

Supporting information

**Transition Metal Complexes of a Bis(carbene) Ligand Featuring
1,2,4-Triazolin-5-ylidene Donors: Structural Diversity and
Catalytic Applications**

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1. Characterization data of the ligands and metal complexes

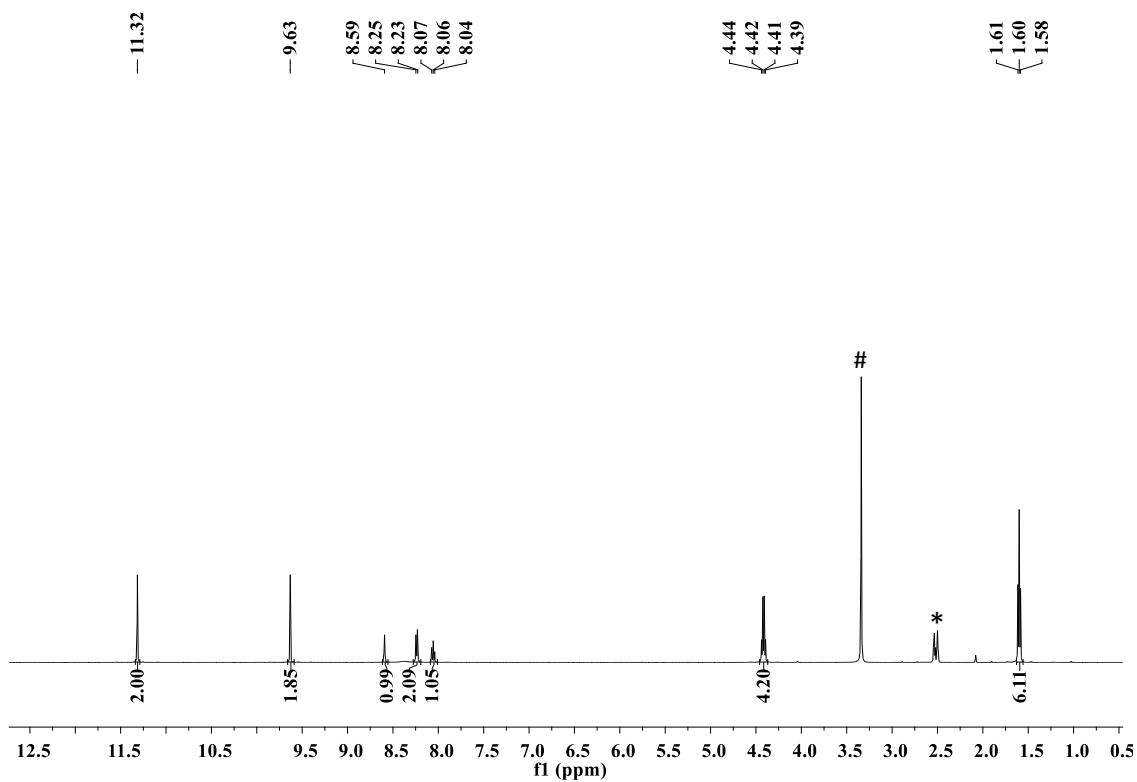


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of **1** in DMSO-*d*₆ (*). # indicates solvent impurity of H₂O in DMSO-*d*₆.

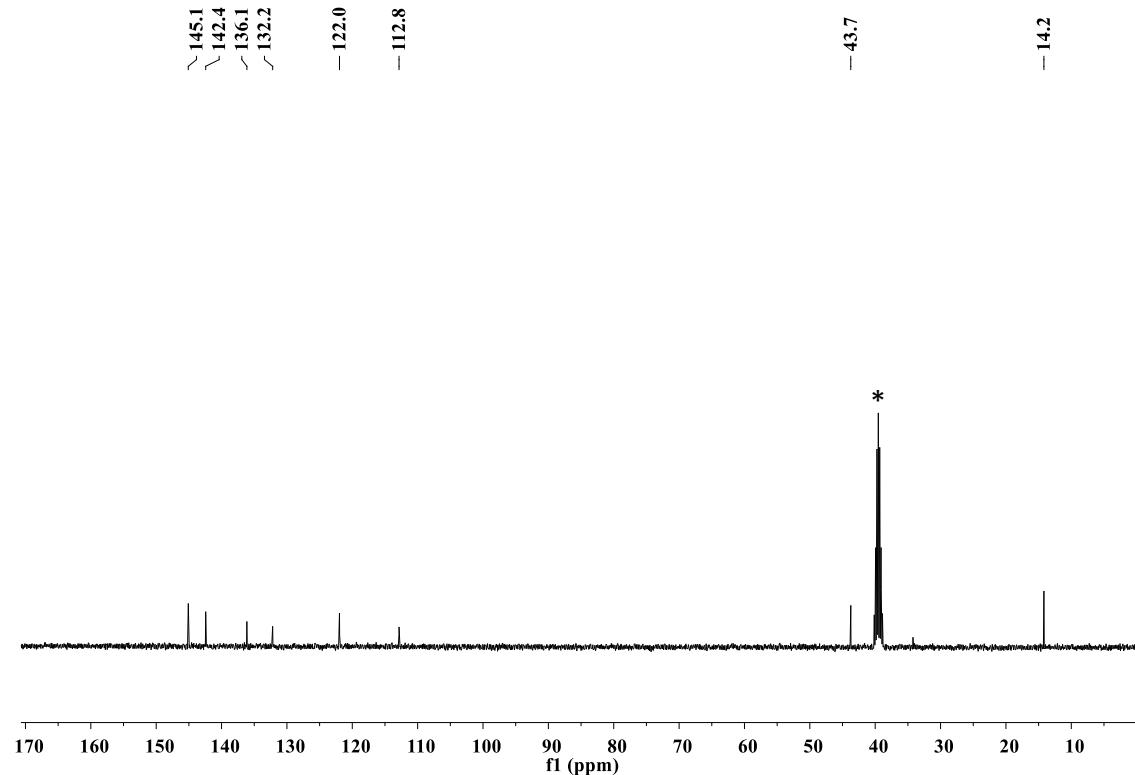


Figure S2. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **1** in DMSO-*d*₆ (*).

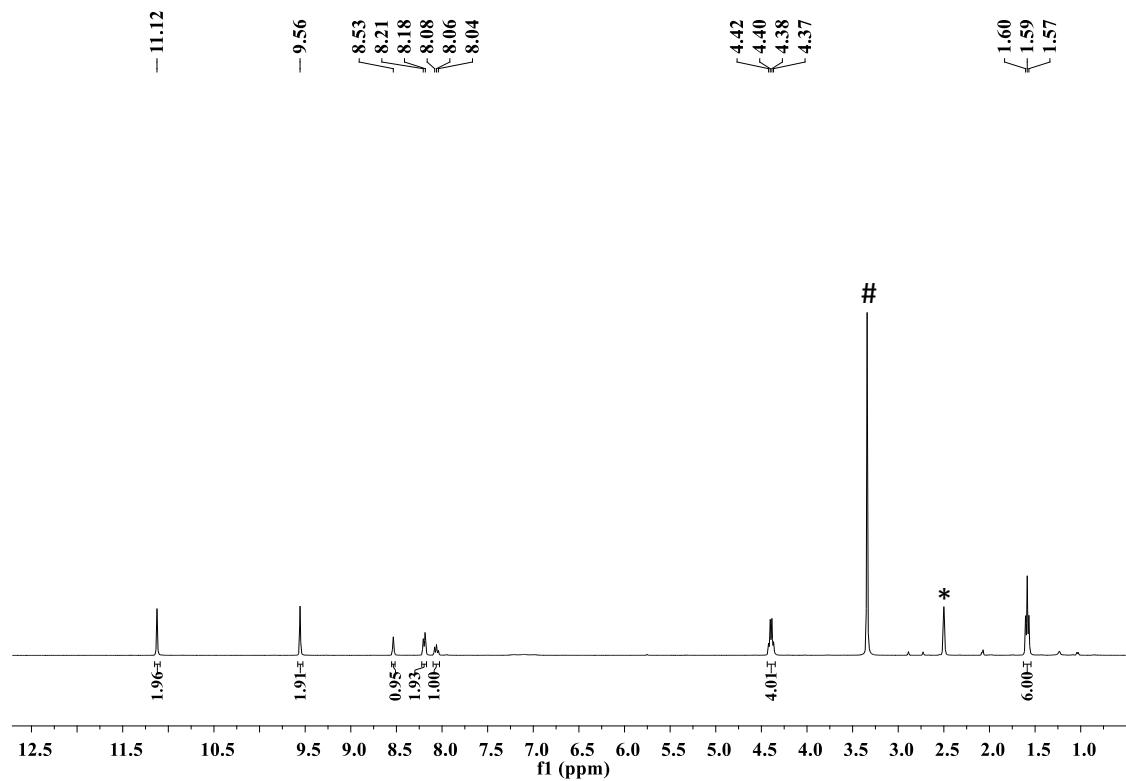


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (*). # indicates solvent impurity of H_2O in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

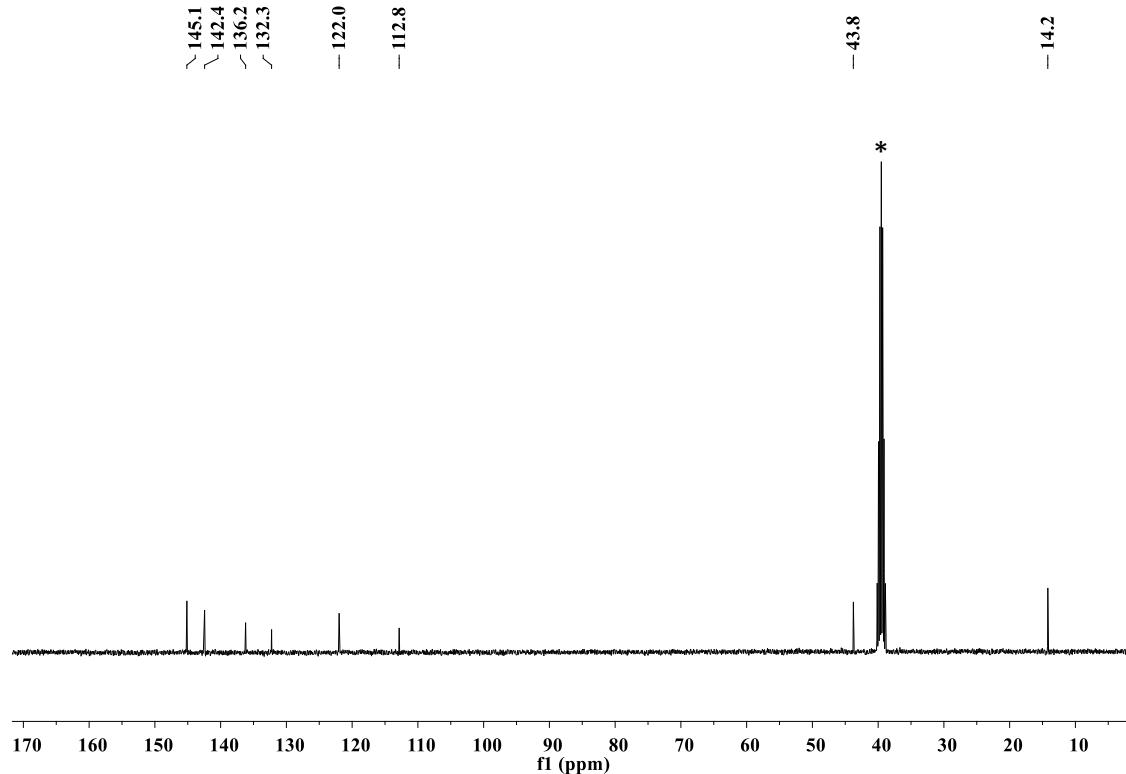


Figure S4. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (*).

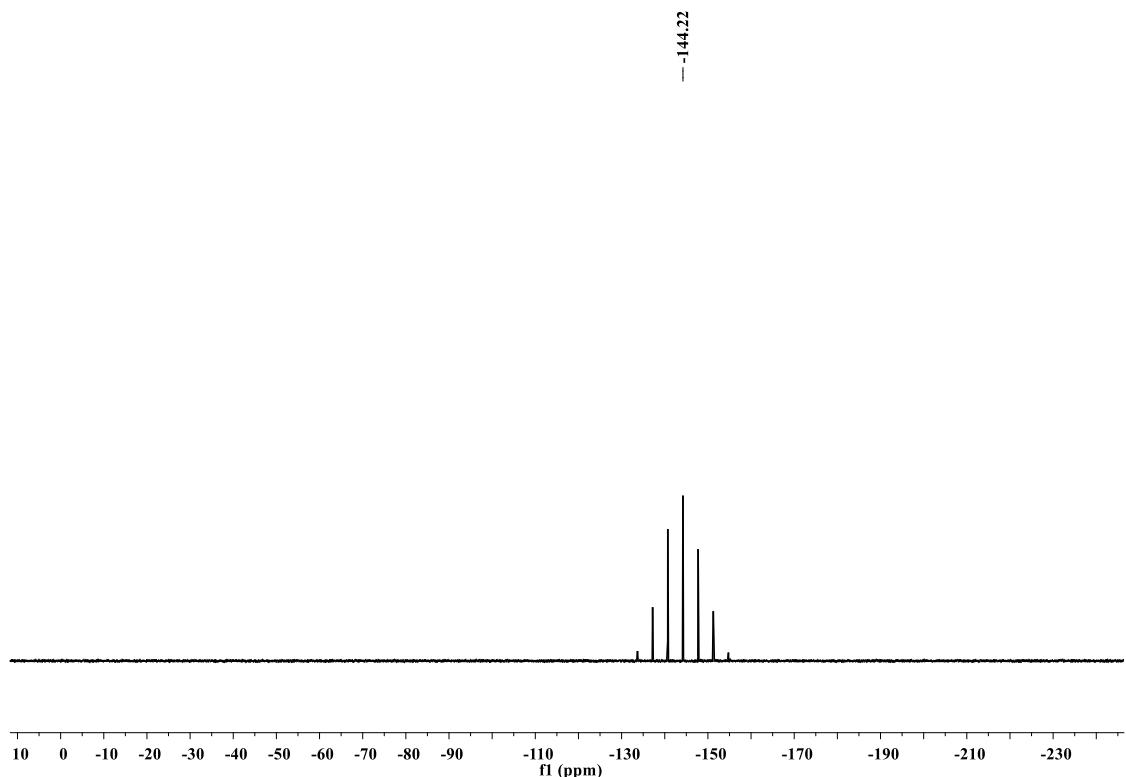


Figure S5. ${}^3\text{P}\{{}^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

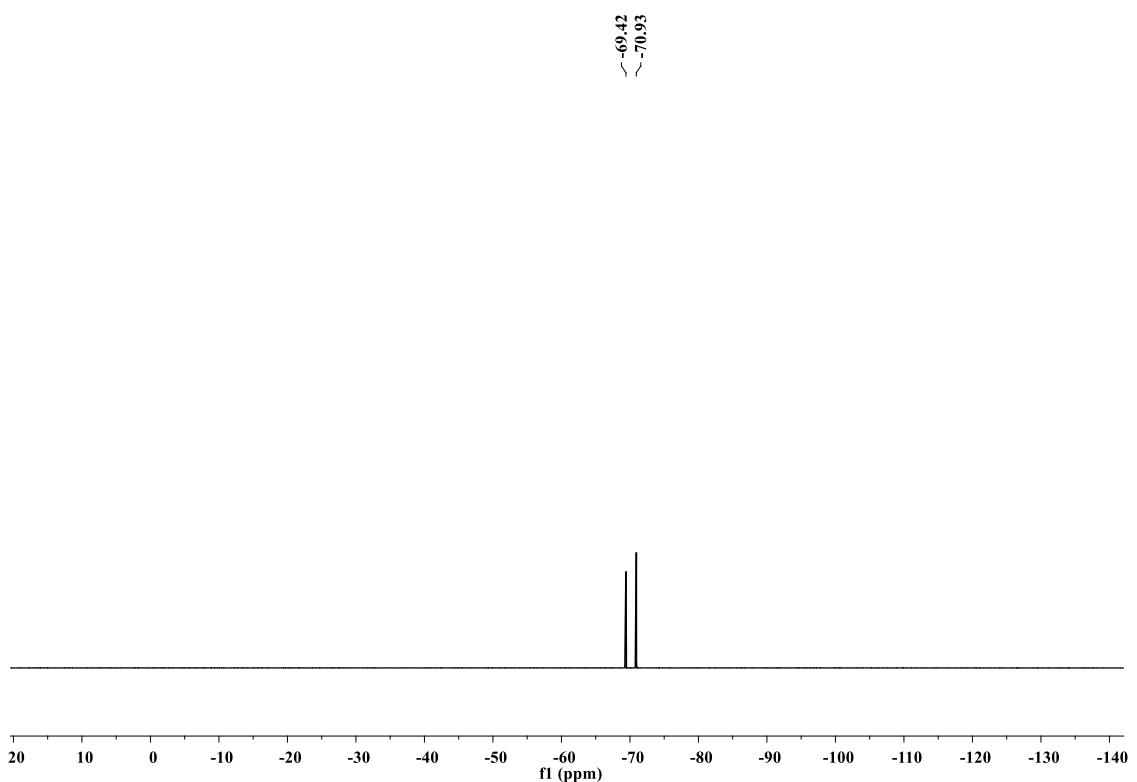


Figure S6. ${}^{19}\text{F}\{{}^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **2** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

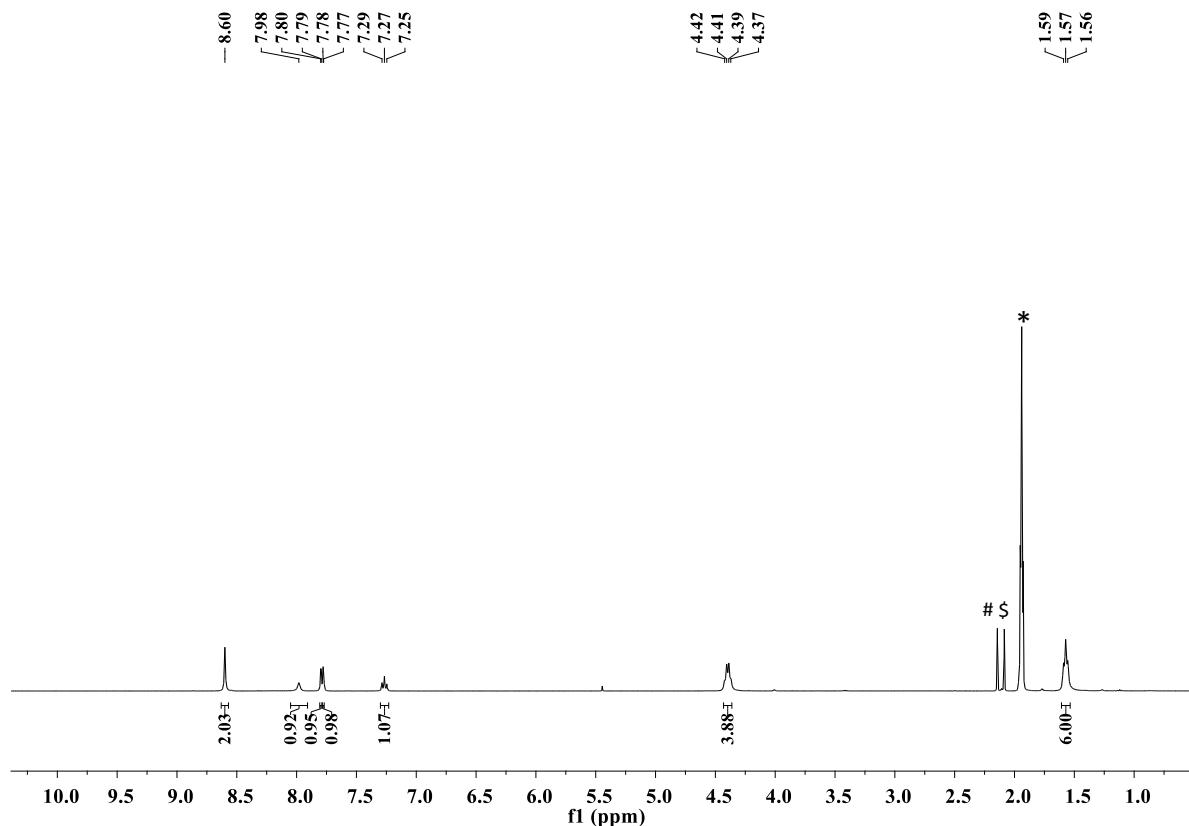


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of **3** in CD_3CN (*). # and \$ indicate the solvent impurities of H_2O and acetone, respectively.

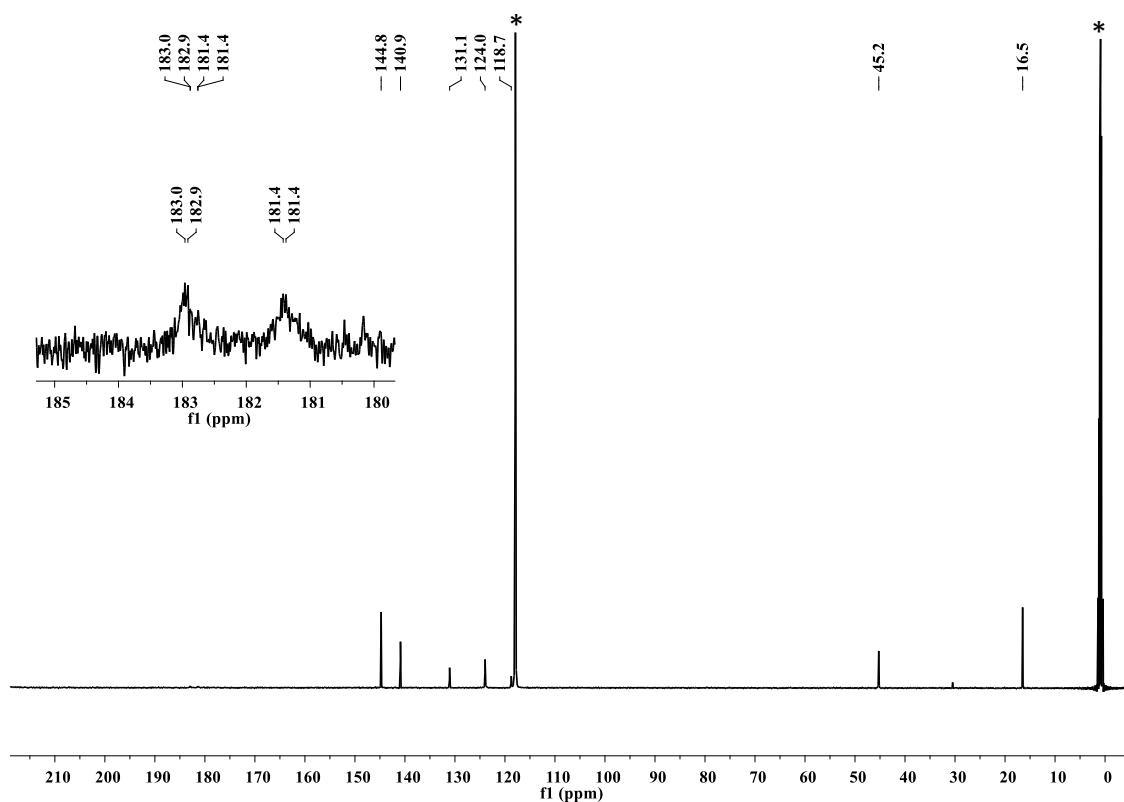


Figure S8. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **3** in CD_3CN (*).

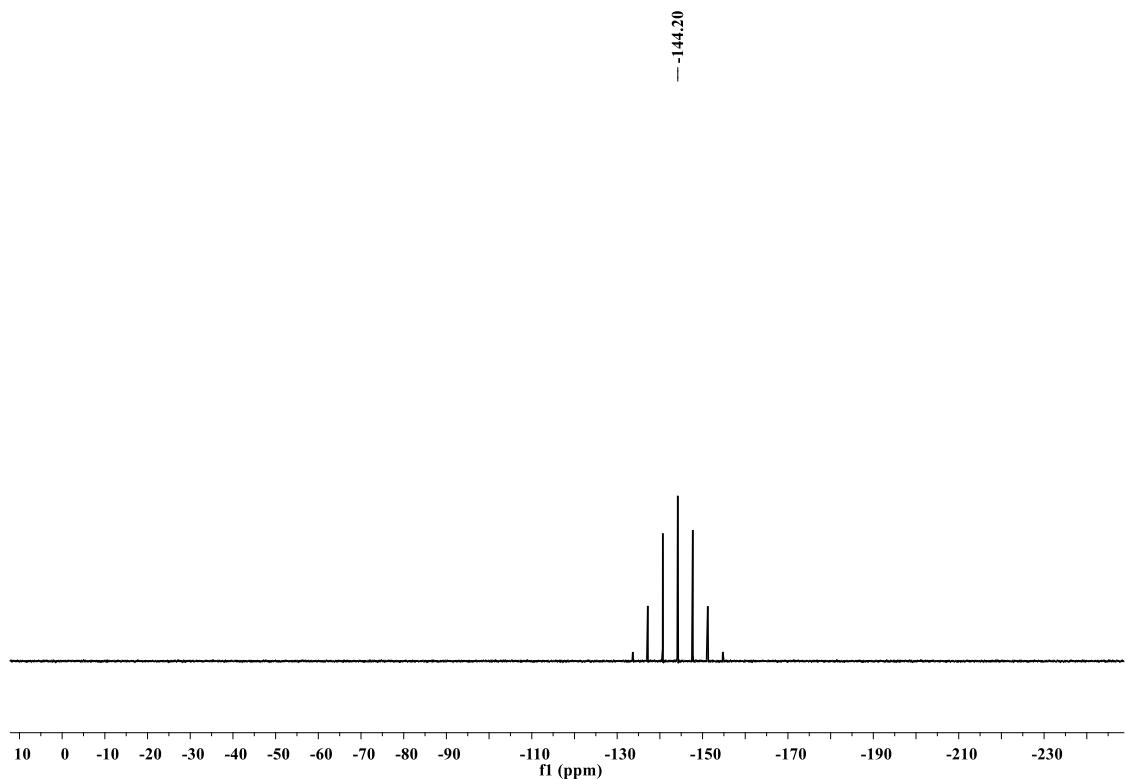


Figure S9. $^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **3** in CD_3CN .

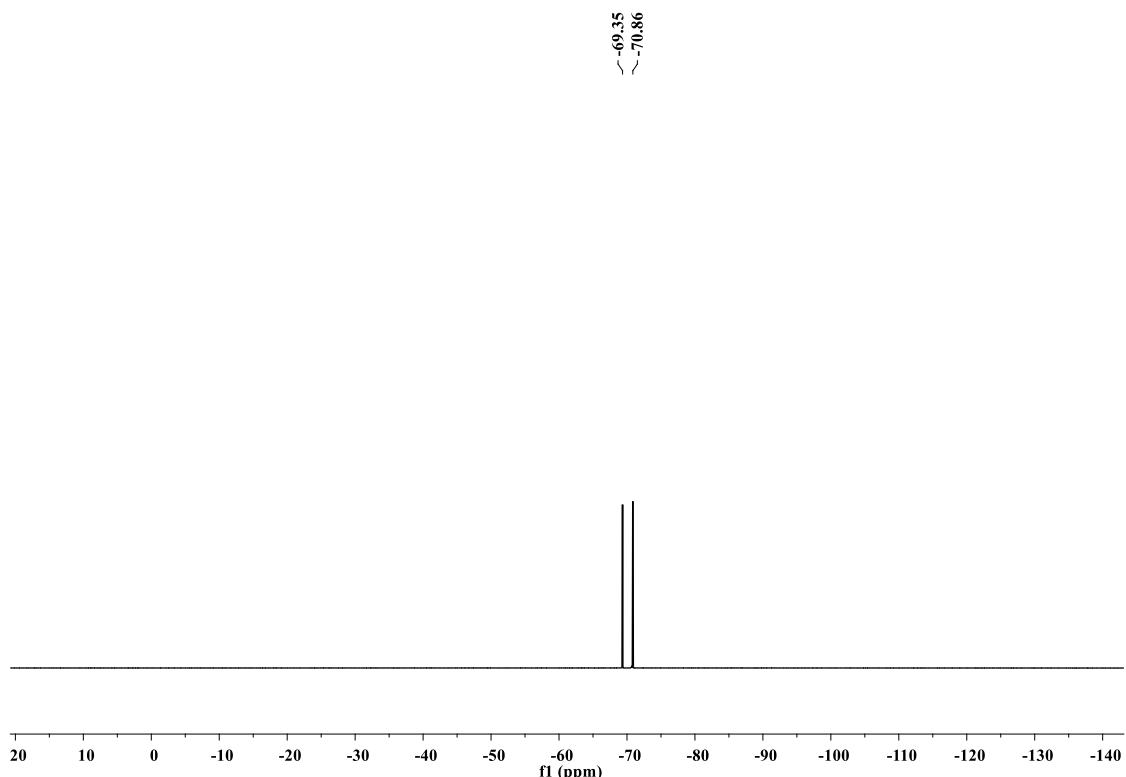


Figure S10. $^{19}\text{F}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **3** in CD_3CN .

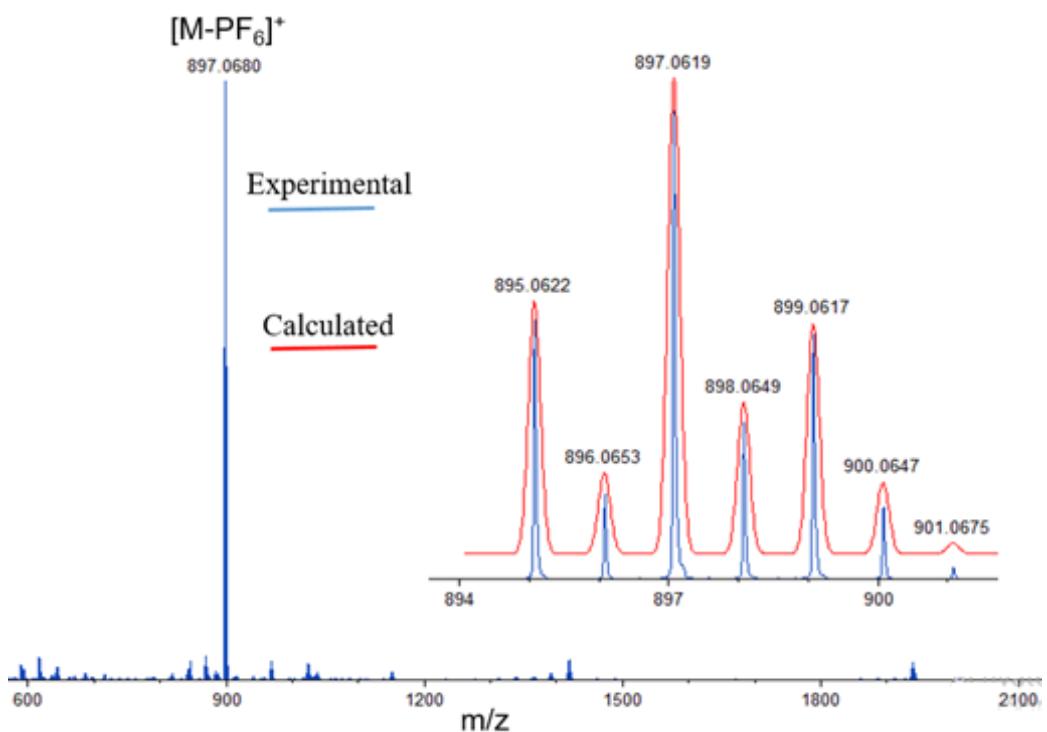


Figure S11. ESI mass spectrum of the dinuclear Ag(I)-NHC complex $[(\text{L})_2\text{Ag}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$, **3**.

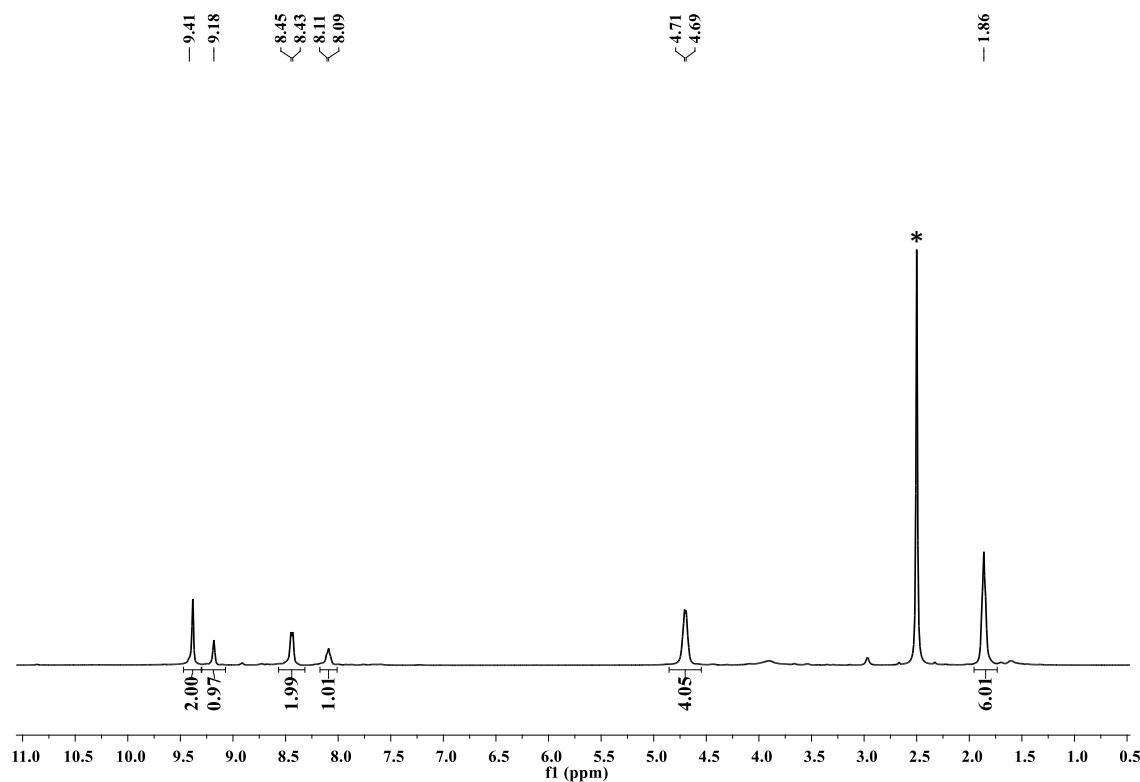
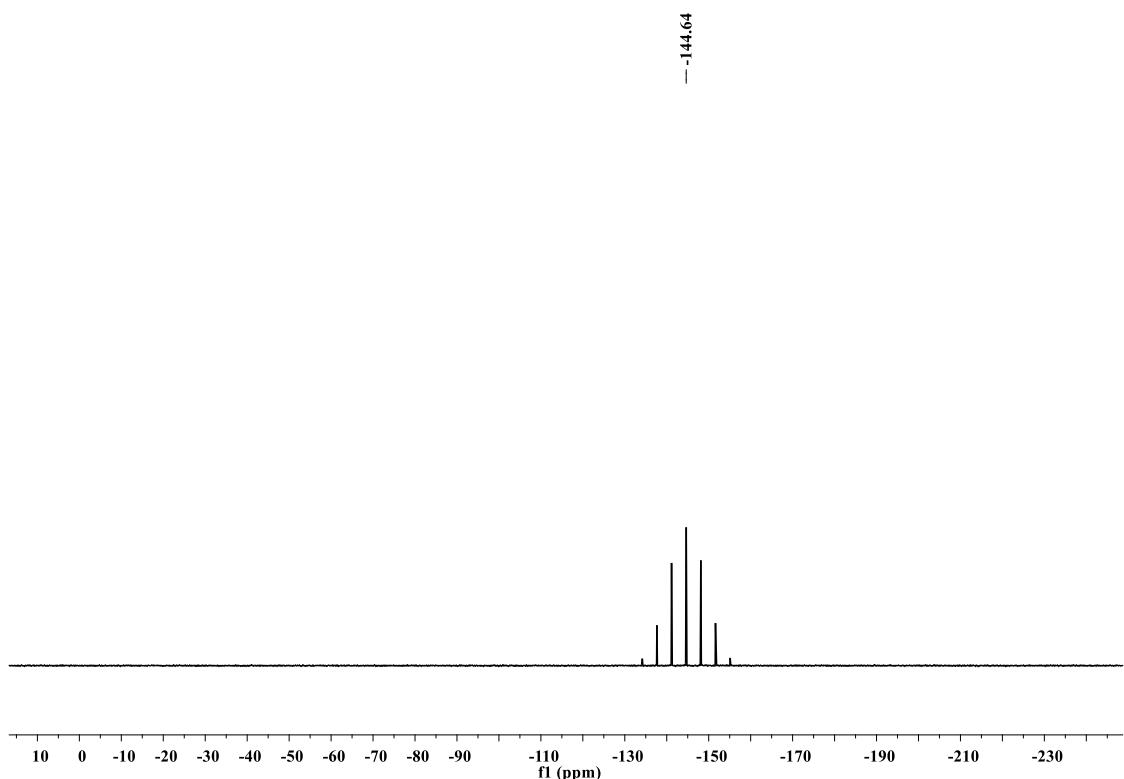
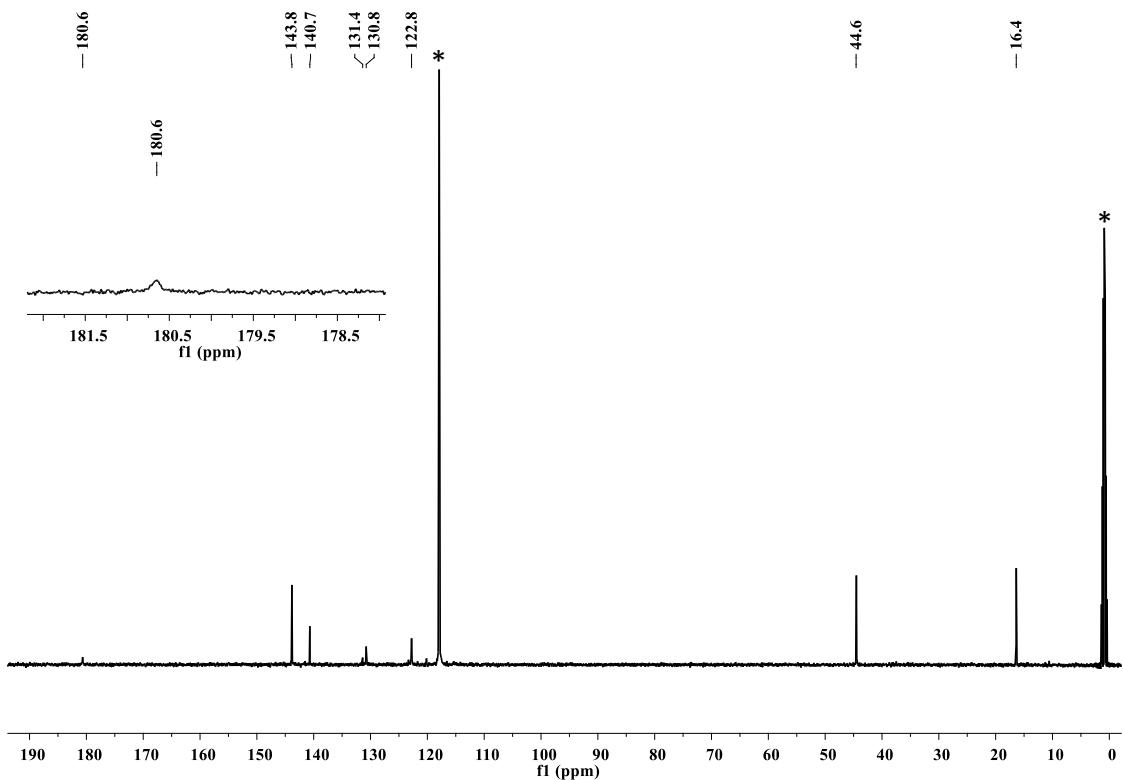


Figure S12. ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ (*).



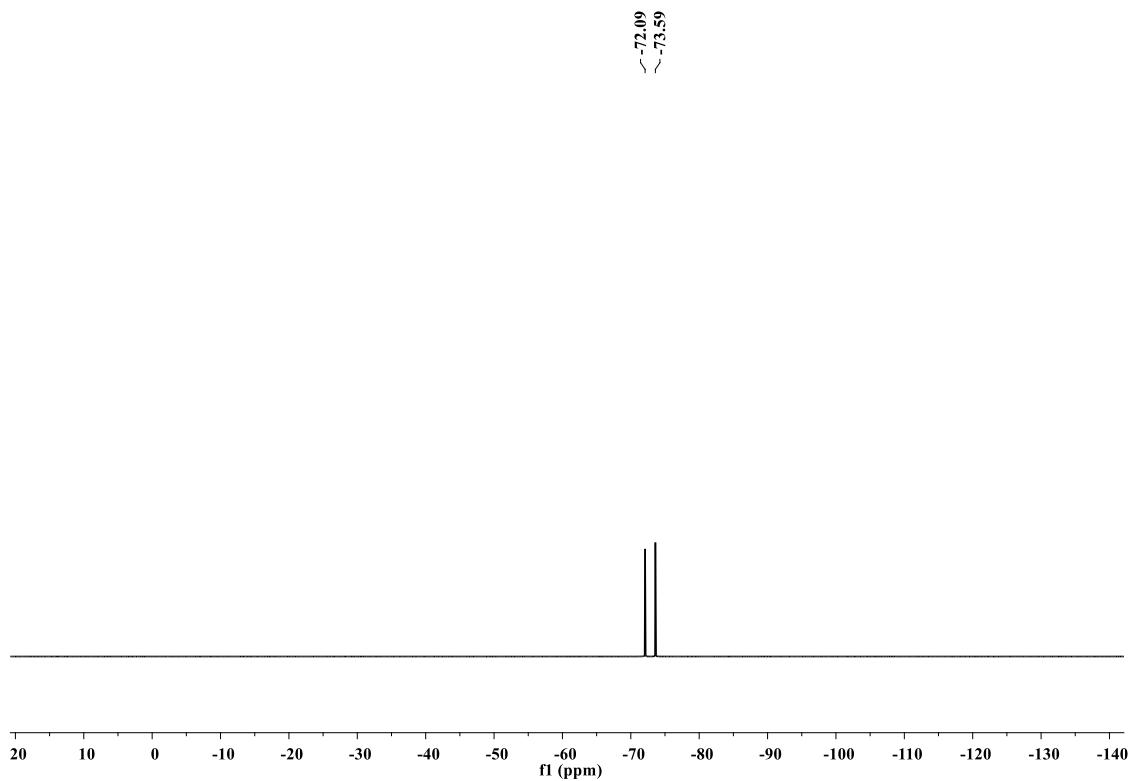


Figure S15. $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **4** in CD_3CN .

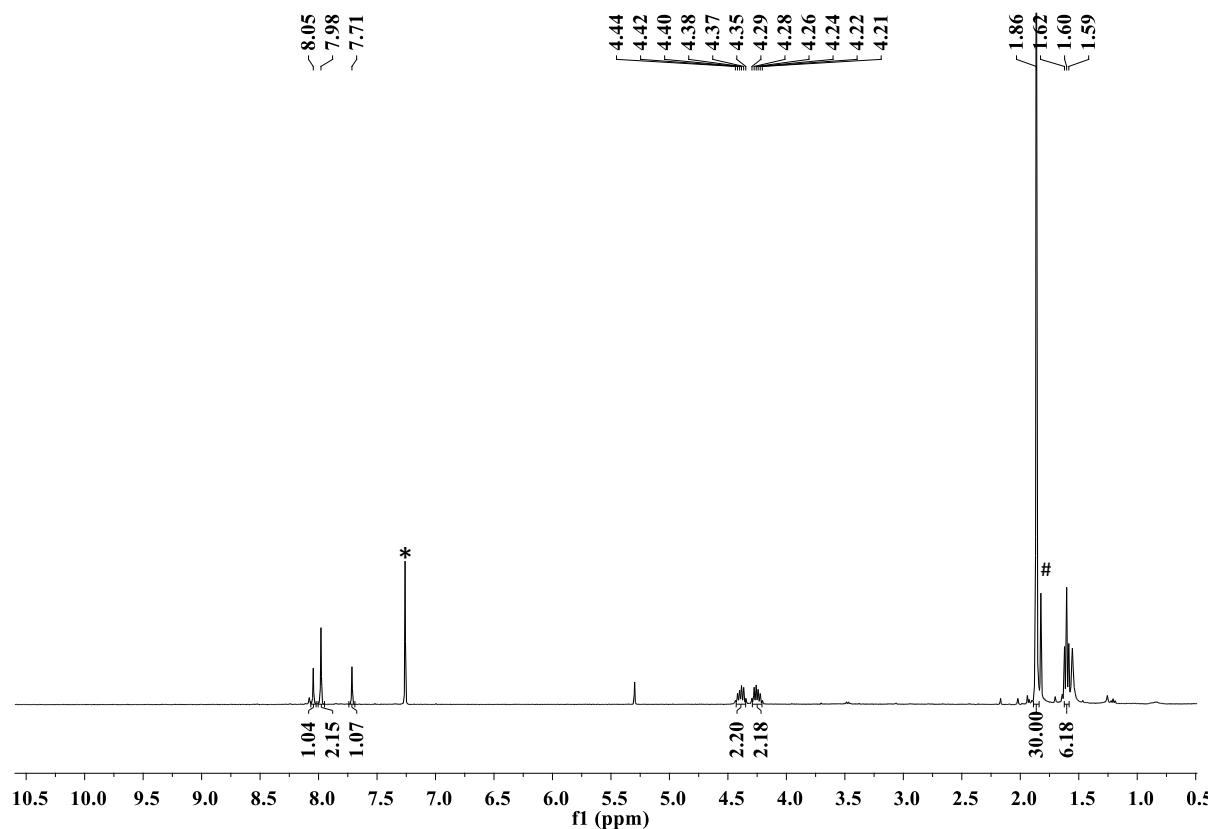


Figure S16. ^1H NMR spectrum of **5** in CDCl_3 (*). # indicates solvent impurity of H_2O in CDCl_3 .

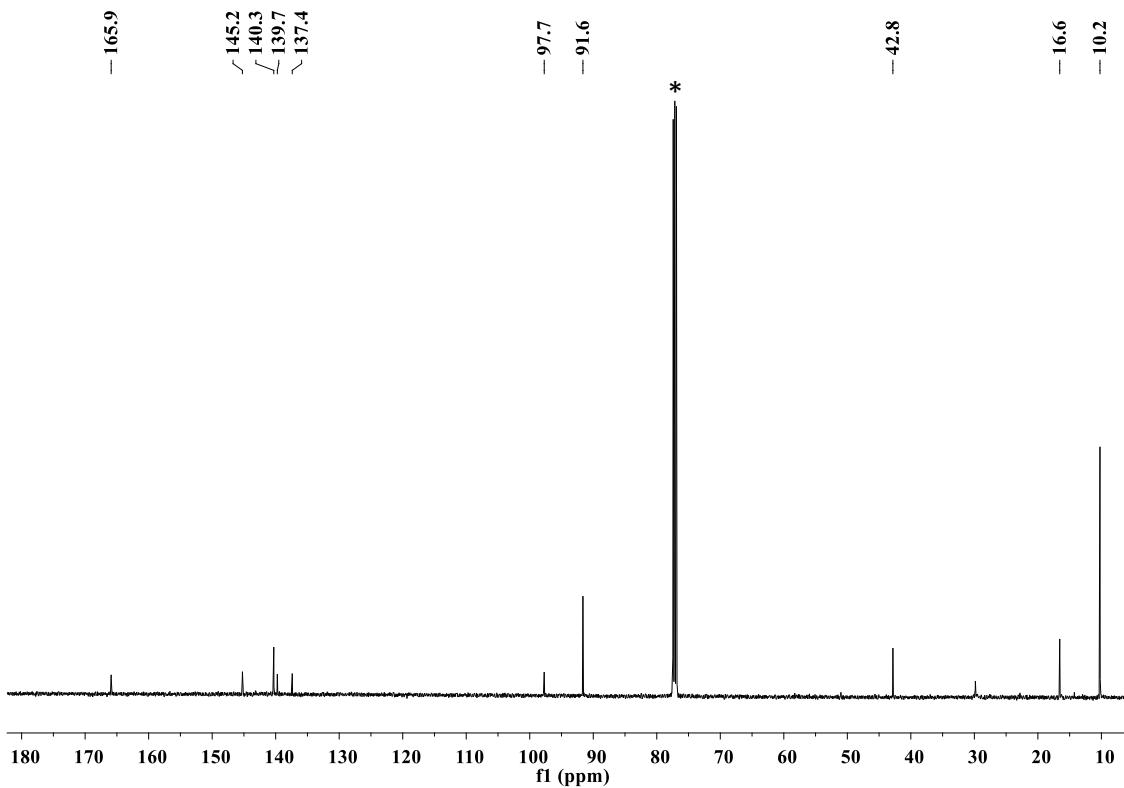


Figure S17. $^{13}\text{C}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **5** in CDCl_3 (*).

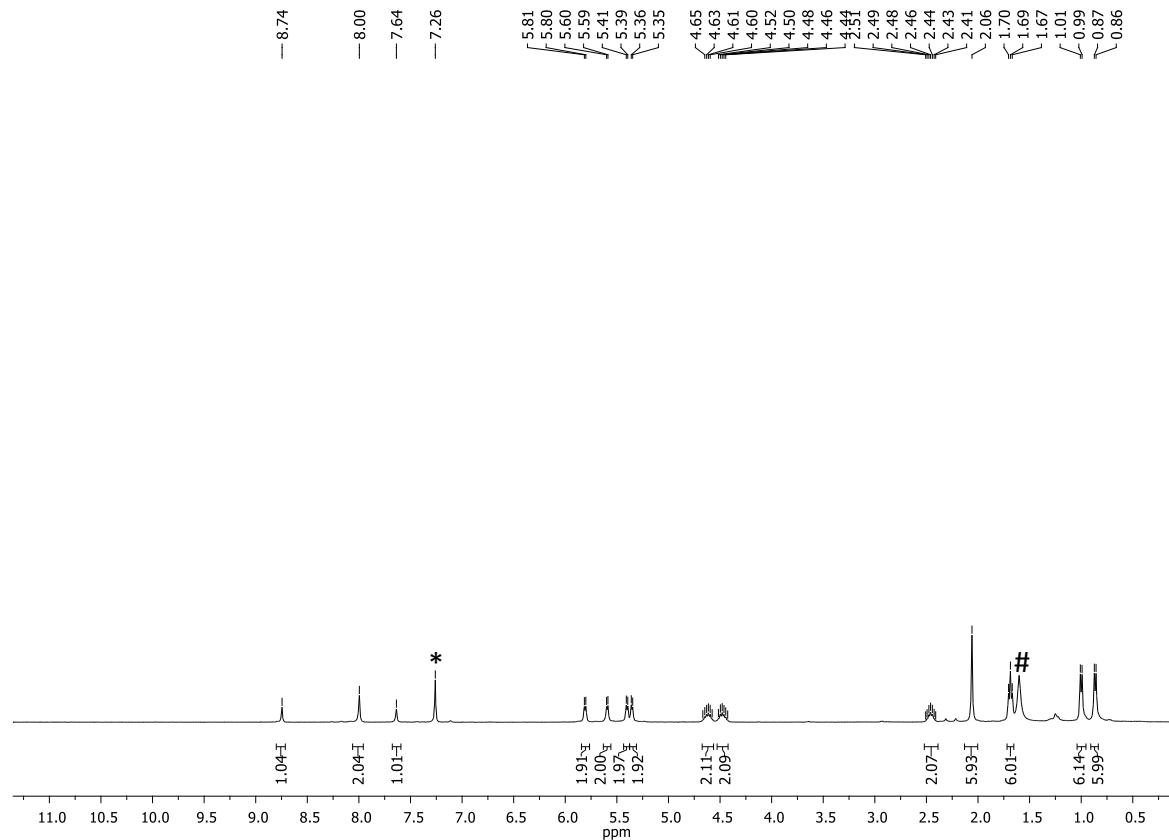


Figure S18. ^1H NMR spectrum of **6** in CDCl_3 (*). # indicates solvent impurity of H_2O in CDCl_3 .

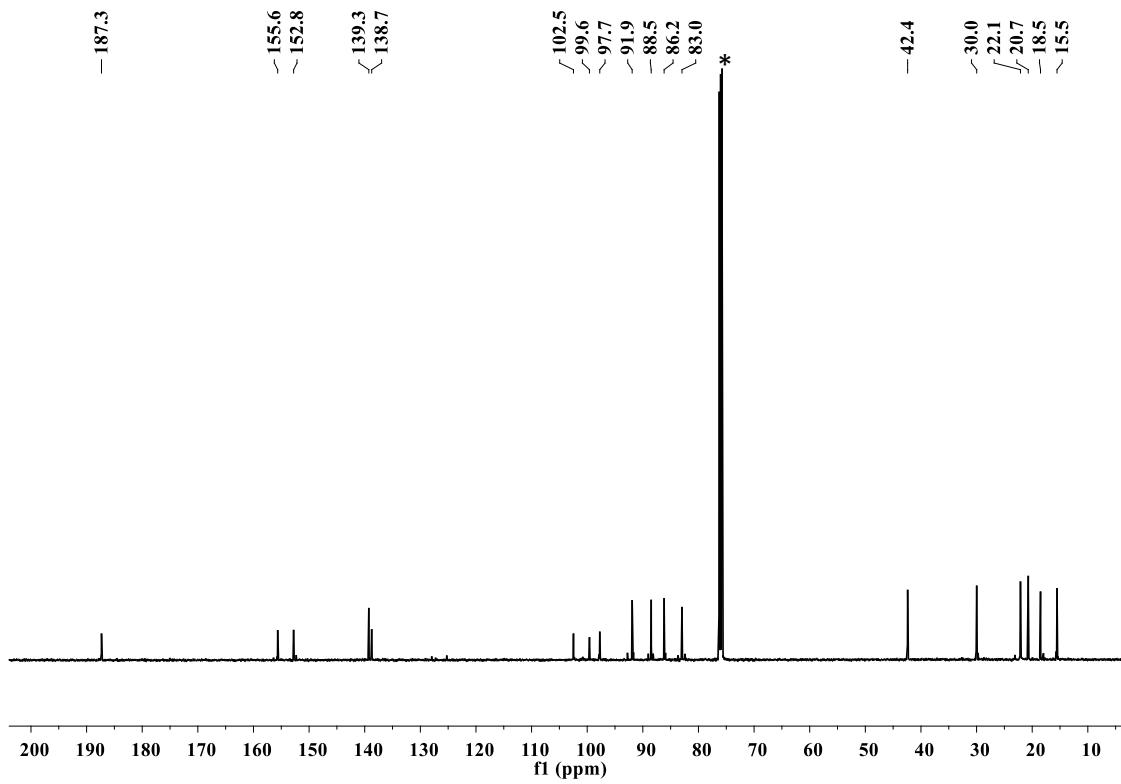


Figure S19. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **6** in CDCl_3 (*).

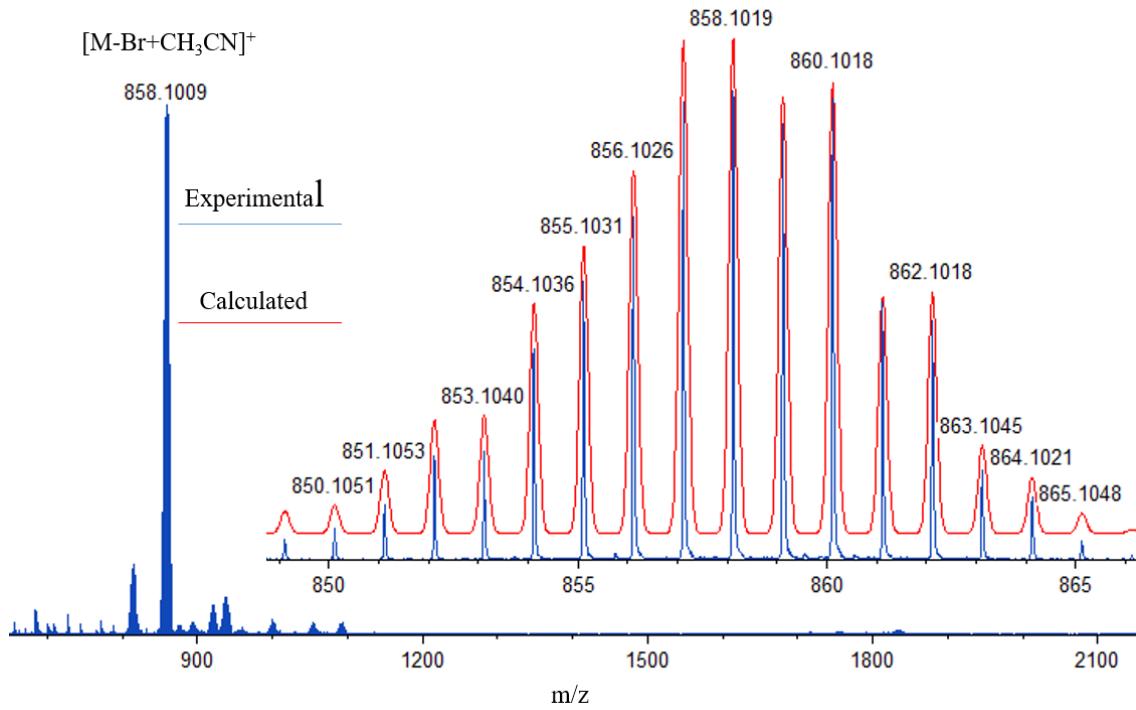


Figure S20. ESI-Mass spectrum of diorthometalated Ru(II)-NHC complex, **6**.

2. Crystallographic Data

Table S1. Crystallographic data for compounds $[\mathbf{L}\text{-H}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$, **2** and $[(\mathbf{L})_2\text{Ag}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$, **3**.

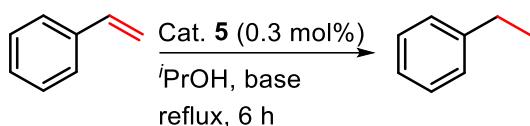
Parameter	2	3
Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_{12}\text{N}_6\text{P}_2$	$\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{Ag}_2\text{F}_{12}\text{N}_{12}\text{P}_2$
Formula weight	560.28	1042.33
Crystal system	Triclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	P-1	P2 ₁ /c
a (Å)	8.1345(3)	9.5672(4)
b (Å)	10.9351(4)	16.3601(7)
c (Å)	13.7618(5)	14.2120(6)
α (°)	109.328(2)	90.00
β (°)	104.605(2)	108.632(2)
γ (°)	98.266(2)	90.00
V(Å ³)	1082.65(7)	2107.88(16)
Z	2	2
D _{calc} (Mg/m ³)	1.719	1.642
F (000)	564	1032
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.319	1.094
θ Range (°)	1.656-24.999	2.246-24.997
Crystal size (mm)	0.25 x 0.22 x 0.10	0.25 x 0.22 x 0.16
No. of total reflections	14152	14208
No. of unique reflections [I > 2σ(I)]	3803	3712
No. of parameters (Restraints)	421 (45)	272 (40)
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.079	1.038
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	0.1825, 0.0694	0.0283, 0.0725
R indices (all data)	0.0942, 0.2060	0.0367, 0.0781

Table S2. Crystallographic data for the compounds $[(\text{L})_2\text{Cu}_2](\text{PF}_6)_2$, **4** and **5**.

Parameter	4	5
Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{Cu}_2\text{F}_{12}\text{N}_{12}\text{P}_2$	$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{44}\text{Ir}_2\text{N}_6\text{Br}_2$
Formula weight	953.70	1080.97
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c	P-1
a (Å)	8.986(2)	18.0475(6)
b (Å)	16.241(4)	18.9017(7)
c (Å)	14.337(3)	23.8803(9)
α (°)	90.0	77.667(1)
β (°)	106.984(10)	77.973(2)
γ (°)	90.0	89.973(2)
V(Å ³)	2001.1(8)	7775.3(5)
Z	2	8
D _{calc} (Mg/m ³)	1.583	1.847
F (000)	960	4112
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.192	8.924
θ Range (°)	1.944-24.991	1.104-25.00
Crystal size (mm)	0.20 x 0.18 x 0.15	0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10
No. of total reflections	11285	125576
No. of unique reflections [I > 2σ(I)]	3517	27352
No. of parameters (Restraints)	255 (0)	1567 (1778)
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.916	1.013
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	0.0931, 0.2716	0.0586, 0.1186
R indices (all data)	0.1386, 0.3103	0.1592, 0.1504

3. Optimization studies for the catalytic reactions

Table S3. Base screening for the transfer hydrogenation reaction^a



Entry	Base	Yield (%)
1	KOH	84
2	K'BuO	92
3	Na'BuO	100
4	K ₂ CO ₃	Traces
5	None	-
6 ^b	Na'BuO	43

^aGeneral conditions: styrene (0.4 mmol), complex **5** (0.3 mol%), NaO'Bu (20 mol%), *i*PrOH (4 mL), reflux temperature. Yield was determined by GC-MS analysis using mesitylene as internal standard. ^bComplex **6** was used.

Procedure for the time-dependent product distribution profile of the reaction between 1-phenylethanol and benzyl alcohol: In order to study the conversion and product selectivity at different time interval, four identical reactions were carried out parallelly under our standard reaction condition using 1-phenylethanol and benzyl alcohol as substrates at five different reaction durations (2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h). The conversion and product distribution were determined by GC-MS analysis using mesitylene as internal standard.

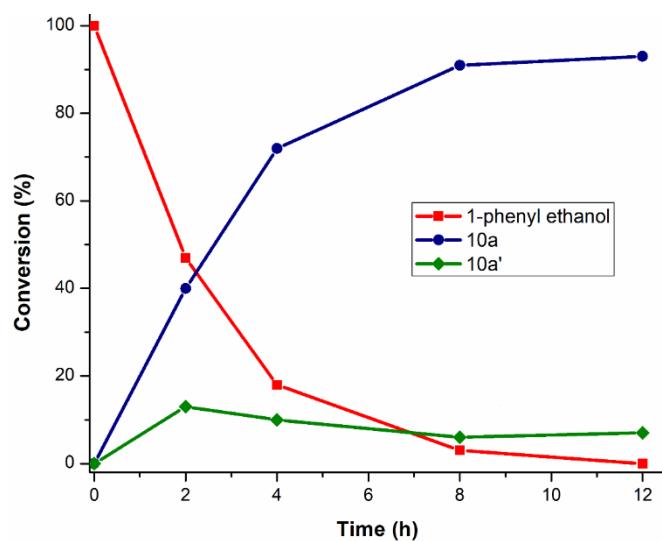
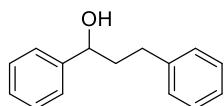


Figure S21. Course of the reaction progress showing the product distribution for the complex **6**-catalyzed β -alkylation of 1-phenylethanol with benzyl alcohol.

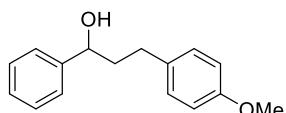
4. Characterization data of the isolated compounds from the catalytic run

1,3-diphenylpropan-1-ol^[1]:



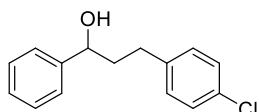
Pale yellow liquid (93 mg, 88%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.31 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.22 (m, 3H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 3H), 4.66 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.79–2.59 (m, 2H), 2.18–1.97 (m, 2H), 1.96 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 141.9, 128.6, 128.6, 128.5, 127.8, 126.1, 126.0, 74.0, 40.6, 32.2 ppm.

3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol^[1,2]:



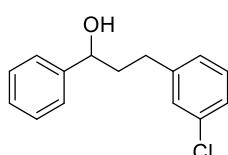
Yellow liquid (103 mg, 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.22 (m, 5H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.63 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.72–2.52 (m, 2H), 2.18 (s, 1H), 2.12–1.90 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.8, 144.7, 133.9, 129.4, 128.6, 127.66 (s), 126.0, 73.9, 55.3, 40.8, 31.2 ppm.

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol^[1,2]:



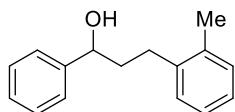
Yellow solid (91 mg, 74%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36–7.25 (m, 5H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.61 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.73–2.53 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 1H), 2.00 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.5, 140.3, 131.6, 129.9, 128.7, 128.5, 127.8, 126.0, 73.8, 40.4, 31.4 ppm.

3-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol^[3]:



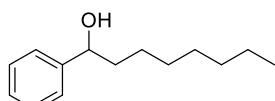
Yellow liquid (94 mg, 76%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27–7.14 (m, 5H), 7.10–7.01 (m, 3H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.64–2.41 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 1H), 2.04–1.77 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.4, 144.0, 134.2, 129.7, 128.7, 128.6, 127.8, 126.7, 126.1, 126.0, 73.7, 40.2, 31.8 ppm.

1-phenyl-3-(o-tolyl)propan-1-ol^[2]:



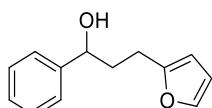
Yellow liquid (90 mg, 80%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.16–7.04 (m, 4H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 2.82–2.51 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.14–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.95 (s, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.7, 140.1, 136.1, 130.3, 128.9, 128.7, 127.8, 126.1, 126.1, 126.0, 74.3, 39.3, 29.5, 19.3 ppm.

1-phenyloctan-1-ol^[2,3a]:



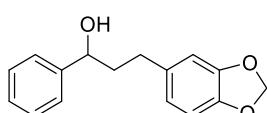
Colourless liquid (86 mg, 84%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46–7.14 (m, 5H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 2.02 (s, 1H), 1.83–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 1H), 1.27 (m, 8H), 0.97–0.82 (m, 3H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.1, 128.5, 127.5, 126.0, 74.8, 39.2, 31.9, 29.6, 29.3, 25.9, 22.8, 14.2 ppm.

3-(furan-2-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol^[1]:



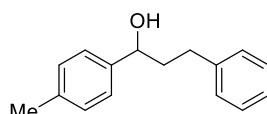
Pale yellow liquid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.19 (m, 6H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 4.58 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 1H), 1.97 (m, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.6, 144.4, 141.0, 128.6, 127.8, 126.0, 110.2, 105.1, 73.7, 37.2, 24.5 ppm.

3-(Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol^[3b]:



White crystalline solid (117 mg, 92%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44–7.16 (m, 5H), 6.72 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 6.63 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 4.66 (t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.75–2.50 (m, 2H), 2.18–1.93 (m, 2H), 1.89 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.7, 145.8, 144.7, 135.7, 128.7, 127.8, 126.0, 121.3, 109.1, 108.3, 100.9, 73.9, 40.9, 31.9 ppm.

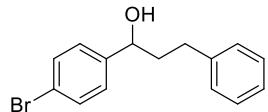
3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)propan-1-ol^[1,2]:



Yellow liquid (97 mg, 86%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.15 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.06 (dt, $J = 12.8, 7.9$ Hz, 7H), 4.47 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.55 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 1H), 2.05–

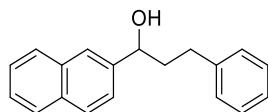
1.80 (m, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.0, 141.7, 137.3, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 126.0, 125.9, 73.7, 40.4, 32.1, 21.2 ppm.

1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylpropan-1-ol^[1,3]:



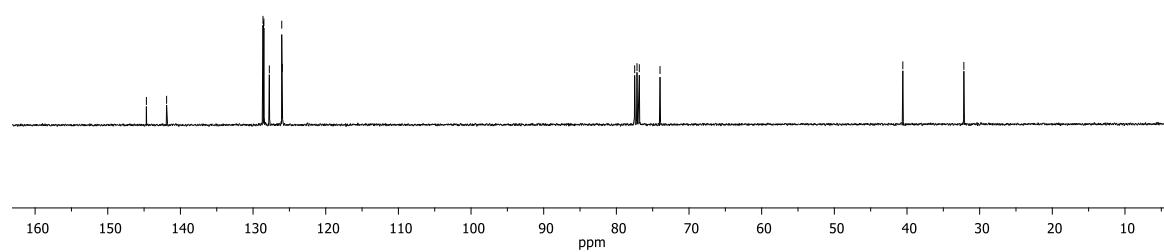
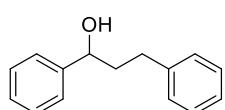
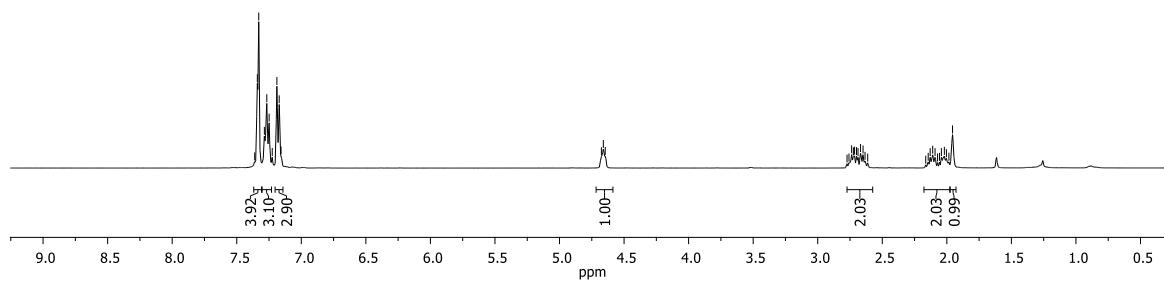
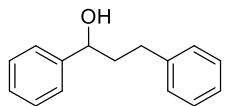
Colourless liquid (120 mg, 82%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.26 (q, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 5H), 4.61 (s, 1H), 2.78–2.58 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 1H), 1.98 (m, 2H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.7, 141.6, 131.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 126.1, 121.4, 73.2, 40.5, 32.0 ppm.

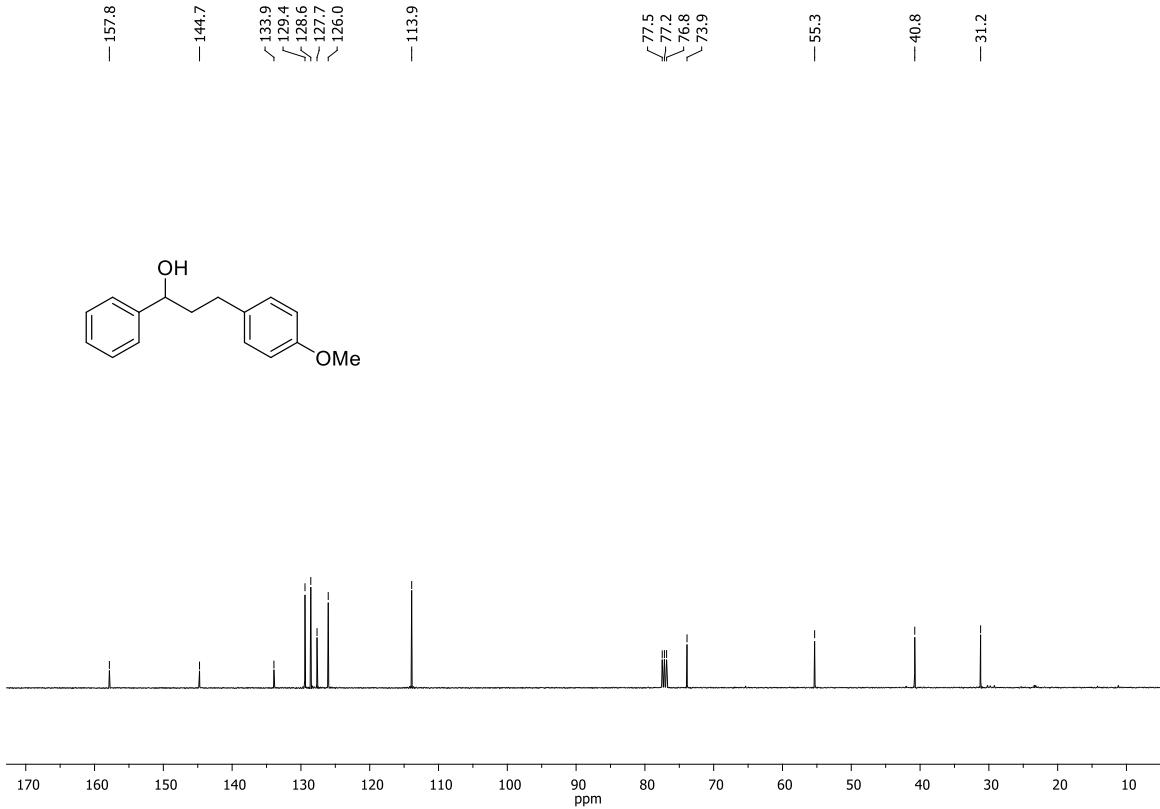
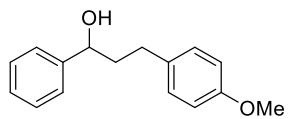
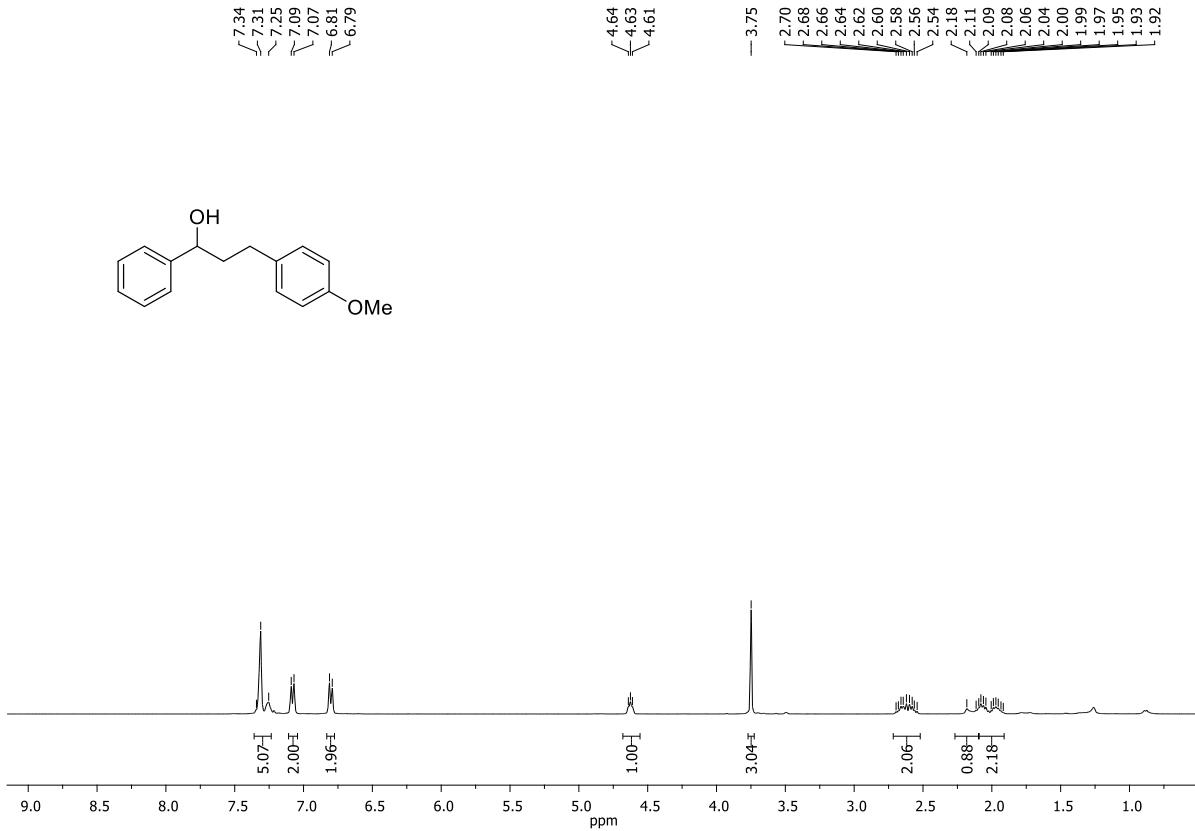
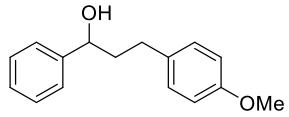
1-(Naphthalen-2-yl)-3-phenylpropan-1-ol^[1,3]:

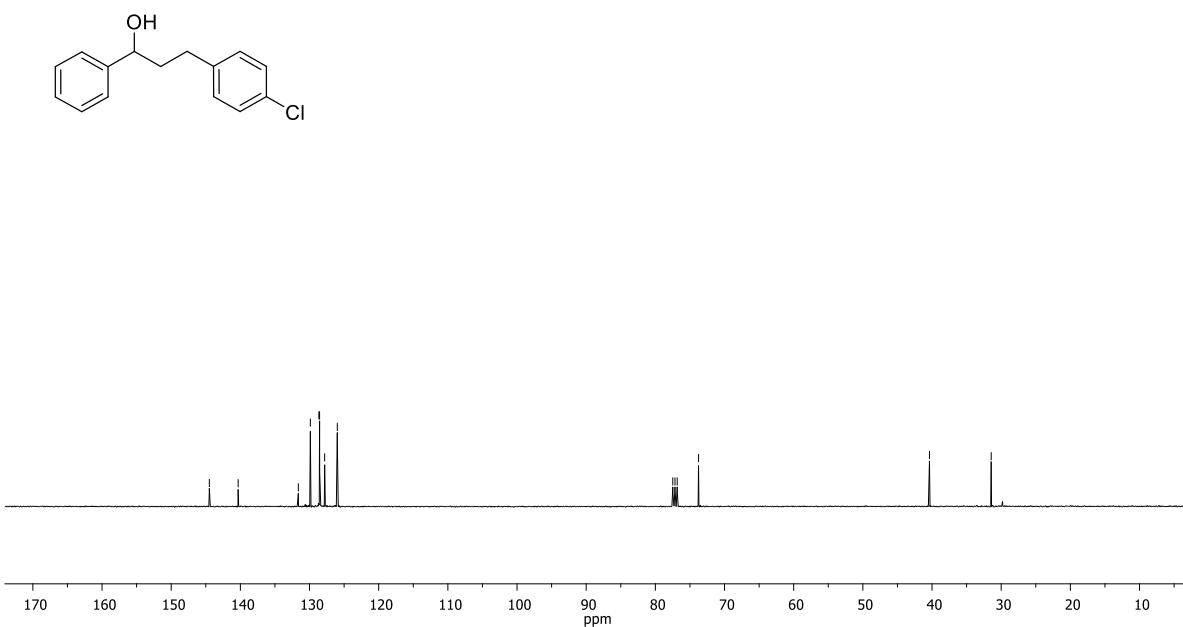
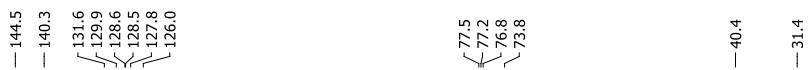
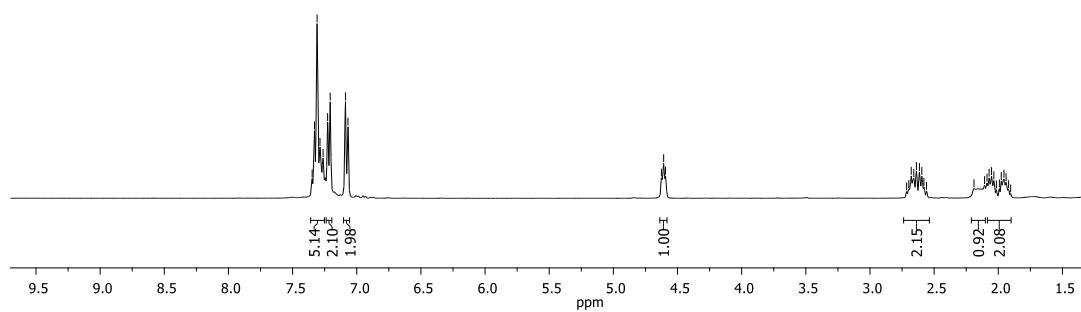
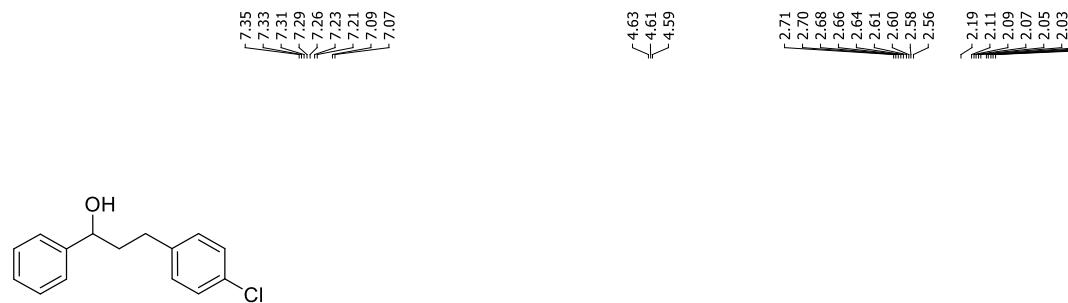


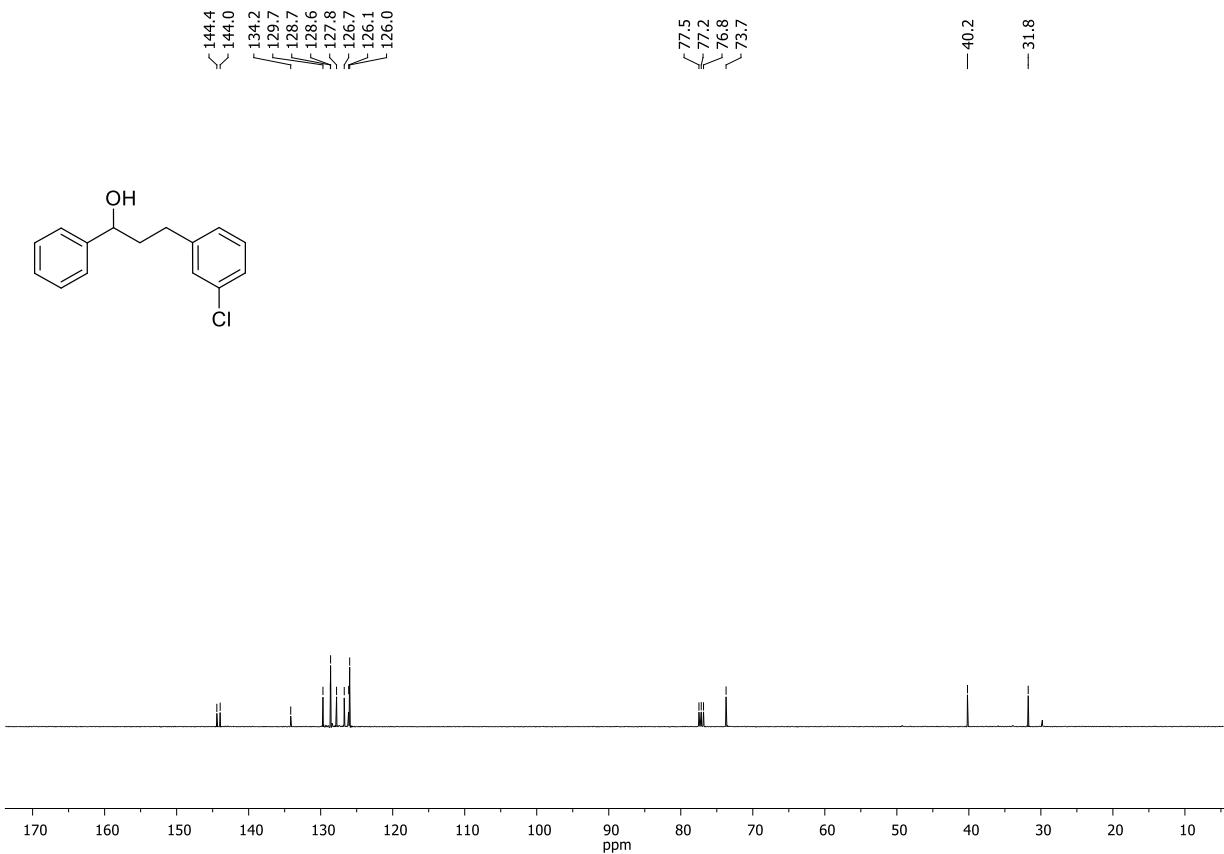
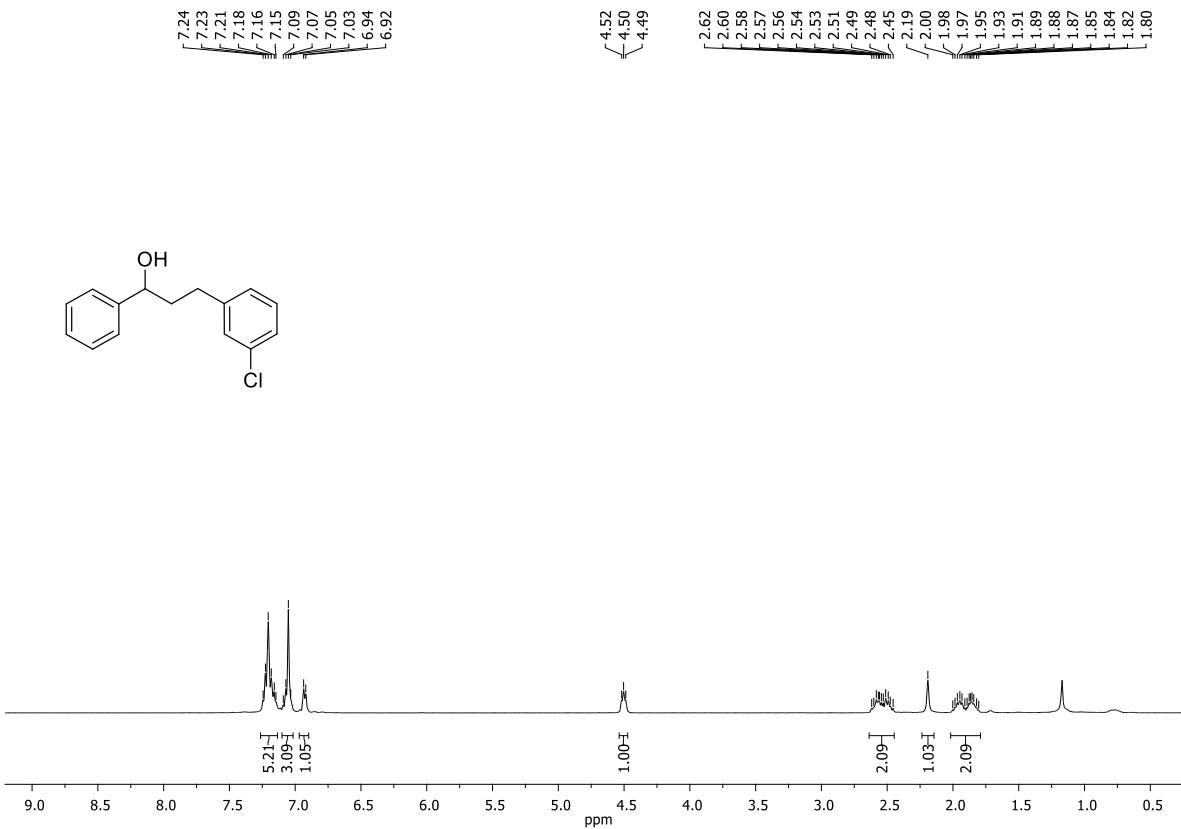
White solid (121 mg, 94%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.84 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.48 (t, $J = 9.4$ Hz, 3H), 7.29 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, $J = 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.22–7.16 (m, 3H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 2.84–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.29–2.04 (m, 2H), 1.96 (s, 1H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.0, 141.9, 133.4, 133.2, 128.6, 128.6, 128.1, 127.9, 74.2, 40.5, 32.2 ppm.

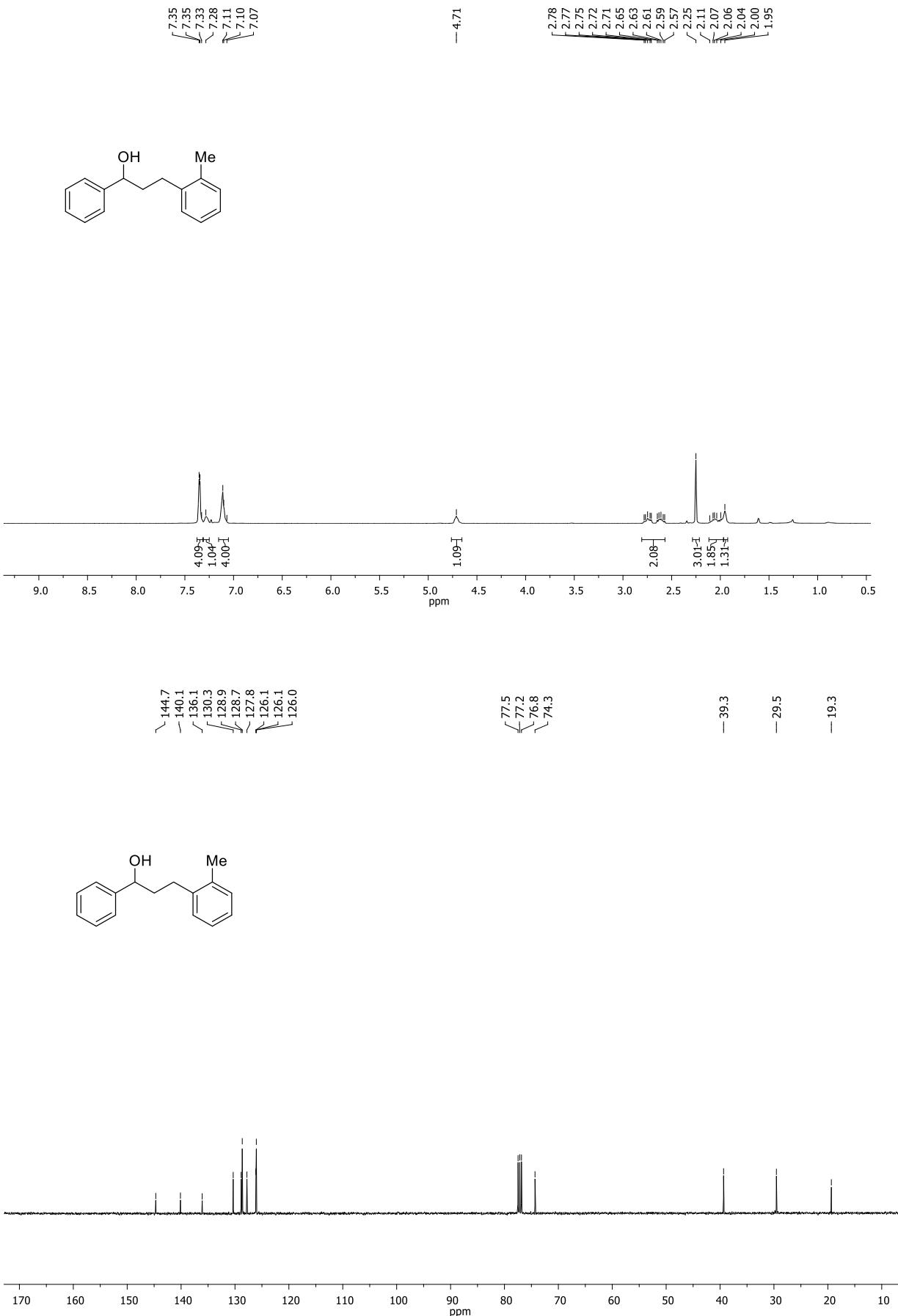
5. NMR spectra of the isolated alcohols from the catalytic run in CDCl₃







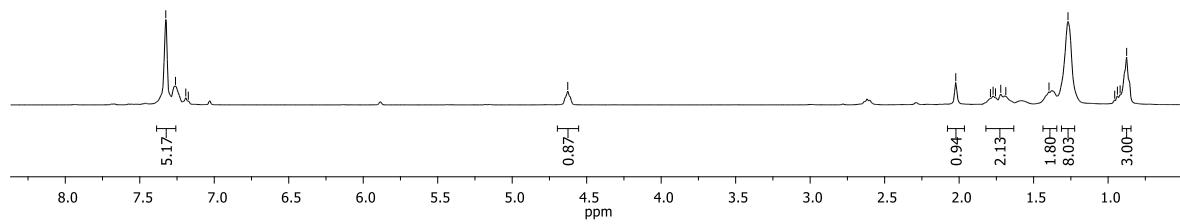
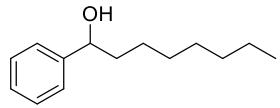




$\nearrow^{7.33}$
 $\nearrow^{7.26}$
 $\searrow^{7.19}$
 $\searrow^{7.17}$

-4.63

$\nearrow^{2.02}$
 $\nearrow^{1.79}$
 $\nearrow^{1.77}$
 $\searrow^{1.76}$
 $\searrow^{1.72}$
 -1.40
 -1.27
 0.96
 0.94
 0.92
 0.88

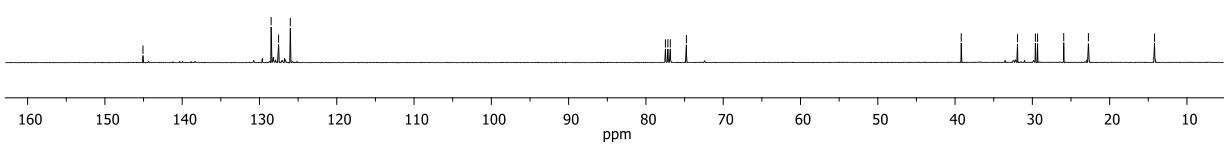
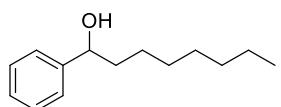


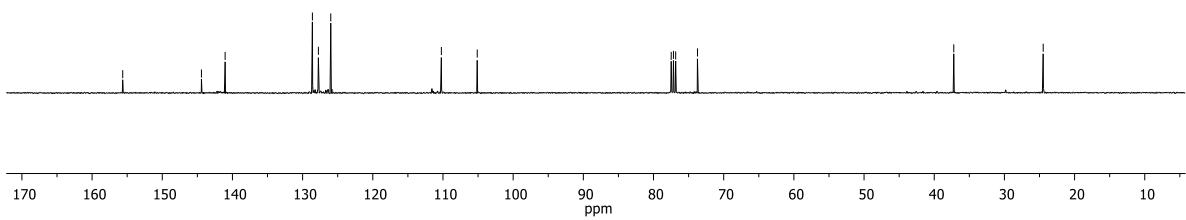
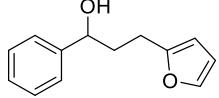
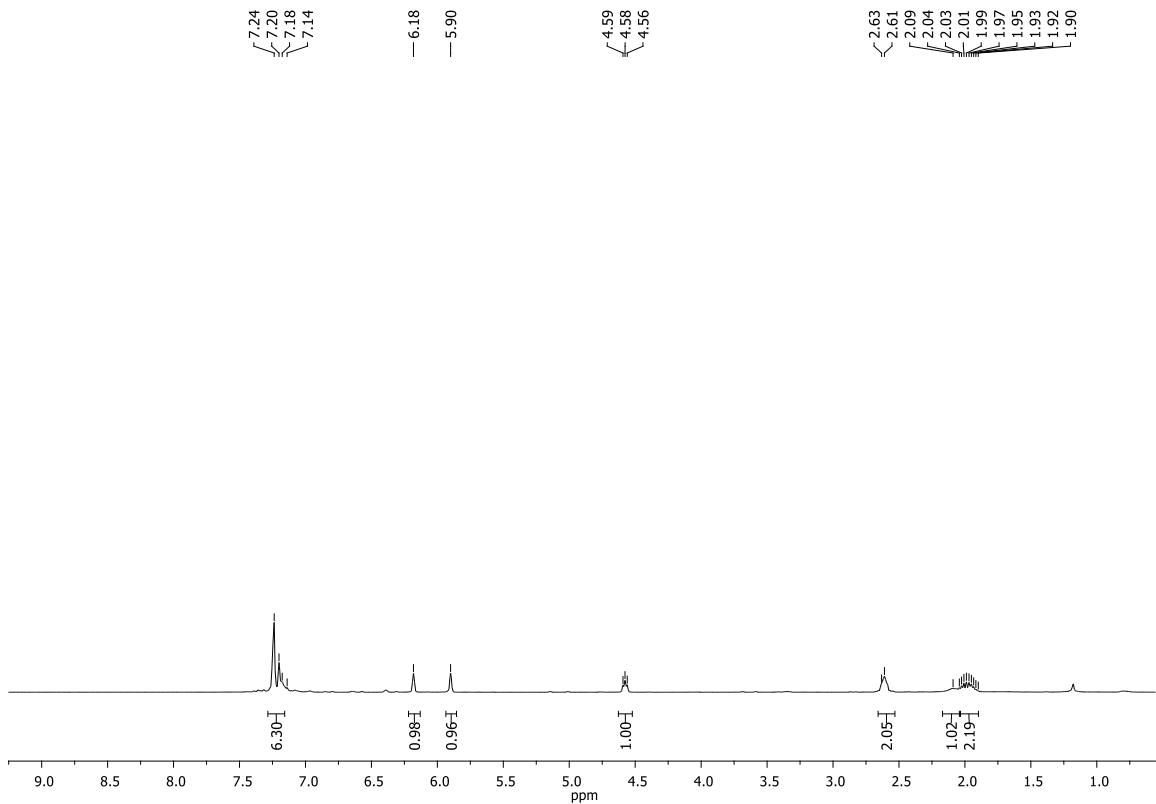
-145.1

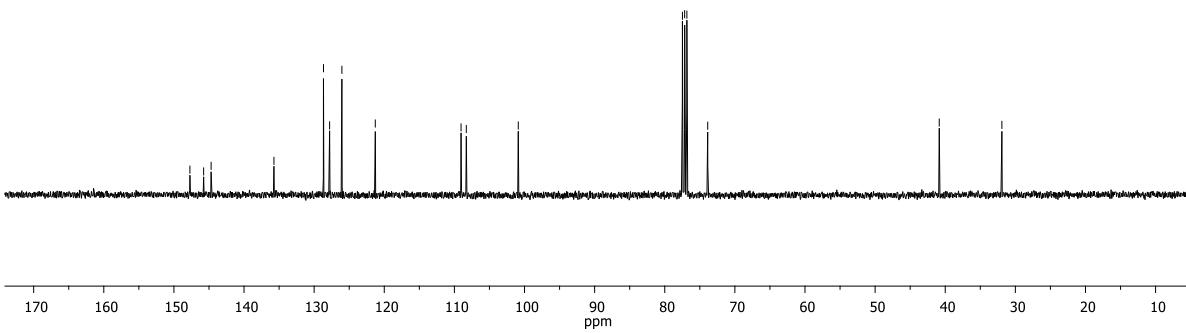
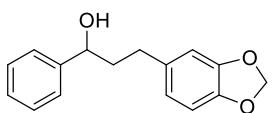
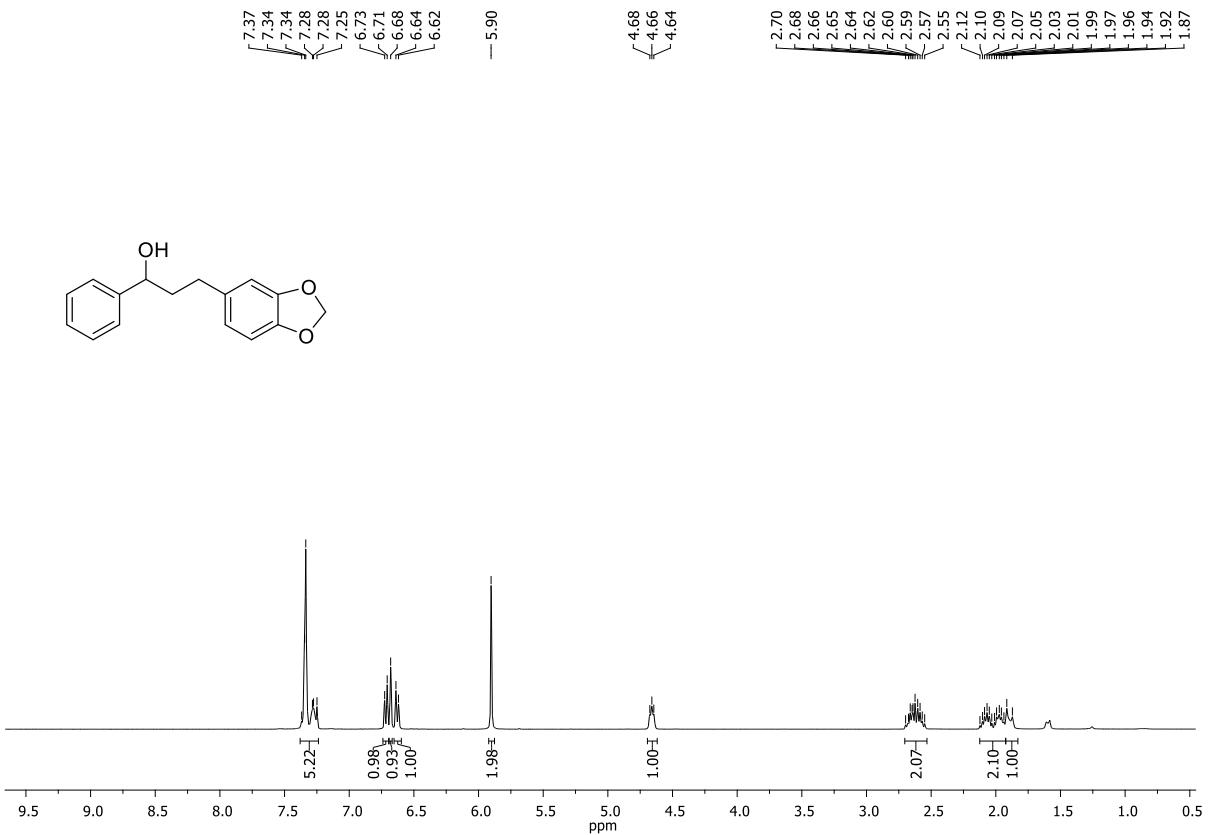
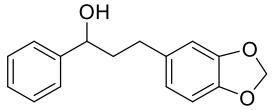
$\nearrow^{128.5}$
 $\searrow^{127.5}$
 $\searrow^{126.0}$

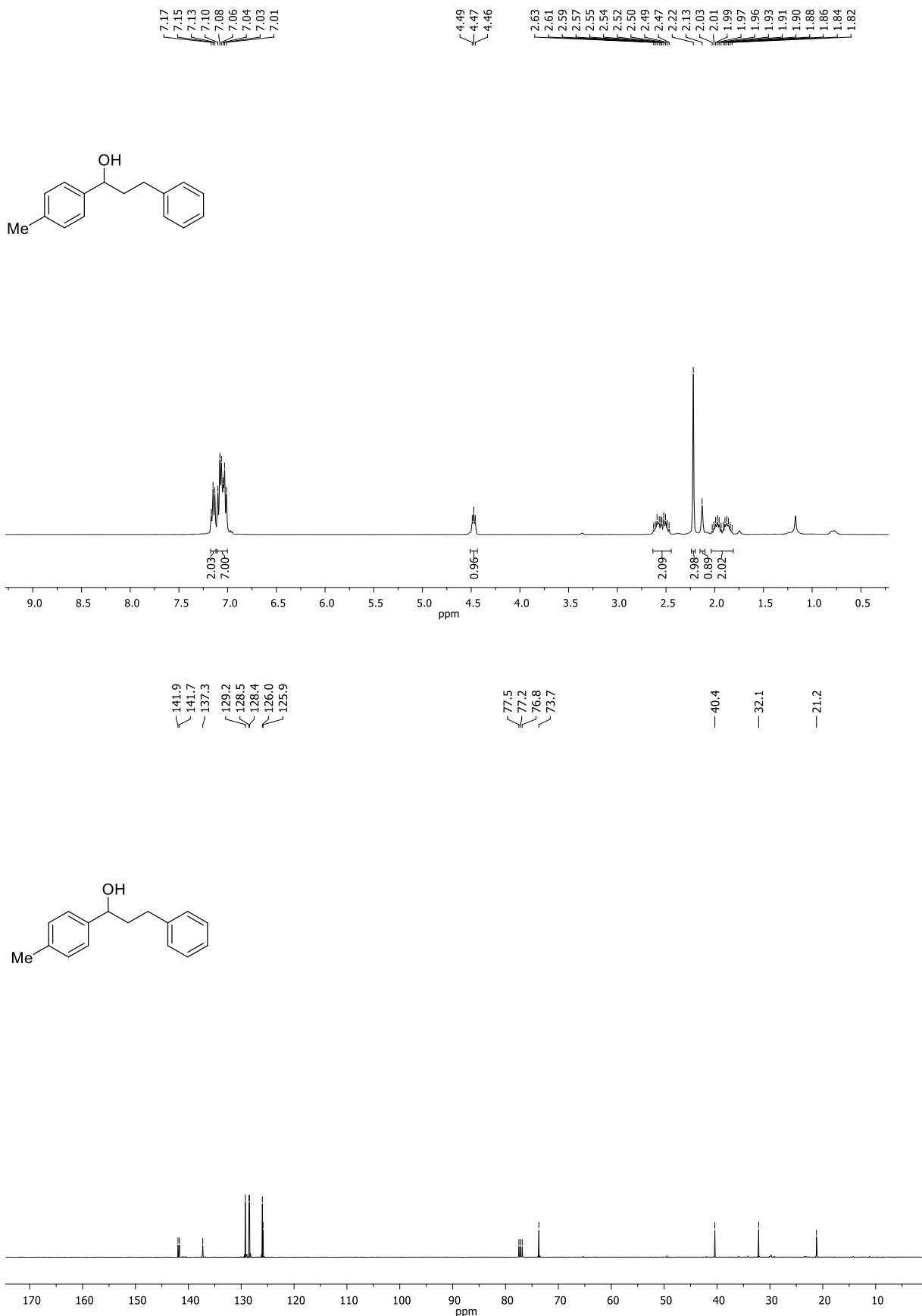
$\nearrow^{77.5}$
 $\nearrow^{77.2}$
 $\searrow^{76.8}$
 $\searrow^{74.8}$

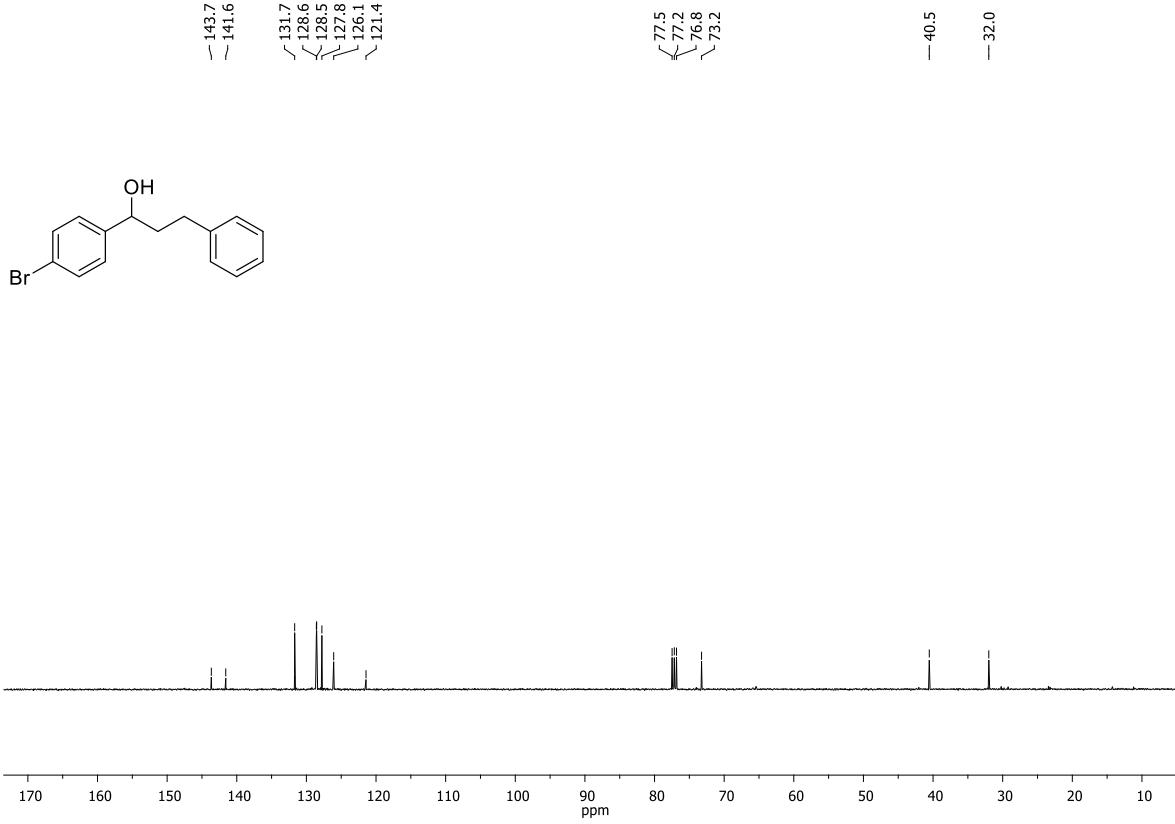
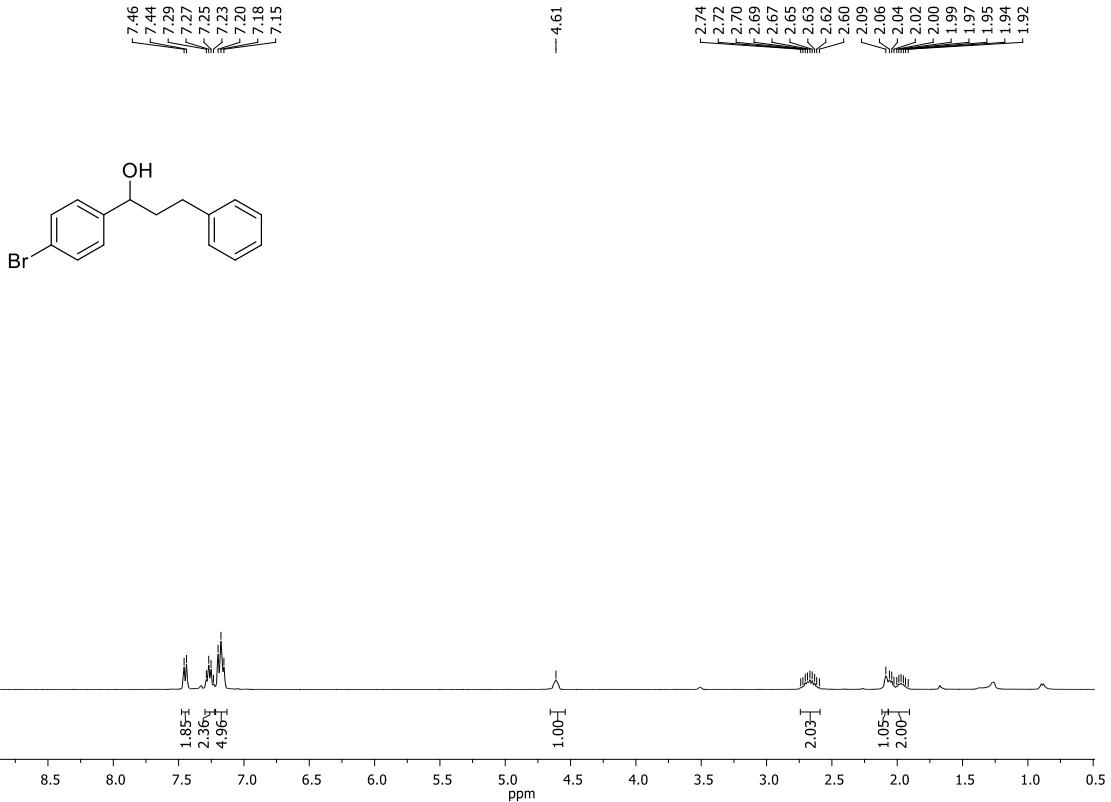
-39.2
 -31.9
 $\nearrow^{29.6}$
 $\searrow^{29.3}$
 $\searrow^{25.9}$
 ~ 22.8
 -14.2

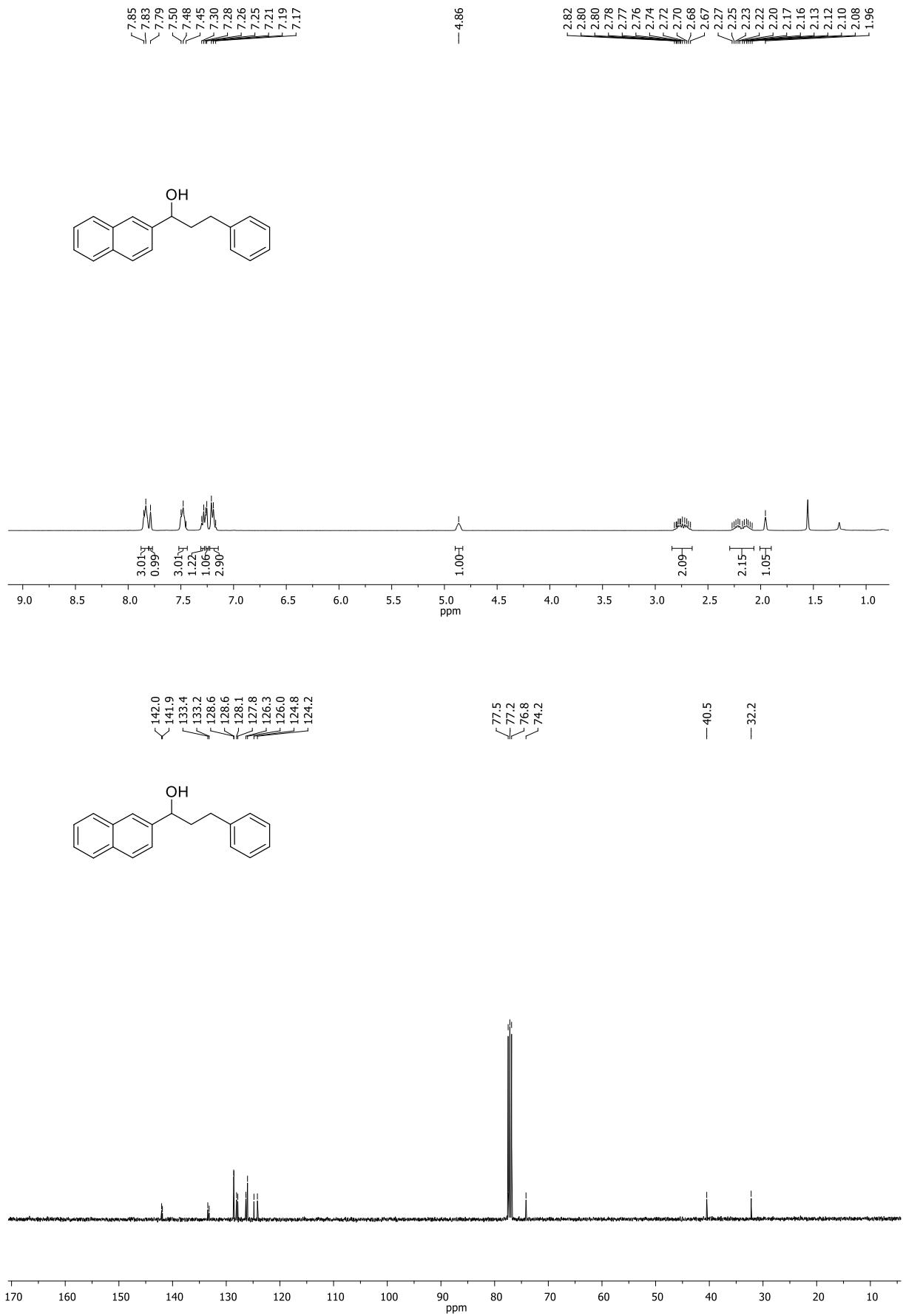












6. References

1. Genç, S.; Arslan, B.; Gülcemal, S.; Günnaz, S.; Çetinkaya, B.; Gülcemal, D. Iridium(I)-catalyzed C–C and C–N bond formation reactions via the borrowing hydrogen strategy. *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 6286–6297.
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3. (a) Roy, B. C.; Debnath, S.; Chakrabarti, K.; Paul, B.; Maji, M.; Kundu, S. Orthoamino group functionalized 2,2'-bipyridine based Ru(II) complex catalysed alkylation of secondary alcohols, nitriles and amines using alcohols. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2018**, *5*, 1008–1018. (b) Shee, S.; Paul, B.; Panja, D.; Roy, B. C.; Chakrabarti, K.; Ganguli, K.; Das, A.; Das, G. K.; Kundu, S. Tandem cross coupling reaction of alcohols for sustainable synthesis of β-alkylated secondary alcohols and flavan derivatives. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2017**, *359*, 3888–3893.