## Supplementary Material for Chemical Communications

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## Supporting Information

## For

## Mixed Metal Bis( $\mu$-oxo) Complexes with $\left[\mathrm{CuM}(\mu-\mathrm{O})_{2}\right]^{\mathrm{n+}}(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{III})$ or $\mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{II}))$

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## Experimental Details

General Considerations. All reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used as received unless stated otherwise. The solvents tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether ( $\mathrm{Et}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ), pentane, and toluene were distilled from Na /benzophenone or passed through solvent purification columns (Glass Contour, Laguna, CA). Dichloromethane $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ was distilled from calcium hydride or purified by passing through a solvent purification column. Labeled dioxygen was purchased from Cambridge Isotopes, Inc. or Icon Isotopes, Inc. All metal complexes were prepared and stored in a Vacuum Atmospheres inert atmosphere glove box under a dry nitrogen atmosphere or were manipulated using standard Schlenk techniques. The compounds, $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{iPr} 2}\right) \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{MeCN})\right],{ }^{1}\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Me} 2}\right) \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{MeCN})\right](4),{ }^{2}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{PdO}_{2}(5),{ }^{3}$ and $\mathrm{PhTt}{ }^{\mathrm{Bu}} \mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})^{4}$ (2) were prepared as reported previously.

Physical Methods. NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian VI-300 or VXR-300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) for ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ or ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra were referenced to residual protium in the deuterated solvent, and for ${ }^{31} \mathrm{P}$ NMR spectra were referenced to external $85 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. UV-vis spectra were recorded on a HP8453 (190-1100 nm) diode array spectrophotometer. Low-temperature spectra were acquired using a custom manufactured vacuum dewar equipped with quartz windows, with low temperatures achieved with the use of a low-temperature MeOH bath circulator. X-band EPR spectra were recorded on a Bruker E-500 spectrometer, with an Oxford Instruments EPR-10 liquid helium cryostat ( $2-65 \mathrm{~K}, 9.61 \mathrm{GHz}$ ). Quantitation of EPR signal intensity was achieved by comparing the double integration of the derivative spectrum to that of $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{iPr}}\right) \mathrm{CuCl}\right]^{5}$ in 1:1 $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} /$ toluene. Resonance Raman spectra were collected on an Acton 506 spectrometer using a Princeton Intstruments LN/CCD-1100-PB/UVAR detector and ST-1385 controller interfaced with Winspec software. A Spectra-Physics 2030-15 argon laser was used to excite at 457.9 nm . The power was between $60-200 \mathrm{~mW}$. The spectra were obtained at $-196{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(77 \mathrm{~K})$ using a backscattering geometry; samples were frozen in a teflon cup or a copper cup attached to a liquid-nitrogen cooled cold-finger. Raman shifts were externally referenced to liquid indene.
$\left(\mathbf{P P h}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathbf{P d}^{18} \mathbf{O}_{2}$. A method adapted from the reported procedure for $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Pd}^{16} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ was used. ${ }^{3}$ In an inert atmosphere, a 50 mL Schlenk flask was charged with a suspension of $\mathrm{Pd}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(100 \mathrm{mg}, 8.65 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol}\right)$ in $\mathrm{Et}_{2} \mathrm{O}(20 \mathrm{~mL})$. The suspension was frozen at $-196^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the headspace evacuated, and ${ }^{18} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ transferred into the flask. Warming to ambient temperature and stirring for 15 min resulted in deposition of a green solid, which was collected, washed with $\mathrm{Et}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ $(20 \mathrm{~mL})$, and dried in vacuo ( $42 \mathrm{mg}, 72 \%$ ). FTIR: $v\left({ }^{18} \mathrm{O}-{ }^{18} \mathrm{O}\right)=828 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\left(\Delta^{16} \mathrm{O}_{2}{ }^{-18} \mathrm{O}_{2}=48 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right)$.

UV-vis Experiments. [ $\left.\mathbf{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{iPr} 2}\right) \mathbf{C u}\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)\right]$ (1) $+\mathrm{PhTt}^{\mathrm{tBu}} \mathbf{N i}(\mathbf{C O})$ (2). In a typical experiment, $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{iPr} 2}\right) \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)\right]$ (1) was prepared in situ by oxygenating a THF solution of $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Pr2}}\right) \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{MeCN})\right]$ at $-80{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a UV cell. After complete formation of

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$\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{iPr} 2}\right) \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)\right]$ (monitored by UV-vis spectroscopy), excess $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ was removed by evacuating and purging the UV-vis cell several times with $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ and then bubbling argon through the solution for approximately 20 min while maintaining a temperature of $-80{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The UV -vis spectrum was then recorded in order to confirm that no degradation of the spectral features had occurred. One equivalent of $\mathrm{PhTt}^{t \mathrm{Bu}} \mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})$ was then injected via syringe, and product formation was monitored at $-80{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over $\sim 1 \mathrm{~d}$. Final mixed concentrations (assuming dimer formation) were between $0.6-1.0 \mathrm{mM}$. Exctinction coefficients are reported per complex (assuming dimer formation). $\lambda_{\text {max }}, \mathrm{nm}\left(\varepsilon, \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right): 440(\mathrm{br}, 8500), 498$ (8300).
$\left(\mathbf{P P h}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathbf{P d O}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{( 5 )}+\left[\mathbf{H}_{\left(\mathbf{M e}_{2} \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{Me}} \mathbf{)} \mathbf{)} \mathbf{C u}\left(\mathbf{N C C H}_{3}\right)\right] \text { (4). In an inert atmosphere glovebox, a } 4}\right.$ mL sample of a stock solution of $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{PdO}_{2}(\mathbf{5})$ in THF $(0.2 \mathrm{mM})$ was placed in a UV cuvette, which was removed from the box and cooled to $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. An initial spectrum was recorded to verify the starting material (shoulder at 335 nm ). ${ }^{6}$ A sample from a stock solution $(0.2 \mathrm{mM})$ of $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Me} 2}\right) \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NCCH}_{3}\right)\right]$ (4) in THF (1 equiv) was injected, resulting in an immediate color change to dark yellow-brown and the appearance of new absorption bands: $\lambda_{\max }, \mathrm{nm}\left(\varepsilon, \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-}\right.$ $\left.{ }^{1}\right): 448$ (5900), $600(\mathrm{sh}, 450)$. A spectrophotometric titration was performed according to a similar protocol, using 0.25-2.0 equiv of $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{I})$ reagent and monitoring at 448 nm (Figure S 1 ).

Resonance Raman, EPR, and NMR Experiments. Similar protocols to those used in the UV-vis experiments were followed, except final concentrations were 1.0 mM (EPR, NMR) or $\sim 10 \mathrm{mM}$ (Raman) and solutions were prepared in the appropriate sample containers (teflon cup or coldfinger/ Cu cup for Raman, quartz tubes for EPR and NMR).


Figure S1. Plot showing results of spectrophotometric titration of $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{PdO}_{2}(\mathbf{5})$ with $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Me}}\right) \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NCCH}_{3}\right)\right](4)$ in THF at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

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Figure S2. EPR spectra of the solution obtained upon mixing $\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{iPr}}\right) \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)\right](\mathbf{1})$ and $\mathrm{PhTt}^{\mathrm{EBu}} \mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})(2)$ at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Left: Solid black line is same as shown in Figure 1 b , and dashed red line is of the solution resulting after warming to room temperature. Right: Overlay of spectra obtained at various microwave powers. All spectra obtained at $2 \mathrm{~K}, 9.6 \mathrm{GHz}$.


Figure S3. X-ray crystal structure of $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{PdO}_{2}$ (5), with all nonhydrogen atoms shown as $50 \%$ thermal ellipsoids.

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Figure S4. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum of $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Pd}(\mu-\mathrm{O})_{2} \mathrm{Cu}\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Me} 2}\right)\right](6)\left(\mathrm{THF}-\mathrm{d}^{8},-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. The peaks labeled with * are from the solvent.


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Figure S5. Calculated structure of $\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Pd}(\mu-\mathrm{O})_{2} \mathrm{Cu}\left[\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{Me}}\right)\right]$ (6).

## Calculations Details

The molecular geometry of $\mathbf{6}$ was fully optimized at the density functional level of theory (DFT) using the exchange and correlation functionals of Perdew and co-workers ${ }^{7,8}$ as modified by Adamo and Barone ( $m$ PWPW91). ${ }^{9}$ Atomic orbital basis functions were taken for Cu and Pd from the Stuttgart/Dresden relativistic effective core potential basis $\operatorname{SDD},{ }^{10}$ for $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}$, and P from the $6-311 \mathrm{G}^{*}$ basis, for C from the $6-31 \mathrm{G}$ basis, and for H from the minimal STO-3G basis. ${ }^{11}$ Calculations employed the Gaussian 03 electron structure program suite. ${ }^{12}$

> Optimized cartesian coordinates ( $\AA$ )
> Cu,0,2.5327510324,0.,0.
> Pd,0,--0.4612346066,0.,0.
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> $\mathrm{C}, 0,5.1924349795,1.2492694925,-0.170821499$
> $\mathrm{C}, 0,5.1924349795,-1.2492694925,0.170821499$
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