

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Cationic Intermediates in Friedel-Crafts Acylation: Structural Information from Theory and Experiment

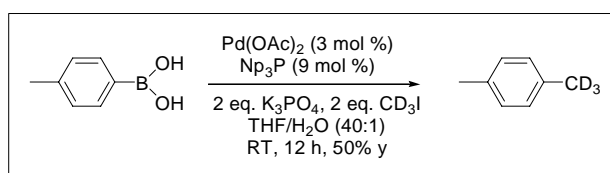
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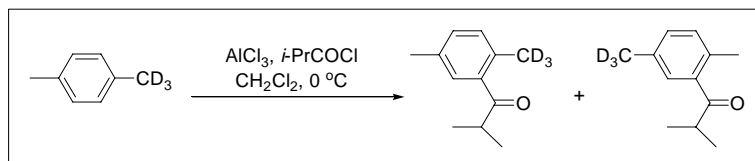


#### Synthesis of $d_3$ -Xylene

To a 250 mL RBF with a stir bar, 0.22 g (1.0 mmol) of palladium acetate, 0.96 g (2.3 mmol) of tri(1-naphthyl)phosphine, 4.5 g (33 mmol) of p-tolylboronic acid, 15.3g (66 mmol) of  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 120 mL of THF and 3 mL of water were added. While stirring, 4 mL (9.6 g, 66 mmol) of  $d_3$ -iodomethane was added. The reaction was allowed to stir overnight – at which time the reaction mixture was poured into 500 mL of water. It was then extracted with 3  $\times$  200 mL pentane, and dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solution was then vacuum filtered and distilled. The distillate with a boiling range of 130-145°C was collected, weighed 1.8 g (50% yield), and identified as pure product by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.075 (s,4H), 2.320 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 134.886 (s,1C [C4]), 134.768 (s,1C [C1]), 129.107 (s,4C [C2,C3,C5,C6]), 21.195 (s,1C [CH<sub>3</sub>]), 20.205 (sept,1C [CD<sub>3</sub>])



### Procedure for Measuring Intramolecular <sup>2</sup>H KIEs

**Intramolecular Competition Reaction.** A 100 mL 3-neck RBF was mounted with a 25 mL pressure-equalizing dropping funnel and a stir bar. The apparatus was dried by heating intensively with heat gun while purging with dry nitrogen gas. After the apparatus cooled to room temperature, 232  $\mu$ L (200 mg, 1.83 mmol, 1.0 eq) of *d*<sub>3</sub>-*p*-xylene was added to the RBF while purging with a stream of dry nitrogen. To the RBF, 20 mL of dry dichloromethane (Sigma-Aldrich, Sure/Seal™ bottle, used as-is) was transferred into the 3-neck RBF via cannula. The 3-neck RBF was then placed into an ice-water bath. The mixture was stirred for at least 15 minutes to ensure equilibration to 0 °C. Another 100 mL RBF with a stir bar was dried by heating intensively with heat gun while purging with dry nitrogen gas. After the apparatus cooled to room temperature, 1.13 g (1.72 mmol, 0.9 eq) of anhydrous aluminum chloride was added quickly, followed by the cannula transfer of 20 mL of dry dichloromethane (Sigma-Aldrich, Sure/Seal™ bottle, used as-is). With stirring, 0.17 mL (0.17g, 1.6 mmol, 0.85 eq) of redistilled isobutyryl chloride was injected into the slurry. The mixture was stirred under room temperature for 10 minutes. During this time, the isobutyryl chloride/AlCl<sub>3</sub> solution became translucent. The isobutyryl chloride/AlCl<sub>3</sub> solution was then transferred to the pressure-equalizing dropping funnel fitted to the 3-neck RBF containing the *d*<sub>3</sub>-*p*-xylene. The electrophile solution was added at a rate of one drop per second over a period of approximately 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hours. The reaction was then poured into a 125 mL separatory funnel charged with 50 mL of crushed ice. The separatory funnel was capped and shaken vigorously, and put aside until the aqueous and organic layers separated. The organic layer was recovered and collected, and the aqueous layer was extracted with 2  $\times$  50 mL of dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The dried solution was filtered, and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation *in vacuo*.

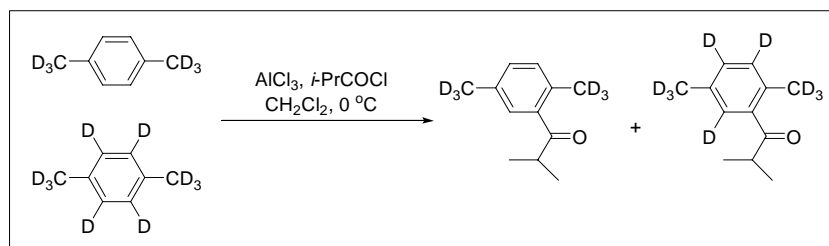
**NMR Measurement and Calculation.** Approximately 100 mg of sample was dissolved in 0.75 mL of benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub> and filled to the 5.0 cm mark in a standard 5 mm NMR tube. <sup>2</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 61.364 MHz on a Varian Unity 400 MHz NMR using a sweep width (200.0 Hz - 10 times the difference between the 2'-CD<sub>3</sub> and 5'-CD<sub>3</sub> resonances). The sweep width was then centered about the two peaks of interest. A calibrated 90° pulse width and an acquisition time of 8.00 s were used to collect a total of 3200 points. A delay of 12.0 s (approximately 10 times the duration of the T<sub>1</sub> value for the longest relaxing methyl group) was used to ensure quantitative relative <sup>2</sup>H measurement. The peaks at  $\delta$  2.32 ppm (2'-CD<sub>3</sub>) and  $\delta$  1.99 ppm (5'-CD<sub>3</sub>) were integrated separately using an integration cut that was five times of their line widths (FWHM). The ratio of the integration of these peaks represents the intramolecular <sup>2</sup>H KIE. A weighted average was then applied to the individual KIE measurements according to a method reported by Mandel to yield a value of 1.043  $\pm$  0.002.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mandel, J *The Statistical Analysis of Experimental Data*, pp 132-135; Dover: Mineola, NY, 1984.

### Raw Data from Intramolecular <sup>2</sup>H KIE Experiments

**Table S1.** Average <sup>2</sup>H integrations with errors for isolated product.

<b>Experiment 1</b>								
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	960.37	958.84	960.82	962.98	960.86	960.56	962.49	960.17
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>		
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	947.56	952.76	956.36	954.47	972.31	959.86		
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00		
<b>[5'-CD<sub>3</sub>]/[2'-CD<sub>3</sub>] = 1.042 ± 0.006</b>								
<b>Experiment 2</b>								
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	955.92	966.12	965.80	954.87	986.90	987.36	988.52	985.70
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>						
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	985.47	988.66						
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00						
<b>[5'-CD<sub>3</sub>]/[2'-CD<sub>3</sub>] = 1.023 ± 0.015</b>								
<b>Experiment 3</b>								
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	967.15	951.46	962.71	959.33	964.10	959.68		
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00		
<b>[5'-CD<sub>3</sub>]/[2'-CD<sub>3</sub>] = 1.041 ± 0.006</b>								
<b>Experiment 4</b>								
<b>Spectrum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>2'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	956.37	958.34	955.78	960.85	961.80	956.48		
<b>5'-CD<sub>3</sub> integration</b>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00		
<b>[5'-CD<sub>3</sub>]/[2'-CD<sub>3</sub>] = 1.044 ± 0.003</b>								



### Procedure for Measuring Intermolecular <sup>2</sup>H KIEs (*d*<sub>6</sub>- vs *d*<sub>10</sub>-xylene)

**Competition Reaction Experiment.** The acylation for the intermolecular KIE measurement of the deprotonation step was performed identically with that for intramolecular KIE measurement, except an approximately 1:1 mixture of *d*<sub>10</sub>-*p*-xylene- and *d*<sub>6</sub>-*p*-xylene served as the aromatic substrate. After drying the extracted mixture of unreacted starting material and converted product, the removal of solvent dichloromethane was accomplished using gentle distillation. In this distillation process, a water bath at 70 °C was utilized to limit the distillation rate in order to preserve the unreacted *d*<sub>10</sub>-*p*-xylene- and *d*<sub>6</sub>-*p*-xylene (bp ~133 °C) in the reaction mixture.

#### NMR Measurement and Calculation.

The sample was dissolved in 0.75 mL of CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and filled to the 5.0 cm mark in a standard 5 mm NMR tube.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 399.754 MHz using a Varian Unity 400 MHz instrument. A sweep width of 408.2 Hz was utilized with the spectral features of interest centered. An acquisition time of 16.00 s was used to collect a total of 13062 points. A delay of 60.0 s (>5 × T<sub>1</sub> based on an inversion recovery experiment) was used to ensure quantitative <sup>1</sup>H integrations. After acquisition, the spectrum was phased properly and a zero order correction was applied to the baseline. The singlet at δ 7.34 ppm (6'-H from product) and the singlet at δ 7.09 ppm (Ar-H, 4H, from reactant) were integrated separately using an integral cut of five times of their line widths (FWHM). The percent conversion (*F*<sub>H</sub>) of *p*-xylene-*dimethyl-d*<sub>6</sub> was calculated and recorded.

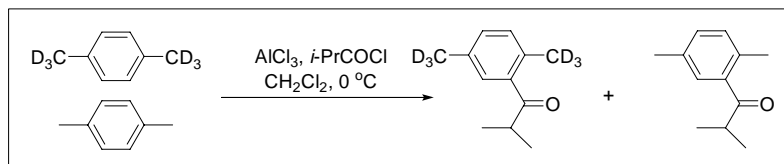
<sup>2</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 92.278 MHz using a Bruker Avance 600 MHz instrument. A sweep width of 992.7 Hz was utilized with the spectral features of interest centered. An acquisition time of 6.00 s was used to collect a total of 11072 points. A delay of 3.0 s (>5 × T<sub>1</sub> based on an inversion recovery experiment) was used to ensure quantitative <sup>2</sup>H integrations. After acquisition, the spectrum was phased properly and a zero-order correction was applied to the baseline. The integrations of the singlet at δ 7.63 ppm (6'-D from product) and the singlet at δ 7.38 ppm (Ar-D, 4D, from reactant) were obtained using deconvolution with a mixed Gaussian-Lorentzian peak shape. The percent conversion (*F*<sub>D</sub>) of *p*-xylene-*d*<sub>10</sub> was calculated and recorded. The <sup>2</sup>H KIE was computed using eq. S1. A weighted average was then applied to the individual KIE measurements according to a method reported by Mandel to yield a value of 1.010 ± 0.007.<sup>1</sup>

$$KIE = \frac{k_H}{k_D} = \frac{\ln(1 - F_H)}{\ln(1 - F_D)} \quad (\text{S1})$$

### Raw Data from Intermolecular $d_6$ - vs $d_{10}$ -xylene Competition

Table S2. Integrations ( $^1\text{H}$  and  $^2\text{H}$ ) from which  $F_H$  and  $F_D$  are computed.

Experiment 1								
$^1\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6		
aryl (4H) <i>p</i> -xylene	709.12	706.205	708.986	714.356	721.611	727.455		
$6^1\text{-H}$ product	56.128	56.069	55.962	55.881	55.794	56.151		
$F_H=0.239$ $\pm 0.002$	0.240472	0.241032	0.239966	0.238329	0.236218	0.235914		
$^2\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
aryl (4D) <i>p</i> -xylene	6.822	5.239	4.525	5.513	4.813	4.903	4.672	4.548
$6^1\text{-D}$ product	0.522	0.402	0.347	0.423	0.369	0.376	0.358	0.35
$F_D=0.2348$ $\pm 0.0003$	0.234343	0.234847	0.234737	0.234837	0.234696	0.234743	0.2346	0.235373
<b>KIE=1.019<math>\pm</math>0.011</b>								
Experiment 2								
$^1\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4				
aryl (4H) <i>p</i> -xylene	28.63	28.48	28.14	28.14				
$6^1\text{-H}$ product	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00				
$F_H=0.221$ $\pm 0.002$	0.222576	0.221669	0.219604	0.219604				
$^2\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
aryl (4D) <i>p</i> -xylene	19.55	8.969	10.259	10.529	12.113	14.62	11.283	13.821
$6^1\text{-D}$ product	1.415	0.652	0.74	0.751	0.84	1.044	0.795	0.951
$F_D=0.221$ $\pm 0.003$	0.224514	0.225274	0.22392	0.221976	0.217152	0.222175	0.219871	0.21583
<b>KIE=0.998<math>\pm</math>0.010</b>								
Experiment 3								
$^1\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
aryl (4H) <i>p</i> -xylene	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.0	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
$6^1\text{-H}$ product	26.65	27.05	26.87	27.22	27.1	26.84	26.49	26.42
$F_H=0.212$ $\pm 0.002$	0.210422	0.212908	0.211792	0.21396	0.213218	0.211605	0.209424	0.208986
$^2\text{H}$ Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
aryl (4D) <i>p</i> -xylene	28.495	29.909	30.929	34.191	30.457	35.477	32.218	30.746
$6^1\text{-D}$ product	1.909	1.99	2.052	2.284	2.024	2.356	2.144	2.046
$F_D=0.2103$ $\pm 0.0005$	0.211342	0.210198	0.209725	0.210862	0.209997	0.209884	0.210227	0.210223
<b>KIE=1.007<math>\pm</math>0.010</b>								



### Procedure for Measuring Intermolecular $^2\text{H}$ KIEs ( $d_6$ -xylene vs xylene)

**Competition Reaction Experiment.** The acylation for the intermolecular KIE measurement resulting in fractionation of  $d_6$ -p-xylene and p-xylene was performed identically with that used for the intramolecular KIE measurement, except an approximately 1:1 mixture of  $d_6$ -p-xylene- and p-xylene served as the aromatic substrate. After drying the extracted mixture of unreacted starting material and converted product, the removal of solvent dichloromethane was accomplished using gentle distillation. In this distillation process, a water bath at  $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  was utilized to limit the distillation rate in order to preserve the unreacted  $d_6$ -p-xylene- and p-xylene (bp  $\sim 133\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) in the reaction mixture.

#### NMR Measurement and Calculation.

The sample was dissolved in 0.75 mL of  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and filled to the 5.0 cm mark in a standard 5 mm NMR tube.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 399.753 MHz using a Varian Unity 400 MHz instrument. A sweep width of 6387.7 Hz was utilized with the spectral features of interest centered. An acquisition time of 16.00 s was used to collect a total of 204408 points. A delay of 84.0 s ( $>5 \times T_1$  based on an inversion recovery experiment) was used to ensure quantitative  $^1\text{H}$  integrations. After acquisition, the spectrum was phased properly, and a zero order correction was applied to the baseline. The doublet centered at  $\delta$  2.34 ppm ( $2'$ - and  $5'$ - $\text{CH}_3$  from product) and the singlet at  $\delta$  2.29 ppm (methyl groups from reactant) were integrated separately using an integral cut of five times of their line widths (FWHM). These integrations were used to compute the fractional conversion ( $F_{\text{H}}$ ) of p-xylene.

$^2\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded at 61.364 MHz using a Varian Unity 400 MHz instrument. A sweep width of 200.0 Hz was utilized with the spectral features of interest centered. An acquisition time of 6.00 s was used to collect a total of 11072 points. A delay of 20.0 s was used to ensure quantitative  $^2\text{H}$  integrations. After acquisition, the spectrum was phased properly and zeroth order correction was applied to the baseline. The two resonances centered at  $\delta$  2.32 ppm ( $2'$ - and  $5'$ - $\text{CD}_3$  from product) and the singlet at  $\delta$  2.27 ppm (deuterated methyl groups from reactant) were integrated separately using an integral cut of three times their line widths (FWHM). In Table S3, the integrations for the  $2'$ - and  $5'$ -methyl groups are combined. These integrations were used to compute the fractional conversion ( $F_{\text{D}}$ ) of  $d_6$ -p-xylene. The  $^2\text{H}$  KIE was computed using eq. S1. A weighted average was then applied to the individual KIE measurements according to a method reported by Mandel to yield a value of  $0.949 \pm 0.004$ .<sup>1</sup>

### Raw Data from Intermolecular *d*<sub>6</sub>-*p*-xylene vs *p*-xylene Competition

Table S3. Integrations (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>2</sup>H) from which *F<sub>H</sub>* and *F<sub>D</sub>* are computed.

Experiment 1						
<sup>1</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	244.43	241.61	247.4	245.63	245.56	245.06
<i>F<sub>H</sub></i> =0.197 ±0.001	0.19641	0.19459	0.19833	0.19719	0.19714	0.19682
<sup>2</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CD <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	264.83	266.23	267.81	263.34	260.22	259.64
2',5'-CD <sub>3</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
<i>F<sub>D</sub></i> =0.209 ±0.002	0.20938	0.21025	0.21124	0.20845	0.20649	0.20612
<b>KIE = 0.936 ± 0.012</b>						
Experiment 2						
<sup>1</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	286.40	286.13	286.06	286.57	286.73	285.37
<i>F<sub>H</sub></i> =0.2225 ±0.0003	0.22264	0.22247	0.22243	0.22274	0.22284	0.22201
<sup>2</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	306.13	305.56	300.13	300.3	303.26	298.44
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
<i>F<sub>D</sub></i> =0.232 ±0.002	0.23438	0.23405	0.23085	0.23095	0.23269	0.22985
<b>KIE = 0.953 ± 0.009</b>						
Experiment 3						
<sup>1</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	1840.73	1838.42	1841.14	1855.75	1854.1	1849.04
<i>F<sub>H</sub></i> =0.6487 ±0.0009	0.647978	0.647691	0.648029	0.649829	0.649627	0.649005
<sup>2</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1984.59	2010.34	2011.4	2013.2	2012.8	1991.25
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
<i>F<sub>D</sub></i> =0.667 ±0.001	0.664946	0.667812	0.667929	0.668127	0.668083	0.6656916
<b>KIE = 0.951 ± 0.004</b>						
Experiment 4						
<sup>1</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	381.57	382.37	380.76	381.77	385.44	384.51
<i>F<sub>H</sub></i> =0.277 ±0.001	0.27619	0.27660	0.27576	0.27629	0.27821	0.27772
<sup>2</sup> H Spectrum	1	2	3	4	5	6
1,4-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	405.29	413.42	407.57	407.25	417.39	
2',5'-CH <sub>3</sub>	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	
<i>F<sub>D</sub></i> =0.291 ±0.002	0.2884031	0.2924962	0.2895558	0.2893942	0.2944779	
<b>KIE = 0.943 ± 0.010</b>						

### Computed Structures

All quantum mechanical calculations were performed with Gaussian09.<sup>1</sup> All structures were fully optimized using the M06-2X hybrid functional together with the 6-31+G(d,p) basis set.

Solvent effects (dichloromethane) in the computed geometries and frequencies were taken into account by means of the IEFPCM solvation model as implemented in Gaussian09. All IEFPCM calculations were carried out at the M06-2X/6-31+G(d,p) level of theory. The solute cavities were generated using the United Atom Topological Model UAO set of radii.

1. Gaussian 09, Revision A.1, M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, Ö. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, and D. J. Fox, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.



**$\eta^6$ - $\pi$ -complex (gas phase)**

E(RM062X) = -542.238874007

Zero-point correction=	0.261239
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.276626
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.277570
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.217536
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-541.977635
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-541.962248
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-541.961304
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-542.021338

		E (Thermal)		CV	S
		KCal/Mol		Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		173.585		55.210	126.352
C	0	2.619048	-0.677784	1.355691	
H	0	2.200802	0.318261	1.495297	
H	0	2.236827	-1.347795	2.127449	
H	0	3.706152	-0.626896	1.443773	
C	0	2.314111	-1.192417	-0.062603	
H	0	2.733700	-2.204714	-0.189149	
C	0	2.811073	-0.277236	-1.198340	
H	0	2.578072	-0.682476	-2.184382	
H	0	2.383363	0.719437	-1.097066	
H	0	3.896249	-0.212787	-1.095417	
C	0	0.889680	-1.473404	-0.224819	
C	0	-1.849359	0.394961	-1.132655	
C	0	-2.349320	-0.142693	0.061370	
C	0	-0.710657	1.196339	-1.142128	
C	0	-1.658599	0.137922	1.246555	
C	0	-0.033612	1.503419	0.048286	
H	0	-0.373716	1.639434	-2.076712	
C	0	-0.516925	0.936524	1.241352	
H	0	-2.033139	-0.254670	2.188440	
O	0	-0.127925	-1.915501	-0.394051	
H	0	-0.037051	1.188718	2.185277	
C	0	-3.578868	-1.011558	0.062606	
H	0	-3.323314	-2.047619	-0.187323	
H	0	-4.059971	-1.015607	1.042854	
H	0	-4.305513	-0.665686	-0.676030	
C	0	1.041231	2.562372	0.074724	
H	0	1.851732	2.333451	0.773886	
H	0	1.470193	2.734191	-0.916087	
H	0	0.604997	3.511666	0.402392	
H	0	-2.372795	0.198432	-2.065029	

**$\eta^1$ - $\pi$ -complex (gas phase)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -542.236964346

Zero-point correction=	0.260940
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.275592
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.276536
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.219259
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-541.976024
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-541.961372
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-541.960428
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-542.017705

		E (Thermal)	CV	S
		KCal/Mol	Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		172.937	53.263	120.550
C	0	-0.961967	-1.106813	1.662493
H	0	0.012617	-0.893361	1.222011
H	0	-1.255827	-0.289619	2.323278
H	0	-0.904657	-2.027665	2.246463
C	0	-1.997650	-1.361758	0.550867
H	0	-2.977455	-1.623500	0.987447
C	0	-1.570770	-2.440747	-0.468824
H	0	-2.311889	-2.588087	-1.255843
H	0	-0.603405	-2.181635	-0.900652
H	0	-1.471927	-3.370756	0.094721
C	0	-2.343528	-0.129257	-0.140882
C	0	0.289400	0.787180	-1.145944
C	0	0.301792	1.687751	-0.073426
C	0	1.219575	-0.258018	-1.225474
C	0	1.267262	1.494332	0.927411
C	0	2.183308	-0.441936	-0.233922
H	0	1.219614	-0.907197	-2.098458
C	0	2.187896	0.456857	0.845525
H	0	1.314480	2.189207	1.762506
O	0	-2.802718	0.764181	-0.641589
H	0	2.940154	0.347197	1.622914
C	0	-0.620260	2.881317	-0.025902
H	0	-1.254739	2.874321	0.867858
H	0	-0.039429	3.807335	0.007669
H	0	-1.260903	2.933426	-0.909710
C	0	3.206617	-1.544530	-0.315407
H	0	3.082983	-2.259602	0.504284
H	0	3.131047	-2.090071	-1.258149
H	0	4.218772	-1.137594	-0.240637
H	0	-0.387749	0.957884	-1.982093

**$\sigma$ -complex (gas phase)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -542.233849762

Zero-point correction=	0.261940
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.276452
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.277397
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.220895
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-541.971909
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-541.957397
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-541.956453
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-542.012955

		E (Thermal)	CV	S
		KCal/Mol	Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		173.477	53.951	118.918
C	0	-0.807295	-1.083429	1.817963
H	0	0.253216	-0.869428	1.669036
H	0	-1.291929	-0.210714	2.264688
H	0	-0.882598	-1.907298	2.532364
C	0	-1.475641	-1.513594	0.510248
H	0	-2.520188	-1.780978	0.704548
C	0	-0.778500	-2.713883	-0.138379
H	0	-1.160416	-2.924102	-1.140951
H	0	0.305766	-2.583916	-0.180927
H	0	-0.974064	-3.592605	0.481386
C	0	-1.637101	-0.330730	-0.427453
C	0	-0.225461	0.542309	-0.953777
C	0	-0.178279	1.691078	-0.052832
C	0	0.961424	-0.288538	-1.070984
C	0	0.945034	1.847777	0.749494
C	0	2.067914	-0.106684	-0.279517
H	0	0.961427	-1.061964	-1.835704
C	0	2.030104	0.981510	0.630182
H	0	1.000300	2.683385	1.440263
O	0	-2.649374	0.117170	-0.834273
H	0	2.906368	1.162017	1.250968
C	0	-1.314302	2.660321	0.005412
H	0	-2.101690	2.281484	0.669881
H	0	-0.978020	3.618104	0.405835
H	0	-1.770625	2.813075	-0.973859
C	0	3.290572	-0.977144	-0.373785
H	0	3.466643	-1.496595	0.573147
H	0	3.181299	-1.726800	-1.159393
H	0	4.178870	-0.378799	-0.593531
H	0	-0.650176	0.783825	-1.932997

**xylene (gas phase)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -310.749750401

Zero-point correction=	0.156243
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.164272
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.165216
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.122879
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-310.593507
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-310.585479
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-310.584535
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-310.626871

		E (Thermal)		CV	S
		KCal/Mol		Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		103.082		29.212	89.105
C	0	-1.417429	0.002110	0.013038	
C	0	-0.695872	-1.195707	0.007408	
C	0	0.695873	-1.195708	-0.007418	
C	0	1.417429	0.002109	-0.013028	
C	0	0.697016	1.197979	-0.007471	
C	0	-0.697015	1.197979	0.007461	
H	0	-1.232881	-2.141561	0.013090	
H	0	1.232880	-2.141563	-0.013119	
H	0	1.233231	2.144065	-0.013317	
H	0	-1.233230	2.144066	0.013288	
C	0	2.925488	-0.002412	0.005088	
H	0	3.304038	-0.127428	1.025335	
H	0	3.325753	-0.822387	-0.597648	
H	0	3.328316	0.935502	-0.385685	
C	0	-2.925489	-0.002413	-0.005077	
H	0	-3.328316	0.935483	0.385742	
H	0	-3.304054	-0.127384	-1.025323	
H	0	-3.325743	-0.822413	0.597630	

**$\eta^6$ - $\pi$ -complex (PCM)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -542.305880156

Zero-point correction= 0.261071  
(Hartree/Particle)  
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.276541  
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.277485  
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.216688  
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -542.044809  
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -542.029339  
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -542.028395  
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -542.089192

		E (Thermal)		CV	S
Total		KCal/Mol		Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
		173.532		55.207	127.957
C	0	2.619643	-0.593587	1.359200	
H	0	2.128127	0.374780	1.445120	
H	0	2.286461	-1.250446	2.162866	
H	0	3.699345	-0.457030	1.436779	
C	0	2.360999	-1.204809	-0.031756	
H	0	2.855411	-2.186105	-0.112118	
C	0	2.781193	-0.302255	-1.209066	
H	0	2.572225	-0.766236	-2.173213	
H	0	2.283861	0.665198	-1.143380	
H	0	3.858305	-0.157732	-1.111721	
C	0	0.965892	-1.581861	-0.165929	
C	0	-1.827027	0.334387	-1.155778	
C	0	-2.330714	-0.176903	0.045461	
C	0	-0.731758	1.196270	-1.168701	
C	0	-1.695317	0.197281	1.235073	
C	0	-0.108960	1.590562	0.022695	
H	0	-0.374074	1.595830	-2.114715	
C	0	-0.601071	1.060108	1.225177	
H	0	-2.066272	-0.186100	2.182354	
O	0	-0.072596	-1.985153	-0.284592	
H	0	-0.145011	1.358585	2.166954	
C	0	-3.491599	-1.137009	0.051782	
H	0	-3.140036	-2.166984	-0.077770	
H	0	-4.038413	-1.089875	0.996263	
H	0	-4.186281	-0.921306	-0.763495	
C	0	0.965431	2.649632	0.024054	
H	0	1.755548	2.441523	0.751780	
H	0	1.421159	2.762567	-0.963107	
H	0	0.530708	3.617457	0.295006	
H	0	-2.300559	0.056197	-2.094123	

**$\eta^1$ - $\pi$ -complex (PCM)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -542.305651141

Zero-point correction= 0.261544  
(Hartree/Particle)  
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.276905  
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.277849  
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.218216  
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -542.044108  
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -542.028746  
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -542.027802  
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -542.087436

		E (Thermal)		CV	S
		KCal/Mol		Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		173.760		54.929	125.509
C	0	-1.060177	-1.005754	1.633253	
H	0	-0.099484	-0.821328	1.150857	
H	0	-1.317687	-0.171903	2.286982	
H	0	-0.997487	-1.918115	2.228440	
C	0	-2.147495	-1.266316	0.570036	
H	0	-3.111399	-1.497939	1.050464	
C	0	-1.772461	-2.367926	-0.445736	
H	0	-2.547917	-2.514147	-1.197343	
H	0	-0.820178	-2.130397	-0.922143	
H	0	-1.662487	-3.286055	0.133540	
C	0	-2.458240	-0.042014	-0.137138	
C	0	0.402398	0.806905	-1.161386	
C	0	0.469376	1.700141	-0.086285	
C	0	1.251478	-0.301402	-1.233137	
C	0	1.419156	1.447871	0.912494	
C	0	2.191766	-0.555928	-0.231856	
H	0	1.192859	-0.964751	-2.093195	
C	0	2.264591	0.344613	0.839677	
H	0	1.503351	2.133637	1.752156	
O	0	-2.767991	0.891449	-0.674243	
H	0	2.998038	0.179718	1.625021	
C	0	-0.423719	2.913275	-0.003659	
H	0	-1.152527	2.815710	0.809120	
H	0	0.163245	3.812850	0.200858	
H	0	-0.970230	3.072079	-0.936379	
C	0	3.083755	-1.769437	-0.290945	
H	0	2.617805	-2.616105	0.225261	
H	0	3.269803	-2.072634	-1.324136	
H	0	4.044892	-1.577107	0.191629	
H	0	-0.289243	1.000728	-1.979095	

**$\sigma$ -complex (PCM)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -542.297511079

Zero-point correction= 0.261892  
(Hartree/Particle)  
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.276174  
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.277118  
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.221294  
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -542.035619  
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -542.021337  
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -542.020393  
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -542.076217

		E (Thermal)	CV	S
		KCal/Mol	Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		173.302	53.417	117.491
C	0	-1.059167	-0.667686	1.854361
H	0	0.027795	-0.617616	1.742051
H	0	-1.432896	0.314510	2.156888
H	0	-1.269087	-1.367923	2.666794
C	0	-1.728709	-1.179351	0.579301
H	0	-2.809035	-1.260379	0.735030
C	0	-1.192861	-2.563265	0.180257
H	0	-1.573568	-2.885598	-0.792379
H	0	-0.099038	-2.586158	0.163085
H	0	-1.520571	-3.286396	0.931439
C	0	-1.613199	-0.193047	-0.568602
C	0	-0.174672	0.462418	-0.887961
C	0	0.031122	1.651203	-0.035798
C	0	0.923976	-0.510489	-0.969805
C	0	1.229339	1.783797	0.640500
C	0	2.094377	-0.360818	-0.277988
H	0	0.792041	-1.349337	-1.649702
C	0	2.221819	0.808947	0.517904
H	0	1.411735	2.657056	1.257507
O	0	-2.539545	0.155107	-1.244638
H	0	3.156676	0.959788	1.054611
C	0	-1.045118	2.678516	0.059100
H	0	-1.889687	2.284571	0.638740
H	0	-0.681653	3.579091	0.553217
H	0	-1.435777	2.930549	-0.930477
C	0	3.223497	-1.349314	-0.351902
H	0	3.399279	-1.795800	0.630916
H	0	2.997964	-2.148170	-1.059459
H	0	4.147442	-0.855947	-0.664782
H	0	-0.367692	0.821437	-1.912574

**xylene (PCM)**

SCF Done: E(RM062X) = -310.752383911

Zero-point correction=	0.155811
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.162175
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.163119
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.125415
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-310.596582
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-310.590217
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-310.589273
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-310.626977

		E (Thermal)		CV	S
		KCal/Mol		Cal/Mol-Kelvin	Cal/Mol-Kelvin
Total		101.766		25.316	79.354
C	0	-1.418438	0.002131	0.012453	
C	0	-0.695454	-1.195322	0.007202	
C	0	0.695455	-1.195323	-0.007234	
C	0	1.418439	0.002129	-0.012473	
C	0	0.696641	1.197518	-0.007422	
C	0	-0.696639	1.197519	0.007389	
H	0	-1.234554	-2.142725	0.012735	
H	0	1.234555	-2.142726	-0.012730	
H	0	1.235009	2.145144	-0.013293	
H	0	-1.235003	2.145148	0.013298	
C	0	2.918648	-0.002194	0.004443	
H	0	3.305466	-0.146250	1.021578	
H	0	3.324633	-0.813050	-0.610955	
H	0	3.325747	0.944092	-0.367855	
C	0	-2.918650	-0.002194	-0.004395	
H	0	-3.325727	0.944057	0.368023	
H	0	-3.305542	-0.146151	-1.021515	
H	0	-3.324594	-0.813117	0.610938	