Electronic Structures and Reactivity Profiles of Aryl Nitrenoid-Bridged Dicopper Complexes

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Materials and Methods.

General Considerations. All manipulations were carried out in the absence of water and dioxygen using standard Schlenk techniques or in an MBraun inert atmosphere drybox under a dinitrogen atmosphere, unless specified otherwise. All glassware was oven dried at 150 ºC for a minimum of 12 h and cooled in an evacuated antechamber for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to use in the drybox. Benzene, diethyl ether, dichloromethane (DCM), acetonitrile (MeCN), hexanes, pentane, toluene, and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were dried over 4 Å molecular sieves (Strem) prior to use. When applicable, solvents were tested with a deep violet solution of sodium benzophenone ketyl in tetrahydrofuran (prepared by stirring 10 mg benzophenone in 10 mL THF with excess metallic sodium for 12 h) to confirm effective oxygen and moisture removal. Chloroform-*d*¹ was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Labs and stored over anhydrous potassium carbonate with exclusion of light. Benzene-d₆ and tetrahydrofuran-d₈ were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Labs, degassed, and stored over 4 Å molecular sieves prior to use. Reagents 2-Mesityl-1*H*-pyrrole,¹ 4,5-diformyl-9,9-dimethylxanthene,² 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl azide,³ 4-methoxyphenyl azide,⁴ Gomberg's dimer,⁵ potassium graphite (KC_8) ,⁶ 2azaadamantane-*N*-oxyl (AZADO)⁷, iodobenzene dichloride,⁸ and (^{*IBu*}L)H⁹ were synthesized according to literature protocols. Mesitylcopper was prepared according to a literature protocol and recrystallized three times from slow cooling of a warm toluene solution, followed by a cold diethyl ether wash.¹⁰ Reagents silver trifluoromethanesulfonate, copper bromide dimethyl sulfide complex, anhydrous cuprous chloride, *N*,*N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), 1,2 diphenylhydrazine, cryptand 222c (C_{222}), and 2-hydroxy-2-azaadamantane (AZADOL) were purchased from Aldrich and used as received. Potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide was purchased from Aldrich and recrystallized from slow cooling of a warm toluene solution prior to use. Reagents styrene, 1,4-cyclohexadiene, *tert*-butyl isocyanide, trimethylphosphine, and pyridine were purchased from Aldrich and dried over molecular sieves prior to use. Celite® 545 (J. T. Baker) was dried in a Schlenk flask for 24 h under dynamic vacuum while heating to at least 150 °C prior to use in a drybox. Activated alumina was dried in a Schlenk flask for 48 h under dynamic vacuum at 200 ºC prior to use in a drybox. Silica gel 32-63 μ (AIC, Framingham, MA) was used as received. Reactions involving heating solvents above their reported boiling point in a sealed Schlenk tube were conducted behind a blast shield. *Caution!* Organic azides are known to be potentially explosive compounds.^{11,12} While we did not encounter any issues during their synthesis, proper precautions were taken. All reactions involving organic azides at elevated temperatures were conducted behind a blast shield. All organic azides were stored under nitrogen in a –35 ºC freezer and filtered through silica prior to use.

Characterization and Physical Measurements. ${}^{1}H, {}^{13}C({}^{1}H), {}^{31}P$, and ${}^{19}F$ NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Unity/Inova 400, 500, or 600 MHz spectrometers. ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR chemical shifts are reported relative to SiMe4 using the chemical shift of residual solvent peaks as reference. 19F NMR chemical shifts are reported relative to an external standard of neat $BF_3(OEt_2)$ (δ –153.00 ppm). ³¹P NMR chemical shifts are referenced to an external standard of 85 % H₃PO₄ (δ 0.00 ppm). Multiplicity assignments are abbreviated as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, $t = triplet$, $q = quartet$, $m = multiplet$, $br = broad$, v . $br = very broad$.

UV/Visible/NIR spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary 50 UV/Vis spectrometer using air-free quartz cuvettes (0.10 mm path length) and a scan rate of 600 nm/min. Samples were prepared in the drybox using serial dilution with volumetric glassware to obtain accurate concentrations. Extinction coefficients were determined from a minimum of three concentrations per sample and were calculated by a linear regression fit of the absorbance vs. concentration data.

EPR spectra were obtained on a Bruker EleXsys E-500 CW-EPR spectrometer. Spectra containing *ca.* 5–10 mg sample were measured as frozen toluene glasses, frozen 2 methyltetrahydrofuran glasses, and/or in solution at a microwave power of 0.6325–2 mW. Effective g-values (g), g-strain (σ), and hyperfine coupling constants (A) were obtained from spectral simulations of $S = \frac{1}{2}$ systems using the program SpinCount.

Cyclic voltammetry and differential pulse voltammetry measurements were performed with a CHI660d potentiostat using a three-electrode cell with a glassy carbon working electrode, a platinum wire as the counter electrode, and a Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode. All of the potentials are referenced to the $[Cp_2Fe]^{+/0}$ couple. Saturated tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF₆) solutions of 0.2 M in tetrahydrofuran were prepared before each experiment. All measurements were conducted under a dinitrogen atmosphere. No background reaction upon addition of excess TBAPF₆ in tetrahydrofuran was observed for all complexes.

Elemental analysis (%CHN) was conducted at Harvard University on a PerkinElmer 2400 Series II CHNS/O Analyzer using bulk recrystallized compounds. In several cases, satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained by considering the presence of solvent molecules

intercalated within the unit cell as ascertained by single-crystal X-ray diffraction and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

XAS Data Collection. All data were measured at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL) under ring conditions of 3.0 GeV and 500 mA. All samples were prepared in an inert-atmosphere glovebox and were measured as solids. For Cu K-edge measurements, samples were ground with BN to a final concentration of 10 weight % Cu, pressed into 1 mm aluminum spacers and sealed with 37 µm Kapton tape. For Cu L-edge and N K-edge measurements, samples were ground to a fine powder and spread in a thin layer on carbon tape affixed to an Al sample rod. Cu K-edge measurements were collected using beam line 7-3. Samples were maintained at 10 K in a liquid He cryostat during data collection. Spectra were collected in transmission mode, with X-rays detected by ionization chambers immediately downstream and upstream of the sample. A Cu foil and a third ionization chamber upstream of the sample were used for internal energy calibration, setting the first inflection point of the Cu foil scan to 8980.3 eV. Data were collected from 8660.0 to 9380.0 eV. Three scans of each sample were collected and averaged. Spectra were processed using Sixpack and Igor Pro. The region below 8960 eV was used to fit a linear background, while the region above 9010 eV was flattened with a piecewise spline and set to an average intensity of unity. Cu $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS measurements were collected on the 31-pole wiggler beam line 10–1 with a 1000 lines/mm spherical grating monochromator and 29 μm entrance and exit slits. Data were measured by monitoring the change in sample current through detection of the total electron yield (TEY). The drain current was normalized to incident photon flux with a gold-grid reference monitor. Incident beam energy was calibrated to the L₃ edge position at 930.65 eV of a (nmph)₂[CuCl₄] (nmph = *N*–methylphenethylammonium) standard spectra collected before and after each sample.¹³ Samples were maintained at room temperature under an ultra-high vacuum $(10^{-9}$ Torr) during collection. Data were collected from 910.0 to 990.0 eV. Four scans were measured and averaged for each compound. Processing was done using PyMCA . Background subtraction was achieved by fitting a line to the pre-edge region below 925.0 eV and subtracting from the entire spectrum. The post edge region from 975.0 eV to 990.0 eV was fit to a line and normalized to 1.0. The edge jumps at L_3 and L_2 were subtracted using a statistics-sensitive non-linear iterative peakclipping algorithm $(SNIP)^{14}$ as implemented in PyMCA. Data were processed with Igor 6.37. N K-edge XAS measurements were collected on the 31-pole wiggler beam line 10–1 with a 600

lines/mm spherical grating monochromator and 20 μm entrance and exit slits. Data were measured by monitoring the change in sample current through detection of the total electron yield (TEY). The drain current was normalized to incident photon flux with a gold-grid reference monitor. Incident beam energy was calibrated by comparison of the Ni L₃ second order transition at 426.35 eV in a reference sample placed upstream of the sample chamber. Samples were maintained at room temperature under an ultra-high vacuum $(10^{-9}$ Torr) during collection. Data were collected from 380.0 to 450.0 eV. Seven scans were measured and averaged for each compound. Processing was done using PyMCA. Background subtraction was achieved by fitting a line to the pre-edge region below 395.0 eV and subtracting from the entire spectrum. The post edge region above 410.0 eV was fit to a flattened polynomial and normalized to 1.0.

Ligand Syntheses.

 $(Mesdmx)H₂$. In the drybox, 2-mesityl-1H-pyrrole¹ (8.6 g, 0.046 mol, 4.1 equiv.) and 4,5diformyl-9,9-dimethylxanthene² (3.0 g, 0.011 mol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in dichloromethane (60 mL), followed by addition of pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS; 0.57 g, 2.3 mmol, 0.2 equiv.). The mixture was loaded into a pressure vessel, removed from the drybox, and heated to 45 ºC for 16 h during which a gradual color change from off-yellow to deep redorange was noted. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, exposed to air, and filtered through a plug of silica on top of a coarse porosity frit, followed by extensive rinsing with dichloromethane (500 mL) until the eluant became colorless. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford a flocculent peach solid, which was subsequently dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (300 mL). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ; 7.70 g, 0.034 mol, 3.0 equiv.) was added as a solid, resulting in an immediate color change to purple-red. After 2 h, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and filtered through a plug of basic alumina with dichloromethane/triethylamine (99:1) as the eluant, collecting the rapidly eluting red-orange fraction. Removal of solvent *in vacuo* followed by trituration of the solid in methanol and isolation by filtration with cold methanol afforded $(^{Mes} dmx)H_2$ (8.6 g, 79 %) as a red-orange powder. ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 12.44 (br, 2*H,* dipyrrin N–*H*), 7.56 (dd*, J* = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 2*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 7.25 – 7.30 (m, 2*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 6.69 (s, 8*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.30 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.0 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.01 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.0 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 2.26 (s, 12*H*, mesityl para-methyl C–*H*), 1.95 (s, 24*H*, mesityl orthomethyl C–*H*), 1.82 (s, 6 *H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 153.98, 148.96, 141.20, 136.72, 136.64, 135.10, 131.47, 131.02, 120.18, 128.54, 126.98, 125.94, 125.69, 122.02, 119.48, 34.45, 31.61, 20.85, 20.73. HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z Calc. 966.5237 [C₆₉H₆₅N₄O + H⁺], Found 966.5377 $[M + H]^{+}$.

Figure S–1. ¹H NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ H₂ (600 MHz, CDCl₃).

Figure S–2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $\rm \binom{Mes}$ dmx)H₂ (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

 $(^{tBu}dmx)H_2$

 $({}^{t}$ **Budmx)H₂**. Adapting from a literature procedure,¹⁵ in the drybox, crystalline 2-(*tert*-butyl)-1*H*pyrrole¹⁶ (5.25 g, 0.041 mol, 4.1 equiv.) and 4,5-diformyl-9,9-dimethylxanthene² (2.77 g, 0.010 mol, 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in dichloromethane (70 mL), followed by addition of pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS; 0.53 g, 2.11 mmol, 0.2 equiv.). The mixture was loaded into a pressure vessel, removed from the drybox, and heated to 35 ºC with exclusion of light for 16 h during which a gradual color change from faint orange to deep red-orange was noted. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, exposed to air, and filtered through a plug of silica on top of a coarse porosity frit, followed by extensive rinsing with dichloromethane (500 mL) until the eluant became colorless. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford a flocculent light yellow solid, which was subsequently dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (300 mL). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ; 4.95 g, 0.021 mol, 2.1 equiv.) was added as a solid, resulting in an immediate color change from red-orange to purple-red with visible precipitant. After 2 h, the solution was quenched with 1.0 M NaOH (100 mL), following by extraction and dessication of the organic phase with brine and magnesium sulfate. After filtration, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and filtered through a plug of basic alumina, eluting slowly with dichloromethane/triethylamine (99:1). The first (*bright orange*) and second (*dark red*) fractions were together collected and triturated three times in methanol to remove residual triethylamine. The resulting bright orange solid was suspended in minimal methanol and held at -20 °C for two hours, following by collection of the orange solid by filtration. After rinsing with thawing methanol (2 x 50 mL), the bright orange solid was suspended in boiling methanol (*ca.* 250 mL), to which dichloromethane (*ca.* 40 mL) was added until the solution became homogeneous. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and held at –20 °C for 48 h. Subsequent isolation by filtration afforded ($\frac{\text{dBu}}{\text{dmx}}$)H₂ (8.40 g, 51 %) as a thin orange needles. ¹ H NMR (500 MHz, C6D6): *δ* 13.25 (br, 2*H*, dipyrrin N–*H*), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 2*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 2H, xanthene C–*H*), 6.79 (t, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 2*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.54 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 0.8 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.07 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.2 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 1.50 (s, 9*H*, xanthene methyl C*–H*), 1.40 (s, 36*H*, *tert*-butyl C–*H*). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): *δ* 165.05, 148.87, 140.28, 135.09, 132.40, 130.43, 128.59, 128.35, 126.51, 126.21, 122.40, 113.61, 34.69, 33.48, 32.29, 30.21. HRMS (ESI+) *m/z* Calc. 719.4689 $[C_{49}H_{58}N_4O + H^+]$, Found 719.4718 $[M+H]^+$.

S–12

Metal Complex Syntheses.

(^{Mes}dmx)Cu2(NCMe)2 (1). In the drybox, to a thawing benzene solution (20 mL) of (^{Mes}dmx)H₂ (0.710 g, 0.734 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in benzene (5 mL) was added a thawed solution of mesitylcopper¹⁰ (CuMes; 0.282 g, 1.54 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) in a benzene/acetonitrile mixture (5 mL C_6H_6 , 0.25 mL CH₃CN). Over the course of 6 h, the reaction gradually thickened and changed color from red-orange to red-pink. The reaction was lyophilized, followed by an additional lyophilization to remove residual mesitylene. The red-pink powder was suspended in acetonitrile (5 mL) and stirred rapidly for 2 h. The slurry was placed in a –35 °C freezer for 1 h and subsequently filtered over a pad of Celite on top of a coarse porosity frit. The red solid was rinsed with cold acetonitrile (3 x 5 mL) and cold pentane (10 mL). The remaining solid was eluted with warm benzene and lyophilized to afford (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(NCMe)₂ (1) as a red solid (0.710 g, 82 %). Single crystals of **1** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by layering acetonitrile with a diethyl ether solution of 1 at -35 °C overnight. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), δ 7.26 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2*H,* dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.83 – 6.84 (m, 6*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.74 – 6.77 (d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, 8*H,* mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.31 (d, *J =* 4.0 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 2.37 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 24*H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 2.10 (s, 12*H* mesityl paramethyl C–*H*), 1.61 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), 0.40 (s, 6 *H*, acetonitrile C–*H*). 13 C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 143.15, 141.22, 138.23, 137.44, 136.19, 135.02, 132.72, 131.27, 130.37, 129.42, 128.10, 127.85, 127.29, 124.50, 121.23, 117.78, 114.143, 34.49, 31.17, 21.91, 21.33, 20.83. Calculated for C73H70Cu2N6O: C 74.65 H 6.01 N 7.16; Found: C 74.26 H 5.76 N 7.16.

Figure S–6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(NCMe)₂ (1), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

(Mesdmx)Cu2(µ2 −**N(C6H4OMe))** (**2**). In the drybox, to a Schlenk tube charged with a benzene solution (5 mL) of **1** (0.25 g, 0.22 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added a benzene solution (5 mL) of 4 methoxyphenyl azide⁴ (0.04 g, 0.26 mmol, 1.2 equiv.). The Schlenk tube was sealed, removed from the drybox, and heated to 45 ºC for 16 h, during which a color change from red-pink to deep violet was noted, and precipitate formed. The reaction was returned into the drybox and lyophilized. The residual powder was slurried in diethyl ether for 1 h and filtered over a pad of Celite on top of a coarse porosity frit. The residual powder was rinsed with a copious volume of diethyl ether (*ca*. 10 mL) and acetonitrile (*ca*. 5 mL) until the washings were faint purple. The product was eluted with boiling tetrahydrofuran (*ca.* 3 mL) to afford $(M^{es}dmx)Cu₂(\mu²-N(C₆H₄OMe))$ (2) as a deep violet solid (0.24 g, 92 %). Single crystals of 2 suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing diethyl ether to diffuse into a dichloromethane solution of 2 at -35 °C over several days. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.74 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 2.1 Hz, 2*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.5 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 7.21 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.99 (br, 4*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.83 – 6.89 (m, 6*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.31 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz*,* 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), δ 6.27 (br, 4*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.06 (dd, $J = 10.3$, 2.1 Hz, 2*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 3.06 (s, 3*H*, imide methoxy C–*H*), 2.73 (br, 24 *H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 2.06 (s, 12*H* mesityl para-methyl C–*H*), 1.55 (s, 6*H,* xanthene methyl C–*H*). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 161.50, 159.14, 149.25, 143.05, 140.86, 137.24, 137.09, 136.12, 135.21, 133.64, 130.75, 129.84, 128.94, 127.46, 126.74, 121.58, 115.73, 54.79, 34.24, 33.35, 20.77. Calculated for C76H71Cu2N5O2•CH3CH2OCH2CH3: C 74.62 H 6.34 N 5.44; Found: C 74.64 H 6.22 N 5.46 (one molecule of diethyl ether is present from bulk recrystallization).

Figure S–7. ¹H NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe)) (2), (600 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–8. ¹³C NMR spectrum of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe)) (2), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

 $(M^{\text{es}}dmx)Cu2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)2C_6H_3))$ (3). In the drybox, to a Schlenk tube charged with a benzene solution (10 mL) of **1** (0.20 g, 0.17 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added a benzene solution (5 mL) of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl azide³ (0.05 g, 0.21 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The Schlenk tube was sealed, removed from the drybox, and heated to 45 °C for 16 h, during which a color change from magenta to pink-purple was noted. The reaction was returned into the drybox and lyophilized. The residual powder was slurried in minimal acetonitrile for 2 h and placed in a –35 ºC freezer for 2 h, then filtered over a pad of Celite on top of a coarse porosity frit. The residual powder was rinsed with a copious volume of thawing acetonitrile (*ca*. 10 mL) until the washings were faint pink. The product was eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford $(\text{Mesdmx})\text{Cu}_2(\mu^2-\text{N}(3,5-(\text{F}_3\text{C})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3))$ (3) as a dark purple solid (0.16 g, 79 %). Single crystals of **3** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by layering acetonitrile with a diethyl solution of **1** at –35 ºC overnight. ¹ H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6): δ 8.26 (s, 2 *H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 8.01 (s, 1*H,* aryl imide C–*H*), 7.18 – 7.21 (m, 4*H,* dipyrrin C–*H*), 7.00 (br, 8*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.85 (t, *J =* 7.6 Hz, 6*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.20 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 2.76 (br*,* 24*H*, mesityl orthomethyl C–*H*), 2.08 (s, 12 *H,* mesityl para-methyl C–*H*), 1.55 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), ¹⁹ F NMR (470 MHz, C₆D₆): δ –62.8 (s, aryl imide CF₃). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 148.95, 142.74, 139.63, 137.20, 132.33, 130.93, 130.50, 129.34, 128.22, 127.22, 126.40, 121.82, 119.87, 118.45, 67.70, 34.58, 33.60, 31.56, 25.54, 22.62, 20.37, 13.84. Calculated for C77H67Cu2F6N5O: C 70.09 H 5.12 N 5.31; Found: C 69.73 H 5.14 N 5.65.

Figure S–9. ¹H NMR spectrum of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃)) (**3**), (600 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–10. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃)) (3), (375 MHz, C₆D₆).

 $(^{Bu}dmx)K_2$ (4). In the drybox, to a rapidly stirring solution of $(^{Bu}dmx)H_2$ (1.01 g, 1.40 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in benzene (20 mL) was added dropwise potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (0.590 g, 2.95 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) as a solution in benzene (10 mL). Within seconds, formation of a thick orange slurry was observed. The reaction was stirred for an additional 45 minutes, followed by addition of hexanes (50 mL) and removal of solvent *in vacuo*. The resulting powder was suspended in hexanes, loaded onto a medium porosity glass frit, and rinsed with boiling toluene $(3 \times 5 \text{ mL})$ and ample hexanes $(3 \times 5 \text{ mL})$. The remaining solid – putatively assigned as $(^{Bu}dmx)K_2$ (4) – was collected as a deep orange powder (1.04 g, 93 %) and employed without further purification. Due to the insolubility of **9** in anhydrous non-polar (*e.g.,* hexanes, toluene) and polar aprotic organic solvents (*e.g.,* dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran), further characterization by ${}^{1}H$ NMR, ${}^{13}C$ NMR, or elemental analysis was not conducted.

Note: An alternative formulation of **4** is a coordination polymer in which bridging potassium ions between different (^{*I*Bu}dmx) units engender low solubility.

(*^t***Budmx)Cu2(µ2**−**N(C6H4OMe))** (**5**). In the drybox, to a thawing suspension of **4** (0.300 g, 0.373 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added copper bromide dimethylsulfide complex (0.170 g, 0.828 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) as a solid. Over 90 minutes, the reaction became a homogeneous red-orange solution. The reaction was subsequently filtered through a plug of Celite, followed by the addition of 4-methoxyphenyl azide⁴ (0.100 g, 0.679 mmol, 1.8 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) to the filtrate. The mixture was transferred to a Schlenk tube, sealed, removed from the drybox, and heated to 75 ºC for 16 h. The deep purple solution was returned into the drybox and dried *in vacuo*. The resulting solid was dissolved in minimal benzene, filtered through a plug of Celite, and lyophilized. The resulting dark purple powder was dissolved in minimal acetonitrile and stirred rapidly for 2 h, accompanied by formation of a thick purple slurry. The mixture was place in a -35 °C freezer for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite on top of a coarse porosity frit, followed by rinsing of the residual solids with thawing acetonitrile (2 x 3 mL). The filtrate was discarded, and the residual purple powder was eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5) as a dark purple solid (0.235 g, 65 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by layering acetonitrile with a concentrated solution of 5 in diethyl ether. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6): δ 9.33 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.3 Hz, 2*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.97 (dd, $J = 7.3$, 1.6 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–H), 6.78 (m, 6 *H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.68 (dd, $J =$ 5.6, 1.9 Hz, 4*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 6.62 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 3.08 (s, 3*H*, imide methoxy C–*H*), δ 1.58 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), δ 1.37 (s, 36*H, tert*-butyl C–*H*). 13C NMR (150 MHz, C6D6): 173.19, 164.89, 161.38, 151.83, 144.85, 142.41, 141.69, 134.52, 133.82, 131.93, 128.38, 124.21, 119.55, 117.43, 57.77, 37.03, 36.32, 34.94, 33.58. NIR/UV-vis (THF), $λ_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ (ε/M⁻¹ cm⁻¹): 1330 (430), 780 (8,200), 600 (32,000), 480 (101,000), 350 (18,200), 300 (22,100). Calculated for C₅₆H₆₃Cu₂N₅O: C 69.68 H 6.58 N 7.26; Found: C 69.69 H 6.60 N 7.34.

Note: The putative intermediate species (^{*Budmx*)Cu₂(SMe₂)₂ was noted to be unstable upon} workup or isolation attempts.

Figure S–11. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5), (600 MHz, C_6D_6).

175 170 165 160 155 150 145 140 135 130 125 120 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 **Figure S–12.** ¹³C NMR spectrum of $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

(*^t***Budmx)Cu2(µ2**−**N(3,5-(F3C)2C6H3))** (**6**). In the drybox, to a thawing suspension of **4** (0.070 g, 0.096 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added copper bromide dimethylsulfide complex (0.040 g, 0.21 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) as a solid. Over 90 minutes, the reaction became a homogeneous red-orange solution. The reaction was subsequently filtered through a plug of Celite, followed by the addition of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl azide³ (0.040 g, 0.17 mmol, 1.8 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) to the filtrate. The mixture was transferred to a Schlenk tube, sealed, exported from the drybox, and heated to 70 ºC for 16 h. The subsequent dark purple solution was returned to drybox and dried *in vacuo*. The resulting solid was dissolved in minimal benzene, filtered through a plug of Celite, and lyophilized. The resulting dark purple powder was dissolved in minimal acetonitrile and stirred rapidly for 2 h to form a thick slurry. The vial was transferred to the freezer for 2 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite on top of a coarse porosity frit, followed by rinsing of the residual solids on top of the frit with minimal thawing acetonitrile (2 x 10 mL) until the filtrate became faint pink. The filtrate was discarded, and the remaining deep purple solids were eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (6) as a dark purple solid (0.050 g, 49 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by layering acetonitrile with a concentrated solution of **11** in diethyl ether at –35 ºC overnight. ¹ H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6): δ 9.48 (s, 2*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 8.08 (s, 1*H*, aryl imide C–*H*), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.77 (m, 6*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.09 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 4H, dipyrrin C–*H*), 1.57 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), 1.33 (s, 36*H*, *tert*-butyl C–*H*). ¹⁹ F NMR (470 MHz, C6D6): δ -62.50 (s, aryl imide C*F*3). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 171.84, 163.37, 149.00, 142.39, 138.97, 134.14, 133.88, 133.62, 133.36, 132.93, 131.53, 131.07, 129.40, 127.06, 126.22, 124.38, 122.20, 121.79, 118.17, 115.51, 34.36, 33.31, 32.44, 30.53. NIR/UV-vis (THF), λ_{max}/n m (ε/M⁻¹ cm⁻¹): 1430 (600), 1120 (300), 760 (13,500), 670 (13,000), 480 (140,000), 360 (23,500), 310 (33,300). Calculated for C57H59Cu2F6N5O: C 63.91 H 5.55 N 6.54; Found: C 63.90 H 5.51 N 6.47.

Figure S–13. ¹H NMR spectrum of (^{*t*Bu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃)) (**6**), (600 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–15. ¹³C NMR spectrum of (^{*t*Bu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃)) (**6**), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

 $[K(C_{222})][({}^{\text{Mes}}dmx)Cu2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7). *Due to the thermal instability of 7, all manipulations were performed at –35 ºC or below –35 ºC*. *Allowing 7 to stand at room temperature in solution or the solid state affords a marked color change to deep red, accompanied by complete consumption of* **7** *as ascertained by ¹ H NMR spectroscopy.* In the drybox, a thawing suspension of KC_8 (0.003 g, 0.021 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL) was added to solid **2** (0.025 g, 0.020 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), resulting in a rapid color change from violet to pink upon thawing. The mixture was physically agitated for ten seconds and placed into a liquid-nitrogen chilled cold well to solidify the mixture. The solid suspension was layered with a thawing solution of Cryptand 222 (222c; 0.008 g, 0.021 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (0.3 mL) and allowed to thaw. The thawed solution was physically agitated for ten seconds – resulting in a darkening of the solution – and filtered through a pad of cold Celite within a pre-chilled pipette to afford $[K(C_{222})][({}^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7) accompanied by quantitative consumption of 2 by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The resulting brown-pink solution was layered with a thawing 1:3 benzene/hexane mixture (2 mL) and placed in a *–*35 ºC freezer over two days to afford crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.56 (br), δ 7.25 (br), δ 7.16 (br), δ 6.46 (br), 2.56 (br). *Note:* Although an isolated yield of **7** could not be obtained, treatment of **7** generated in situ with stoichiometric silver trifluoromethanesulfonate re-afforded **2** quantitatively, suggesting the formation of **7** to proceed in quantitative yield*.* Due to the thermal instability of the complex in the solid-state, a satisfactory elemental analysis could not be obtained.

Figure S–16. ¹H NMR spectrum of *in situ* generated $[K(C_{222})][({}^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7) , $(600$ MHz, CD_2Cl_2) on a just-thawed sample prior to thermal decomposition.

Figure S-17. Solution 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of [K(C₂₂₂)] $[(Mesdmx)Cu₂(\mu^2-N(C₆H₄OMe))]$ (7) obtained from a just-thawed solution with microwave frequency of 9.843 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power, expanded to show an isotropic $S =$ $1/2$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_{iso} = 2.033$, σgx = 0.0277, σgy = 0.0039, σgz = 0.0051; 63Cu2 Aiso = 87.4 MHz; 14N Aiso = 17.8 MHz. *Note*: EPR resonances for **7** disappear when the reaction mixture is left to stand at room temperature over 1 h due to thermal decomposition to diamagnetic species.

Figure S–18. Frozen 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][$ ^{(Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 -N(C₆H₄OMe))] (7) obtained at 4 K with microwave frequency of 9.378 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power expanded to show an anisotropic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_x = 1.979$, $g_y = 2.032$, $g_z = 2.074$; $\sigma g_x = 0.0080$, $\sigma g_y = 0.0014$, $\sigma g_z = 0.0098$; $^{63}Cu_2$ A_x = 9.3 MHz, A_y = 43.9 MHz, A_z = 9.7 MHz; ¹⁴N A_x = 86.6 MHz, A_y = 125.6 MHz, A_z = 130.3 MHz.

Figure S–19. Singly occupied molecular orbital (SOMO) of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7), displaying pronounced radical character delocalized across both copper centers and the bridging nitrene motif. Calculated orbital coefficient values exceeding 0.05 : Cu₁ (0.11), Cu₂ (0.09), N_{imide} (0.43), C_{ipso} (-0.16), C_{ortho} (0.28, 0.23), C_{meta} (-0.13, -0.11) C_{ipso} (0.21). Orbital resolution plotted at an isolevel of 0.03 au. See computational section for calculation details.

[K(C222)][(*^t***Budmx)Cu2(µ2**−**N(C6H4OMe))]** (**8**). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of **5** (0.041 g, 0.042 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was added KC₈ $(0.006 \text{ g}, 0.043 \text{ mmol}, 1.03 \text{ m}$ equiv.), accompanied by a rapid color change from purple to yellow-brown. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for ten minutes, followed by addition of Cryptand 222 (222c; 0.015 g, 0.054 mmol, 1.3 equiv.). A rapid color change to pink-brown was noted. The solution was filtered through a pad of Celite, followed by removal of solvent *in vacuo*. The resulting power was suspended in diethyl ether and filtered through a pad of Celite. The residual power was eluted with minimal tetrahydrofuran, layered with diethyl ether, and placed in a –35 ºC freezer overnight to afford large pink-brown crystals of [K(C₂₂₂)][(^{*(Budmx*)Cu₂(μ²–N(C₆H₄OMe))] (**8**),} (0.045 g, 78 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown by layering a solution of 8 in tetrahydrofuran with diethyl ether at -35 °C overnight. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, d₈-THF): δ 9.36 (v. br) 7.45 (br), 6.98 (br), 3.44 (br), 3.40 (br), 2.57 (v. br), 2.42 (br), 1.77 (br). NIR/UV-vis (THF), $\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ (ε/M⁻¹ cm⁻¹): 1300 (200), 770 (3,500), 600 (12,000), 490 (140,000), 390 (24,000), 290 (44,400). Calculated for C₇₄H₉₉Cu₂KN₇O₈: C 64.37 H 7.23 N 7.10; Found: C 64.17 H 7.30 N 6.89.

Figure S–20. ¹H NMR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{B_u}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (8), (600 MHz, d_8 -THF).

Figure S-21. Solution 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-$ N(C6H4OMe))] (**8**) obtained at 298 K with microwave frequency of 9.849 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power, expanded to show an isotropic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_{iso} = 2.038$, $\sigma g_x = 0.0106$, $\sigma g_y = 0.0020$, $\sigma g_z = 0.0042$; $^{63}Cu_2$ A_{iso} = 105.5 MHz; ¹⁴N A_{iso} = 29.3 MHz.

Figure S-22. Frozen 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-$ N(C6H4OMe))] (**8**) obtained at 4 K with microwave frequency of 9.381 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power expanded to show an isotropic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_{iso} = 2.029$; $\sigma g_x = 0.0465$, $\sigma g_y = 0.0370$, $\sigma g_z = 0.0190$; $^{63}Cu_2$ A_{iso} = 115.9 MHz; ¹⁴N A_{iso} = 29.3 MHz.

 $[K(C_{222})][({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu_{2}(\mu^{2}-N(3,5-(CF_{3})_{2}C_{6}H_{3}))]$ (9). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of 6 (0.047 g, 0.044 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was added KC_8 (0.006 g, 0.044 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), accompanied by a rapid color change from purple to yellow-brown. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for ten minutes, followed by addition of Cryptand 222 (0.017 g, 0.052 mmol, 1.2 equiv). A rapid color change to red-brown was noted. After stirring for 30 minutes, the solution was filtered through a pad of Celite, followed by removal of solvent *in vacuo*. The resulting power was suspended in diethyl ether and filtered through a pad of Celite. The residual power was eluted with minimal tetrahydrofuran, layered with diethyl ether, and placed in a –35 ºC freezer overnight to afford large brown crystals of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))]$ (9) (0.040 g, 63 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown by layering a solution of **15** in tetrahydrofuran with diethyl ether at -35 °C overnight. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, d₈-THF): δ 9.42 (br) 7.44 (br), 6.96 (br), 3.49 (br), 3.45 (br), 2.46 (br), 1.78 (br). ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, d₈-THF): no resonances. UV/vis (THF) λ_{max}/nm (ε/M⁻¹ cm⁻¹): 490 (130,000), 420 (23,000), 300 (28,000). Calculated for C₇₅H₉₅Cu₂F₆KN₇O₇: C 60.59 H 6.44 N 6.59; Found: C 60.39 H 6.49 N 6.81.

Figure S-23. ¹H NMR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))]$ (9), (600 \overrightarrow{MHz} , d₈-THF).

Figure S-24. Solution 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-$ N(3,5-(CF3)2C6H3))] (**9**) obtained at 298 K with microwave frequency of 9.847 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power, expanded to show an isotropic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_{iso} = 2.055$, $\sigma g_x = 0.0065$, $\sigma g_y = 0.0089$, $\sigma g_z =$ 0.0422; ${}^{63}Cu_2$ A_{iso} = 99.4 MHz; ${}^{14}N$ A_{iso} = 5.7 MHz.

Figure S–25. Frozen 2-methyltetrahydrofuran EPR spectrum of $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-$ N(3,5-(CF3)2C6H3))] (**9**) obtained at 4 K with microwave frequency of 9.377 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power expanded to show an anisotropic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_x = 1.987$, $g_y = 2.043$, $g_z = 2.128$; $\sigma g_x =$ 0.0019, σ g_y = 0.0038, σ g_z = 0.0038; ⁶³Cu₂ A_x = 35.7 MHz, A_y = 41.0 MHz, A_z = 25.0 MHz; ¹⁴N $A_x = 26.3 \text{ MHz}, A_y = 70.9 \text{ MHz}, A_z = 96.2 \text{ MHz}.$

 $(^{Bu}L)Cu(NCMe)$ (10). In the drybox, to a solution of $(^{Bu}L)H$ (0.133 g, 0.331 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a benzene/acetonitrile mixture (3.0 mL C_6H_6 , 0.5 mL MeCN) was added mesitylcopper¹⁰ (0.067 mg, 0.365 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). The reaction was stirred for 16 h, during which a gradual color change from deep orange to red-pink was observed. Following removal of solvent *in vacuo*, the resulting red-pink powder was dissolved in minimal acetonitrile, filtered through a pad of Celite, and allowed to stand at –35 ºC overnight to furnish large red crystals suitable for single crystal X-ray diffraction. The mother liquor was decanted, and the crystals were rinsed with cold acetonitrile to afford $(^{Bu}L)Cu(NCMe)$ (10) (0.095 g, 57 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.00 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.65 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 2*H*, aryl C–*H*), 6.61 (t, $J =$ 7.8 Hz, 1*H*, aryl C–*H*), 6.56 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 1.55 (s, 18*H*, *tert*-butyl C–*H*), 0.64 (s, 3*H*, acetonitrile C–*H*). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 170.57, 139.41, 136.42, 130.08, 128.80, 127.30, 116.09, 114.66, 34.02, 30.96, 0.26. Calculated for C25H28Cl2CuN3•0.5CH3CN: C 59.43 H 5.66 N 9.33; Found: C 59.50 H 5.56 N 9.23 (the molecule of acetonitrile is present from bulk recrystallization). *Note*: Although 16 demonstrates no signs of decomposition by ¹H NMR spectroscopy over several months in the solid state, room temperature solutions of 16 in C_6D_6 in the absence of excess acetonitrile will gradually convert $(< 10 %$ per 24 h) to $(^{Bu}L)_{2}Cu_{2}$ (18).

Figure S–26. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(^{Bu}L)Cu(NCMe)$ (10), (500 MHz, C_6D_6).

Figure S–27. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $(^{Bu}L)Cu(NCMe)$ (10), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

 $[(^{tBu}L)CuCl]_2$ (11). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of 10 (0.056 g, 0.100 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) was added iodobenzene dichloride⁸ (PhICl₂; 0.015 mg, 57 μ mol, 0.55 equiv.), accompanied by a rapid darkening of the solution. After ten minutes, solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residual solid was dissolved in a 2:1 hexane/benzene mixture, filtered, and allowed to stand at -35 °C overnight. The mother liquor was decanted, and the residual solids were rinsed with hexanes to afford $[(^{fBU}L)CuCl]_2$ (11) as a dark red solid (0.041 g, 74 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated pentane/benzene solution of 11 to stand overnight at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 37.44 (br), 6.51 (br). Calculated for $C_{46}H_{50}Cl_{6}Cu_{2}N_{4}$ •2 $C_{6}H_{6}$: C 60.32, 5.41, 4.85; Found: C 60.16, H 5.51, N 5.04 (two molecules of benzene are present from bulk recrystallization).

Note: Preparation of 11 by salt metathesis of $(^{tBu}L)Li$ with either anhydrous CuCl₂ or CuBr₂ is accompanied by partial halogenation of the dipyrrin β-position as ascertained from single-crystal X-ray diffraction (*unpublished*), 1 H NMR spectroscopy, and mass spectrometry.

Figure S-28. Frozen toluene EPR spectrum of $[(^{tBu}L)CuCl]_2$ (11) obtained at 77 K with microwave frequency of 9.454 GHz and 0.6325 mW microwave power expanded to show the axial signal (red) simulated using SpinCount (black) with the following parameters: $g_{\perp} = 2.061$, g_{\parallel} = 2.365; σg_x = 0.0301, σg_y = 0.0296, σg_z = 0.0180; ⁶³Cu A_{||} = 199.3 MHz.

(Mesdmx)Cu2(PMe3)2 (**12**). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of **1** (0.050 g, 0.040 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in benzene (2 mL) was added dropwise excess trimethylphosphine (PMe3; 0.030 g, 0.40 mmol, 10 equiv.), during which a rapid color change from red-pink to translucent pink was noted. The reaction was stirred for 10 minutes, followed by removal of solvent *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in benzene, filtered through a pad of Celite, and lyophilized to afford (Mesdmx)Cu2(PMe3)2 (**12**) as a bright pink solid (0.050 g, 98 %). Single crystals of **4** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated tetrahydrofuran/hexanes solution of **12** to stand at -35 °C for one week. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.40 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.7 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 7.27 (dd, 7.3, 1.7 Hz, 2*H,* dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.92 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 4*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 6.85 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 6.81 (s, 4*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), δ 6.75 (s, 4*H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.28 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 2.43 (s, 12*H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 2.32 (s, 12*H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 2.14 (s, 12*H,* mesityl para-methyl C–*H)* 1.61 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), 0.23 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 18*H*, trimethylphosphine C–*H*). ³¹P NMR (160 MHz, C6D6): δ -46.8 (s, *P*Me3). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 158.40, 149.48, 143.83, 140.98, 137.88, 137.29, 136.74, 135.90, 133.35, 131.46, 130.82, 129.40, 124.48, 121.36, 118.14, 67.43, 34.59, 30.99, 25.43, 22.13, 21.23, 20.72, 14.52, 14.34. Calculated for C75H82Cu2N4OP2•CH3CN: C 71.94 H 6.66 N 5.45; Found: C 72.24 H 6.67 N 5.13 (one molecule of acetonitrile is present from bulk recrystallization from a diethyl ether/acetonitrile recrystallization for elemental analysis).

Figure S–29. ¹H NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(PMe₃)₂ (12), (600 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–30. ³¹P NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(PMe₃)₂ (12), (160 MHz, C₆D₆).

 -46.81

(*^t***Budmx)Cu2(PPh3)2** (**13**). In the drybox, to a thawing suspension of **4** (0.500 g, 0.629 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added solid triphenylphosphine (PPh₃; 0.350 g, 1.320 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) followed by cuprous chloride (0.137 g, 1.383 mmol, 2.2 equiv.). Over 2 h, homogenization and a color change to red-pink were noted. The solution was filtered through a pad of Celite and dried *in vacuo*. The residual solids were dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and lyophilized. The resulting powder was suspended in hexanes and filtered through a pad of Celite, followed by rinsing with hexanes (*ca.* 2 mL) and acetonitrile (*ca*. 2 mL). The residual powder was eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford (^{*t*Bu}dmx)Cu₂(PPh₃)₂ (13) as a bright pink solid (0.800 g, 93 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated solution toluene/hexanes solution of 13 to stand overnight at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6): δ 7.25 (m, 14*H*, overlapping dipyrrin C–*H* and triphenylphosphine C–*H*), 6.97 (m, 20*H*, triphenylphosphine C–*H*), 6.87 (m, 6*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.38 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.0 Hz, dipyrrin C–H), 1.60 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–H), 1.44 (s, 36*H*, *tert*-butyl C–*H*). 31P NMR (160 MHz, C₆D₆): δ -0.46 (s, *PPh3*). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆, δ /ppm): δ 167.98, 148.59, 142.85, 140.01, 133.81, 133.69, 133.41, 132.74, 130.54, 130.08, 129.62, 129.46, 128.55, 128.47, 124.69, 121.27, 113.36, 34.45, 33.55, 31.64, 30.80, 30.76. Calculated for C₈₅H₈₆Cu₂N₄OP₂: C 74.59 H 6.33 N 4.09; Found: C 75.57 H 6.20 N 4.15.

(Mesdmx)Cu2(CN*^t* **Bu)2** (**14**). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of **1** (0.03 g, 0.025 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in benzene (2 mL) was added excess *tert*-butyl isocyanide (CN*^t* Bu; 0.02 g, 0.250 mmol, 10 equiv), during which a rapid color change from red-pink to orange was noted. The reaction was stirred for 20 minutes, followed by removal of solvent *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in benzene, filtered through a pad of Celite, and lyophilized to afford (Mesdmx)Cu2(CN*^t* Bu)2 (**14**) as a bright orange powder (0.03 g, quant.). Single crystals of **14** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated tetrahydrofuran/diethyl ether solution of **14** to stand overnight at –35 ºC. ¹ H NMR (600 MHz, C6D6): δ 7.33 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.3 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 7.26 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 2*H,* dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.86 (m, 6*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 6.77 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 8 *H*, mesityl aryl C–*H*), 6.30 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 0.9 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 2.33 (s, 24*H*, mesityl orthomethyl C–*H*), 2.30 (s, 12*H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 1.60 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), 0.85 (s, 18*H*, tert-butyl C–*H*). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 159.06, 149.28, 143.12, 140.67, 138.11, 137.37, 136.37, 134.96, 132.56, 131.12, 130.33, 128.94, 124.58, 121.28, 117.75, 54.10, 34.46, 31.57, 31.19, 29.29, 22.05, 21.39, 20.93. Calculated for C₇₉H₈₂Cu₂N₆O•0.50CH₃CN: C 75.12 H 6.58 N 7.12; Found: C 75.51 H 6.66 N 7.25 (the molecule of acetonitrile is present from bulk recrystallization from acetonitrile/diethyl ether vapor diffusion).

Figure S–35. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (14), (600 MHz, C_6D_6).

Figure S-36. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $(^{Mes} dmx) Cu₂ (CN^tBu)₂$ (14), (125 MHz, $C₆D₆$).

(*^t***Budmx)Cu2(CN***^t* **Bu)2** (**15**). In the drybox, to a thawing suspension of **9** (0.100 g, 0.126 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was added *tert*-butyl isocyanide (CN*^t* Bu; 0.0310 g, 0.378 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) followed by rapid addition of cuprous chloride (0.0270 g, 0.277 mmol, 2.2 equiv.). Over 1 h, homogenization and a color change to bright orange were noted. The solution was filtered through a pad of Celite and dried *in vacuo*. The residual solids were dissolved in benzene (2 mL) and lyophilized. The resulting powder was suspended in hexanes and filtered through a pad of Celite, followed by rinsing with hexanes (*ca.* 1 mL) and acetonitrile (*ca*. 3 mL). The residual powder was eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford (^{*Budmx*)Cu₂(CN^{*t*}Bu)₂} (**15**) as a bright orange solid (0.121 g, 87 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated solution tetrahydrofuran/hexanes solution of **15** to stand overnight at –35 °C. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.19 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 7.5, 1.6 Hz, dipyrrin C– *H*), 6.77 (t, *J =* 7.5 Hz, xanthene C–*H*), 6.66 (d, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 4*H,* xanthene C–*H*), 6.36 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 0.7 Hz, 4*H,* dipyrrin C–*H*), 1.71 (s, 36*H*, dipyrrin *tert*-butyl C–*H*), 1.56 (s, 6*H*, xanthene methyl C–*H*), 0.95 (s, 18*H*, isocyanide *tert*-butyl C–*H*). 13C NMR (150 MHz, C6D6): δ 171.62, 151.54, 144.44, 143.19, 134.92, 134.03, 132.58, 132.14, 127.36, 123.70, 115.99, 36.77, 34.43, 32.00. Calculated for C₅₉H₇₄Cu₂N₆O: C 70.14 H 7.38 N 8.32; Found: C 70.18 H 7.50 N 8.14.

Figure S–37. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (15), (600 MHz, C_6D_6).

Figure S–38. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (15), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

(^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(dmap)₂ (16). In the drybox, mesitylcopper¹⁰ (CuMes; 0.029 g, 0.153 mmol, 2.1) equiv) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP; 0.020 g, 0.160 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) were combined in benzene to produce an off-yellow suspension. To this mixture was added $(^{Mes}dmx)H_2 (0.070)$ mg, 0.073 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) as a solid. Over 6 h, homogenization and color change from redorange to maroon was noted. The reaction was filtered through a pad of Celite and lyophilized. The resulting powder was suspended in hexanes and filtered over a pad of Celite, following by rinsing with hexanes (*ca*. 5 mL). The residual powder was eluted with benzene and lyophilized to afford (Mesdmx)Cu2(dmap)2 (**16**) as a deep red solid (0.090 g; 85 %). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated diethyl ether/hexanes solution of **6** to stand overnight at -35 °C. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.49 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 7.26 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 2*H*, dipyrrin C–H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 0.7 Hz, 4*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.93 (t, $J = 7.48$ Hz, 2*H*, xanthene C–*H*), 6.62 – 6.66 (m, 12*H*, overlapping mesityl aryl C–*H* and pyridine C–*H*), 6.35 (dd, $J = 4.0, 0.7$ Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 5.54 (d, $J =$ 6.1 Hz, 4*H*, pyridine C–H), 2.41 (s, 12*H*, dimethylamino C–*H*) 2.26 (s, 12*H*, mesityl para-methyl C–*H*), 2.04 – 2.06 (s, 24*H*, mesityl ortho-methyl C–*H*), 1.63 (xanthene methyl C–*H*). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 157.74, 152.35, 150.44, 149.55, 143.31, 141.60, 138.39, 137.57, 136.96, 135.11, 132.86, 131.28, 130.43, 130.18, 124.23, 121.17, 117.50, 105.04, 37.66, 34.57, 31.57, 31.18, 22.03, 21.07, 20.79. Calculated for C83H84Cu2N8O: C 74.58 H 6.33 N 8.38; Found: C 74.46 H 6.36 N 8.75.

Figure S–39. ¹H NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(dmap)₂ (**16**), (600 MHz, C₆D₆).

160 155 150 145 140 135 130 125 120 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10

Figure S–40. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(dmap)₂ (16), (125 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–41. Solid-state molecular structure of benzylic C–H aminated complex (**17**) from thermal decomposition of **7**, crystallized from vapor diffusion of diethyl ether into a concentrated solution of 7 in tetrahydrofuran at room temperature over one week. Hydrogen atoms, $K(C_{222})$ counterion, and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity.

Note I: The existence of multi-component non-Merohedral twinning prevents full anisotropic refinement of all atoms, which was prevalent over multiple data set collections. Nonetheless, this structure establishes intramolecular C–H amination of a proximal benzylic C–H bond to have occurred. *Unit Cell Parameters: Triclinic* (*P*1�), *a* = 19.197(3) Å, *b* = 19.206(3) Å, *c* = 26.465(5) Å, $\alpha = 100.707(6)$ ^o, $\beta = 108.207(4)$ ^o, $\gamma = 95.461(4)$ ^o; V = 8984(3) Å³.

Note II: formation of **17** proceeds with loss of a hydrogen atom. Due to the inability of the dipyrrin ligand platform to support zero-valent copper, we propose C–N bond formation proceeds by initial H-atom abstraction from a benzylic methyl group, followed by loss of a hydrogen atom and radical recombination.

Figure S-42. ¹H NMR spectrum of intramolecular benzylic C-H amination decomposition from **7** to furnish 17 alongside minor components of unidentified species (500 MHz, d₈-THF).

(*^t***BuL**)**2Cu2** (**18**). In the drybox, to a Schlenk tube charged with a solution of (*^t*BuL)H (0.256 g, 0.632 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in benzene (2.0 mL) was added mesitylcopper¹⁰ (0.127 g, 0.696 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). The reaction vessel was sealed, exported from the drybox, and heated to 100 ºC for 16 h, accompanied by a gradual color change from red-orange to red-pink. The Schlenk tube was subsequently removed from heat and allowed to stand at room temperature undisturbed for 8 h, during which precipitation of a crystalline solid was noted. The Schlenk tube was imported into the drybox, and the resulting solids were collected and rinsed with thawing benzene (*ca.* 5 mL) and cold hexanes $(ca. 2 mL)$ to afford $(^{Bu}L)_{2}Cu_{2} (18)$ as dark red crystals $(0.225 g, 77 %)$. Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by allowing a concentrated 2:1 hexane/benzene solution of 18 to stand overnight at –35 °C. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆): 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 6.53 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2*H*, aryl C–*H*), 6.48 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 4*H*, aryl C–*H*), 6.34 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 4*H*, dipyrrin C–*H*), 1.35 (s, 36*H*, *tert*-butyl C–*H*). 13C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 175.28, 145.31, 144.53, 142.54, 139.17, 135.56, 131.64, 129.90, 36.49, 33.38. Calculated for C46H50Cl4Cu2N4: C 59.55, H 5.43, N 6.04; Found: C 59.63, H 5.29, N 6.18.

Note: Fragmentation of **18** is reversible, evident by formation of **10** upon treatment of **18** with acetonitrile and by formation of **18** upon heating **10** in the absence of excess acetonitrile.

Figure S–43. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(^{Bu}L)_{2}Cu_{2}$ (18), (500 MHz, $C_{6}D_{6}$).

Stoichiometric Reactions.

Trimethylphosphine (PMe3) Reactivity from 2 and 3*.* In the drybox, to a benzene solution of either **2** (9.9 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) or **3** (9.2 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a J. Young tube was added neat trimethylphosphine (5.8 mg, 7.8 *µ*L, 0.080 mmol, 10 equiv.). A stark color change from purple to pink was observed upon inversion of the J–Young tube. After 5 minutes, complete consumption of the starting material, quantitative conversion to $\binom{Mes}{}_{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(PMe₃)₂ (**12**) and formation of the respective phosphinimide (2: $Me_3P(N(C_6H_4OMe))$, 3: $Me_3P(N(3,5 (CF_3)_2C_6H_3$)) were confirmed by ¹H, ³¹P, and ¹⁹F NMR comparison to authentic samples. Featureless EPR spectra confirm the absence of half-integer-spin paramagnetic impurities.

N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trimethyl-λ5-phosphanimine (Me3P(N(4-OMe-C6H4))), Adapted from a literature procedure,¹⁷ in the drybox, to a solution of 4-methoxyphenyl azide (0.061 g, 0.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in toluene (2 mL) was added dropwise excess trimethylphosphine (0.094 g, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), accompanied by rapid effervescence. The reaction was stirred overnight at ambient temperature, followed by filtration through Celite and removal of solvent *in vacuo* to afford the title compound as a yellow solid (79 mg, 98 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 6.84 (m, 4*H*, aryl C–*H*), 3.44 (s, 3*H*, methoxy C–H), 0.93 (dd, 9*H*, *J* = 12.4, 1.4 Hz, trimethylphosphine C–*H*). ³¹P NMR (160 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 1.60 (s, *PMe₃)*. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C6D6): δ 151.88, 146.74, 146.71, 123.10, 123.00, 122.95, 114.88, 114.80, 114.76, 55.21, 55.12, 15.97, 15.91, 15.86, 15.43, 15.33. HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z Calc. 198.1042 [C₁₀H₁₆NOP + H⁺], Found 198.1038 $[M + H]^{+}$.

Figure S–47. ³¹P NMR spectrum of $Me_3P(N(C_6H_4OMe))$, (160 MHz, C_6D_6).

Figure S–48. 13C NMR spectrum of Me3P(N(C6H4OMe)), (125 MHz, C6D6).

*N***-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,1,1-trimethyl-λ5-phosphanimine (Me3P(N(3,5-(F3C)2** C_6H_3))). In the drybox, to a thawing solution of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl azide (0.080 g, 0.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in toluene (3 mL) was added dropwise trimethylphosphine (0.072 g, 0.95 mmol, 3.0 equiv), accompanied by effervescence. The reaction was stirred overnight at ambient temperature, followed by filtration through Celite and removal of solvent *in vacuo* to afford the title compound as a white solid (94 mg, 99 %). ¹ H NMR (400 MHz, C6D6): δ 7.28 (s, 1*H*, aryl C–*H*), 7.13 (s, 2*H*, aryl C–*H*), 0.93 (dd, 9*H*, *J* = 12.4, 1.4 Hz, trimethylphosphine C–*H*). ³¹ P NMR (160 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 9.11 (s, *P*Me₃). ¹⁹F NMR (375 MHz, C₆D₆): δ -62.6 (s, aryl C*F*₃). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 154.69, 132.07, 131.81, 125.56, 123.40, 121.47, 121.31, 108.44, 14.80, 14.26. HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z Calc. 304.0684 [C₁₁H₁₃F₆NP + H⁺], Found 304.0695 [M + H]⁺.

Figure S–49. ¹H NMR spectrum of Me₃P(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)), (400 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–50. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of Me₃P(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)), (375 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–51. ³¹P NMR spectrum of Me₃P(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)), (160 MHz, C₆D₆).

Figure S–52. 13C NMR spectrum of Me3P(N(3,5-(CF3)2C6H3)), (125 MHz, C6D6).

*Tert***-butyl Isocyanide (CN***^t* **Bu) Reactivity from 2 and 3***.* In the drybox, to a benzene solution of either **2** (10.0 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) or **3** (9.2 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a J. Young tube was added neat *tert*-butyl isocyanide (6.9 mg, 0.080 mmol, 10 equiv.). A stark color change from purple to orange was observed upon inversion of the J. Young tube. ¹H-NMR spectroscopy revealed complete consumption of the starting material and conversion to (Mesdmx)Cu2(CN*^t* Bu)2 (**14**), accompanied by formation of either 1,2-bis(4 methoxyphenyl)diazene (exclusively from **2**) or *N*-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N*-(*tert*butyl)methanediimine (exclusively from **3**). Spectral data of both organic products are consistent with previously reported characterization data.^{18,19} Note: The reactivity of 3 with excess CN^TBu is accompanied by formation of an unidentified paramagnetic species, which exhibits an EPR spectrum that has not yet been satisfactorily modeled. The presence of a paramagnetic species may account for the non-quantitative yield of azoarene. The yield of carbodiimide from **3** is maximized upon dissolution of **3** in neat CN*^t* Bu, accompanied by partial ligand protonolysis from adventitious water.

13.5 13.0 12.5 12.0 11.5 11.0 10.5 10.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 Figure S-53. ¹H NMR spectra overlay of authentically prepared (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(CN^{*I*}Bu)₂ (14, *red*, bottom spectrum), crude reaction mixture of $(^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(4-MeOC_6H_4))$ (2) with moderate excess of CN*^t* Bu (~10 equiv) (*green*, middle spectrum), crude reaction mixture of (Mesdmx)Cu2(µ2 –N(4-MeOC6H4)) (**2**) dissolved in neat CN*^t* Bu (*blue*, top spectrum), (500 MHz, C_6D_6). The addition proton resonances in the reaction of 2 with neat CN^tBu (top spectrum) are attributed to formation of $(^{Mes} dmx)H_2$, possibly from adventitious water.

Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) Reactivity from 3. In the drybox, to a benzene solution of **3** (11.0 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a J-Young tube was added dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP; 2.1 mg, 0.017 mmol, 2.1 equiv.). The J-Young was sealed and heated to 100 ºC for two days in which unreacted starting material, $(^{Mes} dmx) Cu₂(dmap)₂$ (16), and 1,2-bis(3,5bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)diazene (for 3) were observed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy. Spectral data of the organic product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.¹² The analogous reactivity profile is observed for **2**.

2 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.4 8.2 8.0 7.8 7.6 7.4 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.2 6.0 5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 3.2 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2

Figure S–54. Representative ¹H NMR spectra overlay of $\binom{Mes}{amx}Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (**3**, *red*, bottom spectrum), (Mesdmx)Cu2(dmap)2 (**6**, *green*, lower middle), reaction of **3** with DMAP at 100 ºC over two days (*cyan*, upper middle), and authentic azoarene product (*purple*, top).

Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) Reactivity from 3 in presence of weak C–H bonds. In the drybox, to a benzene solution of **3** (9.3 mg, 0.007 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a J-Young tube was added dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP; 1.8 mg, 0.015 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) and 1,2-diphenylhydrazine (PhNHNHPh; 1.5 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). The J-Young was sealed and heated to 35 ºC for six hours in which $\binom{Mes}{m}$ Cu₂(dmap)₂ (16) and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)aniline were observed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy, accompanied by full consumption of starting material. Spectral data of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)aniline is consistent with authentic commercial samples. The analogous reactivity profile is observed for **2**.

Figure S-55. Representative ¹H NMR spectra overlay of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(dmap)₂ (6, *red*, bottom spectrum), (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ²−N(C₆H₃OMe)) (2) treated with dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), and 1,2-diphenylhydrazine (PhNHNHPh) at 60 ºC overnight (*green*, middle), and p–anisidine (blue, top).

Triphenylphosphine (PPh3) Reactivity from 5 and 6*.* In the drybox, to a benzene solution of either **5** (10.0 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) or **6** (9.2 mg, 0.008 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in a J. Young tube was added triphenylphosphine (6.9 mg, 0.080 mmol, 10 equiv.). The J. Young tube was sealed and heated to 100 ºC for two days in which the corresponding iminophosphine and parital conversion to 13 were confirmed by ${}^{1}H$, ${}^{31}P$, and ${}^{19}F$ NMR comparison to authentic samples. Complexes N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-triphenyl- λ^5 -phosphanimine Ph₃P(N(C₆H₄OMe)) and N- $(3,5-bis(trifluorometry])phenyl)-1,1,1-triphenyl- λ 5-phosphanimine Ph₃P(N $(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3)$)$ were independently prepared according to literature procedures.^{3,19}

Figure S-56. Representative ¹H NMR spectra overlay of treatment of $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-1))$ (F3C)2C6H3)) (**6**) with triphenylphosphine (*red*, bottom spectrum), iminophosphine prepared by treatment of aryl azide with triphenylphosphine (*green*, middle spectrum), and triphenylphosphine (*blue*, top).

Tert-butyl Isocyanide (CN^tBu) Reactivity from 5 and 6. In the drybox, to a benzene solution of either **5** (10.0 mg, 0.008 mmol) or **6** (9.2 mg, 0.008 mmol) in a J-Young tube was added neat *tert*-butyl isocyanide (6.9 mg, 0.080 mmol, 10 equiv.). A stark color change from purple to orange was observed upon inversion of the J-Young tube. ¹H-NMR spectroscopy revealed complete consumption of the starting material and conversion to **4**, accompanied by formation of either 1,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)diazene (from **5**) or *N*-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N*-(*tert*butyl)methanediimine (from **6**). Spectral data of both organic products are consistent with previously reported characterization data.

Figure S–57. Representative ¹H NMR spectra overlay of $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (15) (*red*, bottom spectrum) and $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))$ (6) upon addition of *tert*-butyl isocyanide (*cyan*, top spectrum).

Further Spectroscopic Characterization.

Figure S-58. Superimposed UV-Vis spectra of $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5), $\left(\frac{B_u}{B_u}\right)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (6), $\left[K(C_{222})\right] \left[\left(\frac{B_u}{B_u}\right)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))\right]$ (8), and $[K(C_{222})]$ [(^{*t*Bu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 -N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃))] (**9**).

Figure S-59. Superimposed UV-Vis spectra of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (8) in 2methyltetrahydrofuran solution at room temperature (*maroon*), as a frozen glass (*blue*), and upon re-equilibration inwith room temperature (green). Insignificant shifts, denoted by arrows, are likely due to changes in accessible vibrational modes and not due to fundamentally distinct electronic structure upon cooling. Identical features for both room temperature measurements suggests against sample decomposition at low temperature.

Figure S-60. Superimposed equimolar near-infrared spectra of $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5) , $(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (6), $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(N(4-MeOC_6H_4))]$ (8), and $[K(C_{222})][({}^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))]$ (9). Feature at *ca*. 1700 nm (**x**) is consequent of solvent (tetrahydrofuran) overtones.

Figure S-61. Stacked cyclic voltammograms (CV) of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe)) (2, *light blue*), $(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (8, *dark blue*), $(^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))$ (3, black), and (^{*t*Bu}dmx)Cu₂(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)) (9, *maroon*) at a scan rate of 50 mV s^{−1}. The data was recorded in tetrahydrofuran at a concentration of *ca.* 2 mM, with glassy carbon, Pt-wire, and Ag-wire as the working, counter, and reference electrodes, respectively. Saturated tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAP F_6) solutions of 0.2 M in tetrahydrofuran were prepared before each experiment.

Figure S–62. (a) Correlation of experimental *vs*. TDDFT-calculated Cu K-edge XAS pre-edge peak energies, and comparison of experimental to calculated spectra (shifted according to correlation) of (b) (^{*I*Bu}L)Cu^I(NCMe) (10) and (c) [(^{*I*Bu}L)Cu^{II}Cl]2 (11).

Figure S–63. Comparison of experimental Cu K-edge to calculated spectra (shifted according to correlation from Figure S–62 of (a) t^{Bu} dmx)Cu₂(µ²–N(C₆H₄OMe)) (**5**), (b) (t^{Bu} dmx)Cu₂(µ²–N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)) (**6**), (c) [(t^{Bu} dmx)Cu₂(µ²–N(C₆H₄OMe))]⁻ (**8**), and (d) $[(^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 -N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃))]⁻(9).$

Figure S–64. (a) Correlation of experimental *vs*. TDDFT-calculated Cu N-edge XAS pre-edge peak energies, and (b) comparison of experimental to calculated spectra (shifted according to correlation) of (b) (^{*Bu*}L)Cu^I(NCMe) (10) and (c) [(^{*Bu*}L)Cu^{II}Cl]₂ (11).

Figure S–65. Comparison of experimental N K-edge to calculated spectra (shifted according to correlation from Figure S–64 of (a) t^{Bu} dmx)Cu₂(µ²–N(C₆H₄OMe)) (**5**), (b) (t^{Bu} dmx)Cu₂(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃)) (**6**), (c) [$(t^{\text{Bu}}$ dmx)Cu₂(µ²–N(C₆H₄OMe))]⁻ (**8**), and (d) $[(^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂(N(3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃))]⁻(9).$

Figure S-66. Frontier MO diagrams of (^{*IBuL*)Cu^INCMe (10) showing Cu-localized orbitals in} black and the ligand-localized MOs in grey, plotted at an isolevel of 0.03 au. Orbitals shown are the β UKS MOs calculated at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP(-f)-ZORA level of theory.

Figure S–67. Frontier MO diagrams of $[(^{tBu}L)Cu^{II}C1]₂ (11)$ showing Cu-localized orbitals in black and the ligand-localized MOs in grey, plotted at an isolevel of 0.03 au. Orbitals shown are the β UKS MOs calculated at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP(-f)-ZORA level of theory.

Figure S-68. Qualitative frontier molecular orbital diagrams of $\left[\frac{\mu_{\text{B}}}{\mu_{\text{B}}} \right]$ $N(C_6H_4OMe)$ ⁿ ($n = 0, 5$) (a-c) and ($n = -1, 8$) (d). Diagram (a) depicts the two leading configurations making up the singlet ground state resulting from a CAS(10,9) calculation using the truncated model **5**′. These calculations employed the ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) basis set on Cu and N with the ZORA-def2-SVP basis set on all other atoms. Occupation of MOs 213 and 214 differentiate the two configurations; these orbitals are printed beneath the diagram. Diagram (b) depicts the single configuration defining the doublet ground state of **8**. The MOs comprise QROs generated produced following an unrestricted B3LYP calculation employing the CP(PPP) basis set on Cu and def2-TZVP(-f) on all other atoms. Orbital plots are depicted at an isovalue of 0.03 au. All orbital labels are based on dominant interaction(s).

Figure S-69. Qualitative frontier molecular orbital diagrams of $\left[\frac{\mu_{\text{B}}}{\mu_{\text{B}}} \right]$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $(F_3C_2C_6H_3)$]ⁿ ($n = 0$, 6) (a-c) and ($n = -1$, 9) (d). Diagram (a) shows unrestricted corresponding orbitals (UCOs) resulting from a broken symmetry [BS(1,1)] calculation carried out using the B3LYP hybrid density functional, the CP(PPP) basis on Cu, and the ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) basis set on all other atoms. MOs 277α and 277β are highlighted and plotted beneath, indicating antiferromagnetic coupling between electrons in spinorbitals involved in Cu–NAr π bonding. Diagram (b) depicts the frontier canonical orbitals following quasi-restricted orbital (QRO) transformation. This electronic structure allows from a Cu and N-based acceptor MO necessitated by the XAS observations; this orbital (278) is depicted beneath the diagram. Diagram (c) depicts the two leading configurations making up the singlet ground state resulting from a CAS(10,9) calculation using the truncated model **6**′. These calculations employed the ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) basis set on Cu and N with the ZORA-def2-SVP basis set on all other atoms. Occupation of MOs 213 and 214 differentiate the two configurations; these orbitals are printed beneath the diagram. Diagram (d) depicts the single configuration defining the doublet ground state of **9**. The MOs comprise QROs generated produced following an unrestricted B3LYP calculation employing the CP(PPP) basis set on Cu and def2-TZVP(-f) on all other atoms. Orbital plots are depicted at an isovalue of 0.03 au. All orbital labels are based on dominant interaction(s).

Figure S–70. TDDFT analysis of UV-Vis trace for $[(^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 -N(C₆H₄OMe))]ⁿ (*n* = 0, 5,$ *blue trace*) and $(n = -1, 8, red trace)$, demonstrating the absorption in the near-infrared region is representative of a metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) and not an intervalence charge transfer.

Figure S–71. Transitions modeled from TDDFT output of $[(^tBudmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe))]^{1–}$ (**8**), demonstrating a nitrenoid-dominant transition and not one assignable to a IVCT.

Figure S–72. Acceptor orbital Cu parentage by TDDFT for $[(^{tBu}dmx)Cu2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]^{1-}$ (8).

33	458.6	$254a \rightarrow 260a$	0.83395	28	$\mathbf 0$	MLCT
34	447.5	$246a \rightarrow 256a$	0.146552	50	1.1	
		$246b \rightarrow 254b$	0.116321	59	1.7	MLCT
		$246b \rightarrow 255b$	0.22361	59	1.2	
35	442.8	$249a \rightarrow 255a$	0.158007	59	1.4	MLCT
		$245b \rightarrow 256b$	0.213534	52	27	
		$248b \rightarrow 254b$	0.170479	59	1.7	
36	449.8	$249a \rightarrow 256a$	0.359964	59	1.1	
		$248b \rightarrow 255b$	0.387814	59	1.2	MLCT
37	551.0	$254a \rightarrow 257a$	0.992515	28	$\mathbf 0$	MLCT
38	424.6	$241b \rightarrow 256b$	0.700793	92	27	MLCT
39	426.8	$249a \rightarrow 256a$	0.112468	59	1.1	MLCT
		$241b \rightarrow 256b$	0.172096	92	27	
		$247b \rightarrow 254b$	0.411424	70	1.7	
40	426.9	$247a \rightarrow 256a$	0.143877	65	1.1	MLCT

Table S–1. Assignment of transitions for $[(^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe))]^{1–} (8), depicting no$ transition assignable to an IVCT.

 $a_{R1} = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c||/\sum |F_o|$, $wR2 = {\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]/\sum [w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}}$

X-Ray Diffraction Techniques. All structures were collected on a Bruker three-circle platform goniometer equipped with an Apex II CCD and an Oxford cryostream-cooling device. Radiation was from a graphite fine focus sealed tube Mo K α (λ = 0.71073 Å) source (1, 2, 5–6, 8–18) or from a Cu K α (λ = 1.54178 Å) source (7). The structure of 3 was collected using synchrotron radiation. Data was collected as a series of φ and/or φ scans. Data integration down to 0.84 Å resolution was carried out using SAINT V8.37 A^{20} with reflection spot size optimization. Absorption corrections were made with the program $SADABS$ ^{21,22} Space group assignments were determined by examination of systematic absences, E-statistics, and successive refinement of the structures. The structure was solved by the Intrinsic Phasing methods and refined by leastsquares methods again F^2 using SHELXT-2014²² and SHELXL-2014²³ with the OLEX2 interface.24 The program PLATON was employed to confirm the absence of higher symmetry space groups.²⁵ All non-H atoms, including the disorder fragments, were located in difference Fourier maps, and then refined anisotropically. The restraints on bond lengths and constraints of the atomic displacement parameters on each pair of disorder fragments (SADI/SAME and EADP instructions of SHELXL-2014)²³ as well as the restraints of the atomic displacement parameters (SIMU/RIGU instructions of SHELXL-2014) if necessary, have been applied for the disorder refinement.26 All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Outlier reflections were omitted from refinement when appropriate. Hydrogen atoms on C atoms were placed at idealized positions and refined using a riding model. The isotropic displacement parameters of all hydrogen atoms were fixed to 1.2 times the atoms they are linked to (1.5 times for methyl groups). Crystallographic refinement details, including disorder modeling and software employed, have been delineated within in each crystallographic information file (*.*cif*).

Molecular graphics were generated using POV-Ray $v3.7²⁷$

Specific structural refinement details are as followed:

 $(Mesdmx)Cu2(NCMe)2$ (1). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P 2₁/n with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. One molecule of acetonitrile and one molecule of diethyl ether were located and refined at full occupancy. CCDC Identifier: 1948008.

 $(Mesdmx)Cu₂(\mu^2-N(C₆H₄OMe))$ (2). The structure was solved in the triclinic space group P¹ with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and two molecules per unit cell. Two molecules of diethyl ether were located and refined at full occupancy, one of which exhibited positional disorder and was modeled using similarity constraints and restraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948009.

 $(Mesdmx)Cu2(u^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (3). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group C2/c with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. The solvent mask function in Olex2 was applied to correct for electron density contributing from a putative highly disordered diethyl ether molecule. CCDC Identifier: 1948010.

 $(^{tBudmx})Cu2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P 2₁/n with two molecules of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and eight molecules per unit cell. Two molecules of acetonitrile were located and refined to full occupancy and 75 % occupancy. Two molecules of diethyl ether were located, one residing on a special position, and refined to full occupancy using similarity constraints and restraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948011.

 $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (6). The structure was solved in the orthorhombic space group P*na*21 with two molecules of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and sixteen molecules per unit cell. Two molecules of acetonitrile were located and refined with occupancies of unity The structure was refined as a Merohedral twin using the twin law $[(-1.0, 0.0, 0.0), (0.0, 0.0)]$ -1.0, 0.0), (0.0, 0.0, -1.0)]. The trifluoromethyl substituents were rotationally disordered and modeled in parts using restraints and constraints. The *tert*-butyl substituents were rotationally disordered and modeled in parts using restraints and constraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948012.

 $[(K(C_{222})][({^{Me}st}_{\text{cm}})Cu_{2}(\mu^{2}-N(C_{6}H_{4}OMe))]$ (7). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P $2_1/n$ with one molecule of copper-containing complex with an outer-sphere cryptand-encapsulated potassium counterion per asymmetric unit and four molecules in the unit cell. A highly disordered, diffuse benzene/tetrahydrofuran channel was observed, and attempts at producing a chemically reasonable model required excessive application of similarity restraints

and constraints. A solvent mask was subsequently applied to remove unrefined electron density. Several reflections were co-incidental with the beamstop and were omitted from refinement.

In several crystal mounting attempts, we observed rapid crystal degradation upon allowing the crystal to stand in Paratone at room temperature over seconds. This degradation is denoted by a color change from brown-pink to deep red and a smearing of reflections in the diffraction pattern. The changes in diffraction pattern may be similarly attributed to the desolvation of the unit cell. The recorded data set represents the best data quality after employing an optimized mounting protocol to minimize exposure to room temperature, multiple data collection sets, and multiple crystallization attempts. CCDC Identifier: 1948013.

 $[(K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (8). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P $2_1/n$ with one molecule of copper-containing complex with an outer-sphere cryptand-encapsulated potassium counterion per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. One diethyl ether molecule was located and refined at full occupancy. A second diethyl ether molecule was refined with partial occupancy (75 % occupancy) with the oxygen atom disordered over two sites. Two sets of the *tert*-butyl substituents exhibited rotational disorder, addressed using similarity restraints and constraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948014.

 $[(K(C_{222})][({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))]$ (9). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group $P 21/n$ with one molecule of copper-containing complex with an outersphere cryptand-encapsulated potassium counterion per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. One set of *tert*-butyl substituents exhibited part rotational disorder, addressed using similarity restraints and constraints. Rotational disorder for one trifluoromethyl substituent was modeled using similarity constraints and restraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948015.

(*^t***BuL**)**Cu(NCMe) (10).** The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group C 2/c with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. An acetonitrile molecule was modeled at full occupancy. CCDC Identifier: 1948016.

 $[(^{tBu}L)CuCl]_2$ (11). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P 2₁/n with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. A benzene molecule was modeled with full occupancy. Several reflections were co-incidental with the beamstop and were omitted from refinement. CCDC Identifier: 1948017.

 $(Mesdmx)Cu2(PMe3)2$ (12). The structure was solved in the triclinic space group P₁ with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and two molecules per unit cell. A single disordered tetrahydrofuran molecule was located and refined at full occupancy with similarity restraints and constraints. Several reflections were co-incidental with the beamstop and were omitted from refinement. CCDC Identifier: 1948018.

 $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu2(PPh3)2$ (13). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group C 2/c with two molecule of copper-containing complexes per asymmetric unit and eight molecules per unit cell. Four sets of the *tert*-butyl substituents exhibited rotational disorder, addressed using similarity restraints and constraints. One phenyl ring within the triphenylphosphine motif was disordered and modeled with similarity constraints and restraints. Three molecules of toluene were located and refined with partial occupancies using similarity restraints and constraints. A disordered benzene molecule was located and modeled using similarity restraints and constraints. Several reflections were co-incidental with the beamstop and were omitted from final refinement, resulting in a 'B'-level CheckCif alert. CCDC Identifier: 1948019.

 $(Mesdmx)Cu₂(CN^tBu)₂$ (14). The structure was solved in the triclinic space group P $\overline{1}$ with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and two molecules per unit cell. One set of the *tert*-butyl substituents within the isocyanide motif exhibited rotational disorder, which was addressed with similarity constraints. Two molecules of tetrahydrofuran (50 % occupancy, 25 % occupancy) were overlapping two molecules of diethyl ether (50 % occupancy, 25 % occupancy) and modeled with similarity constraints and restraints. Several reflections were co-incidental with the beamstop and were omitted from refinement. CCDC Identifier: 1948020.

 $({}^{Bu}dmx)Cu2(CN'Bu)2$ (15). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P 2₁/n with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. One set of the *tert*-butyl substituents within the isocyanide motif exhibited rotational disorder, which was addressed with similarity constraints. A disordered tetrahydrofuran molecule was refined at full occupancy using similarity constraints and restraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948021.

(Mesdmx)Cu2(dmap)2 (16). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P 21/n with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit and four molecules per unit cell. The dimethylxanthene backbone was disordered over two positions and refined appropriately. Molecules of overlapping diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran were modeled using similarity constraints and restraints. CCDC Identifier: 1948022.

 $({}^{Bul}L)_{2}Cu_2$ (18). The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group P $2_1/n$ with one molecule of copper-containing complex per asymmetric unit. CCDC Identifier: 1948023.

Figure S-73. Solid-state molecular structure of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(NCMe)₂ (1) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–74. Solid-state molecular structure of $\binom{Mes}{amx}$ Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe)) (2) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–75. Solid-state molecular structure of $\binom{Mes}{amx}Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))$ (3) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms, solvent molecules, and rotational disorder of the trifluoromethyl units are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), F (yellow-green), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–76. Solid-state molecular structure of $(^{t}_{\text{Budmx}})Cu_{2}(\mu^2-N(C_{6}H_{4}OMe))$ (5) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–77. Solid-state molecular structure of $(^{Bu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3))$ (6) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms, disorder, and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), F (yellow-green), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–78. Solid-state molecular structure of $[K(C_{222})][({}^{B_u}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7) with thermal ellipsoids at 35 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), K (purple) O (red).

Figure S–79. Solid-state molecular structure of $[K(C_{222})]$ (Bu dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe))] (8) with thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms, disorder, and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), K (purple), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S-80. Solid-state molecular structure of $[K(C_{222})]$ ^{(Bu}dmx)Cu₂(μ^2 –N(3,5-(F₃C)₂C₆H₃))] (**9**) with thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms, disorder, and solvent molecules in the unit cell are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), F (yellowgreen), K (purple), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S-81. Solid-state molecular structure of (^{*BuL*})Cu(NCMe) (10) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), Cl (green), N (blue).

Figure S-82. Solid-state molecular structure of $[(^{fBL})CuCl]_2$ (11) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), Cl (green), N (blue).

Figure S–83. Solid-state molecular structure of (^{Mes}dmx)Cu₂(PMe₃)₂ (12) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red), P (pink).

Figure S–84. Solid-state molecular structure of $(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(PPh_3)_2$ (13) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red), P (pink).

Figure S-85. Solid-state molecular structure of $\binom{Mes}{amx}$ Cu₂(CN^tBu)₂ (14) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S-86. Solid-state molecular structure of $(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (15) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S-87. Solid-state molecular structure of $\binom{Mes}{amx}$ Cu₂(CN^tBu)₂ (16) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), N (blue), O (red).

Figure S–88. Solid-state molecular structure of $[(^{Bu}L)Cu]_2$ (18) with thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Color scheme: Cu (cobalt blue), Cl (green), N (blue).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.938(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.931(3)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.991(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$2.002(3)$ Å
$Cu1-N_{\text{acetonitrile}}$	$1.869(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Nacetonitrile$	$1.869(3)$ Å

Table S–3. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{Mes} dmx) Cu₂(NCMe)₂ (1)$.

Table S–4. Selected Bond Parameters for $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}$ Cu₂(μ^2 –N(C₆H₄OMe)) (2).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.949(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.925(4)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.930(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.962(3)$ Å
$Cu1-N_{Ar}$	$1.822(4)$ Å	$Cu2-N_{Ar}$	$1.802(3)$ Å
$Cu1-Cu2$	$2.822(1)$ Å	N_{Ar} - C_{ipso}	$1.375(6)$ Å

Table S–5. Selected Bond Parameters for $\binom{\text{Mes}}{\text{dmx}}\text{Cu}_2(\mu^2-\text{N}(3,5\text{-(F}_3\text{C})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3))$ (3).[†]

$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.923(2)$ Å
$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.937(2)$ Å
$Cu-N_{Ar}$	$1.814(4)$ Å
$Cu-Cu$	$2.844(1)$ Å
N_{Ar} - C_{ipso}	$1.406(4)$ Å

† Cu1 and Cu2 are symmetry-equivalent.

Table S–6. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))$ (5).[†]

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.977(6)$, $1.935(7)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.942(7), 1.976(7)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.929(7)$, $1.956(7)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.968(7)$, $1.950(6)$ Å
$Cu1-N_{Ar}$	$1.821(7), 1.807(7)$ Å	$Cu2-N_{Ar}$	$1.822(7), 1.813(7)$ Å
$Cu1-Cu2$	$2.856(1), 2.837(1)$ Å	N_{Ar} - C_{ipso}	1.390(10), 1.383(10) Å

† Two inequivalent copper-containing molecules are present in the asymmetric unit.

$1.932(7), 1.929(7)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.927(8)$, $1.963(7)$ Å
$1.931(7)$, $1.934(8)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.931(8)$, $1.957(8)$ Å
$1.812(7), 1.818(7)$ Å	$Cu2-N_{Ar}$	$1.830(8)$, $1.827(8)$ Å
$2.884(2), 2.875(2)$ Å	N_{Ar} - C_{ipso}	$1.392(12), 1.386(12)$ Å

Table S–7. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))$ (6).[†]

† Two inequivalent copper-containing molecules are present in the asymmetric unit.

Table S–8. Selected Bond Parameters for $[K(C_{222})][({}^{\text{Mes}}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (7).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.958(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.972(3)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$2.058(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$2.039(3)$ Å
$Cu1-N_{Ar}$	$1.852(3)$ Å	$Cu2-N_{Ar}$	$1.848(3)$ Å
$Cu1-Cu2$	$2.9031(7)$ Å	N_{Ar} - C_{ipso}	$1.318(5)$ Å
C_{ipso} -C _{ortho}	$1.428(5)$ Å	C_{ipso} -C _{ortho}	$1.438(5)$ Å

Table S–9. Selected Bond Parameters for $[K(C_{222})][({}^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(C_6H_4OMe))]$ (8).

Table S–10. Selected Bond Parameters for $[K(C_{222})][(^{iBu}dmx)Cu_2(\mu^2-N(3,5-(F_3C)_2C_6H_3))]$ (9).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$2.006(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.973(2)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.999(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$2.043(2)$ Å
$Cu1-N_{Ar}$	$1.853(2)$ Å	$Cu2-N_{Ar}$	$1.860(2)$ Å
$Cu1-Cu2$	$2.8401(5)$ Å	N_{Ar} -C _{ipso}	$1.342(3)$ Å
C_{ipso} -Cortho	$1.435(4)$ Å	C_{ipso} -C _{ortho}	$1.420(4)$ Å

$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.968(4)$ Å
$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.965(4)$ Å
$Cu-N_{Ar}$	$1.881(4)$ Å

Table S–11. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{Bu}L)Cu(NCMe)$ (10).

Table S–12. Selected Bond Parameters for $[(^{tBu}L)CuCl]₂(11).[†]$

$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.920(3)$ Å
$Cu-Ndipyrrin$	$1.971(3)$ Å
$Cu-C1$	$2.222(2)$ Å

† Cu1 and Cu2 within the dimer are symmetry-equivalent.

Table S–13. Selected Bond Parameters for $\binom{Mes}{max}$ Cu₂(PMe₃)₂ (12).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.984(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.985(4)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.979(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.981(3)$ Å
$Cu1-P$	$2.160(2)$ Å	$Cu2-P$	$2.169(2)$ Å

Table S–14. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(PPh_3)_2$ (13).[†]

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.943(6)$, $2.004(5)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	1.998(4), 1.953(4) Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.992(4)$, $1.949(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	1.963(5), 1.988(4) Å
$Cu1-P$	$2.149(2), 2.151(2)$ Å	$Cu2-P$	$2.156(2), 2.153(2)$ Å

† Two inequivalent copper-containing molecules are present in the asymmetric unit.

Table S–15. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{Mes}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (14).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.965(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.954(4)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.955(3)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.959(3)$ Å
$Cu1-CN'Bu$	$1.819(5)$ Å	$Cu2-CN'Bu$	$1.820(4)$ Å

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.978(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.967(2)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.960(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.968(2)$ Å
$Cu1-CNtBu$	$1.833(3)$ Å	$Cu2-CN'Bu$	$1.837(3)$ Å

Table S–16. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(CN'Bu)_2$ (15).

Table S–17. Selected Bond Parameters for $(^{tBu}dmx)Cu_2(dmap)_2$ (16).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.983(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.981(5)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$2.005(4)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.968(2)$ Å
$Cu1-NDMAP$	$1.955(4)$ Å	$Cu2-NDMAP$	$1.948(4)$ Å

Table S-18. Selected Bond Parameters for $\binom{\textit{fBu}}{\textit{LU}}_2$ (18).

$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.862(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.859(2)$ Å
$Cu1-Ndipyrrin$	$1.867(2)$ Å	$Cu2-Ndipyrrin$	$1.862(2)$ Å
$Cu1-Cu2$		$2.443(2)$ Å	

DFT Calculations.

Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were performed with version 4.002 of the ORCA software package.²⁸ Cu K-edge, N K-edge XAS spectra were calculated using TDDFT. All spectra were calculated from crystallographic coordinates. Single-point energies were calculated by using the B3LYP functional.²⁹ The CP(PPP) basis set was used for Cu with a special integration accuracy (ORCA Grid7).³⁰ The scalar relativistically recontracted ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) basis set³¹ with ORCA Grid4 was used for all other atoms. Calculations included the zeroth-order regular approximation $(ZORA)^{32}$ for relativistic effects as implemented by van Wüllen.³³ Solvation was modeled with CPCM in an infinite dielectric.³⁴ A broken symmetry surface was used to optimize the neutral imidos $[(BS) (1,1)]$ structures that converged as antiferromagnetically-coupled configurations. Here, the broken symmetry notation BS(*m,n*) denotes a system with $(m+n)$ unpaired electrons and a net spin of $\frac{(m+n)}{2}$ if antiferromagnetically coupled. In particular, one fragment bears *m* α-spin electrons while the second fragment bears *n* β-spin electrons.

Multireference character in the ground state of **5** and **6** was investigated using SORCI calculations. SORCI was performed on a complete active space (CAS) for a truncated models of **5** and **6** comprising 10 electrons and 9 orbitals [CAS(10,9)]. A total of 5 singlet and 5 triplet states were calculated. Sufficiency of the active space was evaluated by ensuring that it captured ca. 90% of chosen state references without requiring holes or particles outside the active orbitals. The ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) basis set³¹ was used on Cu and N, and ZORA-def2-SVP was used on all other atoms. The ZORA relativistic correction³² was used in all SORCI calculations. As described elsewhere,³⁵ individual selection was used to ease the computational burden. The size of the first-order interacting space was reduced with a threshold: $T_{sel} = 10^{-6}$ E_h. A further approximation involved reducing the reference space through another selection: all initial references that contributed less than a second threshold $(T_{pre} = 10^{-5})$ to the zeroth-order states were rejected from the reference space. Starting orbitals were taken from unrestricted Kohn– Sham orbitals generated via B3LYP calculations using the aforementioned basis sets that were subsequently transformed to quasi-restricted orbitals (QROs).³⁶ These orbitals were then used in a CASSCF calculation, whereupon the resulting orbitals were used in the SORCI procedure.

EXAMPLE ORCA INPUT FILES

Geometry Optimization Calculation:

!UKS BP86 ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) def2/J CPCM ZORA !NormalPrint TightSCF Grid4 NoFinalGrid Opt PAL8 NumFreq

%scf Directresetfreq 1 DIIS MaxEq 15 end Shift Shift 0.5 Erroff 0.1 end MaxIter 500 end

%maxcore 4000

* xyz *Charge SpinMultiplicity Coordinates* *

Single Point and TD-DFT XAS Calculations:

!WB97X RIJCOSX ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) def2/J ZORA CPCM UKS PAL4 !NormalPrint TightSCF Grid4 NoFinalGrid UNO UCO

```
%basis newgto 3d Metal Atom "CP(PPP)"
       end
%tddft NRoots 100
     MaxDim 1000
      OrbWin[0] = LowestEnergyDonorOrbital, HighestEnergyDonorOrbital, -1, -1
      OrbWin[1] = LowestEnergyDonorOrbital, HighestEnergyDonorOrbital, -1, -1
     DoQuad true
     end
%method SpecialGridAtoms Metal Atomic Number
     SpecialGridIntAcc 7
     end
%MaxCore 4000
%SCF
   MaxIter 500
   end
```
* xyz *Charge SpinMultiplicity Coordinates* *

DFT-ROCIS XAS Calculation:

!B3LYP RIJCOSX ZORA-def2-TZVP(-f) def2/J ZORA CPCM ROKS PAL4 !NormalPrint TightSCF Grid4 NoFinalGrid UNO UCO MOREAD NOITER

%moinp "*TD-DFT FILENAME.qro*"

%basis newgto *3d Metal Atom* "CP(PPP)" end end

%rocis NRoots 100 MaxDim 500 SOC false DoRI true DoQuad true DoHigherMult false DoLowerMult false PrintLevel 3 Orbwin *LowestEnergyDonorOrbital, HighestEnergyDonorOrbital*,0,500 DoDFTCIS true DFTCIS $c = 0.21, 0.49, 0.29$ end

%method SpecialGridAtoms *Metal Atomic Number* SpecialGridIntAcc 7 end

%MaxCore 4000

* xyz *Charge SpinMultiplicity Coordinates*

INPUT COORDINATES FOR ORCA CALCULATIONS

(*^t*BuL)Cu*^I* (NCMe)

Charge = 0 , Spin Multiplicity = 1

$[(^{tBu}L)LCu^{II}Cl]₂, BS(1,1)$ Charge = 0 , Spin Multiplicity = 3

 $({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂NAr^{CF3}, BS(1,1)$ Charge = 0 , Spin Multiplicity = 1

[(*^t*Budmx)Cu 2NArCF3] – Charge = -1 , Spin Multiplicity = 2

 $({}^{tBu}dmx)Cu₂NAr^{OMe}, BS(1,1)$ Charge = 0 , Spin Multiplicity = 1

[(*^t*Budmx)Cu 2NArOMe] – Charge = -1 , Spin Multiplicity = 2

Respective Contributions. K.M.C. and T.A.B. conceived the experimental design, executed syntheses, characterized new complexes, and assessed nitrene transfer reactivity from the dinuclear copper complexes. J.T.L., I.M.D., and K.M.L. performed XANES measurements, EPR simulations, and computational studies. D.A.I. assessed nitrene transfer reactivity from mononuclear copper complexes. S.L.Z. assisted K.M.C. in crystallographic refinement. All authors contributed of the construction of this manuscript.

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Datablock: 1

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0046 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=17.5563(12) b=19.7585(14) c=20.6328(14) alpha=90 beta=111.704(2) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 6649.8(8) 6649.8(8) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula C73 H70 Cu2 N6 O, C4 H10 O, C2 H3 N ? Sum formula C79 H83 Cu2 N7 O2 C79 H83 Cu2 N7 O2 Mr 1289.63 1289.60 Dx, g cm-3 1.288 1.288 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.693 0.693 F000 2720.0 2720.0 F000' 2723.34 h,k,lmax 20,23,24 20,23,24 Nref 11852 11828 Tmin,Tmax 0.913,0.936 0.701,0.746 Tmin' 0.845 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.701 Tmax=0.746 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.998 Theta(max)= 25.111 R(reflections)= 0.0467(9145) wR2(reflections)= 0.1105(11828) S = 1.075 Npar= 830

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Alert level G

 \sim

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It is advisable to attempt to resolve as many as possible of the alerts in all categories. Often the minor alerts point to easily fixed oversights, errors and omissions in your CIF or refinement strategy, so attention to these fine details can be worthwhile. In order to resolve some of the more serious problems it may be necessary to carry out additional measurements or structure refinements. However, the purpose of your study may justify the reported deviations and the more serious of these should normally be commented upon in the discussion or experimental section of a paper or in the "special_details" fields of the CIF. checkCIF was carefully designed to identify outliers and unusual parameters, but every test has its limitations and alerts that are not important in a particular case may appear. Conversely, the absence of alerts does not guarantee there are no aspects of the results needing attention. It is up to the individual to critically assess their own results and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

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Datablock: 2

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0074 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=12.304(3) b=16.241(4) c=18.007(5) alpha=92.531(4) beta=92.075(5) gamma=92.793(5) Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 3587.9(16) 3587.8(15) Space group $P -1$ $P -1$ Hall group -P 1 -P 1 Moiety formula C76 H71 Cu2 N5 O2, 2(C4 H10 O) ? Sum formula C84 H91 Cu2 N5 O4 C84 H91 Cu2 N5 O4 Mr 1361.72 1361.69 Dx, g cm-3 1.260 1.260 Z 2 2 2 Mu (mm-1) 0.647 0.647 F000 1440.0 1450.0 F000' 1441.73 h,k,lmax 14,19,21 14,19,21 Nref 13149 12852 Tmin,Tmax 0.883,0.943 0.466,0.745 Tmin' 0.873 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.466 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.977 Theta(max)= 25.355 R(reflections)= 0.0679(7846) wR2(reflections)= 0.1948(12852) S = 1.001 Npar= 893

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Datablock: 3

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0036 A Wavelength=0.41328 Cell: a=23.7718(17) b=21.0479(14) c=17.5589(12) alpha=90 beta=113.565(1) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 8052.9(10) 8052.9(10) Space group $C \t2/c$ $C \t2/c$ Hall group - C 2yc - C 2yc Moiety formula C77 H67 Cu2 F6 N5 O [+
solvent] Sum formula C77 H67 Cu2 F6 N5 O [+
solvent] C77 H67 Cu2 F6 N5 O Mr 1319.46 1319.43 Dx, g cm-3 1.088 1.088 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.142 0.142 F000 2736.0 2736.0 F000' 2737.56 h,k,lmax 28,25,20 28,25,20 Nref 7140 7140 Tmin,Tmax 0.985,0.990 0.612,0.744 Tmin' 0.985 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.612 Tmax=0.744 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.996 Theta(max)= 14.258 R(reflections)= 0.0393(5465) wR2(reflections)= 0.1034(7108) S = 1.050 Npar= 430

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[PLAT905_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT905.html) Negative K value in the Analysis of Variance ... -1.333 Report [PLAT911_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT911.html) Missing FCF Refl Between Thmin & STh/L= 0.596 33 Report

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H10 O), 7(C2 H3 N) Sum formula C478 H565 Cu16 N47 O20 C59.75 H70.62 Cu2 N5.88 O2.50 Mr 8305.57 1038.17 Dx, q cm-3 1.289 1.289 Z and 1 8 Mu (mm-1) 0.844 0.844 F000 4386.0 4386.0 F000' 4392.35 h,k,lmax 26,27,25 26,27,25 Nref 18916 18897 Tmin,Tmax 0.765,0.834 0.589,0.745 Tmin' 0.722 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.589 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.999 Theta(max)= 25.027 R(reflections)= 0.0988(12782) wR2(reflections)= 0.2560(18897) S = 1.147 Npar= 1328

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 24 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 54 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 6 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 28 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 7 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 33 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion

4 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

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Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 6

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No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html) **Datablock: 6** Bond precision: C-C = 0.0137 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=18.958(2) b=13.0693(16) c=43.638(5) alpha=90 beta=90 gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 10812(2) 10812(2) Space group P n a 21 P n a 21 Hall group P 2c -2n P 2c -2n Moiety formula $\frac{C57 \text{ H59 Cu2 F6 N5 0, C2 H3}}{N}$? N Sum formula C59 H62 Cu2 F6 N6 O C59 H62 Cu2 F6 N6 O Mr 1112.25 1112.22 Dx, g cm-3 1.367 1.367 Z 8 8 8 8 Mu (mm-1) 0.854 0.854 F000 4624.0 4629 4624.0 F000' 4631.00 h,k,lmax 22,15,52 22,15,51 Nref 19298[9788] 16866 Tmin,Tmax 0.784,0.928 0.650,0.801 Tmin' 0.745 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.650 Tmax=0.801 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 1.72/0.87 Theta(max)= 25.109 R(reflections)= 0.0538(12888) wR2(reflections)= 0.1329(16866) S = 1.038 Npar= 1397

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 ALERT level A = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected

1 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data

```
 18 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
9 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
10 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
2 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
```
Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 7

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 7

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0050 A Wavelength=1.54184 Cell: a=17.7584(2) b=26.2650(3) c=24.6763(3) alpha=90 beta=105.2606(12) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 11103.8(2) 11103.8(2) Space group P 21/c P 21/c Hall group -P 2ybc -P -P 2ybc Moiety formula $C76$ H71 Cu2 N5 02, C18 H36 ? K N2 O6 $[+$ solvent] Sum formula C94 H107 Cu2 K N7 08 [+
solvent] C94 H107 Cu2 K N7 O8 Mr 1629.07 1629.04 Dx, g cm-3 0.975 0.974 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 1.171 1.171 F000 3444.0 3444.0 F000' 3438.50 h,k,lmax 21,31,29 21,31,29 Nref 19610 19446 Tmin,Tmax 0.827,0.871 0.598,0.753 Tmin' 0.672 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.598 Tmax=0.753 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.992 Theta(max)= 66.600 R(reflections)= 0.0639(14353) wR2(reflections)= 0.1836(19446) S = 1.020 Npar= 1024

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 4 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 8 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 1 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 5 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 2 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 1 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 3 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 8

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 8

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0034 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=17.164(3) b=18.401(3) c=27.309(4) alpha=90 beta=104.668(4) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 8344(2) 8344(2) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula 4(C18 H36 K N2 O6), 7(C4 4(C56 H63 Cu2 N5 O2), H10 O) ? Sum formula C324 H466 Cu8 K4 N28 O39 C81 H116.50 Cu2 K N7 O9.75 Mr 6042.05 1510.48 Dx, g cm-3 1.202 1.202 Z and 1 and 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.617 0.617 F000 3226.0 3226.0 F000' 3230.47 h,k,lmax 20,21,32 20,21,32 Nref 14787 14724 Tmin,Tmax 0.709,0.807 0.614,0.745 Tmin' 0.534 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.614 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.996 Theta(max)= 25.057 R(reflections)= 0.0370(11890) wR2(reflections)= 0.1035(14724) S = 1.043 Npar= 988

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

Alert level G


```
 0 ALERT level A = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain
0 ALERT level B = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
4 ALERT level C = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
25 ALERT level G = General information/check it is not something unexpected
2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
10 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
6 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
10 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
```
Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 9

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html) **Datablock: 9** Bond precision: C-C = 0.0038 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=13.347(2) b=41.261(6) c=13.763(2) alpha=90 beta=97.390(3) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 7516.5(19) 7516(2) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn $C57$ H59 Cu2 F6 N5 O, C18
Moiety formula $C57$ M2 O6 $H36 K N2 06$? Sum formula C75 H95 Cu2 F6 K N7 O7 C75 H95 Cu2 F6 K N7 O7 Mr 1486.78 1486.75 Dx, g cm-3 1.314 1.314 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.692 0.692 F000 3124.0 3124.0 F000' 3128.70 h,k,lmax 15,49,16 15,49,16 Nref 13333 13315 Tmin,Tmax 0.723,0.853 0.560,0.745 Tmin' 0.496 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.560 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.999 Theta(max)= 25.064 R(reflections)= 0.0402(10685) wR2(reflections)= 0.0932(13315) S = 1.012 Npar= 920

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

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 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 4 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 16 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 1 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 10 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 6 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 3 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 0 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 10

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 10

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0077 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=36.448(4) b=11.0154(11) c=13.4471(12) alpha=90 beta=105.928(3) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 5191.6(9) 5191.6(9) Space group $C \t2/c$ $C \t2/c$ Hall group $-C$ 2yc $-C$ 2yc Moiety formula 2(C25 H28 Cl2 Cu N3), C2 ? Sum formula C52 H59 Cl4 Cu2 N7 C26 H29.50 Cl2 Cu N3.50 Mr 1050.96 525.47 Dx, g cm-3 1.345 1.345 Z and 4 8 Mu (mm-1) 1.067 1.067 F000 2184.0 2184.0 F000' 2189.40 h,k,lmax 43,13,16 43,13,16 Nref 4616 4616 4558 Tmin,Tmax 0.825,0.870 0.656,0.745 Tmin' 0.758 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.656 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.987 Theta(max)= 25.092 R(reflections)= 0.0691(3040) wR2(reflections)= 0.1194(4558) S = 1.117 Npar= 416

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 12 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 20 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 8 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 9 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 12 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 11

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

Datablock: 11 Bond precision: C-C = 0.0063 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=13.1817(13) b=10.7516(19) c=19.191(3) alpha=90 beta=95.400(8) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 2707.8(7) 2707.7(7) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula C46 H50 Cl6 Cu2 N4, 2(C6 ? Sum formula C58 H62 Cl6 Cu2 N4 C29 H31 Cl3 Cu N2 Mr 1154.92 577.45 Dx, g cm-3 1.416 1.417 Z 2 4 Mu (mm-1) 1.124 1.124 F000 1196.0 1196.0 F000' 1199.32 h,k,lmax 15,12,22 15,12,22 Nref 4809 4789 Tmin,Tmax 0.874,0.914 0.670,0.745 Tmin' 0.874 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.670 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.996 Theta(max)= 25.070 R(reflections)= 0.0528(3687) wR2(reflections)= 0.1310(4789) S = 1.034 Npar= 322

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

Alert level G

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 3 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 8 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 4 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 5 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 0 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 0 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 12

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No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 12

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0055 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=11.0169(6) b=15.6053(7) c=21.4320(11) alpha=80.283(4) beta=89.945(4) gamma=74.102(4) Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 3488.9(3) 3488.9(3) Space group $P -1$ $P -1$ Hall group -P 1 -P 1 Moiety formula \overline{C} = \overline{C} \circ Sum formula C79 H90 Cu2 N4 O2 P2 C79 H90 Cu2 N4 O2 P2 Mr 1316.60 1316.56 Dx, g cm-3 1.253 1.253 Z 2 2 2 Mu (mm-1) 0.704 0.704 F000 1392.0 1392.0 F000' 1394.07 h,k,lmax 13,18,25 13,18,25 Nref 12341 12313 Tmin,Tmax 0.906,0.939 0.701,0.746 Tmin' 0.906 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.701 Tmax=0.746 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.998 Theta(max)= 25.026 R(reflections)= 0.0554(7542) wR2(reflections)= 0.1085(12313) S = 1.007 Npar= 868
Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

Alert level G [PLAT002_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT002.html) Number of Distance or Angle Restraints on AtSite 10 Note [PLAT003_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT003.html) Number of Uiso or Uij Restrained non-H Atoms ... 10 Report [PLAT154_ALERT_1_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT154.html) The s.u.'s on the Cell Angles are Equal ..(Note) 0.004 Degree
PLAT<u>175_ALERT_4_G</u> The CIF-Embedded .res File Contains SAME Records 1 Report [PLAT175_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT175.html) The CIF-Embedded .res File Contains SAME Records 1 Report [PLAT178_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT178.html) The CIF-Embedded .res File Contains SIMU Records 1 Report [PLAT187_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT187.html) The CIF-Embedded .res File Contains RIGU Records 2 Report [PLAT302_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT302.html) Anion/Solvent/Minor-Residue Disorder (Resd 2) 100% Note [PLAT302_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT302.html) Anion/Solvent/Minor-Residue Disorder (Resd 3) 100% Note [PLAT304_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT304.html) Non-Integer Number of Atoms in Resd 2 9.41 Check [PLAT304_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT304.html) Non-Integer Number of Atoms in Resd 3 3.59 Check [PLAT398_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT398.html) Deviating C-O-C Angle From 120 for O1S 108.7 Degree [PLAT398_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT398.html) Deviating C-O-C Angle From 120 for O1T 108.0 Degree [PLAT411_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT411.html) Short Inter H...H Contact H40 ..H2TB . 2.10 Ang. $1-x, 1-y, 2-z = 2_667$ Check [PLAT411_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT411.html) Short Inter H...H Contact H41 ..H2TB . 1.81 Ang. $1-x, 1-y, 2-z = 2_667$ Check [PLAT413_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT413.html) Short Inter XH3 .. XHn H38A ..H2TA . 2.05 Ang. $-1+x,y,z = 1_455$ Check [PLAT413_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT413.html) Short Inter XH3 .. XHn H67A ..H3TA . 1.89 Ang. $2-x, 1-y, 2-z = 2-767$ Check [PLAT720_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT720.html) Number of Unusual/Non-Standard Labels 16 Note [PLAT794_ALERT_5_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT794.html) Tentative Bond Valency for Cu1 (I) . 0.93 Info [PLAT794_ALERT_5_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT794.html) Tentative Bond Valency for Cu2 (I) . 0.92 Info [PLAT860_ALERT_3_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT860.html) Number of Least-Squares Restraints 190 Note [PLAT883_ALERT_1_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT883.html) No Info/Value for _atom_sites_solution_primary . Please Do !
PLAT909_ALERT_3_G Percentage of I>2sig(I) Data at Theta(Max) Still ______________ [PLAT909_ALERT_3_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT909.html) Percentage of I>2sig(I) Data at Theta(Max) Still WE ALLATERT 2_G Number of OMIT Records in Embedded .res File ... 7 Note PLAT933_ALERT_2_G Number of only necessary in Employment resolution.
[PLAT978_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT978.html) Number C-C Bonds with Positive Residual Density. 3 Info

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 4 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 24 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 11 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 5 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 8 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 2 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 13

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No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 13

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0085 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=57.196(11) b=25.306(4) c=26.078(3) alpha=90 beta=117.092(7) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 33604(9) 33604(10) Space group $C \t2/c$ $C \t2/c$ Hall group $-C$ 2yc $-C$ 2yc Moiety formula $8(C85 \text{ H86 Cu2 N4 O P2})$, $11(C7 H8)$, $3(C6 H6)$? Sum formula C775 H794 Cu16 N32 O8 P16 C96.88 H99.25 Cu2 N4 O P2 Mr 12196.78 1524.57 Dx, g cm-3 1.205 1.205 Z 2 16 Mu (mm-1) 0.594 0.594 F000 12872.0 12872.0 F000' 12889.13 h,k,lmax 68,30,31 68,30,31 Nref 30364 30048 Tmin,Tmax 0.830,0.922 0.672,0.745 Tmin' 0.798 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.672 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.990 Theta(max)= 25.225 R(reflections)= 0.0744(19269) wR2(reflections)= 0.1931(30048) S = 1.052 Npar= 1990

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

Alert level B

[PLAT910_ALERT_3_B](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT910.html) Missing # of FCF Reflection(s) Below Theta(Min). 22 Note

Author Response: Several reflects are co-incidental with the diffractometer beamstop an

Alert level C [RINTA01_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/RINTA_01.html) The value of Rint is greater than 0.12 Rint given 0.127 [PLAT020_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT020.html) The Value of Rint is Greater Than 0.12 0.127 Report [PLAT094_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT094.html) Ratio of Maximum / Minimum Residual Density 2.25 Report [PLAT220_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT220.html) Non-Solvent Resd 1 C Ueq(max)/Ueq(min) Range 4.2 Ratio [PLAT220_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT220.html) Non-Solvent Resd 2 C Ueq(max)/Ueq(min) Range 3.6 Ratio [PLAT222_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT222.html) Non-Solv. Resd 1 H Uiso(max)/Uiso(min) Range 4.1 Ratio [PLAT241_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT241.html) High 'MainMol' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of C72A Check [PLAT242_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT242.html) Low 'MainMol' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of C6A Check [PLAT242_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT242.html) Low 'MainMol' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of C68A Check [PLAT242_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT242.html) Low 'MainMol' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of C80B Check [PLAT242_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT242.html) Low 'MainMol' Ueq as Compared to Neighbors of C83B Check [PLAT250_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT250.html) Large U3/U1 Ratio for Average U(i,j) Tensor 2.3 Note $PLAT250_ALERT_2_C$ Large U3/U1 Ratio for Average U(i,j) Tensor \ldots 2.3 Note [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including cl1S 0.133 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including c21S 0.131 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including c31S 0.108 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including c21T 0.131 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including C31T 0.108 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including C1S 0.102 Check [PLAT260_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT260.html) Large Average Ueq of Residue Including C1T 0.102 Check [PLAT331_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT331.html) Small Aver Phenyl C-C Dist C68A - C73A . 1.37 Ang. [PLAT331_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT331.html) Small Aver Phenyl C-C Dist C68A - C73A . 1.37 Ang.
PLAT331_ALERT_2_C Small Aver Phenyl C-C Dist C80B - C85B . 1.37 Ang. [PLAT341_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT341.html) Low Bond Precision on C-C Bonds 0.00847 Ang. [PLAT601_ALERT_2_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT601.html) Structure Contains Solvent Accessible VOIDS of . 94 Ang**3 $PLATT21$ _{_}ALERT_{_1}_C Bond Calc 1.41(7), Rep 1.39000 Dev... 0.02 Ang. C21T -C22T 1.555 1.555 # 503 Check [PLAT906_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT906.html) Large K Value in the Analysis of Variance 5.704 Check [PLAT911_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT911.html) Missing FCF Refl Between Thmin & STh/L= 0.600 295 Report [PLAT918_ALERT_3_C](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT918.html) Reflection(s) with I(obs) much Smaller I(calc) . 1 Check

Alert level G

[CELLZ01_ALERT_1_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/CELLZ_01.html) Difference between formula and atom_site contents detected. [CELLZ01_ALERT_1_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/CELLZ_01.html) ALERT: check formula stoichiometry or atom site occupancies. From the CIF: _cell_formula_units_Z 16 From the CIF: _chemical_formula_sum C96.88 H99.25 Cu2 N4 O P2 TEST: Compare cell contents of formula and atom_site data atom Z*formula cif sites diff C 1550.08 1550.00 0.08 H 1588.00 1588.00 0.00 Cu 32.00 32.00 0.00 N 64.00 64.00 0.00 O 16.00 16.00 0.00 P 32.00 32.00 0.00 [PLAT002_ALERT_2_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT002.html) Number of Distance or Angle Restraints on AtSite 39 Note


```
 0 ALERT level A = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain
1 ALERT level B = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
28 ALERT level C = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
60 ALERT level G = General information/check it is not something unexpected
7 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
30 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
13 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
38 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
```
Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 14

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 14

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0064 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=12.031(5) b=14.049(6) c=24.368(11) alpha=99.925(7) beta=99.557(8) gamma=105.278(7) Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 3816(3) 3816(3) Space group $P -1$ $P -1$ Hall group -P 1 -P 1 Moiety formula 1.5(C4 H10 O), C4 H4 O, 2(C79 H82 Cu2 N6 O), 0.5(C4 H8 O) ? Sum formula C170 H187 Cu4 N12 O5 C85 H93.50 Cu2 N6 O2.50 Mr 2732.53 1366.23 Dx, g cm-3 1.189 1.189 $\mathbb Z$ 1 2 Mu (mm-1) 0.608 0.608 F000 1447.0 1447.0 F000' 1448.71 h,k,lmax 14,16,29 14,16,29 Nref 13862 13862 Tmin,Tmax 0.875,0.934 0.607,0.745 Tmin' 0.777 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.607 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.983 Theta(max)= 25.277 R(reflections)= 0.0621(9628) wR2(reflections)= 0.1921(13626) S = 1.021 Npar= 1022

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

Alert level C

0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain

```
 0 ALERT level B = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
10 ALERT level C = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
93 ALERT level G = General information/check it is not something unexpected
2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
19 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
8 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
73 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
```
Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 15

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 15

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0032 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=16.3247(7) b=18.2917(8) c=20.5023(9) alpha=90 beta=106.300(1) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 5876.0(4) 5876.0(4) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula C59 H74 Cu2 N6 O, C4 H8 O ? Sum formula C63 H82 Cu2 N6 O2 C63 H82 Cu2 N6 O2 Mr 1082.45 1082.42 Dx, g cm-3 1.224 1.224 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.770 0.770 F000 2304.0 2304.0 F000' 2307.18 h,k,lmax 19,21,24 19,21,24 Nref 10431 10423 Tmin,Tmax 0.871,0.912 0.688,0.745 Tmin' 0.857 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.688 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.999 Theta(max)= 25.065 R(reflections)= 0.0342(7134) wR2(reflections)= 0.0716(10423) S = 0.911 Npar= 737

The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format **test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level**.

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 6 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 22 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 1 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 10 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 6 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 9 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 2 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 16

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 16

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0081 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=13.3375(5) b=25.1228(7) c=25.4322(7) alpha=90 beta=100.624(3) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 8375.6(5) 8375.6(4) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula $\frac{4(C83 \text{ H}84 Cu2 \text{ N}8 0)}{T(G4 \text{ H}9 \text{ N})}$, 5(C4 $4(C_0S_0H_04C_0Z_0H_0)$, $5(C_4C_1$
 $H10(0)$, $7(C_4H8(0))$ Sum formula C380 H442 Cu8 N32 O16 C95 H110.50 Cu2 N8 O4 Mr 6222.08 1555.49 Dx, g cm-3 1.234 1.234 Z and 1 and 4 Mu (mm-1) 0.564 0.564 F000 3306.0 3306.0 F000' 3309.58 h,k,lmax 15,29,30 15,29,30 Nref 14858 14837 Tmin, Tmax 0.893, 0.893 0.688, 0.745 Tmin' 0.893 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.688 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.999 Theta(max)= 25.064 R(reflections)= 0.0734(9062) wR2(reflections)= 0.2128(14837) S = 1.030 Npar= 1153

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

[PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H11B Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H11C Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H12D Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H12E Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H13D Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H13E Constrained at 0.5 Check [PLAT300_ALERT_4_G](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/PLAT300.html) Atom Site Occupancy of H14D Constrained at 0.5 Check

 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain 0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully 15 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight 96 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected 3 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data 21 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient 8 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low 76 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion 3 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

It is advisable to attempt to resolve as many as possible of the alerts in all categories. Often the minor alerts point to easily fixed oversights, errors and omissions in your CIF or refinement strategy, so attention to these fine details can be worthwhile. In order to resolve some of the more serious problems it may be necessary to carry out additional measurements or structure refinements. However, the purpose of your study may justify the reported deviations and the more serious of these should normally be commented upon in the discussion or experimental section of a paper or in the "special_details" fields of the CIF. checkCIF was carefully designed to identify outliers and unusual parameters, but every test has its limitations and alerts that are not important in a particular case may appear. Conversely, the absence of alerts does not guarantee there are no aspects of the results needing attention. It is up to the individual to critically assess their own results and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

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A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E* or *IUCrData*, you should make sure that [full publication checks](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkform.html) are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 18

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No syntax errors found. [CIF dictionary](http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/cif/cif_core/definitions/index.html) [Interpreting this report](http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checking/checkcifreport.html)

Datablock: 18

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0041 A Wavelength=0.71073 Cell: a=11.189(9) b=17.657(12) c=22.207(15) alpha=90 beta=95.88(2) gamma=90 Temperature: 100 K Calculated Reported Volume 4364(5) 4364(6) Space group P 21/n P 21/n Hall group -P 2yn -P 2yn Moiety formula C46 H50 Cl4 Cu2 N4 ? Sum formula C46 H50 Cl4 Cu2 N4 C46 H50 Cl4 Cu2 N4 Mr 927.80 927.78 Dx, g cm-3 1.412 1.412 Z 4 4 4 4 Mu (mm-1) 1.257 1.257 F000 1920.0 1920.0 F000' 1925.34 h,k,lmax 13,21,26 13,21,26 Nref 7799 7739 Tmin,Tmax 0.578,0.695 0.546,0.745 Tmin' 0.535 Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.546 Tmax=0.745 AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN Data completeness= 0.992 Theta(max)= 25.130 R(reflections)= 0.0354(6072) wR2(reflections)= 0.0921(7739) S = 1.027 Npar= 517

The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format **test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level**.


```
 0 ALERT level A = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain
0 ALERT level B = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
2 ALERT level C = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
6 ALERT level G = General information/check it is not something unexpected
2 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
2 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
2 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
0 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
2 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
```
Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

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Publication of your CIF in other journals

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