

Electronic Supplementary Information for B618567C

Tetranuclear palladium complexes with benzoquinonediimine ligands: synthesis, molecular structure and electrochemistry

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Synthesis and characterization of compound **11**

Similarly to the procedure described for the synthesis of analogs except for the reaction time which was only 2 h, the tetraamidobenzene derivative $C_6H_2[NC(O)CH_2t\text{-}Bu]_4$ precursor (0.23 mmol, 0.110 g) was reduced with $LiAlH_4$ in THF. After the aerobic work-up, the crude product was directly reacted with $[Pd(acac)_2]$ (1.00 mmol, 0.300 g) in toluene. The residue was then redissolved in dry dichloromethane, and the solution was filtered through Celite and purified by silica gel chromatography, affording **11**.

Yield : 0.012 g (6%). 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 298 K) δ : 1.02 (s, 9 H, CH_3), 1.03 (s, 9 H, CH_3), 1.07 (s, 9 H, CH_3), 1.36 (s, 9 H, amidic CH_3), 1.89 (s, 3 H, CH_3acac), 1.95 (s, 3 H, CH_3acac), 1.96 (s, 3 H, CH_3acac), 1.97 (s, 3 H, CH_3acac), 2.90 (br s with sh, 6 H, CH_2), 5.25 (br s, 1 H, $N\equiv C\equiv C-H$), 5.30 (s, 1 H, $O\equiv C\equiv C-H$), 5.33 (s, 1 H, $O\equiv C\equiv C-H$), 5.60 (br s, 1 H, $N\equiv C\equiv C-H$). ESMS: m/z : 841 $[M+I]^+$. UV-vis (CH_2Cl_2): λ (nm) (ϵ) 341 (9300), 431 (20300), 456 (27900), 494 (34000), 637 (2000).

The 1H NMR spectrum of **11** contains three signals at 1.02, 1.03 and 1.07 ppm and a signal at 1.36 ppm corresponding to the methyl groups of the $N-CH_2-t\text{-}Bu$ moieties and of the amido function, respectively (Fig. S1). In addition, the four non-equivalent methyl groups of the ancillary acac ligands appear as four singlets in the range 1.89 – 1.96 ppm and confirm that **11** is unsymmetrical.

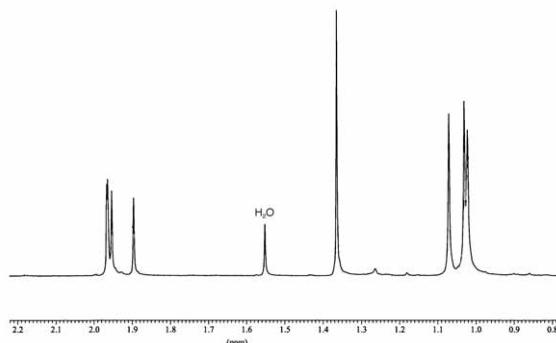


Fig. S1 1H NMR spectrum of **11** in $CDCl_3$ in the region of the methyl signals.

The electrospray mass spectrum shows a molecular peak at 841 $[M+I]^+$ consistent with the formation of **11**. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis could be obtained from a mixture $CH_2Cl_2/n\text{-}hexane$ allowing the determination of the molecular structure **11**.

A crystallographic disorder of the carbonyl group in **11** which occupies 25% of each α -position to the nitrogen atoms was revealed (Fig. S2).

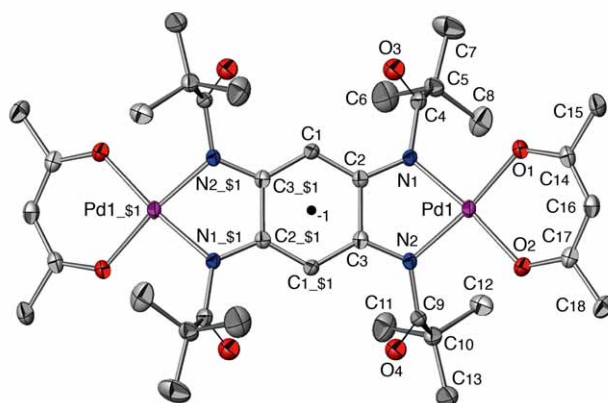


Fig. S2 ORTEP view of complex **11** with partial labelling scheme. The carbonyl group occupies 25% of each α -position of the nitrogen atoms. The ellipsoids enclose 50% of the electronic density. The hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Symmetry operator \$1 : -x, 2-y, 1-z\$. The small black point indicates the position of the crystallographic inversion center.

Calculations

Preliminary calculations, performed on **9** using the Extended Hückel Theory (EHT)^{S1} with the CACAO program (Computer Aided Composition of Atomic Orbitals),^{S2} revealed that the size of the molecular cavity is suitable for the insertion of transition metals such as Ag^+ assisted by coordination of the C $\cdots$ C bonds of the bridging ligands (Fig. S3).

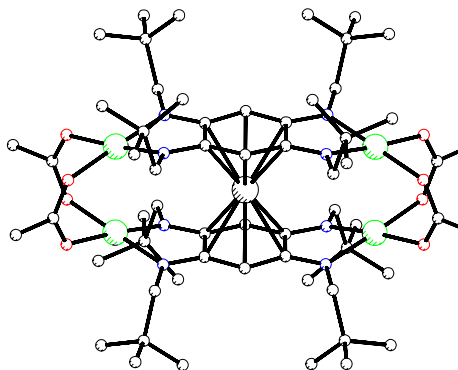


Fig. S3 Calculated structure of **9** with an Ag^+ cation placed at the center of symmetry of the molecule.

Crystal Structure Determinations

Diffraction data were collected on a Kappa CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). The relevant data are summarized in Table 1. Data were collected using phi-scans and the structures were solved by direct methods using the SHELX 97 software,^{S3,S4} and the refinement was by full-matrix least squares on F^2 . No absorption correction was used. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically with H atoms introduced as fixed contributors ($d_{\text{C-H}} = 0.95 \text{ \AA}$, $U_{\text{H}} = 0.04$). Full data collection parameters, and structural data are available as Supporting Information. Crystallographic data for **9** and **11** have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC 279434 and 619233, respectively.

References

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S4 Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXL97, Program for the refinement of crystal structures. University of
 Gottingen. Germany, 1997.