## Exploring potential cooperative effects in dicopper(I)-di-

## mesoionic carbene complexes: Applications in click

catalysis

# **Supporting information**

Stephan Hohloch, Lisa Suntrup, and Biprajit Sarkar\*

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<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C spectra of ligands and complexes



Fig. S 1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of  $[H_2L^1](BF4)_2$  in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 2 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of  $[H_2L^1](BF4)_2$  in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 3 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of  $[H_2L^2](BF4)_2$  in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 4 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of  $[H_2L^2](BF4)_2$  in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 5 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 1 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN (inlet shows benzyl splitting, impurity of dichloromethane).



Fig. S 6 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 1 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN (small impurities of hexane and dichloromethane).

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C spectra of ligands and complexes

.0



**Fig. S 7** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **2** in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.



**Fig. S 8**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum of **2** in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C spectra of ligands and complexes



Fig. S 9 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN (inlet shows dipp-splitting, 2x CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 4x CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> signals, small grease impurities).

)0



**Fig. S 10**  $^{13}$ C NMR spectrum of **3** in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.

#### General Remarks to the NMR spectra:

NMR spectra of **T3**, **T5** – **T8**, **T10** - **T12**, **T14** and **T18** were recorded without purifications of the reaction to determine the conversion of the reaction. Reactions from DCM were just evaporated and the crude mixture was subjected to NMR measurements. Additionally, for **T6**, **T8** and **T11** the conversions were also determined by the use of an internal standard (1,2-dibromoethane, 0.25 mmol). **T1**, **T2**, **T4**, **T9**, **T13**, **T15** – **T17** and **T19** - **T22** are isolated products.



Fig. S 11 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T1 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>



Fig. S 12 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T2 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>









Fig. S 14 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T4 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>





Fig. S 15 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T5 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



0.0



**Fig. S 16** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude **T6** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1,2-dibromoethane as an internal standard. Peak at 5.3 ppm is DCM since the spectra was taken directly from the reaction mixture without any purifications.

.0



Fig. S 17 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T7 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>





Fig. S 18 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T8 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1,2-dibromoethane as internal standard.



Fig. S 19 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T9 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>



Fig. S 20 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T10 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S 21 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T11 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1,2-dibromoethane as internal standard.



Fig. S 22 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T12 in MeCN-d<sub>3.</sub>



Fig. S 23 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T13 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>



Fig. S 24 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T14 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>



Fig. S 25 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T15 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S 26 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T16 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S 27 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T17 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>

N-Bn

N=N

.0



Fig. S 28 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude T18 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>









**Fig. S 30** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated **T20** in acetone-d<sub>6</sub> (NH-Peak not observed).



Fig. S 31 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T21 in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 32 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of isolated T21 in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Fig. S 33 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of isolated T22 in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>

	$[H_2L^2](BF_4)_2$	1 • 2 DCM	3 • 1.5 DCM
Chemical formula	$C_{24}H_{30}N_6 B_2F_8$	C <sub>40</sub> H <sub>40</sub> N <sub>12</sub> Cu <sub>2</sub> 2(BF <sub>4</sub> ) 2(CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )	$C_{120}H_{160}N_{24}Cu_4 4(BF_4) 3(CH_2Cl_2)$
$M_{ m r}$	576.16	1159.39	2794.90
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Tetragonal
Space group	P2(1)/c	C2/c	P4(3)2(1)2
a (Å)	12.995(4)	21.220(4)	13.543(1)
b (Å)	8.874(3)	13.993(3)	13.543(1)
c (Å)	11.389(3)	17.774(3)	41.646(9)
α (°)	90	90	90
β (°)	91.646(7)	111.151(4)	90
γ (°)	90	90	90
V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1312.8(6)	4922(2)	7639(2)
Ζ	2	4	2
Densitiy (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.458	1.565	1.215
F(000)	596	2352	2908
Radiation Type	MoK <sub>α</sub>	ΜοΚα	MoK <sub>α</sub>
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.128	1.158	0.723
Crystal size	0.20 x 0.19 x 0.04	0.41 x 0.19 x 0.12	0.35 x 0.32 x 0.27
Meas. Refl.	9409	24229	61580
Indep. Refl.	2301	5627	6766
Obsvd. $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ refl.	1633	4796	5893
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0462	0.0215	0.489
R [ $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ ], wR( $F^2$ ), S	0.0556, 0.1892, 1.071	0.0264, 0.0673, 1.034	0.0900, 0.2475, 1.084
$\Delta \rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta \rho_{\text{min}} (e \text{ Å}^{-3})$	0.733, -0.426	0.450, -0.297	1.289, -0.583

Table S1 Crystallographic details for the structures of  $[H_2L^2](BF_4)_2$ , 1 and 3

### Crystallographic Details

Table S2 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) and tilt angles (°) for  $[H_2L^2](BF_4)_2$ , 1 and 3

Atoms	$[H_2L^2](BF_4)_2$	1 • 2 DCM	3 • 1.5 DCM
Bond lengths			
Cu1-Cu1 (or Cu1-Cu2)	-	2.796(1)	2.882(2)
Cu1-C1	-	1.902(2)	1.900(9)
Cu1-C2	-	1.904(2)	-
Cu2-C2	-	-	1.859(9)
C1-C3	1.369(5)	1.396(2)	1.38(1)
C2-C4	-	1.388(2)	1.41(1)
C3-C4, (or C3-C3; C4-C4)	1.452(6)	1.458(3)	1.47(1)
		1.461(3)	
C3-N1	1.362(4)	1.366(2)	1.37(1)
N1-N3	1.313(4)	1.324(2)	1.32(1)
N3-N5	1.324(4)	1.333(2)	1.31(1)
N2-N4	-	1.320(2)	1.31(1)
N4-N6	-	1.330(2)	1.34(1)
N1-C29	1.459(4)	1.464(2)	1.46(2)
N2-C30	-	1.467(2)	1.45(2)
Angles			
C1-Cu-C2	-	175.2(1)	178.8(4)
(or C1-Cu-C1; C2-Cu-C2)			179.0(5)
N5-C1-C3	105.8(3)	101.5(1)	102.7(8)
N6-C2-C4	-	101.5(1)	102.3(8)
Dihedral Angles			
Triazole	0.0	48.0(1) / 44.5(1)	43.5(4)
Triazole-R <sub>1</sub>	67.1(1)	-	81.4(4)
Triazole-R <sub>2</sub>	-		84.3(3)



Fig. S 34 ORTEP plot of  $[H_2L^2](BF4)_2$ . Hydrogen atoms and counter ions are omitted for clarity. Thermal ellipsoids are shown at a probability level of 50%.



**Fig. S 35** ORTEP plots of **1** (top) and **3** (bottom) from different points of view. Hydrogen atoms, solvent molecules and counter ions are omitted for clarity. In **3** the <sup>i</sup>Pr groups are also omitted for clarity.



Fig. S 36 Ball and stick model of 2. Hydrogen atoms, solvent molecules and counter ions are omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S 37** Stacked time-dependent <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the reaction between phenyl azide and phenylacetylene from one of the kinetic experiments in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.

Catalysis



**Fig. S 38** Crude NMR spectrum of the reaction between phenylacetylene and phenyl azide to give **T1** after 135 min. Catalyst: [Cu(MeCN)<sub>4</sub>][BF<sub>4</sub>] 0.5 mol%.



**Fig. S 39** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of reaction monitoring of complex **2**, phenylacetylene and benzyl azide in DCM-d<sub>2</sub> with 1,2-dibromoethane as internal standard.





Fig. S 40 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 2 in DCM- $d_2$  for comparison in NMR experiment.