

## Supporting Information

### Coordination compounds based on a phosphonic amide-TEMPO diradical and Cu<sup>II</sup>, Nd<sup>III</sup>, Eu<sup>III</sup> and Tb<sup>III</sup> ions: synthesis, magnetic properties and application in the aerobic oxidation of allylic and benzylic alcohols

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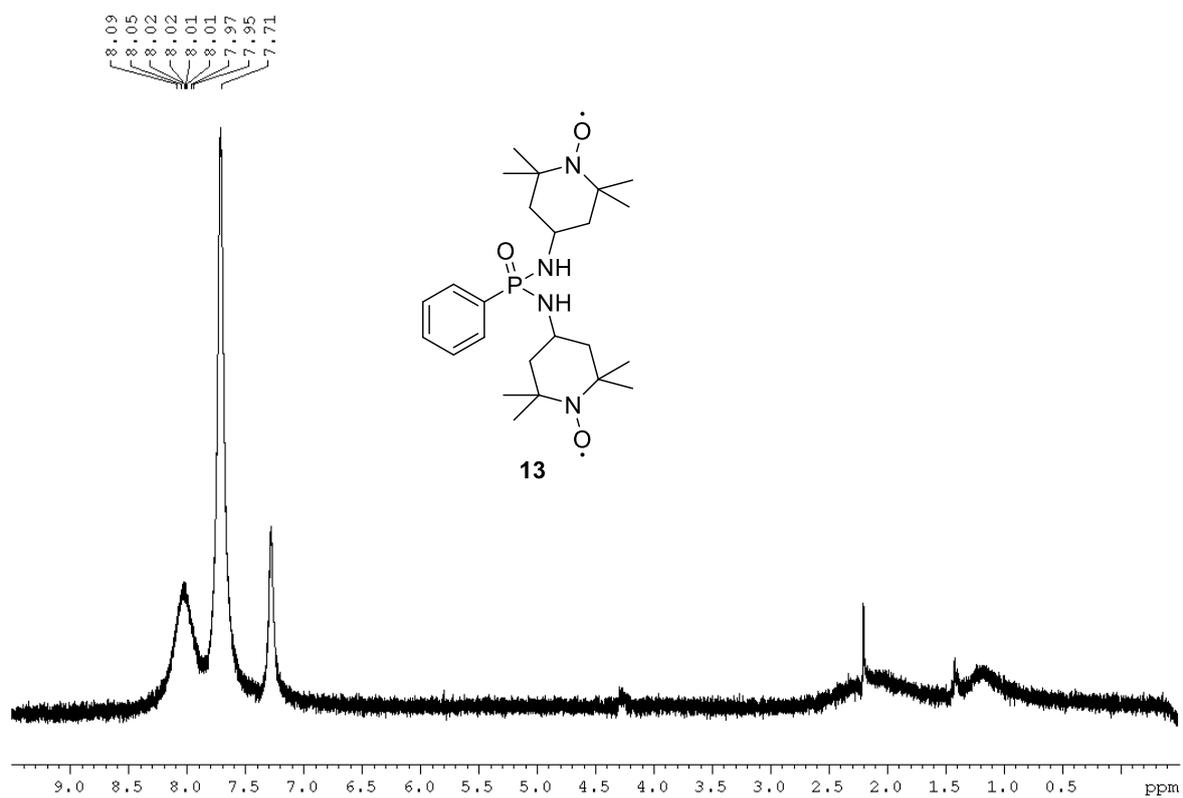


Fig. S1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300.13 MHz) of **13**.

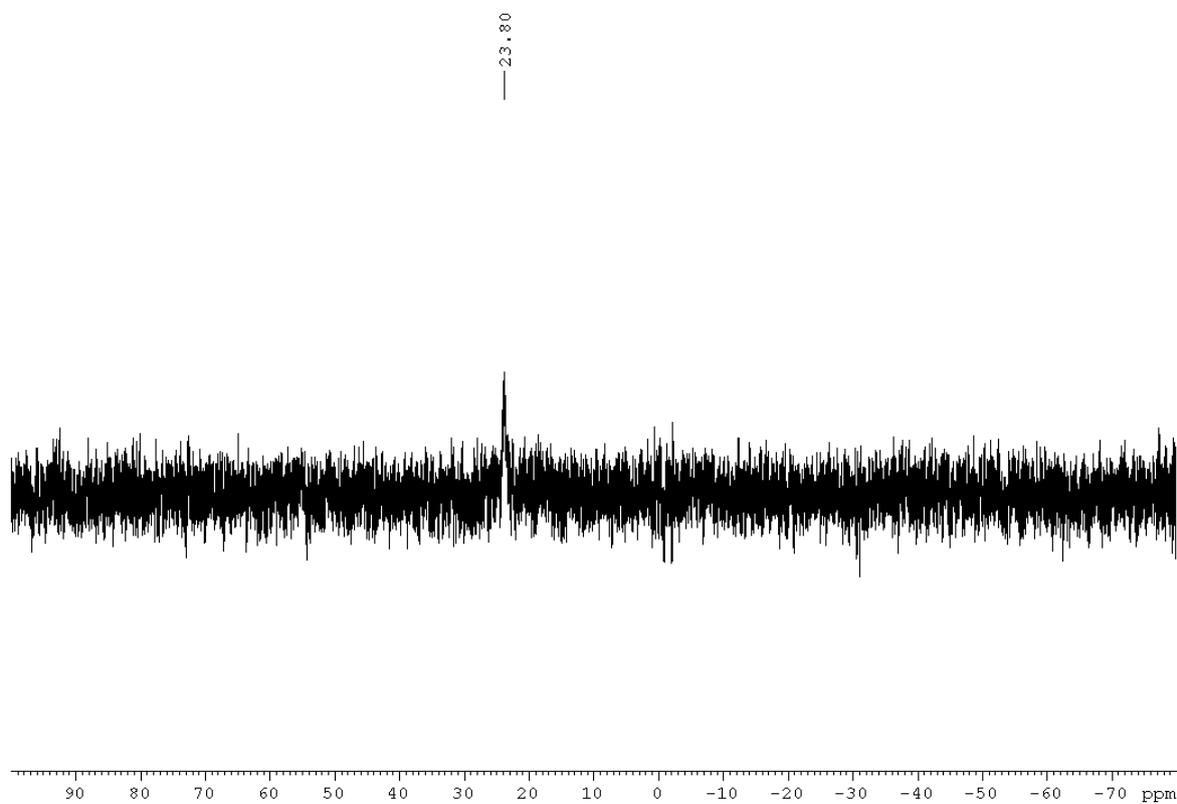
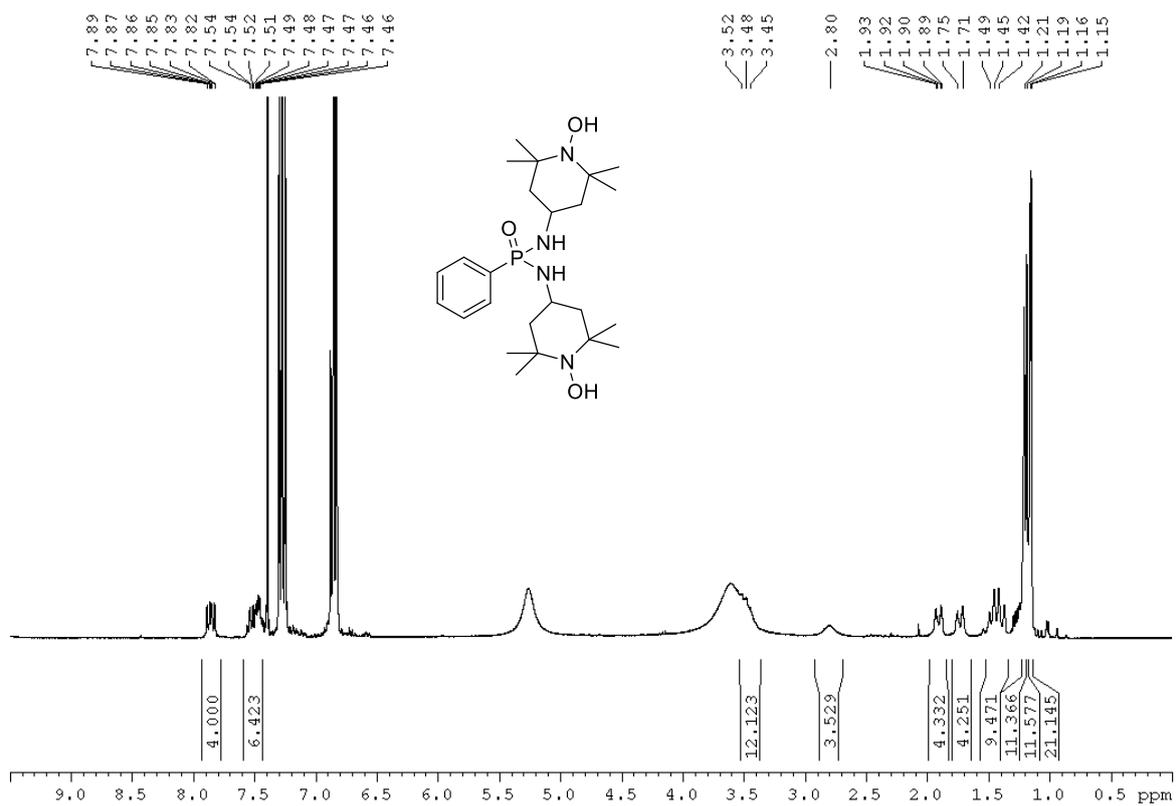
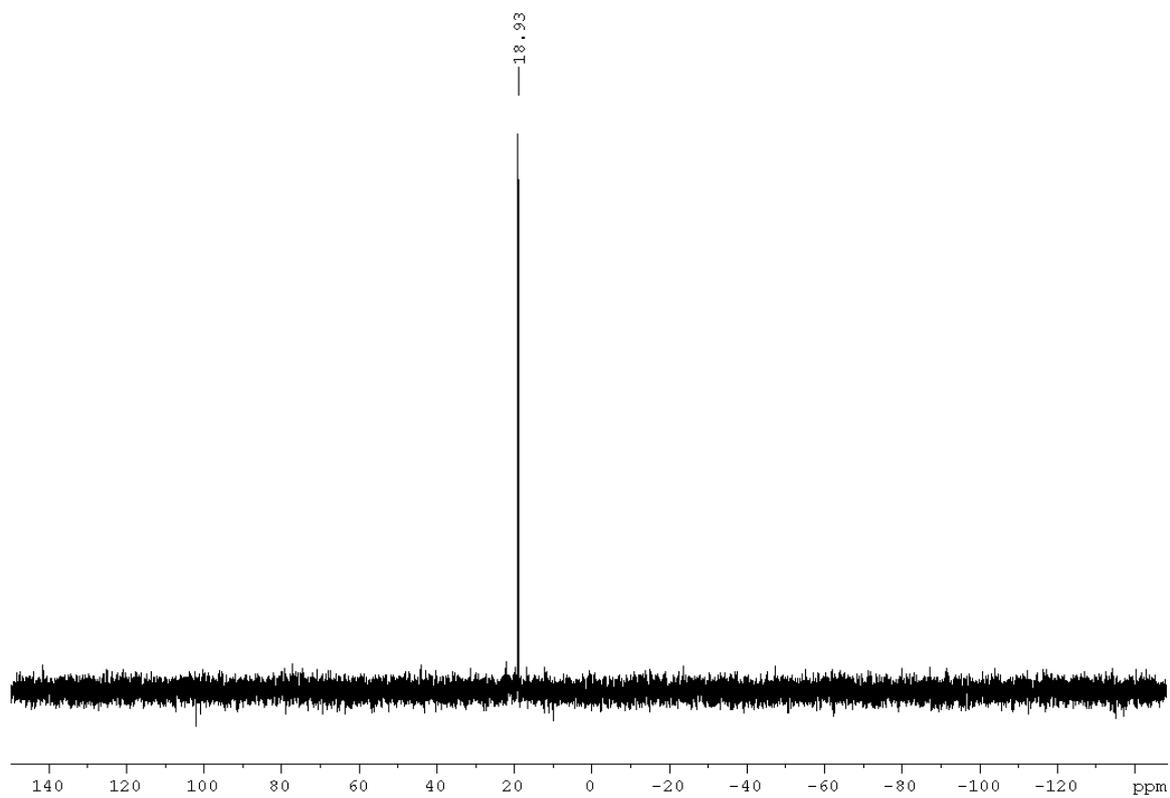


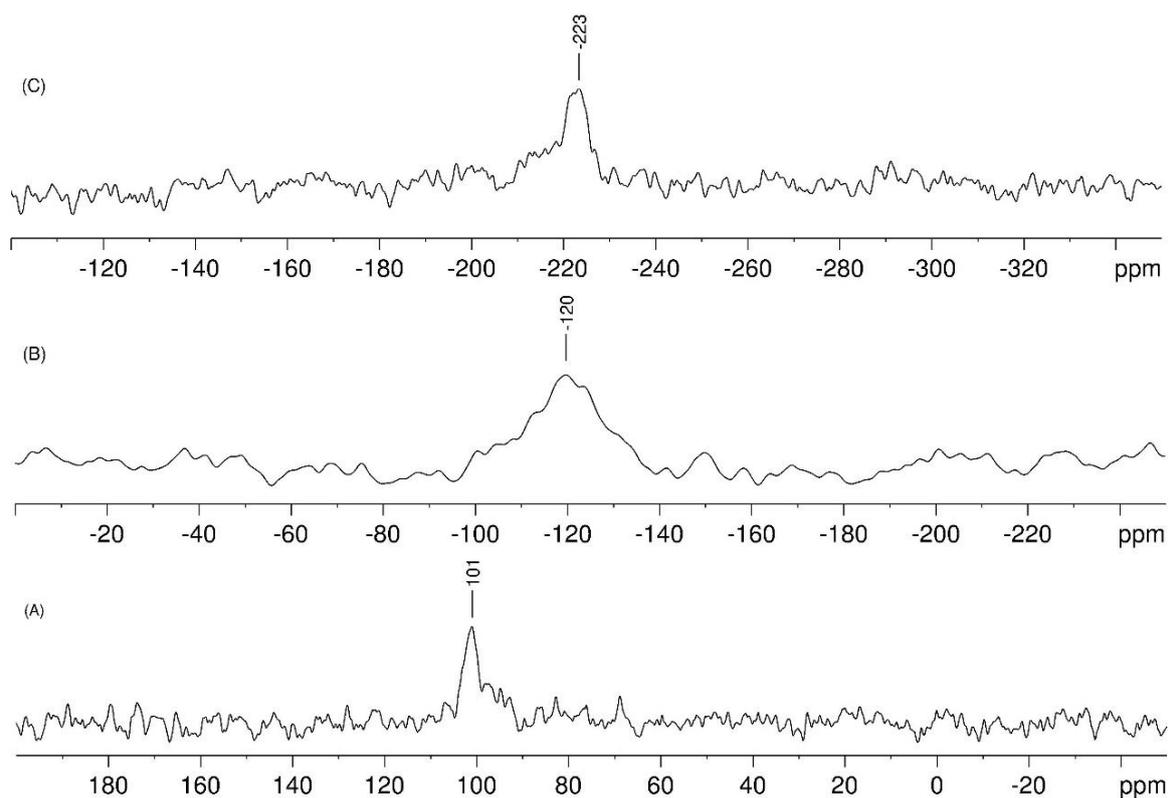
Fig. S2.  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 121.50 MHz) of **13**.



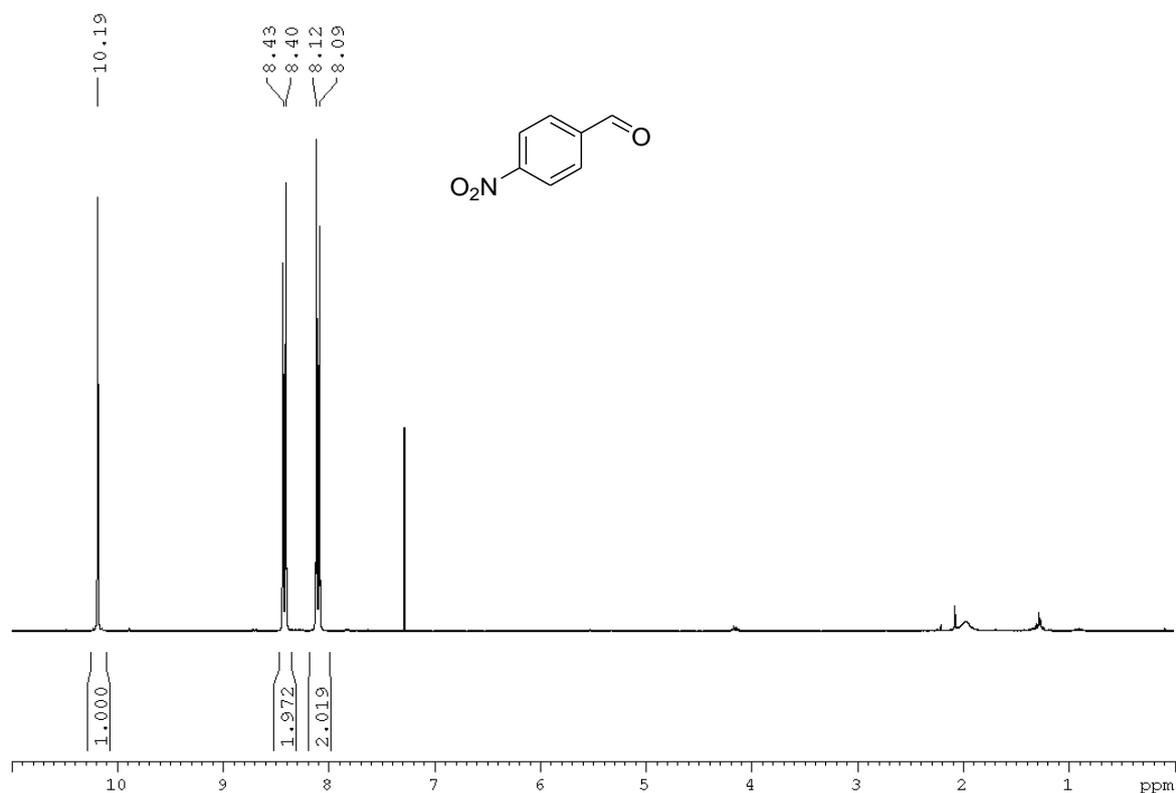
**Fig. S3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300.13 MHz) of **13** in the presence of phenylhydrazine.



**Fig. S4.** <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 121.50 MHz) of **13** in the presence of phenylhydrazine.



**Fig. S5.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra (121.50 MHz) of **15** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  (A), **16** in  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  (B) and **17** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  (C). In all cases, the FID was multiplied by an exponential function prior to the Fourier transformation. The line broadening parameters used were  $\text{LB} = 100$  for **15** and **17** and  $\text{LB} = 400$  for **16**.



**Fig. S6.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300.13 MHz) of **19**.

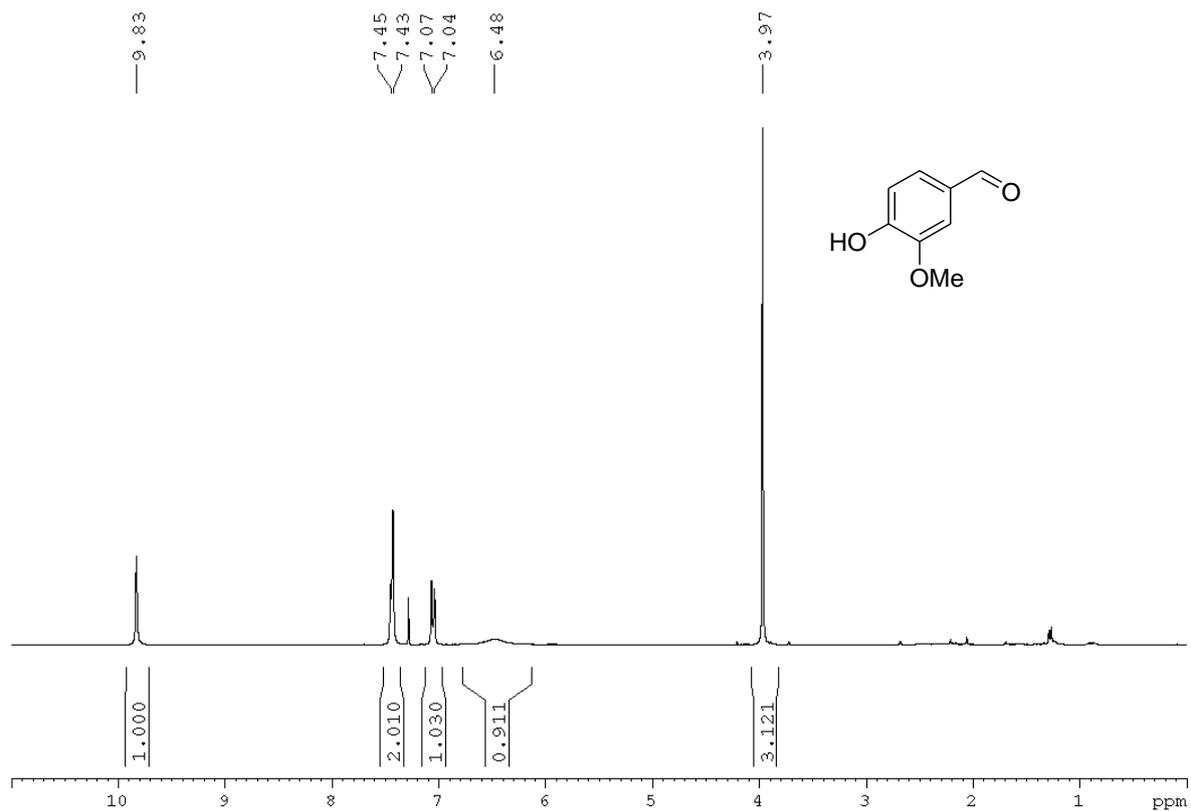


Fig. S7.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300.13 MHz) of **22**.

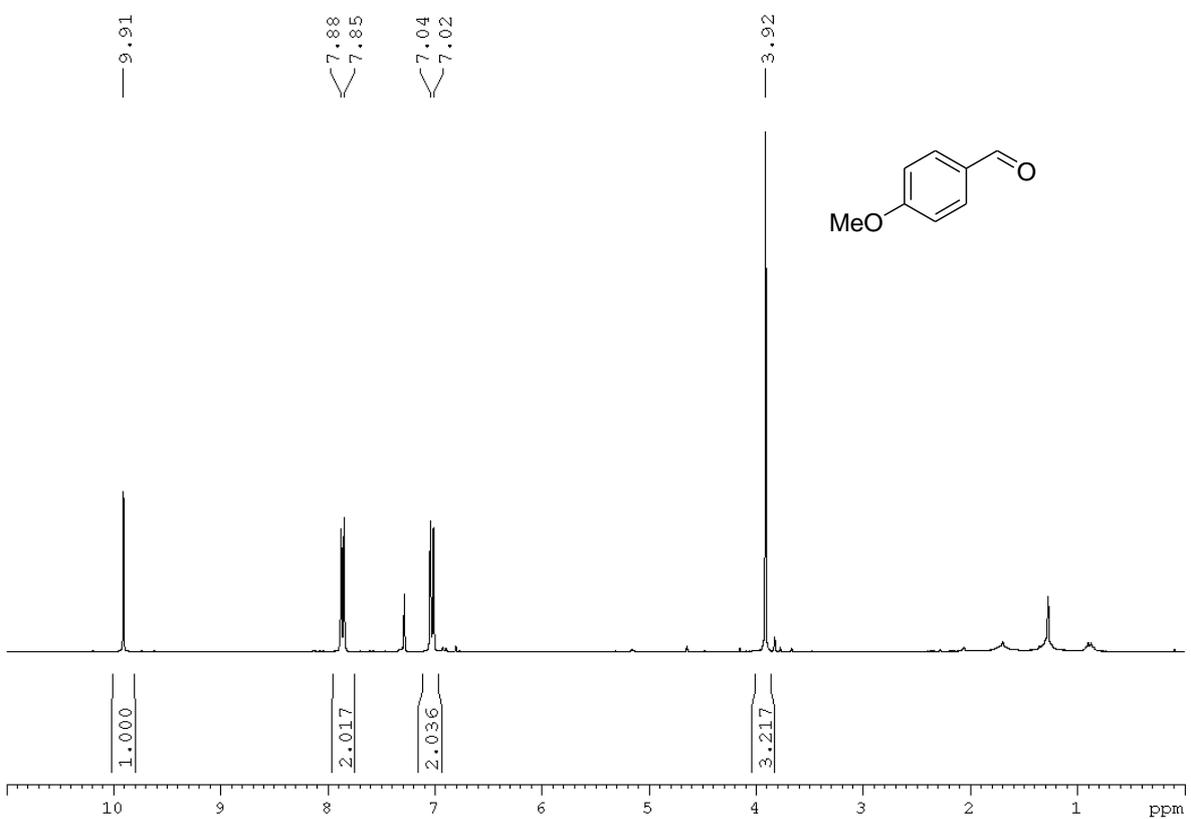
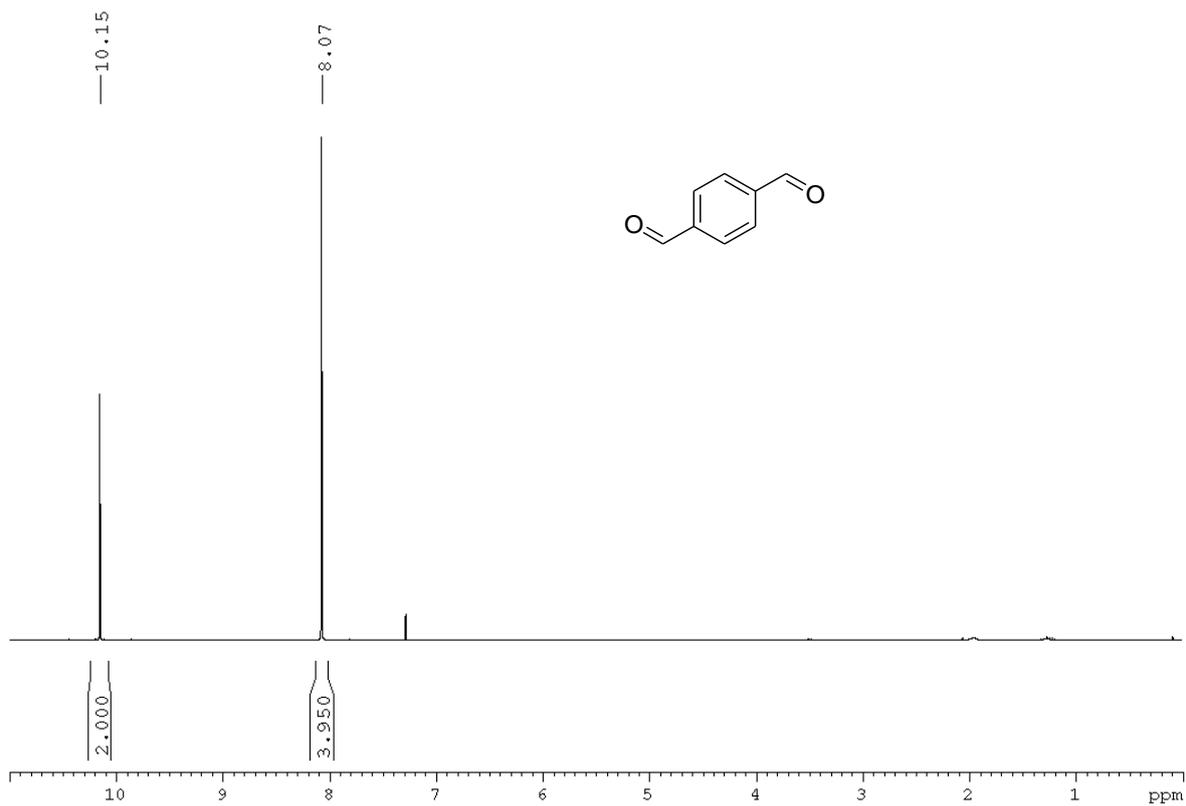
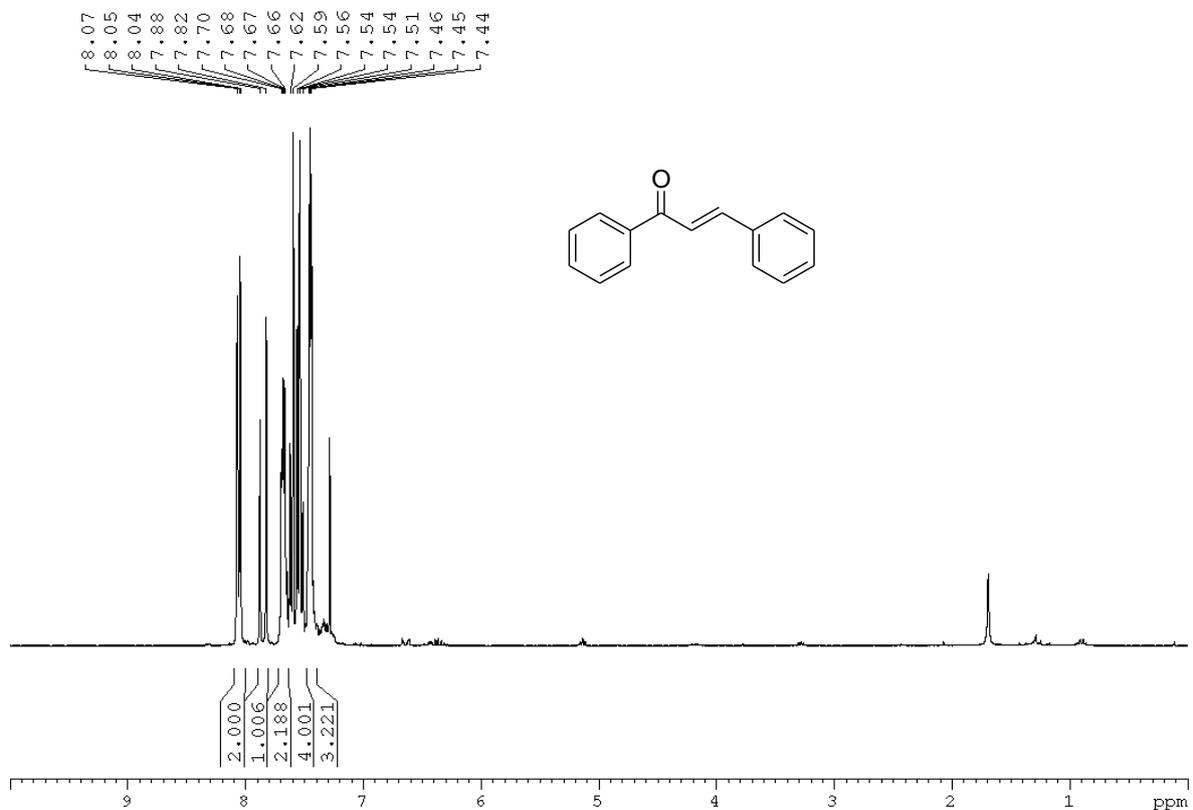


Fig. S8.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300.13 MHz) of **23**.



**Fig. S9.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300.13 MHz) of 26.



**Fig. S10.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300.13 MHz) of 29.

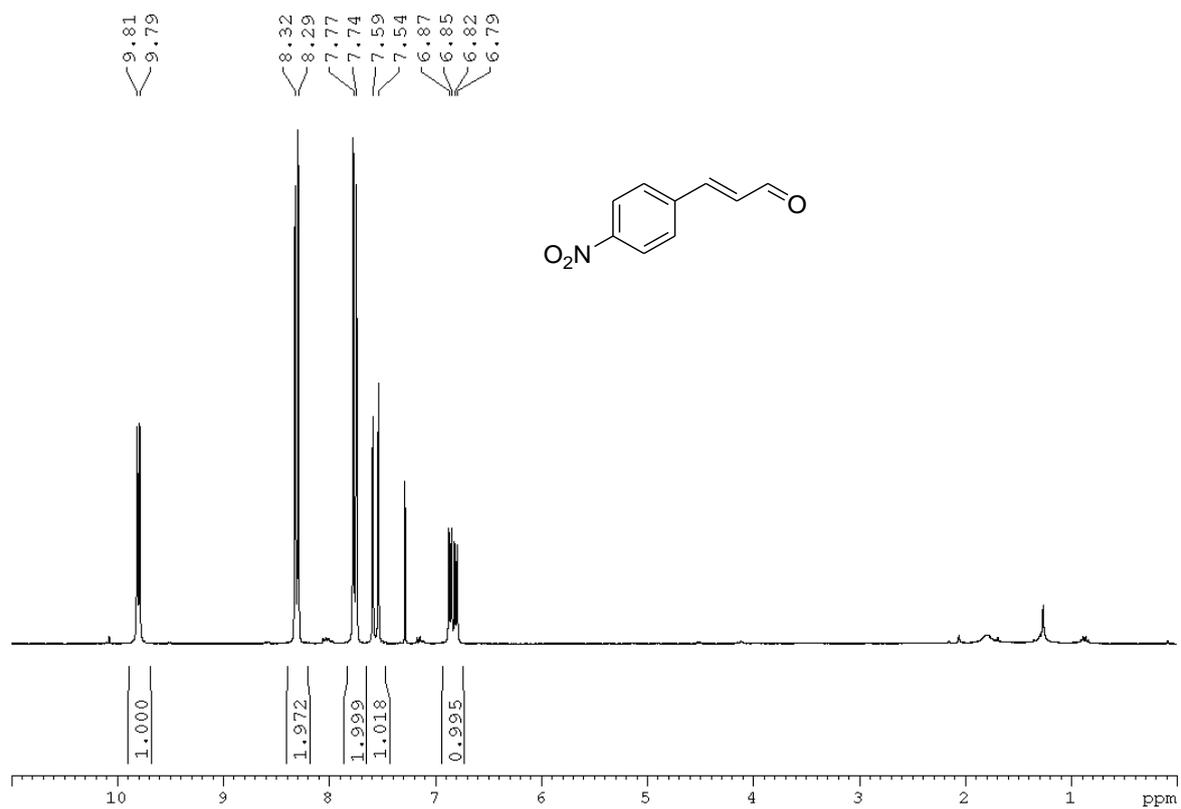


Fig. S11. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300.13 MHz) of 32.

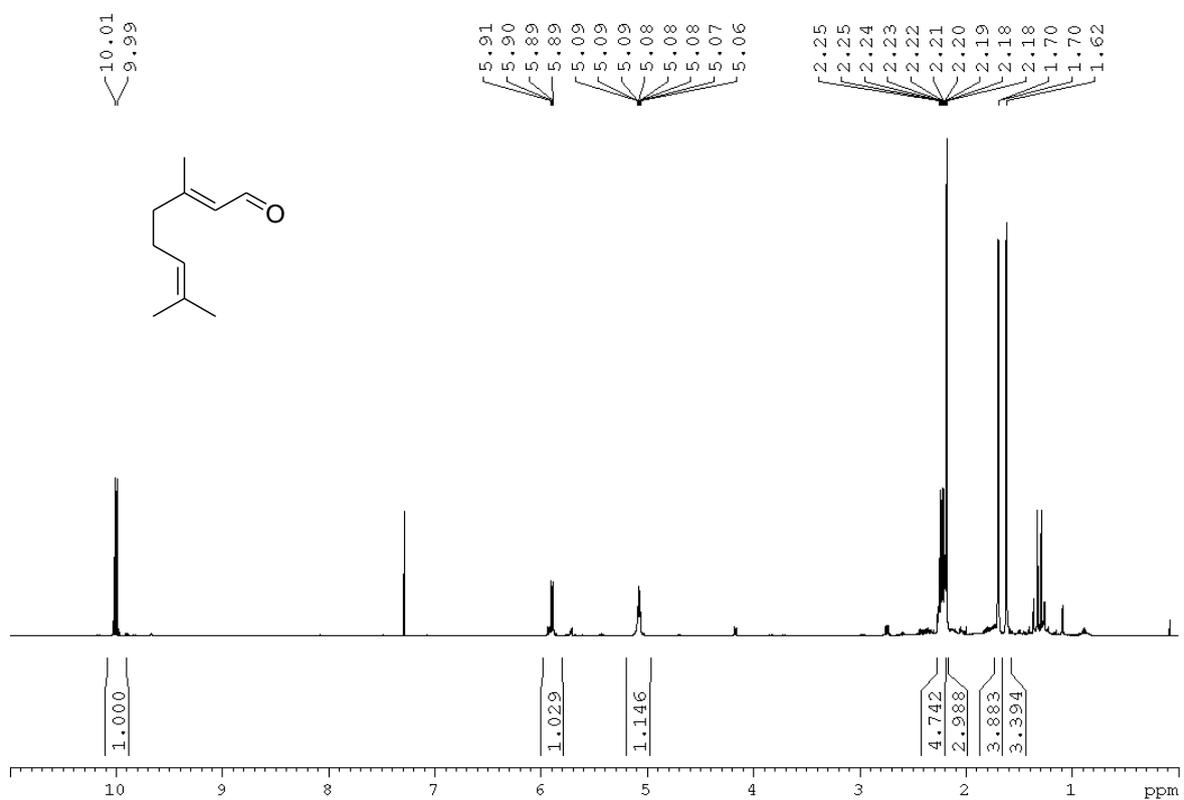


Fig. S12. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300.13 MHz) of 33.

### Model used to fit the magnetic properties of compound 16 at high temperature

Considering the long distances between radicals or between radical and metal ion within the molecule in the crystal structure, we didn't take into account any magnetic interaction between the magnetic species at high temperature. Therefore, the DC magnetic susceptibility was modeled as the sum of the individual contributions of the four radicals and of the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ion.

$$\chi = 4\chi_{rad} + \chi_{Eu}$$

With respect to the  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ion, the  ${}^7\text{F}$  ground term is split by the spin-orbit coupling into seven states  ${}^7\text{F}_J$ , with their energy increasing with  $J$ .

$$E(J) = \lambda J(J + 1)/2$$

where  $\lambda$  is the spin-orbit coupling parameter. Taking into account all seven spin-orbit coupled states, the magnetic susceptibility can be calculated by the following equation:<sup>1</sup>

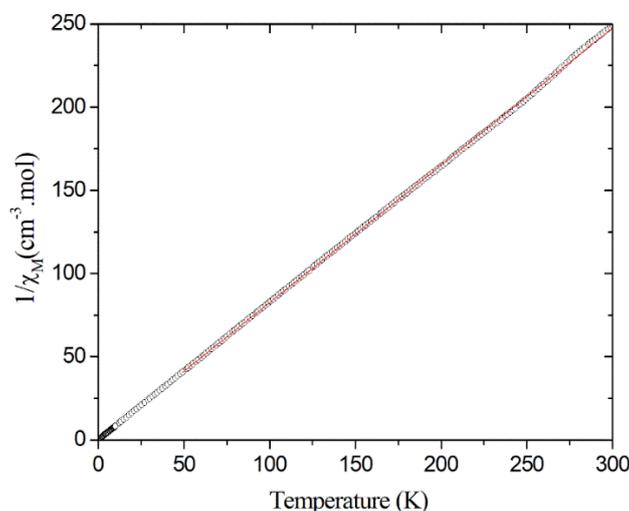
$$\chi_{Eu} = \frac{\mu_B^2}{3\lambda} \frac{C}{D}$$

with

$$C = 24 + (27x/2 - 3/2)e^{-x} + (135x/2 - 5/2)e^{-3x} + (189x - 7/2)e^{-6x} \\ + (405x - 9/2)e^{-10x} + (1485x/2 - 11/2)e^{-15x} + (2457x/2 - 13/2)e^{-21x}$$

$$D = 1 + 3e^{-x} + 5e^{-3x} + 7e^{-6x} + 9e^{-10x} + 11e^{-15x} + 13e^{-21x}$$

and  $x = \lambda/k_B T$



**Fig. S13.** Temperature dependence of the reciprocal of susceptibility for compound 14.

**Table S1:** Summary of the crystal structure, data collection and refinement parameters for **13-17**.

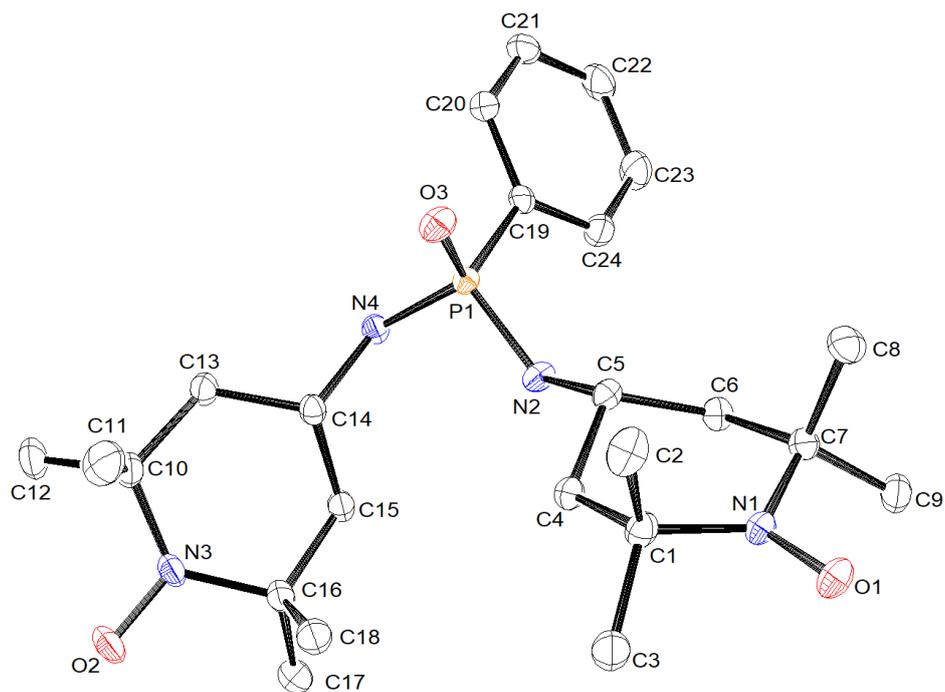
Compound reference	13	14	15	16	17
Chemical formula	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>41</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub> P	C <sub>41</sub> H <sub>51</sub> CuF <sub>12</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> P	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>85</sub> F <sub>18</sub> N <sub>8</sub> NdO <sub>12</sub> P <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>85</sub> EuF <sub>18</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>12</sub> P <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>63</sub> H <sub>85</sub> F <sub>18</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>12</sub> P <sub>2</sub> Tb
Formula Mass /g.mol <sup>-1</sup>	464.58	1034.38	1694.56	1702.28	1709.27
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>Aba</i> 2	<i>Aba</i> 2	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>
<i>a</i> /Å	13.7016(3)	38.926(2)	19.4450(5)	19.5128(4)	12.2774(3)
<i>b</i> /Å	10.0092(3)	12.0395(6)	23.4941(4)	23.4721(5)	31.7772(6)
<i>c</i> /Å	19.0510(5)	20.668(1)	17.649(4)	17.5090(5)	20.0260(4)
$\alpha$ /°	90	90	90	90	90
$\beta$ /°	95.077(1)	111.217(4)	90	90	95.2292(11)
$\gamma$ /°	90	90	90	90	90
Unit cell volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	2602.44(12)	9029.4(8)	8059.1(3)	8019.2(3)	7780.5(3)
<i>Z</i>	4	8	4	4	4
Temperature/K	100	100	100	100	100
Radiation type	CuK $\alpha$	CuK $\alpha$	CuK $\alpha$	MoK $\alpha$	CuK $\alpha$
$\mu$ /mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.18	1.88	6.17	0.92	5.77
Measured reflections	113365	192100	99067	148932	54954
Independent reflections	5140	8908	7635	12229	12794
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.055	0.077	0.069	0.082	0.049
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> >2 $\sigma$ ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ))	0.037	0.060	0.040	0.032	0.039
<i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )	0.084	0.142	0.095	0.062	0.081
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> (all data)	0.045	0.078	0.048	0.042	0.051
<i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) (all data)	0.088	0.152	0.100	0.066	0.086
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.02
CCDC Deposition	2501504	2501505	2501506	2501507	2501508

For **13**:  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0324P)^2 + 1.8766P]$ ; For **14**:  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0566P)^2 + 50.4372P]$ ; For **15**:  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0544P)^2 + 17.7237P]$ ; For **16**:  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0208P)^2 + 7.9834P]$ ; For **17**:  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0313P)^2 + 10.3036P]$ , where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ .

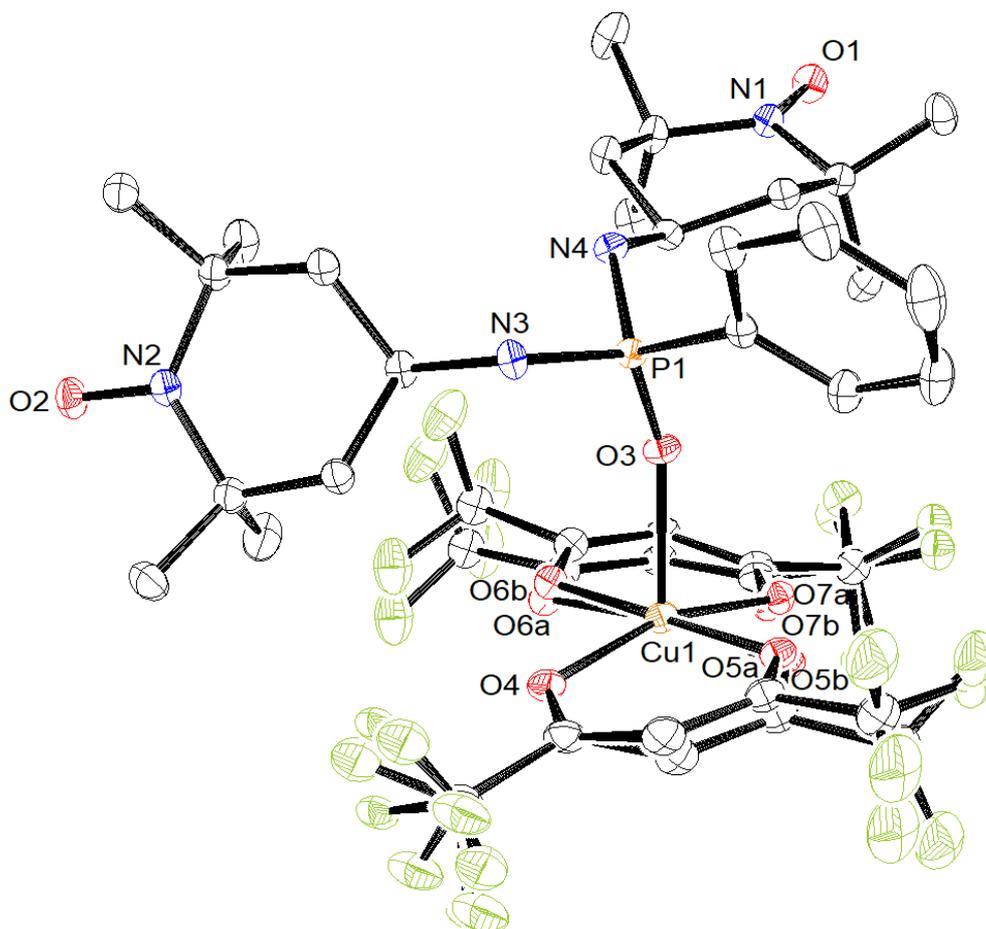
**Table S2.** Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for complexes **15-17**.

Atom labels	15 (Ln=Nd <sup>3+</sup> )	16 (Ln=Eu <sup>3+</sup> )	Atom labels	17
Ln1—O1	2.351 (3)	2.315 (2)	Tb1—O3	2.273 (2)
Ln1—O4*	2.482 (5)	2.459 (5)	Tb1—O6	2.271 (2)
Ln1—O5*	2.450 (3)	2.412 (5)	Tb1—O7	2.394 (2)
Ln1—O6	2.420 (4)	2.395 (3)	Tb1—O8	2.381 (2)
P1—O1	1.503 (3)	1.505 (2)	Tb1—O9	2.357 (2)
N1—O2	1.291 (6)	1.290 (3)	Tb1—O10	2.441 (2)
N3—O3	1.292 (6)	1.287 (4)	Tb1—O11	2.365 (2)
P1—O1—Ln1	156.4(2)	155.84 (14)	P1—O3	1.493 (2)
			P2—O6	1.486 (2)
			N1—O1	1.289 (3)
			N2—O2	1.287 (4)
			N5—O4*	1.305 (12)
			N6—O5	1.288 (3)
			P1—O3—Tb1	162.07 (13)
			P2—O6—Tb1	165.31 (15)
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( <b>15</b> )				
D—H...A	D—H	H...A	D...A	D—H...A
N2—H2...O4A	0.86(3)	2.28(6)	3.041 (18)	148 (8)
N2—H2...O4B	0.86(3)	2.30(7)	3.08 (5)	150 (8)
N4—H4...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.83(8)	2.16(8)	2.939 (7)	157 (7)
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( <b>16</b> )				
N2—H2...O4	0.86 (1)	2.21 (3)	2.994(12)	151 (5)
N2—H2...O4A	0.86 (1)	2.32 (4)	3.08(3)	147 (5)
N4—H4...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.86 (1)	2.11 (2)	2.945 (4)	163 (3)
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( <b>17</b> )				
N4—H4...O5 <sup>i</sup>	0.85(2)	2.11 (2)	2.912 (3)	158 (3)
N8—H8...O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.85(2)	2.01 (2)	2.794 (4)	153 (4)

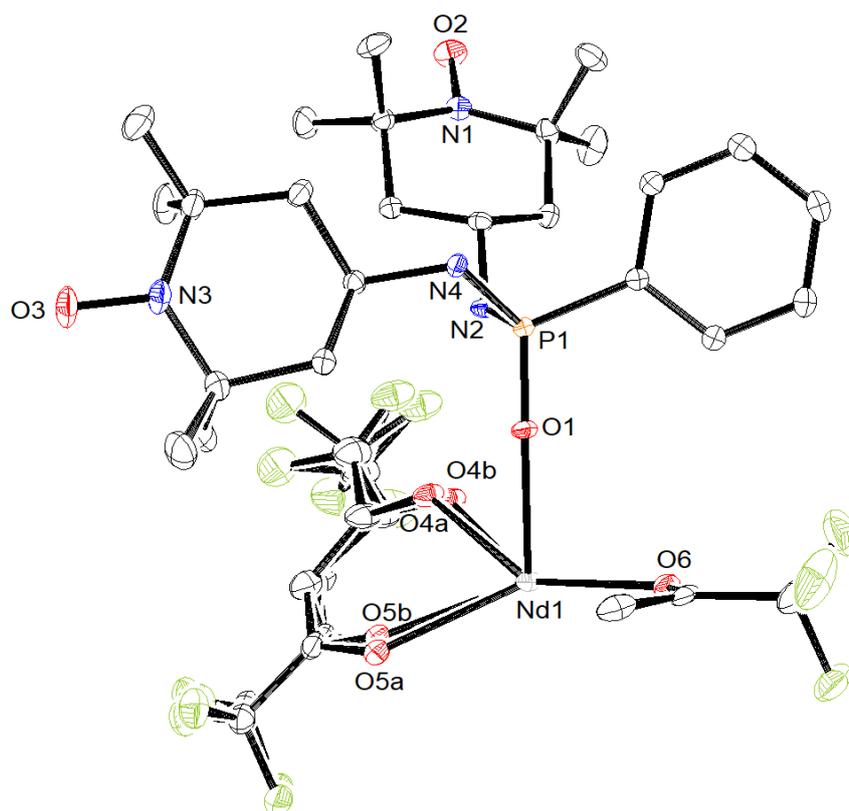
\*For **15** and **16**: \*Value correspond to average bond length, as the hfac oxygen atoms are disordered over two positions. Symmetry codes for **15** and **16**: (i)  $-x+1/2, y, z-1/2$ ; for **17**: (i)  $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2$ ; (ii)  $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$ .



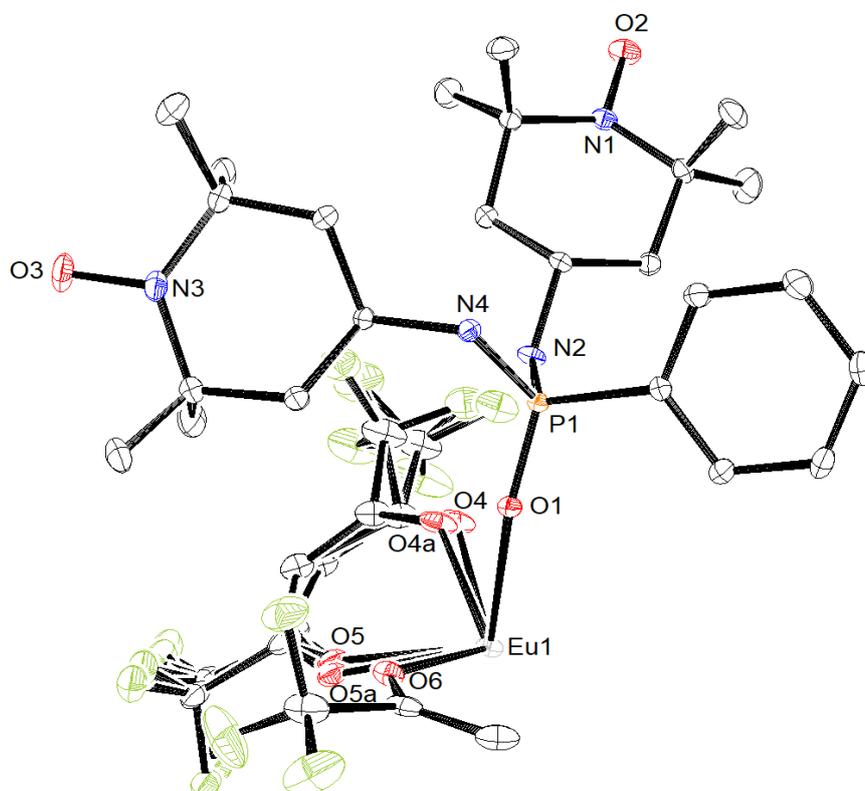
**Fig. S14.** ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of **13** including numbering (ellipsoids shown at 50% probability). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



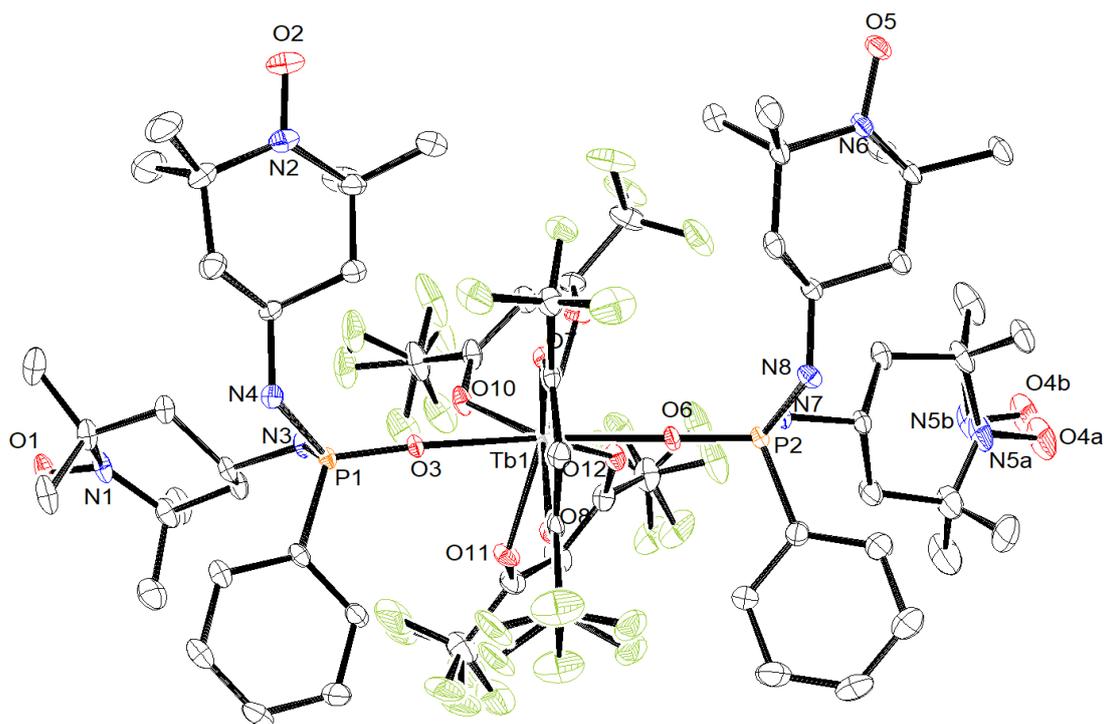
**Fig. S15.** ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of **14** including main atom labels (ellipsoids shown at 30% probability). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S16.** ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of **15** including main atom labels (ellipsoids shown at 30% probability). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S17.** ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of **16** including main atom labels (ellipsoids shown at 30% probability). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S18.** ORTEP representation of the asymmetric unit of **17** including main atom labels (ellipsoids shown at 30% probability). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

#### Natural Bond Orbital (NBO) Analysis Data

**Table S3.** Natural charges ( $q_{\text{NBO}}$ ) and spin densities ( $\rho_{\text{spin}}$ ) of key donor sites ( $\omega\text{B97M-V/def2-TZVP}$ ; NBO natural populations).

Ligand	Donor site	Atom(s) (QM numbering)	$Q_{\text{NBO}}$ (avg)	$\rho_{\text{spin}}$ (avg)
<b>1</b>	Nitroxide O	O1, O2	-0.423	0.523
<b>1</b>	Nitroxide N (radical)	N3, N6	+0.034	0.448
<b>1</b>	Bridging amine N (NH)	N4, N5	-0.600	~0.000
<b>5</b>	Piperazine N	N2, N5	-0.445	0.00024
<b>5</b>	Nitroxide N (radical)	N11, N16	+0.031	0.446
<b>5</b>	Nitroxide O	O19, O20	-0.421	0.519
<b>6</b>	P=O oxygen	O9	-1.086	~0.000
<b>6</b>	Amide N (P-NH-TEMPO)	N7	-0.991	~0.000
<b>6</b>	Nitroxide O	O16	-0.418	0.527
<b>6</b>	Nitroxide N (radical)	N4	+0.037	0.443
<b>13</b>	P=O oxygen	O2	-1.112	~0.000
<b>13</b>	Amide N (P-NH-TEMPO)	N5, N6	-1.007	~0.000
<b>13</b>	Nitroxide O	O3, O4	-0.415	0.531
<b>13</b>	Nitroxide N (radical)	N7, N8	+0.029	0.442

**Table S4.** Selected second-order donor–acceptor stabilization energies  $E(2)$  (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) for key donor sites (NBO 7.0;  $\omega$ B97M-V/def2-TZVP; only representative largest  $E(2)$  values are listed).

(a) Phosphoryl oxygen (P=O)

Ligand	Donor (L) → Acceptor (NL)	E(2)
6	LP(3) O9 → BD*(N7–P8)	18.22
6	LP(2) O9 → BD*(P8–C11)	15.25
6	LP(2) O9 → BD*(P8–C10)	9.26
13	LP(3) O2 → BD*(P1–N5)	17.49
13	LP(2) O2 → BD*(P1–N6)	8.33
13	LP(2) O2 → BD*(P1–C9)	14.97

(b) Piperazine nitrogens

Ligand	Donor (L) → Acceptor (NL)	E(2)
5	LP(1) N2 → BD*(C1–C3)	14.22
5	LP(1) N2 → BD*(C1–N5)	13.77

(c) Nitroxide oxygens

Ligand	Nitroxide O	Donor (L) → Acceptor (NL)	E(2)
1	O1/O2	LP(3) O2 → BD*(N6–C18)	7.92
5	O19/O20	LP(3) O19 → BD*(N11–C13)	6.85
5	O19/O20	LP(2) O19 → BD*(N11–C14)	5.12
6	O16	LP(3) O16 → BD*(C3–N4)	7.30
13	O3/O4	LP(3) O3 → BD*(N7–C30)	7.00
13	O3/O4	LP(3) O4 → BD*(N8–C24)	6.86

(d) Amide nitrogens (P–NH–TEMPO)

Ligand	Donor (L) → Acceptor (NL)	E(2)
6	LP(1) N7 → BD*(P8–C11)	6.29
6	LP(1) N7 → BD*(P8–C10)	5.87
13	LP(1) N6 → BD*(P1–C9)	9.01
13	LP(1) N5 → BD*(P1–C9)	8.57

**Table S5.** Local NLMO steric-exchange energies (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) for ligand 5 (NBO/NLMO steric analysis;  $\omega$ B97M-V/def2-TZVP; spin-averaged  $dE(i)$  per NLMO).

Site	Atom(s)	Local steric cost
Piperazine N	N2, N5	84.5
Nitroxide N (radical)	N11, N16	37.6
Nitroxide O	O19, O20	38.8

**Table S6.** Global NLMO steric-exchange energies (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) (NBO/NLMO steric analysis;  $\omega$ B97M-V/def2-TZVP).

Ligand	Total steric exchange ( $\alpha$ )	Total steric exchange ( $\beta$ )	Overall spin-averaged total	Overall disjoint steric exchange
1	844.45	784.58	1629.03	875.61
5	958.66	898.24	1856.90	991.35
6	888.58	858.48	1747.06	762.06
13	1046.54	988.24	2034.78	993.07

## References

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