Supporting Information for:

Si–C(sp³) Bond Activation Through Oxidative Addition at a Rh(I) centre

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1. Experimental

All manipulations, unless otherwise stated, were performed under an atmosphere of argon or nitrogen, using standard Schlenk and glove-box techniques. Glassware was oven dried at 130°C overnight and flamed under vacuum prior to use. Hexane was dried using a Grubbs type solvent purification system (MBraun SPS-800) and degassed by successive freeze-pump-thaw cycles.¹ CD₂Cl₂, CH₂Cl₂, Et₂O and MeCN were distilled under vacuum and stored over 3 Å molecular sieves. nBuLi, 2-bromothioanisole and Cl₂SiMe₂ were purchased from Aldrich. [Rh(nbd)Cl]₂,² [Rh(cod)Cl]₂³ and [Rh(coe)₂Cl]₂⁴ were prepared as previously described. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Ultra Shift 500 MHz spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were referenced to the residual solvent signals. Microanalysis was carried out with a LECO TRUSPEC microanalyzer. Chemical shifts are quoted in ppm and coupling constants in Hz. ESI-MS were recorded on a Bruker MicrOTOF instrument. In all ESI-MS spectra there was a good fit to both the principal molecular ion and the overall isotopic distribution.

2. Synthesis and characterization of [Si(Me)₂(o-C₆H₄SMe)₂] (L)



To a Schlenk charged with 2-Bromothioanisole (0.50 mL, 0.037 mmol) in Et₂O (10 ml) an excess of 1.1 of nBuLi (1.65 mL, 0.0041 mmol) is added slowly, at a temperature of 0°C (ice bath). The mixture is stirred for 60 minutes. After that time half an equivalent of dichlorodimethylsilane is added dropwise (0.23 mL, 0.0019 mmol) and it is left to stir overnight at room temperature. The mixture is then quenched with water and the product is extracted with diethyl ether. Evaporation of the solvent under vacuum gives product [Si(Me)₂(o-C₆H₄SMe)₂] as a crystalline white solid.

Elemental Analysis: Calc.: C, 63.10; H, 6.62; S, 21.05. Found: C, 63.15; H, 6.59; S, 20.98. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.60 – 7.40 (m, 8 *H*_{aromatics}), 2.18 (s, 6 H, S-C*H*₃), 0.65 (s, 6 H, Si-C*H*₃, ²⁹Si satellites ²*J*_{Si-H} = 6.7 Hz).





3. Synthesis and characterization of [Rh(cod)SiMe₂(o-C₆H₄SMe)₂]BAr^F₄ (2)



To a Schlenk charged with $[RhCl(cod)]_2$ (30 mg, 0.061 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml) the ligand $[Me_2Si((C_6H_4)SMe)_2]$ (37 mg, 0.12 mmol) and the NaBArF₄ salt (108 mg, 0.12 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred for 60 minutes, filtered into another Schlenk to remove NaCl and concentrated under vacuum. Addition of 20 mL of pentane gave a light orange precipitate that was washed with pentane twice and dried under vacuum. Yield 120 mg (72%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.64, 7.47 (m, 12 H, BAr^F₄), 7.60–7.40 (m, 8 *H*_{aromatics}), 4.75 (m, 2 H, C*H*, cod), 4.23 (m, 2 H, C*H*, cod), 2.48 (m, 2 H, C*H*₂, cod), 2.31 (s, 6 H, S-C*H*₃), 2.20 (m, 4 H, C*H*₂, cod), 1.91 (m, 2 H, C*H*₂, cod), 0.47 (s, 6 H, Si-CH3, ²⁹Si satellites ²*J*_{Si-H} = 6.4 Hz).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 162.2 (q, J_{F-C} = 50 Hz, BAr^F₄), 135.2 (s, BAr^F₄), 129.1 (q, J_{F-C} = 11 Hz, BAr^F₄), 125.0 (q, J_{F-C} = 272 Hz, CF₃), 117.9 (p, J_{F-C} = 4.1 Hz, BAr^F₄), 135.4-129.4 (aromatics), 91.0 (d, J_{Rh-C} = 10.4 Hz, 2 x CH, cod), 86.8 (d, J_{Rh-C} = 11.3 Hz, 2 x CH, cod), 32.3 (s, 2 x CH₂, cod), 29.7 (s, 2 x CH₂, cod), 16.2 (s, 2 x S-CH₃), -0.5 (s, 2 x Si-CH₃).

ESI-MS (C₆H₄F₂, 60°C): positive ion: *m*/*z*, 515.09 [M]⁺ (calc. 515.08).



Elemental Analysis: Calc.: C, 48.78; H, 3.22; S, 4.65. Found: C, 48.86; H, 3.18; S, 4.79

Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of 2



Figure S3. $^{13}C\{^{1}H\}$ NMR spectrum of 2



Figure S4. ¹³C-¹H HSQC NMR spectrum of 2



Figure S5. ESI-MS for 2. Found (top) and calculated (bottom).

4. Synthesis and characterization of [Rh(nbd)SiMe₂(o-C₆H₄SMe)₂]BArF₄ (3)



Synthesis:

To a Schlenk charged with $[RhCl(nbd)]_2$ (15 mg, 0.033 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml) the ligand $[Me_2Si((C_6H_4)SMe)_2]$ (21 mg, 0.066 mmol) and the NaBAr^F₄ salt (58 mg, 0,066 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred for 20 minutes, filtered into another Schlenk to remove NaCl and concentrated under vacuum. Addition of 20 mL of pentane gave an orange precipitate that was washed twice with pentane and dried under vacuum. Yield 50 mg (56%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.64, 7.47 (m, 12 H, BAr^F₄), 7.60–7.40 (m, 8 *H*_{aromatics}), 4.19 (m, very broad signal, 4 H, C*H*, NBD), 3.92 (m, 2 H, C*H*, NBD), 2.16 (s, 6 H, S-C*H*₃), 1.44 (m, 2 H, C*H*₂, NBD), 0.44 (s, 6 H, Si-C*H*₃, ²⁹Si satellites ²*J*_{Si-H} = 6.5 Hz).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 162.2 (q, J_{F-C} = 50 Hz, BAr^F₄), 135.2 (s, BAr^F₄), 129.1 (q, J_{F-C} = 11 Hz, BAr^F₄), 125.0 (q, J_{F-C} = 272 Hz, CF₃), 117.9 (p, J_{F-C} = 4.1 Hz, BAr^F₄), 136.2-127.9 (aromatics), 69.9 (s broad, nbd), 65.2 (s broad, nbd), 64.3 (d, J_{Rh-C} = 6.1 Hz, nbd), 53.1 (d, J_{Rh-C} = 1.9 Hz, nbd), 15.8 (s, 2 x S-CH₃), -0.7 (s, 2 x Si-CH₃).

ESI-MS (C₆H₄F₂, 60°C): positive ion: *m*/*z*, 499.06 [M]⁺ (calc. 499.04).

Elemental Analysis: Calc.: C, 48.47; H, 2.96; S, 4.71. Found: C, 48.53; H, 2.93; S, 4.98.



Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of 3



Figure S7. $^{13}\text{C}\{^{1}\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 3



Figure S8. ¹³C-¹H HSQC NMR spectrum of 3



Figure S9. ESI-MS for 3. Found (top) and calculated (bottom).

5. Synthesis and characterization of [Rh(Me)(Si(Me)(o-C₆H₄SMe)₂)(MeCN)₂]BAr^F₄ (4)



Synthesis:

To a Schlenk charged with $[RhCl(coe)]_2$ (30 mg, 0.042 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 ml) the ligand $[Me(H)Si((C_6H_4)SMe)_2]$ (26 mg, 0.084 mmol), NaBAr^F₄ (75mg, 0.084 mmol) and 60 mL of MeCN were added. The mixture was stirred for an hour and filtered via canula. The solvent was evaporated. Pentane was added to precipitate. The resultant light yellow powder was with pentane and dried under vacuum. Yield 50 mg (- %).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 7.85 – 6.95 (m, 8 *H*_{aromatics}), 2.68 (s, 3 H, S-C*H*₃), 2.36 (s, 3 H, S-C*H*₃), 2.27 (s, 3 H, C*H*₃, MeCN), 2.22 (s, 3 H, C*H*₃, MeCN), 0.83 (m, 3 H, Rh-C*H*₃), 0.67 (s, 3 H, Si-C*H*₃, ²⁹Si satellites ²*J*_{Si-H} = 7.1 Hz).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 162.2 (q, J_{F-C} = 50 Hz, BAr^F₄), 135.2 (s, BAr^F₄), 129.1 (q, J_{F-C} = 11 Hz, BAr^F₄), 125.0 (q, J_{F-C} = 272 Hz, CF₃), 117.9 (p, J_{F-C} = 4.1 Hz, BAr^F₄), 133.8-129.5 (aromatics), 26.4 (s broad, S-CH₃), 23.4 (s broad, S-CH₃), 3.9 (s, MeCN), 2.7 (s, MeCN), -0.9 (s broad, 2 x Si-CH₃), -2.1 (s broad, Rh–CH₃)

ESI-MS (MeCN, 60°C): positive ion: m/z, 406.98 [M - 2MeCN]+ (calc. 406.98).

Elemental Analysis: Calc.: C, 46.17; H, 2.83; S, 4.74. Found: C, 46.54; H, 2.93; S, 5.01.



Figure S10. ¹H NMR spectrum of 4



Figure S11. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of 4



Figure S12. ¹³C-¹H HSQC NMR spectrum of 4



Figure S13. ESI-MS for 4. Found (top) and calculated (bottom).

6. Crystallography

Crystal structure determinations

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data for **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**, were collected (ω-scans) on an Oxford Diffraction/Agilent SuperNova diffractometer with Cu-Ka radiation ($\lambda = 1.54184$ Å) equipped with nitrogen gas Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream unit⁵ at the Oxford Chemical Crystallography Service from the University of Oxford. Diffraction data was reduced and processed using CrysAlisPro package.⁶ The structures were solved using SHELXT⁷ and refined to convergence on F² and against all independent reflections by full-matrix leastsquares using SHELXL⁸ (version 2018/3) in combination with the GUI OLEX2⁹ program. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and hydrogen atoms were geometrically placed unless otherwise stated (see specific details for each molecular structure in the text) and allowed to ride on their parent atoms. CF₃ groups on the BAr^F₄- anion were necessarily modelled as disordered over two main domains, and restrained to maintain sensible geometries. Compound 2 crystallised with one molecule of dichloromethane (solvent of crystallization) which was modelled as disordered over two main domains and one C₆H₄SMe₂ group was also modelled as disordered over two main domains. Compound 3 crystallised with two molecules of dichloromethane (solvent of crystallization). One C₆H₄SMe group was modelled as disordered over two main domains in compound 4. Disordered groups were restrained to maintain sensible geometries. Distances and angles were calculated using the full covariance matrix. Selected crystallographic data are summarized in Table S 1 and full details are given in the supplementary deposited CIF files (CCDC 1969934-37). These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via http://optimized.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data request/cif.

Table S.1: Crystallographic data.

	1	2	3	4
CCDC number	1969934	1969935	1969936	1969937
Formula	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ S ₂ Si	C ₅₇ H ₄₆ BCl ₂ F ₂₄ RhS ₂ Si	C57H44BCl4F24RhS2Si	C ₅₂ H ₃₈ BF ₂₄ N ₂ RhS ₂ Si
М	304.53	1463.77	1532.65	1352.77
Crystal System	monoclinic	triclinic	monoclinic	triclinic
Space group	P21/n	P–1	l2a	P–1
T [K]	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)
a [Å]	8.55760(10)	12.4418(3)	26.2033(2)	13.0258(4)
b [Å]	14.09020(10)	12.9564(3)	12.75000(10)	14.6748(5)
c [Å]	13.42620(10)	20.2172(6)	38.5848(3)	16.5971(6)
a [deg]	90	99.872(2)	90	64.937(3)
β [deg]	99.3070(10)	101.171(2)	105.0030(10)	82.448(3)
γ [deg]	90	97.292(2)	90	74.530(3)
V [Å3]	1597.60(3)	3106.41(15)	12451.45(18)	2769.10(18)
Z	4	2	8	2
Density [gcm-3]	1.266	1.565	1.635	1.622
µ [mm-1]	3.596	4.818	5.610	4.496
θ range [deg]	4.581 to	3.511 to 76.274	3.493 to 76.429	2.940 to 75.970
	76.207			
Refins collected	38522	37489	127558	34308
Rint	0.0290	0.0418	0.0353	0.0292
Completeness	100%	100%	100%	100%
to 67.684 deg.				
Data/restr/param	3336/0/176	12840/1258/1066	12964/456/899	11318/950/940
$R_1 [I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.0243	0.0464	0.0306	0.0546
wR ₂ [all data]	0.0636	0.1265	0.0829	0.1536
GoF	1.044	1.020	1.025	1.036
Largest diff. pk	0.278 / –	1.051 / –0.615	0.880 /0.617	1.626 /0.741
and hole [eÅ-3]	0.272			

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