

Supplementary Information

Evaluating the impacts of amino acids in the secondary and outer-coordination sphere of Rh-bis(diphosphine) complexes for CO₂ hydrogenation

Aaron P. Walsh^{a†}, Joseph A. Laureanti^{a†}, Sriram Katipamula^b, Geoffrey M. Chambers, Nilusha Priyadarshani^c, Sheri Lense^d, J. Timothy Bays, John C. Linehan, Wendy J. Shaw*

[†]Authors contributed equally to this work.

^aPhysical and Computational Sciences Directorate, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA 99352, USA.

^aCurrent address: Ferro Corporation, Penn Yan, NY 14527

^bCurrent address: Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08854

^cCurrent address: Curium, Maryland Heights, MO

^dCurrent address: University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI

Table of Contents

Figure S1	³¹ P{ ¹ H} NMR of the [Rh[P ^{Et} N ^R P ^{Et}] ₂] ⁺ complexes under 1.0 atm of nitrogen (left), hydrogen (middle), and hydrogen + 1.1 equivalents of Verkade's base (VB, right)	Page S2
Figure S2	¹ H NMR of the [Rh[P ^{Et} N ^R P ^{Et}] ₂] ⁺ complexes under 1.0 atm of hydrogen (left) and hydrogen + 1.1 equivalents of Verkade's base (VB, right)	Page S2
Figure S3	Plotting the <i>E</i> _{pa} from the cyclic voltammetry vs. the ³¹ P NMR chemical shifts	Page S3
Figure S4	A) <i>E</i> _{pa} vs TOF. B) ³¹ P chemical shift vs. TOF	Page S3
Table S1	Selected bond distances and angles for (H) ₂ Rh(P ^{Et} N ^{Me} P ^{Et}) ₂	Page S4

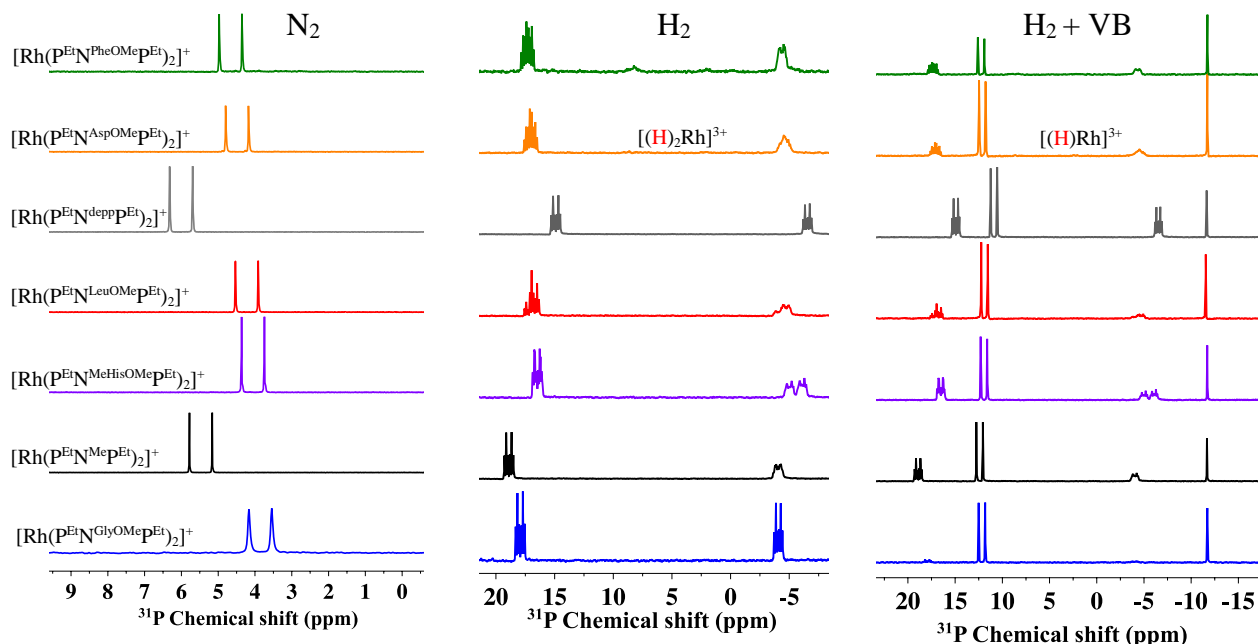


Figure S1. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR of the $[\text{Rh}(\text{P}^{\text{Et}}\text{N}^{\text{R}}\text{P}^{\text{Et}})_2]^+$ complexes under 1.0 atm of nitrogen (left), hydrogen (middle), and hydrogen + 1.1 equivalents of Verkade's base (VB, right). Black, red, green, purple, grey, blue, and orange represent the NMe, LeuOMe, PheOMe, MeHisOMe, depp, GlyOMe, and AspOMe complexes, respectively.

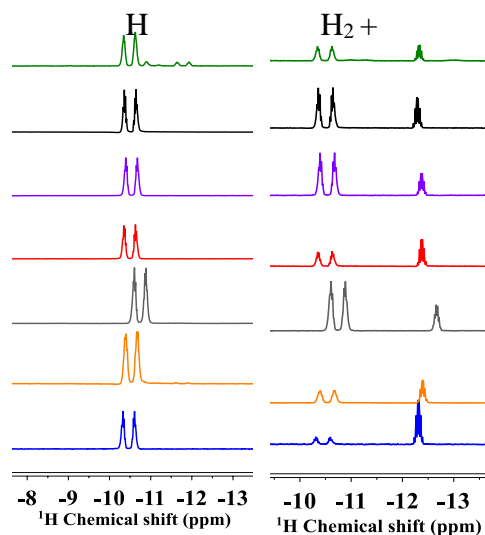


Figure S2. ^1H NMR of the $[\text{Rh}(\text{P}^{\text{Et}}\text{N}^{\text{R}}\text{P}^{\text{Et}})_2]^+$ complexes under 1.0 atm of hydrogen (left) and hydrogen + 1.1 equivalents of Verkade's base (VB, right). Black, red, green, purple, grey, blue, and orange represent the NMe, LeuOMe, PheOMe, MeHisOMe, depp, GlyOMe, and AspOMe complexes, respectively.

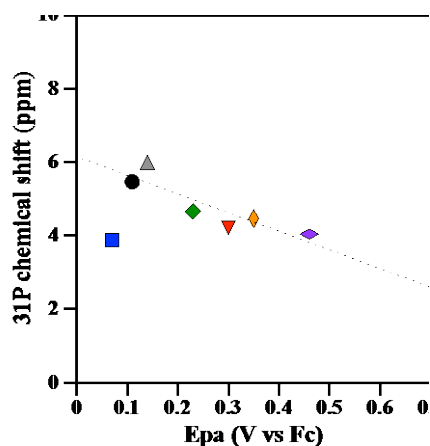


Figure S3. Plotting the E_{pa} from the cyclic voltammetry, Figure 7, vs. the ^{31}P NMR chemical shifts, Table 1 and Figure S1, shows an expected correlation for ^{31}P chemical shifts reporting on the electron density at the Rh metal. The glycine analog displays anomalous behavior. The black circle=NMe, red triangle=LeuOMe, green diamond=PheOMe, purple diamond=MeHisOMe, grey triangle=depp, blue square=GlyOMe, and orange diamond=AspOMe.

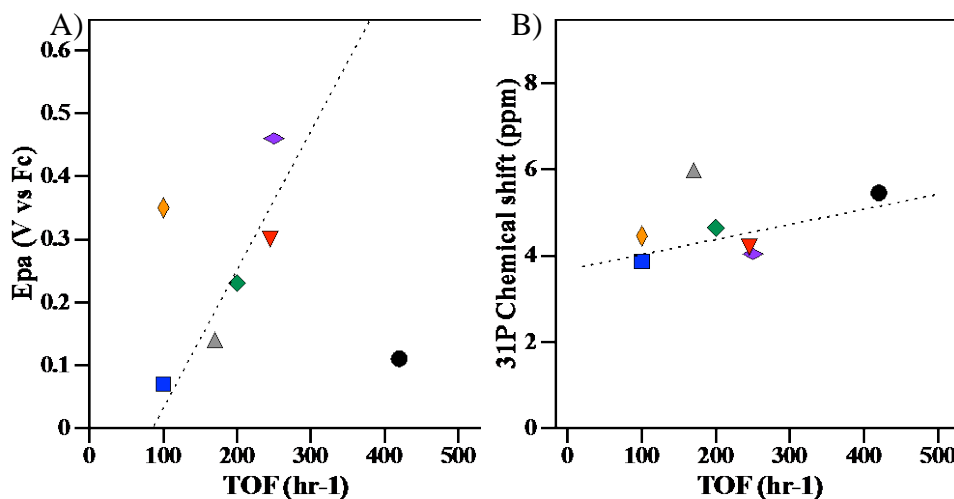


Figure S4. A) E_{pa} vs TOF for the complexes in this study. B) ^{31}P chemical shift vs. TOF for the complexes in this study. No correlation is observed between the electron density at the metal and the catalytic activity. Black=NMe, red=LeuOMe, green=PheOMe, purple=MeHisOMe, grey=depp, blue=GlyOMe, and orange=AspOMe.

Table S1. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for (H)₂Rh(P^{Et}N^{Me}P^{Et})₂

Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Angle
Rh-P(1)	2.2874(4)	P(1)-Rh-P(2)	92.908(16)
Rh-P(2)	2.3464(4)	P(2)-Rh-P(3)	98.720(16)
Rh-P(3)	2.2906(4)	P(3)-Rh-P(4)	91.790(15)
Rh-P(4)	2.3533(4)	P(1)-Rh-P(3)	162.526(17)
Rh-H(1)	1.57(2)		
Rh-H(2)	1.55(2)	P(1)-Rh-H(2)	83.0(8)
		P(3)-Rh-H(2)	84.1(8)
		P(4)-Rh-H(2)	87.1(8)
		H(1)-Rh-H(2)	85.5(12)
		H(1)-Rh-P(2)	88.4(8)
