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Electronic Supplementary data

Extending motifs in lithiocuprate chemistry: unexpected

structural diversity in thiocyanate complexes

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Infrared spectroscopy



Figure S1b IR spectrum of 8₂ after air exposure.



Figure S2b IR spectrum of 9_2 after air exposure.





Figure S4b IR spectrum of 11₂ after air exposure.





Figure S6a IR spectrum of precipitate obtained after dissolving **10**₂ in benzene, showing a thiocyanate signal.



Figure S6b IR spectrum of precipitate obtained after dissolving 10_2 in benzene after subsequent air exposure.



Figure S7 ¹H NMR spectrum of **8**₂. Inset: NH peak attributable to trace TMPH and vacuum grease (*).



Figure S8 ¹H NMR spectrum of **9**₂. Inset: NH peak attributable to trace TMPH and vacuum grease (*).



Figure S9 ¹H NMR spectrum of **10**₂. Inset: NH peak attributable to trace TMPH and vacuum grease (*).



Figure S10 ¹H NMR spectrum of **11**₂. Inset: NH peak attributable to trace TMPH and vacuum grease (*).



Figure S11 ¹H NMR spectrum of **12**₂, establishing the position of the TMP-Me resonances in a Gilman cuprate.



Figure S12 ¹³C NMR spectra of the SCN region of **10**₂ (left) and **11**₂ (right). In either case the sample concentration is 50 mg/0.7 mL. All other peaks were unchanged relative to the values observed for 20 mg/0.7 mL samples (see manuscript Figure 6 and Experimental Section)



Figure S13 ORTEP diagrams (30% probability) of compounds 15c and 16c.



Figure S14 ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2-chloro-3-(phenylsulfanyl)pyridine 15c.



Figure S15 ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2,3-dichloro-4-(phenylsulfanyl)pyridine 16c.