

Supporting Information File

Anion-controlled formation of an aminoral-(bis)imine Fe(II)-complex

Chandan Giri,^{a,b} Filip Topić,^a Prasenjit Mal*^b and Kari Rissanen*^a

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Nanoscience Center, University of Jyväskylä, P.O. Box 35, FIN-40351 Finland; Tel: +358-50-5623721; email: kari.t.rissanen@jyu.fi

^bSchool of Chemical Sciences, NISER Bhubaneswar, PO Sainik School, IOP Campus, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India 751005; Tel: +916742304073; email: pmal@niser.ac.in

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were measured on a Bruker AV 500 (500 MHz). All the ¹H NMR was carried at room temperature mainly in deuterated chloroform unless specified otherwise.

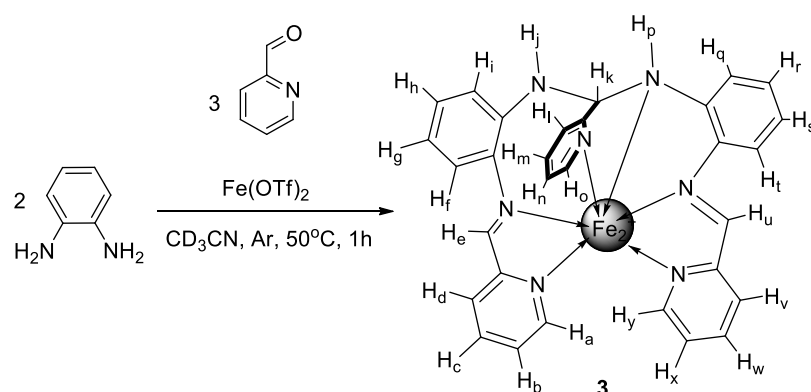


Figure S1. Synthesis of **3** in acetonitrile.

Synthesis of **3**: Into a j-young NMR tube were added 1,2-diaminobenzene (2.0 mg, 18.5 μ mol), pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (2.64 μ l, 27.7 μ mol), iron(II) triflate (3.27 mg, 9.2 μ mol) and CD₃CN (0.5 mL). The tube was sealed, and the solution purged off dioxygen by three vacuum/argon fill cycles. All starting materials dissolved in degassed CD₃CN giving a dark purple solution. The tube was placed in an oil bath at 323 K for 1 h. ¹H NMR: (500 MHz, 303 K, in CD₃CN); δ = 10.22(s, 1H, H_u), 9.70 (s, 1H, H_e), 8.36 (m, 3H, H_v, H_r, H_d), 8.12 (d, J = 5 Hz, H_y), 8.07 (td, J_1 = 8 Hz, J_2 = 1.5 Hz H_w), 7.95 (td, J_1 = 8 Hz, J_2 = 1.5 Hz H_c), 7.75 (m, 1H, H_q), 7.70 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, H_a), 7.66 (m, 3H, H_f, H_s, H_t), 7.56 (m, 2H, H_m, H_x), 7.37 (d, J = 8, H_l), 7.27 (td, J_1 = 6 Hz, J_2 = 1.5 Hz, H_b), 7.15 (m, 2H, H_g, H_h), 6.87 (m, 2H, H_i, H_n), 6.33 (dt, J_1 = 6 Hz, J_2 = 1 Hz, H_o), 6.00 (d, J = 8.5, H_k), 5.69

(d, $J = 8.5$, H_j), 5.37 (s, h_p) ppm; ^{13}C NMR(125 MHz, 303K, CD_3CN): $\delta = 173.5, 163.5, 161.5, 161.4, 159.8, 155.5, 154.9, 152.9, 149.1, 144.0, 143.5, 139.7, 139.5, 138.8, 138.4, 134.1, 131.4, 131.0, 130.9, 130.2, 129.5, 128.8, 128.0, 128.0, 127.0, 126.2, 126.1, 124.2, 122.0, 84.1$ ppm; ESI-MS: m/z : 269.58 $[\text{FeL}]^{2+}$, 688.14 $[(\text{FeL})(\text{OTf})]^+$. Elemental analysis $[\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_7\text{Fe}]^{2+}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)^-_2$ Observed: C = 45.83, H = 3.31, N = 11.84, Calculated: C = 45.89, H = 3.01, N = 11.71.

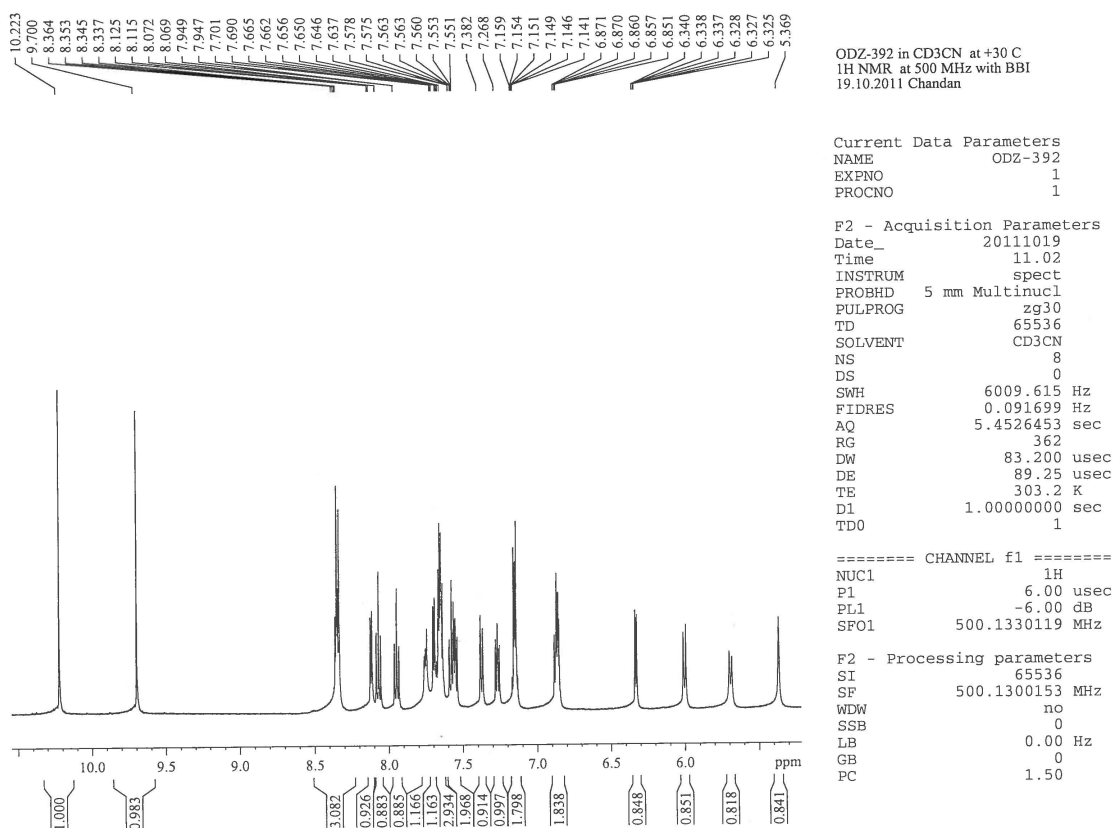


Figure S2. ^1H NMR of complex **3** in CD_3CN .

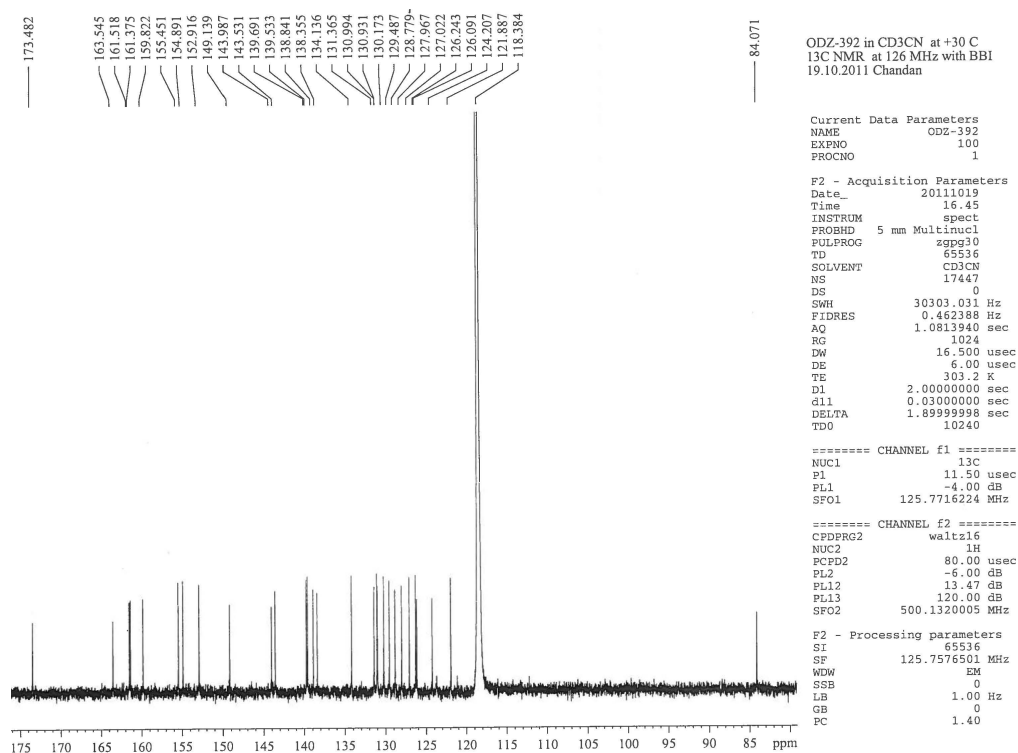


Figure S3. ¹³C NMR of complex **3** in CD₃CN.

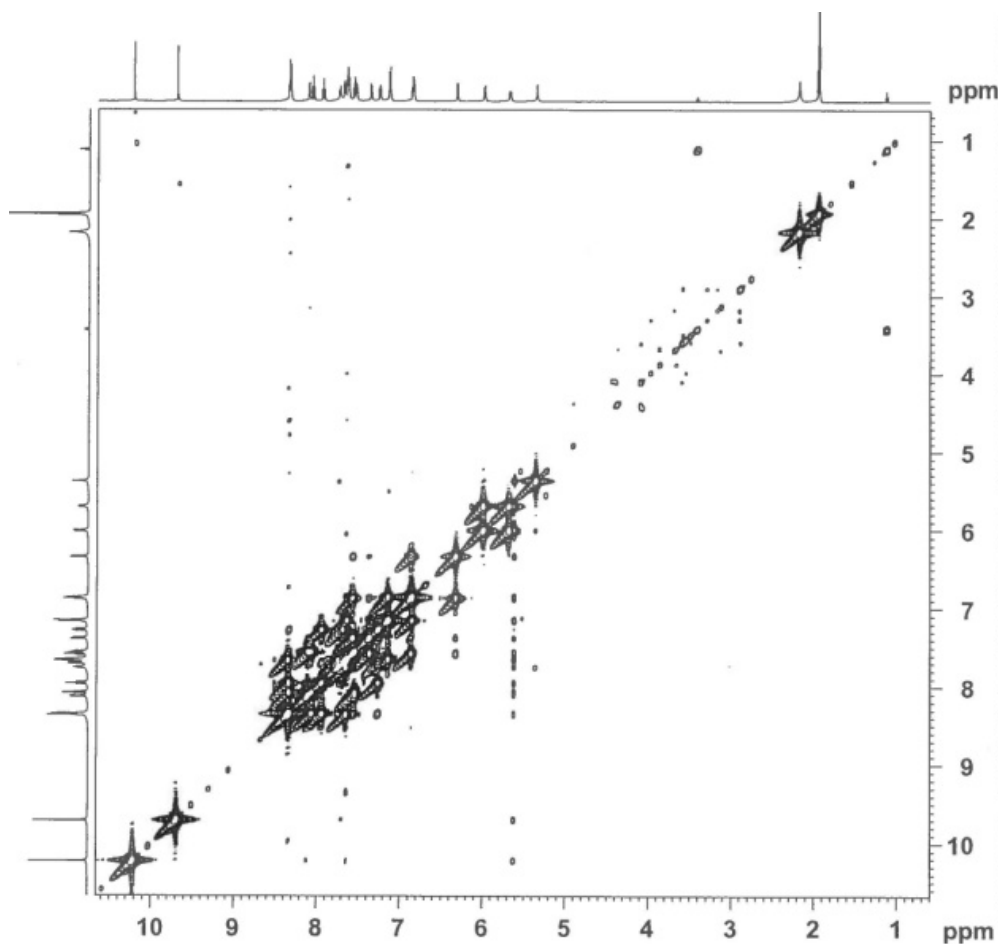


Figure S4. ¹H-¹H COSY NMR of complex **3** in CD₃CN.

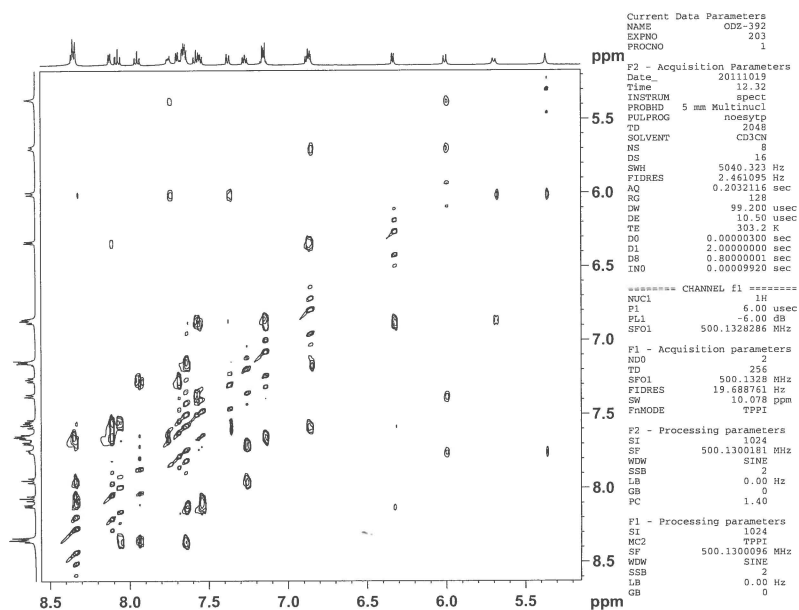


Figure S5. ^1H - ^1H NOESY NMR of complex **3**.

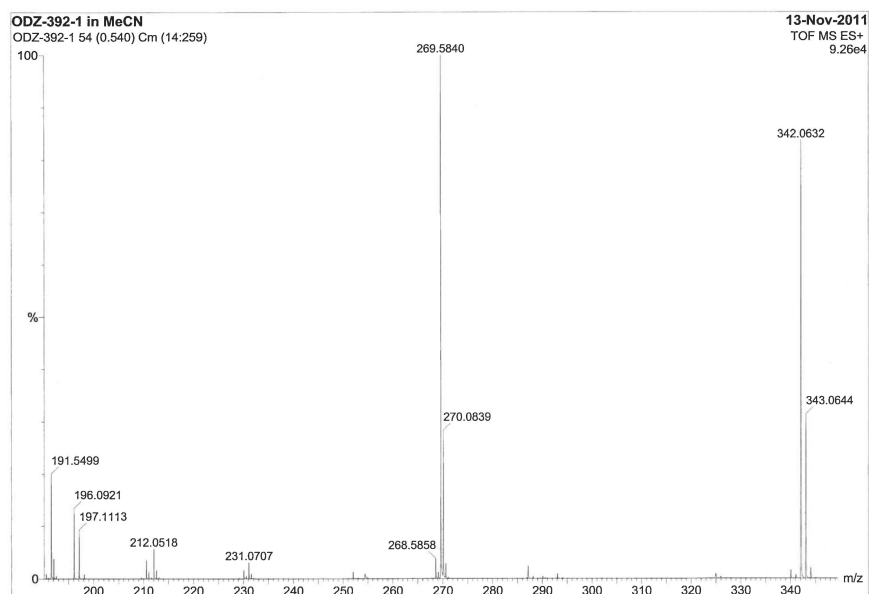


Figure S6. ESI-MS of complex **3**.

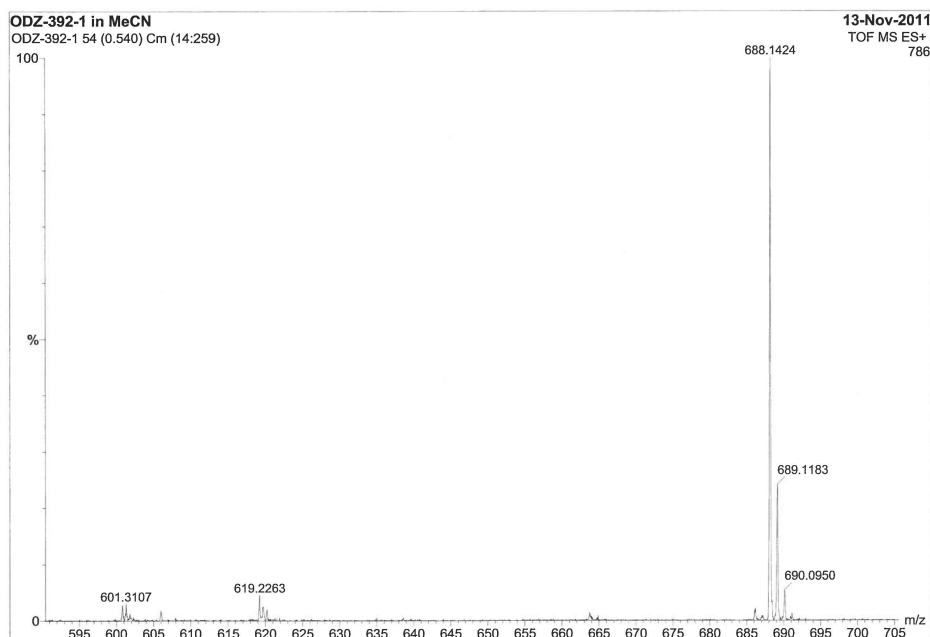


Figure S7. ESI-MS of complex **3**.

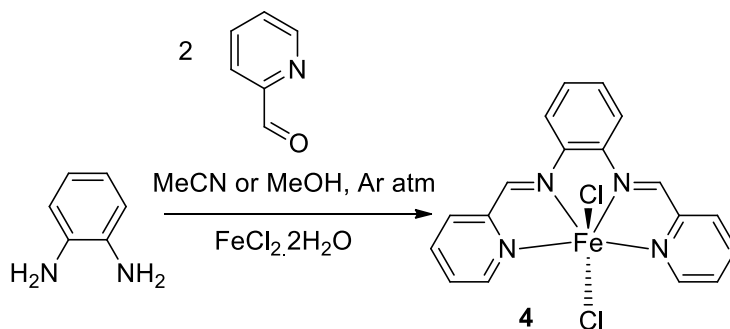


Figure S8. Synthesis of complex **4**.

Synthesis of 4. Into a j-young NMR tube were added 1,2-diaminobenzene (1.5 mg, 13.9 μmol), 2-formyl pyridine (2.64 μl , 27.7 μmol) and iron(II) chloride dihydrate (2.24 mg, 13.9 μmol) and CD_3OD (0.5 mL). The tube was sealed, and the solution purged of dioxygen by three vacuum/argon fill cycles. All starting materials dissolved in degassed CD_3OD giving a dark green solution. The tube was placed in an oil bath at 323 K. After 2 h ^1H NMR was checked and only a broad peak was observed. Diffusion of di ethyl-ether to the solution **4** isolated the single crystal.

Molecular modeling

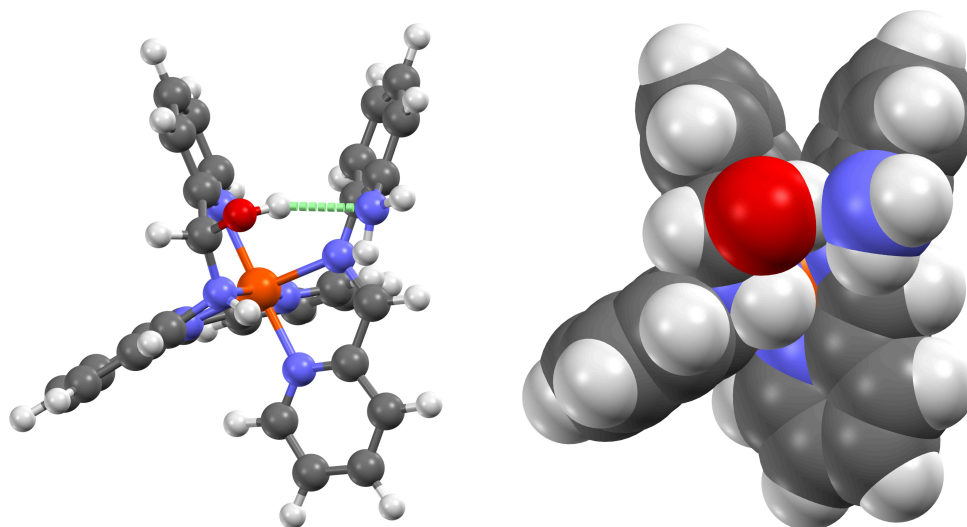


Figure S8. The calculated structure of the hemi-aminal **5**, SPARTAN2014, MM-level (Spartan 2014, Wavefunction Inc., 18401 Von Karman Ave, Irvine, CA 92612, USA).

X-ray crystallography

Experimental data for **3**: Data were collected on a Bruker-Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer with APEX II detector at $T = 123.0(1)$ K using graphite-monochromated Mo- $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Collect^[1] software was used for data collection, whereas Denzo/Scalepack^[2] were used for processing. Semi-empirical absorption correction was applied using SADABS2008.^[3]

Crystal dimensions $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm, $C_{32}H_{25}F_6FeN_7O_6S_2$, $M = 837.56$, triclinic, space group $P1$, $a = 9.2055(3)$ Å, $b = 11.5244(4)$ Å, $c = 16.9127(5)$ Å, $\alpha = 100.554(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 93.752(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 100.5206(18)^\circ$, $V = 1725.13(10)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $d_c = 1.612$ g cm⁻³, $\mu = 0.647$ mm⁻¹, $F(000) = 852$, 9519 reflections ($2\theta_{max} = 50.49^\circ$) measured (6216 unique, $R_{int} = 0.0266$, completeness = 99.7%), Final R indices ($I > 2\sigma(I)$): $R_I = 0.0505$, $wR_2 = 0.1026$, R indices (all data): $R_I = 0.0696$, $wR_2 = 0.1146$. $GOF = 1.062$ for 491 parameters and 1 restraint, largest diff. peak and hole $0.789/-0.566$ eÅ⁻³. CCDC-1006930 contains the supplementary data for this structure. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, or by emailing data_request@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033.

Experimental data for **4**: Data were collected on an Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with Atlas detector at $T = 123.0(1)$ K using mirror-monochromated Cu- $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54184$ Å). CrysAlisPro^[4] software was used for data collection, integration and reduction as well as applying the numerical absorption correction.

^[1] R.W.W. Hooft, *COLLECT*, **1998**, Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.

^[2] Z. Otwinowski, W. Minor, *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 276, *Macromolecular Crystallography*, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter Jr & R. M. Sweet, pp. 307-326. New York: Academic Press.

^[3] G.M. Sheldrick, *SADABS*, Version 2008/2, **1996**, University of Göttingen, Germany.

^[4] *CrysAlisPro*, 1.171.36.28 ed., Agilent Technologies, Ltd., Yarton, UK, **2009–2013**.

Crystal dimensions 0.154×0.066×0.018 mm, C₁₈H₁₄Cl₂FeN₄, *M* = 413.08, monoclinic, space group *C2/c*, *a* = 10.2438(3) Å, *b* = 19.3127(6) Å, *c* = 8.8565(2) Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 101.637(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, *V* = 1716.11(8) Å³, *Z* = 4, *d_c* = 1.599 g cm⁻³, μ = 9.976 mm⁻¹, *F*(000) = 840, 2658 reflections ($2\theta_{max}$ = 135.48°) measured (1545 unique, *R_{int}* = 0.0225, completeness = 98.6%), Final *R* indices (*I* > 2σ(*I*)): *R_I* = 0.0343, *wR₂* = 0.0897, *R* indices (all data): *R_I* = 0.0362, *wR₂* = 0.0922. *GOF* = 1.063 for 114 parameters and 0 restraints, largest diff. peak and hole 0.426/−0.312 eÅ⁻³. CCDC-1006931 contains the supplementary data for this structure. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, or by emailing data_request@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033.

The structures were solved by charge flipping with Superflip^[5] and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods using WinGX software,^[6] which utilizes the SHELXL-2013 module.^[7] The positions of carbon-bound hydrogen atoms were calculated and refined as riding on the parent carbon atoms with *U_H* = 1.2 *U_C*. The nitrogen-bound hydrogen atoms in **3** were found in the electron density difference map and refined with *U_H* = 1.2 *U_N*, constrained in one (coordinating amination NH) and restrained in the other case (non-coordinating amination NH).

^[5] L. Palatinus, G. Chapuis, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **2007**, *40*, 786–790.

^[6] L. J. Farrugia, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **2012**, *45*, 849–854.

^[7] G. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr. A* **2008**, *64*, 112–122.