

## Supplementary Material

### Highly flexible synthesis of indenylethylamines as ligand precursors for titanium complexes

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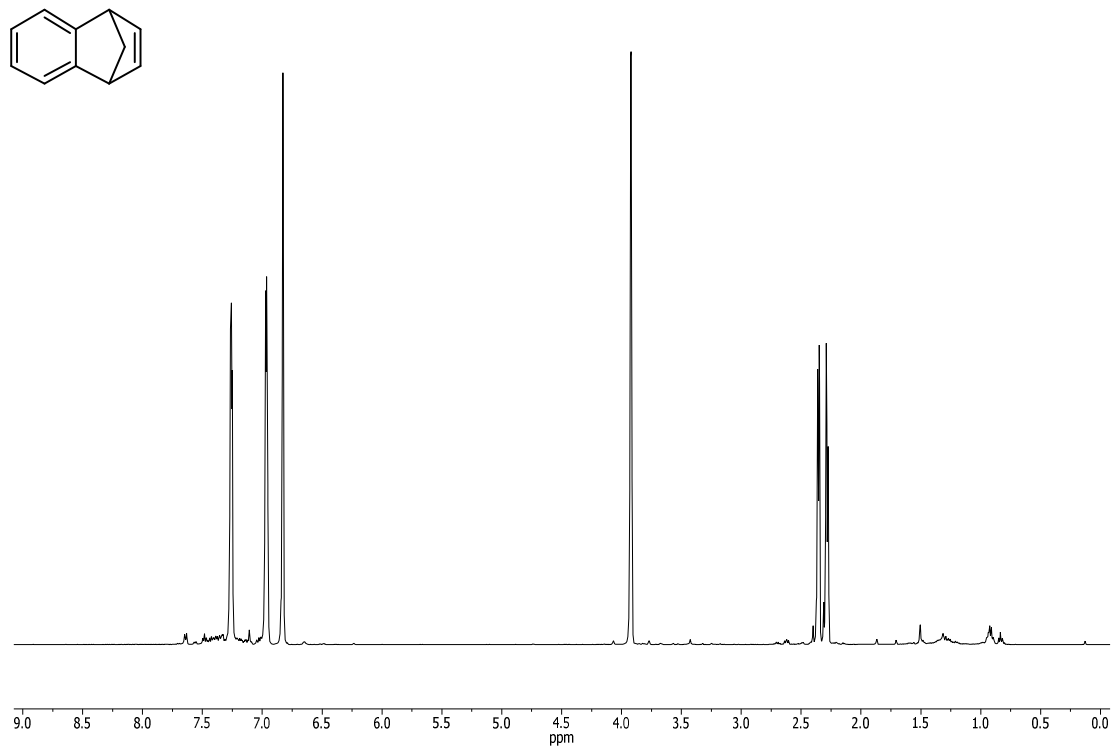
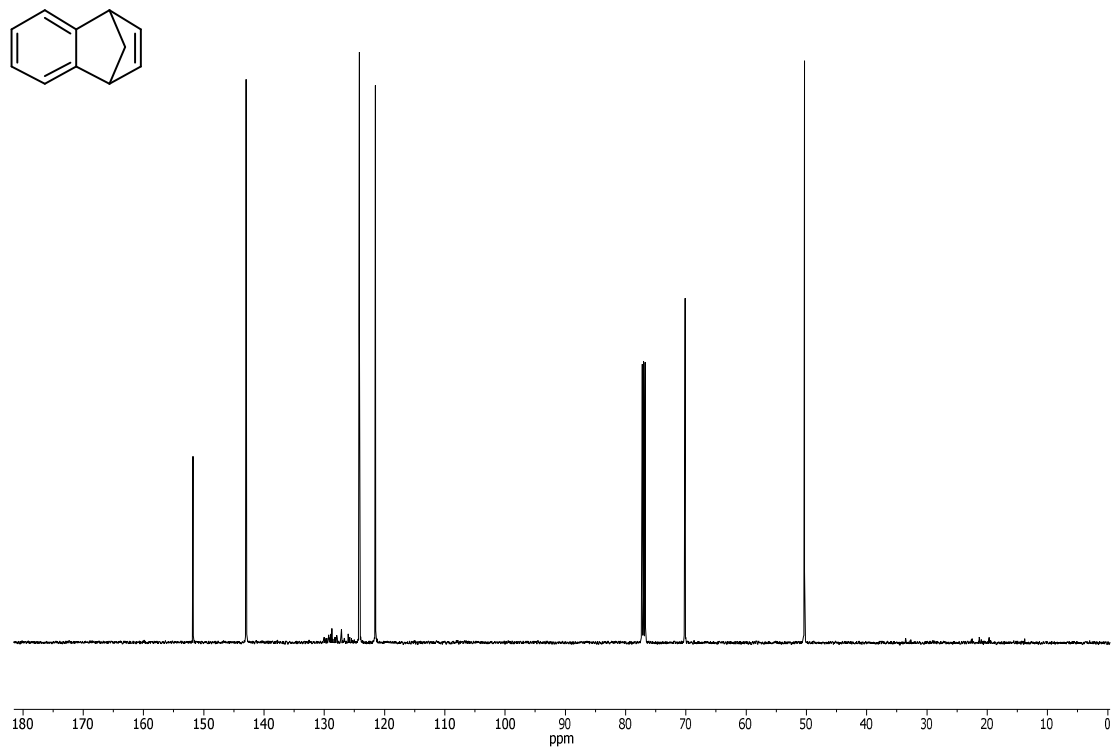
*Institut für Chemie, Universität Oldenburg, Carl-von-Ossietzky-Strasse 9-11,  
26111 Oldenburg, Germany*

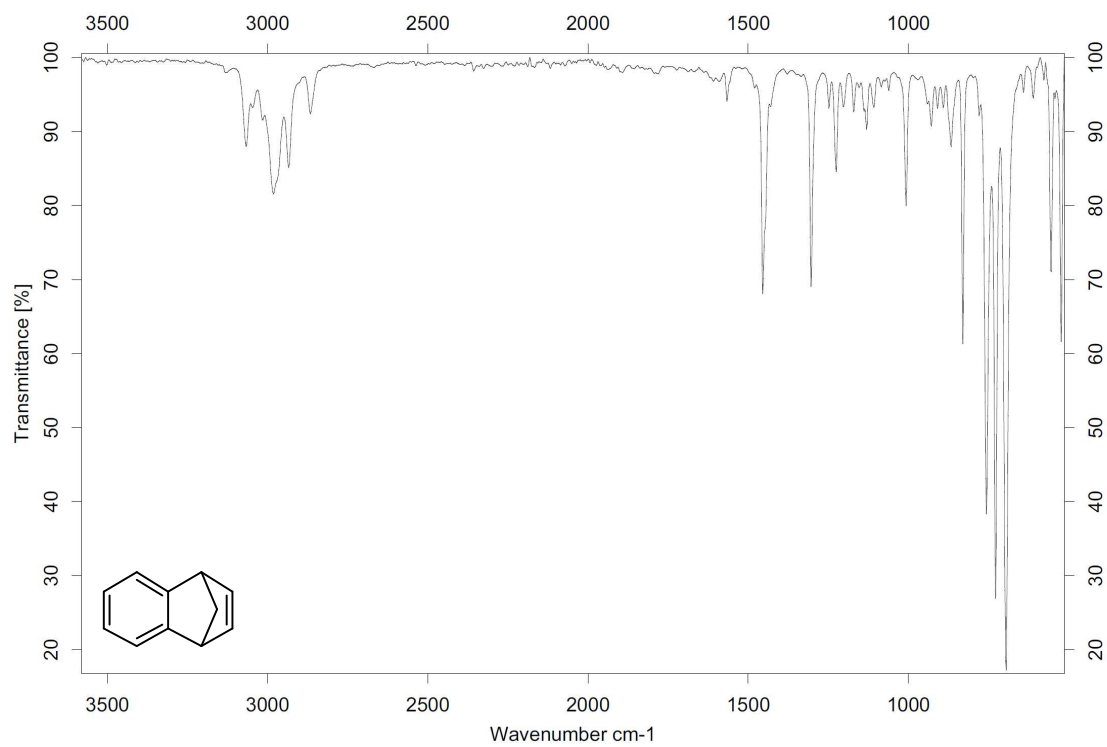
*E-mail: [doye@uni-oldenburg.de](mailto:doye@uni-oldenburg.de)*

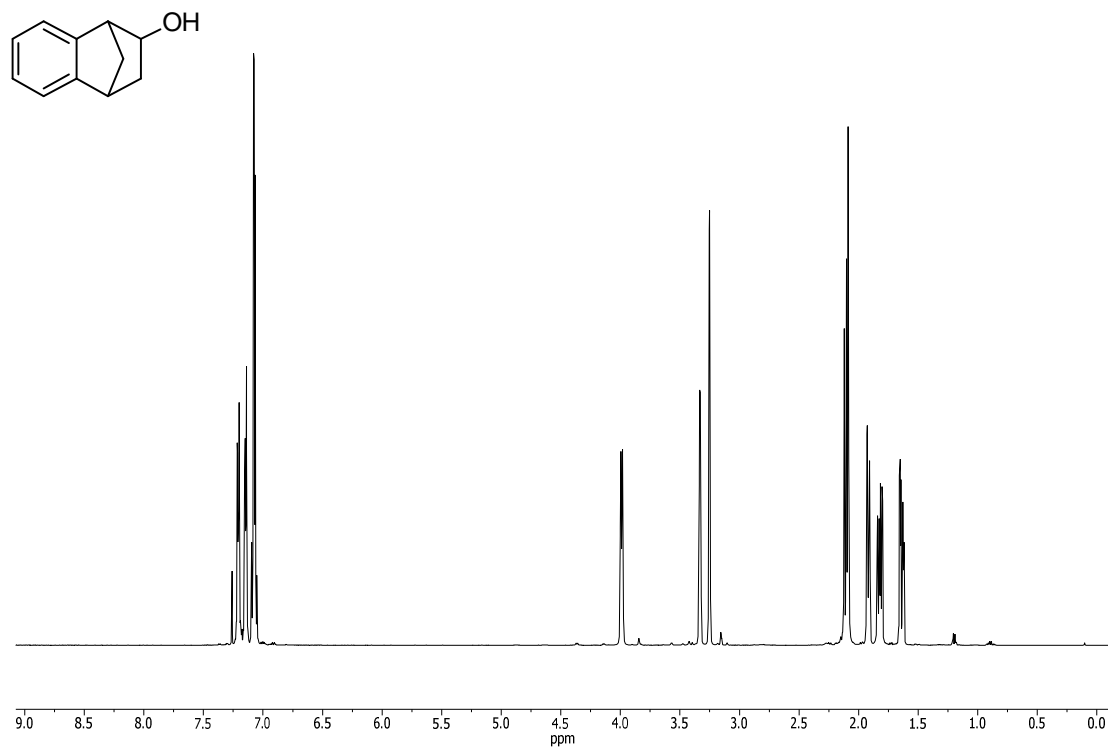
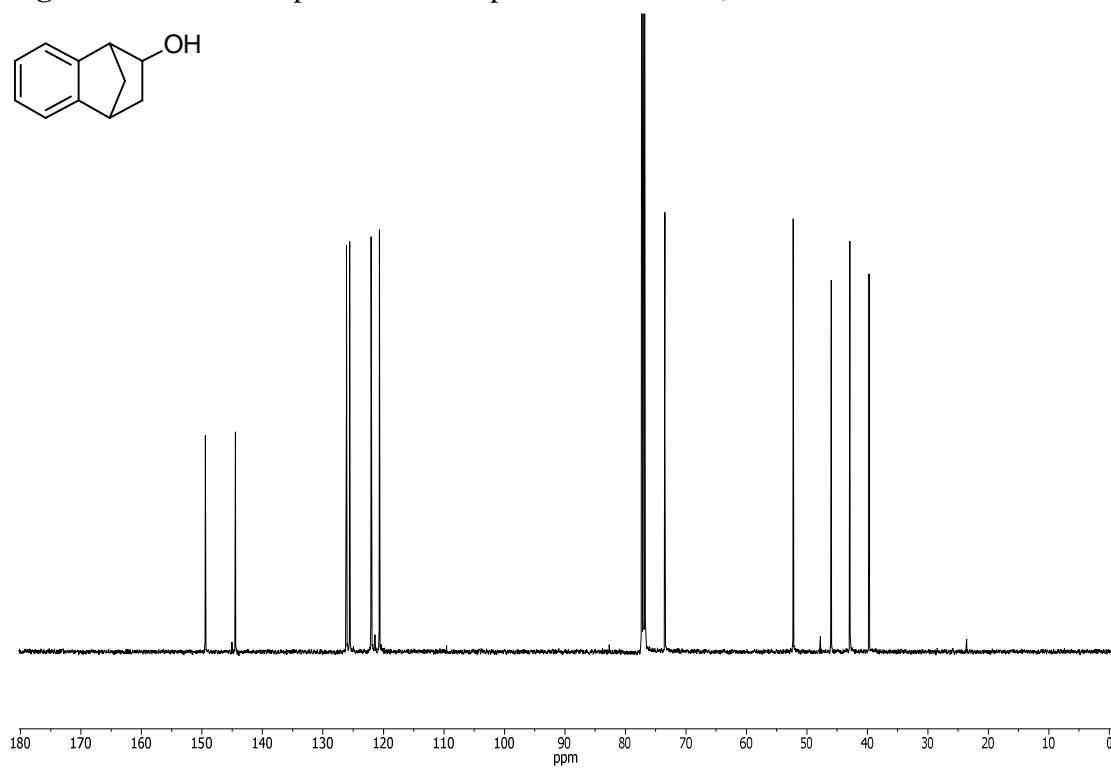
**Dedicated to Professor Jürgen Martens in honor of his outstanding contribution to  
synthetic organic chemistry**

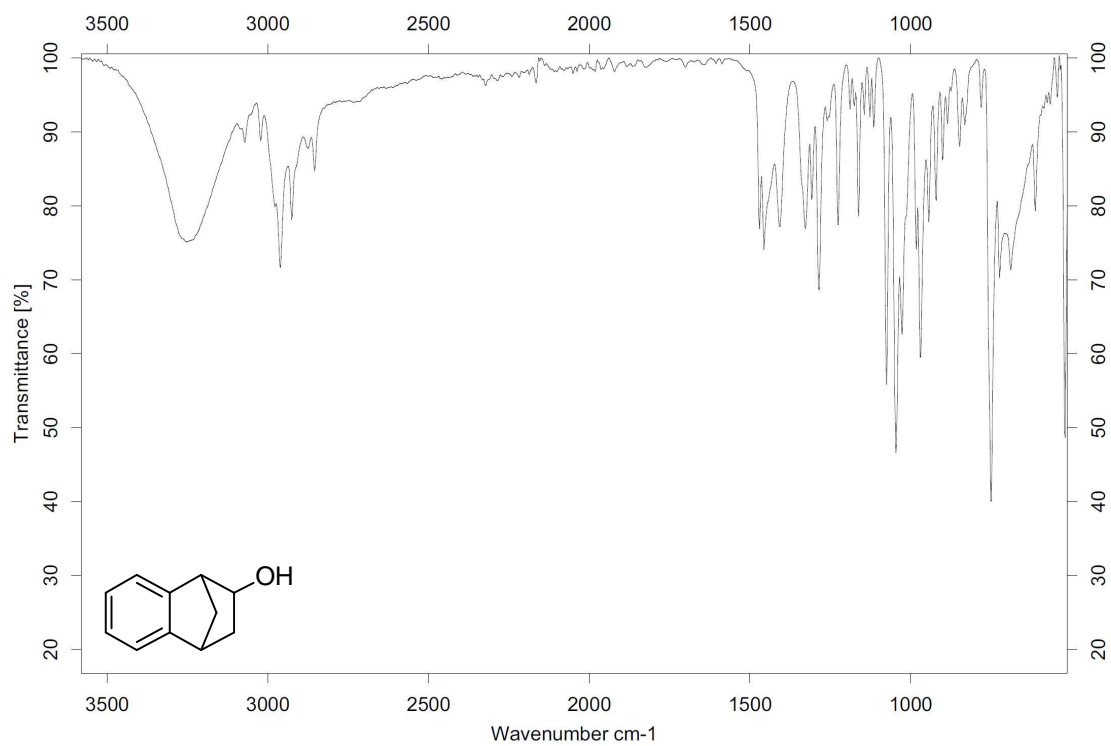
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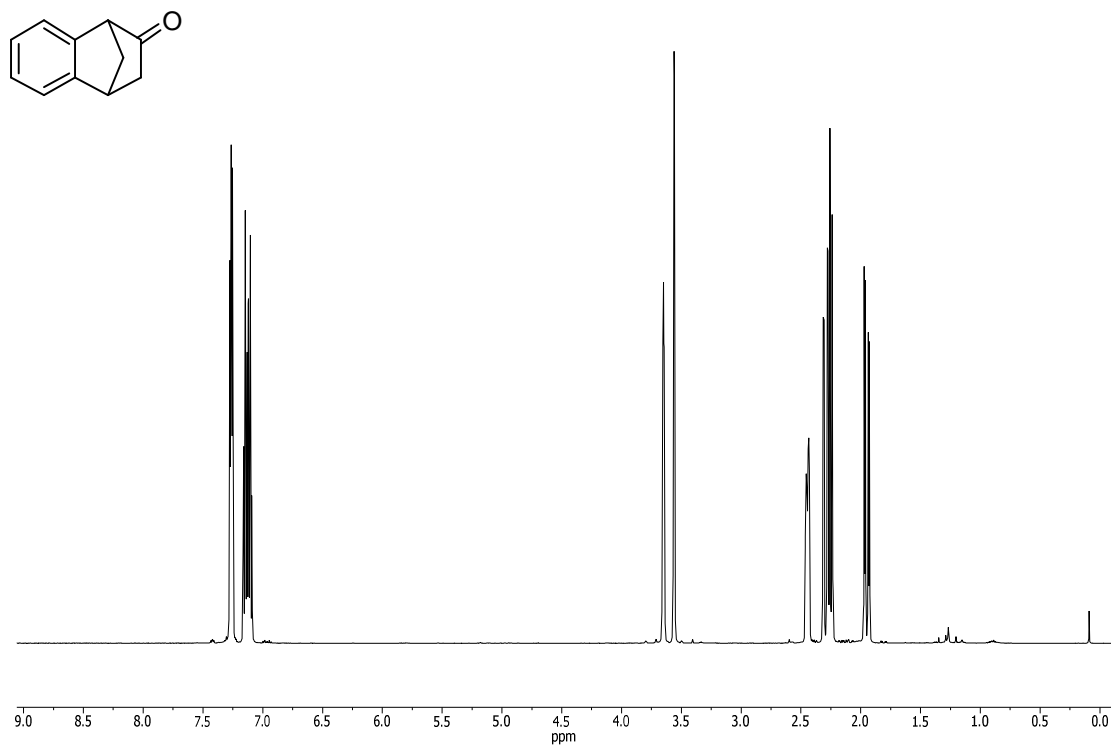
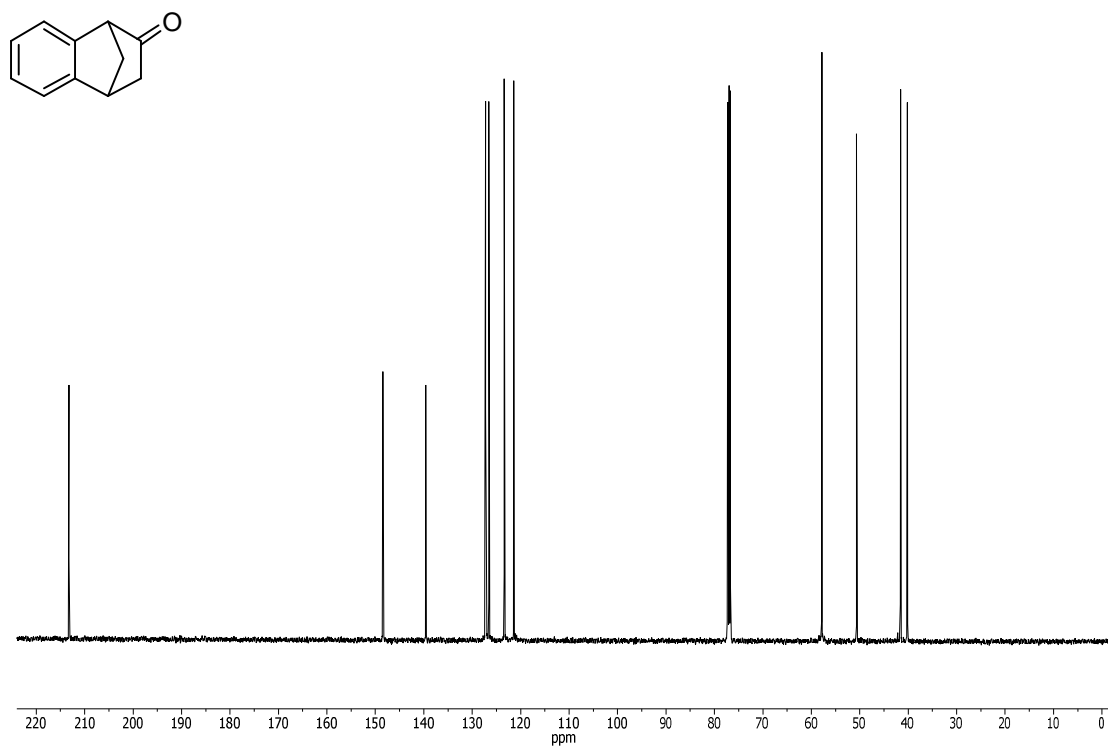
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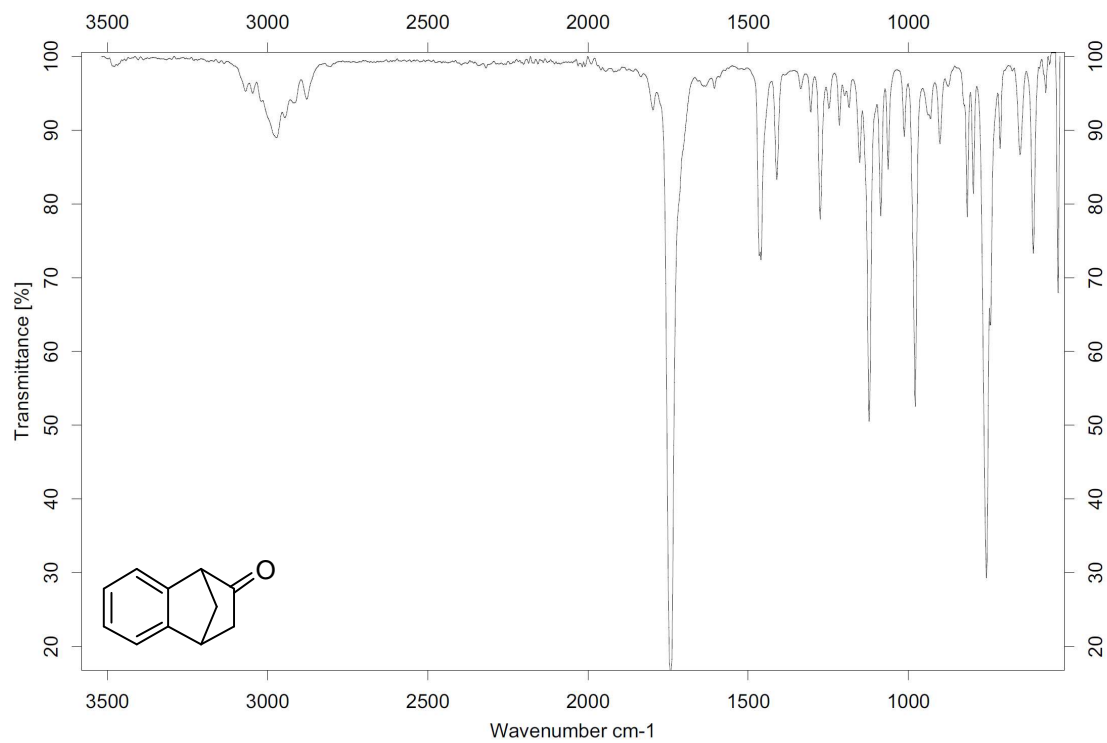
**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **9** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **9** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

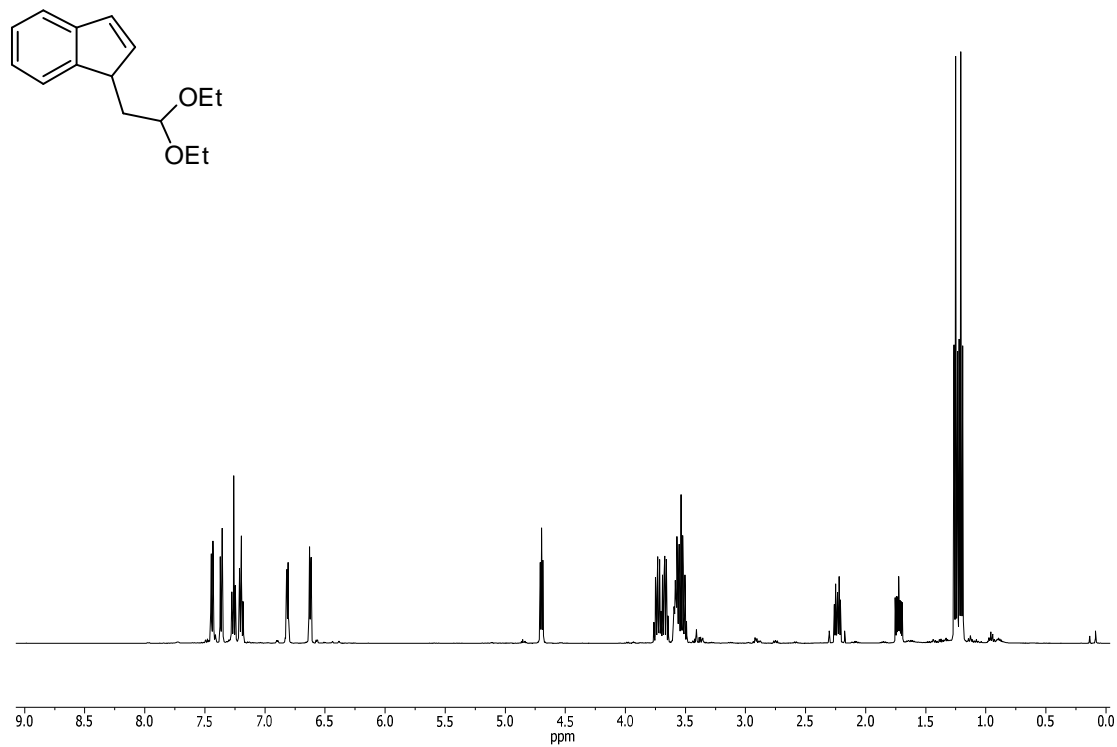
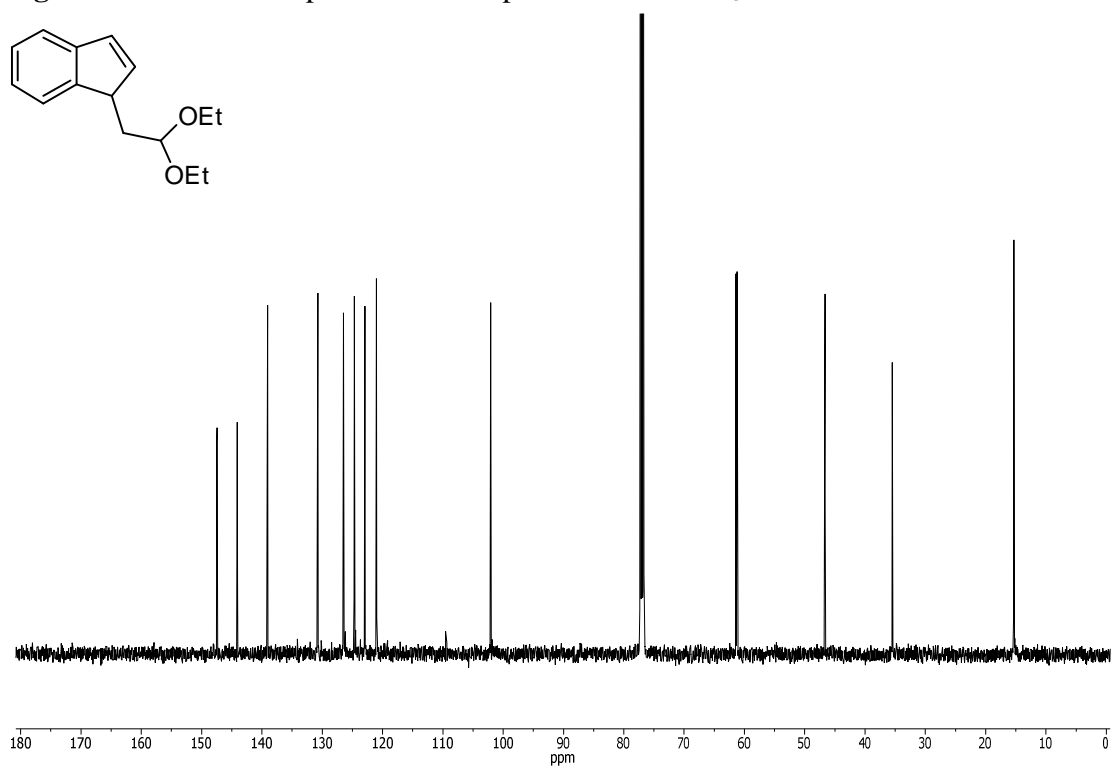
**Figure S3.** IR spectrum of compound **9**.

**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **10** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S5.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **10** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

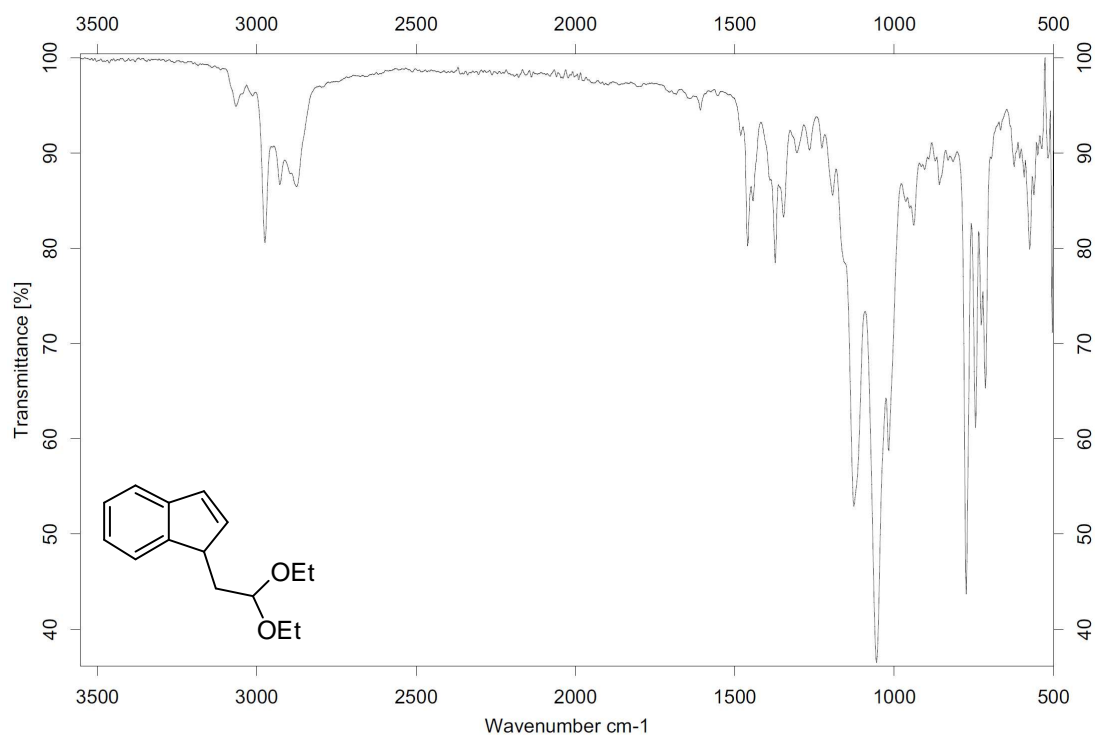
**Figure S6.** IR spectrum of compound **10**.

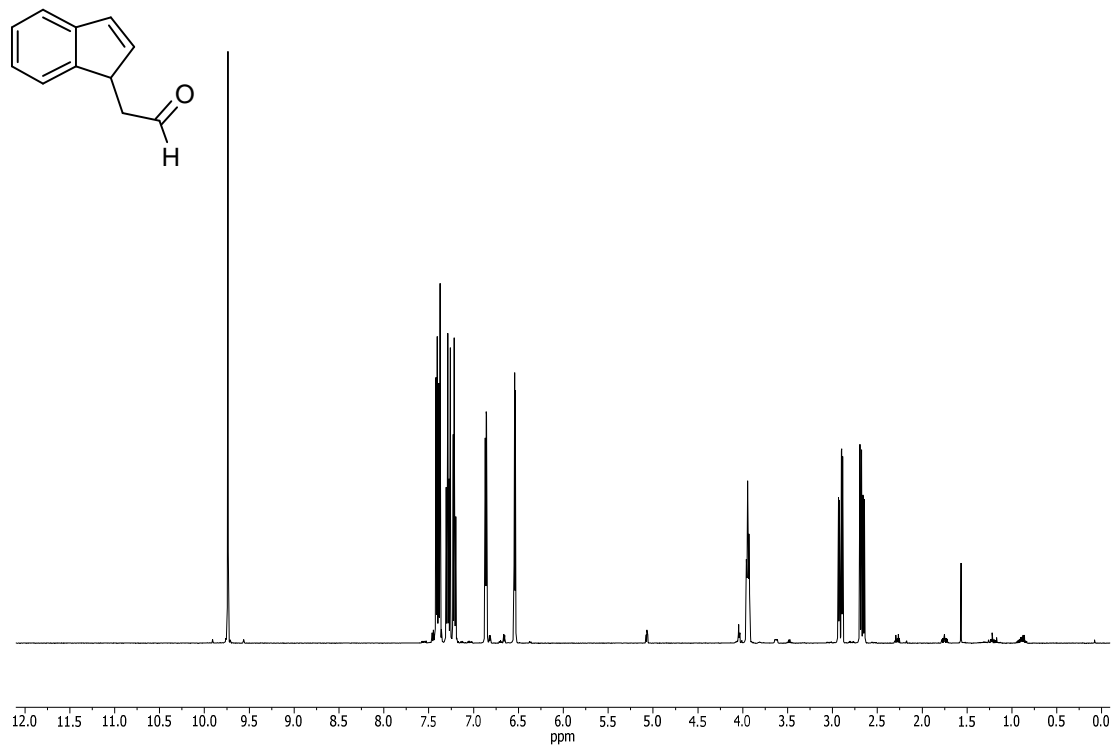
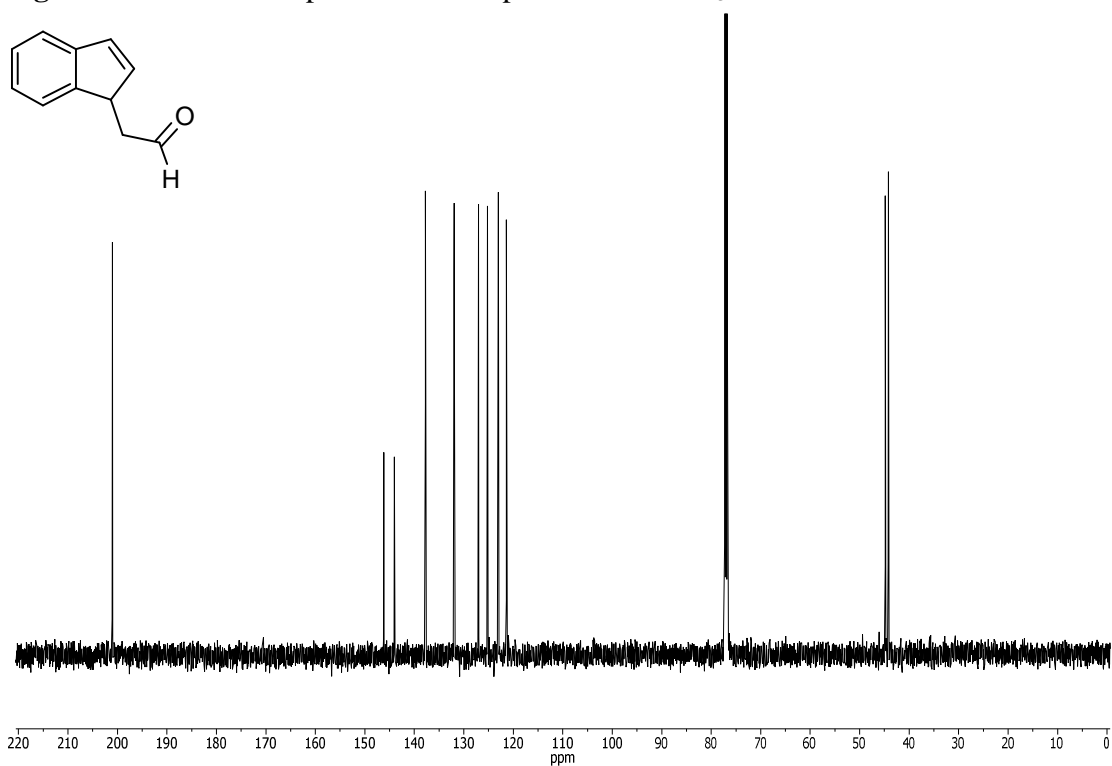
**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **11** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S8.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **11** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

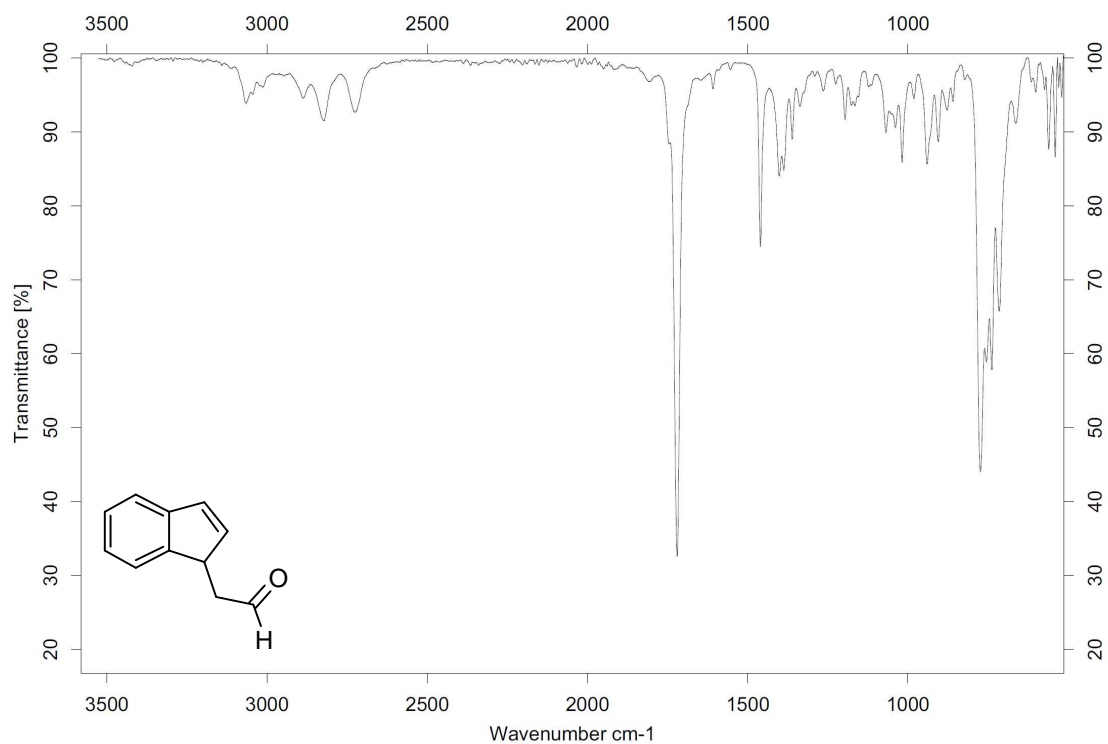
**Figure S9.** IR spectrum of compound **11**.

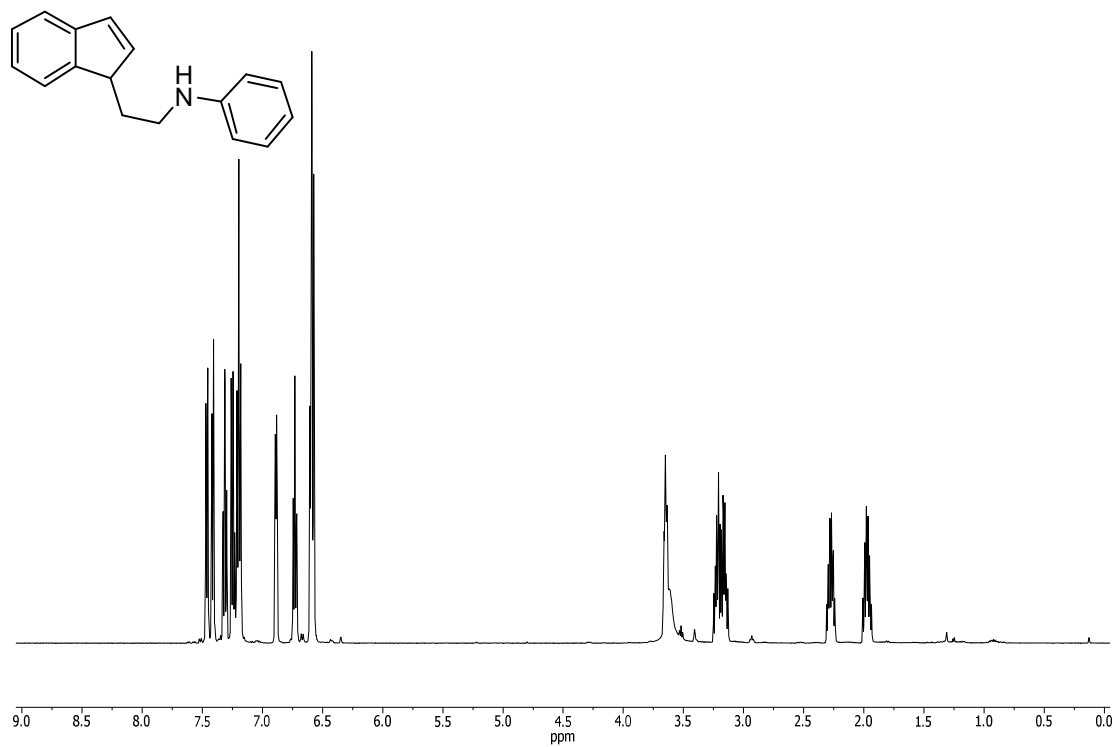
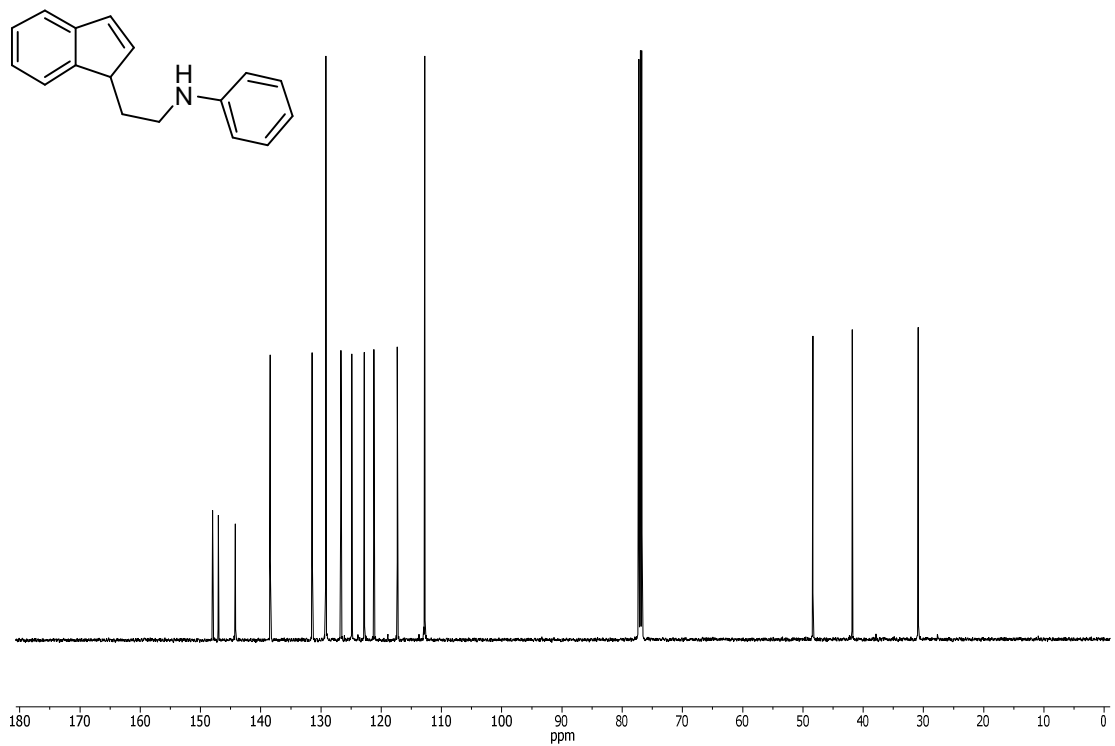
**Figure S10.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **14** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S11.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **14** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

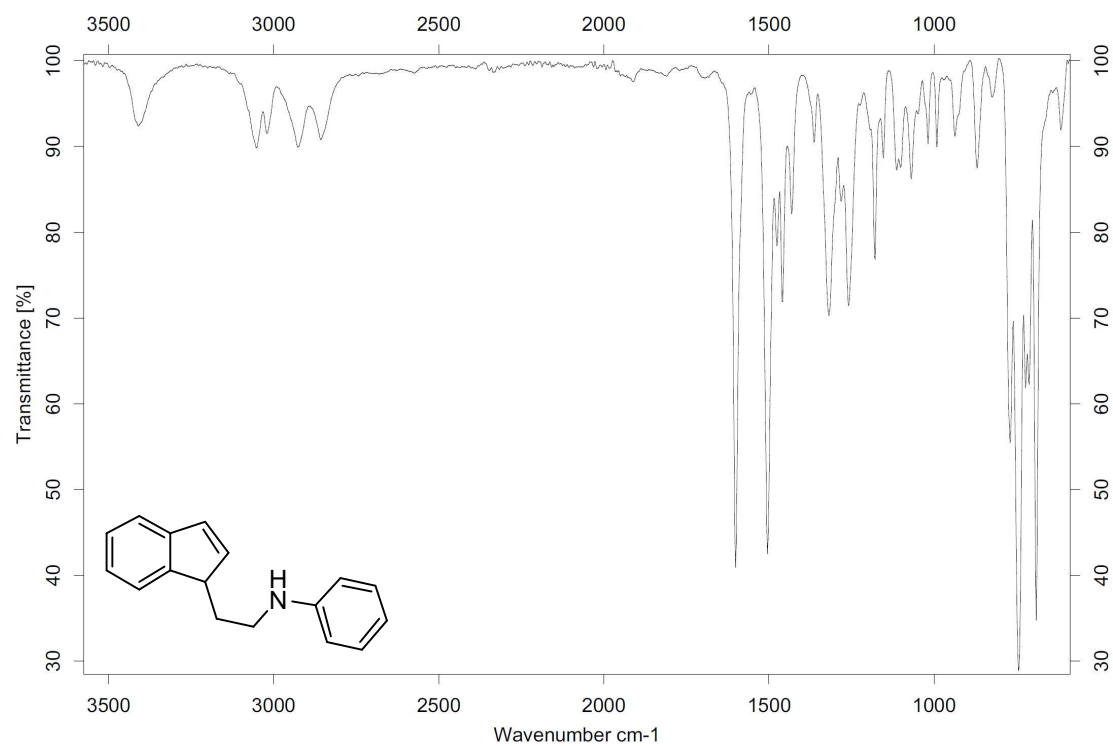


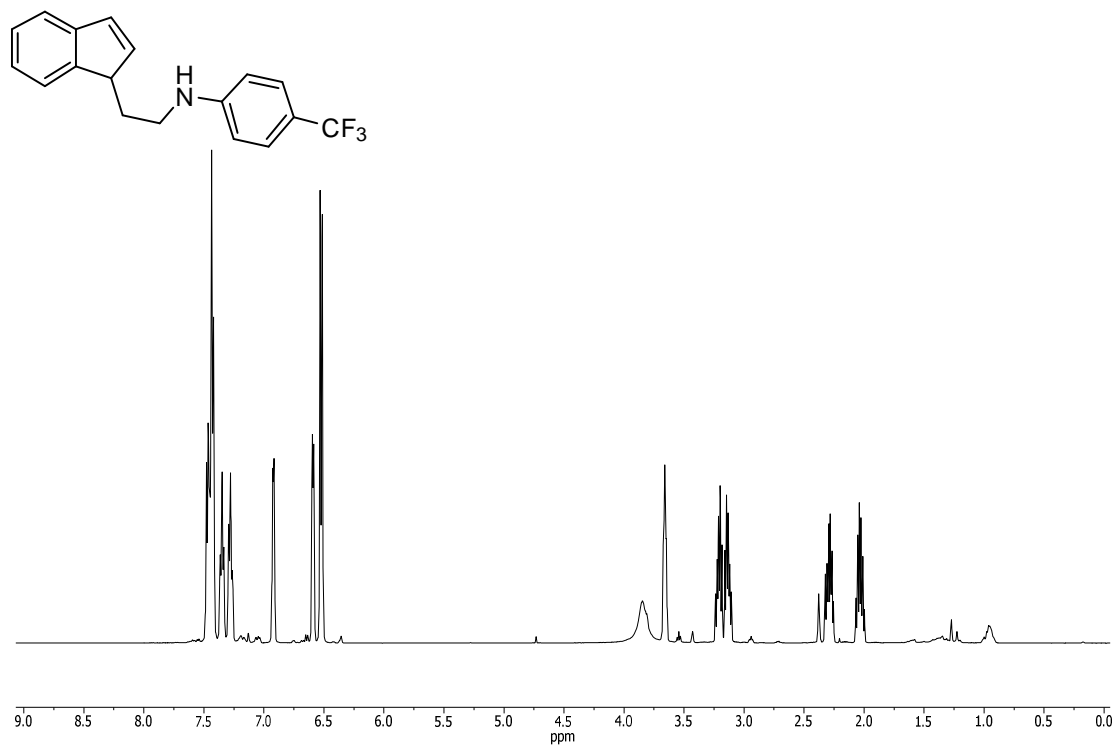
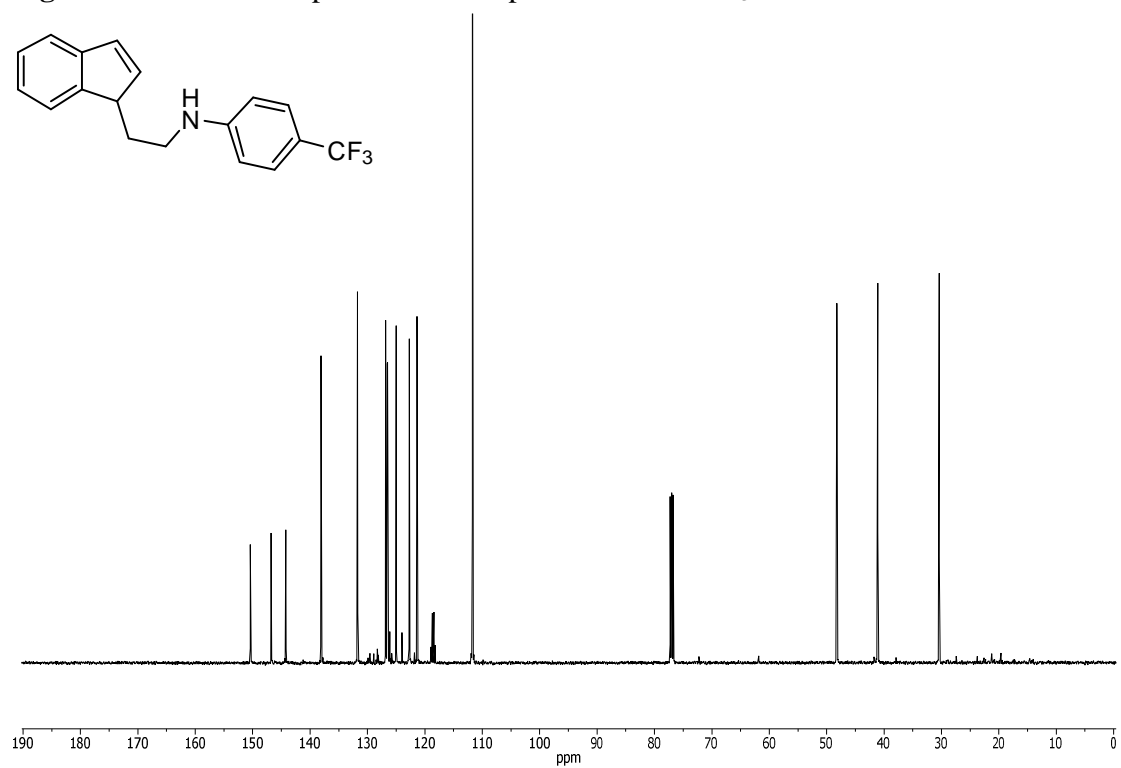
**Figure S12.** IR spectrum of compound **14**.

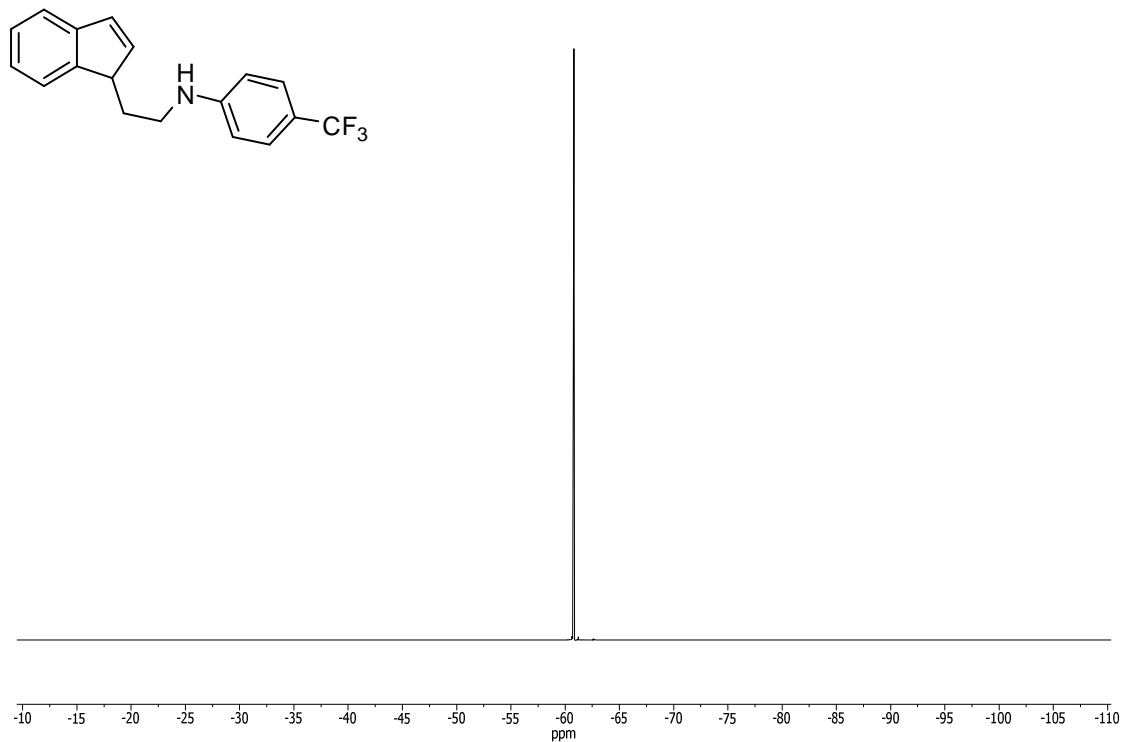
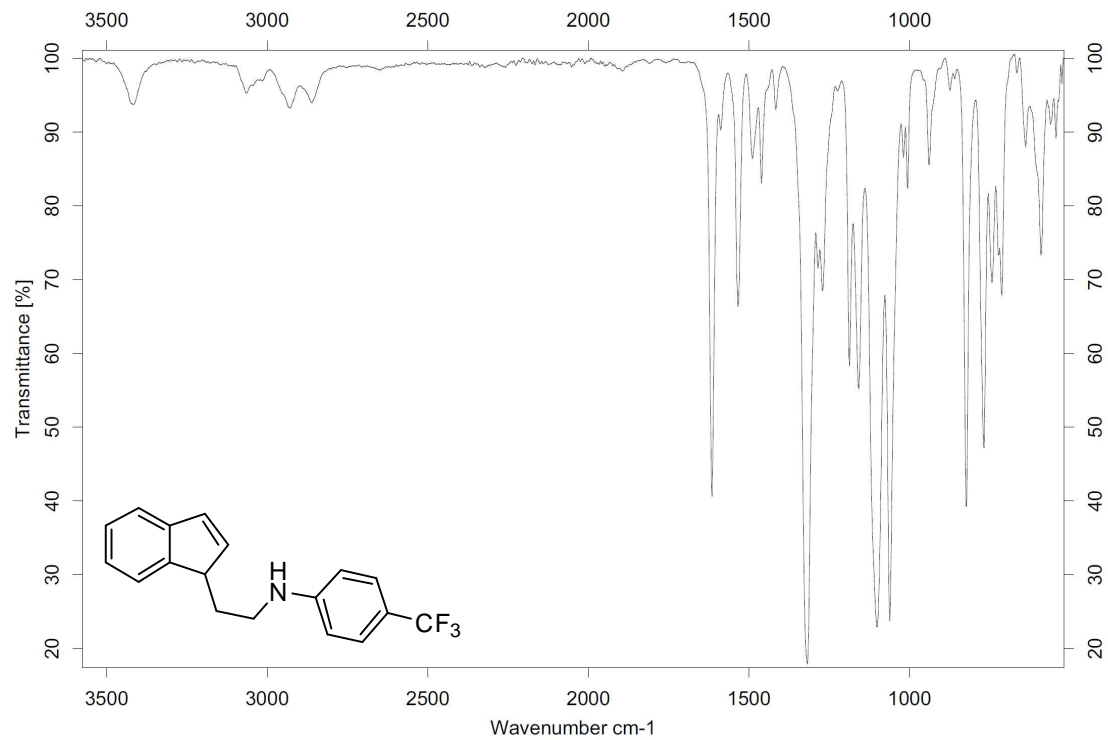
**Figure S13.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **5** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S14.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **5** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

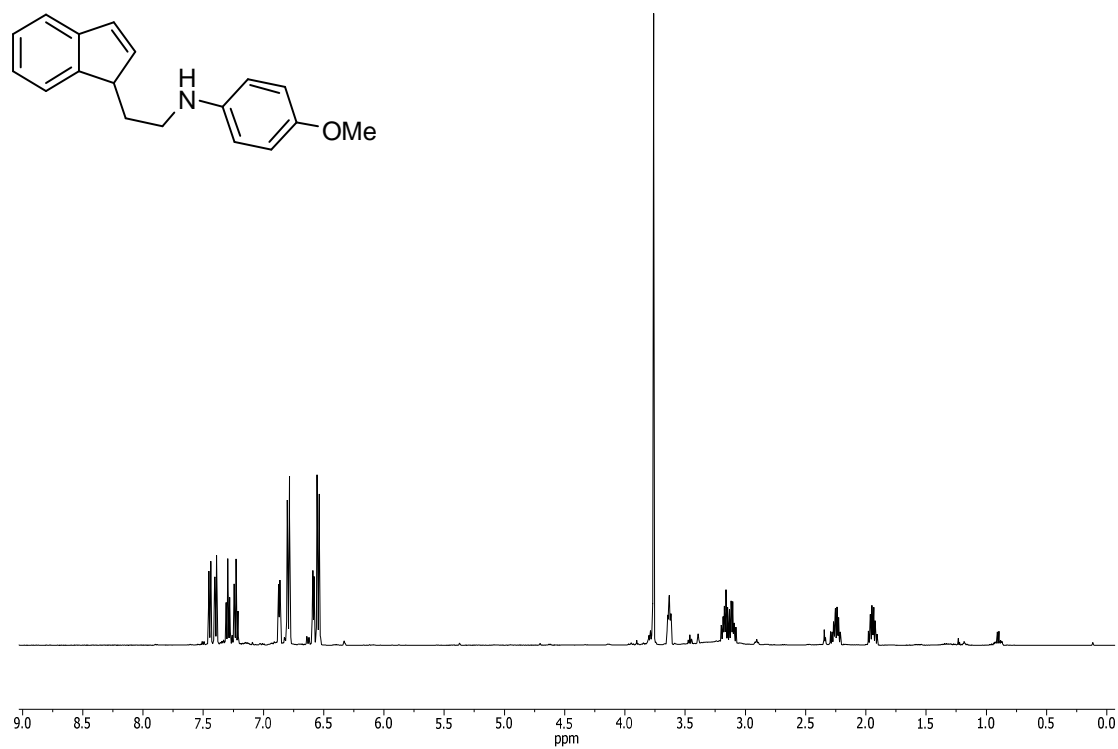
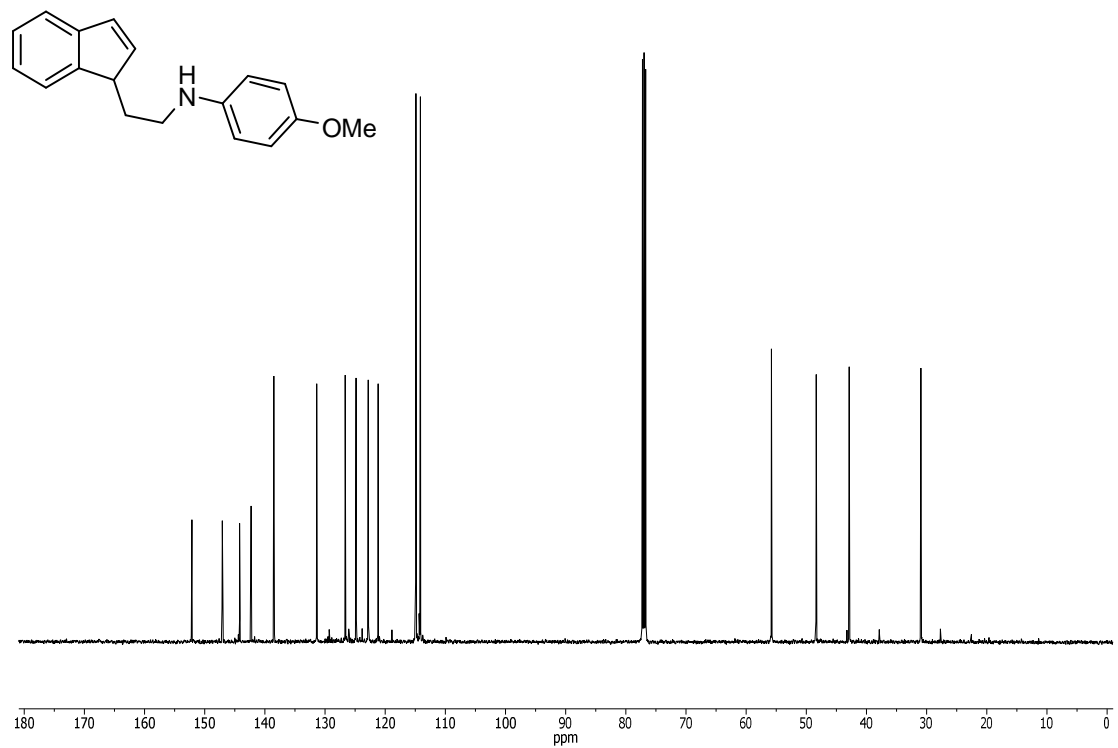
**Figure S15.** IR spectrum of compound **5**.

**Figure S16.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3a** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S17.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3a** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

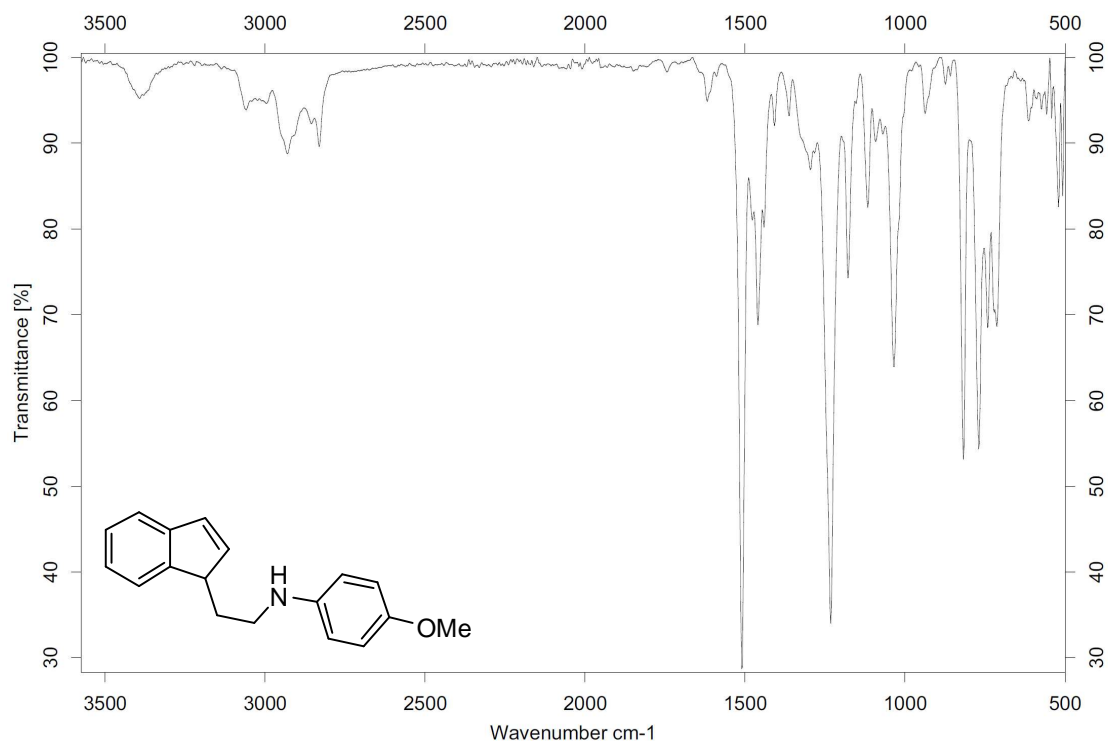
**Figure S18.** IR spectrum of compound **3a**.

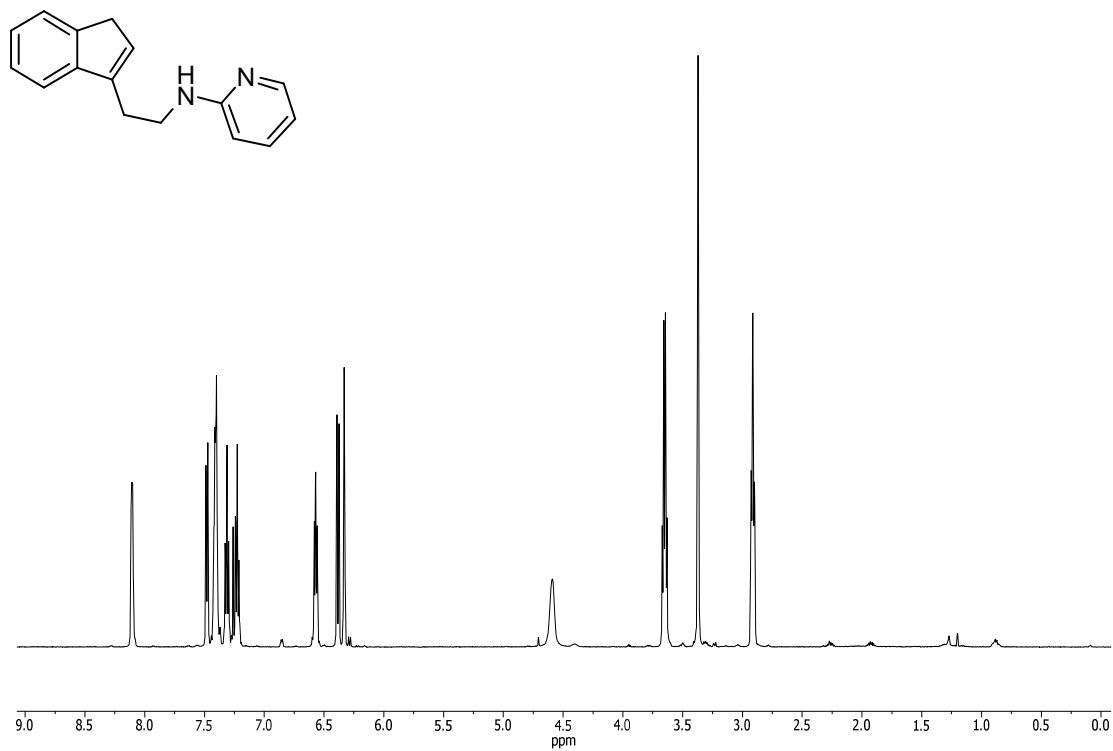
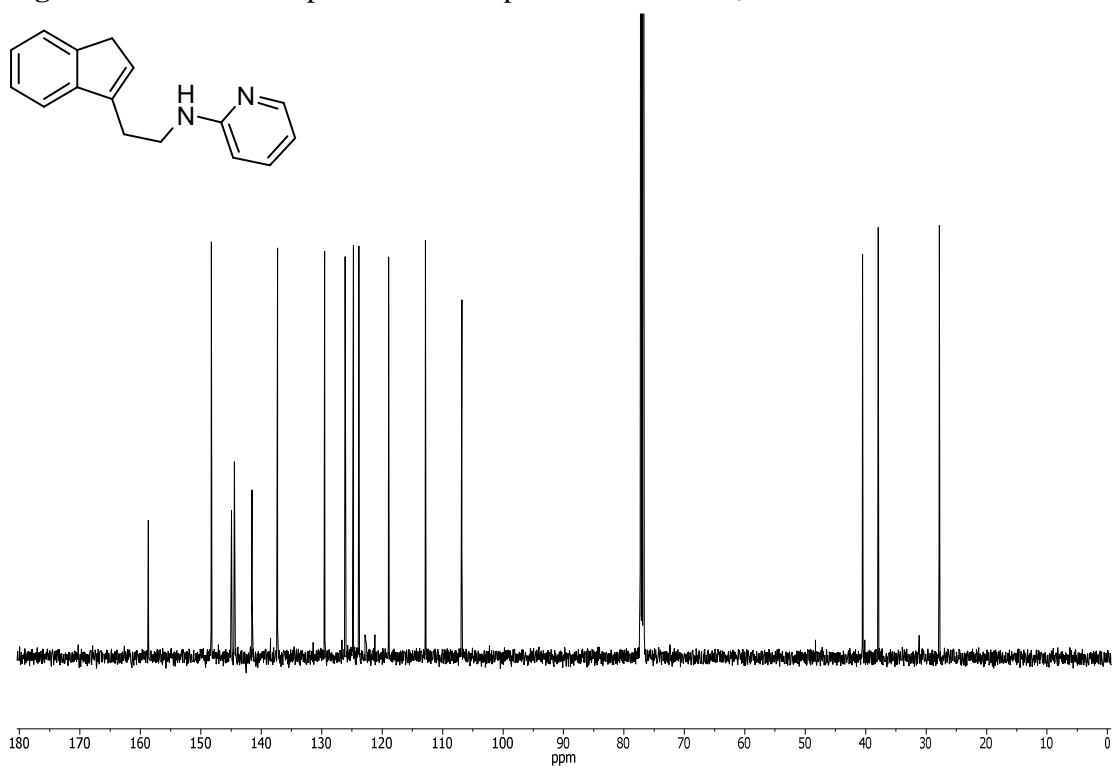
**Figure S19.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S20.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

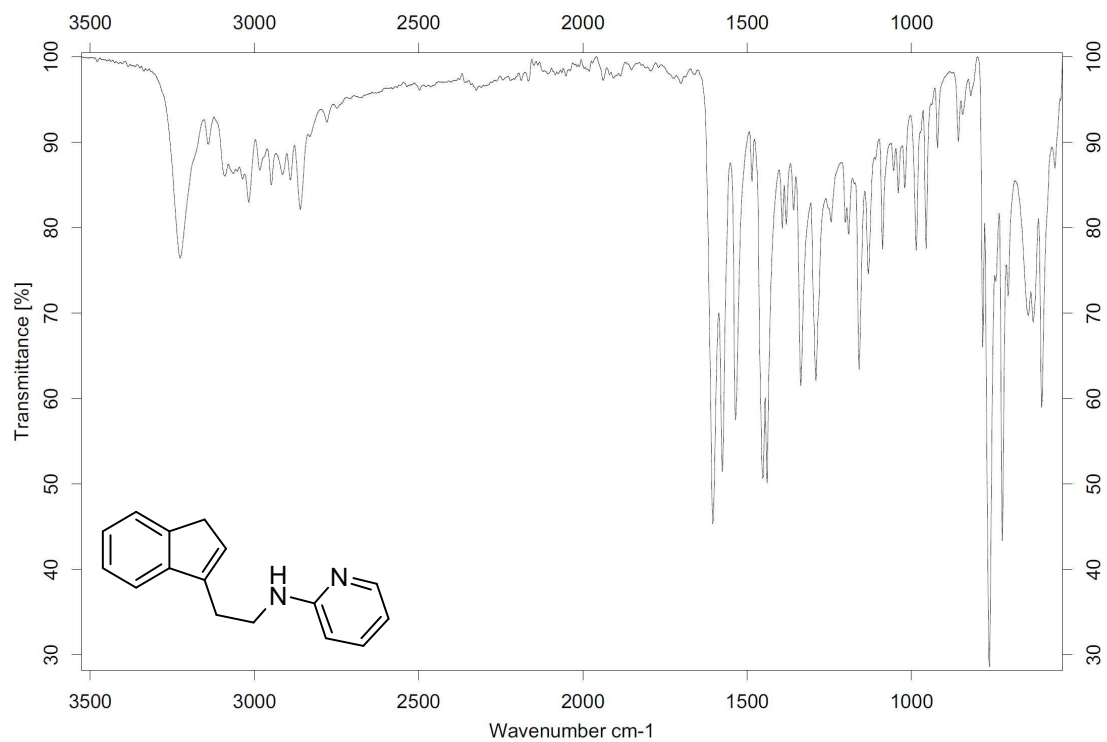
**Figure S21.**  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3b** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S22.** IR spectrum of compound **3b**.

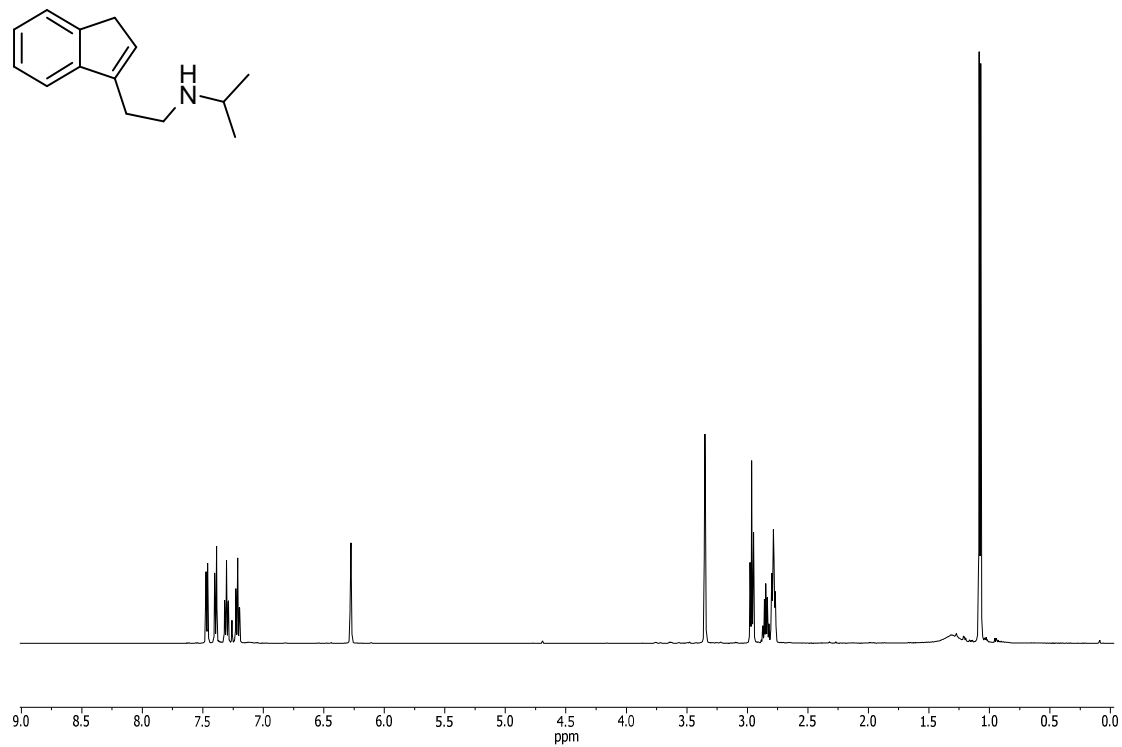
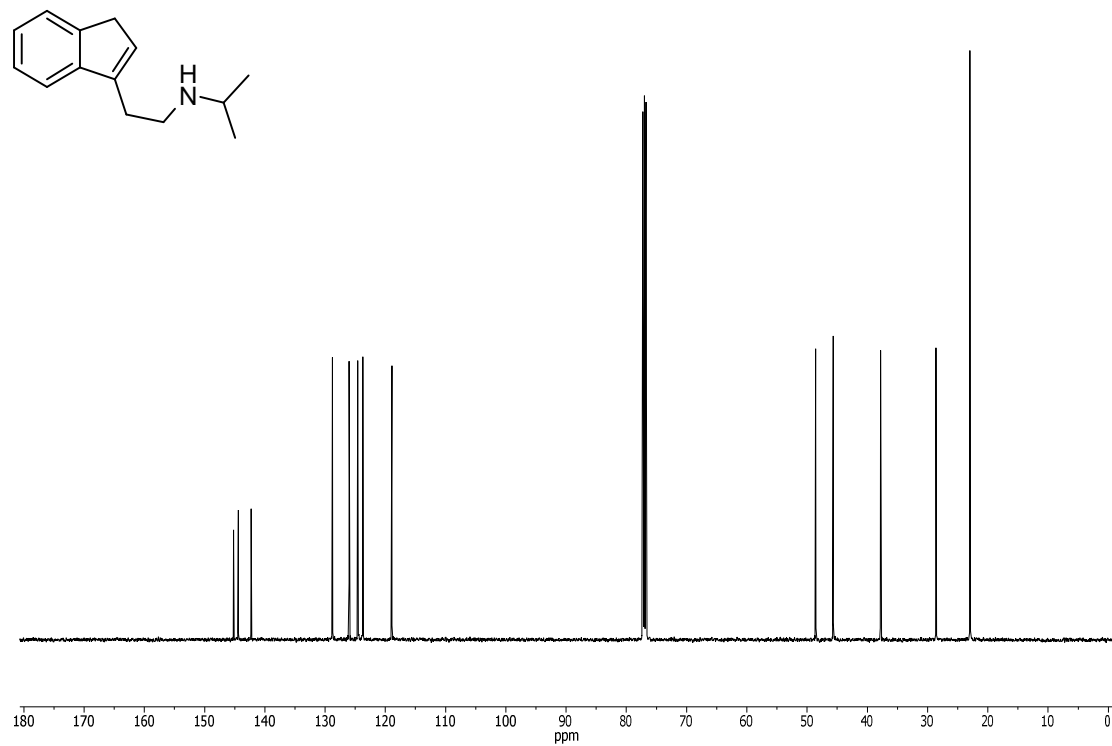
**Figure S23.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3c** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S24.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3c** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

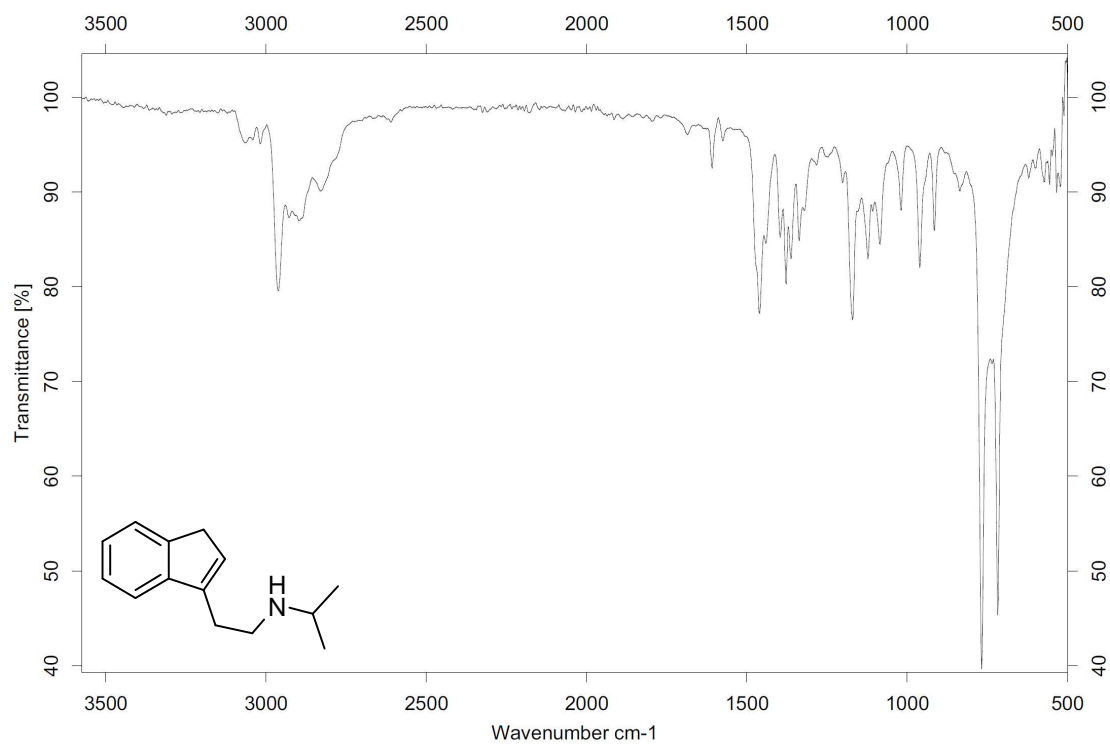


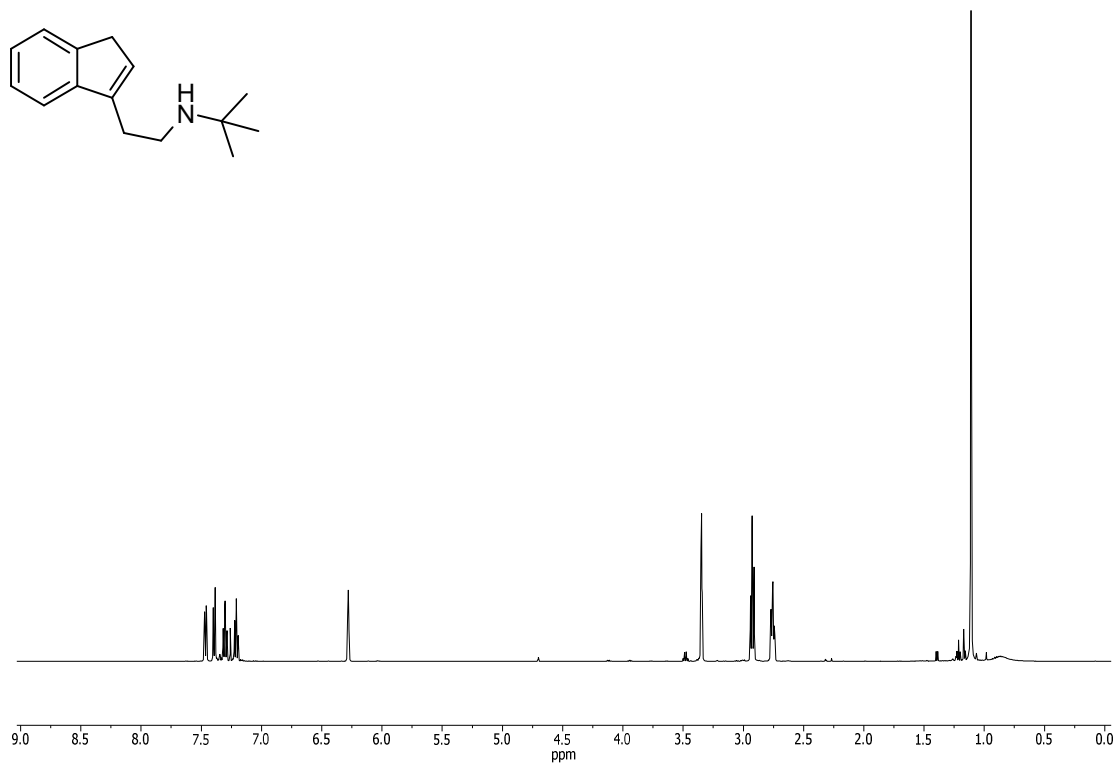
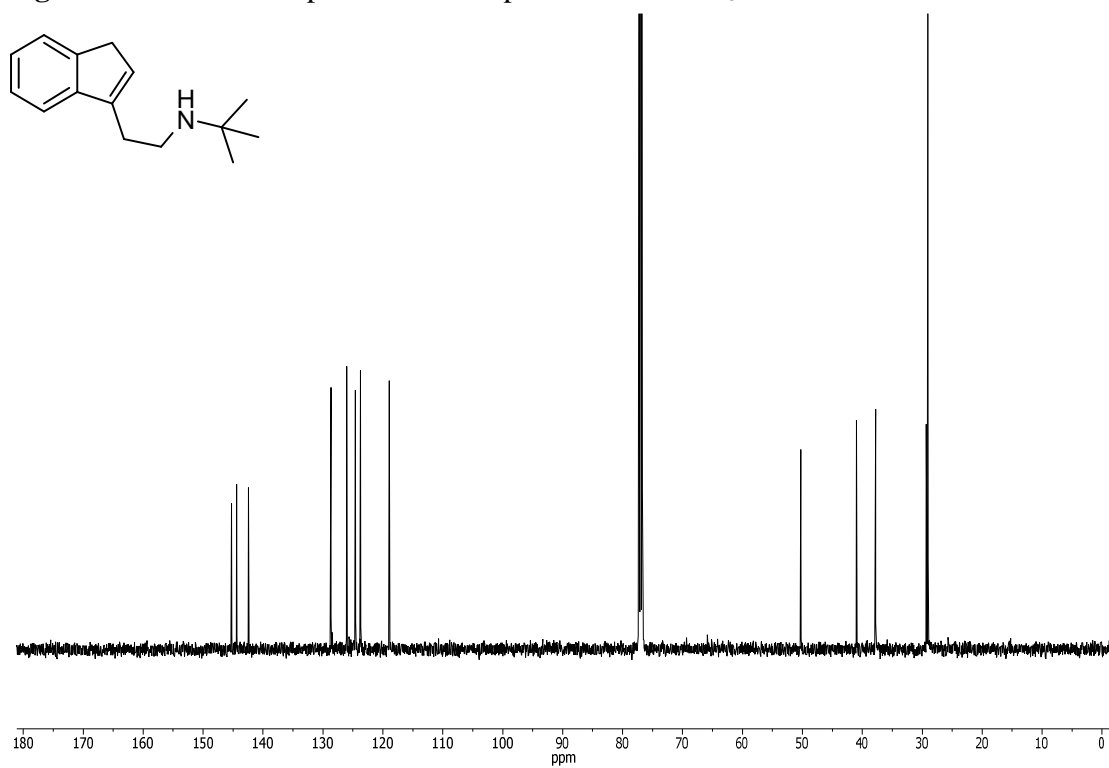
**Figure S25.** IR spectrum of compound **3c**.

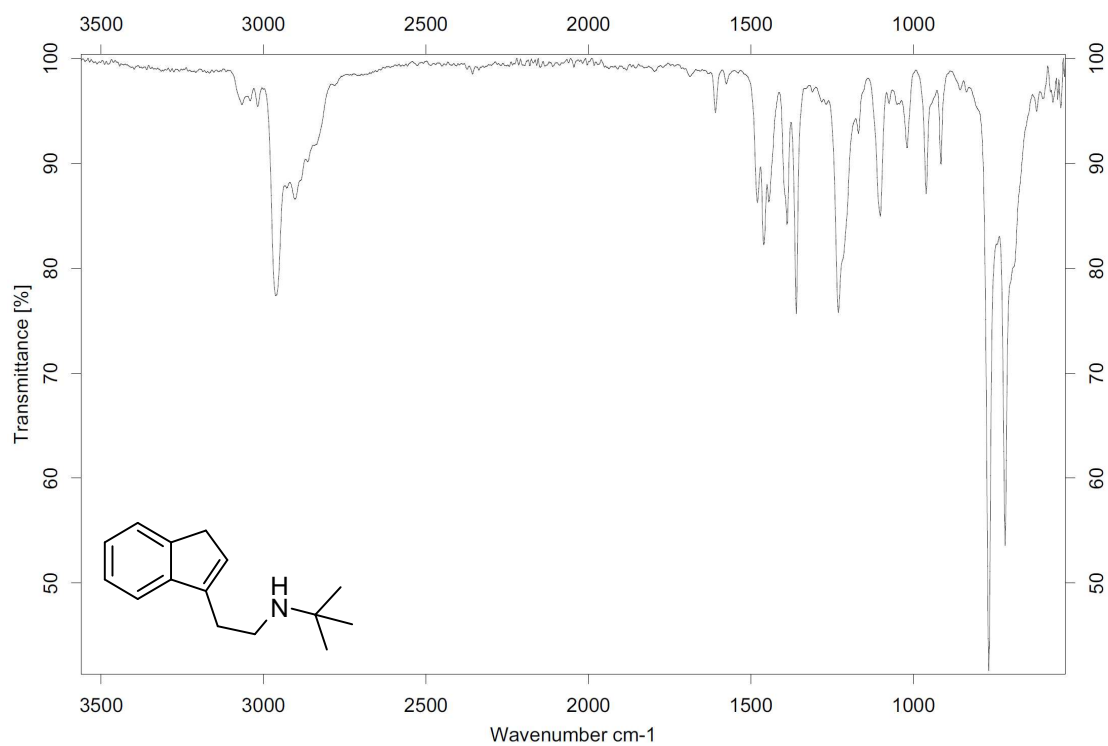
**Figure S26.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4d** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S27.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4d** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

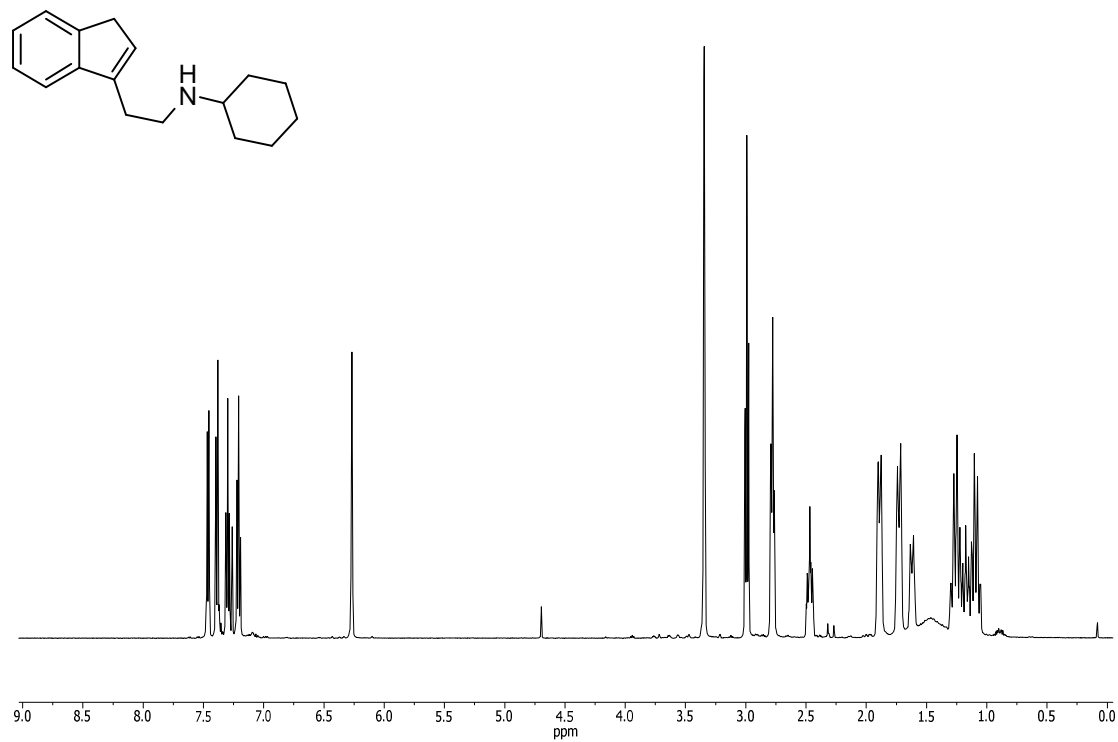
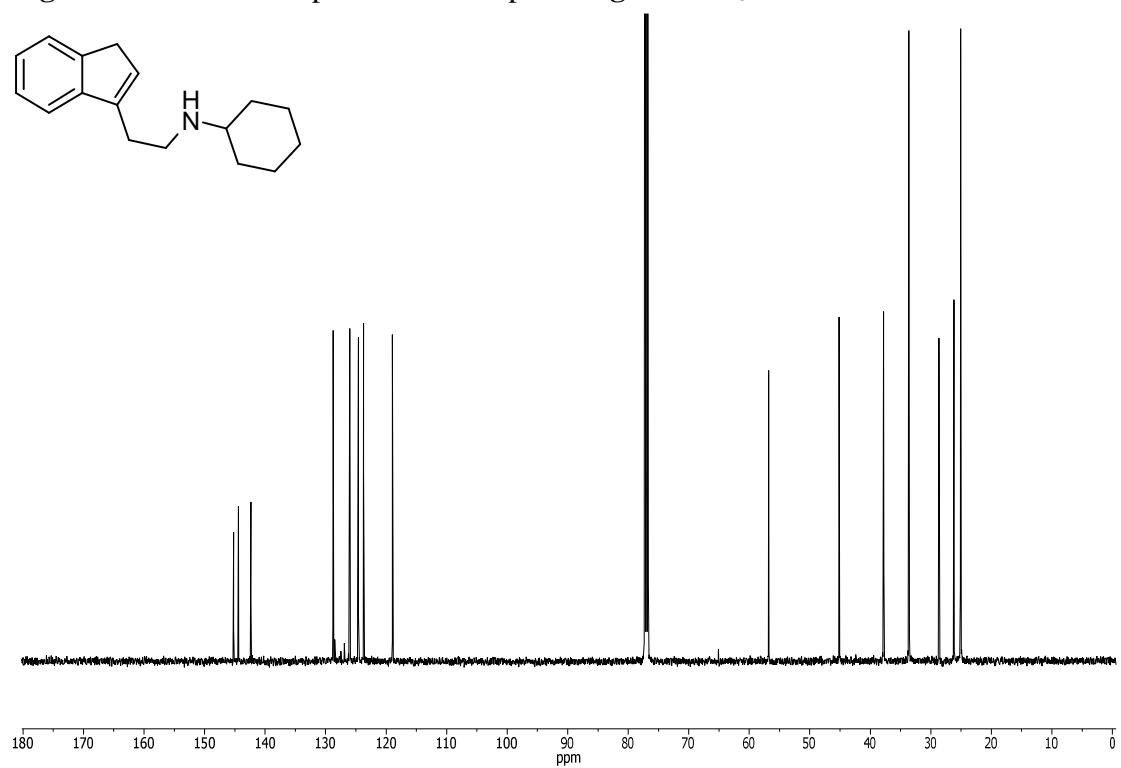
**Figure S28.** IR spectrum of compound **4d**.

**Figure S29.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4e** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S30.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4e** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

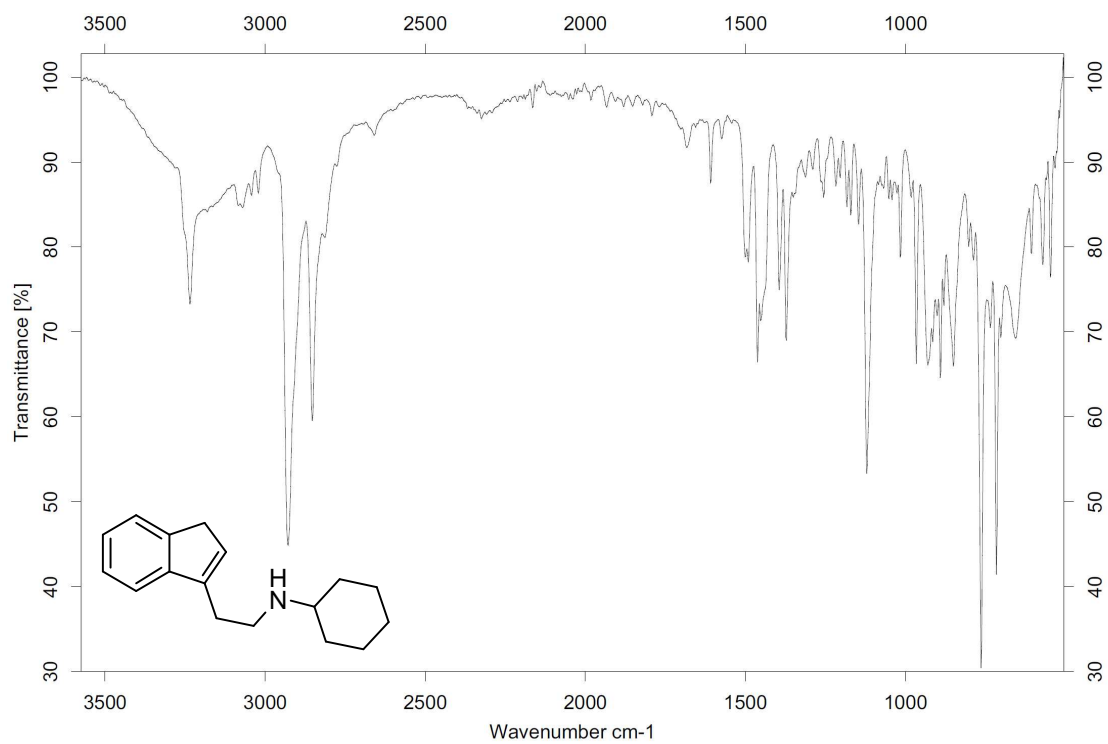
**Figure S31.** IR spectrum of compound **4e**.

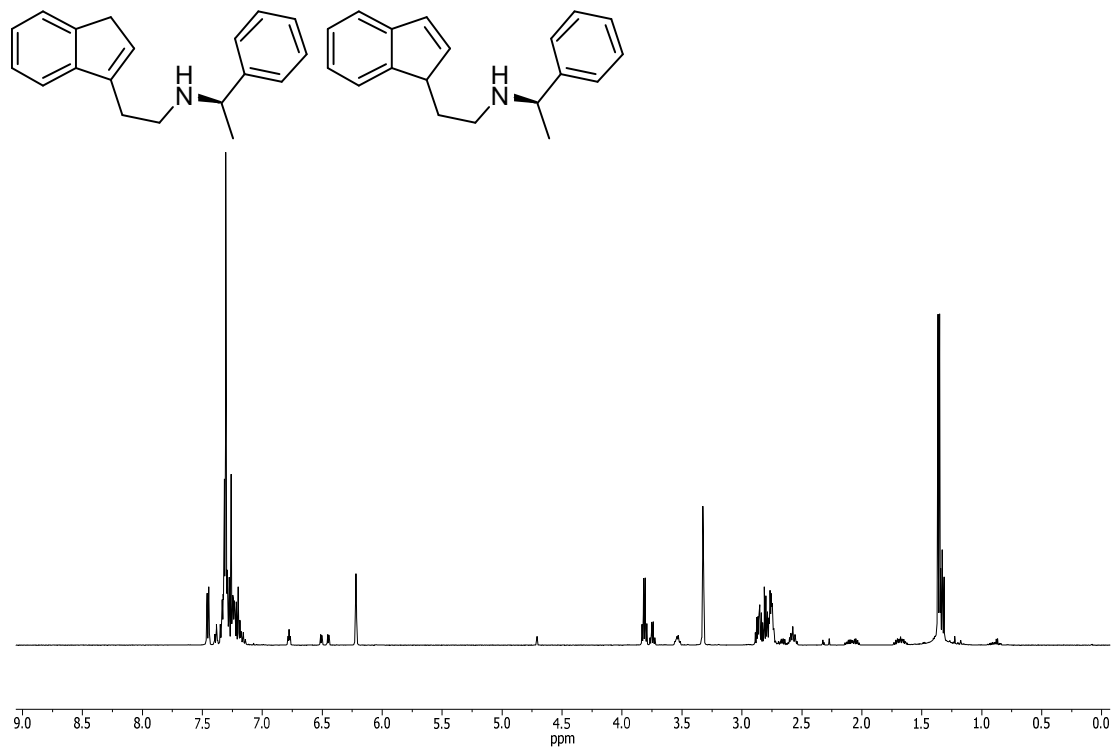
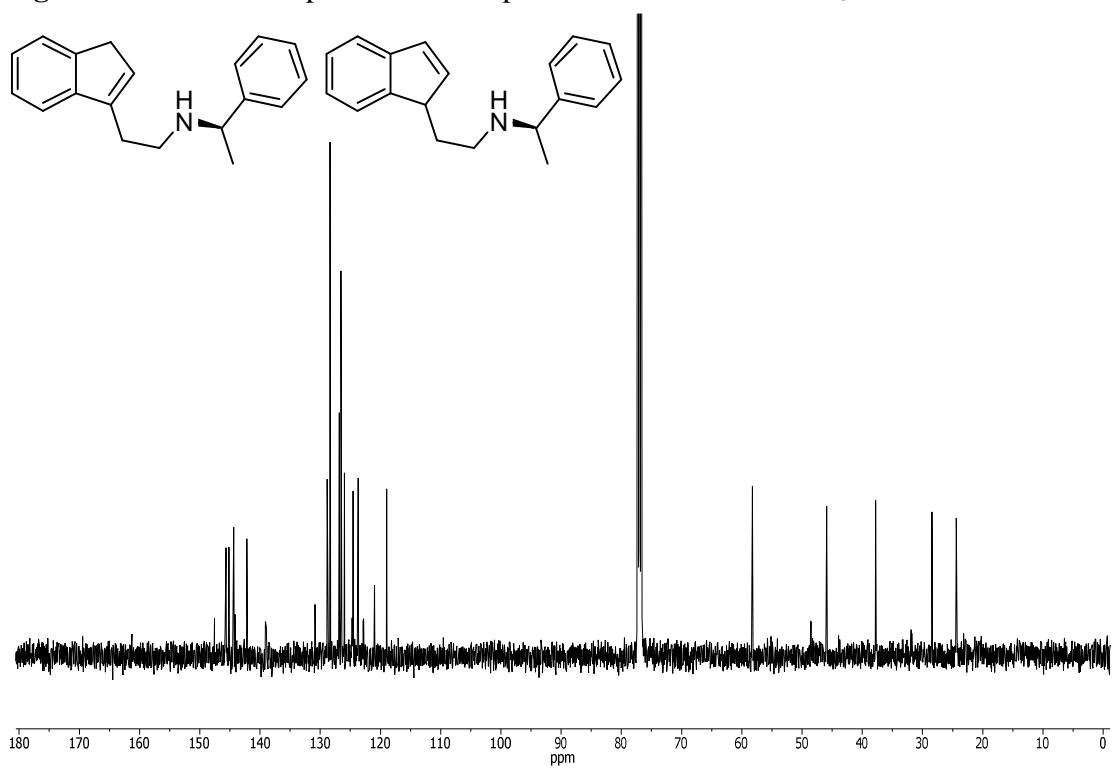
**Figure S32.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4f** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S33.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4f** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

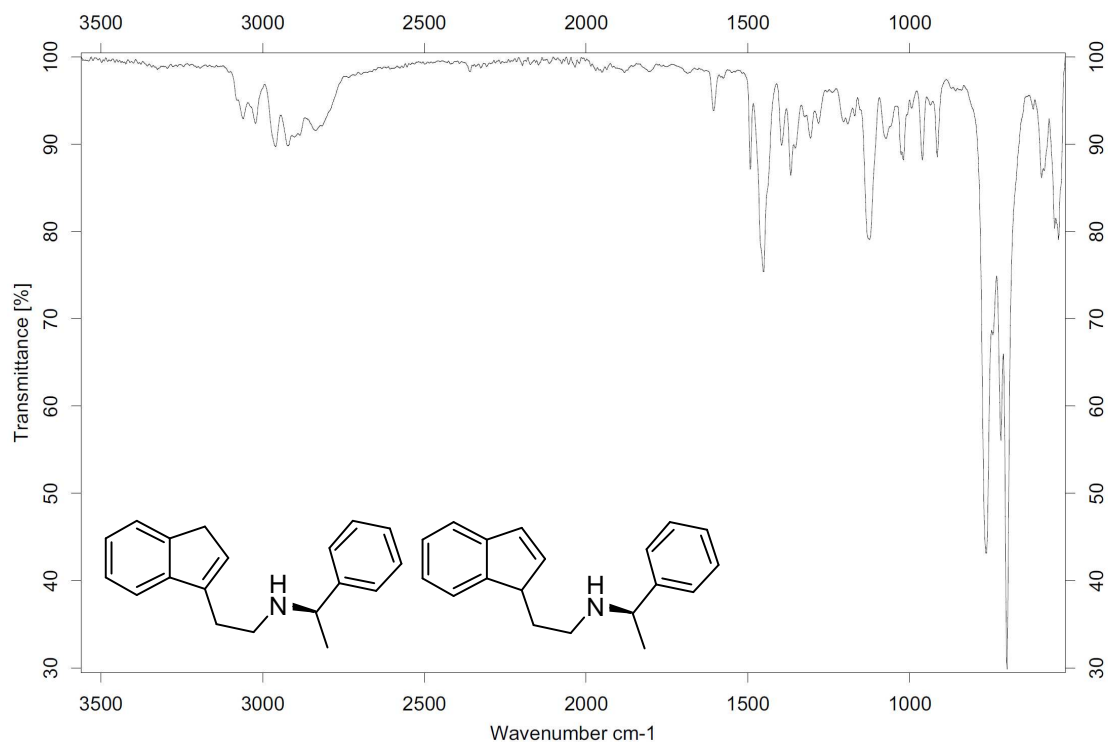
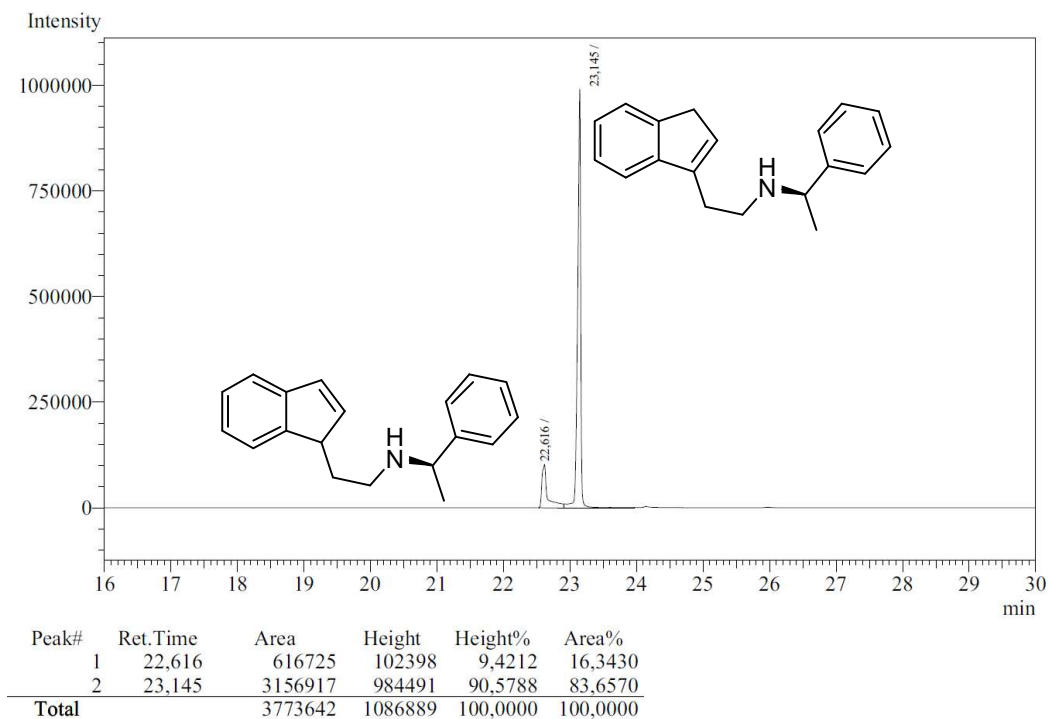
**Figure S34.** IR spectrum of compound **4f**.

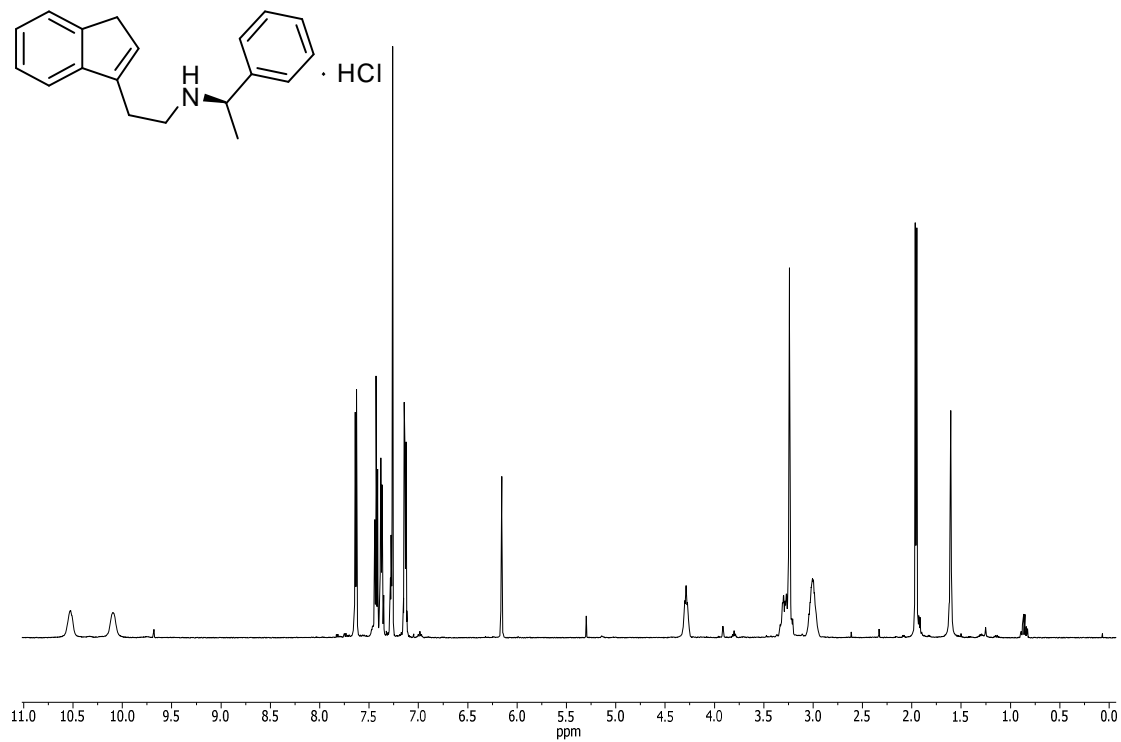
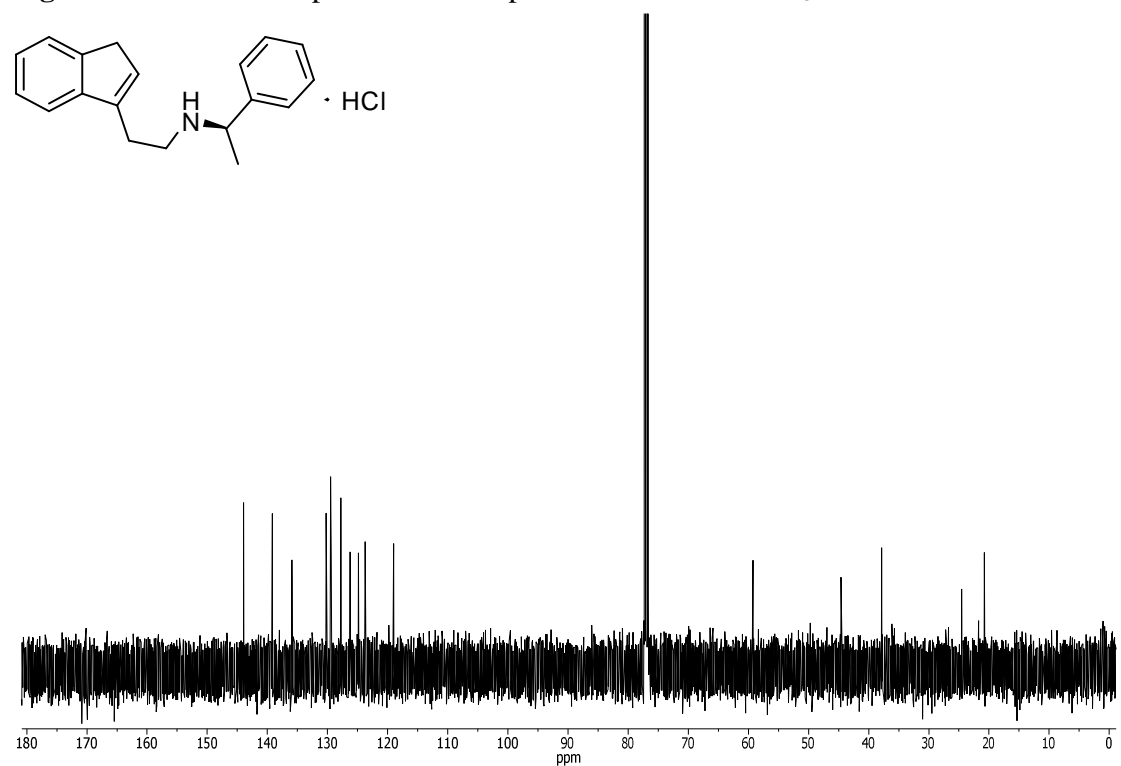
**Figure S35.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4g** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S36.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4g** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

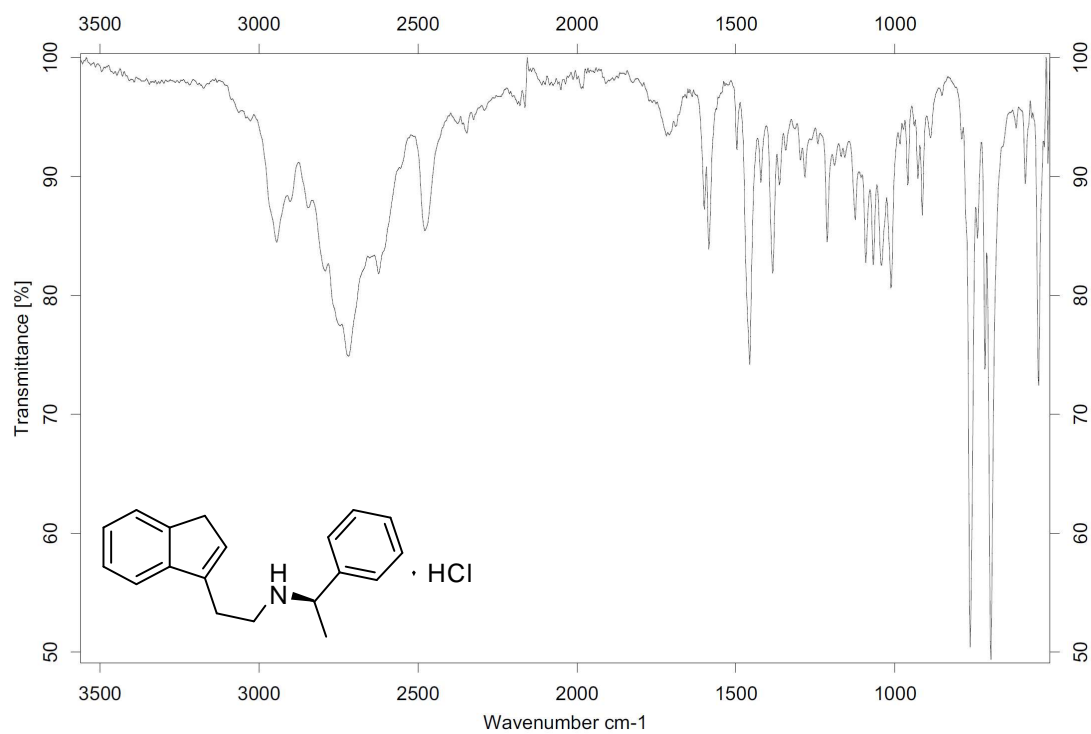


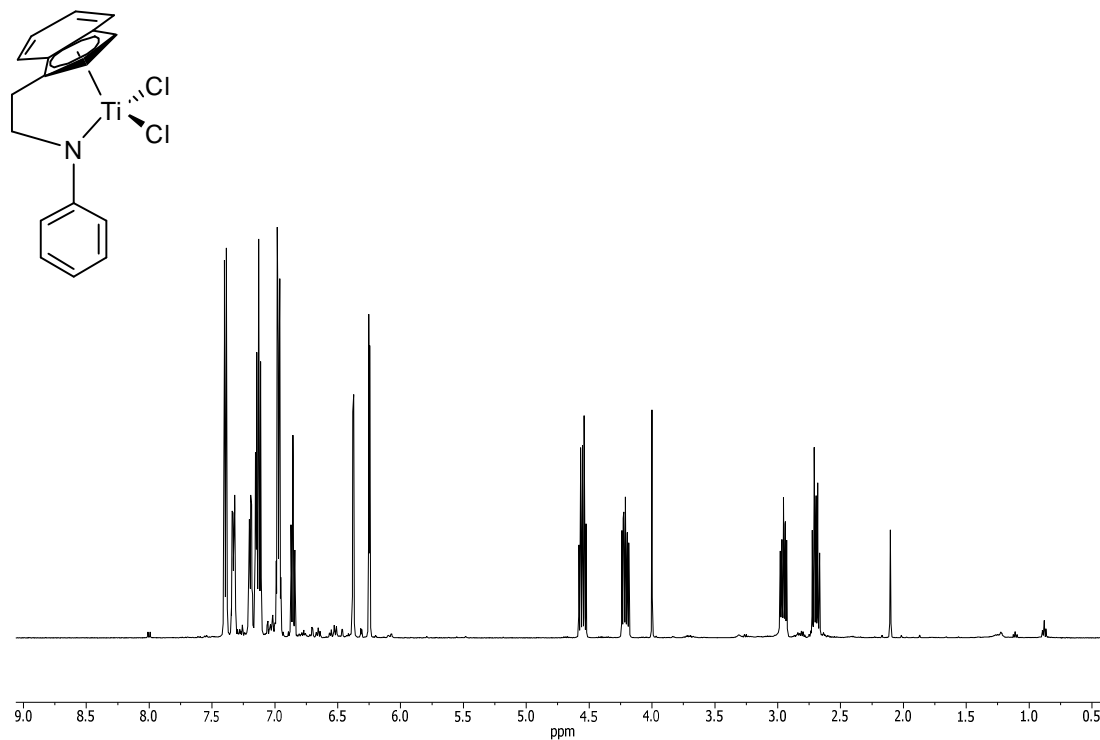
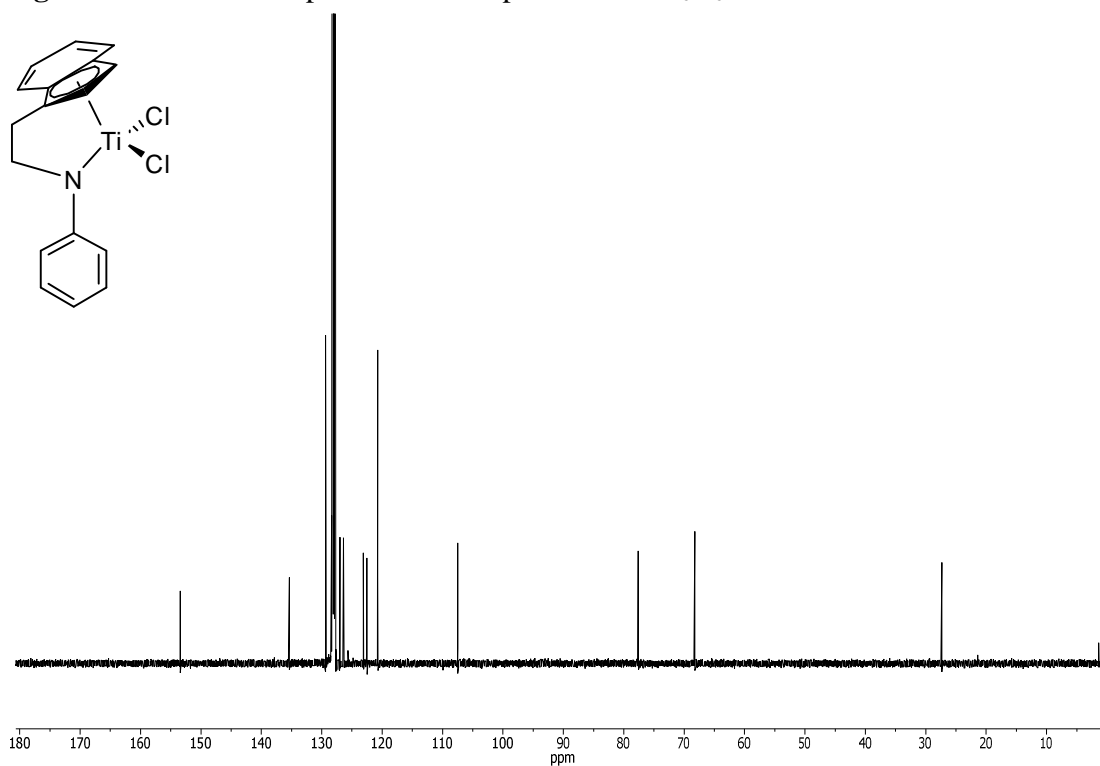
**Figure S37.** IR spectrum of compound **4g**.

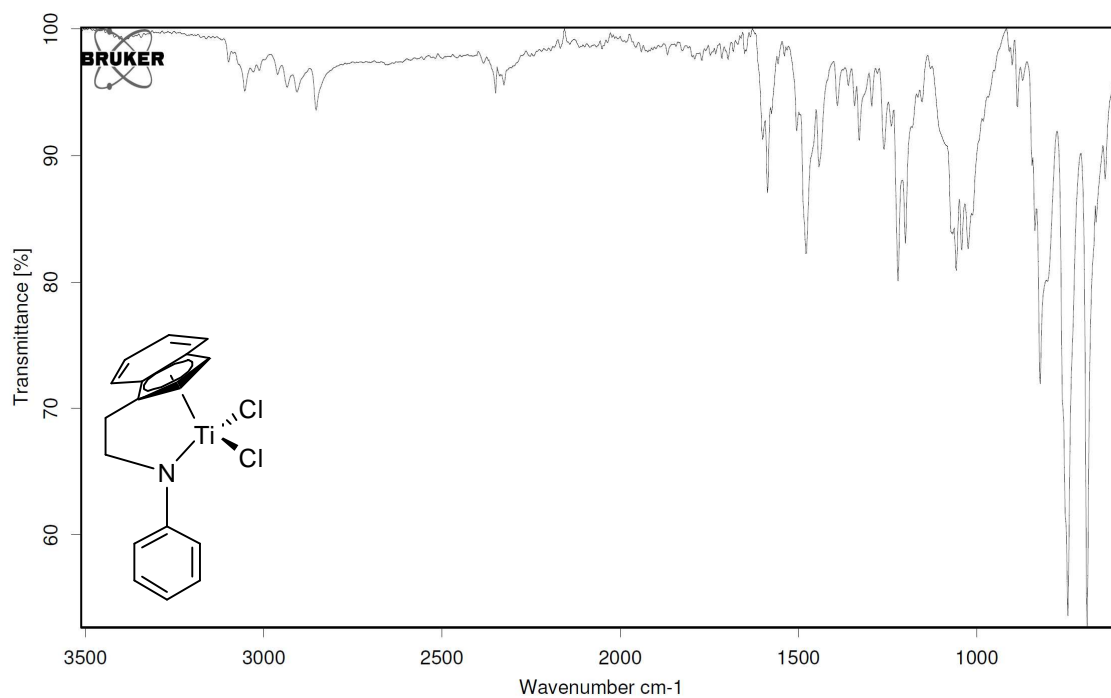
**Figure S38.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compounds **3h** and **4h** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S39.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compounds **3h** and **4h** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

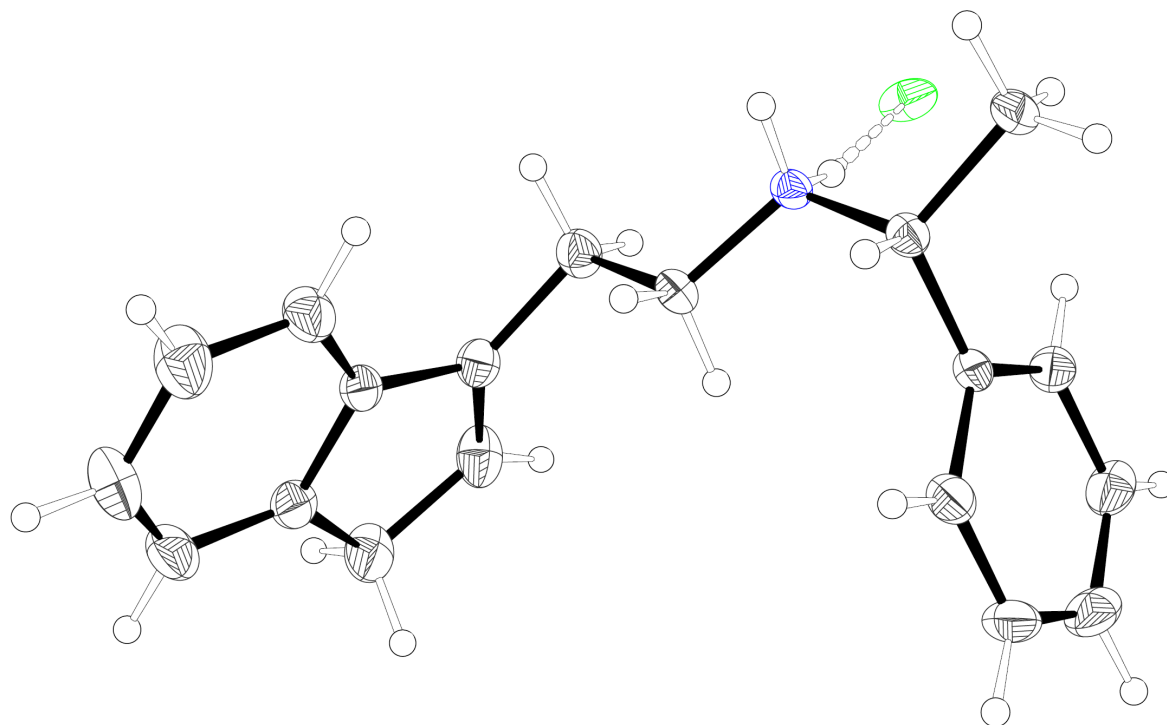
**Figure S40.** IR spectrum of compounds **3h** and **4h**.**Figure S41.** Gas chromatogram of compounds **3h** and **4h**.

**Figure S42.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4h**·HCl in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .**Figure S43.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4h**·HCl in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

**Figure S44.** IR spectrum of compounds **4h**·HCl.

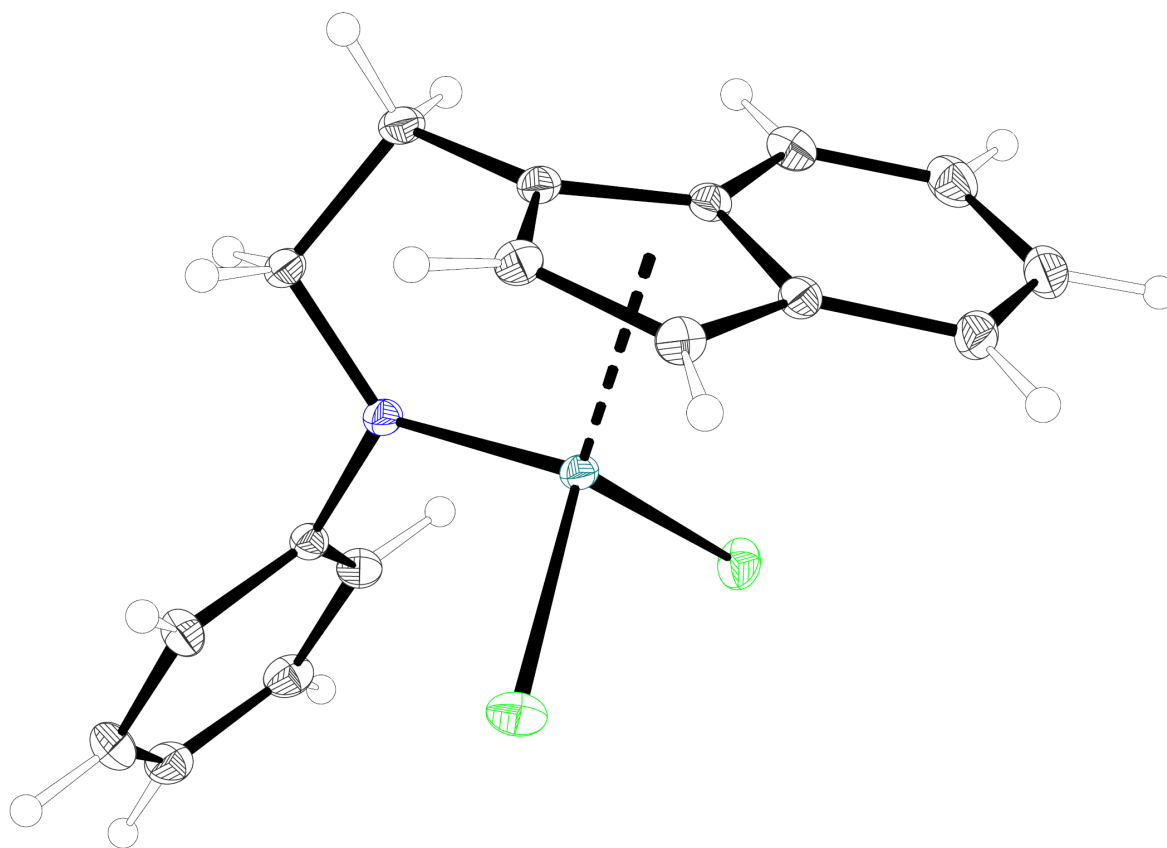
**Figure S45.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **16** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ .**Figure S46.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **16** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ .

**Figure S47.** IR spectrum of compound **16**.

**Figure S48.** ORTEP-plot of compound **4h·HCl** (grey, C – white, H – green, Cl – blue, N).

Compound **4h·HCl**: Colorless crystals, dimensions  $0.320 \times 0.120 \times 0.040$  mm<sup>3</sup>, monoclinic, space group  $P2_1$ , unit cell dimensions:  $a = 10.4522(4)$  Å,  $b = 7.1194(2)$  Å,  $c = 11.0487(4)$  Å,  $\beta = 92.2592(16)^\circ$ ,  $V = 821.53(5)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 2$ ,  $\rho = 1.212$  Mg/M<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta_{\max} = 30.030^\circ$ , radiation Mo  $K_\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å,  $\phi$  and  $\omega$ -scans with Bruker KAPPA, APEX-II CCD at  $T = 120(2)$  K, 31908 reflections measured, 4812 unique [ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0290$ ], 4549 observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ], intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, an numerical absorption correction was applied using Bruker SADABS,  $\mu = 0.226$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $T_{\min} = 0.9774$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.0000$ , structure solved by direct methods and refined against  $F^2$  with a full-matrix least-squares algorithm using the SHELXS-2014 software package, 199 parameters refined, hydrogen atoms bound to carbon atoms were treated using appropriate riding models, the nitrogen-bound hydrogen atoms were refined free, goodness of fit 1.039 for observed reflections, final residual values  $R_1 = 0.0323$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.0800$  for observed reflections [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ], largest diff. peak, hole 0.455 and  $-0.141$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC-1013030 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for **4h·HCl**. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).



**Figure S49.** ORTEP-plot of compound **16** (grey, C – white, H – green, Cl – blue, N – teal, Ti).

Complex **16**: Red crystals, dimensions  $0.450 \times 0.200 \times 0.150$  mm<sup>3</sup>, triclinic, space group *P*-1, unit cell dimensions:  $a = 7.0830(2)$  Å,  $b = 9.5153(3)$  Å,  $c = 12.3275(4)$  Å,  $\alpha = 108.9989(12)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 100.0458(13)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 99.3410(13)^\circ$ ,  $V = 751.81(4)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 2$ ,  $\rho = 1.555$  Mg/M<sup>3</sup>,  $\theta_{\max} = 40.247^\circ$ , radiation Mo  $K_{\alpha}$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å,  $\phi$  and  $\omega$ -scans with Bruker KAPPA, APEX-II CCD at  $T = 120(2)$  K, 66743 reflections measured, 9465 unique [ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0244$ ], 8999 observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ], intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, an numerical absorption correction was applied using Bruker SADABS,  $\mu = 0.915$  mm<sup>-1</sup>,  $T_{\min} = 0.7527$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.8997$ , structure solved by direct methods and refined against  $F^2$  with a full-matrix least-squares algorithm using the SHELXS-2014 software package, 190 parameters refined, hydrogen atoms bound to carbon atoms were treated using appropriate riding models, goodness of fit 1.030 for observed reflections, final residual values  $R_1 = 0.0184$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.0560$  for observed reflections [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ], largest diff. peak, hole 0.624 and  $-0.283$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC-1013015 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for **16**. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).