SUPLEMENTARY ELECTRONIC INFORMATION for

Platinum phosphinothiolato hydride complexes: synthesis, structure and evaluation as tin-free hydroformylation catalysts.

Julio Real,^{*,a} Esther Prat-Gil,^a Montserrat Pagès-Barenys,^a Alfonso Polo,^b Joan F. Piniella^c and Ángel Álvarez-Larena^c

^aDepartament de Química, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, o8193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain.

^bDepartament de Química, Universitat de Girona. Campus de Montilivi, 17071 Girona, Spain. ^cServei de Difracció de Raigs-X, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain.

Contents

Figure S1. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, rt) of trans-1

Figure S2. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, rt) of trans-1 and cis-1

Figure S3. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, rt) of trans-1

Figure S4. IR (KBr) of trans-1

Table S1. Crystallographic Data for trans-1, trans-2 and cis-2·CH₂Cl₂

Figure S5. Numbering scheme for trans-1

Figure S6. Numbering scheme for trans-2

Figure S7. Numbering scheme for cis-2

Table S2. Selected Distances [Å] and Angles [deg] for trans-1, trans-2and cis-2·CH₂Cl₂

Table S3. Crystallographic data for isostructural *trans*- and *cis*-[M(sarp)₂] (M= Ni, Pd, Pt) bischelate complexes from the literature and this work.

Table S4. Distances to the least squares plane defined by Pt, S, P1 and P2, in *trans*-1. Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å.

Table S5. Distances to the plane defined by Pt, S and P, in *trans*-2. Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å. Pt is at the inversion center.

Table S6. Distances to the least squares plane defined by Pt, S1, S2, P1 and P2, in *cis*- $2 \cdot CH_2CI_2$. Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å

Figure S1. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , rt) of *trans*-**1** in the hydride region, solution was 30 min. old



Figure S2. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , rt) of *trans*-**1** and *cis*-**1** in the hydride region, solution was 24h old



Figure S3. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, rt) of *trans*-1, solution was 30 min. old



Figure S4. IR (KBr) of trans-1



	trans-1	trans- 2	cis- 2 ·CH ₂ Cl ₂
empirical formula	$C_{36}H_{30}P_{2}PtS$	$C_{36}H_{28}P_2PtS_2$	$C_{37}H_{30}Cl_2P_2PtS_2$
fw	751.69	781.73	866.66
<i>T</i> , ℃	20(2)	20(2)	20(2)
λ, Å	0.71069	0.71069	0.71069
space group	P 2 ₁ /n	P 21/c	P 2 ₁ /n
<i>a,</i> Å	9.088(4)	9.7696(8)	15.528(10)
<i>b,</i> Å	15.028(2)	12.9072(11)	9.512(5)
<i>c,</i> Å	23.005(3)	12.8003(11)	22.462(11)
β , deg	95.87(2)	110.244(8)	91.97(5)
V, Å ³	3125.4(15)	1514.4(2)	3316(3)
Z	4	2	4
$ ho_{calc}$, g cm ⁻³	1.597	1.714	1.736
μ, cm⁻¹	46.8	49.0	46.4
$R(F_{o}) \left[l > 2\sigma(l)\right]^{a}$	0.0538	0.0519	0.0798
$R_{\rm w}(F_{\rm o}{}^2)$ (all data) ^b	0.1320	0.0886	0.2003
a, b ^b	0.0805, 0	0.0132, 5.72	0.1235, 0

Table S1. Crystallographic Data for trans-1, trans-2 and cis-2·CH₂Cl₂

 ${}^{\mathsf{a}}R(F_{\mathsf{o}}) = \Sigma ||F_{\mathsf{o}}| - |F_{\mathsf{c}}|| / \Sigma |F_{\mathsf{o}}|.$

$${}^{b}R_{w}(F_{o}{}^{2}) = \left[\Sigma w(F_{o}{}^{2} - F_{c}{}^{2})^{2} / \Sigma w(F_{o}{}^{2})^{2}\right]^{1/2}$$

w= 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}{}^{2}) + aP + (bP)^{2}] where P = [F_{o}{}^{2} + 2F_{c}{}^{2}]/3

Figure S5. Numbering scheme for *trans*-1



Figure S6. Numbering scheme for trans-2







trans- 1			
Pt-S	2.357(3)	C2-C3	1.388(8)
Pt-P1	2.243(3)	C3-C4	1.371(8)
Pt-P2	2.278(3)	C4-C5	1.383(8)
S-C1	1.768(9)	C5-C6	1.374(8)
P1-C2	1.822(8)	C6-C1	1.403(8)
C1-C2	1.393(8)		
S-Pt-P1	86.91(9)	C3-C2-P1	124.1(6)
S-Pt-P2	98.6(1)	C1-C2-C3	120.0(8)
P1-Pt-P2	171.6(1)	C2-C3-C4	122.2(8)
Pt-S-C1	104.6(3)	C3-C4-C5	117.9(9)
S-C1-C6	119.0(6)	C4-C5-C6	121.2(9)
S-C1-C2	123.3(6)	C1-C6-C5	121.1(9)
Pt-P1-C2	109.1(3)	C2-C1-C6	117.7(8)
C1-C2-P1	115.9(6)		
trans- 2			
Pt-P	2.293(2)	C2-C3	1.400(7)
Pt-S	2.315(2)	C1-C6	1.398(7)
S-C2	1.787(8)	C3-C4	1.379(7)
P-C1	1.821(8)	C4-C5	1.390(8)
C1-C2	1.388(7)	C5-C6	1.384(7)
P-Pt-S(chelate)	86.96(7)	C2-C1-C6	120.2(7)
P-Pt-S'(open) ^a	93.04(7)	C1-C2-C3	118.2(7)
Pt-S-C2	105.7(2)	C4-C3-C2	121.3(8)
Pt-P-C1	107.5(2)	C5-C4-C3	120.4(8)
P-C1-C6	123.0(6)	C6-C5-C4	118.6(8)
C2-C1-P	116.7(5)	C1-C6-C5	121.1(8)
C3-C2-S	119.4(6)		
C1-C2-S	122.4(6)		

 Table S2. Selected Distances [Å] and Angles [deg] for trans-1, trans-2 and cis-2·CH₂Cl₂

^{*a*} The platinum is at the inversion center, S' is related to S by -x, -y, -z.

<i>cis</i> - 2 ·CH₂Cl₂			
Pt-P1	2.263(4)	C12-C13	1.42(2)

Pt-P2	2.249(4)	C13-C14	1.37(3)
Pt-S1	2.313(5)	C14-C15	1.42(2)
Pt-S2	2.326(4)	C15-C16	1.36(2)
S1-C11	1.77(1)	C21-C22	1.38(2)
S2-C21	1.75(2)	C21-C26	1.40(2)
C12-P1	1.82(1)	C22-C23	1.37(2)
C22-P2	1.83(1)	C23-C24	1.39(2)
C11-C12	1.35(2)	C24-C25	1.37(2)
C11-C16	1.40(2)	C25-C26	1.38(2)
P1-Pt-S1	87.7(2)	C11-C12-P1	119.5(11)
P2-Pt-S2	87.4(2)	C13-C12-P1	119.6(11)
P2-Pt-P1	100.3(2)	C23-C22-P2	122.0(11)
S1-Pt-S2	84.7(2)	C21-C22-P2	116.5(10)
P2-Pt-S1	172.0(2)	C12-C11-S1	121.4(11)
P1-Pt-S2	171.7(2)	C16-C11-S1	118.7(9)
C11-S1-Pt	105.4(6)	C22-C21-S2	123.0(11)
C22-P2-Pt	167.7(5)	C26-C21-S2	118.2(9)
C21-S2-Pt	105.1(5)		
C12-P1-Pt	105.9(5)		

Table S3. Crystallographic data for isostructural trans- and cis-[M(sarp)2] (M= Ni, Pd, Pt)
bischelate complexes from the literature and this work. ^a

	а	b	С	β	Volume	Observations
					(Å ³)	
<i>trans</i> -[Ni(sarp) ₂] ^b	9.651(2)	12.971(8)	12.540(2)	110.46(2)	1470.7(11)	P2 ₁ /c (ref. 2)
<i>trans</i> -[Pd(sarp) ₂]	9.735(3)	12.865(3)	12.732(4)	110.41(2)	1494.5(7)	P2 ₁ /c (ref. 3)
trans-[Pt(sarp) ₂]	9.7696(8)	12.9072(11)	12.8003(11)	110.244(8)	1514.4(2)	P2 ₁ /c (this work)
<i>cis</i> -[Pd(sarp) ₂]	15.559(2)	9.5224(9)	22.563(3)	91.91(1)	3341.1(7)	P2 ₁ /n, CH ₂ Cl ₂ solv. (ref. 4, 5)
cis-[Pt(sarp) ₂]	15.528(10)	9.512(5)	22.462(11)	91.97(5)	3316(3)	$P2_1/n$, CH_2Cl_2 solv. (this work, ref. 5)

^aCell parameters in Å and degrees. In all *trans* complexes the metal is at the inversion center.

^bBesides the monoclinic, green form, there is a triclinic, brown form for *trans*-[Ni(sarp)₂],¹ but the *cis* isomer is unknown.

(1) Block, E.; Ofori-Okai, G.; Kang, H.; Zubieta, J. Inorg. Chim. Acta 1991, 188, 7.

(2) Kim, J.S.; Reibenspies, J.H.; Darensbourg, M.Y. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 4115.

(3) Benefiel, A.; Roundhill, D.M.; Fultz, W.C.; Rheingold, A.L. Inorg. Chem. 1984, 23, 3316.

(4) Real, J.; Prat, E.; Polo, A.; Alvarez-Larena, A.; Piniella, J.F. *Inorg. Chem. Commun.* **2000**, *3*, 221.

(5) Canseco-González, D.; Gómez-Benítez, S.; Hernández-Ortega, S.; Toscano, R.A.; Morales-Morales, D. J. Organomet. Chem. **2003**, 679, 101. **Table S4.**Distances to the least squares plane defined by Pt, S, P1 and P2, in *trans-1*.Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å.

Atoms defining the l.s. plane	distances to the l.s. plane	carbon atoms of the sp ligand	distance to the l.s. plane
Pt	-0.082 (1)	C1	+0.010 (7)
S	+0.004 (3)	C2	+0.015 (7)
P1	+0.039 (3)	C3	-0.024 (7)
P2	+0.039 (3)	C4	-0.068 (7)
		C5	-0.073 (7)
		C6	-0.034 (7)

Table S5. Distances to the plane defined by Pt, S and P, in *trans*-**2**. Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å. Pt is at the inversion center.

Atoms defining the plane	distances to the plane	carbon atoms of the sp ligand	distances to the plane
Pt	0	C1	0.217(7)
S	0	C2	0.146(8)
Р	0	C3	0.197(8)
		C4	0.335(8)
		C5	0.490(8)
		C6	0.398(8)

Atoms defining the l.s. plane	distances to the l.s. plane	carbon atoms of the sp ligand	distances to the l.s. plane
Pt	0.020(1)	C11	0.056(17)
S1	0.038(5)	C12	0.048(13)
S2	0.048(5)	C13	0.086(16)
P1	0.044(3)	C14	0.130(2)
P2	0.033(3)	C15	0.170(2)
		C16	0.130(2)
		C21	-0.100(16)
		C22	0.021(14)
		C23	0.030(17)
		C24	-0.100(2)
		C25	-0.272(17)
		C26	-0.235(19)

Table S6.Distances to the least squares plane defined by Pt, S1, S2, P1 and P2, in *cis*-
 $2 \cdot CH_2CI_2$. Calculated using the program PLATON, values in Å.