

Supporting Information

5 **Steric vs. electronic anomaly observed from iodomethane oxidative addition to tertiary phosphine modified rhodium(I) acetylacetonato complexes following progressive phenyl replacement by cyclohexyl [$\text{PR}_3 = \text{PPh}_3$; PPh_2Cy , PPhCy_2 and PCy_3]**

10 Alice Brink, Andreas Roodt,* G. Steyl and Hendrik G. Visser*

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S. **Figure 1:** General reaction pathway for the reaction of $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})(\text{PR}_3)]$ complexes with iodomethane (CH_3I).

20 S. **Figure 2:** Temperature and $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]$ dependence of the pseudo-first order rate constant for the formation of $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})\text{I}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ in dichloromethane, UV/vis; ($\lambda = 322 \text{ nm}$) $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)] = 1.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$.

S. **Figure 3:** Temperature and $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]$ dependence of the pseudo-first order rate constant for the formation of $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})\text{I}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})(\text{PCyPh}_2)]$ in dichloromethane, UV/vis; ($\lambda = 315 \text{ nm}$) $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})(\text{PCyPh}_2)] = 9.61 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$.

S. **Figure 4:** Temperature and $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]$ dependence of the pseudo-first order rate constant for the formation of $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})\text{I}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})(\text{PCy}_3)]$ in dichloromethane, UV/vis; ($\lambda = 322 \text{ nm}$) $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})(\text{PCy}_3)] = 9.38 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$.

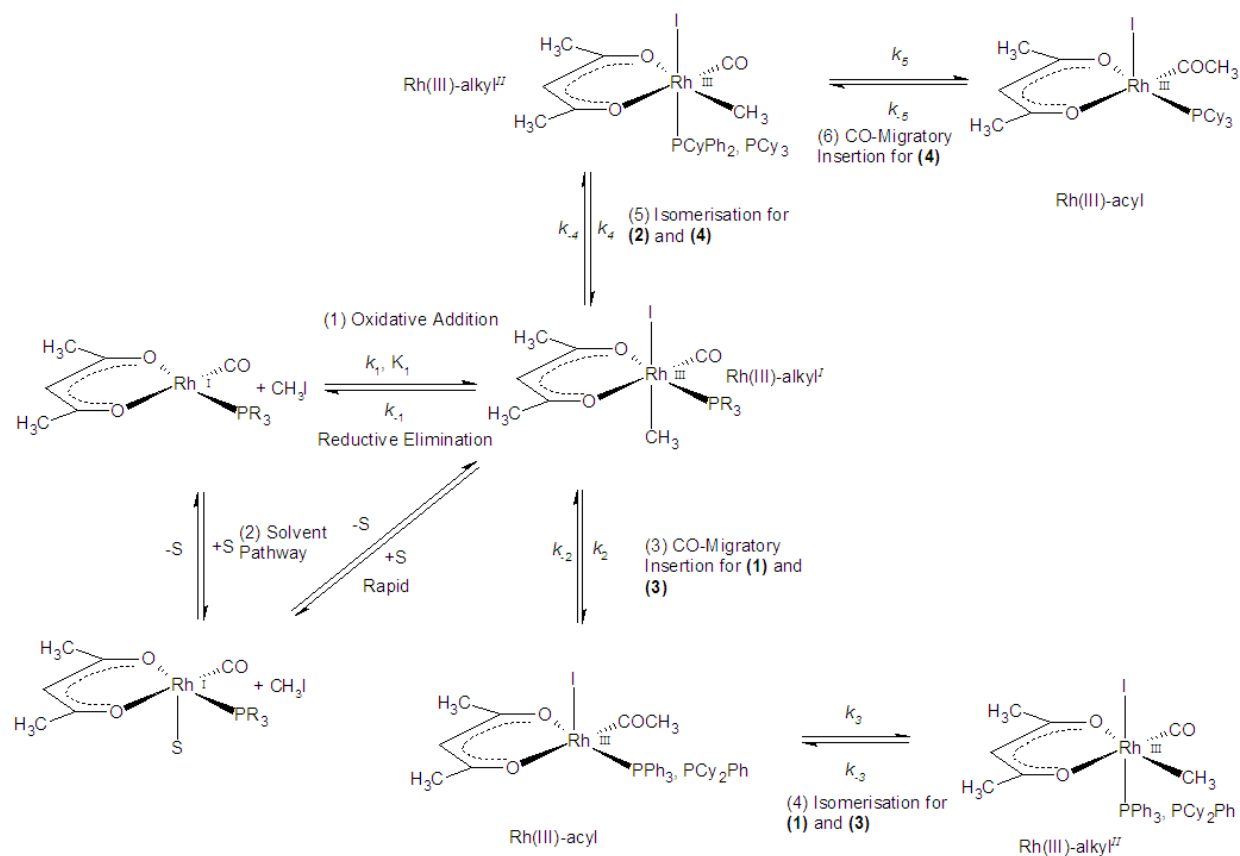
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S. Table 1: General X-ray crystallographic data and refinement parameters for [Rh(acac)(CO)(PR₃)].

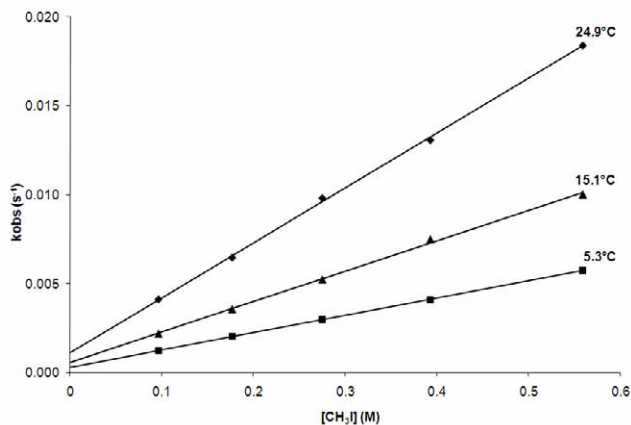
Compound	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Effective cone angle /θ _E	149.3	151.2	163.5	169.5
Empirical Formula	C ₂₄ H ₂₂ O ₃ PRh	C ₂₄ H ₂₈ O ₃ PRh	C ₂₄ H ₃₄ O ₃ PRh	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₃ PRh
Formula weight	492.30	498.34	504.39	510.44
Temperature /K	100(2)	100(2)	100(2)	100(2)
Wavelength /Å	0.71069	0.71073	0.71069	0.71073
Crystal System	Triclinic	Orthorhombic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space Group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ /n	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ /n
Unit Cell Dimensions				
a /Å	8.856(5)	9.4682(5)	10.076(5)	10.3418(5)
b /Å	10.314(5)	12.7534(6)	12.990(5)	13.0644(6)
c /Å	12.844(5)	18.4602(9)	17.937(5)	17.9301(8)
α /°	71.298(5)	90	90	90
β /°	70.143(5)	90	90.576(5)	90.612(2)
γ /°	82.775(5)	90	90	90
Volume /Å ³	1045.0(9)	2229.10(19)	2347.6(16)	2422.39(19)
Z	2	4	4	4
Density _{calc.} /g.cm ⁻³	1.565	1.485	1.427	1.400
μ /mm ⁻¹	0.916	0.860	0.817	0.792
F(000)	500	1024	1048	1072
Crystal Colour	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Crystal Morphology	Plate	Plate	Cuboid	Cuboid
Crystal Size /mm	0.20x0.11x0.04	0.42x0.27x0.06	0.18x0.09x0.05	0.22x0.18x0.17
Theta Range /°	2.45 - 27.00	2.21 - 27.00	2.31 - 26.75	2.26 - 27.00
Completeness	99.7 %	100.0 %	98.0 %	100.0 %
Index Ranges	h = -11 to 11 k = -13 to 13 l = -16 to 16	h = -11 to 12 k = -16 to 16 l = -23 to 12	h = -12 to 9 k = -16 to 16 l = -22 to 22	h = -13 to 10 k = -16 to 16 l = -22 to 22
Reflections Collected	23869	12624	25476	27734
Independent Reflections	4564	4825	4885	5288
R _{int}	0.0400	0.0233	0.0370	0.0304
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	Semi-empirical from equivalents	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	4564 / 0 / 264	4825 / 3 / 264	4885 / 0 / 264	5288 / 0 / 264
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.041	1.061	1.049	1.043
Final R indices [I>2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0243, wR2 = 0.0541	R1 = 0.0226, wR2 = 0.0567	R1 = 0.0273, wR2 = 0.0656	R1 = 0.0202, wR2 = 0.0503
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0287, wR2 = 0.0562	R1 = 0.0239, wR2 = 0.0573	R1 = 0.0355, wR2 = 0.0698	R1 = 0.0236, wR2 = 0.0523
ρ _{max} and ρ _{min} /e.Å ⁻³	0.546 and -0.429	0.543 and -0.332	0.469 and -0.315	0.454 and -0.297

S. Table 2: ^{31}P NMR spectral parameters of rhodium acetylacetonato phosphine complexes.

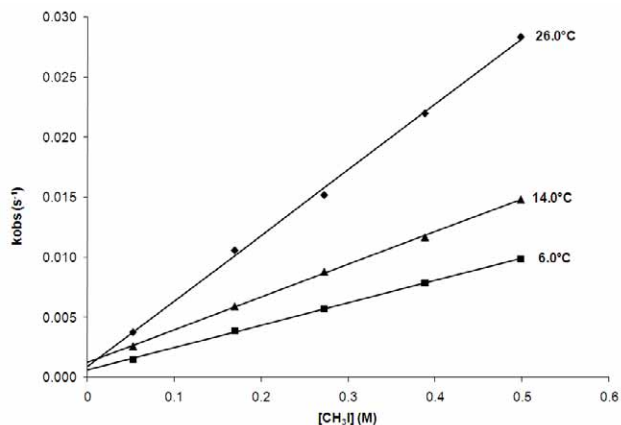
Complex	Isomer	$\nu(\text{CO})$ (cm^{-1})	$\delta^{31}\text{P}$ NMR (ppm)	$^1J_{\text{Rh-P}}$ (Hz)
[Rh(acac)(CO)(PPh₃)] (1)	Rh(I)	1977.6	48.6	176.9
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^I	2071.5	32.8	124.6
	Rh(III)-acyl	1720.5	37.7	153.3
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^{II}	-	29.5	118.3
[Rh(acac)(CO)(PCyPh₂)] (2)	Rh(I)	1959.3	53.3	171.3
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^I	2067.0	35.8	123.2
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^{II}	-	46.3	118.5
[Rh(acac)(CO)(PCy₂Ph)] (3)	Rh(I)	1948.8	58.8	168.3
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^I	2052.3	43.0	122.1
	Rh(III)-acyl	-	38.1	146.3
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^{II}	-	41.7	117.9
[Rh(acac)(CO)(PCy₃)] (4)	Rh(I)	1945.3	59.3	164.3
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^I	2052.3	50.2	118.1
	Rh(III)-alkyl ^{II}	-	45.0	116.4
	Rh(III)-acyl	1720.5	40.2	144.4



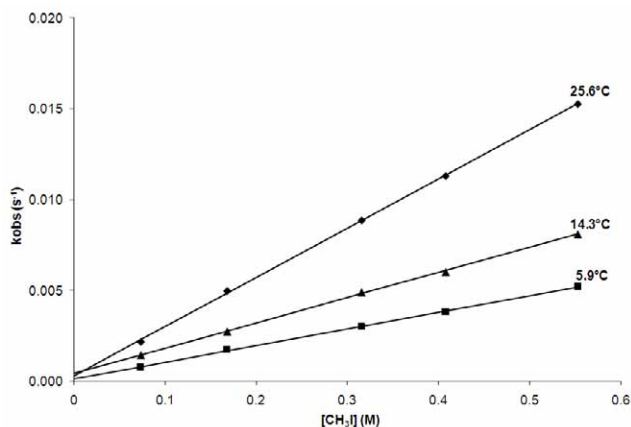
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S. Figure 3: Temperature and $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]$ dependence of the pseudo-first order rate constant for the formation of $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})\text{I}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CO})(\text{PCyPh}_2)]$ in dichloromethane, UV/vis; ($\lambda = 315 \text{ nm}$) $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})(\text{PCyPh}_2)] = 9.61 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$.



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