# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# Never a dull moment with praseodymium metal

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# 1.<sup>19</sup>F NMR Spectra for complexes



**Fig. S1.** <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of the reaction mixture of  $Pr + Bi(C_6F_5)_3 + DippFormH$  in



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Fig. S2. <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of the reaction mixture  $Pr + Bi(C_6F_5)_3 + DippFormH$  in  $C_6D_6$  (reaction time one week)

**Fig. S3.** <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of the reaction mixture  $Bi(C_6F_5)_3 + DippFormH$  in  $C_6D_6$ 



Fig. S4. Typical  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H$  NMR spectra of the reaction mixture of 8 in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>

## 2. Experimental

The compounds described here are highly air- and moisture sensitive, hence were prepared and were handled using vacuum-nitrogen line techniques and a dry box under an atmosphere of purified nitrogen. DippFormH was prepared by literature methods.<sup>1</sup> Praseodymium metal was from Santoku. Large chunks were filed in the drybox before use. All other reagents were purchased from Sigma and used without purification. Solvents (thf, toluene, 1,4-dioxane, diethyl ether,  $C_6D_6$ ) were pre-dried by distillation over sodium or sodium benzophenone ketyl before being stored under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Proton decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker 400MHz instrument. Crystals were immersed in crystallography oil and were examined on a Rigaku SynergyS diffractometer or the MX1 beamlines at the Australian Synchrotron. Crystal data and refinement details are given in Table S1. CCDC 2243049-2243053 for compound 1-5 and CCDC 2243054 for compound 7, contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\_request/cif. Tris(pentafluorophenyl)bismuth(III) as the 1,4-dioxane solvate was synthesized by the reported method.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Complexes 1-6**

Praseodymium powder (2.00 mmol), trispentafluorophenylbismuth  $[Bi(C_6F_5)_3]$ ·0.5diox (0.50 mmol) and DippFormH (1.50 mmol) were ultrasonicated in dry thf (10 ml) under nitrogen for 3 days. After filtration of the reaction mixture, a small (0.3ml) aliquot was monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR, <sup>19</sup>F NMR ( $C_6D_6$ , ppm):  $\delta$ = -105.65, -108.65, -139.63 (m, 6F,  $C_6F_5H$  F-2, 6), -141.59 (m, 1F,-o-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -152.81, -155.28 (m, 3F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-4), -158.17(m, 1F,-o-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -161.78(m, 1F,-*o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -163.28 (m, 6F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-3, 5), -169.85 (m, 1F,-o-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), which confirmed the consumption of Bi $(C_6F_5)_3$  on completion and formation of  $C_6F_5H$ , o-HC $_6F_4O(CH_2)_4DippForm$ , p-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>DippForm and other minor products, and the ratio of C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H and o-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm is 3:1. After filtration of the reaction mixture, the filtrates were evaporated to half volume under vacuum. Different kinds of crystals were obtained at -20 °C overnight. Orange crystals of 1 and 2, green-yellow crystals of 3, and colourless crystals of 5 were handpicked and identified by X-ray structures. Because compounds 3 and 4 are in the similar colour, and we could not successfully distinguish them under a microscope, the filtrates were dried under vacuum and recrystallized from toluene, and green crystals of 4 was obtained. **6** was identified by <sup>19</sup>F NMR only.

The same reaction was carried out under the same condition, except the reaction time was one week, after filtration of the reaction mixture, a small (0.3ml) aliquot was monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR, <sup>19</sup>F NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, ppm):  $\delta$ = -139.69 (m, 4F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-2, 6), -141.69 (m, 1F,-*o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -155.32 (m, 2F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-4), -158.16(m, 1F, -*o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -161.82(m, 1F,-*o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), -163.29 (m, 4F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-3, 5), -169.84 (m, 1F,-*o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm), which confirmed the consumption of Bi(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> on completion and formation of C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H and *o*-HC<sub>6</sub>F<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>DippForm is 2:1.

#### [Bi<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>]·dioxane 7

Bi(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (0.355 g, 0.50 mmol), Ph<sub>2</sub>pzH (0.330 g, 1.50 mmol) and praseodymium powder (0.282 g, 2 mmol) were treated in THF (10 ml) for 3 days. The green solution was filtered. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (THF, ext. CFCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):  $\delta$ = -140.18 (m, 2F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-2, 6), -156.35 (m, 1F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-4), -164.20 (m, 2F, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>H F-3, 5). Orange crystals (0.128 g, 37.0 %, M.p.238-240 °C) were obtained at -20 °C. IR (Nujol): 1605s, 1538m, 1263s, 1222m, 1178m, 1157m, 1065vs, 1027s, 981s, 960s, 910s, 874w, 842w, 806s, 759vs, 722m, 694s, 667m cm<sup>-1</sup>. Unit cell: *a*=9.730(2) Å,

*b*=12.096(2) Å, *c*=12.680(3) Å, α=117.21(3)°, β=90.85(3) °, γ=101.57(3) °, *V*=1290.5(6) Å<sup>3</sup>, different from the reported unsolvated [Bi<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>], Unit cell: *a*=10.095 Å, *b*=10.808 Å, *c*=12.034 Å, α=84.30°, β=88.64°, γ=74.43°, *V*=1258.498 Å<sup>3</sup>.<sup>3</sup>

## [Bi<sub>2</sub>(*t*Bu<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>] 8

Bi(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (0.355 g, 0.50 mmol), 'Bu<sub>2</sub>pzH (0.270 g, 1.50 mmol), praseodymium powder (0.282 g, 2 mmol) and dry THF (10 ml) were placed in a Schlenk flask in a nitrogen- filled dry box. The mixture was ultrasonicated for 3 days. The solution was filtered. Orange crystals (0.235 g, 83 %, M.p.182-184 °C) were obtained at -20 °C. IR (Nujol): 1563m, 1510s, 1361s, 1304m, 1261s, 1222w, 1206w, 1155m, 1075s, 1021s, 1006m, 967m, 803m, 778w, 722s cm<sup>-1</sup>. Elemental analysis calcd (%) for Bi<sub>2</sub>C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>76</sub>N<sub>8</sub>: C, 46.56; H, 6.75; N, 9.87. Found: C, 46.35; H, 6.86; N, 9.84. Unit cell: *a*=11.241(2) Å, *b*=22.535(5) Å, *c*=28.756(6) Å, α=83.29(3)°,  $\beta$ =84.04(3) °,  $\gamma$ =89.82(3) °, V=7195(3) Å<sup>3</sup>, similar to the reported unit cell: *a*=11.369 Å, *b*=23.075 Å, *c*=28.850 Å, α=83.92°,  $\beta$ =83.96 °,  $\gamma$ =89.82 °, V=7501.592 Å<sup>3</sup>.<sup>3</sup>

# [Eu(tBu<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>3</sub>(thf)<sub>2</sub>] 9

[Bi<sub>2</sub>(*t*Bu<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>] (0.114 g, 0.1 mmol), and europium powder (0.075g, 0.5 mmol) and dry THF (10 ml) were placed in a Schlenk flask in a nitrogen- filled dry box. The mixture was ultrasonic for 3 days. The solution was filtered. Colourless crystals (0.09 g, 75%, M.p.140-142 °C) were obtained at -20 °C. IR (Nujol): 1566m, 1503m, 1313m, 1260s, 1205m, 1096s, 1018s, 995m, 920m, 873m, 791s, 724s cm<sup>-1</sup>. Unit cell: *a*=11.74 Å, *b*=19.79 Å, *c*=39.11 Å,  $\beta$ =98.14°, corresponds to the reported one *a*=11.723(2) Å, *b*=19.673(4)Å, *c*=38.943(8) Å,  $\beta$ =98.21(3)°.<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Supplementary Structural Discussion

The structure of the complex  $[Bi^{II}_2(DippForm)_2(C_6F_5)_2]$  2



**Fig. S5.** Molecular diagrams of  $[Bi^{II}_2(DippForm)_2(C_6F_5)_2]$  (2) represented by 50% thermal ellipsoids. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

### The structure of the complex [Bi<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>]·dioxane 7

 $[Bi_2(Ph_2pz)_4]$ ·dioxane (7) crystallized in the triclinic space group P-1. The inversion centre is at the midpoint of the Bi–Bi bond, indicating that the overall ligand arrangement around the Bi<sub>2</sub> core is found to be an almost perfect paddlewheel structure. Each bismuth atom is coordinated with four  $\eta^1$ -Ph<sub>2</sub>Pz ligands. The average Bi–N and Bi-Bi\* bond length are 2.473 and 2.8722(7) Å, which is similar to those of the reported  $[Bi_2(Ph_2pz)_4]$ .<sup>3</sup> The planes of 7 are almost perpendicular to each other, with an average dihedral angle close to 90° (N(1)-Bi(1)-N(3) 84.17(18)).



**Fig. S6.** Molecular diagrams of [Bi<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>pz)<sub>4</sub>] dioxane (7) represented by 50% thermal ellipsoids. The lattice dioxane molecules and hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond angles (°) and lengths (Å) Bi-N1 2.296(5), Bi-N2\* 2.696(5), Bi-N3 2.400(5), Bi-N4\* 2.501(5), Bi-Bi\* 2.8722(7).



### <mark>4. SEM/EDS</mark>

Element	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %		
0	5.37	0.24	33.31		
Pr	94.63	0.24	66.69		
Total:	100.00		100.00		

Fig. S7. SEM-EDS of Pr metal

### 5. X-ray crystallography

Single crystals coated with viscous hydrocarbon oil were mounted on glass fibres or loops. Complexes 2 and 4 were measured on a Rigaku SynergyS diffractometer. The SynergyS operated using microsource Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å) at 123 K. Data processing was conducted using CrysAlisPro.55 software suite.<sup>5</sup> Complexes (1, 3, 5, and 7) were measured at the Australian Synchrotron on the MX1 beamline, data integration was completed using Blueice <sup>6</sup> and XDS <sup>7</sup> software programs. Structural solutions were obtained by either direct methods <sup>8</sup> or charge flipping <sup>9</sup> methods and refined using full-matrix least-squares methods against F<sup>2</sup> using SHELX2018,<sup>10</sup> in conjunction with the Olex2 <sup>11</sup> graphical user interface. All hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions using the riding model. Crystal data and refinement details are given in Table S1.

	1	2	3
	[Bi <sub>2</sub> (DippForm) <sub>2</sub> ]	[Bi <sub>2</sub> (DippForm) <sub>2</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]	[Bi(DippForm) <sub>2</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> )]
Formula	C <sub>50</sub> H <sub>70</sub> Bi <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	$C_{62}H_{70}Bi_2F_{10}N_4$	C <sub>56</sub> H <sub>70</sub> BiF <sub>5</sub> N <sub>4</sub>
M <sub>r</sub>	1145.06	1479.18	1103.14
Space group	Pnnm	<i>P</i> -1	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	18.348(4)	11.32528(13)	10.980(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	19.217(4)	12.25378(12)	12.580(3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	10.939(2)	12.54848(12)	21.130(4)
α (°)	90	105.9880(9)	73.17(3)
β (°)	90	106.5627(10)	77.93(3)
γ (°)	90	102.5770(9)	70.19(3)
$V(Å^3)$	3857.0(14)	1519.42(3)	2608.3(11)
Ζ	2	1	2
$ ho_{\rm calc}, {\rm g \ cm^{-3}}$	0.986	1.617	1.405
$\mu$ , mm <sup>-1</sup>	4.579	5.854	3.437
$N_{\tau}$	45171	49963	45146
$N(R_{int})$	3524(0.0931)	10875(0.0399)	9171(0.0317)
$R_1(I > 2\sigma(I))$	0.0839	0.0242	0.0214
$wR_2$ (all data)	0.2102	0.0570	0.0520
GOF	1.121	1.086	1.042

# Table S1 Crystal data and structural refinement for complexes 1-7

	4	5	7
	[Pr(DippForm) <sub>2</sub> F(thf)]·PhMe	$[p-HC_6F_4(DippForm)] \cdot 0.5thf$	[Bi <sub>2</sub> (Ph <sub>2</sub> pz) <sub>4</sub> ]·dioxane
Formula	C <sub>61</sub> H <sub>86</sub> FN <sub>4</sub> OPr	$C_{33}H_{40}F_4N_2O_{0.5}$	$C_{64}H_{52}Bi_2N_8O_2$
$M_r$	1051.24	548.67	1383.09
Space group	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/n$	<i>P</i> -1
a (Å)	12.0787(2)	11.020(2)	9.7300(19)
b (Å)	13.8725(2)	19.180(4)	12.096(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	33.8375(5)	14.340(3)	12.680(3)
α (°)	90	90	117.21(3)

β (°)	92.9560(10)	97.09(3)	90.85(3)
γ (°)	90	90	101.57(3)
$V(Å^3)$	5662.33(15)	3007.8(11)	1290.5(6)
Ζ	4	4	1
$\rho_{\rm calc}, {\rm g \ cm^{-3}}$	1.233	1.212	1.780
$\mu$ , mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.905	0.089	6.865
$N_{ au}$	95583	69721	23882
$N(R_{int})$	19825(0.0458)	5111(0.0308)	4548(0.0771)
$R_1(I > 2\sigma(I))$	0.0328	0.0456	0.0346
$wR_2$ (all data)	0.0772	0.1285	0.0909
GOF	1.047	1.023	1.080

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