
N4	C19	1.3431(12)			

Table D-17. Bond Angles for **5.12**.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
N5	Pd1	P1	80.38(2)	Si1	C1	Pd1	111.47(4)
C1	Pd1	P1	99.16(3)	Si2	C2	Pd1	113.79(4)
C1	Pd1	N5	177.98(3)	C4	C3	N1	110.59(7)
C1	Pd1	C2	86.92(3)	C8	C3	N1	129.39(8)
C2	Pd1	P1	168.36(2)	C8	C3	C4	120.01(8)
C2	Pd1	N5	93.89(3)	C3	C4	N2	113.00(7)
N1	P1	Pd1	132.18(3)	C5	C4	N2	126.01(8)
N1	P1	N2	90.49(4)	C5	C4	C3	120.99(8)
N2	P1	Pd1	124.93(3)	C4	C5	C6	118.66(9)
N3	P1	Pd1	99.36(3)	C7	C6	C5	120.46(9)
N3	P1	N1	111.59(4)	C6	C7	C8	121.21(9)
N3	P1	N2	91.89(4)	C3	C8	C7	118.44(9)
C1	Si1	C25	111.75(4)	C10	C9	N2	112.67(8)
C1	Si1	C26	108.68(4)	C14	C9	N2	126.73(10)
C1	Si1	C27	114.02(4)	C14	C9	C10	120.60(9)
C25	Si1	C26	108.88(5)	C9	C10	N3	112.06(8)
C25	Si1	C27	106.60(5)	C11	C10	N3	126.99(9)
C27	Si1	C26	106.70(5)	C11	C10	C9	120.93(9)
C2	Si2	C28	110.70(4)	C10	C11	C12	118.05(11)
C2	Si2	C29	113.43(5)	C13	C12	C11	121.26(10)
C2	Si2	C30	109.61(5)	C12	C13	C14	120.50(10)
C29	Si2	C28	107.84(5)	C9	C14	C13	118.65(11)
C30	Si2	C28	106.18(5)	N4	C15	N1	110.43(7)
C30	Si2	C29	108.81(6)	N4	C15	C16	123.29(8)
C3	N1	P1	113.64(6)	C16	C15	N1	126.20(8)
C15	N1	P1	115.40(6)	C17	C16	C15	117.07(9)

C15	N1	C3	130.92(7)	C18	C17	C16	120.10(9)
C4	N2	P1	111.41(6)	C19	C18	C17	118.38(9)
C4	N2	C9	118.80(7)	N4	C19	C18	122.75(10)
C9	N2	P1	109.95(6)	N5	C20	N3	116.11(7)
C10	N3	P1	111.09(6)	N5	C20	C21	122.89(8)
C20	N3	P1	116.77(6)	C21	C20	N3	120.98(8)
C20	N3	C10	121.92(8)	C22	C21	C20	118.82(9)
C19	N4	C15	118.37(8)	C21	C22	C23	118.85(9)
C20	N5	Pd1	117.44(6)	C24	C23	C22	118.89(9)
C24	N5	Pd1	125.01(6)	N5	C24	C23	123.25(9)
C24	N5	C20	117.29(8)				

Table D-18. Torsion Angles for **5.12**.

A	B	C	D	Angle^o	A	B	C	D	Angle^o
Pd1	P1	N1	C3	135.32(5)	C3	N1	C15	N4	160.85(9)
Pd1	P1	N1	C15	-42.62(8)	C3	N1	C15	C16	-22.45(15)
Pd1	P1	N2	C4	-136.89(5)	C3	C4	C5	C6	-3.20(13)
Pd1	P1	N2	C9	89.26(6)	C4	N2	C9	C10	-120.14(9)
Pd1	P1	N3	C10	-111.83(6)	C4	N2	C9	C14	60.64(12)
Pd1	P1	N3	C20	34.20(7)	C4	C3	C8	C7	-4.11(13)
Pd1	N5	C20	N3	4.30(10)	C4	C5	C6	C7	-0.88(14)
Pd1	N5	C20	C21	-173.91(7)	C5	C6	C7	C8	2.46(15)
Pd1	N5	C24	C23	174.74(7)	C6	C7	C8	C3	0.08(14)
P1	N1	C3	C4	1.59(9)	C8	C3	C4	N2	-173.96(8)
P1	N1	C3	C8	-179.44(8)	C8	C3	C4	C5	5.76(13)
P1	N1	C15	N4	-21.66(9)	C9	N2	C4	C3	119.72(9)
P1	N1	C15	C16	155.05(8)	C9	N2	C4	C5	-59.98(12)
P1	N2	C4	C3	-9.61(9)	C9	C10	C11	C12	-0.85(14)
P1	N2	C4	C5	170.68(7)	C10	N3	C20	N5	114.40(9)
P1	N2	C9	C10	9.85(9)	C10	N3	C20	C21	-67.36(12)
P1	N2	C9	C14	-169.37(8)	C10	C9	C14	C13	-0.67(14)
P1	N3	C10	C9	-10.80(9)	C10	C11	C12	C13	-0.33(15)
P1	N3	C10	C11	167.53(8)	C11	C12	C13	C14	1.01(16)
P1	N3	C20	N5	-27.71(10)	C12	C13	C14	C9	-0.50(15)

P1	N3	C20	C21	150.53(8)	C14	C9	C10	N3	179.81(8)
N1	P1	N2	C4	8.70(6)	C14	C9	C10	C11	1.36(13)
N1	P1	N2	C9	-125.16(6)	C15	N1	C3	C4	179.12(9)
N1	P1	N3	C10	105.32(6)	C15	N1	C3	C8	-1.92(16)
N1	P1	N3	C20	-108.65(7)	C15	N4	C19	C18	1.91(14)
N1	C3	C4	N2	5.12(10)	C15	C16	C17	C18	0.79(15)
N1	C3	C4	C5	-175.16(8)	C16	C17	C18	C19	1.02(16)
N1	C3	C8	C7	177.01(9)	C17	C18	C19	N4	-2.45(15)
N1	C15	C16	C17	-177.70(9)	C19	N4	C15	N1	176.90(8)
N2	P1	N1	C3	-5.98(7)	C19	N4	C15	C16	0.08(13)
N2	P1	N1	C15	176.08(7)	C20	N3	C10	C9	-154.80(8)
N2	P1	N3	C10	14.04(6)	C20	N3	C10	C11	23.52(14)
N2	P1	N3	C20	160.08(7)	C20	N5	C24	C23	0.75(13)
N2	C4	C5	C6	176.49(9)	C20	C21	C22	C23	0.79(15)
N2	C9	C10	N3	0.53(10)	C21	C22	C23	C24	0.40(15)
N2	C9	C10	C11	-177.91(8)	C22	C23	C24	N5	-1.23(15)
N2	C9	C14	C13	178.49(9)	C24	N5	C20	N3	178.75(8)
N3	P1	N1	C3	-98.21(7)	C24	N5	C20	C21	0.54(13)
N3	P1	N1	C15	83.86(7)	C25	Si1	C1	Pd1	-51.85(6)
N3	P1	N2	C4	120.32(6)	C26	Si1	C1	Pd1	-172.02(5)
N3	P1	N2	C9	-13.53(6)	C27	Si1	C1	Pd1	69.12(6)
N3	C10	C11	C12	-179.04(9)	C28	Si2	C2	Pd1	-161.62(5)
N3	C20	C21	C22	-179.44(9)	C29	Si2	C2	Pd1	-40.24(6)
N4	C15	C16	C17	-1.39(14)	C30	Si2	C2	Pd1	81.59(6)
N5	C20	C21	C22	-1.32(15)					

Table D-19. Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ($\text{\AA} \times 10^4$) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **5.12**.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H1A	872.88	7590.72	1619.29	17
H1B	866.52	8269.52	2489.31	17
H2A	2601.51	6385.88	570.37	16
H2B	4103.94	5423.96	557.45	16
H5	-536.43	7943.99	5972.42	22

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H6	-635.32	9682.02	6768.5	25
H7	1233.27	10669.39	6350.11	25
H8	3189.56	10039.9	5070.03	22
H11	4254.85	2979.44	4744.69	28
H12	2488.42	2281.86	5946	34
H13	324.19	3678.98	6554.5	34
H14	-168.71	5815.85	5947.75	28
H16	4351.53	10336.83	3706.43	25
H17	6512.06	10630.01	2672.28	30
H18	8049.2	8951.04	1781.01	31
H19	7369.09	7052.2	1900.25	26
H21	6328.56	3738.55	4068.91	25
H22	8123.21	2608.86	2884.58	28
H23	7890.62	2978.67	1363.27	25
H24	5920.07	4459.53	1067.86	20
H25A	3012.81	10012.11	2135.67	34
H25B	3672.88	10515.43	1098.46	34
H25C	4285.78	9082.95	1456.95	34
H26A	-163.87	10353.31	869.95	35
H26B	859.08	11305.54	613.96	35
H26C	117.08	10964.72	1674.02	35
H27A	3825.55	8070.79	-143.09	34
H27B	3303.61	9520.91	-505.16	34
H27C	2328.48	8549.16	-379.47	34
H28A	2455.46	3921.8	-365.75	37
H28B	2437.1	2635.77	285.46	37
H28C	3859.6	3125.94	-83.32	37
H29A	3753.98	2799.42	2002.26	43
H29B	2200.42	2550.56	2300.76	43
H29C	2493.53	3678.73	2722.66	43
H30A	-51.33	5398.33	2026.18	53
H30B	-140.49	4227.25	1541.41	53
H30C	44.71	5530.32	946.06	53

D.2. DFT calculation

Computational Details. DFT calculations at the B3LYP level of theory were performed using the Orca 4.0.0.¹ Gas-phase geometry optimizations and frequency calculations for thermochemistry were carried out using the def2-TZVP basis set all atoms without symmetry constraint. B3LYP geometries well reproduced experimental metrical parameters, obtained by X-ray crystallography (tabulated in Table S7). Effective oxidation analysis (EOS) was conducted based on the Kohn-Sham wave functions computed at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level.² The analysis of intrinsic bond orbitals (IBOs) and the visualization of orbitals were conducted by IBOview.³ The localized orbital bonding analysis (LOBA) was performed by Multiwfn.⁴ All occupied orbitals were localized with Pipek-Mezey localization procedure⁵ and used in the LOBA analysis. For topological analysis of the electron density (QTAIM),⁶ an all-electron single point calculation was conducted. A relativistic approximation was introduced by applying zeroth-order regular approximation (ZORA)⁷ using the B3LYP density functional with the relativistically recontracted version of def2-TZVP basis set. Coordinates obtained from the above geometry optimization is used as the input. Analysis and visualization of the QTAIM results were performed with the Multiwfn program.

Table D-20. Energy of 8-P-4 and 10-P-5, and their differences in energies (Hartree/Particle) for group 10 metal complexes (Pt, Pd, and Ni).

	PtClMeiPr ₂ PNNNP (5.6, 8-P-4)	PtClPr ₂ PNNNPMe (5.6', 10-P-5)	Energy Difference
Thermal Energy, E	-2627.935335	-2627.940321	-0.004986
Thermal Enthalpy, H	-2627.317284	-2627.321633	-0.004349
Thermal Free Energy, G	-2627.418196	-2627.421284	-0.003088
	PdClMeiPr ₂ PNNNP (5.7, 8-P-4)	PdClPr ₂ PNNNPMe (5.7', 10-P-5)	Energy Difference
Thermal Energy, E	-2636.465437	-2636.481724	-0.016286
Thermal Enthalpy, H	-2635.847719	-2635.863005	-0.015286
Thermal Free Energy, G	-2635.948877	-2635.962377	-0.013500
	NiClMeiPr ₂ PNNNP (5.8, 8-P-4)	NiClPr ₂ PNNNPMe (5.8', 10-P-5)	Energy Difference
Thermal Energy, E	-4016.834067	-4016.860843	-0.026777
Thermal Enthalpy, H	-4016.216102	-4016.242079	-0.025977
Thermal Free Energy, G	-4016.315554	-4016.340775	-0.025221

Table D-21. IBO partial charge distributions for all metal–ligand bonds and oxidation state (OS) assignments based on LOBA for compounds 5.6-5.8 and 5.6'-5.8'.

Compounds	P ^{NNN}	P ^{iPr₂Ar}	Cl	Me	N	OS of M (LOBA)
5.6	Pt (0.415) P (1.516)	Pt (0.233) P (1.636)	Pt (0.237) Cl (1.694)	Pt (0.747) C (1.212)	-	+II
5.7	Pd (0.378) P (1.533)	Pd (0.203) P (1.636)	Pd (0.233) Cl (1.694)	Pd (0.903) C (1.066)	-	+II
5.8	Ni (0.381) P (1.545)	Ni (0.230) P (1.634)	Ni (0.252) Cl (1.689)	Ni (0.075) C (1.156)	-	+II
5.6'	Pt (0.656) P (1.299)	Pt (0.452) P (1.479)	Pt (0.186) Cl (1.741)	-	Pt (0.271) N (1.544)	+II
5.7'	Pd (0.815) P (1.154)	Pd (0.453) P (1.463)	Pd (0.168) Cl (1.748)	-	Pd (0.150) N (1.620)	+II
5.8'	Ni (0.595) P (1.357)	Ni (0.394) P (1.546)	Ni (0.221) Cl (1.720)	-	Ni (0.279) N (1.554)	+II

Table D-22. IBO partial charge distributions of the M–P1–N1 cycle for compounds **5.7'** and **5.8'**.

Compounds	M–P1	M–N1	P1–N1	P1–N3
5.7'	Pd (0.815)	Pd (0.150)	P (0.347)	P (0.494)
	P (1.154)	N (1.620)	N (1.487)	N (1.416)
5.8'	Ni (0.595)	Ni (0.279)	P (0.257)	P (0.634)
	P (1.357)	N (1.554)	N (1.560)	N (1.331)

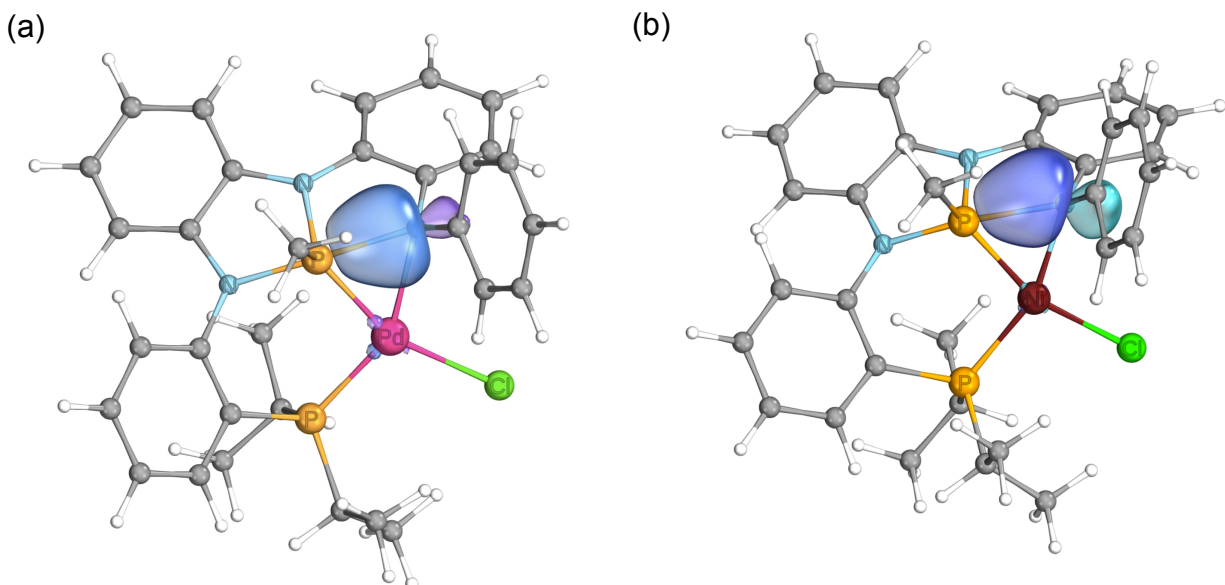


Figure D-7. IBO depictions of P1–N1 bond for compounds (a) **5.7'** and (b) **5.8'**. Numbers in parentheses correspond to the partial charge distributions of IBO. Orbital isosurface contains 80% of the integrated electron density of the orbital.

Table D-23. Energy of 8-P-4 and 10-P-5, and their differences in energies (Hartree/Particle) for group 10 metal complexes (Pt, Pd, and Ni).

	PdMe ₂ (L1) (5.11 , 8-P-4)	PdMe(L1 ^{Me}) (5.11' , 10-P-5)	Energy Difference
Thermal Energy, E	-1670.228661	-1670.265906	-0.037245
Thermal Enthalpy, H	-1670.227717	-1670.264962	-0.037245
Thermal Free Energy, G	-1670.308012	-1670.342083	-0.034071
	Pd(CH ₂ TMS) ₂ (L1) (5.12 , 8-P-4)	Pd(CH ₂ TMS)(L1 ^{CH₂TMS}) (5.12' , 10-P-5)	Energy Difference
Thermal Energy, E	-2487.290072	-2487.321707	-0.031635
Thermal Enthalpy, H	-2487.289128	-2487.320763	-0.031635

QTAIM analysis

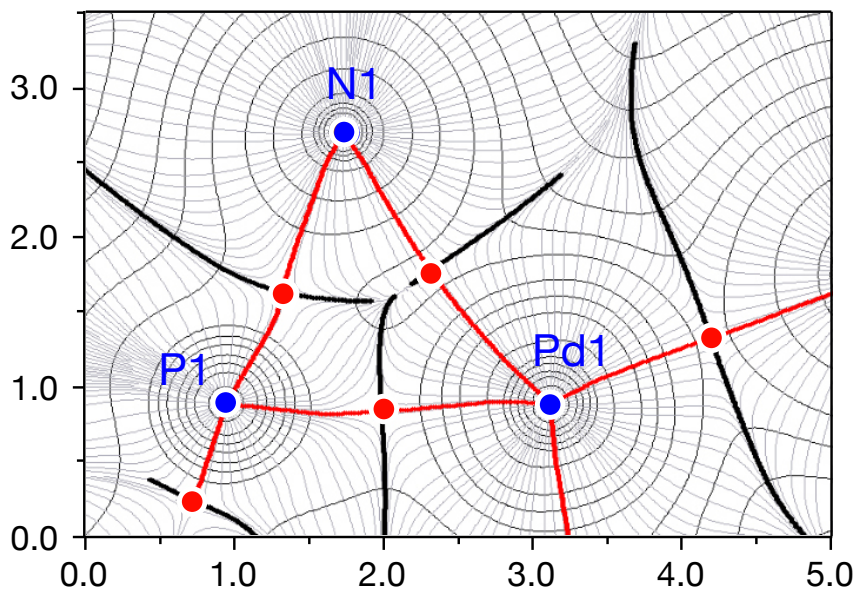


Figure D-8. Calculated electron density for **5'** in the plane defined by Pd-P-N coordinates. Electron density contours (—), gradient vector field (gray —), bond paths (red —), bond critical points (red ●), and atomic basins (bold —) are depicted. Units are Å.

D.3. Multinuclear NMR spectra

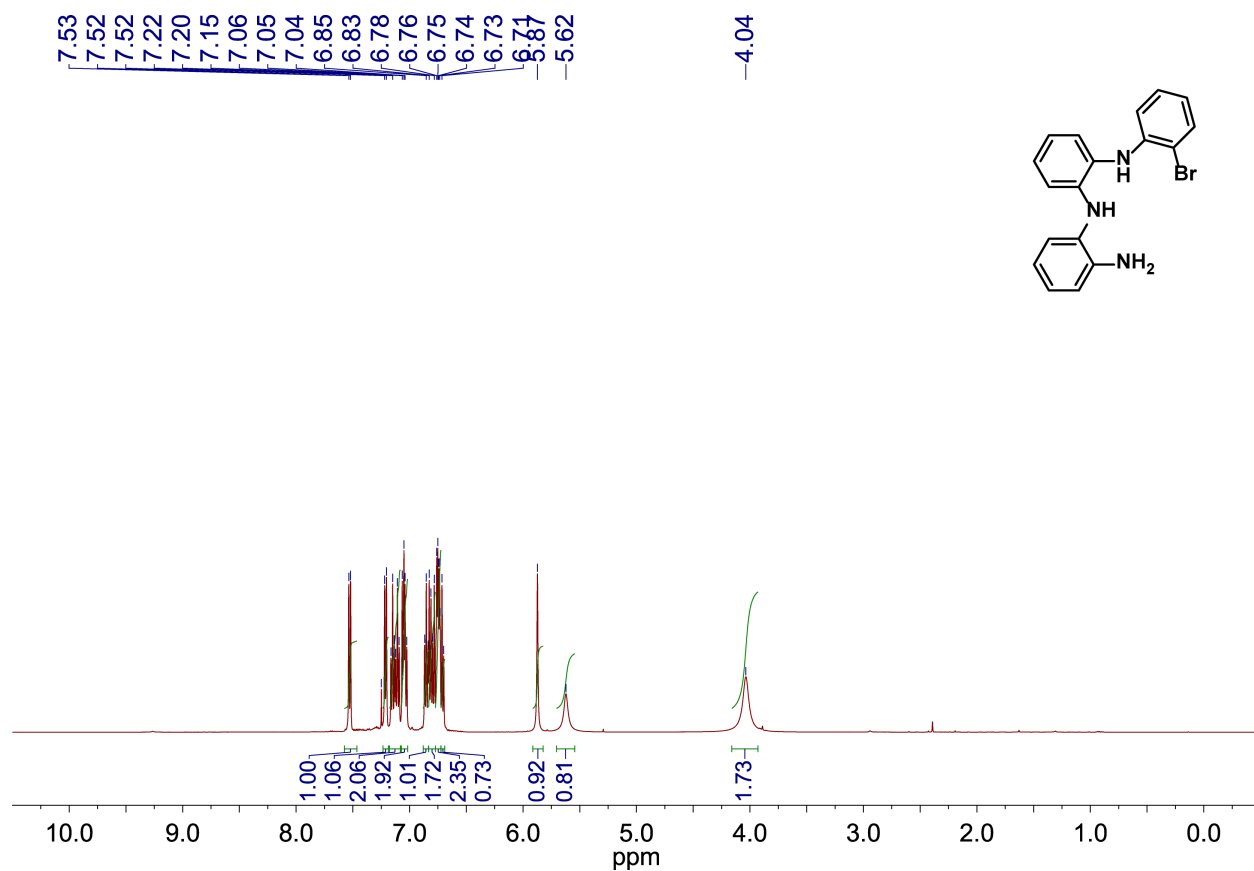


Figure D-9. ¹H NMR spectrum of N1-(2-aminophenyl)-N2-(2-bromophenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (5.2)

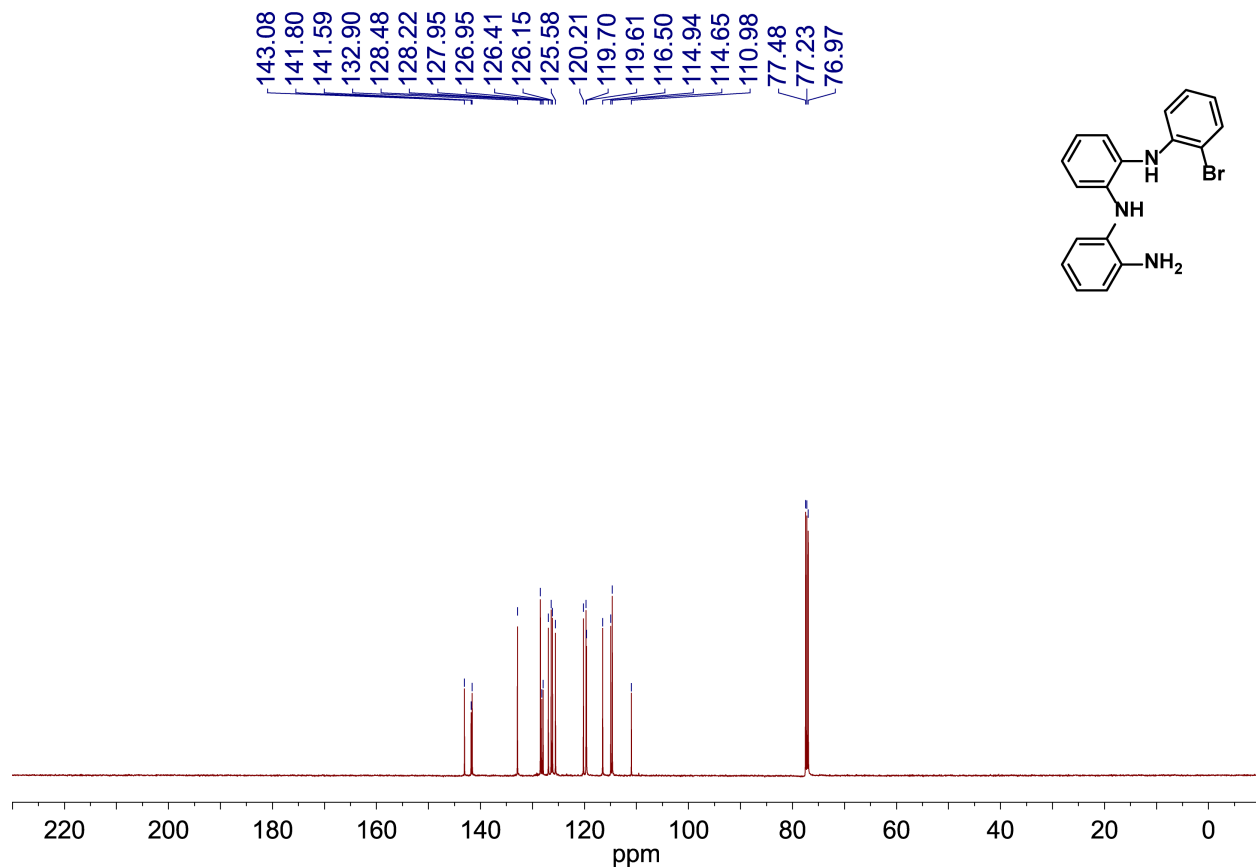


Figure D-10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of N1-(2-aminophenyl)-N2-(2-bromophenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.2**).

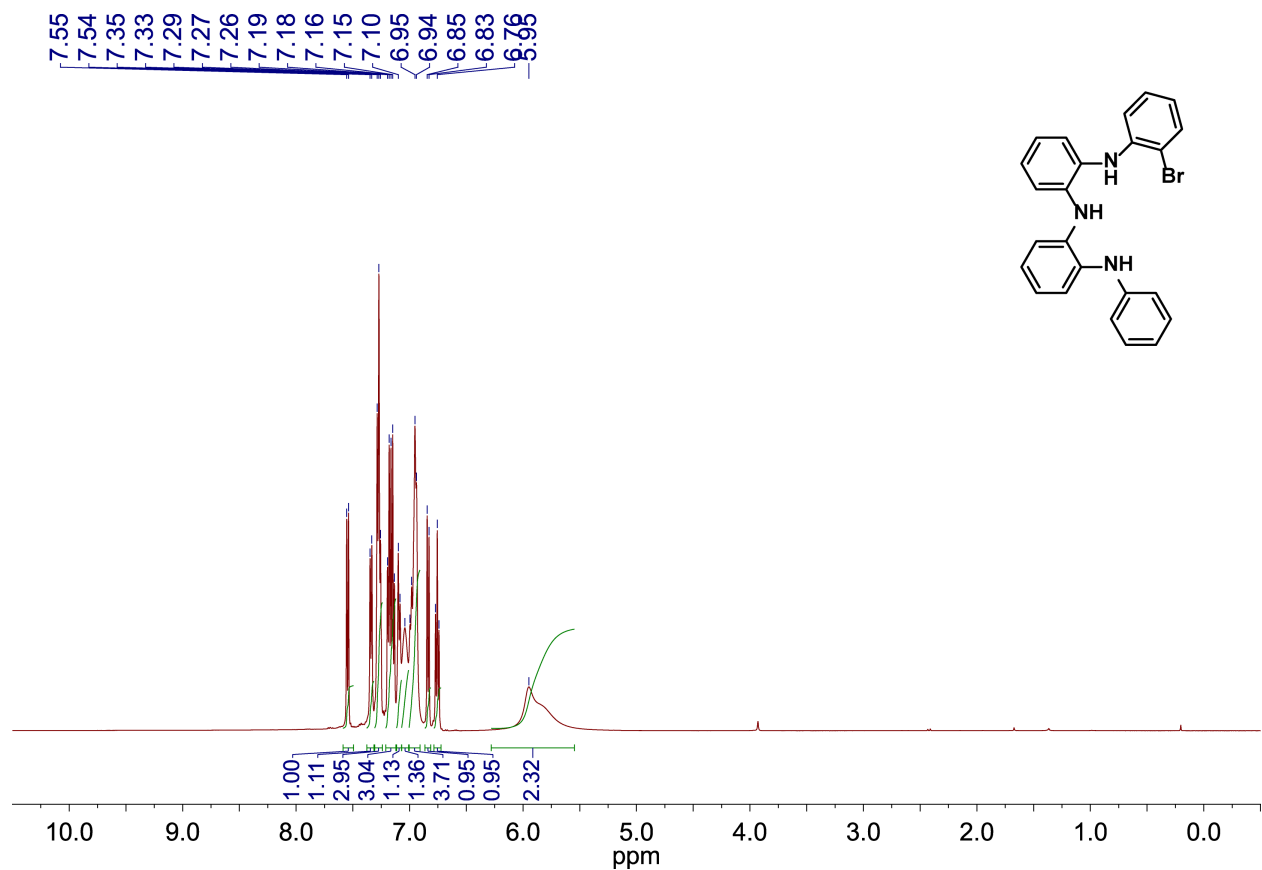


Figure D-11. ^1H NMR spectrum of N1-(2-bromophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.3**).

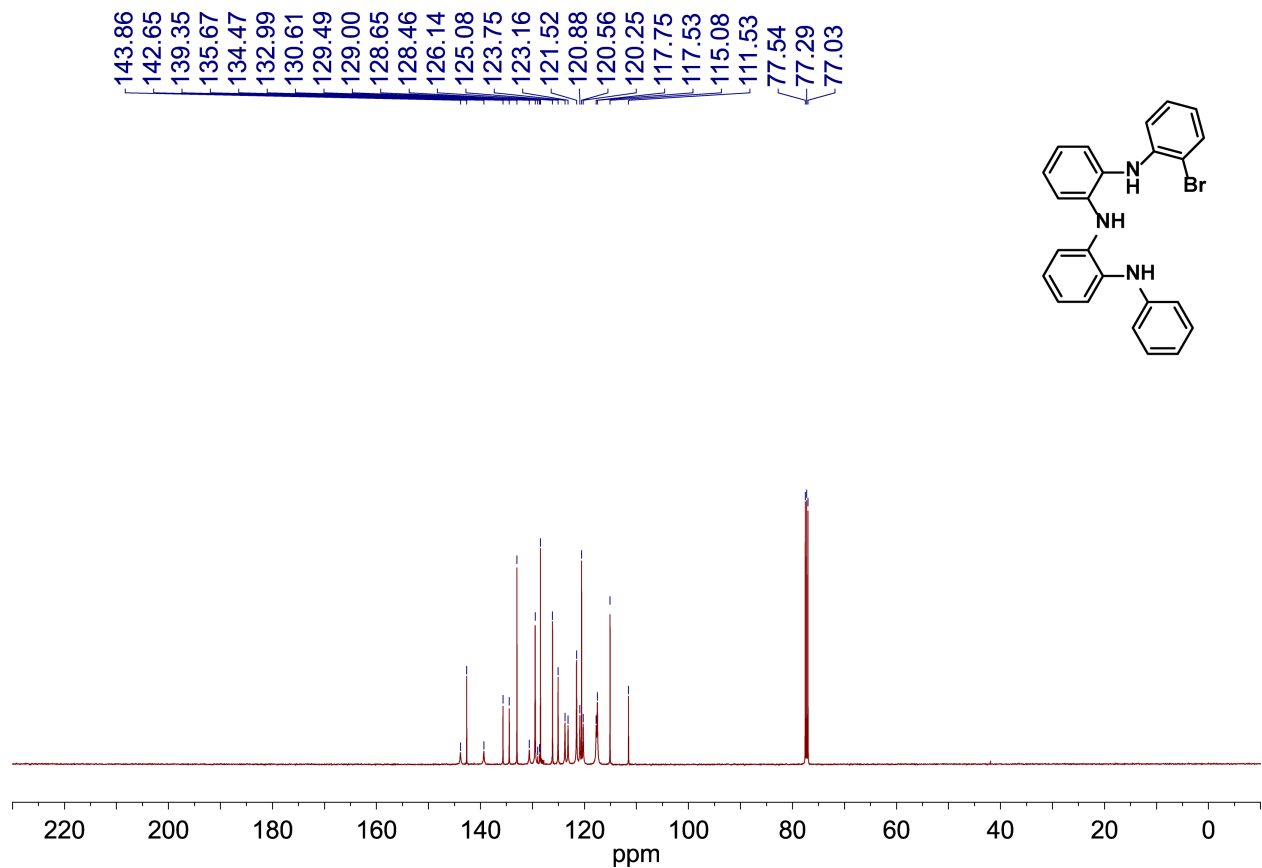


Figure D-12. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of N1-(2-bromophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (5.3).

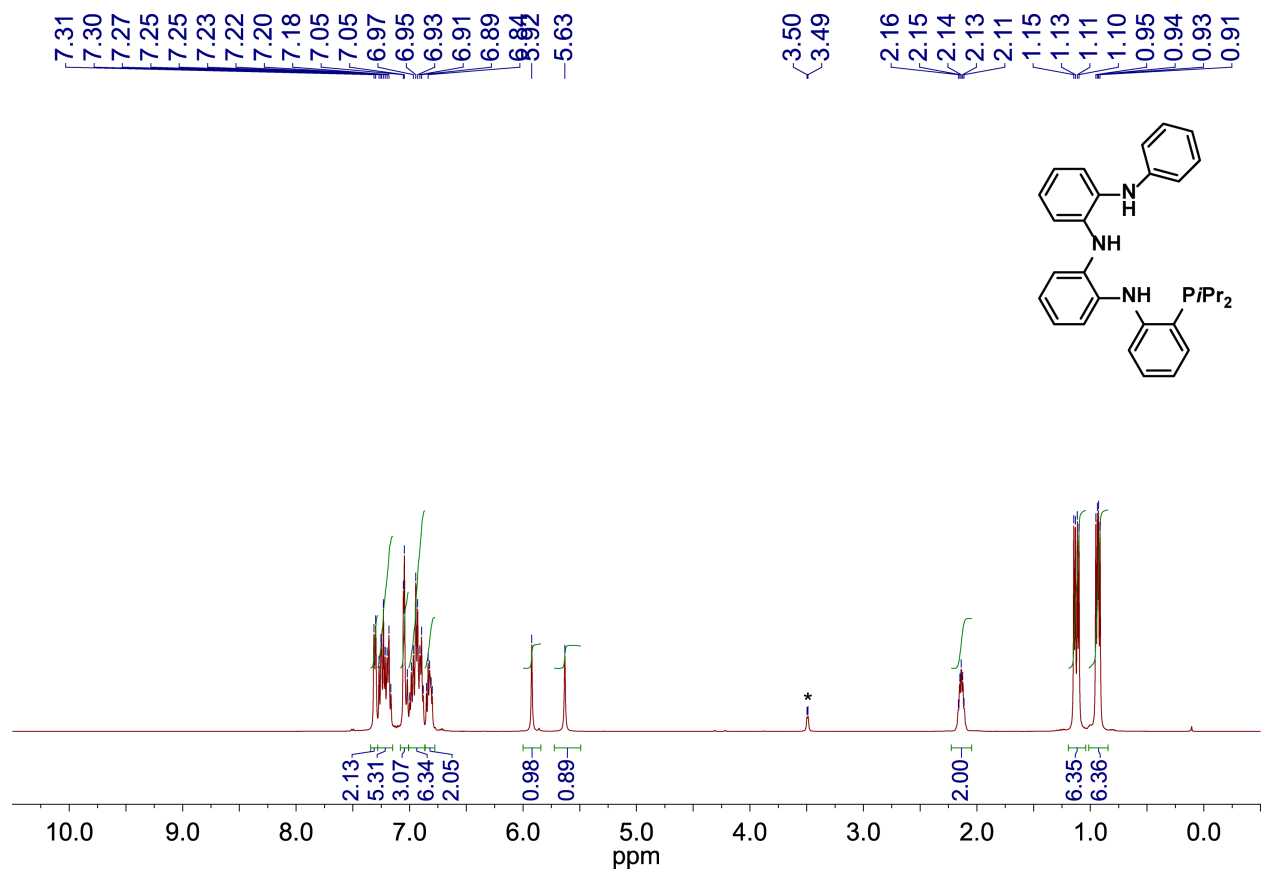


Figure D-13. ^1H NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diisopropylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.4**). Asterisk symbol (*) denotes residual ^1H peak of small amounts of MeOH from crystallization.

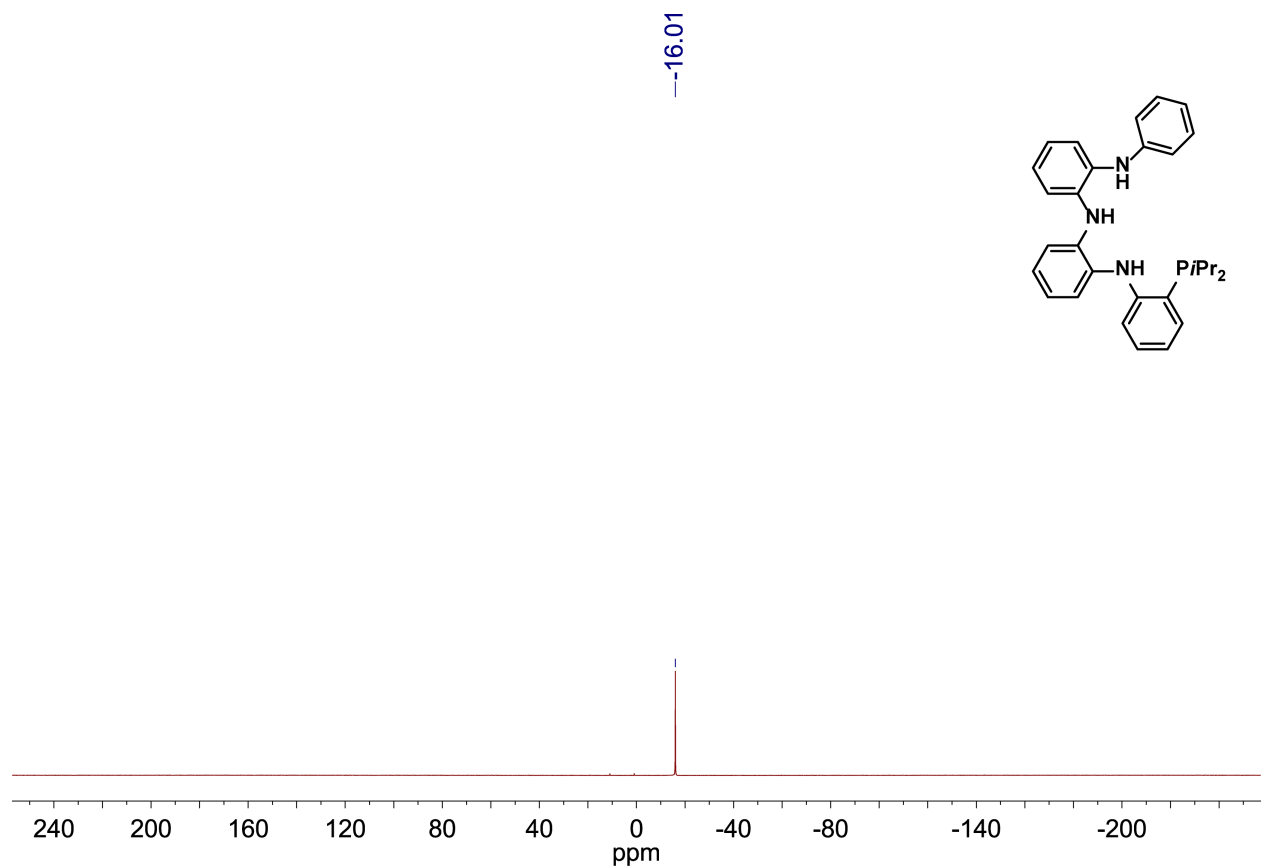


Figure D-14. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diisopropylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (5.4).

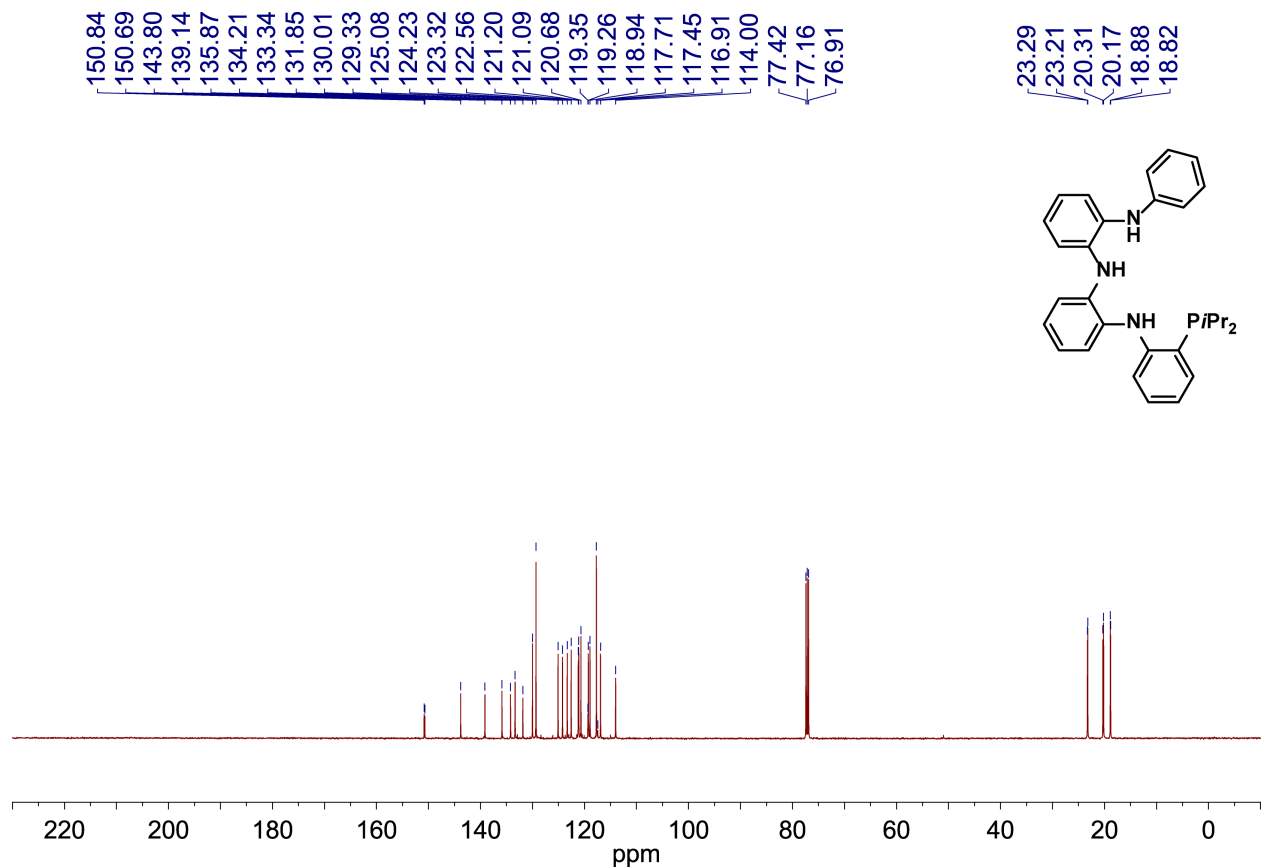


Figure D-15. ¹³C NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diisopropylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.4**).

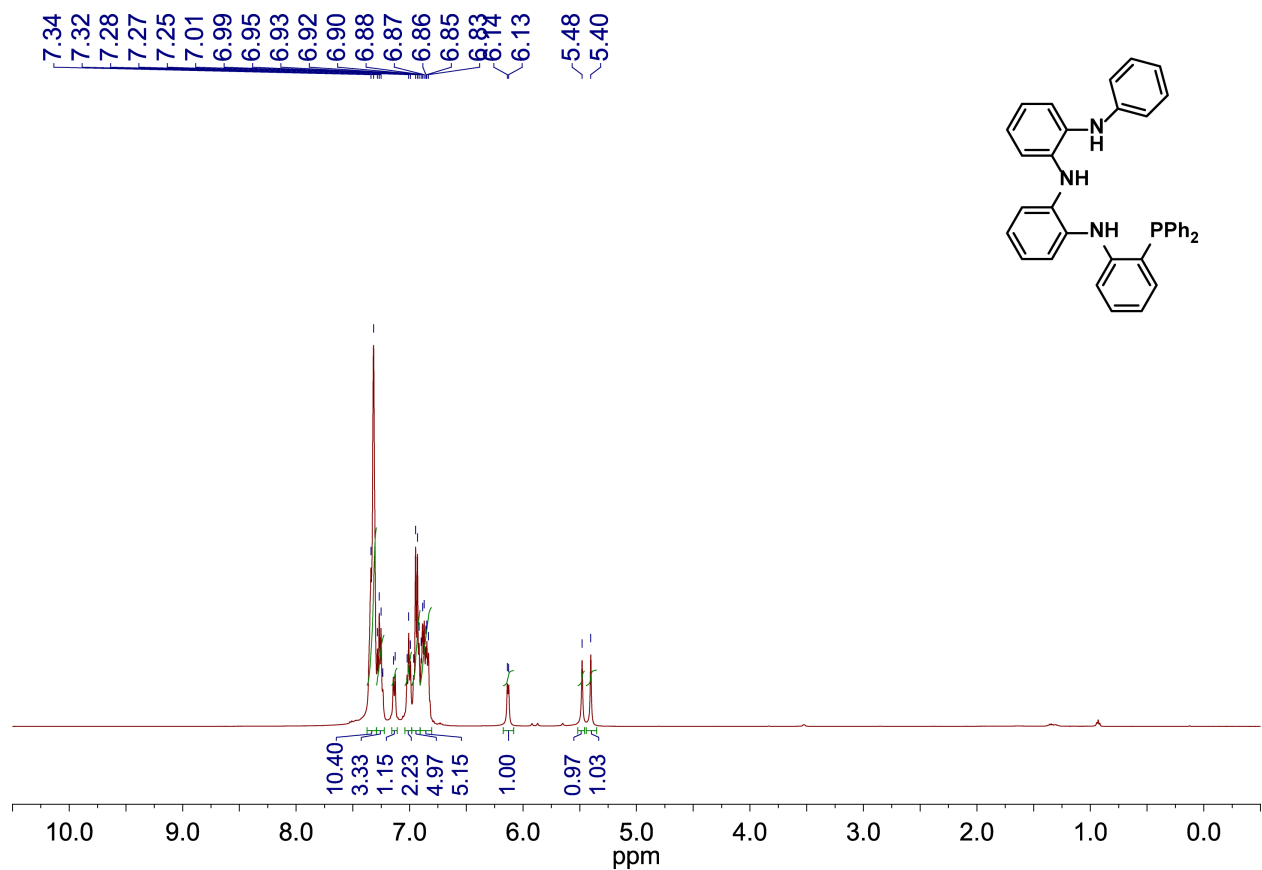


Figure D-16. ^1H NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diphenylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.5**).

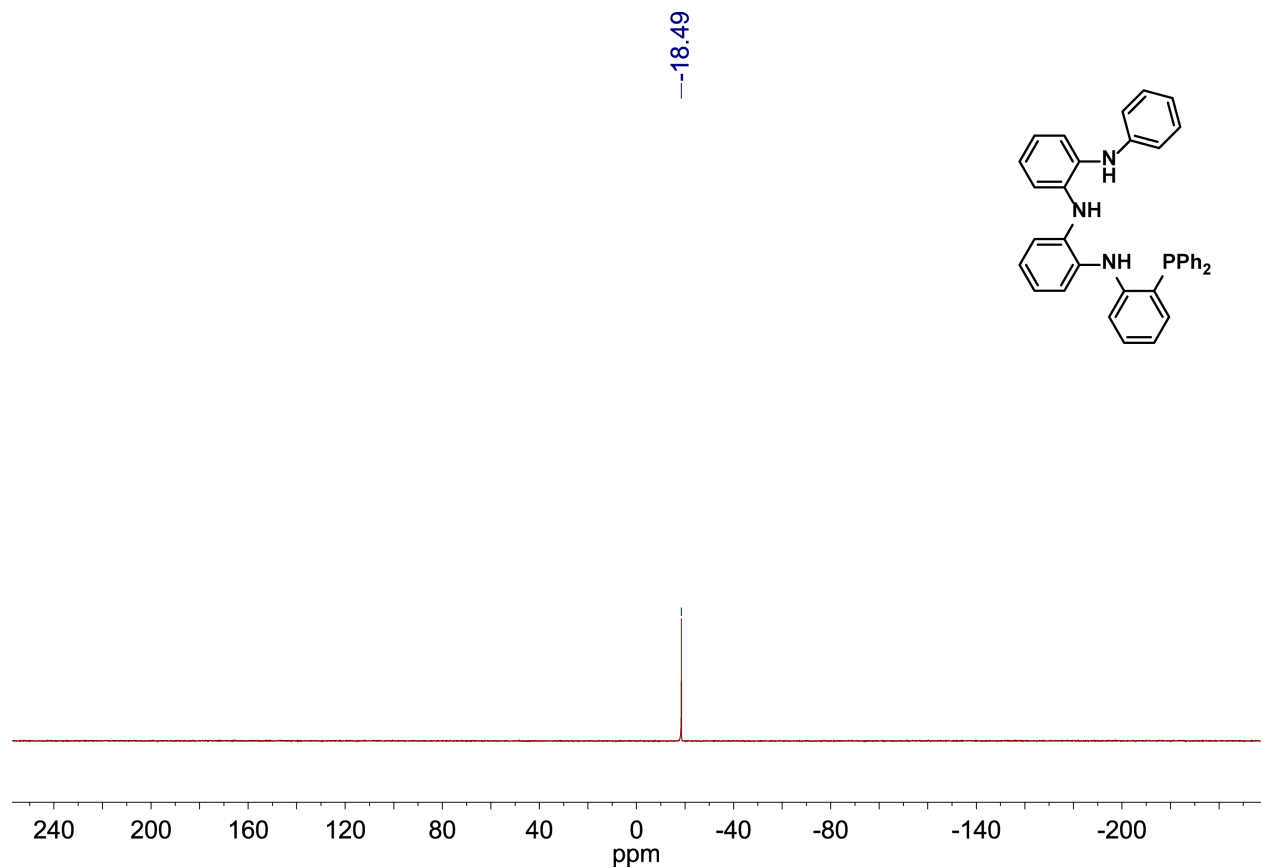


Figure D-17. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diphenylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.5**).

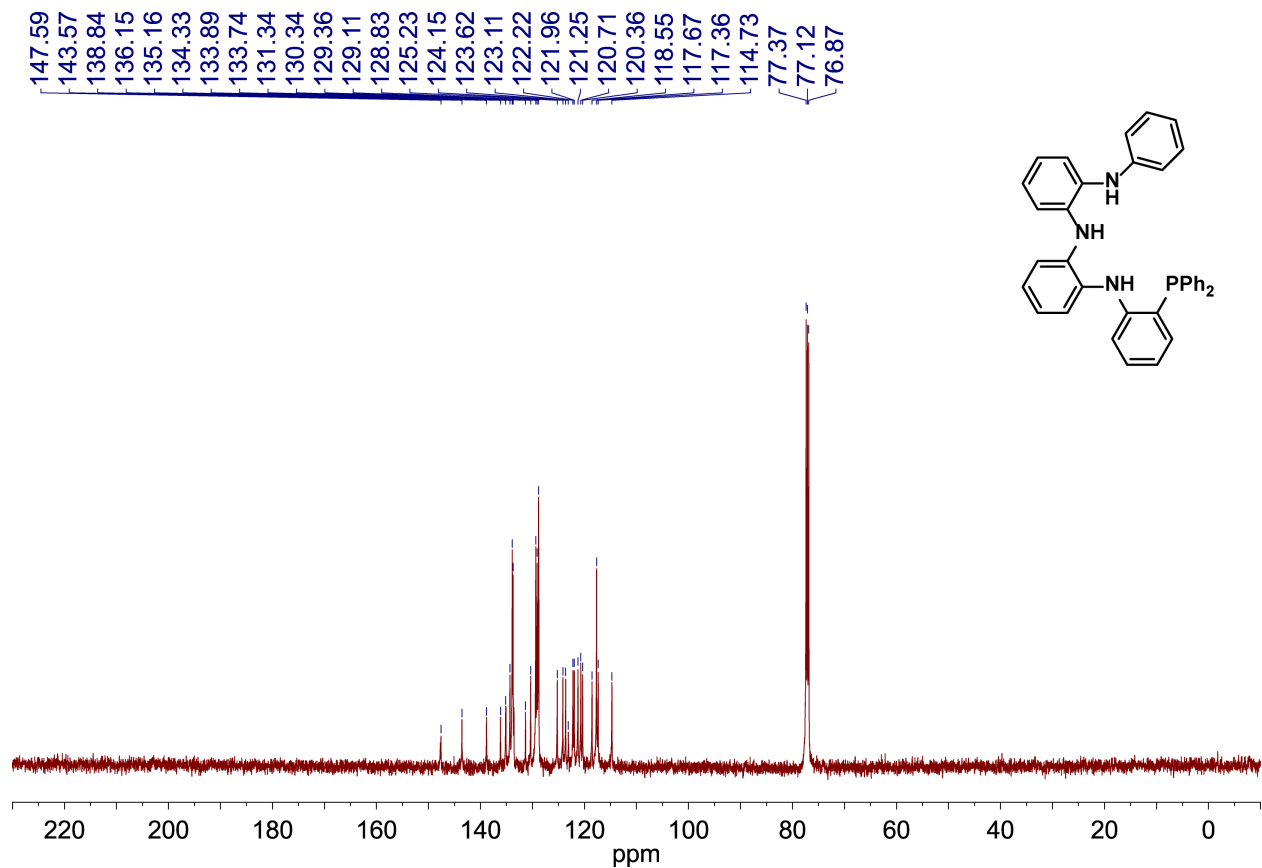


Figure D-18. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of N1-(2-diphenylphosphinophenyl)-N2-(2-(phenylamino)phenyl)benzene-1,2-diamine (**5.5**).

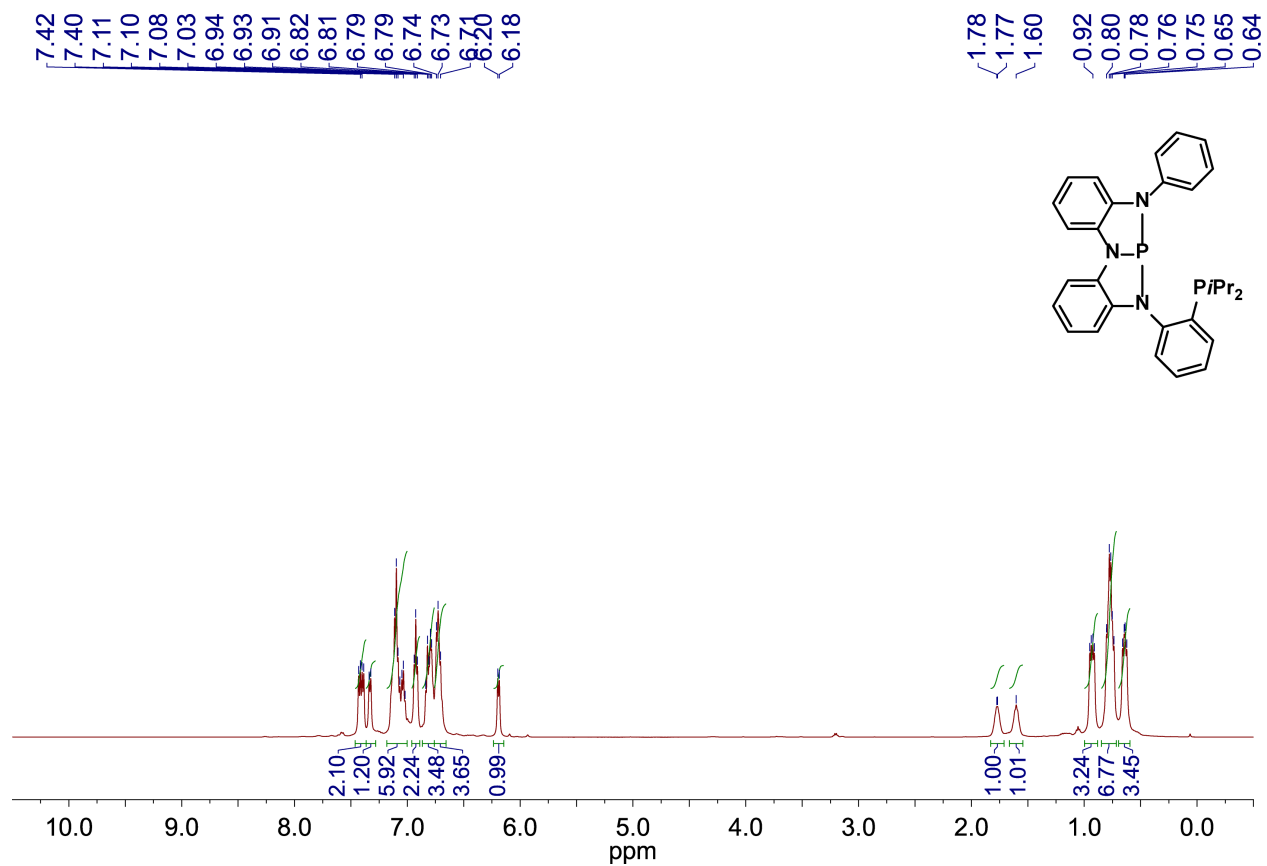


Figure D-19. ¹H NMR spectrum of L2.

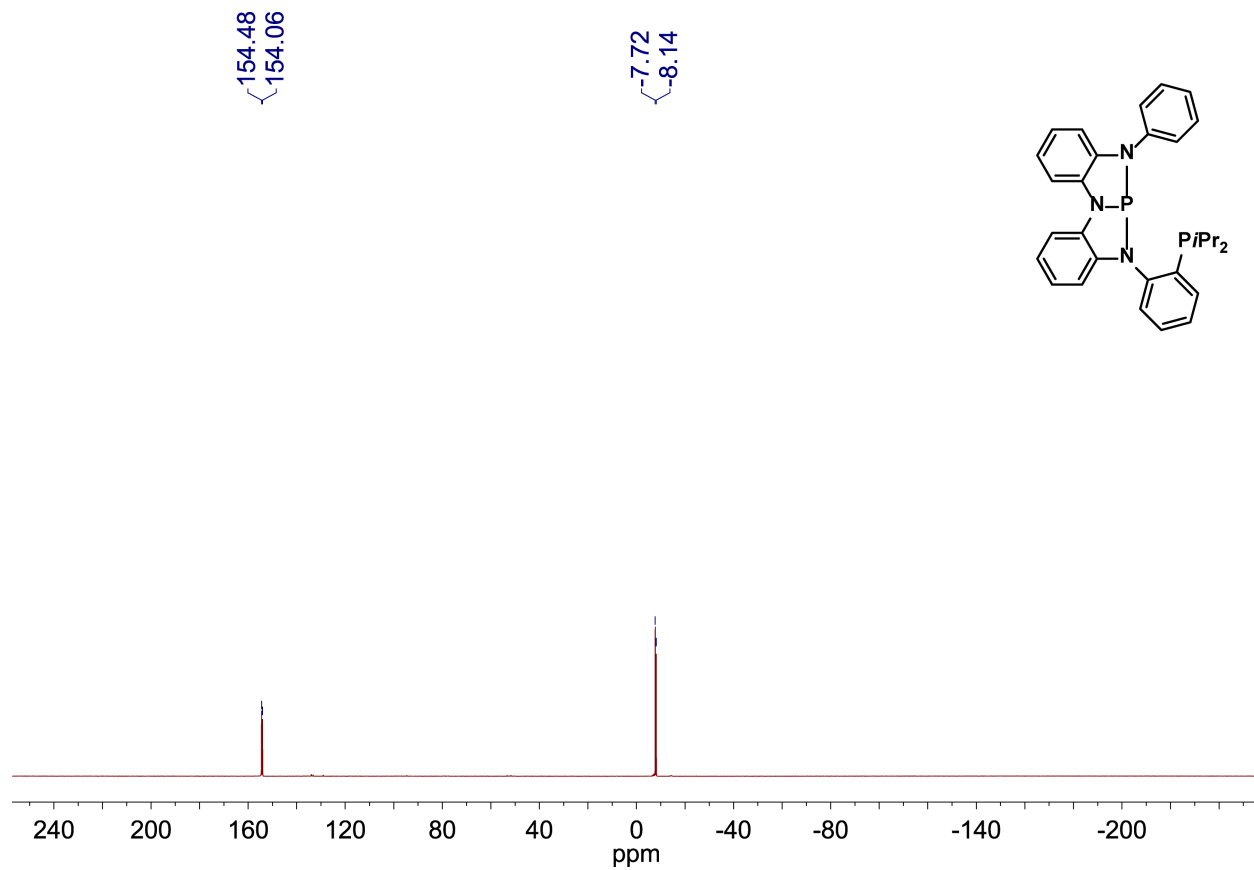


Figure D-20. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of L2.

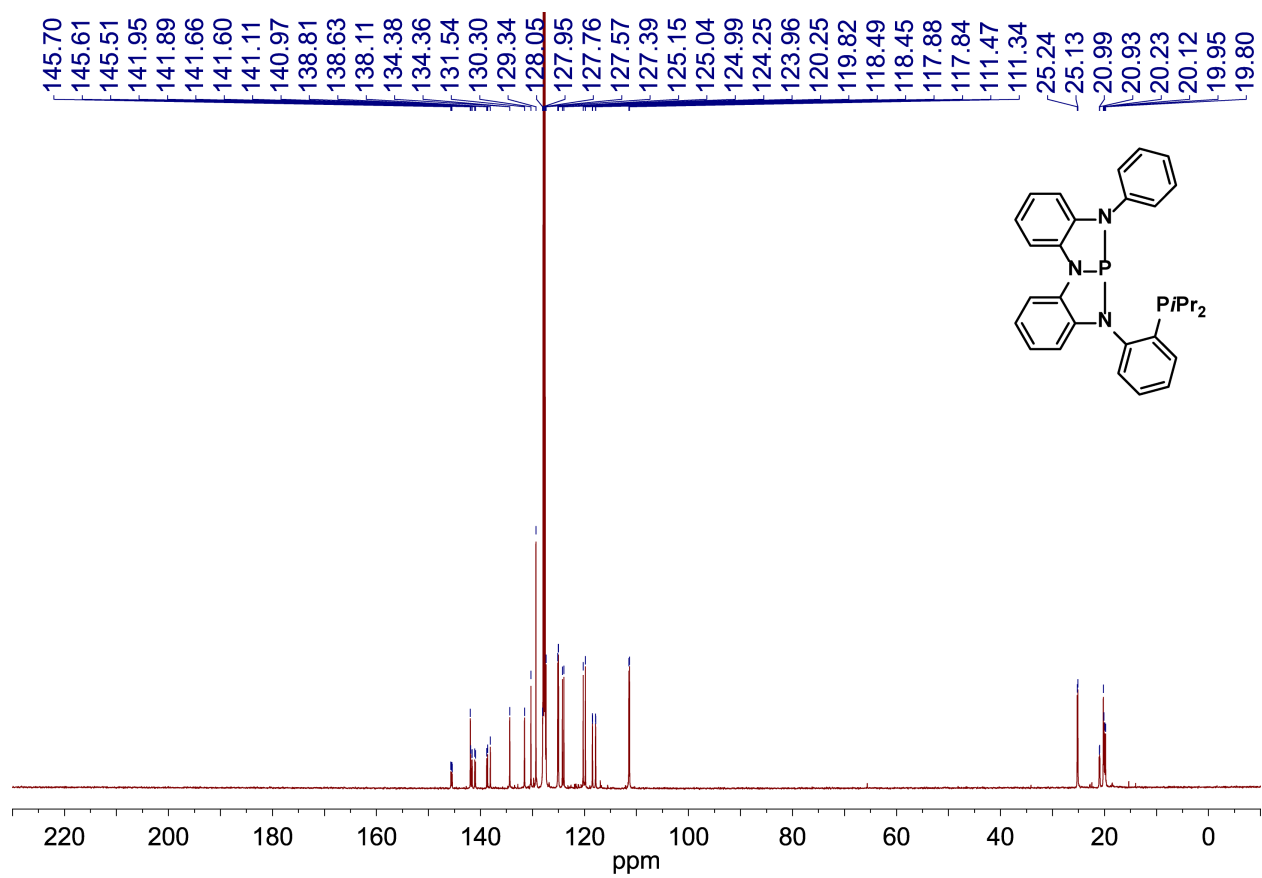


Figure D-21. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L2.

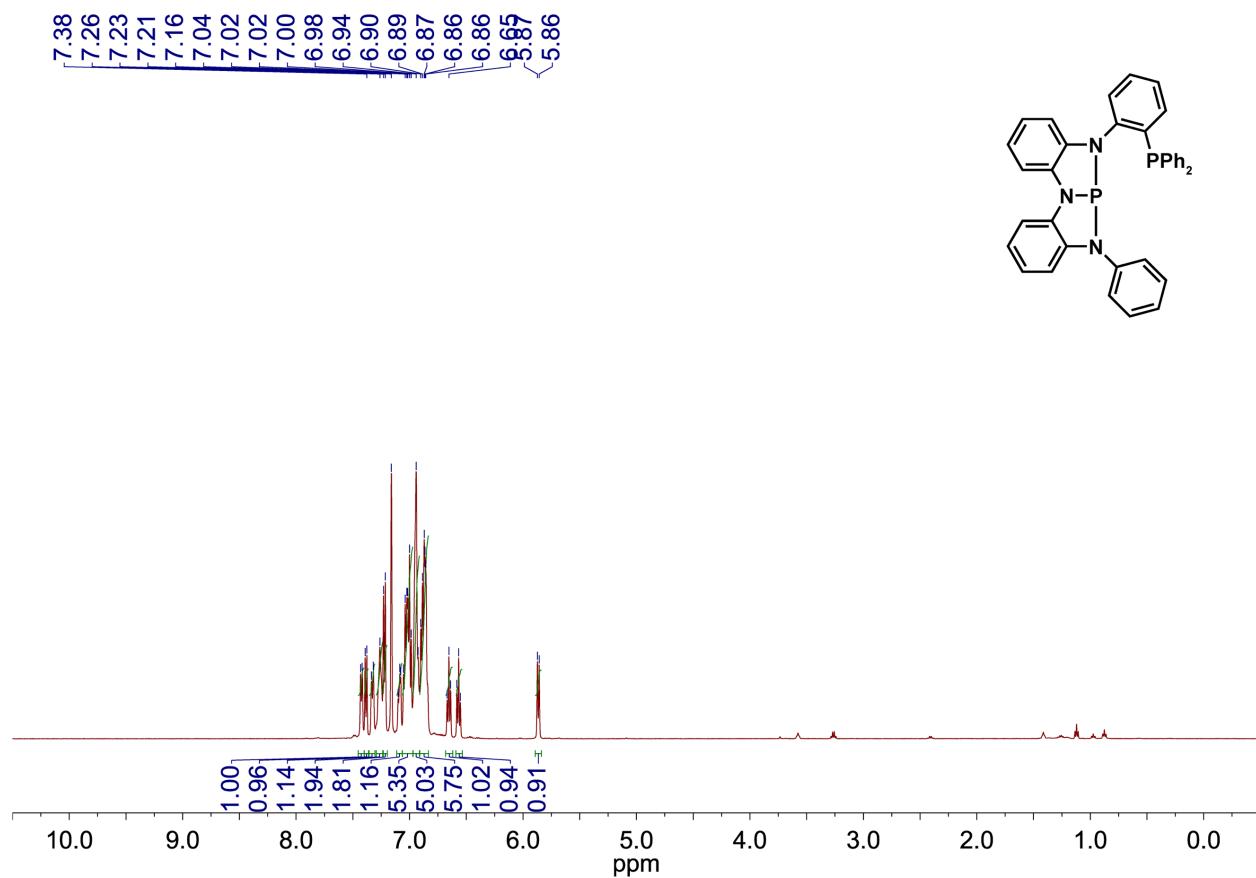


Figure D-22. ¹H NMR spectrum of L3. Residual ¹H peak of small amounts of Et₂O and pentane from crystallization remain in the spectrum.

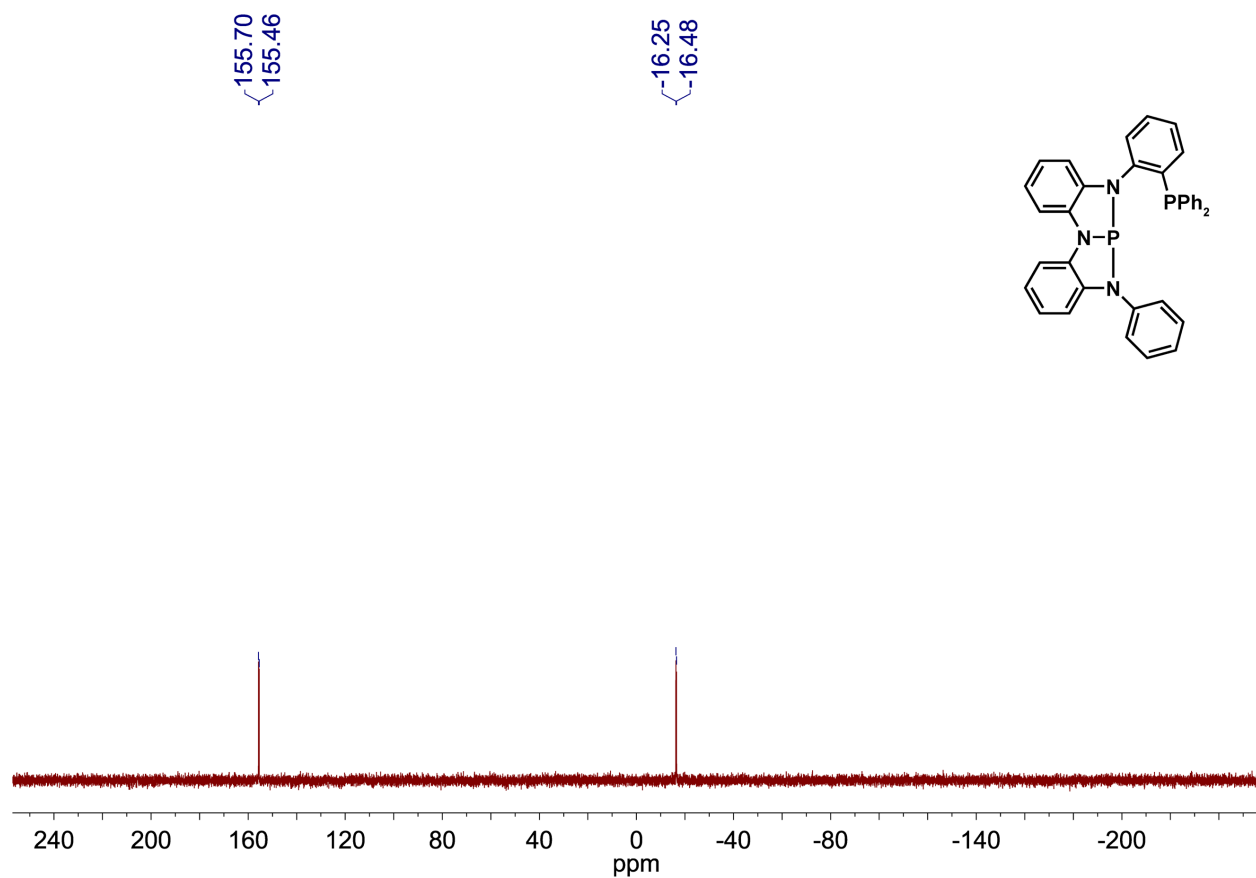
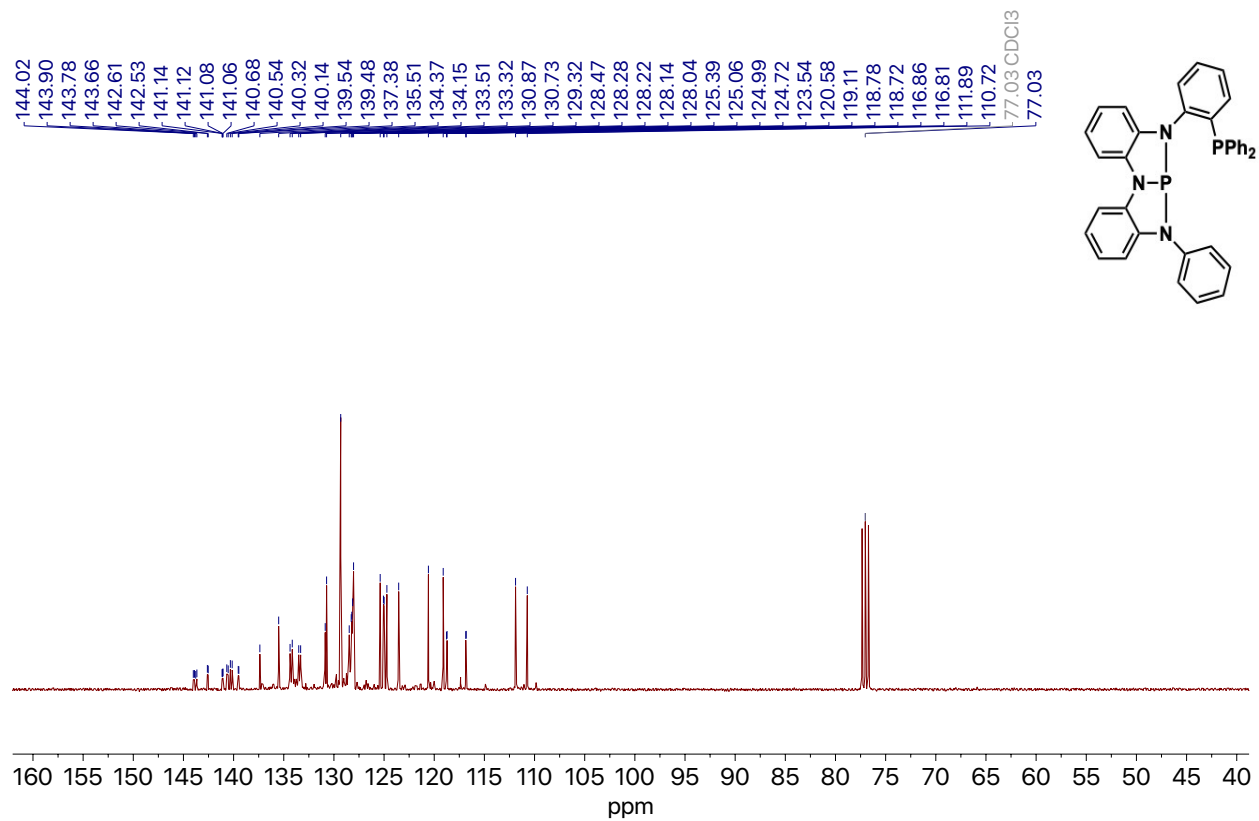


Figure D-23. $^1\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **L3** recorded in $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6\text{-d}_6$ at 23 °C.



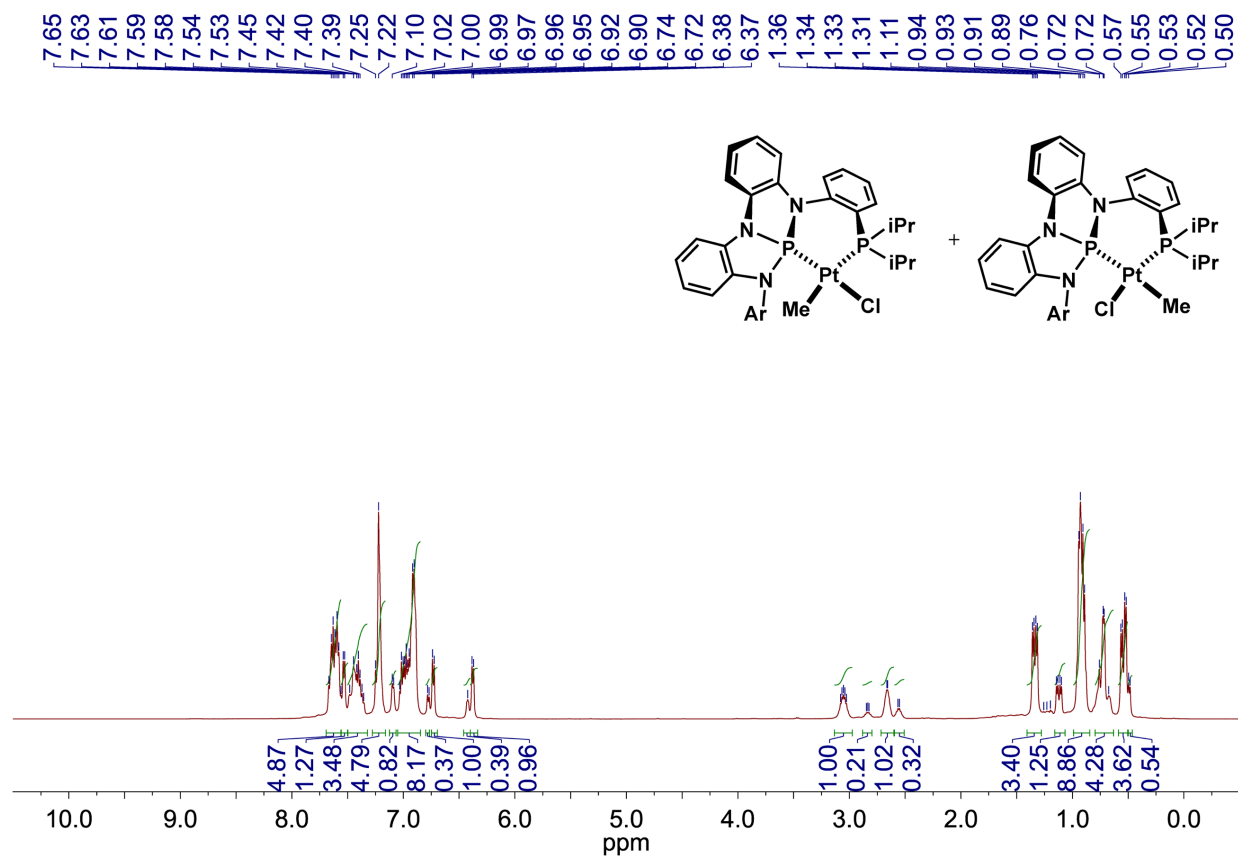


Figure D-25. ¹H NMR spectrum of PtClMeiPr₂PNNNP (5.6).

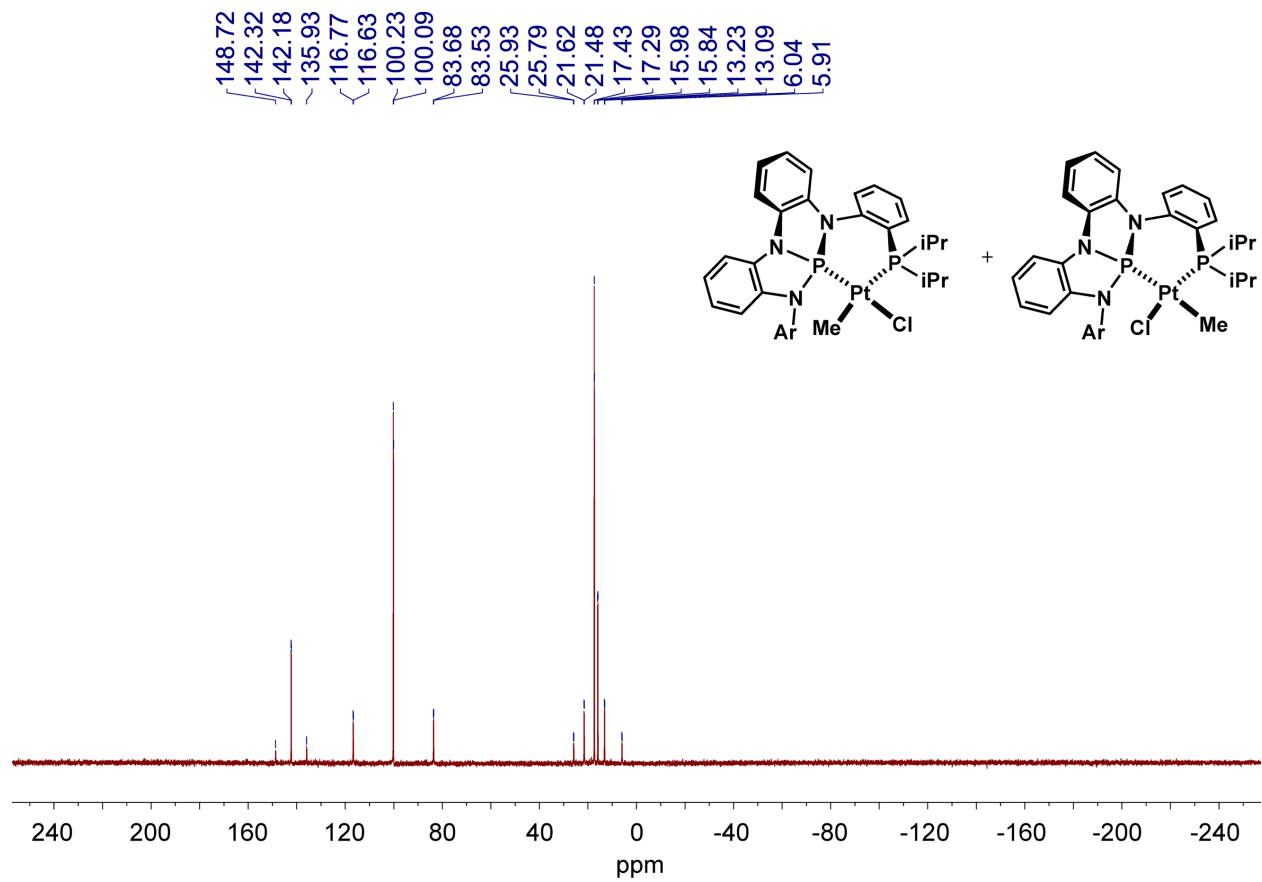


Figure D-26. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $\text{PtClMeiPr}_2\text{PNNNP}$ (**5.6**).

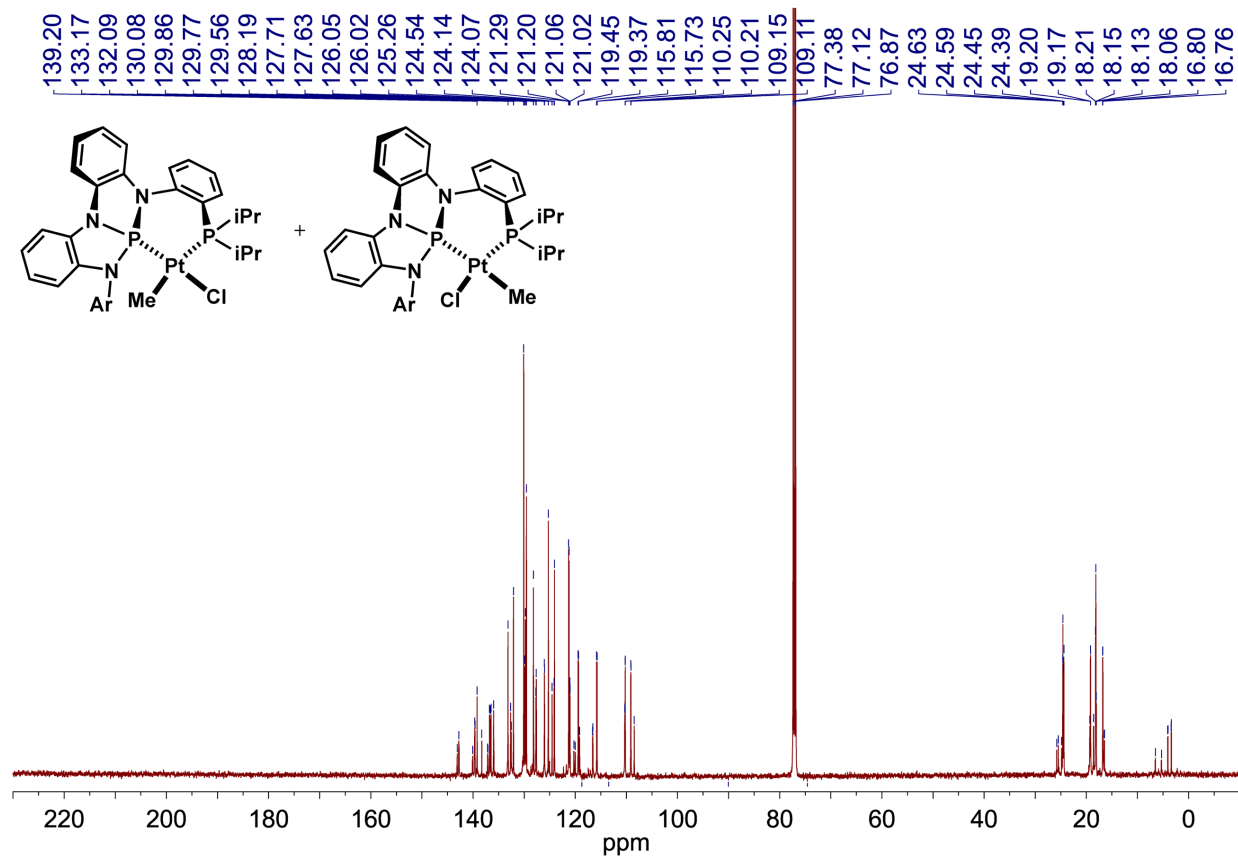


Figure D-27. ¹³C NMR spectrum of PtClMeiPr₂PNNNP (5.6).

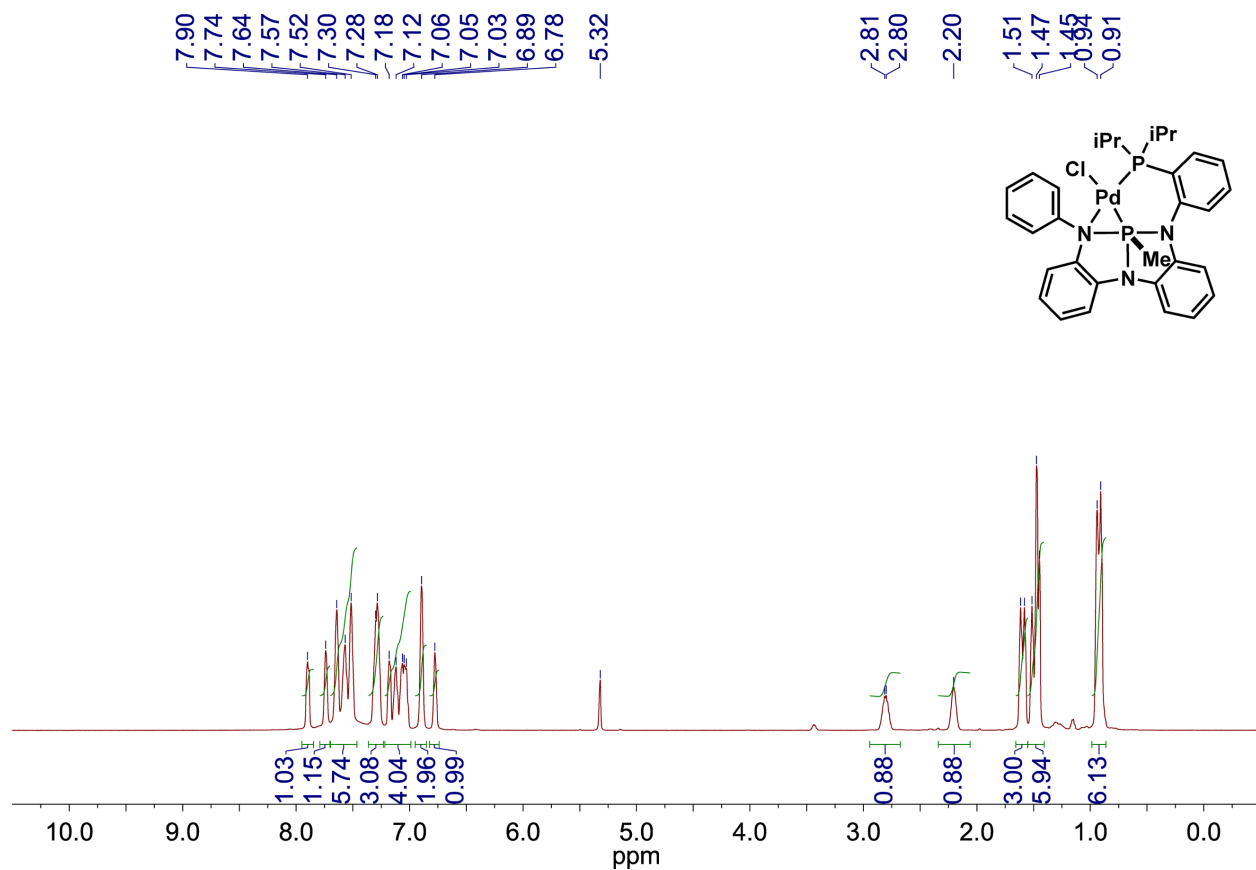


Figure D-28. ¹H NMR spectrum of PdCl(iPr)₂PNNNMe (5.7').

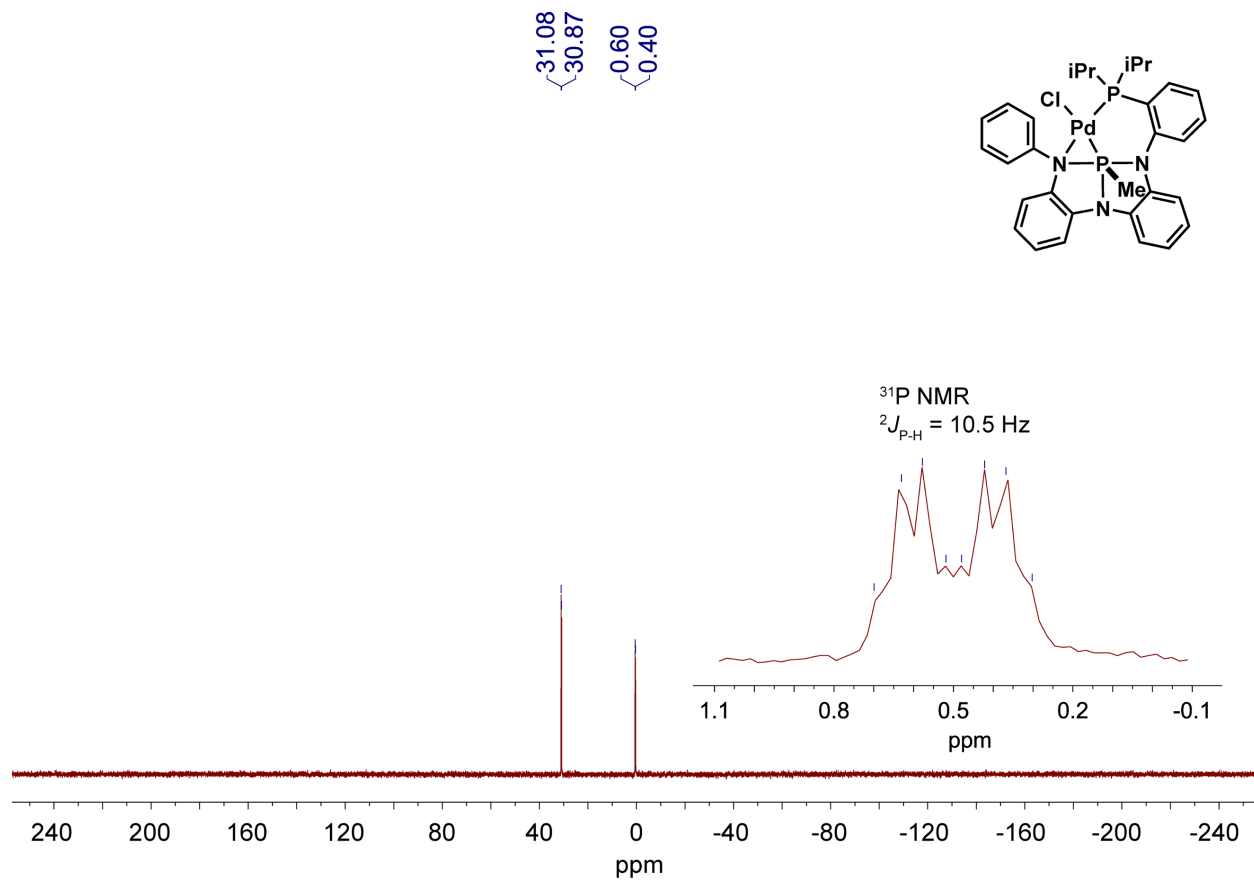


Figure D-29. ^{31}P NMR spectra of $\text{PdCl}(\text{iPr})_2\text{PNNNMe}$ (**5.7**).

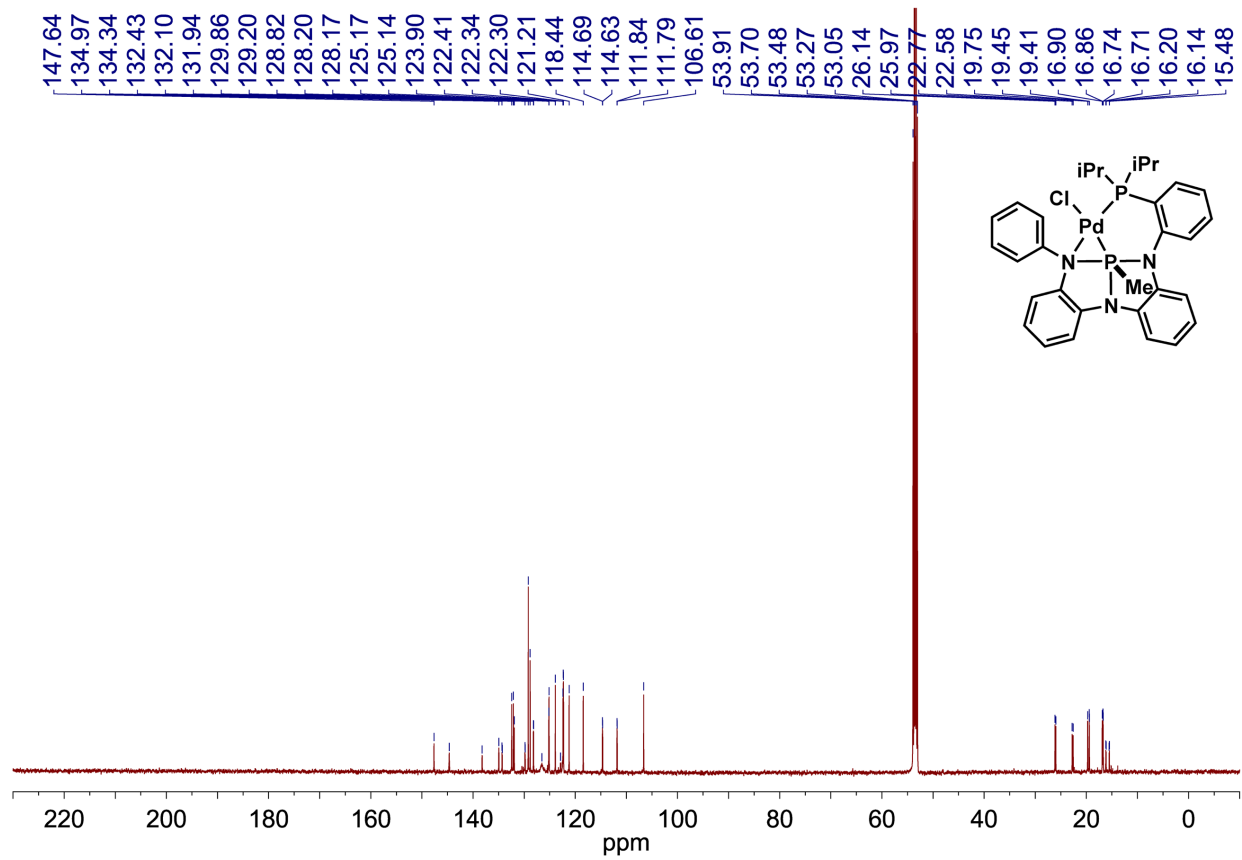


Figure D-30. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of $\text{PdClPr}_2\text{PNNNPMe}$ (5.7).

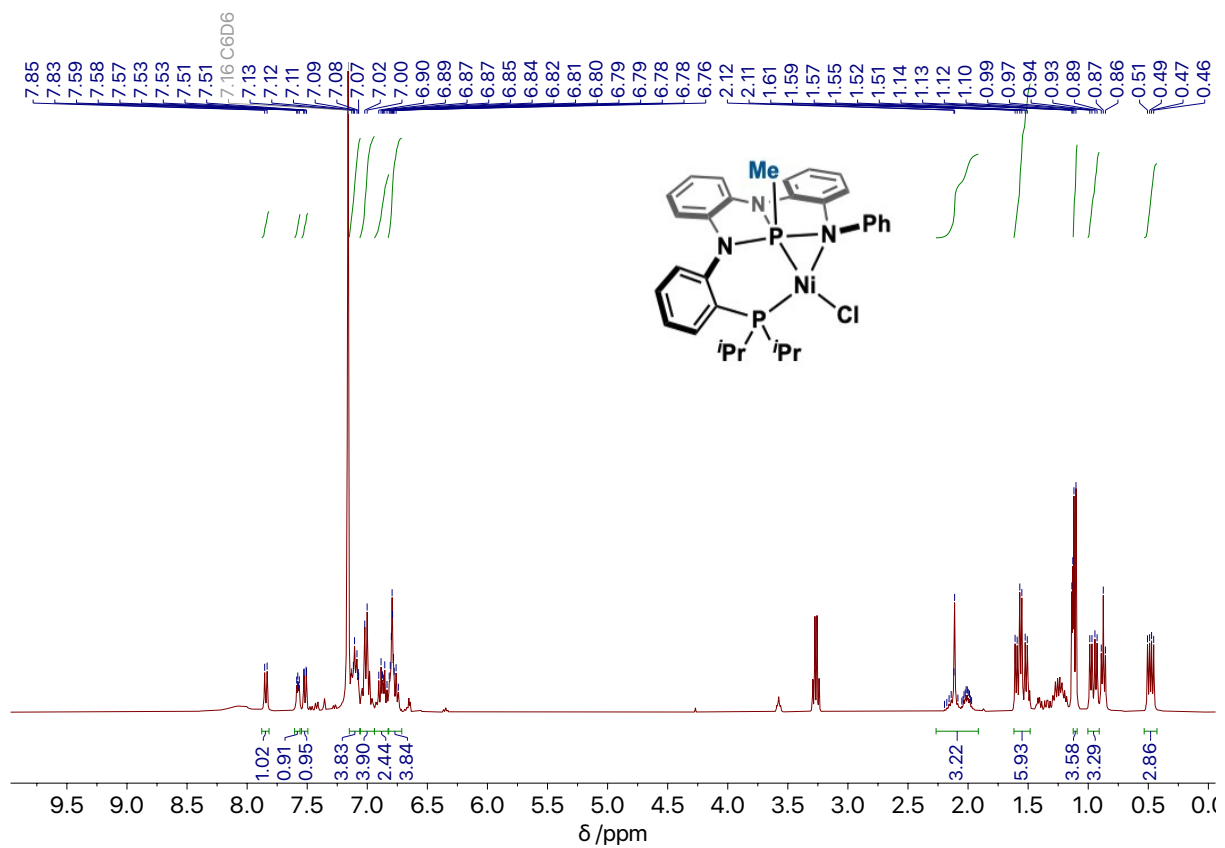


Figure D-31. ^1H NMR spectrum of $\text{NiClPr}_2\text{PNNNPMe}$ (**5.8'**). Residual ^1H peak of small amounts of Et_2O from crystallization remain in the spectrum.

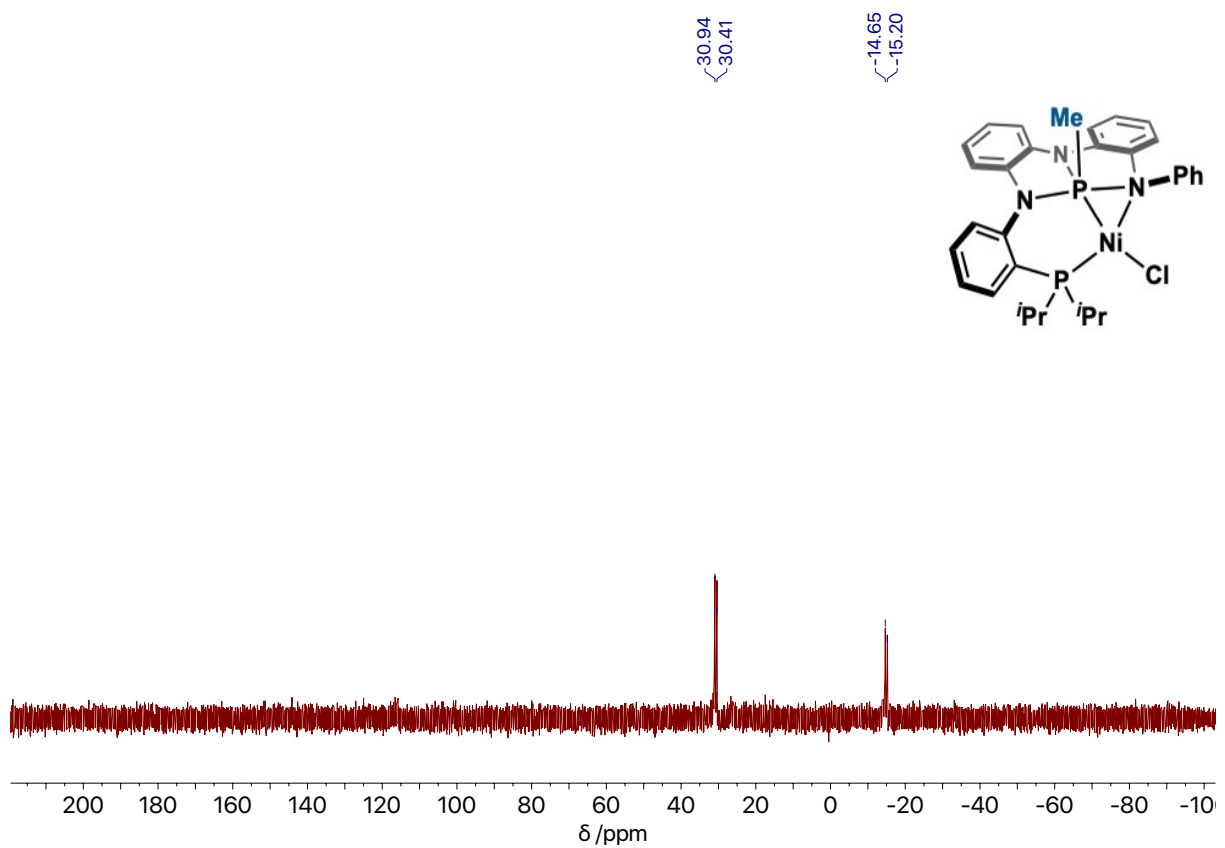


Figure D-32. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $\text{NiClPr}_2\text{PNNNPMe}$ (5.8').

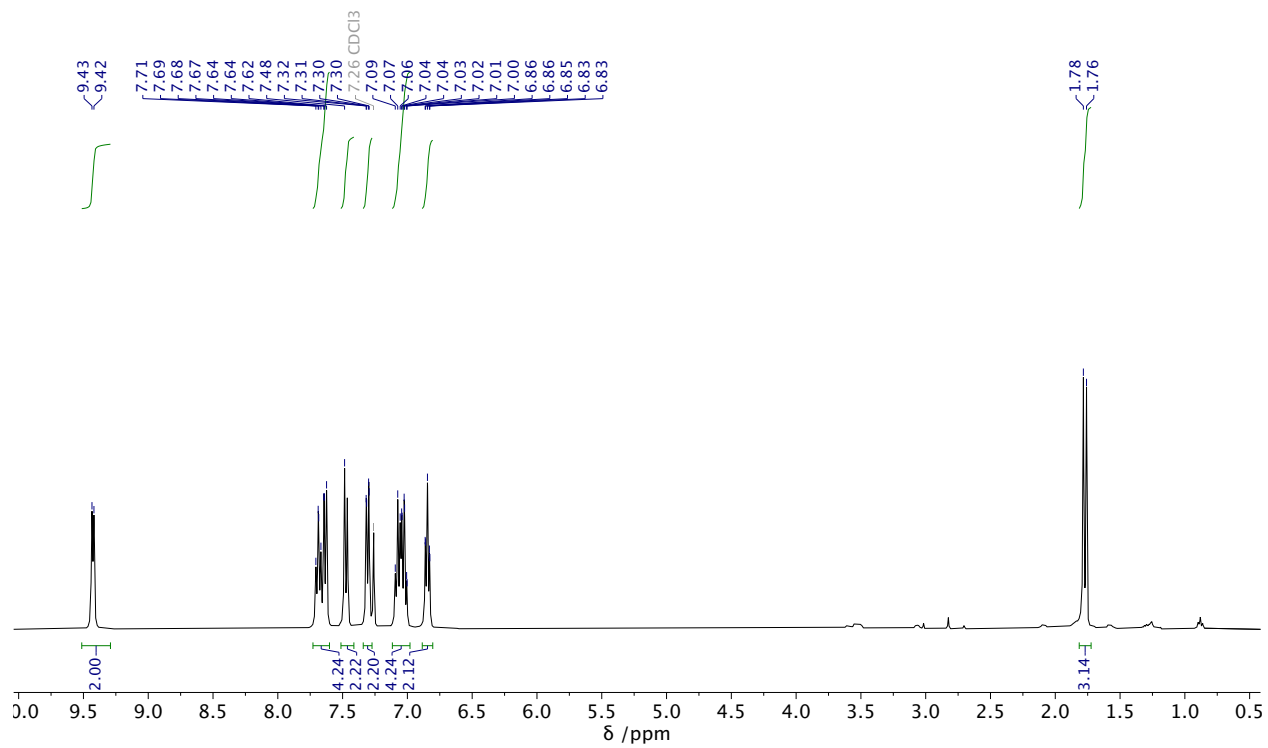


Figure D-33. ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of **5.10'**.

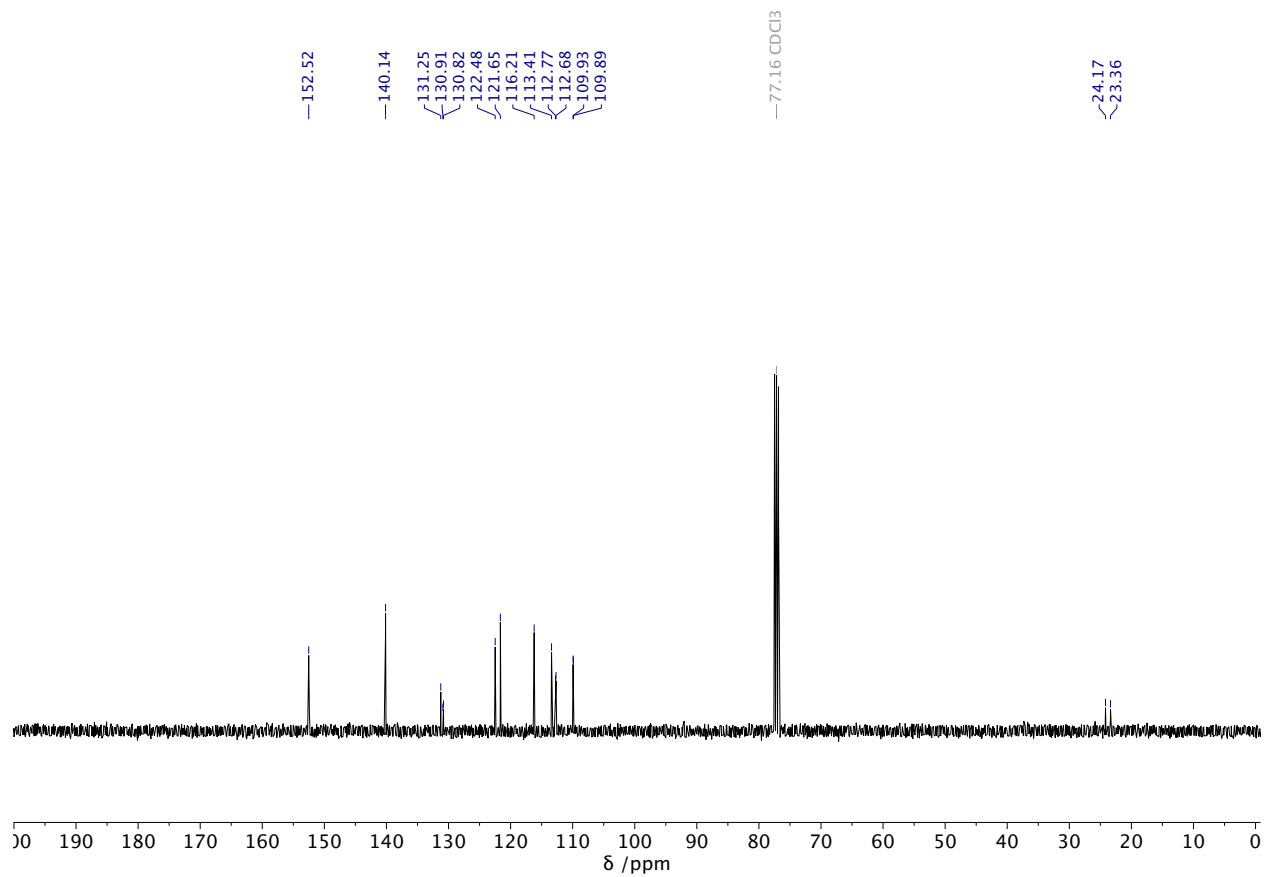


Figure D-34. ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of 5.10'.

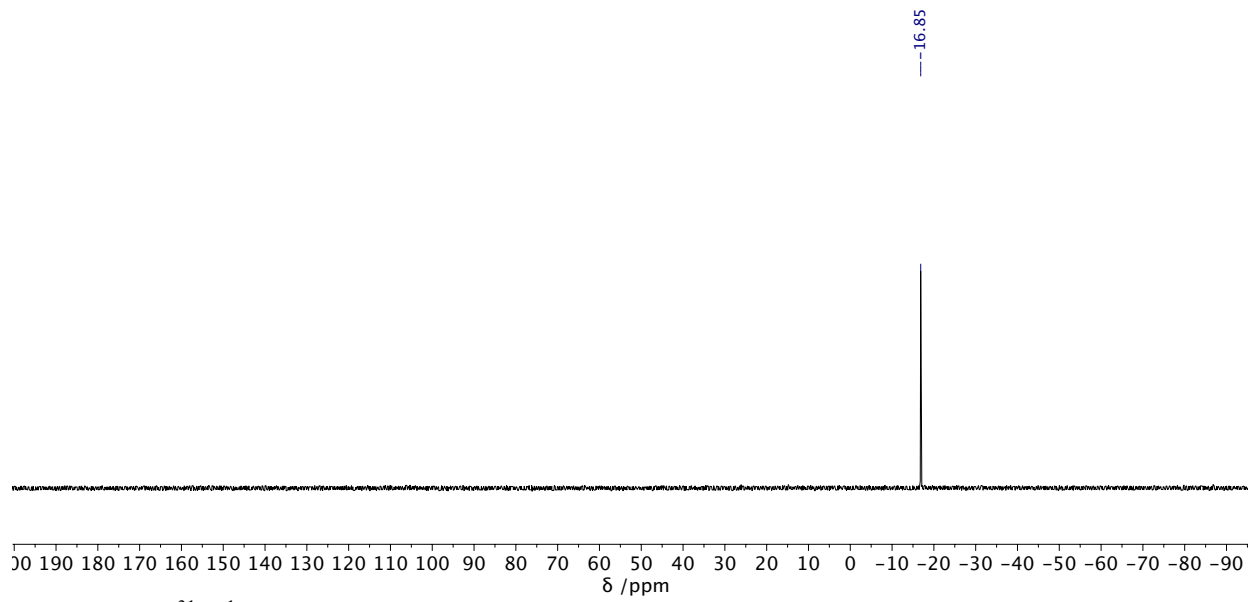


Figure D-35. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD_2Cl_2) spectrum of **5.10'**.

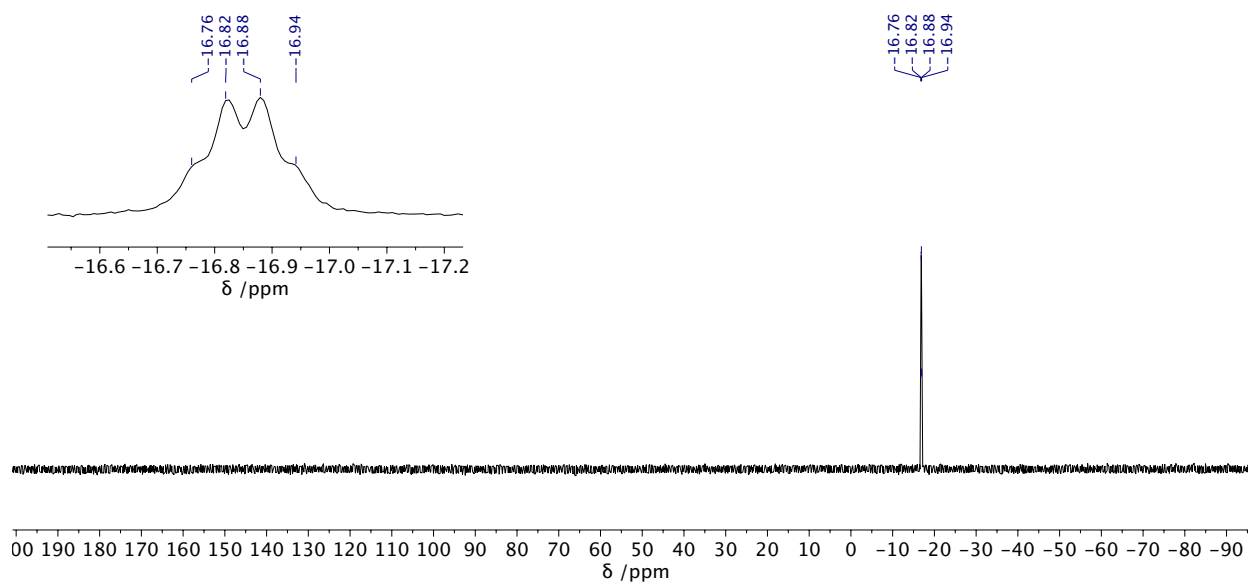


Figure D-36. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2) of **5.10'**.

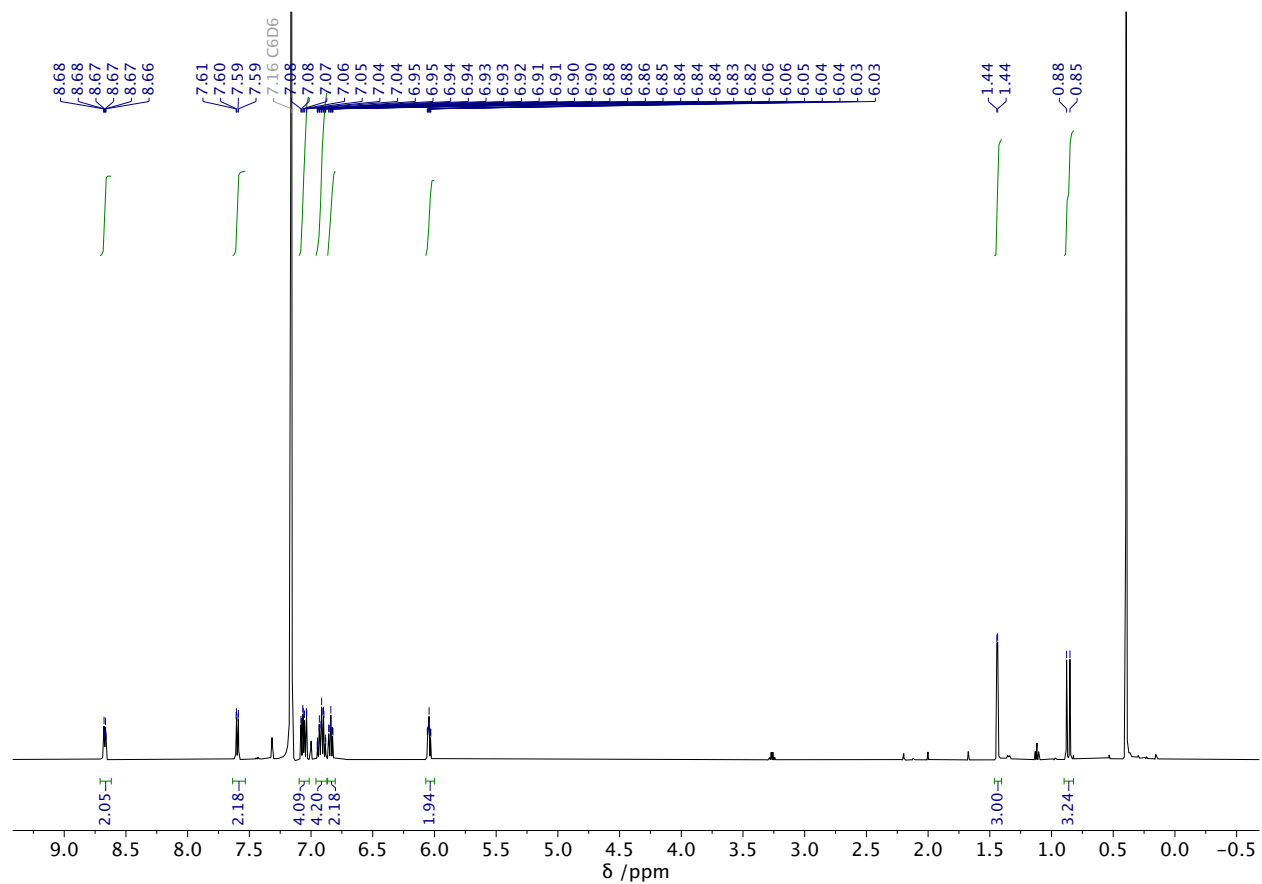


Figure D-37. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.11'**. A singlet signal at δ 0.40 ppm is residual water.

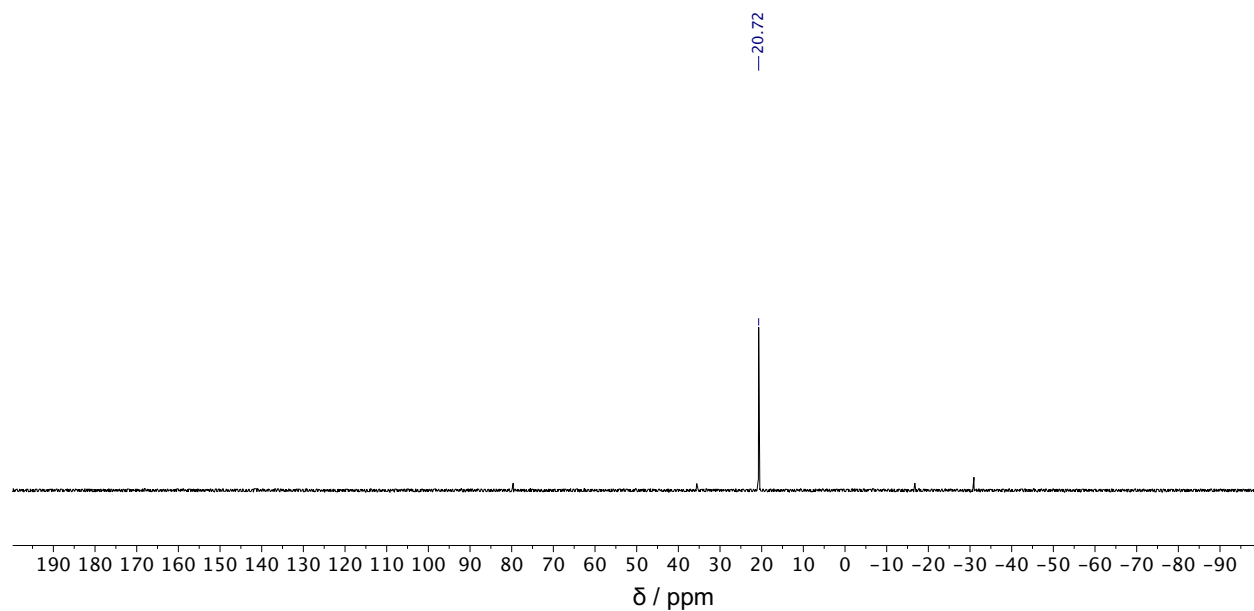


Figure D-38. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.11'**.

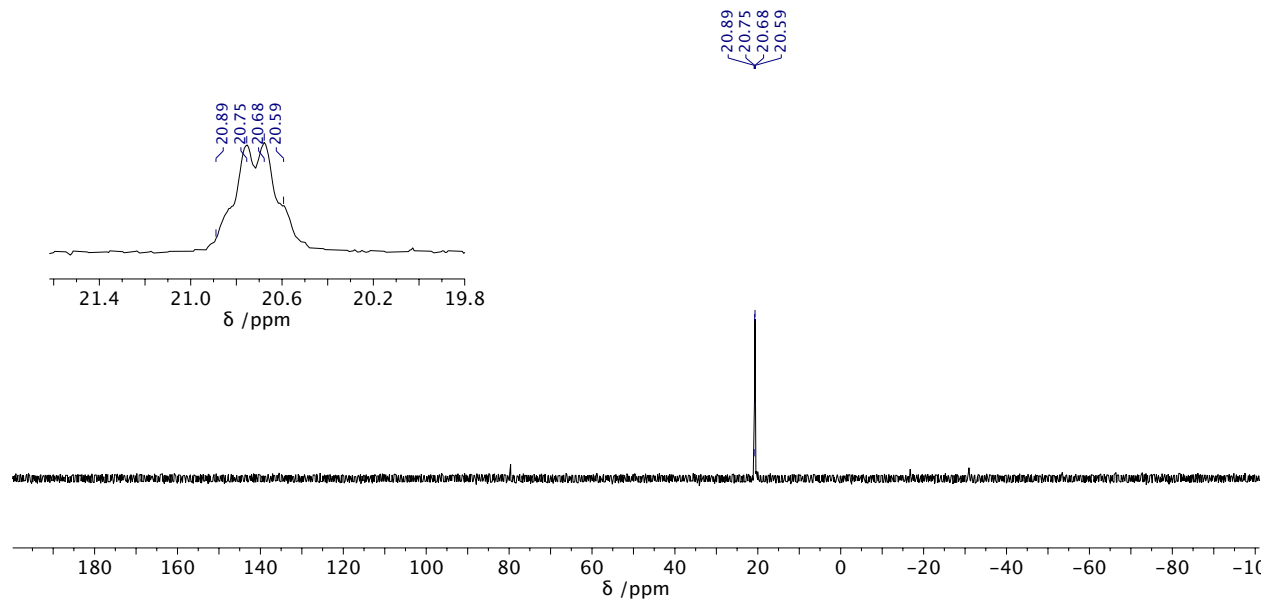


Figure D-39. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.11'**.

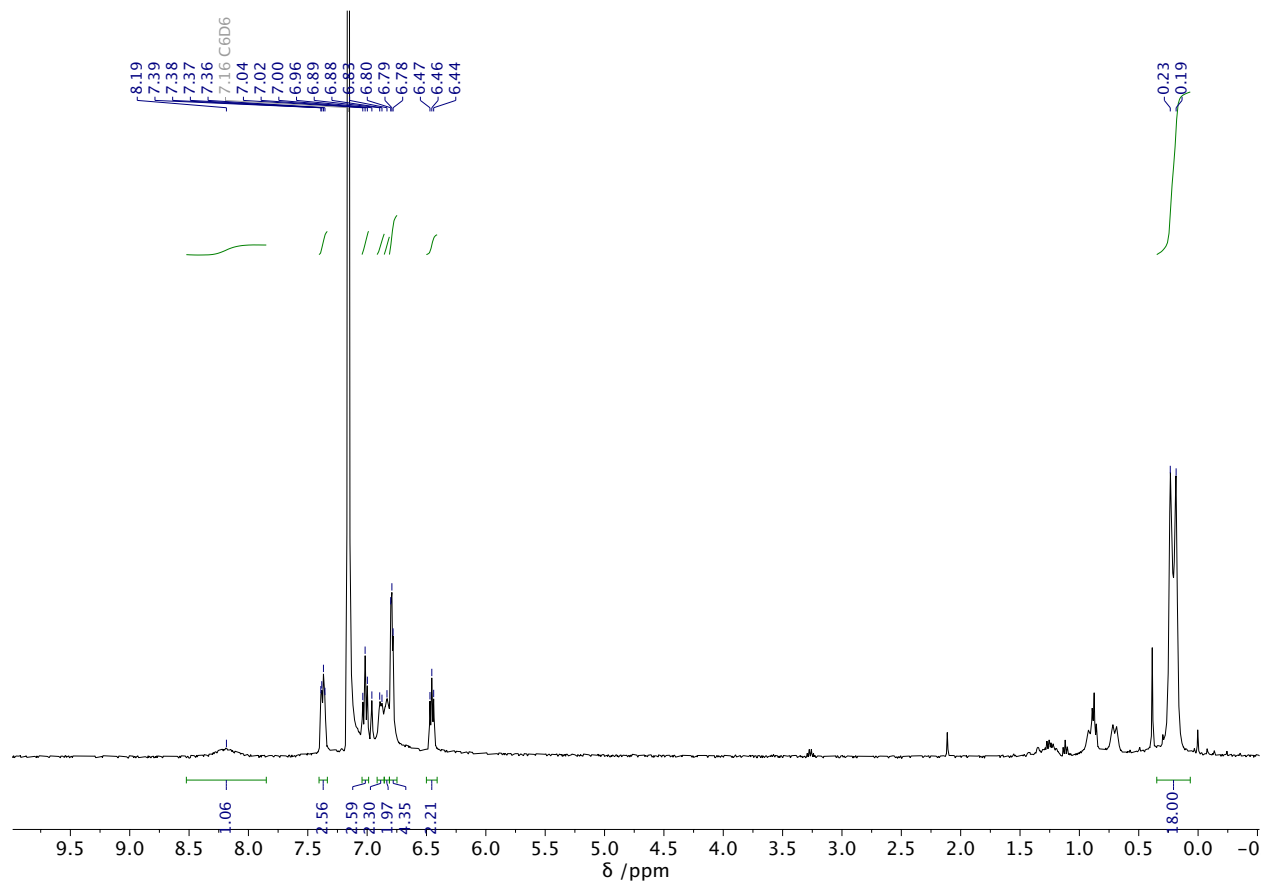


Figure D-40. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.12**.

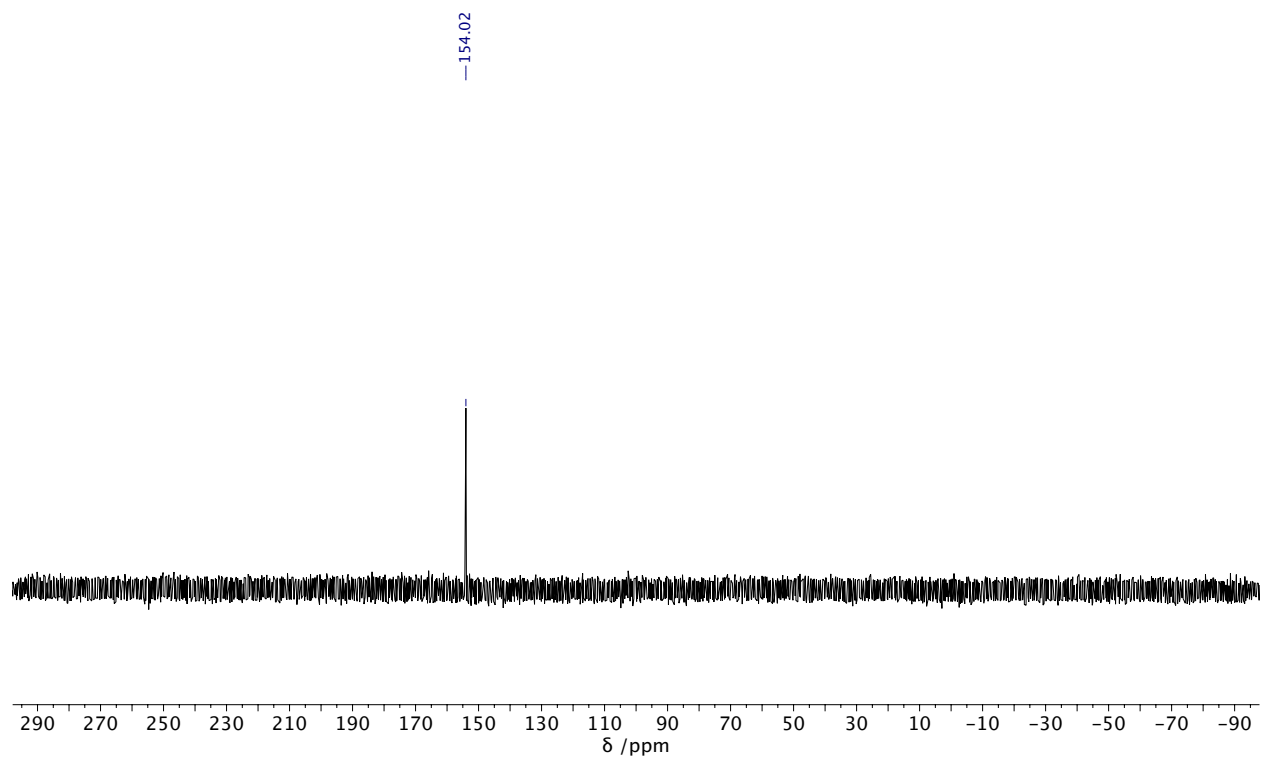


Figure D-41. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **5.12**.

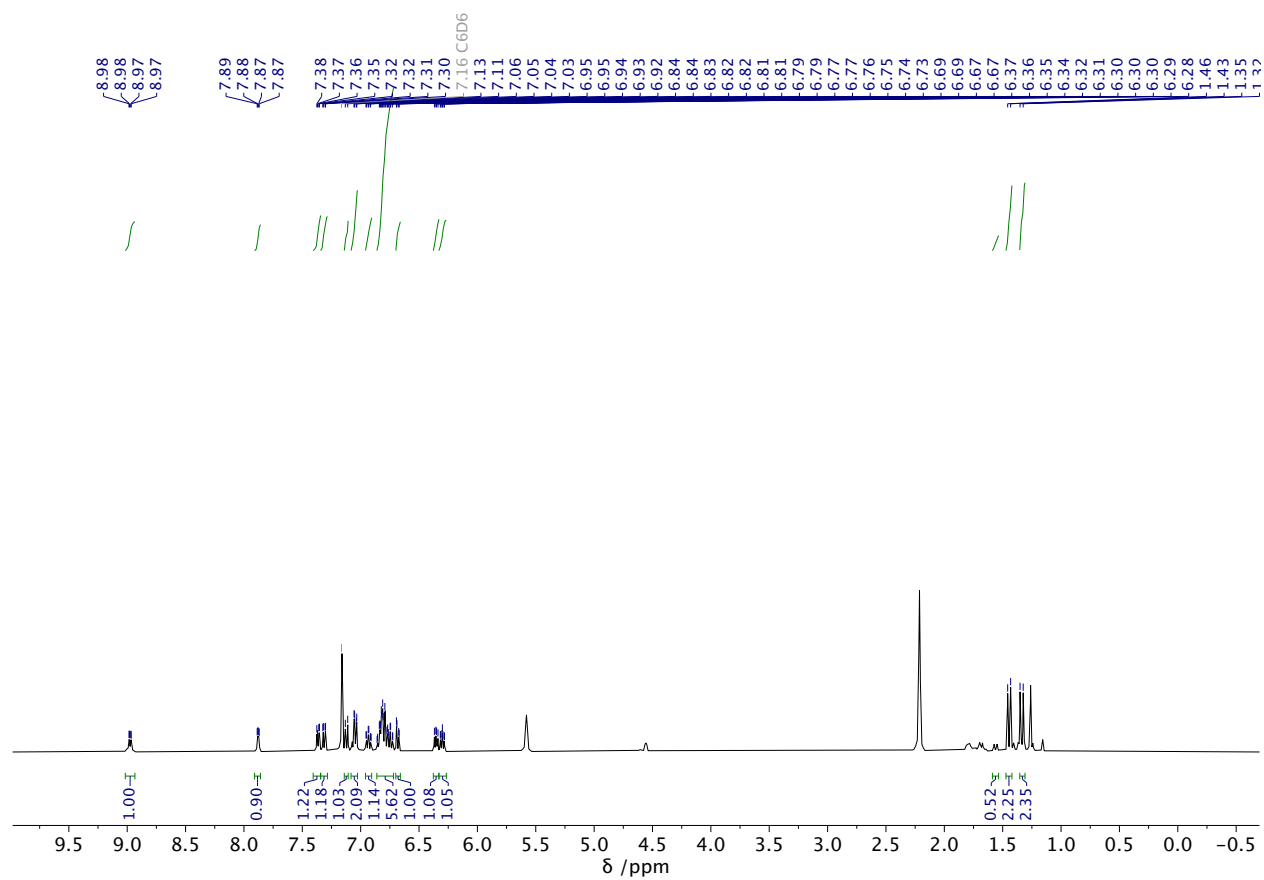


Figure D-42. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.13**. Signals of 1,5-cyclooctadiene remain in the spectrum.

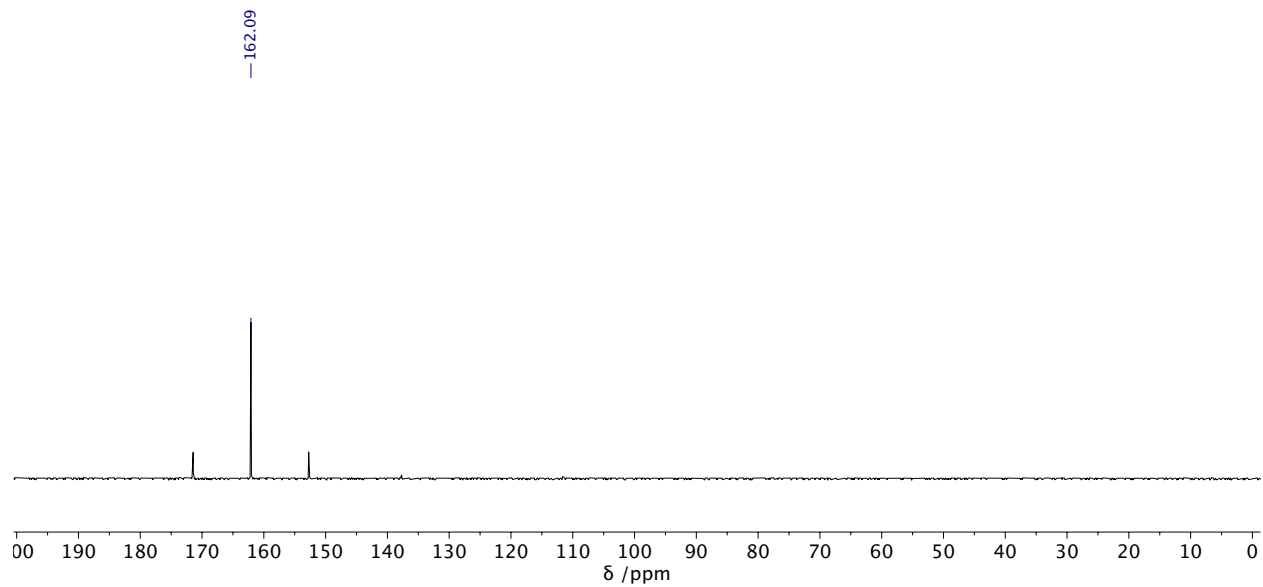


Figure D-43. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.13**.

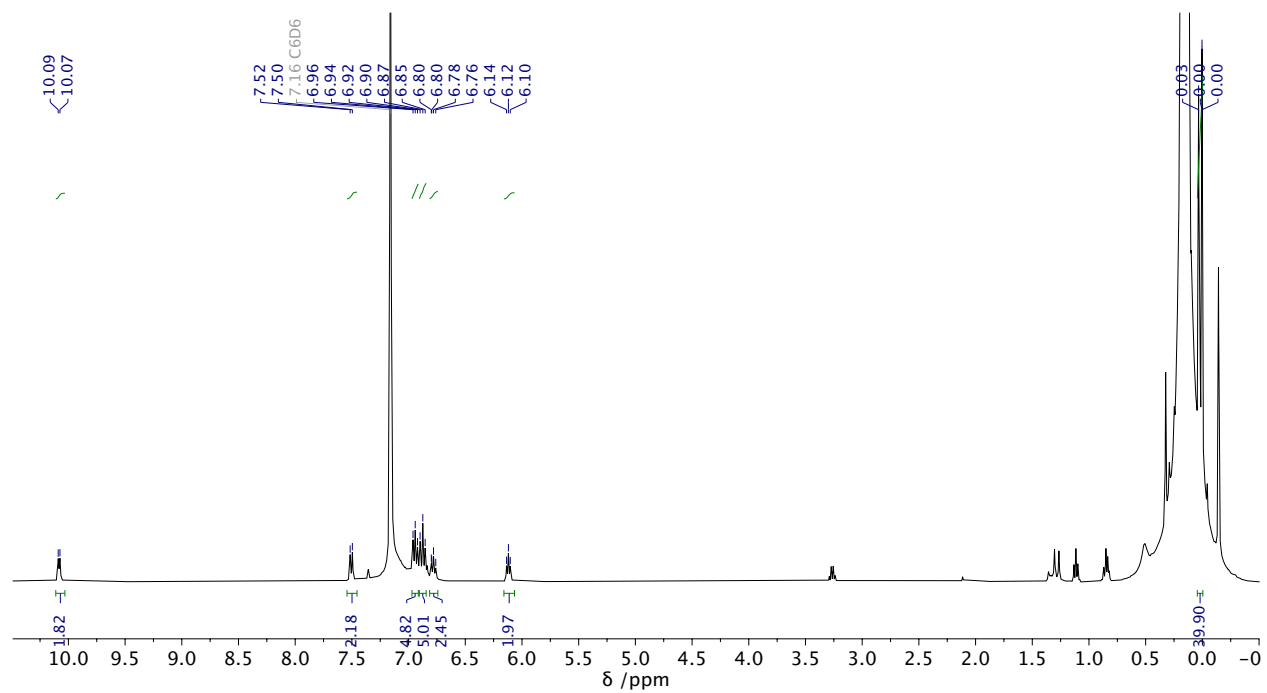


Figure D-44. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.14'**. (In-situ spectrum containing the signal of $\text{Me}_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{Li}$)

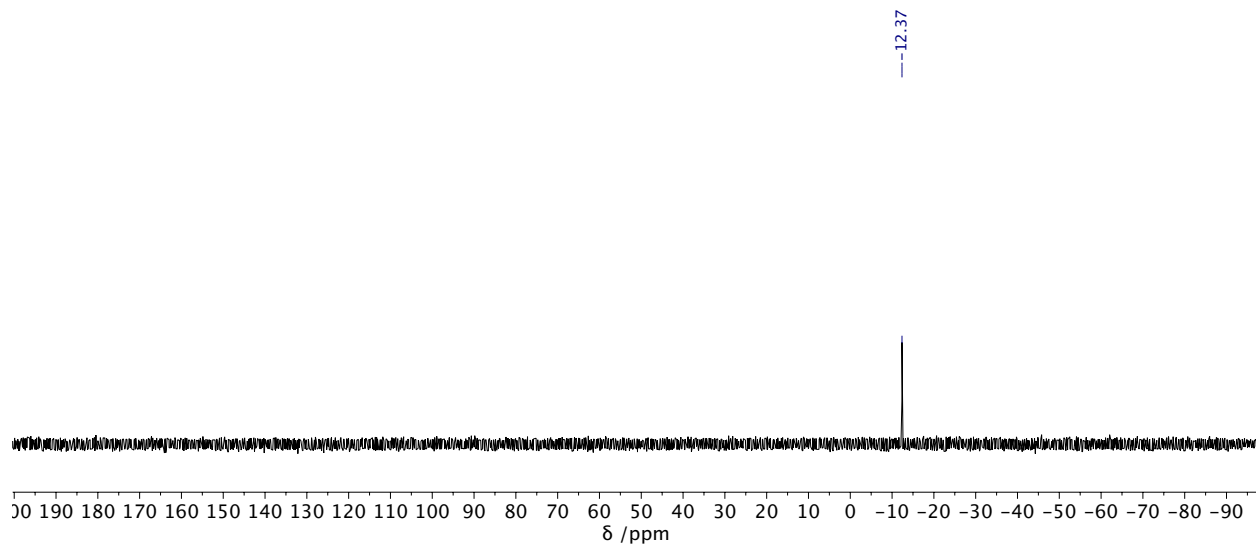


Figure D-45. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.14'**.

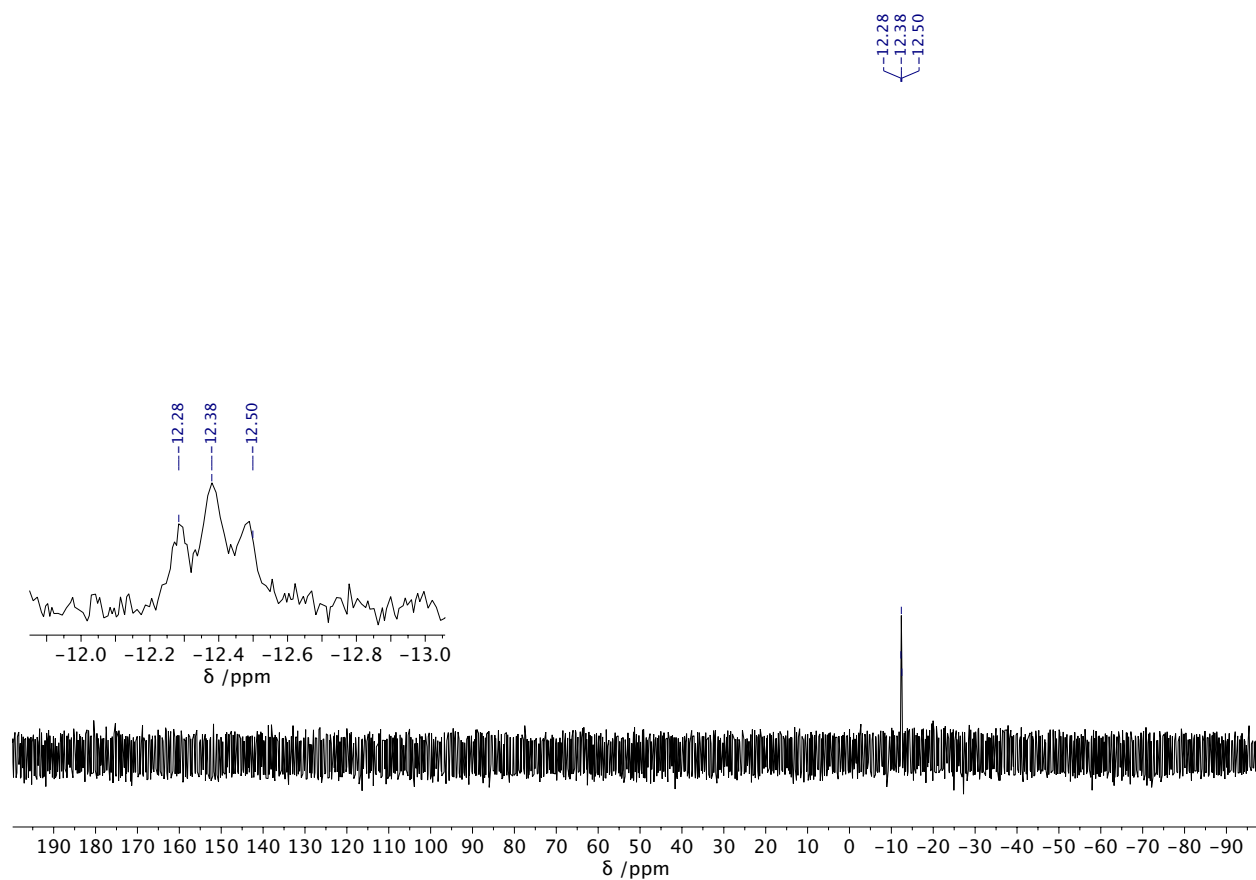


Figure D-46. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of **5.14'**.

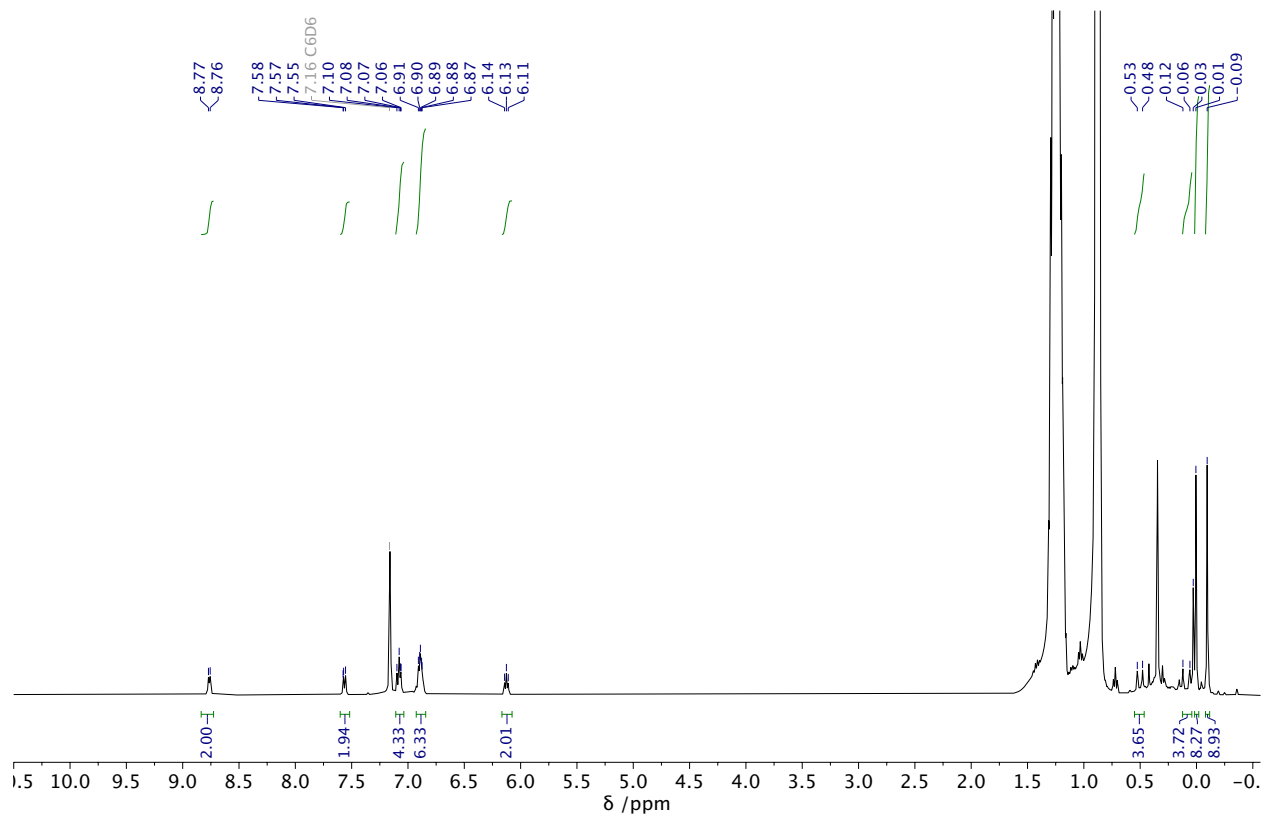


Figure D-47. ^1H NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of 5.12'.

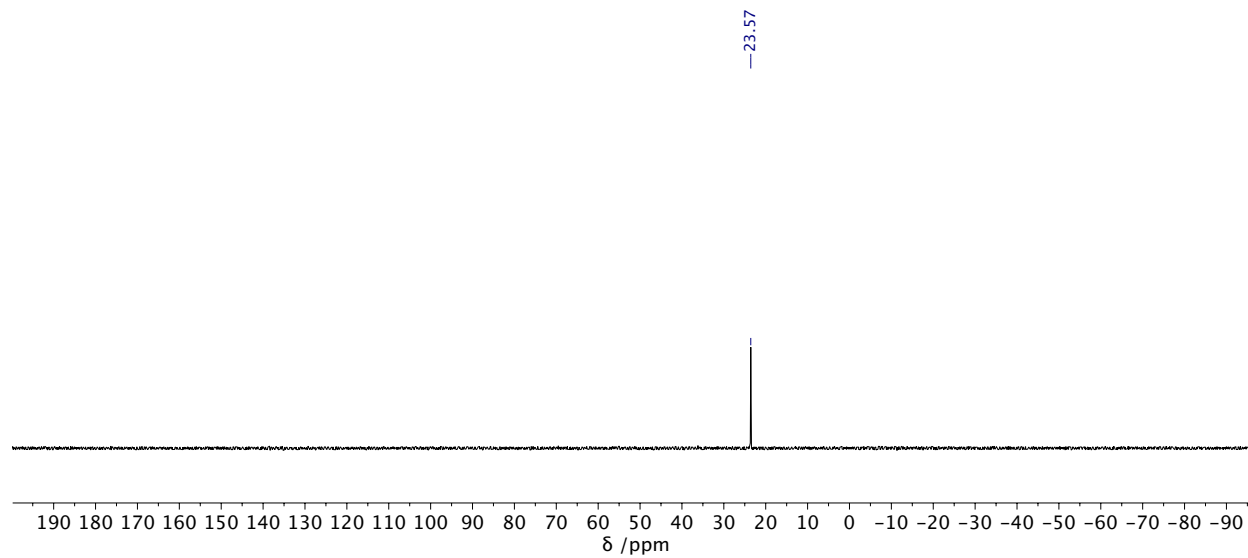


Figure D-48. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of 5.12'.

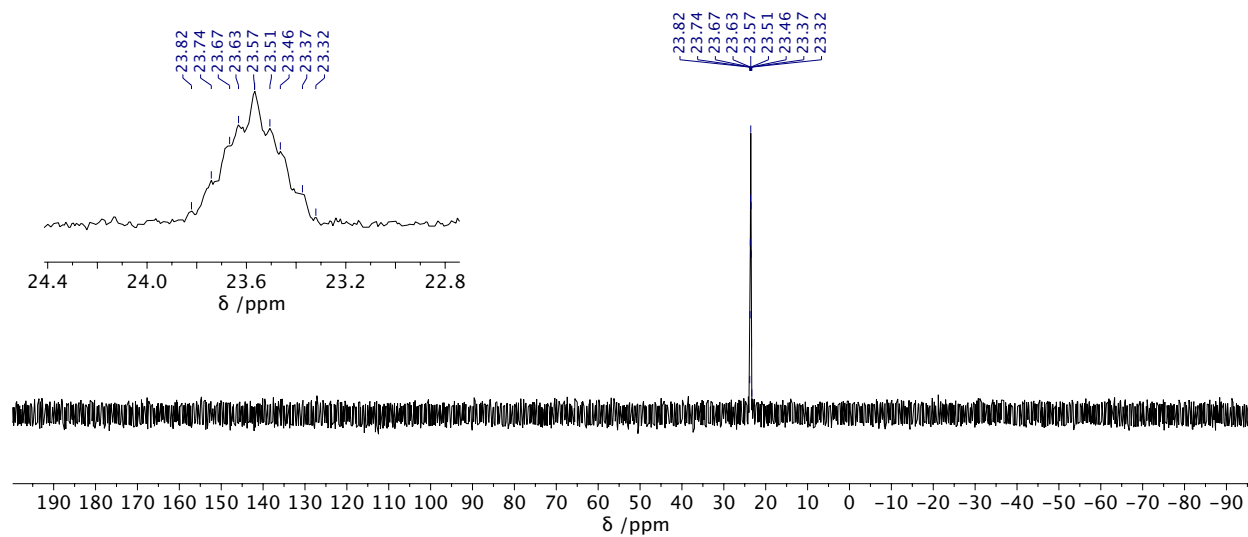


Figure D-49. ^{31}P NMR spectrum (C_6D_6) of 5.12'.

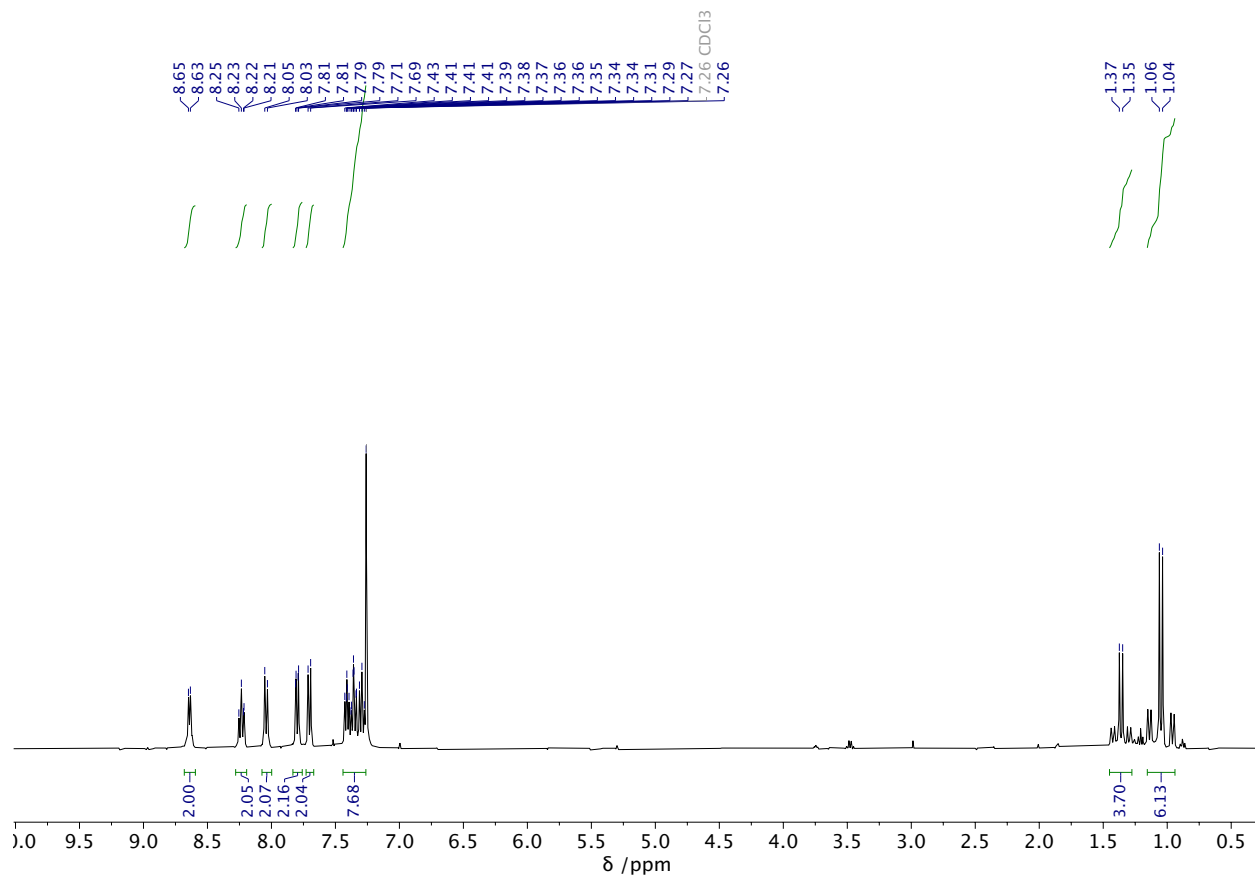


Figure D-50. ¹H NMR spectrum of **5.15**.

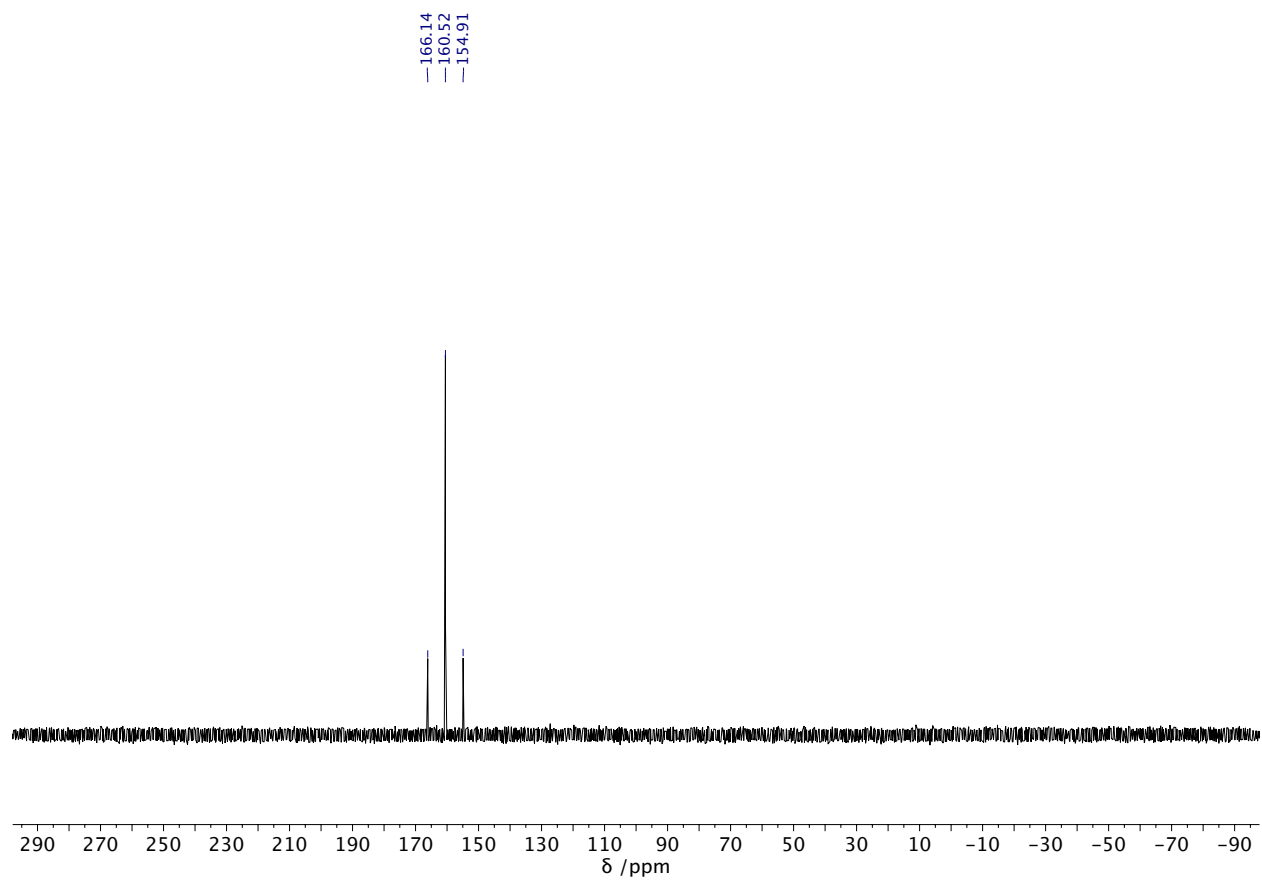


Figure D-51. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 5.15.

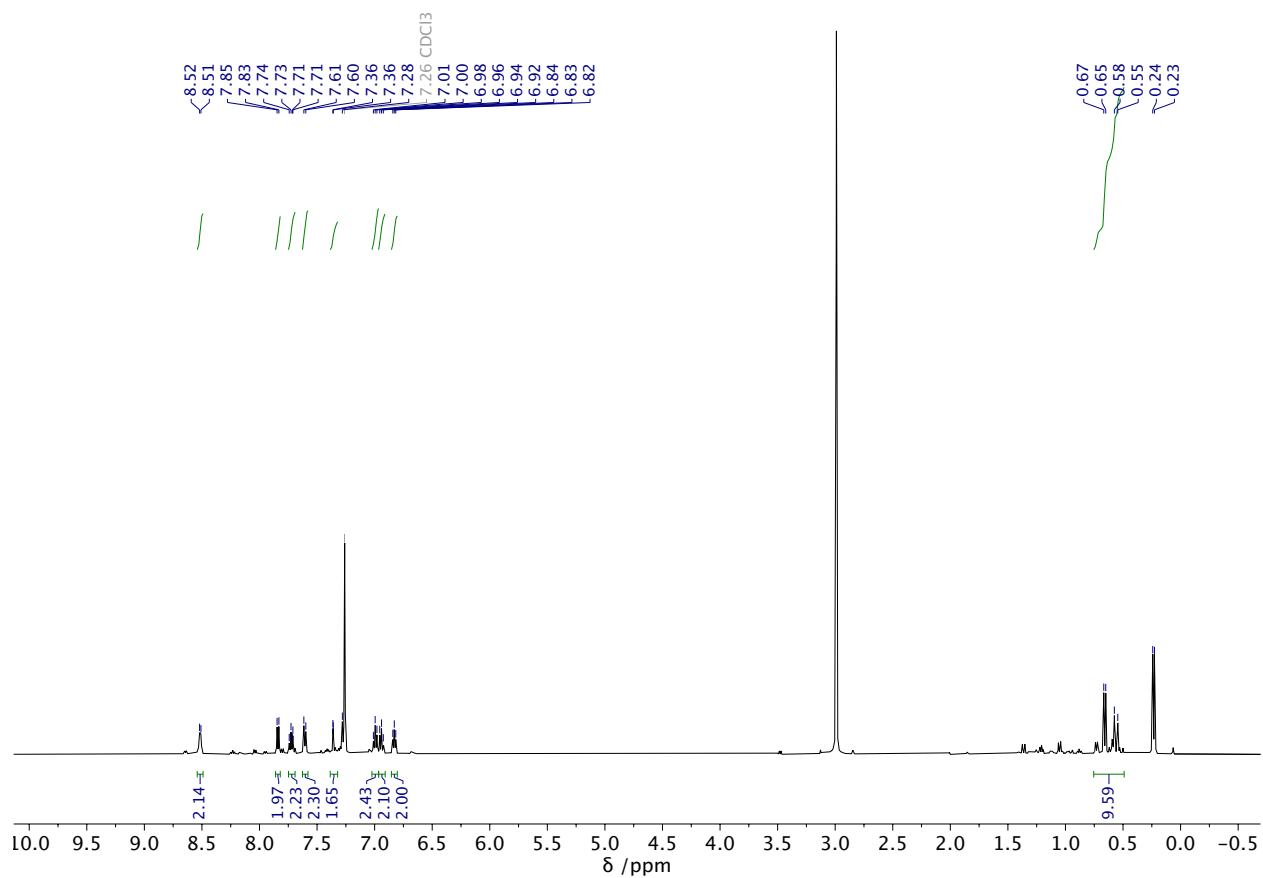


Figure D-52. ^1H NMR spectrum of **5.16**. The signals at δ 2.99 ppm and 0.23 ppm is due to excess TASF.

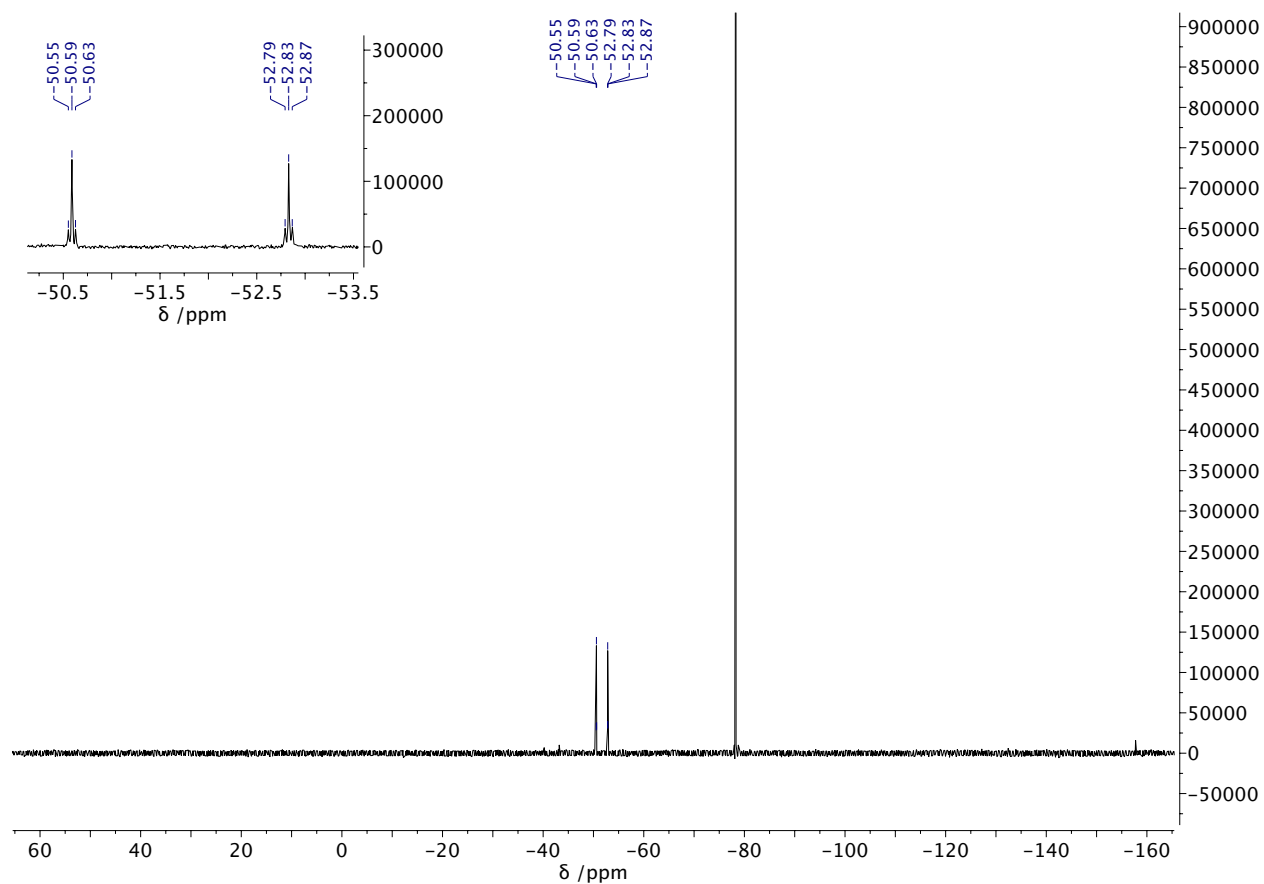


Figure D-53. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of **5.16**. Note that the singlet signal at $\delta -78.3$ ppm is due to excess TASF.

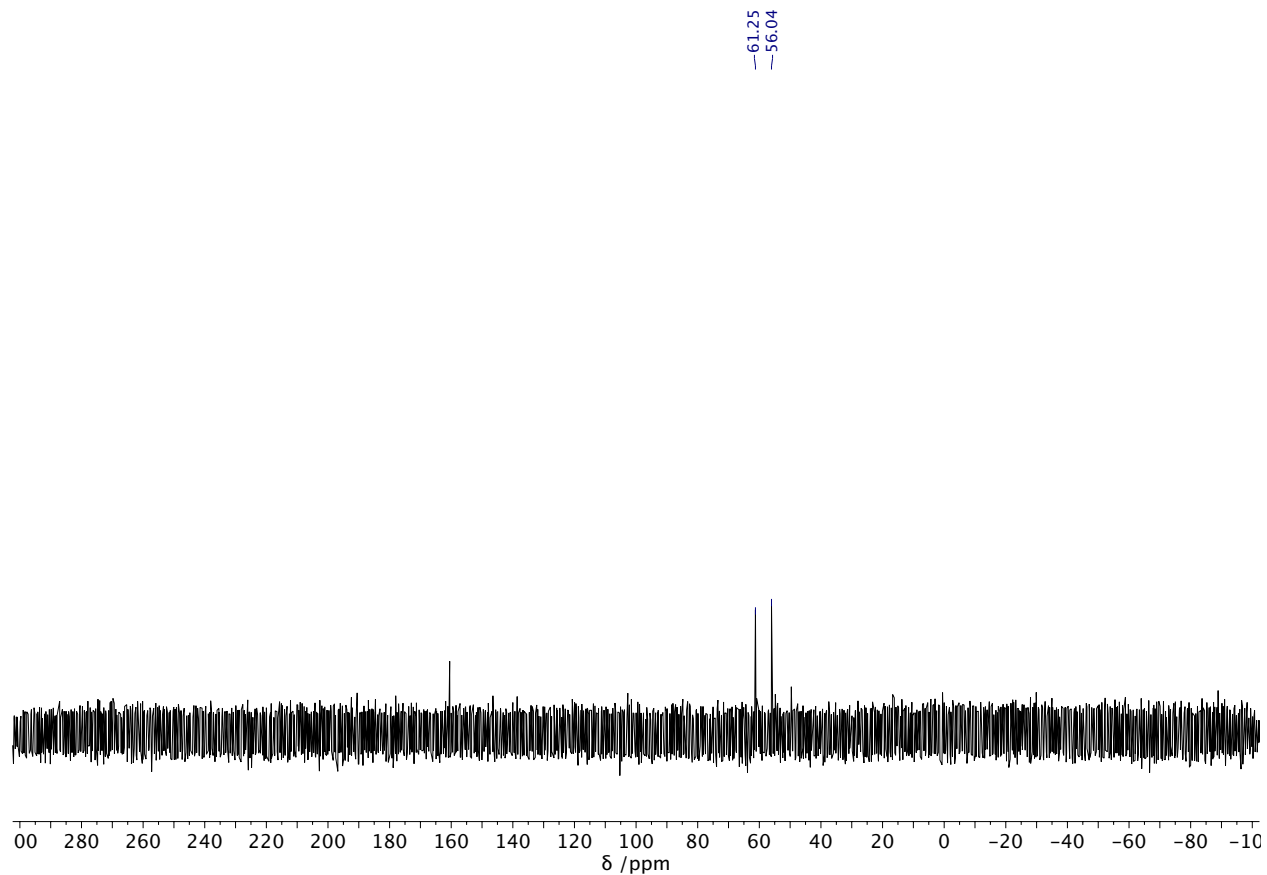


Figure D-54. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **5.16**. Note that the singlet signal at δ 160.5 ppm is due to the unreacted **5.15**.

D.4. References

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