Supporting Information

Multi-step and multi-component organometallic synthesis in one pot using orthogonal mechanochemical reactions

José G. Hernández, Ian S. Butler and Tomislav Friščić

McGill University, Department of Chemistry and FQRNT Centre for Green Chemistry and Catalysis, 801 Sherbrooke St., H3A 0B8 Montréal, Québec, Canada. E-mail: tomislav.friscic@mcgill.ca; ian.butler@mcgill.ca

1. Experimental section	2
2. Synthesis of compounds Re(CO) ₅ X and Mn(CO) ₅ X 3-4	2
3 . Synthesis of compound <i>fac</i> -[Re(CO) ₃ Br ₃](TEA) ₂ 5	2
4. Synthesis of compound <i>fac</i> -PhenRe(CO) ₃ Cl 6	3
5. Synthesis of compound <i>fac</i> -BipyMn(CO) ₃ Cl 8	3
6. Synthesis of compound <i>fac</i> -(TMEDA)Re(CO) ₃ F 10	
7. Selected FTIR-ATR and MS data	4
8. Selected FTIR-ATR spectra	6
9. Selected ¹ H, ¹⁹ F and ¹³ C NMR spectra	
10. Comparison between experimental and simulated PXRD patterns	
11. Selected HRMS spectra	

Table of Contents

1. Experimental Section

The experiments were carried out in a Retsch MM400 mill at a frequency of 30 Hz using a 10 mL tungsten carbide milling jar (or 20 mL stainless steel milling jar) and a single ball made of the same material (10 mm). ¹H spectra were recorded on a Varian MERCURY plus-300 or plus-400 spectrometer (300 or 400 MHz). Chemical shift (δ) are given in parts per million. The molecular weight was determined using high-resolution mass spectra (HRMS). FT-IR spectra were collected using a Fourier Diagform-Infrared Attenuated Total Reflection PerkinElmer UATR Two spectrometer in the range 400 cm⁻¹ to 4000 cm⁻¹. Far-IR spectra in the range 100 cm⁻¹ to 500 cm⁻¹ were obtained on a Bruker Vertex 70 FT-IR spectrometer. Room temperature powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns were collected in the 2 θ range from 3° to 40° on a Bruker D2 phaser X-ray diffractometer using a Cu- $K_{\alpha}(\lambda=1.54 \text{ Å})$ source equipped with a LinxEye detector and a nickel filter. The X-ray tube was operating at the power setting of 30 kV and 10 mA power. Data analysis was carried out using the Panalytical X'pert Highscore Plus program. X-ray diffraction data was obtained on Bruker D8 single-crystal X-ray diffractometer equipped with a Mo K_{α} X-ray source and a graphite monochromator. Multi-scan absorption correction (SADABS) was applied. Structures were solved by direct methods and refined using SHELX-97 software.

2. Synthesis of compounds Re(CO)5X and Mn(CO)5X 3-4

A mixture of **1** or **2** (100 mg, 0.153 mmol or 0.256 mmol respectively), Oxone® (1.5 equiv) and halide source (2 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 5-30 min at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was purified by filtration using acetone to remove the insoluble material or by sublimation. In the case of **3c** and **4b**, X-ray quality crystals were obtained from slow evaporation of an acetone solution of the complexes.

3. Synthesis of compound [Re(CO)₃Br₃](TEA)₂ 5

Method a:

A mixture of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ **3b** (100 mg, 0.246 mmol) and tetraethylammonium bromide (TEAB) (2.5 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 3h at a frequency of 30 Hz in a Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was washed with a solution of hexane-ethyl acetate (50:1 v/v) to remove the unreacted TEAB. Filtration and drying yielded the product (82%).

Method b (one-pot two-step reaction)

A mixture of $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ **1** (50 mg, 0.0766 mmol), Oxone® (1.5 equiv), and tetraethylammonium bromide (TEAB) (7.0 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 3h at a frequency of 30 Hz in a Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was washed with a solution of hexane-ethyl acetate (50:1 v/v) and filtered to remove the unreacted TEAB. The residue was washed and filtered with ethanol. Evaporation of the ethanol yielded the product (84%).

Method c (two-step sequential reaction)

A mixture of $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ **1** (100 mg, 0.153 mmol), Oxone® (1.5 equiv), NaBr (2.0 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 5 min at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, TEAB (4.0 equiv) was added and the mixture was milled for 3h. After that, the reaction mixture was washed with a solution of hexane-ethyl acetate (50:1 v/v) and filtered to remove the unreacted TEAB. The residue was washed and filtered with ethanol. Evaporation of the ethanol yielded the product (78%).

4. Synthesis of compound *fac*-PhenRe(CO)₃Cl 6

Method a:

A mixture of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$ **3a** (80 mg, 0.221 mmol) and 1,10-phenanthroline (39.82 mg, 0.221 mmol) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 3 h at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 30:1) to obtain a yellow solid (68%).

Method b (one-pot two-step reaction)

A mixture of $Re_2(CO)_{10}$ **1** (100 mg, 0.153 mmol), oxone (1.0 equiv), NaCl (2.0 equiv) and 1,10phenanthroline (2.0 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 3 h at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 30:1) to obtain the *fac*-PhenRe(CO)₃Cl **6** as a yellow solid (56%) and (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1) to get the *cis*-[(Phen)₂Re(CO)₂][ReO₄] **7** as a red solid (7%). X-ray quality crystals were obtained from slow evaporation of an acetonitrile solution of the complex.

Method c (two-step sequential reaction)

A mixture of $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ **1** (100 mg, 0.153 mmol), oxone (1.0 equiv), NaCl (2.0 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 5 min at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, 1,10-phenanthroline (2.0 equiv) was added and the mixture was milled for 3h. The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 30:1) to obtain the *fac*-PhenRe(CO)₃Cl **6** as a yellow solid (61%) and (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 10:1) to get the *cis*-[(Phen)₂Re(CO)₂][ReO₄] **7** as a red solid (4%).

5. Synthesis of compound *fac*-BipyMn(CO)₃Cl 8

A mixture of $Mn(CO)_5Cl$ **4a** (111 mg, 0.482 mmol) and 2,2'-bipyridine (1.0 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 3 h at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. After that, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 20:1) to obtain a yellow solid (65%).

6. Synthesis of compound fac-(TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F 10

Method a:

A mixture of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{I}$ **3c** (100 mg, 0.220 mmol) and AgF (1.1 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 30 min at a frequency of 30 Hz. Immediately after that, the N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) (1.1 equiv) was added and the milling was continued for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 50:1) to obtain an off-white solid (70%).

Method b (one-pot reaction starting from Re(CO)₅I):

A mixture of Re(CO)₅I **3c** (100 mg, 0.220 mmol), AgF (1.1 equiv) and N,N,N',N'tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) (1.1 equiv) was milled using a tungsten carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 2h at a frequency of 30 Hz. The reaction mixture was purified by filtration using acetone to obtain an off-white solid (79%).

Method c (one-pot reaction starting from Re₂(CO)₁₀):

A mixture of $Re_2(CO)_{10}$ **1** (100 mg, 0.153 mmol), oxone (1.0 equiv), NaI (2.0 equiv), AgF (4.4 equiv) and N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) (2.2 equiv) was milled using a tungsten

carbide ball (10 mm) in a tungsten carbide jar (10 mL) for 2 h at a frequency of 30 Hz in Retsch MM400 mixer mill. The reaction mixture was purified by filtration using acetone to obtain an off-white solid (45%).

Re(CO)₅CI 3a	
oc.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2156 ,2033, 1976, 1958, 283 cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [M ⁺] 359.85, 361.82, 363.83
Re(CO)₅Br 3b	
OC,,,,,,Re,,,,,,,,CO	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2153, 2022, 1975, 1959, 202 cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [M ⁺] 403.64, 405.60, 407.60
Re(CO)₅l 3c	
oc.,,,,, Re,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2150, 2020, 1983, 1946, 161 cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [M ⁺] 451.54, 453.56, 454.58
Mn(CO)₅CI 4a	
oc.,,,,/ _{Mn} \\\\\	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2045, 1984, 1951 cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [2M-Cl ₂] =389.8
Mn(CO)₅Br 4b	
OC,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2033, 1985, 1952 cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [2M-Br ₂] =389.7
Mn(CO)₅I 4c	
OC,,,,,,CO	FTIR-ATR v _{max} 2130, 1977 (br) cm ⁻¹ . MS : m/z [2M-I ₂] =389.8

7. Selected FTIR-ATR and MS data

[Re(CO) ₃ Br ₃]TEA ₂ 5	
$\begin{bmatrix} Br \\ Br'''''''' Re''''''''''''''''''''''''''''$	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 2987, 1997, 1848 cm ^{-1.} HRMS: (positive mode) Calculated for TEA ⁺ (C ₈ H ₂₀ N) ¹⁺ [M]: 130.1596; found: 130.1594; (negative mode). Calculated for (C ₃ O ₃ Br ₃ Re) ⁻² [M/2]: 254.9747; found 255.2328.
fac-PhenRe(CO)₃CI 6	
	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 2956, 2922, 2852, 2012, 1922, 1885, 1861cm ⁻¹ . ¹ H-NMR CD ₃ CN (δ) 9.39 (dd, 2H, <i>J</i> =5.13, 1.32 Hz), 8.76 (dd, 2H, <i>J</i> =8.31, 1.41Hz), 8.18 (s, 2H), 7.97 (dd, 2H, <i>J</i> =8.31, 5.1 Hz) ppm. HRMS: Calculated for C ₁₅ H ₈ CIN ₂ O ₃ Re [M+Na]: 508.9669; found: 508.9664.
<i>cis</i> - [(Phen) ₂ Re(CO) ₂][ReO ₄] 7 CO N N ReO ₄ ReO ₄	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 2958, 2922, 2852 1897, 1821 cm ⁻¹ . ¹ H-NMR CD ₃ CN ($\bar{\delta}$) 9.92 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =5.5, 1.2 Hz), 8.76 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.25, 1.2 Hz), 8.49 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.21, 1.31 Hz), 8.22 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.87 Hz), 8.10 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.84 Hz), 8.03 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.20, 5.15 Hz), 7.58 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =5.10, 1.34 Hz), 7.46 (dd, 1H, <i>J</i> =8.26, 5.17 Hz) ppm. HRMS (positive mode): Calculated for C ₂₆ H ₁₆ N ₄ O ₂ Re [M ⁺]: 603.0831; found: 603.0819. HRMS (negative mode): Calculated for ReO ₄ [M ⁻]: 250.9360; found: 250.9349.
fac-BipyMn(CO)₃Cl 8	
	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 3060, 2924, 2856, 2020, 1908, 1888 cm ⁻¹ . ¹ H-NMR CD ₃ CN (δ) 9.19 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> =5.2), 8.33 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> =8.0, 1.2 Hz), 8.11 (t, 2H, <i>J</i> =6.80 Hz), 7.61 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> =6.40 Hz) ppm. HRMS (positive mode): Calculated for C ₁₃ H ₈ ClN ₂ O ₃ MnNa [M+Na]: 352.9496; found: 352.9493.
[Re(CO) ₃ OH] ₄ .4H ₂ O 9	
$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & CO \\ & & & & CO \\ & & & & CO \\ & &$	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 3575, 3215, 2028, 1919, 1889 cm ⁻¹ . ¹ H-NMR (CD ₃) ₂ CO (δ) 5.00-3.50 (br-s) ppm, ¹³ C-NMR (CD ₃) ₂ CO (δ) 197.23 ppm. HRMS (negative mode): Calculated for C ₁₂ H ₃ O ₁₆ Re ₄ [M-1H]: 1148.7488; found: 1148.7463.
fac-(TMEDA)Re(CO) ₃ F 10	FTIR-ATR v_{max} 2921, 2850, 2005, 1855 cm ⁻¹ . ¹ H-NMR CDCl ₃ (δ) 3.07 (2, 6H), 2.94-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.79 (d, 6H, J=1.8 Hz), 2.76-2.56 (2H) ppm. ¹⁹ F-NMR CDCl ₃ (δ) -263.28 (s) ppm (referenced to the internal standard C ₆ F ₆ signal -164.9 ppm); acetone-d ₆ (δ) - 256.01 (s) ppm. HRMS: Calculated for C ₉ H ₁₆ FN ₂ O ₃ Re [M+Na]: 429.0600; found: 429.0589.

8. Selected FTIR-ATR spectra



Figure S2. FTIR-ATR spectrum of Re(CO)5Br 3b







Figure S4. FTIR-ATR spectrum of Mn(CO)5CI 4a



Figure S5. FTIR-ATR spectrum of Mn(CO)₅Br 4b



Figure S6. FTIR-ATR spectrum of Mn(CO)5I 4c



Figure S7. FTIR-ATR spectrum of [Re(CO)₃Br₃]TEA₂ 5



Figure S8. FTIR-ATR spectrum of fac-PhenRe(CO)₃Cl 6



Figure S10. FTIR-ATR spectrum of fac-(Bipy)Mn(CO)₃Cl 8







Figure S12. FTIR-ATR spectrum of (TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F 10

9. Selected ¹H, ¹⁹F and ¹³C NMR spectra



Figure S13. ¹H NMR spectrum of fac-PhenRe(CO)₃Cl 6





Figure S16. ¹H NMR spectrum of (TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F 10

~60.85 55.85 49.71 49.54

JG298_13C_overnight_2 STANDARD CARBON PARAMETERS



Figure S18. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F 10 in CDCI₃.



Figure S19. ¹³C NMR spectrum of [Re(CO)₃OH]₄·4H₂O 9 in acetone-*d*₆

10. Comparison of experimental and simulated PXRD patterns





Figure S20. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for Re(CO)₅Cl **3a** (*Acta Cryst.* (**1983**). *C39*, 1495-1496); (middle) measured PXRD pattern for the mixture of Re₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone[®] and NaCl after milling; (bottom) measured PXRDpattern for Re(CO)₅Cl **3a** after filtration

Re(CO)₅Br 3b





Figure S21. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern of Re(CO)₅Br **3b** (*Cryst.Struct.Commun.* **1977**, *6*, 1); (middle) measured PXRD pattern for the mixture of Re₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone[®] and NaBr after milling; (bottom) measured PXRD patterns for Re(CO)₅Br **3b** after filtration







Figure S22. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for Re(CO)₅I **3c** (from this work, see also *Faraday Trans.,* **1991**, *87*, 1831-1836); (middle) measured PXRD pattern for a mixture of Re₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone® and NaI after milling; (bottom) measured for Re(CO)₅I **3c** after filtration

Mn(CO)₅CI 4a





Figure S23. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for Mn(CO)₅Cl **4a** (*J. Chem. Soc. A*, **1971**, 1559-1562); (middle) measured PXRD pattern for a mixture of Mn₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone® and NaCl after milling; (bottom) measured for Mn(CO)₅Cl **4a** after filtration.

Mn(CO)₅Br 4b





Figure S24. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for Mn(CO)₅Br **4b** (*this work*), (middle) measured PXRD pattern for a mixture of Mn₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone® and NaBr after milling; (bottom) measured for Mn(CO)₅Br **4b** after filtration

Mn(CO)₅I 4c





Figure S25. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for Mn(CO)₅I **4c** (*Acta Cryst.* **1992**, *C48*, 1708-1709); (middle) measured PXRD pattern for Mn₂(CO)₁₀, Oxone® and Nal after milling; (bottom) measured for Mn(CO)₅I **4c** after filtration



Figure S26. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for [Re(CO)₃Br₃]TEA₂ **5** (*J. Organomet. Chem.* **1995**, *493, 119-127*); (bottom) measured PXRD for the product of mechanochemical synthesis

PhenRe(CO)₃CI 6



Figure S27. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for (Phen)Re(CO)₃Cl **6** (*Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2005**. 118-124); (bottom) measured PXRD pattern for the mechanochemical product

[Re(CO)₃OH]₄-4H₂O 9





Figure S28. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for [Re(CO)₃OH]₄·4H₂O **9** (*Inorg. Chem. Commun. 7,* **2004** 1023); (bottom) measured PXRD pattern for the product of mechanochemical reaction of Re(CO)₅I and AgF, after washing with acetone and further grinding in air





Figure S29. (Top) Simulated PXRD pattern for *fac*-(N,N-TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F **10** (*Aus. J. Chem.* **1984**. *37*, 35); (bottom) measured PXRD pattern for the mechanochemically synthesized product

11. Selected HRMS spectra





Figure S30. HRMS (negative mode): Calculated for C₁₂H₃O₁₆Re₃ [M-1H]⁻: 1148.7488; found: 1148.7463.







Figure S31. HRMS (Positive mode): Calculated for C₄O₄ReFNa [(3d+Na)-CO]⁺: 340.9230; found: 340.9218; Calculated for C₅O₅ReFNa [3d+Na]⁺: 368.9180; found: 368.9169

(TMEDA)Re(CO)₃F 10





Figure S32. HRMS (Positive mode): Calculated for $C_9H_{16}O_3N_2ReFNa$ [(10+Na)]⁺: 429.0595; found: 429.0590.